Independent Technical Report for the Lac La Hache Project, BC, Canada

Report Prepared for

GWR Resources Inc.

Report Prepared by

SRK Consulting (Canada) Inc.
2CG019.002
June 4, 2012

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Cover: Lac La Hache Project, BC, Canada.

Important Notice

This report was prepared as a National Instrument 43-101Technical Report for GWR Resources Inc. ("GWR") by SRK Consulting (Canada) Inc. ("SRK"). The quality of information, conclusions, and estimates contained herein is consistent with the level of effort involved in SRK's services, based on: i) information available at the time of preparation, ii) data supplied by outside sources, and iii) the assumptions, conditions, and qualifications set forth in this report. This report is intended for use by GWR subject to the terms and conditions of its contract with SRK and relevant securities legislation. The contract permits GWR to file this report as a Technical Report with Canadian securities regulatory authorities pursuant to National Instrument 43-101, Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects. Except for the purposes legislated under provincial securities law, any other uses of this report by any third party is at that party's sole risk. The responsibility for this disclosure remains with GWR. The user of this document should ensure that this is the most recent Technical Report for the property as it is not valid if a new Technical Report has been issued.

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Executive Summary

In February, 2012, GWR Resources ("GWR") commissioned SRK Consulting (Canada) Inc. ("SRK") to prepare a geological model and mineral resource estimate for the Spout Deposit of the Lac La Hache Project. The services were rendered between February and April, 2012, leading to the disclosure of a mineral resource statement for the Spout Deposit in a news release on April 19, 2012 by GWR. This technical report provides the support for the first NI 43-101 resource estimate for the Spout Cu-Au-Ag-magnetite deposit and constitutes the first time disclosure of mineral resources for the combined Lac La Hache Project.

Property Description and Ownership

The GWR Lac La Hache Project area is located approximately 14 kilometres ("km") northeast of the town of Lac La Hache, within the Clinton Mining Division in central British Columbia. The Lac La Hache Project encompasses a contiguous block of 129 claims covering 39,375.16 hectares. GWR holds 100% interest in all tenures, subject in some cases to underlying royalties to third parties. The Spout deposit resource, described in this report, lies entirely within claim number 208311, named Dora M.C.

The project lies within the southern Cariboo plateau of south-central British Columbia, an upland region characterized by mixed coniferous forest comprising pine and fir varieties along with birch, poplar and alder in cleared areas. The topography is flat to moderately rolling with an average elevation of about 1,300 meters ("m") above sea level.

Conditions within or near the project are supportive of possible development, including locally available power, water, and mining personnel. The property is large enough to support siting of potential tailings storage areas, waste disposal areas, heap leach pad areas, and potential processing plants.

Geology and Mineralization

The Lac La Hache Project is located within the Quesnel Trough, a 2000 km long depositional belt that hosts several large tonnage, "porphyry type", deposits including New Gold's New Afton deposit, Imperial Metals' Mount Polley Mine, Teck's Highland Valley Copper Mine, Taseko's Gibraltar Mine, Thompson Creek's Mt. Milligan deposit and Northgate's Kemess Mine. The Quesnel Trough also hosts a magnetite-copper skarn deposit at the past-producing Craigmont Mine, located south of Highland Valley, near Merritt, BC.

The Lac La Hache Project area is underlain almost entirely by Upper Triassic rocks of the Nicola Group and by intermediate to felsic plutons that have intruded Nicola Group strata. A small area within the property is underlain by younger Eocene age Skull Hill Formation volcanic strata. The lowermost of four Nicola Group subunits, the Lemieux Creek succession, does not occur within the project region.

Exploration within the Lac La Hache Project is focused on discovery of two copper deposit styles within the broader context of a porphyry mineralizing system related to intermediate to felsic alkalic intrusions. The first deposit style at Lac La Hache is, similar to the Mount Polley deposit, hosted by hydrothermally brecciated and fractured, potassic-altered monzonite. This can be loosely termed "porphyry style" mineralization and was the dominant historical exploration focus (prior to 2010). The second deposit style at Lac La Hache is that of "skarn-style" Fe-Cu mineralization associated with an intermediate to felsic alkalic pluton but within carbonate-rich volcaniclastic rocks bordering the pluton. Skarn mineralization at Lac La Hache occurs within the Spout deposit, south of Spout Lake, and on the eastern side of the property at the Nemrud occurrence. Both lie proximal to larger, composite intrusions, and may lie in similar stratigraphic positions within Nicola rocks, in carbonate-rich units at the basalt-breccia/polylithic tuff boundary.

Copper mineralization at the Spout Deposit is magnetite-rich, gold-silver poor, producing anomalously large, positive magnetic total field values on airborne and ground magnetometer surveys. The magnetic patterns have provided reliable exploration vectors during intensive recent (2010-2011) drilling within the Spout Zones, and will continue to provide primary exploration targeting information, in conjunction with geological mapping and geochemical survey data.

Exploration Status

The Lac La Hache Project is at an exploration stage and no development studies have been undertaken. The Spout deposit was initially explored by AMAX Potash Ltd. in 1972, and was followed by intermittent exploration efforts until significant drilling programs were undertaken by GWR in 2005, 2010, and 2011. These recent drilling programs have substantially increased the extent of known Cu-Au-Ag-magnetite mineralization in the Spout deposit area.

Mineral Resource Estimate

SRK Consulting (Canada) Inc. ("SRK") was engaged by GWR in February 2012 to evaluate the mineral resources for the Lac La Hache Project. SRK classified the mineral resources for the Spout deposit as Indicated and Inferred Mineral Resources as defined in NI 43-101. Block classification was applied to the model using a combination of the average distance to composites and number of drill holes contributing to the local estimate. The tonnages and average grades of SRK's resource estimates are shown in Table i.

Table i: Mineral Resource Statement*, Lac La Hache Project, British Columbia, SRK Consulting (Canada) Inc, April 11, 2012

Category	Quantity	Grade				Metal			
		Cu	Au	Ag	Magnetite	Cu	Au	Ag	Magnetite
	Mt	%	gpt	gpt	%	000't	000'oz	000'oz	000't
Open Pit**									
Indicated	7.6	0.28	0.05	1.26	11.4	21.4	12.3	309.7	871.6
Inferred	15.8	0.21	0.04	0.93	8.32	33.2	20.3	472.0	1,313.4

* Mineral resources are reported in relation to a conceptual pit shell. Mineral resources are not mineral reserves and do not have demonstrated economic viability. All figures are rounded to reflect the relative accuracy of the estimate. All composites have been capped where appropriate.

** Open pit mineral resources are reported at a cut-off grade of 0.2% Cu Equivalent. Cut-off grades are based on a price of US$3.25 per pound of copper and copper recoveries of 80 percent, US$1,300 per ounce of gold and gold recoveries of 55 percent, US$21 per ounce of silver and silver recoveries of 45 percent, and US$2.70 per dry metric tonne unit ("dmtu") Fe and magnetite recoveries of 80 percent for open pit resources.

Conclusions and Recommendations

SRK recommends that GWR continue to investigate the potential of the Spout Cu-Au-Ag-Magnetite deposit. To further evaluate the potential of the deposit, SRK recommends that GWR conduct metallurgical testing, additional geophysical surveys, and additional drilling on the Spout deposit.

Metallurgical testing on Cu-Au-Ag-Magnetite samples should be conducted to ascertain whether the mineralization is conducive to standard processing techniques. SRK estimates that the metallurgical testing, assuming 4 – 30 kilogram ("kg") metallurgical samples from the Spout deposit, drawn from existing half cores, would cost about $50,000.

Based on the positive IP response over the Spout Deposit Cu-Au-Ag-magnetite mineralization, SRK recommends that GWR complete additional Induced Potential (IP) surveys to improve exploration focus along the M1-M2 magnetic continuation to the west and north of the Spout Deposit, as defined by the new ground magnetic data. SRK estimates that this would cost approximately $200,000.

Additional drilling is recommended to test the extents of known Cu-Au-Ag-magnetite mineralization in both the Spout North and Spout South Zones to the east. SRK estimates that the diamond drill testing, totaling approximately 2,500 m, would cost about $500,000. SRK recommends that if additional drilling is carried out in the future by GWR on the Spout Deposit, that it be focused on delineating higher-grade areas in the Spout South Zone and upgrading the resource classification of inferred blocks where current drill spacing is too wide to classify the mineral resource as indicated.

If positive results are achieved in the metallurgical testing, SRK recommends that GWR complete a scoping level study to determine the economics of extracting Cu, Au, and magnetite from the Spout deposit. SRK estimates that a scoping level study would cost approximately $280,000.

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1 Introduction and Terms of Reference

The Lac La Hache Project is a Cu-Au-Ag-Magnetite exploration project located in Canada. It is located approximately 20 kilometres (“km”) northeast of Lac La Hache, British Columbia. Mineral tenures that comprise the property are held 100% by GWR Resources Inc.

In February, 2012, GWR commissioned SRK Consulting (Canada) Inc. (“SRK”) to prepare a geological and mineral resource estimate for the Lac La Hache Project. The services were rendered between February and April, 2012, leading to the preparation of the mineral resource statement reported herein that was disclosed by GWR in a news release on April 19, 2012.

This technical report documents a mineral resource statement for the Lac La Hache Project prepared by SRK. It was prepared following the guidelines of the Canadian Securities Administrators’ National Instrument 43-101 and Form 43-101F1. The mineral resource statement reported herein was prepared in conformity with generally accepted CIM “Estimation of Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves Best Practice Guidelines.”

A list of acronyms and abbreviations commonly used in the report are provided for quick reference in section 18 of this report.

1.1 Scope of Work

The scope of work, as defined in a letter of engagement executed on February 22, 2012 between GWR and SRK includes the construction of a mineral resource model for the skarn–hosted Cu-Au-Ag-magnetite mineralization delineated by drilling on the Lac La Hache Project and the preparation of an independent technical report in compliance with National Instrument 43-101 and Form 43-101F1 guidelines. This work typically involves the assessment of the following aspects of this project:

- Topography, landscape, access;
- Regional and local geology;
- Exploration history;
- Audit of exploration work carried out on the project;
- Geological modelling;
- Mineral resource estimation and validation;
- Preparation of a mineral resource statement; and
- Recommendations for additional work.

The mineral resource statement reported herein is a collaborative effort between GWR Resources and SRK personnel.

1.2 Basis of Technical Report

This report is based on information collected by SRK during a site visit performed between the 13th and 15th of July, 2011 and on additional information provided by GWR throughout the course of SRK’s investigations. Other information was obtained from the public domain. SRK has no reason to doubt the reliability of the information provided by GWR. This technical report is based on the following sources of information:

- Discussions with GWR personnel;

- Inspection of the Lac La Hache Project area including outcrop and drill core;
- Review of exploration data collected by GWR; and
- Additional information from public domain sources.

1.3 Qualifications of SRK and SRK Team

The SRK Group comprises over 1,000 professionals, offering expertise in a wide range of resource engineering disciplines. The SRK Group's independence is ensured by the fact that it holds no equity in any project and that its ownership rests solely with its staff. This fact permits SRK to provide its clients with conflict-free and objective recommendations on crucial judgment issues. SRK has a demonstrated track record in undertaking independent assessments of Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves, project evaluations and audits, technical reports and independent feasibility evaluations to bankable standards on behalf of exploration and mining companies and financial institutions worldwide. The SRK Group has also worked with a large number of major international mining companies and their projects, providing mining industry consultancy service inputs.

The resource evaluation work and the compilation of this technical report was completed by Guy Dishaw, P.Geo (APEGBC), under the supervision of Gilles Arseneau, P.Geo (APEGBC). By virtue of education, membership to a recognized professional association and relevant work experience, Gilles Arseneau is an independent Qualified Person as this term is defined by National Instrument 43-101. Additional contributions were provided by David Rowe, CPG.

Wayne Barnett, Pri.Sci.Nat., a Principal Consultant with SRK, reviewed drafts of this technical report prior to their delivery to GWR as per SRK internal quality management procedures.

1.4 Site Visit

In accordance with National Instrument 43-101 guidelines, Wayne Barnett, Pri.Sci.Nat., visited the Lac La Hache Project from July 13th to 15th, 2011 accompanied by Rob Shives and Glen White of GWR.

The purpose of the site visit was to review the digitalization of the exploration database and validation procedures, review exploration procedures, define geological modelling procedures, examine drill core, interview project personnel, and to collect all relevant information for the preparation of a revised mineral resource model and the compilation of a technical report. During the visit, particular attention was given to the treatment and validation of historical drilling data, independently confirming drill hole collar locations and independently sampling and confirming the presence of Cu mineralized core samples.

The site visit also aimed at investigating the geological and structural controls on the distribution of the Cu-Au-Ag-magnetite mineralization in order to aid the construction of three dimensional mineralization domains.

SRK was given full access to relevant data and conducted interviews of GWR personnel to obtain information on the past exploration work, to understand procedures used to collect, record, store and analyze historical and current exploration data.

1.5 Acknowledgement

SRK would like to acknowledge the support, contributions and collaboration provided by GWR personnel, specifically Rob Shives, for this study. Their collaboration was greatly appreciated and instrumental to the success of this project.

1.6 Declaration

SRK's opinion contained herein and effective **April 19, 2012** is based on information collected by SRK throughout the course of SRK's investigations, which in turn reflects various technical and economic conditions at the time of writing. Given the nature of the mining business, these conditions can change significantly over relatively short periods of time. Consequently, actual results may be significantly more or less favourable.

This report may include technical information that requires subsequent calculations to derive sub-totals, totals and weighted averages. Such calculations inherently involve a degree of rounding and consequently introduce a margin of error. Where these occur, SRK does not consider them to be material.

SRK is not an insider, associate, or affiliate of GWR, and neither SRK nor any affiliate has acted as advisor to GWR, its subsidiaries or its affiliates in connection with this project. The results of the technical review by SRK are not dependent on any prior agreements concerning the conclusions to be reached, nor are there any undisclosed understandings concerning any future business dealings.

2 Reliance on Other Experts

SRK has not performed an independent verification of land title and tenure information as summarized in Section 3 of this report. SRK did not verify the legality of any underlying agreement(s) that may exist concerning the permits or other agreement(s) between third parties, but have relied on information provided by GWR.

3 Property Description and Location

The GWR Lac La Hache Project area is located approximately 14 km northeast of the town of Lac La Hache, within the Clinton Mining Division in central British Columbia (Figures 3.1 and 3.2). In 2012, the property was expanded through acquisition of additional claims from an original core area comprising 20 tenures covering 5780.5 hectares ("ha"), to 129 tenures covering 39,375.2 ha (see Figure 3.2). The expanded Murphy property completely surrounds the historical Spout boundary, extends 25.5 km in a north- south direction, 20.7 km east-west and is centered at 613000mE and 5763500mN (UTM Zone 10U, NAD83 datum).

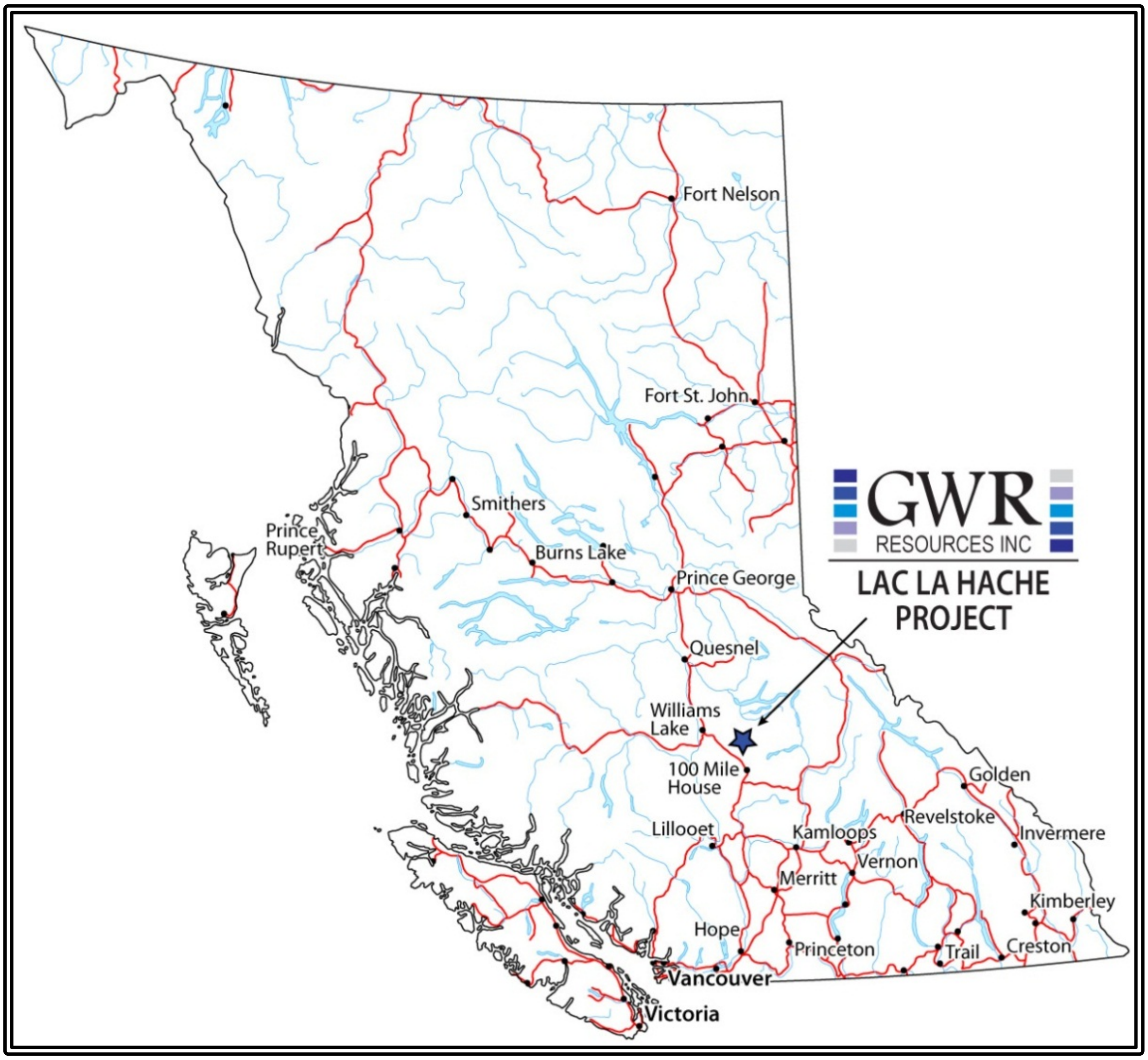
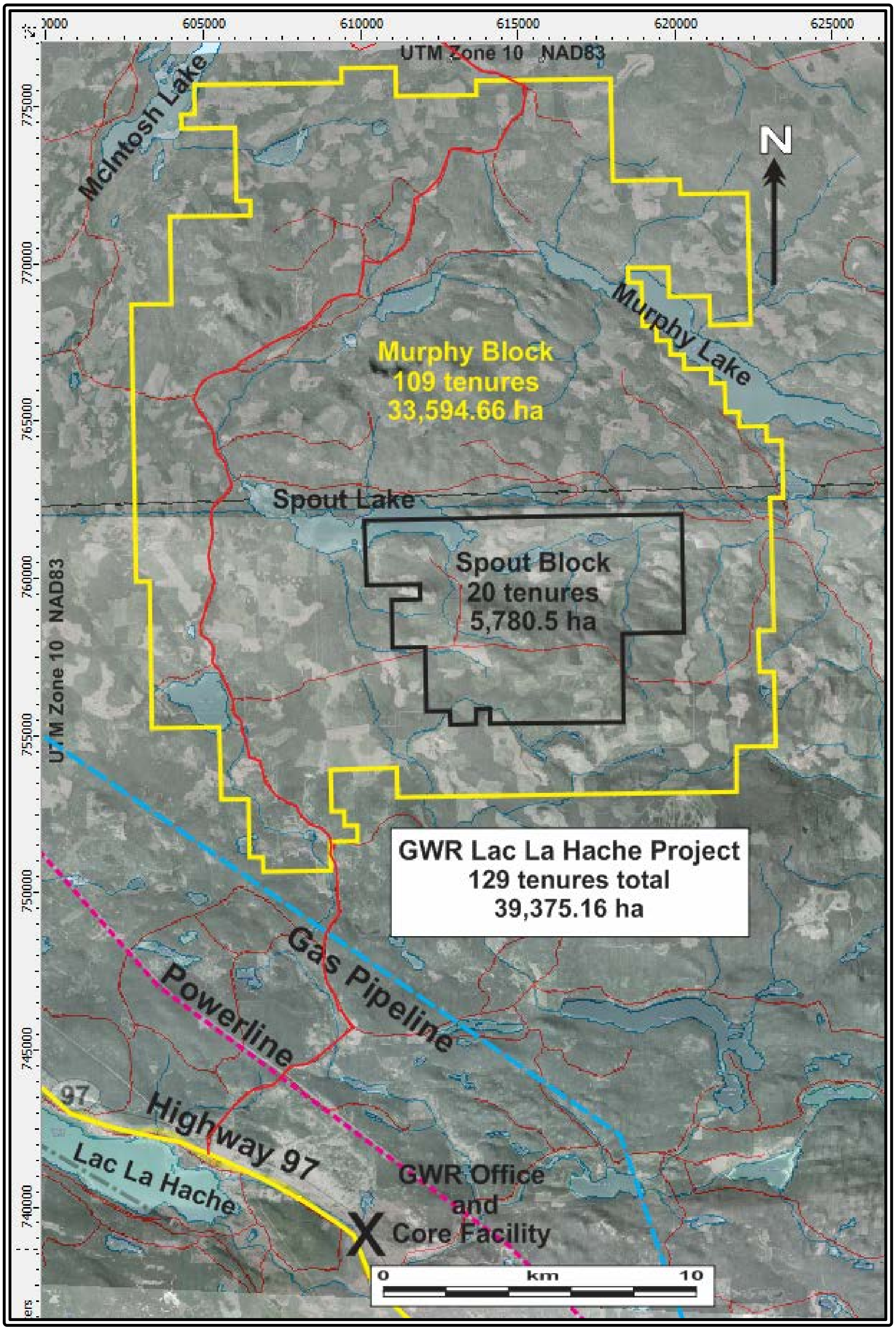


Figure 3.1: GWR Lac La Hache property location within British Columbia.



[Image source: R. Shives, May 2012]

Figure 3.2: GWR Lac La Hache Project boundaries, main access roads, nearby infrastructure.

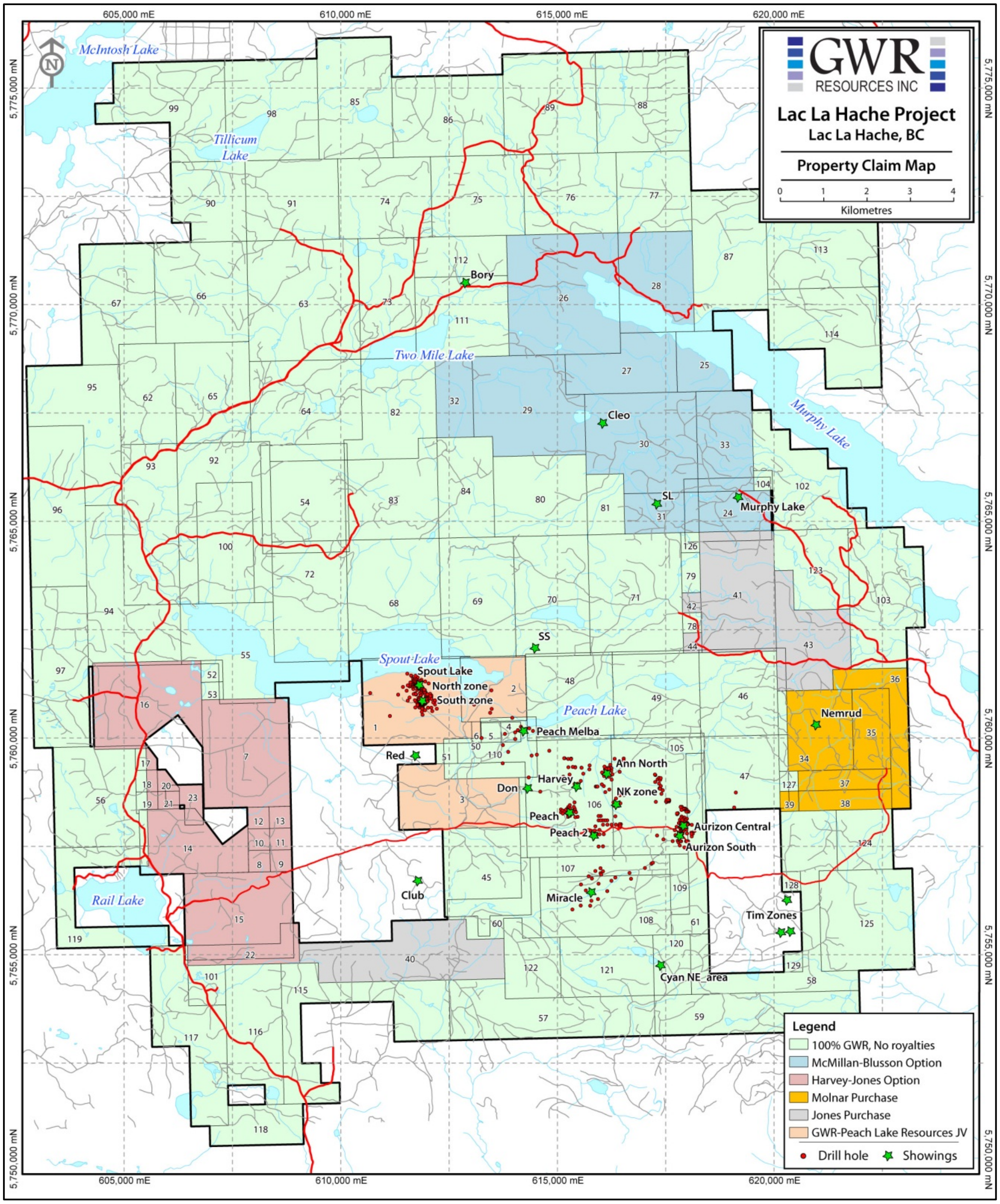
3.1 Mineral Tenure

The Lac La Hache Project encompasses a contiguous block of 129 tenures covering 39,375.16 hectares. Historical tenures, originally staked as 2-post and 4-post claims, were converted in 2007 under the Modified Grid System. Figure 3.3 provides a map of mineral tenements within the Lac La Hache Project. GWR holds 100% interest in all tenures, subject in some cases to underlying royalties to third parties, as listed in Table 3.1 and illustrated in Figure 3.3. The Spout Deposit Resource described in this report lies entirely within claim number 208311, named Dora M.C.

Table 3.1: Mineral Tenure Information, as of May 2012. Colour shading corresponds to claim blocks illustrated in Figure 3.3.

	Tenure	Name	Owner	Type	NTS Map	Issue Date	Good To Date	Area (ha)
	GWR-PLR Joint Venture; possibly subject to 1% royalty, $500K buyback							
1	208311	DORA M.C.	110622 (100%)	Mineral Claim	092P094	1987/sep/18	2017/sep/30	500.00
2	208312	DORA 1	110622 (100%)	Mineral Claim	092P094	1987/sep/18	2017/sep/30	225.00
3	208335	PEWEE #1	110622 (100%)	Mineral Claim	092P094	1987/nov/05	2017/sep/30	450.00
4	208336	PEWEE #3	110622 (100%)	Mineral Claim	092P094	1987/nov/05	2017/sep/30	25.00
5	208337	PEWEE #2	110622 (100%)	Mineral Claim	092P094	1987/nov/05	2017/sep/30	25.00
6	208375	CLUB 15	110622 (100%)	Mineral Claim	092P094	1987/dec/31	2017/sep/30	100.00
	A. Harvey, G.A. Jones Option; 2% royalty, $1M for 1% buyback							
7	399332	SPOUT 1	110622 (100%)	Mineral Claim	092P093	2003/jan/20	2015/sep/30	500.00
8	399333	SPOUT 4	110622 (100%)	Mineral Claim	092P093	2003/jan/19	2015/sep/30	25.00
9	399334	SPOUT 5	110622 (100%)	Mineral Claim	092P093	2003/jan/19	2015/sep/30	25.00
10	399335	SPOUT 6	110622 (100%)	Mineral Claim	092P093	2003/jan/19	2015/sep/30	25.00
11	399336	SPOUT 7	110622 (100%)	Mineral Claim	092P093	2003/jan/19	2015/sep/30	25.00
12	399337	SPOUT 8	110622 (100%)	Mineral Claim	092P093	2003/jan/19	2015/sep/30	25.00
13	399338	SPOUT 9	110622 (100%)	Mineral Claim	092P093	2003/jan/19	2015/sep/30	25.00
14	407790	SPOUT 10	110622 (100%)	Mineral Claim	092P093	2004/jan/19	2015/sep/30	375.00
15	407791	SPOUT 19	110622 (100%)	Mineral Claim	092P093	2004/jan/22	2015/sep/30	500.00
16	407800	SPOUT 11	110622 (100%)	Mineral Claim	092P093	2004/jan/21	2015/sep/30	500.00
17	407803	SPOUT 14	110622 (100%)	Mineral Claim	092P093	2004/jan/21	2015/sep/30	25.00
18	407804	SPOUT 15	110622 (100%)	Mineral Claim	092P093	2004/jan/21	2015/sep/30	25.00
19	407805	SPOUT 17	110622 (100%)	Mineral Claim	092P093	2004/jan/21	2015/sep/30	25.00
20	407806	SPOUT 16	110622 (100%)	Mineral Claim	092P093	2004/jan/21	2015/sep/30	25.00
21	407807	SPOUT 18	110622 (100%)	Mineral Claim	092P093	2004/jan/21	2015/sep/30	25.00
22	520229	JV 41	110622 (100%)	Mineral Claim	092P	2005/sep/20	2015/sep/30	139.50
23	520233	JV 45	110622 (100%)	Mineral Claim	092P	2005/sep/20	2015/sep/30	59.75
	R.H. McMillan, R.R. Blusson Option; 2% royalty, $1M for 1%, $1M for next 0.5%							
24	402246	MUR 1	110622 (100%)	Mineral Claim	093A004	2003/may/09	2015/sep/30	300.00
25	527391		110622 (100%)	Mineral Claim	093A	2006/feb/10	2015/sep/30	178.89
26	528070		110622 (100%)	Mineral Claim	093A	2006/feb/12	2015/sep/30	715.31
27	528073		110622 (100%)	Mineral Claim	093A	2006/feb/12	2015/sep/30	298.15
28	528077		110622 (100%)	Mineral Claim	093A	2006/feb/12	2015/sep/30	397.38
29	528091		110622 (100%)	Mineral Claim	093A	2006/feb/12	2015/sep/30	536.76
30	528095		110622 (100%)	Mineral Claim	093A	2006/feb/12	2015/sep/30	556.73
31	528096		110622 (100%)	Mineral Claim	093A	2006/feb/12	2015/sep/30	159.12
32	528101		110622 (100%)	Mineral Claim	093A	2006/feb/12	2015/sep/30	159.03
33	528437		110622 (100%)	Mineral Claim	093A	2006/feb/16	2015/sep/30	298.25
	Molnar purchase; 2% royalty, $500K buyback							
34	515410		110622 (100%)	Mineral Claim	092P	2005/jun/27	2015/sep/30	318.56
35	697623	STUART	110622 (100%)	Mineral Claim	092P	2010/jan/11	2015/sep/30	159.28
36	836886	R-2	110622 (100%)	Mineral Claim	092P	2010/oct/28	2015/sep/30	199.09
37	857467	J&D	110622 (100%)	Mineral Claim	092P	2011/jun/21	2015/sep/30	99.57
38	899790	RILEY SUR	110622 (100%)	Mineral Claim	092P	2011/sep/23	2015/sep/30	99.58
39	899791	STUART.2	110622 (100%)	Mineral Claim	092P	2011/sep/23	2015/sep/30	19.92
	Jones purchase; 100% GWR, No royalties							
40	854520	FLY 2	110622 (100%)	Mineral Claim	092P	2011/may/14	2015/sep/30	498.25
41	862634	JONES	110622 (100%)	Mineral Claim	092P	2011/jul/04	2015/sep/30	477.53
42	862637	JONES 1	110622 (100%)	Mineral Claim	093A	2011/jul/04	2015/sep/30	19.90
43	862643	NIM NORTH	110622 (100%)	Mineral Claim	092P	2011/jul/04	2015/sep/30	338.33
44	865254	PEACH	110622 (100%)	Mineral Claim	092P	2011/jul/08	2015/sep/30	19.90
								100% GWR, no royalties
45	309368	MURPHY 4	110622 (100%)	Mineral Claim	092P094	1992/may/15	2017/sep/30	500.00
46	373378	JACK 1	110622 (100%)	Mineral Claim	092P094	1999/nov/08	2017/sep/30	400.00
47	373379	JACK 2	110622 (100%)	Mineral Claim	092P094	1999/nov/06	2017/sep/30	400.00
48	373380	DORA 2	110622 (100%)	Mineral Claim	092P094	1999/nov/07	2017/sep/30	400.00
49	373381	DORA 3	110622 (100%)	Mineral Claim	092P094	1999/nov/08	2017/sep/30	400.00
50	377981	PL-9	110622 (100%)	Mineral Claim	092P094	2000/jun/04	2017/sep/30	25.00
51	377983	PL-12	110622 (100%)	Mineral Claim	092P094	2000/jun/04	2017/sep/30	25.00
52	407801	SPOUT 12	110622 (100%)	Mineral Claim	092P093	2004/jan/21	2015/sep/30	25.00
53	407802	SPOUT 13	110622 (100%)	Mineral Claim	092P093	2004/jan/21	2015/sep/30	25.00
54	409025	COPPER 20	110622 (100%)	Mineral Claim	093A004	2004/mar/19	2015/sep/30	500.00
55	520034	SPOUT WEST 1	110622 (100%)	Mineral Claim	092P	2005/sep/15	2015/sep/30	497.54
56	520187	JV 1	110622 (100%)	Mineral Claim	092P	2005/sep/20	2015/sep/30	497.87
57	520197	JV 11	110622 (100%)	Mineral Claim	092P	2005/sep/20	2015/sep/30	498.39
58	520198	JV 12	110622 (100%)	Mineral Claim	092P	2005/sep/20	2015/sep/30	498.17
59	520199	JV 13	110622 (100%)	Mineral Claim	092P	2005/sep/20	2015/sep/30	438.59
60	520226	JV 39	110622 (100%)	Mineral Claim	092P	2005/sep/20	2017/sep/30	199.26
61	520227	JV 40	110622 (100%)	Mineral Claim	092P	2005/sep/20	2017/sep/30	199.21
62	526768		110622 (100%)	Mineral Claim	093A	2006/jan/30	2015/sep/30	298.17
63	527396		110622 (100%)	Mineral Claim	093A	2006/feb/10	2015/sep/30	715.31
64	527400		110622 (100%)	Mineral Claim	093A	2006/feb/10	2015/sep/30	556.63
65	527403		110622 (100%)	Mineral Claim	093A	2006/feb/10	2015/sep/30	397.56
66	527404		110622 (100%)	Mineral Claim	093A	2006/feb/10	2015/sep/30	496.72
67	527406		110622 (100%)	Mineral Claim	093A	2006/feb/10	2015/sep/30	437.13
68	527632		110622 (100%)	Mineral Claim	092P	2006/feb/11	2015/sep/30	596.92
69	527633		110622 (100%)	Mineral Claim	092P	2006/feb/11	2015/sep/30	477.53
70	527634		110622 (100%)	Mineral Claim	092P	2006/feb/11	2015/sep/30	477.53
71	527636		110622 (100%)	Mineral Claim	092P	2006/feb/11	2015/sep/30	596.92
72	527637		110622 (100%)	Mineral Claim	092P	2006/feb/11	2015/sep/30	477.53
73	528080		110622 (100%)	Mineral Claim	093A	2006/feb/12	2015/sep/30	357.66
74	528081		110622 (100%)	Mineral Claim	093A	2006/feb/12	2015/sep/30	397.23
75	528082		110622 (100%)	Mineral Claim	093A	2006/feb/12	2015/sep/30	397.23
76	528083		110622 (100%)	Mineral Claim	093A	2006/feb/12	2015/sep/30	397.23
77	528084		110622 (100%)	Mineral Claim	093A	2006/feb/12	2015/sep/30	317.78

78	528085		110622 (100%)	Mineral Claim	093A	2006/feb/12	2015/sep/30	19.90
79	528089		110622 (100%)	Mineral Claim	093A	2006/feb/12	2015/sep/30	39.79
80	528092		110622 (100%)	Mineral Claim	093A	2006/feb/12	2015/sep/30	397.76
81	528093		110622 (100%)	Mineral Claim	093A	2006/feb/12	2015/sep/30	119.33
82	528097		110622 (100%)	Mineral Claim	093A	2006/feb/12	2015/sep/30	397.60
83	528098		110622 (100%)	Mineral Claim	093A	2006/feb/12	2015/sep/30	417.65
84	528100		110622 (100%)	Mineral Claim	093A	2006/feb/12	2015/sep/30	298.31
85	529448	R2R 1	110622 (100%)	Mineral Claim	093A	2006/mar/05	2015/sep/30	476.45
86	529449	R2R 2	110622 (100%)	Mineral Claim	093A	2006/mar/05	2015/sep/30	476.50
87	529531	RB 1	110622 (100%)	Mineral Claim	093A	2006/mar/06	2015/sep/30	496.66
88	540524	SPOUT NE 1	110622 (100%)	Mineral Claim	093A	2006/sep/06	2015/sep/30	496.33
89	540525	SPOUT NE 2	110622 (100%)	Mineral Claim	093A	2006/sep/06	2015/sep/30	496.33
90	540526	SPOUT NW 2	110622 (100%)	Mineral Claim	093A	2006/sep/06	2015/sep/30	297.91
91	540527	SPOUT NW 2	110622 (100%)	Mineral Claim	093A	2006/sep/06	2015/sep/30	397.22
92	540530	SPOUT WEST 1	110622 (100%)	Mineral Claim	093A	2006/sep/06	2015/sep/30	437.55
93	540545	NASTIA	110622 (100%)	Mineral Claim	093A	2006/sep/06	2015/sep/30	477.36
94	540546	NASTIA 1	110622 (100%)	Mineral Claim	092P	2006/sep/06	2015/sep/30	497.43
95	540547	NASTIA 2	110622 (100%)	Mineral Claim	093A	2006/sep/06	2015/sep/30	457.25
96	540549	NASTIA 3	110622 (100%)	Mineral Claim	093A	2006/sep/06	2015/sep/30	477.32
97	540550	NASTIA 4	110622 (100%)	Mineral Claim	092P	2006/sep/06	2015/sep/30	477.67
98	546695	NICOLE 1	110622 (100%)	Mineral Claim	093A	2006/dec/06	2015/sep/30	496.32
99	546697	NICOLE 2	110622 (100%)	Mineral Claim	093A	2006/dec/06	2015/sep/30	496.30
100	547059	JOSH 2	110622 (100%)	Mineral Claim	093A	2006/dec/09	2015/sep/30	358.05
101	548351	RL 1	110622 (100%)	Mineral Claim	092P	2007/jan/01	2015/sep/30	79.73
102	548499	RRR 47	110622 (100%)	Mineral Claim	093A	2007/jan/02	2015/sep/30	397.75
103	548500	RRR 46	110622 (100%)	Mineral Claim	092P	2007/jan/02	2015/sep/30	497.45
104	557664	RRR - 093A03C031D	110622 (100%)	Mineral Claim	093A	2007/apr/27	2015/sep/30	19.89
105	577235		110622 (100%)	Mineral Claim	092P	2008/feb/26	2017/sep/30	497.88
106	577236		110622 (100%)	Mineral Claim	092P	2008/feb/26	2017/sep/30	557.64
107	577237		110622 (100%)	Mineral Claim	092P	2008/feb/26	2017/sep/30	139.45
108	577238		110622 (100%)	Mineral Claim	092P	2008/feb/26	2017/sep/30	418.44
109	577239		110622 (100%)	Mineral Claim	092P	2008/feb/26	2017/sep/30	59.77
110	577241	COCO 2	110622 (100%)	Mineral Claim	092P	2008/feb/26	2017/sep/30	258.85
111	585676	CARSON	110622 (100%)	Mineral Claim	093A	2008/jun/03	2015/sep/30	397.43
112	585677	CARSON 2	110622 (100%)	Mineral Claim	093A	2008/jun/03	2015/sep/30	198.66
113	596101	EM 1	110622 (100%)	Mineral Claim	093A	2008/dec/15	2015/sep/30	496.65
114	596102	EM 2	110622 (100%)	Mineral Claim	093A	2008/dec/15	2015/sep/30	476.96
115	606965	SPOUT 1	110622 (100%)	Mineral Claim	092P	2009/jul/03	2015/sep/30	498.39
116	606971	SPOUT 2	110622 (100%)	Mineral Claim	092P	2009/jul/03	2015/sep/30	378.79
117	606974	SPOUT 3	110622 (100%)	Mineral Claim	092P	2009/jul/03	2015/sep/30	438.61
118	606981	SPOUT 4	110622 (100%)	Mineral Claim	092P	2009/jul/03	2015/sep/30	179.51
119	606983	SPOUT 5	110622 (100%)	Mineral Claim	092P	2009/jul/03	2015/sep/30	278.94
120	832351	CYAN	110622 (100%)	Mineral Claim	092P	2010/aug/28	2015/sep/30	119.59
121	854474	CYAN 1	110622 (100%)	Mineral Claim	092P	2011/may/13	2015/sep/30	298.97
122	854476	CYAN2	110622 (100%)	Mineral Claim	092P	2011/may/13	2015/sep/30	199.31
123	905870	MURPHY SE	110622 (100%)	Mineral Claim	093A	2011/oct/06	2015/sep/30	278.53
124	905889	MUR 1	110622 (100%)	Mineral Claim	092P	2011/oct/06	2015/sep/30	179.28
125	905909	MUR 2	110622 (100%)	Mineral Claim	092P	2011/oct/06	2015/sep/30	498.18
126	905929	MUR TIE	110622 (100%)	Mineral Claim	093A	2011/oct/06	2015/sep/30	19.89
127	941549	JACK FRAC	110622 (100%)	Mineral Claim	092P	2012/jan/20	2015/sep/30	19.91
128	941962	TAM FRAC	110622 (100%)	Mineral Claim	092P	2012/jan/23	2015/sep/30	19.92
129	941963	TAM FRAC2	110622 (100%)	Mineral Claim	092P	2012/jan/23	2015/sep/30	19.93



[Image prepared by P. Stacey, MapIT, Ottawa. May 2012]

Figure 3.3: Map of tenures included in the Lac La Hache property as of May 2012, with existing prospects and generalized drill hole locations.

Note: Colour shading provides guide to 44 tenements with various royalty interests as listed in Table 3.1 and described below in Section 3.2. For labeling purposes claims have been numbered from 1 through 129 as listed in Table 3.1.

3.2 Underlying Agreements

GWR holds 100% interest in all tenures held within the property, subject to small royalty interest in some of the claims held by various parties as described below. The locations of these claims are shown in Figure 3.3 and tabulated in Table 3.1.

3.2.1 GWR – Peach Lake Resource Joint Venture

Six MTO tenures (208311, 208312, 208335, 208336, 208337, 208375) are subject to an agreement dated October 14, 1992, amended on March 10, 1993 and December 1, 1994 between GWR and Peach Lake Resources Inc., whereby GWR initially held 80% contributing interest and Peach Lake Resources Inc. held 20%. A dilution clause in the original agreement provides that the interest of Peach Lake Resources Inc. converts to a 1% net smelter return royalty if that company does not contribute on a *pro rata* basis and its contributing interest falls to 10% or below. GWR understands that this is the case, and that the 1% interest may be purchased by GWR for the sum of $500,000. However, GWR is under the impression that Peach Lake Resources Inc. was in default with respect to the regulations of the British Columbia Companies Act and is no longer a reporting corporation under the Companies Act. GWR is not clear as to current ownership of the 1% net smelter return.

Under an agreement between Peach Lake Resources Inc. and Donald Fuller of Lac La Hache, dated January 5, 1988 and amended October 5, 1992, Fuller holds a 3 % net smelter return royalty on four of the six tenures (208335, 208336, 208337, 208375), which can be purchased for $500,000. The tenures that are subject to the GWR - Peach Lake Resources Inc. agreement, and to the Peach Lake Resources Inc. - Fuller agreement, fully enclose the Spout Zones resource reported herein (occurring within tenure 208311).

3.2.2 R. H. McMillan, R. R. Blusson Option

Ten MTO tenures (402246, 527391, 528070, 528073, 528077, 528091, 528095, 528096, 528101, 528437) are subject to a royalty described under an option agreement dated February 11, 2004 and amended June 3, 2009. GWR may, at any time, purchase half of the Optionors' 2% net smelter return royalty for a one-time payment of $1,000,000 ($500,000 to each Optionor). GWR may also purchase 50% of the remaining 1% royalty at any time for $1,000,000 ($500,000 to each Optionor), leaving 0.5% to be held by the Optionors.

3.2.3 A. Harvey, G.A. Jones Option

Seventeen MTO tenures (399332, 399333, 399334, 399335, 399336, 399337, 399338, 407790, 407791, 407800, 407803, 407804, 407805, 407806, 407807, 520229, 520233) are subject to a royalty described under an option agreement dated September 27, 2004. GWR may, at any time, purchase half of the Optionors' 2% net smelter return royalty for a one-time payment of $1,000,000 ($500,000 to each Optionor), leaving 1.0% to be held by the Optionors.

3.2.4 A. Molnar Purchase

Six MTO tenures (515410, 697623, 836886, 857467, 899790, 899791) are subject to a royalty described under a purchase agreement dated October 29, 2011. GWR may, at any time, purchase the entire 2 % net smelter return royalty for a one-time payment of $500,000 to the vendor.

3.3 Permits and Authorization

Exploration work conducted by GWR on the project is authorized through permit Number MX-3-192, granted by the British Columbia Ministry of Energy and Mines. Authorization was historically granted annually, based on exploration plans submitted by GWR under a Notice of Work. Recently, GWR has been granted authorization under amendments to the permit, for three-year periods, in specified areas within the property. The permit requires annual reporting and on-going reclamation activity.

GWR is currently authorized to conduct exploration, including diamond drilling, in several areas of the property. South of Spout Lake, these include areas within or near the Spout Zones, Aurizon Zones, Miracle and Ann North areas.

North of Spout Lake, authorization granted April 2012 supports exploration in areas designated M1 and M2. An amendment to the existing Permit has been applied for, to extend this exploration permit for an additional 2 years, and to add exploration authorization in the vicinity of the Murphy Lake showing.

Non-disturbance activities, such as mapping, prospecting, standard soil sampling, geophysical surveys and other exploration methods, do not require authorization and can be conducted throughout the project.

3.4 Environmental Considerations

As required under the British Columbia Minerals Act, during the current, permitted exploration phase, GWR must complete reclamation of access roads, drill pads, excavated pits and trenches built in the normal course of exploration. This may require in-fill of pits, trenches or ditches, removal of culverts or bridges, soil recontouring, installation of water bars or other erosion control methods, tree planting or grass seeding, or other restorative measures. GWR has posted bonds with the government of British Columbia as required under the Act. Permission to draw water from watercourses, swamps or lakes is granted through the exploration permitting process, subject to setbacks and erosion/siltation control. The province has confirmed that there are no “designated” watercourses within the Lac La Hache property, where water usage may be controlled.

The project area is subject to broader, on-going negotiations between the government of British Columbia and native groups that pertain to native land claims, aboriginal title and related environmental concerns. However, these negotiations do not target the project area specifically. GWR is proactive with First Nation Bands in the region, providing information about exploration activity and plans on a regular basis.

3.5 Mining Rights in British Columbia

In British Columbia, mining rights are controlled by the Crown and administered by the Ministry of Energy and Mines.

SRK and GWR are not aware of any other significant factors or risks that may affect access, title, or the right or ability to perform work on the property.

4 Accessibility, Climate, Local Resources, Infrastructure and Physiography

4.1 Accessibility

The Lac La Hache property has excellent access throughout. The southern property boundary can be reached via car, pickup or four-wheel-drive vehicle along the Timothy Mountain paved road for approximately 7 km from the village of Lac La Hache, then north for another 7 km on Spout/Rail Lakes all-weather gravel road (Figure 3.2). Several local residences are located along these roads, which are maintained year-round by the province. Access to the historical property located east and south of Spout Lake, including several drilled porphyry copper-gold showings and the Spout Deposit, is via the main property access road known locally as the “Mine Road” which extends east of the Spout/Rail Lakes road at kilometer marker 50 (approximately 20 km from Lac La Hache). The straight-line distance from the town of Lac La Hache to the property center is 23.5 km.

Access to the northern property region is via the Spout/Rail Lakes road on the west side, or the Bradley Creek road on the east side of the property. An extensive network of roads built for timber access and log hauling allows four-wheel-drive access to most parts within the project area. The internal network of logging and mine roads is maintained by designated users, typically logging or exploration companies active in the area. GWR is equipped to make repairs and plow snow as required.

4.2 Local Resources and Infrastructure

The town of Lac La Hache stretches for 20 km along British Columbia Provincial Highway 97 South and covers 131 square km. The town offers several motels, a few restaurants, a post office, community center, meeting hall, gas station with convenience store, and a bakery. Population in 2001 was 396, decreasing in 2006 to 245. A limited, unskilled but trainable workforce is available, and GWR employs 3-5 locals on a semi-permanent basis. Assorted heavy equipment with operators is available as required.

Nearby recreational facilities offer seasonal activities including horseback riding, golfing, cross country and downhill skiing, snowmobiling, snowshoeing, boating, swimming and fishing.

The South Cariboo Regional Airport is located 30 km to the south of the project area, north of the town of 108 Mile, BC and provides a 1.5 km asphalt runway. The airport supports helicopter and fixed wing medical evacuation services.

Larger centers include 100 Mile house, a 20 minute drive along Highway 97 to the south of Lac La Hache, and Williams Lake located about one hour to the north, offering a full range of services. The City of Kamloops is the nearest major center, located approximately 3 hours’ drive south of the project area. Kamloops supports a large number of mining and mineral exploration projects throughout southern British Columbia.

GWR maintains a 50,000 square foot modern steel building that houses corporate offices and a core processing facility (Figure 4.1), located minutes south of Lac La Hache on Highway 97S. The proximity of the facility to the exploration property and local infrastructure allows efficient field operations without requiring a camp on the property. This saves time and expenses associated with establishing and running a camp and reduces potential environmental impact on the property.

High voltage electricity transmission lines pass within 5,000 m of the southwestern corner of the Lac La Hache exploration property and a natural gas pipeline occurs within 500 m.

[Photo taken from helicopter, looking east, summer 2011, R. Shives]

Figure 4.1: GWR's 50,000 square foot office and core processing/storage facility located 6 km south of the town of Lac La Hache.

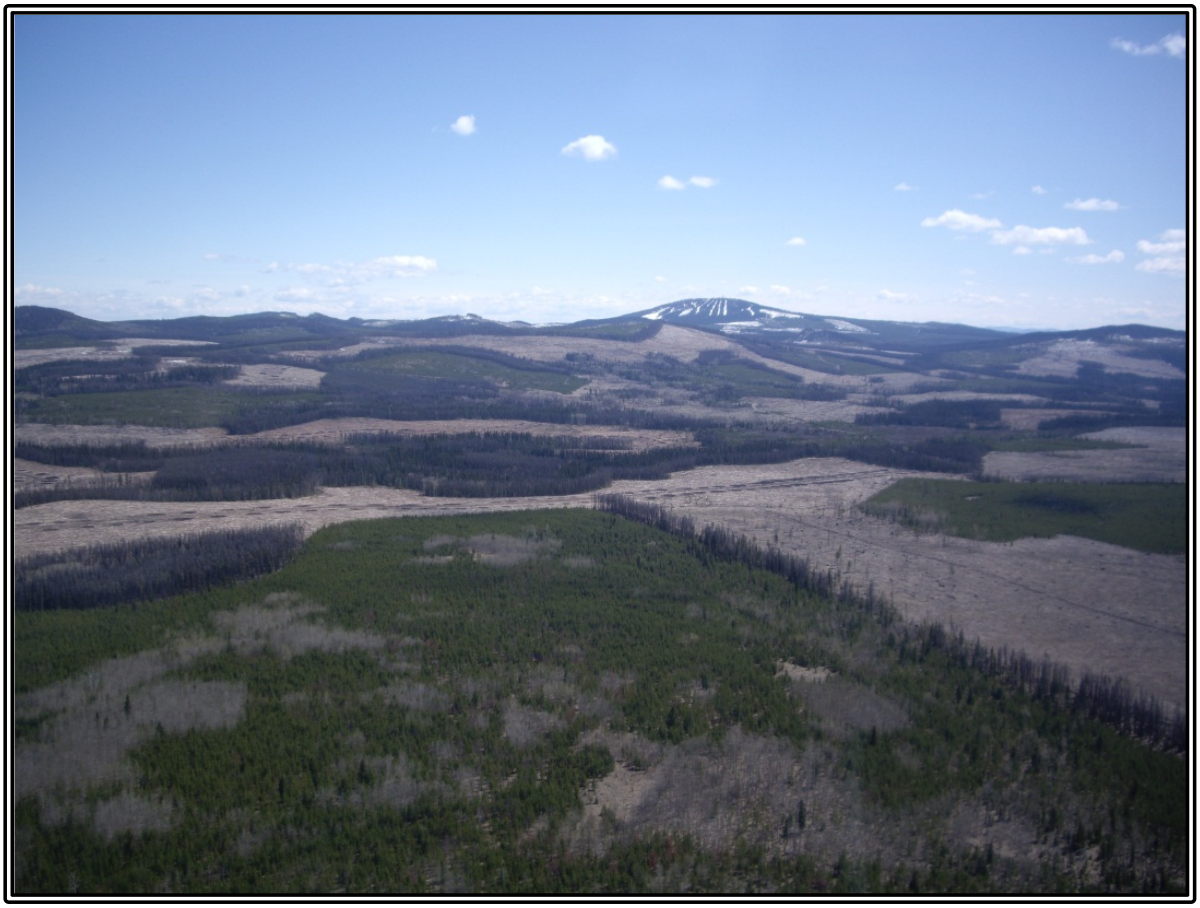
4.3 Climate

The climate of the area is typical for the southern Cariboo region with mean monthly temperatures ranging from -5 to 20 degrees Celsius ("ºC") and extreme temperatures ranging from -40 to 35 ºC. Maximum precipitation occurs as rain during June-July (average 54 millimetres ("mm") per month). Snowfall occurs during October through to April, peaking during December-January (average 50 centimetres ("cm") per month). Field programs can be conducted year-round with breaks typically during the spring thaw/run-off period (March-April) to allow gravel forestry access roads to dry out.

4.4 Physiography

The project lies within the southern Cariboo plateau of south-central British Columbia, an upland region characterized by mixed coniferous forest comprising pine and fir varieties along with birch, poplar and alder in cleared areas (Figure 4.2). The topography is flat to moderately rolling with an average elevation of about 1,300 m above sea level. The entire property lies below tree line. Larger lakes (more than 1 km in one direction) within the property area include Murphy, Spout, McIntosh, Rail, Two Mile and Tillicum. Numerous small ponds, swamps and creeks scattered across the property provide water for diamond drilling purposes, although water supply can be limited during the coldest winter months (December-January).

The Lac La Hache Project is at an exploration stage and no development studies have been undertaken. However, conditions within or near the project are supportive of possible development, including locally available power, water, and mining personnel. The property is large enough to support siting of potential tailings storage areas, waste disposal areas, heap leach pad areas, and potential processing plants.



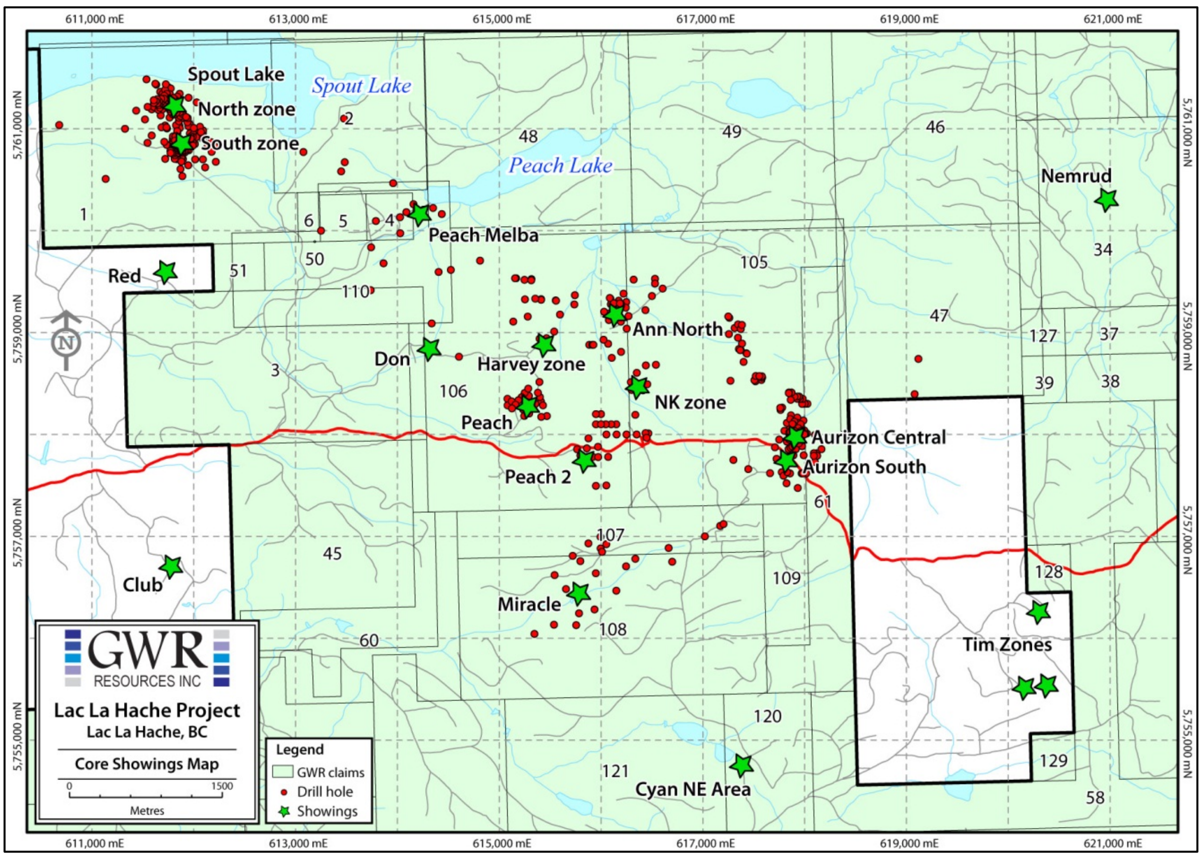
[Photo taken summer 2011, R. Shives]

Figure 4.2: Typical Landscape in the Project Area. Helicopter view from middle of GWR's Lac La Hache property near Spout Lake, looking southeasterly towards Mount Timothy ski hill.

5 History

The majority of work within the project to date has been conducted south of Spout – Peach Lakes (the “Spout Block”), on ground held continuously by GWR for approximately 24 years. Much less work has been completed on the larger, surrounding property that was recently acquired (in 2012) from Candorado Operating Company Inc. (the “Murphy Block”). A chronological summary of historical work is provided below.

Evidence of early placer gold prospecting activities suggests initial exploration in the area probably occurred during the late 1800s during the Cariboo gold rush. The first modern exploration program was in 1966, carried out by the Coranex Syndicate following the discovery of copper mineralization at Cariboo-Bell (now known as Mount Polley), about 50 km to the northeast (Janes, 1967). The Syndicate discovered intrusion-hosted copper mineralization known as the Peach Zone (Figure 5.1) on claim 577236.



[Image created by P. Stacey, MapIT, Ottawa, May 2012]

Figure 5.1: Location of prospects and drill holes, in the area south of Spout Lake. Note that Red, Club and Tim showings are not on GWR tenements (refer to Table 3.1 for claim numbering)

In 1971-1972, Amax Potash Ltd. began investigations of the Lac La Hache project area following an airborne magnetic survey carried out by the Geological Survey of Canada. The survey indicated a number of positive magnetic anomalies associated with intermediate intrusive rocks. Amax tested the magnetic signatures for the possible presence of copper mineralization on the basis that alkalic Cu-Au porphyry deposits are commonly accompanied by magnetite-rich gangue. Drilling by AMAX on the south shore of Spout Lake showed the presence of a magnetite skarn containing chalcopyrite

(Leary, 1973, Hodgson and DePaoli, 1973, Vollo, 1975). This area was further investigated by GWR in 1993, resulting in an initial in-house estimation of 595,000 tonnes grading 1.78% Cu, 0.12g/t Au and 51% magnetite (Dunn, 1993). The historical mineral resource estimate is no longer relevant as it is being superseded by the estimate presented in this report. It does not use mineral categories stipulated in NI43-101 and should not be relied upon.

Hemingson Gold Inc carried out soil geochemical, induced polarization and VLF-EM surveying in 1987-1988 (White, 1988) over an area known as the Miracle claims (claims #537237, 537238), resulting in discovery of Cu-Au mineralization associated with monzonite dykes intruding mafic volcanic rocks.

In 1991, Asarco Exploration Company of Canada Ltd. (“Asarco”) completed an exploration program over the ANN claims (#577235, 577236) consisting of induced polarization surveying (Lloyd and Cornock, 1991), soil geochemical surveying, geological mapping and percussion drilling (Gale, 1991). The geochemical soil and geophysical surveys undertaken by Asarco were the first extensive surveys to be conducted over the Lac La Hache Project area (Figure 5.2). Follow-up trenching and percussion drilling by Asarco failed to define Cu mineralization of possible economic grade.

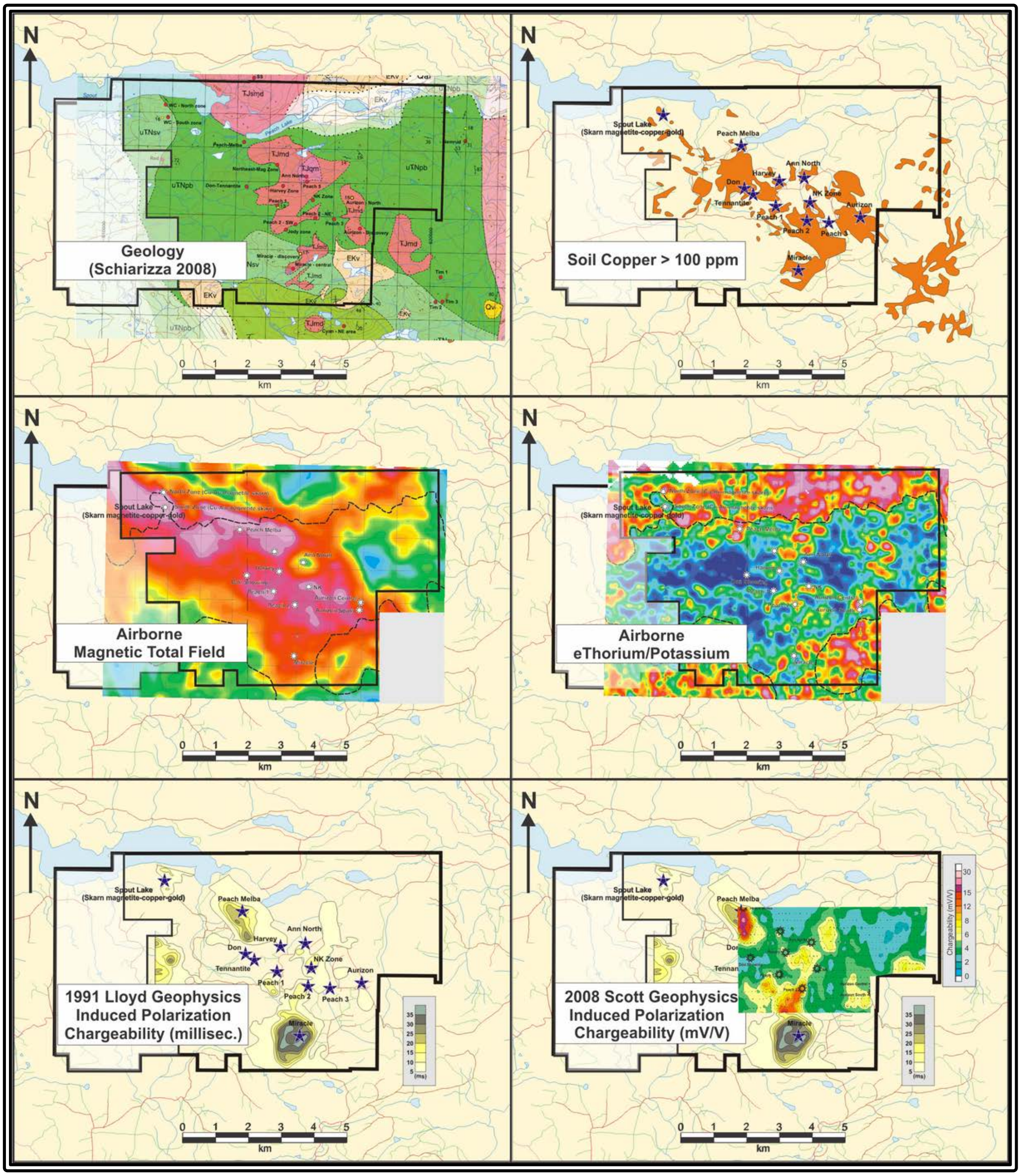


Figure 5.2: Illustration of extent of historical surveys. Bottom: 1991 soil copper and IP surveys over the original Spout Block. Middle: 2005 airborne survey magnetic and radiometric patterns. Top: 2008 IP surveys and 2008 property geology, in relation to various prospects.

