

NTS 115I/03
Lat 62° 06' 30"
Long 137° 21'

TECHNICAL REPORT
on the
MAX PROPERTY
Whitehorse Mining District
Yukon, Canada

for

OLYMPIC RESOURCES LTD
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and

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by

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30 January 2012

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1.0 SUMMARY

At the request of Olympic Resources Ltd (“Olympic”) and YES Exploration Syndicate Inc (“YES”), this report has been made on the MAX Property (the “Property”), Whitehorse Mining District, Yukon, Canada. The report incorporates a summary of previous work, details work carried out in 2011, appraises the exploration potential of the Property, and makes recommendations for further work. This report is based on a compilation and analysis of published geological reports prepared by cited persons, and field work undertaken and supervised by the writer, a “qualified person” within the meaning of National Instrument 43-101 of the Canadian Securities Administrators.

The Property consists of a contiguous block of 194 unsurveyed quartz claims, totaling approximately 3,931 hectares (“ha”). YES Exploration Syndicate Inc is the registered and beneficial owner of the claims comprising the MAX Property. Olympic Resources Ltd by an option agreement effectively dated 16 September 2011 can earn a 100% interest in the MAX Property, net of a 3% net smelter return (“NSR”) in favor of YES.

The MAX Property is located approximately 54 kilometers west of Carmacks, 241 kilometers south-southeast of Dawson, and 198 kilometers northwest of Whitehorse, Yukon. Whitehorse and Dawson are the major supply centers for the region. The Property can be accessed by helicopter from Carmacks, Yukon.

From 1984 through 1987, Kerr Addison Mines Ltd carried out a variety of work programs in the southern portion of the current MAX Property. Work identified VLF-EM structures and quartz stringers in altered rhyolite porphyry. Rock samples returned gold values to 1.65 g/t gold and 14.8 g/t silver. Significant mineralization was reported to occur in rock containing quartz veining.

A body of felsic material was hypothesized to underlie surface rocks and to be the source for mineralization. Drilling was recommended but not carried out.

In the area of historical work, rhyolite porphyry has been weathered to a prominent gossan and is clay and carbonate altered, variably silicified, sheared, brecciated, and sericite altered. Finely disseminated pyrite and/or pyrrhotite is widespread, with traces of malachite and chalcopyrite. Quartz stringers up to 6 cm wide, but more commonly 1 mm to 2 cm wide, occur throughout the rhyolite porphyry body. The stringers appear to be related to sheared and weakly brecciated zones within the rhyolite, suggesting possible structural control for mineralization. The principal targets on the MAX Property are an epithermal gold-silver or a porphyry copper-gold deposit.

In 2011, YES carried out an exploration program that consisted of 853 geochemical soil samples, 3 geochemical rock samples, and approximately 2 kilometers of prospecting and reconnaissance geological traverses on the Property.

Gold values ranged from <0.005 to 0.069 ppm. Silver ranged from <0.1 to 4.7 ppm (4.7 g/t). Significant gold in soil values are concentrated in the southern and western portions of the Property, and are closely associated with silver and arsenic values in the southern portion. Copper values are concentrated in a 1,000 meter by 500 meter zone along the southern boundary of the Property, where the copper is closely associated with gold and silver, and to a lesser extent with arsenic. It is possible that quartz veining or a quartz stockwork with significant gold and silver values occurs on the Property. Quartz veining is hosted by clay-altered, sheared rhyolite porphyry intruding the volcanic sequence. The intrusion, or plug, covers an area of approximately 1 km² and has had the contained sulfides altered to a gossan (hydrated iron oxides). Historical ground VLF-EM conductors correspond with gold, silver, and arsenic anomalies.

Mineralization on the MAX Property appears to be intrusion and structurally related. The rocks have been fractured and/or faulted, which has created a plumbing system capable of carrying and depositing mineralizing fluids. Hydrothermal activity, shown by the presence of quartz veining and stockworks, has made use of the available plumbing system.

The objective of the recommended work programs is to outline potentially economic gold mineralization on the MAX Property. The recommended programs have been divided into Phase 1 and Phase 2 work. Phase 1 work consists of continued soil sampling, geological mapping, and a geophysical ground magnetic survey. The estimated cost is \$510,000.

Phase 2 work is contingent upon Phase 1 work identifying suitable targets. Work would include, trenching, shallow drilling, a geophysical IP survey, and diamond drilling to test targets at depth. The estimated cost is \$1,160,000.

2.0 INTRODUCTION

At the request of Olympic Resources Ltc (the “Company” or “Olympic”) and YES Exploration Syndicate Inc (“YES”), this technical report is presented for the MAX Property (the “Property”), Whitehorse Mining District, Yukon, Canada, to summarize historical exploration work, present results of the 2011 work program, appraise the exploration potential of the Property, and make recommendations for future work.

This technical report is based on published and unpublished geological reports, a compilation of published data, maps, and reports by cited writers, and field work on the Property supervised by the writer.

The writer is a “qualified person” within the meaning of National Instrument 43-101 of the Canadian Securities Administrators. The writer examined the infrastructure of the Property and supervised and carried out exploration work from 23 September to 5 October, 2011.

3.0 RELIANCE on OTHER EXPERTS

This report is based on a review of information from published and unpublished geological reports and maps by cited authors, and observations made during the Property work programs. All interpretation and conclusions are based on the writer’s research and personal examination of the MAX Property.

The writer has relied on the accuracy of cited information and Yukon government interactive websites, and does not believe further verification is necessary.

4.0 PROPERTY DESCRIPTION and LOCATION

The MAX Property is located in the Whitehorse Mining District on Map Sheet NTS 115103 and is centered at latitude 62° 06' 30" North, longitude 137° 21' West, and UTM 6,887,000 m North, and UTM 377,000 m East (Figures 1 and 2).

The Property consists of a contiguous block of 194 unsurveyed quartz claims, totaling approximately 3,931 hectares ("ha"). Claims were established by physical staking. YES Exploration Syndicate Inc, Suite 1018 – 475 Howe Street, Vancouver, BC ("YES" or "Optionor") is the registered and beneficial owner of the claims comprising the MAX Property. Claim details are presented in Figure 3 and Appendix A.

Olympic Resources Ltd ("Olympic" or "Optionee"), by an option agreement effectively dated 16 September 2011 ("Agreement"), can earn a 100% interest in the MAX Property, net of a 3% net smelter return ("NSR") in favor of the Optionor. The option will remain in good standing providing the Optionee:

- Pays \$60,000 to the Optionor and issues a number of shares equal to \$60,000 divided by the closing price of the Optionee's shares on the day before signing this Agreement (completed);
- Pays on or before the first anniversary of the effective date of the Agreement; an additional \$70,000 to the Optionor for the first Claim Group held as at the First Anniversary Date, and \$10,000 for each of the other two Claim Groups if held as at the First Anniversary Date ("First Payment"), and issues on or before the First Anniversary a number of shares equal to the First Payment divided by the share price; and

- Pays on or before the second year anniversary of the Agreement, \$100,000 for the first Claim Group held as at the Second Anniversary Date, and \$10,000 for each of the other two Claim Groups if held as at the Second Anniversary Date (“Second Payment”), and issues a number of shares equal to the Second Payment divided by the share price.

In addition, the Optionee finances exploration expenses totaling not less than \$1,500,000 over 3 years as follows:

- \$500,000 by the first anniversary date of the Agreement;
- An additional \$500,000 by the second anniversary date of the Agreement; and
- An additional \$500,000 by the third anniversary date of the Agreement.

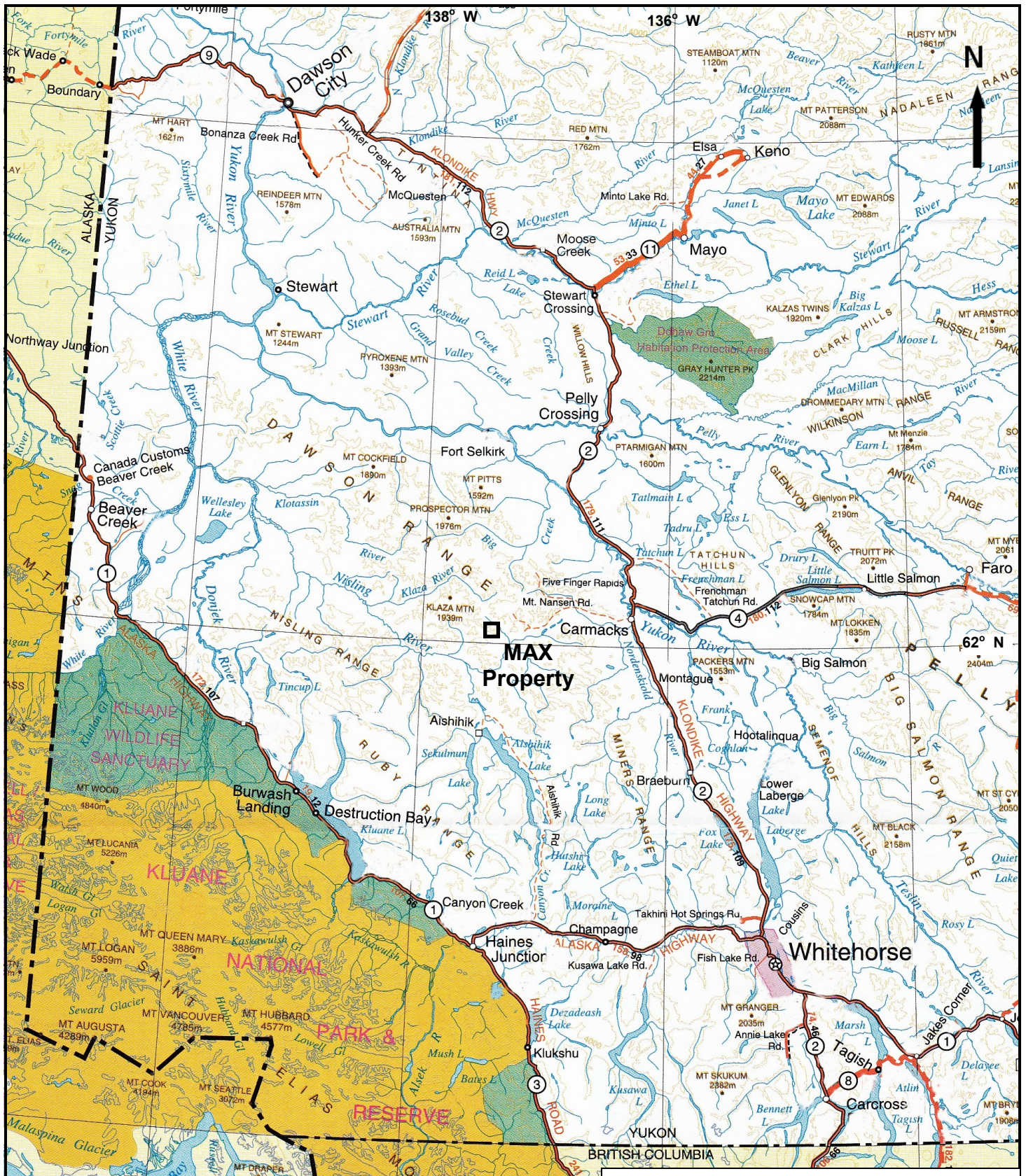
The Optionee may purchase one-third of the Optionor’s NSR for \$475,000 at any time up to the fourth anniversary of the Agreement.

