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# 43-101 TECHNICAL REPORT
# on the
# A25 PROPERTY

Located near Zeballos, British Columbia
Nanaimo Mining Division
TRIM Sheet 092L.006 and 092L.016
UTM (NAD 83) ZONE 9 650791E 5553880N

FOR

A25 Gold Producers Corp
Unit 3104- 260 Queen's Quay West
Toronto, Ontario, Canada M5J 2N3

February 21, 2012

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# SUMMARY

The A-25 property, consisting of 17 mineral claims totaling 2756.1173Ha, is 100% owned by A25 Gold Producers Corp. under option agreements with Worldwide Graphite Producers Ltd. dated March 16, 2007 and October 3, 2008. The property is located on Vancouver Island approximately 15 kilometres north of the community of Zeballos.

The property is underlain by strata of the Quatsino Formation, Parson Bay Formation and Bonanza Group. Skarn gold type mineralization is present at two localities. This mineralization is hosted by rocks of the Bonanza Group.

Previous exploration on the property has consisted of geological mapping, geochemical and geophysical surveys, diamond drilling and underground exploration. Gold mineralization was intersected in 16 of the 32 holes that were drilled on the property. Of theses, seven holes returned assays grading in excess of 15 grams per tonne over one metre. Results from the underground are either sketchy or unknown.

In 2011, A25 Gold Producers Corp. completed an exploration program consisting of roadside soil geochemical sampling. This work produced coincident gold-copper anomalies in two areas as well as other isolated anomalies. One of the anomalous areas is proximal to the known mineralization on the property and further supports the presence of significant mineralization.

A Phase 1 exploration program consisting of surface diamond drilling, road rehabilitation and construction, geological mapping and follow-up soil geochemistry is recommended for the property. The estimated cost of this work is $1,000,000.

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# INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this Technical Report is to compile all available geological data on the A25Property for A25 Gold Producers Corp., determine the merits of the property and make recommendations for ongoing exploration.

This report was commissioned by Mr. Jim Adams, President of A25 Gold Producers Corp.

Stephen B. Butrenchuk, P.Geol. serves as the Qualified Person responsible for preparing this entire Technical Report. In preparing this report, the author relied on geological reports listed in the References' section of this report and his experience in British Columbia, specifically, Vancouver Island.

The author reviewed the data from previous exploration programs and visited the property during the period September 22-30, 2011. The author has had no previous experience on this property.

# RELIANCE ON OTHER EXPERTS

The author is not relying on a report or opinion of any experts. The ownership of the claims comprising the property and the ownership of the surrounding claims has been taken from the Mineral Titles Online database maintained by the British Columbia Ministry of Energy and Mines. The data on this site is assumed to be correct.

The section on the History of the property area has been taken from the British Columbia Ministry of Energy and Mines Assessment Files. The geological assessment reports have been written by competent geologists and engineers according to the industry standards of the day. The rock, soil and silt analyses were completed by a reputable Canadian assay laboratory, in accord with the industry standards of the day.

# PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

The A-25 property is located on Vancouver Island approximately 15 kilometres northwest of the Village of Zeballos (Figure 1). The Atlish and AR-25 logging roads provide access to the A25 Gold Project mineral claims.

The A-25 property consists of 17 mineral claims (Figure 2) totaling 2756.1173 Ha (Table 1). All of these claims are in good standing and are registered in the name of A25 Gold Producers Corp. They were acquired from Worldwide Graphite Producers Ltd. (a private company) under an agreement dated March 16, 2007. According to the terms of the agreement A25 Gold Producers Corp must make a cash payment of $500,000 and issue 30,000,000 shares at a deemed value of $0.01 per share. The Company also acquired the A25 Extension mineral claims under an agreement dated October 3, 2008 whereby it will earn a 100% interest in the property for a purchase price of $900,000. This payment is to be paid in monthly stipends of $20,000 per month commencing October 3, 2012.

To the best of the author's knowledge, the A25 property is on crown land. The property has not been legally surveyed as all of the claims were acquired by staking. Also, to the best of the author's knowledge, the A25 property is not subject to any environmental liabilities. The old portal is sealed and poses no environmental or safety issues. Many of the logging roads are in various stages of deactivation. A road use permit may be required from Western Forest Products for use of their logging roads. A Notice of Work Permit and Bond will be required for the proposed 2012 drilling program. Consultation with First Nations Peoples and other interested parties may also be required.


Figure 1: Location Map: A25 property.

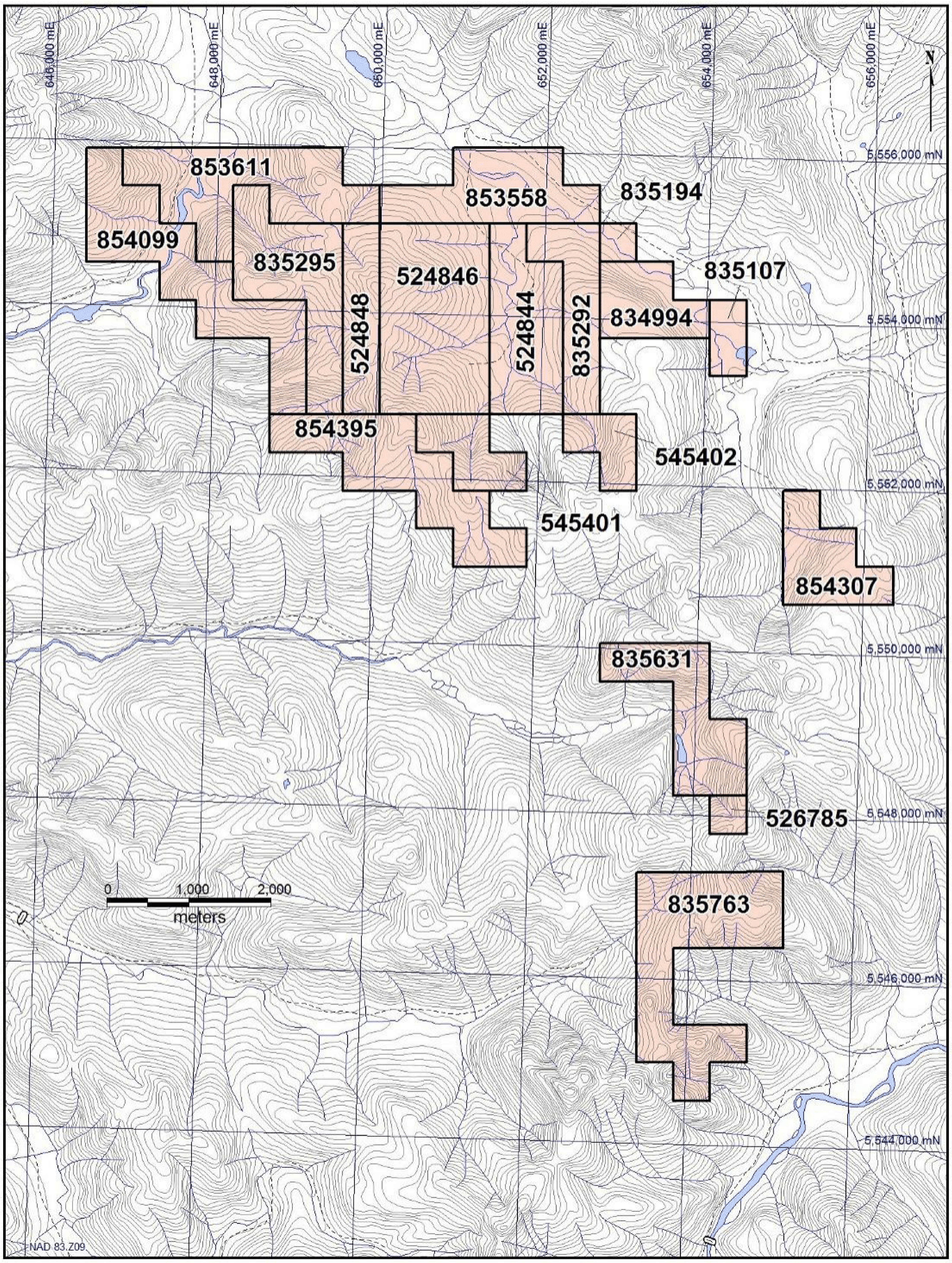


Figure 2: Tenure map: A25 property

Table 1: Tenure data: A25 property.

