

REVIEW OF TECHNICAL INFORMATION AND PROPOSED EXPLORATION PROGRAM FOR THE RAINBOW PROPERTY

GREENWOOD MINING DISTRICT
SOUTH CENTRAL BRITISH COLUMBIA

Prepared for
INFINITY MINERALS CORP.

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ALS Certificate No. VA10023618

ALS Certificate No. VA10023619

ALS Certificate No. VA10024780

ALS Certificate No. VA10024781

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ITEM 1: SUMMARY

Infinity Minerals Corp. holds a 100% interest in two contiguous mineral tenures (comprising 317.64 hectares) located approximately four kilometers northwest of the community of Midway in south central BC. The property was acquired in December of 2010 from a director of the Company for staking costs and re-imburement of claim maintenance expenses totaling \$20,157. The claims are accessible by existing forest service roads and cover two known gold - silver occurrences identified in the BC Ministry of Mines (BCMÉM) Minfile database as the MIDWAY MINE (Minfile No. 082M-194) and the PICTURE ROCK QUARRY (Minfile No.082M-194). Both of these prospects have undergone intermittent exploration by various mining companies since the 1980's. The property is considered an intermediate stage exploration prospect.

The Property (referred to as the Rainbow Property) is located in the Greenwood Mining District. Regional geological maps published by the BC Ministry of Energy and Mines (BCMÉM) show that the claim area lies within the "Midway window" (Toroda Graben) which is an inlier of pre-Tertiary rocks surrounded by Eocene age volcanics and sediments. The Property partially covers an east – west trending belt of serpentinite and listwanite alteration that is interpreted as a major regional, north dipping thrust fault. There is considerable alteration localized along the fault zone and there are several silicified (chalcedonic) breccia zones which exhibit potentially economic gold and silver values that have been identified. The rocks in the footwall of the listwanite belt comprise sediments and volcanics belonging to the Triassic aged Brooklyn Formation which hosts several copper – gold skarn occurrences in south central BC and northeast Washington State.

In the area west of Midway previous exploration work has defined four main areas of mineralization including the Midway Mine – Picture Rock Quarry (located within the present Rainbow Property and historically referred to as the Rainbow Property), the Texas-Potter Palmer, the Bruce and the Granada zones (located to the south west of the present Rainbow Property). The project area was initially explored in the 1960's and 1970's for copper by Noranda, Granby Mines, Utah Mining, Texas Gulf and Maymac Explorations and this work identified the Texas-Potter, Bruce and Granada Zones but only limited drill testing was carried out. In the late 1970's and early 1980's a local prospector, David Moore, recognized the potential for epithermal type gold mineralization within the chalcedonic breccia zones and advanced a short underground adit along a mineralized structure (referred to as the Midway Mine) and carried out trenching and sampling at the Picture Rock Quarry within what is now referred to as the Rainbow Property. In 1983 Dentonia Resources and Kettle River Resources optioned the claims from Moore and carried out geological mapping, geochemical surveys and geophysics.

The most significant exploration work carried out within the current Rainbow Property occurred in the late 1980's and early 1990's. Based on the potential for epithermal type precious metal deposits similar to the historic Republic Mine in northern Washington several mining companies carried out exploration work within the boundaries of the present Rainbow Property. In 1987 BP Resources optioned the former Rainbow Property and completed four shallow drill holes to test the Picture Rock Quarry with inconclusive results. In 1989 Minnova optioned the property and completed geochemical surveys and

sampling over the Midway Mine area. This work identified a large, northeast trending, multi-element (Au, Ag, Pb, Zn, As) soil anomaly (approximately 300 meters x 100 meters in size) located to the east of the Midway Mine prospect. Trench sampling at the Midway Mine returned values of 2.8 g/t gold and 218 g/t silver over a 4.5 meter interval. In 1990 Minnova completed seven drill holes in the area of the Midway Mine and identified several low grade but significant intercepts. DDH 90-01 intersected a 23 meters of altered felsic intrusive rock mineralized with pyrite that returned a 10.5 interval averaging 0.326 g/t gold and 52.7 g/t silver. DDH-90-04 also intersected the altered intrusive rocks and returned a 12.5 meter interval that averaged 0.242 g/t gold and 17.0 g/t silver. Although the mineralization encountered within the altered intrusive rocks in the initial drilling program returned sub-economic values it is important to note that Minnova also reported that several of the drill holes bottomed in skarn altered intervals of Brooklyn Formation clastic rocks which are an important host of skarn type copper gold mineralization to the southwest of the Rainbow Property. In 2001 Gold City Industries consolidated the claims in the Midway area and completed a limited program of trenching and sampling however the claims were allowed to lapse in late 2008 and the Rainbow Property was acquired by the current owner.

According to Minnova, 1991, sampling of the silicified breccia zones that have been identified to date have returned strongly anomalous gold and silver values and exhibit textures and trace element chemistry that is typical of epithermal deposits. The presence of altered, mineralized intrusive rocks also suggests potential for skarn type, copper gold mineralization at depth below the levels tested by the shallow drilling that has been completed to date. Based on the results of the 1990 drilling program Minnova recommended additional exploration work on the property including systematic soil geochemical sampling of the area south of the Midway Mine and the area east of the Picture Rock Quarry. Minnova also recommended additional drill testing to evaluate the Midway Mine area and the Picture Rock Quarry at depth.

The present Rainbow Property covers the Midway Mine prospect and the Picture Rock Quarry prospect, potential extensions of these zones to the south and an overburden covered area to the east of the Picture Rock Quarry. During January and February of 2011 Infinity Minerals Corp. compiled all available technical data from the Minnova and Battle Mountain exploration programs, located and sampled several known mineralized zones within and adjacent to the Rainbow Property to confirm historic results and completed a detailed soil geochemical survey in the area south of the Midway Mine Prospect. The objectives of this program were to verify the results reported by Minnova and Battle Mountain and to delineate potential extensions of the mineralization identified at the Midway Mine prospect. The compilation work that was carried out involved geo-referencing the historic technical drawings from Minnova and Battle Mountain, digitizing the UTM locations of the reported soil and rock sample sites and entering the historic assay data into a GIS database. A total of 1,825 historic soil sample sites and data from 640 new soil samples were incorporated into the database for the Rainbow Property. The total cost of the 2011 exploration program was \$111,037.

The exploration work completed by Infinity Minerals Corp. has confirmed the anomalous gold values reported from mineralization at the Midway Mine and Picture Rock Quarry, confirmed that the skarn mineralization to the south west of the property exhibits significant copper and gold values and extended the geochemical anomaly associated with the Midway Mine Prospect. The results of the preliminary exploration program completed by Infinity Minerals Corp. indicate that existing exploration targets within the Rainbow Property have only been partially tested. The Rainbow project is a property of merit and it is recommended that Infinity complete a staged exploration program designed to evaluate potential extensions of the mineralization identified at the Midway Mine and Picture Rock Quarry and to assess the potential for additional mineralized zones in the eastern part of the Property.

Stage 1, estimated at \$220,000 should consist of detailed geochemical surveys in the eastern part of the Rainbow Property and preliminary ground geophysical surveys (3D IP and magnetic) to determine optimal methods for tracing the known zones of epithermal type gold mineralization at depth and exploring for blind, skarn type mineralization within the Brooklyn Formation. In the event that additional target areas or mineralized zones are defined in Stage 1 a follow up program of ground geophysics, trenching and limited drill testing at an estimated cost of \$330,000 would be warranted.

ITEM 2: INTRODUCTION AND TERMS OF REFERENCE

The author was retained by the Board of Directors of Infinity Minerals Corp. to review historic technical reports related to the Rainbow Property, design and supervise a preliminary exploration program and if warranted, outline recommendations for follow-up exploration program. Infinity Minerals Corp. intends to utilize this technical report in support of an application to the TSX Venture Exchange for an Initial Public Offering.

The Qualified Person who is the author of this report has supervised various exploration projects throughout British Columbia. The author visited the Rainbow Property between January 11 and January 13, 2011 and again between February 9 and February 12, 2011. The scope of the personal inspection of the property was to examine the Midway and Picture Rock occurrences, examine the skarn type mineralization on an adjoining property located approximately one kilometer southwest of the Rainbow Property, assess field conditions in the areas south and east of the known occurrences and to confirm that the sampling program completed on behalf of Infinity was completed in accordance with generally accepted industry standards.

ITEM 3: RELIANCE ON OTHER EXPERTS

The author has prepared this report based on information which is believed to be accurate but which is not guaranteed. The available technical data for the Rainbow Property consists of regional geological information and technical data compiled by the BC Ministry of Energy and Mines regarding field investigations completed within the current claim area by various previous operators including BP Resources, Minnova and Battle Mountain between 1987 and 1991. Sources are listed in the References

section of this report and are cited where appropriate in the body of the report. The technical reports listed in the References section of this report appear to have been completed by professional geologists without any promotional or misleading intent and the author has no reason to doubt the accuracy or completeness of the contained information.

To the best of the author's knowledge at the time of writing of this report, the Rainbow Property is free of any liens or pending legal actions and is not subject to any underlying royalties, back-in rights, payments or other encumbrances. The author conducted an online title search on February 28, 2011 to verify that all of the mineral claims that comprise the Rainbow Property are registered in the name of Infinity Mining Corp. This title search is not a legal opinion as to the validity of the property claims as such opinions are not within the professional scope of the author.

To the best of the author's knowledge, there are no known existing environmental liabilities to which the property is subject, other than the requirement to mitigate any environmental impact on the claims that may arise in the course of normal exploration work and the requirement to remove any camps constructed on the Rainbow Property or any equipment used in exploration of the claims in the event that exploration work is terminated.

ITEM 4: PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

4.1 Property Description and Location

Infinity Minerals Corp. holds a 100% interest in two contiguous mineral tenures comprising 317.64 hectares) located approximately four kilometers northwest of the community of Midway in south central BC. The property was acquired in December of 2010 from a director of the Company for staking costs and re-imbusement of claim maintenance expenses totaling \$20,157.

The mineral cell title claim statistics are summarized in Table 1: note that this claim information is not a legal title opinion but is a compilation of claims data based on the author's review of the government of the British Columbia Mineral Rights online inquiry website (BC Mineral Titles February 28, 2011). The mineral claims do not have to be legally surveyed since they are BC Government established mineral cell title claims. Figure 1 shows the location of the claims relative to access roads and local communities.

Table 1. List of Mineral Claims

Tenure Number	Owner	Tenure Type	Good To Date	Area (ha)
595230	Infinity Minerals Corp. (Ron Shenton as agent)	Mineral	2020/Feb/28	190.58
595301	Infinity Minerals Corp. (Ron Shenton as agent)	Mineral	2020/Feb/28	127.06
Total				317.64

The claims are accessible by existing forest service roads and cover two known gold - silver occurrences identified in the BC Ministry of Mines (BCMÉM) Minfile database as the MIDWAY MINE (Minfile No. 082M-194) and the PICTURE ROCK QUARRY (Minfile No.082M-194). Both of the known occurrences are located in the central part of the property. Exploration work has been carried out intermittently in the project area since the 1960's and both of the prospects have undergone intermittent exploration by various mining companies since the early 1980's. The property is considered an intermediate stage exploration prospect. Figure 3 shows the location of known mineralization relative to the subject mineral claims.

4.2: Provincial Mining Regulations

The Rainbow Property is owned 100% by Infinity Minerals Corp. and is not subject to any royalties, back in rights, payments or other agreements. Title to the claims is maintained through the performance of annual assessment filings and payment of required fees. For the first three years a minimum of \$4.00 per hectare in eligible exploration expenditures must be incurred. In subsequent years a total of \$8.00 per hectare in eligible exploration expenses must be incurred.

