SUMMARY REPORT

on the

BUTARNI PROPERTY

Latitude and Longitude:

1. 61^{O}36’36” N 152^{O}22’41” E
2. 61^{O}38'28” N 152^{O}22’41” E
3. 61^{O}38’29” N 152^{O}25’40” E
4. 61^{O}36’36” N 152^{O}25’45” E

Magadan Oblast, Russia

For

GOLDEN REIGN RESOURCES LTD.
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By

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1.0 SUMMARY

At the request of Golden Reign Resources Ltd. ("Golden Reign" or the "Company"), this report is presented for the Butarni Licence Area, in Magadan Oblast, far eastern Russia. The report will summarize the history, geology, exploration and mineral potential on and around the prospect area.

On March 13, 2007, Status LLC ("Status"), a Russian company, was awarded the comprehensive (exploration, development and mining) license to the Butarni property after successfully biding on this license at a State-held auction. The license is valid for a period of 20 years, expiring on May 4, 2027.

On May 14, 2007, the Company announced that it had signed a Letter of Intent with Status, the mining division of CentroCredit Bank of Moscow, granting the Company the right to acquire a 50% interest in two mineral properties, Butarni and Dorozhni (the "Properties"), both of which are located in the Magadan Region of Far East Russia.

A formal agreement between the Company and Status, dated as of June 8, 2007, was subsequently executed. Under the agreement with Status, Golden Reign commits to spending an aggregate US$6,000,000 on direct exploration expenditures within the two licence areas (Butarni and Dorozhni) prior to December 31, 2009. Status will provide all technical data, reports and maps to aid in planning of the exploration programs. Status will also provide the technical team, which will conduct the program under the guidance of Golden Reign. Golden Reign will place a "qualified person", as defined by National Instrument 43-101, on the exploration team to monitor the field program, report on the progress of work and make sure that the program satisfies Golden Reign's requirements as to work completed.

With the guidance of a Russian geologist, translator, and accompanied by Canadian geologist, David Jenkins, P.Geo., the author visited the licence area in the summer of 2004. During the visit the author reviewed some geological data and collected samples. At the time of the visit the area was still open ground and to the authors knowledge there was no exploration work conducted on the property after the visit.

The Butarni Licence Area is located in the Magadan Province in the Russian Far East. The licence, which covers 9.3 square kilometres, lies along an all-weather gravel road approximately 310 kilometres north of Magadan, the capital city of the province. Magadan is a seaport town of approximately 100,000 people.

The property is underlain by clastic sediments consisting of sandstone, siltstone and argillite. A small amount of carbonate rich sediments also occur and these have been locally metasomatized to form skarn. The sediments have been intruded by a biotite granite stock with dimensions of approximately 3.0 km x 1.6 km. The sediments and intrusive are locally covered by Late Cretaceous andesitic and basaltic volcanics.

Five known mineralized quartz vein zones (see Figure 4) are outlined within the stock, with a length ranging from 700 metres to 1,500 metres. Mineral veining consists commonly of quartz plus arsenopyrite, pyrite, chalcopyrite, galena, bismuthinite, and gold. Major veins are between 0.1 and 1.5 metres in width, 100 to 150 metres in length and are accompanied by zones of parallel quartz veinlets.

Historical grab and channel sampling returned values from 1 g/t to 334.4 g/t, with an average grade of 21.3 g/t gold from 45 samples and 29.6 g/t gold from 22 channel samples.

The broad extent of the mineralized zones and the proximity to surface provides the opportunity for the development of a large tonnage, open pittable deposit. This style of mineralization, consisting of sheeted quartz veins and veinlets, and minor wall rock alteration in a granite host rock, is similar to known intrusive hosted gold mineralization in North America, particularly the Fort Knox gold deposit in Alaska.

There are number of placer gold operations within 20 kilometres of Butarni, including placer tailings within four kilometres of the project site. The author is not aware of any hard rock properties with indicated or inferred resources in the immediate vicinity of the project.

Golden Reign is required to spend an aggregate US$6,000,000 on direct exploration expenditures on the Butarni and Dorozhni Licence Areas during a next three years.

The first priority is to accumulate all the original data and compile it into a digital database. Surface work will involve geophysics, surface trenching and diamond drilling with the intent of outlining the lateral and vertical extent of the mineralization. A two-phase program totalling US$1,310,000 is proposed for the Butarni Licence Area for 2007.

2.0 Introduction

At the request of Golden Reign Resources Ltd., this report is presented for the Butarni Property, in Magadan Oblast, far eastern Russia. The report will summarize the history, geology, exploration and mineral potential on and around the prospect area. The licence covers an area of 9.3 square kilometres.

On June 8, 2007, Golden Reign Resources Ltd. entered into an agreement with Status LLC (a limited liability company), the mining arm of CentroCredit Bank of Moscow, which had acquired a comprehensive licence (Licence MAG 04011 BP) for the Butarni property during March 2007. This licence allows the permit holder to complete all forms of surface exploration in the area, develop a potential deposit and mine. The licence expires May 4, 2027.

This report is based on geological reports, a compilation of published and unpublished data, maps and reports by cited authors and field examinations of the property made by the author. The author is a “qualified person” within the meaning of National Instrument 43-101 of the Canadian Securities Administration. The author examined the property geology and infrastructure and supervised a limited sampling program on the property in August 2004. To the best of the author’s knowledge, no surface work has been performed on the property since his visit.

3.0 Reliance on Other Experts

This report is based on a review of information provided by the Russian company Status LLC and by the Russian government agency, Magadannedra, (geologic reports and maps

and assays) as well as observations and results taken during a brief property visit by the author.

The author was unable to verify the quality of previous work completed on the property including trenching, sampling and analysis. The author has included geochemical standards in order to verify the quality of the analyses. The analytical techniques and results will be discussed later in the report.

The author took several check samples, and assayed them in the laboratory in Magadan. The laboratory is certified by the State Committee of the Russian Federation for Standardization and Metrology (GOSSTANDART OF RUSSIA) to meet the requirements of ISO/IEC 17025. ISO certification is an international standard for quality control and accuracy. The comparison of the Magadangeologia laboratory assays with the standards is tabulated in Table 5.

All interpretations and conclusions are based on the writer's research and personal examination of the Butarni property.

The author has not received all of the data available on the property. Drill hole assays and sections, trench data, as well as original soil geochemical and geophysical data other than generalized maps were not available. After acquiring the license, Status LLC began accumulating of all historical data and compiling it into a digital database. This database will be available for review by Golden Reign. The Company plans to conduct the 2007 exploration program, based on the information disclosed within this report.

4.0 Property Description and Location

The Butarni Comprehensive Licence (Exploration, Development, and Mining) (Licence MAG 04011 BP) is located in the Magadan Province (Oblast) in the Russian Far East. The licence, which covers 9.3 square kilometres, lies approximately 310 kilometres north of the city of Magadan, the capital city of the province. Magadan is a seaport town of approximately 100,000 people.

The location of the property is shown as Figures 1 and 2. The licence area is outlined by coordinates:

1. 61^{O}36'36" N 152^{O}22'41" E
2. 61^{O}38'28" N 152^{O}22'41" E
3. 61^{O}38'29" N 152^{O}25'40" E
4. 61^{O}36'36" N 152^{O}25'45" E

The licensed area is underlain by clastic sediments consisting of sandstone, siltstone and argillite that have been intruded by a biotite granite stock with dimensions of approximately 3.0 kilometres x 1.6 kilometres. Five known mineralized quartz vein zones (see Figure 4) are outlined within the stock.

There are number of placer gold operations within 20 kilometres of Butarni, including placer tailings within four kilometres of the project site. However, those workings are irrelevant to the property. The author is not aware of any hard rock properties with

indicated or inferred resources in the immediate vicinity of the project. The author did not observe any mine development on the property.

The Comprehensive Licence (Licence MAG 04011 BP) for the Butarni property, which allows for exploration, development and mining of the license area, is held by Status, a Russian mining and exploration company based in the Magadan Oblast. This license does not include placer related exploration or mining activities.

Golden Reign has the right to earn a 50% interest in the Butarni licence, as well as an additional 50% interest in a second mineral property, Dorozhni, (the "Properties") which is also held by Status under a 20-year comprehensive licence.

Under the terms of the agreement, Golden Reign may earn its interest in the Properties by incurring aggregate exploration expenditures totalling US$6,000,000 over a three-year period to acquire a 50% equity interest in Gold Mining Company LLC ("GMC"), a private Russian company which has been established for the purposes of holding the 20-year comprehensive exploration-mining licenses for the Properties, as follows: (i) US$1,000,000 must be paid to GMC on or before December 31, 2007; (ii) three million dollars (for an aggregate US$4,000,000) must be paid to GMC on or before December 31, 2008; and, (iii) a further US$2,000,000 (for an aggregate US$6,000,000) must be paid to GMC on or before December 31, 2009.

The Company's interest in GMC will be earned as follows: (i) upon payment of US$2,000,000 to GMC the Company will have earned a conditional 16.6% interest in GMC; (ii) upon payment of an aggregate US$4,000,000 to GMC the Company will have earned a further conditional 16.6% interest in GMC, for a total conditional interest in GMC of 32.2%; and, (iii) upon payment of an aggregate US$6,000,000 to GMC the Company will have earned a further 16.8% interest in GMC, for a total unconditional or vested interest in GMC of 50%.

Status, in addition to the Properties, will contribute US$2,000,000 towards exploration expenditures as follows to earn its 50% interest in GMC: (i) US$1,000,000 must be paid to GMC on or before December 31, 2007; and, (ii) an additional US$1,000,000 must be paid to GMC on or before December 31, 2008.

Once the Company has met its obligations under the agreement and earned its 50% equity interest in GMC, the parties will enter into and proceed under a joint-venture agreement.

A joint management committee, comprised equally of representatives of both Golden Reign and Status, will be responsible for strategic planning, development of programs and related budgets and other exploration and development activities of GMC for the term of the agreement. GMC will act as Operator.

The author has been informed that Status is now in possession of all necessary permits to conduct the work proposed under the 2007 program on the Butarni property - including exploration permit (surface sampling), permit for trenching, permit for underground workings, and permit for road building.

