Report on the Elizabeth Lake Property

(in compliance with NI 43-101(F1))

Claims: S-107490, S-107491, S-110862 & S-111801)
Centered at: 105° 22'35" W; 55° 19' 30"N
(476,100 E; 6,131,000 N, NAD 83, Zone 13)
Nemeiben Lake Area, Northern Mining District
Saskatchewan (NTS 73P06SW)

For

Kenna Capital Corp.

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By

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February 10, 2012

Date and Signature Page

Respectfully submitted,

"Carl G. Verley"

Signature: _____

Carl G. Verley, P.Geo.

Dated Effective: February 10, 2012

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1. Summary

The Elizabeth Lake copper–silver property (the “Property”) is situated 26 kilometres north of the town of La Ronge in Central Saskatchewan. The Property consists of 4 claims covering 825 hectares.

Kenna Capital Corp. has an agreement with BEC International to acquire a 100% interest in the Property by paying BEC $50,000 in cash and 1,000,000 shares of Kenna Capital Corp. The acquisition of the Elizabeth Lake property by Kenna Capital Corp. constitutes a qualifying transaction as defined under TSX Venture Exchange policies in order for Kenna to meet the minimum listing requirements for Tier 2 companies.

The Property is underlain by Paleoproterozoic metasediments and metavolcanics of the Glennie Domain. The rocks on the claims consist of biotite schists and gneisses that have been intruded by granitoids bodies and pegmatitic dykes. Copper-silver mineralization occurs in the biotite schists. The mineralization is believed to represent a sheared and metamorphosed Besshi type volcanogentic deposit.

A considerable amount of exploration has been conducted since the discovery of copper on the Property in 1967. Basic geological mapping and geochemical sampling programs as well as a series of airborne and ground geophysical surveys have been undertaken. In particular, drilling during the late 1960’s and early 1970’s resulted in non-compliant NI43-101 historical resource estimates for the Property.

A review of the past work and results combined with the results of recent VTEM airborne geophysical surveys indicate that there are untested geophysical targets on the Property. Previous drilling indicates that copper mineralized zones are open at depth and to the south. Further work is therefore warranted in order to test the potential of copper zones.

A staged exploration program is recommended to evaluate the copper-silver potential of the Property. A first phase program consisting of initial drill testing of known geophysical targets is proposed at an estimated cost of $362,000.

A second phase program of continued drilling in order to estimate additional or new resources for the Property is recommended, contingent upon the success of the first phase program.

Figure 1. Property Location Map

2. Introduction

At the request of the directors of Kenna Capital Corp., Amerlin Exploration Services Ltd. has been retained to prepare a technical report on the Elizabeth Lake Property in compliance with NI 43-101(F1).

The purpose of this report is to provide Kenna Capital Corp with supporting documentation necessary to meet TSX Venture Exchange requirements for a Qualifying Transaction.

Sources of information used in the preparation of this technical report come from Government of Saskatchewan mineral property assessment work files as cited in the reference section at the end of this report. In addition, information from Geotech Ltd.'s report on an airborne ZTEM and magnetic survey of the Elizabeth Lake Property by Jean Legault, PGeo, PEng and an interpretation report on the results of this survey by Dr. Alexander Prikhodko, PhD., P. Geo also from Geotech has been used in this report. Geochemical data for core samples collected by the Qualified Person during a site visit to the core library in La Ronge, Saskatchewan on December 29, 2011 are also used in this report. The Qualified Person briefly visited the Property on December 28, 2011, accessing it by snow machine from the Nemeiben Lake campsite. Camp posts at the south end of the Property were examined and found to be in compliance with the Saskatchewan mining regulations, however the Property was snow bound at this time and it was not possible to examine the original discovery trench located on Elizabeth Lake.

3. Reliance on Other Experts

The author of this report has not relied upon any information provided by the issuer concerning the legal status of the Property, however he has relied on the issuer's description of the legal arrangements with the Property owners and information concerning exploration expenditures during the previous 3 years and reported in Item 24.

Under the History (Item 6) of this report the author has relied exclusively upon the many assessment reports cited throughout that section and listed in the references that track the exploration history of the Property. These reports were in most instances prepared by professionals who conducted their exploration work using industry best practices at the time. However, industry best practices have evolved considerably since much of this work was done; in particular assay and analytical quality control and quality assurance approaches are much different and more rigorous today than in the past. In addition, location survey data and drill hole survey data are generally more accurate today than in the past. For this reason the historical data can only be used as a guide as to what is in the ground at the Property and it cannot be relied upon to be definitive concerning resources.

4. Property Description and Location

The Property consists of 4 mineral claims (S-107490, S-107491, S-110862 & S-111801) totaling 825 hectares in area situated in the Northern Mining District of Saskatchewan (NTS Map area 73-P-06). The Property is centered at 476, 100 mE and 6,131,000 mN (UTM: NAD 83, zone 13) or latitude: 55^{o} 19' 30" N and longitude: 105^{o} 22' 35" W.

Table 1. Mineral Claim Status

Claim Number	Area	Effective Date	Good to Date
S-107490	40	October 23, 2008	October 22, 2012
S-107491	78	October 23, 2008	October 22, 2012
S-110862	179	October 23, 2008	October 22, 2012
S-111801	528	September 23, 2010	September 22, 2012

The claims are held under the name of Mr. Wayne Fisher of Crystal Springs, Saskatchewan, acting as agent for BEC International Corp.. BEC International has an agreement with Kenna Capital Corp. Under the terms of the agreement with BEC International, Kenna will own 100% of all four claims, subject to a 2% net smelter royalty ("NSR") which can be purchased for $5 million.

In order to maintain the claims minimum eligible exploration expenditures of $12 per hectare must be made prior to the "Good to Date", i.e. for total expenditures of $9,900.

Royalties payable to the Government of Saskatchewan on mineral production commence 10 years after the start of production and are calculated at a rate of 5% on the royalty payer's net profit for the sales of all minerals less than or equal to one million metric tonnes of cumulative sales; or 10% of the royalty payer's net profit for sales of all minerals greater than one million metric tonnes of cumulative sales.

To the best of the Qualified Person's knowledge, the Property is not subject to any environmental liabilities.

In order to conduct mineral exploration on the claims the issuer will have to, initially, obtain drill permits. If a camp is to be set up on the claims, then a campsite permit will have to be obtained.

There are no other significant risk factors, in the Qualified Person's opinion, which may affect access, title or the right or ability to perform work on the Property.

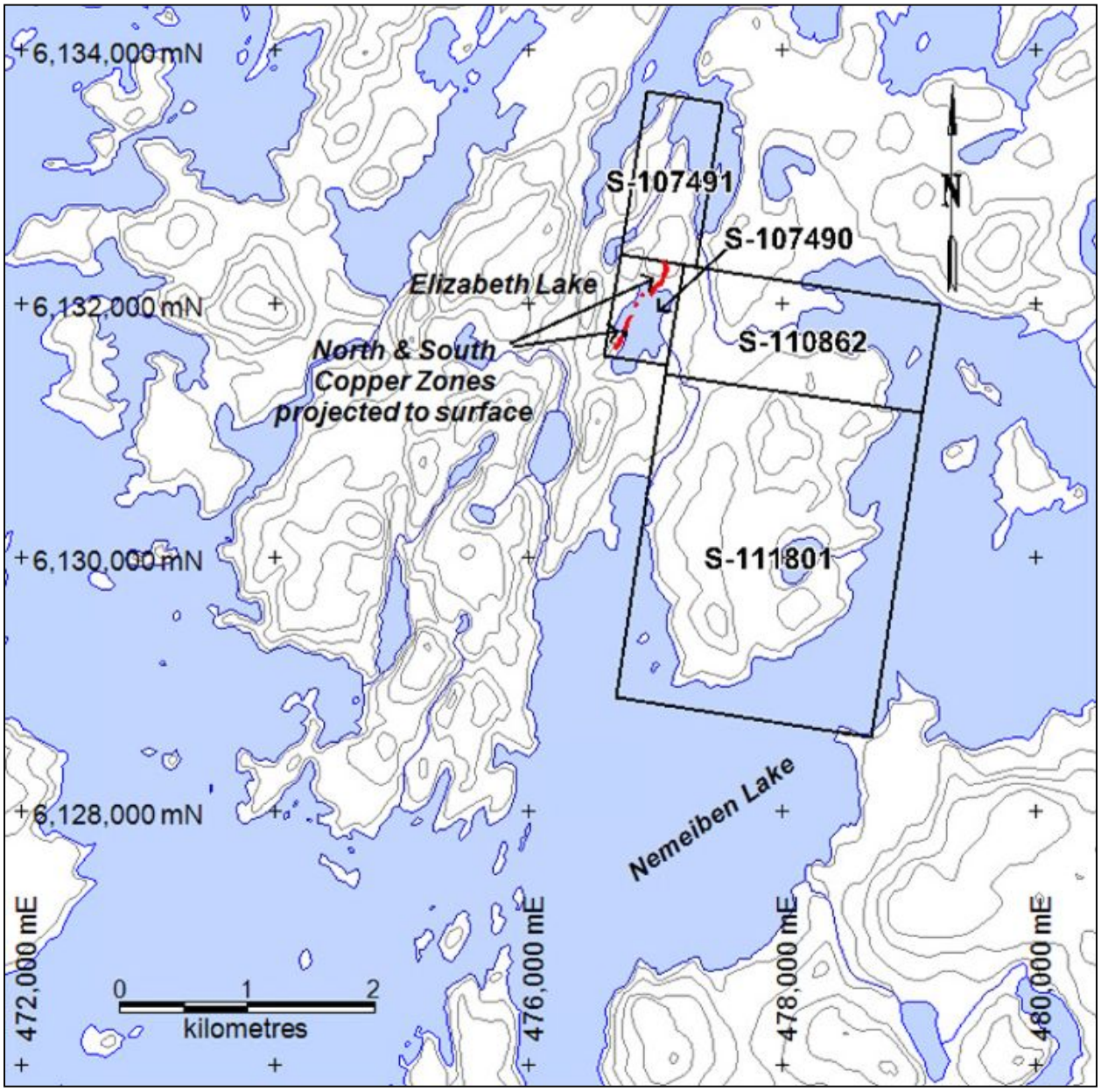

Figure 2. Claim Map

5. Accessibility, Climate, Local Resources, Infrastructure and Physiography

The Property is approximately 40% lake covered. The land portion of the Property is situated in low rolling hills with elevations ranging from 368 to just over 420 metres above sea level. Vegetation is relatively sparse, consisting of pine, spruce and cedar as well as larch and poplar. Juniper and other small bushes are also common.

