A TECHNICAL REVIEW
OF THE
OMEGA GOLD MINE PROPERTY,
ONTARIO, CANADA
FOR
MISTANGO RIVER RESOURCES INC.

prepared by:

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30 November, 2011
Toronto, Canada

Watts, Griffis and McOuat
Since 1962
CONSULTING GEOLOGISTS AND ENGINEERS

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1. SUMMARY

On October 7, 2011, Mistango River Resources Inc. (“**Mistango**” or the “**Company**”) retained Watts, Griffis and McOuat Limited (“**WGM**”) to prepare a National Instrument 43-101 ("NI 43-101") technical report on their Omega Property as part of the listing requirements for the Toronto Stock Exchange. Mistango is a publicly-traded exploration company listed on the Canadian National Stock Exchange (CNSX) under the symbol “MIS”. The Company was formerly known as GLR Resources Inc. (Corp No 385141-9). The name was changed on March 23, 2011.

WGM’s scope of work entailed a site visit to the Omega Property, a tour of the geochemical laboratory used by the Company, Expert Laboratories Ltd., a review of available data, inspection of the drill core and collection of verification samples (drill core). A site visit was conducted from October 17–20, 2011 by WGM Senior Geologist, D. Power-Fardy, M.Sc., P.Geo.

The Omega Mine Property lies approximately 3 km east of the town of Larder Lake and 25 kilometres east of the town of Kirkland Lake along Highway 66. It consists of 17 contiguous claims covering a total of 256.603 hectares. The Property hosts the former Omega Mine that historically produced during 1913, 1926-28 and 1936-47, approximately 6,687 kg (215,000 ounces) of gold from 1.45 m tonnes of ore grading 5.4 g Au/t. The historic mine workings consist of two shafts to 1,000 ft and 1,550 ft, and a winze from 1,550 ft to 1,975 ft.

Gold was first discovered on the Property in 1914 by Jack Costello in the area of the presently defined No. 1 Ore Zone. Development started after the war in 1920 and production commenced in 1927 at a rate of around 181 tonnes (200 tons) per day. Production totalled approximately 20,484 tonnes (22,585 tons) by 1929 when the company went bankrupt and operations ceased. The property lay dormant until 1936 when Omega Gold Mines was formed. Operations restarted in February 1936 at a rate of 272 tonnes (300 tons) per day. Production ceased on May 10, 1947 and the mill closed on July 12, 1947. In 1950, Omega Gold Mines was restructured into Lomega Gold Mines and a single deep hole was drilled to test the ore zone at depth.

No further work was reported until 1974, when gold was discovered on a nearby claim. A 6 hole drill program was completed in 1976. This claim and the Omega Gold Mines’ claims were subsequently acquired by R.J. Kasner who eventually incorporated Lenora Exploration

Limited ("**Lenora**"). Lenora was a public company incorporated in Ontario on October 19, 1979, which then acquired 14 unpatented mining claims.

In 1980, Lenora carried out an 11 hole drilling program consisting of approximately 1,134 m. The program was designed to test the gold-bearing carbonate rock on Claims L341811 and L441494. The results of the drilling indicated that that the gold mineralization had a steep plunge to the west and was controlled by block faulting (Hinse, 1981). In 1982, Lenora carried out exploration program on the "Lake" Claim (L410317). The program consisted of trenching, channel sampling and drilling. A total of 376 m of drilling was completed. During 1983, Lenora carried out an extensive surface exploration program on the Property. The work consisted of bulk sampling, detailed geophysical (magnetic) surveys on the Omega Group claims, and test pitting, surface trenching, channel sampling and diamond drilling. Results from the 1983 drilling program on the Omega Group Claims were considered highly encouraging. In his 1986 summary report, Hinse calculated a potential of 244,830 t (269,934 tons) at a grade of 5.48 g Au/t (0.16 oz Au/ton) for the No 1, 4 and 17 Ore Zones **(note that this is not a NI 43-101 compliant resource estimate)**. Since that time, the western crown pillar was mined by Belmoral Mines (pers. comm., R.J. Kasner).

Through a series of mergers and acquisitions, Lenora changed its corporate name to Greater Lenora Resources Corp., and then to GLR resources Inc., and on March 23, 2011 to Mistango River Resources Inc. According to the Company, no significant work has been carried out since the 1984 drilling program until the current 2011 work program.

The regional geology of the area has been interpreted as being representative of a "back-arc" environment. The associated gold deposits have been classed as "Orogenic". This category of gold deposits includes such formerly classified deposits as mesothermal, greenstone-hosted, slate-hosted, as well as some of the "low sulphide" gold deposits as defined by the USGS. The Abitibi Greenstone Belt is host to numerous Orogenic gold deposits. These deposits were referred to previously as "Greenstone-hosted quartz-carbonate vein" deposits.

All exposed bedrock in the Kirkland Lake – Larder Lake area is Precambrian in age. Volcanic rocks with interbedded slate and chert are the oldest, dated between 2.747 Ga and 2.705 Ga. The volcanics range in composition from komatiite to mostly iron- and magnesium-rich tholeiites at the stratigraphic base to calc-alkaline volcanic rocks at the stratigraphic top. The Kirkland Lake – Larder Lake gold belt is bounded to the south by the Cadillac - Larder Lake Deformation Zone (C-LLDZ), which approximately parallels the contact between the older volcanic units and younger Timiskaming sedimentary rocks.

Although the gold deposits along the C-LLDZ are broadly classified as vein- or lode-type (orogenic), they are highly variable in character. They range from discrete quartz-carbonate veins carrying native gold and associated minerals within various host rocks though to auriferous pyritic and cherty zones containing erratic veining, to mineralized veins and fracture systems in sialic to mafic porphyritic rocks. Varying ore types often exist within a single deposit (Hinse et al, 1986)

The ore at the Omega Mine was described in part as associated with a granitic pegmatite that intruded along the thrust fault on the hanging wall (south side) and in part irregular replacement of the country rock, generally green dacite, both adjacent to the intrusive, and in flows on the northern limb of the structure (Jenny, 1941).

In April 2011, Mistango contracted Larder Geophysics to carry out a deep Induced Polarization (IP) survey. The survey grid totalled 19.34 line-km with a 100-metre line-spacing and station intervals at a 25-metre spacing. Also in April 2011, Larder Geophysics conducted a magnetometer survey in the vicinity of the former Omega Mine. The same grid was used for both IP and magnetometer surveys within the mine area. A second smaller grid was established on the "Lake" Claim. A limited soil sampling program (85 samples) was undertaken in September 2011 to cover the IP anomalies. The results from both the IP and magnetic survey identified several targets for further work. Results are still pending for the limited soil sampling program.

During the summer of 2011, Mistango undertook renewed diamond drilling consisting of two "Phase 1" programs. One program focused on identifying near-surface mineralization for an open pit, the other focused on identifying the down-plunge extension of the known mine mineralization. A combined total of 11,865.9 m in 48 drill holes was completed at a cost of approximately $1.41 M. A total of 40 drill holes totalling 6,071 m were drilled to assess the open pit potential near the surface expression of No 1 and 2 Zones near surface and around the old workings. A total of 8 drill holes, at 50 m intervals, totalling 4,109 m were drilled to investigate the down-plunge extension of the Omega deposit below the old workings. Two of the holes did not reach target because they intersected open stopes or flattened excessively. Four holes intersected the No 1 and 2 Zones at depth. Assaying returned significant results. The Company considers the Phase 1 drilling programs to be very successful. During WGM's review of the drill data, it was noted that drill holes OM-11-18 and OM-11-20 were collared outside the Property area. The precise boundary of the claims was not known until after the Company had it surveyed, however the direction and angle of the holes places the gold intersections well within the Mistango claims.

During WGM's review of the Company's logging and sampling protocols and procedures, the WGM QP found that although QA/QC data were being collected, there was no analysis of the QA/QC analytical data. The QP also found that the drill core was not consistently oriented prior to sampling, and several recommendations were tendered by the QP to improve the QA/QC review process, the core logging and sampling procedures and other protocols. He prepared a report for Mistango regarding core logging and sampling "best practices" and reviewed QA/QC analysis with the Company's geologists.

A tour of the analytical laboratory, Expert Laboratory, located in Rouyn-Noranda was carried with the Company's geologists. Although the laboratory is not ISO certified, it has successfully participated in proficiency tests under the Proficiency Testing Program for Mineral Analysis Laboratories (PTP-MAL) conducted by CANMET.

In moving forward, the Mistango has proposed to extend the two drilling programs previously completed in order to further test the open pit potential and test the down-plunge extension of the Omega ore-body with the goal of outlining a Mineral Resource. The proposed meterage and costs are similar to the Phase 1 drill programs, 10,000 m at an approximate cost of $1.54 M. WGM has reviewed the program and budget proposed by the Company, and is in agreement with the proposal. The Kirkland Lake – Larder Lake area has been one of the most prolific gold districts in North America. WGM is of the opinion that the Omega Property has sufficient merit to warrant the proposed exploration program and budget.

2. INTRODUCTION AND TERMS OF REFERENCE

2.1 INTRODUCTION

Mistango River Resources Inc ("**Mistango**" or the "**Company**") is a publicly-traded exploration company listed on the Canadian National Stock Exchange (CNSX) under the symbol "MIS". The Company was formerly known as GLR Resources Inc. (Corp No 385141-9). The name was changed on March 23, 2011. The Company's corporate office is located in Kirkland Lake, Ontario.

2.2 TERMS OF REFERENCE

Watts, Griffis and McOuat Limited ("**WGM**") was requested by Mistango to prepare this independent National Instrument 43-101 ("**NI 43-101**") Technical Report. WGM was asked to provide a summary of scientific and technical data on the Company's Omega Project. This report summarizes the results from historical work completed in the Omega Project area by previous operators and exploration completed by the current owners. The information was collected from publicly available information and from Company records.

This report has been prepared for Mistango on the basis of WGM's technical review as a NI 43-101 qualifying property report. This review has been prepared as part of the company's listing requirements for the Toronto Stock Exchange-Venture Exchange. The report includes a review of its properties as well as a proposed exploration program and budget. The data supporting the statements made in this report have been verified for accuracy and completeness by the author. The sources for the data are presented in the "Reference" section of this report.

WGM's scope of work entailed a site visit to the Omega Property, a tour of the geochemical laboratory, Expert Laboratories Ltd., used by the Company, a review of available data, inspection of the drill core and collection of verification samples (drill core). WGM summarized its findings and recommendations in this report in compliance with Canadian Securities Administrators' rule NI 43-101 and the definitions and standards set down by the Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Petroleum ("**CIM**").

2.3 SOURCES OF INFORMATION

In completing this study, WGM relied on publicly available documents, unpublished internal reports and other information supplied by the Company, as well as geological publications of the Ontario Geological Survey and the Geological Survey of Canada. Information was also obtained from conversations with company technical staff and project management.

WGM received the full co-operation and assistance of the Company's personnel during the site visit and in the preparation of this report.

2.4 DETAILS OF PERSONAL INSPECTION OF THE PROPERTY

A site visit was carried out from 17-20 October, 2011 by WGM Senior Geologist and Qualified Person ("**QP**"), D. Power-Fardy, M.Sc., P.Geo. During this time, the WGM QP reviewed reports, maps and other documentation held in the Company's possession. The QP also visited the Company's core storage facility where independent verification samples were taken. Selected drill hole collar locations were also checked during a visit to the project site.

During this visit, the QP visited the analytical and assay facilities used by Mistango, Laboratoire Expert situated in Rouyn-Noranda,. The laboratory visit included a tour of the facilities and discussions with J.J. Landers, the Director, regarding the laboratory's QA/QC procedures and protocols. Mr. D. Power-Fardy was accompanied on the laboratory visit by Fred Sharpley, Project Geologist and Ilian Ilev, Mistango's field geologist.

2.5 UNITS AND CURRENCY

Throughout this report, measurements are in metric units, unless the historic context dictates that the use of Imperial units is appropriate. Tonnages are indicated as tonnes ("t"), equivalent to 1,000 kilograms ("kg"), linear measurements are in metres ("m"), or kilometres ("km") and gold values are expressed in grams per tonne ("g Au/t"). In the case of historical documentation, gold values may be expressed in troy ounces per ton ("oz Au/ton" or "opt"). Grams are converted to ounces based on 31.104 g to 1 troy ounce and 34.29 g/t to 1 oz /ton.

Currency amounts are quoted in Canadian dollars ("C$").

3. RELIANCE ON OTHER EXPERTS

WGM prepared this study using the resource materials, reports and documents as noted in the text and "References" at the end of this report. While the author has made every effort to accurately convey the content of those reports, no guarantee can be made to either the accuracy or validity of the work described within the reports.

WGM has not independently verified title to the property, nor has it verified the status of Mistango's option agreements, but has relied on information supplied by the Company in this regard. WGM has no reason to doubt that the title situation is other than that which was reported by the Company.

4. PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

4.1 LOCATION

The Omega Mine Property (the “Property”) is approximately 3 km east of the town of Larder Lake and 25 kilometres east of the town of Kirkland Lake along the Trans-Canada Highway 66. It is located in the south-central portion of McVittie Township, within the Larder Lake Mining Division. The property location is shown in Figure 1.

4.2 PROPERTY DESCRIPTION

The Omega Mine Property consists of 17 contiguous claims covering a total of 256.603 hectares in two groups: the Omega and the Southwest Groups. The Omega Group consists of 8 claims, Licences L313741 to L313746 inclusive, L419096 and L410317, covering some 120.224 hectares (297.08 acres). The Southwest Group consists of 9 claims, L907, L20399, L313769, L313770, L341811, L411208, L411209, L419377 and L441494, covering approximately 136.379 hectares (337 acres). The staked claims have been brought to lease and the leases renewed. Some patented claims also were purchased.

