Summary Report

-- on the --

AXE PROJECT

Axe Claims, Similkameen Mining Division
British Columbia

-- for --

Weststar Resources Ltd.

#200 – 551 Howe Street
Vancouver, B.C. V6C 2C2

Prepared By:

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September 5, 2008 (effective date)
October 21, 2013 (amended date)

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SUMMARY

Weststar Resources Ltd. (Weststar) entered into an agreement with Bearclaw Capital Corp. (Bearclaw) in July, 2005, whereby Weststar could earn a 66% interest in the ***Axe Project****, an advanced stage project with a known historical porphyry copper resource. This report summarizes all data available on the property. The property consists of 21 mineral claims (119 claim units), located in the Similkameen Mining Division, 20 km north of Princeton, British Columbia. Well-maintained gravel roads leaving Highway #5 north of Princeton provide good access to all areas of the property.*

The property was acquired in the 1960s by Adonis Mines Ltd., who commenced exploration for porphyry copper style of mineralization. Major exploration programs were completed by Adonis, Amax Exploration Inc., and Cominco Ltd. during the 1970s and early 1980s. In total, 185 holes, totalling some 14,000 meters were drilled during this period. Amax provided the initial resource estimate in 1971, followed by estimates of Adonis in 1972 and 1973. The resource area of the property has been continuously held under title since 1967. Cominco purchased the property in 1980 and abandoned and relocated the existing claims. Cominco sold the claims to a Vernon syndicate in 1994. The Vernon syndicate sold the claims to Bearclaw in 2003, who completed short drill hole testing in one of the zones for to study the potential of oxide copper in 2004.

The property is located in the Intermontane belt of Triassic volcanic rocks in central British Columbia. In the southern areas of the province, the dominant rock types are volcanic rocks of the Nicola group. The Nicola group is the principal rock group of the property and is the host rocks of most mineralization of value. Intruding the Nicola group are late Triassic felsic intrusive bodies, believed to be the mineralizing source. The structural setting of the property is a very complex set of faults, the main structure being the Summers Creek fault. There are many splays of this fault, some exhibiting horsetail features. Cross-cutting structures are common, truncating and off-setting mineralized bodies. The tectonic history of the property is yet to be resolved.

The known zones of mineralization are associated with faults and occur in highly altered, sheared and brecciated rocks of both the volcanics and intrusives. In the areas of known resource, strong alteration patterns of typical porphyry deposits have been identified, including propyllitic, phyllic, argillic, and potassic alteration. The 2006/2007 drilling has established the presence of skarn mineralization. Sulphide minerals are present, and their relative abundance appears to identify the mineral deposits of potential economic worth. Sulphides identified are pyrite, chalcopyrite, with lesser contents of sphalerite, galena, chalcocite and molybdenite. Secondary oxide minerals include malachite, azurite and native copper.

Weststar completed a 3D Induced Polarization survey in 2005 over the property and resource areas that confirmed previous near surface results. In addition, the survey collected reliable depth readings to 300 meters, establishing deep viable chargeability drill targets in areas of known resource. A new chargeability anomaly has been discovered in the northern area of the grid, referred to as the North Zone.

Based on the historical drilling and 2005 3D-IP survey, Weststar compiled all data into NI43-101 report dated July 14, 2006, and authored by the writer. This report provides a resource calculation. Copper minerals cluster into four distinct zones referred to as the South, West, Adit and Mid Zones. In total, 39.0 million tonnes grading 0.38% copper is classified as an indicated resource at a cut-off of 0.25% copper. An additional 32 million tonnes of the same grade is classified as an inferred resource. It is the writer's opinion that this resource remains current until an updated resource estimate is completed.

A fourteen-hole diamond drill program was completed by Weststar in 2006 and 2007 totaling 3401 meters. Eleven of the holes were drilled into the West Zone, and one hole was drilled into each of the North, South and Adit Zones. This report provides details of the results of this program.

Work completed by Weststar from 2005 – 2007 was sufficient for them to have earned their 66% interest in the project. Expenditures in excess of this commitment are possibly subject to further dilution of Bearclaw's interest.

In summary, the West Zone drilling expanded the strike length of the zone to 650 meters and established its potential depth to 300 meters, which will undoubtedly increase the tonnage of the resource in this zone. In addition, a gold content, approximating 0.2g/t gold is associated with copper mineralization. Gold appears to have a non-sympathetic relationship to the copper, increasing in content to the north. Gold intercepts exceeding 1g/t gold were intersected in two of the northernmost holes.

The one hole in the South Zone established the presence of a possible new lobe to the South Zone or a possible connection of the south with the Mid Zones

A resource estimate has not been completed incorporating the recent drill results. This is being recommended as ongoing work on the property. In addition, a total of eight new diamond drill holes (1200 meters) in the South Zone are recommended to confirm early historical drill results of this zone. ***PHASE I*** *costs to complete the recommended program are estimated to be* ***$238,000****.*

WESTSTAR RESOURCES LTD.

AXE PROJECT

SIMILKAMEEN MINING DIVISION,
BRITISH COLUMBIA

LOCATION MAP

DRAWN BY: JOHN R. KERR	DATE: JANUARY, 2008
SCALE: AS SHOWN	FIGURE NO. 1

INTRODUCTION

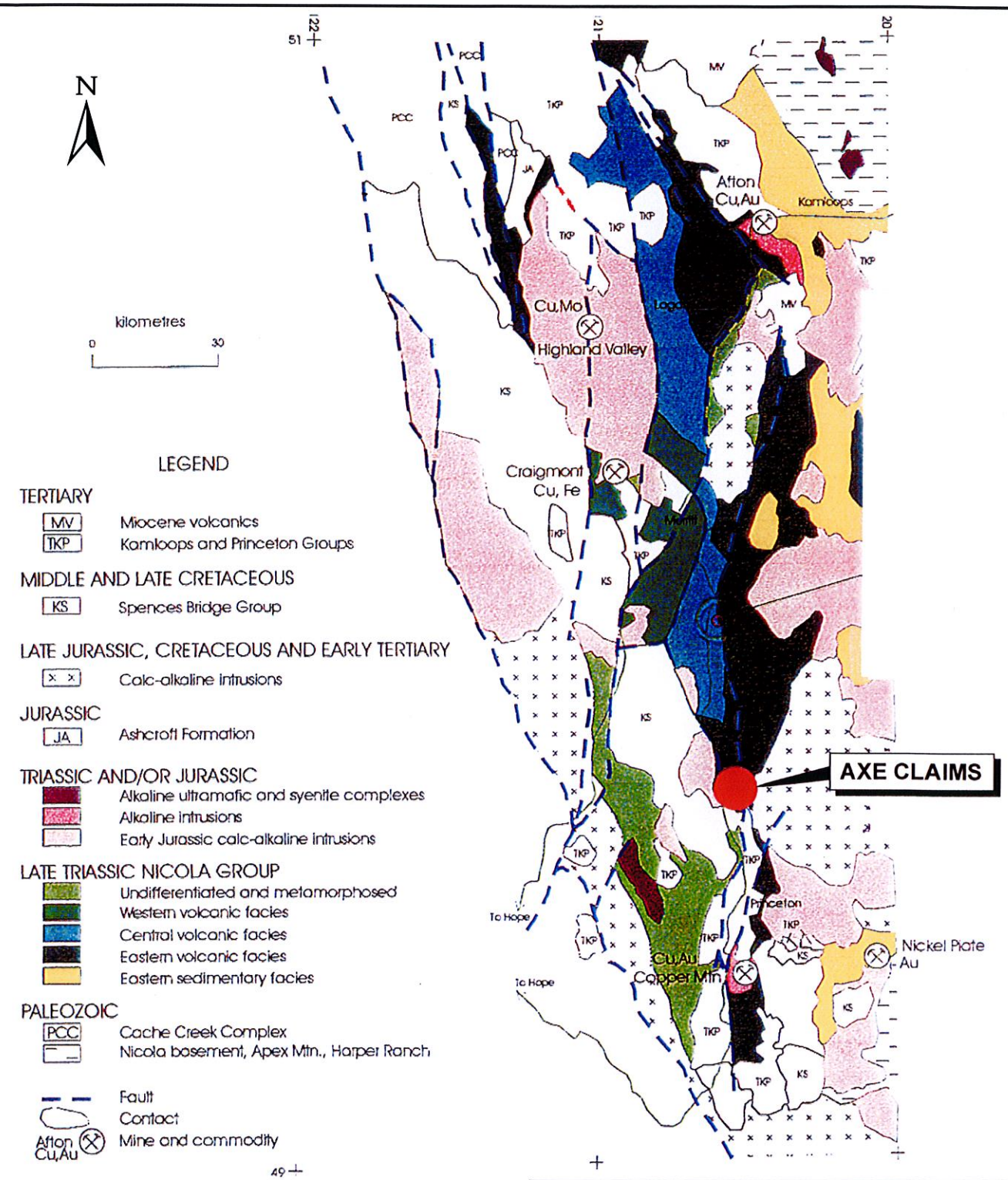
General Statement:

The porphyry copper (gold, molybdenum) deposits of central British Columbia have been the main base/precious metal mining operations of the province for the past five decades. Exploration for these type of deposits were at a peak in the late 1960s and early 1970s, however by 1980 and mainly due to weak copper prices, much of the interest in porphyry deposits had ended, as emphasis was placed on exploration for precious metal deposits. Therefore, much of the exploration glamour of central British Columbia had shifted other areas of North America and the rest of the world. Improvement in base and precious metal prices and recent advances in exploration tools, such as airborne geophysical systems, induced polarization techniques, geochemistry, and drilling techniques, it is now time to revisit the porphyry deposits of British Columbia. Major changes to mining and recovery methods have vastly improved the efficiency of large-scale, open-pit mining operations. Coupled with a better geological understanding of the nature of porphyry deposits, the opportunity now exists to focus on this style of mineralization, applying new and advanced techniques of exploration, mining and recovery of the metals.

