ASSESSMENT REPORT TITLE PAGE AND SUMMARY

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

TOTAL COST: $69,966.65

AUTHOR(S**):** J.W. Morton
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J. W. (Bill) Morton
NOTICE OF WORK PERMIT NUMBER(S)/DATE(S): MX-13-111 (12-1000038-0711)
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YEAR OF WORK: 2012

PROPERTY NAME: Indata

CLAIM NAME(S) (on which work was done): Schnapps 2, 3 & 4 and

Limestone

COMMODITIES SOUGHT: Gold & Copper

MINERAL INVENTORY MINFILE NUMBER(S),IF KNOWN:

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

OWNER(S): Eastfield Resources Ltd.

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

OPERATOR(S) [who paid for the work]: Oceanside Capital Corporation & Eastfield Resources Ltd.

MAILING ADDRESS:
700 625 Howe Street, Vancouver, BC.

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

REFERENCES TO PREVIOUS ASSESSMENT WORK AND ASSESSMENT REPORT NUMBERS:

Cache Creek Group rocks (in part ophiolites) host gold and nickel mineralization. Porphyry copper mineralization, located distal to both the gold mineralization, occurs in both volcanic rock and volcaniclastic sediments and appears to be related to younger granodioritic intrusive event.

TYPE OF WORK IN THIS REPORT	EXTENT OF WORK (in metric units)	ON WHICH CLAIMS	PROJECT COSTS APPORTIONED (incl. support)
GEOLOGICAL (scale, area)			
Ground, mapping			
Photo interpretation			
GEOPHYSICAL (line-kilometres)			
Ground			
Magnetic			
Electromagnetic			
Induced Polarization			
Radiometric			
Seismic			
Other			
Airborne			
GEOCHEMICAL (number of samples analysed for …)			
Soil			
Silt			
Rock	18		
Other			
DRILLING (total metres, number of holes, size, storage location)			
Core			
Non-core			
RELATED TECHNICAL			
Sampling / Assaying			
Petrographic			
Mineralographic			
Metallurgic			
PROSPECTING (scale/area)			
PREPATORY / PHYSICAL			
Line/grid (km)			
Topo/Photogrammetric (scale, area)			
Legal Surveys (scale, area)			
Road, local access (km)/trail		3.2	
Trench (number/metres)			
Underground development (metres)			
Other	Six drill	sites prepared	
		TOTAL COST	$69,966.65

2012 ASSESSMENT REPORT

ON THE

INDATA PROPERTY

OMINECA MINING DIVISION, B.C.

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

for

Eastfield Resources Ltd.
and
Oceanside Capital Corp.

by

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

Feb 28, 2013

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1. SUMMARY

The Indata property is located approximately 130 kilometres to the northwest of Fort St. James in central British Columbia and is owned 90.8% by Eastfield Resources Ltd. ("Eastfield") and 9.2% by Imperial Metals Corporation ("Imperial"). Oceanside Capital Corp. ("Oceanside") has an option agreement with Eastfield that grants it the right to earn a 60% interest in the property by paying to Eastfield the aggregate sum of $210,000, by issuing and allotting to Eastfield an aggregate of $120,000 (value of) fully paid non-assessable shares and by expending an aggregate of $2,000,000 on the Indata Property over a four year period ending on December 31, 2014.

The Indata property consists of 18 claims encompassing 3,169 hectares and is situated in a complex geological setting adjacent to the Pinchi Fault, a major structure separating the oceanic derived Cache Creek Terrane and mafic volcanic island arc derived, Quesnel Terrane. Two types of mineralization have been historically been explored on the property; mesothermal polymetallic gold-silver veins and porphyry style copper mineralization hosted in mafic volcanic rocks and granodiorite dominant intrusions. A third type of mineralization; ophiolite serpentinite hosted nickel has been identified but has not been explored for. It is interpreted to be similar in character to that which is being explored by First Point Minerals Corp. and Cliffs Natural Resources Inc. on the Decar property located 50 kilometres to the south.

Approximately $2,528,500 has been spent exploring the Indata property since 1984, with the most recent work completed in 2010, 2011 and 2012. Exploration has included the collection of over 4200 soil samples, the completion of over 40 kilometres of ground geophysics, including magnetics, VLF and induced polarization, the completion of a high resolution airborne magnetic survey, more than two kilometres of excavator trenching, 21 kilometers of road construction and the completion of 73 diamond drill holes (7,377 metres).

The program completed in 2012 consisted of building seven drill sites and completing the necessary road construction to access them (3.2 km). Eighteen rock samples were collected contemporaneous with this work and were analyzed with two were further examined under an optical microscope. An archeological examination was preformed on sites requested for such examination in the exploration permit. No archeologically significant sites were identified.

2. PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

The Indata Mineral Property is located in the Omineca Mining Division of central British Columbia and consists of 18 claims covering 3,169 hectares. These claims are all recorded in the name of Eastfield Resources Ltd. and are shown in Figure 2. All of the known zones of mineralization are located within the boundaries of the Indata Property claims.

The initial Indata claims were staked by Imperial Metals Corp. in 1983. These claims were sold to Eastfield under the terms of a 1986 agreement which also included the sale of other of Imperial Metals properties. The sale was subject to a number of terms including the right for Imperial to purchase, at prorated cost, up to a 30% interest in the property at a later date. On February 25, 1988 Imperial exercised this right and acquired a 30% interest in the Indata Property and entered into a Joint Venture agreement with Eastfield. Imperial Metals has not participated in exploration funding in recent years and its interest in the Indata Joint Venture has been diluted. As of February 2013 the Imperial Metals Corporation interest stands at 9.2% while Eastfield retains the remaining 90.8% interest.

On May 14, 2010, Eastfield entered into an option agreement with Oceanside Capital Corp. which grants Oceanside the exclusive right to earn a 60% interest in the Indata property by expending an aggregate sum of $2,000,000 on exploration on the property within a four year period, ending on December 31, 2014. As well, Oceanside must pay an aggregate sum of $210,000, and issue an aggregate of $120,000 worth of fully paid non-assessable shares to Eastfield, also by December 31, 2014.

Table 1; Indata Property Claims

Indata Claim Status **Claim Name**	**Record #**	**Area (Hectares)**	**Expiry Date**
Indata 2	239379	375	18-Oct-18
Indata 3	240192	500	18-Oct-18
Schnapps 1	238722	500	18-Oct-18
Schnapps 2	238723	500	14-Nov-18
Schnapps 3	238859	200	20-Oct-18
Schnapps 4	238860	250	18-Oct-18
Schnapps 5	238893	100	18-Oct-18
Schnapps 6	362575	25	31-Dec-17
IN-6	362576	25	31-Dec-17
IN-7	362577	25	31-Dec-17
IN-8	362578	25	31-Dec-17
IN-9	362579	25	31-Dec-17
IN-10	362582	25	31-Dec-17
IN-11	362583	25	20-Dec-17
Limestone	753222	441	20-Apr-17
Triangle A	941109	55	16-Jan-17
Triangle B	941110	55	16-Jan-17
Triangle C	941111	18	16-Jan-17
Total		**3,169**	

3. ACCESSIBILITY, CLIMATE, LOCAL RESOURCES, INFRASTRUCTUREAND PHYSIOGRAPHY

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

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

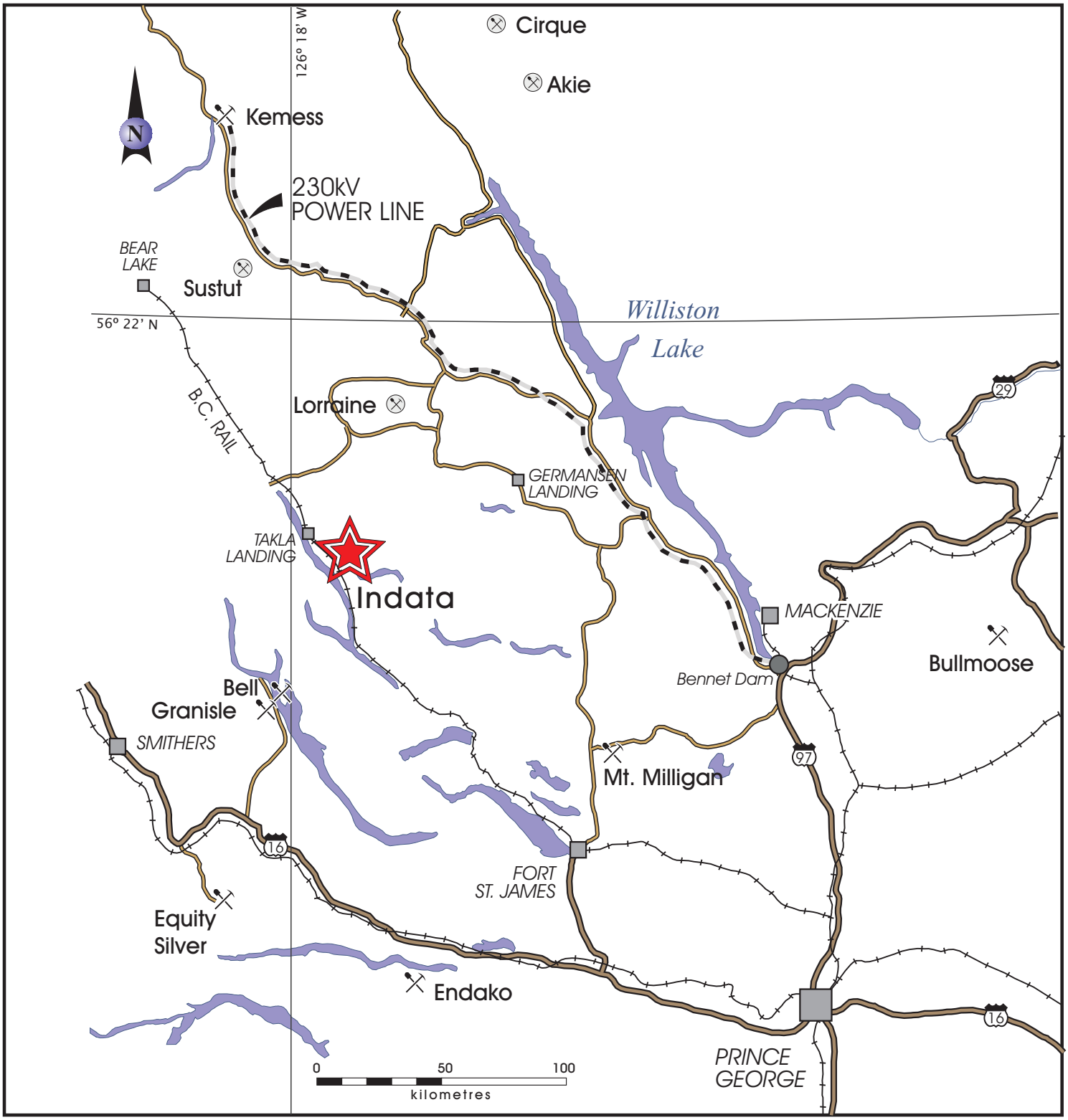
The Indata claims occur within a continental cool temperate climatic zone typified by moderate warm moist summers and cold winters. Permanent snow is usually on the ground from the middle of November until mid May and can accumulate up to 1.5 metres in depth.

