SNOWDEN

Technical Report of the La Paloma Project
State of Jalisco, Mexico

Prepared for: Weststar Resources Corp:

Project No. V1011
April 26, 2011

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This report has been prepared by Snowden Mining Industry Consultants ('Snowden') on behalf of Weststar Resources Corp.

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1 Summary

Weststar Resources Corp (Weststar) has entered into a purchase agreement with Lekona Minerals Incorporated to acquire the rights to an option agreement with Minera Sierra de Oro S.A. de C.V. (Sierra) a Mexican company, to explore the 160 ha. concession known as La Paloma. The property is located approximately 75 kilometers southwest of Guadalajara in the State of Jalisco, Mexico.

Snowden Mining Industry Consultants Ltd. ("Snowden") was contracted to visit the site and take samples to support an opinion about the potential of a mineral occurrence. This report is written to be compliant with the requirements of National Instrument 43-101 for filing reports with a Canadian stock exchange.

This review is based on an examination of reports from previous activities and includes a site visit on January 19, 2011. The review focused on:

- the current physical status of the concessions
- the results of previous exploration
- samples taken during the site visit
- the exploration/development potential of the leases.

The La Paloma project is held by Weststar under an option agreement with Lekona in which Weststar must undertake certain work and make certain payments of stock and cash in order to earn an 80% interest in the property. The terms of the deal between Weststar and Lekona and Lekona and the underlying property owner are detailed in Section 4.2.

According to the underlying owner, the claims are valid until October 12, 2055 given that all work commitments are completed.

The surface land is scrub brush and desert with no visible commercial activities and the climate is subtropical with defined wet and dry seasons.

Previous small scale mining activity has been undertaken on the property but most of the underground workings have collapsed or are in a bad state of repair and so were not accessed. The current owners of the property have done limited mapping and sampling of the lease but did not locate their samples rendering the data of limited use. The

government of Jalisco has undertaken regional mapping studies and there is data from an air magnetometry survey.

Snowden, during its site visit, collected 10 samples from outcrops and structures found during the site visit. The samples taken during the site visit were analyzed at ALS Chemex Laboratories in North Vancouver and the results indicate the presence of gold and silver mineralization.

The area visited is within the Sierra Madre Occidental Province which is characterized by andesitic volcanic intruded by granitic batholiths in the presence of block faulting. Locally the mineralization of interest occurs in tabular bodies within a stockwork vein system. The principle target of interest is the Veta Ancha (wide vein) which hosts known occurrences of primarily gold and silver minerals. There is evidence of hydrothermal alteration and associated silicification which is characterized as a classic epithermal vein system.

On the basis of the work done and described in this report, Snowden concludes that the La Paloma concession hosts epithermal style mineralization and is a property of merit.

Snowden recommends that the Weststar undertake a phased exploration program of mapping, geophysics and drilling estimated to cost $1.4 million as described on Table 1.1. Phase two of the program is contingent upon success in phase one of the program.

Table 1.1: Proposed exploration program

Exploration Phase	cost
Phase one:	
Geological mapping (4 – 6 field months)	$200,000
Surface sampling (500 samples)	20,000
Tunnel stability and draining water from the tunnels	200,000
Tunnel sampling (2 sides, every 3 meters)	25,000
Geophysical survey (5 lines IP)	50,000
Phase 1 Total	$495,000
Phase Two:	
Drilling (3000m @ $250/m)	$750,000
Sampling (assuming only 20% of core is mineralized)	12,000
Regulatory/Permits	30,000
Miscellaneous (10%)	80,000
Phase 2 Total	$872,000
Total exploration program	$1,367,000

2 Introduction and terms of reference

2.1 Terms of reference

All technical terms of reference such as "resources", "reserves" or "mineralization", used in this report are used in the context of standards of practice published by the Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. It is emphasized that there is insufficient information upon which to determine resources or reserves for these properties and nothing in this report should be construed to suggest or imply otherwise. Unless otherwise stated all units are metric and all coordinates are Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM) with a NAD 27 base.

2.2 Purpose of the report

This report is prepared for Weststar to qualify its La Paloma concessions as an exploration project of merit. This report provides an independent assessment of the concessions.

2.3 Sources of information

This Technical Report references the reports of geologists and other technical people. Portions of the exploration history were provided verbally by Greg Ovens and Daniel Morfin Mendoza, the owners of the La Paloma property, as well as a 1928 report.

2.4 Extent of field involvement

The author visited the property on January 19, 2011 accompanied by employees of Sierra (Vendor). The purpose of the field visit was to examine the geological and physical features of the concessions and to take sufficient samples to determine if there are minerals of interest.

2.5

3 Reliance on other experts

Snowden has not verified commercial, environmental and legal aspects of Weststar's mineral tenure and have relied upon a written statement from Lekona's lawyers, Baker and McKenzie, S.C., that there is no lien on the property and the concession is valid, current in all legal payments in accordance with the effective Mining Law and Regulations.

Otherwise no reliance on other experts who are not qualified persons was made in the preparation of this report

4 Property description and location

4.1 General

The La Paloma concession is located in the State of Jalisco, Mexico and comprises 160 hectares of mineral rights bounded by the coordinates shown on Table 4.1.

Table 4.1: Concession coordinates

Point	Easting	Northing
Punto Partido	599,199.738	2,285,900.652
Northwest Corner	598,199.738	2,286,300.652
Northeast Corner	600,199.738	2,286,300.652
Southeast Corner	600,199.738	2,285,500.652
Southwest Corner	598,199.738	2,285,500.652

4.2 Mineral tenure

In 2010, an option agreement was reached with Lekona Minerals Inc. and is structured as follows:

a) a non-refundable deposit of $50,000.00 has been paid;

b) an obligation to pay $300,000.00 and transfer 2,000,000 common shares in the capital stock of Lekona has been satisfied. In consideration for this Lekona has acquired an undivided 20% interest in the Project;

c) By making a further payment of $300,000.00, issuing 1,000,000 common shares in the capital stock of Lekona and spending $200,000.00 in respect of the Project on or before April 30, 2011, Lekona shall acquire a further 20% interest in the Project, for an aggregate 40% interest in the Project;

d) By making a further payment of $400,000.00, issuing 1,000,000 common shares in the capital stock of Lekona and spending $250,000.00 in respect of the Project (including the issuance of a National Instrument 43-101 technical report) on or before October 30, 2011, Lekona shall acquire a further 20% interest in the Project, for an aggregate 60% interest in the Project;

e) By making a further payment of $2,000,000.00, issuing 2,000,000 common shares in the capital stock of Lekona and spending

$750,000.00 in respect of the Project (including the issuance of a National Instrument 43-101 technical report) on or before October 30, 2012, Lekona shall acquire a further 20% interest in the Project, for an aggregate 80% interest in the Project;

In addition to the foregoing and, in the event that Lekona receives a report from a qualified geologist acceptable to both parties drawn in accordance with NI 43-101 standards, indicating that there are resources of gold and silver in the Project exceeding 4,000,000 ounces and 150,000,000 ounces, respectively, Lekona shall deliver to, or to the order of, Minera Sierra de Oro, 5,000,000 common shares in the capital stock of Lekona. The NI 43-101 resource report shall be undertaken and paid for by Lekona on or prior to October 31st, 2014, or within 12 months following Lekona acquiring the 80% undivided interest in the Project, as contemplated by the Option Agreement, which ever event occurs first.

The Option Agreement further provides that upon Lekona acquiring 80% of the Project, Lekona and Minera will form an 80/20 joint venture and continue development of the Project with Lekona acting as operator.

