TECHNICAL REPORT
on the
WELS GOLD PROJECT
Whitehorse Mining District
Yukon Territory, Canada

NTS Map Sheet 115J 05
62° 29' 35.5" N
139° 55' 40" W

PREPARED FOR

GORILLA MINERALS CORP.
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1.0 SUMMARY

The Wels Gold Property located in west central Yukon, is comprised of 229 contiguous quartz claims covering an area of approximately 4788 hectares. The centre of the claim block is at Latitude 62° 29´ 35.5" N, Longitude 139° 55' 40" W. All claims are within NTS map sheet 115 J/05. Gorilla Minerals Corp. has an option to earn a 100% interest in the Property subject to a 3% Net Smelter Royalty (NSR). Gorilla Minerals Corp. optioned two other claim groups in 2011, but these have now lapsed and this report addresses only the Wels Gold Property.

Access to the Property can be gained by helicopter based in Dawson City approximately 190 kilometers to the north or, if available, out of Beaver Creek on the Alaska Highway, 50 kilometers to the west. Carmacks and Dawson City are about equidistant from the Wels Gold Property. Other helicopter bases are located further from the Wels Gold Property.

The Wels Gold Property is underlain by rocks of displaced Selwyn Basin (NAb) Terrane, cut by sills and intrusions of Triassic gabbro. This terrane is overlain by a younger overlap assemblage of Donjek Group volcanic rocks on the west side of the claims. On the Saddle zone, a biotite granite hosting high grade gold mineralization has been outlined by soil sampling and trenching. The granite was outlined by trenching and it measures a minimum of 50 by 5-10 m wide and is open in all directions. It is thought to be of Cretaceous age, and looks very similar to the Cretaceous intrusions of the Tombstone Suite located further east in Selwyn basin northeast of the Tintina trench. The area underlying the soil anomalies is unglaciated and there is no geochemical evidence of downslope dispersion. Outcrop on the property is scarce and geological data is very sparse.

An initial soil survey was conducted in 2011 and highlighted three gold-in-soil anomalies: the Saddle, North Ridge and the Southwest Spur zones.

In 2012, an in-fill soil survey was conducted over the core area of the 2011 grid and covered all three anomalous zones. A small hand trench (Trench A) was dug in the Saddle Zone over a highly anomalous 2011 soil sample (3082 ppb Au). A rock sample collected from Trench A (select grab) returned a highly anomalous value of 149.5 g/t Au (149,500 ppb) Au. This sample consisted of highly fractured non-foliated granite cut by quartz micro-veining. Three large soil samples from the bottom of Trench A returned values of 5204, 3740 and 1984 ppb Au.

The Qualified Person supervising this work, R.W. Stroshein, P. Eng., regrettably passed away suddenly in December of 2012. The author subsequently assumed responsibility for the project.

The author visited the site in November of 2013, sampled Trench A, and confirmed the high grade of the rock. Five large rock samples (>2kg each) collected across the sides and bottom of Trench A returned an average grade of 15.25 g/t Au.

The 2014 exploration program consisted of an airborne magnetic and radiometric survey which was followed by a 6 persons/8 days trenching program on the Saddle zone and follow-up on other anomalies.

The airborne survey covered all three soil anomalies and consisted of 110 line-km flown in an east-west direction. The trenches were excavated by a CanDig helicopter-portable mini-excavator. A total of 155.5 linear meters were excavated and all but 10m of the trenches was systematically sampled by 1.5m long channel samples, weighing roughly 5 kg each. Trench T-14-02 was roughly centered over Trench A, the other three trenches were dug perpendicular to Trench T-14-02.

The 2014 trench results are shown below.

WELS GOLD SADDLE ZONE

2014 TRENCHING

Weighted Average Intervals (g/t Au over m)

	TRENCH #	FROM (m)	TO (m)	INT (m)	Au (g/t)	Lithology
1	T-14-01	0.00	19.00	19.00	**2.63**	Bio granite
1	Includes	0.00	11.00	11.00	**4.53**	Bio granite
	Includes	0.00	4.50	4.50	**11.00**	Bio granite
1	T-14-01	31.00	49.00	18.00	**5.30**	Bio granite
1	Includes	43.00	49.00	6.00	**15.40**	Bio granite
1	T-14-02	0.00	45.00	45.00	**8.80**	Bio granite
1	Includes	3.00	43.50	40.50	**9.15**	Bio granite
	Includes	22.50	43.50	21.00	**13.81**	Bio granite
1	T-14-03	0.00	25.50	25.50	**0.56**	Bio granite
1	Includes	19.50	25.50	6.00	**2.18**	Bio granite
	Includes	21.00	24.00	3.00	**4.30**	Bio granite
1	T-14-03	31.50	54.00	22.50	**0.03**	Bio granite
1	T-14-04	0.00	25.50	25.50	**1.27**	Bio granite
	Includes	0.00	10.50	10.50	**3.04**	Bio granite

All assays are by fire assay

1 Weighted Assay interval contains samples analysed by ICP-MS

The Wels Gold Property is at an early exploration stage. Both soil and rock geochemical data show a strong Au, Ag, Bi, Sb, As, signature with both Cu and Mo showing a negative correlation with gold, consistent with an intrusion-related deposit model.

These very high grade initial trench results point to a new mineral deposit type for this area. This is a significant new discovery in an area with little prior exploration history (no

prior claims) and no prior reported gold mineralization. Data to date indicates that the Saddle zone hosts very high grade intrusion-hosted and intrusion-related gold mineralization. More work is required to fully understand the form and setting of the mineralization discovered to date.

A work program budget at $1,000,000 is recommended in order to complete the following:

- Preliminary base-line microscope studies including thin and polished sections, and some additional analytical work to develop the most appropriate sampling and analytical protocol for subsequent work;

- A helicopter-supported 1000 m core drilling program to focus on close spaced drilling on the Saddle mineralized zone;

- Detailed geological mapping and prospecting to better define the intrusive contacts and contact relations of the saddle zone intrusion;

- Establish a 1000 m by 400m grid on the Saddle anomaly and use a combination of Geoprobe auger soil sampling and light weight RAB drilling and some to better identify drilling targets;

- Reconnaissance mapping and prospecting and sampling on area outside the Saddle zone.

2.0 INTRODUCTION

This report has been prepared at the request of Mr. Scott Sheldon, President of Gorilla Minerals Corp. The author was directed to examine the results of the 2011 through 2014 exploration programs, including reviewing all available data and reports on the regional geology and the Wels Gold property and provide a current technical report. The report is based on available public geological and geophysical maps and reports and on exploration work conducted by Gorilla Minerals Corp in 2011-2014. This is a new exploration property that has no prior recorded exploration work.

The purpose of the report is to provide current property status and provide an up to date review of all current geological and geochemical data on the property and to make recommendations to further explore this significant new gold discovery in west central Yukon.

The author is familiar with the access, infrastructure, local geology and terrain in the area of the property. Mapping on the property is currently not sufficient to provide accurate interpretations of the geology. The author sampled rocks from Trench A in 2013 and supervised the trenching and sampling on the Saddle zone between August 25 and September 2, 2014.

A prior 43-101 report by the author dated February 20, 2014 is titled “Technical Report on the Wels Gold Project, Whitehorse Mining District, Yukon, Canada” for First Ferro Mining Ltd., but was written before the 2014 field program. I am responsible for all sections of this technical report.

3.0 RELIANCE ON OTHER EXPERTS

The author disclaims information described in the following paragraphs relating to information provided in Section 4 of this report 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 obtained from Yukon Government Mining Claims Database at:

http://apps.gov.yk.ca/pls/apex40p/f?p=116:1:2868702380730859

The claims can be searched individually or by name to retrieve the digital claims records (Claims List Table 1, p 5). Claim data can also be obtained from the Mining Map Viewer best accessed through the Yukon Mining Recorder web site at:

http://www.yukonminingrecorder.ca/

The author assumes that independent legal advice has been received by Gorilla Minerals 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. A claim location map (Figure 2) shows the Wels Gold claim block and surrounding claims held by others and White River First Nation withdrawn lands.

3.2 Property Agreements

The author has reviewed the following agreements:

a) the option agreement between Gorilla Resources Corp. with the claim owners; Roger Hulstein and Farrell Andersen dated June 6, 2011 (the "Original Option Agreement");

b) the assignment agreement between Roger Hulstein, Farrell Andersen, Gorilla Resources Corp. and Gorilla Minerals Corp. dated April 23, 2012 (the "Assignment Agreement");

c) the option payment extension - Wels Project among Gorilla Minerals Corp., Roger Hulstein and Farrell Anderson dated October 31, 2012 (the "2012 Payment Extension"); and

d) the payment extension agreement among Roger Hulstein, Farrell Andersen and Gorilla Minerals Corp. dated November 19, 2013 (the "2013 Payment Extension");.

The author does not attest to the legal status of the foregoing agreements. 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 Wels Gold Property and summary of the Option Agreements in Section 4.0 Property Description and Location.

4.0 PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

4.1 Property Description and Location

The Wels Gold Property consists of 229 contiguous claims, covering an area of 4,788 hectares. The claim block is located 50 kilometers east of Beaver Creek and 190

kilometers south of Dawson City in central Yukon Territory, at latitude 62° 29' 35" North and longitude 139° 55' 40" West on NTS map sheet 115J/05 (Figure 1). The Alaska Highway is 50 km west of the claim block.

The Wels 1-28, 31-56, and 63-88 were the first claims staked in this area and were located by Roger Hulstein, Farrell Anderson and Laurent Brault on March 23-24, 2011 and recorded on March 29, 2011 with the Whitehorse Mining Recorder. In 2012 Gorilla Minerals Corp added the Wels 137-188claims and on November 5, 2014, the Wels 203-299 claims were added on the west side of the claim block.

All claim are on NTS map area 115J/05 (Figure 2), the claim records are available for viewing at the Whitehorse Mining Recorders Office or can be viewed on-line at Yukon Mining Recorders web site. The claims listed in Table 1 show staking date, expiry date and registered claim owner. They are registered (100%) in the names of Roger Hulstein or Gorilla Minerals Corp. All claims are subject to the Option Agreement.

The original claims are owned 50/50 by Roger Hulstein and Farrell Andersen under a separate private agreement. The claims were staked to cover gold in soil anomalies of 33 and 55 ppb Au collected by YGS personnel and reported in Open File 2006-11(Stroshein and Hulstein 2006).

Table 1. List of Claims Data

CLAIM NAME	GRANT NUMBERS	NUMBER OF CLAIMS	REGISTERED OWNER	STAKING DATE	Expiry DATE *
WELS 01-28	YE41635-YE41662	28	Roger Hulstein 100%	3/23/2011	3/29/2018
WELS 31-56	YE41665-YE41690	26	Roger Hulstein 100%	3/23/2011	3/29/2018
WELS 63-88	YE41697-YE41772	26	Roger Hulstein 100%	3/24/2011	3/29/2018
WELS 137-188	YF35016-YF35067	52	Gorilla Minerals Corp 100%	3/15/2012	3/23/2018
WELS 203-299	YF44103-YF44199	97	Gorilla Minerals Corp 100%	11/5/2014	11/25/2015
	Total Claims	**229**			* mm/dd/yyyy

The Wels Gold claims include Wels 1-28, Wels 31-56, Wels 63-88, Wels 137-188 and Wels 203-299 claims. The claims are currently registered in the name of Gorilla Minerals Corp. 100%, or Roger Hulstein 100%.

The exploration program work on the claims in 2011 and 2012 was filed to renew the claim expiry for additional years. Current expiry date for all claims is March of 2018, except for Wels 203-299 which will expire on November 25, 2015. Work completed in 2014 and not yet filed for assessment credit would extend expiry dates for all but the Wels 203-299 to March 2022.

The Claims are located in the Traditional Territory of the White River First Nation. The White River First Nation, Kaska First Nation and Ross River Dene Council, are three First Nations in the Yukon who did not sign the Umbrella Final Agreement in 1993. Recent actions by these three First Nations and some of the signed First Nations are of concern for resource companies with land tenures in the Yukon.

In 2011, the "Ross River Dene Council vs Yukon Government" court of appeals case, Ross River argued that the Yukon Government must consult with the RRDC before mineral claims are staked and before any exploration activity is allowed to proceed on the property. The court ruled in favor of the RRDC and changes to the Yukon Quartz Mining Act and Mining Land Use Regulations have been passed. As of July 1, 2014 The White River First Nation (WRFN) Traditional Territory is subject to an Order Prohibiting Entry (OIC 2013-61) for the purposes of staking Quartz claims on First Nation A and B blocks and a company with existing claims cannot undertake exploration work without holding an existing valid Mining Land Use Permit or by filing a Class 1 Notice of Work (OIC 2013-223). Gorilla Minerals Corp filed a Class 1 Notice on July 14, 2014 for a 2014 work program. The Class 1 Permit C1Q00005 was approved for the 2014 exploration program on August 8, 2014.

In accordance with the Yukon Quartz Mining Act, yearly extensions to the expiry dates of quartz claims are dependent upon conducting $100 of work per claim per year or paying the equivalent cash in lieu of work.

Work must be filed before the claim expiry date for the year the work was completed. Provisions in the Quartz Mining Act allow filing after the annual expiration date but only for one year and with penalty fees. Excess work can be used to extend expiry dates up to maximum of four years. Assessment costs can be applied to contiguous claims through filing grouping certificates (up to 750 contiguous claims). Filing a statement of work and costs, and submission of an assessment report to the Whitehorse Mining Recorder verifying completion of the work is required. A $5 fee is payable for each assessment year claimed.

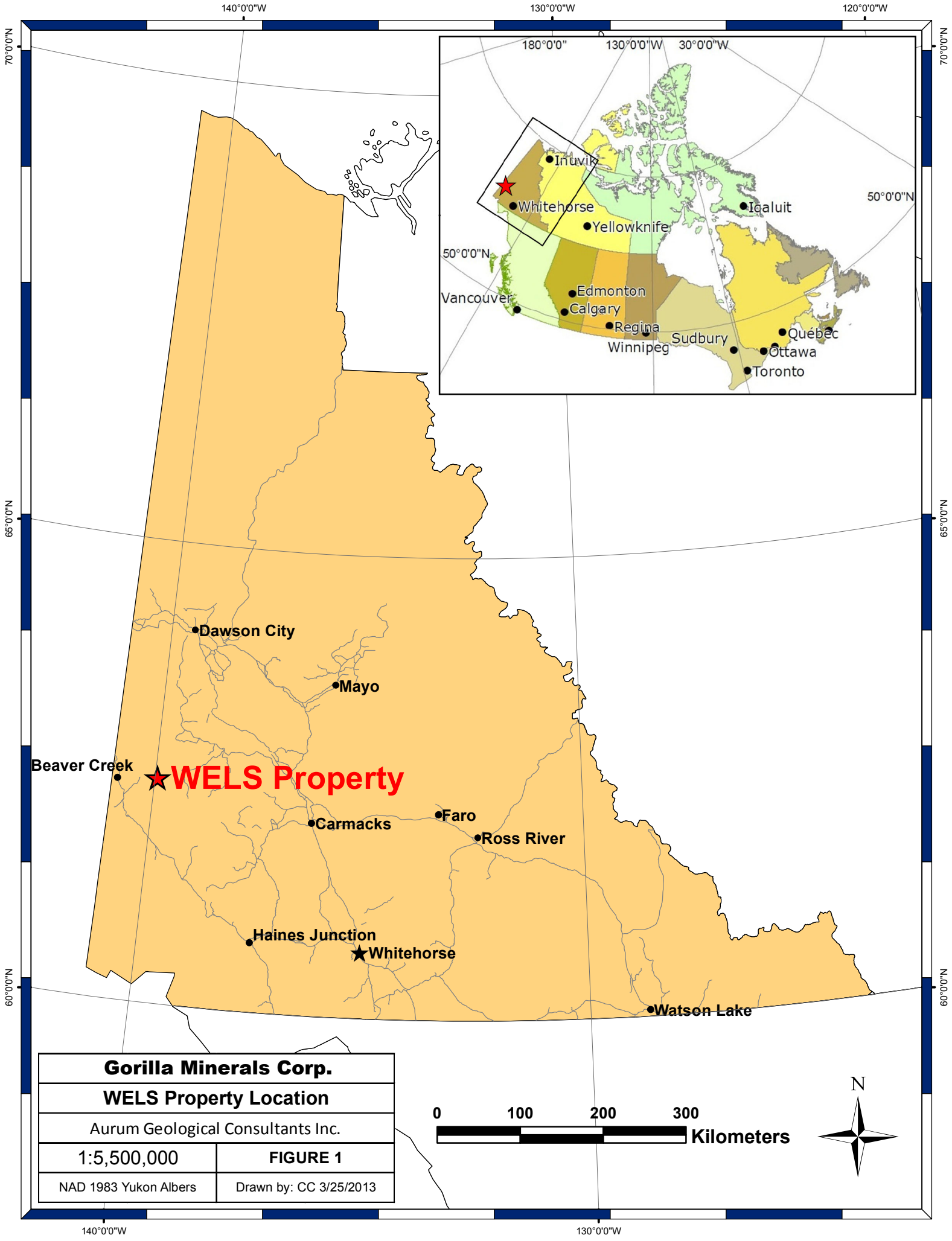
Exploration work is subject to the Mining Land Use Regulations of the Yukon Mining Quartz Act and to the Yukon Environmental and Socio-Economic Assessment Act (YESAA). A Mining Land Use permit will be required before more detailed exploration activity can proceed. A Quartz Mining Land Use Permit is issued by Yukon Energy Mines and Resources after the permit application is reviewed in a public process. The YESA Board reviews the Quartz Mining land Use Plan and makes recommendations to EMR before any permit is issued.

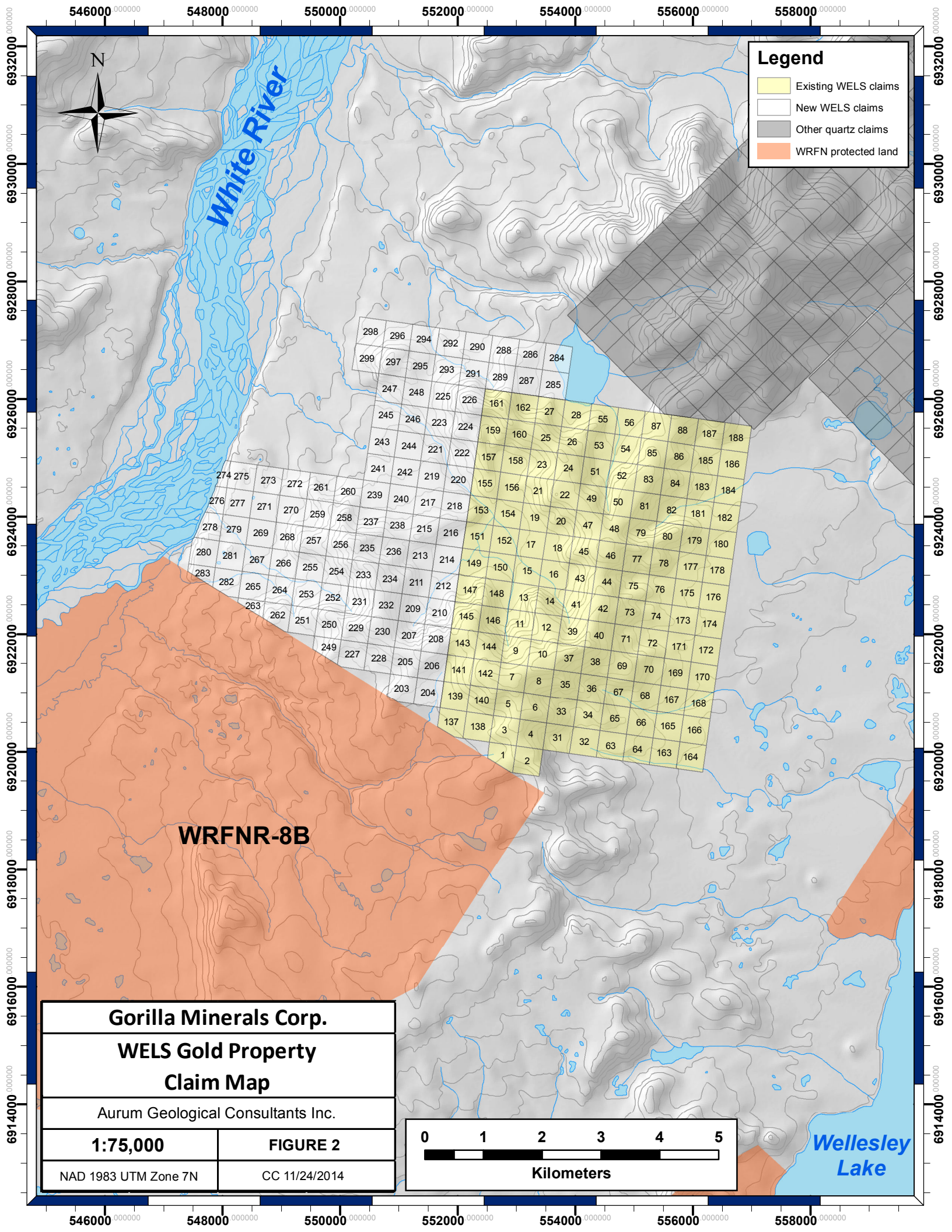
Amendments to the Yukon Quartz Mining Act have been introduced in the Yukon Legislature (November 6, 2013) to comply with the Supreme Court of Canada ruling under "RRDC vs Yukon Government". Pending outcome of the legislative process there will be changes to the Class thresholds under the Quartz Mining Land Use Regulations.

Claims comprising the Wels Gold Property were located by GPS using the UTM (NAD83) coordinate system. The claim locations shown on Figure 2 are derived from government claim maps. The Wels Gold Property is not encumbered by First Nations Land Claims. The White River First Nation (WRFN) has a number of Site Specific and category B land selections in the area. WRFNR-8B is a large block that fringes the southwest side of Wels Gold claims. There are three other category B (surface rights only) land selections on the north and west shores of Wellesley Lake and three small site specific selections on the south shore of Wellesley Lake. None of the Wels Gold Claims are staked over any of the White River First Nation settlement blocks.

Gorilla Minerals Corp has met and consulted with WRFN representatives and has signed a mining exploration agreement for the Wels Gold Property for Class 1 activities which included all work recommended for the 2014 exploration season.

The current rules are in effect until March 31, 2015 pending further discussion between Yukon Government and First Nations. Current indications are that the final Mining Land Use Regulation changes will not be completed until May 1, 2015 at which time all Class 1 exploration activities (thresholds to be determined) will require a permit.


