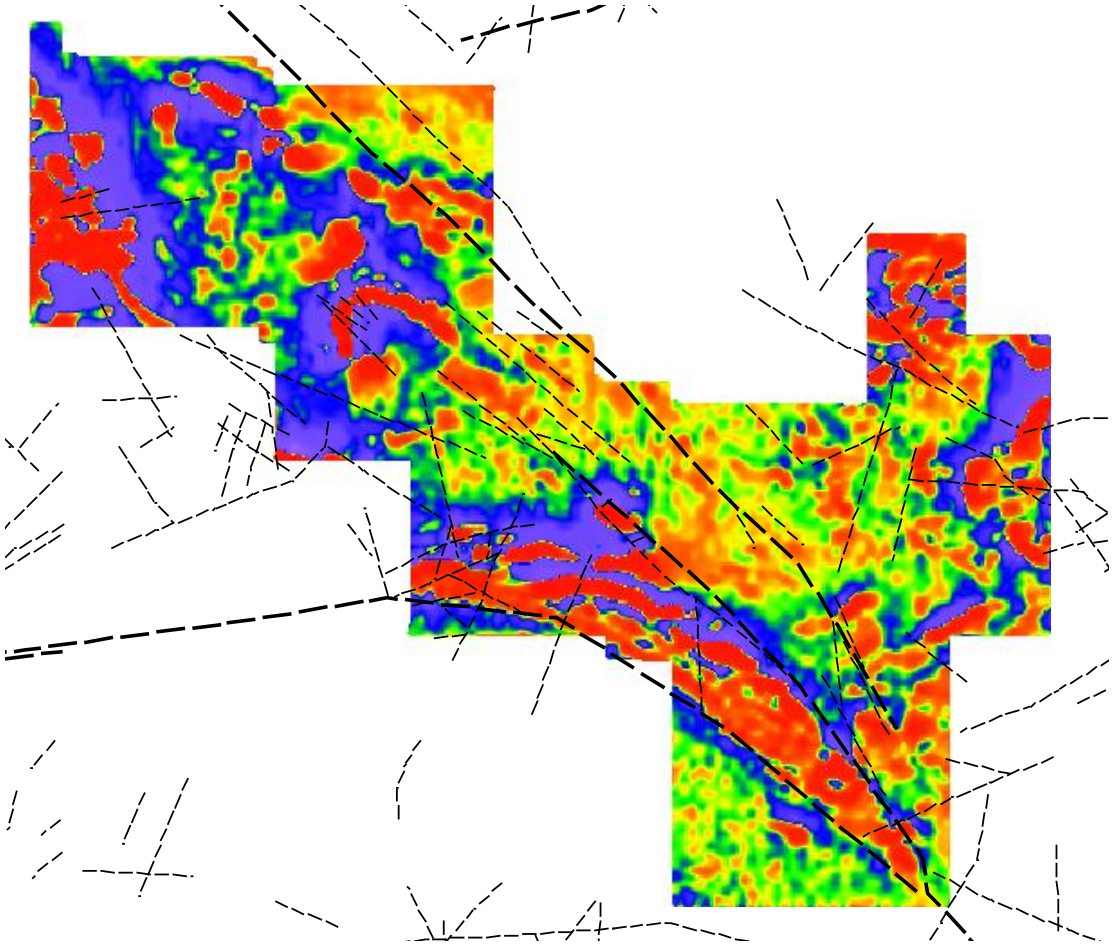
Rowan Lake Area Gold Project
Ontario
Oct., 2011



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For: Alita Resources Ltd.
Oct. 17, 2011

NTS 52F04 & 05

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SUMMARY

This report evaluates the mineral potential of a property in the Rowan Lake area of Ontario. The property covers 5076 hectares and is held under a letter option by Alita Resources Ltd.

The Rowan Lake property covers a portion of the Archean Kakagi-Rowan Lakes greenstone belt in northwestern Ontario. Archean greenstone belts are prospective hosts for both lode gold and gold rich volcanogenic deposits. The property is in the general area of the Cameron Lake gold deposit being outlined by Coventry Resources Limited. Previous work on the Rowan Lake property has been very limited and was primarily follow-up of airborne electromagnetic conductors for base metals. Mainstream Minerals Corporation completed an airborne magnetometer and Vertical Time Domain Electromagnetic survey over the property in Dec. 2010.

The claims making up the property are held by Perry English of Souris Manitoba for and on behalf of Rubicon Minerals Corporation. Mainstream Minerals Corp has an option from Perry English to earn a 100% interest in the Rowan Lake property and Alita Resources Ltd. has an option from Mainstream Minerals Corp. to earn a 60% interest in this property. The property covers one known gold showing and a number of structures that are believed to be prospective for gold.

A program to identify and test gold targets on the property is recommended. The recommended program includes till sampling, prospecting, stripping and diamond drilling. The recommendations are based on a two phase approach with the first being **target identification** and the second being **initial target testing.** The scale of the second phase is dependent on results of the first phase.

INTRODUCTION

Mr. Carl Jonsson, secretary and director of Alita Resources Ltd. requested the author to compile and carry out an evaluation of all data on the property on behalf of Alita Resources Ltd. The author was further requested to make recommendations for further work if warranted. Alita Resources Ltd. is a Capital Pool Company based in Vancouver seeking Tier 2 status on the TSX Venture Exchange. The company has an option to earn a 60% interest in the Rowan Lake property from Mainstream Minerals Corp. The report is to be compliant with 43-101 standards and used in support of a “qualifying transaction” and an aid to financing further work on the property.

The author is a Professional Geoscientist and has been a consultant to the mineral exploration industry for 30 years. The author has particular experience in exploring for and developing Archean lode gold deposits as well as volcanic and carbonate hosted base metals.

The author visited the property on May 11 and 12th 2011 in order to determine access and travel conditions on the property, confirm general geology and structural relationships and examine glacial till profiles in the area. This information was

necessary to recommend an effective exploration program and establish general cost parameters that might apply to further exploration. Appendix I contains pictures of the roads, till and general terrain taken during this visit.

The author relied on geological reports and maps, miscellaneous papers, published government reports, assessment file documents and other information listed in the “References and Sources of Information” section at the end of this report. Most of the government and assessment reports were written prior to 43-101 legislation and current Ontario assessment reporting standards.

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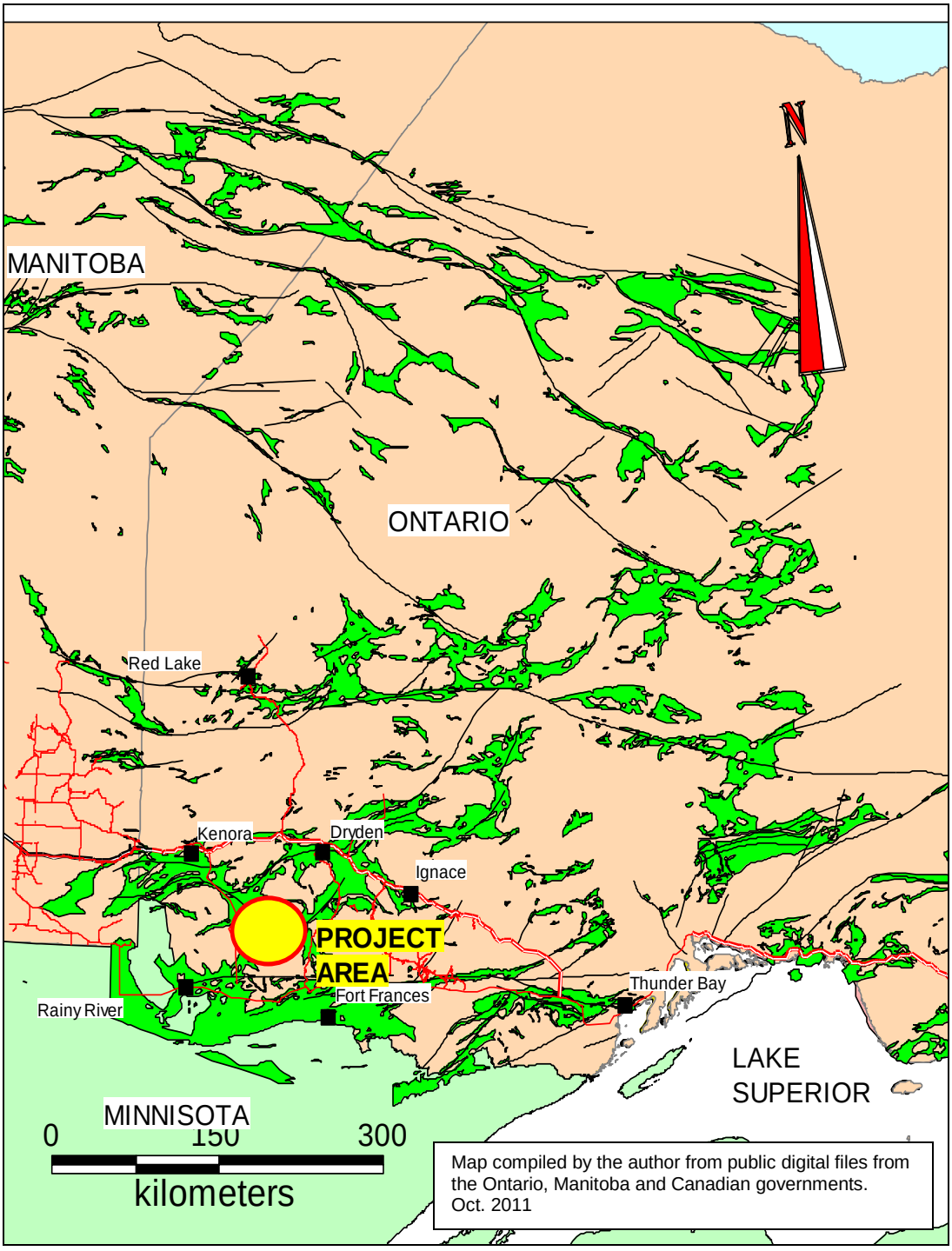

FIGURE 1 LOCATION MAP

RELIANCE ON OTHER EXPERTS

The Author was provided with copies of the option agreement between Mainstream Minerals Corp. and Perry English as well as the option agreement between Mainstream Minerals Corp. and Alita Resources Ltd. In addition Mainstream Minerals Corp. provided the author with general ledger entries and copies of all receipts for expenditures on the property for 2010 and 2011. The author was also provided with digital data from an airborne survey flown by Geotech Ltd in 2010 for Mainstream Minerals Corp. as well as a paper copy of the Geotech Ltd. report.

The author has assumed that all corporate, option and financial information and technical documents reviewed and listed in the “References and Sources of Information” are accurate and complete in all material aspects. The author reserves the right, but will not be obligated to revise this report and conclusions if additional information becomes known subsequent to the date of this report.

PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

The property covers Archean volcanic and intrusive rocks in the Cameron/Rowan lake area of Ontario and consists of 25 unsurveyed and unpatented claims. The property is located on map sheet 52F04 and 52F05 (50,000 sheet) of the National Topographic System (NTS). The general location and regional geology are shown in Figure 1. The general area of the claims is shown in Figure 2. The claims in Figure 2 are shown in relation to major geographic features and to the National Topographic System 1:50,000 grid reference system. The claims cover a total of 5076 hectares and are shown in detail in Figure 3. The status, annual work requirements and details of individual claims is shown in Table 1.

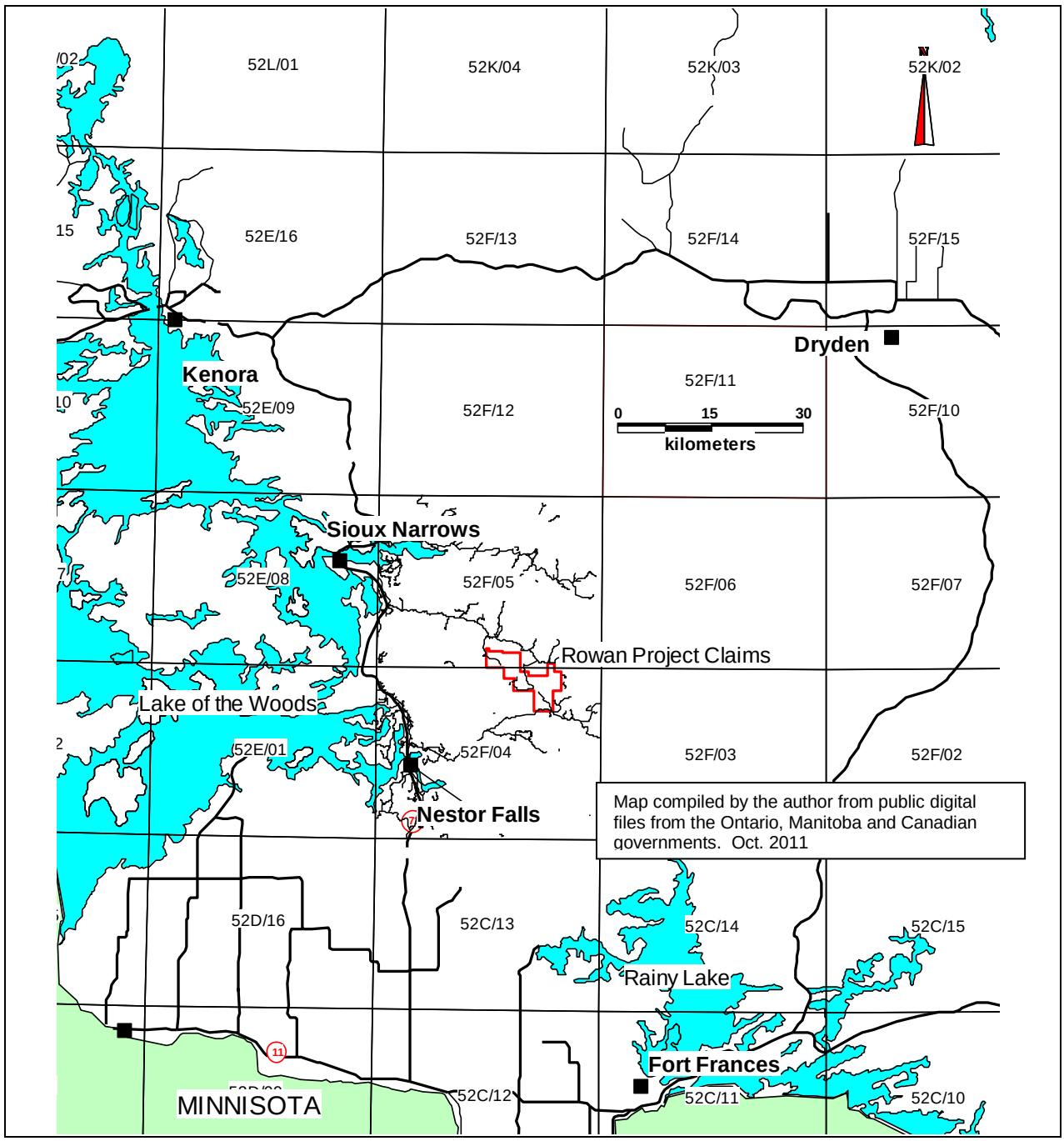

FIGURE 2 ROWAN PROJECT LOCATION; Local area access roads shown; National Topographic System 1:50,000 grid reference sheets shown.

Perry English of Souris, Manitoba is the recorded and beneficial holder of the mineral claims. Mr. English acquired the claims by staking in 2010. Mainstream Minerals Corporation has an option from Perry English (for and on behalf of Rubicon Minerals Corporation) dated Nov. 10, 2010 to purchase a 100% interest in the property subject to:

- Issuing 200,000 common shares of Mainstream Minerals Corporation over 2 years.
- Paying $120,300.00 over 5 years
- A 2% Net Smelter Return from production. One half of the Net Smelter Return can be purchased by Mainstream Minerals Corporation for $1,000,000 at any time.

A letter agreement dated Oct. 14, 2011 between Mainstream Minerals Corporation and Alita Resources Ltd. gives Alita Resources Ltd. an option to earn a 60% interest in the property by paying Mainstream Minerals Corporation $60,000 at intervals within 3 years of the signing date. In addition, Alita Resources Ltd. must issue 600,000 of its' common shares to Mainstream Minerals Corporation in 200,000 allotments in the first three years of the agreement and perform:

-$200,000 worth of work within 12 months of the agreement date

- not less than $550,000 in aggregate within 24 months of the agreement date

- not less than $900,000 in aggregate within 36 months of the agreement date.

Mainstream Minerals Corp. is required to honor all commitments in the agreement with Perry English.

By virtue of having an interest in the mineral claims, the company has the legal right to access the claims and exclusive rights to explore for minerals. This right is subject to compliance with conditions for use of 'Limited Access Roads' and regulations set out in various Federal and Provincial acts and regulations relating to occupation of crown land for the purposes of mineral exploration. These include but are not limited to regulations enforced by:

Federal Department of Fisheries and Oceans
Ontario Department of Labor; Occupational Health and Safety Act
Ontario Ministry of the Environment

To maintain the mineral claims 'in good standing' with the Ontario government, Alita Resources Ltd. must make annual expenditures on the claims outlined as 'work required' in Table 1. There is no legal obligation by Ontario to make these expenditures if rights to the claim are to be dropped. To honor the option agreement with Mainstream Minerals Corp. the company must make certain minimum expenditures on the property as outlined above.

A recent decision by the Ontario Superior Court in Keewatin v. Ontario has raised questions about the administration by the Province of Ontario of certain 'crown' property in the Treaty 3 area of northwestern Ontario. These questions may have implications for mining claims in northwestern Ontario including the Rowan Lake property.

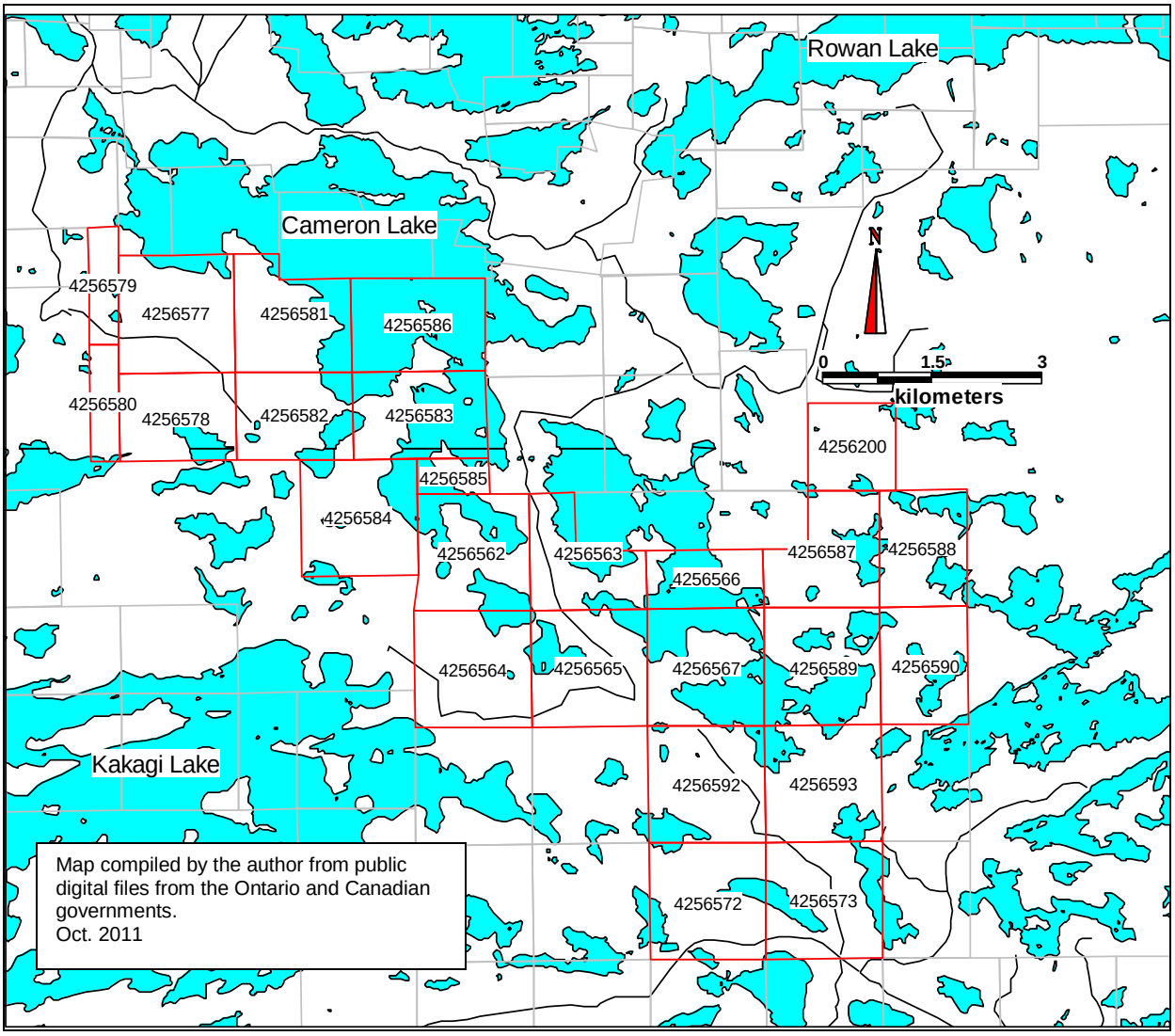

FIGURE 3 CLAIMS; Claims under option to Alita Resources Ltd.