| Tenure Number | Claim Name | Owner | Tenure Type | Map Number | Issue Date | Good To Date | Status | Area (ha) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 524844 | | 214912 (100%) | Mineral | 092L | 2006/jan/06 | 2017/jul/06 | GOOD | 186.465 |
| 524846 | | 214912 (100%) | Mineral | 092L | 2006/jan/06 | 2017/jul/04 | GOOD | 310.772 |
| 524848 | | 214912 (100%) | Mineral | 092L | 2006/jan/06 | 2017/aug/06 | GOOD | 103.591 |
| 545401 | | 214912 (100%) | Mineral | 092L | 2006/nov/16 | 2014/aug/16 | GOOD | 82.896 |
| 545402 | | 214912 (100%) | Mineral | 092L | 2006/nov/16 | 2014/aug/16 | GOOD | 62.171 |
| 834994 | A25 EXT A | 214912 (100%) | Mineral | 092L | 2010/oct/04 | 2014/jan/04 | GOOD | 103.585 |
| 835107 | A25 EXT | 214912 (100%) | Mineral | 092L | 2010/oct/05 | 2014/apr/05 | GOOD | 41.437 |
| 835194 | A25 EXT | 214912 (100%) | Mineral | 092L | 2010/oct/06 | 2014/apr/06 | GOOD | 20.7143 |
| 835292 | A25 EXTENSION A | 214912 (100%) | Mineral | 092L | 2010/oct/07 | 2015/jan/07 | GOOD | 124.304 |
| 835295 | A25 EXTENSION B | 214912 (100%) | Mineral | 092L | 2010/oct/07 | 2015/jan/07 | GOOD | 207.171 |
| 835631 | A25 SOUTHERN EXTENSION | 214912 (100%) | Mineral | 092L | 2010/oct/12 | 2012/mar/15 | GOOD | 165.892 |
| 835763 | A25 SOUTHERNMOST EXT | 214912 (100%) | Mineral | 092L | 2010/oct/13 | 2012/mar/16 | GOOD | 290.483 |
| 853558 | A25 BABETTE EXT | 214912 (100%) | Mineral | 092L | 2011/may/04 | 2014/may/04 | GOOD | 186.41 |
| 853611 | A25 RAFI EXT | 214912 (100%) | Mineral | 092L | 2011/may/05 | 2014/may/05 | GOOD | 248.553 |
| 854099 | A25 KORAL EXT | 214912 (100%) | Mineral | 092L | 2011/may/09 | 2014/may/09 | GOOD | 269.32 |
| 854307 | A25 HEN EXT | 214912 (100%) | Mineral | 092L | 2011/may/10 | 2012/may/10 | GOOD | 124.372 |
| 854395 | A25 AVI EXT | 214912 (100%) | Mineral | 092L | 2011/may/11 | 2014/may/11 | GOOD | 227.981 |
| | | | | | | Total | | 2756.1173 |

# ACCESSIBILITY, CLIMATE, LOCAL RESOURCES, INFRASTRUCTURE AND PHYSIOGRAPHY

The A25 property is located approximately 15 kilometres northwest of the village of Zeballos. The property is accessed via Highway 19 from Port McNeil, a distance of approximately 47 kilometres and then south via a paved road to the Artlish Main Line logging road, a distance of approximately 33 kilometres. This junction is also located 16.3 kilometres north of the village of Zeballos. From the junction, you proceed westward to the AR-25 logging road for an additional 7.4 kilometres. The A25 portal is located 200 metres past the AR-25C spur road junction. Bridges have been removed from many of the spur roads that cross creeks. Some of these will have to be replaced to facilitate ongoing exploration.

The topography on the A25 property is rugged, and the relief ranges from 120 metres ASL in the southern region of the property to 1000 ASL metres in the northern portion of the claim block. The vegetation is thick and dense and consists of cedar, hemlock and spruce, with alder, willow and salal underbrush. The area has been previously logged, so there are numerous cut blocks in various stages of regrowth.

In this part of the province the climate is typical of coastal British Columbia. Summers are generally warm and dry, though fog can present issues with air transportation. Winters are mild and very wet. The snow line is generally in the area of 400-700 metres during the period December through February so work in those months must be confined to the lower slopes.

Logistics for working in this part of the province are excellent. Gravel road access will allow the easy movement of equipment and supplies to the property. Heavy equipment is available in Port McNeil or Campbell River. It may also be possible to bring equipment in by water to Zeballos and then by road to the property. Depending upon the type of exploration, the field season can run year round. The village of Zeballos has an ambulance, medical station, gas station, grocery store, restaurants and accommodations. At the present time there is no infrastructure on the property.

# HISTORY

In the Zeballos district, the discovery of the Tagore property in 1924was followed by a period of inactivity until 1934, when the first rich gold-quartz veins were found and in a short time turned the Zeballos camp into an important producer. Lode mining commenced in earnest in the winter of 1934-35. In 1936, the main high- grade vein of the Privateer mine was discovered, and shipments of high-grade ore were made in 1937. In 1938, a total of thirty properties, in various stages of development, were being worked. Activity continued at a high level until 1943, when all properties closed because of a shortage of labour. The Privateer reopened in 1945 but suspended operations in 1948.

Prospecting in 1979 by Esperanza Explorations Limited, led to the discovery on their Whitedome Mineral Claims of a pyritic bed hosted in siltstone. The pyritic beds contain pyrrhotite, magnetite and some associated massive arsenopyrite (Guild, 1980). In 1984, Prospector David W. Murphy conducted a geochemical survey on the Esperanza Showing to verify the previous data and locate new zones (Murray, 1984). A program of soil, silt, and rock sampling was carried out on two separate grids. A total of 330 samples were analyzed for 30 element data to test distribution and dispersal of Au.

The A25 Prospect is located at the northwestern end of the expired Hiller-Churchill group of claims previously owned by Falconbridge Limited in the 1980's. Falconbridge explored the claims for iron skarns and gold quartz veins. A belt containing 9 magnetite occurrences was found. These magnetite occurrences extend from the A25 Prospect southeast for about 8 kilometers to the Zeballos River. The A25 prospect coincides with the Hiller #12 anomaly (Simmons, 2006)

In 1984 Falconbridge conducted further work on the A25 Prospect to test for gold potential. In 1984 the mineral exploration work on the A25 Prospect consisted of (Wilson, 1984);

- 5.7 line-km of grid cut and chained,
- geological mapping,
- 4.5 Km of ground magnetometer lines,
- 6 meters of trenching blasted and mucked out.
- and 1,531.58 meters of BQ diamond drilling in 22 holes

In 1985 Falconbridge Limited conducted further exploration on the A25 Prospect. This mineral exploration work included (Kermeen, J.S., 1987):

- 10 fill-in diamond drill holes totaling 957 metres
- Relogging of core and laboratory mineralogical studies by Professor L.D. Meinert of Washington State University
- Mineralogical studies by Lake field Research with particular interest in

expected recovery

- Soil sampling of the "B" horizon on the A25 grid (300 m x 300m)

In 1985 Falconbridge Limited commissioned Aerodat Limited to perform helicopter magnetic and electromagnetic surveys on the expired ZEB 1-12 and Hiller-Churchill mineral claims.

In 1986, prospectors Ron Bilquist and Les Allen, conducted a Prospecting Survey of the Whitedome Mineral Claim (Bilquist, 1986). Although the prospecting survey was severely hampered by the discovery of the old misplotted 2-post claims (Hiller Claims) within the Whitedome #1 boundary, enough time was spent on the claims to determine the worth of the remaining ground.

In 1987 Falconbridge Limited optioned the Hiller-Churchill Group of claims to Footwall Explorations Limited of Grand Forks British Columbia. Footwall Explorations could earn up to a 51% interest in the claims through exploration expenditures.

In 1988, Footwall Explorations Limited completed an underground program that consisted of 106 metres of drifting, 31 metres of raising and 9.45 metres of sub-drifting. Sludge samples (drill cuttings) from the west side of the raise approximately 41 to 49 feet below the surface returned the following impressive values:

From 0 ft to 4 ft. = 22.58 oz of gold per ton
From 4 ft. to 8 ft. = 10.38 oz of gold per ton
(for an average of 16.48 of gold per ton)

The most recent exploration work completed on the A25 property was a prospecting program done in 2009 by Worldwide Graphite Producers Ltd. During this program a mineralized showing located in a creek adjacent to the old adit and the dump were sampled. Several grab samples returned values in the range 1.00 – 5.54 gpt (Klaussen, 2009).

# GEOLOGICAL SETTING

(Muller, 1974; MINFILE 02E and 092L)

**Regional Geology:**

The geology of northeast Vancouver Island has been described by Muller et al (1974). More recent mapping in the Nimpkish area of Vancouver Island and proximal to the A25 property was completed (Nixon, et al, 2006). The area is located within the Insular Belt of the Canadian Cordillera. The map area is chiefly underlain by the middle to upper Triassic Vancouver Group, overlain by the lower Jurassic Bonanza Group. The Vancouver Group is intruded by large and small bodies of middle Jurassic Island Intrusions. The region may be divided into several large structural blocks, separated mainly by important near-vertical faults and themselves fractured into many small fault segments (Figure 3).

The Vancouver Group is comprised of the lower Karmutsen Formation, middle Quatsino Formation and upper Parson Bay Formation. The Karmutsen Formation, the thickest and most widespread of the Vancouver Group formations, consists of basaltic pillow lavas, pillow breccias and lava flows with minor interbedded limestones, primarily in the upper part of the formation. Karmutsen rocks outcrop throughout northeastern Vancouver Island (Figure 4).

The Quatsino Formation overlies the basalts. The lower part of the Quatsino Formation consists of thick bedded to massive, brown-grey to light grey, grey to white weathering, fine to microcrystalline, commonly stylolithic limestone. The upper part is thin to thick bedded, darker brown and grey limestone, with fairly common layers of shell debris. The formation is in gradational contact with the overlying Parson Bay Formation by an increase in layers of calcareous pelites. Quatsino limestone outcrops as three narrow belts in the northern part of Vancouver Island.

The Parson Bay Formation consists of a series of interbedded silty limestones and calcareous shales and sandstones, and occasional beds of pure limestone. Parson Bay rocks outcrop sporadically overlying the Quatsino limestone.

The Bonanza Group overlies the Vancouver Group. Bonanza Group rocks are primarily a Jurassic assemblage of interbedded lava, breccia and tuff with compositions ranging from basalt through andesite and dacite to rhyolite, deposited in a volcanic island arc environment. The Bonanza Group outcrops throughout the map area.

Granitoid batholiths and stocks of the Island Intrusions underlie the central core of Vancouver Island from one end to the other. These intrusions range in composition from quartz diorite and tonalite to granodiorite and granite. Island Intrusions outcrop throughout the map area.