The Property hosts the former Omega Mine that historically produced during 1913, 1926-28 and 1936-47, approximately 6,687 kg (215,000 ounces) of gold from 1.45 m tonnes grading 5.4 g Au/t. The historic mine workings consist of two shafts to 1,000 ft and 1,550 ft, and a winze from 1,550 ft to 1,975 ft.

In July, 2011, Mistango entered into an option agreement to acquire a 100% interest in six claims (L466463, L494630, 290051, L290052, L283254 and L283255) totalling some 98.457 ha (243.3 acres) from Skead Holdings Ltd. (Robert MacGregor). To acquire the interest, the Company must pay a total of $150,000 in cash and issue 300,000 shares as well as a work commitment of $500,000 by June 30, 2014 with the vendor retaining a 3% Net Smelter Return Royalty (NSR). A payment of $25,000 and 50,000 shares was required on execution of the agreement; with an additional cash payment of $25,000 and 50,000 shares to be issued on June 30, 2012; with cash payments of $50,000 and 100,000 shares to be issued on June 30, 2013 and again on June 30, 2014. There is a work commitment of $100,000 due by June 30, 2012 and again by June 30, 2013 and $300,000 in work due by June 30, 2014. Mistango has the first right of refusal to purchase the NSR from Skead Holdings (Robert MacGregor). The complete list of Mistango claims is shown in Figure 2 and presented in Table 1.

MIS REV / MIS_03_Loc_Map.cdr
Last revision date: Wednesday 9 November 2011

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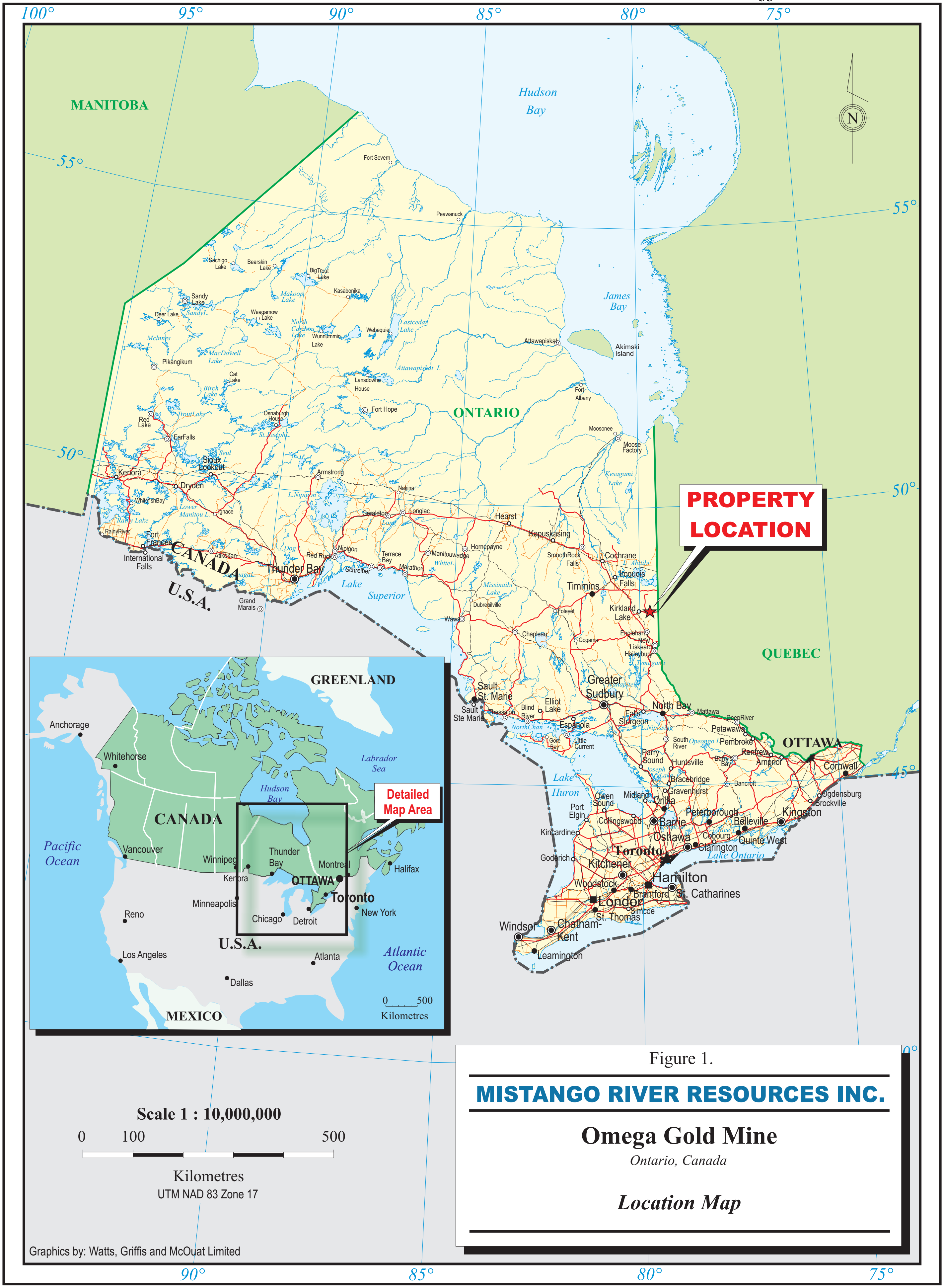

Figure 1.

MISTANGO RIVER RESOURCES INC.

Omega Gold Mine

Ontario, Canada

Location Map

MIS REV / MIS_01_Claim_Map.cdr
Last revision date: Tuesday 8 November 2011

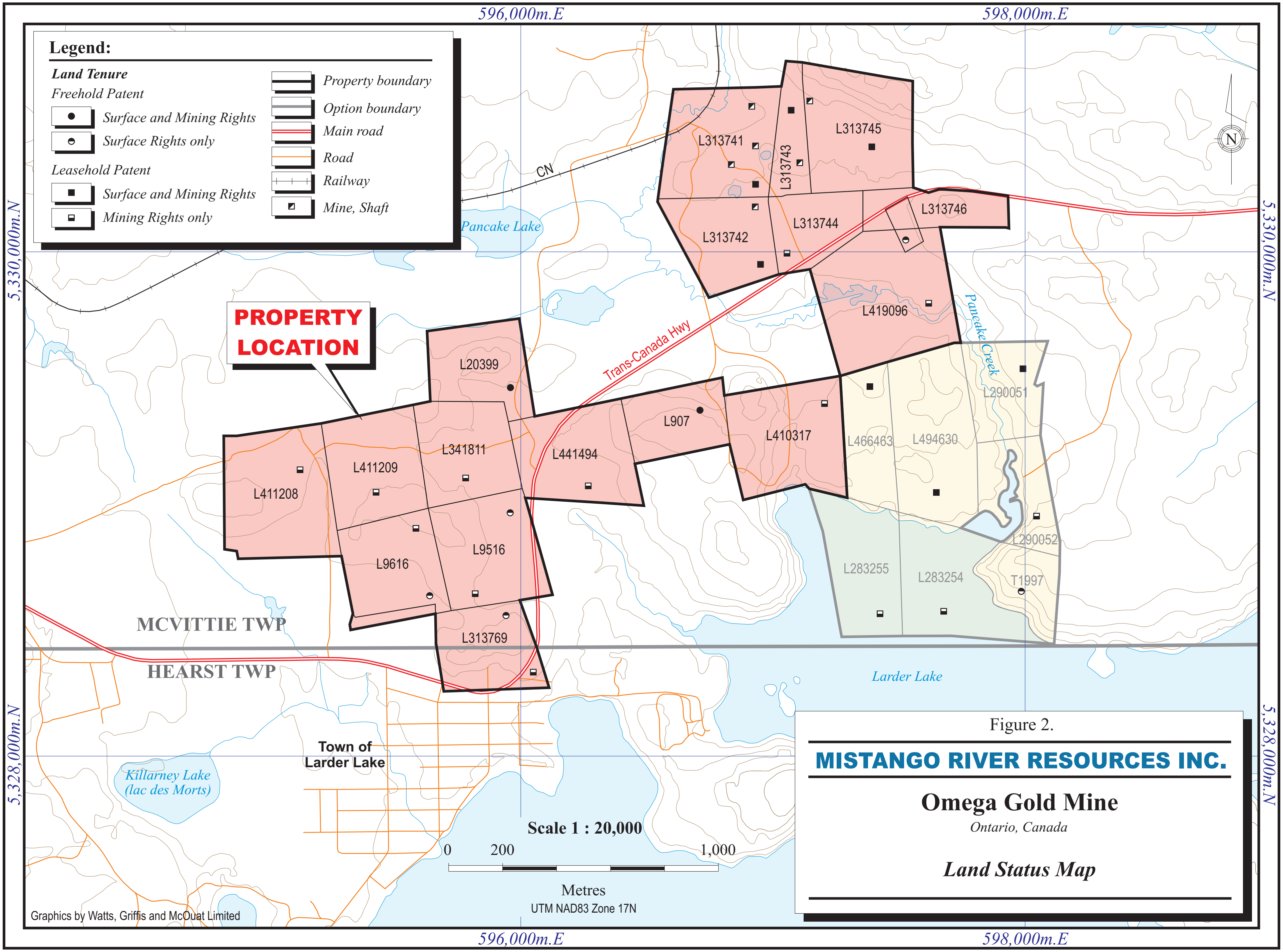

Figure 2.

MISTANGO RIVER RESOURCES INC.

Omega Gold Mine

Ontario, Canada

Land Status Map

Watts, Griffis and McOuat

TABLE 1.
LIST OF CLAIMS

Claim No	Former	Size (acre)	Size (hectare)	Location
L20399		31.70	12.829	McVittie Twp
L313741		53.61	21.695	McVittie Twp
L313742		31.99	12.945	McVittie Twp
L313743		13.85	5.604	McVittie Twp
L313744		24.76	10.020	McVittie Twp
L313745		51.20	20.719	McVittie Twp
L313746		24.50	9.914	McVittie Twp
L313769		38.37	15.527	McVittie Twp
L313770	L9516	42.31	17.122	McVittie Twp
L341811		38.59	15.616	McVittie Twp
L410317		51.15	20.699	McVittie Twp
L411208		49.30	19.950	McVittie Twp
L411209		38.94	15.758	McVittie Twp
L419096		57.17	23.135	McVittie Twp
L419377	L9616	37.97	15.131	McVittie Twp
L441494		40.30	16.308	McVittie Twp
L907		25.30	10.238	McVittie Twp
L466463*		26.92	10.894	McVittie Twp
L494630*		50.94	20.614	McVittie Twp
L290051*		27.31	11.051	McVittie Twp
L290052*		31.41	12.711	McVittie Twp
L283254*		67.22	27.202	McVittie Twp
L283255*		39.50	15.985	McVittie Twp

* option claims

4.3 ENVIRONMENT

Environmental issues were noticed at the time of staking the claims, January 1, 1978. The Property covers the former Omega Mine, a past gold producer. A letter was written at that time to the Crown stating that the Company would not be accountable to clean up the site as the ground was Crown land when the land was staked. WGM understands that Mistango has no liability arising out of legacy issues. Since the date of the letter, the Government has paid to recap the two shafts on the property. The Company has rebuilt the tailings berm back up to where tailings were leaking.

5. ACCESS, CLIMATE, LOCAL RESOURCES, INFRASTRUCTURE AND PHYSIOGRAPHY

5.1 ACCESS

The area is serviced by Ontario Northland bus and railway services, with the train station at Swaskita. The Property is crossed by Trans-Canada Highway 66 connecting Kirkland Lake to Noranda. Highway No 112 from North Bay connects with the Trans-Canada Highway 66. The Property is easily accessible through several service roads.

5.2 CLIMATE

The regional climate can be described as modified continental, with short warm summers and long cold winters. The average daily summer temperature can reach mid-20ºC with extreme temperatures reaching into the mid-30ºC. The average daily winter temperature is in the range of -20ºC to -25ºC with the extreme temperatures reaching -30ºC and lower. The area receives an average of about 89 cm of precipitation per year which includes 295 cm of snowfall.

5.3 LOCAL RESOURCES AND INFRASTRUCTURE

Mining and mineral exploration, equipment fabrication, construction trades, transportation, tourism and forestry are the main sources of employment in the area. The population of Kirkland Lake has declined over the last several decades, however the population has shown an increase during the last couple of years and is now about 8,600 (2006 Census). There is a campus of the Northern College of Applied Arts and Technology in Kirkland Lake. It offers 1, 2 and 3 year technical and applied programs.

There are three airports in the greater Kirkland Lake area: Kirkland Lake, Earlton and Rouyn-Noranda. The Trans-Canada Highway (Highway 66) connects Rouyn-Noranda and Kirkland Lake and with major population centres to the south.

There is a long history of mining and exploration within the region. Kirkland Lake Gold ("**KLG**") has recently expanded its mining operations. Other mining/exploration companies include Queenston Mining Inc., Northgate Minerals and St Andrews Goldfields, the latter now operating the reopened Holt-McDermott gold mine north of Kirkland Lake.