South-central British Columbia is considered the copper mining center of Canada. In total, some 3 billion tonnes have been identified in ore of the Highland Valley grading an average of 0.45% copper and up to 0.8 grams per tonne gold. Current annual production from the Highland Valley mine operated by Cominco is 160,000 tonnes of copper.

Bearclaw Capital Corp. (Bearclaw), current registered owner of the Axe property, entered into an option/joint venture agreement with Weststar Resources Corp. (Weststar), dated July 19, 2005, to sell up to a 66% interest in the Axe Property. This interest was earned by Weststar in 2007, and the joint-venture portion of the agreement has commenced and both parties must spend their respective share of program costs to maintain interest. Mr. Mitch Adam, President of Weststar, requested that I compile all historic and recent data on the Axe property and prepare this report.

I have planned and supervised all work programs completed on the property since 1997. I have written several technical and assessment reports on the property for Causeway Mining Corp. (1997 – 2000), Bearclaw (2003/2004) and Weststar (2005 – present). During the terms of these engagements, I have visited the property several times in 1997, 1998, 2000, 2004, 2006, 2007 and 2008. During these site examinations, I visited the site to observe the programs in progress. I was a **Qualified Person**, as defined in NI 43-101, at the time of all these property examinations.



WESTSTAR RESOURCES LTD.

AXE PROJECT

SIMILKAMEEN MINING DIVISION,
BRITISH COLUMBIA

REGIONAL GEOLOGICAL MAP

DRAWN BY: JOHN R. KERR	DATE: JANUARY, 2008
SCALE: AS SHOWN	FIGURE NO. 2

To accompany a report by John R. Kerr, P. Eng.

Reliance on Other Experts:

This report is partially based on technical data that was collected in the 1960s and 1970s, and maintained by various property owners throughout the past 50 years. The writer relies on the quality of work of previous operators, their integrity of reporting, and has no reason to doubt the accuracy of the historical data. The report is also based on technical data collected during the period 1997 – 2007 on programs which the writer has supervised. There is no reason to doubt the integrity of this data.

Location and Access:

The property is located in south-central British Columbia, 20 kilometers north of the town of Princeton. The geographic coordinates of the property are 120 32' west; and 49 39' north (NTS map sheet 92H/10). The property is accessed along well-maintained roads from Princeton along Highway #5 (4 km) and the Summers Creek road, an overall distance of 24 kilometers to the center of the property. Several logging roads built in the late 1980s, exits the Summers Creek road, and provide good road access to all areas of the claims. Alternative access is possible from Highway #5 at the north end of Dry Lake, heading eastward a distance of 10 km to the center of the property.

Most of the old exploration and drill access roads are in bad repair, and require clearing and upgrading for any future use as drill roads.

Topography and Vegetation:

Semi-arid weather conditions prevail in the Princeton area of British Columbia. Princeton is located at the eastern margin of the Coast Mountains in transition with the interior plateau. The Summers Creek valley provides a deep incision in the plateau in the eastern portion of the property, providing local steep and bluffy terrain. The western portion of the property is very flat, with little exposed outcrop. Overall relief is 600 meters, ranging 900 - 1500 meters (asl). The South and Adit Zones are located on the steep west valley wall of Summers Creek. It is believed that this configuration contributed to the oxide nature of the mineralization of the Adit Zone. The West Zone is located in flat overburden covered plateau terrain.

Vegetation is typical interior light forest cover of fir, hemlock, balsam and pine. Farms occupy the lower elevations along Summers Creek, where vegetation is limited. The plateau areas are generally covered with deep overburden (5 - 50 meters), and are swampy in nature. Portions of the claims have been selectively logged.

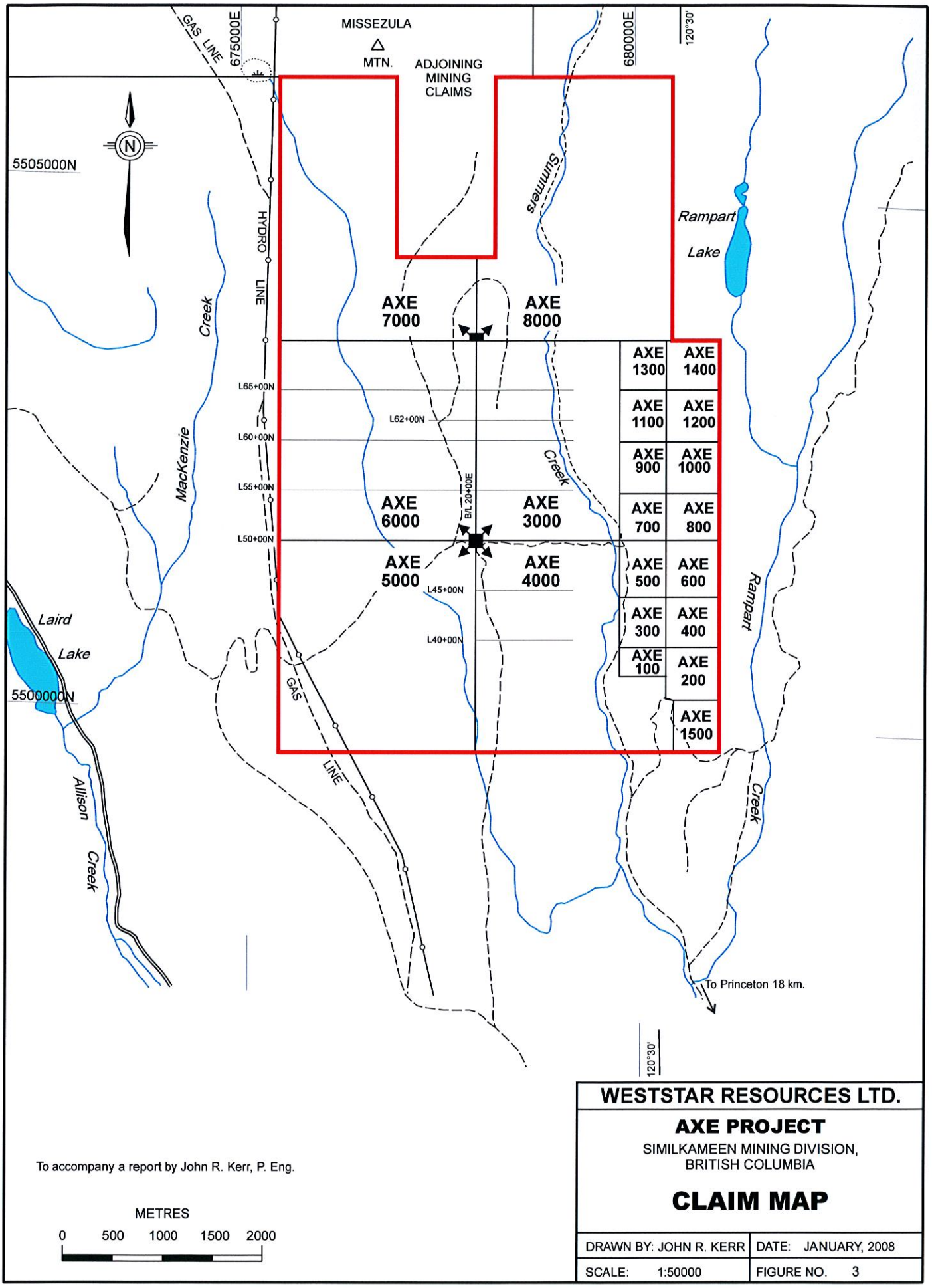
Claims:

The Summers Creek property consists of six modified grid (MGS) claims (104 units) and 15 two-post claims for a total of 119 claim units (~2900 hectares). The Axe 3000, 4000, and 6000 claims were located by Cominco as an efficiency exercise in 1980 as the result of abandoning the original Axe claims of the 1960s. Therefore, the property has essentially been held by the same tenure since the mid 1960s. The 15 two-post claims were staked by the Predator syndicate to cover mineral showings on the eastern border of the property. Bearclaw located the Axe 5000, 7000 and 8000 claims. A summary of the claims is as follows:

Claim Name	Type of Claim	No. Units	Tenure Number	Expiry Date*
Axe 3000	MGS	16	248850	June 9, 2017
Axe 4000	MGS	16	248851	June 9, 2017
Axe 6000	MGS	16	248853	June 9, 2017
Axe 5000	MGS	16	408269	June 9, 2017
Axe 7000	MGS	20	408270	June 9, 2017
Axe 8000	MGS	20	408271	June 9, 2017
Axe 100	Two-post	1	357470	June 9, 2017
Axe 200	Two-post	1	357471	June 9, 2017
Axe 300	Two-post	1	357472	June 9, 2017
Axe 400	Two-post	1	357473	June 9, 2017
Axe 500	Two-post	1	357474	June 9, 2017
Axe 600	Two-post	1	357475	June 9, 2017
Axe 700	Two-post	1	357476	June 9, 2017
Axe 800	Two-post	1	357477	June 9, 2017
Axe 900	Two-post	1	357478	June 9, 2017
Axe 1000	Two-post	1	357479	June 9, 2017
Axe 1100	Two-post	1	357480	June 9, 2017
Axe 1200	Two-post	1	357481	June 9, 2017
Axe 1300	Two-post	1	357482	June 9, 2017
Axe 1400	Two-post	1	357483	June 9, 2017
Axe 1500	Two-post	1	393962	June 9, 2017

* Expiry dates are as documented at Mining Recorder's records as of August 26, 2008

All claims are located in the Similkameen Mining Division and recorded in the name of Bearclaw Capital Corp. Bearclaw entered into an agreement dated July 19, 2005 with Weststar Resources Ltd., whereby Weststar could earn a 51% interest in the property by paying $5,000 to Bearclaw, providing a minimum of $300,000 exploration expenditures by December 31, 2006 and issuing 300,000 common shares to Bearclaw by June 30, 2009. These expenditures were made on the property. Weststar could then earn an additional 15% interest by providing $200,000 exploration expenditures by December 31, 2007 and issuing to Bearclaw an additional 100,000 common shares. These expenditures were made on the property. A joint venture agreement provides for ongoing relationship of the parties, reflecting a 66% beneficial interest of Weststar and a 34% beneficial interest of Bearclaw. Weststar has expended more funds on exploration on the property than the required $500,000. These excess expenditures may result in further dilution of Bearclaw's interest



To accompany a report by John R. Kerr, P. Eng.