To the best of the author's knowledge, government permits will be required to carry out the proposed Stage II exploration program and for any follow up diamond drilling program recommended after

completion of this program. These programs will require application to the Ministry of Energy and Mines for permits and the Issuer may be required to post security equivalent to the estimated costs of any reclamation work which will be required after completion of the proposed exploration work.

To the best of the author's knowledge approval from local First Nations communities may also be required to carry out the proposed Stage 2 exploration program. The reader is cautioned that there is no guarantee that the Issuer will be able to obtain approval from local First Nations. However, the author is not aware of any problems encountered by other junior mining companies in obtaining approval to carry out similar programs in nearby areas nor is the author aware of any instances where local First Nations communities have objected to exploration work in the general project area.

To the best of the author's knowledge, none of the claims which comprise the Rainbow Property have surface rights. The BCMEM online database indicates that surface rights for the Rainbow Property are held by the Crown. In the event that a significant mineralized zone is identified an application that includes detailed environmental impact studies must be made to the Crown for surface rights prior to initiation of any advanced exploration or mining activities. The reader is cautioned that there is no guarantee that areas for potential mine waste disposal, heap leach pads, or areas for processing plants will be available within the subject property.

ITEM 5: ACCESSIBILITY, CLIMATE, PHYSIOGRAPHY AND INFRASTRUCTURE

5.1 Accessibility and Infrastructure

Access to the property is by Provincial Highway 3, approximately 4 kilometers northwest of the village of Midway in south central British Columbia. From Midway the property can be accessed by a forest service road on the west side of the Village that extends to the eastern boundary of the claims. The approximate centre of the property is at UTM 5433450N and 367760E.

In general, infrastructure in the vicinity of the subject property is considered excellent. There are existing roads that can be used to access the known areas of mineralization and the proposed exploration areas. There are numerous small streams within the claim area that would easily provide sufficient water for exploration purposes. Trained exploration personnel are available in several local nearby communities.

5.2 Physiography, Climate, Vegetation and Current Land Use

Climate in the Midway area is typical of south central BC ranging from sub-alpine in the mountains to a semi-arid, more temperate, continental climate. Summer is normally warm and dry and winter is moderate to very cold and dry.

The property is in the Greenwood physiographic region and encompasses a moderately rugged, hilly upland area. In general the claims cover the south facing slopes overlooking Highway 3 with elevations ranging from 900 – 1160 meters a.s.l. The slopes are covered with widely spaced pine forest and scattered grassed open areas. Figure 4 shows the generalized topography of the Rainbow Property. Current land use is limited to recreational use, hunting and open pasture.

It is estimated that it will take 10 to 12 weeks to complete the proposed Stage 1 Exploration program. The best time to complete the proposed program is between May and November.

ITEM 6: HISTORY OF EXPLORATION

In the area west of Midway previous exploration work has defined four main areas of mineralization including the Midway Mine – Picture Rock Quarry (located within the present Rainbow Property and historically referred to as the Rainbow Property), the Texas-Potter Palmer, the Bruce and the Granada zones (located to the south west of the present Rainbow Property). The project area was initially explored in the 1960's and 1970's for copper by Noranda, Granby Mines, Utah Mining, Texas Gulf and Maymac Explorations and this work identified the Texas-Potter, Bruce and Granada Zones but only limited drill testing was carried out. In the late 1970's and early 1980's a local prospector, David Moore, recognized the potential for epithermal type gold mineralization within the chalcedonic breccia zones and advanced a short underground adit along a mineralized structure (referred to as the Midway Mine) and carried out trenching and sampling at the Picture Rock Quarry within what is now referred to as the Rainbow Property. In 1983 Dentonia Resources and Kettle River Resources optioned the claims from Moore and carried out geological mapping, geochemical surveys and geophysics.

The most significant exploration work carried out within the current Rainbow Property occurred in the late 1980's and early 1990's. Based on the potential for epithermal type precious metal deposits similar to the historic Republic Mine in northern Washington several mining companies carried out exploration work within the boundaries of the present Rainbow Property. In 1987 BP Resources optioned the former Rainbow Property and completed four shallow drill holes to test the Picture Rock Quarry with inconclusive results. In 1989 Minnova optioned the property and completed geochemical surveys and sampling over the Midway Mine area. This work identified a large, northeast trending, multi-element (Au, Ag, Pb, Zn, As) soil anomaly (approximately 300 meters x 100 meters in size) located to the east of the Midway Mine. Trench sampling at the Midway Mine returned values of 2.8 g/t gold and 218 g/t silver over a 4.5 meter interval. In 1990 Minnova completed seven drill holes in the area of the Midway Mine and identified several low grade but significant intercepts. DDH 90-01 intersected a 23 meters of altered felsic intrusive rock mineralized with pyrite that returned a 10.5 interval averaging 0.326 g/t gold and 52.7 g/t silver. DDH-90-04 also intersected the altered intrusive rocks and returned a 12.5 meter interval that averaged 0.242 g/t gold and 17.0 g/t silver. Although the mineralization encountered within the altered intrusive rocks in the initial drilling program returned sub-economic values it is important to note that Minnova also reported that several of the drill holes bottomed in skarn altered

intervals of Brooklyn Formation clastic rocks which are an important host of skarn type copper gold mineralization to the southwest of the Rainbow Property. In 2001 Gold City Industries consolidated the claims in the Midway area and completed a limited program of trenching and sampling however the claims were allowed to lapse in late 2008 and the Rainbow Property was acquired by the current owner.

According to Minnova, 1991, sampling of the silicified breccia zones that have been identified to date have returned strongly anomalous gold and silver values and exhibit textures and trace element chemistry that is typical of epithermal deposits. The presence of altered, mineralized intrusive rocks also suggests potential for skarn type mineralization at depth below the levels tested by the shallow drilling that has been completed to date. Based on the results of the drilling program Minnova recommended additional exploration work on the property including systematic soil geochemical sampling of the area south of the Midway Mine and the area east of the Picture Rock Quarry. Minnova also recommended additional drill testing to evaluate the Midway Mine area and the Picture Rock Quarry at depth.

The present Rainbow Property covers the Midway Mine prospect and the Picture Rock Quarry prospect, potential extensions of these zones to the south and an overburden covered area to the east of the Picture Rock Quarry. Figure 4 is a compilation map that shows the location of the Property relative to the known mineral occurrences and historic soil and rock sampling data.

ITEM 7: GEOLOGICAL SETTING AND MINERALIZATION

7.1 Geological Description

The Property (referred to as the Rainbow Property) is located in the Greenwood Mining District. Regional geological maps published by the BC Ministry of Energy and Mines (BCMÉM) show that the claim area lies within the “Midway window” (Toroda Graben) which is an inlier of pre-Tertiary rocks surrounded by Eocene age volcanics and sediments. The Property partially covers an east – west trending belt of serpentinite – listwanite alteration that is interpreted as a major regional, north dipping thrust fault. There is considerable alteration localized along the fault zone and there are several mineralized epithermal chalcedonic breccia zones that have been identified. The rocks in the footwall of the listwanite belt comprise sediments and volcanoclastics belonging to the Brooklyn Formation which hosts several copper – gold skarn occurrences in the general project area.

The Greenwood area has been mapped on a regional basis by a number of people, most recently by Fyles (1990). According to Caron, 2001, Fyles work is the first to give an adequate interpretation explaining the distribution of the various rock units. His mapping shows that the pre-Tertiary rocks form a series of thrust slices, which lie above a basement high grade metamorphic complex. A total of five thrust slices are recognized. They all dip gently to the north, and are bounded in many places by lenses and bodies of serpentinite. While earlier mapping has interpreted these serpentinite bodies as ultramafic intrusions, Fyles shows them to belong to the Knob Hill Group of late Paleozoic age, and to

represent part of a disrupted ophiolite suite. The common Fe-carbonate alteration of these serpentinites to listwanite is a result of the thrusting event.

The Knob Hill and Attwood Groups comprise the late Paleozoic rocks in the Greenwood Camp and consist of mainly chert, greenstone and serpentinite and argillite and limestone, respectively. Fyles interprets all these rocks to represent part of a disrupted ophiolite suite. Rocks of the Knob Hill and Attwood Groups are unconformably overlain by the Triassic Brooklyn Formation, represented largely by limestone, clastic sediments and pyroclastics. The majority of the skarn deposits in the Greenwood area are hosted within this unit. Two separate intrusive events cut the above sequence, the probable Jurassic aged Lexington porphyry, and the Cretaceous Nelson Intrusions. Tertiary sediments and volcanics unconformably overly the older rocks, with their distribution are largely controlled by a series of extension faults.

The Rainbow Property covers a portion of the north east oriented Toroda Creek graben and is largely underlain by mid Eocene volcanics and sediments (refer to figure 3). In the southwest area of the property, a large intrusion shown regionally as the Lexington quartz-feldspar porphyry occurs flanked on the north and south by roughly east-west trending, north dipping bodies of serpentinite. A number of steep NE dipping Tertiary faults cut the above strata (Fyles, 1990). Figure 2 is a regional scale geological map that shows the location of the Property relative to the historic Republic Mine in NE Washington.

The Rainbow grid was mapped by Minnova at a scale of 1:2500 during Minnova's 1990 work program. Soil and rock sample locations are shown in Figure 4, 5 and 6. During the course of mapping, six distinct geological units, and a number of sub-units, were recognized as shown below, listing these rock types.

TERTIARY - EOCENE

Unit 6 Maroon Formation
 6b - Maroon intrusives
 6a - Maroon volcanics

Unit 5 Kettle River Formation
 5b - sandstone/tuff
 5a - conglomerate

CRETACEOUS

Unit 4 Nelson Plutonic Complex

JURASSIC

Unit 3 3d - Quartz Feldspar Porphyry intrusive
 3c - Coarse Feldspar Porphyry intrusive
 3b - Crowded Feldspar Porphyry intrusive
 3a - Microdiorite intrusive

BROOKLYN FORMATION

LATE PALEOZOIC - CARBONIFEROUS OR PERMIAN

Unit 2 Knob Hill Group, mainly intermediate to mafic volcanics, lesser cherts and tuffs.

Unit 1 Serpentinite - Knob Hill Group
1c - carbonate altered serpentinite (listwanite)
1b - talc altered serpentinite
1a - dark green unaltered serpentinite

On the geological maps included with Minnova's reports, the breakdown of units given above is used. According to Caron, 1990, during the course of diamond drilling, an additional rock type was recognized. Several drill holes intersected thick beds of coarse conglomerate of the Triassic Brooklyn Formation. The oldest rocks exposed on the grid belong to the Carboniferous or Permian Knob Hill group.

Rocks belonging to Unit 1 are very common in the claim area and the serpentinite forms a well defined zone, striking northwest and dipping gently north. At depth, alteration of the serpentinite is less intense, suggesting that the prominent orange weathering is largely a surface weathering effect. The belt of serpentinite is thought to represent a major thrust contact, with the listwanite alteration a result of the thrusting event. The lower contact of the listwanite belt is now intrusive in nature, however, with sills of feldspar porphyry and quartz feldspar porphyry intruding along the foliation. These intrusives are Jurassic in age and post date the thrusting event. Tertiary sediments and volcanics unconformably overlie the serpentinite to the north.

Brooklyn conglomerate, identified during Minnova's 1990 drill program, was reported to be underlying serpentinite of unit 1. Since the Brooklyn Formation is Triassic in age, younger than the serpentinite; this supports the fact that the serpentinite represents a major thrust fault, with the conglomerate occurring in a lower thrust slice.

