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January 27, 2012

BY SEDAR

British Columbia Securities Commission
Alberta Securities Commission
Ontario Securities Commission

Dear Sirs/Mesdames:

Re: Technical Report on the Charay Project

Westridge Resources Inc. (the "**Company**") is voluntarily filing the attached technical report entitled "Geological Assessment and Exploration Proposal (2011/12) for the Charay Project (La Mina El Padre)" dated January 31, 2011, as amended November 30, 2011 (the "**Technical Report**") for disclosure purposes. The Technical Report was prepared for the Company by Phil van Angeren, P.Geol. and John E. Dreier, Ph.D., CPG.

ON BEHALF OF THE BOARD

"Peter Schulhof"
Peter Schulhof
President, CEO and a director

GEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT

and

EXPLORATION PROPOSAL (2011/12)

for the

CHARAY PROJECT

(La Mina El Padre)

San Blas Mining District
El Fuerte Area
Sinaloa State, Mexico

centered near
26° 06' North Latitude
108° 54' West Longitude
(UTM 2,888,500N - 710,400E)

for
Westridge Resources Corp.
Suite 1910, 1055 West Hastings Str.
Vancouver, British Columbia
V6E-2E9

by
John E. Dreier Ph. D., CPG (AIPG)
Phil van Angeren P.Geol (APEGGA)

January 31, 2011
(Amended November 30th, 2011)

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CHARAY PROPERTY

1.0 SUMMARY

The Charay property (pronounced “cha-**rye**”), also known as "La Mina El Padre", is located at the north end of the State of Sinaloa, Mexico, approximately 36 km northeast of the city of Los Mochis. The property consists of three mining concessions totalling 380 hectares, which are held by a Mr Luis Palafox of Hermosillo, Mexico, and which are under option to Musgrove Minerals Corp. (Musgrove, originally Journey Resources Corp., {Journey}) of Vancouver, B.C. The Palafox concession is surrounded by a 11,508 hectare concession 100%-controlled by Minerales Jazz S.A. de C.V. (Jazz), a subsidiary of Musgrove. Westridge Resources Corp. (Westridge) has the right to earn an 80% interest in the Charay property, from Musgrove. Westridge also has the right to purchase Musgrove's remaining 20% interest in Charay at any time up to 5 years after signing a definite option agreement.

Charay is underlain by andesite flows and dacite-rhyolite ash flow tuff of Tertiary age. Mineralization encountered on the property is classified as a low sulphidation, epithermal, gold-silver quartz vein with low base metal content. The pertinent points regarding this property are as follows:

a. High-grade, near-vertical, epithermal gold/silver vein system within an andesitic volcanic complex (El Padre vein): oxidized, hematitic, low-sulphide, banded quartz-vein and silicified breccia with a prominent silica cap (typical low-sulphidation epithermal features),
b. Vein width in the order of 1.0 to 2.0 m; length in excess of 400 m, extending to 50 m depths, and open in all directions (indicated by drilling),
c. Existence of several mineralized and/or silicified structures indicated by workings and geology,
d. Potential for buried bonanza mineralization (indicated by drilling) as well as additional mineralization on strike and within parallel structures,
e. Little or no comprehensive historical exploration. Surprisingly under-explored given the high gold grades. No workings reach deeper than 35 m, no drill intercepts below ~50 m depths,
f. A 27-hole drill program in 2005 intersected a 250 m long mineralized section within 50m of surface on the El Padre vein, at a weighted average of 18.75 gm/T Au and 120.2 gm/T Ag over a true width of 1.14 m, recalculated in 2010 at 20.3 gm/T Au and 123.7 gm/T Ag across 1.29 m,
g. Location in an area with established mining logistics (e.g., access to local mills, mining expertise, railway, power line, and tidewater port),

It is recommended to continue with surface exploration and drilling of this property in 2011/12, with the goal of determining i) the extent of the high-grade “El Padre” bonanza, ii) the presence of additional mineralized bodies elsewhere along the El Padre vein, and iii) the presence of other potentially mineralized structures throughout the property.

A two-phase exploration program is envisaged: i) surface exploration to better qualify and quantify the known mineralized body, with property-wide geological exploration to identify additional potentially mineralized structures (common in low-sulphidation epithermal camps), and drilling of the El Padre vein, followed by ii) step-out drilling along the extensions of the El Padre vein and/or any attendant sub-parallel vein structures. This two-phase proposal is projected to cost approximately C$ 1,725,000.00.

Phase I exploration is broken into three steps. The first step is recommended to consist of general geological work such as data compilation, interpretation, detailed mapping, core re-logging, trenching/sampling along the length of the El Padre vein, and detailed modelling of the mineralization. The

in-depth modelling would provide Westridge with better positional control for the detailed and step-out drilling proposed in step 3 of Phase I. Step 1 of Phase I is envisaged to cost C$ 200,000.00.

The second step of Phase I is projected to consist of property-wide prospecting, geological mapping, geochemical and geophysical surveying and possible trenching in order to identify other potentially mineralized vein systems adjacent the El Padre vein. Step 2 is expected to cost C$ 200,000.00.

In step 3 of Phase 1, fourteen (14) core holes are expected to be drilled to a depth of 300 m, at a projected cost of C$ 780,000.00. Step 3 can be held concurrently with step 2. Phase I is projected to cost C$ 1,140,000.00 in total.

Following this, a Phase II drilling campaign is proposed for the higher priority targets defined in Phase I. This can be completed at a cost of C$ 545,000.00.

This preliminary geological exploration and drilling program will initiate a longer-term exploration program directed at i) detailed in-fill drilling of the El Padre vein system, ii) detailed exploration of the extensions to the El Padre vein (if any) and of new mineralized vein systems (if any), and iii) initiation of feasibility studies (if warranted).

Respectfully Submitted,

Signed "Phil van Angeren"

Phil van Angeren P.Geol (APEGGA)

Respectfully Submitted,

Signed "John Dreier"

John E. Dreier Ph. D., CPG (AIPG)

November 30th, 2011

2.0 INTRODUCTION and TERMS of REFERENCE

The authors have been retained by Westridge Resources Corp. (Westridge) of Vancouver, B.C., to complete this independent report, pursuant to National Instrument 43-101, outlining the history and technical merits of the **Charay** property located near the city of Los Mochis, Sinaloa, Mexico (Figure 1). An exploration program to further evaluate the gold-silver potential of this property is also provided.

The authors are Qualified Persons, as defined in National Instrument 43-101. This study is drawn from personal visits to the property from January 16th to 22nd, 2010, and from April 11th to 16th, 2010 (van Angeren), along with independent sampling of available core, and from an exhaustive review of data made available by the owner and lessor of the property (as cited in the "Reference" section). Data examination consisted of reviewing governmental publications, internal reports and drill log/assay sheets completed by previous operators dating back to 1996. Also, Dreier visited the property on June 8th, from July 6th through July 12th, and on October 14th and 15th 2011. The authors do not have any reason to believe that there are any misrepresentations in the information provided by these documents.

All reference to currency in this report will be in Canadian dollars, unless otherwise noted.

3.0 RELIANCE ON OTHER EXPERTS

Government reports referenced herein were prepared by persons holding post-secondary geology or related university degrees, and the information in those reports is assumed to be accurate. Property reports written by other geologists are also assumed to be accurate based on a review conducted by van Angeren. Note that previous reports do not form the sole basis for the main conclusions and recommendations presented in this report; such conclusions and recommendations result from the authors' independent examination of the data and their experience with the geology of epithermal ore deposits.

4.0 PROPERTY DESCRIPTION and LOCATION

4.1 Location:

The Charay property is located in the northern portion of Sinaloa State, near the coast of western mainland Mexico, approximately 36 km northeast of the city of Los Mochis (46 km by road; Figures 1, 2). The concession is centered at 26° 06' North Latitude and 108° 54' West Longitude (UTM 2,888,500N - 710,400E) on map sheet G12-B87, San Blas (1:50,000), in the San Blas Mining District. Los Mochis is on Federal Highway 15 (Pan-American Highway) approximately 385 km northwest of Mazatlán.

4.2 Tenure:

The property consists of four contiguous mineral concessions totalling 11,888 hectares in area: San Luis, Charay and Charay 2 totalling 380 ha, surrounded by the 11,508 ha Jazzy concession (Figures 3a and 3b, Appendix D). In Mexico, claims are based on a cement monument (the Primary Point, PP), and corners are paper-staked relative to the PP. The San Luis and Charay concessions are held 100% by a Mr.Luis Palafox Jáuregui residing at Dublin #21, Col. Raquet Club II, Hermosillo, Sonora, Mexico. The Charay 2 concession is held 100% by Minera Pafex S.A. de C.V. (Pafex), wholly-owned by Mr.Palafox. The Jazzy concession was filed by Jazz on June 3, 2010 at a cost of Mex$ 66,346 (Appendix D). All four claims are 50-year mining concessions expiring in 2041, 2053, 2054 and 2060 respectively (Table 1). All four claims are in good standing. Annual maintenance costs for the exploitation concessions amount to a minimum of Mex$ 30.00 (pesos) of work performance per hectare. Other fees include an annual "tax" of ~Mex$ 8,700.00

for the Charay 2 claim, Mex$ 4,700.00 for Charay, and Mex$ 6,050.00 for San Luis (receipts, Secretaría de Economía). One peso equals $0.08.

TABLE 4-2					
Charay Property - List of Concessions					
Claim Name	Hectares	Title Number	Concession Type	Record Date	Expiration Date
San Luis	30	190743	Mining	29/04/1991	28/04/2041
Charay	74	219738	Mining	08/04/2003	07/04/2053
Charay 2	276	222491	Mining	16/07/2004	15/07/2054
Jazzy	11508	in process	Mining	03/06/2010	02/06/2060
	11888				

In April 2008, Pafex signed a lease agreement with Tektite Financial Inc and Minera Bacoachi S.A. de C.V. (collectively Bacoachi) of Hermosillo, Sonora, Mexico. The agreement called for cash payments of US$ 2,700,000.00 (plus the required value-added tax, “IVA”, in the amount of 15%) to Pafex, staggered over a period of 40 months, for Bacoachi to earn a 100% interest in the concessions. Van Angeren has reviewed the agreement and sees no detrimental issues.

In October 2008, Journey, through its wholly-owned Mexican subsidiary Minerales Jazz S.A. de C.V. (Jazz), entered into a mineral claim option agreement with Bacoachi for the Charay property (press release; October 17th, 2008). Under the terms of an amended agreement, Journey has the right to acquire a 100% interest in the Charay property from Pafex for US$ 2,525,000 (plus IVA), as follows:

$112,500 on or before June1, 2010 (paid by Journey on June 1st, 2010);
$160,000 on or before October 10, 2010 (paid by Journey on October 10th, 2010);
$425,000 on or before April 1, 2011 (renegotiated to monthly $25,000 payments);
$540,000 on or before October 1, 2011;
$950,000 on or before April 1, 2012
$337,500 on or before October 1, 2012.

In addition, under the terms of the original agreement, Journey has made payments totalling $250,000.00 (plus IVA) to Pafex, and $25,000.00 to Bacoachi. Furthermore, the Company has issued 1,000,000 common shares to Bacoachi, and incurred $75,000.00 in work expenditures on the property before April 15, 2009, as per the terms of the original agreement. Bacoachi is to retain a 2.0% net smelter royalty in the event of commercial production of the property.

On December 16th, 2010, Journey announced a share consolidation and name change to Musgrove Minerals Corp. (Musgrove).

On May 19th, 2011, Minera Westridge S.A. de C.V., (Minera) a wholly owned subsidiary of Westridge Resources Inc. (Westridge) entered into an option agreement (the "Option Agreement") with Musgrove Minerals Corp. ("Musgrove", TSX-V: MGS) whereby Minera was granted an option to acquire up to a 100% interest in and to the Charay Project. Under the terms of the Option Agreement, Minera has the exclusive right and option to earn an initial 80% interest in the Charay Project by paying to Musgrove, an aggregate of $450,000, with $225,000 payable on the first anniversary date from the date of approval of the Option Agreement by the TSX Venture Exchange and an additional $225,000 payable on the second anniversary date from the Effective Date. Minera also agreed, during the term of the Option Agreement, to assume payments to certain underlying owners of the Charay Project and to pay an aggregate of $2,367,500 over a two-period commencing on the Effective Date. In addition, Westridge will issue to Musgrove an aggregate of 1,200,000 common shares in the capital of the Company, with 400,000 common shares issuable on the Effective Date, an additional 400,000 common shares issuable on the first anniversary date from the Effective Date and an additional 400,000 common shares issuable on the second anniversary date from the Effective Date. Minera has also agreed to fund a work program of not less than $500,000 on or before December 31, 2011 and assume Musgrove's indebtedness to Fibercrown Manufacturing Ltd. in the principal amount of $258,000 plus interest at a rate of $1,720 per month from May 1, 2011 on the Effective Date.

After earning this 80% interest in the Charay Project, Musgrove's 20% interest will be carried to the earlier of commercial production or the exercise by the Company of an option to acquire the remaining 20% interest. Westridge will have the right at any time up to 60 months from the Effective Date, to purchase the remaining 20% interest from Musgrove for a single $5,000,000 lump sum payment. The Charay Project is subject to a 2% net smelter return royalty payable to Tektite Financial Inc. upon commencement of commercial production. Westridge will be the operator for all exploration and development activities on the Charay Project.

4.3 Environmental and Permitting:

As far as the authors are aware, the property is not subject to pre-existing environmental liabilities. For trenching and drilling purposes, Westridge has to provide details about the anticipated surface disturbance to SEMARNAT (Secretaría del Medio Ambiente y Recursos Naturales; Secretariat of Environment and Natural Resources) at least 20 days prior to commencement of the work, by filing an an Aviso de Inicio de Actividades (disturbance/drilling permit). On June 9, 2011, Jazz applied for and was granted an Aviso de Inicio de Actividades, which is viable through December 20th, 2011, and is extendable and transferable by application. As per NI 43-101 requirements, these details are repeated in section 20; “Environmental Studies, Permitting and Social or Community Impact” below.

A large portion of the property lies within three parcels of private land owned respectively, by a Mr. David Fierro, a Ms. Heriberta Vega, and a Mr. Jesus Ibarra (Figure 4). Much of the remainder of the property lies within the “16 de Septiembre” ejido (Mexican communal-use land parcel). Surface work within the confines of the mineral concessions is subject to governance by the owners of these private lands. The San Luis and Charay claims are subject to ~Mex$ 13,750.00 (~C$ 1,100.00) in annual rental payments to Mr. Fierro and to the Ejido, until at least 2011. Van Angeren has spoken to Mr. Fierro and to Mr. Horatio Chavez (president of the comisariado ejidal for the “16 de Septiembre” ejido), and both expressed their willingness to assist in the continued effectuation of exploration on the mineral concessions. Additional or newer “ejido” agreements (if any) are not known to the authors.

5.0 ACCESSIBILITY, CLIMATE, LOCAL RESOURCES, INFRASTRUCTURE and PHYSIOGRAPHY

5.1 Property Access:

The Charay property is accessible from Los Mochis on Federal Highway 15 northeast via the El Fuerte Highway for 27 km to the pueblo of Charay, thence north for19 km along an all-weather gravel road across Rio El Fuerte (Figure 2). Access to various portions of the claims, including old workings and drill pads, is provided by four-wheel-drive trails (Figures 3b, 4). It takes 45 minutes to reach the property from Los Mochis.

5.2 Climate:

The property is located in the subtropics of western North America. It has a semi-arid climate with very hot summers, where temperatures may exceed 45° C and warm winters, with temperature maxima of 25° C. The region has a summer wet season lasting from early July through early October, with the remainder of the year having little rainfall.

5.3 Infrastructure:

Los Mochis, with a population of more than 235,000, is located 35 km to the southwest of the property (46 km by road). El Fuerte, with a population of 30,000, is located 44 km to the northeast (52 km by road). Mazatlán, which is serviced by an international airport, is located 385 km south of Los Mochis.

Los Mochis can easily provide offices, housing, services and basic amenities to support any exploration or mining operation in the area. Some of the many small pueblos along the El Fuerte highway may provide room-and-board for exploration crews (e.g.; San Blas, Constancia, Mochicahui, etc). There is sufficient skilled and unskilled labour in and around the towns of Los Mochis and El Fuerte to supply the employment needs for the future. The deep-water port of Topolobampo is located 24 km southwest of Los Mochis. Six km northeast of the pueblo of Charay there is an important railway landing on the main FerroMex railway which connects the Union Pacific Railway at Nogales, Arizona, to Guadalajara, Mexico.

The Charay power line crosses the claim block less than 750 m from the main exposures of the El Padre vein. Water is readily available from the old workings and from near-by canals. The extensive Jazzy concession provides ample space for potential future infrastructure (e.g., tailings, mill installations).

5.3 Physiography:

The project is located on the coastal plain of western Mexico and the land surface there is of low relief and the average elevation is about 60 m above mean sea level (msl). Within the project area, the coastal plain is punctuated by small thorn forest-covered hills rising to elevations of 270 m or so above msl. Adjacent to shafts on the El Padre vein, a small peak rises about 150 m above the plain. The elevation of Los Mochis is barely 15 m above msl. The Sierra Madre Occidental attain elevations of almost 3,000 m, and are the source of the Rio El Fuerte and Rio Sinaloa, both of which supply year-round water for the extensive irrigation which makes the Coastal Plain so fertile. The property is devoid of outcrop except on the small hill. The flats are covered by a thin veneer of alluvial gravel no more than one or two metres thick.

Vegetation consists of sparse to dense shrub, mesquite, cactus and deciduous trees, but the Coastal Plain is heavily cultivated where irrigated. Man-made canals criss-cross the cultivated lands. Water table at the property is within 8 m of surface, and canals are located 7.8 km and 10.0 km by road to the northwest and southeast respectively. Surface work can be carried out year-round, bearing in mind the high temperatures of mid-summer.

6.0 HISTORY

The discovery of gold mineralization on the Charay property is undocumented, although reference is made by Bustamante (1991) that some of the earliest mining activities in the San Blas area occurred in the 1880's. Four shafts and numerous pits have been sunk on the El Padre vein system over a distance of at least 550 m. The extent of these workings is unknown, but shafts are estimated at less than 25 m in depth (Allen, 2008). The earliest workings were by a Catholic priest, hence the name El Padre. Subsequently, a small mill was apparently established near the westernmost shaft by an independent miner known as Sirgo. No information is available for this work, and nothing remains of this mill. All shafts are filled with water to 8m or less from surface and there are no surviving records of production (if any).

Work carried out by independent engineer A. Barraza in 1987 consisted of rehabilitating the main El Padre shaft, and tunnelling a short 30m decline to the shaft to establish a level at 8m depths (Allen, 2008; L.Palafox, pers com.). Three small stockpiles of heavily oxidized and seemingly mineralized material totalling less than 100 Tonnes still reside adjacent Barrazas' workings. Several other piles of unoxidized material of apparently lower grade are also present. Based on the quantity of waste and stockpiles, it does not appear that much more than the decline was excavated by Barraza.

Two major companies completed minor surface exploration on the property in the late 1990's (Allen, 2008). In 1996, Empresa Cambior took 80 chip samples from a large silicified zone at the eastern end of the El Padre vein system, and in 1999, Empresa Northair collected 21 chip samples from the same area.

In 2005, Vane Minerals Group (Vane) focussed on the El Padre vein, drilling 20 shallow holes on the structure and 7 holes on a zone of intense brecciation northwest of the old workings (FJN, 2005). As with Cambior and Northair, Vane also sampled the silicified zone at the east end of the vein system.

In 2007, Minera Bacoachi S.A. de C.V. (Bacoachi) reviewed Vane's data, re-sampled the core, and re-interpreted the results (Allen, 2008). The property laid dormant until Musgrove's involvement in 2010.

7.0 GEOLOGICAL SETTING and MINERALIZATION

7.1 Regional Geology:

The regional geology of Sinaloa is described by Bustamante et. al. (1991), and more recently summarized in map-form by Castro, López and Espinoza (2008). The geology of the northern limits of Sinaloa is presented by Escamilla et. al. (2000), whereas Escamilla and McGrew (2006) provide detailed geology for the Charay area. The following text is a summary of their observations.

Northern Sinaloa is situated along the western margin of Mexico's Sierra Madre Occidentale metallogenic province, a 200 to 300 kilometre wide Tertiary-aged volcanic terrain which extends southeast from the U.S./Mexico border for 1300 km. The Sierra Madre Occidental province (SMp) is one of the largest epithermal precious metal provinces in the world and hosts the majority of Mexico's gold and silver deposits. Charay is located on a small volcanic ridge which projects westwards from the SMp into the Coastal Plain, a sedimentary erosional apron derived from, and lying west of, the SMp.

