

NI 43-101 Technical Report

ON THE

**HOLY CROSS PROPERTY
OMINECA MINING DIVISION
BRITISH COLUMBIA**

NTS: 093F076 and 93F086
53° 47.5' North Latitude
124° 58' West Longitude
(centre)

For

**Golden Cross Resources Inc.
Suite 804 – 750 West Pender Street
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V6C 2T8**

by

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Nov 15, 2011

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1. SUMMARY

1.1 Property Description and Location

The Holy Cross Gold property consists of three mineral tenures covering 2,005 hectares (4,952 acres) located in the Omineca Mining Division of north central British Columbia. It is located approximately 145 kilometres west of Prince George and is readily accessible by a network of forest service and secondary logging roads from the village of Fraser Lake, 33 kilometres north of the property. Under a Property Purchase Agreement dated September 26, 2006, Golden Cross purchased a 100% interest in the Holy Cross property.

1.2 Project History

Gold mineralization was first discovered on the Holy Cross prospect in 1987 by Noranda Exploration Company, Ltd. Between 1988 and 1989 Noranda completed geological mapping, geochemical sampling, and magnetometer and IP surveys, followed-up by extensive trenching, clearing, and road building in preparation for drilling. Noranda identified several areas of silicified quartz veined rhyolite with rare visible gold and obtained numerous anomalous gold values from grab samples. A sample collected from the Discovery zone returned a gold analysis of 1.0 gram per ton over 8.5 metres. Other companies, including Kennecott Canada Limited, Cogema Resources Inc. and Phelps Dodge Corporation of Canada Limited, subsequently conducted limited exploration in the vicinity of the prospect and confirmed the style and degree of precious metal mineralization, with gold concentrations of up to 24.02 grams per ton gold and silver concentrations up to 50.0 gram per ton silver.

Golden Cross undertook a preliminary field program in the fall of 2006 which consisted of excavator trenching, geochemical sampling within and adjacent to targets explored previously by Noranda and partial establishment of a grid. Results of this exploration confirmed the widespread epithermal style alteration of silicified felsic tuff volcanic rocks. Intense silicification and secondary brecciation occur in zones of up to 10 meters wide within banded rhyolite. Silicification is accompanied by fracture controlled drusy quartz and zones of secondary brecciation. Gold and silver mineralization is associated with banded, vuggy quartz veinlets, and in discrete narrow structural zones.

During the summer of 2007 the line cutting program that commenced in 2006 was completed and followed up with an IP and magnetometer survey over the entire grid area. Several resistivity and chargeability anomalies were outlined along the western and southeastern edges of the grid which required a follow-up program of grid expansion and additional IP surveying that was carried out in July of 2009.

1.3 Geology and Mineralization

The claim area is underlain by andesite flows of the middle Jurassic age Hazelton Group which are overlain by upper Eocene to late Cretaceous age Ootsa Lake Group rhyolite, rhyodacite and tuff. The rhyolite is exposed in a series of three northwesterly trending domes that outcrop between Bentzi Lake and the peak of Holy Cross Mountain. Outside of the claim area minor sedimentary rocks of the Cretaceous age Skeena Group and Eocene age Endako Group basalts locally cap the older units. The claim is

cut by several prominent linear features, interpreted as regional structures, two of which intersect close to a rhyolite dome.

Argillic alteration is widespread and is locally overprinted by silicification, most evident in the banded rhyolite flow units and rhyolite breccias that occur as prominent, resistant knolls and hilltops. Silicification is locally accompanied by fracture controlled drusy quartz, zones of quartz-healed breccias, veins of banded quartz-jasper-chalcedony secondary brecciation, and specular hematite. Sericitization is primarily restricted to within a few tens of meters of silicified zones.

1.4 Conclusions and Recommendations

Geologic evidence suggests the Holy Cross property has the potential to host a low sulphidation epithermal style gold-silver deposit, based on the geologic setting, style and intensity of mineralization and alteration. As a result of the successful completion of the geophysical surveys additional exploration is warranted to further assess the property. A Phase I program of diamond drilling should target the known coincident geochemical and geophysical anomalies generated by the previous surveys. A budget of \$250,000 is recommended for this work. Contingent on positive results from this work, a second stage program of expanded geochemical, geophysical surveys along with additional diamond drilling would be warranted.

2. INTRODUCTION

(a) Issuer for Whom this Technical Report has been Prepared

Golden Cross Resources Inc. ("Golden Cross"), "the Issuer" has retained the author to review reports and other data relating to exploration on the Holy Cross Project, and to prepare a report to comply with the disclosure and reporting requirements as set forth in National Instrument 43-101, Companion Policy 43-101CP and Form 43-101F1.

(b) Terms of Reference

This report contains a review of historical exploration data from various sources, both published and unpublished. The report incorporates general background information and summary details of geology, geophysics and sampling including the most recent fieldwork. Much of the content of the current report is updated from a previous report written by the author and dated October 24, 2010, along with Assessment reports filed with the BC Government detailing the work completed in the 2009 field season. The author visited the property on first on July 6, 2006 and again on October 15, 2011 and is a "Qualified Person" as defined by NI 43-101.

(c) Sources of Information

Sources for information in this report draw on public assessment reports filed with the Ministry of Energy Mines and Petroleum Resources (MEMPR) of the government of British Columbia and reports on file with the British Columbia Geological Survey Branch ("BCGS"). The 2008 and 2009 field programs were supervised by Jim Chapman, P. Geo., a director of Golden Cross Resources Inc., and reports concerning this work were made available to the author.

(d) Site Inspections

The author completed a traverse from the south over the Discovery Zone trenches and to the central mineralized zones during a property visit conducted on July 6, 2006. On October 15, 2011 the author completed a traverse into the Hilltop Zone from the north side and checked the access road which accesses the southern and eastern regions of the property from the east side. During the October 15, 2011 site visit the author sampled six outcrops encountered during the traverse. The results for this sampling are appended to this report as "Appendix 2".

3. RELIANCE ON OTHER EXPERTS

The opinions expressed in this report are based on the available information and geologic interpretations as provided by BC MEMPR assessment files, confidential reports by Phelps Dodge Corporation of Canada Limited, and Open Files published by the BC Geological Survey. Other sources of information included BC MEMPR Minfile reports and scientific papers on epithermal deposits. The author has exercised due care in reviewing the supplied information and believes that the basic assumptions are factual and correct and the interpretations are reasonable, however he has not completed any checks to confirm the results of previous work and reports. The author received and reviewed documentation on the Holy Cross property from the vendor of the property, Geoffrey Goodall, P.Geol.

Claim title is granted through the BC Mineral Titles Online service and supporting government legislation. The author has relied on the accuracy of these records to determine claim ownership. In addition, the author has compared the location of some principal showings surveyed during his field examination (using GPS techniques) with tenure as shown on the BC Mineral Titles Online site and has confirmed that these showings are on the Holy Cross mineral property.

All sources of information for this report are referenced in Section 19 (References). No independent verification of other geological, geochemical or geophysical data was undertaken.

J.W. (Bill) Morton, P.Geol. is an independent "Qualified Person" by definition of the Standards for Disclosure for Mineral Projects (NI 43-101).

4. PROPERTY LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION

4.1 Property location

The Holy Cross property is located in the Omineca Mining Division of north-central British Columbia, approximately 145 kilometres west of Prince George, BC and 33 kilometres south of the village of Fraser Lake between Bentzi Lake and Holy Cross Mountain (Figure 4-1). Disturbance from previous exploration activities on the property have not been reclaimed, all historic trenches remain open or have sloughed in. There are no environmental problems or aboriginal issues known to the author other than those that are general to British Columbia and Canada (the claims occur within a portion of the Province of British Columbia which is subject to an Indian Land Claim. For context similar claims cover most of British Columbia including most of metropolitan Vancouver. No specific archaeological sites are known to occur on the Holy Cross property and consequently risks associated with this land claim are, in the opinion of the author,

small). Logging operations have been active throughout the region. As no previous environmental problems or aboriginal issues have been identified during prior exploration programs, the author does not anticipate difficulties in obtaining exploration permits in the future. Work conducted by Golden Cross since 2006 was completed under a work permit issued by the Province of British Columbia and amended as requested. Ongoing exploration will require new amendments or replacement by a new permit which the author feels should not be difficult to obtain.

4.2 Property Description

The Holy Cross property consists of a single mineral claim totalling 2,005 hectares, located on National Topographic System map-sheet 093F15W, centered at 53 degrees 47.5 minutes North Latitude and 124 degrees 58 minutes West Longitude. The claim is owned by Golden Cross Resources Inc.