TABLE 1 CLAIM STATUS; Alita Resources Ltd.; Claims under option

CLAIM Number	Area Hectares	Units	Annual Work required	Due date yyyy/mm/dd	Recorded Holder
4256200	143.7	9	$ 3,600.00	2012 10 20	Perry English
4256562	246.6	16	$ 6,400.00	2012 10 20	Perry English
4256563	177.4	16	$ 6,400.00	2012 10 20	Perry English
4256564	255.4	16	$ 6,400.00	2012 10 20	Perry English
4256565	255.4	16	$ 6,400.00	2012 10 20	Perry English
4256566	127.5	12	$ 4,800.00	2012 10 20	Perry English
4256567	255.0	16	$ 6,400.00	2012 10 20	Perry English
4256572	255.4	16	$ 6,400.00	2012 10 20	Perry English
4256573	255.4	16	$ 6,400.00	2012 10 20	Perry English
4256577	257.7	16	$ 6,400.00	2012 10 20	Perry English
4256578	191.5	12	$ 4,800.00	2012 10 20	Perry English
4256579	65.3	4	$ 1,600.00	2012 10 20	Perry English
4256580	63.8	4	$ 1,600.00	2012 11 04	Perry English
4256581	223.9	14	$ 5,600.00	2012 10 20	Perry English
4256582	191.5	12	$ 4,800.00	2012 10 20	Perry English
4256583	220.9	16	$ 6,400.00	2012 10 20	Perry English
4256584	255.4	16	$ 6,400.00	2012 10 20	Perry English
4256585	48.3	3	$ 1,200.00	2012 10 20	Perry English
4256586	232.0	8	$ 3,200.00	2012 10 20	Perry English
4256587	205.3	13	$ 5,200.00	2012 10 20	Perry English
4256588	191.5	12	$ 4,800.00	2012 10 20	Perry English
4256589	255.4	16	$ 6,400.00	2012 10 20	Perry English
4256590	191.5	12	$ 4,800.00	2012 10 20	Perry English
4256592	255.1	16	$ 6,400.00	2012 10 20	Perry English
4256593	255.2	16	$ 6,400.00	2012 11 05	Perry English
TOTAL	5076.1	323.0	$ 129,200.00		

ACCESSIBILITY, CLIMATE, LOCAL RESOURCES, INFRASTRUCTURE AND PHYSIOGRAPHY

The property is approximately 220 kilometers southeast of Winnipeg. The town of Fort Frances lies 60 kilometers southeast of the property and Kenora lies 60 kilometers northwest of the property. The location of the property is shown in Figure 2 with reference to the National Topographic System 1:50,000 grid reference designations.

Both Fort Frances and Kenora are major regional centers serviced by road, air and rail and have sufficient infrastructure and available workforce to support the exploration activities contemplated in this report. Sufficient power, water, timber and labor to support a mining operation are believed to be available in the general area.

The property can be accessed year round from provincially maintained public highways and a series of 'Limited Access' bush roads. The property can be accessed by 2 'limited access' roads from Provincial Highway 71. A written permit (see Appendix I pg.2) to use these roads must be obtained in advance and can be acquired from the Ministry of Natural Resources on Roberson St. in Kenora. A two way citizen band radio is required and highly recommended when using the roads due to active logging in the area. Cell phone service is available up to 10 kilometers off of highway 71.

The northernmost access road is the Cameron Lake road that leaves Highway 71 some 12 kilometers south of the town of Sioux Narrows. The southernmost access road leaves Highway 71 from the town of Nestor Falls and is known as the Bass Lake Park road.

The terrain is generally rock ridges surrounded by till covered lower ground and lake. Bedrock exposure is approximately 15 percent. The property has a mean elevation of 370 meters above sea level with a maximum relief of 40 meters.

The climate is typical mid latitude continental. Field operations are possible during any time of the year.

White and Jack pine trees dominate the higher ground while Poplar, Birch and Cedar dominate slopes and lower ground. Logging for saw logs is in progress on various parts of the property. New logging access roads and trails are being developed or extended.

Activities involving or affecting lake, lake-shore or waterways require a permit from the Federal Department of Fisheries and Oceans prior to commencement. None of the activities recommended in this report require a permit from the Department of Fisheries and Oceans.

There are no parks or developments that would interfere with exploration for or exploitation of any mineral deposits that might be located on the properties. Activities that cross or otherwise use the surface rights require permission in

advance from the property owner(s). This applies to the Mineral Leases held by Coventry Resources Limited at the north end of Cameron Lake.

It is strongly advised that Aboriginal communities in the area be contacted as early as possible in the project and kept abreast of developments on the property. The following recommendation is from an Ontario government web site (http://www.ontario.ca/en/information_bundle/mineral/STEL02_038015.html) devoted to the topic. “Aboriginal communities with Aboriginal and treaty rights should be contacted. The communities closest to the mining activities or within its watershed will likely (but not always) have the most interest in project activities. Discussion with the mineral development officer, the resident geologist, regional land use geologist, or the local Ministry of Natural Resources office will help to identify likely Aboriginal interests in an area. This initial understanding should be followed up by contacting the Aboriginal communities themselves to confirm and provide more detailed information.” The two nearest Aboriginal communities are the Sabaskong First Nation and the Whitefish Bay First Nation.

EXPLORATION HISTORY

Exploration in the general area was intermittent since the early 1900’s and was restricted to prospecting with some limited drilling. In the 1960’s and 1970’s most exploration was based on diamond drilling of ground truthed airborne electromagnetic surveys for base metals. Assessment files for base metal work consist primarily of diamond drill logs with or without assays. Ground surveys were seldom filed. Exploration for gold in the area picked up significantly in the mid 1980’s with the discovery of significant gold near the north end of Cameron Lake by Nuinsco.

Portions of the property have been intermittently held by varying interests since the 1960’s. The only recorded work on the claims consists of logs for diamond drill holes. Exploration on the property has been very limited consisting of 7 drill holes. All but the Rio Algom drilling in 1990 was to test ground conductors for base metals. None of this drilling showed any significant economic mineralization.

Figure 4 shows previous diamond drill holes in the region. It should be noted that clusters of drill holes are evident in areas of known deposits.

Figure 5 shows the location of recorded drill holes on the property relative to conductive features identified from the 2010 Vertical Time Domain Electromagnetic survey flown for Mainstream Minerals Corporation.

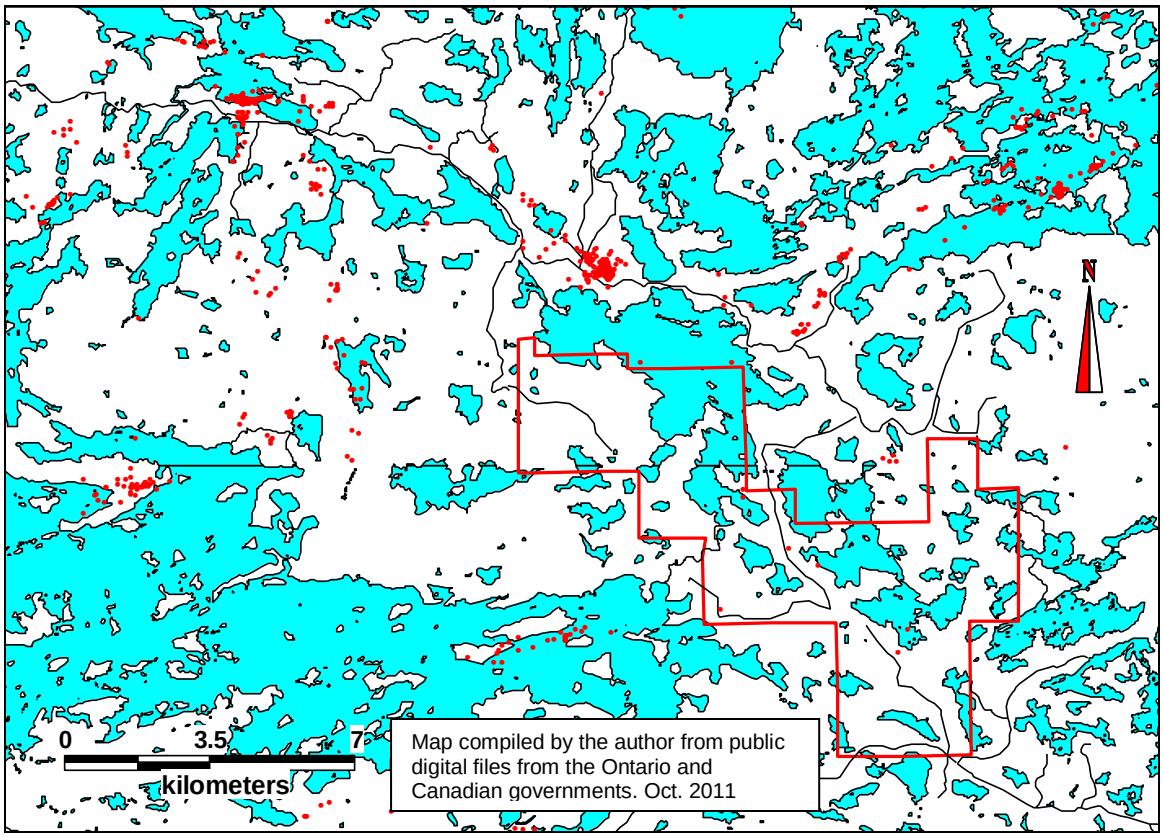

FIGURE 4 PREVIOUS RECORDED DRILL HOLES in area of claims. Red dots are diamond drill holes. Black lines are logging roads.