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

4. HISTORY:

Exploration of the Indata property began in 1984 by Imperial Metals after staking part of the area in 1983 during regional exploration. Following initial soil sampling and the staking of additional claims, a four-hole diamond drilling program was completed to explore copper mineralization observed in outcrop near the northeast side of Albert Lake. This program resulted in the discovery of low grade chalcopyrite mineralization; including 9.3 metres of 0.20% Cu in hole DDH-1. Hole depths were relatively shallowwith a maximum of 76.8 metres.

In 1986, Eastfield entered into an agreement with Imperial Metals Corporation and undertook a program of grid establishment, soil sampling and hand trenching and geophysical surveying. This was followed by diamond drilling in 1987, 1988 and 1989 and trenching with a bulldozer-mounted backhoe in 1989. The drilling programs resulted in the discovery of polymetallic quartz and quartz-carbonate veins some 500 metres east



LEGEND

- Existing mine
- Developed prospect
- Railway
- Highway
- Power line

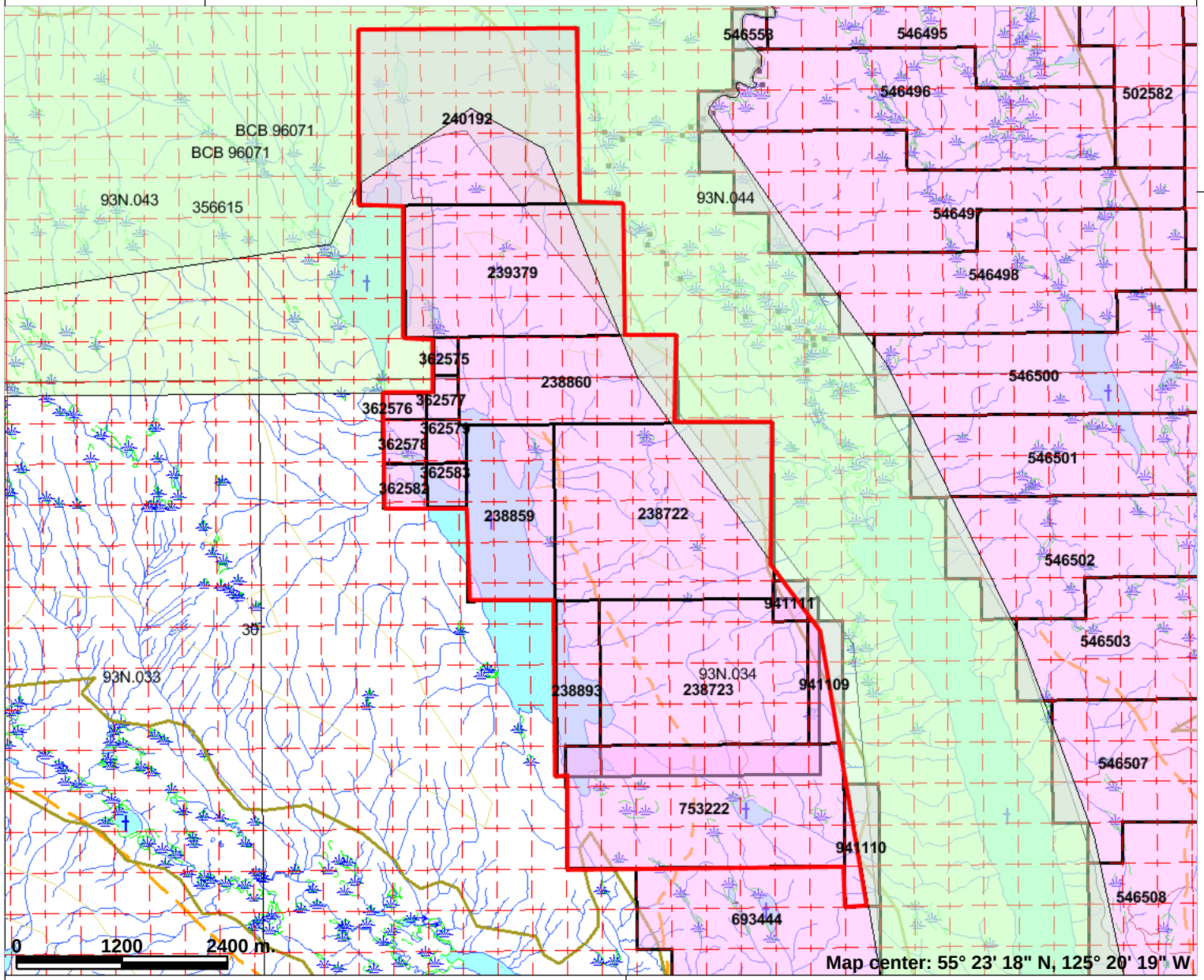
Eastfield Resources Ltd.

Indata Property
British Columbia, CANADA

General Location Map

Date	Dec. 2012	NTS	Fig
Scale	as shown	By	

Indata Claims, Feb_2013



Legend

- Indian Reserves
- National Parks
- Conservancy Areas
- Parks
- Federal Transfer Lands
- MTO Grid (MTO)

Mineral Tenure (current)

- Mineral Claim
- Mineral Lease

Mineral Reserves (current)

- Placer Claim Designation
- Placer Lease Designation
- No Staking Reserve
- Conditional Reserve
- Release Required Reserve
- Surface Restriction
- Recreation Area
- Others
- First Nations Treaty Related Lands
- First Nations Treaty Lands
- Survey Parcels
- BCGS Grid

Contours (1:250K)

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

Transportation - Points (TRIM)

- Helipad

Transportation - Lines (TRIM)

Map center: 55° 23' 18" N, 125° 20' 19" W

Scale: 1:67,935

of the copper mineralization. These veins contained precious metal values (commonly in the range of several hundred parts per billion gold to 6 grams/tonne) with the most significant intercept being 47.26 grams/tonne gold over 4 metres. These veins generally strike north and dip to the east, and are commonly enveloped by a zone of silicification in volcanic rocks and a thickening-downwards zone of talc-magnesite alteration in ultramafic rocks.

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

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

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

Clear Creek returned with another drill program in the copper zone area in 1998 which confirmed and exceeded the 1996 drilling results and also identified an altered granodiorite stock with copper mineralization adjacent to the eastern edge of Albert Lake. A new zone of copper mineralization was also discovered in a fan of three holes; 98-I-4, 5 and 9, located 350 metres southeast of the previous drill intercepts, halfway to the zone of polymetallic gold-silver veins. Road construction completed in the 1998 program exposed silicified volcanic rocks in a road cut in the southern part of the existing grid. Grab samples showed the presence of copper sulfides along with enriched gold, demonstrating for the first time an association of copper and gold in the porphyry style of mineralizaton.

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

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

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

Max Resource Corp. optioned the property in 2008 and funded a five hole 1,056 metre diamond drill programme, focusing mostly on the polymetallic vein zone. Highlights included hole 08-I-2, which returned 8.20 g/t Au over 0.3 metres and 08-I-3 which returned 209 g/t Ag over 0.5 metres.

In 2010 Oceanside Capital Corp. optioned a 60% interest in the Indata property and funded programs in 2010, 2011 and 2012. In 2010 and 2011, 13.5 kilometers of grid was established and cut, followed by 13.5 kilometers of induced polarization and magnetometer surveying. 471 soil samples and 13 rock samples were collected and sampled coincident with this work.

In 2012 3.2 kilometers of drill road access along with the establishment of six drill sites and the collection and analysis of eighteen rock samples was completed.

5. GEOLOGICAL SETTING

Regional Geology

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

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

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

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

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

Property Geology

Lithologies

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

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

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

amphibole phenocrysts. Although commonly poorly bedded, bedding planes and fining upwards sequences can be recognized in places. In 2012 mineralized rubble of a previously unrecognized character was encountered during trail construction. Two samples were subjected to a pictographic analysis with one being classified meta-andesite - meta-latite and the other as a dacite.

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

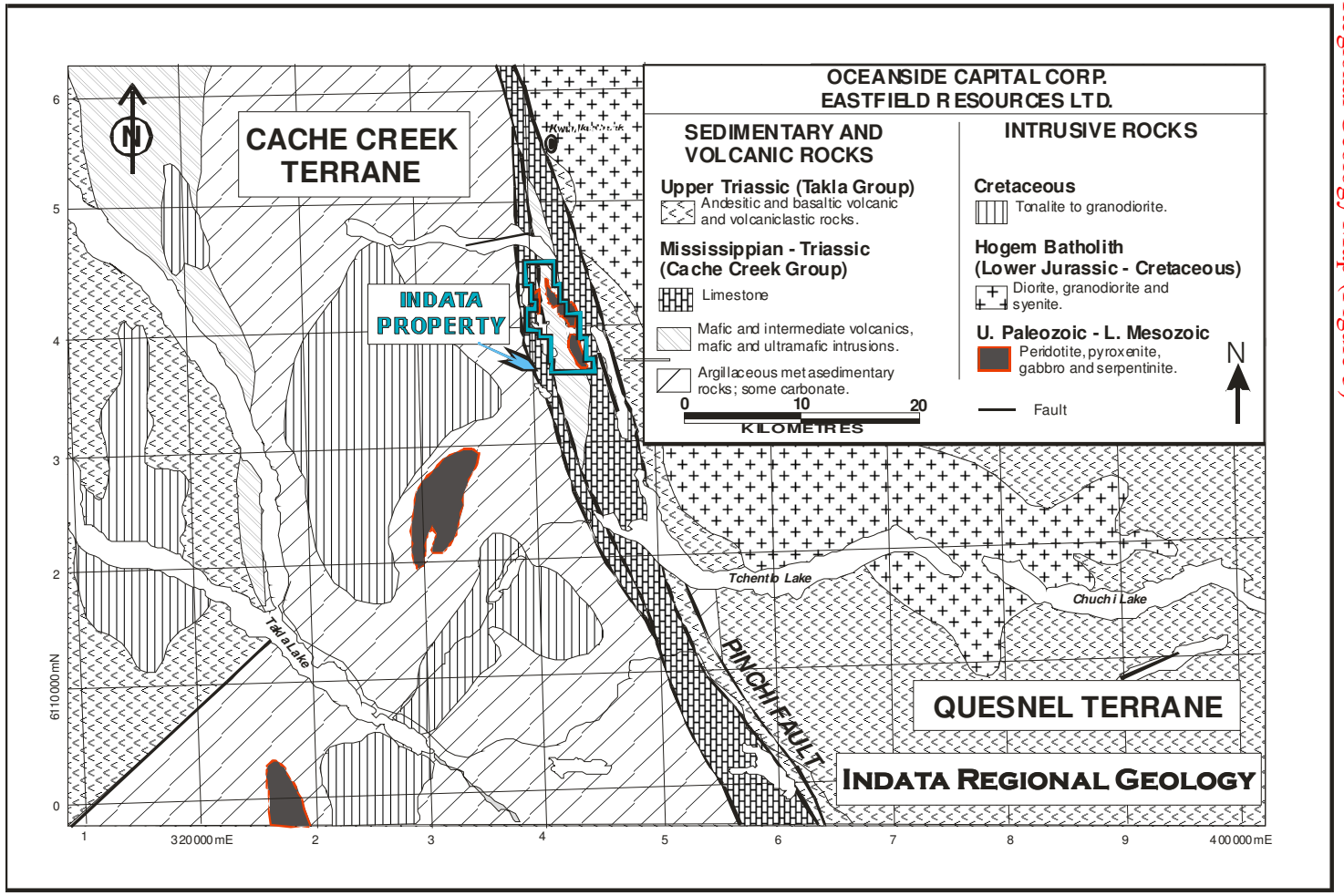
In contact with both volcanic rocks and diorite are ultramafic bodies, serpentinized to varying degrees but which preserve textures suggesting that the original rocks were peridotite and pyroxenite. To the south of Radio Lake a differentiated and zoned ultramafic-mafic intrusion occurs, consisting of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