The writer is not aware of any particular environmental, political, or regulatory problems that would adversely affect mineral exploration and development on the MAX Property.

In Yukon, permits are necessary for work that includes surface disturbance, such as drilling, trenching, and the establishment of field camps. Types of permits may include Notice of Work (providing details of proposed work), Timber Use, Water Use, and Camp Establishment. Information regarding necessary permits for specific work programs is available at:

<http://miningyukon.com/regulationspermits/gettingstarted/quartz/explorationquartz/>

The MAX Property has no active work permits or permit applications.



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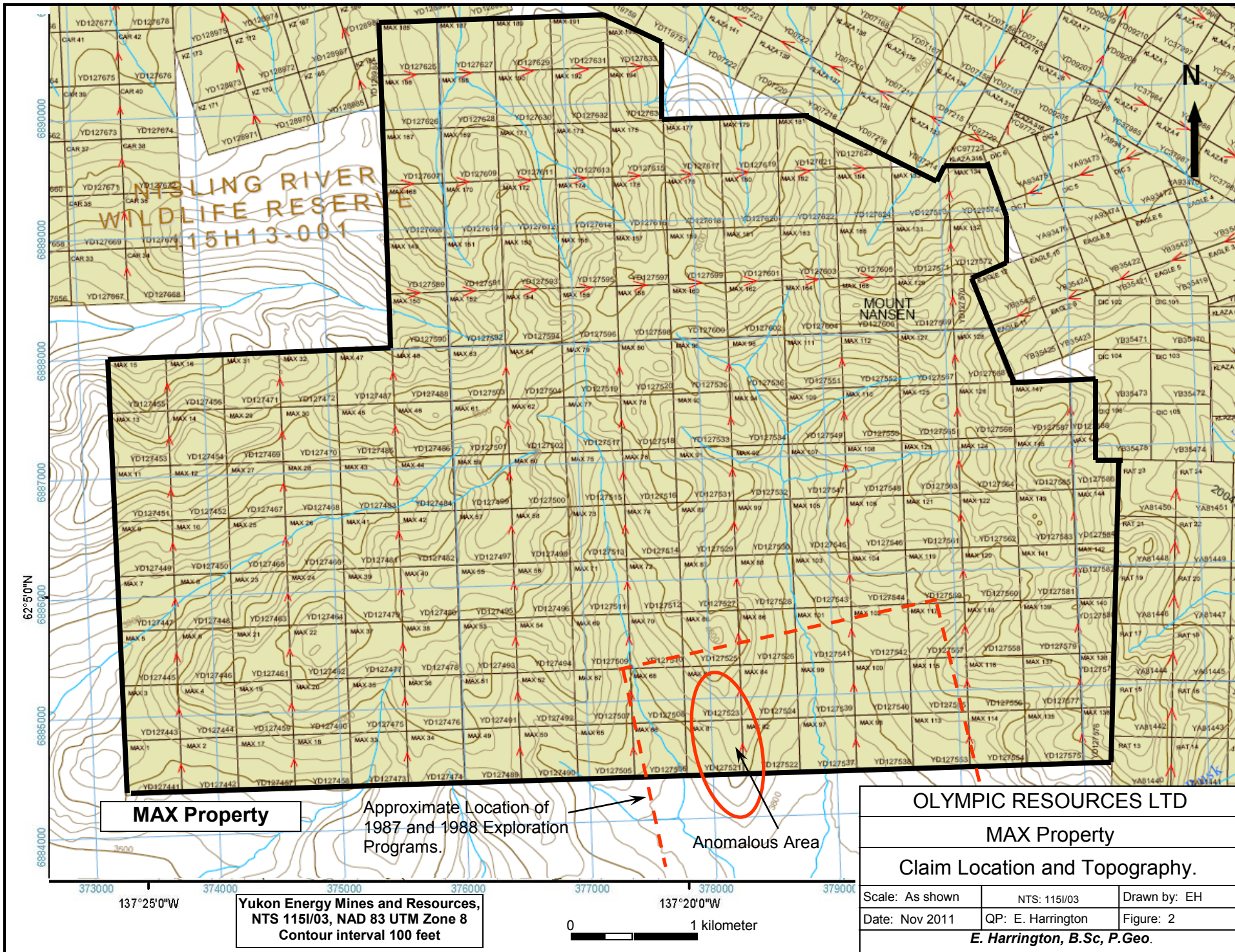
MAX Property

Regional Location

Scale: As shown NTS: 1151/03 Drawn by: EH

Date: Nov 2011 QP: E. Harrington Figure: 1

E. Harrington, B.Sc, P.Geo.



MAX Property

Approximate Location of
1987 and 1988 Exploration
Programs.

Anomalous Area

OLYMPIC RESOURCES LTD
MAX Property
Claim Location and Topography.

Yukon Energy Mines and Resources,
NTS 115I/03, NAD 83 UTM Zone 8
Contour interval 100 feet

0 1 kilometer

Scale: As shown	NTS: 115I/03	Drawn by: EH
Date: Nov 2011	QP: E. Harrington	Figure: 2
E. Harrington, B.Sc, P.Geo.		

5.0 ACCESSIBILITY, CLIMATE, LOCAL RESOURCES, INFRASTRUCTURE, and PHYSIOGRAPHY

The MAX Property is located approximately 54 kilometers west of Carmacks, 241 kilometers south-southeast of Dawson, and 198 kilometers northwest of Whitehorse, Yukon. Whitehorse and Dawson are the major supply centers for the region. The Property can be accessed by helicopter from Carmacks, Yukon. The Mt. Nansen mine site is accessible by a maintained dirt road, and alternative Property access would be possible by driving to the mine and then taking a helicopter to the Property. It would be necessary to establish one or more fuel caches for extended flying away from Carmacks.

The claims are on gently rolling to moderately steep unglaciated terrain with elevations ranging from 1,160 meters (3,800 feet) to 1,800 meters (5,900 feet). The claims are generally above the tree-line, where vegetation is restricted to shrubs and grasses or is nonexistent. Property topography would not pose significant problems for constructing exploration or exploitation facilities.

Climate is variable, with low cloud and showers common during the summer. Winters are cold, with approximately 60 centimeters of snow that stays from September to May. The work season is mid- or late-June to mid-October. Due to permafrost conditions, soil sampling may be impaired into July and August.

As there are no power lines on the Property, electrical power would have to be generated on-site. Whitehorse and Dawson City are the main regional sources for supplies and personnel.

6.0 HISTORY

In the early 1970s, bulldozer trenching revealed a porphyry copper occurrence that was subsequently named the Lonely Cu showing.

From 1984 through 1986, Kerr Addison Mines Ltd carried out a work program that consisted of soil sampling (414 samples), rock sampling (32 samples), silt sampling (5 samples), ground VLF-EM (15 km), and geological mapping at 1:5000 scale (Paulter 1986) on the southern portion of the current MAX Property.

Rock sampling returned gold values that ranged from <5 to 1,650 ppb and silver values that ranged from 0.1 to 14.8 ppm. Samples were taken from quartz stringers hosted by altered rhyolite porphyry.

A correlation of anomalous gold, silver, arsenic, and antimony values from soil sampling showed 5 anomalous areas. The highest soil values obtained were 150 ppb gold, 5.51 ppm (5.51 g/t) silver, 350 ppm arsenic, and 9.6 ppm antimony. Gold values ranged from <5 to 150 ppb and silver ranged from 0.1 to 5.51 ppm.

Two major VLF-EM structures were identified. Several soil anomalies corresponded to the two major VLF structures and to a few minor north-trending VLF anomalies. Four main zones of interest were outlined.

In 1987, Kerr Addison carried out a work program consisting of hand trenching (Grextan 1987). Seventeen pits and one 25 meter long trench were dug along three east-trending lines across the anomalous zones outlined in the 1984 to 1986 work programs. From rock sampling in the pits, 12 of 15 rock samples returned gold values < 20 ppb (range from <5 to 115 ppb). Twenty-five trench rock samples returned gold values from <5 to 70 ppb.

Arsenic values ranged from <5 to 1,505 ppm. The presence of quartz stringers was rare. Antimony was below detection limit in all pit and trench samples.

Grextan hypothesized that the rhyolite porphyry or flow could be a fine-grained equivalent of an underlying quartz monzonite body. The quartz monzonite may be related to the source of extrusive rocks found in the Mt Nansen area. It was believed that the possibility of a moderately alkaline, late stage felsic intrusive plug was significant in terms of gold potential. The 1988 program failed to explain the VLF anomalies and it was thought that there was a deeper source for the anomalies. Diamond drilling was recommended.

7.0 GEOLOGICAL SETTING and MINERALIZATION

7.1 Regional Geology and Structure

7.1.1 Regional Geology (Figure 3)

Yukon is situated in the northern portion of the large geologic and physiographic Cordillera Province, which is composed of relatively young mountain belts that range from Alaska to Mexico. The Cordillera is composed of five northwest-trending geological belts that are parallel to the continental margin.

In general, Yukon geology consists of two lithological components, which are separated by the Tintina Trench. Rocks northeast of the Tintina Trench are predominantly sedimentary, from 300 million to >1 billion years old, and represent the ancient margin of North America.

Rocks southwest of the Tintina Trench are mainly igneous and metamorphic, from 20 to 350 million years old, and represent numerous crustal fragments called accreted terranes that have an uncertain place of origin. The Dawson Mountain Range, which includes the subject Property, is located in the area southwest of the Tintina Trench.