Table 4.2 – Claim List

Claim Name	Tenure No.	Area (Ha)	Expiry
HOLY CROSS	551476	2005.6	Apr 28, 2014

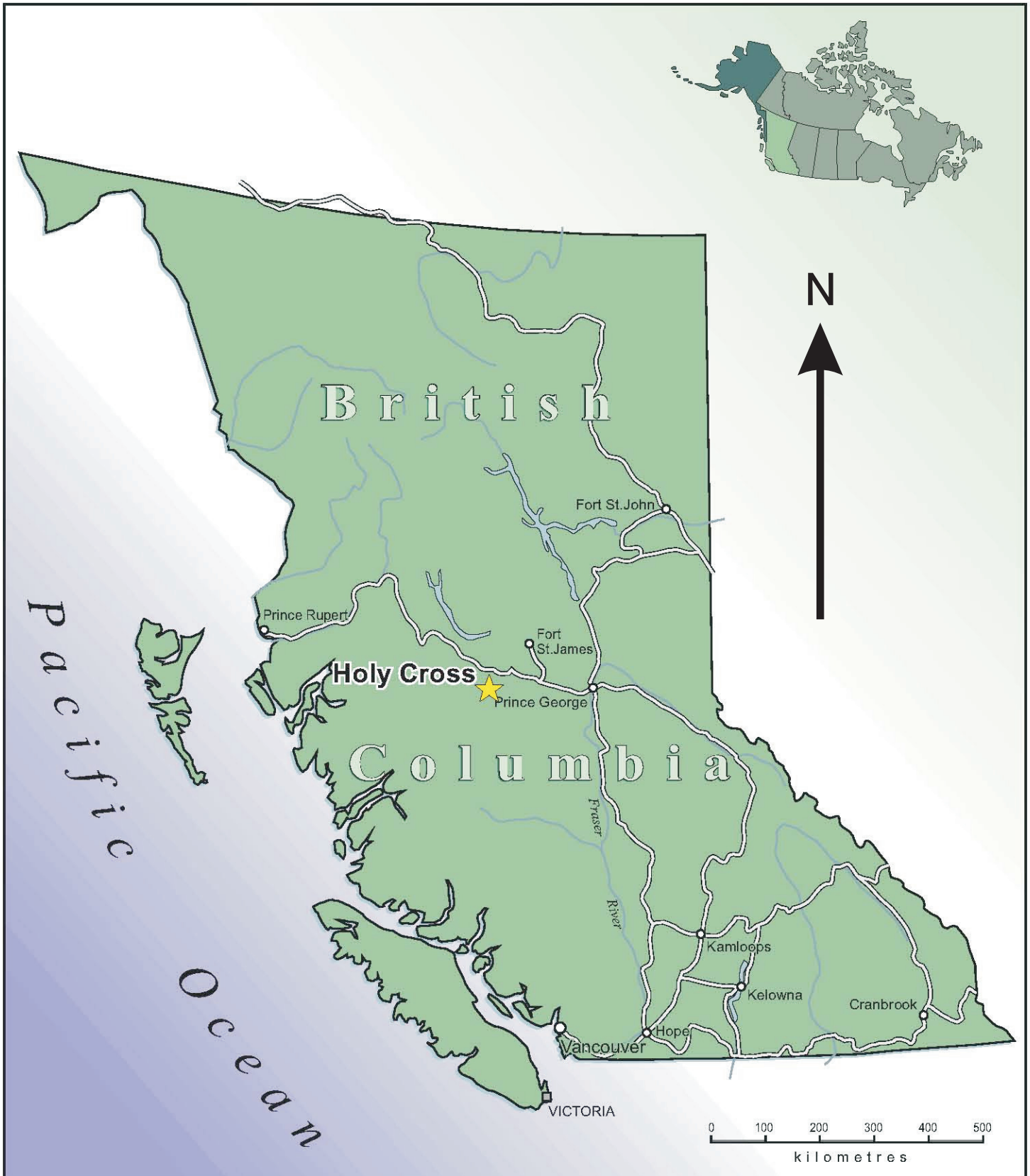
Assessment work requirements in British Columbia require that, in the first three years of a claim's existence, exploration work in the amount of \$4.00 per hectare per year be completed. The amount of exploration work required to keep the claims in good standing increases to \$8.00 per hectare per year after the third anniversary. An equal amount of cash may be paid in substitution to exploration expenditures (cash in lieu). A filing fee of \$0.40 per hectare per year is also required. The core claims of the Holy Cross claim cells were amalgamated in November 2006. Sufficient exploration work has been conducted to extend the expiry date until April 28, 2014. To keep the title valid after this period, annual exploration expenditures of \$16,045 per year will be required. Excess expenditures incurred in any year can be filed up to an amount that moves the expiry date ten years into the future.

No issues detrimental to exploration and development (subject to exploration success) other than what has previously been discussed in this section are known to the author.

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

5.1 Accessibility

Access to the Holy Cross property is provided by the Holy Cross Forest Service Road that leaves Highway 16 approximately 7.5 kilometres east of Fraser Lake. Several branch roads leave the Holy Cross Forest Service Road, heading west onto the Holy Cross claim. All but one of these side roads are overgrown and are only suitable for foot traffic. Foot trails provide access to other areas on the property. The spur roads could be re-activated quite easily by clearing the recent growth of underbrush.



GOLDEN CROSS RESOURCES INC.

Fig 4-1
 Scale as shown
 Date Sept, 2009
 Omineca M.D.
 Author Chapman
 Drafter -

**Holy Cross Property
 PROPERTY
 LOCATION MAP**

UTM NAD83Zone10 NTS 093F15W

5.2 Climate

The Holy Cross property enjoys a temperate continental climate with warm summers and cold winters. Snowfall accumulation in this part of the province averages 0.5 meters in depth. Surface exploration work on the Holy Cross property is best carried out between April and late September.

5.3 Infrastructure

Accommodation along with basic supplies, labour and fuel may be sourced in the village of Fraser Lake 33 kilometres to the north, or the town of Vanderhoof 70 kilometres to the northeast. Any specialized material, equipment or manpower requirements would be readily available in the city of Prince George, 145 kilometres to the east.

5.4 Physiography and Vegetation

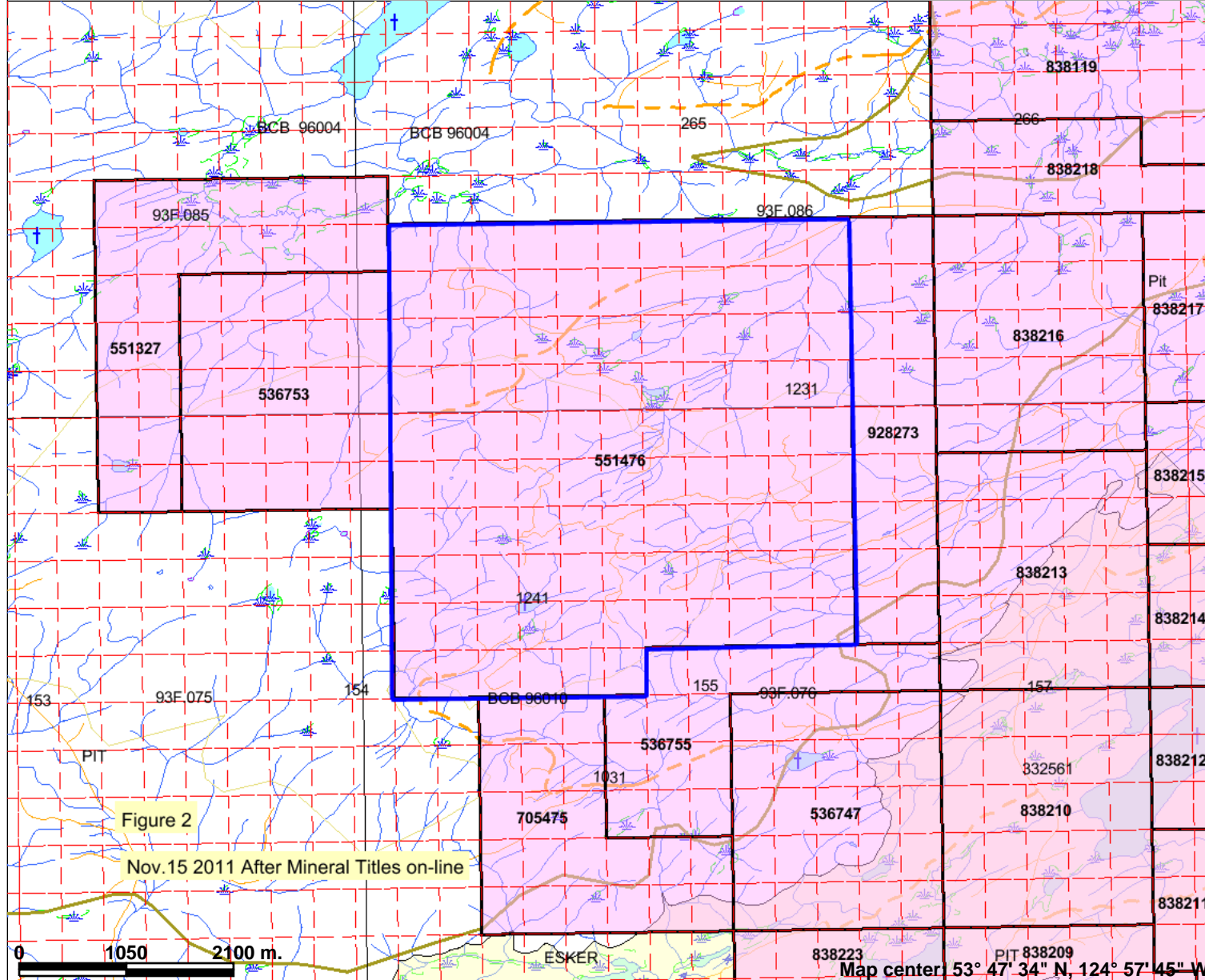
The Holy Cross property is located approximately 33 kilometres south of the village of Fraser Lake, within the Nechako Plateau (part of the much larger Interior Plateau) region of central British Columbia. The property covers a series of northeast-southwest trending, gentle to moderately sloping hills on the eastern side of Holy Cross Mountain, northwest of Bentzi Lake. Elevations range from 1150 to 1400 meters.