Under an option agreement with GWR, in 1993 Regional Resources Ltd. drilled several targets (von Guttenberg, 1996) and discovered copper mineralization within the Peach Melba prospect and low grade copper mineralization with enriched gold adjacent to a felsic dyke in what is now known as the Aurizon South prospect. The agreement was terminated in 1995.

Drilling results from work carried out by GWR between 1972 and 2001 have been summarized by Blann (2001) and are presented in Table 5.1. UTM coordinates of many of the early historical drill collar locations are not available, as they were established using various local grid coordinates on cut lines which no longer exist. Where it is possible to reliably position historical drill plans relative to modern GPS coordinates of collars still marked clearly on the ground, UTM coordinates can be assigned to the older collars.

Table 5.1: Summary of drilling results on the Lac La Hache property during the period 1972 to 2001. (modified from Blann, 2001)

Prospect Area	Collar No.	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Cu (%)	Au (gpt)	Drill Type	Reference
Spout South	72-SL-1	0	18.3	18.3	0.13		Percussion	
	72-SL-2	2.4	12.2	9.8	0.37		Percussion	Leary, 1972
		2.4	24.4	22	0.23			
	72-SL-3	3.7	9.1	5.4	0.79			
		3.7	15.2	11.5	0.47			
		3.7	45.7	42	0.22			
	72-SL-4	9.1	45.7	36.6	0.15			
	72-SL-5	0.6	12.2	11.6	0.16			
		0.6	27.4	26.8	0.18			
		76.2	88.4	12.2	0.37			
	72-SL-8	6.1	21.3	15.2	0.29		Percussion	
		42.7	91.4	48.7	1.63			
		61	85.3	24.3	2.28			
	72-SL-9	36.6	48.8	12.2	0.15			
	PSH-1	0	3	3	0.53		Packsack	
		0	9.1	9.1	0.32			
		0	25.1	25.1	0.15			
	PSH-2	0	3.1	3.1	0.75			
		0	6.2	6.2	0.42			
	PSH-4	3.1	33.5	33.5	0.12			
	PSH-5	6.1	9.1	3	0.14		Packsack	
	PSH-6	6.1	9.1	3	0.14		Packsack	
Spout North	10	99.1	102.2	3.1	1		Diamond DH	Hodgson, 1973
	11	22.9	61	38.1	0.12			
	12	98.1	101.5	3.4	1.86			
	13	19.8	91.4	71.6	0.47			
		19.8	45.7	25.9	0.58			
		47.2	54.9	7.7	0.42			
		58.5	60.4	1.9	1			
		66.1	67	0.9	3.4			
		67.1	71.6	4.5	0.32			
		76.8	78	1.2	2.2			
		85.3	91.4	6.1	1.15			
	14	62.8	83.8	21	0.68			
	15	71.8	82.9	11.1	0.63			
		88.4	95.1	6.7	0.38			
	16	54.3	56	1.7	2			
	74-17	29.6	32.6	3	0.48		Diamond DH	Vollo, 1974
		52.6	55.5	2.9	1			
		59.7	62.8	3.1	2.17			
		62.8	65.8	3	3.77			
		79.2	85.3	6.1	0.45			
	74-18	100.3	102.7	2.4	0.19			
	74-19	46.6	50.3	3.7	1.23			
		65.2	68.3	3.1	0.44			
		193.2	199.3	6.1	0.43			
		202.4	205.4	3	0.73			
		205.4	208.5	3.1	1.88			
	74-20	65.2	71.3	6.1	0.69			
		101.8	103.6	2.8	0.58			
		182.9	189	5.5	0.52			
		213.4	215.5	2.1	0.27			
		222.8	225.8	3	0.37			
	74-21	61	73.5	12.5	0.38			
	74-22	75.3	77.7	2.4	1.29			
	93-1	18.5	84.5	66	1.18		Diamond DH	Dunn, 1993
	93-2	163.6	168.7	5.1	0.52			
		187.8	191.8	4	0.99			
	93-3	72.9	76.2	3.3	1.17			
		130.8	140.8	10	2.66			
	93-4	69	73	4	0.25			
	93-5	127.2	129.2	2	0.45			
	93-6	163.6	173.6	10	0.87			
		169.6	173.6	4	1.57			
	93-7	228	250	22	0.49			
		258.9	276.4	18	0.72			
	93-8	66.7	79.6	12.9	0.49			
		77.6	79.6	2	1.23			
	93-9	73.5	85.5	12	0.76			
		95.5	97.5	2	0.58			
	93-11	85.5	87.5	2	1.47			
		113.5	123.5	10	0.9			
		127.5	133.5	6	2.34			
	93-12	135.1	159.1	24	0.21			
	93-13	188.1	212.5	24.4	1.22	0.26	Diamond DH	Blann, 1994
	94-14	46.6	76.6	30	0.18	-		
		271.9	281.5	9.6	0.86	0.13		
		277	279	2	2.3	0.26		
Peach Melba	72-PL-13	27.4	30.5	3.1	0.11		Percussion	
		42.7	45.8	3.1	0.1			
		21.3	45.8	24.5	0.07			
		61	79.2	18.1	0.08			
	72-PL-14	85.3	88.4	3.1	0.14			

		64	91.4	27.4	0.07			
		21.3	42.7	21.4	0.05			
	P91-4	6.1	24.4	18.3	0.21	0.34	Percussion	Gale, 1991
	P94-2			52.4	0.03	0.21	Diamond DH	von Guttenberg 1994
	P95-1			15	0.16	0.33		von Guttenberg 1994
				6	0.03	3		
	95-2	29	106.4	77.4	0.23	0.23	Diamond DH	Blann, 1995
	95-3	51	84	33	0.14	0.1		
		114	136.3	22.3	0.12	0.13		
	95-7	25.3	29.7	4.4	0.2	0.5		
		136	145	9	0.15	0.06		
	PM95-1			112	0.2	0.13		von Guttenberg 1994
	97-1	192	213	21	0.13	0.12	Diamond DH	Blann, 1998
		222	225	3	0.41	0.06		
	97-2	33	51	18	0.08	0.1		
		177	183	6	0.06	0.26		
	PM98-1	19	58	39	0.09	0.08		
		58	68	10	0.23	0.18		
		82	94	12	0.18	0.16		
		112	154	42	0.15	0.11		
	PM98-3	65.5	66	0.5	0.9	0.83		
		98	99.5	1.5	0.32	1.08		
		99.5	110	10.5	0.06	0.13		
		116	117	1	0.84	0.76		
	PM98-4	42	51	9	0.12	0.32		
	P91-7	6.1	24.4	18.3	0.1	0.18		
Peach 1	P91-12	18.3	30.5	12.2	0.11	0.11	Percussion	Gale, 1991
Peach 2	P91-9	12.2	18.3	6.1	0.1	0.23		
	P91-10	6.1	76.2	70.1	0.1	0.1		
	P91-13	6.1	30.5	24.4	0.08	0.21		
	P91-15	24.4	27.4	3	0.04	0.91		
	P91-16	3.7	12.2	8.5	0.12	0.04		
		39.6	45.7	6.1	0.12	0.03		
Aurizon	A94-1	95	98	3	0.07	3.96	Diamond DH	Blann, 1995
		134	137	3	0.17	4.56		
		137	140	3	0.15	1.3		
		170	173	3	0.19	2.66		
		209.4	213.2	3.8	0.22	11.41		
		225.9	228.3	2.4	0.47	3.56		
	A94-2	71	80	9	0.02	0.3		
		123.7	126.3	2.6	0.59	4.11		
	A95-2	127.3	133.3	6	0.18	1.1		
		130.3	133.3	3	0.34	2.2		
	AZ00-1	3.7	41.1	37.4	0.08	0.12	Diamond DH	Blann, 2001
		41.1	80	38.9	0.11	0.16		
		80	126.5	46.5	0.22	0.39		
	AZ00-2	115	118	3	0.11	0.17		
	AZ01-4	8.5	154.5	146	0.08	0.03		
NK	A98-1	12.9	139.3	126.4	0.13	0.12	Diamond DH	Whiteaker, 1998
		35.1	50.9	15.8	0.54	0.51		
	A98-2	20.5	90	69.5	0.15	0.04		
		125	129.5	4.5	0.01	3.6		
	A98-4	9.6	129.9	120.3	0.11	0.06		
		64	98.1	34.1	0.2	0.09		
	NK99-1	0	13.5	13.5	0.39	0.24	Diamond DH	Blann, 2000
	NK00-1	0	89.3	89.3	0.19	0.23		
	NK00-2	143	145	2	0.25	1.26		
	NK00-6	116	149	33	0.18	0.17		
		1.2	74	72.8	0.19	0.06		
	NK00-9	329	332	3	0.26	5.1		
		347	389	42	0.2	0.07		
	NK00-11	3	147	144	0.14	0.11		
Ann North	00-14	6.1	180	173.9	0.13	0.12		
		17	29	12	0.32	0.22		
	00-15	71	196	125	0.2	0.3		
	00-16	40	55	15	0.27	0.06		
		135.3	147	11.7	0.17	0.15		
		182.5	392.4	209.9	0.16	0.12		
	00-17	82.6	118	35.4	0.28	0.34		
		85.2	96.6	11.4	0.53	0.72		
	00-25	98	225.6	127.6	0.11	0.14		
		101	107	6	0.08	0.58		
		219.4	225.6	6.2	0.49	0.75		
	94-1	276	348	72	0.17	0.21	Diamond DH	Blann, 1994
		300	321	21	0.37	0.34		
	94-3	90	144	54	0.24	0.21		
		183	210	27	0.12	0.18		
	94-6	264	270	6	1.38	5.1		
	94.7	171	278	107	0.08	0.06		

In 2000, the discovery in outcrop of native copper within potassic-altered monzonite sparked exploration in the vicinity of the Aurizon Central prospect, including some initial drilling (Blann 2001). However, the main exploration phase here did not proceed until 2007, as reported below.

During the periods of October, 2003 and May, 2005 GWR completed a total of 36 diamond drill holes over the Harvey, Ann North, Peach 2, Peach Melba and Spout prospects (Callaghan, 2005). Significant results of this exploration are given in Table 5.2.

Table 5.2: Summary of drilling results on the Lac La Hache property during the period 2003 to 2005. (modified from Bailey, 2009; Callaghan, 2005)

Prospect Area	Collar No.	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Cu (%)	Au (gpt)
Harvey	GWR-03-12	38.8	63.1	24.3	0.17	0.04
	GWR-03-16	68.4	76.6	8.2	0.22	0.07
		187.2	197.3	10.1	0.18	0.06
Ann North	GWR-04-19	24.1	54.1	30	0.45	1.1
		76.1	86.3	10.2	0.18	0.18
		106.8	120.9	14.1	0.31	0.2
		154.9	260.2	105.3	0.29	0.33
	GWR-04-20	10.4	20.2	9.8	0.17	0.08
		86.6	102	15.4	0.16	0.09
		215.8	234.3	18.5	0.22	0.23
		244.9	254.9	10	0.17	0.05
	GWR-04-21	56.1	69.3	13.2	0.46	4.57
	GWR-04-22	55.9	103.4	47.5	0.26	0.09
		176.1	206.7	30.6	0.26	0.09
	GWR-04-23	36.6	47.1	10.5	0.71	0.25
		255	319.2	64.2	0.22	0.01
		363.2	390.6	27.4	0.19	0.07
	GWR-04-24	169.8	181.9	12.1	0.34	0.1
	GWR-04-26	26.5	45.1	18.6	0.19	0.08
		88.3	119.3	31	0.21	0.4
		237	257	20	0.19	0.22
	GWR-04-27	217.1	250.5	33.4	0.24	0.42
	GWR-04-28	289	307	18	0.25	0.08
	GWR-04-29	128	148.3	20.3	0.25	0.13
	GWR-04-30	232	250.5	18.5	0.22	0.42
	GWR-04-36	37.5	50	12.5	0.49	0.1
Spout North	SPL-05-01	34.1	56.7	22.6	0.23	0.03
		180.5	198.9	18.4	0.6	0.12
		215.4	297.3	81.9	0.4	0.01
	SPL-05-05	305.5	327.5	22	0.64	0.05
	SPL-05-08	81.4	102.9	21.5	0.21	-
Spout South	SPL-05-02	33.5	66.2	32.7	0.24	0.06
	SPL-05-04	17.4	26.4	9	0.15	-
	SPL-05-07	38.6	50.3	11.7	0.4	0.28
		79.5	91.5	12	0.45	0.18

In 2005, GWR funded an airborne gamma ray spectrometric/magnetic total field survey (Carson et al, 2006) covering the original block of 20 claims located primarily south of Spout Lake. The survey measured the magnetic field and gamma radiation emitted from radioactive elements potassium (K^{40}), uranium (U^{238}) and thorium (Tl^{208}) occurring within the top 30 cm of the earth's surface. Potassium enrichment related to hydrothermal alteration can produce relative lows in the equivalent thorium/potassium ratios (Shives et al, 1997), offering useful regional and property-scale exploration vectors within alkalic porphyry systems when used in combination with magnetic total field patterns. Elsewhere within the Quesnel Trough these anomalous patterns have led to the discovery of previously unknown mineralization in both outcropping and in overburden-covered settings (for example, in the Phillips Lakes area, southeast of Mount Milligan). Related ground studies (Shives et al, 1997)have been conducted at Mount Milligan, Mount Polley, Prosperity, Kemess South, Endako, Cat/Bet, GWR Lac La Hache, several Afton prospects and mines, several prospects in the Toodoggone region, and elsewhere. At Lac La Hache, it appears that the aerially extensive low thorium/potassium anomaly overlies true hydrothermal alteration, where potassium alteration and copper mineralization is known, but also includes outcroppings of less-altered or apparently unaltered, unmineralized outcrop of polylithic breccia. The latter suggests some part of the radiometric signature may relate to a non-mineralizing hydrothermal or possibly magmatic process, unrelated to ore forming processes directly. At Lac La Hache, the anomalies provide regional vectoring down to property scale, but appear less specific at prospect or individual zone scale. This underscores the requirement to rank drill targets on the basis of all available information.

In 2006, GWR completed 10 diamond drill holes on the Aurizon Central prospect, (AZ06-01 through AZ06-10, total 3673 m) confirming the presence of low to moderate grade copper mineralization, initially recognized in 2000 (Blann, 2001), associated with enriched gold concentrations relative to copper values. Significant results are summarized in Table 5.3

In 2007, GWR completed 3,178 m of overburden trenching and 15,325.4 m of diamond drilling in 43 holes (AZ07-11 through AZ07-55 in the area of the Aurizon prospects (Bailey, 2007, 2008) within the ANN 1 tenure (#577235). The trenching exposed low grade copper mineralization with associated gold in discontinuous zones striking to the north-northwest. This was followed in 2008 and 2009 by an additional 48 diamond drill holes within Aurizon Central and an area to the north (Table 5.3) and another 20 holes were drilled within the Aurizon South prospect.

Diamond drill hole (“DDH”) AZS08-07 is considered a discovery hole for the Aurizon South Zone, intersecting 26 m (down-hole) grading 0.87 copper, 6.28 g/t gold and 4.8 g/t silver from 316 to 342 m, within hydrothermal breccia cutting potassic-altered monzonite. Within this interval, a 6 m section from 326 to 332 m assayed 1.92% copper, 15.5 g/t gold and 7.6 g/t silver. The matrix of the host breccia is hematitic rather than magnetite-bearing, and magnetic susceptibility values decrease through the mineralized core interval.

Table 5.3: Summary of drilling results on the Aurizon Prospect during the period 2006 to 2008. (modified from Bailey, 2009)

Collar No.	UTM Coordinates Zone 10 NAD83		Collar Elev. (mASL)	Hole Length (m)	Az.	Inclin.	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Cu (%)	Au (gpt)
	Northing	Easting									
AZ06-01	5757970	617930	1367	323.5	310	-60	35.3	292	257	0.22	0.44
AZ06-02	5758025	617860	1380	109	310	-70	42	60	18	0.16	0.24
AZ06-03	5758025	617860	1380	516.7	0	-90	44	89	45	0.24	0.33
							153	185	32	0.22	0.47
							229	301	72	0.25	1.14
AZ06-04	5758033	617903	1379	526	310	-60	94	114	20	0.18	0.37`
							192	224	32	0.12	0.63
AZ06-05	5758103	617879	1375	230.7	314	-60	20.1	35.1	15	0.18	0.51
AZ06-06	5757913	617943	1377	335.6	310	-60	73	145	72	0.17	0.47
							235	264	29	0.25	0.42
							217	330	112.6	0.21	0.38
AZ06-07	5757856	617913	1380	255.5	310	-60	Eocene strata, not sampled				
AZ06-08	5758002	617996	1341	480.4	310	-60	27.3	315	288	0.16	0.38
AZ06-09	5757940	617967	1367	462.5	310	-70	94	118	24	0.3	0.61
AZ06-10	5757885	617975	1375	433.1	310	-55	No significant results				
AZ07-11	5758533	617507	1358	497.7	60	-45	7.3	28	20.7	0.07	2.77
AZ07-12	5758261	617760	1371	410	90	-45	3.1	33.2	30.1	0.11	0.1
							143	173	30	0.11	0.29
							268.3	310	41.7	0.15	0.18
AZ07-13	5758264	617779	1372	536.5	270	-45	6.1	30.5	24.4	0.13	0.14
AZ07-14	5758827	617367	1340	332.4	90	-45	86	103	16.5	0.02	0.19
AZ07-15	5759158	617250	1302	303.3	320	-45	No significant results				
AZ07-16	5758828	617373	1340	311.8	310	-60	127.3	152	24.7	0.2	0.22
AZ07-18	5759075	617384	1320	335.9	80	-60	Not assayed, samples lost in fire				
AZ07-19	5758033	617963	1337	514.1	290	-60	219.9	268	48	0.2	0.55
AZ07-20	5757777	617851	1398	248.1	60	-63	Not assayed, drilled into barren monzonite				
AZ07-21	5758020	617849	1380	273.4	130	-60	79	169	90	0.39	0.61
AZ07-22	5758036	617801	1383	358.7	130	-60	135	157	22	0.17	0.25
AZ07-23	5757950	617750	1388	313	130	-60	No significant results				
AZ07-24	5758044	617876	1380	411.5	220	-60	52.9	72.9	20	0.15	0.23
AZ07-26	5758102	617884	1375	324.6	220	-60	No significant results				
AZ07-27	5758126	617899	1371	323.1	218	-60	132	264	132	0.24	0.37
AZ07-28	5758126	617899	1371	390.1	218	-75	95	254	161	0.19	0.29
AZ07-29	5758017	617910	1379	192	220	-60	43	175	132	0.19	0.43
AZ07-30	5758063	617936	1365	175.3	220	-60	78	110	32	0.16	0.44
AZ07-31	5758152	617857	1369	307.8	220	-60	No significant results				
AZ07-32	5758113	617825	1381	210.3	220	-60	No significant results				
AZ07-33	5758032	617969	1338	243	220	-60	50	116	66	0.19	0.54
AZ07-34	5758005	618007	1341	216.4	220	-60	Hole abandoned				
AZ07-35	5758101	617961	1358	292	220	-60	186	222	36	0.18	0.21
AZ07-36	5758188	617865	1360	331.6	220	-60	No significant results				
AZ07-37	5758340	617863	1362	424.6	220	-60	62	94	32	0.17	0.34
AZ07-38	5758241	617763	1372	451.1	220	-60	No significant results				
AZ07-39	5758113	617936	1355	317	220	-60	199	267	68	0.16	0.18
AZ07-40	5758166	617928	1356	391.7	210	-75	179	227	48	0.21	0.31
AZ07-41	5758137	617988	1345	390.1	220	-60	No significant results, drilled under soil anomaly				
AZ07-42	5758406	617844	1341	501.4	220	-60	No significant results, drilled under soil anomaly				
AZ07-43	5758892	617385	1301	509	220	-60	289	329	40	0.14	0.05
AZ07-44	5758839	617354	1309	403.9	220	-60	No significant results, drilled under trench anomaly				
AZ07-45	5758892	617385	1301	432.8	0	-90	Weak mineralization, drilled under trench anomaly				
AZ07-46	5758522	617517	1358	219.5	220	-60	34	43	9	0.28	2.9
AZ07-47	5758571	617580	1331	392	220	-60	No significant results, drilled under trench anomaly				
AZ07-48	5759035	617372	1305	414.5	220	-60	No significant results, drilled under soil anomaly				
AZ07-49	5759145	617260	1300	347.5	220	-60	Weak mineralization, drilled under trench anomaly				
AZ07-50	5759080	617345	1302	406.9	40	-60	Weak mineralization, drilled under trench anomaly				
AZ07-51	5759045	617312	1315	295	40	-60	17	99	72	0.22	-
AZ07-52	5759045	617312	1315	411.5	220	-60	Weak mineralization, drilled under trench anomaly				
AZ07-53	5758985	617256	1296	344.4	220	-60	Weak mineralization, drilled under trench anomaly				
AZ07-54	5758950	617345	1298	353.6	220	-60	No significant results				
AZ07-55	5758527	617271	1381	466.3	220	-60	14	23	9	0.23	0.34
AZ08-56	5758039	617972	1355	338.3	270	-60	17	271	254	0.11	0.33
							153	271	118	0.14	0.52
AZ08-57	5758039	617972	1355	338.3	0	-90	13	53	40	0.13	0.26
AZ08-58	5758039	617997	1340	294.5	270	-60	159	277	118	0.22	0.39
AZ08-59	5758034	617918	1365	281.9	270	-60	161	198	37	0.21	0.31
AZ08-60	5758034	617918	1365	341.5	0	-90	12	36	24	0.16	0.15
							70	132	62	0.17	0.32
							146	182	36	0.13	0.32
AZ08-61	5758412	617845	1358	314	270	-60	No significant results, drilled for geological information				
AZ08-62	5758000	617994	1351	307.8	270	-60	23	253	230	0.21	0.37
							85	157	72	0.33	0.63
AZ08-63	5758000	617994	1351	356.6	0	-90	345	357	11.6	0.36	0.66
AZ08-64	5758412	617845	1358	210.3	0	-90	No significant results, targeted mineralization faulted off				
AZ08-65	5757997	617980	1357	135.3	270	-60	34	134	100	0.22	0.4
AZ08-66	5758412	617871	1330	176.1	270	-60	No significant results, drilled for geological information				
AZ08-67	5758412	617871	1330	262.1	90	-60	184	193	9	0.47	1.11
AZ08-68	5757991	617956	1360	265.1	270	-60	34	138	104	0.31	0.41
AZ08-69	5758370	617900	1338	100.3	270	-60	Hole abandoned				
AZ08-70	5757991	617956	1360	313.9	0	-90	35	101	66	0.18	0.41
AZ08-71	5758373	617926	1329	286.5	270	-60	57	93	36	0.1	0.15
AZ08-72	5757985	617923	1370	254.5	270	-60	78	170	92	0.25	0.53

AZ08-73	5758372	617946	1335	368.8	270	-60	No significant results				
AZ08-74	5757950	617938	1372	265.1	270	-60	38	120	94	0.37	0.95
AZ08-75	5758010	618022	1353	254.5	270	-60	No significant results				
AZ08-76	5757950	617964	1366	307.8	270	-60	78	105	27	0.27	0.46
AZ08-77	5758372	617946	1325	275.8	270	-75	Weak mineralization, drilled on alteration				
AZ08-78	5757948	617913	1373	199	270	-60	20	157	137	0.23	0.92
AZ08-79	5758350	617927	1346	330.7	270	-60	Weak mineralization				
AZ08-80	5757985	617900	1373	246.8	270	-60	74	120	46	0.21	0.45
AZ08-81	5758349	617954	1340	263.3	270	-60	No significant results				
AZ08-82	5757913	617968	1360	300.2	270	-60	No significant results, drilled for geological information				
AZ08-83	5758350	617981	1330	270.1	270	-60	44	56	12	0.16	0.1
AZ08-84	5757913	617943	1368	97.5	270	-60	Hole abandoned in fault				
AZ08-85	5758300	617975	1338	295.6	270	-60	No significant, drilled for geol. Info.				
AZ08-86	5757913	617943	1368	240.7	0	-90	Weak mineralization				
AZ08-87	5758301	618001	1329	332.2	270	-60	Weak mineralization				
AZ08-88	5757948	617888	1380	134.1	270	-60	14	102	88	0.12	0.73
AZ08-89	5758301	618027	1316	293.8	270	-60	Weak mineralization near top				
AZ08-90	5757979	617874	1375	234.6	270	-60	12	66	54	0.11	0.37
AZ08-91	5758034	617893	1368	325.8	270	-60	No significant results				
AZ08-92	5757777	617851	1398	354.9	270	-60	No significant, drilled to close off mineralization				
AZ08-93	5757777	617800	1401	365.8	270	-60	No significant, drilled to close off mineralization				
AZ08-94	5757979	617874	1375	239.9	0	-90	59	169	110	0.2	0.41
AZ08-95	5757950	617850	1380	358.1	0	-90	103	143	40	0.23	0.44
AZ08-96	5757950	617850	1380	483.7	0	-70	254	284	30	0.39	0.99
							plus two 2m intervals >1% Cu and 2.5-8.7 gpt Au				
AZ08-97	5758000	617850	1380	479.1	0	-70	341	463	122	0.17	0.62
							349	389	40	0.33	0.74
AZ08-98	5758050	617850	1381	529.4	0	-72.8	171	233	62	0.15	0.63
AZ08-99	5758098	617850	1380	441.9	0	-71	No significant results				
AZ08-100	5757900	617900	1380	420.5	0	-70	No significant results				
AZ08-101	5757950	617900	1377	490.9	0	-70	223	275	52	0.36	0.37

In October-November, 2008, Scott Geophysics Ltd completed 88.1 line km of induced polarization surveying over parts of ANN 1, ANN 2, JACK 1 and JACK 2 tenures (# 577235, 577236, 373378, 373379). Previously, induced polarization surveying (Lloyd and Cornock, 1991) used 4 electrodes spaced 50 m apart on 200 m lines oriented north-south, subparallel to dominantly north-trending (northwest to northeast) mineralized structures. Penetration depth was in the order of about 100 m. The 2008 Scott survey was east-west oriented to better cross the northerly trends, using 12 electrodes at 100 m spacing on 200 m lines. This configuration allows penetration to a depth of several hundred meters, to detect deep conductors as well as those near surface. Data inversion software was used to refine anomalies and convert apparent depths to elevations above sea level, enabling predictions to be made with respect to drilling depths required to test anomalies. Survey results suggested the presence of several subparallel north-south zones that could be related to previously known copper-gold mineralization occurrences.

At the Peach 1 and Peach 2 prospects, copper-gold mineralization occurs at the western margin of a monzonite intrusion with copper sulphides occurring both within the border phase of the intrusion and in volcanic rocks that are cut by monzonite dykes. In late 2007, GWR excavated and sampled bedrock within a 60 m trench across the Peach 1 Zone. The trench averaged about 0.2% copper with anomalous gold. During 2007-2008, 27 drill holes (P07-01 through P08-27, 8864.6 m) were completed at the Peach 1 prospect. The first hole, P07-01, intersected 86 m grading 0.50% copper and 0.42 g/t gold. Unfortunately this hole appears to have been drilled directly down a steeply-plunging “shoot” of limited lateral extent, as all subsequent drilling failed to reproduce or to extend the initial results. Table 5.4 lists drilling results from the Peach 1 prospect.

Table 5.4: Summary of drilling results on the Peach 1 Prospect during the period 2007 to 2008. (modified from Bailey, 2009)

Collar No.	UTM Coordinates Zone 10 NAD83		Collar Elev. (mASL)	Hole Length (m)	Az.	Dip	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Cu (%)	Au (gpt)
	Northing	Easting									
P07-01	5758220	615275	1378	371.2	45	-60	190	276	86	0.5	0.42
P07-02	5758251	615306	1370	274.3	40	-60	12	28	16	0.36	0.34
P07-03	5758182	615246	1380	438.9	40	-60	13	57	44	0.14	0.36
P07-04	5758246	615234	1376	384.4	40	-60	119	157	38	0.23	0.22
P07-05	5758367	615400	1336	292.6	220	-60	243	249	6	0.24	0.24
P07-06	5758286	615430	1351	317	220	-60	No significant results				
P07-07	5758206	615294	1373	384	40	-60	45	81	36	0.11	0.17
P07-08	5758322	615411	1345	351.4	0	-90	No significant results				
P08-09	5758293	615160	1370	296.2	130	-60	259	268	6	0.44	1.04
P08-10	5758325	615122	1365	374.9	130	-60	51	79	28	0.15	0.2
P08-11	5758256	615125	1372	292.6	130	-60	159	213	54	0.14	0.14
P08-12	5758286	615082	1370	237.7	130	-60	9	30	21	0.19	0.12
P08-13	5758350	615081	1357	335.3	130	-60	Not assayed				
P08-14	5758336	615188	1371	207.3	130	-60	3	21	18	0.29	0.31
P08-15	5758366	615220	1364	289.5	130	-60	72	240	168	0.2	0.18
P08-16	5758408	615250	1351	264	130	-60	Not assayed				
P08-17	5758379	615292	1358	301.8	130	-60	244	248	4	0.9	0.79
P08-18	5758379	615292	1358	320	210	-75	86	158	72	0.18	0.17
P08-19	5758408	615250	1351	298.7	220	-70	Weak mineralization				
P08-20	5758293	615160	1370	323.7	40	-60	No significant results				
P08-21	5758256	615125	1372	486.5	40	-60	246	270	24	0.24	0.68
P08-22	5758450	615285	1336	350	0	-90	Not assayed				
P08-23	5758300	615355	1345	213.4	0	-90	Not assayed				
P08-24	5758410	615380	1331	338.3	180	-67	Not assayed				
P08-25	5758410	615380	1331	359.6	0	-90	Not assayed				
P08-26	5758410	615380	1331	402.3	143	-65	Not assayed				
P08-27	5758515	615395	1320	359	43	-60	Not assayed				

The Peach 2 prospect covers a significant copper soil geochemical anomaly and an accompanying induced polarization anomaly. Drilling in 1999, 2004 and 2008 (P208-01 through P208-23, 7542.2 m) intersected only low copper values. High conductivity detected by the induced polarization survey is caused by pyrite in amounts up to 15% accompanied by only minor chalcopyrite. Table 5.5 summarizes the 2008 results from 23 holes (7542.2 m) drilled at the Peach 2 prospect. The copper-gold mineralization at both Peach 1 and Peach 2 prospects is generally low grade and inconsistent.

Table 5.5: Summary of drilling results on the Peach 2 Prospect during 2008.(modified from Bailey, 2009)

Collar No.	UTM Coordinates Zone 10 NAD83		Collar Elev. (mASL)	Hole Length (m)	Az.	Dip	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Cu (%)	Au (gpt)
	Northing	Easting									
P208-01	5758173	615413	1336	394.7	90	-60	Not encouraging, hole not assayed				
P208-02	5758159	615459	1330	324.1	90	-60	Not encouraging, hole not assayed				
P208-03	5757875	615950	1400	438.9	0	-60	Not encouraging, hole not assayed				
P208-04	5757875	615950	1400	263.6	45	-60	No significant results				
P208-05	5758000	616053	1387	383.1	270	-60	No significant results				
P208-06	5758100	616000	1380	377	270	-60	No significant results				
P208-07	5758100	615950	1380	181.9	270	-60	Not encouraging, hole not assayed				
P208-08	5758100	616047	1378	352.7	270	-60	330	339	9	0.24	0.07
P208-09	5758100	616100	1378	413	270	-60	No significant results				
P208-10	5758100	616150	1378	250.7	270	-60	No significant results				
P208-11	5758200	615950	1365	288.6	270	-60	103	129	26	0.25	0.15
P208-12	5758200	616000	1369	310	270	-60	Not encouraging, hole not assayed				
P208-13	5757780	615870	1420	313	0	-90	Not encouraging, hole not assayed				
P208-14	5757778	615972	1425	334.4	270	-60	No significant results				
P208-15	5757780	616070	1420	300.8	270	-60	No significant results				
P208-16	5757780	615920	1422	294.7	270	-60	No significant results				
P208-17	5757780	615920	1422	430	0	-90	No significant results				
P208-18	5758000	616153	1395	407	270	-60	61	67	6	0.51	0.14
P208-19	5758000	616250	1400	233.8	270	-60	No significant results				
P208-20	5758000	616350	1405	285	270	-60	194	202	8	0.1	3.68
P208-21	5758000	616450	1405	322.2	270	-60	No significant results				
P208-22	5757497	616052	1468	265.8	270	-60	No significant results				
P208-23	5757496	615950	1408	377.2	270	-60	Not encouraging, hole not assayed				

Additional reconnaissance drilling was conducted in 2008 in two areas:

a) two holes (909.4 m) on the JACK claims (DDHs JK09-01 and JK090-02), tested below bedrock exposures of fracture-controlled malachite, within combined deep IP, magnetic, airborne spectrometric and conventional B-soil copper anomalies. Results confirmed that pyrite is associated with the IP anomaly, but no significant copper-gold mineralization was encountered;

b) five holes (1397.3 m) between Miracle and Aurizon South prospects, did not intersect significant copper-gold mineralization.

During 2009 through 2012, GWR continued drilling within the Aurizon Zones, testing extents of the better mineralized, hydrothermal breccia zones intersected previously, both laterally and to depth. Results confirmed earlier observations that mineralization within Central Aurizon is relatively gold-rich, is dissected and displaced by numerous, variably oriented faults and appears to down-drop to the north across a series of steeply north-dipping east-westerly striking faults.

Ten holes (AZS09-11 through AZS09-20, 5094.4 m) were drilled in the Aurizon South Zone in 2009, to test the extents of the breccia-hosted high-grade gold mineralization within DDH AZS08-07. These successfully extended the Aurizon South Zone to depth, approximately 60 m to the north (DDHs AZS09-13, -15, -20) and 175 m to the south (DDHs AZS09-12, -14, -16), with multi-gram gold grades in several holes over consecutive, 2-meter intervals. Interpretation of the strike of the Aurizon South Zone was then thought to be approximately 060 degrees.

Seven holes were drilled in 2010 within Aurizon Central; results are summarized in Table 5.6.

Table 5.6: Summary of drilling results in Aurizon Central Zone during 2010.

Collar No.	UTM Coordinates Zone 10 NAD83		Collar Elev. (mASL)	Hole Length (m)	Az.	Inclin.	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Cu (%)	Au (gpt)	Ag (gpt)
	Northing	Easting										
AZ10-104	5758126	617875	1369	736.7	0	-90	2	17	15	0.22	0.26	1.4
							321	327	6	0.17	0.11	0.5
							342	351	9	0.11	0.09	<0.2
							621	623	2	0.17	0.03	0.5
							625	627	2	0.21	<0.03	0.5
							703	712	9	0.12	0.07	0.1
AZ10-105	5758559	617583	1355	96.6	295	-45	28	30	2	0.07	1.03	3.9
AZ10-106	5758559	617583	1355	288.7	295	-60	28	32	4	0.14	0.62	0.3
							97	100	3	0.11	0.30	0.2
AZ10-107	5758535	617575	1356	80.1	295	-45	16	22	6	0.02	1.16	0.8
							36	38	2	0.44	1.06	1.6
AZ10-108	5758535	617575	1356	134.7	295	-60	102	106	4	0.02	1.69	1.6
AZ10-109	5758535	617575	1356	297.7	0	-90	No Significant results					
AZ10-110	5758797	617428	1328	800.7	0	-90	17	20	3	0.45	0.53	2.4
							80	95	15	0.26	0.29	1.2
							437	440	3	0.15	0.24	1.4
							550	560	10	0.14	0.17	0.8
							568	574	6	0.41	0.11	0.9
							726	732	6	0.77	0.98	3.1
						incl.	726	729	3	1.02	1.46	4.6

Also in 2010, a series of six holes in Aurizon South (AZS10-21 through AZS10-26, 2934.9 m) intersected the zone to a depth of 600 m below surface. (DDH AZS10-21) showed the true thickness of the zone at approximately 250 m below surface to be 28 m, and supported reinterpretation of the strike as 020 degrees. The dip appeared to be steep, roughly 80-85 degrees to the west.

In 2011-2012, eight holes (AZS11-27 through AZS12-34, 3207.3 m) confirmed the 020 degree strike of the Aurizon South Zone and increased the strike length of the mineralized trend to approximately 300 m. Results of the 2010, 2011 and 2012 Aurizon South holes are summarized in Table 5.7

Table 5.7: Summary of drilling results in Aurizon South Zone during 2010, 2011 and 2012.

Collar No.	UTM Coordinates Zone 10 NAD83		Collar Elev. (mASL)	Hole Length (m)	Az.	Inclin.	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Cu (%)	Au (gpt)	Ag (gpt)
	Northing	Easting										
AZS10-21	5757785	617849	1403	876.1	0	-89	482	492	10	0.59	4.94	1.5
						incl.	486	490	4	0.82	7.34	1.8
							500	508	8	1.10	3.62	3.4
						incl.	500	502	2	3.19	5.20	8.3
							514	520	6	0.73	0.81	1.8
						incl.	518	520	2	1.30	1.58	3.5
							536	538	2	0.47	0.37	3.6
							544	552	8	0.43	0.35	1.6
						incl.	544	546	2	0.97	0.51	3.0
							560	562	2	0.59	0.76	1.6
							590	606	8	0.67	3.53	6.2
						incl.	598	600	2	1.57	8.35	29.4
							768	771	3	0.49	0.17	2.0
AZS10-22	5757880	617880	1380	331.3	150	-70	211	213	2	0.54	1.90	3.8
							225	227	2	0.14	0.93	0.5
							243	253	10	0.17	0.35	0.8
						incl.	247	249	2	0.50	0.85	2.6
AZS10-23	5757869	617862	1384	419.7	150	-70	145	147	2	0.16	0.37	1.0
							229	231	2	0.07	1.35	0.7
							251	263	12	0.81	0.86	3.4
							289	299	10	0.29	1.34	2.1
							311	313	2	0.27	6.95	1.5
							327	329	2	18*	0.85	<0.2
							368	371	3	4*	1.66	<0.2
AZS10-24	5757894	617902	1377	343.5	150	-70	211	213	2	0.13	0.47	0.3
							221	255	34	0.27	0.59	1.0
AZS10-25	5757856	617841	1387	413.6	150	-70	247	249	2	0.11	0.15	0.6
							253	255	2	0.21	0.59	0.5
							315	319	4	0.39	0.84	1.3
							331	333	2	0.28	2.72	2.2
							371	373	2	2.64	9.66	3.4
							393	395	2	0.13	0.53	0.3
AZS10-26	5757930	617825	1385	550.7	150	-70	420	428	8	0.21	0.54	1.4
							434	440	6	0.25	0.20	1.0
							460	464	4	0.73	3.45	1.9
						incl.	460	462	2	1.23	5.25	2.9
							466	468	2	0.25	0.39	1.0
AZS11-27	5757785	617849	1403	203.3	110	-55	151	159	8	0.12	0.89	0.8
AZS11-28	5757785	617849	1403	273.7	110	-70	47	49	2	0.13	4.82	1.7
							141	149	8	0.30	1.80	1.6
						incl.	141	145	4	0.48	3.45	2.7
							209	217	8	0.20	0.31	0.8
							233	237	4	0.65	2.10	10.8
AZS11-29	5757740	617786	1412	287.7	110	-55	225	235	10	2.90	?	15.3
							229	231	2	9.30	>10	48.1
AZS11-30	5757740	617786	1412	452	110	-75	263	265	2	0.35	0.18	1.7
							325	445	120	0.24	0.51	1.5
						incl.	325	357	32	0.43	1.51	2.4
						and	337	339	2	1.44	4.88	6.9
						and	367	369	2	0.31	0.56	1.0
						and	373	375	2	0.12	0.25	1.5
						and	391	393	2	0.22	0.37	1.4
						and	395	405	10	0.38	0.29	2.0
						and	409	413	4	0.25	0.26	1.4
AZS11-31	5757874	617708	1412	662.0	110	-74	449	451	2	0.62	0.42	7.3
						and	469	471	2	0.01	2.73	2.3
						and	619	625	6	0.65	0.20	2.5
						and	643	645	2	0.60	0.40	1.4
						and	659	673	14	0.25	0.41	1.8
						incl.	661	663	2	0.75	0.52	2.9
AZS12-32	5757475	617932	1423	240.2	290	-50	No Significant results					
AZS12-33	5757475	617932	1423	417.2	290	-70	291	303	12	0.92	3.40	5.2
						incl.	294	300	6	1.70	6.74	9.8
						incl.	294	297	3	3.05	6.63	16.9
AZS12-34	5757761	617724	1423	671.2	110	-75	419	421	2	0.79	0.12	1.4
						and	435	607	172	0.30	0.42	1.7
						incl.	485	505	20	0.64	0.70	4.9
						incl.	493	495	2	1.03	0.86	10.8
						incl.	501	505	4	1.60	1.60	6.8
						incl.	527	529	2	1.86	2.82	7.0
						incl.	555	557	2	0.76	3.48	2.4
						incl.	577	579	2	0.60	1.02	3.0
						incl.	593	605	12	1.53	2.00	8.7
						incl.	593	595	2	2.09	1.77	5.9
						incl.	599	601	2	3.99	3.29	30.4

Exploration within the Lac La Hache property was significantly re-focused in 2010. Although a moderate amount of drilling continued within the Aurizon prospects, as described above, emphasis shifted to defining the potential of the Spout skarn-hosted mineralization. This work is described in detail below in Section 8, and included detailed ground magnetometer surveys over the historical Spout Zones, prospecting, back-hoe test pitting through thin overburden cover, bedrock sampling, lithogeochemical analyses, metallurgical studies, petrographic work, and closely-spaced drilling of the mineralized zones to support the 43-101 compliant resource estimation described in this report.

6 Geological Setting and Mineralization

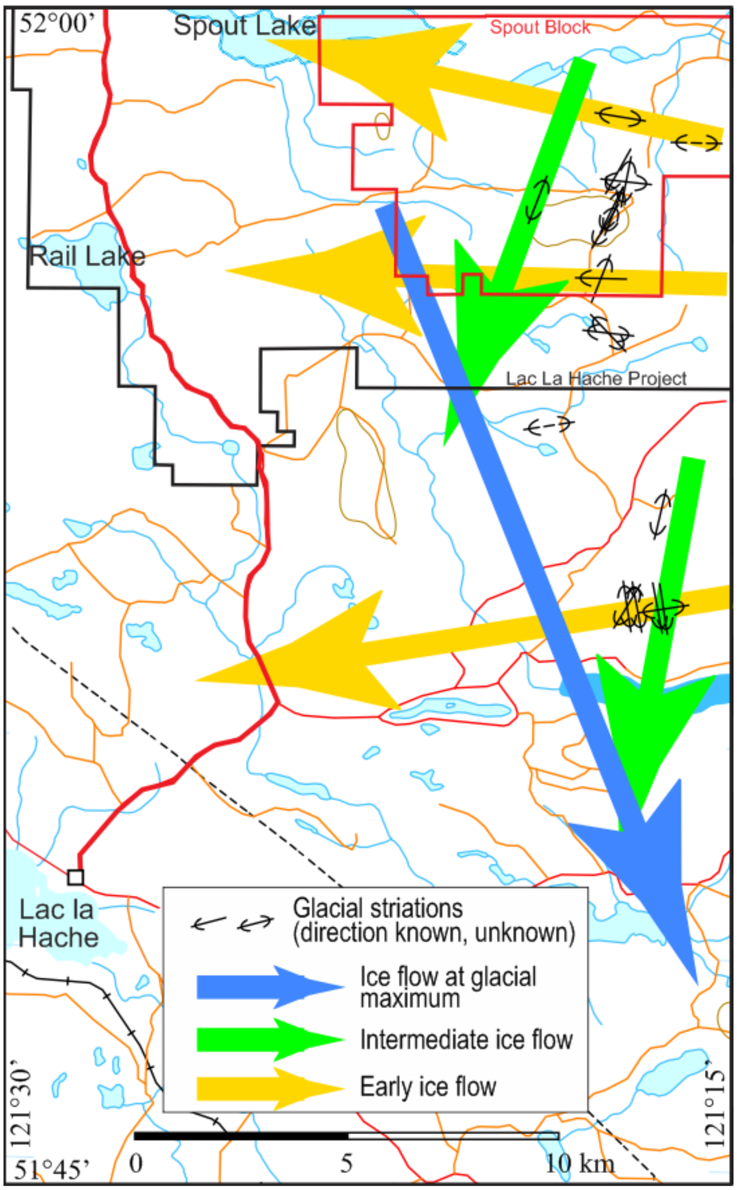
The Lac La Hache Property is located within the Quesnel Trough, a 2000 km depositional belt that hosts several large tonnage porphyry type deposits including New Gold's New Afton deposit, Imperial Metals' Mount Polley Mine, Teck's Highland Valley Copper Mine, Taseko's Gibraltar Mine, Terrane Metals' Mt. Milligan deposit and Northgate's Kemess Mine (Figure 6.1)

The belt also hosts a magnetite-copper skarn deposit at the past-producing Craigmont Mine, located south of Highland Valley near Merritt, BC.

Figure 6.1: Lac La Hache property location within British Columbia's Quesnel Trough volcano-sedimentary belt (green shading), in relation to existing Cu-Au deposits.

6.1 Regional Geology

The Spout Lake – Murphy Lake region is covered by variable thicknesses of glaciolacustrine and glaciofluvial sediments, forming till plains and hummocky moraine deposited approximately 20,000 years ago during the Late Wisconsinan Fraser glaciation. Recent fluvial deposits lie along drainages. This extensive unconsolidated cover is generally thin (a few meters) to absent (outcrop exposed locally on bedrock knobs), but can locally exceed 10 m. Studies of glacial stria on outcrop surfaces located on the property and regionally by Dr. Alain Plouffe, Geological Survey of Canada (Figure 6.2), record ice flow directions that changed from an early west-northwest flow, to an intermediate southwest direction followed by a younger southeasterly flow. Within the property, evidence of westward transport is provided by abundant, large, rounded boulders found on the west side of the property, roughly 10-15 km from their interpreted source; the Takomkane batholith, located east of the property.



[Plouffe et al., 2010]

Figure 6.2: Regional ice flow directions.

The bedrock geology of the property region has been mapped and described by Schiarizza and Bligh (2008) from which Figure 6.3 is taken, and Schiarizza et.al. (2009). The oldest rocks of the region are those of the Upper Triassic Nicola Group, an alkalic volcanic arc succession into which intermediate to felsic stocks have been emplaced. The Nicola Group volcanic stratigraphy in the region has been divided into three major units:

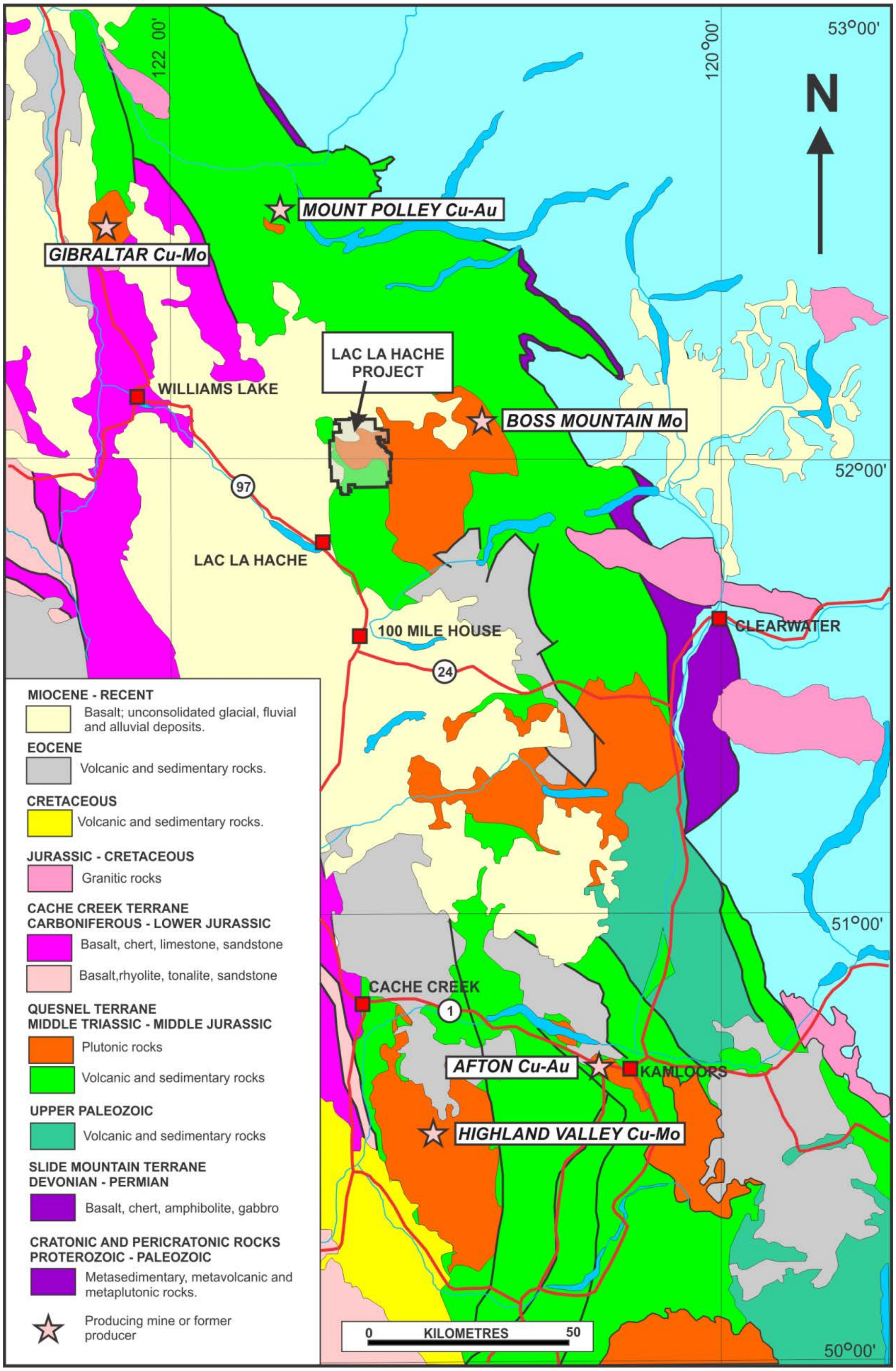
i) a lower basaltic unit consisting of pyroxene-phyric basaltic breccia with volcaniclastic, epiclastic and calcareous strata;

ii) a polylithic breccia unit with clasts of both basalt and intermediate to felsic intrusive rocks; and

iii) a maroon and red volcaniclastic unit with local basalt and basaltic breccia.

In gross nature, this stratigraphic succession mimics that described by Panteleyev *et al.* (1996) in the Horsefly-Likely region to the north.

Nicola Group rocks are overlain by the Skull Hill Formation of the Eocene Kamloops Group, an assemblage of basalt, andesite, dacite and, locally, rhyodacite, with associated epiclastic sediments, and minor amounts of olivine basalt of the Miocene Chilcotin Group. Quaternary glacial and fluvioglacial deposits obscure much of the bedrock geology in the west and northwest parts of the project area. The eastern part of the region in which the Lac La Hache project is located is underlain dominantly by granodiorite of the calc-alkaline Upper Triassic - Lower Jurassic Takomkane Batholith. Intrusive rocks of alkalic composition consist of diorite, monzodiorite and monzonite and are coeval with Nicola Group volcanic rocks.



[After Schiarizza and Bligh, 2008]

Figure 6.3: Regional geology of the Lac La Hache project area.

6.2 Property Geology

The Lac La Hache Project area is underlain almost entirely by Upper Triassic rocks of the Nicola Group and by intermediate to felsic plutons that have intruded Nicola Group strata. A small area within the property is underlain by younger Eocene age Skull Hill Formation volcanic strata. The lowermost of four Nicola Group subunits, the Lemieux Creek succession, does not occur within the project region.

The expanded Lac La Hache property, comprising both Spout and Murphy blocks, has not been mapped consistently throughout. Figure 6.4 illustrates the geology of the original GWR Spout block located within the southern part of the project area, as mapped by Schiarriza et al, 2008. Figure 6.5 depicts the geology of the area north of Spout Lake, as mapped by Schiarriza et al, 2009. Detailed geological mapping planned in 2012 will address this inconsistency.

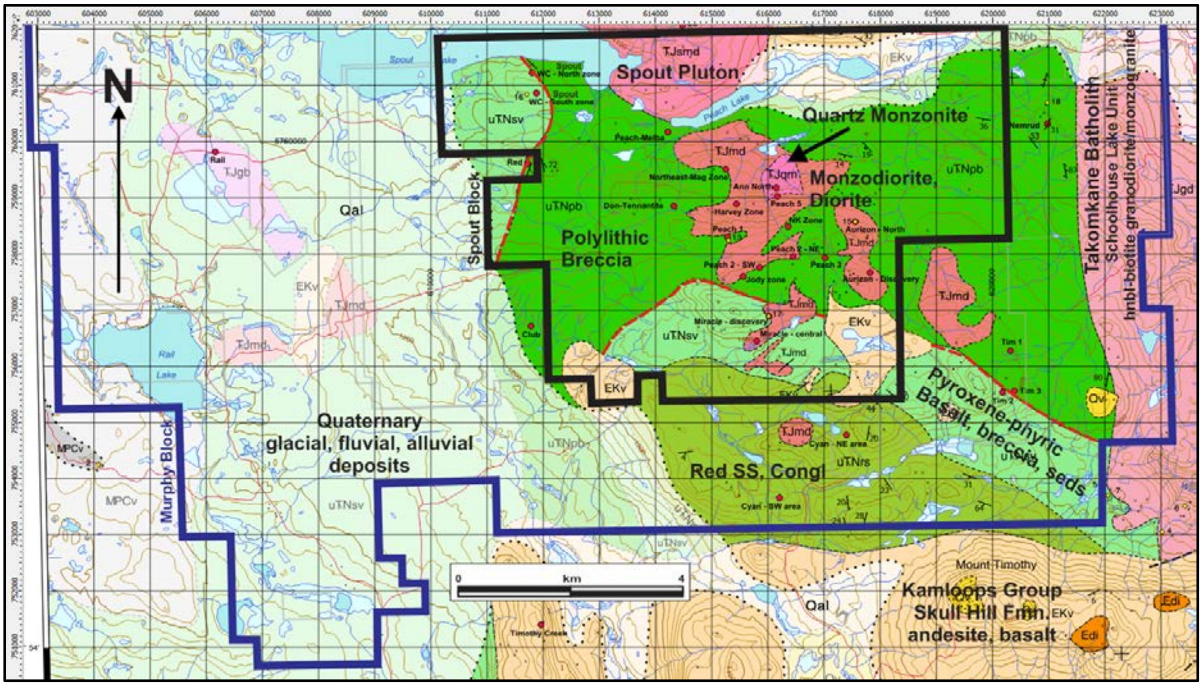
6.2.1 Lithologies

On the property, the Nicola Group comprises three main units subdivided on the basis of composition and texture (Figure 6.4). The oldest rocks form a volcaniclastic succession of alkalic olivine-pyroxene and pyroxene basalt, generally as pillow breccia and autobrecciated flows with lesser amounts of hyaloclastite, tuff and tuff breccia. The unit is characterized by the lack of compositions other than basalt, and forms the uppermost part of the volcaniclastic succession between Spout Lake and McIntosh Lakes. Overlying this unit is polylithic breccia that is differentiated from the older basaltic unit by the presence of felsic clasts, commonly of monzonitic or monzodioritic composition. Clasts of basaltic composition, derived from underlying rocks, are common while the matrix to this breccia is generally tuffaceous and feldspathic. Tuffaceous sandstone and siltstone occur as probable lenses within the unit while reworked breccia is common. The youngest unit consists of maroon to red sandstone, siltstone and conglomerate and maroon vesicular basalt and basaltic breccia. The oxidized nature of this unit suggests that it was deposited under shallow marine or subaerial conditions in contrast with underlying units which are generally green and dark grey.

In the eastern and southern parts of the project area, subaerial andesitic volcanic rocks, minor interbedded dacite, and sedimentary units of the Eocene Skull Hill Formation overlie Nicola Group strata. Andesite of the Skull Hill Formation is commonly maroon to red in colour and feldsparphyric in contrast to maroon Nicola Group basalt which contains clinopyroxene phenocrysts. Intrusive rocks include pyroxenephyric basaltic dykes, inferred to be comagmatic with the mafic strata that they commonly intrude and may represent feeders for overlying basaltic extrusive rocks.

South of Spout-Peach Lakes, stocks and dykes of equigranular to porphyritic monzonite to monzodiorite and rarely quartz monzonite are the most common intrusive rocks (Figure 6.4). The historically drilled copper-gold mineralization is spatially, and probably genetically, related to these intrusions, as numerous prospects have been discovered at or near intrusive margins. Although there are several monzonite phases that can be differentiated on the basis of colour and amount of mafic minerals, it is not possible to separate them into discrete units. These monzonitic rocks lack modal quartz and, from data recorded in Panteleyev *et al.* (1996) from similar rocks to the north, monzonite of the Lac La Hache Project area is probably of alkalic composition. A single exception is seen at the Ann North prospect where copper mineralization intersected in drill holes is associated with quartz monzonite (Whiteaker, 1999). In some cases, colour is a function of potassium feldspar alteration while mafic mineral proportions, mainly hornblende, vary significantly.

The youngest intrusive rocks are dacite dykes that are probably related to the Eocene Skull Hill Formation. These dykes generally have intruded along normal faults that cut older rocks.



[After Schiarizza et al, 2008, Open File 2008-5]

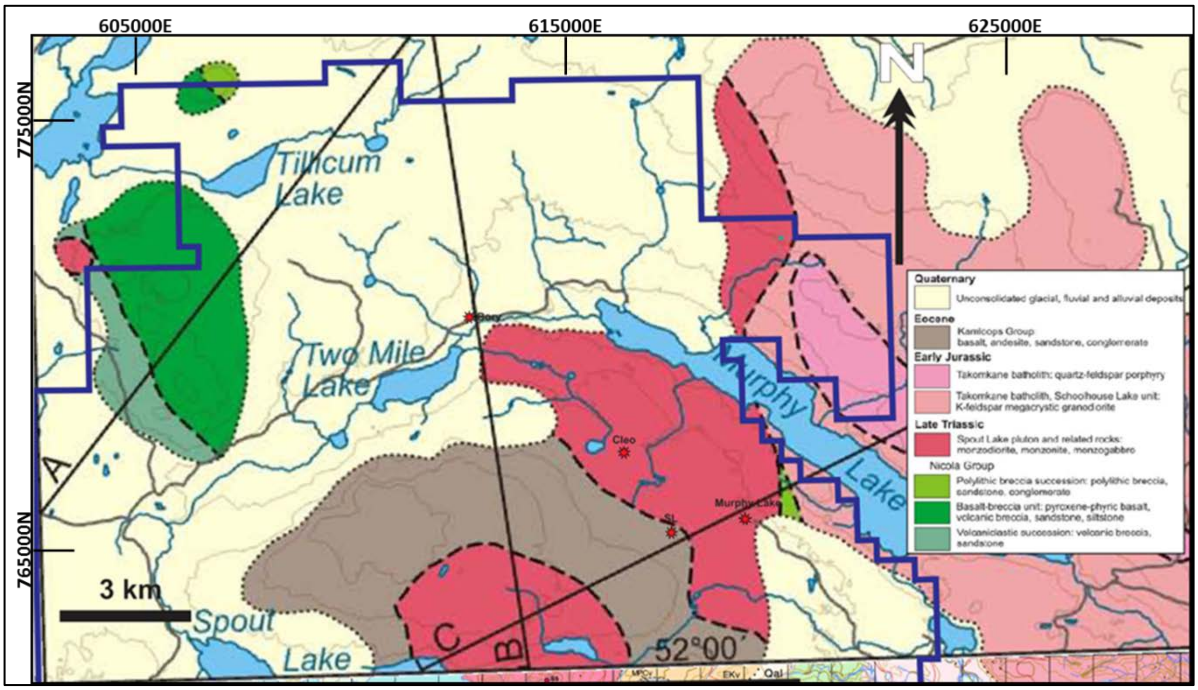
Figure 6.4: Property geology south of Spout Lake, UTM Zone 10U, NAD83 Datum

In the northern portion of the property, lying north of Spout-Peach Lakes, (Figure 6.5) the Nicola Group is not a major component but is exposed south of McIntosh Lakes, where the volcaniclastic succession is overlain by basalt-breccia, in turn overlain by polylithic breccia. Schiarizza et al (2009) have correlated these units with rocks in the vicinity of the Spout Zones, located south of Spout Lake and extending to the Mount Timothy area.

The Spout Lake pluton dominates the geology of the northern half of the property, forming a roughly circular body. The western and northern contacts are obscured by Quaternary cover; however, correlation with magnetic patterns in the Spout-Peach Lakes area suggest the intrusive contact may be delineated by a prominent arcuate aeromagnetic high measuring 16 km north-south by more than 10 km east-west. The southern margins of the pluton intrude basalt-breccia and polylithic breccia units of the Nicola Group, near Spout-Peach Lakes. The northeast and eastern contacts with phases of the relatively younger Takomkane are also not exposed (Schiarizza et al., 2009). The southwestern part of the pluton is locally over-lapped by Eocene volcanic rocks of the Kamloops Group, but continuity of new ground magnetic surveys in that area suggest the cover is relatively thin.

Several phases have been noted within the Spout Lake pluton (McMillan Assessment report; Schiarizza 2009), including fine to coarse grained or pegmatitic monzogabbro, monzodiorite, monzonite, granite and syenite. The mafic component is typically clinopyroxene with lesser biotite, but some rocks contain hornblende and biotite. Quartz is locally present as a minor constituent, and apatite is observed in thin sections. A discrete, small stock of equigranular monzonite and syenite intrudes the volcaniclastic Nicola units south of McIntosh Lakes, just west of the property boundary. The intrusion occurs 5 km west of the arcuate aeromagnetic anomaly, suggesting it may have a satellitic relationship to the Spout Lake Pluton, possibly similar to that of the Peach intrusions located south of Spout-Peach Lakes.

The Takomkane batholith is a large (56 x 30 km) composite pluton that occurs mainly along the eastern margin of the property, cutting the Spout Lake pluton and Nicola Group rocks. It is locally overlain by Eocene, Miocene and Quaternary volcanic units. A north west-trending unit of quartz-feldspar porphyry up to 1800 m wide has been traced for 11 km within the Schoolhouse Lake subunit on the northeast side of Murphy Lake (Schiarizza et al., 2009-1). Approximately 12 km north of the property the Takomkane hosts the Woodjam Southeast Zone, containing a resource of 146.5 million tonnes at 0.33% copper, 0.06 gpt gold (March 1, 2012 release at www.woodjamcopper.com/2012/03/01/initial-resource-southeast-zone).



[After Schiarizza et al, 2009-1, fig. 2]

Figure 6.5: Property geology north of Spout Lake, UTM Zone 10U, NAD83 Datum

6.2.2 Structural Geology

Within the project area, bedding attitudes are difficult to obtain but from the few observations made it appears that the Nicola Group rocks strike to the west or northwest and dip moderately to the north or northeast. Correlation of skarn horizons intersected in historical and recent drill holes within the Spout Zones and Peach Melba areas, also suggests a stratigraphic dip of 15 degrees to east-northeast.

Most deformation is of a brittle nature and a discrete conjugate fracture system is present throughout the property. These fractures generally strike to the northwest and northeast and are steeply dipping.

Faults are rarely recognized in outcrop but are commonly intersected in drill holes. Most faults are steeply dipping and strike to the northeast, although northwesterly-striking faults are inferred from geophysical patterns and the distribution of dacite dykes. The age of faulting is probably pre-Eocene but post-Upper Triassic faults have cut and displaced Nicola Group rocks and are occupied by dykes of the Eocene Skull Hill Formation.

