# TECHNICAL REPORT

**on the**

# FIREWEED PROPERTY

Babine Lake Area, Omineca Mining Division,
BC NTS map 093M-01W BCGS
maps 093M-008,009 & 093I-098,099
Lat. 55°00'43" Lon. 126°25'56"

For:

## SHAMROCK ENTERPRISES INC.

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By:


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**July 19, 2012**

# Table of Contents

## Index of Figures



## Index of Tables

## 1.0 SUMMARY

Shamrock Enterprises Inc. (“Shamrock” or the “Issuer”),”) 484 Beachview Drive, North Vancouver BC, V7G 1P7, Tel: 778-340-1934, has requested the authors, Marvin A. Mitchell, P. Eng., and W.A. Howell, P.Geo. to prepare a 43-101 Report on the Fireweed Property in the Babine Lake area of British Columbia. Shamrock is listed on the Canadian National Stock Exchange (CNSX) and is seeking a listing on the TSX Venture Exchange (TSX-V), hence the need for a new 43-101 Report.

The Fireweed Property (the “Property”) includes 8 Mineral claims totalling 2,411 hectares (24.11 square kilometres) as shown and illustrated in the accompanying claim sketch (Figure 2). The Fireweed Property is 100% owned by Pachamama Resources Ltd. (“Pachamama”), a TSX-V listed junior public company, now known as Regulus Resources Ltd. (“Regulus”). On May 18, 2012 the TSX Venture Exchange accepted for filing documentation pursuant to a Court approved Plan of Arrangement between Regulus and Pachamama. There is a capped 2% NSR held by Terry Lewis Eldridge. Table I lists the claims, all of which are in good standing until 2021.

The Fireweed claim group is situated in the Omineca Mining District and is located on the west side of Babine Lake, in north central British Columbia, near the summer resort of Smithers Landing, 70 kilometres northeast of the town of Smithers. The centre of the claims is at 55$^{o}$ 01' North latitude and 126$^{o}$ 25' W. Longitude.

Elevations on the Property range from 710 meters (2,335 feet) at the level of Babine Lake up to 1,160 meters (3,800 feet) along the south edge of the claims. The claims are located at the junction of 4 NTS map sheets: 093-M/1, 093-M/2, 093-L/15, 093-L/16.

Climate is typical of northern British Columbia with occasional long cold winters and summers which may be hot. The Property can be explored throughout the year.

During the 1960's and 1970's the area saw a boom of exploration associated with the search for porphyry type copper-molybdenum mineralization. Several major large tonnage porphyry discoveries were made, including the Granisle Mine, (15km to the southeast), Bell Copper Mine (10km east) and the undeveloped Morrison deposit, (20km to the northeast). A mid-late Cretaceous igneous complex immediately south of the Fireweed Property was explored for copper by Texas Gulf Sulphur Co. in 1967.

More recent activity in the 1970's explored the potential once again for precious metals. Several old camps in the area, including Dome Mountain, the Ascot-Zn-Pb-Ba property, the Cronin silver-lead mine, the New Nadina epithermal Silver-lead-zinc vein occurrence near Houston, and many other old prospects were re-explored. A new mine (now mined-out), the Equity Silver mine at Goosly Lake, with similarities to the Fireweed mineralization, was discovered and developed into a significant silver producer.

There is no evidence of work prior to1987 on the Fireweed claims, although coal had been reported from the area. Mineralized float was found in the area in 1987 by John and Gordon Leask and partners, prospecting geologists. The Fireweed Property was initially staked in July, 1987. In August, 1987 an option agreement was reached between the owners, John and Gordon Leask, Terry Eldridge and associates, and Canadian-United Minerals. Inc. whereby Canadian-United could earn 100% interest in the claims. In September 1987, Canadian United

commenced work programmes that included geological mapping and evaluation, soil geochemistry, magnetometer, very low frequency Electromagnetic (VLF-EM), and Induced Polarization (IP) surveys, back hoe trenching and drilling. The initial report describing geology was by geologist A. L'Orsa in October 1987.

The Fireweed Property passed through a number of hands until 2010, when Shamrock concluded a Letter of Understanding ("LOU") with Pachamama (previously Mansfield Minerals), the successor owner of record to the Fireweed Property. In 2006, the previous operator, Jantar Resources Ltd. ("Jantar") completed a five hole drill programme for 937.5m of drilling. Jantar failed to make the required option payment and in 2007 the property reverted back to Mansfield. Jantar no longer retains any interest in the Fireweed Property. In 2010 and 2011 Shamrock completed two drill programmes for a total of approximately 3500m of diamond drilling. These three most recent drill programmes were under the direction of W.A. Howell, the co-author of this report. The latest drilling was completed in early December, 2011. The total expenditure since discovery has been approximately $2.8 million.

The Fireweed Property lies within a structurally complex area at the south margin of the Skeena sedimentary basin in an area known as the Skeena Arch, characterized by a number of porphyritic igneous intrusions cutting rocks as old as Triassic.

The Babine Lake porphyry copper belt is host to a number of large porphyry copper deposits, two of which have been productive and have tonnages of low grade copper mineralization remaining, but are not likely to be re-developed. Considerable geological work has been done in the Babine Lake - Fulton Lake area by the provincial Geological Survey Branch in the past 10 years.

At Fireweed, the oldest rocks known on the Property are Hazelton Group volcanics. The volcanics are commonly fine-grained, maroon to green andesitic to dacitic tuffs and lapilli tuffs. These occur in the southern part of the claims where they are intruded by a Tertiary stock. Elsewhere in the Fulton Lake map area, rocks as old as Permian (Asitka Gp) to Upper Triassic (Stuhini Gp.) are known but till and vegetative cover is in most places thick, masking the underlying units. Over most of the Fireweed Property, interbedded mudstones, siltstones and sandstones of a thick deltaic sequence, appear to underlie much of the area of the Fireweed Property. They are thought to belong to the Kitsuns Creek Formation of the Lower Cretaceous Skeena Group. The sediments commonly strike 70 to 80 degrees and dip sub-vertically. Locally the strike varies to 20-30 degrees at the discovery outcrop, (the Mn showing).

The Fireweed deposit is a polymetallic (Ag, Zn, Pb, Cu, Au) discovery of massive sulphide and disseminated sulphide replacement type mineralization. The main mineralized horizon covers more than 5.0km of strike length, 50 to 100+ meters of stratigraphy, and 100+ meters of dip extent. It is hosted within Cretaceous age Skeena Group sediments and volcanics and intruded by post-mineral Tertiary Quartz Latite dykes. Mineralization was generated within a strato-volcano environment and has a distinct Cu, Pb, Zn, Ag, Au, Mn, Cd, As, W and Sb geochemical signature. To date, the most significant mineralization is hosted by a series of fan complexes aligned in an East-west direction along an inferred syn-sedimentary fault. This series of sedimentary fan complexes appears to grade laterally to the west into a lapilli tuft-pyroclastic package which contains charred wood fragments and volcanic bombs. Tourmaline and Apatite have been noted near the West Zone. These features, and others indicate that the Fireweed Property is a similar type of deposit as Equity Silver's polymetallic (Ag, Cu, Au) open pit mine, south of Houston, B.C. (now closed).

In 2010 Shamrock drilled 1,920m of diamond drilling at a cost of $367,377.22, the breakdown of which is expanded in Table V. Mr. Howell supervised the drill programme on the Property which took place between October 28, 2010 and December 8, 2010.

In 2011, Shamrock drilled 1,561m of diamond drilling at a cost of $300,300. The programme took place between October 28, and December 2, 2011 with drilling commencing November 14, 2011.

**Interpretation and conclusions made as the result of the 2010 & 2011 drilling:**

(1) A massive sulphide environment of deposition exists at Fireweed, however insufficient work has been completed to state that mineral resources or mineral reserves as defined by NI 43-101 are present on the Property.

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(2) Significant mineralization occurs outside of the massive sulphide zone(s).

(3) Drilling to date has not yet defined the extent of mineralization on the West Zone or the Feeder Zone. The zones are considered open to depth and laterally.

(4) Additional “feeder” zones may exist.

(5) The 2010 drilling programme demonstrated mineral potential along a trend of geophysical IP conductors established in 2005.

(6) The 2011 drilling programme demonstrated and confirmed the presence of disseminated style mineralization associated with the West Zone.

The following recommendations were made:

(1) It would be very advantageous to complete a compilation and accurate location of existing features such as grids and old drill collars, some of which are almost 20 years old. These features were well marked in the field at the time of execution and although they are often difficult to see on the ground today, the identification is still discernible but is rapidly deteriorating. There is a relatively short window of opportunity (just a few years) where they may be accurately located and correlated, thereby creating a positional 3-D digital database and allowing confident planning for future exploration and development.

(2) A two phase programme of exploration is recommended. Phase one would consist of 900m of NQ diamond drilling and is recommended to be performed on the West Zone, -. A second phase would consist of another 1,500m diamond drill programme**.** The second phase programme could follow directly or be staged at a later date. Exploration of the Mn, East, South and Feeder zones can be deferred to a future time and exploration programme.

All drilling should be conducted using detailed down hole surveys to help explore and evaluate potential to depth and help to accurately define the shape and structure of the mineralization. Care should be taken to ensure the instrument is sufficiently removed from the drill string at time of survey to avoid magnetic influence from the drill string.

Such a programme should be completed in conjunction with the relocations and compilations recommended in Item (1) above.

## 2.0 INTRODUCTION

Shamrock Enterprises Inc., 484 Beachview Drive, North Vancouver BC, V7G 1P7, Tel: 778-340-1934, has requested the authors, Marvin A. Mitchell, P. Eng., and W.A. Howell, P.Geo. to prepare a 43-101 Report on the Fireweed Property in the Babine Lake area of British Columbia. Shamrock Enterprises Inc. is listed on the Canadian National Stock Exchange (CNSX) and is seeking a listing on the TSX Venture Exchange (TSX-V), hence the need for a new 43-101 Report.

This Technical Report uses data contained in a 43-101 Report prepared by B.J. Price, P.Geo. Geological Consultants Inc. (Suite 831, 470 Granville St. Vancouver, BC, V6C 1V5 Vancouver, BC, V6C 1V5, Tel: 604-602-1501, Fax: 604-642-4217, E-MAIL: bpricegeol@telus.net), entitled "43-101 Compliant Report on the Fireweed Silver Deposit", dated May 15, 2010 and an Assessment Report (32156) by W.A. Howell entitled "Diamond Drill Assessment Report on the Fireweed Property", dated April 4, 2011. It also uses information and data from a current report titled "2011 Diamond Drilling Report on the Fireweed property", dated June 25, 2012.

Mr. Howell most recently visited the property in late August 2011 and again in early November 2011. He supervised a drill programme on the Property for Shamrock between October 28, 2010 and December 8, 2010. He again supervised a drill programme between October 28, 2011 and December 2, 2011 for Shamrock which commenced drilling on November 14, 2011. Mr. Howell had also supervised and reported a drill programme in 2006 on the Fireweed Property for a previous operator, Jantar Resources Ltd. (Assessment report 29052, titled "Diamond Drilling Assessment Report on the Fireweed Property" dated April 24, 2007.)

The principal author of this Report, Mr. Marvin Mitchell, has not visited the Property and is authoring this Report with Mr. William Howell as co-author.

This report has been prepared in compliance with National Instrument 43-101 ("NI 43-101"). Both Mr. Mitchell and Mr. Howell are familiar with the terms of NI 43–101, each having prepared Technical Reports in the past. In this Report the writer (Mitchell,) has relied on geological data provided by past reports written by geological personnel with Mansfield Minerals Inc. and Canadian United Minerals Inc. and by Consulting Geologist Anthony L'Orsa, P.Geo. For the Drill Plan (1988) and the longitudinal section (1988-1989) the writer has relied on drawings prepared under the direction of Robert Holland, B.Sc., P.Geo. and has not independently verified these drawings. Additional general geological data was derived from Provincial Geological Branch publications and Minfile. For title data the author relied on information from the Ministry of Land, Air and Water; Mineral Titles Division (Mineral Titles Online). Anthony L'Orsa, P.Geo. contributed considerable data from the 1999-2000 exploration programme, and supervised grid preparation and an IP survey on the Property in July and August 2005. For the 2006 and the 2010 drill results, the author (Mitchell) has relied on Assessment Reports filed with the BC Ministry of Mines and Petroleum Resources by W.A. Howell, P.Geo. (co-author of this report). Data and comments pertaining to the 2011 drilling have been integrated or added by W.A. Howell, P.Geo.

The authors have carefully reviewed all the available information from the Property and the immediately surrounding area. The authors have relied largely on the documents listed in the Reference section here, as well as their previous work experience within the Omineca Mining District of British Columbia and on the Fireweed Property. The authors assume that the documents, reports and other data listed in the Reference section hereof are substantially accurate and complete in all material respects.

An independent verification of land title and tenure was also performed by the authors using the Province of British Columbia MT Online. The authors have not verified the legality of any underlying agreements that may exist concerning the Property.

The authors are not aware of any particular environmental, political, or regulatory problems that would adversely affect mineral exploration and development on the Fireweed Property.

## 3.0 RELIANCE ON OTHER EXPERTS

The authors have not relied on experts to provide legal, political, environmental or tax matters.

## 4.0 PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

The Property includes 8 Mineral claims totalling 2,411 hectares (24.11 square kilometres) shown in Table 1 below and illustrated in the accompanying claim sketch (Figures 2 and 3).

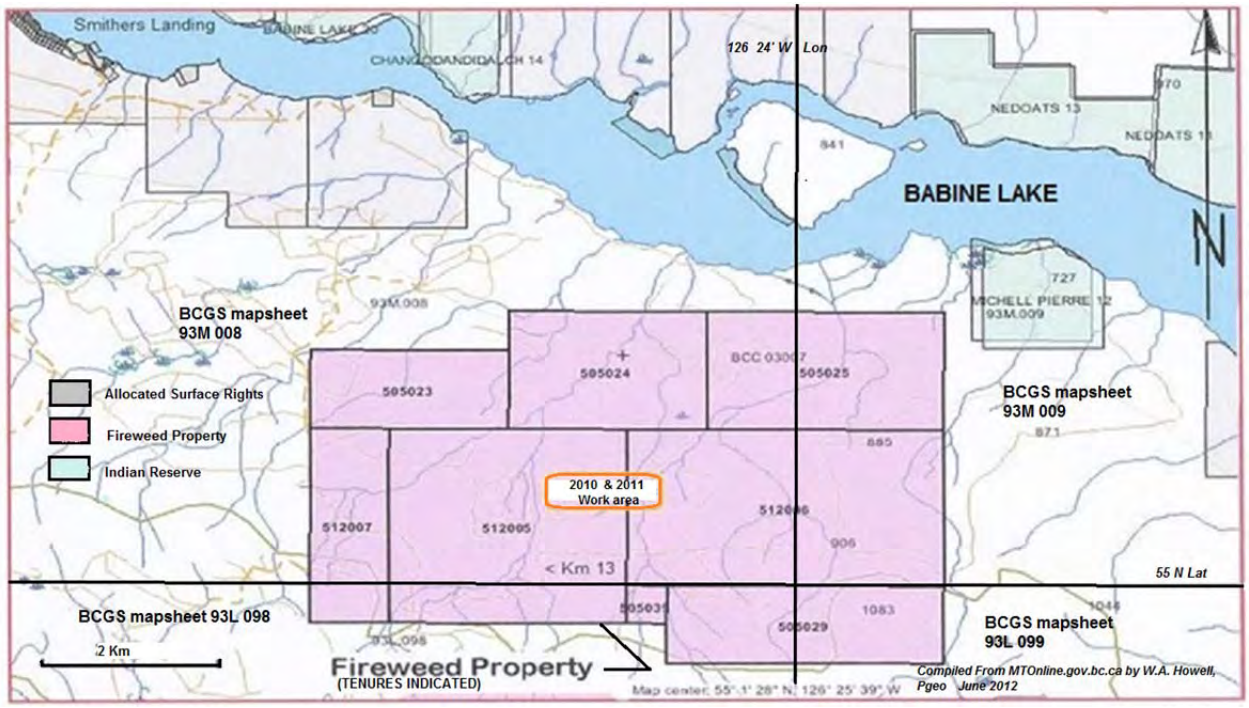
The Fireweed Property is 100% owned by Pachamama Resources Ltd., a TSX Venture Exchange listed public company. (On May 18, 2012 the TSX Venture Exchange accepted for filing documentation pursuant to a Court approved Plan of Arrangement between Regulus and Pachamama, however the LOU between Shamrock and Pachamama remains intact). For the purposes of this report, the Optionor is referred to as Pachamama. There is a capped 2% NSR held by Terry Lewis Eldridge.

The Fireweed claim group is situated in the Omineca Mining District and is located on the west side of Babine Lake, in north central British Columbia, near the summer resort of Smithers Landing, 70 kilometres northeast of the town of Smithers. The centre of the claims is at 55$^{o}$ 01' North latitude and 126$^{o}$ 25' W. Longitude.

**Figure 1 - Fireweed Property Location Map**
(After Price, 2010)

**Figure 2 - Claim Sketch of Fireweed Property Delete 1st image**

*(from MT Online, modified by W.A. Howell, jan.2012)*




The following claims are in good standing:

**Table I - Claim Data**

| Tenure Number | Claim Name | Owner | Map Number | Issue Date | Good To Date | Status | Area (ha) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 505023 | Bajo 2 | 234723 * | 093M | 2005/Jan/27 | 2021/Jan/27 | Good | 185.447 |
| 505024 | Bajo 3 | 234723 * | 093M | 2005/Jan/27 | 2021/Jan/27 | Good | 278.153 |
| 505025 | Bajo 4 | 234723 * | 093M | 2005/Jan/27 | 2021/Jan/27 | Good | 333.761 |
| 505029 | Bajo 6 | 234723 * | 093L | 2005/Jan/27 | 2021/Jan/27 | Good | 259.759 |
| 505039 | Bajo 9 | 234723 * | 093L | 2005/Jan/27 | 2021/Jan/27 | Good | 18.554 |
| 512005 | | 234723 * | 093L | 2005/May/03 | 2021/Aug/10 | Good | 556.536 |
| 512006 | | 234723 * | 093M | 2005/May/03 | 2021/Aug/31 | Good | 593.572 |
| 512007 | | 234723 * | 093L | 2005/May/03 | 2021/Sep/01 | Good | 185.513 |
| **Total Claims: 8** | | | | | | **Total Area:** | **2,411.300** |

* 100% owned by Pachamama Resources Ltd.

In 2005, Argentor Resources Ltd. (later named Jantar Resources Ltd.) optioned the Property. In July and August, 2005, Jantar completed approximately 25 kilometers of marked gridlines and completed a 3-D Induced Polarization survey across part of the Property. The survey

concentrated on the area between the East and West Zones. The IP survey was to assist in the spotting of new drill holes planned by Jantar in 2006. Jantar completed a drill program of 937.5 meters of NQ Diamond drilling in 5 holes. Jantar failed to make the required option payment and in 2007 the property reverted to Mansfield. Jantar no longer retains any interest in the Fireweed Property.

Under a plan of arrangement dated November 27, 2008, Mansfield transferred certain cash and investment securities, including ownership of the Fireweed Property, to Pachamama.

Shamrock Enterprises Ltd. has entered into a Letter of Understanding ("LOU") with Pachamama Resources Ltd. to earn an initial 50% of the mineral rights of the Fireweed Property. (On May 18, 2012 the TSX Venture Exchange accepted for filing documentation pursuant to a Court approved Plan of Arrangement between Regulus and Pachamama, however the LOU between Shamrock and Pachamama remains intact).

In consideration of $10.00 paid to Pachamama, Pachamama grants Shamrock an exclusive and irrevocable option (the "Option") exercisable at the sole discretion of Shamrock to acquire an initial 50% interest in the Property subject to the Underlying Royalty (as defined herein) by the fourth anniversary of the Effective Date of the LOU ("Initial Earn-In") by Shamrock completing Work Expenditures, as set out below, totaling $2,550,000, issuing an aggregate 1,000,000 shares and by making certain payments to Pachamama as set out below.

Pachamama agrees for the period of the Option to grant access to the Property to Shamrock for the purpose of conducting mineral exploration and completing the Work Expenditures.

| Year Ended On | Annual Work Expenditure $ | Cumulative Total $ |
|---|---|---|
| 1st Anniversary of Effective Date | 200,000 | 200,000 |
| 2nd Anniversary of Effective Date | 450,000 | 650,000 |
| 3rd Anniversary of Effective Date | 650,000 | 1,300,000 |
| 4th Anniversary of Effective Date | 1,250,000 | 2,550,000 |
| **Total:** | **2,550,000** | **2,550,000** |

Shamrock has a firm commitment to spend $200,000 in the first year. Should Shamrock spend less than $200,000 in Work Expenditures in the first year, Shamrock will pay the difference to Pachamama in cash.

If Shamrock fails to complete the required Work Expenditure in any one year, Shamrock may, at its election, maintain the Option by paying any shortfall of Work Expenditure to Pachamama by the last day of the relevant year. If Shamrock incurs Work Expenditures in excess of the amount required in one year, the excess will be credited to the Annual Work Expenditure requirement in the subsequent years.

In addition to the Work Expenditures set out in Clause 3(a), Shamrock must also make the following cash payments (the "Cash Payments") to Pachamama to maintain and exercise the Option:

| Due Date | Cash Payments $ |
|---|---|
| Upon execution of the LOU | 50,000 |
| 1st Anniversary of the Effective Date | 50,000 |
| 2nd Anniversary of the Effective Date | 100,000 |
| 3rd Anniversary of the Effective Date | 200,000 |
| 4th Anniversary of the Effective Date | 250,000 |
| **Total** | **650,000** |

In addition to the Work Expenditures set out in Clause 3(a) and the Cash Payments set out above in Clause 4, Shamrock must also issue and deliver the following shares of its capital stock (the "Share Issuances") to Pachamama to maintain and exercise the Option:

| Due Date | Share Issuances |
|---|---|
| Within 10 days upon receiving regulatory approval | 100,000 |
| 1st Anniversary of the Effective Date | 200,000 |
| 2nd Anniversary of the Effective Date | 200,000 |
| 3rd Anniversary of the Effective Date | 250,000 |
| 4th Anniversary of the Effective Date | 250,000 |
| **Total** | **1,000,000** |

Upon issuance the shares of Shamrock may be subject to such hold periods or other restrictions on transfer as may be required by applicable securities legislation

Upon completion of the Work Expenditures, making the Cash Payments and Share Issuances, Shamrock may exercise the Option by delivering to Pachamama written notice of Shamrock's intention to exercise the Option.

Shamrock may elect to exercise the Option by completing the Work Expenditures, and making the Cash Payments and the Share Issuances at any time prior to the 4th Anniversary of the Effective Date.

Upon the exercise of the Option by Shamrock to acquire the Initial Earn-In, Shamrock will have 60 days to elect to either:

(a) fund its 50% share under the terms of a joint venture to be formed at that time pursuant to a joint venture agreement which will include the terms contained in Clause 14 (the "JVA Terms"); or

(b) enter into a further option to earn an additional 10% interest (to 60% total) in the Property (the "First Election").

If Shamrock makes the First Election it must complete an independent feasibility study (the "Feasibility Study") within three years from the date of the Initial Earn-in to earn the additional 10% interest (to 60% total) in the Property. If Shamrock does not complete the Feasibility Study within the three year period, Shamrock's interest in the Property will dilute to 35% and Pachamama will become the operator.

Upon Shamrock earning a 60% interest in the Property (the "Second Earn-in"), Shamrock will have 60 days to elect to either fund its 60% share under the JVA Terms or enter into a further option to earn an additional 10% interest (to 70% total) in the Property (the "Second Election").

If Shamrock makes the Second Election, it must advance the project to production within three years from the Second Earn-in to earn the additional 10% interest (to 70% total) in the Property. In order to earn the additional 10% interest in the Property, Shamrock will incur the following annual construction expenditures:

| **Year Ended On** | **Annual Construction Expenditure** |
|---|---|
| 1st Anniversary of Second Earn-in | 10% of Cap-Ex as defined in the Feasibility Study |
| 2nd Anniversary of Second Earn-in | 30% of Cap-Ex as defined in the Feasibility Study |
| 3rd Anniversary of Second Earn-in | Remainder of Cap-Ex as defined in the Feasibility Study |

If Shamrock does not advance the project to production within the three year period, its interest in the Property will dilute to 50% and Pachamama will become the operator.

All due dates for Work Expenditures in the LOU will be extended for such time as access to the Property and/or work on it is prevented by any condition of Force Majeure declared by Shamrock, only if Shamrock is prevented or delayed in complying with complying any of the provisions of the LOU.