140°0'0"W
130°0'0"W
120°0'0"W
70°0'0"N
65°0'0"N
60°0'0"N
180°0'0"
130°0'0"W
30°0'0"W
50°0'0"N
Inuvik
Whitehorse
Yellowknife
Iqaluit
Vancouver
Edmonton
Calgary
Regina
Winnipeg
Sudbury
Québec
Ottawa
Toronto
Dawson City
Mayo
Beaver Creek
WELS Property
Carmacks
Faro
Ross River
Haines Junction
Whitehorse
Watson Lake
Gorilla Minerals Corp.
WELS Property Location
Aurum Geological Consultants Inc.
1:5,500,000
FIGURE 1
NAD 1983 Yukon Albers
Drawn by: CC 3/25/2013
0
100
200
300
Kilometers
N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6926000
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6922000
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6918000
6916000
6914000
N
White River
Legend
Existing WELS claims
New WELS claims
Other quartz claims
WRFN protected land
WRFNR-8B
Wellesley Lake
0 1 2 3 4 5
Kilometers
Gorilla Minerals Corp.
WELS Gold Property
Claim Map
Aurum Geological Consultants Inc.
1:75,000
FIGURE 2
NAD 1983 UTM Zone 7N
CC 11/24/2014

The claim block abuts on the south side with WRFN withdrawn lands Category B parcel (WRFN R-8B), shown in Figure 2.

There are no outstanding environmental liabilities associated with the property as determined by the author. There are currently no environmental impacts associated with the site. Approximately 150 m of cut line for trenching and trails were cut during the 2014 exploration program. Significant factors that may affect the ability of the company to perform work on the property would be related to First Nations consultation and permitting approvals and the company's ability to raise capital, gold prices and market conditions.

4.2 Property Agreements

Gorilla Resources Corp. acquired an interest in the Wels Gold Property from the claim owners: Roger Hulstein and Farrell Andersen (the "Optionors") on June 6, 2011 pursuant to the Original Option Agreement. Gorilla Resources Corp. assigned its interest to Gorilla Minerals Corp. on April 23, 2012 pursuant to the Assignment Agreement. Gorilla Minerals Corp, has made the final payment due pursuant to the Option Agreements and has earned a 100% undivided right, title and interest in the mineral claims that comprise the Wels Gold Property. The Optionors are entitled to receive from Gorilla Minerals Corp. a royalty interest equal to 3% of net smelter returns. Net smelter returns are defined in the Original Option Agreement to mean the actual proceeds received by Gorilla Minerals Corp. from a smelter or other place of sale or treatment in respect of all ore, metals, bullion or concentrates removed by Gorilla Minerals Corp. from the Wels Gold Property as evidenced by its returns or settlements sheets after deducting from the proceeds all freight or other transportation costs. At any time, Gorilla Minerals Corp. is entitled to redeem the entitlement of the Optionors to its share of the net smelter returns by paying $750,000 to the Optionors for each 1% so redeemed to a maximum of $1,500,000. Any such redemption extinguishes Gorilla Minerals Corp.'s obligation to pay the Optionors that share of the net smelter returns. Gorilla Minerals Corp. is liable to pay to the Optionors within 60 days following the end of the fiscal year an advance royalty of $20,000 annually until the Wels Gold Property is in commercial production. The advance royalty shall be deducted from the Optionors share of the net smelter returns at commercial production.

Pursuant to section 2 of the Original Option agreement, Gorilla Minerals Corp. was required to

a) pay $15,000 upon the execution of the Original Option Agreement dated June 6, 2011, plus a $900 finder's fee to a third party identified by the Optionors;

b) pay $15,000 upon the completion of a "technical report" on the Mineral Claims as such term is defined in National Instrument 43-101 *Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects*, plus a 3% finder's fee to a third party identified by the Optionors;

c) issue 150,000 common shares on or before six months from the date of the Original Option Agreement dated June 6, 2011;

d) issue 100,000 common shares in its capital to the Optionors on or before September 30, 2012;

e) pay $25,000 in cash on or before September 30, 2012;

f) pay $40,000 through a combination of cash and/or issuing shares on before September 30, 2013, provided that at least half such amount is paid in cash; and

g) pay $80,000 through a combination of cash and/or issuing shares on before September 30, 2014, provided that at least half such amount is paid in cash;

By the 2012 Payment Extension, the following terms were substituted for sections 2(f) and 2(g) of the Original Option Agreement:

f) $10,000 on or before October 31, 2012;

g) 100,000 Shares on or before October 31st, 2012;

h) $15,000 on or before January 31st, 2013; and

i) the Optionors agrees to file the assessment on the Wels Gold (west) and Wels Nickel (East) claim blocks with all the fees paid and report(s) submitted to the mining recorder by Dec. 31, 2012.

By the 2013 Payment Extension, the following terms were substituted for paragraphs 2(f), (g), (h) and (i) of the Original Option Agreement as amended by the 2012 Payment Extension:

(f) the Optionee shall pay the Optionors $20,000 in cash on or before February 28, 2014; and

(g) the Optionee shall issue the Optionors 100,000 common shares in the capital of the Optionee on or before the date that is 14 days from the date of execution of the 2013 Payment Extension dated November 19, 2013;

5.0 ACCESSIBILITY, CLIMATE, LOCAL RESOURCES, INFRASTRUCTURE AND PHYSIOGRAPHY

The Wels Gold Property is located approximately 50 Kilometers east of Beaver Creek or 190 kilometers from helicopter bases in Dawson City and Carmacks, Yukon. The Property is located on map sheets NTS 115J/05 (Figure 1). Access is by helicopter or float equipped fixed wing aircraft to Wellesley Lake located south of the Wels Gold Property. Float equipped fixed wing aircraft are available for charter in Whitehorse. Access to the property in 2011-2013 was gained by a combination of the two flight methods. From Whitehorse there is jet service to Vancouver, Kelowna, Calgary, and Edmonton, Yellowknife, Ottawa and other points south. Whitehorse is a major center of supplies, communications and has a source of skilled labour for exploration diamond drilling, construction and mining operations. Portable electrical generators provide sufficient power for exploration stage programs and the creeks in the area provide sufficient water for camp and diamond drilling requirements on the Wels Gold Property.

Topography in the region is moderate. A north trending ridge transects the Wels Gold Property. The property is mostly unglaciated except for the lower eastern and western sides where areas below 2400-2500 feet (730-760m) elevation are mostly covered by glacial deposits at the edges of the glacial limits, as shown on Figure 4. On the east side of the claim block both the pre-Ried limit and Gladstone glacial limits are mapped. On the west side of the property the glacial limits are marked by Gladstone terminal moraines. Loess deposits of variable thickness are found on the unglaciated areas but are easily identified by trained soil samplers. The Ried, Gladstone and McConnell glacial limits are all located between the claim block and Wellesley Lake. Southwest of the Wels Gold claim block, the broad glacial till filled valleys and subdued topography form the Wellesley Lake basin. Alluvium in the valleys is a combination of regional glacial till, locally derived till and locally derived colluvium and alluvium at higher elevations. Elevations in the area range from 575 m above sea level (asl) at Wellesley Lake to 1 040 m (asl) on the ridge tops. On the claims elevations are from 600 m to 900 m (asl). Permafrost and loess are a consideration for soil sampling and trenching, especially permafrost on north and northeast facing slopes.

Rock outcrop in the area is restricted to ridges, small cliffs and possibly creek bottoms. Hill slopes are covered a second growth of young birch saplings with less willow which in combination with 10 year old dry burned deadfall can be best described as thick and difficult to walk through. The Wels Gold claims cover an old 2004 forest fire burn area that covered 29,000 hectares including all of the Wels Gold claim block, (”Wildland Fire Management Branch, Department of Community Services, Government of Yukon).

Climate is characterized by low (25-40 cm/yr) precipitation and a wide temperature range. Winters are cold and temperatures of –30°C to –45°C are common. Snag, which is located just north of Wellesley Lake and 25 km west of the claim block, holds the record for the coldest temperature in Canada measured at -63.0 ^{o} C in 1947. Summers are moderate with daily highs of 10^{o}C to 25^{o}C. Thunderstorms and showers are a common occurrence. Smoke from forest fires can be thick during active fire years. The seasonal window for exploration is from June to mid-September.

The Wels Gold Property area contains abundant accessible sites for mining, camp sites, potential tailings storage areas and waste disposal areas and potential processing plant sites with no conflicting surface rights. Most of the areas being explored are on high well drained ground but low swampy terrain is common below 2500 ft. (750 m) elevation.

6.0 HISTORY

The area was first mapped by Tempelman-Kluit (1974) and has seen significant recent mapping and re-interpretation of terrane boundary borders since 2006 by work of the Yukon Geological Survey (Murphy, 2007; Murphy et al., 2009; Escayola et al. 2012 and others). The most current geology for the Wellesley Lake area is shown on the January 14, 2014 updates to the Yukon Bedrock Geology Map (YGS Open File 2001-1 and 2006-1). This is the most recent update published on Jan 15, 2014 and incorporates the current mapping by Murphy and others.

The Geological Survey of Canada has flown a regional (1/2 mile line spacing) aeromagnetic survey over the area. Results show a dominant arcuate northerly trend. Canil and Johnston (2003) interpret this arcuate aeromagnetic high that trends through the Wels Gold as an ophiolite belt.

The Wels Gold Property was staked based on information first published in 2006 that reported on a 2002 mineral assessment panel review, following two days of field work by YGS geologists in 2002. The field work consisted of two days of helicopter-assisted site visit by a four person geological team (Stroshein and Hulstein, 2006). Traverses by the team covered a regional high – low magnetic anomaly and investigated geology on ridge tops supplemented by stream, rock and soil geochemistry. The assessment was primarily done to gather data on a proposed Special Management Area requested by the White River First Nation.

The YGS mineral assessment crew collected 8 rock samples, 10 stream sediment samples and 32 soil samples in 2002 (Stroshein and Hulstein, 2006). Of these, one rock, 21 soil and one pan concentrate were collected on the ground subsequently staked as

the Wels Gold Property. Of these soil samples, three (including an analytical duplicate) returned between 33.5 and 56.7 ppb gold. Seven samples returned between 65.3 – 210.3 ppm arsenic and five samples contained 5 – 41.9 ppm antimony. Soil sampling in 2002 noted that most float consisted of quartzite, siltstone, chert, and 'brown weathered intrusive' at two stations. Both of these 'brown weathered intrusive' samples are highly anomalous in arsenic and one sample contained 56.7 ppb Au and 12.5 ppm Sb suggesting possible intrusion related mineralization.

Hulstein and Andersen staked the first 110 Wels claims in three claim blocks in March, 2011 based on the 33 and 56 ppb Au anomalies located along the ridge with the associated arsenic and antimony anomalies. On June 6, 2011, Gorilla Resources Corp. optioned the three claim groups from Hulstein and Andersen and conducted reconnaissance grid soil sampling on all three claim blocks in 2011 (200 m x 100 m sampling) and infill sampling in 2012 (to 100 m x 50 m sample spacing) over the central part of the 2011 sample grid. Gorilla Resources Corp. added the Wels 88-137 claims in March 15, 2012 on the north and east sides of the Wels Gold Property after receiving positive soil sample results in 2011 (Stroshein, 2012).

The 2014 work program, first reported here, included an airborne geophysical survey (Magnetic and Radiometric) over a 3.5 by 3.3 km area located directly over the Au in soil anomalies. This was followed by a program of 155.5 linear meters of mechanized trenching in four trenches centered over Trench A on the Saddle Zone gold anomaly. Reconnaissance sampling was completed on the North Ridge and Southwest Spur Zones. Gorilla Minerals Corp. has collected and analyzed a total of grid 1811 soil samples and 143 rock samples from the Wels Gold Property from 2011 to 2014.

There are no historical mineral occurrences or prior exploration on the Wels Gold Property before it was staked in 2011. There is no record of any prior documented exploration or staking in the immediate area of the claims.

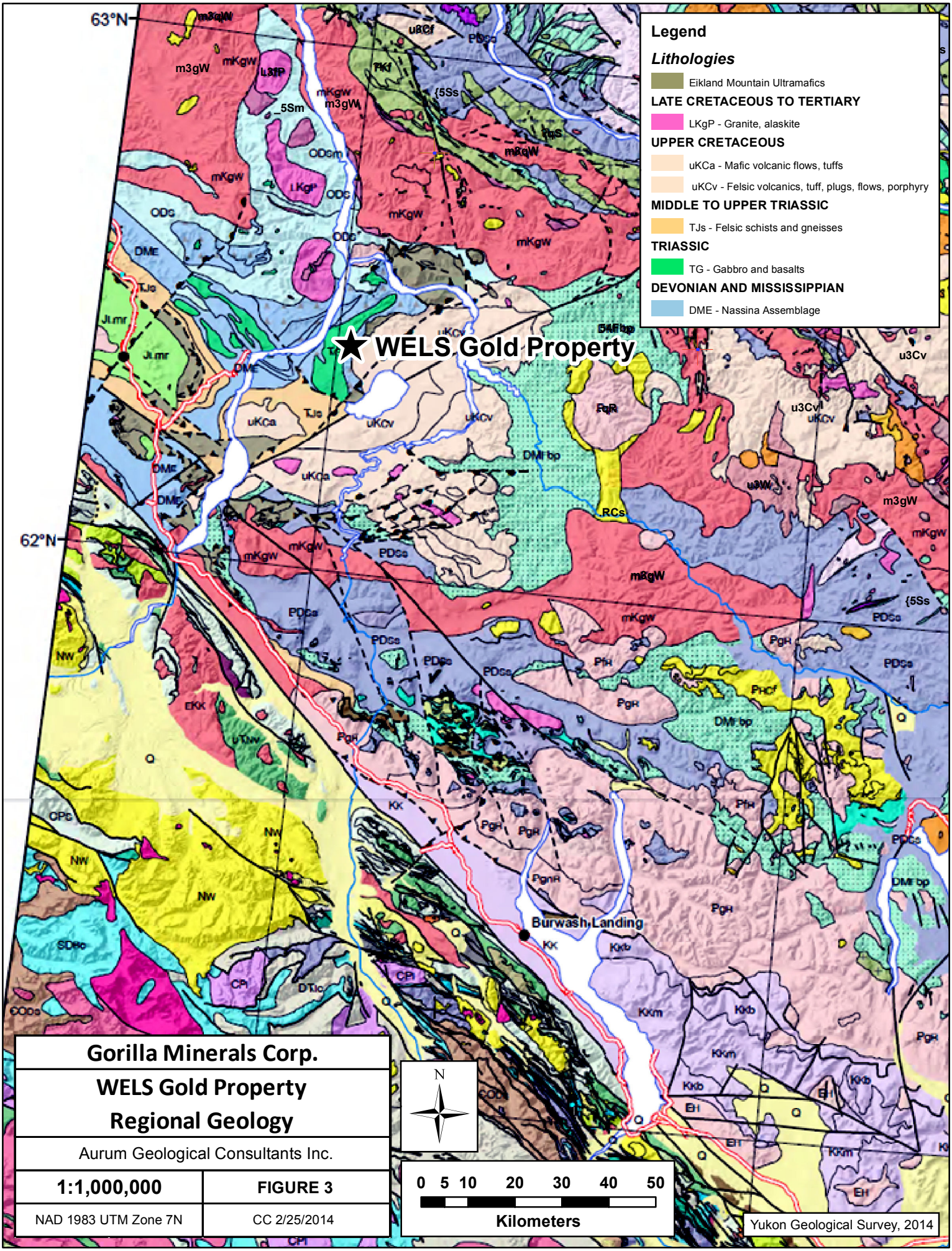
7.0 GEOLOGICAL SETTING AND MINERALIZATION

7.1 Regional Geology

The Wels Gold Property lies within a complex poorly understood area now considered to be underlain by Yukon-Tanana terrane (YTT), generally south and east of a large block of displaced North American Basin Terrain (Selwyn Basin) with Eikland Mountain Formation (Slide Mountain terrane) over-thrust on Selwyn basin lithologies and Yukon Tannana terrane. Locally these older terrains are overlain by Upper Cretaceous volcanic rocks of the Donjek Formation Group (Figure 3). There is very little geological information

published on the general property area. Southeast and northeast of the Wels Gold Property are areas of Slide Mountain terrane (SMT) ultramafic rocks, the Eikland Mountain Formation in this area of the Yukon, are over thrust on Selwyn basin lithologies and Yukon Tanana terrane. Canil and Johnston (2003) interpret the arcuate aeromagnetic high through the Wellesley Lake area as an ophiolite belt. Recent mapping has confirmed this, Murphy (2007), Murphy et al, (2007 & 2009). Escayola et al. (2012) reports the first identified podiform chromite mineralization from the Slide Mountain terrane (Harzburgite Peak-Eikland Mountain complex) to the northeast of Wels Gold Property. Eikland Mountain Formation has not been recognized on the claims.

In the region Latest Cretaceous Carmacks Group volcanic rocks unconformably overly the post amalgamation/accretion assemblages. These are represented by the Donjek Group in the property area, dominated by mafic volcanic tuffaceous and flow rock units with lesser felsic intrusive lithologies in the Wellesley Lake area (Murphy, personal communication). The mineralization on the Wels Gold Property is hosted within a newly discovered highly weathered granite intrusion of probable Cretaceous to Tertiary (70-90 ma) age.


63°N
62°N
WELS Gold Property
Burwash Landing
Legend
Lithologies
Eikland Mountain Ultramafics
LATE CRETACEOUS TO TERTIARY
LKgP - Granite, alaskite
UPPER CRETACEOUS
uKCa - Mafic volcanic flows, tuffs
uKCv - Felsic volcanics, tuff, plugs, flows, porphyry
MIDDLE TO UPPER TRIASSIC
TJs - Felsic schists and gneisses
TRIASSIC
TG - Gabbro and basalts
DEVONIAN AND MISSISSIPPIAN
DME - Nassina Assemblage
Gorilla Minerals Corp.
WELS Gold Property
Regional Geology
Aurum Geological Consultants Inc.
1:1,000,000
FIGURE 3
NAD 1983 UTM Zone 7N
CC 2/25/2014
N
0 5 10 20 30 40 50
Kilometers
Yukon Geological Survey, 2014

7.2 Property Geology

Property scale geological data is sparse. Most maps are compiled from Tempelman- Kluit 1974, Murphy 2007, Murphy et. al., 2007, and Murphy et. al. 2009; and Bedrock Map of Yukon 1:1,000,000 scale. The most recently available draft map is "Update of the Yukon Bedrock Geology Map" issued on January 14, 2014 (basically a preliminary draft update of GSC Open File 3754 or YGS Open File 2001) which shows the most current regional geological interpretation. There is no prior recorded exploration work on the claims prior to Gorilla Minerals Corp.

Property reports prepared for Gorilla Minerals Corp. include (Stroshein, 2012; Doherty, 2013, 2014) and report mainly on the soil sampling results over two seasons, two visits to Trench A by Stroshein in 2012 and Doherty in 2013 (Doherty, 2014). The property has had little prospecting or mapping except on the Saddle Zone. The reader is cautioned that any geological discussions and map interpretations are based on very sparse information particularly outside of the Saddle Zone. Geological maps presented here are interpreted based on rock samples returned by field crews, mapping and sampling on the Saddle zone and on airborne and regional geophysical surveys and regional geology maps.

The Wels Gold Property is underlain by grey green medium to coarse grained gabbros and basalts of Triassic age (TGo) that are intrusive into and are folded within a mixed metasedimentary and felsic metavolcanics rocks, all part of the displaced North American Basin rocks which are correlated to Earn Group in the Selwyn basin. These are the only known Selwyn Basin rocks in the Yukon, southwest of the Tintina trench.

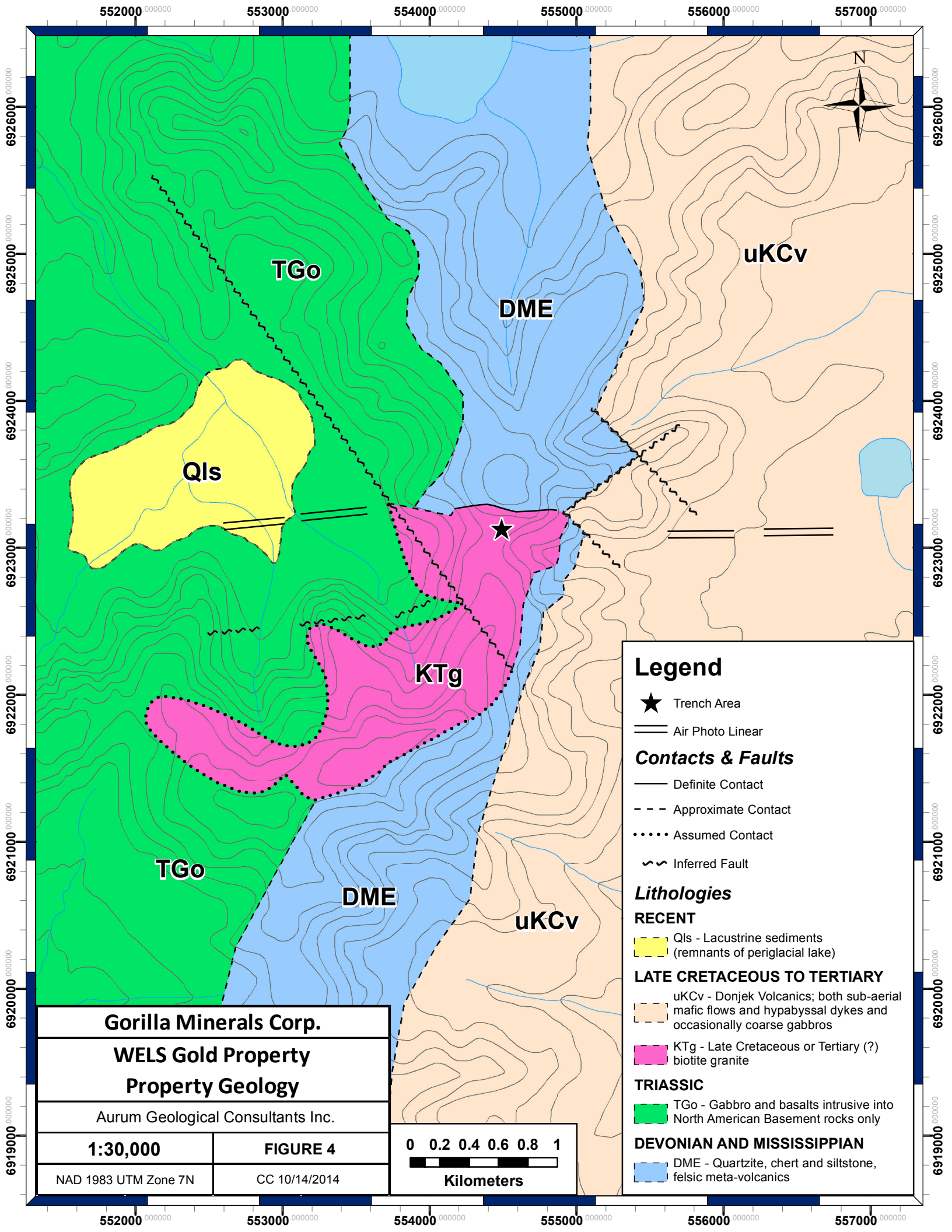
Rare light grey rhyolite or strongly bleached silicified andesite was also observed (Stroshein and Hulstein, 2006). Within the regionally mapped unit dun-brown weathering, dark green to black, partly serpentinized massive harzburgite and dunite (Slide Mountain Terrane) have been mapped but have not been identified within the claim block. The outcrops sampled by the author in Trench A were of highly weathered fractured and unfoliated granitic rocks containing discreet thin quartz veins along fractures in the granite. All trenches exposed a strongly developed "granite gruss" (mechanically and physically weathered granite). On fresh surfaces the granite consists of biotite-quartz-feldspar granite of medium to fine grain size. Feldspar phenocrysts are commonly chalky and occasional hornblende phenocrysts were noted but biotite is most commonly the only mafic mineral. Two trenches located thin very hard dark grey mafic dykes with olivine and pyroxene phenocrysts.