The agreement between Weststar and Lekona is as follows;

In consideration of an assignment by Lekona to Weststar of all of Lekona's right, title and interest in and to the La Paloma concessions (the "Acquisition"), including the 20% undivided interest held by it therein and its rights under the Option Agreement, Weststar has agreed, subject to completing a financing of not less than $5,000,000.00 to:

a) pay, on Closing the sum of $3,000,000.00;
b) to issue, on closing, 5,850,000 common shares in the capital of Weststar to Lekona and 650,000 common shares in the capital of Weststar to Minera Sierra de Oro; and
c) to assume all of the unfulfilled obligations of Lekona under the option agreement with Minera Sierra de Oro, including the payments of cash and shares due to Minera Sierra de Oro thereunder.

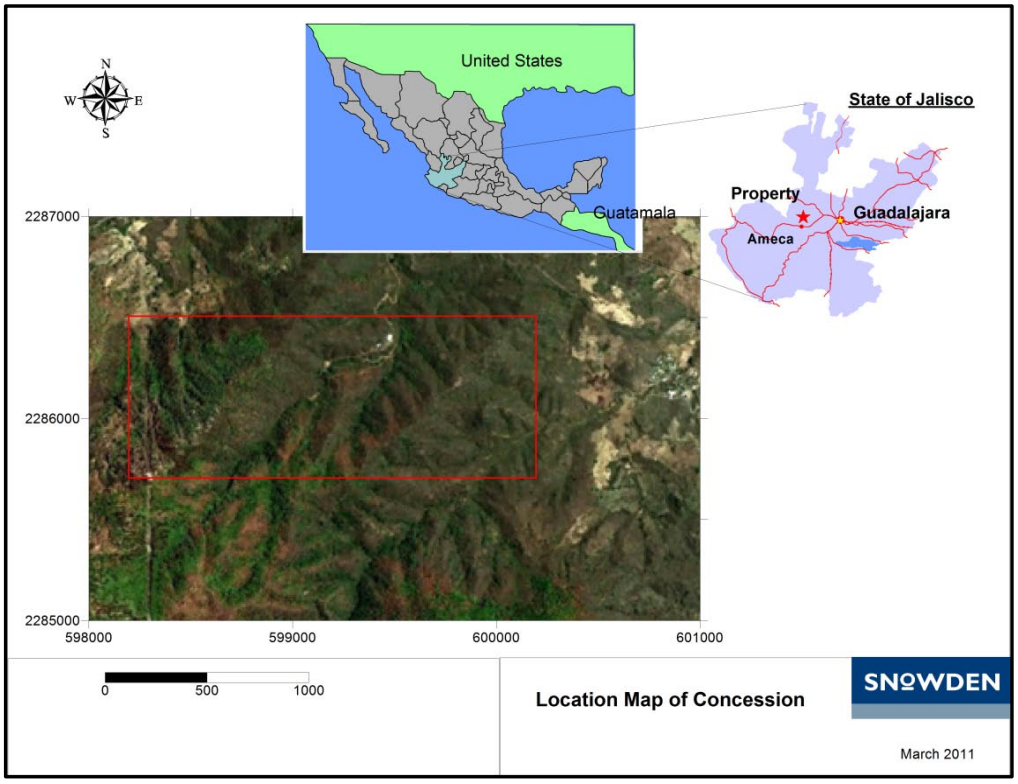
All cash payments due to Minera Sierra de Oro under the Option Agreement shall be made to or to the direction of Minera Sierra de Oro. All issuances of shares in the capital stock of Lekona otherwise due to Minera Sierra de Oro under the Option Agreement shall be replaced with

the issuance of common shares in the capital stock of Weststar and issued to or to the order of Lekona.

4.3 Location of license

The La Paloma claim is approximately 75 km west of Guadalajara, 10 km South of Etzatlan and 15 km north of Ameca. The property is located as shown on Figure 4-1.

Figure 4-1: Location map



4.4 Surface rights and environmental aspects

The issue of land tenure and surface rights is of increasing significance in Mexico (as in most parts of the world) and resource development companies must give due consideration to obtaining a social license to operate from the local community. Mexican law does not vest surface rights with mineral rights and any proposed development requires the developer to:

a) purchase the surface rights or

b) make an appropriate agreement with the surface rights owners to have access to the property.

Snowden was told that there is a single landowner with a legitimate, written and defensible title to his property and that negotiations are currently underway to purchase the surface rights overlying the concession. No difficulty is anticipated in arriving at an agreement.

In Mexico, Article 27 of the Mexican Constitution grants the ownership of essentially all minerals to the Mexican nation. The right to exploit those minerals is given to private parties through concessions issued by the Mexican government. The current Mining Law of Mexico was enacted in 1992. Concessions are granted on mining lots, the sides of which measure 100 metres, or a multiple of 100, except when adjoining lots (granted when there were no size requirements) require a smaller size. The concession is staked by filling a government form with the relevant location data and paying the required fee. An exploration concession is granted to the first applicant that meets the requirements of the Mining Law, the most important of which is that the claimed area is deemed to be "free land". Under the Mining Law, areas that are already covered by mining concessions or applications for mining concessions, as well as reserved areas such as the coast and the seabed, are not free. There are no restrictions on exploration activities on active mining concessions as long as there is approval from overlying landowners. Additional government permits and licenses are not required until there is a decision to exploit any mineral resources discovered.

Changes to the mining law in 2005 eliminated the six year exploration concession and now all concessions are for 50 years and include both exploration and exploitation phases. The expiration of the La Paloma claim is October 12, 2055 assuming that all work obligations are completed.

Mining concessions do not grant the holder the right to enter or use the surface land of the mining lots. It is therefore necessary to obtain the permission of the surface owner for that purpose. Typically, a verbal authorization with no consideration is granted for prospecting and sample gathering. A simple letter agreement or contract is normally used for drilling, trenching, or basic road building. For more advanced exploration activities, a small monetary consideration is normally required. In some cases the concessionaire is also required to make minor improvements which benefit the local community such as fixing a road or fence or building an earthen dam. Building and operating a mine requires a more

formal agreement. If an agreement cannot be reached with the surface owner, the Mining Law gives the concessionaire the right to request a temporary occupation of the land or an expropriation (or an easement for the construction of roads, power lines, water pipes, etc.). Compensation is set through an appraisal made by the federal government.

A concessionaire's most important obligation is the performance of assessment work on the mining lots. A minimum amount of assessment work measured in monetary terms must be performed each year, depending on the size of the mining lot and, for an exploration mining concession, the number of years elapsed since its issue, pursuant to minimum investment tables established by the Mexican government. Assessment work may be done either through expenditures or the sale of minerals. A report must be filed in May of every year regarding the work for the previous calendar year. Lack of performance of the minimum work may result in the cancellation of the concession. Payment to the government in lieu of required assessment work is not allowed.

Concessionaires must comply with federal environmental regulations which generally require that mining activities be subject to an environmental impact statement authorization. Normally an environmental impact statement authorization can be obtained in six to twelve months from the date of its filing. However, mining operations which do not exceed production levels established by the Mexican government are not required to file.

Mexican and foreign individuals, as well as Mexican corporations, are allowed to hold mining concessions. Although foreign corporations may not hold mining concessions, they may own Mexican corporations.

Based on what was observed during the site visit and information supplied by the current owner, there are no outstanding environmental obligations on the property. While not currently a legal liability, it may one day be required that all unused underground openings be permanently sealed.

5 Climate, infrastructure and physiography

5.1 Access

Access from Guadalajara, where there is an international airport (GDL), is by highway to the nearby town of Ahualulco, the local base of operations. From Ahualulco, on unpaved county roads, the La Paloma claim can be reached in less than 10 km. Table 5.1 identifies the route to the concession which is 78 road kilometers from Guadalajara.