Shamrock must apply the maximum work allowable and make the commensurate governmental land tenure payments (the "Land Tenure Payments") to keep the Property in good standing during the term of the Option. During the first 12 months of the term of the Option, Pachamama will be responsible for making the Land Tenure Payments. These costs will be billed by Pachamama to Shamrock and included in Work Expenditures. Upon the first year anniversary date, Shamrock will be responsible for making all Land Tenure Payments required to keep the Property in good standing for the remainder of the term. These costs will be included in Work Expenditures.

During the term of the Option, Shamrock will be operator of the Property and will design, manage and operate the work programs. During the term of the Option, Shamrock will be entitled to quiet possession of the Property, and during the currency of the LOU Shamrock will be entitled to, without limitation, enter upon the Property to erect buildings and install machinery thereon and to explore and develop the Property in such manner as it sees fit. Shamrock shall be entitled to employ and engage such employees, agents and independent contractors as it may consider necessary or advisable to carry out the work programs and its duties and obligations hereunder.

During the term of the LOU, Shamrock will:

(a) Comply with all applicable laws, rules and regulations and will carry out exploration in a good, workmanlike and efficient manner.

(b) No later than 30 days after the end of each 12 month period after the Effective Date of the LOU, provide Pachamama with reports showing in reasonable detail the work performed, the Work Expenditures incurred and the results obtained in the preceding 12-month period. Pachamama is entitled at its own risk and expense to visit the Property

provided that such visits are duly coordinated to cause minimum disruption to work programs. Pachamama has the right to review data pertaining to the Property on site or at Shamrock's offices provided that such reviews are coordinated with Shamrock upon a seven (7) day notice. In addition, Shamrock will forward copies of all assay and other analytical results to Pachamama within 30 days of receipt of same by Shamrock.

(c) Maintain accounts of Work Expenditures in accordance with generally accepted accounting standards, and legislative or regulatory requirements. Such accounts must be available for inspection and/or audit by Pachamama, at its sole expense, provided that 10 days' notice of such inspection is given to Shamrock.

(d) Permit Pachamama, or its representative, access to the Property at all reasonable times duly coordinated with Shamrock upon a seven (7) day notice. Access to examine drill core or cuttings prior to receipt of geochemical analyses will be restricted to three representatives to be designated by Pachamama.

(e) Indemnify Pachamama against, and save Pachamama harmless from, all costs, claims, liabilities, damages and expenses of any kind whatsoever that Shamrock may incur or suffer as a result of any injury (including injury causing death) to any director, employee or authorized agent of Shamrock while on the Property.

Upon completion of the exercise of the Option for the Initial Earn-in, Second Earn-in or the Third Earn-in, as the case may be, Pachamama shall deliver to Shamrock a duly executed transfer in registrable form for the applicable portion of the right, title and interest in and to the Property in favour of Shamrock which Shamrock shall be entitled to register against title to the Property. Until the completion of such registration, Pachamama shall be deemed to hold title thereto in trust for the benefit of the parties in accordance with the provisions of the LOU. Upon exercise of the Option, the parties shall be deemed to have entered into a joint venture for the further exploration and development of the Property and any operation of the Property as a mine. The parties will negotiate and enter into a formal joint venture agreement with the JVA Terms which will include the following:

(a) Pro-rata sharing of all costs and expenses and revenues relating to the Property from the date on which Shamrock completes its earn-in.

(b) A definition of work expenditures including, but not limited to, the items listed under the definition of Work Expenditures in the LOU.

(c) Dilution, pro rata according to Deemed Contributions (as defined therein) and actual contributions, should either party elect not to contribute its proportionate share of the costs and expenses relating to an agreed work program and the other party actually contributes such pro rata share of the costs and expenses. An accelerated dilution 25% above the standard rate will apply if a party elects to contribute to a work program and later defaults against a cash call. For the avoidance of doubt, the "Deemed Contributions" will be $2,550,000 for Shamrock and $2,550,000 for Pachamama.

(d) Upon dilution of a party's participating interest below 15%, that party will vest a 1.5% NSR royalty (the "Royalty") from future production from the Property and will have no further interest in the Property. The other party will have the option to purchase the Royalty for $1,500,000. If the other party does not elect to purchase the Royalty, the Royalty payments will be capped at $2,400,000.

(e) Management of the joint venture by a management committee which will make decisions by majority vote. The management committee shall consist of a maximum of two members from each party. The Operator shall have a casting vote prior and subsequent to earn-in.

(f) Appointment of Shamrock as the manager and operator, with responsibility to conduct all operations in a good, workmanlike and efficient manner in accordance with sound mining practice, industry standards and applicable laws. Should Shamrock's interest in the Property fall below 50%, Pachamama shall have the right to become manager and operator of the Property.

(g) Other terms normal to international mineral industry joint venture agreements including provision for binding arbitration to settle disputes.

The claims have not been surveyed, but claim or cell corners are referenced to Longitude and Latitude, and so can be precisely located in the field using GPS instruments. The claims are no longer marked by posts, and so are not easily referenced in the field to topography or land marks. The claim owner has sufficient surface rights for exploration and mining purposes.

Mineral claims in British Columbia do not carry any surface rights except those defined in the Act, which allows the company to explore. At this time, as an exploration property, on land controlled by the Crown (i.e. the Province of BC), surface rights are not a major issue. The writer is not aware of any private land owners with any surface or grazing rights in the area, although timber harvesting companies may hold certain rights. See Figures 1 and 2.

The Babine Lake area is an important tourist area, particularly for fishing. All exploration must be done in accordance with the Mining Act and its regulations, as well as the Forest Practices Code, Fisheries and Environmental laws and regulations.

As the Property has been extensively logged, and is well outside of any formal protected area, there are few serious current environmental issues. However, as the logged areas have now been replanted, care would have to be taken during exploration.

A Work permit must be submitted at least one month prior to the starting of work, (preferably 2 months) and this must be approved. Generally a "Reclamation Bond" must be in place; this could be $5,000 or more depending on the scope of the work programme.

The Property lies within an area where mineral exploration has not been unduly encumbered.

The original claim area encompassed part of Michell Pierre Indian Reserve No. 12 situated about one km north and east of the present claims. It is not known if any people are in residence on this reserve or not. The entire area will lie within one or more of the Native land claims, which will eventually have to be resolved. There has been no problem exploring the area to the present date in this regard.

Since the Supreme Court of Canada Del Gamuk'w decision, certain undefined rights are held by the Native peoples, in this case the Noo'tens Band. There is a requirement in place that for resource companies, "consultation" must occur with the relative Indian Band Council. For this area, the Babine Native Band Council is situated in Burns Lake.

Exploration work, such as drilling and trenching, that creates surface disturbance by mechanical means, requires the filing of a notice of work and a reclamation permit with the Ministry of Energy and Mines and with the Ministry of Forests, Lands and Natural Resource Operations.

The permit authorizing this work must be granted prior to commencement of the work and the permit will likely require the posting of a reclamation bond. As of the date of this report, there is a permit approved for the drilling of up to 12 holes from 8 sites on the West zone of the Fireweed property. The work has been fulfilled and reclamation scheduled for spring or early summer has yet to be completed. Additional work will require additional permitting. There are no impediments foreseen in the normal application and granting of such permitting. Permitting information is available at: http://www.frontcounterbc.gov.bc.ca/ and http://www.env.gov.bc.ca/wsd/water_rights/licence_application/section8/index.html .

Other than the above, the authors are not aware of any particular environmental, political, or regulatory problems that would adversely affect mineral exploration and development on the Fireweed Property.

## 5.0 ACCESSIBILITY, CLIMATE, LOCAL RESOURCES, INFRASTRUCTURE AND PHYSIOGRAPHY

The Fireweed claim group is situated in the Omineca Mining District and is located on the west side of Babine Lake, in north central British Columbia, near the summer resort of Smithers Landing, 70 kilometres northeast of the town of Smithers. The centre of the claims is at 55° 01' North latitude and 126° 25' W. Longitude.

Elevations on the Property range from 710 meters (2,335 feet) at the level of Babine Lake up to 1,160 meters (3,800 feet) along the south edge of the claims. The claims are located on the junction of 4 NTS map sheets: 093-M/1, 093-M/2, 093-L/15, 093-L/16.

The Property lies within the physiographic Intermontane belt of Central British Columbia, approximately 70 km northeast of the town of Smithers, BC.

Access to the Property from Smithers is excellent. The government maintained secondary access road between Smithers and Babine Lake passes within a few kilometres to the west of the claims. This road is gravel but in good repair, and is used by logging companies. From kilometre 50 on this road, a network of rough but passable logging roads lead into and across the property, giving access to practically all areas. The logging roads also connect to the town of Granisle some 28 km southeast of the property.

Climate is typical of northern British Columbia with occasional long cold winters and summers which may be hot. The Property could be explored year round.

Topography is gently sloping to flat. Large areas of the claims have been logged and replanted. Logging is active in the area with additional logging scheduled in the immediately adjacent areas to the 2010 drilling. The remaining area is generally well timbered with balsam fir and lesser spruce and pine, with alder, willows and devil's club, commonly in wetter areas and along creeks.

Smithers an important supply and service centre, supporting an area population of about 25,000. Major Industries in the area are logging, mining, ranching and farming. Tourism and regional government are also important local industries. Smithers is situated on a major highway (Yellowhead Highway 16) and rail line (CNR northern mainline). The area is served by a good airport, with twice daily flights to and from Vancouver. Major development of the Ports of Prince Rupert and Kitimat are proposed, as development continues, Smithers and the Bulkley Valley will also experience growth and development.

British Columbia is presently undergoing negotiations with First Nations Groups regarding Land

claims. Negotiations are at various stages across the province. There are a number of Indian Reservations clustered along Babine Lake. One such reserve is within 1000 meters of the east boundary of the claims. Shamrock and its contractors must conduct exploration within the larger framework of the land claim issue.

There appears to be sufficient surface rights for mining operations and there appears to be sufficient sources of power, water, mining personnel, potential tailings storage, potential waste disposal, and area for potential processing plant sites.

**Figure 3 - Fireweed Area Plan Map**

*(from Google Earth, Modified by W.A. Howell, Jan. 2012)*

## 6.0 HISTORY

*The following has been excerpted from Price, B.J., 2010.*

"Early drilling activity was completed in three intervals. In 1988 and 1989, Canadian United Minerals drilled numerous holes in the East and West zones, mainly outlining some of the best mineralization in the West zone. Some of the better drill intersections, among others of lower value from the West-Mn-Sphalerite zones are listed on the following pages.

**Table II - Historical 1988-1989 Drill Intercepts**

| DRILL INTERSECTIONS<br>Fireweed Property, Smithers B.C.<br>WEST ZONE and MN ZONE | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Drill hole** | **From m** | **To m.** | **Interval m** | **Ag opt** | **Pb %** | **Zn %** | **Cu %** | **Au opt** |
| FW 88-8 | 84.2 | 88.8 | 4.6 | 0.49 | 1.58 | 3.85 | | |
| | 94 | 98 | 4 | 18.89 | 1.01 | 2.11 | | |
| FW 88-22 | 50.5 | 75.5 | 25 | 9.57 | 1.28 | 1.94 | | |
| INCL | 56 | 68.5 | 12.5 | 17.2 | 1.79 | 3.07 | | |
| FW 88-24 | 67.7 | 78.4 | 10.7 | 12.95 | 0.97 | 1.93 | | |
| FW 88-25 | 26.6 | 45.4 | 5 | 6.04 | 0.52 | 0.77 | | |
| FW 88-26 | 124 | 129 | 5 | 1.69 | 4.02 | 3.85 | | |
| FW 88-28 | 70.1 | 71.1 | 1 | 3.76 | 4.24 | 10.15 | | |
| | 119.3 | 121.3 | 2 | 9.26 | 0.46 | 1.75 | | |
| | 193.8 | 198.8 | 5 | 1.09 | 1.51 | 2.89 | | |
| FW 88-29 | 24.10 | 29.10 | 5.00 | 1.96 | 1.17 | 11.3 | 0.27 | 0.009 |
| | 33.20 | 36.50 | 3.30 | 4.41 | 4.72 | 15.5 | 0.39 | 0.032 |
| | 56.50 | 60.50 | 4.00 | 4.53 | 5.37 | 18.82 | 0.5 | 0.055 |
| FW 88-31 | 113.20 | 123.20 | 10.00 | 3.75 | | | | |
| | 132.20 | 135.20 | 3.00 | 4.3 | 0.46 | 1.36 | | |
| | 139.20 | 150.20 | 11.00 | 6 | | | | |
| FW 88-33 | 107.00 | 118.00 | 11.00 | 0.67 | 1.23 | 3.75 | | |
| | 125.00 | 128.00 | 3.00 | 0.68 | 1.48 | 2.15 | | |
| FW 88-34 | 68.80 | 73.40 | 4.60 | 4.26 | 0.4 | 0.84 | | |
| FW 88-36 | 98.00 | 100.80 | 2.80 | 11.55 | 1.39 | 3.61 | | |
| | 106.00 | 116.00 | 10.00 | 5.42 | 0.56 | 1.08 | | |
| FW 88-37 | 145.00 | 148.00 | 3.00 | 8.27 | 1.8 | 2.25 | | |
| | 153.00 | 154.00 | 1.00 | 11.46 | 2.65 | 3.73 | | |
| FW 88-38 | 124.00 | 140.00 | 16.00 | 5.27 | 1.09 | 1.75 | | |
| FW 88-39 | 86.30 | 90.40 | 4.10 | 12.4 | 0.81 | 0.28 | | |

**DRILL INTERSECTIONS**
**Fireweed Property, Smithers B.C.**
WEST ZONE and MN ZONE

| Drill hole | From m | To m. | Interval m | Ag opt | Pb % | Zn % | Cu % | Au opt |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| FW 88-41 | 110.80 | 118.70 | 7.90 | 18.5 | 2.26 | 3.02 | | |
| FW 88-42 | 126.40 | 137.20 | 10.80 | 11.3 | 1.35 | 2.14 | | |
| FW 88-49 | 53.30 | 67.30 | 14.00 | 2 | 1.73 | 3.94 | 0.08 | 0.018 |
| FW 88-50 | 24.00 | 34.50 | 10.50 | 0.18 | 0.94 | 3.46 | 0.08 | 0.033 |
| FW 88-51 | 62.80 | 82.80 | 20.00 | 4.24 | 0.68 | 1.56 | | 0.013 |
| | 150.70 | 151.90 | 1.20 | 1.87 | 3.05 | 2.74 | | 0.011 |
| FW 89-53 | 73.00 | 76.20 | 3.20 | 0.38 | 0.2 | 3.17 | | 0.054 |
| FW 89-55 | 173.20 | 182.20 | 9.00 | 3.3 | 0.37 | 0.36 | | |
| FW 89-57 | 139.30 | 148.30 | 9.00 | 3.2 | 0.26 | 0.39 | | |
| FW 89-58 | 17.00 | 20.40 | 3.40 | 3.11 | 0.32 | 0.46 | | |
| FW 89-76 | 18.20 | 19.20 | 1.00 | 2.16 | 2.3 | 6.62 | 0.18 | 0.04 |
| | 115.50 | 121.20 | 5.70 | 2.19 | 3.49 | 4.63 | | |
| incl | 115.50 | 116.50 | 1.00 | 7.7 | 12.3 | 5.01 | 0.08 | |
| and | 118.50 | 120.50 | 2.00 | 2.02 | 3.14 | 8.66 | 0.07 | |
| FW 89-77 | 189.50 | 193.50 | 4.00 | 5.86 | 0.42 | 0.73 | | |
| incl | 190.50 | 192.50 | 2.00 | 8.71 | 0.61 | 1.05 | | |
| FW 89-79 | 71.30 | 74.50 | 3.20 | 1.62 | 2.31 | 2.55 | | 0.009 |

Data from J. McDonald, (1990)
Interpreted by B.J. Price Geological, 1979 and 1999

Many of the drill holes in this zone exhibit multiple bands of polymetallic sulphides, interrupted by barren sediments or by altered porphyry dykes.

It should be noted that the following Figure 4, is not to scale. Figure 4 shows only the drill holes from 1988 which were used to determine the historical resource estimate.

**Figure 4 – SKETCH PLAN Distribution of Drill Holes & Mineralized Zones**

**At Fireweed Property (Old Grid)**

*(from Price B.J., 2010, Modified by W.A. Howell, January 2012)*

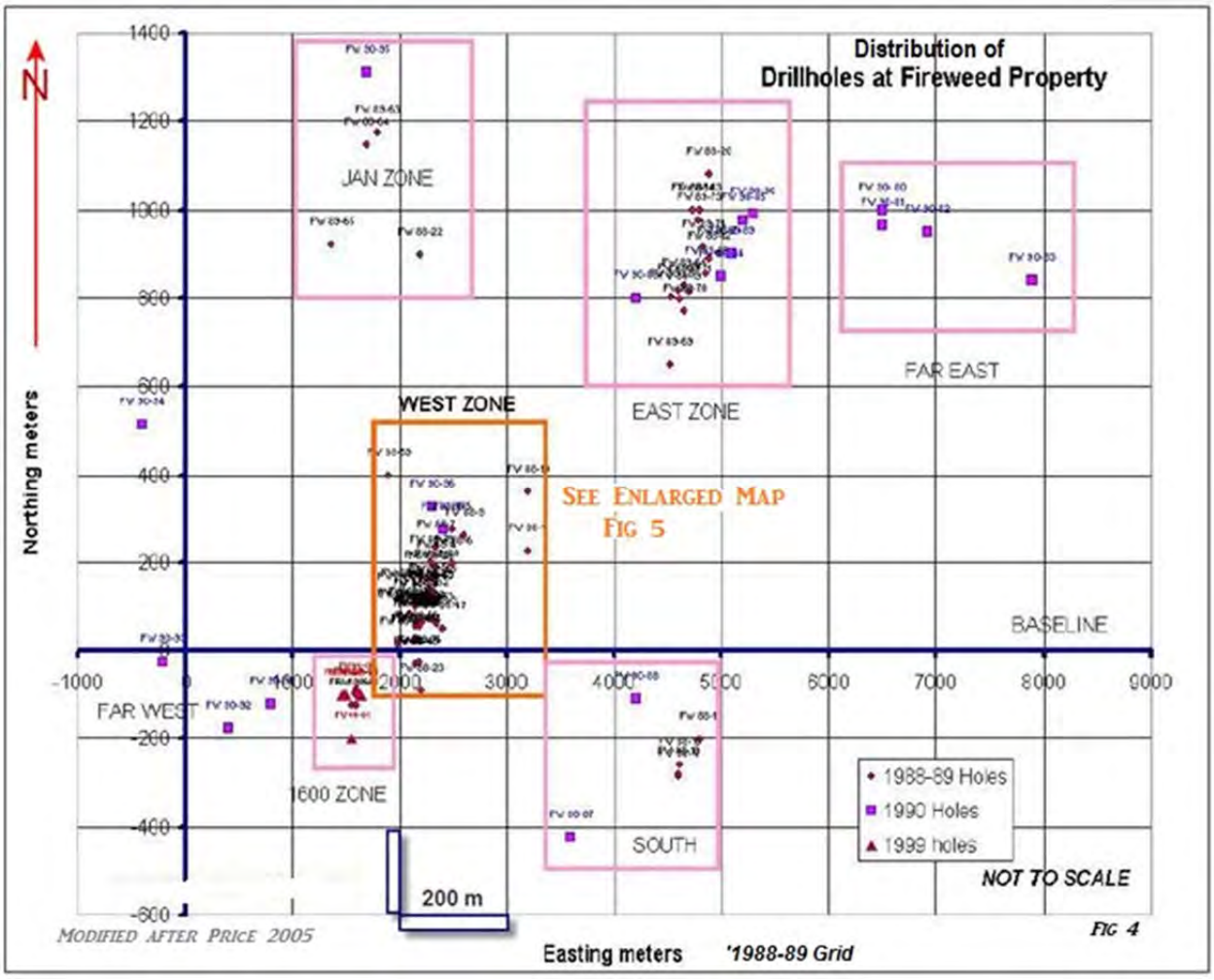


**Figure 5 - West Zone Drilling 1988-2006**

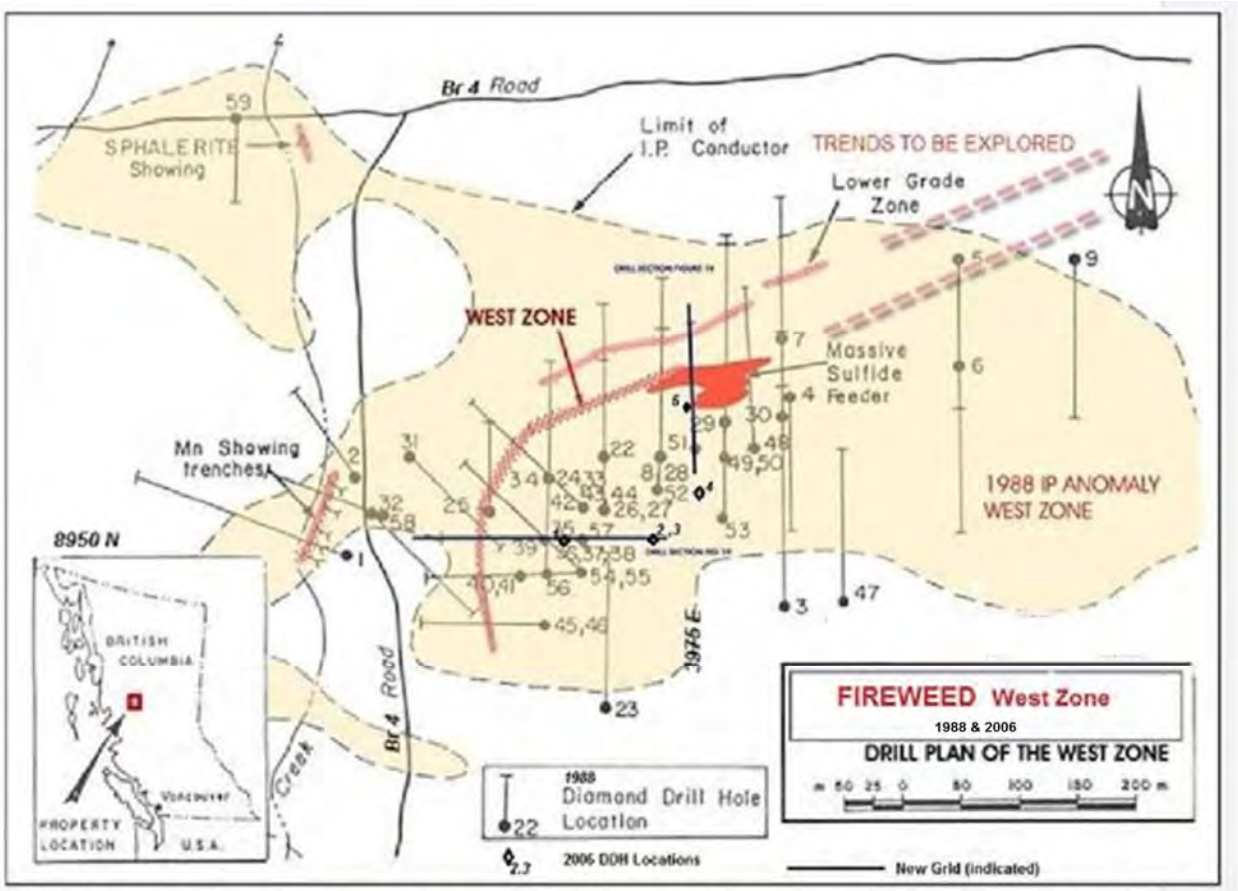



**Fig. 5** *(after Price,B.J.,2010, modified by W.A. Howell, January 2012, original documents from Canadian United Minerals Ltd. 1988 drill plan..Holes drilled later in 1989 are not illustrated on this plan, the omission does not materially affect the distribution of mineralization or of the historical resource)*

"The Smithers region has seen active mineral exploration since the turn of the last century. Initial focus by prospectors was on the numerous small gold, silver and base metal vein systems common to the area. An example is the Cronin mine developed by James Cronin as a small producer in the Babine Mountains, 15 kilometres west of the Fireweed Property. Claims were staked in the Fireweed area in 1953 by Jimmy Donald of Pendleton Bay and in 1954 by Stanley Wells of Burns Lake and Paddy Leon of Topley B.C., (L'Orsa, 1987).