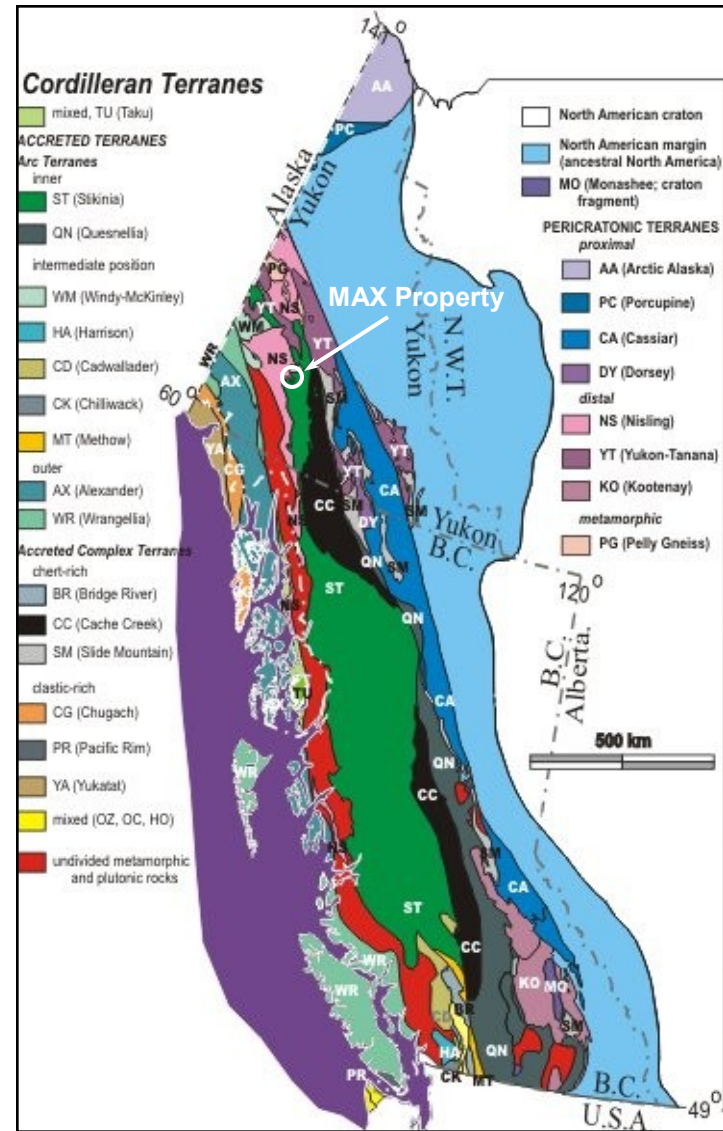
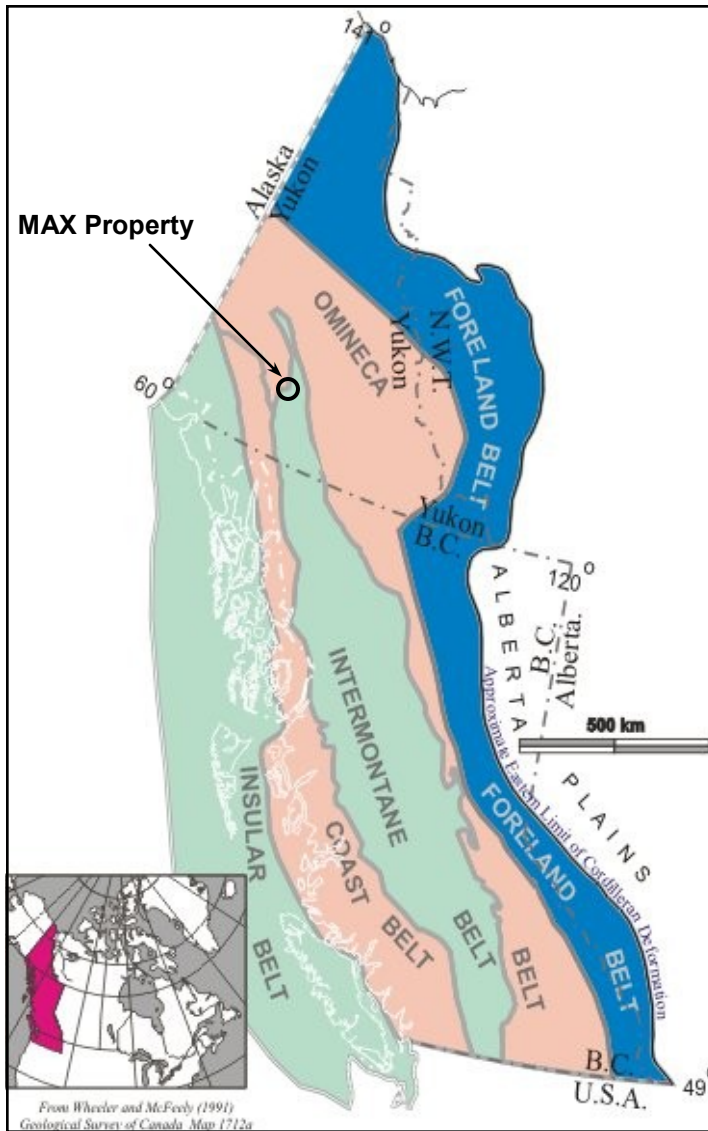
Yukon comprises ten geological terranes. Several terranes amalgamated prior to their accretion to Ancient North America and are termed composite or super-terranes. Three examples found in Yukon are:

- The Yukon-Tanana Composite Terrane;
- The Intermontane Super-terrane; and
- The Insular Super-terrane.

The Yukon-Tanana Composite Terrane ("YTT") is the largest of Yukon's terranes and extends into Alaska and British Columbia. The YTT is composed of several metamorphic rock assemblages, which were originally sedimentary but have been metamorphosed at extremely high temperatures and pressures corresponding to crustal depths of approximately 25 kilometers.

The Intermontane Superterrane is composed of five dissimilar terranes that were amalgamated approximately 180 million years ago: Stikinia, Quesnellia, Slide Mountain, Cache Creek, and Windy-McKinley. Stikinia is the largest terrane in the Cordillera, but in Yukon is restricted to the area of the Intermontane Belt.

Dawson Range and Property lithology generally comprise rocks of the Yukon-Tanana Composite Terrane and Stikinia Intermontane Superterrane. The Dawson Range is part of the Yukon Plateau Physiographic Province, and is characterized by moderately rugged topography with elevations from 900 to over 2000 meters.



HAWKEYE GOLD & DIAMOND INC

MAX Property

Regional Geology

Scale: As shown

NTS: 115103

Drawn by: EH

Date: Nov 2011

QP: E. Harrington

Figure: 4

E. Harrington, B.Sc, P.Geo.

(After Geological Survey of Canada, 2005)

The general structural fabric in the Dawson Range runs approximately north-northwest to south-southeast, paralleling the trend of the Tintina fault.

The Dawson Range, located in south-central Yukon, has extensive placer and lode gold production, and is commonly referred to as the "Dawson Range gold belt". This belt comprises a northwesterly trend of placer gold occurrences, porphyry copper-gold deposits, and gold-bearing polymetallic epithermal veins.

The oldest rocks exposed in the Dawson Range Gold Belt are Paleozoic YTT rocks, consisting of an assemblage of Paleozoic Yukon Group schist, gneiss, and amphibolite, and a Triassic assemblage of andesite to basalt flows, tuffs, and breccias, which are intruded by granitic batholiths. Granitic rocks intruded during Early Jurassic metamorphic/plutonic events.

The Aishihik Batholith underlies much of the district. Triassic to Lower Jurassic in age, the intrusive body ranges in composition from dark grey granodiorite to pink quartz monzonite and porphyritic quartz monzonite. Tertiary and Eocene volcanic rocks unconformably overlie the granitic bodies. Volcanic rocks consist primarily of felsic tuffs, flows and breccias, are cut by dark green mafic volcanic plugs and dikes. Cretaceous- to Tertiary-age volcanic rocks host lode gold deposits in the Dawson Range.

Lode mineralization consists of epithermal to mesothermal gold-bearing quartz-chalcedony vein systems in faults and fracture zones associated with felsic intrusives. Ring dikes and fault zones were developed during caldera collapse.

In the Dawson Range, gold mineralization occurs in quartz veins and fractures formed during the intrusion of quartz feldspar porphyry and breccia bodies.

Alteration zones vary from narrow seams of clay gouge along the margins of individual quartz veins to wide areas of propylitic and argillic alteration around intrusive breccias. Sericite and pyrite are common accessory minerals.

Cretaceous to Paleocene rocks of the region comprise two major plutonic-volcanic events:

1. The Cretaceous Mount Nansen event includes the Dawson Range Batholith, Casino Granodiorite, Coffee Creek Granite, and the Mount Nansen intermediate to felsic volcanic suite, and
2. The late Cretaceous to Paleocene Carmacks event is represented by subvolcanic and volcanic mafic to felsic rocks that intrude or unconformably overlie all other units.

Cretaceous to Paleocene Carmacks intrusives and volcanics have a close spatial relationship with the older granitoids and a spatial-temporal relationship with known gold mineralization.

In Yukon, gold mineralization is generally related to Carmacks volcanic units and to same-age hydrothermal alteration, suggesting a genetic link between gold mineralization and hotspot-related hydrothermal activity.

7.1.2 Regional Structure

Tintina Fault

The Tintina Fault extends from British Columbia northwesterly across Yukon into Alaska. Tectonic forces caused the block of rocks southwest of the fault to grind up against the stable North American block, moving the southwestern block from 450 to 1,200 kilometers northwest towards Alaska.

Grinding caused the rock to break up and become less resistant, which, with erosion, led to the formation of the Tintina Trench. Approximately 55 million years ago, volcanic rocks were deposited in the trench.

Denali Fault

The Denali Fault originates at Haines, on the Alaskan panhandle, and continues north into Yukon, and further northwest into eastern Alaska.

