

TECHNICAL REPORT

using

**BRITISH COLUMBIA SECURITIES COMMISSION
NATIONAL INSTRUMENT 43-101 GUIDELINES**

to describe the

GEOLOGY, GEOCHEMISTRY AND GEOPHYSICS

of the

WELS PROPERTY

YUKON, CANADA

**NTS Map Sheet 115J/05
Latitude 62°22' N; Longitude 139°55' W**

prepared for

**GORILLA RESOURCES CORP.
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By

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July 5, 2011

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1.0 SUMMARY

The Wels Property ("the Property") consists of 110 quartz mineral claims located at latitude 62°22' north and longitude 139°55' west on National Topographic System (NTS) map sheet 115J/05 in the Whitehorse Mining District Yukon. Figure 1. The Property covers an area of 2 295 hectares in three separate claim blocks; Wels West, Wels East and Wels South. The Property is located around Wellesley Lake in southwestern Yukon west of the community of Beaver Creek that is located on the Alaska Highway. The Property is accessible by helicopter or float equipped fixed wing aircraft.

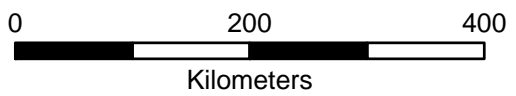
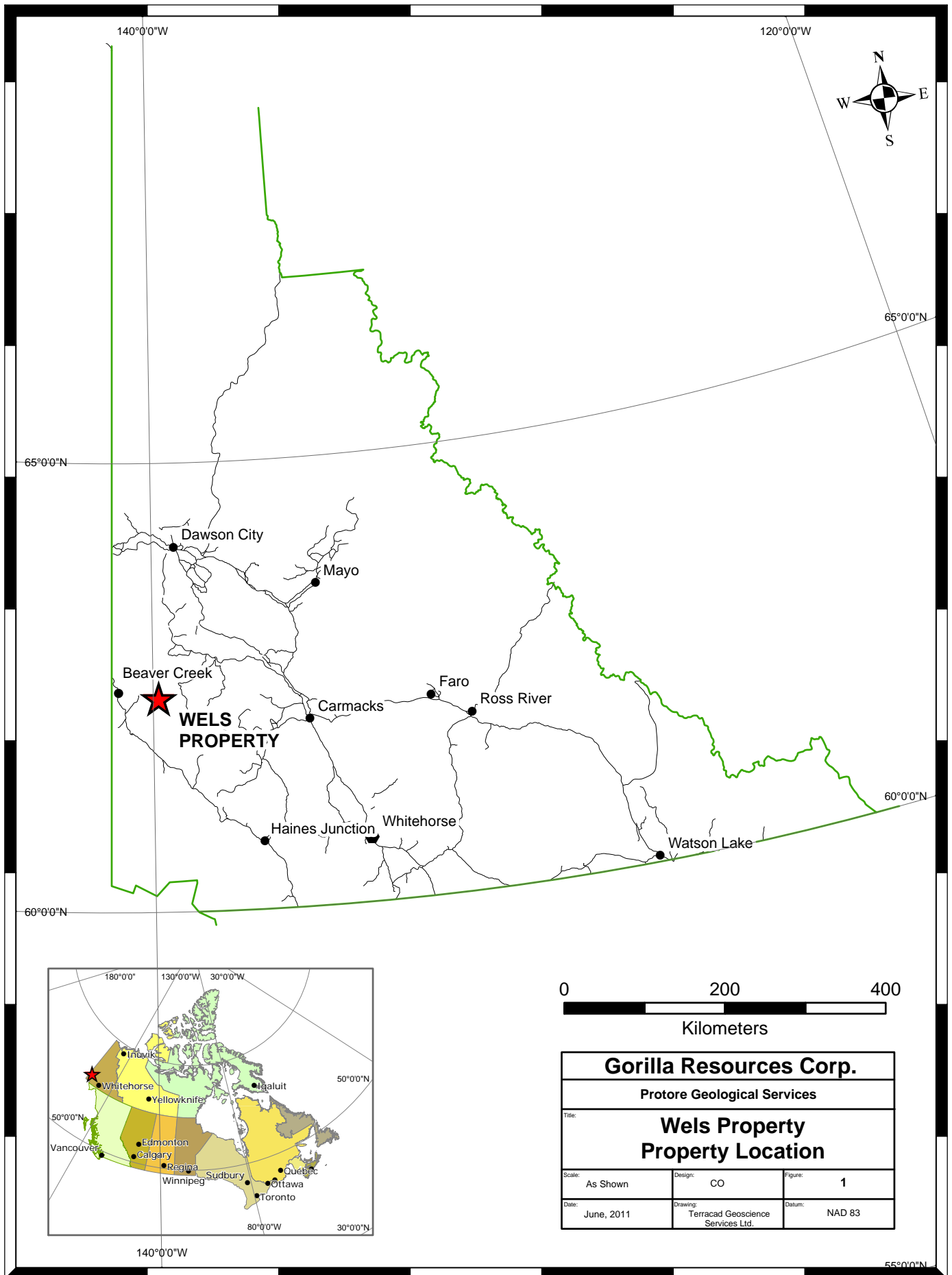
The Property is located in the Windy McKinley Terrane of Western Yukon that is part of the Tintina Gold Belt. The Tintina Gold Belt is a 550 kilometer long band of gold and silver prospects that extends across Yukon and into Alaska. Mineralization within the Tintina Gold Belt is associated with Mid-Cretaceous granitic plutons.

The Wels Property (East and West Claims groups) is located within the Windy McKinley Terrane of Western Yukon (Gordey and Makepeace, 2001). The Windy McKinley Terrane is defined as an assemblage of early Paleozoic – Cretaceous melange and gabbro with oceanic affinity (Monger, 1991). Canil and Johnston (2003) make a case for the possibility that these rocks, assigned to the Windy McKinley Terrane, may be Permian rocks thrust over Yukon Tannana Terrane, as originally interpreted by Tempelman-Kluit (1976). The South Wels claim block is underlain by Upper Cretaceous Carmacks Group that is composed of mafic and lesser felsic volcanic rocks. Canil and Johnston (2003) interpret the arcuate aeromagnetic high that trends through the Wels West and South properties as an ophiolite belt.

There has been no historic property work reported on the claims areas and no mineralization is known on the Property. A mineral assessment study by the Yukon Geological Survey in 2002 produced anomalous soil and stream sediment geochemical results. On the Wels West claim block soil samples yielded anomalous gold and arsenic values ranging from 3.0 to 74.5 parts per billion (ppb), and 14.6 to 210.3 parts per million (ppm). A silt sample draining the area of the gold-in-soil anomaly yielded 12. ppb gold and 14.6 ppm arsenic. On the Wels East claim block soil samples yielded 6.7 ppb and 15.4 ppb gold with corresponding nickel values of 219.5 ppm and 225.7 ppm. A third sample yielded a copper value of 111.6 ppm. At the Wels South claim block a silt sediment sample that drains the claim area yielded a value of 237.5 ppb gold.

The primary exploration targets are for gold. Potential for gold quartz veins occurs in Windy McKinley Assemblage greenstone and volcanic rocks and potential for epithermal gold mineralization in the upper Cretaceous Carmacks volcanic rocks. There is also potential for Besshi type massive sulphide mineralization and gabbroic nickel mineralization in the area east of the Wels West claim block.

The Property is at an early exploration stage. A program of systematic grid soil sampling is recommended on each of the Wels Property three claim blocks accompanied by reconnaissance geological mapping, prospecting and rock sand silt sediment sampling. An estimated budget of \$75 000 has been proposed.