During winter, the Property is best accessed by road from La Ronge to Nemeiben lake, then by ice road across Nemeiben Lake onto the claims. During summer, the Property is accessible by boating across Nemeiben Lake or alternatively by helicopter from La Ronge.

The town of La Ronge is the nearest population center to the Property. La Ronge is 26 kilometres from the Nemeiben Lake campsite; from the campsite across the lake to the nearest land point to Elizabeth Lake is a further 6.4 kilometres; then over land 0.9 kilometres to Elizabeth Lake. Transport to the Property in winter can be undertaken by truck utilizing ice roads on Nemeiben Lake; otherwise transport in summer will require a combination of truck and boat or helicopter from La Ronge.

For early stage projects, the operating season during winter months is from January to April (4 months) During summer and fall exploration can be conducted from May through to November (7 months). Advanced projects that have established transport links can operate year round in this environment.

There are sufficient surface rights for mining operations on the Property. The nearest power for mining operations would have to be accessed from the Saskatchewan power grid in La Ronge. Early stage exploration and development work would have to rely on diesel electric generators brought to the site. There is adequate water for mining and mineral processing on the Property. There are adequate sites for potential tailing storage and waste disposal areas as well as potential processing plants on the Property. In addition, the town of La Ronge and the surrounding area has adequate personnel for exploration as well as mine development work.

6. History

In 1967, Herb Isbestor discovered copper mineralization on the southwest shore of Elizabeth Lake. This started a small rush to the area and mineral claims: ML 1 to ML 6 and CBS 1425, CBS 1431 and CBS 1476 were staked over the area for V. Studer, M. Lindsley, G. Thompson and H. Isbestor in 1968. The area of the discovery showing was included within CBS 1425 and was transferred to Studer Mines Ltd., who trenched the showing in 1968. The trenching returned copper values averaging 0.87% Cu across 16.8 ft (5.12 metres).

Later in 1968, the area was optioned to Noranda Explorations Co. Ltd. A ground electromagnetic ("EM") survey and geological mapping was conducted and trenching on a small peninsula on the southwest shore of Elizabeth Lake exposed further copper mineralization (Byrne, 1969) in 1968 to 1969. During this time Noranda also drilled 25 holes (including two wedged holes) totalling 21,145 feet (6,445 metres), which were drilled over a strike length of 3,500 feet (1,067 metres) as illustrated on Figure 3 and listed in Table 2. The drilling returned intervals with significant copper values (>0.5% Cu) as listed in Table 3. Noranda identified 2 copper mineralized zones referred to as the North and South zones. Noranda relinquished their option on the Property in late 1969.

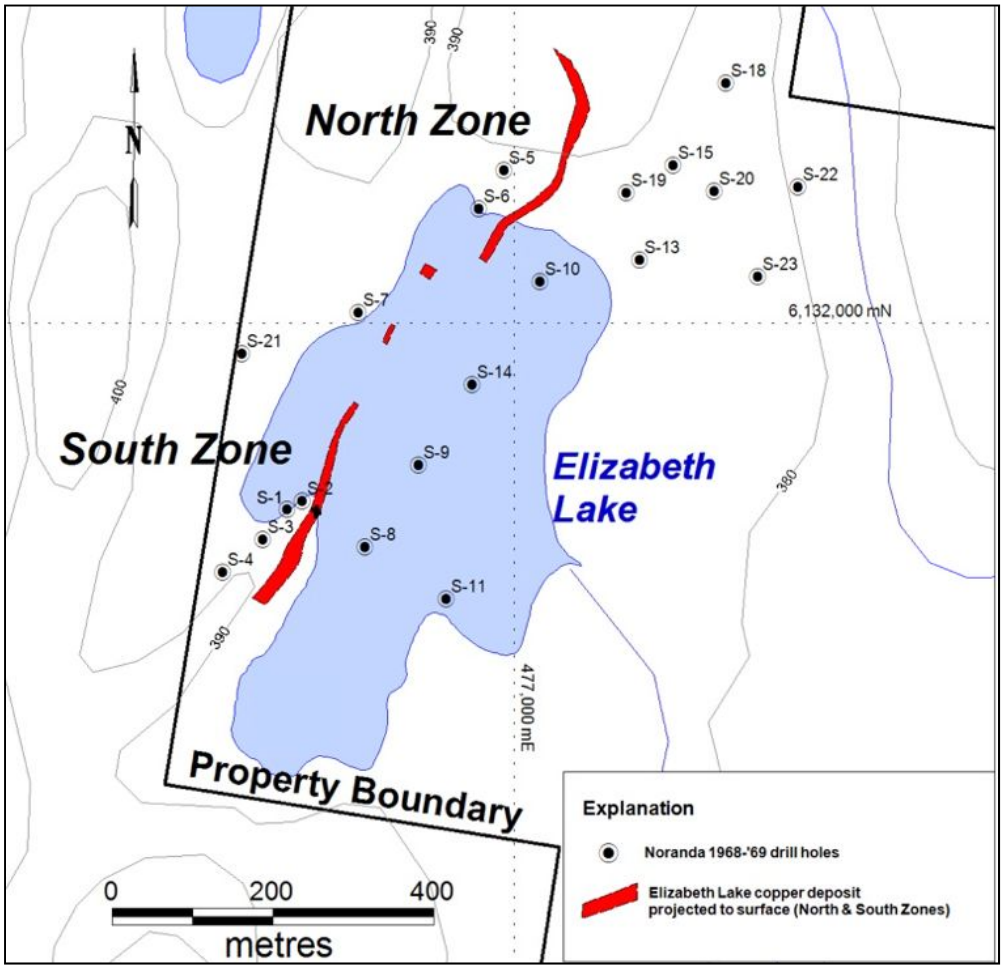

Figure 3. Drill Hole Location Plan, Noranda Exploration Co. Ltd. 1968-69

Table 2. Drill Hole Locations, Noranda Exploration Co. Ltd. 1968-69

Hole_ID	Easting_NAD83	Northing_NAD83	Azimuth	Dip	Total_Length (ft)	Total_Length (m)
S-1	476718	6131768	135	-45	373	113.7
S-2	476737	6131778	315	-45	248	75.6
S-3	476688	6131729	135	-45	289	88.1
S-4	476639	6131689	135	-45	350	106.7
S-5	476988	6132189	135	-45	455	138.7
S-6	476957	6132141	135	-45	305	93.0
S-7	476807	6132012	135	-45	762	232.3
S-8	476816	6131721	315	-65	636	193.9
S-9	476882	6131823	315	-65	637	194.2
S-10	477032	6132050	315	-65	538	164.0
S-11	476917	6131656	315	-75	876	267.0
S-11W	Wedge off S-11 @ 846’				617	188.1
S-12	477126	6131993	315	-75	1497	456.3
S-13	477157	6132078	315	-72	1214	370.0
S-14	476948	6131923	315	-70	816	248.7
S-15	477198	6132195	315	-65	984	299.9
S-16	off property		315	-50	345	105.2
S-17	off property		135	-45	604	184.1
S-18	477264	6132297	315	-65	1499	456.9
S-19	477140	6132161	315	-65	854	260.3
S-20	477249	6132163	315	-72	1253	381.9
S-21	476662	6131961	135	-74	1590	484.6
S-22	477353	6132168	315	-75	1592	485.2
S-23	477303	6132056	315	-75	1716	523.0
S-23W	Wedge off S-23 @ 301’		315	-71.5	1095	333.8

In 1969, Uranium Valley Mines Ltd. optioned the Property, which included CBS 1425, for 3 years from Studer Mines. Under the option agreement, Studer Mines retained 20%, with Uranium Valley holding 30%, Canada Southern Petroleum Ltd. 30% and Great Prairie Resources Ltd. 20%.

In 1970, 13 holes, totalling 8,965 ft (2,732 m), were completed on the North Zone and 4 holes, totalling 3,181 ft (969.6 m) were completed on the South Zone (Byrne, 1970, Khawasik, 1970 and Bligh, 1971) (Figure 4 & Table 3). Trenching, mapping, ground EM and IP surveys were also completed as a part of this work. The ground EM surveys located weak to moderate conductors associated with both the North and South Zones.

