



**Pathfinder Property,
Summary of Previous Work
in the
Public Domain
(Assessment Reports Online)**

Grand Forks Area,
(NTS 082N/03 & 082K/14),

Greenwood Mining Division, Southeastern British Columbia,

for

Kingsman Resources Inc.,

by C.J. Greig (M.Sc. P.Geo.), S.T. Flasha (B.Sc.), and R.E. Greig,

November 23, 2008

Introduction

This report represents a summary of the results of the most recent exploration programs on the Pathfinder-Little Bertha-Diamond Hitch property, which is under option to Kingsman. It includes only that work which is available in the public domain as Assessment Reports, may omit certain reports which are not in the public domain, and does not include work done on the property prior to the 1970's. In addition, no attempt was made to compile any data for the property that may be available in Reports of the Minister of Mines, etc., although the figures do show the location of a number of old workings, dating back to the latest 1800's and early 1900's, which were located during recent programs. In addition, and for reference, trenches excavated by Kingsman on the Pathfinder and Diamond Hitch showings are shown on all figures which encompass those areas of work.

The first two figures in this report are summary figures that are keyed to the individual assessment reports discussed very briefly below. The first summary figure shows the outlines of the areas shown in the figures which follow, and the outlines have been numbered similarly (1 through 13). Each of the numbered figures has been prepared to summarize the results of the work reported on in the assessment report it is keyed to. Each of the outlines, as well as its respective figure number and title (Company name, work done), has been colour-coded to match the colour of a key element in the respective figure, either the outline of the grid which was established, or the surface projection of drillholes. The second summary figure shows the location of the grids which were established on the property in the reports that are referenced; it also shows the collars and surface projections of the drillholes.

The earliest work on the property is not well documented, but what has been documented is summarized in most of the reports cited herein. Work conducted since the 1960's has also been well-summarized in the most recent reports on the property, e.g., Gruenwald (1999), Wells (2000). Most exploration programs run on the property since 1990 have been relatively small, and most have consisted of grid-based ground geophysics and/or soil geochemical surveys that were relatively limited in extent and which were undertaken on various parts of the property. There appears to have been little or no drilling or trenching on the property since the mid-1980's, and even that work was quite localized (figures 1 and 2). All of the geological, geochemical, and geophysical elements on the figures included in this report, as well as the anthropogenic layers (roads, trenches, old workings, drillhole collars, etc.) exist in MapInfo *.tab file format, and all are registered in two dimensional space to the digital topography. They can therefore be used in whatever combination is desired. They can also be converted readily into other GIS file formats.

Assessment Report No. 26,498 (figure 3)

Wells, R.C. 2000. Report on the 2000 Exploration Program (Geological and Geochemical) on the Pathfinder Property, Greenwood Mining Division, British Columbia; Unpublished Assessment Report for Conlon Resources Corp.; British Columbia Ministry of Energy, Mines, and Petroleum Resources, Assessment Report No. 26,498, 125p.

The work described by Wells (2000) was undertaken mainly in the Pathfinder area. It included data compilation, grid preparation, a soil geochemical survey, geological mapping, prospecting, and sampling. Although it appears that the work undertaken by Conlon was never completed, and what was completed was not fully documented, Wells (2000) made a number of significant observations. These included the fact that core from drilling at the Pathfinder zone in the mid-1980's was incompletely sampled. He collected a number of samples from unsampled core which ran greater than 0.5g/t Au. Wells (2000) also recognized that wallrocks to the most heavily sulphidized rocks at the Pathfinder, such as those containing "only" disseminated sulphides, may well carry significant gold values, and he further recognized that silicified wallrocks to dykes may carry values. A small grid was established over the Pathfinder zone, and anomalous gold values were found in the vicinity of the known workings, and locally beyond. Wells (2000) also noted that copper, silver, molybdenum, and arsenic anomalies were coincident with known mineralized zones at the Pathfinder.

The trenches at Pathfinder were resampled, as were the East and West pits, with encouraging results. This showed that the zones were more extensive than previously believed. Highlights included:

Trench at main shaft	East:	1.9m of 3.02g/t Au	
		1.3m of 6.6g/t Au	
	West:	2.0m of 2.14g/t Au	
West Pit		1.3m of 2.89g/t Au	
East Pit	North:	1.9m of 48.6g/t Au	48.6g/t Ag
	West:	1.7m of 5.58g/t Au	21.47g/t Ag
	South:	1.2m of 12.09g/t Au	23.21g/t Ag

Assessment Report No. 25,993 (figures 4 and 5)

Gruenwald, W. 1999. Geophysical Assessment Report on the Pathfinder Property, Greenwood Mining Division, British Columbia; Unpublished Assessment Report for Cassidy Gold Corp.; British Columbia Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources, Assessment Report No. 25,993, 27p.

During 1999, an IP survey was completed over an 8.8 line-km grid covering the Little Bertha, Pathfinder, and Diamond Hitch occurrences. The lines were spaced 200 metres apart and were oriented northwest-southwest. Strong IP responses were apparently indicated over the known zones of high sulphide and over an area of metasedimentary rocks containing disseminated sulphides. Gruenwald (1999) suggested that the showed no evidence for a connection between the Pathfinder and Diamond Hitch zones, and therefore suggested that the zones represented isolated pods of relatively small size. He also noted that the Little Bertha vein and the calc-silicate skarn zones outlined in previous Cassidy Gold programs did not yield significant IP responses.

Assessment Report No. 25,692 (figure 6)

Gruenwald, W. 1998. Geochemical, Geophysical and Geological Assessment Report on the Pathfinder Property, Greenwood Mining Division, British Columbia; Unpublished Assessment Report for Cassidy Gold Corp.; British Columbia Ministry of Energy, Mines, and Petroleum Resources, Assessment Report No. 25,692, 62p.

Included in this report is a discussion of 1997 fieldwork, where soil geochemical samples were collected along the 'upper' and 'lower' roads. Although no maps of this work were presented, the results were apparently consistent with the location of known showings. The "Old Adit," located more or less midway between the Pathfinder and Diamond Hitch occurrences and apparently driven across the projection of a northwest-trending vein or shear-vein, was also sampled at surface and underground. The surface samples yielded the best results, as follows: 1) a dump sample which returned 0.50 oz/t Au, 2) a 1.3m chip sample which included an 0.3m rusty quartz vein which ran 0.573 oz/t Au, and 3) a quartz boudin which returned 0.107oz/t Au. The underground sampling returned somewhat elevated base metal values, but weak precious metals values.

In the 1998 work, a 600m x 800m grid was cut south of Hornet creek, south of the Diamond Hitch and in the south-central part of the property. The grid, which was named the South grid, provided control for ground magnetometer and soil geochemical surveys. The gold-in-soil results were only moderately elevated, with values ranging up to 110 ppb Au, and with no obvious trends outlined. The magnetometer survey showed crude northwest trends which correlated moderately well with the soil geochemistry for gold. In spite of the somewhat disappointing geochemical results, the similarity of the geology in the area of the grid to that in the vicinity of the known showings led

Gruenwald (1998) to recommended further work in the vicinity of the South grid, as well as elsewhere on the Pathfinder property.

Assessment Report No. 24,894 (figure 7)

Gruenwald, W. 1997. Geological, Geochemical and Geophysical Assessment Report on the Pathfinder Property, Greenwood Mining Division, British Columbia; Unpublished Assessment Report on behalf of Cassidy Gold Corp.; British Columbia Ministry of Energy, Mines, and Petroleum Resources, Assessment Report No. 24,894, 98p.