Gorilla Resources Corp.		
Protore Geological Services		
Title: Wels Property Property Location		
Scale: As Shown	Design: CO	Figure: 1
Date: June, 2011	Drawing: Terracad Geoscience Services Ltd.	Datum: NAD 83

2.0 INTRODUCTION

This report has been prepared at the request of Mr. Scott Sheldon, President of Gorilla Resources Corp. The Author was directed to examine the geology and information from publications in the Wels Property area and make recommendations regarding future exploration. The assignment included: a compilation of regional- and property-scale geological data; a review of the results of any prior public information; and, interpretation of all available data.

The purpose of the Technical Report is to disclose information material to the Issuer.

The report is based on: a study of information obtained from public documents and literature sources cited in Section 21 and the Author's familiarity with the geology and mineral deposits of the Northern Cordilleran Area.

The Author visited the Property June 12 and August 30, 2002. The Author is familiar with the access, infrastructure, local geology and terrain in the area of the Property.

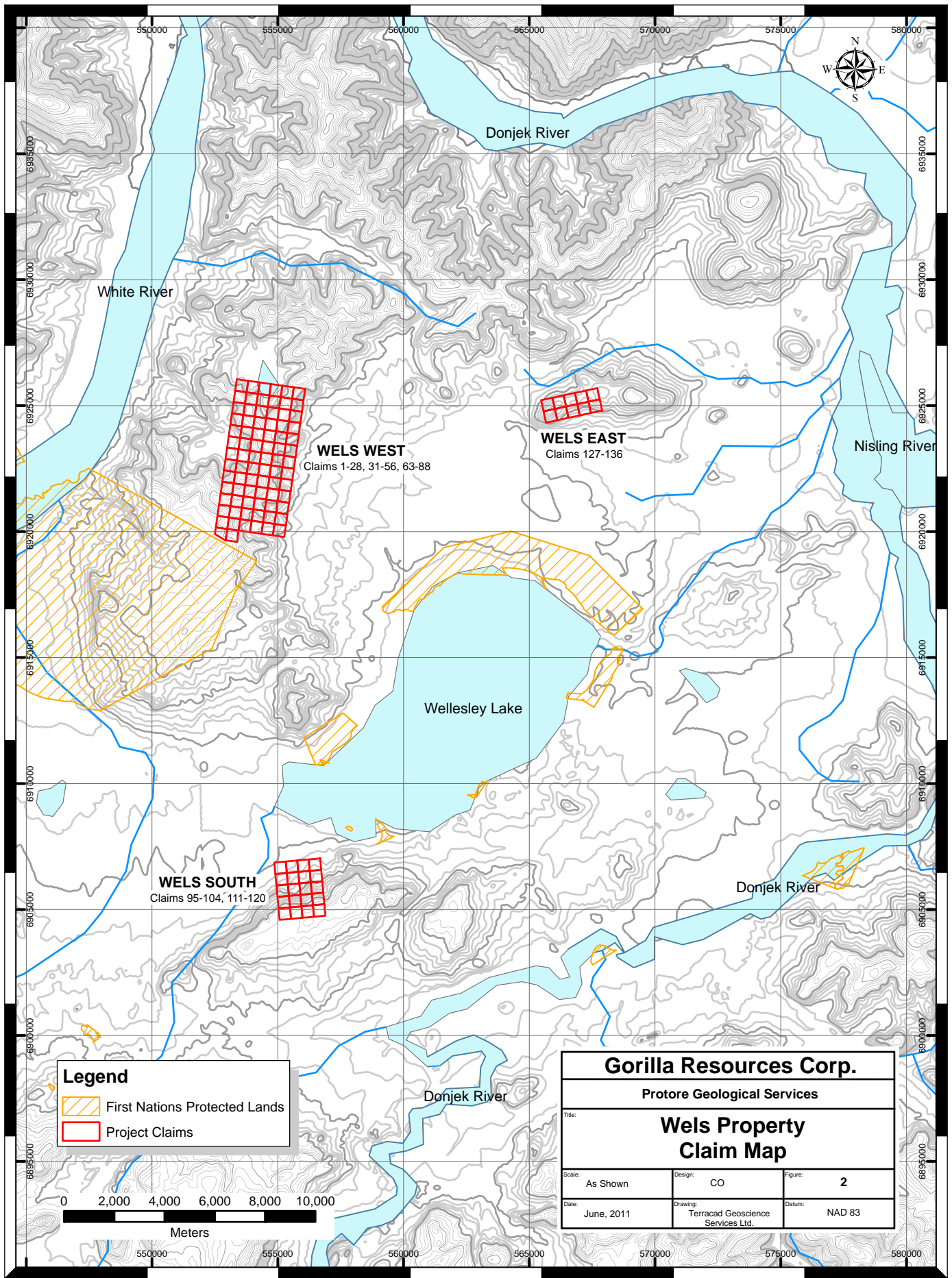
This report has included descriptions from the Detailed Mineral Assessment of the Proposed Wellesley Lake Special Management Area that was co-Authored by the Author of this report.

3.0 RELIANCE ON OTHER EXPERTS

The Author disclaims information described in the following paragraphs since this information was taken from sources that are not within the Author's area of expertise.

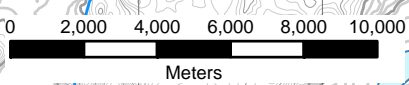
3.1 Claim Information: Data concerning the location and status of mineral claims was provided by the Whitehorse District Mining Recorder. The Author assumes that independent legal advice has been received by Gorilla Resources Corp. regarding the validity of the claims. The information has been relied upon for ownership and expiry dates of the claims to describe the number and size of the claims used in Section 4.0 Property Description and Location. The locations provided on the claim maps were used to locate and outline the claims on Figure 2, Claim Location Map and for the outline of the claim area on the property maps in the Technical Report.

3.2 Option Agreement: The Author has reviewed the option agreement dated June 6, 2011, but he does not attest to the legal status. He assumes the parties to the agreements have sought independent legal advice regarding the validity of the agreements. The information was relied upon to describe the ownership of the Property and summary of the Option Agreements in Section 4.0 Property Description and Location.



Legend

- First Nations Protected Lands
- Project Claims



Gorilla Resources Corp.
 Protore Geological Services

Title:

Wels Property Claim Map

Scale: As Shown	Design: CO	Figure: 2
Date: June, 2011	Drawing: Terracad Geoscience Services Ltd.	Datum: NAD 83

4.0 PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

The Wels Property consists of a total of 110 mineral claims in three separate claim blocks located 55 kilometers east of the community of Beaver Creek and 190 kilometers south of the community of Dawson City in central Yukon Territory, at latitude 62°52' north and longitude 135°07' west on NTS map sheet 115J/05 (Figure 1). The claims were staked under the Yukon Quartz Mining Act and are registered in the Whitehorse Mining District. Claim locations of the Wels Property are shown on Figure 2, and claim tenure information from the Wels Property Option Agreement is listed in Table 1.

Table 1 – List of Claims

CLAIM NAME	GRANT NUMBER	REGISTERED OWNER	EXPIRY DATE
Wels 1 - 28	YE41635 – YE41662	Farrel J. Andersen	March 29, 2012
Wels 31 - 56	YE41665 – YE41690	Laurent Brault	March 29, 2012
Wels 63 - 88	YE41697 – YE41722	Roger Hulstein	March 29, 2012
Wels 95 - 104	YE73805 – YE73814	Farrel J. Andersen	March 29, 2012
Wels 111 - 120	YE73821 – YE73830	Roger Hulstein	March 29, 2012
Wels 127 - 136	YE73837 – YE73846	Laurent Brault	March 29, 2012

The claims are currently registered to the Vendors of the Property. The claims are to be transferred to Gorilla Resources Corp. when the Technical Report has been filed and accepted by the Stock Exchange.