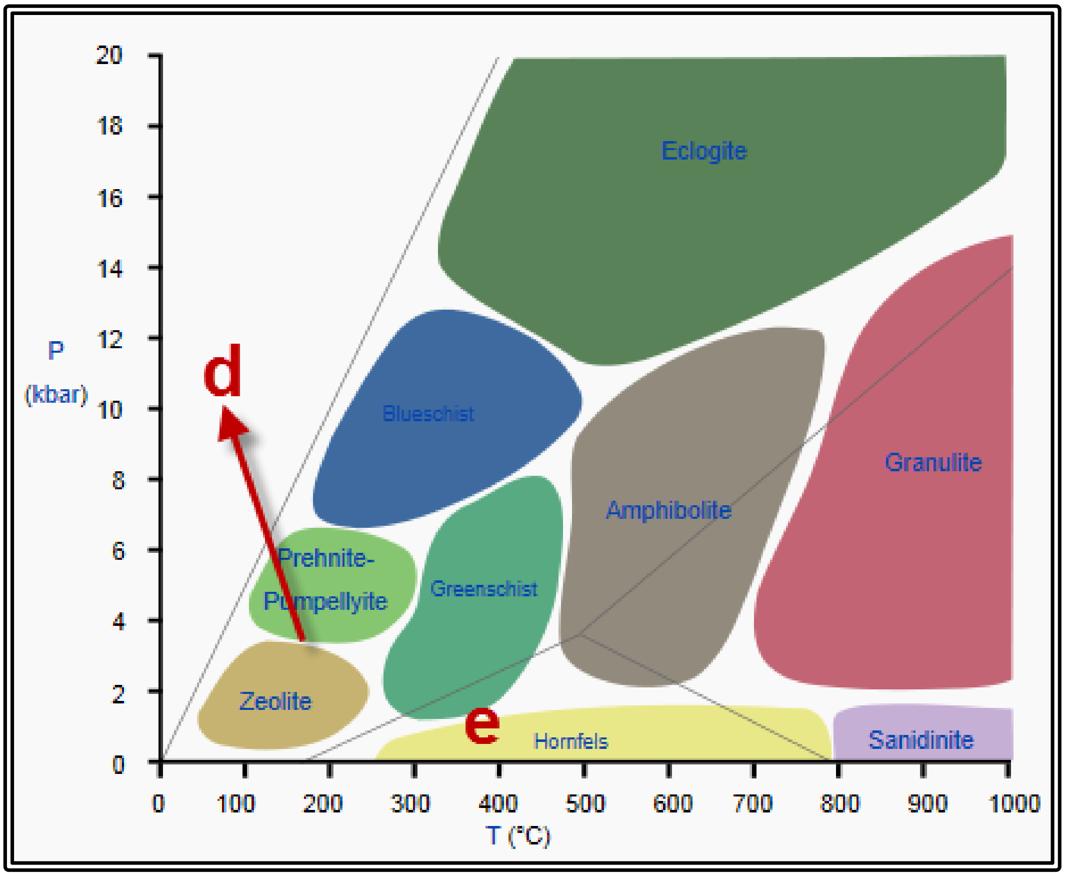
Copper-gold mineralization is interpreted as being structurally controlled. Approximately 020 degrees east of north trends are apparent in a number of different data sets including soil geochemical data, airborne and ground magnetic low trends or offsets in magnetic features, and elemental enrichment trends within the Aurizon Zones. The latter include gold enrichment trends, modeled in the Aurizon Central Zone using Leapfrog software (Barnett, 2010), that correlate spatially with 020 trending elevated cobalt. Interpretation of drill results within the Aurizon South Zone also indicates a 020 degree strike to the copper-gold mineralized hydrothermal breccia, which contains quartz textures characteristic of open space extensional breccias and veins.

The numerous exposures of plutonic rocks underlying the property (Figure 6.4) define a northwesterly-striking belt that is about 10 km long and 2-4 km wide. In gross aspect, this belt is oblique to the general stratigraphic trend, suggesting an underlying structural control, perhaps related to initial island arc development. Airborne gravity data (Simpson, 2010) immediately south of the property also reflect the northwest regional geological fabric, likely reflecting more dense mafic intrusive components at depth.

The North Spout Zone is hosted by a northwest striking, steeply southwest dipping, 100 m wide high-strain zone developed prior to magnetite mineralization. Bedding within the volcanic strata has been observed to rotate into the plane of the zone. Post magnetite mineralization, a series of steeply dipping, northeast, sinistral strike-slip faults offset the Zone from 10 to 100 m in places (Bailey, 2012).

6.2.3 Metamorphism

Regional metamorphic grade of the rocks of the Lac La Hache Project area is very low, probably of zeolite facies in that zeolite minerals occur within basalt at some distance from pluton boundaries. A petrographic study (Oliver, 2012) of selected unaltered, unmineralized samples include a suite of essentially unmetamorphosed amygdaloidal and xenocryst-rich volcanic flows, lying below a phrenite – pumpellyite metamorphic field (< 200 ºC, < 3 Kbar), and biotite honfels resulting from localized contact metamorphism related to Peach or Spout Lake intrusions (300 to 400 ºC) is shown in Figure 6.6.



[Image from Oliver, 2012]

Figure 6.6: Petrographic study of a suite of 44 samples from Lac La Hache suggests very low metamorphic grade is associated within Eocene or younger volcanic rocks ("d"). Contact metamorphism has only affected rocks proximal to intrusions, causing development of biotite hornfels ("e").

6.3 Mineralization

Since the early 1970s, exploration of the Spout Block in the Lac La Hache Project area has outlined a number of zones of copper mineralization, some with enriched gold (Figure 6.7). These deposits and prospects are briefly described below.

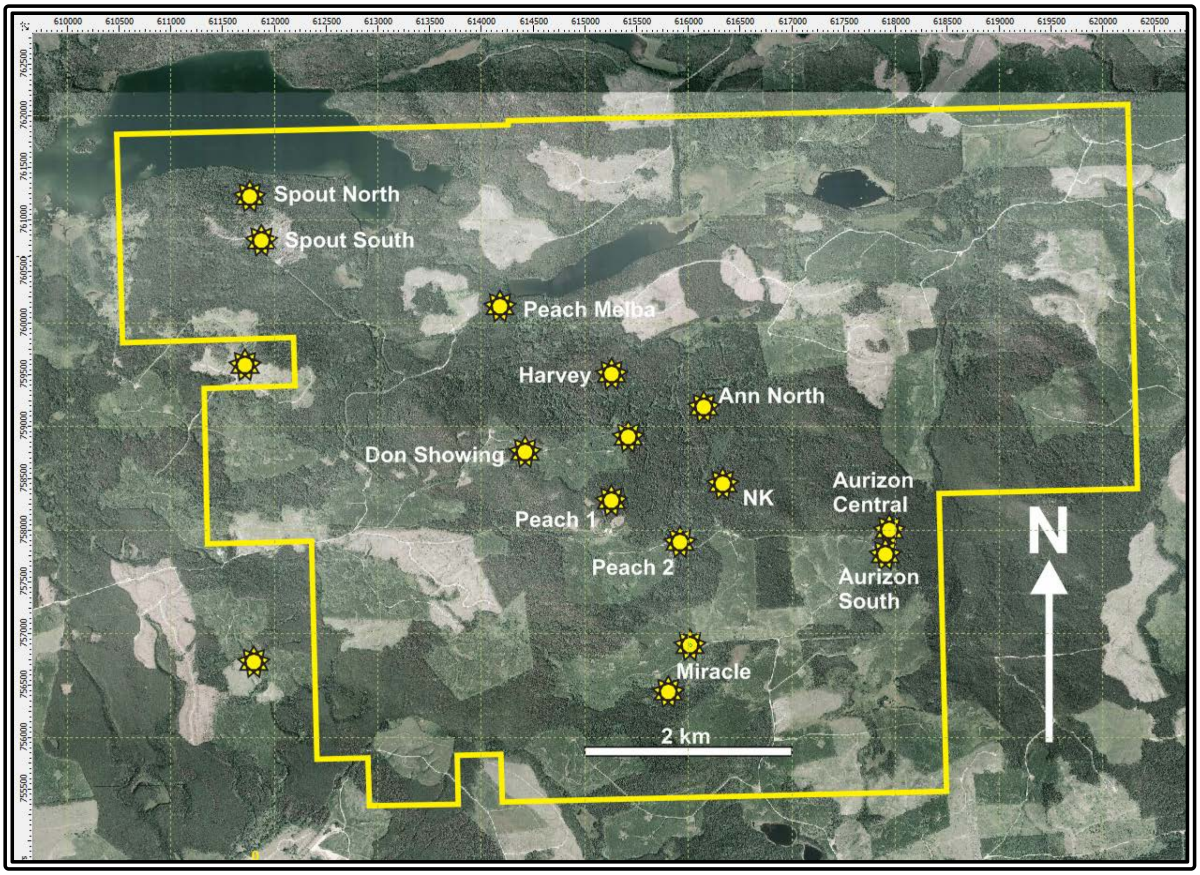


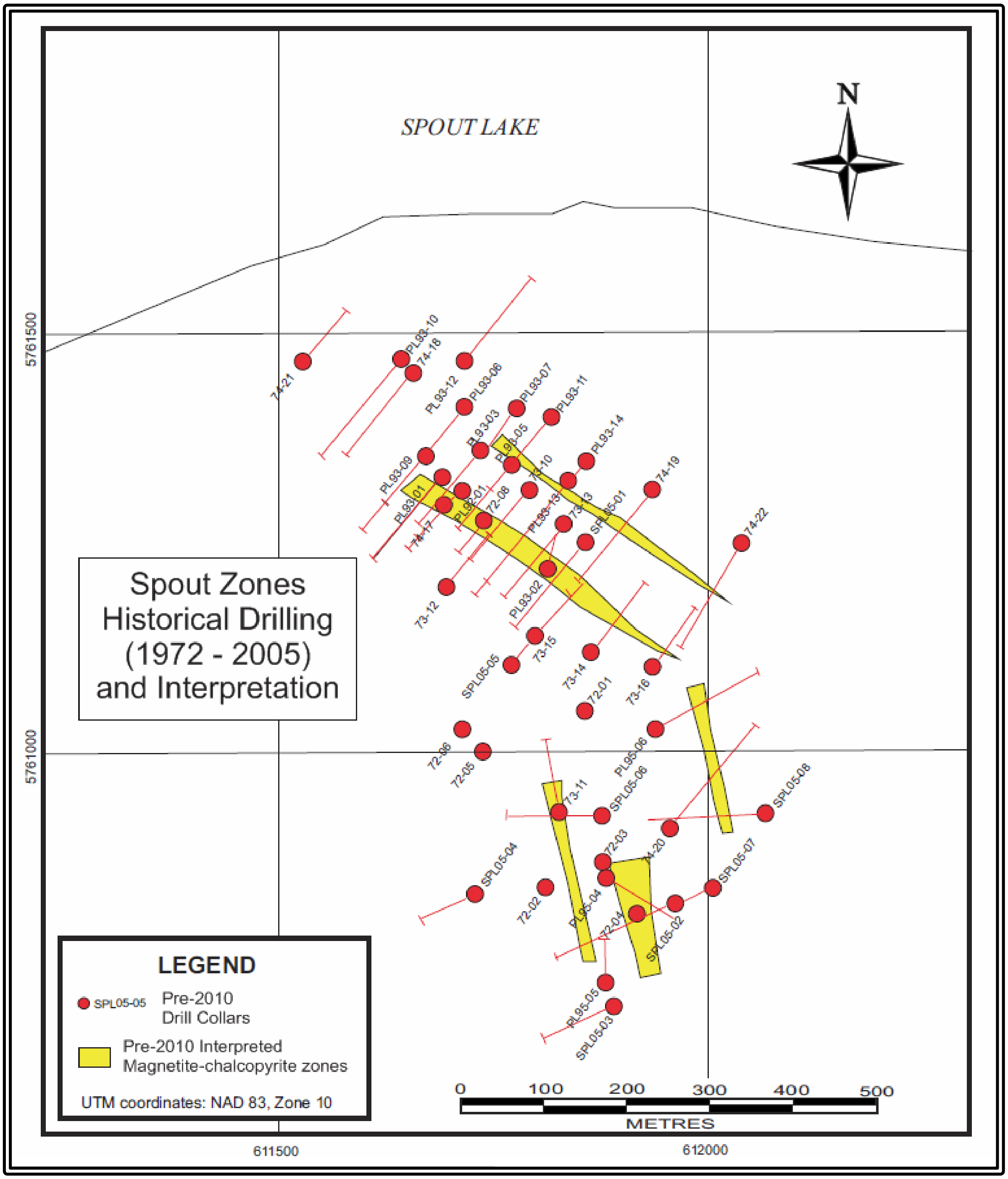
Figure 6.7: Location of 14 historical showings within the Spout Block (the original GWR holdings prior to 2012).

6.3.1 Spout Deposit Skarn

Initially explored by AMAX Potash Ltd. in 1972, the Spout Deposit skarn zones were intermittently drilled over a period spanning more than 3 decades. Prior to the 2010 exploration program, the most recent drilling was by GWR in 2003-2005. These historical drilling results (1972 – 2005) are summarized in Tables 5.1 and 5.2, and collar locations are illustrated in Figure 6.8.

The Spout Deposit skarn zones occur within mid-upper Triassic Nicola volcanic stratigraphy, between a lower unit comprised of clinopyroxene-phyric basalt, associated tuff and breccia, and an overlying polylithic tuff containing felsic clasts. The latter provides evidence that the chemistry of the magmas which produced both the volcanic rocks and their contemporaneous intrusive equivalents was becoming more felsic as the volcanic pile was forming. The contact between these units is not sharp, and at regional scale appears gradational over hundreds of meters (Schiarizza, 2008). In the Spout Zone area, the contact is generally east-dipping at approximately 15 degrees. Within the volcanic succession, sandstone, siltstone and calcareous siltstone occur.

The zones occur along the southern contact of the Spout Lake Pluton, a multi-phase intrusion, and the North Zone is cut by steeply dipping dikes ranging from diorite to monzonite in composition. Mineral assemblages are consistent with copper-iron skarns and include garnet (andradite)-diopside-epidote-magnetite-chalcopyrite (Oliver, 2012). The presence of magnetite in these ores indicates that the associated intrusions were strongly oxidized. Evidence in drill core suggests the magnetite was an early phase and was subsequently replaced by chalcopyrite and pyrite.

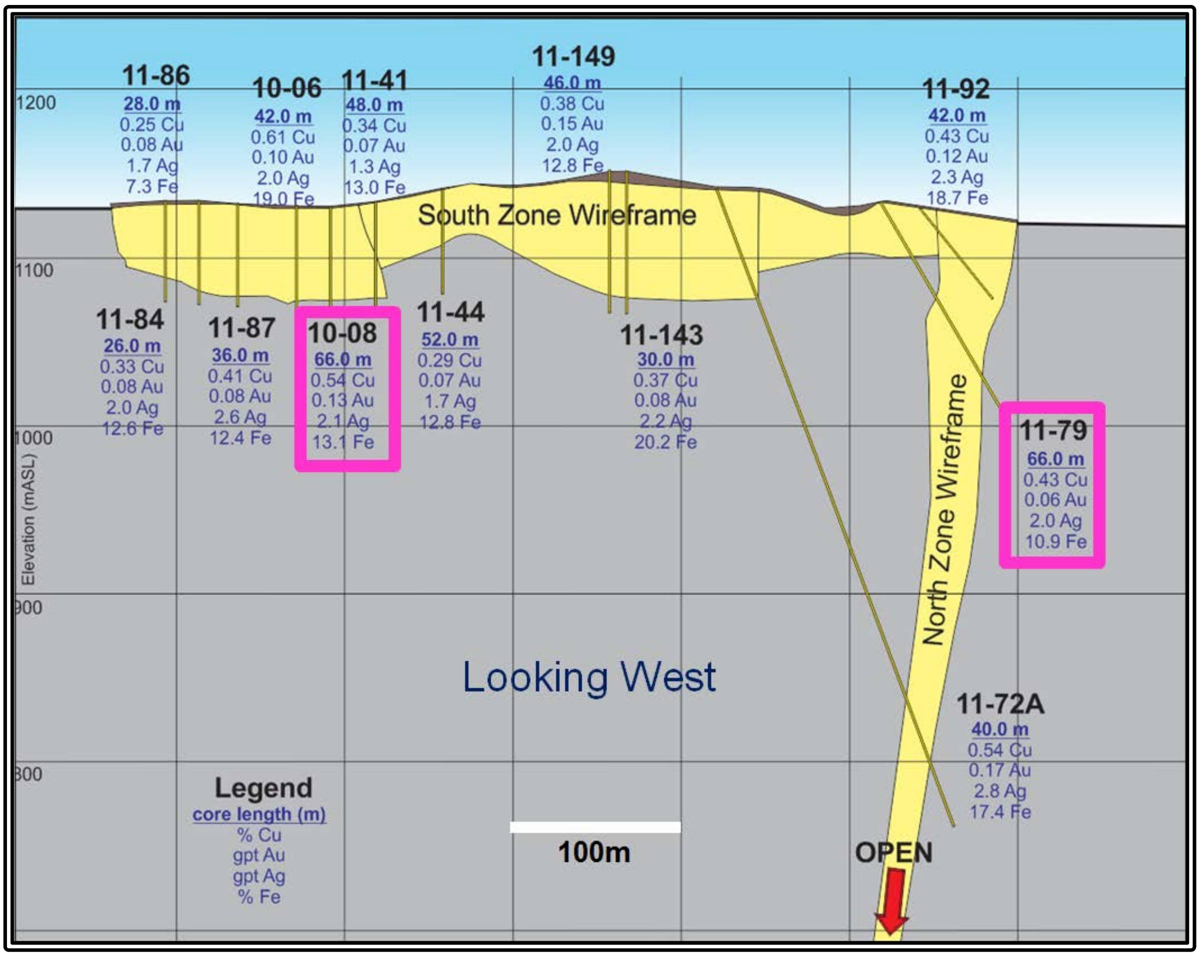


[Modified from Bailey, 2009]

Figure 6.8: Historical drill collar locations and interpretation of mineralized trends within the Spout Lake skarn-hosted zones, based on drilling completed between 1972 and 2005, inclusively. In 2010, a new drilling program was initiated here to define a resource.

An early, subvertical, ductile shear appears to have influenced development of foliation textures within the North Zone, overprinting magnetite, and possibly hosting sulphide replacement. The shear itself is much wider (100 m) than the North Zone Cu-Au-Ag-magnetite mineralization, suggesting the shear is not a conduit or a primary control on the North Zone. Textures within the generally subhorizontal South Zone are massive, with no foliation developed.

Brittle fracturing and faulting has been observed and interpreted as post-mineral, causing sinistral, strike-slip displacements that can be observed in the ground magnetic data over the North Zone, in particular. In section views, some component of dip slip has also been interpreted within the South Zone, and may down-drop the northeastern part of the zone. These offsets will affect possible future extraction of the ore in the zones; however, the magnetic data and drilling results suggest the lateral/vertical offsets may not be large (Figure 6.9).



[Source: R. Shives]

Figure 6.9: Simplified longitudinal section through the wireframe models developed by SRK, 2012.

6.3.2 Peach Melba

The Peach Melba Zone was discovered in 1995 by drilling the northern edge of a large (1600 m long by 750 m wide) northwest trending induced polarization anomaly (Figure 6.10). Chargeability contour values within the anomaly reach 30 mV/V. Chalcopyrite has been intersected in several drill holes and appears to be confined to a zone of variable thickness that strikes to the west over a distance of about 250 m. Copper grades range from less than 0.1% to about 1.0% but are commonly about 0.15 to 0.20% over down-hole lengths of up to 112 m, but generally much less (Table 5.1). Von Guttenberg (1996) described the zone as being “an alkalic copper-gold system with fracture-controlled and disseminated pyrite-chalcopyrite mineralization in potassic/propylitic altered intrusive and volcanic rocks." He considered the zone to be about 80 m wide and grading about 0.2% copper and 0.1-0.2 g/t gold (von Guttenberg, 1996) but with narrow higher grade intersections.

Historical and recent drilling 800 m west of the Peach Melba Zone intersected a weakly mineralized skarn interval within Nicola volcanics, at an elevation of 830 m above sea level. This position fits the 15 degree east-northeasterly dip projected from the Spout South mineralized skarn horizon, as described above. The implication of this is that the carbonate-rich Nicola volcanic strata underlie much of the property, at variable and relatively shallow depths, offering additional skarn potential where outcropping or buried intrusions may have interacted with the unit.

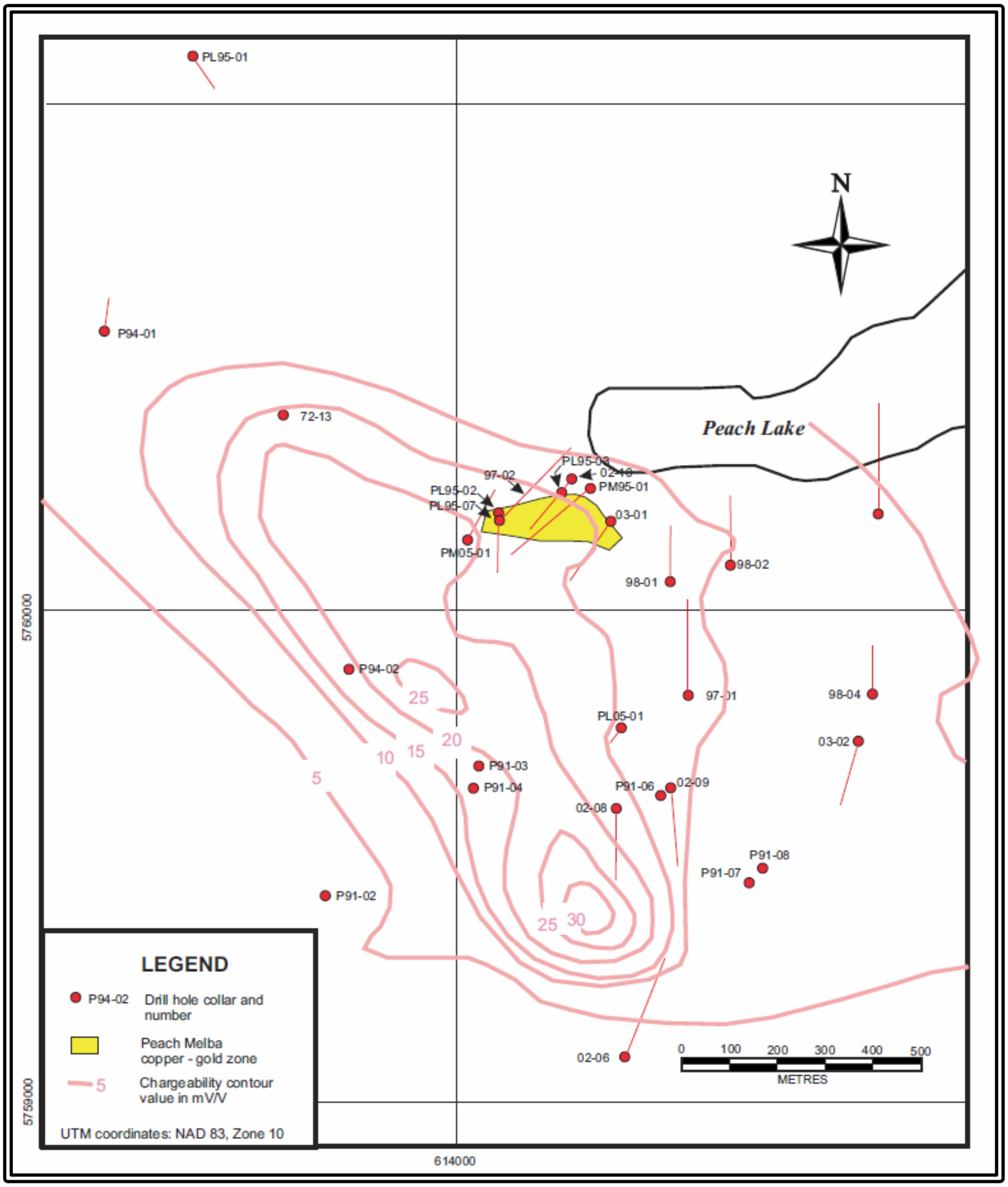


Figure 6.10: Historical drill collar locations, induced polarization chargeability contours and interpretation of mineralized zone within the Peach Melba Zone. (Bailey, 2009)

6.3.3 Ann North

Copper-gold mineralization at Ann North occurs as a series of elongated and faulted lenses within monzonite and quartz monzonite, disrupted by a series of interpreted north-northwest faults. The zone lies within a distinct, circular magnetic low anomaly. Copper mineralization occurs mainly as chalcopyrite with minor bornite in several subparallel zones striking to the north-northeast and extending over a distance of at least 350 m (Figure 6.11). The widest zone is interpreted as about 30 m thick but since drill holes were oriented at a shallow angle to the strike of the copper mineralization, true thickness of individual zones is not known. Copper grade is suggested from drilling results to date to be in the order of 0.2 to 0.3% but with narrow higher grade intersections.

The limits of known copper mineralization have not yet been defined. Results from the induced polarization survey carried out in 2008 by Scott Geophysics suggest that a conductive zone (that may include a northern extension of Ann North copper mineralization) continues to the north where it is displaced to the east by an east-west fault. This area has not been drilled to date.

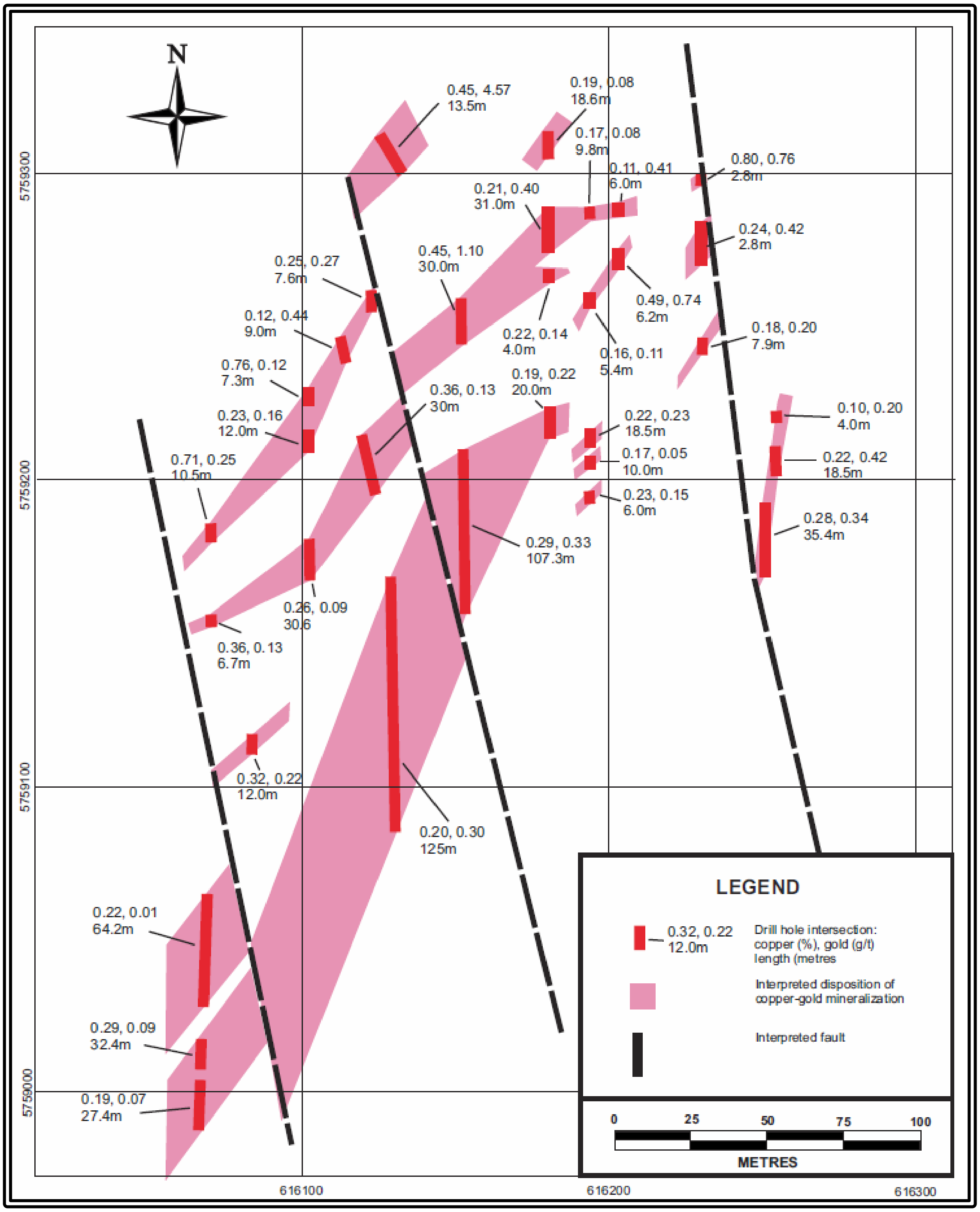


Figure 6.11: Historical drill collar locations and interpretation of mineralized trends within the Ann North Zone. (Bailey, 2009)

6.3.4 NK

The NK prospect was drilled in 2000 (Blann, 2001) and weak copper mineralization was intersected in several drill holes in a north trending zone within volcanic rocks at the eastern margin of a monzonite pluton (Figure 6.12). The volcanic rocks have been propylitically altered with a weak to moderate potassic overprint but intrusive rocks to the west are unaltered and, in three holes drilled across the volcanic-monzonite contact (NK00-4, 5 and 12), none intersected copper mineralization in intrusive rocks. Insufficient information has been obtained to determine the attitude and dimensions of the NK Zone.

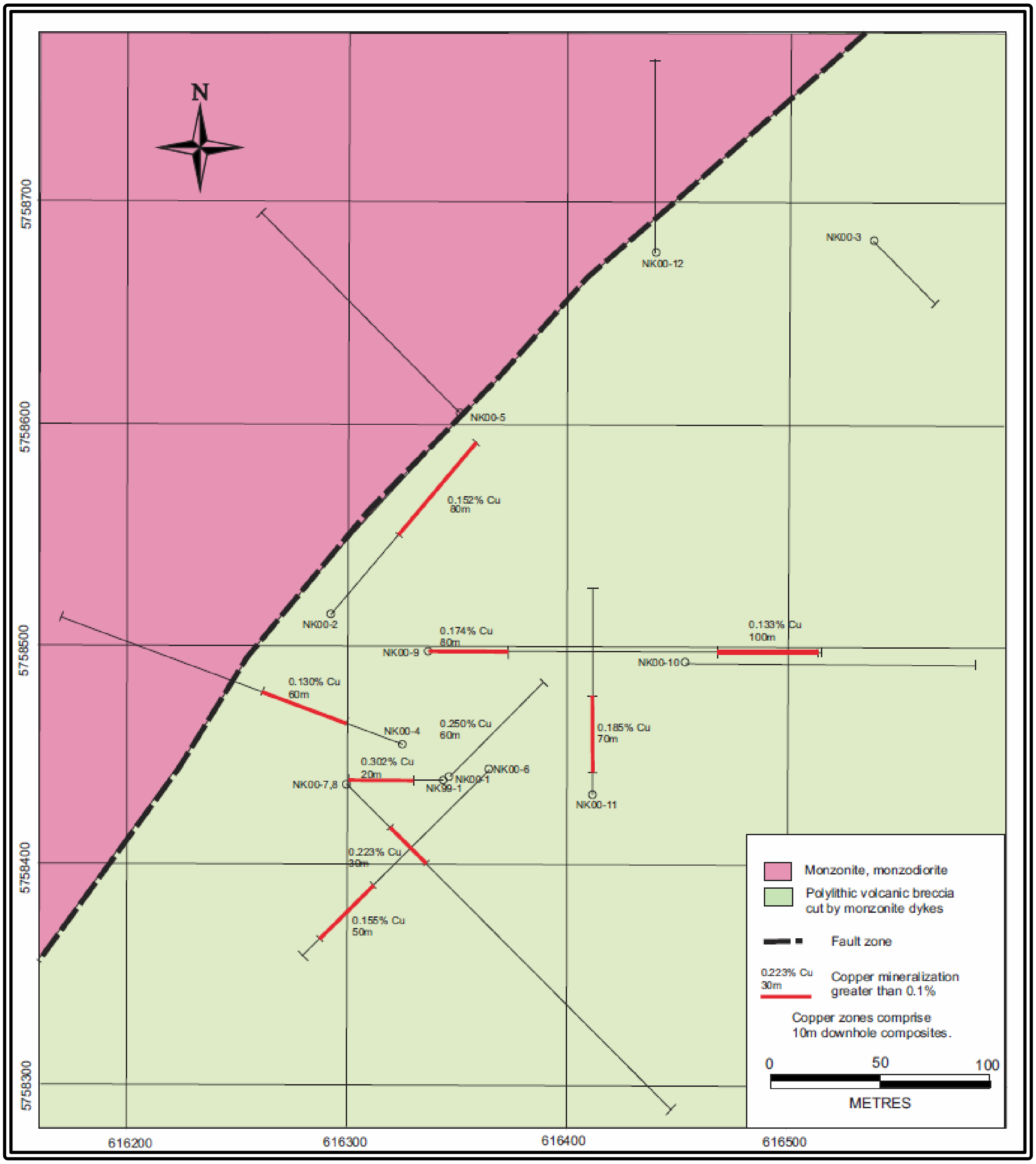


Figure 6.12: Plan of historical drill holes, general geology and copper mineralized intersections, within the NK prospect area. No trend to mineralization has been interpreted. (Bailey, 2009)

6.3.5 Miracle

The Miracle Zone is one of the first prospects explored by GWR within the Lac La Hache Project area. The zone is located centrally within an induced polarization anomaly and has been tested to shallow depth (a few hundred meters) by a number of drill holes (Figure 6.13). Of all currently defined induced polarization anomalies within the property, the Miracle anomaly is the largest (1600 m N-S by 1200 m E-W) and highest amplitude (chargeability values exceed 50 mV/V locally).

Copper mineralized host rock is orange, altered monzonite, and volcanic rocks at the intrusive margins.

Copper mineralization appears to be confined within a northeasterly-trending zone through the central part of the monzonitic body that is dominated by steeply-dipping dykes of a more mafic, monzodioritic composition. DDH M94-06 intersected 6 m down-hole grading 1.39% copper and 5.1 g/t gold, within felsic volcanic breccia adjacent to monzonite. DDH M94-01 cut 0.29% copper and 0.27 g/t gold over 33 m between 300 m and 333 m down-hole. The copper generally occurs along potassically altered fractures and rarely as disseminations within the orange monzonite.

Several features are coincident with the northeast trending mineralized zone, including:

a) embayments within the induced polarization chargeability contours;

b) linear magnetic total field low trend, defined by airborne and ground surveys; and

c) positive anomalies in Mobile Metal Ion (MMI®) soil gold, copper, molybdenum, nickel, and negative anomalies, or lows, in lead and zinc.

The large, induced polarization chargeability anomaly that underlies the Miracle prospect is explained by an abundance of pyrite, primarily along fractures, in concentrations up to 15%. Where chalcopyrite is present, pyrite concentrations are minor. Potassium metasomatism (K-feldspar) appears to precede copper mineralization and hydrothermal magnetite appears to be earlier than both pyrite and chalcopyrite, supporting a model whereby early alteration of the pluton by oxidizing fluids is followed by lower temperature deposition of copper along fractures, as the hydrothermal system cools.

At the somewhat shallow level of drilling to date, the degree of fracturing, hydrothermal alteration and copper mineralization appear generally weak to moderate; however, it is possible that these improve with depth. The drill section defined by drill holes 94-08 (higher elevation intersection) and 94-01 (lower elevation intersection) shows better grades with increasing depth. Deeper testing of the system at Miracle is considered, using one or two vertical holes placed in the center of the geochemical/geophysical anomaly, perhaps on the same section as collars 94-01 and 94-08.

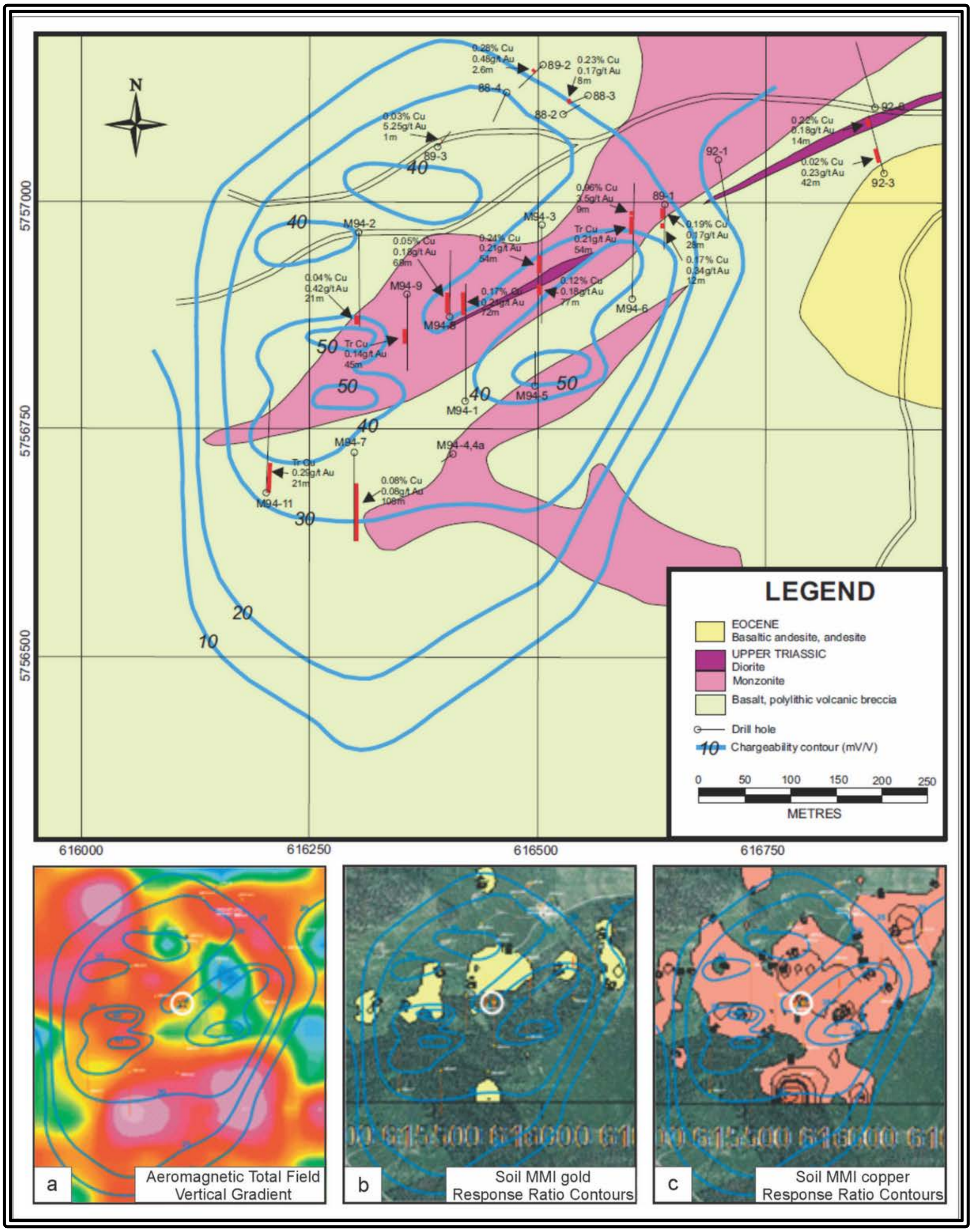


Figure 6.13: Historical drill collar locations at the Miracle Prospect (main image, top) on generalized geology, overlain with induced polarization contours (Bailey, 2009). Insets at bottom illustrate drill collars and induced polarization contours on: (a) coloured airborne magnetic vertical gradient patterns, where blues are relative mag lows, pinks are magnetic highs; (b) positive MMI gold Response Ratio anomalies in yellow; (c) positive MMI copper Response Ratio anomalies in pink.

6.3.6 Aurizon Central

As summarized above, drilling in the Aurizon Central Zone commenced in 2006, with the main drilling effort in 2007-2008 (Table 5.3). While a few additional holes were completed in Aurizon

Central during 2009-2010, focus in this part of the property was shifted to the Aurizon South Zone. Drill collar locations for Aurizon Central are provided in Figure 6.14 below.

Native copper is widespread throughout the Aurizon Central Zone and generally lacks a gold association, perhaps due to supergene processes which may have separated the two metals due to different mobilities. The approximate surface trace of the native copper as noted in tops of holes and bedrock exposures is also shown in Figure 6.14.

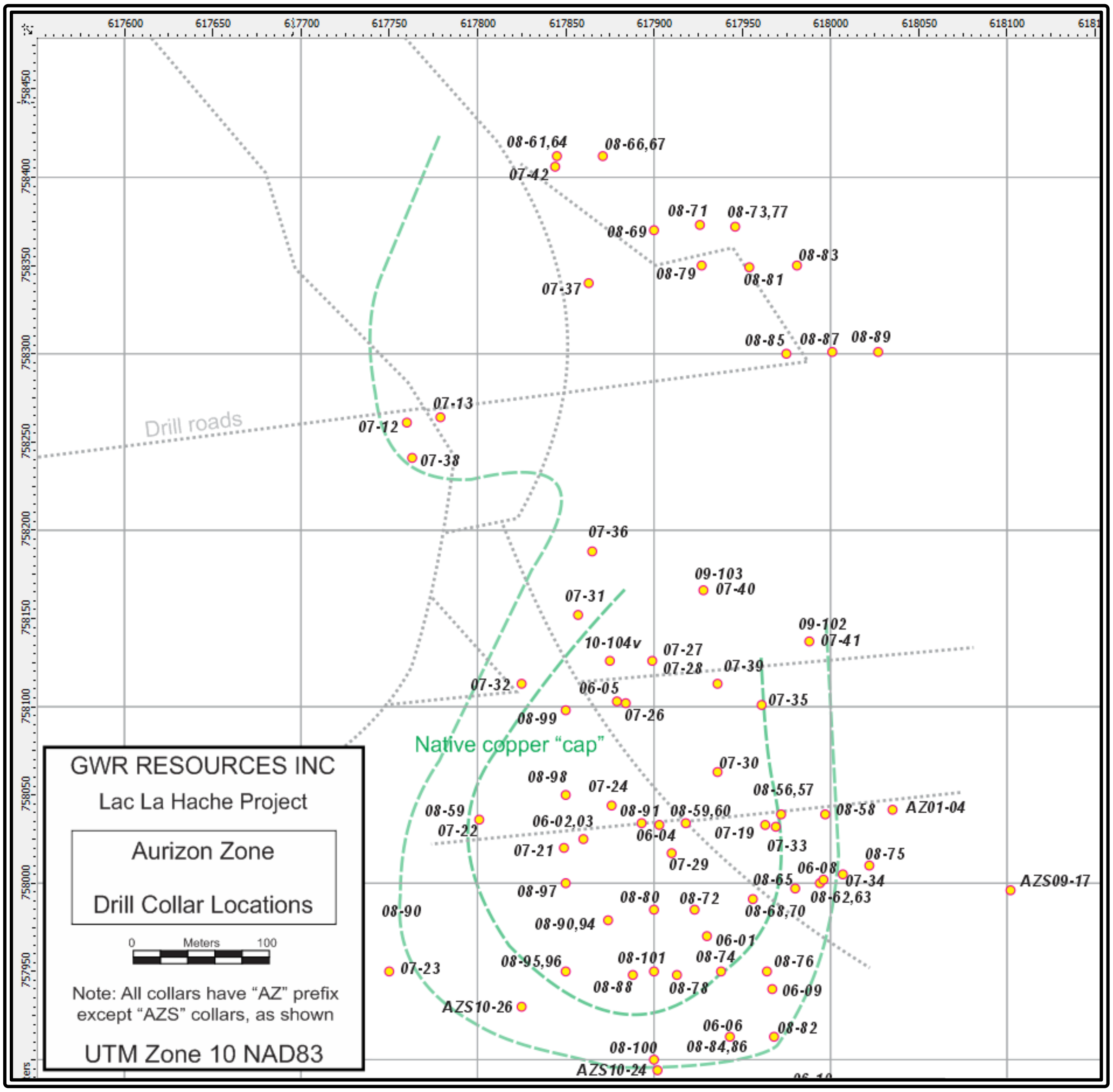


Figure 6.14: Collar locations in Aurizon Central Zone. Boundary of native copper in bedrock and tops of drill holes (shown as light green dashed lines) delineates approximate top of hypogene sulphides.

Drilling within Aurizon Central has defined a zone of low grade copper mineralization within and surrounding a zone of hydrothermal breccia. Post-mineralization faulting makes it difficult to establish continuity of the breccia and the copper mineralization. The overall grade of this zone, estimated from all drill intersections that assayed 0.1% copper or greater, is 0.21% copper and 0.41 g/t gold. Typically, the Aurizon Zone hypogene gold grades expressed as grams per tonne are roughly twice that of copper grade expressed as a percentage; however, there are numerous narrow intersections where gold may amount to several grams per tonne with insignificant accompanying copper values. In some of these, high cobalt geochemical results have been noted, and in-house X-Ray Refraction (XRF) measurements indicate a gold-cobalt-bearing pyrite is present. Within Aurizon Central, not all pyrite is gold-bearing, but pyrite containing high cobalt is commonly gold-rich. Computer (Leapfrog®) modeling of the gold and cobalt geochemistry of the Aurizon Central drill core by SRK (Barnett, 2010) shows the correlation of these two metals along 020 degree east of north trends through the zone.

Results from approximately 3800 soil samples collected throughout the Spout Block in 2008-2010 for analyses using the Mobile Metal Ion® (MMI) method show similar, and well defined, 020 degree east of north trends, located west of and directly over Aurizon Central. The latter comprises the highest amplitude gold “MMI Response Ratios” within the entire MMI dataset to date, and its 020 degree trends extend southwards from the Aurizon Central, along Aurizon South, and continues for 2000 m total (Figure 6.16).

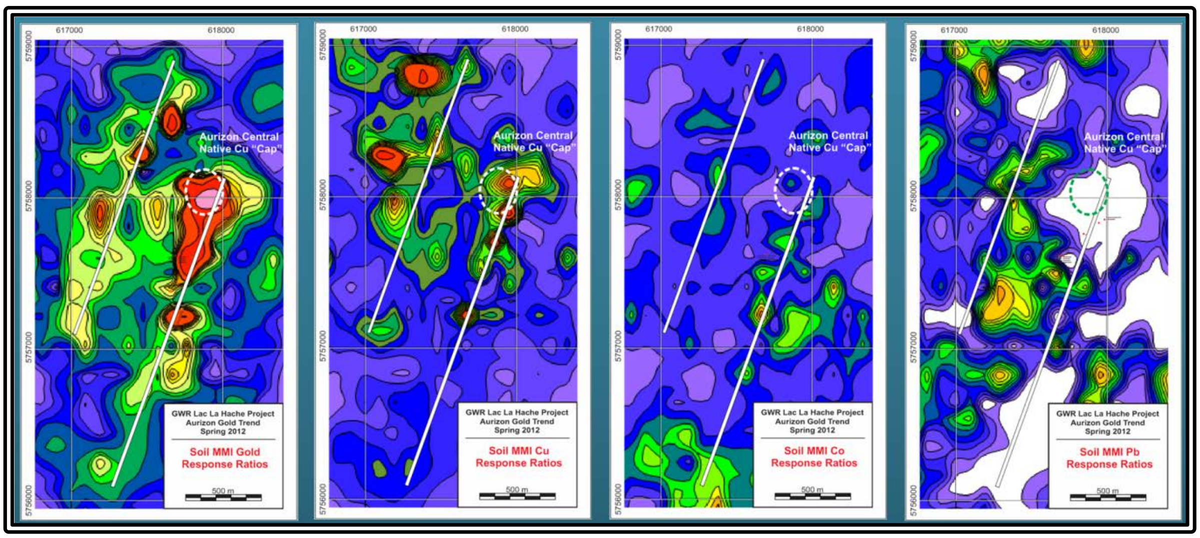


Figure 6.15: Soil MMI response ratio contours of (left to right) gold, copper, cobalt and lead over Aurizon Zones, shows two extremely well defined 020 degree positive gold trends, with less intense, positive copper and cobalt anomalies and strong negative lead patterns. The eastern trend extends 2000 m from Aurizon Central through Aurizon South and beyond.

The Aurizon Central Zone appears truncated to the south by an east-west to northeast striking fault that has been down-dropped to the south, preserving Eocene sedimentary strata in the down-dropped south block. Furthermore, the fault may be one in a series of sub-parallel faults which also down-drop the Aurizon Central Zone to the north. This interpretation is supported by Leapfrog® modeling of core lithogeochemical data (Barnett, 2010) as shown in Figure 6.17.

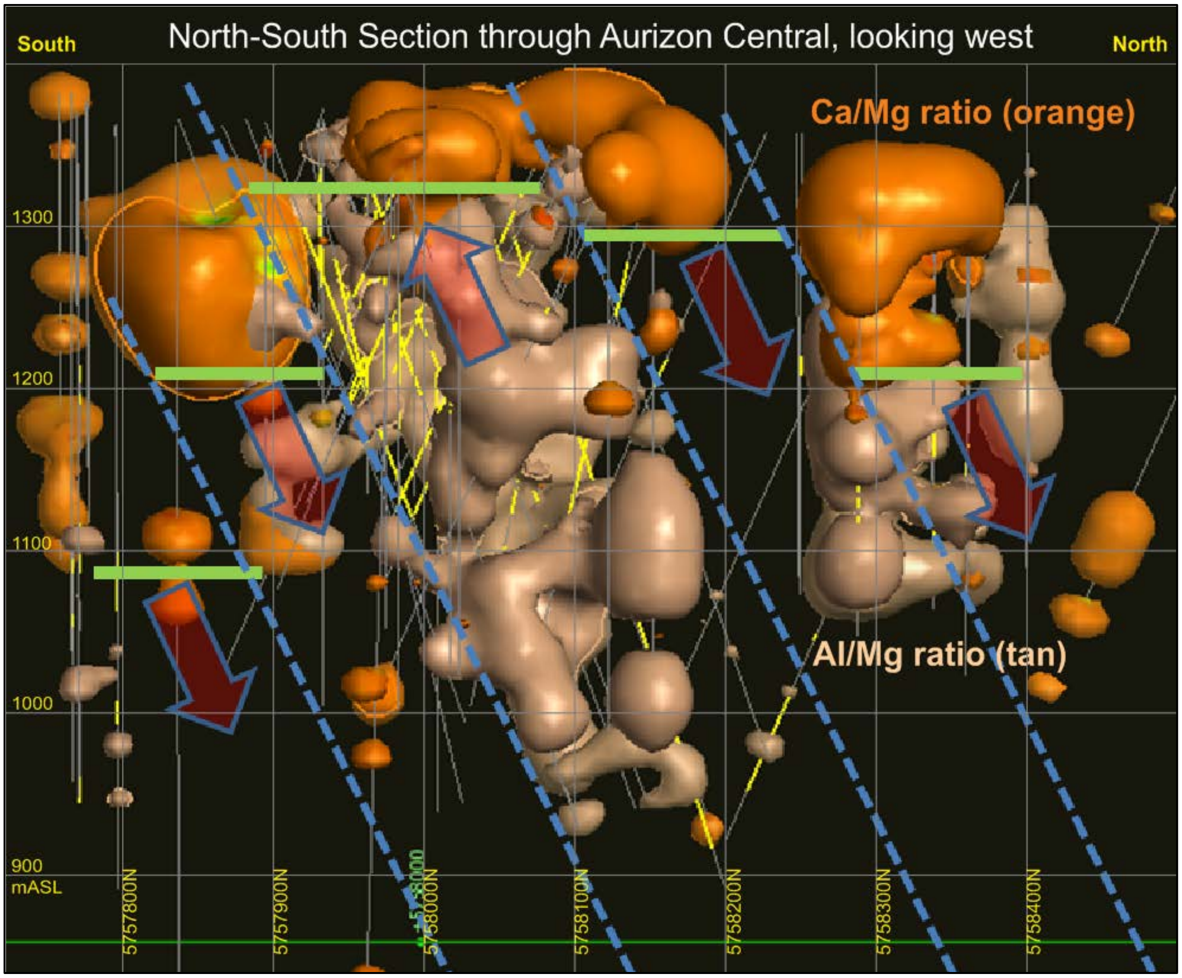


Figure 6.16: Leapfrog® modeling (Barnett, 2010) of Mg-normalized Ca and Al appears to map supergene and hypogene zones within Aurizon Central. Aurizon North

Diamond drilling was also carried out to the north of Aurizon Central, to test copper mineralization exposed in trenches and soil geochemical anomalies defined by Asarco in the early 1990s (Gale, 1991). Drill hole locations are shown in Figure 6.18 and results are summarized in Table 5.3.

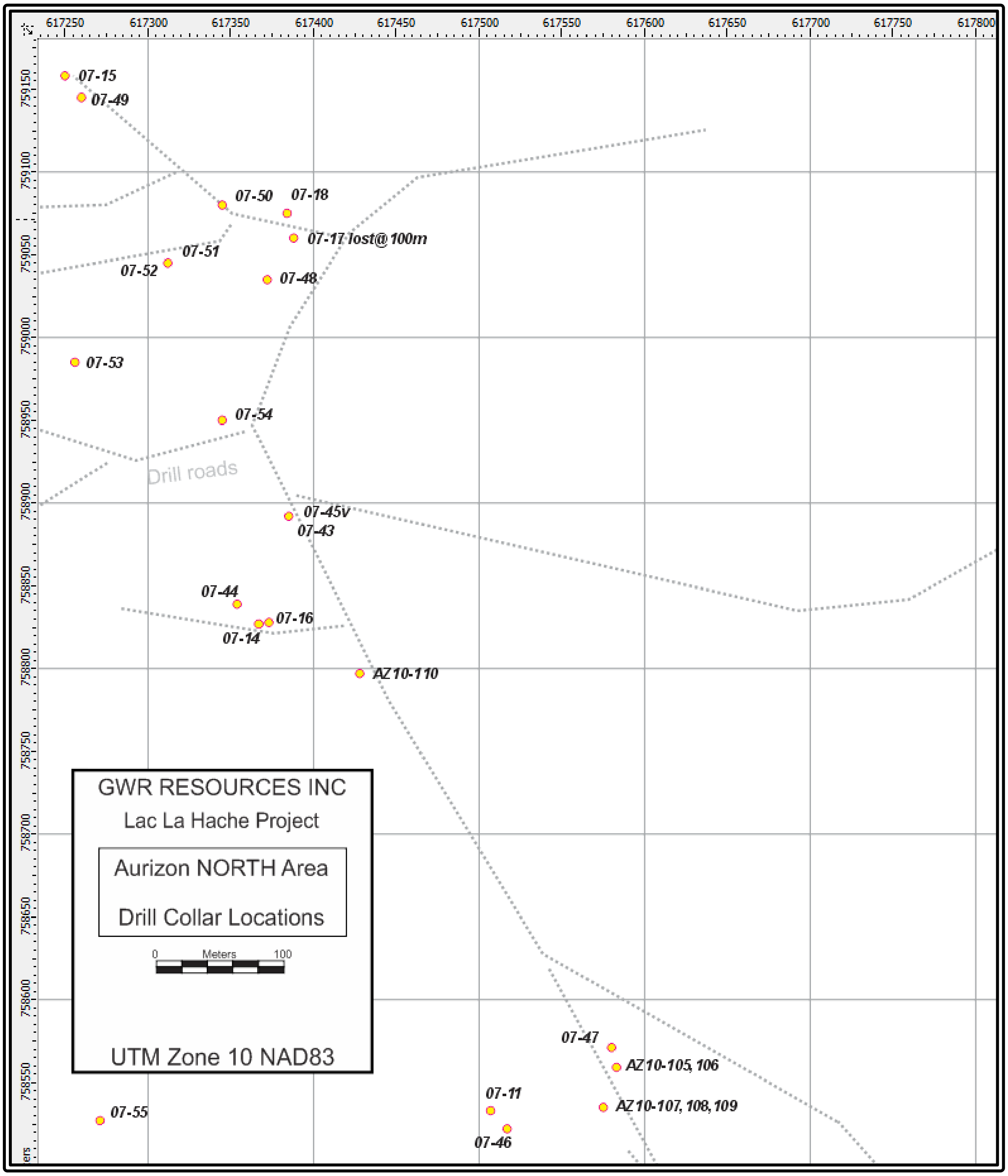


Figure 6.17: Collar locations in Aurizon North area.

6.3.7 Aurizon South

In winter 2009-2010, core relogging and reinterpretation of holes drilled in 2008-2009 as follow-up to DDH AZS08-07, showed that previously drilled vertical hole AZS08-04 ended prematurely in mineralized hydrothermal breccia cutting potassic- and epidote-altered monzonite, before termination at 481.6 m. The hole was re-entered in 2010 and drilling continued to a vertical depth of 876.1 m after intersecting a 136.4 m down-hole interval grading 0.30 % Cu, 1.32 gpt Au, 2.0 gpt Ag from 481.6 to 618.0 m. This included three separate multi-gram gold intervals (5 gpt over 10.4 m, 3.6

gpt over 8 m, 5.1 gpt over 10 m). However, as the vertical hole appeared to cross the near vertical zone at a shallow angle, the intersection does not represent a true-width, having drilled down-dip. Subsequently, drilling direction was reoriented, and DDHs AZS10-22, 23, 24 and 25 were drilled at close spacing (25 m apart) to determine the trend of the zone, resulting in establishment of the 020 degree east of north strike (Figures 6.19 and 6.20).

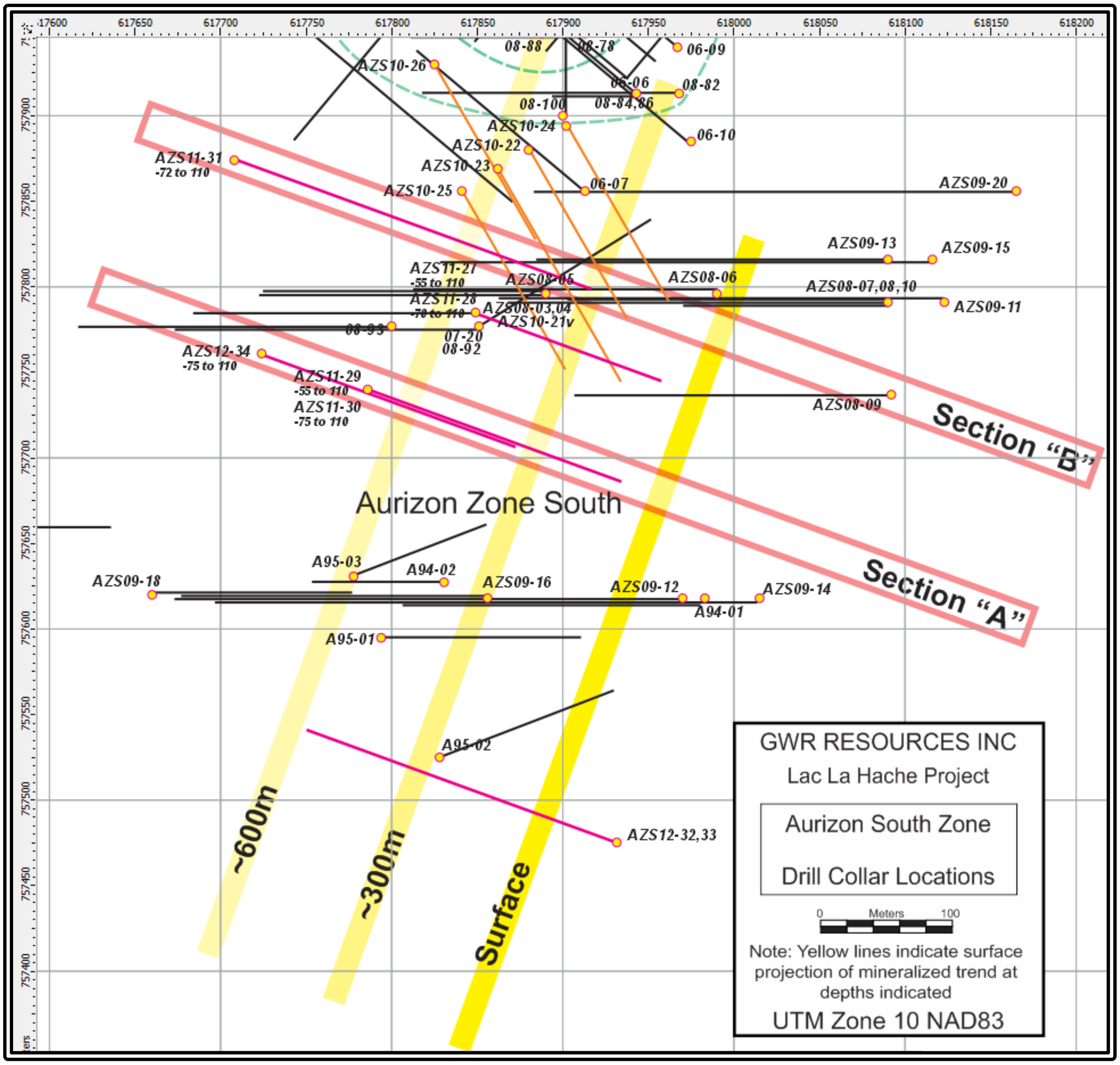


Figure 6.18: Collar locations and hole projections in Aurizon South Zone.

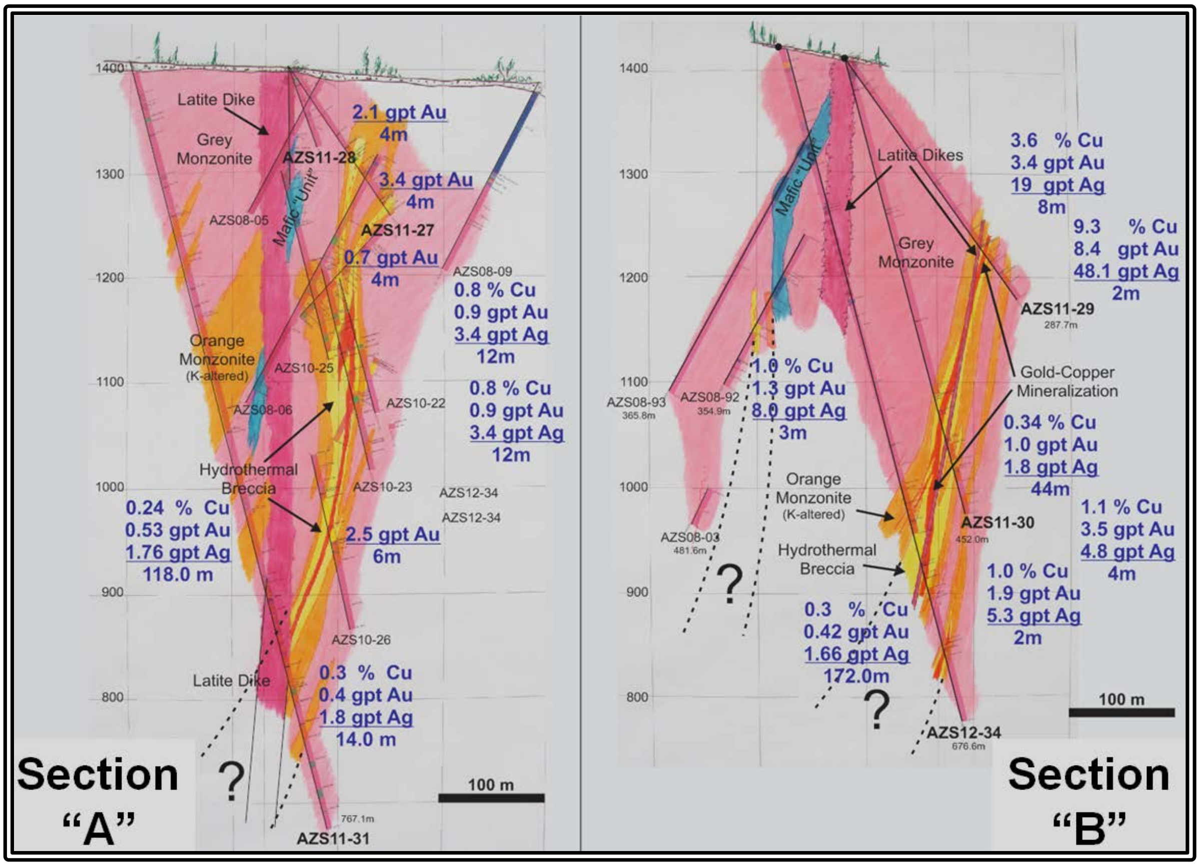
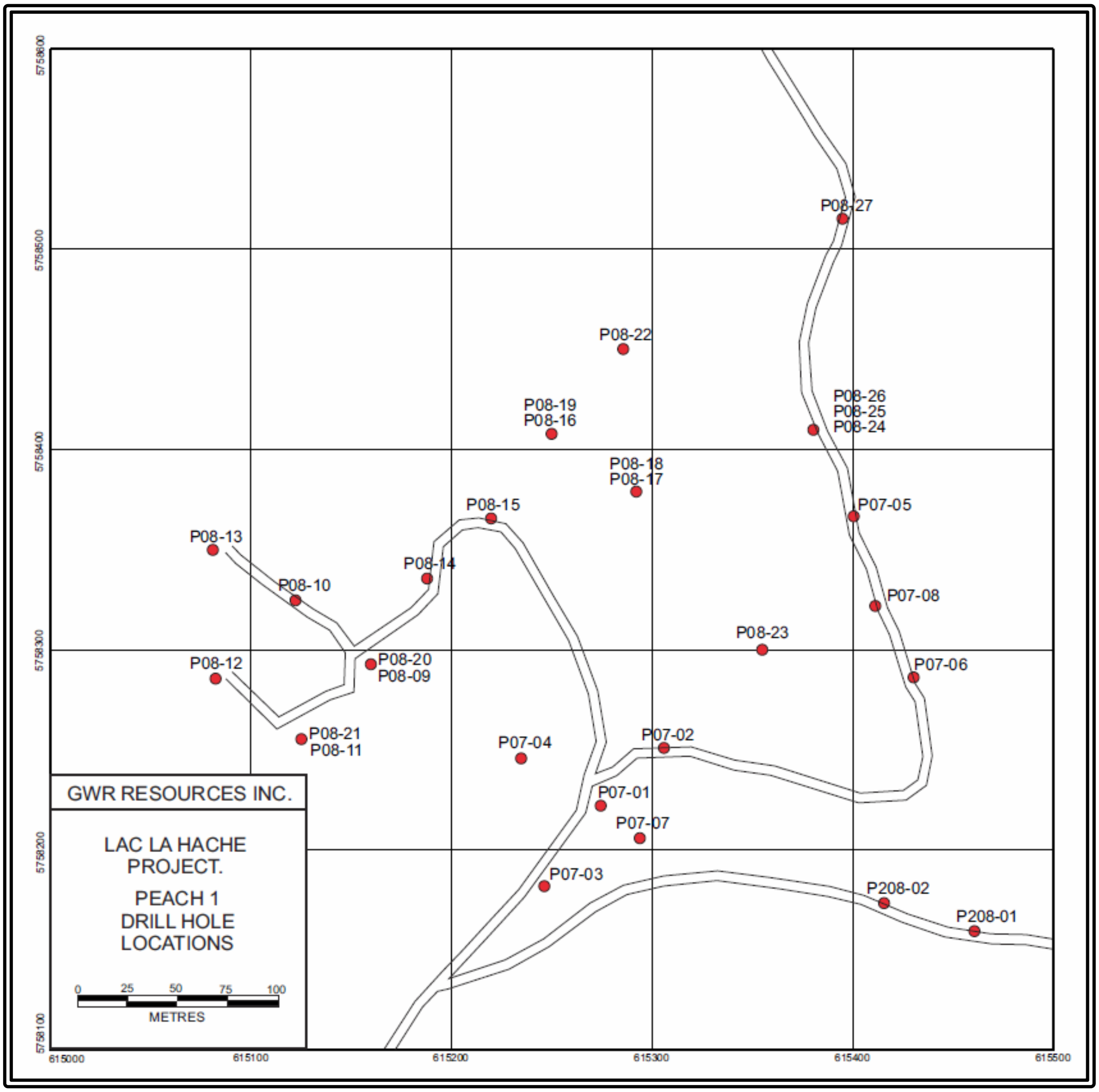


Figure 6.19: Drill sections through Aurizon South Zone at locations indicated in Figure 6.19.