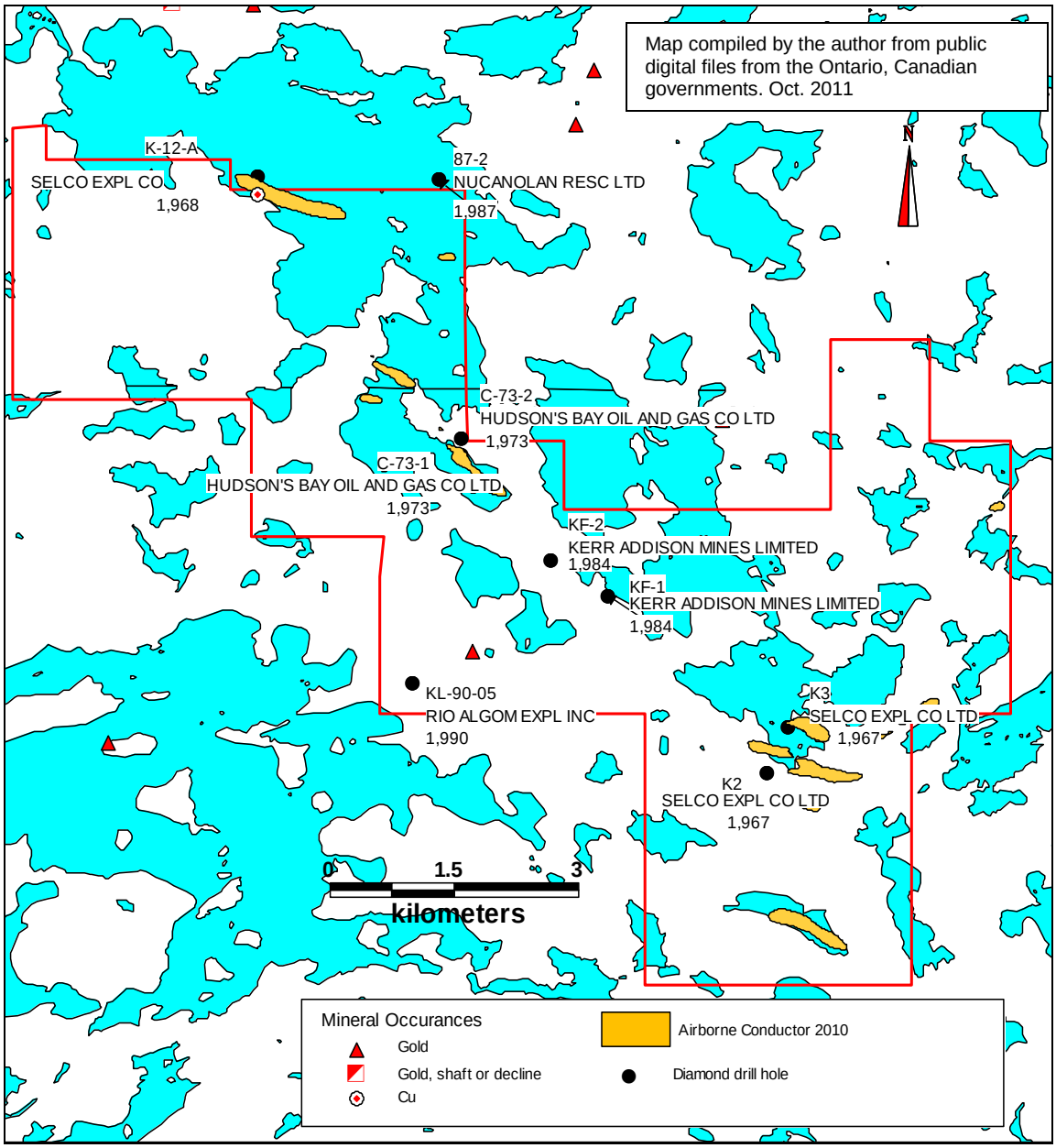

FIGURE 5 PREVIOUS EXPLORATION ON PROPERTY

GEOLOGICAL SETTING AND MINERALIZATION

REGIONAL GEOLOGY

The property is within the Kakagi-Rowan Lakes greenstone belt, located on the western end of the Wabigoon Sub province within the Archean Superior Province of the Canadian Shield. The Wabigoon Sub province is a granite-greenstone terrain separating the gneissic terrains of the Quetico Sub province to the south and the Winnipeg River Sub province to the north.

PROPERTY GEOLOGY

Archean volcanic rocks cover most of the area. The volcanic rocks exhibit both calc-alkaline and tholeiitic affinities. All volcanic rocks have been intruded by late granitic bodies and folded during several phases of deformation. Sill- like porphyry and gabbro bodies have intruded the volcanic sequence and have been deformed. A late diabase dike intrudes northwest across the entire area. This dike mimics the trend of the Pipestone-Cameron Lake shear zone.

The property geology is shown in Figure 6. The property straddles the Pipestone-Cameron Shear Zone and the area where the Chase Bay fault merges with the Pipestone-Cameron Shear Zone.

Two major fault systems are known in the area as shown in Figure 6. The last active fault is the northwest trending Pipestone-Cameron Lake shear. A northeast trending shear system is marked by the Monti Cristo and Chase Bay faults. These two faults may have been a single one that has been cut and deflected into the Pipestone-Cameron Lake shear giving a clear sense of motion on the Pipestone-Cameron Lake shear.

QUATERNARY GEOLOGY

The entire area is covered by tills of the Labradorean ice sheet. This sheet advanced from the northeast to the southwest at a bearing of approximately 25 degrees. Tills in the area are dominated by ablation type till. Immediately flanking outcrop a diluted basal till is typically present. The diluted basal till contains 40 to 60% angular local clasts up to several meters thick offlapping rock outcropping and would be a suitable sampling material for till surveys.

Outwash material occurs locally throughout the area. These areas have typically been used as gravel pits for local road construction.

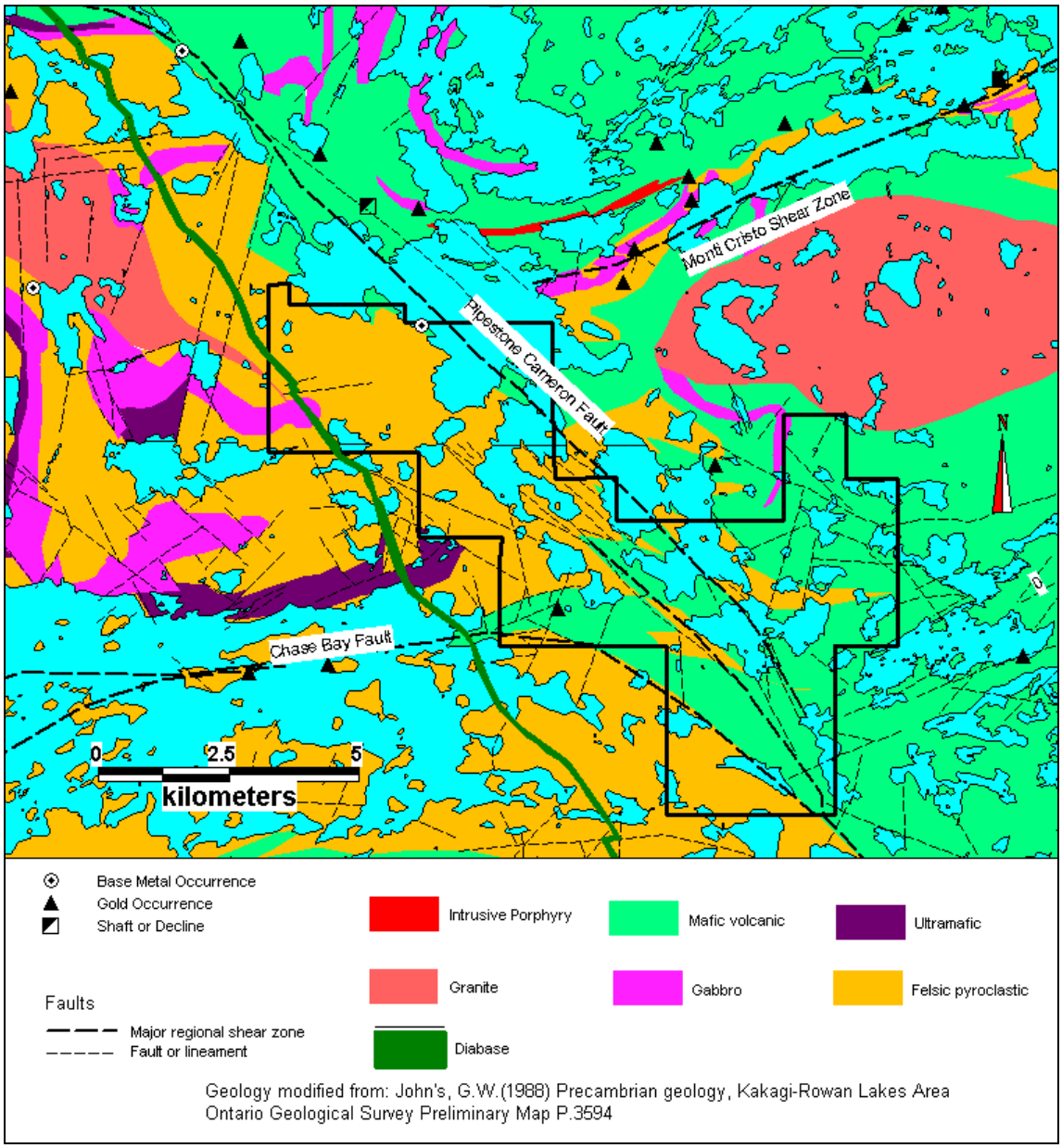

FIGURE 6 PROPERTY GEOLOGY; Property outlined in black.

MINERALIZATION ON PROPERTY

There are two reported showings on the property. The first is a copper showing encountered by Selco in 1968 while diamond drilling ground conductors in the area. The location of this showing has been misplotted on several published maps of the area. It is located along the northern boundary of the property and was encountered in drill hole K-12-A. See Figure 5 for location. Copper values up to 0.07% over a core length of 1.22 meters were reported in rhyolite tuffs and flows in this drill hole. Assays for gold were taken throughout

this hole and indicate negligible values. It is doubtful that this would qualify as a significant “showing” in an exploration context.

All holes drilled on the property encountered barren sulfides, primarily pyrite with some graphite in felsic pyroclastic rocks, interflow sediments and shears. Mineralized sections of the holes were typically assayed for gold but no significant values were reported in any of the drilling.

Of some possible significance is a showing reported by Edwards (1980). The following quote is from Edwards report. “A grab sample taken by the author 4450 m at N76W to the Kakagi occurrence (referred to as the Hay-East Island occurrence elsewhere in this report) yielded gold and silver assay values of 0.18 oz/ton and 0.12 oz/ton respectively. The sample was taken from a quartz vein trending N30W and dipping 70 degrees southwest and which occurs adjacent to a lineament which could represent the eastern extension of the shear zone in which the Kakagi Lake occurrence is located.” This showing was referred to as the West Otterskin showing by Edwards (1980) (see Figure 14). Aside from the azimuth and dip, no information about width, length, alteration or associated minerals was provided. There are no recorded efforts of follow-up on this gold occurrence.

DEPOSIT TYPES

The bulk of Canadian Archean gold production has come from two main types of deposits. These are:

- Quartz-Carbonate Vein deposits (Lode gold, greenstone vein)
- Gold rich Volcanogenic gold deposits (Epithermal type)

Potential for both types of deposits exists on the property. The lode gold deposits typically contain economic quantities of gold only whereas the epithermal type may contain significant zinc and copper values. Figures 7 to 11 illustrate the relevant features of each type.

Lode gold deposits are believed to be related to fluids generated during accretionary processes and metamorphism in greenstone terrains. Fluids are channeled to upper crustal levels along major crustal faults. Gold is dissolved in this process and deposited in secondary structures through pressure-temperature, pH and other physical or chemical changes.