The mineral claims comprising the Property can be maintained in good standing by performing approved exploration work to a dollar value of \$100 per claim per year. Exploration work is subject to the Mining Land Use Regulations of the Yukon Mining Quartz Act and to the Yukon Environmental and Socio-Economic Assessment Act (YESAA). A land use permit may have to be issued and YESAA Board recommendations obtained, before large-scale exploration is conducted. The work program proposed in this report meets the criteria for a Class I land use approval.

Claims comprising the Property were located by GPS using the UTM coordinate system. The claim locations shown on Figure 2 are derived from government claim maps. The Property is not encumbered by First Nations Land Claims. The White River First Nation (WRFN) has a number of category Site Specific (S) and category B land selections in the area. WRFNR-8B is a large block that fringes the southeast corner of the Wels West Claim block. There are three other category B land selection on the north and west shores of Wellesley Lake and three small site specific selection on the south shore of Wellesley Lake. Staking is allowed on Category B land selections but agreements for access to the land must be negotiated with the White River First Nation.

The lakes, streams and topography of the Property are displayed on Figure 2. There are no known mineral resources or reserves or tailings ponds on the Property.

Gorilla Resources Corp. has entered an Option Agreement with the claim owners; Roger Hulstein and Farrel Andersen dated June 6, 2011. Under the terms of the Option Agreement, Gorilla Resources Corp. has the right to earn 100% of the mineral rights in the Property by exercising the Option. To earn-in on its option, Gorilla Resources Corp. is required to fulfill the following terms:

- a cash payment of \$15 000 upon execution of the Option Agreement; and,
- make a cash payment of \$15 000 upon completion of a Technical Report; and,
- issue 150 000 shares on or before six months from the date of the Agreement; and,
- issue 100 000 shares on or before September 30, 2012; and,

- make a cash payment of \$25 000 on or before September 30, 2012; and,
- make a payment of \$40 000 on or before September 30, 2013, payable in cash, Shares a combination of cash and Shares in the sole discretion of Gorilla Resources Corp.; and,
- make a payment of \$80 000 on or before September 30, 2014, payable in cash, Shares or a combination of cash and Shares in the sole discretion of Gorilla Resources Corp.

Gorilla Resources Corp. is obligated to pay a royalty interest equal to 3% Net Smelter Returns. Gorilla Resources Corp. is entitled to redeem a share of the Net Smelter Returns (NSR) by paying \$750 000 for each 1% of NSR to a maximum of \$1 500 000.

Gorilla Resources Corp. is liable to pay an Advance Royalty after the Option has been completed of \$20 000 annually until commercial production from the property. The Advance Royalty shall be deducted from the Optionor's share of the Net Smelter Returns at commercial production.

There are no outstanding environmental liabilities determined by the Author.

5.0 ACCESSIBILITY, CLIMATE, LOCAL RESOURCES, INFRASTRUCTURE AND PHYSIOGRAPHY

The Wels Property is located 55 kilometers east of the community of Beaver Creek Yukon located on the Alaska Highway near the border with Alaska, 190 kilometers by air south of the community of Dawson City and 230 kilometers west of Whitehorse, Yukon's capital city and main distribution centre.

Access to the property is by helicopter or float/ski fixed wing aircraft. Helicopters are available for casual Charter from Dawson City, Whitehorse and Haines Junction. Occasionally there are helicopters stationed at Beaver Creek otherwise Dawson City is the nearest available regularly stationed Helicopters. Fixed wing aircraft on floats or skis are available for charter from Whitehorse.

The Wels Property is outside the extensive wetlands around and enclosing Wellesley Lake that abound with wildlife. The Property encompasses the higher ridges north and south of the lake. The region is well vegetated with spruce, alder and dwarf birch.

The area was glaciated during the last glacial period, the McConnel, with the margin of the glacial event being located close to the northern boundary of the 2002 study area. Although the surrounding ridge tops were noted to be free of glacial deposits, the Wellesley Lake valley is filled with unconsolidated glacial, glaciofluvial and likely glaciolacustrine deposits of fluvial silt, sand, gravel and local volcanic ash.

The 2002 field examination confirmed that, indeed the Wellesley Lake area consists largely of wetlands and as such has a paucity of rock exposure and areas not covered by water, bogs or organic material.

The Property area contains abundant accessible sites that would be suitable for mining, camps, tailings storage areas, waste disposal areas and mineral processing plants that have no conflicting surface rights. If required, there are viable access routes for roads, power-lines and water pipelines to supply water from nearby lakes, rivers or creeks.

6.0 HISTORY

There have been regional exploration programs carried out in the area of the Wels Property mainly following up on aeromagnetic surveys but no claims or property work has been reported in the area of the Wels Property. No exploration work had been reported and there are no reported Yukon Minfile (2005) occurrences in the 2002 detailed mineral assessment study area. The regional mineral assessment panel evaluated the detailed study area in 2001 and concluded that the area lies within relative high to moderate regional mineral potential.

Regional geological mapping was carried out by the Geological Survey of Canada at a scale of 1:250 000. The geology is reported in GSC Paper 73-41 entitled "Reconnaissance Geology of Aishihik Lake, Snag and Part of the Stewart River Map-Areas, West-Central Yukon (115 H, 115 K-J and 115 N-O)".

The Geological Survey of Canada conducted Regional stream Sediment and Water Geochemical surveys in 1986 throughout the Region. (GSC, 1986).

Gordey and Makepeace (2001) produced a digital compilation of the geology of the Yukon that includes the Property and surrounding area.

Canil and Johnston (2003) interpreted the regional geology related to recent aeromagnetic surveys and reported their interpretation in a paper "Harzburgite Peak: A large mantle tonalite massif in ophiolite from southwest Yukon". In: Yukon Exploration and Geology 2002, D.S. Emond and L.L. Lewis (eds.), Exploration and Geological Services Division, Yukon Region, Indian and Northern Affairs Canada.

The Yukon Geological Survey carried out a Detailed Mineral Assessment of the Wellesley Lake area in 2002. Field work was carried out in the area and reported in Stroshein and Hulstein, 2003: "Report on the Detailed Mineral Assessment of the Proposed Wellesley Lake Special Management Area, Yukon. Yukon Geological Survey, Open File 2006-11. The Author was a member of the assessment team that conducted geological mapping with rock, silt and soil sampling on June 14 and August 30, 2002.

The results of the Mineral Assessment indicated that the Wels claims are located within tracts of relative highest mineral potential. The tracts were assessed for potential of Volcanogenic Massive Sulfide (Besshi/Cyprus Type), Gabbroic Nickel-Copper, Gold Quartz vein, Podiform Chromite and Epithermal Gold (high-sulfidation Type) deposits.

6.0 GEOLOGICAL SETTING

7.1 Regional Geology

The Wels Property lies about 95 kilometers north of the Denali Fault, a major transcurrent fault that bisects the southwestern corner of Yukon. Movement juxtaposes accreted geological terranes to the southwest against units of the accreted Yukon Tanana Terrane to the northeast.