There is no indication of either an igneous or metamorphic foliation but there is obvious Fe-Oxide weathering and staining associated with fractures and as patchy areas near

fractures. The granite and alteration are very similar to many of the Tombstone suite intrusions located in the Selwyn Basin (i.e. Dublin Gulch, Red Mountain, Scheelite Dome, Clear Creek and Ida-Oro). The mineralization on the Saddle zone appears confined or localized along an east-west brittle fault zone cutting the northern margin of the granite stock. All mineralized intervals are from within the granite. Mineralized granite is only distinguished by assaying and possibly by a slightly more weathered appearance and the presence of millimeter scale quartz micro-veins and silicification. Pyrite is rare and generally less than 0.05%. The granite contacts have not been mapped and their attitude is not known. The granite is mapped as a small stock approximately 1 km long exposed on the Saddle and on ridges to the south. The intrusion has a similar appearance to 90 Ma Tombstone suite intrusions from known deposits in Selwyn basin but could be as young as Carmacks age (70 Ma). One small granite stock southwest of the Wels Gold claim block has been dated at 70 million years (Murphy, pers. Comm.).

All rocks collected from the North Ridge zone were siltstones, and gabbro-basalt. Crews did report granitic rocks on the Southwest Spur along the ridge.

An east-west trending air photo lineament is interpreted as a fault and fine slickensides were noted in rock fragments in T-14-2, Figure 12. Major lineaments on the Wels Gold Property are on Azimuths: 045-225^{o}, 090-180^{o}, and 135-315^{o}. These trends were used in compiling the interpreted geology in conjunction with observations on the ground, regional geological trends and on data interpreted from magnetic and radiometric data. The Wels Gold property needs more detailed geological mapping and prospecting.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TGo
DME
uKCv
Qls
KTg
TGo
DME
uKCv
Legend
Trench Area
Air Photo Linear
Contacts & Faults
Definite Contact
Approximate Contact
Assumed Contact
Inferred Fault
Lithologies
RECENT
Qls - Lacustrine sediments (remnants of periglacial lake)
LATE CRETACEOUS TO TERTIARY
uKCv - Donjek Volcanics; both sub-aerial mafic flows and hypabyssal dykes and occasionally coarse gabbros
KTg - Late Cretaceous or Tertiary (?) biotite granite
TRIASSIC
TGo - Gabbro and basalts intrusive into North American Basement rocks only
DEVONIAN AND MISSISSIPPIAN
DME - Quartzite, chert and siltstone, felsic meta-volcanics
0 0.2 0.4 0.6 0.8 1
Kilometers
Gorilla Minerals Corp.
WELS Gold Property
Property Geology
Aurum Geological Consultants Inc.
1:30,000
FIGURE 4
NAD 1983 UTM Zone 7N
CC 10/14/2014

7.3 Mineralization

Mineralization has been directly identified on the Wels Gold Property at Trench A located in the center of the Saddle Zone gold in soil anomaly. On the North Ridge and Southwest Spur no rock samples have been collected and the target is primarily gold in soil geochemical anomalies similar to the Saddle Zone. Mineralization located in Trench A consists of silicified and micro-veined highly weathered granite (gruss, or in situ highly weathered granite - mostly coarse sand containing cobbles of intact rock). Fresh rocks have some manganese and iron oxide staining but only traces of pyrite. There are sparse clay minerals and no magnetite present in the rock sampled. Calcite veins were only noted in Trench 14-01 as veins and disseminated in the granite but overall is generally absent.

The average grade of nine rock samples from Trench A is 34.85 g/t Au. Removing the high 149.5 g/t sample value the average grade of eight samples is 30.78 g/t Au. Geochemically the mineralized rock is anomalous for Au, Ag, As, and Sb, ± Bi. The granite is mapped as a small 1 km long body that outcrops in the saddle and along the ridge to the south. It is assumed the granite is probably of Carmacks age (70 Ma). One small granite stock southwest of the Wels Gold claim block has been dated at 70 million years. No other granitic outcrop or float has been located definitely, or sampled, outside the Saddle Zone.

8.0 DEPOSIT TYPES

The primary commodity target is gold.

Initial data from property work and government mapping combined with the soil geochemical signature suggested an epithermal gold deposit model with an Au, Ag, As, Sb geochemical signature, primarily because no granitic intrusions had been located on the property. With the discovery that Trench A was dug into altered and weathered granitic rock, the focus shifted to reduced intrusion related gold mineralization, also called intrusion related gold mineralization and porphyry gold mineralization and more recently reduced intrusive related granite systems (RIRGS) by Hart, 2007. These deposits in the Yukon and Alaska are most commonly (but not always) related to the 90 million year old Tombstone suite intrusions. Better known deposits of the Tombstone suite include bulk tonnage low-grade deposits such as the Fort Knox deposit near Fairbanks, Alaska, and Dublin Gulch and Red Mountain north of Mayo, Yukon as well as other well-known similar deposits or occurrences in a belt that extends for over 2000 km across Yukon and Alaska. The mineralization located on the Saddle zone is of much higher grade than is common

in the Tintina Gold belt. The presence of Cu and Mo at low but anomalous levels associated with the gold in felsic rock initially suggested a possible Cu porphyry target, however the characteristics of the mineralization on the Saddle zone are more typical of the reduced intrusion related deposit model. Cu and Mo show a negative correlation with gold.

The reduced intrusion related gold deposit model is one of intrusive hosted gold genetically related to a porphyritic granite stocks. The genesis of these deposits is comparable to porphyry copper or porphyry molybdenum systems. The 'Fort Knox' or "Tombstone Suite Intrusive Hosted Gold" deposit type have also been called a 'porphyry gold' systems (Hollister, 1991). Deuteric and hydrothermal fluids deposited economic concentrations of native gold within the granite and surrounding hornfelsed sedimentary rocks during and after emplacement of the stock.

These deposits are sulphide deficient; gold is associated with trace amounts of arsenopyrite, minor chalcopyrite and molybdenum and occasionally busmuthinite and stibnite. Mineralization is primarily within quartz veinlets, veins, and shears within the intrusive although gold is also found as disseminations within the stocks (Hollister, 1991). Associated minerals are molybdenite, scheelite, arsenopyrite, pyrite, bismuthinite and rarely tetradymite (Bi2Te2S). Total sulphide content rarely exceeds one percent.

Potassic, phyllic, and argillic alteration is locally present within the intrusions (Hollister, 1991). Generally, small amounts of potassium feldspar, serecite, and clay minerals are found as thin selvages adjacent to the mineralized quartz veins. Post mineral veins consist of calcite, calcite-quartz, and clay.

Work and data to date combined with the trench sampling in 2014 clearly show that the Saddle Zone mineralization is of the reduced intrusion related type and in the author's opinion is very similar to the Red Mountain and Dublin Gulch deposit and others in the belt. The location of the intrusion (if it is Tombstone Age – 90 ma) is well to the south of any known reduced intrusion related deposit on the southwest side of the Tintina Fault. Further work is required on the Wels Gold Property to further define and document this newly discovered high grade gold mineralization. An age date of the intrusion (in progress by YGS) will aid in interpreting this mineral occurrence.

9.0 EXPLORATION

9.1 Introduction

The Wels Gold claim block measures 6 km by 4.5 km with the long dimension of both the claim and soil lines bearing 020^{o}. A GPS soil auger grid covering a 5.5 by 2.2 km area

consisted of 12 soil lines at 200 m spacing was completed in 2011, covering the original Wels 1-136 claims. A 2.5 by 2.0 km core area of the 2011 grid was in-fill sampled to a 100 x 50 m spacing density in 2012. Trench A was hand dug on a 3012 ppb Au soil anomaly, three soils from the bottom of Trench A returned 5204.4, 3740.0 and 1984.5 ppb Au. One rock sample collected from Trench A in 2012 returned 149.5 g/t Au. Trench A was resampled in 2013 (5 rocks) which was the only additional information acquired that year.

All other data reported in Section 9 is from work completed in 2014. This included additional soils, and rock sampling on all zones and additional three samples from Trench A, and 103 Interval samples over 155.5 m of trenches excavated by a CanDig Hoe. Figure 5 shows the location of all property figures in the report with respect to the claim boundary. The 2012 infill grid covered the Saddle, North Ridge and Southwest Spur anomalies were better defined in the 2011 program with a more closely spaced soils grid, to better define the anomalies.

In 2012, one hand dug, Trench A was excavated in the center of the Saddle zone over the highest gold in soil value of 3082 ppb Au from a 2011 sample. Results from the 2014 trenching now place Trench A at the center of a 50 m by 10 m mineralized zone within a 750 m by 150 m east-west trending oval shaped gold in soil anomaly. One rock sample was collected from Trench A by R. Stroshein in July of 2012, which when analyzed in early November returned a very high 149.5 g/t Au. Mr. Stroshein passed away on December 14, 2012 and geological responsibility was assumed by the author. The author has provided advice and supervision of all reports and property work since December 2012. Trench A was re-visited by the author in November 2013 in order to confirm that the 149.5 g/t Au sample from Trench A was valid. The author re-sampled the trench and determined that the sample had been collected from granite with micro quartz veins that was carrying high grade gold (five samples average 15.25 g/t Au), additional sampling in Trench A in 2014 returned an average value from 9 samples of 34.85 g/t Au.

The 2014, an eight day exploration program (six persons) consisted of 155.5 linear meters of Can Dig excavator trenching on the Saddle Zone and reconnaissance soil and rock sampling on the North Ridge and Southwest Spur Zones. The 2014 work has significantly upgraded the Saddle Zone anomaly to a well-defined 50 m by 5-10 m wide mineralized zone that is open in all directions. The 2014 work included an airborne magnetometer and radiometric survey flown over the central 3.3 km by 3 km portion of the property 2 weeks before the field crew commenced work (Poon, 2014). All work reported on in this section is based on the two soil sampling and one soil sampling and trenching program. Interpretations of the geology are very preliminary and are based on only a relatively small number of hand samples collected by the author and crews in 2013 and 2014. Geophysical survey data are useful for interpreting structure and lithology.

Work programs between 2011 and 2014 were completed by All-In Exploration Solutions Inc., with geological supervision provided by R. Stroshein 2011-2012 and by the author since January 2013. All exploration programs (2011-2014) were generously supported through Yukon Mining Exploration Program (YMEP) grants for up to 50% of eligible exploration costs. YMEP reports are required at the end of each season if YMEP grant funding is approved for that year. Companies may apply for funding in any year but maximum funding is capped at $250,000 on any specific project. Subsections 9.2 to 9.7 follow the chronological progression through 2011-2014 so that the reader can understand the stages that advanced the project to its current point.

All data and interpretations in Section 9.2 are based on a current compilation of all soils (Figures 6.1-6.6) and, six rock samples collected from Trench A in 2012 and 2013. Data provided in subsequent parts is reporting new sampling data from 2014.

In Figures 8-12, soil sampling results are identified by year sampled. All rock samples, outside of Trench A, were collected in 2014. All data (2011-2014) has been collected by Gorilla Minerals Corp. The figures for the report were drafted by Casey Cardinal of All-In Exploration Solutions Inc.

The reader is cautioned that the conclusions in this report are based on 103 rock samples mostly collected from mineralized rock and statistical data for rocks may not accurately represent background levels for the pathfinder elements.

9.2 Grid Soil Sampling 2011-2014

A program of reconnaissance grid soil sampling was carried out in 2011 on the Wels Gold Property (685 soils) in conjunction with sampling of the other claim blocks forming the original three, West (Wels Gold), East (Nickel), and South, claim blocks. Soils were collected using 1.2 m long soil augers with data recorded directly to a hand held data pad linked to a GPS. Samples were collected from depths of 30-100 cm and placed in pre-numbered Kraft sample bags. At each site, characteristics such as soil type, colour, moisture, and site conditions, dry, wet, steep, frozen, and ground cover were recorded.

The 2011 soil lines on the Wels Gold claim block were oriented parallel to the long axis of the claim block. Samples were collected at 100 m intervals along 200 m spaced lines running at 020^{o} azimuth. The 2011 soil sampling outlined significant gold in soil anomalies accompanied by anomalous Ag, As, Sb anomalies. In 2012, infill soil sampling was completed (893 samples) on the same grid bringing samplings density to 50 m x 100 m spacing over the central (2.5 km by 2.0 km) part of the grid and further defined and extended the anomalies. Geochemical percentile plots for Au, Ag, As, Sb, Cu and Mo are

shown in Figures 6.1 to 6.6. Figure 5 is a Key map showing the location and extent of all work discussed in the report.

The three strongly anomalous zones, North Ridge, Saddle, and Southwest Spur are all located along the central ridge that transects the property in a north to south direction with an inflection point at the Saddle zone where the ridge trend turns from a southeast to a southwest trend. The yellow, red and magenta colors represent soil values for >95%tile, >98%tile and >99%tile for the elements Au, Ag, As, Sb, Cu, Mo. Soils databases and analytical certificates used to generate the maps are reported by Stroshein (2012) and Doherty (2014).

The Saddle Zone anomaly is entirely within a prominent east-west trending symmetrical notch on the ridge which measures about 300 m wide by 100 m deep. The Saddle anomaly is interpreted as the locus of an east-west brittle structure that is evident on air photos and in trench cuts, and can be seen plotted on the property geology map Figure 4, and on the Magnetic and radiometric maps shown in Figures 7.1 and 7.2. The fault is believed to be steep to vertical but this will likely only be determined by drilling.

The percentile plots for Au, As, and Sb are very similar, silver (Ag) is only weakly present over the North Ridge and Southwest spur zones. Both Cu and Mo are scattered and there appears to be an analytical problem with Mo where it shows a string of anomalous Mo in soil values from two lines on the NE corner of the grid. No other elements are anomalous. These anomalies should be checked but are not considered significant or urgent.

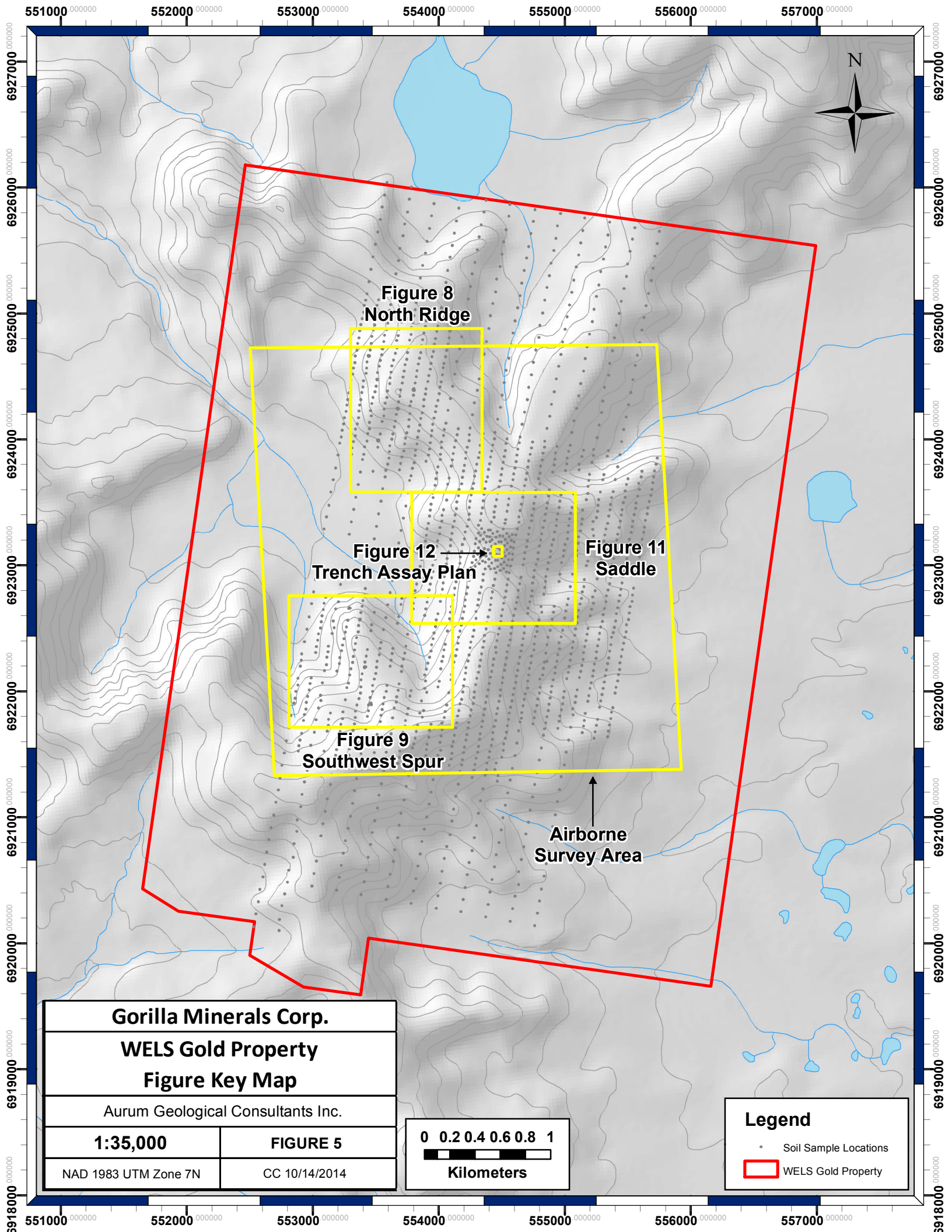
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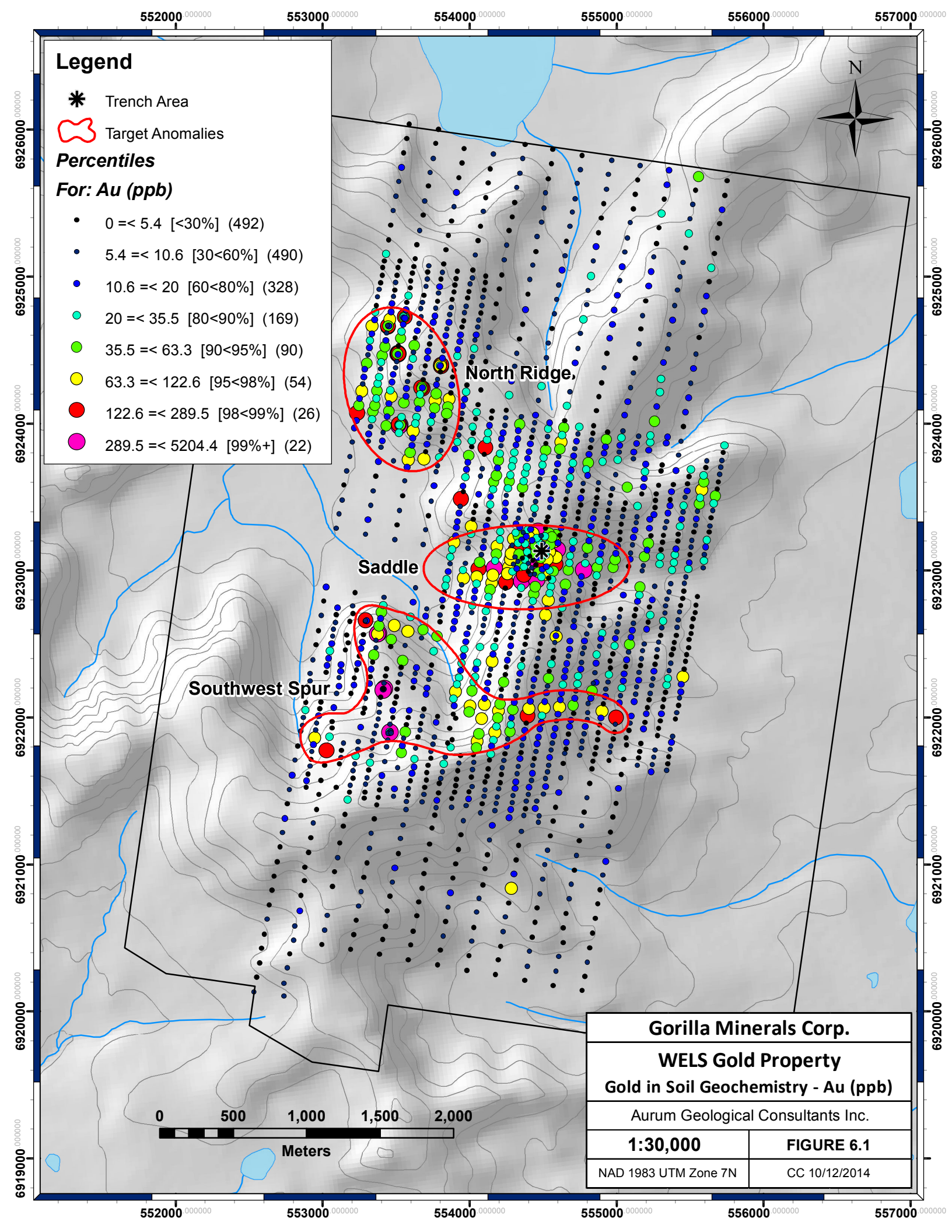
Figure 8
North Ridge
Figure 12
Trench Assay Plan
Figure 11
Saddle
Figure 9
Southwest Spur
Airborne
Survey Area
Gorilla Minerals Corp.
WELS Gold Property
Figure Key Map
Aurum Geological Consultants Inc.
1:35,000
FIGURE 5
NAD 1983 UTM Zone 7N
CC 10/14/2014
0 0.2 0.4 0.6 0.8 1
Kilometers
Legend
Soil Sample Locations
WELS Gold Property