Table 5.1: Access to property

Description	Distance
Hwy 15D west from Guadalajara to Hwy 90	25 km
Hwy 90 southwest to Hwy 4	18 km
Hwy 4 west to municipal road past Ahualulco	26 km
Municipal road to dirt road	2 km
Dirt road southwest to El Tiro Patria	7 km

The driving time from Guadalajara to El Tiro Patria is approximately 1.5 to 2 hours. All parts of the concession are accessed by means of horse/mule trails.

5.2 Climate

Most of Jalisco State, including the area of Etzatlan - Ameca experiences a semi hot, sub humid climate. Average daily temperatures range from 18^{o} C in December to 28^{o} C in June.

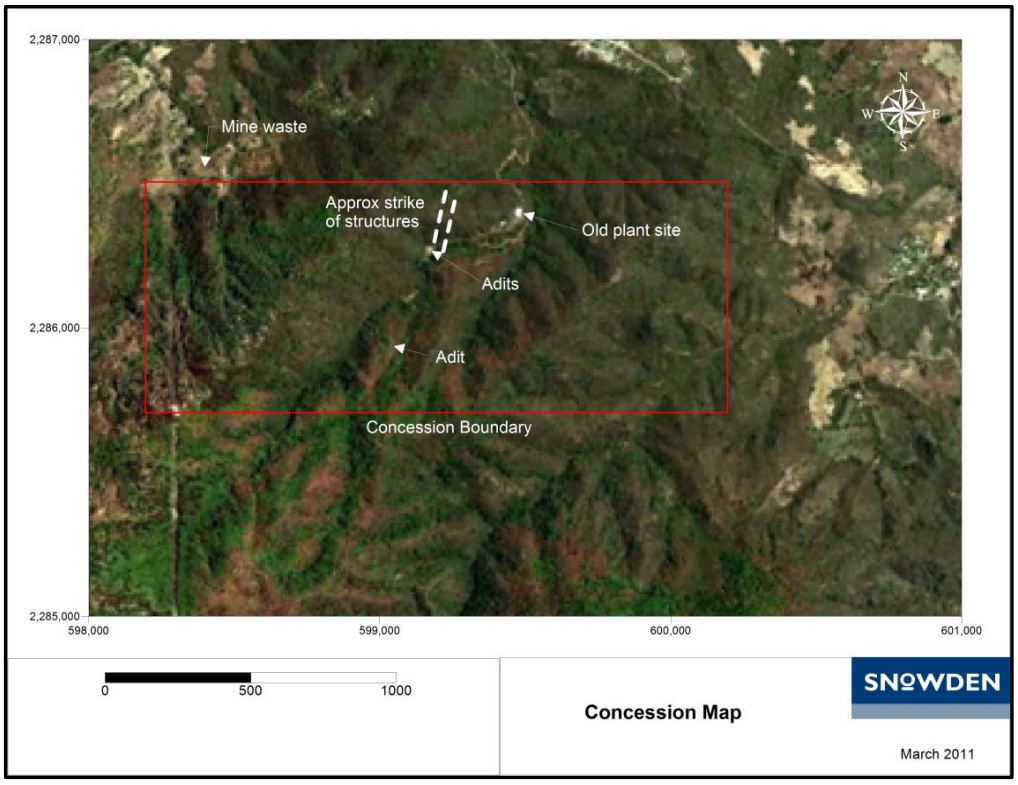
Yearly precipitation is of the order of 1,000 mm, of which the bulk (~80%) falls during the months of June through September, often during severe thunder storms. Although heavy rainfall may temporarily affect exploration and mining operations, normally exploration and mining (both open pit and underground) may be conducted year round.

5.3 Topography, elevation and vegetation

The surface of the concession and surrounding area is used for cattle grazing and farming - mainly aguava cactus for the production of tequila. The property lies at the very southern end of the Sierra Madre Occidental physiographic province. Topography is rugged, and is dominated by steep hills and incised valleys with a referred NNW / SSE trend. The elevation of the concession ranges from 1,480m along the dirt road at the NE

corner of the concession to 1,780m on the south boundary. Residual soil cover on the hill tops and sides was observed to be generally less than 30cm thick, although alluvium deposits along creek valley floors and colluvium at the toe of hills are expected to be thicker. Pine and scrub oak are the main tree species on the concession. Underbrush generally consists of several varieties of shrubs, bushes and cacti. Figure 5-1 indicates the location of old workings within and adjacent to the concession.

Figure 5-1: Concession map



5.4 Infrastructure and local resources

Other than the dirt road into and the ranch trails on the concession, the only infrastructure on the concession is an overhead power line and the production adit of the former Piedra Bola mine. Supplies and services for both exploration and mining may be acquired at Guadalajara, 75km to the east. Skilled and semi-skilled labour and trades personnel are also available in Ameca, Etzatlan, Ahualulco and other towns in the area. A high voltage power line passes across the concession. At Guadalajara there is an international airport with daily scheduled, direct flights to

several points in the United States. The nearest railheads are at Etzatlan and Ahualulco.

An adequate supply of water for drilling or mining operations can be sourced from rivers and creeks in the area, but holding ponds may be required to ensure an adequate water supply during the dry season.

5.5 Additional information

There is no additional information to be added.

6 History

6.1 Ownership history

The exploration history on the concession was provided by Greg Ovens and Daniel Morfin Mendoza, the current owners of the property, who accompanied the Author to the property. Additional information was taken from the NI 43-101 report for an adjacent concession owner.

According to Cardenas (1992) the natives of the area mined and worked silver prior to the arrival of the Spanish. The first known record of mines in the area were described in 1543 by Juan Fernandez de Hijar who identified the mines in the Guachinango, Etzatlan and Guajacatlan districts (C. Rene de Leon Meza).

The La Paloma property was, at one time, owned by Penoles who relinquished it in 1980. Mexican corporations are not required to file reports on their activities, so programs up to this date are unknown. In 1980, Jose Luis Torres Barajas, took the concession but did no work on it. In 2006, the property was sold to Daniel Morfin Mendoza, who began a program of road building and tunnel reclamation.

In 2008, Minera Sierra de Oro S.A. de C.V. was created and ownership of the claims was passed to it.

6.2 Exploration history and evaluation

In 1983 and 1984 the Consejo de Recursos Minerales (CRM), a government agency, drained and entered the northern end of the main tunnel of the Veta Ancha workings and sampled an exploration drift approximately 100 metres from the 1928 planned mining to the northwest. Based on this work CRM reported a "potential reserve" of 750,000 tonnes grading 4.19 g/t Au and 123 g/t Ag from the CRM. This estimate must be considered an historical resource and does not meet the National Instrument 43-101 definitions for a resource or reserve as stated in sections 1.2 and 1.3. There has been no opportunity to verify either the grade or size of the reported "reserve" and the therefore the estimate cannot be considered to comply with NI 43-101. Snowden has not completed sufficient work to classify the historical reserve estimate as either a current mineral resource or mineral reserve and Weststar are not treating the historical estimate as a current mineral resource or mineral

reserve as defined in NI 43-101. The historical estimate should not be relied upon.

In 2006, a small leach plant was constructed on the old foundations to process material collected during the clean-up of tunnel #1. Sampling of the tunnels was also carried out.

Further exploration was carried out in 2008 which outlined new targets of interest and additional tunnels, not identified in the 1928 reports, were discovered. Rock sampling was carried out over much of the property concentrating in the primary zones of interest.

Sierra sampled some of the underground works, but no mineralogical studies were conducted on any samples. No structural or economic geology has been carried out on the property.

There is no evidence in the literature or on surface of any surface diamond drilling.