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

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

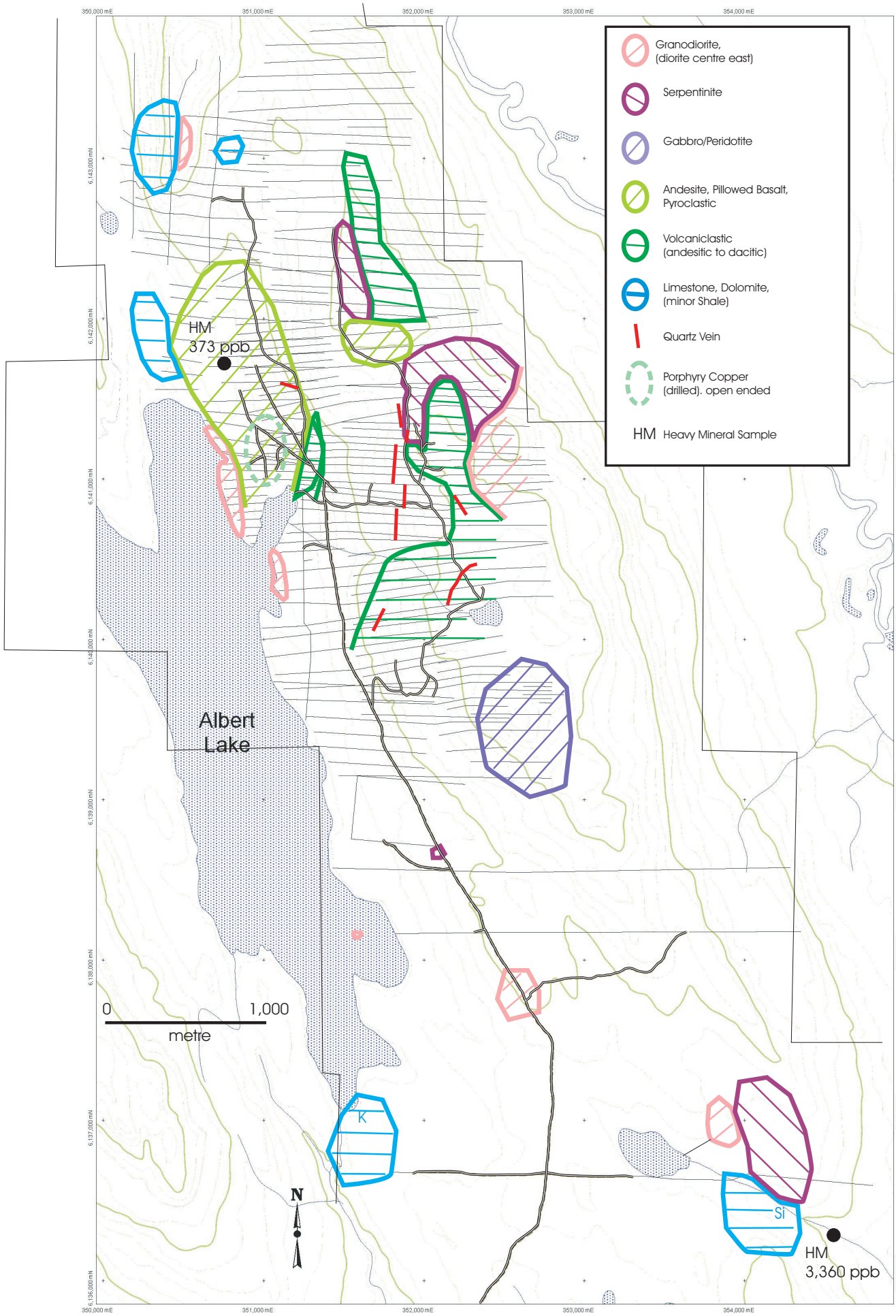
Structure and Metamorphism

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



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

Indata Property Geology



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

6. DEPOSIT TYPES

The Indata property is host to mineralization of three deposit types; mesothermal precious metal veins, porphyry copper and ophiolite (serpentinite) nickel. "Ophiolite" style gold mineralization, similar to the Indata vein occurrences, occurs at the Snowbird deposit located near Fort St. James to the south of the Indata region, and at Mt. Sir Sidney Williams to the north of Indata. Arsenopyrite-stibnite-chalcopyrite-pyrite veins with enriched precious metals occur at these occurrences at or near the contact of mafic and ultramafic rocks. Drill results from polymetallic mesothermal veins on the Indata property have included results as high as 46.20g/t Au and 2.0g/t Ag over 4.0 metres (hole 88-I-11), and 354.1g/t Ag and 0.01g/t Au over 3.2 metres (hole 89-I-6). The Snowbird gold deposit, currently owned by Omineca Gold Ltd., is located on the Sowchea Thrust Fault, 115 kilometres to the southeast of Indata on the south shore of Stuart Lake. Snowbird has recorded minor production with a small amount of ore grading approximately 9.0% antimony and 8.0 g/t gold being produced early in the twentieth century. Mineralization at Snowbird is typically hosted in listwanite ("mariposite" rock). Drilling completed in 1986 included a spectacular 15 cm quartz vein which graded 8,509.41 g/t gold (248.16 oz per ton) from within a 5 foot (1.5 metre) interval that graded 788.58 g/t gold (23.0 oz per ton).

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

A new type of mineralization; ophiolite (serpentinite) hosted nickel which is interpreted to be similar to that which is being explored by First Point Minerals Corp. and Cliffs Natural Resources Inc. on the Decar property located 50 kilometres to the south has recently become new focus. At Decar ophiolite derived ultramafic rocks host awaruite, an iron nickel alloy that is being explored as a potential new source of non sulphide nickel and lesser concentrations of high nickel tenor nickel sulphides (predominantly pentlandite). A 1983 Imperial Metals Corp. reconnaissance soil located in the southern region of the Indata property line returned numerous significant nickel and magnesium responses (to 1227 ppm Ni and 9.4% Mg) over a 750 metre interval. The magnesium anomaly is interpreted to reflect serpentinization.

Other mineralization styles are known from elsewhere in the region. These include epithermal mercury mineralization in carbonate rocks such as occurs at the former producing Bralorne-Takla Mercury and Pinchi Mines, several varieties of copper-molybdenum porphyry occurrences and at least one carbonate hosted zinc, copper and

precious metal rich skarn, known as the Lustdust deposit. Drill results published at the Lustdust skarn system, located to the north of the Indata claims, include 0.80% copper and 0.67g/tonne gold over 59 metres and 2.19% copper and 24.04 g/tonne gold over 15 metres.

In 2012 mineralized dacite rubble was encountered near the end of a drill access trail. The rubble returned an analysis of 0.78% copper.

7. MINERALIZATION

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

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

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

Polymetallic veins often exhibit a subtle banded appearance with bands of quartz dominant material interrupted with sulphide rich sections where the sulphide content can exceed 50%. Sulphides are dominantly pyrrhotite, arsenopyrite and stibnite with lesser pyrite and minor chalcopyrite. Veins average approximately 1.5 metres in width but vary between 0.5 and 5.6 metres. Trace amounts of gersdorffite (a nickel arsenide), bismuthinite (a bismuth telluride), pentlandite (a nickel sulphide) and free gold have been documented in petrographic samples taken from high-grade intercepts. A review of 24 diamond drill intercepts grading at least 1.0 g/tonne gold indicates that the average vein

intercept is 1.54 metres wide with an average grade of 8.41 g/tonne gold and 52.43 g/tonne silver.

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

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

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

A considerable area of the Indata property is underlain by ultramafic rocks that have been serpentinized to varying extent. In 2010 and 2011 induced polarization, magnetic and soil geochemical surveys plus rock sampling were completed on three lines in this area with three rock samples returning ±0.20% nickel. Three induced polarization / magnetometer lines completed here suggest a serpentinite body with widths of 400 m to 1,000 m over a north south extent of 1,700 metres. The eastern edge of the anomalous chargeability and magnetic response is coincident with a dramatic resistivity anomaly interpreted to correspond to a fault, possibly against carbonate.

8. EXPLORATION

The first claims of the present Indata property, Schnapps 1 and 2 were staked in 1983 by Imperial Metals Corporation to cover a possible northwest splay of the Pinchi Fault Zone, discovered during regional exploration of that structure. In 1984 Imperial installed two small soil grids within these claims and discovered a strong copper anomaly on the "A" grid near the northeast corner of Albert Lake, with values to 7,700 ppm Cu in soil. This was the first indication of the "Lake Zone" porphyry copper target. Additional arsenic-antimony anomalies were also revealed on the east side of this grid, which were the first indications of the polymetallic vein mineralization that occurs on the property. Imperial

also staked additional claims in 1984 in response to a B.C. Ministry of Mines geochemical release which showed anomalous copper, silver and mercury values from a creek to the south of the copper mineralization.