The Wels Property (East and West Claims groups) is located within the Windy McKinley Terrane of Western Yukon (Gordey and Makepeace, 2001) Figure 3. The Windy McKinley Terrane is defined as an assemblage of early Paleozoic – Cretaceous melange and gabbro with oceanic affinity (Monger, 1991). Canil and Johnston (2003) make a case for the possibility that these rocks, assigned to the Windy McKinley Terrane, may be Permian rocks thrust over Yukon Tanana Terrane, as originally interpreted by Tempelman-Kluit (1976). The South Wels claim block is underlain by Upper Cretaceous Carmacks Group that is composed of mafic and lesser

felsic volcanic rocks. Canil and Johnston (2003) interpret the arcuate aeromagnetic high that trends through the Wels West and South properties as an ophiolite belt.

North of the Property area units of the Yukon Tannana Terrane include the Klondike sub-terrane composed of metamorphosed upper Paleozoic arc volcanic (Klondike Schist assemblage) and plutonic rocks.

7.2 Property Geology

On the west Wels claim block exposures of Windy McKinley Terrane rocks out crop on the ridges. This oceanic assemblage consists of sheared and foliated greenstone and related volcanic rocks including minor cherty tuff (Gordey and Makepeace, 2001). On the north side of the lake the greenstone is composed of dark green, massive to thick bedded, metamorphosed basalt that is locally well veined with quartz-epidote stringers. Rare light grey rhyolite or strongly bleached and silicified andesite beds were observed in outcrop.

Metamorphosed sedimentary rocks including grey medium bedded, moderately well foliated quartz-sericite schist apparently underlay the basalt sequence. At the north end of the ridge dark grey and maroon, thinly laminated chert outcrops appear to be at the base the exposed sequence.

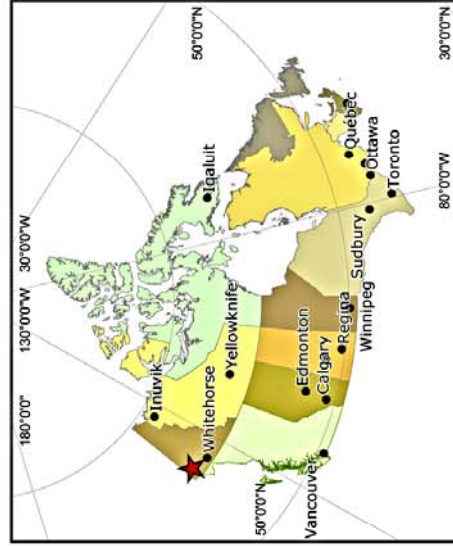
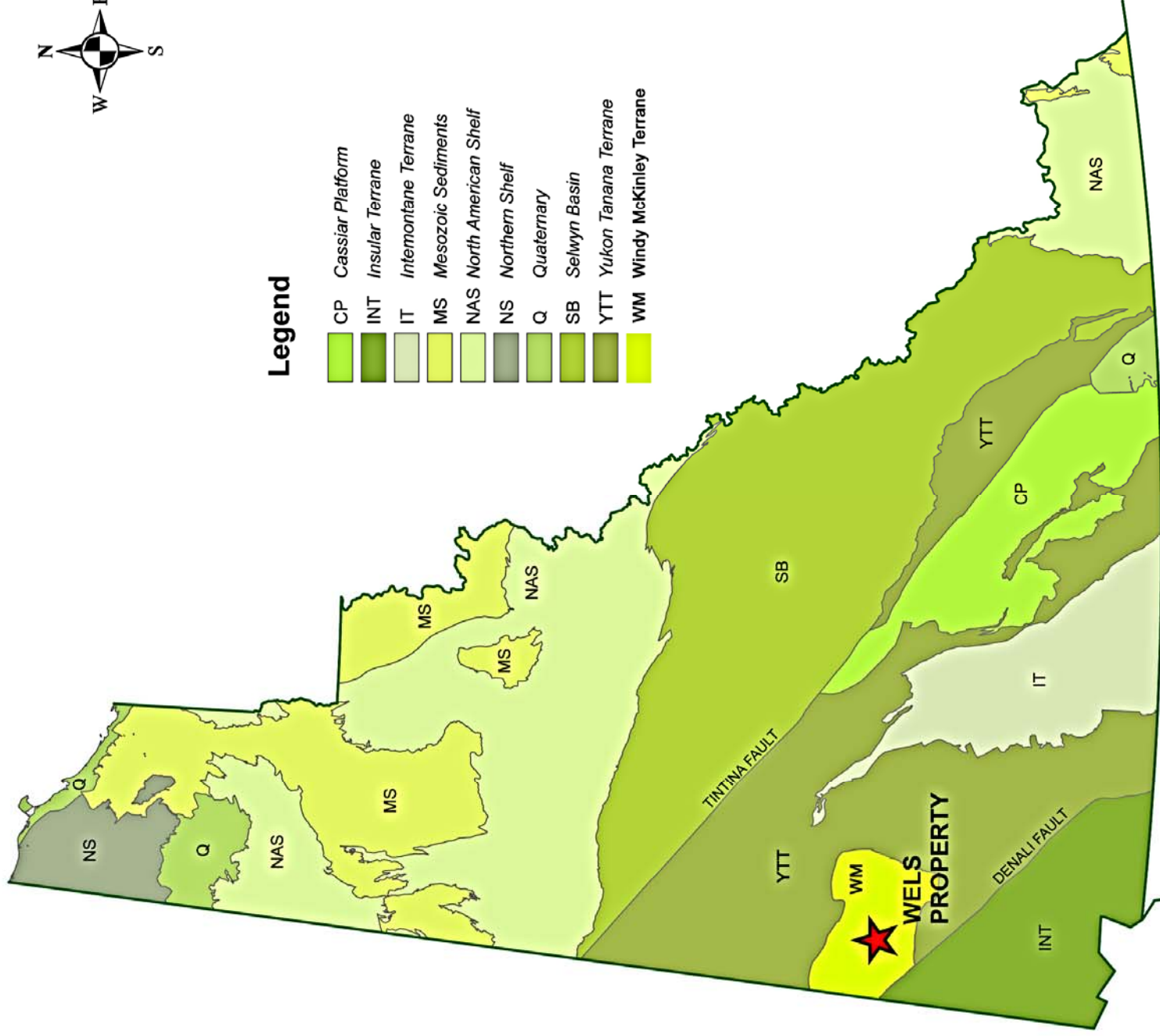
On the south side of Wellesley Lake (Wels South claim block) an east-west trending ridge is underlain by Upper Cretaceous Carmacks volcanics. This is described by Gordey and Makepeace (2001) as consisting of a volcanic succession dominated by basic volcanic strata including felsic volcanic rocks at the base of the succession and locally basal clastic strata. A traverse along this ridge in 2002 encountered rock types consist with the above description including greater than 10 meters high cliff exposures of a brown weathering lithic-basalt (olivine bearing basalt) conglomerate, with clasts up to 25 centimeters in diameter, and containing well rounded red jasper or chert pebbles. Other exposures consisted of fine grained dark green basalt, maroon weathering feldspar-hornblende phyric andesite-basalt(?) and, at the base of the ridge on the traverse, a green feldspar phyric andesite-basalt(?).

A short traverse on the northeast side of Wellesley Lake (Wels East claim block) also encountered brown weathering medium grained amygdaloidal olivine phyric medium brown-green fine grained Carmacks basalt. The basalts were generally massive to thick bedded with thinly banded to platy sections, representing possible volcanic flows.



