2012 MINERAL RESOURCE UPDATE

On The

POPLAR DEPOSIT, OMINECA MINING DIVISION

BRITISH COLUMBIA

Latitude 54° North
Longitude 127° East
NTS 1:50,000 map sheets
093L02, 093L03, 093E14 and 093E15

Prepared for

Lions Gate Metals Inc.
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1.0 SUMMARY

- This independent technical report was prepared for Lions Gate Metals Inc. ("Lions Gate") to document the results of the 2011 infill drill campaign and update the Resource estimate on the Poplar Cu-Mo Property. The estimate is based on a total of 132 diamond drill holes of which 29 were drilled after the initial 43-101 Resource estimate was completed (Giroux, 2011). For this update gold and silver were also estimated.
- The Poplar copper - molybdenum deposit is situated in the Central Interior of the Province of British Columbia, approximately 50 kilometres south of the town of Houston. The mineral tenures are located in the Omineca Mining Division on NTS map sheets 093E14, 093E/15, 093L/02 and 093L/03. The property is held with 196 mineral tenures covering a surface area of 77,705 hectares. The tenures are owned by Lions Gate Metals Inc. of Vancouver, British Columbia, Free Miner's Certificate Number 110036770. Access to the property from Houston in good weather is by two-wheel drive on Forest Service access roads or by four-wheel drive vehicle at other times.
- The Poplar deposit is a copper – molybdenum porphyry associated with the Late Cretaceous Poplar intrusive stock. The deposit is located 750 metres north of Tagetochlain (Poplar) Lake at an elevation of approximately 900 metres. The Huckleberry Mine, located approximately 35 kilometres southwest of the Poplar Deposit, produces copper and molybdenum from a deposit of similar age and setting.
- The property is underlain by andesitic volcanic rocks of the Cretaceous Kasalka Group. These rocks are in faulted contact to the northeast with calc-alkaline rocks of the Telkwa Formation of the Lower Jurassic Hazelton Group. The Kasalka Group rocks have been intruded by stock-like bodies attributed to the Lower Cretaceous Bulkley Plutonic suite. Outliers of the volcanic Eocene Ootsa Lake Group overlap the Kasalka and Bulkley Plutonic Rocks. Zones of alteration and sulphide mineralization associated with these intrusions have resulted in the formation of the Poplar porphyry copper – molybdenum deposit.
- The status of the Poplar copper molybdenum deposit is one of active development. Since the drilling of the discovery hole in 1974, the property has gone through successive stages of exploration and development drilling, resulting in the publishing of a historical resource estimate in 1982. The Polar property is under active development at the time of preparation of this report. A deep imaging Induced Polarization survey was completed over the deposit in the fall of 2009 with the goals of extending known mineralization laterally and at

depth. A time domain airborne magnetic and electromagnetic survey was completed in the fall of 2009 over the deposit and surrounding 56,000 hectare property. The Poplar property was staked in 1971 by Mr. Frank Onucki with partners Messrs. Mike Callaghan and Clyde Critchlow for the El Paso Mining and Milling Company (Price, 2004). The El Paso Mining and Milling Company conducted geochemical surveys, geological mapping and trenching. They abandoned the property in 1972, and it was reacquired by the original stakers. The property was then optioned in 1974 by Utah Mines Limited. Following preliminary geophysical and geochemical surveys, Utah drilled four holes in the fall of 1974. The discovery hole on the Poplar property PC-1 was completed on October 27, 1974 (Schmidt, 1974). Extensive diamond drilling between 1974 and 2005 has outlined a medium- sized porphyry copper-molybdenum deposit. This work was guided in the past by geochemical and geophysical surveys. Between 1974 and 2005, a total of 23,164 metres were drilled in 105 holes by various operators.

- During 2011 Lions Gate drilled 42 diamond drill holes on the property totalling 16,483 m. Of these 29 were drilled subsequent to last the 43-101 Report (Giroux, 2011). This resource update is based on the additional drilling, an updated geologic interpretation and enough new gold and silver assays to include in the estimate.
- To determine the resource present on Poplar a three dimensional solid was constructed to constrain the mineralized area, using a 0.1 % Cu grade shell as a guide. Large internal waste zones were modelled as were some larger post mineral dykes. Of the total data base, 129 drill holes totalling 37,205 m were within the mineralized zone and were used to estimate the resource. Drill holes were compared to the mineralized solid and assays were tagged if inside. Copper, molybdenum, gold and silver assays within the mineralized solid were capped at 1.4 % Cu, 0.14 % Mo, 0.34 g/t Au and 41 g/t Ag. Five metre composites were formed and used for variography. For this estimate and to aid with some preliminary planning, the blocks were reduced to 5 x 5 x 10 m in dimension and were estimated for Cu, Mo, Au and Ag by ordinary kriging. The resource is classified as Indicated and Inferred based on each block's proximity to data and the grade continuity. At a 0.20 % Cu cut-off within the mineralized solid the Indicated resource is 131 million tonnes at 0.31% Cu, 0.009 % Mo, 0.09 g/t Au and 2.39 g/t Ag while the Inferred resource is an additional 132 million tonnes grading 0.27 % Cu, 0.005 % Mo, 0.07 g/t Au and 3.75 g/t Ag. This can be compared to the last resource, all classified as Inferred at a 0.20 % Cu cut-off, of 180 million tonnes with average grades of 0.30 % Cu and 0.008 % Mo (Giroux, 2011).

- A two phase exploration program is recommended for the Poplar Project.

  Phase 1 will comprise metallurgical testing of the deposit and the verification of data by re-drilling historic holes. Four metallurgical test holes, two in the Main Zone and two in the East Zone, of 300 m depth will be submitted for metallurgical testing under the supervision of metallurgical consultant. Ten of the historic drill holes will be re-drilled to confirm copper and molybdenum grades, and to provide additional infill gold and silver analyses.

  The estimated cost of the Phase 1 exploration is $1.1 million, including a 10% contingency.

  Subject to positive results from the Phase 1 exploration, a Phase 2 exploration program of 10,000 m of drilling is recommended to upgrade the Inferred Resource to Measured and Indicates Resources. Seventeen drill holes are proposed.

  The estimated cost of the Phase 2 exploration is $2 million, including a 10% contingency.

List of Abbreviations

Units of measurement used in this report conform to the SI (Metric system). All currency used in this report is in Canadian dollars unless otherwise stated.

Au	Gold
°C	degree Celsius
°F	degree Fahrenheit
μg	microgram
A	ampere
a	annum
bbl	barrels
Btu	British thermal units
C$	Canadian dollars
cal	calorie
cfm	cubic metres per minute
cm	centimetre
cm^2	square centimetre
Cu	Copper
dia.	diameter
dmt	dry metric tonne
dwt	dead-weight ton
EM	Electromagnetic survey
ft	foot
ft/s	foot per second
ft^2	square foot
ft^3	cubic foot
g	gram
Gal	Imperial gallon
g/L	gram per litre
g/t	gram per tonne
gpm	Imperial gallons per minute
gr/ft^3	grain per cubic foot
gr/m^3	grain per cubic metre
hr	hour
ha	hectare
HQ	96 mm outside diameter drill core
in	inch
in^2	square inch
IP	Induced Polarization Survey
J	joule
k	kilo (thousand)
kcal	kilocalorie
kg	kilogram
km	kilometre
km/h	kilometre per hour
km^2	square kilometre

kPa	kilopascal
kVA	kilovolt-amperes
kW	kilowatt
kWh	kilowatt-hour
L	litre
L/s	litres per second
M	metre
M	mega (million)
m^2	square metre
m^3	cubic metre
Min	minute
MASL	metres above sea level
Mm	millimetre
Mo	Molybdenum
MW	megawatt
MWh	megawatt-hour
m^3/h	cubic metres per hour
NQ	75.7 mm outside diameter drill core
opt, oz/st	ounce per short ton
Oz	Troy ounce (31.1035g)
oz/dmt	ounce per dry metric tonne
Ppb	Part per billion
Ppm	part per million
RL	relative elevation
S	second
St	short ton
Stpa	short ton per year
Stpd	short ton per day
T	metric tonne
Tpa	metric tonne per year
Tpd	metric tonne per day
US$	United States dollar
USg	United States gallon
V	volt
W	watt
Wmt	wet metric tonne
yd^3	cubic yard
Yr	year

2.0 INTRODUCTION

This report was prepared for Lions Gate Metals Inc. ("Lions Gate Minerals") by Giroux Consultants Ltd. at the request of Andrew Gourlay, VP Exploration. It follows up earlier 43-101 Reports dated February 3, 2010 written by Peter Ogryzlo ("the Ogryzlo Report") and September 12, 2011 written by G. Giroux ("the Giroux Report"). Since the Giroux Report Lions Gate has completed an additional 29 diamond drill holes on the property. This report reiterates the sections from the Ogryzlo Report that have not changed, updates the drilling, exploration and sampling sections and presents a resource estimation update completed with an effective date of March 30, 2012.

The resource estimation was completed by Gary Giroux, P.Eng., principal of Giroux Consultants Ltd., in Vancouver during February 2012. The author has completed a site visit to the property where drill collars were observed in the field, drill core was examined at the core storage facility in Smithers and cross sections were viewed with A. Gourlay and Chief project geologist Andrea Ross on July 14, 2011.

3.0 RELIANCE ON OTHER EXPERTS

In preparing the sections reproduced from the Ogryzlo 2009 report, Peter Ogryzlo has relied on reports, maps, drill logs, and public domain information that are listed in the "References" section of this report.

Specifically, the author has relied on:

B. Bowen, B.A.Sc., - (Bowen, 1976a, 1967b, 1977, 1979)
D. Drummond, PhD. – (Price, 2004)
G. L. Holland, B. Sc. – (Holland, 1980a, 1980b, 1981, 1982)
G. D. House, B.A., M. Sc., P. Geo. – (House, 1992, House and Ainsworth 1995)
D. G. MacIntyre, Ph.D., P. Eng. – (MacIntyre, 2007)
U. Mowat, B. Sc. (personal communication)
B. J. Price B. Sc., M. Sc., P. Geo. – (Price, 2004)
R. Turna, P. Geo. (personal communication)
K. E. Witherly, B. Sc. – (Witherly, 1975).

Ogryzlo relied on these sources for all of the historical and technical information in this report.

This report was prepared for Lions Gate Metals by Gary H. Giroux P.Eng., an independent consulting geologist, and is based in part on information not in his control. Giroux has reviewed the tenure documents online on the public website Mineral Titles Online that is maintained by the Province of British Columbia, and has relied on Lions Gate Metals as to the status of the legal agreements pertaining to the property. The author is unaware of any other technical data other than that presented by Lions Gate Metals Inc., the registered owner of the property.

4.0 PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION (from Ogryzlo, 2010)

The Poplar Mineral Property consists of 196 mineral claims covering a surface area of approximately 77,705 hectares. The claims are located in the Omineca Mining Division, Province of British Columbia, NTS map sheets 093L02, 093L03, 093L14 and 093L15. The Poplar deposit lies within these claims at approximately Latitude 54^{O} North Longitude 127^{O} East. Mineral Claims were first located at Poplar in 1971. The claims have passed through several owners, and several forms of mineral tenure. Lions Gate Metals is the registered owner of the Poplar Property, and holds 100% of the rights to the claims.

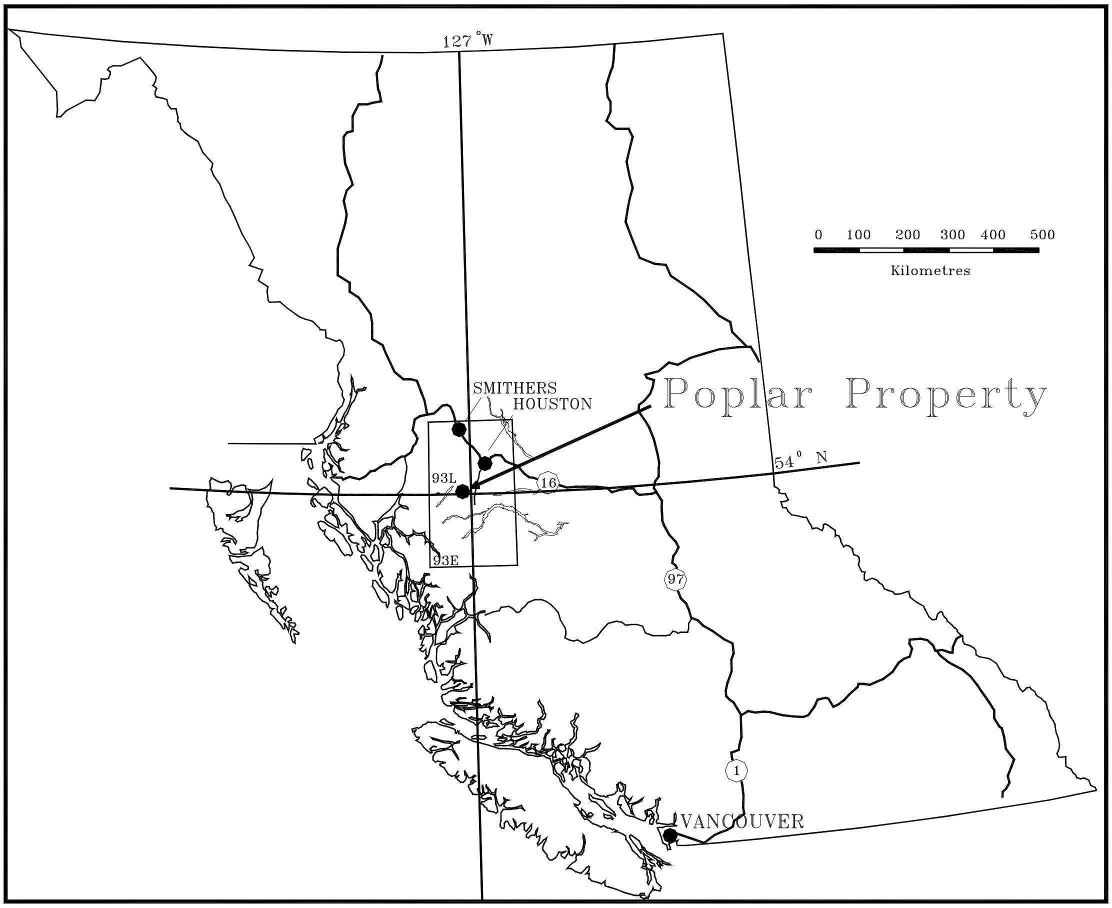

Figure 1: Location of the Poplar Property

The Company's interest in certain claims is subject to an Amended and Restated Property Option Agreement dated July 30, 2007 between Hathor Exploration Limited and Fortress Base Metals Corporation, a predecessor of Lions Gate Metals. The agreement includes an Underlying Royalty of two per cent of the net smelter returns to the benefit of the estate of Mr. Frank Onucki, Mr. Mike Callaghan and Mr. Clyde Critchlow.

The Company's interest in an additional 16 mineral claims for a total of 3902 hectares is also subject to an option agreement dated April 29, 2009 with Mr. John Bot. A further three mineral claims for a total of 266.5 hectares are subject to an option agreement dated May 25, 2009 with Ms. Patti Walker.

Details on claim ownership and status were verified using the Mineral Titles Online service of the Government of British Columbia. The identifying names and tenure numbers of mineral claims that were in good standing at the Poplar Property as of February 15, 2011 are listed in Appendix 1. The rights of a registered owner of a mineral claim are subject to the Mineral Tenure Act of the Province of British Columbia. Under the Mineral Tenure Act, the registered owner has the right to use the surface of the mineral claim for mineral exploration and mining purposes.

Section 8 of the Mineral Tenure Act Regulations requires that the value of exploration

and development work to maintain a mineral claim in good standing for one year is $4.00 per hectare during each of the first, second and third anniversary years, and $8.00 per hectare during each of the subsequent anniversary years. Expiration dates for the Poplar Property mineral claims are set out in Appendix 1 of this report. The claim boundaries were located using the Mineral Titles Online method of claim acquisition in the Province of British Columbia. The location of the Poplar Deposit in relation to the property boundaries is shown in Figure 2.

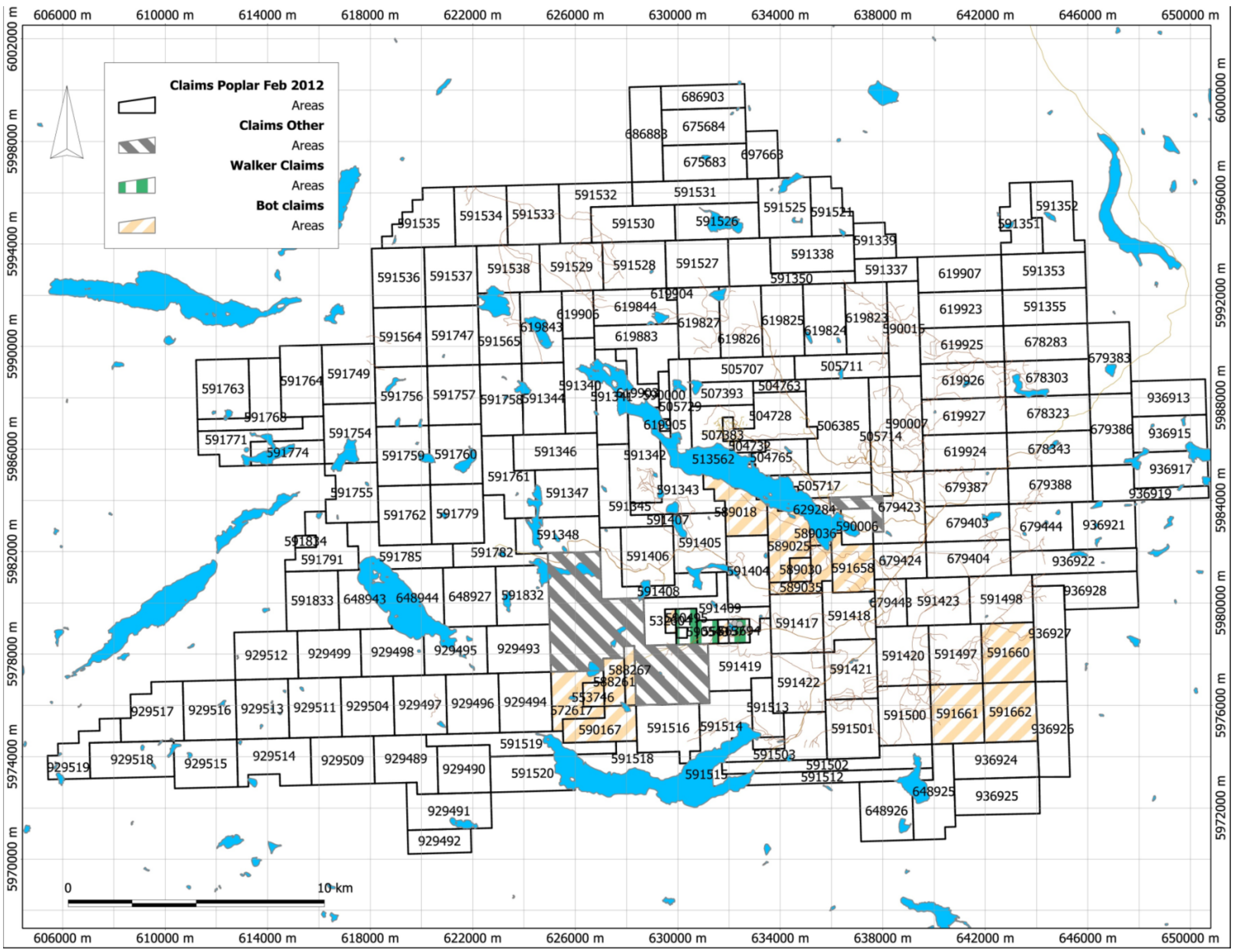

Figure 2: Location of Mineral Tenures owned by Lions Gate Minerals at Poplar Lake, B.C. (Grey hatched areas represent Mineral Tenures owned by individuals unrelated to Lions Gate Minerals. Tenure locations as of February 2012.

The Poplar Mineral Claims lie within an area in which Statements of Interest have been expressed by the Wet'suwet'en Nation and the Carrier Sekani Tribal Council. The author is not aware of any environmental liabilities to which the Poplar Mineral Claims may be subject. The District Inspector of the Ministry of Mines and Petroleum Resources in Smithers, British Columbia has requested that in the course of further work on the property, artesian water flowing from drill casings should be controlled.

To perform the proposed program of work, the registered owner must first file and receive approval of a Notice of Work and Reclamation as required by Section 10 of the Mines Act (British Columbia). Depending on the nature and extent of the work, the District Inspector may require the posting of a reclamation security before issuing a permit to conduct work.

An Induced Polarization survey was completed at Poplar in November 2009 under Mines Act Amended Permit MX-2-226 for the Poplar project Approval #09-0200289-09. Total reclamation security for the property was $44,000 as of July 2011.

Other permits governed by provincial and federal laws and regulations may be required as the project progresses. These permits may include, but are not limited to matters pertaining to development, mining, production, taxes, labour standards, occupational health, waste disposal, toxic substances, land use, environmental protection and mine safety. The author is not aware of any impediment to the application or approval of any further permits required to complete the proposed program of work on the Poplar Property.

5.0 ACCESSIBILITY, CLIMATE, LOCAL RESOURCES AND PHYSIOGRAPHY (from Ogryzlo, 2010)

5.1 Access to the Poplar Mineral Claims

The property is located approximately 60 kilometres south of the town of Houston in the Central Interior of British Columbia. From Houston, road access to the property is approximately 90 km using a two-wheel drive vehicle in fair weather, and a four-wheel drive vehicle in poor weather. Road access is achieved by first travelling west from Houston on Highway 16 to the intersection with the Morice Forest Service Road; thence south 56.5 km on the Morice FSR and the Morice Owen FSR to the intersection with the Morice Nadina Forest Service Road. Travel is then south and west along the Morice Nadina FSR a further 19 kilometres to the Hill Tout Forest Service Road. The Hill Tout FSR is taken to the west for approximately 2.5 km to the intersection with the old Alcan Tahtsa access road. The Alcan Tahtsa Road is taken 1.3 kilometres north to the intersection with the Poplar Forest Service Road, which is followed for approximately 8.6 kilometres west to the Main Zone of the Poplar property.

5.2 Climate and Operating Season

Climate on the Poplar property is typical of the Central Interior, with short cool summers, and long relatively mild winters. Annual temperature variation in the region is approximately –25 to +25 degrees Celsius. Snowpack in the winter ranges from approximately 1 to 2 metres. Exploration activities may be undertaken year round, with provision for freeze-up in the fall and break-up in the spring, when activities may be curtailed.

5.3 Local Resources

Adequate supplies of surface and ground water for exploration and mining are available. Water use is subject to provincial and federal regulation. Land use for exploration and mining purposes is governed by the Mineral Tenure Act, the Mines Right of Way Act, the Mines Act and other applicable laws of the Province of British Columbia.

The claims are located on Crown Land. Other resource related tenures in the area consist of grazing leases on the open pastures around Poplar Lake. The author is not aware of any private land holdings in the vicinity. A Forest Service public campsite is located on the northeast shore of Poplar Lake, and has repeated use by local First Nations. A set of spawning channels is located on the Nadina River near the outlet of Nadina Lake, approximately 12.5 kilometres south of the Poplar Deposit. The spawning channels service one of the Fraser River sockeye salmon runs.

The author is not aware of any impediments to the acquisition of surface rights for exploration and mining purposes. The 138 KVA power line and the access road servicing the Huckleberry Mine are located approximately eleven kilometres east of the Poplar mineral claims.

5.4 Infrastructure

Houston, British Columbia is a major supply and industrial service centre for the mining and logging operations located in the area. Houston is serviced by the CNR transcontinental railway as well as by Highway 16, a major thoroughfare. Daily air service to Vancouver is available from Smithers, BC airport approximately 70 kilometres by road to the west of Houston. There is a municipal airstrip west of Houston for non-scheduled services, and helicopters may be hired locally. The town of Smithers, located approximately 65 km to the west is also a service centre for the mineral exploration industry, with diamond drilling contractors, air services, and professional exploration personnel.

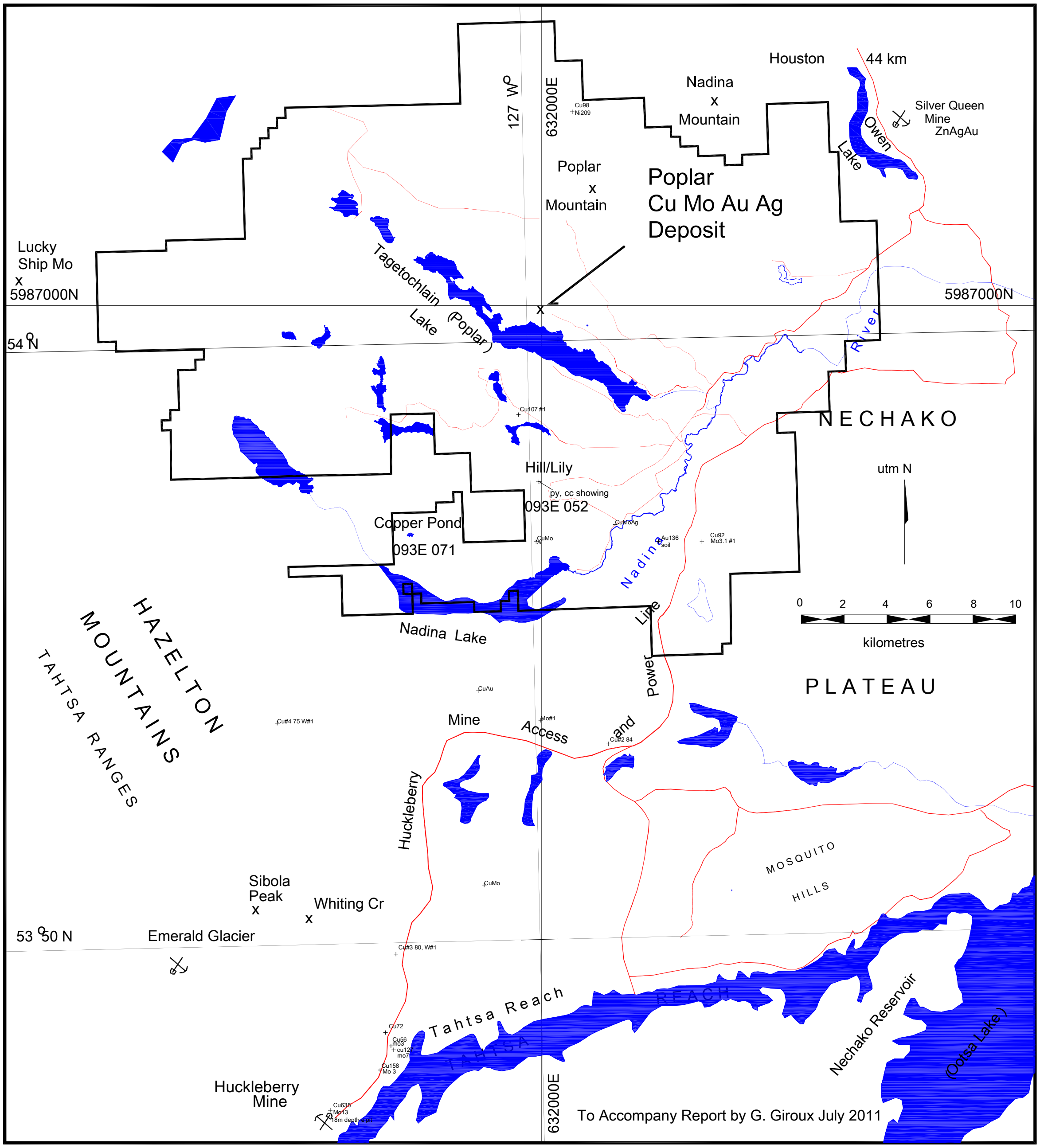

Figure 3: Poplar Property access with mineralized zones and surrounding mineral properties. (from Ogryzlo, 2010)

5.5 Topography, elevation, and vegetation

The property is located in the Tagetochlain (Poplar) Lake – Poplar Mountain district south of Houston, British Columbia. The district is located on the western margin of the Nechako Plateau physiographic region of central British Columbia. Relief is moderate on the property with a maximum difference in elevation of approximately 800 metres. The highest point on the property is the summit of Poplar Mountain, a local landmark, at approximately 1627 metres, with the lowest point at 825 metres, on the shore of Poplar Lake.

Poplar Mountain drains to the south into Poplar Lake, thence by Poplar Creek into the Nadina River, and thence into the Fraser River system.

Ground cover is varied on the property. Open meadows used for grazing livestock are partially succeeded by open aspen parkland or scrub pine and spruce, which yield to sub- mature and mature stands of balsam fir at higher elevations.

6.0 HISTORY (from Ogryzlo, 2010)

6.1 Exploration and Mining History of the western Nechako Plateau

In general, the western edge of the Nechako Plateau has been actively explored since the early part of the 20th century. The Emerald Glacier Mine (MINFILE 093E001) is located in the Whiting Creek drainage approximately 35 km SW of the Poplar Property Claim, and was one of the first mines developed in north central British Columbia. The mine intermittently exploited a high grade Ag-Pb-Zn vein between 1951 and 1968. Reported production was 2.6 million grams of Ag, 1,524 grams of gold, 1.7 tonnes Cd, 9 tonnes of Cu, 766 tonnes of lead and 892 tonnes of Zn extracted from 8,293 tonnes of ore. The ore was produced from a series of en-echelon polymetallic quartz veins cutting feldspathic sandstone and lesser siltstone and tuffaceous shale near the contact with overlying andesitic volcanic rocks and breccia.

A major thrust of exploration occurred in the late 1960s and early 1970s. This work led to the development of the Silver Queen underground mine (MINFILE 093L002) at Owen Lake, approximately 18 km northeast of the Poplar property. Silver Queen produced approximately 438,790 ounces of silver, 3,157 ounces of gold and 11.1 million pounds of zinc with lesser credits for lead, copper and cadmium from approximately 200,000 tons of ore in 1972 and 1973.

Exploration during this period also led to the discovery of the Huckleberry Mine (MINFILE 093E 037), which was actively explored from 1963 to 1994. The mine is located on the north side of Tahtsa Reach approximately 42 km WSW of the Poplar property. Porphyry copper-molybdenum mineralization at the Huckleberry property is associated with an elliptical stock of the Late Cretaceous Bulkley Intrusions. Production at the Huckleberry Mine began in 1997, and the mine was operating at a rate of 15,000 tonnes per day at the time of preparation of this report. The operation is a modern mine and mill industrial complex producing copper, molybdenum, silver and gold, and is well-serviced with road, power and water. Combined geological resources at the opening of the mine were 162 million tonnes containing 0.47% Cu and 0.014 % Mo. The deposit has also produced 8,576 kilograms of silver and 253,460 grams of gold up to 2001.

The author has been unable to verify the above information regarding production from the surrounding deposits. The information is not necessarily indicative of the mineralization on the property that is the subject of this technical report.

6.2 Ownership and Exploration History of the Poplar Property

The history of development at Poplar has been described previously by Price (2004). The following account is largely derived from his presentation and has been updated as required.

1971 - The initial discovery of mineralization on the Poplar Property was made in 1971 by Frank Onucki, prospector, when a showing containing malachite was discovered on the north shore of Tagetochlain (Poplar) Lake. The Poplar Property was then staked on behalf of El Paso Mining and Milling Company by F. Onucki, M. Callaghan, and C. Critchlow. In 1971 and 1972, El Paso did soil geochemical sampling and some bulldozer trenching (Jones 1972), but results were disappointing and the property was subsequently re-acquired by the original stakers.

1972 - In 1972, Utah Mines (later BHP Utah and now BHP Billiton) optioned the Poplar Property and the following year carried out extensive programs of geological mapping, geochemical soil sampling, and magnetometer surveys over most of the Poplar Property and IP surveys over specific areas. They also did some limited diamond drilling.

1976 - In 1976, further programs of geological mapping, geochemical soil sampling and IP geophysics were carried out, together with some trenching and further diamond drilling. Utah did further drilling on the Poplar Property in 1977, and by the end of that year, they had drilled 40 holes totalling 8,281 meters.

1978 - P.M. Mesard did a Master's geological Thesis on the Poplar Property at the University of British Columbia under the direction of Colin I. Godwin, P.Eng. Dr. N.C. Carter, P.Eng examined the Poplar Property for the B.C. Department of Mines and took samples of the porphyry-copper host rocks for potassium-argon age dating.

1980 - Utah Mines resumed work on the property in 1980 and during 1980, 1981 carried out further extensive programs of diamond drilling so that by the end of 1981, they had completed 73 drill holes totalling 17,900 meters on the property. In 1982, Utah produced a resource estimate and feasibility study using the data collected (Price, 2004).

1982 - Utah Mining, with Island Copper in full production, and facing a final option payment exceeding one million dollars, filed ten years of assessment work on the claims and returned the Poplar Property to the original vendors – Onucki and partners.

1991 - The Poplar Property was optioned from the owners by Metamin Enterprises Limited, who later assigned the option agreement to New Canamin Resources Limited. In May – June 1991, Placer Dome Exploration reviewed the results of the Utah Mines exploration programs on the Poplar Property and produced an overall drill plan and a series of 1:1000 scale cross sections showing geology and assay results for copper, molybdenum, silver and gold. In June – August 1991, Dr. Darryl Drummond reviewed the Utah data and the maps and sections produced by Placer Dome Inc. His findings were summarized in an August 1, 1991 report which made recommendations to explore the area of geochemical anomalies in the China Creek area on the east side of the Poplar Property, and also to do further definition drilling in the core of the Poplar porphyry deposit and explore the geochemical anomalies between the porphyry-copper deposit and Tagetochlain Lake. In September – October 1991, New Canamin Resources under the supervision of Gordon House, P.Geo drilled 13 diamond drill holes, totalling 1,300 meters. Holes 91-1 to 91-3 explored an area of geochemical copper soil anomalies in the China Creek area on the eastern side of the Poplar Property. Holes 91-14 through 91-13 were drilled to further define the known body of copper, molybdenum, gold, silver mineralization and also investigate an area of copper geochemical soil anomalies, which occur south of the known porphyry-copper deposit, between it and Tagetochlain Lake.

1992 - New Canamin, in spite of favourable drill results, had also optioned the Huckleberry Cu-Mo deposit from Kennecott Canada Ltd. and, deciding to fund and develop the Huckleberry Property, returned the Poplar Property to the vendors.

1994 - The Poplar Property was briefly optioned by Copper Dome Mines Ltd. 1996 The property was optioned by Skygold Ventures Inc., a newly formed Junior Capital Pool company listed on the Alberta Stock Exchange (“ASE”). The option was never completed and the Poplar Property reverted to the vendors.

2001 - The Poplar Property was optioned by Consolidated Kaitone Inc. (“Kaitone” now Largo Resources Ltd.) but Kaitone failed to complete the option in 2002. Mr.

Onucki passed away in 2002, and the Poplar Property option was negotiated with Hathor in late 2003.

2003 - An agreement was reached between the vendors and Hathor optioned the property. Hathor then agreed with Aumega Discoveries Ltd. to joint venture the Poplar property.

2005 - A program of induced polarization geophysical prospecting and diamond drilling was undertaken on the Poplar Property. Approximately 3,000 metres of drilling was completed in sixteen holes, and approximately 35 line-kilometres of induced polarization surveying were similarly completed. No assessment reports were filed on this work, and the information remains in the files of Aumega Discoveries Ltd, and its successor companies.

Through corporate re-organization, the Poplar Property passed from Aumega Discoveries Ltd. through Fortress Base Metals to Lions Gate Metals Inc., the current registered owners of the property.

Lions Gate Metals Inc., since acquisition of the Poplar Property, has been assembling the historical data, and undertook a survey of the drill hole collars in the fall of 2008. In anticipation of initiating exploration activities to advance the Poplar Property to the feasibility stage, one hundred and seven mineral claims covering approximately 44,963 hectares were added to the Poplar Property in August and September 2008. In preparation for, and as a result of the geophysical surveys undertaken in the fall of 2009, a further 25 claims covering approximately 10,397 hectares were added to the Poplar Property. In the fall of 2011 an additional 33 claims covering approximately 14,585 hectares were added to the Poplar Property.

6.3 Previous exploration - Geophysical surveying

6.3.1 1974-2005

With its well-developed pyrite halo, the Poplar Deposit responds well to the Induced Polarization method of geophysical surveying. Surveys performed from 1974-1976 (Witherly, 1974, Bowen 1975, 1976) effectively mapped the phyllic (quartz-sericite-pyrite) alteration zone, and served to direct the diamond drilling during the nineteen seventies and eighties. Surveys were performed with electrode configurations of n=2 and n=4, which only provided a partial image of chargeability distribution with depth. On the recommendation of Barry Price (Price, 2004) a survey was performed in 2005 by Peter Walcott and Associates. The survey read electrode configurations n=1 to n=6, and provided a clear representation of chargeability west of the Main Zone, and indicated the presence of elevated chargeability at China Creek (Alex Walcott, personal communication). No assessment was filed for the 2005 geophysical survey, and the results are in the company files of Lions Gate Metals. The early Induced Polarization surveys were accompanied by magnetometer surveys, but the deposit did not respond well magnetically.

6.3.2 Lions Gate Metals – 2009 (from Ogryzlo, 2010)

Lions Gate Metals Inc. completed a deep imaging Induced Polarization Survey over the Poplar Property in October 2009. An airborne electromagnetic and magnetic survey was similarly completed in December 2009. Results are presented below.

Induced Polarization Survey

A deep imaging Induced Polarization survey was completed over the Poplar deposit in October 2009 (Dawson, 2009). Approximately 13 line kilometres were surveyed. The survey was designed by Insight Geophysics Inc. of Oakville Ontario to map the electrical properties of the area from surface to a maximum estimated depth of approximately 500 meters. This was accomplished by using the Insight or "Schlumberger" current electrode array for "depth sounding" along the survey lines. Approximately 13 line kilometres were surveyed using a Gradient IP array, and approximately 10 line kilometres were surveyed to produce the Insight depth sounding cross sections of chargeability and apparent resistivity were inverted to produce models of the electrical properties. These models were compared with the known mineralized intercepts in the diamond drill holes in order to look for extensions of mineralization both laterally and at depth.

Results indicate that the survey mapped the areas of known mineralization. As such, the survey is considered to provide an effective model of the deposit. For exploration purposes, the survey provided several indications where mineralization appears to be "open", or not tested by diamond drilling. In particular, there is geophysical evidence that the higher grade portion of the Poplar Main Zone extends to depth, with a possible extension to the west. The deep high grade mineralization of the East Zone may extend further to the north, and similarly to depth. The survey indicates that the chargeability and resistivity are open to Grid East. These results will be used to plan further drill testing of these zones.