In 1985 Imperial carried out further exploration, concentrating on follow up of the copper in soil anomaly on the west side of the "A" grid with detailed mapping, ground geophysics and drilling. Mapping and prospecting discovered outcrops of mafic volcanic flows and local sedimentary greywacke and argillite float. Disseminated and vein copper mineralization, chalcopyrite and minor bornite, accompanied by epidote-chlorite-quartz alteration, was found in both outcrop and float. Eight kilometers of VLF, induced polarization (IP) and resistivity geophysical surveys were carried out and a strong chargeability anomaly coincident with the high soils was discovered along with other chargeability highs. The anomalies were tested with four diamond drill holes, totaling 240 metres. Holes DDH-1 and 2 intercepted disseminated and fracture related pyrite and chalcopyrite which returned grades of 0.1-0.2% Cu over intervals from 1.5 to 9.3 metres.

Eastfield entered into a joint venture with Imperial in 1986 and took over control of the property. The only work carried out this year was a small evaluation programme conducted by Noranda Exploration Co. Ltd. ("Noranda") on the arsenic-antimony soil anomalies from the Imperial work, with a view to a possible option from Eastfield. A 10 by 30 metre "kill zone", devoid of vegetation was discovered and hand trenched. These pits encountered red-brown soil which returned extremely high metallic values. Two soil samples were taken which averaged 2.30g/t Au, 645.0g/t Ag, 0.38% Cu and 9.15% As. Follow up detailed soil sampling revealed a strong gold-silver-copper anomaly within the larger arsenic-antimony anomaly. Despite these results, Noranda and Eastfield did not conclude and option agreement on the property.

In 1987 Eastfield carried out a large exploration programme expanding the Imperial "A" grid, conducting soil sampling, ground magnetics and IP, followed by diamond drilling. The most significant result from the surface work was the delineation of a strong 600 metre long north-south chargeability high that coincided with the high gold-antimony-arsenic in soil anomaly. Six diamond drill holes, totaling 305 metres were emplaced into this structure, which encountered silicified carbonate-sericite altered zones with fracture related sulfides and quartz veins which returned multi-gram gold and silver values, to 9,855 ppb Au, over intervals from 0.5 to 4.2 metres.

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

corresponding VLF conductors indicated that the polymetallic vein system extended for over 2000 metres. Mapping was conducted over a large part of the property, and prospecting discovered copper mineralization in float samples in the Albert Lake area.

A major trenching programme was carried out in 1989 using a D-3 Caterpillar bulldozer with a backhoe attachment. Forty-two trenches, totaling 2,211 metres were excavated as a method of following up soil and chargeability anomalies in the polymetallic vein zone area. In most cases the geochemical anomalies were found to be caused by sulfide mineralization with local quartz veins containing high gold and silver values.

Twenty-three diamond drill holes totaling 2,099 metres were drilled in 1988, all but one targeting the polymetallic vein zone. In 1989 a further 13 holes, totaling 2,018 metres, were drilled in the polymetallic vein zone. By this point in time, the various anomalies had been drill tested for over 1500 metre strike length, with mineralization encountered for over 900 metres with individual vein segments varying from 50 to 300 metres in length, offset by east-west faults. Vein widths vary from less than 0.5 to 5.6 metres and values from the veins range from several hundred parts per billion up to several grams/tonne, to a high value of 47,260 ppb over four metres in hole 88-I-11.

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

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

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

In 1996 Eastfield optioned the Indata property to Clear Creek Resources ("Clear Creek") who funded a drill programme that year. Nine holes, totaling 651 metres, were drilled in the Lake Zone area, following up on results from the 1995 trenching. Poor drilling conditions resulted in three holes; 96-I-6, 7 and 8 not being completed. Large intervals of low grade copper were intersected in the drill holes, including 21.0 metres of 0.23% Cu in 96-I-3, and 148.5 metres of 0.09% Cu in 96-I-2 confirmed the results from the original 1985 Imperial drill holes.

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

Clear Creek did another campaign of drilling in 1998, mostly targeting the Lake Zone (copper), this time to the west of the previous drilling. Ten holes were drilled, to a total of 955 metres, nine of which were drilled in the Lake Zone. Drilling was again difficult due to badly fractured ground conditions. The andesitic rocks in this area are cut by locally silicified altered granodiorite dykes. The best drill result of the program was hole 98-I-4 which returned 145.4 metres of 0.20% Cu, with the bottom 24.1 metres running 0.37% Cu. The 1998 programme also saw the discovery of copper-gold mineralization at the south end of the soil grid area. Exposures discovered during road construction returned results varying from <0.01 to 6.7% Cu and <0.1 to 1.7 g/t Au.

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

Aberdeen International Inc. optioned the property in 2005 and funded a modest drill program on the property. Three holes were collared to a total of 262 metres. The first of these; 2005-I-01, was located in the Lake Zone porphyry copper mineralization. It was designed to target mineralization in the 1998 hole 98-I-4, which returned 145.4 metres of 0.20% Cu, including the bottom 24.1 metres of the hole which averaged 0.37% Cu. Hole 05-I-01 was fraught with problems and was eventually abandoned at a depth of 99.1 metres, over 50 metres above the top of the target zone.

The rest of the 2005 drilling was conducted in the southern part of the gridded area, 1300 metres south of the Lake zone, targeting anomalous copper in soil in the area adjacent to the 1995 access road. Again drilling was difficult and hole 2005-I-02 was abandoned at only 8.8 metres without reaching bedrock. Hole 2005-I-03 was collared 25 metres of this to the east and was drilled to 154 metres and encountered dioritic rocks along its entire length. Local silicification, quartz and epidote-pyrite veining occurred locally. The best result from the hole was 12.4 metres of 0.12% Cu, starting from depth of 18.4 metres.

In 2007 further exploration was conducted on the Indata Property, funded this time by Redzone Resources Ltd. The work was carried in two segments; from May 30 to June 21, and from August 19 to September 5, and was composed of soil sampling, excavator trenching and access road construction. The June soil sampling program extended the

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

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

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

holes (excepting hole 89-I-06 which returned 351.1 g/t silver over 3.2 metres). Total depth on hole 08-I-03) was 86.0 metres.

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

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

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

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

Anomalous copper in soils (>100ppm to 7,700 ppm) occur in large area in the west and southern parts of the grid, with individual anomalies up to one kilometre in width and nearly two kilometres in length. The copper anomaly covers the area of the Lake Zone porphyry copper mineralization and a large area south of this, indicating the potential for a substantial expansion. Work completed in 2012 resulted in the discovery of mineralized dacite rubble assaying 0.78% copper approximately four kilometers south of what has been called the Lake Zone.

Of the ground geophysics work, the induced polarization (IP) surveys appear to be the most useful. The high sulfide contents of the polymetallic veins show as strong chargeability highs. Coincidental arsenic-antimony in soil/chargeability highs are

considered likely indicators of polymetallic veins. The increased sulfide content, (chalcopyrite and pyrite) associated with the Lake Zone porphyry copper mineralization shows up as chargeability highs as well, though usually over larger areas, indicating the more widespread nature of this type of mineralization. Induced polarization completed in 2011 suggests that coincident chargeability response and a total filed magnetic high may in some cases define serpentinized ultramafic rocks. An abrupt increase in the resistivity response in this area (eastern region of lines 100N and 300S) is interpreted to reflect a limestone contact with the serpentinite which may be a bounding fault.

Excavator trenching has been used to explore for both polymetallic vein and porphyry copper mineralization. In total, over 3,000 metres of trenches have been excavated, the vast majority of which have been dug in the Lake Zone and polymetallic vein mineralized areas. A major program in 1989 constructed 42 trenches, to a total of 2211 metres, targeting anomalous soil geochemistry in the polymetallic vein zone area. In most cases, where bedrock was exposed, the anomalies were found to have been caused by sulfide mineralization with elevated precious metal values in quartz veins. Trenching in 1995 in the Lake Zone area uncovered porphyry copper mineralization, including 75.0 metres averaging 0.36% Cu.

To date a total of 73 diamond drill holes, totaling 7,377 metres, have been drilled on the Indata Property. The vast majority has targeted the two main areas of mineralization; the polymetallic veins in the central part of the property, and the Lake Zone porphyry copper mineralization on the northwest corner of Indata Lake. In the area of the polymetallic veins, the drillholes were located on the basis of known mineralization, as exposed in hand or excavator trenches, and on combinations of arsenic and antimony soil geochemistry, and chargeability highs. Drilling was also used to extend to trace mineralization along strike and down dip.

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

Starting in 2007 east west trending soil grid were expanded into the “Northwest Anomaly” with the objective of exploring for gold bearing quartz-sulfide veins similar to others known to occur on the Indata Property and for porphyry copper mineralization similar to that which occurs on the northeast shore of Albert Lake. Very strong multi-element and multi-station geochemical soil responses had been identified in 2007 on three, hundred metre spaced, lines suggesting a continuation of a soil anomaly discovered in 2003 towards the western end of line 1700N. These responses, which typically occur on three or four consecutive 50 metre spaced sample sites, are highly anomalous in antimony, bismuth, lead, zinc, gold and to a lesser extent in tungsten and tellurium. Geologically this area consists of mafic volcanic and ultramafic rocks to the south in

contact with limestones to the north in an apparent northeast orientation. Intrusive into this package is a large granodiorite stock (full size unknown and which may have affinity with the Lake Zone porphyry copper style mineralization.). Field investigations while successful in confirming the initial soil responses were unsuccessful in explaining their origin although rock sampling completed in 2011 returned a mineralized limestone sample with anomalous arsenic (58.5ppm) and anomalous antimony (24.8 ppm). A program of north south oriented lines (oriented such to cross the volcanic limestone contact) surveyed for induced polarization and total field magnetic response was completed in 2010. Several compelling geophysical targets emerged.