The oldest rocks in northern Sinaloa are amphibolite gneisses of the Precambrian-aged Sonobari complex. Metasediments (phyllite, schist and quartzite), belonging to the upper Paleozoic - lower Mesozoic San José de Gracia formation, overlie this metamorphic complex. These rocks are not exposed in the vicinity of the Charay property, but occur as roof pendants in the great Sonora-Sinaloa Batholith which forms the backbone of the SMp. The closest such pendant occurs 15 km north of the project area. It is a band of gneiss more than 40 km long and up to 5 km wide, imbedded in granodiorite. Throughout most of northern Sinaloa, the San José de Gracia Fm is overlain by Cretaceous-aged clastic and carbonate sediments which are known to host skarn deposits in the SMp. These sediments have not yet been recognized in the Charay area.

The meta-sedimentary assemblage has been intruded by a series of dioritic to granitic plutons of Cretaceous to Tertiary age. Plutonism was widespread and episodic, being most active at the Cretaceous-Tertiary boundary (75 to 55My), producing the Sonora-Sinaloa Batholith which forms the core of the SMp. This intrusive complex now forms the basement for much of the SMp and Coastal Plain of Sinaloa. During the Tertiary period, several late magmatic pulses resulted in extensive extrusive activity which led to the accumulation of a large volcanic edifice upon the Sonora-Sinaloa Batholith. It is this volcanic edifice which forms the bulk of the SMp and which is of most commercial interest for mine developers.

During the lower to middle Tertiary period (Paleocene-Eocene), the first pulse of extrusive volcanic activity produced the Lower Volcanic Series (LVS). The LVS, also known as the San Blas Formation, consists of several hundred metres of andesite/dacite tuff, breccia and agglomerate with minor intercalated rhyolite ignimbrite. The main pulse of volcanism was followed by a short erosional cycle during which up to 350 m of volcaniclastic debris was deposited in basins and valleys within the volcanics. Much of this volcano-sedimentary assemblage was intruded by its own feeder dikes and plutons. The LVS ranges in age from 67 to 36 Ma, and is widely distributed throughout the SMp. Significantly, it is an important host for epithermal precious-metal mineralization.

During the middle to upper Tertiary period (Oligocene-Miocene) the second pulse of volcanism produced the Upper Volcanic Series (UVS). It consists of three members. The first member comprises up to 200 m of massive rhyolite tuff-ignimbrite and breccias known as the Fuerte Formation (Oligocene). The second member (lower Miocene) consists of ~300 m of intercalated rhyolite tuff/ignimbrite and related volcaniclastic sediments, correlated to the Báucarit and Maune Formations respectively. The third member (upper Miocene) may be less than 100 m thick. It comprises basalt flows and andesite agglomerate, and their related volcaniclastic sediments. It is capped by Quaternary sediments. The rhyolitic Fuerte and Báucarit formations typically form small resistive hills resting upon the LVS. All three UVS members are invaded by late-stage subvolcanic intrusions of "andesite" porphyry. These hypabyssal porphyries are often accompanied by brecciation, some of which may be related to hydrothermal venting. The UVS is considered to be a bimodal volcanic suite emplaced during extensional tectonism from 34 to 5 Ma ago. Most importantly, it is also the main repository of epithermal precious metal deposits in northern Sinaloa.

There is a strong NW-trending structural component to the SMp. This is represented by a pattern of NW-trending right-lateral slip faults which delineate a series of NW-trending horsts and grabens (basins and ranges) related to upper Tertiary extensional tectonism and the opening of the Gulf of California. This movement also caused the region to break into blocks bound by dilatant NE-trending normal faults.

UVS extrusive centres appear to have favoured these NE-trending dilatant fissures, as did the late-stage porphyritic intrusions and breccias. It is therefore no coincidence that, due to their close association with the UVS, the majority of the mineral deposits in the Charay region are also closely affiliated with NE-trending structures.

7.2 Property Area Geology:

No property-scale geological maps were provided to van Angeren. This writer does not know if the Charay project area has been mapped in detail in the past. The bulk of the property is covered by a thin veneer of overburden, however, based on van Angeren's personal examination of core, and on review of the federal 1:50,000 scale San Blas geology map by Escamilla and McGrew (2006), the Charay property is underlain by dark green andesite flows and dacite-rhyolite welded ash flow tuff. Crude layering suggests a moderate northwest dip (-65°). Data from drilling water wells and mine shafts indicate that the alluvial cover to bedrock is 1 to 3 m thick. No geological investigation was done by van Angeren outside the San Luis concession.

Small hills at the northern and eastern extremities of the "Charay" concession are shown by Escamilla and McGrew to be UVS rhyolite tuffs and flows, which are at the western edge of an 8 km by 3 km, N-trending body of Fuerte rhyolite. This mass of rhyolite lies at the centre of a crudely circular belt of porphyritic andesite intrusions, each of which may represent an individual extrusive centre. The largest porphyritic body (Aquincuari complex) lies 9 km east of Charay, and forms an arcuate mass about 8 km long by 2 km wide. The "ring" of intrusions appears to exceed 12 km in diameter, and may define a caldera. Calderas are occasionally the locus of hydrothermal activity and related epithermal mineralization. The Charay property straddles the southwestern edge of the "caldera".

Escamilla and McGrew show several large zones of oxidized silicification and propylitization (chlorite/calcite) within the porphyritic bodies. One occurs in a small porphyry complex 5 km south of Charay, three others occur in the Aquincuari complex. Each of these alteration zones ranges from 400 m to 1 km long by 300 m to 400 m wide. The significance of these alteration zones is that they are all host to epithermal mineralization (see "Deposit Types" below). Two other silicified zones have been recognized in the immediate area of the Charay property; the first lies 7 km SE within andesite tuff of the LVS outside the "caldera", the second lies squarely on the small outlier of Fuerte rhyolite in the northern portion of the "Charay" concession. A brief examination of a small portion of this zone reveals it to be a rusty, pale grey/white, highly siliceous, fragment-supported breccia, emplaced in mixed volcanics. Fragments are angular, bleached, totally silicified and multi-centimetre sized. The matrix comprises drusy vein quartz and finely crushed and silica-replaced protolith. Insufficient mapping has been carried out to verify the protolith (rhyolite vs. andesite) and nature (volcanic vs. hydrothermal) of this breccia, however, the zone is thought to represent hydrothermal brecciation of the type that frequently accompanies epithermal events. At Charay, the silicified zone ("Charay breccia") is shown to reach ~500 m in length by ~200 m in width. Numerous old pits and shafts, as well as rock sampling in the 1990's, shows that historical workers had an undeniable expectancy about this zone (see "Exploration" below).

Another possible hydrothermal breccia lies buried immediately NW of the Sirgo shaft. Vane geologists mapped this as 15 m to 35 m thick, fault-bound band of highly brecciated, limonitized and quartz-veined "rhyolite" (altered andesite agglomerate?), termed "Red Breccia". This horizon was encountered only in Vanes' drilling.

Escamilla and McGrew also show a swarm of NE-trending, NW-dipping, normal faults crossing the Fuerte rhyolite at the centre of the "caldera". Fissures are also present in the ring of porphyry intrusions, suggesting that the postulated "caldera" is itself centred on the NE-trending fissure swarm. It is important to note that all of the silicified zones and mineral occurrences displayed by Escamilla and McGrew, including the Charay breccia, are located on NE-trending structures.

At least one of the NE-trending faults is known to cross the Charay concession, and it is the feature of most economic interest on the property. The fault is exposed as a simple quartz-vein / silica-breccia structure, known as the El Padre Vein, traversing the San Luis concession at a bearing of 243° and dipping at -83° NW. Fault-related veining, brecciation and alteration does not appear to exceed a few metres in width except at the NE end of the property where the fault disappears into the Charay breccia. The breccia may have formed as a result of near-surface injection and dispersal of hydrothermal solutions into poorly consolidated volcanics, or venting via a breccia pipe. The fault structure acted as the conduit for both the El Padre vein and the Charay breccia. Mineralization associated with this fault system is discussed under "Mineralization" below.

7.3 Mineralization:

The Charay property is host to two different mineralized structures: first is the El Padre vein, second is the Charay breccia (Figure 5).

7.3.1 El Padre Vein:

The El Padre vein is a typical example of low-sulphidation bonanza-style epithermal mineralization. Vane's 2005 drill program encountered mineralization in the near-vertical vein over a strike length of 240 metres, true thicknesses of 0.8 m to 2.2 m, and a depth of more than 50 m (Allen, 2008). Vane determined a weighed average grade of 18.75 gm/T gold and 120.15 gm/T silver across an average true width of 1.14 m. Work by both Allen (2008) and this author (2010) corroborate these figures ("Exploration" below). Mineralization is open in all directions.

All of the mineralized intercepts are in brecciated, silicified and quartz-veined andesite (FJN, 2005). Veining consists of banded grey-white quartz commonly refractured and annealed by ribbon-textured colloform chalcedonitic quartz. Hematite and limonite abound in fractures, veinlets and earthy segregations.

Andesite breccia often forms a significant component of the vein. Fragments have been silicified, sericitized, chloritized and calcified, in line with the low-sulphidation character of the deposits in the district. Allen (2008) recognized three separate hydrothermal events:

a) a first phase of brecciation and alteration of the andesite along the El Padre fault, with silica flooding in the breccia matrix and associated disseminated and clotty pyrite and chalcopyrite mineralization,

b) a second phase of colloform ribbon-textured microcrystalline quartz veining and cementing with some copper mineralization. In some areas, the colloform texture is due to thinly interbanded quartz and blue-green mica (fuchsite?). In other parts the banding is quartz and specular hematite. This specularite is typically strongly altered to limonite and earthy hematite,

c) a third phase of cross-cutting crystalline quartz veinlets and pyrite stringers. A late stage set of hairline chrysocolla, malachite, and earthy hematite stringers are rarely observed crosscutting all other veins. These are probably diagenetic features associated with oxidation of the El Padre vein.

Wall rock alteration consists of weak propylitization to several metres from the vein. Chlorite, calcite and epidote occur as fine disseminations and as veinlets within 5 metres of the vein/breccia. The andesite becomes progressively de-magnetized and more pyritized as one approaches the El Padre vein.

The mineralization intersected by Vane is oxidized, but a significant sulphide component (pyrite) makes its appearance at ~50 m depths. The mineralogy of the gold is unknown at this time, although sub-millimetre sized flecks of native gold have been observed in core (Allen, 2008, and this author). Gold occurs in micro-crystalline quartz and in bands of earthy hematite, and is probably related to specular hematite which was introduced during the second hydrothermal phase (Allen, 2008).

Vane determined that grades were notably higher in the deeper intercepts; near-surface, highly oxidized material averages less than 10 gm/T, whereas the deeper, less oxidized veining grades 25 gm/T or higher (AVEN Associates, 2005, Allen, 2008 and Ramshaw, 2008; summarized in Appendices A & B). Silver values remain the same throughout. This is a typical epithermal vein wherein vertical and lateral metal zonation is to be expected. A parallel vein, with traces of copper oxide, is reported to exist 200 m southeast of the El Padre vein, but it has not been investigated in detail (Allen, 2008).

7.3.2 Charay Breccia:

The strongly silicified Charay breccia has not been examined in sufficient detail by this author to determine whether it represents an altered flow-brecciated rhyolite or an altered hydrothermal breccia pipe. In either case, it could be classified as a near-surface epithermal hydrothermal "event" since much of the breccia silica is vein-like and chalcedonic in nature. This alone makes the Charay breccia of interest for further exploration.

The Charay breccia has seen some surface sampling by Cambior, Northair, Vane and Bacoachi (FJN, 2005, and Allen, 2008), with results reportedly from nil to 5 gm/T and 7.5 gm/T Au. Bacoachis' five chip samples range from 0.094 to 2.36 gm/T gold (average 0.66 gm/T), and average 88.9 gm/T silver with a high of 252 gm/T (Ramshaw, 2008). Documentation pertaining to the character and style of the sampled mineralization, as well as sample size, type and density, has not been presented to this author. Although information is lacking, it is this author's opinion that the Charay breccia remains a prospective, large-tonnage, low-grade epithermal gold/silver exploration target.

The "Red Breccia" located immediately NW of the Sirgo shaft was extensively sampled by Vane, but was found to contain only traces of silver (Allen, 2008).

8.0 DEPOSIT TYPES

The Tertiary volcanic belt of Mexico is one of the largest epithermal precious metal provinces in the world and hosts a majority of Mexico's gold and silver deposits. In northern Sinaloa, the San Blas Mining District is characterized by volcanic-hosted epithermal precious metal deposits. Most occur as veins and breccias; occasionally as replacements. Much of the mineralization is of the high grade Au-Ag bonanza style; deposits are characterized by quartz, sericite, carbonate, and chlorite alteration, indicating that they are of the low-sulphidation epithermal sub-type. Charay is situated within this Mining District.

Buchanan (1981) and Taylor (2007) present synopses of this type of deposit. Most low-sulphidation deposits occur as veins, breccias and replacements in felsic to intermediate volcanics. These types of deposits are typically zoned from near-barren siliceous sinters or vents at surface, through Au-Ag bonanzas at medium depths, to base metals at greater depth. Deposits often occur as multiple ore shoots disposed laterally along the same vein system, or as stockworks and replacement zones within porous formations or breccia pipes. Low-sulphidation deposits typically represent the high-end member (in tonnage and grade) of the three classes of epithermal gold deposits. Low-sulphidation deposits include Round Mountain, USA (gold), Comstock, USA (gold+silver), San Dimas, Mexico (silver+gold), and Creede, USA (silver).

Most of the epithermal deposits of the San Blas district are located in faults at the base of the LVS and in the rhyolites of the UVS (Bustamante, 1991). In the Charay area several deposits are also located in the UVS andesitic porphyry intrusions which form the postulated caldera ring. Deposits are believed to have been formed soon after emplacement of the porphyry complexes (12 to 5 Ma?).

The most important mine camp in the San Blas district is the Aquincuari camp, located at the inner edge of the Aquincuari complex, 9 km east of the Charay project. Ten mines and prospects are known from this 2 km by 2.5 km camp (Bustamante, 1991, Escamilla and McGrew, 2006). All are encased within large silicified zones, and all are controlled by NE-trending faults. The deposits are epithermal Au-Cu calcite veins ranging in width from 0.5 to 2.0 m, and in length from 100 to 570 m. The two most important mines in the camp, Aquincuari and Santo Niño, graded 6.8 and 16.0 gm/T Au over widths of 1.4 and 2.0 m respectively. Mining was apparently carried out to depths exceeding 100 m. Aquincuari also carried 1% to 3% Cu. There are no production records from these mines.

The Jecacahui camp, located 6 km SE of the Charay property, has more similarities to Charay than to Aquincuari. At Jecacahui, three prospects, including one past-producer, are found along a 1 km long NNE-trending fault system in rhyolite tuff (Fuerte Fm). The deposits consist of 1.0 m wide, sulphide-poor quartz-veins traced for 100 to 230 m. They all contain gold, silver and copper with grades reported to reach 4.0 gm/T Au, 12 gm/T Ag and 1% Cu, but there are no production records. Unlike the Aquincuari camp however, these deposits are apparently not encased within a large oxide-silica alteration zone.

9.0 EXPLORATION

9.1 1996/97; Cambior/Northair:

The 101 rock samples reportedly collected by Cambior and Northair are reputed to contain up to 5 gm/T gold (Allen, 2008). The authors have not been presented with verifiable documentation regarding this work, and can make no comment about sample locations, types, descriptions and assays. There are no indications that either company carried out other types of exploration on the property (e.g., soil geochemistry, geophysics, drilling, etc).

9.2 2005; Vane:

In 2005, Vane collected dozens of surface samples from the Charay breccia with results from 0.03 to 7.5 gm/T Au (FJN, 2005). The authors have not been presented with verifiable documentation regarding this work, and can make no comment about sample locations, types, descriptions and assays. The company did not carry out soil geochemistry or geophysical studies; its focus was on drilling the El Padre vein (see "Drilling" below).

9.3 2007; Bacoachi:

Bacoachi reviewed Vanes' data, re-sampled the core (photographed and quartered), and re-interpreted the results (Allen, 2008). A total of 155 pulps from Vanes first 15 holes were also re-analysed for verification purposes. Allen found that they were a close match to those of 2005.

Bacoachi also collected thirteen representative rock samples from the dumps and shafts on the property. Five of these were from the Charay breccia (see 9.2 above). Five shaft samples ranged from 1.0 m to 3.0 m in true width, with a low of 0.03 gm/T Au, 1.0 gm/T Ag across 1.0 m to a high of 8.9 gm/T Au, 45.9 gm/T Ag over 1.5 m. The three dump samples consisted of 10kg to 16kg of heavily oxidized material collected from each of three small "ore" stockpiles located adjacent the El Padre shaft and Barraza decline. These rated 6.4, 6.1 and 3.3 gm/T Au, and 107, 33 and 102 gm/T Ag respectively (average 5.3 gm/T Au and 80.6 gm/T Ag). Bacoachi's rock, pulp and core geochemistry is tabulated in Ramshaw, 2008 and discussed in Allen, 2008.

9.4 2010; Musgrove:

Musgrove (van Angeren) reviewed Bacoachis' data, collected the remaining core for metallurgical purposes, and fine-tuned Vanes' and Bacoachis' grade calculations by applying the -83° dip of the vein to the calculations (see "Drilling" below).

Musgrove also co-mingled samples of oxidized material from two of the "ore" stockpiles and from the El Padre shaft into one large bulk specimen. This was collected for metallurgical purposes (see "Metallurgical Testing" below).

9.5 2011; Musgrove:

Musgrove conducted a MaxMin Horizontal Loop ElectroMagnetic (EM) ground geophysical survey of the overburden-covered area immediately southwest of the El Padre vein in an effort to locate the possible extension of the vein, and determine the presence of parallel structures, if any.

A small loop frequency-domain EM survey, such as MaxMin, is used to map conductivity variations within the earth. Such variations may be caused by natural conductors (such as sulphides or graphite), man-made items (pipes, rails), changes in lithology, or water. With the MaxMin system, the primary field is established by sending an alternating current through a coil of wire. The receiver measures both the in-phase and quadrature (out of phase) components of the resultant field. A cable connecting the transmitter and receiver provides a reference signal used to calculate the induced secondary field. MaxMin profiles show the shape, orientation and depth of conductive sources.

At Charay, eight survey lines perpendicular to the El Padre vein system were spaced at 50 metre intervals, providing 350 m of strike coverage (Figure 6). Each line is one kilometre long. Coil spacing was 150m, and five frequencies were used. Procedures, parameters and results are presented in Appendix F. The survey was interpreted by C. Ludwig (Figure 6). Ludwig interprets five weak to moderate EM conductors sub-paralleling the El Padre vein, whereas the El Padre vein itself seems to have responded only weakly.

10.0 DRILLING

Vane drilled 27 shallow NQ-sized (4.75 cm diameter core) holes totalling 1,576 metres on the property (Figure 5). Seven drill holes targeted the "Red Breccia" located northwest of the old Sirgo shaft (holes MCDDH-009, 010, 010A, 011, 012, 013, 019). One hole targeted the El Padre vein near its entry point into the Charay breccia, but did not reach its mark (MCDDH-005). The remaining 19 drill holes targeted and intersected mineralized quartz veining on eleven fences along a 240 metre strike length of the El Padre vein to a depth of more than 50 m. Holes average more than 20 m separation laterally, and commonly average more than 30 m separation vertically. Thirteen of these holes were drilled southwards from the hanging wall side of the vein, whereas five were drilled northwards from the footwall of the vein. The vein lies under a thin veneer of outwash gravels no more than 2 m thick.

Vane's core geochemistry is tabulated and discussed in Allen, 2008. Allen states that Vane determined a weighed average grade of 18.75 gm/T gold and 120.15 gm/T silver across an average true width of 1.14 m, based on 98 core samples. Bacoachi, on the other hand, obtained a weighed average of 13.82 gm/T Au across a true width of 1.41 m from their 159 core samples. Bacoachi's core assay results are itemized in Ramshaw, 2008. Both Vane and Bacoachi included smaller parallel vein structures in their calculations.

Van Angeren culled the parallel structures from the database and applied the true dip of the vein to the computations, obtaining 20.26 gm/T Au and 123.7 gm/T Ag across 1.29 m true for Vanes' data (Appendix A), and 18.79 gm/T Au and 96.5 gm/T Ag across 1.34 m true for Bacoachis' data (Appendix B). This averages out to roughly 19.5 gm/T Au and 110.1 gm/T Ag across 1.32 m true. These numbers are believed to be more representative of the El Padre vein. Bacoachis' Au / Ag numbers are respectively 91% and 77% of Vane's.

In early July, 2011 Westridge drilled four angled BQ-sized diamond drill holes on the El Padre vein with the objective of twinning Vane drill holes MC DDH 18, 21 and 23. The Westridge holes were designated DDH 18 T, 21T1, 21T2 and 23T. The location of MCDDH 18, 21 and 23 (and by inference the location of the Westridge holes) is shown on Figure 5. Of the four holes, 18 T, 21T2, and 23T achieved this objective; due to driller error, DDH 21T1 was drilled at too steep an angle and missed the vein. The results of the Westridge drilling program are shown in Table 10-1.