A large intrusion of probable Jurassic age is exposed in the southern part of the Property. The main body is a fine grained microdiorite (unit 3a), dark grey to green in colour, with about 20% fine mafics, probably pyroxene, and rare feldspar phenocrysts, in a fine grained matrix. Locally, and especially near the borders, the intrusive grades into coarser grained feldspar porphyry (3c) or to a crowded feldspar porphyry (3b). Dykes of Unit 3c are also seen intruding the serpentinite, both along foliation and at steeper angles. Cross-cutting the main intrusive body and occurring as sheet like bodies intruding along the foliation in the serpentinites, is coarse grained quartz - feldspar porphyry (unit 3d). This intrusive is likely a late stage pulse from the same source as the microdiorite. Very commonly the rocks are altered, often intensely as at the Midway Mine. Typically this alteration consists of strong saussuritization of the feldspars and pervasive clay or quartz-pyrite-sericite alteration, and less commonly strong silicification. The strong correlation between the alteration and the quartz - feldspar porphyry suggests that the intrusion of the porphyry is responsible for the alteration. At the Midway Mine, sulphide mineralized shear zones are hosted within this unit. A probable Jurassic age is assigned to the porphyry because of its similarity to the Lexington porphyry.

Rocks belonging to Unit 4, intrusives of the Cretaceous Nelson Plutonic Complex are rare in the grid area. One dyke of medium grained diorite was seen cutting the microdiorite intrusion described above. Compositionally this dyke appears to be distinguishable from the older intrusion, being slightly lower in CaO, MgO and Fe₂O₃, and higher in SiO₂ content.

Kettle River sediments of mid-Eocene age are exposed to the north of the main serpentinite belt. Both coarse grained conglomerate (Unit 5a) and fine sandstone and tuffaceous sandstone (Unit 5b) are known. Unit 5a is typically a coarse conglomerate composed primarily of round to subround cobbles of microdiorite (about 30%) in a fine grained tuffaceous matrix containing 25% fine feldspar crystals. Compositionally, the conglomerate mimics the chemistry of the dominant clast type. Unit 5a represents the base of the Tertiary rocks in the area and is seen in several places unconformably overlying the serpentinite.

Tuffaceous sediments belonging to the Kettle River Formation form a long north trending linear belt, bounded on either side by Tertiary volcanics. The distribution of the sediments suggests a topographic control to deposition, possibly a channel fill deposit. The sediments are generally recessive and poorly exposed. Bedding is rare but where seen is gently to the east. In hand specimen, these rocks appear very felsic; chemical analysis suggests a rhyolite to rhyodacitic composition.

The youngest rocks exposed on the grid belong to the Tertiary Maroon Formation. These rocks occur as dykes and subvolcanic intrusives (Unit 6b) and as fine grained mafic volcanics (Unit 6a), covering most of the northern part of the grid. The intrusive rocks of the Maroon Formation are typically pale grey-brown, fine to medium grained, with 20-50% plagioclase, 15-25% mafics (pyroxene), and 5% biotite visible in hand sample, and locally interstitially K-spar. Compositionally, these rocks are monzonites to syenites, bordering on nepheline syenites in large areas of subvolcanic intrusives.

The Rainbow grid is cut diagonally by a southeast trending belt of serpentinite. As described above, within this belt the serpentinite has largely been altered to listwanite. This alteration is presumed to be a result of a major thrusting event, where the base of the serpentinite marks the basal thrust contact. The other main structural feature of the grid area is a series of near vertical, northeast trending faults, all of which appear to down drop rocks on the west. These faults are Tertiary in age, probably mid-Eocene and predating the extrusion of the volcanics, but reactivated in part during and after volcanic activity.

A main arcuate fault, east-west to southeast trending, occurs in the draw to the west and north of the Picture Rock Quarry. This fault appears to post-date the northeast trending structures and down drops rocks on the northern side relative to those on the south. Numerous smaller faults of various orientations are known, including one near vertical, east-west fault at the Midway Mine which is associated with the mineralization. This fault appears to be pre-Tertiary in age, being truncated by a large Maroon dyke.

7.2 Mineralization

In the area west of Midway previous exploration work has defined four main areas of mineralization including the Midway Mine – Picture Rock Quarry (which are located within the present Rainbow Property and historically referred to as the Rainbow Property), the Texas-Potter Palmer, the Bruce and the Granada zones (located to the south west of the present Rainbow Property). The project area was initially explored in the 1960's and 1970's for copper by Noranda, Granby Mines, Utah Mining, Texas Gulf and Maymac Explorations and this work identified the Texas-Potter, Bruce and Granada Zones but only limited drill testing was carried out. In the late 1970's and early 1980's a local prospector, David Moore, recognized the potential for epithermal type gold mineralization within the chalcedonic breccia zones and advanced a short underground adit along a mineralized structure (referred to as the Midway Mine) and carried out trenching and sampling at the Picture Rock Quarry within what is now referred to as the Rainbow Property. Additional information regarding the mineralized zones located adjacent to the property is included in section 17 – Adjacent Properties.

Three main styles of alteration and mineralization are known within the Property, the Picture Rock Quarry, the Midway Mine, and the listwanite belt. Alteration of the serpentinite to listwanite is the earliest alteration event known on the property. This alteration is presumed to be a result of a major southeast trending, north dipping thrust fault, pre-Jurassic in age. A by-product of the listwanite alteration is the formation of quartz veins. Such white, crystalline quartz veins are common on the property but, to date, do not appear to be mineralized.

In the Midway Mine area, Jurassic quartz-feldspar porphyry sills and dykes intrude the serpentinite. Very commonly, these intrusives are altered, with saussuritized feldspars, pervasive clay and quartz-pyrite-sericite alteration, and less often, silicification. The very strong correlation between this alteration and the presence of the quartz-feldspar porphyry, not only at this location but elsewhere on the grid and in the Greenwood Camp suggests that the emplacement of the intrusion was responsible for the alteration. Anomalous gold, silver, arsenic and antimony are common in strongly altered quartz-feldspar porphyry, as described in the following section. At the Midway Mine, steep massive sulphide (pyrite-arsenopyrite-galena-sphalerite-stibnite) shear zones are hosted within the altered intrusion, probably related to the above alteration event.

At the Picture Rock Quarry, epithermal chalcedonic quartz veins occur within feldspar porphyry intrusives and altered serpentinite. The veins are generally narrow, always less than 1 metre in width. Veins generally trend north to north-easterly, with dips commonly shallow to the east, although other orientations are known. Wall rock alteration adjacent to the veins is negligible. Typically the veins are banded, with white, grey and blue-green chalcedony and often contain large clasts of the host rock.

As described in the following section, the veins have a typical epithermal signature, with anomalous Au, Ag, As and Sb. Precious metal values tend to be sub-economic, however, similar chalcedonic veining is known elsewhere on the grid, the main occurrences being the ridge west of the Midway Mine, the south nose of this ridge and to the south of Dry Lake. Numerous other minor occurrences occur. Chalcedonic

veins are known to cut all rocks of pre-Tertiary age. Although they have not been observed within sediments of the Kettle River Formation, similarities with other veins in the district (ie. Tam O'Shanter, Republic) suggest an Early Tertiary age to the mineralization, postdating the sediments but pre extrusion of the Maroon volcanics.

Northeast trending Tertiary faults appear to largely control the location of the chalcedonic veining. Where these faults pass through the listwanite belt, the listwanite appears to be more intensely altered, possible the result of Tertiary alteration superimposed on the earlier alteration of the serpentinite.

Trench sampling by Minnova at the Midway Mine returned values of 2.8 g/t gold and 218 g/t silver over a 4.5 meter interval. In 1990 Minnova completed seven drill holes in the area of the Midway Mine and identified several low grade but significant intercepts. DDH 90-01 intersected a 23 meters of altered felsic intrusive rock mineralized with pyrite that returned a 10.5 interval averaging 0.326 g/t gold and 52.7 g/t silver. DDH-90-04 also intersected the altered intrusive rocks and returned a 12.5 meter interval that averaged 0.242 g/t gold and 17.0 g/t silver. Although the mineralization encountered within the altered intrusive rocks in the initial drilling program returned sub-economic values it is important to note that Minnova also reported that several of the drill holes bottomed in skarn altered intervals of Brooklyn Formation clastic rocks which are an important host of skarn type copper gold mineralization to the southwest of the Rainbow Property. These drill hole assay numbers are historical and may not comply with Canada National Instrument NI 43-101 standards. As such, these numbers cannot be relied upon until they are confirmed using modern NI 43-101 standards. In 2001 Gold City Industries consolidated the claims in the Midway area and completed a limited program of trenching and sampling however the claims were allowed to lapse in late 2008 and the Rainbow Property was acquired by the current owner.

According to Caron, 1990, sampling of the silicified breccia zones that have been identified to date have returned strongly anomalous gold and silver values and exhibit textures and trace element chemistry that is typical of epithermal deposits. The presence of altered, mineralized intrusive rocks also suggests potential for skarn type mineralization at depth below the levels tested by the shallow drilling that has been completed to date. Based on the results of the 1990 drilling program Minnova recommended additional exploration work on the property including systematic soil geochemical sampling of the area south of the Midway Mine and the area east of the Picture Rock Quarry. Minnova also recommended additional drill testing to evaluate the Midway Mine area and the Picture Rock Quarry at depth.

Sampling completed by Infinity Minerals Corp. as part of the current exploration program confirmed the soil and rock sampling results reported by Minnova. Rock samples collected from the Picture Rock Quarry and Midway Mine area returned gold values ranging from several hundred ppb to a high of 14.85 g/ton gold from the Midway Mine area. These drill hole assay numbers are historical and may not comply with Canada National Instrument NI 43-101 standards. As such, these numbers cannot be relied upon until they are confirmed using modern NI 43-101 standards.

ITEM 8: DEPOSIT TYPES

8.1 Epithermal precious metal deposits (Republic District NE Washington State)

Epithermal gold deposits in northeast Washington are formed in a near-surface environment by deposition of gold and silver, in quartz-pyrite-clay-carbonate (+/- calcite, marcasite, ankerite, illite, kaolinite, and alunite) veins in a hot-spring environment. Deposits occur within a graben-filling Eocene pyroclastic, fluvial, and lacustrine succession consisting of O'Brien Creek, Sanpoil Volcanics, and Klondike Mountain formations. These Eocene successions occur within each of at least four grabens developed during the later stages of emplacement of the Kettle and Okanogan gneiss domes. The Knob Hill and Golden Promise deposits (collectively, the Hecla Mining Co. "Republic" operation) of the Republic district are the most notable and closed in 1995 after 100 years of activity.

At Republic, the gold-silver-bearing veins consist of colloform and brecciated quartz where quartz, calcite, and sulfosalt minerals resulted from hot spring activity. Clays include kaolinite and alunite. Coarse, free gold is common. Ag-Au ratio is 5:1. These are identical to the well-known model for epithermal hot spring gold deposits presented by Buchanan (1981) for deposits of the southwest U.S.

8.2 Copper Gold Skarn Deposits (Buckhorn Mountain)

The gold skarn system at Buckhorn Mountain is related to the Cretaceous Buckhorn Mountain pluton (diorite to granodiorite) and its associated dikes and sills. The host rocks are Pennsylvanian to Triassic clastic and carbonate sedimentary rocks of the Thompson assemblage and the conglomerates and andesitic flows of the Brooklyn Formation. These have been altered to proximal garnet-magnetite-sulfide, intermediate garnet-pyroxene-epidote-sulfide, and distal pyroxene and hornfels assemblages. Typically, the pyroxene is iron rich ($Hd_{(sub\ 20-94)}$), averaging Hd_{51} , and the garnet is intermediate ($Ad_{(sub\ 36-75)}$). Retrograde epidote, calcite, amphibole, and zoisite are common. Skarn associations vary according to original lithologies; the carbonate-rich layers altered to a more garnet-magnetite rich assemblage, whereas the argillaceous and siliceous layers altered to a pyroxene dominant assemblage. Alteration in the intrusion takes many forms, including potassic, propylitic, argillic, albitization, and complete alteration to garnet-epidote-pyroxene skarn. Gold mineralization is spatially associated with a variety of skarn assemblages in locations ranging from proximal to distal. There are positive correlations of gold with epidote, magnetite, bismuthinite, native bismuth, pyrrhotite, and cobaltite. Structure and original lithologies were important controls for fluid movement, and therefore, gold mineralization.