The property covers an area of forested and logged hillsides with local ponds and streams draining the hills. Remaining forest cover consists primarily of pine, much of it recently infected by the Mountain Pine Beetle and much of it burned in a 2010 forest fire.

6. HISTORY

There is no record of exploration work in the general area around the Holy Cross property prior to it being staked by Noranda Exploration Company, Ltd. ("Noranda") in 1987. The original claims were staked after a reconnaissance exploration program discovered a rhyolite dome with one sample containing visible gold (L. Erdman, personal communication, 2006) and several samples with anomalous concentrations of gold. Noranda explored the property during 1988-89 with geological mapping, extensive soil sampling, trenching and geophysical surveys (IP and magnetometer). They identified several areas of pervasively silicified, quartz veined rhyolite with anomalous gold concentrations.

Holy Cross Mineral Claim



Legend

- Indian Reserves
- National Parks
- Conservancy Areas
- Parks
- MTO Grid (MTO)
- Blocked by MEM
- Other
- Mineral Tenure (current)
- Mineral Claim
- Mineral Lease
- Mineral Reserves (current)
- Placer Claim Designation
- Placer Lease Designation
- No Staking Reserve
- Conditional Reserve
- Release Required Reserve
- Surface Restriction
- Recreation Area
- Others
- Survey Parcels
- BCGS Grid
- Contours (1:250K)
- Contour - Index
- Contour - Intermediate
- Area of Exclusion
- Area of Indefinite Contours
- Transportation - Points (TRIM)
- Helipad
- Transportation - Lines (TRIM)
- Airfield
- Airport
- Airstrip

Scale: 1:59,261

Figure 2
Nov. 15 2011 After Mineral Titles on-line

This map is a user generated static output from an Internet mapping site and is for general reference only. Data layers that appear on this map may or may not be accurate, current, or otherwise reliable. THIS MAP IS NOT TO BE USED FOR NAVIGATION.

In 1988 Noranda established 105.7 line kilometres of grid and collected 3,170 soil samples. All samples were analyzed for lead, zinc, copper, silver and gold and 621 of these were also analyzed for arsenic, antimony, molybdenum and barium. Geochemical maps were plotted for copper, lead, zinc, silver and gold and zones of anomalous copper, silver and gold were identified. A total of 467 grab samples were collected from outcrop and float and analyzed by 30 element ICP plus gold by Atomic Absorption ("AA"). Silicified rhyolite and rhyolite breccia returned the best results. A grab sample of a silicified rhyolite with drusy quartz veins returned 7.12 gram per ton gold and 4.8 gram per ton silver (Church and Savell, 1988). Stream sediments were also collected wherever a road or grid line crossed a creek. A total of 26 silt samples were collected and analyzed. No anomalous values were returned. A magnetometer survey was completed on the Holy Cross and PB grids (Savell and Bradish, 1988) but results from the Holy Cross portion of the survey were not available in the public record. In addition to the geochemical and geophysical programs Barber (1989) reports that "nine trenches (*Trench 1 to 9*) to bedrock were subsequently excavated with a bulldozer". Results from the entire trenching program were not available for the author's review, however Trench 1 (TR-1), located at the Discovery outcrop is reputed to have returned 1.0 gram per ton gold over 8.5 metres (Barber, 1989) from a silicified rhyolite breccia.

In 1989 Noranda completed geological and geochemical surveys, and also an IP and magnetometer survey. A total of 770 rock samples and 1137 soil samples were collected and analyzed for gold, silver and copper. In general, anomalous gold values occurred within larger areas of anomalous silver and copper values. Data from the magnetometer and IP surveys does not appear in the assessment records and therefore was not available for review. An additional 17 trenches (Trench 10 to 26) were excavated on a variety of geological, geochemical and geophysical targets. Barber (1989) states that "in general (*the trenched*) IP anomalies are due to pyrite and/or silicification in the host rocks and (*the trenched*) geochemical anomalies indicate areas of alteration." The best result from this trenching program was 240 ppb gold over 2 meters. Noranda's assessment work on the area eventually lapsed and the claims were forfeited.

The area was simultaneously staked in 1994 by Kennecott Canada and Cogema Resources Inc., resulting in a claim dispute. Prior to conceding the ground, Kennecott Canada conducted geological mapping and geochemical surveys. During October 1994, Cogema Resources conducted reconnaissance rock and soil sampling. Reports documenting the work completed by Cogema Resources Inc. and by Kennecott Canada were not available to the author.

Cogema Resources optioned the property to Phelps Dodge Corporation of Canada, Limited ("Phelps Dodge") in 1995. Subsequent sampling by Phelps Dodge included a grab sample from TR-1 that returned 9.6 gram per ton gold and 28.1 gram per ton silver, and chip samples averaging 1.8 gram per ton gold and 47.8 gram per ton silver over 4 meters. Two samples collected approximately 800 meters east of TR-1 returned 206 ppb and 264 ppb gold with 7.3 gram per ton and 50.0 gram per ton silver respectively. In 1997 Phelps Dodge completed geologic mapping, prospecting and rock sampling. Eighteen rock samples were collected and analyzed by 30 element ICP and gold by AA. The best sample, a banded quartz vein in rhyolite, returned 54 ppb gold and 49.3 ppm arsenic (Fox, 1998). No further work was recommended and the property

was returned to Cogema Resources. Cogema's assessment work credit on the area eventually lapsed and the claims were forfeited in 1999.

A claim covering the key showings at the Holy Cross was staked by Geoffrey Goodall in February 2000. In December 2000 the property was optioned to Tuscany Minerals Ltd. ("Tuscany"). Goodall completed a rock geochemical sampling program in 2000 and 2001 on behalf of Tuscany. Sixty-six rock samples were collected and submitted to ALS Chemex for analysis. As the quantity of samples was too small to statistically determine anomalous thresholds, a value of 10 ppb was considered to be weakly anomalous. Twenty four of the samples collected are considered anomalous, ranging from 10 ppb to 2,402 ppb gold. Approximately 10% of the samples returned gold concentrations greater than 100 ppb. Silver concentrations ranged from detection limit to 20.8 grams per ton silver. Tuscany returned the property to Goodall in 2002.

The claim lapsed in 2005 and was subsequently acquired by L. Erdman who maintained the claim by paying cash in lieu of work. Erdman sold the claim to Aegean Marine Consultants Ltd. ("Aegean"), a private company wholly owned by G. Goodall, in May, 2006. Aegean subsequently entered into a property purchase agreement with Golden Cross Resources Inc. dated September 26, 2006. Under this agreement, Golden Cross purchased a 100% interest in the property for a cash payment of \$25,000 and issued 5,000,000 shares of the company to Aegean. The share issuance was subsequently modified, and 3,150,000 shares were repurchased by the company at \$0.0025. The remaining 1,850,000 shares were returned to the Company at no charge and cancelled.

In 2008 Golden Cross Resources carried out a line cutting program covering the main showings. Approximately 25 kms of IP and Magnetic surveys were completed by Scott Geophysics Ltd. in September and October. This work located two co-incident chargeability and resistivity anomalies along the western edge of the grid. A small chargeability anomaly was also located at the southeastern corner of the survey area. The resistivity anomalies appear to correlate well with the siliceous alteration zones exposed in the trenches and surface outcrops (\$72,009 was spent in 2008).

In 2009 the grid was expanded to the west and south totalling 7.5kms in order to fully define the geophysical anomalies located by the previous years' survey. The anomaly at the southeastern edge of the grid expanded to cover the additional 2 lines to the south that were completed and remains open. Along the western edge of the grid the northern anomaly has closed off, however the southern anomaly remains open to the west (\$52,003 was spent in 2009).

Given the degree of alteration, the presence of anomalous gold and silver values in outcrop, the lack of drill testing and the limited work programs conducted to date, the author believes that the potential for the discovery of additional zones of gold-silver mineralization is significant and continued exploration on the Holy Cross property is warranted.

7. GEOLOGICAL SETTING AND MINERALIZATION

7.1 Regional Geology

The Holy Cross property is situated in the Nechako Plateau (part of the much larger Interior Plateau) region of central British Columbia within the Intermontane Belt (Figure

7-1). Locally this consists of late Paleozoic age to late Tertiary age sedimentary and volcanic rocks belonging to the Stikinia, Cache Creek and Quesnellia Terranes. The Yalakom and Fraser fault systems bound the Interior Plateau to the northeast and southwest. A third, northerly fault, bisecting the plateau, has been inferred from oil exploration data. The Anahim Volcanic Belt, which crosses the Interior Plateau in an east west direction, is composed of a series of alkaline and peralkaline volcanic centres of Miocene to Quaternary age.