Legend
Trench Area
Target Anomalies
Percentiles
For: Au (ppb)
0 =< 5.4 [<30%] (492)
5.4 =< 10.6 [30<60%] (490)
10.6 =< 20 [60<80%] (328)
20 =< 35.5 [80<90%] (169)
35.5 =< 63.3 [90<95%] (90)
63.3 =< 122.6 [95<98%] (54)
122.6 =< 289.5 [98<99%] (26)
289.5 =< 5204.4 [99%+] (22)
North Ridge
Saddle
Southwest Spur
N
552000
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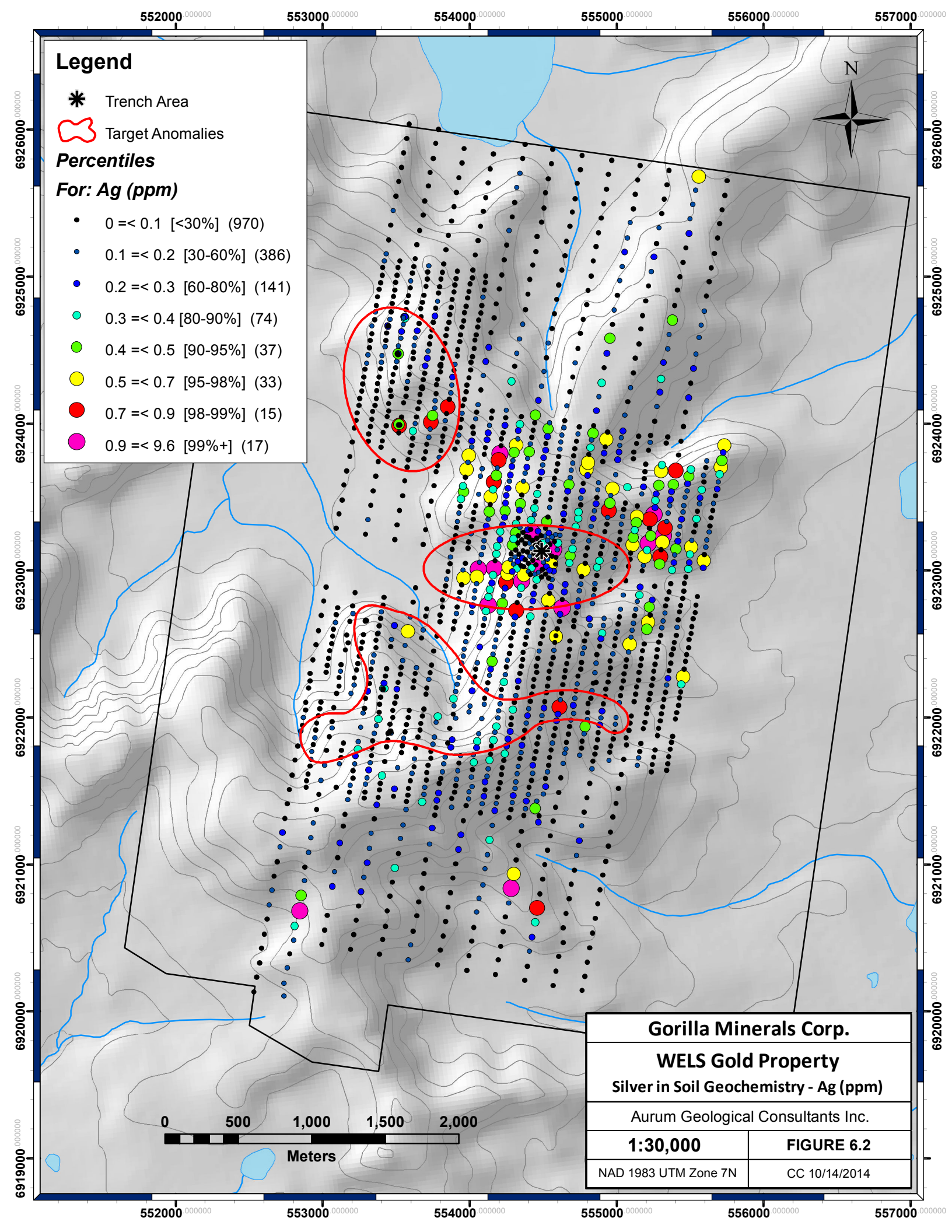
6919000
0
500
1,000
1,500
2,000
Meters
Gorilla Minerals Corp.
WELS Gold Property
Gold in Soil Geochemistry - Au (ppb)
Aurum Geological Consultants Inc.
1:30,000
FIGURE 6.1
NAD 1983 UTM Zone 7N
CC 10/12/2014


Legend
Trench Area
Target Anomalies
Percentiles
For: Ag (ppm)
0 =< 0.1 [<30%] (970)
0.1 =< 0.2 [30-60%] (386)
0.2 =< 0.3 [60-80%] (141)
0.3 =< 0.4 [80-90%] (74)
0.4 =< 0.5 [90-95%] (37)
0.5 =< 0.7 [95-98%] (33)
0.7 =< 0.9 [98-99%] (15)
0.9 =< 9.6 [99%+] (17)
N
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6925000
6924000
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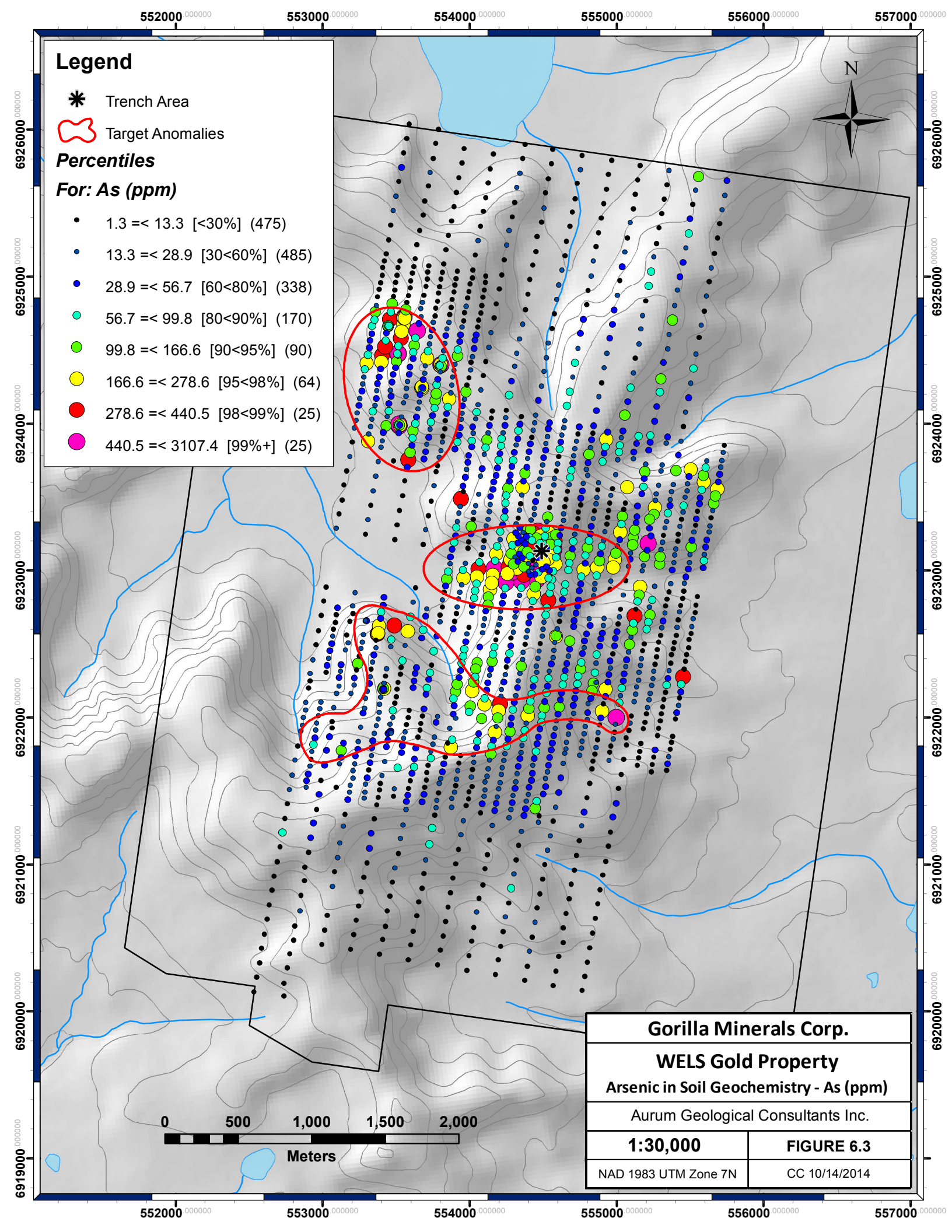
6922000
6921000
6920000
6919000
0
500
1,000
1,500
2,000
Meters
Gorilla Minerals Corp.
WELS Gold Property
Silver in Soil Geochemistry - Ag (ppm)
Aurum Geological Consultants Inc.
1:30,000
FIGURE 6.2
NAD 1983 UTM Zone 7N
CC 10/14/2014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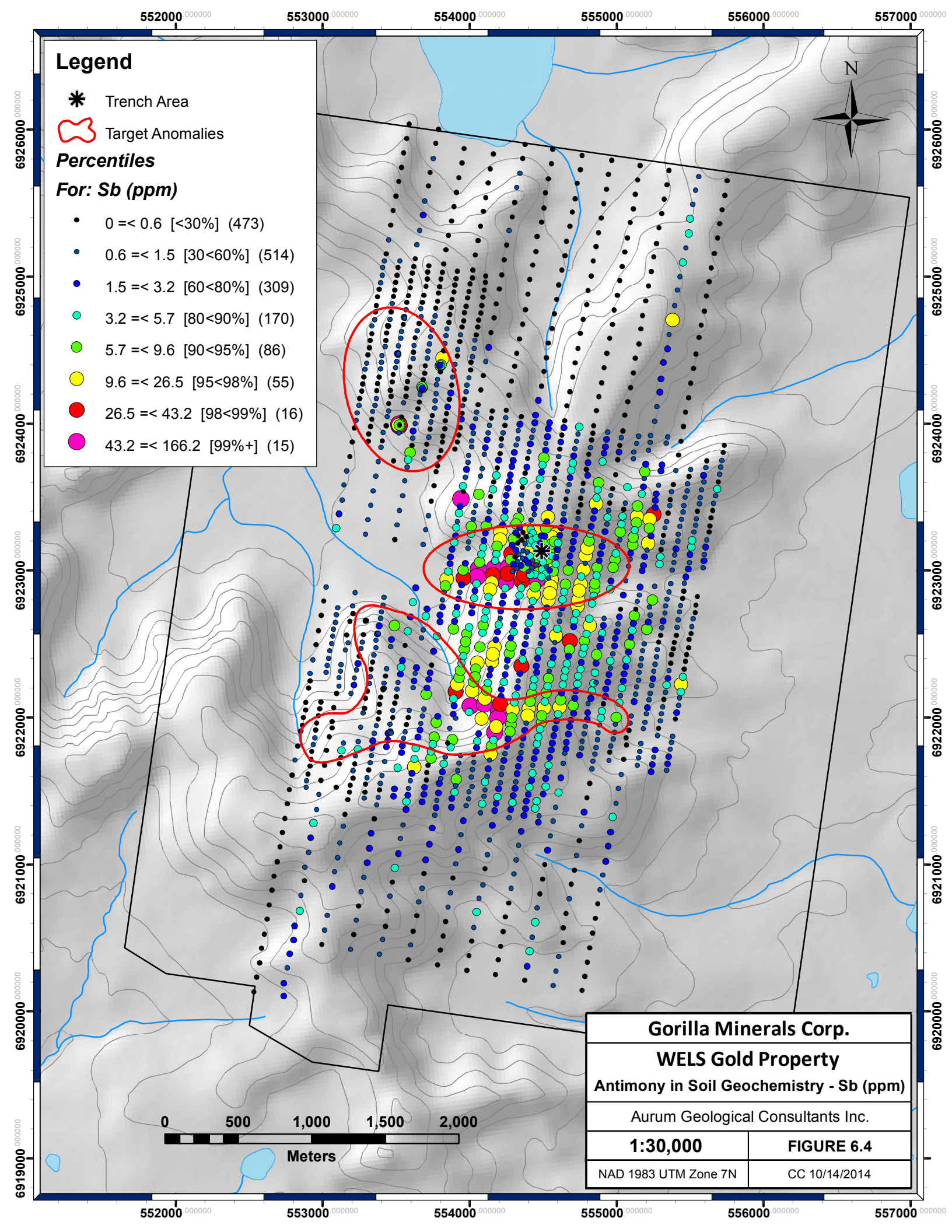
6919000
Legend
Trench Area
Target Anomalies
Percentiles
For: As (ppm)
1.3 =< 13.3 [<30%] (475)
13.3 =< 28.9 [30<60%] (485)
28.9 =< 56.7 [60<80%] (338)
56.7 =< 99.8 [80<90%] (170)
99.8 =< 166.6 [90<95%] (90)
166.6 =< 278.6 [95<98%] (64)
278.6 =< 440.5 [98<99%] (25)
440.5 =< 3107.4 [99%+] (25)
N
0
500
1,000
1,500
2,000
Meters
Gorilla Minerals Corp.
WELS Gold Property
Arsenic in Soil Geochemistry - As (ppm)
Aurum Geological Consultants Inc.
1:30,000
FIGURE 6.3
NAD 1983 UTM Zone 7N
CC 10/14/2014


Legend
Trench Area
Target Anomalies
Percentiles
For: Sb (ppm)
0 =< 0.6 [<30%] (473)
0.6 =< 1.5 [30<60%] (514)
1.5 =< 3.2 [60<80%] (309)
3.2 =< 5.7 [80<90%] (170)
5.7 =< 9.6 [90<95%] (86)
9.6 =< 26.5 [95<98%] (55)
26.5 =< 43.2 [98<99%] (16)
43.2 =< 166.2 [99%+] (15)
N
552000
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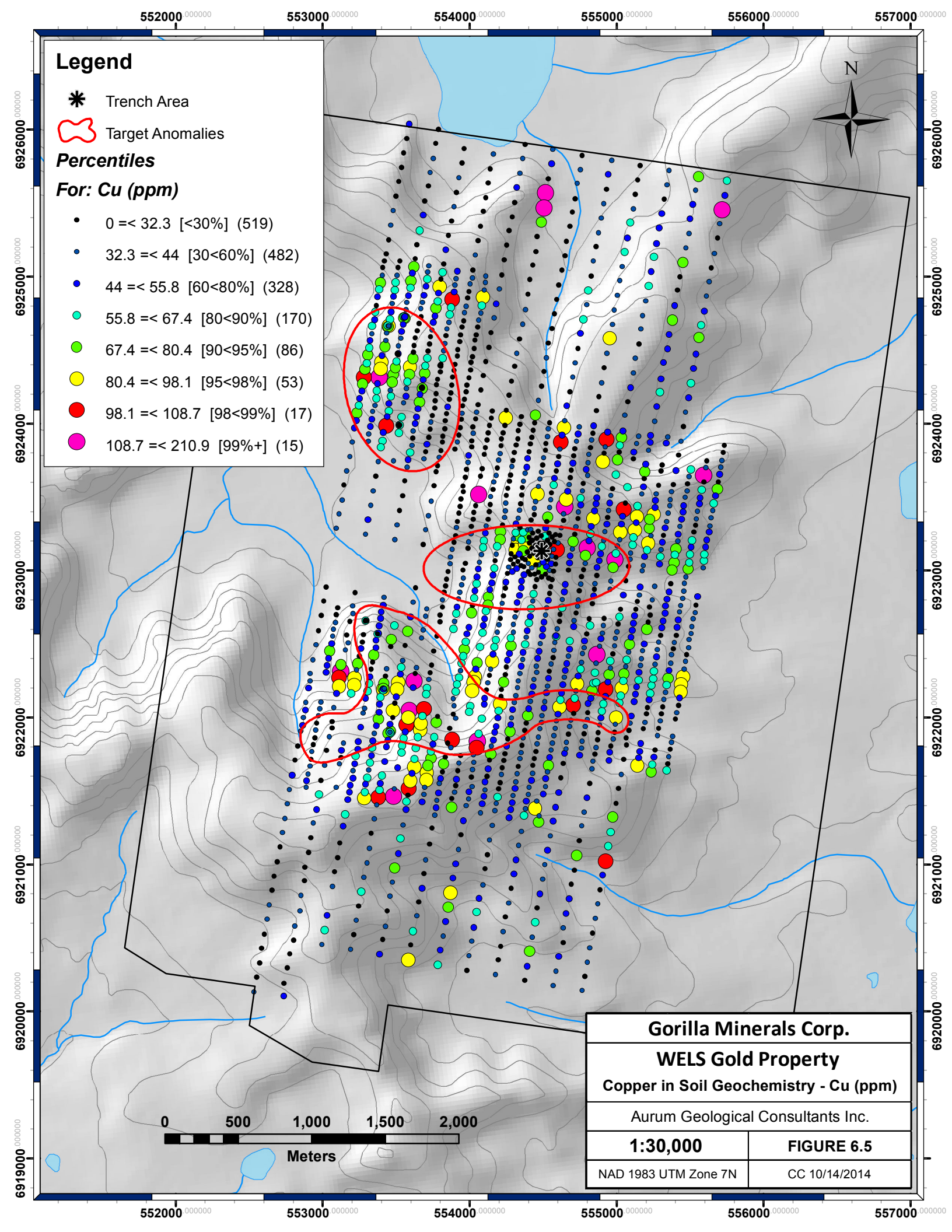
556000
557000
6926000
6925000
6924000
6923000
6922000
6921000
6920000
6919000
0
500
1,000
1,500
2,000
Meters
Gorilla Minerals Corp.
WELS Gold Property
Antimony in Soil Geochemistry - Sb (ppm)
Aurum Geological Consultants Inc.
1:30,000
FIGURE 6.4
NAD 1983 UTM Zone 7N
CC 10/14/2014


Legend
Trench Area
Target Anomalies
Percentiles
For: Cu (ppm)
0 =< 32.3 [<30%] (519)
32.3 =< 44 [30<60%] (482)
44 =< 55.8 [60<80%] (328)
55.8 =< 67.4 [80<90%] (170)
67.4 =< 80.4 [90<95%] (86)
80.4 =< 98.1 [95<98%] (53)
98.1 =< 108.7 [98<99%] (17)
108.7 =< 210.9 [99%+] (15)
N
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557000
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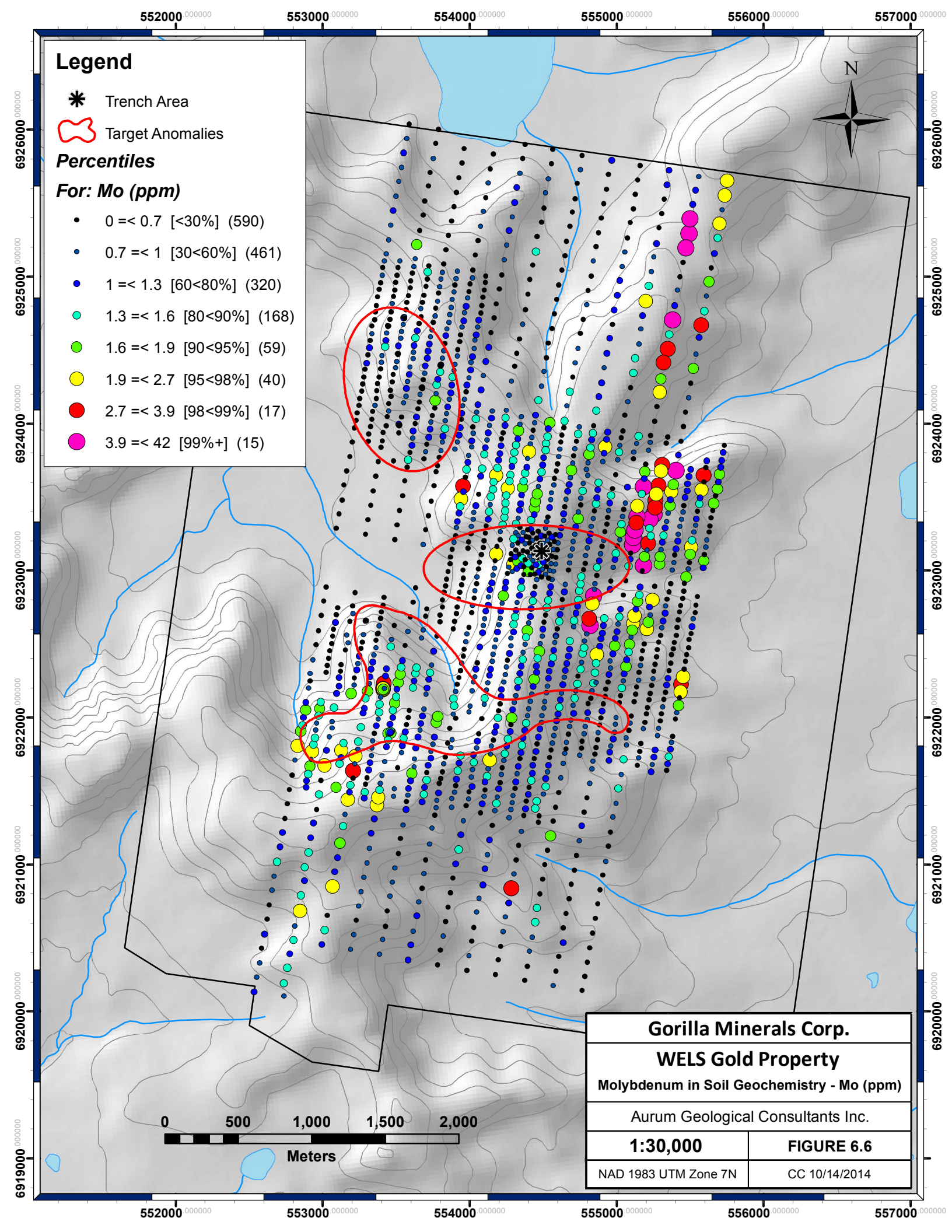
6925000
6924000
6923000
6922000
6921000
6920000
6919000
0
500
1,000
1,500
2,000
Meters
Gorilla Minerals Corp.
WELS Gold Property
Copper in Soil Geochemistry - Cu (ppm)
Aurum Geological Consultants Inc.
1:30,000
FIGURE 6.5
NAD 1983 UTM Zone 7N
CC 10/14/2014


Legend
Trench Area
Target Anomalies
Percentiles
For: Mo (ppm)
0 =< 0.7 [<30%] (590)
0.7 =< 1 [30<60%] (461)
1 =< 1.3 [60<80%] (320)
1.3 =< 1.6 [80<90%] (168)
1.6 =< 1.9 [90<95%] (59)
1.9 =< 2.7 [95<98%] (40)
2.7 =< 3.9 [98<99%] (17)
3.9 =< 42 [99%+] (15)
N
552000
553000
554000
555000
556000
557000
6926000
6925000
6924000
6923000
6922000
6921000
6920000
6919000
0
500
1,000
1,500
2,000
Meters
Gorilla Minerals Corp.
WELS Gold Property
Molybdenum in Soil Geochemistry - Mo (ppm)
Aurum Geological Consultants Inc.
1:30,000
FIGURE 6.6
NAD 1983 UTM Zone 7N
CC 10/14/2014

9.3 Trench A - Rock Sampling 2012-2013

Trench A was hand excavated over the highest soil sample on the Saddle Zone which had returned 3082 ppb Au. Two samples on the same line to the south of Trench A at 100 m spacing returned 1425 and 291 ppb Au respectively. The trench was hand dug by a soil sampling crew from All-In Exploration Inc., who then collected three large soil samples (no rock samples) from the bottom of the trench. The trench measures 1.75 m by 0.75 m by 1.2 m deep. Prior to receiving the soil sample results, Robert Stroshein visited the site and collected a 1.15 kg sample of hand-picked rock at the bottom of Trench A. He described the sample as containing thin quartz veins as this was the only material that might explain the soil anomaly. His sample K931783 returned a value of 149.5 g/t Au (4.37 Oz/ton).

