TECHNICAL REPORT

on the

KLUANE PROPERTY,

Haines Junction area,

YUKON TERRITORY, CANADA

(Delor 1 – 129, Malou 1 – 52, Shut 5, Wasp 47 – 58 and Arc 1 – 74 claims)

NTS: 115H/04

Latitude 61°12´N Longitude 137°43´W

Whitehorse Mining District

Site exam: September 14, 2011

FOR:
WEST POINT RESOURCES INC.
7934 Government Road
Burnaby, British Columbia
V5A 2E2

BY:
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February 12, 2013

1.0 Executive Summary

The 5,414 hectare Kluane property, NTS map sheet 115H/04, is located near Killermun Lake in the Ruby Range of the Yukon Plateau of southwestern Yukon, approximately 50 kilometres northwest of Haines Junction, which is 150 km via the paved Alaska Highway west of Whitehorse, Yukon Territory. The property is situated in the Whitehorse Mining District centered at a latitude of 61°12'N and a longitude of 137°43'W. The Kluane property, covering the Delor, Malou, Shut, Wasp and Arc claims, is part of the Ruby Range Project, which consists of three separate properties registered to West Point Resources Inc., comprising 8,424 hectares within an area less than 70,000 hectares, within the Kluane placer gold district, Yukon. West Point Resources Inc. has an option to earn a 100% interest in the Ruby Range Project from Rockhaven Resources Ltd. (Rockhaven) and Archer, Cathro and Associates (1981) Limited. This report is required to complete qualifying transaction requirements with the TSX Venture Exchange.

The Kluane property is underlain by the Cretaceous aged Kluane Schist and Cretaceous or older Gneiss, intruded by the Paleocene Ruby Range batholith in a setting analogous to the Juneau Gold Belt in Alaska, which produced more than 6.7 million ounces of gold from 1869 to 1983 *(Redman, 1991)* from orogenic gold quartz veins. The newest mine in the belt, the Kensington, began production in 2010 with an NI43-101 reserve of 4.99 million tonnes grading 8.64 g/t gold *(Barry and Sims, 2010)*. The above production and resource information has not been verified by the author and is not necessarily indicative of the mineralization on the Kluane property which is the subject of this report. The Kluane property is at an early exploration stage.

Mineralization consists of gold bearing quartz-carbonate veins (and to a lesser degree in the adjacent altered wallrock) typically containing 5 to 40% arsenopyrite, native gold and rarely galena, chalcopyrite, sphalerite and pyrite. Mineralized veins strike between 330 and 020° and dip moderately to steeply west. The dominant host rock is biotite schist, but veins also occur within intrusive rocks.

Gold-quartz-sulphide veins were initially discovered in 1987 on the Kluane property by trenching of the DalBianco occurrence. Since that time eight additional occurrences have been discovered of which three have been tested by diamond drilling. Eight of the occurrences occur within a 3.5 long by 5.5 kilometre wide area as multiple northerly trending veins and structures, hosted by the Kluane Schist and Gneiss metamorphic rocks. The Arc zone in the northern property area is hosted by the Ruby Range batholith, a favourable host, but has seen only limited exploration. The Rikus and DalBianco zones are the best exposed occurrences.

The Rikus zone has been most extensively drill tested with eight diamond drill holes over a 400 metre strike length in 1995. All drill holes intersected one or more mineralized veins. The quartz-sulphide veins dip to the west at 60° and are 0.1 metres thick true width and enclosed by mineralized wallrock ranging from 1.0 to 3.8 metres in true width. Quartz-sulphide veins have assays grading from 10.6 g/t to 80.0 g/t gold. The broader intervals of vein and altered wallrock have average grades from 1.03 g/t

gold to 5.32 g/t gold. In the center of the drill tested zone five individual veins occur over a 35 metre horizontal width with true widths that range from 1.0 to 9.2 metres and average gold grades of 1.0 g/t to 4.79 g/t.

The DalBianco zone has not been drill tested but is exposed in trenches in three intermittent veins that occur across a one hundred metre wide zone and traced along a 350 metre strike length. A true width assay across a 2.0 metre vein yielded an average assay of 1.16 g/t gold from a trench in 2009.

The Ross zone was trenched and drilled in 1995. The results were inconclusive as the vein consists of a weakly limonitic clay zone containing quartz vein fragments and core recoveries were poor. An assay across a one metre trench interval yielded a value of 19.06 g/t gold. The Malou zone was also tested by diamond drilling in 1995. The zone consists of a narrow (0.3 metre) band of fine quartz stringer stockwork with arsenopyrite. Gold assays of 1.39 g/t and 2.74 g/t gold, both over a 0.3 metre true width, were obtained from a trench interval and down dip drill intersection respectively. Trenching and drilling along strike intersected rusty altered fracture zones that carried insignificant gold values.

The five remaining occurrences, the Shut, Sack, Delor, Switchback and Arc zones, consist of gold in soil anomalies with mineralized quartz float boulders in overburden covered areas, and have not been drilled.

The distribution of the gold-quartz veins correlates to competent rock units where well defined fractures occur and are open for vein deposition.

Previous exploration has included prospecting, mapping, soil geochemistry (covering approximately 75% of the property), geophysics over approximately 25% of the property, approximately 55 trenches, and 1874m of diamond drilling in 14 holes. In 2012 West Point Resources Inc. conducted airborne VTEM and magnetic surveys over the property that produced a number of potential targets that require ground follow up.

The Kluane property constitutes a property of merit based on the delineation of nine gold bearing zones with significant gold values in float, outcrop, trench and drill intercepts, favourable geological setting (Taku terrane analogue), geology (Kluane schist and Gneiss intruded by a younger intrusion at the terrane boundary with Yukon-Tanana terrane), untested geophysical conductors and gold ±arsenic soil anomalies suggestive of additional veins, and similarities to the orogenic gold deposits of the Juneau Gold Belt, 350 km to the southeast.

A Phase 1 program with a budget of $250,000 is recommended to carry out a trenching/deep auger and minor grid soil and detailed prospecting program on the Kluane property. Contingent on results of Phase 1, a Phase 2 program, expected to cost $750,000, is recommended to carry out 1,500 metres of helicopter supported diamond drilling in nine holes to test target zones that have not been drilled and investigate gold in soil anomalies related to structural lineaments indicated by geophysical surveys.

Table of Contents

Page

List of Illustrations

List of Tables

2.0 INTRODUCTION

Ms. Jean M. Pautler, P.Geo. was commissioned by West Point Resources Inc. of Vancouver, British Columbia to examine the results of exploration on the Kluane property (consisting of the contingent Delor, Malou, Shut, Wasp and Arc claims) and to make recommendations for the next phase of exploration work in order to test the economic potential of the property. The assignment included a site visit, a compilation of regional and property scale geological data, a review of exploration procedures and results, and an interpretation of exploration results.

The purpose of the Technical Report is to satisfy the filing requirements as outlined in the TSX Venture Exchange Corporate Finance Manual. The Report is to support the conclusion that the property is of merit related to the Initial Public Offering that will result in the formation of the new company West Point Resources Inc. as a Tier II Public Company.

The report is based on a study of information obtained from public documents, assessment reports and literature sources cited in Section 20.0 and the author's familiarity with the geology and mineral deposits of the northern Cordillera. Research included a review of the historical work related to the property and surrounding area. Regional geological data and current exploration information have been reviewed to determine the geological setting of the mineralization and to obtain an indication of the level of industry activity in the area. The author visited the Kluane property on September 14, 2011 after the last period of ground exploration on the property. The author observed northerly and northeasterly trending lineaments, trench lines and drill sites within the mineralized zones. The author is familiar with the access, infrastructure, local geology, mineralization and terrain in the area of the property.

A new site visit was not undertaken following the 2012 airborne geophysical survey since no additional work has been completed on the ground subsequent to the author's 2011 examination. The author has reviewed news releases, financial statements and assessment records to confirm that no additional ground work was completed. This report recommends follow up of the airborne geophysical anomalies obtained. There is extremely limited exposure on the property which is why the airborne geophysical survey was undertaken.

The author has relied in part upon work and reports completed by others in previous years in the preparation of this report as identified under section 2.2, "Source Documents" and section 20.0, "References". Thorough checks to confirm the results of such work and reports have not been done, but the author has no reason to doubt the correctness of such work and reports. All exploration assessment reports, listed in Section 20.0, "References", were completed by competent professionals and have been accepted by the Mining Recorder.

Based on the literature review and property examination recommendations are made for the next phase of exploration work. An estimate of costs has been made based on current rates for trenching, soil and geophysical surveys and professional fees in the Yukon Territory. All figures in this report have been prepared by Archer, Cathro and Associates (1981) Ltd. and have been reviewed by the author for accuracy.

2.1 Terms, Definitions and Units

All costs contained in this report are denominated in Canadian dollars. Distances are reported in metres (m) and kilometres (km). The annotation 060º/70ºSE refers to an azimuth of 060 degrees, dipping 70 degrees to the southeast, and °C refers to temperature in degrees Celsius. GPS refers to global positioning system with co-ordinates reported in UTM grid, Zone 8, Nad 83 projection. Minfile showing refers to documented mineral occurrences on file with the Yukon Geological Survey. DDH refers to diamond drill hole. VTEM refers to versatile time domain electromagnetic, a type of airborne electromagnetic geophysical survey useful in detecting conductors. TMI refers to total magnetic intensity and CVG refers to calculated vertical gradient of the magnetic field. HLEM and Max-Min refer to types of electromagnetic surveys.

The term ppm refers to parts per million, which is equivalent to grams per metric tonne (g/t) and ppb refers to parts per billion. The abbreviation oz/ton and oz/t refers to troy ounces per imperial short ton. The symbol % refers to weight percent unless otherwise stated.

Elemental abbreviations used in this report include gold (Au), silver (Ag), iron (Fe), arsenic (As), lead (Pb), copper (Cu), zinc (Zn) antimony (Sb) and mercury (Hg). Minerals found on the property include arsenopyrite (iron, arsenic sulphide), native gold (gold), pyrite (iron sulphide), galena (lead sulphide), chalcopyrite (copper sulphide) and sphalerite (zinc sulphide).

2.2 Source Documents

Sources of information are detailed below and include available public domain information and private company data. Individual reports and references are detailed under Section 20.0, “References”.

- Research of the Minfile data available for the area at http://servlet.gov.yk.ca/ygsmin/index.do on February 5, 2013.
- Research of mineral titles at http://gysde.gov.yk.ca and http://maps.gov.yk.ca/imf.jsp?site=YGS on February 7, 2013.
- Review of company reports and annual assessment reports filed with the government at http://199.247.132.58:8000/cgi-bin/gw/chameleon.
- Review of publicly available data, including news releases, of West Point Resources Inc. and of other companies conducting work in the regional area.
- Company data and reports of West Point Resources Inc.
- Review of geological maps and reports completed by the Yukon Geological Survey or its predecessors.
- Review of published scientific papers on the geology and mineral deposits of the region and on mineral deposit types.
- Discussions and property visits in the area with Dr. Steve Israel of the Yukon Geological Survey, who has considerable experience within the belt.
- The author has recent previous independent experience and knowledge of the area having worked on the Kluane area properties of Ryan Gold Corp. in 2011 and in the regional area for Teck Exploration Ltd. in 1998-2000 and for Kerr Addison Mines Ltd. in 1983-85.
- Examination of the property by the author on September 14, 2011.

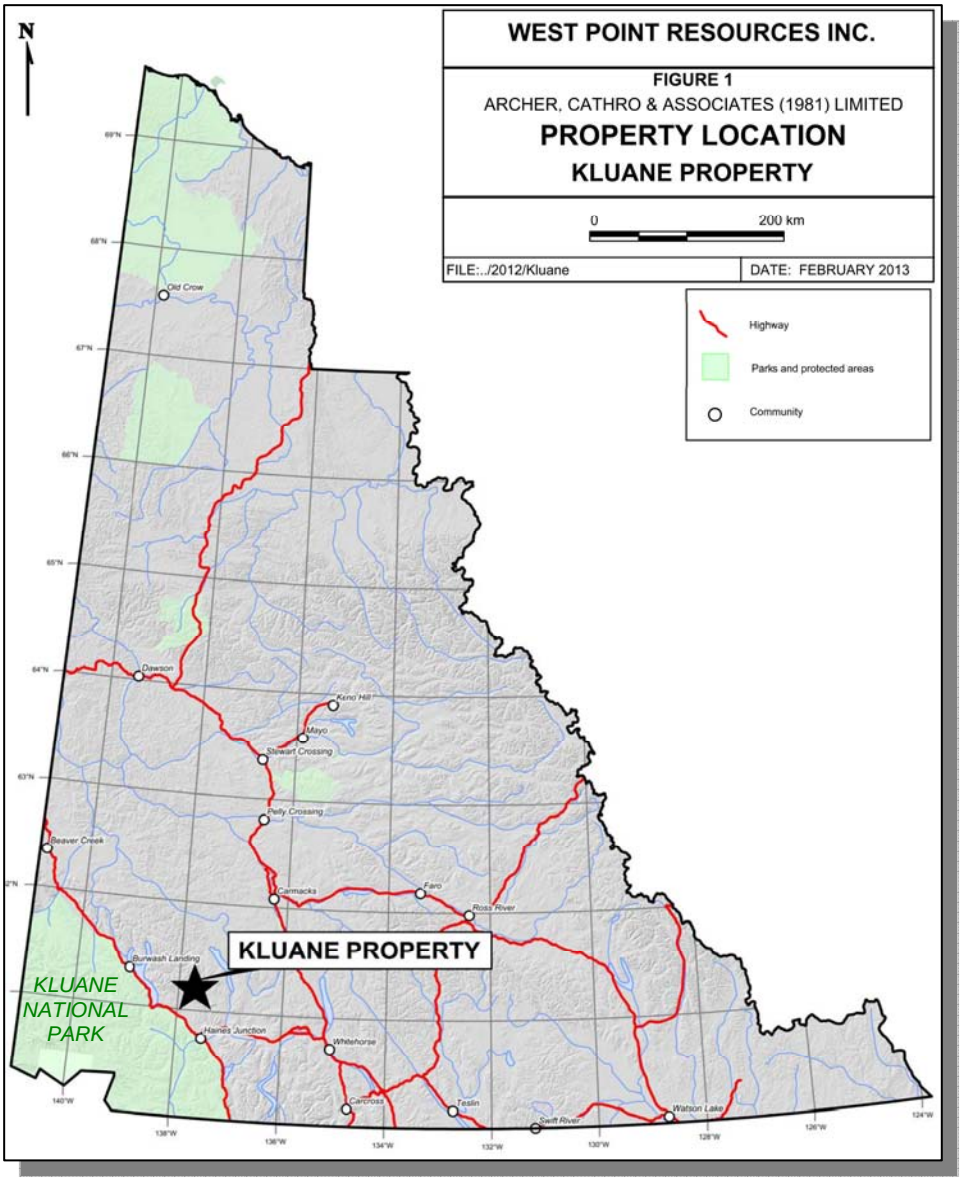
3.0 RELIANCE ON OTHER EXPERTS

While title documents and option agreements were reviewed for this study as identified under section 2.2, “Source Documents”, this report does not constitute nor is it intended to represent a legal, or any other, opinion as to the validity of the title. Data concerning the location and status of mineral claims was provided by the Whitehorse District Mining Recorder. The author has reviewed the option agreement between West Point Resources Inc., Rockhaven Resources Ltd. and Archer, Cathro and Associates Limited and the Mining Claims Sales Agreement between the Estate of John Peter Ross and Rockhaven Resources Ltd. dated June 16, 2009 (Schedule C of the option agreement) but does not attest to their legal status. It is assumed that the parties to each of the agreements have sought independent legal advice regarding the validity of the agreements. The title and option information was relied upon to describe the ownership of the property, claim summary and summary of the option agreement in Section 4.2, “Land Tenure”.