5.4 PHYSIOGRAPHY

The local terrain varies from flat to hilly, mostly wooded with coniferous forests and numerous lakes and streams. The dominant tree varieties include black spruce, jack pine and trembling aspen, as well as white birch and white spruce. The dominant forest form is black spruce–feathermoss climax forest which characteristically exhibits moderately dense canopy and a forest floor of feathermoss. There are numerous kettle lakes that were developed during the last ice age.

A local landform known the “the height of land” is within the general area of Larder Lake at an elevation of 318 m above sea level. This elevation marks the “divide” between the Arctic watershed within which drainages flow northwards into Hudson Bay and James Bay, and drainages flow southerly into the Great Lakes – St. Lawrence River drainage system.

Kirkland Lake is at an elevation of 243 m above sea level and Mount Cheminis, a prominent local “hill” rises to about 500 m above sea level.

6. HISTORY

According to Hinse (1986), gold was first discovered on the Property in 1914 by Jack Costello on Claim L1794 in an outcrop of the No 1 Ore Zone. The earliest mine development started in 1920 following World War I. Trenching and drilling identified the extension of the No. 1 Vein, and in 1921 the adjoining ground to the east was staked by the Crown Reserve Mining Company Limited ("**Crown Reserve**"). The "Costello" claim was sold to Canadian Associated Goldfields Limited ("**CA Goldfields**"). Underground exploration was carried out on both properties. Crown Reserve continued operations until May 1929 and CA Goldfields started milling in April 1927 at a rate of 181 t (200 tons) per day until May 1929. The production of ore totalled 20,484 t (22,585 tons) for a reported recovery of $52,295. Both companies went bankrupt.

The property lay dormant until 1936 when Omega Gold Mines was formed. Operations began in February 1936 at a rate of 272 t (300 tons) per day. The rate was gradually increased to 453 t (500 tons) per day. Production ceased on May 10, 1947, and the mill closed on July 12, 1947. The total mine production was approximately 1.436 Mt (1.584 M tons) averaging 5.41 g Au/t (0.158 oz Au/ton).

In 1950, Omega Gold Mines was restructured into Lomega Gold Mines. A single deep hole was drilled to test the ore zone at depth. The hole reportedly reached a depth of 2,128 m (2,347 ft) and intersected a graphitic section. No assay or further work was reported.

In 1974, a gold discovery was made by Davy Lowe on Claim L341811. This zone was drill-tested by Grasset Lake Mines Limited who completed a 6 hole drilling program in 1975. This claim and the Omega Claims were subsequently acquired by R.J. Kasner who eventually incorporated Lenora Exploration Limited.

Lenora Explorations Ltd ("**Lenora**") was a public company incorporated in Ontario on October 19, 1979. It acquired nine unpatented mining claims located in Hearst and McVittie Townships, Larder Lake Mining Division, Ontario, and acquired five additional unpatented claims located in McVittie Township.

In 1980, a drilling program was carried out on the "West" group of claims (L20399, L411208, L411209, L341811, L441494, L419377, L313769 and L313770). The drilling consisted of 11 holes totalling some 1,134.5 m (3,722 ft). The program was designed to test the gold-bearing carbonate rock on Claims L341811 and L441494. Gold values were intersected in two distinct carbonate horizons in ultramafic volcanics. The results of the drilling indicated that that the gold mineralization had a steep plunge to the west and was controlled by block faulting (Hinse, 1981).

In 1982, Lenora carried out an exploration program on the "Lake" Claim (L410317). The program consisted of trenching, channel sampling and drilling. A total of 111 channel samples were taken along a length of 84.5 m (277.3 ft) and approximately 376 m (1,233.8 ft) of drilling was completed. Several drill holes returned "interesting" gold values such that the drilling was continued to further outline the mineralized zone (Hinse, 1983).

During 1983, Lenora carried out an extensive surface exploration program on the Property between January and December 1983. Work consisted of bulk sampling in the Lake and Southwest Zones on Claims L 410317 and L341811, respectively, in the Southwest Claims Group, as well as detailed geophysical (magnetic) surveys on the Omega Group claims, test pitting, surface trenching, channel sampling and diamond drilling on the Omega and Southwest Claim Groups.

The results from the 1983 drilling program on the Omega Group Claims were considered highly encouraging. A reserve of 164,154 t (180,986 tons) at a grade of 5.48 g Au/t (0.163 oz Au/ton) was outlined for the combined No. 4 and No. 17 Zones. The Omega Mine crown pillar was calculated to contain some 91,391 tonnes (89,948 tons) at a grade of 5.28 g Au/t (0.154 oz Au/ton) (Hinse, 1984, 1985).

In his 1986 summary report, Hinse calculated a potential of 244,830 t (269,934 tons) at a grade of 5.48 g Au/t (0.16 oz Au/ton) for the No. 1, No. 4 and No. 17 Ore Zones **(note that this was <u>not</u> a NI 43-101 compliant resource)**. Since then the western crown pillar has been mined by Belmoral Mines (pers. comm., R. Kasner).

In December of 1987, Argentex Resources Exploration Corporation amalgamated with Sholia Resources Limited to form AXR Resources. In November of 1988, Lenora, Mary Ellen Resources Limited ("**Mary Ellen**") and AXR Resources Limited ("**AXR**") amalgamated to form the Greater Lenora Resources Corporation.

In July of 2001, Greater Lenora Resources Corp, 3851419 Canada Inc and 3796299 Canada Inc amalgamated to form MinCo (3851419 Canada Inc.).

In October 2003, Minco. transferred to GLR Resources Inc. the following: Mining Leases:

1) #103975, comprising mining claims L313770, L341811, L411208, L411209 L419377 and L441494, designated as parts 1 – 6 on plan 54R-2557, in the township of McVittie, being Parcel 5484 Leasehold Timiskaming, mining rights only;
2) #103958, composed of mining claim L410317, designated as part 1 on plan 54R-2540, in the township of McVittie, being Parcel 5478 Leasehold Timiskaming. mining rights only;
3) #103976, composed of mining claim L313769, designated as parts 1 and 2 on plan 54R-2558, in the townships of McVittie and Hearst, being Parcel 5485 Leasehold Timiskaming, mining rights only;
4) #103946, comprising mining claims L313745, L313741, L313742 and L313743, designated as parts 1 – 20 on plan 54R-2430, in the township of McVittie, being Parcel 5476 Leasehold Timiskaming, mining rights only; and,
5) #103653, comprising mining claims L313746, L313744 and L419096, designated as parts 1 – 3 on plan 54R-2414, in the township of McVittie, being Parcel 5461 Leasehold, mining rights only.

GLR Resources Inc. changed its name to Mistango River Resources Inc. on March 23, 2011. According to the Mistango, no significant work has been carried since the 1984 drilling program until the current 2011 work program.

7. GEOLOGICAL SETTING AND MINERALIZATION

7.1 REGIONAL, LOCAL AND PROPERTY GEOLOGY

All exposed bedrock in the Kirkland Lake – Larder Lake area is Precambrian in age. Volcanic rocks with interbedded slate and chert are dated the oldest, between 2.747 Ga and 2.705 Ga. They range in composition from komatiites and tholeiites at the stratigraphic base to calc-alkaline volcanics at the stratigraphic top. These rocks contain long narrow bodies of diorite and gabbro, as well as coarse-grained flows. Timiskaming-type interbedded sedimentary and volcanic rocks dated circa 2.680 Ga, unconformably overlie the older volcanics. They form long, relatively narrow, east-trending belt intruded by syenite dated circa 2.673 Ga. Lamprophyre and diabase dykes are widespread. Most of the diabase is of the "Matachewan" swarm of north-striking dykes (2.485 Ga). Undeformed Proterozoic Huronian sedimentary rocks of the Cobalt Group unconformably overlie the sequence. They are in turn intruded by the Nipissing Diabase dated at 2.200 Ga (Kirkland Lake Res. Geologist, 2002).

Diamond-bearing kimberlitic pipes dated between 199 to 145 Ma (Jurassic) have been found east of Kirkland Lake and Matheson (lbid.).

The geology shown in Figure 3 is modified after Ayer et al, 2004.

The two most prominent gold-bearing structures in the region are the Cadillac - Larder Lake Deformation Zone (C-LLDZ) and the Kirkland Lake "Main Break" (KLMB). The C-LLDZ is a regionally extensive shear zone, characterized by the development of mica schists and locally marked by hydrothermal alteration (silicification, sulphidation and carbonatization), and the development of quartz stockworks and breccia. Green mica (fuchsite) is commonly developed where alteration overprints ultramafic rocks. This structure is considered to be the western extension of the Malartic-Cadillac Deformation Zone, making this structure more than 160 km long. The zone has the appearance of being a south-dipping reverse fault, in which the south side seems to have moved upwards and eastward relative to the north side, however, the zone can also be described as a slightly overturned normal fault structure. The KLMB is a fault zone branching north-westerly from the C-LLDZ near Kenogami Lake. This structure has been identified in all the gold mines in Kirkland Lake down to depths of more than 2 km. The structure varies from a single plane to multiple bifurcating planes. The widest ore bodies are where the cross-over faults and the tension fractures between the planes are most numerous (Res. Geologist, 2002).

The Property lies on the south limb of an overturned anticline with the axis lying close to the northern boundary of the property (Hinse, 1981). The anticline is sharply folded and overturned to the north. It has been broken by a thrust fault that follows the strike of the fold. The rocks face north and are overturned, dipping -60º S (Jenney, 1941).

Along strike to the west, a fold develops so that the "Southwest" mineralized zone faces to the south and dips 50º-60º S. On the Lake Claim, the rocks associated with this zone face westerly. The anticlinal axis has not been delineated with certainty. An east-trending fault in the northern portion of the Southwest Claim Group is thought to trace the anticlinal axis. South of the Omega Group, the axis of the fold is not readily recognizable. Its location is inferred to be close to and paralleling Highway 66 (Hinse, 1983).

The general fault pattern on the property area can be divided into three main categories. The first category includes normal and thrust faults commonly found along contacts of the komatiitic and tholeiitic flows and clastic rocks. Normal faulting is inferred during the early folding phase toward the north, with later compression causing recurrent thrust displacements on some of the old fault planes. These are the earliest faults in the area. The second category is represented by low angle strike faults. The most easterly of these faults have "south side" down displacements. The vertical dislocation along these faults is not known with any certainty. The third category is characterized by cross faults which have been sub-divided into two "age" sub-categories: an older and a younger group. The older group of cross faults is restricted to the volcanic flows and abut against hinge faults. The hinge faults are low angle strike faults caused by difference in plunge of the fold axis. The younger cross faults are thought to represent a north-south axis of a major syncline (lbid.).

Geology of the Lake Mineralized Zones

The Lake Claim mineralized zones consist of two zones: the South Lake Zone and the North Lake Zone. The South Lake Zone is contained within an assemblage of clastic sedimentary rocks consisting essentially of conglomerates. It consists of up to 10% disseminated pyrite in a zone rich in quartz and/or chert, feldspar, micas and minor carbonate. Gold values are erratic and are not related to the pyrite content of the host rock. Hydrothermal alteration is pervasive which in places has lead to the complete replacement of the original constituents. Locally within the mineralized zone, the original texture of the zone has been almost totally

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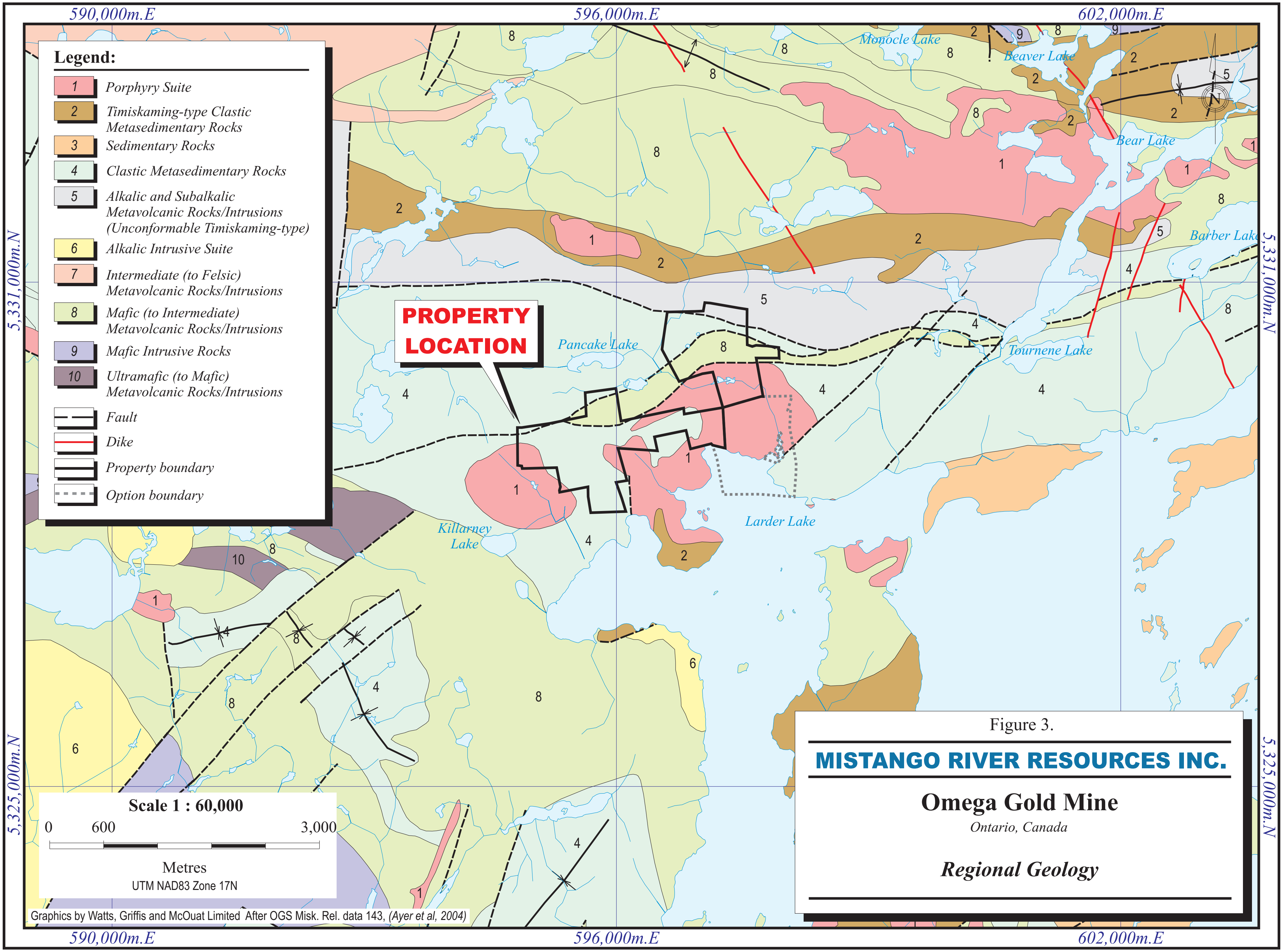

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completely destroyed by deformation as well as pervasive silica replacement and the growth of pyrite. Gold values in areas of strong alteration are highly erratic when compared to areas of less intense deformation and alteration. Soft sediment deformations such as "clastic dykes" are numerous throughout the zone.