The work documented in this report was completed in 1996. A large grid was established over the Little Bertha and Diamond Hitch workings, and extended almost to the Pathfinder zone. The grid provided control for outcrop mapping, soil geochemical sampling, magnetometer and VLF-EM surveys, and prospecting. The soil geochemical survey, in particular, was very successful, and it outlined a 200 to 300 metre wide gold anomaly in a previously under-explored part of the property, with several gold values exceeding 1000ppb. The mapping also identified calc-silicate skarn mineralization and a new sulphide-rich zone which were beyond the limits of known mineralized zones. Gruenwald (1997) recommend further work on the property, with an initial focus on the Little Bertha vein and on the newly-discovered mineralized zones.

Assessment Report No. 23,882

Miller, R.E. 1995. Assessment Report for Pathfinder Claim Group, Greenwood Mining Division, British Columbia; Unpublished Assessment Report on behalf of Niagara Development; British Columbia Ministry of Energy, Mines, and Petroleum Resources, Assessment Report No. 23,882, 92p.

In 1994 a 0.5 x 1.0 km detailed grid with lines spaced every 40 metres was laid out over the Pathfinder occurrence and a ground magnetometer survey was run. Miller (1995) described the results as follows:

“The near surface portion of the responding mineralization at the Pathfinder shaft is probably less than 20 metres wide near the surface with a traceable strike length of less than 120 metres. Another interesting observation from the magnetic data concerning the Pathfinder massive sulphide system, is that the magnetic high occurs within a halo of reduced magnetic signature. It may be speculated that this associated halo represents alteration or specific rock type related to the mineralization of interest. Should field observations indicate that there is an associated alteration or specific rock type related to the mineralization, other areas

of depressed magnetic response identified in the 1994 survey could be evaluated as to the potential for massive sulfide mineralization.”

Continued exploration on the south-central part of the grid was recommended.

Assessment Report No. 22,772 (figure 8)

Kim, H. 1993. Assessment Report for Pathfinder Claim Group, Greenwood Mining Division, British Columbia; Unpublished Assessment Report on behalf of Niagara Development; British Columbia Ministry of Energy, Mines, and Petroleum Resources, Assessment Report No. 22,772, 29p.

In Niagara's 1992 work on the property, three grids were cut for control for VLF surveys, two in the Little Bertha area and one very small one on the Lonestar fraction (southwest of Little Bertha). The “massive sulphide” trend at the Pathfinder was also prospected to try and determine the extent of the heavily-sulphidized rocks. The Little Bertha survey outlined a northerly-trending conductive zone and indicated that “three faulted sections of quartz veins and a massive sulphide zone” existed. On the Lonestar grid, “an 80m long quartz vein, striking 85 degrees” was outlined, and it appeared to be marked by a conductive zone. In contrast, the “massive sulphide” zone on the upper grid on the Little Bertha, which was outlined by prospecting, did not appear to have an associated conductive zone. Chip sampling of previously excavated trenches on the Pathfinder occurrence confirmed the east-west to east-southeast trend of the zone.

Assessment Report No. 19,979 (figure 9)

Cukor, D., and Cukor, V., 1990. Geophysical Exploration Report on the Pathfinder Claim Group, Greenwood Mining Division, British Columbia; Unpublished Assessment Report on behalf of Ber Resources Ltd.; British Columbia Ministry of Energy, Mines, and Petroleum Resources, Assessment Report No. 19,979, 38p.

A cut grid was established over the Little Bertha workings and magnetometer, resistivity, and VLF-EM surveys were completed. Magnetic and resistivity lows were apparently coincident with known massive sulphide(?) showings, and show a possible eastward extension. The VLF-EM survey did not respond to the showings. Cukor and Cukor (1990) suggested drill-testing of the anomalies outlined.

Assessment Report No. 14,208 (figure 10)

Sookochoff, L. 1985. 1985 Assessment Report, Diamond Drilling, Pathfinder Property, Greenwood Mining Division, British Columbia; Unpublished Assessment Report on behalf of Nu-Lady Gold Mines Ltd.; British Columbia Ministry of Energy and Mines, Assessment Report No. 14,208, 61p.

Thirteen BQ holes for a total of 921 metres were drilled at the Pathfinder zone, with the drilling centred on the old workings (the area of the old shaft and adit). The program was considered a success, as both targets were intersected at depth. The massive sulphides in this area, which consisted of predominant pyrrhotite with subordinate chalcopyrite and pyrite, were apparently northeast-striking and gently westerly dipping. The best results for gold were 0.216 oz/t over 4.6 feet on one zone (with 0.67% copper), and 2.0 feet of 0.566 oz/t gold (with 0.61% copper) in the other zone. The latter intersection was within a broader, 17.1 foot intersection running 0.84% copper and nearly 0.1 oz/t gold. In general the results for these zones varied considerably, both in the width of their intersections and in their precious and base metals grades. The associated skarn zones include various amounts of silica, pyrite, garnet, chlorite, and epidote, and where sampled, the skarn mineralization yielded anomalous precious metals values.

Assessment Report No. 12,123 (figure 11)

Sookochoff, L. 1984. 1984 Assessment Report, Diamond Drilling, Pathfinder Property, Greenwood Mining Division, British Columbia; Unpublished Assessment Report for Nu-Lady Gold Mines Ltd.; British Columbia Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources, Assessment Report No. 12,123, 22p.

This report documents two separate drill programs at the Diamond Hitch occurrence, where nine holes were drilled in 1983 and four holes for a total of 197 metres of core were drilled in 1984. Only significant intersections from the 1983 program are discussed by Sookochoff (1984) in this report, while much of the remaining data is unreported, including locations of three of the drillholes. The 1984 holes targeted the best zones intersected in the 1983 drilling (1.4 oz/t gold over 2.4 feet). The accompanying figure shows the best intersections from both the 1983 and 1984 drilling programs at the Diamond Hitch. The 1983 drillhole results apparently could not be duplicated in the 1984 program, and Sookochoff (1984) offered the following explanation:

“The results of the 1984 drill program have indicated that the gold-bearing zones occur as discontinuous pods possibly related to specific dacitic tuff units within a volcanic pile. The higher grade mineralization appears to be terminated vertically by a dioritic unit with significant gold values more often relating directly to pyritic content. Pyrite content however is not always a gold indicator, as in some cases associated gold

values occur with a fragmental or barren dacitic tuff (silicified). Gold values do not occur associated with pyrrhotite or a porphyritic silicified (dacitic tuff) or with prolific carbonate with – at times – associated pyrite. The heavily carbonated sections usually occur with the diorite unit.”

Sookochoff (1984) recommended that the 1983 samples be re-analyzed, and that the geology from the significant intersections be re-examined.

Assessment Report No. 8,945 (figure 12)

Keyte, G.M., and Saunders, C.R. 1980. Geological, Geophysical and Drilling Report on the Pathfinder Claim Group, Greenwood Mining Division, British Columbia; Unpublished Assessment Report for Aries Resources Inc.; British Columbia Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources, Assessment Report No. 8,945 22p.

In this program, for Aries Resources Inc., a flagged grid covering about half of the property, plus several smaller but more detailed flagged grids over the Pathfinder and Little Bertha claims, were laid out on the property as control for geologic mapping, ground magnetometer surveys, and ultimately, for three diamond drill holes drilled at Little Bertha. Keyte and Saunders (1980) found little correlation between the magnetometer data and the geology they mapped, which consisted essentially of east-southeast trending stratified rocks hosting what they interpreted to be a wide variety of sill-like intrusive bodies. The three holes drilled at Little Bertha, targeted the vein beneath mined-out parts at surface. Unfortunately, the vein was not intersected and there were no obvious faults or lower-grade zones in the drillholes. Keyte and Saunders (1980) concluded that the Little Bertha vein was of limited extent. They also concluded, in part from the results of a detailed magnetometer survey, that the sulphide-rich mineralization at the Pathfinder occurrence was discontinuous and had little economic potential.