Legend

- CP Cassiar Platform
- INT Insular Terrane
- IT Intermontane Terrane
- MS Mesozoic Sediments
- NAS North American Shelf
- NS Northern Shelf
- Q Quaternary
- SB Selwyn Basin
- YTT Yukon Tanana Terrane
- WM Windy McKinley Terrane



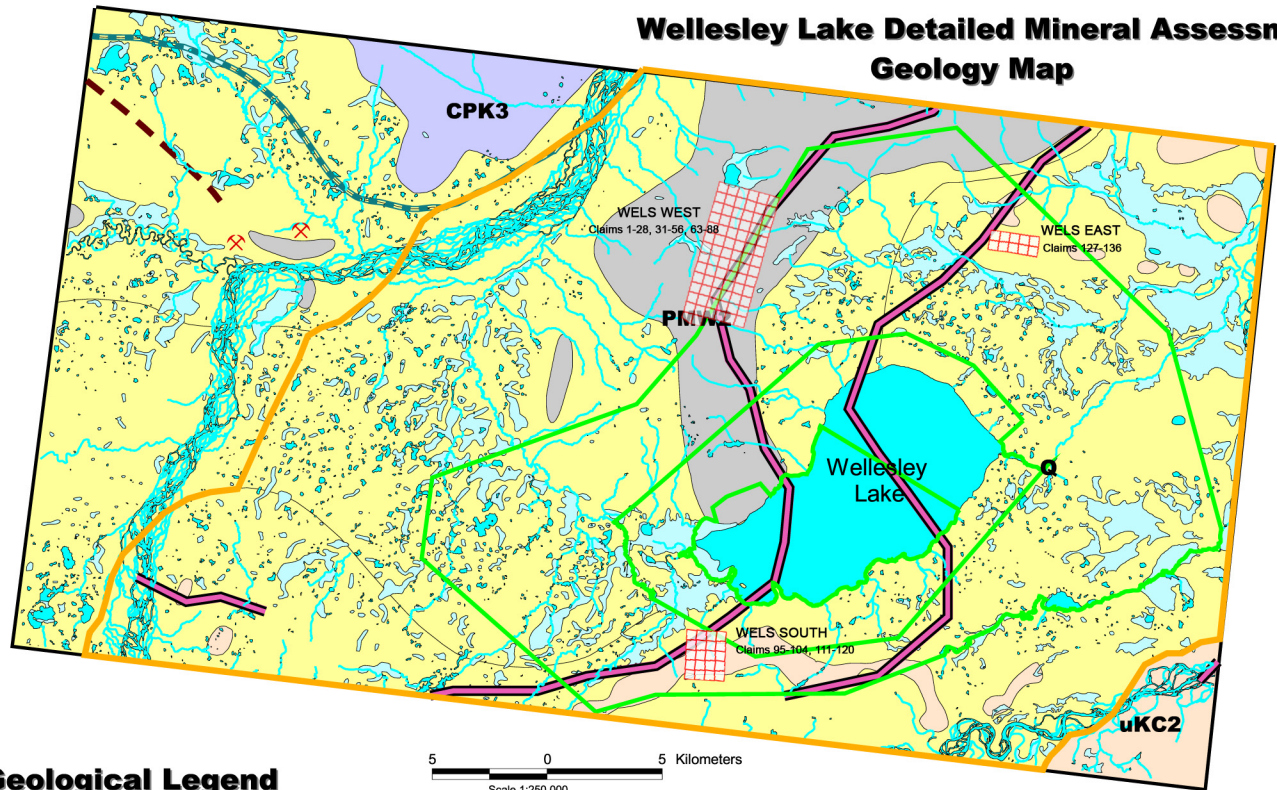
Gorilla Resources Corp.

Protore Geological Services

Wels Property Tectonic Setting

Title:		Wels Property Tectonic Setting	
Scale:	As Shown	Design:	CO
Date:	June, 2011	Figure:	3
		Drawn:	Terracord Geoscience Services Ltd.
		Other:	NAD 83

Wellesley Lake Detailed Mineral Assessment Geology Map



Geological Legend

- Q** Quaternary
unconsolidated glacial, glaciofluvial and glaciolacustrine deposits
- uKC2** Upper Cretaceous - Carmacks Group
a volcanic succession dominated by basic volcanic strata including felsic volcanic rocks at the base of succession and locally basal clastic strata
- PMW2** Devonian and Cretaceous
Windy Assemblage - oceanic assemblage of ultramafic rocks, greenstone, chert, carbonate, and metamorphosed equivalents
- CPK3** Carboniferous and Permian
Klondike Schist- poorly understood assemblage of metamorphosed pelitic/volcanic rocks; silvery grey muscovite chlorite quartz phyllite

- Proposed Wellesley Lake Special Management Area (Sept 2002)
- ✕ Yukon Minifile Occurrence
- ↔ Fault, extrapolated, movement undefined
- ↕ Fault, extrapolated, thrust, upright
- ~ Aeromagnetic Trends
- Wetlands
- Lakes
- 2002 Study Area
- Project Claims

Gorilla Resources Corp.			
Protore Geological Services			
Wels Property Geology Map			
Date	Drawn	Scale	Sheet
As Shown	CO		4
Date	Drawn	Tier/Lead Geoscientist	Datum
June, 2011		Services Ltd.	NA D 83

8.0 DEPOSIT TYPE

The primary commodity target is gold. Potential gold mineralization on the Wels Property may be related to two different deposit types.

Gold-Quartz veins and veinlets with minor sulphide minerals crosscut a wide variety of host rocks and are localized along major regional faults and related splays. The wall rock is typically altered to silica, pyrite and muscovite within a broader carbonate alteration halo. Gold-quartz veins are found within zones of intense and pervasive carbonate alteration along second order or later faults marginal to transcrustal breaks. Gold veins are more commonly economic where hosted by relatively large, competent units, such as intrusions or blocks of obducted oceanic crust. Individual deposits average 30 000 tonnes with grades of 16 grams per tonne gold and 2.5 grams per tonne silver. These types of deposits occur in Yukon at Caribou Creek, Venus and Skukum Creek. There has been minor production from the Venus mine in the past.

Epithermal Gold-Silver deposits of the High Sulphidation type are another potential exploration target at the Wels Property. In Yukon this type of deposit is associated with Cretaceous volcanic rocks in the Mount Nansen-Laforma area. Veins, vuggy breccias and sulphide replacements ranging from pods to massive lenses occur in volcanic sequences associated with high level hydrothermal systems marked by acid-leached, advanced argillic, siliceous alteration. The Cretaceous Carmacks Volcanic rocks are potential hosts for this type of deposit.

The mineral assessment panel consider the potential for the Wels Property area to host Besshi Massive Sulphide type deposits. These deposits typically comprise thin sheets of massive to well layered pyrrhotite, chalcopyrite, sphalerite, pyrite and minor galena within interlayered, terrigenous rocks and calcalkaline basaltic to andesitic tuffs and flows. Host rocks are clastic sedimentary and marine volcanic rocks; basaltic tuffs and flows, shale and siltstone, commonly calcareous; less commonly chert and Iron formations. There are possibly ultramafic rocks and metagabbro in the sequence. The Fyre Lake deposit of the Finlayson Lake District is the best example of this type of deposit in Yukon.

The mineral assessment panel also considered the potential for the Wels Property area to host Gabbroic Nickel and Podiform Chromite deposits. These deposit types are genetically related to ultramafic rocks. In the region the Wellgreen deposit hosted nickel-copper and PGE mineralization near the base of a layered Triassic aged 600 meter thick mafic-ultramafic sill (Yukon Minfile 115G 024). Hudson-Yukon Mining Ltd. mined the deposit from May 1972 to July 1973 and processing ore to produce a copper-nickel concentrate (Yukon Minfile, 2005).

Although the Author makes general comparisons to the above-mentioned deposit types, the reader is cautioned that the author cannot verify that these deposits are directly comparable with the potential mineralization at the Wels Property.