The North Lake Zone is located approximately 274 m (900 feet) north of the South Lake Zone and appears to lie some 150 m (500 feet) stratigraphically higher. The zone is contained within a heterogeneous assemblage of conglomerate and "beach" sediments. The sedimentary assemblage is highly "syenitized" to varying extents. It is similar to the South Zone, but with the addition of very fine disseminated hematite which gives a red colour to the mineralized zone (Hinse, 1983).

Geology of the Southwest Mineralized Zone

According to Hinse, the Southwest Zone is located within ultramafic rocks and is associated with well-laminated chemical carbonates overlying mud-flows and beach sandstones containing beach conglomerates. The gold mineralization is associated with an increase in chert and pyrite in the laminated carbonate rocks found at the top of carbonate sequence [1]. Gold values are notably found in section of increased pyrite, but the mineralization is not related to the pyrite content of the rock. Visible gold is also found in small stockworks of quartz and chert near the top of a mineralized sequence (lbid.).

Geology of the Omega Mineralized Zone

The Omega Mine ore horizons are contained within three fault blocks. The first block contains the Nos. l, 2 and 3 Ore Zones. The second fault block contains the No. 4 Ore Zone and the third block contains the No. 17 Ore Zone. Each fault block contains three ore horizons, however no number has been assigned to the parallel zones in the second and third fault blocks. To the south, two other horizons, the No. 14 and the No. 18 Ore Zone are known from previous exploration.

[1] Authors Note: The historical interpretation of the beach setting by Hinse is interpretative and has been substantially invalidated by more recent geological interpretations based on rigorous petrographic studies which indicate that the rocks are the product of intense shearing. The most recent modeling of the gold introduced into these permeable rocks is in agreement with other major deposits in the Cadillac - Larder Lake Deformation Zone (C-LLDZ) and other similar highly mineralized structures in the Canadian Shield.

Within the mine area, low-angle strike faults with displacement of the south side relative to the west have repeated the main ore horizon to the east. The No. l Ore Zone consists of quartz and/or chert, carbonate, albite, mica and pyrite, with minor arsenopyrite. The zone is grey in color. The No. 2 Ore Zone is essentially the same, but with finely disseminated hematite that imparts a red color to the ore. The No. 3 Ore Zone is found north of the No. 2 Ore Zone. Although significant during the early years of the mine, little is known about this zone. It was mentioned as being a carbonate ore with stockworks of quartz carrying visible gold. The No. 4 and 17 Ore Zones are similar to the Nos. l and 2 Ore Zones, although facies changes are common (lbid.).

The geology of the Property area is shown in Figure 4.

7.2 MINERALIZATION

The Kirkland Lake – Larder Lake gold belt is bounded to the south by the C-LLDZ, which approximately parallels the contact between the younger Timiskaming rocks and the older volcanic units. Three generations of fabrics formed during post-Timiskaming regional deformation (D_2, D_3, and D_4) of the belt. Gold mineralization is localized along the C-LLDZ (Anoki and McBean Deposits), the Upper Canada Deformation Zone (Upper Canada Deposit), and the brittle Kirkland Lake Fault Zone and the '04 Break (Kirkland Lake Deposit). The Upper Canada, McBean, and Anoki Deposits formed during D_2, and, along with Kerr-Addison-Chesterville, Omega, and Cheminis Deposits, are probably related to a regionally extensive hydrothermal system associated with the C-LLDZ (Ispolatov et al, 2008).

It has been reported by Hinse (1983) that the ore horizons on the Property are found predominantly in rocks of the Kerr Group, close to the top of a sedimentary cycle, unless they have been remobilized. The cycle usually consists of clastic sedimentary rock units at the base grading up to a chemical sedimentary rock units at the top. It has been noted that there was decreasing sedimentary supply going "up-stratigraphy" such that the uppermost sedimentary cycle can be devoid of the lower clastic phase. Sedimentary facies found associated with ore zones strongly indicate that ore horizons were deposited in a paleo-basin in a shallow water carbonate depositional environment that was subjected to cyclical evaporitic periods. Maximum ore zone deposition is associated with periods of maximum authigenic processes in the paleo-basin at times of transgression caused by subsidence of older volcanic centers to the south [2].

Gold-bearing zones are associated with an increase in silica, feldspar (mostly albite), carbonate, pyrite and mica, found at the top of a carbonate depositional cycle. The zones are repetitive and exhibit facies changes up stratigraphy. On the Omega Group Claims, the ore zones are grey and red in color. The grey ore consists of chert, albite, carbonate and pyrite in varying proportions, while the red ore zone is similar to a grey ore, but contains very fine disseminated hematite. The "red" ore lies stratigraphically above the grey ore (see previous footnote).

The ore at the Omega Mine was described in part as associated with an intrusive granitic pegmatite that intruded along the thrust fault on the hanging wall (south side) and in part irregular replacement of the country rock, generally green dacite, both adjacent to the intrusive, and in flows on the northern limb of the structure (Jenny, 1941).

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2 Author's Note: At the time this geological model was developed during the late 1970s and early 1980s, little petrographic evidence was available to support these empirical observations, and they generated a broad degree of acceptance in some exploration circles. This model has been replaced by a tectonic model that is supported by petrographic, fluid inclusion, geochemical and other evidence that has accumulated over a period of more than 30 years. This evidence points conclusively to a deformation-hydrothermal model that is consistent with deposit models developed elsewhere along the Cadillac - Larder Lake Deformation Zone (C-LLDZ). As a result, the Omega Mine is not a geological aberration, but is a member of a widely distributed group of shear-hosted gold deposits which are the most prolific gold-producers in the Canadian Shield.

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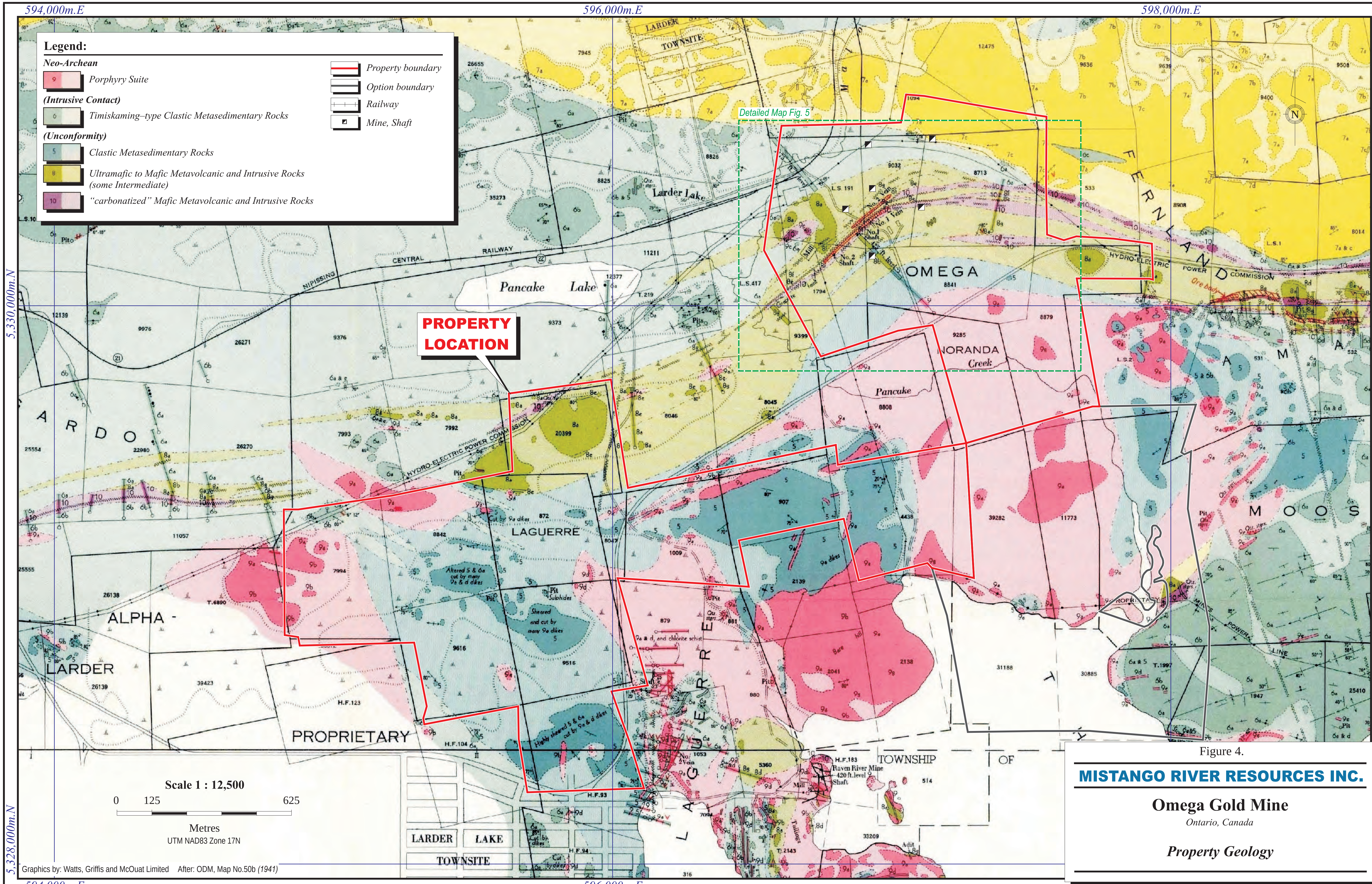

Figure 4.

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Omega Gold Mine

Ontario, Canada

Property Geology

8. DEPOSIT TYPES

The Abitibi Greenstone Belt has several unique characteristics, including a high ratio of supracrustal to intrusive rocks, a generally low metamorphic grade (greenschist), and it contains a range of gold and base-metal deposit types. The main mineral deposit types include: volcanic-associated, massive base metal sulphide ("**VMS**") deposits such as those at Noranda, shear- and intrusion-hosted lode gold deposits, komatiite-associated Ni-Cu-PGM deposits and oxide iron formation.

The regional geology of the area has been interpreted as being representative of a "back-arc" environment. It is host to numerous orogenic gold deposits. This category of gold deposits includes such formerly classified deposits as mesothermal, greenstone-hosted, slate-hosted, as well as some of the "low sulphide" gold deposits as defined by the USGS. These orogenic gold deposits are structurally controlled, complex epigenetic deposits, characterized by simple to complex networks of gold-bearing, laminated quartz-carbonate fault-fill veins. The veins are hosted by moderately to steeply dipping, compressional brittle-ductile shear zones and faults with locally associated shallow-dipping extensional veins and hydrothermal breccias.

The orogenic "greenstone-hosted quartz-carbonate vein" deposits are distributed along major compressional to trans-tensional crustal-scale fault zones in deformed greenstones terranes commonly marking the convergent margins between major lithological boundaries, such as volcano-plutonic and sedimentary domains. These orogenic gold deposits are commonly associated spatially with fluvio-alluvial conglomerate (e.g. Timiskaming Conglomerate) distributed along major crustal fault zones (e.g. Destor-Porcupine Fault Zone). They typically occur in deformed greenstone belts, especially those with variolitic tholeiitic basalts and ultramafic komatiitic flows intruded by intermediate to felsic porphyry intrusions (Dube and Gosselin, 2007; http://cgc.nrcan.gc.ca/mindep/synth_dep/gold). Included in the "greenstone-hosted quartz-carbonate vein" deposits, is the "shear-zone" related quartz-carbonate or "gold only" deposits.

Although the gold deposits along the C-LLDZ are broadly classified as vein- or lode-type (orogenic), they are highly variable in character. They range from discrete quartz-carbonate veins carrying native gold and associated minerals within various host rocks though to auriferous pyritic and cherty zones containing erratic veining, to mineralized veins and fracture systems in sialic to mafic porphyritic rocks. Varying ore types often exist within a single deposit (Hinse et al, 1986).