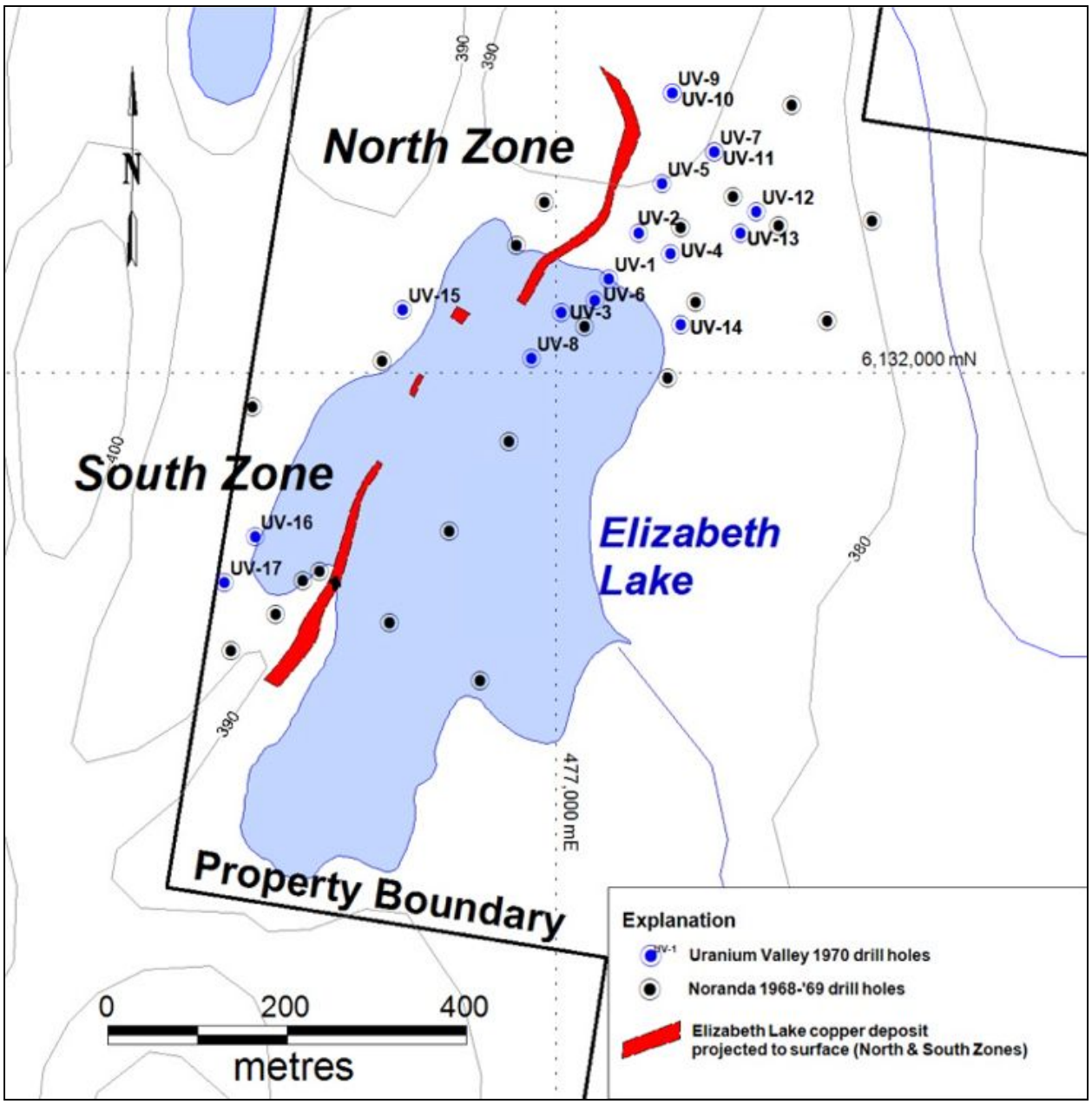

Figure 4. Drill Hole Location Plan, Uranium Valley, 1970.

Table 3 Drill Hole Locations, Uranium Valley, 1970.

Hole No	Easting	Northing	Azimuth	Dip	Total_Length (ft)	Total_Length (m)
UV-1	477060	6132104	315	-60	490	149.4
UV-2	477093	6132154	315	-60	487	148.4
UV-3	477007	6132066	315	-60	284	86.6
UV-4	477128	6132132	315	-65	782	238.4
UV-5	477119	6132210	315	-65	505	153.9
UV-6	477044	6132079	315	-70	522	159.1
UV-7	477177	6132245	315	-45	822	250.5
UV-8	476973	6132015	315	-45	545	166.1
UV-9	477131	6132310	315	-45	670	204.2
UV-10	477131	6132310	315	-65	785	239.3
UV-11	477177	6132245	315	-65	943	287.4
UV-12	477224	6132179	W	-65	1050	320.0
UV-13	477206	6132155	315	-65	1080	329.2
UV-14	477140	6132053	315	-65	1180	359.7
UV-15	476830	6132069	135	-65	500	152.4
UV-16	476665	6131816	135	-65	701	213.7
UV-17	476631	6131765	135	-65	800	243.8

Uranium Valley used their drill results, combined with Noranda's previous drilling to estimate mineral resources for the North and South Zones of the Elizabeth Lake deposit.

In 1970, geologist Rodney Bligh under contract with Norman H. Ursel Associates, prepared *Report on Field Exploration and Diamond Drilling (Phases 2 and 3) Nemeiben Lake, Saskatchewan* for Uranium Valley Mines Limited which contained an estimate of mineral resources for the North and South Zones of the Elizabeth lake deposit. **Investors are cautioned that this historical resource estimate is not compliant with current guidelines for estimating mineral resources and therefore cannot be relied upon. Further testing will be required in order to verify the historical resource estimate.** In his resource estimate, which used a polygonal block volume estimation method, key assumptions Bligh used were a tonnage factor of 10.5 cubic feet per short ton, equivalent to a specific gravity of 3.05 cubic metres per tonne, for mineralized rock and he used a series of cut-off grades ranging from 0.6% to 1.5% copper. Bligh also combined the drill data and results from the Noranda drilling with that of Uranium Valley in order to come up with his estimate. The historical resource estimate was also classified as a "probable reserve" under a 1969 reserve definition of the Ontario Association of Professional Engineers. The category of reserve used by Bligh is not compliant with resource and reserve categories set out under Sections 1.2 and 1.3 of NI43-101. The difference in Bligh's category of resource/reserve lies in his use of "reserve", which clearly it is not. At best it may be considered an inferred resource. However, the tonnage factor used by Uranium Valley is high and therefore implies that their estimate is also high and therefore not reliable. There are no

reported specific gravity measurements in the Uranium Valley reports. The Uranium Valley and Noranda drill holes are not surveyed and therefore the location is only approximate. In order to verify the resource estimate, drill holes will have to be properly located, sections of drill core stored in La Ronge will need to be re assayed and redrilling of at least 25% of the prior holes will be necessary.

The Qualified Person has not done sufficient work to classify the historical estimate as current mineral resources or reserves.

Kenna Capital Corp is not treating the historical estimate as current mineral resources or mineral reserves.

Table 6. Historical, Non-compliant Resource Estimate, Elizabeth Lake copper deposit.

Zone	Cut-off (Cu%)	Grade Cu%	Tonnage (short tons)	Tonnage (metric tonnes)	Horizontal width of zone (ft)	Horizontal width of zone (m)
North	0.6	0.64	3,447,000	3,127,100	65.8	20
South	0.6	0.61	892,500	809,600	42.9	13
Total		**0.63**	**4,340,000**	**3,936,700**	**n/a**	**n/a**
North	1.1	1.08	972,500	882,200	22.8	7
South	1.1	1.12	183,500	166,400	13.4	4
Total		**1.09**	**1,156,500**	**1,048,600**	**n/a**	**n/a**

Also in 1969, Canadian Nickel Co. Ltd., filed assessment work (AR 73P06-SW-0058) on two drill holes drilled on the Ron 106 (S89676) and Ron 108 (S89678) claims that straddle Elizabeth Lake (Figure 5). The hole (#38418) in Ron 106 tested the North Zone and the hole (#38417) in Ron 108 tested the South Zone. Assay results for hole # 38418 in the north Zone range from 0.5 to 6.6 % Cu with long intervals from 441 to 600 feet being in excess of 5% Cu, suggesting the hole may have drilled down the structure. No assays were reported for hole # 38417 in the South Zone.

During the period 1973 to 1975 the Government of Saskatchewan, under the auspices of the Mineral Evaluation Program, contracted the Saskatchewan Research Council to preform multimedia geochemical surveys and ground EM, magnetometer and IP surveys along the Elizabeth Lake trend. In addition, eight core holes were drilled to test various geochemical and geophysical anomalies. Four of these holes were drill on what is now the Property (Figure 5 & Table 4). The drilling encountered massive pyrite–pyrrhotite and disseminated chalcopyrite mineralization. Apparently only intersections with significant copper mineralization were assayed, but no significant results were reported.