4.0 PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

4.1 Location (Figures 1 and 2)

The Kluane property, NTS map sheet 115H/04, covers locally steep sided rolling hills just northwest of Killermun Lake in the Ruby Range of the Yukon Plateau of southwestern Yukon, approximately 50 kilometres northwest of Haines Junction. Haines Junction is 150 km via the paved Alaska Highway (Highway 1) west of Whitehorse, Yukon Territory *(Figures 1 and 2)*. The property is centered at a latitude of 61°12’N and a longitude of 137°43’W *(Figure 2)*.



4.2 Land Tenure (Figures 2 and 5)

The Kluane property consists of 268 Yukon Quartz Mining claims covering an area of approximately 5,414 hectares in the Whitehorse Mining District *(Figure 2)*. The area is approximate since claim boundaries have not been legally surveyed. The mineral claims were located by GPS and staked in accordance with the Yukon Quartz Mining Act on claim sheet 115H/04, available for viewing in the Whitehorse Mining Recorder's Office.

The registered owner of the claims comprising the Kluane property is West Point Resources Inc., which is the registered owner of a larger package of 3 properties (8,424 hectares in 416 mineral claims), including the Kluane property, comprising the Ruby Range Project. The Ruby Range Project also includes the 64 claim (1,296 hectare) Gladstone property, 20 kilometres west of the Kluane property, and the 84 claim (1,714 hectare) JPR property, five kilometres southwest of the property *(Figure 5)*. The Gladstone and JPR properties are at a very early ("grass roots") stage of exploration, with only prospecting and reconnaissance geochemical surveying completed, and are not the subject of this report. A table summarizing pertinent claim data follows.

Table 1: List of claims comprising Ruby Range Project

Claim Name	Grant Number	No.	Property	Expiry Date	Registered Owner
Delor 1 - 10	**YB37735 – YB37744**	**10**	**Kluane**	**March 10, 2018**	**West Point Resources Inc.**
Delor 11 - 24	**YB38302 – YB38315**	**14**	**Kluane**	**March 10, 2018**	**West Point Resources Inc.**
Delor 25 - 48	**YB47116 – YB47139**	**24**	**Kluane**	**March 10, 2015**	**West Point Resources Inc.**
Delor 49 - 129	**YB54418 – YB54498**	**81**	**Kluane**	**March 10, 2015**	**West Point Resources Inc.**
Malou 1 - 6	**YB35901 – YB35906**	**6**	**Kluane**	**March 10, 2018**	**West Point Resources Inc.**
Malou 7 - 14	**YB37727 – YB37734**	**8**	**Kluane**	**March 10, 2018**	**West Point Resources Inc.**
Malou 15 - 20	**YB38136 – YB38141**	**6**	**Kluane**	**March 10, 2018**	**West Point Resources Inc.**
Malou 21 - 26	**YB38218 – YB38223**	**6**	**Kluane**	**March 10, 2018**	**West Point Resources Inc.**
Malou 27 - 40	**YB38316 – YB38329**	**14**	**Kluane**	**March 10, 2018**	**West Point Resources Inc.**
Shut 5	**YB38330**	**1**	**Kluane**	**March 10, 2017**	**West Point Resources Inc.**
Malou 41 - 52	**YB47140 – YB47151**	**12**	**Kluane**	**March 10, 2015**	**West Point Resources Inc.**
Arc 1 - 74	**YD09459 – YD09532**	**74**	**Kluane**	**Feb. 16, 2014**	**West Point Resources Inc.**
Wasp 47 - 58	**YD09447 – YD09458**	**12**	**Kluane**	**Feb. 16, 2014**	**West Point Resources Inc.**
SUBTOTAL		**268**	**Kluane Property**		
Mom 1 - 64	YC53850 – YC53913	64	Gladstone	March 10, 2015	West Point Resources Inc.
JPR 1 - 80	YD05501 – YD05580	80	JPR	March 10, 2014	West Point Resources Inc.
JPR 81 - 84	YD09533 – YD09536	4	JPR	Feb. 16, 2014	West Point Resources Inc.
TOTAL		**416**	**Ruby Range Project**		

Claims in bold comprise the Kluane property

West Point Resources Inc. (West Point) has entered into an Option Agreement dated November 9, 2011 (Amended January 16, 2012, April 25, 2012, November 28, 2012 and February 12, 2013) with Rockhaven Resources Ltd. (Rockhaven) and Archer, Cathro and Associates (1981) Limited to acquire a 100% interest in the Ruby Range Project (consisting of the Kluane, Gladstone and JPR properties) by making aggregate payments totalling $525,000 and issuing four million shares of West Point to Rockhaven, and incurring exploration expenditures of $1,000,000 over a four year period. Rockhaven will retain a 1.5% net smelter royalty (NSR) on the properties *(Website at www.westpointresources.com)*. This will be added to the 1% NSR that is currently held on claims subject to the Peter Ross Mining Claims Sales Agreement dated June 16, 2009 and NSR due under that Agreement. Details of the Option

Agreement are summarized below. The initial $50,000 payment and 2012 work commitment have been met.

TABLE 2: Option agreement summary

Timing	**$ Cash** (November 9, unless noted otherwise)	**Shares** (December 31 unless noted otherwise)	**$ Expenditures** (December 31)
November 9, 2011	ŧ 50,000 (paid) (1)		
Year 1, 2012	-	-	100,000 (met)
Year 2, 2013	150,000(2)	2,950,000(3)	250,000
Year 3, 2014	250,000	1,050,000	350,000
Year 4, 2015	75,000		300,000
TOTAL	**$525,000**	**4,000,000**	**$1,000,000**

(1) Paid upon execution of the option Agreement
(2) $100,000 to be paid on or before or the earlier of July 31, 2013 or Exchange Acceptance and $50,000 to be paid on or before the second anniversary of the Agreement
(3) 2,200,000 common shares to be paid within in 10 days of Exchange Acceptance and 750,000 common shares to be paid on or before December 31, 2013

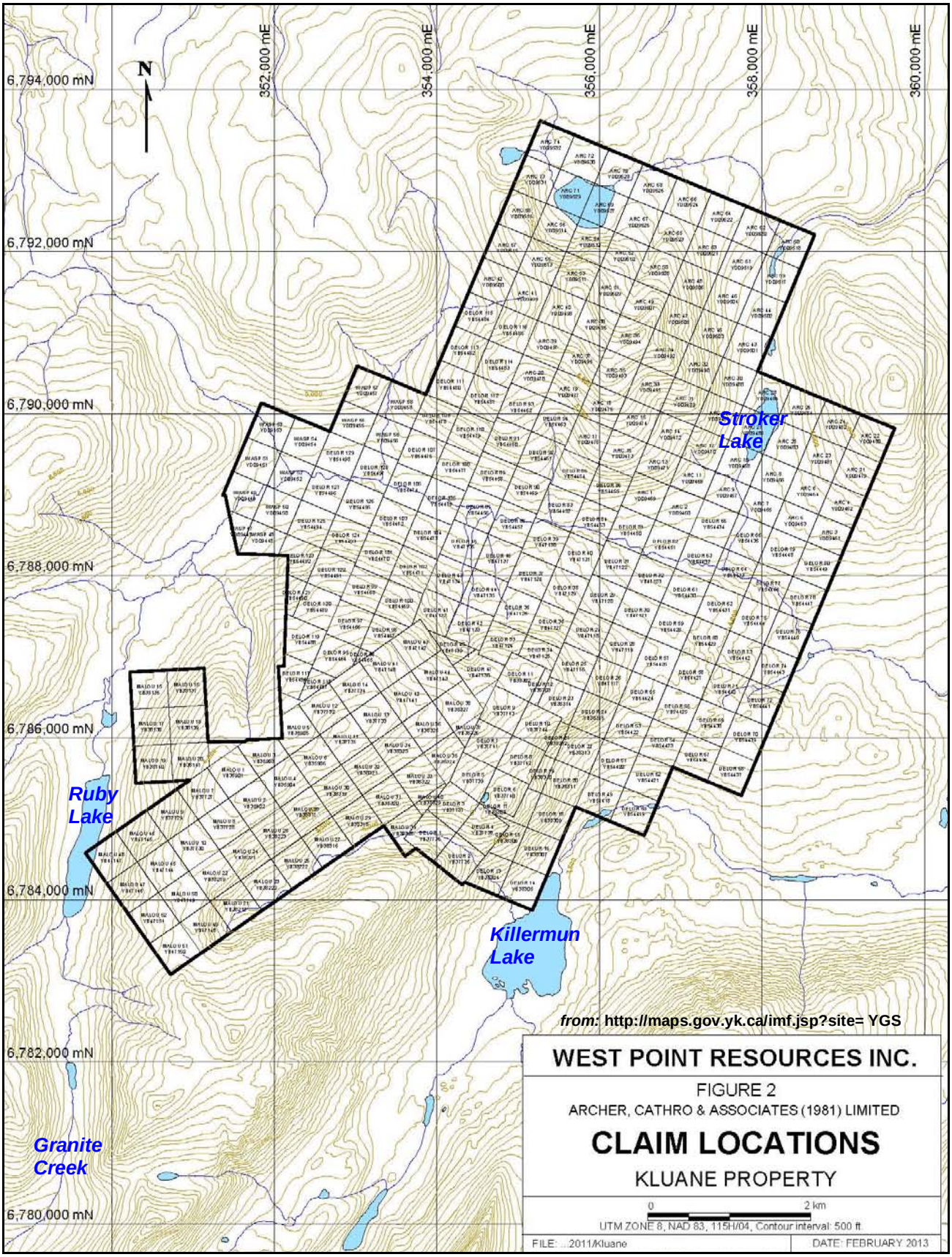
Assuming completion of the above payment and work schedules under the Ruby Range Project Option, West Point will own a 100% interest in the Ruby Range Claims subject to a 1.5 % NSR owned by Rockhaven and a 1% NSR owned by the estate of Peter Ross, the latter of which one half of can be purchased for $500,000. Payment of the NSR interests shall begin when the property is deemed to be in commercial production.

The claim locations shown on Figure 2 are derived from government claim maps. The property is not encumbered by First Nations Land Claims. Placer mining claims in the area (in Ruby and Granite Creeks and Gladstone drainages) do not compromise surface rights on the claims of the Kluane property. The land in which the mineral claims are situated is Crown Land and the mineral claims fall under the jurisdiction of the Yukon Government. Surface rights would have to be obtained from the government if the property were to go into development.

A mineral claim holder is required to perform assessment work and is required to document this work to maintain the title as outlined in the Mining Land Use Regulations (MLUR) of the Yukon Quartz Mining Act. The amount of work required is equivalent to $100.00 of assessment work per quartz claim unit per year. Alternatively, the claim holder may pay the equivalent amount per claim unit per year to the Yukon Government as “Cash in Lieu” to maintain title to the claims.

Preliminary exploration activities do not require permitting, but significant drilling, trenching, blasting, cut lines, and excavating may require a Mining Land Use Permit that must be approved under the Yukon Environmental Socioeconomic Assessment Act (YESSA). A permit is not currently in place but will be applied for as needed. To the author’s knowledge, the Kluane property area is not subject to any environmental liability. There are no known mineral resources or reserves or tailings ponds on the property.

The locations of mineralized zones are shown on Figures 3 and 6. The streams and topography of the property are displayed on Figure 2.


N
352,000 mE
354,000 mE
356,000 mE
358,000 mE
360,000 mE
6,794,000 mN
6,792,000 mN
6,790,000 mN
6,788,000 mN
6,786,000 mN
6,784,000 mN
6,782,000 mN
6,780,000 mN
Stroker Lake
Ruby Lake
Killermun Lake
Granite Creek
from: http://maps.gov.yk.ca/imf.jsp?site= YGS
WEST POINT RESOURCES INC.
FIGURE 2
ARCHER, CATHRO & ASSOCIATES (1981) LIMITED
CLAIM LOCATIONS
KLUANE PROPERTY
0
2 km
UTM ZONE 8, NAD 83, 115H/04, Contour interval: 500 ft
FILE: ...2011/Kluane
DATE: FEBRUARY 2013

5.0 ACCESSIBILITY, CLIMATE, LOCAL RESOURCES, INFRASTRUCTURE AND PHYSIOGRAPHY

The Kluane property is situated just northwest of Killermun Lake within the Ruby Range of the Yukon Plateau, in the Coast Belt of southwestern Yukon *(Figures 1 and 2)*.

Access to the property is by helicopter, with charter flights available from a permanent helicopter base at Haines Junction. Supplies can be ferried to the property from a gravel pit located along the Alaska Highway, 27 kilometres west-northwest of Haines Junction and 30 kilometres south of the property. Float plane access is also available from Haines Junction to Killermun Lake. There are local flying restrictions in the area during hunting season due to the interests of big game outfitters in the area. There is no direct road access to the property, but a 19 kilometre long excavator trail extends southwesterly from the claims to the Cultus Creek road that connects to the Alaska Highway some 48 kilometres further to the south. Suitable camp sites exist on the property.

Haines Junction is the closest town, with a population of approximately 800. Facilities include a grocery store, health centre, ambulance service, RCMP, service stations and restaurants. The town is on the power grid with diesel backup. Complete services are available in Whitehorse. Haines Junction is the gateway to Kluane National Park and lies 255 km via Highway 3 from the seaport of Haines, Alaska. At Whitehorse there is daily jet airplane service to Vancouver, British Columbia and other points south. Whitehorse is a major center of supplies, communications and has a skilled source of labour for construction and mining operations. The Aishihik hydroelectric dam of the Yukon Energy Corporation is located 30 kilometres due east of the Kluane property.

The topography on the property consists of locally steep sided high rounded hills with elevations ranging from 3400 feet along Killermun Lake to 6800 feet above sea level along the northeast trending ridge in the southern property area. The property covers mostly alpine to sub-alpine uplands incised by creek valleys vegetated with alder and dwarf birch. The valley fill is unconsolidated glacial till and glaciofluvial deposits. Rock outcrop in the area is limited and restricted to ridges, cliffs and trench cuts. Exploration is hampered by the glacial till at lower elevations and unglaciated blocky felsenmeer boulder fields in the uplands. Soil development is poor. Water is available from Killermun Lake, smaller lakes and ponds, and easterly flowing tributaries of the West Aishihik River.

The climate is characterized by low precipitation and wide temperature variations ranging from -35° to -40°C in the extreme cold of winter to 10° to 25°C in summer. Average annual precipitation is less than 50 cm. The seasonal window for exploration is from late May to mid-September.

Although there do not appear to be any topographic or physiographic impediments, and suitable lands appear to be available for a potential mine, including mill, tailings storage, heap leach and waste disposal sites, engineering studies have not been undertaken and there is no guarantee that such areas will be available within the subject property.