METRES

0 500 1000 1500 2000

WESTSTAR RESOURCES LTD.

AXE PROJECT

SIMILKAMEEN MINING DIVISION,
BRITISH COLUMBIA

CLAIM MAP

DRAWN BY: JOHN R. KERR	DATE: JANUARY, 2008
SCALE: 1:50000	FIGURE NO. 3

Adjacent Properties:

Claims under the names of an individual Free Miner are tied on all sides of the property. There is no active exploration on these claims made public.

HISTORY of DEVELOPMENT

Historical Exploration:

Some of the early mining history in the area was development and mining of coal deposits at Merritt, Princeton, and Tulameen in the late 1800s and early 1900s. Placer mining of both gold and platinum in the Tulameen and Similkameen Rivers is documented in the mid-1800s.

Copper was identified as a valuable metal at the turn of the century, and mining commenced at a small scale in the early nineteenth century at Copper Mountain, south of Princeton. Prospecting and early stage exploration programs resulted in mineral discoveries in many areas in the Princeton/Merritt locale. It is not known when copper occurrences were recognized on the Axe claims, however a short 30-meter adit driven into the Adit Zone is evidence of work of 1920 vintage. Any additional work from 1920 - 1965 is not documented.

The early claims were located by Mr. J. A. Stinson in 1967, who formed Adonis Mines Ltd., the original owner of the property. The property resided in the name of Adonis Mines Ltd. (name change to Global Energy Ltd. in the 1980s) until the property was sold to Cominco in 1980. During the period 1967 - 1973, most of the historical work was completed:

1967: Meridian Mines Ltd. optioned the property completing surface geology, geochemistry, geophysics, trenching and four diamond drill holes totalling 642 meters.

1968: Quintana Minerals Ltd. continued further trenching and four rotary holes, totalling 1000 meters. Records of 1967/68 drilling do not exist.

1969 - 1971: Amax Exploration Inc. optioned the property and completed geochemistry, geological mapping, induced polarization surveys, fourteen diamond drill holes totalling 2600 meters, and 50 percussion holes totalling 3200 meters. The Amax program provided the first mineral inventory of **45 million tonnes grading 0.37% copper** with a waste to ore ratio of 2:1 in the South (30.2 million tonnes) and West (14.9 million tonnes) Zones at a copper grade cut-off of 0.25% copper.

1972/73: Adonis Mines completed 22 diamond drill holes (3185 meters), and 74 percussion drill holes (2775 meters), attempting to refine the Amax resource estimates. On conclusion of this program, Adonis provided a resource calculation as follows:

South Zone	79.0 million tonnes @ 0.34% copper
West Zone	10.5 million tonnes @ 0.35% copper
Adit Zone	14.5 million tonnes @ 0.56% copper
Mid Zone	3.3 million tonnes @ 0.53% copper
Total	**107.3 million tonnes @ 0.38% copper (waste:ore = 1.7:1)**

1974 - 1979: No work was completed on the property. The BC Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources under V. A. Preto completed a comprehensive review of the property, summarized in Bulletin 69 (1979). A mineral resource is referenced in this text sourced to an Adonis News Release of September, 1973. The resource is stated as follows:

South Zone	37.0 million tonnes @ 0.48% copper
West Zone	5.8 million tonnes @ 0.47% copper
Adit Zone	14.5 million tonnes @ 0.56% copper
Total	**57.3 million tonnes @ 0.50% copper**

1980 - 1993: Cominco earned a controlling interest in the claims by completing work programs during the period 1980 - 1983. During this period, they compiled all historical data, abandoned all original claims and re-staked the Axe 3000, 4000, 5000, and 6000 claims. They also completed magnetometer, VLF electromagnetic surveys, rock and soil geochemistry, and drilled six diamond drill holes totalling 765 meters. In 1991, Cominco drilled eleven percussion holes totalling 375 meters in an area of gold soil anomalies. This program was unsuccessful for the most part in penetrating deep overburden. 1991 was the last reported drill program on the property.

1994: Cominco sold the claims to the Predator syndicate for an undisclosed amount, who have maintained the claims to their current status. The claims were transferred to Kenneth L Daughtry, who held the claims in trust for the syndicate.

1994 – 2003: The Predator Syndicate held the claims continuously in the name of Kenneth L. Daughtry from 1994 - March, 2003. During this tenure, the claims were optioned to Causeway Mining Corp. (Causeway) during the period, December, 1997 to June, 2000. Causeway did not fulfil terms of the option and therefore did not earn any interest in the property. In 1998 and 1999, Causeway completed, a geological assessment of the property, eight kilometers of IP Survey, adapting an inversion process of data display, additional claim staking and a resource calculation.

A summary of this calculation is as follows:

	Cut-off 0.25% copper			Cut-off 0.35% copper	
	Indicated	Inferred	Grade	Indicated	Grade
	(tonnes)	(tonnes)	(%Cu)	(tonnes)	(%Cu)
South Zone	23,600,000	19,600,000	.34%	2,300,000	.41%
West Zone	9,100,000	6,000,000	.37%	3,900,000	.42%
Adit Zone	6,100,000	6,100,000	.59%	6,100,000	.59%
Mid Zone	300,000	300,000	.55%	300,000	.55%
Totals	**39,100,000**	**32,000,000**	**.39%**	**12,600,000**	**.52%**

Causeway was interested in the oxide copper potential of the property, and therefore requested that I review this potential from observations of the drill logs and core and provide a resource potential of oxide copper. This potential was derived from drill logs and an estimate of the average depth of oxidation. As the data base was incomplete and derived from visual estimates, the classification of oxide resource is inferred, as follows:

Adit Zone	5,000,000 tonnes @ 0.60% copper
South Zone	2,200,000 tonnes @ 0.41% copper
West Zone	1,200,000 tonnes @ 0.52% copper
Mid Zone	300,000 tonnes @ 0.55% copper
Total	**8,700,000 tonnes @ 0.54% copper** (all inferred)

Only the original data collected during the Amax and Cominco drill programs have been preserved. Good quality drill logs and assay data are available. For the Adonis, Quintana, and Meridian drill programs, only partial logs and no original assay data is available.

2004: The claims were sold to and recorded in the name of Bearclaw Capital Corp., who commenced the first phase of a diamond drill program to test the viability of an oxide copper resource in the Adit Zone. The initial three holes of this program provided very confusing results and therefore four additional reverse circulation drill holes were completed. The program provided results that eliminated the potential of oxide copper, however did not affect the total copper resource potential of the Adit Zone.

2005: An option agreement was completed to permit Weststar Resources Ltd. to earn a 66% interest in the property.

In summary, 192 drill holes totaling 14,915 meters have been documented to have been drilled on the Axe Property during 1968 – 2004; 49 diamond drill core holes and 143 percussion drill holes. This report incorporates the results of all programs into recent work, which provides the required data to recommend ongoing work programs.

GEOLOGY

Regional Geology:

The project area lies within the Intermontane belt of Mesozoic rocks between Princeton and Merritt. This belt of rocks carries south into the United States and north into the Yukon Territory. The distinguishing and oldest rock group in this belt is the volcanic and sedimentary rocks of the Triassic Nicola group. Preto (Bulletin 69) has subdivided this group into the western, central, and eastern facies. The eastern facies is dominantly intermediate purple/gray/green flows, breccias, tuffs, lahar breccias, with minor sandstones and siltstones. The central facies is intermediate to basic flows, breccias and tuffs, with more dominant limestone, siltstone, argillite, and conglomerate. The western facies is acidic to intermediate flows, breccias and tuffs, with minor limestone.

Intruding the Nicola volcanics are numerous stocks, sills, small plutons, batholiths and dikes of various ages and of a varied composition. The more sizeable intrusions are the Jurassic Pennask batholith, the lower Jurassic Allison Lake pluton, and the Cretaceous Summers Creek stocks. The intrusive rocks are acidic to basic in composition, however most are alkalic in nature. The most dominant rock descriptions are diorite, monzonite and granodiorite.

The lower Cretaceous Kingsvale group of dominantly volcanic rocks unconformably overly the Nicola group and earlier inrusions. These rocks are intermediate to felsic flows, tuffs, ash flows and lahar breccias. The Summers Creek stocks intrude rocks of the Kingsvale group, Overlying all rocks are Tertiary basalts and andesites of the Princeton group and sedimentary rocks of the Coldwater beds.

Property Geology:

The dominant rock types of the property are volcanic and sedimentary rocks of the central facies of the Triassic Nicola group, and stocks and small batholiths of Triassic diorites and monzonites. A small outlier of the Cretaceous Kingsvale group lies just to the north of the property.

Amax Exploration Inc. has completed the most thorough geological mapping program on the property during its exploration history. Most outcrops occur along the deeply incised Summers Creek valley. The following geological discussion is a summary of the Amax work.

The Nicola group has been subdivided into three basic units; flows, pyroclastics and sediments. The flows are most abundant and are described as purple/green amygdaloidal augite andesite with interbedded trachyandesite feldspar porphyry. The pyroclastic units are massive to finely bedded crystallithic andesite tuffs with interbedded siltstone and light gray/green dacite tuff. Graded bedding is locally identified, with occasional diagnostic lapilli sized fragments, common to explosive breccias and lahars.

The sediments are dominantly interbedded greywacke, siltstone and minor conglomerate and massive beds of gray to light brown limestone. All Triassic rocks are hornfelsic in nature near the contact of intrusions. Some of the sedimentary horizons have developed slaty and/or schistose cleavages.

The intrusive rocks on the property have been classified as late Triassic diorite, quartz diorite and micromonzonite porphyry. They are all related to one specific intrusive event, probably the earliest event of the Princeton area. Intrusions form masses of irregular size and shape, and are located in all areas of the property. Structural events have played a major role in positioning the existing bodies. The larger bodies display concentric zoning patterns.