During the 1960's and 1970's the area saw a boom of exploration associated with the search for porphyry type copper-molybdenum mineralization. Several major large tonnage porphyry discoveries were made, including the Granisle Mine, (15 km to the southeast), Bell Copper Mine (10 km east). and the undeveloped Morrison deposit, (20 km to the northeast). A mid-late Cretaceous igneous complex immediately south of the Fireweed Property was explored for copper by Texas Gulf Sulphur Co. in 1967.

More recent activity in the 1970's explored the potential once again for precious metals. Several old camps in the area, including Dome Mountain, the Ascot-Zn-Pb-Ba property, the Cronin silver-lead mine, the New Nadina epithermal Silver-lead-zinc vein occurrence near Houston, and many other old prospects were re-explored. A new mine (now mined-out), the Equity Silver

mine at Goosly Lake, with similarities to the Fireweed mineralization, was discovered and developed into a significant silver producer."

The authors have not verified the mineralization of properties adjacent to the Fireweed Property and mineralization on any such properties is not necessarily indicative of the mineralization on the property that is the subject of this Technical Report.

"There is no evidence of work on the Fireweed claims prior to 1987, although coal had been reported from the area. Mineralized float was found in the area in 1987 by John and Gordon Leask and partners, prospecting geologists. The Fireweed Property was initially staked in July 1987. In August 1987, an option agreement was reached between the owners, John and Gordon Leask, Terry Eldridge, and associates, and Canadian-United Minerals. Inc. whereby Canadian-United could earn 100% interest in the claims. In September 1987, Canadian United commenced work programmes that included geological mapping and evaluation, soil geochemistry, magneto-meter, very low frequency Electromagnetic (VLF-EM), and Induced Polarization (IP) surveys, back hoe trenching and drilling. The initial report describing geology was by geologist A. L'Orsa in October 1987.

There are no NI 43-101 compliant current mineral resources or reserves at the Fireweed Property.

However, in 1989, a Historical "Mineral Inventory" estimate was made by Robert Holland, B.Sc., P.Geo., then geologist with Canadian United Minerals Inc. (Predecessor to Mansfield and Pachamama) for the West Zone at Fireweed. This was prepared as an in-house estimate to assist the company in planning further exploration, and was done using drill-sections and a longitudinal section along the plane of the mineralized zone, which appears to be folded simply about a northwest trending hinge zone. Calculations of volumes and tonnage were made by the polygonal method according to standard geological principles. The estimate resulted in what was termed (according to 1989 industry standards) a "Mineral Inventory" or "drill-indicated" resource as follows:

**Table III - 1989 Historical Resource Estimate by Canadian United Minerals Ltd**

| CATEGORY | RESOURCE | SILVER | LEAD % | ZINC % |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Imperial | 640,000 tons | 9.97 oz/ton | 1.34 | 2.22 |
| Metric (rounded) | 580,000 tonnes | 342 g/t | 1.30% | 2.20 |

The material called in 1989 a "Mineral Inventory" or "Drill Indicated Resource" should now be termed simply a "Historical Mineral Resource". This estimate was completed prior to the implementation of NI-43-101 and as such is not compliant. The author (Mitchell) has reviewed the geometry and mathematics of the estimate and found it to be generally reliable and indicative of the mineralized zone. However:

- Neither the qualified person nor the company have done sufficient work to classify the historical estimate as current mineral resources or mineral reserves;
- the issuer is not treating the historical estimate as current mineral resources or mineral reserves as defined in sections 1.2 and 1.3 of this Instrument; and,
- the historical estimate should not be relied upon for any economic studies.

The resource estimation was reviewed in 1989 by independent consultant Giles R. Peatfield**,** Ph.D., P. Eng. who endorsed the method used. Peatfield had minor reservations concerning the tonnage factor, (preferring specific gravity of 2.83) and areas of influence, which would not disfavour the resource calculation.

It should be noted that the above resource figures do not imply either mineability or profitability and the present company does not imply that the historical resources stated are NI 43-101 compliant. However the present author (Mitchell) has reviewed both Mr. Holland's work and the verification done by Mr. Peatfield, and the 1989 estimate is believed to be reliable. Neither Peatfield nor Holland have any continuing relationship with the Property through Pachamama or Shamrock.

In October 1988, the Brown-Ford Syndicate, a Vancouver-based mining group, agreed to provide up to $5 million for exploration and development work on the Fireweed Property. The option was assigned to Gunnar Gold Inc. Under a joint venture agreement with Canadian United Minerals, Gunnar could have earned a 50% stake in Fireweed by spending $5 million. Although considerable work including drilling was funded by Gunnar, the $5 million figure was not expended and the joint-venture was not completed.

Eventually, Canadian-United Minerals Inc. (now Mansfield Minerals Inc.) fulfilled the terms of the option agreement in April, 1989 and became owner of the Property, subject to a capped NSR royalty.

In 1991, Minnova Inc, (now Inmet Mining Ltd.), optioned the Property and completed an additional drilling programme, before returning the Property to the vendors, who have maintained the Property until the current date. Many of these holes were exploratory, away from known zones or previous intercepts.

In 1999, Cedar Capital Corp., who had acquired an option on the Fireweed Property for a listing on the Vancouver Stock Exchange, completed a drilling programme of 1250.91 meters (4,104 ft) of diamond drilling in 6 holes, numbered FW 99-1 through 6. This programme in the 1600 zone, was completed by Britton Brothers Diamond Drilling of Smithers, B.C. The drillers moved onto the Property on October 14 and drilling started on the 15th. Drilling was completed on the 27th of October, and a small amount of reclamation work was done with a back-hoe."

The drill programme was supervised by geologist A. L'Orsa, M.Sc., P.Geo. of Smithers. The core was logged and split by A. L'Orsa, M.Sc., P.Geo.

Work completed by all parties on the Property since 1987 includes:

Line cutting
VLF-EM
Magnetometer surveys
Trenches
Test Pits
Drilling 135 drill holes
IP Survey

(This work has been described in more detail in the 2005 Technical Report by Price, for Argentor Resources [Jantar Resources] filed on SEDAR).

The following has been excerpted from assessment report 32156 by Howell, W.A., April , 2011.

"There is no evidence of early historical exploration work on the Fireweed claims (prior to 1987), although coal had been reported in the area.

Mineralized float was found in the area in 1987 by prospecting geologists John and Gordon Leask, who staked the original claims in July 1987.

In August 1987, an option agreement was reached between the owners and Canadian-United Minerals Inc. whereby Canadian-United could earn 100% interest in the claims. In September 1987, the company commenced work programmes that included geological mapping and evaluation, soil geochemistry, magnetometer, very low frequency electromagnetic (VLF-EM), and Induced Polarization (IP) surveys, back hoe trenching and drilling.

In 1988 and 1989 under a joint venture agreement with Canadian United Minerals, Gunnar Gold Inc. funded considerable work, including drilling.

Up to 1990, Canadian United Minerals Inc. (now Mansfield) and their joint venture partners expended in excess of $1,700,000 on the Property, mainly in grid preparation, geophysics, geochemistry and drilling.

In 2004, Argentor Resources concluded an agreement with Mansfield. In July and August 2005, Argentor staked additional claims to protect the original claims held by Mansfield. They then completed approximately 25 kilometres of grid work, followed by a geophysical programme by SJ Geophysics Ltd. (under the supervision of Syd Visser), a 3-D Induced Polarization survey was completed across part of the Property. The survey concentrated on the area between the east and west zones. The IP survey assisted in the spotting of new drill holes planned by Argentor for the 2006 drill programme.

In 2006, Argentor underwent a name change to Jantar Resources Ltd.

In 2006, Jantar completed just under 1000m of NQ drilling in 5 holes.

In 2010, Shamrock Enterprises Inc. entered into a Letter of Understanding with Pachamama, the successor owner of record to Mansfield. Shamrock completed 1920m of drilling in late 2010 and a further 1561.8m of drilling in late 2011. Applicable data and information derived from the 2011 drilling program has been incorporated into this report.

There has been a total of approximately $2.8 million dollars spent on the property to date.

## 7.0 GEOLOGICAL SETTING AND MINERALIZATION

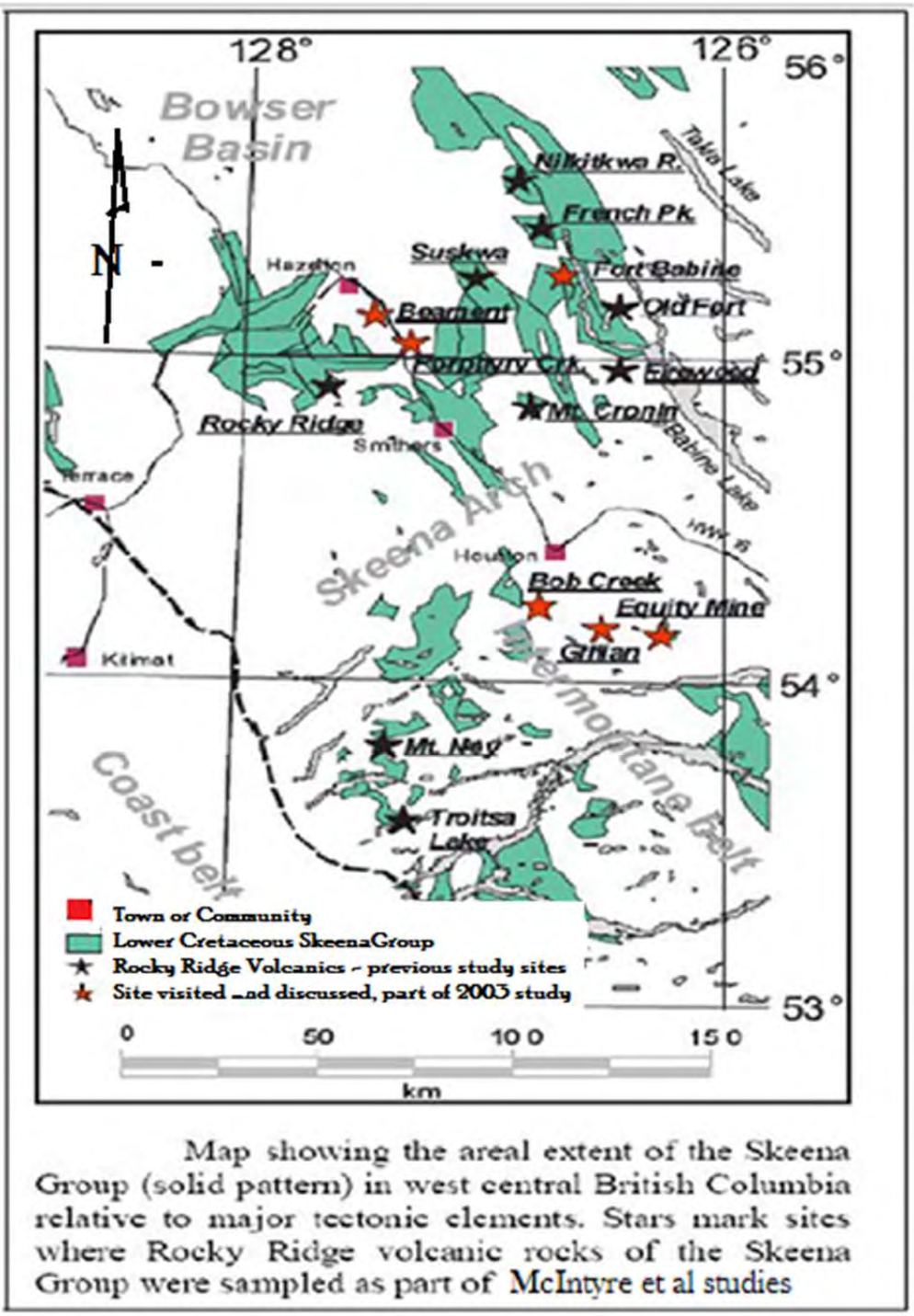
### *Regional Geology*

The Fireweed Property lies within a structurally complex area at the south margin of the Skeena sedimentary basin in an area known as the Skeena Arch, characterized by a number of porphyritic igneous intrusions cutting rocks as old as the Triassic. The Babine Lake porphyry copper belt is host to a number of large porphyry copper deposits, two of which have been productive and have tonnages of low grade copper mineralization remaining, but which resources are not likely to be re-developed. Considerable geological work has been done in the Babine Lake - Fulton Lake area by the provincial Geological Survey Branch in the past 10 years.

***Stratigraphy***

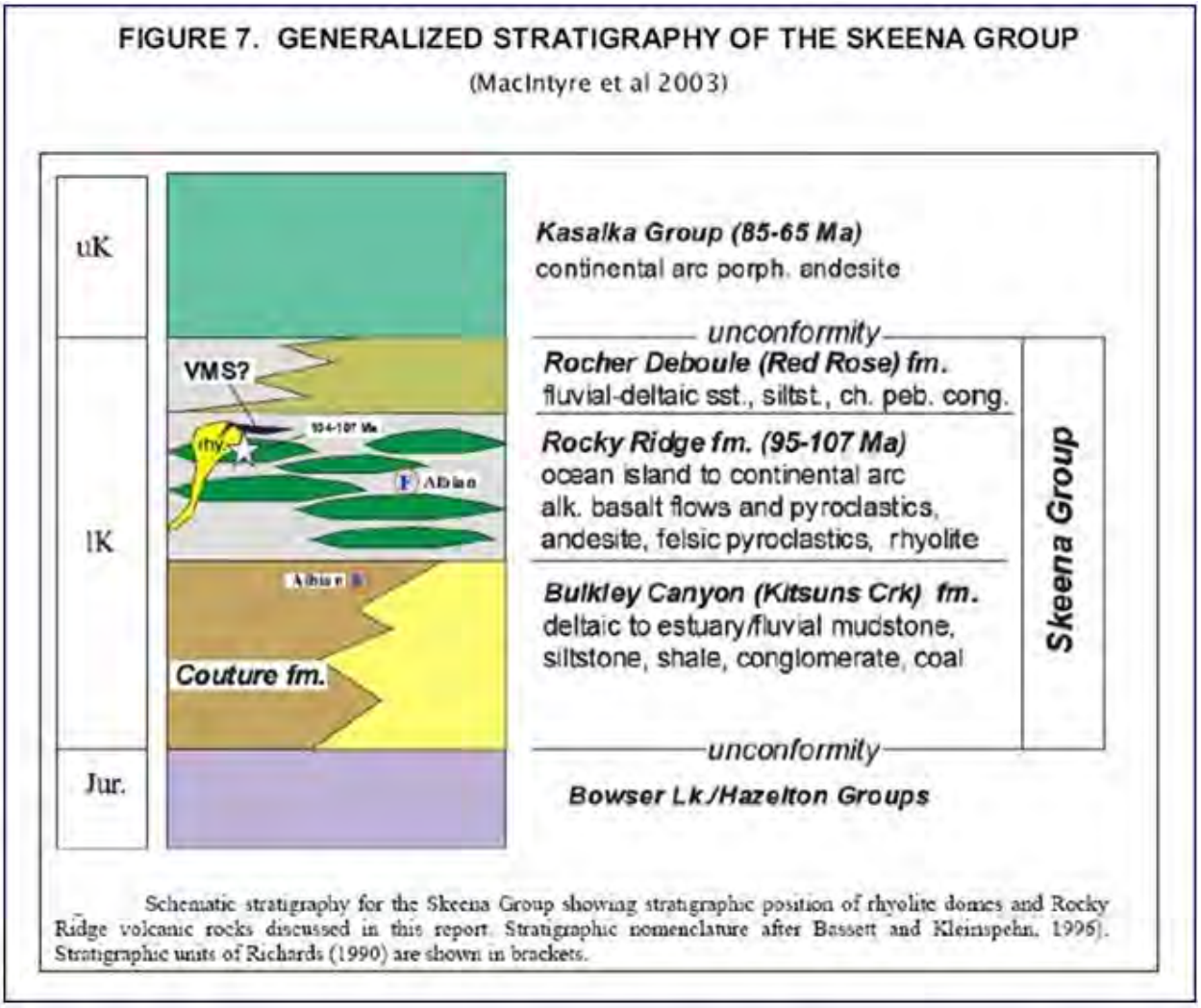
To the south of the property area, Upper Triassic to Lower Jurassic Takla Group volcanic rocks, predominantly augite-feldspar volcanic flows, outcrop along the west shore of Babine Lake south of the west arm. Maroon to green tuffs, sandstones, siltstones and shales of the Lower to Middle Jurassic Hazelton Group are exposed north, east and west of Babine Lake. Middle Jurassic to Upper Cretaceous marine to non-marine clastic sediments, the Bowser Lake and Skeena groups (Kitsuns Creek Formation), are found adjacent to the Hazelton Group on the north shore and east and west of Babine Lake. Mid –Late Cretaceous Babine Intrusive plugs outcrop northwest and southeast of the Property. (Geological Survey of Canada Open File 2322). Regional geology is shown in the accompanying figures.

**Figure 6 - Areal Extent of the Skeena Group**
(*After MacIntyre et al, 2003, Modified By W.A. Howell, Jan.2012)*




Map showing the areal extent of the Skeena Group (solid pattern) in west central British Columbia relative to major tectonic elements. Stars mark sites where Rocky Ridge volcanic rocks of the Skeena Group were sampled as part of McIntyre et al studies

**Figure 7 - Generalized Stratigraphy of the Skeena Group**




***Structure***

The Babine Lake area is a structurally complex graben aligned along major northwest trending regional faults. Major northeast-trending cross faults also have primarily vertical displacement.

**Figure 8 - Regional Geology of the Babine Lake Area**

(*After MacIntyre et al, paper 1997-1)*

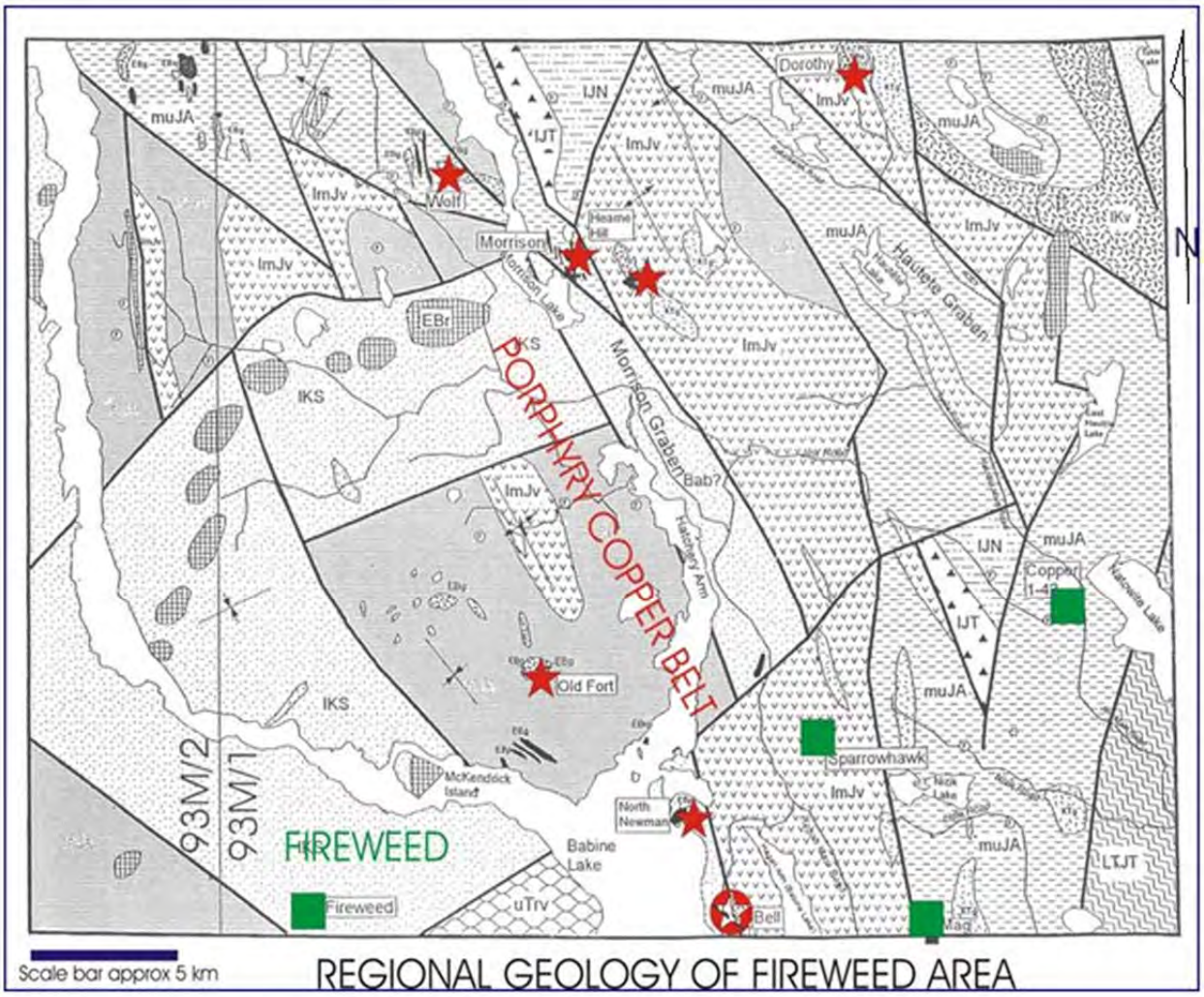
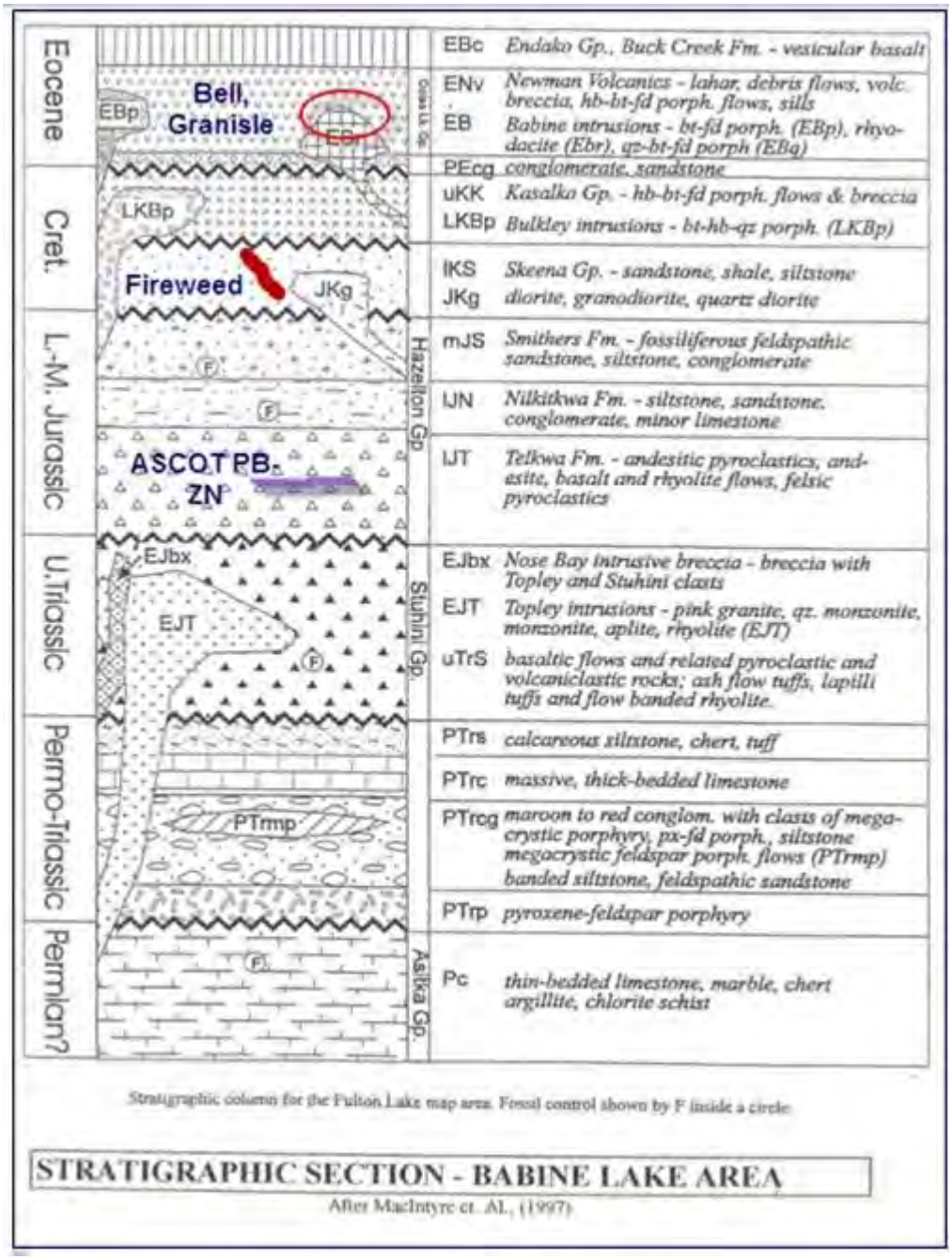


**Figure 9 - Stratigraphic Section - Babine Lake Area**

(*After MacIntyre et al, paper 1997-1)*



## 7.2 LOCAL GEOLOGY

*The following is excerpted from Price, B.J., 2010*

"(Modified from, McDonald, (1990), Price, (1997, 1999), MacIntyre et al. (2005) and Minfile)

The Fireweed area lies within the Stikine Terrane of the Intermontane geomorphological belt which is well-exposed along the Skeena Arch, a northeast-trending uplift that forms the southern margin of the Bowser sedimentary Basin. The core of the uplift in the Arch exposes volcanic arc assemblages of the Early Permian Asitka, Late Triassic Takla and Early to Middle Jurassic Hazelton groups. Coeval plutonic rocks include the Late Triassic to Early Jurassic Topley and the Early to Middle Jurassic Spike Peak intrusive suites. North of the Skeena Arch, the older volcanic arc rocks are onlapped by marine to non-marine sedimentary strata of the Late Jurassic Bowser Lake and Early Cretaceous Skeena groups; to the south the arch is covered by Tertiary volcanic rocks.