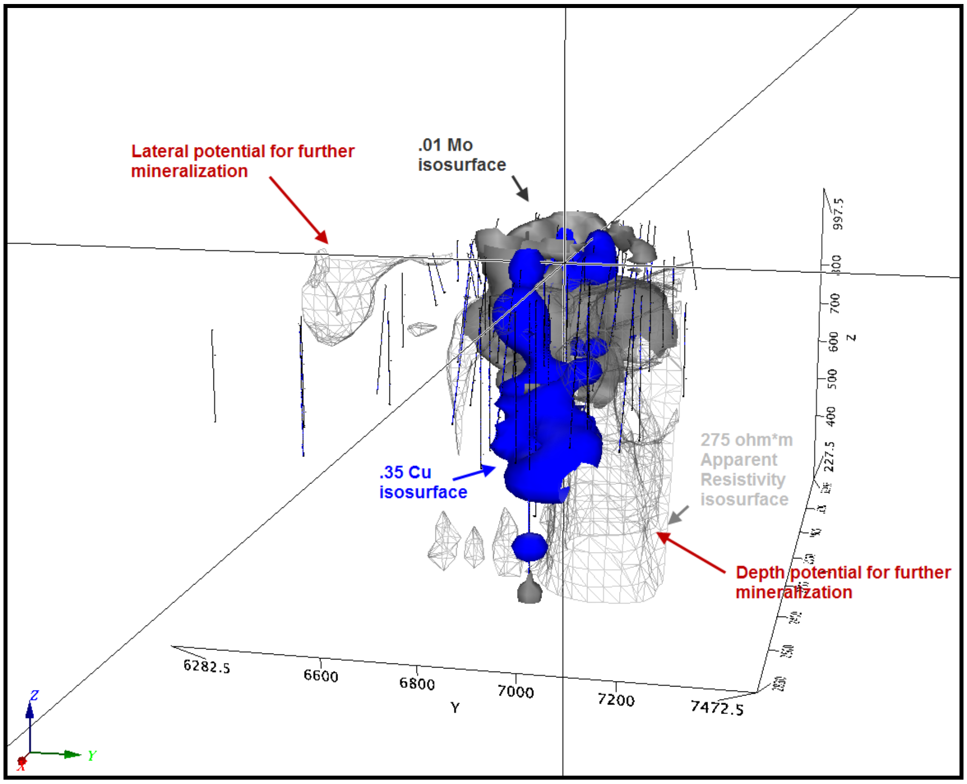

Figure 4: Three dimensional interpretation of Insight IP survey and mineralized grade shells. Model looking west (Insight, 2009)

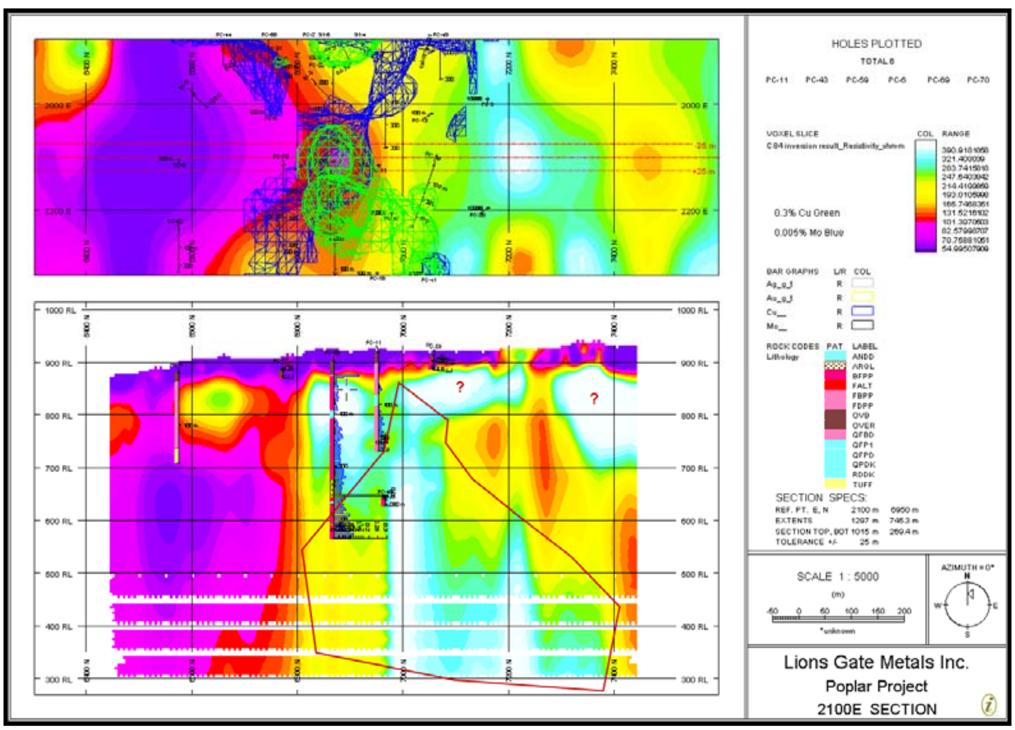

Figure 5: Insight Resistivity section 2100E with potential extensions of mineralization at surface and at depth. (Insight 2009)

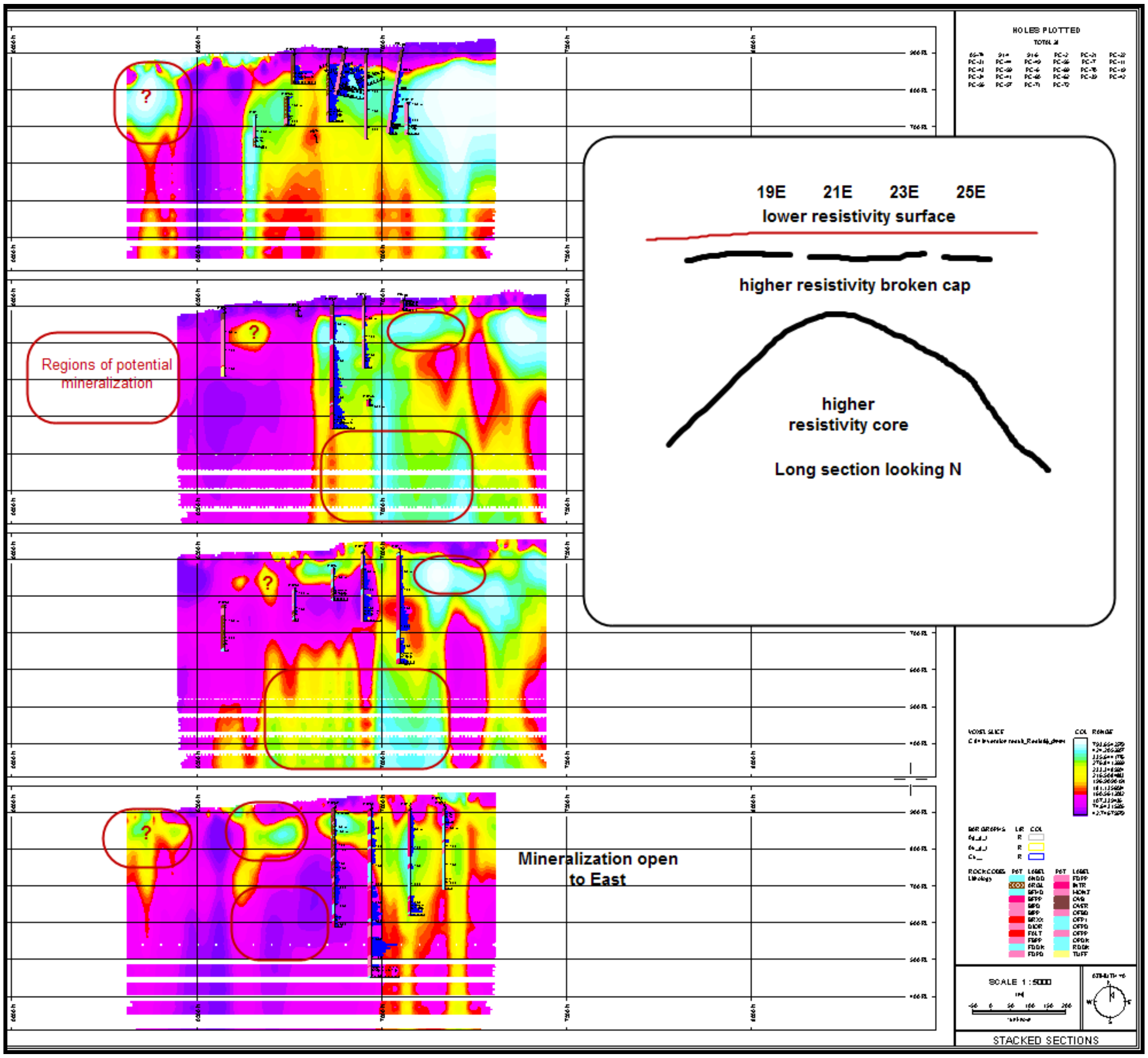

Figure 6: Stacked interpreted Resistivity Sections 1900, 2100, 2300 and 2500E with proposed targets. (Insight 2009)

Airborne Magnetic and Electromagnetic Survey

An airborne magnetic and electromagnetic survey was completed over the property in December 2009 (Aeroquest, 2010), at an estimated cost of $330,000. The goal of the survey was to search for extensions to the Poplar deposit, and to search for similar deposits that are masked by overburden or by thin Tertiary volcanic cover. The survey was conducted by Aeroquest Surveys of Mississauga, Ontario using their proprietary AeroTEM III time domain helicopter electromagnetic system. The electromagnetic system is used in conjunction with a high-sensitivity caesium vapour magnetometer. The survey covered a total of 2767 line kilometres at 200 metre line spacing. During the course of the survey, anomalous areas were noted by Lions Gate Metals near the northern and eastern property boundaries. Accordingly, nineteen new claims were staked using Mineral Titles Online, and the survey was extended into the newly acquired claims. A total of 489 square kilometres were surveyed out of the 644 square kilometres covering Lions Gate Metal's mineral claims.

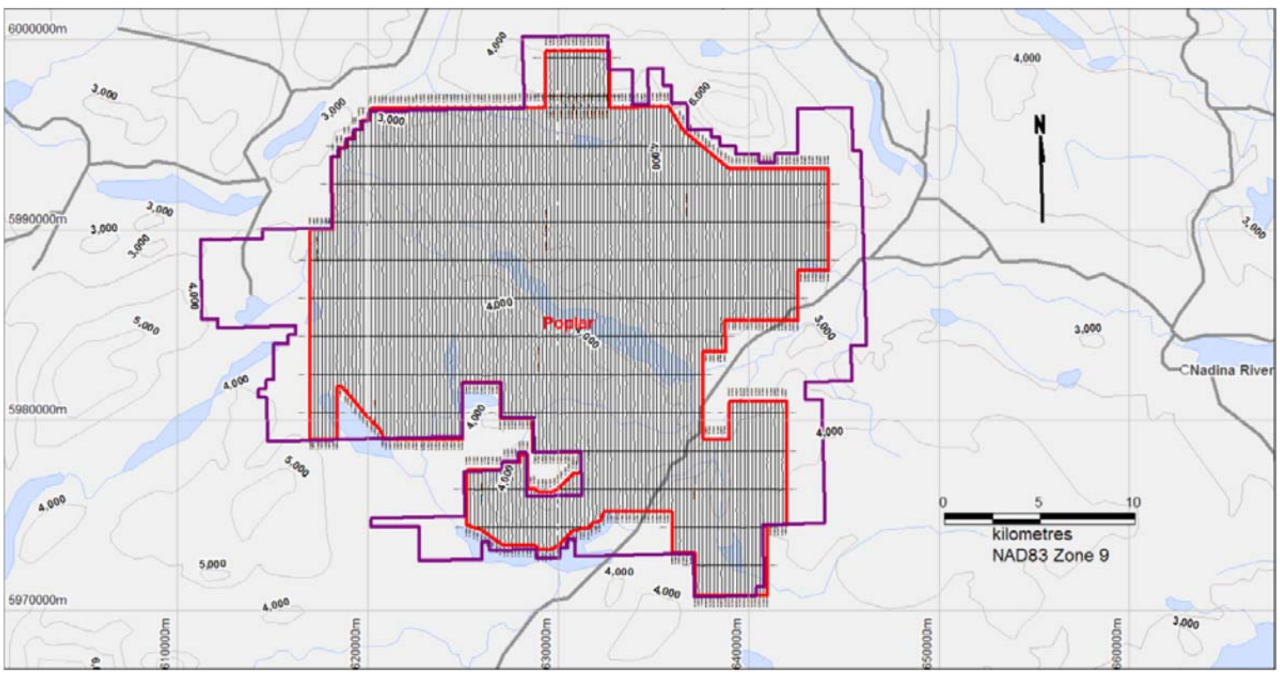

Figure 7: Airborne Survey coverage and flight paths (from Ogryzlo, 2010)

The time-domain electromagnetic system measured both on-time and off-time components of the electromagnetic field. These data were used to produce maps of off-time conductance, off-time decay constant in microseconds, and electromagnetic profiles of the Z (vertical component) off time decay constants for EM channels 5 to 15 plotted along the flight lines. The levelled and corrected magnetic data is similarly presented as a coloured and contoured map of Total Magnetic Intensity.

As an overlay to all of these maps, single point electromagnetic anomalies are plotted with the calculated decay constant and off-time conductance displayed. The anomalies are picked from a comparison of the Z (vertical) and X (horizontal) response of the EM field.

The anomalies are further classified into thick and thin sources. In addition to the plotted locations of the anomaly picks, and completed listing of the anomalies was produced with their UTM grid locations.

As a first pass in selecting targets for further exploration, the survey results were compared to detailed surveys flown over current and past producing porphyry copper-gold and porphyry copper-molybdenum deposits located in central BC. These detailed surveys were flown by GeoScience BC in 2007 using the same platform as the one used by Lions Gate Metals over their claim block. Porphyry copper deposits commonly exhibit a circular or “donut” shaped response to electromagnetic and magnetic surveys. The response arises from the symmetrical zones of alteration and mineralization around the intrusive bodies that generated the deposits. The simple “donut” model may be disrupted by post mineralization faulting, but the zones of alteration and mineralization will still produce an electromagnetic and magnetic response.

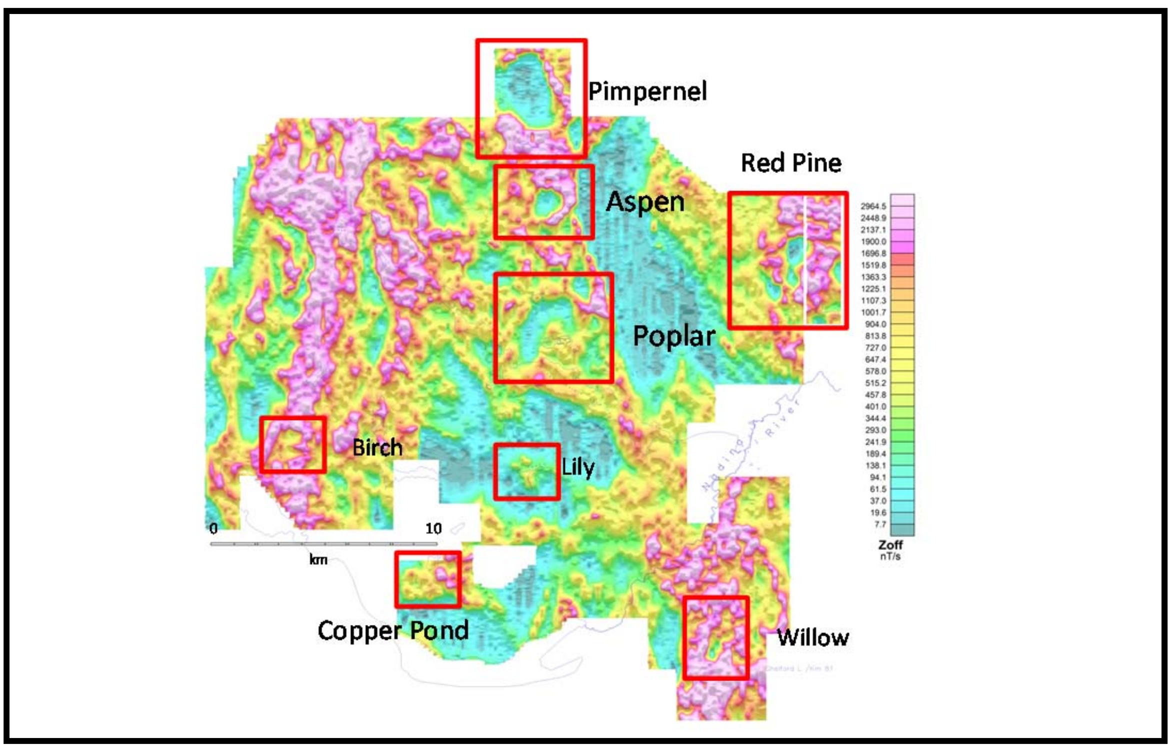

Figure 8: Airborne EM channel 1 vertical component oo-time response (Zoff1) with target selection. (from Ogryzlo, 2010)

Using the known models, seven targets have been chosen for further investigation. Additional targets may be chosen with more sophisticated interpretation of the results. The airborne results have also been compared to the results of the ground Induced Polarization survey presented above, and used to assist in targeting diamond drill holes. Circular features may be seen in the Zoff1 response over the Poplar, Aspen, Pimpernel, Red Pine, Birch and Willow targets. Weaker response may be seen over known mineralization on the Lily and Copper Pond copper occurrences. This map, along with the Total Magnetic Intensity and the electromagnetic point anomaly picks will be used to guide further exploration.

6.4 Previous exploration - Geochemical surveying

Geochemical surveys were completed in 1972 by the El Paso Mining and Milling Company (Jones, 1972) and Utah Mines (Bowen, 1975). In general, the deposit responded well to geochemical surveying. Copper anomalies are displaced to the west from the areas of higher grade mineralization, possibly from dispersion by glacial ice movements. The area around Bill Nye Lake was also surveyed, but response was inadequate to serve as a guide to further exploration west of the Poplar Deposit.

6.5 Interpretation of historical exploration

The early ground surveys were invaluable in selecting the area of the Poplar Deposit for further development. The geochemical response of the soil samples provided a clear indication of the presence of elevated concentrations of metals. The concentrations of sulphides in the alteration halo and in the deposit were similarly mapped by the Induced Polarization survey, and served to target the discovery hole, PC-1 in 1974. The surveys were carried out before Lions Gate Metals or its predecessor companies were in existence, and no relationship therefore exists between the contractors and companies carrying out the investigations. In the opinion of the author, the data is reliable considering the technology in use at the time. Improvements to the geophysical surveys could be made through the use of modern Induced Polarization equipment, modern data processing and more detailed techniques.

6.6 Previous Exploration – Diamond Drilling 1974-1991

Several campaigns of diamond drilling by different operators have tested the Poplar Property between 1974 and 1991. A total of 21,664 metres was drilled during this period in 98 holes at an estimated cost of $1.7 million dollars. Poplar is porphyry copper – molybdenum deposit. As such, the mineralization being tested is disseminated through large volumes of rock, both as fracture fillings and disseminations. Determinations of sample width vs. true width may not be relevant for a disseminated deposit – the contacts of the deposit are better described as “assay wall”.

That is to say, in the absence of a structural boundary, the limits of the deposit may be set where metal concentrations have decreased to an arbitrary level. Poplar also appears to be concentrically zoned, precluding any statement as to the orientation of the mineralization other than vertical. The presentation of copper grade shells in Figure 8 should be considered an adequate representation of the areal extent of the mineralization.

Procedures followed for drilling from 1974 to 1991 are described in the numerous assessment reports by Bowen (1976a, 1976b, 1977, 1979), Holland (1980a 1980b, 1981, 1982), House (1992), and Schmidt (1974, 1975). Review of the procedures has been covered by Price (2004), and interpretation has been covered by House and Ainsworth (1995). The principal interpretation of these authors is that the historical diamond drilling has outlined a sizeable porphyry copper molybdenum deposit.

Table 1: Summary of Drilling Poplar Property 1974-2005 (from Ogryzlo, 2010)

Year	Operator	AR	Holes	Metres	Cost
1974	Utah	5360	4	937	$ 101,070.87
1975	Utah	5586	11	2013	$ 114,938.36
1976	Utah	6065	11	2286	$ 170,750.47
1976	Utah	6136	8	2048	$ 114,232.35
1977	Utah	6539	6	998	$ 60,146.12
1979	Utah	7983	3	746	$ 70,324.78
1980	Utah	8129	2	641	$ 49,635.00
1981	Utah	8186	11	2860	$ 239,145.38
1981	Utah	9431	16	4829	$ 348,153.12
1982	Utah	10298	5	1500	$ 107,140.50
1992	New Canamin	22092	13	1300	$ 161,010.74
2005	Aumega	Na	7	1507	$ 180,000.00
2005	Aumega (China Creek)	Na	8	1500	$ 180,000.00
Totals			**105**	**23,164**	**$1,896,547.69**

Notes: AR – Assessment Report. No report was filed by Aumega for the 2005 drilling. The estimated expenditures for the 2005 program are the responsibility of the author, and are made from similar programs conducted nearby in 2005.

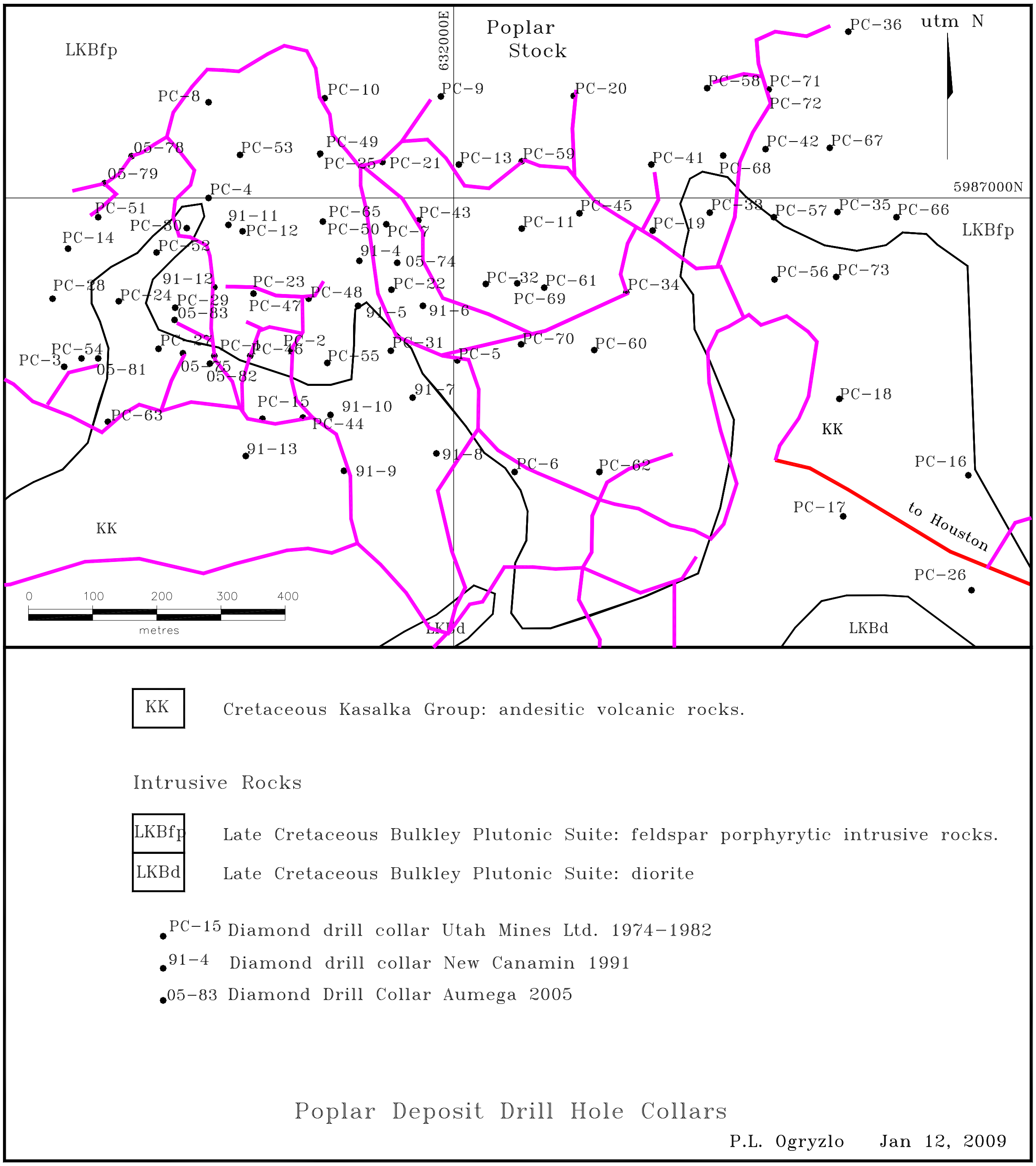

Figure 9: Poplar Deposit with diamond drill collars, drill access roads and geology. Hole locations from Bowen (1976a,1976b, 1977, 1979), Holland (1980a, 1980b, 1981, 1982), House (1982), Schmidt (1974, 1975). Holes were re-located in 2008 by L. Farrell and T. Bell for Lions Gate Metals.

6.7 Previous Exploration 2005 diamond drill program

Approximately 3000 metres of diamond drilling was completed in sixteen holes in 2005 on the Main Zone of the Poplar Deposit and on the China Creek target. Because the 2005 drill program has not been previously reported, it is presented here in detail for the first time.

6.7.1 Purpose of the drilling program

Following the 2005 Induced Polarization survey, a number of diamond drill holes were completed in the summer and fall of 2005. Drilling was focused on the western side of the Main Zone, both to define the outer limits of the copper mineralization, and to further test the higher grade copper shell. The purpose of the 2005 drill program was to test for an extension of the Main Zone on the Poplar Property, on the northwest, and to improve definition of higher grades encountered in the main zone during the course of drilling from 1976 to 1991. Eight holes were also completed to test the China Creek target. The work was carried out for Aumega Discoveries Ltd., a predecessor company to Lions Gate Metals and has not been previously reported. Project management was supplied by Peter Walcott and Associates, and project support was contracted to Ranex Explorations of Smithers BC.

The drilling was contracted to Suisse Drilling of Smithers, BC. Core logging services and sampling supervision were supplied by U. Mowat for the China Creek drilling and three holes on Main Zone. The remainder of the program was supervised by R. Turna, P. Geo.

6.7.2 Drill Work performed

Drilling began in July, 2005 and was completed November 30, 2005. Drill holes were located with the assistance of the 2005 Induced Polarization survey. Approximately 3000 metres was completed in sixteen holes, using NQ diamond drill core. Core logging was conducted by U. Mowat and R. Turna. Drill core was logged before sampling, with notations made of lithology, mineralization, alteration and core recovery. The split core is reportedly stored in Smithers, British Columbia, but the author has not examined the core.

Drill results are tabulated as follows:

Table 2: Summary of drilling Poplar Deposit Main Zone 2005 (from Ogryzlo, 2010)

Hole	TD (metres)	Width (m)	Cu %	Mo%	Au g/t
DDH05-74	187.4	162.4	0.42	0.011	0.12
DDH05-75	200.9	112.5 88.2	0.35 0.42	0.018 0.015	0.13 0.12
DDH05-77	200.2	28.5 162.7	0.37 0.07	0.003 0.001	0.14 0.03
DDH05-78	197.2	57.9	0.15	0.005	0.03
DDH05-79	154.5	21.3	0.13	0.004	0.03
DDH05-81	163.7	94.5	0.49	0.021	0.12
DDH05-82	199.6	50.9 145.7	0.20 0.40	0.012 0.013	0.07 0.16
DDH05-83	203.3	191.8	0.44	0.020	0.12
Total 2005	**1506.8**				

Note: Holes 05-76 and 05-80 were not drilled. Hole 05-77 has not been surveyed.

In addition, approximately 1,500 metres of drilling were completed in eight holes at China Creek, approximately 3.5 km east of the Poplar Main Zone. Results from the drilling were inconclusive. All holes intersected anomalous concentrations of copper, with an average grade of 0.02% Cu for all samples collected in a range of trace to 0.15% copper. Only one drill casing was found at China Creek during the 2008 resurvey, and the drill logs are incomplete. The China Creek drilling warrants thorough review to ascertain the importance of the mineralization encountered.

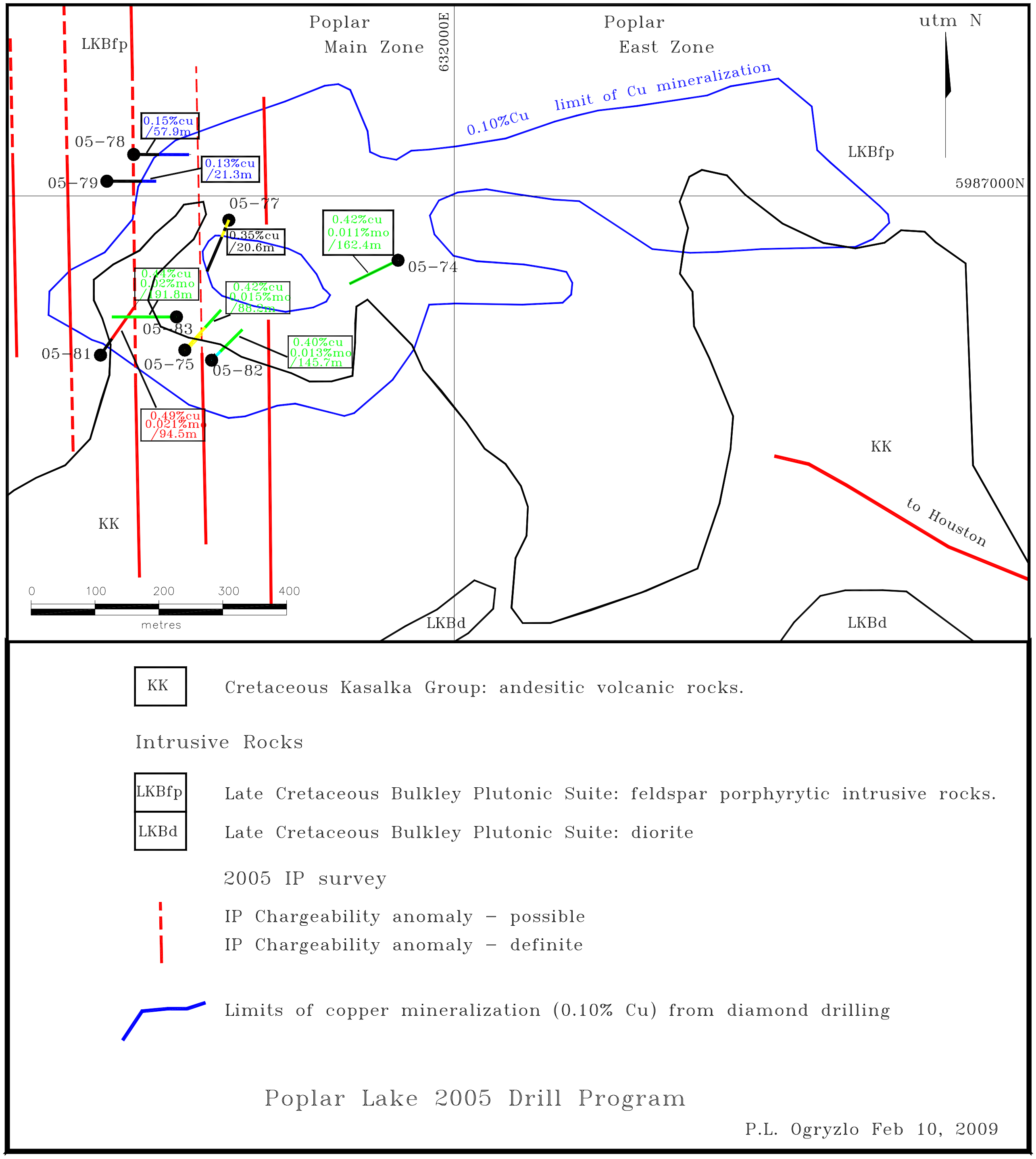

Figure 10: Poplar Deposit 2005 Drilling. Induced Polarization 2005 chargeability shown in red. DDH05-77 has not been surveyed. (from Ogryzlo, 2010)

6.7.3 Results of 2005 diamond drilling Poplar Main Zone

Samples collected during the 2005 program were the systematically analyzed for gold and silver. Silver values were erratic, but gold assays were consistent, and were significantly higher than less systematic sampling conducted during earlier programs. Results for gold are presented above in Table 2.

Drill hole 05-74 tested the higher grade shell on the eastern side of the Main Zone. Drilling by New Canamin in 1991 had partially tested this area, intersecting mineralization with more than 0.40% copper. Drill hole 05-74 confirmed and extended the zone, with 0.42% copper, 0.011% molybdenum and 0.12 g/t gold over 162.4 metres. The hole was mineralized for its entire cored length from top of bedrock at 26 metres to bottom at 187.4 metres. Drill holes 05-78 and 05-79 tested the northwestern limit of copper mineralization, defining the edge of the 0.10% copper grade shell for the Main Zone. Drill holes 05-74, 05-77 05-81, 05-82 and 05-83 tested the higher grade shell on the south-western side of the Main Zone at the Poplar Deposit. This area had been previously tested by Drill hole PC-24 in 1976, which intersected 0.43% copper and 0.016% molybdenum over 205 metres. The 2005 drilling extended the >0.40% zone in this area, both laterally and at depth. The drilling also indicated the importance of the contact zone between the monzonitic rocks of the Poplar stock, and the volcanic and volcaniclastic rocks of the inlier of rocks tentatively assigned to the Cretaceous Kasalka Group. In particular, an embayment along this internal contact appears to be the locus of some of the higher grades in the Main Zone at Poplar as demonstrated by Drill hole 05-81, which intersected 0.49% copper, 0.021% molybdenum and 0.12 g/t gold over 94.5 metres. Because of the disseminated nature of the mineralization at the Poplar Deposit, it is not possible to make a statement as to the true width of the mineralization. Measurement of true width may be more appropriate after all data has been compiled, and a three dimensional model of the Deposit has been generated.

6.8 Historical Mineral Resource and Mineral Reserve Estimates

Since discovery in 1971, the Poplar Property has been tested by 23,164 metres of diamond drilling in 105 holes. This work led to the development of resource models and the estimation of mineral resources on the property.

The Poplar Deposit has a published mineral resource of 236,000,000 tonnes at 0.37% copper equivalent grade using a 0.25% copper equivalent grade cut-off (House and Ainsworth, 1995 in CIM Special Volume 46). The estimate was made on behalf of Utah Mines Ltd. in 1982 (op cit) using approximately 17,000 metres of diamond drilling completed at that time. Equivalent grades for copper were calculated using 1982 prices for copper and molybdenum. This reserve estimate was prepared prior to the implementation of National Instrument 43-101 Standards of Disclosure for Mineral

Projects, and does not comply with that standard; nor does the term copper equivalent grade comply with that standard. The estimate was prepared by recognized industry professionals to standards existing at the time of preparation, and went through several stages of professional and academic review before publication. As such, the estimate may be considered to be relevant. The resource estimate was produced prior to the publication of the CIM Standards on Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves, and does not provide further classification of the estimate into Measured, Indicated or Inferred Mineral Resources.

Since the time of the mineral resource estimate in 1982, more analytical data has been collected from the deposit. Approximately 4,300 metres of diamond drilling were conducted in and around the Poplar Deposit by New Canamin Resources Ltd. in 1991 and Aumega Discoveries Ltd. in 2005.

The historic mineral resource estimate published by House and Ainsworth (1995) and the numerous Assessment Reports referenced in this report were prepared prior to the implementation of National Instrument 43-101. The data used and the resulting estimate may not be relied upon until they have been confirmed by using standards compliant with NI 43-101.

There has been no recorded production from the Poplar Property.

7.0 GEOLOGICAL SETTING AND MINERALIZATION (from Ogryzlo, 2010)

7.1 Regional Geology

The Whitesail and Smithers map areas (NTS 93E / 93L) straddle the boundary between the Coast tectonic belt and the Intermontane tectonic belt (MacIntyre et al., 1994, 2007). The Kitimat Ranges of the Coast Mountains lie to the west, with the Tahtsa Ranges of the Hazelton Mountains lying between the Interior Plateau and the Coast Mountains. Much of the map area is underlain by the Lower to Middle Jurassic Hazelton Group. The Hazelton group is comprised of folded and weakly metamorphosed to undeformed intermediate and basic volcanic rocks, as well as derived sedimentary rocks attributed to ancient island arc complexes of the Stikine Terrane. Mesozoic compressional tectonics resulting from the joining of the Stikine Terrane to continental North America was succeeded by Late Cretaceous and Tertiary extension and rifting. The Cretaceous Skeena Group is comprised of black marine shale and siltstone, with lesser sandstone and conglomerate. These rocks were deposited in successor marine basins as igneous activity waned.

Continental volcanic rocks of Upper Cretaceous to Eocene age occur in the Poplar Lake area as the Upper Cretaceous Kasalka and the Oligocene to Eocene Ootsa Lake groups. The Eocene to Miocene Endako Lake Group is largely comprised of mafic volcanic rocks, and occurs as plateau basalts within the map area, as well as occupying the downdrop basin of the Ootsa Lake valley.

The Intermontane Belt has been the site of episodic plutonic activity from Late Triassic time onwards. The plutons are grouped according to age, and have varying associated metal concentrations. The oldest plutons on the map sheets are the feldspar phyric intrusions of the Late Cretaceous Bulkley Plutonic Suite. The Poplar Stock, with its associated haloes of mineralization and alteration has been ascribed to the Bulkley Plutonic Suite. These were succeeded by granodiorite intrusions of the Cretaceous Kasalka Plutonic Suite. The extensive outpourings of continental volcanic rocks in Eocene time have their equivalents in the porphyritic intrusions of the Eocene Nanika Plutonic Suite. Host rocks at Poplar Lake had been previous assigned to the Telkwa Formation of the Lower Jurassic Hazelton Group. These older rocks are now confined to a NNW trending block which forms highlands of Poplar Mountain.

Structurally, extensional tectonics has produced downdrop basins, which are filled with younger rocks of the Kasalka and Skeena Groups. MacIntyre (2007) has reassigned the volcanic rocks around the Poplar deposit to the Cretaceous Kasalka Group. The major faults which defined the fault blocks are generally oriented west-northwest, and northeast. The scarp of one of the NNW trending faults forms the steep western slope of the Poplar Mountain ridge.

The topography of the area has been extensively modified by Quaternary ice sheets of Wisconsinian age. Ice movements in the area were complex, with an apparent reversal in the direction of ice flow (Ferbey and Levson, 2001). At the Huckleberry Mine, two dominant ice flow directions have been reported, namely 040-091 degrees and 236-265 degrees. Along the shores of Tahtsa Reach and Ootsa Lake, ice flow was topographically controlled and appears to have flowed parallel to the valleys. At lower elevation, Ferby and Levson (2001b) report that it is common to find WSW and ENE ice flow indicators at opposite ends of the same outcrop. At the onset of glaciation, ice flowed east from the Coast Mountains directed by the major valleys. As glaciation advanced, an ice dome or ice divide formed in central British Columbia during the glacial maximum. Ice flowed west to southwest back over the adjoining peaks of the Coast Mountains.

As glaciation waned, the ice divide shifted to the west, and ice flow once again was to the ENE along the major valleys. These ice flow reversals will have an effect on any surface drift exploration in the region.

The region is exceptionally well mineralized, with a number of producers, past producers and partially developed deposits with drill indicated resources. The area has been and continues to be an important supplier of base and precious metals in the Province of British Columbia. The most important of these operations are the past producing Emerald Glacier Mine, the past producing Silver Queen Mine, and the Huckleberry Mine of Imperial Metals which was in production at the time of preparation of this report.

Exploration in the area has also resulted in the development of a number of deposits with drill-indicated resources. The Whiting Creek stockwork Mo-Cu deposit (MINFILE 093E 112) is located eight kilometres north of the Huckleberry Mine. The Lucky Ship stockwork molybdenum deposit (MINFILE 093L053) is located 23 km west of the Poplar Property. The Lucky Ship deposit is under development at the time of preparation of this report.

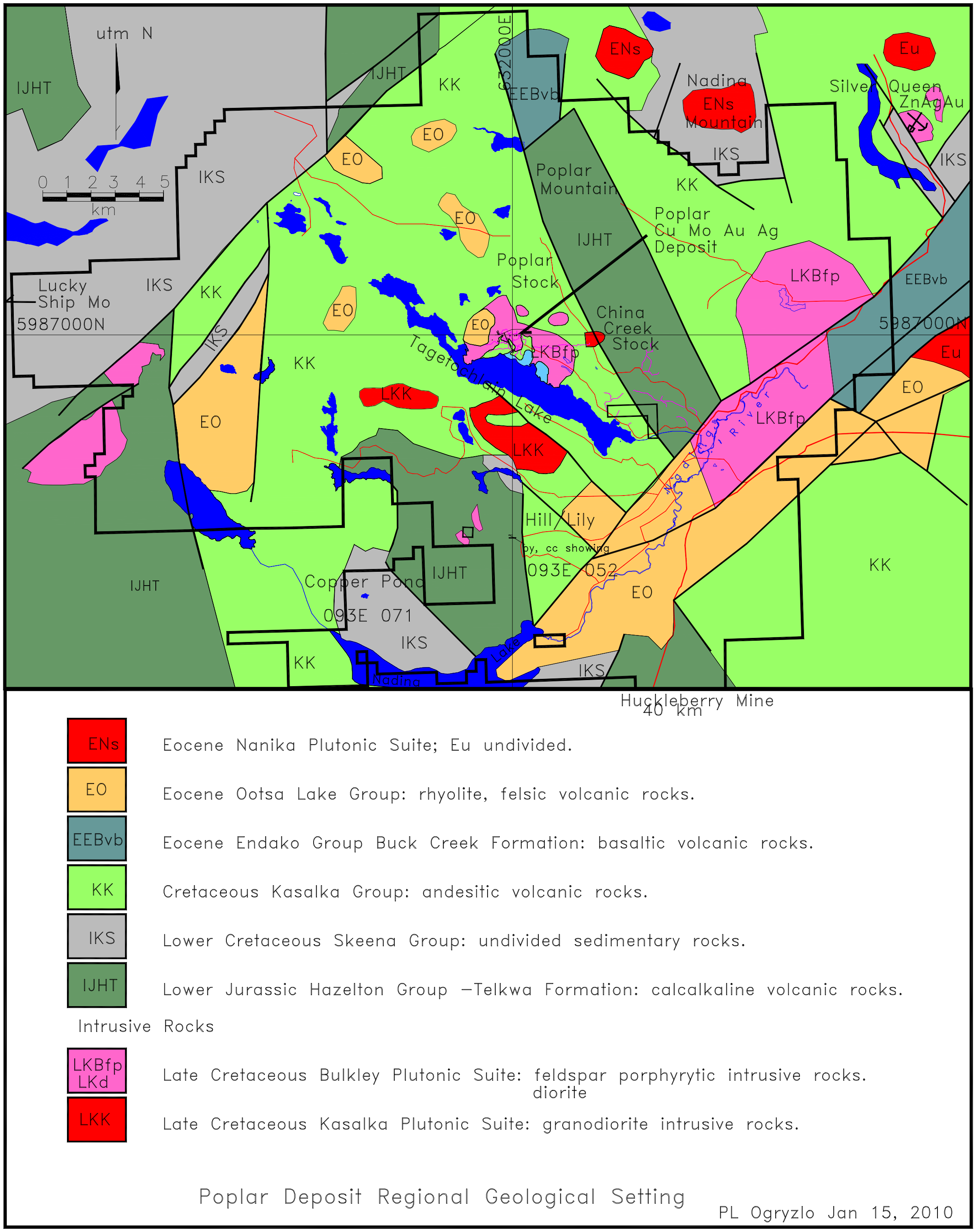

Figure 11: Regional Geological Setting Poplar Deposit. Geology after MacIntyre (2007), Mesard et al (1979) and property files. (from Ogryzlo, 2010)

7.2 Property Geology

Rocks ranging in age from Mesozoic to Tertiary underlie the Poplar Property. The Poplar Property is primarily underlain by fragmental volcanic rocks of the Cretaceous Kasalka Group (MacIntyre, 2007). These rocks are in fault contact with fragmental volcanic rocks of the Lower Jurassic Telkwa Formation. The volcanic rocks have been intruded by granitic to granodioritic rocks of the Late Cretaceous Bulkley Intrusions, and the Late Cretaceous Kasalka Plutonic Suite. An outlier of felsic volcanic rocks of the Eocene Ootsa Lake group partially overlies the western portion of the Poplar deposit.

The Poplar Stock is located on the north shore of Tagetochlain Lake. Its exposed dimensions are approximately 4600 metres east-west by 1800 metres north-south. The southern limit of the Poplar Stock is not exposed, and may lie underneath Tagetochlain Lake. The Stock has been assigned a Late Cretaceous age. A radiometric date of 76.2 +/- 2.7 Ma was derived from biotite by Carter (Mesard et al, 1979), indicating that the intrusion may be assigned to the Bulkley Plutonic Suite. The Poplar Stock appears to be composite, with a diorite core surrounded by border phase hornblende-phyric quartz monzonite.

The Poplar Stock intrudes a down-faulted block of Kasalka and Skeena Group rocks, which occupy the lowlands south and west of Poplar Mountain. The Skeena Group has tentatively been identified as dark grey to green crystal and lapilli tuff and siltstone, with lenses of medium grained sandstone. The Kasalka Group rocks have been described in outcrop and diamond drill core as volcaniclastic and epiclastic, most typically represented by a reddish brown polylithic conglomerate. Clasts within the conglomerate include felsic to intermediate tuff, andesite, quartz and banded chert in a matrix of fine grained chert and quartz, with silica and iron oxide cement. A block of Kaskalka Group volcaniclastic rocks is enclosed within the Poplar Stock, and may be a roof pendant in the upper portion of the intrusion. Sulphide mineralization is associated with the northern contact of this block with its surrounding intrusive rocks. Also within the down dropped block are outliers of the Eocene Ootsa Lake group. These are represented by felsic subaerial epiclastic rocks. The western portion of the Poplar Stock is partially covered by an outcrop of Ootsa Lake rocks.