Gold rich volcanogenic deposits are believed to be formed by processes similar to those that formed volcanic hosted base metal deposits. These deposits occur at time breaks in the stratigraphy and commonly at major lithology or facies boundaries. Proximity to calc-alkaline volcanic centers is believed to be a significant element in the localizing of these deposits. These deposits may have electromagnetic responses associated with them.

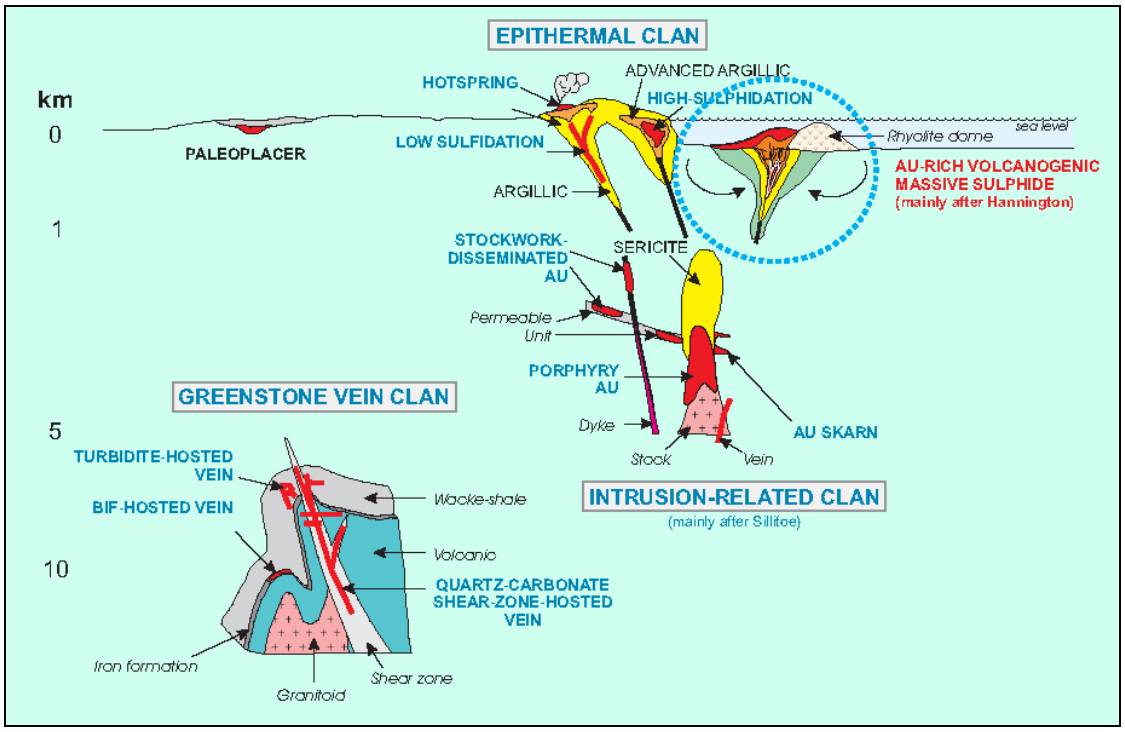

FIGURE 7 ARCHEAN GOLD DEPOSIT TYPES; Shows epithermal gold rich volcanogenic and Greenstone lode types. From Poulsen & Dube (2000)

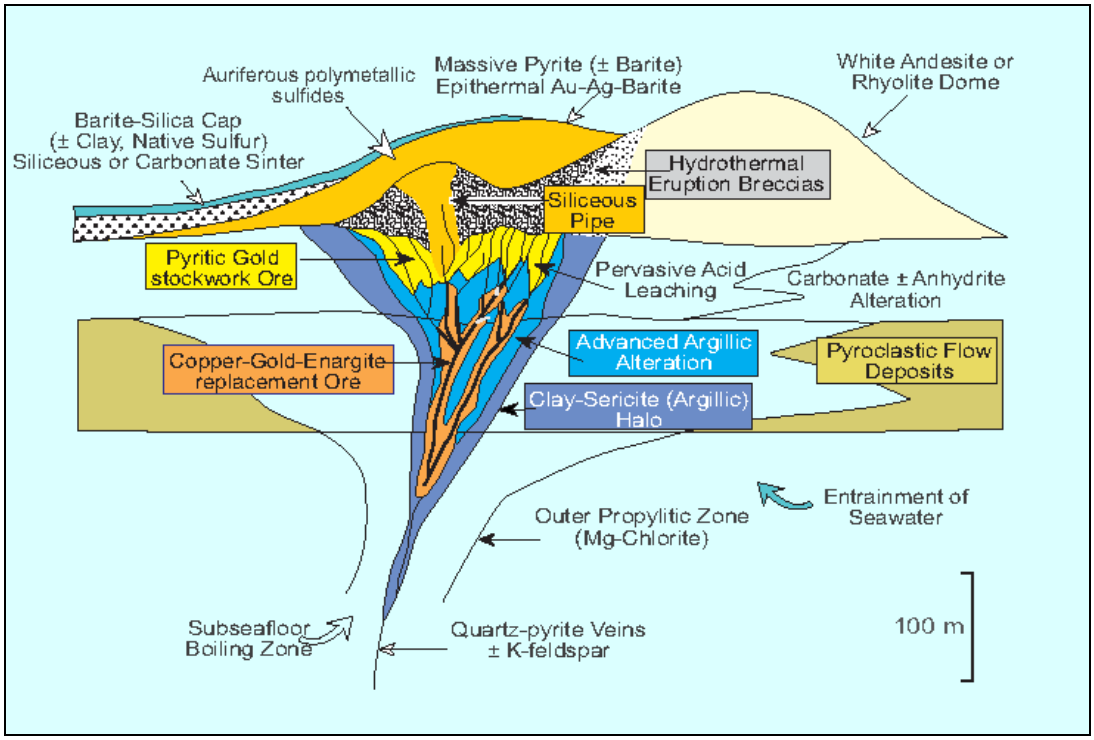

FIGURE 8 SKEMATIC OF GOLD RICH EPITHERMAL DEPOSIT; From Hannigton et. Al. 1999.

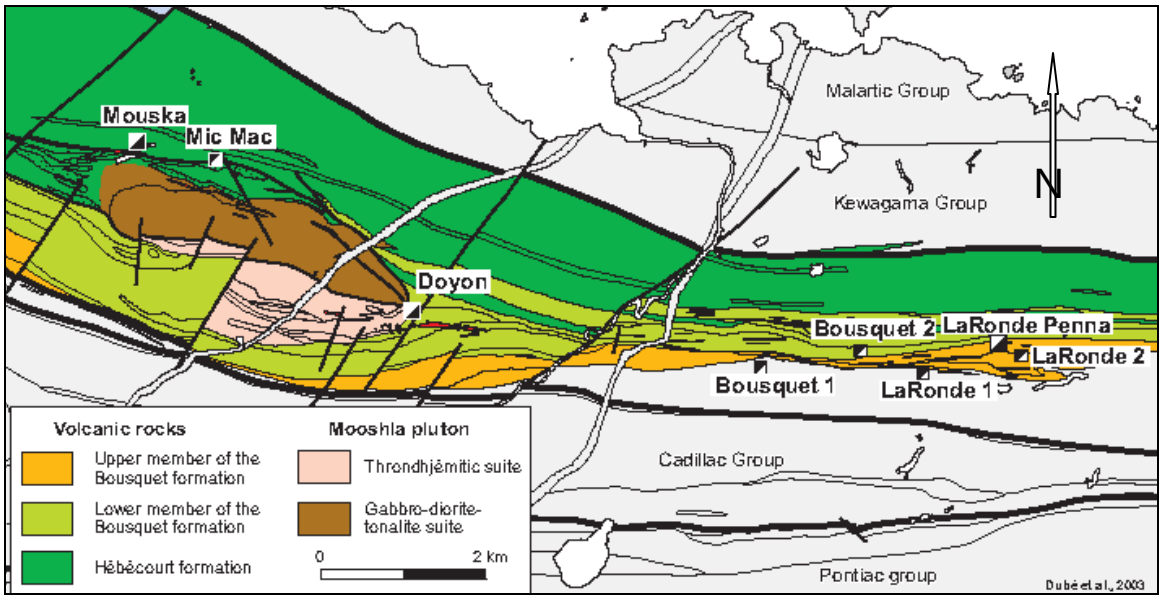

FIGURE 9 GEOLOGICAL PLAN OF BOUSQUET AREA DEPOSITS; Illustrates setting of gold rich volcanogenic type. From Dube et. Al. (2000)

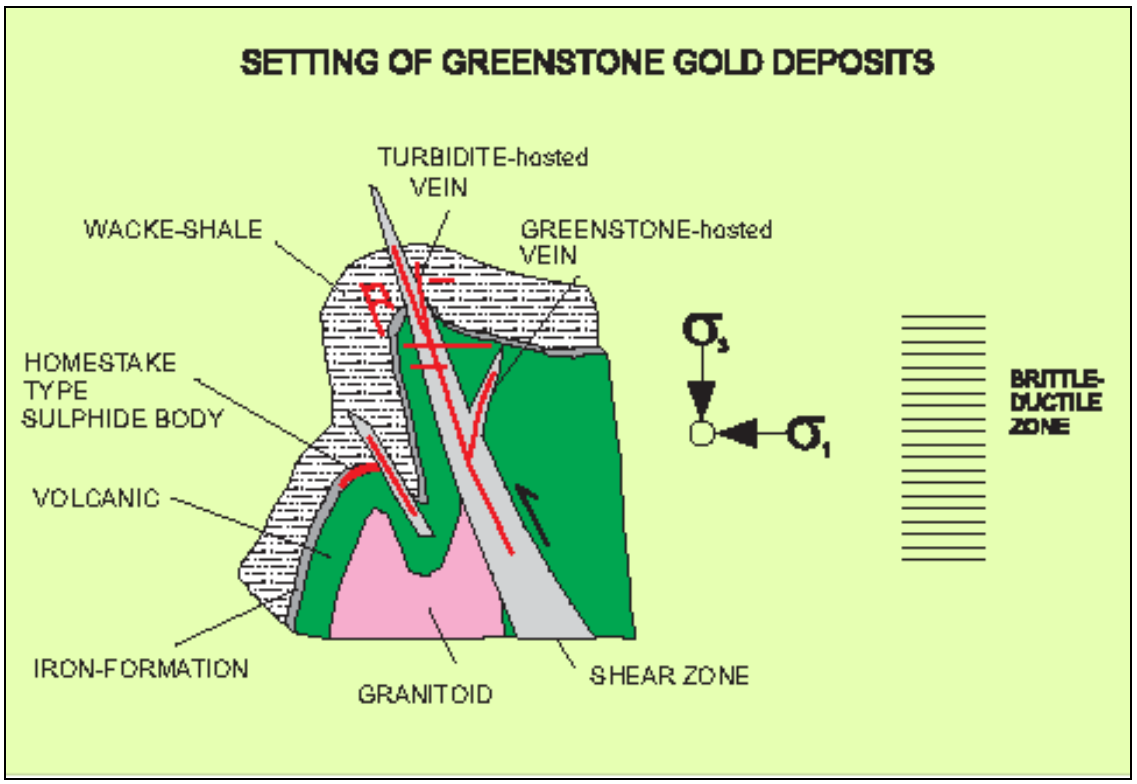

FIGURE 10 SKEMATIC OF GREENSTONE OR LODE GOLD DEPOSIT SETTINGS; From Poulson et al. (2000)