At Fireweed, the oldest rocks known on the Property are Hazelton Group volcanics. The volcanics are commonly fine-grained, maroon to green andesitic to dacitic tuffs and lapilli tuffs. These occur in the southern part of the claims where they are intruded by a Tertiary stock. Elsewhere in the Fulton Lake map area, rocks as old as Permian (Asitka Gp) to Upper Triassic (Stuhini Gp.) are known but till and vegetative cover is in most places thick, masking the underlying units. Over most of the Fireweed Property, Interbedded mudstones, siltstones and sandstones of a thick deltaic sequence, appears to underlie much of the area of the Fireweed Property, and are thought to belong to the Kitsuns Creek Formation of the Lower Cretaceous Skeena Group. The sediments commonly strike 070 to 080 degrees and dip sub-vertically. Locally the strike varies to 020-030 degrees at the discovery outcrop, (the MN showing).

The Lower Cretaceous Skeena Group sediments rarely outcrop on the Property, but, as determined from numerous drill cores are dark to light grey in color, and vary from mudstone and siltstone to fine and coarse-grained sandstone. Bedding can be massive, of variable thickness, changing gradually or abruptly to finely laminated. Bedding features such as rip-up clasts, load casts and cross bedding are common. In the Property area, graded beds and clastic textures are indicative of a deltaic depositional sequence. Plant fossils have been found and are common. The beds are cut by numerous faults, many of them strongly graphitic. Drilling indicates Skeena Group sediments are in fault contact with Hazelton Group volcanic rocks, on the south side of the Property. Many other faults may be present, beneath the clay till cover.

Although intrusive rocks are not seen on the Property at the surface, several diamond-drill holes have intersected sills or dykes of strongly altered feldspar porphyritic latite. These may be related to a large Intrusive-volcanic complex originally mapped as Eocene age that has been mapped just south of the Property, as is shown in the accompanying map, but MacIntyre (2005) relates the rhyolitic or dacitic rocks to a phase of the mid-late Cretaceous Rocky Ridge Volcanic unit (of the Skeena Group) that overlies the Kitsuns Creek sediments. The dykes or sills are strongly sericitized and carbonatized. The intrusive is a biotite-feldspar porphyry. MacIntyre's mid-late Cretaceous age has been used in this report.

An extensive blanket of glacio-lacustrine-lacustrine clay, as thick as 100 metres, covers 95 % of the Fireweed Property area. This clay till cover strongly diminishes geochemical response and may also affect the geophysical interpretations. Field work by the provincial Geological Survey Branch indicates that glacial directions in the area are toward the southeast.

A discussion of the host units in the Skeena Group is summarized from MacIntyre et al, (2005).

***Skeena Group Stratigraphy***

The Skeena Group is comprised of marine and non-marine sedimentary rocks that overlap Jurassic and older rocks along the southern margin of the Bowser Basin. Although the base of the Skeena Group is rarely seen, where it is exposed it is an angular unconformity with the underlying Hazelton or Bowser Lake group. The Skeena Group is unconformably overlain by continental volcanic arc rocks of the Late Cretaceous Kasalka and Early Eocene Ootsa Lake groups.

In general the lower Skeena Group is fluvial to fluvial-deltaic mudstone, siltstone, and sandstone. Higher in the stratigraphy are the volcanic rocks of the Rocky Ridge Formation as first recognized by Tipper and Richards (1976). Overlying these rocks, and in part interbedded with them, are chert-quartz bearing conglomerates, quartzo-feldspathic wackes and siltstones that were deposited in a fluvial-deltaic environment.

The main Skeena lithologies are dark grey shaley siltstone, greywacke, carbonaceous mudstone and chert-pebble conglomerate. These sedimentary rocks were deposited in a fluviodeltaic, near-shore to shallow marine environment. Although fossils are rare, the Skeena Group appears to range from Hauterivian to late Albian or early Cenomanian in age (Early Cretaceous). Paleocurrent measurements indicate north, west and southwest sediment transport with the source area located in the Omineca belt to the east. This belt may have been the main axis of a mid- Cretaceous continental arc and that the Skeena Group is a fore arc succession. The Skeena rocks were folded, uplifted and eroded during a mid to late Cretaceous contractional event related to evolution of the Skeena Fold Belt.

Stratigraphic nomenclature is based on lithofacies. The lowest unit of the Skeena Group succession is the predominantly deltaic Bulkley Canyon Formation which includes, in the east, the fluvial Kitsuns Creek Member and to the west the sub-tidal, turbiditic Couture Formation. Locally these rocks are overlain by and in part interbedded with the volcanic arc rocks of the Rocky Ridge Formation, the main subject of this paper. The fluvial to deltaic Rocher Deboule Formation which would include the former Red Rose Formation and Hanawald conglomerate comprises the upper part of the Skeena Group succession.

The Rocky Ridge Formation is comprised of submarine alkali basalt flows, breccias, and lapilli tuffs that were erupted along the southern margin of the Bowser Basin as part of a nascent volcanic arc assemblage. Evidence for a submarine depositional environment includes the occurrence of inter-bedded marine shales, siltstones and conglomerates and local occurrence of pillowed flows. Marine sedimentary inter-beds contain Early Albian to Early Cenomanian macrofossils. The thickness and lateral continuity of the Rocky Ridge Formation varies from thin and discontinuous to over 1000 metres thick. These variations probably reflect proximity to major eruptive centers.

At least five major mid-Cretaceous volcanic centers have been recognized in central British Columbia. These are located in the vicinity of Old Fort Mountain at Babine Lake, Mt. Cronin in the Babine Range, the Rocher Deboule Range and the Buck Creek and Tahtsa Lake areas. In all of these areas the Rocky Ridge formation is thick, bimodal (basalt-rhyolite), has inter-bedded marine sedimentary beds and displays rapid facies changes consistent with mass movement on unstable escarpments. Numerous base and precious metal mineral occurrences are spatially associated with these suspected cauldron subsidence complexes including classical vein, subvolcanic epithermal and volcanogenic massive sulphide.

One of the key results of the geochronologic dating completed as part of the Nechako NATMAP project was the recognition of mid- Cretaceous rhyolite domes in the Rocky Ridge succession.

These domes may be the remnants of submarine cauldron subsidence complexes. The rhyolite domes were previously mapped as part of the Eocene Babine intrusions, but are now mapped as Rocky Ridge Formation because they yield U/Pb and Ar/Ar isotopic ages between 104 and 108 Ma (Million Years). These ages suggest eruption of the domes occurred during Albian time. Marine sedimentary rocks that are intruded by the rhyolite domes contain Albian macrofossils and abundant angular rhyolite clasts suggesting the domes and sedimentary rocks are coeval. Important epithermal and VMS type mineralization is spatially and most likely temporally associated with development of these felsic volcanic centers.

The Fireweed Property has a number of rhyolitic or latitic dykes intercepted in drilling. These may be of the same age as the Rocky Ridge Formation and appear to be related to the mineralisation, which in some areas appears like volcanogenic massive sulphide, in other areas, polymetallic veins and replacements are present which could be remobilized from metallic source rocks."

## 7.3 Mineralization

*(The following has been excerpted from Price, B.J., 2010.)(Edited by WA Howell, 2012)*

"The region is a strongly mineralized belt. East of Babine lake are a number of copper porphyry deposits including Bell Copper and Granisle, mined by Noranda Inc. and Granby Corp. Morrison, Hearne Hill and other properties have been explored by drilling. West of the Fireweed Property, numerous copper and silver-lead-zinc prospects occur in Hazelton Group volcanics and sediments in the Babine Range, these include the Cronin mine, Hyland Basin, Debenture Creek and numerous other showings of lesser or untested importance. The Big Onion porphyry copper-molybdenum gold porphyry is situated on the west flank of this range. The historic mining area was encumbered from any further useful exploration by the presence of a “recreational area” which is now a provincial park.

The southern portion of the Babine Range, south of the recreational area, includes the Dome Mountain gold-silver polymetallic veins, some of which have limited past production, the McKendrick gold-quartz vein, and the Ascot stratiform zinc deposit. A number of important mineral properties are situated within the Babine Mountain and Dome Mountain areas, near the Fireweed Property, such as the Big Onion porphyry copper deposit, the historical Cronin silver mine, Dome Mountain gold camp and the Ascot VMS prospect. Numerous other showings exist in the area, including porphyry copper, polymetallic vein, massive sulphide, volcanic hosted high-sulphide copper showings and coal deposits; their discussion is beyond the scope of this summary. Recent papers by D.G. McIntyre et. al., discuss the area in considerable detail.

Mineralization on the Fireweed Property is described by Macdonald (1990) (edited by WAH 2012) as follows:

“The Fireweed deposit is a polymetallic (Ag, Zn, Pb. Cu. Au) discovery of massive sulphide and disseminated sulphide replacement type mineralization. The main mineralised horizon covers more than 5.0km of strike length, 50 to 100+ meters of stratigraphy, and 100+ meters of dip extent. It is hosted within Cretaceous age Skeena Group sediments and volcanics and intruded by post-mineral (Mid-Late Cretaceous Quartz Latite dykes. Mineralisation was generated within a strato-volcano environment and has a distinct Cu, Pb. Zn, Ag, Au, Mn. Cd, W and Sb geochemical signature To date the most significant mineralization is hosted by a series of fan complexes aligned in an East-west direction along an inferred syn-sedimentary fault This series of sedimentary fan complexes appears to grade laterally to the west into a lapilli tuft-pyroclastic package which contains charred wood fragments and volcanic bombs. Tourmaline and Apatite have been noted near the West zone. These features, and others indicate that the Fireweed is

the same type of deposit as Equity Silver's polymetallic (Ag, Cu, Au) open pit mine, south of Houston, B.C." (now mined out, 2012)

According to L'Orsa's original geological report, the discovery float boulder was a dark grey medium-grained andesitic tuff with pyrite in fracture fillings and quartz veins and minor amounts of chalcopyrite and marcasite. A sample from the boulder assayed 1200 ppb gold, 1.9 opt silver, 0.87% copper and 0.30% lead. Later, many other mineralized float boulders were found on other parts of what was originally a large property. On the remaining Ger 2 claim, two boulders of rhyolite breccia contained tourmaline and pyrite.

Mineralization in place was found adjacent to a small creek. This was the "Manganese showing". Two small sandstone-siltstone outcrops strongly stained with manganese oxides contain disseminated pyrite, and minor sphalerite and galena. Small mineralized quartz veins are also present. Grab samples taken by the prospecting crew assayed up to 4 ounces per ton silver (136 g/t silver). A small creek draining the Property had unusually low pH (6.0) and anomalous amounts of mercury, (210 ppb) in silt.

These manifestations of mineralization were sufficiently interesting from a prospecting viewpoint to encourage a large detailed geochemical, geological and geophysical programme, which resulted in a new and significant polymetallic mineral discovery. Interpretation of the Property geology was hampered by the lack of outcrop over most of the original claim area. The outcrops are generally limited to small creek drainages flowing northward and northeastward through the Property. Mineralization generally occurs in one of three forms:

**1)** **breccia zones: Breccias** are fractured or brecciated sediments infilled with fine to coarse-grained massive pyrite-pyrrhotite and lesser amounts of sphalerite, chalcopyrite and galena

**2)** **disseminations: disseminated sulphides** occur as fine to very fine grains which are lithologically controlled within coarser grained sandstones, pyrite, marcasite, sphalerite, galena and minor tetrahedrite are usually found interstitial to the sand grains and,

**3)** **massive sulphides**: **Massive sulphides**, resembling volcanogenic deposits (VMS) are fine-grained, commonly banded, containing rounded quartz-eyes and fine sedimentary fragments, occur as distinct bands within fine-grained sediments. The massive sulphides generally contain alternating bands of pyrite/pyrrhotite, with minor amounts of chalcopyrite, and sphalerite/galena. They are associated with the breccia zones and are commonly sandwiched between altered quartz latite dikes.

Alteration in the sediments occurs in the groundmass and appears associated with the porous, coarse sandstones. Common secondary minerals are quartz, ankerite, sericite, chlorite and kaolinite. The mineralization on the Property is similar to a number of other occurrences in the Babine Lake area.

Three main zones of mineralization have been identified by geophysics (magnetics, induced polarization) and are named the **West, East and South** zones. Three other zones identified are the **1600, 3200 and Jan** zones. It should be noted that the West, Mn, Jan, Sphalerite and 1600 Zones lie within the original Ger 2 claim. For the purposes of this report, only the West, Mn, 1600 and Sphalerite Zones will be described.

***The West zone***

The West Zone is defined by an east trending horseshoe-shaped induced polarization conductor. The original outcrop discoveries, the **Mn and the Sphalerite showings**, lie at the westerly end of each of the prongs of the horseshoe. Drilling has defined a mineralized area 300 metres long which is open along strike and depth. Mineralization has been found in Skeena Group sediments to 200 metres depth. The bulk of the mineralization is hosted by a coarse sandstone, in two parallel southwest plunging shoots, which are 30 to 60 metres wide combined.

***Feeder zone***

A flat-lying, funnel-shaped feeder zone near the eastern limits of the West zone covers an area 90 by 90 metres and extends to a depth of 75 metres, but does not outcrop. Sandstone and mudstone interfinger throughout this area. Pyrrhotite, pyrite, sphalerite and chalcopyrite occur as massive sulphide mineralization associated with breccia and veins which cement mudstone and sandstone fragments that are millimetres to several metres in size. These zones of mineralization grade into unbrecciated or weakly veined areas. The sulphide content is variable and there are two distinct generations of veining:

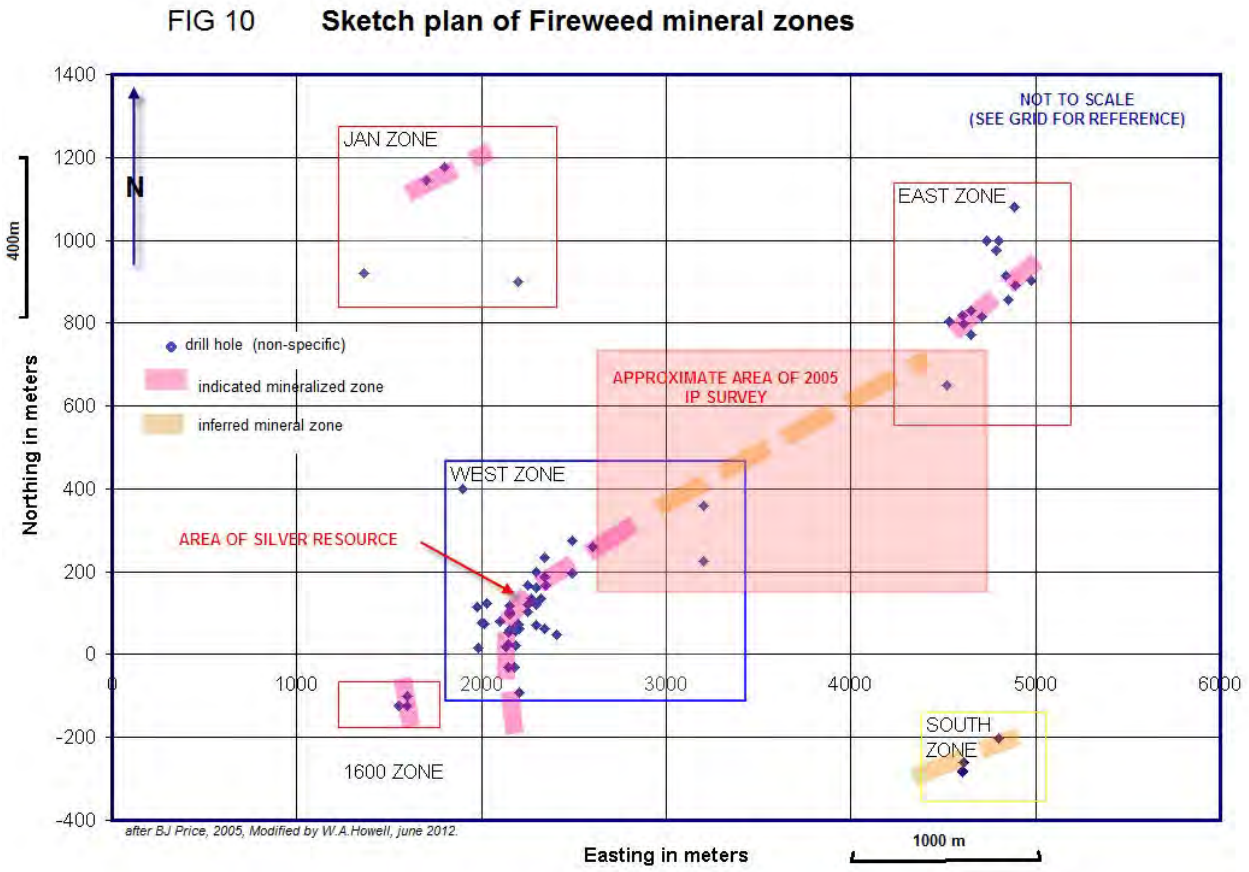
1. One contains massive sphalerite,

2. The other massive pyrite and pyrrhotite.

The breccia veins cut sericitized latite dikes. The feeder zone also contains minor gold and copper values. A selected assay from this zone grades **124.1 grams per tonne silver, 7.25 % zinc, 3.32 % lead, 0.13 % copper and 0.8 grams per tonne gold across 6.2 metres** (Exploration in British Columbia 1988, page B130).

The main mineralized zone is a sheet-like body dipping moderately to the south, with post-mineral faulting, and intrusion by quartz-latite dykes. This feature is believed to be the expression of a growth fault. The main sandstone body hosting the mineralization thickens and wedges out against the fault. Slumping and fragmental textures ascribed to intraformational de-watering are common.

**FIGURE 10**. **Sketch of Fireweed Mineralized Zones** see also Figure 4




***The East Zone***

The East zone, lying approximately 2500 meters east and 600 meters north of the West Zone, is poorly understood as exposure is non-existent and drilling has been limited. The East Zone has a strike length of at least 500 metres (by geophysical interpretation) and a 40 metre thickness containing sulphide-cemented breccia and veining. Mineralization is in the form of pyrite and pyrrhotite with lesser sphalerite and chalcopyrite. A diamond drill hole intersection across 2.98 metres assayed 22.62 grams per tonne silver, 2.97 % zinc, 0.27 % copper and 0.47 grams per tonne gold (George Cross Newsletter #85, 1989). However, significant values were only from the one drill hole. Additional drilling is required.

***The 1600 zone***

This zone is a zone of Magnetic and IP (Chargeability) highs situated 500 metres west of the Mn (Manganese) showing (the south prong of the horseshoe-shaped West zone), centered about Line 16+00E and just south of the 0+00 baseline.(old grid) It is considered to be a faulted extension of the West Zone. Mineralization consists primarily of quartz-calcite -sulphide veining, in a number of narrow parallel sulphide zones up to 2 metres wide with a potential strike length of 600 meters, and a composite width of about 80 meters. Additional Drilling is required.

***The Mn or Manganese showing***

Within and considered part of the West Zone, this zone is centered on Line 19+00E and 00N to 0+65 N. (old grid) The zone is hosted in fine to medium-grained sandstone with heavy manganese coating lying in the massive beds which dip sub-vertically with a local strike of 030 degrees. The sandstone is quartz-carbonate-sericite cemented. Minor pyrite, sphalerite and galena are associated with increased manganese content. The zone has been tested by 5 surface trenches and 2 drill holes, numbered FW 88-1 and 2. Diamond drill hole intersections returned assays of up to 68.6 grams per tonne silver, 3.5 % zinc, 0.6 % copper, 2 % lead and anomalous gold (George Cross Newsletter #37, 1988). Potential exists to extend the zone along strike and to depth. Additional drilling is required.

***The Sphalerite showing***

The Sphalerite showing or zone is a surface showing situated 300 metres to the north of the Mn showing, and is centered at Ln 19+40 E and 3+54 N (1988 old grid). Outcrop is characterized by a strong, rusty yellow stain with sphalerite stringers crosscutting mudstone and sandstone. It has been tested with one drill-hole, FW 89-59, which returned assays up to 16.2 ppm Ag, 2.1% Zn, 0.162% copper and 0.016 opt Au. Mineralization is primarily a stockwork breccia, within a southeasterly cross-cutting chargeability trend. Additional drilling is required.

***Jan Zone***

The Jan Zone is poorly outlined with five scattered drill holes without significant intersections of silver. The IP survey should be extended in this direction. Hole FW-95 (Minnova 1991) tested an IP anomaly associated with the Jan Zone. Sediments consisting primarily of sandstone with minor fossiliferous sandstones were intersected. These units locally contain 1-2% pyrite which explains the IP anomaly. No economic mineralization is as yet associated with these zones. Additional exploration is required.

***3200 Zone***

The 3200 zone has been tested by only two drill holes in 1989. The 3200 Zone and outward is essentially what was covered by the 2005 geophysical survey. Additional Exploration is required.

***South Zone***

The South Zone is only a geographical name. A few scattered drill holes have insignificant mineralization, although geochemical response has a positive base-metal anomaly which remains to be explained. The south zone is also associated with a broad magnetic response and requires additional exploration, including drilling.

***Far West Zone***

Holes FW-91 and FW-94 (Minnova, 1991) tested moderate to weak IP anomalies associated with Far West Zone. Hole FW-91 intersected a sequence of sediments and andesitic dikes. The IP response is probably due to coal layers which are interbedded with sandstones and mudstones. Hole FW-94 also intersected a sediment sequence consisting primarily of sandstones and siltstones. The IP anomaly is due to minor coal layers and weakly pyritic (1-5%) sandstone layers. Neither hole intersected economic mineralization.

***Far East Zone***

The Far East Zone is again only a geographical zone as drilling has been inconclusive.

