



ASSESSMENT REPORT TITLE PAGE AND SUMMARY

TITLE OF REPORT: Assessment Report on the Red Elephant Property.

TOTAL COST: \$50,945.24

AUTHOR(S): Stephen B. Butrenchuk
SIGNATURE(S): *Signed*

NOTICE OF WORK PERMIT NUMBER(S)/DATE(S):
STATEMENT OF WORK EVENT NUMBER(S)/DATE(S):

YEAR OF WORK: 2011

PROPERTY NAME: Red Elephant

CLAIM NAME(S) (on which work was done):
501053

COMMODITIES SOUGHT: gold, copper, silver, lead, zinc

MINERAL INVENTORY MINFILE NUMBER(S), IF KNOWN:

MINING DIVISION: Slocan

NTS / BCGS: 082K.065

LATITUDE: _____ 50 _____ ° _____ 39 _____ ' _____ 24 _____ "

LONGITUDE: _____ 117 _____ ° _____ 09 _____ ' _____ 52 _____ " (at centre of work)

UTM Zone: 11 EASTING: 488577 NORTHING: 5595504

OWNER(S): GMR Global Mineral Resources Corp.

MAILING ADDRESS:

Unit 3104-260 Queen's Quay West
Toronto, Ontario, M5J 2N3

OPERATOR(S) [who paid for the work]: Global Mineral Resources Corp.

MAILING ADDRESS:

As above

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

Badshot Formation, Hamill Group, Lower Cambrian, Kootenay Arch, quartz veins, lead-silver-zinc vein, underground

REFERENCES TO PREVIOUS ASSESSMENT WORK AND ASSESSMENT REPORT NUMBERS:

TYPE OF WORK IN THIS REPORT	EXTENT OF WORK (in metric units)	ON WHICH CLAIMS	PROJECT COSTS APPORTIONED (incl. support)
GEOLOGICAL (scale, area)			
Ground, mapping			
Photo interpretation			
GEOPHYSICAL (line-kilometres)			
Ground			
Magnetic			
Electromagnetic			
Induced Polarization			
Radiometric			
Seismic			
Other			
Airborne			
GEOCHEMICAL (number of samples analysed for ...)			
Soil			
Silt			
Rock	17	501053	\$23,940.76
Other			
DRILLING (total metres, number of holes, size, storage location)			
Core			
Non-core			
RELATED TECHNICAL			
Sampling / Assaying			
Petrographic			
Mineralographic			
Metallurgic			
PROSPECTING (scale/area)			
PREPATORY / PHYSICAL			
Line/grid (km)			
Topo/Photogrammetric (scale, area)			
Legal Surveys (scale, area)			
Road, local access (km)/trail	24 Km		\$27,004.48
Trench (number/metres)			
Underground development (metres)			
Other			
		TOTAL COST	\$50,945.24

ASSESSMENT REPORT
ON THE
RED ELEPHANT PROPERTY

BC Geological Survey
Assessment Report
32541

Located in the Trout Lake Area British Columbia
Slocan Mining Division

TRIM Sheet: 082K.065
UTEM (NAD 83) Zone 11 E 488577 N 5595504

for

GMR Global Mineral Resources Corp.
Unit 3104- 260 Queen's Quay West
Toronto, Ontario, Canada M5J 2N3

November 30, 2011

Stephen B. Butrenchuk, P.Geol.

SUMMARY

The Red Elephant property, consisting of three mineral claims totaling 348.23 Ha, is 100% owned by GMR Global Mineral Resources Corp. under an option agreement with Western Fortune Mining Ltd. Terms of the agreement call for a cash payment of \$500,000 and the issuing of 10,000,000 shares by Global Mineral Resources. The property is located approximately 80 kilometres north of Kaslo, B.C. and is road accessible.

Underlying the Red Elephant property are strata predominantly of the Lower Cambrian Badshot Formation and Upper Proterozoic to Lower Cambrian Hamill Group. These units form part of the Kootenay Arch.

The property has a history of exploration dating back to 1907. During the periods of exploration two adits were driven, one shaft was sunk and 15,244 feet (4646.37 metres) of drilling were completed on the property. This work resulted in the calculation of a historical, non-compliant resource estimate. There is an estimated possible resource of 13,800 tons with an average grade of 0.245 troy ounces per ton gold.

In 2011, GMR Global Mineral Resources Corp. completed an exploration program that consisted of rehabilitation of the access road to the property and re-sampling of the Red Elephant mineralized gold zone. Also sampled was the Wild Bill lead-zinc-silver vein. Results of the sampling program confirmed and verified historical surface sampling results. The cost of this program was approximately \$50,000.

This property merits further work. It is recommended that a Phase 1 program of diamond drilling and road rehabilitation be done on the property at an estimated cost of \$1,000,000. Contingent upon favourable results of this phase of exploration then it is recommended that future work consist of underground exploration including underground drilling.

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INTRODUCTION:

The purpose of this report is to compile all available geological data on the Red Elephant property for GMR Global Mineral Resources Corp., determine the merits of the property and make recommendations for ongoing exploration. This report is required in order for the company to comply with B.C.S.C. requirements. Global Mineral Resources is a public company registered in the province of British Columbia that trades on the Frankfurt Stock Exchange.

This report was commissioned by Mr. David Amar, President of GMR Global Mineral Resources Corp.

Global Mineral Resources Corp. completed a small exploration program on the property during the period August 1 to October 5, 2011. This work consisted of mapping and sampling within the property boundary and rehabilitation of existing roads to the property boundary.

Stephen B. Butrenchuk, P. Geol. serves as the Independent Qualified Person responsible for preparing this entire Technical Report. In preparing this report the author relied on geological reports listed in the References' section of this report and his experience with similar deposits in British Columbia.

RELIANCE ON OTHER EXPERTS:

The author is not relying on a report or opinion of any experts. The ownership of the claims comprising the property and the ownership of the surrounding claims has been taken from the Mineral Titles Online database maintained by the British Columbia Ministry of Energy and Mines. The data on this site is assumed to be correct.

The section on the History of the property area has been taken mainly from the British Columbia Ministry of Energy and Mines Assessment Files. The geological assessment reports have been written by competent geologists and engineers to the industry standards of the day. The rock, soil and silt analyses were completed by reputable Canadian assay labs, in accord with the industry standards of the day. Additional information was obtained from internal reports written for Mikado Resources Ltd., and Golden Arch Resources Ltd, and for Roper Resources Ltd.

PROPERTY LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION:

The Red Elephant property is located in the Duncan Ranges of the Selkirk Mountains in the Slocan Mining Division on NTS Map Sheet t 82K/11E (Figure 1). It is situated approximately 80 kilometres southeast of Revelstoke, British Columbia and approximately 80 kilometres north of Kaslo, British Columbia.

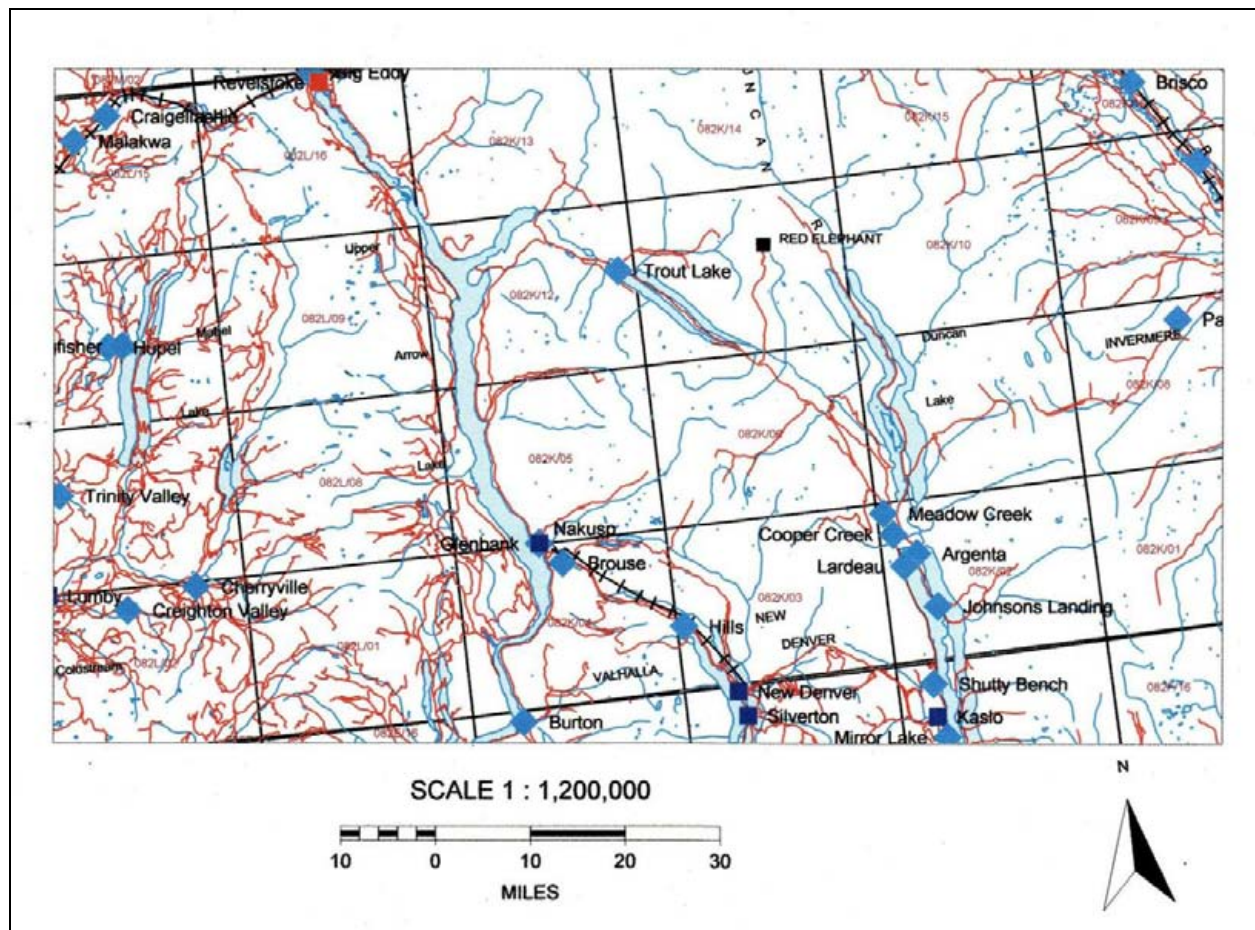


Figure 1: Location Map: Red Elephant property.