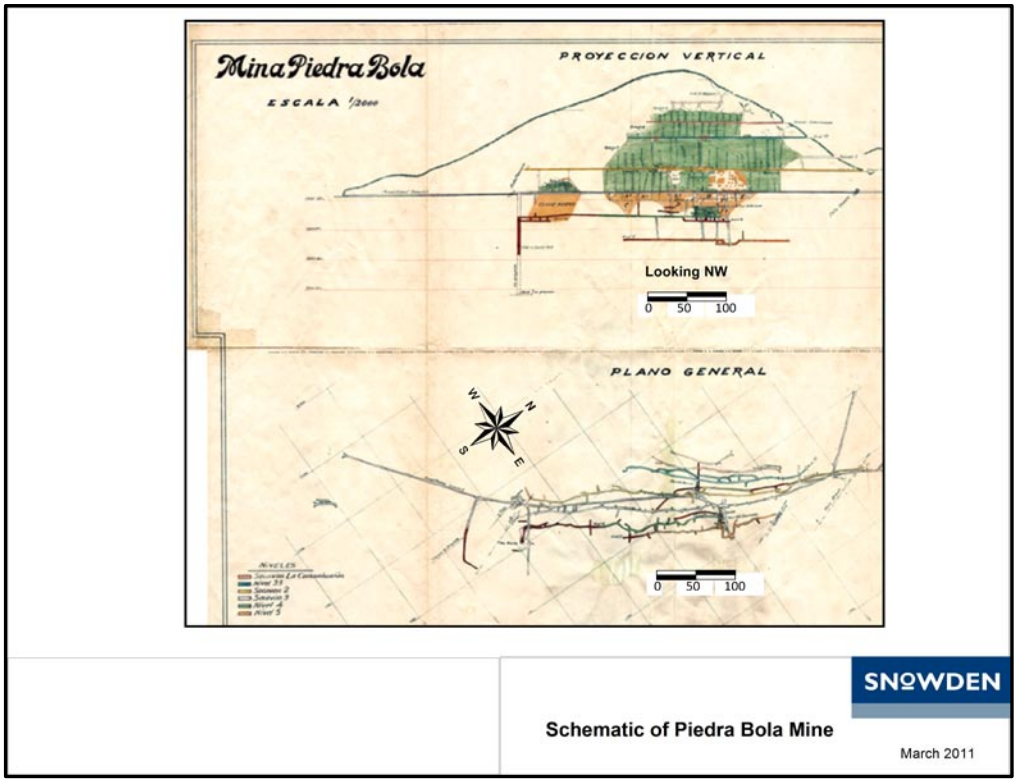
6.3 Historical resources and reserves

No record has been found of published resources or reserves.

6.4 Production

The Piedra Bola mine hosts gold and silver mineralization and was the target of historical mining. On the La Paloma claim, the mineralized zone extends approximately 1,500m southeast to northwest and it was exploited until a 1928 workers strike terminated mining operations. Documentation from 1927 and 1928 offers detailed accounts of the mining operation. The 1927 Report of Production indicates that 41,090 tonnes were mined at an average grade of 5.87 gpt gold and 507 gpt silver. Plans for 1928 indicated that 44,300 tonnes were to be excavated at an estimated 6.64 gpt gold and 500 gpt silver. The main travel and communication tunnel at 1,563ms elevation runs 1500 meters northwest to southeast with entrances to the northwest and a cross-cut tunnel 140 metres to the northeast. Previous exploitation occurred above the 1563 level in the mine to the northwest along 300m of strike length. Plans for 1928 were to develop below the 1563 level. Exploration shafts and tunnels were being developed as the mine shut down. Figure 6-1 shows a schematic of the mine for that year.

Figure 6-1: Schematic of Piedra Bola Mine



The nearby Amparo mine, with the same mineralization and geological setting, reportedly removed 510,405 tonnes at average grades of 0.57 gpt Au and 272 gpt Ag during the period 1924 to 1931 (Rene de Leon Meza). The QP has not been able to verify the information and therefore the information is not necessarily indicative of the mineralization on the property that is the subject of this technical report. Quartz-calcite-iron oxides constitute the major vein minerals, while pyrite, chalcopyrite, galena sphalerite and argentite are minor occurrences. The host rock is an altered (silicification, propylitization and kaolinization) andesite tuff.

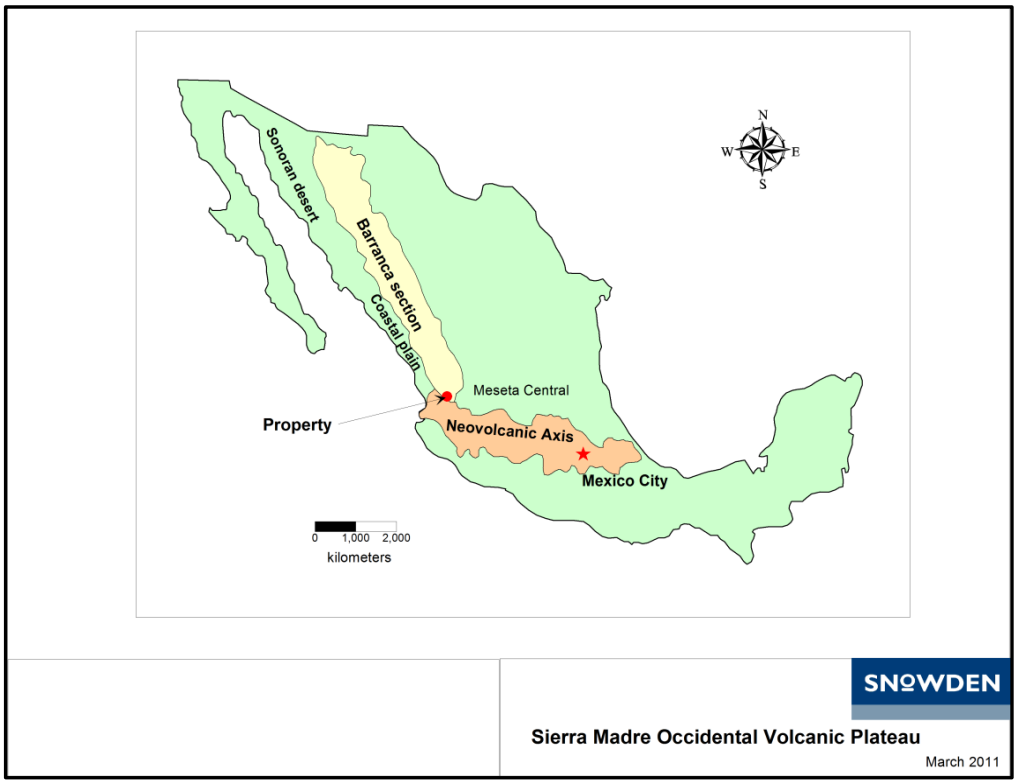
7 Geological setting

7.1 General

The property lies at the southern extent of the Sierra Madre Occidental province as shown on Figure 7-1 which is the largest physiographic area in Mexico. This belt of rocks is 200 to 300 km wide and extends for 1,200 km in a southeasterly direction parallel to the Gulf of California from the USA / Mexican frontier into central Mexico.

At its southern end, the Sierra Madre Occidental province is bounded to the west by the Coastal Plain province, to the east by the Mesa Central province and to the south by the Neo-volcanic Axis province.