6.0 HISTORY (Figures 3 and 6)

The Kluane property covers the Shut and Lib (Killer Gold) drilled prospects (Minfile Numbers 115H 047 and 055), and the Bowen (Arc) anomaly (Minfile Number 115H 053), documented mineral occurrences by the Yukon Geological Survey *(Deklerk, 2009)*. Placer gold occurrences are documented on Ruby, Granite, Dixie, Fourth of July and Twelfth of July creeks located south and west of the Kluane property. These creeks have been explored intermittently since the late 1800's. Gladstone Creek, which lies 30 km northwest of the property, is the most productive creek in the area reportedly producing 25,690 ounces of gold from 1978 to 2003, and more than 10,208 oz of crude gold have been mined from Fourth of July Creek since 1978 *(LeBarge, 2007, LeBarge and Morison, 1990, Placer Mining Section, 1995 and Mining Inspection Division, 1998)*. Complete production figures are not available.

Previous exploration, prior to West Point Resources Inc., has included prospecting, mapping, soil geochemistry (covering approximately 75% of the property with only 200m line spacing in the northern property area), geophysics over approximately 25% of the property, approximately 55 trenches, and 1874m diamond drill program in 14 holes.

The following is a summary of the known work history on the Kluane property as documented in Yukon Minfile *(Deklerk, 2009)*, various government publications of the Yukon Geological Survey or its predecessor *(Mineral Industry Reports and Yukon Exploration and Geology)* and company publications (primarily available as assessment reports filed with the government).

1986 Anomalous gold and arsenic values released from Geological Survey of Canada stream sediment survey of the Aishihik map sheet *(Hornbrook and Friske, 1985)* resulted in the staking of the area of the Shut zone in 1986 by Silverquest Resources Ltd. (name changed to Cash Resources Ltd. in 1991 and subsequently to Cash Minerals Ltd. (Cash)), and United Keno Hill Mines Ltd. (UKHM). Program of reconnaissance contour soil geochemical sampling, mapping and prospecting by Silverquest outlined gold and arsenic soil anomalies *(Eaton, 1987)*.

1987 Discovery of the DalBianco zone by DalBianco Exploration Syndicate on the Lib claims with excavation of four hand trenches exposing an arsenopyrite rich quartz-carbonate vein system for a strike length of 30m *(Eaton, 1987)*. Later reports indicate an original 40m strike length *(Eaton, 2003)*. Samples returned an assay of 16.05 g/t Au from a grab sample and 2.95 g/t Au over 1m *(Eaton, 1987)*. A selected specimen reportedly returned an assay of 89 g/t Au *(Eaton, 2003).* Programs of reconnaissance contour soil geochemical sampling, mapping and prospecting by Silverquest and UKHM outlined gold and arsenic soil anomalies in the Shut area *(Eaton, 1987 and Walton, 1988)*. Quartz-carbonate float, assaying 122 g/t Au, was discovered on lower Shut Creek *(Eaton, 2003)*.

1988 Grid soil geochemical surveys and prospecting in the DalBianco-Rikus and Shut areas by Pezgold Resource Corp. under option from Silverquest outlined coincident north trending gold and arsenic soil anomalies in both areas and located additional arsenopyrite rich veins at the DalBianco zone *(Main, 1988)*. J. Peter Ross outlined gold, arsenic, silver and antimony soil anomalies in the Arc zone area and a grab sample assayed 10.94 g/t Au *(Ross, 1988a and b)*. A specimen reportedly assayed 86 g/t Au *(Deklerk, 2009)*.

1988-9 Grid soil geochemical surveys (Au, As, Ag and Hg), prospecting and geochemical sampling, and a 30 line km magnetic survey in the Arc area by Noranda Exploraton Co. Ltd. under option from Ross outlined arsenic with spotty gold soil anomalies (maximum 1250 ppb Au, 10.9 ppm Ag) associated with linear magnetic highs and small quartz-carbonate-arsenopyrite veins with maximum values of 11.82 g/t Au; maximum values of 87.03 g/t Au were previously reported *(Galambos, 1989)*. Magnetite rich skarn was also identified.

1991-2 Grid soil sampling by Ross outlined gold and arsenic anomalies in the Shut to Ross zone areas *(Ross, 1992 and 1993)*. Prospecting by Ross reportedly discovered quartz-carbonate vein float grading 102 g/t Au *(Wengzynowski, 1995)*.

1993-4 Grid soil sampling, experimental geophysical surveys, mapping, prospecting and hand and excavator trenching were completed by Cash; primarily under option from Ross. New discoveries included another vein at DalBianco, gold-quartz vein float at the Shut zone reportedly carrying 103 g/t Au, quartz stringer and disseminated gold-arsenopyrite mineralization along Shut Creek, and skarn mineralization carrying 0.6% WO3 with 0.05 g/t Au near the Delour zone *(Eaton and Wengzynowski, 1994)*. Average of chip samples from 5 trenches in the Rikus Zone, which consists of two parallel veins 60m apart, were 4.30 and 3.94 g/t Au over 3.2 and 3.65m, respectively, and an exposure of quartz stringered wallrock between the veins assayed 7.37 g/t Au over 9.5m *(Wengzynowski, 1995)*. Two trenches were completed on the Arc zone but did not reach bedrock *(Becker, 1996)*.

1995 Completion of 1874m diamond drill program in 14 holes, 934m of excavator trenching in 25 trenches, and 31.6 line km of grid geophysics funded by NDU Resources Ltd. under option *(Becker, 1996)*. The Rikus Zone was tested by 8 holes, returning values up to 2.83 g/t Au across 6.8m and was traced for a strike length of 400m in drilling. A trench on the Ross zone returned 19.06 g/t Au over 1m, with a drill hole under the trench, returning 4.16 g/t Au over 1.44m *(Becker, 1996)*. HLEM conductors were detected over veins and along northerly trends. The drilling is discussed in more detail under Section 7.3, “Mineralization” and Section 10.0, “Drilling”.

2002 Mapping, prospecting, soil geochemistry on the Sack zone, and hand trenching by Cash Resources Ltd., primarily under option from Ross, resulted in the discovery of the Switchback zone returning a maximum of 10.15 g/t Au in float (Eaton, 2003). A northwest trending cross fault was recognized through the Rikus that appeared to control ore shoots (Eaton, 2003).

2004 A 45.6 line km, Max-Min geophysical survey across the Malou to Switchback and north Shut areas by Cash, primarily under option from Ross, identified nine multi-line and three isolated anomalies that were interpreted to be caused by weakly conductive, steeply dipping tabular conductors, primarily coinciding with linear depressions associated with known veins or strong soil geochemical anomalies *(Eaton, 2004)*. The interpreted results of the survey are displayed on Figure 3 with the gold soil geochemistry.

2009 Purchase of property from Ross estate by Rockhaven Resources Ltd. which funded a program of prospecting, grid soil sampling on the Switchback zone, hand trenching of the Delor zone and re-sampling of 7 old hand trenches from the Rikus (north of a significant cross fault) and DalBianco zones *(Turner, 2010)*. Soil results are shown in Figure 3, with historical results for the southern property area. The Delor trenching failed to reach bedrock, but 7 samples of quartz-carbonate vein with scorodite and arsenopyrite returned between 8.61 and 50.2 g/t Au *(Turner, 2010)*. Significant trench re-sampling results are tabulated in Table 3 on the following page *(Turner, 2010)*.

2012 Completion of a 600 line km airborne VTEM and magnetic geophysical survey by West Point Resources Inc. *(Geotech, 2012)*. The details are discussed under Section 9.0, "Exploration".

Table 3: 2009 trench re-sampling results

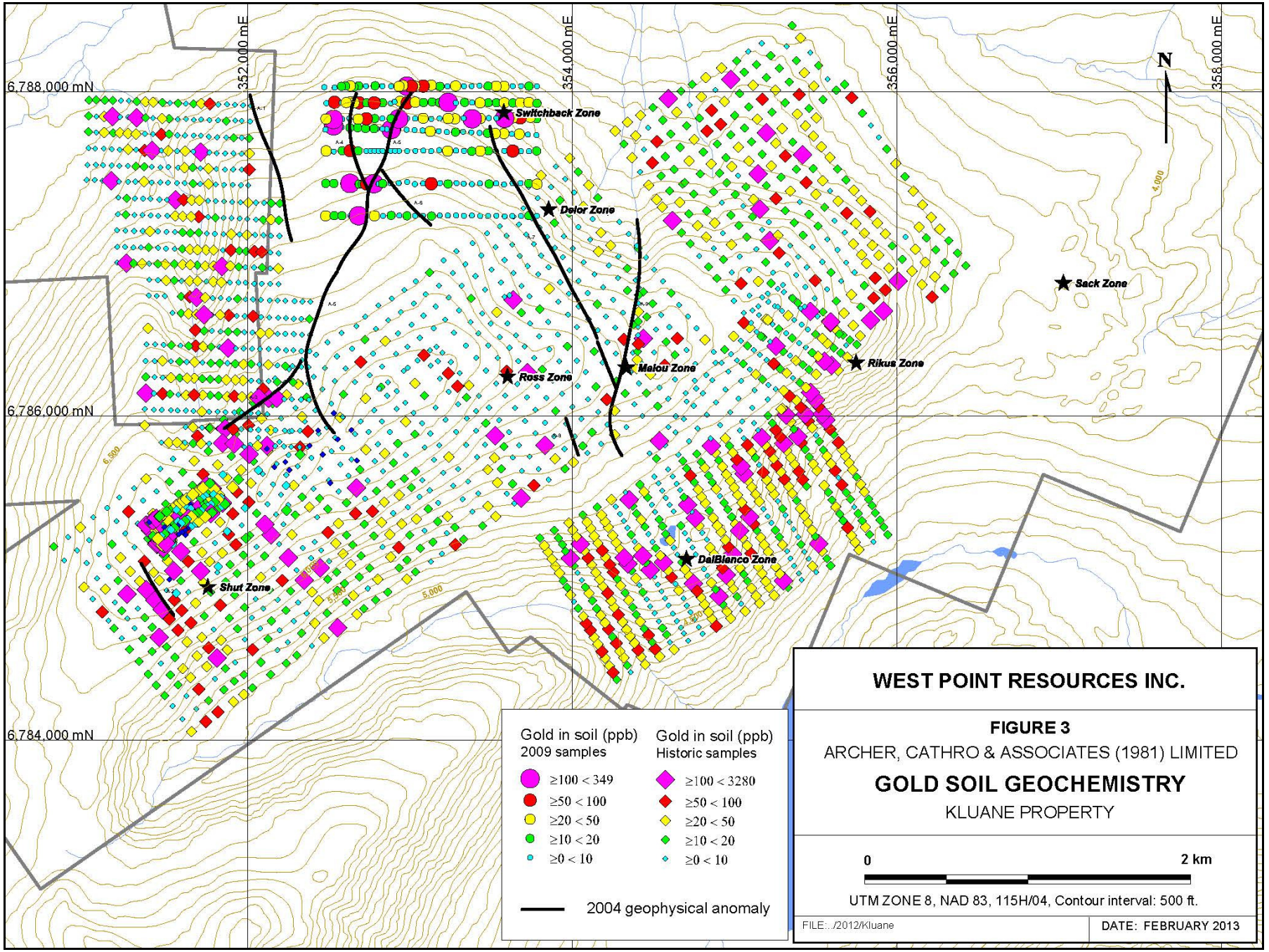
Trench Name	Zone Name	From (m W)	To (m W)	Length (m)	Au (g/t)
TR-KL-09-01	Rikus	1.70	2.88	1.18	9.49
including		1.70	1.89	0.19	25.60
TR-KL-09-02	Rikus	1.00	5.72	4.72	3.18
including		1.76	1.84	0.08	31.50
& including		4.90	5.11	0.21	38.40
TR-KL-09-03	Rikus	1.50	3.60	2.10	6.67
including		3.18	3.38	0.20	36.50
TR-KL-09-04	Rikus	0.00	2.29	2.29	3.72
including		1.00	1.29	0.29	13.05
TR-KL-09-06	DalBianco	0.00	2.07	2.07	1.16
including		1.00	1.41	0.41	3.76

vein intervals appear to represent true widths

Rock samples were collected by measured chip samples across mineralized zones in the 2009 trench re-sampling program. The samples are continuous across the vein structure exposures representing the horizontal length of the samples. Vein intervals represent true width of the veins. Rock sampling at surface showings is commonly strongly weathered with sulphides oxidized to limonite. This material could yield higher metal assays than unweathered mineralized samples. However, in the unglaciated portions of the Yukon, which include the upland portions of the Kluane property, gold values appear to be lower in the surface environment due to mechanical breakdown by frost action and liberation of free gold into the soil.

Historic grid soil geochemical results have been compiled for the southern property area. Anomalous areas are best defined by gold and arsenic that closely correlate. Geochemical thresholds for gold and arsenic in soil samples were established visually after calculating and comparing thresholds by percentiles and natural breaks using ESRI ArcGIS software. Grid sample spacing is generally at 50m on lines spaced 100m apart. Results for gold in soil samples are presented on Figure 3.

Two relatively continuous anomalous north trending zones occur 3.5 km apart. Both trends are elongated along their north-south axis, parallel to the orientation of the veins. The eastern trend encompasses the DalBianco and Rikus zones while the western trend includes the Shut Zone. Most of the other zones are marked by weaker, more discontinuous anomalies. The Delor, Ross and Switchback Zones have very little geochemical expression. In some areas, notably the Delor and Switchback Zones, the weak geochemical response is caused by poor sample quality related to frozen, organic rich soil. In other areas the size, shape and intensity of the anomalies is influenced by down slope dispersion. Geochemical response in the vicinity of the Sack Zone differs somewhat from that elsewhere on the property where nearly all samples are moderately to strongly anomalous for arsenic and there is little correlation between arsenic and gold *(Eaton, 2003)*. The strongest gold anomalies outside the two main trends on the grid are located about midway between the Sack veins and those at the Rikus Zone *(see Eaton, 2003)*.


352,000 mE
354,000 mE
356,000 mE
358,000 mE
6,788,000 mN
6,786,000 mN
6,784,000 mN
N
Switchback Zone
Delor Zone
Sack Zone
Ross Zone
Melou Zone
Rikus Zone
DelBianco Zone
Shut Zone
Gold in soil (ppb)
2009 samples
≥100 < 349
≥50 < 100
≥20 < 50
≥10 < 20
≥0 < 10
Gold in soil (ppb)
Historic samples
≥100 < 3280
≥50 < 100
≥20 < 50
≥10 < 20
≥0 < 10
2004 geophysical anomaly
WEST POINT RESOURCES INC.
FIGURE 3
ARCHER, CATHRO & ASSOCIATES (1981) LIMITED
GOLD SOIL GEOCHEMISTRY
KLUANE PROPERTY
0
2 km
UTM ZONE 8, NAD 83, 115H/04, Contour interval: 500 ft.
FILE:../2012/Kluane
DATE: FEBRUARY 2013

7.0 GEOLOGICAL SETTING (Figures 4 and 5)

7.1 Regional Geology

The regional geology of the area has recently been mapped at a 1:50,000 scale by Israel, Cobbett et al. (2011) utilizing a 400m line-spaced aeromagnetic survey flown in the winter of 2010 *(Kiss, 2010)* for additional interpretation due to limited exposure in the region. Previous mapping was undertaken at a 1:250,000 scale by the Geological Survey of Canada in the early 1970's *(Tempelman-Kluit, 1974)*. The following regional geology is summarized from Israel, Murphy et al. (2011).