Intrusions assigned to the Late Cretaceous Kasalka Plutonic Suite (MacIntyre 2007) outcrop south of Tagetochlain Lake. An intrusion described in this paper as the China Creek Stock occurs along the faulted contact between Lower Jurassic Telkwa Formation rocks and Upper Cretaceous Kasalka Group rocks on the southwest slope of the Poplar Mountain ridge. Copper and molybdenum mineralization is associated with the China Creek Stock, and has been partially explored with Induced Polarization geophysical surveying and diamond drilling.

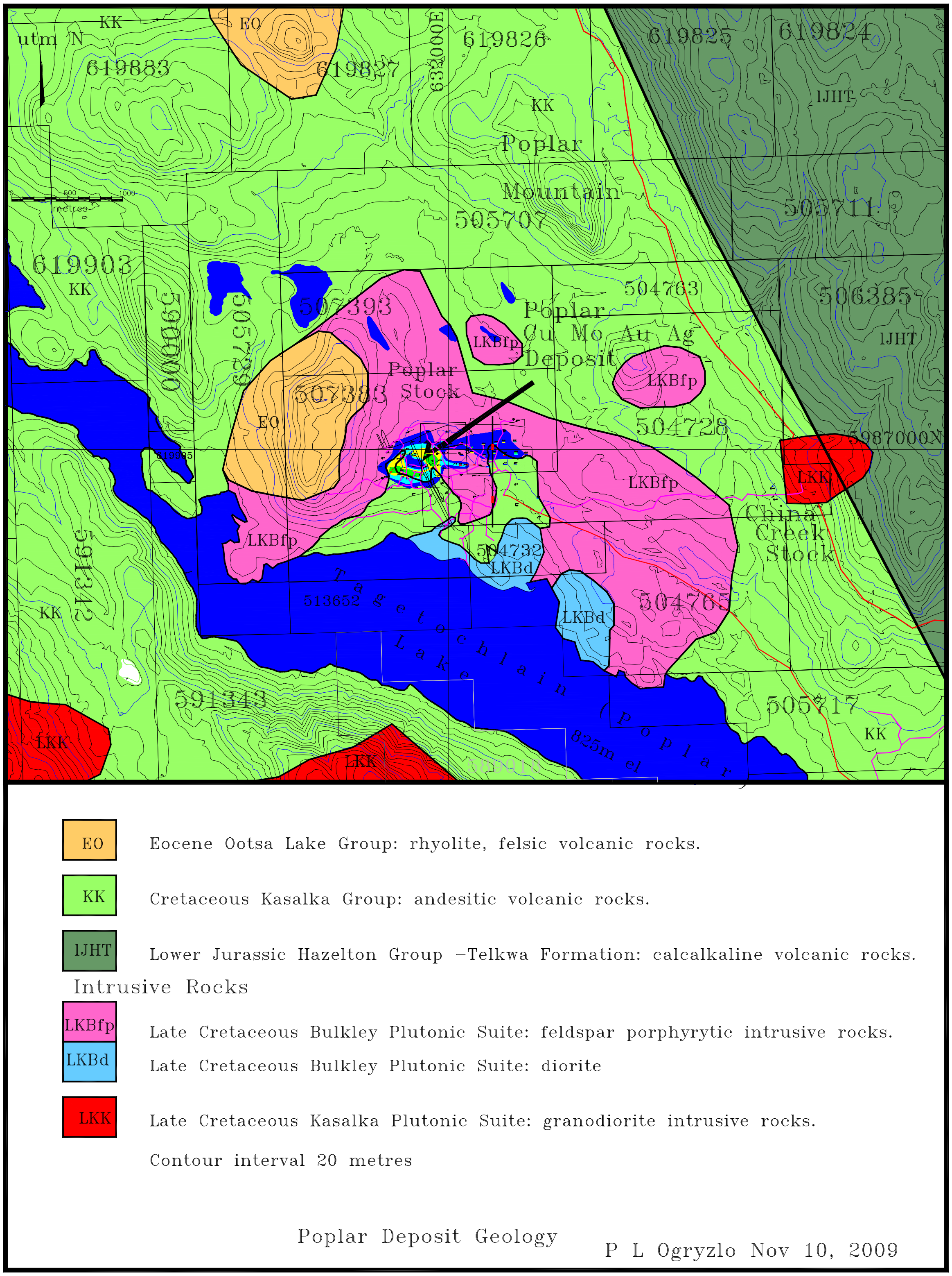

Figure 12: Poplar Deposit Local Geology, from MacIntyre (2007), Mesard et al (1979) and property files. (from Ogryzlo, 2010)

7.3 Mineralization (from Ogryzlo, 2010)

Chalcopyrite occurs in the Poplar Deposit most commonly as disseminations and less commonly as 1-5mm veinlets associated with quartz. Chalcopyrite also has been observed as minute inclusions with pyrite in magnetite grains. Molybdenite mineralization is largely restricted to quartz veins. The veins are either ribboned with alternating bands of quartz and coarse-grained molybdenite, or as dark bands of quartz with fine grained disseminated molybdenite. Bornite appears as fine grained disseminations with chalcopyrite and specular hematite. Covellite has been observed as iridescent tarnish on chalcopyrite and bornite.

The sulphide mineralization is contained within broad envelopes of propylitic, argillic, phyllic and postassic alteration. The potassic alteration zone is characterized by envelopes of salmon pink orthoclase around quartz, quartz-molybdenite and chalcopyrite veinlets, and as groundmass flooding in the host rock. Secondary biotite also occurs in the potassic alteration zone, imparting a dusty brown hue to the rock. Magnetite accompanies the secondary biotite in disseminations with chalcopyrite. Phyllic alteration is the most extensive, and is characterized by sericite and pyrite. Pyrite content locally reaches 10%. Quartz, gypsum and anhydrite accompany these minerals.

Argillic and propylitic alteration are present, but are volumetrically not as important as the potassic and phyllic alteration. The potassic alteration envelope to the deposit has been defined for approximately 2,000 metres east-west by 1,000 metres north south, with the argillic alteration zone enclosed within the potassic zone (Mesard et al, 1979).

7.3.1 Copper distribution

Copper mineralization has been identified in diamond drilling along the northern contact of the inlier of Kasala Group volcaniclastic rocks. The copper grades shells have been projected to surface for the Main Zone deposit. The Poplar Deposit may have been subject to structural adjustment, as the copper grade shells in the East Zone, as seen in Figure 13, appear to be capped by approximately 100 metres of poorly mineralized rock. The best grades in the Main Zone appear to wrap around a central, poorly mineralized core.

7.3.2 Other Mineralized zones

Other zones of mineralization have been identified within the claims surrounding the Poplar Deposit. The China Creek zone was tested by Induced Polarization and diamond drilling in 2005. Sub-economic concentrations of copper and molybdenum were identified in granitic rocks.

Sulphide mineralization has been identified on the Hill / Lily Showing (MinFile 093E 052). Sulphide minerals outcrop in a road cut on the Hill-Tout Forest Service Road approximately 2.7 km southeast of Hill-Tout Lake. The mineralization is on claims optioned from J. Bot and P. Walker.

Sulphide mineralization has also been identified at Copper Pond (MinFile 093E 071), approximately 2400 metres northwest of the western end of Nadina Lake. Sub-economic concentrations of copper and molybdenum were identified during the course of diamond drilling in 1973. Approximately 2400 metres of diamond drilling guided by geochemical and induced polarization surveys were completed at Copper Pond. A portion of the mineralized zone lies on tenures under option from J. Bot.

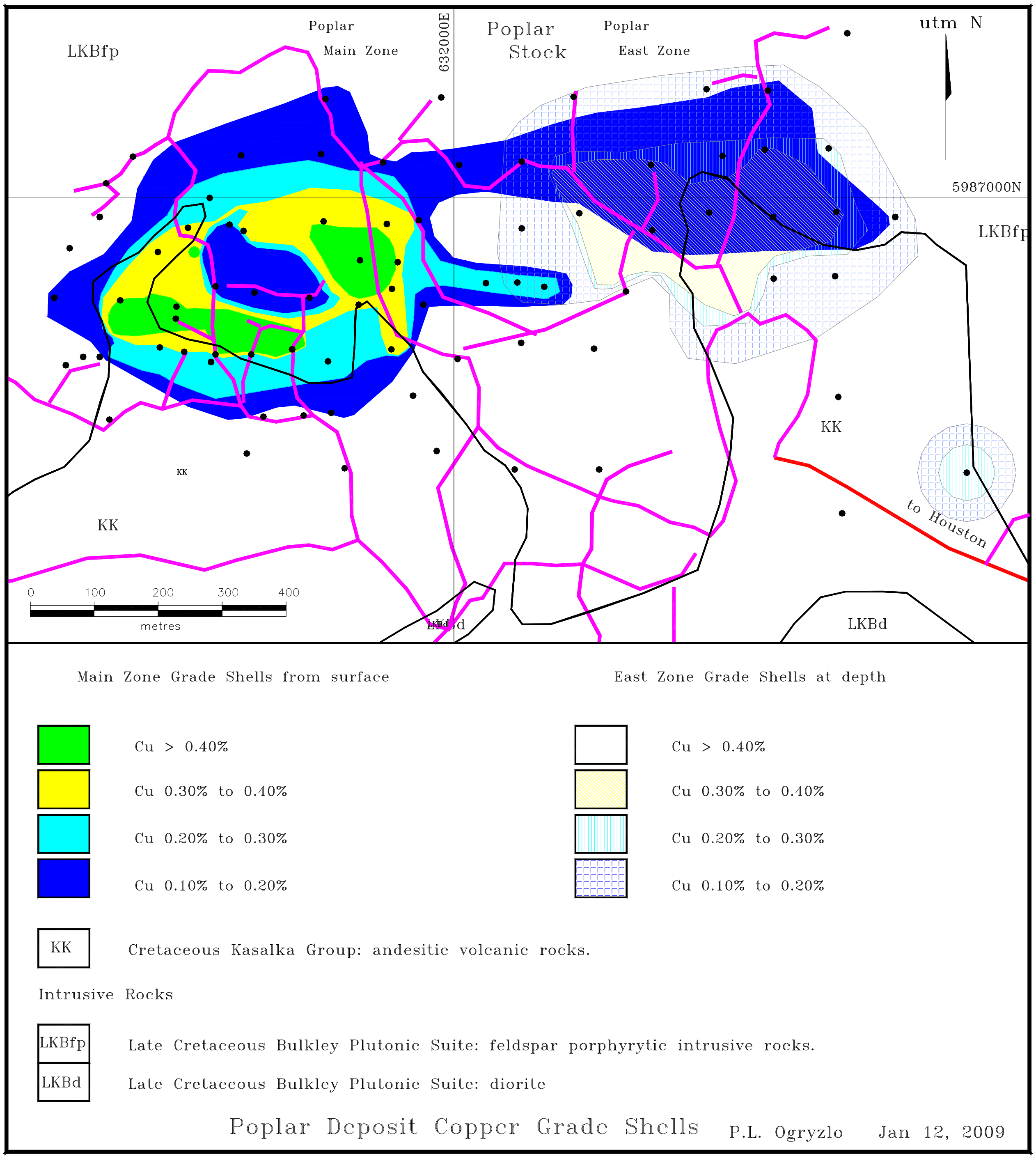

Figure 13: Distribution of copper in the Poplar Deposit. Grades are projected to surface from drill intercepts. Copper grades from Bowen (1976a,1976b, 1977, 1979), Holland (1980a, 1980b, 1981, 1982), House (1982), Schmidt (1974, 1975). Copper grades for 2005 drilling from internal company records and Turna (Personal communication) (from Ogryzlo, 2010)

8.0 DEPOSIT TYPE (from Ogryzlo, 2010)

The mineralization encountered on the Poplar property indicates the presence of porphyry copper – molybdenum deposit. Copper sulphide mineralization is distributed along the northern margin of an inlier of volcaniclastic rocks for a distance of 1300 metres east-west, 500 metres north south and to a depth of 600 metres. Chalcopyrite and molybdenite are the most abundant economic minerals (Price, 2004). Bornite, covellite and tetrahedrite occur microscopically in lesser amounts. Chalcocite, sphalerite and galena have been reported in trace amounts.

One of the characteristics of porphyry copper–molybdenum deposits are their concentric shells of mineralization and alteration. In particular, the iron and copper sulphide minerals which accompany these deposits respond to certain techniques of electromagnetic geophysical surveying. In general, by inducing electrical currents into the surrounding rocks, and accurately measuring the decay of these currents, and image may be generated of the sulphide distribution around the deposit. These surveys have been and will continue to be used to guide exploration.

9.0 EXPLORATION

Since the last 43-101 Report (Giroux, 2011) there has been no new exploration other than drilling, completed on the Poplar Deposit.

10.0 DRILLING

10.1 Phase 1

During the period January 12 to March 20, 2011, approximately 5568.70 meters of diamond drilling were completed in 13 holes using HQ and NQ diamond drill core. Drilling was focused on the Main Zone of the Poplar Deposit, the 61 zone, the Eastern Zone as well as exploratory drilling to expand the 0.1% Cu grade shell

The drilling was contracted to Titan Diamond Drilling of Smithers, BC. Core logging services and sampling supervision was completed by Andrea Ross, Andrew Gourlay and Lorie Farrell. The drill core was logged onsite prior to sampling with notation made of lithology, mineralization, structures, alteration and core recovery. The core was split and sampled onsite with samples being delivered to ACME Laboratories in Smithers, BC for preparation. The split core is stored at the Rugged Edge Holdings Ltd. warehouse in Smithers, BC.

The purpose of the 2011 Phase I drilling was:

1. to test historical diamond drilling;
2. to test anomalies identified through the 2009 geophysical exploration program; and
3. expand known areas of higher grade mineralization.

In October 2009, Insight Geophysics Inc. of Oakville, Ontario surveyed approximately 13 line kilometres, using deep imaging Induced Polarization. This survey was completed over the central and eastern portions of the Poplar Deposit where historical drilling existed in order to observe the response of known mineralization and use that model to test possible extensions of that mineralization. Details of the geophysical survey are outlined in the 2010 Poplar 43-101 report.

Table 3: Summary of 2011 Phase I Poplar Drill hole locations.

Drill hole ID	Easting	Northing	Elevation	az	dip	Depth (m)
11-PC-84	631954	5986925	890	270	65	465.10
11-PC-85	632036	5986973	904	180	75	459.33
11-PC-86	631562	5986870	904	270	85	355.70
11-PC-87	631560	5986875	919	90	65	279.50
11-PC-88	631606	5986750	907	0	75	502.00
11-PC-89	631465	5986801	941	270	70	401.42
11-PC-90	631695	5986877	902	90	55	599.54
11-PC-91	631887	5986588	872	180	65	300.84
11-PC-92	632097	5987112	913	180	65	502.00
11-PC-93	632298	5987190	912	180	65	502.00
11-PC-94	632499	5987211	910	0	65	300.84
11-PC-95	632100	5987400	912	180	60	599.54
11-PC-96	632750	5986800	923	90	65	300.89

10.2 Phase 2 Drilling

During the period August 2nd to November 24th 2011, approximately 10,913.93 meters of diamond drilling was completed in 29 holes using HQ and NQ diamond drill core. Drilling was focused on the Main Zone of the Poplar Deposit, the 61 zone, the Eastern Zone as well as exploratory drilling to expand the 0.1% Cu grade shell

The drilling was contracted to Titan Diamond Drilling of Smithers, BC. Core logging services and sampling supervision was completed by Andrea Ross, Andrew Gourlay and Lorie Farrell. The drill core was logged onsite prior to sampling with notation made of lithology, mineralization, structures, alteration and core recovery. The core was split and sampled onsite with samples being delivered to ACME Laboratories in Smithers, BC for preparation. The split core is stored at the Rugged Edge Holdings Ltd. warehouse in Smithers, BC.

The purpose of the 2011 Phase 2 drilling was:

1. to extend mineralization identified in the Phase 1 drilling;
2. expand known areas of higher grade mineralization;
3. infill drilling to provide enough gold and silver analyses for an estimation of grade, and;
4. to test anomalies identified through the 2009 geophysical exploration program.

Table 4: Summary of 2011 Phase 2 Poplar Drill hole locations.

Drill hole ID	Easting	Northing	Elevation	az	dip	Depth (m)
11-PC-97	631621	5987124	901	180	-50	566.16
11-PC-98	631590	5986639	900	0	-75	453.24
11-PC-99	631805	5986738	886	295	-66	502.13
11-PC-100	631797	5986659	892	356	-72	553.82
11-PC-101	631700	5986639	890	355	-77	502.01
11-PC-102	631494	5986644	904	354	-70	450.19
11-PC-103	631494	5986644	904	354	-56	502.01
11-PC-104	631885	5986902	894	270	-60	402.00
11-PC-105	631386	5986867	927	90	-65	200.25
11-PC-106	632041	5986825	911	270	-80	450.00
11-PC-107	631556	5986987	906	270	-65	200.25
11-PC-108	631749	5987223	886	180	-65	602.74
11-PC-109	631894	5987150	905	180	-67	501.00
11-PC-110	632004	5987116	890	180	-70	477.00
11-PC-111	632389	5986708	887	0	-70	498.00
11-PC-112	632197	5987410	921	180	-55	130.15
11-PC-113	631797	5987413	921	180	-55	127.10
11-PC-114	631866	5987049	857	177	-50	200.25
11-PC-115	632200	5986792	890	0	-50	201.00
11-PC-116	632259	5986800	894	355	-50	252.00
11-PC-117	632203	5987060	888	180	-65	599.70
11-PC-118	632376	5986828	897	355	-50	252.00
11-PC-119	632113	5986637	881	354	-68	501.00

11-PC-120	631999	5986800	898	265	-55	252.00
11-PC-121	632232	5987036	882	180	-50	172.82
11-PC-122	631954	5987051	915	175	-60	252.07
11-PC-123	632433	5987059	906	170	-50	261.21
11-PC-124	632528	5986970	912	180	-67	599.70
11-PC-125	632573	5987054	916	180	-50	252.13

Drill hole 11-PC-97 tested the northern portion of the Main Zone, and was mineralized from top to bottom, averaging 0.23% Cu over 545.43m.

Drill hole 11-PC-98 was drilled 100m south of Hole 11-PC-88, to test the southern portion of the Main Zone. This hole returned weak copper values and provided information about the southern limit of mineralization.

Drill hole 11-PC-99 was drilled east of the discovery hole and hole 11-PC-88, to extend the Main Zone. The hole was mineralized from top to bottom, averaging 0.34% Cu over 448.41m.

Drill holes 11-PC-100, 11-PC-101, 11-PC-102 and 11-PC-103 were drilled along the southern side of the Main Zone. These holes returned weak copper values and provided valuable information regarding the southern limit of mineralization.

Drill hole 11-PC-104 was drilled to define the eastern contact of the low grade zone within the Main Zone. The hole was weakly mineralized from top to bottom, averaging 0.17% copper over 371.54m.

Drill hole 11-PC-105 was drilled to test the western contact of the Main Zone, and was weakly mineralized from top to bottom, averaging 0.16% Cu over 185.83m.

Drill hole 11-PC-106 was designed to test east of historic drilling and provide infill data. The hole was weakly mineralized, averaging 0.15% Cu over 424.55m.

Drill hole 11-PC-107 was drilled north of hole 11-PC-86 and 11-PC-87 to test the northwest contact, and was mineralized from top to bottom, averaging 0.20% Cu over 188.06m.

Drill hole 11-PC-108 was drilled to test the northern contact of the Main Zone and to test below shallow historic holes. The hole was weakly mineralized and provided information about the northern limit of mineralization.

Drill hole 11-PC-109 was drilled to test the northern contact of the Main Zone and to test an Insight geophysical target. The hole was weakly mineralized from top to bottom, averaging 0.18% copper over 471.00m.

Drill hole 11-PC-110 was drilled to test the northern extension of hole 11-PC-85 and the northern contact of the East Zone and was mineralized from top to bottom, averaging 0.22% Cu over 459.00m.

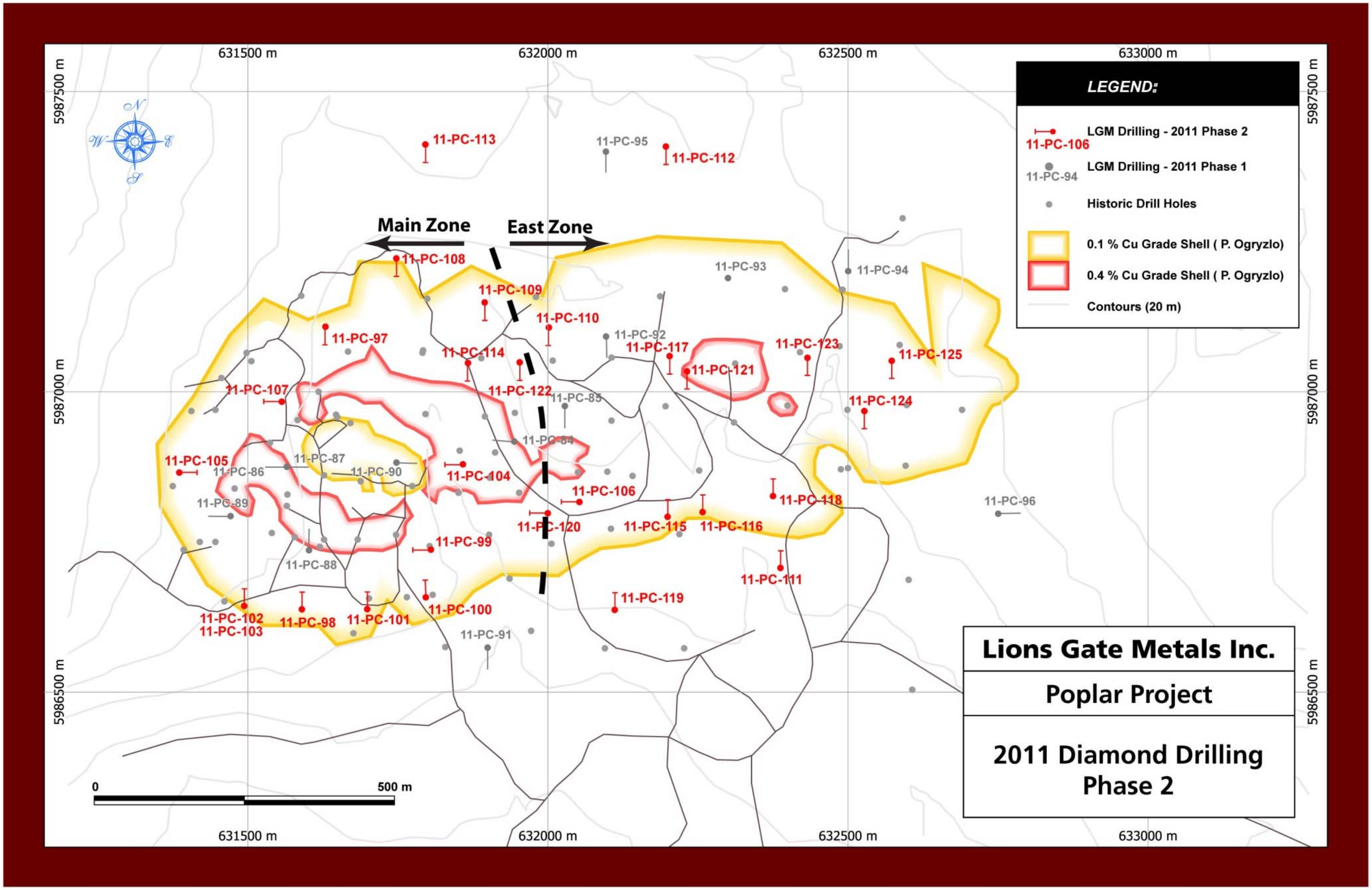

Figure 14: Poplar 2011 Phase 1 and 2 Drilling

Drill hole 11-PC-111 was drilled to test the southern contact of the East Zone, and was weakly mineralized from top to bottom, averaging 0.17% Cu over 489.00m. A noteworthy intersection is 144.37m averaging 0.35% Cu from 312.87m to 457.24m.

Drill holes 11-PC-112 and 11-PC-113 were drilled to test airborne EM targets. Both holes were weakly mineralized, however hole 11-PC-112 intersected 31.75m averaging 4.96 g/t Ag from 98.40m to 130.15m and hole 11-PC-113 intersected 75.15m averaging 11.71 g/t Ag from 51.95m to 127.10m.

Drill hole 11-PC-114 was drilled for infill data and was mineralized from top to bottom, averaging 0.34% Cu over 154.70m.

Drill hole 11-PC-115 was drilled to test the southern contact of the 61 Zone and was weakly mineralized from top to bottom, averaging 0.15% Cu over 185.91m.

Drill hole 11-PC-116 was drilled for infill data and was weakly mineralized from top to bottom, averaging 0.19% Cu over 249.00m.

Drill hole 11-PC-117 was drilled in the central portion of the East Zone, to test historic drilling and an Insight resistivity anomaly. The hole was mineralized from top to bottom, averaging 0.20% Cu over 594.97m, including 133.42m averaging 0.40% Cu from 206.53m to 339.95m.

Drill hole 11-PC-118 was drilled for infill data and was weakly mineralized from top to bottom, averaging 0.11% Cu over 246.00m.

Drill hole 11-PC-119 was drilled to test the southern contact of the East Zone. The hole was weakly mineralized and provided information about the southern limit of mineralization.

Drill holes 11-PC-120, 11-PC-121, 11-PC-122 and 11-PC-123 were drilled for infill data. Hole 11-PC-120 was mineralized from top to bottom, averaging 0.25% Cu over 224.79m. Holes 11-PC-121, 11-PC-122 and 11-PC-123 were weakly mineralized from top to bottom, averaging 0.09% Cu over 169.77m, 0.11% Cu over 224.64m and 0.17% Cu over 245.97m respectively.

Drill Hole 11-PC-124 tested an Insight geophysical anomaly and to provide infill data in the East Zone. The hole was weakly mineralized from top to bottom, averaging 0.14% Cu over 590.40m.

Drill hole 11-PC-125 was drilled for infill data. The hole was weakly mineralized and provided information about the eastern limit of mineralization.

Table 5. Select summary of assays for the 2011 Phase 2 Drilling.

Hole	From	To	Width (m)	Cu %	% Mo	Ag g/t	Au g/t
11-PC-97	20.73	566.16	545.43	0.23	0.012	1.72	0.06
inc.	174.95	506.40	331.45	0.32	0.016	2.15	0.08
inc.	358.53	506.40	147.87	0.45	0.022	3.42	0.13
11-PC-98	3.16	453.24	450.08	0.06	0.003	0.87	0.01
inc.	108.27	308.10	199.83	0.09	0.004	0.75	0.02
inc.	170.08	308.10	138.02	0.10	0.005	0.85	0.02
11-PC-99	53.60	502.01	448.41	0.34	0.018	2.36	0.11
inc.	53.60	414.59	360.99	0.37	0.023	2.63	0.12
inc.	235.42	414.59	179.17	0.46	0.026	3.66	0.18
11-PC-100	7.27	553.82	546.55	0.09	0.006	1.70	0.02
inc.	146.12	303.62	157.50	0.13	0.006	2.60	0.03
inc.	194.39	254.89	60.50	0.19	0.008	2.79	0.05
inc.	368.65	401.77	33.12	0.14	0.010	7.46	0.03
inc.	479.97	553.82	73.85	0.18	0.019	0.96	0.05
11-PC-101	2.66	502.01	499.35	0.04	0.002	0.67	0.009
inc.	154.95	351.35	196.40	0.07	0.004	1.2	0.02
inc.	154.95	291.35	136.40	0.08	0.004	1.39	0.02
11-PC-102	8.55	450.19	441.64	0.02	0.001	0.37	0
11-PC-103	13.51	502.01	488.50	0.09	0.006	0.72	0.02
inc.	192.74	395.53	202.79	0.16	0.010	0.71	0.03
11-PC-104	30.46	402.00	371.54	0.17	0.001	2.08	0.06
inc.	30.46	100.86	70.40	0.46	0.003	1.92	0.16
inc.	109.86	137.72	27.86	0.27	0.002	4.50	0.07
inc.	146.72	173.70	27.00	0.23	0.003	1.66	0.07
11-PC-105	14.42	200.25	185.83	0.16	0.009	0.52	0.03
inc.	71.42	200.25	128.83	0.20	0.011	0.63	0.04
inc.	150.61	200.25	49.64	0.29	0.014	0.82	0.06
11-PC-106	25.45	450.00	424.55	0.15	0.008	3.89	0.03
inc.	178.07	450.00	271.93	0.19	0.011	4.62	0.05
inc.	210.06	450.00	239.94	0.19	0.011	5.03	0.05
inc.	287.80	450.00	162.20	0.21	0.012	5.61	0.05
11-PC-107	12.19	200.25	188.06	0.20	0.011	0.74	0.04
11-PC-108	21.50	602.59	581.09	0.10	0.007	1.15	0.09
inc.	396.75	519.75	123.00	0.21	0.013	2.43	0.33
11-PC-109	30.00	501.00	471.00	0.18	0.006	1.88	0.06
inc.	243.23	501.00	257.77	0.29	0.010	2.58	0.10
inc.	336.23	501.00	164.77	0.37	0.013	3.40	0.13
11-PC-110	18.00	477.00	459.00	0.22	0.002	1.61	0.07

inc.	336.17	477.00	140.29	0.42	0.005	2.19	0.14
inc.	402.77	417.77	15.00	1.12	0.001	4.70	0.33
11-PC-111	9.00	498.00	489.00	0.17	0.002	2.07	0.04
inc.	190.55	457.24	266.69	0.27	0.002	2.82	0.06
inc.	312.87	457.24	144.37	0.35	0.001	3.40	0.07
11-PC-112	18.27	130.15	111.88	0.06	0.001	2.20	0.03
inc.	98.40	130.15	31.75	0.15	0.003	4.96	0.06
11-PC-113	51.95	127.10	75.15	0.02	0	11.71	0.01
11-PC-114	45.55	200.25	154.70	0.34	0.018	1.54	0.12
inc.	93.80	200.25	106.45	0.38	0.021	1.58	0.14
11-PC-115	15.09	201.00	185.91	0.15	0.001	1.77	0.06
inc.	51.44	201.00	149.56	0.19	0.001	2.14	0.07
inc.	125.58	201.00	75.42	0.31	0.001	2.38	0.11
11-PC-116	12.00	252.00	249.00	0.19	0.002	1.78	0.07
inc.	96.21	252.00	155.79	0.26	0.002	1.70	0.10
11-PC-117	5.47	599.54	594.97	0.20	0.003	2.55	0.07
inc.	107.26	339.95	232.69	0.31	0	3.52	0.11
inc.	206.53	339.95	133.42	0.40	0	4.46	0.14
inc.	401.30	599.54	198.24	0.22	0.008	2.79	0.05
11-PC-118	6.00	252.00	246.00	0.11	0.002	1.30	0.04
inc.	165.66	248.16	82.50	0.27	0.002	2.70	0.10
11-PC-119	39.00	504.00	465.00	0.05	0.003	2.18	0.02
inc.	386.42	504.00	117.58	0.12	0.008	3.76	0.04
11-PC-120	27.21	252.00	224.79	0.25	0.016	1.83	0.07
inc.	52.19	199.25	147.06	0.28	0.019	2.30	0.08
11-PC-121	3.05	172.82	169.77	0.09	0.002	1.15	0.03
inc.	54.05	125.71	71.66	0.18	0.004	2.16	0.05
11-PC-122	27.43	252.07	224.64	0.11	0.003	0.98	0.03
inc.	156.44	192.01	35.57	0.26	0.003	0.91	0.08
11-PC-123	15.24	261.21	245.97	0.17	0.001	2.79	0.06
inc.	54.00	197.69	143.69	0.20	0.001	3.45	0.07
11-PC-124	9.14	599.54	590.40	0.14	0.003	2.59	0.04
inc.	187.06	288.35	101.29	0.27	0.001	2.17	0.10
inc.	358.02	590.10	232.08	0.16	0.005	2.83	0.04
11-PC-125	9.14	252.07	242.93	0.08	0.001	1.37	0.03
inc.	26.00	66.64	40.64	0.13	0.001	0.93	0.04
inc.	208.40	252.07	43.67	0.19	0.001	2.85	0.08

11.0 SAMPLE PREPARATION, ANALYSES AND SECURITY

11.1 Diamond Drilling 1974-1991 (from Ogryzlo, 2010)

For diamond drill core obtained from the Poplar Property between 1974 and 1991, sampling methods are covered in numerous assessments reports including Bowen (1976a, 1976b, 1977, 1979), Holland (1980a, 1980b, 1981, 1982), House (1992), and Schmidt (1974, 1975).

While the sampling methods and approach may not meet the standards of National Instrument 43-101, and verification of the data is no longer possible, the work was completed by recognized professionals, some of whom were leaders in their fields. It is the opinion of this author that the sampling and analytical work was done to the highest standards of the day, and that the results may be relied upon and used for future work in estimating the grades and volumes of mineralization present in the Poplar Deposit.

11.2 Diamond drilling 2005 program (from Ogryzlo, 2010)

The undisturbed core was first logged with a record made of lithology, mineralization, sulphide content, structure and estimates of core recovery.

After geological and geotechnical logging, the core was split using a standard core splitter. The approach was to send half of the core for analysis, and to retain the reject half. The first split was bagged with an identifying sample tag, and the other half was returned to the core tray for future reference. The bags were closed, and the bagged samples were shipped to Acme Analytical Laboratories of Vancouver, BC for analysis. A total of 418 samples were submitted for analysis. The drilling tested an area of approximately 7 hectares to a depth of approximately 200 metres. Sample widths varied slightly, but in general a 3.05 metre (10 foot) samples was processed. Minimum sample weight was approximately 3 kilograms with the average weight of sample submitted for analysis being approximately 7.5 kilograms. Core recovery averaged 98% for the program, and was adequate to provide a sufficient sample for analysis. Notations were made where broken ground conditions were encountered, or where core was ground or missing. Some pieces of cored rock were observed that had caved from the walls of the hole. These were noted on the drill logs, and may locally have affected sample accuracy.

Ogryzlo has examined all drill core and all records from the 2005 diamond program. There are no indications in the drilling logs of any factors other than those discussed above that may have affected sample quality or that may have resulted in sample biases. Sampling intervals for disseminated deposits such as porphyry copper molybdenum deposits are established from practical and statistical considerations. In general, and in the case of the Poplar Property, the deposit is larger than any individual drill hole. Sample widths were chosen at the discretion of the geologists on site at a nominal 10 feet (3.05 metres) which is the length of a core run. This sample interval is a common choice, and produces an adequate number of samples for statistical testing, as well as providing enough detail to separate barren or post-mineral features.

11.3 Reliability of data (from Ogryzlo, 2010)

Drilling the core from the 2005 drill program was conducted under the supervision of Peter Walcott and Associates and logging and sampling were done by and under the supervision of U. Mowat and R. Turna P. Geo. Analysis was performed by ACME Analytical Laboratories of Vancouver, BC. The author is not aware of any relationship other than professional between any of the above and Aumega Discoveries Ltd. or its successor Lions Gate Metals Inc. No reference materials were inserted into the sample stream during the drill program. A program of re-sampling of the split core was completed in 2009 for the purpose of data verification. Suitable reference materials were inserted at that time, and a formal report was submitted to the Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources. The author is of the opinion that the data collected is reliable, and accurately represents the mineralization tested.

11.4 Sample Preparation, Analysis and Security 1972-2005 (from Ogryzlo, 2010)

Sample preparation and analysis for diamond drilling on the Poplar deposit between 1972 and 1991 are covered in assessment reports by Bowen (1976a, 1976b, 1977, 1979), Holland (1980a, 1980b, 1981, 1982), House (1992), and Schmidt (1974, 1975). This work has been critically reviewed by B. J. Price, B. Sc., M. Sc., P. Geo (Price, 2004). This review is adequate, and requires no further comment by this author.

Sample preparation, analysis and security for the 2005 diamond drill program at Poplar were under the supervision of R. Turna, P. Geo, and U. Mowat. After the diamond drill core was removed from the core barrel, it was boxed and logged at the drill site. After logging, the core was sampled under professional supervision. The split core was returned to the box, and is reported to be stored in Smithers, BC. There is no record of any quality control procedures, security measures nor of any reference materials being inserted into the sample stream prior to shipment to the laboratory.

The samples were sent to Acme Laboratories in Vancouver, BC for sample preparation and analysis. Acme Analytical Laboratories have achieved an accreditation of ISO

9001:2000. The author is not aware of any relationship between Acme Analytical Laboratories and the Company.

Upon receipt at Acme Laboratories, the samples were dried, crushed and pulverized. The pulverized samples were split down to 1 gram. The 1 gram aliquots were attacked by an aqua regia (HCl – HNO3 – H20) digestion. An initial scan was then performed using Inductively Coupled Plasma Emission Spectrophotometry (ICP-ES) for copper and molybdenum. Gold and silver analyses were performed using fire assay of a 1 assay ton split.

In the laboratory, a suite of blanks, reference materials and duplicate samples were inserted into the sample stream. Approximately one in eight analyses represents some form of quality control check. The results reported were within the limits of instrumental and analytical accuracy. No corrective actions were taken.

Sample preparation, analysis and security for the 2009 re-sampling of the 2005 core from Poplar was under the supervision of L. Farrell. (Farrell 2009). The program was completed on the 2005 Poplar core between March 9 and April 15 2009. The program was completed by Lorie Farrell, Mike LeCouffe, Tom Bell and Ian Michell with the supervision of Peter Ogryzlo.

The core was located in the Ranex storage yard NW of Smithers B.C. near Evelyn, B.C. Core was excavated from the snow, re-piled onto pallets and transported into Smithers for processing. The core was initially tidied up, and leaves and other detritus was removed. Footage blocks were located and marked with footage and converted to meters. Hole ID, box number and meterage were re-marked on the box where faded, aluminum tags were replaced on the end of the boxes where they were missing.

For the resample program, five samples were taken from each hole (six samples in 05-74). A blank consisting of garden dolomite landscaping rock and a standard consisting of five grams of HV-2 were randomly inserted into the sample sequence for each hole. A total of 57 samples were taken including standards and blanks. Samples were selected in a fairly random manner throughout the hole and the current sample tag location was cross-referenced with the logs to be sure that sample numbers and depths were consistent in both. There is still a potential for error in the sampling process, as the exact depth of the beginning and end of samples in the box were not always clear, tags were commonly shifted and sample numbers on tags were often faded or missing. Samples were also visually scanned to avoid taking them from anomalous areas of mineralization that may be difficult to duplicate. When core samples were competent, the half core that was remaining in the box was quartered with half of that core being put back into the box for future reference and the other half put into a sample bag with a numbered sample tag and sealed shut with a plastic “zap strap”. For duplicate samples that consisted of rubbly, less competent core, the entire half core that was originally left in the box was scooped into a sample bag with a numbered sample tag and sealed shut with a plastic "zap strap", the empty length of core box was filled with a length of 2" x 2" piece of wood, to prevent shifting of the other samples in the box.

A further three samples were taken from drill hole 05-PC-82 from 23.47 to 32.61m since original assay results were not recorded through this interval. For these samples one quarter of the core were placed into the sample bag with a numbered tag and sealed shut with a "zap strap" while the other quarter of the core was placed back into the box for future reference.

Magnetic Susceptibility averages were recorded for each hole. Three readings were taken from each 10 foot drill run. These were averaged and recorded.

Core photos were taken of each hole. Three core boxes were placed on a rack with a sign board placed above the rock that noted the date, hole ID, boxes and depth, the core was then wet and a photo was taken.

Representative samples were taken from the holes to show the different lithologies & mineralization and were retained for a core library.

The core has all been piled on pallets and strapped and is currently stored in the locked yard belonging to Rugged Edge Holdings Ltd. in Smithers, B.C.

In the author's opinion, the samples taken during the 2005 drilling program at the Poplar Property adequately represent the metal content of the core. However, reference materials were not inserted into the sample stream as the core was split, and no verification of data by the submission of duplicate samples of split core has been undertaken. For the 2005 data to be used in evaluation of the Poplar property beyond the pre-feasibility stage, data verification would have to be completed using the remaining core, or the holes would have to be re-drilled. In personal communication, U. Mowat has indicated that some loss of sample may have occurred during splitting, and that sawing the core with a diamond saw may be advisable for future sampling programs.

11.5 2011 Phase 1 Drilling Sample Preparation, Analysis and Security

Sample preparation, analysis and security for the 2011 Phase I diamond drill program at the Poplar Property were under the supervision of A. Ross, L. Farrell and A. Gourlay, P. Geol. After the diamond drill core was removed from the core barrel, it was boxed at the drill site and transported by truck or by cat to the core shack where it was logged.

After logging, the core was split where one half of the core was placed into a number bag with a sample tag and was sealed shut with a "zap strap". The remaining split core was returned to the box, boxes were stacked onto pallets and strapped and the core is currently stored in a locked yard belonging to Rugged Edge Holding Ltd. in Smithers, BC. Core photos were taken of each hole. Four core boxes were placed on the floor with a sign board above the boxes stating the date, hole ID, box ID and depths. Photos of the core were taken after the core was wet.

Suites of reference material, blanks and duplicates were added into the sample sequence every 20 samples. The blank material used was garden dolomite landscaping material and the reference material was either 10 grams of HV-2 or 100 grams of CM-8. Duplicates were created by splitting the remaining half core and placing the quartered core into a numbered bag with a sample tag and sealed shut with a “zap strap”.

The samples were sent to Acme Laboratories in Smithers, BC for sample preparation and then on to Vancouver, BC for assay. Acme Laboratories has achieved an accreditation of ISO 9001:2000. The author is not aware of any relationship between Acme Analytical Laboratories and the Company.

Upon receipt by Acme Laboratories, all samples were dried, crushed and pulverized. The pulverized samples were split down to 0.25g and treated to a 4-Acid digestion by being heated in HNO3-HClO4-HF to fuming and taken to dryness. The residue was dissolved in HCl and solutions were then analyzed by ICP-MS for 41 elements including Cu, Mo & Ag to low detection limits. Gold analyses were performed with a Fire Assay of a 30g split with a 0.005g/t detection limit.

Earlier in the program, a multi-element ICP analysis was used. The pulverized samples were split down to one gram. The one gram aliquots were attacked by an aqua regia (HCl – HNO3 – H20) digestion. An initial scan was then performed using Inductively Coupled Plasma Emission Spectrophotometry (ICP-ES) for copper and molybdenum.