Figure 7-1: Metallogenic belt



7.2 Regional geology

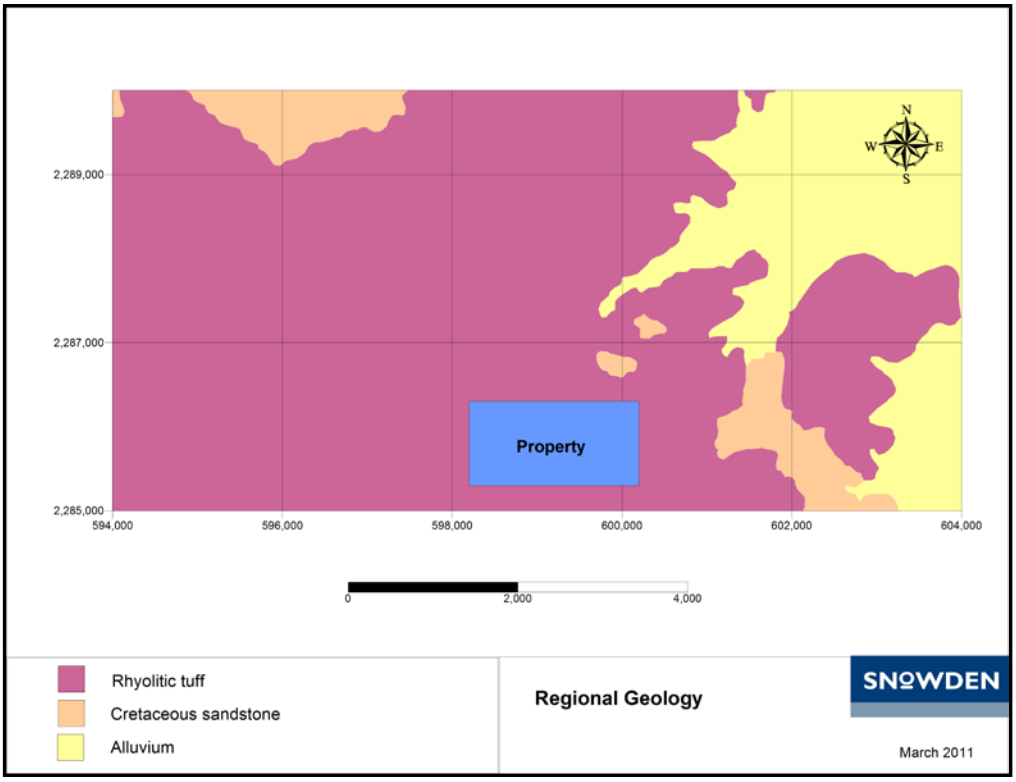
This province forms a dissected plateau with elevation in excess of 3,000m. Lithological units within this area comprise a lower volcanic sequence approximately 1 km thick of andesitic composition and of late Cretaceous to mid Tertiary age (~63 - 31 m.y.). This sequence overlies a volcanic sequence comprising mid Tertiary age (~37 - 23 m.y.) rhyolite

ash, tuff and flow rocks approximately 1 km thick which is in turn overlain by folded Mesozoic or late Paleozoic strata.

Quartz diorite to granite batholiths intruded the lowermost part of the older andesites, whereas smaller stock-sized bodies of siliceous and intermediate composition were emplaced as late as 30 - 28 m.y. The entire lower andesite and upper rhyolite sequences have been tilted to the east which has contributed to erosion and the creation of deep ravines, both of which has caused the andesite sequence to be exposed. Block faulting is extensive throughout the province.

As shown on Figure 7-2, the geology for the regional and local geology consists predominately of Tertiary age felsic tuff and related rocks. There are also localized but significant areas of Tertiary volcanic breccia, basalt and andesite. There are four major structural trends in the area and displacement along these structures is unknown.

Figure 7-2: Regional geology



7.3 Local geology

An overall geological report for the immediate area is not available in the literature. Based on the site visit, local Tertiary age felsic tuff and related rocks predominate. Elsewhere in the immediate district there are localized but significant areas of volcanic breccias, basalt and andesites also of Tertiary age. Pyrite and chalcopyrite were observed to be present in trace amounts. In addition to the silica and sericite alteration, hematite and argillite / clay alteration are observed.

There are four major structural trends in the area; N-S, NW to NNW, NE and ENE. Displacement along these structures is unknown. Veins and associated mineralization are hosted by all rock types in the district. They occur as tabular bodies within a stockwork system, and are associated primarily with two structural trends namely 015 and 300. Secondary trends strike N-S and E-W and dips are generally near vertical.

The main structural target on the property is known as Veta Ancha or "wide vein". Vein minerals are quartz, calcite and iron oxides, while minor ones are argentite and pyrite, and trace galena, chalcopyrite and sphalerite. Kaolin, sericite and chlorite are the most common alteration minerals. The Veta Ancha is the host to known concentrations of gold and silver. The region, lies within an area of generally quiet magnetic relief with a moderate magnetic high anomaly to the south of the claim and another stronger anomaly to the west. Both correspond to areas of basalt outcrops.

8 Deposit types

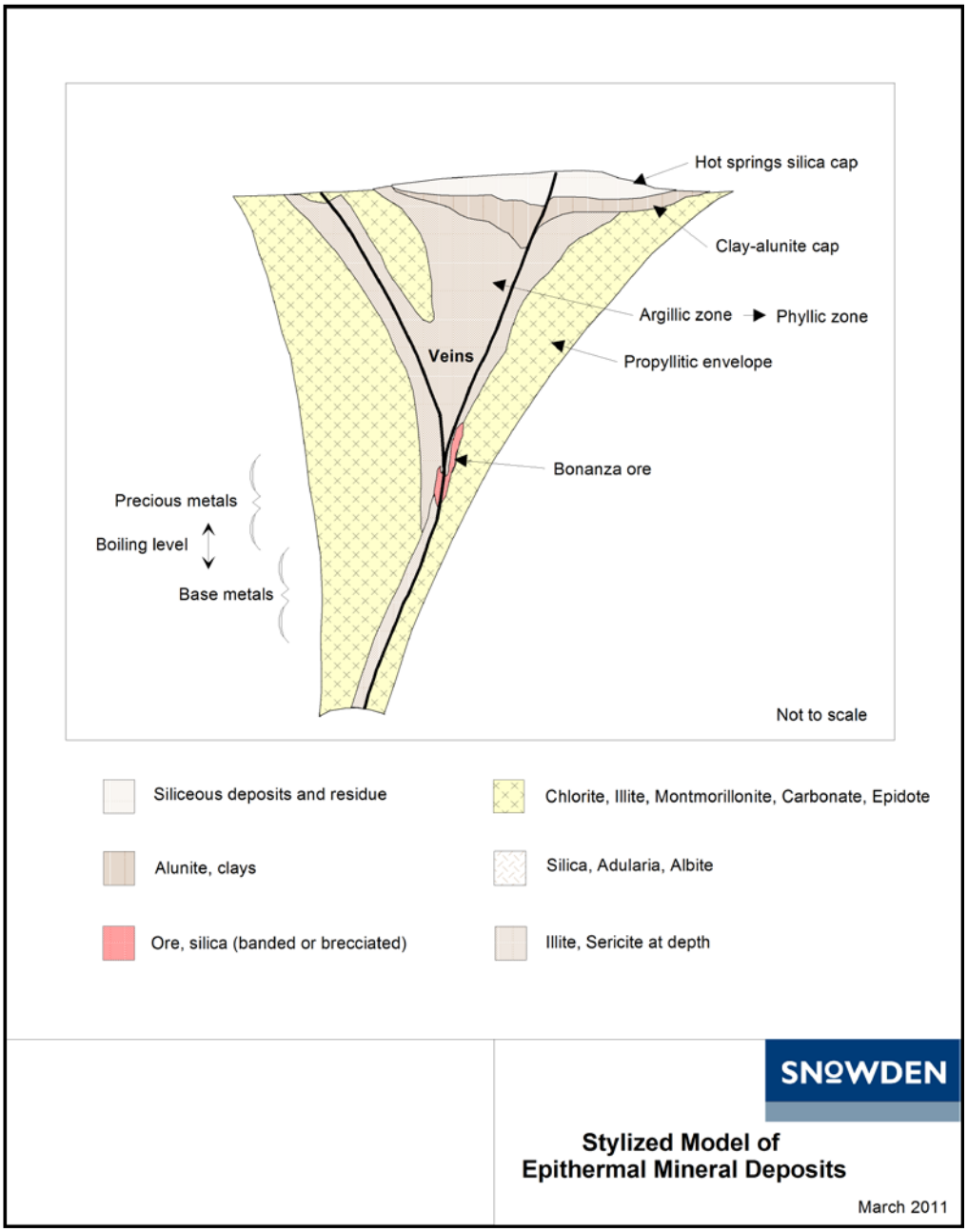
The following is a description of an epithermal mineralized system which Snowden feels is only generally representative of the mineralized area visited on the La Paloma project site.