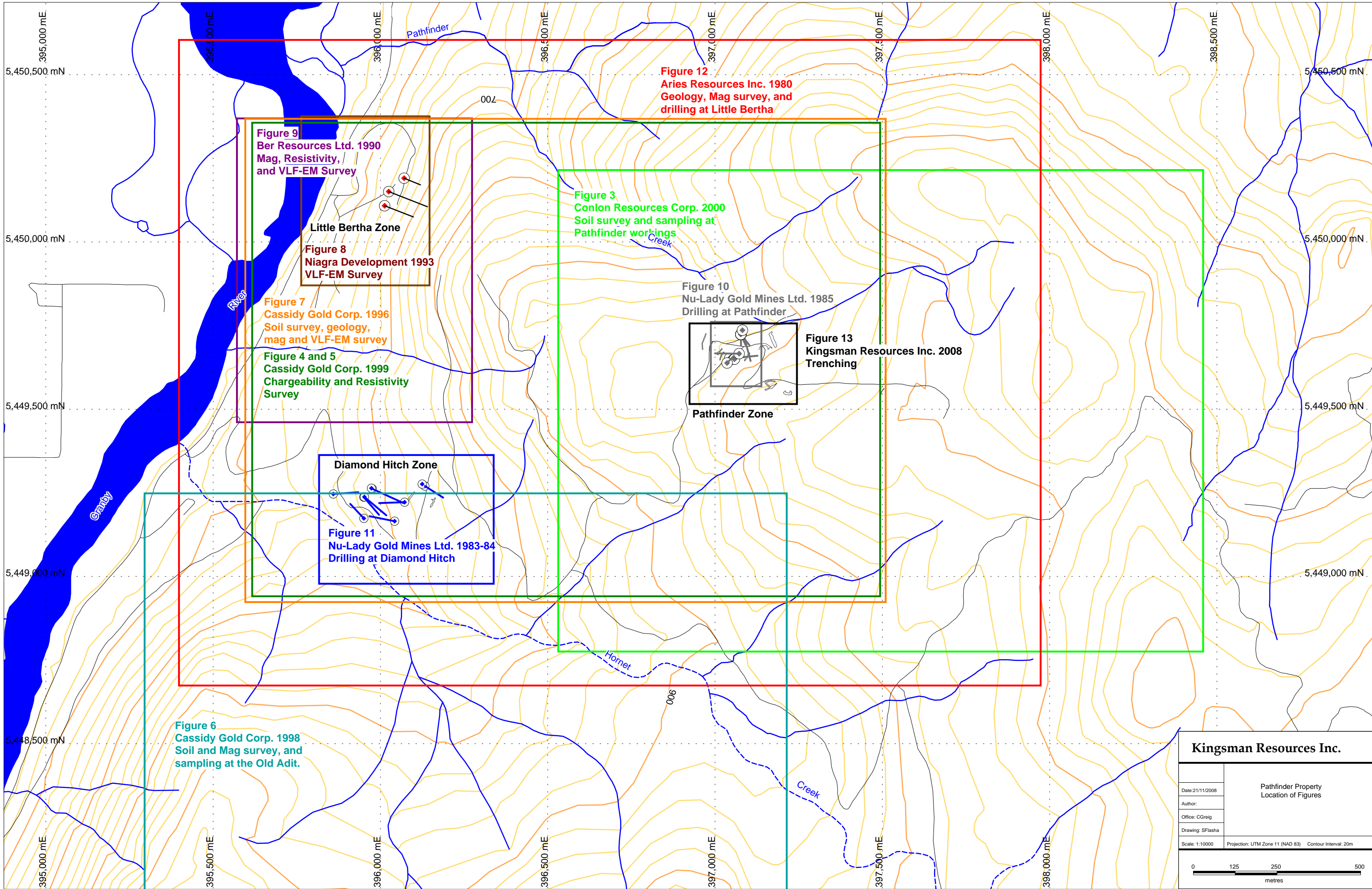
A float sample collected by Keyte and Saunders (1980) from the main dump at Little Bertha assayed 0.670oz/t Au (23g/t) and 6.35oz/t Ag (217g/t). Chip sampling at the Pathfinder surface showings also returned four samples of greater than 1 metre in width and greater than 1g/t Au (0.03oz/t Au), and one sample returned 2.4 g/t gold, with greater than 8 g/t silver.

Assessment Report No. 5,701

Chang, W.B. 1975. Geological – Geochemical Work of the Grand Mineral Claim, Greenwood Mining Division, British Columbia; Unpublished Assessment Report; British Columbia Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources, Assessment Report No. 5,701, 13p.

One rock sample was collected from near the side of the main road in the vicinity of the Little Bertha zone, and it returned 0.03oz/t Au and 0.02% Cu,. The report notes that soil samples were collected, and that the results were favourable, but no maps or assay certificates are included. Chang (1975) recommended further work on the property.