## 8.0 DEPOSIT TYPES

*(The following is excerpted from Price, B.J., 2010)*

**Table IV Mineral Deposit Types in the Fireweed Area**

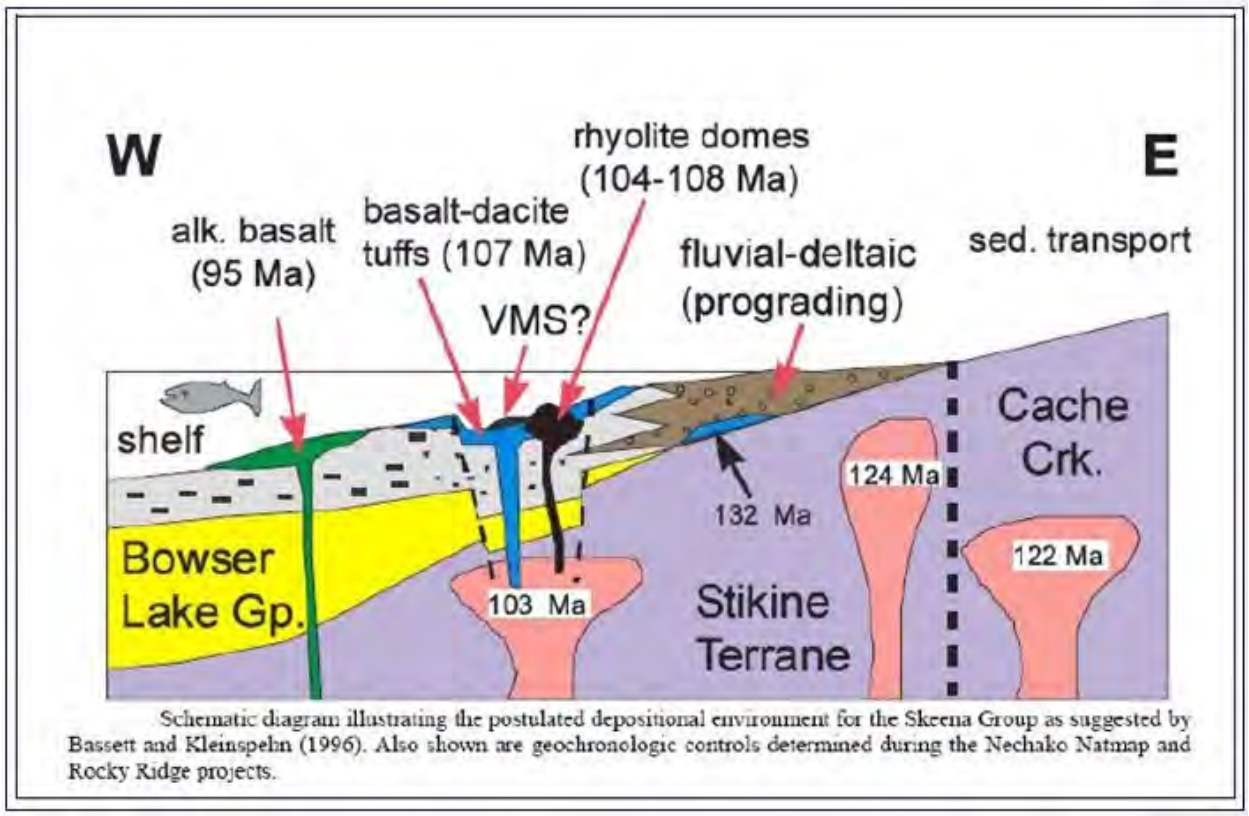
| | |
|---|---|
| Porphyry copper deposits (Eocene) | (Bell Copper, Granisle, Morrison, Hearne Hill, Big Onion, Burbridge Lk.) |
| Structurally controlled polymetallic zones | (Cronin Mine, Silver King) |
| Volcanogenic massive sulphides, replacements | (Ascot, Red) |
| Gold quartz veins | (Dome Mountain) |

The model for the Fireweed and related deposits is advanced by D.G. MacIntyre, R.H. McMillan and M.E. Villeneuve (2005) as summarized below:

“It seems likely that both the mid-Cretaceous Pb-Zn-Ag mineralization at the Knoll, Cronin and Fireweed prospects and possible younger Late Cretaceous or Early Tertiary mineralization at Equity, Beamont and Bob Creek are related to the evolution of major volcanic centers that were periodically active from the mid-Cretaceous to Eocene time. Earliest stages of volcanism, as represented by the Rocky Ridge formation, involved cauldron subsidence in a nascent island arc setting with attendant Pb-Zn-Ag VMS and related epithermal mineralization associated with shallow, submarine eruption of rhyolite flow domes. Younger, Late Cretaceous or Early Tertiary magmatic events resulted in building of stratovolcanos in an Andean continental arc setting with attendant subvolcanic Cu-Au-Ag and porphyry Cu-Mo type mineralization. A genetic model depicting these evolutionary stages is presented (in D.G. MacIntyre et al (2003)". Precious metal rich, massive sulphide occurrences at the Fireweed, Knoll and Cronin properties appear to be related to submarine rhyolite flow domes that were emplaced along rifts that formed during mid-Cretaceous cauldron subsidence. This was followed by eruption of thick piles of alkali basalt. The inferred geologic setting (nascent arc, bimodal, submarine, rift related) is similar to that proposed for classical Kuroko and Eskay Creek-type VMS deposits and therefore, areas of Rocky Ridge volcanics in central British Columbia are interpreted to be highly prospective for these types of deposits."

**FIGURE 11. Model of Deposition and Mineralization in the Skeena Group**

*(after MacIntyre et al 2003)*




Schematic diagram illustrating the postulated depositional environment for the Skeena Group as suggested by Bassett and Kleinspehn (1996). Also shown are geochronologic controls determined during the Nechako Natmap and Rocky Ridge projects.

## 9.0 EXPLORATION

Other than drilling, Shamrock has done no exploration work on the Fireweed Property.

## 10.0 DRILLING

Shamrock completed an initial drill programme in November 2010 at a cost of $367,377.22 as detailed in Table V below, and a follow up drill programme, in accordance with the recommendations of the earlier programme, commencing November 15, 2011. Both programmes were under the supervision and direction of W.A. Howell, P.Geo.)

**Table V - Details of 2010 and 2011 Drill Programs**

| **Type of Work 2010** | **Claim Number** | **Cost** |
|---|---|---|
| Core Splitting | 512005, 512006 | $20,779.30 |
| Core Drilling, 1734.6m 11 holes, NQ | 512005, 512006 | 225,498.00 |
| Non-core Drilling 228.9m (overburden) 11 holes, NQ Casing | | 29,757.00 |
| Sampling/assaying, splitting, logging 85MDays | | 29,500.00 |
| Road, local access (including reclamation) | | 18,337.50 |
| Report and Field Consumables (R&B, vehicles, fuel, etc) | 512005, 5123006 | 43,505.42 |
| **TOTAL (2010):** | | **$367,377.22** |
| | | |
| **Type of Work 2011** | **Claim Number** | **Cost** |
| Core logging and geotechnical 55.5 M D. | All 2011 Work on 512005 | $30,074.67 |
| Drilling, 261.6m overburden, 1299.4m coring,mob/demob drillers R&B 62 M.D. | | 213,671.30 |
| Sampling, splitting, logging 32 MD | | 10,350.00 |
| Road, Local access | | 9,800.00 |
| Field consumables, &report (R&B, vehicles, fuel, eqip.rentals etc. | | 29,733.76 |
| Assays | | 6,673.33 |
| **TOTAL (2011):** | | **$300,303.06** |

**FIGURE 12A. 2010 Diamond Drill Location Plan**

(*After Howell, W.A., March 2011. Modified by W.A. Howell, January 2012)*

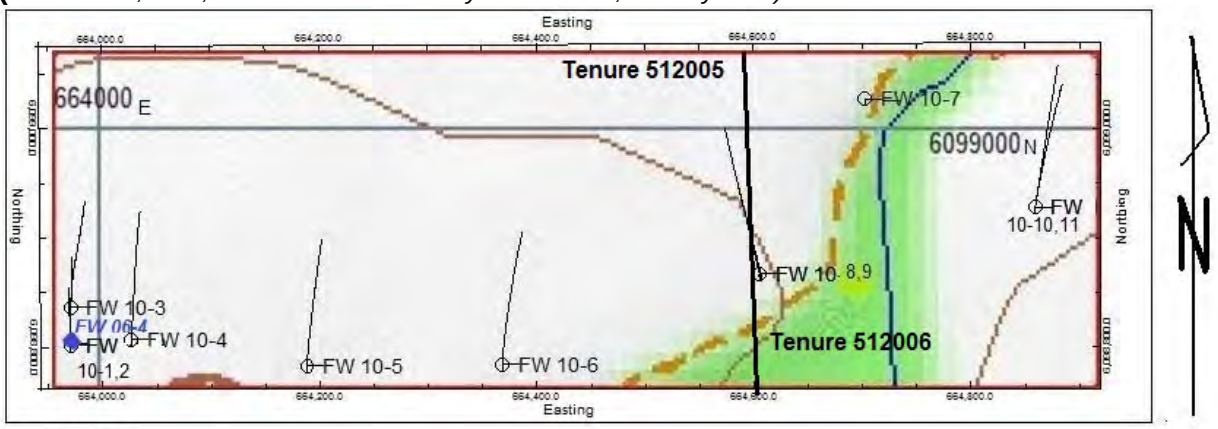



**Fig. 12 a**

**2010 Diamond Drill Hole Location Plan** *Scale indicated along margin, grid is UTM Z9, NAD 83*

*DDH FW 06-4 Located for reference*

*The following is excerpted from W.A. Howell, April 2011.*

## Observations and Descriptions of the 2010 Diamond Drilling Results

"The 2010 diamond drill programme by Shamrock Enterprises has demonstrated the persistence of the Fireweed mineralization and demonstrated additional zones requiring future exploration and drilling.

The Fireweed Property contains multiple mineral zones. It is complex and continues to prove exciting as new discoveries are made and its secrets are systematically revealed.

The first part of the 2010 drill programme was very successful in showing the massive sulphide horizons to persist below the previous supposed limits to mineralization. The drilling has shown the mineralization to be very complex structurally, with correlations between drill holes inconsistent along the sections drilled. (sections oriented NW-SE may be more appropriate).

The second part of the 2010 drill programme tested additional IP chargeability zones with at least one hole on each of four additional chargeability zones. The drilling delineated several intersections with multi element, highly elevated values which may represent proximal portions of beds with additional metal values. These intersections are considered highly relevant and additional testing is warranted.

Drill hole locations were established by chain and compass methods from old collars and identified grid points on the ground. Locations were further identified using hand held, non-corrected, GPS readings.

**"Hole FW10-1** (Figure 12a (p37), Figure 13 (p48)) was collared behind FW06-4 so as to be in solid ground. The hole penetrated a series of grey lithic sandstones and black siltstone and argillites cut by occasional, shattered latite dikes. The hole had mineralization as sulphide filled breccia, fractures and massive sulphide. The massive sulphide is predominantly Pyrrhotite as very fine faintly bedded sulphide mudstone, occasionally with small (<2mm) lithic fragments, often black siltstone. Breccia filling is commonly a brown Sphalerite. Pyrite and Galena form lesser amounts in all modes of formation. Between 98.02m and 126.81m (28.79m or 94.4 feet) the core contained 4.64% Zinc, 2.27% Lead, 64.6 g/t Silver, and 1.05 g/t Gold. This same intersection contained, between 102.5 and 110.3m (7.7m or 25.4 feet) returning 7.98% Zinc, 5.42% Lead, 121.3 g/t Silver, 1.06 g/t Gold. Holes FW10-1 and FW10-2 were both drilled below Hole FW06-4 in order to explore the extent of the mineralization revealed in that hole.

**Hole FW10-2** (Figure 12a (p37), Figure 13 (p48)) was collared from the same site as FW10-1 and tested a bit deeper on the section. The hole intersected 2m of 20% Zinc, 1.5% Lead, 82 g/t Silver, and .99 g/t Gold between 104 and 106m. Small amounts of Copper (0.62%) were also present. At the depths of the mineralization, the holes are separated about 22m. The lack of easy correlation is readily apparent, and leads to speculation that the beds may be folded or significant movement may have occurred along dislocation zones (beds).

**Hole FW10-3** (Figure 12a (p37), Figure 13 (p48)) was collared on the same 3970 E section with FW 88-51 and FW 06-4, 5, in an attempt to clarify the mineralization between 88-51 and 06-5. The hole intersected 88.86m or 291 feet of 2.58% Zinc, .673% Lead, and 0.026 g/t Gold. Within that section, 6.1m or 20 feet, returned 16.11% Zinc, 2.91% Lead, 115.3 g/t Silver and 1.87g/t Gold.

**Hole FW10-4** (Figure 12a (p37), Figure 14 (p49)) collared about 55 meters east of Holes FW10-1 and 10-2. It did not reveal any significant mineralization. It is possible that the mineralization

has “pinched“ and died, or it may be faulted or folded. An E-W hole in this area may help to explain the apparently highly variable mineralized structure.

**Hole FW10-5** (Figure 12a (p37) Figure 15 (p50)) collared to the east of Hole FW10-4, about 160m, was the first hole in the second part of the drill programme and was drilled to test a distinct, separate 3D IP chargeability zone east of the Feeder zone. Hole FW10-5 was the first drill hole ever, and the only drill hole in 2010, to be drilled on this new zone. The hole penetrated 25.6m (84 ft) from 126.5 to 152.1 m, which returned values of 9100 ppm Zn, 5400 ppm Lead, and 0.0247 g/t Gold. An additional zone of 3.5m (11.5 ft.) between 159.8m and 161.3m returned values of 2900 ppm Zn and 1200 ppm Lead. The 25.6m (84 feet) interval above containing about 1% Zn and 0.5% Lead, stands out chemically, against rocks almost barren of mineralization. It would be convenient to explain this feature away as simply being a function of its proximity to the relatively abundant mineralization revealed by drilling to the west at the feeder zone, but the new mineralization may equally be part of a new mineralized feature attested to by the distinct and separate chargeability zone forming the original target for Hole FW10-5. The separation and very low IP response of the west zone mineralization to the 3D IP survey has been previously noted. In light of this fact, it appears clear that **additional drilling around Hole FW10-5 is warranted.**

**FW10-6** (Figure 12a (p37), Figure 16 (p51) was designed to test a second separate and distinct 3D IP chargeability zone revealed by the 2005 IP survey. It was collared approximately 180m east of hole FW 10-5 and penetrated 17.45m (57 feet) between 33.4 and 50.85 m, containing 1.2% Zinc. **Additional drilling is warranted around Hole FW10-6.** It would be worthwhile to test the intervening ground between Holes 5 and 6 to gauge the mineralogical significance of the IP responses.

**FW10-7** (Figure 12a (p37), Figure 17 (p52)) was designed to test another distinct 3D IP anomaly, the easternmost of the test zones. Hole 7 was drilled to the east, and in conjunction with holes 10 and 11 to be drilled on the same target area was expected to reveal structural as well as mineralogical information on the zone. Hole 7 encountered severe drilling difficulties at a depth of 54.8m where a cave in occurred while drilling graphitic black “shales” with embedded silica chunks in a “gouge like” matrix. The driller pulled back from 56.3m to clear the hole and after several hours was unable to recover the bottom of the hole due to “squeezing”. He declared the hole as “lost”. At this point, under these conditions, the geologist must re-evaluate the objectives. The available options are to abandon the hole and carry on, reset the collar and drill a new hole, hoping to get past the offending structure, or to persist with the existing hole on an extra contractual basis. In this case, the decision was made to abandon hole 7 and carry on, primarily because holes 10 and 11 would also penetrate the target area. The Faulted area located in hole 7 lies beneath a well-defined creek gulley. It may be that the creek is following an underlying fault zone, if so, the trend is to the northwest, a common drainage trend in the area.

**FW10-8 and F10-9** (Figure 12a, (p37), Figure 18 (p53)) were both designed to test a 3D IP chargeability anomaly produced by the 2005 IP survey. The anomaly tested by holes 8 and 9 is located about 237 meters east of hole 6 and about 178m west of hole 7. It is the third such anomaly in the “chain” or succession of anomalies east of the feeder zone revealed by the 2005 survey. Between 142.7m and 170.3m in hole 8, there are three separate 2 meter intervals with geochemically elevated (low grade) multi element response. In hole 9, between 91.2m and 99.87m, there is a distinct multi-element anomalous intersection. The holes are in a series of interbedded fine grained black siltstones and grey sandstones. These beds are occasionally chaotically organized and are believed to most likely be slump or flysch like features, the upper portions of one such bed is coincident with the anomalous zone between 142.7m and 170.3m noted above in hole 8.

**FW10-10 and FW10-11** (Figure 12a (p37), Figure 19 (p54)) were both designed to test a fourth 3D IP chargeability anomaly detected by the 2005 IP survey. Hole 10 revealed a distinct multi-element elevation of geochemical values between 161.3m and 170.3m (9m). There did not appear to be a correlation with hole 11. Both holes exhibited a very strong, chaotically bedded zone between about 135m and 140m in depth which without additional drill intercept information, can only be described as southerly dipping. This zone is believed to represent a fault zone, possibly along bedding planes. A four meter zone of chaotically bedded material or gouge, probably represents a major displacement. It is a matter of speculation that this zone may be the same fault zone encountered in FW10-7. If that is the case, then the fault would be dipping steeply to the southeast, a plausible scenario. The apparent lack of correlation between holes 10 and 11 may also be plausibly explained by major fault dislocation along the zone. It is unfortunate that Hole FW10-7 did not complete to its target depth, as this may have allowed additional insight on the structural and lithological correlations. Table VI shows the vital statistics of the holes drilled in 2010.

**Table VI - 2010 Drill Hole Header Information**

| DDH # | Easting | Northing | Az. | Dip | NAD 83) Elev. | Length m | Length ft |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| FW 10-1 | 663968 | 6098814 | 000° | -60° | 898m | 161.5 | 530 |
| FW 10-2 | 663968 | 6098814 | 000° | -72° | 898 | 170.8 | 560 |
| FW 10-3 | 663967 | 6098854 | 002° | -50° | 898 | 152.4 | 500 |
| FW 10-4 | 664026 | 6098826 | 002° | -55 | 899 | 213.4 | 750 |
| FW 10-5 | 664188 | 6098782 | 003° | -50 | 895 | 178.4 | 584 |
| FW 10-6 | 664368 | 6098783 | 003° | -55° | 890 | 198.2 | 650 |
| FW 10-7 | 664383 | 6098984 | 093° | -55° | 877 | 54.9 | 180 |
| FW 10-8 | 664605 | 6098867 | 348° | -55° | 882 | 198.2 | 650 |
| FW 10-9 | 664605 | 6098867 | 347° | -45° | 882 | 198.2 | 650 |
| FW 10-10 | 664859 | 6098928 | 009° | -45° | 875 | 195.1 | 640 |
| FW 10-11 | 664859 | 6098928 | 008° | -55° | 875 | 198.2 | 650 |

**Table VII - 2010 Assay Summary of Significant Mineralized Intersections**

**Intersections are drilled lengths and are believed to represent a steeply dipping zone of mineralization which varies from about 6-8m to about 12-15m in true width**

| Hole # | Mineralized zone | interval (m) | length | avg. interval assay |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| FW 10-1 | sulphide filled breccia and bedded sulphides | 48.02-126.8 | 28.79m; 94.4 ft | 1.05g/t Gold |
| | | | | 64.6 g/t Silver |
| | | | | 2.27% Lead |
| | | | | 4.64% Zinc |
| | *the above interval includes a sub interval:* | | | |

| Hole # | Mineralized zone | interval (m) | length | avg. interval assay |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 98.0 - 110.3 | 12.3 m ; 40.3 ft | 1.12 g/t Gold; |
| | | | | 99.0 g/t Silver; |
| | | | | 3.75 % Lead; |
| | | | | 6.43 % Zinc |
| | | | | 0.26 % Copper |
| FW10-2 | sulphide filled breccia and bedded sulphides | 104-106 | 2 m; 6.6 ft | 0.99g/t Gold; |
| | | | | 82 g/t Silver; |
| | | | | 0.62% Copper |
| | | | | 1.5% Lead; |
| | | | | 20 % Zinc; |
| FW 10-3 | Sulphide filled breccia and bedded sulphides | 13.7 - 33.7 | 20 m; 65.6 ft | 0.436 g/t Gold; |
| | | | | 31.9 g/t Silver; |
| | | | | 1.36 % Lead; |
| | | | | 3.58 % Zinc |
| | *also* | 66.11 - 72.21 | 6.1 m; 20 ft | 1.87 g/t Gold; |
| | | | | 115.3 g/t Silver; |
| | | | | 2.91 5 Lead; |
| | | | | 16.11 5 Zinc; |
| | includes | 69.15 - 72.21 | 3.06 m; 10 ft | 3.08 g/t Gold; |
| | | | | 108.5 g/t Silver; |
| | | | | 4.95 % Lead; |
| | | | | 19.87 % Zinc |
| FW 10-5 | new IP target 1 | 126.5 - 152 1 | 25.6 m; 84 ft | 0.042 g/t Gold; |
| | | | | 5400 ppm Lead; |
| | | | | 9100 ppm Zinc; |
| | also | 159.8 - 161.3 | 3.5 m; 11.5 ft | 1200 ppm Lead; |
| | | | | 2900 ppm Zinc; |
| FW 10-6 | new IP target 2 | 33.4 - 50.85 | 17.45m ; 57.2 ft | 1.17% Lead |
| FW 10-7 | Hole lost due to drilling conditions | | | |
| FW 10-8 & 9 | New IP target 3 | no significant mineralization, | | geochemically anomalous zones |

**FIGURE 12B - Fireweed 2011 Diamond Drill work area**

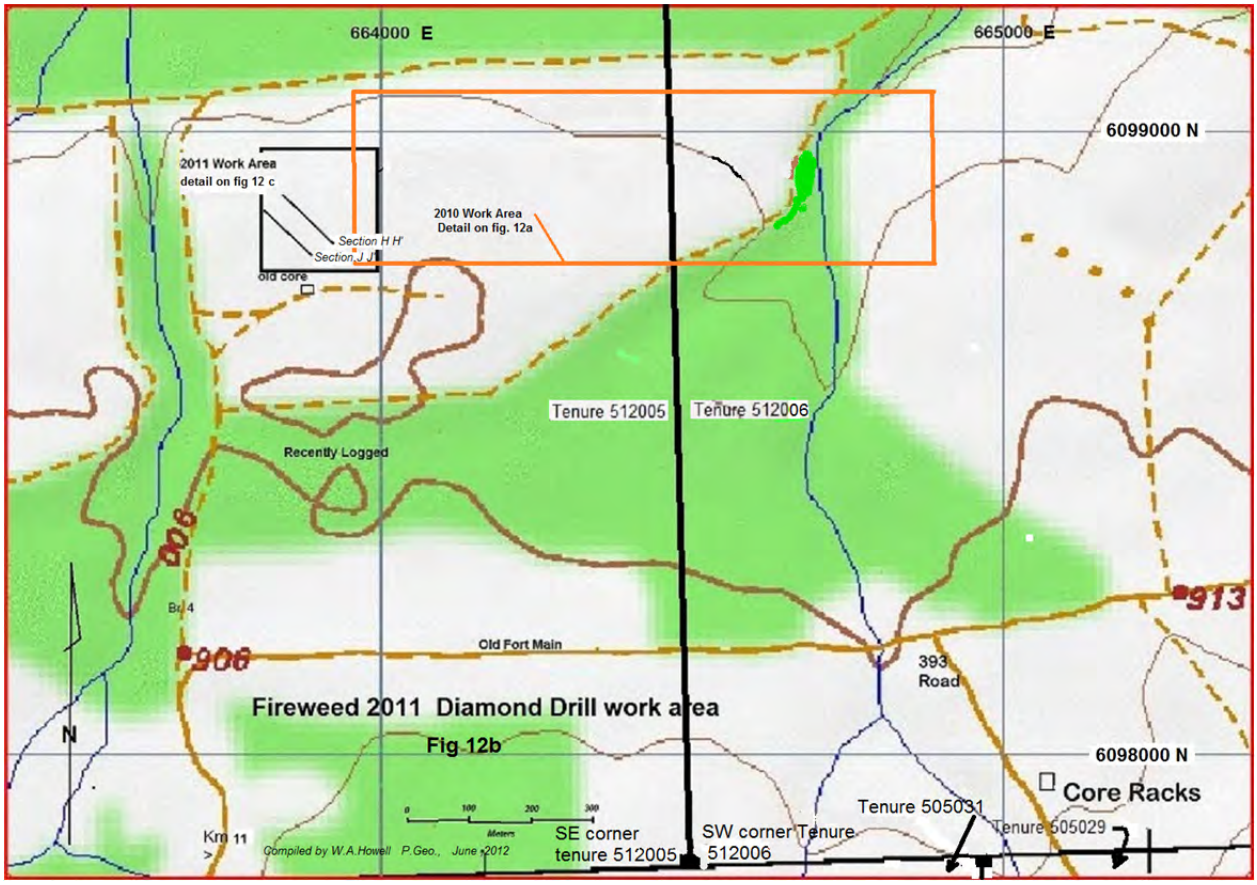
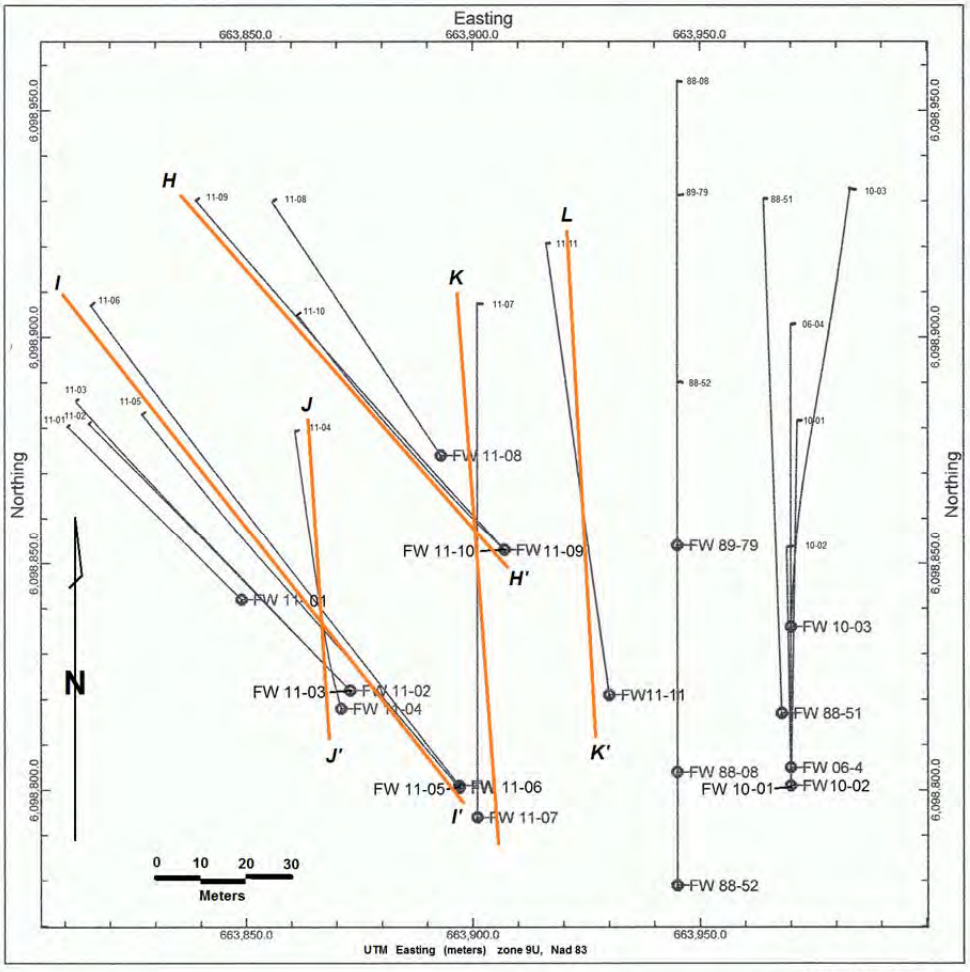


**Figure 12C - 2011 Diamond Drill Hole Location Plan**




**SHAMROCK ENTERPRISES LTD** **Fig 12c**
**FIREWEED PROPERTY**
**Diamond Drill Hole Location Plan**
**2011 Drilling Program** selected holes from prior programs are illustrated for clarification and comparison

**Observations and Descriptions of the 2011 Diamond Drilling Results**

**Hole FW 11-1** (Figure 12c (p43) figure 21 (p56)) was collared on section 1 and drilled az 315 /-45 to 76.2m. The results of the 1988 and 89 drilling indicate a main mineral zone and a smaller parallel zone to the north. Hole 11-1 attempted to acquire information on the northerly zone, at shallow depths. Bedrock was encountered at 26.4m (18.7m vertical depth). No visible mineralization was encountered and it was presumed that the drill went over the mineral zone before hitting bedrock.