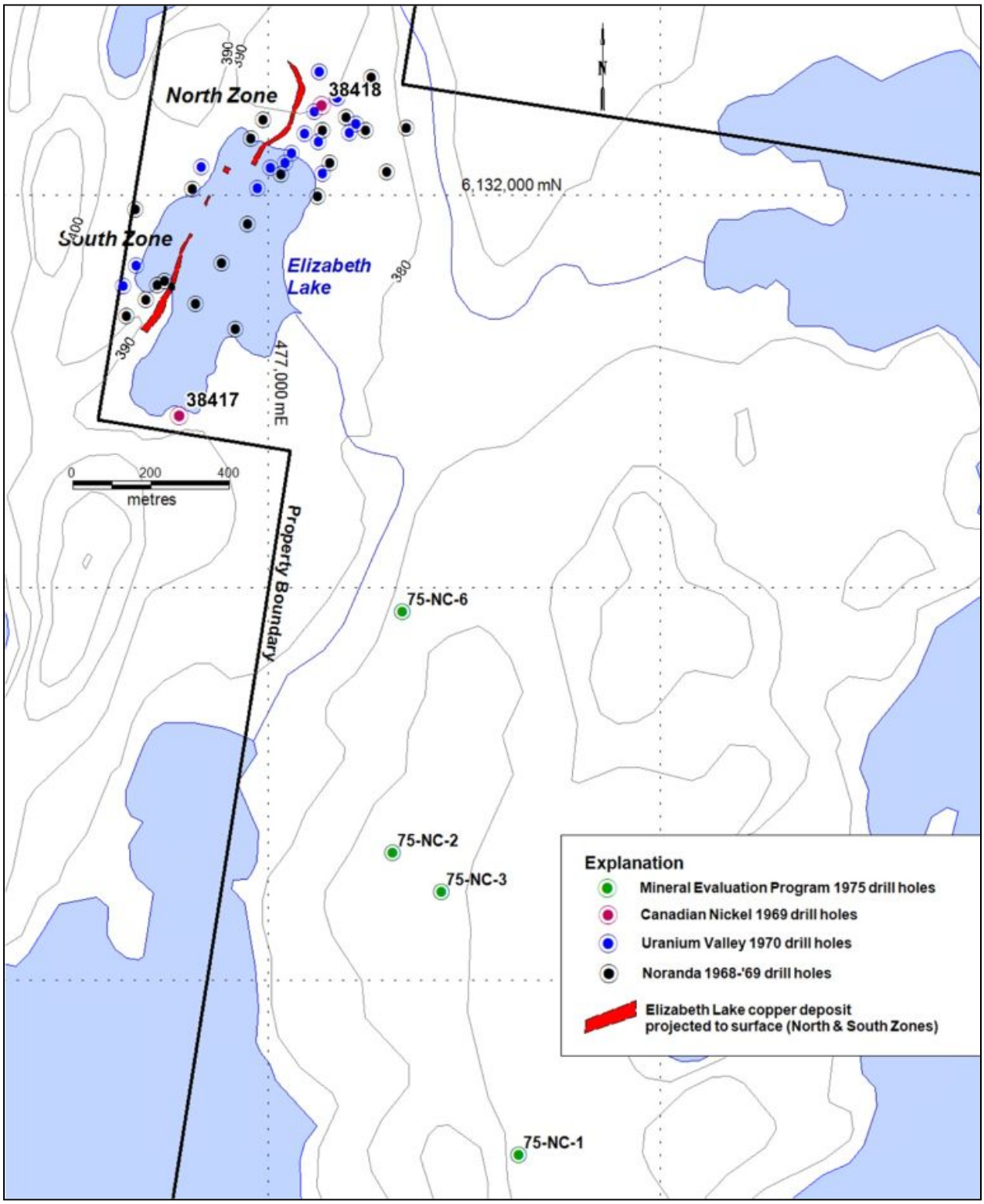

Figure 5. Canadian Nickel & Mineral Evaluation Program drill holes, 1969 & 1975

Table 4. Canadian Nickel & MEP drill hole locations

Hole_ID	Easting	Northing	Azimuth	Dip	Total_Depth_m	Operator
38418	477138	6132227	270	-50	183.0	Canadian Nickel
38417	476774	6131437	270	-50	91.0	Canadian Nickel
75-NC-1	477639	6129552	260	-45	193.9	MEP
75-NC-2	477316	6130321	80	-45	184.7	MEP
75-NC-3	477441	6130223	80	-45	167.7	MEP
75-NC-6	477343	6130937	303	-55	207.9	MEP

In 1974, Uranium Valley Mines Ltd. became Superstar Petroleums Ltd. and held 30% of the Property, Canada Southern Petroleums Ltd. held 50% and Studer Mines the remaining 20%.

On January 1, 1979 CBS 1425 lapsed. The area was immediately re-staked by Superstar Petroleums Ltd as S-106463 to S-106464, which soon after became part of the block of claims: S-99536 to S-99548, covering Elizabeth Lake. Superstar transferred its ownership to Studer Mines, which now held a 50% share.

In 1980, Douglas Campbell, PhD., PEng. and Joseph Chamberlain, PhD., PEng., reported a mineral resource estimate for the Elizabeth Lake Deposit in *Geological Report Nemeiben Lake Nickel-Copper Property and Nemeiben Lake Copper-Silver Property, Lac La Ronge area, Saskatchewan* for Golconda Resource Syndicate. However, there is no information provided in their report concerning assumptions made or methods used to arrive at their estimates. Consequently, this historical resource estimate is not believed to be reliable and is not disclosed.

In 1981, Cameco entered into a joint venture agreement with Studer Mines. Studer Mines subsequently assigned its interest in the Property to Benz Gold Resources. In 1981, Benz Gold contracted Questor Surveys to fly an EM (MK VI Input) and magnetic survey. The EM survey did not locate any strong conductors at Elizabeth Lake. The magnetic survey located a northeasterly striking band of material exhibiting a high total field magnetic signature in contrast to surrounds. The band probably reflected magnetite-bearing mafic volcanics and varied from 200 to 500 metres in width and up 500 nT above the magnetic response of the surrounding area. Benz Gold also conducted limited reconnaissance ground VFL-EM, magnetometer and self-potential surveys in the vicinity of the Elizabeth Lake discovery trench.

In 1983, Benz Gold Resources conducted further limited ground geophysics near the Elizabeth Lake deposit, following up on the airborne EM survey results. However details of this work are not available in the Saskatchewan Ministry of Energy and Mines assessment work files.

In 1984, Cameco re-analysed for gold 77 selected drill core samples from 10 of the Noranda Exploration Co. Ltd's drill holes. The best analysis from the core was 290 ppb gold.

On 1 August, 1985, Prime Resources Corporation staked the showing area as CBS 6213 and 6214. Prime optioned a 60% interest in these claims to Benz Gold in consideration for Benz Gold completing expenditures of $100,000 over a three year period.

In 1987, Benz Gold contracted Ingot Gold, who in turn contracted Standing Geophysics Ltd. to carry out ground VLF-EM and magnetic surveys over the deposit (Standing, 1988).

In 1989, Benz Gold Resources contracted Ingot Gold to conduct detailed geological mapping, prospecting and rock and soil sampling of the Elizabeth Lake grid that covered the North and South zones (Vanderhorst, 1989). Results from the rock and soil sampling outlined a number of areas anomalous in both copper and zinc within the metasediments. Values from intrusive rocks, in contrast were extremely low. The work was not able to expand the surface footprint for the Elizabeth Lake deposit, consequently no further work was recommended.

On February 1, 1991 CBS 6214 lapsed. Claude Resources Inc. staked the deposit as S-103570 on February 1, 1991. In 1994, Claude completed prospecting and rock sampling over the showing to check for possible gold zoning in the host rocks (Studer, 1995). The deposit is hosted by a series of sheared, silicified, and sericitized biotite schists, which may represent tuffs of dacitic-felsitic composition. Significant concentrations of gold or copper were not located by this work. However, continued follow-up of other VLF-EM targets generated by the 1987 geophysical survey was recommended.

In 1996, Claude Resources completed a core petrographic study using Noranda drill holes S-9, S-12, and S-19 (AF 73P06-0149). S-103570 was allowed to lapse on 1 July, 1996. At this time, Claude released the drill indicated reserves of the 300 m (984.3 ft) long northeast-trending deposit which is open at depth. Gold values ranged from 0.35 to 15.0 g/t. In July of 1999, S-103570 was allowed to lapse. At this time, Claude also produced a non-compliant resource estimate for the Elizabeth Lake deposit. However, there is no information provided in their report concerning assumptions made or methods used to arrive at their estimates. Consequently, this historical resource estimate is not believed to be reliable and is not disclosed.

In 2008, Wayne Fisher, of Crystal Springs, Saskatchewan restaked the Elizabeth lake deposit as claims S-107490, S-107491 and S-110862 as agent on behalf of BEC International Corp. In October of 2010, Mr. Fisher staked an additional claim, S-111801, contiguous with the initial three claims.

In 2010, Troy Energy Corp contracted Geotech Ltd. to fly a combined versatile time domain electromagnetic (“VTEM”) and magnetic survey over approximately 79 line kilometres at 100 and 200 metre line spacing on the Property (Laver et al, 2010), which resulted in Troy earning a 10% interest in the Property. Troy subsequently transferred its interest in the Property to BEC International in exchange for other property interests. Conductors in the VTEM data obtained by Troy are not coincident with trends in the magnetic data; however a relatively strong conductor was noted to the south of the known deposit (Figure 6). This may represent an as yet undiscovered mineral zone on the claims. The magnetic survey detected a distinct magnetic high associated with a northeasterly trending band of metasediments that form the footwall to the mineralized zones. A shear zone that hosts the Elizabeth Lake deposit is interpreted to form the east boundary of the magnetic high feature (Figure 7).

