NI 43-101 TECHNICAL REPORT

ON THE

Cherry Hill Property

Latitude 41°42'58", and Longitude 122°45'29
In Siskiyou County, California

United States

ON BEHALF OF

Silver Sun Resource Corporation
400 - 409 Granville Street
Vancouver, BC,
V6C 1T2

BY:

DERRICK STRICKLAND, P.GEO.

May 22nd 2012

Table of Contents

List of Figures

List of Tables

1 Summary

This report was commissioned by Silver Sun Resource Corporation ("Silver Sun" or the Company), with offices at 400 - 409 Granville Street Vancouver, BC, V6C 1T2, and was prepared by Derrick Strickland P. Geo. As an independent geologist, the author was asked to undertake a review of the available data and recommend (if warranted) specific areas for further work on the Cherry Hill Property. The technical report was prepared to support the company's primary propety on the TSX Venture Exchange.

The Cherry Hill Property (the "Property") consists of 7 contiguous unpatented surveyed federal lode mining claims covering approximately 94.60 acres in Siskiyou County, California. The Property is located in the Salmon Mountains north of the Klamath National Forest at latitude 41°42'58", and longitude 122°45'29. The Cherry Hill Property is located approximately 8 miles from the town of Yreka in Siskiyou County, California. The Cherry Hill Property has operated intermittently over the past 120 years.

The Cherry Hill Property is in the Klamath Mountains province of northwestern California and southwestern Oregon within the largest exposure of pre- Tertiary rocks between the northern Sierra Nevada and North Cascade core of Washington State. The Klamath Mountains province is an archetypal example of a mountain belt developed by the progressive tectonic accretion of oceanic rocks. The Klamath Mountains province is part of a megabelt of accreted terranes that stretches from Alaska through Mexico and beyond.

In 2011, Lucky Boy Resources LLC (a wholly owned subsidiary of Silver Sun Resource Corporation) acquired 100 percent ownership of the Cherry Hill Property. Since acquiring ownership of the Property, the underground workings have been developed to include a refuge chamber and underground explosives storage area. During this process, a small amount of host mineralized rock material was produced and is being removed from the tunnels.

The author visited the Property on November 11, 2011 and examinations of several locations on the Property were made to examine the overall geological setting and to examine the historic and present work.

The Cherry Hill Property is located on the Queen Vein that ha been developed in three separate tunnels. The vein is offset by observed faults within the mine. It is also observed that there are vein parallel structures that potentially offset minable bodies at the Cherry Hill Property. From observations it appears that Queen Vein System is better developed on the east side of the Property compared to the western side. Width of the veins sampled decreased down dip. A subset of veins/veinlets that trend north-south appear to increase from WQ#3 level down to WQ#4 level. The structures that determine the mineral distribution in the area are not completely understood and requires further analysis via a focused drill program.

The focused drill program objectives will be to establish vein continuity, to understand the role of structural offsets, to identify mineralization, and to explore the potential of parallel mineral hosted shear zones. This is expected to cost $707,000 CDN.

2 Introduction

This report was commissioned by Silver Sun Resource Corporation ("Silver Sun or the Company"), with offices at 400 - 409 Granville Street Vancouver, BC, V6C 1T2, and was prepared by Derrick Strickland P. Geo. (the author) As an independent geologist, the author was asked to undertake a review of the available data and recommend (if warranted) specific areas for further work on the Cherry Hill Property. The technical report was prepared to support the company's primary propety on the TSX Venture Exchange.

The author was retained to complete this report in compliance with National Instrument 43-101 of the Canadian Securities Administrators ("NI 43-101") and the guidelines in Form 43-101 F1. The author is a "qualified person" within the meaning of National Instrument 43-101. It is intended that this report be filed with the securities commissions in all the provinces of Canada except for Quebec.

The author has no reason to doubt the reliability of the information provided by Silver Sun.

This technical report is based on the following sources of information:

- Discussion with Silver Sun Resource Corporation;
- Inspection of the Cherry Hill Property project area;
- Additional information obtained from public domain sources; and
- The regional geology and understanding is directly from Snoke and Barnes 2006

As of the date of this report, the author is not aware of any material fact or material change with respect to the subject matter of this technical report that is not presented in this report, which the omission to disclose would make this report misleading.

In accordance with the NI 43-101 guidelines, Mr. Derrick Strickland P. Geo. visited the Cherry Hill Property on November 11th 2011. Ian Foreman P. Geo., a director of Silver Sun, and Mark McLeary, a Director and president of Silver Sun, accompanied Mr. Strickland. During the visit, Mr. Strickland reviewed aspects of previous work in the region and on the Property and possibilities for future exploration programs. This visit allowed Mr. Strickland to ascertain the geological and structural controls on the Cherry Hill Property.

The effective date of this report is May 22nd 2012.

Mr. Strickland was given full access to relevant data and conducted interviews of Silver Sun. personnel. During the visit, Mr. Strickland collected six (6) independent samples subsequently submitted for analysis.

There is another "Cherry Hill Mine" in the Coast Ranges south of Homestake's McLaughlin Gold Mine; this is a different property, which is easily confused with the Cherry Hill Mine near Yreka during performance of a literature search.

2.1 Terms Reference

1 oz (troy)	=	31.103	g
1 oz (troy)/st	=	34.286	g/t
1 pound (lb)	=	0.454	kg
1 pound (lb)	=	1.215	troy pound
1 short ton	=	0.907	t
1 g	=	0.03215	oz (troy)

1 short ton = 2000 pounds (lb) = 0.907 tonne
1 pound = 16 oz = 0.454 kg = 14.5833 troy ounces

1 inch	=	2.54	cm
1 foot	=	0.3048	m
1 mile	=	1.6	km
1 ha	=	0.01	km^2

1 square mile = 640 acres = 259 hectares

g	Grams
kg	Kilograms
g/t	Grams per metric tonne
oz	Troy ounces
oz/st	Ounces per short tonne
ppb	Parts per billion
ppm	Parts per million
st	Short ton
t	Metric tonne

mm	Millimeters
m	Meters
km	Kilometers
ha	Hectares
‘	Feet
“	Inch

°C	Celsius Degree
$	Canadian Dollars

3 Reliance on Other Experts

The information, opinions and conclusions contained herein are based on:

- Information available to the writer at the time of preparation of this report;
- Assumptions, conditions, and qualifications as set forth in this report;
- Data, reports, and other information supplied by Silver Sun and other third party sources.

For the purpose of the report, the author has reviewed and relied on ownership information provided by Silver Sun, which to the author’s knowledge is correct. The author has not verified the mineral title to the Cherry Hill Property; however the limited research by the author does not constitute a legal opinion as to the ownership status of the Cherry Hill Property.

Silver Sun Resource Corporation provided the author a letter from Gresham and Savage attorneys at law dated September 19, 2011. In this letter there was a copy of the quick claim deed transfers where the Property was transferred to Silver Sun Resource Corporation The author has relied on this letter to establish mineral title of the Property.

The author has relied on clarification of the title ownership for Property by using the online system http://www.blm.gov/lr2000/index.htm that is maintained by the Bureau of Land Management of the U.S Department of the Interior
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As of the date of this report, the author is not aware of any material fact or material change with respect to the subject matter of this technical report that is not presented herein, or which the omission to disclose could make this report misleading.

4 Property Description and Location

The Cherry Hill Property consists of 7 contiguous unpatented surveyed federal lode mining claims covering approximately 94.60 acres in Siskiyou County, California (Table 1). The Property is located in the Salmon Mountains to the north of the Klamath National Forest at latitude 41°42'58", and longitude 122°45'29. The Cherry Hill Property is located approximately 8 miles west from the town of Yreka in Siskiyou County, California. The Property is accessed by Greenhorn Road/McAdams Creek Road (county maintained), approximately 7 miles west of Interstate 5. The Property is located on the United States Geologic Survey (USGS) Indian Creek Baldy 7.5 Minute Quadrangle in Township 45 North, Range 8 West, Section 27 of the M.D.B.M. centered. The general site location is shown on Figure 1. The operation is limited to the boundaries of seven mining claims, shown on Figure 2.

Ownership of unpatented mining claims is in the name of the holder (locator), subject to the paramount title of the United States of America, under the administration of the U.S. Bureau of Land Management ("BLM"). Under the Mining Law of 1872, which governs the location of unpatented mining claims on Federal lands, the locator has the right to explore, develop, and mine minerals on unpatented mining claims without payments of production royalties to the U.S. government, subject to the surface management regulation of the BLM. It should also be noted that in recent years there have been efforts in the U.S. Congress to change the 1872 Mining Law to include, among other items, a provision of production royalties to the U.S. government. Currently, annual claim maintenance fees are the only federal payments related to unpatented mining claims. Nevada BLM records of mining claims can be searched on-line at www.nv.blm.gov/lr2000/.

The author has reviewed copies of claim certificates regarding the location of the lode mining claims that comprise the Property. Based on available recorded data, Silver Sun Resource Corporation holds all lode mining rights.

Table 1: Claims

MC#	*Name*	*Section*	*Township*	*Range*
278706	Gilt Edge #1	27	45N	8W
281433	Little Wonder	27	45N	8W
281434	Cherry Hill Mill	27	45N	8W
281435	Gilt Ledge #2	27	45N	8W
294389	Living Water	27	45N	8W
294390	Lucky Boy	27	45N	8W
294391	High Hopes	27	45N	8W

It appears that the previous operators of the Cherry Hill Property has not paid some back taxes owed to Siskiyou County, however Silver Sun is in the process of finding out the amount. Silver Sun has indicated it is going to pay any owing back taxes.

4.1 Bureau of Land Management Obligations

The BLM requires an annual claim maintenance fee in the amount of $140 per claim be paid prior to September 1 of each year in order to maintain ownership of a mining claim. Failure to file for a waiver or pay the fee by September 1 results in the claim becoming forfeited by operation of law (43 CFR Parts 3834, 3835, and 3836). All annual claim maintenance fees ($980) for the 7 lode mining claims are current as of September 19, 2011. The claims may be held indefinitely provided all payments are made in a timely manner

4.2 Environmental Liabilities

The company reports that it is unaware of any environmental liabilities on the Property. During the site visit on November 11th, 2011, the author did not notice any existing obvious environmental liabilities related to the Cherry Hill Property.

4.3 Legal Agreements

In a series of separate agreements Sliver Sun acquired 100% interest in the Cherry Hill property, the details of those agreements are below:

Richard Lyon

In agreement dated March 18, 2011 Silver Sun Resource Corporation acquired an initial 51% interest in Gilt Edge #1 (278706), Gilt Edge #2 (281435), Little Wonder (281433), Living Wonder (294389), Lucky Boy (294390), High Hopes (294391), Cherry Hill Load Claim (281434), and assets on the Property from Richard Lyon. The terms of the agreement are that Silver Sun is to pay $555,000 USD. According to Silver Sun the payments have been made.

Wendy Taylor

In agreement dated May 11, 2011 Silver Sun Resource Corporation acquired a 17.15% interest in Gilt Edge #1 (278706), Gilt Edge #2 (281435), Little Wonder (281433), Living Wonder (294389), Lucky Boy (294390), High Hopes (294391), Cherry Hill Load Claim (281434), and assets on the Property from Wendy Taylor. The terms of the agreement are that Silver Sun to pay $217,500 USD and issue 500,000 shares. According to Silver Sun the payments have been made.

Cherry Hill Mining Company

In agreement dated June 15, 2011 Silver Sun Resource Corporation acquired a 31.85% interest in Gilt Edge #1 (278706), Gilt Edge #2 (281435), Little Wonder (281433), Living Wonder (294389), Lucky Boy (294390), High Hopes (294391), Cherry Hill Load Claim (281434), and assets on the Property from Cherry Hill Mining Company. The terms of the agreement are that Silver Sun to pay $427,500 USD, issue 950,000 shares and the option to purchase 475,000 warrants (at $0.56) for 12 months after July 30, 2011. According to Silver Sun the payments have been made.