Figure 1

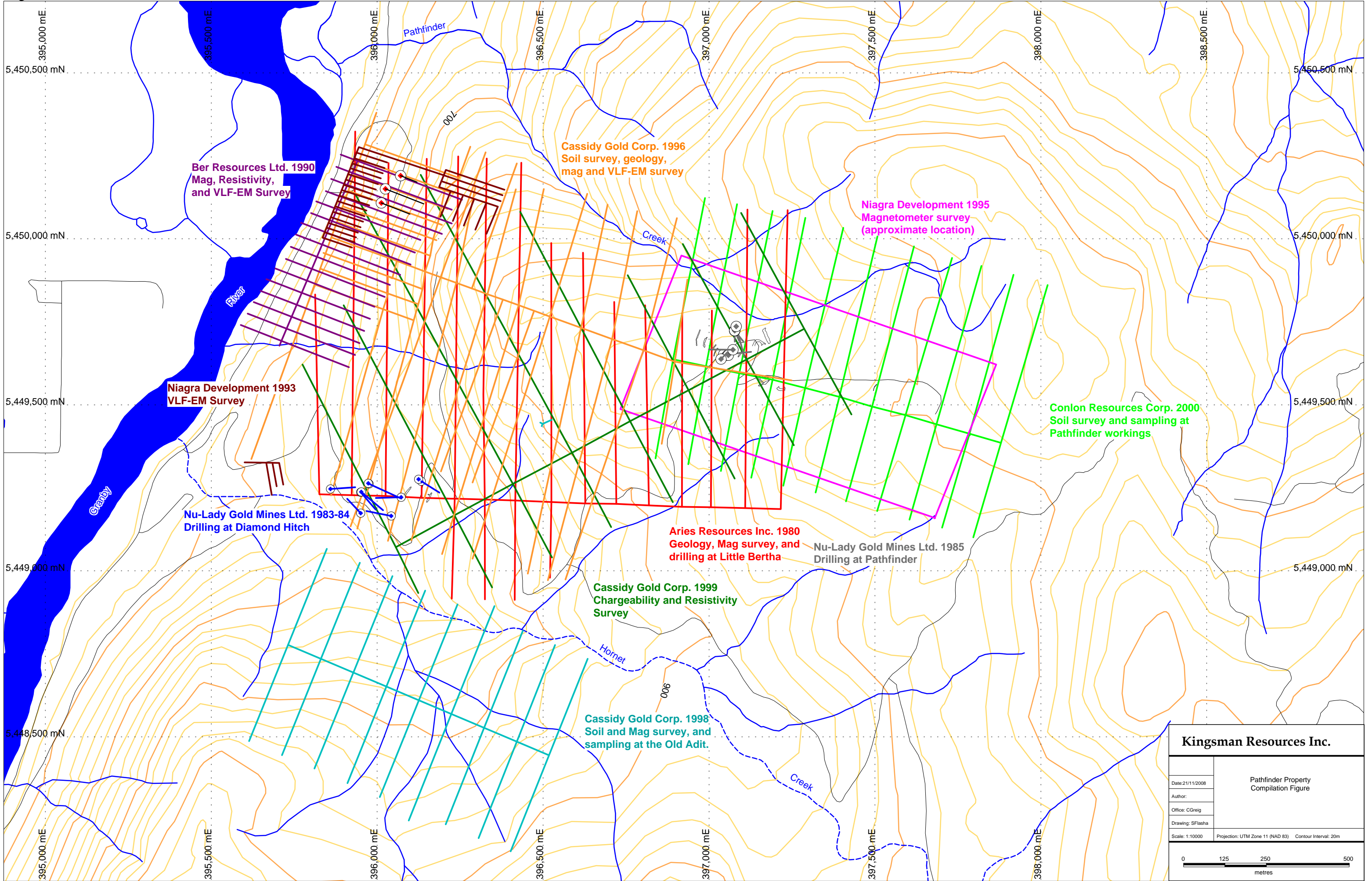


Kingsman Resources Inc.

Date: 21/11/2008	Pathfinder Property Location of Figures
Author:	
Office: CGreig	
Drawing: SFlasha	
Scale: 1:10000	Projection: UTM Zone 11 (NAD 83) Contour Interval: 20m

0 125 250 500 metres

Figure 2



Kingsman Resources Inc.	
Date: 21/11/2008	Pathfinder Property Compilation Figure
Author:	
Office: CGreig	
Drawing: SFlasha	
Scale: 1:10000	Projection: UTM Zone 11 (NAD 83) Contour Interval: 20m
0 125 250 500 metres	