In the Kirkland Lake – Larder Lake area there are 3 major ore types: "break/vein/breccia" type associated with faults and shear zones in the Timiskaming rocks, "flow ore" type associated with altered mafic iron-tholeiitic flows and "green carbonate ore" associated with altered and deformed ultramafic komatiitic flows. Typically, the mineralization occurs adjacent to the hanging wall (south contact) of the ultramafic rocks in altered basaltic volcanic rocks along the Larder Lake Deformation Zone. The gold mineralization at Omega is associated with "blotchy" pyrite and minor arsenopyrite in altered "dacite" consisting of silica, sericite and albitite. The plunge of the Omega ore-body is 60º E, similar to the Kerr-Addison ore-body. The Omega deposit model is thought to be similar to the Kerr-Addison deposit model (F. Sharpley, pers. comm.).

The Kerr-Addison Mine which produced approximately 11 million ounces of gold is located about 10 km east of the Omega Mine along the Larder Lake Deformation Zone. There are several different ore types at the Kerr-Addison Deposit including auriferous quartz veins in chrome-rich carbonate rock (quartz-fuchsite schist), erratic veining in cherty, pyritic and locally graphitic metasediments and zones of porphyry-associated veining (Hinse et al, 1986).

The gold mineralization at the Kerr-Addison Mine and its contiguous alteration halo are interpreted to be the result of repeated cycles of hydraulic fracturing, fluid penetration and local reaction with rocks. The zonation of alteration types south of the Larder Lake Deformation Zone represents various steps of a continuous process of incremental changes of the rocks to adapt to the composition of an externally generated hydrothermal fluid (Kishida and Kerrich, 1987).

9. EXPLORATION

9.1 PROCEDURES/PARAMETERS OF SURVEYS AND INVESTIGATION

In April 2011, Mistango contracted Larder Geophysics to carry out a deep Induced Polarization (IP) survey. The survey grid totalled 19.34 line-kilometres with 100-metre line-spacing and station intervals at a 25-metre spacing. The baseline was oriented at 055º for a distance of 1.3 km. A total of 11.25 line-kilometres of deep IP was performed on four lines: 400W (1875S – 325N), 700W (2600S – 350N), 1000W (2600S – 275N) and 1300W (2600S – 500N). The grid was located over the former Omega Mine workings.

In 2011, Larder Geophysics also carried out a magnetometer survey in the vicinity of the Omega Mine. The same 19.34 line-kilometre grid was used for both IP and magnetometer surveys at the mine area. The magnetometer survey was conducted on lines 100W to 1000W at a 100-metre line spacing, and between 1000S to about a maximum of 500N, varying somewhat depending upon the line, and on lines 425S (725W – 100W) and 450S (400W – 300W). A second smaller grid was established on the Lake Claim. It was 0.625 line-kilometres with line spacing of 100 metres and 25-metre station intervals. The baseline was oriented at 0º for a distance of 400 metres (Larder Geophysics, 2011b).

A limited soil sampling program (85 samples) was undertaken in September 2011 to profile the IP anomalies. Soil sampling survey on the Lake Zone Grid was conducted at a 25-metre sample spacing on the 0, 100S, 200S and 300S profile lines. At the Omega Grid, soil samples were collected on the 400W profile, also using a 25-metre sample spacing.

9.2 SAMPLING METHODS AND SAMPLE QUALITY

The deep IP survey configuration consisted of 21 mobile stainless steel "read" electrodes and 2 "current" electrodes (C1 and C2). A two second transmit cycle time was used with a minimum number of receiver stacks of 12. A 3-D inversion was performed on the raw datasets. Sections were made for the lines with level plans down to 450 m depth from surface (Larder Geophysics, 2011a).

A total of 18.775 line-km was covered on the Omega Property between April 14 and April 27, 2011 for the magnetometer survey. During the survey, some 35,207 magnetometer readings were collected at a one second sample interval (Larder Geophysics, 2011b).

Soil samples were taken using an auger at a consistent depth of 30 cm. Samples were submitted to Activation Laboratories in Ancaster, Ontario and analyzed for gold and 37 other elements by enzyme leach method.

9.3 RELEVANT INFORMATION

The target for the deep IP survey was the area around Line 1200S to investigate the "down-dip" potential of the mine complex. As a result, the coverage of the actual mine site was limited to a depth of just over 100 m.

A 10 channel Elrrec Pro receiver was used for the IP survey. The transmitter was a VIP 3000 (3kw) model, and a Honda 5000 generator was used as the power supply.

The magnetometer survey was conducted using a GSM-19 v7 Overhauser magnetometer while a second magnetometer, model GSM-19, was used for the base station.

Results are pending for the soil samples.

9.4 RESULTS AND INTERPRETATION OF EXPLORATION

The IP survey gave an approximate location of the No. 1 Shaft at 50 m grid west of Line 700W and 100 N. It was determined that the dip direction of the ore zone was approximately 65º grid South (Larder Geophysics, 2011a). Several anomalies were identified from the deep IP survey that will require follow-up work.

The magnetometer survey identified several targets for follow-up exploration.

10. DRILLING

Mistango undertook two “Phase 1” summer drilling programs. One contract was awarded to Huard Drilling from New Liskeard, Ontario. The contract was for approximately 5,000 m and drilling was carried out from May 28 to October 18, 2011. The focus of the program was to identify near-surface mineralization that might be exploited with an open pit. The second drilling contract, also for 5,000 m, was awarded to Laframboise Drilling from Earlton, Ontario. This drilling was carried out from June 20 to July 25, 2011 to identify the down-plunge extension of the known mine mineralization.

A combined total of 11,866 m in 48 drill holes was completed during the Phase 1 “summer” drill programs at a cost of approximately $1.41 M. The drill hole locations for both drill programs are shown in Figure 5, and a list of all the drill holes is given in Table 2.

A total of 40 drill holes totalling 6,071 m were drilled primarily by Huard Drilling using BTW core to assess the open pit potential near the surface expression of No 1 and 2 Zones near surface and around the old workings. No 1 and 2 Zones previously have been mined to a vertical depth of approximately 7 m below surface over a strike length of 225 m from Section 650W to 875W. Near surface holes tested the potential open pit area down to a vertical depth of 150 m at 50 m intervals along a strike length of 750 m from Section 2W to 950W. Some of the significant drill intercepts are as follows:

- section 350W, drill hole OM-11-05, 5.37 g Au/t over 14.0 m;
- section 550W, drill hole OM-11-04, 1.23 g Au/t over 13.2 m;
- section 600W, drill hole OM-11-21, 2.84 g Au/t over 19.3 m;
- section 650W, drill hole OM-11-14, 1.4 g Au/t over 32.0 m; and drill hole OM-11-23; 2.69 g Au/t over 22 m; and,
- section 800W, drill hole OM-11-34, 2.44 g Au/t over 24 m.

A total of 8 drill holes, at 50 m intervals, totalling 4,109 m were drilled by Laframboise Drilling using NQ core to investigate the down-plunge extension of the Omega deposit below the old workings. Two of the holes did not reach target due to hitting an open stope or due to excessive hole deviation (flattening). Four holes intersected the No. 1 and No. 2 Zones at depth. Drill hole OM-11-08 on section 600W intersected 3.44 g Au/t over a core length of 10 m from 482 m - 492 m at a vertical depth of 450 m below surface; drill hole OM-11-11 on

TABLE 2.
2011 PHASE 1 DRILL HOLES

Hole	Easting	Northing	Elevation	Core size	AZ	Dip	Length (m)	Program
OM-11-01	597157.216	5329935.901	287.956	BTW	325	-65	407.5	Ext
OM-11-02	596863.166	5330177.465	292.477	BTW	325	-45	150	OP
OM-11-03	596864.033	5330177.113	292.8	BTW	325	-70	188	OP
OM-11-04	597091.509	5330292.771	294.353	BTW	325	-50	170.5	OP
OM-11-05	597244.544	5330428.038	301.783	BTW	325	-45	149	OP
OM-11-06	596927.165	5330174.761	289.762	BTW	325	-45	149	OP
OM-11-07	596927.24	5330174.642	289.725	BTW	325	-70	152	OP
OM-11-08	597241.348	5329993.193	288.586	NQ	325	-65	606.3	Ext
OM-11-09	596968.775	5330203.077	290.329	BTW	325	-45	207	OP
OM-11-10	596968.342	5330203.304	290.372	BTW	325	-70	137	OP
OM-11-11	597197.713	5329963.546	288.502	NQ	325	-65	650	OP
OM-11-12	597120.814	5330004.036	288.628	NQ	325	-65	277	OP
OM-11-12A	597120.959	5330003.794	288.775	NQ	325	-65	47	OP
OM-11-13	597011.328	5330231.518	292.48	BTW	325	-45	119	OP
OM-11-14	597011.684	5330231.211	292.341	BTW	325	-70	248	OP
OM-11-15	597080.461	5330036.373	288.803	BTW	325	-60	665	Ext
OM-11-16	597049.619	5330263.271	293.453	BTW	325	-45	117	OP
OM-11-17	597049.881	5330262.861	293.391	BTW	325	-70	173	OP
OM-11-18	597127.23	5329885.99	287.85	NQ	325	-65	635	Ext
OM-11-19	597046.202	5330006.277	288.937	NQ	325	-60	566	Ext
OM-11-20	597088.432	5329857.271	288.184	NQ	325	-65	662	Ext
OM-11-21	596955.113	5330397.061	296.716	BTW	145	-45	69	OP
OM-11-22	596945.493	5330411.485	296.41	BTW	145	-45	78	OP
OM-11-23	596918.159	5330360.376	297.282	BTW	145	-45	59	OP
OM-11-24	596908.773	5330374.125	297.508	BTW	145	-45	72	OP
OM-11-25	596876.018	5330331.654	298.295	BTW	145	-45	81	OP
OM-11-26	597133.701	5330323.41	296.903	BTW	325	-50	156.5	OP
OM-11-27	596851.921	5330364.075	299.129	NQ	145	-45	103	OP
OM-11-28	597189.95	5330242.712	290.857	NQ	325	-50	452	OP
OM-11-29	597376.889	5330497.535	303.514	BTW	325	-50	458	OP
OM-11-30	596825.934	5330315.522	301.698	NQ	145	-45	100	OP
OM-11-31	596810.873	5330337.733	301.182	BTW	145	-45	59	OP
OM-11-32	596794.603	5330359.379	300.877	BTW	145	-45	26.1	OP
OM-11-33	596797.475	5330269.433	304.098	BTW	145	-45	86	OP
OM-11-34	596767	5330322	311	BTW	145	-45	146	OP
OM-11-35	597297.102	5330437.943	302.722	BTW	325	-50	338	OP
OM-11-36	597330.344	5330465.102	302.729	BTW	325	-55	401	OP
OM-11-37	597098	5330555	303	BTW	325	-50	362	OP
OM-11-38	596844.742	5330115.858	289.852	BTW	325	-50	180	OP
OM-11-39	596844.742	5330115.858	289.852	BTW	325	-70	200	OP
OM-11-40	596802.635	5330086.37	290.243	BTW	325	-45	107	OP
OM-11-41	596802.635	5330086.37	290.243	BTW	325	-70	185	OP
OM-11-42	596761.932	5330057.065	292.023	BTW	325	-45	194	OP
OM-11-43	596761.932	5330057.065	292.023	BTW	325	-70	137	OP
OM-11-44	596821.458	5329974.514	288.327	BTW	325	-50	246	OP
OM-11-45	596820	5329982	293	BTW	325	-50	345	OP
OM-11-46	596856	5330008	293	BTW	325	-50	251	OP
OM-11-47	596901	5330293	293	BTW	325	-65	284	OP
OM-11-48	596938	5330068	297	BTW	325	-45	215	OP

Note: "Ext" refers to the "down-plunge" extension drill program; and "OP" refers to the "open pit" drilling program.