**Hole FW 11-2** (Figure 12c (p43), Figure 21 (p56)) as collared on section 2, 30 meters southeast of hole 1 and drilled az 315 / -45, parallel and beneath hole 1. (It tested about 21m deeper on the section). The hole intersected 8m of mineralization between 27 and 35 meters drill depth, beginning at start of bedrock. The intersection averaged **449 g/t Ag; 1.6% Pb; 2.2% Zn.**

**Hole FW 11-3** (Figure 12c (p43), Figure 21 (p56)) Figure 7 (p25)) was collared on the same section with FW 11-1 and FW11-2. It was collared from the same location as hole FW11-2. It was drilled at az 315 / -55 to drill on section below holes 1 and 2. Hole FW11-3 encountered **3m** of mineralization between 20.4 and 23.4 meters drill depth. The intersection averaged **0.242g/t Au; 81 g/t Ag; 1.49% Pb; 3.4% Zn.** Hole FW 11-3 also encountered **15.6m** of mineralization between 30 and 45.6m. The intersection averaged **328.4 g/t Ag; 0.89% Pb; 1.9% Zn.** The presence of gold in the former intersection may distinguish that mineralization as a different event than the mineralization in the latter intersection.

**Hole FW 11-4** (Figure 12c (p43), Figure 22 (p57)), was collared adjacent to south-southwest of the collar of hole 2 and 3 and was drilled at az 345 / -50 to depth of 97.51m. Hole FW 11-4 encountered **15.1 meters** of mineralization between 26.1m and 41.2m. The intersection averaged **444.4 g/t Ag; 1.3% Pb; 2.5% Zn.** This intersection is consistent with an expected true width of about 10m on a steeply north to north-westerly dipping mineralized zone. Hole 4 encountered a significant mineral intercept commencing just below the bedrock contact with overburden. Its location fits well with the mineralization on section 2.

**Hole FW 11-5** (Figure 12c (p43), Figure 21 (p56))was collared on section, 30m to the southeast of hole FW 11-3 on az 320 / -45. The hole intersected **15.3m** of mineralization between 75.3 to 90.6 metres drilled depth. The intersection averaged **374.1 g/t Ag; 1.1% Pb; and 1.9% Zn**.

**FW 11-6** (Figure 12c (p43), Figure 21 (p56)) was collared from the same location as FW 11-5. Hole 6 was drilled on az 322 / -50 to depth of 210.31 m. Hole FW 11-6 encountered **20.3m** of mineralization between 87 and 107.3 metres drilled depth. The intersection averaged **0.2 g/t Au; 202.8 g/t Ag; 1.7% Pb; and 3.6%Zn;**

Holes 1, 2, 3, 5 and 6 are depicted on Section 1. Significant mineralization was encountered on holes 2, 3, 5, and 6. Plotted on the section, they show a steeply north to north-west dipping zone possibly widening with depth and open to depth.

**FW 11-7** (Figure 12c (p43), Figure 23 (p58)) was collared south-southwest of, and adjacent to holes FW 5 and 6. FW 11-7 was drilled on az 360 / -55 to a depth of 198.17m. Hole 7 encountered a **2m** intersection of mineralization between 78 and 74 metres. The intersection averaged **17 g/t Ag; 1.69% Pb**. A second mineralized intersection over **17.2m** between 78 and 95.2m was encountered in hole FW 11-7. The intersection averaged **0.2 g/t Au; 142.3 g/t Ag; 1% Pb; and 1.7% Zn.** Hole 7 encountered significant mineralization but at a depth deeper than

expected. The presence of Gold with the mineralization may indicate that it is associated with a different phase or episode of mineralization than that displayed on section 2.

**FW 11-8** (Figure 12c (p43), Figure 20 (p55)) was collared on section 1 located parallel to section 2, 50 meters to the northeast. It encountered **2m** of mineralization between 91.44 and 93.44m which averaged **20 g/t Ag; 0.43%Pb; and 0.63% Zn.**

**FW 11-9** (Figure 12c (p43), Figure 20 (p55)) was collared on the same section as FW11-8. Hole 9 was drilled on az 319/-45 to a depth of 145.39m. The hole encountered two narrow intersections of mineralization, the first was **2.25**m between 114.2m and 116.45m averaging **29 g/t Ag; 0.57% Pb and 1.01% Zn.** The second was **1.6m** between 124.7m- 126.3m which averaged **16 g/t Ag; 0.23% Pb; 0.43% Zn**.

**FW 11-10 (**Figure 12c (p43), Figure 20 (p55)),was collared from the same location as hole FW 11-9. The hole was drilled on az 315 / -58 to a depth of 127.41m. Hole 10 encountered **1.6m** of mineralization between 111m and 112.6 m, which ran **17 g/t Ag; 0.58% Pb; 1.38% Zn.**

All three holes, FW 11-8, 9 & 10, appear to have missed the major zone of mineralization, based on the mineralization found in Hole 11, (following). The three holes appear to have drilled above and ahead of the major zone. Future drilling programmes should consider additional holes on section to the southeast, to test the zone and its extension to depth.

**FW 11-11** (Figure 12c (p43), Figure 24 (p59)) was collared 40m, on section, to the southeast. It was drilled on az 352/-55 to a depth of 179.22m. Hole 11 encountered **32m** of mineralization between 19 and 51m, which averaged **0.2 g/t Au; 119.1 g/t Ag; 1.3% Pb, and 2.2% Zn.**

It is noted that some intersections have a consistent gold component of approximately 0.2 g/t, while gold is conspicuously absent in other zones. It may be that there are two episodes of mineralization demarcated by the presence or absence of gold. Several intervals of mineralization show narrow widths of <1 to 2 meters, and typically 15-30 g/t Silver with +/- 1% combined lead and zinc. These intersections may be distal representations of larger bodies of mineralization and are worthy of systematic follow up. Table VIII shows the vital statistics of the holes drilled in 2011.

**Table VIII – 2011 Drill Hole Header Information**

| | Zone 10 U | (NAD 83) | | | | Length | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **DDH** | **Easting** | **Northing** | **Az** | **Dip** | **Elevation (m)** | **M** | **FT** |
| FW 11-1 | 663849 | 6098842 | 315° | -45° | 897 | 76.2 | 250 |
| | | | | | | | |
| FW 11-2 | 663873 | 6098822 | 315° | -45° | 899 | 115.5 | 379 |
| | | | | | | | |
| FW 11-3 | 663873 | 6098822 | 315° | -55° | 899 | 154.5 | 507 |
| | | | | | | | |
| FW 11-4 | 663871 | 6098818 | 345° | -50° | 897 | 97.5 | 319.8 |
| | | | | | | | |
| FW 11-5 | 663897 | 6098800 | 320° | -45° | 897 | 153.9 | 504.8 |
| | | | | | | | |
| FW 11-6 | 663897 | 6098801 | 322° | -50° | 897 | 210.3 | 689.8 |
| | | | | | | | |
| FW 11-7 | 663901 | 6098794 | 360° | -55° | 900 | 198.2 | 650.1 |
| | | | | | | | |
| FW 11-8 | 663893 | 6098874 | 326° | -50° | 896 | 103.6 | 339.5 |
| | | | | | | | |
| FW 11-9 | 663907 | 6098853 | 318° | -45° | 895 | 145.4 | 476.9 |
| | | | | | | | |
| FW 11-10 | 663907 | 6098853 | 315° | -58° | 895 | 127.4 | 417.9 |
| | | | | | | | |
| FW 11-11 | 663930 | 6098821 | 352 | -55° | 899 | 179.2 | 587.8 |

**Table IX – 2011 Assay Summary of Significant Mineralized Intersections**

**Intersections are drilled lengths and are believed to represent a steeply dipping zone of mineralization, which varies from about 6 - 8m to about 12-15m in true width.**

| **Hole #** | | **Interval** | **Length** | **Average interval assay** |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | |
| FW 11-2 | mineralized zone | 27 - 35 | 8 m | avg 449 g/t **Ag** |
| | | | | avg 1.6% **Pb** |
| | | | | avg 2.2% **Zn** |
| | | | | |
| FW 11-3 | mineralized zone | 20.4 - 23.4 | **3.0 m** | avg .242 g/t **Au** |
| | | | | avg 81 g/t **Ag** |
| | | | | avg 1.49% **Pb** |
| | | | | avg 3.4 % **Zn** |
| | | | | |
| | mineralized zone | 30 - 45.6 | **15.6 m** | avg 328.4 g/t **Ag** |
| | | | | avg 0.89% **Pb** |
| | | | | avg 1.9% **Zn** |
| | | | | |

| Hole # | | Interval | Length | Average interval assay |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| FW 11-4 | mineralized zone | 26.1 - 41.2 | **15.1 m** | avg 444.4 g/t **Ag** |
| | | | | avg 1.3 % **Pb** |
| | | | | avg2.5 % **Zn** |
| | | | | |
| FW 11-5 | mineralized zone | 75.3 - 90.6 | **15.3 m** | avg 374.1 g/t **Ag** |
| | | | | avg 1.1% **Pb** |
| | | | | avg 1.9% **Zn** |
| | | | | |
| FW 11-6 | mineralized zone | 87 - 107.3 | **20.3 m** | avg 0.2 g/t **Au** |
| | | | | avg 202.8 g/t **Ag** |
| | | | | avg 1.7% **Pb** |
| | | | | avg 3.6% **Zn** |
| | | | | |
| FW 11-7 | mineralized zone | 72 - 74 m | **2 m** | 17 g/t **Ag** |
| | | | | 1.69% **Pb** |
| | | | | |
| FW 11-7 | mineralized zone | 78 - 95.2 | **17.2 m** | avg 0.2 g/t **Au** |
| | | | | avg 142.3 g/t **Ag** |
| | | | | avg 1 % **Pb** |
| | | | | avg 1.7 % **Zn** |
| | | | | |
| FW 11-11 | mineralized zone | 19 - 51 | **32 m** | avg 0.2 g/t **Au** |
| | | | | avg 119.1g/t **Ag** |
| | | | | avg 1.3 % **Pb** |
| | | | | avg 2.2 % **Zn** |

### *2010 and 2011 Cross Sections*

NB 2010 sections look West,
2011 Sections 1 & 2 Look North East,
Sections 3, 4, 5 look Eastwards.
Drill hole locations plans are presented on Fig's 12a and 12c
Work areas relative to claim boundaries are located on figs 2, 3, & 12a