9.0 MINERALIZATION

There are no known mineral occurrences on the Wels Property claim groups.

10.0 EXPLORATION

The only exploration carried out on the Wels Property was the Mineral Assessment conducted by the Yukon Geological Survey in 2002. Regional aeromagnetic, stream sediment geochemical and geological mapping surveys were carried out by the Geological Survey of Canada. The discussion in this section is extracted from the Mineral Assessment Report co-Authored by R. Stroshein the Author of this report.

A compilation of available geoscientific data was completed in April 2002. Lithostratigraphic mapping combined with rock sampling for whole rock and multi-element analysis was used to indicate potential for economic types and styles of mineralization primarily in the Windy Assemblage and Carmacks Volcanic rocks. Multi-element litho-geochemical and detailed soil and silt sampling was carried out from outcrops of all rock units, streams and across stratigraphic or structural zones in overburden covered areas.

Soils are generally poorly developed. The vegetative layer composed of relatively thick humus deposits cover the soils in the low-lying areas. Loess and frozen soils inhibit sampling at higher elevations especially early in the summer season. Local well developed soil horizons were encountered on the ridge reconnaissance soil sample line north of Wellesley Lake. South of Wellesley Lake soils were poorly developed and consisted largely of till material on the ridge underlain by Carmacks Group volcanics.

Figure 6 displays the gold geochemical results for the samples collected in the 2002 study.

Of the 32 soil samples collected within the proposed Wellesley Lake SMA study area, 23 were collected on a ridge just outside the NW boundary of the proposed SMA on the Wels West Claim block. Two of these sample sites yielded significant gold values, 33 ppb and 56.7 ppb, from a weathered brown chert and brown weathered intrusive respectively. A duplicate sample pair over the intrusive yielded up to 55 ppb Au, 210 ppm As, 12.5 ppm Sb and 78 ppm Ga.

Two other reconnaissance soil samples collected north of Wellesley Lake on the Wels East claim block over an area underlain by Carmacks Group volcanics yielded 12.6 and 15.4 ppb Au. Other elements of economic interest returned low values.

A total of 10 silt sediment samples were collected by YGS within the study area in 2002. Sample media was generally poor as most samples were collected below the break in slope and in wetland areas. The highest gold value, 237.5 ppb, from a good quality sample in the southwest side of Wellesley Lake was likely of glaciofluvial origin. No other elements of interest were anomalous in this sample.

A sample collected on the northwest side of the study area, yielded 12.4 ppb Au, 1.6 ppm Sb and 14.6 ppm As. This is below the ridge that had the anomalous (Au, As, Sb, Ga) soil samples. Although low they are significant values considering the poor quality of the sample and well above the values from the other nine samples.

Eight rock samples were collected in 2002 from the proposed Wellesley Lake SMA area. The samples consisted of quartz-epidote veining, siliceous rocks and one piece of mineralized float containing up to 1% disseminated pyrite and trace disseminated chalcopyrite. Analytical results for elements of economic interest were low for all samples.

The regional aeromagnetic survey was plotted and the results were processed to calculate and plot the residual magnetic anomaly of the total magnetic field. Figure 5 displays the total magnetic field plot of the aeromagnetic survey data relative to the Wels Property.

The Total Field magnetic anomaly has a high positive magnetic trend that crosses through the proposed Property area . A discontinuous trend of magnetic highs trends easterly from the southwest corner of the area and changes to a northerly trend and crossing Wellesley Lake carries on north, ultimately to Harzburgite Peak. The magnetic trend correlates with outcrops of the mafic and ultramafic units of the Windy Assemblage. The source of the magnetic anomaly in the Harzburgite Peak area was postulated to be magnetite produced by serpentinization of the harzburgite (Canil and Johnston, 2003).

The Carmacks basalt, underlying large parts of the area, has a subdued magnetic positive response but not as high a response as the Windy Assemblage that it abuts. Magnetic susceptibility measurements collected from out cropping Carmacks basalt northeast and south of Wellesley Lake revealed widely variable magnetic susceptibility ranging from 0.5 to 22.7 SI units, often on the scale of the outcrop.

11.0 DRILLING

Gorilla Resources Ltd. has not carried out any type of drilling on the Wels Property and there has been no historic drilling on the Property.

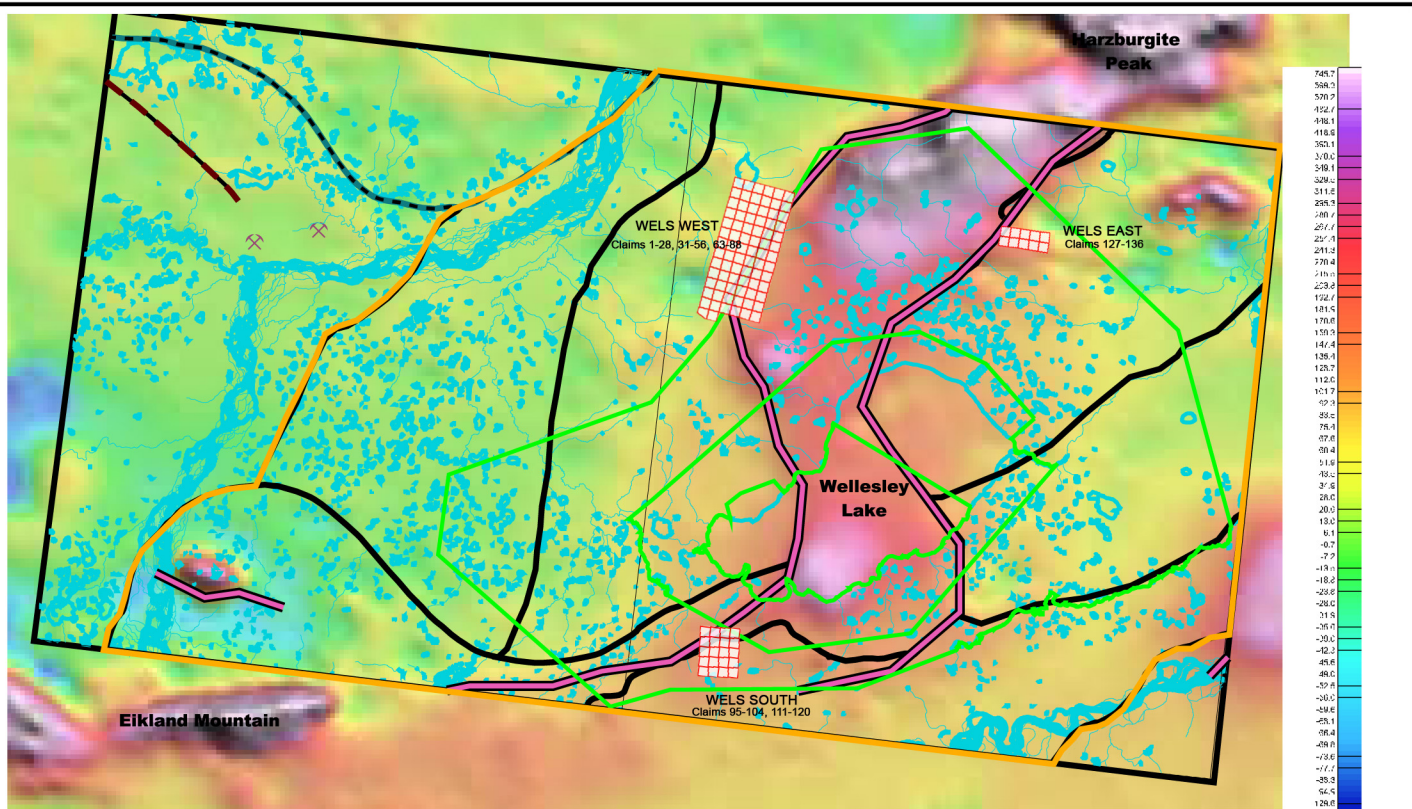
12.0 SAMPLING METHOD AND APPROACH

This section describes the sampling methods followed during the 2002 Mineral Assessment Project in the Wellesley Lake area.