TABLE 10-1
Charay Property - 2011 Drill Results

DDH	Azimuth	Inclination	Depth	From	To	Length	Au	Ag
18T	20	-55	76	60.40	66.00	5.60	7.14	16.61
18T	20	-55	76	68.15	74.80	6.65	21.00	55.39
21T2	350	-45	60	22.40	24.55	2.15	81.06	268.21
21T2	350	-45	60	49.00	51.00	2.00	12.15	49.70
23T	160	-50	40	13.40	15.60	2.20	10.42	23.25

11.0 SAMPLE PREPARATION, ANALYSES and SECURITY

Van Angeren was not present during the collection and preparation of the rock and core samples gathered during the 1996, 1997, 2005 and 2007 exploration campaigns. The assay laboratories used by Cambior and Northair are unknown to this writer.

Vane sent their core samples to Jacobs Assay Office of Tucson, Arizona. Assay sheets have fire assay gold and silver analyses available. Jacob's assay procedures were not catalogued.

Bacoachi (Allen, 2008) states that Vane split and sampled only the vein intercepts and not the wall rocks in the 19 holes which intercepted the El Padre vein. Van Angeren has examined the core, and confirms that wall rocks were generally not sampled. Vanes sampling was nonetheless predicated on breaks in geology, structure and obvious visual mineralization (e.g., presence of sulphide), as is dictated by normal industry practices. Samples ranged from 0.3 to 2.5 m in length, averaging 1.4 m. A total of 213 core samples were collected by Vane, 98 of which were from vein intercepts in the 19 holes which pierced the El Padre structure, and the remaining 115 from unmineralized breccia in holes 5, 9, 10, 10A, 11, 12, 13 and 19. All core was split by rock saw.

Bacoachi subsequently split (quartered) the remaining core, according to Vanes sampling intercepts, but predicated the sampling on geological and mineralized breaks. Bacoachis' samples ranged from 0.1 to 2.6 m in length, averaging 1.0 m. Several satellite vein structures were also sampled. A total of 159 core samples were shipped for analysis by Bacoachi. All core was cut by rock saw.

Bacoachi used ALS Laboratory Group (ALS) of Hermosillo, Sonora for their geochemical work. ALS is an ISO 17025 / 9001:2000 accredited laboratory. All samples received by ALS were pulverized and sieved to -200 mesh (-75 μm), and were first analysed via their "35-element aqua-regia (AR) - ICP-AES" procedure. Elements determined to exceed the ICP's upper detection limits (e.g., 100 ppm for silver), were further analysed by AR digestion and atomic absorption (AAS) analysis. For gold, an "AR - AAS" technique was used in addition to the ICP. High-grade assays (>10 ppm) were checked by "fire assay (FA) - gravimetric finish". Review of available documents indicates that normal industry practices were utilized in collecting and processing the samples.

After examination of core in storage, van Angeren sees no flaws in Vane's and Bacoachi's sampling methods. Core recovery was excellent, core was clean, sampling followed industry practices (predicated on geological breaks), and this author saw no factors that could materially impact the accuracy and reliability of the results, or create some form of sampling bias.

With Musgroves' approval, van Angeren subsequently co-mingled all of the remaining quarter core from the El Padre vein (~30 kg) for use as a bulk sample in a preliminary metallurgical test (see below). Although all of the core from the vein intercepts has been consumed by the metallurgical test, ample useful records remain in the form of drill logs (Vane and Bacoachi) and photographs (Bacoachi).

Musgrove is using Laboratorio Tecnologico de Metalurgia (LTM) for its metallurgical test work (bottle-roll tests, detailed below). Prior to implementing the metallurgy, LTM carried out basic head grade analyses on five 500 gm cuts from each bulk sample. This consisted of standard "FA - AAS" for gold and silver as well as "AR - AAS" tests for copper, lead and zinc. LTM dries the samples, crushes them to 1cm in a jaw crusher and then to −10 mesh in a roll crusher. The sample is split with a Jones riffle, and 350 gm of material is taken for analysis; the remainder (the reject) is placed in a numbered plastic bag and stored. The 350 gm sample is then pulverized (85-95% -200 mesh), homogenized, and cupelled for assay. LTM also completed "metallics" gold assays in order to ascertain the presence or not of coarse gold. The reasoning is that, if "nugget" gold is present, gold particles may be flattened during pulverization, and may not pass through the sieves to the assay cup. This would effectively "screen" the gold out of the analysis. The "metallics" procedure involves the added steps of assaying the rejects from the screens by standard "FA - AAS" analysis, and combining that assay with the regular assay to give the total value.

LTM's procedures for bottle-roll test work are outlined in Appendix D - Metallurgical Report. Two separate samples were run (see below). Both were crushed to 100% ¾", homogenized and split for bottle roll, granulometric, gravimetric, and fire assays. Six separate 1 kg representative samples were pulverized to -10, -60 and -100 mesh for the bottle roll tests on the two samples. Three 10 kg samples were separated from the bigger bulk sample (CH-Bulk-1, see below) for three grinding/gravimetric tests at -60, -100 and -140 mesh through an Outotec riffle concentrator table.

It is van Angeren's opinion that sample preparation and analytical procedures undertaken on the Charay project by Bacoachi, Musgrove and LTM conform to industry standards. Furthermore, there appear to be no procedural/protocol deficiencies in the early drilling programs' sample/analytical procedures, or in LTM's metallurgical test work procedures.

12.0 DATA VERIFICATION

The quality control measures and data verification procedures used by Cambior, Northair, Vane, and their respective assay laboratories are unknown to van Angeren. Core splits were in storage on site, but have now been consumed for metallurgical purposes. Bacoachi introduced 28 duplicates, standards and blanks in their core sample shipment to ALS (Ramshaw, 2008). Van Angeren has seen no obvious discrepancy between the blanks, and between the duplicates. For verification purposes, van Angeren has had access to drill-logs, assay sheets and databases, in conjunction with sample-numbered core. Original assay certificates were neither sought nor provided. All of the samples taken by Musgrove in 2010 (bulk and core) were collected by this author and catalogued.

Van Angeren has not verified the earlier data by a separate laboratory. In van Angeren's opinion, Bacoachis' re-analysis of pulps, and re-sampling of core (including duplicates) is deemed adequate and sufficient for check-assay purposes. Original assay certificates from Jacobs are scanned into Allen's 2008 report, as are Bacoachis' 155 pulp re-assays. Scans of Bacoachis' core assays have been provided to van Angeren under separate cover (Ramshaw, 2008). Original assay certificates are held by Mr.Palafox and by Bacoachi. This writer sees no detrimental issues relating to data verification and adequacy, either historical or current.

Van Angeren visited LTM's facilities and reviewed LTM's procedures with its laboratory chief (Ing. Ramon Herrera), and sees no detrimental issues relating to metallurgical procedures or related data verification. All metallurgical samples were collected, numbered, described, zip-tied and shipped by private courier by this author.

The Westridge Quality control samples were within acceptable limits of accuracy and adequacy; the average gold value for the blank samples was 0.007 ppm. The sample values were transmitted from the laboratory directly to Dreier as original assay certificates in PDF and XLS files, and are kept in an Acquire database.

13.0 MINERAL PROCESSING and METALLURGICAL TESTING

Musgrove has conducted preliminary metallurgical test work on two small bulk samples from the Charay property. The samples were shipped to Laboratorio Tecnologico de Metalurgia in Hermosillo, Sonora for preliminary gravity, leach and flotation metallurgy. Test results are presented in Appendix C (Bulk Sample Head Grades) and Appendix D (Metallurgical Report).

The first bulk sample (CH-Bulk-1) represents material from two mineral stockpiles located near the Barraza decline, and from material derived from the El Padre shaft (Figure 5). This sample consists of 340 kg of heavily weathered, oxidized and silicified vein/breccia mineral typical of the near-surface portion of the El Padre vein. The second sample (Core-Composite) comprises 30 kg of less weathered and oxidized vein material collected from Vanes' core. This latter sample is more representative of vein material expected to be encountered below the weathering horizon.

Head assays confirm the high gold-silver grades of the Charay property. Five cuts from CH-Bulk-1 range from 7.90 to 9.50 gm/T Au and 120 to 127 gm/T Ag (Appendix C). Five cuts from the Core-Composite sample range from 18.90 to 21.40 gm/T Au and 110 to 125 gm/T Ag. These results are in line with previous near-surface and core results (Vane / Bacoachi). Metallics assays (SFA30) are very similar to regular fire assays (FA30), indicating that it is unlikely that the El Padre vein contains appreciable amounts of coarse, nugget gold.

LTM determined that gravimetric recoveries in CH-Bulk-1 were poor, with the majority of the gold passing to the tails (see test #T057; highest gold grades in the -200/-325 mesh tails). On the other hand, leach recoveries from both samples were excellent, particularly in the finer -100 mesh grind: up to 94.4% and 92.0% for CH-Bulk-1 and Core-Composite respectively. Silver extraction reached 71.4% and 71.0% respectively. It is concluded from these preliminary tests that the gold is mostly free and very fine grained. Charay mineralization may therefore be amenable to leaching, but would require substantive crushing and grinding (e.g., vat leaching). More detailed metallurgical tests are required.

14.0 MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATES

There are no mineral resources estimated for the property, in accordance to sections 1.3 and 1.4 of National Instrument 43-101.

15.0 MINERAL RESERVE ESTIMATES

There are no mineral reserves estimated for the property, in accordance to sections 1.3 and 1.4 of National Instrument 43-101.

16.0 MINING METHODS

No technical studies of mining methods have been undertaken.

17.0 RECOVERY METHODS

No studies of mineral processing methods have been undertaken.

18.0 PROJECT INFRASTRUCTURE

No studies of project infrastructure needs have been made.

19.0 MARKET STUDIES AND CONTRACTS

No market studies have been made and no contracts in respect of labour, power, water or any mineral products have been made.

20.0 ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES, PERMITTING and SOCIAL or COMMUNITY IMPACT

20.1 Environmental Studies:

An Environmental Impact Study related to this project has already been submitted to the Mexican authorities (Cornejo, 2009).

20.2 Permitting:

Since the passage of Mexico's 1988 General Law on Ecological Equilibrium and Environmental Protection, a sophisticated system for environmental regulation has evolved. Requirements for regulatory equivalence in Mexico to that of the U.S. and Canada following passage of NAFTA has placed increasing pressure on the Mexican government to continue further development of environmental regulations. Exploration and development permits are issued by SEMARNAT (Secretaría del Medio Ambiente y Recursos Naturales or, in English, Secretariat of Environment and Natural Resources). At this time a comprehensive system of environmental regulation has evolved, which specifically addresses the following:

- Developing reports on environmental impacts;
- Regulation and permitting of discharges to air, water, and land;
- New source performance standards for specified air and water pollutant emitting sources;
- Solid and hazardous waste management regulations; and
- Developing risk assessment reports, evacuation plans, and inventories of hazardous materials.

On June 9, 2011, Jazz applied for and was granted an Aviso de Inicio de Actividades (drilling permit), which is viable through December 20th, 2011, and is extendable by application.

20.3 Water Resources:

Water will be required for mineral processing and sanitary usage if the project proceeds to completion. Water resources in Mexico are supervised by the Comision Nacional del Agua (CONAGUA) and the use of all surface and ground waters must be permitted by that agency. Drilling water is acquired from the Municipality of Charay.

20.4 Social and Community Impact:

The nearest population center is the 16th of September Ejido located about 6 km south of the project area. The Ejido controls surface rights to some of the project area. Westridge has an agreement to pay an annual amount to the Ejido and also employs some of the members of the Ejido.

21.0 CAPITAL and OPERATING COSTS

No studies have been undertaken of development or operating costs.

22.0 ECONOMIC ANALYSIS

No financial evaluations or analyses of a potential mining operation have been undertaken.

23.0 ADJACENT PROPERTIES

Westridge and the authors are not using adjacent properties to support the exploration and mining potential of the Charay property.

24.0 OTHER RELEVANT DATA and INFORMATION

No additional information or explanation is known by the authors to be necessary to make this technical report understandable and not misleading.

25.0 INTERPRETATION and CONCLUSIONS

Through the acquisition of the Charay project, Westridge has acquired a gold occurrence which has been subjected to minimal exploration. However, it is located within a small but significant historical gold mining district in Mexico (San Blas), and it holds the potential to host epithermal gold mineralization of similar character and grade as those exploited in the district historically.

The El Padre vein is reasonably well understood at this time. The surface geology is well described and drilling has confirmed downward continuation of the vein. Although the geological knowledge at Charay has improved with the surface mapping, geophysical surveying and drilling completed since 2005, many questions remain unanswered regarding the continuation of the El Padre mineralization along strike and at depth. The answers to these questions will have significant impact on the overall outcome of the exploration program proposed herein, as will the presence or not of parallel mineralized structures.

The Charay property is located within the highly prospective Mexican Tertiary metallogenic province of Mexico (SMp). This metallogenic province is renowned worldwide for its large and high-grade epithermal precious-metal deposits, such as the San Dimas camp. Many of the SMp deposits, including San Dimas, are of the low-sulphidation, hydrothermally altered, epithermal gold-silver type.

Geological and drill hole information indicate that the Charay concessions cover a low-sulphidation, bonanza-style, gold-silver-copper bearing epithermal quartz vein, known as the El Padre vein, located along a NE-trending fault, within a Tertiary volcanic assemblage. El Padre has many of the characteristics that are typical of the epithermal deposits of the SMp.

Results from nineteen drill holes along 240 m of veining average roughly 18.5 gm/T Au and 103.3 gm/T Ag across a width of 1.33 m and to a depth of 50 m (2010 compilation). This mineralized body could be classified as part of a single bonanza. Epithermal vein systems typically contain multiple bonanzas. Hole density averages one hole per 650 m^2 of vein “face”, which for high-grade gold vein systems is far insufficient for resource studies. Drill density requires tightening in order to confirm and quantify the El Padre vein mineralization. The easternmost drill hole on the vein (DDH25) intersected 37.9 gm/T Au across 0.8 m true, whereas the westernmost hole (DDH18) cut 32.4 gm/T Au across 1.3 m true. Mineralization is open along strike and at depth; there is a real possibility that the mineralization extends beyond the limits of the drilled block.

Epithermal deposits usually occur in clusters. It is therefore not beyond reason that the Charay concession could host other mineralized structures similar to the El Padre vein. As well, a large body of silicified breccia covering the eastern exposures of the vein may represent additional exploration potential, in this case for epithermal low-grade, bulk-tonnage mineralization. Large bodies of low-grade, bulk-tonnage mineralization often represent a significant economic component of epithermal mineral camps.

Work carried out to date on the project (including that by these authors) has met the objective of proving the presence of epithermal mineralization on the property. The authors conclude that potential exists on the property to add to the current near-surface mineralization, and to discover additional precious-metal mineralization both along the El Padre structure and in satellite structures. The ultimate goal is to determine the presence of economically significant mineralization on the property. The authors propose a mapping and drilling program intended to test for these possibilities. The authors conclude that this proposal is appropriate given the current metal prices and the geological and geochemical characteristics of this project.

As the project is still at an early stage, the interpretation and conclusions presented herein may change as more drilling information is obtained. In the near-absence of project-specific geological studies, several of the parameters used to assess the prospects for economic potential at Charay are based on analogy with epithermal deposits elsewhere in the region. Changes in these parameters are likely as more information is obtained specific to the Charay project, and this may result in changes in Westridge's level of confidence in the project and/or in its exploration approaches.

26.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

In order to better qualify and quantify the vein mineralization at Charay, the authors recommend additional surface exploration throughout the property, as well as continuing the drill program that was initiated by Vane in 2005 (Phase I). A Phase II drilling campaign is proposed for the higher priority targets defined in Phase I.

The first Phase would consist of three parts: i) work focussed largely on the area immediately around the known mineralization in the El Padre vein and Charay breccia, ii) implementation of a program of property-wide prospecting, trenching, geochemical/geophysical surveying, and geological mapping in a effort to identify new vein systems separate from the main vein already identified, and iii) drilling on the El Padre vein.

All of the existing data, particularly the drill data, should first be digitized for sectional and modelling purposes. The project requires precise longitudinal and cross-sectional diagrams to assist in further work, particularly the drill-grid layout.

Detailed exploration along the projected extensions of the El Padre vein is also highly recommended because epithermal deposits typically contain multiple bonanzas along the same structure. It is therefore recommended to carry out detailed ground EM surveying across the projected trend of the El Padre structure, followed by meticulous trenching along the interpreted extensions of the vein, including those places where it crosses the planned drill fences (to provide “0-depth” data for each fence). Trenching would be a relatively cheap way of tracing the western projection of the vein due to the flat terrain and relatively thin overburden in the area (500 m of shallow trenching in 20 cuts). Subject to the results of this work, step-out drilling would be considered as follow-up work. Detailed geological mapping of the four concessions and of the surrounding area is required to learn more about the possible existence of other mineralized structures.

1: in-depth data compilation and interpretation
2: geological mapping and relogging all the available core
3: trenching along the vein trace; extending up to 1000m along strike (EM survey/trenching)
4: in-depth modelling of the El Padre structure, including detailed sections
5: define exactly the locations of the drill holes for the detailed drilling stage
6: evaluate the mineral potential of the Charay breccia
7: property-wide search for sub-parallel vein systems (prospecting/EM survey)
8: define additional drill targets along the El Padre vein and any attendant vein systems

The third aspect of Phase I involves drilling the El Padre vein to a depth of 300 m or more below surface. This would entail approximately fourteen (14) core holes to extend the length of the vein mineralization along strike and down dip. The amount of drilling needed to fully qualify and quantify the “bonanza” mineralization cannot be predicted at this time, but the program initially calls for 2500 m of HQ drilling. This, in conjunction with Vanes’ drill intercepts, will provide Westridge with an idea of the continuity and quality of the El Padre vein mineralization.

Estimated cost for Phase I, including geologists, helpers, travel, accommodations, excavator, workers, assays, drill contractor, support costs and other miscellaneous activities, is projected at $1,140,000.00 (Table 2).

A Phase II of in-fill and/or step-out drilling is proposed to follow on the heels of Phases I should it prove successful in confirming and expanding the mineralization. A total of 1700 m of HQ drilling in 15 to 17 holes is proposed. Phase II is projected to cost $545,000.00 (Table 2). Phase II drill targets will be contingent and prioritized on results from Phase I results.

Exploration at Charay is still in its infancy. This three-phase preliminary exploration & drill program is meant to lay the groundwork for a longer-term exploration program directed at i) detailed in-fill drilling of the El Padre vein system for potential resource studies, ii) detailed exploration of the extensions to the El Padre vein (if any) and of new mineralized vein systems (if any), and iii) initiation of resource-potential studies (if warranted).

TABLE 26.1

CHARAY -- BUDGET PROPOSAL; 2011/12

Particulars	Phase I	Phase II	Total
Data Modelling, Program Preparation	$45,000.00	-	$45,000.00
Supervision (150/60/40md @ $500)	$105,000.00	$20,000.00	$125,000.00
Technicians (300/60/40md @ $100)	$36,000.00	$4,000.00	$40,000.00
Field Costs (Management & Crew)	$83,000.00	$12,000.00	$95,000.00
Drill Program: Drilling (@ $100/m)	$250,000.00	$170,000.00	$420,000.00
Drill Program: Mobilization, Supplies	$312,000.00	$212,000.00	$524,000.00
Drill Program: Fuels	$37,500.00	$25,500.00	$63,000.00
Assays: ($30/sample)	$33,500.00	$6,500.00	$40,000.00
Metallurgy	-	-	-
Trenching (@ $150/hr all in)	$15,000.00	$3,000.00	$18,000.00
Geophysics (ground EM, $450/d)	$9,000.00	-	$9,000.00
Admin, Travel, Sundry	$82,000.00	$16,000.00	$98,000.00
Results Analysis and Presentation	$50,000.00	$15,000.00	$65,000.00
Contingencies	$122,000.00	$59,000.00	$181,000.00
Total Projected Costs	**$1,180,000.00**	**$545,000.00**	**$1,725,000.00**

Respectfully submitted,

Signed "Phil van Angeren"

Phil van Angeren P.Geol (APEGGA)

Respectfully submitted,

Signed "John Dreier"

John E. Dreier Ph. D., CPG (AIPG)

January 31, 2011
(Amended November 30, 2011)

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CERTIFICATE

I, ***Phil van Angeren***, do hereby certify that:

i) I currently reside at 2123 Deerside Drive S.E., Calgary, Alberta, Canada. I am a ***consulting geologist***;

ii) This certificate applies to the National Instrument 43-101 technical report on the Charay Project entitled "Geological Assessment and Exploration Proposal (2011/12) for the Charay Project (La Mina El Padre) San Blas Mining District, El Fuerte Area, Sinaloa State, Mexico" dated January 31, 2011 as amended November 30, 2011 (the "Technical Report");

iii) I am a graduate of McGill University, Montreal, having graduated with a B.Sc. in Geology with Honours in 1977, and I have been a member in good standing of the Association of Professional Engineers, Geologists and Geophysicists of Alberta since 1985;

iv) I have worked as a geologist for a total of 29 years since my graduation from university and have been involved in the management, exploration and evaluation of mineral properties for gold, silver, copper, lead, zinc, oil and industrial minerals in the United States, Canada, Mexico, Chile and Malaysia. I have experience in conducting exploration programs similar geological environments as encountered at Charay, including but not restricted to: Skukum, Yukon Territories; Caramelia, British Columbia; Alamo, Mexico; San Ignacio, Arizona; and Cruce, Arizona;

v) I have read the definition of A Qualified Person set out in National Instrument 43-101 and certify that by reason of my education, affiliation with a professional association and past relevant work experience, I fulfil the requirements to be a Qualified Person for the purposes of National Instrument 43-101;

vi) I visited the Charay property from January 16 to January 22, 2010, and from April 11 to April 16, 2011.

vii) I am responsible for and have reviewed and approved the following sections of the Technical Report: General Information (sections 1 to 6); Geology (sections 7 to 8); Exploration (sections 9.1 to 9.4); part of Drilling (section 10, pre-2011 activities); Security and Data Verification (sections 11 and 12); and Interpretation and Recommendations (sections 25 to 27);

viii) I am independent of the issuer using the definition in Section 1.5 of National Instrument 43-101;

ix) I have had no prior involvement with the property that is the subject of the Technical Report nor with Westridge Resources Corp.;

x) I have reviewed National Instrument 43-101 and National Instrument 43-101F1, and the Technical Report has been prepared in compliance with both; and

xi) As at the effective date of the Technical Report, to the best of my knowledge, information and belief, the Technical Report contains all scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make the Technical Report not misleading.