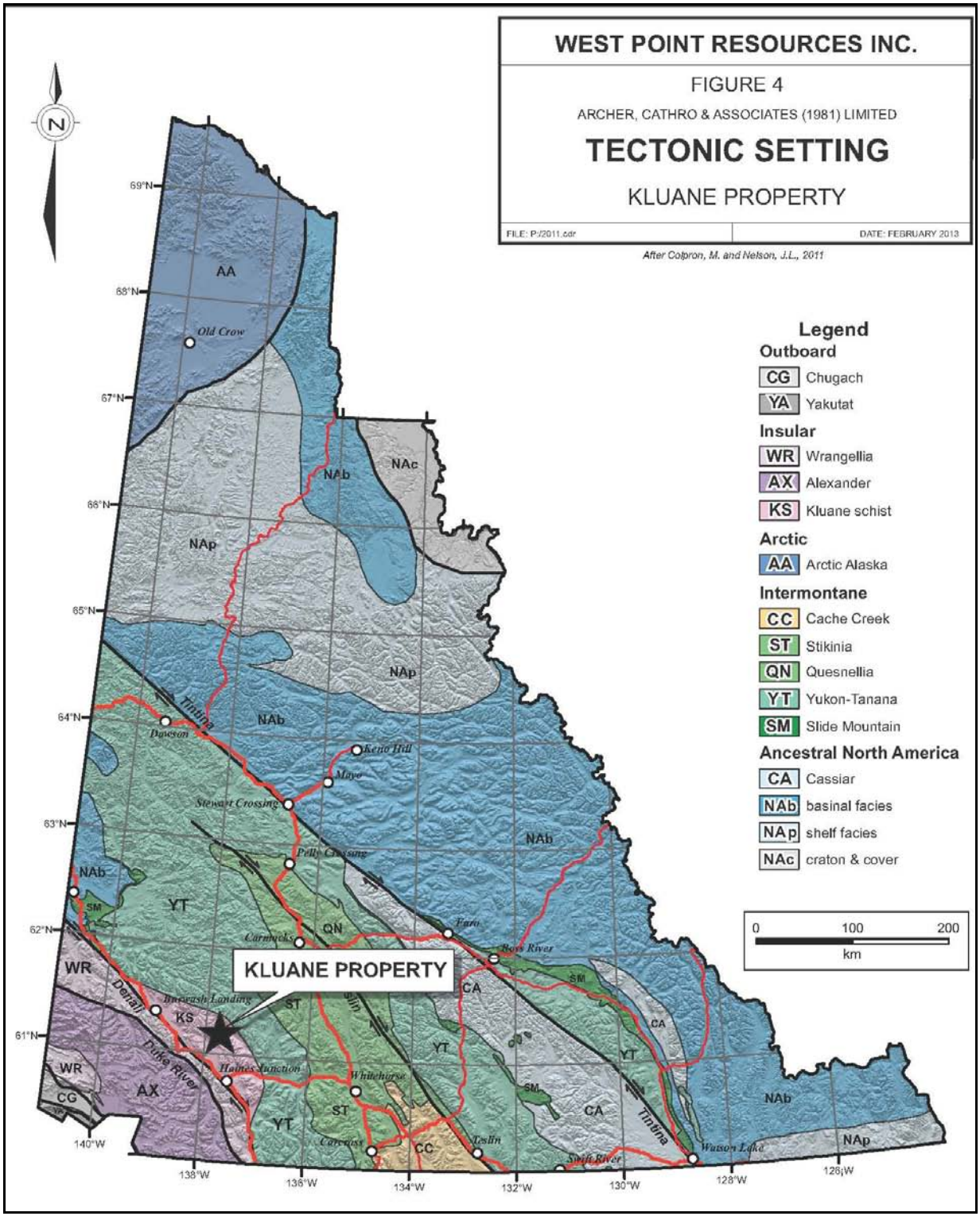
The Ruby Range Project and the Kluane property are situated at the boundary of metamorphic rocks of the Kluane Schist (Taku terrane analogue) in the southwest and the Yukon-Tanana terrane in the northeast. The Kluane Schist is bounded to the southwest by the Denali Fault Zone *(Figure 4)*. Southwest of the Denali Fault Zone are Paleozoic sedimentary and volcanic rocks of the Alexander and Wrangellia terranes *(Figure 4)*.

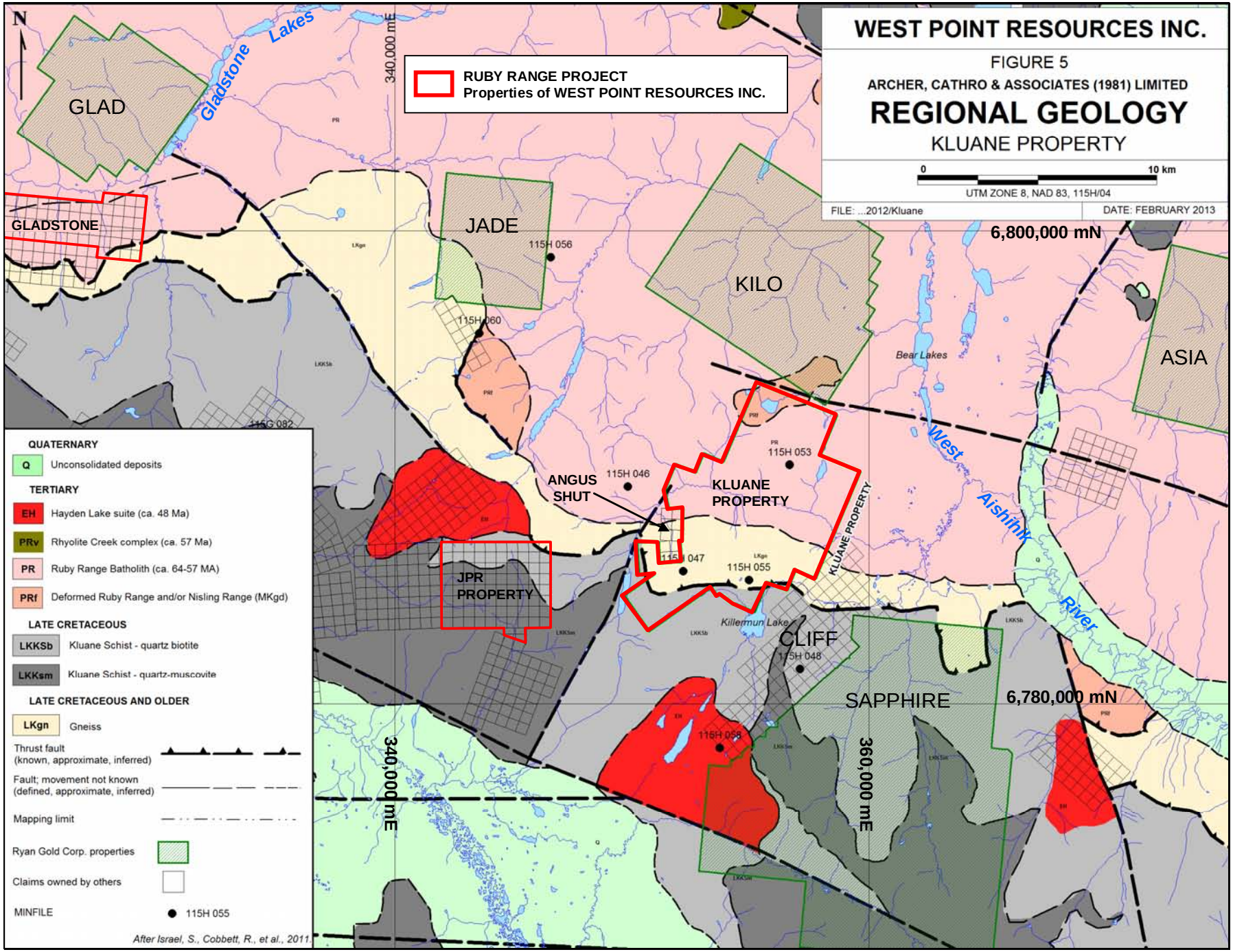
The northeast-dipping contact between the Kluane Schist and the Yukon-Tanana terrane was intruded by the Paleocene (64-57 Ma) Ruby Range batholith *(Figure 5)*, which was emplaced late in the deformation history. The Ruby Range batholith primarily consists of quartz diorite, tonalite and granodiorite with lesser amounts of diorite, gabbro and granite, with compositions generally becoming more felsic to the north. An orthogneiss/paragneiss unit (Gneiss) of unknown tectonic affinity occurs structurally between the Ruby Range and the Kluane Schist *(Figure 5)*. The Gneiss unit may represent gneissic to migmatitic Kluane Schist, or alternatively part of, or basement to, the Yukon-Tanana terrane. Locally, deformed bodies of what may be the Ruby Range batholith, or alternatively deformed screens of the Mid Cretaceous aged Nisling Range granodiorite, are exposed within, or at the margins of, the batholith and *s*tocks of diorite to quartz diorite of the Eocene Hayden Lake suite intrude the Kluane Schist *(Figure 5)*.

The Kluane Schist primarily consists of monotonous metapelitic quartz-mica schist with rare bodies of ultramafic rocks and carbonate. Two separate mappable units of biotite schist and muscovite schist have been delineated. Biotite schist is the dominant unit on the Kluane property. It is typically brown weathering with a purple hue and contains garnet and staurolite with lesser tourmaline. Locally lenses of marble, less than 100 metres in length, occur within the schist. These lenses often exhibit silicification and occasionally garnet-diopside skarnification.

The contact between the Kluane Schist and the Gneiss unit is interpreted as a north to northeast-dipping shear zone and the contact between the Gneiss unit and the Ruby Range batholith is interpreted as either a shear zone or an intrusive contact *(Israel, Murphy et al., 2011)*. North to northeast and northwest trending faults, likely important for mineralization, are common in the region, many of which do not penetrate the base of the Ruby Range batholith and may be related to hangingwall damage during pluton emplacement over the Kluane Schist *(Israel, Murphy et al., 2011)*. "The present day

structural stacking and lithotectonic relationships are the result of southwestward (today's coordinates) thrusting of Yukon-Tanana terrane over the Kluane Schist and syn to post-tectonic intrusion of the main phase of the Ruby Range batholith", *(Israel, Murphy et al., 2011)*.




WEST POINT RESOURCES INC.
FIGURE 5
ARCHER, CATHRO & ASSOCIATES (1981) LIMITED
REGIONAL GEOLOGY
KLUANE PROPERTY
0
10 km
UTM ZONE 8, NAD 83, 115H/04
FILE: ...2012/Kluane
DATE: FEBRUARY 2013
RUBY RANGE PROJECT
Properties of WEST POINT RESOURCES INC.
N
GLAD
GLADSTONE
JADE
KILO
ASIA
Gladstone Lakes
340,000 mE
360,000 mE
6,800,000 mN
6,780,000 mN
115H 056
115H 060
115G 082
115H 053
115H 046
115H 047
115H 055
115H 048
115H 058
ANGUS SHUT
KLUANE PROPERTY
JPR PROPERTY
CLIFF
SAPPHIRE
Bear Lakes
Killermun Lake
West Aishihik River
QUATERNARY
Q Unconsolidated deposits
TERTIARY
EH Hayden Lake suite (ca. 48 Ma)
PRv Rhyolite Creek complex (ca. 57 Ma)
PR Ruby Range Batholith (ca. 64-57 MA)
PRf Deformed Ruby Range and/or Nisling Range (MKgd)
LATE CRETACEOUS
LKKSb Kluane Schist - quartz biotite
LKKsm Kluane Schist - quartz-muscovite
LATE CRETACEOUS AND OLDER
LKgn Gneiss
Thrust fault (known, approximate, inferred)
Fault; movement not known (defined, approximate, inferred)
Mapping limit
Ryan Gold Corp. properties
Claims owned by others
MINFILE
115H 055
After Israel, S., Cobbett, R., et al., 2011.

7.2 Property Geology (Figures 5 and 6)

Systematic geological mapping on the property is hampered by the relative lack of bedrock exposures. In most areas contacts are inferred from distribution of lithologies in talus and felsenmeer. Figure 6 shows the locations of the zones, historic drill hole locations, main outcrops and general geology for the southern property area. Very little exposure is evident in the northern property area, the geology of which is shown in Figure 5. The following discussion of the property geology is primarily summarized from Turner, (2010).

The rock type underlying most of the property is a relatively homogeneous, coarse grained, graphitic quartz-biotite schist to gneiss of the Kluane Schist and possibly related Gneiss package. This unit is blocky weathering and often rusty brown on fracture surfaces. Common accessory minerals include garnet and staurolite with lesser tourmaline. Foliations normally strike 90 to 145º and dip from 15 to 35º NE occasionally rolling to 30º SW. The main exception occurs south of Shut Creek in the western part of the property, where strikes are about 160º and dips sub-horizontal.

Marble lenses and occasional skarn zones are found within the schist on the east facing slope above Killermun Lake. Exposures of marble are typically white to pale green on both weathered and fresh surfaces, display weak silicification and range up to seven metres thick and 100 metres long. Skarn consists of medium to coarse grained garnet and diopside. They are often rusty weathering making them difficult to distinguish from schist until the rock is broken.

Coarse grained granodiorite of the Ruby Range Batholith underlies the northern property area. The intrusive contact is on the floor of a broad valley and is mostly obscured by glacial till and glaciofluvial outwash. Where observed, the contact is sharp and the border phase granodiorite exhibits well developed foliation that parallels the contact and metamorphic textures in the schists. The foliation in the granodiorite gradually diminishes away from the contact and at a distance of approximately 1.5 km the rocks are non-foliated.

Rare granodiorite outcrops have also been observed northeast of Killermun Lake and are believed to be part of a small plug. Another small plug (characterized by a magnetic low anomaly in Figures 8 and 9) is suggested by a 400 metre diameter area of foliated fine grained granodiorite talus approximately 1.6 km to the north, just south of the Malou zone.

In the extreme northern property area and extending off the claims to the north, a 2 by 5 km deformed body of what may be the Ruby Range batholith, or alternatively deformed screens of the Mid Cretaceous aged Nisling Range granodiorite, is exposed *(Figure 5).* The latter interpretation is favoured by the author, based on the magnetic high signature in the airborne magnetic survey over the northern property area *(Figure 8)*.

Two sets of narrow (up to one metre wide) unfoliated dykes have been noted in several areas within the schist. They are best distinguished by grain size. The finer grained dykes are andesitic, tan to medium grey and microcrystalline. They strike 160 to 190º, dip 60 to 70º W and occasionally follow north trending shear zones. The other dyke set

is fine to medium grained and dioritic in composition. These dykes are pale green-grey, strike 080 to 100º and dip steeply to the south or north.

The age relationship between the various intrusive phases is uncertain as no crosscutting contacts have been observed.