The most significant mineralization is hosted in iron rich, calcic, reduced skarn that is characterized by pyroxene (Hd_{36-93}) with lesser garnet (Adr_{30-99}) and magnetite. The skarn predominately occurs at the structural contact between the overlying metavolcanics and the upper marble unit of the underlying metasediments. Skarn alteration also occurs in the early diorite to quartz diorite intrusions, and various other layers in the metasediments and metavolcanics. The skarn has undergone varying amounts of hydrous retrograde alteration that is typified by iron rich epidote and amphibole. Gold occurs late in the alteration and is associated with bismuth minerals. Free gold is commonly found in intercrystalline space between and fractures in prograde minerals, and may be spatially or temporally associated with retrograde alteration.

ITEM 9: EXPLORATION

The present Rainbow Property covers the Midway Mine prospect and the Picture Rock Quarry prospect, potential extensions of these zones to the south and an overburden covered area to the east of the Picture Rock Quarry. During January and February of 2011 Infinity Minerals Corp. compiled all available technical data from the Minnova and Battle Mountain exploration programs, located and sampled several known mineralized zones within and adjacent to the Rainbow Property to confirm historic results and completed a detailed soil geochemical survey in the area south of the Midway Mine Prospect. The objectives of this program were to verify the results reported by Minnova and Battle Mountain and to delineate potential extensions of the mineralization identified at the Midway Mine prospect. The compilation work that was carried out involved geo-referencing the historic technical drawings from Minnova and Battle Mountain, digitizing the UTM locations of the reported soil and rock sample sites and entering the historic assay data into a GIS database. A total of 1,825 historic soil sample sites and data from 640 new soil samples were incorporated into the database for the Rainbow Property. The total cost of the 2011 exploration program was \$111,037.

The exploration work completed by Infinity Minerals Corp. has confirmed the anomalous gold values reported from mineralization at the Midway Mine and Picture Rock Quarry, confirmed that the skarn mineralization to the south west of the property exhibits significant copper and gold values and extended the geochemical anomaly associated with the Midway Mine Prospect. The results of the preliminary exploration program completed by Infinity Minerals Corp. clearly indicate that existing exploration targets within the Rainbow Property have only been partially tested. The Rainbow project is a property of merit and it is recommended that Infinity complete a staged exploration program designed to evaluate potential extensions of the mineralization identified at the Midway Mine and Picture Rock Quarry and to assess the potential for additional mineralization in the eastern part of the Property.

ITEM 10: DRILLING

No drilling was carried out by on the Rainbow Property by Infinity Minerals Corp. The drill testing completed by Minnova referred to in the text of this report has not been verified however most of the historic drill sites were identified and the locations mapped by hand held Garmin GPS CSX-60.

ITEM 11: SAMPLE PREPARATION, ANALYSIS AND SECURITY

The published technical reports which detail previous exploration work on the Rainbow Property indicate that standard QA and QC procedures were implemented by the laboratories that analyzed the samples and that the variability of all reported analyses are within acceptable industry standards.

The samples collected during the 2011 program were collected by independent geologists and field technicians. During the field program samples were stored in vehicles that were used in completion of the field work and were transported to the authors residence in Mission BC by the project geologist

Mike Middleton. All samples were checked for sample identification numbers and overall quality by the author and were transported by the author to the ALS Chemex facility in North Vancouver.

The soil geochemical survey in the area of the Midway and Picture Rock Quarry Prospects covers an area of approximately 1,400m² surrounding and to the south of Minnova's 1990 drill holes. Samples were taken approximately every 10m along ten lines spaced at intervals of approximately 25 meters. Samples were collected with picks and shovels from depths of between 10 and 30 cm. All samples were secured in kraft paper sample bags, sealed and labeled with a unique sample number. The location of each sample was noted, in UTM coordinates with the aid of a hand-held GPS (Garmin 60CSX; accuracy ±5m). The samples were then shipped to the ALS Chemex laboratory in North Vancouver.

All samples collected during the 2011 exploration program were submitted to ALS Chemex, of North Vancouver, for analysis. The -80 micrometer mesh sieved fraction of the soil samples was dissolved in an aqua regia solution (3:1 mixture of hydrochloric and nitric acid) and analyzed for gold by fire assay AA-23 and for a series of elements by ICP-AES. The Elements analyzed for and the detection limits are listed in Table 15.1. ALS Chemex employs standard QA and QC protocols on all sample analyses including inserting one blank, reference standard and duplicate analysis in every twenty samples analyzed. Based on the fact that the sampling program was designed to verify and follow up previous exploration work completed by Minnova in 1990 no additional QA and QC procedures were implemented as part of the program. Sample Certificates from the 2011 exploration program are included in Appendix 2.

In the authors opinion the sample security employed by the field personnel involved in the sample collection and the sample preparation and analytical procedures employed by ALS Chemex are adequate for the exploration program carried out by Infinity Minerals Corp. on the Rainbow Property.

Table 11.1 Elements analyzed by ICP-AES and their lower detection limit

Element	LDL	Element	LDL	Element	LDL	Element	LDL	Element	LDL
Cd	0.5 ppm	K	0.01 %	Ni	1.0 ppm	Al	0.01 %	Zn	2 ppm
Co	1.0 ppm	La	10 ppm	P	10 ppm	Th	20 ppm	As	2 ppm
Cr	1.0 ppm	Mg	0.01 %	Pb	2.0 ppm	Ti	0.01 %	B	10 ppm
Cu	1.0 ppm	Ag	0.2 ppm	S	0.01 %	Tl	10 ppm	Ba	10 ppm
Fe	0.01 %	Mn	5.0 ppm	Sb	2 ppm	U	10 ppm	Be	0.5 ppm
Ga	10 ppm	Mo	1.0 ppm	Sc	1 ppm	V	1 ppm	Bi	2 ppm
Hg	1.0 ppm	Na	0.01%	Sr	1 ppm	W	10 ppm	Ca	0.01 %

ALS Vancouver is in compliance for the requirements of ISO 9001:2000 through February 12, 2011 (ALS Laboratory Group, 2009). ALS Vancouver is accredited through the Standards Council of Canada (SCC) for Metallic Ores and Products Mineral Analysis testing for several techniques including Fire Assay with an Atomic Absorption (AA) finish, Fire Assay with a gravimetric finish and ICP-AES using a four acid digestion.

ITEM 12: DATA VERIFICATION

In 1987 BP Resources optioned the former Rainbow Property and completed four shallow drill holes to test the Picture Rock Quarry with inconclusive results. In 1989 Minnova optioned the property and completed geochemical surveys and sampling over the Midway Mine area. This work identified a large, northeast trending, multi-element (Au, Ag, Pb, Zn, As) soil anomaly (approximately 300 meters x 100 meters in size) located to the east of the Midway Mine. According to Minnova, (1990) trench sampling at the Midway Mine returned values of 2.8 g/t gold and 218 g/t silver over a 4.5 meter interval.

Soil geochemical surveys completed by Infinity Minerals Corp. in 2011 have confirmed the soil geochemical results reported by Minnova for the Midway Mine area and extended the anomaly several hundred meters to the south. Chip samples collected across widths ranging from 1.0 to 2.0 meters and grab samples of material from mineralization exposed in trenches and in the tailings from the historic Midway Mine returned gold values ranging from several hundred ppb to 14.85 g/t gold. Sampling of exposed mineralization in the Picture Rock Quarry area returned gold values in 1.0 meter wide chip samples ranging from several hundred ppb to 3.69 g/t gold.

In 1990 Minnova completed seven drill holes in the area of the Midway Mine and identified several low grade but significant intercepts. DDH 90-01 intersected a 23 meters of altered felsic intrusive rock mineralized with pyrite that returned a 10.5 interval averaging 0.326 g/t gold and 52.7 g/t silver. DDH-90-04 also intersected the altered intrusive rocks and returned a 12.5 meter interval that averaged 0.242 g/t gold and 17.0 g/t silver. Although the mineralization encountered within the altered intrusive rocks in the initial drilling program returned sub-economic values it is important to note that Minnova also reported that several of the drill holes bottomed in skarn altered intervals of Brooklyn Formation clastic rocks which are an important host of skarn type copper gold mineralization to the southwest of the Rainbow Property.

The location of most of the 1990 drill holes has been established however the location of the historic drill core is unknown and the author has not verified the results reported by Minnova. Surface rock sampling results and the results of the soil sampling program are consistent with the results reported by Minnova.

ITEM 13: MINERAL PROCESSING AND METALLURGICAL TESTING

There is no mineral processing or metallurgical testing data available from the Rainbow Property.

ITEM 14: MINERAL RESOURCE AND MINERAL RESERVE ESTIMATES

There is no mineral resource compliant with CIM Standards on Mineral Resources and Reserves (CIM, 2000) and therefore no NI 43-101 compliant resource for the Rainbow Property.

ITEM 15 TO ITEM 22:

The Rainbow Property is an early stage exploration project. Disclosure requirements for advanced Property technical reports do not apply.

ITEM 23: ADJACENT PROPERTIES

In the area west of Midway previous exploration work has defined four main areas of mineralization including the Midway Mine – Picture Rock Quarry (located within the present Rainbow Property and historically referred to as the Rainbow Property), the Texas-Potter Palmer, the Bruce and the Granada zones (located to the south west of the present Rainbow Property). The project area was initially explored in the 1960's and 1970's for copper by Noranda, Granby Mines, Utah Mining, Texas Gulf and Maymac Explorations and this work identified the Texas-Potter, Bruce and Granada Zones but only limited drill testing was carried out.

According to Caron, 2003, after the discovery of the Crown Jewel gold skarn deposit (also referred to as the Buckhorn Deposit) in northern Washington, Battle Mountain Canada Inc. (Battle Mountain) optioned the claims covering the Texas-Potter, Bruce and Granada Zones and carried out systematic soil geochemical sampling. This work identified several significant copper and gold anomalies and additional exploration work was recommended. According to Battle Mountain these prospects exhibit mineralization similar to that developed at the Buckhorn Deposit in northeast Washington State.

As part of the 2011 program field personnel collected soil and rock samples from the area referred as the Bruce Prospect. Extensive copper mineralization was observed and soil and rock sample results were consistent with results reported by BP Resources. Chip samples collected across widths ranging from 0.5 to 1.0 meters from exposed mineralized zones returned grades of between 2.32% and 3.08% copper. Figure 4 is a compilation map that shows the location of the Property relative to the known mineral occurrences and historic soil and rock sampling data.

ITEM 24: OTHER RELEVANT DATA AND INFORMATION

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

ITEM 25: INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSIONS

The present Rainbow Property covers the Midway Mine prospect and the Picture Rock Quarry prospect, potential extensions of these zones to the south and an overburden covered area to the east of the Picture Rock Quarry. During January and February of 2011 Infinity Minerals Corp. compiled all available technical data from the Minnova and Battle Mountain exploration programs, located and sampled several known mineralized zones within and adjacent to the Rainbow Property to confirm historic results and completed a detailed soil geochemical survey in the area south of the Midway Mine Prospect. The objectives of this program were to verify the results reported by Minnova and Battle Mountain and to delineate potential extensions of the mineralization identified at the Midway Mine prospect. The compilation work that was carried out involved geo-referencing the historic technical drawings from Minnova and Battle Mountain, digitizing the UTM locations of the reported soil and rock sample sites and entering the historic assay data into a GIS database. A total of 1,825 historic soil sample sites and data from 640 new soil samples were incorporated into the database for the Rainbow Property. Figure 4 is a compilation map that shows the location of the Property relative to the known mineral occurrences and historic soil and rock sampling data.