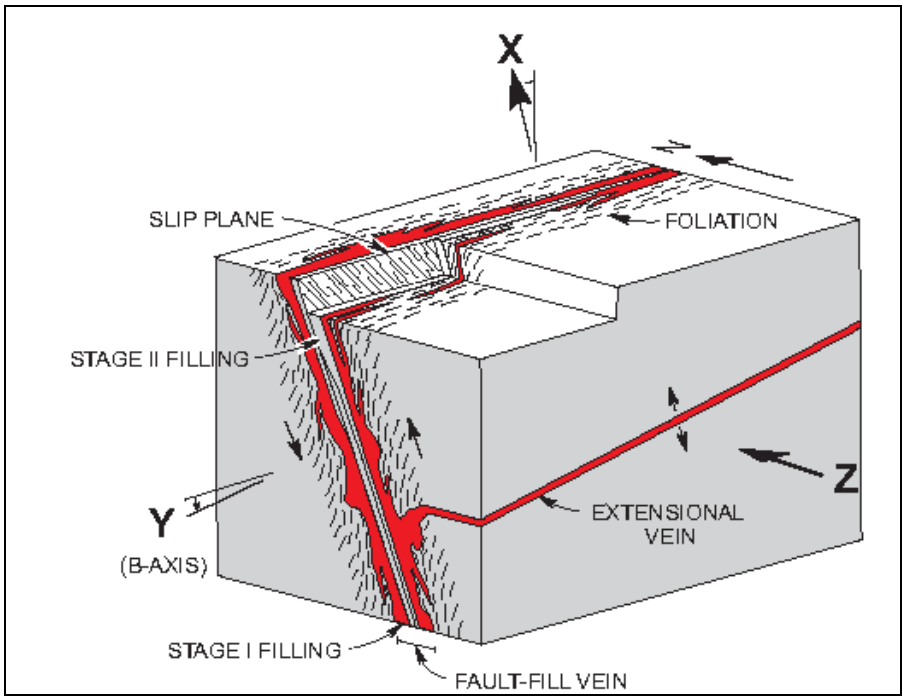

FIGURE 11 SKEMATIC OF VEIN FILLING FAULT; From Robert F. (1990)

EXPLORATION COMPLETED ON THE PROPERTY BY ALITA RESOURCES LTD. AND MAINSTREAM MINERALS CORP.

Alita Resources Ltd. has not undertaken any exploration work on this property.

Mainstream Minerals Corporation has incurred expenses related to the property including property payments, airborne geophysical surveys and data compilation. Table 2 shows direct expenditures on the Rowan property from Mainstream Minerals Corp. general ledger from 2010 and 2011.

TABLE 2 EXPENDITURES ON PROPERTY

Year	Property Payments	Geophysical survey (Airborne)	Data Compilation	Total / Year
2010	$ 30,600.00	$ 458.00	$ -	$ 31,058.00
2011	$ -	$ 97,124.34	$ 5,522.00	$ 102,646.34
Total	$ 30,600.00	$ 97,582.34	$ 5,522.00	$ 133,704.34

Mainstream Minerals Corporation completed an airborne magnetic and electromagnetic (VERSATILE TIME DOMAIN ELECTROMAGNETIC; VTEM) survey over the property in December 2010. This work was carried out by Geotech Ltd. of Aurora, On. Geotech was not requested to provide detailed interpretations but indicated that a number of conductive anomalies appeared "interesting". Geotech did recommended that the data be submitted for detailed interpretation to include 2D - 3D inversion modeling analyses.

The geophysical surveys consisted of helicopter borne EM using the versatile time-domain electromagnetic (VTEM) system with Z and X component measurements and aeromagnetics using a caesium magnetometer. A total of 582.4 line-km of geophysical data were acquired during the survey. Data quality control and quality assurance, and preliminary data processing were carried out on a daily basis during the acquisition phase of the project. Final data processing followed immediately after the end of the survey.

A line spacing of 100 meters was used in the north-south direction with 'tie line' spacing of 950 meters in the east west direction. Location of survey points used a NovAtel Canada-Wide Differential Global Positioning System Correction Service OEM4-G2-3151W Global Positioning System receiver. The positional accuracy for this system is 1.8 meters.

The survey was flown using a Terra TRA 3000/TRI 40 radar altimeter to record terrain clearance. Terrain clearance for the caesium vapour magnetic sensor was 66 meters and 47 meters for the electromagnetic sensor. The magnetic sensor had a sensitivity of 0.02 nano Tesla at a sampling interval of 0.1 seconds.

Figure 12 is an excerpt from the report provided by Geotech showing the total field magnetic data over the property. Figure 13 shows the electromagnetic responses for time gates 0.22 to 7.04 ms as profiles. Responses in these gates tend to indicate conductive bedrock material. It should be noted that historical diamond drilling on the property appears to have tested the conductive areas indicated from the Geotech survey.

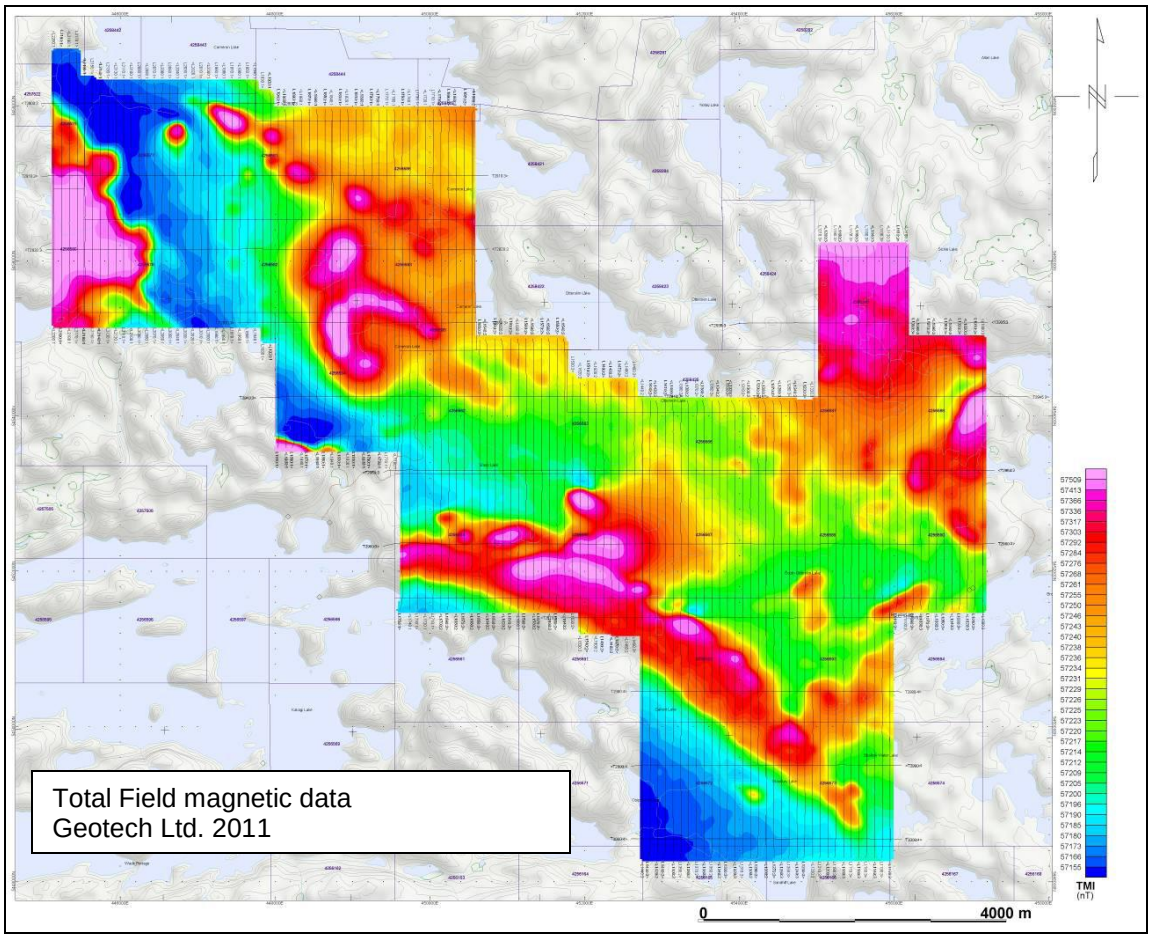

FIGURE 12 TOTAL FIELD MAGNETIC DATA; From Geotech Ltd.(2011) airborne survey for Mainstream Minerals Corporation.