Golden Reign will place a "qualified person", as defined by National Instrument 43-101, on the exploration team to monitor the field program, report on the progress of work and ensure that the program satisfies Golden Reign's requirements as to work completed.

Pursuant to the conditions set forth in the Butarni Licence, the environmental liabilities to which the property is subject and the requirements for licence holder ("Subsoil User") are as follows:

- the developing and settling of the Licensing Area including the terms, amount of financing of the geological study, exploration and the levels of mining operations in a strict adherence to the approved project documents for geological study, prospecting and deposit development;
- the bookkeeping of geological, surveyor and other documentation during the process of geological study, exploration and mining operations that provides normal technological working cycle, forecasts dangerous situations, determines and marks the dangerous zones at the mining work maps in timely manner;
- the annual submission of the necessary reports within the established timeline to the corresponding authorities in accordance with the laws of the Russian Federation regarding the subsoil and according to the standard acts of the Ministry of Natural Resources of the Russian Federation and Magadan Region Administration;
- the usage of the most rational and effective methods of development and mining of mineral;
- the banning of excessive waste of mineral and selective mining of the most productive parts of the deposit;
- the placement of waste piles and tails from mining and processing with the lowest possible negative impact to the environment;
- the implementation of procedures for technical and biological restoration of land given to the Subsoil User for the temporary use;
- geological studies of subsoil, exploration and mining of mineral only based on the projects that have an approval of the federal ecological commission of experts;
- immediate notification of the environmental and natural resources authorities about all emergency disposal of pollutants to the environment;
- to carry out reclamation and surrendering of the land plot in accordance with the laws of the Russian Federation before the licence expiry date;
- upon licence expiry, finishing off the removal or conservation of mining waste and other objects of the activity;
- upon licence expiry, finishing off restoration of the disturbed land; and
- upon licence expiry, submission to the corresponding authorities and in accordance with the established procedure of geological, surveyor information and other documents (acts of mining waste removal (liquidation), restoration, statistics and so on).

The Subsoil User is also subject to other environmental liabilities established by mandatory provisions of Russian legislation.

5.0 Accessibility, Climate, Local Resources, Infrastructure and Physiography

The Butarni Licence Area is located in the Magadan Province in the Russian Far East. The Butarni comprehensive licence, which covers 9.3 square kilometres, lies approximately 310 kilometres north of the Magadan City, the capital of the province. Magadan City is a seaport town of approximately 100,000 people.


East Siberian Sea
RUSSIA
Kupol (Kinross)
DOROZHNI PROPERTY
Kolyma R.
Omolon R.
Vizulnaya
Oroek
Bulum
Kubaka (Kinross)
Korkodon R.
Kolyma R.
Susuman
Seimchan
Bering
Sea
BUTARNI PROPERTY
Julietta (Kinross)
Magadan
Sea of Okhotsk
Kamchatka Peninsula
Petropavlovsk-Kamchatskij
Golden Reign Properties in Russia
Golden Reign Resources Ltd.
MAGADAN PROJECT
LOCATION MAP
Date: May, 2007
Scale: As shown
Figure: 1

The location of the property is shown in Figures 1 and 2. The Butarni Licence Area is centred at 61° 37' 32" north latitude and 155° 23' 30" east longitude. The license lies in the centre of a well-known placer mining district. The nearest settlement is Myakit, some 30 kilometres southwest of the license area. Various services for mining and exploration projects are available in the area.

Access to the property, which is located some 300 kilometres north of the city of Magadan, is primarily via all-weather gravel road plus, roughly, 10 kilometres of seasonal mining road which requires some upgrade. The property is covered by placer mining roads which provide excellent access to all of the mineralized zones within the exploration permit area.

The region is supplied by electricity from the Kolyma hydro power plant, 55 kilometres from the property, and the power lines pass within 6 kilometres of the licensed area.

The climate of the region is harsh, consisting of a continental climate with winter temperatures -40° C and summer temperatures 20° to 30° C. The field season extends from the first week in May to the last week in October. The area is situated in a sub-polar region of permafrost which lies approximately one to two metres below the surface. Vegetation is scrubby consisting of spruce, willow, dwarf birch and sub alpine vegetation. The snow starts covering the ground at the beginning of October. Snow accumulations vary from 0.5 to 1.5 metres.

Much like the Yukon, the area was not glaciated in the last period of glaciation and as a result the terrain is moderate and hummocky. Maximum relief is about 200 metres, with meandering river valleys. The valleys are filled with gravels which have been extensively mined for placer gold. Due to the lack of glacial scraping there is a real shortage of rock outcrops.

6.0 History

The first accounts of the presence of gold in the Kolyma River basin came from prospectors at the beginning of the 20th century. A systematic geological survey of the region was started in 1928 by the State Geological Committee. A preliminary evaluation of the gold resources resulted in the commencement of systematic geological studies. In 1934, systematic exploration of a placer gold deposit in the area was started. The government started mining of some of the placer deposits in 1948. In the vicinity of the property historical production from two creeks (Butarni and Topograph) yielded around 355 kg of gold. From the mid 1930's to the mid 1940's initial lode exploration was carried out within the area. However this work did not result in the discovery of any hard rock deposits.

Starting from the late 1960's, several periods of detailed exploration programs were conducted over an area. The whole area was originally mapped in 1968 at a scale of 1:200,000 (Geological Map of the USSR) and then again in 1992 at scale of 1:50,000. This second detailed mapping refined the regional geology and developed the relationship of gold mineralization with the stratigraphy and intrusive activity.

Geological mapping was accompanied by regional geochemical and geophysical surveys. In 1980-83 airborne gravimetric survey were conducted over the area at a scale of 1:200,000; recognized the presence of deep structures. From 1989 to 1992 complex

radiometric surveys and electromagnetic (EM) surveys were conducted over the area at a scale of 1:25,000 which mapped two major tectono-magmatic zones which are thought to control the distribution of gold mineralization in the area.

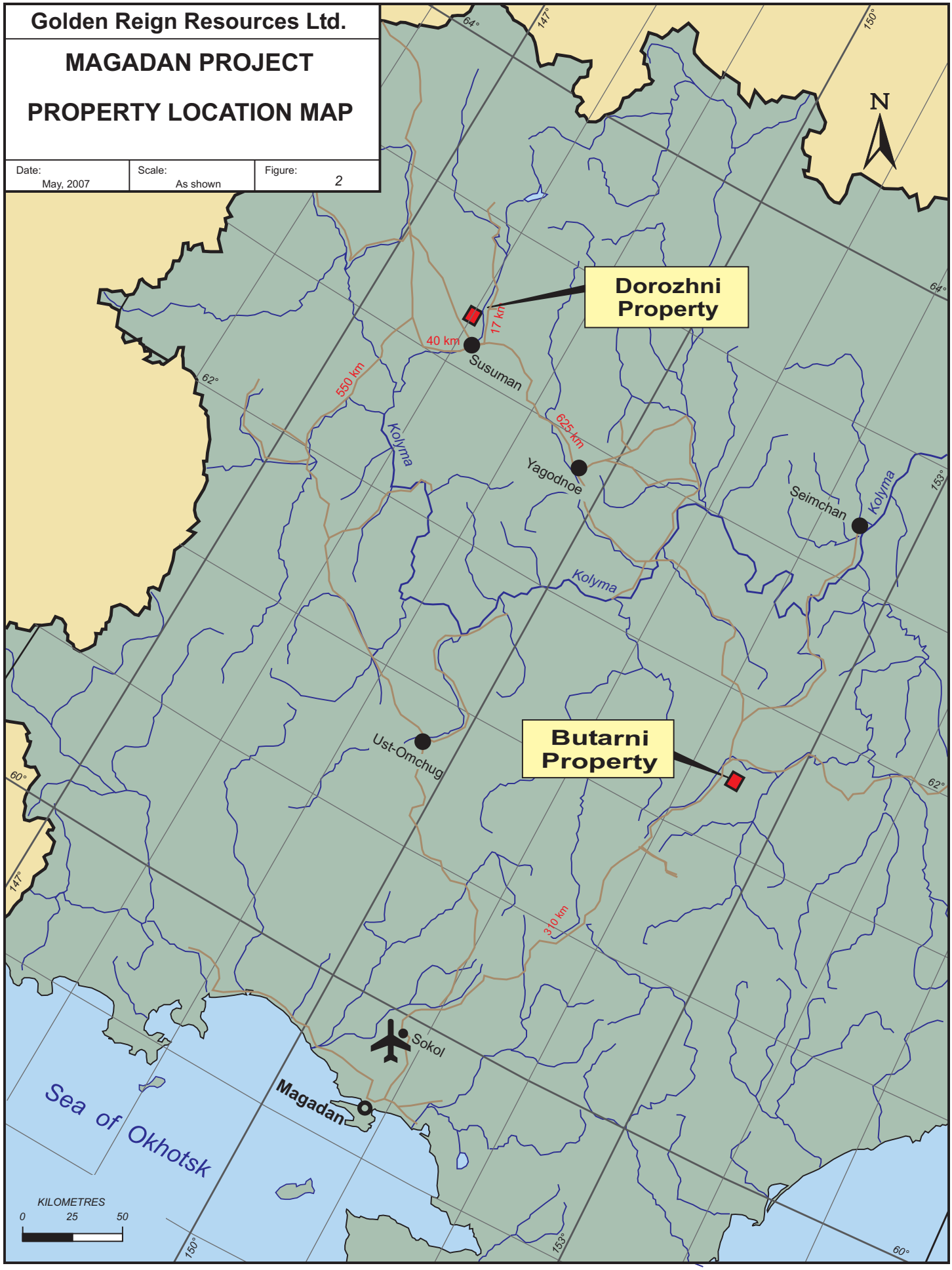
From 1985 to 1988, the government completed regional stream geochemical surveys at a scale of 1:200,000, which located several coincident multi-element geochemical anomalies which appear to be connected to various intrusive complexes; establishing their mettallogenic characteristics.