Figure 1: Regional Property Location

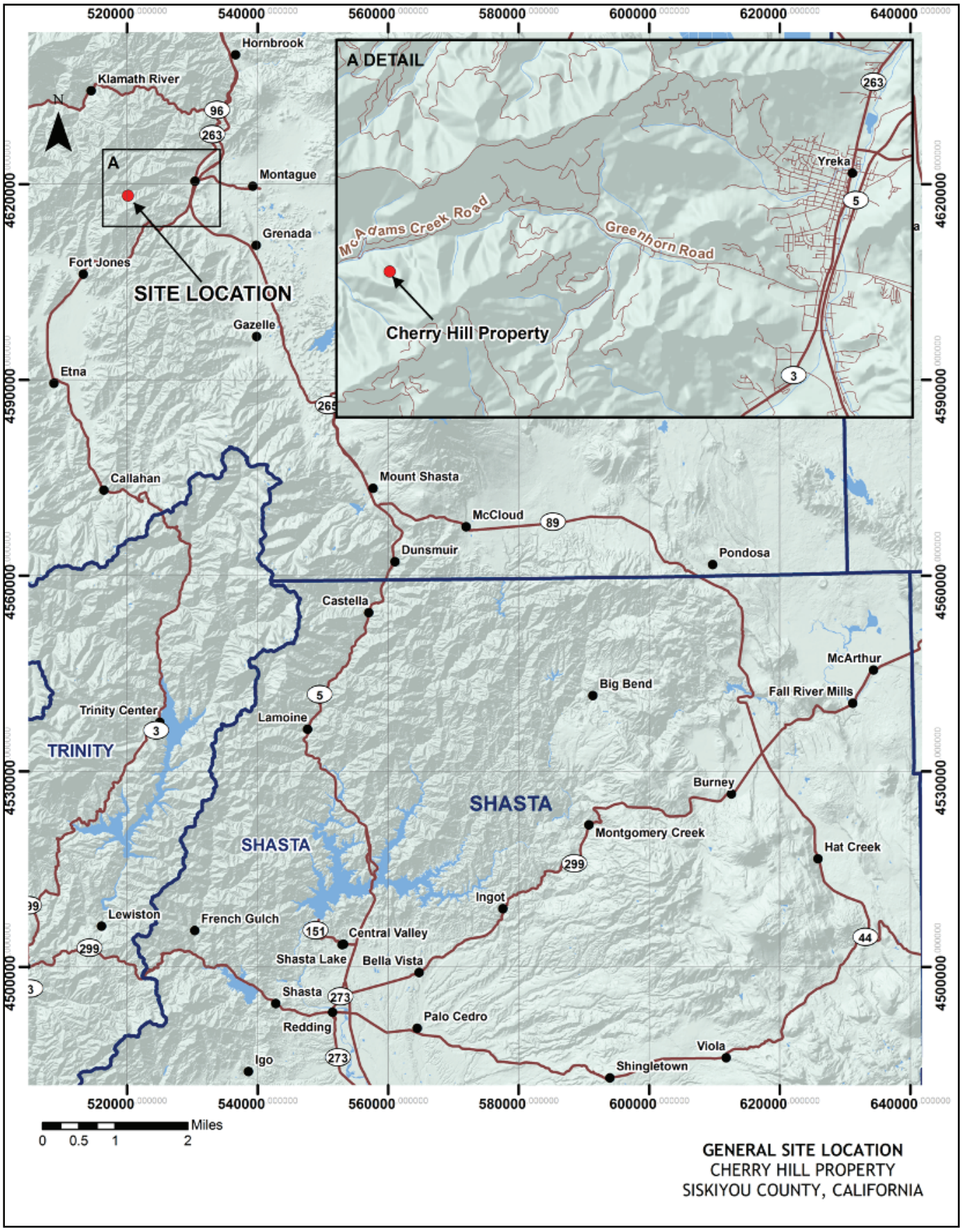
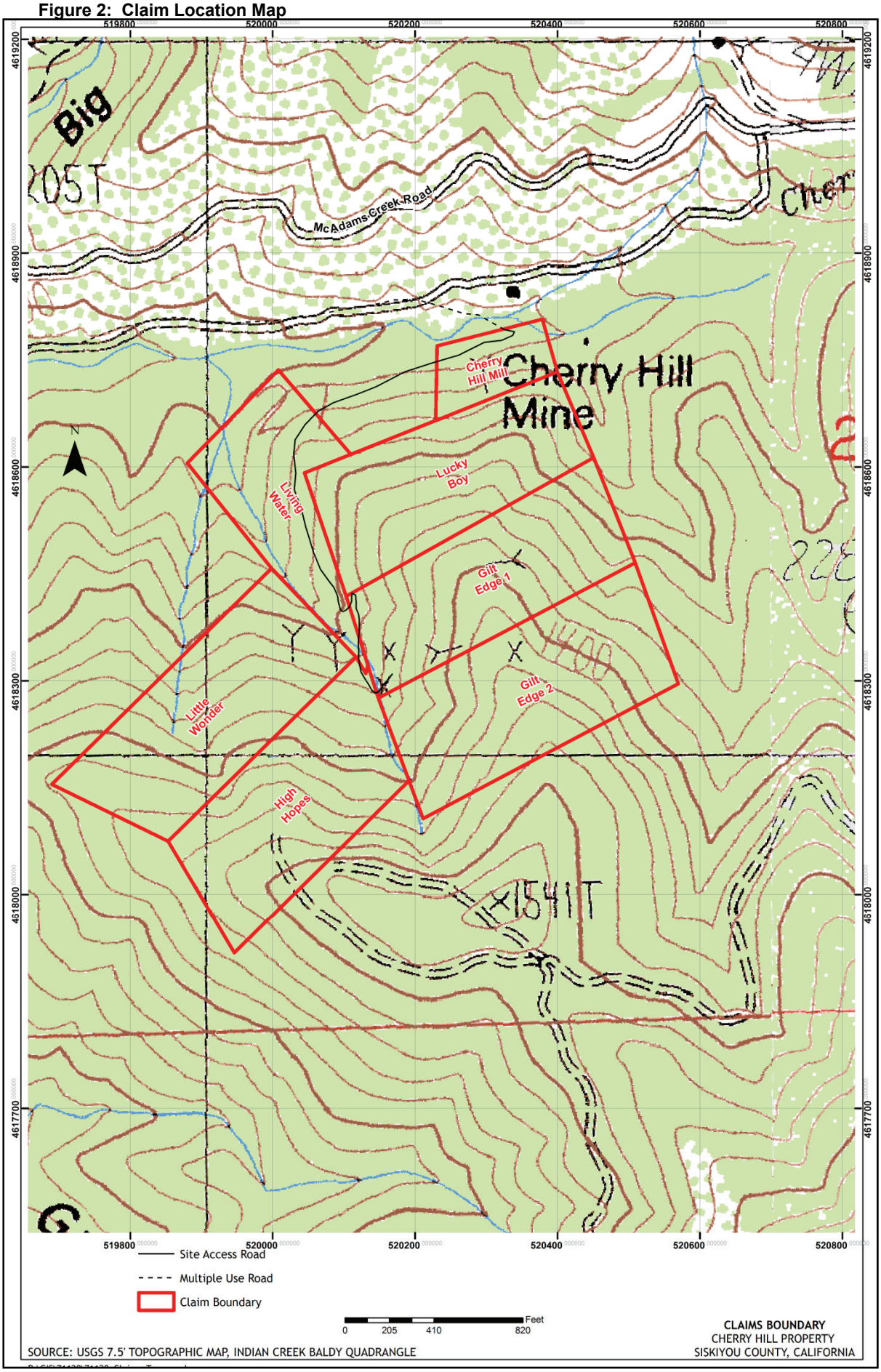


Figure 2: Claim Location Map



5 Accessibility, Climate, Local Resources, Infrastructure and Physiography

The Cherry Hill Property is located approximately 8 miles west from the town of Yreka in Siskiyou County, California. The Property is accessed by Greenhorn Road/McAdams Creek Road (county maintained), approximately 7 miles west of Interstate 5 (Figure 1).

5.1 Climate

The Pacific coastal climate to the west of the Property has a strong influence on the climate on the Cherry Hill Property. The central Klamath Mountains located to the west of the Property moderates this coastal influence. Summers are warm and dry; winters are cool and wet. Summer high temperatures are about 90° to >100° Fahrenheit (32° to >38°C); low temperatures are about 55° Fahrenheit (13°C). Winter high temperatures are about 40° to 55° Fahrenheit (5° to 13°C) with rain and somewhat cooler under clear skies.

Mean annual precipitation ranges from about 35 inches to about 85 inches. Approximately 90% of the precipitation occurs from October to May from the north Pacific cyclonic storms. The remainder occurs during summer thunderstorms. The climate within much of the Klamath National Forest is influenced by elevation. Elevation on the claim block ranges between 2,000 ft. and 4,041 ft. MSL. Winter precipitation occurs mainly as snow above 4,000 ft. and mainly as rain below 4,000 ft. elevation.

A 12-month operating season is possible with the potential for down time for snow removal during the heaviest of snow events. Fluctuation of the snow level occasionally results in rain falling on snow, causing rapid snow melt. The southern exposure for the mine, man camp and mill site also facilitates the snowmelt at these key operating points

6 History

The Cherry Hill Property has operated intermittently over the past 120 years. The first documentation of mine activities was in 1892. After that time the mine has operated intermittently, with extended periods of operation from 1892 to 1905, 1909 to 1912, and in 1944. See Table 2 below. Table 2 comes from the Cherry Hill Mining Company internal document that explains the history prior to 1944.

Cautionary statement: Investors are cautioned that the potential quantity indicated in Table 2 is not NI43-101 complaint and has not been verified by the author and may not be indicative of the property the subject of this report. It has been provided only for illustration purposes. At this time, there is insufficient public information to verify the information

The Property was staked in 2003 by the Cherry Hill Mining Company. Cherry Hill Mining Company prepared a Plan of Operations for the Property. The U.S. Forest Service approved this Plan of Operations.

The Cherry Hill Mining Company reported that between 2005 and 2008, extensive development and exploration work was performed. It appears there was drilling and work done on the old workings. The author has not seen any of this data nor the core from this time period, nor can he verify its existence.

Time Frame	Workings	Comments
1892 or earlier	**Barnes Vein EQ #17**	N-S strike: E dip: 2 to 3-foot wide vein: specimen gold: first Au discovery in district: (N-S vein in EO #1 & #2 workings? Same as Charter Oak Mine? Charter Oak vein?)
12-1892	**Trench**	Recovered ledge for 1200 feet: plans small quartz mill in Spring with 2 concentrations for saving sulphides. Returns from 100 tons incl. sulphides milled by Selby average over $61.00/ton
1892	**EQ #2**	Veins 2-20 inches thick $50,00/ton (2.4 oz. Au/ton)
1905	**WQ #17**	10 inch thick vein stoped Pyrite concentrates $400/ton
1901 younger than WQ workings	**SW #2**	To surface for length of 300 feet, 4-foot vein in east face; 2-foot vein in west face; 2-foot wide on average, $30,000-$35,000 Au/ton (1.45-1.69 oz. AU/ton). Pre-stope dev; $61.00/ton inc. Au plus sulphide cons sent to Selby (12-7-1892 Yreka Jour)
1899		Pay shoot cross-cut at depth of 452 feet below surface (Queen Vein in EQ #2), propose running on ledge from opposite side of hill 250 feet below cross-cut (WQ #3, depths not correct)
1901		Work in EQ #2 ongoing
	WQ #12	There may be another adit above the WQ #2 Adit
	WQ #2	
1892- 1905	**WQ #3**	2500 tons ore available for milling, in on vein about 600 feet: west end of vein 300 feet below summit outcrop; two tunnels above this
1902 -03	**CHM#1**	in 1000 feet in 1902. At about "1300 feet" (1260 feet) intersected low-grade ore in a 4-foot vein running $0.80-$4.00 Au/ton (<0.2 oz. Au/ton)
1901		1000-foot tunnel proposed
1902		Tunnel in 1100 feet
06 -1902		Superintendent Baker expects to strike vein within 100 feet of drilling
1903		Cross-cut tunnel in over 1300 feet
1903		Tunnel in 1600 feet
1905		Re-start-up of Cherry Hill Mine tunnel now in 1800 feet (prob at 1800 feet in 1903)
1892 to 1905		Jas E. Ironsides, Owner
1900		E. D Baker Owner Cherry Hill Mines
1901		30 men employed
1902		Turner, Superintendent 35 men employed
1903		H. W. Turner, Superintendent
		W. C. Nutler, Foreman 25 men employed
1905		Re-start-up of Cherry Hill Mine
1909 to 1912		Jas Ironesides, Owner Reopening being worked by Mr. Kearney under a bond, four men employed, intersected with 4-foot wide vein running $0.80-$4.00/ton. 0.2 oz. Au/ton (1240 feet in CHM #17)
1913 to 1914		incorporated. Company Owner (state Mineralogist Report XIV. Pg. 829)
1925		Owner, P. D. Thompson, Owner Claims property runs 1 oz. Au/ton; numerous veins and seams running N 60º -70º E and dipping 60º SW others strike N 25º E and dip 40º -50º; 4-stamp mill (state Mineralogist Report XXI Pg. 436)
1931		P. D. Thompson & G. A. Reichman, Owners Elevation of camp is at 4080 feet, and a tunnel has been started at this point (CHM#1). It was driven 1800 feet and has not yet reached the veins, portal now caved. Half way up the hill a 300-foot tunnel was examined (WQ #3). This is a greenstone for 100 feet then strikes a vein (Queen Vein) on end beyond a fault. The vein is only an inch of gouge at first; then an inch of quartz comes in; and farther on it widens to 14 inches. At the 300-foot point, old stope filling has dropped down and filled the tunnel. The vein strikes east and west, and dips 60º south. The white quarts is banded, with bands 1/4 inch wide separated by dark lines, each of which probably represents a re-opening of the fissure. Walls are silicified greenstone containing numerous crystals of pyrite. Several branching stringers, an inch to several inches in width, were noted in the footwall. On east side of the ridge, near the top, a tunnel was being driven by two men on what is probably the extension of the vein mentioned above. It is about a foot wide here; and the drift is 30 or 40 feet long. Another vein 6 inches wide has been developed by a tunnel 200 feet lower. Some recent stoping has been done on a third vein with a north-east strike, and dip 21º southeast. A width of 6 to 18 inches of crushed quartz heavily stained with iron and manganese oxides is exposed (state Mineralogist Report XXVII No pg.??) Calif Jour mines and Geol V 43, Pg. 431 1947) (This is the most recent comprehensive published information on the mine)
1944 (or more recent)		Owner F. G. & Carl V. Reichman And leased to G. A. Reichman. On Ironsides claim, a quartz vein in greenstone averages 2 to 20 inches in width, strikes S 15"W and dips 82º E. It is offset from 8 to 25 feet at intervals by faults striking N 65º W and dipping 60º N. It is developed by four adits, the longest of which is some 450 feet. The vein averages about 10 inches in width and has been stoped 80 to 100 feet to the surface for a length of 300 feet (this sounds like the Queen Vein) in ED #2) (State Mineralogist Report 43, No 4, Pg. 431) (This description may refer to the Ironsides claims west of Cherry Hill but I am not aware of a vein stoped into the surface in the Ironsides area.) 1944 (same report) Property subleased to Crystal Creek Mining Company controlled by H. F. Lintner and A. O. White. Some additional development was done drifting on the vein on No 4 adit level and at the bottom of a 25-foot winze. The Wadsworth adit 75 feet lower was extended S 15º W to 200 feet and then a crosscut was driven west to a 6-inch vein striking S 20º W and dipping 45º E. The vein was followed a short distance south but the raise to connect with the Ironsides adit was not run. The mine is idle. (This article refers to earlier reports, and there may be some confusion about the workings)
19??		Charter Oak Mine (Quartz) Situated south bank Cherry Creek at 4700 feet elevation, 15-inch wide vein, courses N-S dips 45º E. between slate and greenstone, three tunnels, two 100 feet and one 75 feet long, run on the vein, 50-foot shaft sunk above the upper tunnel (State Mineralogical Report, No ? Pg. 393). (Is this a separate mine? Could this be EQ #37?)