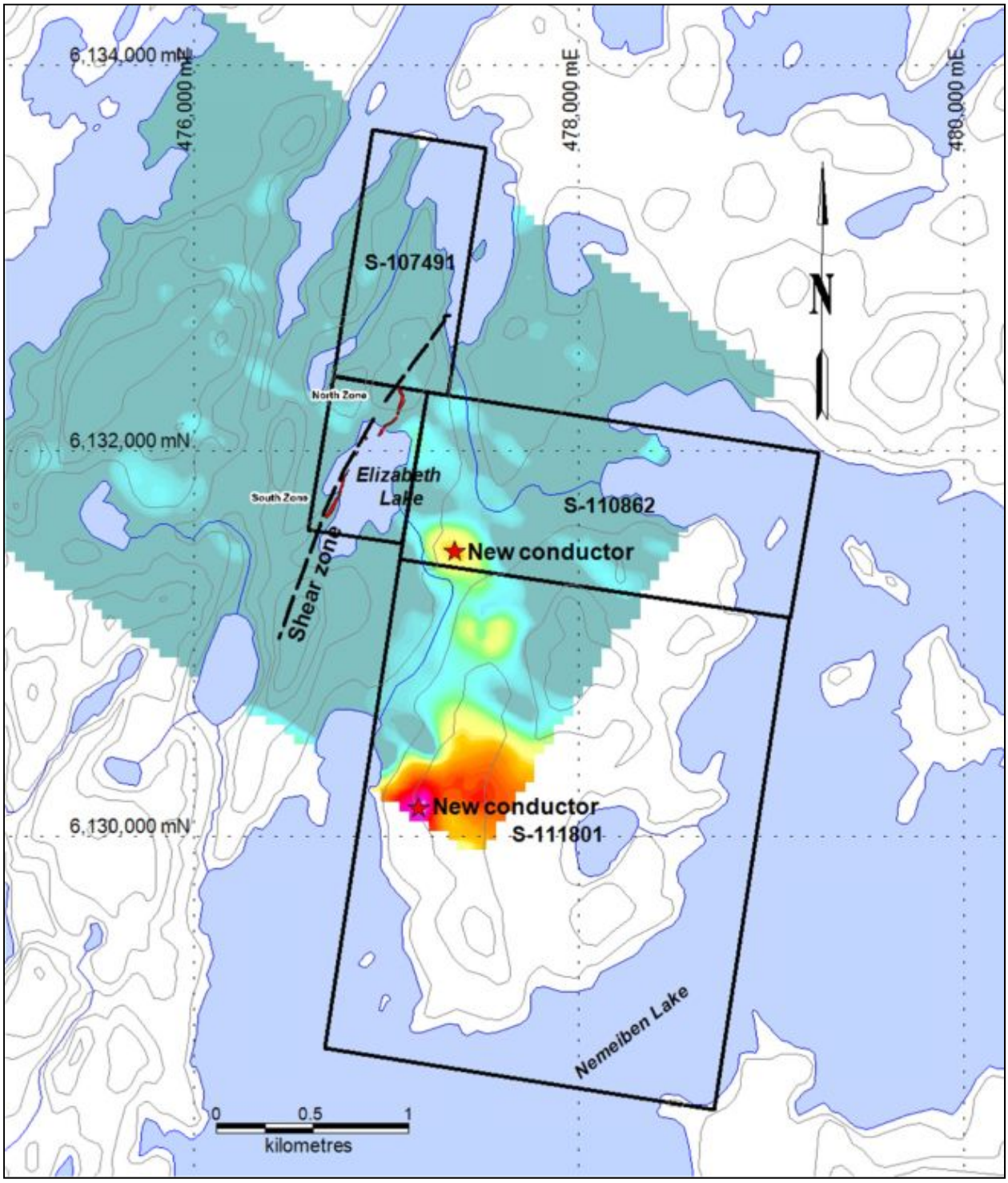

Figure 6. Airborne VTEM image of vertical component of "B" EM field

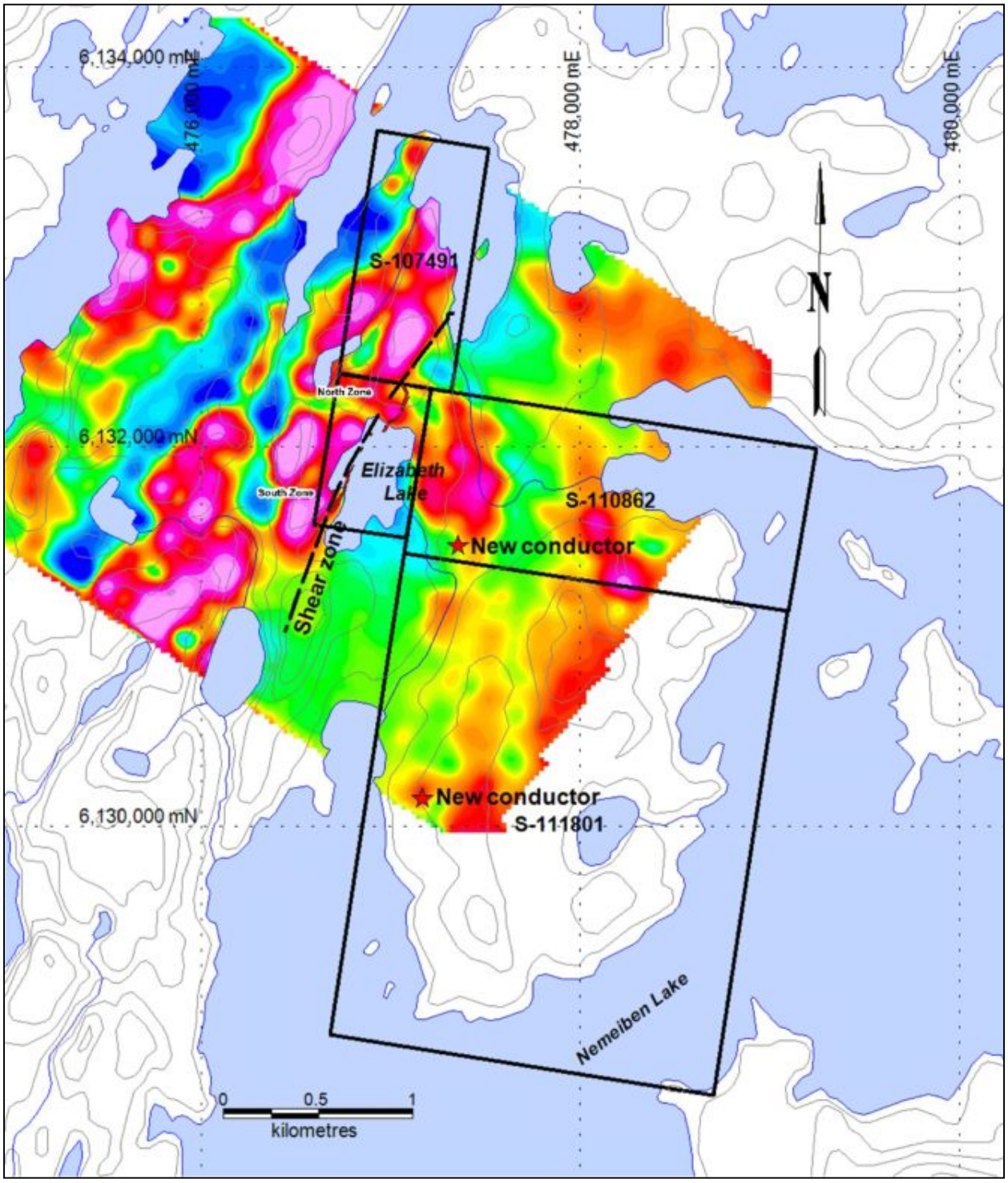

Figure 7. Airborne magnetic image of calculated vertical gradient

There has been no mineral production from the Property.

Costs for exploration work conducted on the Elizabeth lake Property within the last three years total $81,060.00 and are tabulated below.

Table 6. Exploration Expenditures 2009 -2011

Date	Activity	Conducted by	Incurred by	Amount Spent
July 2010	Geotech VTEM airborne EM & magnetic survey	Geotech Ltd	Troy Energy	$41,881.00
July 2010	Prospecting, sampling and site work	Wayne Fisher	Troy Energy	$13,800.00
October 2010	Geological interpretation	E. MacNeill, P.Geo.	Troy Energy	$2,943.00
November 2010	Interpretation of airborne geophysical survey results	BEC	Troy Energy	$5,769.00
December 2010	Interpretation, analysis and compilation	BEC	Troy Energy	$16,667.00
Total				**$81,060.00**

7. Geological Setting and Mineralization

7.1 Regional Geological Setting

The Property is located in the Reindeer Zone of the Precambrian Shield area that crops out in northern Saskatchewan (Figure 8). The Reindeer Zone is further subdivided into a number of domains based on age and lithology. The Property is situated an area where structural deformation has juxtaposed three of these domains: the Archean age (ca 2.5 Ga) Glennie Domain; the Proterozoic age (ca 1.9 – 1.7 Ga) Kisseynew Domain consisting of greywacke and anatexic granites; and the Proterozoic Rottenstone domain consisting of greenstones and granitoids. The Property occurs in an area underlain by formations transitional between the mafic volcanic rocks and structurally underlying migmatites of metasedimentary origin.