There are local Eocene quartz diorite intrusions of the Mount Washington Intrusive Suite that are more prominent on the western side of Vancouver Island.

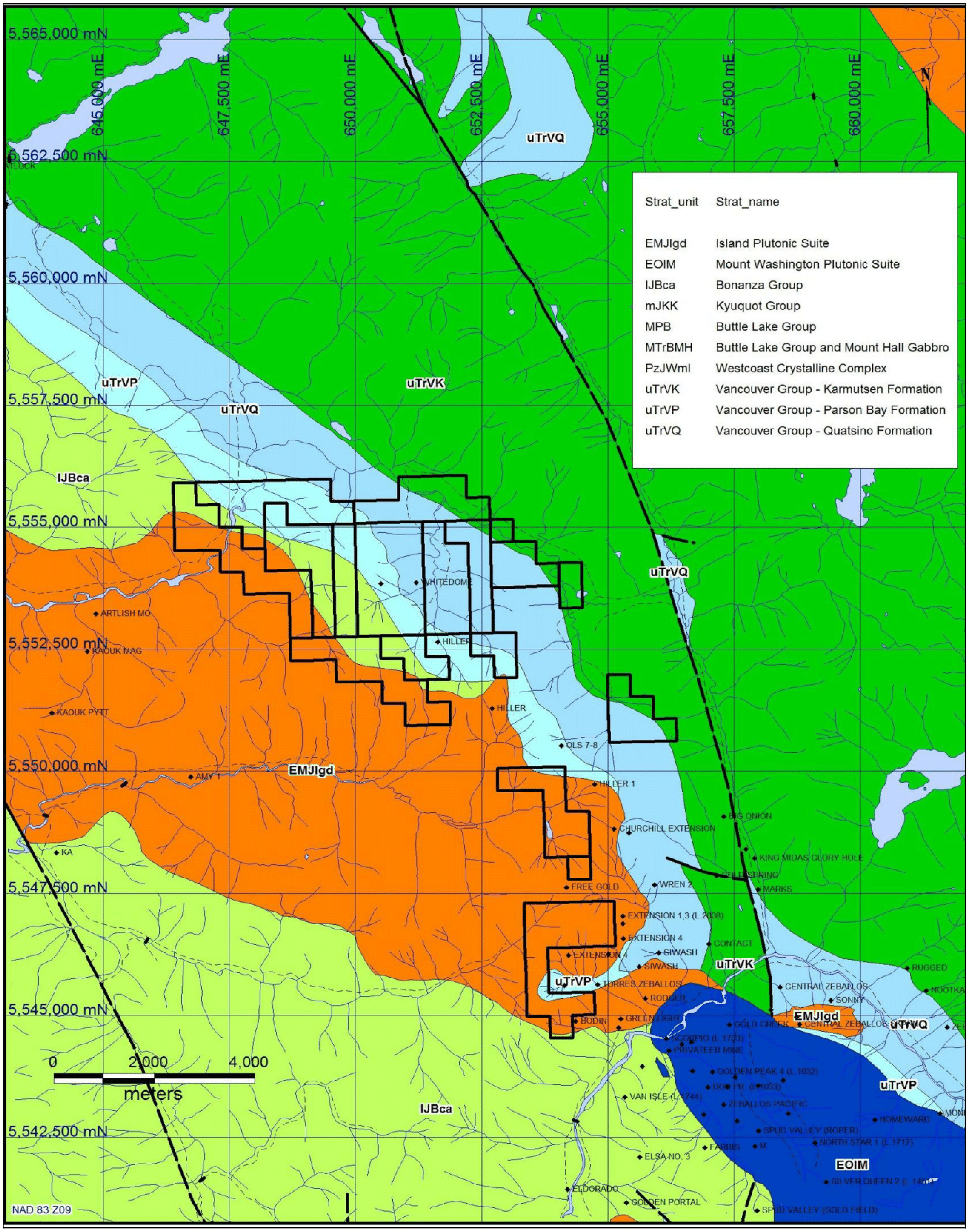


Figure 3: Regional geology: A25 property

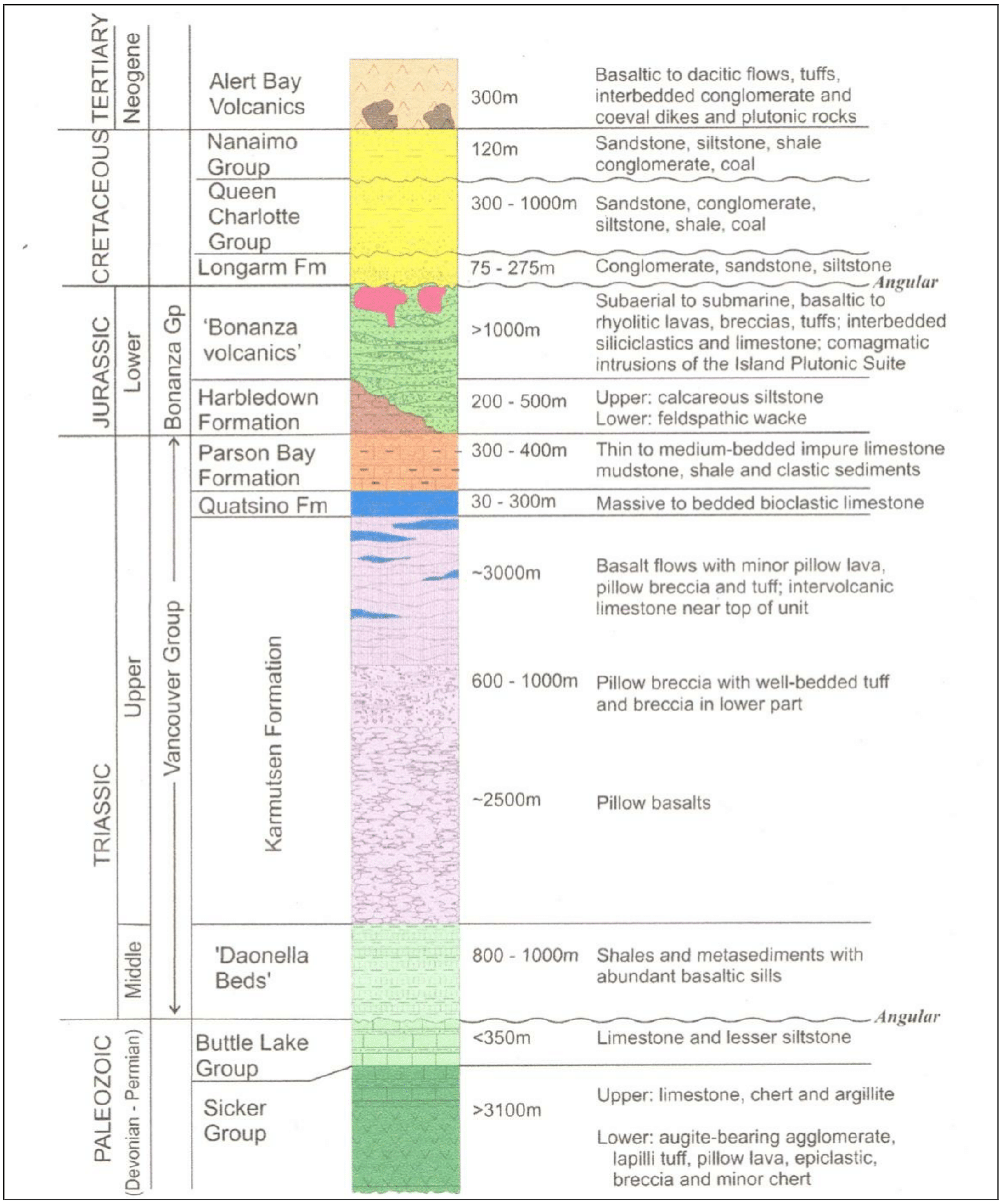


Figure 4: Stratigraphic nomenclature for northern Vancouver Island (from Muller, 1974, 1981).

The network of faults displayed at the north end of Vancouver Island appear to be the super position of two or more fracture patterns, each with characteristic directions but of different age and origin.

## Property Geology

Underlying the A25 property are strata of the Quatsino Formation, Parson Bay Formation and the Bonanza Group. The Quatsino Formation consists of a sequence of limestone, marble and calcareous sedimentary rocks. Comprising the Parson Bay Formation are limestone, slate, siltstone and argillite. The Bonanza Group is comprised of a sequence of calc-alkaline volcanic rocks that include amygdaloidal and pillowed basalt and andesite flows, dacite to rhyolite, massive or laminated lava, tuff, feldspar crystal tuff and breccia (Figure 6).

The immediate area of the A25 and Esperanza mineral occurrences is underlain primarily by an alternating sequence of andesitic pyroclastics and limey argillites (Figure 5) of the Bonanza Group. These strata trend $158^0$ with moderate southwesterly dips (Kermeen, 1987). These stratified rocks are intruded by dikes and sills of dacitic to rhyolitic composition. Much of these strata have been altered by skarn.

### Mineralization

This gold-magnetite occurrence lies within a belt dotted with 9 magnetite occurrences that extend from the Zeballos River northward for about 8 kilometres in a northwest direction. Mineralization occurs at or near the conformable contact between the Upper Triassic Vancouver Group, comprising Quatsino Formation crystalline limestone and overlying Parson Bay Formation highly altered and folded volcanic and sedimentary rocks and the Lower Jurassic Bonanza Group. These rocks lie on the northeast flank of the northwest elongated Zeballos phase of the Jurassic Island Plutonic Suite.