Table 2: 1898 to 1944 History
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6.1 David Hedderly Smith Sample Note September 23-2009

In 2009 David Hedderly Smith collected 17 samples from the Cherry Hill Property and sent them to ALS CHEMEX of Reno Nevada

WQ3 adit:
RS 018121 - from back at W end of stope B. Vein is 6" at 7' above floor (8" or 9" at 9') dipping 60-65° S; strike E-W. Lots of dark stringers. Sampled across vein giving 0.67 ppm Au

RS 018122 - from lower south rib at W end of stope A. Vein is 9" to 10" just above floor. Dipping 60-65° S; strike E-W. Less dark stringers; more clear qtz. Sampled across vein giving 0.66 ppm Au.

WQ4 adit:
RS 018123 - at face at east end of WQ4 adit. Sample across 2.5" of vein, then 15" of gougey qtz - ~16" total. Gougey zone is displaced from vein higher on face. Dip of vein is 75° S. Sampled gave 0.06 ppm Au.

RS 018124 - high on the north rib on Queen vein about 330' in on WQ#4 adit. Vein & gougey qtz across about 18" true width. Vein dipping ~65° S. Several pics. 0.11 ppm Au.

RS 018125 - sampled farthest raise (secondary escape way) 30 feet up. About 360 feet in from portal. 15" from V on west side.) 0.10 ppm Au.

RS 018126 - high on the south rib on shear/vein (str 80°/dip 14° N). Sampled zone about 26-30". Dipping steeper on north rib - 52° N. Strike across drift is ~N42° E. This sample is about midway down the F4 fault. 0.02 ppm Au.

RS 018127 - low on the south rib on Queen vein about 145' in on WQ#4 adit. Vein & stringers about 6 to 7" across str N70° W/60°S. 2.07 ppm Au.

RS 018128 - 60 degree dip. 90.6 ppm Au.

RS 018129 - 20' up the eastside of big raise. Vein was 5" wide. 119.5 ppm Au.

RS 018130 35' up on the face of the eastside of the big raise. Vein was 5" wide 9.15 ppm Au.

RS 018131 collected by Rich & Pat at t r top of the stope about 15' west of the face up the big raise that Rich did. Vein was 8" wide. This sample was more oxidized than 130. Au opt: 4.991.

RS 018132 - This sample is wall rock (country rock) between two veins of structure vein on either side. 4 feet of sheared country rock. To test it adjacent to vein. 0.41 ppm Au

RS 018133 - The eastside of the big raise. Vein was 8" wide - Top of stope; 15' W of face (select sample from 132 site). 367 ppm Au.

RS 018134 - From lower north rib just west of west end of raise. 5" quartz vein. WQ vein. 6.55 ppm Au.

RS 018135 - just west of west end of raise. Across 19" of gouge just below 5" quartz vein. WQ vein. Gouge is full of angular chunks of quartz and very clayey - even sticky. 0.21 ppm Au.

RS 018136 - From little dog hole up north rib about 50-60 feet in from portal. 5-6" banded, oxidized vein. N branch of WQ vein ("main" branch is in center of back of drift). 8.44 ppm

CHM#1 Adit:
RS 018137 - 9" qtz vein @ ~1550' in lower adit, str N60° E, dipping 25° south. Sample from lower west rib, just above floor. 0.65 ppm Au.

6.2 Silver Verde May Mining Company 2010

After Jennings 2010

In 2010 Silver Verde May Mining Company hired Minex Exploration to evaluate the Cherry Hill Property (Jennings 2010).

The veins are highly silicified and range in width from 1-20 inches. The veins exhibit strong shearing, which is indicated by the presence of clay gouge and crushed sugary quartz, small-scale boudinage, and visible marker offset. The shear zone hosting the veins is observed to be as thick as 4' in width. Observation and sampling occurred on three separate levels. A total of 33 rock samples were collected averaging 0.131 opt Au, with a range of 0.001 to 1.87 opt and 0.285 opt Ag, with a range of 0.08 to 1.60 opt. There were ten samples check assayed. On average the checked assays are +45% higher in gold than the original assays 0.5765 opt Au vs. 0.3975 opt Au and 15% higher in silver values 0.496 opt Ag vs. 0.43 opt Ag.

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Western Queen #3 (elevation 4450') was mined in the 1860's. WQ#3 is oriented at N80E 075SE. The vein has a pinch and swell nature, and is discontinuous in dimension and grade, both along strike and dip slope. There is a secondary set of quartz rich veins ranging from 1 to 2 inches, orientated at N10W 075NE. The interaction of the main vein and this secondary set is not known The WQ vein is offset by the F1 fault, which is orientated at N10° E 070° SE, which is sub parallel to the secondary set of veins. The sense of motion on the fault is normal; with the head wall portion containing the WQ#3 vein. The throw of the fault is unknown at this time. The adit is collapsed at ~250' from the portal entrance. 13 rock channel samples were taken approximately every 10 ' along the adit from 110' to 240' from the portal. The average thickness of the vein sampled is 6.04". Gold sample results from this adit ranged from 0.003 – 1.87 opt Au, with an average of 0.187 opt Au. Silver values ranged from 0.08 – 0.65 opt Ag, with an average of 0.259 opt Ag. A total of 5 samples were checked assayed. Results on the checked assays for Gold averaged 0.5834 opt Au (+31.87%) compared with 0.4424 opt Au of

original assays. Results on the checked assays for silver averaged 0.512 opt Ag (+36.2%) compared with 0.378 opt Ag for original assays.

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Western Queen #4 (elevation 4360') was developed from mid 2000's to the present by current mine owners Cherry Hill Mining Company. A vein was intercepted and drifted on for a total distance of ~400'. The vein characteristics are similar to that of WQ#3, discontinuous in dimension over strike and dip direction, shear hosted and ranges from 1 to 20 inches in width. The vein has been stoped out in numerous locations, presumably mirroring the variance and discontinuity in grade. There is a secondary set of quartz rich veins, ranging from 1 to 4 inches in width, and are oriented ~N10° W 065° NE. The vein set is sub parallel to those observed in the WQ#3, with the major difference being the vein width apparently increasing with decease in elevation. 16 rock channel samples were taken from 85' to 390' from the portal entrance. The average thickness of the vein sampled is 2.4" along this level. Gold sample results from this adit ranged from 0.001 – 0.909 opt Au, with an average of 0.112 opt Au. Silver values ranged from 0.08 – 0.85 opt Ag, with an average of 0.246 opt Ag. A total of 4 samples were checked assayed. Results on the checked assays for Gold averaged 0.686 opt (+62%) compared with 0.423 opt Au of original assays. Results on the checked assays for silver averaged 0.525 opt Ag (-1.4%) compared with 0.5325 opt Ag for original assays. Additional work to define the relationship between the veins exposed in WQ#3 and WQ#4 needs to be done.

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Eastern Queen #2 is on the eastern side of the Property at the highest elevation (4550') of the adits sampled. The portal opening is oriented at N40° E. The tunnel is snaky and is driven in approximately 650 to a stoped out area that have working that extend another 250 feet along strike of the vein. Approximately 35 feet in from the portal entrance, a vein present was sampled and is oriented at N10° W 060° NE. This vein is stoped out at sporadic locations, presumably mirroring the inconsistent grade of gold in the system. At approximately 650', a large area was stoped out on a vein that runs N75° E 060° SE. The stope extends 60 feet along strike. Visible mineralization includes pyrite and iron oxide. The vein characteristics on the east side are similar to those observed on the west side of the Property, both in inconsistent vein width, grade, and mineable ore. The vein exposed in this adit was thicker and more continuous than the veins exposed in WQ3 and WQ 4, thus it was historically mined out. There were 4 rock channel samples collected from this adit. The width of the vein at the 4 sample locations is 9". Gold sample results from this adit ranged from 0.01 – 0.07 opt Au, with an average of 0.029 opt Au. Silver values ranged from 0.18 – 1.6 opt Ag, with an average of 0.565 opt Ag. One sample was checked assayed. Results on the checked assay for Gold averaged 0.104 opt (+48.6%) compared with 0.07 opt Au of original assays. Results on the checked assays for silver averaged 0.3 opt Ag (+6.67%) compared with 0.28 opt Ag for original assays.

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In 2011, Lucky Boy Resources LLC [Silver Sun Resource Corporation] acquired 100 percent ownership of the Cherry Hill Property. Since acquiring ownership of the Property, the underground working workings have been developed to include a refuge chamber and underground explosives storage area. During this process, a small amount of host rock material was produced and is being removed from the tunnels.