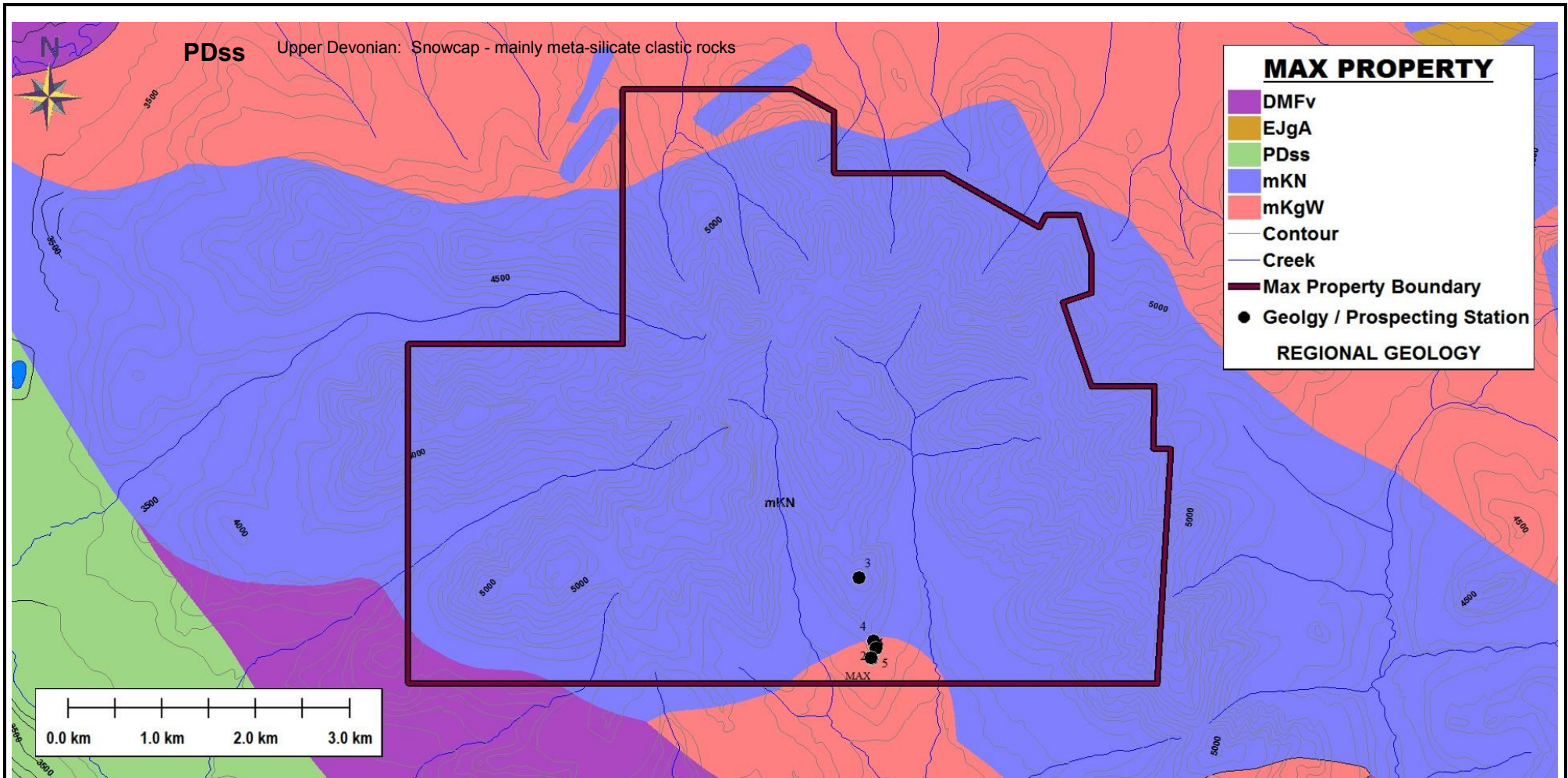
The Denali Fault separates the very high mountains of the Insular Belt from the lower mountains east of the fault. There has been at least 350 kilometers of right-lateral offset along the fault.

7.2 Property Geology

Lithology predominantly comprises Mesozoic mid-Cretaceous (90-110 Ma) volcanic rocks. This Mt Nansen Suite of rocks consists of volcanic flows and tuffs of andesite to dacite composition. Breccias are common, as are dikes and sills of rhyolite and quartz-feldspar porphyry.

To the north and south, Mt Nansen rocks are in contact with Mesozoic mid-Cretaceous (105-112 Ma) plutonic granodiorite and quartz-diorite. This Whitehorse Suite of rocks consists of biotite-hornblende granodiorite, hornblende quartz diorite, and hornblende diorite. Biotite hornblende granodiorite can show sparse grey and pink potassium feldspar phenocrysts.

To the southwest, Paleozoic rocks of the Finlayson and Snowcap suites are located. Finlayson rocks are Devonian to Mississippian in age, and consist of felsic to mafic meta volcanics, schists, and porphyries. The Snowcap suite consists of metamorphosed sedimentary rocks and amphibolites.



- mKN** Mesozoic
Mid Cretaceous (90-110 Ma)
Mount Nansen - volcanic, andesite to dacite flows, breccia and tuff, rhyolite and porphyry dikes, sills and breccias.
- mKgW** Mesozoic
Mid Cretaceous (105-112 Ma)
Whitehorse (Coast Intrusions)- plutonic equigranular granitoids, biotite-hornblende granodiorite, local K-spar phenocrysts
- EJgA** Mesozoic
Late Triassic - Early Jurassic (223-178 Ma)
Aishihik Suite - intermediate granitoids, diorite to gabbro, biotite-hornblende granodiorite, gneisses, K-spar megacrysts
- DMFv** Paleozoic
Devonian-Mississippian (350-382 Ma)
Finlayson - mafic to felsic metavolcanics, green intermediate to mafic volc and volcanoclastics, qtz-muscovite schist, meta-porphry
- PDss** Paleozoic
Upper Devonian and Older (394 + Ma)
Snowcap - metasiliciclastic rock, metamorphosed quartzite, pelite, psammite, minor greenstone and amphibolite

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MAX Property		
Property Geology		
Scale: As shown	NTS: 115103	Drawn by: ML, EH
Date: Jan 2012	QP: E. Harrington	Figure: 4
E. Harrington, B.Sc, P.Geo.		

7.3 Mineralization

In the area of historical work, rhyolite porphyry has been weathered to a prominent gossan and is clay and carbonate altered, variably silicified, sheared, brecciated, and sericite altered. Finely disseminated pyrite and/or pyrrhotite is widespread, with traces of malachite and chalcopyrite.

Quartz stringers up to 6 cm wide, but more commonly 1 mm to 2 cm wide, occur throughout the rhyolite porphyry body. Quartz stringer fragments were also observed in some soil holes. The stringers appear to be related to sheared and weakly brecciated zones within the rhyolite, suggesting possible structural control for mineralization.

8.0 DEPOSIT TYPES

The principal targets on the MAX Property are an epithermal gold-silver or a porphyry copper-gold deposit.

Epithermal (Alkalic) Gold-Silver

Deposits include quartz veins with pyrite, sphalerite and galena in structural zones and stockworks within alkalic intrusions and/or disseminated pyritic zones in alkalic intrusions, diatremes, coeval volcanics and surrounding sediments. Argillic alteration, +/- silicification, carbonatization, and veins of barite and fluorite are common. Deposits may be in the form of sheeted veins in structural zones within intrusions with dimensions of 50 m to 100 m in width and hundreds of meters in length to, less commonly, large disseminated, diffuse zones within diatremes, volcanic rocks, or stratabound within favorable sediments.

Mineralization may consist of fine-grained gold- and arsenic-bearing pyrite, galena, sphalerite, chalcopyrite, magnetite, bismuth, and telluride. Gangue mineralization may comprise quartz, calcite; adularia, barite, and fluorite.

Porphyry Copper-Gold

Deposits generally adjoin porphyritic intrusions and occur in stockworks, quartz veins, closely spaced fractures, and breccias. Mineralization consists of pyrite and chalcopyrite, with lesser molybdenite, bornite, and magnetite. Disseminated subordinate sulfide minerals may also be present. Mineralization is spatially, temporally, and genetically associated with hydrothermal alteration of the host rock intrusions and wallrocks.

Deposits occur in orogenic belts at convergent plate boundaries commonly linked to subduction-related magmatism, and are associated with the emplacement of high-level stocks and extensional tectonism related to strike-slip faulting, and to continental margin accretion. Commonly there are multiple intrusive phases. Any type of country rock can be mineralized by the intrusive stocks or dikes. Deposits range in age from Archean to Quaternary, but are mainly Tertiary age. Depth of formation can range from one to four kilometers.

Pyrite is the predominant sulfide mineral. In some deposits, the iron oxides magnetite and hematite are abundant. Ore minerals are chalcopyrite, molybdenite, lesser bornite, and rarely chalcocite. Subordinate minerals are tetrahedrite-tennantite (copper-antimony-arsenic), enargite (copper-arsenic) and minor gold, electrum (gold/silver), and arsenopyrite. Later veins commonly contain galena and sphalerite in a gangue of quartz, calcite, and barite. Peripheral enrichment can include lead, zinc, manganese, vanadium, antimony, arsenic, selenium, tellurium, cobalt, barium, rubidium, and mercury.