Signed and dated at Calgary, Alberta, on the 30th day of November, 2011.

Signed "Phil van Angeren"

Phil van Angeren P.Geol.

November 30th, 2011

CERTIFICATE

I, ***John E. Dreier***, do hereby certify that:

i) I currently reside at 13790 Braun Rd. Golden, Colorado, USA. I am a ***consulting geologist and geometallurgist***;

ii) This certificate applies to the National Instrument 43-101 technical report on the Charay Project entitled "Geological Assessment and Exploration Proposal (2011/12) for the Charay Project (La Mina El Padre) San Blas Mining District, El Fuerte Area, Sinaloa State, Mexico" dated January 31, 2011 as amended November 30, 2011 (the "**Technical Report**");

iii) I am a graduate of Union College, Schenectady, N. Y., with a B.Sc. in Geology in 1964, an M.Sc. in Geology from the University of Wyoming in 1967, and a Ph. D in Economic Geology and Geochemistry from the University of Arizona in 1976 and I have been a member in good standing of the American Institute of Professional Geologists (AIPG) as a Certified Professional Geologist since 2008. I am a member of The Society of Economic Geologists, The Geological Society of America, and the Denver Region Exploration Geologists Society;

iv) I have worked as a geologist for a total of 41 years since my graduation from university and have been involved in the management, exploration, and evaluation of mineral properties for gold, silver, copper, lead, zinc, oil and industrial minerals in the United States, Canada, Mexico, Chile, Peru, Bolivia, Ecuador, Australia and Tibet. I have experience in conducting exploration programs in similar geological environments as encountered at Charay, including, but not restricted to: Pachuca Real del Monte, Guanajuato, and Alamos Mexico; El Indio, Chile, Creede, Telluride, Platoro and Silverton Colorado; Mogollon and Steeple Rock, New Mexico; The Comstock Lode, Tonopah, Silver Peak, and Goldfield, Nevada; Delamar Idaho; Commonwealth, Oatman, and Ash Peak, Arizona;

v) I have read the definition of A Qualified Person set out in National Instrument 43-101 and certify that by reason of my education, affiliation with a professional association and past relevant work experience, I fulfil the requirements to be a Qualified Person for the purposes of National Instrument 43-101;

vi) I visited the Charay property on June 8th, from July 6th through July 12th and on October 14th and 15th 2011;

vii) I am responsible for and have reviewed and approved the following sections of the Technical Report: Section 9.5 – 2011; Musgrove; part of Section 10.0 Drilling (2011 drilling); and all of sections 13-24 of the Technical Report;

viii) I am independent of the issuer using the definition in Section 1.5 of National Instrument 43-101;

ix) I have had no prior involvement with the property that is the subject of the Technical Report nor with Westridge Resources Corp.;

x) I have reviewed National Instrument 43-101 and National Instrument 43-101F1, and the Technical Report has been prepared in compliance with both; and

xi) As at the effective date of the Technical Report, to the best of my knowledge, information and belief, the Technical Report contains all scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make the Technical Report not misleading.

Signed and dated at Golden, Colorado, on the 30th day of November, 2011.

Signed "John Dreier"

John E. Dreier Ph. D., CPG

November 30th, 2011

APPENDIX A

VANE DRILL ASSAY RESULTS SUMMARY

(2010 COMPILATION)

Vane Drill Assay Results Summary (2010 Compilation)

I.D.	Hole Brg°	Hole Dip°	Hole TD m	Vein Dip *	From m	To m	Width m	True W	Au wgmT	Ag wgmT	Depth to Vein m
MCDDH-01	160	60	23.5	83	17.70	18.30	0.6	0.4	5.59	185.1	15.3
MCDDH-01A	160	70	66.1	83	25.60	28.50	2.9	1.3	24.94	290.1	24.1
MCDDH-02	160	55	57.6	83	26.00	27.40	1.4	0.9	10.10	30.9	21.3
MCDDH-03	160	55	55.0	83	52.00	53.50	1.5	1.0	2.61	35.2	42.6
MCDDH-04	160	55	44.6	83	30.70	34.00	3.3	2.2	6.62	64.4	25.1
MCDDH-06	160	55	34.0	83	nil						
MCDDH-07	160	45	48.7	83	31.40	35.20	3.8	3.0	6.90	99.3	22.2
MCDDH-08	160	45	71.4	83	54.90	57.90	3.0	2.4	20.35	70.4	38.8
MCDDH-14	160	45	58.0	83	25.60	25.90	0.3	0.2	11.86	24.0	18.1
MCDDH-15	160	50	55.5	83	39.80	42.00	2.2	1.6	19.45	172.8	30.5
MCDDH-16	340	45	79.0	97	46.20	48.85	2.7	1.6	11.44	232.9	32.7
MCDDH-17	340	50	58.0	97	54.65	56.25	1.6	0.9	15.17	343.6	41.9
MCDDH-18	340	55	76.0	97	58.50	61.00	2.5	1.2	42.29	39.8	47.9
MCDDH-20	340	45	76.0	97	70.10	72.50	2.4	1.5	41.74	274.3	49.6
MCDDH-21	340	45	56.8	97	50.10	51.60	1.5	0.9	35.40	89.0	35.4
MCDDH-22	160	50	50.5	83	33.30	34.70	1.4	1.0	45.32	54.8	25.5
MCDDH-23	160	50	40.0	83	12.70	14.70	2.0	1.5	16.66	90.8	9.7
MCDDH-24	160	45	52.0	83	24.80	25.90	1.1	0.9	5.14	51.4	17.5
MCDDH-25	340	50	67.2	97	59.50	61.00	1.5	0.8	43.04	77.5	45.6

Computed Weighted Average **Au** (gm/T & oz/t):	20.26	0.59
Computed Weighted Average **Ag** (gm/T & oz/t):	123.68	3.61
Computed Average True Width (m):	1.29	

1.8m Mining width grade **Au** (gm/T & oz/t):	14.53	0.42
1.8m Mining width grade **Ag** (gm/T & oz/t):	88.72	2.59

* DipV: Vein dip >90° means vein is dipping away from hole

APPENDIX B

BACOACHI CORE ASSAY RESULTS SUMMARY

(2010 COMPILATION)

Bacoachi Core Assay Results Summary (2010 Compilation)

I.D.	Hole Brg°	Hole Dip°	Hole TD m	Vein Dip *	From m	To m	Width m	True W	Au wgmT	Ag wgmT	Depth to Vein m
MCDDH-01	160	60	23.5	83	17.70	18.30	0.6	0.4	4.61	120.0	15.3
MCDDH-01A	160	70	66.1	83	25.75	28.35	2.6	1.2	17.7	250.5	24.0
MCDDH-02	160	55	57.6	83	26.00	27.30	1.3	0.9	8.26	18.8	21.3
MCDDH-03	160	55	55.0	83	52.00	53.50	1.4	0.9	2.02	13.8	42.6
MCDDH-04	160	55	44.6	83	30.75	34.00	3.3	2.2	6.63	34.9	25.1
MCDDH-06	160	55	34.0	83	nil						
MCDDH-07	160	45	48.7	83	31.20	35.10	3.9	3.0	4.11	140.1	22.1
MCDDH-08	160	45	71.4	83	54.85	57.75	2.9	2.3	39.81	45.2	38.8
MCDDH-14	160	45	58.0	83	24.70	25.95	1.3	1.0	8.17	6.8	17.5
MCDDH-15	160	50	55.5	83	39.85	42.05	2.2	1.6	10.58	163.7	30.5
MCDDH-16	340	45	79.0	97	46.18	48.70	2.5	1.6	11.59	217.1	32.7
MCDDH-17	340	50	58.0	97	54.70	56.20	1.5	0.8	13.98	210.6	41.9
MCDDH-18	340	55	76.0	97	58.45	61.65	3.2	1.5	22.48	71.8	47.9
MCDDH-20	340	45	76.0	97	70.40	72.50	2.1	1.3	48.54	193.4	49.7
MCDDH-21	340	45	56.8	97	48.80	51.20	2.4	1.5	23.40	56.6	33.5
MCDDH-22	160	50	50.5	83	33.30	34.70	1.4	1.0	60.20	40.1	25.5
MCDDH-23	160	50	40.0	83	12.70	14.70	2.0	1.5	17.83	59.4	9.7
MCDDH-24	160	45	52.0	83	24.80	25.85	1.1	0.8	5.54	41.4	17.5
MCDDH-25	340	50	67.2	97	59.55	61.05	1.5	0.8	32.79	53.3	45.6

Computed Weighted Average **Au** (gm/T & oz/t):	18.79	0.55
Computed Weighted Average **Ag** (gm/T & oz/t):	96.53	2.82
Computed Average True Width (m):	1.34	

Average Bachi vs Vane **Au** (%):	91.35
Average Bachi vs Vane **Ag** (%):	77.26

1.8m Mining width grade **Au** (gm/T & oz/t):	14.02	0.41
1.8m Mining width grade **Ag** (gm/T & oz/t):	72.03	2.10

* DipV: Vein dip >90° means vein is dipping away from hole

APPENDIX C

LABORATORIO TECNOLOGICO DE METALURGIA

BULK SAMPLE HEAD GRADES

LABORATORIO TECNOLÓGICO METALÚRGICO

LABORATORIO TECNOLÓGICO DE METALURGIA LTM SA DE CV

CLIENTE: JOURNEY RESOURCES CORP

ORDEN DE TRABAJO: T-057 **FECHA DE INGRESO:** 26/01/10

CANT. DE MUESTRAS: 5 **FECHA DE ANÁLISIS:** 11/02/10

NÚMERO DE MUESTRA	SFA 30		FA 30		MA AA			
	Au g/t	Ag g/t	Au g/t	Ag g/t	Cu %	Pb %	Zn %	Fe %
MCDDH-07	3.47	100						
MCDDH-18	18.60	90						
MCDDH-23	14.43	128						
CORE COMPOSITE -S1	21.25	122	20.00	132	0.443	0.833	1.790	6.786
CORE COMPOSITE -S2	20.07	110	18.83	117	0.475	0.782	1.806	7.020
CORE COMPOSITE-S3	18.90	125	19.66	117	0.509	0.720	1.177	6.914
CORE COMPOSITE -S4	20.10	112	20.33	124				
CORE COMPOSITE -S5	21.40	120	20.40	119				
CH-BULK -1 S 1	8.39	122	9.46	125	0.078	0.795	0.438	8.657
CH-BULK-1 S2	8.23	120	8.76	117	0.070	0.798	0.447	9.022
CH-BULK-1 S3	8.27	125	9.33	127	0.068	0.797	0.427	8.716
CH-BULK-1 S4	7.90	127	9.43	127				
CH-BULK-1 S5	8.38	125	8.83	125				
STD LAB-1	2.70	204	2.70	204				
STD ROCKLABS OXH-55	1.20		1.20					
STD HC-2					4.632	0.475	0.266	14.891
BLANK	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

ING. RAMON HERRERA GUTIERREZ
JEFE DE LABORATORIO

Carretera a Tecoripa Km. 3.5. Cel. 044 662 2790452 / Email: hectordg@prodigy.net.mx, hectorgalaviz@hotmail.com
Hermosillo, Sonora, México

APPENDIX D

LABORATORIO TECNOLOGICO DE METALURGIA

METALLURGICAL REPORT

LABORATORIO
TECNOLÓGICO
METALÚRGICO

Hermosillo, Son., March 18, 2010

MR. ANDREW PROWSE
JOURNEY RESOURCES CORP

Attached you will find the metallurgical report of bottle roll tests for the samples CH-BULK-1 and CORE COMPOSITE.

For any comments, please contact us.

ING. RAMON HERRERA.
Laboratory Manager

Carretera a Tecoripa Km. 3.5. Cel. 044 662 2790452 / Email: hectordg@prodigy.net.mx, hectorgalaviz@hotmail.com
Hermosillo, Sonora, Mexico

LABORATORIO
TECNOLÓGICO
METALÚRGICO

METALLURGICAL REPORT

We received four sacks of mineral indentified as CH-BULK-1, with approximate weight of 340 kg, and two sacks with 13 individual core samples, with approximate weight of 30 kg.

The 13 individual samples were mixed to make a composite, wich was called CORE COMPOSITE.

For CH-BULK-1 and CORE COMPOSITE samples, we apply the following procedure:

We crushed the entire sample to 100% -3/4 inches.

We homogenized and Split to get representative samples for the bottle roll test, granulometric assay, gravimetric test and fire assays.

For the head analysis, we prepared samples to -10 mesh, homogenized and split to get representative sample. We took 1 kg samples to -10 mesh for bottle roll test.

We pulverized 1Kg representative samples to -60 mesh and to -100 mesh for bottle roll test from each sample.

We run bottle roll test on CH-BULK-1 and CORE COMPOSITE samples to -10 mesh, - 60 mesh and -100 mesh under the following conditions:

- 1 kg of mineral
- 3 liters of NaCN 1000 ppm solution
- pH was Adjusted to 10.5 to 11.0 with lime.

Report attached.

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Hermosillo, Sonora, México

LABORATORIO
TECNOLÓGICO
METALÚRGICO

COMMENTS

In both samples we observed a better recovery in gold and silver when you reduce the particle size.

Good correlation factor is observed between the assayed and calculated head.

High cyanide consumption is observed on the core composite samples.

Sample	Calc. Head		Assay Head		% Extraction		Cyanide kg/ ton	Lime kg/ ton
	Au ppm	Ag ppm	Au ppm	Ag ppm	Au ppm	Ag ppm		
CH-BULK-1 -10 MESH	9.09	135.2	8.23	124.0	74.26	37.86	0.83	6.91
CH-BULK-1 -60 MESH	8.86	137.6	8.23	124.0	90.52	64.40	0.70	8.36
CH-BULK -1 -100 MESH	8.60	139.9	8.23	124.0	94.42	71.41	0.94	8.07
CORE COMPOSITE -10 MESH	19.42	137.3	19.84	122.0	69.16	28.65	7.69	4.92
CORE COMPOSITE -60 MESH	18.00	125.4	19.84	122.0	91.89	72.09	9.80	3.94
CORE COMPOSITE -100 MESH	18.56	138.1	19.84	122.0	92.03	71.03	10.40	3.95

LABORATORIO TECNOLOGICO DE METALURGIA LTM SA DE CV

LABORATORIO TECNOLÓGICO METALÚRGICO

CLIENT: JOURNEY RESOURCES CORP
SAMPLE I.D.: CH-BULK-1 **DATE BEGIN:**
FEED WEIGHT: 10 KG **DATE END:**
FEED SIZE: 60 MESH **TEST No.:** T057

Product	Weight	Weight	Assays ppm		Content mg		Distribution %	
	Kg	%	Au	Ag	Au	Ag	Au	Ag
Concentrate	0.224	2.24	60.45	454	13.54	102	17.49	8.04
Middlings	3.67	36.7	6.08	137	22.31	503	28.83	39.77
Tailings	6.11	61.1	6.80	108	41.55	660	53.68	52.19
Total	10.00	100.04			77.40	1264	100.00	100.00
Assayed head			**8.23**	**124**				
Calculated head			**7.74**	**126.4**				

LABORATORIO TECNOLOGICO DE METALURGIA LTM SA DE CV

LABORATORIO TECNOLOGICO METALURGICO

CLIENT: JOURNEY RESOURCES CORP
SAMPLE I.D.: CH-BULK-1 **DATE BEGIN:**
FEED WEIGHT: 10 KG **DATE END:**
FEED SIZE: 100 MESH **TEST No.:** T057

Product	Weight	Weight	Assays ppm		Content mg		Distribution %	
	Kg	**%**	**Au**	**Ag**	**Au**	**Ag**	**Au**	**Ag**
Concentrate	0.226	2.26	57.5	600	13.00	136	19.18	10.09
Middlings	2.74	27.4	5.65	143	15.48	392	22.85	29.15
Tailings	7.04	70.4	5.58	116	39.28	817	57.97	60.76
Total	10.00	100.06			67.76	1344	100.00	100.00
Assayed head			**8.23**	**124**				
Calculated head			**6.78**	**134.4**				

LABORATORIO TECNOLOGICO DE METALURGIA LTM SA DE CV

LABORATORIO TECNOLÓGICO METALÚRGICO

CLIENT: JOURNEY RESOURCES CORP
SAMPLE I.D.: CH-BULK-1 **DATE BEGIN:**
FEED WEIGHT: 10 KG **DATE END:**
FEED SIZE: 140 MESH **TEST No.:** T057

Product	Weight	Weight	Assays ppm		Content mg		Distribution %	
	Kg	%	Au	Ag	Au	Ag	Au	Ag
Concentrate	0.17	1.7	58.6	767	9.96	130	14.30	9.37
Middlings	1.64	16.4	7.95	170	13.04	279	18.71	20.03
Tailings	8.19	81.9	5.70	120	46.68	983	66.99	70.60
Total	10.00	100			69.68	1392	100.00	100.00
Assayed head			**8.23**	**124**				
Calculated head			**6.97**	**139.2**				

LABORATORIO TECNOLOGICO DE METALURGIA LTM SA DE CV

LABORATORIO TECNOLOGICO METALURGICO

CLIENT: JOURNEY RESOURCES CORP
SAMPLE I.D.: CH- BULK-1 **DATE BEGIN:**
FEED WEIGHT: 9.796 KG **DATE END:**
ELEMENT: **Au** **TEST No.:** T057

SIEVE No.	RET. WEIGHT Kg	% WEIGHT	Au ppm	CONTENT mg Au
+3/4"		0.00		0
-3/4+1/2"	2.85	29.09	9.10	25.935
-1/2+3/8	1.478	15.09	9.08	13.42
-3/8+1/4	1.410	14.39	8.21	11.58
-1/4+4M	0.610	6.23	7.74	4.72
-4M+10M	1.340	13.68	7.91	10.60
-10M+60M	1.472	15.03	8.40	12.36
-60M+100M	0.162	1.65	7.98	1.29
-100M+140M	0.122	1.25	8.98	1.10
-140M+200M	0.076	0.78	9.53	0.72
-200M+325M	0.130	1.33	15.32	1.99
-325M	0.146	1.49	31.21	4.56
TOTAL	**9.796**	100.00	**9.01**	88.278

LABORATORIO TECNOLOGICO DE METALURGIA LTM SA DE CV

LABORATORIO TECNOLÓGICO METALÚRGICO

CLIENT: JOURNEY RESOURCES CORP
SAMPLE I.D.: CH- BULK-1 **DATE BEGIN:**
FEED WEIGHT: 9.796 KG **DATE END:**
ELEMENT: **Ag** **TEST No.:** T057

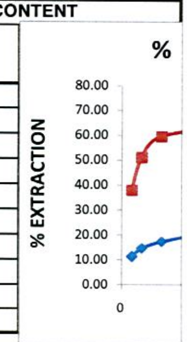
SIEVE No.	RET. WEIGHT Kg	% WEIGHT	Ag ppm	CONTENT mg Ag
+3/4"		0.00		0
-3/4+1/2"	2.85	29.09	175	498.75
-1/2+3/8	1.478	15.09	170	251.26
-3/8+1/4	1.410	14.39	131	184.71
-1/4+4M	0.610	6.23	111	67.71
-4M+10M	1.340	13.68	125	167.50
-10M+60M	1.472	15.03	89	131.01
-60M+100M	0.162	1.65	85	13.77
-100M+140M	0.122	1.25	91	11.10
-140M+200M	0.076	0.78	94	7.14
-200M+325M	0.130	1.33	101	13.13
-325M	0.146	1.49	96	14.02
TOTAL	**9.796**	100.00	**139**	1360.100

LABORATORIO TECNOLÓGICO DE METALURGIA LTM S.A. de C.V.