7 Geological Setting and Mineralization

7.1 Regional Geology

After Snoke &Barns 2006

The Klamath Mountains province of northwestern California and southwestern Oregon is the largest exposure of pre- Tertiary rocks between the northern Sierra Nevada and North Cascade core of Washington State (Figure 3). The Klamath Mountains province is an archetypal example of a mountain belt developed by the progressive tectonic accretion of oceanic rocks. The Klamath Mountains province is part of a megabelt of accreted terranes that stretches from Alaska through Mexico and beyond (Dickinson, 2004; Monger et al., 2005; Snoke, 2005)

Table 3: Minex Exploration Samples and Width

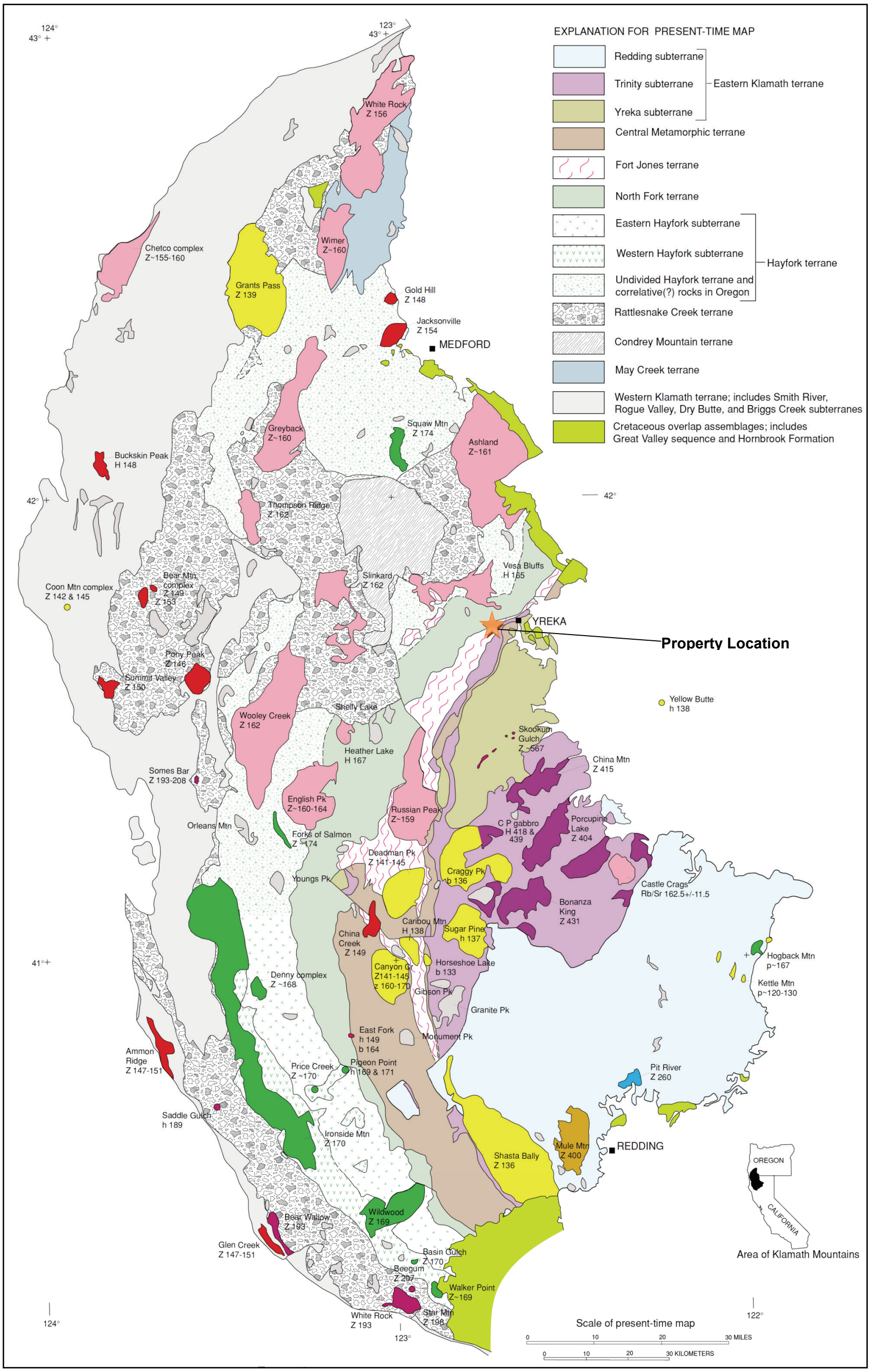
Sample #	Level	Footage from opening	qtz vein width in	channel length in		Au opt	Ag opt	Au Ck	Ag Ck
17451	WQ 3	110	1	6		0.003	0.12	0.01	0.18
17452	WQ 3	120	4	4		0.192	0.35	0.03	0.22
17453	WQ 3	130	4	32		0.029	0.2		
17454	WQ 3	140	0	30		0.018	0.17		
17455	WQ 3	150	6	37		0.015	0.13		
17456	WQ 3	160	8	32		0.068	0.3		
17457	WQ 3	170	13	13		0.002	0.08		
17458	WQ 3	180	15	35		0.075	0.47	0.085	0.45
17459	WQ 3	190	3.5	21		1.87	0.65	2.544	1.25
17460	WQ 3	200	2	18		0.06	0.24		
17461	WQ 3	210	8	8		0.072	0.3	0.248	0.46
17462	WQ 4	400	3	3		0.909	0.53	1.176	0.82
17463	WQ 4	390	2	4		0.135	0.38	0.095	0.26
17464	WQ 4	380	2	24		0.007	0.12		
17465	WQ 4	366	4	4		0.026	0.21		
17466	WQ 4	360	4	28	dis py 5%	0.002	0.1		
17467	WQ 4	350	3	30		0.01	0.16		
17468	WQ 4	120	5	39	in stope	0.495	0.37	0.693	0.47
17469	WQ 4	110	1	40	25' above in stope	0.154	0.85	0.78	0.55
17470	WQ 4	85	2	35	30' above stope	0.006	0.12		
17471	WQ 4	85	0	31	40' above in stope	0.002	0.08		
17472	WQ 4	85	2	18	40' above in stope	0.012	0.13		
17473	WQ 4	170	4	26	20' above in stope	0.011	0.12		
17474	WQ 3	240	8	8	18' above in stope	0.002	0.08		
17475	WQ 3	220	8	8	20' above in stope	0.025	0.28		
17476	WQ 4	330	3	24		0.02	0.32		
17477	WQ 4	310	<1	12		0.001	0.08		
17478	WQ 4	290	0	39		0.001	0.1		
17479	WQ 4	240	2	39	at sample #018126	0.002	0.1		
17480	EQ 2	685	8	8	685' from end face	0.015	0.18		
17481	EQ 2	530	8	8	530' from end face	0.01	1.6		
17482	EQ 2	30	8	32	30' from end of face	0.019	0.2		
17483	EQ 2	100	12	12	100' from end face	0.07	0.28	0.104	0.3
					Average	**0.3975**	**0.43**	**0.5765**	**0.496**

The Klamath Mountains province is bounded on the west by the eastward-dipping Coast Range thrust or equivalent fault, beneath which lies the Franciscan Complex (Figure 3). The geologic character of the eastern margin of the Klamath Mountains province is variable, and rocks of the province may extend to the east in the subsurface (Fuis et al., 1987). Immediately north and south of the California-Oregon border, rocks of the Klamath Mountains province are unconformably overlain by sedimentary rocks of the Cretaceous Hornbrook Formation (Nilsen, 1984) that in turn are overlain by Tertiary volcanic and volcanogenic rocks of the Western Cascade Group. As the eastern margin is traced south, Tertiary rocks overlie the Klamath Mountains province, with no exposed Cretaceous rocks. Far to the south, fossiliferous Cretaceous sedimentary rocks of the Great Valley sequence unconformably overlie the rocks of the Klamath Mountains province (including the Early Cretaceous Shasta Bally batholith); this locality at the south end of the Klamath Mountains province (Blake et al., 1999) is historically important in the development of the Lower Cretaceous timescale (e.g., Curtis et al., 1958). In Oregon, the northeastern margin of the Klamath Mountains province is generally faulted, with Tertiary rocks juxtaposed against various rock units of the Klamath Mountains province.

The fundamental structural character of the Klamath Mountains province is a system of fault-bounded, imbricated plates of oceanic-affinity rocks that dip eastward in a regional sense but are locally folded and cut by younger, high-angle faults. This imbricated pattern of lithotectonic units is interpreted as a manifestation of progressive accretion of oceanic rocks along an active continental margin during early Palaeozoic through Late Jurassic time. If the tectonic accretion history of the adjacent northern California Coast Ranges is considered, the exposed accretionary history spans into the middle Cenozoic, and active tectonic accretion is ongoing along the Pacific margin in the form of the Cascadia subduction zone. The ages of the lithotectonic units range from Neoproterozoic remnants in the eastern Klamath Mountains (Mankinen et al., 2002;) to Upper Jurassic in the western Klamath Mountains (Diller, 1903; Irwin, 1960, 1994). The age of the lithotectonic units generally decreases to the west as well as structurally downward. Consequently, many workers have viewed the Klamath Mountains province as an excellent example of thin-skinned accretionary tectonics in which successive arc-related lithotectonic units were accreted by thrust-fault imbrication with older, inboard, amalgamated terranes (Davis, 1968; Snoke, 1977; Wright, 1982; Harper and Wright, 1984; Wright and Fahan, 1988).

The fault-bounded, lithotectonic units are intruded by many plutons that range in age from early Palaeozoic to Early Cretaceous, in size from stocks to batholiths, and in composition from ultramafic to silicic. These units are petrogenetically significant because they intruded and metamorphosed both the hanging- wall and footwall blocks on either side of a regional thrust fault (Orleans fault in this example) (Figure 3). Other plutonic complexes (ca. 162-Ma Wooley Creek batholith and co-magmatic Slinkard pluton) are apparently “rootless” in that they occur in the hanging wall of a regional thrust plate with a displacement history younger than the emplacement/crystallization ages of the intrusive plutonic bodies (Barnes et al., 1986). The relationship among deformation, magmatism, and metamorphism through time during the evolution of the Klamath Mountains province is fundamental to understanding basic orogenic processes along an active continental margin.

Figure 3: Geologic map of the Klamath Mountains province



Geologic map of the Klamath Mountains province after Irwin and Wooden (1999) showing principal tectono-stratigraphic terranes and plutons color coded according to age group.

7.2 Property Geology and Mineralization

The Queen Vein occurs along a fault/fissure in a Palaeozoic- to Triassic-age greenstone-chert assemblage composed predominantly of metavolcanic and metasedimentary rocks, including chert, shale, argillite, and minor limestone (Holtz, P.E., 1978, Geologic map of the Yreka quadrangle and parts of the Fort Jones, Etna, and China Mountain quadrangles, California: U.S. Geological Survey Open File 78-12; Holtz, P.E., 1913, Geology of the Yreka quadrangle, Siskiyou County, California: U.S. Geological Survey Bulletin 1436).

Historic extraction consisted, for the most part, of crosscutting, drifting, and stoping from the EQ #2, WQ #2, and WQ #3 levels (Figure 4). The caved entrance to the EQ #2 workings was opened by Richard Lyon to provide access to the EQ #2 underground workings. The caved WQ #2 adit was eventually located and opened, but found to be caved a short distance beyond the entrance. Stope widths (floor to back) are generally about 4 to 5 feet.

Historically, the Queen Vein has been mined east of the F2 fault in the interval between the West Queen (WQ) #3 level (lowest level mined historically) and the ground surface, a maximum of about 275 feet as measured along the dip of the vein (Figure 5), and (reportedly) as much as 600 feet along the strike of the vein at the WQ #3 level (Figure 6). This 600-foot distance is consistent with the down-dip projection of the east end of the stoped interval in the EQ #2 workings, which are located up-dip along the vein above the WQ #3 workings. There is no record of any mine development (winzes) below the WQ #3 level. The 600-foot interval corresponds to the easternmost stoped portion of the WQ #3 workings. The western margin of the stoped area, however, is accessible; farther to the east, the stoped interval is inaccessible due to caving and failure of timbers supporting the back. The stoped interval in the WQ #3 workings is down-dip from the stoped interval in the East Queen (EQ) #2 workings. Fresh air moving through stopes on the WQ #3 level is evidence that the stopes are connected to the ground surface, most likely via the EQ #2 and possibly other workings.

The CHM #1 adit is at the lowest elevation (4020 feet elevation) of all of the workings associated with the Cherry Hill Property (Figure 4). The adit is at the nose of the north-pointing ridge north of the EQ #2 (4555 feet), WQ #2 (4555 feet), WQ #3 (4450 feet), and WQ #4 (4360 feet) workings, and other workings developed on the Queen Vein. The drift is 1800 feet long and has a southerly heading intended to intersect the Queen Vein about 430 feet in elevation below the WQ #3 workings. This historic drift intersected a generally east-west striking fault zone with minor quartz vein material at about 1600 feet south of the CHM #1 adit.

The Queen Vein formed along a fracture/fault zone with repeated episodes of movement along the zone. The zone exposed in the CHM #1 workings has the same characteristics as the Queen Vein where it is exposed in the EQ #2, WQ #3, and WQ #4 workings, except that the quartz veining at the CHM #1 level is poorly developed. It is possible that a main branch (or another branch) of the Queen Vein lies farther to the south beyond the current southernmost face in the CHM #1 drift. After discovering the F2 fault and projecting it to the CHM #1 workings (Cross-section A-A', Figure 5; Map of WQ #3 and WQ #4 Workings, Figure 6) it was no longer necessary to put a substantial bend in the Queen Vein structure as it projected down-dip from the WQ #4 workings, to have it align with the east-west fault zone in the CHM #1 workings. The apparent offset of the

Queen Vein structure above the CHM #1 level is illustrated in Cross-section A-A', Figure 5.