The site was visited by the author on November 4, 2013, to resample Trench A to verify the results obtained by Stroshein. Four large rock samples (average weight 1.9 kg each) were collected across the east and west sides and two samples of material at the bottom of the trench. The two samples of in place rock from the trench walls returned 17.7 and 24.0 g/t Au and the two samples from the bottom of the trench returned 3.1 and 28.6 g/t Au. The 3.1g/t Au sample was collected right off the surface of the material at the bottom of the trench. The 28.6 g/t Au sample result was from loose material collected about 15 cm below the surface material. All samples were carefully examined before sending in to assay and the only rock material identified was medium grained granitic rock, well fractured and micro-quartz veined. Table 2 below lists all samples collected from Trench A with analytical results for Au, Ag, As, and Sb. All sample locations are shown in Figure 10 except for Sample K931783 which was collected from an unspecified location at the bottom of the trench.

All rock sample results shown in Table 2 were collected from Trench A. Sample K931783 was collected (by Robert Stroshein in 2012) from an unspecified location at the bottom of the trench. All others samples were collected by the author on November 04, 2013 except samples 582666-582668 which are sieved portions of one 18 kg sample from the excavated rock beside Trench A See Figure 10.

Sample number 115261 was a split by screening to a coarse (> +10 mesh) sample 115261; and a fine (< +10 mesh) sample 115264 fractions Table 2. The coarse fraction was washed and the wash material was added to the fine fraction. The material was panned to inspect for visible gold. No visible gold was noted using a 10 and 20 power hand lenses, very fine grained pyrite was present. There was no magnetite or any other heavy sulphide or other oxide minerals noted in the sample fines. All fine material was dried and returned to the sample bag before the sample was sent for assay. The coarse material was entirely weathered greyish granite with minor traces of vein quartz in only a few of the rock pieces in the sample.

TABLE 2. TRENCH A - ROCK SAMPLES

Table 2 Rock Samples Trench A

Sample #	Weight (kg)	Au g/t	Ag ppm	As ppm	Sb ppm	ROCK Descriptions Comments
K931783	1.15	149.5	58	8740	67	Granite with quartz micro-veins
115258	2.12	15.7	5.6	7430.6	47	As above,North wall 1.0 m
115259	2.19	17.2	9.9	>10000	105.8	As above, South Wall 1.0 m
115260	1.05	3.3	2.3	4638.3	28.7	Bottom of trench @ surface
115261	1.43	21.8	9.9	9314.8	69.6	Bottom of trench @ 20 cm depth Coarse Rock Frags
115264	0.85	12.9	6.4	5125.2	74.1	Fine Fraction (< +12 mesh) of 115261
582666	8.18	40.6	10.8	6181.3	41.2	Coarse Fraction (> +4 Mesh) of 18 kg sample
582667	3.24	67.7	23.7	6249.3	52.4	Medium Fraction (< +4 to >+12 mesh) of 18 kg sample
582668	6.23	13.1	4.8	4453	48.6	Fine fraction (< +12 mesh) of 18Kg sample
WEIGHTED ASSAY (ALL 9 SAMPLES): 34.85 g/t Au						

2013 sample splits

Sample	Weight	Au g/t	WxA	% ± of WT. AVG.	
115261	1.43	21.8	31.174	145.53%	Coarse
115264	0.85	12.9	10.965	-244.83%	Fine
		∑ WxA	42.139		
		∑ W	2.28		
		Grade	18.48202		

2014 Sample Splits

Sample	Weight	Au g/t	WxA	% ± of WT. AVG.	
582666	8.18	40.6	332.108	26.81058351	Coarse
582667	3.24	67.7	219.348	283.5694051	Medium
582668	6.23	13.1	81.613	-25.77903683	Fine
		∑ WxA	633.069		
		∑ W	17.65		
		Grade	35.86793		

Split Samples	
	Field split Coarse/Fine
	Field SplitCoarse/Medium/Fine

The high grade gold values from the single 2012 sample from Trench A was confirmed by sampling completed by the author in November of 2013 and provided valuable data for planning the 2014 program.

It is the author's opinion that the initial sample collected by Robert Stroshein (#K931783) was a valid sample that consisted mainly of carefully selected quartz vein material from a micro-veined zone in the granite at the bottom of the trench. The samples collected in November 2013 by the author confirms that the granite in Trench A is returning high grade gold assays. A split of one sample clearly showed that there is gold in both coarse and fine fractions but also suggested that gold may be reporting higher grades from the coarse over the fine fractions.

A weighted-assay grade (∑ (Wt x A)/ total weight), for all samples collected from Trench A is 34.85 g/t Au. Without the highest and lowest of the nine samples, the weighted average is 30.78 g/t Au.

There is an indication of a Nugget Effect apparent from the one sample split from 2013 which is confirmed in the large 18 Kg split from 2014. The discovery of visible gold in Trench 2 (T-14-02) at two section within 15 m of Trench A, attests to the tenor of the mineralization and supported the assumption of a possible nugget effect. The weighted averages of the sample splits is shown at the bottom of Table 2. The nugget effect is discussed further in Section 12 Data verification.

9.4 2014 Airborne Geophysics (Magnetic and Radiometric)

An airborne geophysical survey was flown over the 3.0 km by 3.3 km area within the center of the claim block. The survey was completed by Precision Geosurveys Ltd on August 11, 2014 and the preliminary data was available for crews during the 2014 trenching and sampling program. The survey was laid out to cover the three anomalies on the Saddle, North Ridge and Southwest Spur Zones defined by the combined 2011 and 2012 soil sampling programs and Trench A on the Saddle Zone. A final report was provided by Precision GeoSurveys Inc. in late September (Poon, 2014).

The survey was flown at a nominal elevation of 30 m above ground level on east-west oriented lines. A total of 110 line km of magnetic and radiometric data were collected including three N-S tie lines. Two base stations were located along the east side of the White river approximately 6 km west of the survey area to ensure that diurnal magnetic activity was recorded during the survey flights.

A Eurocopter AS350 helicopter was used for the survey. On board was a magnetometer and spectrometer and GPS.

Instrumentation consisted of:

Airborne magnetic sensor: CS-3 magnetometer on a front mounted stinger;

- IRIS , or Integrated Radiometric Information System which is a fully integrated gamma radiation detection system containing 12.6 liters of NaI (T1) downward looking crystals and 4.2 liters of NaI (T1) synthetic upward looking crystals with 265 channel output at 1 Hz sampling rate;

- Laser Altimeter, an Opti-Logic RS800 laser altimeter attached to the aft end of the magnetometer boom.

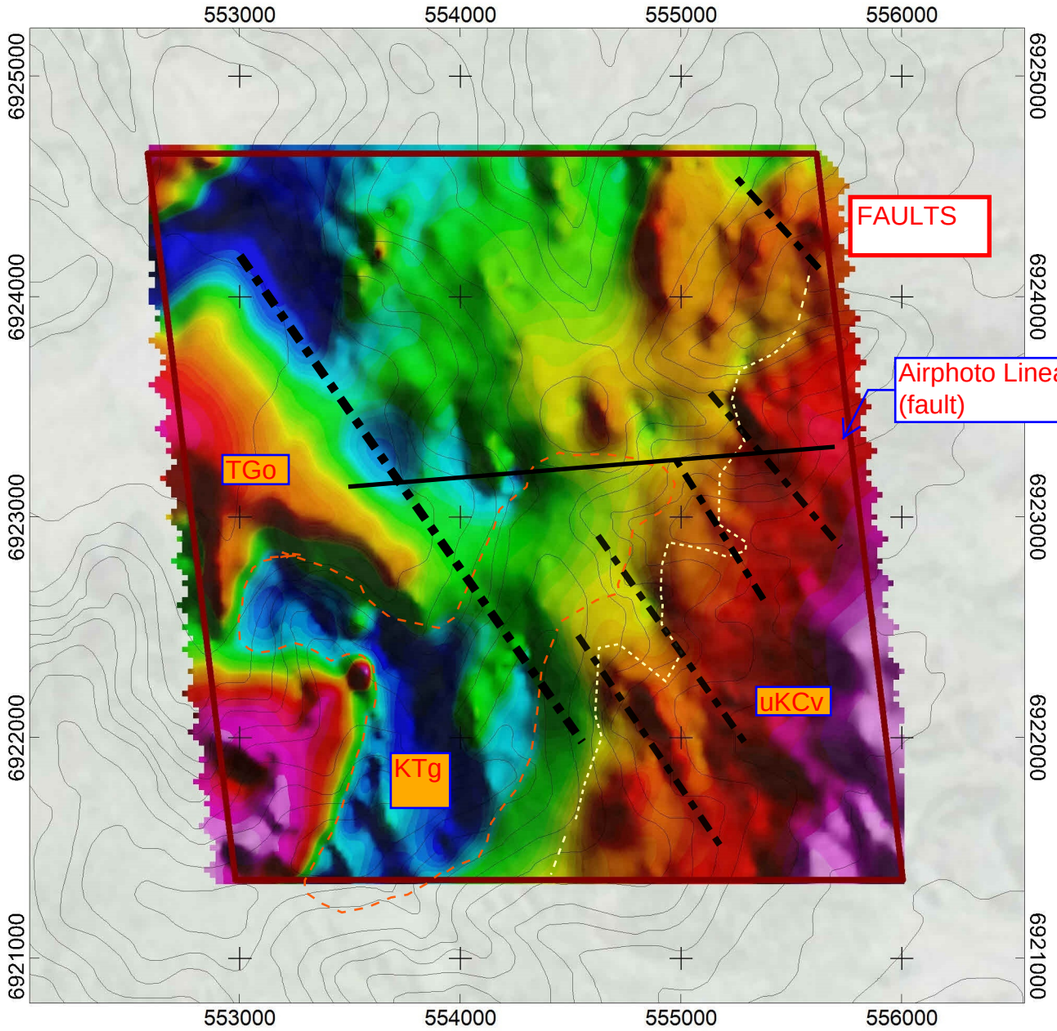
- AGIS (Airborne Geophysical Information System) is the main computer used in data recording, data synchronizing, displaying real-time QC data for the geophysical operator, and the generation of navigation information for the pilot and operator display system. Information such as magnetic field, total count, counts of

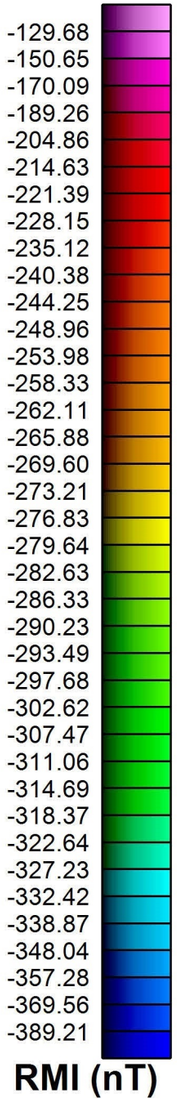
various radioelements (K, U, Th, etc.), temperature, cosmic radiation, barometric pressure, atmospheric humidity and survey altitude can all be monitored on the AGIS monitor for immediate QC.

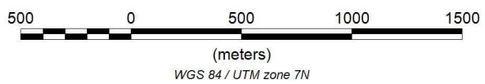
The Precision geophysical crew consisted of two members: Harmen Keyser, Pilot and, Jenny Poon, as operator, geophysicist, and data processor. The survey was flown on August 11, 2014. The survey did not encounter any delays. The same area had been flown by Fugero Surveys Ltd for YGS/GSC (Dumont, 2009), which was at 400 m line spacing and at 60 m above ground level. The Precision survey data is of higher resolution, and also has radiometric data and provides better resolution than the Fugero survey. The Precision data concurs with the results obtained by Fugero but is of higher resolution

The magnetic data presented in Figures 7.1 show strongly contrasting magnetic domains, related to lithologies and structure and has been used to interpret the local property geology (Figure 4). The eastern side of the claim block is underlain by Donjek Volcanic rocks (**uKCv**) primarily basalts and gabbros, with a fairly high magnetic signature. These are part of the overlap assemblage. The contact is interpreted as irregular due to a number of NE-SW linear interpreted as faults. The NE-SW linear extend into the magnetic domain west of the contact of the felsic metavolcanics and rocks (**DMᴇ**) with the overlying Donjek Group volcanic rocks (**uKCv**). In the western portion of the property, the mag data has been used to discriminate the mafic gabbroic sills (**TGo**) from Selwyn basin rocks of the metasedimentary and meta-volcanic rocks. The felsic composition of the (**DMᴇ**) lithologies are similar to the granite and it is not possible to discriminate granite areas from quartzite and felsic metavolcanics from the airborne radiometric data. The absence of magnetite within the reduced granite intrusion and lack of any pyrrhotite hornfels zone in country rocks precludes any strong magnetic contrasts between intrusion and country rock. The magnetic lows however may be important and may represent areas underlain by granite. The lacustrine sediments (**Qls**) shown on Figure 4 also appear to be masking the radiometric signature, much the same way as snow attenuates the radiometric signal.

Airborne radiometric data (Tc, U, K, and Th) show a generally subdued area over those areas noted as probably underlain by granite but the data is not as helpful as the magnetics. Figure 7.2 shows the Total Count data for the radiometric data. Additional interpretation of the geophysical data, particularly the radiometric data, by a qualified geophysicist is warranted.



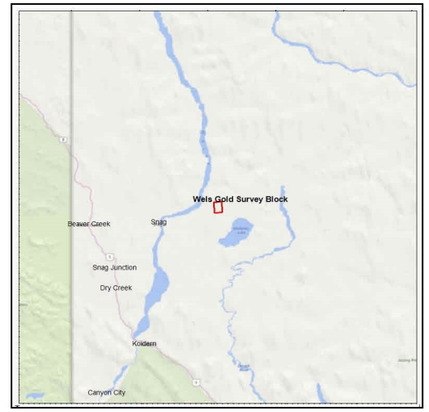




LEGEND

Map Projection:

Projection: Universal Transverse Mercator
Central Meridian: 219 Zone 7N
Datum: WGS 84



Survey Date:	August 11, 2014
Survey Base:	Beaver Creek, YT
Helicopter Type:	Eurocopter AS350
Registration:	C-GOHK
Survey Technology:	Magnetic and Radiometric survey.

SURVEY PARAMETERS:

Helicopter:	40.0 meters
Magnetometer:	40.0 meters
Radiometric:	40.0 meters
Actual Mean Terrain Clearance:	40.7 meters

Wels Gold Survey Block

Survey Line Spacing:	100 meters
Survey Line Direction:	090°-270°
Tie Line Spacing:	1000 meters
Tie Line Direction:	000°-180°

AIRBORNE SYSTEMS:

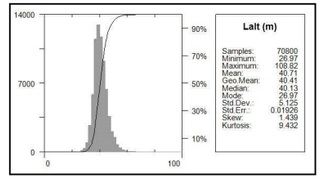
Scintrex CS-3 Magnetometer Sensor

Configuration:	Stinger with 3 axis compensation
Sample Rate:	10 Hz
Sensitivity:	0.01 nT

Gamma Ray Spectrometer

Pico Envirotec GRS-10 Gamma Spectrometer
12.6 litres of NaI(T1) synthetic "downward looking" crystals
and 4.2 litres of NaI (T1) synthetic "upward looking" crystals

Sample Rate:	1 Hz



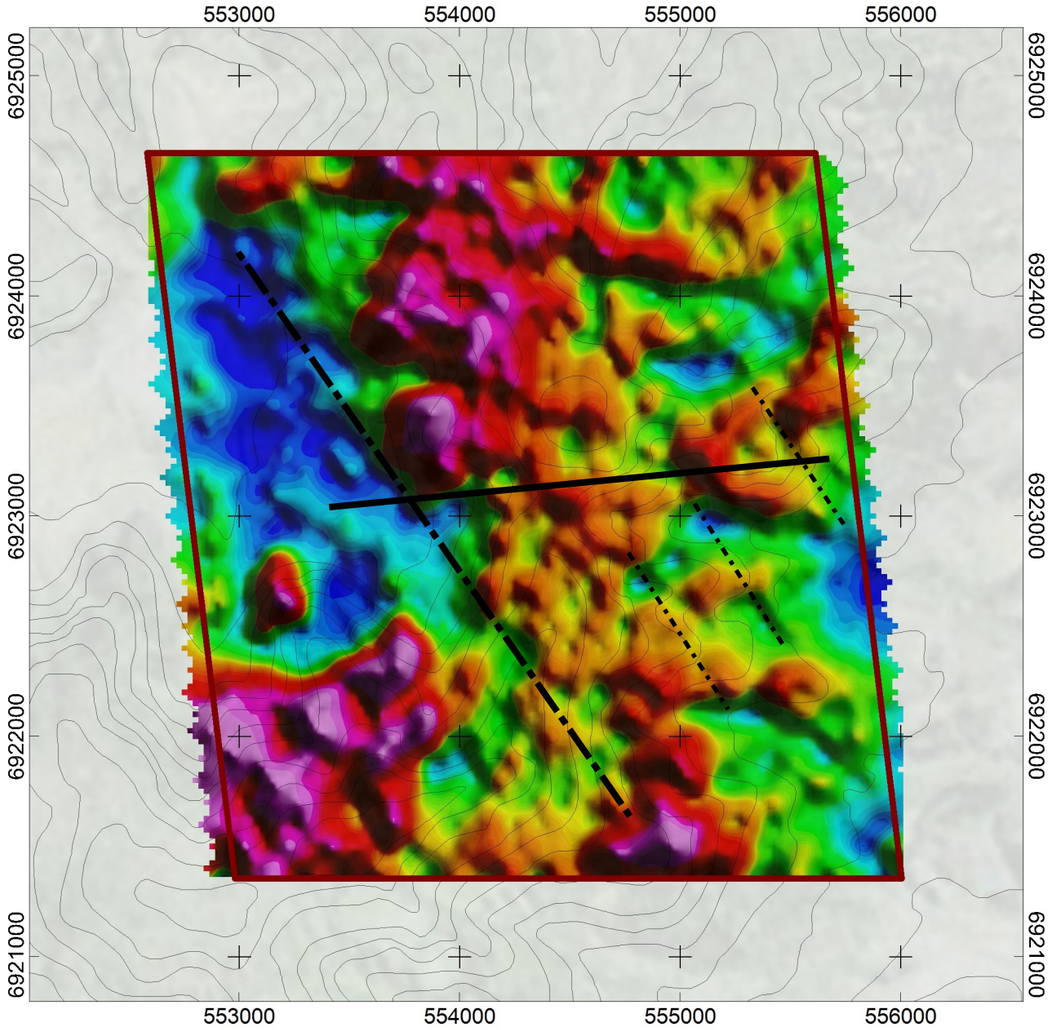
Gorilla Minerals Corp.

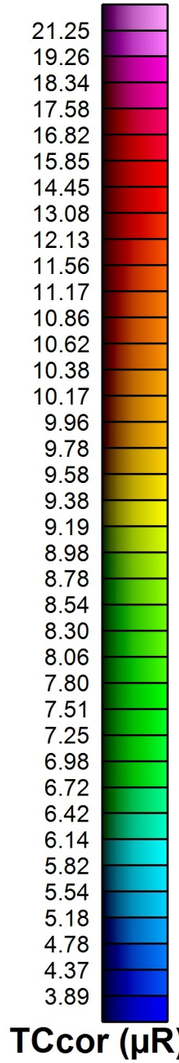
Magnetic Map

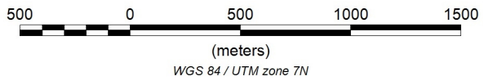
Wels Gold Survey Block
Residual Magnetic Intensity
Created By: Precision GeoSurveys Inc.
September 05, 2014

Precision GeoSurveys

RMI



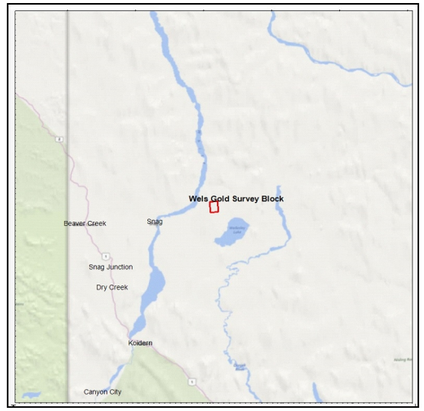




LEGEND

Map Projection:

Projection: Universal Transverse Mercator
Central Meridian: 219 Zone 7N
Datum: WGS 84



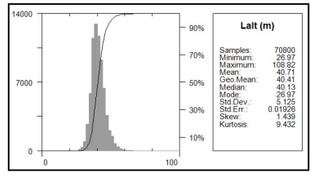
Survey Date:	August 11, 2014
Survey Base:	Beaver Creek, YT
Helicopter Type:	Eurocopter AS350
Registration:	C-GOHK
Survey Technology:	Magnetic and Radiometric survey.

SURVEY PARAMETERS:

Helicopter:	40.0 meters
Magnetometer:	40.0 meters
Radiometric:	40.0 meters
Actual Mean Terrain Clearance:	40.7 meters

Wels Gold Survey Block

Survey Line Spacing:	100 meters
Survey Line Direction:	090°-270°
Tie Line Spacing:	1000 meters
Tie Line Direction:	000°-180°



AIRBORNE SYSTEMS:

Scintrex CS-3 Magnetometer Sensor

Configuration:	Stinger with 3 axis compensation
Sample Rate:	10 Hz
Sensitivity:	0.01 nT

Gamma Ray Spectrometer

Pico Envirotec GRS-10 Gamma Spectrometer
12.6 litres of NaI(T1) synthetic "downward looking" crystals
and 4.2 litres of NaI (T1) synthetic "upward looking" crystals

Sample Rate:	1 Hz

Gorilla Minerals Corp.