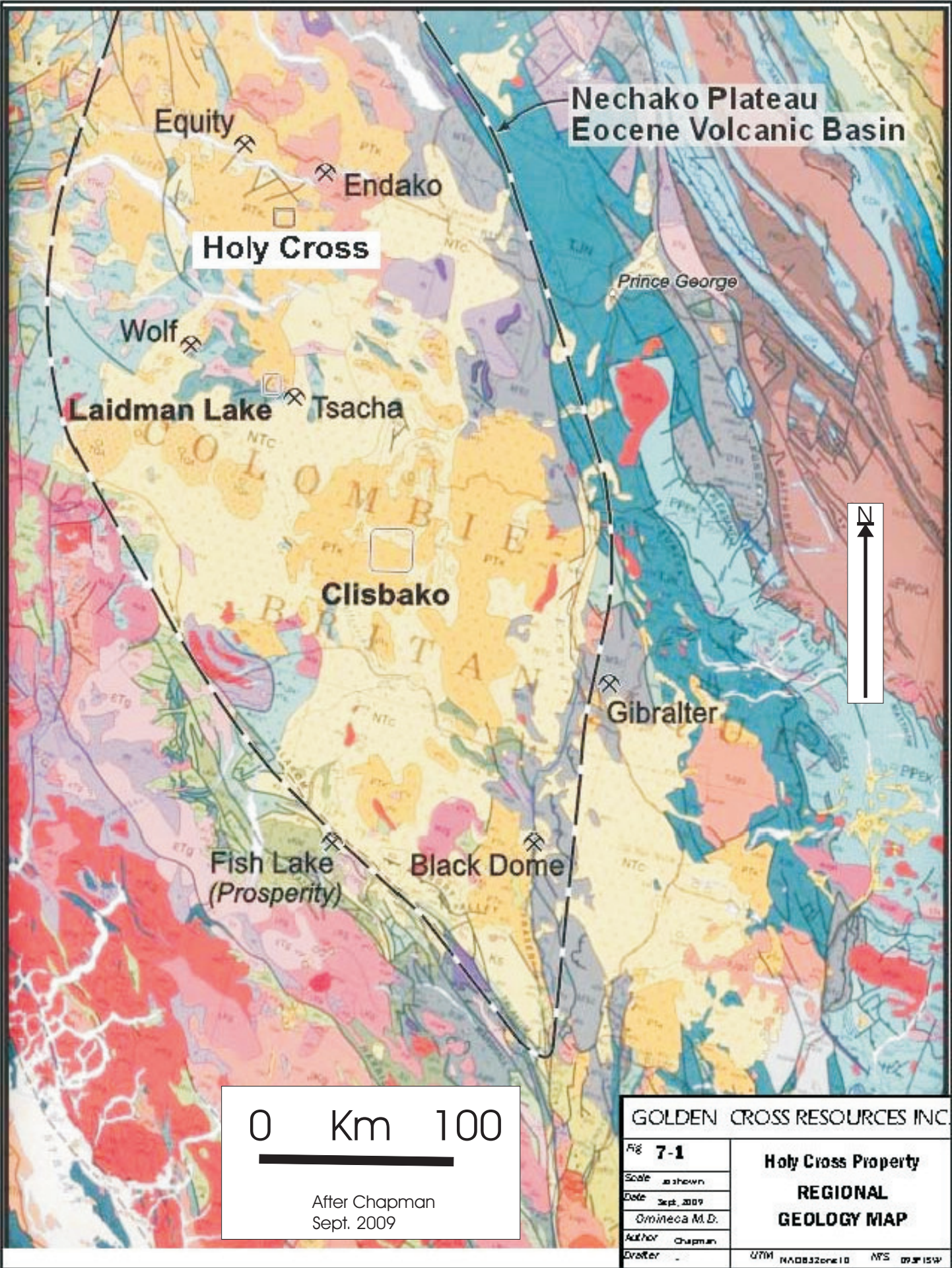
The Nechako Plateau is an area of subdued relief. Glacial drift is extensive and bedrock exposure is limited to 5% to 10% of the area. The geology of the area was first mapped at a regional scale (1:250,000) by Tipper (1963). More detailed mapping in the area was conducted by Diakow and Webster (1994), Diakow et. al. (1997) and Lane (1994).

The Holy Cross claim is centrally located in the Stikinia Terrane and is underlain by three groups of volcanic-sedimentary rocks ranging in age from upper Cretaceous to Miocene. During Early to mid-Eocene time an extensional tectonic event resulted in basin and range style topography (Hannigan et. al., 1994). Hydrothermal activity during this period resulted in several localized areas of volcanic-hosted epithermal gold mineralization.

The following description of the geology in the region of the Holy Cross property is from Lane, 1994. In this part of the Nechako Plateau the area is underlain by middle Jurassic age Hazelton Group andesite and reworked crystal tuff, conformably overlain by Cretaceous age Skeena Group chert pebble conglomerate, minor argillite, conglomerate, sandstone and mudstone, and hornblende phyric andesite flows of the Kasalka Group. Eocene to Late Cretaceous age Ootsa Lake Group maroon flow banded rhyolite, rhyolite breccia and andesite unconformably overlie the older rocks, and flat lying Eocene to Oligocene age Endako Group andesite and basalt locally cap the older rocks. To the north, a biotite quartz monzonite body has intruded and metamorphosed rocks of the Hazelton Group, and plugs of diorite and gabbro are locally associated with the Endako Group.

7.2 Property Geology

The Holy Cross property is predominantly underlain by Upper Cretaceous to Miocene age volcanic and volcanoclastic rocks (Figure 7-2). These consist of banded rhyolite, rhyolite breccia, andesite and tuff. Previous work has described these rocks as belonging to the Eocene age Ootsa Lake Group; however it is possible that they are older, upper Cretaceous age Kasalka Group or Jurassic age Hazelton Group. The banded rhyolite is dark purple to maroon where unaltered and light purple, tan, buff or cream where argillically altered. The bands are 1 to 2 mm in width and the unit commonly develops slaty cleavage.



**Nechako Plateau
Eocene Volcanic Basin**

Holy Cross

Laidman Lake

Clisbako

Gibraltar

**Fish Lake
(Prosperity)**

Black Dome

0 Km 100

After Chapman
Sept. 2009

GOLDEN CROSS RESOURCES INC

Fig 7-1
Scale as shown
Date Sept. 2009
Ormineca M.D.
Author Chapman
Drafter -

**Holy Cross Property
REGIONAL
GEOLOGY MAP**

UTM 11N0832zone10 NPS 09215W

Rhyolite breccias appear to be syn-depositional. They comprise 1 mm to 5 cm angular to subangular fractured fragments of light purple, buff, tan, and cream coloured banded rhyolite in a dark purple-maroon fine grained matrix. They are typically matrix supported where fragments are small and clast supported where fragments are larger.

Interbedded with the rhyolites, and volumetrically less important, are lapilli and ash tuffs, feldspar porphyritic andesite flows and andesitic tuffs. Lapilli tuffs are associated with the banded rhyolite, rhyolite breccia and feldspar phyric andesite. The lapilli tuffs exhibit a dark purple matrix usually with preferentially clay altered clasts. More significant clay or silica alteration results in a light purple, light green or light grey matrix and clasts.

Noranda identified two prominent circular features and several prominent NE and ENE trending linear features from an interpretation of Landsat imagery (Barber, 1989). Field checks established that the circular features outlined rhyolite domes and the linear features were interpreted as fault structures. Two of the linear features intersect close to the inferred boundaries of the circular features and may be genetically related. Several of the linear features appear to be terminated by the circular features, whereas others cut across the circular features. Less prominent on Landsat imagery but visible on aerial photographs and ground surveys are a series of NNE and NNW trending linears which appear to cut all rock types and are evidence of a late stage tectonic event.

During the July 2006 field visit the author collected samples from two rock exposures and one rubble field. While none of these samples returned significant gold mineralization all demonstrated the stockwork style quartz veining and alteration that would be expected in a volcanic-hosted epithermal gold system.

7.3 MINERALIZATION

The Holy Cross property exposes alteration and mineralization typically associated with a low sulphidation epithermal system.

Argillic alteration is widespread and is generally restricted to the Ootsa Lake felsic volcanic rocks. Locally it has been overprinted by silicification in zones ranging up to 10 meters wide and containing 1% to 5% disseminated euhedral pyrite. Minor arsenopyrite, chalcopyrite and pyrrhotite and rare visible gold have also been observed. Alteration has been mapped over the entire property, centered on a resistant knoll in the middle of the Holy Cross claim.

Silicification is most evident in the banded rhyolite flow units and rhyolite breccias that occur as prominent, resistant knolls and hilltops. It is locally accompanied by fracture controlled drusy quartz, zones of quartz healed breccias, 1 cm to 10 cm veins of banded quartz cut by jasper and less commonly chalcedony veins, secondary brecciation, and specular hematite. The banded quartz with jasper and/or chalcedony veins suggest several episodes of silicification. Sericitization is primarily restricted to within a few tens of meters of silicified zones.

Gold and silver mineralization is most often associated with banded vuggy quartz veinlets and in silicified volcanic rocks. A grab sample 300 meter to the north of Trench

1 (TR-1) returned a value of 24.02 gram per ton gold and 20.8 gram per ton silver (Goodall, 2002), and at the Discovery zone a grab sample returned 9.56 gram per ton gold and 9.5 gram per ton silver (Payne 1996). TR-1, located at the Discovery zone, exposes banded, pyritic quartz-jasper veins up to 10 centimetres in width occurring at an intersection of two lineaments trending approximately 035° and 120°. The quartz-jasper veins contain 10% to 15% disseminated pyrite within quartz and massive grey chalcedony and intense silicification forms an alteration halo that extends for tens of meters. An 8.5 meter sample collected by Noranda (Barber, 1989) returned 1.0 gram per ton gold and chip samples collected by Phelps Dodge (Payne, 1996) averaged 1.8 gram per ton gold and 47.8 gram per ton silver over 4 meters. No details concerning sampling methods beyond a summary of trench intercepts results along with the appended corresponding analytical certificates are documented in these reports.

In the author's opinion, the alteration and mineralization identified to date supports the conclusion that the Holy Cross property has a geologic environment favourable for hosting a low-sulphidation epithermal gold-silver deposit.