The detection limit for Silver using the aqua regia method was two g/t. This high detection limit is why the method of analysis was switched to the above described 4-Acid digestion with ICP-MS. The 4-Acid digestion method has a detection limit of 0.1ppm for Silver. All earlier samples were re-assayed using this method.

In the laboratory, a suite of blanks, reference materials and duplicate samples were inserted into the sample stream. Approximately one in eight analyses represents some form of quality control check. The results reported from the lab control samples were within the limits of instrumental and analytical accuracy. No corrective actions were taken. Control samples submitted by the company are reported in the QA-QC section of this report along with the actions that were taken for assays that were outside of the acceptable ranges set.

In the author's opinion the sample preparation, security and analytical procedures use for the 2011 Phase 1 drilling are compatible to Industry Standards and suitable for a Resource Estimation.

11.6 2011 Phase 2 Drilling Sample Preparation, Analysis and Security

Sample preparation, analysis and security for the 2011 Phase 2 diamond drill program at the Poplar Property were under the supervision of A. Ross, L. Farrell and A. Gourlay, P. Geol. After the diamond drill core was removed from the core barrel, it was boxed at the drill site and transported by truck or by cat to the core shack where it was logged.

After logging, the core was split where one half of the core was placed into a number bag with a sample tag and was sealed shut with a "zap strap". The remaining split core was returned to the box, boxes were stacked onto pallets and strapped and the core is currently stored in a locked yard belonging to Rugged Edge Holding Ltd. in Smithers, BC. Core photos were taken of each hole. Four core boxes were placed on the floor with a sign board above the boxes stating the date, hole ID, box ID and depths. Photos of the core were taken after the core was wet.

Suites of reference material, blanks and duplicates were added into the sample sequence every 20 samples. The blank material used was garden dolomite landscaping material and the reference material was 100 grams of either CM-8, FCM-7, CGS-27, CM11A or MoS-1. Duplicates were created by splitting the remaining half core and placing the quartered core into a numbered bag with a sample tag and sealed shut with a "zap strap".

The samples were sent to Acme Laboratories in Smithers, BC for sample preparation and then on to Vancouver, BC for assay. Acme Laboratories has achieved an accreditation of ISO 9001:2000. The author is not aware of any relationship between Acme Analytical Laboratories and the Company.

Upon receipt by Acme Laboratories, all samples were dried, crushed and pulverized. The pulverized samples were split down to 0.25g and treated to a 4-Acid digestion by being heated in HNO3-HClO4-HF to fuming and taken to dryness. The residue was dissolved in HCl and solutions were then analyzed by ICP-MS for 41 elements including Cu, Mo & Ag to low detection limits. Gold analyses were performed with a Fire Assay of a 30g split with a 0.005g/t detection limit.

In the laboratory, a suite of blanks, reference materials and duplicate samples were inserted into the sample stream. Approximately one in eight analyses represents some form of quality control check. The results reported from the lab control samples were within the limits of instrumental and analytical accuracy. No corrective actions were taken. Control samples submitted by the company are reported in the QA-QC section of this report along with the actions that were taken for assays that were outside of the acceptable ranges set.

In the author's opinion the sample preparation, security and analytical procedures use for the 2011 Phase 2 drilling are compatible to Industry Standards and suitable for a Resource Estimation.

12.0 DATA VERIFICATION

12.1 Drill holes from 1974 to 2005 (from Ogryzlo, 2010)

Data verification for the purposes of this report included the examination of all diamond drill assays collected from the Poplar Property, and recalculation of diamond drill intercepts for all holes. Diamond drill hole collar locations for all drill holes were verified by a Global Positioning System (GPS) survey by L. Farrell and T. Bell in the fall of 2008. This survey was performed to complete a recommendation in Price (2004). Core collected during the 2005 drill program was re-sampled in 2009, with the insertion of suitable reference materials into the sample stream.

As the core collected from the Poplar property between 1974 and 1991 was disposed of by the Ministry of Mines and Petroleum Resources, no verification of results by re-sampling core was possible. However, the historical work has been the subject of critical and academic review by several authors including Price (2004), and House and Ainsworth (1995). In the opinion of this author, the review is adequate, and the historical results may be considered as reliable for the purposes of further evaluation of the copper and molybdenum content of the Poplar deposit. Precious metal assays were not reported for all intervals in the historic drill data collected between 1974 and 1991. For the intervals that were reported, there is no reason to doubt the accuracy. However, different analytical thresholds were used as analytical methods evolved and improved. The collection of additional samples and re-drilling of some historical holes to address the issue of varying analytical thresholds is addressed in the recommendations included with this report.

For analyses arising from the 2005 drilling and sampling program, blank samples were inserted by the lab into the sample stream as the initial sample in each analytical run for the purpose of verifying instrumental base accuracy. The blanks performed adequately, and did not return measurable base metal or precious metal values outside the limits of analytical accuracy. For the purposes of checking assay accuracy, standards were also similarly inserted into the sample stream. Duplicate samples were also prepared and inserted to check analytical reproducibility and precision. Variance for all elements was within the limits of analytical and instrumental accuracy.

In reference to the sampling and analytical data collected for the 2005 drill program, the assay data was verified from March to April 2009. The drill core was located in the Ranex storage yard outside of Smithers, BC and was brought into Smithers in March of 2009. At the time of the writing of this report it is stored in the Rugged Edge Holding yard at 3405 19th Ave. Smithers, BC and assays from the duplicate and QA-QC samples have been returned and correlated with 2005 assay results. In addition, the 2005 work was conducted by registered professionals, and the record keeping was clear and accurate.

12.2 Drill holes from the 2011 Phase 2 Drill Program

A series of analytical standards was obtained from CND Resource Laboratories as CDN-CM-8, CDN-FCM-7, CDN-CGS-27, CDN-CM-11A and CDN-MoS-1. These are well established standard with known limits of assay variance. Accepted ranges for CDN-CM-8, CDN-FCM-7, CDN-CGS-27, CDN-CM-11A and CDN-MoS-1 may be found in an appendix to this report.

Analytical standards were inserted into the assay stream at random intervals every 20 samples.

Table 6: Standard Reference Materials for Copper

STD	Cu%	1sd	2sd	2sd low limit	2sd high limit
CM-8	0.364	0.012	0.024	0.340	0.388
FCM-7	0.526	0.013	0.026	0.500	0.552
CGS-27	0.379	0.0075	0.015	0.364	0.394
CM-11A	0.332	0.006	0.012	0.320	0.344

Table 7: Standard Reference Materials for Molybdenum

STD	Mo%	1sd	2sd	2sd low limit	2sd high limit
CM-8	0.0160	0.0007	0.0014	0.0146	0.0174
CM-11A	0.038	0.002	0.004	0.034	0.042
MoS-1	0.065	0.004	0.008	0.057	0.073

Table 8: Standard Reference Materials for Gold

STD	Au g/t	1sd	2sd	2sd low limit	2sd high limit
CM-8	0.91	0.055	0.11	0.8	1.02
FCM-7	0.896	0.042	0.084	0.812	0.98

CGS-27	0.432	0.023	0.046	0.386	0.478
CM-11A	1.014	0.053	0.106	0.908	1.12

Table 9: Standard Reference Materials for Silver

STD	Ag g/t	1sd	2sd	2sd low limit	2sd high limit
FCM-7	64.7	2.05	4.1	60.6	68.8

Table 10: Standard Reference Materials for Zinc

STD	Zn %	1sd	2sd	2sd low limit	2sd high limit
FCM-7	3.85	0.095	0.19	3.66	4.04

Table 11: Standard Reference Materials for Lead

STD	Pb g/t	1sd	2sd	2sd low limit	2sd high limit
FCM-7	0.629	0.021	0.042	0.587	0.671

Expanded acceptance above this 2x standard deviation was triggered in intervals that were clearly waste and where re-analysis would not materially affect the outcome.

12.2.1 Analytical blanks

Garden dolomite was used as an analytical blank. At least one blank was inserted randomly into the sample stream every 20 samples. The purpose of the blank was to check for cross-contamination in the sample preparation process and instrumental zero alignment in the assay lab.

12.2.2 Duplicates

One type of duplicate analysis was employed. It involved the collection of a duplicate sample of split diamond drill core in the core shack. The purpose of the coarse duplicate is to establish sample variance through the sample preparation and analysis process.

12.2.3 Quality analysis pass fail decisions

Analytical pass / fail limits were established for the 2011 Diamond Drill Program on the Poplar drill program. The pass/fail criterion for the standards is the mean value +/- ≤2 x standard deviation. Any standards falling outside this level fail.

The pass/fail criterion for blanks is ≤3 times the detection limit or 30ppm for Cu and Mo. Any blanks falling outside this level fail.

The pass/fail criterion for the coarse duplicates is ±20% relative percent pair difference, expressed as:

$$\frac{A - B}{0.5*(A+B)} < 0.2$$

and

$$\frac{B - A}{0.5*(A+B)} < 0.2$$

Any duplicates falling outside this level fail, subject to review of the concentration of metals present. Where duplicate analyses are acceptable, the average of the two is reported in the drill log.

12.2.4 Quality control procedures

Should quality analysis indicate an analytical failure, the data is first examined for clerical errors. If no clerical errors are evident, a request is made for re-analysis of the sample pulp with re-insertion of a fresh analytical standard or blank to replace the failed material. A minimum of 10 samples before and 10 samples after the failed analysis are re-submitted. If the rerun variances are within limits, the data for all the rerun samples is accepted.

If the second run fails, the coarse reject is re-submitted, if it is available. A fresh analytical standard and blank may be inserted into the sample rerun. The failed sample is similarly bracketed with a minimum of 10 samples before and 10 samples after. If the rerun results lie within sample variance limits, the data is accepted and replaces the original data. If the rerun fails, all of the remaining core in the box will be submitted for the interval in question. This would require cleaning the boxes with a brush and spoon to collect all fines and rubble. A fresh standard and blank may be inserted into the sample stream. Because of the jostling the core may have experienced as it is put into and retrieved from storage, individual assays may not be comparable with the original assays.

If the resubmitted reject core passes the variance screens, the results are accepted and entered into the log.

If all quality control procedures fail, all pulps may be sent to an external laboratory. If results from the external laboratory fall outside acceptance limits, consideration would be given to re-drilling the hole.

Whenever a Quality Analysis failure is identified, a notation to that effect is made in the header of the assay log, with a listing of the samples required for re-analysis.

12.2.5 Discussion of results

For the 2011 diamond drill program, approximately 1 in eight analyses represented some form of Quality Analysis / Quality Control data verification. Quality Control actions taken for each hole were as follows:

All Silver results from FCM-7 consistently returned results higher than the two standard deviation accepted limits due to accuracy of the equipment with this type of analysis and a sample that is this high of grade. Many FCM-7 Silver results were returned at ½ the anticipated value due to an error on the Ag line on the ICP-MS instrument, samples were also analyzed with ICP and should have been flagged but the issue was not noticed by the operator before approval of the results. Corrected results were returned at a later date.

11-PC-97 Failure of all checked elements in one FCM-7 standard, given conditional pass due to surrounding low grades. Failure of Au in one FCM-7 standard, sent pulps with new standard for re-analysis in second run which still resulted in the failure of Fire Assay Au analysis. Submittal of course rejects with new QA-QC material is required.

11-PC-98 Failure of Au in a blank, given conditional pass due to surrounding low grade.

11-PC-99 ½ value Ag results were returned for some of these samples in the first run requiring a check. Failure of one duplicate, two FCM-7 and one CGS-27 were given conditional passes due to surrounding low grades. Failure of CGS-27, CM-8 & Blank in first round, pulps were re-submitted and failed QA-QC samples replaced, all QA-QC passed second round.

11-PC-100 ½ value Ag results were returned for some of these samples in the first run requiring a check. Failure of four duplicates, one FCM-7 and two CGS-27 given conditional passes due to surrounding low grades. Failure of a blank, it looks to have been turned into duplicate, corrected and given a conditional pass but results were deleted rather than averaged.

11-PC-101 ½ value Ag results were returned for some of these samples in the first run requiring a check. Failure of three FCM-7 and two duplicates were given conditional passes due to surrounding low grades.

11-PC-102 Clerical error, one standard was inserted in the wrong sample, corrected and given conditional pass.

11-PC-103 Failure of Cu in one CGS-27, given conditional pass due to surrounding low grade samples.

11-PC-104 Slight failure of Cu in blank, given conditional pass due to high grade preceding samples causing potential contamination, slight failure in Cu for FCM-7 given conditional pass, failure of CGS-27, given conditional pass due to surrounding low grade samples.

11-PC-105 Pass

11-PC-106 ½ value Ag results were returned for some of these samples in the first run requiring a check. One FCM-7 swapped with CGS-27, corrected and given conditional pass.

11-PC-107 Failure of Au in one CGS-27 on first round, surrounding pulps re-submitted with new CGS-27. Pass of QA-QC on second round.

11-PC-108 Failure one CGS-27 and two duplicates, given conditional passes due to surrounding low grades. Fail Au in duplicate, sample has cm scale vein which could cause duplication problems, given conditional pass. Fail CGS-27, standard sample # transposed, corrected and given conditional pass.

Sample # 1046785 has extremely high Au values. Course rejects were submitted with new QA-QC data for the 10 samples above and 5 samples below #1046785 to test for contamination. The QA-QC passed the second run and Au values were still extremely high. The split core remaining in the box will be submitted with new QA-QC samples next.

11-PC-109 Failure of three CGS-27 standards and one duplicate given conditional passes due to surrounding low grade samples. Failure of Au in one CGS-27 standard on first pass requiring re-submittal of surrounding pulps with new CGS-27 material. Au failed second round. Submittal of coarse rejects with new CGS-27 material is required.

11-PC-110 ½ value Ag results were returned for some of these samples in the first run requiring a check. Failure of Cu in two CGS-27 standards first round, resubmitted pulps and new CGS-27 standards Cu passed second run but Fire Assay Au failed. Results will be combined.

11-PC-111 ½ value Ag results were returned for some of these samples in the first run requiring a check. Failure of three duplicates, these were given conditional passes due to the low grade nature of the samples.

11-PC-112 Fail of Mo in one duplicate pair, this was given a conditional pass since the results are consistent with Mo results in the area.

11-PC-113 ½ value Ag results were returned for some of these samples in the first run requiring a check. Clerical error, blank was placed in wrong spot but meters were right, correct and give conditional pass.

11-PC-114 Clerical error causing one duplicate pair failure, correct and pass. Mo failure in another duplicate, this was given a conditional pass since the results are consistent with Mo results in the area.

11-PC-115 Pass

11-PC-116 Failure due to clerical error, CGS-27 placed in sample stream rather than FCM-7, corrected and given conditional pass.

11-PC-117 Pass

11-PC-118 Pass

11-PC-119 Failure of Cu in CM-11A standard, given conditional pass due to low grade nature of surrounding samples. Failure of Zn in one duplicate pair, given conditional pass due to the low grade nature of zinc in the samples.

11-PC-120 Failure of Zn in one duplicate pair, given conditional pass due to the low grade nature of zinc in the samples. Failure due to clerical error CM-8 placed in sample stream rather than CM-11A, corrected and given conditional pass. Failure of CM-11A standard first round, submitted surrounding pulps and new CM-11A material. All QA-QC passed in the second round.

11-PC-121 Failure of FCM-7 standard, given conditional pass due to low grade surrounding samples.

11-PC-122 ½ value Ag results were returned for some of these samples in the first run requiring a check.

11-PC-123 Pass

11-PC-124 Fail Cu in one duplicate pair, given conditional pass due to surrounding low grades.

11-PC-125 Failure of Cu in one CGS-27 standard, given conditional pass due to surrounding low grades.

12.3 Data Verification by Author

A lognormal cumulative frequency plot (Figure 15) was used to evaluate the different drill results from the historic drill holes completed in 1974 – 1981 and the post 43-101 results from 2005 and 2011. The 2005 and 2011 drill campaigns used 43-101 required quality assurance/quality control procedures with blanks, standards and duplicates routinely tested. There is no available information suggesting the historic data used similar procedures. The graphical representation of the two different grade distributions, shown below for Cu, will determine if any sampling bias exists.

The two distributions, shown in black for the historic holes and red for the recent holes, overlap one another with no sampling bias indicated. Differences are easily explained due to drill holes sampling different areas.

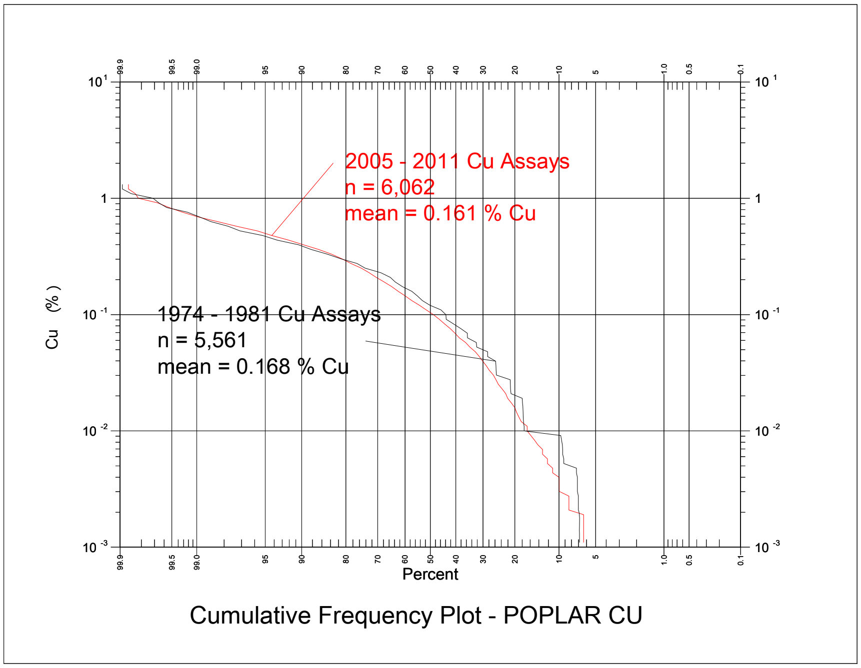

Figure 15: Lognormal Cumulative Frequency Plot for Cu comparing historic drill holes (1974-81) with recent holes drilled in 2005 and 2011.

In the authors opinion all drill holes can be used in the Resource Estimation.

13.0 MINERAL PROCESSING AND METALLURGICAL TESTING

Utah Mines Ltd. carried out preliminary bench scale metallurgical testing in 1982 on diamond drill core rejects from the Poplar Deposit (Price, 2004). Head grade was approximately 0.40% copper and 0.02% molybdenum, which adequately represents the core of the deposit.

Copper rougher cell recovery averaged 93% in a range of 87% to 96 %. Molybdenum rougher cell recovery averaged 81% in a range of 50% to 94 %. Gold content of the rougher concentrate averaged 5.8 g/t in range of 1.4 g/t 18.9 grams per tonne. Silver content averaged 67.2 g/t of concentrate in a range of 28.1 g/t to 123.8 grams per tonne.

G&T Metallurgical Services Ltd. performed a preliminary assessment for Lions Gate in 2011, on reject material from Hole 11-PC-88. The sample contained about 0.4% copper, 0.02% molybdenum, 1.9 g/t silver and 0.14 g/t gold.

Mineralogy results indicated that at a nominal 150mm K_{80} primary grinding sizing, the two-dimensional liberation levels for copper sulphide mineral in the samples was just over 60%, with the majority of the locked copper sulphides being associated with nonsulphide gangue. This data would suggest a coarser primary grind may be more suitable for processing these ores.

Chalcopyrite represented over 80% of the copper bearing mineral in the sample, but other secondary copper minerals such as enargite and tennantite/tetrahedrite were also observed. Enargite, tennantite and tetrahedrite are copper sulphide bearing minerals that contain over 20% by weight arsenic or antimony.

Results of a locked cycle test on the sample indicated that about 81% of the copper in the feed was recovered into a final copper concentrate containing 27% copper. This concentrate also contained 1.2% molybdenum. 2.6% arsenic, 147 g/t silver and 7 g/t gold.

Further metallurgical studies are recommended.

14.0 MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATE

At the request of Andrew Gourlay, Vice President Exploration for Lions Gate Metals Inc. (LGM), Giroux Consultants Ltd. was retained to produce an updated resource estimate on the Poplar Copper Molybdenum Porphyry located in central B.C. There have been 147 drill holes in the Poplar deposit with 105 being historic and 42 drilled by Lions Gate Metals. Since the last Resource Estimate in September, 2011, LGM has completed an additional 29 new holes. The effective date for this Estimate is January 31, 2012.

G.H. Giroux is the qualified person responsible for the resource estimate. Mr. Giroux is a qualified person by virtue of education, experience and membership in a professional association. He is independent of the company applying all of the tests in section 1.5 of National Instrument 43-101. Mr. Giroux visited the property on July 14, 2011.

Table 12: Poplar Drilling History

Year	Company	Holes	Metres
1974	Utah	4	937
1975	Utah	11	2,013
1976	Utah	19	4,334
1977	Utah	6	998
1979	Utah	3	746
1980	Utah	2	641
1981	Utah	27	7,689
1982	Utah	5	1,500
1992	New Canamin	13	1,300
2005	Aumega	7	1,507
2005	Aumega (China Creek)	8	1,500
2011	Lions Gate Metals Inc.	42	16,486
	Totals	**147**	**39,651**

14.1 Data Analysis

Of the supplied drill holes, 129 totalling 37,205 m were within the mineralized zone and were used to estimate the mineral resource. Appendix 2 lists all drill holes supplied with the holes used in the estimate highlighted.

Figure 16 shows all holes used for the September 2011 Resource in black and the 29 holes drilled subsequent to this resource in red.

The data base included down hole surveys for only the 2011 drill holes with the historic holes only having a survey at the collar. A total of 11,462 assays were provided. A total of 161 gaps in the from-to record were identified and values of 0.001 % and 0.0001 % were inserted for Cu and Mo respectively. Assays reported as “NS” or 0.000 were set to 0.001 % for Cu and 0.0001 % for Mo. Gold and silver assays reported as “NS” or blank were left blank as most historic assays were not tested for Au or Ag.

The data base contained 7,326 samples with Au and Ag assayed (64% of all assays). These were mainly from the 2011 and 2005 drill campaigns (6,052 Au assays) with the remaining assays from historic (pre-1992) drill holes. Some historic holes had composite grades for Au and Ag instead of individual assays. For assays with all four metals assayed the correlation matrix is shown below.

	Cu	Mo	Au	Ag
Cu	1.0000			
Mo	0.6225	1.0000		
Au	0.8379	0.5265	1.0000	
Ag	0.5906	0.3676	0.6184	1.0000

There is a very good correlation between Cu and Au which is also shown on a Cu-Au scatter plot. There is also reasonable correlation between Cu:Mo, Cu:Ag, and Au:Ag.

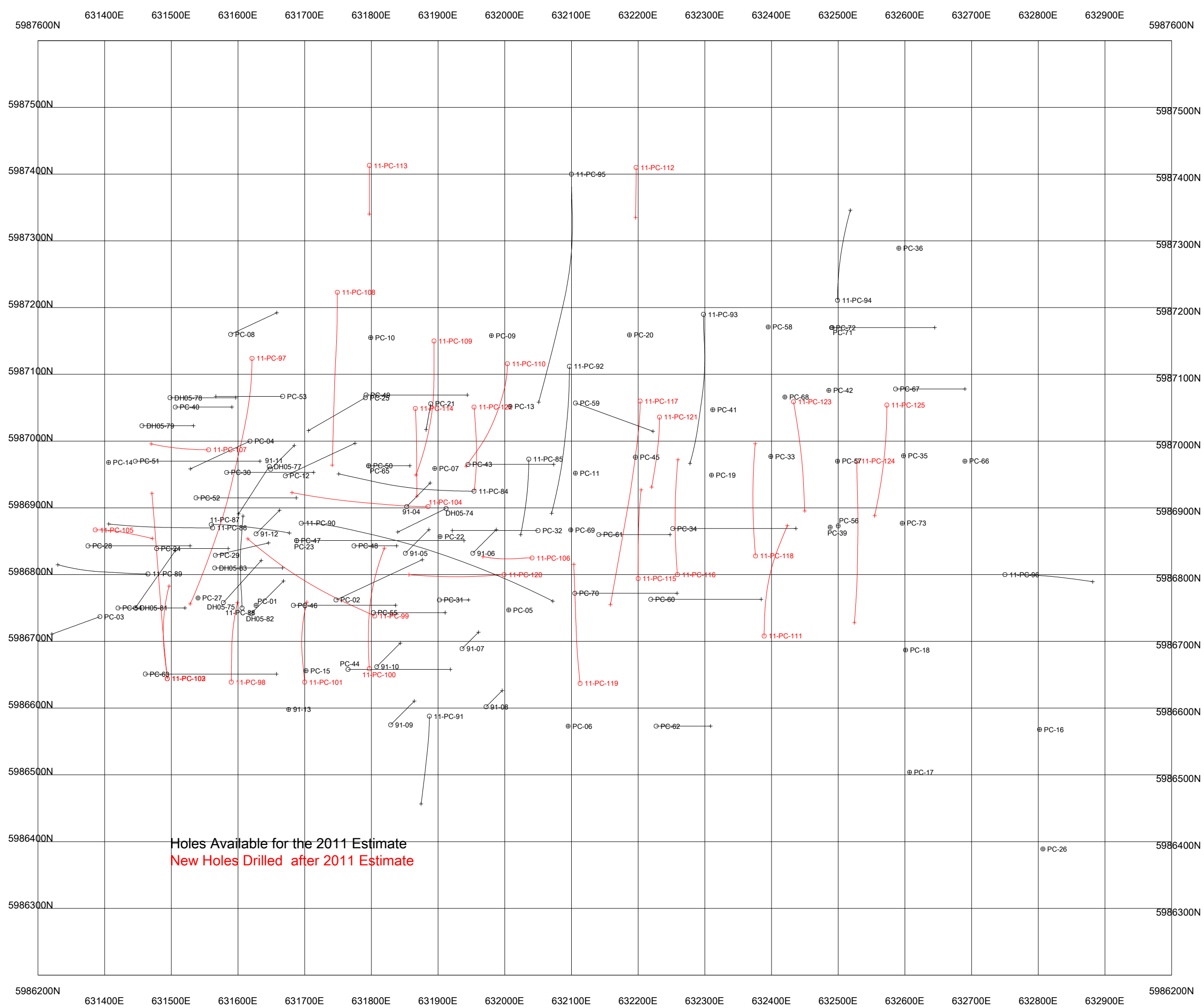

Figure 16: Drill hole plan view showing historic drill holes in black and new 2011 holes in red

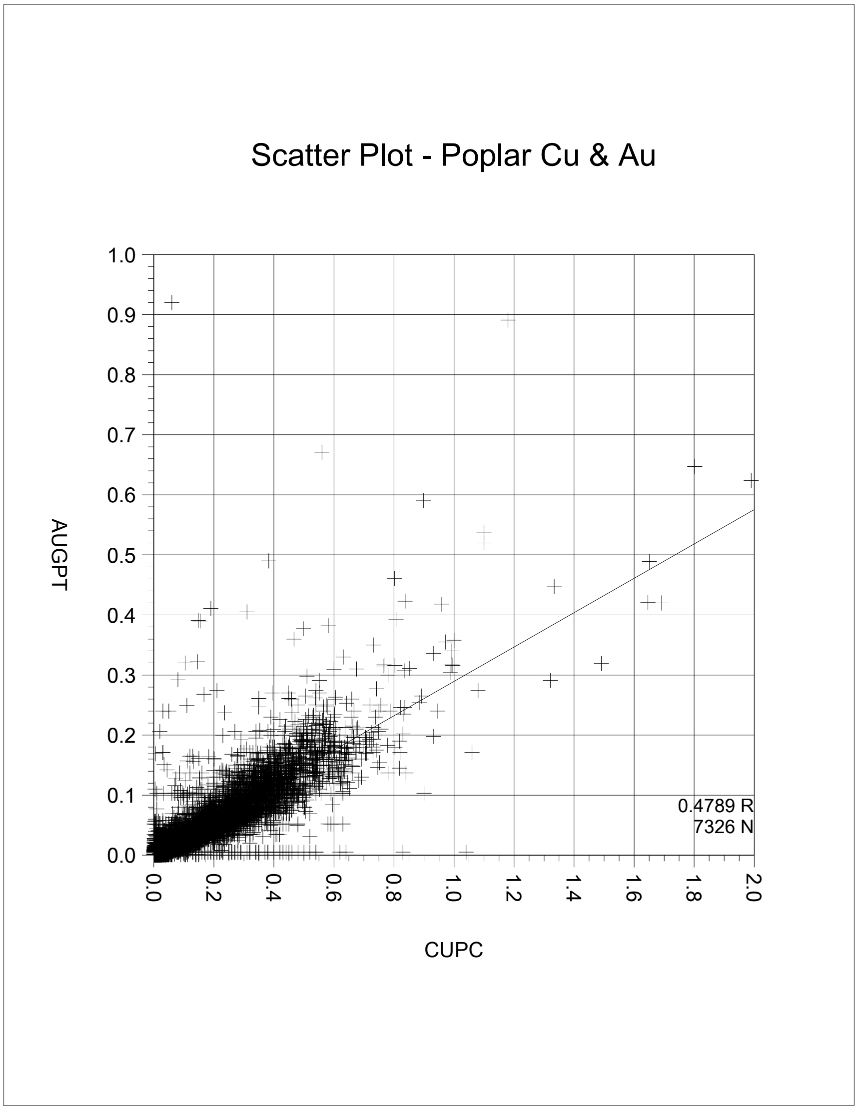

Figure 17: Cu-Au Scatter Plot

A three dimensional grade zone solid was produced using Gemcom Software for assay intervals in drill holes greater than 0.1% Cu. This solid served to constrain the resource estimate. All drill holes were "passed through" this solid with the point at which each hole entered and left the solid recorded. Using these limits the assays were back tagged if inside (mineralized) or outside the mineralized solid (waste). Waste consisted of dykes, large enough to model, a low grade core in the central part of the deposit and external waste outside the mineralized solid. Figure 18 shows the mineralized solid as a crude horseshoe shape with a central core of waste material modeled out.

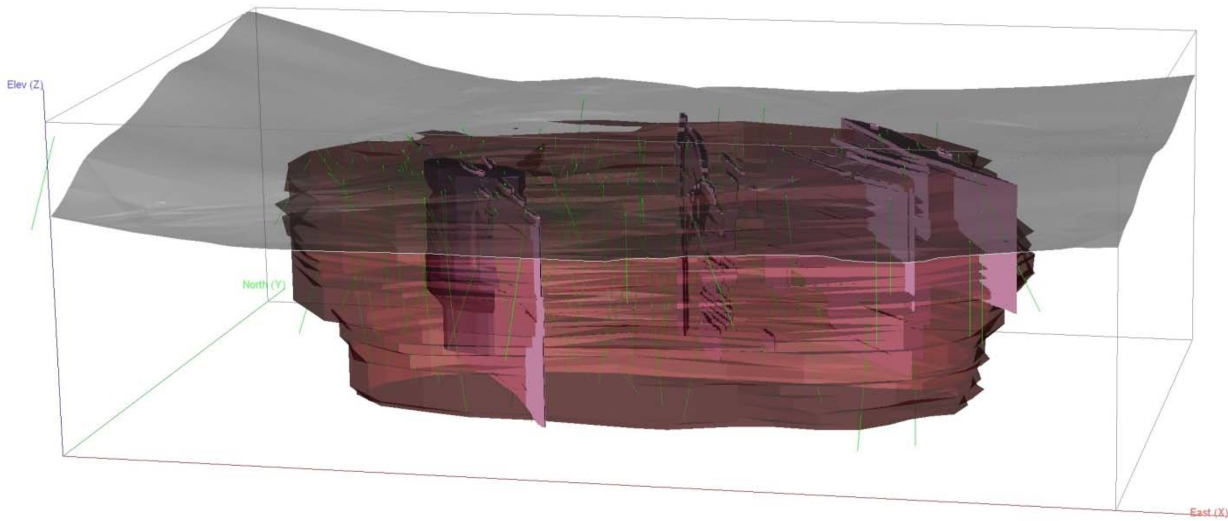

Figure 18: Mineralized Solid Looking north showing topography, drill hole traces and dykes.

The sample statistics for assays inside and outside the mineralized solid are tabulated below.

Table 13: Assay statistics for Cu and Mo

	Mineralized Solid				External Waste			
	Cu %	Mo %	Au g/t	Ag g/t	Cu %	Mo %	Au g/t	Ag g/t
Number of Samples	9,095	9,093	5,883	5,905	1,190	1,190	678	678
Mean Grade	0.20	0.006	0.06	1.95	0.04	0.002	0.02	2.00
Standard Deviation	0.18	0.011	0.11	4.39	0.07	0.005	0.04	10.55
Minimum Value	0.001	0.0001	0.001	0.01	0.001	0.0001	0.001	0.01
Maximum Value	2.15	0.30	7.30	95.65	0.439	0.15	0.92	200.0
Coefficient of Variation	0.91	1.70	1.92	2.26	1.65	3.16	2.52	5.29
	Dykes				Internal Waste (BBFP)			
	Cu %	Mo %	Au g/t	Ag g/t	Cu %	Mo %	Au g/t	Ag g/t
Number of Samples	704	704	464	464	520	520	297	299
Mean Grade	0.07	0.001	0.02	1.88	0.07	0.001	0.03	1.43
Standard Deviation	0.11	0.003	0.03	5.14	0.06	0.001	0.03	1.53
Minimum Value	0.001	0.0001	0.001	0.01	0.001	0.0001	0.001	0.01
Maximum Value	0.993	0.031	0.36	50.60	0.71	0.007	0.39	14.1
Coefficient of Variation	1.65	2.49	2.00	2.74	0.89	0.96	1.10	1.07

In order to determine if capping was required lognormal cumulative frequency plots were produced for Cu, Mo, Au and Ag in the mineralized zone, the dykes, the internal and the exterior waste. There were multiple overlapping lognormal populations present in all cases. The cumulative probability plots were partitioned in for each variable in each domain and the individual populations were examined. Figures 19 and 20 show the lognormal cumulative probability plots for Cu and Mo within the mineralized solid.

For copper within the mineralized solid, (Figure 19) a total of 6 overlapping lognormal populations make up the grade distribution. These populations are shown in Table 14. Population 1 with a mean of 1.75 % Cu and representing 0.12 % of the total data is widely scattered. These samples can be considered erratic outliers and should be capped at two standard deviations below the mean of population 1. A total of eleven samples were capped at 1.42 % Cu. A similar procedure was used to cap 4 Mo assays at 0.14 %, 26 Au assays at 0.34 g/t and 15 Ag assays at 41 g/t within the mineralized zone.

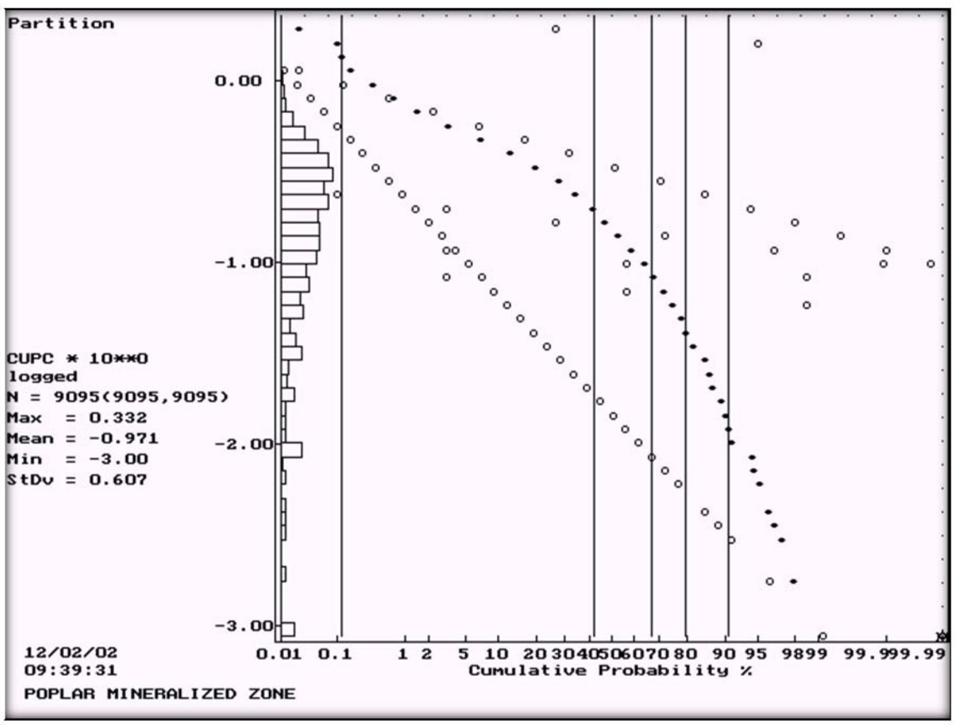

Figure 19: Lognormal Cumulative Frequency Plot for Cu in Mineralized Solid

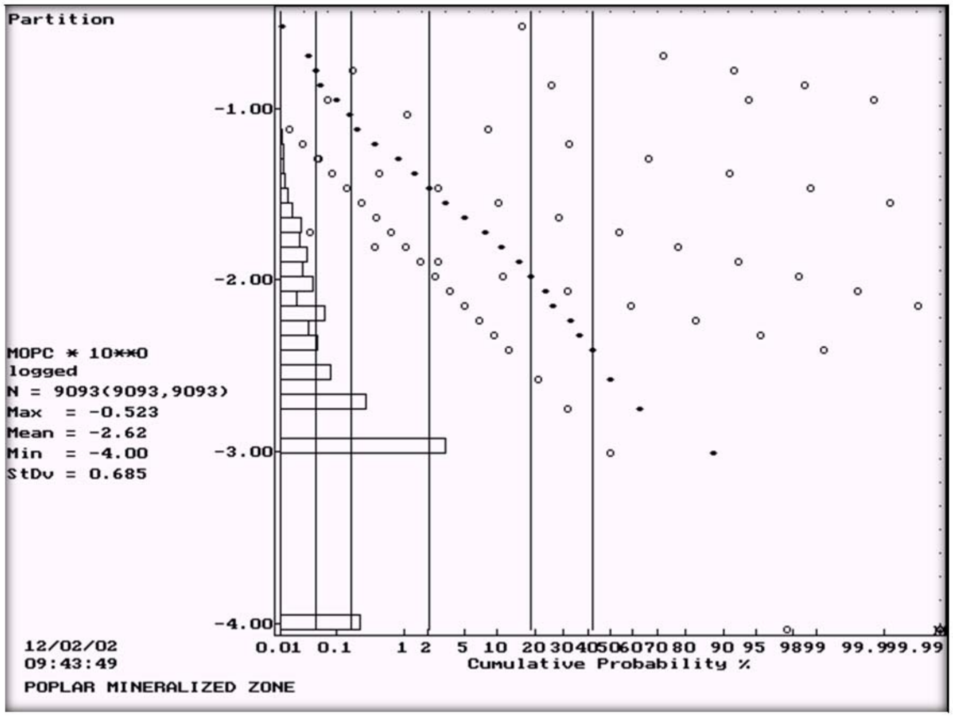

Figure 20: Lognormal Cumulative Frequency Plot for Mo in Mineralized Solid

Table 14: Cu in Mineralized solid – Mineralized Populations

Population	Mean Cu (%)	Percentage of Total data	Number of Samples
1	1.75	0.12 %	11
2	0.32	41.98 %	3,818
3	0.14	25.20 %	2,292
4	0.06	12.37 %	1,126
5	0.02	10.84 %	986
6	0.005	9.48 %	862

Table 15: Mo in Mineralized solid – Mineralized Populations

Population	Mean Mo (%)	Percentage of Total data	Number of Samples
1	0.238	0.04 %	4
2	0.115	0.13 %	12
3	0.046	1.88 %	171
4	0.017	16.44 %	1,495
5	0.006	23.61 %	2,146
6	0.001	57.90 %	5,265

The dykes were separated from the remaining waste categories due to higher average grades. Within Dyke material 3 Cu assays were capped at 0.50%, 2 Mo assays were capped at 0.02 %, 2 Au assays were capped at 0.17 g/t and 3 Ag assays were capped at 40 g/t. Waste units of external, internal (BBFP) and overburden were grouped together. Similar procedures were used to cap all variables within waste as shown below. The results from capping these samples are presented in Table 17.

Table 16: Capping Levels for all Domains

Domain	Variable	Cap Level	Number Capped
Mineralized Solid	Cu	1.42 %	11
	Mo	0.14 %	4
	Au	0.34 g/t	26
	Ag	41.0 g/t	15
Dykes	Cu	0.50 %	3
	Mo	0.02 %	2
	Au	0.17 g/t	2
	Ag	40.0 g/t	3
Waste (internal & External)	Cu	0.30 %	20
	Mo	0.02 %	7
	Au	0.15 g/t	8
	Ag	30.0 g/t	7

Table 17: Capped Assay statistics for Cu and Mo

	Mineralized Solid				Dykes			
	Cu %	Mo %	Au g/t	Ag g/t	Cu %	Mo %	Au g/t	Ag g/t
Number of Samples	9,095	9,093	5,883	5,905	704	704	464	464
Mean Grade	0.20	0.006	0.06	1.89	0.07	0.001	0.02	1.83
Standard Deviation	0.17	0.010	0.06	3.59	0.10	0.002	0.03	4.76
Minimum Value	0.001	0.0001	0.001	0.01	0.001	0.0001	0.001	0.01
Maximum Value	1.42	0.14	0.34	41.0	0.50	0.02	0.17	40.0
Coefficient of Variation	0.89	1.59	1.00	1.90	1.55	2.31	1.70	2.60

	Waste			
	Cu %	Mo %	Au g/t	Ag g/t
Number of Samples	1,710	1,710	975	977
Mean Grade	0.05	0.001	0.02	1.47
Standard Deviation	0.06	0.002	0.02	3.88
Minimum Value	0.001	0.0001	0.001	0.01
Maximum Value	0.30	0.02	0.15	30.0
Coefficient of Variation	1.29	1.81	1.13	2.63

14.2 Composites

Within the mineralized solid 98% of assays were 3 metres or less in length. A 5 metre composite length was chosen to best fit the data and an open pit mining method. Drill holes were compared to the mineralized solid and the point each hole entered and left the solid was recorded. Uniform down hole composites, 5 metres in length, were formed to honour the solid boundaries. Small intervals at the end of holes were combined with adjoining samples if less than 2.5 m and were left in tack if ≥ 2.5 m. As a result the composites formed a uniform support of 5 ± 2.5 m. Within the waste and dykes uniform 5 m composites were formed in a similar manner. The composite statistics are tabulated below.