Late felsic and porphyritic dike swarms are found in all areas of the property. The ages are unknown, however are probably related to late phase activities of the Allison Lake or Summers Creek intrusions. Very late basic dikes are related to Tertiary vulcanism. These dikes are post-mineralization. A simplified interpretation of the geology is presented on Figure 4.

Structural Geology:

The structural events on the claims and surrounding area are extremely complex. The earliest event appears to be the main Summers Creek fault that transects the eastern portion of the property and approximates the trend of Summers Creek. Throughout the length of this fault (40 km), the fault is shown to splay into several fault lineaments, giving rise to a horsetail effect, noted in the northern portion of the claims.

In the vicinity of the South Zone, strong cross-faulting has been identified, that has caused both offsetting and down-dropping of major rock units. Most of these cross-faults appear to be post mineralization.

The West Zone is located at the south end of a horse-tailed splay of the Summers Creek fault, and the extreme shearing associated with this fault has given rise to the rock preparation for introduction of mineralizing fluids. Later displacement along this fault suggests that only a portion of this zone has been identified.

Interpretation of the Adit Zone indicates the eastern boundary to be a northwesterly trending fault. It appears that the eastern portion of this zone has been displaced and has not been discovered to date.

Amax (1971) has presented the model of a northerly trending anticline, the axis intersecting both South and Adit Zones. The interpretation concludes that some boundaries of these zones are related to this anticlinal feature, and remain a plausible interpretation for both zones.

Alteration and Mineralization:

All the alteration patterns and zones of classic porphyry and possible skarn (A07-08, massive magnetite and chalcopyrite) deposits are recognized on the Axe property. Epidote, magnetite, calcite and actinolite, with abundant chlorite are common to the peripheral propyllitic zones. Associated with this alteration are vein and shear fillings of semi-massive pyrite and minor chalcopyrite. This nature of mineralization is most common on the east side of Summers Creek on and near the Axe 100 - 1500 claims. The widespread and disseminated sulphides with abundant chlorite, sericite, actinolite, and clays are common to the phyllic and argillic zones, dominant in the resource areas. K-feldspar and secondary biotite are present in various locations on the property, however its relationship to the resource areas is unclear.

A better understanding of the alteration types and patterns would be an invaluable tool for ongoing exploration on the Axe claims, which would assist in predicting areas of undiscovered mineralization.

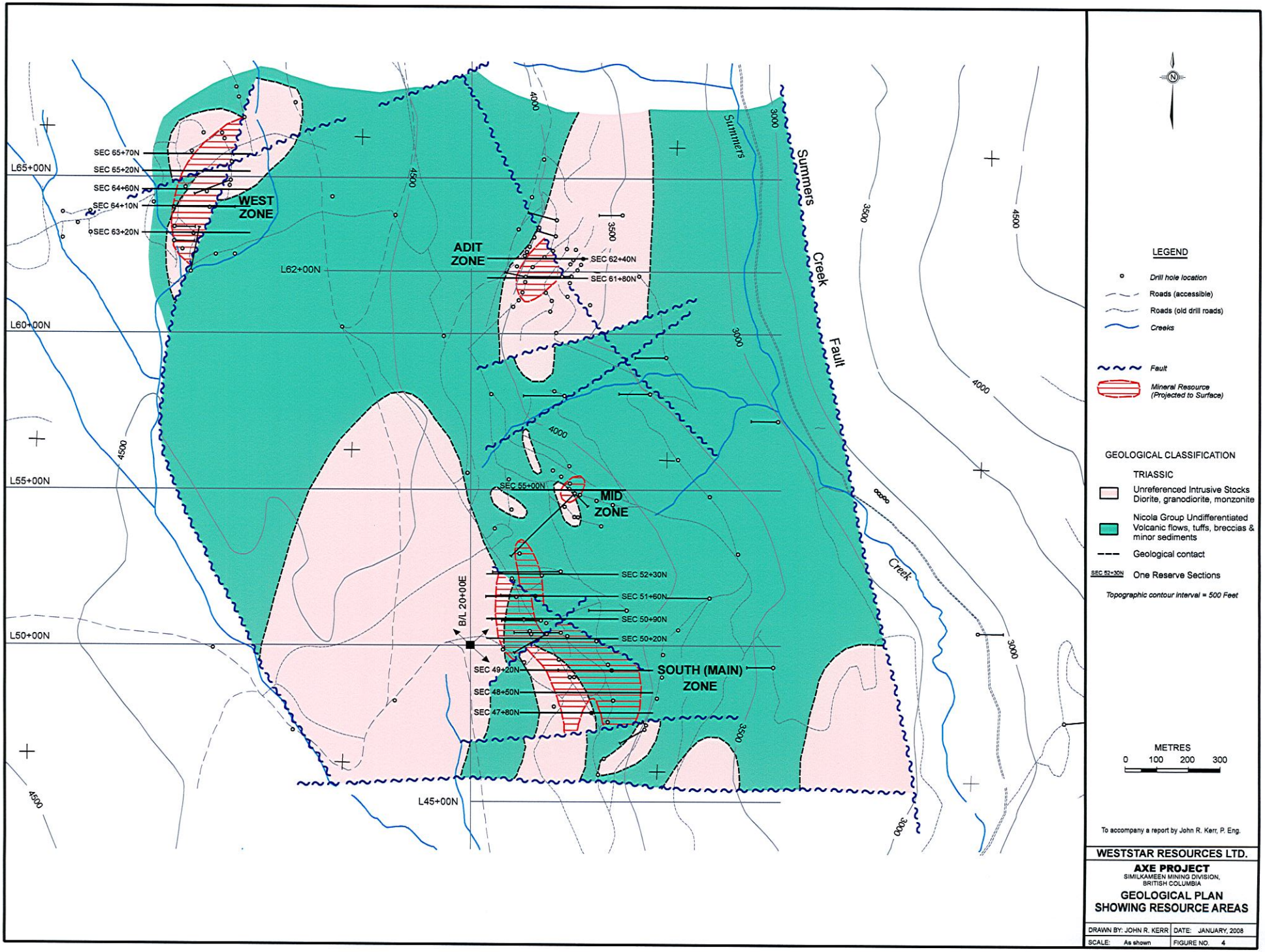
Principal economic minerals identified on the property are chalcopyrite, malachite and chalcocite. Copper also occurs in minor contents as azurite, bornite and native copper. Molybdenite, sphalerite and galena have also been identified in drill core. Gold minerals have not been identified in surface samples or drill core, however gold analysis indicates anomalous contents of gold up to 0.5 gm/tonne in drill core associated with copper mineralization and zones of discrete gold ranging to 10 gm/tonne. Secondary oxidation has been identified to depths of 90 meters, mainly in fault related zones of mineralization.

Deposit Types Searched For:

The geological setting is classic for porphyry copper (molybdenum, gold) deposits within and associated with small alkalic intrusive bodies. This style of mineralization and deposit searched for should be the main thrust of ongoing exploration. Analogies in the area include the Similco mine south of Princeton, the Big Kidd resource at Aspen Grove and some of the Iron Mask (Afton) deposits at Kamloops.

The near surface portion of each zone has been subject to oxidation, especially the Adit Zone, where the primary sulphides may be oxidized to depths of 80 - 90 meters. 2004 drill results completed by Bearclaw have indicated that the potential of oxide copper resources on the property are minimal.

Other styles of mineralization that are indicated on the property are vein, skarn copper (gold) and epithermal gold mineralization. Exploration for these deposit types should be given low priority status.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Summers Creek
Fault
4000
4500
3000
3500
LEGEND
Drill hole location
Roads (accessible)
Roads (old drill roads)
Creeks
Fault
Mineral Resource (Projected to Surface)
GEOLOGICAL CLASSIFICATION
TRIASSIC
Unreferenced Intrusive Stocks Diorite, granodiorite, monzonite
Nicola Group Undifferentiated Volcanic flows, tuffs, breccias & minor sediments
Geological contact
SEC 52+30N
One Reserve Sections
Topographic contour interval = 500 Feet
METRES
0 100 200 300
To accompany a report by John R. Kerr, P. Eng.
WESTSTAR RESOURCES LTD.
AXE PROJECT
SIMILKAMEEN MINING DIVISION, BRITISH COLUMBIA
GEOLOGICAL PLAN SHOWING RESOURCE AREAS
DRAWN BY: JOHN R. KERR
DATE: JANUARY, 2008
SCALE: As shown
FIGURE NO. 4

EXPLORATION

Pre-2006 Work Programs:

Exploration and drill development programs were conducted on the property since 1967 by several mining companies including Amax Exploration Inc. and Cominco Ltd. These programs consisted of geological mapping, trenching, sampling, soil geochemistry, geophysical surveys (IP programs, magnetic survey and EM survey) and drilling. All drilling prior to 2006 was completed by diamond drill core or percussion chip methods. In total, 192 drill holes totaling 14,915 meters are documented, 49 diamond drill holes totaling 7,268 meters; and 143 percussion and reverse circulation holes totaling 7,647 meters. The collar location, bearing, angle and hole depths are well-documented on available drill logs and summary logs. Detail drill logs are available for 60 of the drill holes and summary and/or strip logs are available for the remaining holes. Cominco Ltd. has provided detailed re-logs of 20 early diamond drill holes. All diamond drilling was either BQ (1.3" diam) or NQ (1.8"diam) core. Percussion holes were only 2.5" diameter, providing very small samples. RC Holes were 4.25" diameter providing very good quality samples.

Very poor core and chip recoveries are reported in all phases of drilling on the Axe property, especially in mineralized zones. Some diamond drill hole recoveries are as low as 20%, with averages for intersections of mineralized rock being 50%. This is inadequate for mineral reserve estimates, unless substantial repeat drilling can support the earlier results. Geostatistical evaluation of existing and ongoing data is required to provide a confidence level of the existing data base.