At the A25 occurrence, a sequence of alternating andesitic pyroclastics and limy argillites of the lower Bonanza Group (Figure 7) trends 158 degrees and dips 45 degrees southwest. Extensive dacitic to rhyolitic dykes are present. Diorite is present nearby. Intruded rocks are extensively skarn-altered. A body of magnetite mineralization (the Hiller #12 showing of occurrence 092L 301) measures 250 by 100 metres on surface. It is estimated to be approximately 110 metres thick and conformable with the surrounding strata (Wilson, 1984)

Magnetite mineralization is accompanied by pyrrhotite, native gold, chalcopyrite and tellurobismuthite. The Esperanza occurrence lies within a broad east striking sequence of interbedded sediments and volcanics of the Lower Jurassic Bonanza Group and Upper Triassic Parson Bay and Quatsino formations of the Vancouver Group. This assemblage lies on the northern flank of the extensive granodiorite Zeballos Intrusion, belonging to the Jurassic Island Plutonic Suite.

The Esperanza occurrence lies within a broad east striking sequence of interbedded sediments and volcanics of the Lower Jurassic Bonanza Group and Upper Triassic Parson Bay and Quatsino formations of the Vancouver Group. This assemblage lies on the northern flank of the extensive granodiorite Zeballos Intrusion, belonging to the Jurassic Island Plutonic Suite.

The occurrence consists of pyritic beds hosted by siltstone that is intercalated beds that locally swell into action-litic zones. The host rock is believed to represent the Parsons Bay - Quatsino transition zone.

The pyritic zone contains pyrrhotite, magnetite and some associated massive arsenopyrite. Chip samples over a width of 30 metres and a strike length of 170 metres returned significant gold values, the highest of which was 20.73 grams per tonne over one metre (Guild, 1980). The Number 1 Trench gave a weighted average of 5.9 grams per tonne gold over 1.0 metre.

## DEPOSIT TYPES

The main deposit type targeted for the A25 property are gold skarns associated with the Quatsino limestones.  They include: auriferous quartz veins typical of the Zeballos Gold Camp and gold skarns associated with the Quatsino limestones.

The following description of auriferous quartz veins is summarized from the Mineral Deposits Profile for Au-Quartz Veins by Ash and Alldrick (1996). Gold-bearing quartz veins and veinlets with minor sulphides crosscut a wide variety of host rocks and are generally localized along major regional faults and related splays. The wall rock is typically altered to silica, pyrite and muscovite within a broader carbonate alteration halo. Veins form within fault and joint systems produced by regional compression or transpression (terrane collision), including major listric reverse faults, second and third-order splays. Veins usually have sharp contacts with wallrocks and exhibit a variety of textures, including massive, ribboned or banded and stockworks with anastamosing gashes and dilations. Textures may be modified or destroyed by subsequent deformation. Tabular fissure veins are present in more competent host lithologies, while veinlets and stringers forming stockworks are present in less competent lithologies. They typically occur as a system of en echelon veins on all scales. Lower grade bulk-tonnage styles of mineralization may develop in areas marginal to veins with gold associated with disseminated sulphides.

These deposits may also be related to broad areas of fracturing with gold and sulphides associated with quartz veinlet networks.

The ore mineralogy is native gold, pyrite, arsenopyrite, galena, sphalerite, chalcopyrite, pyrrhotite, tellurides, scheelite, bismuth, cosalite, tetrahedrite, stibnite, molybdenite, gersdorffite (NiAsS), bismuthimite (Bi2S2), tetradymite (Bi2Te2S). The gangue mineralogy is quartz, carbonates (ferroan-dolomite, ankerite ferroan-magnesite, calcite, siderite), albite, mariposite (fuchsite), sericite, muscovite, chlorite, tourmaline, graphite. Alteration assemblages consist of silicification, pyritization and potassium metasomatism and generally occur adjacent to veins (usually within a metre) within broader zones of carbonate alteration, with or without ferroan dolomite veinlets, extending up to tens of metres from the veins.

The following description of gold skarns is summarized from the Mineral Deposits Profile for Au Skarns by Ray (1998). Gold-dominant skarn mineralization is genetically associated with a skarn gangue consisting of Ca - Fe - Mg silicates, such as clinopyroxene, garnet and epidote. Gold is often intimately associated with Bi or Au-tellurides, and commonly occurs as minute blebs (<40 microns) that lie within or on sulphide grains. The vast majority of Au skarns are hosted by calcareous rocks. Most Au skarns form in orogenic belts at convergent plate margins. They tend to be associated with syn to late island arc intrusions emplaced into calcareous sequences in arc or back-arc environments. These deposits are generally related to plutonism associated with the development of oceanic island arcs or back arcs.

Gold skarns are hosted by sedimentary carbonates, calcareous clastics, volcaniclastics or (rarely) volcanic flows. They are commonly related to high to intermediate level stocks, sills and dikes of gabbro, diorite, quartz diorite or granodiorite composition. Gold skarns vary from irregular lenses and veins to tabular or stratiform orebodies with lengths ranging up to many hundreds of metres. Rarely,they can occur as vertical pipe-like bodies along permeable struct

The ore mineralogy consists of gold, commonly present as micron-sized inclusions in sulphides, or at sulphide grain boundaries. To the naked eye, ore is generally indistinguishable from waste rock. Due to the poor correlation between Au and Cu in some Au skarns, the economic potential of a prospect can be overlooked if Cu-sulphide-rich outcrops are preferentially sampled and other sulphide-bearing or sulphide-lean assemblages are ignored. The mineralization in pyroxene-rich and garnet-rich skarns tends to have low Cu:Au (<2000:1), Zn:Au (<100:1) and Ag/Au (<1:1) ratios. The gold is commonly associated with Bi minerals (particularly Bi tellurides). The presence of other minerals varies due to original host lithology and can include: ± pyrrhotite ± chalcopyrite ± pyrite ± magnetite ± galena ± tetrahedrite ± arsenopyrite ± tellurides (e.g. hedleyite, tetradymite, altaite and hessite) ± bismuthinite ± cobaltite ± native bismuth ± sphalerite ± maldonite. They generally have a high sulphide content and high pyrrhotite:pyrite ratios.

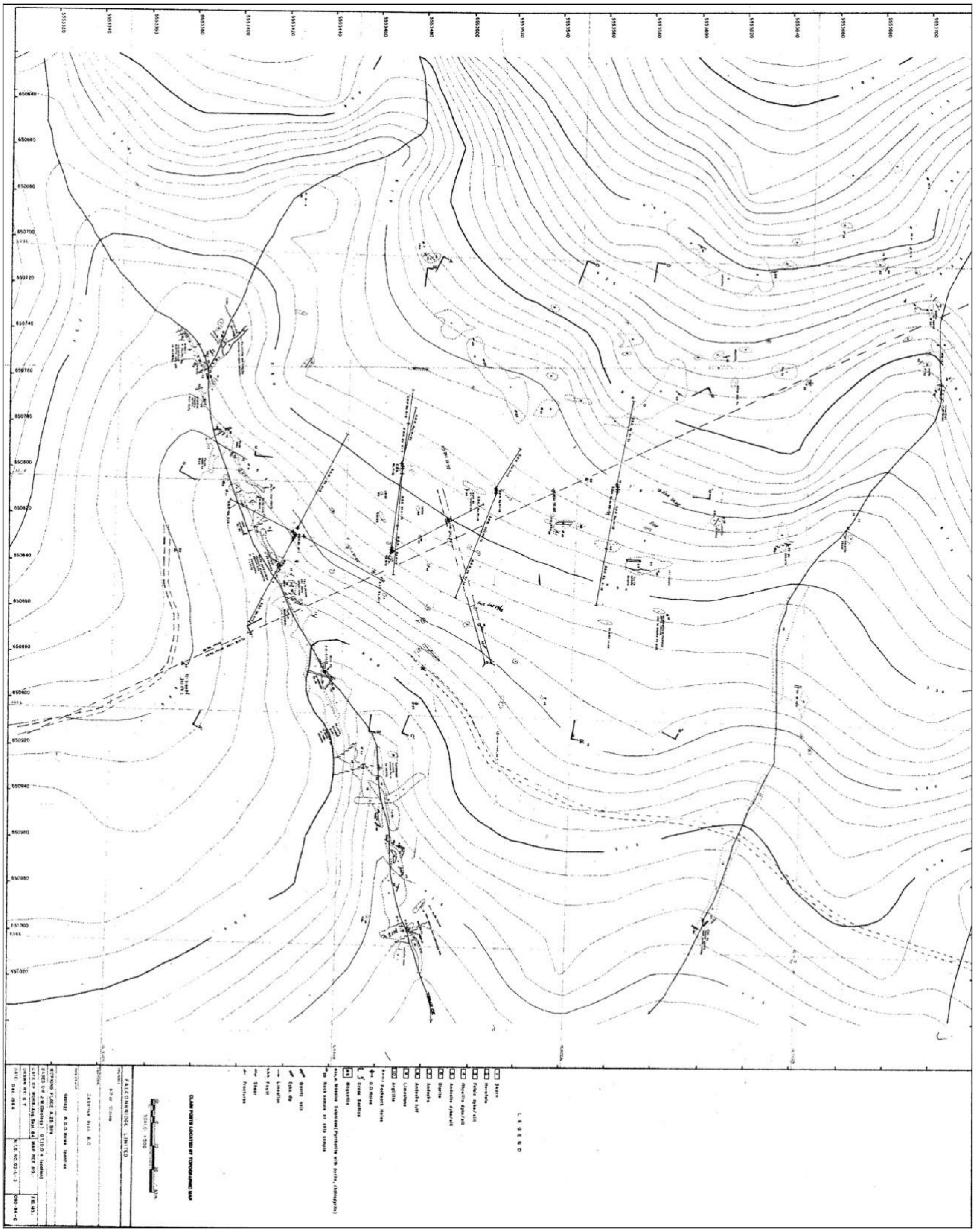

Figure 5: Property geology-A25 property (from Wilson, 1984).