In 1992, geological mapping was followed up by detailed soil geochemical surveys at scales of 1:50,000 and 1:10,000 within the limits of the Butarni intrusive. These surveys outlined areas of mineralization and established that quartz-sulphide veins controlled the gold mineralization. Grab sampling of those veins return values from 0.1g/t to up to 91 g/t of gold.

In 1995 and 1996, a private Russian company (ZAO "Geozoloto") conducted limited exploration programs. The program consisted of a geochemical soil survey on the southern part of the Butarni intrusive at a scale 1:5,000, a limited ground eletromagnetic and magnetic survey, trenching (3 trenches – 6,826 m3), and 1,544 metres of diamond drilling in 13 drill holes. The author has not reviewed drill hole logs, sections or assays - just the notes from different geological reports of positive results from surface exploration work and individual drill holes. For example, Geozoloto reported that drill hole No. 1 intersected a mineralized interval of 14 metres averaging 1.7 g/t gold, and drill hole No. 2 intersected an interval of 12.9 metres averaging 1.2 g/t gold. Exploration was abandon by the company due to a lack of sufficient funds.

As a result of the previous program, Russian geologists calculated a medium size gold deposit. According to the Russian estimates, a potential gold resource (P1 under the Russian classification system) was calculated as 975,000 tonnes averaging 16 g/t gold. This calculation covers a mineralized zone 5,000 metres long by 0.5 metres thick to a depth of 150 metres. This resource is a historical resource and does not conform to the Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Petroleum (CIM) standards and definitions for resource estimates, as set out in the Canadian National Instrument 43-101 (NI 43-101). The author has been unable to verify the calculations whereby these estimates were obtained. As such, these historical resource estimates should not be relied upon.

From 2001 to 2004, the Russian government carried out an exploration/evaluation program within the area, at a scale of 1:200,000. The Butarni intrusive was covered by reconnaissance traverses, followed by mapping and sampling (113 samples), a geochemical survey on a scale of 1:10,000 in northern and western part of the intrusive stock (3 km2 – 1,504 samples), and surveys of previous trenching and drilling programs. Geochemical gold anomalies extend in a northeast direction and distinctly track the Butarninski fault zone. Within the limits of the granite stock there are four separate vein zones trending in a north-eastern direction, with a length ranging from 700 metres to up to 1,500 metres and width from 100 meters to 350 metres, all of which are situated within the Butarhinski fault zone. Prior assay results returned gold values analogous to previous exploration programs. Exposure of the intrusive is very limited which makes very difficult to follow veins at surface.


Golden Reign Resources Ltd.
MAGADAN PROJECT
PROPERTY LOCATION MAP
Date: May, 2007
Scale: As shown
Figure: 2
N
Dorozhni Property
Butarni Property
Susuman
40 km
17 km
550 km
625 km
310 km
Kolyma
Yagodnoe
Seimchan
Ust-Omchug
Sokol
Magadan
Sea of Okhotsk
KILOMETRES
0 25 50
64°
147°
150°
62°
60°
153°

7.0 Geological Setting

7.1 Regional Geology (Figure 3)

Tectonic Setting

The prominent features within the folded terrain are the In'yali-Debin Debrinkskii Synclinorium to the northeast, the Ayan-Yurakh Anticlinorium to the southwest and the Buyunda-Balygychan zone of low-angle faulting to the south.

The In'yali-Debin Debrinkskii Synclinorium is one of the largest structures within the Yako-Kolyma fold system. It is separated from the Paleozoic uplifts occurring further to the northeast by the deep faults known as Darpir and Ulahan. To the southwest, along the Chai-Yur'ya deep fault, the synclinorium joins the Ayan-Yurakh Anticlinorium. To the southeast, the synclinorium splits into two branches meeting the Buyunda-Balygychan area of the low-angle faulting. The latter is separated from the northern limb of the synclinorium by the Pautov grey to black upper Triassic and Jurassic metasediments, generally 5 to 6 km thick, which are deformed into complex isoclinal folds of differing orientation but with a predominantly northwest trending fold axis.

The Ayan-Yurakh Anticlinorium occurs in the southeast part of the Yano-Kolyma region. It includes upper Permian, schistose, sandy sediments up to 1.5 km thick, terrigenous, grey coloured and Triassic sediments grading upward into intermediate volcanic tuffs which are 2.0 to 3.5 km thick. These Triassic rocks are overlain by Early to Middle Jurassic sand to argillaceous sediments which are up to 1 km thick. The rocks are deformed into broad gently dipping folds.

The Okhotsko-Chukotka volcanic belt is located in the south and south-eastern parts of the region where the structures of the Yano-Kolyma fold belt are overlain by Early to Late Cretaceous volcanogenic deposits of the Okhotsko-Chukotka belt.

Rocks of the Okhotsko-Chukotka belt form volcanic features and structures that extend for thousands of kilometres along the shores of the Sea of Okhotsk. The volcanic rocks vary in composition from basalt to rhyolite and attain a maximum thickness of 2 to 3 km. The volcanogenic structures of this belt are cored by a series of intrusions with complex compositions.

The Seimchan-Buyunda and Taskan, NW-SE oriented depressions, of Neogene-Pleistocene age were formed over the extensions of the Ulahan and Darpir deep fractures. They are filled by conglomerates and coal-bearing sediments composed of gravel, sand and clay which are between 400 m and 500 m thick.

The Yano-Kolyma fold region is characterized by abundant secondary fractures concentrated in several broad zones. These features play a significant role in the tectonic framework and metallogeny of the region. They largely control the depth and distribution of sediments, separate many significant lithological terrains and influence the distribution of intrusions. Most of the neo-tectonic depressions occur along these large fault zones. A number of these fault zones, such as the Ulahan, are still tectonically active, indicated by the location of earthquake epicentres. The faults and fractures can be subdivided into syn-folding, post-folding and continuous ('long-lived') types. The syn-orogenic faults are usually oriented NW-SE or close to east-west (eg. Omsukchan, Hurchan-Orotukan and other zones).

Magmatism

The patterns of all of the main structures were controlled by the distribution of large granitic intrusions which formed large batholiths and minor stocks and dykes. All of these intrusions form a large NW-SE trending granite belt. There are two suites of intrusions, either Late Jurassic to Early Cretaceous or Late Cretaceous in age. Some of these intrusions are elongated and conformable with folding whereas others form isometric bodies which crosscut the folds. Their composition varies from gabbro-diorite to quartz-monzonite and granite. They are subdivided into several intrusive complexes. The massifs of the Late Cretaceous sub-alkaline granites are usually discordant to the folding and occur along the north-south oriented zones of tectono-magmatic activity. These intrusives are related to the formation of the Okhotsko-Chutotka volcanic belt. The dykes are variable in composition from gabbro to granite porphyry and are Late Jurassic to Late Cretaceous in age. The dykes usually appear in clusters that are sub-parallel to folding. Near the batholiths, associated dykes and small plugs are strongly altered and often contain gold mineralization.

Dykes vary in width from less than one metre to 150 metres and strike from hundreds to thousands of meters in length. Analysis of the spatial distribution of the magmatic complexes shows a regular relationship to the structures of the south-eastern part of the Yano-Kolyma fold sequence and the Okhotsko-Chukotka volcanic belt.

7.2 Property Geology (Figure 4)

The property is underlain by clastic sediments consisting of sandstone, siltstone and argillite. A small amount of carbonate rich sediments also occur and these have locally been metasomatized to form skarn. The sediments have been intruded by biotite granite stock with dimensions of approximately 3.0 kilometres x 1.6 kilometres. The sediments and intrusive are locally covered by Late Cretaceous andesitic and basaltic volcanics.

Outcrops of the stock are relatively rare with granite subcrop areas largely covered by quartz/feldspar sand and coarse blocks of granite felsenmeer. On the sloping surface present in the uplands, individual blocks of felsenmeer may have been transported some distance and hence can be only grossly used for purpose of mapping bedrock. The point to be made is that details of the geology and structure of the granite and mineralized structures it hosts are only crudely defined by the mapping done to date. As the geologists who previously explored the Butarni area had limited ability to observe the underlying geological structures and the mapping does not differentiate between observation and interpretation, it must be viewed as interpretation for the present time.

The stock is cut by the NE-SW trending Butarninski fault system. This system consists of four major NE trending faults that traverse the long axis of the granite intrusive. There is a spacing of 1,200 metres to 900 metres between the northernmost fault and the southernmost fault. Two faults have strikes of approximately N 50^{o} East, while the other two faults have strikes of N60^{o} East to N70^{o} East. Because of the differences in strike directions there are points of convergence where substantially greater amounts of fracture based ground preparation might be expected. Such zones of greater fracturing and potentially greater veinlet density are not shown on current maps. Areas where recessive weathering of densely fractured granite can be expected to obscure observation, occurs even more than is common.

Mineral veining, consisting commonly of quartz plus arsenopyrite, bismuthinite and gold typically follows the direction of the Butarninski fault(s) in the granite. However, several discrete sets of veins, as illustrated on the geological map, have strikes between approximately North 20^{o} East to approximately North 70^{o} East. A small number of veins/veinlets have strikes that dramatically diverge from the norm. The distribution of veins mapped in the granite suggest the most permissive zone for vein/veinlet development has a NNE trend and that along this trend the vein/veinlets commonly have a northeastern strike. Visual inspection of the distribution of higher value gold assays suggests the highest grade gold is found at the intersection of the NNE trend and the NE trending veins.

The major veins are between 0.1 and 1.5 metres in width and are commonly accompanied by a zone of parallel veinlets. The veins reportedly range in grade from 10 g/t gold to 300 g/t gold with an average for all veins of 20 g/t gold. Two trenches exposed 9 "mineralized bodies" ranging in width from 0.1 to 1.5 metres wide and in grade from 8 g/t gold to 70 g/t gold. The average gold grade for all 9 "mineralized bodies" is 28 g/t. The wall rock may be beresitized and it is thought that the altered zone may average 1.5 to 2.0 g/t gold.