Free gold and gold- and silver-bearing sulphides (mainly pyrite and lesser galena) occur in the vein and in fault gouge along the vein. Free gold and gold associated with sulphide minerals are also likely to occur in silica- and sulphide-rich wall rock along portions of the vein. The relative proportions of gold in the quartz vein material, gouge, and altered wall rock are not well documented. Repeat movement during formation of the vein is evidenced by slip surfaces along thin, dark mineral bands within and parallel to the quartz vein, slip surfaces in the gouge, by crushed and fractured vein and wall rock materials in gouge along the margins of the vein, and by juxtaposition of displaced segments of the vein.

Around the turn of the century, the vein reportedly was traceable in outcrop and exposed by trenching a distance of 1200 feet across a prominent north-pointing ridge. At the present time, outcrops of the vein are sparse, and the trench, a shaft, and an adit, all caved and masked by slope wash and vegetation, can be observed near the ridge top. Abundant quartz vein material can be found as float on the west flank of the ridge. Much, if not most, of the surface is obscured by vegetation and soil cover.

The Queen Vein and other gold-bearing quartz veins in the area are the source of placer gold previously mined in local drainages.

7.2.1 Mineralization

The quartz veins contain complex, erratic, and localized gold, which is a common feature of many quartz-gold veins. Large, coarse, gold particles can create a "nugget effect" in samples. When nuggets are present in samples, repeat or check assays of the same sample will not reproduce the initial gold concentration, which in turn leads to uncertainty in the sampling and analytical procedure. Sampling error is the degree to which a gold assay differs from the true concentration of gold from which the sample was taken. Gold mineralization at the Cherry Hill Property commonly exhibits sampling differences as large as 50 to >100%, which is common in many quartz-gold veins. Measurement of sampling differences can be determined by gold metallic sieve analyses that can be expensive and time consuming. Ultimately, the collection of larger samples combined with 5-assay-ton fire assays can result in the substantial reduction of sample error. Most past analyses of samples from the Cherry Hill Property reflect the "nugget effect" problem.

Figure 4: Cherry Hill Property Workings '

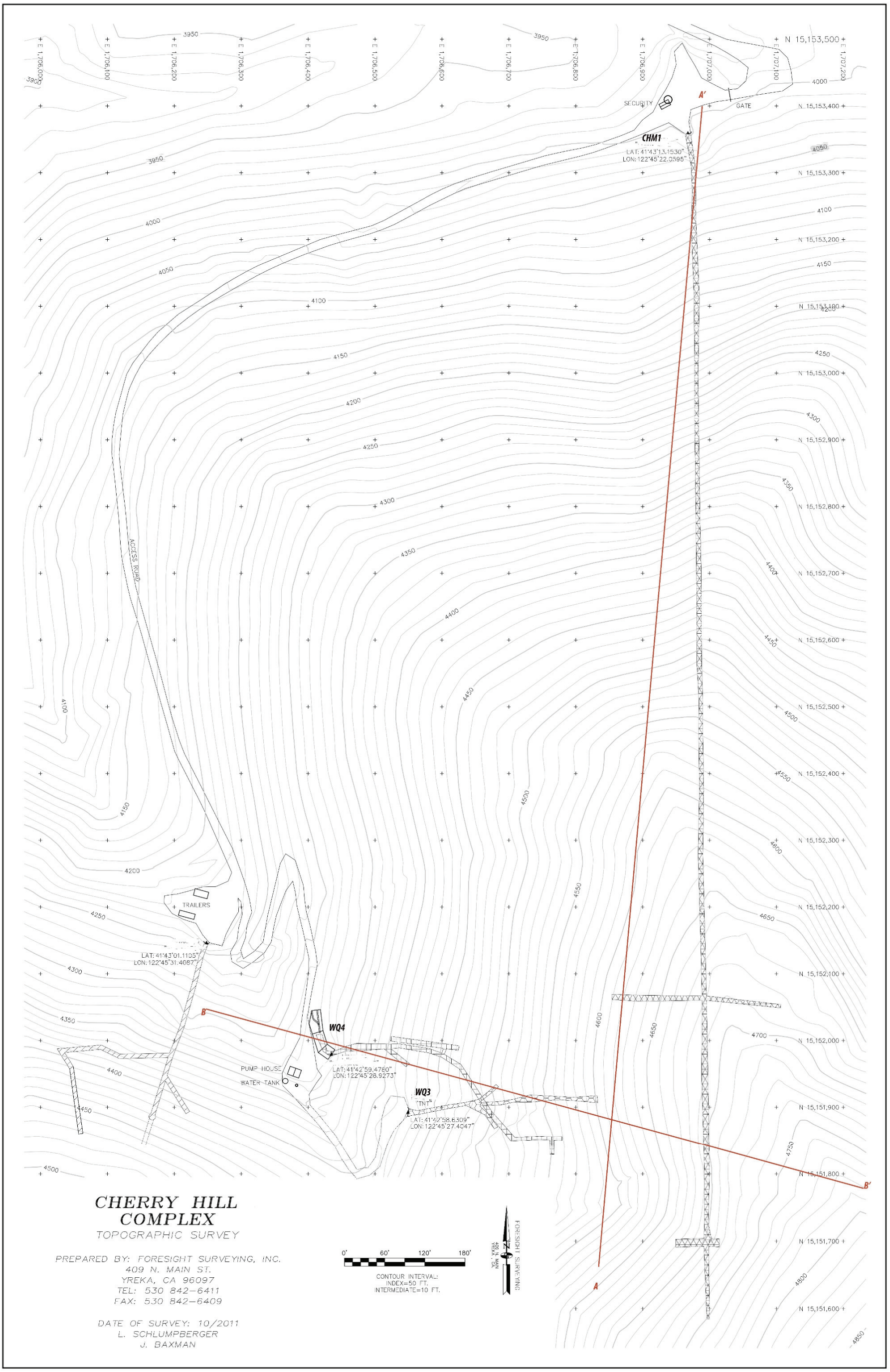
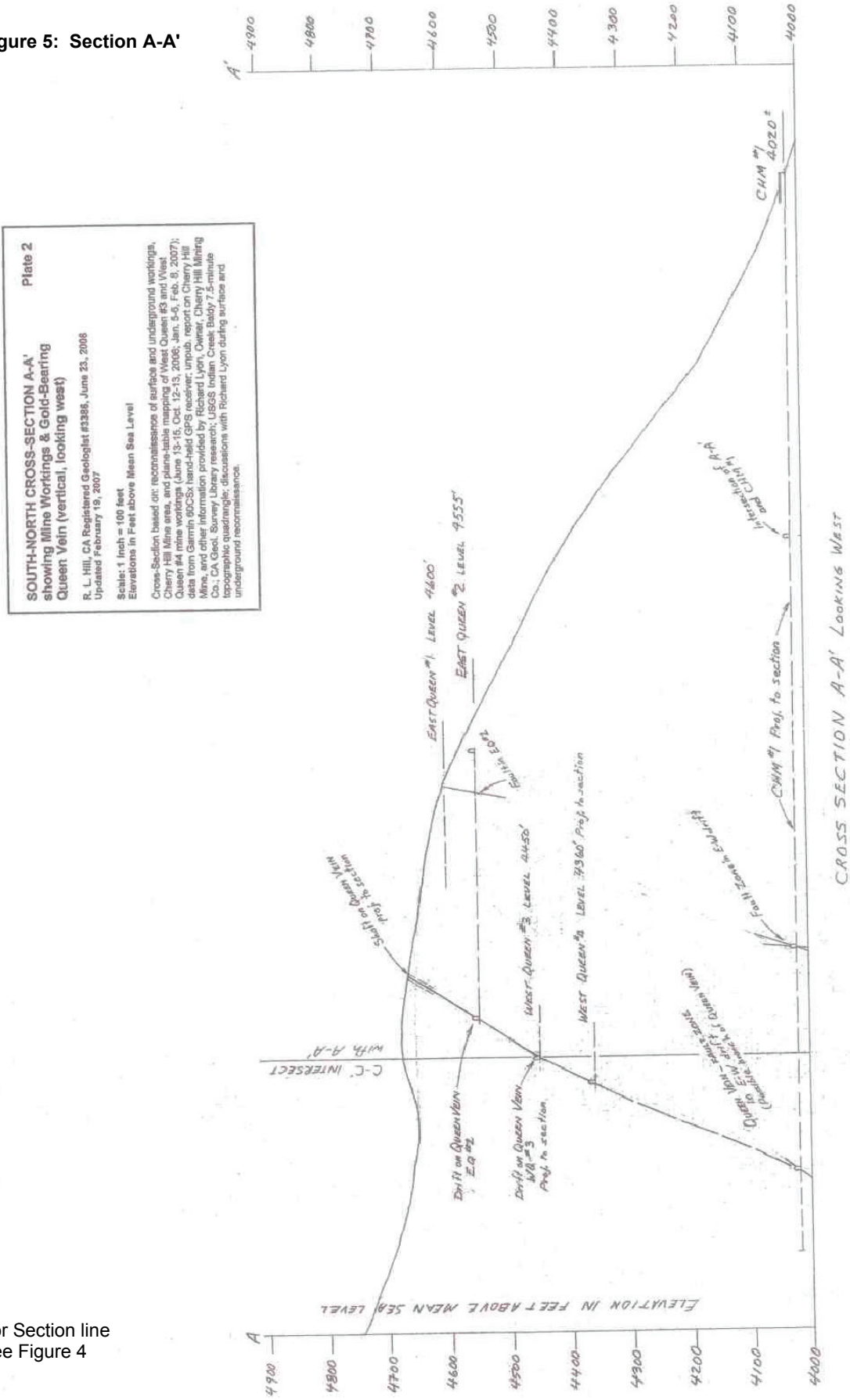
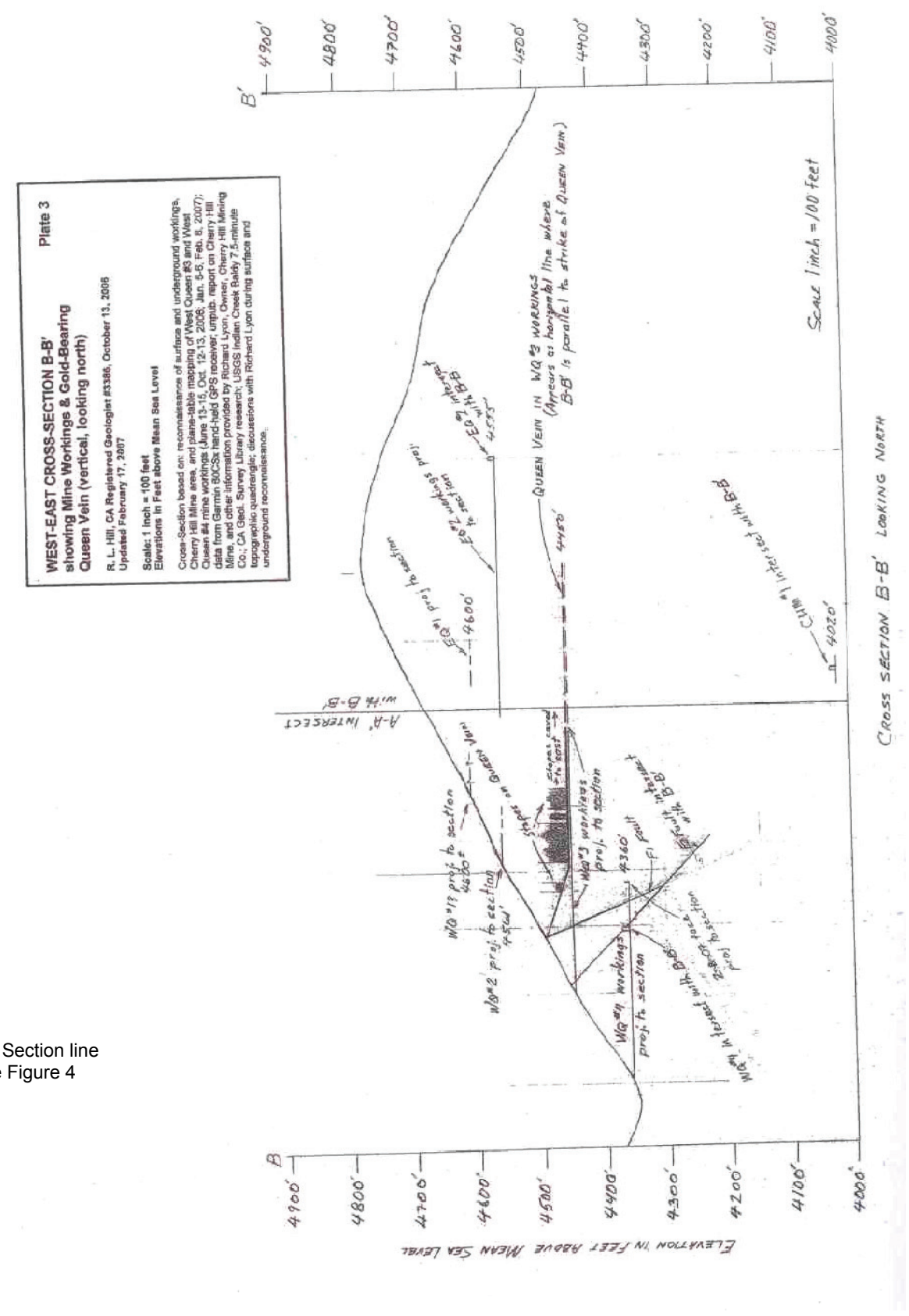