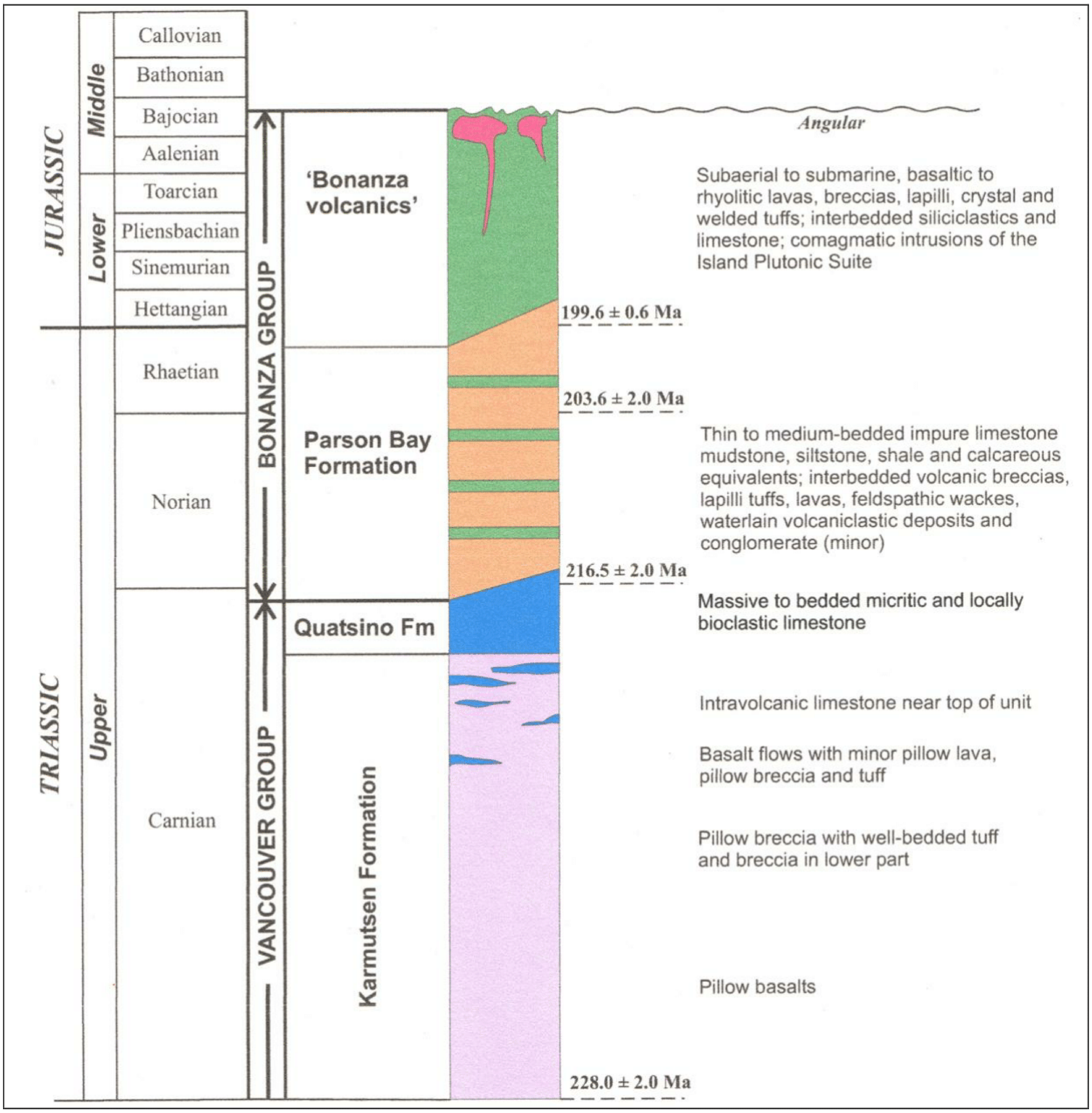


Figure 6: Revised stratigraphic nomenclature for Nimpkish Lake area (from Nixon, et al, 2006).

The gangue mineralogy varies due to original host lithology Magnesian exoskarn gangue includes: olivine, clinopyroxene (Hd2-50), garnet (Ad7-30), chondrodite and monticellite. Retrograde minerals include serpentine, epidote, vesuvianite, tremolite-actinolite, phlogopite, talc, K-feldspar and chlorite. Calcic exoskarn gangue can be broken down into three subtypes: pyroxene rich, which has high pyroxene:garnet ratios and diopsidic to hedenbergitic clinopyroxene (Hd 20-100), K-feldspar, Fe-rich biotite, low Mn grandite garnet (Ad 10-100), wollastonite and vesuvianite; garnet rich, which has low pyroxene:garnet ratios and includes low Mn grandite garnet (Ad 10-100), K-feldspar, wollastonite, diopsidic clinopyroxene (Hd 0-60), epidote, vesuvianite, sphene and apatite; and epidote rich, which includes abundant epidote and lesser chlorite, tremolite-actinolite, quartz, K-feldspar, garnet, vesuvianite, biotite, clinopyroxene and late carbonate.

Geochemical signatures include Au, As, Bi, Te, Co, Cu, Zn or Ni soil, stream sediment and rock anomalies, as well as some geochemical zoning patterns throughout the skarn envelope (notably in Cu/Au, Ag/Au and Zn/Au ratios). Geophysically, airborne magnetic or gravity surveys are used to locate plutons with follow-up induced polarization and ground magnetic used to locate skarns. Placer gold can also be an indicator of gold skarns. As well, **a**ny carbonates, calcareous tuffs or calcareous volcanic flows intruded by arc-related plutons have a potential for hosting Au skarns.

## EXPLORATION

During the period September 1 to October 15, 2011, A25 Gold Producers Corp. completed a program of roadside soil geochemistry along the north sector of the property. This work was centered around the A25 and Esperanza mineral occurrences. A total of 280 soil, 5 silt and one rock sample was collected. Sample locations are shown in Figure 7. Soil sample results for gold and copper are shown in Figures 8 and 9 respectively.

Wherever possible, soil samples were collected from the "B" Horizon, a zone located approximately 5-20 centimetres below surface. The soil sampled would be recorded in a field notebook as were the UTM co-ordinates and depth of the hole. The location of the sample was taken with a handheld GPS unit. All sample locations were marked with florescent flagging tape with the sample number written on the tape. Soil samples were collected at approximately 50 metre intervals along accessible roads.

Rock samples were collected from a single location. Documentation of these samples would follow the same procedures as with soil samples.

Silt samples were collected from creeks or stream beds where soil samples could not be collected. All samples were collected above road cuts to prevent possible contamination from road bed material. Documentation of these samples followed the same procedures as the soil and rock samples.

The author is not aware of any drilling, sampling or recovery factors that could materially impact the accuracy of the results.

The soil and stream sediment samples taken by A25 gold Producers Corp. are considered to be representative of the material tested and the author sees no factors that could have resulted in sample bias.

A large zone of coincident anomalous gold and copper values is located in the vicinity of the A25 and Esperanza mineral showings. Gold values range from less than 5 ppb to 673:7 ppb; copper values range from 21-205.5 ppm. Values in excess of 10 ppb gold were considered to be anomalous while values in excess of 100 ppm copper were considered to be anomalous. Seven samples were anomalous for gold and seven samples were considered anomalous for copper. An additional seven samples that are proximal were also anomalous for copper.

A second area of coincident anomalous gold-copper values is located in the northeast corner of the claim block. Four anomalous gold values and seven anomalous copper values were obtained along the road located in this area. Anomalous gold values ranged from 10.4-49 ppb; anomalous copper values ranged from 115.5-192.1 ppm.

Isolated coincident anomalous gold-copper values were also obtained throughout the area sampled.

Results for the silt sampling were also positive. Gold values ranges from 1.1 – 31.0 ppb and copper values ranged from 46.3 – 214.7 ppm. The highest gold value (A25-GW505) was obtained from a creek located in the A25-Esperanza mineralized area. The highest copper value (A25GW501) was obtained from a sample collected in the southwest corner of the exploration area.