9.0 EXPLORATION

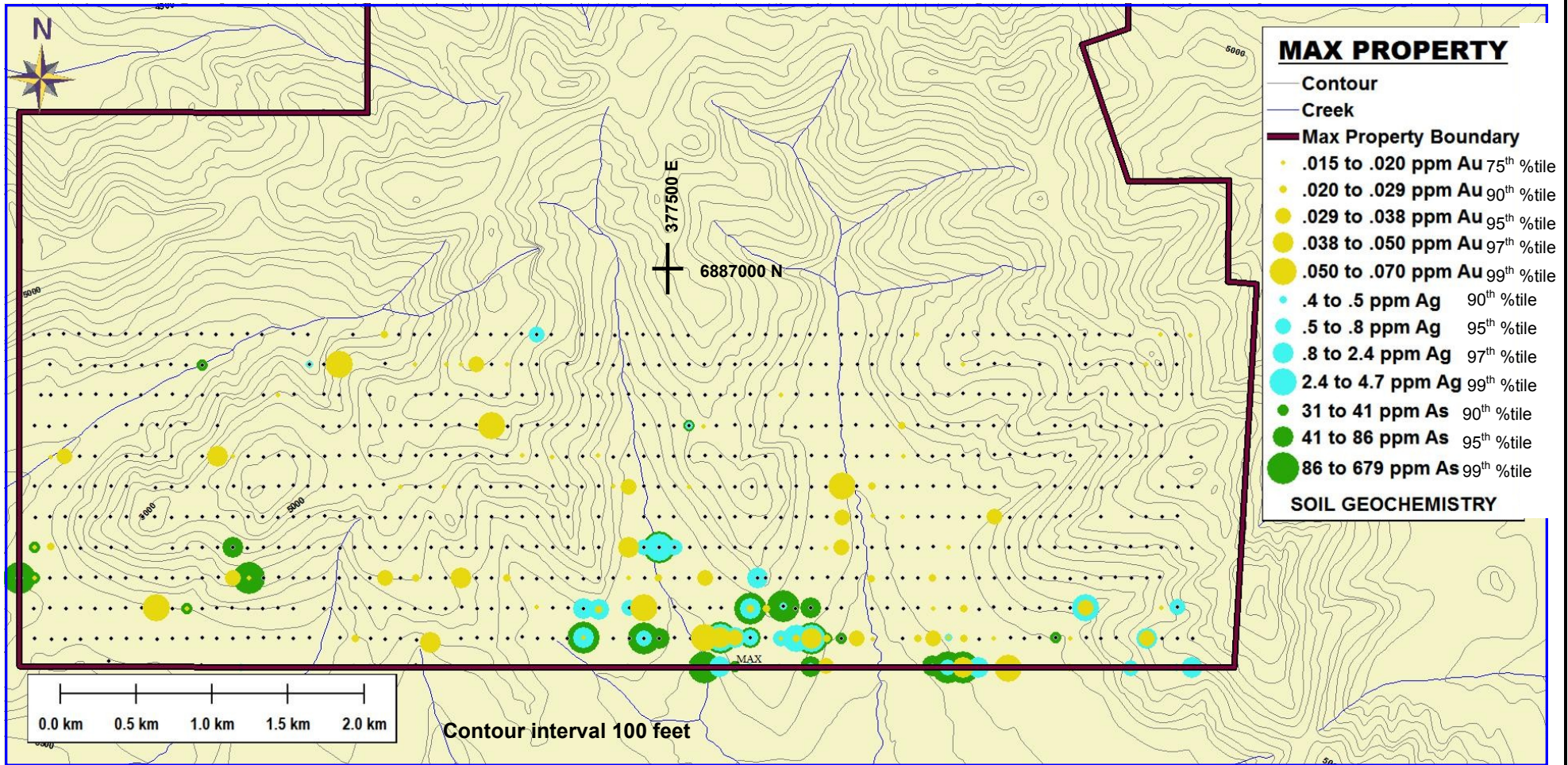
In 2011, YES carried out an exploration program that consisted of 853 geochemical soil samples, 3 geochemical rock samples, and approximately 2 kilometers of prospecting and reconnaissance geological traverses on the Property.

Soil sampling covered approximately 40% of the Property. Gold values ranged from <0.005 to 0.069 ppm. Silver ranged from <0.1 to 4.7 ppm (4.7 g/t).

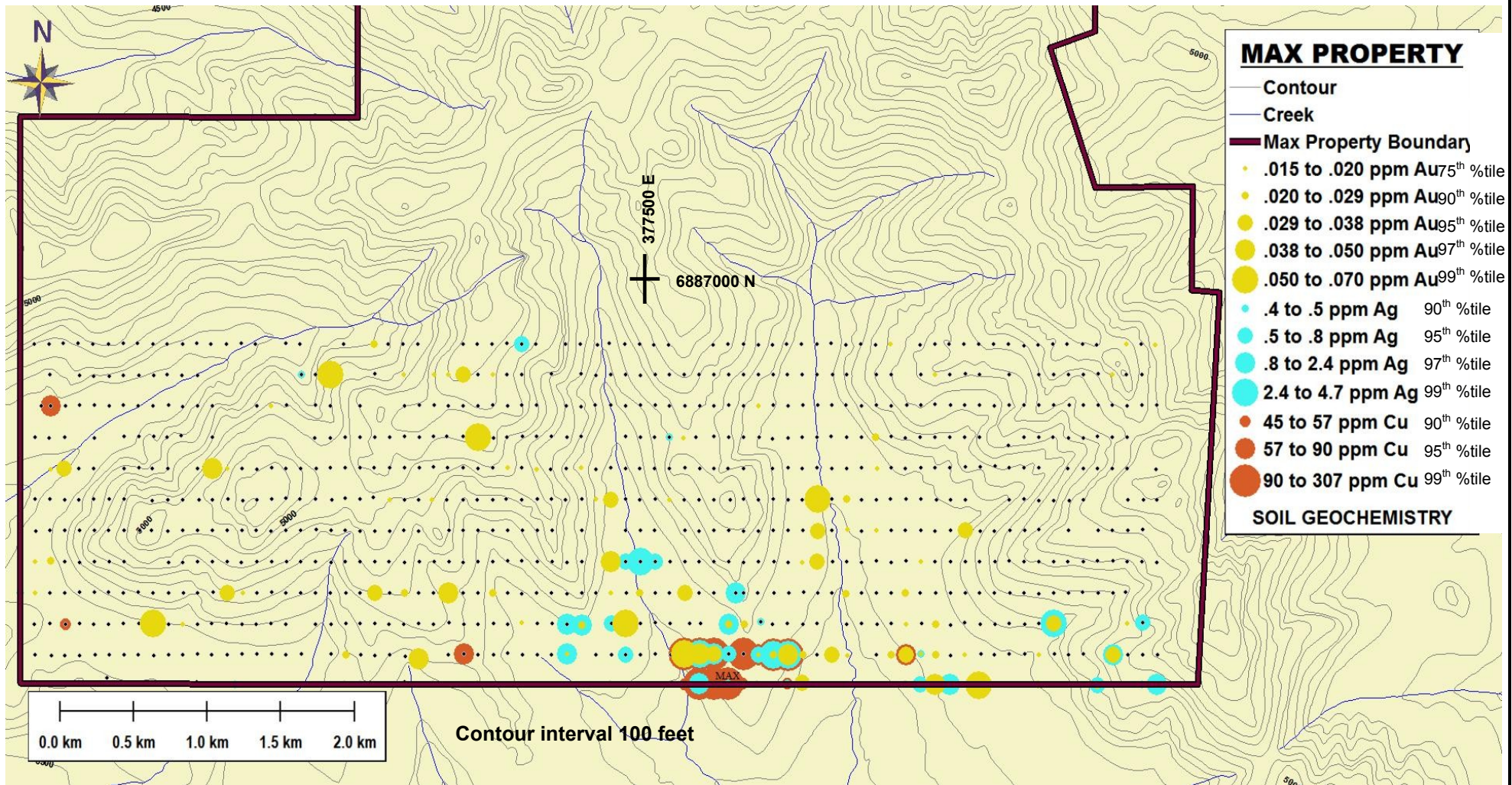
Significant gold values are concentrated in the southern and western portions of the Property, and are closely associated with silver and arsenic values in the southern portion. Copper values are concentrated in a 1,000 meter by 500 meter zone along the southern boundary of the Property, where the copper is closely associated with gold and silver, and to a lesser extent with arsenic.

Table 1: Rock Sample Details

Sample	Property	UTM Location		Type	Description
		Easting	Northing		
5238722	MAX	378180	6884634	Float select	fine-medium grained rhyolite. Hydrothermal alteration. Carbonate effervesence. Limonite and hematite on fracture surfaces. West end of trench
5238212	MAX	378163	6884628	Float select	fine-medium grained rhyolite. Hydrothermal alteration. Carbonate effervesence. Limonite and hematite on fracture surfaces. East end of trench.
5238864	MAX	378204	6884820	O C Select	Iron oxidized rhyolite with kaolinitic phenocrysts hosting disseminated pyrite.



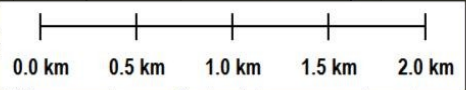
OLYMPIC RESOURCES LTD		
MAX Property		
Soil Sampling - Au, Ag, and As		
Scale: As shown	NTS: 115I/02, 115I03	Drawn by: ML, EH
Date: Jan 2012	QP: E. Harrington	Figure: 5
<i>E. Harrington, B.Sc, P.Geo.</i>		



MAX PROPERTY

- Contour
- Creek
- Max Property Boundary
- .015 to .020 ppm Au 75th %tile
- .020 to .029 ppm Au 90th %tile
- .029 to .038 ppm Au 95th %tile
- .038 to .050 ppm Au 97th %tile
- .050 to .070 ppm Au 99th %tile
- .4 to .5 ppm Ag 90th %tile
- .5 to .8 ppm Ag 95th %tile
- .8 to 2.4 ppm Ag 97th %tile
- 2.4 to 4.7 ppm Ag 99th %tile
- 45 to 57 ppm Cu 90th %tile
- 57 to 90 ppm Cu 95th %tile
- 90 to 307 ppm Cu 99th %tile

SOIL GEOCHEMISTRY



Contour interval 100 feet

OLYMPIC RESOURCES LTD		
MAX Property		
Soil Sampling - Au, Ag, and Cu		
Scale: As shown	NTS: 115I/02, 115I/03	Drawn by: ML, EH
Date: Jan 2012	QP: E. Harrington	Figure: 6
<i>E. Harrington, B.Sc, P.Geo.</i>		

Selected analyses results follow:

Table 2: Selected Rock Assay Results

Sample	Assay Results (ppm)							
	Gold	Silver	Arsenic	Barium	Copper	Moly	Lead	Antimony
5238722	0.012	0.8	39	152	122	9	44	<2
5238212	0.039	3.1	140	135	414	7	134	2
5238864	<0.005	0.2	13	131	23	1	59	<2

Samples 5238212 and 5238722 were taken at the eastern and western ends of a historical trench. Sample 5238212 returned elevated gold, silver, arsenic, copper, and lead values

10.0 DRILLING

To the writer's knowledge, there has been no drilling carried out on the Property.

11.0 SAMPLE PREPARATION, ANALYSIS, and SECURITY

Details of sample preparation, analysis, and security during exploration work outlined in Section 8.0 History are not known to the writer.

During the 2011 work program, chip samples were taken as continuously as possible across the indicated sample length. Select samples consist of rock fragments chosen to best represent the desired geologic occurrence. Soil samples were taken at varying depths using ratcheting hand-powered augers, wherever "B" horizon material could be accessed. All rock and soil samples taken were delivered to Inspectorate Exploration and Mining Services Ltd ("Inspectorate"), Whitehorse, Yukon, for processing. Prepared sample material was delivered to Inspectorate in Vancouver for analysis.