Radiometric Map

Wels Gold Survey Block
Total Count - Equivalent Dose Rate
Created By: Precision GeoSurveys Inc.
September 05, 2014

Precision GeoSurveys

TCcor

9.5 North Ridge Zone

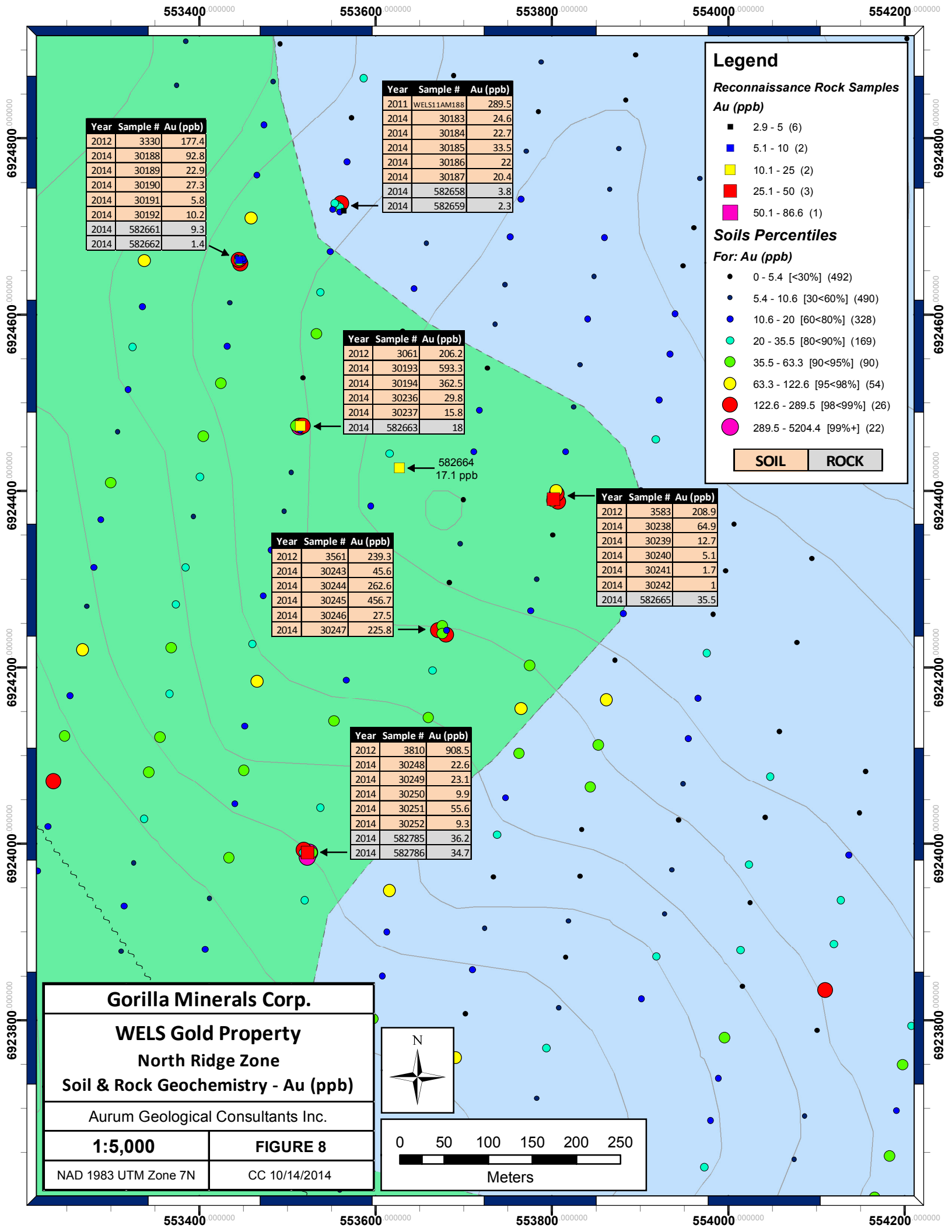
The North Ridge zone was identified by grid soil sampling in 2011 and infill sampling in 2012.

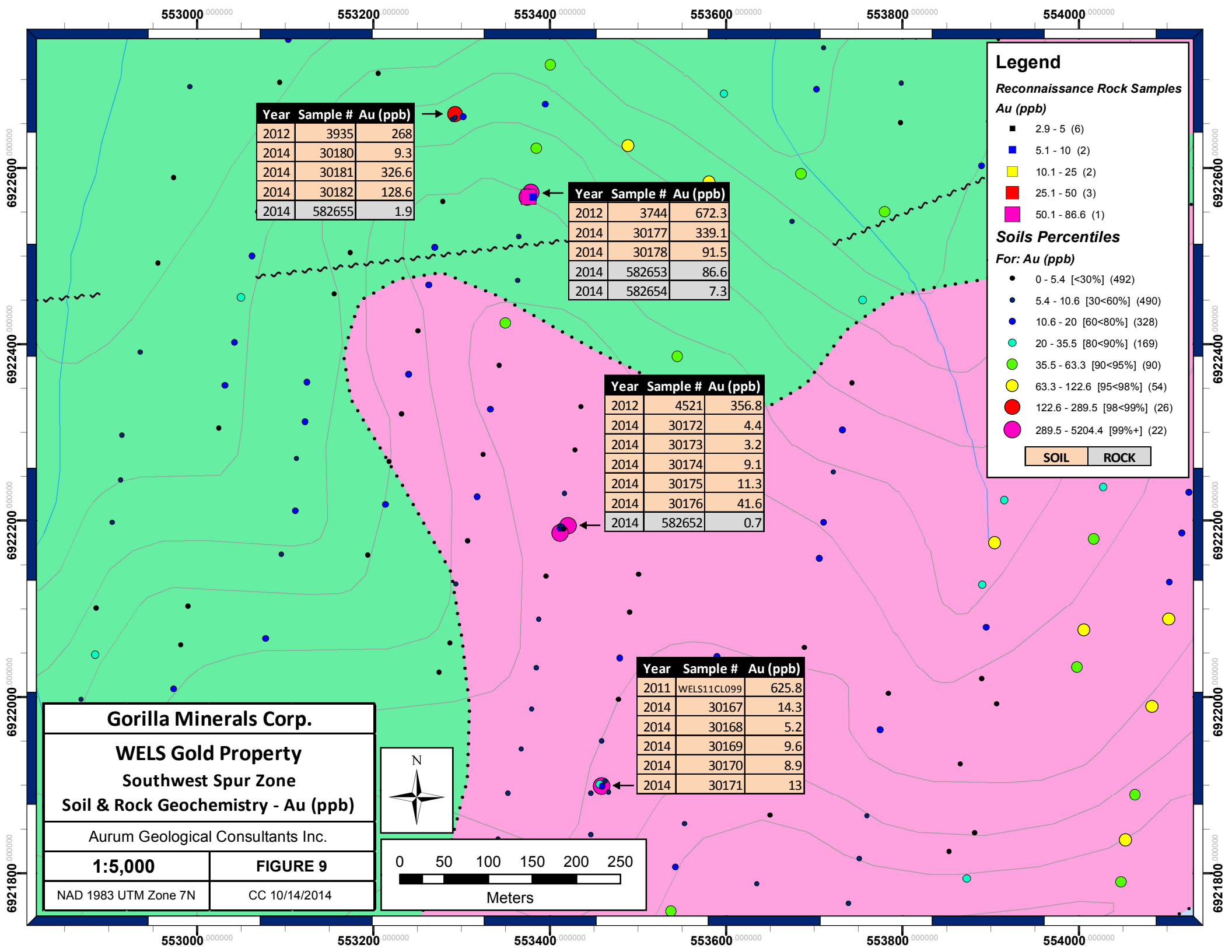
In 2014, three man days were spent on the North Ridge anomaly collecting additional soils (28), and rock (10), samples. The 2014 samples results have enhanced the zone with two of six revisited soil anomalies returned additional values (5 samples 262.6-593.3 ppb Au). These sites are the two center sites shown on Figure 8, both within 300 m of the 908 ppb gold in soil. Figure 8, shows the additional samples both rock and soils listed by year and sample type collected at each of six anomalous soil sites on the North Ridge anomaly. The samples were all collected within a 5 m by 10 m area at each original soil anomaly. At the high sample site a hand pit was dug to locate rock fragments to sample. All rocks except one were of gabbro or basaltic composition, a few were strongly magnetic. One sample was of siltstone and two of felsic metavolcanics or quartzite.

Results are encouraging and further follow-up and prospecting is required. There were no significant gold results from eight rock samples collected on the North Ridge anomaly. Three rock samples reported gold in the 34-36 ppb Au range. There has been no granite outcrop or float noted on the North Ridge zone.

9.6 Southwest Spur Zone

The Southwest Spur zone is located approximately 1.4 km southwest of the Saddle zone and consists of a number of high gold in soil values accompanied by strong As and Sb soil values from the 2011-2012 soil grids. Figure 9 shows the combined results of soil and rock samples collected in 2011-2014 with the samples listed by sample year, number and Au (ppb) for each sample. Soils are listed before rocks and both are color coded in the table and by symbol on the map. The two upper sample anomalies were confirmed by the additional soil samples but the two southern sites were not confirmed by 2014 sampling. Rock samples are all low except for one returning 86.6 ppb Au. No outcrop or float of granite was sampled but crews did report granite outcropping on the ridge. Samples collected were primarily gabbro or basalt (7.3 and 86.6 ppb Au) with one cherty quartzite (1.9 ppb Au). The presence of interpreted granite extending southwest onto the Southwest Spur anomaly suggest that the southwest Spur may be a more significant target than the north Ridge.


553400
553600
553800
554000
554200
6924800
6924600
6924400
6924200
6924000
6923800
Legend
Reconnaissance Rock Samples
Au (ppb)
2.9 - 5 (6)
5.1 - 10 (2)
10.1 - 25 (2)
25.1 - 50 (3)
50.1 - 86.6 (1)
Soils Percentiles
For: Au (ppb)
0 - 5.4 [<30%] (492)
5.4 - 10.6 [30<60%] (490)
10.6 - 20 [60<80%] (328)
20 - 35.5 [80<90%] (169)
35.5 - 63.3 [90<95%] (90)
63.3 - 122.6 [95<98%] (54)
122.6 - 289.5 [98<99%] (26)
289.5 - 5204.4 [99%+] (22)
SOIL
ROCK
Year Sample # Au (ppb)
2012 3330 177.4
2014 30188 92.8
2014 30189 22.9
2014 30190 27.3
2014 30191 5.8
2014 30192 10.2
2014 582661 9.3
2014 582662 1.4
Year Sample # Au (ppb)
2011 WELS11AM188 289.5
2014 30183 24.6
2014 30184 22.7
2014 30185 33.5
2014 30186 22
2014 30187 20.4
2014 582658 3.8
2014 582659 2.3
Year Sample # Au (ppb)
2012 3061 206.2
2014 30193 593.3
2014 30194 362.5
2014 30236 29.8
2014 30237 15.8
2014 582663 18
582664
17.1 ppb
Year Sample # Au (ppb)
2012 3583 208.9
2014 30238 64.9
2014 30239 12.7
2014 30240 5.1
2014 30241 1.7
2014 30242 1
2014 582665 35.5
Year Sample # Au (ppb)
2012 3561 239.3
2014 30243 45.6
2014 30244 262.6
2014 30245 456.7
2014 30246 27.5
2014 30247 225.8
Year Sample # Au (ppb)
2012 3810 908.5
2014 30248 22.6
2014 30249 23.1
2014 30250 9.9
2014 30251 55.6
2014 30252 9.3
2014 582785 36.2
2014 582786 34.7
Gorilla Minerals Corp.
WELS Gold Property
North Ridge Zone
Soil & Rock Geochemistry - Au (ppb)
Aurum Geological Consultants Inc.
1:5,000
FIGURE 8
NAD 1983 UTM Zone 7N
CC 10/14/2014
N
0 50 100 150 200 250
Meters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553600.000000
553800.000000
554000.000000
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6922400.000000
6922200.000000
6922000.000000
6921800.000000
Legend
Reconnaissance Rock Samples
Au (ppb)
2.9 - 5 (6)
5.1 - 10 (2)
10.1 - 25 (2)
25.1 - 50 (3)
50.1 - 86.6 (1)
Soils Percentiles
For: Au (ppb)
0 - 5.4 [<30%] (492)
5.4 - 10.6 [30<60%] (490)
10.6 - 20 [60<80%] (328)
20 - 35.5 [80<90%] (169)
35.5 - 63.3 [90<95%] (90)
63.3 - 122.6 [95<98%] (54)
122.6 - 289.5 [98<99%] (26)
289.5 - 5204.4 [99%+] (22)
SOIL
ROCK
Year Sample # Au (ppb)
2012 3935 268
2014 30180 9.3
2014 30181 326.6
2014 30182 128.6
2014 582655 1.9
Year Sample # Au (ppb)
2012 3744 672.3
2014 30177 339.1
2014 30178 91.5
2014 582653 86.6
2014 582654 7.3
Year Sample # Au (ppb)
2012 4521 356.8
2014 30172 4.4
2014 30173 3.2
2014 30174 9.1
2014 30175 11.3
2014 30176 41.6
2014 582652 0.7
Year Sample # Au (ppb)
2011 WELS11CL099 625.8
2014 30167 14.3
2014 30168 5.2
2014 30169 9.6
2014 30170 8.9
2014 30171 13
Gorilla Minerals Corp.
WELS Gold Property
Southwest Spur Zone
Soil & Rock Geochemistry - Au (ppb)
Aurum Geological Consultants Inc.
1:5,000
FIGURE 9
NAD 1983 UTM Zone 7N
CC 10/14/2014
N
0 50 100 150 200 250
Meters

9.7 2014 Saddle Zone Soil Sampling and Trenching

In 2014, a 50 m by 70 m area was trenched with three 25 m spaced north-south trenches and one east-west connecting trench, for a total of 155.5 linear meters of trenching.

The area trenched on the Saddle anomaly was centered on the high grade gold mineralization located in 2012 in Trench A, Figures 10, 11, and 12. Trench A was located over high gold in soil samples (4 samples 1984.5-5204.2 ppb Au) which are the highest value in the center of a 750 m x 250 m east-west trending (>98 %tile) soil anomaly on the Saddle zone. The Trench was sampled in 2012 (1 sample 149.5 g/t Au) and re-sampled in 2013. (5 samples avg. 15.25 g/t Au). The intersection of a north-south oriented T-14-01 and the east-west T-14-02 which is 2.5 m west-southwest of Trench A. Trench A has not been disturbed since it was hand dug in 2012 apart from the samples collected in 2013 and in 2014 from the waste pile beside the trench. The location of the 2013 and 2014 rock samples from Trench A are shown in the photograph of Trench A (Figure 10). The location of the Robert Stroshein sample K93178 is covered by trench slough material and is not shown. Tabulated rock samples from Trench A are shown on Figure 12 and in Table 2 Section 9.3.

Trenching cut strong gruss-granite composed of medium grained quartz, feldspar and biotite granite, with rare hornblende. Some areas in T-14-02 near Trench A have quartz micro-veining but veining is not common or visible in most of the trenched area. Some areas of the granite show slightly more enhanced yellow-orange coloration due to oxidation. A number of grab samples were collected from the trenches mostly for lithological characterization. One sample of a mafic dyke cross- cutting the granite at the east end of T-14-02 at 36.0-37.5 m interval returned 26.1 ppb Au. The assay result over the interval returned 3.59 g/t Au. The mafic dykes are very hard, non-magnetic and contain plagioclase, olivine and pyroxene phenocrysts and amygdules of quartz and minor calcite. Obviously the dyke material in the sample interval is not carrying gold. In the lower section of T-14-01, two grab samples of a fresh granite (582678) and a quartz calcite vein (5826651) returned only 26.6 and 4.6 ppb Au.

The trenching was started in the bottom of the saddle valley on level ground, approximately 50 m south of Trench A and began digging north. The digging was fairly easy and the ground was thawed and loose. The material excavated is best described as gruss, which is a physically weathered granite that is still semi-competent rock but disintegrated to a coarse sand with remnants of less weathered rock eventually grading into fractured and broken granite. Broken bedrock was reached by 50 cm depth but often at much deeper depths from 50-150 cm.

WELS GOLD - SADDLE ZONE
TRENCH A
ROCK SAMPLE LOCATIONS

582666 to 582668
Total Wt 17.65 kg

290

115260 0.5 m
115261 0.5 m
115264 0.5 m

115258 0.75 m

115259 0.75 m
inside west wall

Figure 12 is an assay plan of the Saddle Zone trenches. The individual samples are listed in Table 4 and are shown in an inset box on Figure 12. A picture showing the trench with the sample locations marked is shown on Figure 10.

The soil geochemistry on the Saddle Zone in Figure 11, includes infill samples collected in 2014, and is plotted over the interpreted geology. The anomalous area on the saddle extends for 750 m in an east west direction. The area of trenching was centered on Trench A on the highest geochemical value from the 2011 soil sampling program and high grade samples collected in 2012 and 2013 from Trench A. The outline of Trenches T-14-01 through T-14-04 are shown on the center of Figure 11 within a small outline box indicting the area shown in Figure 12.

Trench Logs follow after Figure 12. The trenches were approximately 40 cm wide and 1.5 m deep. They were sampled on 1.5 m intervals with sample weights averaging 5 kg per sample. Samples were collected to match the weight of split HW core in rocks of similar specific gravity. A total of 102 samples were collected from the trenches and 44.5% of the sampled intervals returned > 1000 ppb Au.

Visible gold was also noted at two locations in T-14-02, a 1.5 m chip sample collected across each of those intervals with visible gold in T-14-02 returned a metallic Screen assay (FS600) of 54.32 g/t (22.5-24.0 m), and 27.72 g/t Au (40.5-42.0 m). One sample 582699 was collected on the vertical angle from the NE corner of the junction of T-14-1 and T-14-2 and it returned 14359.5 ppb Au over 1.2 meter and returned 15.1 g/t Au on a re-run using the FA530 Fire assay method.

Trench 14-02 returned a 45 m weighted assay of 8.8 g/t Au with nested intervals of 9.15 g/t Au over 40.50 m and 13.81 g/t Au over 21 m. This high grade zone in T-14-02 runs just south of Trench A. Significant weighted average grades from the 2014 trenching program are shown in Table 3. A detailed trench assay plan is shown on Figure 12. Detailed sample logs for each of the four trenches follows Figure 12.

TABLE 3 - 2014 Saddle Zone Trenching - Weighted Assay Intervals

(see Figure 12)

WELS GOLD SADDLE ZONE

2014 TRENCHING

Weighted Average Intervals (g/t Au over m)

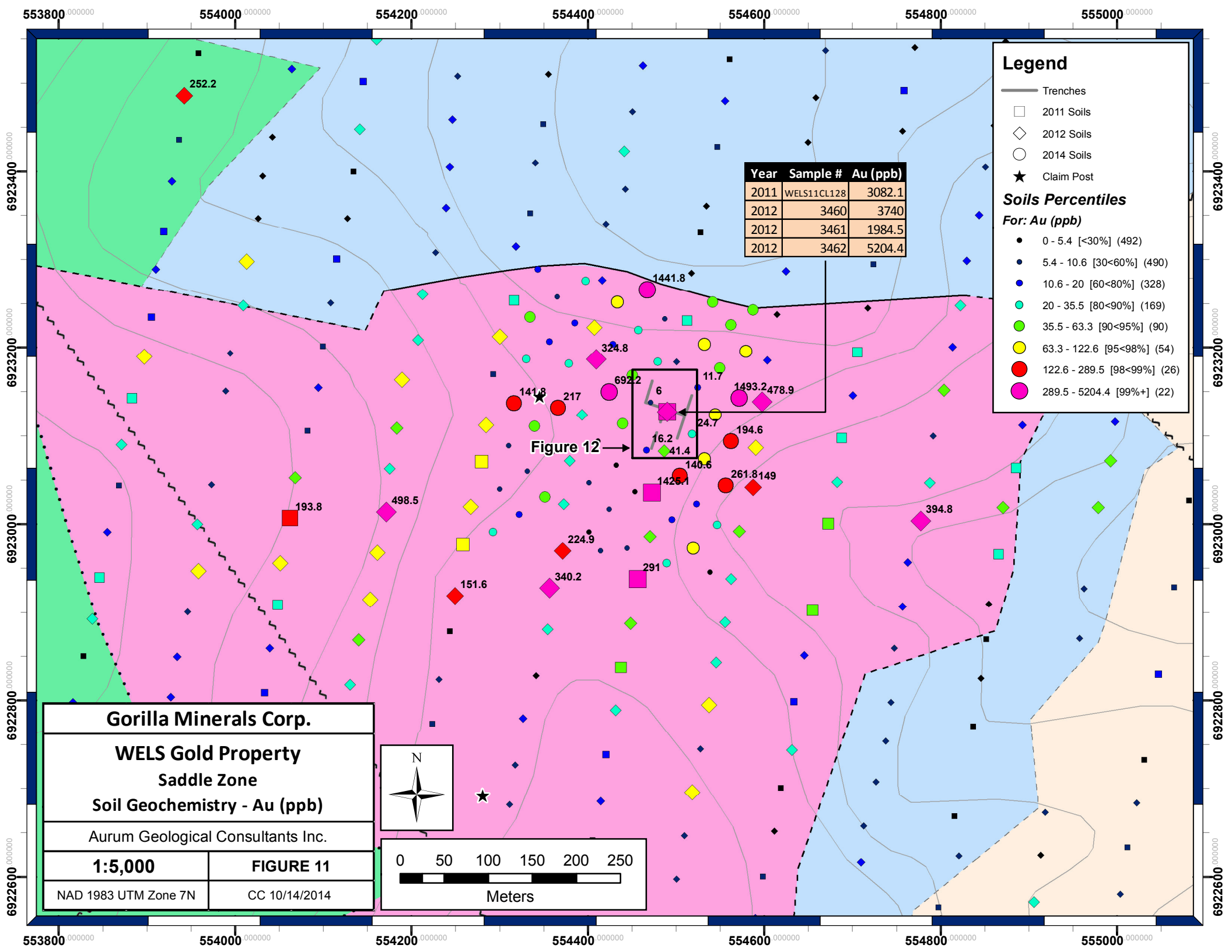
	TRENCH #	FROM (m)	TO (m)	INT (m)	Au (g/t)	Lithology
1	T-14-01	0.00	19.00	19.00	**2.63**	Bio granite
1	Includes	0.00	11.00	11.00	**4.53**	Bio granite
	Includes	0.00	4.50	4.50	**11.00**	Bio granite
1	T-14-01	31.00	49.00	18.00	**5.30**	Bio granite
1	Includes	43.00	49.00	6.00	**15.40**	Bio granite
1	T-14-02	0.00	45.00	45.00	**8.80**	Bio granite
1	Includes	3.00	43.50	40.50	**9.15**	Bio granite
	Includes	22.50	43.50	21.00	**13.81**	Bio granite
1	T-14-03	0.00	25.50	25.50	**0.56**	Bio granite
1	Includes	19.50	25.50	6.00	**2.18**	Bio granite
	Includes	21.00	24.00	3.00	**4.30**	Bio granite
1	T-14-03	31.50	54.00	22.50	**0.03**	Bio granite
1	T-14-04	0.00	25.50	25.50	**1.27**	Bio granite
	Includes	0.00	10.50	10.50	**3.04**	Bio granite

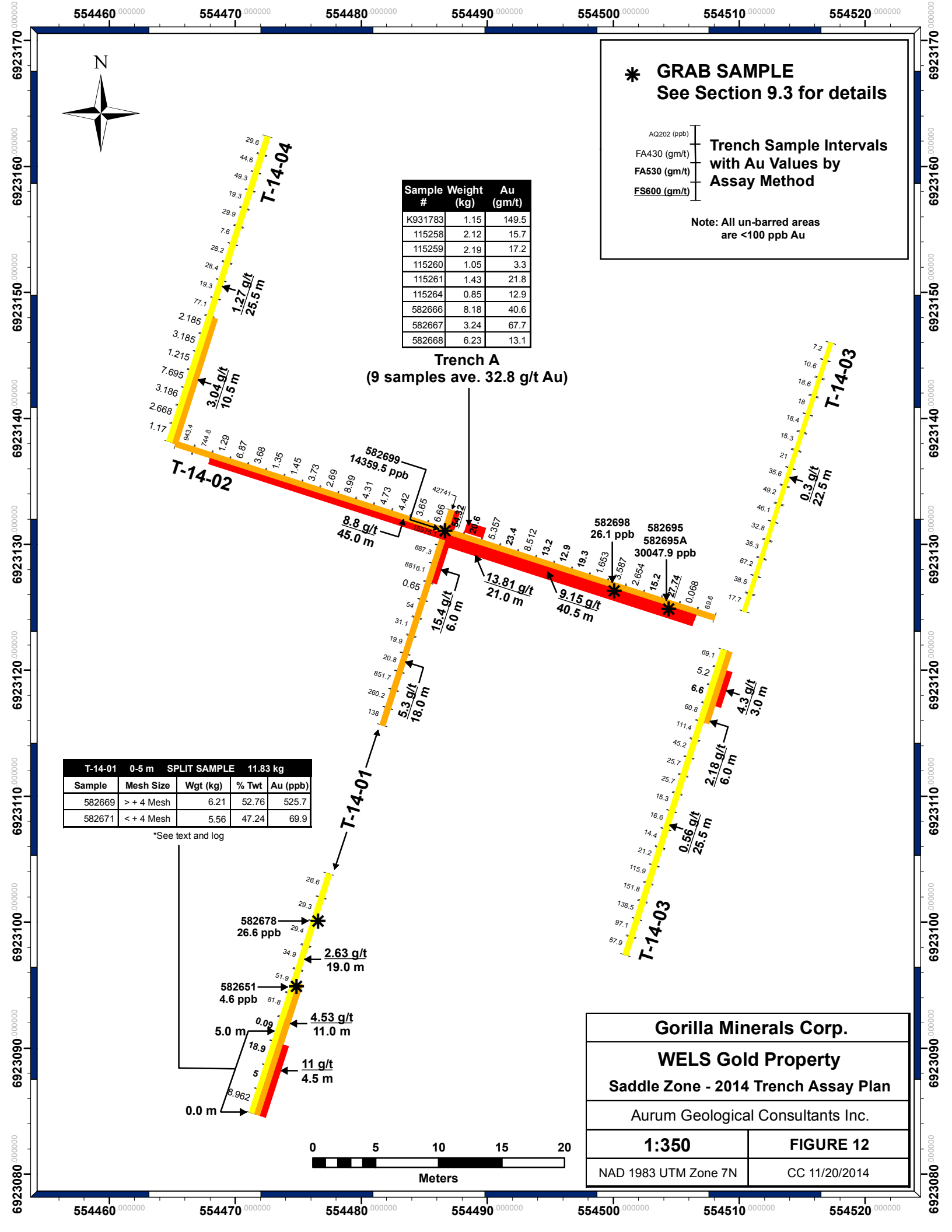
All assays are by fire assay

1 Weighted Assay interval contains samples analysed by ICP-MS

The trenching data clearly outline a significant high grade gold zone on surface measuring 50 m long with widths between 3m to 10 m. The zone is open at both ends and to depth.