**Figure 13 - Section on: DDH FW 10-1,10-2,10-3**

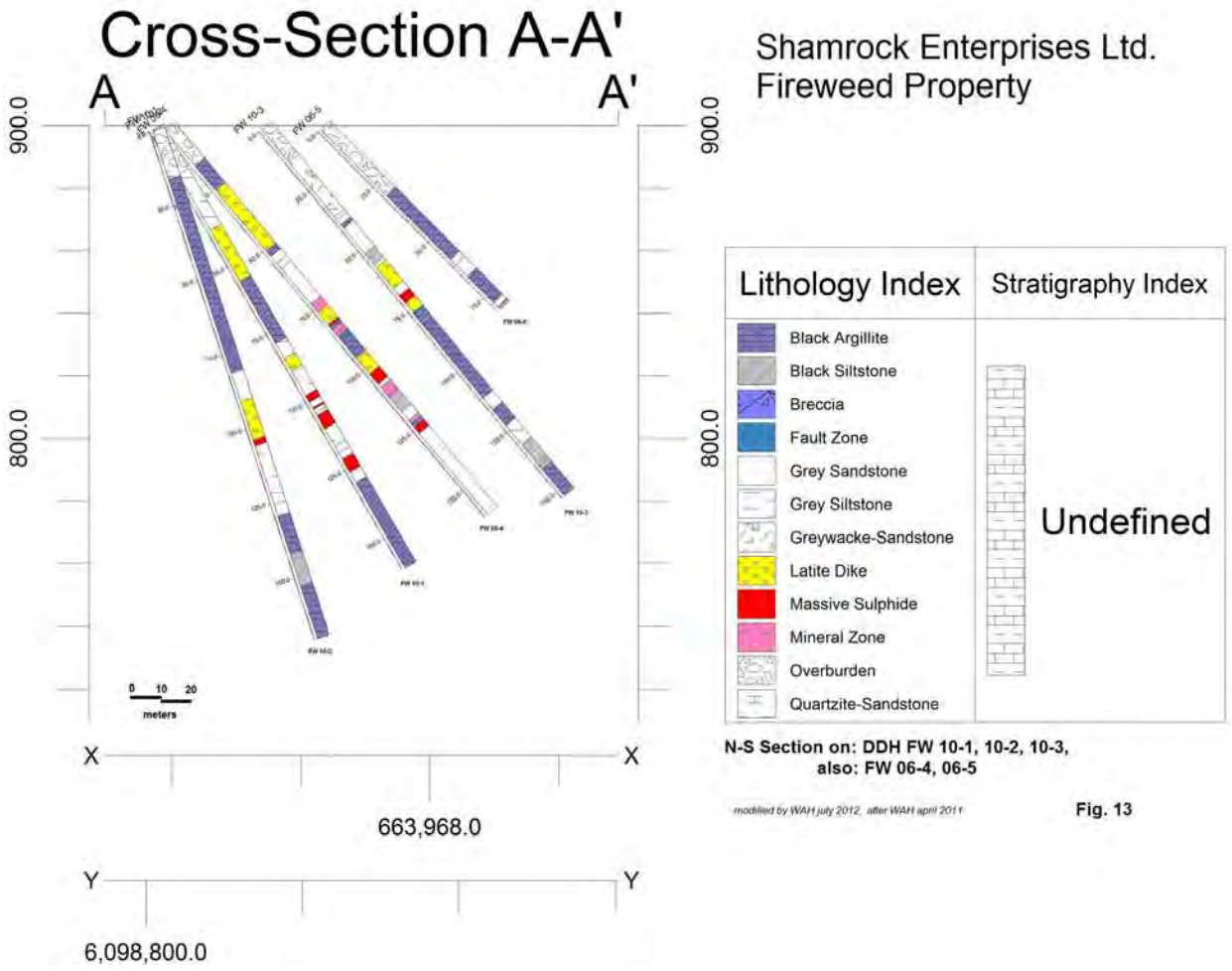


**Figure 14 - N-S Section on DDH FW 10-4**

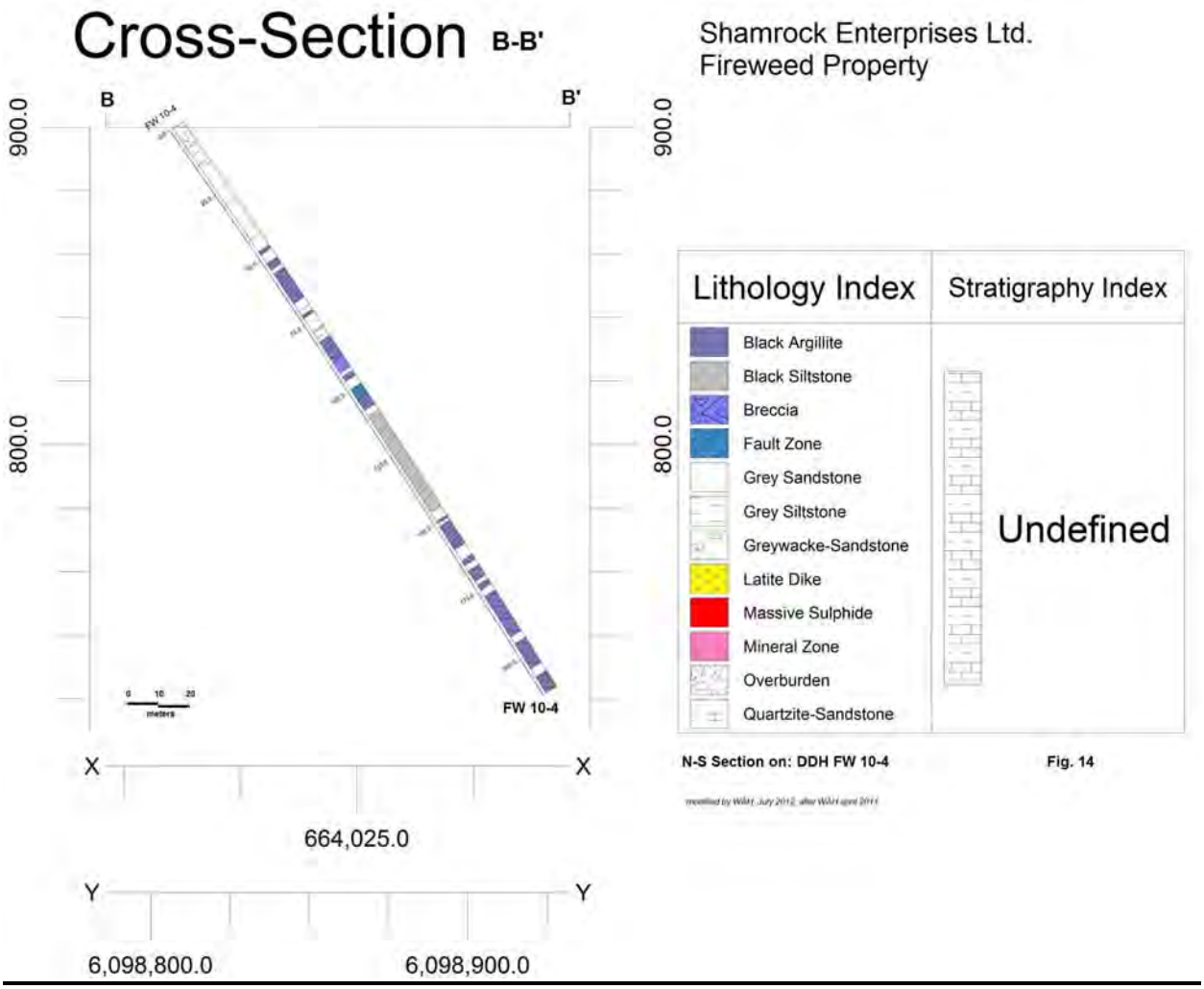


**Figure 15 - N-S Section on DDH FW 10-5**

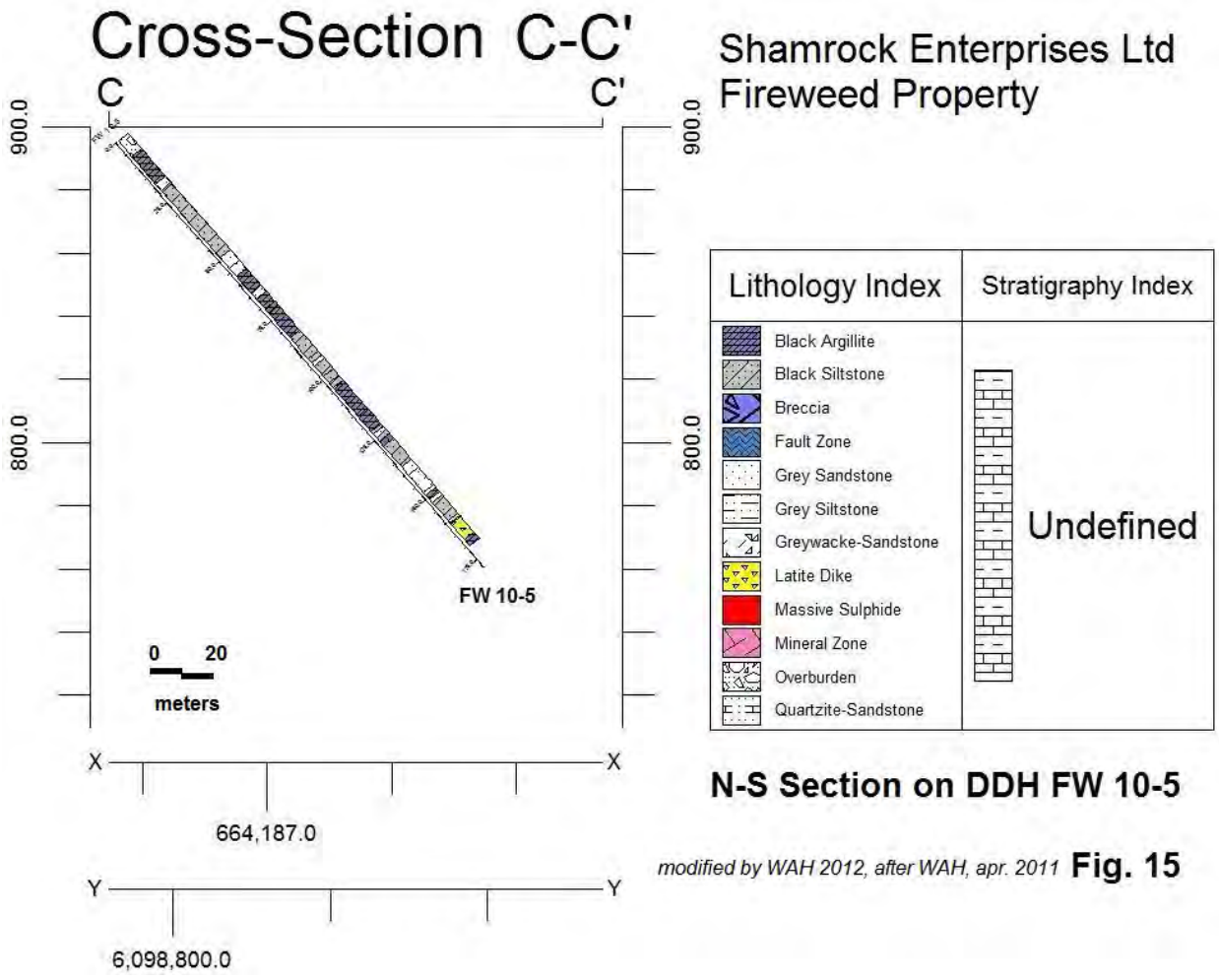


**Figure 16 - N-S Section on DDH FW 10-6**

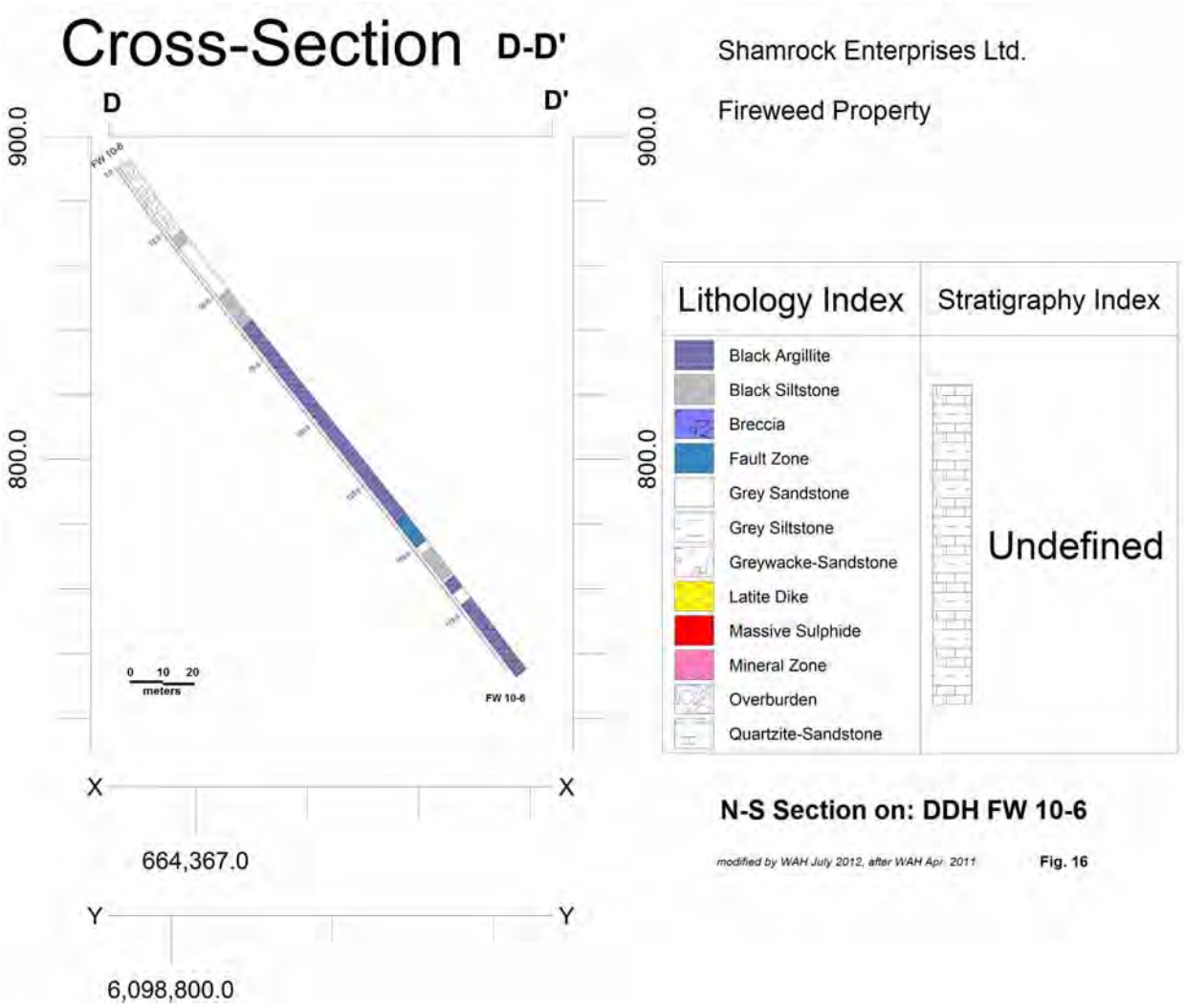


**Figure 17 - E-W Section on DDH FW 10-7**

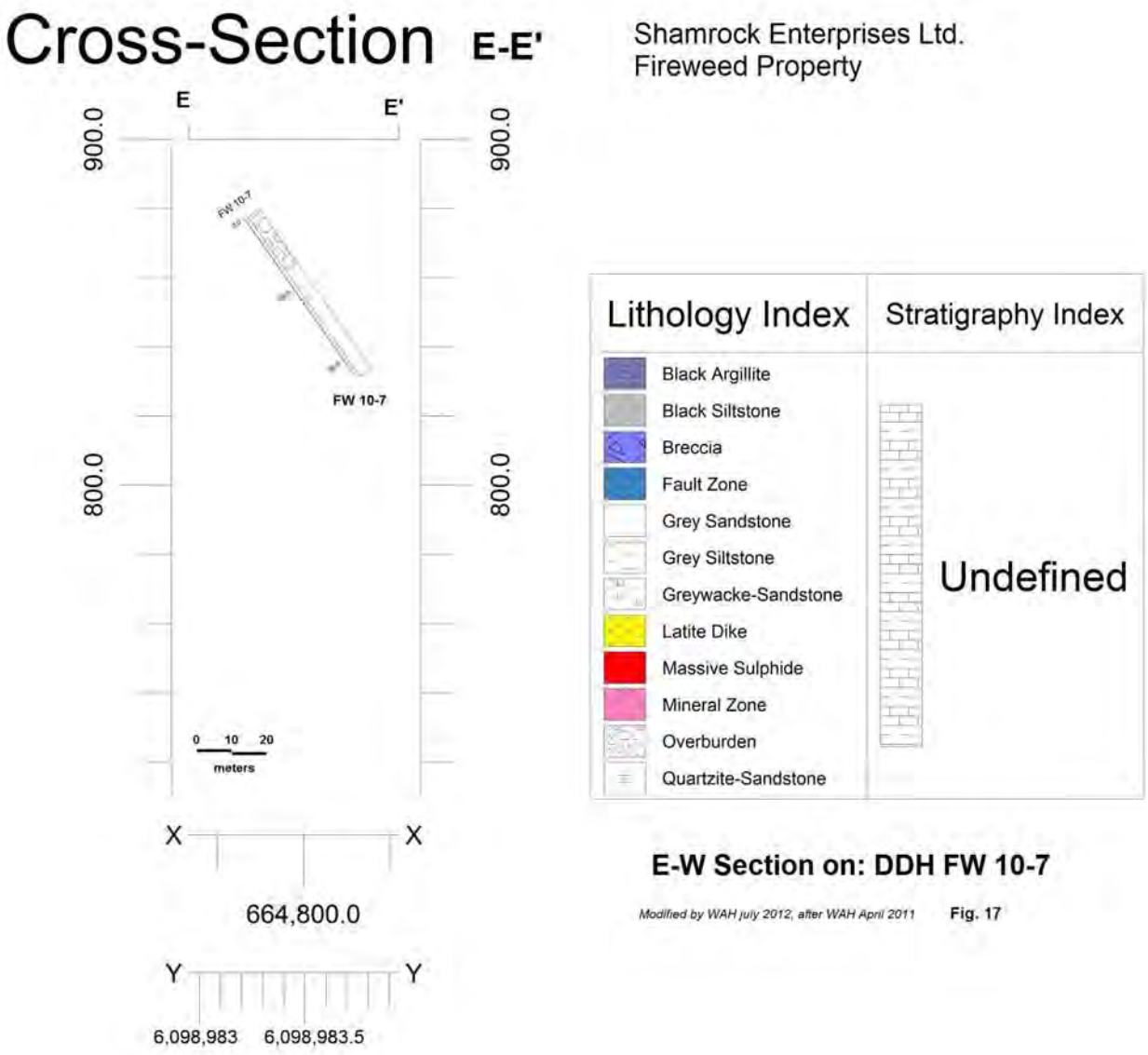


**Figure 18 - N-S Section on DDH FW 10-8, 10-9**

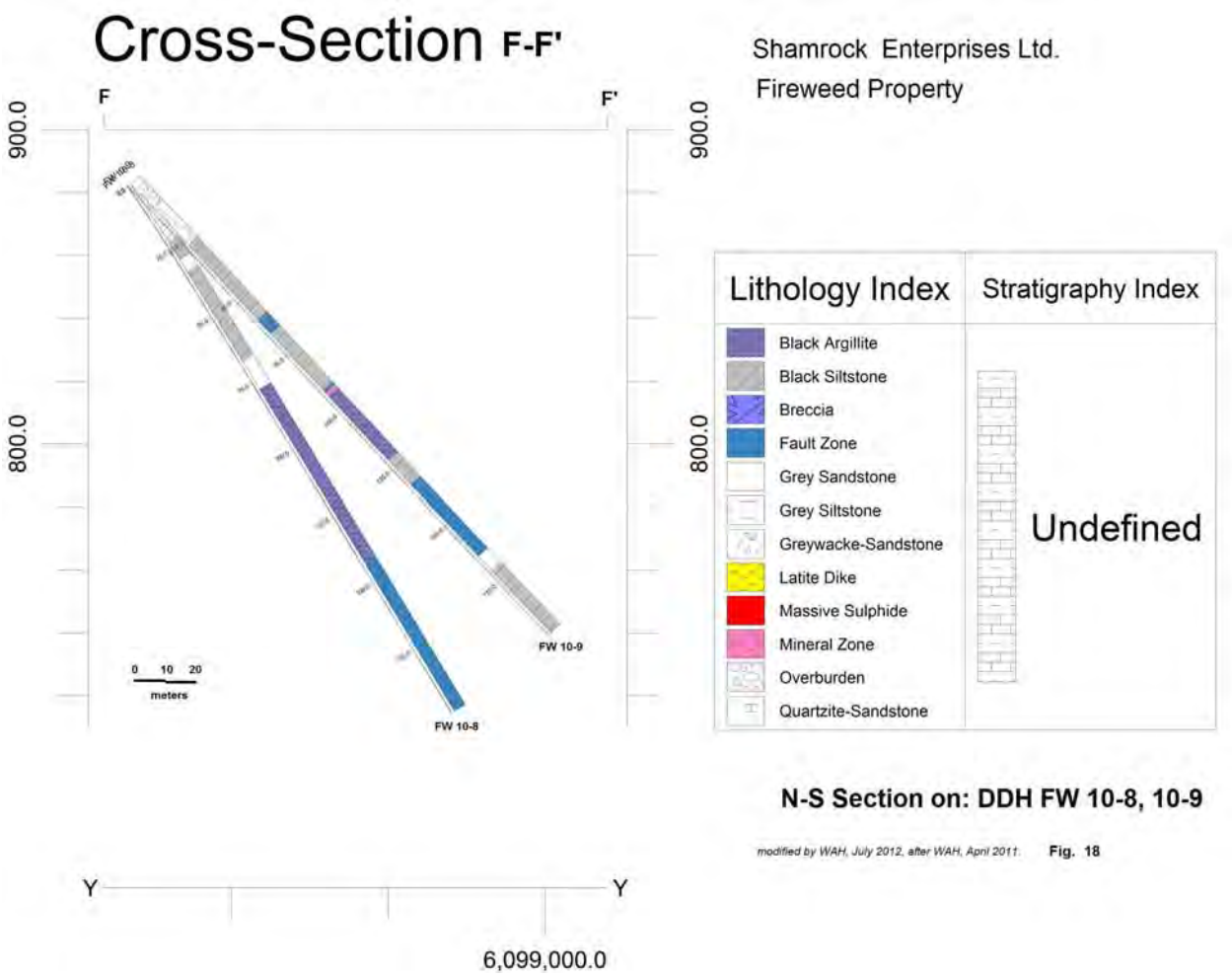


**Figure 19 - N-S Section on DDH FW 10-10, 10-11**

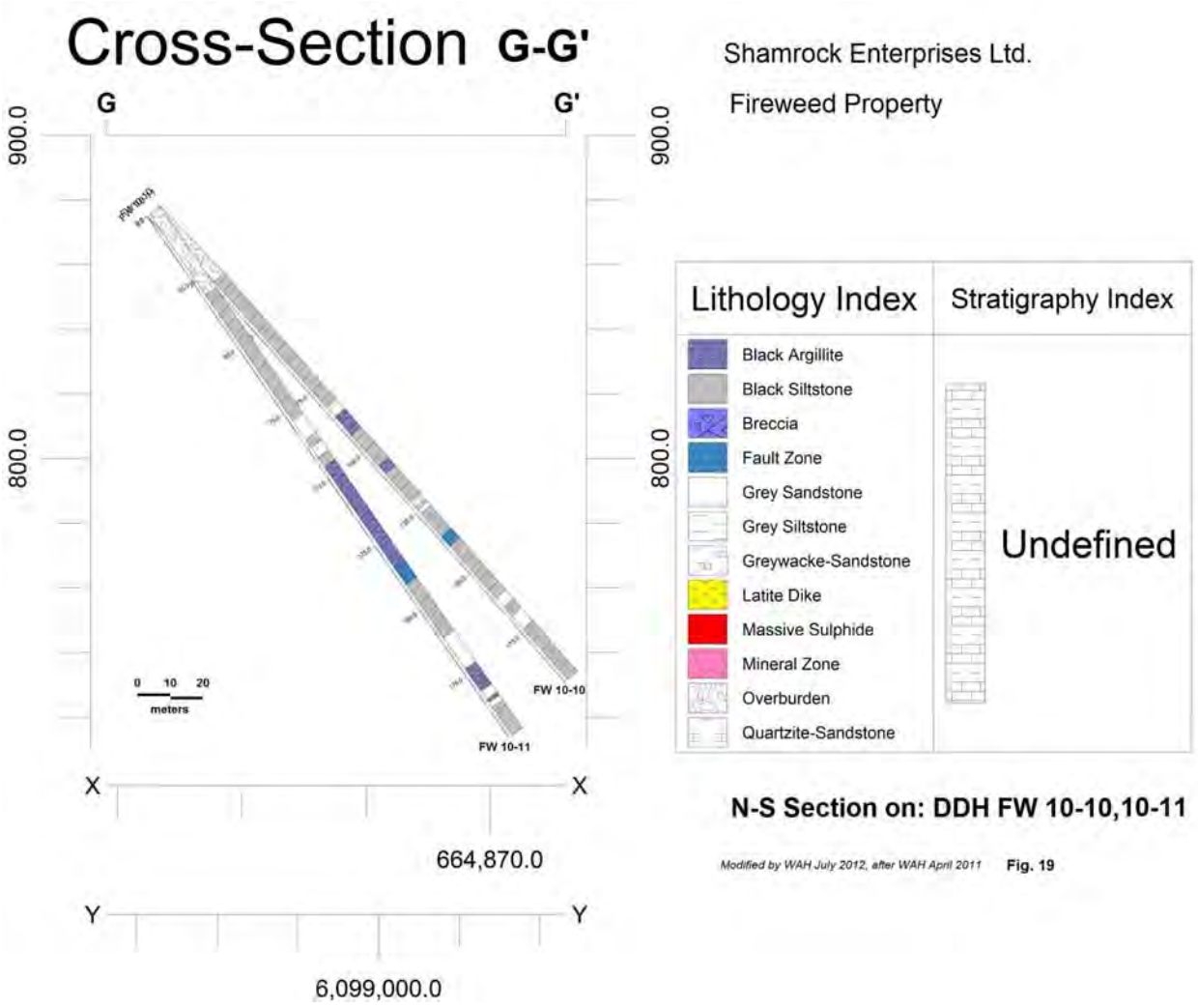


**Figure 20 - NW-SE SECTION ON DDH F 11-8, 11-9, 11-10**

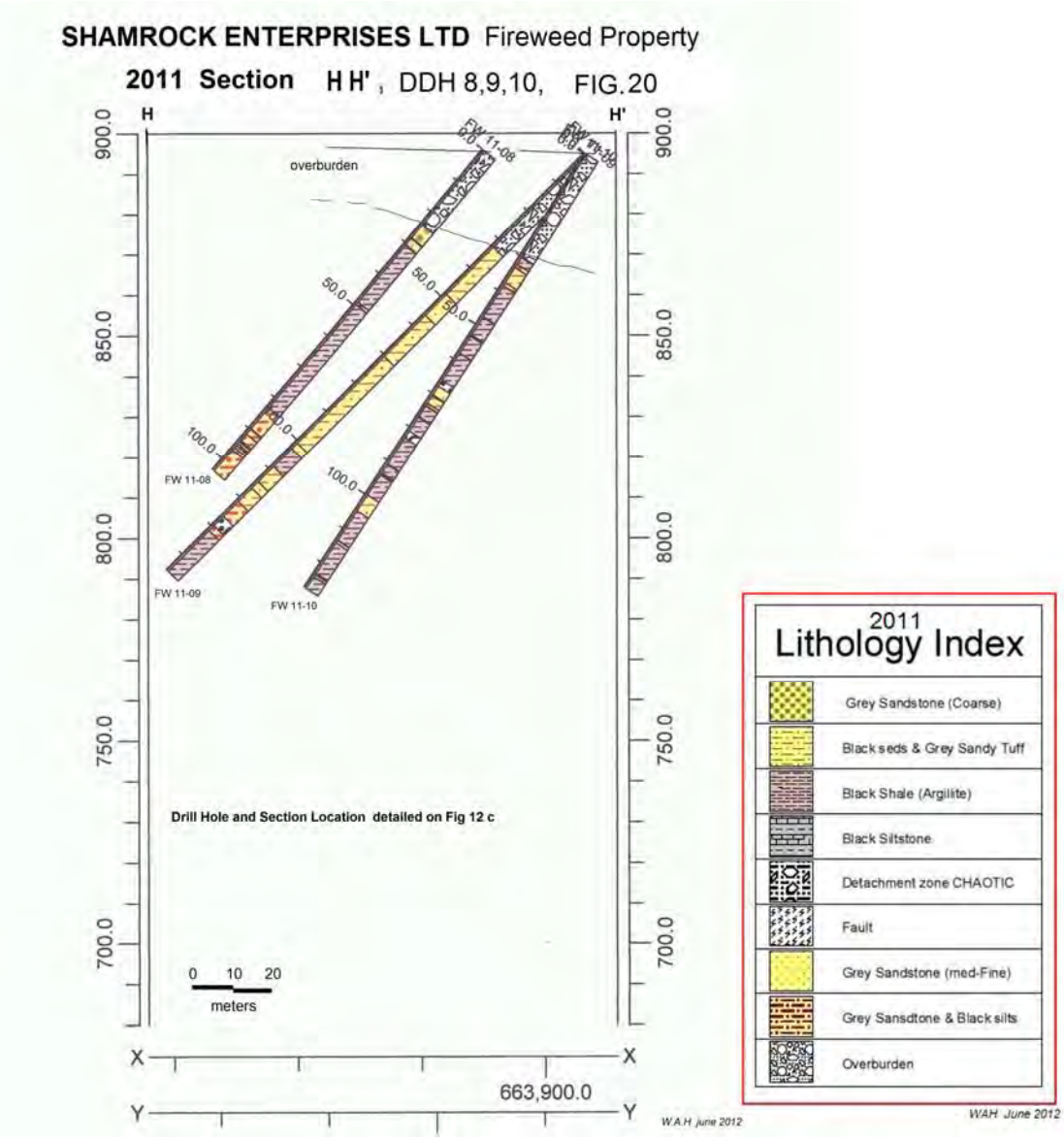


**Figure 21 - NW-SE SECTION ON DDH FW 11-1, 11-2, 11-3, 11-5 ,11-6**

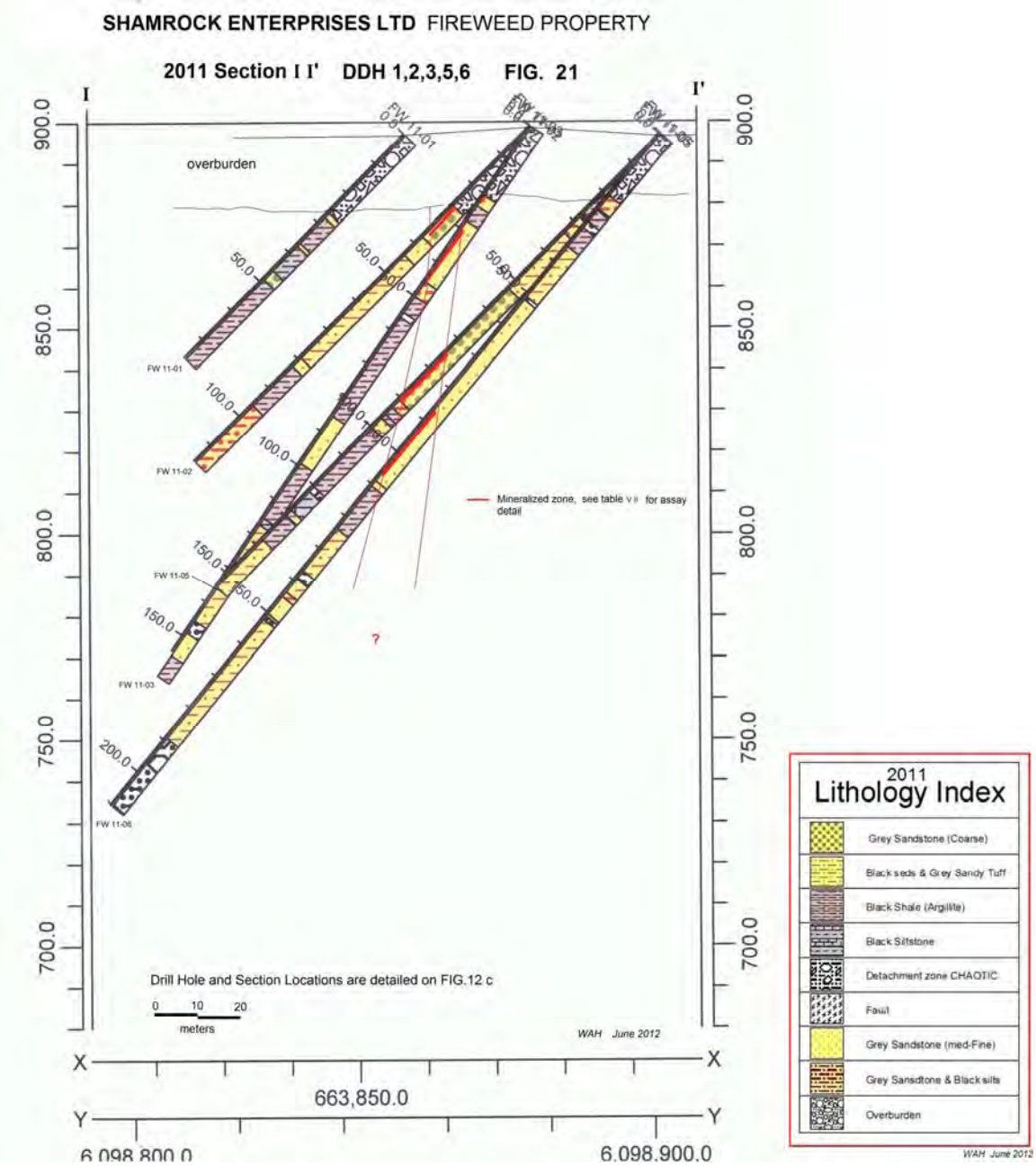


**Figure 22 N-S SECTION ON DDH FW 11-4**

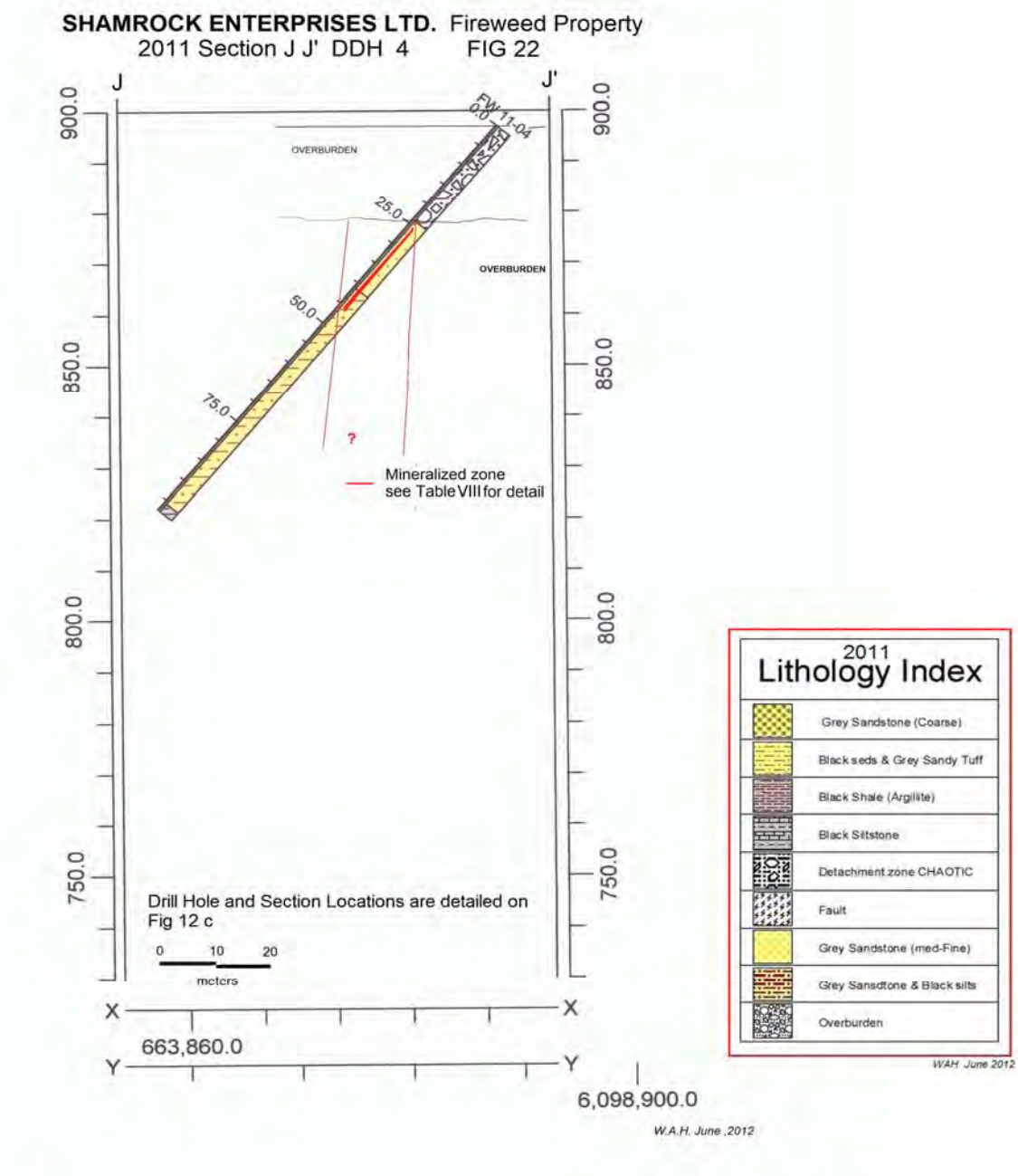


**Figure 23 - N-S SECTION ON DDH FW 11-7**

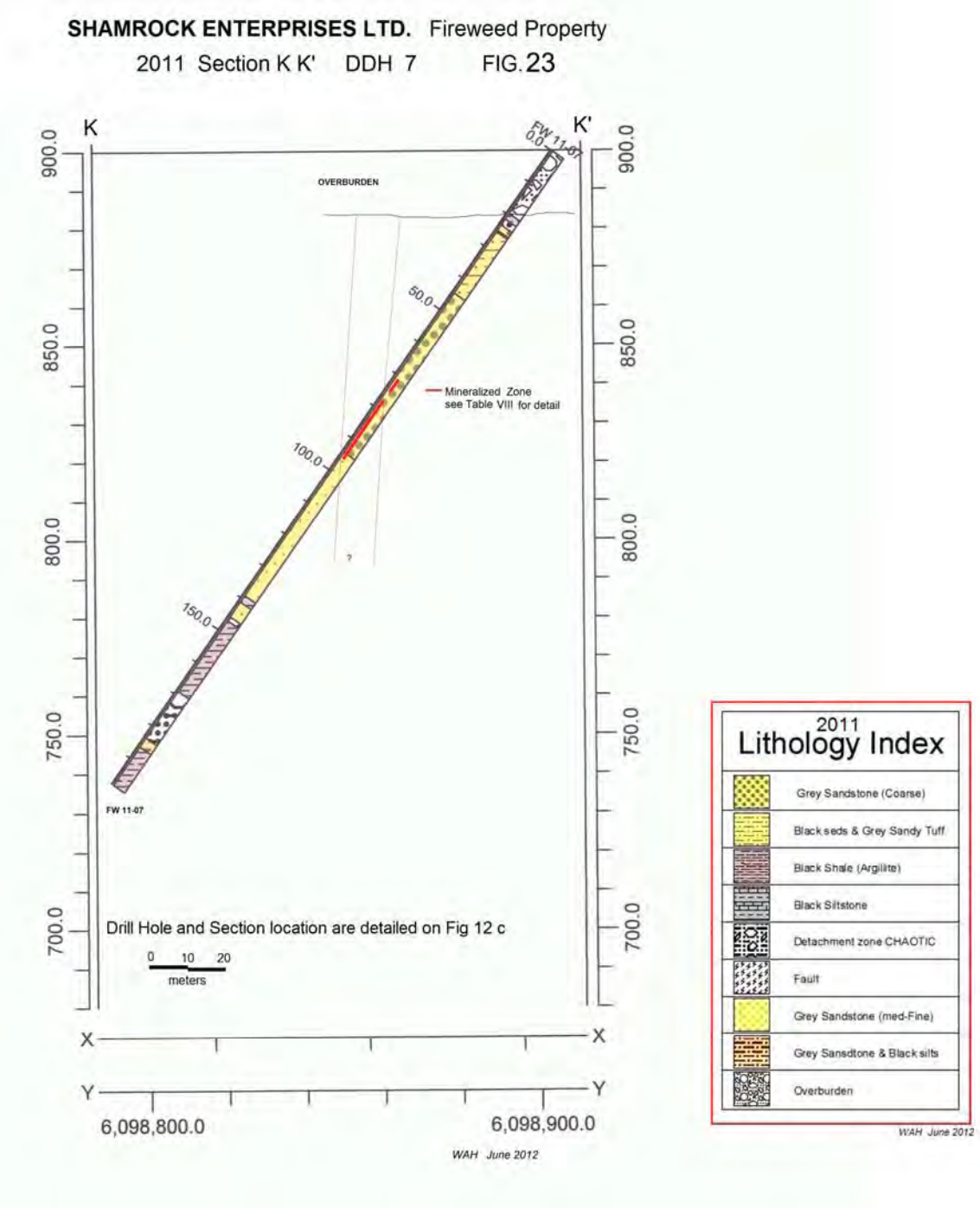
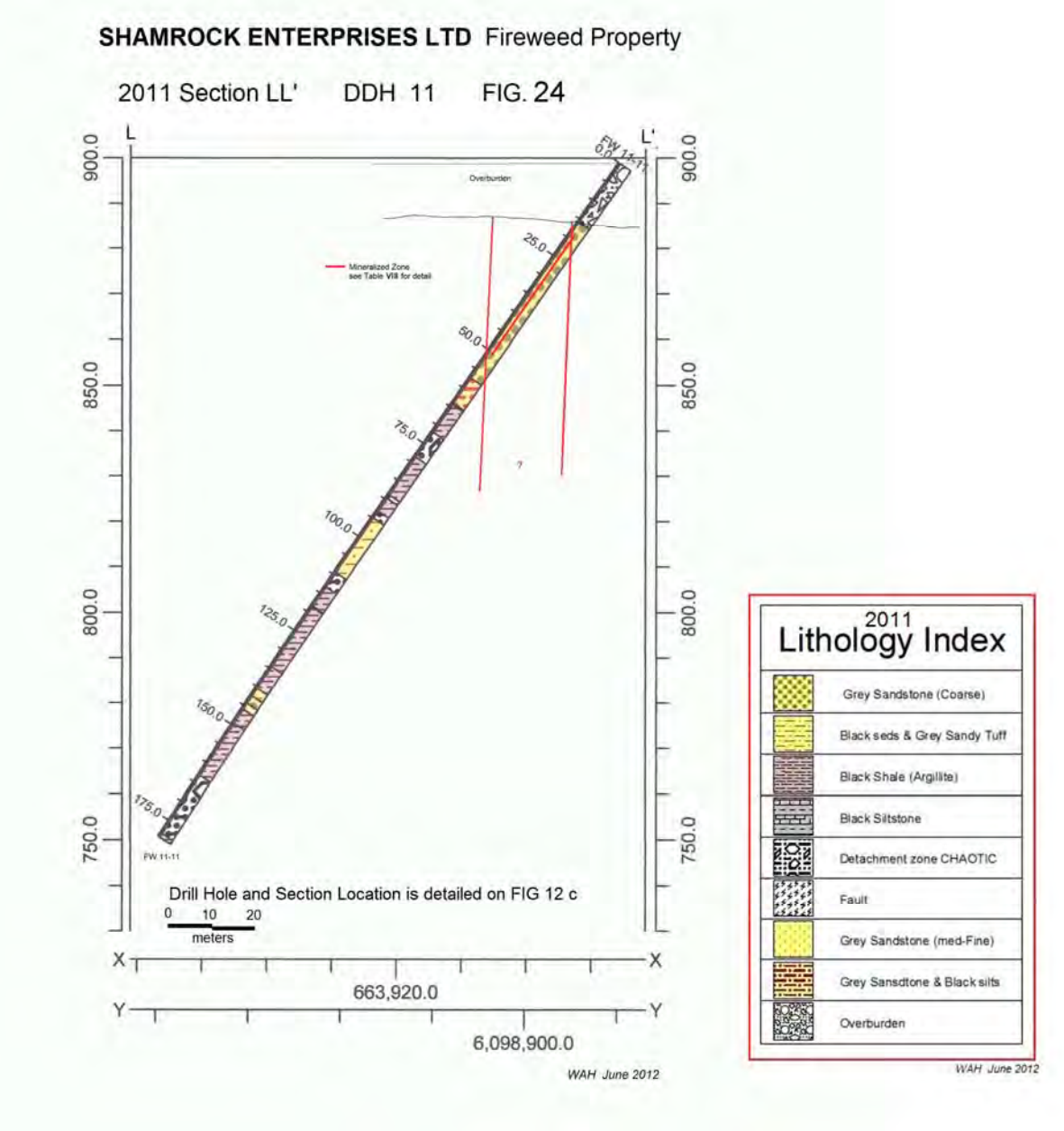


**Figure 24 – N-S SECTION ON DDH FW11-11**



## 11.0 SAMPLE PREPARATION, ANALYSES AND SECURITY

Drill core was split in half longitudinally using a hydraulic operated core splitter. One half of the split core was placed in a numbered heavy plastic sample bag along with a sample tag and the other half returned to the core box for later review and follow up analysis if required. Duplicate sample tags were fixed to the core box at the appropriate interval. At the end of the program, drill core was transported to a secure storage area or securely covered in a rack on the property.

Plastic bags of split core were placed in “Rice Sacks” made of opaque woven plastic as they were collected. The Rice Sacks were tied off and delivered by the Project Geologist to Acme Labs core preparation facility in Smithers, B.C. on a periodic basis.

At Acme the Sacks of individual samples were stored until all samples were delivered. The samples were analysed by Acme’s “7TD” multi element analysis and by “Group 603” analysis for Gold and Silver. The sample is first dried and crushed to -10 mesh, a 250 gram split is then pulverized to -150 mesh size and a 1.000 gram sample is subjected to a hot 4 acid digestion and analysed by Induction Coupled Plasma techniques with an Emission Spectroscopy (ES) finish. An additional 1 assay-tonne sample is collected from the 250 gram split and is processed by group 603 fire assay method for determination of Gold and Silver.

Samples submitted to Acme are analyzed with the strictest quality control. Blanks (analytical and method), duplicates and standard reference materials inserted in the sequences of client samples provide a measure of background noise, accuracy and precision. QA/QC protocol incorporates a granite or quartz sample-prep blank(s) carried through all stages of preparation and analysis as the first sample(s) in the job. Typically an analytical batch will be comprised of 34-36 client samples, a pulp duplicate to monitor analytical precision, a -10 mesh reject duplicate to monitor sub-sampling variation (rock and drill core), a reagent blank to measure background and an aliquot of Certified Reference Material (CRM) or In house Reference Material to monitor accuracy. In the absence of suitable CRMs, In House Reference Materials are prepared and certified against internationally certified reference materials such as CANMET and USGS standards where possible and will be externally verified at a minimum of three other commercial laboratories. Using these inserted quality control samples each analytical batch and complete job is rigorously reviewed and validated prior to release.

Acme operates with sample preparation labs around the world. The Smithers prep lab is ISO 9001 certified and the Vancouver analytical lab maintains ISO/IEC 17025:2005 Accreditation. Acme Labs is independent of both Shamrock Enterprises Inc. and Regulus Resources Ltd.

The authors are not aware of any drilling, sampling or recovery factors that could materially impact the accuracy and reliability of the results. The authors are of the opinion that sample preparation, security, and analytical procedures used are adequate.

## 12.0 DATA VERIFICATION

The authors have reviewed the geochemical and geophysical surveys, drill intercepts, and assays completed by others to the extent possible. Although they have not verified all past results, they do not know of any reason to doubt the accuracy of such programmes. B.J. Price, P.Geo., in his preparation of previous Technical Reports on the Fireweed Property has reviewed the drill intercepts in some detail and has collected as much basic drill data as possible for future compilations. Mr. Price is personally known to the authors and his veracity is not held in question. Mr. Price inspected the Property in 2000, and looked at the 1999 drill sites, and

surveyed them with a GPS instrument. Mineralization at the Mn showing was inspected but was not sampled.

In late August 2011, W.A. Howell again visited the property (area of concentrated west zone drilling,). He determined that several of the vintage drill holes (1988-1989) can be located accurately. Several more holes can be closely approximated, but not accurately located. Several others can only be approximated for location. The core for these holes has been kept under private secure storage but has suffered the ravages of time and oxidation. The assay procedures, while state of the art for the time, are outdated and the rigorous checks and standards of post NI 43-101 period, were either not adhered to at the time, or cannot be attested to today.

In the author's (Howell) opinion, it is necessary to drill the previously indicated mineralized zone using modern equipment and adhering to the modern requirements of NI 43-101 in order to allay any potential disputes and regulatory questions in this regard.

Mineralization in the West zone, the most important zone and in which the historical resource exists, does not outcrop. The historical resource estimate has been checked mathematically and found to be reliable. As there is little outcrop, confirmatory samples were not practical or meaningful. The authors nor Shamrock have not done sufficient work to classify the historical resource as a current resource and Shamrock is not treating it as a current mineral resource as defined by section 1.2 of NI 43-101 and it should not be relied upon for any economic studies. The presence of mineralization has been demonstrated by the drill programmes completed to date. Aside from drill collars, there is nothing new to be seen or gained by an additional property visit. The authors have confidence in the past data generated by Mansfield and its option partners, all of which is available in comprehensive reports.

All drill data from past reports and larger maps are available from the authors or from the Company.

## 13.0 MINERAL PROCESSING AND METALLURGICAL TESTING

There has not been any 43-101 compliant mineral processing or metallurgical testing carried out on the property.

## 14.0 MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATES

No Mineral Resource, as defined by the Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Petroleum (CIM) terminology, and compliant with NI 43-101 has been outlined on the property.

## 23.0 ADJACENT PROPERTIES

Although some discussion is present in this report of other mineral properties in the belt, there are no properties that are strictly adjacent which have any specific information available of any use or relevancy to this report.

## 24.0 OTHER RELEVANT DATA AND INFORMATION

There is a large amount of geological and drill information for the Property, much of which remains to be compiled. This compilation is beyond the scope of this summary; for this reason a portion of the proposed budget is set aside for this purpose. However, the more important results have been documented adequately.

The authors are not aware of any omissions, the commission or occurrence of which would affect their interpretation or conclusions regarding the subject property, or, would make this report misleading.

## 25.0 INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSIONS

The author's (Mitchell) interpretation and conclusions concur with those reached by the co-author W.A. Howell, P. Geo., after the 2006, 2010 and 2011 drill programs (Items 1 to 4 below). To these conclusions, they would add items 5 and 6 below:

1. A massive sulphide environment of deposition exists at Fireweed.

2. Significant mineralization occurs outside of the massive sulphide zone(s).

3. Drilling to date has not yet defined the extent of mineralization on the west zone or the Feeder Zone. The zone is considered open to depth and laterally.

4. Additional "feeder" zones may exist.

5. Previous drilling (1988 -1999), while believed reliable, cannot be relocated on the ground with the degree of certainty and precision required to be used in meaningful calculations. For this reason it should be used as a guide to locating a modern suite of drill holes to better explore the mineralization indicated and revealed in the earlier drilling.

6. Drilling on the Fireweed Property, subsequent to the implementation of National Instrument 43-101, and guided by the older generation of drilling, has demonstrated the presence of significant drill intersections of Silver, Zinc and Lead, with additional values of Copper and to a lesser degree Gold.