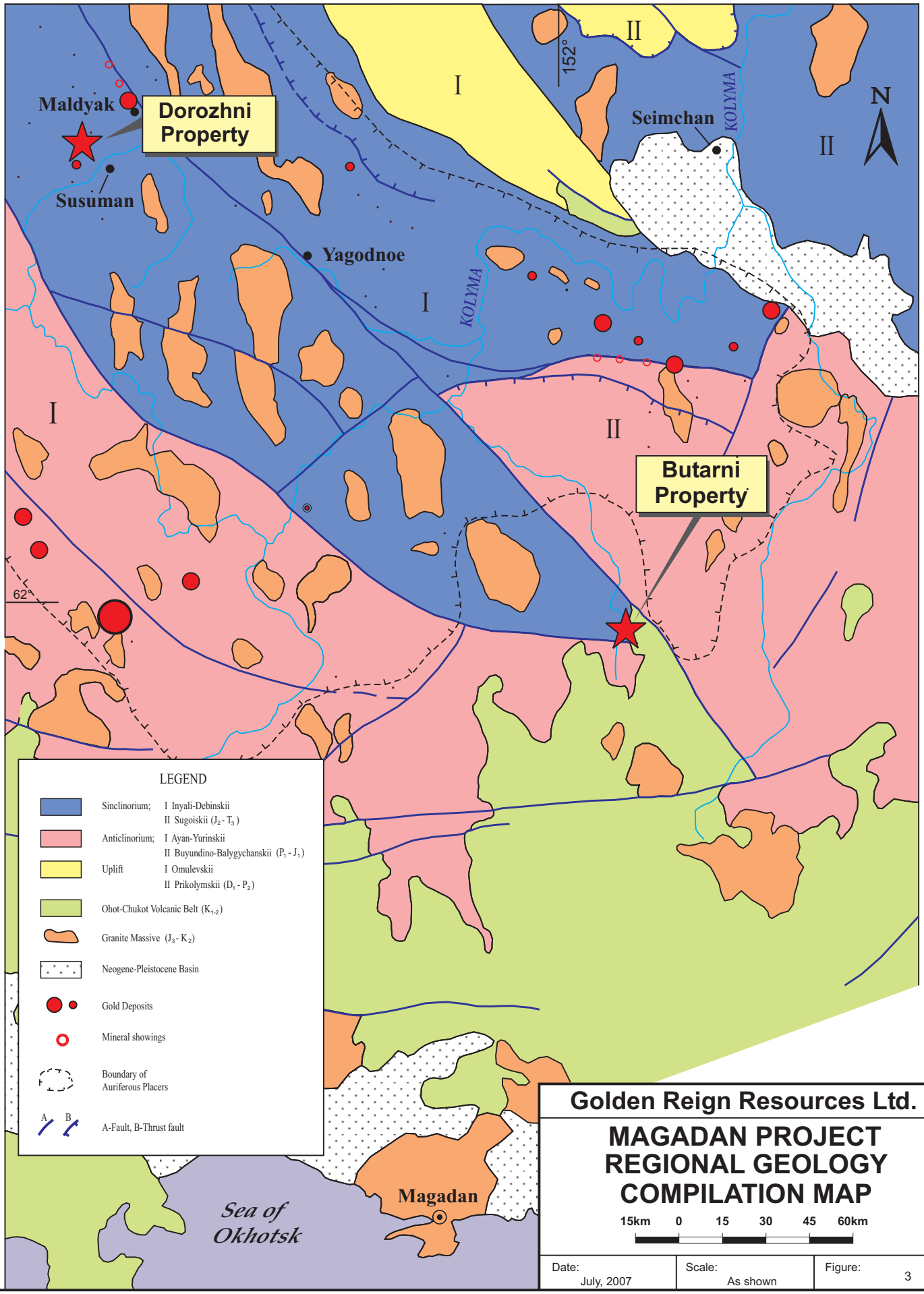
Five intervals have been identified that range from 0.5 metres to 11.9 metres wide and average from 2.1 g/t gold to 28 g/t gold. The wider intersections, 11.9 metres and 7.0 metres, both averaged 2.1 g/t gold.

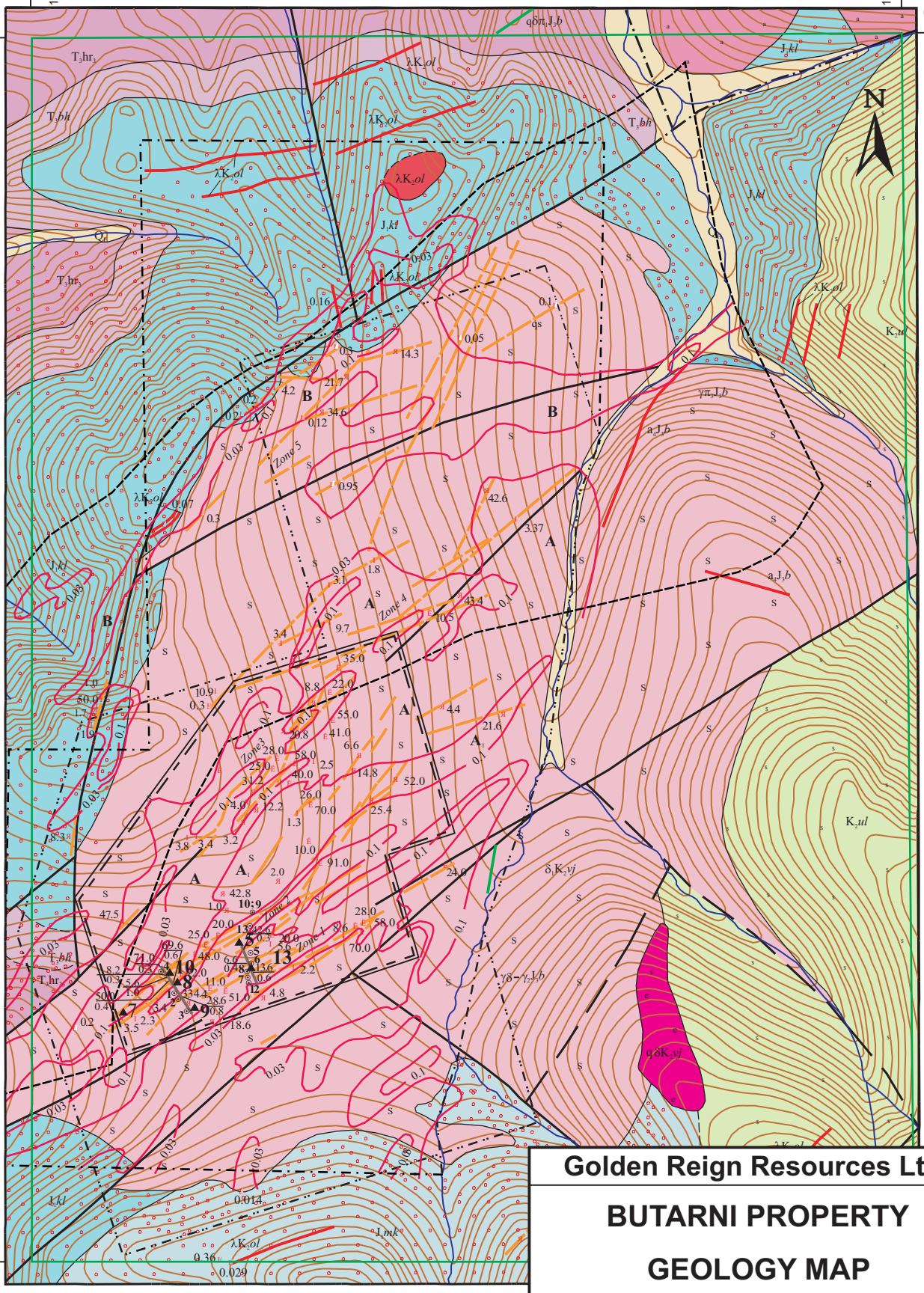
A number of gold bearing veins are known to occur in the sediments. These range in grade from 1.0 g/t to 50.0 g/t gold, based on very limited sampling.

7.3 Alteration

The alteration, if present, is restricted to very narrow selvages surrounding the quartz veins within the granite. The alteration consists of irregular patches of clay altered feldspar and corroded biotite. The altered biotite grains appear to have ragged edges and the cores of the crystals were typically corroded and filled by arsenopyrite. The arsenopyrite content of the altered granite specimens sent for assay was on the order of 1%. A character sample of this style of mineralization assayed 3.5 g/t gold.

The sedimentary package intruded by the Butarni stock has undergone a metamorphism at the contacts between the intrusion and the surrounding country rock. The heat introduced by the intrusion produced fine-grained hornfelsed sediments. The hornfelsing is most pronounced closer to the intrusive contact. The altered host rock contains quartz veins and veinlets which occur up to 300 metres from the intrusion and contain up to 50 g/t gold in grab samples.