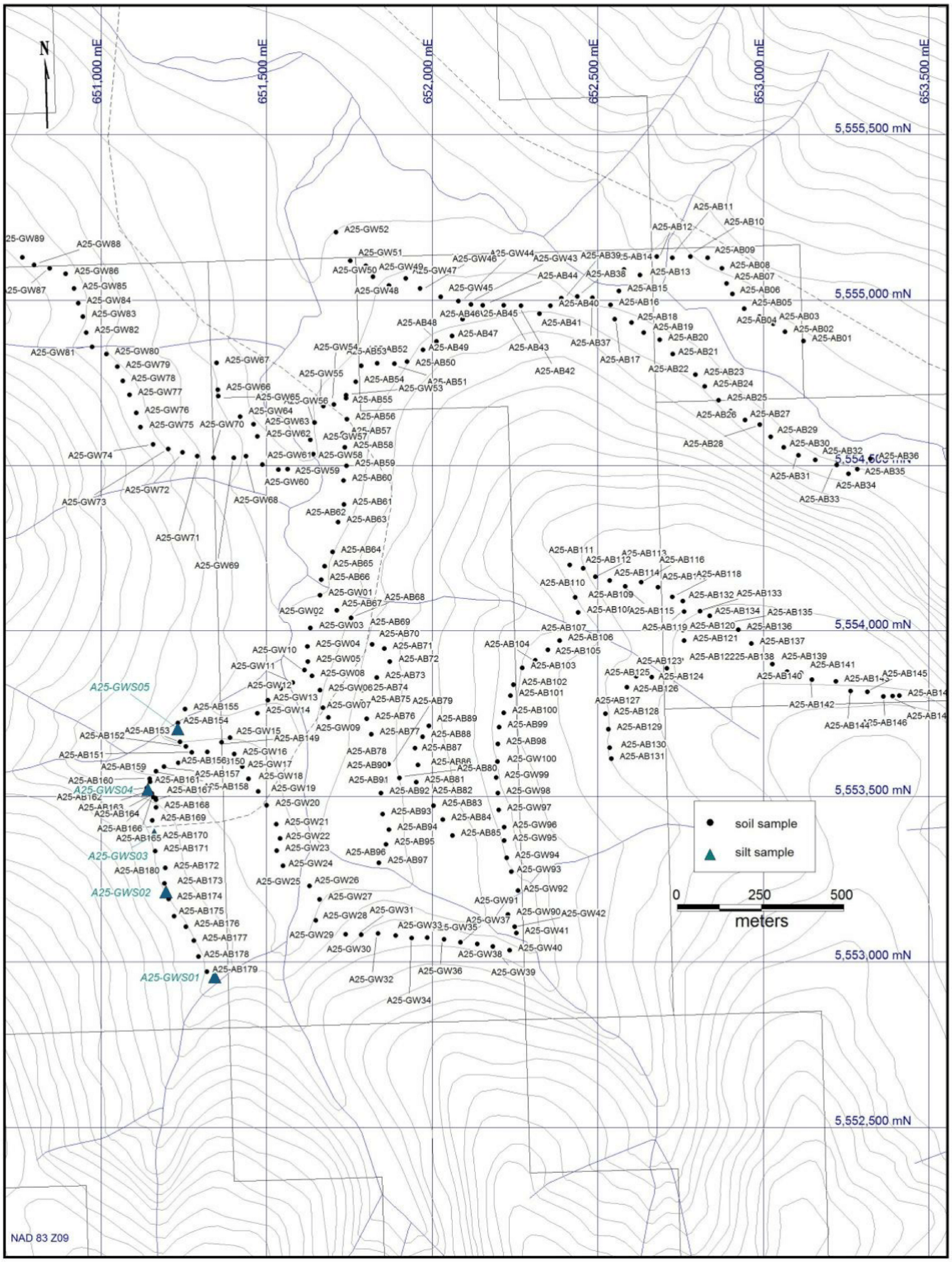


Figure 7: Sample location map: A25 property.

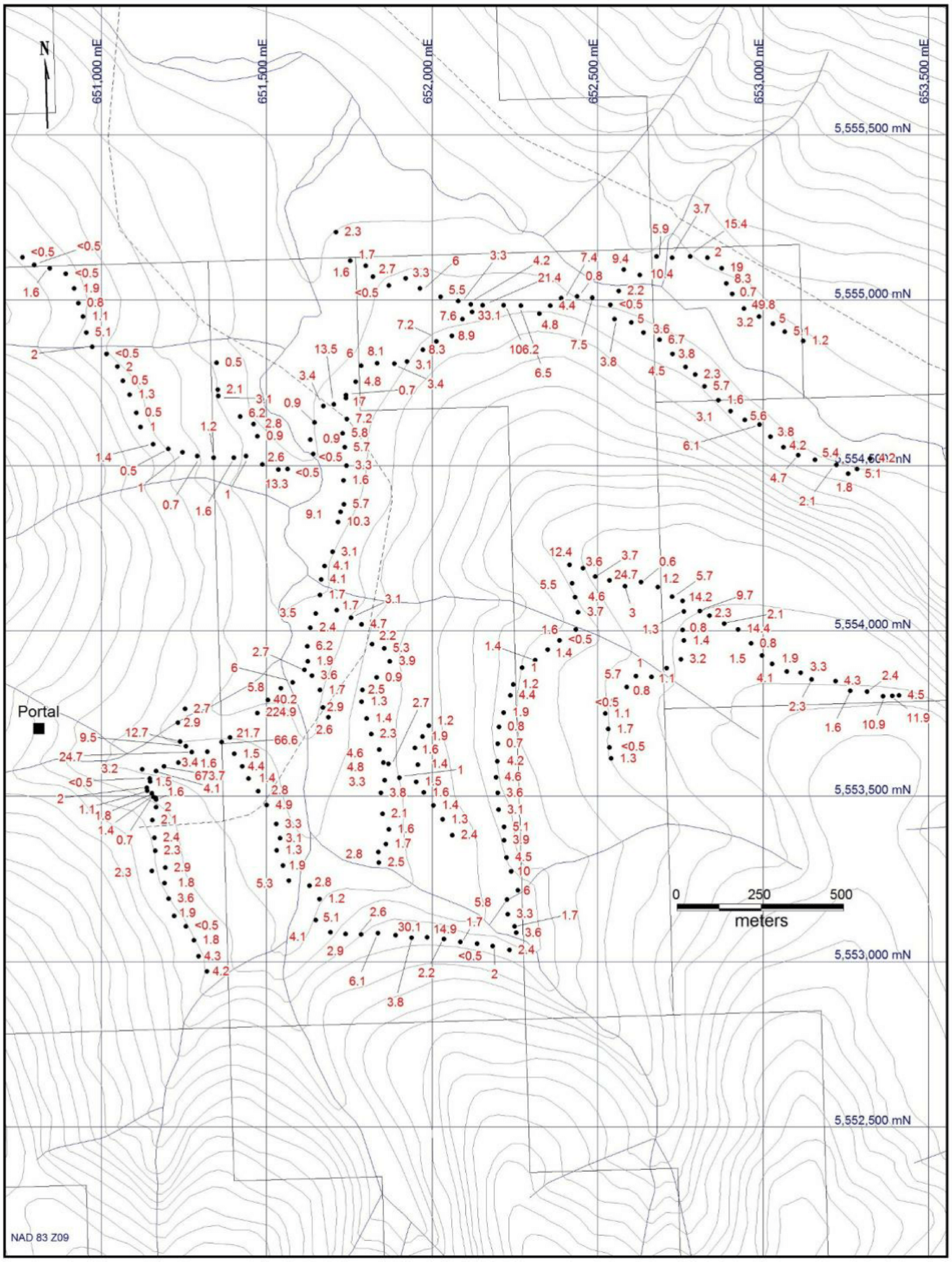


Figure 8: Road Soil Gold Geochemistry.

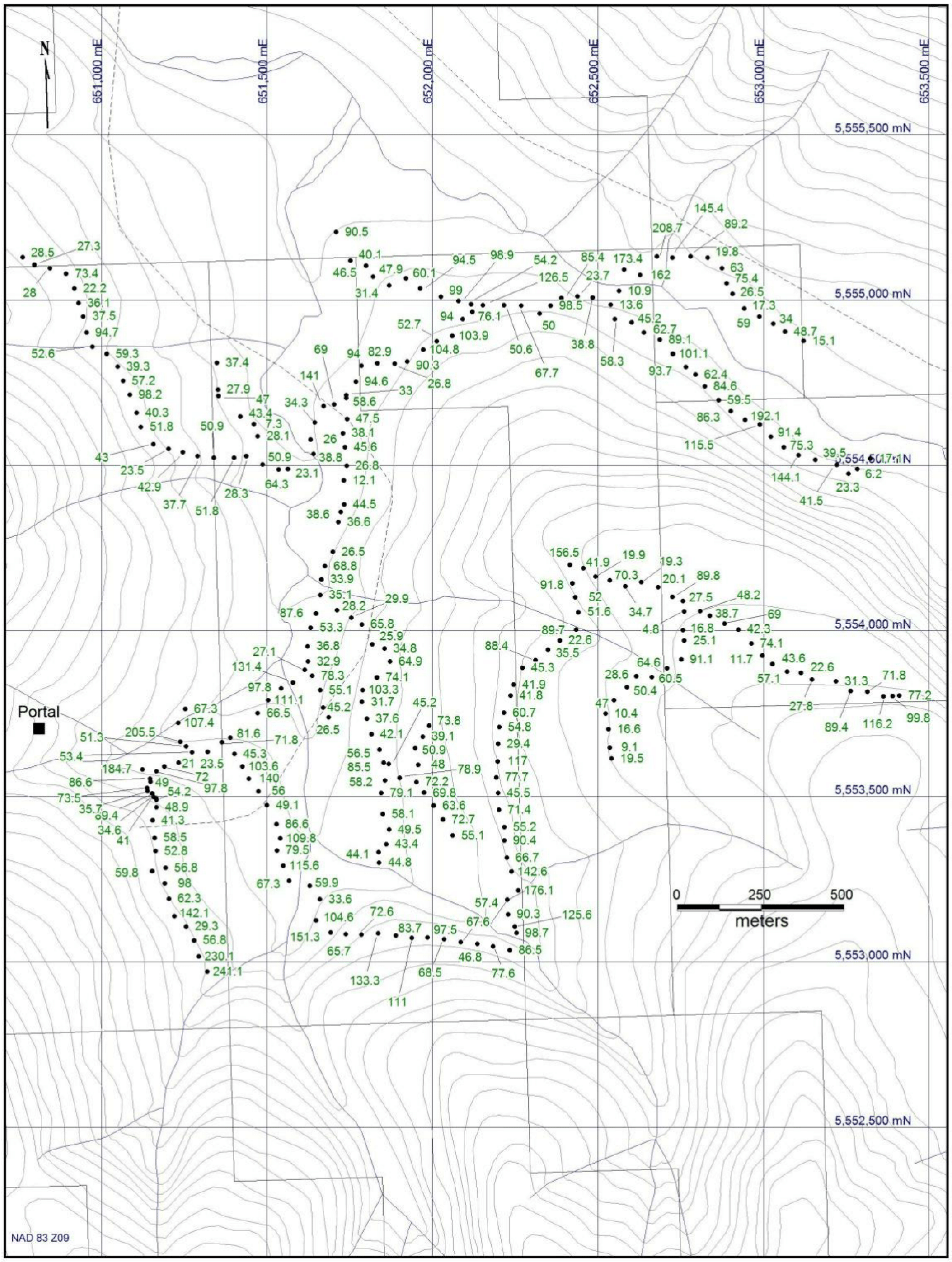


Figure 9: Road Soil Copper geochemistry.