The largest scale structure projected to cross the property is a northeast dipping thrust fault that has been traced approximately 65 kilometres from an area southeast of the property to Granite Bay on Kluane Lake. This fault is paralleled by a second thrust 15 kilometres to the southwest. A number of strong northeast trending high angle faults can be inferred from irregular indentations along the contact of the Ruby Range Batholith but these structures do not appear to affect the thrust faults. If this observation is correct, the high angle faults would have to be older than the thrusts. The inferred high angle faults often coincide with large, linear creek valleys.

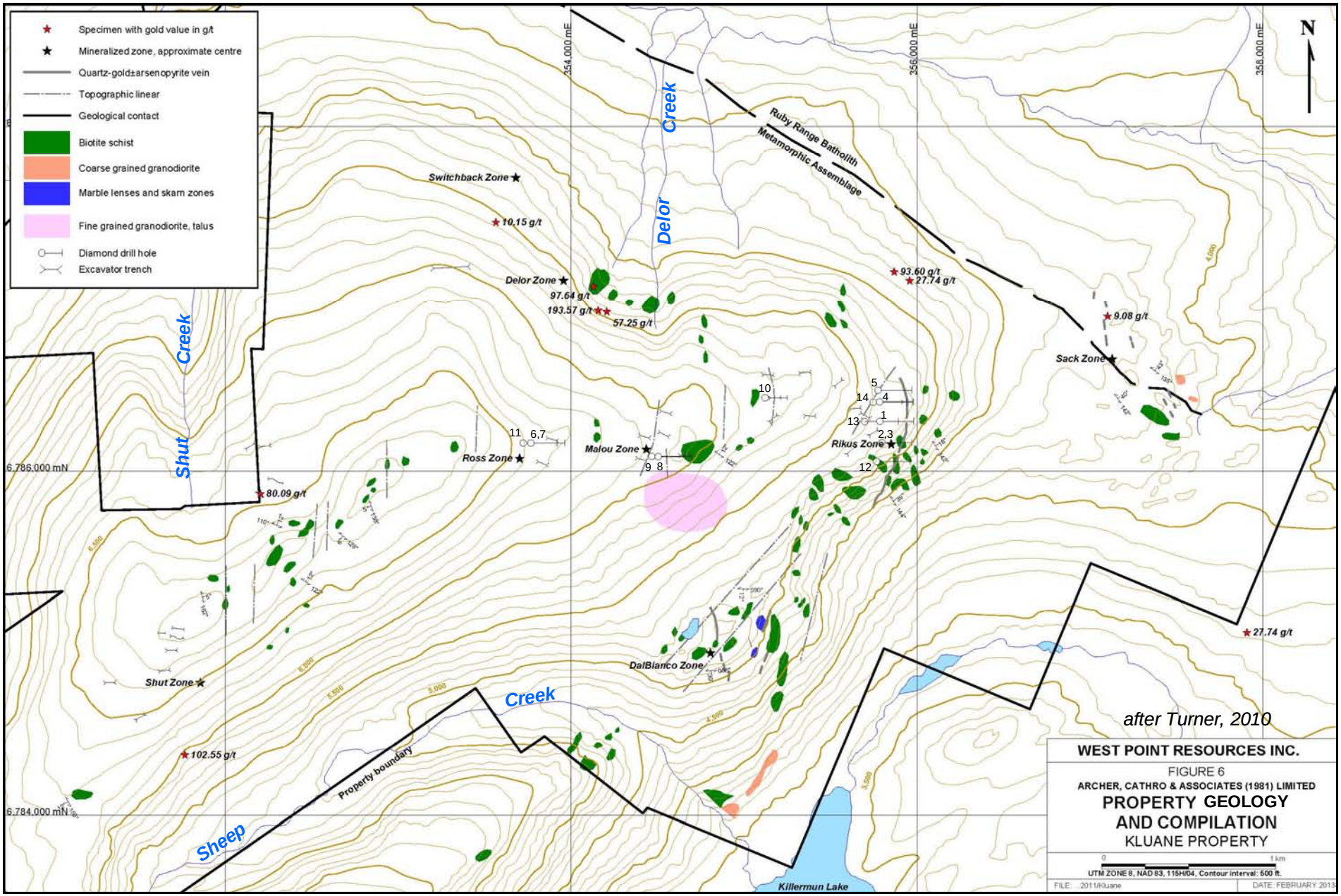
Air photo analysis and ground mapping have recognized numerous small, north and northeast trending recessive topographic lineaments cutting across the claims. Where exposed in outcrop or trenches, the lineaments contain one or more gouge zones surrounded by a few metres of weakly altered wallrock exhibiting moderate to strong fracturing paralleling the trend of the linear. Quartz veins or andesitic dykes have been emplaced along several of the lineaments.

Three sets of veins are found on the property. Two sets are nearly conformable with foliation in the schist and appear to have been deposited from relatively high temperature metamorphic fluids. The third set that is often gold bearing, is discordant and interpreted to be derived from younger hydrothermal solutions. These age relationships and temperature assumptions are based primarily on crosscutting relationships and mineralogical observations.

The most common type of conformable veins contains a single assemblage of quartz-carbonate. They usually strike 110 to 125º dip 40 to 80º northeast and range up to 1.5 metres in width. The other conformable vein set exhibits a more complex assemblage including quartz, andalusite, amphibolite, garnet and/or tourmaline. They range up to 0.7 meters in width and sometimes cut foliation at a shallow angle. Most of the quartz in both of these sets forms glassy granular masses. Vein selvages often contain andalusite, muscovite and chlorite.

The discordant set of gold bearing veins consist of quartz with lesser carbonate and minor muscovite. The quartz is typically milky white, granular to massive and weakly to strongly fractured parallel to the vein walls. The carbonate mineral is tan to cream coloured where fresh and is often leached from surface samples leaving a white powdery residue in cavities. These veins cut foliation at a high angle, striking northerly and dipping moderately to steeply westward. In a few locations these veins cut the andesitic dyke set.

Several non-mineralized faults appear to cut and slightly offset all three of the vein sets. The best exposed of these late faults crosses one of the gold bearing zones (the Rikus Zone) in the eastern part of the property. That fault strikes northwesterly, dips steeply and has produced about 25 metres of dextral offset.



To be printed on 11” by 17” page size.

7.3 Mineralization (Figures 5 and 6)

The Kluane property covers the Shut and Lib (Killer Gold) drilled prospects (Minfile Numbers 115H 047 and 055), and the Bowen (Arc) anomaly (Minfile Number 115H 053), documented mineral occurrences by the Yukon Geological Survey *(Deklerk, 2009)*. The following discussion of the mineralization is primarily summarized from Turner, (2010).

Prospecting, geochemical sampling, trenching and diamond drilling have identified eight named zones/showings over a 5.5 by 3.5 km area on the southern Kluane property in the area of the Shut and Lib Minfile occurrences and one zone in the northern property area at the Bowen anomaly *(Figures 5 and 6)*. Mineralization is hosted in discordant quartz-carbonate veins with scorodite staining. Arsenopyrite is the only sulphide present in most veins, but traces of galena, chalcopyrite and pyrite have also been noted. Sphalerite was noted in the northern property area in the Arc zone. Sulphides are generally one to four millimetres in diameter and occur as disseminations or in semi-massive to massive bands. Occasionally native gold grains have been found in veins. Individual veins range from 0.10 to 0.85 metres in width, and they can occur in swarms that are up to 9.5 metres across, where sub-parallel veins are separated by narrow gouge zones. The gold bearing veins rarely outcrop and are usually marked by northerly trending recessive topographic linear features. Mineralized veins strike between 330 and 020° and dip moderately to steeply west. The dominant host rock is biotite schist, but veins also occur within intrusive rocks.

The Rikus zone lies on a moderately steep, south-facing slope in the eastern part of the claim block. It is one of three zones that have been drilled. The zone consists of two sub-parallel veins located about 50 metres apart, with smaller veins and veinlets in the adjacent wallrock. The two main veins comprise massive milky white quartz bands with vein parallel microfractures. Quartz bands range in width from 0.08 to 0.75 metres and contain trace to 20% fine grained arsenopyrite with minor pyrite and occasional native gold grains. Although the quartz bands are often narrow, they are generally high grade. At surface, veins are highly fractured and clay altered with scorodite and limonite after sulphides. Weakly clay altered halos up to two metres wide envelope well mineralized quartz veins. Mineralization has been traced over a 700 metre length and the zone is open in both directions along strike.

The DalBianco zone, located 1 km southwest of the Rikus zone, was tested with hand trenches between 1987 and 2000 but has not been drilled. Three sub-parallel veins, 100 metres apart have been traced by trenches and float for 350 metres along strike. Mineralized veins typically consist of 5 to 35 centimetres of semi-massive to massive, coarse grained arsenopyrite within barren or weakly mineralized quartz-carbonate gangue surrounded by one to three metre wide alteration halos containing minor amounts of fine grained arsenopyrite. The alteration halos are rusty weathering and weakly to moderately silicified. Gold assays from the halos are between 0.20 and 2.26 g/t Au. Chip samples of arsenopyrite rich quartz assayed from 1.16 g/t to 41.07 g/t Au across average true widths of 0.15 metres. Samples from seven trenches cut across the most westerly vein over a 63 metre strike length returned a weighted average of 2.03 g/t

Au across a true width of 3.37 metres. Gold to arsenic ratios in this zone and the Sack Zone are the lowest on the property.

The Ross zone, located 2.1 km west of the Rikus zone, was explored with three diamond drill holes and two excavator trenches in 1995. Where exposed the mineralized structure consists of a one metre wide, light grey to dark brown clay gouge band containing small (<1 cm diameter) angular wallrock and quartz fragments. Two excavator trenches targeted this zone. The first trench returned 19.06 g/t Au across one metre. The other trench, 100 metres to the south, failed to intercept significant mineralization. It unknown whether that trench was located off trend of the vein or if the vein lacks lateral continuity.

The three diamond drill holes tested down dip of the first trench. The first was abandoned short of the zone so a second was drilled from the same collar at a slightly steeper angle. It intersected a 1.2 metre true width interval of clay gouge with quartz fragments that assayed 4.16 g/t Au. Only 27% of the material from this interval was recovered. The third hole was collared 50 metres to the west and based on the assumed orientation of the vein should have intersected it 135 metres deeper. Although this hole did intersect weakly veined structures near the top of the hole which correlate with weak structures encountered in the first two holes, it failed to intersect the down dip extension of the main vein.

The Malou zone lies between the Ross and Rikus zones. In 1995 three diamond drill holes and nine excavator trenches tested three recessive topographic lineaments and two areas of gold in soil geochemical anomalies that define the zone. The most promising target is a north trending lineament exposed in a trench. It consists of a 0.3 metre wide band of strongly altered wallrock containing a stockwork of narrow quartz-arsenopyrite veinlets. At surface the altered wallrock is weathered to white clay gouge surrounding a one to five centimetre wide quartz bands containing 15% coarse grained arsenopyrite. The first excavator trench across the zone yielded an assay of 1.39 g/t Au over 0.3 metres (true width) two other trenches 105 metres and 250 metres north failed to intersect the mineralized structure.

Two diamond drill holes tested the down dip projection of the vein exposed in the trench. The first returned 2.74 g/t Au over a true width of 0.3 metres from strongly altered biotite schist hosting a stockwork of very fine quartz-arsenopyrite veinlets. The second diamond drill hole intersected quartz-arsenopyrite veins and stockwork veinlets within weakly altered wallrock that returned background gold values.

The second topographic lineament at the Malou zone is centred on a trench that is located 600 metres east of the first trench. Bedrock beneath this linear consists of a one metre true width band of altered and brecciated wallrock containing a stockwork zone of narrow quartz-arsenopyrite veinlets and a three to five centimetre wide quartz-arsenopyrite vein. Although a composite of five vein specimens collected during prospecting in the vicinity of the trench returned 5.31 g/t Au, a sample containing vein material exposed in that trench yielded slightly anomalous gold values. Two other

trenches located 100 metres north and south of this trench on the same north trending recessive lineament failed to intersect mineralization. One diamond drill hole beneath the trench intersected altered and brecciated biotite schist containing a 3.5 centimetre wide quartz-arsenopyrite vein and minor narrow stringers, which returned 1.06 g/t Au over a true width of 1.1 metres.

The Shut zone, 4.3 km west of the Rikus zone, was explored by six widely spaced excavator trenches in 1995. Four of the trenches were excavated on the felsenmeer covered uplands northwest of Sheep Creek within an area of strongly anomalous gold and arsenic soil geochemical response and vein float. All four trenches encountered permafrost at shallow depths and did not reach bedrock. Samples taken from rock fragments along the bottoms of the trenches did not explain the soil geochemical anomalies.

The other two trenches were cut into a mineralized float train in a north facing cirque at the head of Shut Creek. Vein specimens included scorodite and arsenopyrite bearing quartz-carbonate float which returned values ranging from detection limits to 80.1 g/t Au. Although both trenches reached bedrock, neither exposed the source of the float. Additional specimens of mineralized float were discovered downstream to the north. There are no outcrops in that area and no trenches were excavated. Four of 20 mineralized float specimens taken over a length of 2.3 km within the area of anomalous soil geochemical response assayed greater than 80 g/t Au and the average for the 20 samples was 21 g/t Au *(Wengzynowski, 1995)*. Vein material is composed of milky white, glassy or grey quartz-carbonate containing 2 to 20% fine grained disseminated arsenopyrite and rare galena.

The Sack zone, the most easterly of the zones on the property, is located on a broad hummock separating two glacial valleys 1.4 km northeast of the Rikus zone. Mineralized vein float was discovered along a series of poorly exposed lineaments. No mineralization has been observed in bedrock. On average, the Sack zone mineralization is more arsenopyrite rich than other zones. Mineralized specimens are less than 15 centimetres thick and have assayed in the range of 3 to 9 g/t Au.

The Delor zone is situated on a north trending slope 2 km west-northwest of the Rikus zone and 1 km north along strike from the Ross Zone. Specimens of mineralized vein float collected by various workers within a 300 by 200 metre area have returned encouraging gold assays. Two main types of material were sampled. The first type consists of scorodite or arsenopyrite bearing quartz-carbonate vein float, seven samples of which averaged 69.94 g/t Au, including values up to 193.57 g/t. The other type is biotite schist wallrock containing narrow quartz stringers and one to three percent disseminated arsenopyrite. Two samples of the material returned 1.41 and 5.26 g/t Au. The zone has not been exposed in bedrock.

The Switchback zone was discovered in 2002 on a vegetated north facing slope, about 700 metres north of the Delor zone. There is no outcrop in the area and hand pits bottomed at a shallow depth in frozen soil. Twelve samples of weakly mineralized

quartz vein and altered wallrock were collected, returning values of 0.15 to 10.15 g/t Au and averaging 2.03 g/t Au.

There is an extreme lack of exposure in the northern half of the property, but north-northwest trending lineaments are evident in areas of arsenic ±gold ±silver soil anomalies and quartz-carbonate vein float containing maximum reported values of 87.03 g/t Au *(Galambos, 1989)*.

8.0 DEPOSIT TYPE

The deposit model for the Kluane property is the orogenic gold-quartz vein type. Examples include Bralorne-Pioneer, Cariboo Gold Quartz and Erickson in British Columbia, Alaska-Juneau, Jualin and Kensington in the Juneau Gold Belt of Alaska, and those in the Mother Lode and Grass Valley districts in California. The following characteristics of the gold-quartz vein deposit model are primarily summarized from Ash and Alldrick (1996).