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

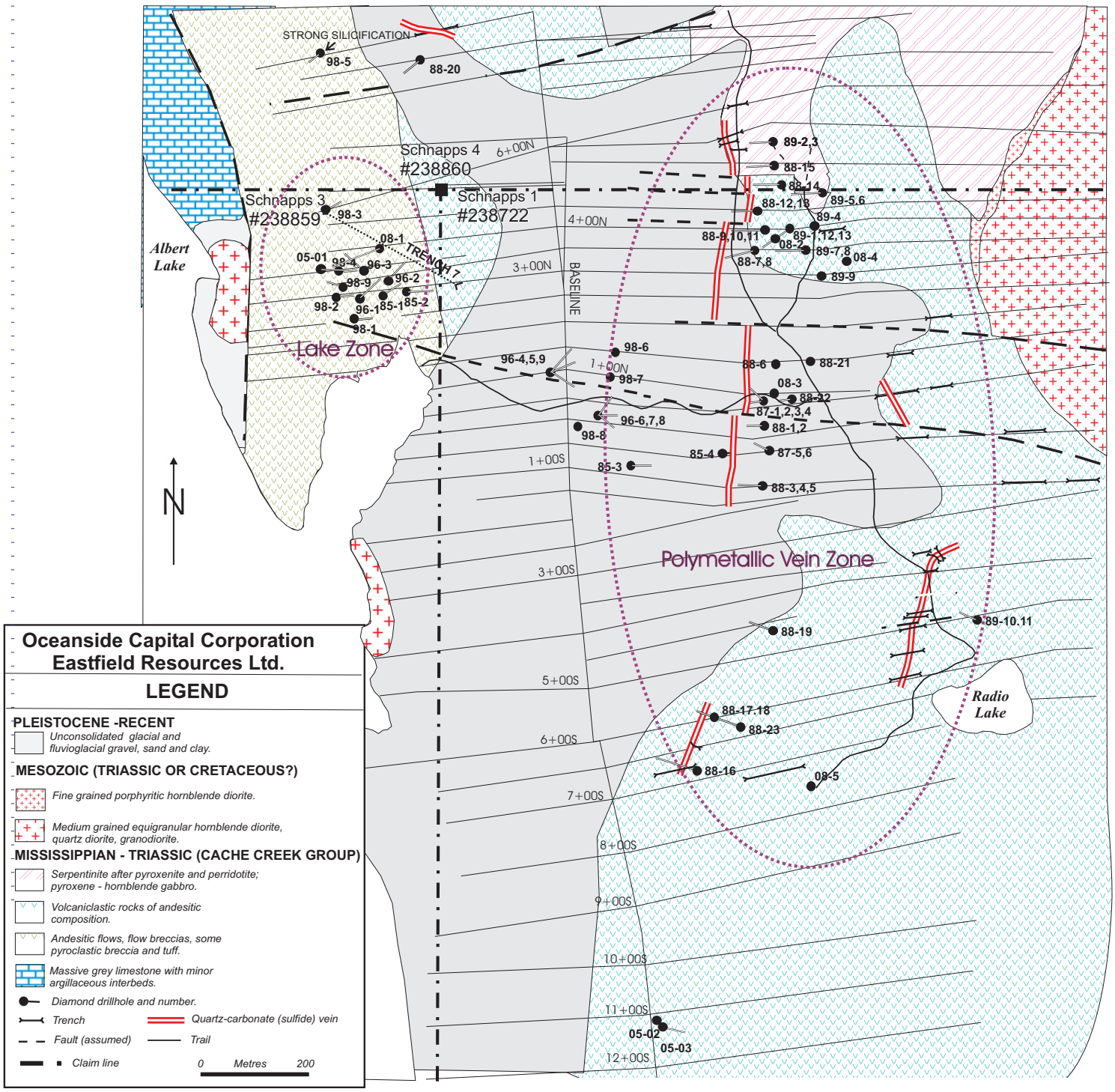
A second anomaly of note occurs on the most easterly line, L670N, at 400 N. Here a predominant chargeability anomaly occurs with a corresponding resistivity low and a major inflection in the magnetic response. The resistivity low is constrained and suggests a sulfide mineralized structure.

In 2010 grid lines were established (cut) into the “Nickel Anomaly” and were soil sampled with the analysis being completed in 2011. In 2011 the lines were surveyed for induced polarization and total field magnetic response and rock sampling completed in the area of 2010 soil nickel anomalies. The interest in this area, which is south of historic Indata grids, was caused by knowledge of soil nickel and magnesium anomalies in a 1983 Imperial Metals Corp. reconnaissance soil traverse and a new nickel model evolving 50 kilomtres to the south at the Decar project owned by First Point Minerals Corp. and under option to Cliffs Natural Resources Inc.

In 2012 six drill sites along with 3.2 kilometers of access road were constructed.

9. DRILLING

From 1985 to 2008 a total of 73 diamond drill holes, totaling 7,377 metres have been drilled on the Indata Property. Programmes in 1985, and 1987-89 were helicopter supported while the 1996, 1998 and 2005 programmes were bulldozer supported. In the 2008 programme drill moves were done by helicopter, but shift changes were done via roads and trails.



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

10. INTERPRETATIONS AND CONCLUSIONS

Exploration on the Indata Property starting in 1983 and continuing to present day (2013) has identified the existence of three mineralization target types; mesothermal polymetallic precious metal veins, porphyry copper mineralization and ophiolite hosted nickel. Porphyry copper is known on the north and east sides of Albert Lake, and the vein mineralization occurs some 500 metres east of this, in the north central part of the property while the ophiolite hosted gold is located in the southern region of the claim group on the eastern side.

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

The veins range in size from centimetres up to 5.6 metres in width. Drill results to date have produced two exceptionally high results; 47.26g/t Au from hole 88-I-11, and 351.1g/t silver from hole 89-I-6. Mineralization has so far been traced discontinuously for 1200 metres in a north-south direction in a zone up to 150 metres wide.

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

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

Porphyry copper mineralization has been known on the northeast side of Albert Lake since 1985 where it is hosted in dioritic and granodioritic intrusives and in volcanic rocks and associated sediments. Disseminated and vein chalcopyrite occurs with pyrite and pyrrhotite and has been located over an area of 200 by 200 metres near the lake, with drill results as high as 145.4 metres averaging 0.20% copper, including 24.1 metres averaging

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

In 2012 3.2 kilometers of drill access and six drill sites were constructed on induced polarization targets developed in 2010 and 2011. Rock sampling completed coincidently with this work identified significant mineralization (up to 0.78% Cu) in volcanic rock (dacite).

11.) 2011 COST STATEMENT

Field Personnel	S. Perreault, 21 days @ $430	$9,030	Sept 16-Oct 6, 2012
Field Personnel	J. Perreault, 14 days @ $430	$6,880	Sept 17-Oct 2, 2012

Total Personnel,	$15,910.00
Truck Rental, S. Perrault, 14 days at $80 per day,	$1,120.00
Truck Rental, J. Perrault, 4 days at $80 per day,	$320.00
Truck Rental, Taba Enterprises, 15 days at $144.50 day,	$2,167.50
ATV Rental, S. Perreault 1 units for 12 days, @ $80 day each,	$960.00
Chainsaw Rental, S. Perreault, 9 days @ $25 a day,	$225.00
Chainsaw Rental, J. Perreault, 9 days @ $25 a day,	$225.00
Radio Rental 2 @ $5 each per day,	$140.00
Sat Phone Rental 1 @ $10 per day	$140.00
Consumables and Field Equipment,	$75.78
Freight,	$408.73
Accommodation,	$5,160.00
Travel Expenses,	$932.96
Storage,	$11.01
Excavator, Taba Enterprises, 142 hrs @ $164.76 hr,	$23,395.92
D-6 Cat bulldozer, Taba Enterprises, 33 hrs @ $171.60 hr,	$5.662.80
Lowbedding, Taba Enterprises,	$4,112.50
Diesel, 3800 litres @ $1.29 per litre,	$4,902.00
Archaeological Consulting, Ecofor,	$2,426.60
Analytical Costs (Rocks), 18 samples @ $30.08 sample,	$541.44
Communications,	$17.43
Subtotal	**$63,191.87**

HST,	$6,774.78
Grand Total	**$69,966.65**

12.) RECOMMENDATIONS

It is recommended that a number of induced polarization surveys completed (1984, 1987, 1988, 1989, 2003, 2010 and 2011) be normalized into a single map that can then be interpreted in conjunction with the extensive geochemical data set (±4,200 samples).

13.) AUTHOR QUALIFICATIONS

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

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

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

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

Signed this 28th day of February, 2013

J.W. (Bill) Morton

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350,000 mE
351,000 mE
352,000 mE
353,000 mE
354,000 mE

6,143,000 mN
6,142,000 mN
6,141,000 mN
6,140,000 mN
6,139,000 mN
6,138,000 mN
6,137,000 mN
6,136,000 mN

DRILL 1
DRILL 2
DRILL 3
DRILL 4
DRILL 5
DRILL 6
DRILL 7

Albert Lake

Legend

- Constructed Drill Site 2012
- Constructed Drill Trail 2012
- Road
- Trail
- Soil Line

N

Eastfield Resources Ltd

Indata Property
Constructed Drill Hole
Locations 2012

Date: 21/02/2013
Author: B Laird
Office:
Drawing:
Scale: 1:20000
Projection: UTM Zone 10 (NAD 83)

0 200 400 800
metres

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

A173485
A173486
A173490
A173487
A173495
A173489
A173497
A173499
A173496
A173488
A172001
A173498
A173500
A172002
A173491
A173493
A173494
A173492

Albert Lake

Legend

- Rock Sample
- Constructed Drill Trail 2012
- Road
- Trail
- Soil Line

Eastfield Resources Ltd

Indata Property
Rock Sample
Locations 2012

Date: 21/02/2013
Author: B Laird
Office:
Drawing:
Scale: 1:20000
Projection: UTM Zone 10 (NAD 83)

0 200 400 800
metres

N

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

4, 1
157, 8
1295, 38
53, 4
Albert Lake
27, 1
140, 3
49, 4
7770, 11
489, 6
17, 4
367, 9
42, 1
159, 12
2, 11
96, 3
2, 14
16, 9
212, 6

Legend
- Rock Sample (Cu ppm, Au ppb)
- Constructed Drill Trail 2012
- Road
- Trail
- Soil Line

Eastfield Resources Ltd

Indata Property
Rock Sample
Cu (ppm), Au (ppb)

Date: 21/02/2013
Author: B Laird
Office:
Drawing:
Scale: 1:20000
Projection: UTM Zone 10 (NAD 83)

0 200 400 800
metres

N

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

21, 9
12, 1
17, 1
105, 4
8, 728
50, 1
131, 1
21, 17
466, 1
6, 1
7, 1
5, 2
95, 1
9, 1
62, 1
67, 2
23, 5
23, 1

Albert Lake

Legend

- Rock Sample (Zn ppm, As ppm)
- Constructed Drill Trail 2012
- Road
- Trail
- Soil Line

Eastfield Resources Ltd

Indata Property
Rock Sample
Zn (ppm), As (ppm)

Date: 21/02/2013
Author: B Laird
Office:
Drawing:
Scale: 1:20000
Projection: UTM Zone 10 (NAD 83)