Figure 5: Section A-A'



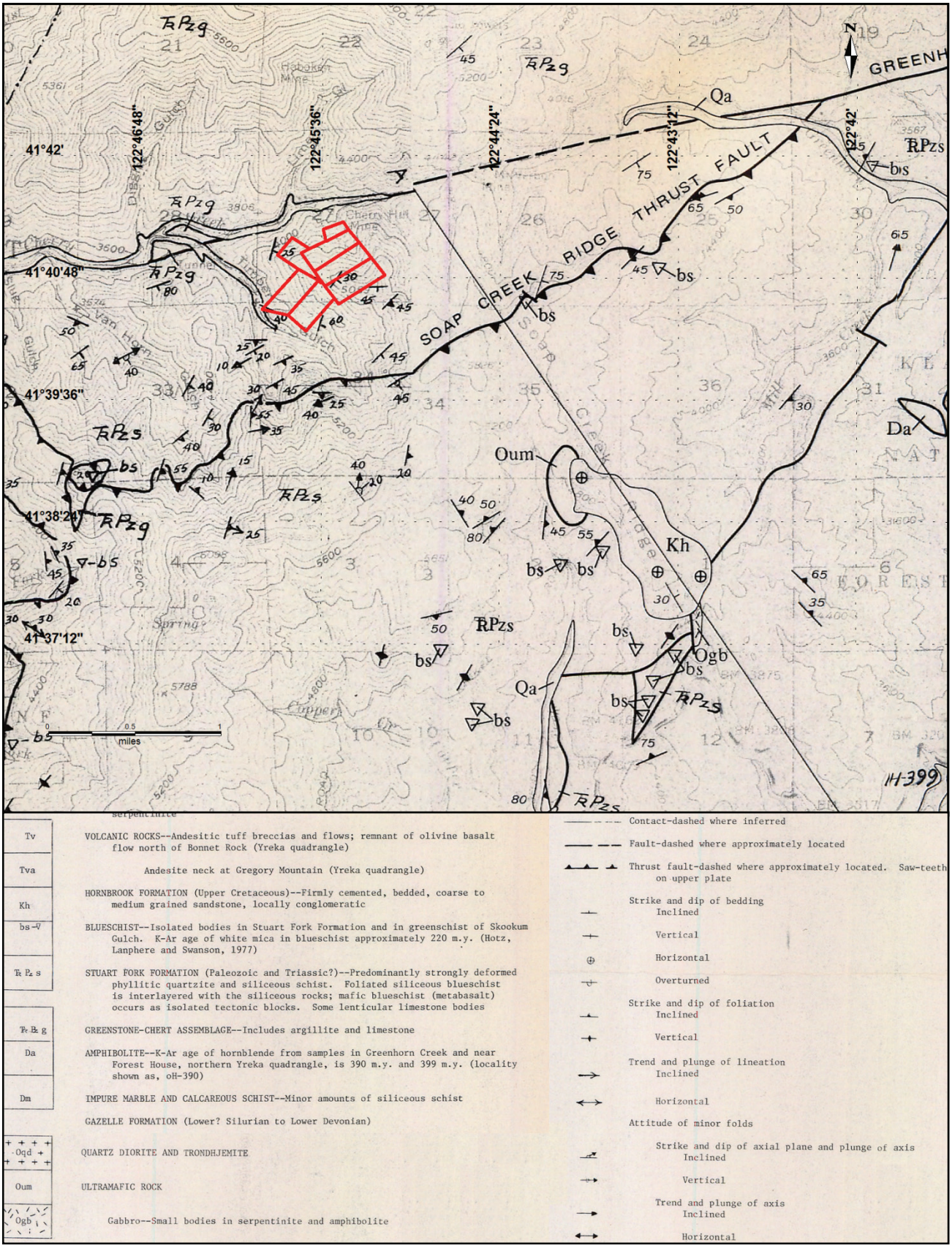
For Section line
See Figure 4

Figure 6: Section B-B'



For Section line
See Figure 4

Figure 7: Property Geology



Tv — VOLCANIC ROCKS--Andesitic tuff breccias and flows; remnant of olivine basalt flow north of Bonnet Rock (Yreka quadrangle)

Tva — Andesite neck at Gregory Mountain (Yreka quadrangle)

Kh — HORNBROOK FORMATION (Upper Cretaceous)--Firmly cemented, bedded, coarse to medium grained sandstone, locally conglomeratic

bs — BLUESCHIST--Isolated bodies in Stuart Fork Formation and in greenschist of Skookum Gulch. K-Ar age of white mica in blueschist approximately 220 m.y. (Hotz, Lanphere and Swanson, 1977)

TrP₂s — STUART FORK FORMATION (Paleozoic and Triassic?)--Predominantly strongly deformed phyllitic quartzite and siliceous schist. Foliated siliceous blueschist is interlayered with the siliceous rocks; mafic blueschist (metabasalt) occurs as isolated tectonic blocks. Some lenticular limestone bodies

PzPzg — GREENSTONE-CHERT ASSEMBLAGE--Includes argillite and limestone

Da — AMPHIBOLITE--K-Ar age of hornblende from samples in Greenhorn Creek and near Forest House, northern Yreka quadrangle, is 390 m.y. and 399 m.y. (locality shown as, oH-390)

Dm — IMPURE MARBLE AND CALCAREOUS SCHIST--Minor amounts of siliceous schist

GAZELLE FORMATION (Lower? Silurian to Lower Devonian)

Oqd — QUARTZ DIORITE AND TRONDHJEMITE

Oum — ULTRAMAFIC ROCK

Ogb — Gabbro--Small bodies in serpentinite and amphibolite

Contact-dashed where inferred

Fault-dashed where approximately located

Thrust fault-dashed where approximately located. Saw-teeth on upper plate

Strike and dip of bedding
Inclined
Vertical
Horizontal
Overturned

Strike and dip of foliation
Inclined
Vertical

Trend and plunge of lineation
Inclined
Horizontal

Attitude of minor folds
Strike and dip of axial plane and plunge of axis
Inclined
Vertical
Trend and plunge of axis
Inclined
Horizontal

8 Deposit Types

The deposit type of primary economic interest on the Property is mesothermal gold-quartz veins. These gold-quartz veins fit the British Columbia Mineral Deposit Profile “l01” of Ash and Alldrik, (1996, p. 53-56). Mesothermal quartz veins are typically found in zones related to continental margin collisional tectonism. In North America, gold veins are post-Middle Jurassic and appear to form immediately after accretion of oceanic terranes to the continental margin. Mesothermal gold is deposited in faults and splays at crustal levels within and near the brittle-ductile zone at depths of 6 to 12 km (3.7 to 7.5 miles). Gold deposition occurs at pressures between 1 to 3 kilobars and at temperatures from 200° to 400°C.

Mesothermal quartz veins may have vertical extents of up to 2 km (1.2 miles) and lack pronounced zoning. Vein form generally consists of tabular fissure veins in competent host rock and as veinlets and stringers forming stockworks in less competent host rock. Veins typically occur as a system of en echelon veins on all scales. Vein thickness is usually less than 2 m (6.6 ft.) wide and generally amenable only to underground mining. Veins usually have sharp contacts with wall rocks and exhibit a variety of textures, including massive, ribboned or banded and stockworks with anastomosing gashes and dilations. Wall rock alteration adjacent to veins generally consists of silicification, pyritization and potassium metasomatism. Principal ore mineralogy consists of native gold, pyrite, arsenopyrite, galena, sphalerite, chalcopyrite, and pyrrhotite. Gold grades commonly range from 0.1 to 0.4 opt gold with most economic deposits grading above 0.75 opt gold. High-grade bonanza zones can be expected. A gold “nugget effect” is common in these deposits, often making evaluation difficult. This characteristic has led to the adage, “Drill for structure, drift for grade.” Gangue mineralogy consists principally of quartz, various carbonates, sericite, muscovite, chlorite, tourmaline, and graphite. Host rocks are usually of greenschist metamorphic grade. Mesothermal gold-quartz vein deposits are a major source of the world’s gold production.

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9 Exploration

Four underground tunnels are presently open with each being related to historic mining operations as shown on Figure 8. The Level 3 tunnel (TNT; elevation 4410 feet) is serving as a temporary explosives storage area during the construction of the permanent chamber. The tunnel is of unknown length and is reported to pass through the hill with a collapse portion at approximately 285 feet. The tunnel runs from west to east, with two short spurs located 105 feet from the mine portal. Active mining is not being conducted from the Level 3/TNT tunnel.

The Level 4 tunnel (Working adit; elevation 4315 feet) is the current focus of current mineral extraction and exploration. The working adit tunnel extends approximately 450 feet along the queen veint. There is a vertical raise to the “I-Raise” tunnel from the working adit tunnel. The “I-Raise” tunnel is 105 feet long and is connected to the “Working Adit ” by vertical shafts at each end. An underground refuge chamber, as required by MSHA safety and health regulations, is located at 400 feet. A new underground explosives storage area is also being constructed from the Level 4 tunnel.

The Level 5/Ironsides tunnel (elevation 4235 feet) extends to the south and west, with a total of 705 feet of tunnel. The Level 5 tunnel is not planned to be a part of future mine exploration and development. The Level 6/Long tunnel (elevation 4000 feet) is a straight tunnel that extends in a southerly direction for 1800 feet. The Level 6 tunnel will be the focus of mine exploration and potentially will include the construction of additional raises and tunnels following the gold-bearing quartz vein deposits.

Mineral removal and exploration are conducted from the Level 4 tunnels (Working Adit and; see Figure 8). Exploration and mineralized material removal are performed using a combination of underground drilling and blasting and long-hole methods. Drilling is conducted using Gardner Denver S83F jackleg drills.

Mineralized material is not processed onsite. Once removed from the adit, most of the mineralized material is hauled to the stockpile area adjacent to the Level 5/Camp Landing Portal using a track loader. Mineralized material may also be briefly stored at either end of the rail transport system on the Upper Pad. However, during the spring thaw period, when road conditions may restrict truck traffic. The mineralized material is transported offsite using 10-wheel dump trucks. Processing is conducted at the Merlin Mill in Grants Pass, Oregon.

Waste rock generated during exploration activities is being characterized and, if inert, will be used as road base. The Merlin Mill in Grants Pass, Oregon, is responsible for the disposal of mine tailings. Mineralized material rejects are not returned to the Cherry Hill site.

In January Silver Sun processed 210 tons of mineralized material from the Cherry Hill Property at its contract mill in Grants Pass, Oregon to determine the best methods for optimal recovery of precious metals together as well as to quantifying the amounts, if any, of deleterious elements present in the tailings.

From the 210 ton of material processed Silver Sun the received 10,120 lbs. of floatation concentrate and 2,360 lbs. of gravity concentrate via a Nelson concentrator. 1,260 lbs. of the gravity concentrate were subsequently run across a shaker table in order to further process the material and create 4 smaller different concentrates. Representative samples of each shaker table concentrate were then sent for analysis. The number 1 concentrate, or ‘super con’, is the material that passes directly across the shaker table. The number 4 concentrate is the lightest material and, in this case, contains predominately quartz and only very fine grained sulphides. Table 4 breaks down the assays of each concentrate created by the shaker table.

The samples for the tailings were prepared and analyzed by ALS Chemex at their facilities in Reno, Nevada and generally consisted of 0.1 kg of material. Gold analyses were performed by 30 gram fire assay with an AA finish and silver was analyzed as part of a multi-element ICP package using an aqua regia digestion.