# DRILLING

In 1984 Falconbridge drilled 22 BQ holes totaling 1531.52 metres (Wilson, 1984). Data pertaining to these holes are tabulated in Table 2 and locations are shown in Figure 8. An additional 10 holes totaling 957 metres were drilled in 1985. The author was unable to locate any detailed information pertaining to these holes. The 1984 holes were drilled from five locations. These drill hole locations have not been found nor has any of the core been located. Sixteen of the thirty-two holes drilled intersected gold values of which seven exceeded 15 grams gold over one metres (Table 3). The best intersection was in hole 85-24, in which 310 g/tonne (9.03 opt) was intersected over two metres. Five of the seven best intersections occur within a plane striking 160 degrees and dipping 45 degrees west (Kermeen, 1987).

**Table 2: 1984 Diamond Drill Hole Summary**

| Drill Hole Number | Azimuth (degrees) | Angle (degrees) | Length (m) | Elevation (m) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| H-1-84 | | -90 | 99.4 | 503.84 |
| H-2-84 | 118 | -62 | 64.9 | 503.81 |
| H-3-84 | 118 | -40 | 53.0 | 503.48 |
| H-4-84 | 206 | -61 | 64.3 | 504.25 |
| H-5-84 | 297 | -35 | 58.8 | 504.04 |
| H-6-84 | 029 | -42 | 54.9 | 503.05 |
| H-7-84 | 278 | -35 | 66.4 | 511.77 |
| H-8-84 | 278 | -50 | 108.5 | 511.77 |
| H-9-84 | | -90 | 85.6 | 511.77 |
| H-10-84 | 330 | -35 | 55.8 | 511.77 |
| H-11-84 | 094 | -45 | 58.83 | 524.72 |
| H-12-84 | 094 | -65 | 58.22 | 525.43 |
| H-13-84 | | -90 | 56.08 | 525.73 |
| H-14-84 | 109 | -49 | 74.4 | 535.21 |
| H-15-84 | 109 | -70 | 80.78 | 535.34 |
| H-16-84 | | -90 | 76.8 | 534.99 |
| H-17-84 | 301 | -65 | 60.66 | 535.60 |
| H-18-84 | 100 | -50 | 74.98 | 554.3 |
| H-19-84 | 100 | -70 | 73.76 | 554.4 |
| H-20-84 | | -90 | 73.74 | 554.3 |
| H-21-84 | 280 | -70 | 63.09 | 554.4 |
| H-22-84 | 283 | -72 | 68.58 | 525.67 |
| | | TOTAL: | 1531.52 | |

**Table 3: A25 Zone Diamond Drill Core Assays Greater Than 10 gm/tonne (from Kermeen 1987)**

| Hole No. | From (m) | To (m) | Width (m) | Grams/Tonne |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| H84-1 | 18.7 | 19.7 | 1.0 | 15.5 |
| H84-7 | 53.6 | 54.7 | 1.1 | 39.2 |
| H84-17 | 58.0 | 59.0 | 1.0 | 18.2 |
| | 58.0 | 60 | 2.0 | 12.5 |
| H84-20 | 23.0 | 24.0 | 1.0 | 17.6 |
| H85-24 | 15.0 | 16.0 | 1.0 | 210.0 |
| | 16.0 | 17.0 | 1.0 | 409.5 |
| H85-29 | 34.4 | 35.4 | 1.0 | 24.65 |
| H85-30 | 13.0 | 14.0 | 1.0 | 87.0 |

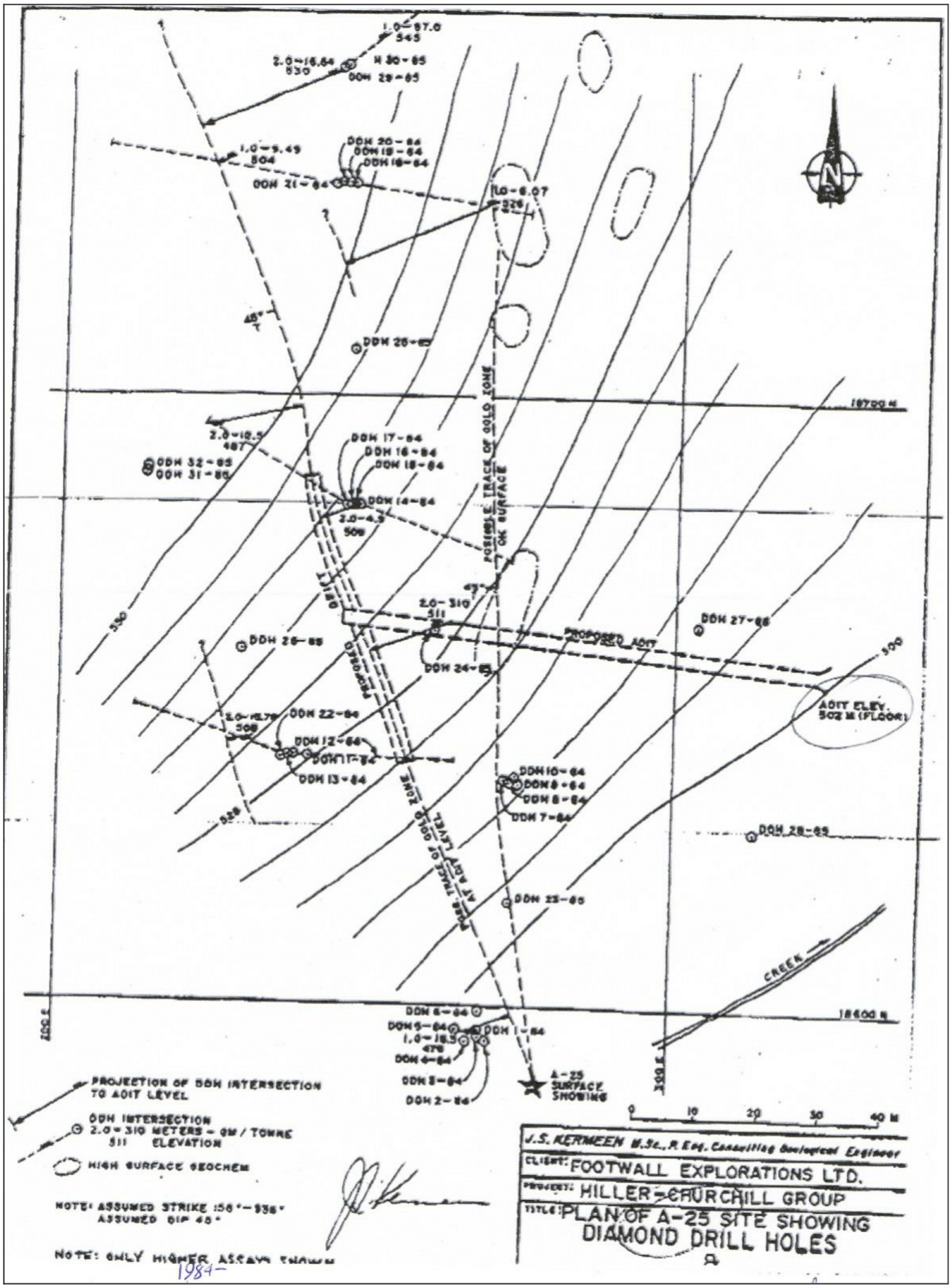


Figure 10: 1984-1985 A25 Diamond Drill Hole Locations (from Kermeen, 1987).

## SAMPLE PREPARATION, ANALYSIS AND SECURITY

The author has not independently verified sample preparation and analytical methods prior to A25 Gold Producer Corp.'s work.

With regard to A25 Gold Producer Corp.'s work, all soil samples were placed in kraft paper bags with a corresponding sample number written on the bag. The sample bags were collected at the end of each day and allowed to dry if necessary before being placed in plastic bags. The plastic bags containing 10-12 samples were then placed in white poly woven rice bags and transported by personnel employed by Mammoth Geological Ltd. to ACME Laboratories in Vancouver, B.C. for analysis. Rock samples were placed in 3 ml plastic rock sample bags and were handled in the same way as were the soils.