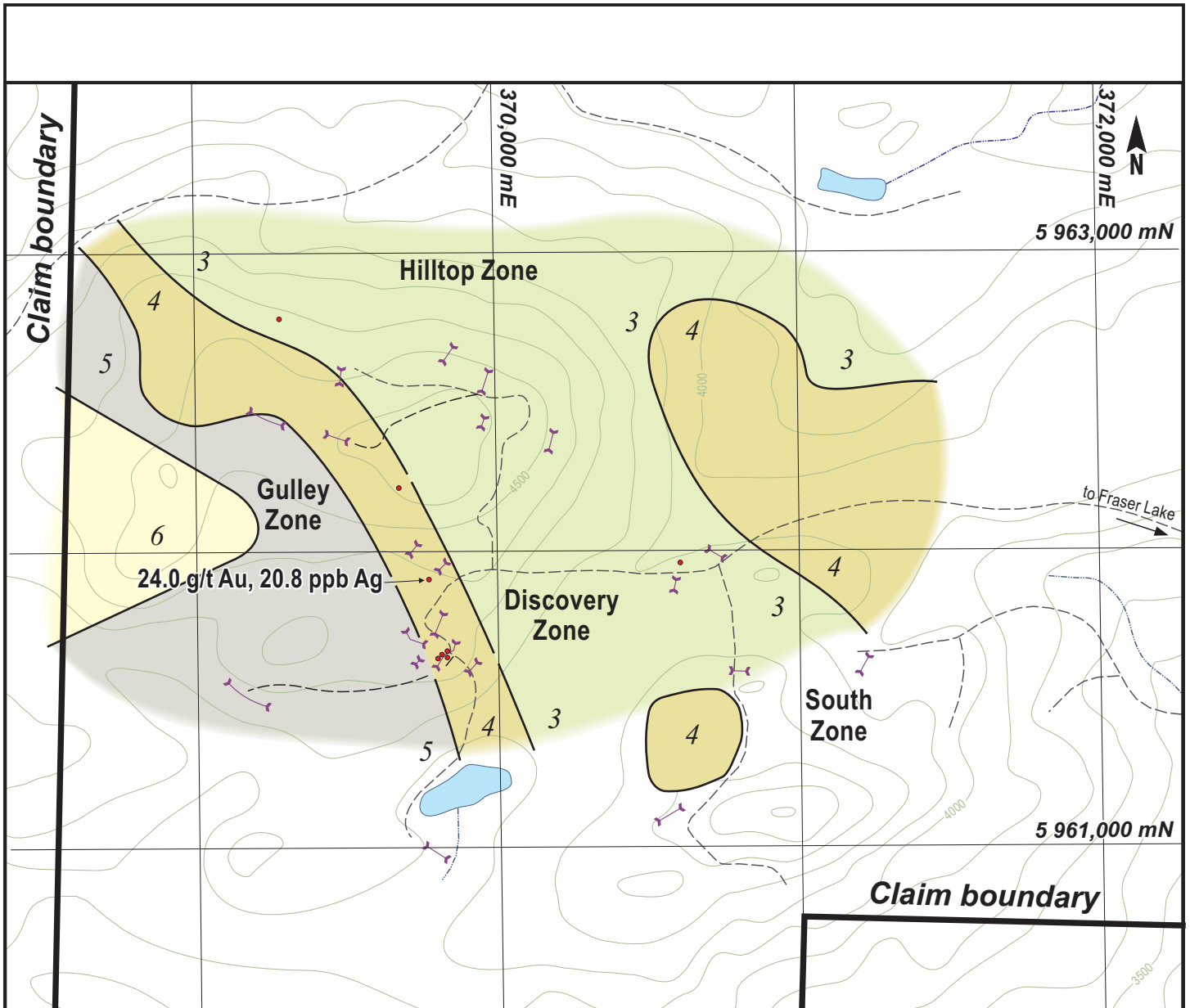
8. DEPOSIT TYPES

The Holy Cross property has potential to host a low sulphidation epithermal style gold-silver deposit. These type of deposits represent an attractive target for gold exploration due to their potential to form world class deposits: either as high grade bonanza vein systems such as Hishikari, Japan (average grade 70 gram per ton gold (Hedenquist et al., 1996), or large tonnage, low grade deposits such as Round Mountain, Nevada (277 Mt at 1.2 gram per ton gold (Sander and Einaudi, 1990).

THE AUTHOR DOES NOT IMPLY THAT THE HOLY CROSS PROPERTY HOSTS AN EPITHERMAL DEPOSIT WITH THESE GRADES OR TONNAGES.

Precious metal mineralization in low sulphidation epithermal systems is typically volcanic hosted in back arc tectonic settings (Corbett and Leach, 1998). It is commonly associated with a variety of quartz vein textures and grain sizes. These systems typically have banded and/or brecciated quartz-chalcedony-adularia-sericite vein systems with irregular zones of stockwork veining and hydrothermal brecciation (White and Hedenquist, 1995). Chalcedony and/or quartz in these veins typically display open-space crustiform, colloform, cockade and bladed textures. Total sulphide concentrations are normally <5%. Metals include gold, silver, arsenic, antimony, mercury, zinc, lead and selenium associated with electrum, argentite and pyrite with lesser and variable amounts of sphalerite, chalcopyrite, galena, rare tetrahedrite and sulphosalt minerals. Other geochemical characteristics include an anomalously high concentration of potassium, a high gold to silver ratio and an anomalously low concentration of copper (White and Hedenquist, 1995).

Low sulphidation systems are genetically associated with, and commonly hosted by, strike slip faults and associated jogs, splays and extensional veins (Corbett and Leach, 1998) and regional scale fracture systems related to grabens, calderas and flow-dome complexes.



LEGEND

- 3 Rhyolite
- 4 Lapilli tuff
- 5 Ash tuff
- 6 Andesite
- Geological Contact
- Trench
- Topographic Contour (interval: 100 feet)
- Road Access



GOLDEN CROSS RESOURCES INC.

Fig **7-2**
 Scale as shown
 Date Sept, 2009
 Omineca M.D.
 Author Chapman
 Drafter -

Holy Cross Property
PROPERTY
GEOLOGY MAP

UTM NAD83Zone10 NTS 093F15W

9. EXPLORATION

During July and August of 2007 linecutters were contracted to clear the blowdown from the grid area cut during the 2006 field season, and to complete the remaining approximately 5 kilometers of lines that remained uncut. The grid was oriented east-west with eleven lines 2km long at a 200m line separation, for a total of 22kms. Scott Geophysics Ltd. was contracted to complete 22kms of IP and Magnetic surveys over the grid. This work was completed during the period October 13 to 29, 2007. Coincident resistivity and chargeability anomalies were outlined along the western edge of the grid area, and a small anomaly in the southeastern corner of the grid.

As a result of this work additional linecutting was implemented to expand the grid to the west and south. An additional 7.5kms of line were cut to cover the extension of the anomalous area on the west side of the grid, and 2 full lines added to the southern edge of the grid to further define the southeast anomaly. A follow-up IP and magnetic survey was completed in July of 2009 by Scott Geophysics Ltd. The completed surveys result in a cohesive area of survey with lines generally on 100 metre centres and line stations generally on 25 metre centres. The surveys were pole-dipole in array and read on five "n" spacings.

The western anomalies were found to continue to the west and remain strong and open in that direction. At the southeast corner anomaly the current work has shown the chargeability and resistivity anomaly to be increasing in both size and strength to the south and east.

A compilation of this data is shown on Figure 10-1 which shows the grid orientation along with the resistivity, chargeability and magnetic anomalies generated by the surveys. Technical details of the survey are contained in Appendix 1.

The strongest resistivity and chargeability anomalies are located along the western third of the grid area coincident with the majority of the trenches exposing silicified zones. This anomaly trends north-northwest over a distance of 1200m, and is locally up to 400m wide. A strong resistivity anomaly between lines 113 and 114 at the western end occurs in the vicinity of Tr-06-5 which returned a 1.5m chip sample with >2.0g/t gold. Silica alteration was observed within the rocks exposed by the trenching further enhancing the association of gold values with zones of silicification. A combined resistivity and chargeability anomaly extends over 800m between lines 115 and 119. Additional coincident anomalies are located at the western end of line 113 and the central portion of line 112. These later anomalies remain open and will require an expanded IP survey to delineate.