CLIENT :	JOURNEY RESOURCES CORP	**PROJECT NO :**	
SAMPLE I.D:	CH-BULK-1	**DATE BEGIN :**	03/08/10
FEED WEIGHT:	1000 grams	**DATE END :**	03/12/10
FEED SIZE :	-10 MESH	**TEST No. :**	T057

CONDITION AND REAGENTS

OPERATION	SLURRY CONDITIONS Volume (liter)	Percent Solids	Leach Time (hr)	pHi/pHf			REAGENT ADDITION	NaCN (g)	CaO (g)		PREGNANT SOL. ASSAY NaCN (g/l)	CaO (g/l)	pH	ALIQUOT REAGENT CONTENT aliquot ml	NaCN g	CaO g
Leach Solution	3.000	25.00	0	11.60				3.00	7.00		1.00					
Pregnant Solution	3.000	25.00	2	11.67							0.95	0.65		50	0.0475	0.03250
Pregnant Solution	3.000	25.00	4	11.44							0.93	0.65		50	0.0465	0.03250
Pregnant Solution	3.000	25.00	8	11.14							0.92	0.60		50	0.0460	0.03000
Pregnant Solution	3.000	25.00	24	10.70							0.80	0.53		50	0.0400	0.02625
Pregnant Solution	3.000	25.00	48	10.14				0.98	2.00		0.68	0.40		50	0.0338	0.02000
Pregnant Solution	3.000	25.00	72	10.65											0.0000	0.00
Pregnant Solution	3.000	25.00									0.98	0.65				
Wash Solution (2)	4.000	20.00														
TOTAL															0.2138	0.14
Cyanide and Lime Consumption (kg/tonne)								0.83	6.91							



REMARKS: (1) 50 ml Aliquot sample was removed after 2, 4, 8, 24 and 48 hours of leaching
(2) Four stage water wash (4x1000ml)

METALLURGICAL RESULTS

PRODUCT	VOLUME (ml)	WEIGHT (g)	ASSAYS Au (ppm)	Ag (ppm)				CUMULATIVE CONTENT Au (mg)	Ag (mg)			CUMULATIVE EXTRACTION (%)(3) Au	Ag			
2 hr. Pregnant Leach	3000		1.151	5.09				3.4530	15.2820			37.98	11.30			
4 hr. Pregnant Leach	3000		1.527	6.48				4.6386	19.6797			51.02	14.56			
8 hr. Pregnant Leach	3000		1.759	7.63				5.4109	23.4535			59.51	17.35			
24 hr. Pregnant Leach	3000		1.857	10.21				5.7929	31.5897			63.71	23.37			
48 hr. Pregnant Leach	3000		1.895	12.54				5.9997	39.0932			65.99	28.92			
72 hr. Pregnant Leach (4)	3000		1.917	13.35				6.7525	51.1843			74.26	37.86			
Wash Solution	4000		0.148	2.26				0.59	9.04							
Leach Residue		1000.00	2.34	84.00				2.3400	84.000			25.74	62.14			
Calc. Head			9.09	135.2				9.0925	135.184			100.00	100.00			
Assay Head		1000.00	8.23	124.0				8.2300	124.000							
TOTAL																

REMARKS:

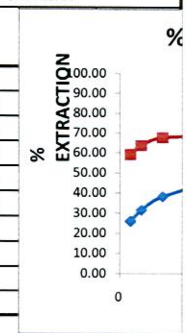
(3) Percent extraction based on calculated head (solutions plus leach residue contents)
(4) The 72 hr. pregnant solution metal content includes wash solution and aliquot samples contents

LABORATORIO TECNOLÓGICO DE METALURGIA LTM S.A. de C.V.

CLIENT :	JOURNEY RESOURCES CORP	PROJECT NO :	
SAMPLE I.D:	CH-BULK-1	DATE BEGIN :	03/08/10
FEED WEIGHT:	1000 grams	DATE END :	03/12/10
FEED SIZE :	-60 MESH	TEST No. :	T057

CONDITION AND REAGENTS

OPERATION	SLURRY CONDITIONS				REAGENT ADDITION		PREGNANT SOL. ASSAY			ALIQUOT REAGENT CONTENT		
	Volume (liter)	Percent Solids	Leach Time (hr)	pHi/pHf	NaCN (g)	CaO (g)	NaCN (g/l)	CaO (g/l)	pH	aliquot ml	NaCN g	CaO g
Leach Solution	3.000	25.00	0	11.49	3.00	8.00	1.00					
Pregnant Solution	3.000	25.00	2	11.64			0.94	0.63		50	0.0470	0.03125
Pregnant Solution	3.000	25.00	4	11.47			0.92	0.65		50	0.0460	0.03250
Pregnant Solution	3.000	25.00	8	11.27			0.89	0.55		50	0.0445	0.02750
Pregnant Solution	3.000	25.00	24	10.95			0.83	0.50		50	0.0413	0.02500
Pregnant Solution	3.000	25.00	48	10.30	0.84	2.00	0.72	0.43		50	0.0360	0.02125
Pregnant Solution	3.000	25.00	72	10.72							0.0000	0.00
Pregnant Solution	3.000	25.00					0.98	0.50				
Wash Solution (2)	4.000	20.00										
TOTAL											0.2148	0.14
Cyanide and Lime Consumption (kg/tonne)					0.70	8.36						



REMARKS: (1) 50 ml Aliquot sample was removed after 2, 4, 8, 24 and 48 hours of leaching
(2) Four stage water wash (4x1000ml)

METALLURGICAL RESULTS

PRODUCT	VOLUME (ml)	WEIGHT (g)	ASSAYS Au (ppm)	ASSAYS Ag (ppm)	CUMULATIVE CONTENT Au (mg)	CUMULATIVE CONTENT Ag (mg)	CUMULATIVE EXTRACTION (%)(3) Au	CUMULATIVE EXTRACTION (%)(3) Ag
2 hr. Pregnant Leach	3000		1.747	11.93	5.2410	35.7930	59.18	26.01
4 hr. Pregnant Leach	3000		1.853	14.26	5.6464	43.3706	63.75	31.51
8 hr. Pregnant Leach	3000		1.939	17.15	5.9970	52.7505	67.71	38.33
24 hr. Pregnant Leach	3000		1.951	21.87	6.1300	67.7768	69.21	49.25
48 hr. Pregnant Leach	3000		2.003	24.58	6.3835	77.0063	72.08	55.95
72 hr. Pregnant Leach (4)	3000		2.034	25.00	8.0167	88.6294	90.52	64.40
Wash Solution	4000		0.360	2.29	1.44	9.14		
Leach Residue		1000.00	0.84	49.00	0.8400	49.000	9.48	35.60
Calc. Head			8.86	137.6	8.8567	137.629	100.00	100.00
Assay Head		1000.00	8.23	124.0	8.2300	124.000		
TOTAL								

REMARKS:

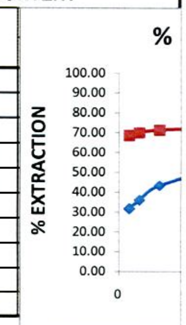
(3) Percent extraction based on calculated head (solutions plus leach residue contents)
(4) The 72 hr. pregnant solution metal content includes wash solution and aliquot samples contents

LABORATORIO TECNOLÓGICO DE METALURGIA LTM S.A. de C.V.

CLIENT :	JOURNEY RESOURCES CORP	PROJECT NO :	
SAMPLE I.D:	CH-BULK-1	DATE BEGIN :	03/08/10
FEED WEIGHT:	1000 grams	DATE END :	03/12/10
FEED SIZE :	- 100 MESH	TEST No. :	T057

CONDITION AND REAGENTS

OPERATION	SLURRY CONDITIONS Volume (liter)	Percent Solids	Leach Time (hr)	pHi/pHf	REAGENT ADDITION NaCN (g)	CaO (g)	PREGNANT SOL. ASSAY NaCN (g/l)	CaO (g/l)	pH	ALIQUOT REAGENT CONTENT aliquot ml	NaCN g	CaO g
Leach Solution	3.000	25.00	0	11.58	3.00	8.00	1.00					
Pregnant Solution	3.000	25.00	2	11.55			0.94	0.60		50	0.0468	0.03000
Pregnant Solution	3.000	25.00	4	11.22			0.90	0.60		50	0.0450	0.03000
Pregnant Solution	3.000	25.00	8	11.14			0.89	0.53		50	0.0445	0.02625
Pregnant Solution	3.000	25.00	24	10.83			0.80	0.45		50	0.0400	0.02250
Pregnant Solution	3.000	25.00	48	10.26	1.10	2.00	0.64	0.43		50	0.0318	0.02125
Pregnant Solution	3.000	25.00	72	10.60							0.0000	0.00
Pregnant Solution	3.000	25.00					0.99	0.60				
Wash Solution (2)	4.000	20.00										
TOTAL											0.2080	0.13
Cyanide and Lime Consumption (kg/tonne)					0.94	8.07						



REMARKS:

(1) 50 ml Aliquot sample was removed after 2, 4, 8, 24 and 48 hours of leaching
(2) Four stage water wash (4x1000ml)

METALLURGICAL RESULTS

PRODUCT	VOLUME (ml)	WEIGHT (g)	ASSAYS Au (ppm)	Ag (ppm)	CUMULATIVE CONTENT Au (mg)	Ag (mg)	CUMULATIVE EXTRACTION (%)(3) Au	Ag
2 hr. Pregnant Leach	3000		1.968	14.75	5.9040	44.2500	68.69	31.63
4 hr. Pregnant Leach	3000		1.975	16.54	6.0234	50.3545	70.07	35.99
8 hr. Pregnant Leach	3000		1.980	19.67	6.1372	60.5625	71.40	43.29
24 hr. Pregnant Leach	3000		1.992	24.17	6.2722	75.0458	72.97	53.64
48 hr. Pregnant Leach	3000		1.999	26.19	6.3928	82.3381	74.37	58.86
72 hr. Pregnant Leach (4)	3000		2.008	26.49	8.1157	99.8958	94.42	71.41
Wash Solution	4000		0.399	3.84	1.60	15.37		
Leach Residue		1000.00	0.48	40.00	0.4800	40.000	5.58	28.59
Calc. Head			8.60	139.9	8.5957	139.896	100.00	100.00
Assay Head		1000.00	8.23	124.0	8.2300	124.000		
TOTAL								

REMARKS:

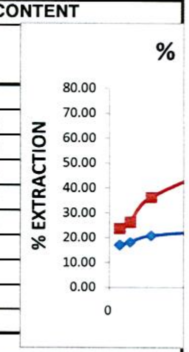
(3) Percent extraction based on calculated head (solutions plus leach residue contents)
(4) The 72 hr. pregnant solution metal content includes wash solution and aliquot samples contents

LABORATORIO TECNOLÓGICO DE METALURGIA LTM S.A. de C.V.

CLIENT :	JOURNEY RESOURCES CORP	PROJECT NO :	
SAMPLE I.D:	CORE COMPOSITE	DATE BEGIN :	03/08/10
FEED WEIGHT:	1000 grams	DATE END :	03/12/10
FEED SIZE :	-10 MESH	TEST No. :	

CONDITION AND REAGENTS

OPERATION	SLURRY CONDITIONS Volume (liter)	Percent Solids	Leach Time (hr)	pHi/pHf	REAGENT ADDITION NaCN (g)	CaO (g)	PREGNANT SOL. ASSAY NaCN (g/l)	CaO (g/l)	pH	ALIQUOT REAGENT CONTENT aliquot ml	NaCN g	CaO g
Leach Solution	3.000	25.00	0	11.86	3.00	6.00	1.00					
Pregnant Solution	3.000	25.00	2	11.90	1.73		0.43	0.45		50	0.0213	0.02250
Pregnant Solution	3.000	25.00	4	11.86			0.82	0.55		50	0.0410	0.02750
Pregnant Solution	3.000	25.00	8	11.75	1.37		0.55	0.33		50	0.0273	0.01625
Pregnant Solution	3.000	25.00	24	11.66	4.37		0.43	0.23		50	0.0213	0.01125
Pregnant Solution	3.000	25.00	48	11.10			1.19	0.48		50	0.0595	0.02375
Pregnant Solution	3.000	25.00	72	10.59							0.0000	0.00
Pregnant Solution	3.000	25.00					0.87	0.33				
Wash Solution (2)	4.000	20.00										
TOTAL											0.1703	0.10
Cyanide and Lime Consumption (kg/tonne)					7.69	4.92						



REMARKS: (1) 50 ml Aliquot sample was removed after 2, 4, 8, 24 and 48 hours of leaching
(2) Four stage water wash (4x1000ml)

METALLURGICAL RESULTS

PRODUCT	VOLUME (ml)	WEIGHT (g)	ASSAYS Au (ppm)	Ag (ppm)	CUMULATIVE CONTENT Au (mg)	Ag (mg)	CUMULATIVE EXTRACTION (%)(3) Au	Ag
2 hr. Pregnant Leach	3000		1.536	7.79	4.6080	23.3550	23.73	17.00
4 hr. Pregnant Leach	3000		1.671	8.14	5.0898	24.8213	26.21	18.07
8 hr. Pregnant Leach	3000		2.292	9.24	7.0364	28.5165	36.23	20.76
24 hr. Pregnant Leach	3000		3.050	10.07	9.4250	31.4685	48.53	22.91
48 hr. Pregnant Leach	3000		3.195	10.66	10.0125	33.7420	51.55	24.57
72 hr. Pregnant Leach (4)	3000		3.235	10.93	13.4322	39.3480	69.16	28.65
Wash Solution	4000		0.785	1.07	3.14	4.27		
Leach Residue		1000.00	5.99	98.00	5.9900	98.000	30.84	71.35
Calc. Head			19.42	137.3	19.4222	137.348	100.00	100.00
Assay Head		1000.00	19.84	122.0	19.8400	122.000		
TOTAL								

REMARKS:

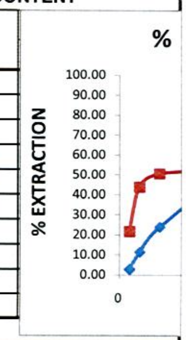
(3) Percent extraction based on calculated head (solutions plus leach residue contents)
(4) The 72 hr. pregnant solution metal content includes wash solution and aliquot samples contents

LABORATORIO TECNOLÓGICO DE METALURGIA LTM S.A. de C.V.

CLIENT :	JOURNEY RESOURCES CORP	**PROJECT NO :**	
SAMPLE I.D:	CORE COMPOSITE	**DATE BEGIN :**	03/08/10
FEED WEIGHT:	1000 grams	**DATE END :**	03/12/10
FEED SIZE :	- 60 MESH	**TEST No. :**	T057

CONDITION AND REAGENTS

OPERATION	SLURRY CONDITIONS Volume (liter)	Percent Solids	Leach Time (hr)	pHi/pHf	REAGENT ADDITION NaCN (g)	CaO (g)	PREGNANT SOL. ASSAY NaCN (g/l)	CaO (g/l)	pH	ALIQUOT REAGENT CONTENT aliquot ml	NaCN g	CaO g
Leach Solution	3.000	25.00	0	10.91	3.00	6.00	1.00					
Pregnant Solution	3.000	25.00	2	11.82	2.54		0.16	0.18		50	0.0078	0.00875
Pregnant Solution	3.000	25.00	4	11.88	4.43		0.53	0.38		50	0.0263	0.01875
Pregnant Solution	3.000	25.00	8	11.89			1.33	0.68		50	0.0663	0.03375
Pregnant Solution	3.000	25.00	24	11.91	4.43		0.53	0.30		50	0.0263	0.01500
Pregnant Solution	3.000	25.00	48	11.53			1.66	0.75		50	0.0830	0.03750
Pregnant Solution	3.000	25.00	72	10.86							0.0000	0.00
Pregnant Solution	3.000	25.00					1.47	0.65				
Wash Solution (2)	4.000	20.00										
TOTAL											0.2095	0.11
Cyanide and Lime Consumption (kg/tonne)					9.80	3.94						



REMARKS: (1) 50 ml Aliquot sample was removed after 2, 4, 8, 24 and 48 hours of leaching
(2) Four stage water wash (4x1000ml)

METALLURGICAL RESULTS

PRODUCT	VOLUME (ml)	WEIGHT (g)	ASSAYS Au (ppm)	Ag (ppm)	CUMULATIVE CONTENT Au (mg)	Ag (mg)	CUMULATIVE EXTRACTION (%)(3) Au	Ag
2 hr. Pregnant Leach	3000		1.303	1.17	3.9090	3.5220	21.72	2.81
4 hr. Pregnant Leach	3000		2.608	4.75	7.8892	14.2997	43.83	11.40
8 hr. Pregnant Leach	3000		2.961	9.87	9.0786	29.9121	50.44	23.85
24 hr. Pregnant Leach	3000		3.137	20.96	9.7546	63.6667	54.19	50.77
48 hr. Pregnant Leach	3000		3.920	23.00	12.2605	70.8346	68.12	56.49
72 hr. Pregnant Leach (4)	3000		4.261	24.88	16.5395	90.4026	91.89	72.09
Wash Solution	4000		0.765	3.19	3.06	12.77		
Leach Residue		1000.00	1.46	35.00	1.4600	35.000	8.11	27.91
Calc. Head			18.00	125.4	17.9995	125.403	100.00	100.00
Assay Head		1000.00	19.84	122.0	19.8400	122.000		
TOTAL								

REMARKS:

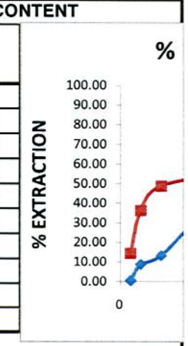
(3) Percent extraction based on calculated head (solutions plus leach residue contents)
(4) The 72 hr. pregnant solution metal content includes wash solution and aliquot samples contents

LABORATORIO TECNOLÓGICO DE METALURGIA LTM S.A. de C.V.

CLIENT :	JOURNEY RESOURCES CORP	PROJECT NO :	
SAMPLE I.D:	CORE COMPOSITE	DATE BEGIN :	03/08/10
FEED WEIGHT:	1000 grams	DATE END :	03/12/10
FEED SIZE :	-100 MESH	TEST No. :	

CONDITION AND REAGENTS

OPERATION	SLURRY CONDITIONS Volume (liter)	Percent Solids	Leach Time (hr)	pHi/pHf	REAGENT ADDITION NaCN (g)	CaO (g)	PREGNANT SOL. ASSAY NaCN (g/l)	CaO (g/l)	pH	ALIQUOT REAGENT CONTENT aliquot ml	NaCN g	CaO g
Leach Solution	3.000	25.00	0	10.82	3.00	6.00	1.00					
Pregnant Solution	3.000	25.00	2	11.73	2.60		0.14	0.25		50	0.0068	0.01250
Pregnant Solution	3.000	25.00	4	11.85	4.73		0.43	0.30		50	0.0213	0.01500
Pregnant Solution	3.000	25.00	8	11.94			1.11	0.53		50	0.0553	0.02625
Pregnant Solution	3.000	25.00	24	11.98	4.94		0.36	0.28		50	0.0178	0.01375
Pregnant Solution	3.000	25.00	48	11.70			1.70	0.75		50	0.0850	0.03750
Pregnant Solution	3.000	25.00	72	11.03							0.0000	0.00
Pregnant Solution	3.000	25.00					1.56	0.65				
Wash Solution (2)	4.000	20.00										
TOTAL											0.1860	0.11
Cyanide and Lime Consumption (kg/tonne)					10.40	3.95						



REMARKS:
(1) 50 ml Aliquot sample was removed after 2, 4, 8, 24 and 48 hours of leaching
(2) Four stage water wash (4x1000ml)

METALLURGICAL RESULTS

PRODUCT	VOLUME (ml)	WEIGHT (g)	ASSAYS Au (ppm)	Ag (ppm)	CUMULATIVE CONTENT Au (mg)	Ag (mg)	CUMULATIVE EXTRACTION (%)(3) Au	Ag
2 hr. Pregnant Leach	3000		0.894	0.24	2.6820	0.7260	14.45	0.53
4 hr. Pregnant Leach	3000		2.230	4.08	6.7347	12.2551	36.29	8.88
8 hr. Pregnant Leach	3000		2.969	6.07	9.0632	18.4202	48.84	13.34
24 hr. Pregnant Leach	3000		3.436	23.10	10.6127	69.8136	57.18	50.56
48 hr. Pregnant Leach	3000		4.106	27.63	12.7945	84.5495	68.94	61.23
72 hr. Pregnant Leach (4)	3000		4.663	28.57	17.0788	98.0767	92.03	71.03
Wash Solution	4000		0.602	2.33	2.41	9.32		
Leach Residue		1000.00	1.48	40.00	1.4800	40.000	7.97	28.97
Calc. Head			18.56	138.1	18.5588	138.077	100.00	100.00
Assay Head		1000.00	19.84	122.0	19.8400	122.000		
TOTAL								

REMARKS:
(3) Percent extraction based on calculated head (solutions plus leach residue contents)
(4) The 72 hr. pregnant solution metal content includes wash solution and aliquot samples contents

LABORATORIO
TECNOLÓGICO
METALÚRGICO

Hermosillo, Son., March 18, 2010

MR. ANDREW PROWSE
JOURNEY RESOURCES CORP

Attached you will find the metallurgical report of gravimetric concentration tests and granulometric assay for the sample CH-BULK-1.