Upon receipt at the lab, samples were catalogued and logged into a sample-tracking database. During the logging-in process, samples were checked for spillage and general sample integrity. At the same time a verification process ensured that the samples matched the sample requisition provided by the client. The samples were then placed in a drying oven and completely dried.

Soil samples are prepared by sieving through a 80-mesh screen to obtain a minus 80-mesh fraction. These samples were flagged with the relevant mesh.

Rock samples were crushed by a jaw crusher to minus 10 mesh ensuring that 70% passes through a Tyler 10 mesh screen. A 250 gram sub-sample of the crushed material is pulverized in a ring mill pulverizer so that 95% of the sample passes through a 150-mesh screen. The sub sample was then rolled, homogenized and bagged in a pre-numbered bag.

For every 35 samples a re-split is taken using a rifle splitter to be tested as a quality control measure. A blank sample is prepared after each job in the sample prep and is analyzed for trace contamination along with the actual samples.

Both soil and rock samples were then digested in an aqua regia solution for 45 minutes. They were bulked with deionized water, and an aliquot of this was taken for analysis utilizing a Thermo Scientific X Series II ICP-MS unit. All synthetic standards are purchased and verified by 3 independent analysts and are used for instrument calibration before each and every ICP-MS batch.

A2-3 standardization curve is used to check the linearity (high and low). Certified reference material is used to check the performance of the machine and to ensure that proper digestion has occurred in the wet lab. QC samples are run along with the client's samples to make sure that no machine drift or instrumentation issues occurred during the analysis of the samples. Repeat samples (every 10 or less) and re-splits (every 33 or less) are also run to ensure that proper weighing and digestion has occurred. Detection limits for acqua regia digested gold values is 1-1000 ppb.

Results are collated by computer and are printed along with the accompanying quality control data (re-splits and standards).

Standards were inserted by Mammoth personnel for every 20 samples for all soil samples. This did not apply for the rock samples as less than 20 of this type of sample was collected. Two different standards were used. These were CDN-GS-P2 and CDN-CGS-27. They were purchased from CDN Resources Laboratories Ltd. in Delta, B.C. The majority of the standards analyzed returned values within the acceptable ranges specified by CDN Resources Ltd. (Table 4). No blanks were inserted into the sample stream by Mammoth. The company relied on the internal protocols employed by ACME Labs. It also relied on duplicate sampling protocol employed by the lab as part of its quality assurance.

Samples collected by Mammoth Geological were only accessible to authorized personnel until the samples were received by ACME Laboratories. The author has not reviewed the procedures used by the lab concerning their security of samples, and therefore cannot comment on their security procedures or methods.

In the author's professional opinion, the methods used by A25 Gold Producers Corp. with regards to sample collection, preparation, security and its scrutiny of the analytical procedures performed are in general terms acceptable for the level of exploration undertaken.

Table 4: Analytical Results for CDN Standards Submitted

| Sample Number | Au (ppb) | Cu (%) | Standard Submitted |
|---|---|---|---|
| A25-501 | 204.8 | 59.8 | CDN-GS-P2 |
| A25-502 | 469.9 | .3128 | CDN-CGS-27 |
| A25-503 | 211.2 | 116.2 | CDN-GS-P2 |
| A25-504 | 530.4 | .3727 | CDN-CGS-27 |
| A25-505 | 188.9 | 58.8 | CDN-GS-P2 |
| A25-506 | 439 | .3778 | CDN-CGS-27 |
| CDN-GS-P2 | 214 | | |
| CDN-CGS-27 | 432 | .3790 | |

CDN-GS-P2 0.214 g/t = 0.20 g/t Au
CDN-CGS-27 0.379 $\pm$ 0.015% Cu
0.432 $\pm$ 0.046 g/t Au

## DATA VERIFICATION

The author has not independently verified the sample preparation or analytical methods. The author has concluded the data was collected, corrected and plotted to industry standards. The lack of quality control measures is unfortunately common to preliminary exploration surveys, especially soil and stream sediment sampling. Despite the lack of quality control measures, the author has confidence in the data and results from the preliminary surveys.

## ADJACENT PROPERTIES

This report is not relying on information from adjacent properties.

## MINERAL PROCESSING AND METALLURGICAL TESTING

There has been no mineral processing or metallurgical testing undertaken on the A25 Property.

## MINERAL RESOURCES AND MINERAL RESERVE ESTIMATES

There are presently no mineral reserves or mineral resources on the A25 Property.

## OTHER RELEVANT DATA AND INFORMATION

There is no additional relevant data or information known that is not disclosed on the A25 Property.

## INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSIONS

The Zeballos area has a history of lode gold production from both vein type deposits and gold skarn deposits. The A25 property contains mineralization of the latter type. Low gold prices in the 1980's mitigated against ongoing exploration on the property at that time.

Exploration to date has consisted of geochemical and geophysical surveys, surface sampling, diamond drilling and underground work. Thirty-two holes were drilled. Of these, sixteen intersected gold mineralization assaying in excess of 1 gram/tonne over one metre. Seven holes returned values in excess of 15 grams/tonne over one metre. Soil geochemical anomalies extend beyond the presently known mineralized area.

At the Esperanza showing, located approximately 800 metres to the east, significant gold values have been obtained in soil and chip sampling. This occurrence has not been drill tested.

Other mineralized areas may also be present on the property as is suggested by results obtained in the 2011 exploration program.

## RECOMMENDATIONS

It is the author's professional opinion that this is a property of merit. Historical exploration has demonstrated the potential for gold and possibly copper mineralization. The magnetite may also have potential to be used in coal washing plants in British Columbia. The 2011 exploration program was successful in defining areas of coincident gold-copper values.

It is therefore recommended that a program of diamond drilling be done on the A25 property to further define the potential of the A25 zone and to evaluate the potential of the Esperanza zone. The area in which the previous work was done has now been overgrown. Access roads will require rehabilitation and bridges will have to be replaced where necessary. Some new trails will have to be constructed to facilitate the planned drill programs. Geological mapping will be required before the drilling commences to ensure that drill hole locations are located in areas with the best potential.

Additional soil sampling is also recommended for those areas in which the 2011 exploration program returned coincident gold-copper anomalies. An airborne geophysical survey should be flown over the entire property to determine if there are other areas with gold in magnetite skarn type deposits.

The cost of the initial phase of exploration is estimated at $1,000,000. Contingent upon favourable results from the initial phase of exploration the second phase would consist of additional drilling and possibly re-opening the underground workings.

**Table 5: Cost estimate for the proposed Phase 1 Exploration Program.**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **SALARIES:** | | | |
| Project Manager | 45 days @ $600/day | $ 27,000 | |
| Geologist | 90 days @ $500/day | 45,000 | |
| Assistant | 90 days @ $250/day | 22,500 | |
| **DRILLING:** | | | |
| Contract: | 4000m @ $100/m | | 400,000 |
| **ROAD:** | | | |
| Rehabilitation | | 50,000 | |
| Bridges/culverts | | | 50,000 |
| Drill Pads | | | 25,000 |
| **ORTHOPHOTO** | | | 10,000 |
| **ANALYSES** | | | 70,000 |
| **EXPENSES** | | | 25,000 |
| **TRUCK** | | | 10,000 |
| **AIRBORNE SURVEY** | | | 100,000 |
| **EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES** | | | 5,000 |
| **PERMITTING** (includes bonds) | | | 25,000 |
| **REPORT WRITING** | | | 10,000 |
| | | | $ 874,500 |
| **CONTINGENCY** | | | 125,500 |
| | **TOTAL:** | | $ 1,000,000 |

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# CERTIFICATE OF QUALIFIED PERSON

I, Stephen B. Butrenchuk, P. Geo., P. Geol., Consulting Geologist, of 34 Temple Crescent West, Lethbridge, Alberta T1K 4T4 do hereby certify that:

I am the independent Qualified Person of:
A25 Gold Producers Corp.
Unit 3104-260 Queen's Quay West
Toronto, Ontario, Canada, M5J 2N3

I earned a Bachelor of Science degree majoring in geology from the University of Manitoba (1966) and a Master of Science degree in geology from the same university in 1970.

I am registered with the Association of Professional Engineers, Geologists and Geophysicists in the Province of Alberta as a Professional Geologist and with the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of British Columbia.

I have practiced my profession continuously for 42 years since graduation.

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

- 42 years of exploration experience for base and precious metals in the Canadian Cordillera and other jurisdictions including work on Vancouver Island and more specifically work in the Zeballos area
- I am not employed by the company nor do I have any direct or indirect beneficial in the company, the Vendor or the property

I am responsible for the technical report titled "43-101 Technical Report A25 Property" and dated February 21, 2012, relating to the A25 property. I visited the A25 property during the period September 22- 30, 2011.

As of February 21, 2012, 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.

I am independent of the issuer after applying all of the tests in section 1.5 of NI 43-101

I have not had any prior involvement in the A25 property.

I have read NI 43-101 and Form 43-101F, and the Technical Report has been prepared in compliance with that instrument and form.

I make this Technical Report effective as of the 21st day of February, 2012.

"signed and sealed"

____________________________

Stephen B. Butrenchuk, P. Geol.

## DATE AND SIGNATURE PAGE:

I, ***Stephen B. Butrenchuk***, P. Geol.:

Am responsible for the overall preparation of all sections of this Technical Report:

**"43-101 Technical Report on the A25 Property"**

Prepared this Technical Report in accordance with National Instrument 43-101.

Make this Technical Report effective at February 21, 2012.

Dated this 21st of February, 2012 in the City of Lethbridge, Alberta.

"signed and sealed"

Stephen B. Butrenchuk, P. Geol.