Table 18: Statistics in 5 m Composites for all variables in all Domains

	Mineralized Solid				Dykes			
	Cu %	Mo %	Au g/t	Ag g/t	Cu %	Mo %	Au g/t	Ag g/t
Number of Composites	5,524	5,524	3,956	3,974	646	646	317	317
Mean Grade	0.19	0.006	0.06	1.89	0.04	0.001	0.02	1.73
Standard Deviation	0.17	0.009	0.05	3.09	0.08	0.002	0.02	3.60
Minimum Value	0.001	0.0001	0.001	0.01	0.001	0.0001	0.001	0.01
Maximum Value	1.38	0.095	0.34	41.0	0.48	0.02	0.13	33.84
Coefficient of Variation	0.89	1.43	0.94	1.63	1.93	2.57	1.40	2.09

	Waste			
	Cu %	Mo %	Au g/t	Ag g/t
Number of Composites	1,339	1,339	920	922
Mean Grade	0.04	0.001	0.01	0.90
Standard Deviation	0.05	0.002	0.02	2.48
Minimum Value	0.001	0.0001	0.001	0.01
Maximum Value	0.30	0.02	0.15	22.0
Coefficient of Variation	1.51	1.95	1.38	2.75

14.3 Variography

Pairwise relative semivariograms were used to model Cu, Mo, Au and Ag inside the mineralized solid and outside in waste. Nested spherical models were fit to each direction. Geometric anisotropy was shown for all variables within the mineralized zone while isotropy was assumed outside in the waste. Due to the low number of composites within the post mineral dykes, only the down hole direction was modelled. An anisotropy was assumed along a NW strike for the dykes. These models are tabulated below and are shown in Appendix 3.

Table 19: Semivariogram Parameters for Cu, Mo, Au & Ag in Mineralized zone & Waste

Domain	Variable	Az/Dip	C_0	C_1	C_2	Short Range (m)	Long Range (m)
Mineralized Zone	Cu	112° / 0°	0.08	0.20	0.32	70.0	170.0
		22° / 0°	0.08	0.20	0.32	60.0	90.0
		0° / -90°	0.08	0.20	0.32	40.0	180.0
	Mo	90° / 0°	0.10	0.16	0.44	30.0	120.0
		0° / 0°	0.10	0.16	0.44	15.0	50.0
		0° / -90°	0.10	0.16	0.44	25.0	180.0
	Au	112° / 0°	0.10	0.10	0.46	35.0	126.0
		22° / 0°	0.10	0.10	0.46	35.0	90.0
		0° / -90°	0.10	0.10	0.46	30.0	180.0
	Ag	112° / 0°	0.20	0.22	0.20	30.0	120.0
		22° / 0°	0.20	0.22	0.20	30.0	70.0
		0° / -90°	0.20	0.22	0.20	25.0	180.0
Dykes	Cu	135 ° / 0°	0.20	0.30	0.35	25.0	100.0
		45° / 0°	0.20	0.30	0.35	10.0	20.0
		0° / -90°	0.20	0.30	0.35	25.0	100.0
	Mo	135 ° / 0°	0.05	0.30	0.25	20.0	100.0
		45° / 0°	0.05	0.30	0.25	10.0	20.0
		0° / -90°	0.05	0.30	0.25	20.0	100.0
	Au	135 ° / 0°	0.05	0.12	0.06	25.0	100.0
		45° / 0°	0.05	0.12	0.06	10.0	20.0
		0° / -90°	0.05	0.12	0.06	25.0	80.0
	Ag	135 ° / 0°	0.10	0.25	0.47	15.0	100.0
		45° / 0°	0.10	0.25	0.47	10.0	20.0
		0° / -90°	0.10	0.25	0.47	15.0	90.0
Waste Zone	Cu	Omni Directional	0.20	0.20	0.38	38.0	130.0
	Mo	Omni Directional	0.10	0.23	0.32	36.0	150.0
	Au	Omni Directional	0.10	0.10	0.40	30.0	140.0
	Ag	Omni Directional	0.20	0.26	0.34	40.0	150.0

14.4 Bulk Density

Lions Gate Minerals took a total of 121 specific gravity measurements using the weight in air - weight in water method on drill core from the 2011 drill holes. The average of all measurements was 2.67 with a high of 3.22 and a low of 2.51. The data can be sorted on lithology as tabulated below.

Table 20: Specific Gravity Determinations sorted by Lithology

Lithology	Number	Minimum SG	Maximum SG	Average SG
Argillite	2	2.80	2.83	2.82
Feldspar Biotite Porphyry	4	2.66	2.94	2.79
Quartz Biotite Feldspar Porphyry	24	2.54	2.71	2.64
Quartz Feldspar Porphyry	77	2.53	3.22	2.68
Dykes	7	2.51	2.72	2.63
Rhyolite	3	2.51	2.61	2.55
Volcanic	4	2.63	2.70	2.67
Total	**121**	**2.51**	**3.22**	**2.67**

Table 21: Specific Gravity Determinations sorted by Cu Grade

Cu Grade Range	Number	Minimum SG	Maximum SG	Average SG
>0.0 < 0.01	15	2.54	2.74	2.68
≥ 0.01 < 0.10	13	2.51	2.87	2.72
≥ 0.10 < 0.20	10	2.53	2.82	2.68
≥ 0.20 < 0.30	16	2.55	2.78	2.67
≥ 0.30 < 0.40	23	2.51	2.76	2.66
≥ 0.40 < 0.50	26	2.54	3.22	2.67
≥ 0.50	18	2.54	2.94	2.65

When the specific gravity determinations are sorted by Cu grade there is no indication of increasing density with grade (see Table 21).

The assay data base was "tagged" with a lithology from the geologic data base provided by LGM. The lithologies were simplified to match the lithologies tabulated above (Table 20). Overburden was assumed to have an SG of 1.96. The average specific gravity for each lithology was assigned to samples in the assay data base. The specific gravity data was then composited in a similar manner as grades and used to estimate a specific gravity into the block model.

14.5 Block Model

A block model with blocks 5 x 5 x 10 m in dimension was superimposed over the mineralized solid. Since there was no surface topography supplied the surface was contoured from drill hole coordinates. Going forward this should be addressed with a proper topography tied to UTM coordinates obtained. For each block in the model the percentage below surface and the percentage within the mineralized solid was recorded using Gemcom needling software. The block model origin is shown below.

Lower Left corner of model		
631245 E	Column Size = 5 m	Number of Columns = 325
5986500 N	Row Size = 5 m	Number of Rows = 184
Top of model		
1000 mASL	Level Size = 10 m	Number of Levels = 61
No Rotation		

14.6 Grade Interpolation

Grades for Cu, Mo, Au and Ag were interpolated into all blocks that had some percentage within the mineralized solid by ordinary kriging, using only composites from within the solid. The kriging procedure was completed in a series of four passes using search ellipses tied to the semivariograms for each variable. During Pass 1 a minimum of 4 composites were required within a search ellipse centred on a block and with dimensions equal to ¼ of the semivariogram range. For blocks not estimated in Pass 1, a second pass using a search ellipse with dimensions equal to ½ the semivariogram range was completed. A third pass using the full range and a fourth pass using twice the range completed the exercise. For Mo, Au and Ag the search distance in the 4th pass was the same as for Cu to insure all blocks were estimated for all variables. In all cases a maximum of 16 composites were used with a maximum of 3 from any given drill hole.

For estimated blocks with some percentage in dykes or in waste two more kriging runs were completed using only composites outside the solid. Again Cu, Mo, Au and Ag were estimated using ordinary kriging in a similar manner as described above.

The total grade for the block was the weighted average of material inside and outside the mineralized solid.

A specific gravity was interpolated into every estimated block by inversed distance squared using a search strategy similar to copper.

The search parameters for Cu, Mo, Au and Ag within the mineralized zone are tabulated below.

Table 22: Kriging Parameters in Mineralized Zone for Cu, Mo, Au and Ag

Domain	Variable	Pass	Number Estimated	Az/Dip	Dist. (m)	Az/Dip	Dist. (m)	Az/Dip	Dist. (m)
Mineralized	Cu	1	53,965	112/0	42.5	22/0	22.5	0/-90	45.0
		2	434,051	112/0	85.0	22/0	45.0	0/-90	90.0
		3	730,517	112/0	160.0	22/0	90.0	0/-90	180.0
		4	160,328	112/0	340.0	22/0	180.0	0/-90	360.0
	Mo	1	12,232	90/0	30.0	0/0	12.5	0/-90	45.0
		2	172,125	90/0	60.0	0/0	25.0	0/-90	90.0
		3	695,593	90/0	120.0	0/0	50.0	0/-90	180.0
		4	498,911	90/0	340.0	0/0	180.0	0/-90	360.0
	Au	1	26,011	112/0	31.5	22/0	22.5	0/-90	45.0
		2	277,318	112/0	63.0	22/0	45.0	0/-90	90.0
		3	723,073	112/0	126.0	22/0	90.0	0/-90	180.0
		4	352,459	112/0	340.0	22/0	180.0	0/-90	360.0
	Ag	1	16,547	112/0	30.0	22/0	17.5	0/-90	45.0
		2	205,244	112/0	60.0	22/0	35.0	0/-90	90.0
		3	695,609	112/0	120.0	22/0	70.0	0/-90	180.0
		4	461,461	112/0	340.0	22/0	180.0	0/-90	360.0

14.7 Classification

Based on the study herein reported, the delineated mineralization of the Poplar Deposit is classified as a resource according to the following definitions from National Instrument 43-101 and from CIM (2005):

“In this Instrument, the terms "mineral resource", "inferred mineral resource", "indicated mineral resource" and "measured mineral resource" have the meanings ascribed to those terms by the Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Petroleum, as the CIM Definition Standards on Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves adopted by CIM Council, as those definitions may be amended.”

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

“The term Mineral Resource covers mineralization and natural material of intrinsic economic interest which has been identified and estimated through exploration and sampling and within which Mineral Reserves may subsequently be defined by the consideration and application of technical, economic, legal, environmental, socio-economic and governmental factors. The phrase ‘reasonable prospects for economic extraction’ implies a judgement by the Qualified Person in respect of the technical and economic factors likely to influence the prospect of economic extraction. A Mineral Resource is an inventory of mineralization that under realistically assumed and justifiable technical and economic conditions might become economically extractable. These assumptions must be presented explicitly in both public and technical reports.”

Indicated Mineral Resource

“An ‘Indicated Mineral Resource’ is that part of a Mineral Resource for which quantity, grade or quality, densities, shape and physical characteristics can be estimated with a level of confidence sufficient to allow the appropriate application of technical and economic parameters, to support mine planning and evaluation of the economic viability of the deposit. The estimate is based on detailed and reliable exploration and testing information gathered through appropriate techniques from locations such as outcrops, trenches, pits, workings and drill holes that are spaced closely enough for geological and grade continuity to be reasonably assumed.”

“Mineralization may be classified as an Indicated Mineral Resource by the Qualified Person when the nature, quality, quantity and distribution of data are such as to allow confident interpretation of the geological framework and to reasonably

assume the continuity of mineralization. The Qualified Person must recognize the importance of the Indicated Mineral Resource category to the advancement of the feasibility of the project. An Indicated Mineral Resource estimate is of sufficient quality to support a Preliminary Feasibility Study which can serve as the basis for major development decisions."

Inferred Mineral Resource

"An 'Inferred Mineral Resource' is that part of a Mineral Resource for which quantity and grade or quality can be estimated on the basis of geological evidence and limited sampling and reasonably assumed, but not verified, geological and grade continuity. The estimate is based on limited information and sampling gathered through appropriate techniques from locations such as outcrops, trenches, workings and drill holes."

"Due to the uncertainty that may be attached to Inferred Mineral Resources, it cannot be assumed that all or any part of an Inferred Mineral Resource will be upgraded to an Indicated or Measured Mineral Resource as a result of continued exploration. Confidence in the estimate is insufficient to allow the meaningful application of technical and economic parameters or to enable an evaluation of economic viability worthy of public disclosure. Inferred Mineral Resources must be excluded from estimates forming the basis of feasibility or other economic studies."

The geologic continuity for the Poplar Property is established from surface mapping and drill hole logging. The mineralized solid was based on a 0.1% Cu grade shell but within this shell a low grade core zone and post mineral dykes were modelled. Grade continuity has been quantified by semivariogram analysis.

At this time there is no material classified as Measured. Blocks estimated for Cu in Pass 1 or 2 using up to ½ the semivariogram range were classified as Indicated. The remaining blocks were classified as Inferred. The results are presented as a grade-tonnage table sorted by a Cu cut-off. The first two grade-tonnage table shows the results for only the material within the mineralized shell. This would imply that one could mine to the limits of the mineralized shell and remove internal waste within the central core and in the larger modelled dykes. A second set of tables, using the entire 5 x 5 x 10 m block, is shown to suggest what might be mined using large equipment and including edge dilution. A 0.20 % Cu cut-off has been highlighted as a possible open pit cut-off, since at this time, no economic evaluation has been completed.

Table 23: Indicated Resource within the Mineralized Solid

Cut-off Cu (%)	Million (tonnes)	Grade > Cut-off				Contained Metal			
		Cu (%)	Mo (%)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Million lbs of Cu	Million lbs of Mo	Million ozs Au	Million ozs Ag
0.05	271.8	0.21	0.007	0.06	2.04	1,258.7	39.6	0.520	17.830
0.10	220.9	0.25	0.007	0.07	2.18	1,217.6	35.6	0.500	15.480
0.15	172.4	0.28	0.008	0.08	2.30	1,064.7	30.8	0.440	12.750
0.20	**131.2**	**0.31**	**0.009**	**0.09**	**2.39**	**896.9**	**26.0**	**0.380**	**10.080**
0.25	94.6	0.35	0.010	0.09	2.47	729.8	20.2	0.270	7.510
0.30	64.3	0.38	0.010	0.10	2.55	538.5	14.6	0.210	5.270
0.35	39.4	0.42	0.011	0.11	2.65	364.5	9.2	0.140	3.350
0.40	20.3	0.47	0.010	0.12	2.84	210.5	4.6	0.080	1.850
0.45	9.7	0.51	0.010	0.13	3.13	109.0	2.2	0.040	0.980
0.50	4.3	0.57	0.011	0.14	3.26	54.1	1.1	0.020	0.450
0.55	2.0	0.62	0.011	0.16	3.70	27.1	0.5	0.010	0.240
0.60	1.0	0.67	0.010	0.17	4.17	14.9	0.2	0.006	0.140
0.65	0.4	0.73	0.007	0.17	4.60	7.2	0.1	0.002	0.070
0.70	0.2	0.79	0.005	0.18	4.82	3.9	0.0	0.001	0.040

Table 24: Inferred Resource within the Mineralized Solid

Cut-off Cu (%)	Million (tonnes)	Grade > Cut-off				Contained Metal			
		Cu (%)	Mo (%)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Million lbs of Cu	Million lbs of Mo	Million ozs Au	Million ozs Ag
0.05	488.2	0.16	0.004	0.05	2.97	1,722.3	39.8	0.780	46.620
0.10	328.6	0.20	0.004	0.05	3.36	1,449.2	29.0	0.530	35.500
0.15	211.9	0.23	0.004	0.06	3.65	1,074.7	20.1	0.410	24.870
0.20	**132.1**	**0.27**	**0.005**	**0.07**	**3.75**	**786.3**	**13.1**	**0.300**	**15.920**
0.25	71.9	0.31	0.005	0.08	3.89	491.7	7.5	0.190	9.000
0.30	33.0	0.36	0.005	0.09	4.01	262.1	3.3	0.100	4.260
0.35	14.2	0.41	0.005	0.10	4.12	128.0	1.5	0.050	1.880
0.40	6.0	0.47	0.005	0.12	4.29	61.9	0.7	0.020	0.820
0.45	2.6	0.52	0.006	0.13	4.73	30.3	0.3	0.011	0.400
0.50	1.3	0.58	0.005	0.14	5.26	16.2	0.2	0.006	0.210
0.55	0.7	0.62	0.005	0.15	5.63	9.9	0.1	0.003	0.130
0.60	0.4	0.66	0.005	0.15	5.84	6.1	0.0	0.002	0.080
0.65	0.2	0.71	0.004	0.16	6.33	2.9	0.0	0.001	0.040
0.70	0.1	0.77	0.003	0.16	7.26	1.3	0.0	0.000	0.020

Table 25: Indicated Resource within Total Blocks

Cut-off Cu (%)	Million (tonnes)	Grade > Cut-off				Contained Metal			
		Cu (%)	Mo (%)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Million lbs of Cu	Million lbs of Mo	Million ozs Au	Million ozs Ag
0.05	285.0	0.21	0.006	0.06	2.01	1,327.6	39.8	0.550	18.420
0.10	222.7	0.24	0.007	0.07	2.17	1,184.3	35.5	0.500	15.540
0.15	171.3	0.28	0.008	0.08	2.30	1,062.1	30.7	0.440	12.670
0.20	**129.3**	**0.31**	**0.009**	**0.09**	**2.38**	**886.9**	**25.7**	**0.370**	**9.890**
0.25	92.7	0.35	0.010	0.09	2.46	717.3	19.9	0.270	7.330
0.30	62.9	0.38	0.010	0.10	2.54	528.5	14.3	0.200	5.140
0.35	38.5	0.42	0.011	0.11	2.64	357.4	9.1	0.140	3.270
0.40	19.8	0.47	0.010	0.12	2.81	205.3	4.5	0.080	1.790
0.45	9.4	0.51	0.011	0.13	3.09	105.8	2.2	0.040	0.930
0.50	4.2	0.57	0.011	0.14	3.24	53.0	1.1	0.020	0.440
0.55	1.9	0.62	0.012	0.16	3.68	26.5	0.5	0.010	0.230
0.60	1.0	0.67	0.010	0.17	4.15	14.6	0.2	0.005	0.130
0.65	0.4	0.73	0.008	0.17	4.57	7.0	0.1	0.002	0.060
0.70	0.2	0.79	0.005	0.18	4.79	3.8	0.0	0.001	0.030

Table 26: Inferred Resource within Total Blocks

Cut-off Cu (%)	Million (tonnes)	Grade > Cut-off				Contained Metal			
		Cu (%)	Mo (%)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Million lbs of Cu	Million lbs of Mo	Million ozs Au	Million ozs Ag
0.05	504.3	0.15	0.004	0.05	2.91	1671.723	39.007	0.810	47.180
0.10	328.9	0.19	0.004	0.05	3.33	1379.410	28.314	0.530	35.220
0.15	209.0	0.23	0.004	0.06	3.62	1060.425	19.825	0.400	24.330
0.20	**129.5**	**0.27**	**0.005**	**0.07**	**3.73**	**770.877**	**12.848**	**0.290**	**15.530**
0.25	70.4	0.31	0.005	0.08	3.86	481.376	7.143	0.180	8.740
0.30	32.4	0.36	0.005	0.09	3.96	257.199	3.286	0.090	4.130
0.35	14.0	0.41	0.005	0.10	4.07	126.341	1.448	0.040	1.830
0.40	5.9	0.47	0.005	0.12	4.24	61.362	0.705	0.020	0.810
0.45	2.6	0.52	0.006	0.13	4.64	29.903	0.322	0.011	0.390
0.50	1.2	0.58	0.006	0.14	5.10	15.871	0.151	0.006	0.200
0.55	0.7	0.62	0.005	0.15	5.39	9.542	0.083	0.003	0.120
0.60	0.4	0.66	0.005	0.16	5.51	5.763	0.047	0.002	0.070
0.65	0.2	0.71	0.005	0.17	5.81	2.693	0.017	0.001	0.030
0.70	0.1	0.76	0.003	0.16	6.64	1.140	0.005	0.000	0.010

14.8 Model Verification

The block model was verified by producing a set of east-west cross sections and comparing composite grades to estimated block grades. No bias was indicated with the results matching well. Three cross sections are shown as Figures 21 to 23.

A second verification technique using level plans was completed. Level plans were produced every 20 m from elevation 900 down to 580. The block grades were colour coded as were the composites from 10 m above to 10 m below bench. Examples are shown as Figures 24 to 26. The Cu grades from composites match well with the grades of blocks. The low grade core in the western part of the deposit and the dykes also show up well.

Based on the visual inspection of results there is no indication of bias and the grades from estimated blocks and the composites used to estimate them match well.

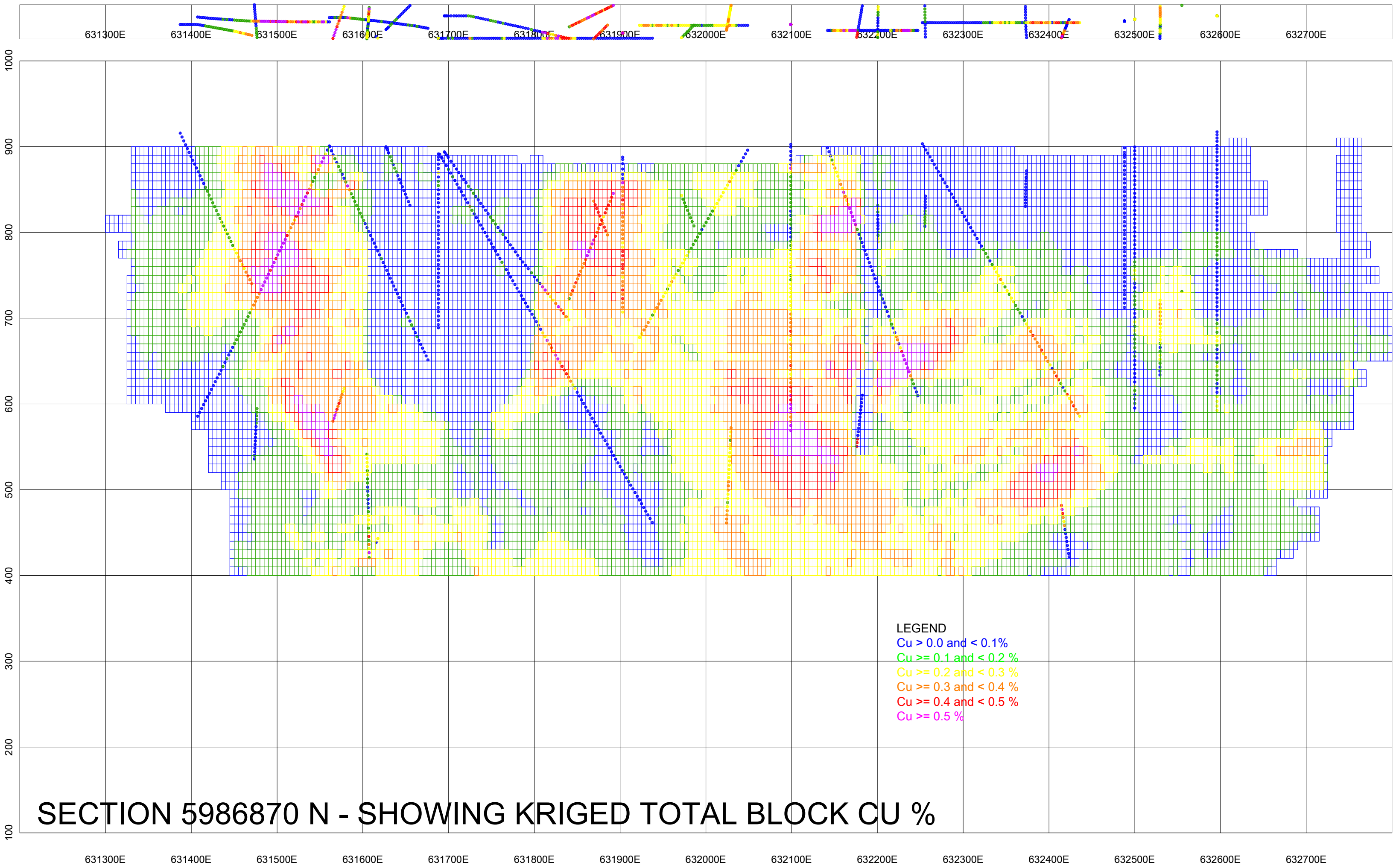

Figure 21: E-W Cross Section 5986870 N showing kriged Cu in Estimated Blocks

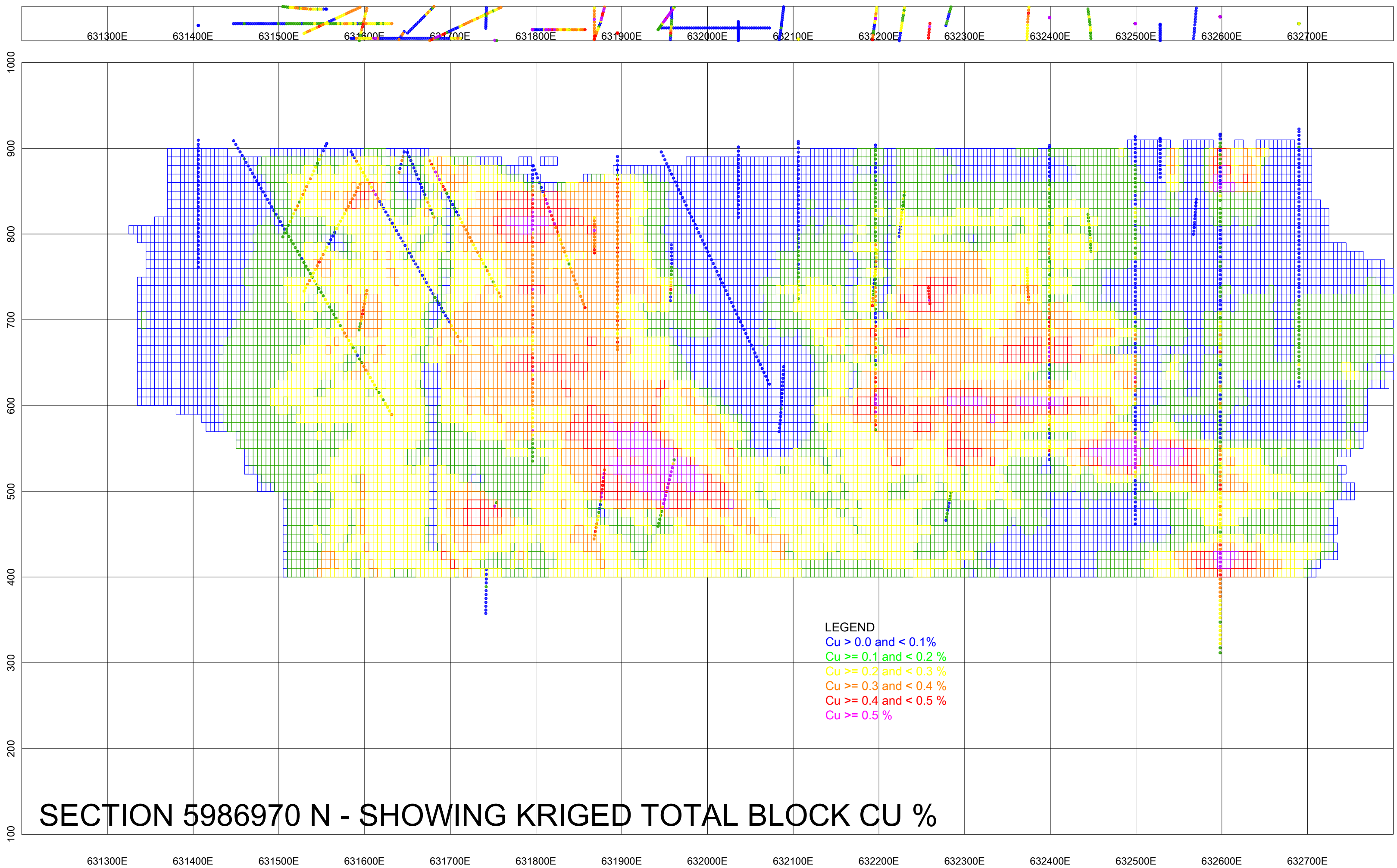

Figure 22: E-W Cross Section 5986970 N showing kriged Cu in Estimated Blocks

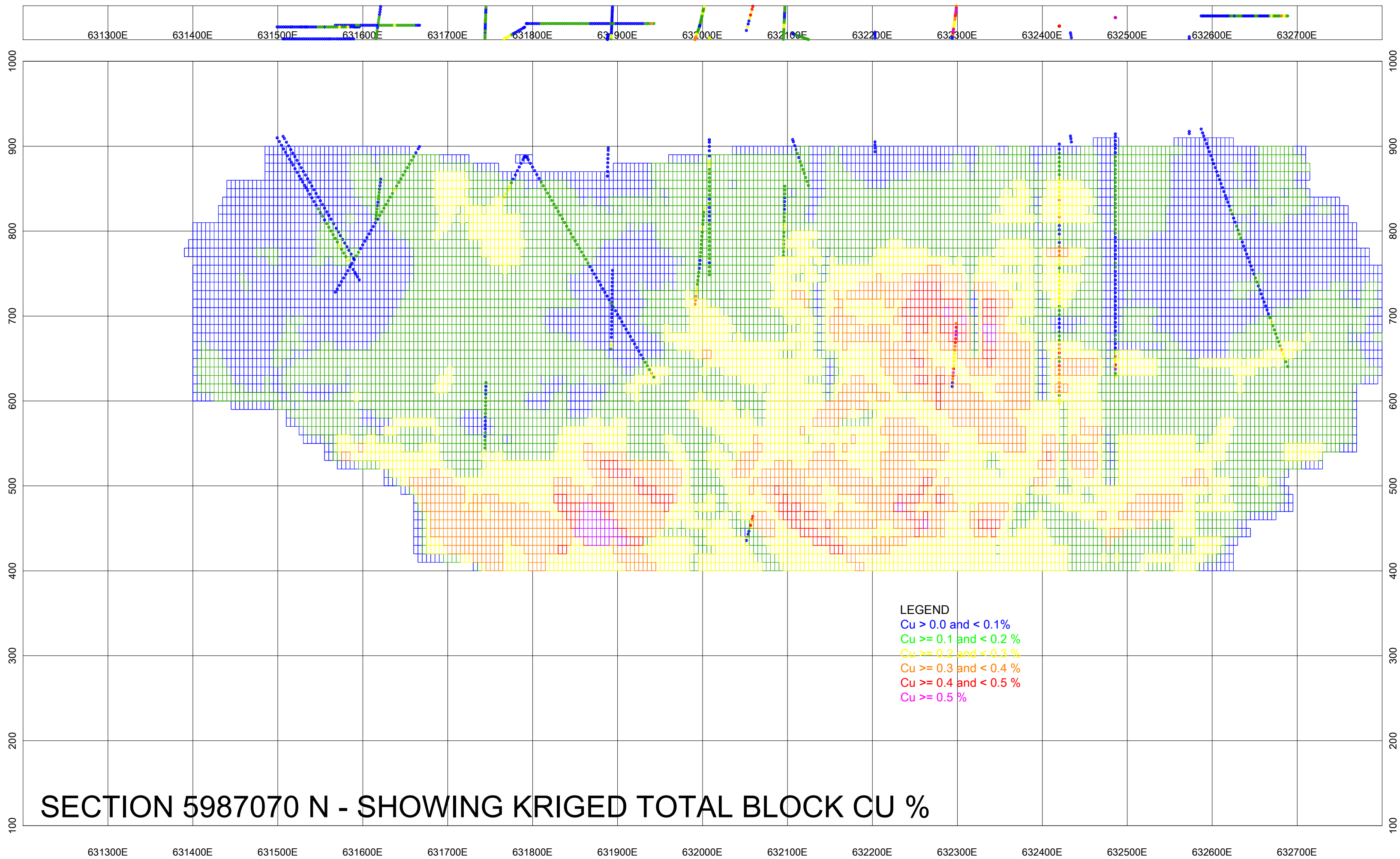

Figure 23: E-W Cross Section 5987070 N showing kriged Cu in Estimated Blocks

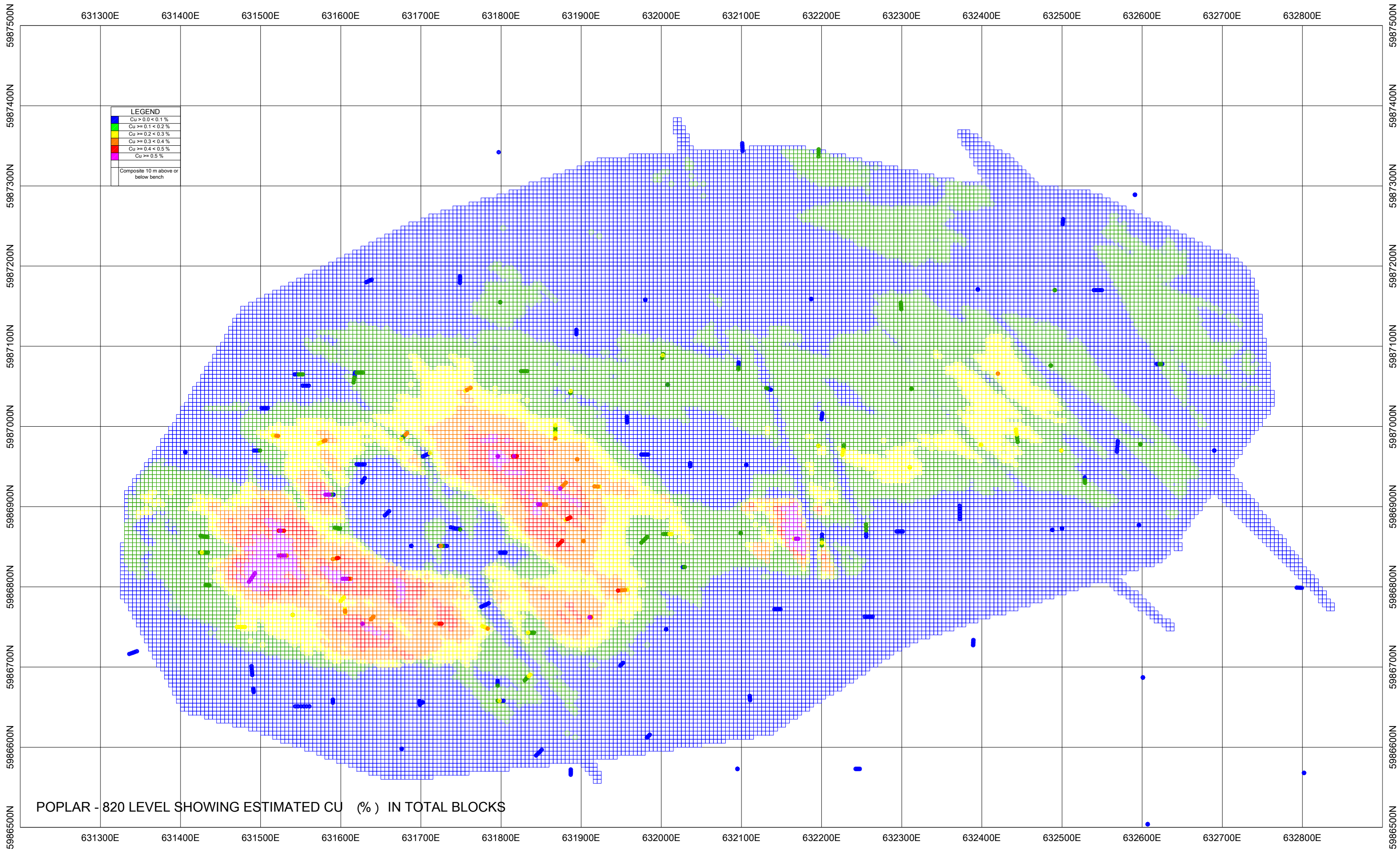

Figure 24: Level Plan for 820 bench showing kriged Cu in Estimated Blocks

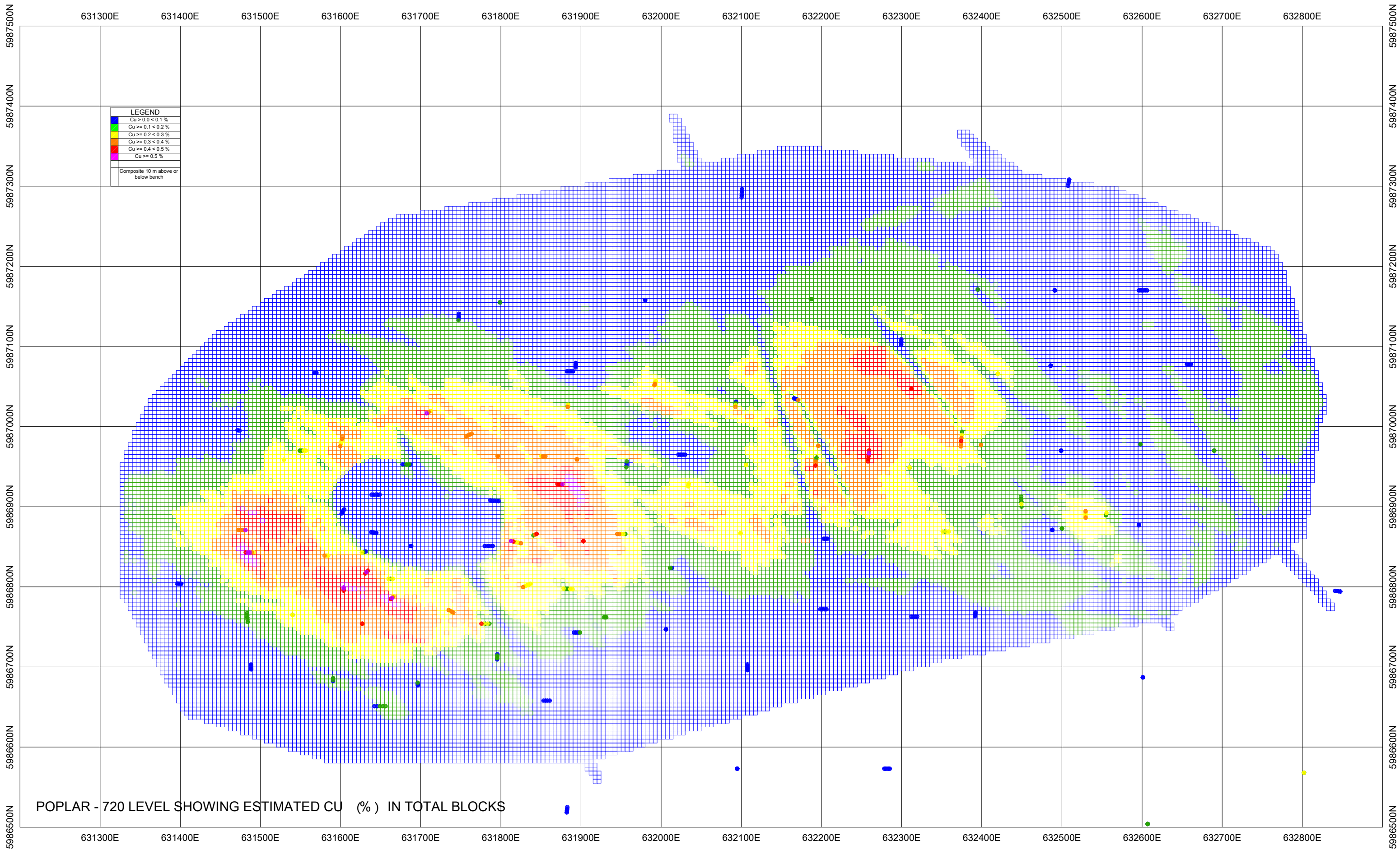

Figure 25: Level Plan for 720 bench showing kriged Cu in Estimated Blocks

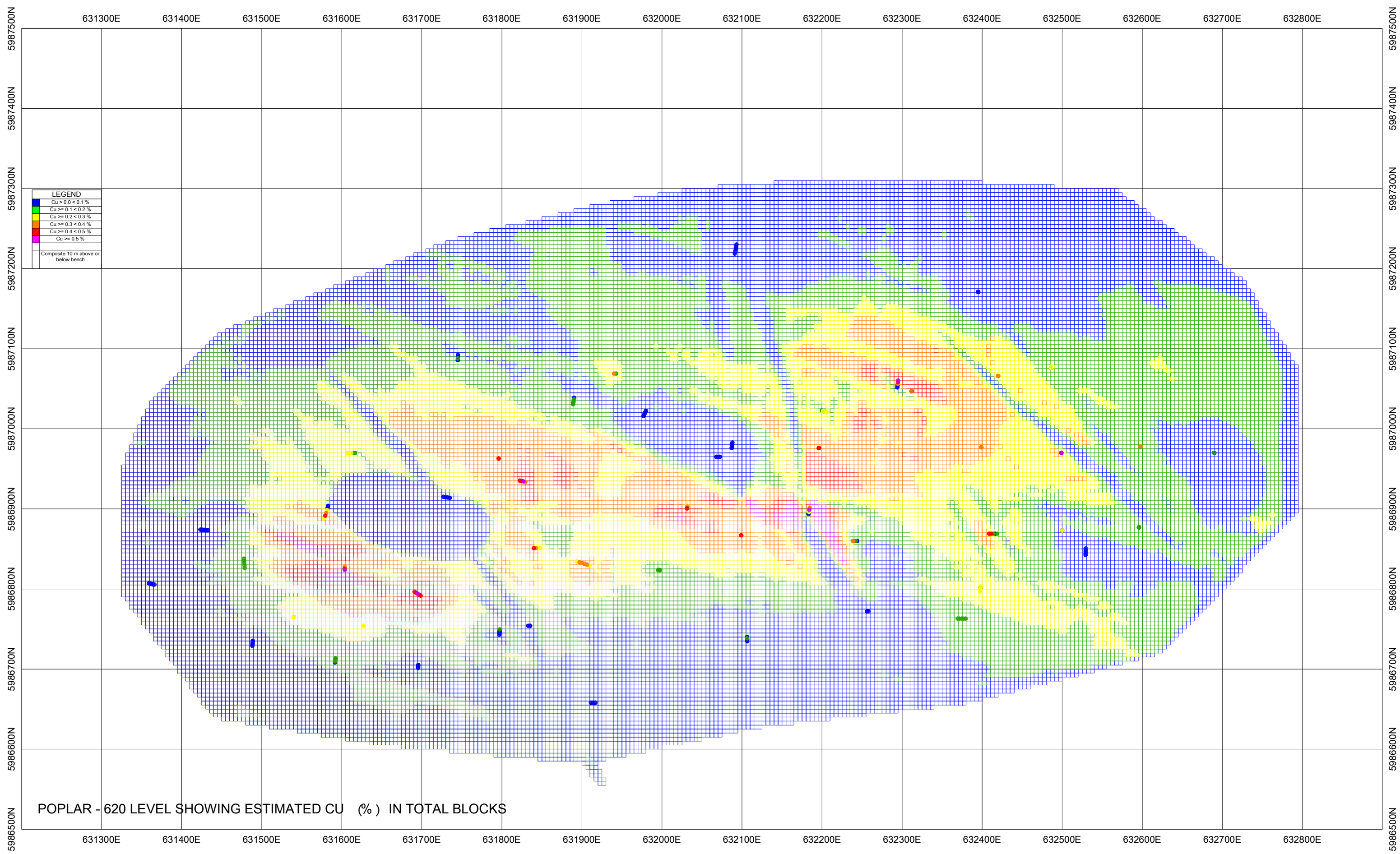

Figure 26: Level Plan for 620 bench showing kriged Cu in Estimated Blocks

15.0 MINERAL RESERVE ESTIMATES

Not applicable to this Report.