The Red Elephant property (Figure 2) consists of three mineral claims (Table 1) totaling 348.23 Ha held under an option agreement with Western Fortune Mining Ltd. dated December 16, 2010. According to the terms of the agreement, Global Mineral Resources will acquire a 100% interest in the property by making a cash payment of

\$500,000 and the issuing of 10,000,000 common shares at a deemed value of \$0.10 per share. The cash payment is to be made in monthly installments of \$15,000 commencing August 1, 2011. The claims are registered in the name of GMR Global Mineral Resources Corp., a British Columbia registered company. All of the claims are in good standing.

There has been previous underground exploration work completed on the property. The two adits and shaft used to access the underground workings are presently sealed and pose no environmental liabilities. Old roads used to access these adits, shaft and 1989 drill hole locations are overgrown and no longer passable.

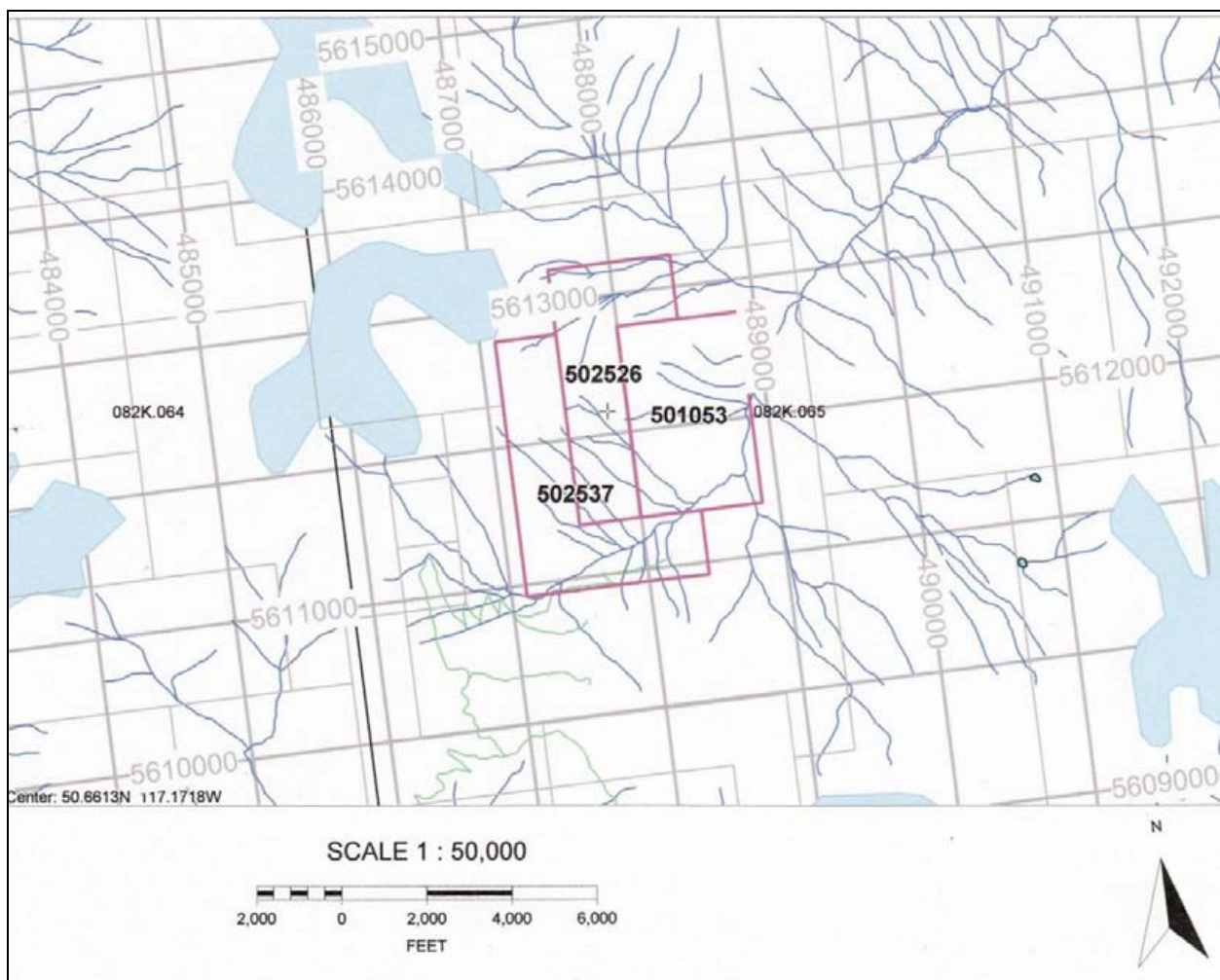


Figure 2: Tenure Map: Red Elephant property.

The author is not aware of any environmental issues or liabilities related to historical exploration or mining activities. The company does have a Road Use Permit (RUP 2011/07051.01-01) for the Hall-Healy Creek access roads to the property. Under the terms of this permit, Global Minerals is responsible for the maintenance and reclamation of these roads. The company presently has a \$15,000 bond on these roads.

Table 1: Tenure data: Red Elephant property.

Tenure Number	Claim Name	Owner	Tenure Type	Map Number	Issue Date	Good To Date	Status	Area (ha)
501053		249261	Mineral	082K	2005/jan/12	2022/feb/12	GOOD	122.902
502526		249261	Mineral	082K	2005/jan/12	2022/feb/12	GOOD	102.413
502537		249261	Mineral	082K	2005/jan/12	2022/feb/12	GOOD	122.913
Total								348.23 Ha

Prior to beginning any physical work on the property, a Notice of Work permit must be filed with and approved by the Ministry of Natural Resource Operations. Engagement and consultation with all other stakeholders including First Nations will be required. Because the proposed exploration for 2012 will involve physical work, a Notice of Work will have to be filed and a Reclamation Bond will also be required.

ACCESSIBILITY, CLIMATE, LOCAL RESOURCES, INFRASTRUCTURE AND PHYSIOGRAPHY:

Access to the Red Elephant property from the north is via Highway 31 from Revelstoke to Gerrard at the south end of Trout Lake and then by 4-wheel drive road along Healy Creek and Hall Creek forestry roads to the southern boundary of the property, a distance of approximately 35 kilometres. From the south the property is accessed via Highway 31 to the Healy Creek turn-off and then by the same set of forestry roads. On the property itself there are overgrown trails (approximately 1.8 kilometres) that lead to the old workings and drill area. These roads will require rehabilitation. A bridge will be required to cross Hall Creek. The property is best accessed after July 1st.

The Red Elephant property is located within the interior rain belt of British Columbia. Temperatures range from -15°C in the winter to 30°C in the summer. Snow covers the ground from December to May.

There is presently no infrastructure on the property. Gravel roads provide fairly reasonable access to the property. These roads will allow the movement of equipment and supplies to the property. Heavy equipment is available in Revelstoke and Nelson. A work force is available from many of the surrounding communities.

The Red Elephant claims are located in the Southern Selkirk Mountains in the Lardeau area of British Columbia. The topography in this area is steep and rugged. The property is incised by steep sided gullies in the vicinity of the old workings. Elevations on the property range from 1200-2500 metres ASL. At lower elevations vegetation consists of cedar, hemlock, balsam and spruce with local alder and devil's club.

HISTORY:

The earliest recorded work on the Red Elephant property was in 1907 when an adit was driven 18 metres (Meyer, 1984). Three loads of gold-copper material were stockpiled. Work continued periodically until 1928 during which time three branching drifts totaling 61 metres had been driven and a few open cuts had been excavated. In addition, a 21 metre shaft was sunk 15 metres south of the adit portal.

The property was inactive until 1938. A second adit may have been driven at this time but there is no evidence of this work being done. The property was inactive from 1938 to 1981.

During the period 1981-1985 Mikado Resources and Golden Arch Resources improved the road access to the property. During 1987 the JV partners improved and completed the road to immediately below the Red Elephant showing area (Linn, 1989).

In 1983 Bannockburn Resources Ltd. completed a program of prospecting, mapping and sampling and in 1984 reported a new discovery that consisted of a siliceous oxide band that was traced for a length of 130 metres and varied from 1-2 metres in width. Samples collected from this zone produced assays up to 43.2 grams per tonne gold (Meyer, 1984).

In 1987, Mikado Resources reported that it had found a new zone that yielded chip samples that assayed 11.66, 34.01, 3.12, 5.18 and 9.50 grams per tonne over widths of 0.91 to 1.52 metres. This may be the same zone that was discovered earlier by Bannockburn Resources Ltd. The following year Roper Resources Limited quoted a historical, non-compliant resource of 26,463 tonnes grading 40.8 g/t Au, 36.3 g/t Ag and

0.93% Cu (George Cross Newsletter, 14/12/88). **This resource calculation is conceptual in nature and has not been verified by the author or subsequent exploration on the property.**

Exploration in the area surrounding the Red Elephant property in 1988 led to the discovery of the portal to the upper adit. A branch road from the lower road was completed in 1989. In the same year Roper Resources completed a 15,244 foot drilling program on the property. This program indicated the presence of two north-south trending mineralized zones containing a possible 13,800 tons of material grading an estimated 0.245 troy ounces per ton gold over a thickness of 18 feet (Manning, 1990). These numbers are historical and have not been verified by the author.