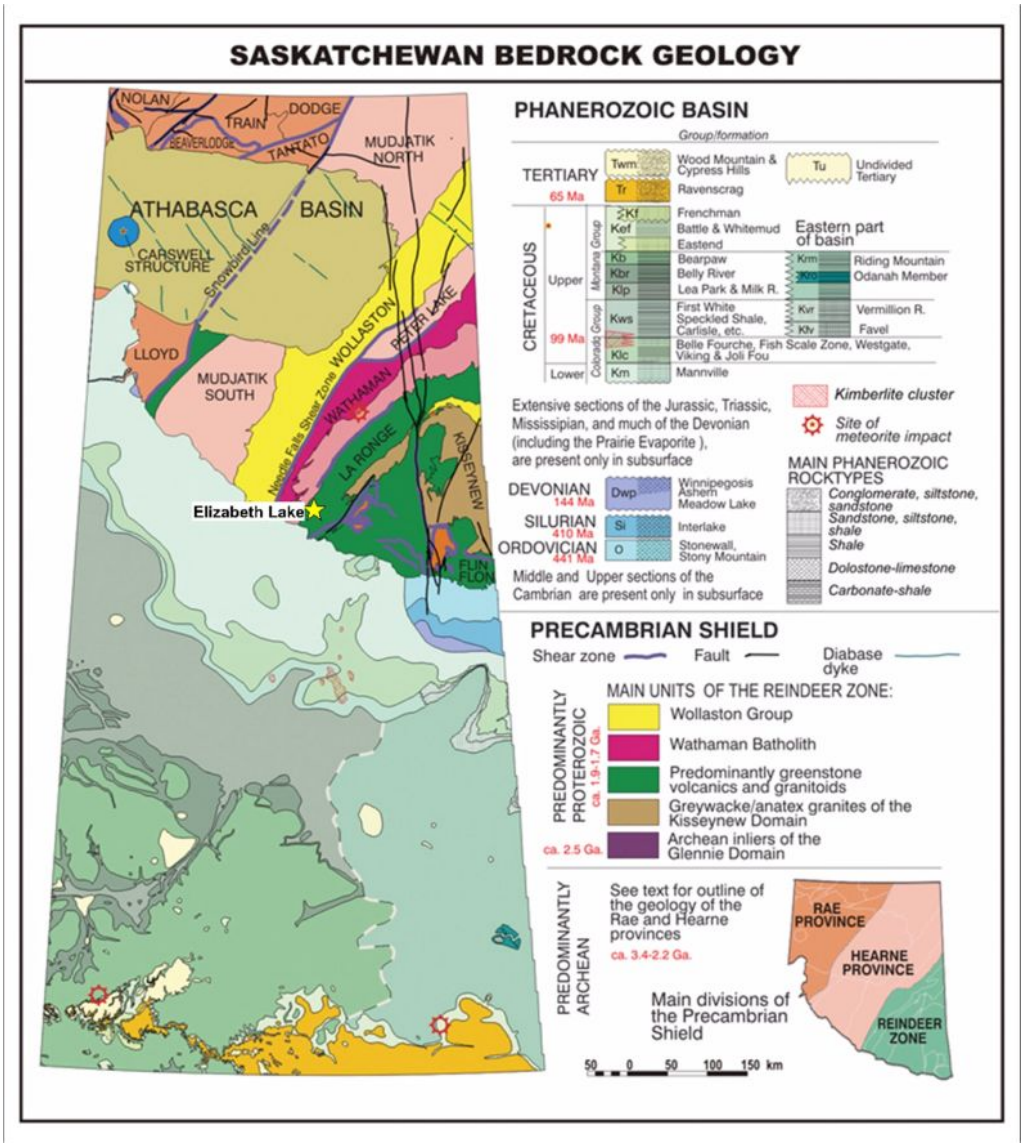

Figure 8. Regional Geological Setting: Elizabeth Lake Property

7.2 Local Geology

Detailed mapping by the Saskatchewan Geological Survey in 2010 (Maxeiner and MacLaren) has provided new insights into the geology of the area (Figure 9).

The Elizabeth Lake copper deposit is located near the transition between mafic volcanic rocks and structurally underlying migmatites of metasedimentary origin. Interlayering of the mafic metavolcanics and metasediments may be either tectonic or stratigraphic in origin.

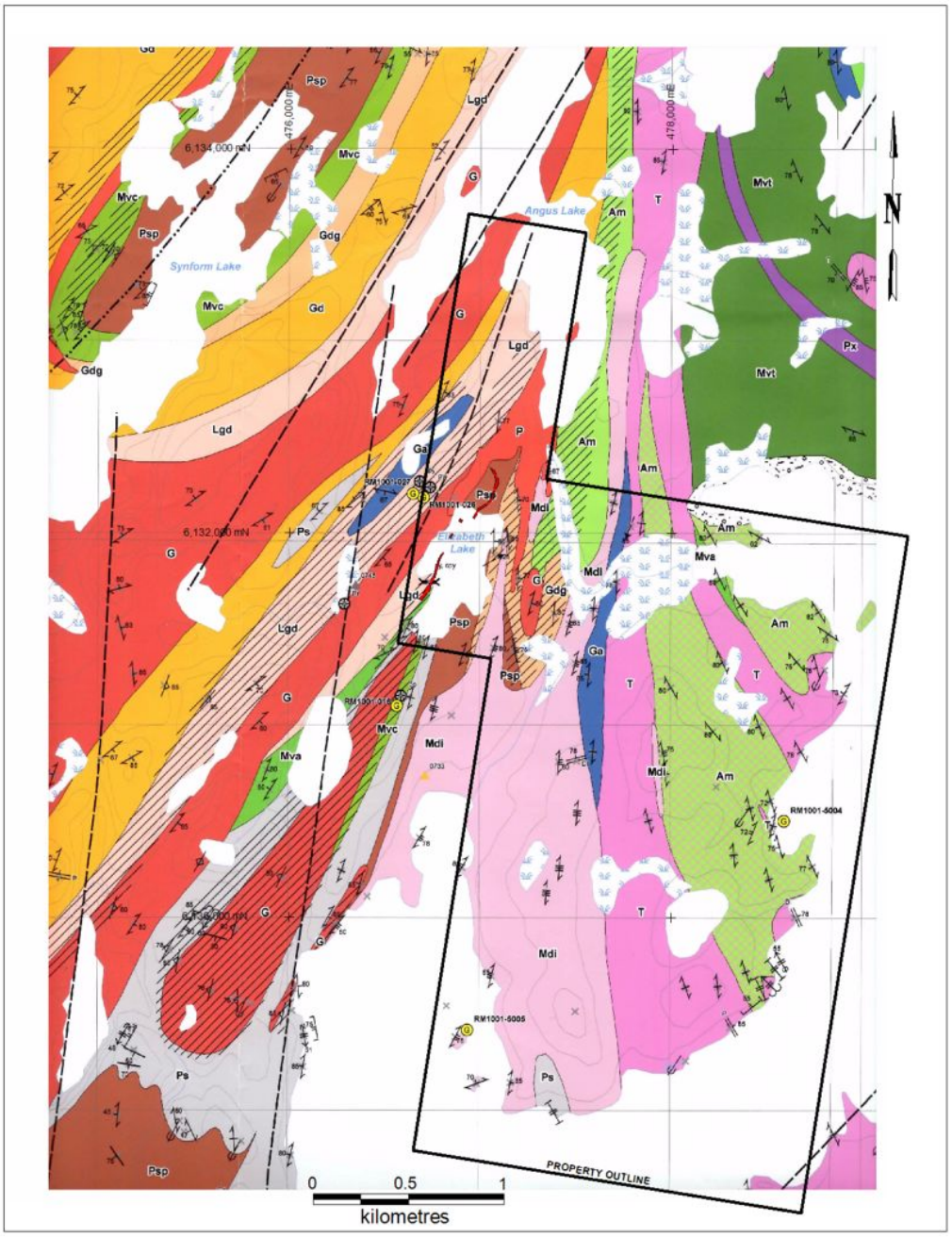

Figure 9. Local Geology of the Elizabeth Lake Property, after Maxeiner et al, 2010