Figure 4

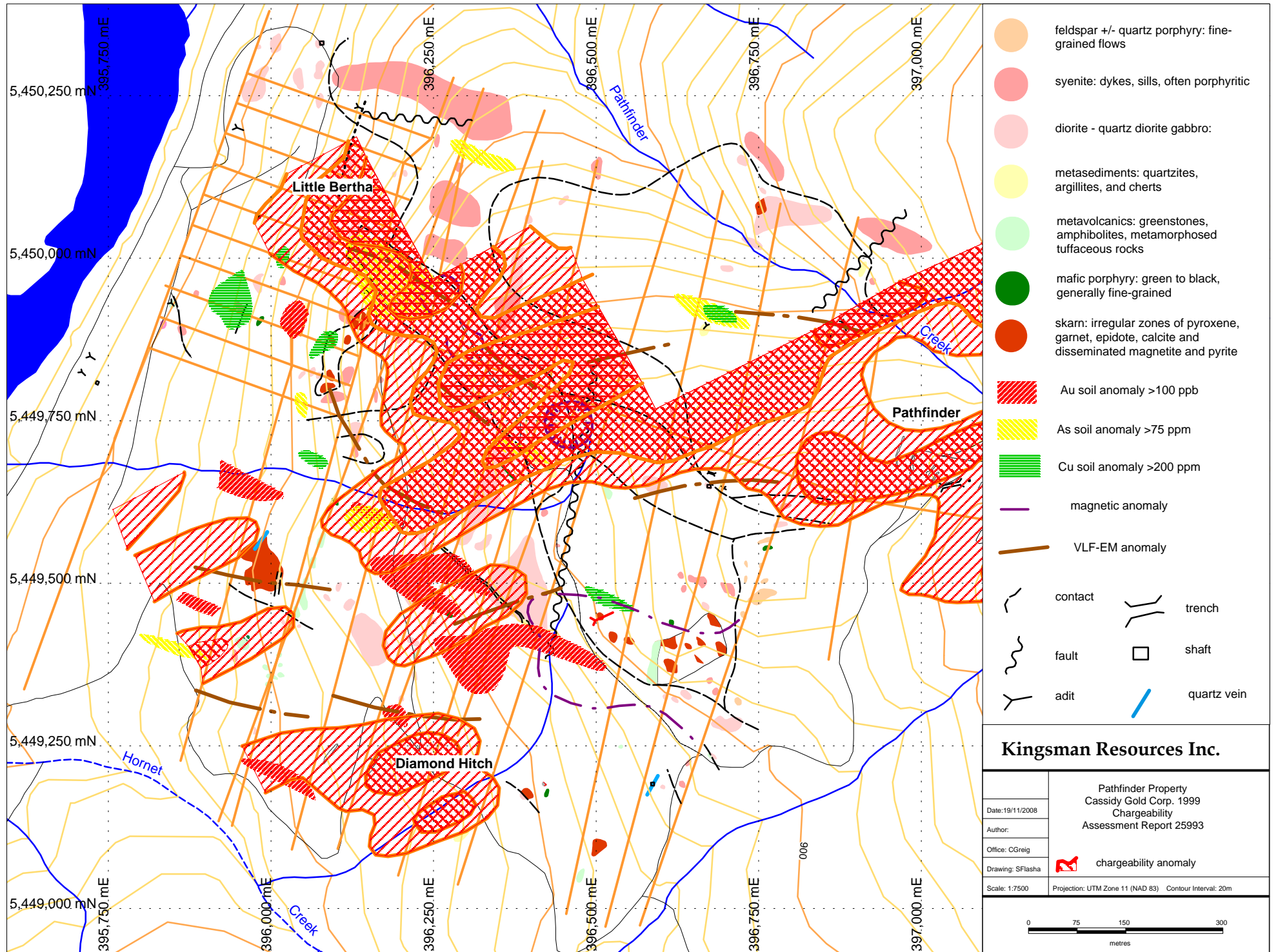


Figure 5

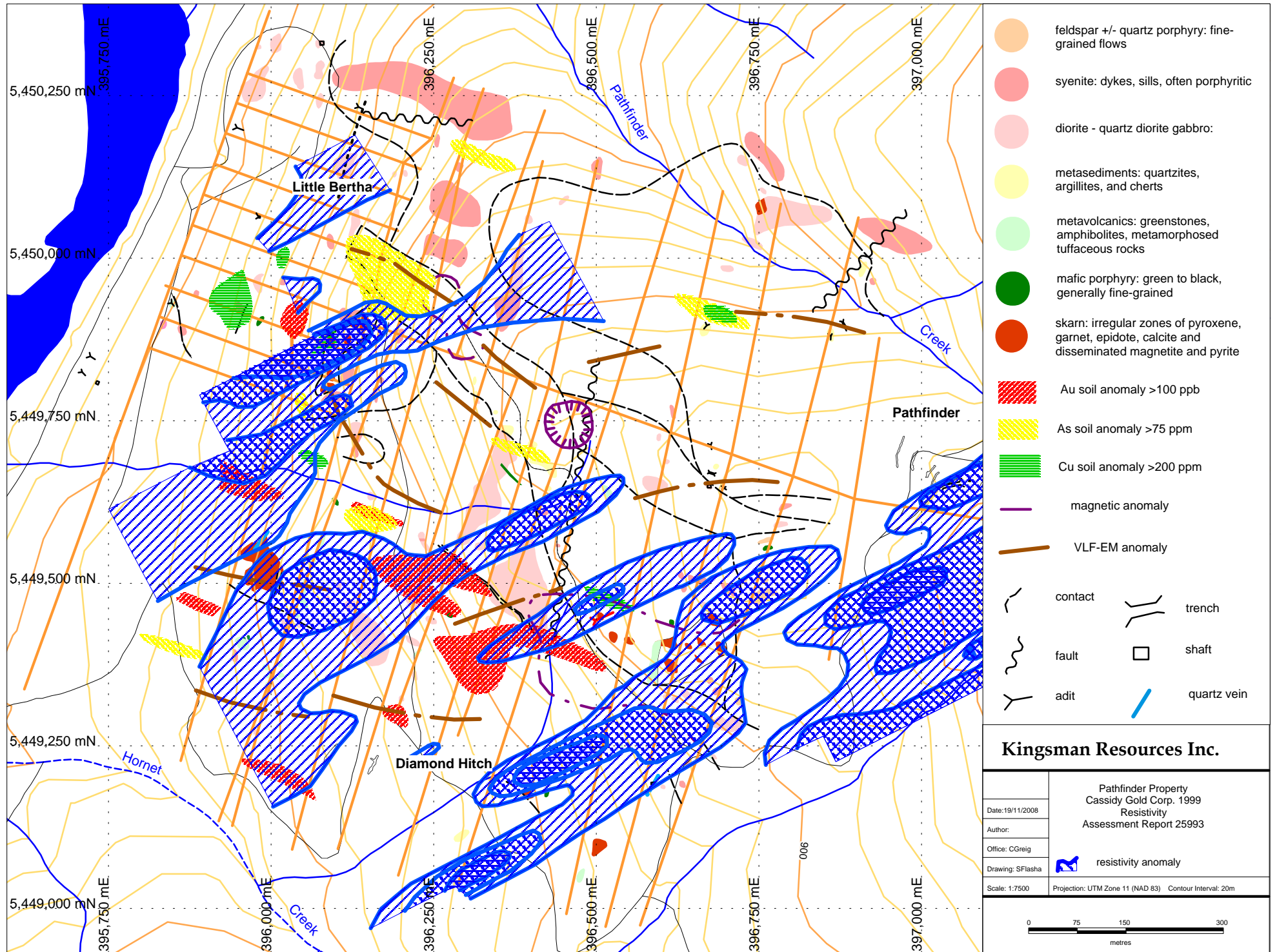


Figure 6

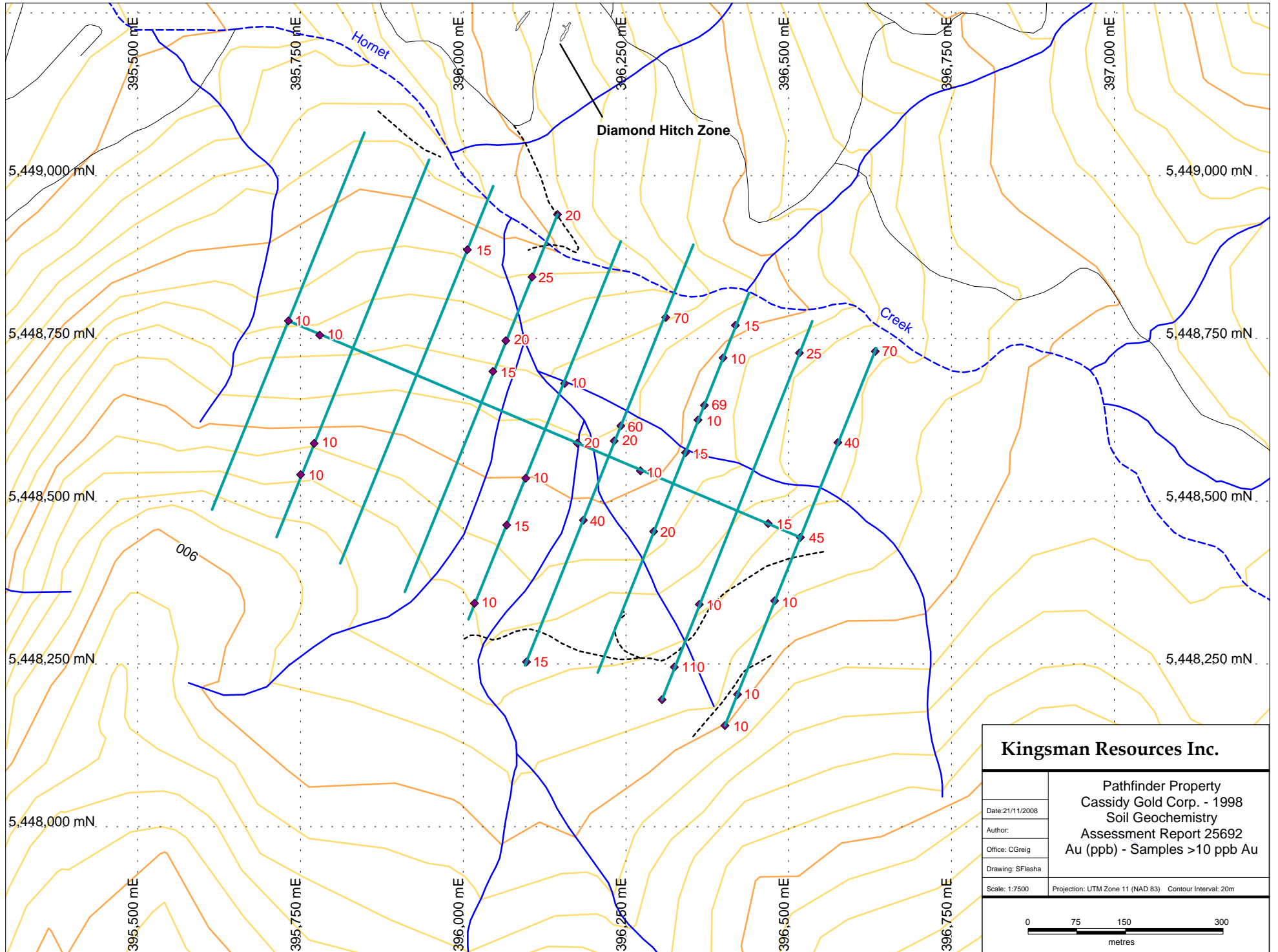
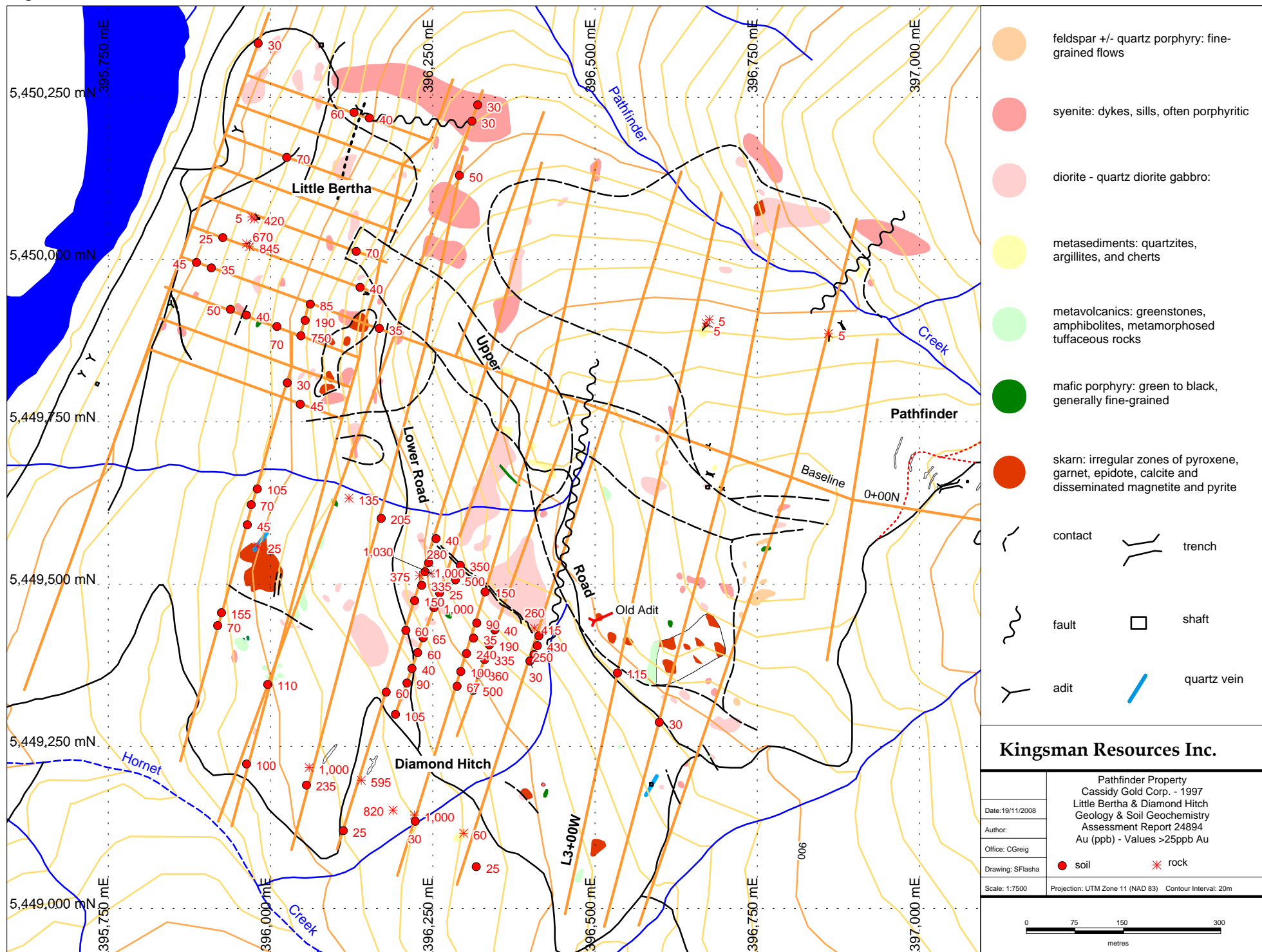