All soil sample locations were recorded using hand-held GPS units. Sample sites are marked by flagging inscribed with the sample numbers and affixed to conveniently located trees or shrubs. Soil samples were collected from 5 to 30 centimeter deep holes dug by rock hammer. They were placed into labeled Kraft paper bags.

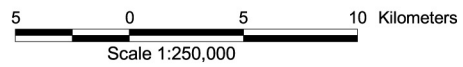
Grab (rock) samples were collected from selected mineralized exposures or mineralized float occurrences. Grab samples may not be indicative of average grades within a vein. They are mostly used to confirm the presence of gold, silver or other metals and to determine relative abundance of these metals relative to other metals and macroscopically visible minerals. Chip and grab sample sites on the property were marked with orange flagging tape labelled with the sample number. The location of each sample was determined using a handheld GPS unit.

The quality of stream sediment samples at lower elevation is poor due to organic material in the creek beds. Soil material is well developed on ridges and hill sides but is non-existent in the lower marshy wetlands areas. Rock outcrops occur on ridge and hill tops and often cuts or draws on hill sides. Samples are easily collected and representative from the available outcrops.

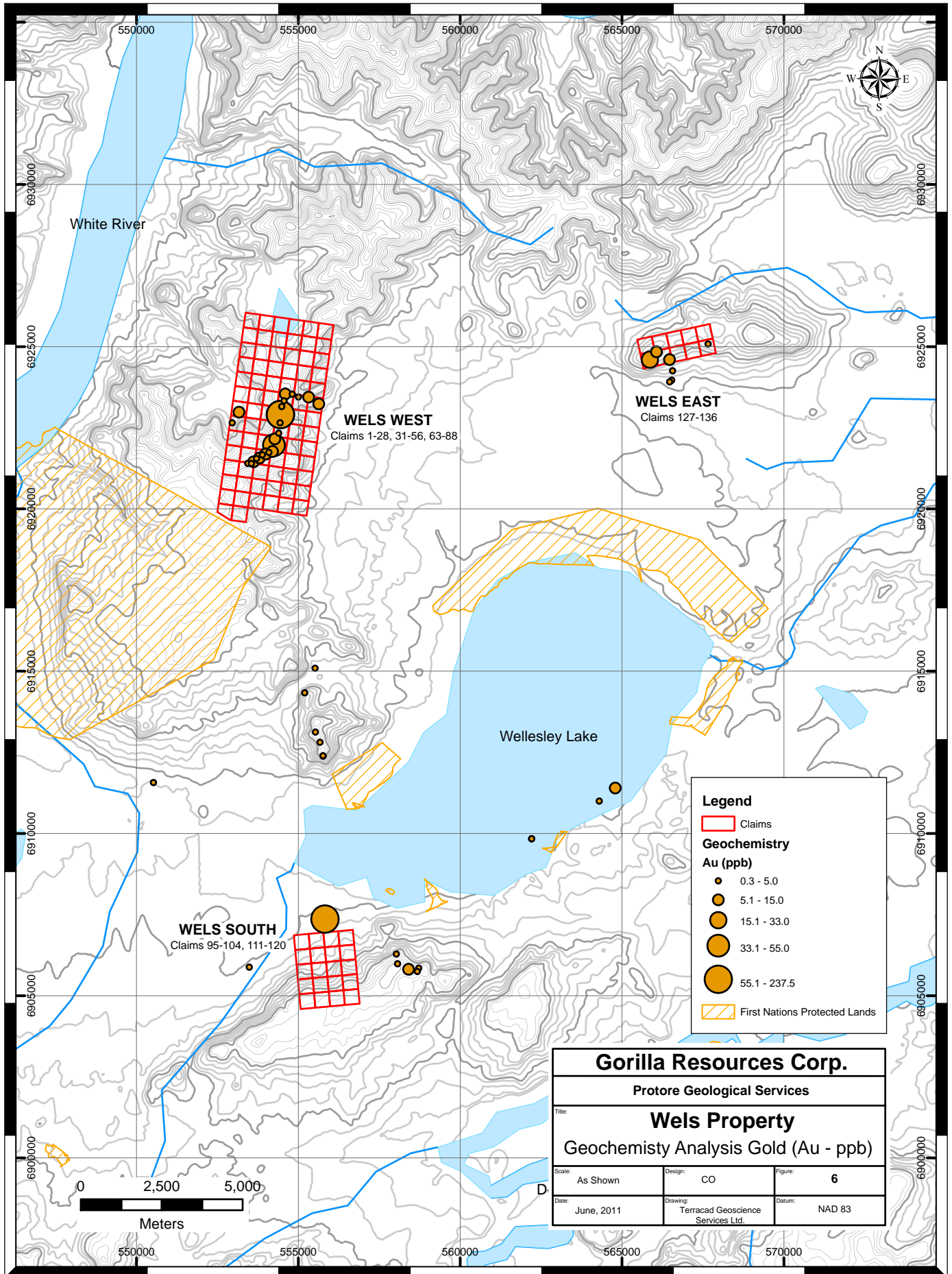


TOTAL MAGNETIC FIELD (nT)

- Detailed Mineral Assessment Tract
- 2002 Study Area
- Proposed Wellesley Lake Special Management Area (Sept 2002)
- Yukon Minfile Occurrence
- Fault, extrapolated, movement undefined
- Fault, extrapolated, thrust, upright
- Aeromagnetic Trends
- Project Claims



Gorilla Resources Corp.			
Procore Geological Services			
Wels Property			
GCS Aeromagnetics Residual Magnetics			
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13.0 SAMPLE PREPARATION, ANALYSIS AND SECURITY

This section describes the sample handling procedures followed during the mineral assessment program by the Yukon Geological Survey, mineral assessment.

The samples collected in 2002 the Project were controlled by employees of the Yukon Geological Survey, mineral assessment geologists until deliver directly to the laboratory facilities. A total of eight rock, 32 soil and 10 stream sediment samples were collected in 2002.

All samples were delivered to Northern Analytical Laboratories in Whitehorse, Yukon where they were prepared and the pulp samples were shipped to Acme Analytical Laboratories Ltd. in Vancouver, B.C. for Inductively Coupled Plasma – Mass Spectrometry (ICP-MS) analysis. The Acme Analytical Laboratory at the time was accredited with an ISO 9002 Registration.

Soil and stream sediment samples were dried, screened to -180 microns, dissolved in aqua regia solution and then analyzed for 30 elements using the inductively coupled plasma with atomic emission spectroscopy technique (ICP-MS).

An additional 30 gram charge of all samples was analysed for gold by fire assay with AA finish at the Northern Analytical Laboratory in Whitehorse. Analyses were done using industry-standard fire assay and AA techniques.

Multi-element analyses for rock and chip samples were carried out at the Acme Analytical Laboratory in Vancouver. Each sample was dried, fine crushed to better than 70% passing -2mm and then a 250 g split was pulverized to better than 85% passing 75 micron. The fine fraction was then analyzed for 30 other elements using an aqua regia digestion and inductively coupled plasma-atomic emission spectroscopy analysis (ICP-MS).