Maldyak
Dorozhni Property
Susuman
Yagodnoe
Seimchan
KOLYMA
152°
62°
I
II
N
Butarni Property
LEGEND
Sinclinorium; I Inyali-Debinskii
II Sugoiskii (J2 - T3)
Anticlinorium; I Ayan-Yurinskii
II Buyundino-Balygychanskii (P1 - J1)
Uplift I Omulevskii
II Prikolymskii (D1 - P2)
Ohot-Chukot Volcanic Belt (K1-2)
Granite Massive (J3 - K2)
Neogene-Pleistocene Basin
Gold Deposits
Mineral showings
Boundary of Auriferous Placers
A-Fault, B-Thrust fault
Sea of Okhotsk
Magadan
Golden Reign Resources Ltd.
MAGADAN PROJECT
REGIONAL GEOLOGY
COMPILATION MAP
15km 0 15 30 45 60km
Date: July, 2007
Scale: As shown
Figure: 3


152° 22' 41"
152° 25' 40"
61° 38' 28"
61° 38' 29"
61° 36' 36"
N
Zone 1
Zone 2
Zone 3
Zone 4
Zone 5
A
A1
B
T3hr3
T3bh
λK2ol
J1kl
K2ul
γπ1J3b
a1J3b
a2J3b
δK2yj
qδK2yj
γδ-γ2J3b
J3mk
qδπ1J3b
Golden Reign Resources Ltd.
BUTARNI PROPERTY
GEOLOGY MAP
km 0.1 0 0.1 0.2 0.3 km
Date: July, 2007
Scale: As shown
Figure: 4

Quaternary

Cretaceous

Late Cretaceous intrusives

Basugunyinskii complex diorite-granodiorites

Jurassic

Triassic

Hurchanskaya suite

- Q_H — Alluvial gravel, sand, and sandy loam
- $\lambda K_2 ol$ — Olyski subvolcanic complex. Rhyolites (l), rhyolite dykes
- $q\delta K_2 vj$ — Upper-Yanskii complex; gabbro-leucogranites, quartz-diorites, diorite dykes
- $K_2 ul$ — Ulynskaya suite. Lavas and tuffs andesite and andesite-basalt
- $a_4 J_3 b$ — Fourth phase. Aplite dykes
- $\gamma\pi_3 J_3 b$ — Third phase. Granite-porphyry dykes
- $\gamma\delta - \gamma_2 J_3 b$ — Second phase. Porphyrite biotites, and biotite-hornblenda granodiorites ($\gamma\delta$) and granites (g)
- $q\delta_1 J_3 b$ / $q\delta\pi_1 J_3 b$ — First phase. Quartz diorites, quartz diorite-porphyry dykes
- $J_1 mk$ — Mykitskaya suite. Polymictic sandstone and bedded siltstones
- $J_1 kl$ — Kaltahskaya suite. Siltstone, argillite, sandstone
- $T_3 bh$ — Bohapchinskaya suite. Argillite, tuff-argillite, siltstone, and tuff-sandstone
- $T_3 hr_3$ — Upper member. Argilites with interbeds of siltstones
- $T_3 hr_2$ — Middle member. Argillite, siltstone, and interbeds of limestone
- Contact hornfels and hornfelsed sediments
- Quartz-sulphide vein zone and veins
- а б в — Faults: confirmed (а), assumed (б), confirmed but covered by Quaternary sediments (в)

- а б — Geological boundaries: confirmed (а), assumed (б)
- а б в — 26.0 3.4 0.2 — Grab samples with gold grades: а - > 10 g/t; б - 1-10 g/t, в - <1 g/t
- 5.6 / 1.0 — Channel samples; 5.6 - gold grade in g/t, 1.0 - length in metres
- 0.1 / 0.03 — Geochemical gold anomalies - **А** - (g/t)
- Я 334.4 — High grade gold grab samples (historical data) in g/t `
- 3 а б — Drill hole with number (а), strip (б)

Contours of previous exploration programs

- Geochemical soil survey scale 1:10 000, in 2002
- Geochemical soil survey scale 1:10 000, in 1993
- Geochemical soil survey scale 1:2 000, in 2000
- Geophysical survey scale 1:10 000 (magnetic, and electric)
- Geophysical survey scale 1:2 000 (electric)

Property boundaries

▲ 5 — Samples collected by author.

Golden Reign Resources Ltd.

BUTARNI PROPERTY

LEGEND FOR GEOLOGY MAP

Date:	Scale:	Figure:
July, 2007	As shown	5

8.0 Deposit Types

A series of sheeted veins and veinlets carry gold mineralization in altered granite. Trace element geochemistry (Bi, Sn, W, As and Sb), abundant narrow veinlets and minor wall rock alteration in a granite host rock suggests an affinity with the Fort Knox style of mineralization.

The presence of gold mineralization in veinlets distributed along and adjacent to faults cutting calcareous and carbonaceous sediments should be evaluated for sediment hosted bulk tonnage mineralization. Quartz veins in the sediments contain as much as 50 g/t gold. Goldbearing veins are found as much as 300 metres from granite contact. These occurrences clearly demonstrate that gold deposition was not restricted to the granite stock. At Butarni, sediment hosted gold mineralization was not a target for previous exploration programs.

9.0 Mineralization

Gold mineralization on-site consists of quartz veinlets with accompanying arsenopyrite, pyrite and bismuthinite mineralization. These veinlets carry varying amounts of gold, as discrete grains of gold and in the sulfides. Several phases of the mineralization were observed.

The earliest veinlets are narrow grey quartz veinlets, ranging from one millimetre to several millimetres wide. These appear to have been emplaced while the stock was still very hot. The vein boundaries, while not sharp and clear, appear to have been, in part, a reaction boundary with the adjacent granite. Quartz is accompanied by minor amounts of arsenopyrite, present as 1 to 3 mm anhedral grains. The amount of gold contained by these veins is not known.

Veinlets of white quartz bounded by sharp boundaries were observed to occur in many locations. These are typically 5 mm to 20 mm wide and are accompanied by bands of arsenopyrite. The arsenopyrite occurs in two styles. In one style the arsenopyrite consists of 0.5 mm to 2 mm diameter anhedral (no crystal outline) grains of arsenopyrite. The arsenopyrite grains typically form bands parallel to the vein contact. These veins carried up to 20.2 g/t gold in character samples. In the second style of mineralization, the arsenopyrite occurs as extremely fine-grained aggregates that form bands parallel to the contacts of quartz vein. Individual grains of arsenopyrite cannot be discerned at 20X magnification in hand specimen. An assay of a character sample of this style of mineralization returned 131.3 g/t gold.

The contacts of both types of quartz/arsenopyrite veins appear to be sharp with little or no alteration of the adjacent granite. Occasionally, very narrow selvages of clay altered feldspars or sericitized biotite were observed.

Quartz veinlets containing bismuthinite were observed in two locations located several hundred meters apart. In both cases the quartz vein consisted of white quartz with a discontinuous rind of bismuthinite on the contact between the quartz and the adjacent host rock. Because of the poor exposure, the condition of the granite adjacent to the bismuthinite bearing quartz veins was not observed.

The gold content of individual samples of vein material ranges from 3.5 g/t to 300 g/t gold and average between 8 g/t and 28 g/t gold.

The geochemical and geophysical data suggest several areas that have potential for gold mineralization. The soil geochemistry demonstrates that geochemical patterns closely follow the distributions of the major faults (Figure 4). The largest gold geochemical anomaly, (herein called Anomaly "A") bounded by the 30 ppb contour, is an area 2.4 kilometres long by 800 metres wide. Within this area are a number of zones running +100 ppb (gold. The most significant of which (Anomaly "A1") has dimensions of 1.5 kilometres by 200 metres. This zone is typically 20 metres to 60 metres wide over two thirds of its length. Anomaly A1 does not appear to be positively correlated with any of the mapped structures crossing the granite stock. One trench which crossed this zone produced 1.8 g/t gold over 50 metres. Higher grade intersections were found in other parts of the trench. The broadest part of the anomaly has not been trenched and remains untested.

Northwest of Anomaly "A1" and within Anomaly "A" are a number of additional zones bounded by 100 ppb contours. These appear to be related to one of the Butarni faults. The largest of these zones has dimensions of 400 metres by 100 metres. In aggregate these zones accurately identify regions where high-grade gold mineralized float has been found. These zones remain untested.

A second trench where high-grade gold mineralization was reported is located southeast of Anomaly "A". Gold soil geochemistry does not indicate the mineralization in this trench.

North of Anomaly "A" a second region of soils containing greater than 30 ppb of gold occurs. This anomaly, referred to as Anomaly "B", has an aggregate length of more than 2 kilometres. Anomaly "B" is a composite feature comprised of mineralization that:

1. Follows either the northwestern boundary of the granite stock or fault in the sediments that parallels the sediment/intrusive contact,

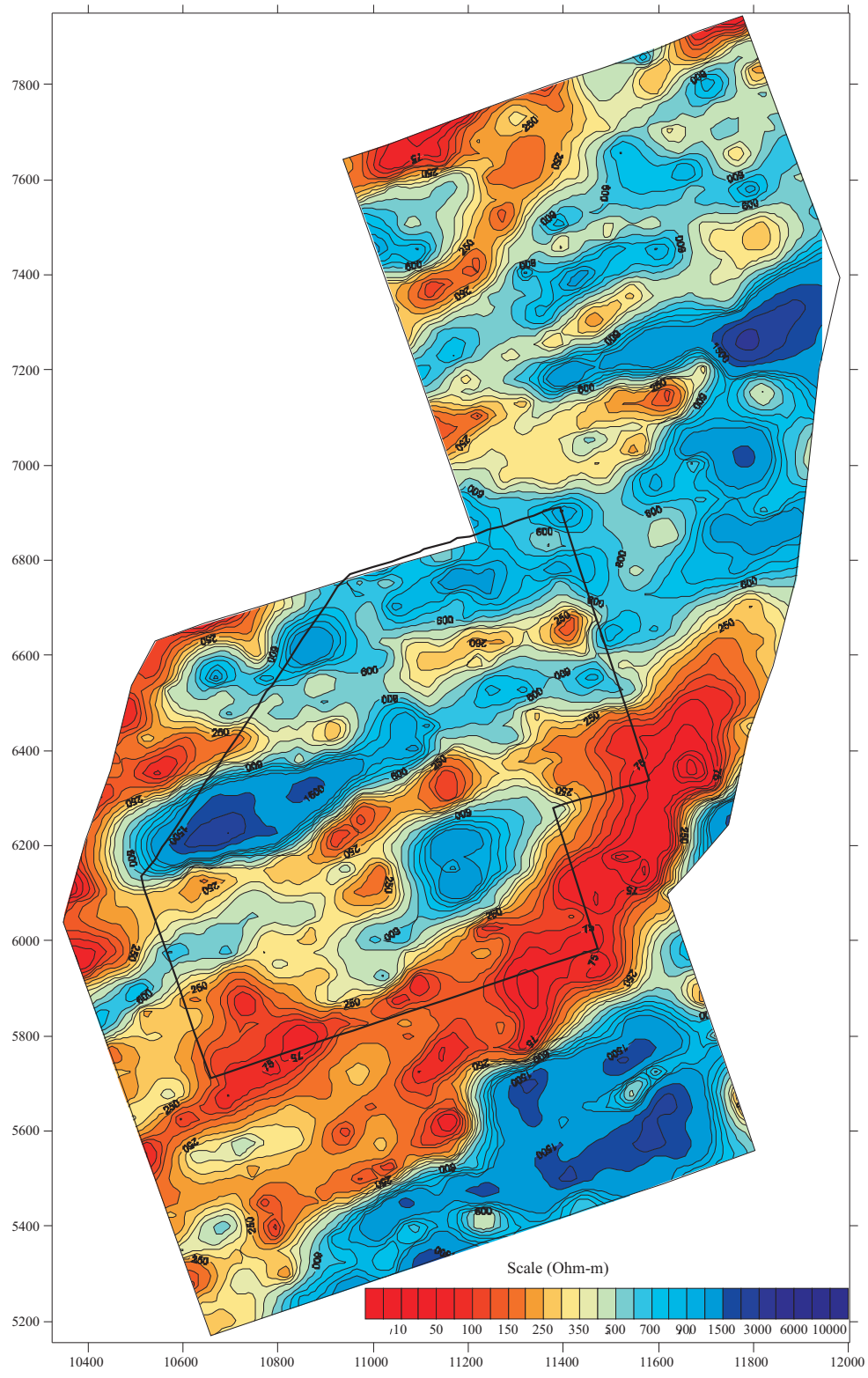
2. Is found along the northernmost portions of the NNE trend of higher grade gold mineralization; and,

3. Follows gold mineralization emplaced along one of the Butarni faults.

Higher grade regions of the anomaly that contain greater than 100 ppb gold are relatively small in area and seem to be spatially related to the boundary fault mentioned in point 1 above.