Figure 7



Kingsman Resources Inc.

Pathfinder Property
Cassidy Gold Corp. - 1997
Little Bertha & Diamond Hitch
Geology & Soil Geochemistry
Assessment Report 24894
Au (ppb) - Values >25ppb Au

Date: 19/11/2008
Author:
Office: CGreig
Drawing: SFlasha
Scale: 1:7500
Projection: UTM Zone 11 (NAD 83) Contour Interval: 20m

● soil * rock

0 75 150 300 metres

Figure 8

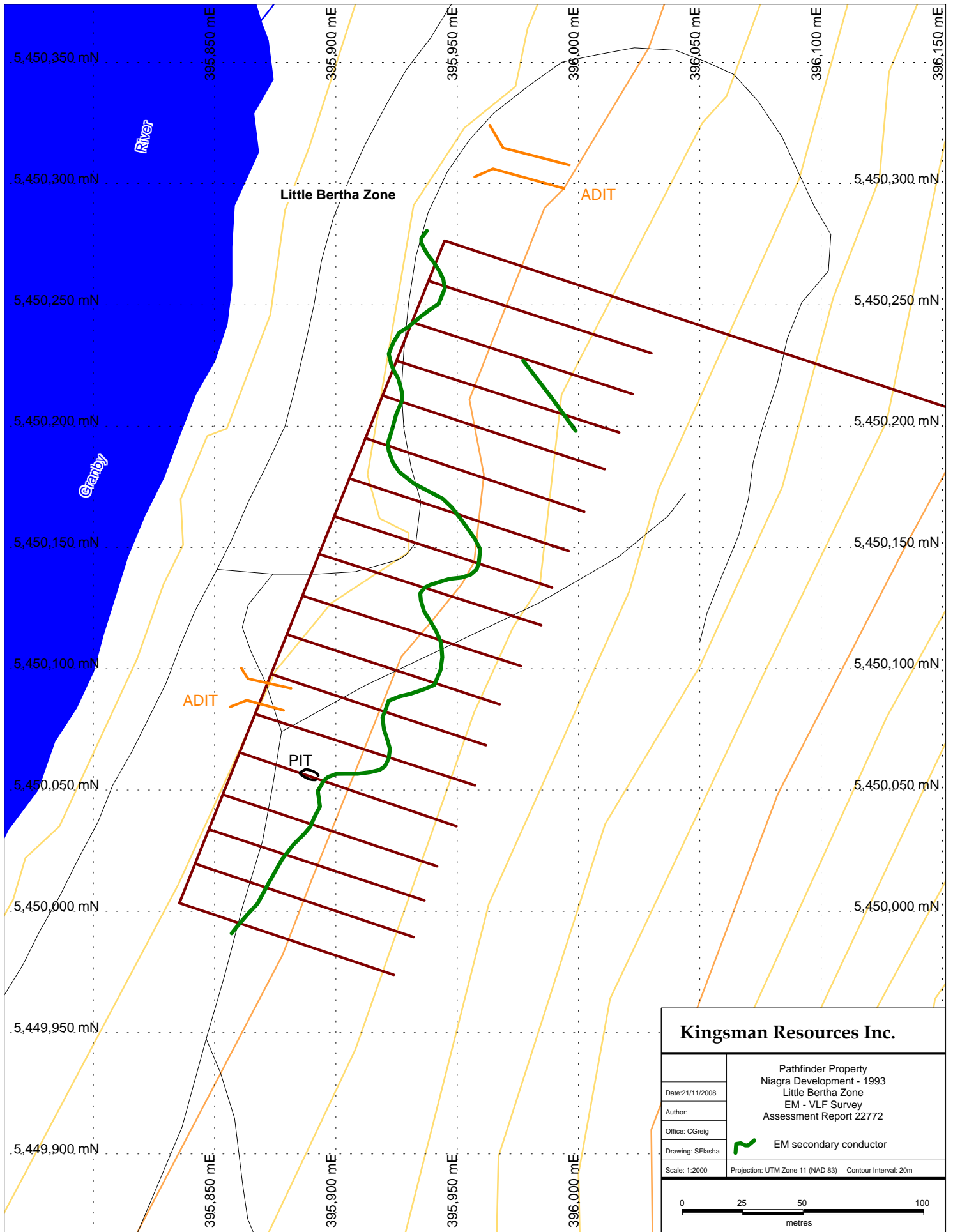


Figure 9

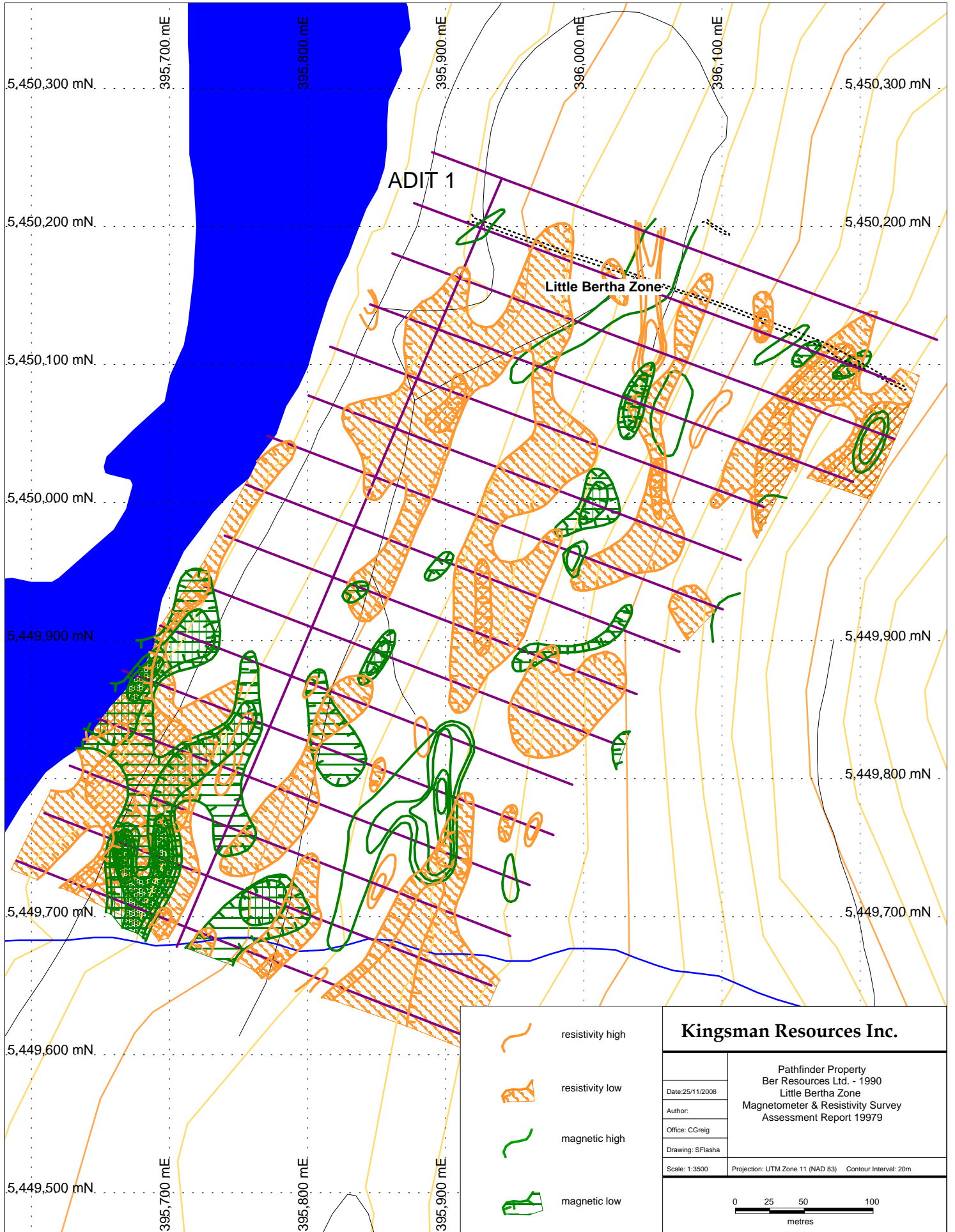


Figure 10

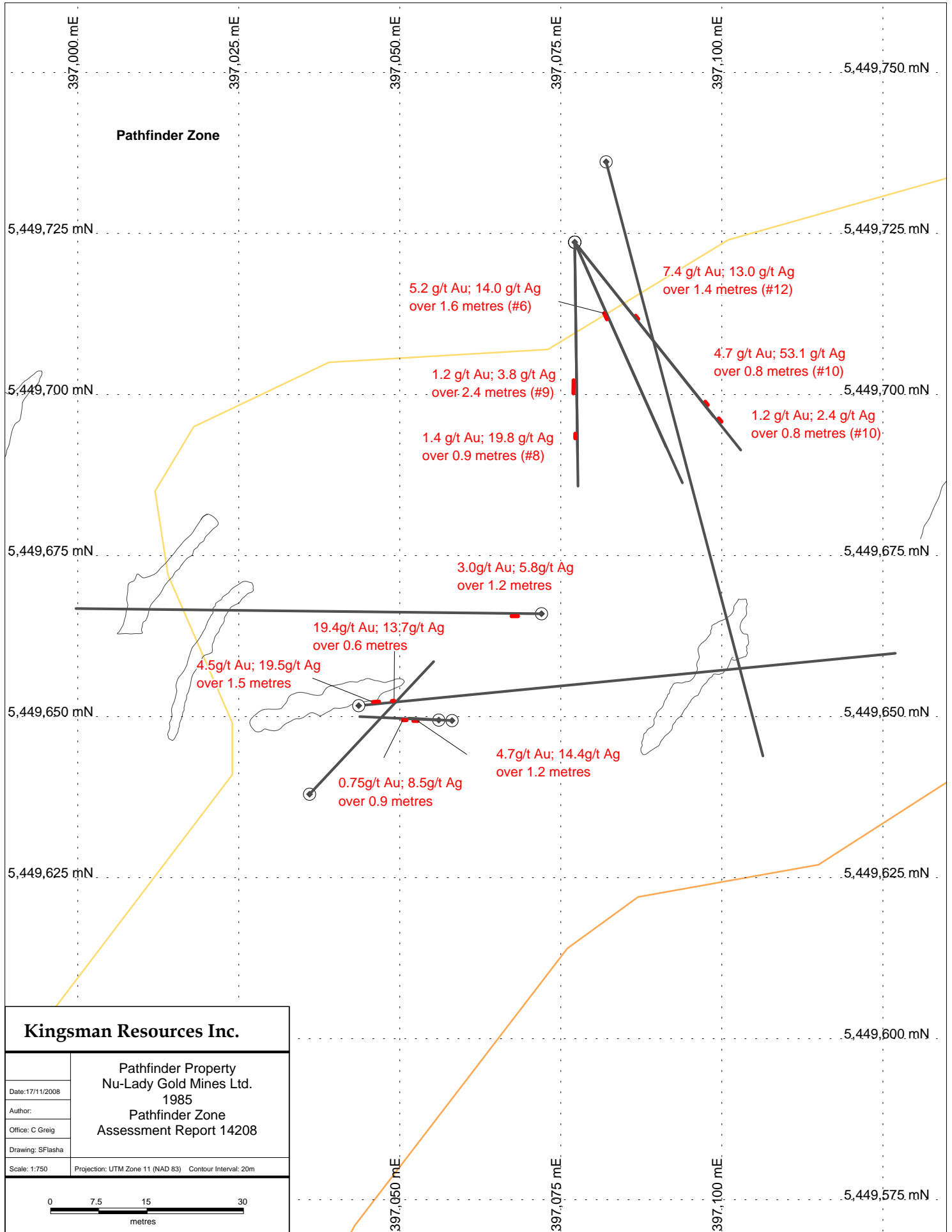
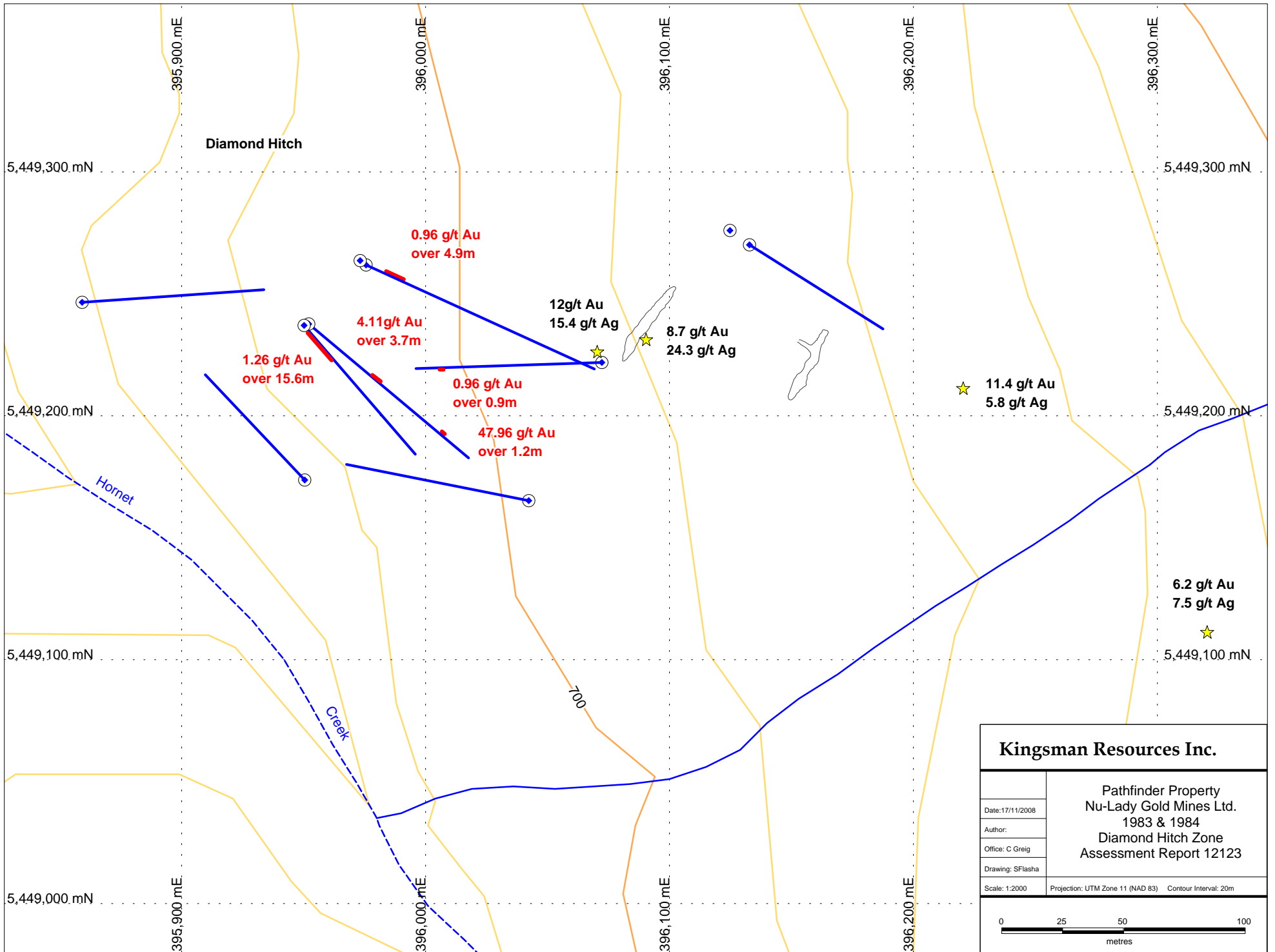