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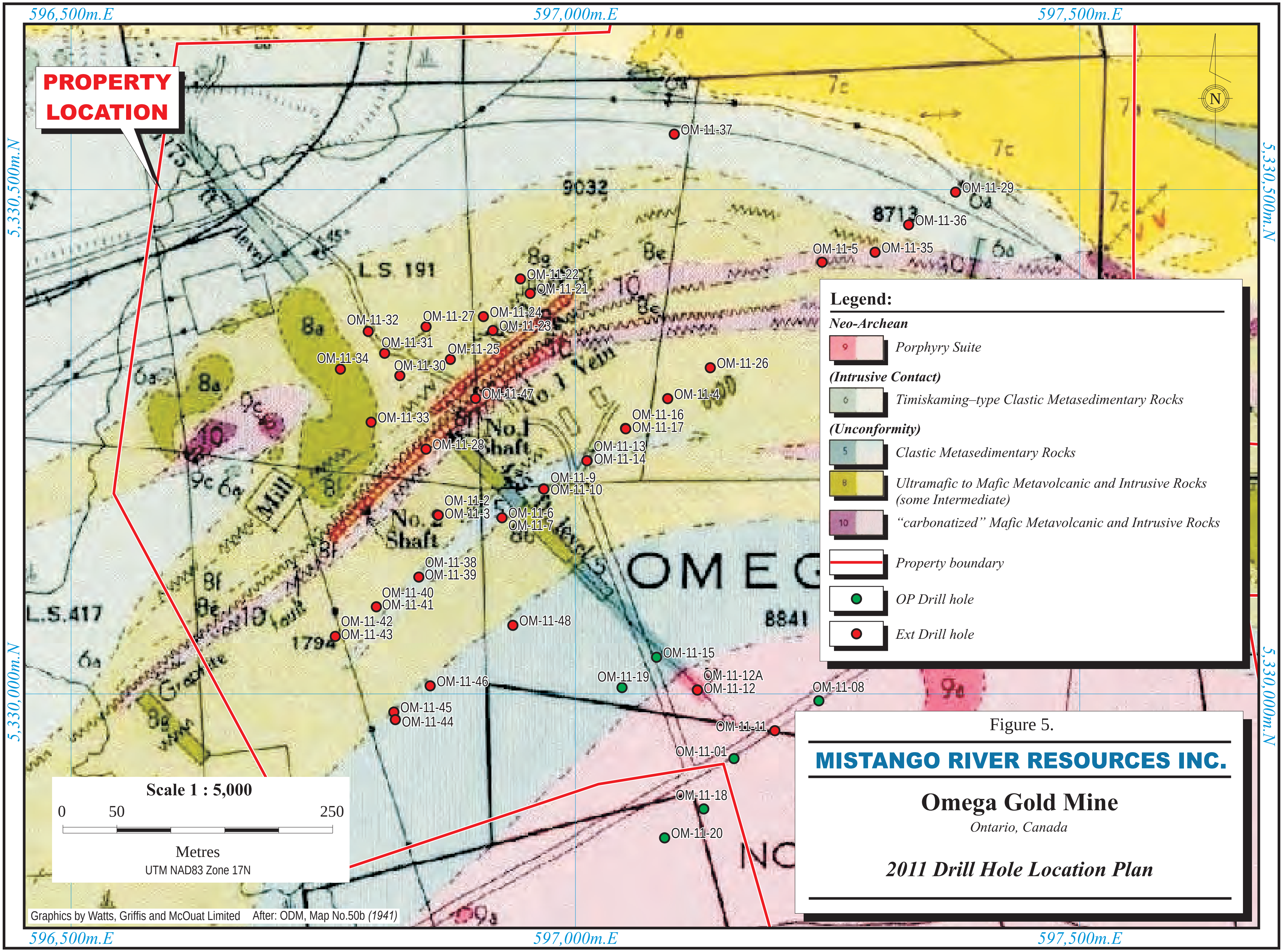

Figure 5.

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Omega Gold Mine

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2011 Drill Hole Location Plan

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Section 650W intersected 4.5 g Au/t over a core length of 12.95 m from 455 m to 467.95 m at a vertical depth of 400 m below the surface; drill hole OM-11-15 on Section 700W intersected 3.13 g Au/t over a core length 7.8 m from 347.5 to 355.3 m at a vertical depth of 320 m below surface; drill hole OM-11-19 on Section 750W returned assays of 8.05 g Au/t over a core length of 9.2 m from 328 m to 337.2 m at a vertical depth of 276 m below surface. Three drill holes intersected the hanging wall zones (No 14 and No 21 Zones). Drill hole OM-11-01 on Section 700W intersected the No 21 Zone and returned assays of 4.06 g Au/t over a core length of 3.0 m from 263 m to 266 m at a vertical depth of 230 m below the surface; drill hole hole OM-11-19 on Section 750W intersected the No 21 Zone assaying 2.94 g Au/t over a core length of 13.0 m from 119 m to 132 m at a vertical depth of 120 m; drill hole OM-11-20 on Section 800W, intersected the No 21 Zone and returned assays of 2.94 g Au/t over a core length of 4.8 m from 323.2 m to 327 m at a vertical depth of 300 m; drill hole OM-11-20 also intersected the No 14 Zone at a vertical depth of 354 m below surface and returned assays of 3.7 g Au/t over a core length of 4.8 m from 386.5 m to 395 m.

Drill holes OM-11-18 and OM-11-20 were collared outside the Property area. The precise boundary of the claims was uncertain until after the Company had it surveyed, however the direction and angle of the holes places the gold intersections well within the Mistango claims.

Drill core was logged and sampled under the supervision of F. Sharpley, P.Geo., F. Ploegger, P.Geo. and/or R. Zalniieriunas, P.Geo. A summary results of the drilling results follows (Table 3).

TABLE 3.
SUMMARY RESULTS FROM THE DRILLING PROGRAMS

Hole #	Section		From	To	Interval	Au g/t	Zone	Remarks
*OM-11-01	700W		249	272	23	0.94	21	New Discovery now 21*(PR June 28/11)
		including	259	266	7	2.68		
		including	263	266	3	4.06		
*OM-11-02	800W		56	62	6	1.418	1-2	Open Pit
		including	57	60	3	2.597	1-2	
		and	113	119	6	15.501	1-2	New Discovery? Open pit area
		including	114	117	3	29.807	1-2	Includes 1 metre of 45.57 g/t gold
		including	116	117	1	45.57	1-2	VG
*OM-11-03	800W		95	107	12	1.144	1-2	Open Pit
		including	100	103	3	3.05	1-2	Hole lost in stope at 188m
*OM-11-04	550W		135.0	139.4	4.4	1.74	1-2	Open Pit
		and	147.8	161.0	13.2	1.236	1-2	Open Pit
			164.0	170.5	6.5	1.718	1-2	161.0-164.0 stope
*OM-11-05	350W		29.0	36.0	7.0	2.757	14	Open Pit
		and	43.0	57.0	14.0	5.37	14	Open Pit
*OM-11-06	750W		98.0	101.0	3.0	3.52	1-2	Hole stopped in mineral at stope
*OM-11-07	750W							Hole lost in stope; did not reach target
*OM-11-08	600W		258.0	259.0	1.0	2.74	21	
		and	317.0	318.2	1.2	3.91		
		and	340.7	342.5	1.8	1.52		
		and	382.0	390.0	8.0	2.33	14	
		and	482.0	492.0	10.0	3.438	1-2	Deep hole

TABLE 3.
SUMMARY RESULTS FROM THE DRILLING PROGRAMS (continued)

Hole #	Section		From	To	Interval	Au g/t	Zone	Remarks
*OM-11-08	600W	including	482.0	484.0	2.0	12.29	1-2	
		including	482.0	486.0	4.0	7.045	1-2	
*OM-11-09	700W		113.0	116.0	3.0	3.563	1-2	
*OM-11-09	700W	including	114.0	116.0	2.0	5.07	1-2	
		and	135.0	141.0	6.0	4.205	1-2	
		including	136.0	140.0	4.0	6.178		
*OM-11-10	700W							Hole lost in stope; did not reach target
*OM-11-13	650W							Hole lost in stope; did not reach target
*OM-11-14	650W		156.0	188.0	32.0	1.413	1-2	Open pit
		including	173.0	188.0	15.0	1.678	1-2	
*OM-11-16	600W		96.0	97.0	1.0	11.11	1-2	
		and	116.23	117.0	0.77	16.22	1-2	Hole lost in stope; stopped in mineralized zone
*OM-11-17	600W		20.0	23.0	3.0	1.777	1-2	
		and	142.0	145.0	3.0	2.913	1-2	
		and	150.0	159.5	9.5	1.291	1-2	
		and	164.0	171.0	7.0	3.091	1-2	
*OM-11-21	600W		16.7	36.0	19.3	2.844	1-2	
		including	25.0	36.0	11.0	3.558	1-2	Hole lost in stope; open pit
*OM-11-22	600W		59.0	68.0	9.0	4.121	1-2	Hole lost in stope; open pit
*OM-11-23	650W		18.0	40.0	22.0	2.690	1-2	Hole lost in stope; open pit
*OM-11-24	650W		44.0	58.0	14.0	1.434	1-2	Hole lost in stope; open pit
*OM-11-25	700W		63.0	65.0	2.0	1.85		
		and	68.0	71.0	3.0	24.023	1-2	
		including	68.0	69.0	1.0	67.99		
		and	74.0	81.0	7.0	0.866	1-2	Hole lost in stope
*OM-11-27	700W		94.0	96.0	2.0	2.195	1-2	
		and	99.0	103.0	4.0	1.053		Hole lost in stope
*OM-11-30	700W		72.0	73.0	1.0	15.84	1-2	
		and	76.0	80.0	4.0	1.54	1-2	Hole lost in stope
*OM-11-31	750W							Hole abandoned, did not hit target
*OM-11-32	750W							Hole abandoned, did not hit target
*OM-11-12	700W		271.0	274.0	3.0	3.20	14	Did not reach target at No. 1-2 Zone
*OM-11-11	650W		351.0	353.0	2.0	2.04	14	Deep hole
		and	358.0	362.0	4.0	1.79		
		and	378.5	382.5	4.0	2.66	14	
		including	378.5	380.5	2.0	4.20		
		and	455.0	467.95	12.95	4.505	1-2	
		including	456.0	460.0	4.0	6.56		
		including	462.0	467.0	5.0	5.85		
*OM-11-15	700W		347.5	355.3	7.8	3.131	1-2	Deep hole
		includes	350.5	355.3	4.8	4.639	1-2	
*OM-11-33	800W							Stopped before hitting target
*OM-11-34	800W		97.0	121.0	24.0	2.445	1-2	Open pit
		and	126.0	128.0	2.0	5.23	1-2	
*OM-11-35	300W		57.0	59.0	2.0	5.23	FW	
*OM-11-19	750W		119.0	132.0	13.0	2.942	21	Deep hole
		including	125.0	127.0	2.0	5.92	21	
		and	219.0	223.0	4.0	2.828	14	
		and	241.0	248.0	7.0	3.351	14	
		and	328.0	337.2	9.2	8.056	1-2	
OM-11-18	700W		444.0	445.0	1.0	5.49	1-2	Deep hole
*OM-11-20	800W		323.2	327.0	4.8	3.709	21	Deep hole
		and	386.5	395.0	8.5	3.071	14	Deep hole
		and	510.0	512.0	2.0	3.078	1-2	
OM-11-28	500W		87.0	89.0	2.0	1.92	17	
OM-11-40	900W		25.0	28.0	3.0	30.06		
		including	25.0	26.0	1.0	88.26		
OM-11-42	950W		93.0	98.0	5.0	3.516	1-2	

Note: gold values are uncut and over core length; core length is estimated 50-90% of true width; VG: visible gold.

11. SAMPLE PREPARATION, ANALYSES AND SECURITY

11.1 SAMPLE PREPARATION AND ASSAYING

Mistango

Core was cut in half using a diamond rock saw at the core shed facility. Samples were collected under the supervision of the geologist. One half of the sample was bagged for delivery to the laboratory and analysis; the remaining half was retained in the core tray as an archived sample. Samples were sent to Expert Laboratory in Rouyn-Noranda.

Expert Laboratory

The sample was crushed in a jaw crusher and then reduced to 90% passing 10-mesh with a roll crusher. The sample was them reduced to approximately 300 grams using a Jones-type riffle splitter. Following this, the 300 gram subsample was pulverized to a nominal 90% passing 200-mesh using a “ring and puck” pulverizer.

Samples were assayed for gold using the fire assay ("FA") technique with an atomic absorption ("AA") instrumental finish. If the assay value was above 1,000 ppb, then the sample was re-assayed using a gravimetric finish.

Gold Fire Assay Geochemical

A 30 gram sample was weighed into a crucible with approximately 130 grams of flux. The sample was mixed and 1 mg of silver nitrate was added. The sample was fused at 1,800ºF for approximately 45 minutes. The sample was poured into a mould and allowed to cool, after which the slag was broken off and the lead button recovered. The approximate weight of the lead button was generally between 25 gram and 30 grams. The lead button was cupelled at 1,600ºF until the lead is removed. After cooling, the doré bead, which is known as a ‘prill’, was placed in a test tube and 0.2 ml of 1:1 nitric acid is added. The test tube was placed in a warm water bath for 30 minutes and then 0.3 ml of concentrated hydrochloric acid was added. The test tube was returned to the warm water bath for another 30 minutes after which it was removed from the bath and 4.5 ml of distilled water was added to make a total volume of 5 ml, and the solution was mixed. Following this the solution was analysed by atomic absorption.

Gold Fire Assay Gravimetric

The analytical procedure was the same as above for the AA instrumental analysis until the "cupellation" stage. After this, the prill was cooled, flattened and placed in a porcelain parting cup. The cup was filled with 1:7 nitric acid and heated to dissolve the silver. A drop of concentrated nitric acid was then added to ensure all the silver was dissolved. The prill was then washed with hot distilled water, dried, annealed, cooled and then weighed.

AGAT Laboratory

WGM's verification samples were sent to AGAT Laboratory ("**AGAT**") in Mississauga. AGAT carried out comparable sample preparation and assaying procedures to that of Laboratoire Expert. WGM is of the opinion that the analytical methods (FA/AA and ICP) used by Expert Laboratory and AGAT follow standard industry procedures.

11.2 QAQC PROCEDURES

Mistango

The drill core is photographed by Mistango both "wet" and "dry" prior to cutting and sampling. Quality control ("**QC**") samples consisting of standards, blanks and field duplicates were inserted into the sample stream at a 1:20 ratio. A total of 7,223 samples were assayed during the Phase 1 drilling programs. Included in this total are 362 standards, 362 duplicates and 362 blanks. The Company currently uses a variety of gold standards from Ore Research and Exploration Pty Ltd (OREAS), ranging in values from 0.34 ppm Au up to 5.49 ppm Au. The complete list of gold standards used by Mistango is given in Table 4.