GEOLOGICAL SETTING:

Regional Geology:

The following description is summarized from Meyer 1984 and Colpron, et al, 1998.

The Lardeau area of British Columbia is within the Kootenay Arc which is situated between the Windermere-Purcell anticlinorium to the east and the Monashee and Shuswap metamorphic complexes to the west. The Kootenay Arc is a 400 kilometre long belt of early Paleozoic to Mesozoic sedimentary, volcanic and metamorphic rocks that trends from Washington State northwesterly into the Arrow Lake and Revelstoke area. It marks the transition from Middle Proterozoic-Lower Paleozoic autochthonous continental margin strata to outboard Paleozoic and Mesozoic arc terranes of uncertain paleogeographic origin. Within this belt the succession consist of the Hamil, Badshot, Lardeau, Milford, Kaslo, Slocan and Rossland groups. The Hamil, Badshot and Lardeau groups constitute the early Paleozoic pericratonic Kootenay terrane; the Hamil Milford and Kaslo belong to the accreted late Paleozoic Slide Mountain terrane. Mesozoic formations are part of the Quesnel terrane that is situated along the western side of the Kootenay Arc. The Kaslo and Rossland volcanic rocks, and the Slocan sediments are important units within this terrane as they host significant silver-lead-zinc deposits of the Lardeau and SLocan mining districts. The above units have been intruded by small stocks as well as the Kuskanax and Nelson batholiths (Figure 3).

Property Geology:

The following description is summarized from the B.C. Mines database, Meyer (1984) and Linn (1989).

The Red Elephant property (Figure 4) is underlain by sedimentary strata of the Hadrynian to Cambrian Mohican Formation of the Hamil Group. Overlying these rocks are phyllite and limestone of the Badshot Formation. The phyllite is dark grey to black and contains variable amounts of disseminated pyrite; the limestone is buff to light grey and microcrystalline. The main showing on the property occurs on the east limb of the isoclinally folded March Adams anticline which trends northwest-southeast. Quartz veins, 10-40 centimetres are present and do contain some mineralization. Several fault zones were recognized within the adit. Zones of shearing have been observed both on surface and in underground workings. The main mineralized unit appears to be an oxide band, 1-2 metres wide that has been traced continuously for 52 metres. The overall length of this unit appears to be approximately 130 metres. This unit consists of honeycomb oxide rock and contains anomalous gold with values ranging from 0.009 to 1.262 oz/ton gold. Most sample values are in the range 0.06 to 0.2 oz/ton gold.

Also observed in two outcrops approximately 100 metres north of the oxide zone is a 10 centimetre wide limonitized quartz vein containing abundant fine-grained pyrite and minor chalcopyrite. This vein trends sub-parallel to the oxide zone. Gold values range from 0.36 - 1.80 oz/ton Au. Minor chalcopyrite mineralization within the quartz vein assayed up to 1.15% copper.

DEPOSIT TYPES:

Polymetallic Quartz Veins:

Polymetallic veins occur in virtually all tectonic settings except oceanic, including continental margins, island arcs, continental volcanics and cratonic sequences. They are usually divided into metasediment hosted veins and igneous hosted veins. The polymetallic veins at Maroon would be classified as metasediment hosted. Metasediment hosted veins are emplaced along faults and fractures in sedimentary basins dominated by clastic rocks that have been deformed, metamorphosed and intruded by igneous rocks. Veins postdate deformation and metamorphism. Many veins are associated with dikes following the same structures. The age of these veins is Proterozoic or younger; though mainly Cretaceous to Tertiary in British Columbia.

Polymetallic veins are typically steeply dipping, narrow, tabular or splayed. They

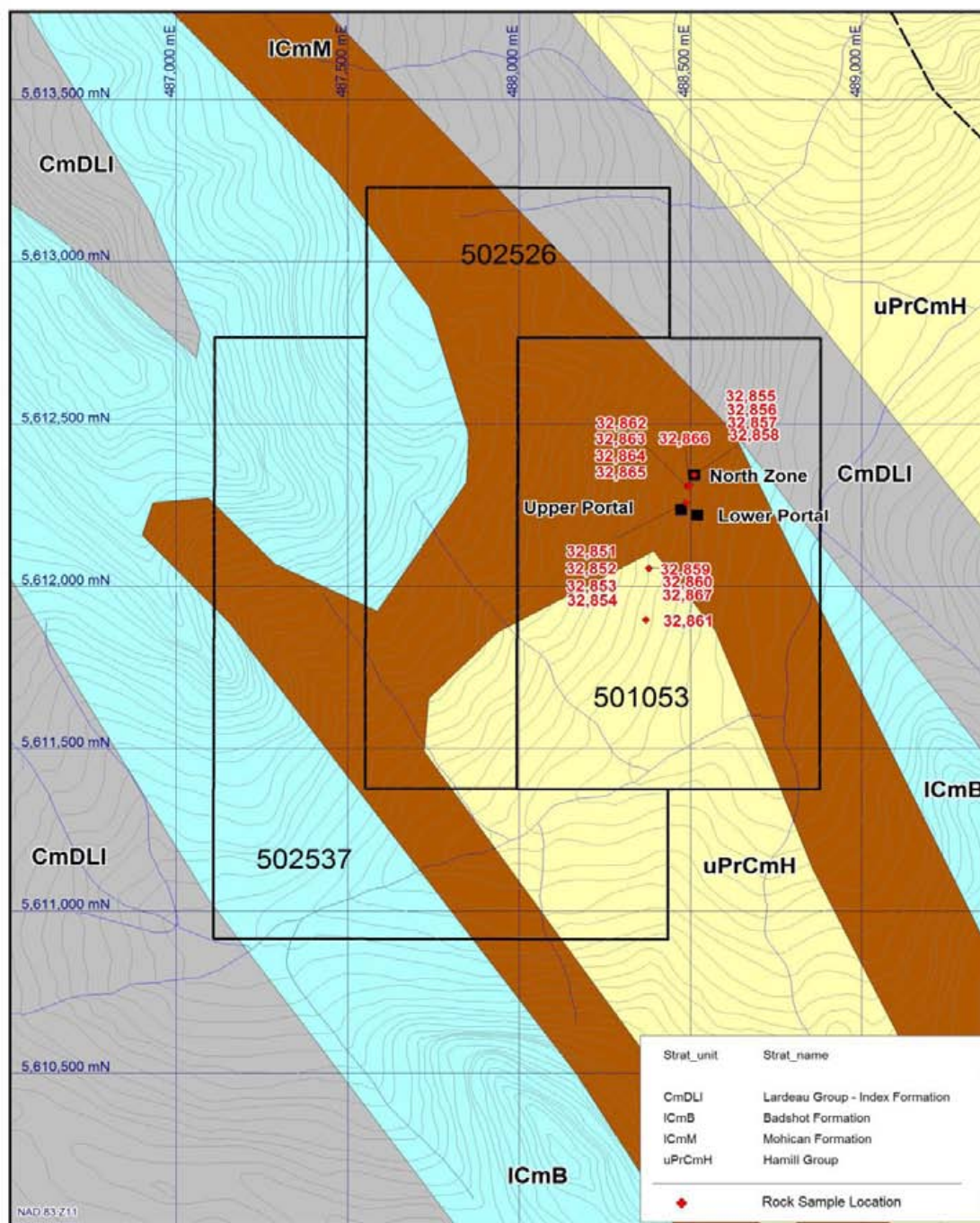


Figure 4: Property Geology: Red Elephant property.

commonly occur as sets of parallel and offset veins. Individual veins vary from centimetres up to more than 3 metres wide and can be followed from a few hundred to more than 1000 metres in length and depth. Veins may widen to tens of metres in stockwork zones. Compound veins with a complex paragenetic sequence are common. The veins display a wide variety of texture, including cockade texture, colloform banding and crustifications and locally drizzly. Veins may grade into broad zones of stockwork or breccia. Coarse-grained sulphides occur as patches and pods, and fine-grained disseminations are confined to veins.

Regional faults, fault sets and fractures are an important ore control. Veins are typically associated with second order structures. Significant polymetallic veins are often restricted to competent lithologies. Dikes are often emplaced along the same faults and in some camps are believed to be roughly contemporaneous with mineralization. Some polymetallic veins are found surrounding intrusions with porphyry deposits or prospects.

Metasediment hosted polymetallic veins are generally comprised of carbonates (most commonly siderite with minor dolomite, ankerite and calcite) and/or quartz, with lesser barite, fluorite, magnetite and bitumen.

Mineralization within the veins consists of: galena, sphalerite, tetrahedrite-tennantite, with lesser sulphosalts including pyrargyrite, stephanite, bournonite and acanthite, native silver, chalcopyrite, pyrite, arsenopyrite and stibnite. Silver minerals often occur as inclusions in galena. Some deposits include native gold and electrum. Rhythmic compositional banding is sometimes present in sphalerite. Some veins contain more chalcopyrite and gold at depth. Gold grades are normally low in relation to the amount of sulphides that are present.

Wall rock alteration is typically limited in extent (measured in metres or less). The metasediments typically display sericitization, silicification and pyritization. Thin veining of siderite or ankerite may be locally developed adjacent to veins.

Black manganese oxide stains are common weathering products and can be used as guide for prospecting. Polymetallic veins are generally strongly structurally controlled and commonly occur in clusters, therefore the best place to explore for new veins is in the area of known veins. Geochemically, there are generally elevated levels of Zn, Pb, Ag, Mn, Cu, Ba and As associated with the veins. Geophysically, polymetallic veins may have elongate zones of low magnetic response and/or electromagnetic, self potential or induced polarization anomalies related to ore zones.