Epithermal deposits form from relatively dilute, near-neutral to weakly-alkaline chloride waters (hydrothermal solutions) that undergo boiling or degassing, fluid mixing, and oxidation at temperatures between 200° C and 300° C. These deposits occur in all rock types, particularly those that maintain primary or structurally-induced permeability and which permit focused hydrothermal fluid flow, and can provide sites for ore deposition. The heat source for hydrothermal activity is derived from structurally controlled sub-volcanic intrusions or deeper plutons.

A generalized model for epithermal deposits is shown as Figure 8-1. Characteristics of these deposits follow:

- The deposits form near surface (within 1000 m). Ore can be developed over a considerable strike length, but is restricted in vertical extent to intervals varying from 100 to 1000 m. Average vertical range of ore is ~350 m, rarely exceeding 600 m. Ore zones bottom out in either barren rock or continue downward into sub-economic zones containing base metal sulphides.
- Veins are the most common ore host. They tend to branch or flare upward into complicated wedge-like or cone-like features. Breccia zones, stockworks, and fine grained bedding replacements also occur.
- Deposits form in extensional tectonic settings, in areas with well developed tension fracture systems and normal faults. The fracture systems are commonly, but not necessarily, associated with large-scale volcanic collapse structures.

Figure 8-1: Epithermal deposit model



- Mineralization commonly occurs in volcanic terranes with well-differentiated, subaerial pyroclastic rocks, and numerous sub-volcanic intrusions. Hot spring deposits and fumarolic volcanic phenomena are sometimes evident where centres of discharge have not been deeply eroded.

9 Mineralization

9.1 General

The following is a generalized description of an epithermal mineralized system which Snowden feels is representative of the mineralized area visited on the La Paloma project site.

Minerals associated with epithermal systems are deposited predominantly as banded, crustiform, vuggy, drusy, colloform, and cockscomb textures. Repeated cycles of mineral deposition are evident. Ore minerals are generally fine-grained but commonly have coarse-grained, well crystallized overgrowths of gangue minerals.

Silver and gold are the main economic minerals and occur along with elevated amounts of Hg, As, Sb and rarely Tl, Se and Te. Silver to gold ratios vary widely, but silver is typically more abundant than gold. Main ore minerals are native gold and silver, electrum, acanthite (argentite), and silver bearing arsenic-antimony sulphosalts. Tellurides are locally important. In addition, galena and sphalerite are common. Copper occurs generally as chalcopyrite, but in some deposits forms enargite. Cinnabar, stibnite, tetrahedrite and selenides are important in some deposits.

Gangue minerals are mainly quartz and calcite with lesser fluorite, barite and pyrite. Chlorite, hematite, dolomite, rhodonite and rhodochrosite are less common. Silica occurs in many varieties, most commonly as quartz or amethestine quartz, but also as opal, chalcedony and christobalite.

Hydrothermal alteration is pronounced. Precious metal mineralization is frequently associated with silicification. Zones of silicification can be flanked by illite-sericite clay alteration, all occurring within larger zones of propylitic alteration. At depth, vein structures contain adularia while near surface broad argillic zones, some containing alunite, can predominate.

Important epithermal deposits include Mulatos (Sonora, Mexico), Sleeper, Round Mountain and Bullfrog (Nevada, USA) and Equity Silver (B.C. Canada).

The induced polarization/resistivity (IP) survey is the most common geophysical method employed in the search for epithermal precious metal deposits. A typical anomalous signature would consist of an IP chargeability high (due to the sulphide content in the deposit) and

resistivity high (due to the quartz/silica alteration associated with mineralization).

Soil geochemistry is an extremely useful exploration tool, particularly if there is significant soil cover. Silver, gold and other elements are released from the rock and cycled into the soil.

Depending upon topography, hydrological features, mobility of the elements, etc., anomalies may sit directly above a mineralized body or be displaced somewhat from it. Thus the geochemical results must be interpreted in conjunction with other geological and/or geophysical data.

Veins and associated mineralization are hosted by all rock types in the district. They occur as tabular bodies within a stockwork system, and are associated primarily with two structural trends namely 015 degrees and 300 degrees with secondary trends striking N-S and E-W. Dips are generally near vertical and major vein minerals are quartz, calcite and iron oxides, while minor ones are argentite and pyrite, and trace galena, chalcopyrite and sphalerite. Kaolin, sericite and chlorite are the most common alteration minerals.