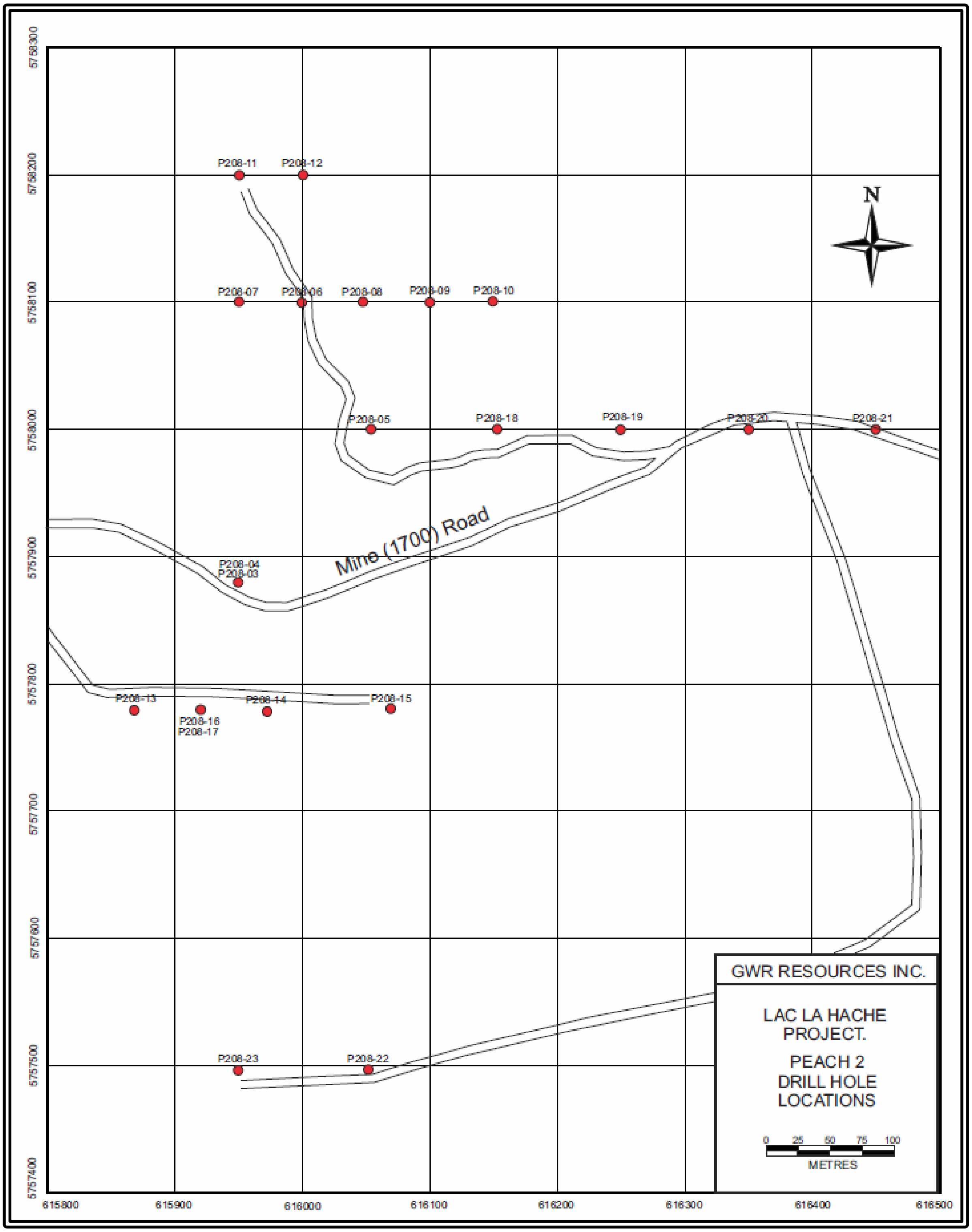
6.3.8 Peach 1 and Peach 2

As described above, 50 drill holes were completed within these two areas in 2007 and 2008, testing copper soil and induced polarization anomalies where surface bedrock sampling (grab samples and/or trenching results) had indicated malachite or chalcopyrite in potassic altered monzonite and volcanic host rocks. Unfortunately, drilling to date has shown only low, inconsistent copper grades. Drill plans are included below (Figures 6.21 and 6.22).



[Image from Bailey, 2009]

Figure 6.20: Collar locations for 27 holes drilled in 2008 at the Peach 1 prospect.



[Image from Bailey, 2009]

Figure 6.21: Collar locations for holes drilled in 2008 at the Peach 2 prospect.

6.3.9 Other Prospects Within Spout Block

A number of holes have been drilled over the years between the Peach Melba and Ann North Zones, generally with negative results. The rationale for drilling these historical holes is not currently known.

One of the areas drilled, known as the Harvey Zone, is located about 500 m to the west of Ann North. Several holes were drilled into this prospect in 2003 but only two, DDHs 03-12 and 03-16 intersected copper mineralization greater than 0.1%.

In 1998 four drill holes tested an area between the NK and Ann North Zones (Whiteaker, 1998), termed the 98 zone, of which one (98-1) intersected 6 m of copper grading 1.1% and 0.85 g/t gold hosted by hydrothermally brecciated monzonite. Other results from this drilling are listed in Table 5.1.

Seven holes were drilled to the west of Ann North in 2003 (Barker, 2003) of which four intersected low grade copper mineralization with anomalous gold.

The southern part of the Peach Melba induced polarization was tested in 1994 (Blann, 1994) and weak copper mineralization was encountered in what is referred to as the Central Zone. Locations of several of these holes have not been confirmed by the author.

Significant copper intersections from these prospects are given in Table 5.1.

6.3.10 Existing Prospects in the new GWR Murphy Block

As described above, GWR significantly expanded the original Spout Block through purchase of many surrounding claims, early in 2012. Existing prospects on the new tenements have not been visited by the author, and the following very briefly summarizes each occurrence based on available assessment reports. Locations are shown in Figure 3.3.

Murphy Lake Cu-Au Zone

The following description is from Caron (1999), "Report on the Murphy Lake Property" (BC Geological Survey Branch Assessment File No. 26,221):

"A significant amount of previous exploration has been completed on the Murphy Lake property, primarily by Regional Resources and GWR during the period 1993-95. This work included wide spaced IP and ground mag in the northern portion of the property. Geophysics was followed by drilling 7 holes and resulted in the discovery of the Murphy Lake Cu-Au zone, a 30-35 metre wide, steeply dipping zone of copper mineralization grading 0.2-0.3% Cu. The zone was intersected in two holes over a strike length of 115 metres and remains open on strike in both directions, as well as down dip. A major fault marks the western boundary of the mineralized zone, with higher grades immediately east of the bounding fault. The possibility of a western faulted offset to the zone remains untested. Further work on this zone is recommended".

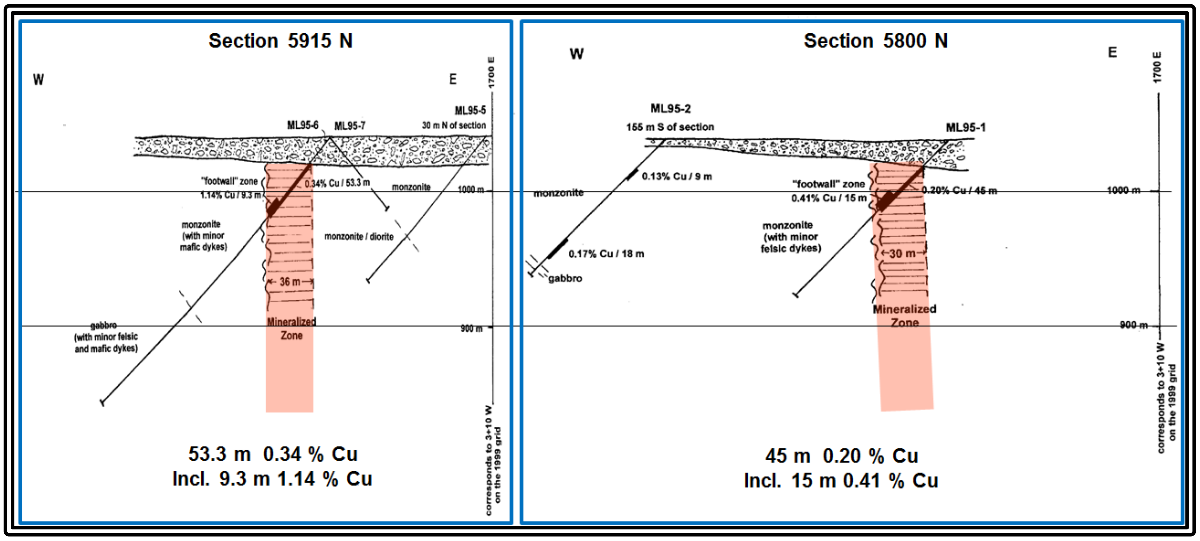


Figure 6.22: Two drill sections across Murphy Lake prospect, showing copper mineralization across a 35 m wide, 020-trending zone. These sections are 115 m apart, zone is open along strike, to depth, and across width to some degree (both holes entered mineralized bedrock). Image modified from Caron,1999.

The Murphy Lake showing lies within a relative magnetic low as imaged on both airborne and ground magnetometer surveys. This is believed to result from the destruction of primary magnetite within the magnetic monzonite/gabbro host rocks mapped in the area, and offers exploration guidance. The showing is also characterized by a moderate IP chargeability anomaly. Drilling shows that overburden is in the order of 20 m thick (Figure 6.23).

Copper mineralization is described (Caron, 1999) as fracture-controlled chalcopyrite in weakly (potassic) altered monzonite, rarely as disseminations.

Bory, SL, SS and Cleo Minfile Showings

Very little information is available through BC ARIS (Assessment Report Indexing System) on these small occurrences (Figure 3.3). At the Bory, copper mineralization consists of chalcopyrite that occurs as stringers and disseminations within quartz monzonite and granodiorite.

The SS showing, located roughly midway between Spout and Bluff Lakes, comprises two copper occurrences associated with sheared, altered and brecciated granodiorite. The showings occur 300 m apart. Trenching exposed chalcopyrite and pyrite at the northernmost showing, and bornite, chalcopyrite, magnetite, pyrite and malachite to the south (Allen, 1968).

Several attempts to relocate these old occurrences, in 2010, were unsuccessful (Gruenwald, W.G. pers. com. May 31, 2012) due to inaccurate coordinates and vegetation cover.

Nemrud

Copper mineralization was reported in the vicinity of the Nemrud prospect as early as 1971, but no work was reported there until 1993, when a 600 by 100 m area of bornite mineralization, and weak to moderate IP chargeability anomaly were identified. Drilling (20 holes, 1585 m) in 1994-1995 delineated a 25 metre-thick, east-dipping, carbonate-bearing skarn horizon grading 0.1% copper, 0.03 gpt gold and 1 gpt silver, overlain by sediments and volcanic rocks. Although no further work was recommended (von Gutenberg, 1996), untested chargeability and Au soil anomalies located 800 m northwest, and to the southeast, of the Nemrud bornite skarn, may warrant re-evaluation.

Cyan

According to BC Minfile report 092P 121, native copper, chalcopyrite and malachite have been found in two locations, as blebs in chalcedonic quartz amygdales associated with specular hematite in chloritized amygdaloidal basalts of the Chilcotin Group, and in Nicola andesitic flows

7 Deposit Types

Exploration within the Lac La Hache Project is focused on discovery of two copper deposit styles within the broader context of a porphyry mineralizing system related to intermediate to felsic alkalic intrusions, such as those at Mount Polley, 40 km north of the property.

The first deposit style at Lac La Hache is, similar to Mount Polley, hosted by hydrothermally brecciated and fractured, potassi-altered monzonite. This can be loosely termed “porphyry style” mineralization and was the dominant historical exploration focus (prior to 2010). Porphyry mineralization is often associated with magnetite and, in the past, positive magnetic anomalies over alkalic plutons of intermediate to felsic composition have been first order exploration targets within the Quesnel Trough. However, high grade copper (with gold-silver) mineralization may occur in hydrothermal breccia with little magnetite, such as the Wight Pit at Mount Polley, or in association with magnetite-destructive alteration, such as several deposits in the Afton area and thus, positive magnetic anomalies are not necessarily an exploration criterion.

At Lac La Hache, magnetic patterns may be further complicated by the presence of primary magnetite in younger, overlying volcanics, related dikes, or other units unrelated to mineralizing processes. Basic prospecting, trenching or test-pitting has led to many of the discoveries at or near surface. Induced polarization surveys have proven useful for delineating related sulphide-bearing (commonly pyrite) rocks which may contain copper. Lithogeochemical sampling and a variety of soil and biogeochemical methods have also been used to refine targets.

The second deposit style at Lac La Hache is that of “skarn-style” iron-copper mineralization associated with an intermediate to felsic alkalic pluton but within carbonate-rich volcaniclastic rocks bordering the pluton. An example is provided by the QR deposit, located 10 km northwest of Mount Polley, in which gold-enriched mineralization is hosted by carbonate-rich mafic tuff. At Mount Polley, skarn-hosted, high grade copper that is related to the larger porphyry system occurs within the Southeast-Pond Zones area (http://www.imperialmetals.com/s/News-2008.asp?ReportID=323226&_Type=News-Release-2008&_Title=Imperial-Reports-High-Grade-Intercepts-from-Three-Zones-at-Mount-Polley).

Skarn mineralization at Lac La Hache occurs south of Spout Lake and on the eastern side of the property at the Nemrud occurrence. Both lie proximal to larger, composite intrusions, and may lie in similar stratigraphic positions within Nicola rocks, in carbonate-rich units at the basalt-breccia/polylithic tuff boundary. The shallow-dip of these prospective host horizons to the east-northeast of the Spout Zones offers additional exploration targets within the historical Spout Block. Regional mapping suggests the boundary also continues northwest of the Spout Zones, possibly offering continued interaction along the entire western contact of the Spout Lake Pluton.

Copper mineralization at the Spout Zones is magnetite-rich, gold-silver poor, producing anomalously large, positive magnetic total field values on airborne and ground magnetometer surveys. The magnetic patterns have provided reliable exploration vectors during intensive recent (2010-2011) drilling within the Spout Zones, and will continue to provide primary targeting information in conjunction with geological mapping and geochemical survey data. Historical induced polarization surveys over the Spout Zones also produced positive chargeability anomalies. In these cases the IP response relates to massive and disseminated magnetite, rather than iron sulphides.

8 Exploration

8.1 Introduction

Previous sections in this report have described pre-2010 historical work carried out on the original Spout Block at Lac La Hache, and on the larger block of tenements within the Murphy Block, acquired by GWR in 2012. In addition, all work to date on the Aurizon Zones, including drilling completed to spring, 2012, has been described above.

The current section describes exploration work other than drilling since 2010, conducted by GWR under the supervision of the Robert Shives, to explore within the Spout Deposit area. The next section will describe drilling within the Spout Zones during the same period.

The Spout North and Spout South prospects have been sporadically explored, since their discovery during 1966-1967 follow-up to a government aeromagnetic survey of the region. Historical work has included prospecting, geological mapping, soil sampling, ground magnetic, VLF and IP surveying, trenching, and drilling conducted in three periods (1972-74, 1992-93, and 2005). Thirty-nine holes had been drilled when Dunn (1993) estimated an historical mineral resource.

8.2 Recent Exploration, Spout Deposit

In 2010, GWR reinitiated exploration of the Spout Deposit, with the specific goal of determining a NI 43-101 compliant resource estimate. The high magnetite content of the magnetite-copper-(gold-silver) mineralization in the zones produces high amplitude, positive magnetic anomalies on airborne and ground surveys, providing a direct exploration vector.

To support the planned detailed drilling programs, in summer 2010, GWR completed 30 line km of total field magnetometer surveys over the zones, with stations every 12.5 m along lines spaced at 25 m, using a rented, calibrated GEM Systems GSM-19 Overhauser mobile magnetometer, with a recording base station. Figure 8.1 shows the ground data distribution curve. Results are shown in Figure 8.2 as a coloured magnetic total field grid with labeled data contours.

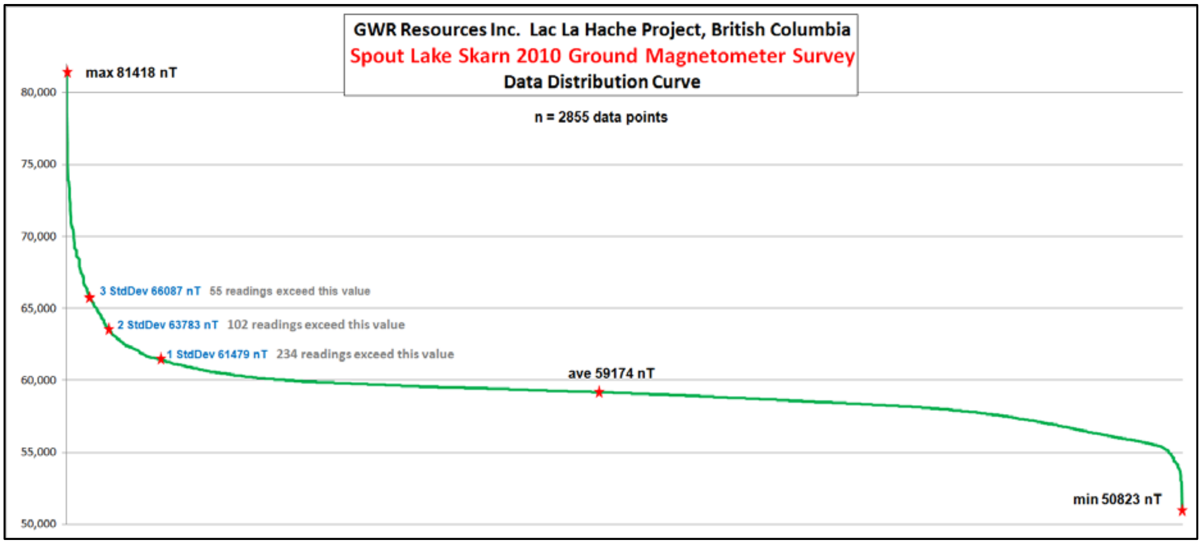
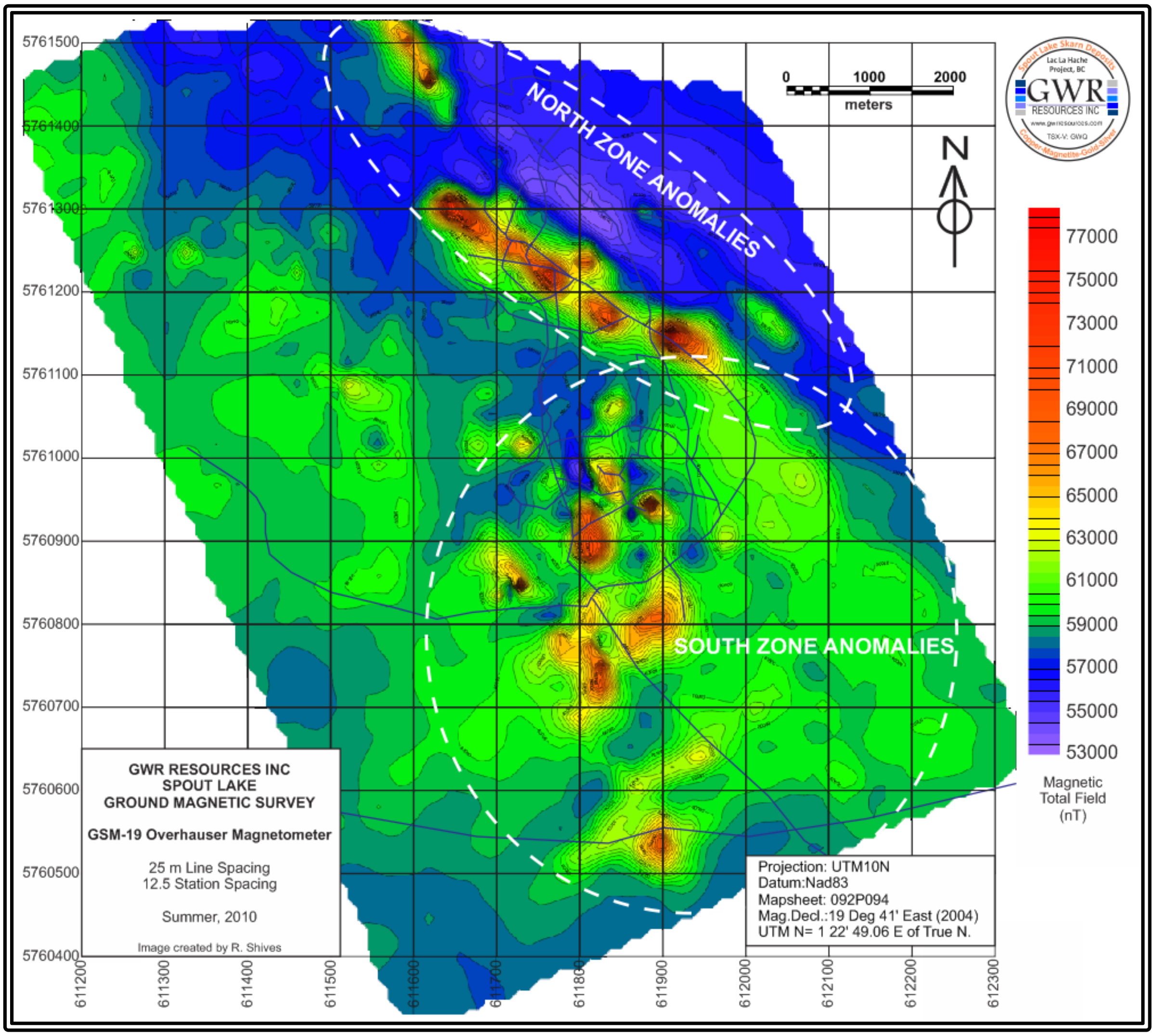


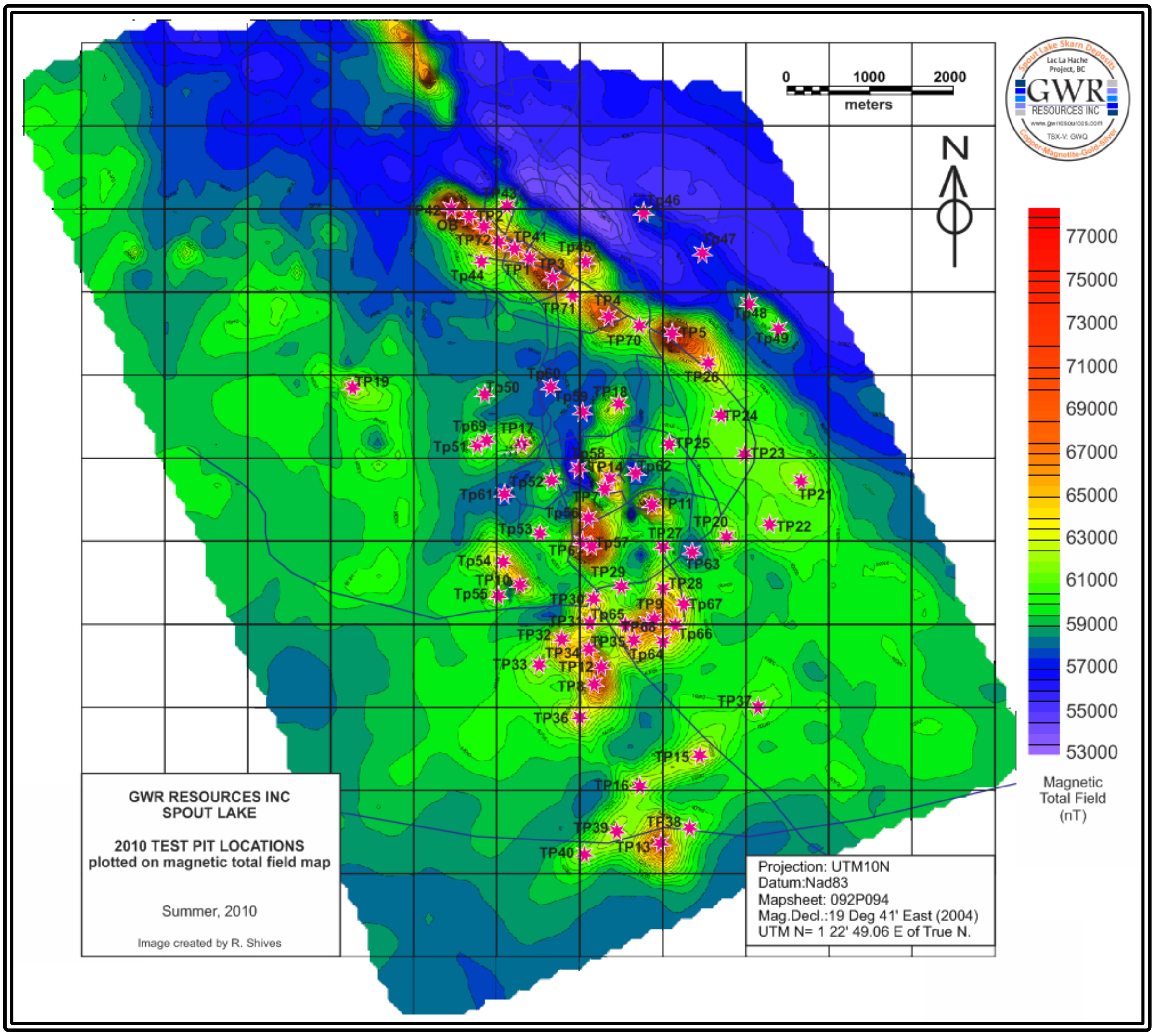
Figure 8.1: Data distribution curve for the 2010 ground magnetometer survey over the Spout Zones shows the very high magnitudes measured at several sites, where 102 readings exceeded 2 standard deviations, including 55 that exceeded 3 standard deviations. These extreme values were measured directly on outcropping, or very near-surface, massive magnetite with associated copper (gold-silver).

The new ground data acquired in 2010 outlines the near-surface portions of both zones as high amplitude responses (yellow and orange colours on the colour map in Figure 8.2), providing focus for subsequent exploration. Magnetite mineralization exposed in outcrop within both zones was historically trenched and drilled, and produced the highest magnetometer readings on the ground survey, due to proximity of massive magnetite to the magnetic sensor. However, high amplitude, positive anomalies also occur in overburden-covered areas, and a program of “test-pitting” was carried out to provide bedrock samples for analysis. Using the magnetic patterns as a guide, a total of 72 pits were completed using a large hoe to reach down through the overburden, as deep as 5.5 m, to obtain information about depth to bedrock, rock type, and where possible, a sample for analysis. Test pit locations are shown in Figure 8.2, listed in Table 8.1, and assays for a selected suite of test pit samples are provided in Table 8.2.



[Source: R. Shives.]

Figure 8.2: Ground magnetometer survey over the Spout Zones effectively maps near-surface concentrations of magnetite. As copper (gold-silver) mineralization is associated with magnetite in these zones, the magnetic patterns provide exploration vectoring.



[Source: R. Shives]

Figure 8.3: Locations of 72 overburden test pits, dug in 2010 to sample bedrock below magnetic anomalies (positive and negative patterns). Overburden depth exceeded the reach of the hoe bucket (5.5 m) in only a few pits, including the easternmost sites 21 to 24.

The test pitting program was useful, providing geological information, and most importantly, drill targets in covered areas where bedrock was otherwise unavailable. Although overburden is extensive in topographically subdued areas within the area, depth to bedrock exceeded the reach of the hoe bucket (5.5 m) in only a few pits, along the eastern side of the south zone. A general, and inverse, correlation was noted between the ground magnetometer values and overburden thickness, although several deep pits also produced high values, and these contained massive magnetite.

A suite of 26 variably mineralized test pit bedrock “grab” samples were sent to Eco Tech Labs in Kamloops for standard analyses, using the same methods for preparation and analysis as those used for GWR drill cores. The test pit sampling approach is not intended to provide samples for use in evaluation of resources, or to indicate width of mineralized zones or continuity of grades.

Assay results (Table 8.2) show high correlation between Cu, Fe, Au and Ag concentrations, with copper ranging up to 3% in test pit no. 1. However, Cu/Fe ratios are disproportionately high within the high-Cu samples; suggesting copper is a separate mineralizing event, relative to magnetite. This is also shown by petrographic study of the Spout Cu-Au-Ag-magnetite mineralization (Oliver, 2012).

Table 8.1: Test pit coordinates and depth to bedrock, GWR Spout Zones, 2010.

Test Pit Number	Pit coordinates NAD83 UTM Zone 10		Overburden Depth		Test Pit Number	Pit coordinates NAD83 UTM Zone 10		Overburden Depth
	Easting	Northing	(m)			Easting	Northing	(m)
TP1	611740	5761241	0.5		TP37	612015	5760700	1.0
TP2	611684	5761279	0.5		TP38	611932	5760555	2.0
TP3	611767	5761217	0.5		TP39	611845	5760551	>5.5
TP4	611835	5761171	1.0		TP40	611806	5760523	5.5
TP5	611911	5761151	>5.5		TP41	611721	5761253	0.5
TP6	611803	5760899	1.0		TP42	611645	5761301	1.0
TP7	611830	5760964	1.0		TP43	611712	5761304	1.0
TP8	611817	5760728	1.0		TP44	611682	5761237	0.0
TP9	611890	5760807	1.0		TP45	611807	5761237	0.5
TP10	611728	5760848	1.0		TP46	611877	5761296	1.0
TP11	611887	5760944	1.0		TP47	611948	5761247	1.0
TP12	611826	5760749	1.0		TP48	612004	5761186	1.0
TP13	611897	5760537	1.0		TP49	612039	5761156	1.0
TP14	611836	5760976	0.0		TP50	611686	5761078	1.0
TP15	611945	5760643	5.5		TP51	611677	5761016	0.5
TP16	611872	5760605	1.0		TP52	611766	5760974	3.0
TP17	611730	5761018	1.0		TP53	611752	5760910	5.0
TP18	611847	5761066	0.5		TP54	611708	5760876	1.5
TP19	611557	5761086	1.0		TP55	611702	5760835	0.0
TP20	611977	5760906	2.0		TP56	611810	5760928	1.5
TP21	612066	5760973	5.5		TP57	611814	5760894	3.0
TP22	612029	5760921	2.0		TP58	611800	5760988	1.0
TP23	611998	5761005	5.5		TP59	611803	5761056	3.0
TP24	611970	5761052	>5.5		TP60	611765	5761086	5.5
TP25	611908	5761017	0.0		TP61	611709	5760957	1.0
TP26	611955	5761115	>5.5		TP62	611867	5760983	0.0
TP27	611900	5760894	1.0		TP63	611935	5760887	2.5
TP28	611900	5760844	3.0		TP64	611900	5760780	2.5
TP29	611850	5760846	1.5		TP65	611855	5760800	2.5
TP30	611817	5760831	1.0		TP66	611915	5760800	2.0
TP31	611812	5760802	1.5		TP67	611925	5760825	2.7
TP32	611778	5760782	1.5		TP68	611883	5760802	2.0
TP33	611751	5760752	0.0		TP69	611688	5761022	0.0
TP34	611811	5760771	1.5		TP70	611872	5761160	4.0
TP35	611865	5760781	3.0		TP71	611791	5761197	0.5
TP36	611800	5760689	3.0		TP72	611702	5761261	1.0

Table 8.2 Assay results for 26 bedrock samples collected from overburden pits, GWR Spout Zones, 2010. Analyses by Eco Tech Labs, Kamloops.

Bedrock Sample	Skarn Zone	Easting NAD 83	Northing Zone 10	Relative Ground Magnetic Value	Au	Cu	Ag	Fe
					(g/t)	(%)	ppm	%
TP1	N	611740	5761241	High	0.45	3.05	12.8	33.7
TP2	N	611684	5761279	High	0.16	0.32	2.8	52.5
TP3	N	611767	5761217	Very High	0.13	0.63	4.8	22.6
TP4	N	611835	5761171	Very High	0.17	0.33	5.1	35.6
TP6	S	611803	5760899	High	0.23	0.34	3.4	40.1
TP7	S	611830	5760964	High	0.16	0.59	4.6	65.6
TP9	S	611890	5760807	High	0.53	1.83	9.2	58.2
TP10	S	611728	5760848	High	0.04	0.30	2.5	21.0
TP27	S	611900	5760894	Low	<0.03	0.27	1.1	17.8
TP29	S	611850	5760846	Low	<0.03	0.03	0.3	10.1
TP30	S	611817	5760831	Moderate	0.43	2.75	14.8	32.6
TP32	S	611778	5760782	Moderate	0.04	0.25	1.6	14.9
TP33	S	611751	5760752	Low	0.10	0.52	3.2	19.4
TP34	S	611811	5760771	Moderate	0.08	0.44	2.4	16.3
TP35	S	611865	5760781	Moderate	0.08	0.53	2.1	17.9
TP38	SE	611932	5760555	Low	<0.03	0.29	0.7	6.2
TP52	S	611766	5760974	Low	0.05	0.41	2.3	15.4
TP53	S	611752	5760910	Low	0.04	0.53	3.2	34.4
TP54	S	611708	5760876	Moderate	<0.03	<0.01	0.3	12.1
TP55	S	611702	5760835	Moderate	<0.03	0.49	4.4	16.2
TP56	S	611810	5760928	High	0.29	1.22	5.0	37.2
TP57	S	611814	5760894	High	0.18	1.46	6.0	25.5
TP58	S	611800	5760988	Very Low	0.18	1.07	12.2	40.4
TP59	S	611803	5761056	Very Low	<0.03	0.16	1.1	14.0
TP66	S	611915	5760800	Moderate	0.06	0.26	1.6	16.2
TP68	S	611883	5760802	High	0.10	1.22	3.3	38.3

8.3 Peach Melba Area

In winter 2011, detailed ground magnetometer surveys (12.5 m stations on 25 m lines) were completed by Walcott and Associates Ltd., in two blocks between Spout and Peach Lakes (Figure 8.4). The largest survey (50 line km) covered a prominent aeromagnetic total field anomaly associated with the southern contact of the Spout Lake Pluton. No outcrops are exposed in the low swampy drainage underlying the anomaly. Drill follow-up, designed to test skarn potential similar to Spout Zones, unfortunately encountered barren primary magnetite within a gabbro-dioritic phase of the pluton.

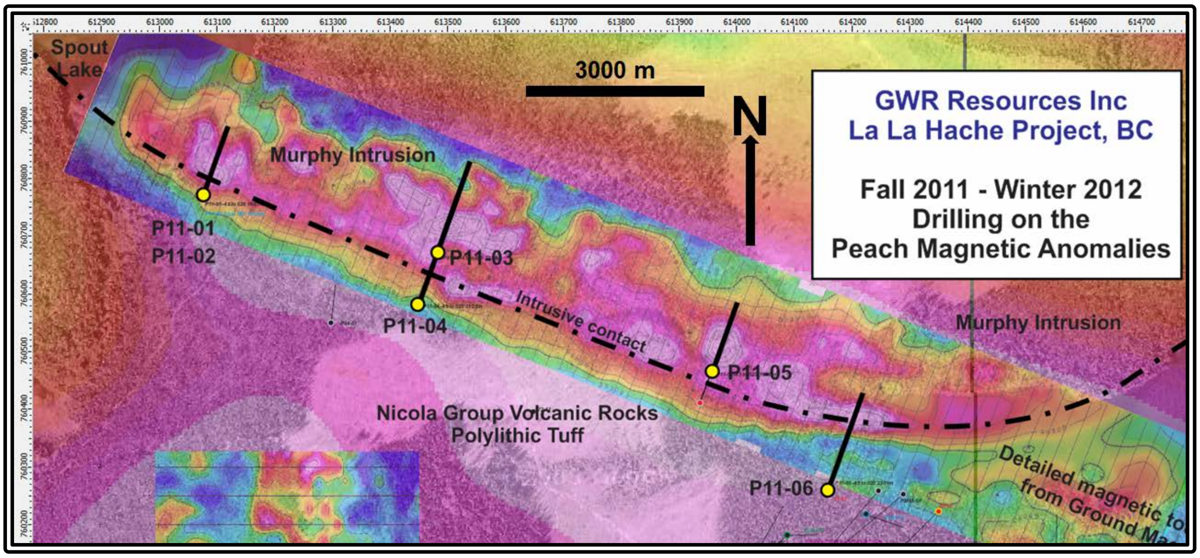


Image: R. Shives

Figure 8.4: Drilling conducted in 2011 (DDHs P11-01 through P11-06) along ground survey magnetic total field anomalies.

8.4 Titan-24 IP Surveying

In January 2012, Quantec Geoscience Ltd, Toronto, completed a Titan 24 Deep IP survey along three separate lines, two within the historical Spout Block and one to the north, within the new Murphy Block. The survey line locations and modeled chargeability and resistivity profiles are shown in Figure 8.5. Weak responses were measured along Line 1, but strong chargeability anomalies were encountered along Lines 2 and 3. Line 2 crossed the known Peach Melba induced polarization anomaly, west of the Peach Melba prospect, and produced a Titan 24 modeled chargeability anomaly at depth, in an area not previously drilled. This feature was tested with a single, deep hole (DDH P12-09, drilled to 706.2 m). The hole encountered abundant pyrite (up to 15%) but only low copper values over narrow intervals.

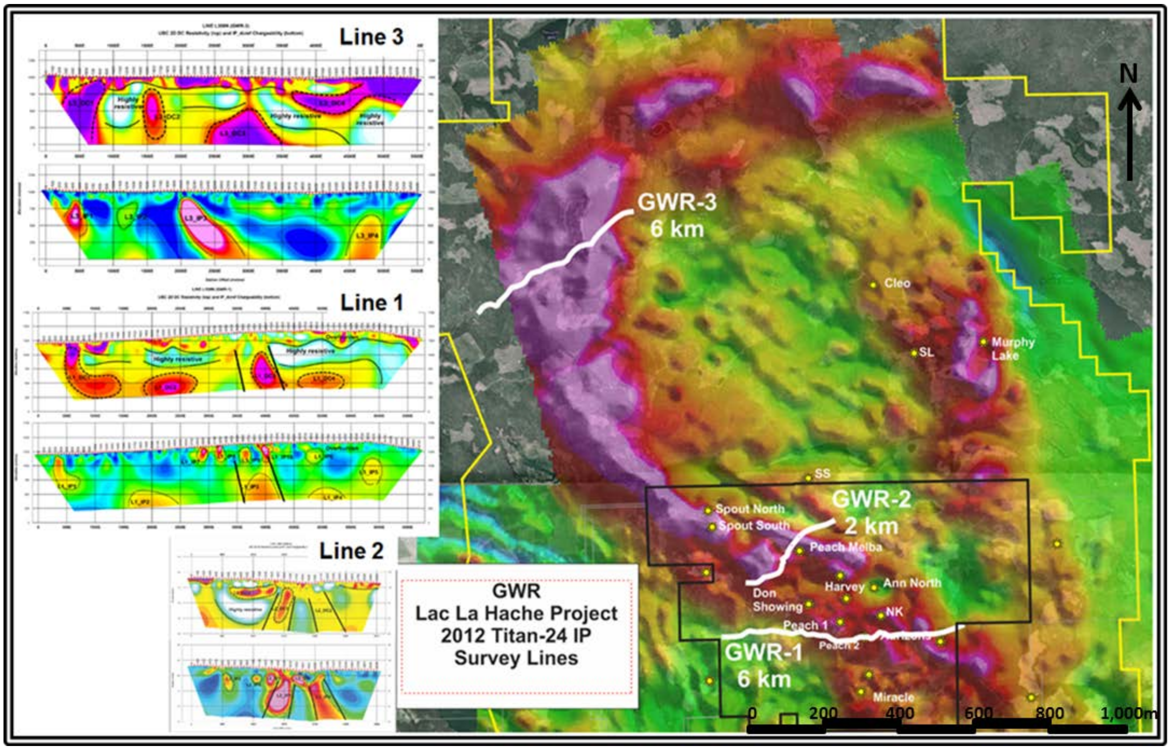


Image: R. Shives.

Figure 8.5: Location of three Titan 24 IP survey lines, in relation to large magnetic anomaly, and corresponding modeled chargeability/resistivity sections.

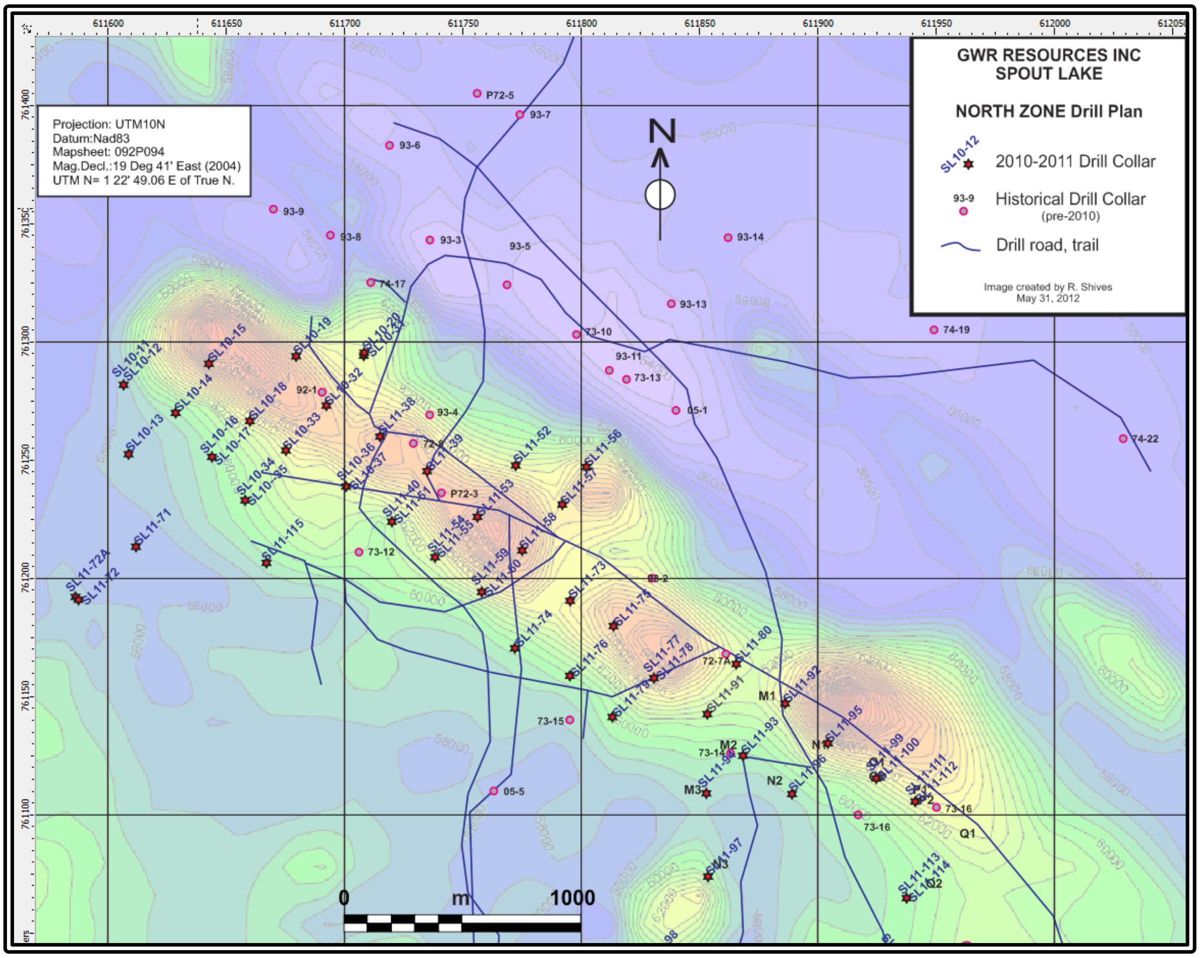
9 Drilling

In late summer, 2010, results from the ground magnetometer survey and test pitting program were combined with information from historical drilling and re-logging of all historical cores, in a geo-referenced digital system by Robert Shives, of GWR. The irregular nature of the skarn-hosted Cu-Au-Ag-magnetite mineralization was expected to present grade continuity challenges, so patterns of 20 m collar-spacing for South Spout, and 25 m collar-spacing for North Spout, were designed. Drilling commenced in October 2011 with two NQ drill rigs and, except for breaks at Christmas and spring break-up, was continued through to October 2011. A total of 178 holes were drilled and all collar coordinates and hole orientations are presented in Appendix D.

Targets were prioritized on the basis of corresponding ground magnetic survey intensity, beginning with highest amplitude anomalies first. This approach proved very successful, as less than 5 out of the initial 140 holes failed to intersect Cu-Au-Ag-magnetite mineralization exceeding a minimum of a several meters in width. A summary of these intersections is presented in Table 9.2, and all intersections are available in Appendix C.

Spout Deposit, North Zone Drilling

North Zone holes were drilled towards 040 degrees east of north; roughly perpendicular to the overall strike of the steeply south-dipping zone (Figure 9.1) using holes inclined 45, 60 and 70 degrees. Drill sections tested the zone every 25 m along strike, with most holes targeting vertical depths above 150 m, considered open pit mineable. In three locations, approximately 100 m apart along-strike, the zone was intersected approximately 250 m below surface, and in one section, located near the western end of the Zone, to a vertical depth of 350 m (DDH SL 11-72).

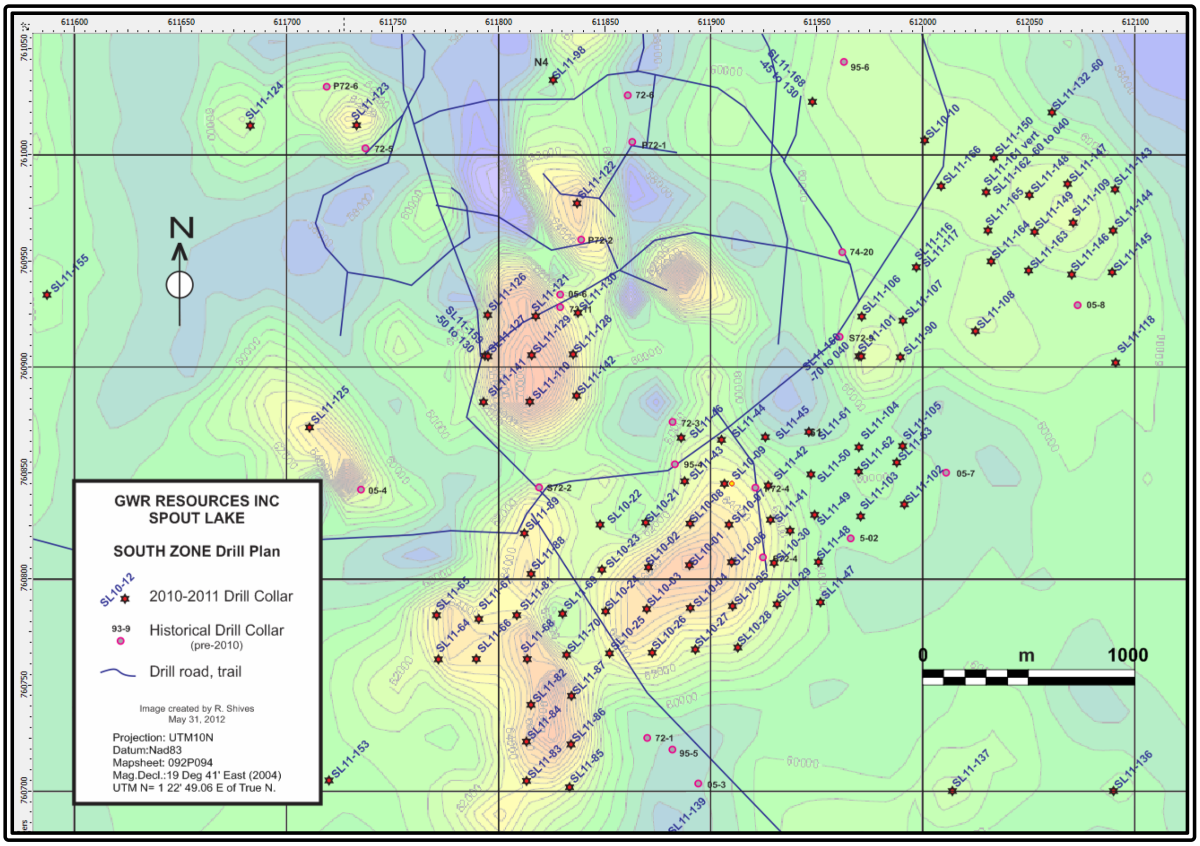


[Source: R. Shives]

Figure 9.1: GWR Spout North drill plan shows locations of historical and recent (2010-2011) drilling, overlain on ground magnetic contours. .

Spout Deposit, South Zone Drilling

The South Zone drilling was completed using predominantly vertical drill holes, as the zone is sub-horizontal. A few angled holes in the South Zone were drilled to test continuity of subparallel, narrow, sub-vertical veins of massive chalcopyrite. The shallow (near or at-surface) position of the South Zone permitted relatively short holes (Figure 9.2).



[Source: R. Shives]

Figure 9.2: GWR Spout South drill plan shows locations of historical and recent (2010-2011) drilling, overlain on ground magnetic contours.

10 Sample Preparation, Analyses, and Security

10.1 Sample Preparation and Analyses

Figure 10.1: GWR's Secure Office and Core Processing Facility in Lac La Hache, British Columbia.

GWR maintains a secure office/core logging/sampling/core storage facility located on highway 97S, 5 km south of Lac La Hache. This facility is enclosed by a 3 m high chain link fence topped by barbed wire and is accessed through a gate that is kept locked when the facility is vacant (Figure 10.1).

Core logging and sampling is carried out within a secure building owned by GWR and only management, geological and geotechnical staffs have key access to the facility. All access keys are numbered, assigned to specific individuals and are not reproducible by key-holders.

Locks on yard entrance gates are keyed separately than building entrance locks to further control access. All core handling (core delivery, logging and sampling) is supervised by the QP or, in his absence, by the core logging geologist. No non-company personnel are permitted unaccompanied access to the logging/sampling part of the facility.

10.1.1 Trench Sampling

No trenching has been done on the property since 2008, when several trenches were completed in the Aurizon and Peach 1 areas, under the supervision of previous Qualified Persons. Robert Shives (currently of GWR) was on-site during some of the Aurizon Central trench-sampling in 2008 and witnessed proper trench bedrock sampling protocols, sample bagging, tagging, conducted by supervised GWR staff. Those samples were transported by GWR staff to Eco Tech Labs in

Kamloops for analysis. GWR consider that proper sampling and chain of custody measures were followed.

10.1.2 Overburden Test Pit Sampling

Figure 10.2: Test Pit Excavation at the Spout Deposit, 2010.

Test pits were used in 2010 to obtain bedrock information under overburden cover in the Spout Deposit area (Figure 10.2). Pit locations were selected by Rob Shives of GWR and were excavated by GWR field staff under his supervision. Where depth to bedrock did not exceed the hoe's reach, a bedrock sample (several large pieces ranging from 20 to 200 kg or more) was obtained by the hoe bucket and brought to surface for examination. GPS coordinates were taken of the actual excavated pit. Samples were bagged, labeled clearly, and transported to the GWR facility for washing, cutting and examination by the QP. For samples selected by the QP or project geologist, GWR staff then re-bagged, tagged, sealed each bag with zip-ties, placed them into rice bags, again zip-tied, and transported them to Eco Tech Labs in Kamloops, where they were securely stored, catalogued, until preparation and analyses were done following protocols used for GWR drill cores. Rob Shives was present for much of the test pitting and sampling and is confident that proper sampling and chain of custody procedures were followed. Results were considered in design of subsequent drilling programs.

10.1.3 Core Drilling Sampling

Drilling by GWR has been completed using various commercial drilling contractors who follow industry standardized coring, extraction and core handling procedures. At the drill, the NQ or NQ2 cores are placed in 5 foot, 4 row wooden core trays by the drilling helper, with wooden core blocks marking the current footage, or drilling depth. As each core tray is filled, the helper clearly labels each tray with drill hole name and core box number, and then covers each with a wooden lid to keep the cores in place and ensure security. At the end of each drilling shift, the covered core trays are transported by the drillers directly to the GWR facility, where they are stored within the locked compound (or inside the locked building if authorized GWR personnel are present) until the covers are removed by GWR staff and processing commences.

All work involving drill core is carried out only by supervised company personnel. Once drill core is logged geologically and geotechnically, it is photographed, the QP or drill geologist indicates where sampling is to occur, sample tags are assigned to each sample interval, and the core is sampled by cutting each core sample interval in half longitudinally using a diamond saw. One half of the core is placed in a heavy-gauge plastic sample bag with its corresponding tag and the other half is returned to its appropriate, sample-tagged position in the core box for storage. Each sample bag is secured using strong plastic “zip-ties” and then placed into larger rice bags, also secured by zip-ties. Samples for analysis are stored on pallets within the locked facility until transported to Eco Tech Labs in Kamloops. Prior to 2010, transportation from GWR facility to Kamloops was carried out by GWR staff authorized by the QP to do so, using covered pickup trucks. However, in 2010 GWR engaged a commercial carrier, Overland West Freight Lines, to transport the samples.

Sample lengths of cores drilled within porphyry-style mineralization are generally 3 m; however, where mineralization is considered to be variable or intense, sampling is reduced to 2 m intervals. Sampling is at the discretion of the drill geologist, based on the degree and type of hydrothermal alteration and presence of visible sulphide or magnetite mineralization. Unaltered core may not be sampled.

All drilling conducted throughout the property up to the end of 2006 was <u>not</u> National Instrument 43-101 compliant because standards and duplicate samples were not included within the sample stream, and sampling methodology was not consistent with industry standards. However, in 2007, beginning with drill hole AZ07-11, sample quality control was introduced and from that date has been employed on a routine basis on every hole drilled. During 2008-2009, after results were received from Eco Tech Labs, representative inter-laboratory checks assays were undertaken by Acme Analytical Laboratories of Vancouver. These showed excellent correlation between the two labs (Bailey, 2009).

The drill core sampling procedures are as follows:

a) during core cutting/sampling by supervised GWR geotechnical staff, “blind” standard samples supplied by CDN Ltd. of Vancouver, are inserted into the sample stream at the frequency of about one standard every 20 samples; and.

b) “blank” standards consisting of road construction material obtained from a local gravel pit (consistently assays zero amounts of copper and gold), are also inserted into the sample stream at the same rate as standard samples.

c) duplicate analyses are performed by the lab at regular intervals, using 30 g split of pulps, as described more fully below.

10.1.4 Drill Core Analytical Procedures

On June 30, 2011, ALS Group announced the acquisition of Eco Tech Labs in Kamloops (previously owned by Stewart Group). GWR samples continued to be shipped to the same lab in Kamloops for sample preparation, following the same procedures. Commencing with Spout Zones DDH SL11-135 onward, during the third week of August, analyses of those pulps prepared in Kamloops were performed by ALS Labs in Vancouver. Sample preparation continued in Kamloops through to the end of the Spout Drilling campaign, and into 2012.

10.4.1 Eco Tech Labs, Kamloops

The following description of procedures followed by Eco Tech Labs in Kamloops, as summarized by previous GWR qualified person, D. Bailey (2009), applies to core analyses completed during the period (approximately) from 2008 to Aug 2011 (up to and including DDH SL11-134).

Eco Tech Laboratory Ltd. is registered for ISO 9001-2000 by QMI Quality registrars (CDN 52172-01) for the "provision of assay and geochemical analytical services". Eco Tech also Participates in The Canadian Certified Reference Materials Project (CCRMP) testing program annually.

SAMPLE PREPARATION

Samples are catalogued and logged into the sample-tracking database. During this process, samples are checked for spillage and general sample integrity. It is verified that samples match the sample shipment requisition provided by GWR. The samples are transferred into a drying oven and dried.

Core/rock samples are crushed on a Terminator jaw crusher to minus 10 mesh ensuring that 70% passes through a Tyler 10 mesh screen. Every 35 samples, a re-split is taken using a riffle splitter to be tested to ensure the homogeneity of the crushed material.

A 250 gram sub sample of the crushed material is pulverized on a ring mill pulverizer ensuring that 95% passes through a 150 mesh screen. The sub sample is rolled, homogenized and bagged in a pre-numbered bag. A barren gravel blank is prepared after each job in the sample prep to be analyzed for trace contamination along with the actual samples.

GOLD ASSAY ANALYSIS

A 30 g sample size is fire assayed using appropriate fluxes. The resultant dore bead is parted and then digested with aqua regia and then analyzed on a Perkin Elmer/Thermo S-Series AA instrument. (Detection limit 0.03 g/t AA)

Appropriate standards and repeat/re-split samples (Quality Control Components) accompany the samples on the data sheet. Results are collated by and are printed along with accompanying quality control data (repeats, re-splits, and standards).

MULTI ELEMENT ICP ANALYSIS

A 0.5 gram sample is digested with 3ml of a 3:1:2 (HCl:HN03:H20) for 90 minutes in a water bath at 95/C. The sample is then diluted to 10ml with water. All solutions used during the digestion process contain beryllium, which acts as an internal standard for the ICP run. The sample is analyzed on a Jarrell Ash/Thermo IRIS Intrepid II XSP ICP unit. Certified reference material is used to check the performance of the machine and to ensure that proper digestion occurred in the wet lab. QC samples are run along with the client samples to ensure no machine drift occurred or instrumentation issues occurred during the run procedure. Repeat samples (every batch of 10 or less) and re-splits (every batch of 35 or less) are also run to ensure proper weighing and digestion occurred.

Results are collated by computer and are printed along with accompanying quality control data (repeats, resplits,and standards).

COPPER ASSAY ANALYSIS

Samples and standards undergo an aqua regia digestion in 200 ml phosphoric acid flasks. Appropriate standards and repeat/re-split samples (Quality Control Components) accompany the samples on the data sheet. The digested solutions are made to volume with RO water and allowed *to settle. An aliquot of sample is analyzed on a Perkin Elmer/Thermo S-Series AA instrument. (Detection limit 0.01 % AA) Instrument calibration is done by verified synthetic standards, which have undergone the same digestion procedure as the samples. Standards used narrowly bracket the absorbance value of the sample for maximum precision. Results are collated and are printed along with accompanying quality control data (repeats, re-splits, and standards).*

10.4.2 ALS Group Labs, Vancouver

ALS laboratories are accredited to ISO/IEC 17025-2005 standards worldwide. As part of the ongoing GWR quality control procedures, following the change-over in August 2011 from Eco Tech Kamloops to ALS Vancouver laboratories, core analysis was scrutinized to ensure no significant assay differences resulted. Table 10.1 provides a comparative list of equivalent analytical procedures used by each lab.

Table 10.1: List of Analytical Methods used by Eco Tech and ALS Labs. The ALS equivalent procedure shown was provided by ALS.

Analysis	Eco Tech Lab Procedure	ALS Equivalent Procedure
gold 30g FA/AA finish	Au3-30	AUAA-23
copper assay	BOGA-22	Cu-AA46
Multi element AR/ICP	AR/ES	ME ICP41
ore grade assay AA finish	BM2-A	(BM)AA46
ore grade assay AA finish	BM2-B	(BM)AA46
ore grade assay ICP finish	GMA FE	FEOG46

The following description of analytical procedures followed by ALS Labs in Vancouver (as listed in Table 10.1) is summarized from information provided at http://www.alsglobal.com. These apply to GWR core analyses completed commencing Aug 2011 onward, including DDHs SL11-135 through SL11-178, and all holes drilled in the Aurizon and Peach areas in 2011/2012.

Au-AA23 fire assay fusion, AAS finish

Sample Decomposition: Fire Assay Fusion (FA-FUS01 & FA-FUS02)

Analytical Method: Atomic Absorption Spectroscopy (AAS)

A 30 g prepared sample is fused with a mixture of lead oxide, sodium carbonate, borax, silica and other reagents as required, inquarted with 6 mg of gold-free silver and then cupelled to yield a precious metal bead. The bead is digested in 0.5 mL dilute nitric acid in the microwave oven, 0.5 mL concentrated hydrochloric acid is then added and the bead is further digested in the microwave at a lower power setting. The digested solution is cooled, diluted to a total volume of 4 mL with de-mineralized water, and analyzed by atomic absorption spectroscopy against matrix-matched standards. Detection limits are 0.005 (lower) and 10.0 (upper) ppm.

Cu-AA46 Assay Cu method aqua regia digestion, ICP or AAS finish

Detection limits are 0.01 to 50% Cu

ME-ICP41 ICP-AES Analysis

Sample Decomposition: Nitric Aqua Regia Digestion (GEO-AR01)

Analytical Method: Inductively Coupled Plasma - Atomic Emission Spectroscopy (ICP - AES)

A prepared sample is digested with aqua regia in a graphite heating block. After cooling, the resulting solution is diluted to 12.5 mL with deionized water, mixed and analyzed by inductively coupled plasma-atomic emission spectrometry. The analytical results are corrected for inter-element spectral interferences.

10.2 Specific Gravity Data

Specific gravity measurements are performed by GWR technical staff, in the Lac La Hache facility, following standard procedures. The samples are weighed in air, then in water, using a digital scale designed for that purpose (Figure 10.3). A total of 296 measurements from the Spout Deposit cores were provided to SRK for the resource estimation.

Figure 10.3: Scale Apparatus used by GWR Staff to Measure the Weight in Air and Weight in Water.

10.3 Quality Assurance and Quality Control Programs

The copper-gold standard used by GWR is CDN-CGS-12 acquired from CDN Resource Laboratory of Vancouver and is certified to contain 0.265 ± 0.015% copper and 0.29 ± 0.04g/t gold. Rob Shives, P.Geo. and qualified person for GWR has reviewed the analyses of the inserted standards by both Eco Tech and ALS, and both consistently report 0.26 or 0.27 % Cu, and 0.29 to 0.31 gpt Au. No significant differences in values for the standard are noted between the labs.

Similarly, analyses of the blank standard for both labs show no detectable copper (<0.01 % Cu) and no detectable gold (<0.03) based on aqua regia digestion and ICP-MS analyses.

Results of duplicate sample analyses for copper and gold received from the analytical laboratories are monitored by the QP on an ongoing basis, and show good agreement.

10.4 SRK Comments

In the opinion of SRK, the sampling preparation, security and analytical procedures used by GWR Resources Inc. are consistent with generally accepted industry best practices and are therefore adequate.

11 Data Verification

Data verification for the Spout Deposit has been completed by the qualified person for GWR, Rob Shives, P.Geo, on an ongoing basis. SRK has completed independent verification of the Spout Deposit data as part of the scope of this study.

11.1 Verifications by GWR

Rob Shives, P.Geo. and qualified person for GWR, reviewed the analyses of the inserted standards and blank standards by both Eco Tech and ALS, and no significant differences in values for the standards were noted. Results of duplicate sample analyses for copper and gold received from the analytical laboratories were also monitored by the qualified person on an ongoing basis, and showed good agreement.

GWR also completed accurate surveying of the Spout Deposit drill collars and surrounding topography, using survey grade differential GPS (a Trimble R8 GNSS RTK survey grade system). These surveys were performed by Meridian Mapping Ltd (Meridian), Coldstream, B.C., during March 25-26, 2011. The instrument used by Meridian acquired both GPS and Russian GLONASS satellites to achieve survey grade accuracy (a few cm in X and Y positions) in heavily treed areas where view of the sky was limited. The March, 2011 survey included 143 recent (2010- 2011) drill collars and 11 historical collars that remained clearly marked. In July 2011, an additional 34 collar sites and 95 topographic sites were surveyed. The expected vertical accuracy for the North Zone is about 2 cm and for the South Zone, where some locations had relatively dense forest canopy, was about 10 cm. These data provide excellent control on the locations of the top of each drill hole.