TABLE 4.
GOLD STANDARDS

OREAS Ref No	Gold Value	Silver Value	Copper Value
52Pb	307 ppb ±6 ppb		3338 ppm ±37 ppm
15Pb	1.06 ppm ±0.02 ppm		
15g	0.527 ppm ±0.003		
60b	2.57 ppm ±0.02 ppm	4.96 ppm ±0.20 ppm	
68a	3.89 ppm ±0.02 ppm	42.9 ppm ±1.1 ppm	392 ppm ±8 ppm
61d	4.76 ppm ±2 ppm	9.27 ppm ±0.46 ppm	
16b	2.21 ppm ±0.03 ppm		
15h*	1.019 ppm ±0.025 ppm		
15f*	0.334 ppm ±0.016 ppm		
16a*	1.81 ppm ±0.06 ppm		
19a*	5.49 ppm ±0.10 ppm		

Note * denotes those gold standards currently being used. The SH41 gold standard (1.34 ppm ±0.04 ppm) was from Rocklabs.

Expert Laboratory

Upon receipt, the samples are placed in numerical order and compared against the packing list. If there is a difference, the client is notified.

All equipment is cleaned between samples using compressed air and wire brushes. Equipment is cleaned between sample batches using barren wash rock material.

The first sample of each sample batch is screened at 10 mesh to ensure that 90% passes the targeted mesh size. If the sample does not pass at the 10 mesh, the crusher is adjusted and another test is carried out. This is repeated until the sample passes. Screen test results are recorded in a log book. A sample test also is conducted to test 90% passing 200 mesh. If the sample does not pass this test, the pulverizing time is increased and another test is carried out. This is repeated until the sample passes. Screen test results are recorded in a log book.

Each furnace batch consisting of 28 samples includes a reagent blank and a gold standard. All gold values of 3.0 g/t (gravimetric) are verified before reporting. The laboratory uses several gold standards from Rocklabs, including SE58 (0.6 ppm ±0.006 ppm), SG40 (0.976 ppm ±0.009 ppm), SJ53 (.637 ppm ±0.016 ppm) and SL61 (5.931 ppm ±0.057 ppm).

AGAT Laboratory

The verification samples collected by WGM were sent to Agat Laboratories ("**Agat**") in Mississauga, Ontario. Agat has ISO 17025 accreditation. The ISO 9001 certification is a generic management standard that can be applied to any business or administration. ISO 17025 was written to incorporate all the ISO 9001 requirements that are relevant to the scope of testing and calibration services as well as specifying the technical requirements for technical competence.

Reference materials, blanks and replicates are used on a continuing basis to monitor digestion, fusion and calibration quality. Reference materials are used in every 20 samples, or at least once per batch. Blank materials are inserted in the sample chain once in every 40 samples or at least once per batch. Replicates are inserted once in every 20 samples, or at least once per batch.

For standard lead fire assay techniques (AAS, ICP-OES, ICP-MS, gravimetric), a replicate sample is assayed at a minimum of once in every 40 samples. Reference materials are included at a minimum of once in every 20 samples, and a reference blank is analysed at least once in every 40 samples. In regards to instrumentation (AAS, ICP-OES, ICP-MS) AGAT Labs uses internal QC solutions to ensure the analytical calibration is acceptable. This solution is made using a different lot number than the calibration solutions.

11.3 SECURITY

Samples were stored in a secure facility while waiting transport to the laboratory. The samples were taken directly to the laboratory by a Company employee. The pulps and rejects are being stored temporarily at Laboratoire Expert in Rouyn-Noranda.

The verification samples were bagged and tagged by WGM personnel. The samples were then placed into a "rice" bag and closed with a security strap. The samples were collected from the Company's exploration office in Kirkland Lake and shipped directly to AGAT in Toronto by courier.

12. DATA VERIFICATION

WGM Senior Geologist and Qualified Person ("QP"), D. Power-Fardy, M.Sc., P.Geo., carried out a site visit to the Omega Mine Property between October 17 and 20, 2011. During this time, Mr. Power-Fardy reviewed reports, maps and other documentation held in the Company's possession.

A visit to the core storage facilities also was carried out and verification samples were taken. The samples reflect the range of gold grades reported by the Company. The analytical results for the verification samples are presented in Table 5 and the Certificate of Analysis are listed in Appendix 1.

TABLE 5.
VERIFICATION SAMPLES

DDH Number	From (m)	To (m)	Mistango Sample		WGM Sample	
			Sample #	(g Au/t)	Sample #	(g Au/t)
OM-11-01	261.00	262.00	0960176	3.36	E5111566	3.01
OM-11-05	32.00	33.00	0960782	3.22	E5111567	4.42
OM-11-05	51.00	52.00	0960802	3.12	E5111568	3.35
OM-11-16	116.23	117.00	0961867	16.22	E5111569	13.04
OM-11-25	68.00	69.00	0962343	67.99	E5111570	48.72
OM-11-02	116.00	117.00	0960385	45.57	E5111571	14.86
OM-11-08	483.00	484.00	49676	14.13	E5111572	16.4
OM-11-11	359.00	360.00	49785	2.78	E5111573	2.98
OM-11-11	464.00	465.00	49895	7.13	E5111574	7.81
OM-11-15	351.50	352.00	B74893	10.34	E5111575	14.17
OREAS gold standard 15h				1.02	E5111576	0.944
OREAS gold standard 19a				5.49	E5111577	5.49

For the most part, the assay results of the verification samples were comparable to the original assay results. The exception was the sample pair 0960385 and E511157 which assayed at 45.57 g Au/t and 14.86 g Au/t. The variance is thought to be due to the "nuggety" nature of the gold mineralization in higher grading samples. A second "high-grade" pair (0962343 and E5111570) assayed at 67.99 g Au/t and 48.72 g Au/t, respectively. Given the character of the gold mineralization at the Omega Mine, WGM is satisfied with the results of its verification samples.

The Property site visit included an inspection of selected drill holes. Locations were recorded by Mr. D. Power-Fardy using a Garmin hand-held geo-positioning device, model GPSMap 62 and by the Project Geologist, Mr. F. Sharpley, using a hand-held Garmin GPS, model GPSMap 60CSx. Ten drill holes were located and their positions recorded. The verification location data is presented in Table 6.

TABLE 6.
SELECTED DRILL HOLE LOCATION VERIFICATION

DDH	GPSMap 62 (WGM)				GPSMap 60CSx (Mistango)			
Id	Northing	Easting	err	Elev	Northing	Easting	err	Elev
OM-11-18	597124	5329896	3	292	597126	5329894	3	324
OM-11-11	597237	5330005	3	295	597239	5330006	3	288
OM-11-15	597078	5330048	3	295	597081	5330049	3	288
OM-11-13	597010	5330246	3	307	597003	5330234	3	291
OM-11-14	597010	5330246	3	307	597003	5330234	3	291
OM-11-02	596858	5330185	3	309	596858	5330186	3	298
OM-11-03	596858	5330185	3	309	596858	5330186	3	298
OM-11-35	597292	5330448	4	307	597295	5330447	3	297
OM-11-36	597326	5330474	4	307	597325	5330475	3	297
OM-11-12	597123	5330010	3	287	597120	5330014	3	279

Note: OM-11-13 is approx. 1 m in "front" of OM-11-14 on azimuth 325º
OM-11-02 is 1.5 m in "front" of OM-11-03 on azimuth 300º

Most readings were comparable or within the "error" margin, though there were a few exceptions. These occurred primarily when the drill hole was located underneath tree cover and therefore where some of the satellite signals were degraded.

Drill hole locations were marked by wooden stakes. Although the drill holes were capped, the caps were unmarked. It was recommended that the caps be marked with at least the drill hole identification number. Mistango plans to survey the drill hole locations with a differential geo-positioning system for a better determination of location and elevation.

Mr. Power-Fardy also reviewed the Company's logging and sampling protocols and procedures. He made several recommendations to improve the QA/QC analysis and the core logging and sampling procedures and protocols. He also prepared a report for Mistango regarding core logging and sampling "best practices".

The WGM QP found that the drill core was not consistently oriented prior to sampling. The core must be oriented prior to sampling ijn such a manner that a geologically consistent sample is taken. Under "best practice" guidelines, samples should be collected from the same side of the core to avoid a potential for sampling bias.

During the collection of drill core verification samples, it was noticed that sample tag numbers in the core trays were not being recorded correctly. It is very important that sample numbers are recorded correctly so that samples can be easily and correctly identified in the core trays.

Although QA/QC data were being collected, in that appropriate QA/QC materials (standards, blanks and duplicates) were being assayed, there was no consistent follow-up review of the QA/QC analytical data. As such, Mistango had no knowledge as to whether any group of samples was affected by a QA/QC failure, and therefore in need of corrective action. It is important that QA/QC analysis is carried out to ensure data validity.

A tour of the analytical laboratory, Laboratoire Expert in Rouyn-Noranda was carried with the Company's geologists, F. Sharpley and I. Ilev in attendance. Discussion about the laboratory's QA/QC procedure and protocols was given Mr J. Landers, the Director. WGM was informed that the laboratory does not have a Laboratory Information Management System ("**LIMS**") in place and that the analytical results are entered manually into a database. Also the laboratory is not ISO certified. Neither of these facts indicate or suggest that the laboratory is not capable of generating reliable data. The lab has successfully participated in proficiency tests under the Proficiency Testing Program for Mineral Analysis Laboratories (PTP-MAL). The proficiency tests are conducted by CANMET and are accredited by the Standards Council of Canada (ISO 17043/IEC). The lab has been assessed "satisfactory" for test samples in Cycle April 2011 for copper, gold, palladium, platinum, silver and zinc by PTP-MAL using criteria for laboratory proficiency established by the Mineral Analysis Working Group of the Standards Council of Canada.

WGM undertook a manual comparison of the assay data against the original assay certificates. Selected assay results as reported by the Company representing approximately 10% of the database were compared with the original "Certificates of Analysis" from the laboratory. No errors or omissions were found.

13. MINERAL PROCESSING AND METALLURGICAL TESTING

The Company has not carried out any mineral processing or metallurgical testing on the mineralized material from any of its properties.

14. MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATES

The Property is an exploration property and as such no Mineral Resources have been estimated that are compliant with NI 43-101 standards and definitions.

15. MINERAL RESERVE ESTIMATES

As no Mineral Resources have been identified on the subject Property at this time, there is no basis for a feasibility study by which Mineral Reserves might be identified.

16. MINING METHODS

The Property is an exploration property lacking in Mineral resources and Mineral Reserves. Therefore there is no basis for selecting a mining method. The current exploration program is directed towards the search for and delineation of Mineral Resources at a shallow depth that might be exploited by an open pit mining method as well as deeper Mineral Resources that might be mined by a conventional underground mining method utilizing some of the existing underground mining infrastructure (shaft, stopes, drifts, cross-cuts…etc).

17. RECOVERY METHODS

Although no investigation has been made of gold recovery methods, historical evidence suggests that high gold recoveries (>90%) are easily achieved from the Omega Mine (deposit) using conventional milling and cyanidation.

18. PROJECT INFRASTRUCTURE

The Property is an exploration property, however future underground access, if needed, may be available from existing underground workings.

19. MARKET STUDIES AND CONTRACTS

This section is not applicable as the project described herein is an early stage exploration program.

20. ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES, PERMIT, AND SOCIAL OR COMMUNITY IMPACT

The Company has not carried out any biological, physical or socio-economic studies.

21. CAPITAL AND OPERATING COSTS

There are no estimates of capital and operating costs for the Property as the project is currently in the exploration stage.

22. ECONOMIC ANALYSIS

This section is not applicable as the project is an exploration program.

23. ADJACENT PROPERTIES

The Kirkland Lake – Larder Lake area was one of the most prolific gold districts in North America. Gold was first discovered in 1906 and the first mine was in production by 1910. Gold production was continuous until the closure of the Macassa Mine in 2000. The mine was the last of seven major gold mines in the area to close. Between 1910 and 1999, the gold camp produced some 1.16 M kilograms (37.3 million ounces) of gold from 25 mines and collectively mined 100 M tonnes of ore at a recovered grade of 12.74 g Au/t. The majority of the gold mines are located on or near the C-LLDZ or on subsidiary splays and shears. Currently in the area, there are 2 mines in production and 3 properties are in the advanced stage of exploration

Kirkland Lake Gold ("**KLG**"), formerly Foxpoint, reopened the Macassa Mine in 2002 and commenced gold production at a rate of approximately 3,110 kg (100,000 ounces) per year. In 2011, KLG engaged Glenn R. Clark and Associates Ltd ("**GRCA**") to review the resources and reserves at the Macassa Mine in compliance with NI 43-101 reporting requirements. The total of the estimated Proven and Probable Mineral Reserves at the Macassa Mine as of January 1, 2011 was 2.4 Mt grading 18.9 g Au/t. The total of the estimated Measured and Indicated Mineral Resources was 2.5 Mt at 16.5 g Au/t. The resource and reserve estimates reported by GRCA reflect the position at January 1, 2011 (Clark, 2011).

Bear Lake Gold Ltd is situated 2.5 km east of and on strike with the Omega Property. Their properties cover the Fernland, Cheminis and the Bear Lake Zones. On June 29, 2011, P&E Mining Consultants prepared a NI 43-101 resource report on the Cheminis and Bear Lake Zones. The Cheminis Zone has an Indicated Resource of about 330,000 t at 4.07 g Au/t and an Inferred Resource of approximately 1.39 Mt at 5.22 g Au/t. The Bear Lake Zone has an Inferred Resource of some 3.75 Mt at 5.67 g Au/t. The company is drilling approximately 15,000 m on the 3 zones (www.bearlakegold.com/homepage).