Polymetallic veins usually support small to medium-size underground mines. The

mineralization may contain arsenic which typically reduces smelting credits.

British Columbia examples of metasediment hosted polymetallic vein deposits include: the Slocan-New Denver-Ainsworth district, the Trout Lake Camp and St. Eugene Mine. Other examples are the Mayo District in the Yukon and the Couer d'Alene District in Idaho.

MINERALIZATION:

On surface, (Figure 5), gold bearing honeycomb material can be traced by intermittent showings over a length of 119.5 metres (392 feet) north of the upper adit and to the shaft located 27 metres (90 feet) south for a total distance of 147 metres (482 feet). The two best mineralized zones (Linn, 1989) are found in the honeycomb oxidized material at the shaft and in the upper adit where it appears to continue to the surface on the ridge above where widths appear to be up to 5.49 metres (18 feet).

Mineralization on the main Red Elephant zone consists of two shoots approximately 39.62 metres (130 feet) apart that occur along a north-south axis or structural system. Better grade gold values are found in a muddy, rusty boxwork of quartz. This is locally referred to as Honeycomb material. Mineralization is generally restricted to limey phyllites either immediately underlying or close to the Badshot limestone. All of the mineralized shoots are parallel and steeply plunging. Drilling of these indicates that very little high grade material occurs below the 4320 foot elevation level. Anomalous amounts of copper, lead and zinc sulphides are present. Locally massive pyrite is abundant. Surface trenches indicate the presence of recurring steep plunging pods for a length of at least 60.96 metres (200 feet) north of the Upper Adit shoot (Manning, 1990).

The Wild Bill Zone is located on the upper access road west of the main Red Elephant Zone. It is located at UTM co-ordinates 48888378E and 5812055N and outcrops above and below the road. This zone strikes at Azimuth 122° and dips 45° NE. Mineralization consists of pockets of galena and sphalerite in a quartz vein that is approximately one metre wide (Linn, written communication).

A 10 centimetre wide limonitized quartz vein containing abundant fine-grained pyrite and minor chalcopyrite was found in two separate outcrops in a talus covered draw, approximately 100 metres north of the oxide zone. Gold values are considerably higher in this vein, ranging from 0.36-1.80 oz/ton Au. The vein trends sub-parallel to the oxide zone and is situated generally along the same strike. Minor chalcopyrite mineralization within the quartz vein assayed up to 1.14% Cu. Malachite stained surfaces within phyllite is common between two outcrops of oxide material (Meyer, 1984).

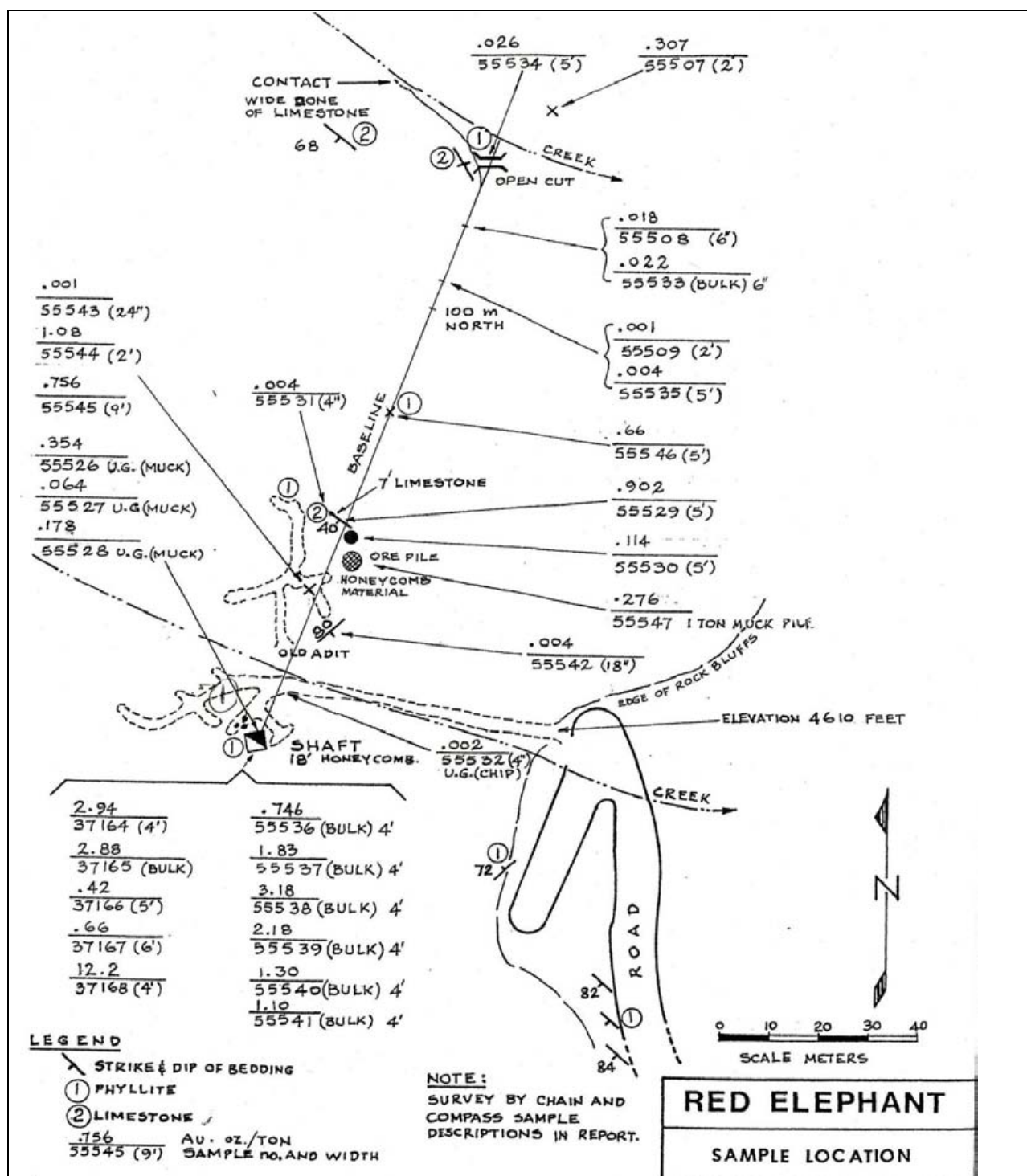


Figure 5: 1988 Sample locations and results (from Linn, 1989).

EXPLORATION:

In 2011, Global Mineral Resources completed a small exploration program on the Red Elephant property. Much of this work involved the rehabilitation of access roads to the southern property boundary of the claims. On the claims the upper access road was brushed out to allow access to the area of the upper workings.

During the 2011 exploration program, seventeen samples were collected (Appendix 1). Eight samples were collected from the Red Elephant occurrence; nine samples were collected from the Wild Bill showing. The Wild Bill Vein is a lead-zinc-silver showing located along the access road to the Red Elephant zone. On the Red Elephant zone 5 samples averaged 20417 ppb Au and 1656 ppm Cu. On the Wild Bill showing two samples contained values in excess of 1% for both lead and zinc and a third sample returned a value of greater than 1% for zinc. Silver values for the Wild Bill showing ranged from 0.1 – 16.4 ppm. There was also a single sample that contained 2987 ppb Au (Table 2).

Table 2: Locations and analytical results for 2011 rock samples.

Sample Number	Northing	Easting	Type	Sample	Length (m)	Au (ppb)	Cu (ppm)	Pb (ppm)	Zn (ppm)	Ag (ppm)
32851	5612257	488486	Rock	Grab		38070.9	2769.6	91.7	35	9.1
32852	5612257	488486	Rock	Grab		31518.6	1973.8	67.3	44	7.5
32853	5612257	488486	Rock	Grab		7545.6	1382.8	67.4	17	12.4
32854	5612257	488486	Rock	Grab		22404.7	1780.1	54	37	22.7
32855	5612343	488510	Rock	Grab		2541.8	372.2	62.4	71	2.7
32856	5612343	488510	Rock	Grab		37	415.8	59.2	66	1.5
32857	5612343	488510	Rock	Grab		105.2	102.5	31.5	86	0.2
32858	5612343	488510	Rock	chip	1.0	542.1	387	199.1	59	1.8
32859	5612055	488378	Rock	chip	1.0	37.7	29.5	>10000.0	>10000	>100.0
32860	5612055	488378	Rock	chip	1.0	14.3	19.8	>10000.0	>10000	16.4
32861	5611896	488369	Rock	grab		8.9	8.1	570.7	275	0.8
32862	5612308	488490	Rock	chip	1.5	0.7	0.3	25.2	191	<0.1
32863	5612308	488490	Rock	chip	1.5	7.7	0.4	48.5	85	<0.1
32864	5612308	488490	Rock	chip	1.5	2987.3	9.7	104.4	105	1.9
32865	5612308	488490	Rock	chip	1.5	11.9	4.2	49.4	87	0.2
32866	5612312	488497	Rock	chip	1.5	38.2	95.8	6.6	38	0.1
32867	5612055	488378	Rock	grab		6.8	18.5	213.4	>10000	0.7

DRILLING:

In 1989, Roper Resources Ltd. drilled 15,244 feet in 69 holes from 7 sites (Figure 6). All of the drilling was NQ size. A summary of the drill holes is given in Table 2. At the time of writing this report none of the historical drill hole locations had been found. Also, essentially the entire drill core has been vandalized and therefore not available for relogging or any other additional sampling. Because of time restraints only a small portion of the original core was sampled (Linn, personal communication).