In summary, large areas of the stock can be demonstrated to host auriferous mineralization based on the distribution of gold soil geochemistry.

An EM survey (Figure 6) generated data that identifies two regions of low resistivity (<300 Ohm metres) which trend N70^{o}E across the project area and through the area covered by Anomaly A. These two resistivity anomalies are connected by a weaker and narrower N45^{o}E trending resistivity low. This northeast trend is spatially related to Anomaly "A1". The distribution of auriferous rock samples collected in the southern part of the stock is positively correlated to the low resistivity regions identified by the EM survey.



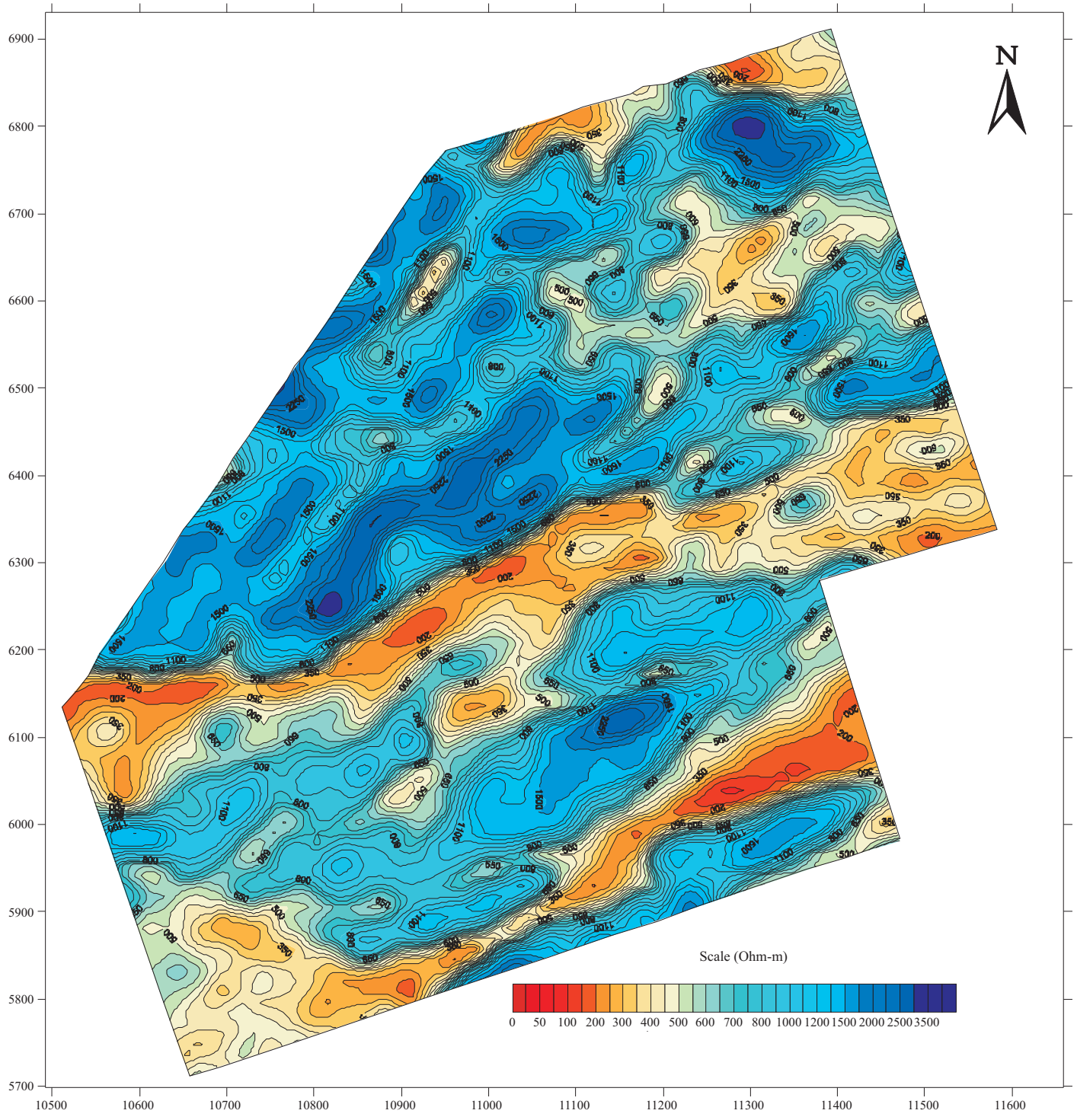
METRES
0 100 200

Golden Reign Resources Ltd.

BUTARNI PROPERTY

EM SURVEY
RESISTIVITY

Date:	Scale:	Figure:
July, 2007	As shown	6



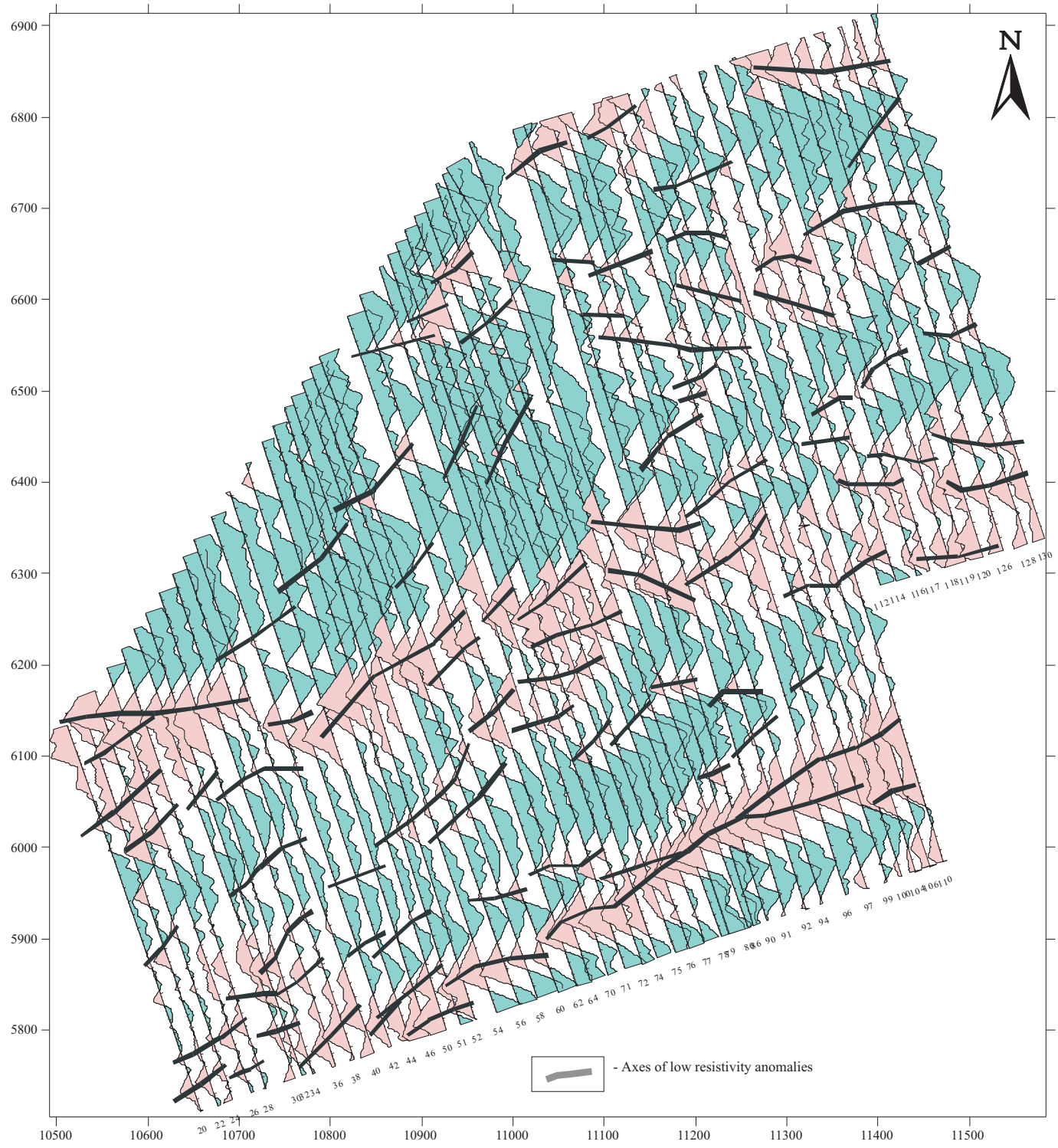
METRES
0 50 100

Golden Reign Resources Ltd.