11.2 Verifications by SRK

11.2.1 Site Visit

Wayne Barnett, Pr.Sci.Nat, of SRK carried out a site visit in July of 2011 to verify the Lac La Hache Project drilling program. During the site visit, drill hole locations, drill core, logging procedures and accuracy, sampling recovery and documentation were verified by SRK. SRK checked drill hole locations using hand held GPS and found that the field locations agreed well (+/- 4 metres) with the surveyed locations provided by GWR. SRK reviewed the core logging procedures and found that the geological descriptions being captured were generally good and acceptable for the estimation of mineral resources.

11.2.2 Database Verifications

Due to un-verifiable sample quality and survey information, holes drilled prior to 2005 were not used in the modeling or final resource database and therefore were not verified by SRK.

SRK verified drill hole collar coordinates by checking database Northing, Easting, and Elevation values versus the original log records. 37 drill holes were checked, or 20% and three minor errors were noted. All three errors were 1 m or less difference between the source log and the database. The collar coordinates were also checked spatially versus the topographic surface and three holes were found to be more than 1 m from the surface. Several hole collar coordinates were also found to be non-unique, but were verified by GWR to be drilled from the same drill setup with only the individual hole dip being variable. All significant discrepancies were rectified by GWR before grade estimation was completed.

SRK checked downhole survey data for maximum variation in azimuth and dip between consecutive downhole records. Three records were discovered to have more than ten degree variation, in either dip or azimuth, between consecutive records. All three holes were inspected by SRK in three dimensions and all three appear to look reasonable.

SRK verified the copper, gold, silver, and iron assay data collected by GWR from 2005 to 2012 by checking the digital database against original assay certificates provided directly by ALS Chemex. In all, SRK checked 4,862 assay records, 86% of the assay data, and identified three errors. There were also several instances in the database where assay values have been rounded when compared to the certificates. SRK did not consider any drill hole data acquired prior to 2005 in the modeling or resource evaluation of the Lac La Hache project, and therefore did not attempt to verify data from that period.

SRK verified the calculations of specific gravity (SG) values determined by GWR Resources from core samples measured in 2010 to 2011. The weight of the sample in air and the weight of the sample in water was measured and recorded for 296 samples. All SG calculations in the database completed by GWR Resources were accurate and yielded SG values ranging from 2.65 to 4.45 which are reasonable for the types of rocks present at the Lac La Hache project.

SRK considers the quality of the data from holes drilled in 2005 and later within the Lac La Hache project database to be acceptable for the estimation of mineral resources.

11.2.3 Verifications of Analytical Quality Control Data

GWR made available to SRK the assay results for analytical quality control data accumulated on the Lac La Hache Project from 2005 to 2012. No analytical quality control data was available for holes drilled prior to 2005, although these holes were not considered for modeling and resource estimation.

SRK compiled the copper and gold assay results for the external quality control samples, summarized in Table 11.1, for further analysis. Field sample blanks and certified reference material data were summarized on time series plots to highlight any potential failure. Pulp duplicate paired assay data were analysed using bias charts and ranked half absolute relative deviation charts. All charts are provided in Appendix A.

Quality control data accounts for 3%, 4%, and 2% of the total data set for field blanks, standards, and duplicates respectively. SRK recommends that GWR endeavour to achieve a minimum of 5% of samples for each of field blanks, standards, and duplicates.

Table 11.1: Summary of Analytical Quality Control Data Produced By GWR Resources on the Lac La Hache Project.

Diamond Drill Core			
Sampling Program	**Total**	**(%)**	**Comment**
Sample Count	5658		
Field Blanks	173	3%	From local sand/gravel pit
QC Samples	208	4%	
Standard A	54		Standard CDN-CGS-12
Standard B	154		Standard Pb129A
Field Duplicates	0	0%	Only Lab Completed Duplicates
Preparation Duplicates	0	0%	Only Lab Completed Duplicates
Pulp Duplicates	119	2%	
Total QC Samples	**500**	**9%**	

11.2.4 *Performance of Field Blanks*

Field blanks are used to monitor contamination introduced during sample preparation and to monitor analytical accuracy of the lab. True blanks should not have any of the elements of interest much higher than the detection levels of the instrument being used. GWR is using sand/gravel from a local pit as blank material. The blanks being used by GWR in the 2005 to 2012 drill programs performed very well and there was only one (for copper) and three (for gold) sample(s) that analyzed more than five times the detection limit; a generally accepted failure threshold for blank samples (Figure 11.1 and 11.2).

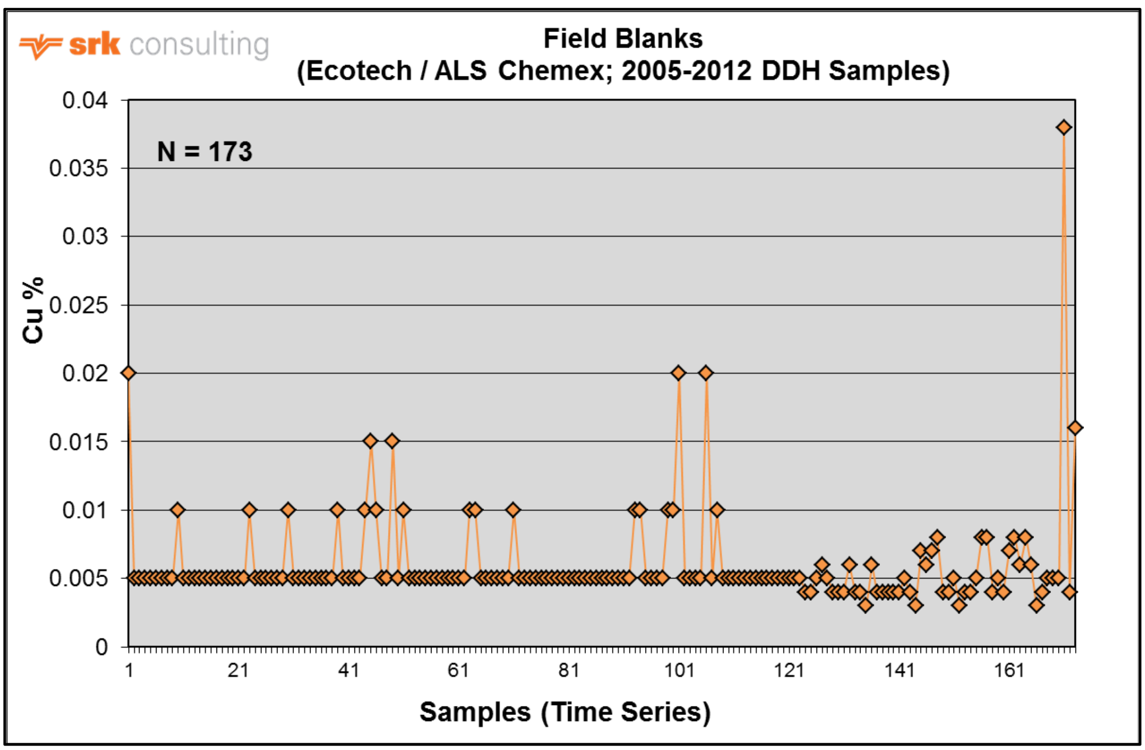


Figure 11.1: Lac La Hache Project 2005 to 2012 Assay Blank Performance for copper.

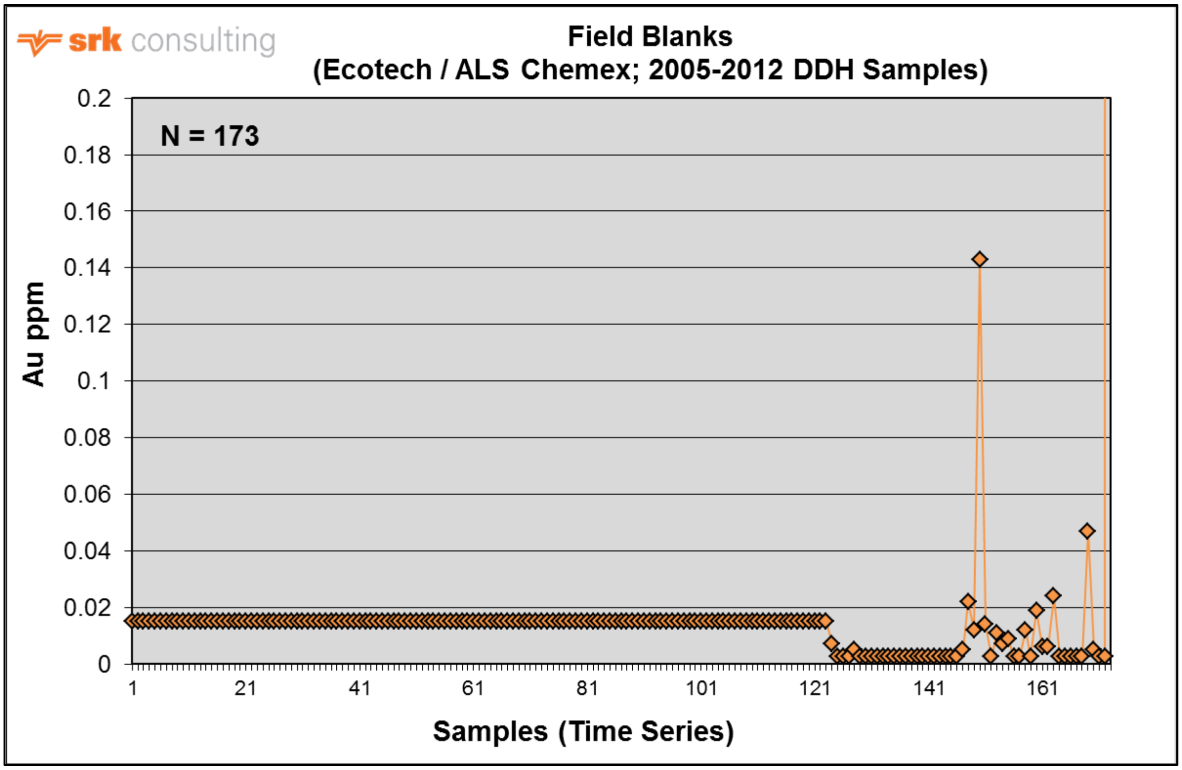


Figure 11.2: Lac La Hache Project 2005 to 2012 Assay Blank Performance for gold.

11.2.5 Performance of Reference Material

Reference material control samples provide a means to monitor the precision and accuracy of the laboratory assay deliveries. The performance of the reference material samples used by GWR is very good, with only one assay result, from the CDN-CGS-12 standard, and two assay results, from the Pb129a standard, falling outside of two standard deviations from the mean and showing no evidence of bias. Figures 11.3 to 11.6 show the time series plots of both reference materials relative to expectation and two standard deviation variations.

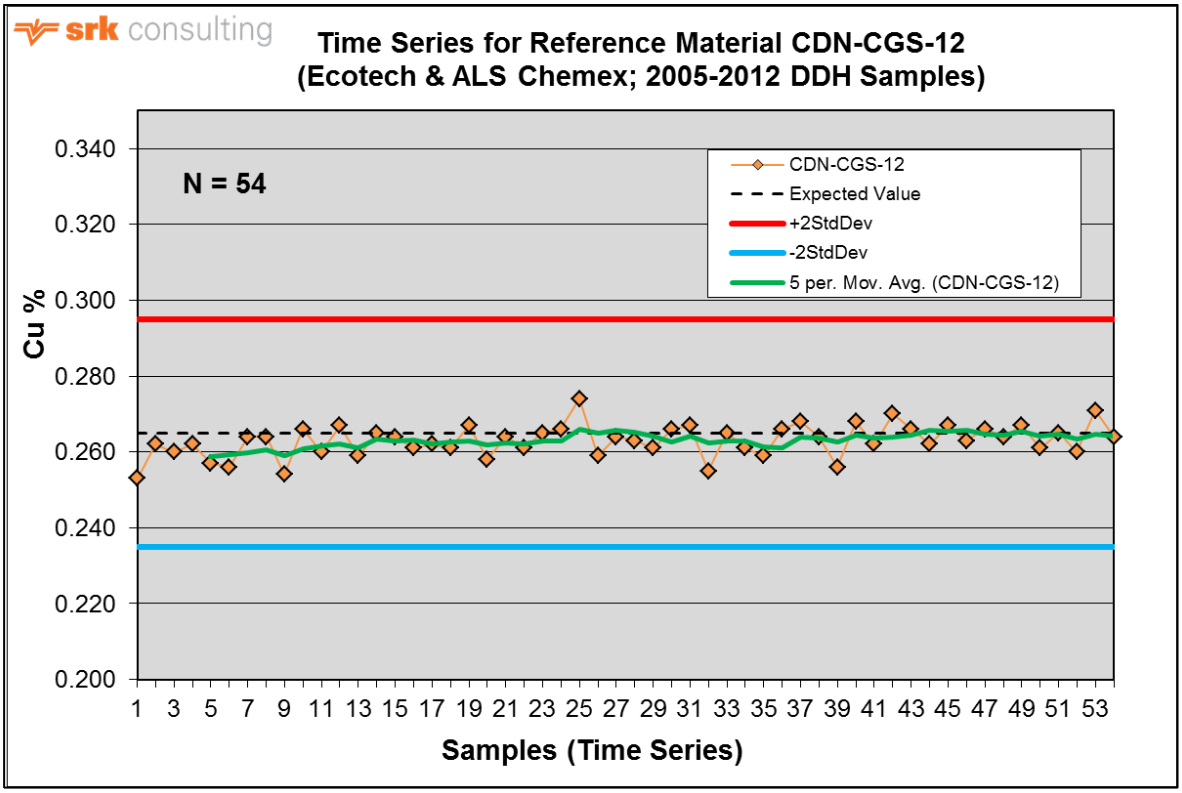


Figure 11.3: Lac La Hache Project 2005 to 2012 Reference Material Performance for copper, standard CDN-CGS-12.

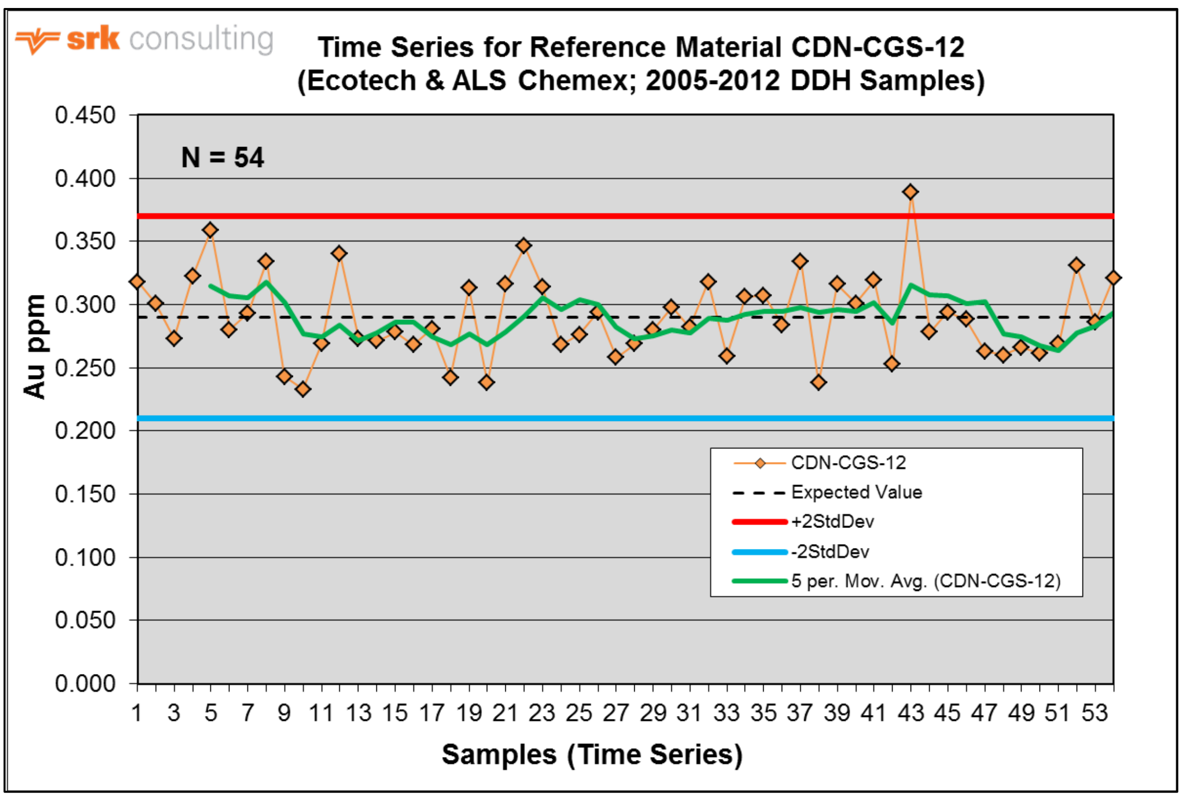


Figure 11.4: Lac La Hache Project 2005 to 2012 Reference Material Performance for gold, standard CDN-CGS-12.

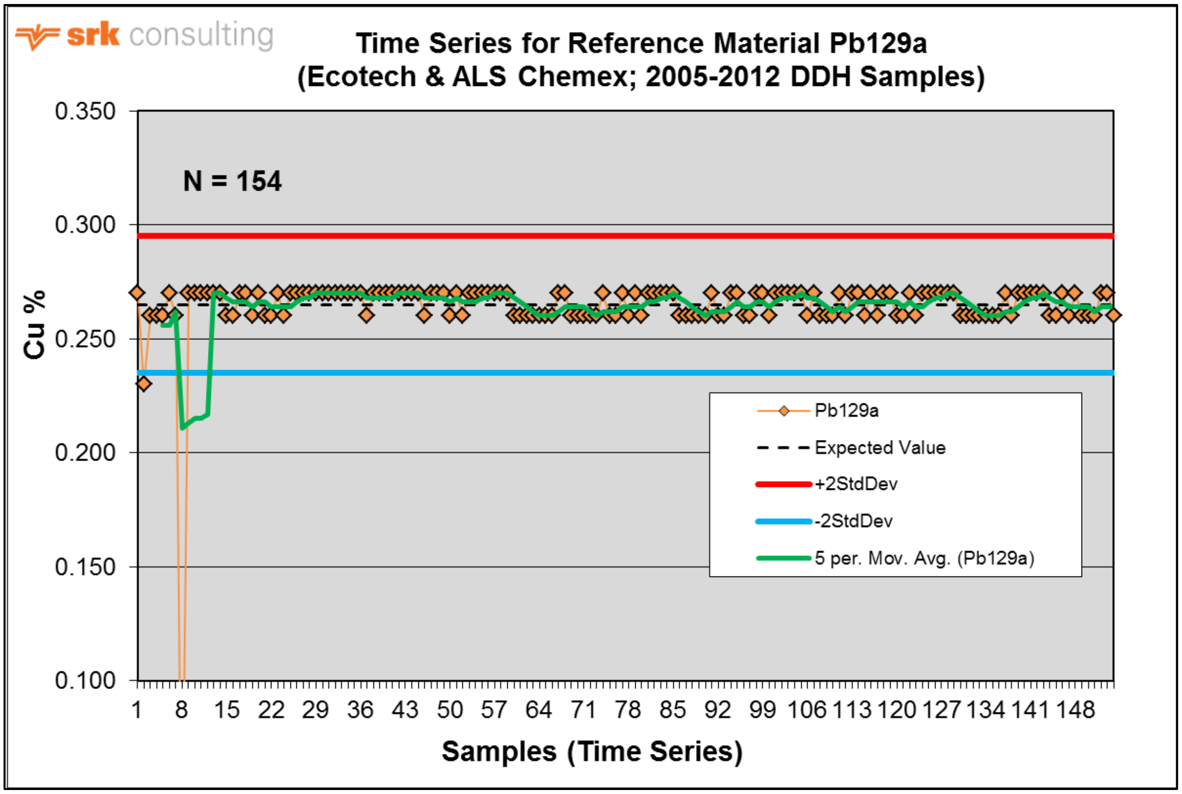


Figure 11.5: Lac La Hache Project 2005 to 2012 Reference Material Performance for copper, standard Pb129a.

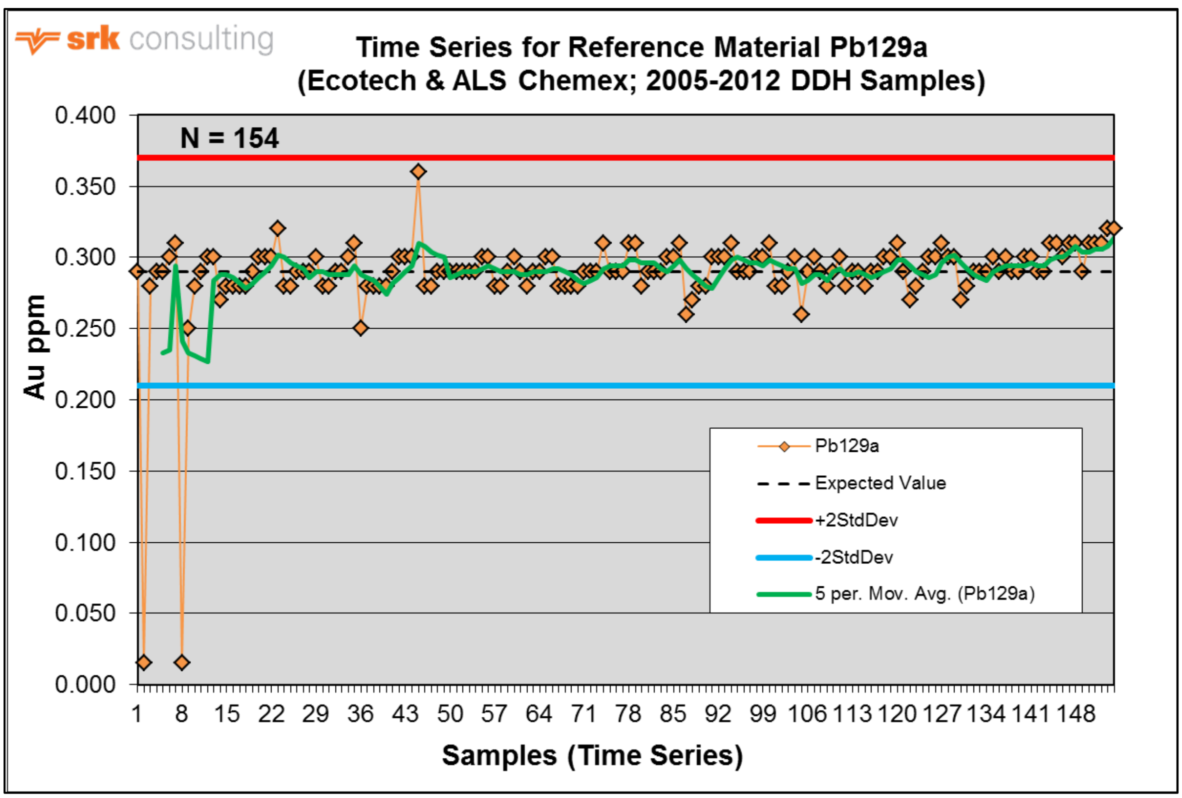


Figure 11.6: Lac La Hache Project 2005 to 2012 Reference Material Performance for gold, standard Pb129a.

11.2.6 Performance of Pulp Duplicate

Field duplicates have not been taken by GWR. Field duplicate samples are typically collected to monitor sample preparation, as well as homogeneity of the sample submitted for assaying. GWR did request that the lab (Ecotech/ALS Chemex) perform pulp duplicates, which can be used as check assays on the accuracy of the primary laboratory.

Review of pulp duplicate assay paired data for copper and gold show no apparent bias between the original and duplicate assay value (Figures 11.7 and 11.9). Although there is no bias, the pulp duplicates for gold show a higher degree of variability (see Figure 11.9) than would be expected for pulp duplicates. SRK recommends that GWR regularly monitor quality control samples to ensure highly variable results are investigated by the assaying lab. Figures 11.8 and 11.10 are ranked half absolute deviation plots for the pulp duplicates, and show that 82% and 71% of the duplicate pairs deviate by less than 10%, for copper and gold respectively.

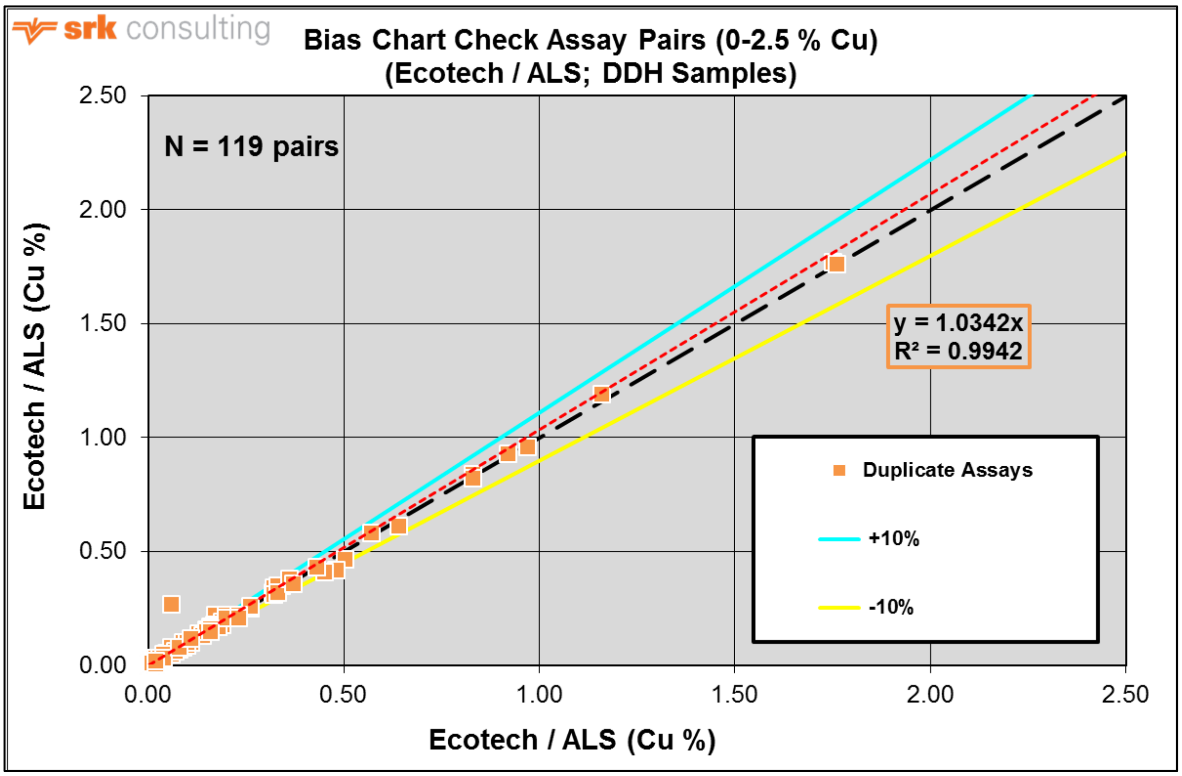


Figure 11.7: Comparison of original versus duplicate pulp copper assays.

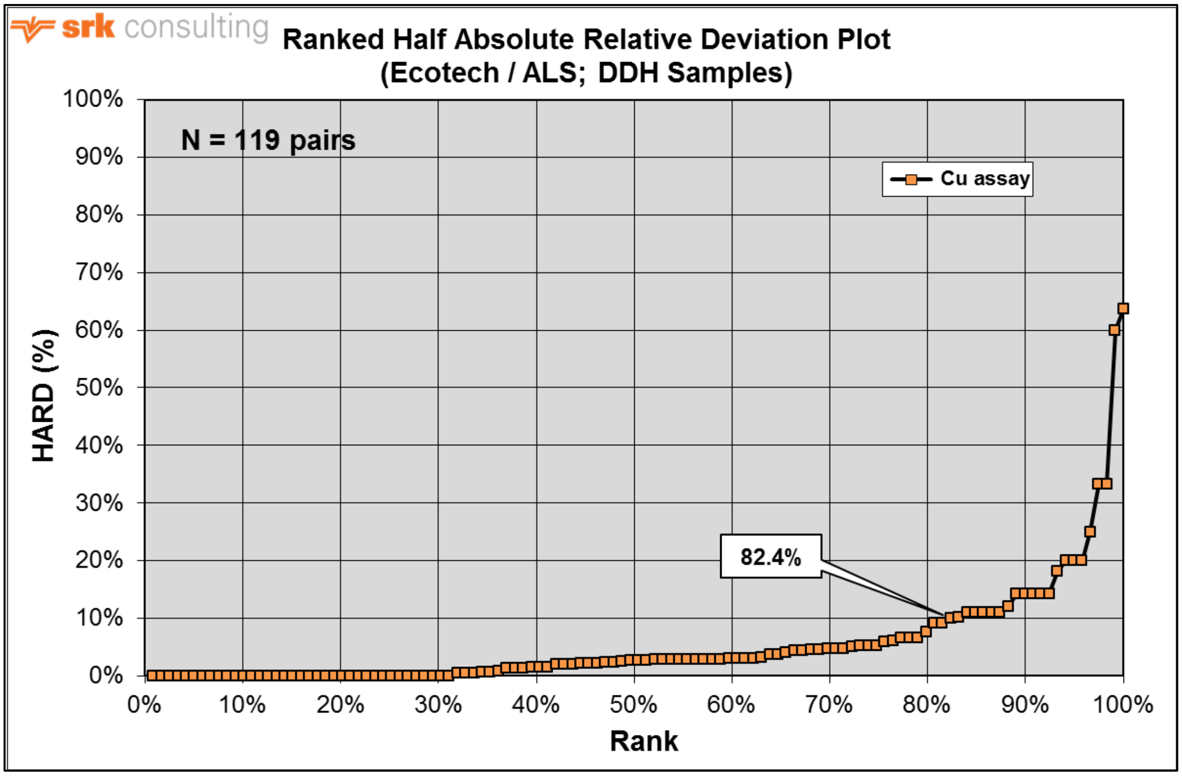


Figure 11.8: Ranked relative differences between the original and pulp duplicates for copper.

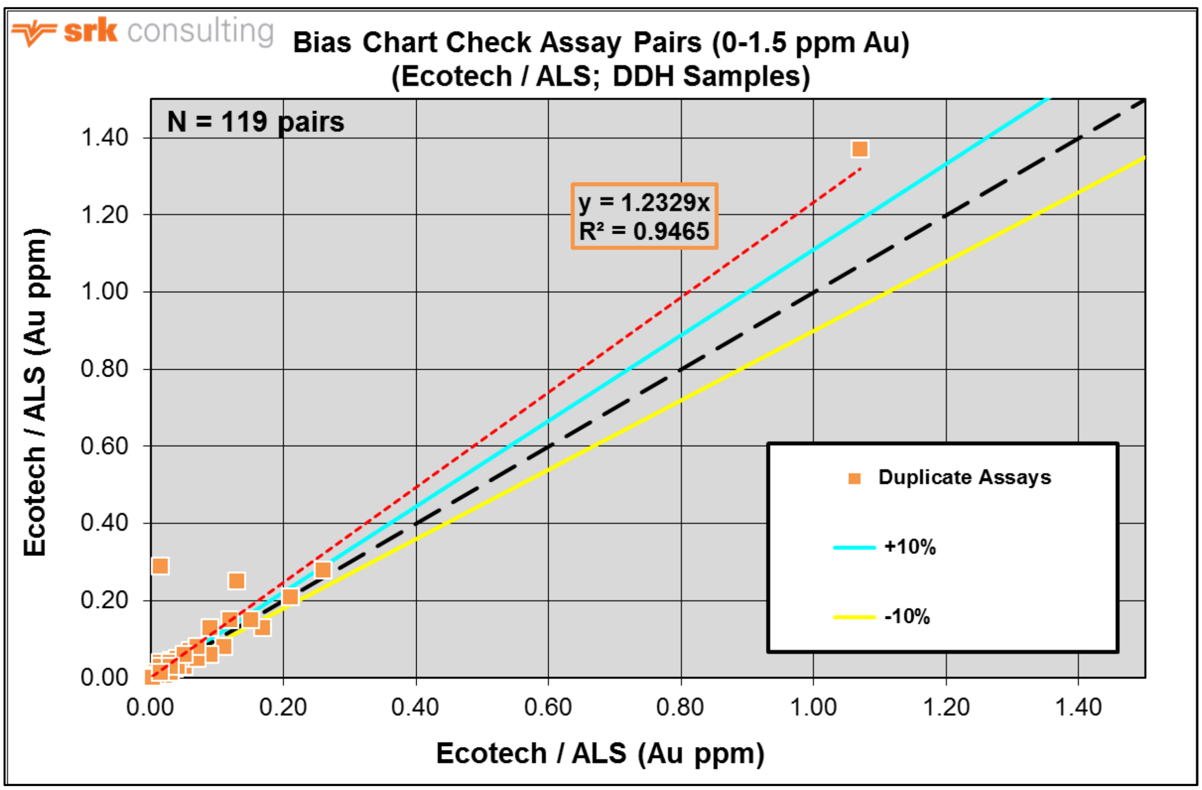


Figure 11.9: Comparison of original versus duplicate pulp gold assays.

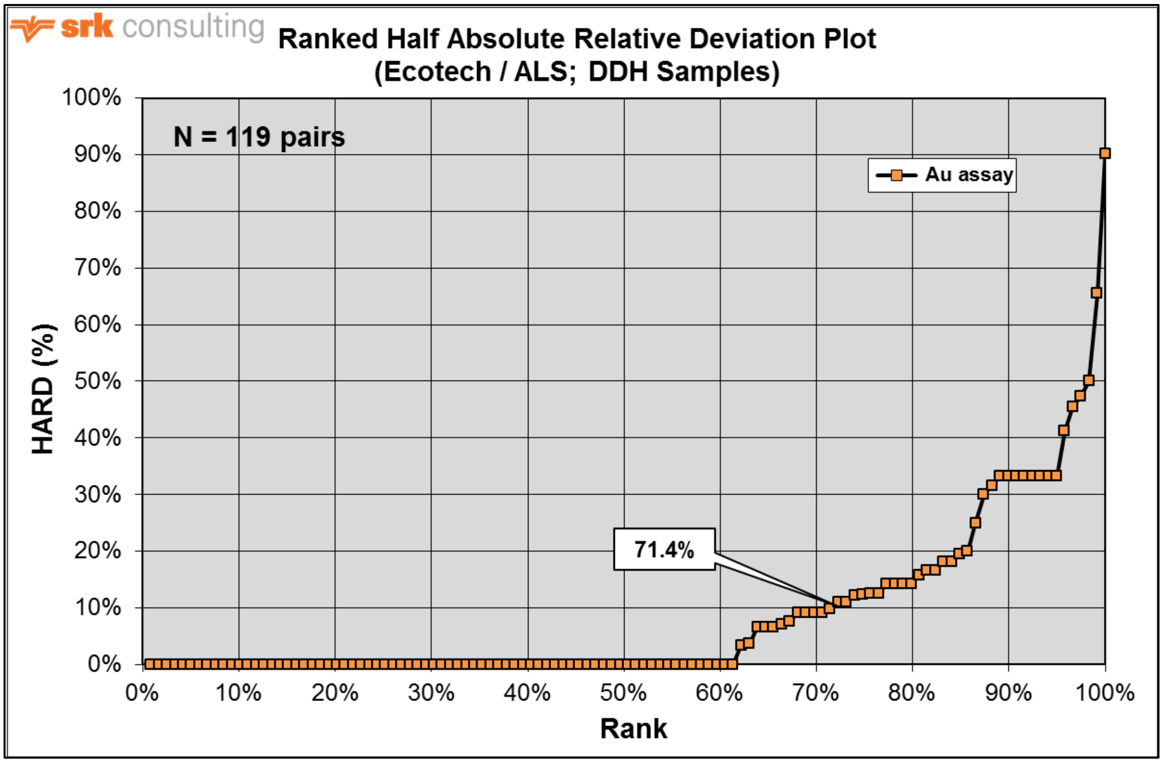


Figure 11.10: Ranked relative differences between the original and pulp duplicates for gold.

In general, the analytical quality control data examined by SRK suggest that copper and gold grades can be reasonably reproduced, suggesting that the assay results reported by the primary assay laboratory are generally reliable for the purpose of resource estimation. SRK recommends that GWR routinely submit field duplicate samples for analyses to monitor sample preparation and homogeneity of the samples submitted for assaying.

11.2.7 Independent Umpire Sampling

During the site visit, in July of 2011, SRK collected 6 umpire samples from Cu-Au-Ag-Magnetite mineralized zones. The samples were 20 to 30 cm lengths of half-core (previous split for sampling by GWR) taken from several drill holes that intersected skarn-hosted Cu-Au-Ag-magnetite mineralization. The umpire samples were sent for analyses at ALS Canada Ltd., North Vancouver, B.C.

The umpire sample results, presented in Table 11.2, clearly confirm the presence of Cu, Au, and Ag. Although magnetite was not directly analysed (note that Fe% is reported below), SRK did identify the presence of magnetite in the mineralized samples using a hand lens and magnet.

Table 11.2: Assay Results for Umpire Samples Collected by SRK on the Lac La Hache Project.

Sample	Cu	Au	Ag	Fe
	%	ppm	ppm	%
247418	2.94	0.174	12.4	42.6
247419	0.993	0.157	2.4	>50
247420	8.52	1.355	19.9	29.6
247421	9.35	2.53	36.4	22.2
247423	2.57	0.27	6.4	42.5
247425	12.95	1.335	34.3	35.1

12 Mineral Processing and Metallurgical Testing

In August 2010, G&T Metallurgical Service Limited in Kamloops conducted magnetic separation tests using the Davis Tube on 100 core-pulp samples from the Spout North and South Zones, to determine recoverable magnetic content. The average magnetic fraction of the samples was 30% by weight, and the average iron content of the concentrates was 55% by weight iron. Note that average feeding size of the samples was 53 microns: a finer feed sizing is expected to produce higher grade concentrates. The 100 samples were carefully selected by GWR to span Fe assay values ranging from 4 to 66%. The G&T tests show that a very high degree of correlation (R^2=0.9765) between the Fe assay and the magnetite content supports estimate of magnetite grade using Fe assay values.

13 Mineral Resource Estimates

13.1 Introduction

The Spout Deposit Mineral Resource Statement presented herein represents the first mineral resource evaluation prepared for the Lac La Hache Project in accordance with the Canadian Securities Administrators' National Instrument 43-101.

The mineral resource model prepared by SRK considers 183 core drill holes drilled by GWR during the period of 2005 to 2011. The resource estimation work was completed by Guy Dishaw, P.Geo (APEGBC) and David Rowe (GPG). Gilles Arseneau, P.Geo. (APEGBC) provided peer review and is an appropriate "independent qualified person" as this term is defined in National Instrument 43-101. The effective date of the resource statement is April 19, 2012.

This section describes the resource estimation methodology and summarizes the key assumptions considered by SRK. In the opinion of SRK, the resource evaluation reported herein is a reasonable representation of the global copper, magnetite, gold, and silver mineral resources found in the Lac La Hache Project at the current level of sampling. The mineral resources have been estimated in conformity with generally accepted CIM "Estimation of Mineral Resource and Mineral Reserves Best Practices" guidelines and are reported in accordance with the Canadian Securities Administrators' National Instrument 43-101. Mineral resources are not mineral reserves and do not have demonstrated economic viability. There is no certainty that all or any part of the mineral resource will be converted into mineral reserve.

The database used to model the extent of the skarn envelops and estimate the Spout Deposit resources was audited by SRK. SRK is of the opinion that the current exploration information is sufficiently reliable to adequately interpret the boundaries of the skarn envelop and that the assay data are sufficiently reliable to support the estimation of mineral resources.

ARANZ Geo Ltd. Leapfrog version 2 was used to construct the geological solids. Maptek Vulcan version 8 was used to prepare assay data for geostatistical analysis, construct the block model, estimate metal grades and tabulate mineral resources. Snowden Supervisor version 7 was used for geostatistical analysis and variography.

13.2 Resource Estimation Procedures

The resource evaluation methodology involved the following procedures:

- Database compilation and verification;
- Construction of wireframe models for the boundaries of the skarn-hosted copper-gold-silver-magnetite mineralization;
- SRK Definition of resource domains;
- Data conditioning (compositing and capping) for geostatistical analysis and variography;
- Block modelling and grade interpolation;
- Resource classification and validation;
- Assessment of "reasonable prospects for economic extraction" and selection of appropriate cut-off grades; and
- Preparation of the Mineral Resource Statement.

13.3 Resource Database

The Spout deposit drill hole data was provided to SRK by GWR in a series of Excel spreadsheet files. SRK has compiled the diamond drilling data from these files into a relational Access database.

13.3.1 Assay Data

The Spout Deposit database contains a total of 6,006 samples from 224 diamond drill holes within the Spout Lake North and South areas. Due to un-verifiable sample quality and survey information, holes drilled prior to 2005 were not used in the modeling or final resource database. The final verified data set used for modeling and resource estimation contains a total of 4,982 samples from 183 diamond drill holes. Table 13.1 provides a summary of the database used for the Spout deposit resource estimation.

Table 13.1: Exploration Data within the Spout Lake North and South Areas

Year	Operator	Type	Number DH	Length (m)	Number of Samples
2005	GWR	DDH	8	1,784	448
2010	GWR	DDH	35	3,483	881
2011	GWR	DDH	140	19,919	3,653

13.3.2 Specific Gravity Data

The available specific gravity data, 296 samples, was evaluated to determine appropriate bulk density values to be used to convert volumes into tonnages. All 296 samples occur within the modelled skarn envelopes. Analysis of the data indicated that specific gravity, within the skarn envelopes, is proportional to the iron (Fe %) content of the sample when Fe % is greater than 10. Figure 13.1 shows the linear regression that was completed for these samples to determine the linear function, relating Fe % content to specific gravity. The bulk density values used represent average values from a modified distribution after excluding nine outliers (Table 13.2).

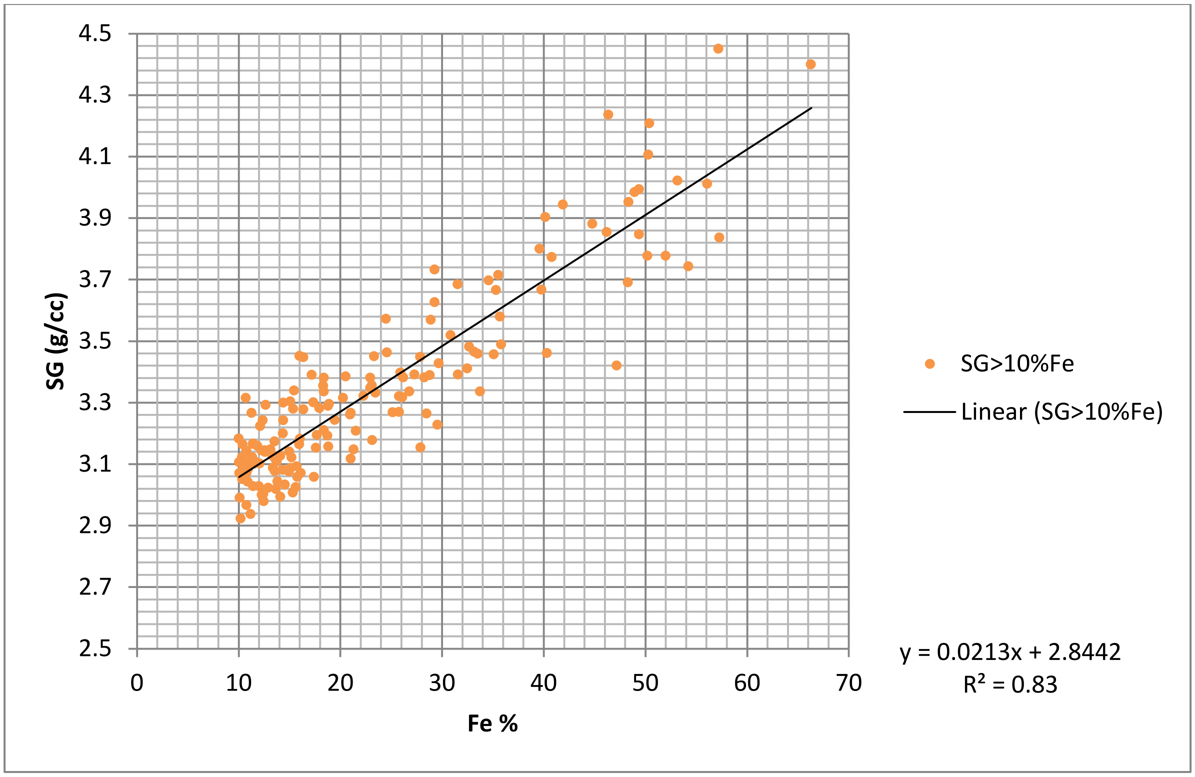


Figure 13.1: Modified Linear Regression of SG versus Fe % for Skarn Samples (9 Outliers were removed)

Specific gravity values used for non-skarn samples (within the modeled skarn envelope), or skarn samples less than or equal to 10 % Fe (within the modeled skarn envelope), represent median values of the respective available data (Table 13.2). All material outside of the modeled skarn envelope, which includes dominantly andesitic volcanic rocks and monzonite intrusive rocks, was assumed to be 2.65 grams per cubic centimeter ("g/cc").

Table 13.2: Bulk Specific Gravity Data in Skarn and Non-Skarn Zones

Area Modeled	Rock Type	Fe%	Number of SG Determinations	Specific Gravity Assigned (g/cc)
Within Modeled Skarn Envelope	Skarn	Fe%>10	151	(0.0213*Fe%) + 2.8442
		Fe%<10	110	3.05
	Non-Skarn		20	2.96
Outside Modeled Skarn Envelope	All units		15	2.65

13.3.3 Davis Tube Testing – Magnetite Content

One hundred (100) Davis Tube tests were conducted in order to establish a relationship between assayed Fe % and contained magnetite. The tests indicated that some non-magnetic, or gangue, material was retained in the concentrate after magnetic separation. Due to this fact, the maximum amount of magnetite possible in the concentrate was calculated using the Fe % concentrate assay, using the conversion:

Maximum Magnetite% in Concentrate = 1.382 * Fe% in Concentrate

This magnetite percentage in the concentrate was then multiplied by the total concentrate weight, to determine the weight of magnetite in the concentrate. The weight of magnetite in the concentrate was divided by the starting sample weight to establish the maximum weight percent of magnetite in the starting sample.

Linear regression of the maximum magnetite content versus the Fe % head assay was completed to determine the relationship between Fe % and Magnetite % and is presented in Figure 13.2.

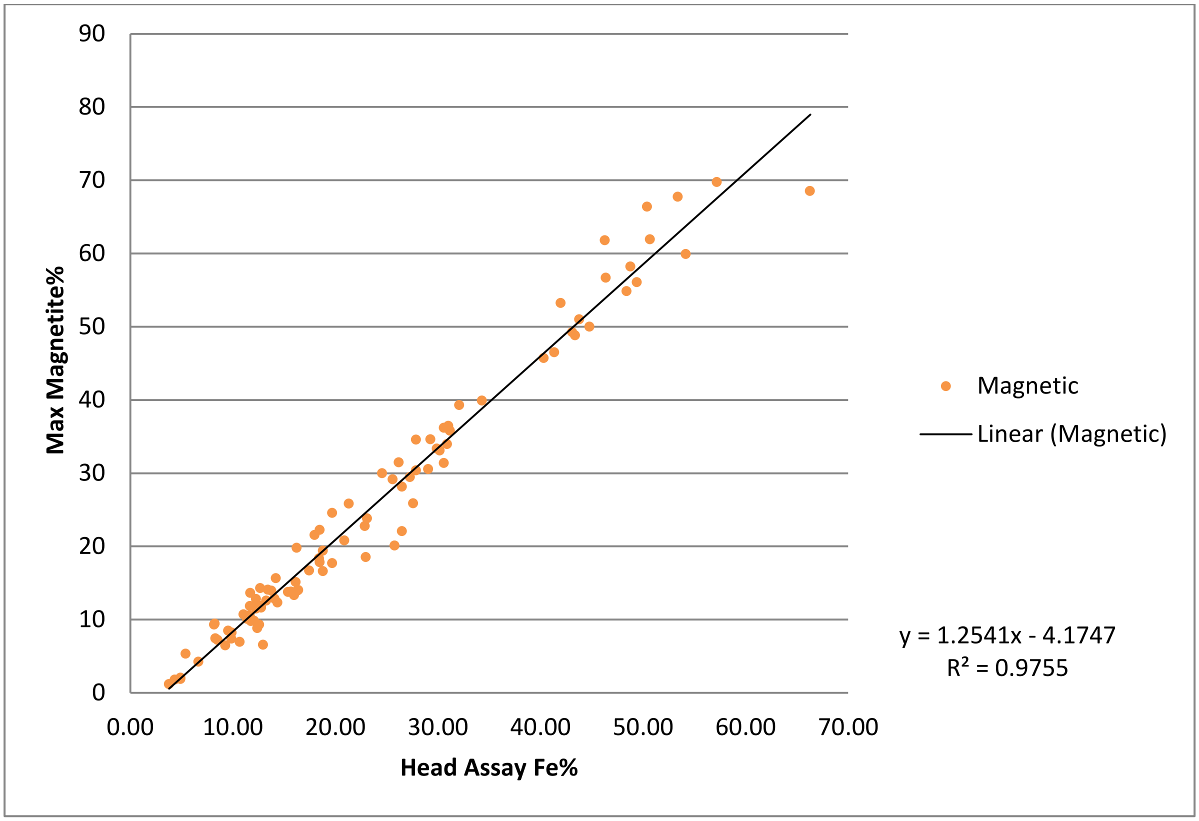


Figure 13.2: Maximum' Magnetite % versus Head Assay, Fe %, Showing Strong Linear Relationship Between Fe % and Magnetite % of 100 Davis Tube test Results.

This linear function was used to calculate magnetite % for all other samples for which Davis Tube testing was not completed. The linear function, rewritten as a formula is:

Magnetite %= (1.2541*Fe %) - 4.1747

13.4 Geological Modeling

SRK used Leapfrog 2.4 for generating 3-dimensional skarn wireframe models based on geological constraints provided by GWR, and Vulcan 8 for creating a topography surface.

Cu-Au-Ag-magnetite mineralization in the Spout Lake North and South Zones (Figure 13.3) is hosted within porphyritic, and locally amygdaloidal, andesite, related volcaniclastic and tuffaceous rocks, and sedimentary rocks (Callaghan, 2005). The units are generally flat, to gently south-east dipping in the South Zone, while in the North Zone, the units trend at approximately 125 degrees ("º") and are folded, or transposed, to a steep southwest dip. Copper-gold-silver-magnetite mineralization is associated with weak to strong calc-silicate alteration, which forms a mineral assemblage logged by GWR as skarn. The assemblage is up to 60 m thick in the South Zone, and 40 m in the North Zone.

The assemblage is intruded by steeply southwest dipping, barren monzonite dykes which transect the units at approximately 115º. The project area is also affected by vertical, to steeply dipping, northeast trending, post-mineralization faults that appear to offset all units, including Cu-Au-Ag-magnetite mineralization, by a few meters up to a few tens of meters. The locations of these faults have been inferred, by GWR geologists, from offsets of geological units and have been modeled by SRK to provide domain boundaries for solid modeling.

Solids were modeled to encompass the entire skarn assemblage in both the South and North Zones. Two parallel horizons were modeled in the North Zone. The main North Zone horizon is relatively continuous, while the secondary horizon is more discontinuous and is modeled as three discrete bodies. Solids were created honoring modeled northeast trending faults, which resulted in a series of sub-domains in both the North and South Zones (Figure 13.3 and Figure 13.4).

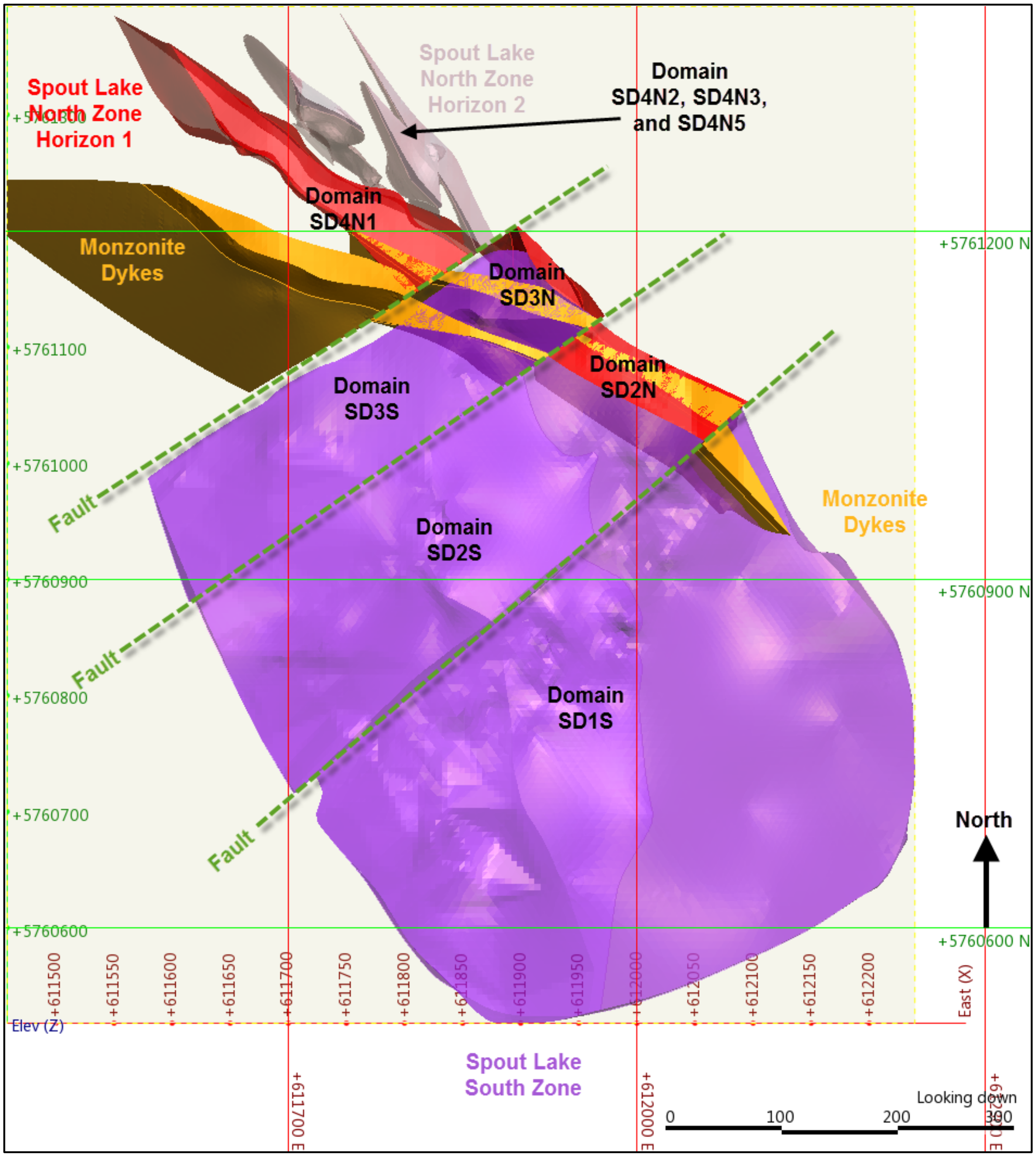


Figure 13.3: Plan view of Solid Model Interpretation of the Spout Deposit Labelled by Domain Designation.

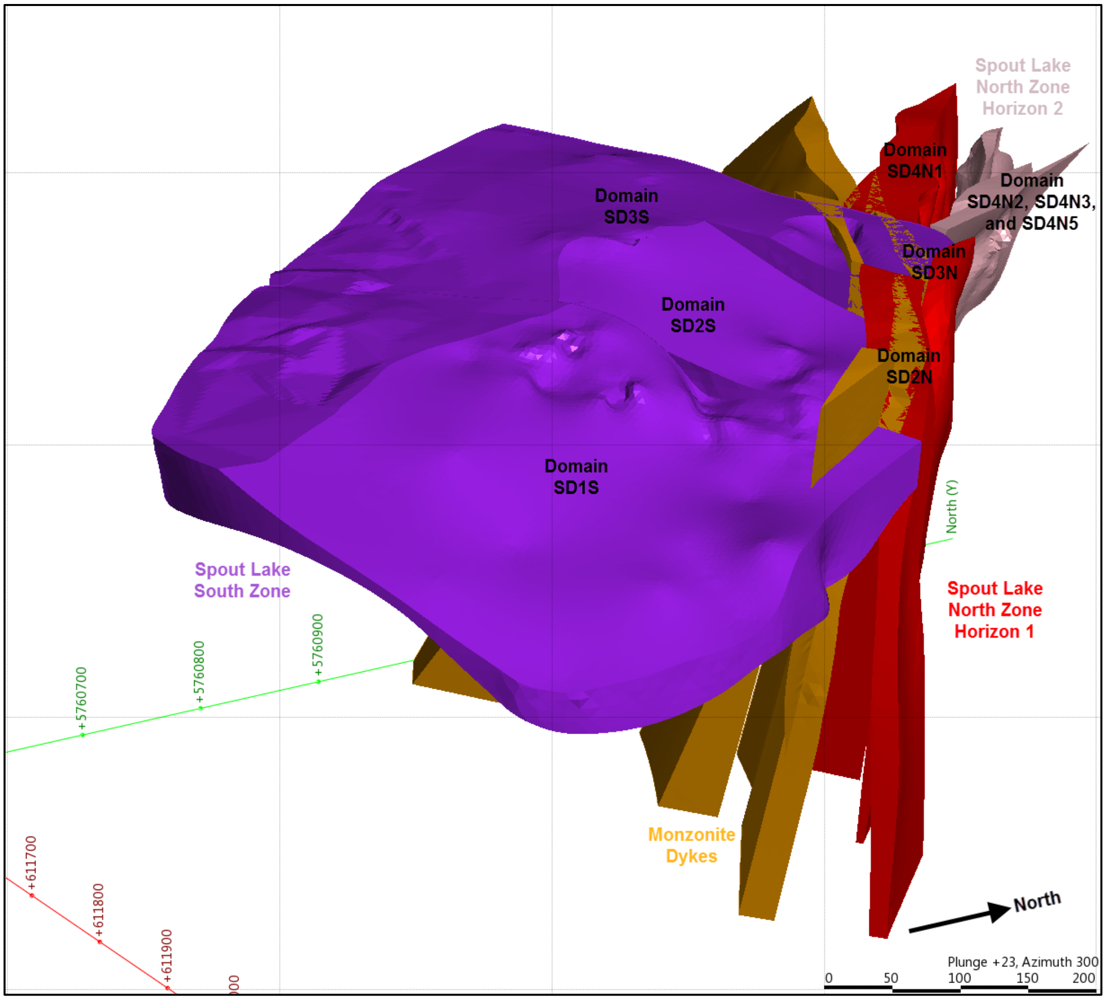


Figure 13.4: Isometric view (looking down to the NW) of Solid Model Interpretation of the Spout Deposit Labelled by Domain Designation. Fault planes have been excluded.

13.5 Compositing

Assay values were composited to a fixed length to assure that all data were evenly weighted before block modelling interpolation. Composites were generated starting from the collar of the drill hole downwards and incorporated only the assays contained within the interpreted skarn zones. Almost all assay samples inside the mineralized domains were collected at 2 m intervals (Figure 13.5) so a 2 m composite length was chosen.

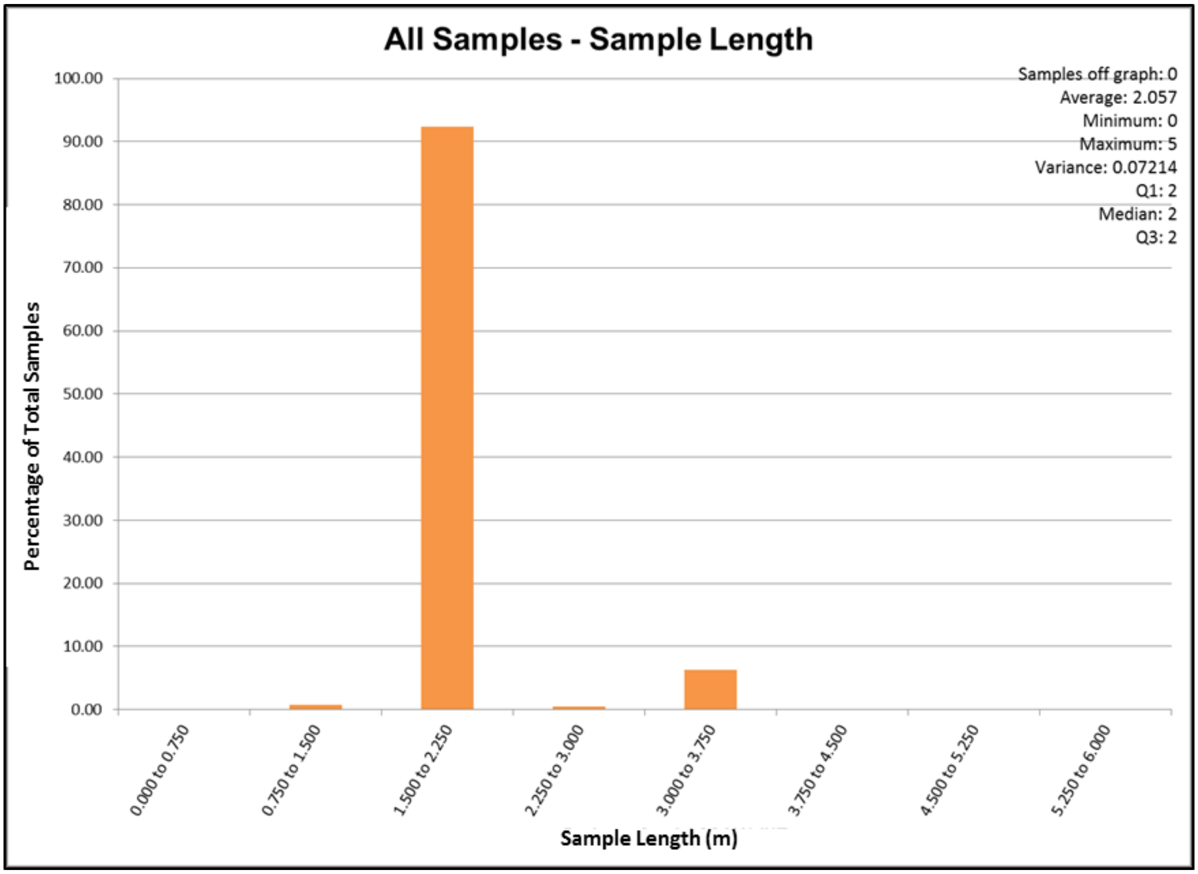


Figure 13.5: Histogram of Sample Lengths in the Spout Deposit North and South Zones

The minimum composite length allowable was set at 1 m, with intervals less than 1 m being added to the previous composite. A total of 4,680 Cu, Au, Ag, and Fe composites were generated and used for block model estimation.

Basic statistics of Cu, Au, Ag, and Fe assays composited to 2 m lengths for the Spout domains are presented in Figures 13.6. to 13.13.

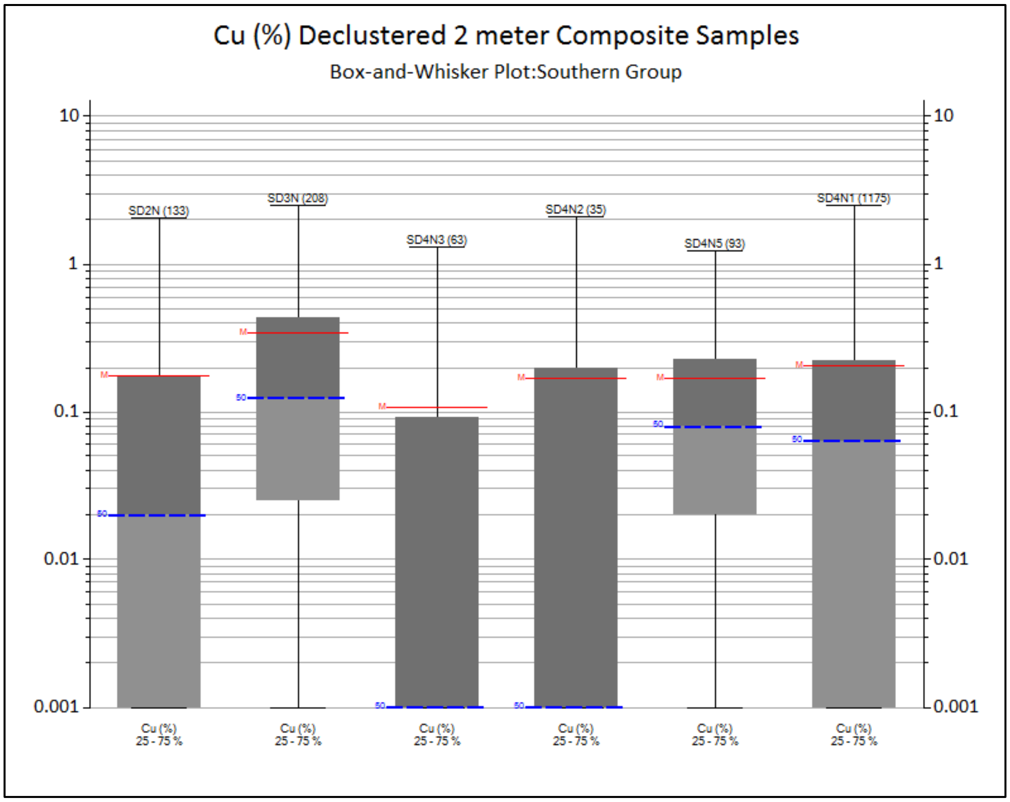


Figure 13.6: Basic Statistics for Copper Capped 2 m Composite Assay Data for the Spout North Zone domains of the Lac La Hache Project.