16.0 MINING METHODS

Not applicable to this Report.

17.0 RECOVERY METHODS

Not applicable to this Report.

18.0 PROJECT INFASTRUCTURE

Not applicable to this Report.

19.0 MARKET STUDIES AND CONTRACTS

Not applicable to this Report.

20.0 ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES, PERMITTING AND SOCIAL, COMMUNITY IMPACT

Not applicable to this Report.

21.0 CAPITAL AND OPERATING COSTS

Not applicable to this Report.

22.0 ECONOMIC ANALYSIS

Not applicable to this Report.

23.0 ADJACENT PROPERTIES (from Ogryzlo, 2010)

There are no adjacent properties for the purposes of NI 43-101.

The closest mineral property with similarity to the Poplar Property is the Huckleberry Mine, which is operated under joint ownership between Huckleberry Mines Ltd, and Imperial Metals Corp.

Huckleberry began operation in 1997 and remains in operation at the time of preparation of this report. The mine produces copper and molybdenum, with credits for gold and silver from a stockwork porphyry copper molybdenum deposit. The mine was operating at a rate of 18,500 tonnes per day at the end of 2008. The deposit is associated with intrusions of the Late Cretaceous Bulkley Plutonic Suite. Age and style of mineralization are equivalent to that reported from the Poplar stock. Two intrusions have been identified at Huckleberry, the Main Zone Stock and the East Zone Stock. The Main Zone at Huckleberry was discovered in the late nineteen sixties during the course of regional exploration by Kennecott Canada Ltd., and was the focus of development until 1993. The East Zone at Huckleberry was discovered by chance while drilling condemnation holes for the operation under construction. The East Zone proved to be of higher grade and tonnage than the Main Zone, and supplied the operation until the pit was exhausted in 2007. Mining continues at the Huckleberry Mine in the Main Zone Extension Pit. The operation has produced from 50 to 70 million pounds of copper in concentrate per year, several hundred thousand pounds of molybdenum in concentrate and receives additional credits for 3,000 to 5,000 ounces of gold and several hundred thousand ounces of silver per year. Concentrate is shipped to the port of Stewart, B.C. using the same Forest Service access roads that service the Poplar deposit. Concentrate is then shipped overseas to a group of smelters in Japan for further processing and refining. The Huckleberry Mine is serviced by a 138 KVa transmission line which passes approximately 11 km from the Poplar deposit.

Despite the similarity in location, age of mineralization and geological setting, mineralization at the Huckleberry Mine is not necessary indicative of mineralization in the Poplar Deposit.

24.0 OTHER RELEVANT DATA AND INFORMATION

Some of the Company operations are conducted within traditional territories of certain First Nations, including the Poplar Project and the Hudson Bay Project, which are situated in the Wet'suwet'en Traditional territory, and the ROK-Coyote Property, which is situated in the Tahltan First Nations traditional territory.

The Company has signed the MOU with the Office of the Wet'suwet'en ("OW"), which recognizes that both parties to the MOU are committed to a respectful, consultative relationship with regards to the Company's mineral exploration activities on Wet'suwet'en territories and contemplates that if it proves feasible to build a mine then the parties will negotiate definitive Impact and Benefit Agreements to address members needs for training, employment and related benefit sharing. There can be no guarantee however that such an agreement will be reached with First Nation stakeholders and that the Company will achieve a social license to operate.

The Company's 2010 spring exploration program on its Poplar Property was abandoned due to unresolved internal issues of political representation and jurisdiction between the Wet'suwet'en Heredity Chiefs and a particular House group with the Wet'suwet'en Nation. Issues were raised by a number of individuals from one of the clans (the Unis'tot'en) who attended the site of the Company's planned exploration activities and threaten civil disobedience in the form of a road block. As a result exploration was suspended. Although the Company feels positive steps have been taken towards addressing the concerns of First Nations stakeholders, such risks are inherent with regards to the Company's operations within these territories.

Further discussion with the Unis'tot'en have occurred, and the Company subsequently paid $10,000 to the Unis'tot'en and has funded a $40,000 traditional use study of the Poplar Project area. In addition the Company has negotiated, in good faith, with the Unis'tot'en, a draft form Communication Protocol Agreement that is meant to provide a framework for a supported exploration work program.

Although the final form of Protocol Agreement has not been finalized as of the date of this document, the Company continues to pursue meaningful engagement with the Unis'tot'en, leadership as well as the Office of the Wet'suwet'en, and other First Nations interests identified by the Province of BC and seeks a respectful relationship to ensure that the mutual interests of the Unis'tot'en, the OW and those other First Nations and the Company are respected.

There can be no assurance that the Company's mineral exploration agreements with all the relevant First Nations will be successfully executed or if they are successful there can be no assurance that the Properties will move from an exploration phase to a development stage with formal Impact and Benefit Agreements being executed by the first nations. If such social licenses are never attained, the Company may seek support from the Provincial Governments (in the form of a Revenue Sharing Agreement) but there can be no assurances that a social license will be granted by the First Nations and the Company may have to transfer its property interests or otherwise realize value or may even be required to abandon its business and fail as a “going concern”.

25.0 INTERPRETATIONS AND CONCLUSIONS

The Poplar Deposit is a copper – molybdenum porphyry associated with the Late Cretaceous Poplar intrusive stock. The deposit is located 750 metres north of Tagetochlain (Poplar) Lake at an elevation of approximately 900 metres. The Huckleberry Mine, located approximately 35 kilometres southwest of the Poplar Deposit, produces copper and molybdenum from a deposit of similar age and setting.

The property is underlain by andesitic volcanic rocks of the Cretaceous Kasalka Group. These rocks are in faulted contact to the northeast with calc-alkaline rocks of the Telkwa Formation of the Lower Jurassic Hazelton Group. The Kasalka Group rocks have been intruded by stock-like bodies attributed to the Lower Cretaceous Bulkley Plutonic suite. Outliers of the volcanic Eocene Ootsa Lake Group overlap the Kasalka and Bulkley Plutonic Rocks. Zones of alteration and sulphide mineralization associated with these intrusions have resulted in the formation of the Poplar porphyry copper – molybdenum deposit.

The status of the Poplar copper molybdenum deposit is one of active development. Since the drilling of the discovery hole in 1974, the property has gone through successive stages of exploration and development drilling, resulting in the publishing of a historical resource estimate in 1982. The Polar Property was under active development at the time of preparation of this report and continues to be under active development. A deep imaging Induced Polarization survey was completed over the deposit in the fall of 2009 with the goals of extending known mineralization laterally and at depth. A time domain airborne magnetic and electromagnetic survey was completed in the fall of 2009 over the deposit and surrounding 56,000 hectare property.

The Poplar Property was staked in 1971 by Mr. Frank Onucki with partners Messrs. Mike Callaghan and Clyde Critchlow for the El Paso Mining and Milling Company (Price, 2004). The El Paso Mining and Milling Company conducted geochemical surveys, geological mapping and trenching. They abandoned the property in 1972, and it was reacquired by the original stakers. The property was then optioned in 1974 by Utah Mines Limited. Following preliminary geophysical and geochemical surveys, Utah drilled four holes in the fall of 1974. The discovery hole on the Poplar property PC-1 was completed on October 27, 1974 (Schmidt, 1974). Extensive diamond drilling between 1974 and 2005 has outlined a medium-sized porphyry copper-molybdenum deposit. This work was guided in the past by geochemical and geophysical surveys. Between 1974 and 2005, a total of 23,164 metres were drilled in 105 holes by various operators.

During 2011, Lions Gate Metals drilled 42 NQ diamond drill holes on the property totalling 16,483 m in two phases of drilling. Au and Ag were assayed in the most recent 2005 and 2011 drill holes and were sufficient to estimate Au and Ag in this resource.

To determine the resource present on Poplar a three dimensional solid was constructed to constrain the mineralized area, using a 0.1 % Cu grade shell as a guide. Large internal waste zones were modelled as were some larger post mineral dykes. Of the total data base, 129 drill holes totalling 37,205 m were within the mineralized zone and were used to estimate the resource. Drill holes were compared to the mineralized solid and assays were tagged if inside. Copper, molybdenum, gold and silver assays within the mineralized solid were capped at 1.4 % Cu, 0.14 % Mo, 0.90 g/t Au and 57 g/t Ag. Five metre composites were formed and used for variography. For this estimate and to aid with some preliminary planning, the blocks were reduced to 5 x 5 x 10 m in dimension and were estimated for Cu, Mo, Au and Ag by ordinary kriging. The resource is classified as Indicated and Inferred based on blocks proximity to data and the grade continuity. At a 0.20 % Cu cut-off within the mineralized solid the Indicated resource is 131 million tonnes at 0.31% Cu, 0.009 % Mo, 0.09 g/t Au and 2.39 g/t Ag while the Inferred resource is an additional 132 million tonnes grading 0.27 % Cu, 0.005 % Mo, 0.07 g/t Au and 3.75 g/t Ag. This can be compared to the last resource, all classified as Inferred at a 0.20 % Cu cut-off, of 180 million tonnes with average grades of 0.30 % Cu and 0.008 % Mo (Giroux, 2011).

26.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

A two phase exploration program is recommended for the Poplar Project.

Phase 1 will comprise metallurgical testing of the deposit and the verification of data by re-drilling historic holes. Four metallurgical test holes, two in the Main Zone and two in the East Zone, of 300 m depth will be submitted for metallurgical testing under the supervision of a metallurgical consultant. Ten of the historic drill holes will be re-drilled to confirm copper and molybdenum grades, and to provide additional infill gold and silver analyses.

The estimated cost of the Phase 1 exploration is $1.1 million, including a 10% contingency.

Subject to positive results from the Phase 1 exploration, a Phase 2 exploration program of 10,000m of drilling is recommended to upgrade the Inferred Resource to Measured and Indicates Resources. Seventeen drill holes are proposed.

The estimated cost of the Phase 2 exploration is $2 million, including a 10% contingency.

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28.0 DATE AND SIGNATURE PAGE

Lions Gate Metals Inc. – 2012 Mineral Resource Update on the Poplar Deposit, Omineca Mining Division B.C.

The effective date of this report is January 31, 2012.

Dated this 30th day of March, 2012

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G. H. Giroux, MASc., P.Eng.

29.0 CERTIFICATE

CERTIFICATE G.H. Giroux

I, G.H. Giroux, of 982 Broadview Drive, North Vancouver, British Columbia, do hereby certify that:

1) I am a consulting geological engineer with an office at #1215 - 675 West Hastings Street, Vancouver, British Columbia.
2) I am a graduate of the University of British Columbia in 1970 with a B.A. Sc. and in 1984 with a M.A. Sc., both in Geological Engineering.
3) I am a member in good standing of the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of the Province of British Columbia.
4) I have practised my profession continuously since 1970. I have had over 30 years' experience estimating mineral resources. I have previously completed resource estimations on a wide variety of porphyry Cu deposits, including Zaldivar, Kemess, Mt. Milligan, Copper Mountain, Schaft Creek, Red Chris and Prosperity.
5) I have read the definition of "qualified person" set out in National Instrument 43-101 and certify that by reason of education, experience, independence and affiliation with a professional association, I meet the requirements of an Independent Qualified Person as defined in National Instrument 43-101.
6) This report titled "2012 Mineral Resource Update on the Poplar Deposit, Omineca Mining Division, B.C." dated March 30, 2012, is based on a study of the data and literature available on the Poplar Property. I am responsible for the entire report. I visited the property on July 14-15, 2011.
7) I have previously completed a report on this property titled "July 2011 Mineral Resource Estimate on the Poplar Deposit, Omineca Mining Division, B.C." and dated September 12, 2011.
8) As of the date of this certificate, to the best of my knowledge, information and belief, the technical report contains all scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make the technical report not misleading.
9) I am independent of the issuer applying all of the tests in section 1.5 of National Instrument 43-101.
10) I have read National Instrument 43-101 and Form 43-101F1, and the Technical Report has been prepared in compliance with that instrument and form.

Dated this 30th day of March, 2012

"G. H. Giroux"

G.H. Giroux, P.Eng., MASc.

APPENDIX I Mineral Tenures

Poplar Claims as at February, 2012

Tenure Number	Claim Name	Area (HA)	Good To Date	Annual Work Due @$4&8/ha	Annual fees	Record Date	Map Number
936913	LARCH	398.97	2012/dec/09	$1,595.88	$159.59	2011/dec/09	093E097
936915	LARCH2	399.09	2012/dec/09	$1,596.36	$159.64	2011/dec/09	093E097
936917	LARCH3	399.23	2012/dec/09	$1,596.92	$159.69	2011/dec/09	093E097
936919	LARCH4	361.26	2012/dec/09	$1,445.04	$144.50	2011/dec/09	093E097
936921	LARCH5	456.47	2012/dec/09	$1,825.88	$182.59	2011/dec/09	093E097
936922	LARCH6	456.61	2012/dec/09	$1,826.44	$182.64	2011/dec/09	093E097
936924	WILLOW2	457.36	2012/dec/09	$1,829.44	$182.94	2011/dec/09	093E097
936925	WILLOW3	457.49	2012/dec/09	$1,829.96	$183.00	2011/dec/09	093E097
936926	WILLOW4	457.25	2012/dec/09	$1,829.00	$182.90	2011/dec/09	093E097
936927		456.88	2012/dec/09	$1,827.52	$182.75	2011/dec/09	093E097
936928	WILLARCH	456.71	2012/dec/09	$1,826.84	$182.68	2011/dec/09	093E097
929489	POPLAR S1	476.34	2012/nov/17	$1,905.37	$190.54	2011/nov/17	093E095
929490	POPLAR S2	381.08	2012/nov/17	$1,524.32	$152.43	2011/nov/17	093E095
929491	POPLAR S3	476.52	2012/nov/17	$1,906.09	$190.61	2011/nov/17	093E095
929492	POPLAR S4	228.79	2012/nov/17	$915.17	$91.52	2011/nov/17	093E095
929493	POPLAR S5	456.83	2012/nov/17	$1,827.30	$182.73	2011/nov/17	093E095
929494	POPLAR S6	476.08	2012/nov/17	$1,904.31	$190.43	2011/nov/17	093E095
929495	POPLAR S7	456.83	2012/nov/17	$1,827.34	$182.73	2011/nov/17	093E095
929496	POPLAR S8	476.08	2012/nov/17	$1,904.32	$190.43	2011/nov/17	093E095
929497	POPLAR S9	476.11	2012/nov/17	$1,904.42	$190.44	2011/nov/17	093E095
929498	POPLAR S10	456.86	2012/nov/17	$1,827.45	$182.75	2011/nov/17	093E095
929499	POPLAR S11	456.87	2012/nov/17	$1,827.48	$182.75	2011/nov/17	093E095
929504	POPLAR S12	476.12	2012/nov/17	$1,904.48	$190.45	2011/nov/17	093E095
929509	POPLAR S13	457.28	2012/nov/17	$1,829.12	$182.91	2011/nov/17	093E095
929511	POPLAR S14	476.12	2012/nov/17	$1,904.49	$190.45	2011/nov/17	093E095
929512	POPLAR S15	456.88	2012/nov/17	$1,827.53	$182.75	2011/nov/17	093E095
929513	POPLAR S16	476.13	2012/nov/17	$1,904.54	$190.45	2011/nov/17	093E095
929514	POPLAR S17	476.33	2012/nov/17	$1,905.33	$190.53	2011/nov/17	093E095
929515	POPLAR S18	457.29	2012/nov/17	$1,829.16	$182.92	2011/nov/17	093E095
929516	POPLAR S19	476.14	2012/nov/17	$1,904.54	$190.45	2011/nov/17	093E095
929517	POPLAR S20	476.15	2012/nov/17	$1,904.59	$190.46	2011/nov/17	093E095
929518	POPLAR S21	457.27	2012/nov/17	$1,829.07	$182.91	2011/nov/17	093E095
929519	POPLAR S22	323.87	2012/nov/17	$1,295.49	$129.55	2011/nov/17	093E095
590006	POPLAR	171.17	2012/sep/18	$1,369.35	$68.47	2008/aug/15	093E
590007	POPLAR	456.04	2012/sep/18	$3,648.29	$182.41	2008/aug/15	093E
590015	POPLAR	455.68	2012/sep/18	$3,645.41	$182.27	2008/aug/15	093L
591337		227.73	2012/sep/18	$1,821.82	$91.09	2008/sep/13	093L
591338		455.41	2012/sep/18	$3,643.31	$182.17	2008/sep/13	093L
591339	POPLAR	208.70	2012/sep/18	$1,669.60	$83.48	2008/sep/13	093L
591340	POPLAR	455.90	2012/sep/18	$3,647.17	$182.36	2008/sep/13	093L
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591352	POPLAR	417.34	2012/sep/18	$3,338.70	$166.93	2008/sep/13	093L
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591513	POPLAR	228.56	2012/sep/18	$1,828.44	$91.42	2008/sep/17	093E
591514	POPLAR	476.20	2012/sep/18	$3,809.58	$190.48	2008/sep/17	093E
591515	POPLAR	38.11	2012/sep/18	$304.89	$15.24	2008/sep/17	093E
591518	POPLAR	476.34	2012/sep/18	$3,810.75	$190.54	2008/sep/17	093E
591519	POPLAR	476.25	2012/sep/18	$3,810.02	$190.50	2008/sep/17	093E
591520		438.27	2012/sep/18	$3,506.12	$175.31	2008/sep/17	093E
591521	POPLAR	303.49	2012/sep/18	$2,427.92	$121.40	2008/sep/17	093L
591534	POPLAR	474.17	2012/sep/18	$3,793.39	$189.67	2008/sep/17	093L
591535	POPLAR	474.20	2012/sep/18	$3,793.57	$189.68	2008/sep/17	093L
591536	POPLAR	474.41	2012/sep/18	$3,795.31	$189.77	2008/sep/17	093L
591537	POPLAR	474.41	2012/sep/18	$3,795.29	$189.76	2008/sep/17	093L
591538	POPLAR	455.42	2012/sep/18	$3,643.38	$182.17	2008/sep/17	093L
591564	POPLAR	474.65	2012/sep/18	$3,797.19	$189.86	2008/sep/18	093L
591565	POPLAR	455.64	2012/sep/18	$3,645.14	$182.26	2008/sep/18	093L
591747	POPLAR	474.64	2012/sep/18	$3,797.14	$189.86	2008/sep/22	093L
591749	POPLAR	474.79	2012/sep/18	$3,798.33	$189.92	2008/sep/22	093L
591754	POPLAR	475.03	2012/sep/18	$3,800.21	$190.01	2008/sep/22	093L
591755	POPLAR	437.24	2012/sep/18	$3,497.92	$174.90	2008/sep/22	093E
591756	POPLAR	474.88	2012/sep/18	$3,799.06	$189.95	2008/sep/22	093L
591757	POPLAR	474.88	2012/sep/18	$3,799.00	$189.95	2008/sep/22	093L
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591761	POPLAR	475.19	2012/sep/18	$3,801.53	$190.08	2008/sep/22	093E
591762	POPLAR	475.35	2012/sep/18	$3,802.78	$190.14	2008/sep/22	093E
591763	POPLAR	474.85	2012/sep/18	$3,798.82	$189.94	2008/sep/22	093L
591764	POPLAR	455.82	2012/sep/18	$3,646.57	$182.33	2008/sep/22	093L
591768	POPLAR	474.91	2012/sep/18	$3,799.26	$189.96	2008/sep/22	093L
591771	POPLAR	418.05	2012/sep/18	$3,344.40	$167.22	2008/sep/22	093L
591774	POPLAR	266.06	2012/sep/18	$2,128.48	$106.42	2008/sep/22	093L
591791	P	418.42	2012/sep/18	$3,347.36	$167.37	2008/sep/22	093E
591832	POPLAR	475.65	2012/sep/18	$3,805.17	$190.26	2008/sep/23	093E
591833	POPLAR	475.69	2012/sep/18	$3,805.53	$190.28	2008/sep/23	093E
591834	POPLAR	38.04	2012/sep/18	$304.29	$15.21	2008/sep/23	093E
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619824	POP2	455.66	2012/sep/18	$1,822.64	$182.26	2009/aug/16	093L006
619843	POPLAR	455.65	2012/sep/18	$1,822.60	$182.26	2009/aug/16	093L005
619844	POP6	436.64	2012/sep/18	$1,746.56	$174.66	2009/aug/16	093L005
619883	POP7	474.76	2012/sep/18	$1,899.04	$189.90	2009/aug/16	093L005
619903	POP8	189.96	2012/sep/18	$759.84	$75.98	2009/aug/16	093L005
619904	POP9	18.98	2012/sep/18	$75.93	$7.59	2009/aug/16	093L005
619905	POPLAR	19.00	2012/sep/18	$76.00	$7.60	2009/aug/16	093L005
619906	POP10	227.82	2012/sep/18	$911.26	$91.13	2009/aug/16	093L005
629284	POPLAR	152.12	2012/sep/18	$608.48	$60.85	2009/sep/06	093E096
648927	POPLAR	475.65	2012/sep/18	$1,902.61	$190.26	2009/oct/08	093E095

648943	POPLAR	475.69	2012/sep/18	$1,902.75	$190.28	2009/oct/08	093E094,095
679383	POPLAR	455.79	2012/sep/18	$1,823.17	$182.32	2009/dec/04	093L007
679386	POPLAR	456.07	2012/sep/18	$1,824.28	$182.43	2009/dec/04	093L007
679387	POPLAR	456.31	2012/sep/18	$1,825.23	$182.52	2009/dec/04	093E096
679388	POPLAR	456.31	2012/sep/18	$1,825.22	$182.52	2009/dec/04	093E096
679403	POPLAR	456.45	2012/sep/18	$1,825.79	$182.58	2009/dec/04	093E096
679404	POPLAR	456.59	2012/sep/18	$1,826.34	$182.63	2009/dec/04	093E096
679444	POPLAR	456.47	2012/sep/18	$1,825.87	$182.59	2009/dec/04	093E096
686883		454.92	2012/sep/18	$1,819.70	$181.97	2009/dec/17	093L015
686903	SCARLET3	303.19	2012/sep/18	$1,212.77	$121.28	2009/dec/17	093L015,016
697663	SCARLET 5	227.51	2012/sep/18	$910.04	$91.00	2010/jan/11	093L016
504728	pop	475.05	2013/jan/31	$3,800.41	$190.02	2005/jan/24	093L006
504732	pop2	57.02	2013/jan/31	$456.16	$22.81	2005/jan/24	093L006
504763	Popular A	94.98	2013/jan/31	$759.87	$37.99	2005/jan/25	093L006
504765	Popular B	304.13	2013/jan/31	$2,433.02	$121.65	2005/jan/25	093E096,093L006
505707	Popular 5	379.89	2013/jan/31	$3,039.10	$151.95	2005/feb/03	093L006
505711	Popular 6	341.87	2013/jan/31	$2,734.99	$136.75	2005/feb/03	093L006
505714	Popular 7	380.08	2013/jan/31	$3,040.61	$152.03	2005/feb/03	093E096,093L006
505717	Popular 8	323.20	2013/jan/31	$2,585.62	$129.28	2005/feb/03	093E096
505729	Popular 9	304.00	2013/jan/31	$2,432.02	$121.60	2005/feb/03	093L006
506385		893.12	2013/jan/31	$7,144.93	$357.25	2005/feb/09	093E096,093L006
507383		342.06	2013/jan/31	$2,736.51	$136.83	2005/feb/17	093L006
507393		227.98	2013/jan/31	$1,823.84	$91.19	2005/feb/17	093L006
513562		76.04	2013/jan/31	$608.28	$30.41	2005/may/30	093L006
532604	DUAL	38.06	2013/jan/31	$304.48	$15.22	2006/apr/19	093E
553746	NADINA	76.17	2013/jan/31	$609.36	$30.47	2007/mar/06	093E
558157	VALLEY	38.07	2013/jan/31	$304.56	$15.23	2007/may/06	093E
563694	TROJAN	76.13	2013/jan/31	$609.04	$30.45	2007/jul/27	093E095
572617	NAD 1	323.72	2013/jan/31	$2,589.76	$129.49	2007/dec/28	093E
588261		152.32	2013/jan/31	$1,218.56	$60.93	2008/jul/15	093E
588267		95.20	2013/jan/31	$761.60	$38.08	2008/jul/15	093E
589018	POPLAR	380.28	2013/jan/31	$3,042.24	$152.11	2008/jul/29	093E
589025	POPLAR 2	399.42	2013/jan/31	$3,195.36	$159.77	2008/jul/29	093E
589030	POPLAR 3	76.10	2013/jan/31	$608.80	$30.44	2008/jul/29	093E
589035	POPLAR 4	209.29	2013/jan/31	$1,674.32	$83.72	2008/jul/29	093E
589036		38.04	2013/jan/31	$304.32	$15.22	2008/jul/29	093E
590000	POPLAR	75.99	2013/jan/31	$607.94	$30.40	2008/aug/15	093L
590167		323.81	2013/jan/31	$2,590.48	$129.52	2008/aug/19	093E
590495	TROY	114.19	2013/jan/31	$913.52	$45.68	2008/aug/28	093E095
590543	GATEWAY	76.13	2013/jan/31	$609.04	$30.45	2008/aug/29	093E095
591341	POPLAR	436.96	2013/jan/31	$3,495.65	$174.78	2008/sep/13	093L
591342	POPLAR	456.15	2013/jan/31	$3,649.20	$182.46	2008/sep/13	093E
591343	POPLAR	475.26	2013/jan/31	$3,802.10	$190.11	2008/sep/13	093E
591344	POPLAR	455.92	2013/jan/31	$3,647.36	$182.37	2008/sep/13	093L
591345		456.25	2013/jan/31	$3,650.03	$182.50	2008/sep/13	093E
591346	POPLAR	456.13	2013/jan/31	$3,649.01	$182.45	2008/sep/13	093L
591347	POPLAR	456.24	2013/jan/31	$3,649.91	$182.50	2008/sep/13	093E

591348	POPLAR	456.40	2013/jan/31	$3,651.17	$182.56	2008/sep/13	093E
591350	POPLAR	455.47	2013/jan/31	$3,643.77	$182.19	2008/sep/13	093L
591355	POPLAR	455.59	2013/jan/31	$3,644.69	$182.23	2008/sep/13	093L
591404	POPLAR	456.59	2013/jan/31	$3,652.69	$182.63	2008/sep/15	093E
591405	POPLAR	475.47	2013/jan/31	$3,803.79	$190.19	2008/sep/15	093E
591406	POPLAR	475.51	2013/jan/31	$3,804.10	$190.20	2008/sep/15	093E
591407	POPLAR	19.02	2013/jan/31	$152.12	$7.61	2008/sep/15	093E
591408	POPLAR	475.59	2013/jan/31	$3,804.71	$190.24	2008/sep/15	093E
591409	POPLAR	475.75	2013/jan/31	$3,805.98	$190.30	2008/sep/15	093E
591417	POPLAR	475.84	2013/jan/31	$3,806.69	$190.33	2008/sep/15	093E
591418	POPLAR	418.73	2013/jan/31	$3,349.81	$167.49	2008/sep/15	093E
591419	POPLAR	475.96	2013/jan/31	$3,807.69	$190.38	2008/sep/15	093E
591420	POPLAR	475.99	2013/jan/31	$3,807.94	$190.40	2008/sep/15	093E
591421	POPLAR	457.00	2013/jan/31	$3,656.01	$182.80	2008/sep/15	093E
591422	POPLAR	476.07	2013/jan/31	$3,808.52	$190.43	2008/sep/15	093E
591423	POPLAR	456.75	2013/jan/31	$3,653.98	$182.70	2008/sep/15	093E
591497	POPLAR	475.99	2013/jan/31	$3,807.94	$190.40	2008/sep/17	093E
591498	POPLAR	456.75	2013/jan/31	$3,653.98	$182.70	2008/sep/17	093E
591500	POPLAR	476.21	2013/jan/31	$3,809.67	$190.48	2008/sep/17	093E
591501	POPLAR	476.24	2013/jan/31	$3,809.90	$190.49	2008/sep/17	093E
591502	POPLAR	476.37	2013/jan/31	$3,810.99	$190.55	2008/sep/17	093E
591503	POPLAR	457.23	2013/jan/31	$3,657.81	$182.89	2008/sep/17	093E
591512	POPLAR	419.26	2013/jan/31	$3,354.04	$167.70	2008/sep/17	093E
591516	POPLAR	476.20	2013/jan/31	$3,809.61	$190.48	2008/sep/17	093E
591525	POPLAR	474.19	2013/jan/31	$3,793.54	$189.68	2008/sep/17	093L
591526	POPLAR	455.27	2013/jan/31	$3,642.18	$182.11	2008/sep/17	093L
591527		455.47	2013/jan/31	$3,643.76	$182.19	2008/sep/17	093L
591528	POPLAR	455.47	2013/jan/31	$3,643.74	$182.19	2008/sep/17	093L
591529	POPLAR	455.45	2013/jan/31	$3,643.61	$182.18	2008/sep/17	093L
591530	POPLAR	455.28	2013/jan/31	$3,642.26	$182.11	2008/sep/17	093L
591531	POPLAR	455.15	2013/jan/31	$3,641.17	$182.06	2008/sep/17	093L
591532	POPLAR	436.24	2013/jan/31	$3,489.90	$174.49	2008/sep/17	093L
591533	POPLAR	474.18	2013/jan/31	$3,793.42	$189.67	2008/sep/17	093L
591658	PPR	323.43	2013/jan/31	$2,587.44	$129.37	2008/sep/20	093E
591660	POP	476.00	2013/jan/31	$3,808.00	$190.40	2008/sep/20	093E
591661	POP 2	476.22	2013/jan/31	$3,809.76	$190.49	2008/sep/20	093E
591662	POP 3	476.23	2013/jan/31	$3,809.84	$190.49	2008/sep/20	093E
591779	POPLAR	475.32	2013/jan/31	$3,802.58	$190.13	2008/sep/22	093E
591782	POPLAR	475.43	2013/jan/31	$3,803.47	$190.17	2008/sep/22	093E
591785	POPLAR	456.47	2013/jan/31	$3,651.75	$182.59	2008/sep/22	093E
619825	POP3	455.67	2013/jan/31	$3,645.38	$182.27	2009/aug/16	093L006
619826	POP4	455.68	2013/jan/31	$3,645.47	$182.27	2009/aug/16	093L006
619827	POP5	455.69	2013/jan/31	$3,645.56	$182.28	2009/aug/16	093L005,006
619907	POPLAR	455.46	2013/jan/31	$3,643.68	$182.18	2009/aug/16	093L006
619923	POP11	455.59	2013/jan/31	$3,644.74	$182.24	2009/aug/16	093L006
619924	POPLAR	456.14	2013/jan/31	$1,824.56	$182.46	2009/aug/16	093L006
619925	POP12	455.73	2013/jan/31	$3,645.81	$182.29	2009/aug/16	093L006

619926	POP13	455.86	2013/jan/31	$3,646.89	$182.34	2009/aug/16	093L006
619927	POPLAR	456.00	2013/jan/31	$3,648.00	$182.40	2009/aug/16	093L006
648925	POPLAR	476.54	2013/jan/31	$3,812.32	$190.62	2009/oct/08	093E086
648926	POPLAR	476.58	2013/jan/31	$3,812.62	$190.63	2009/oct/08	093E086
648944	POPLAR	475.68	2013/jan/31	$3,805.40	$190.27	2009/oct/08	093E095
675683	SCARLET1	455.03	2013/jan/31	$3,640.27	$182.01	2009/nov/27	093L015,016
675684	SCARLET2	454.90	2013/jan/31	$3,639.21	$181.96	2009/nov/27	093L015,016
678283	POPLAR	455.72	2013/jan/31	$3,645.77	$182.29	2009/dec/02	093L006,007
678303	POPLAR	455.86	2013/jan/31	$3,646.85	$182.34	2009/dec/02	093L006,007
678323	POPLAR	455.99	2013/jan/31	$3,647.93	$182.40	2009/dec/02	093L006,007
678343	POPLAR	456.14	2013/jan/31	$3,649.12	$182.46	2009/dec/02	093L006,007
679423	POPLAR	437.38	2013/jan/31	$3,499.00	$174.95	2009/dec/04	093E096
679424	POPLAR	285.37	2013/jan/31	$2,282.93	$114.15	2009/dec/04	093E096
679443	POPLAR	228.37	2013/jan/31	$1,826.99	$91.35	2009/dec/04	093E096
196 claims		77705.46		$529,409.24	$31,082.18		

Claims subject to option agreement dated April 29, 2009 between Lions Gate Metals and John Bot of Quesnel BC.

Tenure Number	Tenure Type	Claim Name	Owner	Map Number	Good To Date	Status	Area
532604	Mineral	DUAL	200226 (100%)	093E	2013/jan/31	GOOD	38.1
553746	Mineral	NADINA	200226 (100%)	093E	2013/jan/31	GOOD	76.2
558157	Mineral	VALLEY	200226 (100%)	093E	2013/jan/31	GOOD	38.1
572617	Mineral	NAD 1	200226 (100%)	093E	2013/jan/31	GOOD	323.7
588261	Mineral		200226 (100%)	093E	2013/jan/31	GOOD	152.3
588267	Mineral		200226 (100%)	093E	2013/jan/31	GOOD	95.2
589018	Mineral	POPLAR	200226 (100%)	093E	2013/jan/31	GOOD	380.3
589025	Mineral	POPLAR 2	200226 (100%)	093E	2013/jan/31	GOOD	399.4
589030	Mineral	POPLAR 3	200226 (100%)	093E	2013/jan/31	GOOD	76.1
589035	Mineral	POPLAR 4	200226 (100%)	093E	2013/jan/31	GOOD	209.3
589036	Mineral		200226 (100%)	093E	2013/jan/31	GOOD	38.0
590167	Mineral		200226 (100%)	093E	2013/jan/31	GOOD	323.8
591658	Mineral	PPR	200226 (100%)	093E	2013/jan/31	GOOD	323.4
591660	Mineral	POP	200226 (100%)	093E	2013/jan/31	GOOD	476.0
591661	Mineral	POP 2	200226 (100%)	093E	2013/jan/31	GOOD	476.2
591662	Mineral	POP 3	200226 (100%)	093E	2013/jan/31	GOOD	476.2

Claims subject to option agreement dated May 25, 2009 between Lions Gate Metals and Ms. Patti Walker.

Tenure Number	Tenure Type	Claim Name	Owner	Map Number	Good To Date	Status	Area
563694	Mineral	TROJAN	200226 (100%)	093E	2013/jan/31	GOOD	76.1
590495	Mineral	TROY	200226 (100%)	093E	2013/jan/31	GOOD	114.2
590543	Mineral	GATEWAY	200226 (100%)	093E	2013/jan/31	GOOD	76.1

On July, 2011 the total area covered by mineral claims owned or under option to Lions Gate Metals around the Poplar deposit covered a surface area of approximately 63,386 hectares

APPENDIX 2 – Listing of Drill Holes

HOLES USED IN THE RESOURCE ESTIMATED ARE HIGHLIGHTED

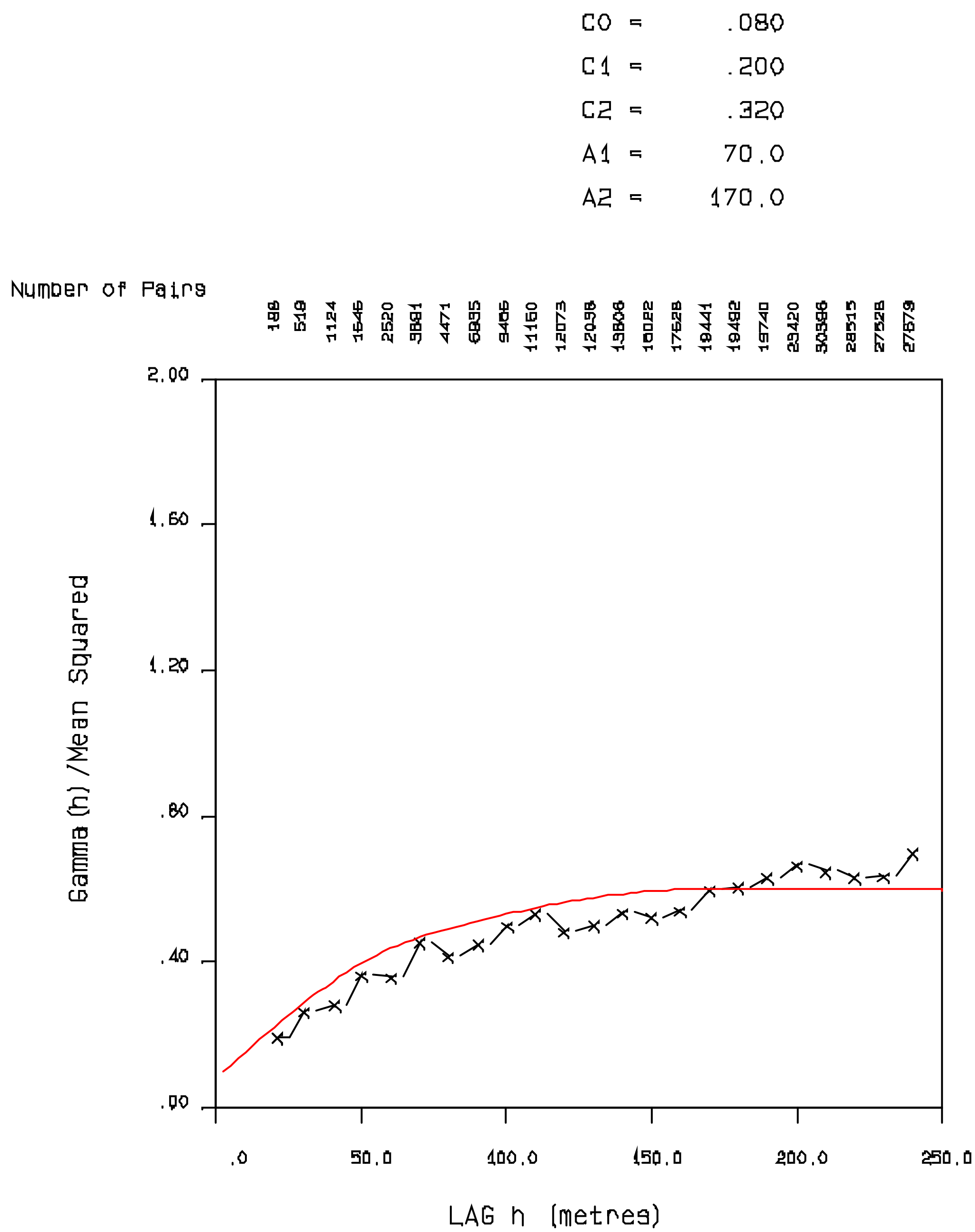
HOLE	EASTING	NORTHING	ELEVATION	LENGTH (m)
11-PC-100	631797.00	5986659.00	883.00	553.82
11-PC-101	631700.00	5986639.00	888.00	502.01
11-PC-102	631494.00	5986644.00	904.00	450.19
11-PC-103	631494.00	5986644.00	904.00	502.01
11-PC-104	631885.00	5986902.00	888.00	402.00
11-PC-105	631386.00	5986867.00	918.00	200.25
11-PC-106	632041.00	5986825.00	898.00	450.00
11-PC-107	631556.00	5986987.00	906.00	200.25
11-PC-108	631749.00	5987223.00	900.00	602.59
11-PC-109	631894.00	5987150.00	898.00	502.00
11-PC-110	632004.00	5987116.00	904.00	477.00
11-PC-111	632389.00	5986708.00	888.00	498.00
11-PC-112	632197.00	5987410.00	922.00	130.15
11-PC-113	631797.00	5987413.00	933.00	127.10
11-PC-114	631866.00	5987049.00	890.00	200.25
11-PC-115	632200.00	5986794.00	900.00	201.00
11-PC-116	632259.00	5986800.00	900.00	252.00
11-PC-117	632203.00	5987060.00	907.00	599.54
11-PC-118	632376.00	5986828.00	900.00	252.00
11-PC-119	632113.00	5986637.00	888.00	504.00
11-PC-120	631999.00	5986800.00	893.00	252.00
11-PC-121	632232.00	5987036.00	908.00	172.82
11-PC-122	631954.00	5987051.00	900.00	252.07
11-PC-123	632433.00	5987059.00	913.00	261.21
11-PC-124	632528.00	5986970.00	913.00	599.54
11-PC-125	632573.00	5987054.00	918.00	252.07
11-PC-84	631954.00	5986925.00	898.00	465.10
11-PC-85	632036.00	5986973.00	904.00	459.33
11-PC-86	631562.00	5986870.00	903.00	355.70
11-PC-87	631560.00	5986875.00	902.00	279.50
11-PC-88	631606.00	5986750.00	900.00	502.00
11-PC-89	631465.00	5986801.00	912.00	401.42
11-PC-90	631695.00	5986877.00	894.00	599.54
11-PC-91	631887.00	5986588.00	865.00	300.84