2006 and 2007 Work Programs:

The 2006 work program consisted of five drill holes (689 Meters); four in the West Zone and one in the North Zone. Drilling was completed by Connors Drilling Ltd. of Kamloops, collecting NQ (4.75cm diameter) drill core. Drilling was difficult and three drill holes were abandoned early due to bad ground. The 2007 work program consisted of nine drill holes (2712 meters); 7 in the West Zone and one in each of the South and Adit Zones. 2007 drilling was completed by Beaupre Drilling Ltd. of Princeton, collecting HQ (5.7cm diameter) drill core. All holes were geologically logged and sampled on site while the program was in progress. The drill-core was split by hand splitter. All samples were submitted to Acme Analytical Laboratories Ltd. in Vancouver for MS-ICP analysis and copper/gold assay. A summary of both drill campaigns is as follows:

2006 Drill Program

Drill Hole No.	Zone	Location	Elevation	Bearing	Angle	Depth
A06 – 01	West	L68+00N @ 13+00W	1410m	000	-75	39m
A06 – 02	West	L66+00N @ 13+00W	1400m	270	-80	215m
A06 – 03	West	64+75N @ 13+00W	1390m	200	-67	198m
A06 – 04	North	L76+00N @ 6+90W	??	110	-60	110m
A06 – 05	West	L69+00N @ 12+00W	1415m	270	-75	127m
Total						**689m**

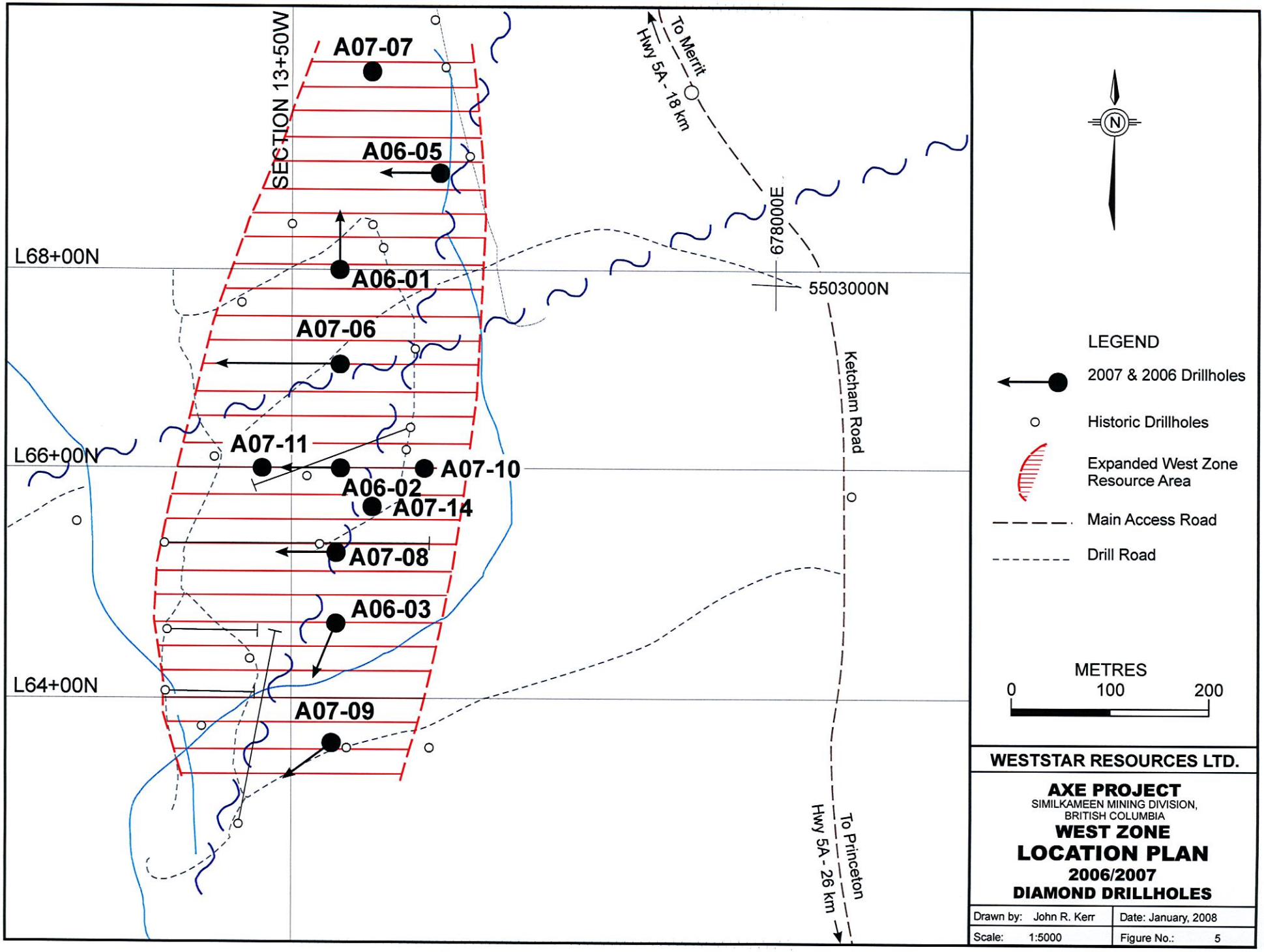
2007 Drill Program

Drill Hole No.	Zone	Location	Elevation	Bearing	Angle	Depth
A07-06	West	67+00N @ 13+00W	1405m	000	vert	395m
A07-07	West	69+75N @ 12+75W	1418m	000	vert	245m
A07-08	West	65+20N @ 13+00W	1400m	270	-85	368m
A07-09	West	63+50N @ 13+00W	1420m	225	-80	299m
A07-10	West	66+00N @ 12+75W	1405m	270	-80	264m
A07-11	West	66+00N @ 13+75W	1397m	000	vert	291m
A07-12	Adit	62+00N @ 6+60W	??	070	-75	300m
A07-13	South	56+00N @ 4+00W	??	000	vert	250m
A07-14	West	66+50N @ 13+00W	1402m	000	vert	300m
Total						**2,712m**

Location of all 2006 and 2007 diamond drill holes are shown on Figures 5 and 6.

The writer was responsible for drill-hole locations, bearing and target depths of each hole. Due to the fact that historical drill collars could not be located, attempts to twin old holes were not contemplated. It was felt that results of attempted twinned holes could lead to confusing results without a better control of hole locations. It is felt that the established grid of drilling will provide a direct relationship of the new to historical results. The writer visited the site during each drill program and can verify the samples were processed and collected by competent and skilled personnel.

In summary, 206 drill holes totaling 18,316 meters have been documented on the Axe claims since 1968, including the 2006 and 2007 drill campaigns. 63 of these holes are diamond drill core holes, totaling 10,669 meters and 143 percussion drill holes totaling 7,647 meters


SECTION 13+50W
A07-07
A06-05
A06-01
A07-06
A07-11
A07-10
A06-02
A07-14
A07-08
A06-03
A07-09
L68+00N
L66+00N
L64+00N
To Merritt
Hwy 5A - 18 km
678000E
5503000N
Ketcham Road
To Princeton
Hwy 5A - 26 km
LEGEND
2007 & 2006 Drillholes
Historic Drillholes
Expanded West Zone Resource Area
Main Access Road
Drill Road
METRES
0
100
200
WESTSTAR RESOURCES LTD.
AXE PROJECT
SIMILKAMEEN MINING DIVISION, BRITISH COLUMBIA
WEST ZONE
LOCATION PLAN
2006/2007
DIAMOND DRILLHOLES
Drawn by: John R. Kerr
Date: January, 2008
Scale: 1:5000
Figure No.: 5

EXPLORATION RESULTS

Geochemistry:

Soil sampling and rock-chip sampling has been completed as part of the grass-roots phase of several exploration programs. The most comprehensive surveys were completed by Amax in the 1970s, where over 1500 soils were collected along lines at 200' (60 meter) intervals and at 100' (30 meter) intervals along each line. The soils were analyzed for copper, molybdenum,, zinc, lead and silver. Soil anomalies along the western valley wall of Summers Creek indicate the presence of copper mineralization of the Adit and South Zones. A small, but prominent copper soil anomaly indicates the presence of the West Zone.

Cominco resurveyed the principal mineral zone areas of the property in the early 1980, collecting samples on lines at 100-meter spacing and at 50 meter intervals along each line. They analyzed for gold by fire assay techniques as well as a thirty-element ICP. The significant results of this survey indicate the presence of sympathetic and non-sympathetic gold anomalies.

Rock chip sampling of almost all outcrop areas has been done throughout the exploration history of the property. There has been no attempt to compile this data over history and the results of early surveys were not documented. Recent rock-geochemistry collected in the main mineralized resource areas confirms the presence of the mineral bearing zones. Future programs should incorporate thirty-element geochemistry and whole-rock analysis of surface samples and drill core to gain a better understanding of mineralized geochemistry and alteration.

Geophysics:

Amax completed a comprehensive Induced Polarization (IP) survey on the property in the early 1970s. Lines were spaced at 200' (60 meter) intervals and "a" spacing was 100' (30 meter) intervals. Depth of the survey was four levels of penetration. The interpreted results were very useful in defining sulphide mineralization associated with the Adit, Mid, South and West Zones. The IP survey was credited as the main tool in identifying the discovery of the West Zone. There is a remarkable coincidence of IP chargeability of this survey with the copper soil anomalies.

Cominco completed reconnaissance magnetic/VLF electromagnetic surveys over the property area in the early areas. The results are not considered of much use, however the magnetic survey assisted in defining limits of the various intrusive bodies.