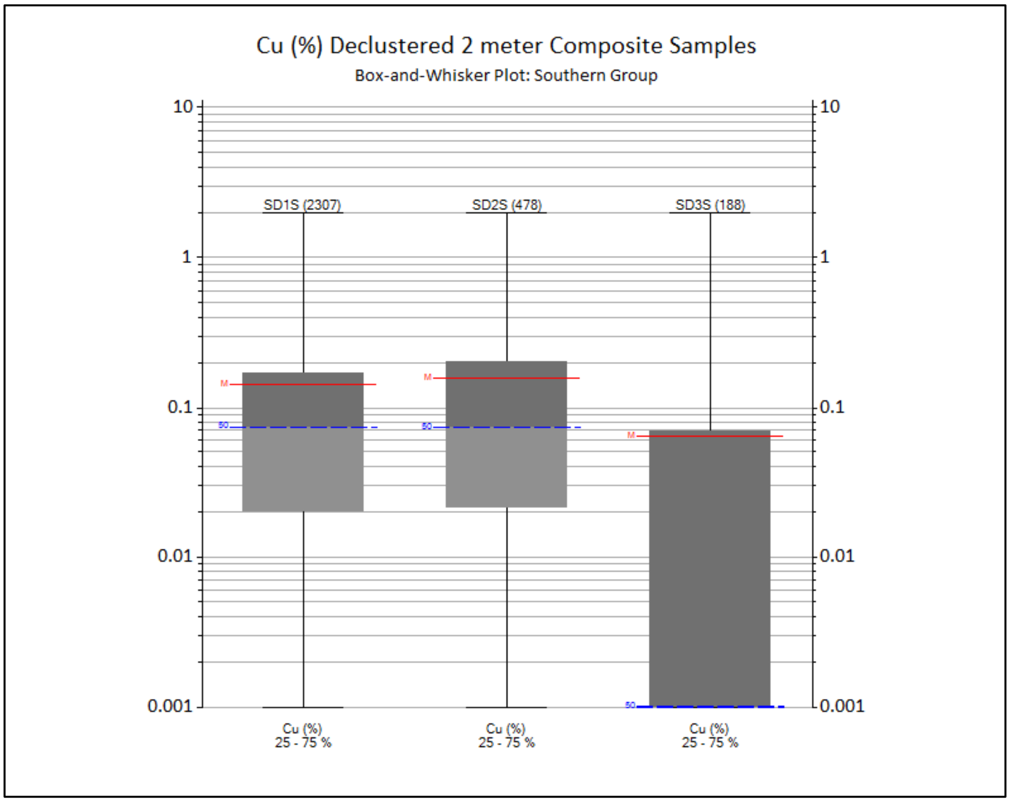


Figure 13.7: Basic Statistics for Copper Capped 2 m Composite Assay Data for the Spout South Zone domains of the Lac La Hache Project.

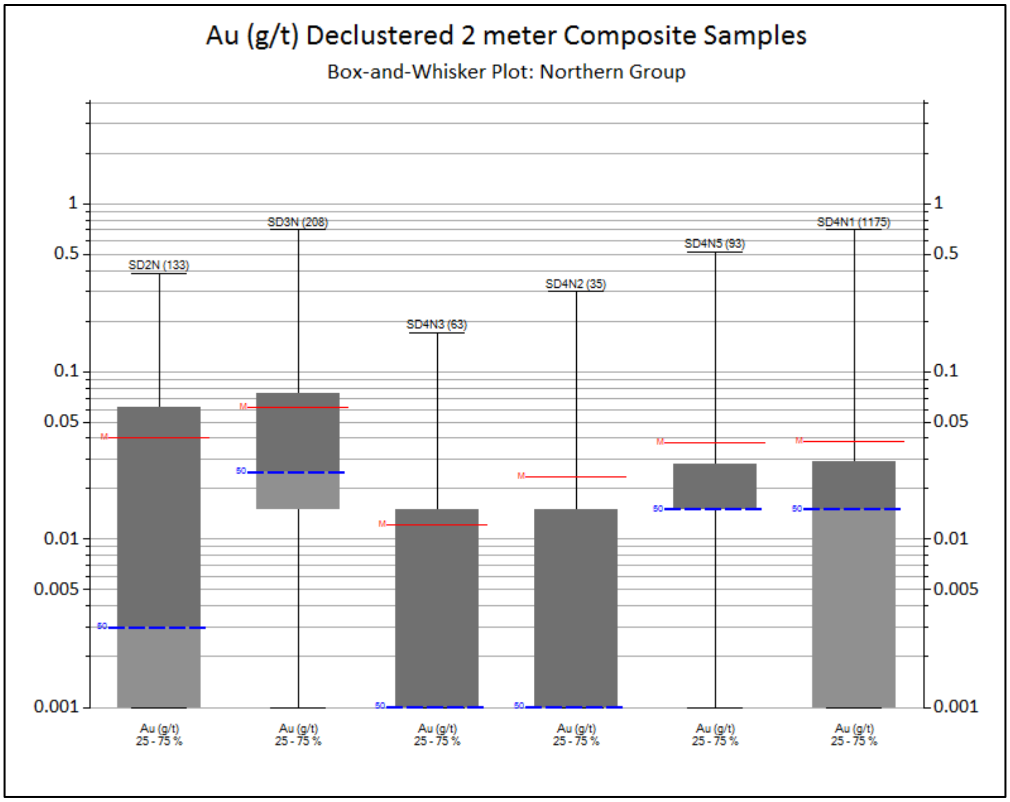


Figure 13.8: Basic Statistics for Gold Capped 2 m Composite Assay Data for the Spout North Zone domains of the Lac La Hache Project.

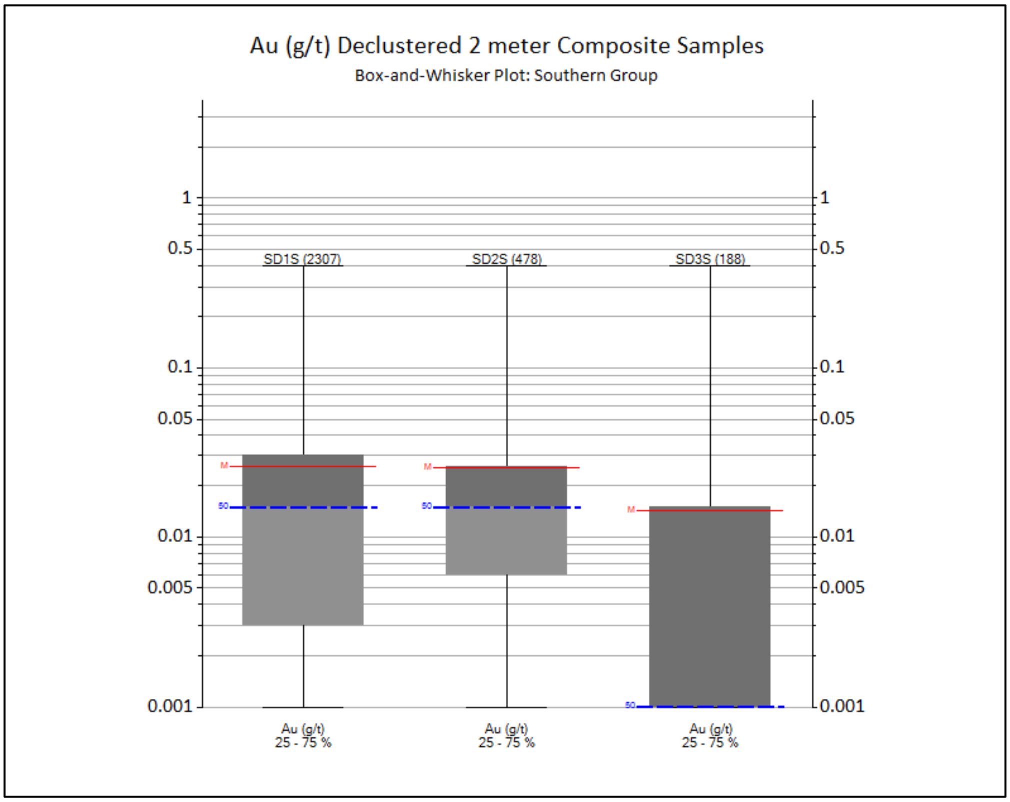


Figure 13.9: Basic Statistics for Gold Capped 2 m Composite Assay Data for the Spout South Zone domains of the Lac La Hache Project.

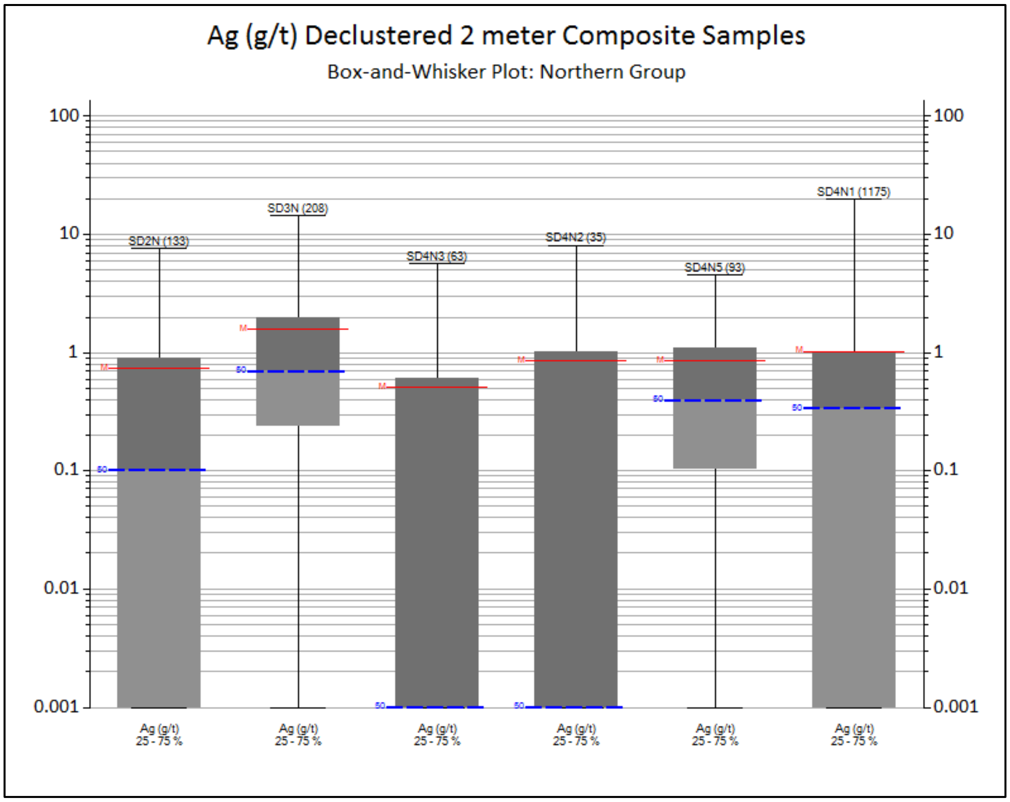


Figure 13.10: Basic Statistics for Silver Capped 2 m Composite Assay Data for the Spout North Zone domains of the Lac La Hache Project.

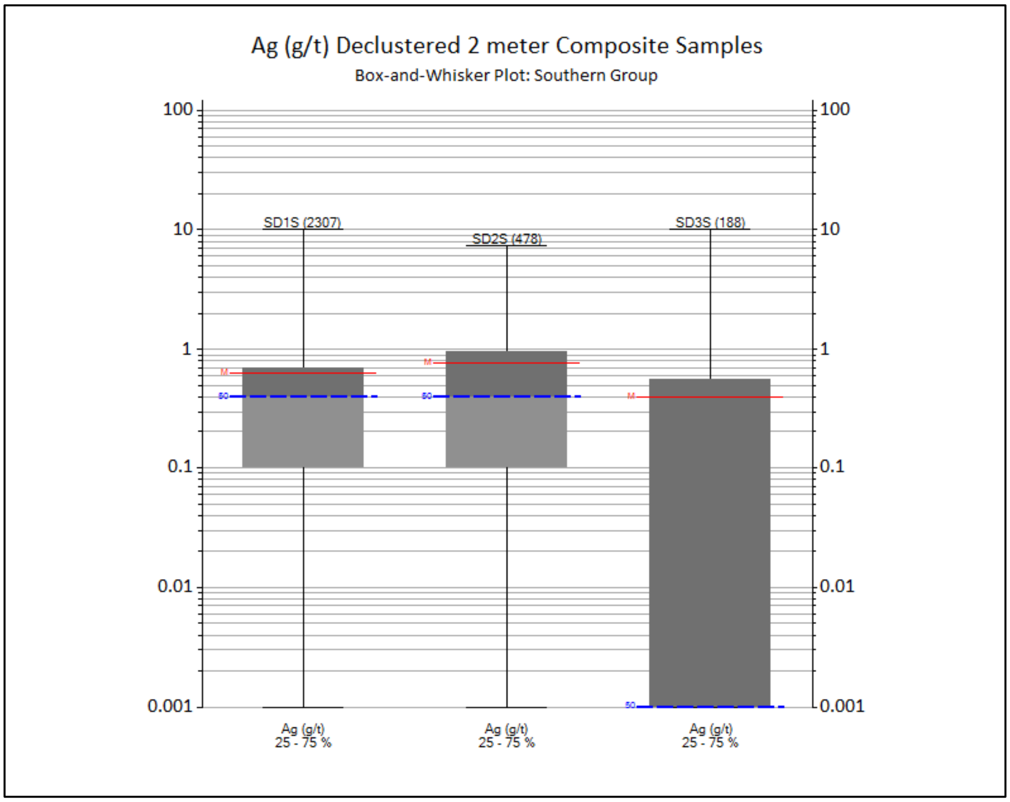


Figure 13.11: Basic Statistics for Silver Capped 2 m Composite Assay Data for the Spout South Zone domains of the Lac La Hache Project.

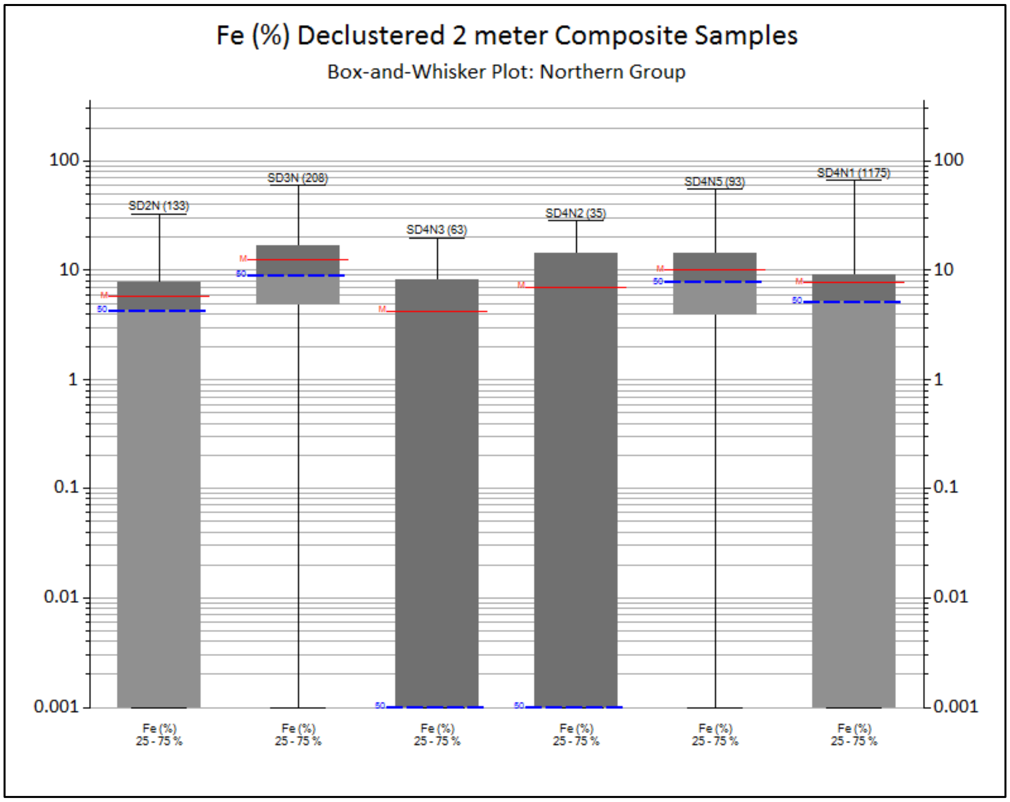


Figure 13.12: Basic Statistics for Iron 2 m Composite Assay Data for the Spout North Zone domains of the Lac La Hache Project.

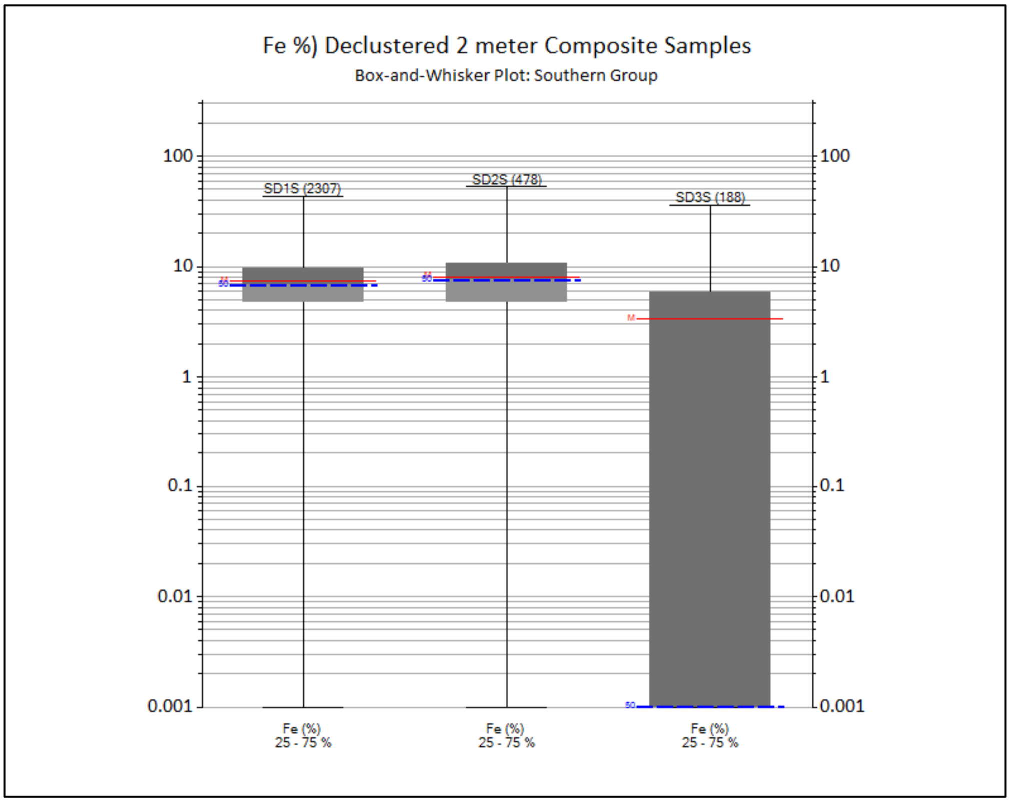


Figure 13.13: Basic Statistics for Iron 2 m Composite Assay Data for the Spout South Zone domains of the Lac La Hache Project.

13.6 Evaluation of Outliers

Block grade estimates may be inappropriately affected by very high grade assays. Therefore, the assay data were evaluated for high grade outliers. Capping on 2 m composites is presented in Table 13.3

Table 13.3: Capping of 2 m Composite Assays

Domain	North			South		
Metal	**Cu (%)**	**Au (g/t)**	**Ag (g/t)**	**Cu (%)**	**Au (g/t)**	**Ag (g/t)**
Ndat	1707	1707	1707	2973	2973	2973
Maximum Value	22.04	12.47	121.3	4.047	0.88	20.75
Cap Value	2.5	0.7	20	2	0.4	10
Number Capped	16	8	9	12	8	9
Mean Uncapped	0.232	0.0458	1.123	0.137	0.0244	0.624
Mean Capped	0.217	0.0403	1.051	0.135	0.0242	0.617
*Lost Metal (%)	6%	12%	6%	1%	1%	1%

*Lost metal is (Mean Uncapped-Mean Capped)/Mean Uncapped*100 where Mean Uncapped is the average grade of the declustered assays before capping and Mean Capped is the average grade of declustered assays after capping.

13.7 Statistical Analysis and Variography

Using Snowden Supervisor software, SRK evaluated the continuity of Cu, Au, Ag and Magnetite (Fe_3O_4) composites for the deposit. All continuity was developed from log variograms with exponential models.

Experimental variogram models were generated for copper, gold, silver, and magnetite for both the Spout Lake North and South Zones. Ranges of continuity were assumed to be identical between the fault-bounded sub-domains within the two zones. Variogram model rotations were based on general attitude of the mineralized zones. The nugget effect (i.e., variability at very close distance) was established from down hole variogram for each of the zones. The nugget values range from 5 to 10% of the total sill. Note that the sill represents the grade variability at a distance beyond which there is no correlation in grade. The variogram models used for grade estimation in the Spout Lake North and South Zones are summarized in Table 13.413.4 and the model details are presented in Appendix B.

Table 13.4: Exponential Variogram Models of Cu, Au, Ag, and Magnetite (Fe_3O_4) for the Spout Deposit

Metal	Domain	Nugget C_0	Sill C_1	Vulcan Rotations (LRL rule)			Ranges a_1, a_2		
				around Z	around X	around Y	SM X-Rot	MJ Y-Rot	MN Z-Rot
Cu	North	0.05	0.76	120	-22	-90	50	60	20
	South	0.10	0.85	68	-2	165	35	50	20
Au	North	0.10	0.69	120	-14	-90	35	60	20
	South	0.10	0.65	80	-5	165	55	70	15
Ag	North	0.05	0.86	120	-22	-90	45	75	20
	South	0.10	1.00	90	-4	165	35	50	25
Fe3O4	North	0.10	0.66	128	-14	-90	40	55	20
	South	0.10	0.68	75	-4	165	45	60	25

The direction of maximum continuity is similar between Cu, Au, Ag and magnetite. The variogram structures suggest that a range of influence may be supported up to 60 m, 70 m, 75 m, and 60 m for

Cu, Au, Ag, and magnetite respectively. For this reason, SRK decided to estimate the mineral resource using the ordinary kriging weighting interpolation method.

13.8 Block Model and Grade Estimation

One block model was constructed to cover the extent of the Spout Lake North and South Zones. The geometrical parameters of the block model are summarized in Table 13.5. Sub-blocking was used in order to ensure more of the volume in the smaller domains was represented by the block model.

Table 13.5: Block Model Extents (UTM Coordinates) and Dimensions (metres) for the Spout Deposit.

		East	North	Elevation
Model Origin		611250	5760400	700
Block Dimensions	Parent	10	10	10
	Sub	5	5	5
Number of Blocks(Parent)		125	115	50

Block models are comprised of multiple components including rock code, bulk density and grade. Each model or attribute was coded independently of each other and combined in the final process of resource tabulation. The subsections below describe how each model attribute was constructed.

13.8.1 Rock Type Model

The rock type model contains information regarding the geology of the deposit and block model. The model was constructed by assigning an integer code to the domain field of each block in the model as outlined in Table 13.6. All blocks above the topography surface were initially assigned an air domain code and blocks below the topography surface were assigned a waste domain code.

Blocks that occur within the modeled skarn domain solids were coded 1 to 10, depending on which fault bounded skarn block they occur within. Since the barren monzonite dyke wireframes are not exclusive of the skarn wireframes, all blocks then occurring within the monzonite were reset back to the waste domain code.

Table 13.6: Block Model Rock Type Codes.

Rock type	Block Model Code
Air	100
SD2N	1
SD3N	2
SD4N1	3
SD4N2 a	4
SD4N3	5
SD4N5	7
SD1S	8
SD2S	9
SD3S	10
Monzonite Dyke	0
Waste	0

13.8.2 Bulk Density Interpolation Model

The density model contains information about the bulk density of each block. The data is used to convert the block model volumes into tonnes during the resource tabulation. The bulk density composite values used represent average values from a modified linear regression as described in section 13.3.2. SRK is of the opinion that the bulk density data collected, combined with the modified linear regression of specific gravity versus Fe%, is sufficient for block model interpolation and decided to estimate the bulk density within the skarn envelopes using the inverse distance weighting interpolation method. Only 1 step was completed for the bulk density estimate using the same search directions as magnetite. Waste blocks, outside of the skarn envelopes were not estimated and were assigned a density of 2.65 g/cc.

13.8.3 Grade Interpolation Model

Grade values were interpolated into the block model for Cu, Au, Ag and magnetite using ordinary kriging (“OK”) weighting based on the variogram models summarized in Table 13.4. Unique fields were recorded for the number of composites and number of drill holes used to estimate each block and also to record the pass from which the block was interpolated.

The Cu, Au, Ag and magnetite grades in all domains were estimated in three successive steps. The first and second steps considered the same search radii dimensions but limits on the Cartesian search parameters were removed for the second step allowing blocks to be estimated with fewer drill holes. The search radii dimensions were increased in the third step, while using the same search parameters as the second step, in order to estimate the blocks remaining after steps one and two. The parameters used to estimate blocks in the three steps are summarized in Table 13.7 below.

Only composites from the same domain were used to estimate blocks for each metal. The magnetite interpolation was density weighted due to the strong correlation between magnetite and specific gravity.

Table 13.7: Resource Estimation Parameters for the Spout Deposit

Step	Zone	Metal	Search Radii						Search Parameters					
			Bearing (Z)	Plunge (Y)	Dip (X)	Major Axis	Semi-Major Axis	Minor Axis	Minimum Octants with Samples	Minimum Samples per Octant	Maximum Samples per Octant	Maximum Samples per Drillhole	Minimum Samples for Estimate	Maximum Samples for Estimate
1	North	Cu	120	-22	-90	80	60	40	3	2	5	5	6	16
		Au	120	-14	-90	80	60	40	3	2	5	5	6	16
		Ag	120	-22	-90	80	60	40	3	2	5	5	6	16
		Magnetite	128	-14	-90	80	60	40	3	2	5	5	6	16
	South	Cu	68	-2	165	80	40	40	3	2	5	5	6	16
		Au	80	-5	165	80	40	40	3	2	5	5	6	16
		Ag	90	-4	165	80	40	40	3	2	5	5	6	16
		Magnetite	75	-4	165	80	40	40	3	2	5	5	6	16
2	North	Cu	120	-22	-90	80	60	40				5	6	16
		Au	120	-14	-90	80	60	40				5	6	16
		Ag	120	-22	-90	80	60	40				5	6	16
		Magnetite	128	-14	-90	80	60	40				5	6	16
	South	Cu	68	-2	165	80	40	40				5	6	16
		Au	80	-5	165	80	40	40				5	6	16
		Ag	90	-4	165	80	40	40				5	6	16
		Magnetite	75	-4	165	80	40	40				5	6	16
3	North	Cu	120	-22	-90	120	90	60				5	6	16
		Au	120	-14	-90	120	90	60				5	6	16
		Ag	120	-22	-90	120	90	60				5	6	16
		Magnetite	128	-14	-90	120	90	60				5	6	16
	South	Cu	68	-2	165	140	80	60				5	6	16
		Au	80	-5	165	140	80	60				5	6	16
		Ag	90	-4	165	140	80	60				5	6	16
		Magnetite	75	-4	165	140	80	60				5	6	16

13.9 Model Validation and Sensitivity

The Spout deposit resource block model was validated by completing a series of visual inspections and by:

- Comparison of local "well-informed" block grades with composites contained within those blocks; and
- Comparison of average assay grades with average block estimates along different directions (known as swath plots).

No interpolation errors or discrepancies were noted as part of the visual inspection. An example of interpolated grades versus sample composites for both the Spout Deposit South and North zones are presented in Figures 13.14 and 13.15.

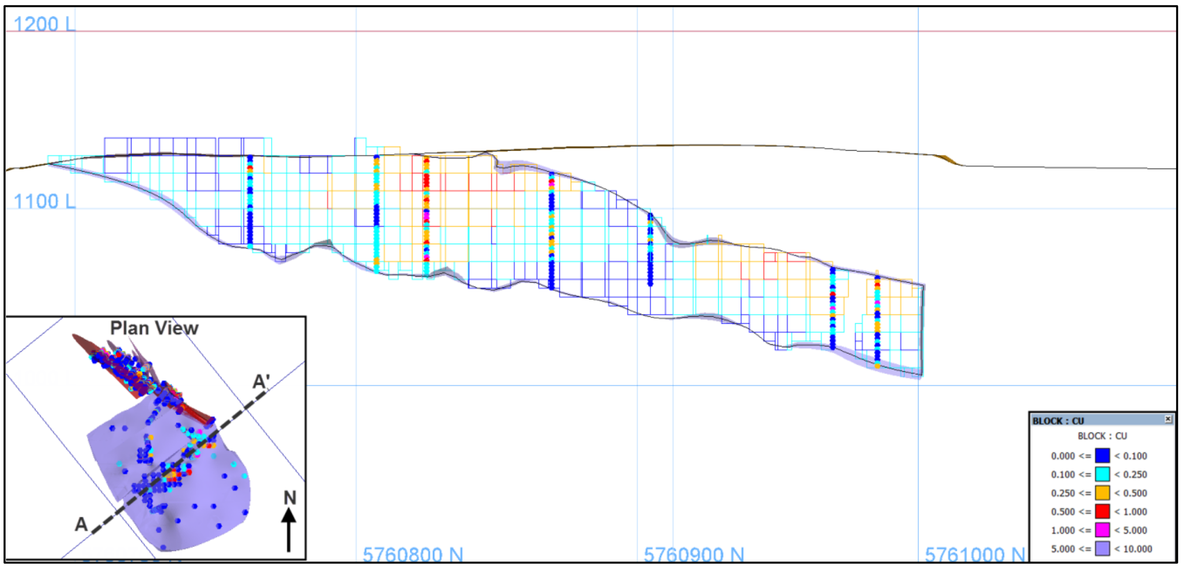


Figure 13.14: Visual Inspection of Interpolated Cu Grades Versus Composite Samples for the Spout South Zone, Section A-A' looking North-East.

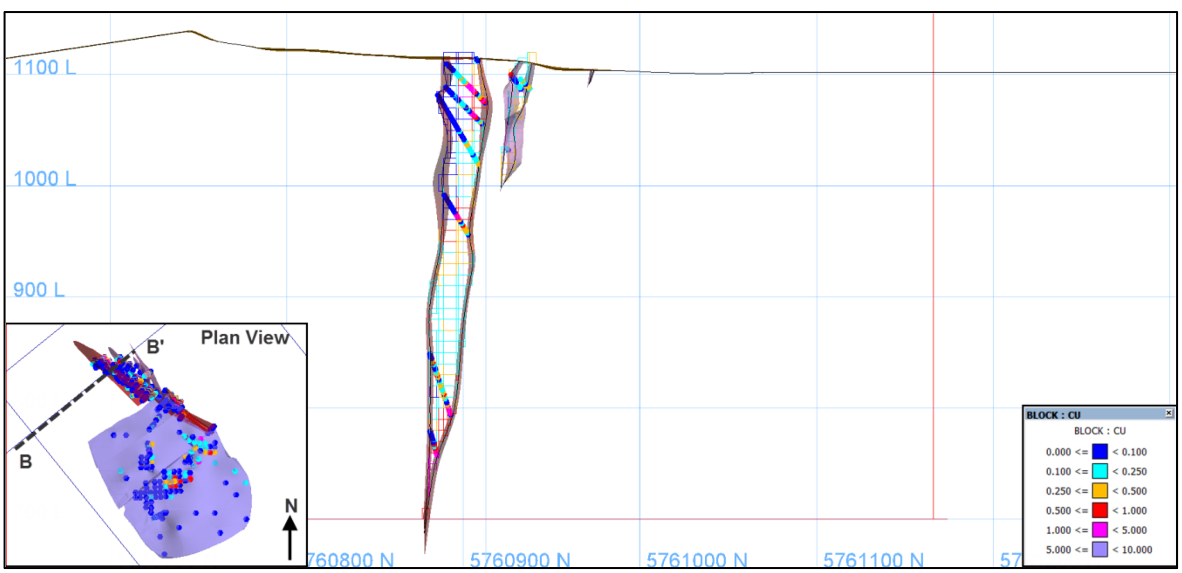


Figure 13.15: Visual Inspection of Interpolated Cu Grades Versus Composite Samples for the Spout North Zone, Section B-B' looking North-East.

Figures 13.16 and 13.17show the comparison of estimated copper and magnetite block grades with drill hole assay composite data contained within those blocks, within the North and South domains. On average, the estimated blocks are similar to the composite data, although there is a large scatter of points around the x = y line (black dashed line on the plots). This scatter is typical when comparing the smoothed block estimates against the more variable original assay data. The thick green line that runs through the middle of the point cloud is a piece-wise linear regression line that shows how the estimation tends to smooth grades relative to the raw assay data.

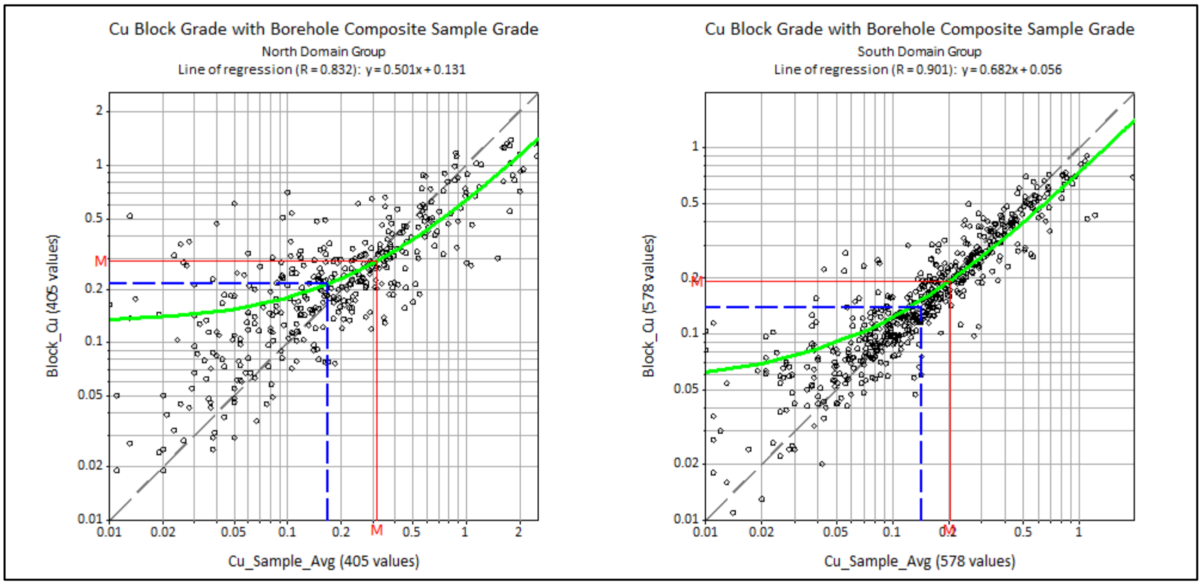


Figure 13.16: Comparison of Cu Block Estimates with Drill Hole Composite Data Contained within the Blocks, for the North and South Domains of the Spout Deposit.

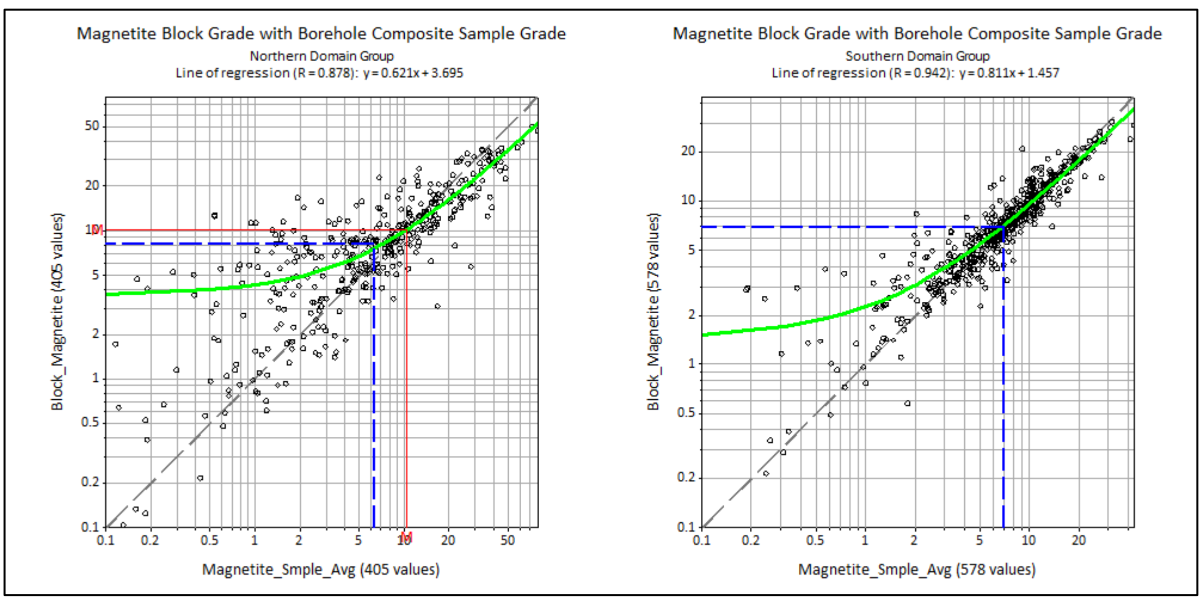


Figure 13.17: Comparison of Magnetite Block Estimates with Drill Hole Composite Data Contained within the Blocks, for the North and South Domains of the Spout Deposit (Note that magnetite is not assayed but calculated from the Fe assay.)

As a final check, average composite grades and average block estimates were compared along different directions. This involved calculating de-clustered average composite grades and comparison with average block estimates along east-west, north-south, and horizontal swaths. Figures 13.18 to 13.29 show the swath plots for copper and magnetite in the South Domain. The average composite grades and the average estimated block grades are quite similar in all directions. Overall, the validation shows that current resource estimates are a very good reflection of drill hole assay data.

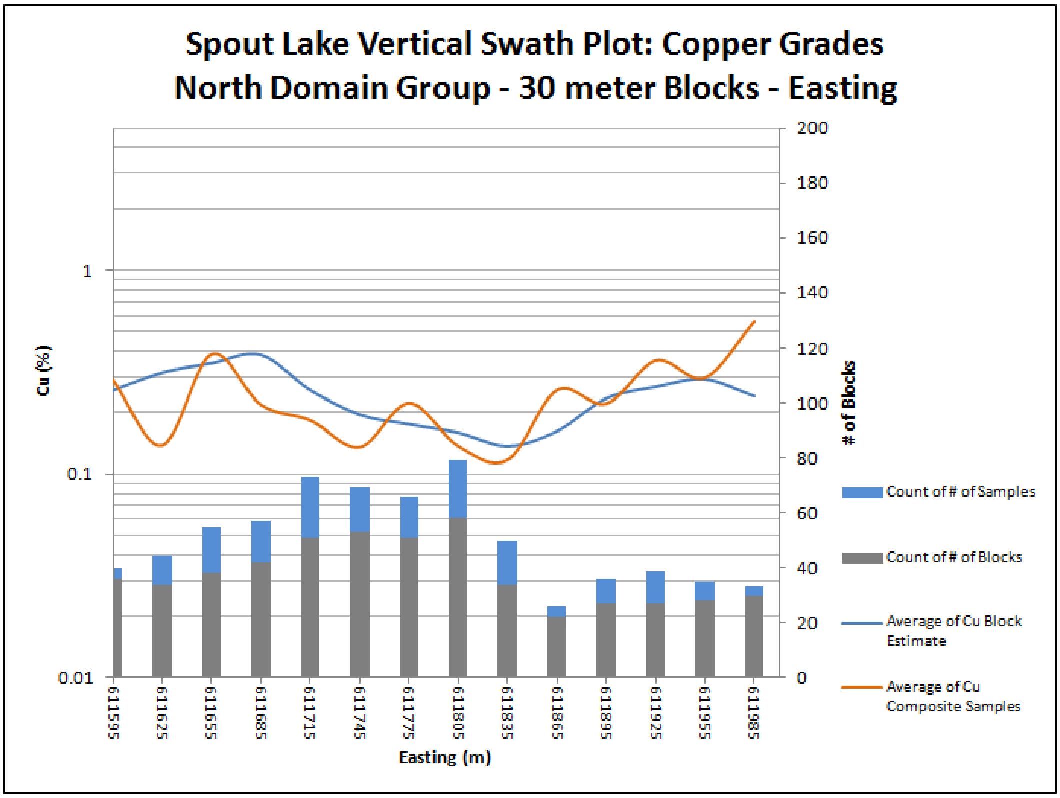


Figure 13.18: Declustered Average Copper Composites compared to Copper Block Estimates, by Easting, for the North Domains.

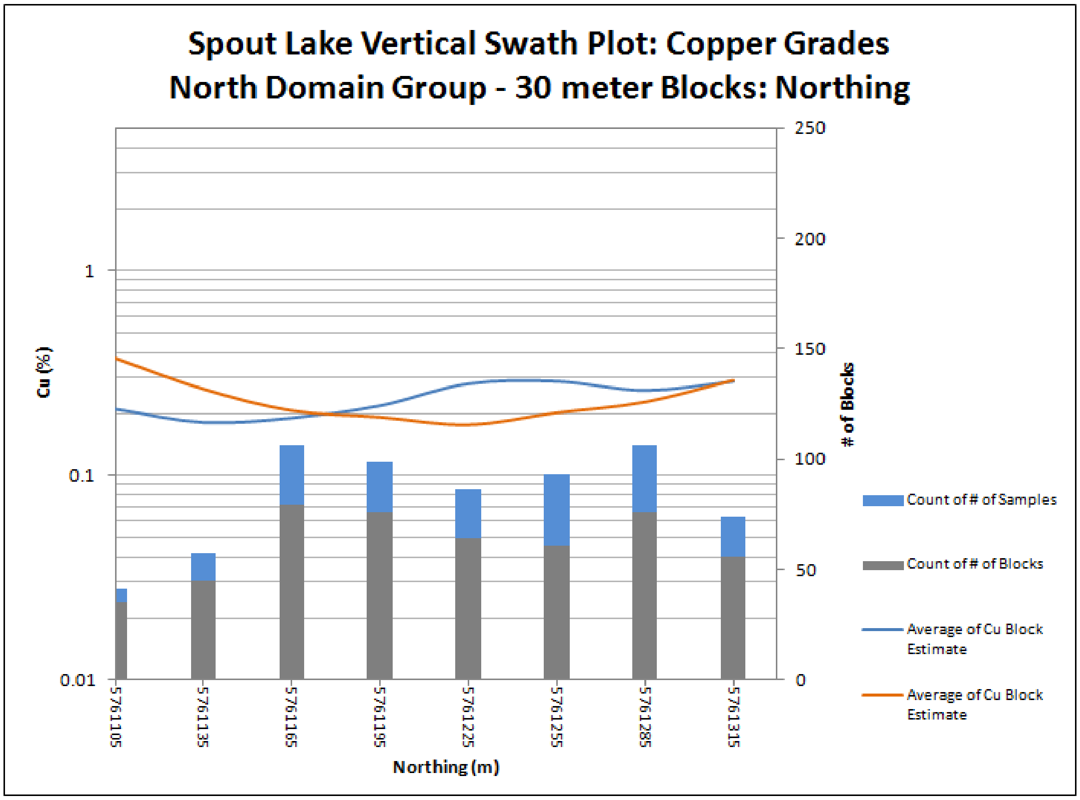


Figure 13.19: Declustered Average Copper Composites compared to Copper Block Estimates, by Northing, for the North Domains.

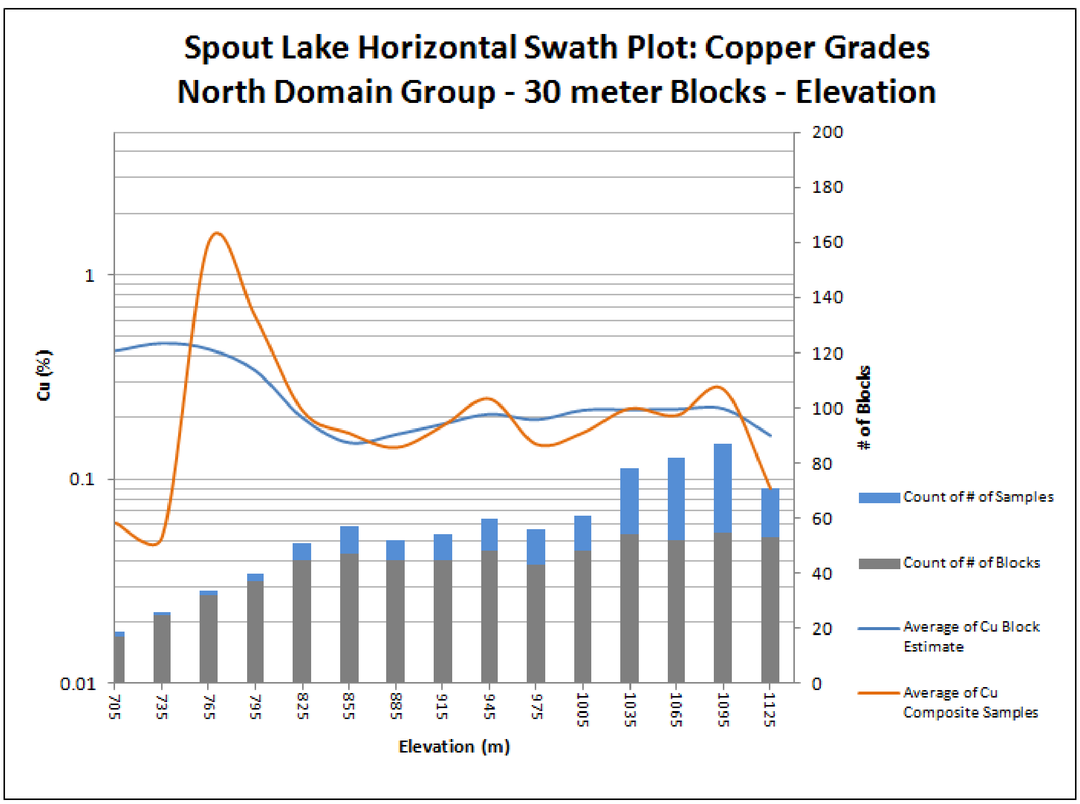


Figure 13.20: Declustered Average Copper Composites compared to Copper Block Estimates, by Elevation, for the North Domains.

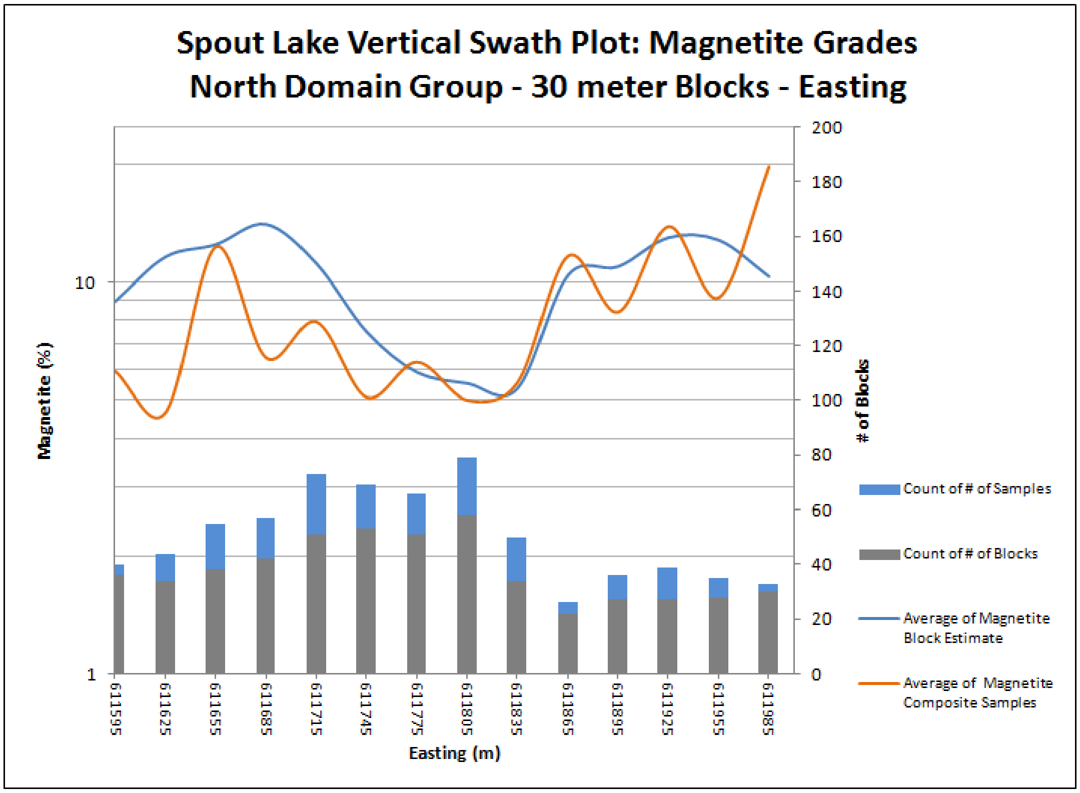


Figure 13.21: Declustered Average Magnetite Composites compared to Magnetite Block Estimates, by Easting, for the North Domains.

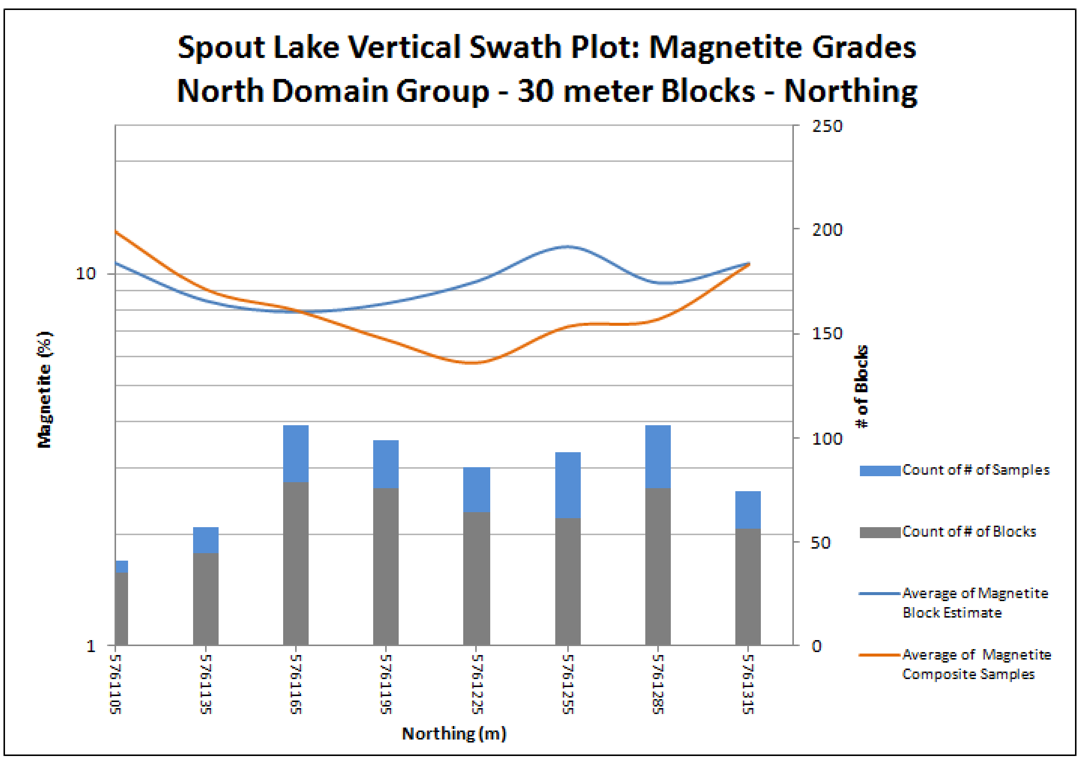


Figure 13.22: Declustered Average Magnetite Composites compared to Magnetite Block Estimates, by Northing, for the North Domains.

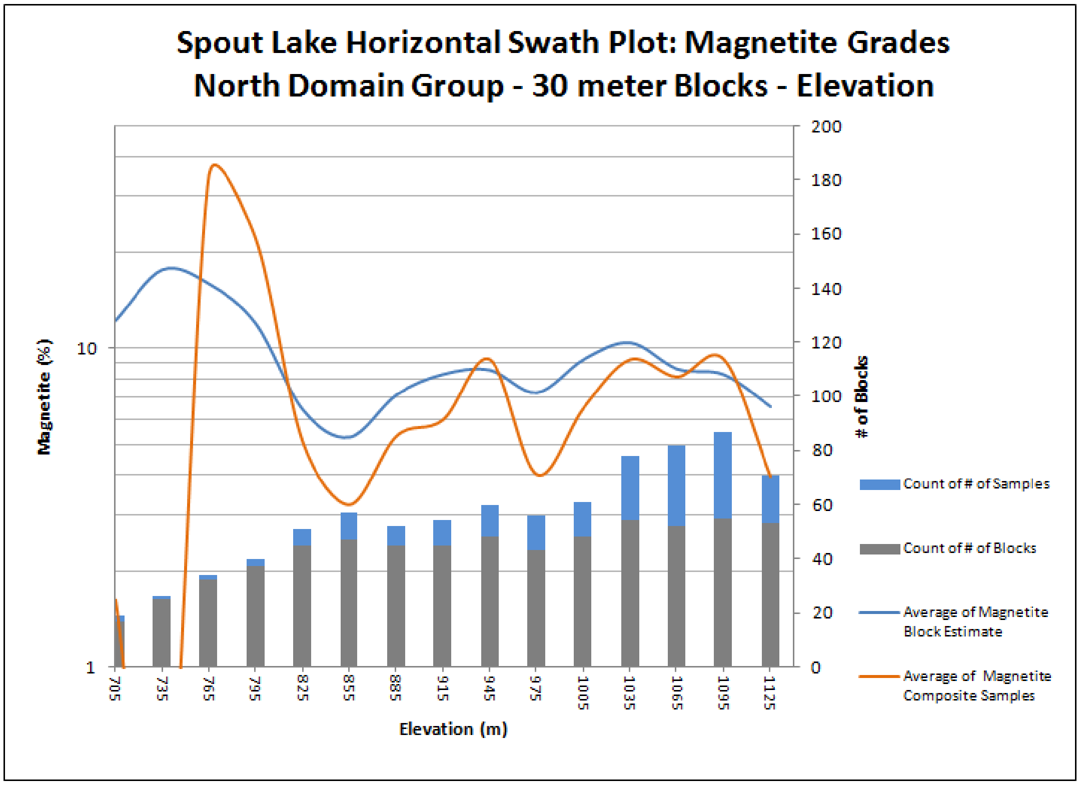


Figure 13.23: Declustered Average Magnetite Composites compared to Magnetite Block Estimates, by Elevation, for the North Domains.

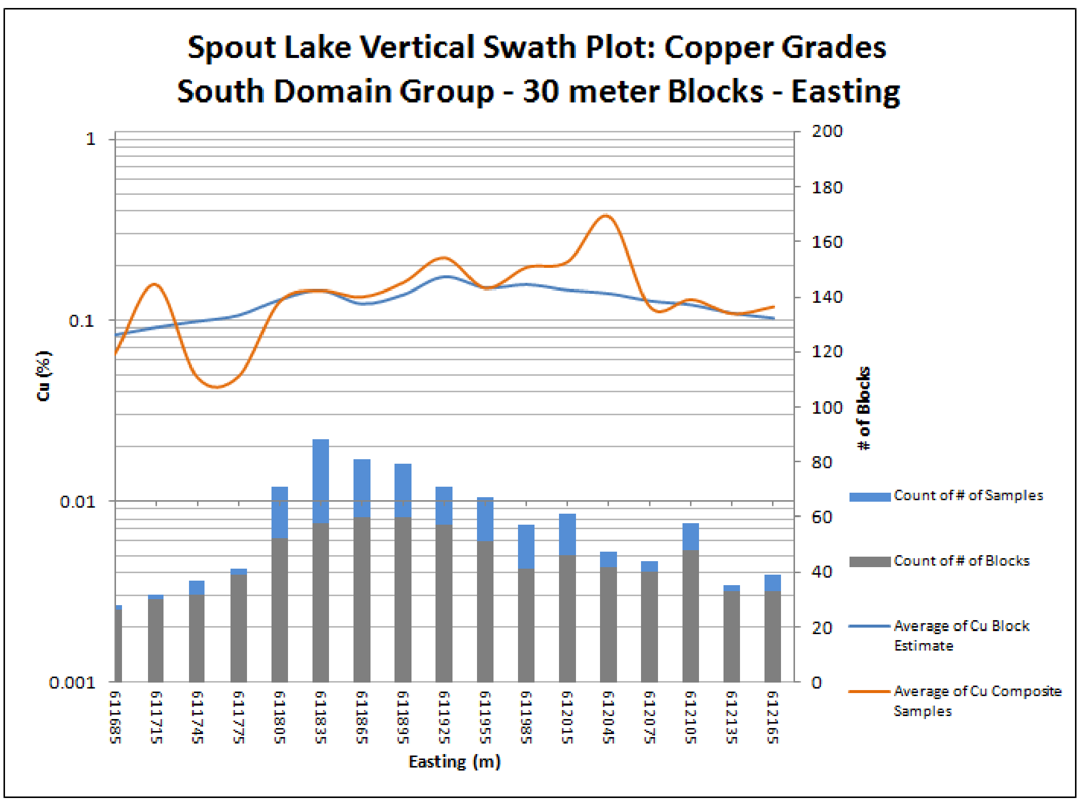


Figure 13.24: Declustered Average Copper Composites compared to Copper Block Estimates, by Easting, for the South Domains.

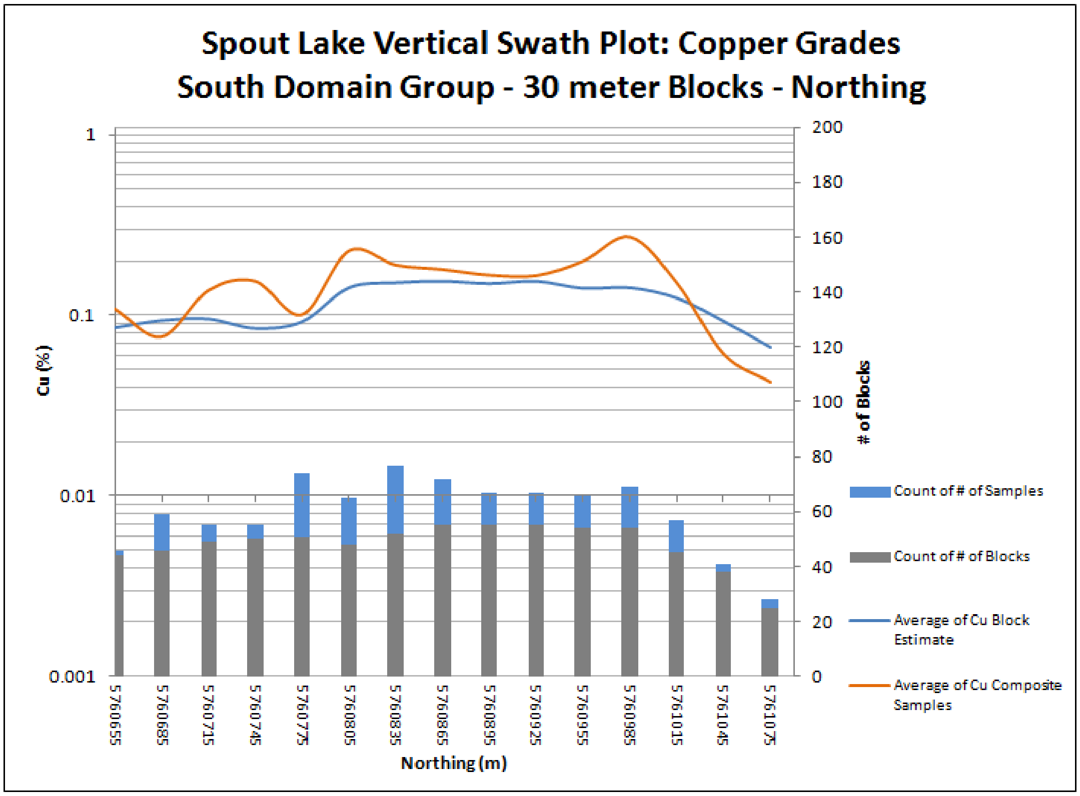


Figure 13.25: Declustered Average Copper Composites compared to Copper Block Estimates, by Northing, for the South Domains.

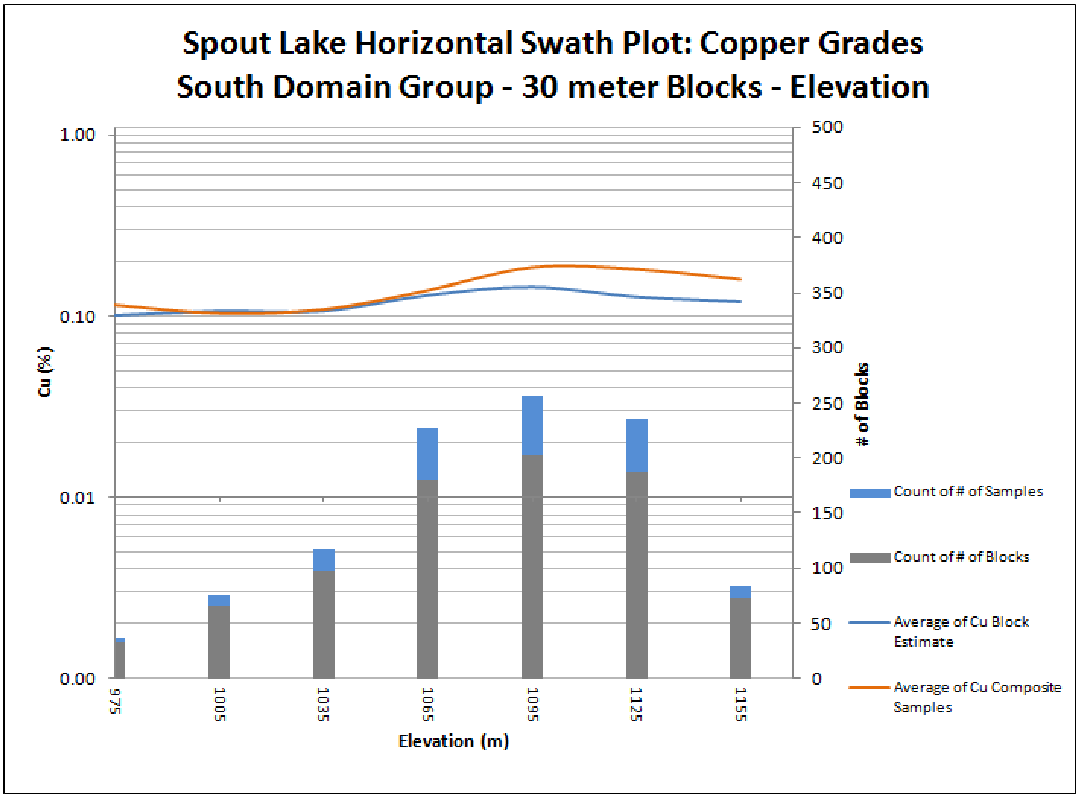


Figure 13.26: Declustered Average Copper Composites compared to Copper Block Estimates, by Elevation, for the South Domains.