11-PC-92	632097.00	5987112.00	904.00	502.00
11-PC-93	632298.00	5987190.00	912.00	502.00
11-PC-94	632499.00	5987211.00	919.00	300.84
11-PC-95	632100.00	5987400.00	918.00	599.54
11-PC-96	632750.00	5986800.00	923.00	300.89
11-PC-97	631621.00	5987124.00	903.00	566.16
11-PC-98	631590.00	5986639.00	895.00	453.35
11-PC-99	631805.00	5986738.00	886.00	502.13
91-04	631853.00	5986902.00	885.00	99.80
91-05	631851.00	5986832.00	881.00	99.90
91-06	631952.00	5986832.00	891.00	99.90
91-07	631936.00	5986689.00	881.00	101.80
91-08	631972.00	5986602.00	869.00	100.30
91-09	631829.00	5986575.00	870.00	100.30
91-10	631808.00	5986662.00	885.00	99.90
91-11	631649.00	5986958.00	898.00	100.00
91-12	631627.00	5986861.00	900.00	100.00
91-13	631676.00	5986598.00	883.00	99.90
DH05-74	631912.00	5986899.00	893.00	190.50
DH05-75	631578.00	5986758.00	902.00	200.90
DH05-77	631647.00	5986962.00	899.00	200.30
DH05-78	631498.00	5987065.00	912.00	197.21
DH05-79	631456.00	5987023.00	910.00	154.53
DH05-81	631446.00	5986750.00	915.00	163.70
DH05-82	631620.00	5986742.00	898.00	199.70
DH05-83	631565.00	5986810.00	899.00	203.30
PC-01	631627.00	5986754.00	902.00	300.84
PC-02	631747.00	5986762.00	887.00	285.60
PC-03	631393.00	5986737.00	921.00	153.31
PC-04	631618.00	5987000.00	903.00	197.21
PC-05	632006.00	5986747.00	887.00	179.22
PC-06	632095.00	5986573.00	871.00	179.22
PC-07	631895.00	5986959.00	893.00	229.21
PC-08	631589.00	5987160.00	913.00	153.00
PC-09	631980.00	5987158.00	900.00	200.60
PC-10	631799.00	5987155.00	894.00	191.41
PC-11	632106.00	5986952.00	908.00	188.40
PC-12	631671.00	5986948.00	895.00	230.73
PC-13	632008.00	5987052.00	908.00	160.93

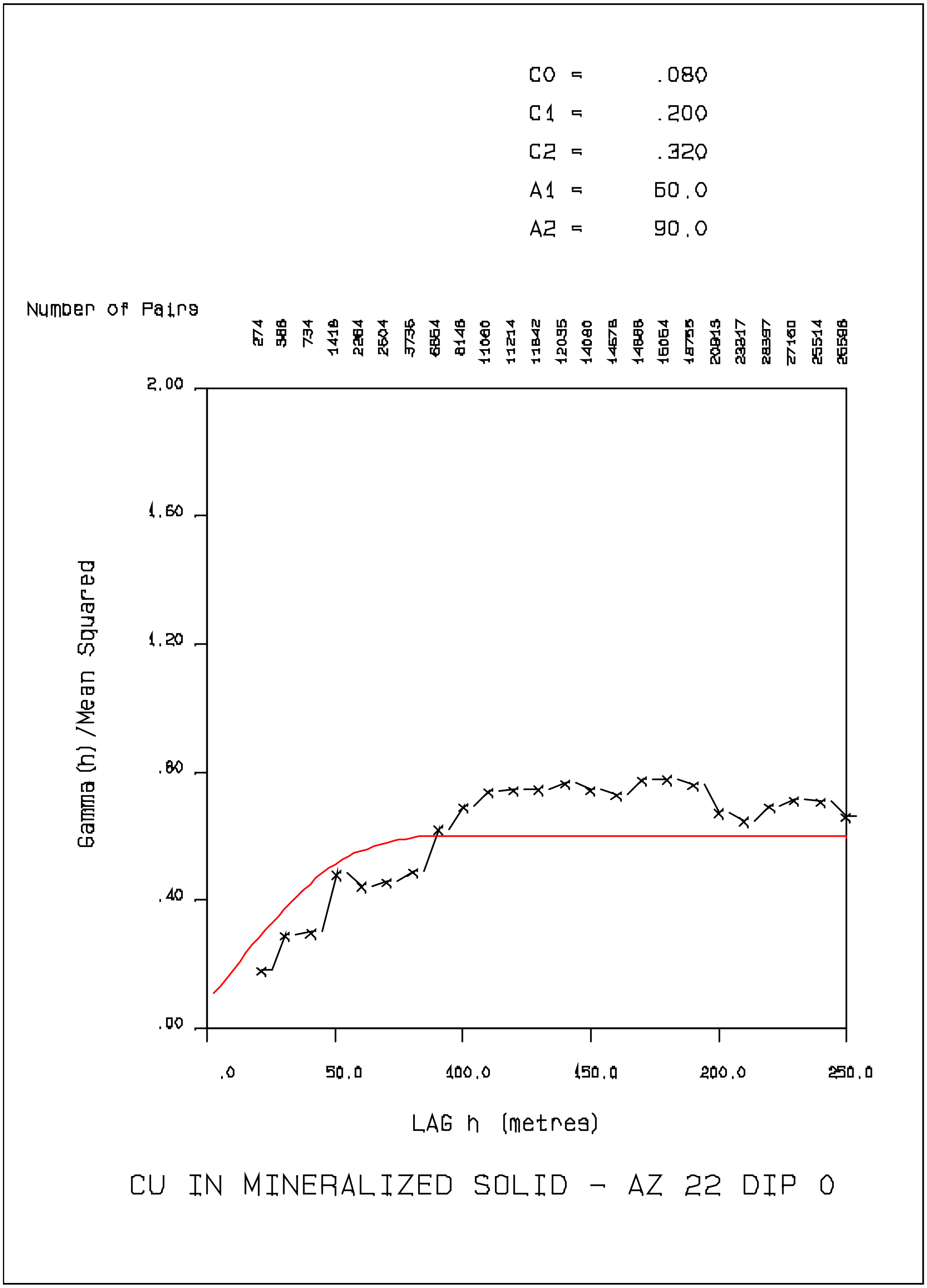
PC-14	631406.00	5986968.00	912.00	153.92
PC-15	631702.00	5986656.00	887.00	152.71
PC-16	632802.00	5986568.00	902.00	260.90
PC-17	632607.00	5986504.00	878.00	230.70
PC-18	632601.00	5986687.00	894.00	191.10
PC-19	632310.00	5986949.00	905.00	188.10
PC-20	632187.00	5987159.00	903.00	200.30
PC-21	631889.00	5987056.00	898.00	227.70
PC-22	631903.00	5986857.00	888.00	184.10
PC-23	631688.00	5986851.00	894.00	206.40
PC-24	631478.00	5986839.00	910.00	214.60
PC-25	631791.00	5987065.00	889.00	196.90
PC-26	632807.00	5986389.00	886.00	185.30
PC-27	631540.00	5986765.00	907.00	303.90
PC-28	631375.00	5986843.00	918.00	306.60
PC-29	631566.00	5986829.00	902.00	239.60
PC-30	631583.00	5986953.00	898.00	260.90
PC-31	631902.00	5986762.00	882.00	252.10
PC-32	632050.00	5986866.00	898.00	257.30
PC-33	632399.00	5986977.00	904.00	370.00
PC-34	632252.00	5986869.00	904.00	369.10
PC-35	632598.00	5986978.00	917.00	608.70
PC-36	632591.00	5987289.00	921.00	185.00
PC-37	634729.00	5987252.00	1052.00	119.50
PC-39	632488.00	5986871.00	901.00	191.10
PC-40	631506.00	5987051.00	912.00	169.80
PC-41	632312.00	5987047.00	908.00	300.80
PC-42	632486.00	5987076.00	915.00	287.60
PC-43	631945.00	5986965.00	898.00	303.90
PC-44	631765.00	5986658.00	885.00	306.94
PC-45	632196.00	5986976.00	906.00	337.42
PC-46	631683.00	5986754.00	893.00	306.94
PC-47	631688.00	5986851.00	894.00	502.00
PC-48	631774.00	5986843.00	885.00	151.20
PC-49	631792.00	5987069.00	889.00	303.90
PC-50	631796.00	5986963.00	882.00	180.44
PC-51	631446.00	5986970.00	911.00	374.00
PC-52	631537.00	5986915.00	909.00	300.83
PC-53	631667.00	5987067.00	900.00	200.30

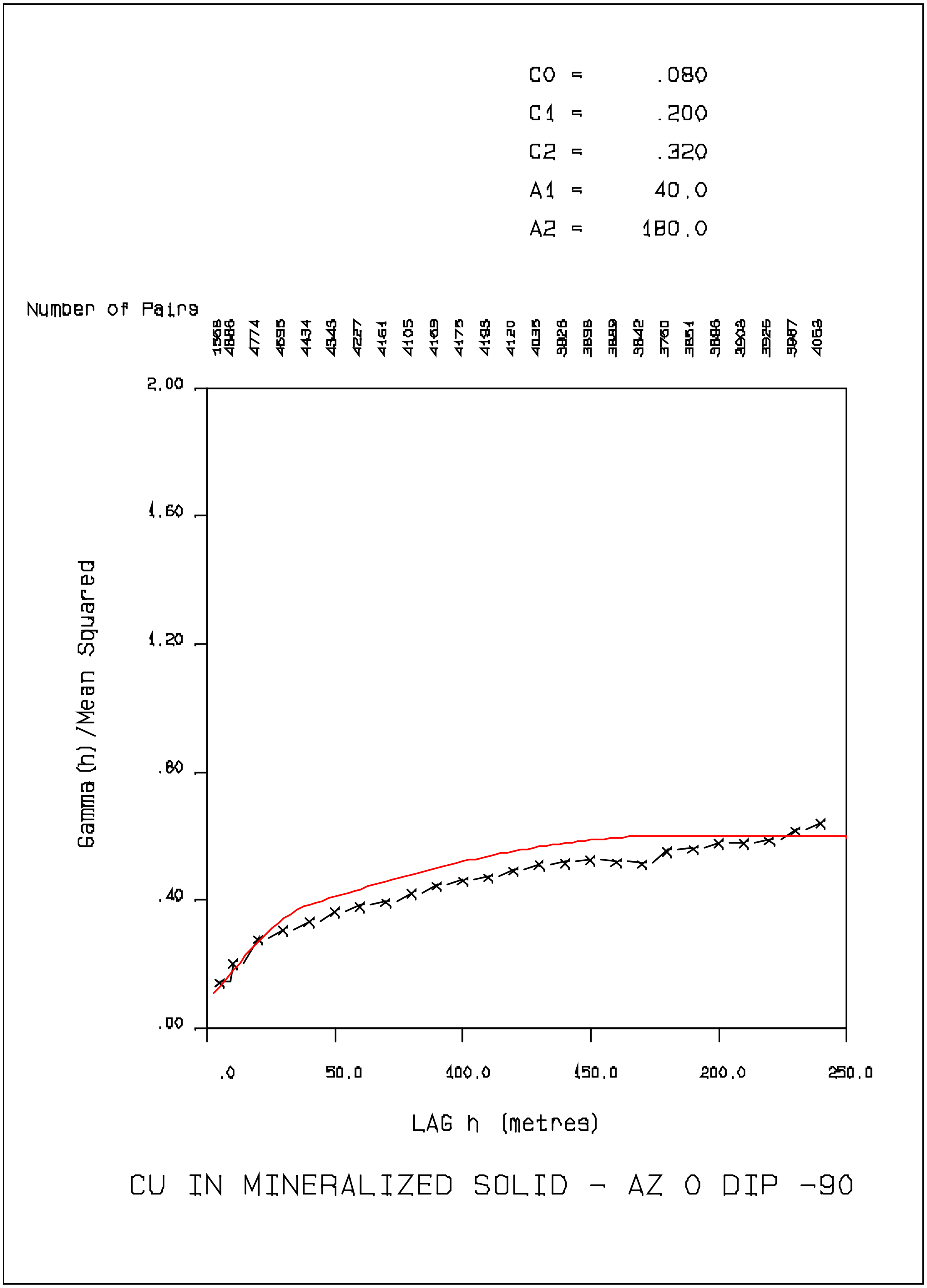
PC-54	631420.00	5986750.00	920.00	201.20
PC-55	631803.00	5986743.00	885.00	215.50
PC-56	632500.00	5986873.00	902.00	309.70
PC-57	632499.00	5986970.00	915.00	456.30
PC-58	632395.00	5987171.00	915.00	306.90
PC-59	632106.00	5987057.00	908.00	361.80
PC-60	632219.00	5986763.00	893.00	331.30
PC-61	632141.00	5986860.00	901.00	312.70
PC-62	632227.00	5986573.00	875.00	238.70
PC-63	631461.00	5986651.00	915.00	278.30
PC-64	630897.00	5986597.00	983.00	203.30
PC-65	631796.00	5986963.00	882.00	349.60
PC-66	632690.00	5986970.00	924.00	303.90
PC-67	632586.00	5987078.00	923.00	303.90
PC-68	632420.00	5987066.00	906.00	310.00
PC-69	632099.00	5986867.00	903.00	337.11
PC-70	632105.00	5986772.00	894.00	306.70
PC-71	632491.00	5987170.00	918.00	218.24
PC-72	632490.00	5987170.00	919.00	309.60
PC-73	632596.00	5986877.00	918.00	328.00

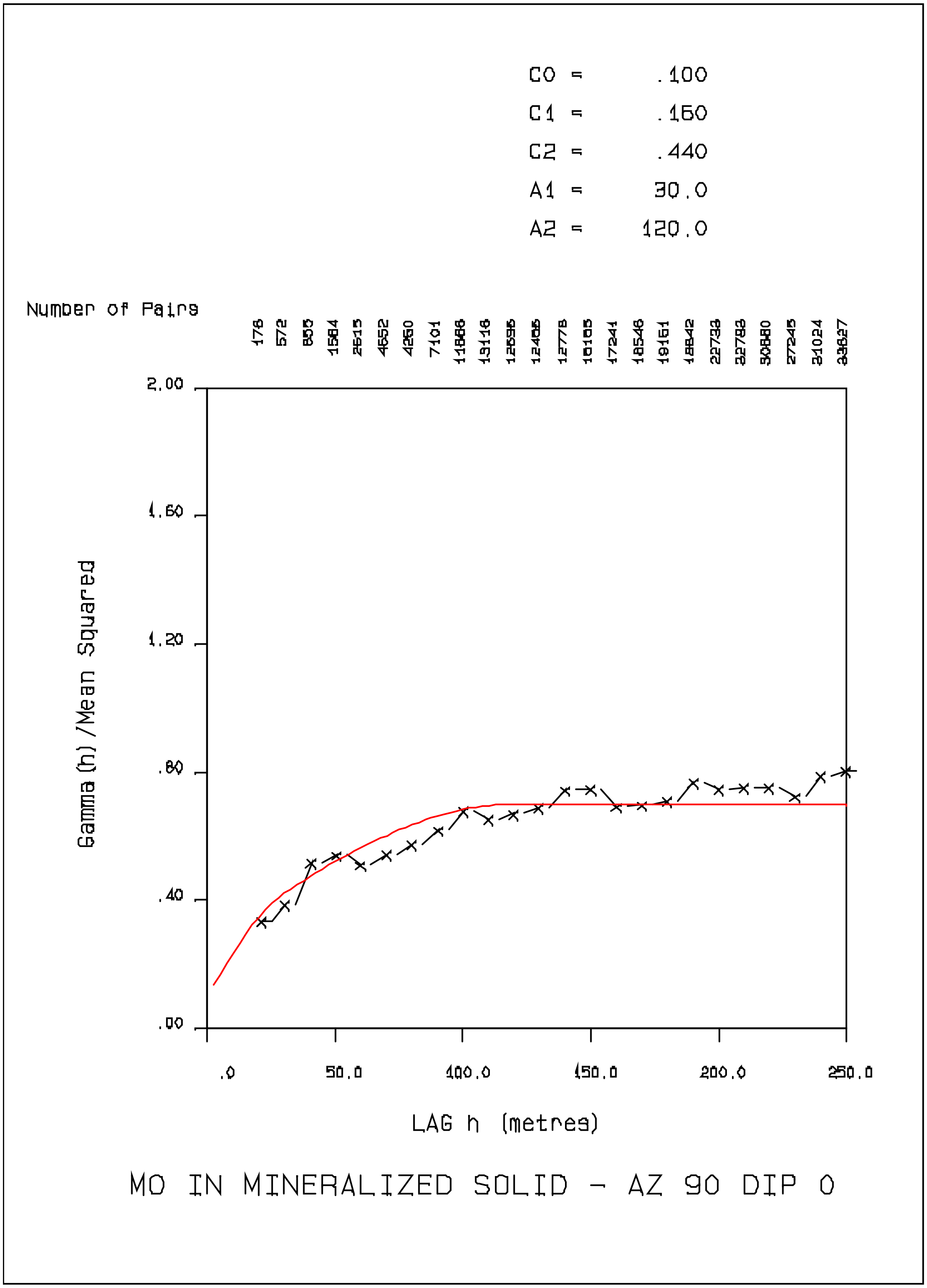
APPENDIX 3 – Semivariograms

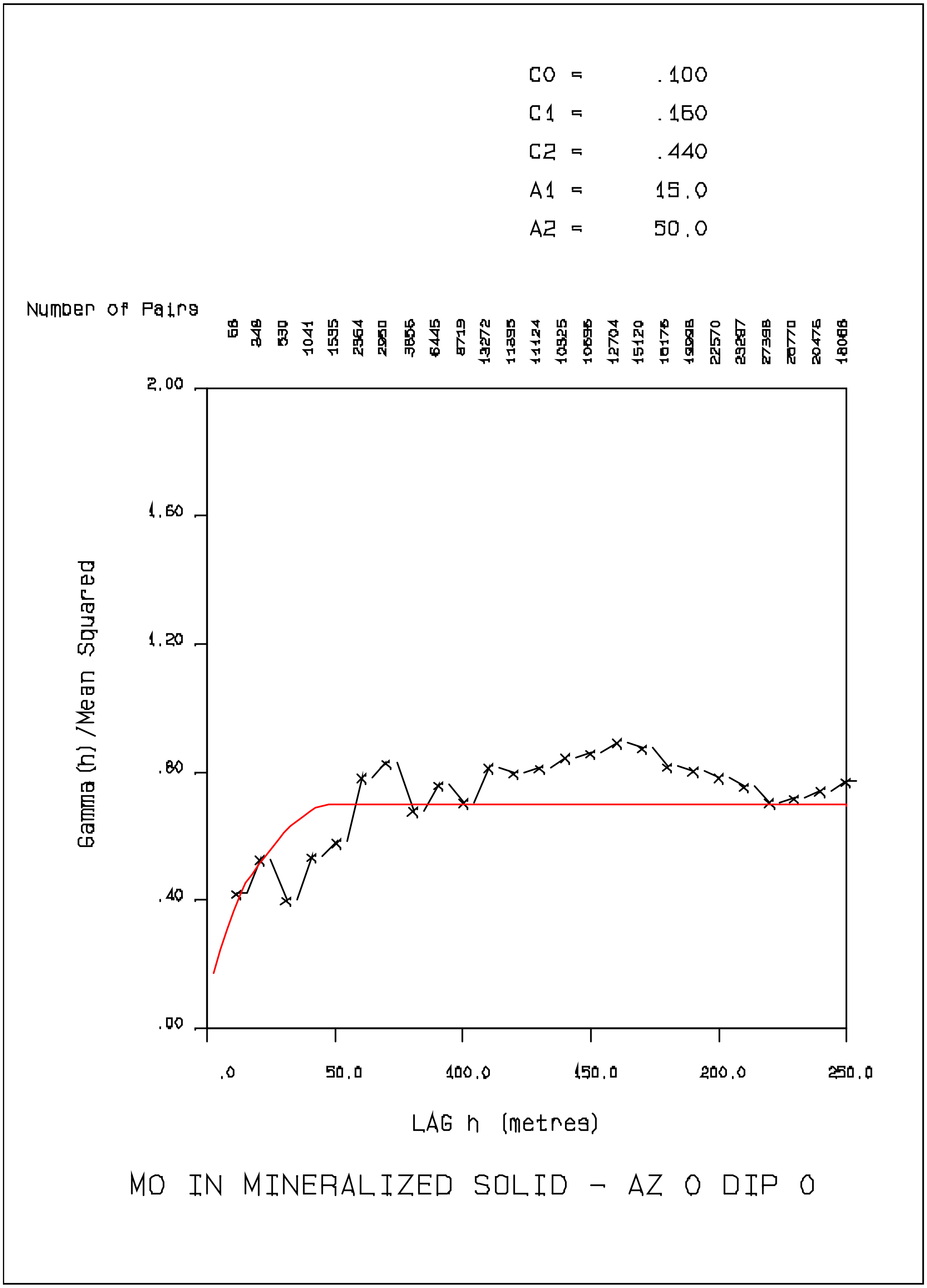


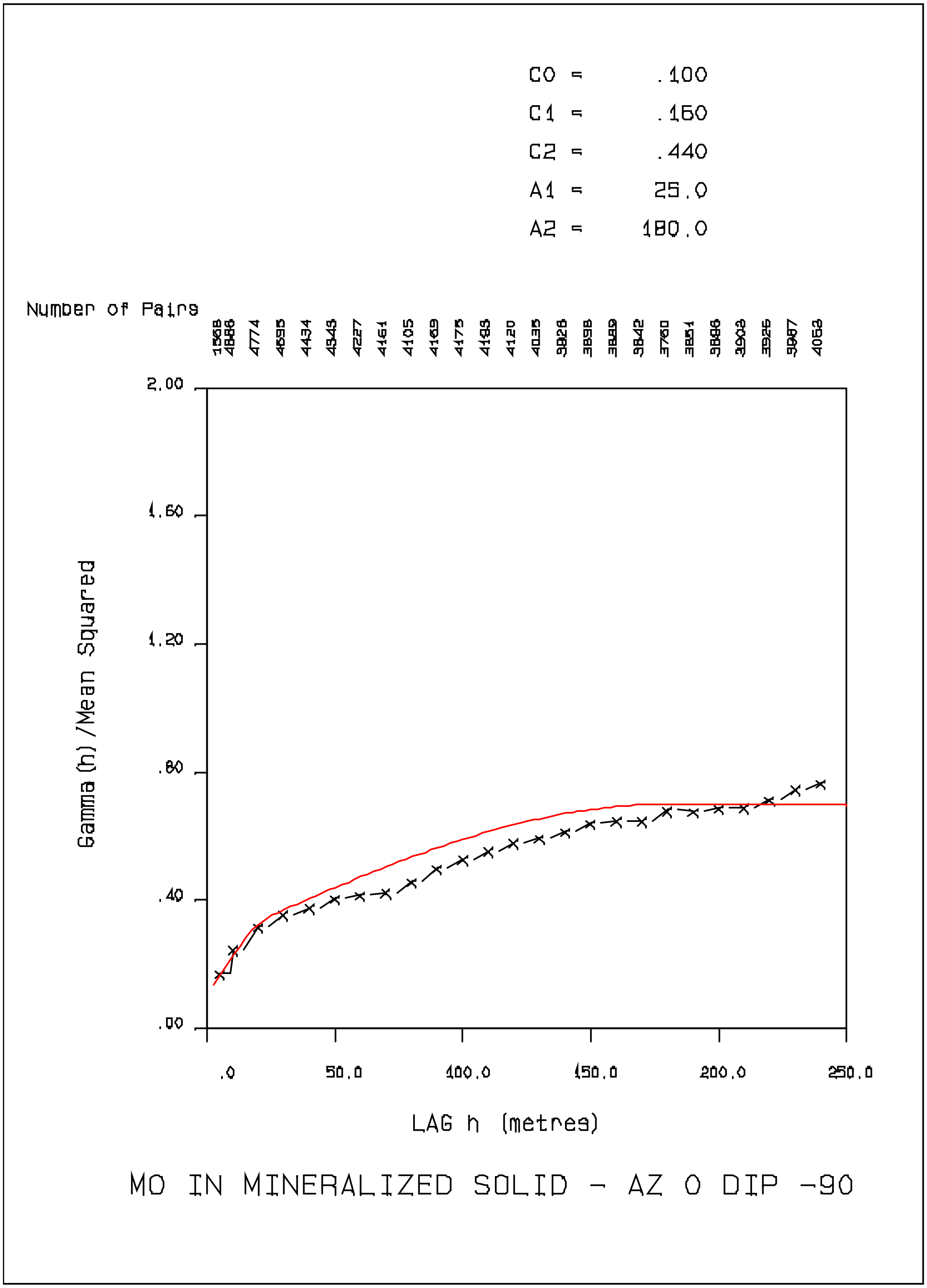
CU IN MINERALIZED SOLID - AZ 112 DIP 0

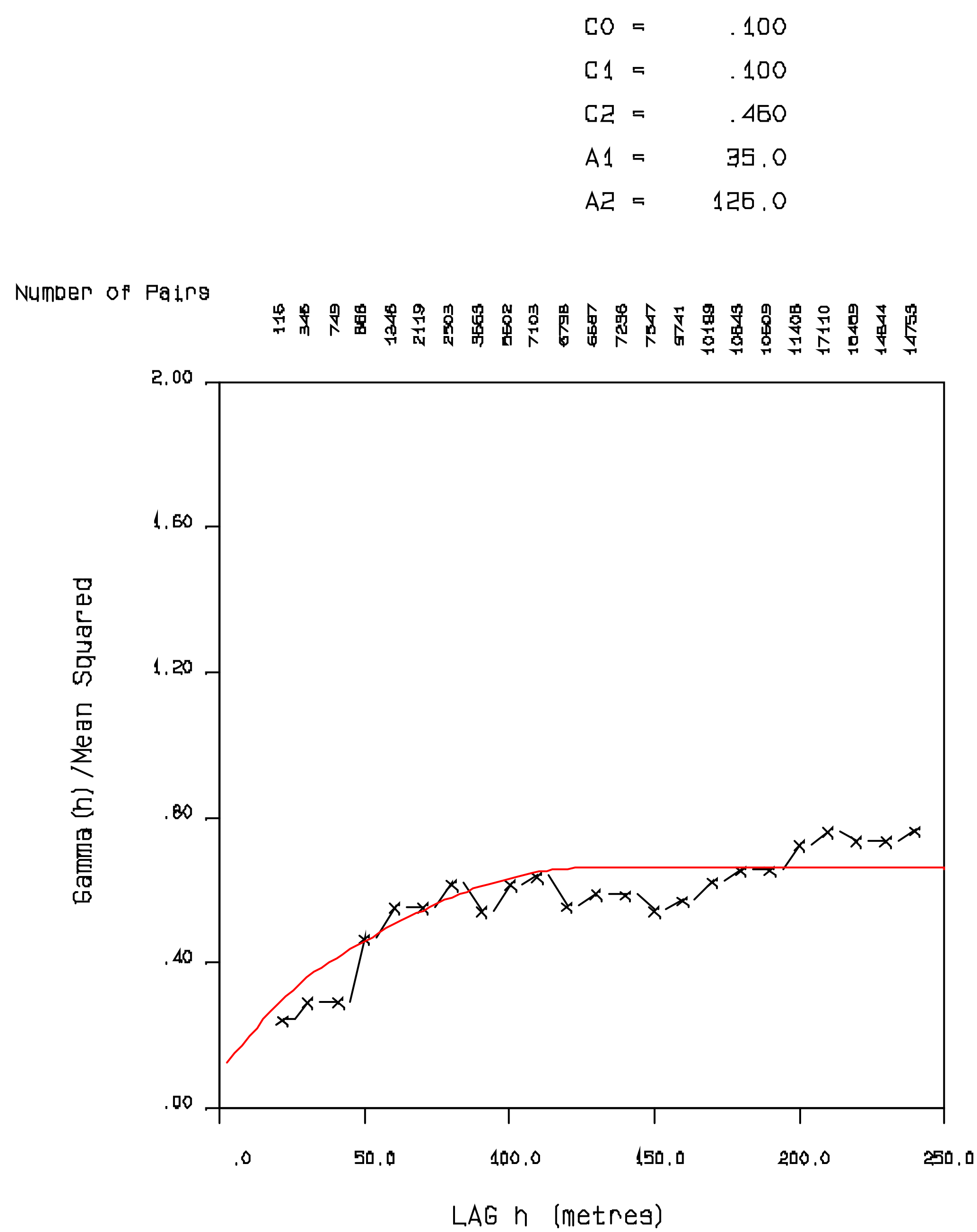

C0 = .080
C1 = .200
C2 = .320
A1 = 50.0
A2 = 90.0
Number of Pairs
274
388
734
1418
2364
2604
3736
6854
8148
11060
11214
11842
12035
14080
14578
14888
16064
18755
20813
23317
28397
27160
25514
26598
2.00
1.60
1.20
.80
.40
.00
Gamma (h) /Mean Squared
.0
50.0
100.0
150.0
200.0
250.0
LAG h (metres)
CU IN MINERALIZED SOLID - AZ 22 DIP 0


C0 = .080
C1 = .200
C2 = .320
A1 = 40.0
A2 = 180.0
Number of Pairs
1568 4886 4774 4595 4434 4543 4227 4161 4105 4169 4175 4183 4120 4035 3926 3898 3889 3842 3760 3851 3886 3902 3925 3987 4053
2.00
1.60
1.20
.80
.40
.00
Gamma (h) /Mean Squared
.0
50.0
100.0
150.0
200.0
250.0
LAG h (metres)
CU IN MINERALIZED SOLID - AZ 0 DIP -90

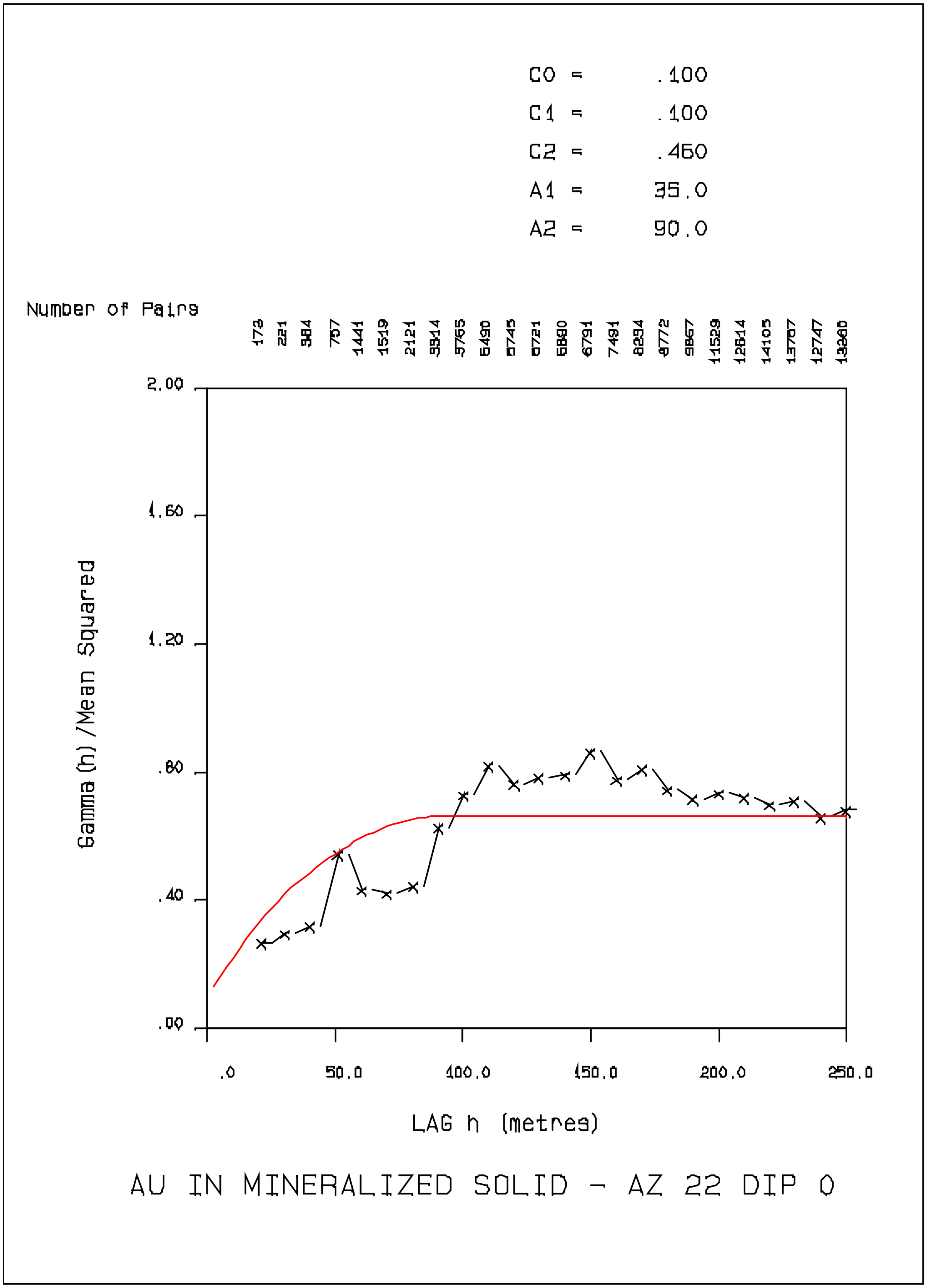

C0 = .100
C1 = .160
C2 = .440
A1 = 30.0
A2 = 120.0
Number of Pairs
Gamma (h) /Mean Squared
2.00
1.60
1.20
.80
.40
.00
.0
50.0
100.0
150.0
200.0
250.0
LAG h (metres)
MO IN MINERALIZED SOLID - AZ 90 DIP 0

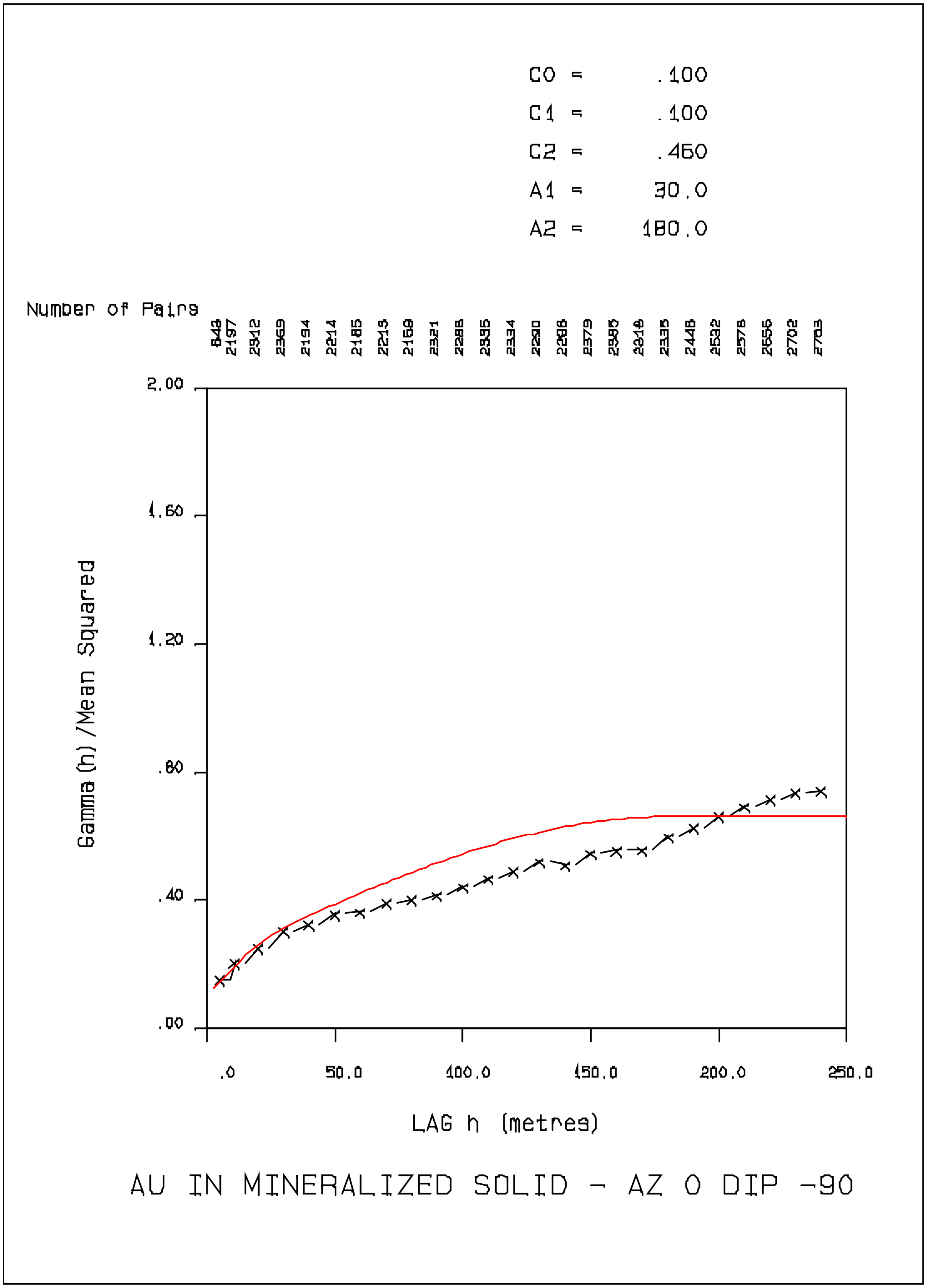

C0 = .100
C1 = .160
C2 = .440
A1 = 15.0
A2 = 50.0
Number of Pairs
2.00
1.60
1.20
.80
.40
.00
Gamma (h) /Mean Squared
.0
50.0
100.0
150.0
200.0
250.0
LAG h (metres)
MO IN MINERALIZED SOLID - AZ 0 DIP 0

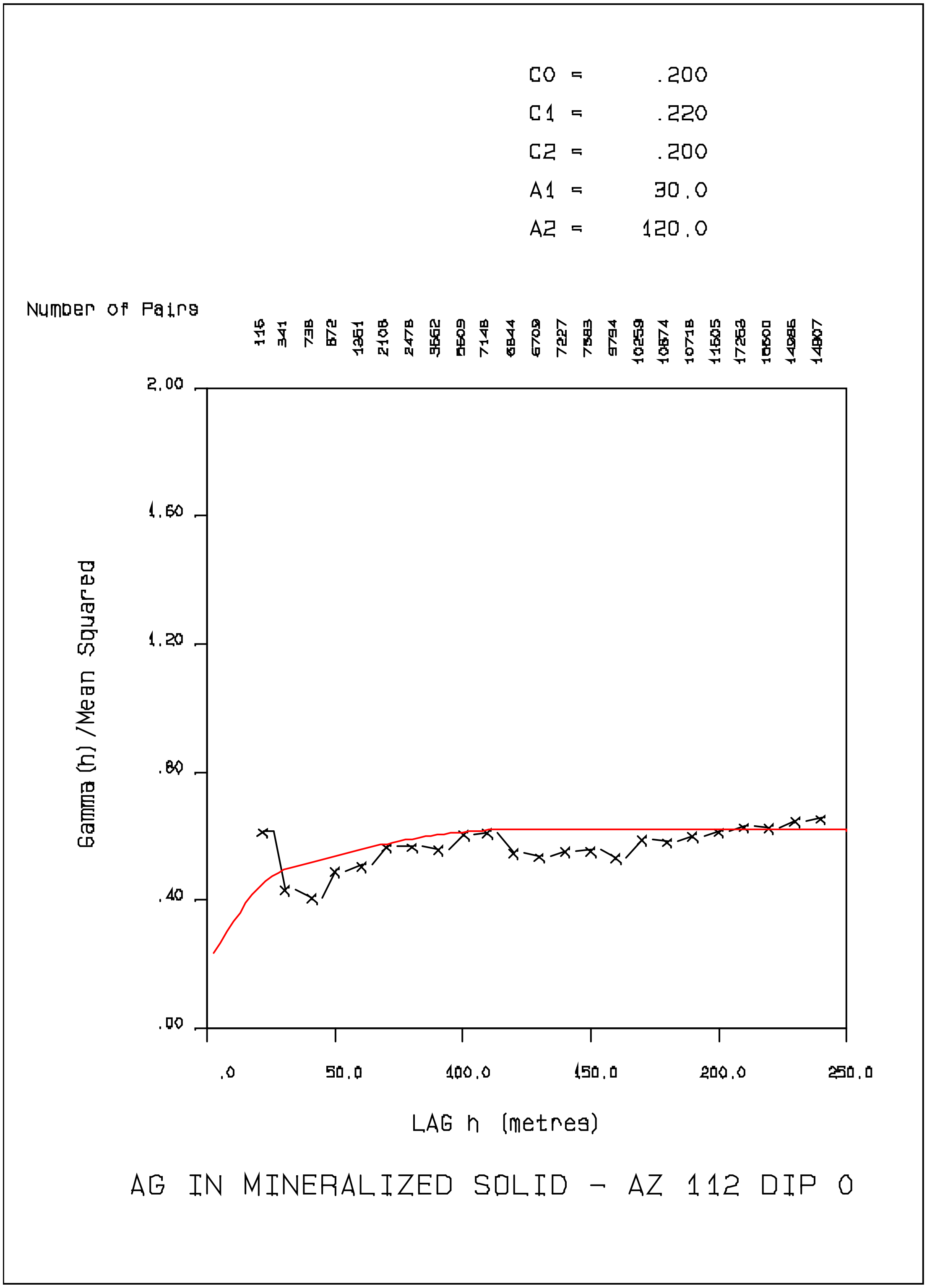

C0 = .100
C1 = .160
C2 = .440
A1 = 25.0
A2 = 180.0
Number of Pairs
2.00
1.60
1.20
.80
.40
.00
Gamma (h) /Mean Squared
.0
50.0
100.0
150.0
200.0
250.0
LAG h (metres)
MO IN MINERALIZED SOLID - AZ 0 DIP -90