0 200 400 800
metres

N

Description	**Cu ppm**	**Au ppb**	**Zn ppm**	**Ni ppm**	**As ppm**
Sample **173485**, rounded float, on access road 2012-#2, ± 150 metres along road at 350870E 6142737N, 1.0 metres deep, silicified and beige coloured, minor sulphide.	4	<2	21	13	9
Sample **173486**, angular float, on access road 2012#3, ± 80 metres along road at 351318E 6140593N, 0.6 m deep, grey green volcanic, minor cpy.	157	8	12	33	<2
Sample **173487**, float or outcrop?, on drill road 2012#7, breccia, clasts to 2 cm, somewhat aligned, minor sulphide.	53	4	105	29	4
Sample **173488**, float, on drill road 2012#7 at 352947E 6137887N, dark mottled grey, porphyritic?, non magnetic, could be a diorite.	17	4	6	30	<2
Sample **173489**, probably float, on drill road 2012#7 at 352947E 6137887N, light grey felsic looking unit, fine grained, trace cpy.	140	3	50	45	<2
Sample **173490**, float or outcrop?, on drill road 2012#3 at drill site, at 351261E 6140582N , approx 1.5 m deep, dark amphibole altered ? mafic volcanic with minir cpy. Thin section indicates that this sample alternated between andesite and latite.	1295	38	17	48	<2
Sample **173491**, float or outcrop?, on drill road 2012#5 at drill site, at 351929E 6136668N, approx 3metres deep, sericite altere ? pinkish sulphide which could be pyrrhotite, diorite?.	96	3	62	48	<2
Sample **173492**, float or outcrop?, on drill road 2012#6, at 353093E 6136639N, grey-green volcanic? (dacite?) rock with upwards of 5% sulfide (pyrrhotite?).	212	6	23	54	5
Sample **173493**, float or outcrop?, on drill road 2012#5, at 352224E 6136678N, approx. 0.6 m depth, light green siliceous rock with darker domains, ±10% sulphide.	2	14	67	18	2
Sample **173494**, rounded float on drill road 2012#6 about 100 metres from main road, at 352880E 6136648N, light green siliceous rock with darker domains, ±10% sulphide.	16	9	23	35	<2
Sample **173495**, float or outcrop?, on drill road 2012#4 at drill site, approximately 2.5 metres deep, at 352312E 6138172N, very siliceous probable ultramafic rock with orange coloured carbonate alteration, listwanite?	27	<2	8	1491	728

Sample **173496**, float, 4.0 metres deep, on drill road 2012#7, grey siliceous rock, ≈ 5% sulfide.	489	6	466	24	<2
Sample **173497**, 4.0 metres deep, on drill road 2012#7, light grey to black, possible breccia	49	4	131	39	<2
Sample **173498**, 4.0 metres deep, angular rubble, on drill road 2012#7, grey-brown fine grained felsic rock, possibly some garnet	42	<2	5	4	2
Sample **173499**, 3.5 metres deep, rubble, on drill road 2012#5? at 353654E 6138176N, originally described as amphibole altered mafic volcanic, however a petrographic description indicates it is a dacite, "grey coloured-not green"	7770	11	21	60	17
Sample **173500**, 3.5 metres deep, on drill road 2012#5 at 352229E 6136676N, sheared version of previous sample with siliceous attenuated clasts, grey coloured?	159	12	95	43	<2
Sample **172001**, float, on drill road 2012#7, 1.0 metre depth, grey-green volcanic? (dacite?) with upwards of 5% sulfide (pyrrhotite ?).	367	9	7	16	<2
Sample **172002**, rounded float, on drill road 2012#6, at 352880E 6136648N grey-green mottled volcanic or intrusive, very pyritic, weakly magnetic.	2	11	9	32	<2

Vancouver Petrographics Ltd.

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Report 121077 for:
Bill Morton,
Mincord Exploration Consultants Ltd.,
110 – 325 Howe Street,
Vancouver, BC V6C 1Z7

November 2012

Project: Indata/Carlinton

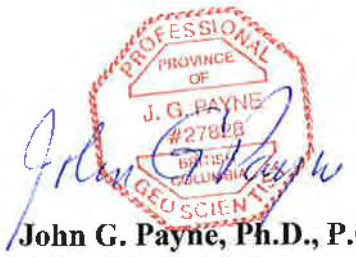
Sample: 173499

Summary:

Sample 173499 is of metamorphosed dacite that contains minor hornblende phenocrysts (altered completely to chlorite-[quartz-magnetite]) in a groundmass that is dominated by a very fine grained intergrowth of plagioclase with lesser quartz, tremolite/actinolite, chlorite, magnetite, and epidote. Coarser grained replacement patches are dominated by quartz with lesser epidote. Chalcopyrite and lesser pyrite occur in replacement patches alone or with epidote, quartz, magnetite, and minor hematite. A discontinuous vein is of epidote with lesser quartz and chlorite.

Photographic Notes:

The scanned section shows the gross textural features of the sections; these features are seen much better on the digital image than on the printed image. Photo numbers are shown in the lower left corner of the photographs. The letter in the lower right-hand corner indicates the lighting conditions: P = plane light, X = plane light in crossed nicols. Locations of photographs are shown on the scanned section. Descriptions of the photographs are at the end of the report.



John G. Payne, Ph.D., P.Geol.
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Fax: (604)-597-1080 (call first)
email: jgpayne@telus.net

Sample 173499 **Metamorphosed Dacite**
Replacement: Quartz-Epidote-Chalcopyrite-Pyrite-Magnetite-Hematite
Vein: Epidote-Quartz-Chlorite

Minor phenocrysts of hornblende (altered completely to chlorite with lesser quartz and magnetite) are set in a very fine grained groundmass that is dominated by plagioclase with lesser quartz, tremolite/actinolite, chlorite, magnetite, and epidote. Coarser grained replacement patches are dominated by quartz with lesser epidote. Chalcopyrite and lesser pyrite occur in replacement patches alone or with epidote, quartz, magnetite, and minor hematite. A discontinuous vein is of epidote with lesser quartz and chlorite.

mineral	percentage	main grain size range (mm)	
phenocrysts			
hornblende	1- 2%	0.5-1.5	
groundmass			
plagioclase	35-40%	0.015-0.03	
quartz	12-15	0.03-0.07	
tremolite/actinolite	7 -8	0.05-0.1	(a few up to 0.2 mm long)
chlorite	5- 7	0.03-0.07	
magnetite	1- 2	0.05-0.08	
K-feldspar	1- 2	0.02-0.05	
epidote	0.2	0.02-0.03	
replacement, veinlets			
quartz	15-17	0.1-0.2	
epidote	4- 5	0.05-0.3	
chalcopyrite	2- 3	0.05-0.5	
chlorite	1- 2	0.02-0.05	
pyrite	1	0.05-0.3	

Hornblende forms a few subhedral prismatic to equant phenocrysts that were replaced completely, mainly by chlorite, with much less abundant quartz and/or tremolite/actinolite. One contains a few euhedral magnetite grains.

The groundmass is dominated by equant anhedral grains of plagioclase that are intergrown with moderately abundant tremolite/actinolite and/or chlorite.

Quartz forms anhedral grains and patches of grains intergrown irregularly with plagioclase.

Tremolite/actinolite forms single grains and clusters of grains, mainly with a prismatic habit and pale green colour.

Chlorite forms disseminated grains and patches of grains with a pale to light green colour.

Magnetite forms disseminated subhedral to anhedral equant grains and clusters of a few grains.

Epidote forms disseminated equant grains and clusters of a few grains.

K-feldspar forms disseminated grains and patches, probably intergrown with quartz and plagioclase. Its distribution is best seen in the stained offcut block.

Replacement patches up to a few mm across are of slightly to moderately coarser grained quartz with minor to moderately abundant disseminated epidote.

Chalcopyrite is concentrated in irregular patches up to 2 mm in size, commonly associated with quartz and lesser pyrite. A few grains near one end of the section were altered moderately to completely to red-orange hematite. Elsewhere, some chalcopyrite patches were altered slightly to hematite along minor coarse fractures.

(continued on page 2)

Pyrite forms disseminated anhedral to subhedral grains, commonly associated with chalcopyrite. It is concentrated in a few coarser grained patches with chalcopyrite and epidote.

One large patch a few mm across is of chalcopyrite and pyrite with lesser epidote, magnetite and specular hematite; hematite forms a set of thin plates within some magnetite grains.

A discontinuous vein up to 2 mm wide is dominated by prismatic epidote and interstitial patches of quartz with locally moderately abundant chlorite.

List of Photographs

Photo	Section	Description
01	173499	to the left: hornblende phenocryst (altered completely to chlorite with minor patches of quartz) and containing disseminated euhedral grains of magnetite, in a groundmass of plagioclase with much less abundant quartz and chlorite (concentrated in a few patches) and minor tremolite/actinolite; to the right: vein of quartz-epidote-chlorite.
02	173499	replacement of quartz with lesser epidote with two patches of sulphides dominated by chalcopyrite (altered moderately to strongly to red-orange hematite) and one fractured grain of pyrite.
03	173499	to the left: very fine grained plagioclase with accessory epidote and minor tremolite/actinolite replaced partly by coarser grained quartz and minor epidote; to the right: replacement patch of pyrite, chalcopyrite, epidote, quartz, magnetite and specular hematite.

Report 130023 for
Bill Morton,
Mincord Exploration Consultants, Ltd.,
110-325 Howe Street,
Vancouver, BC, V6C 1Z7
Ph: 604-984-0221
e-mail:

January, 2013

Project: **Indata**

Sample: **173490**

Summary:

Sample 173490 contains two phases, one of meta-andesite and the other of meta-latite and replacement patches. Zone A (meta-andesite) contains scattered plagioclase phenocrysts in a groundmass of a very fine grained equant plagioclase with moderately abundant disseminated prismatic grains of tremolite and patches of chlorite and minor ilmenite. Zone B (meta-latite) is of extremely fine grained plagioclase with accessory disseminated tremolite and disseminated dusty to extremely fine grained pyrite (altered strongly to hematite). Abundant replacement patches are dominated by chlorite with lesser tremolite/actinolite and quartz. A vein is of quartz with several patches of pyrite and a few of chalcopyrite (altered moderately to hematite).

Photographic Notes:

The scanned sections show the gross textural features of the sections; these features are seen much better on the digital image than on the printed image. For the photographs, sample numbers are shown in the upper left corner, photo numbers are shown in the lower left corner, and the letter in the lower right corner indicates the lighting conditions: P = plane light, X = plane light in crossed nicols; R = reflected light, RP = reflected light and plane incident light; ~RX = reflected light in moderately crossed nicols and incident light in crossed nicols. Locations of photographs are shown on the scanned sections. Descriptions of the photographs are at the end of the report.