For any comments, please contact us.

ING. RAMON HERRERA.
Laboratory Manager

Carretera a Tecoripa Km. 3.5. Cel. 044 662 2790452 / Email: hectordg@prodigy.net.mx, hectorgalaviz@hotmail.com
Hermosillo, Sonora, México

LABORATORIO
TECNOLÓGICO
METALÚRGICO

GRAVIMETRIC CONCENTRATION TESTS REPORT

We run 3 gravimetric concentration tests in the sample identified as CH-BULK 1, at 3 different particle sizes, -60 mesh, -100 mesh and -140 mesh, but with the same operation conditions.

We use a Outotec concentrator table of 1 meter long by 40 cm wide, equipped with riffles to run the 10 kg ore tests.

We use the Ball mill to get the mentioned particle sizes at different grinding times.

Next you will find the report of operations conditions and see in the attached document the metallurgical results.

Carretera a Tecoripa Km. 3.5. Cel. 044 662 2790452 / Email: hectordg@prodigy.net.mx, hectorgalaviz@hotmail.com
Hermosillo, Sonora, Mexico

LABORATORIO
TECNOLÓGICO
METALÚRGICO

Test 1 . Operation conditions

Feed particle size	-60 mesh
Grinding time	30 min/kg
Sample weight	10 kg
Aprox. Feed rate	85 g/min
Water flow	12 l/min
Hits by minute	180
Run time	2 hours

Test 2. Operation conditions

Feed particle size	-100 mesh
Grinding time	50 min/kg
Sample weight	10 kg
Aprox. Feed rate	85 g/min
Water flow	12 l/min
Hits by minute	180
Run time	2 hours

Test 3. Operation conditions

Feed particle size	-140 mesh
Grinding time	60 min/kg
Sample weight	10 kg
Aprox. Feed rate	85 g/min
Water flow	12 l/min
Hits by minute	180
Run time	2 hours

Carretera a Tecoripa Km. 3.5. Cel. 044 662 2790452 / Email: hectordg@prodigy.net.mx, hectorgalaviz@hotmail.com
Hermosillo, Sonora, Mexico

LABORATORIO TECNOLÓGICO METALÚRGICO

COMMENTS

We observed almost the same results in the 3 tests at different particle sizes.

The weights and the assays of the 3 concentrates are almost the same, maybe because the gold is too fine and is going to the tails in all the cases.

We observed the major part of the gold in the tailings in weight of product and gold content.

No good results are obtained applying this concentration method, no significant separation or concentration.

Carretera a Tecoripa Km. 3.5. Cel. 044 662 2790452 / Email: hectordg@prodigy.net.mx, hectorgalaviz@hotmail.com
Hermosillo, Sonora, Mexico

APPENDIX E

DIRECCIÓN GENERAL DE MINAS

JAZZY CONCESSION DOCUMENTS
(Including Concession Map)

DIRECCIÓN GENERAL DE MINAS

SECRETARÍA DE ECONOMÍA SE

SOLICITUD DE CONCESIÓN DE EXPLORACIÓN O DE ASIGNACIÓN MINERA

Antes de llenar esta forma, lea las consideraciones generales al reverso.
En caso de contar con la constancia de acreditamiento de personalidad, no será necesario llenar los campos marcados con asterisco (*)

USO EXCLUSIVO DE SE
No. de folio: 95 / 13343
Fecha de recepción: 03-06-10

Concesión [X] Asignación [ ]

I DATOS GENERALES DEL O DE LOS SOLICITANTES

1.- Nombre de la persona física o moral (*): MINERALES JAZZ, S.A. DE C.V.

2.- R.F.C.: MJA0311059P9

3.- *Domicilio (*):*

Calle	No. Exterior	No. Interior
SIERRA GRANDE	134	

Colonia	C.P.
FRACCIONAMIENTO LOMAS DE MAZATLAN	82110

Ciudad, Municipio o Delegación	Entidad Federativa
MAZATLAN, MAZATLAN	SINALOA

4.- Teléfono(*): 669 9836625

5.- Fax/Correo Electrónico(*):

6.- Datos de inscripción en el Registro Agrario Nacional para ejidos o comunidades agrarias o, en su caso, del Registro Público de Minería para personas morales

Acta	Volumen	Libro	Fecha

II DATOS DEL REPRESENTANTE LEGAL

7.- Nombre (*): *ANDREW R. PROWSE*

8.- Domicilio (*): *Sierra Grande No. 134 Fracc. Lomas de Mazatlán Mazatlán, Sin.*

9.- RUPA:

10.- Teléfono (*): *669 9836625*

11.- Fax/Correo Electrónico (*): arp@minjazz.com

III DATOS GENERALES Y UBICACIÓN DEL LOTE SOLICITADO

12.- Nombre: *"JAZZY"*

13.- Superficie (Has.): 11508

14.- Municipio: EL FUERTE

15.- Entidad Federativa: *SINALOA*

IV EN SU CASO, NOMBRE DEL LOTE Y NÚMERO DE EXPEDIENTE O TÍTULO QUE AMPARABA CON ANTERIORIDAD AL MISMO

16.- Nombre

17.- Expediente o Título

V	PRINCIPALES MINERALES O SUSTANCIAS MOTIVO DE LA EXPLORACIÓN

18.- Minerales o sustancias: *ORO, PLATA, COBRE, PLOMO, ZINC Y DEMAS CONCESIBLES*

VI	UBICACIÓN DEL PUNTO DE PARTIDA Y REFERENCIAS A LUGARES CONOCIDOS Y CENTROS DE POBLACIÓN MÁS CERCANOS:

19.- La mojonera o señal reglamentaria se localiza en: *LUGAR CONOCIDO COMO "LA MINA DEL PADRE", MISMO P.P. DEL LOTE "CHARAY 2", T-222491, Y OTROS.*

20.- Distancia / Rumbo / Nombre de poblados o accidentes topográficos (cerros, arroyos, cañadas,etc.)

	Distancia			Rumbo		Nombre
A	2400	MTS.	AL	S W	DEL	RANCHO "EL GUIROTAL"
A	2700	MTS.	AL	E	DEL	CERRO GRANDE.
A	4000	MTS.	AL	N W	DEL	CERRO PACHEQUEÑO

95 / 13343

21.- Ruta de acceso desde el poblado más cercano:
DESDE EL POBLADO "LA PALMA", HACIA EL NOROESTE Y DESARROLLO APROXIMADO DE 10 Kms.

VII	LADOS, RUMBOS, DISTANCIAS HORIZONTALES Y COLINDANCIAS DEL PERÍMETRO DEL LOTE SOLICITADO Y, EN SU CASO, DE LA LÍNEA O LÍNEAS AUXILIARES DEL PUNTO DE PARTIDA A DICHO PERÍMETRO

22.- LÍNEA AUXILIAR DEL P.P. AL PUNTO : **1** — Rbo.Gra.Min.Seg: **E** — Mts.: **1625.588**

LÍNEA AUXILIAR DEL PUNTO ___ AL PUNTO ___ — Rbo.Gra.Min.Seg — Mts.

LADOS	RUMBOS Rbo.Gra.Min.Seg.	DISTANCIAS (Mts.)	COLINDANCIAS Nombre del Lote	Expediente/Título
1 – 2	S	6128.363	*E.P.L.D.*	
2 – 3	E	500.000	*E.P.L.D.*	
3 – 4	S	500.000	*E.P.L.D.*	
4 – 5	W	9100.000	*E.P.L.D.*	
5 – 6	N	2500.000	*E.P.L.D.*	
6 – 7	W	2000.000	*E.P.L.D.*	
7 – 8	N	3000.000	*E.P.L.D.*	

Cotejado este ___ ejemplares faltantes con los ___ se encontró que es igual a ellos.
03 JUN. 2010
SECRETARIA DE ECONOMIA
AGENCIA DE MINERIA EN CULIACAN, SIN.

NOTA: Cuando los rumbos sean francos no se consignarán grados, minutos y segundos.

VIII	PERÍMETRO O PERÍMETROS INTERIORES DE LOS LOTES MINEROS PREEXISTENTES, EN SU CASO

23.-

Nombre del Lote	Expediente / Título	Nombre del Lote	Expediente / Título
SAN LUIS	*190743*	*CHARAY*	*219738*
CHARAY 2	*222491*		

IX	SOLICITUD FORMULADA PARA EJERCER EL DERECHO DE PREFERENCIA

24.- 4° de la Ley Minera [ ]   Décimo Transitorio de la Ley Minera [ ]   Décimo Quinto Transitorio del Reglamento de la Ley Minera [ ]

VII	LADOS, RUMBOS, DISTANCIAS HORIZONTALES Y COLINDANCIAS DEL PERÍMETRO DEL LOTE SOLICITADO Y, EN SU CASO, DE LA LINEA O LINEAS AUXILIARES DEL PUNTO DE PARTIDA A DICHO PERIMETRO

21.- **CONTINUACION PERIMETRO DEL LOTE: "JAZZY", E-95/**

LADOS	RUMBOS Rbo. Gra. Min. Seg.	DISTANCIAS (Mts.)	COLINDANCIAS Nombre del lote	Expediente/Título
8 9	E	20000.000	E.P.L.D.	
9 10	N	20000.000	"	
10 11	E	20000.000	"	
11 12	N	20000.000	"	
12 13	E	30000.000	"	
13 14	N	30000.000	"	
14 15	E	74000.000	"	
15 16	S	2300.000	"	
16 17	E	19000.000	"	
17 18	S	27000.000	"	
18 19	W	57000.000	"	
19 1	S	871.637	LADO 19-2=7000m	
20				
21				
22				
23				
24				
25				
26				
27				
28				
29				
30				
31				
32				
33				
34				
35				

95"/ 13343

Cotejado este ___ ejemplares faltantes con los ___ se encontró que es igual a ellos.
03 JUN. 2010
SECRETARIA DE ECONOMIA
AGENCIA DE MINERIA EN CULIACAN, SIN.

Manifiesto bajo protesta de decir verdad, en caso de persona moral; que se cumplen las condiciones y requerimientos establecidos en el artículo 11 de la Ley Minera, y en caso de tratarse de persona física; ser de nacionalidad mexicana.

MINERALES JAZZ, S.A. DE C.V. REPTE: ANDREW R. PROWSE
Firma del solicitante o de su
Representante Legal

PARA USO EXCLUSIVO DE SE

SELLO DE LA SECRETARÍA

SECRETARIA DE ECONOMIA
JUN. 2010
AGENCIA DE MINERIA EN CULIACAN, SINALOA.
OSCAR ADRIAN ANGULO SANCHEZ

NOMBRE Y FIRMA DEL TITULAR DE LA UNIDAD RECEPTORA

No. DE REGISTRO 95 / 13343

FECHA 03 06 10

HORA 02 10

NO. DE TANTOS 04

ACTA DE ADMISIÓN	ACTA CON LA QUE SE DESECHA LA SOLICITUD
Con fundamento en el artículo 17, fracción I, del Reglamento de la Ley Minera, esta solicitud se admite para su estudio y trámite y servirá como certificado credencial al solicitante con vigencia de 60 días, para que su perito minero ejecute los trabajos periciales en el terreno ubicación del lote; los cuales se elaborarán de acuerdo a los lineamientos establecidos en el artículo 21 del Reglamento de la Ley Minera y, se presentarán y calificarán de conformidad con el procedimiento previsto en el artículo 22 de dicho ordenamiento. Para tal efecto, esta unidad le asigna el siguiente no. de expediente: Agencia 095 No. Consecutivo 95 / 13343 DÍA MES AÑO La vigencia de esta autorización es hasta: 26 08 10 Quién impida u obstaculice la ejecución de los trabajos periciales sin que cuente con derechos en materia minera sobre el lote objeto de esta solicitud, será sancionada de acuerdo con el artículo 57, fracción II, de la Ley Minera.	Con fundamento en el artículo 17, fracción II, del Reglamento de la Ley Minera, esta solicitud es desechada por: No consignar los datos señalados en la(s) fracción(es): No presentar el o los documentos siguientes:
SELLO DE LA SECRETARÍA SECRETARIA DE ECONOMIA JUN. 2010 OSCAR ADRIAN ANGULO SANCHEZ AGENCIA DE MINERIA EN CULIACAN, SINALOA. NOMBRE Y FIRMA DEL TITULAR DE LA UNIDAD RECEPTORA	SELLO DE LA SECRETARÍA NOMBRE Y FIRMA DEL TITULAR DE LA UNIDAD RECEPTORA

MINERALES JAZZ, S.A. DE C.V.
TRANSFER TO : SECRETARIA DE ECONOMIA

BANORTE EN SU EMPRESA

Recibo Bancario de Pago de Contribuciones, Productos y Aprovechamientos Federales

BANCO MERCANTIL DEL
NORTE S.A.
RFC: BMN-930209-927

01/06/2010 12:43 P.M.

R.F.C.:	MJA0311059P9
Razón Social:	MINERALES JAZZ,S.A. DE C.V.
Fecha y Hora del Pago:	01/06/2010 12:43:38
No. de Operación:	401091069110
Llave de Pago:	6EF0FCEC63
Total Efectivamente Pagado:	$ 66346
Por los Siguientes Conceptos:	
Concepto de Pago:	Derechos, Productos y Aprovechamientos
Dependencia:	Secretaría de Economía
Clave Referencia del DPA:	104000451
Cadena de la Dependencia:	10100451001001
Periodo y Ejercicio:	No aplica
Importe:	$ 66346
Cantidad Pagada:	$ 66346
Cuenta:	0631365787
Confirmación:	PAGADO
Folio:	A7124404014
Secuencia:	A7124404014
Usuario Capturó:	miguel eduardo alvarez jauregui
Fecha Captura:	01/06/2010 12:42:57 p.m.
Usuario Ejecutó:	miguel eduardo alvarez jauregui
Fecha Ejecución:	01/06/2010 12:43:38
Autorizó 1:	
Fecha Autorización 1:	
Autorizó 2:	
Fecha Autorización 2:	
Autorizó 3:	
Fecha Autorización 3:	

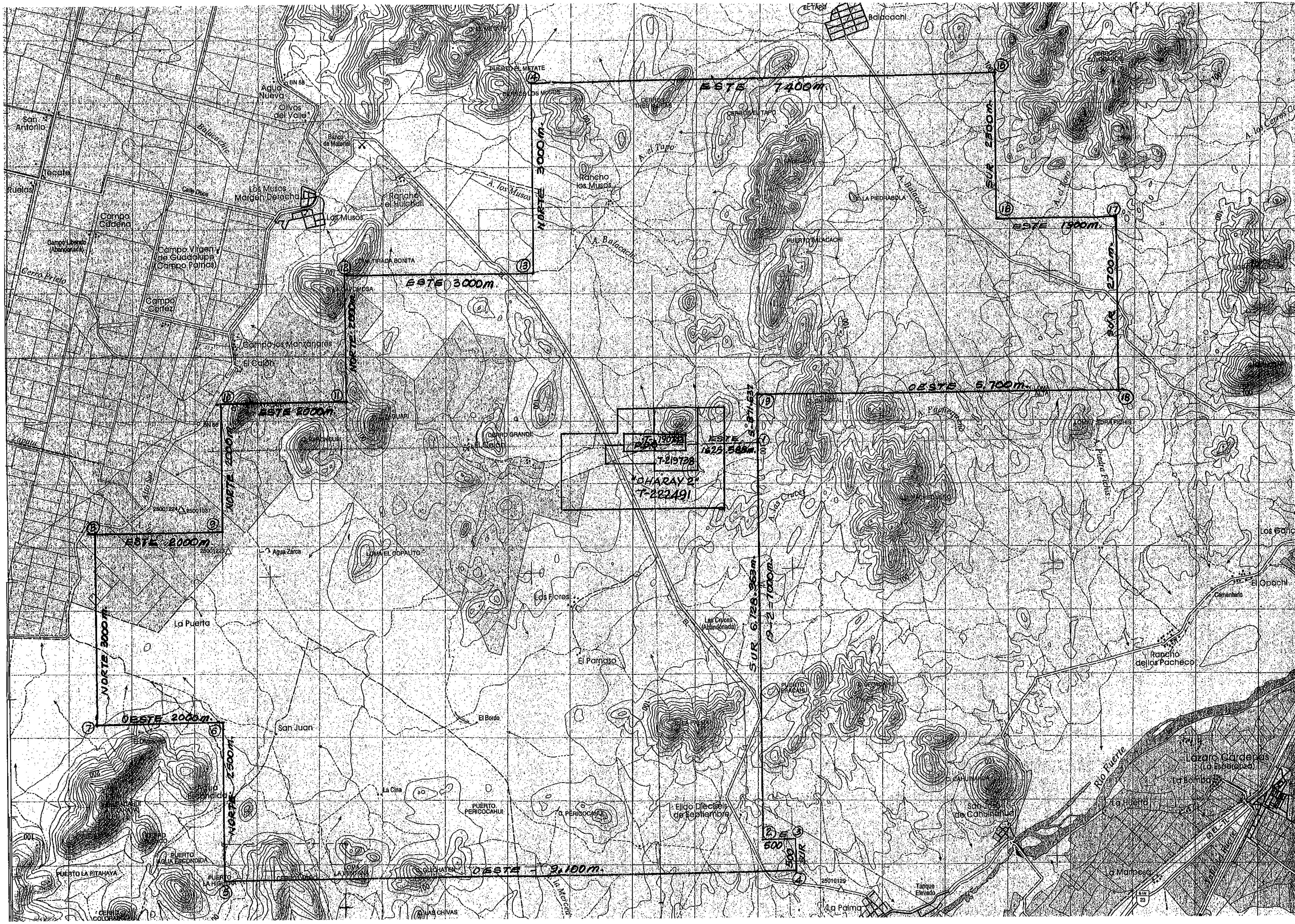
Cotejado este ______ con los ______ ejemplares faltantes se encontró que es igual a ellos.
03 JUN. 2010
SECRETARIA DE ECONOMIA
AGENCIA DE MINERIA EN CULIACAN, SIN.

95 / 13343

95/13343

95/13343

43


ESTE 7400m
NORTE 3000m
ESTE 3000m
SUR 2300m
ESTE 1900m
SUR 2700m
OESTE 5,700m
NORTE 2000m
ESTE 2000m
NORTE 2000m
ESTE 2000m
NORTE 3000m
OESTE 2000m
NORTE 2500m
OESTE 9,100m
SUR 6,728.363m
"CHARAY 2"
T-222491
T-219728
El Tapo
Balacachi
Puerto El Metate
Cerros los Musos
Cerros Tres Marias
Cerros El Tapo
Agua Nueva
Olivos del Valle
San Antonio
Tecate
Los Musos Margen Derecha
Los Musos
Rancho los Musos
Rancho el Huichui
A. los Musos
A. Balacachi
A. el Tapo
La Piedrabola
Puerto Balacachi
Campo Cadena
Campo Virgen de Guadalupe (Campo Palma)
Campo Cortez
Campo los Manzanares
El Cajon
Cerro Grande
Agua Zarca
Loma el Copalito
Los Flores
La Puerta
Las Cruces (Abandonada)
El Parnaso
San Juan
El Bordo
La Cina
Puerto Pericocahui
Ejido Dieciseis de Septiembre
San José de Cahuinahui
Rancho de los Pacheco
El Opachi
Cementerio
Los Canchos
Rio Fuerte
Lazaro Cardenas (La Esperanza)
La Bomba
La Huerta
La Mariposa
Tanque Elevado
La Palma
Puerto La Pitahaya
Puerto Agua Escondida
Puerto La Higuera

APPENDIX F

REPORT ON EM MAX MIN SURVEY

Cesar M. Lemas

Calle 9 No. 5 Oeste

Caborca, Sonora, 83600

637 106 7257

Report on EM Max Min Survey at Charay Project, Sinaloa, Mexico

INTRODUCTION.-

A grid of 18 lines, 1200 meter long was planned at first , with 50 meter line separation and 25 meter stations. The base line was oriented 66°, approximately along the main structure in the area.

With the help of 4 local helpers and 3 from the EM crew, 8 lines were cut and staked with 25 meter stations at a pace of 1.2 to 1.8 kms per day through a dry thorny brush.