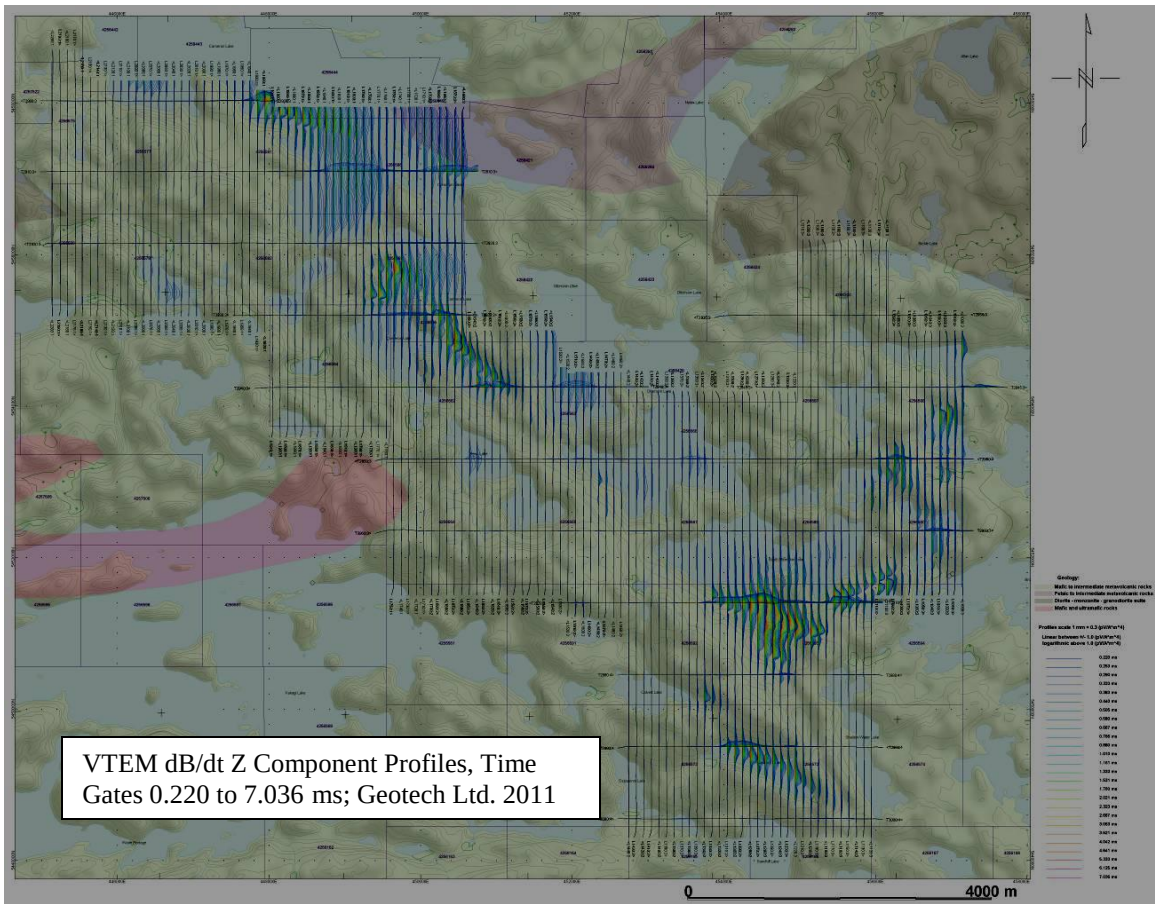

FIGURE 13 PROFILES FROM THE VERSATILE TIME DOMAIN ELECTROMAGNETIC (VTEM) SURVEY. From Geotech Ltd. (2011) airborne survey for Mainstream Minerals Corporation.

DRILLING (HISTORICAL)

No drilling was undertaken by Mainstream Minerals Corporation or Alita Resources Ltd. Table 3 is a summary of historical drilling on the property. Figure 5 of this report shows the location of all historic drilling on the property with company names and year drilled. A total of 876.16 meters were drilled on the property by 5 companies between 1967 and 1990. The only reported mineralization of any note was copper values up to 0.07% over a core length of 1.22 meters in rhyolite tuffs and flows in drill hole K-12-A. This hole was drilled by Selco in 1968. This author does not view this intercept as significant in the exploration context.

All of the holes with the exception of KL-90-05 were drilled to test ground conductors believed to be possible base metal targets. No ground or airborne geophysics was filed with any of the reports. Drill hole KL-90-05 drilled by RIO ALGOM EXPL INC was to test for gold. No data was presented to define the target being tested with this hole.

TABLE 3 HISTORICAL DRILL HOLES ON PROPERTY Data from Ontario Diamond Drill Hole database.

Company Name	Hole No.	Hole Location utme Nad 83 Zone 15	Hole Location utmn Nad 83 Zone 15	AZ	DIP	LENGTH	YEAR
RIO ALGOM EXPL INC	KL-90-05	449951.4	5452001	355	-52	161.5	1990
SELCO EXPL CO LTD	K2	454220.8	5450933	20	-55	47.56	1967
SELCO EXPL CO LTD	K3	454463.3	5451473	200	-55	96.04	1967
HUDSON'S BAY OIL AND GAS CO LTD	C-73-1	450537.9	5454685	220	-45	76.22	1973
HUDSON'S BAY OIL AND GAS CO LTD	C-73-2	450536.6	5454869	207	-45	61.28	1973
KERR ADDISON MINES LIMITED	KF-1	452306.6	5453029	45	-45	157.62	1984
KERR ADDISON MINES LIMITED	KF-2	451619.9	5453446	50	-45	157.62	1984
NUCANOLAN RESC LTD	87-2	450272.2	5457923	0	-90	25.03	1987
SELCO EXPL CO	K-12-A	448094.4	5457954	200	-60	93.29	1968

SAMPLE PREPARATION, ANALYSIS AND SECURITY (HISTORICAL DRILLING)

There is no information regarding the sampling method and approach for the historical drilling on the Rowan property. The author assumes that all companies followed common practices at the time. Common practice at the time would have been to log the core, outline the intervals to be sampled and assign sample tags to the sample intervals. The samples would be constrained by the lithology contacts, and would be of a reasonable length. All the information would be recorded on logging sheets or in a notebook. The drill logs would be sent back to the office for typing. The samples would be split and bagged with a numbered sample tag. Periodically a bunch of samples would be packaged together, and taken to the nearest town where it was shipped to the assay lab. Assay values would be mailed back by general mail. The remaining drill core would be retained on the site, in the original core boxes, either cross piled or in a rack. Duplicate, reference and blank samples were not routinely submitted for assay.

Only Rio Algom Exploration Inc. provided any evidence of analytical results by providing the analytical data sheets from Accurassay Laboratories of Kirkland Lake. Kerr Addison Mines Ltd. and Selco provided assay results only in typed drill logs. Hudson Bay Oil and Gas Co. Ltd and Nucanolan Resources Ltd.

provided drill logs only with no assays or assay values indicated. Assessment requirements at the time did not require the submission of assay results, only proof that diamond drilling had occurred. The author assumes that because no further drilling was attempted and the ground was allowed to lapse that no mineralization of significance was encountered in the drill holes where assays were not reported. A careful review of the drill logs by the author did not turn up references to mineralization that might be of economic interest in any of the holes.

There is no reference in any of the assessment files to issues affecting security of the samples once taken or during shipping.

DATA VERIFICATION (HISTORICAL DRILLING)

Rio Algom Exploration Inc. inserted a "check" sample every 10th sample. There was no written description of the procedure to indicate if these were duplicates, reference material or blanks. Because the "check" samples had the same field number as the previous sample, it is assumed that they were duplicates. "Check' samples were generally in close agreement with the sample with same field number.

None of the other drilling that reported analytical results gave any indication of any attempt to verify the analytical results.

MINERAL PROCESSING AND METALLURGICAL TESTING

There are no known mineral resources on the Rowan property and therefore no mineral processing or metallurgical testing has been done.

MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATES

There are no known mineral resources on the Rowan property.

ADJACENT PROPERTIES

Of considerable significance is the gold deposit reported on the adjoining Coventry Resources Limited's Cameron Lake property. Coventry purchased the property in April, 2010 from Nuinsco Resources. Nuinsco had reported (June 12, 2008 Nuinsco News Release) a 43-101 compliant resource of 1,819,000 tonnes at a grade of 4.99 grams per ton. Subsequent to the purchase, Coventry announced a "recalculated JORC-compliant indicated and inferred mineral resource estimate for the Cameron Lake Gold Deposit of 11.3Mt @ 2.77g/t gold for 1,005,833 oz gold (1.5g/t cut-off)", Coventry Resources Limited web site.

Neither Nuinsco or Coventry Resources Limited have or have had any relationship with Alita Resources Ltd. The author of this report has been unable to independently verify the information stated in the preceding paragraph. **The above information relating to gold mineralization is not necessarily indicative of mineralization on the property under option to Alita Resources Ltd.** The information is provided here to show that potentially significant gold

values have been reported in this part of the Kakagi-Rowan greenstone belt and the location and general nature of this mineralization.

In addition to the Coventry's Cameron Lake deposit there are four other significant deposits with considerable diamond drilling completed. These are shown in Figure 14 with details presented in Table 4. With the exception of the Penn showing, deposit all are hosted in sheared felsic pyroclastics. The Penn deposit appears hosted by a shear at the base of a gabbro sill. These deposits all have the characteristics of good strike lengths and widths but with an overall low grade. None of these deposits have 43-101 compliant reserve estimates.

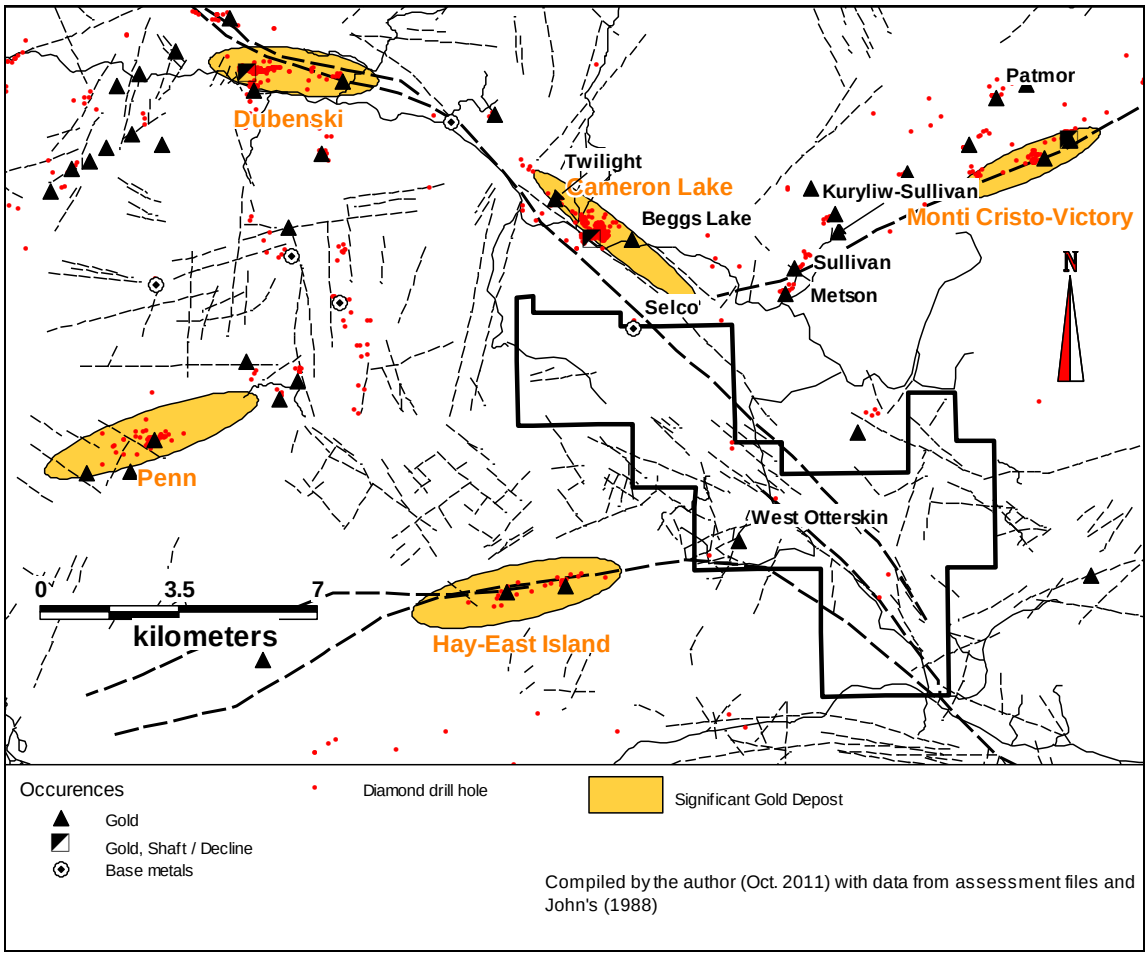

FIGURE 14 SIGNIFICANT GOLD DEPOSITS IN AREA; Also shown are gold and base metal showings. Diamond drill holes are shown as red dots.