Inspectorate's quality control systems comply with the requirements of international standards ISO 9001:2000 and ISO 17025:2005. Laboratory procedures employ comprehensive quality control (QC) programs to monitor sample preparation and analysis. QC protocols include the use of barren material to clean sample equipment between sample batches, and size monitoring of crushed material.

Analytical accuracy and precision are monitored by the analysis of reagent blanks, reference materials, and replicate samples. In the writer's opinion, Inspectorate works to industry standards.

Gold was analyzed using the Au-1AT-AA fire-assay technique on a 30 gm pulverized rock sample, with atomic absorption finish. For the remaining 30 elements, the 30-AR-TR analytical ICP trace level procedure employing Aqua Regia digestion was used.

In the field, samples were placed in uniquely numbered bags (kraft paper for soils and plastic for rock) and delivered to Reliance Geological Services personnel. Samples were placed in rice bags and sealed with uniquely numbered security tags. Samples were in the care of Reliance Geological Services personnel or in locked storage until delivered to Inspectorate.

12.0 DATA VERIFICATION

The writer carried out a claim status review and supervised the 2011 work program. The writer did not attempt to verify other Property information. The accuracy of information provided by cited sources is considered by the writer to be sufficient. Claim information is available at the Yukon Energy, Mines, and Resources interactive website at: <http://www.yukonminingrecorder.ca/>

13.0 MINERAL PROCESSING and METALLURGICAL TESTING

To the writer's knowledge, there has been no mineral processing and/or metallurgical testing carried out on the subject Property.

14.0 MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATES

No Mineral Resource, as currently defined by Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Petroleum (C.I.M.) terminology, has been outlined on the Property.

15.0 MINERAL RESERVE ESTIMATES

No Mineral Reserve, as currently defined by Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Petroleum (C.I.M.) terminology, has been outlined on the Property.

16.0 MINING METHODS

Not applicable to this report.

17.0 RECOVERY METHODS

Not applicable to this report.

18.0 PROJECT INFRASTRUCTURE

Not applicable to this report.

19.0 MARKET STUDIES and CONTRACTS

Not applicable to this report.

20.0 ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES, PERMITTING, and SOCIAL or COMMUNITY IMPACT

To the writer's knowledge, there are no particular environmental, political, or regulatory problems that would adversely affect mineral exploration and development. No baseline environmental studies, work permit applications, or community relations meetings have been carried out in relation to the subject Property.

21.0 CAPITAL and OPERATING COSTS

Not applicable to this report.

22.0 ECONOMIC ANALYSIS

Not applicable to this report.

23.0 ADJACENT PROPERTIES

The Klaza property, owned by Rockhaven Resources Inc, adjoins the MAX Property to the northeast. Information on the nearby Nucleus deposit and the non-operating Mount Nansen gold mine are considered by the writer to be relevant.

The Mount Nansen mine is located approximately 8 kilometers south-southeast of the Property. Nucleus is located approximately 18 kilometers north-northeast.

23.1 Klaza

The Klaza Property hosts high grade vein and bulk tonnage mineralization hosted in four parallel 1 meter to 75 meter wide, structural zones of epithermal to mesothermal type gold-silver mineralization. The four zones, from north to south, are the Klaza, BYG, Herc, and BRX zones. The Klaza and BRX zones are approximately 1 kilometer apart. All zones consist of quartz-sulfide veins, breccias and fracture networks that are spatially associated with quartz-feldspar porphyry dikes that intrude granitic country rocks. The zones commonly consist of one to 10 meters of gouge, containing pitted, light green quartz bands up to three meters wide. There are sulfides, massive pyrite, arsenopyrite, galena and sphalerite, within or adjacent to the quartz. Alteration within the gouge zones grades from quartz, sericite and kaolinite in the center to montmorillonite with yellow limonite on the edges. Montmorillonite alteration extends into the wall rocks, which are highly fractured and manganese stained close to the fault zones (Middleton 2009).

Oxidation within the mineralized zones is evident, with alteration of the host rocks and remobilization of the gold. The sulfides are, generally, altered to limonite and other oxides. The zones exhibit exceptional lateral and down-dip continuity and collectively define a 1,500 meter wide, northwesterly trending structural corridor.

In 2011, the exploration program carried out on the property consisted of 13,630 meters of diamond drilling in 52 holes, 2,940 meters of reverse circulation percussion drilling in 21 holes, excavator trenching, a helicopter-borne magnetic-radiometric survey, and soil geochemistry. The Klaza Zone has been intersected by excavator trenches and diamond drill holes along a 750 meter strike length.

Drill holes are sited at 50 meter intervals along ten parallel section lines, spaced 50 meters apart. In 2011, 37 drill holes (10,335 meters) tested the Klaza Zone. Intersection depths ranged between 50 and 250 meters down-dip from the surface trace. Highlights from the first nine holes include 3.78 g/t gold and 25 g/t silver over 12.04 meters and 2.89 g/t gold and 49 g/t silver over 15.11 meters. The zone is open to extension down-dip and along strike in both directions (Rockhaven website, 2012).

The BRX Zone has been tested by nine drill holes located on section lines spaced 150 to 225 meters apart along a strike length of 1.3 km. Significant mineralization was cut in eight of the nine holes at depths between 25 to 150 meters down-dip of the surface trace. The best drill result from this zone was 5.43 g/t gold and 50 g/t silver over 14.80 meters. Excavator trenching along the BRX Zone extends the known strike length to 2 km. This zone is also open to extension down-dip and along strike in both directions (Rockhaven website, 2012). Systematic excavator trenching and drilling have only been done in approximately 20% of the 60 km² property. Untested soil geochemical anomalies and induced polarization geophysical targets suggest there is good potential for additional discoveries.

23.2 Nucleus

Northern Freegold's Nucleus deposit has a NI 43-101-compliant Indicated Mineral Resource estimated at 48.5 million tonnes grading 0.70 g/t gold, 0.90 g/t silver, and 0.06% copper, with a cut-off grade of 0.4 g/t (Armitage et al 2011). The deposit is potentially open-pittable and remains open laterally and at depth. The deposit comprises bulk tonnage low grade oxidized (oxide) and non-oxidized (sulfide) mineralization. Freegold's Revenue deposit, located approximately 2 kilometers east of Nucleus has a NI 43-101-compliant Inferred Resource of 101 million tonnes grading 0.34 g/t gold, 3.14 g/t silver, 0.13% copper, and 0.04% molybdenum (Northern Freegold News Release 18 January 2012, available on SEDAR).

Lithology of the Nucleus deposit consists of Paleozoic or older metasedimentary and lesser metavolcanic rocks belonging to the Yukon-Tanana Terrane. The basement metamorphic rocks are extensively intruded by Jurassic to Late Cretaceous igneous rocks of the Coast Plutonic Complex. Mid-Cretaceous intrusive rocks include the Dawson Range Batholith, Casino granodiorite, and Coffee Creek granite. All of the above units are cut by small plugs, sills, and dikes of felsic to intermediate composition.

The property is cut by moderately to steeply dipping, northwesterly faults, which parallel the regional Tintina and Denali faults. The property is bounded by two of these major regional structures: the regionally continuous North Big Creek fault to the northeast, and the South Big Creek fault to the southwest. Contained between these regional structures are two sets of secondary structures: one set trending west to northwest, and the lesser set trending northwest to north. Mineralization is controlled by these two sets of secondary structures.

The geology is dominated by the schistose metasedimentary basement rocks intruded by minor quartz-monzonite to granodiorite bodies and a large micro-granite intrusion, all of which are crosscut by quartz-feldspar porphyry dikes.

These dikes are northwest-trending and are thought to represent zones of dilation and/or tension gashes created as a result of a brittle tectonic event. Dike margins are often brecciated and contain increased gold grade. Gold mineralization occurs in three different assemblages:

- Gold bearing quartz + chalcopyrite ± pyrite veins and veinlets and gold bearing infill in breccias;
- Gold-rich ± copper sulfide rich lenses; and
- Gold bearing quartz + arsenopyrite veins and veinlets.

Mineralized veins and veinlets appear throughout each unit, but occur mostly in the metasedimentary rocks and quartz-feldspar porphyry dikes. Gold bearing breccias occur mostly along contacts with the quartz-feldspar porphyry dikes and the micro-granite units.

Alteration assemblages in the Property include:

- Sericitic (white mica after feldspars and chlorite pyrite after mafic grains);
- Phyllic (texture destructive muscovite replacing feldspars and mafics);
- Intermediate argillic (kaolinite and lesser smectite and interlayer clays replacing feldspars);
- Potassic (orthoclase overgrowths over strongly white mica-clay altered plagioclase and adularia-muscovite along veinlet envelopes); and
- Propylitic (epidote, zoisite, clinozoisite, chlorite, carbonate, albite).

The Nucleus deposit is classified as a low grade, bulk tonnage, intrusive-related low sulphidation epithermal gold deposit.

The Deposit may be part of a much larger porphyry Cu ± Au ± Mo system recognized in the Revenue Zone (part of the Northern Freegold property and located approximately 3 kilometers east of Nucleus), which is underlain by several brecciated and mineralized granitic bodies.

23.3 Mount Nansen

Placer gold was originally discovered on Nansen Creek in 1899 and the first recorded lode gold discovery on the Mount Nansen property was made by prospectors Brown and McDade in 1943. The first underground work was started in 1947, and continued sporadically until 1996. From 1996 through 1999, the mine produced 21,600 ounces of gold and 76,700 ounces of silver, one of the highest grade deposits in Yukon.

In 1999, the federal government took over mine-site management because of a water license violation, and all active mining operations ceased. In 2003, responsibility for the site was taken over by the Yukon government.

The Mount Nansen district comprises metamorphosed intrusive, sedimentary, and volcanic rocks of the Yukon-Tanana Terrane. These rocks are intruded by Early Cretaceous felsic plutonic rocks overlain by mid- Cretaceous Mount Nansen mafic to intermediate volcanic rocks, with feldspar porphyry dikes and plugs. The Mount Nansen deposit consists of four distinct gold zones known as Brown-McDade, Webber, Huestis, and Flex. The zones are situated in a series of branching veins in northwest-trending faults or shear zones. Gold and silver mineralized structures consist of fault-shear-hosted veins and associated clay-rich and bleached alteration zones. Veins occur in a 2.5-kilometer-wide corridor, which has been traced over a strike length of 15 kilometers. Clay-rich leach zones near the surface are underlain by blankets or lenses of gold-rich supergene ores.