There are inherent risks in the development of any mineral exploration project. Economic viability of the project cannot be assured without the requisite information which would be provided by a feasibility study and economic evaluation. The Fireweed Project is not yet at that stage of development.

The authors do not foresee any unusual or abnormally significant risks and uncertainties that could reasonably be expected to unduly affect the reliability or confidence in the exploration information or potential economic viability.

## 26.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

1. It would be very advantageous to complete a compilation and accurate location of existing features such as grids and old drill collars, some of which are over 20 years old. These features were well marked in the field at the time of execution and although they are often difficult to see on the ground today, the identification is still discernible but is rapidly deteriorating. There is a relatively short window of opportunity (just a few years) where they may be accurately located and correlated, thereby creating a positional 3-D digital database and allowing confident planning for future exploration and development.

2. Phase 1 would consist of 900m of NQ diamond drilling and is recommended to be performed on the West Zone. A second Phase of drilling, contingent on the results of Phase 1, would consist of another 1,500 meter diamond drill programme on the West Zone. The second phase programme could follow directly or be staged at a later date. Additional

drilling of the Feeder zone, Mn zone, South zone, and East zone can be deferred for subsequent exploration programs.

All drilling should be conducted using down hole surveys to help explore and evaluate potential to depth and help to accurately define the shape and structure of the mineralization. Care should be taken to ensure the instrument is sufficiently removed from the drill string at time of survey to avoid magnetic influence from the drill string.

Such a programme should be completed in conjunction with the relocations and compilations recommended in Item 1 above.

**Table X. Cost of Recommendations**

| | |
|---|---|
| Cost of compilation (1) above | $ 15,000 |
| Direct drilling (contract) cost. (Includes drillers, labour, drill fuel, R&B) m @ $135 | 121,500 |
| Reclamation | 2,000 |
| Equipment Rentals, core splitters, generator etc. | 1,560 |
| Truck Rental (1 ton, 4x4) with tools: 15 @ $125 | 1,875 |
| Trailer | 200 |
| Communications: hand held and base radios, Sat Phone | 760 |
| Field Expenses, R&B, (for tech staff) building materials for core racks and Core shack, consumables | 18,000 |
| Security and storage | 1,200 |
| Assays (Acme Analytical) | 15,000 |
| Technical Labour:<br>1 geologist, / Project Mgr. (15 @ $800)<br>Sr. assistant: (15 @ $220)<br>Jr. assistant: (15 @ $150) | <br>12,000<br>3,300<br>2,250 |
| Reports and maps | 5,000 |
| **Sub Total $199,645 (ROUNDED)** | **200,000** |
| 2.5% contingencies | 5,000 |
| **ESTIMATED TOTAL PHASE ONE COST** | **$205,000** |
| Estimated cost of Phase Two: (1500 m) contingent on Phase 1 | $336,000 |
| **TOTAL ESTIMATED COST FOR PHASE ONE AND TWO:** | **$539,000** |

The reader is cautioned that in the event of positive results from the proposed programme, much more exploration and investment will be required to properly evaluate the property.

It is the opinion of the authors that the character of the property is of sufficient merit to justify the recommended programme.

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## 29.0 CERTIFICATE OF AUTHOR

I, Marvin Alford Mitchell, P. Eng., of Suite 831, 470 Granville Street, Vancouver, B.C. do hereby certify that:

1. I graduated with a degree in Bachelor of Science in Geological Engineering, (mining option) from the University of Montana's Montana School of Mines in 1968.

2. I am a member of the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of the Province of British Columbia (Registration Number, 8322).

3. I have worked as a geologist for a total of 44 years since my graduation from university. I have worked in Africa, South America, Asia and US and Mexico and have had experience in massive sulphide, epithermal gold, Skarn deposits and gold and silver vein deposits.

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

5. I am responsible for the preparation of all of the sections of the Technical Report entitled "Technical Report On The Fireweed Property" dated July 19, 2012 except for the following:

   *Figure 2; Figure 3; Amendments and modifications to Figures 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11; Figures 12a, 12b, 12c; Figs 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25; Table 1; portions of Section 6, 7.3 and 10 (drill hole descriptions); Table VI (header information); Sections 11, 12, 25, 26 and 27 (modifications and updates).*

6. I have no prior involvement with the Fireweed Property.

7. I am not aware of any material fact or material change with respect to the subject matter of the Technical Report that is not reflected in the Technical Report, the omission to disclose which makes the Technical Report misleading.

8. I am independent of both Shamrock Enterprises Inc. and Pachamama Resources Ltd. applying all of the tests in section 1.5 of NI 43-101. I have read NI 43-101 and Form 43-101 F1 and the Technical report has been prepared in compliance with that Instrument and Form.

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

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

11. I have not visited the Fireweed Property.

12. At this date, 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.

Dated and sealed at Vancouver, B.C., this 19th day of July, 2012.

"*M.A. Mitchell*"

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**M.A. Mitchell (sealed)**

## 29.0 CERTIFICATE OF AUTHOR

I, William A. Howell, P.Geo., of 822 Belfort Rd, PO Box 1849, Princeton, British Columbia V0X 1W0. Tel 250 295 1385, email: wahowell_pgeo@live.ca, do hereby certify that:

1. I graduated from the University of British Columbia in 1971 with a Bachelor of Science Degree.

2. I am a registered and practicing member of the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of British Columbia. Licence # 20440.

3. I have practised my profession as a geologist since 1971. I have conducted and managed exploration programs in British Columbia, Alberta, Yukon and Northwest Territories, Western and Southwestern, USA, Central and Northern Mexico, The Republic of Panama and the Republic of South Korea.

4. I have gained geological experience working with several major and several junior companies on a wide variety of commodity and deposit types, including Volcanogenic Massive Sulphide Deposits, Skarn , bulk tonnage gold and vein gold deposits, (both from surface and underground), Porphyry Copper and Porphyry Molybdenum deposits.

5. I have read the definition of "qualified person" set out in National instrument 43-101(NI 43-101) and certify that by reason of my education and work experience, and my affiliation with a professional association (as defined in NI 43-101), I meet the requirements to be a "qualified person".

6. I take responsibility for the following sections in this Technical Report, entitled "Technical Report On The Fireweed Property" dated July 19, 2012:

   *Figure 2; Figure 3; Amendments and modifications to Figures 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11; Figures 12a, 12b, 12c; Figs 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25; Table 1; portions of Section 6, 7.3 and 10 (drill hole descriptions); Table VI (header information); Sections 11, 12, 25, 26 and 27 (modifications and updates).*

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

8. I have visited the property on several occasions and have planned and conducted exploration programmes on the Fireweed Property for Jantar Resources Ltd (Diamond drilling in 2006) and Shamrock Enterprises Ltd. (Diamond drilling in 2010 and 2011). I also visited the property during late august 2011 to verify certain ground locations prior to drilling during winter conditions. The documentation of previous drill programs has been cited and portions of which are integral to the preparation of this technical report. (Technical Report for Shamrock Enterprises by M.A Mitchell P.Eng., and W.A. Howell P.Geo. dated July 19, 2012.)

9. I am independent of Shamrock Enterprises Inc. and Pachamama Resources Ltd. applying all of the tests in section 1.5 of NI 43- read NI 43-101 and Form 43-101 F1 and the Technical report has been prepared in compliance with that Instrument and Form.

10. As at this date, 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.

11. I consent to the filing of the Technical Report with any stock exchange or other regulatory authority and any publication by them for regulatory purposes, including electronic publication of the Technical Report.

12. I reside and conduct my business at 822 Belfort Road, Box1849, Princeton, British Columbia V0X 1W0. Tel: 250 295 1385, e mail: wahowell_pgeo@live.ca

Signed and sealed at Princeton BC, the 19th day of July, 2012.

*"W.A. Howell"*

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**W. A. Howell (sealed)**

## 30.0 DATE AND SIGNATURES

Effective revision date, July 19, 2012

*“M.A. Mitchell, P.Eng”*

**M.A. Mitchell, P.Eng**

***“W.A. Howell, P.Geo”***

**W.A. Howell, P.Geo.**