Diamond drilling was confined to the two best mineralized zones. Drilling was difficult because the mineralization appears to be located in two separate plunging shoots and because of the steep topography (Linn, 1989).

It appears that the core was only analyzed for gold. The best intersection encountered was 2.38 oz/T Au over 5 feet of core in DDH RE89-8 (17-22 feet). Rarely was the core analyzed for lead and silver. The best intersection was 30.6% Pb and 8.51 oz/T across 0.5 feet in drill hole RE89-4. The Wild Bill zone, which contains mainly galena, with the exception of a few intervals, was only analyzed for gold.

Table 3: 1989 Drill Hole Data

Drill Hole	Azimuth	Angle	Length (feet)	Site
RE89-1	220 ⁰	-45 ⁰	97	1
RE89-2	220 ⁰	-55 ⁰	97	1
RE89-3	220 ⁰	-65 ⁰	107	1
RE89-4	220 ⁰	-75 ⁰	117	1
RE89-5	194 ⁰	-45 ⁰	97	1
RE89-6	194 ⁰	-55 ⁰	77	1
RE89-7	194 ⁰	-65 ⁰	88	1
RE89-8	290 ⁰	-45 ⁰	97	1
RE89-9	290 ⁰	-55 ⁰	87	1
RE89-10	290 ⁰	-65 ⁰	97'	1
RE89-11	036 ⁰	-46 ⁰	327	1
RE89-12	036 ⁰	-55 ⁰	137	2
RE89-13	036 ⁰	-65 ⁰	257	2
RE89-14	036 ⁰	-75 ⁰	257	2
RE89-15	023 ⁰	-45 ⁰	197	2
RE89-16	023 ⁰	-60 ⁰	255	2
RE89-17	010 ⁰	-45 ⁰	197	2
RE89-18	010 ⁰	-55 ⁰	187	2

RE89-19	350 ⁰	-45 ⁰	137	2
RE89-20	350 ⁰	-60 ⁰	137	2
RE89-21	050 ⁰	-55 ⁰	147	2
RE89-22	050 ⁰	-65 ⁰	147	2
RE89-23	037 ⁰	-70 ⁰	197	3
RE89-24	037 ⁰	-80 ⁰	267	3
RE89-25	060 ⁰	-65 ⁰	157	3
RE89-26	060 ⁰	-75 ⁰	197	3
RE89-27	082 ⁰	-60 ⁰	157	3
RE89-28	082 ⁰	-70 ⁰	197	3
RE89-29	260 ⁰	-45 ⁰	167	3
RE89-30	260 ⁰	-60 ⁰	167	3
RE89-31	260 ⁰	-75 ⁰	167	3
RE89-32	023 ⁰	-45 ⁰	131	3
RE89-33	005 ⁰	-45 ⁰	197	3
RE89-34	005 ⁰	-55 ⁰	147	3
RE89-35	068 ⁰	-55 ⁰	197	3
RE89-36	068 ⁰	-50 ⁰	187	3
RE89-37	225 ⁰	-45 ⁰	97	WB
RE89-38	225 ⁰	-60 ⁰	137	WB
RE89-39	225 ⁰	-76 ⁰	97	WB
RE89-40	145 ⁰	-45 ⁰	127	WB
RE89-41	145 ⁰	-60 ⁰	97	WB
RE89-42	145 ⁰	-75 ⁰	97	WB
RE89-43	352 ⁰	-45 ⁰	387	4
RE89-44	285 ⁰	-45 ⁰	397	5
RE89-45	270 ⁰	-45 ⁰	397	5
RE89-46	280 ⁰	-45 ⁰	397	6
RE89-47	260 ⁰	-45 ⁰	447	6
RE89-48	240 ⁰	-45 ⁰	467	6
RE89-49	240 ⁰	-50 ⁰	402	6
RE89-50	240 ⁰	-55 ⁰	419	6
RE89-51	245 ⁰	-45 ⁰	427	6
RE89-52	245 ⁰	-50 ⁰	427	6
RE89-53	245 ⁰	-55 ⁰	467	6
RE89-54	260 ⁰	-50 ⁰	347	7
RE89-55	260 ⁰	-55 ⁰	357	7
RE89-56	252 ⁰	-55 ⁰	357	7
RE89-57	252 ⁰	-60 ⁰	354	7
RE89-58	235 ⁰	-55 ⁰	355	7
RE89-59	235 ⁰	-60 ⁰	347	7
RE89-60	243 ⁰	-60 ⁰	322	7
RE89-61	023 ⁰	-50 ⁰	167	2
RE89-62	096 ⁰	-55 ⁰	167	2
RE89-63	023 ⁰	-65 ⁰	197	2
RE89-64	023 ⁰	-70 ⁰	227	2
RE89-65	023 ⁰	-75 ⁰	217	2
RE89-66	017 ⁰	-45 ⁰	127	2
RE89-67	017 ⁰	-50 ⁰	116	2
RE89-68	017 ⁰	-55 ⁰	297	2
RE89-69	017 ⁰	-60 ⁰	149	2

Total: 15244 (4646.37 metres)

WB: Denotes Wild Bill Zone

SAMPLING METHOD AND APPROACH:

The sampling program on the Red Elephant property consisted of the collection of 17 rock samples.

Rock sample individual weights varied from 1-3 kgs for float. Samples consisted of chips taken from outcrop. Individual samples were placed in labeled plastic bags, with a label also placed within the bag, and shipped to the Acme laboratory in Vancouver. Sample locations were marked in the field with pink flagging and labeled. UTM coordinates (NAD83) were determined for all of the sample locations using a handheld GPS instrument.

The author is not aware of any sampling factors that could materially impact the accuracy and reliability of the rock sample results.

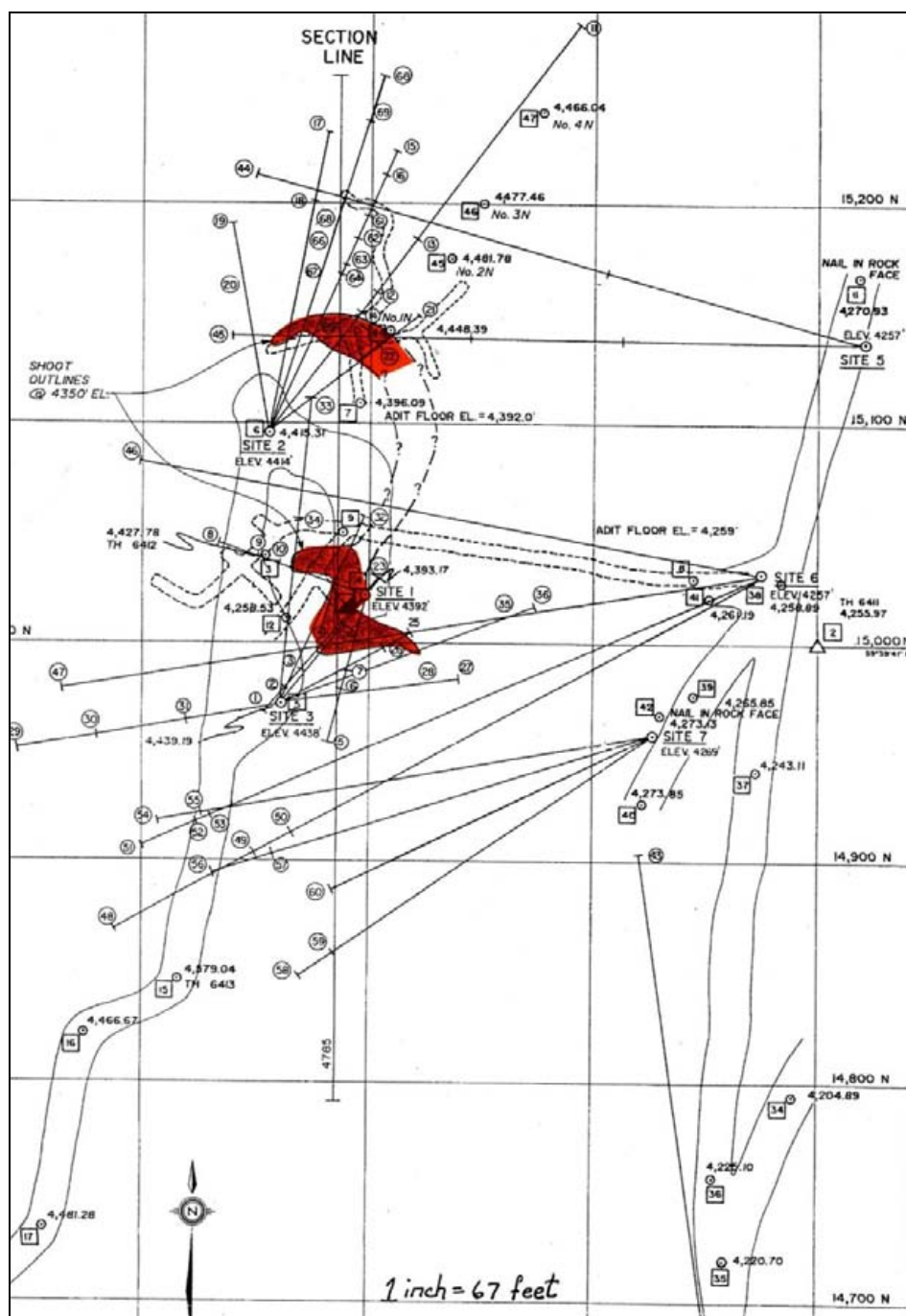


Figure 5: 1989 Drill Hole Locations (from Manning, 1990).

SAMPLE PREPARATION, ANALYSES AND SECURITY:

The sampling was completed by contractors employed by Global Mineral Resources. Mike Linn was the geologist on site overseeing the sampling. Samples collected by Global Mineral Resources were only accessible by authorized personnel until the samples were received by ACME Labs. in Vancouver.