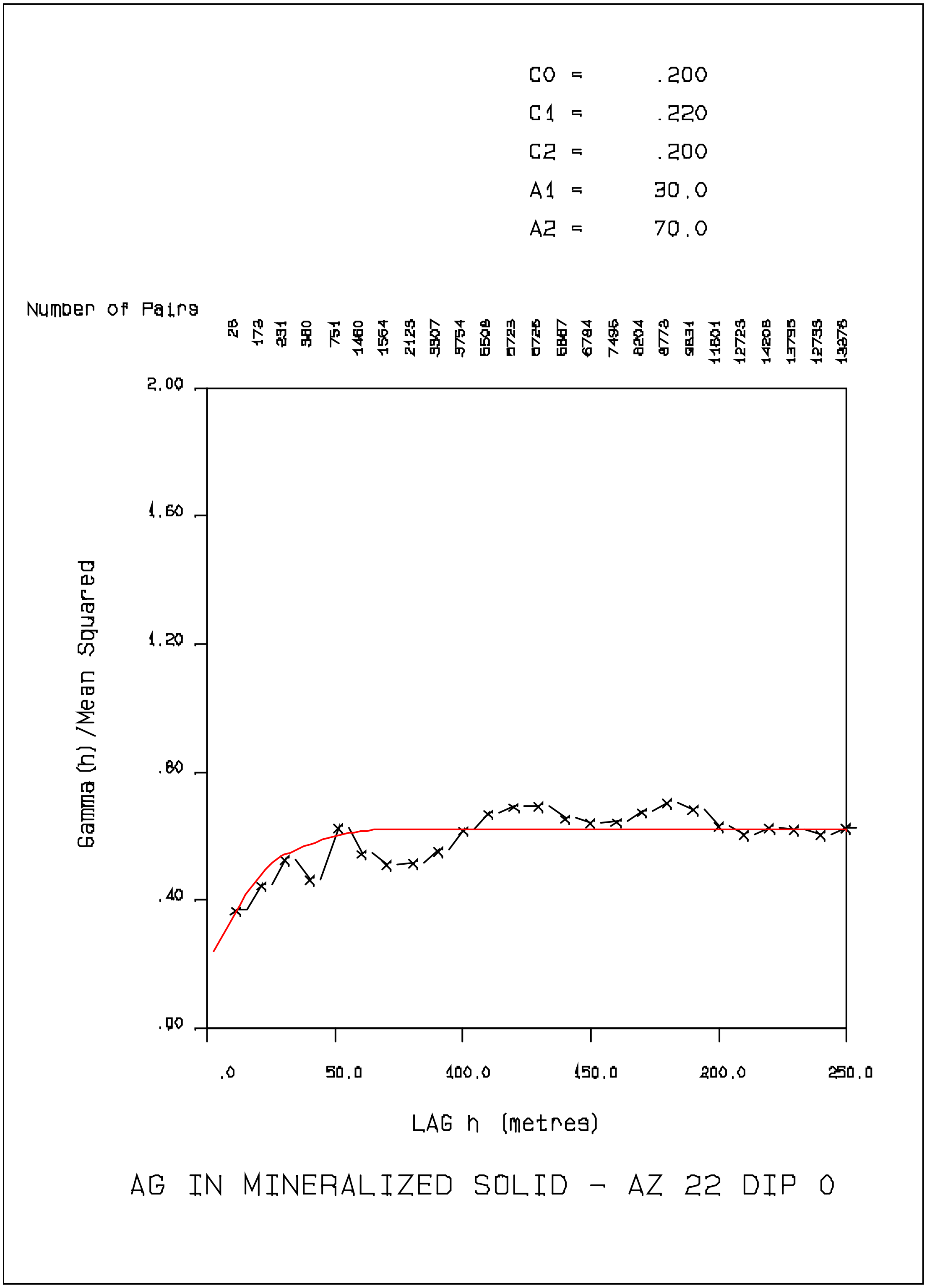


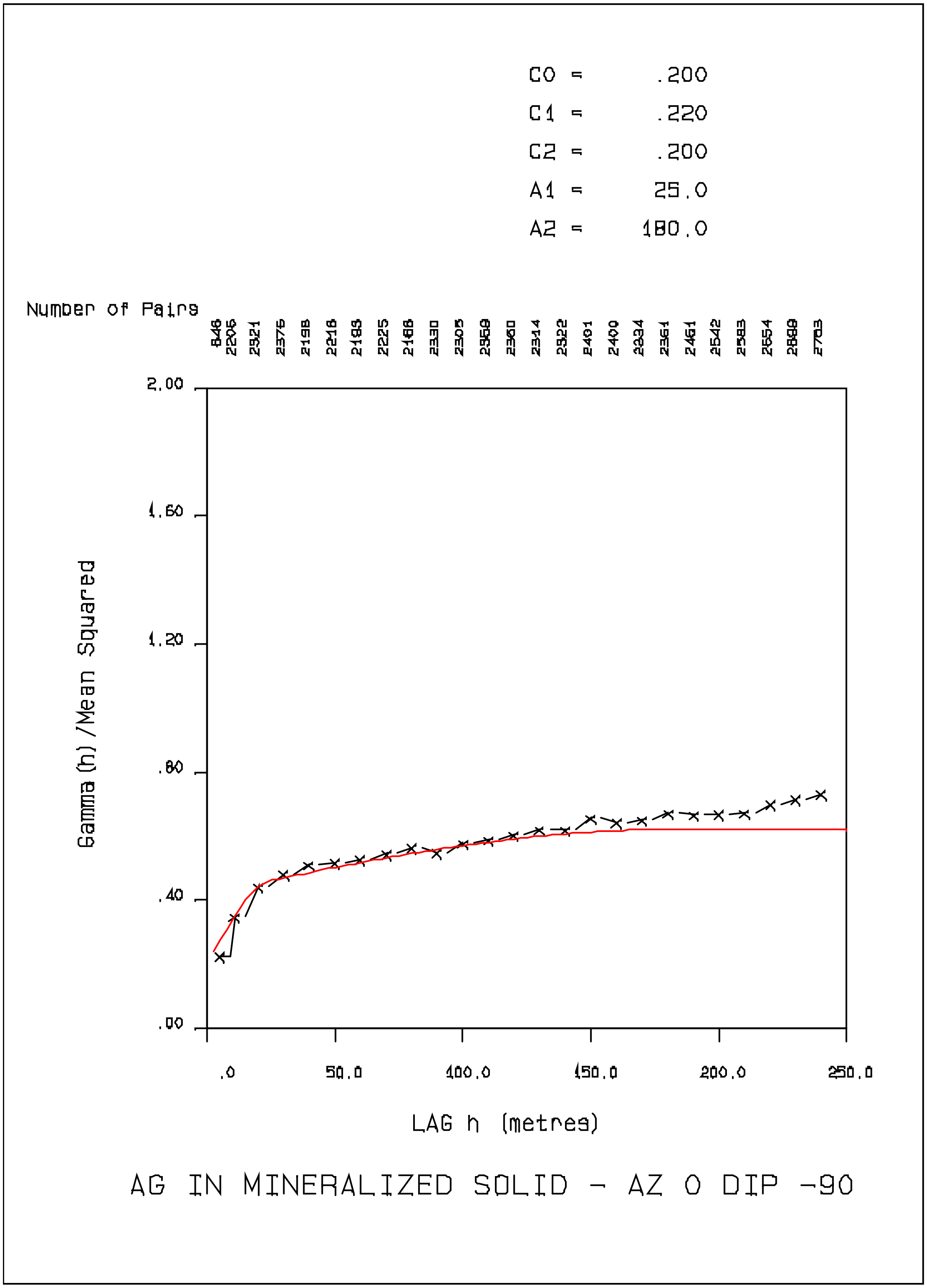
AU IN MINERALIZED SOLID – AZ 112 DIP 0

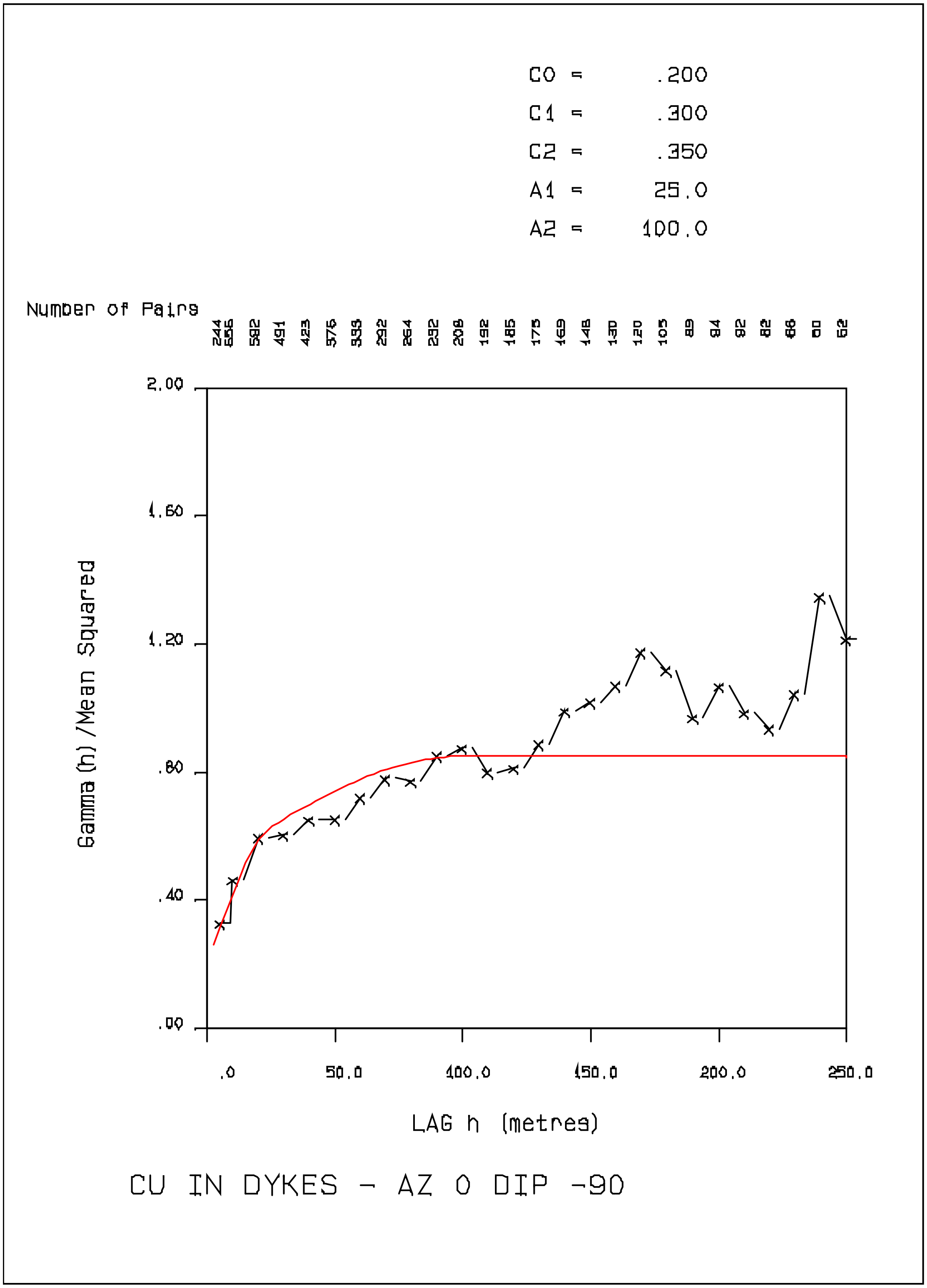

C0 = .100
C1 = .100
C2 = .460
A1 = 35.0
A2 = 90.0
Number of Pairs
173 221 384 757 1441 1519 2121 3314 5765 6490 6745 6721 6880 6791 7491 8234 9772 9867 11529 12814 14105 13767 12747 13360
Gamma (h) /Mean Squared
2.00
1.60
1.20
.80
.40
.00
.0
50.0
100.0
150.0
200.0
250.0
LAG h (metres)
AU IN MINERALIZED SOLID - AZ 22 DIP 0

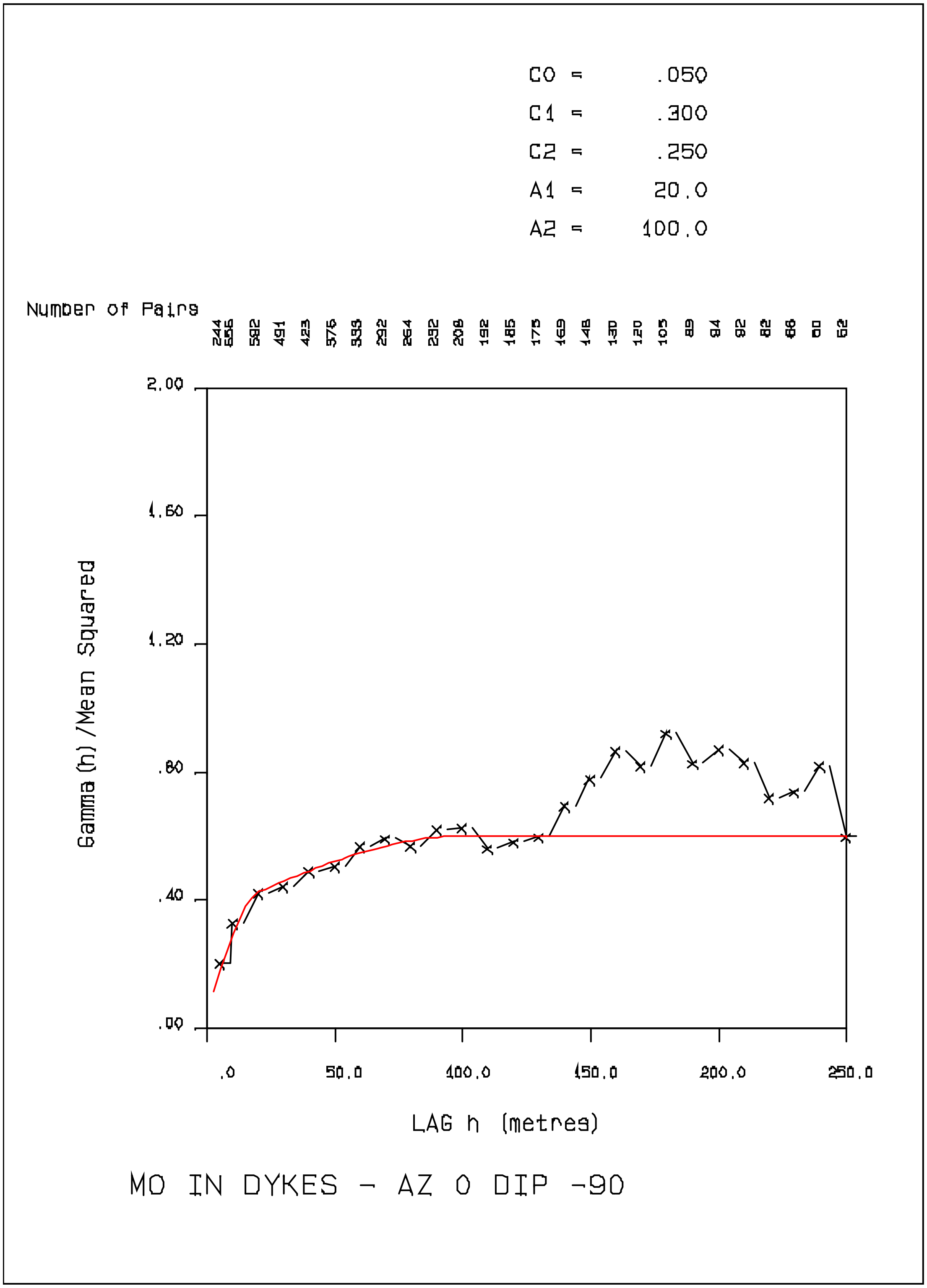

C0 = .100
C1 = .100
C2 = .460
A1 = 30.0
A2 = 180.0
Number of Pairs
843 2197 2312 2369 2194 2214 2185 2213 2169 2321 2288 2335 2334 2290 2298 2379 2385 2316 2335 2448 2532 2578 2656 2702 2763
2.00
1.60
1.20
.80
.40
.00
Gamma (h) /Mean Squared
.0
50.0
100.0
150.0
200.0
250.0
LAG h (metres)
AU IN MINERALIZED SOLID - AZ 0 DIP -90


C0 = .200
C1 = .220
C2 = .200
A1 = 30.0
A2 = 120.0
Number of Pairs
116 341 738 872 1351 2108 2478 3562 5509 7148 6844 6709 7227 7583 9794 10259 10874 10718 11505 17263 15500 14985 14807
2.00
1.60
1.20
.80
.40
.00
Gamma (h) /Mean Squared
.0
50.0
100.0
150.0
200.0
250.0
LAG h (metres)
AG IN MINERALIZED SOLID - AZ 112 DIP 0

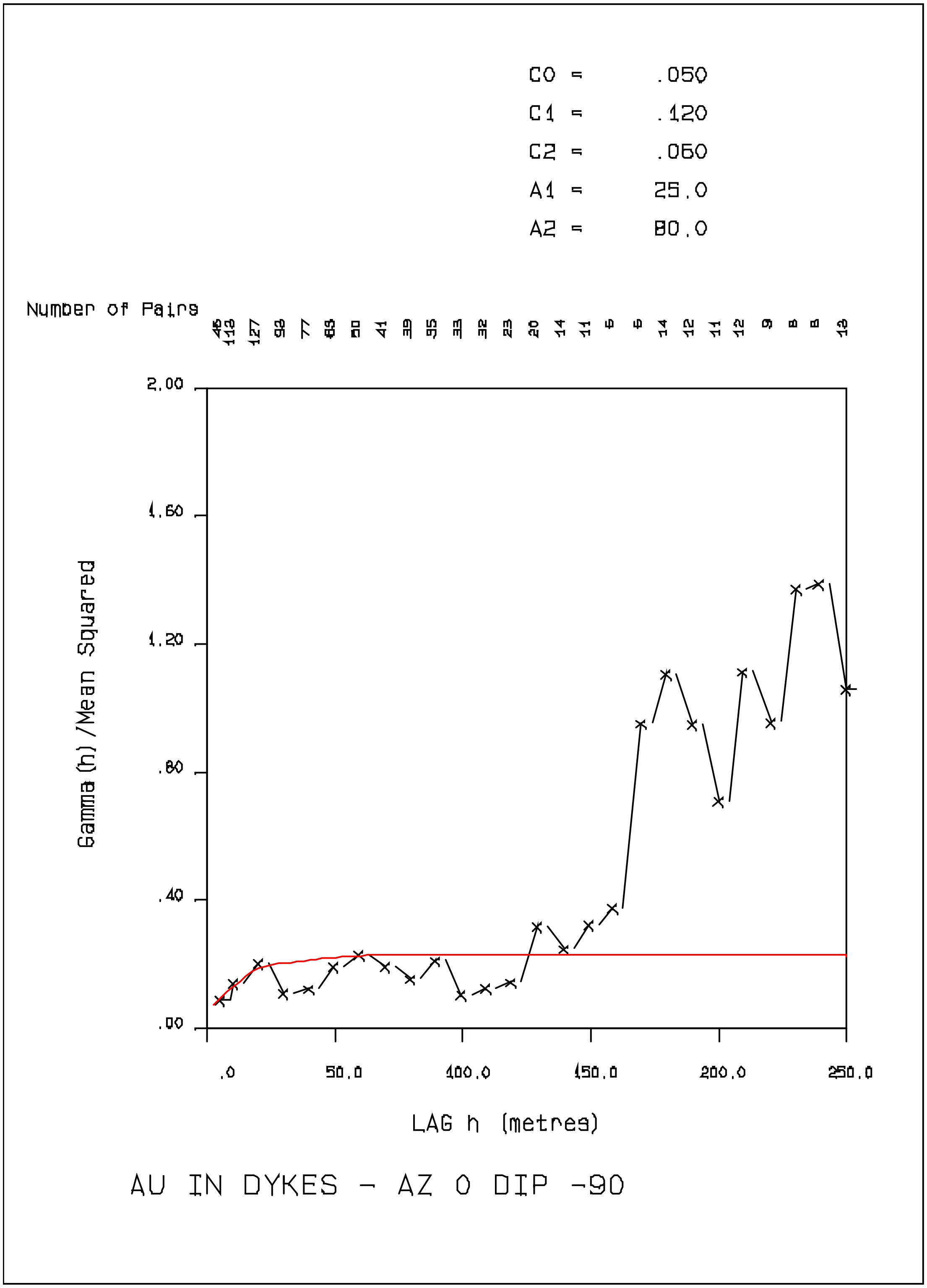

C0 = .200
C1 = .220
C2 = .200
A1 = 30.0
A2 = 70.0
Number of Pairs
28 173 231 380 751 1460 1564 2123 3307 5754 6508 5723 6726 6867 6784 7496 8204 8772 9831 11801 12723 14208 13795 12733 13376
2.00
1.60
1.20
.80
.40
.00
Gamma (h) /Mean Squared
.0
50.0
100.0
150.0
200.0
250.0
LAG h (metres)
AG IN MINERALIZED SOLID - AZ 22 DIP 0


C0 = .200
C1 = .220
C2 = .200
A1 = 25.0
A2 = 180.0
Number of Pairs
846 2205 2321 2376 2198 2218 2193 2225 2168 2330 2305 2359 2360 2314 2322 2401 2400 2334 2361 2461 2542 2583 2654 2898 2763
2.00
1.60
1.20
.80
.40
.00
Gamma (h) /Mean Squared
.0
50.0
100.0
150.0
200.0
250.0
LAG h (metres)
AG IN MINERALIZED SOLID - AZ 0 DIP -90

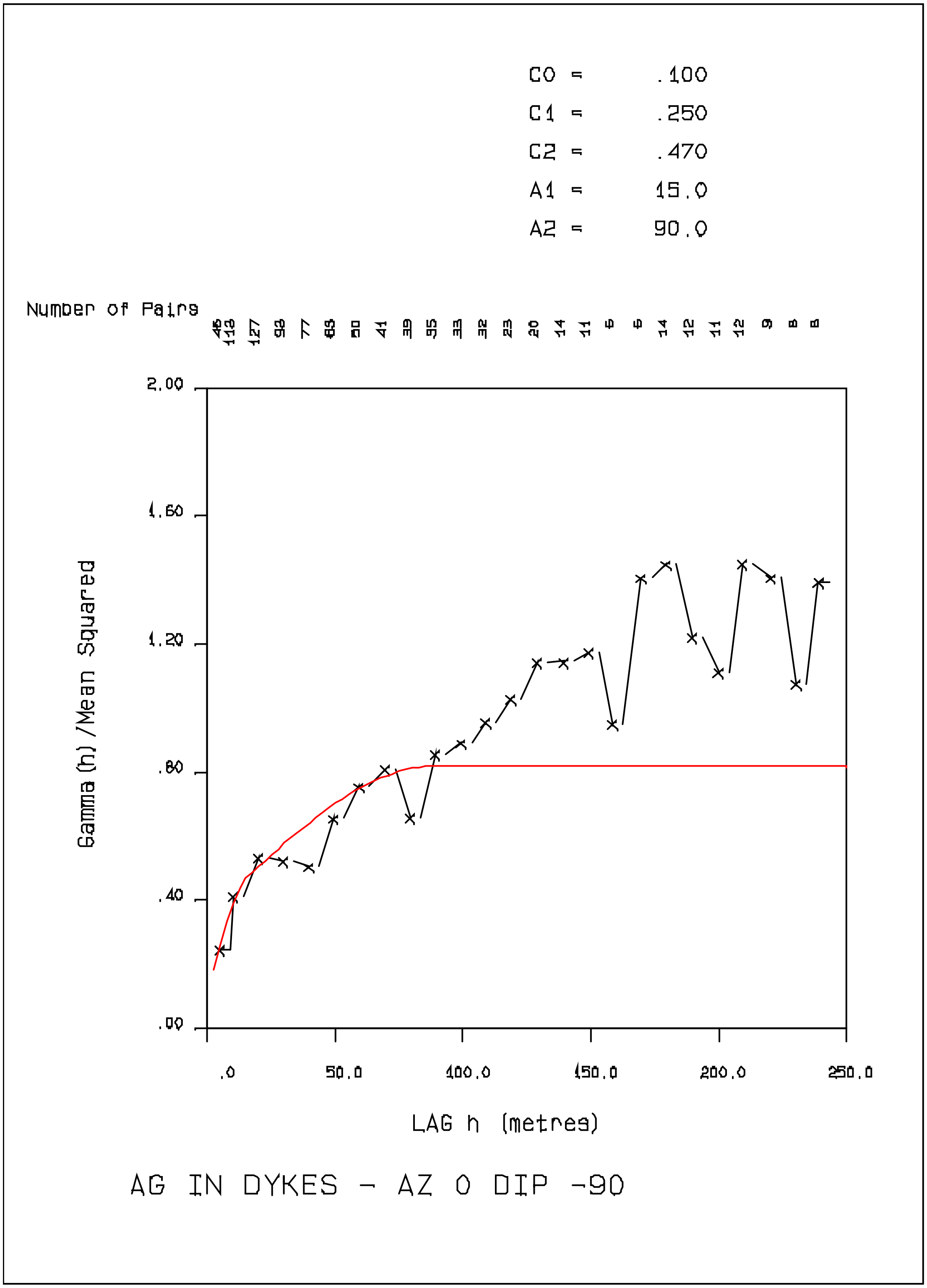

C0 = .200
C1 = .300
C2 = .350
A1 = 25.0
A2 = 100.0
Number of Pairs
244 556 582 491 423 376 333 292 264 232 208 192 185 175 169 148 130 120 105 89 94 92 82 66 50 62
2.00
1.60
1.20
.80
.40
.00
Gamma (h) /Mean Squared
.0
50.0
100.0
150.0
200.0
250.0
LAG h (metres)
CU IN DYKES - AZ 0 DIP -90

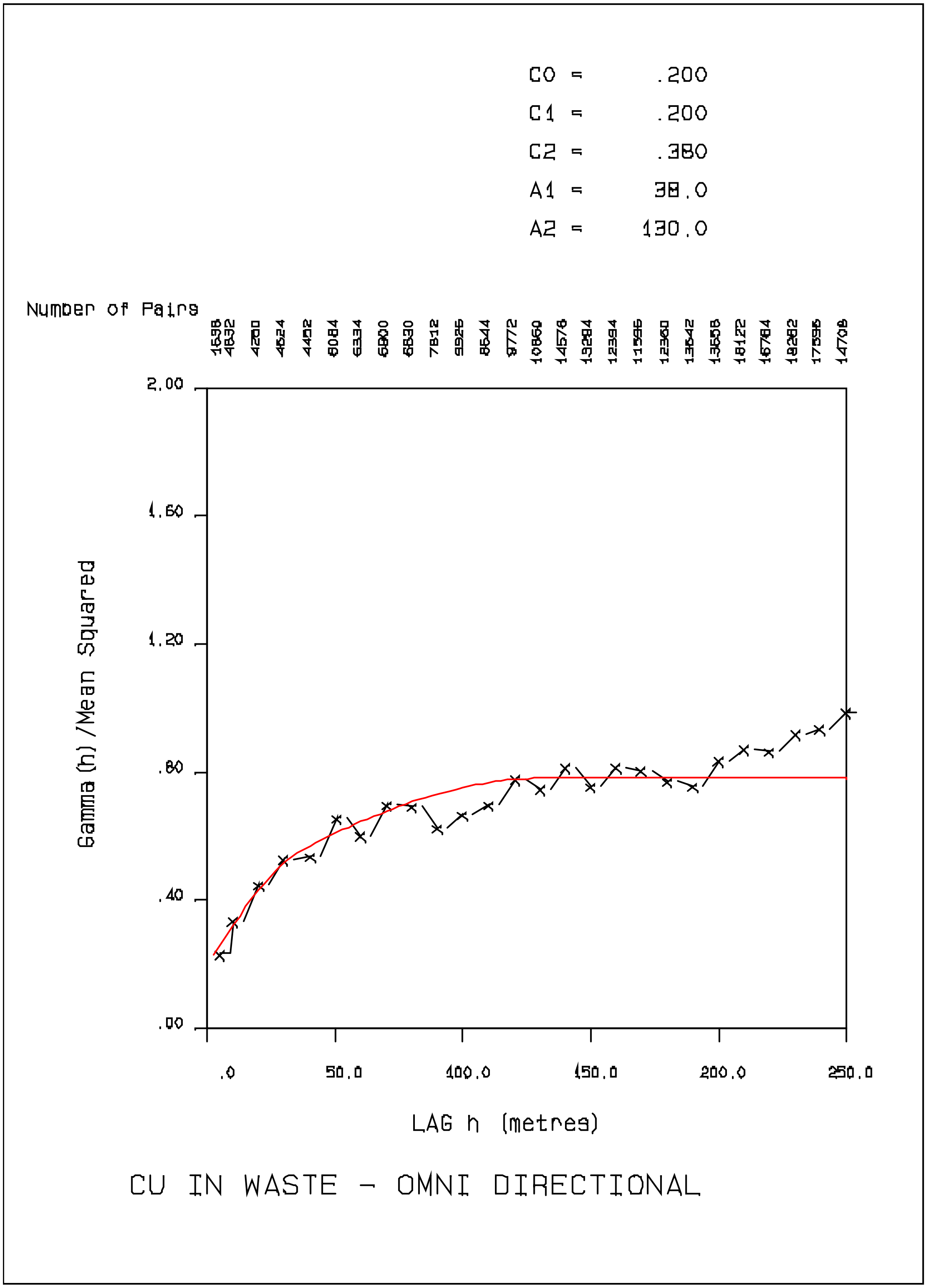


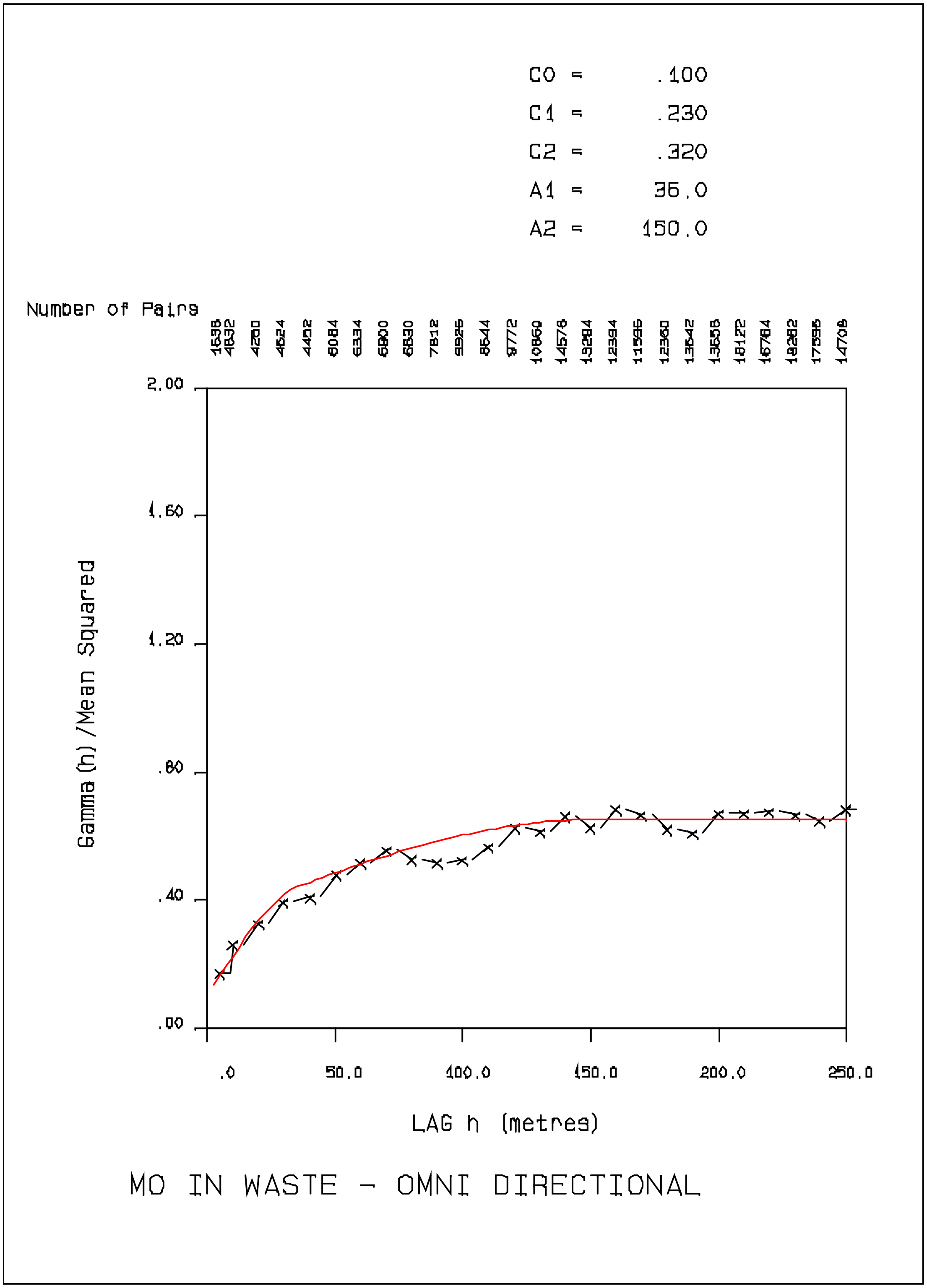
C0 = .050
C1 = .300
C2 = .250
A1 = 20.0
A2 = 100.0
Number of Pairs
244 556 582 491 423 376 333 292 264 232 208 192 185 175 169 148 130 120 105 89 94 92 82 66 50 62
2.00
1.60
1.20
.80
.40
.00
Gamma (h) /Mean Squared
.0
50.0
100.0
150.0
200.0
250.0
LAG h (metres)
MO IN DYKES - AZ 0 DIP -90

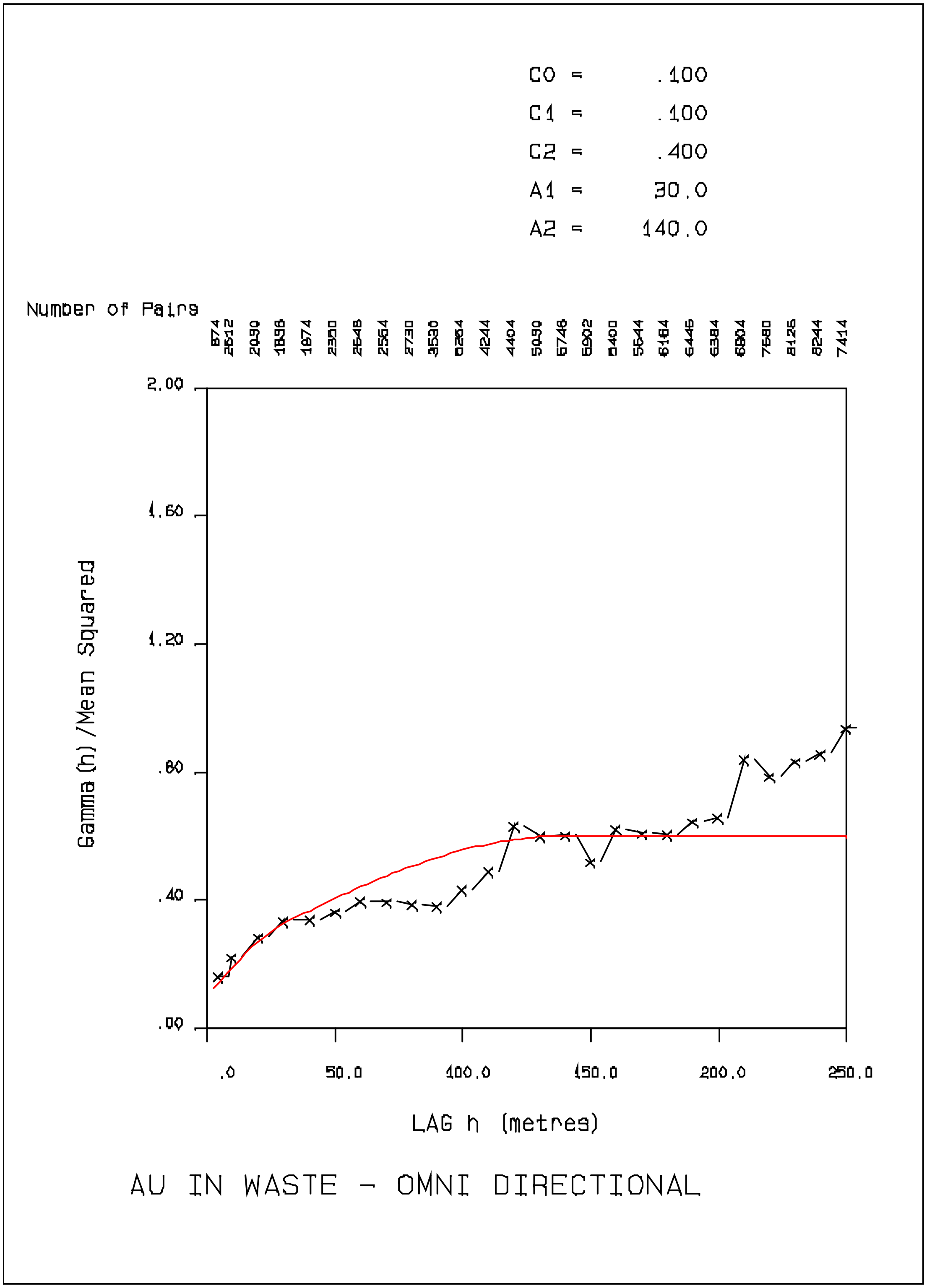


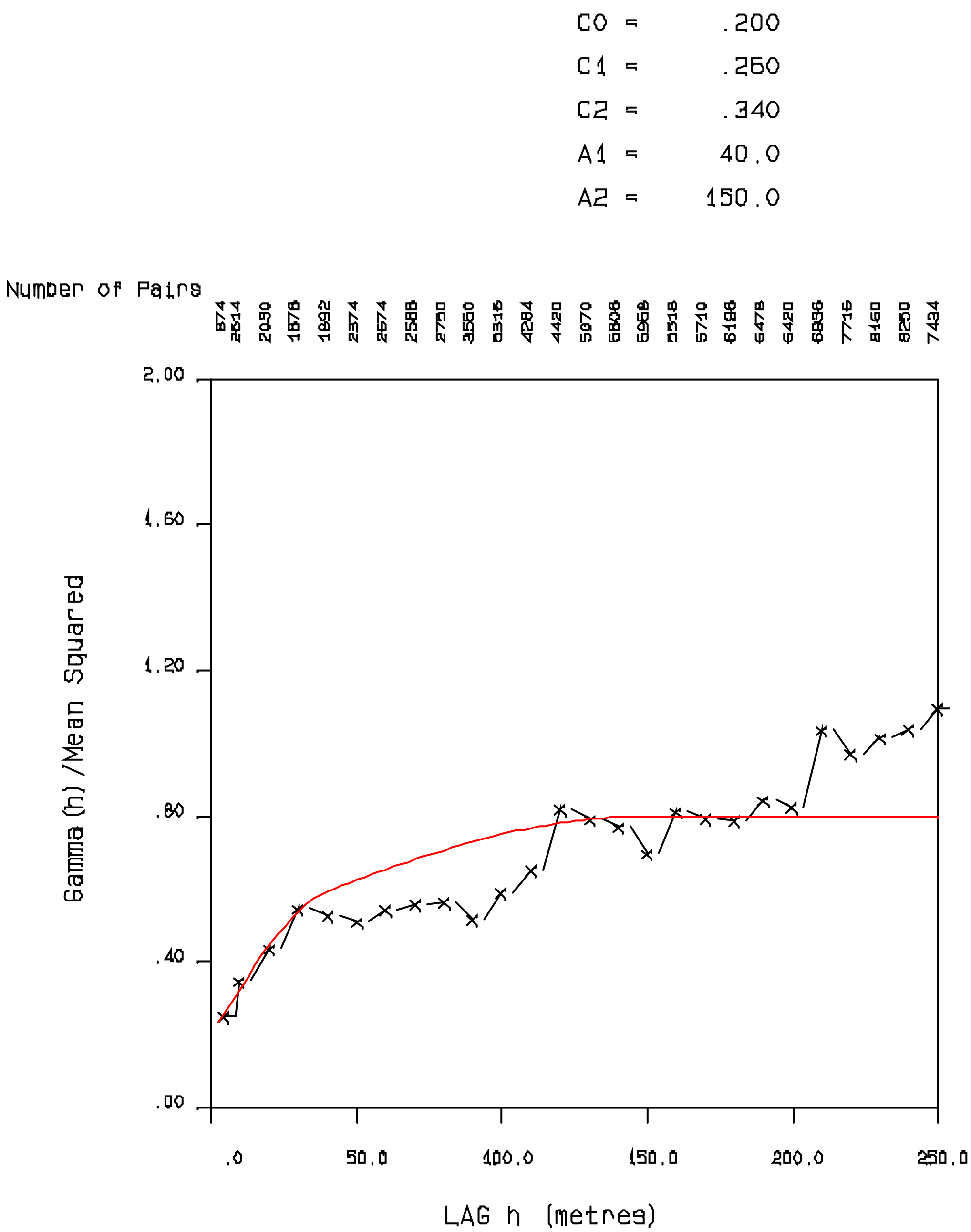
C0 = .050
C1 = .120
C2 = .060
A1 = 25.0
A2 = 80.0
Number of Pairs
45 112 127 92 77 63 50 41 39 35 33 32 23 20 14 11 5 5 14 12 11 12 9 8 8 12
Gamma (h) /Mean Squared
2.00
1.60
1.20
.80
.40
.00
.0
50.0
100.0
150.0
200.0
250.0
LAG h (metres)
AU IN DYKES - AZ 0 DIP -90


C0 = .100
C1 = .250
C2 = .470
A1 = 15.0
A2 = 90.0
Number of Pairs
45 113 127 93 77 63 50 41 39 35 33 32 23 20 14 11 5 5 14 12 11 12 9 8 8
2.00
1.60
1.20
.80
.40
.00
Gamma (h) /Mean Squared
.0
50.0
100.0
150.0
200.0
250.0
LAG h (metres)
AG IN DYKES - AZ 0 DIP -90


C0 = .200
C1 = .200
C2 = .380
A1 = 38.0
A2 = 130.0
Number of Pairs
1538 4832 4280 4524 4452 6084 6334 6800 6830 7812 9926 8544 9772 10860 14578 13284 12394 11596 12360 13542 13658 18122 16784 18282 17595 14708
2.00
1.60
1.20
.80
.40
.00
Gamma (h) /Mean Squared
.0
50.0
100.0
150.0
200.0
250.0
LAG h (metres)
CU IN WASTE - OMNI DIRECTIONAL


C0 = .100
C1 = .230
C2 = .320
A1 = 35.0
A2 = 150.0
Number of Pairs
Gamma (h) /Mean Squared
2.00
1.60
1.20
.80
.40
.00
.0
50.0
100.0
150.0
200.0
250.0
LAG h (metres)
MO IN WASTE - OMNI DIRECTIONAL


C0 = .100
C1 = .100
C2 = .400
A1 = 30.0
A2 = 140.0
Number of Pairs
2.00
1.60
1.20
.80
.40
.00
Gamma (h) /Mean Squared
.0
50.0
100.0
150.0
200.0
250.0
LAG h (metres)
AU IN WASTE - OMNI DIRECTIONAL



AG IN WASTE – OMNI DIRECTIONAL