Table 4: Silver Sun Resources Cons

Sample ID	Weight (lbs)	Au (oz/T)*	Ag (oz/T)*	Contained ounces
CHM CONS - 1	32	542.00	181.00	8.67
CHM CONS - 2	141	8.39	3.31	0.59
CHM CONS - 3-1	122	1.95	0.65	0.12
CHM CONS - 3-2	28	3.89	1.53	0.05
CHM CONS - 4-1	675	0.29	0.14	0.10
CHM CONS - 4-2	262	0.37	0.14	0.05
Concentrate Total:	**1260**			**9.58**
Weighted Average:		**15.21**	**5.17**	

* T = short ton (2,000 pounds)

In 2011 Silver Sun Resource Corporation collected 15 rock samples in the Q4 Tunnel (see table 5 for rock descriptions and gold assays).

Table 5: Silver Sun Resources Corporation Rock Samples

Sample no	Location	Size	Au g/t	Description
CHMC-IF01	90' in	3' 8"	17.5	Vein and footwall
CHMC-IF02	110' in	grab	8.36	Muck pile from blast
CHMC-IF03	155' in	2' 1"	0.51	South wall, 2' up on wall same site as old sample #18127 (2.05 g/t Au)
CHMC-IF04	174' in	2' 4"	0.24	Vein and footwall
CHMC-IF05	339' in	2' 10"	0.15	continuation of Queen Vein after fault same site as old sample #18124
CHMC-IF06	402' in	1' 7"	0.1	On the face same site as old sample #18123 (0.06 g/t)
CHMC-IF07	402' in	2' 6"	0.06	same site as IF06 but of hanging wall
CHMC-IF08	370'	2'	0.14	34' 2" high in Q4-2 raise - total width of raise
CHMC-IF09	105'	2' 6"	1.08	12" up on wall vein and footwall same site as old sample #18128 (86.6 g/t Au)
CHMC-IF10	115' in	3' 6"	0.35	25' 5" in Q4-1 raise beside old sample #17468
CHMC-IF11	95' in	2'5"	18.2	Material is oxidized (must be close to surface)33' high in mined out area
CHMC-IF12		19"	0.3	Boarded Stope area - face of last blast.
CHMC-IF13		17"	0.11	Face of last blast - consecutive with IF13 Footwall with gouge and stockwork
CHMC-IF14		24"	0.31	Q4-1 raise 36" up10 cm vein with 10cm gouge then stockwork
CHMC-IF15		27"	3.5	Q4-1 raise 8' up 5 cm gouge on HW contact 18 cm gouge on FWBanded qtz and strong stockwork in rest of sample

On February 6 2012 had a topographic survey of the Cherry Hill Property underground working see figure 9.

Figure 8: Site Plan

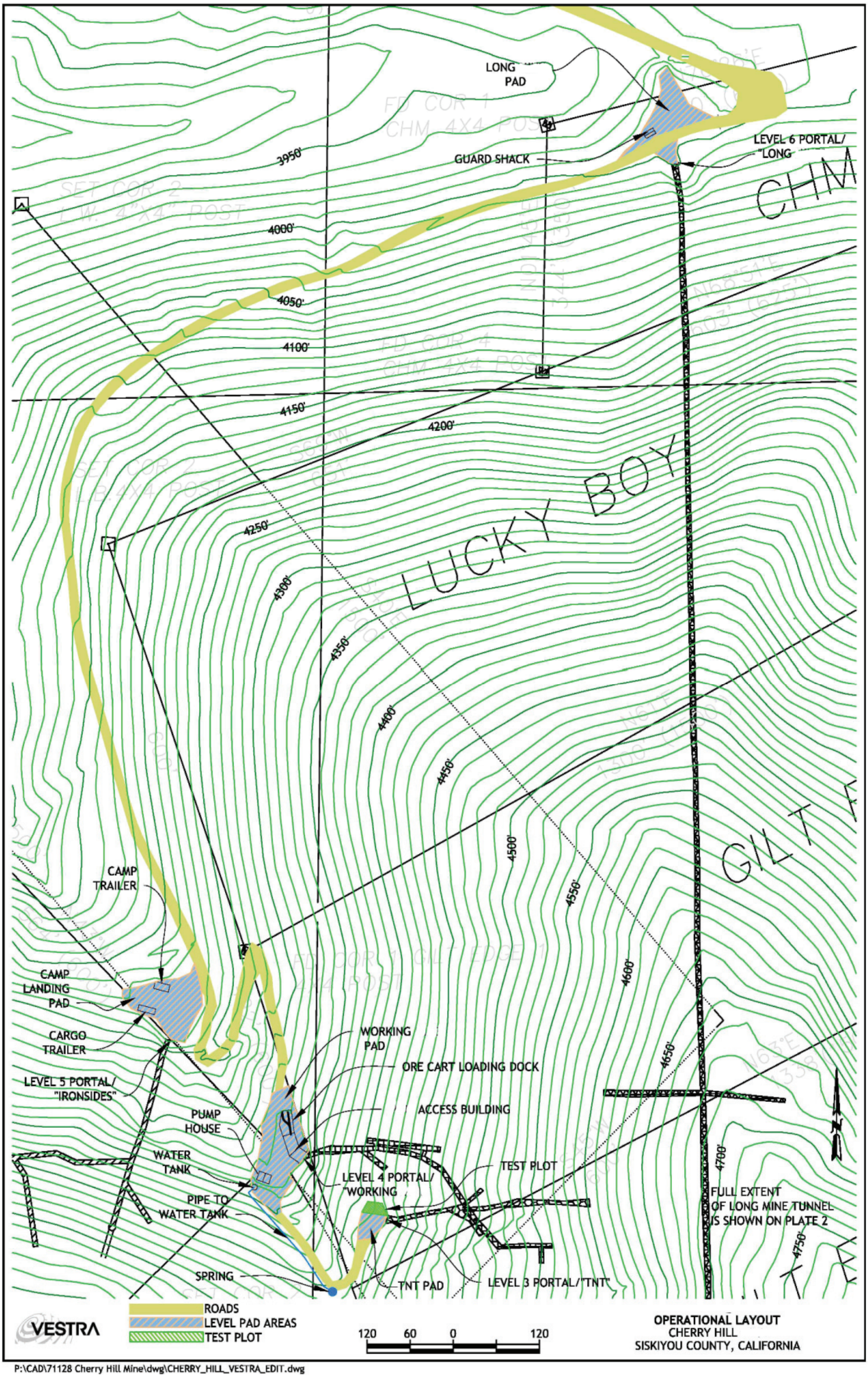
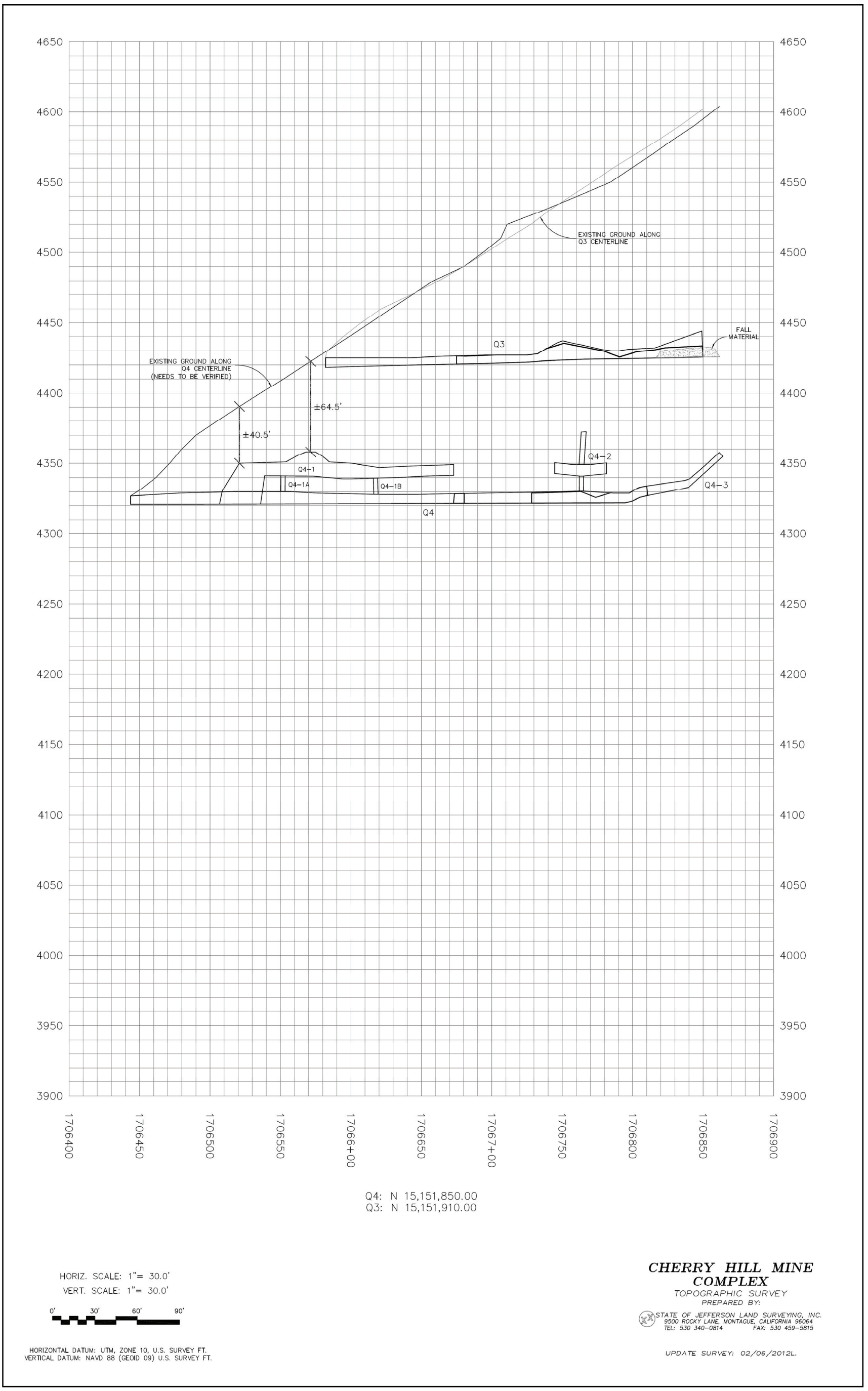


Figure 9: Under Ground



9.1 Summary of Permits

Silver Sun Resource Corporation has stated that the following permits are issued or pending:

- USFS Plan of Operations – Submitted & Pending – will have to complete NEPA prior to final acceptance by USFS
- A Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) to receive Industrial Storm Water General Permit (#Order 97-03-DWQ) which is required by federal regulation and is administered in California by the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) through the Regional Water Quality Control Boards (RWQCB) - Pending
- A Road Plan – was requested by Regional Water Quality Control Boards (RWQCB) - Pending
- NEPA (National Environmental Policy Act) – before USFS approves the P.O.O. Silver Sun has yet to complete this and intends to be initiating the various Environmental Assessments in the next few weeks.
- SMARA – Required by the state – County administers
- SEQA – County (same as NEPA – county typically accepts NEPA)
- Reclamation Plan & Bond with Siskiyou County & USFS

Silver Sun Resource Corporation stated that the following permits are issued and the registered name of the permits:

- USFS Plan of Operations - in the name of Richard Lyon and Brenda Thomas (they are contracted to us for the use of this P.O.O.)
- ATF Explosives Handling and Storage in the name of Bartlett Hanford (Contractor who works on site)
- Siskiyou County Explosives Permit in the name of Bartlett Hanford (Contractor who works on site)
- California OSHA Underground Diesel Permit – in the name of Lucky Boy Resources LLC, Permit #C004-093-12M
- State of California Blasters License in the name of Bartlett Hanford (Contractor who works on site)

9.2 Equipment on Site

Table 6: Equipment on site at the Cherry Hill Property.

MINE EQUIPMENT AND VEHICLES		
Equipment Type	**Number Onsite**	**Size/Capacity**
Jackleg Drills	2	Gardner Denver S83F
Crawler Loader	1	855 CASE series
10-Wheel Dump Truck	1	10-12 cubic yards/15 tonnes
Diesel-Powered Air Compressor	1	600-CFM
Diesel Generator	1	65-kW
End-Dump Ore Cars	2	0.6 cubic yard
4X4 Mule	1	2 passenger
4x4 Pick-up/Sports Utility Vehicle	1 to 3	2 to 4 passenger

10 Drilling

There has been no reported drilling carried out on the Property by Silver Sun Resource Corporation

11 Sample Preparation, Analysis and Security

Past and Current Operators
Past owners/operators of the Cherry Hill Property have not utilized a formal quality control and assurance program in regard to sampling. No certified reference material has been used to verify assay results from the Property. No formal chains of custody or security procedures have been adopted for handling of samples. Therefore the author is unable to comment on Sample Preparation Analysis and Security.