L.122

L.120

L.118

L.116

L.114

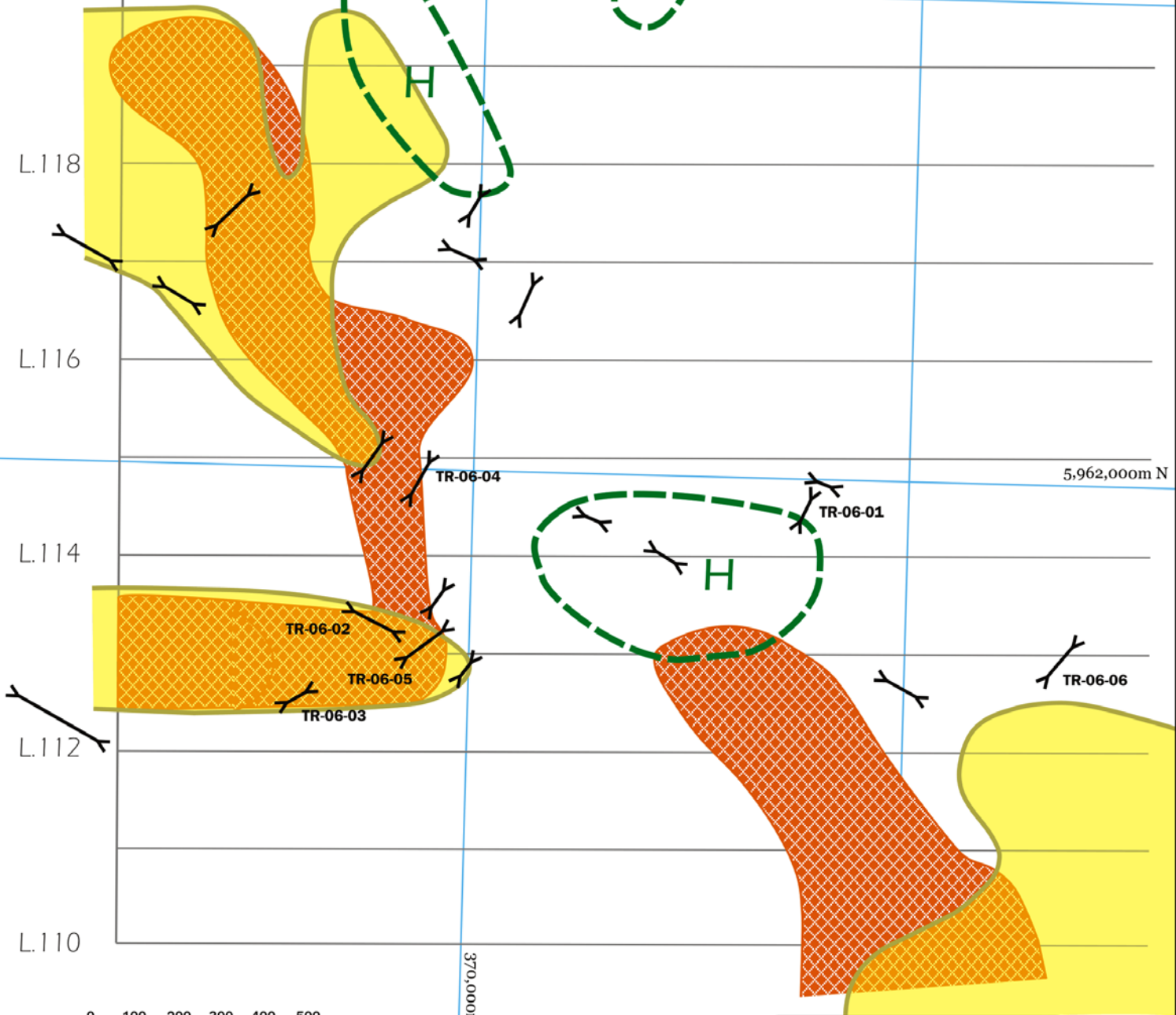
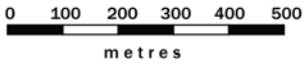
L.112

L.110

5,963,000m N

5,962,000m N

370,000m E



LEGEND



Magnetics High



Resistivity High



Chargeability High

GOLDEN CROSS RESOURCES INC.

Fig **10-1**

Scale as shown

Date Sept. 2009

Omineca M.D.

Author Chapman

Drafter A.G.B

Holy Cross Property

**GEOPHYSICAL
COMPILATION**

UTM NAD 83 Zone 11

NTS 093F15W

The magnetic survey shows 2 distinct magnetic highs on the northern and southern portions of the grid area, separated by a pronounced magnetic low. This low may reflect an easterly trending fault zone.

A new resistivity anomaly has been partially defined in the southeastern corner of the grid area, which remains open to the south and east. Strong chargeability anomalies are present in the west central, southwest and southeast corners of the grid area, generally coincident with the resistivity anomalies.

Little information has been documented with respect to sampling methods and protocols employed in rock sampling programs beyond what is referenced for the 2006 program. Reporting for the 2006 program indicates that rock samples were placed in heavy plastic bags and closed with a wire-tie or tied off with ribbon, a unique sample number is provided by a two part assay tag with one part placed inside of the bag and the other part kept for reference. The sample number was written on the outside of the bag for cataloguing of samples and the samples stored in numeric order in a safe location. The appendices in this report as well as the 2002 report indicate that the vast majority of samples were grabs and were bedrock in nature. Many analytical certificates related to the various program completed on the Holy Cross property are appended to the respective reports. The density of sampling is variable as a consequence of a sporadic occurrence of outcrop with the preponderance of the property being covered by variable thicknesses of glacial till.

Although exploration at Holy Cross is still at an early stage the author is of the opinion that the results obtained to date are sufficiently encouraging to justify continuing exploration.

10. DRILLING

There has been no drilling on the Holy Cross property.

11. SAMPLING PREPARATION, ANALYSIS AND SECURITY

Several exploration programs have been carried out on the Holy Cross property with the work completed prior to the implementation of National Instrument 43-101 standards. As a result there is incomplete documentation concerning sample preparation, analysis and security.. In the author's opinion, the programs run by Noranda and Phelps Dodge, on which this report largely draws upon for information, were professionally managed and the programs were conducted according to accepted industry standards of the time. The work completed in 2006 by Golden Cross was supervised by Geoffrey Goodall, P.Geo., a Qualified Person.

During the 2006 exploration program, all trench (rock) samples were submitted to Acme Analytical Laboratories Ltd., an ISO 9001:2000 certified laboratory based in Vancouver, BC. No check or duplicate samples were provided for this program although the lab routinely inserts its own standards and periodically conducts a sample rerun.

The following descriptions are modified from the Acme Analytical Brochure:

A 1 kg rock sample is crushed so that 70% passes 10 mesh with a 250 gm split pulverized so that 95% passes 150 mesh.

A 0.50 gram split of pulverized material is leached with 3 ml 2-2-2 HCl-HNO₃-H₂O (Aqua-regia) at 95° C for one hour. The resulting leach is diluted to 10 ml and is analyzed for 37 elements by ICP MS (Inductively Coupled Plasma Mass Spectrometer). This analysis is used for low to ultra-low determinations on soils, sediments and lean rocks. It is partial for Al, B, Ba, Ca, Cr, Fe, Ga, K, La, Mg, Mn, Na, Ni, P, S, Sc, Sr, Th, Ti, U, V and W (Acme analytical code GROUP 1F-MS).

Samples from the 2002 exploration program were analysed by ALS Chemex Labs of Vancouver while those of the Phelps Dodge Corporation were completed by Acme Analytical Labs and those of the earlier Noranda Exploration programs by its own Noranda Vancouver Laboratory. No reference is made in these earlier reports indicating that external standards were employed. All of these facilities are known to the author and their work is considered by the author to be reliable. All of the labs who are documented in reports examined by the author are independent of the issuer. The author is of the opinion that sample preparation, security and the selection of appropriate analytical procedures are accurate and reliable.

12. DATA VERIFICATION

This report draws much information from work completed prior to the implementation of National Instrument 43-101. In the opinion of the author, the programs run by Noranda and Phelps Dodge, from which this report largely draws upon for information, were professionally managed and the programs conducted according to accepted industry standards including acceptable verification of results. Both Noranda Exploration Limited and Phelps Dodge Corporation of Canada are well known entities generally respected by the geological community. The Noranda Vancouver Laboratory, Acme Laboratories, Rossbacher Laboratory Ltd. and ALS Chemex completed all sample preparation and analyses of the collected rock, silt, soil and trench samples. A review of the available laboratory certificates indicates that the historic results reported are within generally accepted ranges and do not include results which would, in the author's opinion, be surprising given the degree of mineralization observed and the often sporadic extent of outcrop present. Most of the available assessment reports which relate to the Noranda and Phelps Dodge Canada work include the analytical certificates which indicate that laboratory standards were routinely inserted into the sample stream implying that data verification was part of their scope of work. The assessment report prepared for Phelps Dodge Corporation of Canada, Limited in 1996 states that confirming the presence of gold and silver values in silica flooded banded rhyolite by Noranda Exploration in 1987 to 1989 was part of the 1996 project objectives and was confirmed.

Samples collected during the 2006 work program were analyzed by Acme Analytical Laboratories Ltd, an accredited laboratory. Acme conducted periodic reruns of samples for consistency and inserted certified standards into the sample stream to test for accuracy. The author believes that the Acme results are accurate and can be relied upon. The author has not completed any further tests to confirm the accuracy of any of the field work completed on the Holy Cross property.

13. MINERAL PROCESSING AND METALLURGICAL TESTING

Nothing completed.

14. MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATES

Nothing completed.

15. MINERAL RESERVE ESTIMATES

Nothing completed.

16. MINING METHODS

Nothing completed.

17. RECOVERY METHODS

Nothing completed.

18. PROJECT INFRASTRUCTURE

Nothing studied.

19. MARKET STUDIES AND CONTRACTS

Nothing studied.

**20. ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES, PERMITTING
AND SOCIAL OR COMMUNITY IMPACT**

Nothing studied.

21. CAPITAL AND OPEATING COSTS

Nothing studied.

22. ECONOMIC ANALYSIS

Nothing studied.

23. ADJACENT PROPERTIES

Two claims covering approximately 936 hectares are located immediately west of the western boundary of the Holy Cross claim, and three contiguous claims covering an area of approximately 1,185 hectares are located 800 meters to the south of the southern boundary. Both of these claim blocks are registered to Archer Cathro and Associates (1981) Limited (ownership confirmed from the BC Mineral Titles online site).