BUTARNI PROPERTY

IP SURVEY
RESISTIVITY

Date:	Scale:	Figure:
July, 2007	As shown	7



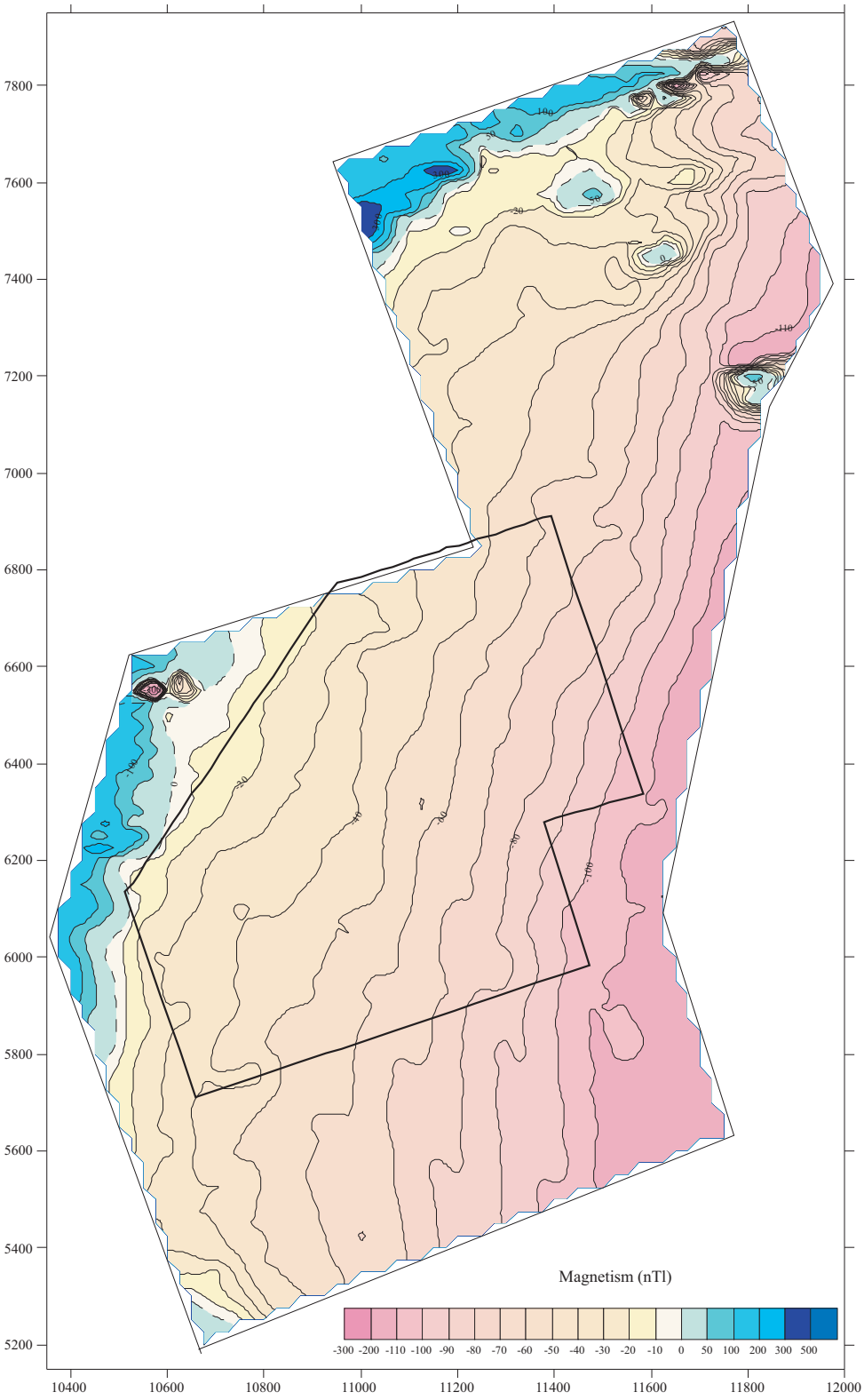
METRES
0 50 100

Golden Reign Resources Ltd.

BUTARNI PROPERTY

IP SURVEY
RESISTIVITY PROFILES

Date:	Scale:	Figure:
July, 2007	As shown	8



N

METRES
0 100 200

Golden Reign Resources Ltd.

BUTARNI PROPERTY

MAGNETIC SURVEY

Date:	Scale:	Figure:
July, 2007	As shown	9

The EM data suggests that gold mineralization is related to geological features, which caused the low resistivity. The most anomalous regions of the EM survey appear to be untested by trenching or drilling.

An IP resistivity survey (Figure 7) that purportedly shows the resistivity 50 metres to 100 metres below the surface shows a grossly similar pattern to the resistivity from the EM survey. The strongest of the resistivity anomalies is more than 200 metres wide, tracks N70^{o}E and is located immediately south of Anomaly "A".

10.0 Exploration

In August 2004, the author visited the property with David Jennings, P.Geo., of Vancouver, Canada, along with Russian geologists and an interpreter.

Samples collected by the author were selected grab samples, designed to be character samples of several styles of mineralization observed onsite. Each sample consisted of a few fragments with similar styles of mineralization.

TABLE 1 - GOLD ASSAYS OF MINERAL SAMPLES, STANDARDS AND ASSAYS BLANKS

Sample Identifier	Sample Type	Sample Material	Description	Standard Au Content (g/t+S.D.)	Gold Assay (g/t)
30001	Blank				<0.5
30002	Standard	GS-10		0.82+/-0.09	0.75
30004	Standard	GS-11		3.40+/-0.27	2.7
30005	Selected Grab	Float	Stringers of white qtz with open space filing euhedral xtals in argillized granite		1.5
30006	Standard	GS-5A		5.10+/-0.27	4.8
30007	Grab	Core	Biotite granite porphyry, fine grained, fresh looking cut by +/-10 fractures with qtz or qtz +arsenopyrite per metre		<0.5
30008	Selected Grab	Float	Biotite granite porphyry, medium grained, argilic alteration of feldspars, corrosion of biotite, replacement (?) of biotite crystal cores by arsenopyrite		3.5
30009	Selected Grab	Float	White qtz in granite with bands of coarse anhedral arsenopyrite		20.2

Sample Identifier	Sample Type	Sample Material	Description	Standard Au Content (g/t+S.D.)	Gold Assay (g/t)
30010	Selected Grab	Float	White qtz vein with grey/green mineral thought to be scorodite. Collected western end Anomaly A		12.2
30011	Standard	GS-12		9.98+/-0.37	9.0
30012	Standard	GS-12		9.98+/-0.37	9.4
30013	Selected Grab	Float	White qtz vein with bands of very fine grained arsenopyrite		131.3
30014	Standard	GS-5A		5.10+/-0.27	5.0
30015	Standard	GS-11		3.40+/-0.27	3.3
30016	Standard	GS-10		0.82+/-0.09	0.7
30017	Blank				<0.5
30018	Blank				<0.5

11.0 Drilling

No drilling has been undertaken since 1996. The prior drill program has been discussed in section 6.0 - History of this report.

12.0 Sampling Method and Approach

Samples collected by previous operators were restricted to quartz vein material thought to have substantial potential for gold mineralization. Sampling of the host rock between the veins was not done.

During the property visit the author collected six samples – a mixture of selected grab and float samples. Each sample consisted of a few fragments with similar styles of mineralization. A short description of each of the six samples collected, including their analysis, is presented in Table 1 above. Outcrops within the property are rare and most of the samples collected by the author were broken material from the southern trenches (referred as channel samples in Figure 4 & 5). Specimens of unsampled core were observed and one sample of the core was collected.

The location of samples collected by the author is shown in Figure 4. Samples were collected from two old trenches excavated over the quartz vein zone referred to as "Zone No. 2" (see Figure 4) at the southwestern end of Anomaly "A". The samples were collected over a distance of approximately 200 metres. The sampling program,

completed during the initial property visit, was designed to collect type samples of sheeted vein mineralization.

13.0 Sample Preparation, Analyses and Security

Samples collected by the author were placed in plastic bags along with a uniquely serial numbered sample tag and sealed with a cable tie. The bag with sample was then placed in a second bag, the security bag, and oriented so that the cable tie was located against the bottom of the security bag. The security bag was then sealed with a uniquely serial numbered security tag that could not be removed from the bag without destroying either the security bag, the security seal or both. Once removed from the security bag the security seal could not be replaced on another bag.

Due to a mechanical breakdown several of the samples were removed from the author's custody before they could be security sealed. They remained under continuous observation by the client's representative during this period. Those samples were subsequently rinsed with clean water and inspected with a hand lens. No indication of tampering was observed. These samples were subsequently rebagged in new sample bags and security sealed.

The samples were submitted to "Analytical Laboratory of the Federal State Unitary Enterprise "Magadangeologia" located in Magadan City. In early 2006, the laboratory underwent privatization and is now an Open Joint Stock Company. The laboratory is certified by the State Committee of the Russian Federation for Standardization and Metrology (GOSSTANDART OF RUSSIA) to meet the requirements of ISO/IEC 17025. The registration number is POCC RU.0001.512507. ISO certification is an international standard for quality control and accuracy. The certification is valid from October 21, 2003 through October 21, 2008.

The samples were delivered to the laboratory as a series of consecutively numbered samples which included at random intervals samples of assay standard and sample blanks.

No information as to the specific sample preparation and analysis was available. The samples were analysed by 30 grams gold assay techniques.

14.0 Data Verification

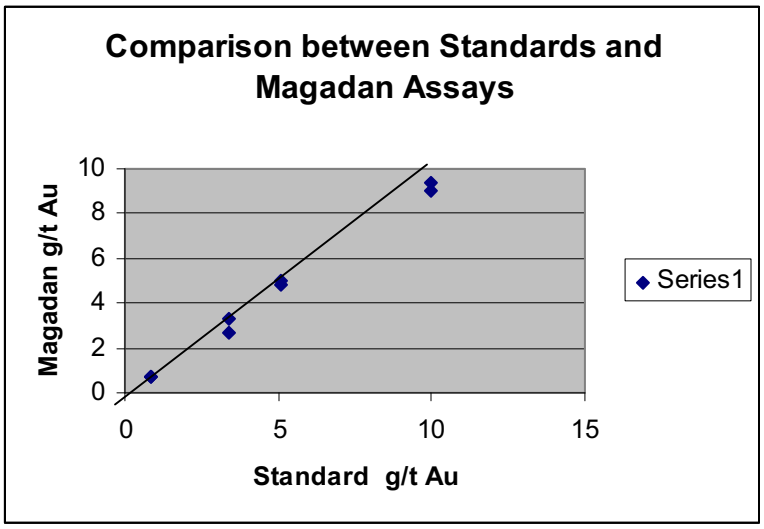
The comparison of the Magadangeologia laboratory assays with the standards is tabulated in Table 2.