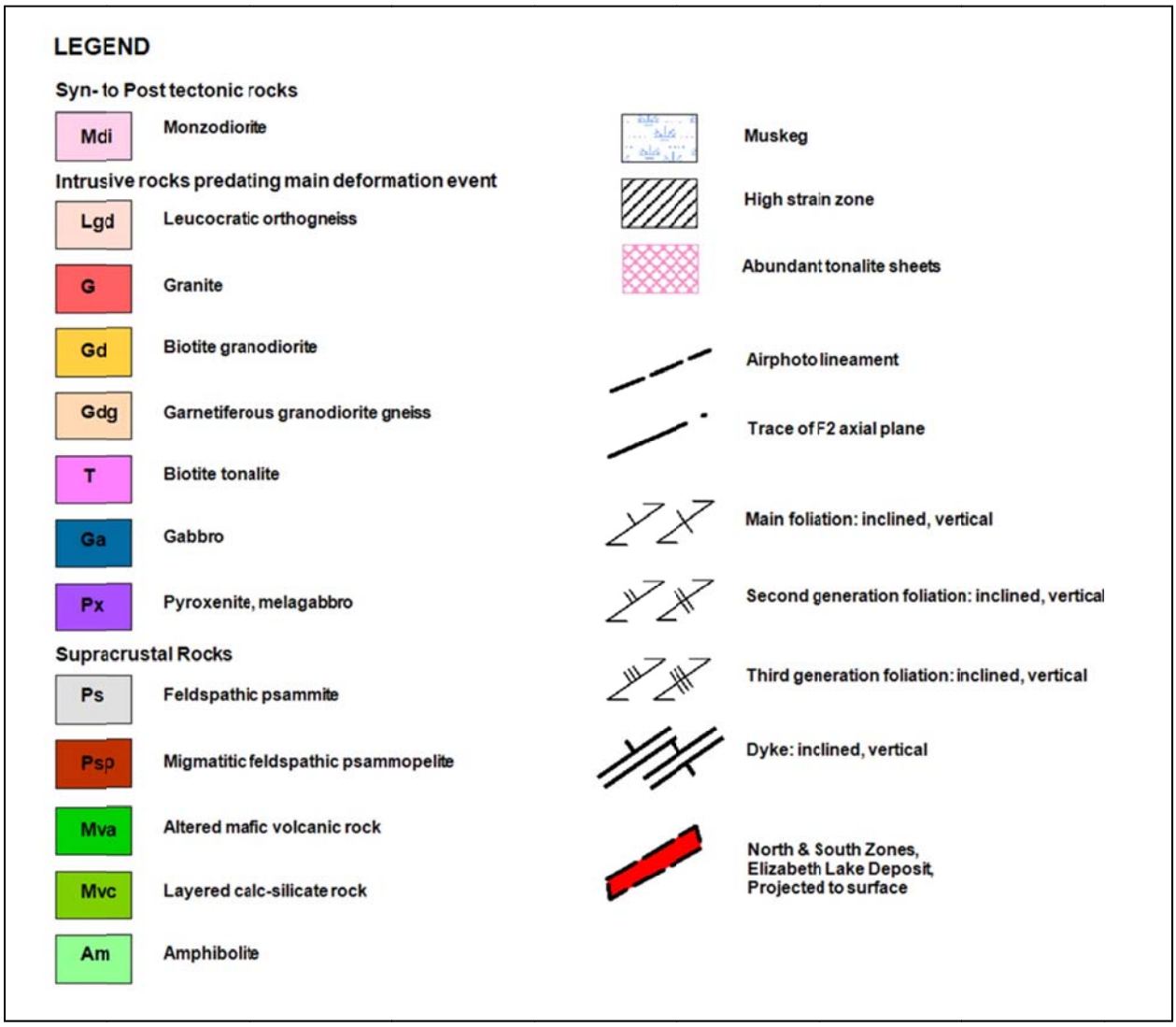

Figure 10. Legend for Local Geology map (Figure 9).

7.3 Mineralization

Copper mineralization at Elizabeth Lake occurs in a north-northeast trending metasedimentary gneiss band consisting mainly of biotite gneisses with some intersections of biotite quartzites, arkose and hornblende-calc silicate gneisses. These rocks sheared, silicified and sericitized and intruded locally by gabbro, hornblende quartz diorite, granite and more commonly by alaskitic muscovite granodiorites, granites and molybdenite bearing aplites and pegmatites. A calc-silicate unit at the south end of Elizabeth Lake may represent wall rock alteration associated with the mineralization.

Based on the results of diamond drilling it has been concluded that the deposit is made up of numerous lenticular low-grade mineralized zones and three small medium grade zones. The mineralization occurs in a shear zone within sericitic schists enclosed in hornblende-biotite gneisses and arkoses. The plunge of the zones are controlled by “F2” deformation, exemplified

by tight folds and boudins that plunge steeply northeast. Folding post-dates the faulting and affects the ore zone configuration.

The mineralization, which lies in a northeast-trending fault zone that has been affected by dextral cross-faulting, has been grouped into two main lenses - the North Zone and the South Zone. The mineralized zone has a strike length of about 625 m (2,050.5 ft). The two lenses, which are approximately 365 m apart, parallel minor fold hinges in the vicinity. The lenses have a moderate to steep plunge. The North Zone is 330 m (1,082.7 ft) long, 2 to 22 m (6.6 to 72.2 ft) wide and extends to a vertical depth of over 250 m (820.2 ft). The South Zone is 240 m (787.4 ft) long, 2 to 22 m (6.6 to 72.2 ft) wide and extends vertically approximately 150 m (492.1 ft).

Mineralization consists of lenses, pods, veins and disseminations of pyrite, pyrrhotite and chalcopyrite. Sphalerite is found in small zones of calc-silicate gneiss that are separated from the main zones. Galena is reported locally. Chalcopyrite occurs in the more quartz-rich zones. Gold values up to 0.12 oz./ ton and silver values from 0.20 to 0.35 oz./ ton are reported. Copper mineralization was exposed in 1968 and returned assays of 0.87% Cu over 16.8 ft; intervals from 1.0 to 7.0 ft returned 0.01 oz./ton Au, 0.14 to 0.27 oz./ton Ag, 0.12 to 1.50% Cu and trace to 0.2% Zn. Diamond drilling intersected a 2,800 ft long mineralized zone to a depth of 375 ft at the south end and to a depth of 1,375 ft at the north end. Drill hole intersections ranged from 0.01 to 0.12 oz./ton Au, 0.18 to 1.1 oz./ton Ag, 0.05 to 12.32% Cu, 0.01 to 0.02 Pb and 0.005 to 0.7% Zn.

8. Deposit Types

The Elizabeth Lake copper deposit has been characterized as a Besshi-type volcano-genic massive sulphide deposit (Hoy, 1995). These types of deposits are thought to form in a variety of tectonic extensional environments, such as back-arc basins, ocean ridges close to continental margins or rift basins formed during the early stages of continental separation. The deposits typically form thin sheets of massive to well layered pyrrhotite, chalcopyrite, sphalerite, pyrite and minor galena. They are generally associated with or hosted in a succession of mafic volcanic rocks (tholeiitic, less commonly alkalic) with interbedded clastic rocks; Mn-rich garnets in metamorphosed exhalative horizons, possible structures, such as faults; possible association with ultramafic rocks.

From an exploration point of view the sulphide lenses can exhibit either an electromagnetic or induced polarization signature, depending on the style of mineralization and presence of conductive sulphides.

9. Exploration

The issuer has not conducted any exploration on the Property. Prior exploration conducted on the Property is described under item 6: History.

10. Drilling

The issuer has not conducted any drilling on the Property. Drilling has been conducted on the Property in the past by others. Description and results of the previous drilling are described under item 6: History.

11. Sample Preparation, Analyses and Security

In terms of historical sample preparation and quality control measures used during historical exploration activities on the Property there is very little information provided in the reports documenting this work and procedures. It is reasonable to assume that industry standard procedures of the time were followed. However, those standards are not as rigorous as current standards, consequently there is concern over the adequacy of the past sample preparation, security and analytical procedures.

During the course of his examination of drill core stored in La Ronge, the Qualified Person collected 4 core samples for analysis. The samples were place in numbered plastic bags and the Qualified Person packed them in his luggage and on his return to Vancouver delivered them to Acme Analytical Laboratories in East Vancouver. There was no sample preparation conducted on the samples prior to deliver to Acme. There, samples were prepared according to Acme's R200-250 protocol, i.e. crush 1 kilogram to 80% passing 10 mesh, split 250 grams and pulverize to 85% passing 200 mesh. An aliquot of each prepared sample pulp was the analysed according to the protocols of Acme's Geo2 Exploration analytical package. Geo2 consists of two separate techniques:

1. Sample splits 0.5 grams are leached in hot (95^{o}C) aqua regia. The resulting solution is passed into an inductively coupled argon plasma which is then feed into a mass spectrometer (ICP-MS) for analysis. A suite of 36 elements analysed by this method (Group 1DX). The lower detection limit varies from 1 to 2 ppm or 0.001% to 0.01% depending on the element.
2. Gold is analysed for by a lead-collection fire-assay fusion for total sample decomposition. The solution resulting from acid digestion of the dore bead is passed into an inductively coupled argon plasma for emission spectrographic (ICP-ES) analysis (Group 3B). The lower detection limit is around 2 parts per billion (ppb).

Acme Analytical Laboratories has ISO 17025:2005 accreditations within its laboratory and off site sample preparation locations. Acme has participated in the CANMET and Geostats Round Robin proficiency tests. Acme is recognized as a participant in the CALA Proficiency Testing Program and is registered by the BC Ministry of Water Land and Air Protection under the Environmental Data Quality Assurance (EDQA) Regulation.

Acme Analytical Laboratories is not associated or affiliated with Kenna Capital Corp and operates at arm's length and is independent of Kenna Capital Corp.

In the Qualified Person's opinion, sample preparation, security, and analytical procedures were adequate for this early stage test work. However, a more rigorous quality control/quality assurance program will be necessary for future sampling programs.

12. Data Verification

The Qualified Person examined claim post on the Property during his visit there and found that the claims were staked in a manner that complies with Saskatchewan staking regulations.

The Qualified Person examined drill core from the Elizabeth Lake deposit that is stored in a secure facility maintained by the Saskatchewan Department of Energy and Resources, Precambrian Geology Division, in La Ronge.

As a check to verify the reliability of prior drill core assays the four core samples collected by the Qualified person were analysed. The results of analyses performed on the samples are tabulated below and assay data for the original samples are included for a comparison.