The area surrounding the Holy Cross prospect is heavily staked. A number of significant gold and silver prospects occur within reasonable proximity to the Holy Cross property and can be broadly subdivided into those which are volcanic hosted in probable Eocene strata of the Ootsa Lake Group and were mineralized by an Eocene or Miocene intrusive event and those which are slightly older and are hosted in Upper Jurassic Lower Cretaceous Hazelton Group rocks and Cretaceous age intrusives and were probably

mineralized by a Cretaceous intrusive event. Despite the variance in age of mineralization most of the significant precious metal prospects share many attributes and it is possible that the prospects where mineralization is currently attributed to a Cretaceous event may prove to be younger.

At the time of writing this report the most significant exploration is being undertaken on the Blackwater-Davidson prospect owned by Newgold Inc (formerly Richfield Ventures Corp.) where numerous recent drill holes (2009 and 2010) have returned intercepts grading in excess of one gram per tonne gold over intervals of 100 to 200 metres. On August 9, 2011, for example, Newgold announced drill results which included a drill intercept of 2.80 g/t gold over a length of 278 metres. Much of the mineralization at Blackwater-Davidson occurs in Hazelton Group volcanic rocks in silicified breccia interpreted to be related to a Cretaceous intrusive event. Blackwater-Davidson is located approximately 55 kilometres due south of Holy Cross. (There is no indication yet that mineralization similar to Blackwater-Davidson exists or will be found on the Holy Cross Property.)

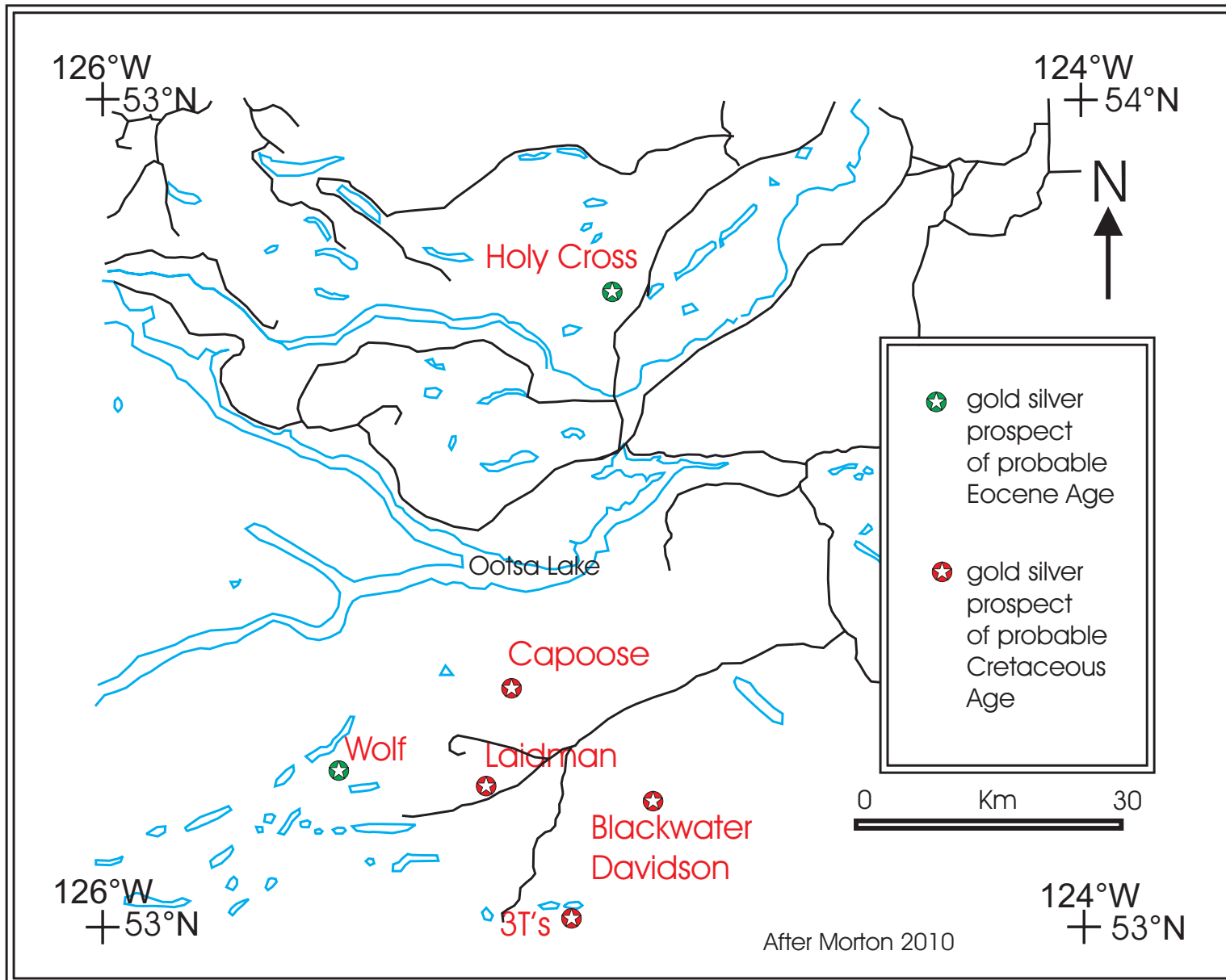
A comprehensive program is also currently in progress at the Capoose prospect controlled by Silver Quest Resources Ltd. (currently subject of a take over bid by Newgold Inc.) which was discovered by Granges Exploration in the mid 1970s. Mineralization at Capoose occurs in Hazelton volcanic and sedimentary rocks intruded by a late Cretaceous quartz-monzonite stock (the Capoose batholith). It is higher temperature in character and includes lead, zinc silver and gold. Capoose is located approximately 45 kilometres due south of Holy Cross.

Silver Quest Resources also owns the 3T's project located further south where higher grade discrete gold-silver veins again occurring in Hazelton group rocks are being explored.

The Wolf prospect (65 kilometres southwest of Holy Cross), now in a provincial park and consequently not being explored at present was discovered by Rio Algom Exploration Inc in 1982 and largely explored by Lucero Resource Corp. until park status was invoked. At the Wolf prospect, auriferous and argeniferous metallic minerals occur in bladed quartz-carbonate veins and heterolithic breccias within calc-alkaline rhyolite volcanic rocks of the Ootsa Lake Group. Electrum, native silver and silver sulphosalts occur as inclusions in and adjacent to pyrite in five silicified zones.

24. OTHER RELEVANT DATA AND INFORMATION

The author is not aware of any other relevant data or information that is pertinent to the Holy Cross property and should be included in this report.



Adjacent Properties of Interest

Fig. 23-1

25. INTERPRETATIONS AND CONCLUSIONS

The geochemical programs previously carried out on the Holy Cross property have successfully confirmed the potential of the property to host a low sulphidation epithermal gold-silver mineralized system. The property has received relatively limited exploration since its discovery by Noranda in 1987. Exploration programs on the property from 1988 to 2002 merely re-confirmed the presence of gold mineralization at the Discovery zone. Additional areas of gold and silver mineralization have been detected in argillic and silica altered rhyolite flows and breccias on the resistant knolls and hilltops within the property boundaries. The author is satisfied that the work carried out was appropriate, was of a high professional standard and that the data generated by those programs is reliable.

Intense silicification and secondary brecciation occur in zones of up to 10 meters wide within banded rhyolite. Silicification is accompanied by fracture controlled drusy quartz, zones of secondary brecciation, 1 cm to 10 cm veins of banded quartz with jasper and less commonly chalcedony, quartz healed breccias and specular hematite. Gold and silver mineralization is associated with banded, vuggy quartz veinlets, and in discrete narrow structural zones. Rock samples have returned gold concentrations ranging from 1.0 gram per ton Au over 8.5 meters to 24.02 gram per ton Au in grab samples. All gold and/or silver mineralized samples were collected within a distance of 800 meters from the discovery outcrop and there is high potential for additional mineralized areas to be discovered.

The initial exploration program completed by Golden Cross in 2006 confirmed the presence of widespread argillic and silica epithermal alteration, with three of the six trenches sampled returning elevated concentrations of gold and silver. The 2007 geophysical survey returned coincident resistivity and chargeability anomalies which are in part associated with known zones of gold mineralization. Additional geophysical targets were located by the 2007 survey that have no known surface expression. Expansion of the geophysical survey in 2009 showed that the resistivity and chargeability anomalies located by the 2007 survey continue to both the west and southeast of the previously defined targets.

The relationship between precious metal mineralization and geophysical responses, both induced polarization and magnetic field, is largely hypothetical. Responses such as higher resistivity, while interpreted to possibly indicate area of greater silicification, and higher chargeability interpreted to possibly indicate the presence of metallic sulphides, may not necessarily result in the discovery of economic mineralization when finally drill tested. The exploration stage at Holy Cross, which has yet to have its first drill program completed, is early.

Data reviewed in this report never less supports the author's opinion that the Holy Cross property is a property of merit and warrants continued exploration for a low sulphidation epithermal gold-silver system.

26. RECOMMENDATIONS AND BUDGET

As a result of the geophysical surveys completed during 2009, a diamond drilling program is recommended to further evaluate the potential of the Holy Cross property as a host for low sulphidation epithermal gold-silver mineralization.

A second stage diamond drilling program would be warranted given positive results from the phase 1 program.