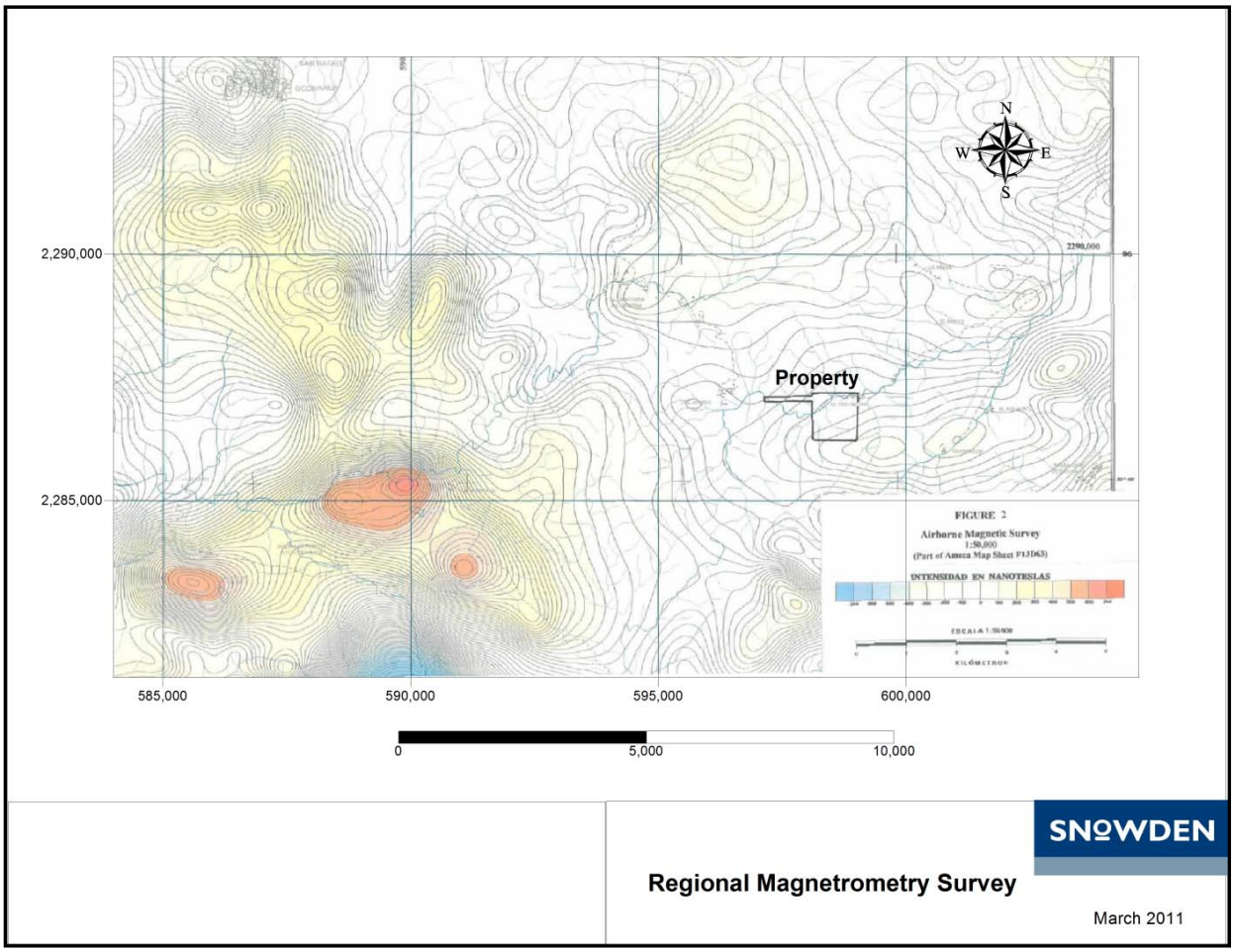
9.2 Description of mineralized zones

The structures visited during the site visit were consistent with an epithermal model of mineralization and both the historic records of the area and the results of the samples taken during the site visit reinforce this conclusion. The area visited by Snowden included a vein hosted by silicified & kaolinized andesitic tuff. It was accessible by at least 2 adits and one shaft but entrance was not made more than a few meters for safety reasons.

The quartz vein was exposed on surface for 500 m with thickness measur is 1.0 to 2.0 m. The strike of the vein was 300° - 310° and its dip was estimated to be 65° to 89° SW. Samples taken from the quartz-calcite-iron oxide vein were visibly mineralized with pyrite, chalcopyrite, galena, sphalerite & argentite.

The concession and the district, lie within an area of generally quiet magnetic relief as shown on Figure 9-1. There is a moderate magnetic high anomaly to the south of the concession and another stronger anomaly to the west. Both correspond to areas of basalt outcrops.

Figure 9-1: Regional magnetometry



10 Exploration

10.1 General

No systematic exploration program (geological, geochemical or geophysical surveys) has been undertaken specific to the property.

10.2 Previous work

Most of the work undertaken on the property has been in the form of artesanal workings with the development of shallow shafts and adits.

Sierra de Oro has undertaken some limited exploration since 2007 which has been limited to looking for prospective structures and taking chip samples. The location of the samples was not noted nor was there a description of sampling technique or laboratory QA/QC thus it is impossible to verify the validity of previous sampling.

10.3 Conduct of previous exploration

Nothing is known of the way in which previous exploration has been undertaken.

10.4 Reliability of previous exploration data

Previous sampling results should be viewed as indicative only due to the lack of coordinates or written reports detailing sampling and laboratory procedures.

10.5 Interpretation

No interpretation can be made on the basis of previous exploration.

11 Drilling

To the knowledge of the qualified person, no exploration drilling has been carried out on the concession. No records were located and no physical evidence was noted during the property visit to indicate that drilling of any type had been conducted previously on the concession.

12 Sampling method and approach

12.1 Sampling method

The 10 samples collected from the concession by the author were individually bagged and sealed in the field, and then hand delivered to the ALS Chemex preparation laboratory in Vancouver, Canada. The samples were collected by chipping rocks from exposed surfaces of interest and catching approximately 1kg of material per sample.

It is the Author's opinion that the sampling, sample security, sample preparation and sample analysis for the 10 samples submitted was sound. The ALS Chemex results for the 10 samples are shown in Table 12.1.

No density determinations were made on any of the samples.

12.2 Sample risk factors

There were no adverse sampling factors and all areas selected for sampling were easily and safely accessible.

12.3 Sample quality

The author believes that the chip samples taken during the site visit were representative of the tenor of the rock sampled.

12.4 Sampling controls

Given the few samples collected, no sampling controls or QA/QC (blanks and standards) were utilized.

12.5 Sampling results

During the site visit a total of 10 samples were taken from different locations on the property. The samples were sent to ALS Chemex in North Vancouver for chemical analysis. The list and the grades of these samples are shown in Table 12.1

It can be seen from these results that there are significant values of both gold and silver in the sampled areas of the concession.

Table 12.1: Samples taken during site visit

SAMPLE	Coordinate[1]			Gold	Silver	Remarks
	X	Y	Z	gpt	gpt	
1	599,128	2,286,241	1,585	0.01	1.60	Tunnel 3 Entrance
2	599,225	2,285,957	1,635	8.77	222.00	Out crop near peak
3	598,839	2,286,318	1,750	4.44	385.00	Entrance of Tunnel 1
4	599,046	2,286,097	1,623	0.39	87.40	Inside Tunnel 1
5	599,046	2,286,097	1,623	1.90	211.00	Artesanal working
6	599,057	2,286,092	1,620	1.41	131.00	Artesanal working
7	599,240	2,285,956	1,635	0.15	4.40	Entrance to tunnel 5
8	599,240	2,285,956	1,635	10.10	26.60	5m inside tunnel 5
9	599,267	2,285,969	1,641	49.20	119.00	Extension of Tunnel 1
10	599,265	2,285,967	1,641	0.87	15.60	Artesanal working

[1] Coordinates are in UTM WGS84 datum; samples analyzed by ALS Chemex Lab

12.6 Unbiased nature of sampling

Every effort was made to ensure that the samples were representative of the area being evaluated and channel samples were taken across structures with a conscious effort made to include sample from the full width of the structure of interest.

13 Sample preparation, analysis and security

Each sample was prepared by:

- logging the sample into the ALS Chemex tracking system (assigning the sample a unique bar code number),
- drying and weighing the sample,
- fine crushing the sample to > 70% passing 2 mm,
- splitting off a 250 gm subsample
- pulverizing the sub sample to > 85% passing 75 micron

All of the pulps were analyzed for gold by fire assay using 4 acid digestion on a 30 g sample with the final gold determination made by Induced Coupled Plasma (ICP). The detection range for gold by this method is 0.005 gpt to 10 gpt. Any sample with a value greater than 10 gpt Au was re-assayed by a gravity method in which the final gold determination is made by weighing the gold bead. The pulps were also analysed for a suite of 34 elements including Ag, Cu, Pb, Zn, As, Sb, and Hg by digesting the sample pulp in aqua regia acid and determining metal content by ICP instrumentation. Any sample for which the silver assay was greater than the maximum detection limit (100 gpt) was re-analysed.

13.1 Quality assurance/quality control

All ALS Chemex laboratories have attained ISO accreditation. A rigorous in-house system to prevent cross contamination between samples is in place. Elements of the system include the use of barren wash material between sample preparation batches and where necessary between highly mineralized samples, through cleaning of all glassware and the tracking of samples with high gold values and discarding crucibles used for such samples. To ensure quality control and quality assurance ALS Chemex employs, on a routine basis, a program that uses blanks, duplicates and standards. However, because there were only 10 samples, no blanks, duplicates or standards were used. Details regarding ALS Chemex's analytical procedures, and QA/QC programs may be found on their website at www.alschemex.com.

13.2 Adequacy of sampling and security

Snowden is of the opinion that the samples taken are adequate for the purpose of this report which is to provide an independent assessment of the La Paloma project.