The rock sample preparation at the laboratory involved crushing to the point where 70% passes 10 mesh followed by pulverizing a 250 gm split to 95% passing 150 mesh. A 30 gm subsample of each was then digested and analyzed. Acme Labs has an ISO 9001:2000 certification from the International Standards Organization.

A single standard was employed during the 2011 sampling program. The standard (CDN-GS-P4A) used was supplied by CDN Resource Labs Ltd. Acme reported a value of 543 ppb Au which compares to a value of $438 \pm$ ppb Au for the standard used.

The main quality control measure was the insertion of standards and repeats in the sample stream by Acme Laboratories for internal quality control. Results are entered and printed along with quality control data (repeats and standards). The duplicates and repeats performed well.

The author feels the sample preparation, security and analytical procedures were adequate for the exploration program completed on the Red Elephant project.

DATA VERIFICATION:

The author was not directly involved in the 2011 exploration program. The author has reviewed the data and assay results for the 2011 sampling program on the property. The author did not feel the need to apply any additional quality control measures at this preliminary stage of the exploration program.

The author has not verified the data by field review of the sampling in 2011. The author feels confident that the samples were collected correctly and no further verification is required at this stage of the exploration program.

ADJACENT PROPERTIES:

This report is not relying on information from adjacent properties.

MINERAL PROCESSING AND METALLURGICAL TESTING:

There has been no mineral processing or metallurgical testing undertaken on the Red Elephant project.

MINERAL RESOURCES AND MINERAL RESERVE ESTIMATES:

In 1989 Roper Resources Ltd. completed a preliminary non-compliant historical resource calculation for the Red Elephant property. This calculation was based solely on the 1989 diamond drill program. Their resource calculation used a density of 13.5 cubic feet per ton. Mineralized shoots were estimated to measure 45 by 18 feet (14 by 5.5 metres) and the thickness was estimated to be 18 feet (5.5 metres).

The southern or 'shaft zone' strikes north-south and is 70 feet (21.3 metres) deep; the northern or "upper adit zone" strikes east-west and is at least 160 feet (48.8 metres) deep. The calculation, 230 feet x 60 tons per vertical foot, results in an estimated possible resource of 13,800 tons (12420 tonnes) with an average grade of 0.245 troy ounces per ton (Manning, 1990). These calculations have not been verified by the author.

OTHER RELEVANT DATA AND INFORMATION:

There is no additional data or information known that is not disclosed on the Red Elephant property.

INTERPRETATIONS AND CONCLUSIONS:

The Slocan-Lardeau region of southern British Columbia is host to numerous gold and lead-silver properties. There has been past production of various quantities from many of these prospects. The Red Elephant is one of these properties. There are a few neighboring properties that also have various amounts of exploration completed on them.



Figure 7: Location of mineralized zones used for resource calculation (from Manning, 1990).

The Red Elephant property has had a long history, although intermittent, of exploration. This work has resulted in the driving of two adits, the sinking of one shaft and in excess of 15,000 feet of diamond drilling. As a result, the property has a historical, non-compliant resource of approximately 13,800 tons grading 0.245 troy ounces per ton gold.

Previous work appears to have been restricted to a very small area. Much of the core from early programs was not adequately sampled and analytical work was restricted

primarily to gold. There were no analyses for other metals such as copper, lead and zinc even though the mineralogy described in the drill logs suggests that there may

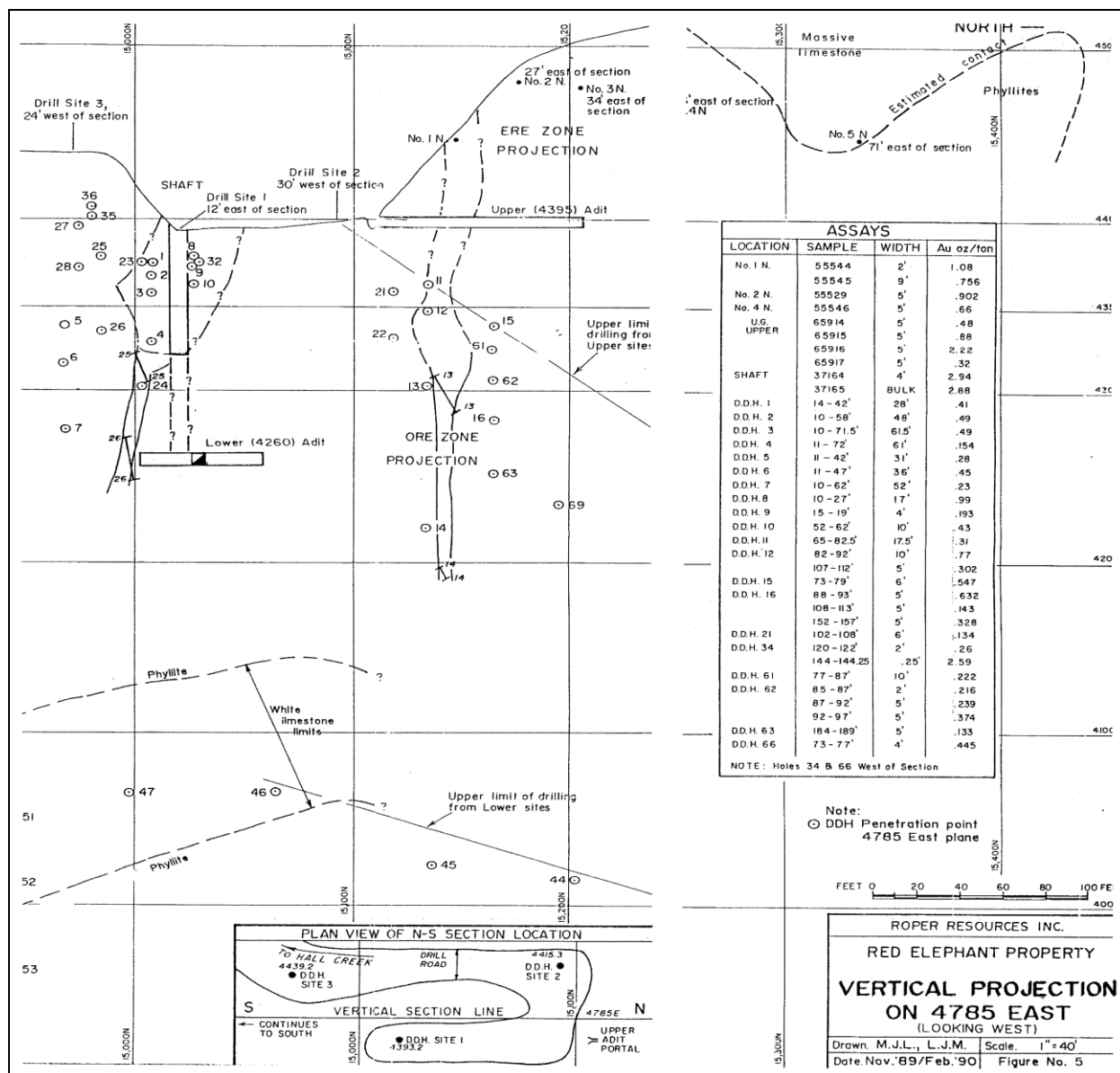


Figure 8: Vertical projection on 4785 east (from Manning, 1990).

be potential for these metals.

If the mineralization followed certain horizons in the phyllites, the massive zone of oxidized ore probably represents wider mineralization related to folding along these favourable horizons. It would be reasonable to expect a series of ore shoots similar to the two found to date in the north-south direction related to folding in the phyllites.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

The Red Elephant property has a historical, non-compliant gold resource and is a property of merit. This resource requires additional exploration and definition. It is therefore recommended that a program of diamond drilling be done on the property. Although there has been previous drilling done on the property, essentially all of that core is no longer available as it has been vandalized and of no further value. Therefore, much of the same area that was drilled in the past will need to be re-drilled. Also access roads to and within the property require upgrading to allow the mobilization of equipment onto the property. It is estimated that this first phase of exploration will cost approximately \$1,000,000. Contingent upon results from the Phase 1 exploration program, Phase 2 will consist of rehabilitation of the old underground workings, extension of these workings and underground drilling. This work is estimated to cost approximately \$1,000,000.

TABLE 4 : Costs of Proposed Phase 1 Exploration Program

Salaries:	Project Manager 45 days @ \$600/day	\$	27,000
	Geologist 100 days @ \$400/day		40,000
	Assistants (2) 200 days @ \$250/day		50,000
Road Building (includes construction of bridge)			150,000
Drilling:	4000 metres @ \$100/metre		400,000
Analyses:	2000 samples @ \$30/sample		60,000
	Standards 100 @ \$30/sample		3,000
Orthophoto:			10,000
Permitting:	(including bonds)		100,000
Rentals:	ATV		5,000
	Truck		10,000
Camp			25,000
Reporting			25,000
Travel			10,000
Camp Board			34,500
			<hr/>
			949,500
			<hr/>
Contingency			50,500
			<hr/>
TOTAL:			\$1,000,000

Table 4: Cost of proposed Phase 2 Exploration Program

Underground Development:	70m @\$2000/m	\$	140,000
Underground Drilling:	1000m @ \$100/m		100,000
Underground Miscellaneous:			500,000
SALARIES:			
Project Manager	\$600/day	45 days	27,000
Geologist	\$400/day	100 days	40,000
Assistants (2)	\$500/day	100 days	50,000
CAMP			50,000
EXPENSES			10,000
TRUCK/ATV			10,000
ANALYSES			100,000
SUPPLIES & EQUIPMENT			10,000
			<hr/>
			\$ 1,037,000

REFERENCES

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The British Columbia Ministry of Energy and Mines Map Place Website provided the regional geological map and legend.