The exploration work completed by Infinity Minerals Corp. has, in the opinion of the author, confirmed the anomalous gold values reported from mineralization at the Midway Mine and Picture Rock Quarry, confirmed that the skarn mineralization to the south west of the property exhibits significant copper and gold values and extended the geochemical anomaly associated with the Midway Mine Prospect.

ITEM 26: RECOMMENDATIONS

The preliminary exploration program completed by Infinity Minerals Corp. clearly indicates that existing exploration targets within the Rainbow Property have only been partially tested. The Rainbow project is a property of merit, in the opinion of the author, and it is recommended that Infinity complete a staged exploration program designed to evaluate potential extensions of the mineralization identified at the Midway Mine and Picture Rock Quarry and to assess the potential for additional mineralization in the eastern part of the Property.

Stage 1, estimated at \$220,000 should consist of detailed geochemical surveys in the eastern part of the Rainbow Property and preliminary ground geophysical surveys (3D IP and magnetic) to determine optimal methods for tracing the known zones of epithermal type gold mineralization at depth and exploring for blind, skarn type mineralization within Brooklyn Formation. In the event that additional mineralized zones are defined in Stage 1 a follow up program of ground geophysics, trenching and limited drill testing at an estimated cost of \$330,000 would be warranted.

Proposed Stage 1 Exploration Program

Engineering and project supervision, reports	\$ 25,000
Field costs, vehicle rentals accommodation	25,000
Detailed fill-in geochemical surveys	
-soil sample collection for 1,000 samples	50,000
-soil sample assays	25,000
Ground geophysical surveys	
-allowance for orientation surveys	75,000
Contingency @ 10%	20,000
	<hr/>
Total estimated cost of Stage 1	\$220,000

Proposed Stage 2 Exploration Program

Engineering and project supervision, reports	\$ 25,000
Field costs, vehicle rentals accommodation	25,000
Geological mapping, supervision of trenching program	25,000
-trenching allowance	25,000
Ground geophysical surveys	
-allowance for minimum 2 survey grids @ \$50,000	100,000
Diamond Drill Program	
-allowance for minimum 500 meters @ \$200/meter inclusive	100,000
Contingency @ 10%	30,000
	<hr/>
Total estimated cost of Stage 2	\$330,000

ITEM 27: SOURCES OF INFORMATION

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BC Ministry of Energy and Mines online database and BCMEM Minfile Listing:
<http://www.empr.gov.bc.ca/Mining/Geoscience/geoData/Pagers/default.aspx>

DATE AND SIGNATURE PAGE

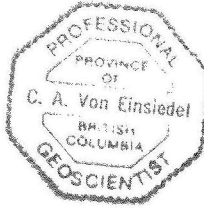
CERTIFICATE OF QUALIFIED PERSON, CARL A. VON EINSIEDEL

I, Carl A. von Einsiedel, PGeo. hereby certify that:

- 1) I am an independent consulting geologist with a business address at #3206 - 610 Granville St., Vancouver, British Columbia V6C-3T3.
- 2) I am a graduate of Carleton University, Ottawa, Ontario (1989) with a B.Sc. in Geology.
- 3) I am a registered Professional Geologist in good standing with the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of British Columbia (APEGBC – License no. 21474).
- 4) I have worked as a geologist for a total of 21 years since graduation from university. I have work experience in most parts of Canada, as well as the United States and Mexico. I have VMS deposit exploration experience in British Columbia.
- 5) I have read the definition of "qualified person" set out in National Instrument 43-101 ("NI 43-101") and certify that by reason of my education, affiliation with a professional association (as defined in NI 43-101) and past relevant work experience, I fulfill the requirement to be a "qualified person" for the purposes of NI 43-101.
- 6) I am responsible for all sections of the technical report titled "43-101 REVIEW OF TECHNICAL INFORMATION AND PROPOSED EXPLORATION PROGRAM FOR THE RAINBOW PROPERTY" prepared for Infinity Minerals Corp. dated March 21, 2011 and amended September 15, 2011 (the "Technical Report") relating to the Rainbow Property. The author visited the Rainbow Property between January 11 and January 13, 2011 and again between February 9 and February 12, 2011.
- 7) I have not had prior involvement with the property that is the subject of the Technical Report.
- 8) I am not aware of any material fact or material change with respect to the subject matter of the Technical Report that is not reflected in the Technical Report, the omission to disclose which makes the Technical Report misleading.
- 9) I am fully independent of the issuer applying all of the tests in section 1.4 of National Instrument 43-101
- 10) I have read National Instrument 43-101 and Form 43-101F1, and the Technical Report has been prepared in compliance with that instrument and form.
- 11) I consent to the public filing of the Technical Report with the Ontario Securities Commission, the Alberta Securities Commission, and the British Columbia Securities Commission, any stock exchange and any other regulatory authority and any publication by them for regulatory purposes, including SEDAR filings and electronic publication in the public company files on their websites accessible by the public, of the Technical Report and to extracts from, or a summary of,

the Technical Report in the written disclosure being filed, by Infinity Minerals Corp., in public information documents so being filed including any offering memorandum, preliminary prospectus and final prospectus provided that I am given the opportunity to read the written disclosure being filed and that it fairly and accurately represents the information in the Technical Report that supports the disclosure.

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



Carl von Einsiedel, P.Geo.

Dated at Vancouver, B.C. this 15th day of September, 2011

APPENDIX 1: ILLUSTRATIONS AND LIST OF REPORT FIGURES

Fig. 1: SOUTH CENTRAL BC MAP SHOWING PROPERTY LOCATION, EXISTING CLAIMS, PARKS, LOCAL COMMUNITIES AND ACCESS ROADS

Fig. 2: SOUTH CENTRAL BC / NORTHERN WASHINGTON GEOLOGICAL MAP SHOWING TERTIARY GRABENS AND ADVANCED EXPLORATION PROSPECTS

Fig. 3A: PROPERTY GEOLOGY MAP SHOWING KNOWN MINFILE PROSPECTS IN THE PROJECT AREA

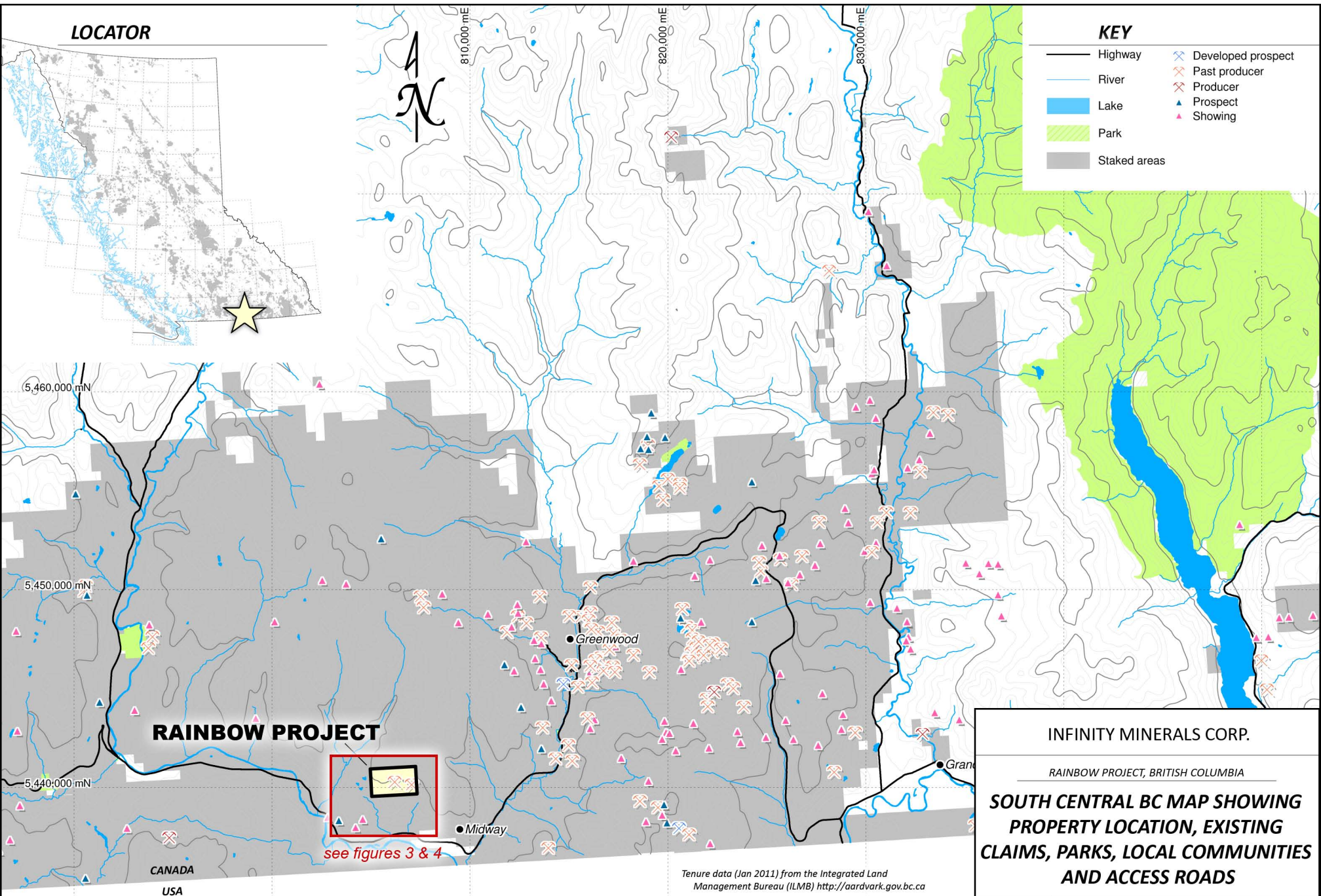
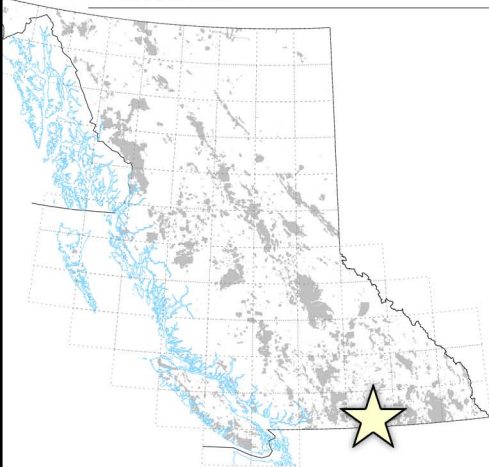
Fig. 3: TOPOGRAPHIC MAP SHOWING THE RAINBOW GRID AND BOUNDARIES OF PREVIOUS OPERATORS EXPLORATION PROPERTIES

Fig. 4: COMPILATION MAP OF THE PROJECT AREA SHOWING TARGETS DEFINED BY 1989 – 1991 MINNOVA AND BATTLE MOUNTAIN GEOCHEMICAL SURVEYS

Fig. 5: DETAIL MAP SHOWING 2011 SURVEY GRID, LOCATION OF HISTORIC MINNOVA DRILLHOLES, AND COMBINED HISTORIC AND 2011 SOIL GEOCHEMICAL DATA FOR GOLD

Fig. 6: DETAIL MAP SHOWING 2011 SURVEY GRID, LOCATION OF HISTORIC MINNOVA DRILLHOLES, AND COMBINED HISTORIC AND 2011 SOIL GEOCHEMICAL DATA FOR SILVER