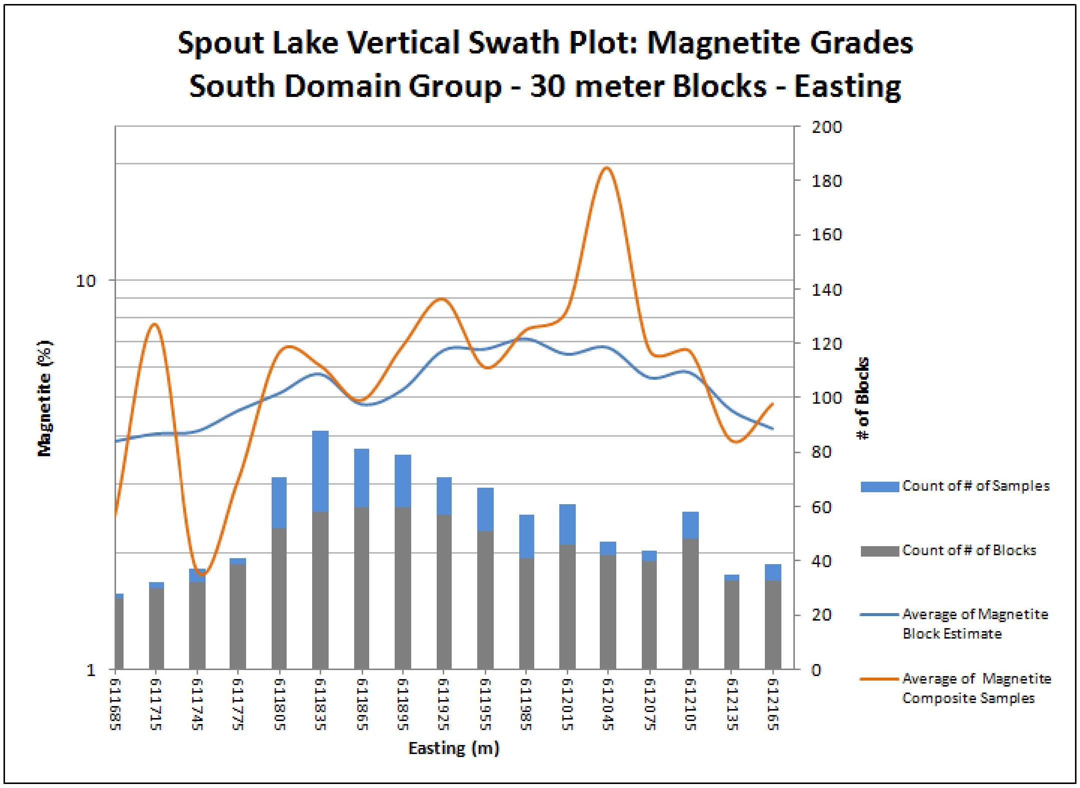


Figure 13.27: Declustered Average Magnetite Composites compared to Magnetite Block Estimates, by Easting, for the South Domains.

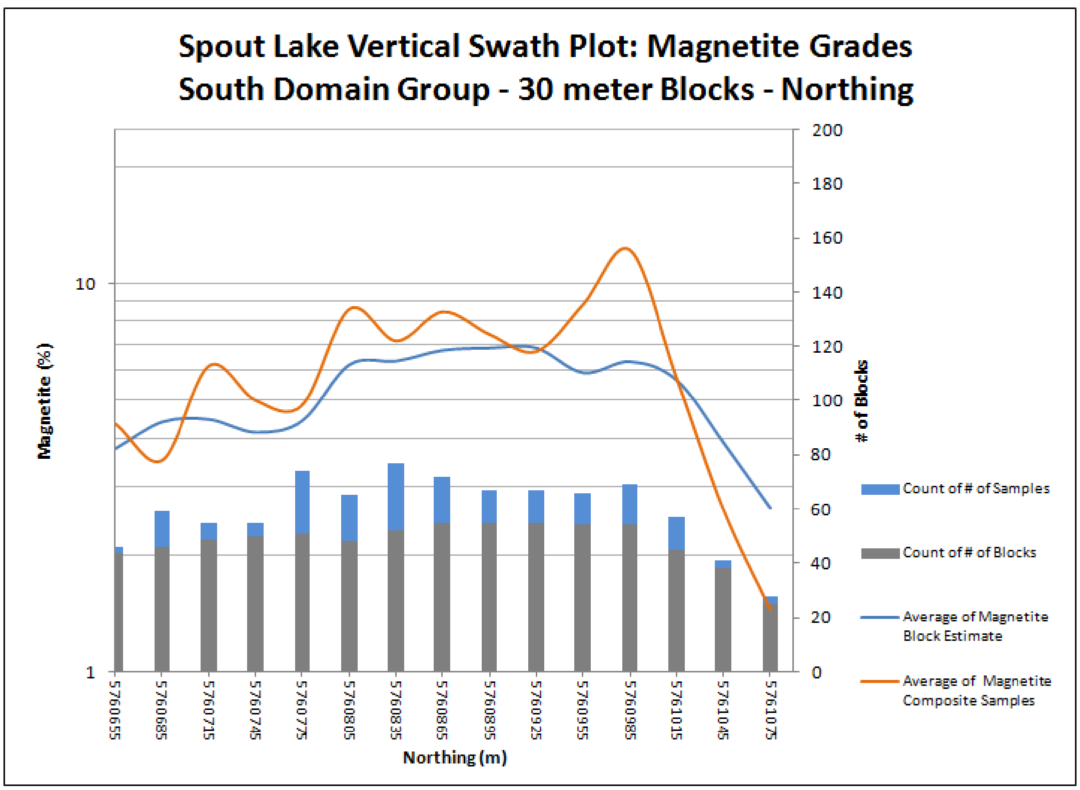


Figure 13.28: Declustered Average Magnetite Composites compared to Magnetite Block Estimates, by Northing, for the South Domains.

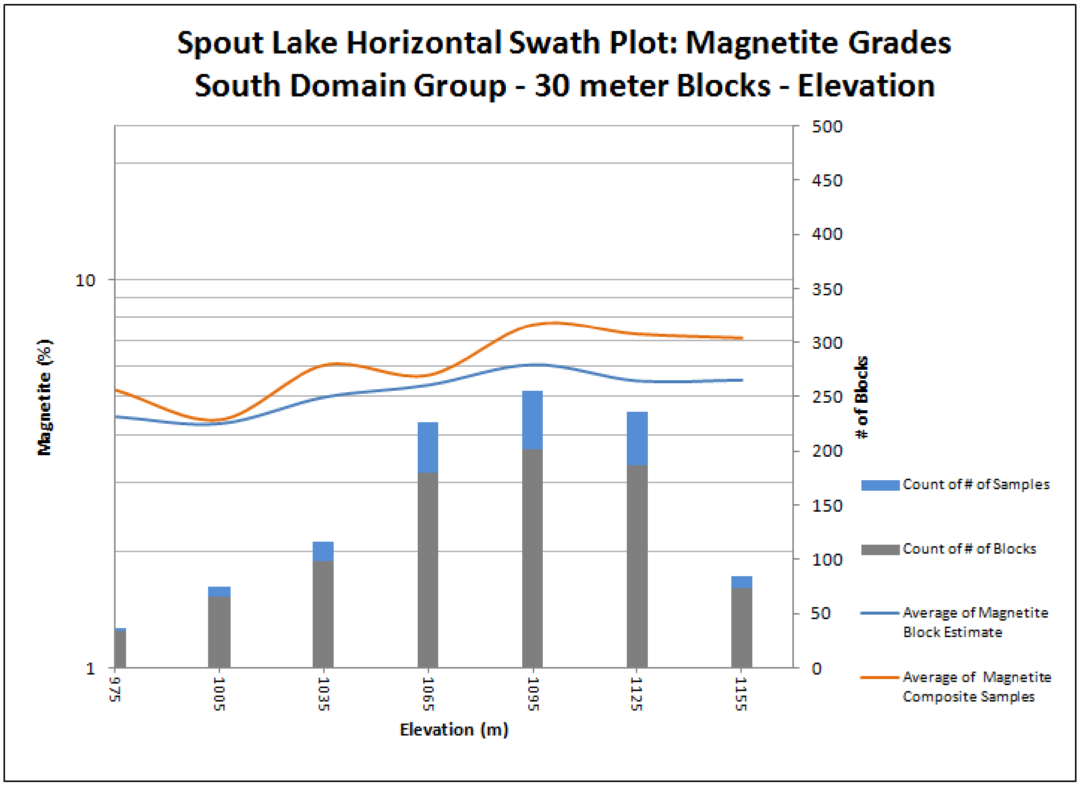


Figure 13.29: Declustered Average Magnetite Composites compared to Magnetite Block Estimates, by Elevation, for the South Domains.

13.10 Mineral Resource Classification

Block model quantities and grade estimates for the Spout Deposit were classified according to the CIM Definition Standards for Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves (December 2005) by Guy Dishaw, P.Geo. under the supervision of Marek Nowak, P.Eng. Gilles Arseneau, P.Geo. provided peer review and is a “qualified person” as defined by NI 43-101.

Mineral resource classification is typically a subjective concept, industry best practices suggest that resource classification should consider both the confidence in the geological continuity of the mineralized structures, the quality and quantity of exploration data supporting the estimates and the geostatistical confidence in the tonnage and grade estimates. Appropriate classification criteria should aim at integrating both concepts to delineate regular areas at similar resource classification.

Sample data in the Spout Deposit area are sufficient for geostatistical analysis and evaluating spatial grade continuity by variography. SRK is of the opinion that the amount of sample data is generally sufficient to demonstrate reasonable geostatistical confidence within the South Zone and North Zone Horizon 1 (Domains SD1S, SD2S, SD3S, SD2N, SD3N, and SD4N1 in Figure 3); however, for the North Zone Horizon 2 domains (SD4N2, SD4N3, and SD4N5 in Figure 3), there is lower confidence in both geological and grade continuity.

The estimated blocks were classified according to:

- Confidence in geological interpretation of the mineralized zones;
- Number of data used to estimate a block; and
- Average distance to the composites used to estimate a block.

In order to classify mineralization as an Indicated Mineral Resource, "the nature, quality, quantity and distribution of data" must be "such as to allow confident interpretation of the geological framework and to reasonably assume the continuity of mineralization" (CIM Definition Standards on Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves, December 2005) To satisfy this requirement, the following procedure was used to classify blocks as Indicated: Blocks were flagged if informed from at least 6 composites, from 3 or more drill holes, within an average distance from samples to estimated blocks less than the variogram range for copper in both the North and South Zones. Only select blocks within the South (SD1S, SD2S, and SD3S) and North (SD2N, SD3N, and SD4N1) domains were assigned to an Indicated category.

Considering the higher uncertainty of volume of the smaller domains, SD4N2, SD4N3, and SD4N5, SRK considers that resource blocks in those domains would be appropriately classified as an Inferred Mineral Resource.

The boundaries of the indicated category were adjusted manually to delineate a more regular volume. This procedure excluded small clusters of blocks assigned to the Indicated category and included some areas originally assigned to the Inferred category. This necessary smoothing of the boundaries resulted in a number of blocks re-classified from an Inferred to an Indicated Resource. Figure 13.30 is a graphical representation of the physical distribution of resource blocks by classification.

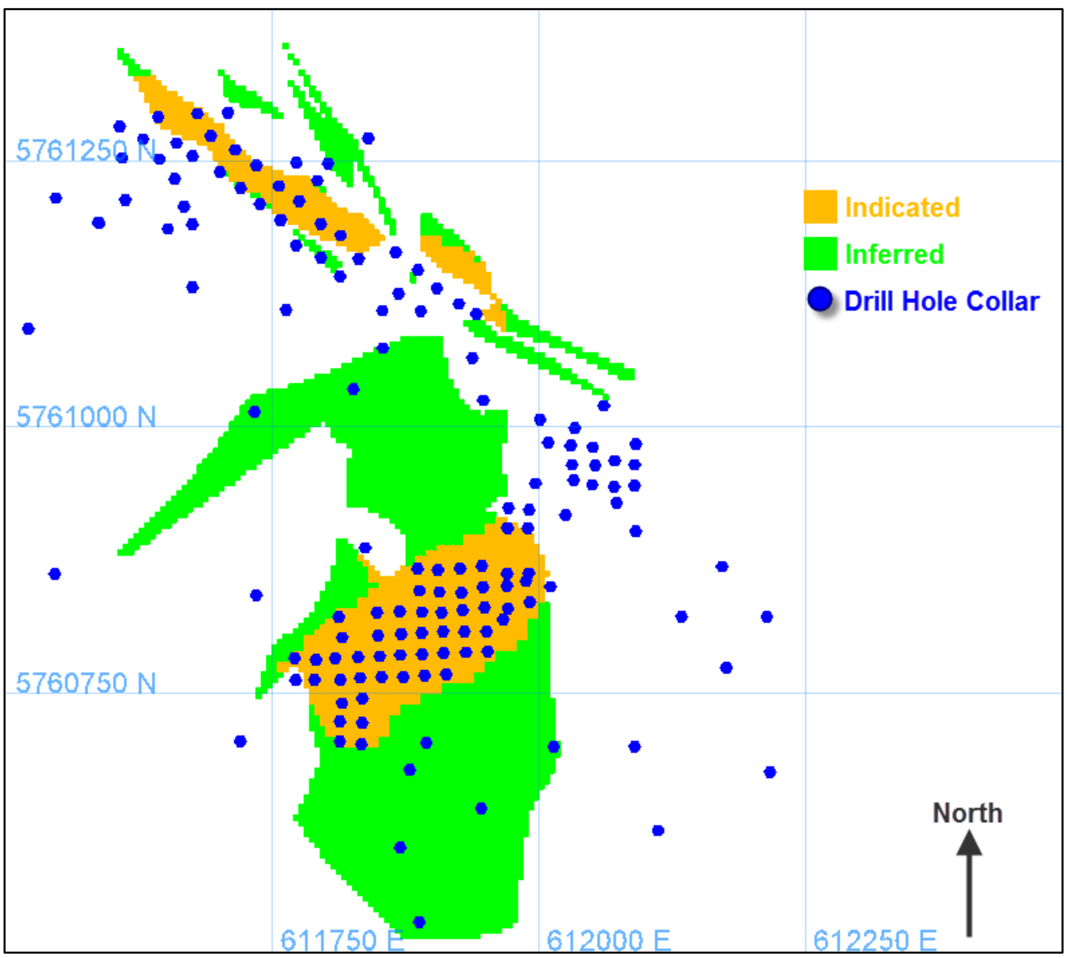


Figure 13.30: Plan view of the classification model at 1095 m elevation.

13.11 Mineral Resource Statement

CIM Definition Standards for Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves (December 2005) defines a mineral resource as:

"(A) concentration or occurrence of diamonds, natural solid inorganic material, or natural solid fossilized organic material including base and precious metals, coal, and industrial minerals in or on the Earth's crust in such form and quantity and of such a grade or quality that it has reasonable prospects for economic extraction. The location, quantity, grade, geological characteristics and continuity of a Mineral Resource are known, estimated or interpreted from specific geological evidence and knowledge".

The "reasonable prospects for economic extraction" requirement generally implies that the quantity and grade estimates meet certain economic thresholds and that the mineral resources are reported at an appropriate cut-off grade, taking into account extraction scenarios and processing recoveries. In order to meet this requirement, SRK considers that significant portions of the Lac La Hache project are amenable for open pit extraction.

In order to determine the quantities of material offering "reasonable prospects for economic extraction" by an open pit, SRK used a pit optimizer, Whittle, and reasonable mining assumptions to evaluate the proportions of the block model (Indicated and Inferred blocks) that could be "reasonably expected" to be mined from an open pit.

The optimization parameters were selected based on experience and benchmarking against similar projects (Table 13.8). The reader is cautioned that the results from the pit optimization are used solely for the purpose of testing the "reasonable prospects for economic extraction" by an open pit and do not represent an attempt to estimate mineral reserves. There are no mineral reserves on the Lac La Hache Project. The results are used as a guide to assist in the preparation of a mineral resource statement and to select an appropriate resource reporting cut-off grade.

Table 13.8: Assumptions Considered for Conceptual Open Pit Optimization.

Parameter	Value	Unit
Copper Price	$ 3.25	US$ per pound
Gold Price	$1,300.00	US$ per ounce
Silver Price	$ 21.00	US$ per ounce
Magnetite Price	$ 2.70	US$ per dmtu Fe
Mining costs	$ 2.00	US$ per tonne mined
Process cost	$ 5.00	US$ per tonne of feed
Process recovery Copper	80%	percent
Process recovery Gold	55%	percent
Process recovery Silver	45%	percent
Process recovery Magnetite	80%	percent

SRK considers that a significant portion of the Spout Lake South Zone and the upper-most extent of the Spout Lake North Zone, within the conceptual pit shell, show "reasonable prospects for economic extraction" and can be reported as a Mineral Resource.

Table 13.9: Mineral Resource Statement*, Spout Deposit, Lac La Hache Project, British Columbia, SRK Consulting (Canada) Inc., April 11, 2011

Category	Quantity	Grade				Metal			
		Cu	Au	Ag	Magnetite	Cu	Au	Ag	Magnetite
	Mt	%	gpt	gpt	%	000't	000'oz	000'oz	000't
Open Pit**									
Indicated	7.6	0.28	0.05	1.26	11.4	21.4	12.3	309.7	871.6
Inferred	15.8	0.21	0.04	0.93	8.32	33.2	20.3	472.0	1,313.4

* Mineral resources are reported in relation to a conceptual pit shell. Mineral resources are not mineral reserves and do not have demonstrated economic viability. All figures are rounded to reflect the relative accuracy of the estimate. All composites have been capped where appropriate.

** Open pit mineral resources are reported at a cut-off grade of 0.2% Cu Equivalent. Cut-off grades are based on a price of US$3.25 per pound of copper and copper recoveries of 80%, US$1,300 per ounce of gold and gold recoveries of 55%, US$21 per ounce of silver and silver recoveries of 45%, and US$2.70 per dry metric tonne unit (" dmtu ") Fe and magnetite recoveries of 80% for open pit resources.

13.12 Grade Sensitivity Analysis

The mineral resources of the Spout Deposit are sensitive to the selection of the reporting cut-off grade. To illustrate this sensitivity, the block model quantities and grade estimates within the conceptual pit used to constrain the mineral resources are presented in Table 13.10 at different cut-off grades. The reader is cautioned that the figures presented in this table should not be misconstrued with a Mineral Resource Statement. The figures are only presented to show the sensitivity of the block model estimates to the selection of cut-off grade. Figure 13.31 presents this sensitivity as grade tonnage curves.

Table 13.10: Global Block Model Quantities and Grade Estimates*, Spout Deposit, Lac La Hache Project at Various cut-off Grades.

Cutoff (Cu%_Eq)	Category	Tonnage	Cu	Au	Ag	Magnetite	Cu tonnes	Au Ounces	Ag Ounces	Magnetite tonnes
			(%)	(g/t)	(g/t)	(%)	(tonnes)	(oz)	(oz)	(Tonnes)
0.05	Indicated	9,627,197	0.24	0.04	1.08	9.74	23,105	12,381	334,283	937,689
	Inferred	24,064,141	0.16	0.03	0.76	6.57	38,503	23,210	587,997	1,581,014
0.10	Indicated	9,241,921	0.24	0.04	1.11	10.08	22,181	11,885	329,819	931,586
	Inferred	22,171,676	0.17	0.03	0.79	6.99	37,692	21,385	563,140	1,549,800
0.15	Indicated	8,532,289	0.26	0.04	1.18	10.67	22,184	10,973	323,697	910,395
	Inferred	19,393,435	0.19	0.03	0.85	7.56	36,848	18,705	529,986	1,466,144
0.20	Indicated	7,645,299	0.28	0.05	1.26	11.4	21,407	12,290	309,711	871,564
	Inferred	15,785,482	0.21	0.04	0.93	8.32	33,150	20,301	471,989	1,313,352
0.25	Indicated	6,552,557	0.31	0.05	1.38	12.35	20,313	10,533	290,724	809,241
	Inferred	11,380,073	0.25	0.04	1.09	9.39	28,450	14,635	398,807	1,068,589
0.30	Indicated	5,499,106	0.34	0.06	1.51	13.41	18,697	10,608	266,969	737,430
	Inferred	8,769,050	0.28	0.05	1.2	10.28	24,553	14,097	338,318	901,458
0.35	Indicated	4,665,723	0.37	0.06	1.64	14.38	17,263	9,000	246,011	670,931
	Inferred	6,367,279	0.32	0.05	1.32	11.19	20,375	10,236	270,221	712,498
0.40	Indicated	4,003,593	0.4	0.07	1.76	15.25	16,014	9,010	226,545	610,548
	Inferred	4,916,647	0.35	0.06	1.45	11.87	17,208	9,484	229,207	583,606
0.45	Indicated	3,351,345	0.43	0.07	1.9	16.26	14,411	7,542	204,722	544,929
	Inferred	3,645,021	0.39	0.06	1.6	12.63	14,216	7,031	187,504	460,366
0.50	Indicated	2,870,038	0.46	0.08	2.02	17.09	13,202	7,382	186,393	490,490
	Inferred	2,682,452	0.42	0.07	1.75	13.54	11,266	6,037	150,925	363,204

*The reader is cautioned that the figures in this table should not be misconstrued with a Mineral Resource Statement. The figures are only presented to show the sensitivity of the block model estimates to the selection of cut-off grade.

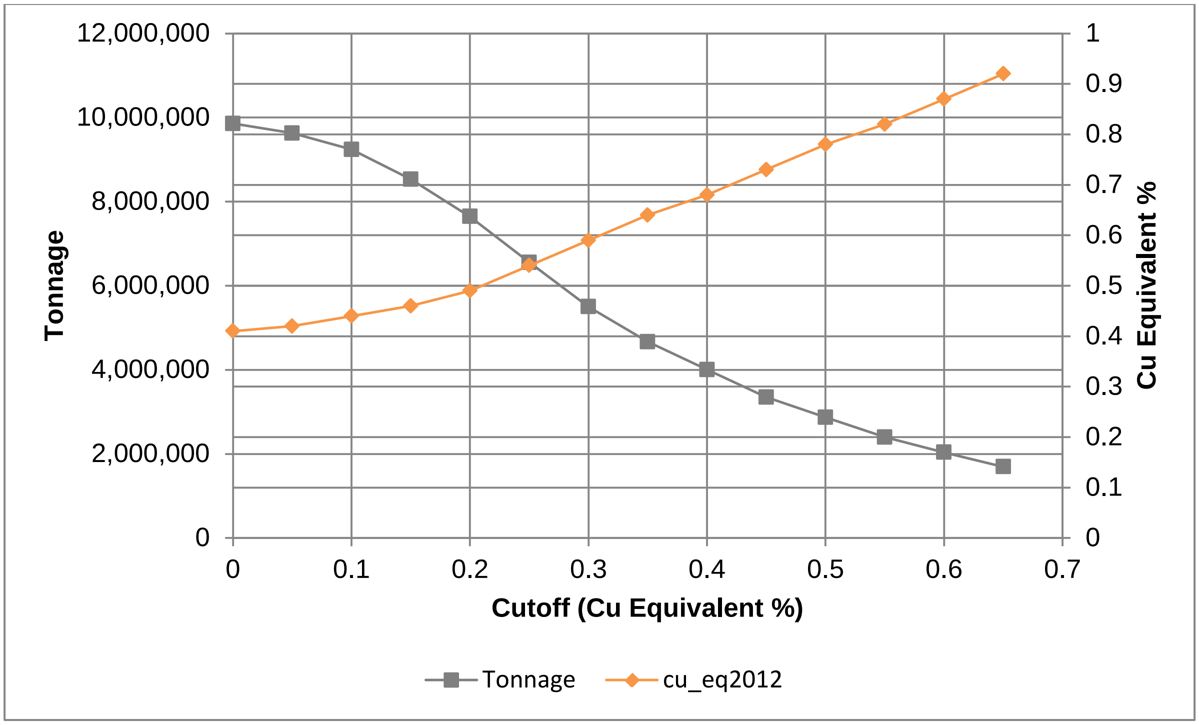


Figure 13.31: Grade Tonnage Curves for the Spout Deposit, Lac La Hache Project

14 Adjacent Properties

The authors have been unable to verify the information presented in this section and the information is not necessarily indicative of the Cu-Au-Ag-magnetite mineralization on the property that is the subject of this technical report.

The northern boundary of GWR's Lac La Hache property adjoins the Woodjam property, held under a joint venture by Consolidated Woodjam Copper (49%) and Gold Fields Canada Exploration (51%). Goldfields can earn an additional 19% interest by spending an additional $C20 million.

Four zones of porphyry mineralization (Magabuck, Deerhorn, Takom, Southeast) have been identified through drilling (>80,000 m in over 280 holes), within a 5 km diameter area. The zones include copper-gold in alkaline to subalkaline monzodioritic intrusive and Nicola volcanic rocks, and in the Southeast Zone, copper-gold-molybdenum in calc-alkaline quartz monzonitic phases of the Takomkane batholith.

In 2012, Gold Fields announced a NI43-101 compliant resource on the Southeast Zone of 146.5 million tonnes at 0.33% Cu (1.06 billion pounds copper). An induced polarization survey conducted in 2007 defined a large hydrothermal system (5 x 6 km) with discrete chargeability anomalies, including one leading to the discovery of the Zone.

The proximity of the Woodjam zones, presence of polyphase intrusions similar to the Spout intrusion, and large Takomkane batholith, suggest similar mineralization potential may exit on the Lac La Hache property, north of Spout-Peach Lakes.

15 Other Relevant Data and Information

There is no other relevant data available about the Lac La Hache Project.

16 Interpretation and Conclusions

The Spout deposit, within the Lac La Hache property, is best described as a skarn-style iron-copper deposit associated with an intermediate to felsic alkalic pluton but within carbonate-rich volcaniclastic rocks bordering the pluton. The copper mineralization in the Spout deposit is primarily chalcopyrite with associated magnetite resulting in positive magnetic total field values on airborne and ground magnetometer surveys. The magnetic patterns have provided reliable exploration vectors during intensive recent (2010-2011) drilling within the Spout deposit area, and will continue to provide primary targeting information, in conjunction with geological mapping and geochemical survey data.

The Spout deposit database contains a total of 6,006 samples from 224 diamond drill holes within the Spout Lake North and South areas. Due to un-verifiable sample quality and survey information, holes drilled prior to 2005 were not used in the modeling or final resource database. The final verified data set used for modeling and resource estimation contains a total of 4,982 samples from 183 diamond drill holes. The available specific gravity data, 296 samples, was evaluated to determine appropriate bulk density values to be used to convert volumes into tonnages. All 296 samples occur within the modelled skarn envelopes. Analysis of the data indicated that specific gravity, within the Spout deposit skarn envelopes, is proportional to the iron (Fe %) content of the sample when Fe % is greater than 10. One hundred (100) Davis Tube tests were conducted in order to establish a relationship between assayed Fe % and contained magnetite. The tests indicated that some non-magnetic, or gangue, material was retained in the concentrate after magnetic separation. Due to this fact, the maximum amount of magnetite possible in the concentrate was calculated using the Fe % concentrate assay and linear regression of the maximum magnetite content versus the Fe % head assay was completed to determine the relationship between Fe % and Magnetite %. SRK is of the opinion that the database for the Spout deposit is acceptable for the estimation of mineral resources.

SRK used Leapfrog 2.4 for generating 3-dimensional skarn wireframe models and Vulcan 8 for creating a topography surface. One block model was constructed to cover the extent of the Spout Lake North and South areas. Grade values were interpolated into the block model for Cu, Au, Ag and magnetite using ordinary kriging ("OK") weighting based on variogram models. The Cu, Au, Ag and magnetite grades in all domains were estimated in three successive steps. The first and second steps considered the same search radii dimensions but limits on the Cartesian search parameters were removed for the second step allowing blocks to be estimated with fewer drill holes. The search radii dimensions were increased in the third step, while using the same search parameters as the second step, in order to estimate the blocks remaining after steps one and two. Only composites from the same domain were used to estimate blocks for each metal. The magnetite interpolation was density weighted due to the strong correlation between magnetite and specific gravity.

Sample data in the Spout Deposit area are sufficient for geostatistical analysis and evaluating spatial grade continuity by variography. SRK is of the opinion that the amount of sample data is generally sufficient to demonstrate reasonable geostatistical confidence within the South Zone and North Zone Horizon 1 (Domains SD1S, SD2S, SD3S, SD2N, SD3N, and SD4N1); however, for the North Zone Horizon 2 domains (SD4N2, SD4N3, and SD4N5 in Figure 3), there is lower confidence in both geological and grade continuity.

The estimated blocks were classified according to:

- Confidence in geological interpretation of the mineralized zones;
- Number of data used to estimate a block; and

- Average distance to the composites used to estimate a block.

Blocks were classified as Indicated if informed from at least 6 composites, from 3 or more drill holes, within an average distance from samples to estimated blocks less than the variogram range for copper in both the North and South Zones. Only select blocks within the South (SD1S, SD2S, and SD3S) and North (SD2N, SD3N, and SD4N1) domains were assigned to an Indicated category. Considering the higher uncertainty of volume of the smaller domains, SD4N2, SD4N3, and SD4N5, SRK considers that resource blocks in those domains would be appropriately classified as an Inferred Mineral Resource. The boundaries of the Indicated category were adjusted manually to delineate a more regular volume. This procedure excluded small clusters of blocks assigned to the Indicated category and included some areas originally assigned to the Inferred category.

Based on the above parameters, SRK estimated that the Spout deposit contains an Indicated resource of 7.6M tonnes grading 0.28% Cu, 0.05 g/t Au, 1.26 g/t Ag, and 11.4% magnetite and an Inferred Resource of 15.8M tonnes grading 0.21% Cu, 0.04 g/t Au, 0.93 g/t Ag, and 8.32% magnetite.

SRK is not aware of any significant risks and uncertainties that could be expected to affect the reliability or confidence in the early stage exploration information discussed in this report.

17 Recommendations

SRK recommends that GWR continue to investigate the potential of the Spout Cu-Au-Ag-Magnetite deposit. To further evaluate the potential of the deposit, SRK recommends that GWR conduct metallurgical testing, additional geophysical surveys, and additional drilling on the Spout deposit.

Metallurgical testing on Cu-Au-Ag-Magnetite samples should be conducted to ascertain whether the Cu-Au-Ag-magnetite mineralization is conducive to standard processing techniques. SRK estimates that the metallurgical testing, assuming 4–30 kg metallurgical samples from the Spout deposit, drawn from existing half cores, would cost about $50,000.

Based on the positive IP response over the Spout Deposit Cu-Au-Ag-magnetite mineralization, SRK recommends that GWR complete additional IP surveys to the west and north of the Spout Deposit, to improve exploration focus along the M1-M2 magnetic continuation as defined by the new ground magnetic data. SRK estimates that this would cost approximately $200,000.

Additional drilling is recommended to test the extents of known Cu-Au-Ag-magnetite mineralization in both the Spout North and Spout South Zones to the east. SRK estimates that the diamond drill testing, totaling approximately 2,500 m, would cost about $500,000. SRK recommends that if additional drilling is carried out in the future by GWR on the Spout Deposit, that it be focused on delineating higher-grade areas in the Spout South Zone and upgrading the resource classification of Inferred blocks where current drill spacing is too wide to classify the Mineral Resource as Indicated. For all drilling programs on the Lac La Hache Property, SRK recommends that GWR endeavor to achieve a minimum of 5% quality control sample insertion rate of each of field blanks, standards, and duplicates.

If positive results are achieved in the metallurgical testing, SRK recommends that GWR carry out a scoping level study to determine the economics of extracting Cu, Au, and magnetite from the Spout deposit. SRK estimates that a scoping level study would cost approximately $280,000.

A preliminary budget is outlined in Table 17.1.

Table 17.1: Estimated Cost for the Exploration Program Proposed for the Spout Deposit, in the Lac La Hache Project.

Item	Cost
Phase 1	
Metallurgical Testing	$50,000
IP Survey and Report	$200,000
Additional Drill Testing	$500,000
Total Phase 1 Work	**$750,000**
Phase 2 (contingent on positive results from Phase 1 work Program)	
Scoping Level Study	$280,000
Total Phase 2	**$280,000**
Total Phase 1 and Phase 2	**$1,030,000**

18 Acronyms and Abbreviations

Distance	
µm	micron (micrometre)
mm	millimetre
cm	centimetre
m	metre
km	km
"	inch
in	inch
'	foot
ft	foot
Area	
m^2	square metre
km^2	square km
ac	acre
Ha	hectare
Volume	
l	litre
m^3	cubic metre
ft^3	cubic foot
usg	US gallon
lcm	loose cubic metre
bcm	bank cubic metre
Mbcm	million bcm
Mass	
kg	kilogram
g	gram
t	metric tonne
Kt	kilotonne
lb	pound
Mt	megatonne
oz	troy ounce
wmt	wet metric tonne
dmt	dry metric tonne
Pressure	
psi	pounds per square inch
Pa	pascal
kPa	kilopascal
MPa	megapascal
Elements and Compounds	
Au	gold
Ag	silver
Cu	copper
Fe	iron
S	sulphur
CN	cyanide
NaCN	sodium cyanide

Other	
^oC	degree Celsius
^oF	degree Fahrenheit
Btu	British Thermal Unit
cfm	cubic feet per minute
elev	elevation above sea level
masl	m above sea level
hp	horsepower
hr	hour
kW	kilowatt
kWh	kilowatt hour
M	Million
mph	miles per hour
ppb	parts per billion
ppm	parts per million
s	second
s.g.	specific gravity
usgpm	US gallon per minute
V	volt
W	watt
Ω	ohm
A	ampere
tph	tonnes per hour
tpd	tonnes per day
mtpa	million tonnes per annum
Ø	diam
Acronyms	
SRK	SRK Consulting (Canada) Inc.
CIM	Canadian Institute of Mining
NI 43-101	National Instrument 43-101
ABA	Acid- base accounting
AP	Acid potential
NP	Neutralization potential
NPTIC	Carbonate neutralization potential
ML/ARD	Metal leaching/ acid rock drainage
PAG	Potentially acid generating
non-PAG	Non-potentially acid generating
RC	reverse circulation
IP	induced polarization
COG	cut-off grade
NSR	net smelter return
NPV	net present value
LOM	life of mine
Conversion Factors	
1 tonne	2,204.62 lb
1 oz	31.1035 g

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20 Date and Signature Page

This technical report was written by the following “Qualified Persons” and contributing authors. The effective date of this technical report is June 15, 2012.

Qualified Person	Signature	Date
Dr. Wayne Barnett, Pri.Sci.Nat.	“original signed”	June 15, 2012
Dr. Gilles Arseneau, P.Geo	“original signed”	June 15, 2012

Reviewed by

“Original signed”

Dr. Gilles Arseneau, P.Geo

Project Reviewer

All data used as source material plus the text, tables, figures, and attachments of this document have been reviewed and prepared in accordance with generally accepted professional engineering and environmental practices

APPENDIX A
Analytical Quality Control Data and Relative Precision Charts

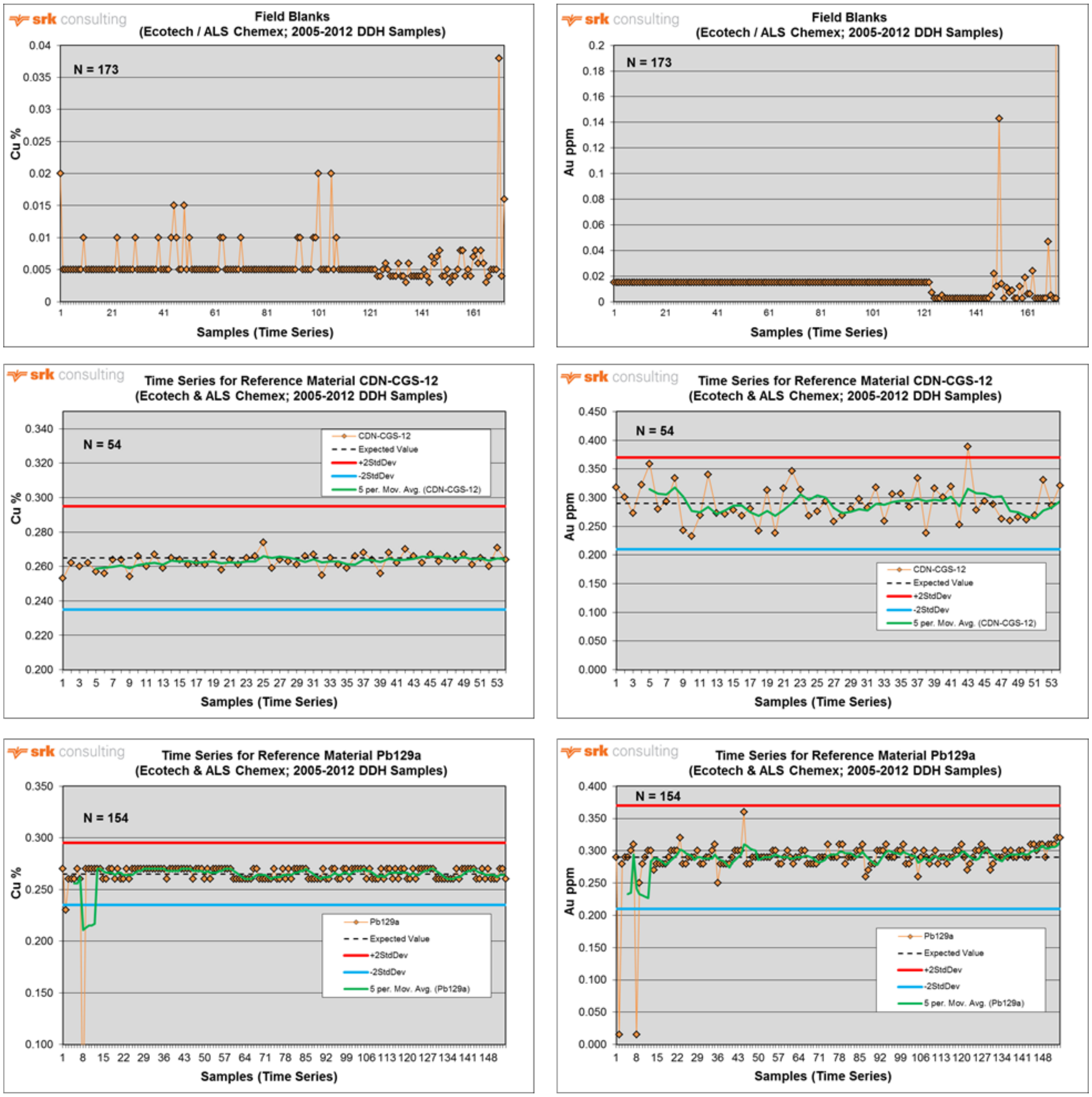


Figure 1: Time series plots for Blank and Certified Reference Material Samples Assayed by Ecotech and ALS Chemex during 2005 to 2012.

Project	Spout Lake
Data Series	Duplicate Assays
Data Type	DDH Samples
Commodity	Cu in %
Original Dataset	Ecotech / ALS
Paired Dataset	Ecotech / ALS

Statistics	Original	Pair
Sample Count	119	119
Minimum Value	0.00	0.00
Maximum Value	2.49	2.60
Mean	0.22	0.22
Mode	0.01	0.01
Median	0.08	0.08
Standard Error	0.04	0.04
Standard Deviation	0.41	0.43
Pairs ≤ 10% HARD	82.4%	

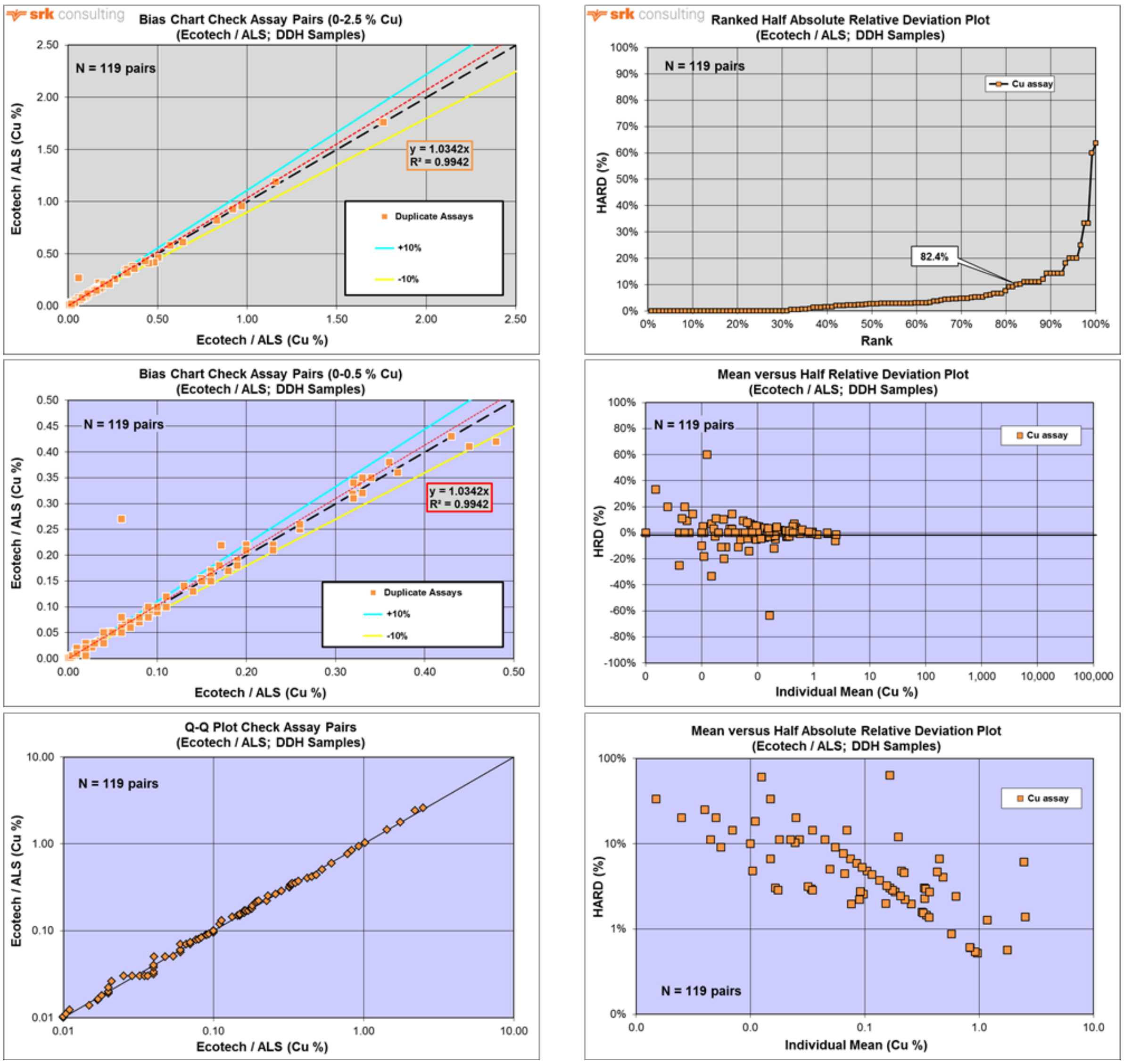
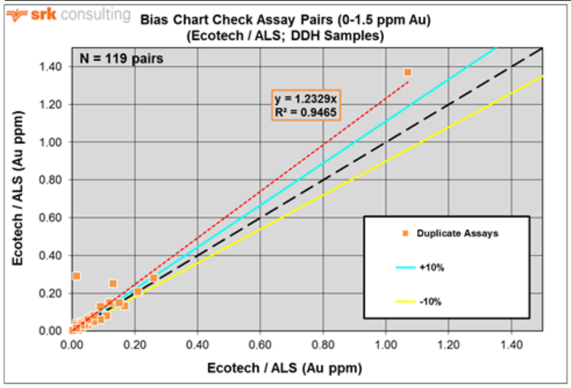
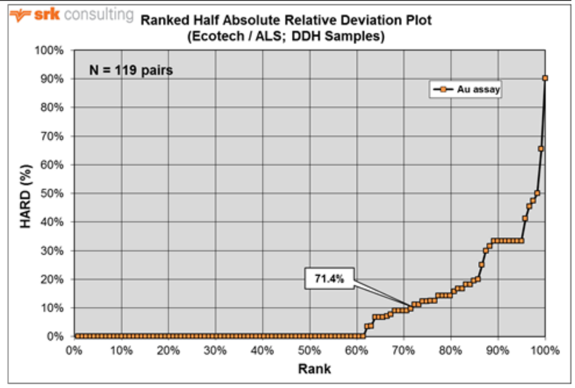


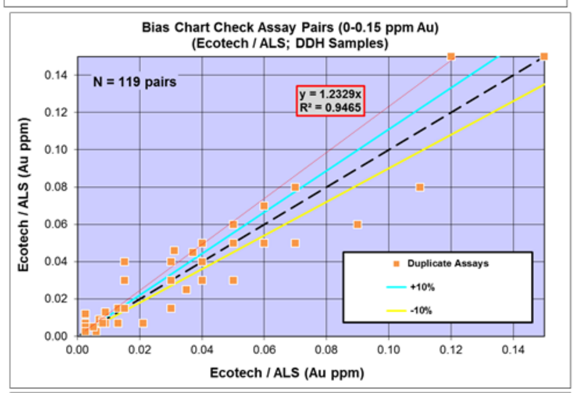
Figure 2: Bias Charts and Precision Plots for Cu pulp duplicates.

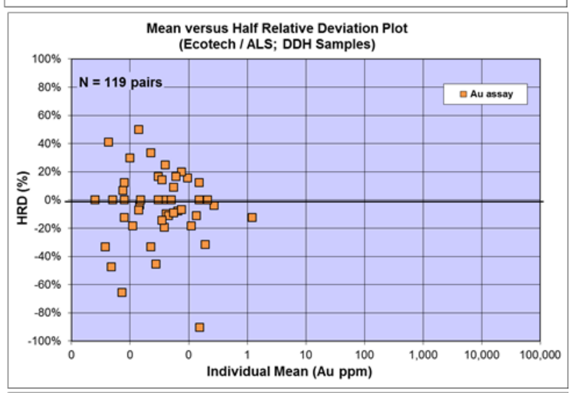
Project	Spout Lake
Data Series	Duplicate Assays
Data Type	DDH Samples
Commodity	Au in ppm
Original Dataset	Ecotech / ALS
Paired Dataset	Ecotech / ALS

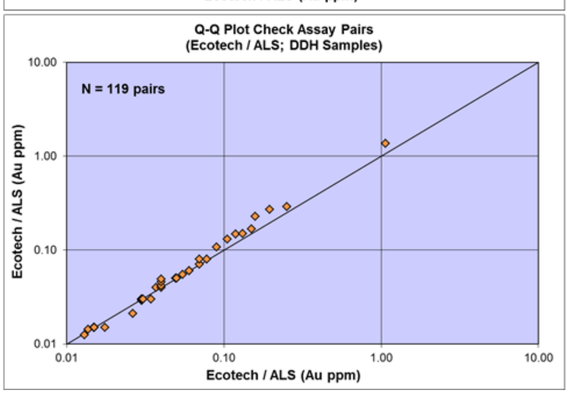
Statistics	Original	Pair
Sample Count	119	119
Minimum Value	0.00	0.00
Maximum Value	1.07	1.37
Mean	0.04	0.04
Mode	0.02	0.02
Median	0.02	0.02
Standard Error	0.01	0.01
Standard Deviation	0.10	0.13
Pairs ≤ 10% HARD	71.4%	











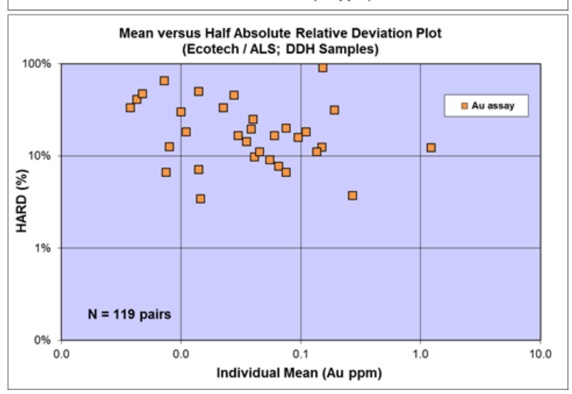


Figure 3: Bias Charts and Precision Plots for Au pulp duplicates.

APPENDIX B
Variogram Models

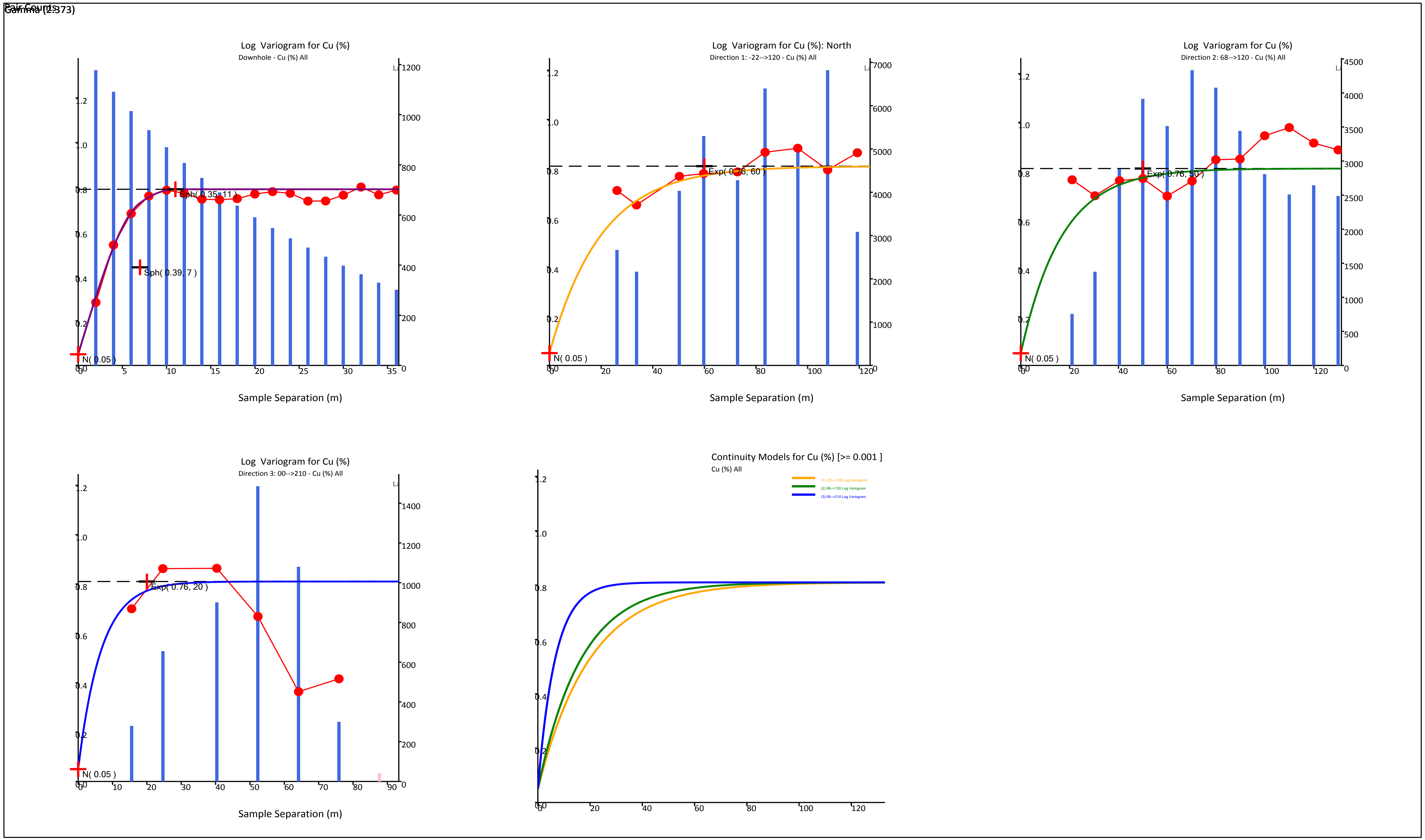


Figure 1: Variogram models for Copper in Spout North Domains.

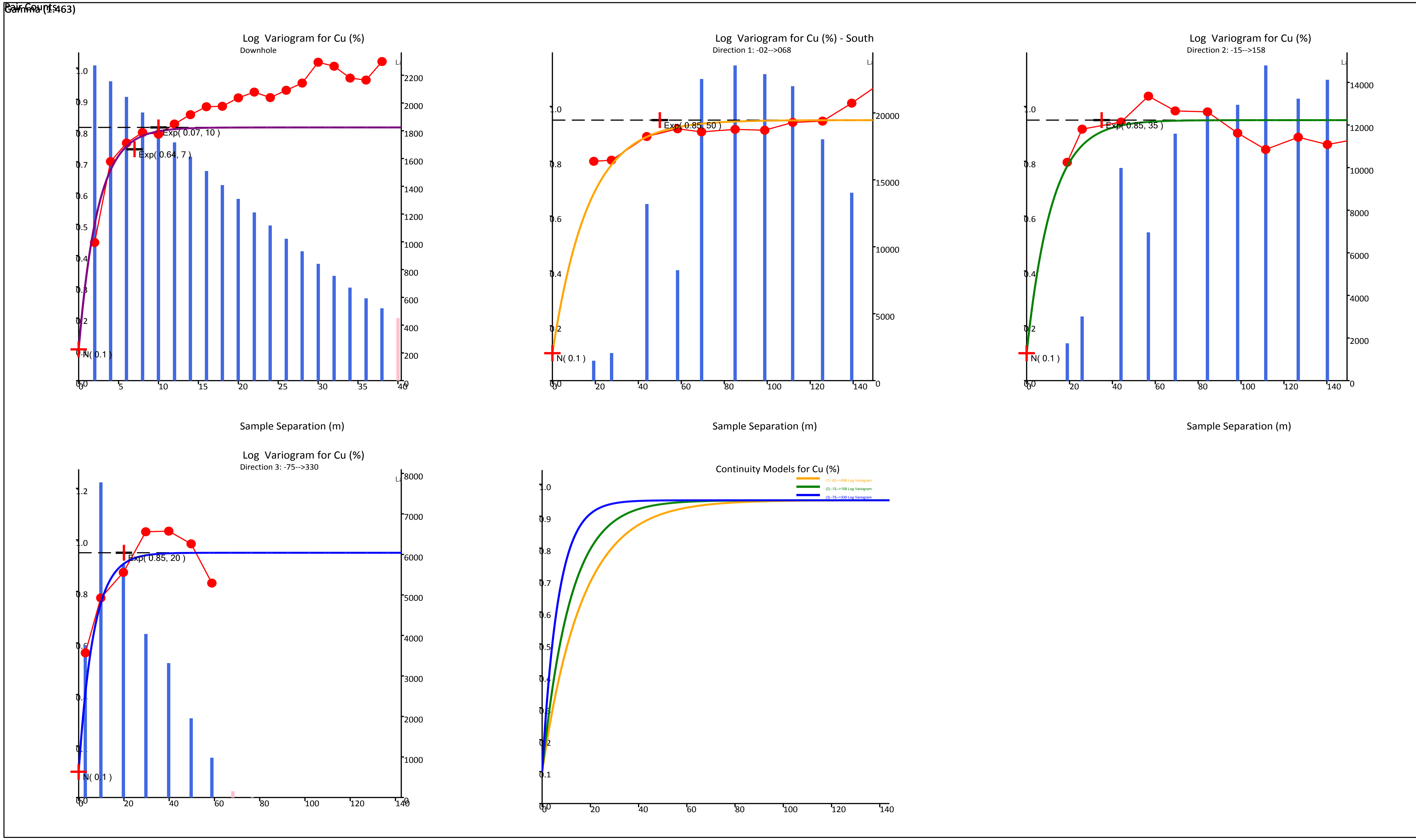


Figure 2: Variogram models for Copper in Spout South Domains.

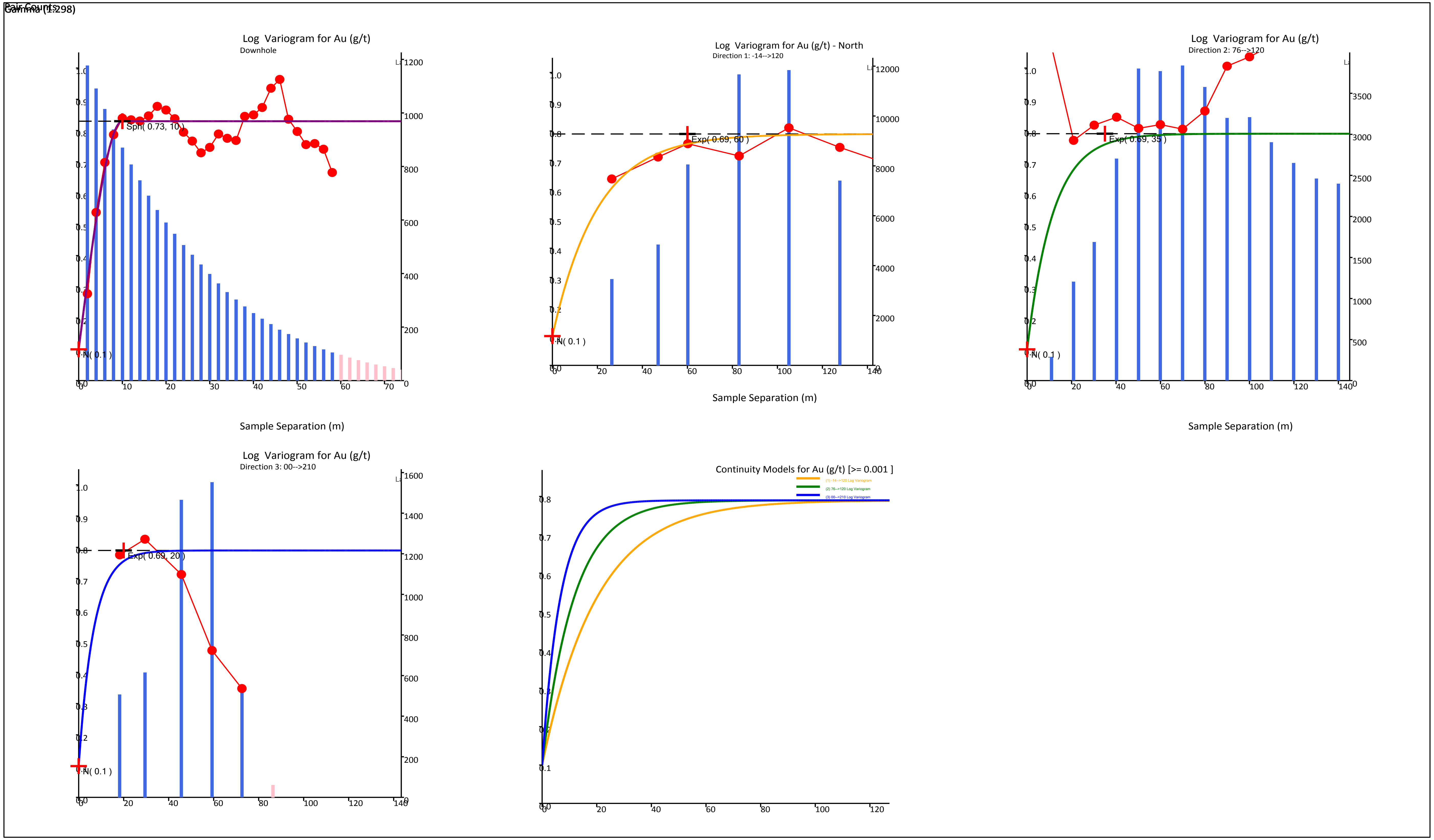


Figure 3: Variogram models for Gold in Spout North Domains.

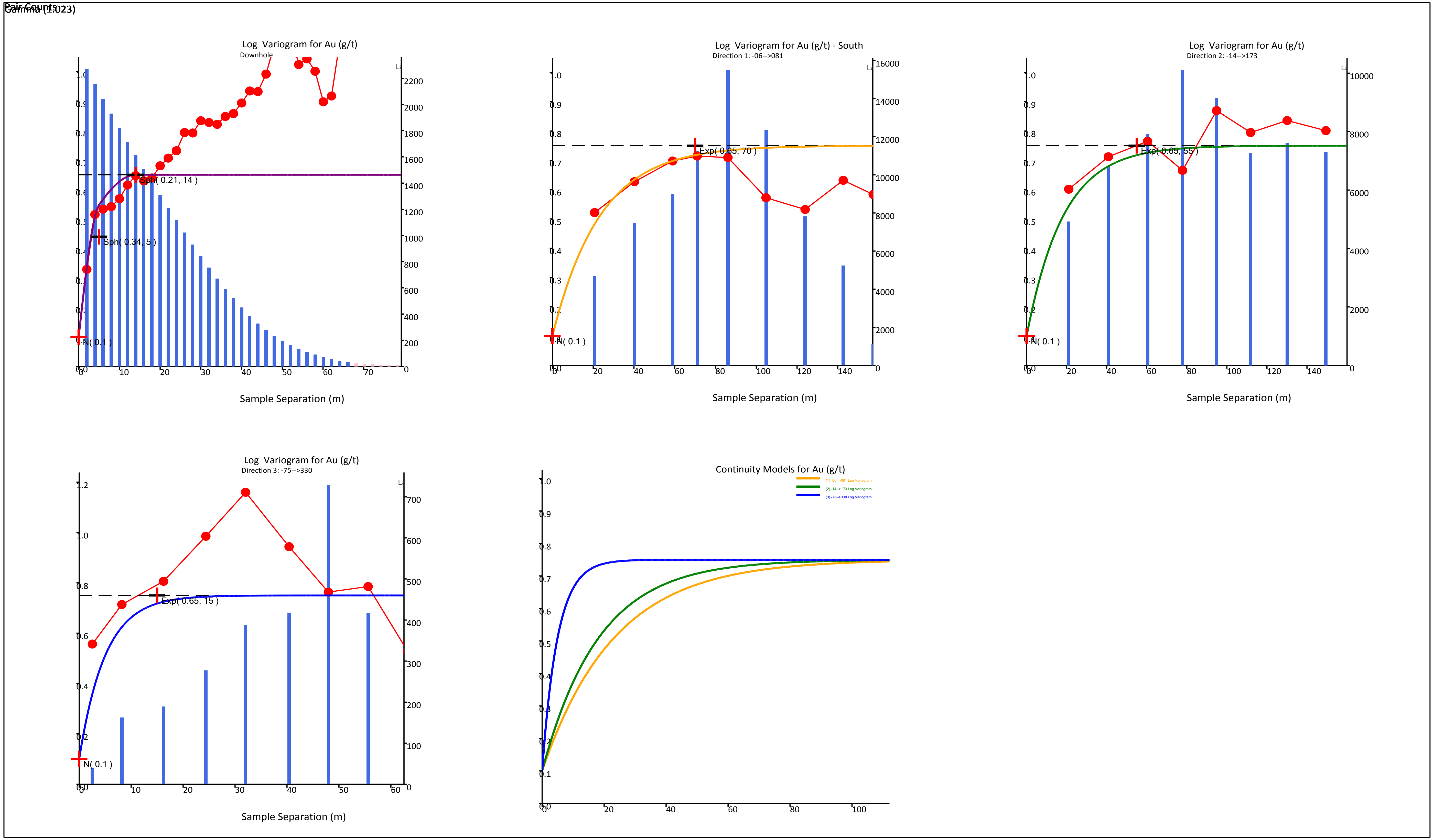


Figure 4: Variogram models for Gold in Spout South Domains.

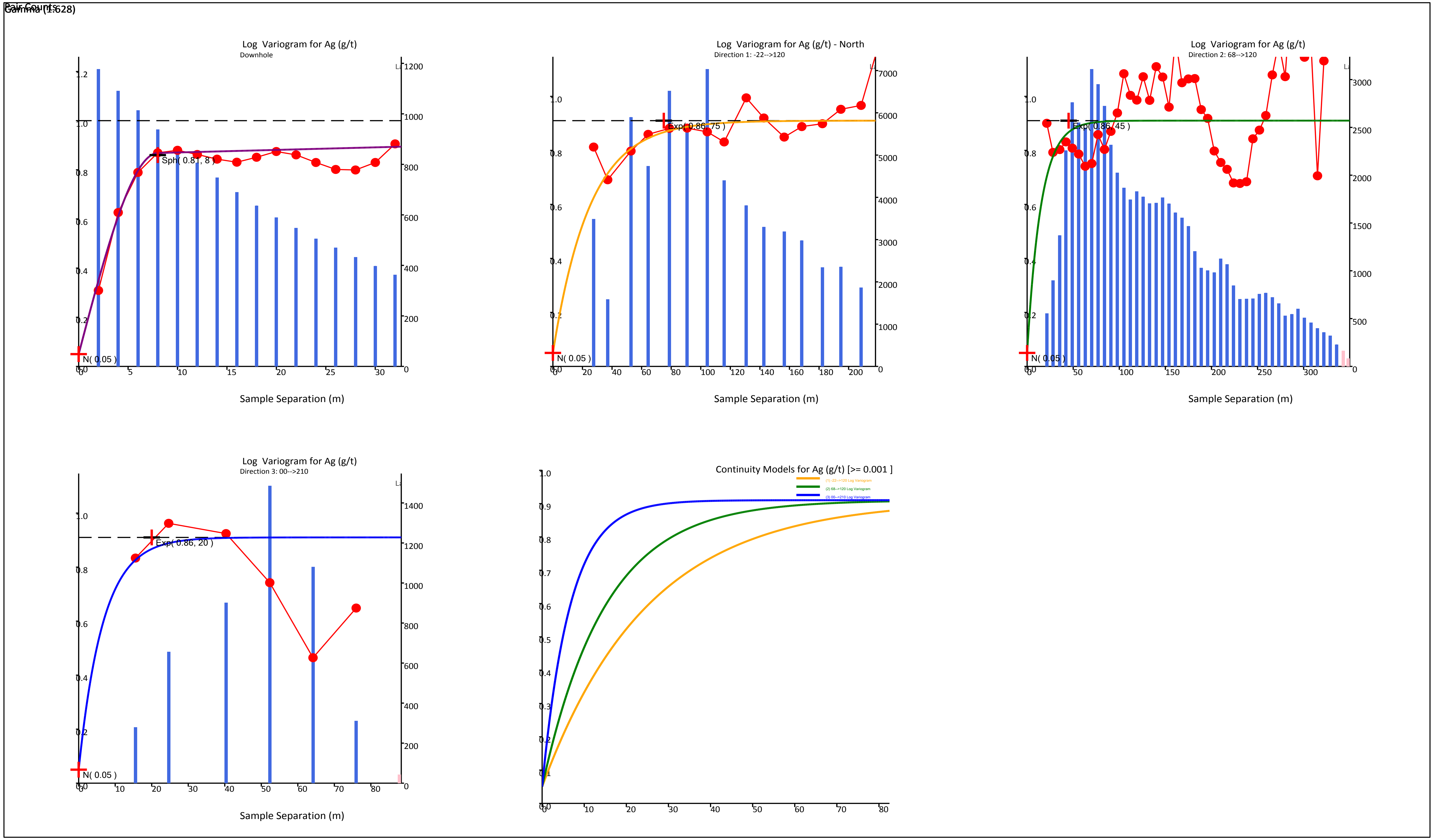


Figure 5: Variogram models for Silver in Spout North Domains.