Drill hole 6 , next to the drill core storage was used as a 00 station.

8 lines were surveyed with an APEX Parametrics Max Min II unit with 150 meter electrode separation and using 5 frequencies.

Data was collected directly to a prepared excel sheet with tilts and distance corrections to account for topographic relief, into a palm computer.

Data is processed and plotted also in excel to be analyzed manually and visually to pinpoint anomalous in phase/out phase changes related to possible EM conductors. Anomalies detected are then transferred graphically in Autocad to the scaled base map.

RESULTS.-

Higher frequencies are more sensible but have less depth capabilities. The % changes in IP/OP are much higher and easier to note shallow conductors.

As noted in all frequencies but specially 3555 hz, the main structure is fairly continuous to the west for 350 meters from DDH_6.

As noted in 222 hz, the main structure is also strong at depth and increases its strength towards the west end.

The main structure is more conductive around 150 to 200 meters West and is still present at a depth of aproximatley 200 meters. (water could be a reason also)

Steepness of the vein makes it difficult to recognize the Northwest dip in the profiles.

There are 4 other important conductors (Veins?) , 3 on the north side of the main structure, fairly parallel and even stronger conductivity than the main zone, and 1 south of the main zone and coinciding with the trend of the copper prospects in the area.

Zones on the North side of the Baseline are getting stronger conductivity at depth, (with lower frequencies)

Zone 1, 350 meters long is located 160 m off the main structure on the East end of the surveyed area and about 210 meters off the main structure at the West end.

Zone 2, 300 meters long, is 307 meters average from the main structure on the north side.

Zone 3, 250 meters long is 420 to 475 meters north of the main structure.

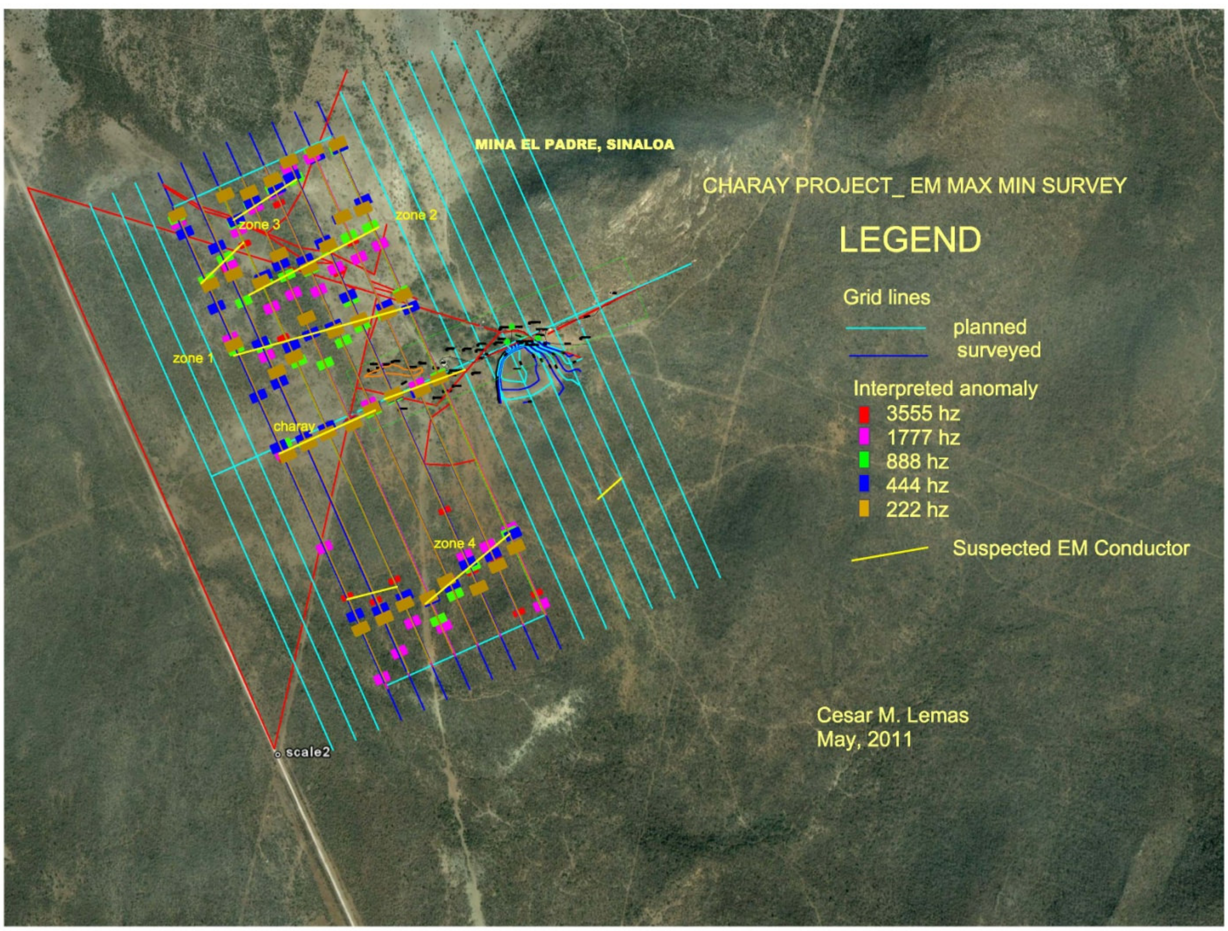
Zone 4, also 350 to 600 meters long, 370 meters south of the main structure also parallel to the charay vein.

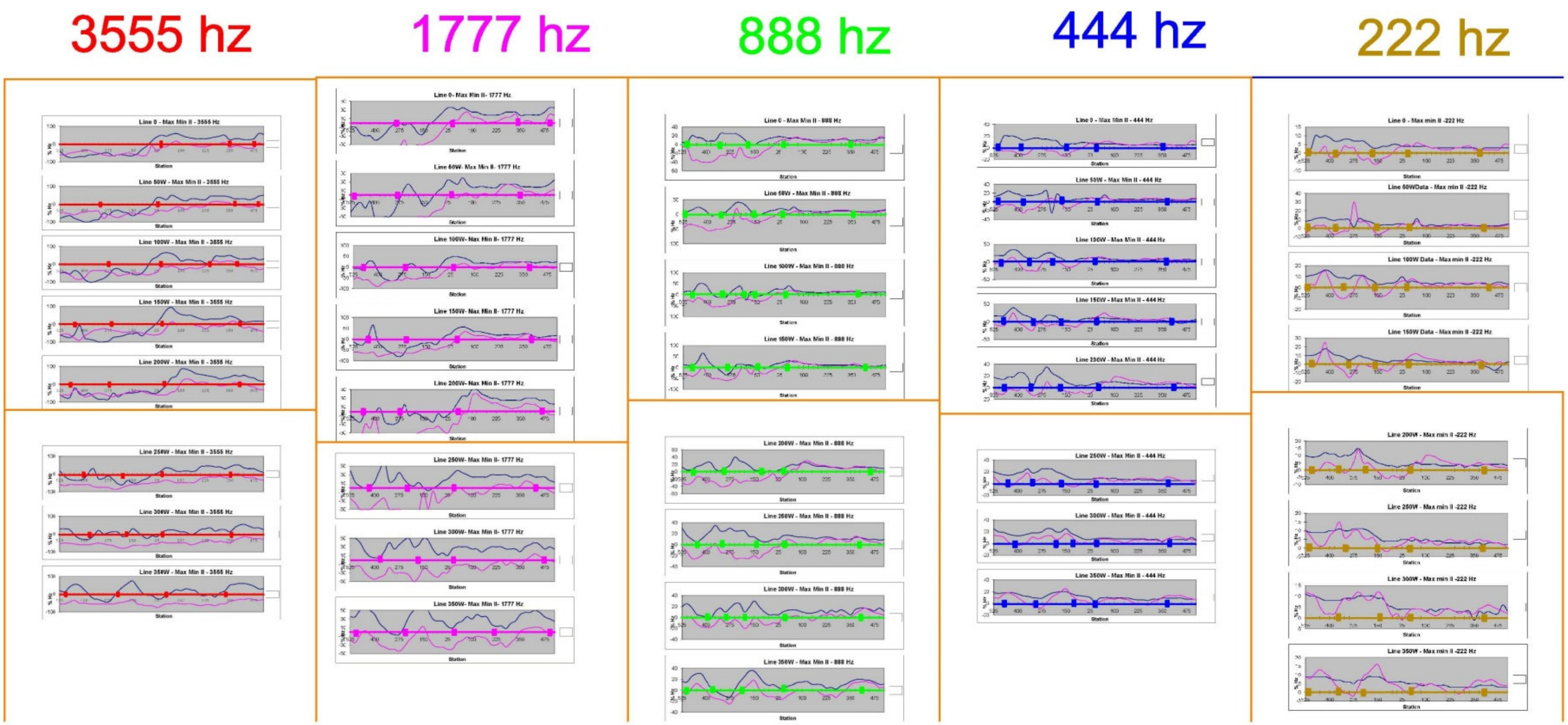
CONCLUSIONS.-

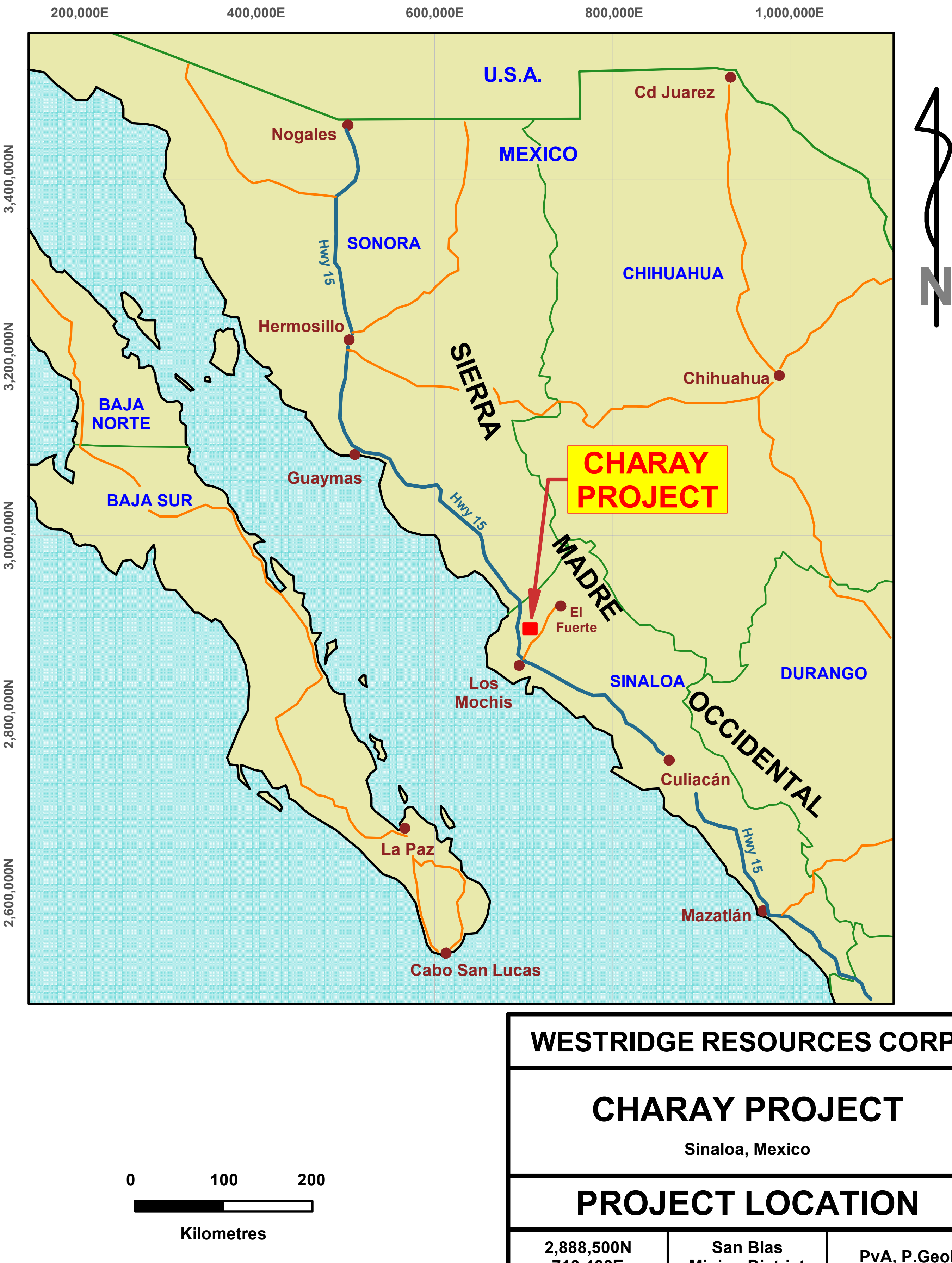
EM Max Min is proving to be a good tool to follow concealed structures in the area. If future surveys are planned it is recommended to run a longer and a shorter coil separation tests to adjust the depth response and improve interpretation of anomalies.

It is recommended to locate drill holes to test conductors at depths of about 50 to 75 meters.

Attached are files of excel data, autocad files of map and max_min plots.

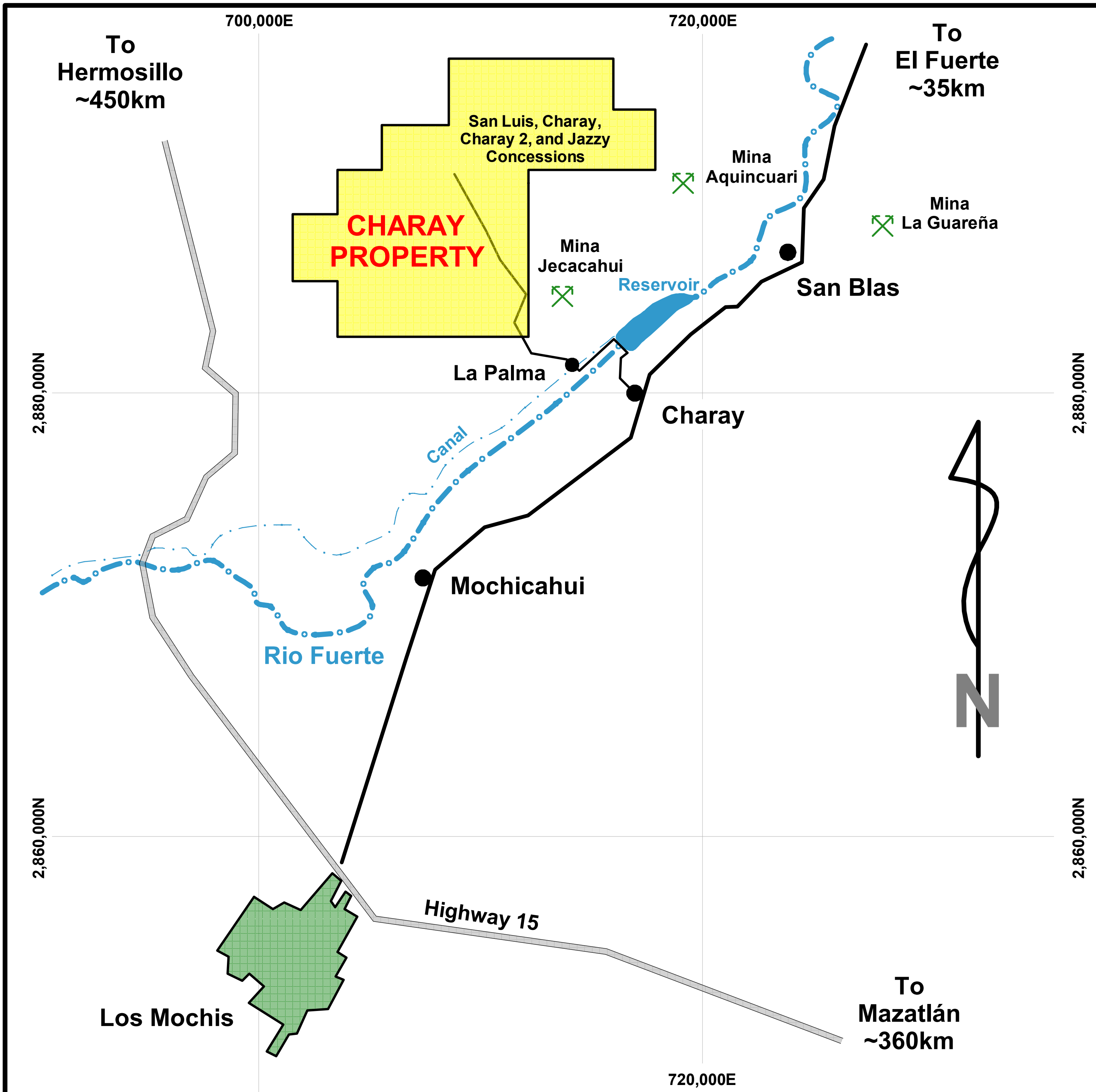



3555 hz
1777 hz
888 hz
444 hz
222 hz
Line 0 - Max Min II - 3555 Hz
Line 50W - Max Min II - 3555 Hz
Line 100W - Max Min II - 3555 Hz
Line 150W - Max Min II - 3555 Hz
Line 200W - Max Min II - 3555 Hz
Line 250W - Max Min II - 3555 Hz
Line 300W - Max Min II - 3555 Hz
Line 350W - Max Min II - 3555 Hz
Line 0- Max Min II- 1777 Hz
Line 50W- Max Min II- 1777 Hz
Line 100W- Max Min II- 1777 Hz
Line 150W- Max Min II- 1777 Hz
Line 200W- Max Min II- 1777 Hz
Line 250W- Max Min II- 1777 Hz
Line 300W- Max Min II- 1777 Hz
Line 350W- Max Min II- 1777 Hz
Line 0 - Max Min II - 888 Hz
Line 50W - Max Min II - 888 Hz
Line 100W - Max Min II - 888 Hz
Line 150W - Max Min II - 888 Hz
Line 200W - Max Min II - 888 Hz
Line 250W - Max Min II - 888 Hz
Line 300W - Max Min II - 888 Hz
Line 350W - Max Min II - 888 Hz
Line 0 - Max Min II - 444 Hz
Line 50W - Max Min II - 444 Hz
Line 100W - Max Min II - 444 Hz
Line 150W - Max Min II - 444 Hz
Line 200W - Max Min II - 444 Hz
Line 250W - Max Min II - 444 Hz
Line 300W - Max Min II - 444 Hz
Line 350W - Max Min II - 444 Hz
Line 0 - Max min II -222 Hz
Line 50WData - Max min II -222 Hz
Line 100W Data - Max min II -222 Hz
Line 150W Data - Max min II -222 Hz
Line 200W - Max min II -222 Hz
Line 250W - Max min II -222 Hz
Line 300W - Max min II -222 Hz
Line 350W - Max min II -222 Hz
Station



(Modified after Allen, 2008)

WESTRIDGE RESOURCES CORP.		
CHARAY PROJECT Sinaloa, Mexico		
PROJECT LOCATION		
2,888,500N 710,400E	San Blas Mining District	PvA, P.Geol
Scale 1 : 6,000,000	July 2011 TurboCAD v18.1	Figure 1



0 10 20

Kilometres

(Datum: WGS84, UTM Zone 12)

(Modified after Allen, 2008)

WESTRIDGE RESOURCES CORP.		
CHARAY PROJECT Sinaloa, Mexico		
CONCESSION LOCATION		
2,888,500N 710,400E	San Blas Mining District	PvA, P.Geol
Scale 1 : 250,000	July 2011 TurboCAD v18.1	Figure 2