The Brown-McDade zone lies at the southeastern end of the mineralized belt. It is 55 meters long by 200 meters wide and consists of quartz veins and associated feldspar porphyry dykes. The oxide ore was mined in a small open pit. A non-43-101-compliant historical mineral resource is estimated to be 193,706 tonnes grading 14.47 g/t gold and 100 g/t silver (YMPU, 2008).

In the Webber zone, a west-northwest striking quartz-vein network dipping 70°-80° to the west hosts a non-43-101-compliant mineral resource estimated to be 58,524 tonnes grading 10.9 g/t gold and 611 g/t silver (YMPU, 2008).

Quartz veins in the Webber zone occur as fracture fillings in metamorphic rocks, which were intruded by an extensive northeast-striking porphyry. The veins vary from 0.3 m to 2.0 m in width and over 500 meters in strike length.

The Huestis zone consists of a north-northwest-striking quartz-vein network, which dips 65-75° to the east. The veins, which individually vary from 0.3 to 2.0 meters and average 1.0 meter in width, occupy shear-controlled fractures in metamorphic rocks and have been followed over 500 meters along strike. The sulfide-rich Huestis Vein has a non-43-101-compliant mineral resource estimated to be 85,727 tonnes grading 14 g/t gold and 283 g/t silver (YMPU, 2008).

In the Flex zone, mineralization occurs in a complex series of branching narrow quartz vein filled fractures in the Paleozoic metamorphic rocks. The veins are sub-parallel, dip steeply to the west, and are offset by northeast-trending faults. The Flex zone has been traced for over 550 meters. A non-43-101-compliant indicated mineral resource is estimated to be 69,977 tonnes grading 6.0 g/t gold and 234 g/t silver and an inferred resource of 38,615 tonnes grading 5.8 g/t gold and 333 g/t silver (YMPU, 2008).

While the resource estimates presented for the Mt Nansen deposits are considered relevant, they are historical, do not meet NI 43-101 standards, and therefore should not be relied upon.

Information presented on the Klaza, Nucleus, and Mount Nansen gold deposits is not necessarily indicative of mineralization found on the MAX Property. Similarities in lithological type, age, and structure suggest exploration potential.

24.0 OTHER RELEVANT DATA and INFORMATION

No other relevant data and information is available on the Property.

25.0 INTERPRETATIONS and CONCLUSIONS

25.1 Interpretations

Soil analyses results from the 2011 work program show significant gold, silver, and arsenic anomalies scattered across the southern portion of the Property. Elevated copper values occur, but are concentrated in a 1000 by 500 meter area along the southern boundary of the Property. In the area of copper concentration, copper values are closely associated with anomalous gold, silver, and arsenic values. This area of associated values is the same general area where gold and silver values of 1,650 ppb (1.65 g/t) and 14.8 ppm (14.8 g/t) respectively were returned from work carried out in 1986. In 1986, it was reported that high gold and silver values were obtained from felsic intrusive rocks hosting quartz stringers.

It is possible that quartz veining or a quartz stockwork with significant gold and silver values occurs on the Property. Quartz veining is hosted by clay-altered, sheared rhyolite porphyry intruding the volcanic sequence. The intrusion, or plug, covers an area of approximately 1 km² and has had the contained sulfides altered to a gossan (hydrated iron oxides). Historical ground VLF-EM conductors correspond with gold, silver, and arsenic anomalies.

Mineralization on the MAX Property appears to be intrusion and structurally related. The rocks have been fractured and/or faulted, which has created a plumbing system capable of carrying and depositing mineralizing fluids. Hydrothermal activity, shown by the presence of quartz veining and stockworks; has made use of the available plumbing system.

The Mt Nansen volcanic suite, which also hosts the nearby Mt Nansen gold-silver deposit, comprises most of the MAX Property's upper lithology.

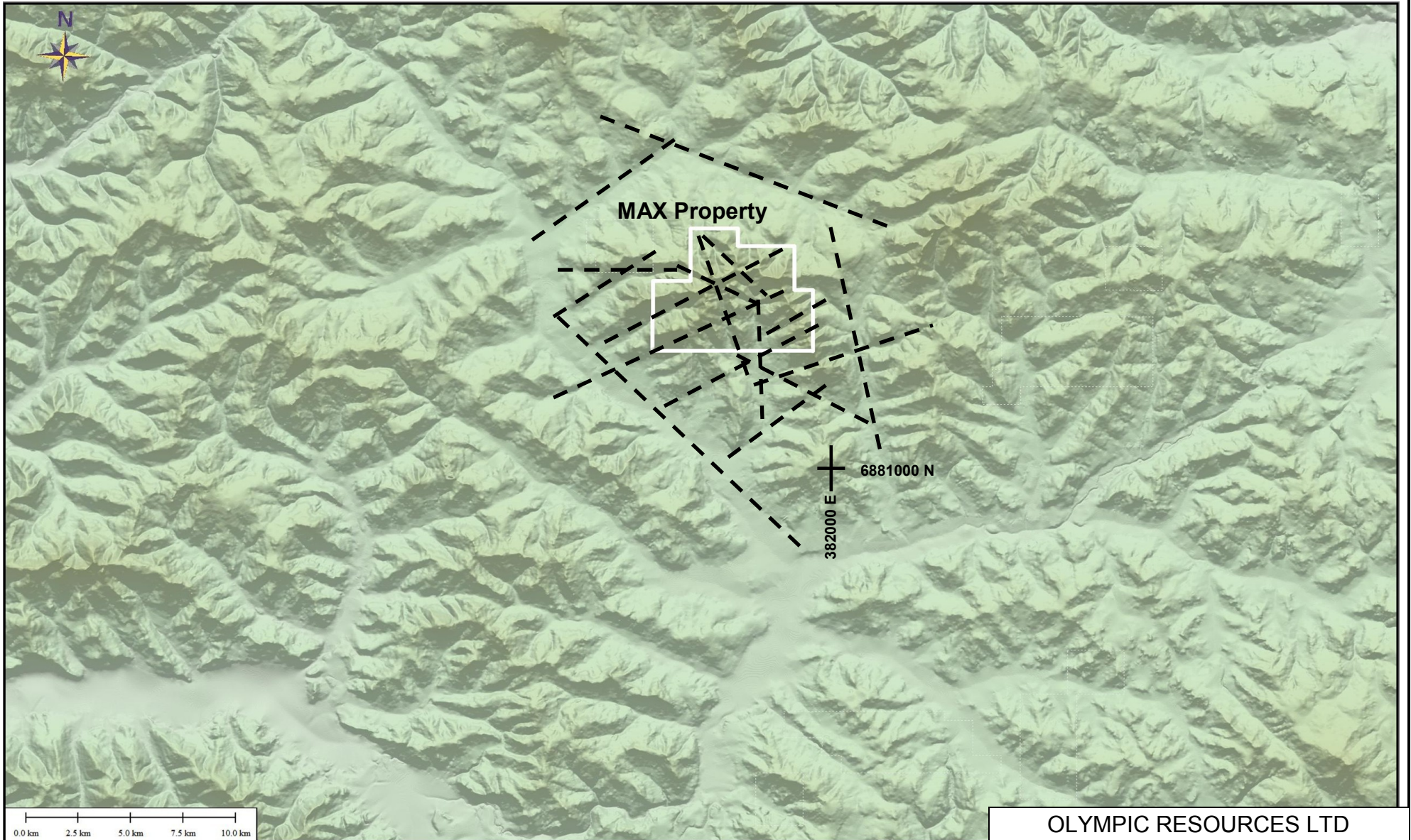
Historical work shows that the Mt Nansen rocks include feldspar-rich rhyodacite to andesite porphyries, porphyritic tuffs, and rhyolite and lapilli (volcanic ejecta) tuffs, and that the volcanics are underlain by Cretaceous-age granodiorite-quartz diorite intrusive rocks.


Lithological observations from prospecting and geological traverses carried out in 2001 report bleached and weathered rhyolite and dacite containing disseminated pyrite, pyrrhotite, and showing manganese staining. Manganese staining is a common feature of mineralization at the Mt Nansen deposits. At prospecting station 3 (Figure 4), weakly serpentized gabbro was reported.

The rhyolite porphyry, or plug, could be a fine-grained equivalent of the underlying Cretaceous-age granodiorite-quartz diorite body, which could be related to the source of extrusive rocks found in the Mt Nansen area. The alkaline, late-stage felsic intrusive plug, could be significant in terms of gold potential. The relatively small areal extent of the plug might be due to:

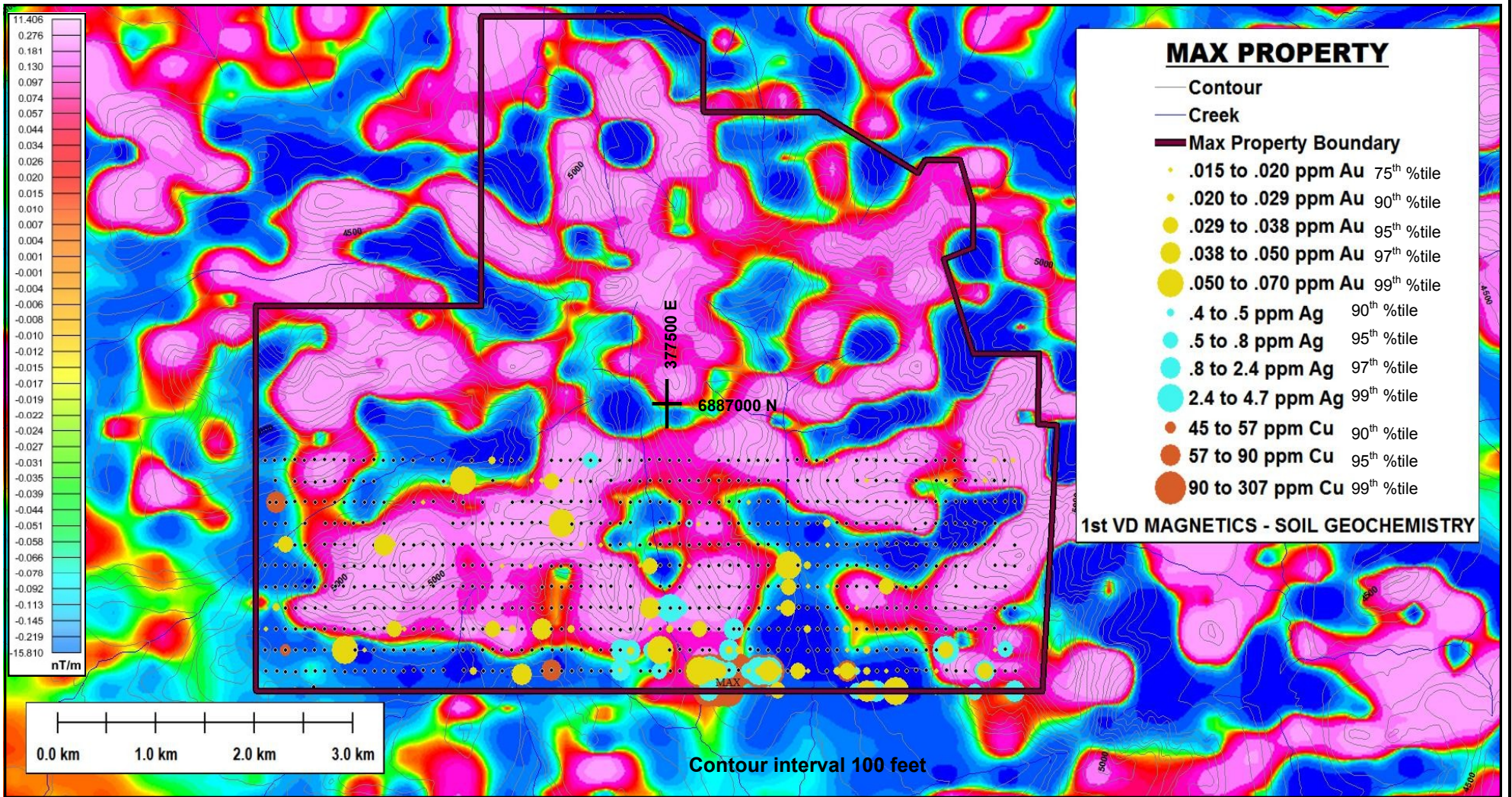
- A small amount of late-stage volcanic activity;
- Fluids being dispersed below surface;
- The lack of a capping mechanism that would allow volcanic pressure to build up and eventually cause explosive fracturing thereby allowing more deposition of intrusive material; and
- Erosional effects.