Colpron, M., Warren, M.J., Price, R.A. (1998);

Selkirk fan structure southeastern Canadian Cordillera: Tectonic wedging against an inherent basement map; GSA Bull; V. 110, No. 8, pages 1060-1074

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Technical Report on the Kootenay Arc Property; report written for Mineral Mountain Resources, 100 pages.

Linn, M. J. (1989):

Geological report on the Red Elephant Showing; internal report written for Mikado Resources Ltd., Roper Resources Ltd., and Golden Arch Resources Ltd., 20 pages

Manning, L.J. (1990):

Report on the Red Elephant 1989 Project completed on Hall Creek; internal report written for Roper Resources Limited and Mikado Resources Ltd., 8 pages.

Meyer, B. H. (1987):

Geological Report on the Red Elephant Showing; report written For Bannockburn Resources Ltd.

www.empr.gov.bc.ca/mining/geoscience/minfile

The British Columbia Ministry of Energy and Mines Minfile database website.

STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES

SALARIES:

Mike Linn:

(Aug. 2-4,8,29-31, Sept.6,7,9)

10 days @ \$300/day \$ 3,000.00

Mike Swantz:

(Aug. 29-30, Sept. 6,7,9,11, Oct. 12)

7 days @ \$250/day 1,750.00

James Faulds:

(Aug. 29,30, Sept. 6,7,9,11, Oct. 12)

7 days @ \$250/day 1,750.00

James Brodie:

(Aug. 29,30, Sept. 6,7,9,11)

6 days @ \$300/day 1,800.00

S. Butrenchuk

(Aug. 30-Sept.1, Oct. 1-6)

10 days @ \$600/day 6,000.00

ANAYLYSES: 18 rock 592.49

ASSAYS:

AIRFARE: (David Amar, Robert Heward) 8,860.07

TRUCK: 988.20

ATV: 1,755.00

ROAD WORK: 21,949.48

REPORT WRITING: 2,500.00

TOTAL: \$ 50,945.24

CERTIFICATE OF QUALIFIED PERSON

I, Stephen B. Butrenchuk, P. Geol., of 34 Temple Crescent West, Lethbridge, Alberta T1K 4T4, Consulting Geologist do hereby certify that:

I am the Independent Qualified Person of:

GMR Global Mineral Resources Corp.
Unit 3104 – 260 Queen's Quay West
Toronto, Ontario M5J 2N3

I earned a Bachelor of Science degree majoring in geology from the University of Manitoba (1966) and a Master of Science degree in geology from the same university in 1970.

I am registered with the Association of Professional Engineers, Geologists and Geophysicists in the Province of Alberta as a Professional Geologist.

I have practiced my professional continuously for 41 years since graduation.

I have read the definition of "Qualified Person" set out in National Instrument 43-101 ("NI 43-101") and certify that by reason of my education, affiliation with a professional association (as defined in NI 43-101) and past relevant work experience, I fulfill the requirements to be a "Qualified Person" for the purposes of NI 43-101. My relevant experience for the purpose of this Technical Report is:

- 41 years of exploration experience for base and precious metals in the Canadian Cordillera

I am responsible for the technical report entitled: "43-101 Assessment Report on the Red Elephant Property" and dated November 30, 2011, relating to the Red Elephant property. I visited the ground comprising the Red Elephant claims on August 30, 2011 for a period of one day. To the best of my knowledge there have been no material changes to the property.

As of November 30, 2011 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.

I am independent of the issuer after applying all of the tests in section 1.5 of NI 43-101.

I have had no prior involvement with the Red Elephant property.

I have read NI 43-101 and Form 43-101F, and the Technical Report has been prepared in compliance with that instrument and form.

I make this Technical Report effecting as of 30th day of November, 2011.

"signed and sealed"

Stephen B. Butrenchuk, P. Geol.

DATE AND SIGNATURE PAGE:

I, ***Stephen B. Butrenchuk***, P. Geol.:

Am responsible for the overall preparation of all sections of this Technical Report:

“Assessment Report on the Red Elephant Property”

Prepared this Technical Report in accordance with National Instrument 43-101.

Make this Technical Report effective at November 30, 2011.

Dated this 30th of November, 2011 in the City of Lethbridge, Alberta.

“signed and sealed”

Stephen B. Butrenchuk, P. Geol.

APPENDIX 1: Analytical Results



1020 Cordova St. East Vancouver BC V6A 4A3 Canada

Acme Analytical Laboratories (Vancouver) Ltd.

www.acmelab.com

Client: **Global Mineral Resources**

260 Queens Quay West # 3104
Toronto ON M5J 2N3 Canada

Submitted By: David Amar

Receiving Lab: Canada-Vancouver

Received: September 15, 2011

Report Date: October 19, 2011

Page: 1 of 2

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

VAN11004746.1

CLIENT JOB INFORMATION

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

SAMPLE PREPARATION AND ANALYTICAL PROCEDURES

Method Code	Number of Samples	Code Description	Test Wgt (g)	Report Status	Lab
R200-250	17	Crush, split and pulverize 250 g rock to 200 mesh			VAN
1DX2	18	1:1:1 Aqua Regia digestion ICP-MS analysis	15	Completed	VAN

SAMPLE DISPOSAL

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

ADDITIONAL COMMENTS

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

Invoice To: Global Mineral Resources
260 Queens Quay West # 3104
Toronto ON M5J 2N3
Canada

CC: Steve Butrenchuk
Mike Linn



This report supersedes all previous preliminary and final reports with this file number dated prior to the date on this certificate. Signature indicates final approval; preliminary reports are unsigned and should be used for reference only.
All results are considered the confidential property of the client. Acme assumes the liabilities for actual cost of analysis only. Results apply to samples as submitted.
** asterisk indicates that an analytical result could not be provided due to unusually high levels of interference from other elements.



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260 Queens Quay West # 3104
Toronto ON M5J 2N3 Canada

Project: RE
Report Date: October 19, 2011

Page: 2 of 2 Part 1

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

VAN11004746.1

	Method Analyte Unit MDL	WGHT	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15
		Wgt	Mo	Cu	Pb	Zn	Ag	Ni	Co	Mn	Fe	As	Au	Th	Sr	Cd	Sb	Bi	V	Ca	P
		kg	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppb	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	%
		0.01	0.1	0.1	0.1	1	0.1	0.1	0.1	1	0.01	0.5	0.5	0.1	1	0.1	0.1	0.1	2	0.01	0.001
032851	Rock	0.90	1.9	2770	91.7	35	9.1	14.0	7.1	1307	33.16	1180	38071	1.7	3	0.1	0.3	154.1	5	0.04	0.059
032852	Rock	1.04	4.1	1974	67.3	44	7.5	10.4	4.0	884	32.19	1699	31519	2.7	4	0.2	0.3	30.8	9	0.04	0.099
032853	Rock	1.26	1.6	1383	67.4	17	12.4	5.2	3.4	342	25.52	2383	7546	2.3	3	<0.1	0.6	231.6	6	0.02	0.158
032854	Rock	1.27	2.4	1780	54.0	37	22.7	7.7	4.3	964	29.97	1775	22405	2.4	4	0.1	0.7	285.8	7	0.04	0.116
032855	Rock	1.07	2.3	372.2	62.4	71	2.7	22.6	16.0	1280	25.23	367.8	2542	6.4	5	0.1	0.3	6.3	12	0.14	0.129
032856	Rock	1.05	3.4	415.8	59.2	66	1.5	25.6	18.3	2453	17.38	622.0	37.0	6.8	4	0.3	0.4	2.9	8	0.10	0.090
032857	Rock	0.96	1.7	102.5	31.5	86	0.2	11.6	9.2	>10000	25.41	12.9	105.2	5.2	28	0.2	0.9	2.7	9	0.81	0.376
032858	Rock	0.87	0.7	387.0	199.1	59	1.8	2.7	2.2	4806	32.99	1400	542.1	0.5	4	<0.1	0.5	12.4	6	0.07	0.073
032859	Rock	0.92	0.1	29.5	>10000	>10000	>100	4.8	3.0	202	3.19	32.3	37.7	0.9	5	1124	184.6	4.5	<2	0.09	0.010
032860	Rock	1.25	0.2	19.8	>10000	>10000	16.4	10.8	4.9	1818	4.89	63.2	14.3	2.7	54	978.1	12.2	0.2	<2	4.15	0.021
032861	Rock	1.14	0.3	8.1	570.7	275	0.8	1.7	1.1	146	8.02	17.9	8.9	1.1	4	2.4	0.7	0.5	3	0.14	0.061
032862	Rock	0.64	0.1	0.3	25.2	191	<0.1	2.9	1.2	>10000	13.41	<0.5	0.7	0.4	93	1.1	0.1	<0.1	4	16.74	0.009
032863	Rock	1.07	0.5	0.4	48.5	85	<0.1	6.1	2.7	>10000	11.94	25.3	7.7	0.6	132	0.5	<0.1	0.3	4	19.78	0.040
032864	Rock	0.66	0.5	9.7	104.4	105	1.9	25.7	33.3	>10000	37.99	780.9	2987	1.2	44	0.5	0.2	12.9	9	11.25	0.043
032865	Rock	1.16	0.2	4.2	49.4	87	0.2	5.1	7.0	>10000	21.18	104.2	11.9	0.6	70	0.5	<0.1	0.4	4	11.57	0.045
032866	Rock	0.90	0.5	95.8	6.6	38	0.1	4.4	4.0	>10000	14.21	63.6	38.2	0.9	64	0.2	<0.1	0.7	<2	14.52	0.123
032867	Rock	0.79	0.3	18.5	213.4	>10000	0.7	6.3	5.1	2319	3.71	29.0	6.8	1.3	15	341.4	0.4	<0.1	2	2.42	0.014
032868	Rock Pulp	0.07	6.0	39.7	5.7	53	0.5	27.0	11.7	430	2.72	5.8	543.0	1.2	36	0.2	0.8	0.1	54	0.70	0.052