TABLE 4 OTHER SIGNIFICANT GOLD DEPOSITS IN AREA

Deposit Name	Company	# DDH's	Meters Drilled	Years
Penn	Inco	41	8,231	1985-87
Dubenski	Dubenski GML; Noranda; Sherritt Gordon	75	15,880	1945-2003
Hay East Island	Noranda; Rio Algom; Barrier Reef	26	5,226	1975-1991
Monti Cristo-Victory	Nuinsco; Lakeport	55	10,406	1983-86

OTHER RELEVANT DATA AND INFORMATION

The author knows of no other information that would make this report more understandable. The author believes there is no part of this report that could be construed as misleading.

INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSIONS

The discovery of significant gold mineralization (Cameron Lake deposit) in this area within the last twenty years and the number of other significant deposits indicates that a new mineral camp has been confirmed. Much of the area has only received a preliminary exploration pass. This is particularly true of the claims held by Mainstream Minerals Corporation.

The data on which the interpretations and conclusions are based is considered highly reliable for a project at this early stage. Exploration success for this project would be largely dependent on the level of skill of field exploration personnel.

Virtually all the known gold mineralization is associated with known mapable structures, see Figure 14. Gold mineralization is typically associated with second order structures off the regional shears. The Cameron Lake deposit occurs within an area that could be characterized as a zone of dilation where the Monti Cristo shear is deflected by the Pipestone-Cameron Lake shear zone. A second dilation zone can be inferred on the Alita Resources Ltd. property where the Chase Bay shear is deflected by the Pipestone-Cameron Lake shear zone. The West Otterskin gold showing occurs in this area.

Alteration associated with the known gold bearing shears consists primarily of iron carbonate and sericite. This is typical of sheared felsic volcanic rock.

Although known gold occurrences are shear related, potential for gold rich volcanogenic deposits should not be ignored.

A review of the airborne magnetic data obtained in 2010 by Mainstream Minerals Corporation would indicate that the overall structural framework inferred by mapping is essentially correct. The magnetic data would also indicate that revisions to this framework might be expected.

A review of the airborne electromagnetic data obtained in 2010 by Mainstream Minerals Corporation and compiled diamond drilling on the property indicates that most of the stronger electromagnetic responses have been diamond drilled for their base metal potential. A further review of the electromagnetic data would likely be warranted when additional information is available.

The size, potential and lack of previous exploration on the property would suggest further exploration be based on techniques that would emulate prospecting over the entire property. This would aid in identifying areas of the property with the greatest potential for gold mineralization in bedrock.

The following conclusions are based on the author's observations and evaluation of the data available and presented in this report:

- Exploration on the property has been negligible and no targets are well defined.
- Initial exploration efforts should focus on the identification and definition of drill testable targets.
- There is strong potential for the discovery of new gold mineralization on the property.
- The lithologies present on the property suggest there may be potential for copper-zinc mineralization in spite of a lack of direct evidence and failure of previous exploration efforts.
- Known gold mineralization in the area shows a strong affinity with structures. Numerous structures have been mapped or inferred to cut the property.
- The West Otterskin gold occurrence is significant in that:
    - The showing is interpreted to lie on or near a major structural trend (Chase Bay fault).
    - The Chase Bay fault hosts a significant gold occurrence (Hay – East Island) some 3.5 kilometers southwest of the West Otterskin showing. The Hay-East Island occurrence has been explored by 26 diamond drill holes totaling 5226 meters between 1975 and 1991.
    - The West Otterskin gold occurrence lies within a structural dilation zone near the convergence of the Chase Bay Fault with the through going Pipestone- Cameron fault.
    - There has been no reported exploration work done on the showing since its discovery in 1980 by provincial government geologists.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Based on the above conclusions, it is the author's opinion that there is potential for lode gold and/or gold rich volcanogenic deposits on the property. It is also the author's opinion that this potential warrants the following recommendations:

- The West Otterskin showing should be located and evaluated by stripping.
- Till sampling at a density of one sample per 6 hectares. This will require approximately 550 samples. Given the nature and distribution of tills, significantly fewer sites may contain suitable sampling material. To get meaningful till data, skilled till samplers must be used to ensure that proper till identification is achieved in the field. Processing of tills should only be done by a recognized laboratory specializing in gold in till. (eg. Overburden Drilling Management of Nepean On.)
- In addition to gold grain count analysis, the heavy concentrates from the till samples should be analyzed for base metal content.
- Follow-up prospecting, mapping and sampling of areas where the till survey indicate possible bedrock sources of gold mineralization.
- Diamond drilling on the West Otterskin showing and targets identified from the till survey as possible sources of bedrock gold or base metals.

Costs of the recommended program are estimated in Table 5. Exploration is broken down to a Phase I and a Phase II where the scale of Phase II is conditional on results from Phase I. It must be noted that these are estimates only based on the authors' recent experience in conducting similar programs in the general area.

TABLE 5 RECOMMENDED PROGRAM COST ESTIMATES

Activity	Units	# Units	$ / Unit	Estimated Cost
	PHASE I		TARGET IDENTIFICATION	
Till sampling	sample acquisition*1	550	$175	$ 96,250
	Shipping	550	$20	$ 11,000
	Gold grain analysis	550	$ 50	$ 27,500
	Base metal analysis	550	$25	$ 13,750
West Otterskin showing: Prospecting, stripping, sampling				$ 30,000
Followup evaluation of gold in till targets				$ 15,000
Documentation and evaluation of data				$ 10,000
			TOTAL PHASE I	**$ 203,500**
	PHASE II		INITIAL TARGET TEST	
Diamond Drilling West Otterskin	6 holes/1800m*2	1800	$175	$ 315,000
Diamond drilling Till targets	drill holes/meters 5 holes/ 1500meters*2	meters 1500	$175	$ 262,500
			TOTAL PHASE I & II	**$ 728,500**

NOTES:	
	*1 Includes Cost of accommodations, labour, supervision and field transportation
	*2 “All in” cost of drilling, logging, analysis and documentation

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Publication No. 24.

DATE AND SIGNING PAGE

CERTIFICATE OF AUTHOR

I, David J. Busch, P.Geo, am a Professional Geoscientist
of 31 Wiltshire Bay, Winnipeg, Manitoba

I am: -a practicing member of the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of Manitoba and a practicing member of the Association of Professional Geoscientists of Ontario.

-I graduated Lakehead University with a Bachelor of Arts degree in 1970 and an Honors Bachelor of Science degree in geology in 1974. I have practiced my profession continuously since 1974.

-Since 1974 I have been involved in mineral exploration and evaluation of deposits for gold, copper, lead-zinc and uranium throughout Canada.

As a result of my experience and qualifications I am a Qualified Person as defined in N.I. 43-101.

-I am presently a Consulting Geologist and have been so continuously since October, 1982.

-From May 11 to 12, 2011, I visited the property and general area to become familiar with the geology, local access conditions, terrain and tills.

-This report titled Rowan Lake Area Gold Project dated Oct. 17, 2011 was prepared by myself and I undertake responsibility for all items in the report.

-The author has had no previous involvement with or on the property.

- I am not aware of any material fact or material change with respect to the subject matter of this technical report which is not reflected in this report, which the omission to disclose would make this report misleading.

-I am independent of Mainstream Minerals Corporation, Alita Resources Ltd., Perry English and Rubicon Minerals Corporation in accordance with the application of Section 1.5 of National Instrument 43-101.

- I have read N.I. 43-101, Form 43-101FI and this report has been prepared in compliance with NI 43-101 and Form 43-101FI.

I consent to the filing of this Technical Report with any stock exchange and other Regulatory authority and any publication by them, including electronic publication in the public companies files on their websites accessible by the public, of the technical report.

This technical report is intended as supporting disclosure for a 'qualifying transaction'. The author consents to the use of extracts from or a summary of the technical report in support of the qualifying transaction, Information Circular or Filing Statement by Alita Resources Ltd. The author has read the Filing Statement of Alita Resources Ltd. dated November 2, 2011 and confirms that it fairly and accurately represents the information in this technical report.

Dated at Winnipeg, Mb. this 17th day of Oct., 2011.

"David J. Busch"

APPENDIX I

PHOTOS FROM SITE VISIT; May 2011

TYPICAL TERRAIN AND ACCESS ROAD

OUTCROP WITH GLACIAL STRIA

SIGNAGE AT START OF CAMERON LAKE ROAD

TYPICAL DILUTED BASAL TILL

ACTIVE LOGGING IN AREA

COVENTRY RESOURCES LIMITED CAMP; CAMERON L.

Ontario

KENORA DISTRICT
TRAVEL PERMIT
2011

PERMITTEE: David Busch, Prospector's Licence #1001049

Passengers in Vehicle: Gloria Busch

ADDRESS: 31 Wiltshire Bay, Winnipeg, MB R2J 2L6
Telephone: (204) 230-1229 cell & (204) 230-1228 cell

PERMIT AREA: Cameron Lake and Trilake Roads **PERMIT** #45

VEHICLE DESCRIPTION: Red Dodge Crew Cab, Licence Plate #CCR 923 (Manitoba)

Permittee Dated May 11/11

Issuing Officer Dated May 11/11

1. This travel permit is valid for the express purpose of: mineral exploration. Valid from May 11th to 20th, 2011.
2. Permittee will not possess a firearm and/or hunting/fishing equipment within the area covered by this Travel Permit or participate in these activities while accessing the Cameron Lake Road via this travel permit.
3. Unless otherwise stated on this Travel Permit, the permittee will not possess or carry a watercraft, ie. Boat, canoe, etc. while in the area covered by this Travel Permit.
4. The permittee must be able to present this Travel Permit whenever requested to do so in the Travel Permit area.
5. This Travel Permit does not allow travel in areas closed to travel under the Forest Fires Protection Act.
6. Permittee will have in their vehicle, the use of a CB Radio for communication while travelling on the restricted road.

Persons found travelling without a Travel Permit or in contravention of conditions of Travel Permit, and upon summary conviction, are liable for a fine of up to $10,000.00, Section 70 P.L.A. for each offence or ongoing offence.