26.1 Cost Estimate

A budget of \$250,000 is required to support the recommended first stage work program as outlined in Table 20.1 below:

Table 20.1 – Recommended First Stage Exploration Program Budget

Holy Cross Recommended Budget		
Item	Description	Amount
Drill Site preparation	Pad Building	\$10,000
Mob - Demob		\$15,000
Diamond Drilling	1000m @\$110/m	\$110,000
Assays	700 samples@\$40/sample	\$28,000
Accommodation and Board	\$80/day with 6 people, 30 days	\$14,400
Equipment Rental	Saws, radios, sat phone	\$5,000
Field Supplies	flagging, pickets, consumables	\$4,000
Labour	supervision, preparation, reporting	\$32,000
Transportation	truck rental & fuel	\$6,000
Reclamation	Reclaim drill sites	\$4,000
Sub-Total		\$228,400
Contingency	@10%	\$22,840
Total Recommended Budget		\$251,240

Signed and sealed by

J.W. (Bill) Morton P.Geo

J.W. (Bill) Morton P.Geo.

Dated November 15, 2011

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28. CERTIFICATE & CONSENT of AUTHOR

J.W. (Bill) Morton
Mincord Exploration Consultants Ltd.
110-325 Howe Street
Vancouver, BC V6C 1Z7
Telephone: 604-681-0419
jwmorton@telus.net

I, J.W. (Bill) Morton, P.Geol. do hereby certify that:

1. I am currently employed as a Consulting Geologist by:
Mincord Exploration Consultants Ltd.
110-325 Howe Street
Vancouver, BC, V6C 1Z7
2. I graduated with a B.Sc. in Geology from Carleton University in 1972 and a M.Sc. from the University of British Columbia in 1976.
3. I am a member of the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of British Columbia, registration number 18-303.
4. I have worked as a geologist for more than 30 years since graduation from university. My work experience has included many projects exploring for lode gold in the central interior of British Columbia and for deposits of the type that is sought after at Holy Cross in the south-western USA and Baja Mexico.
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, affiliation with a professional association (as defined in NI 43-101) and past relevant work experience, I fulfill the requirements to be a “Qualified Person” for the purposes of NI 43-101.
6. I am the author of the technical report titled NI-43-101 TECHNICAL REPORT ON THE HOLY CROSS PROPERTY OMINECA MINING DIVISION BRITISH COLUMBIA WITH RECOMMENDATIONS FOR CONTINUING EXPLORATION dated November 15, 2011. (“The Technical Report”) relating to the property and I am responsible for all sections of the Technical Report and accept responsibility for the contents of this report. I visited the property on July 6, 2006 for one day and again on October 15, 2011 for one day. Prior to this I had no involvement with the property.
7. I have no personal interest, direct or indirect, in the securities of Golden Cross Resources inc. or Aegean Marine Consultants Ltd., or in the Holy Cross property, nor do I expect to receive such interest. I am independent of Golden Cross Resources Inc. in accordance with section 1.5 of NI 43-101.

43-101 Report on the Holy Cross Property, November 15, 2011

8. I am not aware of any material fact or material change with respect to the subject matter of the Technical Report that is not reflected in the Technical Report, the omission to disclose which makes the Technical report misleading.
9. I have read National Instrument 43-101 and Form 43-101F1 and confirm that the Technical Report has been prepared in compliance with that instrument and form.
10. I do hereby consent to the filing, with the British Columbia Securities Commission, the Alberta Securities Commission and the Ontario Securities Commission, the TSX Venture Exchange and the Canadian Trading and Quotation System Inc. regulatory authorities and any other regulatory authority and any publication by them, including SEDAR filings and electronic publication in the public company files on their websites accessible by the public, of the Technical Report and to written disclosure by Golden Cross Resources Inc. in public information documents so being filed including a preliminary prospectus and a final prospectus provided that the entire report is filed and that I am provided an opportunity to review excerpts or summaries of the report in the context that they are being used.
11. As of the date of this certificate, to the best of my knowledge, information and belief, the Technical Report contains all scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make the Technical Report not misleading.

Original signed by

J.W. (Bill) Morton P.Geo

J. W. (Bill) Morton, P.Geo.

Dated November 15, 2011

Appendix 1

LOGISTICAL REPORT
INDUCED POLARIZATION AND MAGNETOMETER SURVEYS
HOLY CROSS PROPERTY, FRASER LAKE AREA, B.C.

on behalf of

GOLDEN CROSS RESOURCES INC.
Suite 804 – 750 West Pender Street
Vancouver, B.C. V6E 2T7

Surveys performed: July 27 to August 3, 2009

by

Alan Scott, Geophysicist
SCOTT GEOPHYSICS LTD.
4013 West 14th Avenue
Vancouver, B.C. V6R 2X3

August 31, 2009

TABLE OF CONTENTS

1	Introduction	page 1
2	Survey coverage and procedures	1
3.	Personnel	1
4.	Instrumentation	1
	Statement of Qualifications	rear of report

Accompanying Maps
(in hardcopy)

Chargeability/Resistivity Pseudosections with Magnetometer Profiles		
Lines 110, 111, 112, 113, and 114		(1:2500 scale)
Lines 115, 116, 117, and 118		(1:2500 scale)
Lines 119, 120, 121, and 122		(1:2500 scale)
Chargeability contour plan	GPS corrected grid	(1:5000 scale)
Resistivity contour plan	GPS corrected grid	(1:5000 scale)
Magnetometer contour plan	GPS corrected grid	(1:5000 scale)

Accompanying Data Files

All final IP, magnetometer, and GPS survey data

– 1 –

1. INTRODUCTION

Induced polarization (IP) and magnetometer surveys were performed at the Holy Cross Property, Fraser Lake Area, B.C., within the period July 27 to August 3, 2009. The surveys are a continuation of surveys performed in October, 2007.

The surveys were performed by Scott Geophysics Ltd. on behalf of Golden Cross Resources Inc. This report describes the instrumentation and procedures, and presents the results of the surveys.

2. SURVEY COVERAGE AND PROCEDURES

A total of 29 km of IP and magnetometer surveys were performed at the Holy Cross Property, 22 km in 2007 and 7 km in 2009. The pole dipole array was used for the IP survey with an “a” spacing of 25 metres and “n” separations of 1 to 5. The on line current electrode was to the west of the potential electrodes on all survey lines.

The chargeability and resistivity results are presented on the accompanying pseudosections. The contour plan maps are the triangular filtered values. The magnetometer survey results are presented as profiles at the top of the pseudosections and as a contour plan. All contour plans are GPS derived WGS84 UTM coordinates.

The line number on the maps and sections is as written on the pickets and is not a northing coordinate.

3. PERSONNEL

Gordon Stewart was the crew chief on the survey on behalf of Scott Geophysics Ltd. Jim Chapman was the representative on behalf of Golden Cross Resources Inc.

4. INSTRUMENTATION

A Scintrex IPR12 receiver was used for the 2007 IP survey and a GDD Rx8 for the 2009 survey. A GDD TxII transmitter was used for both surveys. Readings were taken in the time domain using a 2 second on/2 second off alternating square wave. The chargeability values plotted on the accompanying pseudosections and plan maps is for the interval 690 to 1050 msec after shutoff. A Scintrex ENVI was used for the magnetometer survey. All data was corrected for diurnal drift with reference to a Scintrex ENVI base station cycling at 10 second intervals.

Respectfully Submitted,

Alan Scott, Geophysicist

Statement of Qualifications

for

Alan Scott, Geophysicist

of

4013 West 14th Avenue
Vancouver, B.C. V6R 2X3

I hereby certify the following statements regarding my qualifications and involvement in the program of work conducted on behalf of Golden Cross Resources Inc., at the Holy Cross Property, Fraser Lake Area, B.C., and as presented in this report of August 31, 2009.

The work was performed by individuals qualified for its performance.

I have no material interest in the property under consideration in this report.

I graduated from the University of British Columbia with a Bachelor of Science degree (Geophysics) in 1970 and with a Master of Business Administration in 1982.



I am a member of the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of the Province of British Columbia.

I have been practicing my profession as a Geophysicist in the field of Mineral Exploration since 1970.



Alan Scott, P.Geo.

Appendix "2"

Sample Number	GPS East	GPS North	Au g/t	Ag g/t	As ppm	Cu ppm
1-15-10	370245	5963722	<0.1	0.2	8	66.8
2-15-10	369438	5963174	<0.1	<0.1	10	5.4
3-15-10	369408	5963168	<0.1	<0.1	30	31.8
4-15-10	370032	5963053	<0.1	0.1	6	3.6
5-15-10	373366	5961685	<0.1	<0.1	8	8.1

NAD 83

Sample Number	Sample Description
1-15-10	Outcrop, pink, quartz syenite?, with epidote altered mafics.
2-15-10	Outcrop, limonitic stained aphanitic tuff.
3-15-10	Outcrop, cream coloured clay altered tuff with vuggy quartz, limonitic.
4-15-10	Outcrop, slightly silicified red/brown tuff.
5-15-10	Outcrop, road side trench, grey/purple tuff with quartz porphyroblsts.

J.W. (Bill) Morton
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**To: The British Columbia Securities Commission
Vancouver, British Columbia.**

Consent of Qualified Person

- 1.) I do hereby consent to the filing, with the British Columbia Securities Commission and the TSX Venture Exchange regulatory authorities and any other regulatory authority and any publication by them, including electronic publication in the public company files on their websites accessible by the public, of the Technical Report and to written disclosure by Golden Cross Resources Inc. in public information documents so being filed provided I have reviewed such disclosure and that it fairly and accurately represents the information in the technical report or the part that I (the Qualified Person) is responsible for.
- 2.) I do hereby confirm that I have read the disclosure currently being filed and confirm that it fairly and accurately represents the information in the technical report that supports the disclosure.

Dated this November 15, 2011

Original signed by

J.W. (Bill) Morton

J. W. (Bill) Morton, P.Ge.