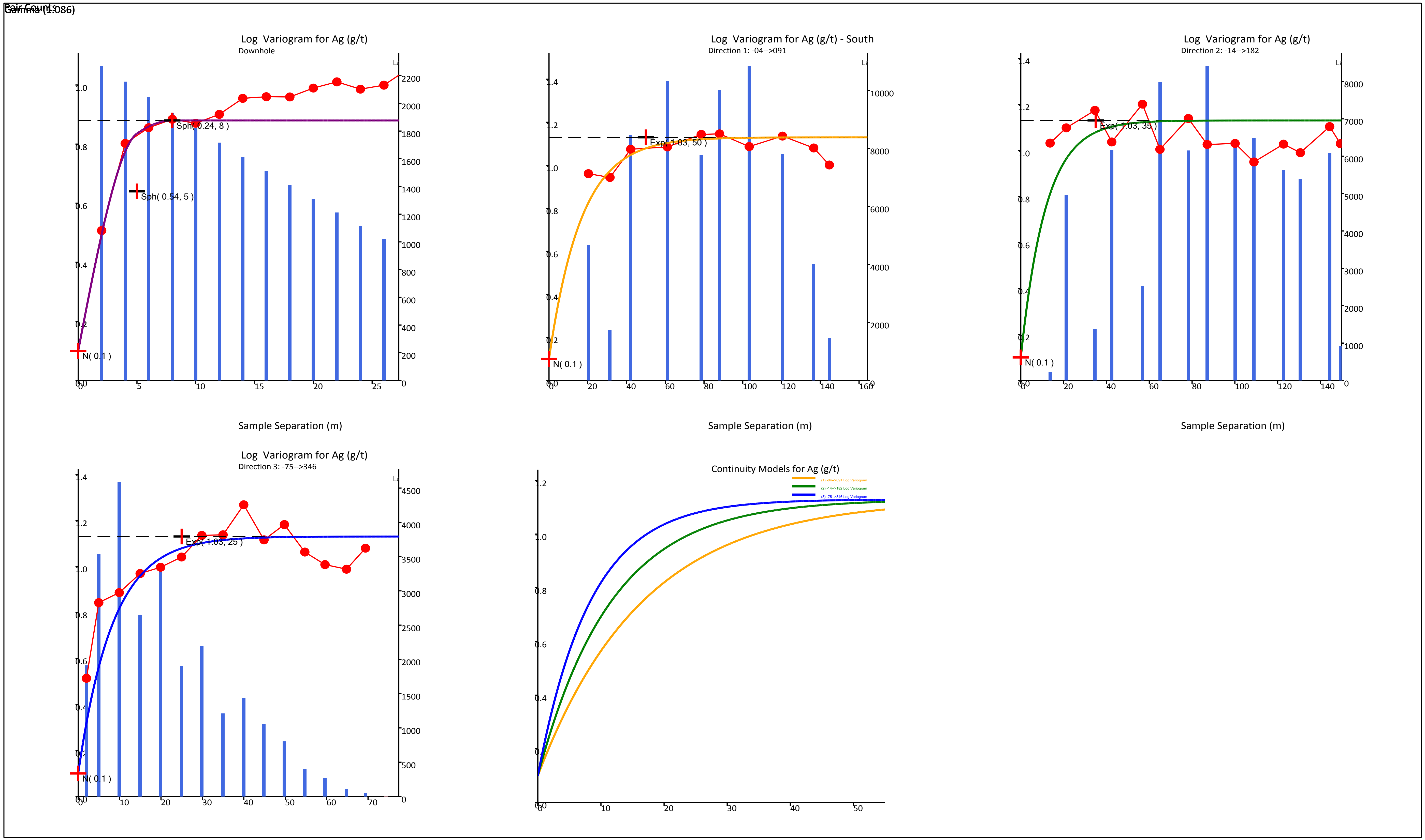


Figure 6: Variogram models for Silver in Spout South Domains.

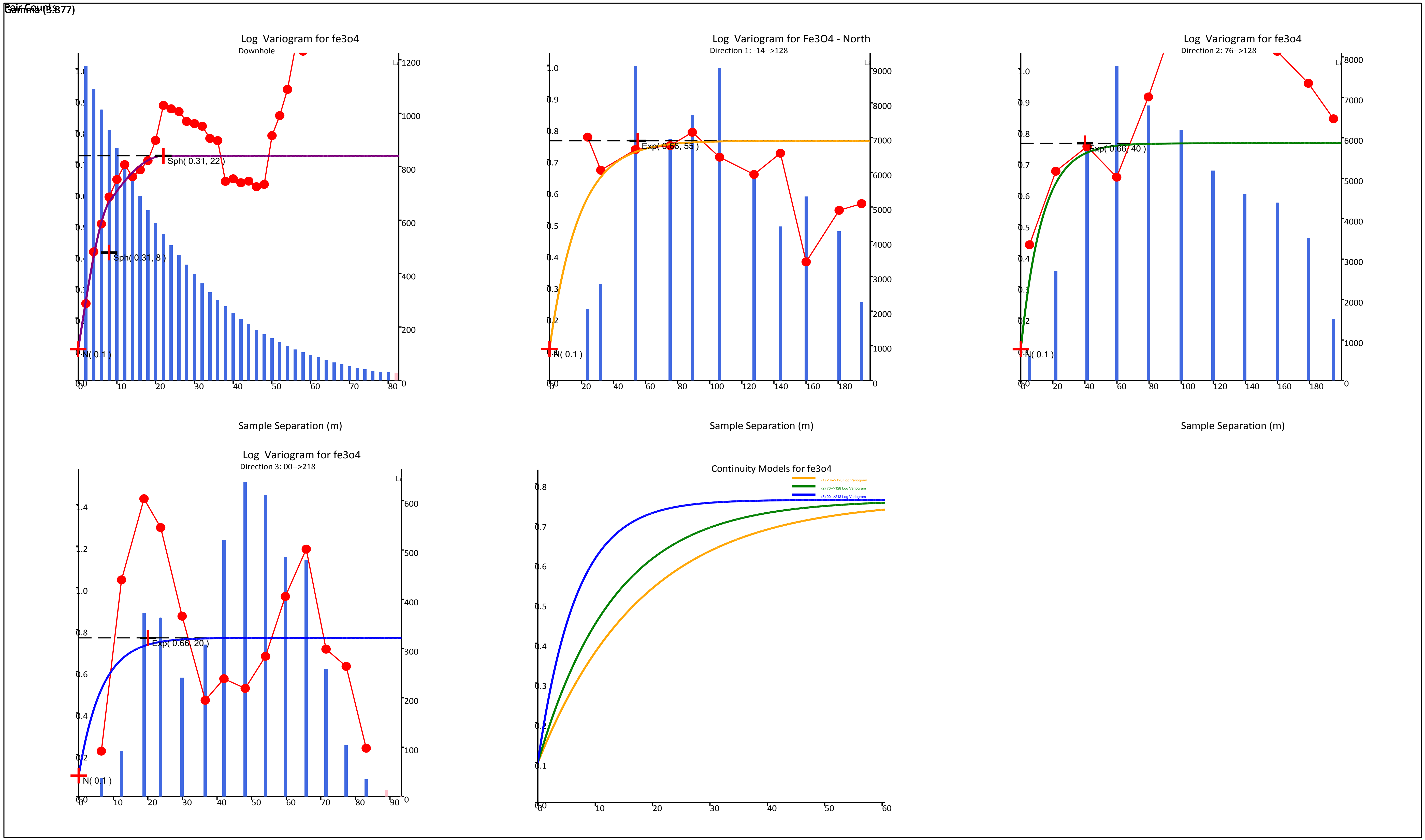


Figure 7: Variogram models for Magnetite (Fe3O4) in Spout North Domains.

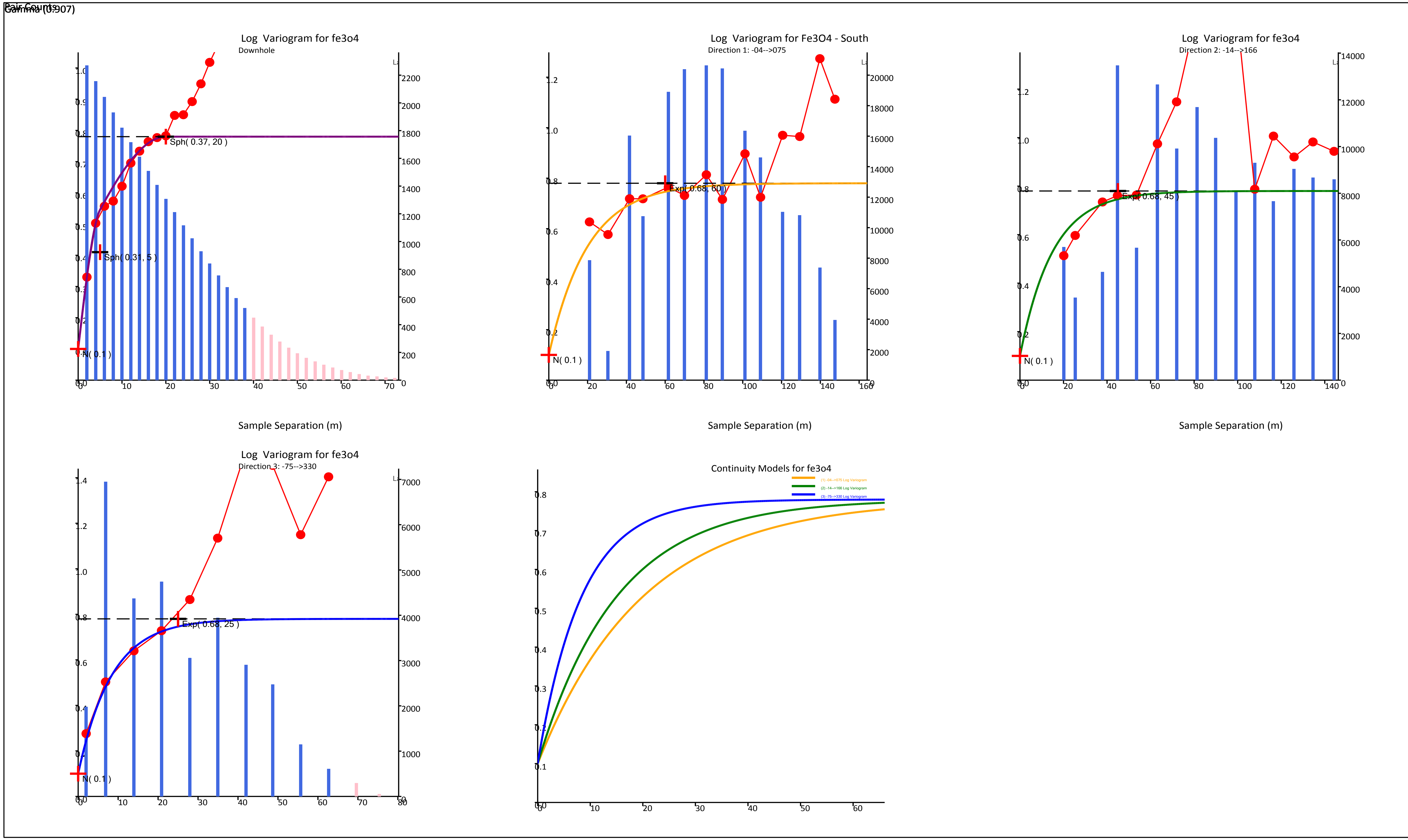


Figure 8: Variogram models for Magnetite (Fe3O4) in Spout South Domains.

APPENDIX C
UTM Coordinates, Elevation, Length and Orientation Information

Table 1: UTM coordinates, elevation, length and orientation information for 178 holes drilled within the Spout Zones and surrounding area, Oct 2010 - Oct 2011.

Collar Number	Easting	Northing	Elevation (m)	Length (m)	Az (deg)	Incl (deg)
SL10-01	611890	5760806	1131	352.6	0	-90
SL10-02	611871	5760806	1130	69.1	0	-90
SL10-03	611870	5760786	1130	76.2	0	-90
SL10-04	611891	5760786	1130	42.1	0	-90
SL10-05	611911	5760788	1130	61.4	0	-90
SL10-06	611910	5760808	1131	76.3	0	-90
SL10-07	611909	5760826	1131	76.2	0	-90
SL10-08	611891	5760826	1131	70.2	0	-90
SL10-09	611907	5760845	1132	76.3	0	-90
SL10-10	612001	5761007	1138	277.4	0	-90
SL10-11	611607	5761281	1109	87.5	40	-45
SL10-12	611607	5761281	1109	133.2	40	-60
SL10-13	611609	5761253	1116	133.2	40	-45
SL10-14	611629	5761270	1113	100	40	-45
SL10-15	611640	5761290	1110	60	40	-45
SL10-16	611644	5761251	1116	145.4	40	-45
SL10-17	611644	5761251	1116	121	45	-60
SL10-18	611660	5761267	1116	84.4	40	-45
SL10-19	611680	5761294	1115	66.1	40	-45
SL10-20	611708	5761295	1114	69.2	360	-45
SL10-21	611870	5760827	1130	85.3	0	-90
SL10-22	611848	5760826	1131	70.1	0	-90
SL10-23	611849	5760804	1130	67	0	-90
SL10-24	611851	5760785	1129	70.1	0	-90
SL10-25	611853	5760765	1130	70.1	0	-90
SL10-26	611873	5760765	1131	70.3	0	-90
SL10-27	611893	5760767	1130	70.1	0	-90
SL10-28	611913	5760768	1131	70.1	0	-90
SL11-29	611932	5760788	1131	79.2	0	-90
SL11-30	611930	5760808	1131	79.4	0	-90
SL10-31	611708	5761295	1114	60	40	-44
SL10-32	611692	5761273	1116	90.5	40	-43.3
SL10-33	611675	5761254	1117	108.8	44	-44.2
SL10-34	611658	5761233	1118	139.3	40	-45
SL10-35	611658	5761233	1118	120.8	40	-60
SL10-36	611700	5761239	1118	90.5	40	-45
SL10-37	611700	5761239	1118	121	40	-60
SL11-38	611715	5761260	1117	90.5	40	-45
SL11-39	611735	5761245	1116	90.5	40	-45
SL11-40	611720	5761224	1120	90.5	40	-45
SL11-41	611929	5760828	1131	79.3	0	-90
SL11-42	611928	5760844	1132	79.2	0	-90
SL11-43	611888	5760846	1133	79.2	0	-90
SL11-44	611905	5760867	1135	77.1	0	-90
SL11-45	611926	5760865	1134	79.2	0	-90
SL11-46	611886	5760867	1137	80.3	0	-90
SL11-47	611952	5760789	1131	79.2	0	-90
SL11-48	611951	5760808	1131	79.2	0	-90
SL11-49	611949	5760830	1131	76.6	0	-90
SL11-50	611948	5760850	1132	79.2	0	-90
SL11-51	611720	5761224	1120	117.8	40	-60
SL11-52	611772	5761248	1118	60	40	-45
SL11-53	611756	5761226	1120	81.3	40	-44
SL11-54	611738	5761209	1122	99.7	40	-44.5
SL11-55	611738	5761209	1122	108.8	40	-60
SL11-56	611802	5761247	1120	60	51.4	-45
SL11-57	611792	5761231	1121	81.4	40	-44.6
SL11-58	611775	5761212	1122	121	40	-45
SL11-59	611757	5761194	1124	151.1	40	-44.8
SL11-60	611758	5761194	1124	151.1	40	-59.3
SL11-61	611947	5760869	1134	79.2	0	-90
SL11-62	611970	5760851	1132	82.2	0	-90
SL11-63	611988	5760855	1132	79.2	0	-90
SL11-64	611772	5760762	1125	61	0	-90
SL11-65	611771	5760783	1127	61	0	-90
SL11-66	611790	5760763	1127	61	0	-90
SL11-67	611791	5760781	1127	61	0	-90
SL11-68	611814	5760762	1130	61	0	-90
SL11-69	611831	5760784	1129	61	0	-90
SL11-70	611832	5760764	1130	70.1	0	-90
SL11-71	611612	5761213	1119	279.5	40	-60
SL11-72	611588	5761191	1123	385.3	40	-75
SL11-72A	611586	5761192	1123	459.6	40	-70
SL11-73	611796	5761191	1124	81.3	40	-45
SL11-74	611772	5761170	1126	99.6	40	-45
SL11-75	611814	5761180	1125	60	40	-45
SL11-76	611796	5761159	1127	151.5	40	-60
SL11-77	611831	5761158	1127	60	40	-45.2
SL11-78	611831	5761158	1127	81.3	40	-60
SL11-79	611814	5761141	1130	151.5	40	-60
SL11-80	611866	5761164	1127	60	40	-45

SL11-81	611809	5760783	1128	61	0	-90
SL11-82	611815	5760741	1132	61	0	-90
SL11-83	611813	5760705	1131	61	0	-90
SL11-84	611813	5760723	1132	61	0	-90
SL11-85	611834	5760702	1134	61	0	-90
SL11-86	611834	5760722	1135	64	0	-90
SL11-87	611835	5760745	1132	61	0	-90
SL11-88	611816	5760802	1129	61	0	-90
SL11-89	611812	5760823	1131	61	0	-90
SL11-90	611990	5760905	1135	79.2	0	-90
SL11-92	611887	5761147	1129	78.3	40	-45
SL11-93	611868	5761125	1133	139.3	40	-60
SL11-94	611853	5761109	1136	200.3	40	-60
SL11-95	611904	5761130	1131	69.2	40	-45
SL11-96	611889	5761109	1135	163.6	40	-60
SL11-97	611854	5761074	1139	227.7	40	-60
SL11-98	611826	5761035	1144	401.4	40	-60
SL11-99	611925	5761116	1132	69.2	40	-45
SL11-100	611925	5761116	1132	136.2	40	-60
SL11-101	611971	5760905	1136	70.1	0	-90
SL11-102	611991	5760835	1131	79.2	0	-90
SL11-103	611971	5760830	1131	70.1	0	-90
SL11-104	611970	5760862	1133	88.4	0	-90
SL11-105	611991	5760863	1132	88.4	0	-90
SL11-106	611972	5760924	1138	100.6	0	-90
SL11-107	611991	5760922	1137	100.6	0	-90
SL11-108	612025	5760917	1135	131.1	0	-90
SL11-109	612071	5760968	1134	140.2	0	-90
SL11-110	611815	5760884	1146	70.1	0	-90
SL11-111	611941	5761105	1132	81.3	40	-45
SL11-112	611941	5761105	1132	145.4	40	-60
SL11-113	611938	5761064	1138	99.7	40	-60
SL11-114	611938	5761065	1138	151.5	40	-60
SL11-115	611667	5761207	1123	303.9	40	-60
SL11-116	611997	5760947	1138	441	40	-70
SL11-117	611997	5760947	1138	121.9	0	-90
SL11-118	612091	5760902	1132	176.5	0	-90
SL11-119	612172	5760869	1126	146.3	0	-90
SL11-120	612134	5760822	1127	128	0	-90
SL11-121	611818	5760924	1155	70.1	0	-90
SL11-122	611837	5760977	1151	496.5	0	-90
SL11-123	611733	5761014	1145	129.8	0	-90
SL11-124	611683	5761014	1153	149.4	0	-90
SL11-125	611711	5760872	1149	69.4	0	-90
SL11-126	611795	5760925	1152	61	0	-90
SL11-127	611794	5760905	1151	61	0	-90
SL11-128	611835	5760906	1152	48.7	0	-90
SL11-129	611816	5760906	1152	48.8	0	-90
SL11-130	611834	5760925	1156	48.8	0	-90
SL11-131	612214	5760822	1123	143.3	0	-90
SL11-132	612061	5761020	1135	244.6	40	-60
SL11-133	612176	5760774	1121	157.6	0	-90
SL11-134	612217	5760676	1117	282.5	0	-90
SL11-135	612112	5760621	1107	194.2	0	-90
SL11-136	612090	5760700	1120	133.2	0	-90
SL11-137	612014	5760700	1124	133.2	0	-90
SL11-138	611946	5760642	1117	242.9	0	-90
SL11-139	611879	5760678	1117	185	0	-90
SL11-140	611870	5760605	1107	108.8	0	-90
SL11-141	611793	5760884	1147	48.8	0	-90
SL11-142	611837	5760886	1144	48.8	0	-90
SL11-143	612091	5760984	1132	121.9	0	-90
SL11-144	612090	5760964	1133	137.3	0	-90
SL11-145	612090	5760945	1132	118.9	0	-90
SL11-146	612071	5760944	1134	109.7	0	-90
SL11-147	612069	5760986	1134	115.8	0	-90
SL11-148	612051	5760981	1135	109.7	0	-90
SL11-149	612053	5760964	1135	109.7	0	-90
SL11-150	612034	5760999	1136	109.7	0	-90
SL11-151	611135	5760508	1117	392.2	270	-60
SL11-152	610679	5761037	1095	300.8	90	-60
SL11-153	611720	5760705	1126	185	0	-90
SL11-154	611546	5760862	1141	148.4	0	-90
SL11-155	611587	5760934	1147	166.7	0	-90
SL11-156	611325	5761000	1109	142.3	0	-90
SL11-157	611521	5761092	1143	174.6	0	-90
SL11-158	611435	5761178	1135	108.5	0	-90
SL11-159	611795	5760905	1151	273.1	130	-50
SL11-160	611971	5760905	1136	495	40	-70
SL11-161	612030	5760982	1136	109.7	0	-90
SL11-162	612030	5760982	1136	279.5	40	-60
SL11-163	612050	5760946	1135	106.7	0	-90
SL11-164	612032	5760950	1136	109.7	0	-90
SL11-165	612031	5760964	1137	109.7	0	-90
SL11-166	612009	5760985	1138	109.7	0	-90

SL11-167	611888	5760535	1102	154.2	0	-90
SL11-168	611948	5761025	1140	397.7	130	-45
SL11-169	611948	5761025	1140	157.5	130	-60
SL11-170	611948	5761025	1140	84.4	0	-90
SL11-171	611667	5761207	1123	288.6	40	-70
SL11-172	611652	5761186	1128	346.5	40	-70
SL11-173	611547	5761215	1122	255.1	40	-52
SL11-174	611547	5761215	1122	307.1	40	-60
SL11-175	611547	5761215	1122	413.6	40	-70
SL11-176	611692	5761190	1124	172.8	40	-60
SL11-177	611692	5761190	1124	325.2	40	-70
SL11-178	611675	5761131	1138	354.1	40	-70

APPENDIX D

Assay results for holes drilled within the Spout Zones

Table1: Assay results for 178 holes drilled within the Spout Zones and surrounding area, between Oct 2010 - Oct 2011.

Collar Number	From (m)	To (m)	Core Length (m)	Cu (%)	Au (gpt)	Ag (gpt)	Fe (%)
SL10-01	2.1	32	29.9	0.64	0.14	2.1	16.5
including	14.0	20.0	6.0	2.00	0.48	6.6	30.0
including	14.0	16.0	2.0	3.85	0.91	11.5	25.8
	183.0	185.0	2.0	1.26	0.30	2.8	5.6
	193.0	195.0	2.0	1.65	0.13	4.1	6.2
SL10-02	3.0	19.0	16.0	0.30	0.04	0.8	12.3
	55.0	67.0	12.0	0.24	0.05	0.9	11.3
SL10-03	7.0	23.0	16.0	0.58	0.03	1.4	13.5
SL10-04	3.0	11.0	8.0	0.34	0.07	1.1	13.0
SL10-05	7.00	13.00	6.0	0.26	0.03	1.0	11.8
	19.00	25.00	6.0	0.38	0.04	1.7	13.5
	43.00	49.00	6.0	0.36	0.01	2.3	10.9
SL10-06	5.0	47.0	42.0	0.61	0.08	2.0	19.0
including	5.0	9.0	4.0	0.95	0.15	3.4	27.2
and	19.0	21.0	2.0	1.52	0.21	4.6	30.6
and	25.0	27.0	2.0	1.70	0.17	5.8	43.4
SL10-07	3.0	47.0	44.0	0.56	0.11	2.2	18.3
including	19.0	21.0		1.17	0.32	4.6	25.8
and	35.0	39.0	4.0	1.64	0.30	6.5	21.3
SL10-08	2.0	6.0	4.0	0.81	0.11	2.8	16.9
	12.0	20.0	8.0	0.80	0.12	2.6	17.0
	24.0	32.0	8.0	0.42	0.03	1.9	11.8
	34.0	40.0	6.0	0.93	0.17	4.2	19.2
	44.0	52.0	8.0	0.46	0.05	1.8	12.0
	58.0	60.0	2.0	4.45	1.09	15.4	17.5
SL10-09	11.0	43.0	32.0	0.39	0.07	1.7	16.0
	55.0	61.0	6.0	0.51	0.13	2.2	10.3
including	57.0	59.0	2.0	1.18	0.29	4.2	11.2
SL10-10	46.0	60.0	14.0	0.28	0.06	1.1	11.5
	66.0	78.0	12.0	0.39	0.07	1.4	9.3
SL10-11	69.5	83.5	14.0	1.39	0.18	4.9	36.6
including	69.5	75.5	6.0	2.62	0.36	8.3	38.8
and	73.5	75.5	2.0	4.40	0.77	14.9	48.9
SL10-12	97.0	109.0	12.0	0.31	0.04	1.5	30.7
SL10-13	104.0	114.0	10.0	0.42	0.08	2.3	23.0
SL10-14	61.0	69.0	8.0	1.77	0.17	14.5	26.9
including	65.0	69.0	4.0	2.47	0.23	26.1	26.7
SL10-15	25.0	37.0	12.0	1.32	0.21	4.5	34.2
including	27.0	29.0	2.0	3.55	0.68	10.2	48.4
	51.0	53.0	2.0	0.43	<0.03	1.0	6.3
SL10-16	71.0	79.0	8.0	3.04	0.80	16.4	34.4
including	73.0	75.0	2.0	7.00	1.92	42.2	29.3
	83.0	85.0	2.0	0.42	0.04	1.2	11.2
	123.0	133.0	10.0	0.62	0.11	2.6	27.1
SL10-17	89.0	99.0	10.0	0.28	0.04	1.2	20.6
	109.0	113.0	4.0	0.34	0.04	1.5	18.8
SL10-18	33.0	47.0	14.0	3.34	0.56	12.4	33.4
including	35.0	43.0	8.0	5.35	0.90	19.4	39.9
	51.0	57.0	6.0	1.52	0.14	6.6	35.4
including	55.0	57.0	2.0	3.60	0.37	15.3	28.5
SL10-19	57.2	59.2	2.0	0.49	0.10	4.1	11.7
SL10-20	18.0	20.0	2.0	1.22	0.17	6.2	23.8
	34.0	36.0	2.0	0.32	<0.03	2.8	26.4
SL10-21	3.0	15.0	12.0	1.09	0.17	7.9	15.6
including	5.0	9.0	4.0	2.35	0.18	20.8	13.7
	45.0	47.0	2.0	0.48	0.10	2.4	16.2
	63.0	67.0	4.0	0.42	0.09	2.3	14.9
SL10-22	4.0	38.0	34.0	0.21	0.04	1.3	10.5
SL10-23	3.0	25.0	22.0	0.58	0.10	2.1	14.0
including	17.0	23.0	6.0	1.53	0.28	5.5	18.9
	57.0	61.0	4.0	0.45	0.04	1.4	9.6
SL10-24	12.0	22.0	10.0	0.50	0.12	2.2	14.1
including	20.0	22.0	2.0	1.19	0.56	5.5	23.4
	38.0	40.0	2.0	0.42	0.06	1.8	13.2
SL10-25	3.0	19.0	16.0	0.54	0.08	2.2	17.0
	25.0	29.0	4.0	0.42	0.06	1.7	10.9
SL10-26	7	15	8.0	0.21	0.04	1.0	11.9
SL10-27	24	34	10.0	0.39	0.03	2.1	10.4
SL10-28	15	17	2.0	0.36	0.04	2.1	17.4
	33	35	2.0	0.34	0.03	2.3	21.6
SL10-29	20	22	2.0	0.34	0.06	1.0	16.1
	26	28	2.0	0.35	0.06	1.0	12.8
	38	40	2.0	0.31	0.03	1.4	14.7
	48	52	4.0	0.35	0.06	2.2	21.5
SL10-30	12	52	40.0	0.47	0.08	2.2	18.0
including	12	24	12.0	0.90	0.20	3.5	27.3
SL10-31	3	7	4.0	0.53	0.08	1.3	8.2
	19	21	2.0	0.29	0.06	1.2	10.7
	25	29	4.0	0.24	0.07	1.3	6.6
	33	37	4.0	0.31	0.08	1.3	15.5
SL10-32	46	48	2.0	0.35	0.04	1.3	16.2

	60	66	6.0	0.35	0.06	1.7	18.4
SL10-33	23	27	4.0	0.27	0.04	1.1	6.2
	31	45	14.0	0.35	0.04	1.2	7.5
	61	63.3	2.3	0.42	0.09	1.2	12.6
SL10-34	57.5	59.5	2.0	0.49	0.07	2.6	6.9
	65.5	67.5	2.0	0.38	0.05	2.0	7.0
	79.5	83.5	4.0	0.99	0.27	4.8	33.1
SL10-35	100.8	108.8	8.0	0.39	0.09	1.8	28.5
SL10-36	31.0	45.0	14.0	0.83	0.12	3.0	16.6
including	31.0	39.0	8.0	1.20	0.15	4.0	20.7
SL10-37	54.0	62.0	8.0	0.53	0.09	2.5	39.3
SL11-38	69.0	73.0	4.0	0.41	0.27	3.0	15.4
SL11-39	3.80	5.80	2.0	0.39	0.05	1.6	21.2
SL11-40	33.0	41.0	8.0	0.66	0.10	3.1	14.3
including	33.0	35.0	2.0	1.99	0.34	8.9	29.7
SL11-41	4.0	52.0	48.0	0.34	0.04	1.3	13.0
SL11-42	14.0	36.0	22.0	1.22	0.20	4.2	17.7
including	18.0	20.0	2.0	4.05	0.70	12.2	33.2
and	28.0	30.0	2.0	3.30	0.44	10.3	16.5
and	32.0	34.0	2.0	2.65	0.36	10.4	17.1
SL11-43	11	39	28.0	0.27	0.06	0.9	12.1
SL11-44	4.8	56.8	52.0	0.29	0.04	1.5	12.8
including	4.8	8.8	4.0	1.16	0.14	4.3	28.6
SL11-45	7.0	13.0	6.0	0.93	0.28	7.2	41.6
including	11.0	13.0	2.0	1.58	0.22	6.5	37.9
	17.0	19.0	2.0	0.53	0.12	3.1	19.3
	33.0	41.0	8.0	0.37	0.05	2.0	13.2
	47.0	51.0	4.0	0.58	0.07	4.3	19.8
	63.0	65.0	2.0	0.63	0.06	2.8	13.3
SL11-46	5.3	13.3	8.0	0.39	0.03	1.7	16.0
SL11-47	24.6	40.6	16.0	0.42	0.06	2.0	17.2
SL11-48	25.1	29.1	4.0	0.31	0.03	1.2	12.7
	56.5	60.5	4.0	0.21	0.02	1.1	9.3
SL11-49	21.3	27.3	6.0	1.27	0.17	3.9	24.8
	33.3	35.3	2.0	0.31	0.04	1.7	19.7
SL11-50	17.3	27.3	10.0	0.39	0.06	1.8	17.4
SL11-51	57.6	61.6	4.0	1.11	0.23	5.0	40.7
	99.3	101.3	2.0	0.32	<0.03	1.5	18.4
SL11-52	No Significant assays						
SL11-53	2.6	6.6	4.0	0.25	0.02	1.2	13.6
SL11-54	11	19	8.0	0.32	0.05	1.7	12.6
SL11-55	29.5	35.5	6.0	0.32	0.03	1.2	3.8
	66.0	70.0	4.0	0.46	0.03	1.4	19.4
SL11-56	9.0	45.0	36.0	0.29	0.04	1.4	13.3
SL11-57	0.8	2.8	2.0	0.49	0.05	3.1	18.2
	31.4	43.4	12.0	0.60	0.08	2.8	22.6
	35.4	37.4	2.0	1.34	0.10	5.6	29.8
SL11-58	4.0	8.0	4.0	0.77	0.20	3.1	16.7
	20.0	26.0	6.0	0.67	0.08	2.7	11.2
including	22.0	24.0	2.0	1.08	0.11	3.8	15.6
	32.0	34.0	2.0	0.59	0.07	2.9	9.5
	88.5	94.5	6.0	0.87	0.03	4.1	16.1
including	90.5	92.5	2.0	1.47	0.05	6.3	21.9
SL11-59	44.5	46.5	2.0	0.47	0.03	2.3	7.2
	52.5	60.5	8.0	1.24	0.10	4.2	21.6
including	56.5	58.5	2.0	1.76	0.13	6.2	18.6
	90.5	96.5	6.0	0.95	0.21	5.4	27.3
including	90.5	92.5	2.0	2.10	0.12	7.2	28.6
SL11-60	74.5	76.5	2.0	0.91	0.14	3.0	42.5
	86.5	88.5	2.0	0.73	0.08	2.2	32.4
	112.0	116.0	4.0	0.38	0.02	1.7	21.6
SL11-61	16.8	24.8	8.0	0.60	0.05	3.1	23.6
including	18.8	20.8	2.0	1.26	0.15	7.2	29.0
	36.8	62.8	26.0	0.24	0.02	1.1	11.8
SL11-62	25.2	52.2	27.0	0.24	0.04	1.3	9.1
	58.2	64.2	6.0	0.44	0.03	1.8	14.8
SL11-63	30.0	40.0	10.0	0.49	0.09	2.0	21.4
including	30.0	32.0	2.0	1.21	0.30	4.3	36.1
	50.0	52.0	2.0	0.25	0.06	1.0	10.7
SL11-64	No Significant Intercepts						
SL11-65	10.5	18.5	8.0	0.28	0.05	1.6	12.3
SL11-66	21.0	23.0	2.0	0.23	0.05	1.2	11.4
SL11-67	5.0	9.0	4.0	0.35	0.05	1.5	17.7
	15.0	17.0	2.0	0.43	0.08	2.6	15.1
	23.0	25.0	2.0	0.31	0.04	2.0	13.1
SL11-68	5.5	11.5	6.0	0.42	0.07	2.0	15.9
	21.5	27.5	6.0	0.21	0.04	1.3	12.4
	50.8	52.8	2.0	0.29	0.08	1.4	15.4
SL11-69	15.0	17.0	2.0	0.29	0.03	1.6	10.5
	21.0	27.0	6.0	0.22	0.04	1.0	10.2
	31.0	39.0	8.0	0.32	0.06	1.1	5.6
	45.0	49.0	4.0	0.30	0.05	1.5	11.6
SL11-70	1.2	11.2	10.0	0.40	0.05	1.7	16.8
	15.2	23.2	8.0	0.32	0.04	1.4	15.9

	27.2	35.2	8.0	0.30	0.03	1.3	14.3
SL11-71	168.4	178.4	10.0	1.72	0.44	6.4	35.6
including	168.4	172.4	4.0	2.88	0.76	10.4	39.3
	180.4	188.4	8.0	0.51	0.09	2.4	11.9
	271.5	279.5	8.0	0.20	0.03	0.6	5.2
SL11-72	368.1	380.1	12.0	0.31	0.31	3.7	36.1
including	374.1	380.1	6.0	2.06	0.54	5.5	53.5
SL11-72A	309.0	313.0	4.0	0.70	0.09	3.7	6.2
	319.0	321.0	2.0	0.61	<0.03	2.6	4.2
	339.0	349.0	10.0	1.34	0.28	6.3	52.4
including	339.0	347.0	8.0	1.67	0.34	7.6	52.5
SL11-73	6.0	10.0	4.0	0.23	0.03	1.3	8.8
	22.0	24.0	2.0	0.22	<0.03	1.2	12.2
SL11-74	33.7	69.7	36.0	0.32	0.05	1.3	11.0
	57.7	63.7	6.0	0.73	0.13	3.2	27.2
	77.7	79.7	2.0	0.32	<0.03	1.6	14.1
	91.7	93.7	2.0	0.65	0.07	2.2	23.7
SL11-75	8.0	10.0	2.0	0.47	0.07	2.8	13.7
	24.0	30.0	6.0	0.58	0.07	3.2	23.2
	34.0	36.0	2.0	1.08	0.10	5.0	30.0
SL11-76	79.0	83.0	4.0	0.23	0.03	1.8	28.6
	87.0	89.0	2.0	0.26	<0.03	0.6	6.7
	95.0	97.0	2.0	0.43	0.05	2.2	21.3
SL11-77	17.5	19.5	2.0	0.58	0.06	1.8	15.2
	25.5	45.5	20.0	0.22	0.03	1.2	21.5
SL11-78	15.0	17.0	2.0	0.27	0.04	0.6	7.4
	35.0	37.0	2.0	0.40	0.06	2.0	18.2
	47.0	53.0	6.0	0.69	0.09	3.8	28.4
	71.0	73.0	2.0	0.51	0.07	3.0	23.2
SL11-79	11.3	23.3	12.0	0.77	0.13	3.3	6.7
including	17.3	21.3	4.0	2.10	0.35	9.1	8.3
	69.3	135.3	66.0	0.43	0.04	1.9	10.9
including	105.3	109.3	4.0	2.60	0.07	10.5	11.3
SL11-80	52.0	54.0	2.0	0.17	0.03	0.8	10.1
	58.0	60.0	2.0	0.18	<0.03	0.8	11.0
SL11-81	5.0	15.0	10.0	0.42	0.07	2.1	21.2
SL11-82	26.0	30.0	4.0	0.62	0.12	3.7	17.9
	42.0	44.0	2.0	0.56	0.09	3.1	15.4
SL11-83	Not sampled						
SL11-84	8.0	34.0	26.0	0.33	0.07	1.7	12.7
including	16.0	24.0	8.0	0.65	0.12	3.4	17.2
SL11-85	39.5	47.5	8.0	0.57	0.07	3.0	16.4
including	39.5	41.5	2.0	1.16	0.15	6.0	21.0
SL11-86	6.3	8.3	2.0	0.25	0.05	1.7	7.3
	20.3	22.3	2.0	0.24	<0.03	1.2	9.7
	34.3	62.3	28.0	0.23	0.03	1.4	10.3
including	34.3	38.3	4.0	0.91	0.12	4.9	21.7
SL11-87	2.4	38.4	36.0	0.41	0.06	2.2	12.4
including	16.4	20.4	4.0	1.03	0.14	5.1	17.8
and	34.4	36.4	2.0	1.28	0.15	5.2	11.1
SL11-88	2.0	18.0	16.0	0.22	0.04	1.1	13.5
	22.0	28.0	6.0	0.26	0.03	1.3	11.3
	34.0	36.0	2.0	0.26	<0.03	1.2	9.2
	40.0	42.0	2.0	0.28	0.12	2.4	12.1
SL11-89	5.0	7.0	2.0	0.61	0.11	2.8	23.7
SL11-90	42.0	44.0	2.0	0.43	0.05	2.0	9.3
	52.0	54.0	2.0	0.40	0.05	1.8	12.6
	58.0	60.0	2.0	0.29	0.03	1.4	13.3
SL11-91	Not drilled						
SL11-92	18.0	62.0	44.0	0.41	0.09	2.0	18.1
including	20.0	22.0	2.0	0.49	0.15	2.2	27.8
and	32.0	42.0	10.0	1.10	0.20	5.2	30.7
SL11-93	80.0	82.0	2.0	0.33	0.05	2.2	13.2
	90.0	92.0	2.0	0.29	0.06	1.4	10.0
	100.0	136.0	36.0	0.56	0.15	3.1	21.1
including	110.0	114.0	4.0	1.97	0.69	12.0	27.8
SL11-94	136.5	138.5	2.0	0.23	0.03	1.0	8.0
	158.5	168.5	10.0	2.02	0.25	6.0	30.9
including	160.5	162.5	2.0	4.84	0.44	10.0	29.0
SL11-95	30.0	66.0	36.0	0.89	0.11	3.8	25.8
including	34.0	40.0	6.0	2.01	0.24	8.7	43.9
and	64.0	66.0	2.0	1.58	0.28	5.6	30.6
SL11-96	100.0	136.0	36.0	0.47	0.11	2.0	15.8
	112.0	116.0	4.0	1.63	0.28	6.0	46.3
SL11-97	1.3	13.3	12.0	0.30	0.09	2.2	10.7
	203.7	219.7	16.0	0.55	0.14	3.1	31.3
including	213.7	215.7	2.0	1.06	0.29	5.0	45.2
SL11-98	11.2	13.2	2.0	0.64	0.12	2.8	17.2
	31.2	33.2	2.0	0.34	0.05	2.0	6.0
	286.0	288.0	2.0	0.49	0.08	2.8	8.5
SL11-99	31.6	61.6	30.0	0.64	0.09	3.0	16.8
including	31.6	35.6	4.0	2.55	0.30	11.4	37.3
and	45.6	47.6	2.0	1.12	0.14	3.6	10.0
SL11-100	52.0	92.0	20.0	0.53	0.11	2.2	16.1

	56.0	62.0	6.0	0.95	0.12	3.7	27.1
	76.0	80.0	4.0	1.08	0.30	4.5	15.0
	86.0	90.0	4.0	1.21	0.15	5.0	28.2
SL11-101	53.5	55.5	2.0	0.23	0.03	0.8	13.4
SL11-102	25.5	35.5	10.0	0.71	0.09	2.4	25.3
including	27.5	31.5	4.0	1.17	0.19	4.0	28.5
SL11-103	27.0	31.0	4.0	0.90	0.14	2.9	22.7
	63.0	65.0	2.0	0.60	0.04	5.6	12.6
SL11-104	20.4	38.4	18.0	0.30	0.05	1.5	18.1
	46.4	54.4	8.0	0.32	0.03	1.9	9.5
	58.4	60.4	2.0	0.25	<0.03	1.2	4.9
SL11-105	31.0	41.0	10.0	0.44	0.07	1.6	19.8
	49.0	51.0	2.0	0.57	0.09	2.0	12.4
	57.0	59.0	2.0	0.40	<0.03	1.6	11.0
SL11-106	59.0	83.0	24.0	0.30	0.05	1.2	9.5
including	61.0	63.0	2.0	0.49	0.07	2.0	14.5
and	69.0	75.0	6.0	0.68	0.11	2.7	13.9
SL11-107	69.0	71.0	2.0	0.26	0.05	1.0	9.7
	85.0	89.0	4.0	0.33	0.06	1.5	10.1
SL11-108	53.0	85.0	32.0	0.38	0.05	1.5	11.6
including	55.0	57.0	2.0	0.88	0.07	2.4	12.1
and	63.0	67.0	4.0	1.31	0.19	4.3	27.4
and	83.0	85.0	2.0	0.41	0.06	1.8	14.5
SL11-109	75.5	95.5	20.0	0.34	0.05	1.6	17.8
including	81.5	83.5	2.0	0.81	0.13	3.6	28.5
and	89.5	91.5	2.0	1.64	0.25	9.0	40.8
SL11-110	2.2	8.2	6.0	0.38	0.03	1.8	24.4
	22.2	28.2	6.0	0.27	0.02	1.5	13.2
SL11-111	No Significant Intercepts (only one sample taken)						
SL11-112	41.8	43.8	2.0	2.14	0.42	6.6	21.1
SL11-113	57.0	75.0	18.0	0.49	0.08	1.8	13.5
including	65.0	67.0	2.0	1.05	0.13	3.4	30.0
SL11-114	89.0	109.0	20.0	0.56	0.10	2.6	20.0
including	103.0	105.0	2.0	1.40	0.19	6.0	35.7
SL11-115	133.0	141.0	8.0	1.19	0.13	2.4	23.6
including	135.0	139.0	4.0	2.08	0.22	3.6	37.7
	181.0	189.0	8.0	0.32	0.05	1.9	20.6
SL11-116	48.0	68.0	20.0	0.40	0.08	1.7	12.9
including	64.0	66.0	2.0	1.80	0.34	7.2	33.8
	82.0	96.0	14.0	0.30	0.08	1.7	12.6
	162.0	168.0	6.0	0.20	0.09	0.7	6.2
	200.0	261.0	61.0	0.24	0.09	1.5	7.5
including	231.0	233.0	2.0	1.34	0.44	13.4	15.4
	302.0	326.0	24.0	0.33	0.11	1.6	12.9
	338.0	344.0	6.0	0.46	0.12	2.3	9.6
	360.0	371.0	11.0	1.16	0.24	4.2	14.6
SL11-117	58.0	70.0	12.0	0.70	0.14	3.3	17.8
including	68.0	70.0	2.0	2.23	0.34	9.2	14.8
	80.0	82.0	2.0	0.26	0.07	1.3	11.2
SL11-118	84.0	108.0	24.0	0.24	0.04	1.1	8.5
	132.0	134.0	2.0	0.38	0.09	1.9	13.0
SL11-119	74.2	108.2	34.0	0.28	0.06	0.9	11.2
SL11-120	83.0	89.0	6.0	0.20	<0.03	0.2	6.2
	97.0	107.0	10.0	0.18	0.02	0.4	6.5
	117.0	119.0	2.0	0.17	0.02	0.5	7.0
SL11-121	3.0	7.0	4.0	0.63	0.08	2.4	23.2
	19.0	25.0	6.0	0.49	0.06	2.5	12.2
	33.0	39.0	6.0	0.27	0.02	1.7	12.3
SL11-122	4.0	6.0	2.0	0.37	<0.03	2.2	18.7
	18.0	20.0	2.0	0.38	0.03	3.0	21.6
	30.0	32.0	2.0	0.50	<0.03	3.0	12.1
SL11-123	2.0	8.0	2.0	0.24	0.02	1.7	10.2
	47.0	51.0	2.0	0.29	0.02	1.2	6.3
SL11-124	12.0	14.0	2.0	0.34	0.04	2.4	5.2
SL11-125	2.2	26.2	24.0	0.19	0.04	1.4	10.5
including	2.2	4.2	2.0	0.54	0.07	4.3	11.4
and	24.2	26.2	2.0	0.48	0.11	3.0	12.6
SL11-126	3.0	23.0	20.0	0.47	0.05	2.1	14.9
including	15.0	23.0	8.0	0.90	0.10	4.1	19.6
SL11-127	3.4	7.4	4.0	0.34	0.04	1.8	27.5
	21.4	31.4	10.0	0.38	0.03	1.7	13.2
SL11-128	9.0	11.0	2.0	0.44	0.04	1.8	26.4
	23.0	25.0	2.0	0.31	<0.03	1.6	11.9
	33.0	35.0	2.0	0.65	0.04	2.4	16.4
	43.0	47.0	4.0	0.37	0.11	2.0	9.8
SL11-129	0.8	10.8	10.0	0.43	0.08	2.1	17.7
including	2.8	6.8	4.0	0.76	0.10	2.9	21.4
	38.8	44.8	6.0	0.69	0.07	3.9	14.5
SL11-130	18.0	28.0	10.0	0.32	0.08	1.3	12.0
including	22.0	24.0	2.0	0.81	0.16	2.8	11.8
	36.0	44.0	8.0	0.31	0.04	1.4	11.5
SL11-131	109.3	137.3	28.0	0.20	0.05	0.5	8.2
SL11-132	99	101	2.0	0.26	<0.3	1.6	4.6
	137.0	145.0	8.0	0.25	0.09	1.2	7.6

	169	187	18.0	0.57	0.15	2.7	12.9
including	183	185	2.0	2.15	0.53	10.2	40.0
SL11-133	122	124	2.0	0.32	0.06	1.0	9.3
SL11-134	144.2	154.2	10.0	0.26	0.05	0.9	11.5
	166.2	170.2	4.0	0.23	0.09	1.6	8.9
	176.2	178.2	2.0	0.23	0.03	0.6	1.6
SL11-135	104.0	110.0	6.0	0.30	0.06	0.6	12.6
	187.5	189.5	2.0	1.02	0.19	6.0	7.4
SL11-136	51.8	53.8	2.0	0.22	0.03	0.4	3.6
	79.8	89.8	10.0	0.20	0.02	0.7	9.8
	93.8	101.8	8.0	0.17	0.02	0.4	8.3
	107.8	109.8	2.0	0.21	0.03	0.7	7.5
SL11-137	30.0	42.0	12.0	0.19	0.02	0.5	10.1
	96.0	98.0	2.0	0.31	0.05	1.3	5.6
	114.0	116.0	2.0	0.21	0.03	1.0	7.2
SL11-138	6.1	12.1	6.0	0.28	0.04	0.9	12.0
	26.1	34.1	8.0	0.22	0.04	1.0	9.1
SL11-139	53.0	57.0	4.0	0.36	0.07	1.9	12.3
	73.0	75.0	2.0	1.03	0.63	9.6	12.0
SL11-140	6.7	34.7	28.0	0.55	0.08	2.1	12.8
including	16.7	18.7	2.0	3.67	0.54	17.1	20.8
	40.7	42.7	2	0.39	0.05	2.0	8.0
SL11-141	15.5	29.5	14.0	0.91	0.08	3.1	15.6
including	17.5	21.5	4.0	2.18	0.18	7.3	23.4
SL11-142	2.8	6.8	4.0	0.88	0.13	2.5	33.4
including	2.8	4.8	2.0	1.38	0.24	3.4	30.3
SL11-143	72.4	102.4	30.0	0.35	0.07	2.0	20.2
including	84.4	86.4	2.0	1.42	0.23	5.4	30.5
SL11-144	114.0	116.0	2.0	0.23	<0.03	0.8	7.2
	126.0	128.0	2.0	0.27	0.03	0.8	7.4
SL11-145	10.0	16.0	6.0	0.41	0.10	3.7	11.0
	73.0	85.0	12.0	0.35	0.06	1.6	17.4
including	79.0	81.0	2.0	0.94	0.17	4.6	20.0
	93.0	105.0	12.0	0.34	0.05	1.6	17.1
SL11-146	68.8	76.8	8.0	0.38	0.07	1.7	17.1
including	68.8	70.8	2.0	0.93	0.11	3.6	30.3
	82.8	86.8	4.0	0.31	0.07	1.6	20.7
	92.8	94.8	2.0	0.27	0.04	1.2	9.3
	104.8	109.7	4.9	0.34	0.04	1.5	12.5
SL11-147	Not sampled						
SL11-148	61.0	75.0	14.0	0.78	0.12	4.5	22.1
including	63.0	69.0	6.0	1.19	0.18	6.9	25.3
	87.0	89.0	2.0	0.24	<0.03	2.8	40.9
SL11-149	62	108	46.0	0.38	0.07	0.8	12.8
including	64.0	66.0	2.0	2.70	0.61	5.4	24.6
and	80.0	82.0	2.0	2.15	0.35	6.4	31.1
SL11-150	51.1	83.1	32.0	0.43	0.05	1.5	19.2
including	51.1	53.1	2.0	1.50	0.11	6.1	41.4
and	61.1	63.1	2.0	1.62	0.18	4.9	29.1
SL11-151	No Significant Intercepts						
SL11-152	96.0	99.0	3.0	0.24	0.03	5.5	2.9
SL11-153	66.0	69.0	3.0	0.26	0.01	1.9	5.3
SL11-154	No Significant Intercepts						
SL11-155	66.0	69.0	3.0	0.26	0.01	1.9	5.3
SL11-156	No Significant Intercepts						
SL11-157	No Significant Intercepts						
SL11-158	No Significant Intercepts						
SL11-159	3.0	9.0	6.0	0.41	0.09	1.9	35.2
including	5.0	7.0	2.0	0.82	0.17	2.8	42.8
	15.0	17.0	2.0	0.31	0.05	1.0	10.8
	27.0	33.0	6.0	0.27	0.03	1.5	15.7
	37.0	39.0	2.0	0.41	0.01	1.1	7.6
	63.0	67.0	4.0	0.27	0.04	1.4	8.8
	95.0	97.0	2.0	0.37	0.02	1.0	9.1
	247.0	249.0	2.0	0.34	0.06	1.5	8.4
SL11-160	59.0	63.0	4.0	0.26	0.04	0.7	9.5
	65.0	81.0	16.0	0.36	0.08	1.4	11.0
including	79.0	81.0	2.0	1.40	0.18	4.0	7.8
	93.0	101.0	8.0	0.49	0.09	1.5	10.1
including	93.0	99.0	2.0	1.15	0.25	3.3	9.9
	111.0	113.0	2.0	3.37	0.59	32.7	11.2
	229.0	231.0	2.0	0.24	0.05	0.7	7.3
	436.0	438.0	2.0	0.33	0.02	1.7	3.1
SL11-161	48.0	80.0	32.0	0.32	0.04	0.7	12.2
including	50.0	52.0	2.0	1.51	0.14	2.8	17.3
and	62.0	64.0	2.0	1.16	0.18	3.0	23.4
SL11-162	70.0	96.0	26.0	0.67	0.11	2.8	23.9
including	78.0	82.0	4.0	1.58	0.18	6.0	33.2
and	94.0	96.0	2.0	1.00	0.14	4.0	27.2
	238.0	240.0	2.0	0.26	0.04	1.0	6.6
	264.0	270.0	6.0	0.25	0.04	1.1	5.0
SL11-163	51.5	89.5	38.0	0.40	0.07	1.2	16.8
including	59.5	61.5	2.0	1.15	0.21	3.5	32.4
and	71.5	73.5	2.0	1.82	0.16	5.0	49.1

SL11-164	61.0	77.0	16.0	0.45	0.07	1.6	17.3
including	61.0	63.0	2.0	1.10	0.15	4.4	28.9
and	67.0	69.0	2.0	1.09	0.19	3.4	20.7
SL11-165	61.0	79.0	18.0	0.67	0.14	3.5	17.2
including	61.0	67.0	6.0	1.20	0.22	6.1	21.4
	101.0	103.0	2.0	0.36	0.10	1.2	12.7
SL11-166	51.0	59.0	8.0	0.62	0.10	2.4	17.1
including	55.0	57.0	2.0	1.46	0.21	5.2	25.1
	63.0	67.0	4.0	0.46	0.06	1.5	11.7
	75.0	77.0	2.0	0.28	0.04	0.8	10.6
	85.0	87.0	2.0	0.23	0.03	0.6	14.0
SL11-167	5.0	17.0	12.0	0.37	0.08	1.5	21.1
SL11-168	69.6	81.6	12.0	0.79	0.10	2.8	15.6
including	77.6	81.6	4.0	1.45	0.17	5.0	16.8
	89.6	91.6	2.0	0.81	0.06	2.1	7.3
	95.6	97.6	2.0	0.28	0.04	1.3	10.1
	117.6	119.6	2.0	0.28	0.05	1.3	9.9
	121.6	123.6	2.0	0.59	0.07	2.1	15.3
	139.6	143.6	4.0	0.24	0.05	0.9	8.3
	219.6	221.6	2.0	0.61	0.14	3.7	6.8
	239.6	243.6	4.0	0.40	0.06	1.5	6.5
SL11-169	47	49	2	0.39	0.03	1.2	9.1
	53.0	97.0	44.0	0.38	0.07	1.5	13.8
including	85.0	87.0	2.0	1.20	0.22	3.3	16.6
	155.0	157.5	2.5	0.59	0.09	4.8	6.4
SL11-170	52.4	54.4	2.0	0.86	0.14	2.5	15.8
	56.4	62.4	6.0	0.27	0.02	1.1	6.8
	66.4	68.4	2.0	0.32	0.02	1.8	17.7
SL11-171	174.3	180.3	6.0	1.86	0.49	6.8	33.1
	188.3	190.3	2.0	0.31	0.03	1.3	11.2
SL11-172	213.0	215.0	2.0	0.21	0.03	0.4	5.4
	219.0	233.0	14.0	0.69	0.09	2.4	31.9
including	219.0	225.0	6.0	1.18	0.15	4.1	31.8
	239.0	241.0	2.0	0.23	0.03	1.2	8.6
	332.0	338.0	6.0	0.26	0.18	1.5	4.9
SL11-173	180	192	12.0	0.28	0.02	1.4	5.6
	204.0	210.0	6.0	0.58	0.08	2.2	25.2
including	204.0	206.0	2.0	1.31	0.16	4.6	17.5
	214.0	218.0	4.0	0.22	0.03	0.9	6.0
SL11-174	210.0	214.0	4.0	0.21	0.03	1.5	7.3
	226.0	232.0	6.0	0.56	0.10	2.2	7.7
	238.0	242.0	4.0	0.49	0.04	2.1	10.0
	250.0	260.0	10.0	0.47	0.13	2.3	16.0
including	250.0	252.0	2.0	1.05	0.33	5.1	26.4
SL11-175	295.0	297.0	2.0	0.53	0.08	1.4	8.9
	313.0	319.0	6.0	0.40	0.03	2.3	3.9
	337.0	345.0	8.0	1.17	0.39	7.2	38.0
including	341.0	345.0	4.0	1.89	0.57	10.2	42.7
SL11-176	112.0	124.0	12.0	0.37	0.04	2.1	12.4
including	120.0	122.0	2.0	0.97	0.08	5.4	32.3
	132.0	138.0	6.0	1.03	0.10	3.8	33.1
including	132.0	136.0	4.0	1.46	0.13	5.3	24.9
SL11-177	172.5	182.5	10.0	7.90	3.40	45.4	16.8
including	174.5	180.5	6.0	12.64	5.70	73.0	21.5
including	174.5	178.5	4.0	16.78	7.88	92.3	19.2
including	176.5	178.5	2.0	22.80	2.80	59.5	16.7
	286.0	292.0	6.0	0.25	0.16	2.4	6.6
	296.0	306.0	10.0	0.18	0.10	1.4	6.1
	314.0	316.0	2.0	0.31	<0.005	0.4	4.7
SL11-178	274.0	278.0	4.0	0.20	0.02	0.9	6.7
	282.0	288.0	6.0	0.19	0.03	0.9	6.4
	292.0	304.0	12.0	0.23	0.04	1.2	9.1
	316.0	320.0	4.0	0.24	0.06	1.4	8.1
	326.0	340.0	14.0	0.59	0.16	4.8	18.9
including	326.0	332.0	6.0	1.22	0.33	10.0	15.3
and	328.0	330.0	2.0	2.02	0.60	17.3	15.5

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CERTIFICATE OF QUALIFIED PERSON

To accompany the report entitled: "Independent Technical Report for the Lac La Hache Project, BC, Canada, June 4, 2012".

I, Wayne Peter Barnett residing at 837 Old Lillooet Road, North Vancouver do hereby certify that:

I am a Principal Geologist with the firm of SRK Consulting (Canada) Inc. ("SRK") with an office at Suite 2200-1066 West Hastings Street, Vancouver, BC, Canada;

I am a graduate of the University of Cape Town in 1998, where I obtained a Master's Degree, and of the University of Kwazulu-Natal in 2006, where I obtained a Doctorate Degree in Geology. I have practiced my profession continuously since 1996. I worked full time in diamond mining operations from 1996 until 2004, while doing part-time studies. I worked at De Beers head office in exploration and mining consulting from 2004 until 2008. Since 2008 I have been employed as a consultant in resource and structural geology with SRK Consulting in Canada;

I am a Professional Natural Scientist registered with the South African Council for Natural Scientific Professions #400237/04;

I have read the definition of "qualified person" set out in National Instrument 43-101 and certify that by virtue of my education, affiliation to a professional association and past relevant work experience, I fulfill the requirements to be a "qualified person" for the purposes of National Instrument 43-101 and this technical report has been prepared in compliance with National Instrument 43-101 and Form 43-101F1;

I, as a qualified person, I am independent of the issuer as defined in Section 1.5 of National Instrument 43-101;

I am the co-author of this report and responsible for Section 11 and accept professional responsibility for that section of this technical report;

I have visited the Spout Deposit, in July, 2011;

I have read National Instrument 43-101 and confirm that this technical report has been prepared in compliance therewith;

SRK Consulting (Canada) Inc. was retained by GWR Resources Inc. to prepare a technical audit of the Lac La Hache Project. In conducting our audit a gap analysis of project technical data was completed using CIM "Best practices" and Canadian Securities Administrators National Instrument 43-101 guidelines. The preceding report is based on a site visit, a review of project files and discussions with GWR Resources Inc. personnel;

I have not received, nor do I expect to receive, any interest, directly or indirectly, in the GWR Resources Inc. or securities of GWR Resources Inc; and

That, as of the date of this certificate, to the best of my knowledge, information and belief, this technical report contains all scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make the technical report not misleading.

["signed and sealed"]
Dr. Wayne Barnett, Pr.Sci.Nat.
Principal Consultant

Vancouver, BC
June 4th, 2012

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Project number: 2CG019.002

Vancouver June 4, 2012

To:
Securities Regulatory Authorities
B. C. Securities Commission (BCSC)
Alberta Securities Commission (ABC)
Ontario Securities Commission (OSC)
L'Autorité des marchés financiers (AMF)
Toronto Stock Exchange (TSX)

CONSENT of AUTHOR

I, Wayne Barnett do hereby consent to the public filing of the technical report entitled "Independent Technical Report for the Lac La Hache Project, BC, Canada June 15, 2012 (the "Technical Report") and dated June 15, 2012 and any extracts from or a summary of the Technical Report under the National Instrument 43-101 disclosure of GWR Resources Inc. and to the filing of the Technical Report with any securities regulatory authorities.

I further consent to the company filing the report on SEDAR and consent to press releases made by the company with my prior approval

Dated this 4th day of June 2012.

"Original Signed"
Dr. Wayne Barnett, Pr.Sci.Nat
Principal Geologist

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CERTIFICATE OF QUALIFIED PERSON

Gilles Arseneau, Ph.D., P. Geo.

To accompany the report entitled: "Independent Technical Report for the Lac La Hache Project, BC, Canada June 4, 2012".

I, Gilles Arseneau, am a Professional Geoscientist, employed as an Associate Geological Consultant with SRK Consulting (Canada) Inc.

I am a member of the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of British Columbia. I graduated with B.Sc. in Geology from the University of New Brunswick, 1979; a M.Sc. in Geology from the University of Western Ontario, 1984 and a Ph.D. in Geology from the Colorado School of Mines, 1995

I have been involved in mining since 1979 and have practised my profession continuously since 1995. I have been involved with exploration projects and consulting covering a wide range of mineral commodities in Africa, South America North America and Asia including deposits similar to the Spout deposit. I have over ten years' experience in resource estimation using Gemcom software.

I have read the definition of "qualified person" set out in National Instrument 43-101 and certify that by virtue of my education, affiliation to a professional association and past relevant work experience, I fulfill the requirements to be a "qualified person" for the purposes of National Instrument 43-101 and this technical report has been prepared in compliance with National Instrument 43-101 and Form 43-101F1

I am the co-author of this report and am responsible for Sections 1-10 and 12-20 and accept professional responsibility for these sections of this technical report.

I have not visited the Spout Deposit site.

I am independent of GWR Resources Inc. and of the Lac La Hache property as independence is described by Section 1.5 of NI 43-101.

I have not previously been involved with the Lac La Hache Project.

I have read National Instrument 43-101 and confirm that this technical report has been prepared in compliance therewith;

SRK Consulting (Canada) Inc. was retained by GWR Resources Inc. to prepare a technical audit of the Lac La Hache Project. In conducting our audit a gap analysis of project technical data was completed using CIM "Best practices" and Canadian Securities Administrators National Instrument 43-101 guidelines. The preceding report is based on a site visit, a review of project files and discussions with GWR Resources Inc. personnel;

I have not received, nor do I expect to receive, any interest, directly or indirectly, in the GWR Resources Inc. or securities of GWR Resources Inc; and

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

"Signed and sealed by"

Dr. Gilles Arseneau, Ph.D., P.Geo
Associate Consultant

Vancouver, BC
June 4th, 2012

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Project number: 2CG019.002
Vancouver June 4, 2012

To:
Securities Regulatory Authorities
B. C. Securities Commission (BCSC)
Alberta Securities Commission (ABC)
Ontario Securities Commission (OSC)
L'Autorité des marchés financiers (AMF)
Toronto Stock Exchange (TSX)

CONSENT of AUTHOR

I, Gilles Arseneau do hereby consent to the public filing of the technical report entitled "Independent Technical Report for the Lac La Hache Project, BC, Canada June 15, 2012 (the "Technical Report") and dated June 15, 2012 and any extracts from or a summary of the Technical Report under the National Instrument 43-101 disclosure of GWR Resources Inc. and to the filing of the Technical Report with any securities regulatory authorities.

I further consent to the company filing the report on SEDAR and consent to press releases made by the company with my prior approval

Dated this 4th day of June 2012.

"Original Signed"
Dr. Gilles Arseneau, P.Geo
Associate Geologist