Table 5. Analytical results for samples collected by the Qualified Person

Sample No	Hole ID	Interval (ft)	ACME December 2011 Analyses								Noranda_Assays	
			Cu[1]	Au[2]	Ag[1]	Pb[1]	Zn[1]	Ni[1]	Co[1]		Cu_%	Ag_oz/t
11CGV001EL	S-9	553	>10000	56	5.4	4.8	73	10.1	15.3		0.96	n/a
11CGV002EL	S-9	567	4469	82	2.0	5.8	120	3.4	4.6		0.40	n/a
11CGV003EL	S-12	175	2191	10	3.0	487	997	76.3	15.4		0.44	0.20
11CGV004EL	S-19	452	2204	40	1.3	6.3	50	4.7	9.1		1.07	n/a

[1] Values for Cu, Ag, Pb, Zn, Ni and Co are in parts per million (ppm)
[2] Values for Au are in parts per billion (ppb)

These results are considered to be reasonably similar to the historical assay results to suggest that the historical assay data can be considered to be reliable. However, some variation indicates that further reassaying of the old core will be necessary in order to determine what the magnitude of variation is in the historical assay data.

The Qualified Person has also examined all of the assessment reports that are on file and available digitally through the Department of Energy and Resources' Mineral Resources Databases.

The verification procedures did not include complete field checking of all of the data generated by the previous exploration programs. Despite this limitation the Qualified Person is reasonably confident that the data and information examined concerning the Elizabeth Lake Property is satisfactory for a preliminary assessment of the project. However, because of location and quality control and quality assurance issues it cannot be fully relied upon for resource estimation purposes.

13. Mineral Processing and Metallurgical Testing

No mineral processing or metallurgical testing has been carried out on mineralization found on the Property.

14. Mineral Resource Estimates

There are no NI 43-101 compliant resource estimates for mineralization found on the Property.

NOTE: Items 15.0 to 22.0 of NI 43-101(F1) have been deleted from this report as the Elizabeth Lake Property is an early stage project.

23. Adjacent Properties

There are no adjacent properties of significance to the Property.

24. Other Relevant Data and Information

There is no other relevant data or information concerning the Property.

25. Interpretation and Conclusions

The Elizabeth Lake Property consists of 4 claims covering 825 hectares in the La Ronge area of northern Saskatchewan.

Kenna Capital Corp. has the right to earn a 100% interest in the Property from BEC International Corp.

The Property is underlain by highly sheared mafic metavolcanics and intercalated metasediments of Paleoproterozic or older age, which have been intruded by igneous dykes and apophyses of a variety of compositions ranging from granitic pegmatites to mafic dykes.

Copper mineralization consists of disseminated to semi-massive chalcopyrite, pyrite and pyrrhotite in steep north-easterly dipping lenticular bodies that form two principal zones: the North and South Zones.

A considerable amount of exploration work, including diamond drilling has been conducted on the Property in the past. Because of the age and time in which the work was done much of it is not reliable for use in estimating mineral resources. However, it does serve as a guide as to mineralization potential for the project.

The Qualified Person concludes that the Property has significant copper mineralization that warrants follow-up work in order to test for down dip extensions and for precious metal by- or co-products. Contingent upon the success of that test work additional work, will be required to develop the Property including work to verify the past exploration results.

26. Recommendations

The following budget estimates are for a first phase drill testing program of geophysical and geological targets on the Elizabeth Lake copper property.

The vision for the first phase program is to drill test:

1. two geophysical anomalies arising from the 2010 airborne survey flown by Geotech Ltd. and recommended by Alexander Prikhodko, PhD, P.Geo., senior geophysict of Geotech Ltd.
2. test down depth extensions of the North and South zones of the Elizabeth Lake deposit.

The Geotech anomalies are also structural targets that would test the hypothesis that either an extension of the Elizabeth Lake copper deposit may lie to the east of the known zones or a new mineral occurrence may be situated there.

The North and South zones of the Elizabeth Lake deposit are open at depth. Drilling to establish continuity to depth and to test the tenor of copper, gold and silver mineralization is warranted based on the Qualified Person's opinion that the full extent of this deposit has not been determined. The nature of the mineralization or deposit model, while believed by many to be of a volcanogenic massive sulphide variety know as a Besshi deposit that has been deformed by ductile deformation, may also have been developed or upgraded through emplacement of mineralizing solutions related to younger intrusive phases, such as pegmatites, injected into the gneiss sequence during a later extensional re-activation of the shear zone hosting the known mineralization.

The proposed first phase program consists of a 4 hole, 1,500 metre drill program, estimated to cost $362,000.

Contingent upon the success of the first phase work additional drilling will be recommended.

Table 7. Proposed Drill Hole Locations and orientations

	Easting*	Northing*	Azimuth	Dip	Length (metres)
Geotech targets					
Line 3140	477165	6130160	270	-65	100
Line 3080	477300	6131520	120	-60	400
Other targets					
North Zone	477383	6132082	315	-65	500
South Zone	476540	6131818	135	-65	500

Table 8. Estimated Cost of Recommended Program, Elizabeth Lake property

Expense Category	Days	/units	Rate	Estimated Cost
WAGES & SALARIES				
Consultant 1	20	days	800	$16,000.00
Project Geologist	45	days	600	$27,000.00
Field technicians	30	days	300	$9,000.00
FIELD EXPENSE:				
Field supplies				$2,090.00
Fuel	6500	ltrs	1.5	$9,750.00
Food	240	m-days	25	$6,000.00
Hotel	35	days	300	$10,500.00
Truck rental	35	days	120	$4,200.00
Travel				
TECHNICAL SERVICES/				
SUBCONTRACTORS				
Assay & analysis	200	samples	30	$6,000.00
LIDAR topographic survey				$40,000.00
Drill Data 3D modeling				$10,000.00
Drilling				
NQ-core drilling	1500	m	120	$180,000.00
Drill supplies: core boxes, mud, ploymer & lubricants	1500	m	20	$30,000.00
Drillers truck	33	days	120	$3,960.00
Mob/demob				$7,500.00
Total				**$362,000.00**

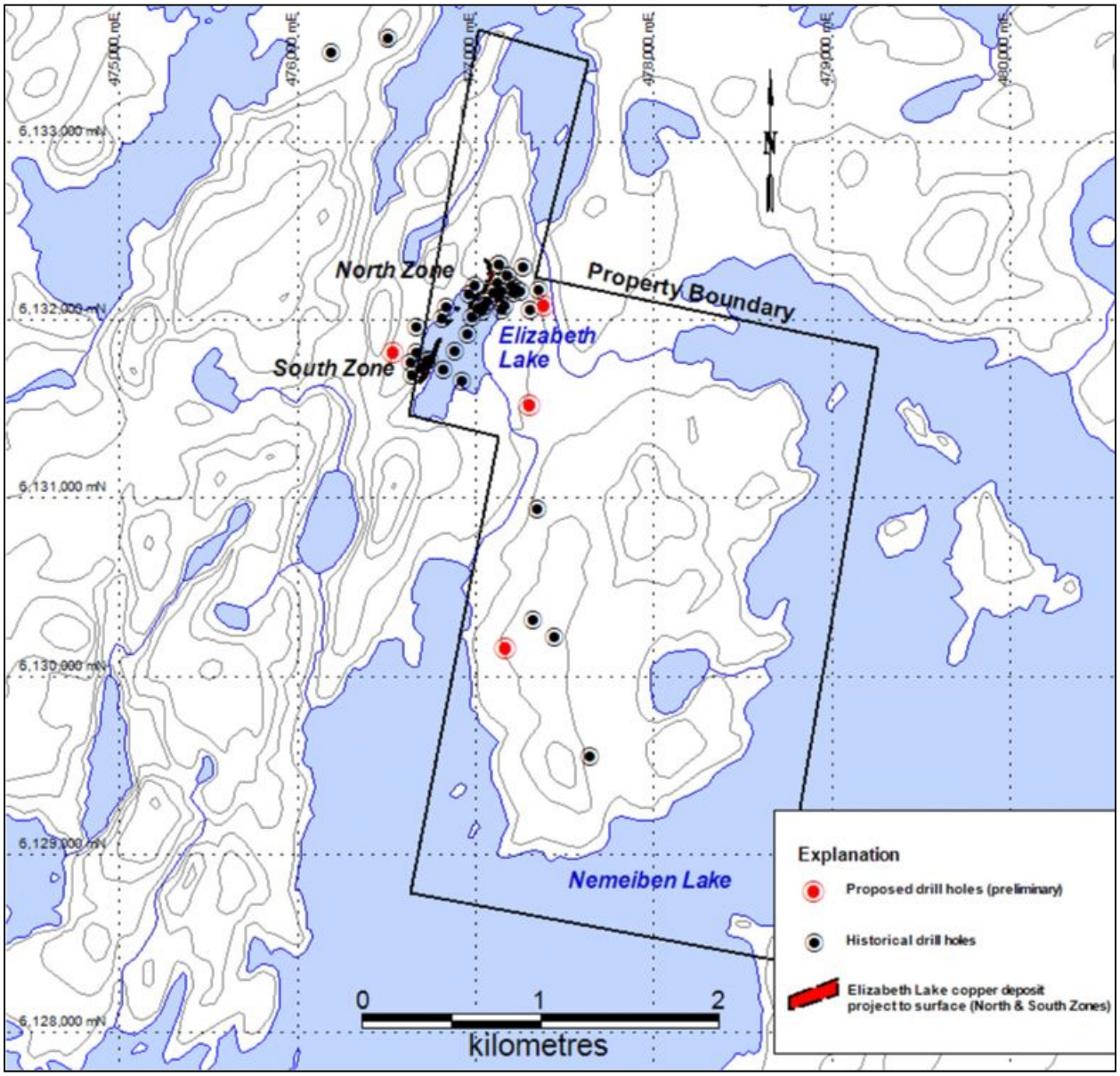

Figure 11. Proposed Drill Holes Elizabeth Lake Property

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