When assays of blanks reported by the Magadan laboratory with a <0.5 g/t gold content are ignored, it is clear that the Magadan laboratory has a negative bias in its gold assay procedure. This is evident in chart comprising Table 2 and following chart. All of the Magadan Laboratory assays of standard returned less than the accepted gold content for each standard. The variance ranging from approximately 1% to 20% low and averaging approximately 8.8% low. Notwithstanding the comment on the negative bias, the assays fall within three standard deviations of the expected value and should be accepted as valid estimates of the gold content of the standards and the samples.

TABLE 2 – COMPARISON OF MAGADANGEOLOGIA ASSAYS WITH STANDARD ASSAYS

SAMPLE NO.	STANDARD ASSAY g/t Au	MAGADAN ASSAY g/t Au	DIFFERENCE g/t Au	% DIFFERENCE
30002	0.82+/-0.09	0.75	0.07	- 8.5
30004	3.40+/-0.27	2.7	0.7	- 20.5
30011	9.98+-0.37	9.0	0.98	- 9.8
30012	9.98+/-0.37	9.4	0.58	- 6.8
30014	5.1+/-0.27	5.0	0.1	- 1.9
30015	3.40+/-0.27	3.3	0.1	- 2.9
30016	0.82+/-0.09	0.7	0.12	- 14.6

The following graph shows the good correlation for the Magadangeologia laboratory.



15.0 Adjacent properties

There are number of placer gold operations within 20 kilometres of the Butarni property, including placer tailings within four kilometres of the project site. The author is not aware of any hard rock properties of merit in the immediate vicinity of the project.

16.0 Mineral Processing and Metallurgical Testing

This heading is not applicable on such a preliminary evaluation.

17.0 Mineral Resource and Mineral Reserve Estimates

There are no current mineral resources calculated for this property.

18.0 Other Relevant Data and Information

No other relevant data and information is available.

19.0 Interpretation and Conclusions

The available data strongly suggests the potential for a large tonnage low-grade gold deposit similar in style and grade to the Fort Knox deposit in Alaska. Gold grades vary between 1.0 and several grams per tonne. The gold predominantly occurs with arsenopyrite in veinlets and veins parallel to the major faults crossing the granite stock. The gold grades of the deposit will largely depend on the number of veins and veinlets occurring in any particular selection block. Sample 30008, assaying at 3.5 g/t gold, demonstrates the possible grade of gold in altered granite.

The discovery of modest to large tonnages of gold mineralized rock could potentially allow for low cost, large-scale, open pit mining of the deposit(s) at Butarni. High rates of productivity and economics of scale could allow mining costs of the same order as those incurred by, or anticipated for, other bulk mineable projects in remote northern regions, such as Alaska.

The combination of large tonnages of mineralized rock and the substantial gold grade potential, suggests the possibility of a significant discovery of an economic gold deposit. The Butarni property warrants additional evaluation.

20.0 Recommendations

With respect to the Butarni property, the author did not receive most of the historical geophysics, soil geochemistry, trenching and diamond drill data. This data, to be provided by Status, should be available in the near future. As the data is received, Golden Reign will disclose this information via press releases. The first priority of Golden Reign is to receive all of this raw data and compile it into a digital database where it can be interpreted and used for planning further work.

The short work season at Butarni requires that much of the fieldwork be carried out concurrently or in close sequence. The required rapid completion of seasonal field work and characteristically slow turn around on assays combine to reduce the potential for timely review of analytical data during the progress of the field season. This is particularly the case if a project is to be prepared for drilling in a single field season. This situation is similar to that pertaining to some projects in the Canadian North.

The author recommends that the property be geologically mapped, focusing initially on the granite intrusive and extending into its alteration aureole. Prospecting for sediment hosted gold mineralization should be extended to the limits of the property. Reconnaissance exploration of nearby intrusions for similar gold mineralization is recommended.

Since the details of the existing geochemical soil-sampling data set are unknown, this work should be redone in order to confirm the earlier results and to allow precise relocation of the anomalous areas. The proposed budget should allow for Atomic Absorption analyses of samples in Magadan City. This cost might be reduced somewhat

by processing samples on site and sending the fines to Canada or by finding a laboratory in Russia that can provide both ICP analyses and timely service. The initial suite of standards and blanks should be sent to any selected laboratory in order to demonstrate that laboratory's capability of generating quality analytical data.

The author recommends that the area of the granitic stock be surveyed with 150 line kilometres of IP and magnetic techniques.

The cost of establishing a camp and running the camp for the approximately three months required to complete the program is an allocation and is not based on hard cost information.

The estimated cost of the Phase I program will be US$ 550,000.

In order to insure the data produced by the exploration work meets the requirement of the Canadian investment community, a qualified person (per NI 43-101 standards) should be on site most of the time while the project is in progress.

Phase II exploration should expand on the targets developed by the Phase I program. The first approach should be to complete 10 kilometres of trenching across representative anomalous areas. Bedrock exposed should be geologically mapped and channel sampled. The trenching should be followed up by 2,500 metres of core drilling in the event the results of the trenching program warrant sampling the zone to depth. The drill program should use a minimum of NQ gauge core barrels and HQ gauge equipment, if available. The larger the gauge the greater the potential to recover gold and sulphide mineralization that occurs as veinlets.

Phase II exploration is estimated to cost US$ 760,000.

The budget for the Butarni project is documented as Table 3.

21.0 References

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TABLE 3 - ESTIMATE OF EXPENDITURES

PHASE I			
			US $
COMPILATION			
Historical data	$	30,000	
STAFF			
Geologist		30,000	
Supervision		10,000	
TRANSPORTATION			
Truck rental (ATM)		20,000	
Vehicle		10,000	
ACCOMMODATION		20,000	
SUPPLIES		10,000	
GEOLOGICAL MAPPING		60,000	
GEOCHEMICAL SURVEY		100,000	
Grid soil survey (4,000 samples)			
GEOPHYSICS			
Line Cutting		50,000	
IP Survey		100,000	
Magnetic		50,000	
Interpretation of results and report		10,000	
Subtotal for Phase I			**500,000**
Contingency (10%)			**50,000**
Total for Phase I			**550,000**
PHASE II			
TRENCHING		50,000	
10,000 metres @ $5/metre			
ANALYSIS			
2,000 samples @ $50/sample		100,000	
DRILLING			
2,500 metres @$200/metre		500,000	
ANALYSIS			
500 samples @ $50/sample		25,000	
REPORT		20,000	
SUBTOTAL			**$695,000**
CONTINGENCY (10%)			**$65,000**
TOTAL FOR PHASE II			**$760,000**
TOTAL FOR PHASE I & II			**$1,310,000**

JMK GEOLOGICAL SERVICES

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Richmond, B.C. V7C 1T7
Telephone: 604-241 0342
Fax: 604-241 4456
Email: ajkowalchuk@shaw.ca

CERTIFICATE OF AUTHOR

I, John Kowalchuk, P. Geol. Do hereby certify that:

1. I am president of:
   JMK Geological Services
   #16-7491 No. 1 Road
   Richmond, B.C., Canada
   V7C 1T7

2. I graduated with a Bachelor of Science degree in Geology from McMaster University in 1970.

3. I am a fellow of the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of British Columbia.

4. I have worked as a geologist for a total of 36 years since my graduation from University.

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

6. I visited the property in August, 2004, when I examined several trenches and took several samples.

7. I am responsible for the preparation of all sections of the technical report titled: Summary Report on the Butarni Property**,** Latitude: 61° 36' 36" N. Longitude: 152° 22' 41" E, Magadan Oblast, Russia, for Golden Reign Resources Ltd.

8. I have not had prior involvement with the property that is the subject of the Technical Report.

9. I am not aware of any material fact or material change with respect to the subject matter of the Technical Report that is not reflected in the Technical Report, the omission to disclose which makes the Technical Report misleading.

10. I have no relationship with Golden Reign Resources Ltd. or with the properties visited. Nor do I own, directly or indirectly, any securities of Golden Reign Resources. I am independent of the Issuer, Golden Reign Resources Ltd., applying all tests in Section 1.4 of National Instrument 43-101.

11. I have read National Instrument 43-101 and Form 43-101F1, and the Technical Report has been prepared in compliance with that instrument and form.

12. I consent to the filing of the Technical Report with any stock exchange and other regulatory authority and any publication by them for regulatory purposes, including electronic publication in the public company files on their websites accessible by the public of the Technical Report.

Dated this 15th day of August, 2007.

"John Kowalchuk" (signed by)(sealed)
Signature of Qualified Person

John Kowalchuk .
Print Name of Qualified Person

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CONSENT OF AUTHOR

TO: British Columbia Securities Commission and Toronto Venture Stock Exchange

I, John Kowalchuk, P. Geol., do hereby consent to the filing of the written disclosure of the technical report titled, "Summary Report on the Butarni Property**,** Latitude: 61° 35' 36" N. Longitude: 152° 22' 41" E, Magadan Oblast, Russia, for Golden Reign Resources Ltd." (the Technical Report) and any extracts from or a summary of the Technical report in the disclosures of Golden Reign Resources Ltd., and to the filing of the Technical Report with the securities regulatory authorities referred to above.

I also certify that I have read the written disclosure being filed and I do not have any reason to believe that there are any misrepresentations in the information derived from the Technical Report or that the written disclosure in the filings of Golden Reign Resources Ltd. contains any misrepresentation of the information contained in the Technical Report.

Dated this 15th day of August, 2007.

"John Kowalchuk" *(signed by)(sealed)*
Signature of Qualified Person

John Kowalchuk .
Print Name of Qualified Person.