Silver Sun Resource Corporation took 15 rock samples on the property and sent them to ALS Minerals in Kamloops BC an accredited laboratory. In addition Silver Sun Resources Corporation sent pre-concentrated 6 samples from the 210 tones sample

The samples for the gravity concentrates were prepared and analyzed by ALS Minerals at their facilities in Vancouver, B.C. Gold analyses were performed by Fire Assay Fusion (FA-FUSION) utilizing Gravimetric, AAS or ICP finish depending on the concentration and silver was analyzed as part of a multi-element ICP package using an aqua regia digestion.

ALS Minerals routinely screen tests and sample preparation quality is monitored through the insertion of sample preparation duplicates. For every 50 samples prepared, an additional split is taken from the coarse crushed material to create a pulverizing duplicate. The additional split is processed and analyzed in a similar manner to the other samples in the submission. It should be noted that the precision of the preparation duplicate results is highly dependent on the individual sample

ALS Minerals inserts quality control samples (reference materials, blanks and duplicates) on each analytical run, based on the rack sizes associated with the method. The rack size is the number of samples including QC samples included in a batch. The blank is inserted at the beginning, standards are inserted at random intervals, and duplicates are analysed at the end of the batch. Quality control samples are inserted based on the following rack sizes specific to the method (table 7).

Table 7: ALS Minerals Quality

Rack Size	Methods	Quality Control Sample Allocation
20	Specialty methods including specific gravity, bulk density, and acid insolubility	2 standards, 1 duplicate, 1 blank
28	Specialty fire assay, assay-grade, umpire and concentrate methods	1 standard, 1 duplicate, 1 blank
39	XRF methods	2 standards, 1 duplicate, 1 blank
40	Regular AAS, ICP- AES and ICP- MS methods	2 standards, 1 duplicate, 1 blank
84	Regular fire assay methods	2 standards, 3 duplicates, 1 blank

Authors Collected Samples

The author is satisfied with adequacy of sample preparation, security and the analytical procedures used in the collection of the 6 samples during the site visits.

The author is of the opinion that the description of sampling methods and details of location, number, type, nature and spacing or density of samples collected, and the size of the area covered are all adequate for the current stage of exploration for the Property

There was no bias in the sampling program completed during the Property visit that was undertaken to test the repeatability of sample results obtained from previous sampling campaigns. The author solely, as a quality control measure, designed the program.

The laboratories used for sample analysis are accredited in Canada and have their own Quality Control and Quality Assurance protocols for sample preparation and assaying. At this early prospective stage of the project, a rigorous quality control was not required.

The company has an ongoing sampling program which done by an on-site non-accredited field laboratory. The intended purpose of this field laboratory is purely qualitative not quantitative.

12 Data Verification

The author collected 6 rock samples from the Property. (Table 8 for sample details and descriptions). All samples were collected using a hammer and placed into poly ore bags, and shipped to Acme Laboratories of Vancouver (an accredited lab pursuant to NI 43-101).

The author visited the Property on November 11, 2012 and examinations of several locations on the Property were made to examine the overall geological setting and to examine the historic and present work.

The author took samples on the site visit from six locations on the Property and these were delivered to an Acme Laboratories of Vancouver, Canada.

Table 8: Field description of the samples

Sample no	Repeat Sample Number	Sample Type	DESCRIPTION
CH11-01	17462	Channel Parallel to Quartz Vein	Q4 level, at 400 ft. mark, banded quartz vein sample, sampled parallel to vein, ~ 30-40 cm channel, the vein is 10 cm wide at this point.
CH11-02	18124	Channel Parallel to Quartz Vein	Q4 Level at the 340 ft. mark, banded quartz vein, ` 10 thick sampled parallel to the quartz vein ~ 30 cm channel, the vein is 10 cm wide at this point
CH11-03		Channel Parallel to Quartz Vein	in the Q4 I raze, between the stairs and the Q4 raise, recently blasted out, active workings, vein is 15 cm thick, sampled parallel to vein, 30 cm channel.
CH11-04	17474	channel	Q4 at 242 feet, smoky quartz with high degree of fault gouge, the area is 30 cm wide, sampled across the fault gouge
CH11-05		grab	Q4 at 150 feet, quartz vein in fault gouge,
CH11-06		grab	Taken from muck pile, which comes from the current working at Q4I raise, black slate? With euhedral pyrite

Table 9: Select Assays Author Samples

Sample	Au g/t	Mn%	Fe%	Sr%	Ca%	P%	Mg%	Al%	K%	S%
CH11-01	12.4	0.05	1.72	0.007	1.09	0.034	0.19	0.43	0.3	0.67
CH11-02	1.709	0.1	2.23	0.012	1.78	0.026	0.34	0.35	0.21	0.51
CH11-03	20.2	0.02	1.31	0.004	0.67	0.083	0.09	0.32	0.3	0.86
CH11-04	0.044	0.14	3.7	0.046	7.78	0.046	2.24	0.53	0.32	0.38
CH11-05	0.236	0.05	2.01	0.006	1.64	0.021	0.27	0.5	0.29	0.81
CH11-06	0.022	0.12	8.12	0.026	3.99	0.155	3.38	3.02	0.31	0.71

The author is satisfied with the adequacy of sample preparation, security and the analytical procedures used in the collection of the 6 samples during the site visits.

The author is unable to discuss sampling by Silver Sun Resource Corporation due to lack of information on their sampling procedures and protocols

13 Mineral Processing and Metallurgical Testing

Not applicable at this time.

14 Mineral Resource Estimates

Not applicable at this time.

15 Adjacent Properties

Not applicable at this time.

16 Other Relevant Data and Information

Not applicable at this time.

17 Interpretation and Conclusions

The Cherry Hill Property (the “Property”) consists of 7 contiguous unpatented surveyed federal lode mining claims covering approximately 94.60 acres in Siskiyou County, California. The Property is located in the Salmon Mountains north of the Klamath National Forest at latitude 41°42'58", and longitude 122°45'29. The Cherry Hill Property is located approximately 8 miles from the town of Yreka in Siskiyou County, California. The Cherry Hill Property has operated intermittently over the past 120 years.

The Cherry Hill Property is in the Klamath Mountains province of northwestern California and southwestern Oregon within the largest exposure of pre- Tertiary rocks between the northern Sierra Nevada and North Cascade core of Washington State. The Klamath Mountains province is an archetypal example of a mountain belt developed by the progressive tectonic accretion of oceanic rocks. The Klamath Mountains province is part of a megabelt of accreted terranes that stretches from Alaska through Mexico and beyond.

The Cherry Hill Property is located on a series of sub parallel veins that are developed in three separate tunnels. The veins are offset by observed faults within the mine. It is also observed that there are vein parallel structures that potentially offset minable bodies at the Cherry Hill Property. From observations it appears that Queen Vein System is better developed on the east side of the Property compared to the western side. Width of the veins sampled decreased down dip. A subset of veins/veinlets that trend north-south appear to increase from WQ#3 down to WQ#4.

Based on the observations of past operators and current operators the vein thinness appears to vary from in excess of one meter to where it pinches out entirely.

The length of the vein is not known at this time. There evidence that there are adits/workings on both sides of the hill. Any potential work should focuses on the areas between these two working to establish if there is any continuity.

The author is of the opinion that the present study has met its original objectives to summarize the Cherry Hill Property.

18 Recommendations

The structures that determine the mineral distribution in the area are not completely understood and requires further analysis via a focused drill/mapping program. It is recommend that done via the CHM tunnel. The CHM tunnel would have to be reopened and reconditioned to all this work to happen safely.

The focused drill program objectives will be to establish vein continuity, to understand the role of structural offsets, to identify mineralization, and to explore the potential of parallel mineral hosted shear zones.

Proposed Budget:

Item	No. Of Units	Rate	Total
Bond and Permitting	1	$10,000	$10,000
Reopening CHM tunnel	1	$150,000	$150,000
Exploration Planning	10	$500	$5,000
Diamond Drilling 2000 meters	2000	$150	$300,000
Geological Fieldwork (1 geologists)	40	$600	$24,000
Core Cutter	40	$300	$12,000
Assaying rock samples	300	$100	$30,000
Excavator for Drilling	30	$1,200	$36,000
Accommodation and Meals (Man days)	140	$200	$28,000
Vehicles : 2	40	$200	$8,000
ATV Rentals	40	$100	$4,000
Supplies and Rentals	Lump Sum	$10,000	$10,000
Reports	Lump Sum	$20,000	$20,000
		Subtotal	$637,000
		Contingency 10%	$63,700
TOTAL (CANADIAN DOLLARS)			**$700,700**

19 References

1892: Ore running $20.00 Au/ton [0.97 oz. Au/ton] (Yreka Journal, 11/16/1892).

1892: Returns from 100 tons including sulphides milled by Selby; average over $61.00/ton [3 oz. Au equivalent/ton] (Yreka Journal, 12/7/1892).

July 1900: 24-day mill run produced $5300.00 (Yreka Mining Journal, as reported in Cherry Hill Mining Co. report) [254.4 ounces Au; 10.7 ounces/day; 10 tons/day at 1 ounce Au/ton] (Mining and Scientific Press, 7/14/1900).

1901: Ore from WQ #3 and workings above WQ #3 assays $20-$40 Au/ton [0.97 ounce Au/ton – 1.94 ounces Au/ton], (Mining and Engineering Journal, 10/1/1901).

January 1925: continuous production along veins with repeated ore grades of 1 ounce Au/ton (California State Mining Bureau Report, as reported in Cherry Hill Mining Co. report).

1941: Ironsides claims; concentrates $50.00/ton [2.4 oz. Au/ton]; pyrite concentrates $400.00/ton including Au plus sulphide concentrates sent to Selby (Calif. Journal of Mines and Geology, Vol. 43, No. 4, pg. 431).

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20 Date and Signature Page

I, Derrick Strickland, do hereby certify as follows:

That I am a consulting geologist, residing at 1107-1251 Cardero Street, Vancouver, B.C.

This certificate applies to the report entitled “NI 43-101 Technical Report on the Cherry Hill Property Latitude 41°42'58", and 122°45'29 Longitude Siskiyou County, California, United Stated" dated May 22 nd 2012.

That I am a graduate of Concordia University of Montreal, Quebec, with a B.Sc. in Geology, 1993.

That I am a Practicing Member in good standing of the British Columbia Association of Professional Engineers, Geologists and Geophysicists, license 278779 since 2003. That I have been practicing my profession continuously since 1993, and have been working since 1986 in mineral exploration. That I have been practicing my profession continuously since 1993, and have been working in mineral exploration since 1986 in gold, precious, base metal, and coal, mineral exploration throughout, throughout Canada, United States, China, Mongolia, Bolivia, West Africa, Papua New Guinea , Chile, and Pakistan.

I have read the definition of “qualified person” set out in National Instrument 43-101 (“NI 43-101) and certify that by reason of my education, affiliation with a professional organization (as defined in NI 43-101) and past relevant work experience, I fulfill the requirements to be a “qualified person” for the purposes of NI 43-101.

I am responsible for all sections of the report entitled ``NI 43-101 Technical Report on the Cherry Hill Property; Latitude 41°42'58", and Longitude 122°45'29, Siskiyou County, California, United Stated dated May 22 nd 2012, I visited the Property on November 11, 2011. The author relied on Gresham and Savage attorneys at law for mineral title of the Property.

I am not aware of any information or omission of such information that would make this Technical Report misleading. This Technical Report, the contains all scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make the technical report not misleading

I am independent of Silver Sun Resource Corporation in applying all of the tests in section 1.5 of National Instrument 43-101. For greater clarity, I do not hold, nor do I expect to receive, any securities of any other interest in any corporate entity, private or public, with interests in the Cherry Hill Property that is the subject of this report or in the properties themselves, nor do I have any business relationship with any such entity apart from a professional consulting relationship with the Companies, nor do I to the best of my knowledge hold any securities in any corporate entity within a two (2) kilometre distance of any part of the subject Cherry Hill Property .

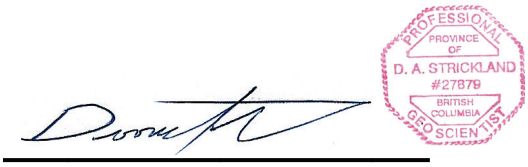
I have read National Instrument 43-101 and Form 43-101F1, and attest that the Technical Report has been prepared in compliance with that instrument and form.

To the best of my knowledge I have no prior involvement with the Property which is the subject of the technical report.

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

21 SIGNATURE PAGE

Dated this 22nd Day of May 2012



Signature of Qualified Person
Derrick Strickland P.Geo.