This type of deposit typically occurs as gold bearing quartz-carbonate veins and veinlets with minor sulphide minerals crosscutting a wide variety of host rocks, usually of greenschist metamorphic grade, and localized along major regional faults and related splays. Deposits are of post to Middle Jurassic age in the Cordillera, and appear to form immediately after accretion of oceanic terrane to the continental margin. The wallrock is typically altered to silica, pyrite and muscovite within a broader carbonate alteration halo. Ore minerals primarily include native gold, pyrite and arsenopyrite. Gold-quartz veins are found within zones of intense and pervasive carbonate alteration along second order or later faults marginal to transcrustal breaks. Gold veins are more commonly economic where hosted by relatively large, competent units, such as intrusions or blocks of obducted oceanic crust.

Exploration guides include a geochemical signature of elevated values of gold, silver, arsenic, antimony, potassium, lithium, bismuth, tungsten, tellerium and boron, ±(cadmium, copper, lead, zinc and mercury). Geophysics is useful in outlining faults indicated by linear magnetic anomalies and areas of carbonate alteration indicated by negative magnetic anomalies due to destruction of magnetite.

Typical grade and tonnage figures average 30,000 tonnes grading 16 g/t Au and 2.5 g/t Ag, but may be as large as 40 million tonnes. The largest gold-quartz vein deposit in the Canadian Cordillera is the Bralorne-Pioneer which produced in excess of 117,800 kilograms of Au from ore with an average grade of 9.3 g/t *(Ash and Alldrick, 1996)*. The Juneau Gold Belt in Alaska produced 6.7 million ounces of gold from 1869 to 1983 *(Redman, 1991)*. The newest mine in the belt, the Kensington, began production in 2010 with an NI43-101 reserve of 4.99 million tonnes grading 8.64 g/t Au *(Barry and Sims, 2010)*. The author has not been able to independently verify the grade, tonnage, production, reserve and mineralization information discussed above, which are not

necessarily indicative of the mineralization on the Kluane property, which is the subject of this report.

Orogenic gold-quartz vein deposits are a major source of the world's gold production, however the veins are usually less than 2m wide and therefore only amenable to underground mining. Associated deposit types include gold bearing sulphide mantos, silica veins and placer gold.

Recent work by the Yukon Geological Survey in the Ruby Range has indicated a similar tectonic framework exists here to that of the Juneau Gold Belt in southeast Alaska, 350 km to the southeast, increasing the potential for the discovery of orogenic style gold deposits within the Ruby Range *(Israel, Murphy, et al., 2011)*. The numerous deposits of the Juneau belt have been interpreted as orogenic gold systems directly related to the tectonic processes active in southeast Alaska during the latest Cretaceous to Eocene. In southwest Yukon, Yukon-Tanana terrane is thrust to the southwest over rocks of the Cretaceous Kluane Schist (Taku terrane analogue) and Gneiss, which is thrust to the southwest over Jura-Cretaceous rocks of the Dezadeash Formation. In the Juneau Gold Belt, Yukon-Tanana terrane is thrust to the southwest over rocks of the late Paleozoic Taku terrane, which is thrust over Jura-Cretaceous sedimentary rocks of the Gravina belt. The Ruby Range batholith is age-equivalent to the Cretaceous aged Jualin Diorite of the Coast plutonic complex in the Juneau Gold Belt, and occurs at the same structural level. Both intruded along the terrane boundary.

The vein systems on the Kluane property share many of the characteristics of the orogenic type gold veins found in the Juneau Gold Belt with gold bearing quartz-carbonate ± muscovite, arsenopyrite veins. The veins occur within north to northeast-striking structural zones apparently related to pluton emplacement, regional deformation and shearing. *(Refer to Israel, Murphy, et al., 2011.)*

9.0 EXPLORATION (Figures 7 to 9)

West Point Resources Inc. funded a 600 line kilometre helicopter-borne versatile time domain electromagnetic (VTEM) and aeromagnetic geophysical survey over the Kluane property, completed by Geotech Limited of Aurora, Ontario between January 12 and 27, 2012. The survey block covered an area of 62 square kilometres and was flown in an east-west orientation with lines spaced at 100 metres. *(Refer to Geotech, 2012.)*

Data quality control and quality assurance, and preliminary data processing were carried out on a daily basis during the acquisition phase of the project by Geotech Ltd. Matt Turner represented West Point Resources Inc. during the data acquisition and data processing phases. Final data processing followed immediately after the end of the survey with final reporting, data presentation and archiving completed from the Aurora office of Geotech Ltd. in March, 2012. *(Refer to Geotech, 2012.)*

The VTEM system utilizes a proprietary receiver design using modern digital electronics and signal processing delivering low noise levels. Coupled with a high dipole moment transmitter the system delivers high resolution and depth penetration in precise electromagnetic measurements. The system is capable of penetrating to depths of 800 metres, has a low base frequency for penetration of conductive cover, has a spatial resolution of two to three metres, determines resistivity, and detects weak anomalies that are relatively easy to interpret and can be used directly to locate drill holes.

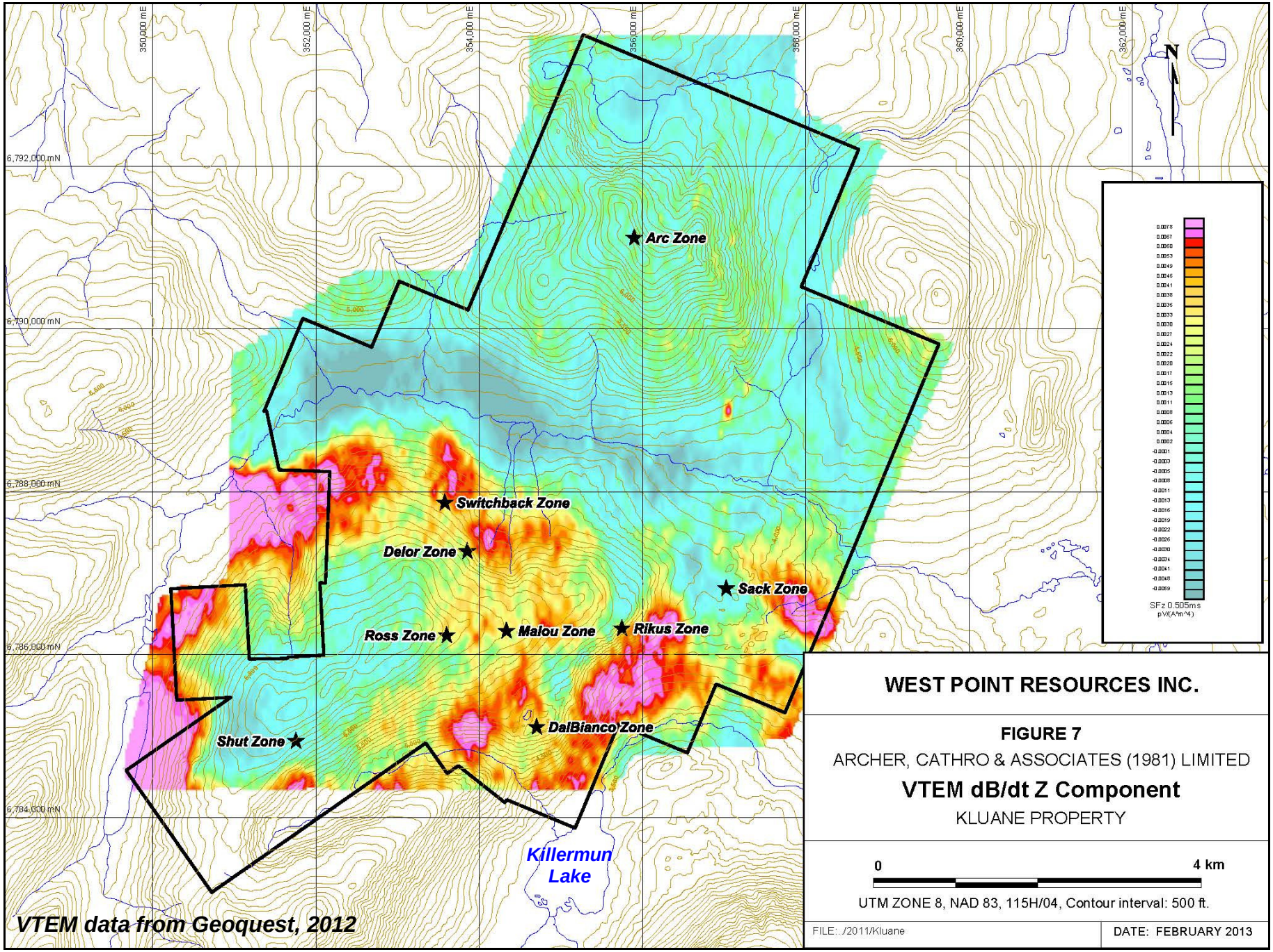
The aeromagnetic survey used a Geometrics optically pumped cesium vapour field magnetic sensor. The survey uses a real time differential GPS system that has a position accuracy of ±1.8 metres, an altimeter interfaced with the Geotech Ltd. data acquisition system provides an accuracy of 1.0 metres in the vertical dimension. *(Refer to Geotech, 2012.)*

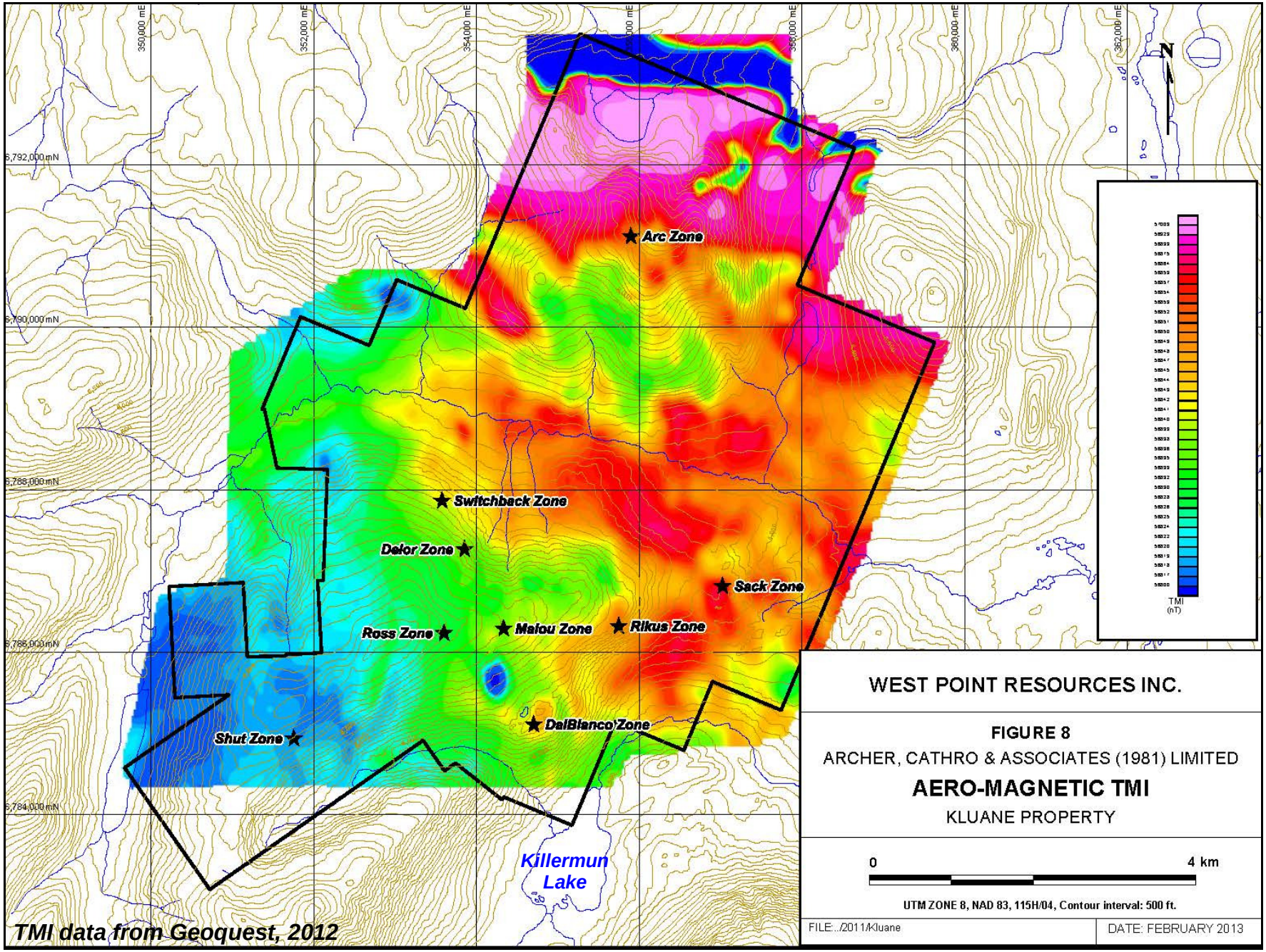
The locations of the mineralized zones on the property are shown with respect to the preliminary results of the VTEM survey in Figure 7 and with respect to the aeromagnetic survey results in Figures 8 and 9.