The samples were kept under the direction of Snowden personnel from the time of taking the sample until delivery to the laboratory and therefore there were no issues with security or chain of custody.

14 Data verification

14.1 General

Snowden personnel have visited the La Paloma project and the author verifies that the samples taken are representative of the material from which they were taken and that the assay results are accurate for the purposes of this report. The author was unable to directly verify any of the assay results of past work and no reliance has been placed upon such results.

15 Adjacent properties

This technical report has made use of information from the "*Technical Report for the Mar Silver-Gold Project, Jalisco State, Mexico*" for UC Resources Ltd. and published in June 15, 2006. This project abuts the northern boundary of the La Paloma project and purports to have similar geology to that seen on the site visit to the La Paloma property. The qualified person has not been able to verify the information contained in this report and such information can only be considered to be indicative of the mineralization that is the focus of this report.

16 Mineral processing and metallurgical testing

There has been no metallurgical testing or mineral processing design work. However, mineral from the structures on the concession have been processed in the past with apparently economically successful results.

For the purposes of this report there is nothing to report regarding metallurgical testing.

17 Mineral resource and mineral reserve estimates

No attempt was made by Weststar to estimate a mineral resource and it is the conclusion of this report that there is insufficient information to make such an estimate.

18 Other relevant data and information

All relevant data and information has been disclosed and there is no other information, the lack of which would cause this report to be misleading.

19 Interpretation and conclusions

The La Paloma concession demonstrates evidence of epithermal gold-silver mineralization. The property is underlain by favorable Cretaceous-Tertiary andesite-rhyolite volcanic stratigraphy. These rocks are host to numerous small to large gold-silver deposits throughout the Sierra Madre Occidental physiographic province of Mexico.

Major structural features (faults and lineaments) have been mapped in the region and in the vicinity of the concession. Some of these features appear to be related to magnetic anomalies which may represent Tertiary-age plutons intruded into the volcanic sequence.

The Piedra Bola mine lies within the concession boundaries. The style of the occurrence - veins and vein stockworks, occurrence of precious metals, base metals, trace metals and associated silica, sericite, hematite and argillite alteration - are consistent with an epithermal precious metal model.

Based on the sampling undertaken and what was observed during the site visit, there is potential for mineralization in the Piedra Bola vein.

The concession is under-explored and there is no evidence of trenches or drill pads. No records are known to exist that indicate that the concession was ever surveyed using geophysical techniques or geochemical surveys.

It is the author's opinion that the La Paloma concession is a property of merit under the terms of the National Instrument 43-101.

20 Recommendations

Based on the conclusions presented in this report, it is recommended that Weststar undertake the exploration program shown on Table 20.1 to advance the understanding of the La Paloma project. The program should take place in two phases.

20.1 Phase 1: Geological exploration

A comprehensive program of surface mapping and sampling should be undertaken to develop a detailed geological map which includes:

- Formation outcrops
- Alteration/oxidation zones
- Structures (faults, veins, dykes etc.)
- Geochemical results by stream linaments and on a grid
- Location of previous workings

This exploration phase should also include surveying and sampling inside existing workings to the extent that it is safe to do so. High grade zones may occur at depth and sampling within previous workings will provide valuable information about grade variation and continuity of the deposit at depth. Prior to sampling the underground workings, the openings will have to be rehabilitated and made safe for work. For the purposes of budgeting this exploration program it is assumed that there will be 1000 m of existing underground openings and a unit cost of $200/m for rehabilitation (removing rock falls, support, dewatering).

A geophysical survey (induced polarization and magnetometry), coupled with the geological mapping, will provide information for establishing drill locations for next exploration phase. Proceeding with the second phase of the program is contingent upon exploration success in the first phase of the program.

20.2 Phase 2: Drilling

A drilling program should be designed based on the results of the first phase exploration program. For budgeting purposes it is assumed that the 10 holes will be drilled to an average depth of 300 meters at an "all-in" drilling cost of $250/m (drill site prep, mobilization, drilling, logging, core splitting, assaying, camp cost, demobilization etc.).

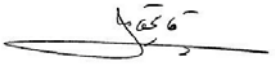
Table 20.1: Proposed exploration program

Exploration Phase	cost
Phase one:	
Geological mapping (4 – 6 field months)	$200,000
Surface sampling (500 samples)	20,000
Tunnel stability and draining water from the tunnels	200,000
Tunnel sampling (2 sides, every 3 meters)	25,000
Geophysical survey (5 lines IP)	50,000
Phase 1 Total	$495,000
Phase Two:	
Drilling (3000m @ $250/m)	$750,000
Sampling (assumes 20% of the core is mineralized)	12,000
Regulatory/Permits	30,000
Miscellaneous (10%)	80,000
Phase 2 Total	$872,000
Total exploration program	$1,367,000

21 References

1. Cardenas Vargas, J. (coordination editor). 1992. Consejo de Recursos Minerales, Geological-Mining Monograph of the state of Jalisco, 122p.
2. Rene de Leon Meza, C. La Amparo Mining Company, Una Empressa Minera en Tierras Jaliscienses TI 140338.
3. "Mar Silver-Gold Project Jalisco State Mexico" NI 43-101 report.
4. Panteleyve , A. 1988. A Canadian Cordilleran model for epithermal gold silver deposits: in Ore Deposit Models. Edited by R.R. Roberts and P.A. Sheahan. The Geological Association of Canada, Reprint Series 3, p.31-43.

22 Date and signatures



Abolfazl Ghayemghamian, P.Geo.
Qualified Person

April 26, 2011
Date of signing

23 Certificates

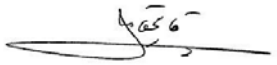
CERTIFICATE OF AUTHOR

I, Abolfazl Ghayemghamian, do hereby certify that:

1. I am a Senior Resource Geologist for Snowden Mining Industry Consultants Ltd. at #600, 1090 West Pender Street, Vancouver, BC V6E 2N7
2. I am a graduate of the Tehran University with a BSc. in Mining Exploration Engineering in 1992. I obtained a MSc. in Mining Exploration Engineering from Tehran Polytechnic in 1995 and have practiced my profession continuously since 1993. Since 2004 I have worked in Canada as a resource estimation geologist on precious and base metal, epithermal, Archean gold deposits in Canada and Russia. I have authored and co-authored several independent technical reports on exploration and mining projects in Canada, Peru, USA, Turkey and Mexico;
3. I am a professional geoscientist registered with the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of British Columbia (License# 31585).
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 by 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 the author of the technical report titled "Technical Report of the La Paloma Project" dated April 26, 2011 and am responsible for all of its sections. The project, located in the State of Jalisco, Mexico was visited on January 19, 2011.
6. I have had no prior involvement with the companies that are the subject of the Technical Report and I do not have any beneficial interest in the mineral properties nor any adjacent or nearby properties.
7. I am independent of the issuer and other relevant companies (Westar Resources Corp, Lekona Minerals Incorporated and Minera Sierra de Oro S.A. de C.V.) applying all the tests in section 1.4 of NI 43-101.

8. I am not aware of any material fact or material change with respect to the subject matter of the Technical Report, the omission to disclose which makes the Technical Report misleading.
9. I have read NI 43-101 and Form 43-101F and the Technical Report has been prepared in compliance with that instrument and form.
10. I consent to the filing of the Technical Report with any stock exchange and other regulatory authority and any publication by them for regulatory purposes, including electronic publication in the public company files on their websites accessible by the public, of the Technical Report.
11. As of the date of this certificate, to the best of my knowledge, information and belief, the Technical Report contains all the scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make the Technical Report not misleading.

Dated at Vancouver, BC this 26th day of April 2011,



Abolfazl Ghayemghamian, P.Geo.