Figure 7 shows a structural interpretation. The Property is cut by a series of northeast- and northwest-trending lineaments. Airborne magnetic response, Figure 8, shows irregularly shaped, generally elongated, interconnected magnetic highs. The interconnecting nature of the highs may show an association with the interpreted intersecting structural lineations.




 Interpreted structural lineation

OLYMPIC RESOURCES LTD		
MAX Property		
Structural Interpretation		
Scale: As shown	NTS: 115/02, 115/03	Drawn by: ML, EH
Date: Jan 2012	QP: E. Harrington	Figure: 7
<i>E. Harrington, B.Sc, P.Geo.</i>		



OLYMPIC RESOURCES LTD		
MAX Property		
Compilation - Airborne Magnetics		
Scale: As shown	NTS: 115I/02, 115I03	Drawn by: ML, EH
Date: Jan 2012	QP: E. Harrington	Figure: 8
<i>E. Harrington, B.Sc, P.Geo.</i>		

25.2 Conclusions

The MAX Property has potential to host an economic gold deposit for the following reasons:

- Gold and silver mineralization is closely associated with quartz veining in clay altered felsic intrusives. Rocks have been altered by hydrothermal fluids and the resulting fracturing and chemically enhanced porosity could provide a suitable location for gold precipitation. The movement of gold-bearing hydrothermal fluid through a plumbing system, with the subsequent deposition of the gold from solution, would be necessary for the creation of a gold deposit;
- Significant gold in soil anomalies occur on the Property, as do hydrothermal trace element anomalies such as arsenic, antimony, and barium;
- Significant gold and silver values, 1.65 g/t and 4.8 g/t respectively, have been returned from historical rock sampling;
- Historical VLFL-EM surveys show major structural lineaments in the southern portion of the Property. During the 2011 work program, gabbro was reported, suggesting that there are deep-seated conduits, fractures, and/or faults capable of transporting magmatic material;
- Quartz veining and stockworks show that hydrothermal fluids are capable of being transported through the Property's plumbing system;
- The presence of a felsic intrusive body containing quartz vein-hosted gold and silver mineralization shows that there is a magmatic source for the intrusive material and mineralized hydrothermal fluids underlying the Property; and
- The MAX property has lithological similarities to the nearby Mt Nansen gold deposits.

26.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

The objective of the recommended work programs is to outline potentially economic gold mineralization on the MAX Property. The recommended two phase work program includes:

Phase 1

- Soil sample coverage should be carried out in the unsampled areas of the Property;
- Conduct geological mapping at 1:5000 scale in the area of the stronger gold soil anomaly sites, and carry out reconnaissance geological mapping over the rest of the Property; and
- A ground magnetic survey could be used to delineate structure.

Phase 2

- If exposed rock is not available, trenching should be carried out. Trenching should be oriented perpendicular to interpreted structures;
- As an alternative to trenching, a lightweight helicopter-portable drill could be used to make relatively shallow undercuts of areas of interest that have no lithological surface expression;
- A geophysical IP survey could be used to further define targets in areas of interest outlined by the compilation of work program results; and
- Diamond drilling could be carried out to test targets at depth.

Phase 2 work would be contingent upon Phase 1 work producing targets suitable for follow-up. Work has shown that significant mineralization occurs within 500 meters of the southern Property boundary. It is recommended that more claims be acquired, extending the Property to the south.

The proposed budget does not include staking new claims, but does include an estimate for a deep drilling program. The budget also includes costs for both trenching and shallow drilling.

The estimated cost of Phase 1 work is \$510,000. Phase 2 work is contingent on suitable targets being identified by other work programs. The estimated cost of Phase 2 work is \$1,160,000.

26.1 Proposed Budget

Phase 1

The following budget estimates include support costs (camp, helicopter, move-demove, etc). Phase 1 work programs are all stand-alone, and are not contingent on results from other programs. Recommended Phase 1 work programs include:

- Soil sample coverage should be carried out in the unsampled areas of the Property. Estimated cost is \$310,000 (1,300 soil samples and 30 rock samples);
- Geological mapping at 1:5000 scale in the area of the stronger gold soil anomaly sites, and carry out reconnaissance geological mapping over the rest of the Property. Estimated cost is \$140,000 (geologist, geotech, and prospector for 24 days); and
- Ground magnetic survey \$60,000.

The total estimated cost of Phase 1 work is \$510,000.

Phase 2

The following Phase 2 budget estimates do not include support costs.

- Trenching, including geologist and prospector to follow the trenching. Estimated cost is \$180,000;
- Lightweight helicopter-portable drill. Estimated cost is \$140,000 (700 meters @ \$200/meter);
- Geophysical IP survey. Estimated cost is \$90,000 (10 km @ \$9,000/km); and
- Diamond drilling. Estimated cost is \$750,000 (3,000 meters @ \$250/meter).

Phase 2 work is contingent upon Phase 1 work identifying suitable targets. The estimated cost of Phase 2 work is \$1,160,000.

27.0 REFERENCES

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ofiles/Mount%20Nansen%20Property.pdf)

GLOSSARY

Conversion Factors

To Convert From	To	Multiply By
Feet	Meters	0.305
Meters	Feet	3.281
Miles	Kilometers ("km")	1.609
Kilometers	Miles	0.6214
Acres	Hectares ("ha")	0.405
Hectares	Acres	2.471
Grams	Ounces (Troy)	0.03215
Grams/Tonnes	Ounces (Troy)/Short Ton	0.02917
Tonnes (metric)	Pounds	2,205
Tonnes (metric)	Short Tons	1.1023

Mineral Elements

Au	Gold	Cu	Copper
Ag	Silver	Co	Cobalt

Alteration: Any change in the mineralogical composition of a rock that is brought about by physical or chemical means.

Anomaly: A geochemical or geophysical character which deviates from regularity.

Breccia: A rock composed of highly angular angular course fragments.

Epithermal Deposit: Formed at shallow depths by low-temperature hydrothermal solutions.

Ga: Billion years.

Gangue: Accessory minerals associated with ore in a vein.

Hydrothermal: An adjective applied to heated or hot aqueous-rich solutions, to the processes in which they are concerned, and to the rocks, ore deposits and alteration products produced by them.

Ma: Million years.

Talus: Slope established by accumulation of rock fragments at the foot of a cliff or ridge. Rock fragments that form talus may be rock waste, slide rock, or pieces broken by frost action. Widely used to mean the rock debris itself.

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Tel: (604) 437-9538 Email: ed.harrington.geo@gmail.com

CERTIFICATE OF AUTHOR

I, Edward D. Harrington, do hereby certify that:

1. I graduated with a B.Sc. degree in Geology from Acadia University, Wolfville, Nova Scotia in 1971.
2. I am a Member in good standing with the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of British Columbia, License #23328.
3. I have pursued my career as a geologist for over thirty years in Canada, the United States, the Sultanate of Oman, Mexico, Australia, and Argentina.
4. 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.
5. I am responsible for the preparation of the technical report titled “Technical Report on the MAX Property, Whitehorse Mining District, Yukon, Canada” and dated 30 January 2012 (“Technical Report”). I inspected and supervised work programs on the Property from 23 September to 5 October 2011. 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.
6. I am independent of Olympic Resources Ltd (“Issuer”) and YES Exploration Syndicate Inc (“Optionor”), applying all of the tests in section 1.5 of National Instrument 43-101, and I have not had prior involvement with the Property that is the subject of the Technical Report.

7. As of the date of this certificate, to the best of my knowledge, information, and belief, this Technical Report contains all scientific and technical information required to be disclosed to make the Technical Report not misleading. This report is based on geological assessment reports, fieldwork, and published and unpublished literature researched by me and/or in the Reliance Geological Services library and records, and I have visited the subject property personally.
8. I consent to the use of this Technical Report only in its entirety for filing with any stock exchange or other regulatory authority and any publication, including electronic publication, in the public company files on their websites accessible by the public.

Report Effective Date: 30th day of January 2012

Signed this 30th day of January 2012

A handwritten signature in black ink is written over a red circular professional seal. The seal contains the text "PROFESSIONAL GEOSCIENTIST OF BRITISH COLUMBIA" around the perimeter and "E. D. HARRINGTON" in the center.

Edward D. Harrington, B.Sc., P.Geol.

Appendix A
Quartz Claim Details

Appendix B
Soil Sampling Details

Appendix C
Soil Analyses Certificates

Appendix D
Rock Sample Descriptions

Appendix E
Rock Analyses Certificates

Appendix F
Prospecting Stations