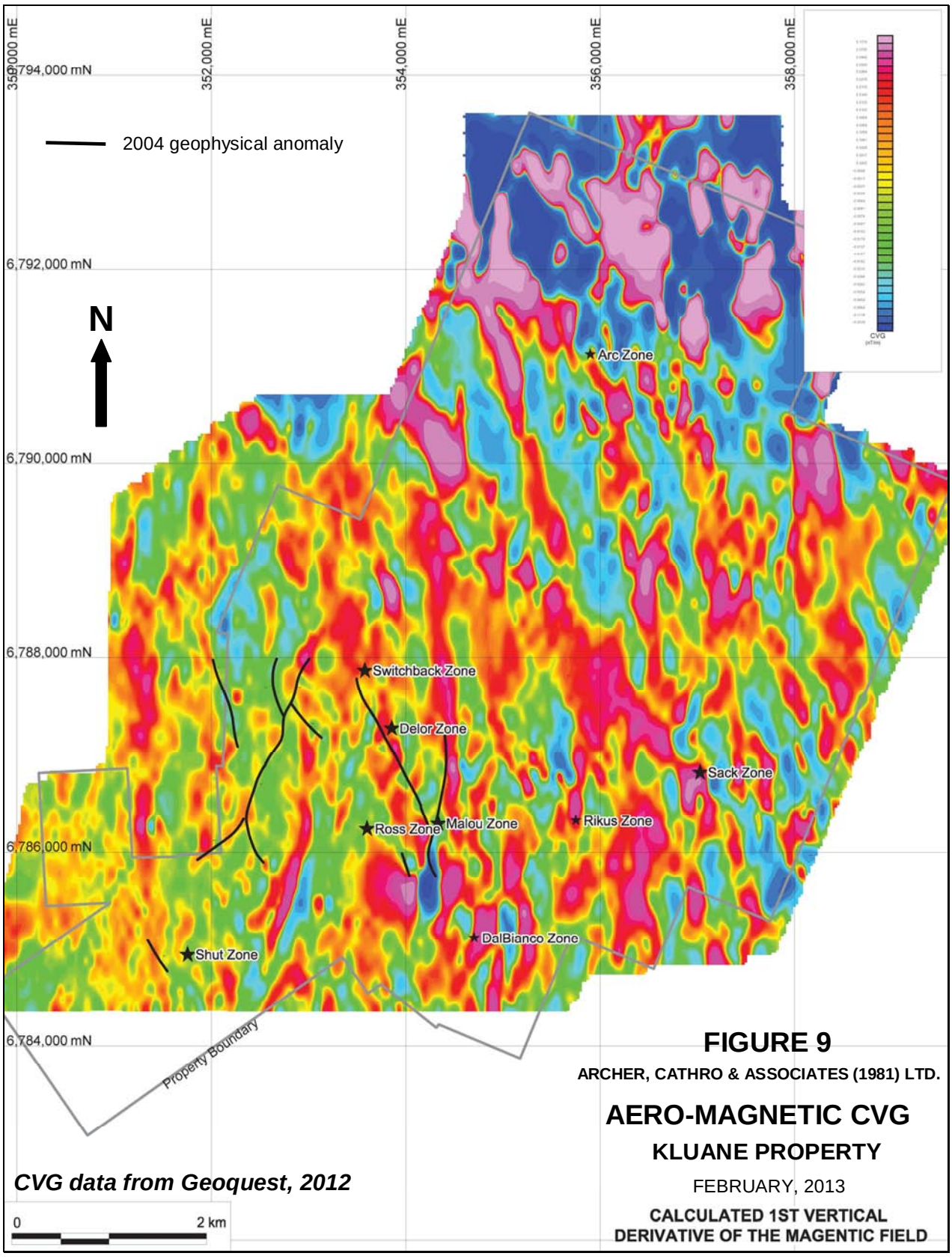
The VTEM survey results indicate a north trending conductive zone with multiple bifurcating conductors across the southern and central portion of the property *(Figure 7)*. The zone correlates with the multiple vein structures explored to date *(Figure 6)* and indicate the potential for additional structural target zones from south of the DalBianco zone to north of the Switchback zone. Significant structural intersections are suggested to the south and north of DalBianco, and in the Switchback-Delor area *(Figure 7)*. The lack of response in the valley separating the southern and northern portions of the property may be the result of the survey coverage. The survey results in the northern property area give a weaker indication of discontinuous anomalies on the projected extension of the strong southern anomalies. This may be due to lower contrast between the veins and the intrusion host rocks, which dominate in the northern property area.

The total magnetic intensity (TMI) and calculated vertical gradient (CVG) plots indicates very high magnetic intensity across the northern portion of the property *(Figures 8 and 9),* and appears to be related to a deformed intrusive body mapped here *(Figure 5)*, a probable screen of Mesozoic Nisling Range granodiorite. There is only minor conductivity displayed on the VTEM plot in the northern property area *(Figure 7)* but the moderately high magnetic response *(Figure 8)* in the central portion of the property corresponds to a strongly conductive zone; this area occurs on the northern flank of the mineralized zones and gold in soil geochemical anomalies. The third magnetic anomaly is of low response (possible carbonate alteration) in the area of the Shut zone in the southwestern property area *(Figure 8)*.

The calculated vertical gradient (CVG) plot indicates distinct northerly trends across the property with good continuity *(Figure 9)*, which correlate with the 2004 geophysical conductors where geophysical data is available. The trends in the northern area are more distinct but similar to the VTEM survey results, suggestive of additional veins through this region.


350,000 mE
352,000 mE
354,000 mE
356,000 mE
358,000 mE
360,000 mE
362,000 mE
N
6,792,000 mN
6,790,000 mN
6,788,000 mN
6,786,000 mN
6,784,000 mN
Arc Zone
Switchback Zone
Delor Zone
Sack Zone
Ross Zone
Malou Zone
Rikus Zone
DalBianco Zone
Shut Zone
Killermun Lake
SFz 0.505ms
pV/(A*m^4)
VTEM data from Geoquest, 2012
WEST POINT RESOURCES INC.
FIGURE 7
ARCHER, CATHRO & ASSOCIATES (1981) LIMITED
VTEM dB/dt Z Component
KLUANE PROPERTY
0
4 km
UTM ZONE 8, NAD 83, 115H/04, Contour interval: 500 ft.
FILE: ../2011/Kluane
DATE: FEBRUARY 2013


350,000 mE
352,000 mE
354,000 mE
356,000 mE
358,000 mE
360,000 mE
362,000 mE
N
6,792,000 mN
6,790,000 mN
6,788,000 mN
6,786,000 mN
6,784,000 mN
Arc Zone
Switchback Zone
Delor Zone
Sack Zone
Ross Zone
Malou Zone
Rikus Zone
DalBianco Zone
Shut Zone
Killermun Lake
TMI (nT)
TMI data from Geoquest, 2012
WEST POINT RESOURCES INC.
FIGURE 8
ARCHER, CATHRO & ASSOCIATES (1981) LIMITED
AERO-MAGNETIC TMI
KLUANE PROPERTY
0
4 km
UTM ZONE 8, NAD 83, 115H/04, Contour interval: 500 ft.
FILE:.../2011/Kluane
DATE: FEBRUARY 2013


350,000 mE
352,000 mE
354,000 mE
356,000 mE
358,000 mE
6,794,000 mN
6,792,000 mN
6,790,000 mN
6,788,000 mN
6,786,000 mN
6,784,000 mN
2004 geophysical anomaly
N
Arc Zone
Switchback Zone
Delor Zone
Sack Zone
Ross Zone
Malou Zone
Rikus Zone
DalBianco Zone
Shut Zone
Property Boundary
CVG data from Geoquest, 2012
0
2 km
FIGURE 9
ARCHER, CATHRO & ASSOCIATES (1981) LTD.
AERO-MAGNETIC CVG
KLUANE PROPERTY
FEBRUARY, 2013
CALCULATED 1ST VERTICAL
DERIVATIVE OF THE MAGENTIC FIELD

10.0 DRILLING

West Point Resources Inc. has not carried out any type of drilling on the Kluane property, but 1,874 metres of diamond drilling in 14 holes was previously conducted in the southern property area in 1995 *(Becker, 1996)*.

The 14 drill holes included eight holes on the Rikus zone, three holes on the Malou zone and three holes on the Ross zone. The three zones occur in multiple north trending structures that intermittently host gold bearing quartz veins and alteration zones. Results from the Ross and Malou drilling were inconclusive but the drill holes on the Rikus zone indicate potential to host a significant gold bearing zone in multiple structures. The eight drill holes are distributed along a 400 metre strike length and all holes intersected at least one mineralized structure. Hole 95-1 in the center of the zone intersected five zones that yielded significant gold values. Drill hole locations are displayed on Figure 6 and the drill hole specifications, and significant intersections with corresponding gold assays are summarized in Table 4 on the following page.

In drill core, the veins range from 0.10 to 0.24 metres thick and contain up to 20% arsenopyrite. Altered wallrocks are bleached, chloritized and typically exhibit finely disseminated arsenopyrite and calcite. Intensity of alteration is directly proportional to the degree of fracturing and abundance of quartz veinlets.

The highest grade intercept was 80.00 g/t Au over 0.13 metres true width in Hole 95-1. Five other intervals graded between 9.26 and 54.00 g/t Au across widths of 0.08 to 0.20 metres. The thickest intervals were 2.83 g/t Au over 6.80 metres in Hole 95-3 and 1.03 g/t Au over 9.26 metres in Hole 95-1. Fourteen core samples of altered wallrock taken on either side of the quartz veins returned a weighted average of 0.93 g/t Au over 1.35 metres.

Drill core samples were collected using the following procedures. Core was lightly washed and measured, logged for geotechnical properties, then geologically logged and sample intervals designated. Sample intervals were set at geological boundaries, drill blocks or sharp changes in sulphide content and were based on veining, sulphide and clay content. Core recovery was calculated for each sample interval. Core was split in half with an impact core splitter. One-half was sent for analyses and one-half returned to the core box. Samples were double bagged in 6 millimetre plastic bags, a sample tag was placed in each sample bag, then two or three samples were placed in a fibreglass bag sealed with a metal clasp and sample numbers were written on the outside of that bag with permanent felt pen.

Core recovery was excellent averaging 98% except in some of the clay rich alteration zones surrounding the quartz veins. The mineralization is readily recognizable and sulphide content is reflected in assay grades, but higher gold grades do not necessarily reflect higher sulphide content. Care was taken to ensure that the sample split was not biased to sulphide content. The result is that the drill core sampling is reliable and is representative of the mineralization.

Table 4: Significant diamond drill results

Hole Number	Drill Section*	Length (m)	Az. (º)	Dip (º)	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Uncut Au (g/t)
95-1	10+000N	162.76	090	-50	36.45	37.45	1.00	4.20
					45.94	49.99	4.05	2.92
including					46.94	47.07	0.13	80.00
					54.56	56.08	1.52	1.19
					79.44	80.44	1.00	1.89
					84.17	93.43	9.26	1.03
including					92.15	93.43	1.28	4.79
95-2	9+900N	141.43	090	-50	32.07	34.75	2.68	1.32
					39.32	40.23	0.91	4.49
					64.55	68.88	4.33	2.11
					81.99	82.99	1.00	1.50
95-3	9+900N	170.08	090	-75	32.92	35.96	3.04	1.05
					46.63	48.62	1.99	2.49
					68.27	75.07	6.80	2.83
including					71.32	74.07	2.75	5.32
& including					73.97	74.07	0.10	54.00
95-4	10+105N	148.44	090	-50	31.78	35.58	3.80	2.29
					61.87	65.19	3.32	2.72
including					65.11	65.19	0.08	48.60
95-5	10+192N	134.72			48.46	50.44	1.98	1.69
95-7	Ross				74.91	76.35	1.44	4.16
95-8	Malou				51.97	52.30	0.33	2.74
95-10	Malou	72.24	090	-50	41.15	42.28	1.13	1.06
95-12	9+785N	145.39	090	-50	32.38	33.57	1.19	4.56
including					32.38	32.57	0.19	29.19
					68.05	69.15	1.10	1.49
including					69.05	69.15	0.10	10.60
						72.89	1.20	1.87
including					71.69	71.89	0.20	9.26
95-13	10+001N	224.64	090	-50	99.27	100.44	1.17	2.01
					150.47	154.54	4.07	1.95
including					150.47	151.47	1.00	4.69
95-14	10+105N	156.36	090	-60	72.11	74.25	2.14	1.63
					142.64	144.12	1.48	3.06

*zone or drill section if on Rikus zone

11.0 SAMPLE PREPARATION, ANALYSIS AND SECURITY

This section describes the sample handling procedures followed during the 1995 drill program managed by Archer, Cathro and Associates (1981) Ltd *(Becker, 1996)* and the 2009 exploration program by Rockhaven Resources Ltd. *(Turner, 2010)*.

The samples collected from the project were controlled by employees of Archer, Cathro and Associates (1981) Ltd. until delivered to a commercial carrier for delivery to the laboratory facilities of Chemex, then ALS Chemex (now ALS Canada) in North Vancouver, British Columbia. Chemex, a reputable laboratory, was acquired by ALS Canada.

In 2009 all samples were sent to ALS Chemex in North Vancouver, British Columbia for analysis. The soil samples were dried, screened to -80 mesh, dissolved in aqua regia solution and then analyzed for 35 elements using the inductively coupled plasma with atomic emission spectroscopy technique (ME-ICP41) and for gold by fire assay with inductively coupled plasma-atomic emissions spectroscopy finish (Au-ICP21).

The multi-element analyses for rock samples were carried out at ALS Chemex at the laboratory in North Vancouver, British Columbia. Each sample was dried, fine crushed to better than 70% passing -2 millimetres and then a 250 gram split was pulverized to better than 85% passing 75 microns. The fine fraction was then analyzed for gold using fire assay followed by inductively coupled plasma-atomic emission spectroscopy analysis, and for 34 other elements using an aqua regia digestion and inductively coupled plasma-atomic emission spectroscopy analysis (Au-ICP21 and ME-ICP41). Over limit samples for gold were analyzed using Au-GRA21, a gravimetric finish.

The 1995 drill core samples were analyzed by Chemex Labs Ltd. (a reputable laboratory later acquired by ALS Canada) with sample preparation, assays and geochemical analyses completed in North Vancouver. All core samples were crushed then splits were ring pulverized to -150 mesh. Gold was analyzed by fire assay followed by atomic absorption (AA). Samples returning greater than 10 g/t Au were automatically re-assayed using gravimetric fire assay procedures. *(Refer to Becker, 1996.)*

The ALS Canada's Minerals Laboratory in Vancouver currently carries ISO 9001:2000 registration and is accredited to ISO 17025 by Standards Council of Canada for a number of specific test procedures including fire assay Au by AA, ICP and gravimetric finish, and multi-element ICP and AA assays for silver, copper, lead and zinc.

Quality control procedures were implemented at the laboratory, involving the regular insertion of blanks and standards and check repeat analyses and resplits (re-analyses on the original sample prior to splitting). There is no evidence of any tampering with or contamination of the samples during collection, shipping, analytical preparation or analysis. All sample preparation was conducted by the laboratory. The laboratory is entirely independent from the issuer.

12.0 DATA VERIFICATION

In examining and verifying the sample data for this report, the author reviewed the original assay certificates, where available and checked reported trench and diamond drill core analyses against sample numbers on the trench maps, drill logs and the

original assay certificates to ensure accurate reporting. Based on the analysis, there does not appear to have been any tampering with or contamination of the samples during collection, shipping, analytical preparation or analysis. In the author's opinion, the data provided in this technical report is adequately reliable for its purposes.

Gold assays correlate with descriptions of mineralized samples. Comparable gold grades occur over historic sampling programs. The data presented in this report covers the known mineralized occurrences adequately. Sampling of all the drill core and rock sampling of outcrop in the explored areas is reliable except that some clay-rich vein intervals reportedly gave poor core recovery in the drill program; a factor in the drilling that could impact the reliability of sample results, usually resulting in lower reported gold values due to the loss of soft sulphide and/or clay rich intervals that may contain gold.

Lack of outcrop in local areas inhibits continuous sampling. Soil sampling provides an indirect indication of underlying mineralization that is adequate for regional scale exploration and detailed investigations and only hindered by local areas of permafrost or low marshy areas. The density of reconnaissance sampling has proven effective with the discovery of eight occurrences in the southern property area and extending the potential of known zones. Detailed sampling has led to extension of the mineralized exposures at the Rickus zone structures that were detected in the step out drill holes. The analytical data has been reliable at locating and outlining the mineralized zones. Although, geophysical surveys are not a direct indicator they are useful in defining parameters that may be associated with the mineralization, including structure and lithology. Previous geological mapping appears to be adequately reliable for the purposes of this report, based on similarity to regional government mapping *(Israel, 2004)*.

Surface sampling from mineralized bedrock and float has yielded values similar to those from mineralized samples in drill core. Rock samples collected from the Kluane property have confirmed the presence of gold bearing mineralization. Soil sampling has detected gold near known mineralization and in other areas where mineralization has not yet been confirmed. Sampling data has proven to be reproducible and is representative of the mineralization.