The trench logs are provide after the Saddle zone trench assay plan shown in Figure 12.


553800
554000
554200
554400
554600
554800
555000
6923400
6923200
6923000
6922800
6922600
Legend
Trenches
2011 Soils
2012 Soils
2014 Soils
Claim Post
Soils Percentiles
For: Au (ppb)
0 - 5.4 [<30%] (492)
5.4 - 10.6 [30<60%] (490)
10.6 - 20 [60<80%] (328)
20 - 35.5 [80<90%] (169)
35.5 - 63.3 [90<95%] (90)
63.3 - 122.6 [95<98%] (54)
122.6 - 289.5 [98<99%] (26)
289.5 - 5204.4 [99%+] (22)
Year | Sample # | Au (ppb)
2011 | WELS11CL128 | 3082.1
2012 | 3460 | 3740
2012 | 3461 | 1984.5
2012 | 3462 | 5204.4
Figure 12
252.2
1441.8
324.8
692.2
11.7
1493.2
478.9
141.8
217
6
24.7
194.6
16.2
41.4
140.6
1425.1
261.8
149
193.8
498.5
394.8
224.9
291
340.2
151.6
N
0 50 100 150 200 250
Meters
Gorilla Minerals Corp.
WELS Gold Property
Saddle Zone
Soil Geochemistry - Au (ppb)
Aurum Geological Consultants Inc.
1:5,000
FIGURE 11
NAD 1983 UTM Zone 7N
CC 10/14/2014


554460
554470
554480
554490
554500
554510
554520
6923170
6923160
6923150
6923140
6923130
6923120
6923110
6923100
6923090
6923080
N
* GRAB SAMPLE
See Section 9.3 for details
AQ202 (ppb)
FA430 (gm/t)
FA530 (gm/t)
FS600 (gm/t)
Trench Sample Intervals with Au Values by Assay Method
Note: All un-barred areas are <100 ppb Au
Sample # | Weight (kg) | Au (gm/t)
K931783 | 1.15 | 149.5
115258 | 2.12 | 15.7
115259 | 2.19 | 17.2
115260 | 1.05 | 3.3
115261 | 1.43 | 21.8
115264 | 0.85 | 12.9
582666 | 8.18 | 40.6
582667 | 3.24 | 67.7
582668 | 6.23 | 13.1
Trench A
(9 samples ave. 32.8 g/t Au)
T-14-04
1.27 g/t
25.5 m
3.04 g/t
10.5 m
T-14-02
582699
14359.5 ppb
8.8 g/t
45.0 m
582698
26.1 ppb
582695
582695A
30047.9 ppb
13.81 g/t
21.0 m
9.15 g/t
40.5 m
15.4 g/t
6.0 m
5.3 g/t
18.0 m
T-14-01
T-14-03
0.3 g/t
22.5 m
4.3 g/t
3.0 m
2.18 g/t
6.0 m
0.56 g/t
25.5 m
T-14-03
T-14-01 0-5 m SPLIT SAMPLE 11.83 kg
Sample | Mesh Size | Wgt (kg) | % Twt | Au (ppb)
582669 | > + 4 Mesh | 6.21 | 52.76 | 525.7
582671 | < + 4 Mesh | 5.56 | 47.24 | 69.9
*See text and log
582678
26.6 ppb
2.63 g/t
19.0 m
582651
4.6 ppb
4.53 g/t
11.0 m
5.0 m
11 g/t
4.5 m
0.0 m
0
5
10
15
20
Meters
Gorilla Minerals Corp.
WELS Gold Property
Saddle Zone - 2014 Trench Assay Plan
Aurum Geological Consultants Inc.
1:350
FIGURE 12
NAD 1983 UTM Zone 7N
CC 11/20/2014

>10.0 g/t Au
5.0 - 9.99 g/t Au
3.0 - 4.99 g/t Au
1.0 - 2.99 g/t Au
>0.5-0.99 g/t Au
<0.5 g/t

WELS GOLD PROPERTY 2014
TRENCH LOG T-14-01

Length of 49.0 m
Length ex 37.0 m
Length Sa 47.0 m
Number o 24
red/Sampled south t

												Weighted Assay Intervals				
					AQ202	FA430	FA530					GRADE				Analytical
Trench #	Sample #	MDL Type	Sample (kg)		Gold ppb	Gold g/t	Gold g/t	m From	To	INT	WxA	Au g/t over m			Lithology Comment	Certificate #
T-14-01	582753	Rock	5.03		7761.000	**8.962**		0	1.5	1.5	13.443	19 m of 2.63 g/t Au	**11.0 m of 4.53 g/t Au**	4.5 m 11 g/t	Bio Granite	WHI14000172
T-14-01	582754	Rock	4.94		6980.700		**5.000**	1.5	3	1.5	7.5				Bio Granite	WHI14000172
T-14-01	582755	Rock	5.32		17306.600		**18.900**	3	4.5	1.5	28.35				Bio Granite	WHI14000172
T-14-01	582672	Rock	4.04		93.500		**0.090**	4.5	7	2.5	0.225				Bio Granite	WHI14000152
T-14-01	582673	Rock	4.95		**81.800**			7	9	2	0.1636				Bio Granite	WHI14000152
T-14-01	582674	Rock	4.98		**51.900**			9	11	2	0.1038				Bio Granite	WHI14000152
T-14-01	582675	Rock	5.04		**34.900**			11	13	2	0.0698				Bio Granite	WHI14000152
T-14-01	582676	Rock	4.46		**29.400**			13	15	2	0.0588				Bio Granite	WHI14000152
T-14-01	582677	Rock	4.14		**29.300**			15	17	2	0.0586				Bio Granite	WHI14000152
T-14-01	582678	Rock	4.88		**26.600**			17	19	2	0.0532				Bio Granite	WHI14000152
T-14-01	**not dug or sampled**							**19**	**31**	**12**						
T-14-01	582773	Rock	4.78		**138.000**			31	32.5	1.5	0.207	18 m of 5.30 g/t Au			Bio Granite	WHI1400174
T-14-01	582774	Rock	4.55		**260.200**			32.5	34	1.5	0.3903				Bio Granite	WHI1400174
T-14-01	582775	Rock	4.56		**851.700**			34	35.5	1.5	1.27755				Bio Granite	WHI1400174
T-14-01	582776	Rock	5.09		**20.800**			35.5	37	1.5	0.0312				Bio Granite	WHI1400174
T-14-01	582777	Rock	4.63		**19.900**			37	38.5	1.5	0.02985				Bio Granite	WHI1400174
T-14-01	582778	Rock	4.94		**31.100**			38.5	40	1.5	0.04665				Bio Granite	WHI1400174
T-14-01	582779	Rock	5.11		**54.000**			40	41.5	1.5	0.081				Bio Granite	WHI1400174
T-14-01	582780	Rock	4.81		63.600	**0.650**		41.5	43	1.5	0.975		Jct with T-14-02		Bio Granite	WHI1400174
T-14-01	582781	Rock	5.71		**8816.100**	**1.993**		43	44.5	1.5	2.9895		**6.0 m of 15.4 g/t Au**		Bio Granite	WHI1400174
T-14-01	582782	Rock	5.38		**887.300**			44.5	46	1.5	1.33095				Bio Granite	WHI1400174
T-14-01	582783	Rock	4.09		**15975.100**			46	47.5	1.5	23.96265				Bio Granite	WHI1400174
T-14-01	582784	Rock	4.29		**42741.000**			47.5	49	1.5	64.1115				Bio Granite	WHI1400174
1 T-14-01	582669	Rock	6.21		**525.700**			0	5	5	2.6285				Bio Granite (< 4 Mesh)	WHI14000173
1 T-14-01	582671	Rock	5.656		**69.900**			0	5	5	0.3495				Bio Granite (> 4 Mesh)	WHI14000152

1 These intervals not included in Weighted averages

WELS GOLD PROPERTY 2014
TRENCH LOG T-14-02

>10.0 g/t Au	
5.0 - 9.99 g/t Au	
3.0 - 4.99 g/t Au	
1.0 - 2.99 g/t Au	
>0.5-0.99 g/t Au	
<0.5 g/t	

Length of	45.0 m
Length ex	45.0 m
Length Sa	45.0 m
Number o	30
asured/Sampled West -	

Trench #	Sample #	MDL Type	Sample (kg)		AQ202 Gold ppb	FA430 Gold g/t	FA530 Gold g/t	FS600 Gold g/t	m From	m To	m INT	WxA	Weighted Assay Intervals GRADE Au g/t over m	Lithology	Comment	Analytical Certificate #
TR-14-02	582736	Rock	3.98		**943.4**				0	1.5	1.5	1.42			B-granite	WHI14000172
TR-14-02	582737	Rock	3.81		**744.8**				1.5	3	1.5	1.12			B-granite	WHI14000172
TR-14-02	582738	Rock	4.35		1263.0	**1.290**			3	4.5	1.5	1.94			B-granite	WHI14000172
TR-14-02	582739	Rock	4.12		6523.7	**6.865**			4.5	6	1.5	10.30			B-granite	WHI14000172
TR-14-02	582741	Rock	5.19		3543.6	**3.679**			6	7.5	1.5	5.52			B-granite	WHI14000172
TR-14-02	582742	Rock	5.04		1433.5	**1.354**			7.5	9	1.5	2.03			B-granite	WHI14000172
TR-14-02	582743	Rock	5.23		1219.8	**1.453**			9	10.5	1.5	2.18			B-granite	WHI14000172
TR-14-02	582744	Rock	5.03		3458.4	**3.725**			10.5	12	1.5	5.59			B-granite	WHI14000172
TR-14-02	582745	Rock	5.03		6053.7	**2.691**			12	13.5	1.5	4.04			B-granite	WHI14000172
TR-14-02	582746	Rock	4.32		7586.0	**8.992**			13.5	15	1.5	13.49			B-granite	WHI14000172
TR-14-02	582747	Rock	5.3		5041.3	**4.311**			15	16.5	1.5	6.47			B-granite	WHI14000172
TR-14-02	582748	Rock	4.37		1839.0	**4.731**			16.5	18	1.5	7.10			B-granite	WHI14000172
TR-14-02	582749	Rock	4.45		3254.2	**4.420**			18	19.5	1.5	6.63			B-granite	WHI14000172
TR-14-02	582751	Rock	4.29		4140.4	**3.645**			19.5	21	1.5	5.47			B-granite	WHI14000172
TR-14-02	582752	Rock	4.22		5781.2	**6.659**			21	22.5	1.5	9.99		Trench 1 intersects	B-granite	WHI14000172
TR-14-02	582682	Rock	4.68		52875.7	****54.32**	**36.2**	54.32	22.5	24	1.5	81.48		**vg**	B-granite	WHI140169/252
TR-14-02	582683	Rock	4.98		18371.5		**20.6**		24	25.5	1.5	30.90		Trench A	B-granite	WHI14000168
TR-14-02	582684	Rock	5.09		4951.9	**5.357**			25.5	27	1.5	8.04			B-granite	WHI14000168
TR-14-02	582685	Rock	4.89		23559.6		**23.4**		27	28.5	1.5	35.10			B-granite	WHI14000168
TR-14-02	582686	Rock	4.93		8978.2	**8.512**			28.5	30	1.5	12.77			B-granite	WHI14000168
TR-14-02	582687	Rock	4.67		13159.6		**13.2**		30	31.5	1.5	19.80			B-granite	WHI14000168
TR-14-02	582688	Rock	5.03		13819.0		**12.9**		31.5	33	1.5	19.35			B-granite	WHI14000168
TR-14-02	582689	Rock	4.90		24246.4		**19.3**		33	34.5	1.5	28.95			B-granite	WHI14000168
TR-14-02	582691	Rock	4.72		4203.6	**1.653**			34.5	36	1.5	2.48			B-granite	WHI14000168
TR-14-02	582692	Rock	4.91		4754.1	**3.587**			36	37.5	1.5	5.38			B-granite	WHI14000168
TR-14-02	582693	Rock	4.81		2299.7	**2.654**			37.5	39	1.5	3.98			B-granite	WHI14000168
TR-14-02	582694	Rock	5.56		12490.3		**15.2**		39	40.5	1.5	22.80			B-granite	WHI14000168
TR-14-02	582695	Rock	7.21		30542.8	**27.74**	**21.6**	**27.72**	40.5	42	1.5	41.58		**vg**	B-granite	WHI14000168/9
TR-14-02	582696	Rock	5.01		69.8	**0.068**			42	43.5	1.5	0.10			B-granite	WHI14000168
TR-14-02	582697	Rock	5.37		**69.6**				43.5	45	1.5	0.10			B-granite	WHI14000168

45.0 m of 8.8 g/t Au

40.5 m of 9.15 g/t Au

21.0 m of 13.81 g/t Au

* included Interval analysesd by ICP-MS ** Assay by Metallic Screen FS600 ¹** Weighted average of FS600 samples 583695 and 582695.

>10.0 g/t Au	
5.0 - 9.99 g/t Au	
3.0 - 4.99 g/t Au	
1.0 - 2.99 g/t Au	
>0.5-0.99 g/t Au	
<0.5 g/t	

WELS GOLD PROPERTY 2014
TRENCH LOG T-14-03

Length of	54.0 m
Length ex	48.0 m
Length Sa	48.0 m
Number o	32
ured/Sampled: South to	

					AQ202	FA430	FA530					Weighted Assay Intervals					
Trench	Sample	MDL	Sample		Gold	Gold	Gold	m				GRADE				Notes	Analytical
#	#	Type	(kg)		ppb	g/t	g/t	From	To	INT	WxA	Au g/t over m			Lithology	Comment	Certificate #
T-14-03	582701	Rock	4.26		**57.9**			0	1.5	1.5	0.08685				Bio-granite		WHI14000171
T-14-03	582702	Rock	4.66		**97.1**			1.5	3	1.5	0.14565				Bio-granite		WHI14000171
T-14-03	582703	Rock	4.56		**138.5**			3	4.5	1.5	0.20775				Bio-granite		WHI14000171
T-14-03	582704	Rock	4.99		**151.8**			4.5	6	1.5	0.2277				Bio-granite		WHI14000171
T-14-03	582705	Rock	4.44		**115.9**			6	7.5	1.5	0.17385				Bio-granite		WHI14000171
T-14-03	582706	Rock	4.72		**21.2**			7.5	9	1.5	0.0318				Bio-granite		WHI14000171
T-14-03	582707	Rock	4.37		**14.4**			9	10.5	1.5	0.0216				Bio-granite		WHI14000171
T-14-03	582708	Rock	4.14		**16.6**			10.5	12	1.5	0.0249				Bio-granite		WHI14000171
T-14-03	582709	Rock	4.47		**15.3**			12	13.5	1.5	0.02295				Bio-granite		WHI14000171
T-14-03	582711	Rock	4.2		**25.7**			13.5	15	1.5	0.03855				Bio-granite		WHI14000171
T-14-03	582712	Rock	4.51		**25.7**			15	16.5	1.5	0.03855				Bio-granite		WHI14000171
T-14-03	582713	Rock	4.23		**45.2**			16.5	18	1.5	0.0678				Bio-granite		WHI14000171
T-14-03	582714	Rock	5.49		**111.4**			18	19.5	1.5	0.1671				Bio-granite		WHI14000171
T-14-03	582715	Rock	5.13		**60.8**			19.5	21	1.5	0.0912				Bio-granite		WHI14000171
T-14-03	582716	Rock	5.21		7689.2	>10000	3.4	21	22.5	1.5	5.1			3 m of	Bio-granite		WHI14000171
T-14-03	582717	Rock	5.04		3694.5	5.192		22.5	24	1.5	7.788			4.3g/t	Bio-granite		WHI14000171
T-14-03	582718	Rock	5.29		**69.1**			24	25.5	1.5	0.10365			Au	Bio-granite		WHI14000171
T-14-03	Not trenched							25.5	31.5	6	0	Small 6 m undug island					
T-14-03	582719	Rock	5.13		17.7			31.5	33	1.5	26.55				Bio-granite		WHI14000170
T-14-03	582721	Rock	4.91		38.5			33	34.5	1.5	57.75				Bio-granite		WHI14000170
T-14-03	582722	Rock	4.71		67.2			34.5	36	1.5	100.8				Bio-granite		WHI14000170
T-14-03	582723	Rock	5.2		35.3			36	37.5	1.5	52.95				Bio-granite		WHI14000170
T-14-03	582724	Rock	4.83		32.8			37.5	39	1.5	49.2				Bio-granite		WHI14000170
T-14-03	582725	Rock	5.54		46.1			39	40.5	1.5	69.15				Bio-granite		WHI14000170
T-14-03	582726	Rock	5.08		49.2			40.5	42	1.5	73.8				Bio-granite		WHI14000170
T-14-03	582727	Rock	4.92		35.6			42	43.5	1.5	53.4				Bio-granite		WHI14000170
T-14-03	582728	Rock	5.17		21.0			43.5	45	1.5	31.5				Bio-granite		WHI14000196
T-14-03	582729	Rock	4.83		15.3			45	46.5	1.5	22.95				Bio-granite		WHI14000196
T-14-03	582731	Rock	4.94		18.4			46.5	48	1.5	27.6				Bio-granite		WHI14000170
T-14-03	582732	Rock	4.62		18.0			48	49.5	1.5	27				Bio-granite		WHI14000170
T-14-03	582733	Rock	4.96		18.6			49.5	51	1.5	27.9				Bio-granite		WHI14000170
T-14-03	582734	Rock	4.63		10.6			51	52.5	1.5	15.9				Bio-granite		WHI14000170
T-14-03	582735	Rock	4.98		7.2			52.5	54	1.5	10.8				Bio-granit	light orang	WHI14000170

25.5 m of 0.562 g/t Au

6.0 m of 2.18 g/t Au *

25.5 m of 28.8 ppb Au

* included Interval analysesd by ICP-MS

>10.0 g/t Au	
5.0 - 9.99 g/t Au	
3.0 - 4.99 g/t Au	
1.0 - 2.99 g/t Au	
>0.5-0.99 g/t Au	
<0.5 g/t	

WELS GOLD PROPERTY 2014
TRENCH LOG T-14-04

Length of	25.5 m
Length ex	25.5 m
Length Sa	25.5 m
Number o	17
ed/Sampled South t	

					AQ202	FA430					Weighted Assay Intervals				
Trench #	Sample #	MDL Type	Sample (kg)		Gold ppb	Gold g/t	m From	m To	m INT	WxA	GRADE Au g/t	over m	Lithology	Comment	Analytical Certificate #
T-14-04	582756	Rock	4.61		1310.0	**1.17**	0	1.5	1.5	1.755	25.5 m of 1.27 g/t Au	10.5 m of 3.04 g/t Au	Bio-Granite		WHI14000173
T-14-04	582757	Rock	4.9		2830.2	**2.668**	1.5	3	1.5	4.002			Bio-Granite		WHI14000173
T -14-02	582758	Rock	5.11		3716.0	**3.186**	3	4.5	1.5	4.779			Bio-Granite		WHI14000173
T-14-04	582759	Rock	4.98		8715.7	**7.695**	4.5	6	1.5	11.5425			Bio-Granite		WHI14000173
T-14-04	582760	Rock	4.74		1424.4	**1.215**	6	7.5	1.5	1.8225			Bio-Granite		WHI14000173
T-14-04	582761	Rock	4.64		4208.9	**3.185**	7.5	9	1.5	4.7775			Bio-Granite		WHI14000173
T-14-04	582762	Rock	4.69		3131.2	**2.185**	9	10.5	1.5	3.2775			Bio-Granite		WHI14000173
T-14-04	582763	Rock	4.93		77.1		10.5	12	1.5	0.11565			Bio-Granite		WHI14000173
T-14-04	582764	Rock	5.11		19.3		12	13.5	1.5	0.02895			Bio-Granite		WHI14000173
T-14-04	582765	Rock	4.8		28.4		13.5	15	1.5	0.0426			Bio-Granite		WHI14000173
T-14-04	582766	Rock	4.73		28.2		15	16.5	1.5	0.0423			Bio-Granite		WHI14000173
T-14-04	582767	Rock	5.21		7.6		16.5	18	1.5	0.0114			Bio-Granite		WHI14000173
T-14-04	582768	Rock	4.73		29.9		18	19.5	1.5	0.04485			Bio-Granite		WHI14000173
T-14-04	582769	Rock	5.49		19.3		19.5	21	1.5	0.02895			Bio-Granite		WHI14000173
T-14-04	582770	Rock	5.1		49.3		21	22.5	1.5	0.07395			Bio-Granite		WHI14000173
T-14-04	582771	Rock	4.86		44.6		22.5	24	1.5	0.0669			Bio-Granite		WHI14000173
T-14-04	582772	Rock	5.55		29.6		24	25.5	1.5	0.0444			Bio-Granite		WHI14000173

10.0 DRILLING

There has not been any drilling of any type on the property by Gorilla Minerals Corp., or any other company or individual.