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Sample 173490 **Meta-andesite/Meta-latite**
Replacement: Chlorite-Tremolite/Actinolite-Quartz-Pyrite

The sample contains two main rock types and patches of replacement. Zone A (meta-andesite) contains scattered plagioclase phenocrysts in a groundmass of a very fine grained equant plagioclase with moderately abundant disseminated prismatic grains of tremolite and patches of chlorite and minor ilmenite. Zone B (meta-latite) is of extremely fine grained plagioclase with accessory disseminated tremolite and disseminated dusty to extremely fine grained pyrite (altered strongly to hematite). Abundant replacement patches are dominated by chlorite with lesser tremolite/actinolite and quartz. A vein is of quartz with several patches of pyrite and a few of chalcopyrite (altered moderately to hematite).

mineral	Zone A (60-65%)	Zone B (17-20%)	main grain size range (mm)	
phenocrysts				
plagioclase	1- 2%		0.5-0.7	
groundmass				
plagioclase	40-45	17-19%	0.05-0.1	0.02-0.05
tremolite	10-12	1- 2	0.07-0.2	0.03-0.07
chlorite	7- 8	0.3	0.02-0.03	0.02-0.03
quartz	1- 2		0.03-0.07	
pyrite	0.1	0.3	0.02-0.05	0.01-0.03
ilmenite	minor		0.01-0.03	
chalcopyrite	minor	trace	0.02-0.05	
pyrrhotite	minor	trace	0.02-0.07	
replacement				
chlorite	17-20	0.05-0.1		
tremolite/actinolite	3- 4	0.07-0.3	(a few from 0.5-1 mm long)	
quartz	1- 2	0.05-0.07	(locally up to 0.3 mm)	
pyrite	0.2	0.03-0.1		
chalcopyrite	minor	0.02-0.07		
pyrrhotite	minor	0.03-0.07		
vein, veinlet				
1) quartz-(pyrite)	2- 3	0.05-0.15 (qz); 0.03-0.05 (py)		
2) limonite	0.1	cryptocrystalline-0.005		

In Zone A, plagioclase forms a few subhedral equant phenocrysts that were altered slightly to moderately to disseminated flakes of sericite and locally to patches of quartz.

In the groundmass, plagioclase forms equant, slightly interlocking grains.

Tremolite/actinolite forms abundant disseminated, unoriented prismatic to acicular grains. Pleochroism is mainly from pale to light/medium slightly bluish green; a few grains have thin rims of colourless to very pale green tremolite.

Chlorite forms interstitial patches to plagioclase.

Quartz forms disseminated grains interstitial to plagioclase.

Disseminated sulphide patches, mainly less than 0.2 mm in size are mainly of pyrite, with lesser pyrrhotite and chalcopyrite.

(continued on page 2)

In Zone B, plagioclase forms equant slightly to moderately interlocking grains (altered slightly to moderately to sericite). Tremolite/actinolite forms minor to locally moderately abundant disseminated acicular grains (0.03-0.07 mm). Chlorite forms disseminated irregular replacement patches. Pyrite (generally altered completely to pseudomorphic hematite forms minor to moderately abundant disseminated subhedral to euhedral extremely fine grains. Chalcopyrite and pyrrhotite each forms trace disseminated grains.

Replacement patches up to 15 mm across are dominated by chlorite with disseminated acicular grains of tremolite and patches up to 0.7 mm in size of quartz. Pyrite and chalcopyrite both form a few grains, mainly in quartz. Many replacement patches contain disseminated relic grains of plagioclase (0.02-0.05 mm) surrounded by chlorite. Ilmenite forms disseminated grains in chlorite.

A few equant replacement patches up to 1 mm in size are dominated by unoriented prismatic grains of tremolite/actinolite and lesser interstitial chlorite.

Pyrite forms one cluster of grains, many of which have irregular to atoll textures intergrown with chlorite.

A vein 0.5-0.7 mm wide and a few discontinuous veinlets up to 0.3 mm wide are of quartz with slightly sutured grain borders. The main vein contains accessory patches of pyrite, mainly along its margins and minor patches of chalcopyrite (altered moderately inwards from rims to red-brown hematite) in its core.

A few late wispy braided veinlets up to 0.4 mm wide are of limonite.

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

www.acmelab.com

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

Submitted By: Bill Morton
Receiving Lab: Canada-Vancouver
Received: October 17, 2012
Report Date: November 06, 2012
Page: 1 of 2

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VAN12004937.1

CLIENT JOB INFORMATION

Project: Indata
Shipment ID:
P.O. Number
Number of Samples: 18

SAMPLE DISPOSAL

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

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

SAMPLE PREPARATION AND ANALYTICAL PROCEDURES

Method Code	Number of Samples	Code Description	Test Wgt (g)	Report Status	Lab
R200-250	18	Crush, split and pulverize 250 g rock to 200 mesh			VAN
3B02	18	Fire assay fusion Au Pt Pd by ICP-ES	30	Completed	VAN
1D01	18	1:1:1 Aqua Regia digestion ICP-ES analysis	0.5	Completed	VAN

ADDITIONAL COMMENTS

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

CC:

BRITISH COLUMBIA CERTIFIED ASSAYER
RAYMOND CHAN
CHIEF ASSAYER

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.

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Phone (604) 253-3158 Fax (604) 253-1716
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Client: **Eastfield Resources Ltd.**
110 - 325 Howe St.
Vancouver BC V6C 1Z7 Canada

Project: Indata
Report Date: November 06, 2012

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VAN12004937.1

Method		WGHT	3B	3B	3B	1D	1D	1D	1D	1D	1D	1D	1D	1D	1D	1D	1D	1D	1D	1D	1D
Analyte		Wgt	Au	Pt	Pd	Mo	Cu	Pb	Zn	Ag	Ni	Co	Mn	Fe	As	Au	Th	Sr	Cd	Sb	Bi
Unit		kg	ppb	ppb	ppb	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm
MDL		0.01	2	3	2	1	1	3	1	0.3	1	1	2	0.01	2	2	2	1	0.5	3	3
G1	Prep Blank	<0.01	<2	<3	<2	<1	<1	<3	47	<0.3	4	4	577	1.92	<2	<2	4	59	<0.5	<3	<3
G1	Prep Blank	<0.01	<2	<3	<2	<1	1	9	47	<0.3	4	3	569	1.89	<2	<2	4	56	<0.5	<3	<3
A172001	Rock	1.88	9	<3	11	<1	367	<3	7	<0.3	16	21	120	2.76	<2	<2	<2	12	<0.5	11	<3
A172002	Rock	1.24	11	<3	15	<1	2	<3	9	<0.3	32	57	183	4.04	<2	<2	<2	30	<0.5	<3	<3
A173485	Rock	0.25	<2	<3	<2	<1	4	3	21	<0.3	13	2	77	0.67	9	<2	3	10	<0.5	<3	<3
A173486	Rock	0.91	8	<3	4	4	157	<3	12	<0.3	33	28	188	4.34	<2	<2	<2	48	<0.5	<3	<3
A173487	Rock	0.73	4	<3	5	<1	53	<3	105	<0.3	29	9	751	2.58	4	<2	3	7	<0.5	<3	<3
A173488	Rock	1.13	4	<3	16	<1	17	<3	6	<0.3	30	8	153	1.07	<2	<2	<2	10	<0.5	<3	<3
A173489	Rock	0.85	3	<3	4	<1	140	<3	50	<0.3	45	25	664	4.06	<2	<2	<2	22	<0.5	<3	<3
A173490	Rock	0.83	38	<3	8	4	1295	<3	17	0.3	48	42	219	5.73	<2	<2	<2	48	<0.5	<3	<3
A173491	Rock	0.39	3	<3	<2	<1	96	<3	62	<0.3	48	31	676	5.42	<2	<2	<2	12	<0.5	3	<3
A173492	Rock	1.69	6	<3	6	<1	212	<3	23	<0.3	54	24	100	2.13	5	<2	<2	204	<0.5	<3	<3
A173493	Rock	0.85	14	<3	12	22	2	<3	67	<0.3	18	28	482	6.81	2	<2	<2	4	<0.5	4	<3
A173494	Rock	2.09	9	<3	9	<1	16	<3	23	<0.3	35	13	358	2.11	<2	<2	<2	14	<0.5	<3	<3
A173495	Rock	1.79	<2	<3	5	44	27	<3	8	<0.3	1491	85	569	3.06	728	<2	<2	3	<0.5	<3	<3
A173496	Rock	1.12	6	<3	13	<1	489	<3	466	<0.3	24	23	318	4.33	<2	<2	<2	14	<0.5	<3	<3
A173497	Rock	0.23	4	<3	6	8	49	4	131	<0.3	39	11	1411	3.30	<2	<2	5	15	<0.5	<3	<3
A173498	Rock	0.53	<2	<3	3	<1	42	4	5	<0.3	4	7	233	2.11	2	<2	<2	84	<0.5	<3	<3
A173499	Rock	0.11	11	<3	10	<1	7770	<3	21	1.3	60	23	350	4.86	17	<2	<2	37	<0.5	<3	<3
A173500	Rock	0.67	12	<3	4	2	159	<3	95	0.4	43	11	331	3.38	<2	<2	4	14	<0.5	<3	<3

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110 - 325 Howe St.
Vancouver BC V6C 1Z7 Canada

Project: Indata
Report Date: November 06, 2012

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VAN12004937.1

	Method	1D	1D	1D	1D	1D	1D	1D	1D	1D	1D	1D	1D	1D	1D	1D			1D
	Analyte	V	Ca	P	La	Cr	Mg	Ba	Ti	B	Al	Na	K	W	Tl	Hg	Ga	S	Sc
	Unit	ppm	%	%	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	%	ppm	%	%	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm
	MDL	1	0.01	0.001	1	1	0.01	1	0.001	20	0.01	0.01	0.01	2	5	1	5	0.05	5
G1	Prep Blank	34	0.46	0.075	8	9	0.59	236	0.120	<20	0.98	0.08	0.50	<2	<5	<1	<5	<0.05	<5
G1	Prep Blank	34	0.43	0.076	7	9	0.57	223	0.118	<20	0.91	0.07	0.48	<2	<5	<1	<5	<0.05	<5
A172001	Rock	46	0.39	0.015	<1	8	0.84	41	0.022	<20	1.20	0.11	0.03	<2	<5	<1	<5	1.19	<5
A172002	Rock	47	0.57	0.007	<1	31	1.26	80	0.026	<20	1.50	0.07	0.02	<2	<5	<1	<5	2.63	<5
A173485	Rock	<1	0.06	0.008	7	5	0.06	199	0.001	<20	0.33	0.06	0.09	<2	<5	<1	<5	<0.05	<5
A173486	Rock	111	1.08	0.011	<1	49	1.90	25	0.035	<20	3.81	0.26	0.03	<2	<5	<1	<5	0.07	5
A173487	Rock	79	0.05	0.030	7	44	1.26	568	0.193	<20	2.27	0.04	1.23	<2	<5	<1	<5	0.44	9
A173488	Rock	34	0.94	0.008	<1	59	0.71	44	0.008	<20	0.66	0.09	0.03	<2	<5	<1	<5	0.14	<5
A173489	Rock	64	0.89	0.042	<1	38	1.30	74	0.304	<20	1.93	0.03	0.10	<2	<5	<1	<5	<0.05	<5
A173490	Rock	128	1.10	0.012	<1	87	2.54	14	0.030	<20	4.69	0.29	0.03	<2	<5	<1	<5	0.38	7
A173491	Rock	131	2.56	0.053	2	117	2.30	33	0.247	<20	4.04	0.03	<0.01	<2	<5	<1	<5	0.16	7
A173492	Rock	77	1.98	0.110	5	41	0.77	262	0.104	<20	3.24	0.44	0.36	<2	<5	<1	<5	0.52	<5
A173493	Rock	117	0.03	0.013	<1	5	3.25	62	0.002	<20	3.08	<0.01	0.06	<2	<5	<1	<5	4.53	9
A173494	Rock	78	0.77	0.011	<1	176	1.89	31	0.059	<20	1.46	0.05	0.04	<2	<5	<1	<5	0.11	<5
A173495	Rock	10	0.06	<0.001	<1	237	8.61	52	<0.001	<20	0.02	<0.01	<0.01	5	<5	<1	<5	0.29	6
A173496	Rock	66	0.24	0.018	<1	8	0.96	66	0.024	<20	1.75	0.08	0.03	<2	<5	<1	<5	2.49	<5
A173497	Rock	80	0.30	0.022	10	43	1.36	546	0.134	<20	1.52	0.04	0.81	<2	<5	<1	<5	0.34	9
A173498	Rock	24	2.71	0.019	<1	7	0.18	31	0.041	<20	2.29	0.07	0.03	13	<5	<1	<5	0.56	7
A173499	Rock	96	0.64	0.006	<1	166	2.51	345	0.007	<20	3.18	0.11	0.03	3	<5	<1	<5	0.95	<5
A173500	Rock	50	0.13	0.016	7	45	0.98	342	0.119	<20	1.74	0.04	0.69	<2	<5	<1	<5	1.14	7