Figure 11



Kingsman Resources Inc.		
Date: 17/11/2008	Pathfinder Property Nu-Lady Gold Mines Ltd. 1983 & 1984 Diamond Hitch Zone Assessment Report 12123	
Author:		
Office: C Greig		
Drawing: SFlasha		
Scale: 1:2000	Projection: UTM Zone 11 (NAD 83)	Contour Interval: 20m

Figure 12

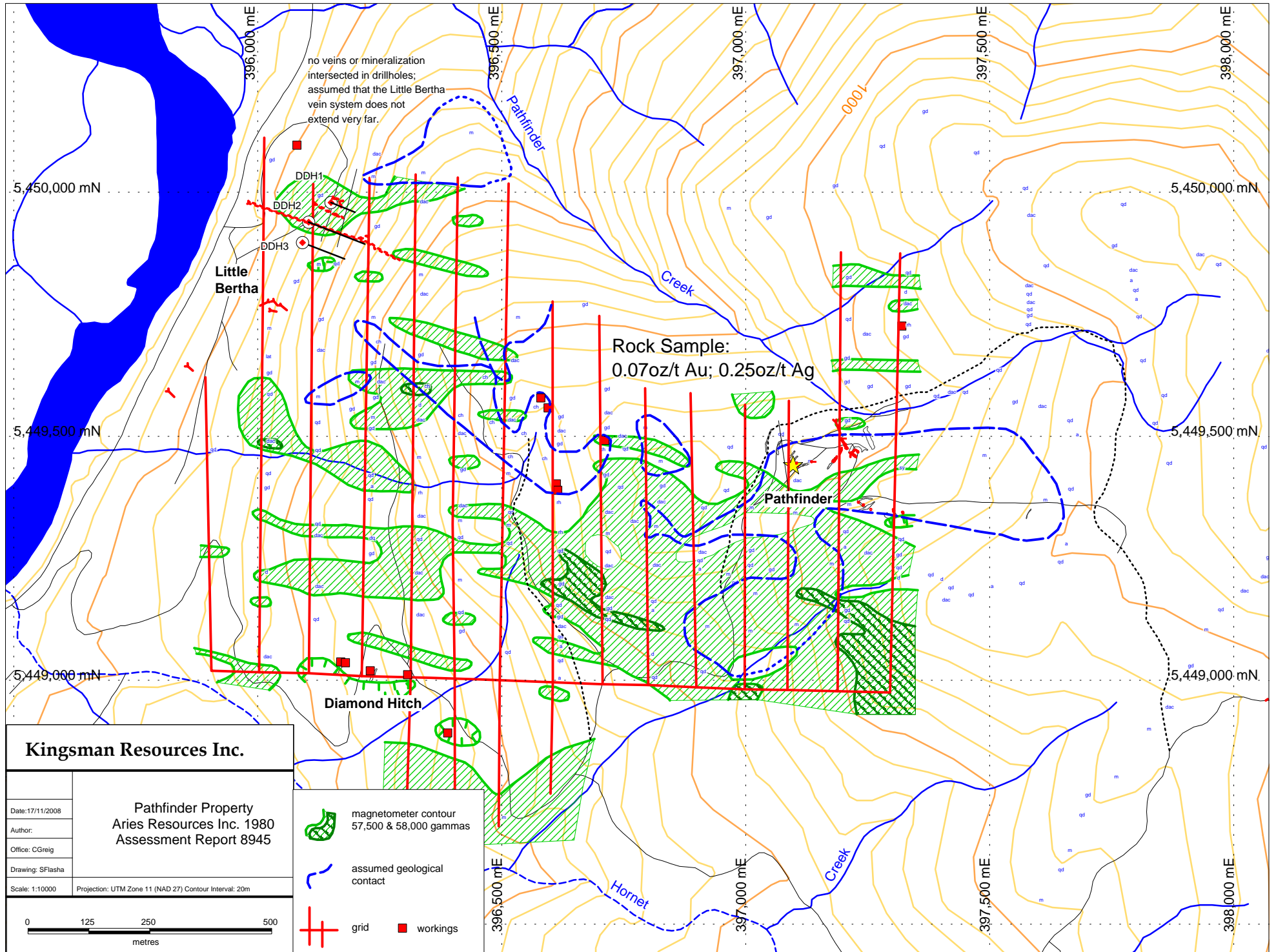


Figure 13