It is the Author's opinion that the sample preparation, security and analytical procedures for work conducted on the Wels Property meet the standards as set out in National Instrument 43-101.

The Author's evaluation of sample handling, analysis and security is based on his involvement with the detailed Mineral Assessment Project of the Yukon Geological Survey.

14.0 DATA VERIFICATION

The Author was involved in the Mineral Assessment Program with the Yukon Geological Survey carrying out rock, soil and silt sediment sampling, geological mapping and co-authored the final report on the Project. The Author was involved in the verification of the data at that time. The Author can verify, to the extent that the Property is at an early stage of exploration that the data is a reliable indicator of the presence of mineralization.

The procedures used included insertion of standards and blanks into the sample stream and rigorous cross checking of data entry.

15.0 ADJACENT PROPERTIES

There are no adjacent properties to the Wels Property. Other properties in the region have only been recently staked and there is no recorded work on these properties.

16.0 MINERAL PROCESSING AND METALLURGICAL TESTING

No mineral processing or metallurgical testing has been done on samples from the Property.

17.0 MINERAL RESOURCE AND MINERAL RESERVE ESTIMATES

No mineral resource or mineral reserve estimates have been made for the Wels Property.

18. OTHER INFORMATION AND RELEVANT DATA

The proposed Wellesley Lake Special Management Area (SMA) had been identified as a Habitat Protection Area (HPA) in the Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with the WRFN. The MOU was signed on March 31, 2002 and the Proposed SMA is included as part of Chapter 10 of the Final Agreement (FA). The HPA designation in the MOU did not require interim protection and subsequently the SMA and HPA designations have not been created. The Wels Property is not affected by the MOU according to the claim map provided by the Whitehorse District Mining Recorder.

19.0 INTERPRETATIONS AND CONCLUSIONS

Anomalous gold, silver and antimony results in soil and stream sediment geochemistry samples collected in 2002 indicate the potential for gold-quartz vein and epithermal gold-silver type deposits to be hosted on the Wels Property. The geological setting is permissive for these type deposits as well as Besshi massive sulphide deposition.

Systematic sampling and mapping is required to determine the potential source of the anomalous samples. Alteration and structurally controlled fault zones are important features to look for during mapping and prospecting. There have been no second order fault structures interpreted in the reconnaissance geological mapping but these programs have been hindered by the lack of exposure and local access on the Property. Ground investigations have determined that outcrops are available once on the ground.

20.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

Exploration is recommended on the Wels Property. A exploration program has been designed to follow up on anomalous samples collected by the YGS Mineral Assessment program in 2002. The recommended program includes systematic soil sampling in conjunction with stream sediment and rock sampling on the claim groups. The sampling programs include grid soil sampling on the claim blocks along with reconnaissance geological mapping and prospecting.

The early stage reconnaissance program is budgeted at \$ 75 000. The following is the estimated costs of the proposed program:

Labour	\$ 16 000.
Camp and support	5 000.
Soil geochemical assays (750 samples)	20 000.
Rock and stream sediment assays (50 samples)	2 000.
Rental and Field supplies	3 000.
Helicopter (20 hours)	24 000.
Compilation and Report preparation	<u>5 000.</u>
Total	\$ 75 000.

21.0 REFERENCES

- Canil, D. and Johnston, S.T., 2003. A large mantle taconite massif in ophiolite from Southwest Yukon. In: Yukon Exploration and Geology 2002, D.S. Emond and L.L. Lewis (eds), Exploration and Geological Services Division, Yukon Region, Indian and Northern Affairs Canada, p. 77-84.
- Geological Survey of Canada, 1986. Regional Stream Sediment and Water Geochemical Reconnaissance data, Western Yukon (115J and 115 K) Geological Survey of Canada, Open File 1363.
- Gordey, S.P. and Makepeace, A.J. (compilers), 2001. Bedrock geology, Yukon Territory. Geological Survey of Canada, Open File 3754 and Exploration and Geological Services Division, Yukon Region, Indian and Northern Affairs Canada, Open File 200-1, 1:1 000 000.
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- Stroshein, R.W. and Hulstein, R.W., 2003. Report on the Detailed Mineral Assessment of the Proposed Wellesley Lake Speical Management Area. Yukon Geological Survey Open File 2006-10.
- Tempelman-Kluit, D.J., 1974. Reconnaissance Geology of Aishihik Lake, Snag and part of Steward River map areas, west central Yukon. Geological Survey of Canada, Paper 73-41, 93p.

22.0 DATE AND SIGNATURE PAGE

This Report titled "Technical Report using British Columbia Securities Commission National Instrument 43-101 Guidelines to describe the Geology, Geochemistry and Geophysics of the Wels Property, Yukon, Canada" and dated July 5, 2011 was prepared and signed by the following Author:

Robert Stroshein

Robert Stroshein, P.Eng.
Dated: July 5, 2011
Whitehorse, Yukon

CERTIFICATE OF AUTHOR

I, Robert W. Stroshein, P. Eng. do hereby certify that:

- 1) I am currently a self-employed Professional Engineer, with an office at
106 – #3 Glacier Lane
P.O. Box 10559 Station Main
Whitehorse, Yukon, Canada, Y1A 7A1
- 2) I graduated with a BSc. Degree in Geological Engineering from the University of Saskatchewan at Saskatoon, SK in 1973
- 3) I am a member of the Association of Professional Engineers of Yukon Territory (Registered Professional Engineer, No. 1165).
- 4) I have worked as an Exploration Geologist for a total of thirty-seven years since graduation from university. I have been employed on base metal and gold projects in Yukon.
- 5) On June 14 and August 30, 2002, I visited the Wels Property to conduct geological mapping and geochemical sampling. I am familiar with the local geology and terrain on the Property.
- 6) I have read the definition of “qualified person” set out in the 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.
- 7) I am the Author of the technical report titled “Geology, Geochemistry and Geophysics Report on the Wels Property, Yukon, Canada” (the “Technical Report”) dated July 5, 2011. I am responsible for all items in this report including the conclusions and I have made the recommendations.
- 8) I am independent of Gorilla Resources Corp. as defined by Section 1.5 of NI 43-101.
- 9) I am familiar with the local geology and terrain on the property as I have visited the site on two separate occasions and have worked in the region on other projects.
- 10) I have read National Instrument 43-101 and Form 43-101F, and the Technical Report has been prepared in compliance with that instrument and form.
- 11) As of July 5, 2011, to the best of the 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 at Whitehorse, Yukon this 5th day of July, 2011.

Robert W. Stroshein
Robert W. Stroshein, P.Eng.

**Protore Geological Services
Box 10559
Whitehorse, Yukon
Y1A 7A1
Telephone (867)660-4440**

CONSENT OF QUALIFIED PERSON

TO: BRITISH COLUMBIA SECURITIES COMMISSION
ALBERTA SECURITIES COMMISSION
ONTARIO SECURITIES COMMISSION

I, R.W. Stroshein, P. Eng. of Protore Geological Services, do hereby consent to the filing with the regulatory authorities referred to above and the public filing of the technical report entitled "Geology, Geochemistry and Geophysics Report on the Wels Property, Yukon, Canada" dated July 5, 2011 (the "**Report**"). I further hereby consent to the use of extracts from, or a summary of, the Report in written disclosure in the Annual Information Form ("AIF") and Management's Discussion and Analysis ("MD&A") filed by Gorilla Resources Corp.

Dated _____ July 5 _____, 2011

R. W. Stroshein

R.W. Stroshein
P.Eng
Qualified Person
Protore Geological Services