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260 Queens Quay West # 3104
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Project: RE
Report Date: October 19, 2011

Page: 2 of 2 Part 2

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

VAN11004746.1

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		La	Cr	Mg	Ba	Ti	B	Al	Na	K	W	Hg	Sc	Tl	S	Ga	Se	Te
		ppm	ppm	%	ppm	%	ppm	%	%	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm
		1	1	0.01	1	0.001	1	0.01	0.001	0.01	0.1	0.01	0.1	0.1	0.05	1	0.5	0.2
032851	Rock	2	4	0.06	30	<0.001	<1	0.25	0.005	0.04	<0.1	0.05	1.0	0.1	<0.05	<1	<0.5	<0.2
032852	Rock	3	5	0.04	40	0.001	<1	0.26	0.008	0.07	<0.1	0.06	0.9	<0.1	0.05	1	<0.5	<0.2
032853	Rock	1	4	0.03	28	0.001	<1	0.17	0.004	0.04	<0.1	0.04	0.7	<0.1	0.05	<1	<0.5	<0.2
032854	Rock	2	4	0.04	34	<0.001	<1	0.21	0.004	0.04	<0.1	0.09	1.3	<0.1	0.05	<1	<0.5	<0.2
032855	Rock	5	7	0.03	30	0.001	1	0.46	0.005	0.05	<0.1	<0.01	3.5	<0.1	0.29	3	0.8	<0.2
032856	Rock	10	4	0.03	93	<0.001	<1	0.28	0.009	0.09	<0.1	0.02	2.9	<0.1	0.10	<1	0.6	<0.2
032857	Rock	4	7	0.13	147	0.003	<1	0.90	0.003	0.06	0.1	0.01	1.7	0.1	0.09	3	<0.5	<0.2
032858	Rock	1	2	0.05	41	<0.001	<1	0.06	0.003	0.02	0.1	0.01	1.3	<0.1	1.05	<1	<0.5	<0.2
032859	Rock	<1	1	0.03	8	<0.001	<1	0.05	0.002	0.03	<0.1	0.36	0.3	<0.1	5.74	<1	3.3	0.4
032860	Rock	1	3	0.47	18	<0.001	<1	0.11	0.003	0.09	0.1	0.29	1.1	<0.1	5.04	<1	3.9	<0.2
032861	Rock	2	4	0.02	14	0.001	<1	0.07	0.002	0.03	<0.1	<0.01	0.2	<0.1	3.78	<1	<0.5	<0.2
032862	Rock	1	1	2.18	14	<0.001	<1	0.03	0.003	<0.01	<0.1	<0.01	0.7	<0.1	<0.05	<1	<0.5	<0.2
032863	Rock	2	1	5.03	37	<0.001	<1	0.03	0.004	0.02	0.1	<0.01	0.9	<0.1	0.40	<1	0.5	<0.2
032864	Rock	1	2	0.44	25	<0.001	<1	0.04	0.002	0.02	0.2	<0.01	1.9	<0.1	3.61	<1	1.1	0.4
032865	Rock	2	1	0.64	19	<0.001	<1	0.04	0.001	<0.01	0.2	<0.01	1.2	<0.1	0.65	<1	<0.5	<0.2
032866	Rock	2	2	0.46	24	<0.001	<1	0.06	0.002	0.02	0.2	<0.01	1.2	<0.1	1.58	<1	<0.5	<0.2
032867	Rock	1	2	0.27	16	<0.001	<1	0.08	0.003	0.07	<0.1	0.13	1.8	<0.1	2.46	<1	1.2	<0.2
032868	Rock Pulp	5	30	0.67	129	0.094	3	1.34	0.099	0.12	22.2	0.05	3.7	<0.1	<0.05	4	<0.5	<0.2



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Project: RE

Report Date: October 19, 2011

Page: 1 of 1 Part 1

QUALITY CONTROL REPORT

VAN11004746.1

	Method Analyte Unit MDL	WGHT	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15
		Wgt	Mo	Cu	Pb	Zn	Ag	Ni	Co	Mn	Fe	As	Au	Th	Sr	Cd	Sb	Bi	V	Ca	P
		kg	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppb	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	%
		0.01	0.1	0.1	0.1	1	0.1	0.1	0.1	1	0.01	0.5	0.5	0.1	1	0.1	0.1	0.1	2	0.01	0.001
Pulp Duplicates																					
032857	Rock	0.96	1.7	102.5	31.5	86	0.2	11.6	9.2	>10000	25.41	12.9	105.2	5.2	28	0.2	0.9	2.7	9	0.81	0.376
REP 032857	QC		1.4	103.8	33.1	90	0.2	12.5	9.9	>10000	26.21	12.8	90.7	5.4	28	0.1	0.8	2.7	10	0.82	0.384
Core Reject Duplicates																					
032853	Rock	1.26	1.6	1383	67.4	17	12.4	5.2	3.4	342	25.52	2383	7546	2.3	3	<0.1	0.6	231.6	6	0.02	0.158
DUP 032853	QC		1.8	1377	68.7	17	11.4	5.6	3.5	327	24.96	2519	7419	2.2	2	<0.1	0.6	220.1	6	0.02	0.155
Reference Materials																					
STD DS8	Standard		12.5	100.8	117.5	294	1.7	35.8	6.9	590	2.27	24.4	108.9	6.3	62	2.3	5.2	6.0	39	0.67	0.070
STD DS8	Standard		12.4	108.9	113.4	303	1.7	38.2	7.3	578	2.41	23.3	114.1	6.2	66	2.2	5.3	6.2	40	0.69	0.074
STD DS8	Standard		10.4	102.1	113.7	296	1.8	34.9	7.0	576	2.31	23.3	110.2	5.7	55	2.2	5.2	6.1	39	0.62	0.075
STD DS8 Expected			13.44	110	123	312	1.69	38.1	7.5	615	2.46	26	107	6.89	67.7	2.38	5.7	6.67	41.1	0.7	0.08
BLK	Blank		<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	5	0.02	<0.5	<0.5	<0.1	<1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<2	<0.01	<0.001
BLK	Blank		<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<1	<0.01	<0.5	<0.5	<0.1	<1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<2	<0.01	<0.001
BLK	Blank		<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<1	<0.01	<0.5	<0.5	<0.1	<1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<2	<0.01	<0.001
Prep Wash																					
G1	Prep Blank	<0.01	<0.1	2.5	2.7	43	<0.1	2.1	3.7	534	1.85	<0.5	1.7	5.4	60	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	34	0.46	0.070
G1	Prep Blank	<0.01	<0.1	2.7	2.9	42	<0.1	2.6	3.6	544	1.85	<0.5	1.9	5.3	58	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	34	0.45	0.073



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Report Date: October 19, 2011

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QUALITY CONTROL REPORT

VAN11004746.1

	Method Analyte Unit MDL	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15
		La	Cr	Mg	Ba	Ti	B	Al	Na	K	W	Hg	Sc	Ti	S	Ga	Se	Te
		ppm	ppm	%	ppm	%	ppm	%	%	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm
		1	1	0.01	1	0.001	1	0.01	0.001	0.01	0.1	0.01	0.1	0.1	0.05	1	0.5	0.2
Pulp Duplicates																		
032857	Rock	4	7	0.13	147	0.003	<1	0.90	0.003	0.06	0.1	0.01	1.7	0.1	0.09	3	<0.5	<0.2
REP 032857	QC	4	8	0.14	152	0.003	<1	0.92	0.003	0.06	<0.1	0.02	1.8	0.1	0.09	3	0.5	<0.2
Core Reject Duplicates																		
032853	Rock	1	4	0.03	28	0.001	<1	0.17	0.004	0.04	<0.1	0.04	0.7	<0.1	0.05	<1	<0.5	<0.2
DUP 032853	QC	<1	3	0.03	27	<0.001	<1	0.17	0.004	0.04	<0.1	0.04	0.7	<0.1	<0.05	<1	0.5	0.2
Reference Materials																		
STD DS8	Standard	14	107	0.58	261	0.108	3	0.88	0.086	0.39	2.9	0.18	1.9	5.0	0.15	4	4.6	5.0
STD DS8	Standard	15	112	0.60	264	0.112	2	0.89	0.088	0.40	2.9	0.20	2.0	5.0	0.16	5	5.4	5.1
STD DS8	Standard	11	106	0.56	243	0.097	1	0.78	0.070	0.37	2.7	0.19	1.8	5.0	0.15	4	4.5	4.5
STD DS8 Expected		14.6	115	0.6045	279	0.113	2.6	0.93	0.0883	0.41	3	0.192	2.3	5.4	0.1679	4.7	5.23	5
BLK	Blank	<1	<1	<0.01	<1	<0.001	<1	<0.01	<0.001	<0.01	<0.1	<0.01	<0.1	<0.1	<0.05	<1	<0.5	<0.2
BLK	Blank	<1	<1	<0.01	<1	<0.001	<1	<0.01	<0.001	<0.01	<0.1	<0.01	<0.1	<0.1	<0.05	<1	<0.5	<0.2
BLK	Blank	<1	<1	<0.01	<1	<0.001	<1	<0.01	<0.001	<0.01	<0.1	<0.01	<0.1	<0.1	<0.05	<1	<0.5	<0.2
Prep Wash																		
G1	Prep Blank	11	5	0.48	149	0.116	<1	0.99	0.110	0.48	<0.1	<0.01	2.0	0.3	<0.05	4	<0.5	<0.2
G1	Prep Blank	11	5	0.48	150	0.117	1	0.96	0.096	0.47	0.1	<0.01	1.8	0.3	<0.05	4	<0.5	<0.2