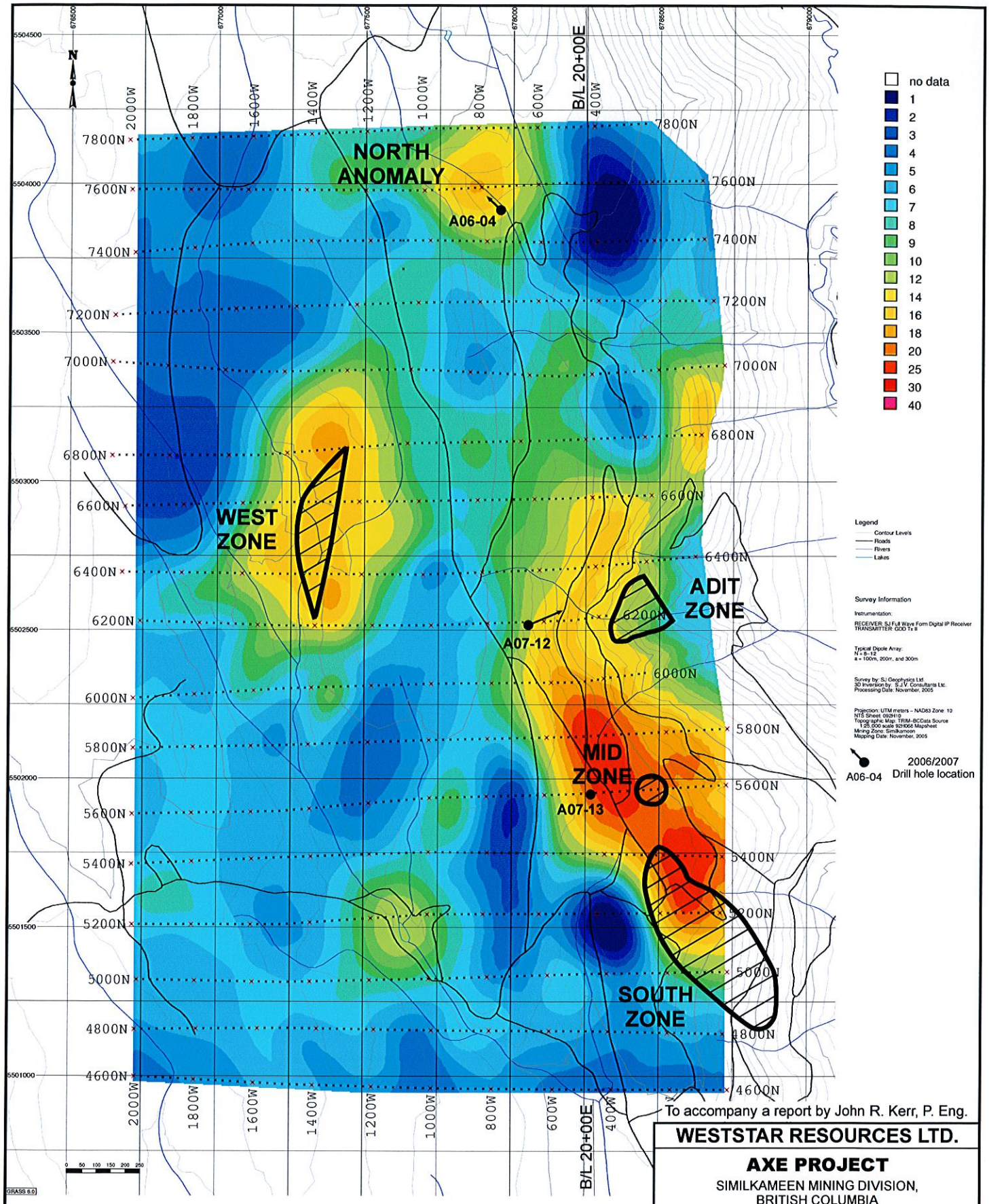
In 1998, the writer initiated and supervised a baseline IP survey, initiating new and more refined techniques. Lines were spaced at 500-meter intervals with "a" spacing at 50 meters and to 6 depth levels. Electrode array adapted a pole-dipole separation with an "infinite" non-moving electrode used for the entire survey. Measurements of resistivity and chargeability were generated for each station. Pseudo-sections were plotted for each of the five lines surveyed. Each pseudo-section was then modeled utilizing a UBC developed Geophysical Inversion Facility computer software program. This process adapts an interpretation that correlates more realistically the true topography with electrical properties along each line.

In 2005, Weststar completed 34 km of 3D IP survey over the resource areas extending the grid area 1.4 kilometers north of the West and Adit Zones. The sensitivity of the 2005 survey gives depth credibility of readings to 300 meters. This is 1.5 – 2 times deeper than previous surveys, and provides drill chargeability targets associated with each zone to these depths. The survey allows for topographic corrections, which provides a much more realistic plot of chargeability values on topography. In addition, "pantleg" effects at depth on these "corrected" sections have been eliminated.

In summary, all resource areas (mineral zones) are clearly identified on the chargeability profiles for all IP surveys. The South Zone probably has the most relevant correlation of the resource area to areas of strong chargeability highs.

Interpretation of the results of the recent IP data has provided some very good correlation of porphyry sulphide zones to chargeability highs. The "corrected" sections have provided the ability to superimpose real geological data on the IP data. The 2005 survey indicates the following:

1) The South, Mid, and Adit Zones are on the periphery of a large sulphide system (chargeability high). Other resource areas are identified along this periphery.
2) The anticlinal interpretation of Amax appears valid from IP data.
3) The West Zone is indicated by a large and very strong chargeability high, becoming larger and stronger between depths of 150 – 250 meters. Previous drilling has suggested copper grades associated with this zone are also getting stronger with depth.
4) The strongest chargeability is characteristically areas of highest sulphide content, however does not necessarily relate to copper mineralization.
5) At depths of 200 meters, the South Zone is expressed by chargeability results to be gradually dipping to the west.
6) At depths of >200 meters, there is a definite link of the West Zone to the chargeability highs of the Adit Zone.
7) A new chargeability anomaly has been discovered at the north end of the grid area. This becomes very strong between depths of 200 – 250 meters and has all the characteristics of the chargeability high related to the West Zone. This anomaly provides an additional drill target. This anomaly appears linked to the West and Adit Zone at depth.
8) Structures appear to be defined by chargeability interpretation.



To accompany a report by John R. Kerr, P. Eng.

WESTSTAR RESOURCES LTD.

AXE PROJECT

SIMILKAMEEN MINING DIVISION,
BRITISH COLUMBIA

3D IP SURVEY

CHARGEABILITY @200m depth

DRAWN BY: S.J. Geophysics	DATE: JANUARY, 2008
SCALE: AS SHOWN	FIGURE NO. 6

Amended by J. Kerr

2006/2007 DRILL RESULTS

Table, Summarizing 2006 and 2007 Drill Results

Hole Number	From	To	Core Length	Cu Content	Au Content
A06 - 01				anomalous - no significant values	
A06 - 02	15 m	37.5 m	22.5 meters	0.21%	0.14g/t
	78 m	87 m	9 meters	0.27%	0.07g/t
	91.5 m	108 m	17.5 meters	0.18%	0.10g/t
	126 m	171 m	45 meters	0.53%	0.15g/t
	177 m	186 m	9 meters	0.18%	anomalous
	202.5 m	215 m	12.5 meters	0.65%	0.22g/t
A06 – 03	18 m	124.5m	106.5 meters	0.20%	0.15g/t
A06 – 04				no significant values	
A06 - 05	11 m	25.5 m	14.5 meters	0.36%	0.29g/t
	25.5 m	75 m	49.5 meters	anomalous	1.29g/t
including	61.5m	64.5m	3 meters	0.31%	9.64g/t
	91.5 m	102 m	10.5 meters	anomalous	0.27g/t
A07 – 06	16.5	304.5m	288 meters	0.27%	0.15g/t
including	45	60m	15 meters	0.41%	0.24g/t
and	85.5m	97.5m	12 meters	0.53%	0.28g/t
and	190.5m	205.5m	15 meters	0.47%	0.19g/t
	322.5m	334.5m	12 meters	0.21%	0.17g/t
	358.5m	370.5m	12 meters	0.19%	anomalous.
A07 - 07	94.5m	120m	25.5 meters	--	1.09g/t
including	114m	117m	3 meters	--	6.06g/t
	144m	150m	6 meters	--	0.37g/t
	205.5m	210m	4.5 meters	--	0.19g/t
A07 - 08	42m	66m	24 meters	0.16%	0.20g/t
	121.5m	246m	124.5 meters	0.38%	0.22g/t
including	234m	244.5m	10.5 meters	1.55%	0.94g/t
	261m	307.5m	46.5 meters	0.18%	0.23g/t
	331.5m	340.5m	9 meters	anomalous	0.90g/t
A07 - 09	48m	51m	3 meters	--	1.06g/t
	129m	135m	6 meters	--	0.20g/t
	148.5m	162m	13.5 meters	anomalous	0.21g/t
A07 - 10	45m	51m	6 meters	0.17%	--
	91.5m	106.5m	15 meters	0.24%	0.14g/t
	141m	160.5m	19.5 meters	0.16%	--
	181.5m	187.5m	6 meters	0.17%	0.14g/t
	256.5m	264m	7.5 meters	0.29%	0.15g/t
A07 - 11	96m	109.5m	13.5 meters	0.17%	0.27g/t
	121.5m	124.5m	3 meters	0.56%	0.57g/t
	199.5m	273m	73.5 meters	0.12%	--
A07 – 12			No significant assays		
A07 – 13	4.5m	102m	97.5 meters	0.17%*	--
A07 - 14	94.5m	109.5m	15 meters	0.17%	0.16g/t
	151.5m	162m	10.5 meters	0.16%	0.15g/t
	175.5m	181.5m	6 meters	0.41%	0.14g/t

* Composite based on 65 samples (each 1.5 meters), 30 assays reported as % copper and 35 multi-spectrometer analysis reported as ppm copper.

The table above indicates the significant gold content in the northern portion of the West Zone as noted in holes A06 – 05 and A07 – 07 and a background content of gold ranging 0.15 to 0.25 g/t associated with copper. Early historical results did not report gold assays, therefore this gold content will have a significant impact on future resource calculations in the West Zone. It is interesting to note that the northern portion of the West Zone contains gold content in excess of 1 g/t across 49.5 meters (ranging up to 9.64 g/t across 3 meters), with very weak copper values. This suggests a gold/copper zoning relationship, with gold becoming the dominant economic metal in the northern extremities of the zone.

Hole A07 – 06 indicates a 288 meter intersection of continuous copper and gold mineralization. This continuity has not been identified in any of the previous drill campaigns. The 10.5 meter intersection of 1.55% copper and 0.94g/t gold in hole A07 – 08 is from a massive magnetite zone adjacent to a non-mineralized granodiorite stock, obviously being of skarn-type mineralization. This style of mineralization has not been previously identified on the property.