LOCATOR



KEY

- Highway
- River
- Lake
- Park
- Staked areas
- ⊗ Developed prospect
- ⊗ Past producer
- ⊗ Producer
- ▲ Prospect
- ▲ Showing

RAINBOW PROJECT



see figures 3 & 4

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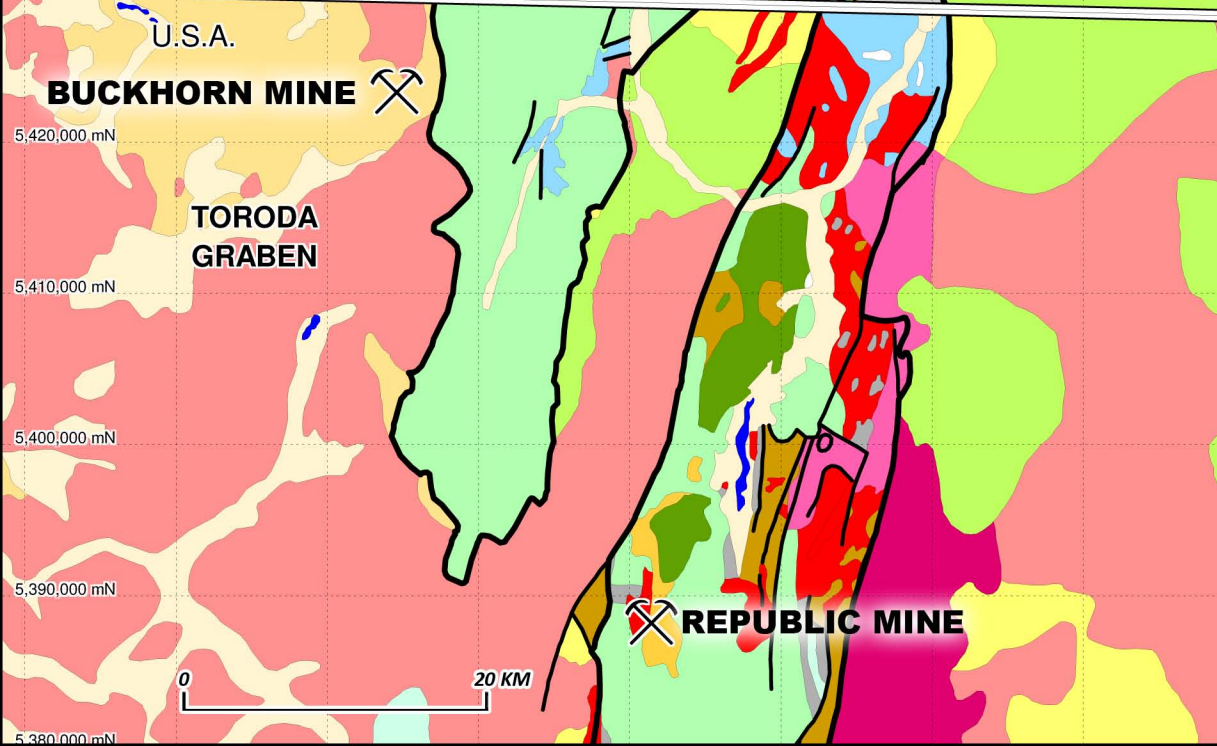
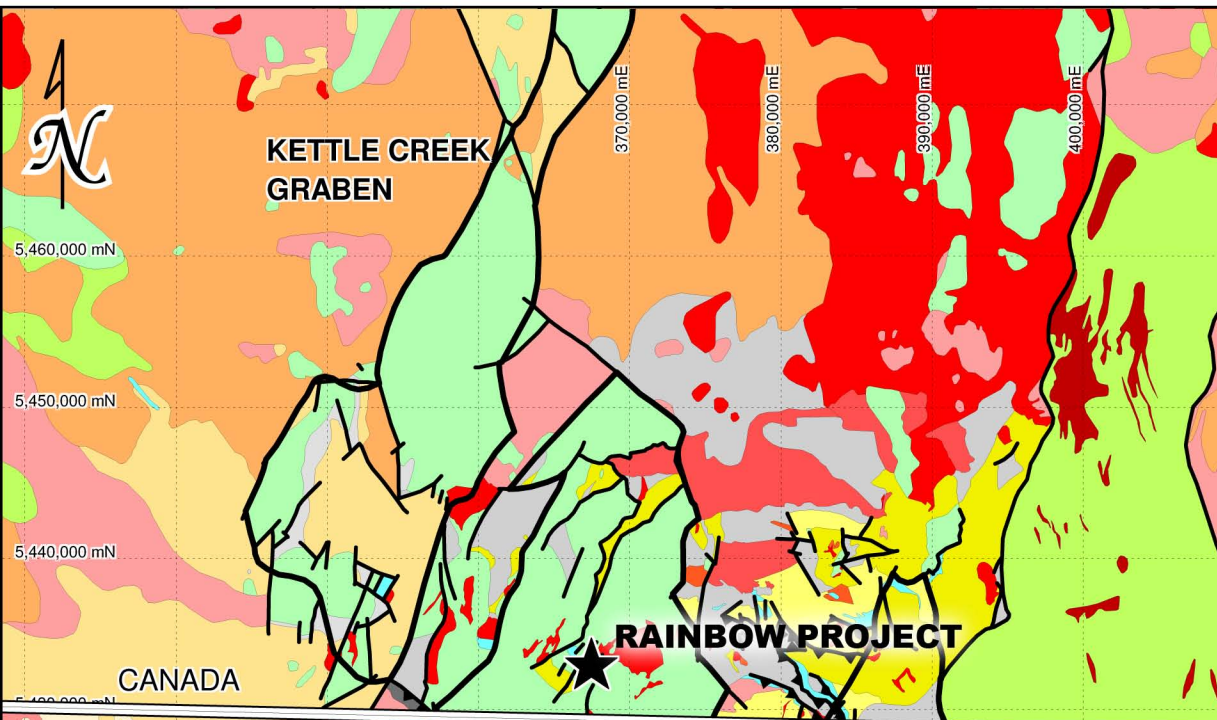
RAINBOW PROJECT, BRITISH COLUMBIA

SOUTH CENTRAL BC MAP SHOWING PROPERTY LOCATION, EXISTING CLAIMS, PARKS, LOCAL COMMUNITIES AND ACCESS ROADS

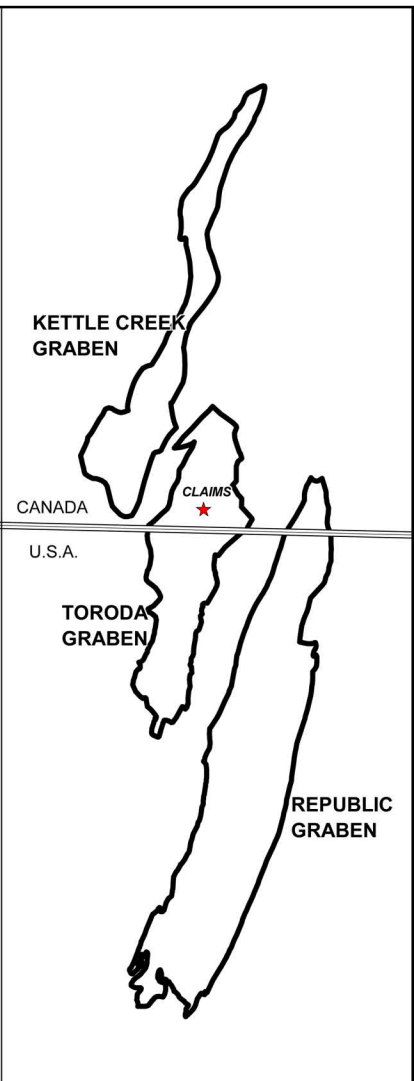


Tenure data (Jan 2011) from the Integrated Land Management Bureau (ILMB) <http://aardvark.gov.bc.ca>
 1:250,000 scale topography from <http://www.geogratis.ca>
 Minfile from <http://www.em.gov.bc.ca/mining/geosurv/minfile>

DATE:	2011 02 25	FIGURE NO:	1
SCALE:	1:250,000		
PROJECTION:	NAD 83 ZONE 11		
DRAWN BY:	DORIAN LESLIE		



- PLEISTOCENE**
glacial till
 - ORDOVICIAN**
orthoigneiss
 - MIOCENE TO PLOCENE**
basaltic volcanic rocks
 - OLIGOCENE**
conglomerate, tuff
 - EOCENE**
undivided volcanic rocks
andesite, dacite, undivided volcanic rocks
arkose, siltstone
 - TRIASSIC**
undivided sedimentary rocks
 - PERMIAN**
mudstone, siltstone, fine clastic sediments
 - CARBONIFEROUS TO PERMIAN**
volcaniclastic rocks
greenstone, greenschist metamorphic rocks
ultramafic rocks
undivided sedimentary rocks
 - DEVONIAN TO PERMIAN**
chert, siliceous argillite, siliciclastic rocks
andesite
 - ORDOVICIAN**
wacke and quartzite
 - PROTEROZOIC**
gneiss, paragneiss metamorphic rocks
 - INTRUSIONS**
 - EOCENE**
syenitic to monzonitic intrusive rocks
granodiorite
 - PALEOCENE TO EOCENE**
granite, alkali feldspar granite intrusive rocks
 - MIDDLE TO LATE TERTIARY**
quartz monzonite
quartz monzodiorite and granodiorite
 - CRETACEOUS**
intrusive rocks, undivided
granodioritic intrusive rocks
 - MIDDLE JURASSIC**
granite, alkali feldspar granite intrusive rocks
dioritic intrusive rocks
- Map Symbols**
 — Fault
 — Thrust Fault