11.0 SAMPLE PREPARATION, ANALYSIS AND SECURITY

This section describes the sample handling procedures followed during the exploration programs completed by All-In Exploration Solutions Inc., for Gorilla Resources Corp., in 2011 and 2012. The work was conducted under the advice and supervision and reporting by R .W. Stroshein, P.Geol. up to his sudden death in December 2012. The author has supervised work since January 2013.

The 2011-2014 exploration programs data consists of 1811 soil samples 139 rock samples. All samples were analysed using appropriate and standard exploration stage geochemical methods.

Soil samples were collected along lines established with hand held GPS instruments using standard hand held soil augers. Samples were collected from “B” or “C” horizon soils and placed in pre-numbered and labeled Kraft paper sample bags. The sample site was marked in the field using flagging tape and the location was photographed. The GPS locational data and other site data such as: soil color, depth, slope aspect, depth, horizon, color, sample quality, ground cover, tree covered texture were recorded and stored on a tablet and transferred to metadata format daily in camp.

All rock samples (except two 5 m sample intervals in T-14-01 and a few grab samples) collected from the 2014 trenches were collected over 1.5 m intervals and were field weighed to ± 5 kg weight. Because of the high grades returned from Trench A rock samples collected in 2012-2103, it was decided that the 5m interval, commonly employed at grass roots gold exploration in the unglaciated parts of the Yukon was not appropriate and 1.5 m sample interval was used in the trench sampling. The interval length and sample weight were chosen to mimic HW core sampling.

Samples were bagged in sequentially number lots with a sample requisition enclosed for each sample batch before sealing the sample batch for shipment. All rock samples collected from the trenches were collected by the author and one sampling assistant. All key rock samples from the trenches were delivered directly to Acme Analytical Laboratories Ltd. in Whitehorse by the author (except for some of the soil samples and reconnaissance rock samples which were transported by the All-In crew. Acme Analytical Laboratories Ltd. is an independent commercial assayer. The Acme Analytical Laboratories in Vancouver and Whitehorse have ISO 9001: 2008 Accreditation under Certificate Number FM 63007.

The soil samples were dried at 60°C, sieved to -80 mesh (SS80). Sieves are cleaned by brush and compressed air between samples. Au was also run on 45 soil samples using AQ130 method; crush 1 kg to 80%-2mesh, split 250g, pulverize to ≥85% -75 and 15 grams digested by aqua regia analyzed by trace ICP-MS analysis for gold and an additional 35 elements (Acme analytical package AQ202 (formerly 1DX1).

Rock samples were collected either as reconnaissance (grab) samples or trench samples collected over 1.5 m intervals from either the bottom, sides and in some cases from the windrow of excavated material at the side of the trench. Samplers weighed each sample to maintain a sample weigh of 5 kg per 1.5 m interval to submit a sample of similar size to HW core samples from similar deposit types.

Rock samples were prepared by crushing either 250 gm or 500 gm (for selected samples) to 70% passing 10 mesh (2mm), sample is then homogenized, riffle split and pulverized to 85 % passing 200 mesh (75 µm). Crusher and pulveriser only are cleaned by brush and compressed air between routine samples. Granite /Quartz is crushed and pulverized as first sample in sample sequence and carried through to analysis. Prepared sample (30 gm) is digested with a modified Aqua Regia solution of equal parts concentrated HCL, HNO_3 and Distilled H_2O for one hour in a heating block or hot water bath. Sample splits of 0.5 gm are analysed with ICP-MS analysis for Au and 35 additional elements.

Rock samples were initially all run using Acme AQ202 method which is a Multi element (36 elements) using a 30 gm prepared pulp and modified aqua regia digestion with ICP MS finish.

All samples returning > 10000 ppb Au using AQ202 were re-run by FA 430 using a 30gm sample pulp, fire assay fusion and AA finish. Samples returning > 10 ppm under FA430 were then run using FA 530 which is a fire assay fusion using a gravimetric finish.

Six samples collected from Trench A and Trench t-14-02 were submitted for Metallic screen Assay FS600.

A commercially prepared standards CDN-GS-1PC was submitted for every ten samples for most of the trench samples. No standard failures were noted.

The author has relied upon the internal quality control procedures employed by Acme Analytical Laboratories Ltd. that includes periodic duplication of sample analysis as standard operating procedures. The author also examined the assay certificate results to ensure consistent reported values to ensure that there are no notable outliers in the results. The soil sample results show dispersion of the elements around peak high values.

The quality control measures by Gorilla Minerals Corp. on the property are sufficient to meet the standards as set out in National Instrument 43-101. It is the author's opinion that

the sample collection, preparation, transport, security and analytical procedures for work conducted on the Wels Gold Property during the 2011-2014 seasons meet the standards as set out in National Instrument 43-101.

12.0 DATA VERIFICATION

12.1 Soil Samples

For soils collected in 2011 and 2012, the author reviewed the database and analytical certificates for accuracy and against geochemical plots for location accuracy. The range of reported results and their geographic distribution were checked against the geochemical plots. Standard statistical parameters were calculated and there were no issues or inconsistencies noted; except for a string of high molybdenum values on two soil lines in the northeast corner of the grid (see Fig 6.6). This area requires follow-up, but is not urgent or significant as both molybdenum and copper are not coincident with Au, As, Sb, and actually have a negative correlation with those elements.

Soil sampling provided a direct indication of underlying mineralization and is a key tool for regional scale exploration and detailed investigations in the unglaciated terrain of the Yukon. It is only hindered on the Wels Gold property by local areas of permafrost or low marshy areas and areas covered by recent glacial derived lacustrine sediments. The density of reconnaissance sampling has proven effective with the discovery of three multi-element anomalies. The soil analytical data has been reliable for vectoring in to discovered (Saddle) and possible/potential mineralized areas on the North Ridge and Southwest Spur zones currently defined by moderate soil anomalies with limited supporting rock data.

12.2 Rock Samples

Prior to the 2014 exploration program there were only 6 rock samples analyses, all from Trench A (1 in 2012 and 4 in 2013).

The rock sample database is derived from 132 unique rock samples analyses, not including 10 blind commercial sample standards (CDN-GS-1P5C Gold Standard) which were submitted as part of the 2014 QA/ QC protocol (one standard for each tenth sample for the first 100 samples of the 2014 exploration program).

Of the 132 sample analyses, eighty-seven percent or 116 rock samples were collected in the Saddle Zone either as interval (1.5 m) samples in T-14-01 to T-14-04, or as grab samples from Trench A and from T-14-01 and T-14-02. Four rocks were analysed primarily to obtain litho-geochemistry data to determine if gold was present.

Sixteen rock samples were collected on the North Ridge and Southwest Spur anomaly and these results are reported in figures 10 to 12.

The 2014 sampling program for the Saddle Zone totalled 103 interval (channel) samples collected from the 2014 trenches. Two of these samples were over 5.0 m, represented the fine and coarse fraction of the same 5m interval, and were not included in any weighted averages. The 2014 trench data from T-14-01 through T-14-04 is presented in Figures 10 to 12, with detailed trench assay logs listed following Figure 12.

The average weight of the 101 trench samples (not including the two 5m samples) is 4.93 kg per sample.

Trench A - Rock Samples, 2012, 2013 and 2014

The author's field examination of Trench A on November 4, 2013 was primarily to confirm that the assay obtained from the one rock sample collected by Stroshein in 2012, which returned 149.5 g/t Au, was valid. The 2013 samples (115258 to 261, 115264 and 582666 to 668) confirmed that the 2012 result was indeed valid. In order to investigate a possible nugget effect, several 2013 and 2014 samples were split into different size fractions in order to test for the distribution of the gold by fraction size. The limited data sets points to preliminary conclusions.

Sample number 115261 from 2013 was split after being collected into a coarse fraction (>+10 mesh, sample115261) and fine fraction (< +10 mesh, sample 115264). In 2014, an 18 kg sample was taken from the excavated pile on the side of trench A, and the sample was field-screened into three size fractions using a 12 mesh and 4 mesh screen with the size fractions as follows: sample 582666 (coarse fraction, >+4 Mesh), 582667 (medium fraction, <+4 to > +12 Mesh) and 582668 (fine fraction, < +12 mesh). See the results in Table 2, Section 9.3, and in Table 4 below.

The distribution of gold grades across the size fractions of these two sample groups show that the gold grades are higher in the medium and coarse fractions than in the fine fractions. This could be an indicator that there is coarse gold in the sample. By contrast, a lower grade, large screened sample over the 0-5 m interval in T-14-01 returned 525 ppb Au for the fine fraction (sample 582669) and only 69.9 ppb in the coarse fraction (sample 582671).

Due to the very high grade nature of the 2012 and 2013 rock samples of Trench A, and the discovery of visible gold in two locations in T-14-02 before sampling began, the 2014 sampling was designed to minimize any bias due to potential coarse gold or nugget effect.

It was therefore decided to collect trench samples on regular 1.5 m intervals and to maintain a consistent weight of approximately 5 kg per sample, similar to what would be sampled in a HW diameter diamond drill hole.

All samples were run initially using AQ202 a multi-element analysis of a 30 gm sample with aqua regia digestion and ICPMS finish. Samples returning >1000 ppb Au were re – run using fire assay methods FA430 and FA530. FA430 using an AA finish and FA530 a gravimetric finish.

Sample 582682 from T-14-02 suggests a coarse gold effect due to the difference in reported gold grade between methods FA530 (36.2 ppm) and FS600 (54.32 ppm). This sample contained visible gold.

Table 4 compares selected assays and weighted averages using the different analytical techniques used. The FS600 method generally reports higher gold grades than FA530.

Further analytical and petrographic work including: screened metallic assays, petrographic and polished thin section work will be needed to better assess the gold grain size and liberation factors. Preliminary bench test to determine the recovery rates for gold by gravity and/or leaching should be planned. Specific gravity data is required and should be collected on drill core when drilling commences.

TRENCH A (2012, 2013 and 2014 Rock Sample Splits and Metallic Screen Assays

All nine sample analyses from Trench A are from large samples (average ~ 3 kg), five of the nine are splits. All gold values are by fire assays methods by Acme Analytical Laboratories Ltd., except for the 2012 Stroshein sample which was analysed by ALS Chemex.

One sample collected in 2013 was split in two (115261, 115264), a coarse > +10 mesh and fine < +10 mesh size fractions respectively before analyses. The results from the 2013 Trench A splits indicated a possible nugget effect and this was confirmed by additional sample splits from Trench A collected in 2014 (582666-582668) from a large 18 kg sample and two additional samples from T-14-02 (582682and 582695). The 18 kg sample was field screened to three size fractions (Coarse >+4 Mesh, medium <+4 to > +12 Mesh and, fine < +12 mesh).

TABLE 4 Metallic Screen Assays

FS600 Metallic Screen vs FA530 Fire Assay Gravimetric Finish

FA530 vs FS600 Assays						
Comparison of Assays			Weighted Averages		DIFFERENCE	%
SAMPLE ID	Location	# Splits	FA530	FS600	FS600 Less FA530	DIF±
582666-582668	TRENCH A	3	35.87	41.93	6.06	16.89%
582682 (vg in interval)	T-14-02 @ 22.5 -24	0	36.2	54.32	18.12	50.06%
582695, 583695 (vg in interval)	T-14-02 @ 40.5-42	2	28.00	27.72	-0.28	-1.00%

WELS GOLD 2014 Selected Rock Samples
FS600 metallic screen assay vs FA 530 and AQ202 methods

Sample #	AQ202 Weight (kg)	Au FS600 gm/t	Au FA530 ppm	Au AQ202 ppm	Analytical Certificate
582666	8.18	40.6	N.A.	41478.40	WHI14000152
582667	3.24	67.7	N.A.	93042.20	WHI14000152
582668	6.23	13.1	N.A.	13293.40	WHI14000152
582682	4.68	54.32	36.20	52875.70	WHI14000169
582695	7.20	25.06	26.60	35896.80	WHI14000169
583695	7.21	30.43	29.40	25196.20	WHI14000168

The author's field examination of Trench A on November 4, 2013 was primarily to confirm the one rock sample collected by Stroshein in 2012 which returned 149.6 ppm Au was valid. The 2013 samples confirmed the grades were valid and also continued to point to a possible nugget effect. Sample number 115261 was split after being collected int o a coarse >+12 mesh and Fine < +12 mesh size. Samples are numbered 115261 for the coarse fraction and 115264 for the fine fraction (see Table 2, Section 9.3) and the data shown in Tables 4 shown below.

Because of the very high grade of 2012 and 2013 Trench A rock sample, and the discovery of visible gold in two locations in T-14-02 before sampling began, it was expected that there could be a course gold or "nugget effect" in the mineralization. Sampling in 2014 was planned with the possibility of a nugget effect and it was decided to collect trench samples on 1.5 m intervals and to maintain a consistent weight of approximately 5 kg per sample.

A review of the sample results clearly show that the gold reports better to the coarser grained fraction in the 2013 samples and to both the coarse and mid-sized fraction over the fine fraction in the 2014 samples. This could be an indicator that there is coarse gold in the sample. By contrast, a large screened sample over the 0-5 m interval in T-14-01 returned 525 ppb Au for the fine fraction and only 69.9 ppb in the coarse fraction. Further

analytical and petrographic work including: screened metallic assays, petrographic and polished thin section work will be needed to better assess the gold grain size and liberation factors. Preliminary bench test to determine the recovery rates for gold by gravity and/or leaching should be planned. Specific gravity data is required and should be collected on drill core when drilling commences.

13.0 MINERAL PROCESSING AND METALLURGICAL TESTING

There has been no mineral processing or metallurgical testing of mineralization on the Wels Gold property.

14.0 MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATES

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

15.0 ADJACENT PROPERTIES

In January 2013 an adjoining block of 289 claims were staked and recorded extending east from the north side of the Wels Gold claim block. The claims are registered to Shawn Ryan and although some work has been done there is no data that is currently available to the public. The claims extend east from the northern side of the Wels Gold claim block to the Donjek River, covering areas of similar stratigraphy. Adjacent to and south of the Shawn Ryan claims are two blocks of claims named the Don and Jack claims held by Whitehorse prospector Mark Lindsay.

16.0 OTHER INFORMATION AND RELEVANT DATA

The author is not aware of any other information or relevant data regarding the Property.

17.0 INTERPRETATIONS AND CONCLUSIONS

Geochemical results have yielded anomalous gold-in-soil anomalies along the unglaciated ridge that forms a linear high ridge along the length of the Wels Gold property. The gold-in-soil anomalies are associated with Ag, As, Sb anomalies. Cu, Mo, Pb and Zn are present but at this point are not considered significant.

The interaction of soil anomalies to topography indicates that the anomalies cannot be related to down slope dispersion in an unglaciated area with only a thin soil and colluvium blanket on weathered bedrock. The location of the Saddle anomaly on an east west trending saddle notch at the inflection point where the ridge changes from NNW to SSE is considered important. There is evidence of a through going east- west structure visible on air photos and evidenced in slickensides and veining along the same trend from the 2014 trenching program. East west and NNW-SSE trends can be interpreted from the magnetics.

The property is an excellent exploration target based on the soil sampling anomalies alone. The target deposit model would be for reduced intrusion related gold mineralization in a cupola zone of a stock or felsic dykes associated with late Cretaceous magmatism. Or mineralization controlled by a brittle structure cross-cutting the intrusion. The property warrants an aggressive well planned exploration program for the 2015 exploration season.

The risk for future exploration is that although the gold-in-soil anomaly covers an area of 3 km by 2 km, the mineralization may be dispersed and may not occur in economic concentrations. At this stage of exploration with mineralization identified within the intrusion localized along a brittle fault structure, traced for over 50 m and containing high grade gold, an aggressive but well planned drilling program is warranted.

The Southwest Spur zone appears to be a better follow up target for more immediate work than does the North Ridge zone. The known geology and interpreted geology combined with better overall geochemical signature on the SW Saddle is confirmed by reconnaissance sampling in 2014.

It is suspected that there may well be false negative anomalies within the Saddle zone. Trench samples from T-14-01 in areas near low (41 and 16.2 ppb Au) have returned gold value in rock as high as 12.1 g/t over 3.0 m from 1.5-4.5 m Additionally crews have reported that they have buried soil auger to the handle and were still not in C Horizon soil type. Also of note is that the majority of low (<60th percentile) samples are located in the bottom of the Saddle where loess and accumulated colluvium masking bedrock or C Horizon is most likely thicker than on the sides of the Saddle (Figure 11).

The mineralized zone is located entirely within the granite, associated with an increase in iron oxide staining, and with micro-quartz veining particularly in T-14-02 near Trench A.

There is a sharp cut-off between mineralized intervals and very low values adjacent to the mineralized intervals. This is obvious by inspection of the range of individual sample values comprising the weighted average intervals shown on Figure 12 or on the trench logs following Figure 12.

There may be a coarse gold or “Nugget Effect” and screened metallic assays are underway to further investigate this possibility.

18.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

An expanded exploration program is recommended for the 2015 exploration season. Because of location the proposed program would be helicopter supported. The proposed exploration should focus on outlining the extent and strength of the strong gold mineralized zone outlined by trenching in 2014 within the larger gold in soil anomaly. It is recommended that a 1000 m by 400 m grid be established with a 1000 m baseline through the bottom of the east-west trending Saddle Zone and at the approximate axis of the anomaly, covering the known limits of the geochemical anomaly and centred on the Saddle Zone trenches.

The grid should be designed with an east-west baseline of 1000 m with wing lines extending 200 m north and south of the baseline spaced at 200 m intervals along the baseline. The grid should be deep power auger soil sampled using the GeoProbe ® system developed by Ground Truth Exploration Ltd. and Shallow Array IP surveys should be completed to help outline silicified zones and faults to aid in drill targeting.

Concurrent with deep auger soil and Induced Polarization surveys on the grid, a core diamond drilling program should commence on the Saddle zone to begin outlining the extent of the mineralized zone. Drill fences could be at 50 m spacing designed to intersect a vertically dipping body at 25 m intervals.

Reconnaissance exploration should continue on the North Ridge and Southwest Spur Zones. Mapping and prospecting on these zones and the entire property should be competed.

An airborne magnetic and radiometric survey should be completed over the remainder of the claim block.

Care should be taken to plan a well-executed technically correct drilling program with the intention of collecting all necessary data required to complete an ore reserve calculation. This would include downhole surveys to accurately determine the direction of each drill hole. Careful attention to core geotechnical and logging protocols and procedures using industry standard QA/QC procedures throughout the core logging and analytical process is required. It is recommended that all holes be cased through the first 10 to 25 m until solid core is returned. All holes should be surveyed using a down-hole survey tool and using oriented drill core once in competent rock.

Further analytical, petrographic and base line ore characterization studies are required prior to any additional sampling in order to develop the most appropriate sampling protocols for Saddle Zone mineralization. The possibility of a coarse gold effect must be determined.

Specific attention should be directed at minimizing physical surface disturbance away from the Saddle zone until drill targets are established. Drilling combined with Geo-probe sampling, IP surveys should be completed to outline the actual extent of the Saddle anomaly as a priority and concurrent with core drilling and other surface work.

The budget for the exploration is outlined as follows:

2015 WELS GOLD BUDGET

ITEM	COST
Field Crew Mob/demob	10000
Camp Costs	80000
Grid Cutting	10500
Airborne Survey	16500
Geoprobe sampling	45000
Shallow Array IP Surey 5500 m	50000
Geological mapping, prospecting sampling	42000
Core Drilling 1000 m @$300/m	400000
Assay costs	84000
Helicopter and fixed wing	70000
Geological Supervision and Report	60000
Assessment costs	4000
Contingecy @ ~15%	128000
Estimated total Cost	$1,000,000.00

"R. Allan Doherty"

R. Allan Doherty, P. Geo

November 20, 2014

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20.0 CERTIFICATE OF QUALIFIED PERSON

To Accompany the Report titled
"Technical Report
on the
Wels Gold Project
Whitehorse Mining District
Yukon Territory, Canada"
for
Gorilla Minerals Corp. (the "Issuer") dated effective November 20, 2014

1. I reside at 106A Granite Road, Whitehorse, Yukon, Y1A 2V9.

2. I am a graduate of the University of New Brunswick, with a B.Sc. Degree in Geology (Honours, 1977). I have been involved in geological mapping and mineral exploration primarily in the Yukon continuously since 1980.

3. I am a member in good standing of the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of the Province of British Columbia, Registration No. 20564, and have been registered as a Professional Geologist since 1993.

4. I am the owner of Aurum Geological Consultants Inc, a firm of consulting geologists and I am authorized to practice professional geology by The Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of British Columbia.

5. I am a "Qualified Person" as defined in Sec 1.2 of National Instrument 43-101. I am responsible for all sections of this technical report titled "Technical Report on the Wels Gold Project Whitehorse Mining District Yukon Territory, Canada" and dated effective November 20, 2014.

6. I am independent of the Issuer, and I am the author of this report on the 2011 and 2012 exploration work on the Wels Gold Property, The report is based on a review of all prior work and data and a property visit in 2013 and a work program August 25 to September 2, 2014.

7. I am not aware of any material fact or material change with respect to the subject matter of this technical report, which is not reflected in the technical report; where such omission to disclose makes the technical report misleading.

8. I am independent of the Issuer within the meaning of section 1.5 of NI 43-101.

9. Neither I, nor any affiliated entity of mine, is at present, under an agreement, arrangement or understanding or expects to become, an insider, associate, affiliated entity or employee of the Issuer, any associated or affiliated entities.

10. Neither I, nor any affiliated entity of mine own, directly or indirectly, nor expect to receive, any interest in the properties or securities that may be issued by the Issuer, or any associated or affiliated companies.

11. Neither I, nor any affiliated entity of mine, have earned the majority of our income during the preceding three years from the current claim holders or any associated or affiliated companies.

12. I have read NI 43-101 and Form 43-101F1 and have prepared the technical report on the Wels Gold Property in compliance with NI 43-101 and Form 43-101F1; and in conformity with generally accepted Canadian mining industry practice, and as of the date of the 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.

"R. Allan Doherty"

R. Allan Doherty, P.Geo.
November 20, 2014