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Report Date: November 06, 2012

QUALITY CONTROL REPORT VAN12004937.1

	Method	WGHT	3B	3B	3B	1D	1D	1D	1D	1D	1D	1D	1D	1D	1D	1D	1D	1D	1D	1D
	Analyte	Wgt	Au	Pt	Pd	Mo	Cu	Pb	Zn	Ag	Ni	Co	Mn	Fe	As	Au	Th	Sr	Cd	Sb	Bi
	Unit	kg	ppb	ppb	ppb	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm
	MDL	0.01	2	3	2	1	1	3	1	0.3	1	1	2	0.01	2	2	2	1	0.5	3	3
Pulp Duplicates																					
A173485	Rock	0.25	<2	<3	<2	<1	4	3	21	<0.3	13	2	77	0.67	9	<2	3	10	<0.5	<3	<3
REP A173485	QC		<2	<3	<2																
A173492	Rock	1.69	6	<3	6	<1	212	<3	23	<0.3	54	24	100	2.13	5	<2	<2	204	<0.5	<3	<3
REP A173492	QC					<1	209	<3	23	<0.3	52	24	101	2.13	9	<2	<2	203	<0.5	<3	<3
Reference Materials																					
STD CDN-PGMS-19	Standard		220	100	455																
STD DS9	Standard					12	105	129	313	1.8	41	7	586	2.36	28	<2	7	68	1.8	7	8
STD OREAS45EA	Standard					2	707	12	32	0.7	389	56	410	17.01	4	<2	9	3	<0.5	5	8
STD PD1	Standard		495	411	509																
STD PD1 Expected			542	456	563																
STD CDN-PGMS-19			230	108	476																
STD OREAS45EA Expected						1.78	709	14.3	30.6	0.311	357	52	400	22.65	11.4	0.053	10.7	4.05			
STD DS9 Expected						12.84	108	126	317	1.83	40.3	7.6	575	2.33	25.5	0.118	6.38	69.6	2.4	4.94	6.32
BLK	Blank		<2	<3	<2																
BLK	Blank					<1	<1	<3	<1	<0.3	<1	<1	<2	<0.01	<2	<2	<2	<1	<0.5	<3	<3
Prep Wash																					
G1	Prep Blank	<0.01	<2	<3	<2	<1	<1	<3	47	<0.3	4	4	577	1.92	<2	<2	4	59	<0.5	<3	<3
G1	Prep Blank	<0.01	<2	<3	<2	<1	1	9	47	<0.3	4	3	569	1.89	<2	<2	4	56	<0.5	<3	<3

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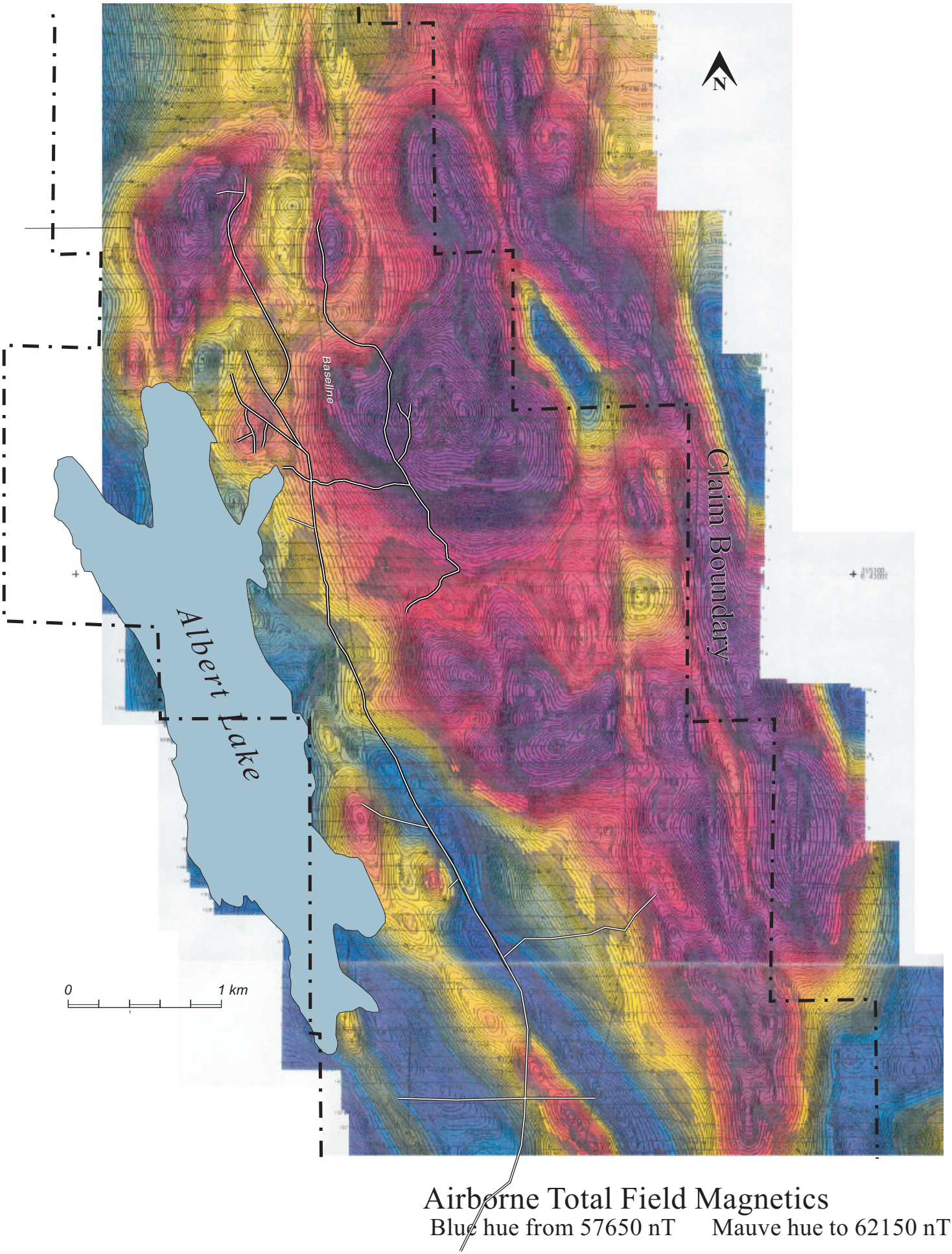
QUALITY CONTROL REPORT VAN12004937.1

	Method	1D	1D	1D	1D	1D	1D	1D	1D	1D	1D	1D	1D	1D	1D	1D			1D
	Analyte	V	Ca	P	La	Cr	Mg	Ba	Ti	B	Al	Na	K	W	Tl	Hg	Ga	S	Sc
	Unit	ppm	%	%	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	%	ppm	%	%	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm
	MDL	1	0.01	0.001	1	1	0.01	1	0.001	20	0.01	0.01	0.01	2	5	1	5	0.05	5
Pulp Duplicates																			
A173485	Rock	<1	0.06	0.008	7	5	0.06	199	0.001	<20	0.33	0.06	0.09	<2	<5	<1	<5	<0.05	<5
REP A173485	QC																		
A173492	Rock	77	1.98	0.110	5	41	0.77	262	0.104	<20	3.24	0.44	0.36	<2	<5	<1	<5	0.52	<5
REP A173492	QC	76	1.98	0.108	5	38	0.77	262	0.107	<20	3.22	0.44	0.35	<2	<5	<1	<5	0.52	<5
Reference Materials																			
STD CDN-PGMS-19	Standard																		
STD DS9	Standard	39	0.70	0.081	12	121	0.61	322	0.107	<20	0.93	0.09	0.40	5	<5	<1	<5	0.17	<5
STD OREAS45EA	Standard	287	0.03	0.029	8	907	0.10	136	0.093	<20	3.21	0.03	0.05	<2	<5	<1	21	<0.05	84
STD PD1	Standard																		
STD PD1 Expected																			
STD CDN-PGMS-19																			
STD OREAS45EA Expected		295	0.032	0.029	8.19	849	0.095	148	0.106		3.32	0.027	0.053			0.34	11.7	0.044	78
STD DS9 Expected		40	0.7201	0.0819	13.3	121	0.6165	330	0.1108		0.9577	0.0853	0.395	2.89	5.3	0.2	4.59	0.1615	2.5
BLK	Blank																		
BLK	Blank	<1	<0.01	<0.001	<1	<1	<0.01	<1	<0.001	<20	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<2	<5	<1	<5	<0.05	<5
Prep Wash																			
G1	Prep Blank	34	0.46	0.075	8	9	0.59	236	0.120	<20	0.98	0.08	0.50	<2	<5	<1	<5	<0.05	<5
G1	Prep Blank	34	0.43	0.076	7	9	0.57	223	0.118	<20	0.91	0.07	0.48	<2	<5	<1	<5	<0.05	<5

Airborne Magnetics (1990)
with Grids and Roads



Airborne Total Field Magnetics

Blue hue from 57650 nT Mauve hue to 62150 nT