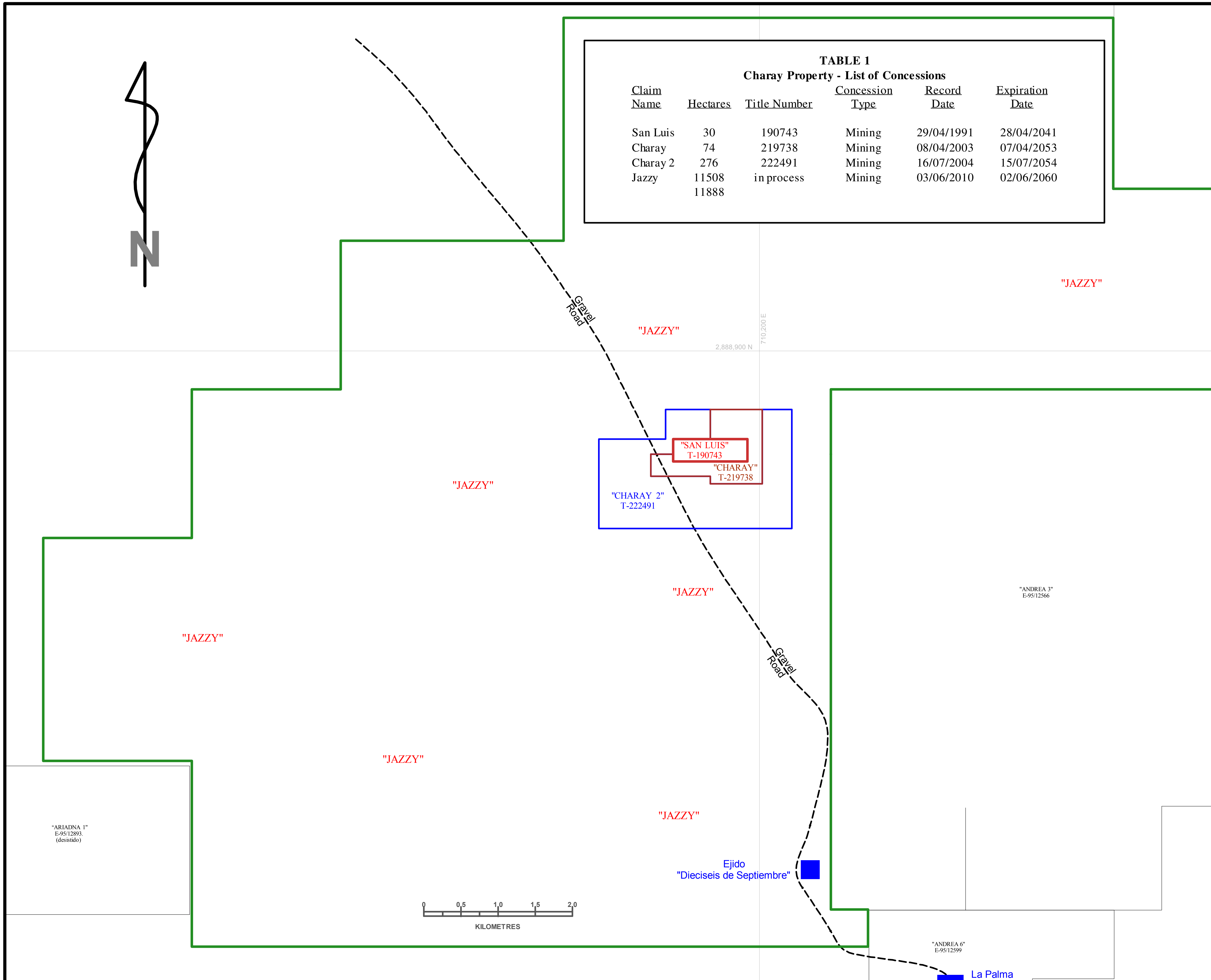


TABLE 1
Charay Property - List of Concessions

Claim Name	Hectares	Title Number	Concession Type	Record Date	Expiration Date
San Luis	30	190743	Mining	29/04/1991	28/04/2041
Charay	74	219738	Mining	08/04/2003	07/04/2053
Charay 2	276	222491	Mining	16/07/2004	15/07/2054
Jazzy	11508	in process	Mining	03/06/2010	02/06/2060
	11888				

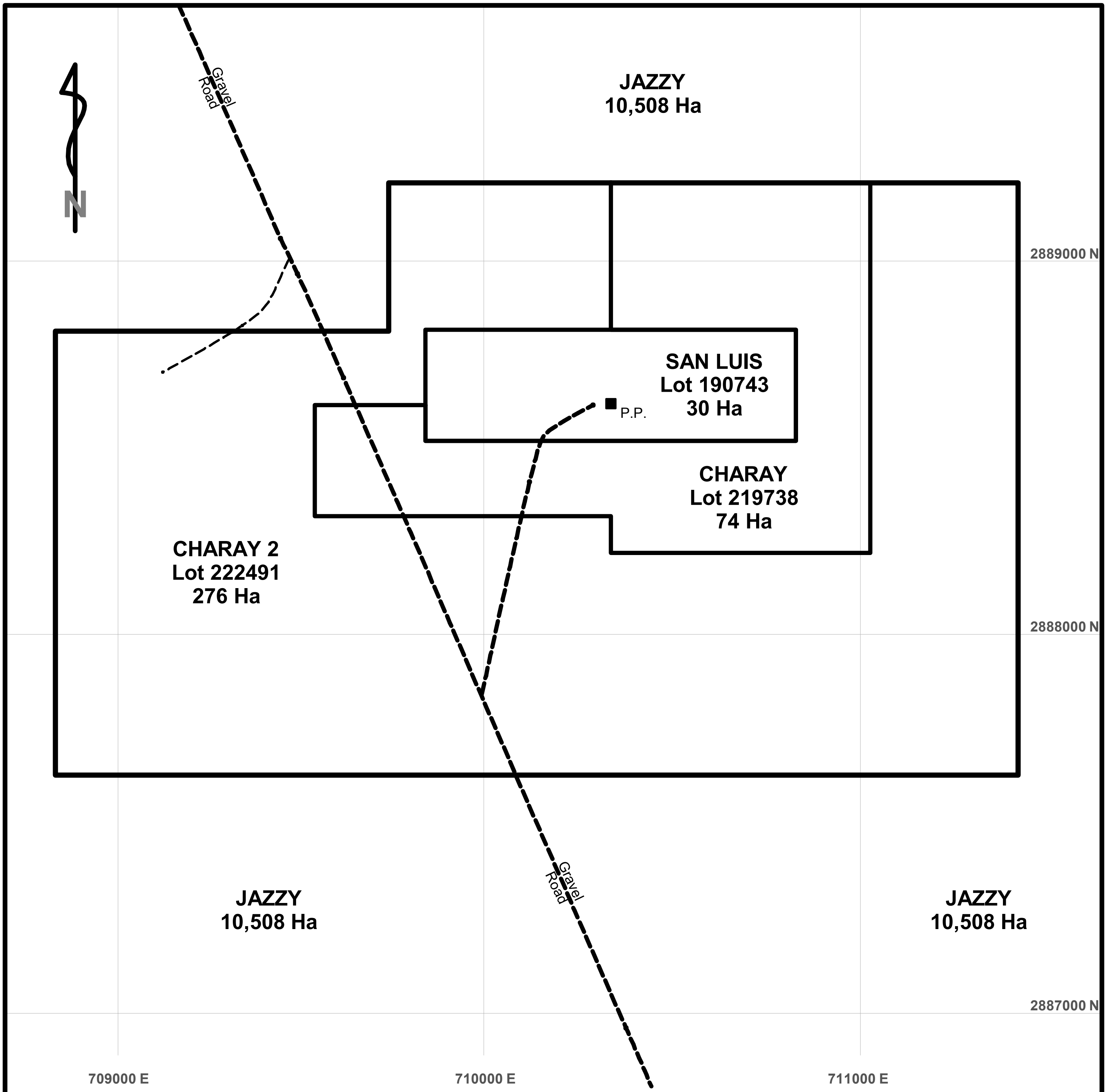
WESTRIDGE RESOURCES CORP.

CHARAY PROJECT

Sinaloa, Mexico

MINERAL CONCESSIONS

2,888,500N 710,400E	San Blas Mining District	PvA, P.Geol
Scale 1 : 25,000	July 2011 TurboCAD v18.1	**Figure 3a**



(Datum: WGS84, UTM Zone 12)

0 500 1000

Metres

(Modified after Allen, 2008)

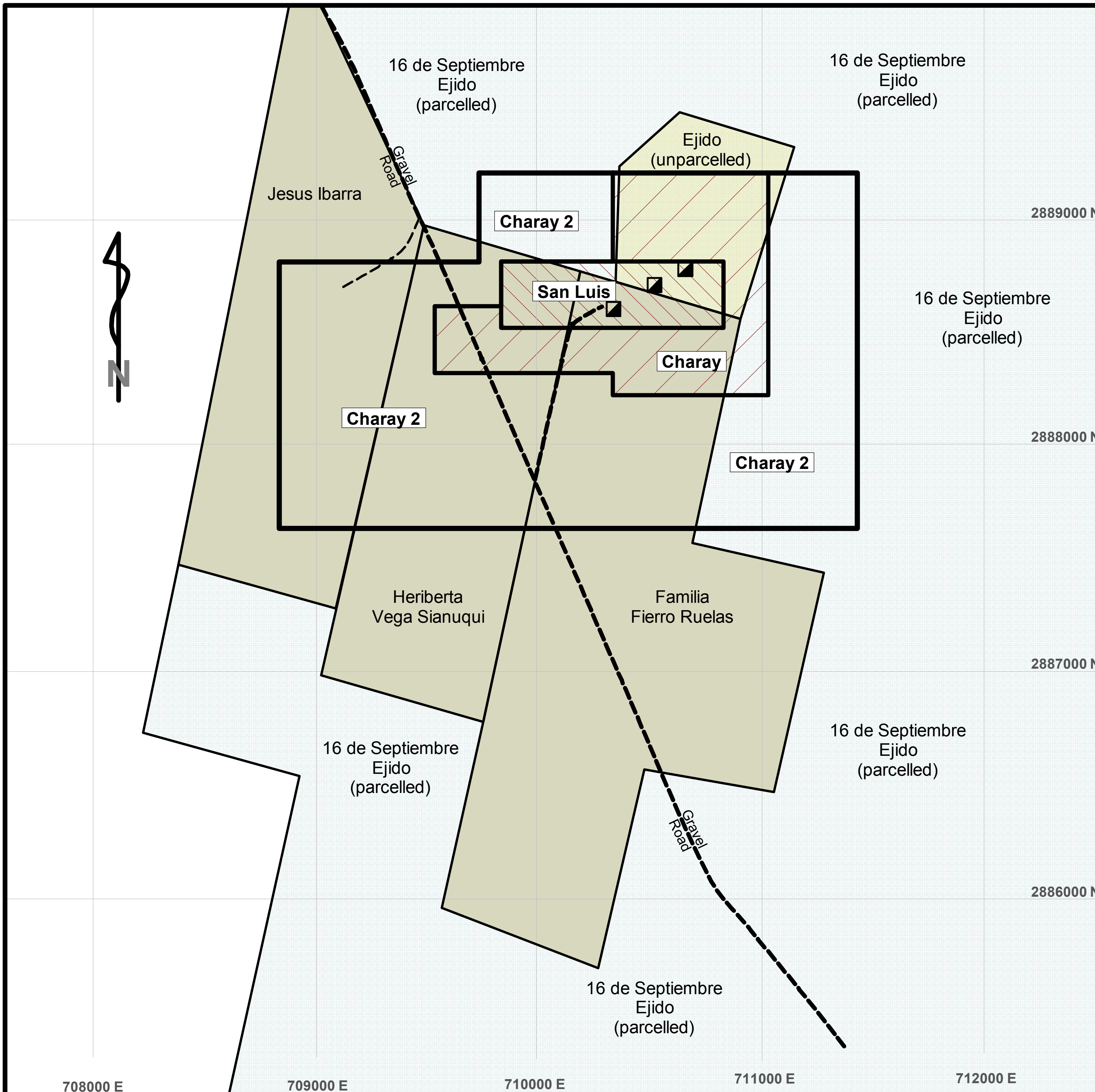
WESTRIDGE RESOURCES CORP.

CHARAY PROJECT

Sinaloa, Mexico

CONCESSION MAP

2,888,500N 710,400E	San Blas Mining District	PvA, P.Geol
Scale 1 : 15,000	July 2011 TurboCAD v18.1	**Figure 3b**



(Datum: WGS84, UTM Zone 12)

(Modified after Allen, 2008)

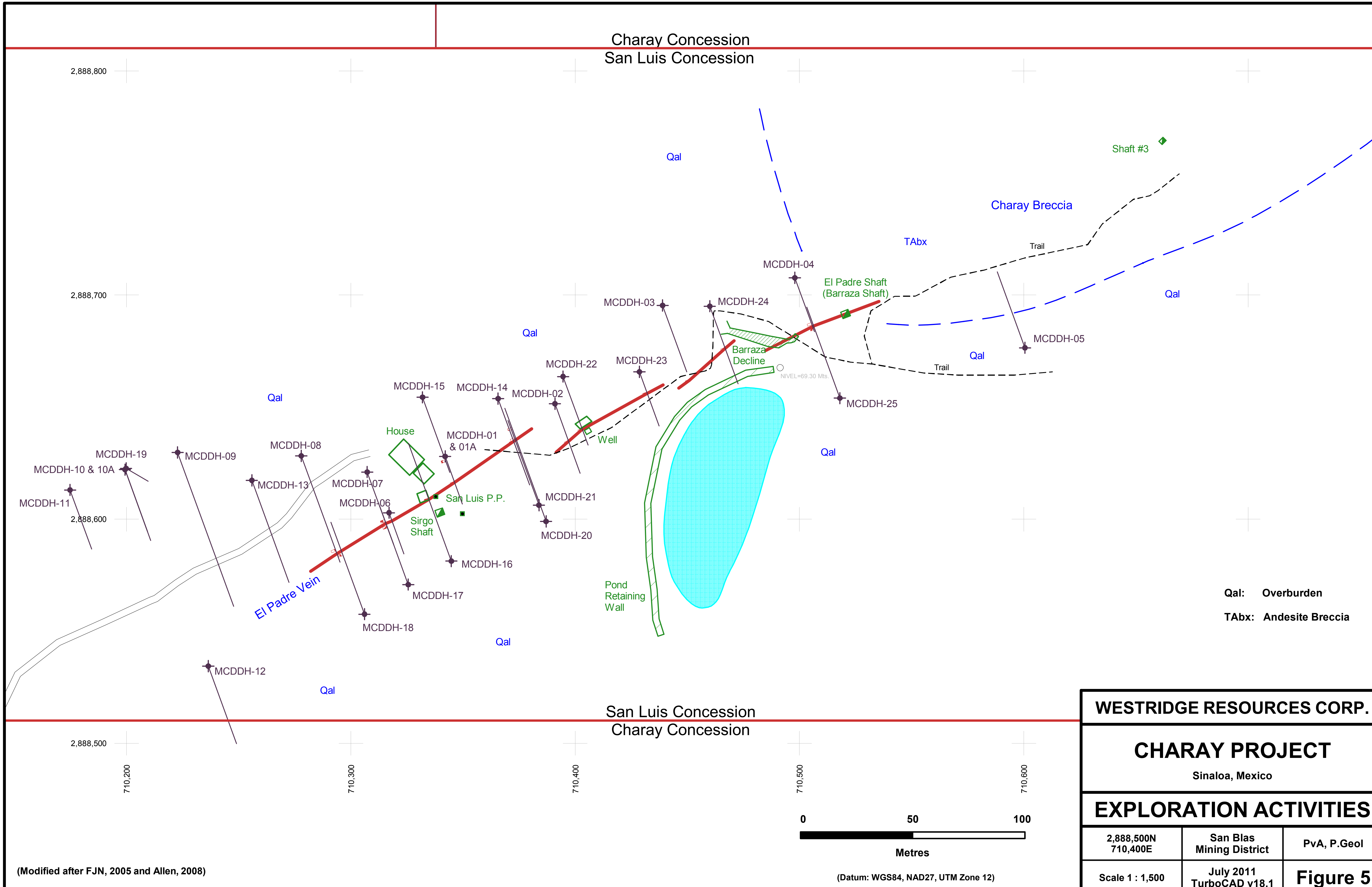
WESTRIDGE RESOURCES CORP.

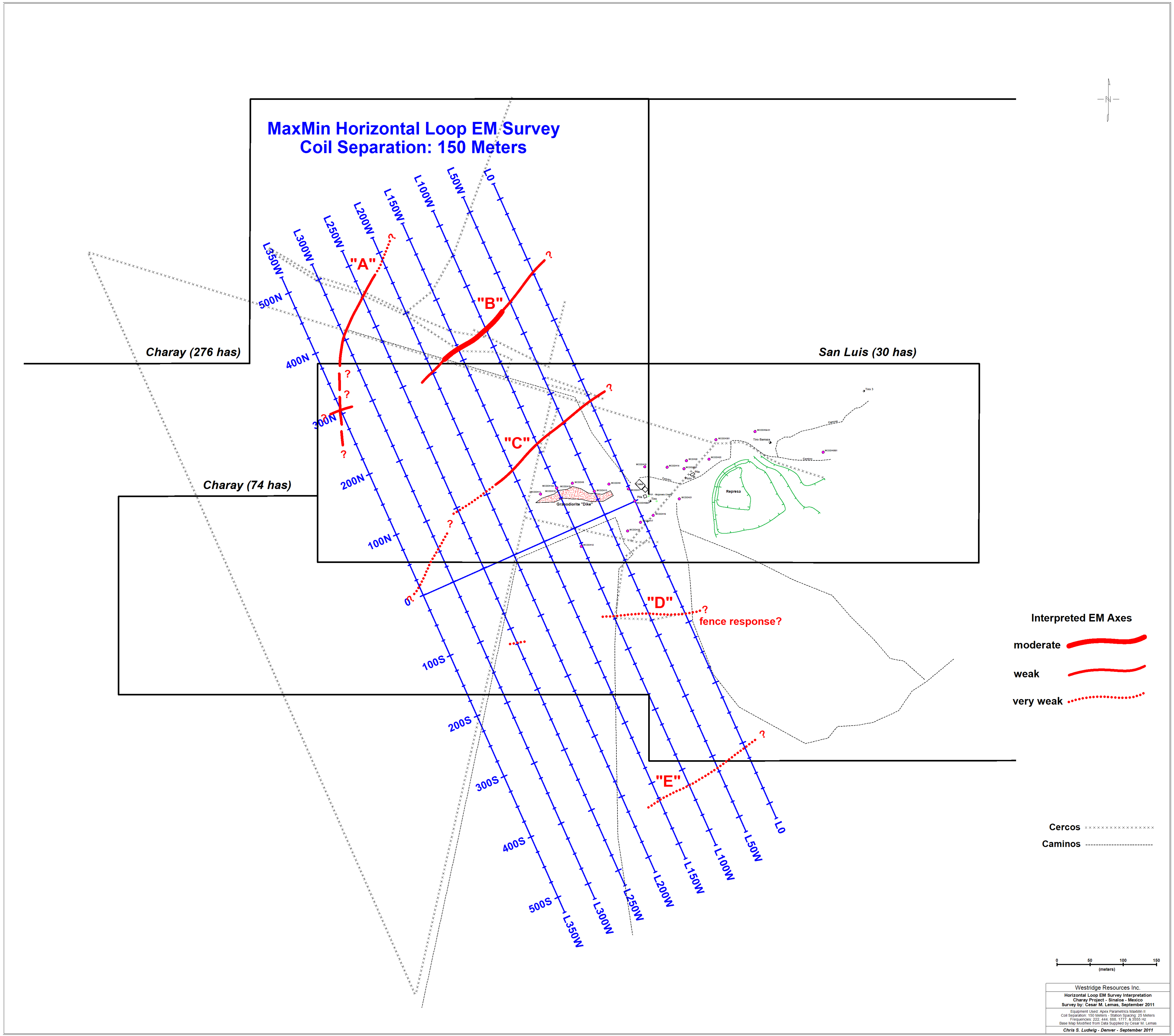
CHARAY PROJECT

Sinaloa, Mexico

SURFACE OWNERSHIP

2,888,500N 710,400E	San Blas Mining District	PvA, P.Geol
Scale 1 : 25,000	July 2011 TurboCAD v18.1	**Figure 4**


Charay Concession
San Luis Concession
2,888,800
2,888,700
2,888,600
2,888,500
710,200
710,300
710,400
710,500
710,600
Qal
Charay Breccia
Shaft #3
TAbx
Trail
MCDDH-04
El Padre Shaft
(Barraza Shaft)
MCDDH-03
MCDDH-24
MCDDH-05
Barraza
Decline
MCDDH-22
MCDDH-23
MCDDH-25
MCDDH-15
MCDDH-14
MCDDH-02
House
MCDDH-01
& 01A
Well
MCDDH-19
MCDDH-09
MCDDH-08
MCDDH-10 & 10A
MCDDH-13
MCDDH-07
MCDDH-11
MCDDH-06
San Luis P.P.
MCDDH-21
Sirgo
Shaft
MCDDH-20
MCDDH-16
Pond
Retaining
Wall
MCDDH-17
El Padre Vein
MCDDH-18
MCDDH-12
San Luis Concession
Charay Concession
Qal: Overburden
TAbx: Andesite Breccia
0
50
100
Metres
(Datum: WGS84, NAD27, UTM Zone 12)
(Modified after FJN, 2005 and Allen, 2008)
WESTRIDGE RESOURCES CORP.
CHARAY PROJECT
Sinaloa, Mexico
EXPLORATION ACTIVITIES
2,888,500N
710,400E
San Blas
Mining District
PvA, P.Geol
Scale 1 : 1,500
July 2011
TurboCAD v18.1
Figure 5



N

Adapted From Chris Ludwig
"Horizontal Loop EM Survey Interpretation"

Map for Westridge Resources Corp.
dated September 2011

WESTRIDGE RESOURCES CORP.		
CHARAY PROJECT Sinaloa, Mexico		
GEOPHYSICS		
2,888,500N 710,400E	San Blas Mining District	PvA, P.Geol
Scale 1 : 4,000	Oct 2011 TurboCAD v18.1	**Figure 6**