Armistice Resources Group have properties immediately east of the Bear Lake Gold properties and 5 km east of and on strike with the Omega Property. The McGarry shaft is a 3-compartment shaft to a depth of 2,290 ft. The McGarry Deposit has a NI 43-101 compliant Indicated Resource totalling some 490,000 tons (440,000 t) at a grade of 0.23 oz Au/t (7.88 g Au/t) and an Inferred Resource of approximately 172,000 tons (156,000 t) at an average grade of 0.17 oz Au/t (5.83 g Au/t). In estimating the resources, high grade gold values were cut to 1.5 oz/t (51.43 g /t) in reflection of the nuggety gold mineralization. The resource estimate was prepared by E. Anderson in 2009 (www.armistice.ca/43-101.pdf).

Queenston Mining has one of the largest land holdings in and around Kirkland Lake. The land package encompasses about 7 past producing gold mines, including the Upper Beaver, McBean, Anoki, Sylvanite, Golden Gate, Bidgood and Upper Canada Mines. These mines produced a total of about 3.6 M ounces from approximately 10.6 Mt of ore at a recovered grade of 10.5 g Au/t. There is a NI 43-101 compliant mineral resource estimate for the Upper Beaver property of totalling approximately 3.1 Mt averaging 8 g Au/t for Measured and Indicated Resources, and about 3.1 Mt grading 7 g Au/t for Inferred Resources. This resource estimate was prepared by WGM in 2008 and in 2011. The McBean Deposit has a Measured and Indicated Resource of about 700,000 t averaging 4.7 g Au/t and an Inferred Resource of about 1.2 Mt grading 4.7 g Au/t. The resource estimate was prepared by P&E Mining Consultants in 2009. The Anoki Deposit has a Measured and Indicated Resource of approximately 720,000 t averaging 4.8 g Au/t and an Inferred Resource of 330,000 t grading 4.8 g Au/t. The estimate was prepared by P&E Mining Consultants in 2009. The Upper Canada Deposit has Measured and Indicated Resource of 1.95 Mt averaging 2.2 g Au/t and an Inferred Resource of 4.89 Mt grading 4.0 g Au/t. The estimate was prepared by P&E Mining Consultants in 2010 (www.queenston.ca/projects/kirkland).

24. OTHER RELEVANT DATA AND INFORMATION

To the best of the author's knowledge, there are currently no known environmental, permitting, legal, title, taxation, socio-economic or political issues that adversely affect the Property.

25. INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSIONS

The regional geology of the area has been interpreted as a "back-arc" environment. The associated gold deposits have been classed as orogenic "greenstone-hosted". In such deposits, the veins are hosted by moderately to steeply dipping, compressional brittle-ductile shear zones and faults with locally associated, shallow-dipping extensional veins and hydrothermal breccias. The mineralization is syn- to late-deformation and is structurally controlled. The gold is largely confined to the quartz-carbonate vein network but may also be present in significant amounts within iron-rich "sulphidized" wall-rock selvages or within silicified and arsenopyrite-rich replacement zones.

Regionally, gold mineralization is localized along the C-LLDZ (Anoki and McBean Deposits), the Upper Canada Deformation Zone (Upper Canada Deposit), the Kirkland Lake – Larder Lake Deformation Zone and the '04 Break (Kirkland Lake Deposit). The Upper Canada, McBean and Anoki Deposits were formed during the "D2" deformation event, along with the Kerr-Addison, Chesterville, Omega, and Cheminis deposits. These deposits probably are related to a regional hydrothermal system associated with the C-LLDZ and associated splays.

In the Kirkland Lake – Larder Lake area there are 3 major ore types: "break/vein/breccia" type associated with faults and shear zones in the Timiskaming rocks, "flow ore" type associated with altered mafic iron-tholeiitic flows, and "green carbonate ore" associated with altered and deformed ultramafic flows.

The Omega Deposit was essentially "high-graded" when it was mined in the 1930s and 1940s. The Company has stated that it can mine an open-pit at grades of approximately 2 g Au/t. The Kirkland Lake – Larder Lake area was one of the most prolific gold districts in North America. WGM is of the opinion that the Omega Property has sufficient merit to warrant the proposed exploration program and budget.

In general, the Mistango is following exploration practices that are in keeping with industry standards. At times, field personnel have used techniques that are commonly used, but which should be modified to improve data quality, one example being the need to fit drill core fragments together before marking the core for the cutting of samples. WGM would also prefer that Mistango geologists pay greater attention to the results of analytical data on QA/QC samples (duplicates, standards and blanks). This would translate into the Company having a greater awareness of laboratory performance.

26. RECOMMENDATIONS

26.1 GENERAL PROCEDURAL RECOMMENDATIONS

WGM recommends that the field geologists pay greater attention to the analytical data produced by the project laboratory for the Company's QA/QC samples which consist of blanks, certified standards and duplicates. In general, WGM does not recommend the use of field duplicates as a QA/QC measure to test the quality of gold analyses because the inherent variability in the mineralization usually introduces variations in the assay data that are of no practical value. WGM believes that the introduction of additional certified standards and blanks if a far better QA/QC practice. In moving forward, WGM recommends that a "statistically valid number" of samples, perhaps 5-10% of the total, be sent to an second accredited ISO 17025 laboratory as a check on the primary laboratory on an on-going basis. Sample rejects should be used for this purpose.

In the up-coming Phase 2 exploration program, WGM recommends that Mistango continue with its two drilling programs, the first being to test the open pit potential for near-surface mineralization, and the second being to test the down-plunge extension of the Omega ore-body. The meterage and costs are similar to the Phase 1 drill program, 10,000 m at an approximate cost of $1.54 M; WGM believes these are appropriate allowances for the continuing exploration which is oriented towards outlining NI 43-101 compliant Mineral Resources. The budget for these programs is summarized in Table 7.

26.2 PROPOSED EXPLORATION PROGRAM

Open-Pit Drilling Program

The "open-pit" drilling program is designed to investigate the No 1 and No 2 Zones from Section 300W to Section 950W in respect to the potential for open pit mining of gold mineralization in this area. The program will consist of approximately 3,000 m in about 15 holes. The drill holes should be at approximately 50-metre intervals and test the zone down to a vertical depth of approximately 150 m below surface.

Extension Drilling Program

The extension drilling program is designed to test the "down-plunge' extension of the Omega Deposit below the existing mine workings between Section 400W and Section 700W. The drilling program will consist of approximately 10 deep drill holes put down to a vertical depth of 500 m to 600 m below surface.

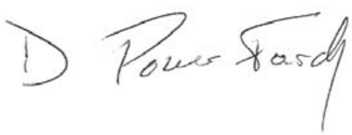
TABLE 7.
PROPOSED EXPLORATION BUDGET

Description	Cost (C$)
Diamond Drilling	
Open-pit program: 3,000 m (BTW core) at $90/m	C$270,000
Down-plunge extension program: 7,000 m (NQ core) at $100/m	$700,000
Assaying and Analytical Costs	
Analytical costs: 4,000 samples at $25/sample	$100,000
Sampling costs (gold standards, saw blades, etc.)	$36,000
Personnel	
Sample cutters: 2 at $5,000cutter//month for 6 months	$60,000
Technicians: 2 at $5,000technician//month for 7.5 months	$75,000
Geologists: 2 at $5,000/geologist/month for 8 months	$80,000
Senior Geologist (P.Geo.): $10,000/month for 7.5 months	$75,000
Travel	$10,000
Subtotal	**$1,406,000**
Contingencies (~10%)	$140,600
TOTAL	**$1,546,600**

27. DATE AND SIGNATURE PAGE

This report titled "*A Technical Review of the Omega Gold Mine Property, Ontario, Canada for Mistango River Resources Inc*." and dated November 30, 2011, was prepared and signed by the following author:

Date effective as of November 30, 2011.



David Power-Fardy, P.Geo.
Senior Geologist

CERTIFICATE

I, David Power-Fardy, do hereby certify that:

1. I reside at 28 Tanglewood Drive, Ottawa, Ontario, Canada.

2. I am a Senior Geologist with Watts Griffis and McOuat Limited, a firm of consulting geologists and engineers, which has been authorized to practice professional engineering by Professional Engineers Ontario since 1969, and professional geoscience by the Association of Professional Geoscientists of Ontario.

3. This certificate accompanies the report titled "*A Technical Review of the Omega Gold Mine Property, Ontario, Canada for Mistango River Resources Inc.*" dated November 25, 2011.

4. I am a graduate from the Carleton University, Ottawa, Ontario with a B.Sc. Degree in 1976 (year), and from Queen's University in Kingston, Ontario with a M.Sc. in 1984 and I have practised my profession continuously since that time in various positions from field geologist to Exploration Manager to Country Exploration Manager and as a consultant both in public and private practice, in Canada and overseas..

5. I am a Professional Geoscientist licensed in Ontario by the APGO (Membership Number 0922), in British Columbia by the APEGBC (Membership Number 29709), in Saskatchewan by the APEGS (Membership Number 14468) and in Newfoundland and Labrador by the PEGNL (05982); and a Professional Geologist licensed internationally by the Institute of Geologists of Ireland (IGI, Membership Number 209) and the European Federation of Geologists (EuroGeol, Membership Number 935).

6. I am a "Qualified Person" for the purpose of NI 43-101.

7. I visited the Omega property between October 17 and 20, 2011.

8. I am sole author of this report.

9. I am independent of the issuer as described in Section 1.5 of NI 43-101.

10. I have had no prior involvement with the Omega Gold Mine Property.

11. I have read NI 43-101, Form 43-101F1 and the technical report and have prepared the technical report in compliance with NI 43-101, Form 43-101F1 and generally accepted Canadian mining industry practice.

12. As of the date of the technical report, 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.

David Power-Fardy, M.Sc., P.Geo.
November 30, 2011

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APPENDIX 1:

VERIFICATION SAMPLE CERTIFICATES OF ANALYSIS

5623 McADAM ROAD
MISSISSAUGA, ONTARIO
CANADA L4Z 1N9
TEL (905)501-9998
FAX (905)501-0589
http://www.agatlabs.com

CLIENT NAME: WATTS, GRIFFIS AND MCOUAT
400-8 KING STREET
TORONTO, ON M5C1B5

ATTENTION TO: DAVIDPOWER-FARDY

PROJECT NO: MIS REV

AGAT WORK ORDER: 11T542806

SOLID ANALYSIS REVIEWED BY: Kevin Motomura, ICP Supervisor

DATE REPORTED: Nov 10, 2011

PAGES (INCLUDING COVER): 4

Should you require any information regarding this analysis please contact your client services representative at (905) 501-9998

*NOTES

All samples are stored at no charge for 90 days. Please contact the lab if you require additional sample storage time.

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MISSISSAUGA, ONTARIO
CANADA L4Z 1N9
TEL (905)501-9998
FAX (905)501-0589
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AGAT Laboratories

Certificate of Analysis

AGAT WORK ORDER: 11T542806
PROJECT NO: MIS REV

CLIENT NAME: WATTS, GRIFFIS AND MCOUAT
ATTENTION TO: DAVIDPOWER-FARDY

Fire Assay - Trace Au, AAS finish (202051)

DATE SAMPLED: Oct 26, 2011 | DATE RECEIVED: Oct 25, 2011 | DATE REPORTED: Nov 10, 2011 | SAMPLE TYPE: Rock

Analyte:	Sample Login Weight	Au	Au-Grav
Unit:	kg	ppm	g/t
Sample Description RDL:	0.01	0.002	0.05
E5111566	1.31	2.98	3.01
E5111567	1.85	4.08	4.42
E5111568	2.43	3.45	3.35
E5111569	1.36	>10	13.04
E5111570	0.99	>10	48.72
E5111571	1.53	>10	14.86
E5111572	2.98	>10	16.4
E5111573	2.43	2.95	2.98
E5111574	2.49	7.23	7.81
E5111575	1.24	>10	14.17
E5111576	0.06	0.944	
E5111577	0.06	5.89	5.49

Comments: RDL - Reported Detection Limit

Certified By:

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MISSISSAUGA, ONTARIO
CANADA L4Z 1N9
TEL (905)501-9998
FAX (905)501-0589
http://www.agatlabs.com

Quality Assurance

CLIENT NAME: WATTS, GRIFFIS AND MCOUAT

AGAT WORK ORDER: 11T542806

PROJECT NO: MIS REV

ATTENTION TO: DAVIDPOWER-FARDY

Solid Analysis

RPT Date: Nov 10, 2011		REPLICATE					REFERENCE MATERIAL				
PARAMETER	Batch	Sample Id	Original	Rep #1	RPD	Method Blank	Result Value	Expect Value	Recovery	Acceptable Limits Lower	Acceptable Limits Upper
Fire Assay - Trace Au, AAS finish (202051)											
Au	1	2842014	2.78	2.82	1.4%	< 0.002	0.0756	0.0849	89%	90%	110%

Certified By:

AGAT Laboratories

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MISSISSAUGA, ONTARIO
CANADA L4Z 1N9
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FAX (905)501-0589
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Method Summary

CLIENT NAME: WATTS, GRIFFIS AND MCOUAT

AGAT WORK ORDER: 11T542806

PROJECT NO: MIS REV

ATTENTION TO: DAVIDPOWER-FARDY

PARAMETER	AGAT S.O.P	LITERATURE REFERENCE	ANALYTICAL TECHNIQUE
Solid Analysis			
Sample Login Weight	MIN-12009		BALANCE
Au	MIN-200-12019	BUGBEE, E: A Textbook of Fire Assaying	AAS
Au-Grav			GRAVIMETRIC