In summary, the 2006/2007 drill program has expanded the strike length of the West Zone from 350 meters to 600 meters, and established the depth of mineralization to 300 meters (previous depth – 150 meters). Drill holes A07 – 10 and A07 – 11 apparently have established the width of the zone to approximately 120 meters.

Hole A07 – 13 was drilled approximately 250 meters northeast of the identified historical resource of the South Zone. The top 97.5 meters of this hole reported an average grade of 0.17% copper, and indicates a possible 250 meter expanded strike length to this zone. Hole A06 – 04 drilled into the North Zone and hole A07 – 12 drilled into the down-dip extension of the Adit Zone did not intersect significant mineralized intercepts.

SAMPLE QUALITY
(Historical Drilling)

Sampling Method and Approach:

The details of sampling are well-documented for the Amax drill programs of 1970 and 1971, and the Cominco drill programs of 1983 and 1991. Good quality drill logs have been provided with both sets of data packages, as well as a descriptive section of drill sampling technique. In the case of diamond drilling, all mineralized intercepts were split with a hand splitter, half the core placed in plastic sample bags for shipment to the laboratory, the other half returned to the core tray. Sample intervals were generally ten-foot (Amax) and three meter (Cominco) intervals, unless geological contacts provided obvious sample boundaries.

In order to support the confidence of historical data, an interview was held with Dr. Peter Fox (supervisor of Amax program – 1971), and Mr. David Mehner (supervisor of Cominco program – 1981), discussing their work and the data collected by others. Dr. Fox provided the writer with the full project report that Amax had compiled in 1971, including drill logs and assay sheets. From this, the writer was satisfied the work completed on the property was of good quality.

There is very little details or quality drill logs of any of the Adonis drill programs completed in 1972 and 1973 as part of the existing data package. The only records of this drilling are composite summaries of mineralized intercepts and some summary drill logs. Cominco has provided some records of their re-sampling and re-logging program in 1981. It can only be assumed that the Adonis staff completed normal core-splitting and sampling methods, standard to industry.

Sampling techniques of the percussion drill cutting programs varied where documented. The Amax program documents a splitting of the sample at the top of the hole, sample intervals being 10-foot lengths, both halves placed in plastic sample bags. One bag was saved at the drill site as back-up, while the second sample was prepared for shipment to the lab. The Cominco program describes placing all sample, when recovered, into one bag for shipment to the lab.

There is very little useable drill core for any re-logging or re-sampling. Core exists at the site, however is in such state of repair, that sample or drill hole identity is beyond recognition. Core trays are occasionally identified, however footage (meter) markers within each box have no identity. All of the stacks of core trays have been vandalized, or destroyed by natural elements.

It is believed that all drill programs adapted a practice of sampling the entire length of drill core or cuttings, although this is not evident from the Adonis programs.

The sampling methodology and shipping was considered excellent for each of the 2004 drill programs. The samples were collected by very competent people engaged in each program. For the diamond drill program, samples were collected at 1.5 meter intervals or at well-noted geological contacts. The drill core was split by a conventional hand splitter, half the core placed in plastic sample bags, each bag clearly identified by sample number. The samples were placed in rice bags and shipped via Greyhound Bus to the Vancouver laboratories.

The dry sample cuttings were split at the drill by a Jones riffle splitter to $1/8^{th}$ the original size, the cuttings placed in appropriately numbered sample bags. The samples were then placed in rice bags and shipped via Greyhound to the Vancouver laboratories.

Sample Preparation, Analysis and Security:

Sample handling methods, preparation and analysis are briefly discussed for each program, as follows:

1) Results and details of early 1967 and 1968 drill programs are not available.

2) Amax Programs (1970 and 1971): The samples were routinely shipped from site to their own in-house laboratory in Vancouver. The method of shipping was not divulged in any of the reports. Sample preparation was crushing of the entire sample and then a course 300-gram cut, which was pulverized to less than 80 mesh. A 30 gram cut was routinely assayed for copper and molybdenum. Occasional samples were assayed for gold, silver, lead, and zinc. Although laboratory certificates are not part of the data package, individual assay values appear on most drill logs. Coupled with their routine sampling procedures, Amax duplicated one of ten samples at the laboratories of Coast Eldridge, a well-known custom lab of Vancouver in the early 1970s. There is a reported good correlation amongst the two laboratories.

3) Adonis Programs (1972 and 1973): There is no documentation of shipment process, laboratories used, or any other raw data available for the Adonis program. There is no reason to doubt the integrity of the work or the results. The lack of data is due to missing reports as the data was passed from operator to operator.

4) Cominco Programs (1983 and 1991): Details of sample handling are not accounted, however samples were shipped to in-house lab from site and assayed for copper. Composite samples were analyzed for gold and a 30-element ICP package. Laboratory certificates exist for the Cominco drilling and are the only assay certificates available. There is no evidence of duplicate samples being assayed elsewhere from the Cominco program. For the 1991 percussion program, the samples were analyzed for gold only.

5) Bearclaw Program (2004): All samples were analyzed by Acme Analytical Laboratories Ltd. in Vancouver, B.C. Each sample was routinely assayed for total copper and oxide copper, the difference anticipated to be an expression of the sulphide copper content. Samples were also run for a 32 element ICP analysis and occasional samples were analyzed for gold and platinum. Check assays were completed at Chemex Laboratories Ltd, in North Vancouver. All results were considered adequate for resource calculations and fell within normal guidelines of standard protocol.

Data Verification:

There is no opportunity to verify any of the historical drill and sample data from the Axe property. Drill hole samples have been lost or discarded, while the duplicate samples normally kept on site have been declared unuseable. Drill core that is at the site does not have legible hole and footage numbers intact for cross-sampling.

The only reference to assay verification of historical data was the one-in-ten assay checks performed on samples collected by Amax. The verification process conducted by Amax provided reasonably accurate duplicate sample data, therefore supporting the original in-house assay procedures. Cominco re-sampled some of the Adonis diamond drill core and established a moderately correlated set of assay data. This serves as a partial verification of the Adonis assay procedures.

The check assays of the 2004 drilling have verified the original assay results.

The writer has no reason to doubt any of the data presented on the property from any of the source programs. All programs were supervised by professional and qualified people and the data as presented has been compiled in a professional fashion.

SAMPLE QUALITY
(2006/2007 Drill Programs)

Sampling Method and Approach:

Protocol for the 2006 and 2007 drill programs were established by the writer prior to each program.

Core samples were collected at the drill site in wooden core boxes, correctly identified by hole number and consecutive box numbers for each hole. Wooden chips were placed at the end of each run with footage correctly identified. The boxes were transported to a central nearby core logging and sampling facility. At this facility, the footage labels were converted to meters. And each box was identified with aluminum tags with hole number, box number and contained interval of drill core.

The core was geologically logged by the on-site geologist who selected intervals, based on noted mineralization alteration and structures, for sampling. Sample intervals were regular 1.5 meter lengths of core over the mineralized intercept. Sample tags were prepared for each sample, the sample tags as well as number identified on the outside of the poly-ore sample bag. The core was split with a hand splitter, half the core being placed in the sample bag. The remaining half-core was returned to the core tray. The bags were twist-tied and deposited in large rice bags for shipment to the laboratory.

Hand-written drill logs were prepared for each hole, describing encountered rock-types, alteration, mineralization and structures. The drill logs allowed for sample number, sample interval and gold and copper values. When the analytical results were received copper and gold ICP results and assays were then transferred to the logs.

Sample Preparation, Analysis and Security:

Samples were routinely shipped to the laboratories of Acme Analytical Laboratories Ltd. in Vancouver, B.C. The project manager made routine trips to Vancouver approximately every two weeks throughout the program, delivering the samples directly to the laboratory. The samples were shipped in a covered truck.

The 2006 samples were received by the laboratory with instructions to initially complete an ICP-MS analysis on all submitted samples. Samples were crushed and a 250gm aliquot was pulverized to approximately 400 mesh. Each sample (0.4gm) was leached at 95 degrees Centigrade for one hour in an aqua-regia solution. The solution was then calibrated and 36 elements were detected by ICP-MS methods, copper reported in ppm and gold reported in ppb.

Samples in excess of 1000ppm copper and 100ppb gold were then selected for assay. A 1 gm pulverized sample was digested in hot aqua-regia to 100ml and analyzed for copper by ICP-ES methods and reported in %Cu. A 1 AT pulverized sample (29gm) was subject to fire assay with an ICP-ES finish providing gold assays, reported in gm/tonne. Sample results were directly reported to Weststar and the writer electronically.

The 2007 samples were received by the laboratory with instructions to complete a gold fire-assay and copper assay on all samples by the above noted methods. Every tenth sample was analyzed by ICP-MS methods for 36 elements.

Data Verification:

A rigid sampling QA/QC protocol was established for the 2007 drill program. Standards obtained from a third-party laboratory were introduced to the sample sequence at a frequency of every thirtieth sample. Blank samples obtained from a rock outcrop known to be barren of potentially economic elements were also introduced into the sample sequence at a frequency of every thirtieth sample. Standard laboratory practices of re-runs of sample pulps every tenth sample and sample rejects every thirtieth sample as well as the standards introduced by the laboratory periodically introduced to the sample sequence at a frequency of approximately every thirty-fifth sample. The results of quality control have not been statistically analyzed, however a review of results indicates that there are no anomalous situations. In addition to the above, a routine specific gravity test was completed on every thirtieth sample.

For 2006 drill samples, a sampling protocol was not established for the program. Future assessments from this program will have to rely on in-house laboratory protocol.

METALLURGICAL TESTING

There is very little documentation for testing of metallurgical recoveries of valuable minerals. Amax has made summary statements that testing supports 88 - 92% recovery of copper in a flotation circuit, however provides no details of the tests or procedures. They also reference the oxide nature of copper mineralization of drill samples from the Adit Zone, stating that these values are non-recoverable by conventional flotation circuits. 2004 drill testing in the Adit Zone indicates up to 50% of the copper above a cut-off of 0.25%Cu is in oxide form in the top 35 meters of the Adit Zone.

MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATES

Resource Classification:

The 2006 resource estimate at a cut-off of 0.25% copper is summarized as follows:

	Indicated (tonnes)	Inferred (tonnes)	Grade (%Cu)
South Zone	23,600,000	19,600,000	.34%
West Zone	9,100,000	6,000,000	.37%
Adit Zone	6,000,000	6,100,000	.55%
Mid Zone	300,000	300,000	.55%
Totals	**39,000,000**	**32,000,000**	**.38%**

Methods resource calculations are based on manual sections of the four mineralized zones, and are discussed in detail in the 2006 NI43-101 compliant report.

Most of the 2006/2007 drilling was completed in the West Zone. Based on a visual review of these results, it is apparent that the resource of the West Zone will improve significantly, as the strike length is 50% longer than previously identified, and mineralization extends to depths of 300 meters, almost twice as deep as previous drilling had indicated. In addition, the gold content of the West Zone will improve the valuable metal content of the rock.

Weststar has not incorporated the 2006/2007 drill results into its data base, and has not completed an updated resource calculation of the West Zone, based on this new data. The writer has no reason to believe the drilling has had a negative impact on any of the resource from the 2006 estimate of the West Zone, and the resource, as stated, remains current. It is recommended that the resource of the West Zone be updated using computer-modeled techniques.

Both the West Zone and Adit Zone have had recent drill campaigns which have basically verified the presence of economic minerals in each zone, similar to contents of historical programs. With the exception of one hole on the periphery of the South Zone, this zone has never been tested by recent drill programs. To improve the confidence and classification of resource estimates in the South Zone, recommendations of this report also include drill confirmation to depths of 150 meters. Some drilling is also suggested in the new northwestern lobe of the South Zone, to establish its existence and potential.

Resource Potential:

The potential of the property to host an oxide copper resource has been tested by 7 drill holes into the Adit Zone in 2004. The Adit Zone was considered having the most potential of this style of resource. Results of drilling indicate that less than 50% of the copper occurs in oxide minerals and therefore could not be recovered economically by heap leach and electrowinning processes. The inferred resource discussed in earlier reports (1999 and 2003) therefore does not exist in the Adit Zone and probably will not exist elsewhere on the property.

Chargeability anomalies revealed by 3D Induced Polarization survey has provided excellent targets for exploration drilling. The penetration of the 3D IP data is the deepest of any survey to date and has revealed valid interpretation of strong chargeability at depths of 200 – 250 meters in both the West and South Zones. These anomalies appear to be become larger, as well as stronger, at these depths.

The 3D IP survey also revealed a moderate to strong chargeability high in the north area of the grid, in the vicinity of Lines 74+00 to 78+00 North. Drilling of this anomalous area is also warranted.

The area around the Adit Zone offers some of the best exploration potential on the property. The surface plan and section of this zone indicates that the zone is terminated to the northeast by a major fault, and that a segment of this zone has been displaced in both a lateral and vertical direction. The Adit Zone is geometrically the centroid of most geological, geochemical and geophysical features of the property. The intense shearing, brecciation and faulting suggests an extremely complex structural setting that remains unresolved.

Gold as an auxiliary value was not recognized until Cominco became operator. Their re-logging and re-sampling of available drill core established a non-sympathetic relationship of gold to copper in the west zone ranging 0.1 - 0.4 gm/tonne. The 2006 and 2007 drill programs substantiated this presence of gold. Further studies of gold content within all zones are required.

Potential also exists in other areas for developing additional porphyry resources. A North Zone is referred to just to the north of the existing property. One drill hole completed in 2006 into the North Zone did not reach target depth. The Coyne showing and other copper occurrences have been located and examined on the east side of Summers Creek. A strong geochemical and geophysical signature provides additional exploration potential to the east of the known resources. To the west, the property has only been explored with minimal drill holes.

In summary, the exploration potential of the Axe property is considered excellent.

INTERPRETATION and CONCLUSIONS

Pre 2006 drilling on the property has provided an indicated resource estimate of 39.0 million tonnes grading 0.38% copper in four separate zones. An additional resource of some 32 million tonnes is classified as an inferred mineral resource of a similar grade. As 2006/2007 drill results from the West Zone have not been incorporated into the data base, and this drilling has had only a positive impact on these results, this resource is considered current

Since most grass-roots exploration completed on the property was done in the early 1970s, there is sufficient justification to incorporate updated and sophisticated methods into ongoing work programs to assist in locating new targets for potential resource. The 2005 3D Induced Polarization survey has provided excellent targets for exploration.

Discussions and conclusions regarding the reliability and quality of all work programs have been thoroughly discussed in previous sections of this report and need not be discussed again.

In summary, the Axe property is an advanced stage development project, with sufficient exploration potential to enhance the existing and known resource to an economic mineral deposit. The property is considered a property of merit, and is worthy of a significant initial drill phase to upgrade the resource estimate. This is being recommended as part of the ongoing work program.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The focus of ongoing development work on the Axe property is to provide an updated and NI43-101 compliant resource estimate. As the resources come mainly from three zones, it is necessary to have recent drill programs completed within all three zones to confirm and improve confidence of historical drilling results. The West Zone was drilled extensively in 2006 and 2007 and the Adit Zone was drilled in 2004, the results providing the required confirmation, however the South Zone has not been drilled since 1981.

It is therefore recommended that 8 diamond drill holes (total - 1200 meters) be located in the South Zone each hole to an average depth of 150 meters. It is recommended that the core size be HQ (5.7cm diameter) to ensure good core recovery and alleviate any down-hole drill problems. Two of the holes should test the possibility of a northwestern extending lobe to the South Zone, the remaining holes to confirm historical drill results. As it is virtually impossible to locate old drill collars, twinning of historical holes is not suggested. The objective would be to cluster the new holes in a portion of the resource to establish a statistical relationship of new to historical results.

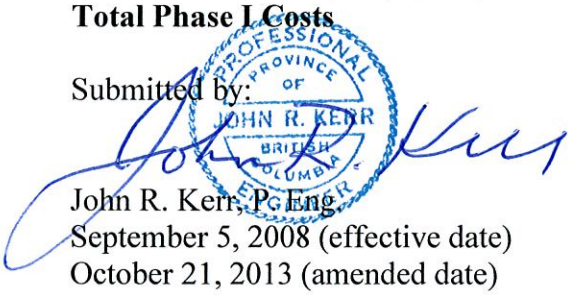
Sufficient access roads exist into all areas of the South Zone contemplated for drilling, therefore building of roads to drill sites would be minimal. A small allowance is being made for site preparation to suit permit requirements. An allowance is being made in the compilation stage of **Phase I** to enter all drill hole data into a computer-based resource modeling program to generate ongoing resource calculations. It is suggested that the Qualified Person responsible for this resource calculation be involved in the hole location and sampling protocols of the recommended drill program.

Costs of **Phase I** exploration totals $238,000 (Cdn), detailed as follows:

Phase I Costs:

Diamond drilling – (8 holes) 1200 meters @ 120/m	144,000
Supervision, logging and sampling	15,000
Assays and Analysis	16,000
Room, Board, Truck and Miscellaneous Supplies	7,000
Drill Site Preparation	5,000
Additional Permitting and Bonding	10,000
Resource calculations, compilation and reporting	40,000
Contingency (15%)	30,000
Total Phase I Costs	**$ 238,000**

Submitted by:



John R. Kerr, P. Eng.
September 5, 2008 (effective date)
October 21, 2013 (amended date)

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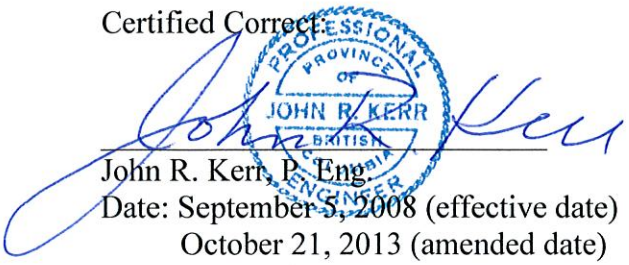
APPENDIX B - Writer's Certificate

I, **John R. Kerr,** of the City of Vancouver, B.C. hereby certify that:

1) I graduated with a BASc degree in geological engineering from the University of British Columbia, Vancouver, B.C. in 1964.
2) I am a consulting, contract geologist, with my address of business 208 - 515 West Pender Street, Vancouver, B.C. V6B 6H5.
3) I am a member in good standing of the Association of Engineers and Geoscientists of the Province of British Columbia (#6858).
4) I have worked as a geologist continuously for 44 years since graduation.
5) I have read the definition of "qualified person" set out in National Instrument 43-101 ("NI 43-101") and certify that by reason of my education, professional affiliation, and past relevant work experience, I fulfill the requirements to be a "qualified person" for the purposes of NI 43-101.
6) I am responsible for the preparation of the entire report entitled **SUMMARY REPORT on the Axe Property, British Columbia,** and dated September 12, 2008, relating to the Axe 100 - 1500, 3000, 4000, 5000, 6000, 7000 and 8000 mining claims.
7) I visited the properties several occasions in 1998, 2004 and 2005. I also visited the property on several occasions during the 2006 and 2007 drill campaigns, the most recent site visits being September 6, 2007 and June 20, 2008. There has been no property data collected on the property since these recent visits. The purpose was for property examination, drill consultation, program coordination and drill supervision and monitoring.
8) I have had prior involvement with the property 1998 and 1999 as mentioned above, representing Causeway Mining Corp. and in 2004 representing Bearclaw Capital Corp. as their arm's length consultant, being independent of the company in all respects.
9) I am not aware of any material fact or material change that is not reflected in the Technical Report, the omission to disclose which makes the Technical Report misleading.
10) I am independent of the issuer applying all tests in section 1.5 of NI 43-101.
11) I have read NI 43-101 and Form 43-101F1, and the Technical Report has been prepared in compliance with this instrument and form.

I consent to the filing of the Technical Report with any stock exchange and other regulatory authority and any publication by them, including electronic publication in the public company files on their web-sites accessible by the public, of the Technical Report.

Certified Correct:



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