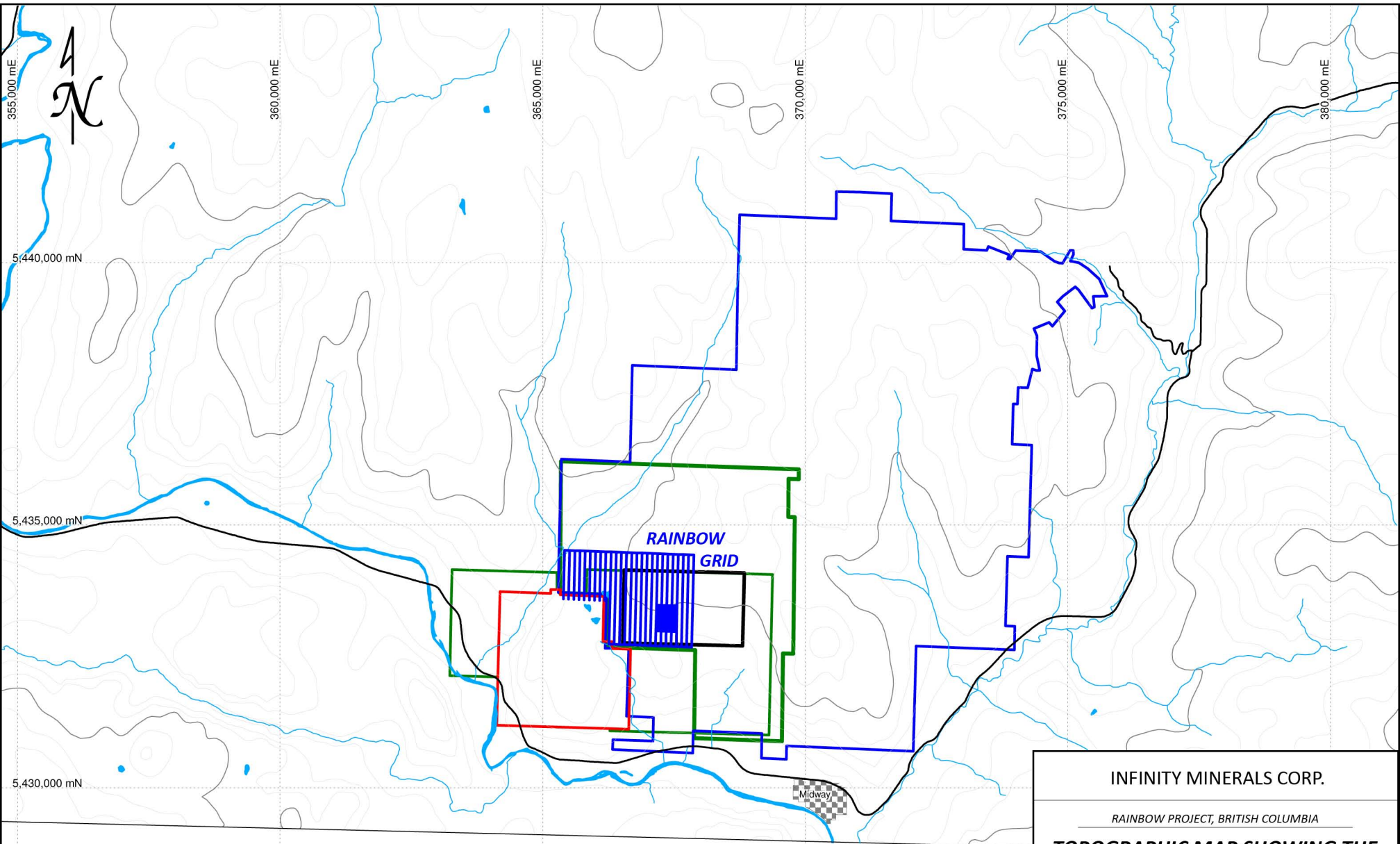


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RAINBOW PROJECT, BRITISH COLUMBIA

**SOUTH CENTRAL BC / NORTHERN WASHINGTON GEOLOGICAL MAP
SHOWING TERTIARY GRABENS AND MINES
/ ADVANCED EXPLORATION PROSPECTS**

DATE: 2011 02 25	FIGURE NO:
SCALE: 1:500,000	2
PROJECTION: NAD 83 ZONE 10	
DRAWN BY: DORIAN LESLIE	



- Historic Minnova Claim Boundary (ARIS No. 20536, 20588, 21126)
- Historic Battle Mountain Claim Boundary (ARIS No.21315)
- Historic Gold City Claim Boundary (ARIS No.26901, 27158, 27466)
- Current Rainbow Property Claim Boundary



Tenure data (Jan 2011) from the Integrated Land Management Bureau (ILMB) <http://aardvark.gov.bc.ca>

1:250,000 scale topography from <http://www.geogratis.ca>

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RAINBOW PROJECT, BRITISH COLUMBIA

**TOPOGRAPHIC MAP SHOWING THE
RAINBOW GRID AND BOUNDARIES OF
PREVIOUS OPERATORS
EXPLORATION PROPERTIES**

DATE: 2011 02 25

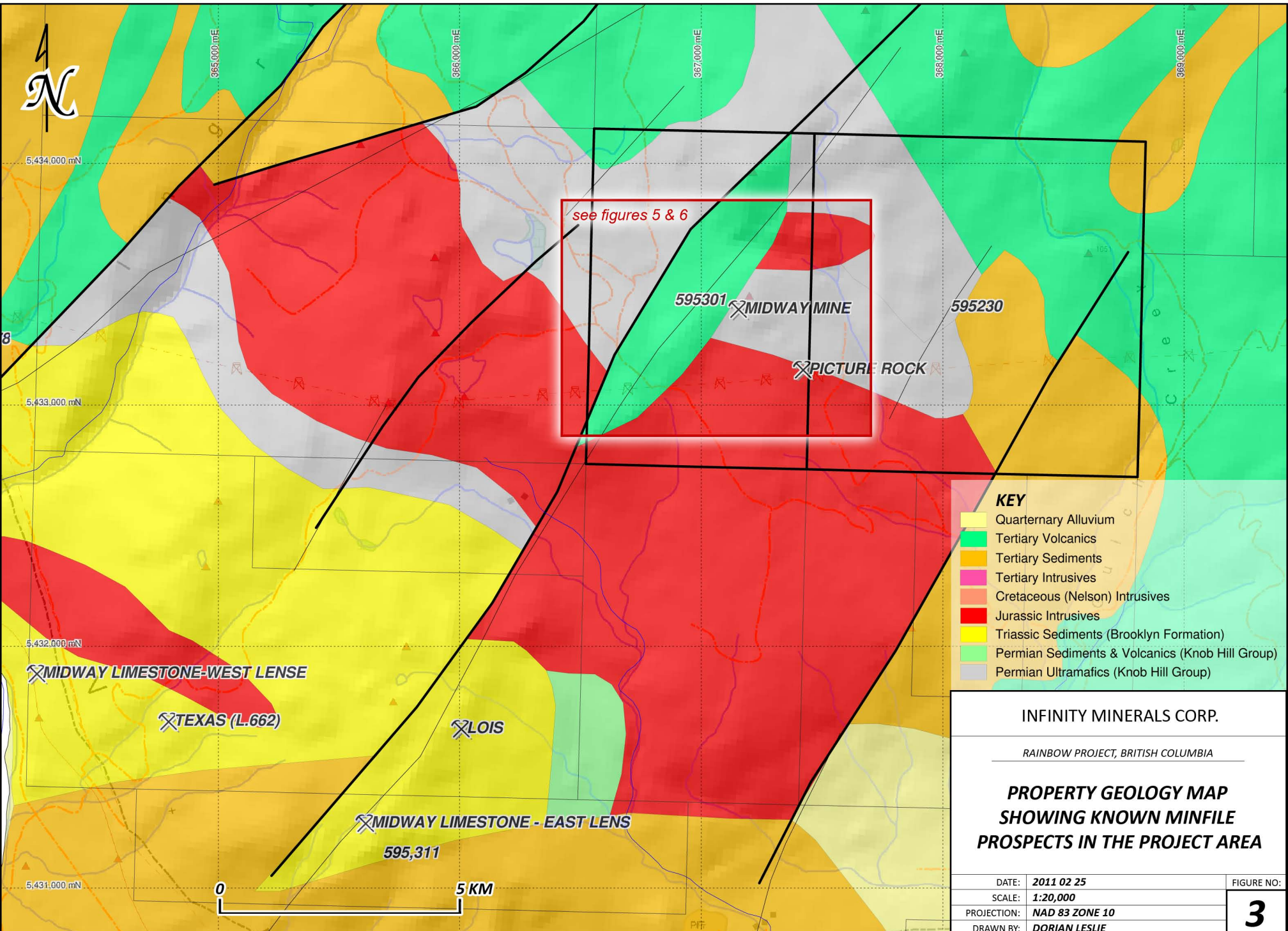
SCALE: 1:100,000

PROJECTION: NAD 83 ZONE 10

DRAWN BY: DORIAN LESLIE

FIGURE NO:

3A



5,434,000 mN

5,433,000 mN

5,432,000 mN

5,431,000 mN

865,000 mE

866,000 mE

867,000 mE

868,000 mE

869,000 mE

see figures 5 & 6

595301 MIDWAY MINE

595230

PICTURE ROCK

MIDWAY LIMESTONE-WEST LENSE

TEXAS (L.662)

LOIS

MIDWAY LIMESTONE - EAST LENS

595,311

0 5 KM

KEY

- Quaternary Alluvium
- Tertiary Volcanics
- Tertiary Sediments
- Tertiary Intrusives
- Cretaceous (Nelson) Intrusives
- Jurassic Intrusives
- Triassic Sediments (Brooklyn Formation)
- Permian Sediments & Volcanics (Knob Hill Group)
- Permian Ultramafics (Knob Hill Group)

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RAINBOW PROJECT, BRITISH COLUMBIA

**PROPERTY GEOLOGY MAP
SHOWING KNOWN MINFILE
PROSPECTS IN THE PROJECT AREA**

DATE: 2011 02 25

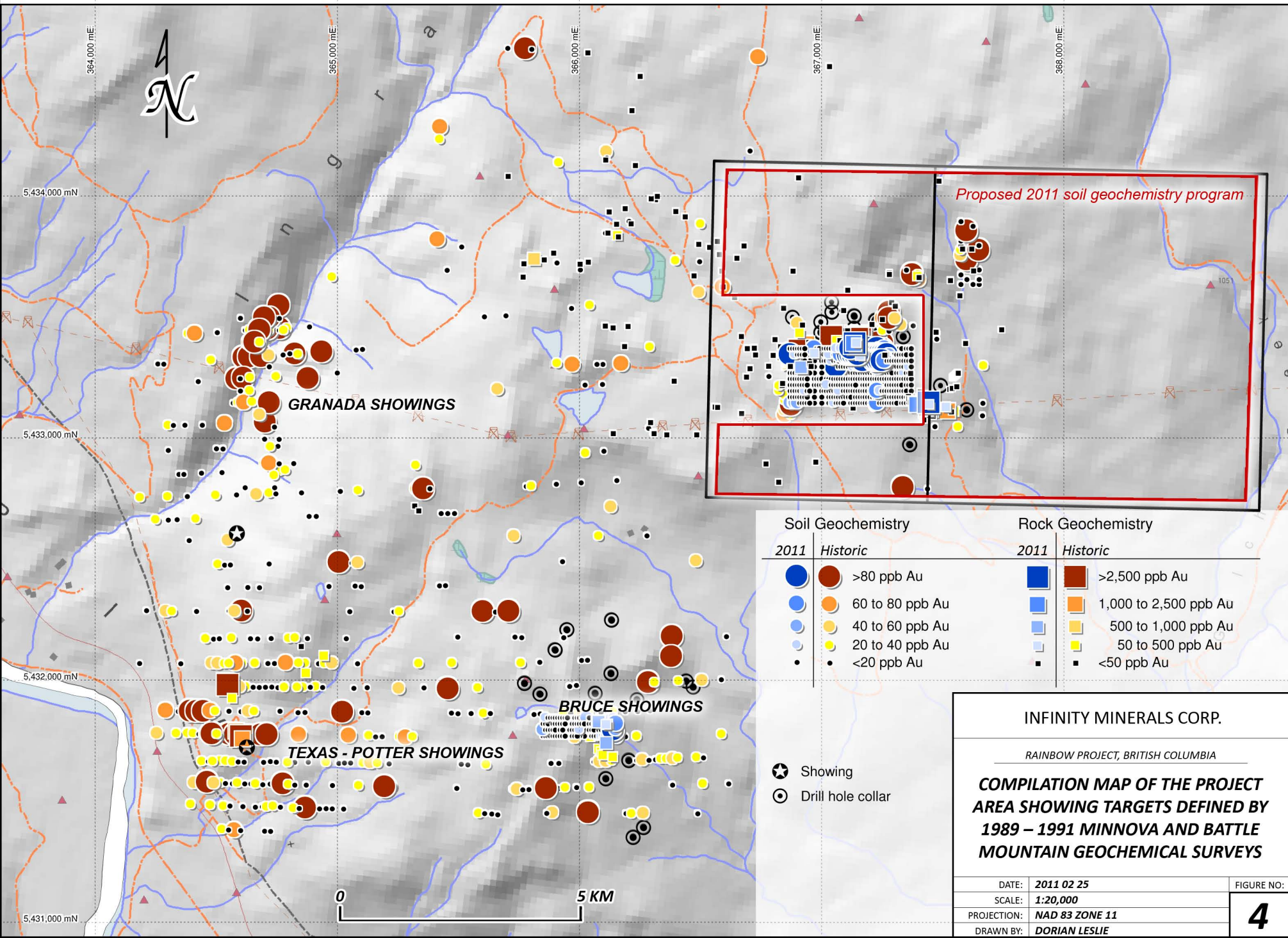
SCALE: 1:20,000

PROJECTION: NAD 83 ZONE 10

DRAWN BY: DORIAN LESLIE

FIGURE NO:

3



Proposed 2011 soil geochemistry program

GRANADA SHOWINGS

BRUCE SHOWINGS

TEXAS - POTTER SHOWINGS

Soil Geochemistry		Rock Geochemistry	
2011	Historic	2011	Historic
	>80 ppb Au		>2,500 ppb Au
	60 to 80 ppb Au		1,000 to 2,500 ppb Au
	40 to 60 ppb Au		500 to 1,000 ppb Au
	20 to 40 ppb Au		50 to 500 ppb Au
	<20 ppb Au		<50 ppb Au

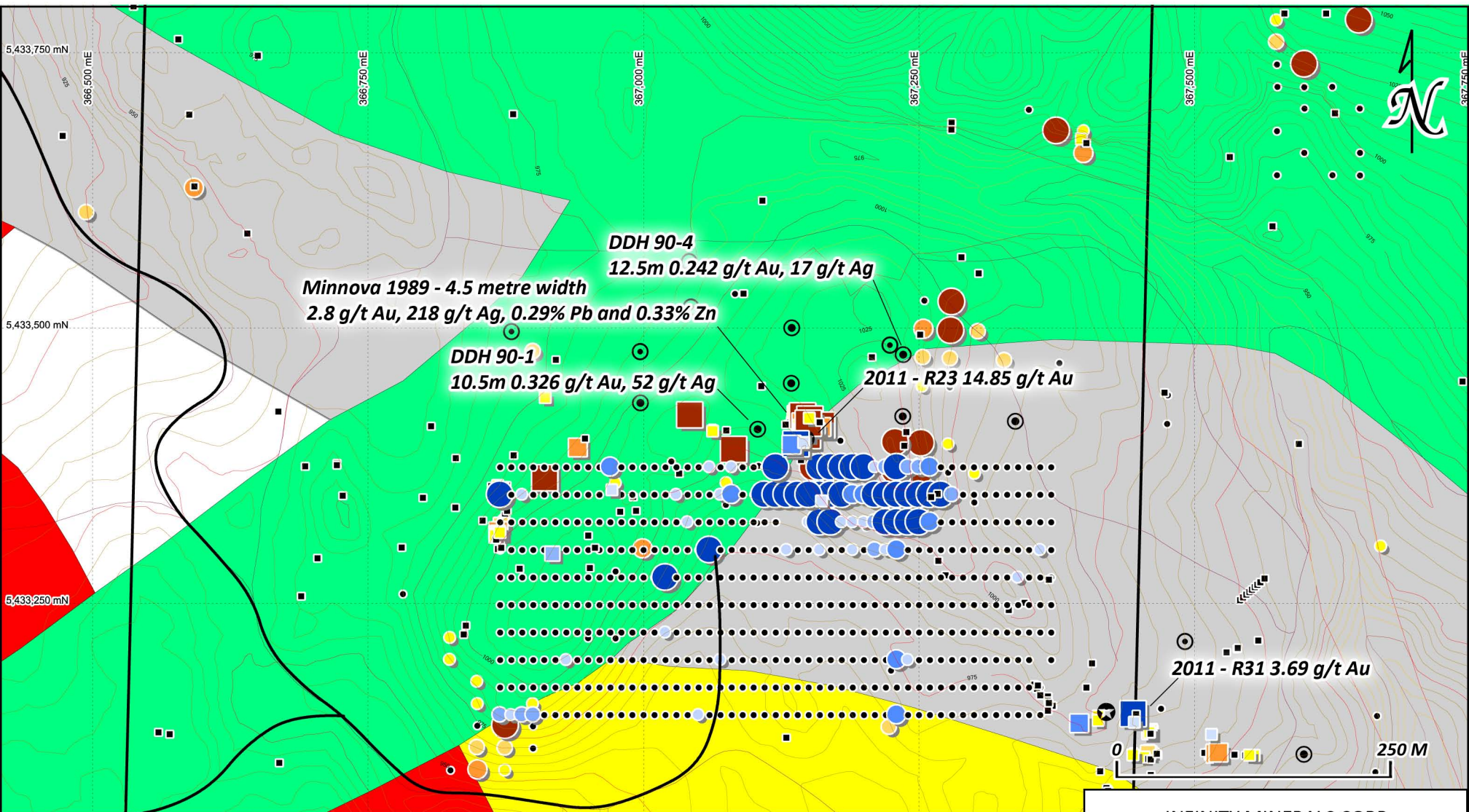
- Showing
- Drill hole collar

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RAINBOW PROJECT, BRITISH COLUMBIA

COMPILATION MAP OF THE PROJECT AREA SHOWING TARGETS DEFINED BY 1989 – 1991 MINNOVA AND BATTLE MOUNTAIN GEOCHEMICAL SURVEYS

DATE:	2011 02 25	FIGURE NO:	4
SCALE:	1:20,000		
PROJECTION:	NAD 83 ZONE 11		
DRAWN BY:	DORIAN LESLIE		



Geological Key

- Quaternary Alluvium
- Tertiary Volcanics
- Tertiary Sediments
- Tertiary Intrusives
- Cretaceous (Nelson) Intrusives
- Jurassic Intrusives
- Triassic Sediments (Brooklyn Formation)
- Permian Sediments & Volcanics (Knob Hill Group)
- Permian Ultramafics (Knob Hill Group)

Soil Geochemistry

- | 2011 | Historic |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| | >80 ppb Au |
| | 60 to 80 ppb Au |
| | 40 to 60 ppb Au |
| | 20 to 40 ppb Au |
| | <20 ppb Au |

Rock Geochemistry

- | 2011 | Historic |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| | >2,500 ppb Au |
| | 1,000 to 2,500 ppb Au |
| | 500 to 1,000 ppb Au |
| | 50 to 500 ppb Au |
| | <50 ppb Au |

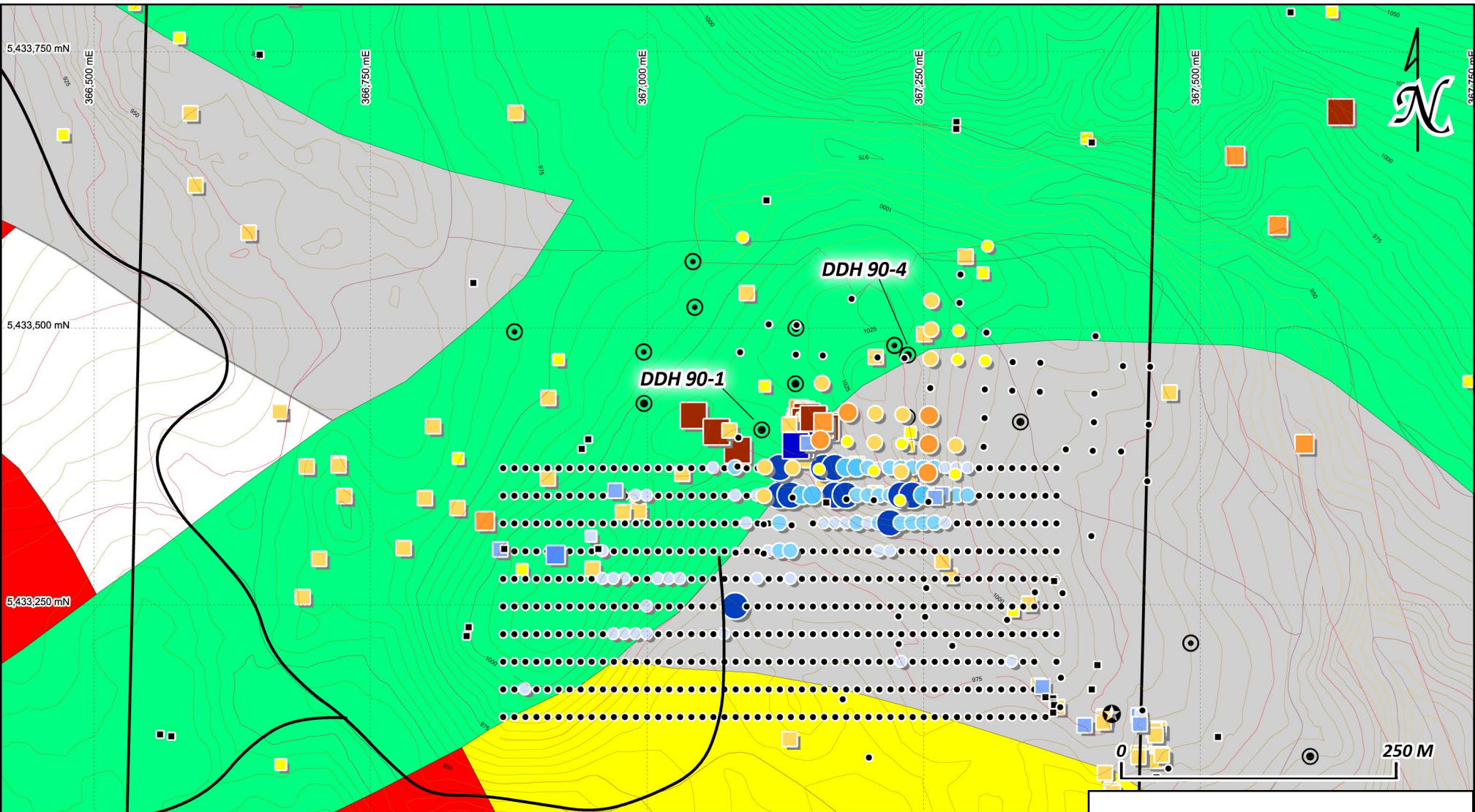
- Showing
- Drill hole collar

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RAINBOW PROJECT, BRITISH COLUMBIA

DETAIL MAP SHOWING 2011 SURVEY GRID, LOCATION OF HISTORIC MINNOVA DRILLHOLES, AND COMBINED HISTORIC AND 2011 SOIL GEOCHEMICAL DATA FOR GOLD

DATE:	2011 02 25	FIGURE NO:
SCALE:	1:5,000	5
PROJECTION:	NAD 83 ZONE 11	
DRAWN BY:	DORIAN LESLIE	



Geological Key

- Quaternary Alluvium
- Tertiary Volcanics
- Tertiary Sediments
- Tertiary Intrusives
- Cretaceous (Nelson) Intrusives
- Jurassic Intrusives
- Triassic Sediments (Brooklyn Formation)
- Permian Sediments & Volcanics (Knob Hill Group)
- Permian Ultramafics (Knob Hill Group)

Soil Geochemistry

- | 2011 | Historic |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| | >10 ppm Ag |
| | 5 to 10 ppm Ag |
| | 1 to 5 ppm Ag |
| | 0.5 to 1 ppm Ag |
| | <0.5 ppm Ag |

Rock Geochemistry

- | 2011 | Historic |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| | >20 ppm Ag |
| | 5 to 20 ppm Ag |
| | 1 to 5 ppm Ag |
| | 0.5 to 1 ppm Ag |
| | <0.5 ppm Ag |

- Showing
- Drill hole collar

INFINITY MINERALS CORP.

RAINBOW PROJECT, BRITISH COLUMBIA

DETAIL MAP SHOWING 2011 SURVEY GRID, LOCATION OF HISTORIC MINNOVA DRILLHOLES, AND COMBINED HISTORIC AND 2011 SOIL GEOCHEMICAL DATA FOR SILVER

DATE:	2011 02 25	FIGURE NO:
SCALE:	1:5,000	6
PROJECTION:	NAD 83 ZONE 11	
DRAWN BY:	DORIAN LESLIE	