The initial evaluation of the property has met the objectives of locating new mineralization and extending the potential of the previously discovered showings. The author concludes that the Kluane property is a property of merit with potential to host economically significant mineralization.

13.0 MINERAL PROCESSING AND METALLURGICAL TESTING

The Kluane property is at an early exploration stage and no mineral processing or metallurgical testing of mineralization has been carried out.

14.0 MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATES

There has not been sufficient work on the Kluane property to undertake a mineral resource estimate.

15.0 ADJACENT PROPERTIES

The Cliff property, registered to 18526 Yukon Inc., Whitehorse, Yukon Territory, adjoins the Kluane property to the southeast. The claims cover the Killermun anomaly (Minfile Number 115H 048), which covers gold in silt anomalies from a 1985 GSC survey *(Walton, 1988)*. Discordant quartz veins reportedly cut the schist and two gold-arsenic soil anomalies were outlined by United Keno Hill Mines Ltd. *(Walton, 1988)*. More detailed gold ±arsenic in silt anomalies were obtained by Ross in 1987 *(Ross, 1987)*. Results of recent exploration have not been reported by the company.

The Shut 1-4 and the Angus 1-6 claims of Pitchblack Resources Ltd., Toronto Ontario, occur along Shut Creek, adjoining the west-central property area. Gold in soil anomalies and mineralized float has been found along Shut Creek, but the source may be from the Kluane property.

The Kilo property of Ryan Gold Corp. does not directly adjoin but lies just to the north of the Kluane property. The Sapphire property of Ryan Gold Corp. adjoins the Cliff property to the southeast. Ridge and spur gold in soil anomalies up to 1.39 g/t Au are reported from the Kilo and 0.57 g/t Au are reported from the Sapphire *(Ryan Gold Corp. website at http://www.ryangold.com)*.

The author is not able to verify the above information pertaining to these adjacent properties and the information is not necessarily indicative of the mineralization on the Kluane property, which is the subject of this technical report.

16.0 OTHER RELEVANT DATA AND INFORMATION

To the author's knowledge, there is no additional information or explanation necessary to make this technical report understandable and not misleading.

17.0 INTERPRETATIONS AND CONCLUSIONS

The Kluane property constitutes a property of merit based on the delineation of nine gold bearing zones with significant gold values in float, outcrop, trench and drill intercepts, favourable geological setting (Taku Terrane analogue), geology (Kluane schist and Gneiss intruded by a younger intrusion at the terrane boundary with Yukon-

Tanana terrane), untested geophysical conductors and gold ±arsenic soil anomalies suggestive of additional veins, and similarities to the orogenic gold deposits of the Juneau Gold Belt, 350 km to the southeast.

The 2004 geophysical survey better defines the extent and distribution of potential vein structures on the Kluane property. The geophysics successfully identified known veins and extended them into overburden covered areas and identified what appears to be an extensive, previously unknown vein system and a number of structural junctions. These structural junctions are of particular interest because trenching and drilling at the Rikus Zone has shown that the thickest and highest grade mineralization is often located proximal to them.

The geological setting and style of mineralization at the Kluane property suggests potential to produce numerous small but high grade ore shoots. Some gold mines where this type of structurally controlled mineralization occurs have had long production histories (Juneau Gold Belt), but identification of ore bodies requires close spaced drilling and detailed understanding of mineralizing controls. Previous drilling on the Kluane property has only superficially tested a small percentage of the total area of interest.

The risk for future exploration is that the competent rock units, the favourable host rocks for development of persistent gold-quartz veins do not occur as thick consistent horizons for extensive veining to occur.

The Kluane property is at an early stage of exploration, and as such considered a high risk. The above interpretations and the following recommendations for work are based on the results of geochemical and geophysical surveys, which are subject to a wide range of interpretation, with limited trenching and drilling. There are no specific risks that the author foresees that would impact continued exploration and development of the property. Although the author believes that the surveys on the property are scientifically valid, evaluating the geological controls on mineralization is hampered by a lack of rock exposure. At the present time and for the foreseeable future, the project is not generating any cash flow.

18.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

Additional exploration is recommended to test the trends of known mineralization along the length of the various conductors. Emphasis is recommended near suspected structural junctions, where HLEM response indicates wide (>10 metre) targets, and in areas that produced strongly anomalous soil geochemical results.

A Phase 1 trenching program is recommended for the Switchback to Delor zones using a CanDig mini-excavator to expose bedrock for sampling over a linear length of 1200 metres. Target areas are outlined on Figure 10. In areas with permafrost, a deep auger drill attachment can be fixed to the CanDig to allow for sampling below the permafrost at

5m intervals. Fill in soil sampling and detailed prospecting in the northern property area can also be completed at this time.

A Phase 2 exploration program, contingent on the results from Phase 1, should consist of several widely spaced, relatively shallow diamond drill holes with a small helicopter- or hand-portable drill. The purpose of the program is to confirm the location of vein structures and then identify well mineralized zones for follow-up deep drilling on the most favourable vein intersections. Drill sites will be contingent on results from Phase 1, but current drill targets include three holes at the DalBianco zone at 125 metres each and at least one drill hole at 225 metres with holes situated to test the mineralized showing immediately beneath the trenched vein and at 50 metres to each side. The deep hole is recommended to test below the best intersection of the three shallow drill holes. A favourable drill target exists south of the DalBianco zone where the geophysics suggests an intersection between the DalBianco veins and the Rikus vein. An additional five drill holes at 125 metre lengths are recommended to test other showings and geochemical/structural anomalies (possibly Switchback, Delor, N Rikus), with one or two additional drill holes to follow up on the strongest mineralized intersections. *(Refer to Figure 10.)* Good drilling conditions and careful management of the drilling program may allow for additional metreage within the contingency allowance.

Correlation of gold-quartz veins and competent host rock units to determine orientation is essential to define potential ore shoots to determine overall grades and tonnage for future development. It is also recommended to establish a sample quality control program that includes systematic standard, blank and duplicate samples for the trenching and subsequent diamond drill programs.

Based on the above recommendations, the following two phase exploration program with corresponding budget is proposed. Phase 2 is entirely contingent on the results from Phase 1.

Phase 1 Budget – Trenching

• room and board or camp	$ 20,000
• soils (300 @ 65./sample all in including helicopter and assays)	19,500
• trenching/deep auger drilling (1200m @ $50/m)	60,000
• helicopter, including fuel	35,000
• assay costs 150 rock samples @ $50/sample	7,500
• personnel – geologist, sampler, supervision	35,000
• fuel and transportation – mob, demob and operations	25,000
• expediting, safety & accounting	3,000
• preparation, admin, independent reporting	20,000
• contingency	25,000
Total estimated cost (excluding GST)	**$250,000**

Phase 2 Budget – Diamond Drilling (contingent on Phase 1)

• room and board or camp	$ 30,000
• drilling (1500m @ $150/m, includes fuel, core boxes, mob/demob)	225,000
• helicopter, including fuel	200,000
• fixed wing, including fuel	65,000
• assay costs 500 samples @ $50/sample	25,000
• metallurgical and mineralogical studies	5,000
• personnel – geologist, sampler, supervision	50,000
• fuel and transportation – mob and demob and operations	40,000
• expediting, safety & accounting	5,000
• preparation, administration, independent reporting	30,000
• contingency	75,000
Total estimated cost (excluding GST)	**$750,000**

19.0 SIGNATURE PAGE

Respectfully submitted, Effective Date: February 12, 2013

"Jean Pautler" Signing Date: February 12, 2013

Jean Pautler, P.Geo.

The signed and sealed copy of this Signature page has been delivered to West Point Resources Inc.

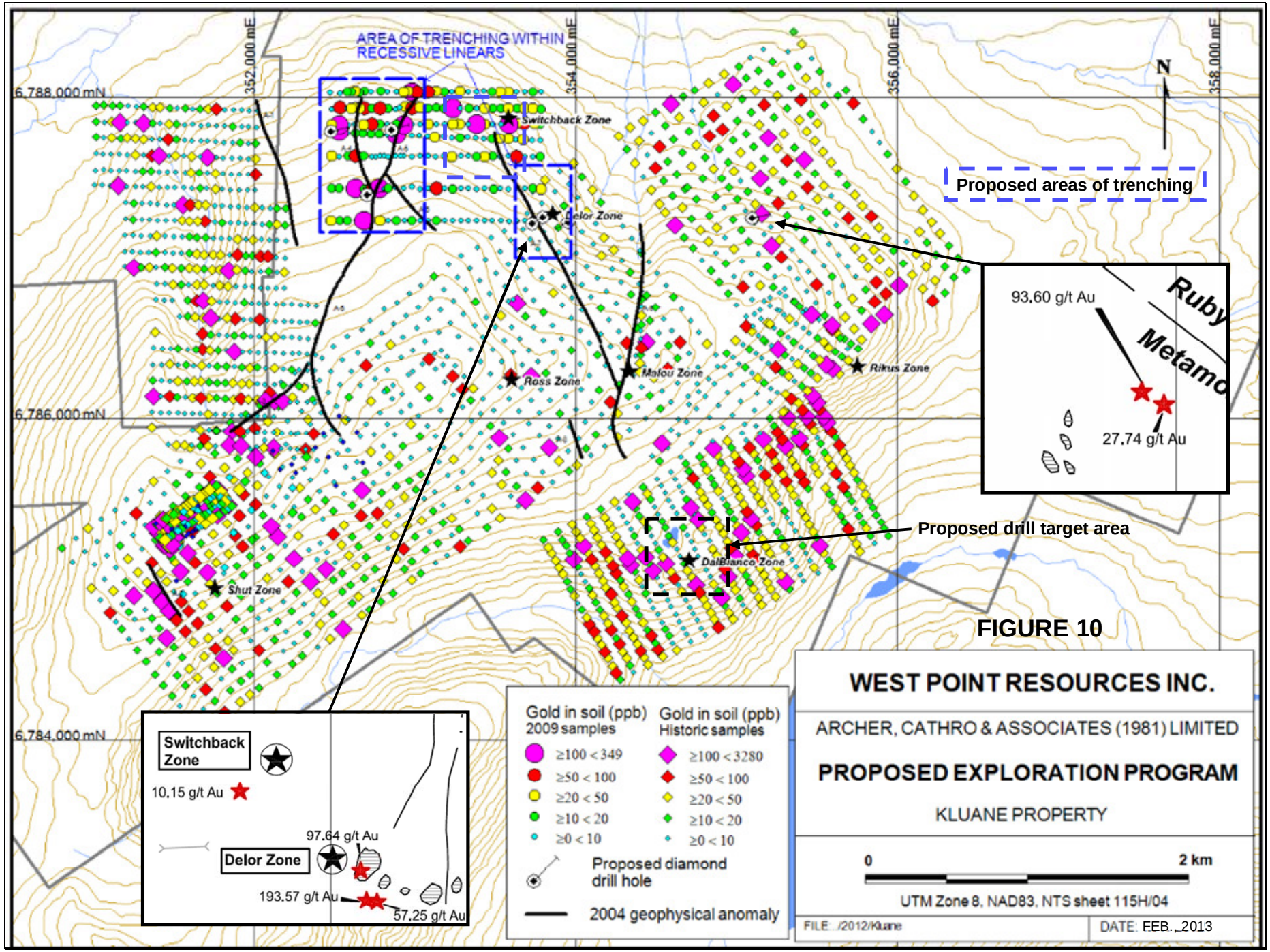

AREA OF TRENCHING WITHIN RECESSIVE LINEARS
352,000 mE
354,000 mE
356,000 mE
358,000 mE
6,788,000 mN
6,786,000 mN
6,784,000 mN
N
Switchback Zone
Delor Zone
Ross Zone
Malou Zone
Rikus Zone
Shut Zone
DalBianco Zone
Proposed areas of trenching
93.60 g/t Au
27.74 g/t Au
Ruby
Metamo
Proposed drill target area
Switchback Zone
10.15 g/t Au
97.64 g/t Au
Delor Zone
193.57 g/t Au
57.25 g/t Au
Gold in soil (ppb) 2009 samples
≥100 < 349
≥50 < 100
≥20 < 50
≥10 < 20
≥0 < 10
Gold in soil (ppb) Historic samples
≥100 < 3280
≥50 < 100
≥20 < 50
≥10 < 20
≥0 < 10
Proposed diamond drill hole
2004 geophysical anomaly
WEST POINT RESOURCES INC.
ARCHER, CATHRO & ASSOCIATES (1981) LIMITED
PROPOSED EXPLORATION PROGRAM
KLUANE PROPERTY
0
2 km
UTM Zone 8, NAD83, NTS sheet 115H/04
FILE: /2012/Kluane
DATE: FEB., 2013

FIGURE 10

20.0 REFERENCES

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21.0 CERTIFICATE, DATE AND SIGNATURE

1) I, Jean Marie Pautler of 103-108 Elliott Street, Whitehorse, Yukon Territory am self-employed as a consultant geologist, authored and am responsible for this report entitled “Technical report on the Kluane property, Whitehorse Mining District, Yukon, Canada”, dated February 12, 2013.

2) I am a graduate of Laurentian University, Sudbury, Ontario with an Honours B.Sc. degree in geology (May, 1980) with over 30 years mineral exploration experience in the North American Cordillera. Pertinent experience includes the acquisition and delineation of the Tsacha epithermal gold deposit, British Columbia for Teck Exploration Ltd., extensive exploration experience throughout the Yukon and Alaska, and evaluation of the Tinta Hill deposit of Northern Freegold Resources Limited, an intrusion hosted polymetallic vein deposit. Recent experience in the Kluane area includes exploration on the Kluane properties of Ryan Gold Corp. in 2010 and in the regional area for Teck Exploration Ltd. in 1998-2000 and for Kerr Addison Mines Ltd. in 1983-85.

3) I am a registered member of the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of British Columbia, registration number 19804.

4) I have visited the subject mining property of this report and am a “Qualified Person” in the context of and have read and understand National Instrument 43-101 and the Companion Policy to NI 43-101. This report was prepared in compliance with NI 43-101.

5) This report is based on a property examination by the author on September 14, 2011 and a review of pertinent data. I am familiar with the mineralization, local geology and terrain on the property as I have visited the site and have worked in the region on other projects.

6) As stated in this report, in my professional opinion the property is of potential merit and further exploration work is justified.

7) At the effective date of the technical report, 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.

8) I am entirely independent, as defined in section 1.5 of National Instrument 43-101, of West Point Resources Inc. and any associated companies. I do not have any agreement, arrangement or understanding with West Point Resources Inc. and any affiliated company to be or become an insider, associate or employee. I do not own securities in West Point Resources Inc. or any affiliated companies and my professional relationship is at arm's length as an independent consultant, and I have no expectation that the relationship will change. I am also entirely independent, as defined in section 1.5 of National Instrument 43-101, of West Point Resources Inc., Rockhaven Resources Ltd., Archer, Cathro and Associates (1981) Ltd. and the Kluane property.

Dated at Carcross, Yukon Territory this 12th day of February, 2013,

“Signed and Sealed”

“Jean Pautler”

Jean Pautler, P.Geo. (APEGBC Reg. No. 19804)
JP Exploration Services Inc.
#103-108 Elliott St. Whitehorse, Yukon Y1A 6C4

The signed and sealed copy of this Certificate, Date and Signature page has been delivered to West Point Resources Inc.