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43-101 TECHNICAL REPORT

SE UTAH MAG URANIUM PROJECT
Located in San Juan County, Utah

FOR

Anfield Resources Inc.
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SUMMARY

The SE Utah Mag Uranium Project consists of 25 claim groups totaling 109 claims clustered throughout San Juan County in southeast Utah, United States. Anfield Resources Inc. is earning a 100% interest in the 25 claim groups by making cash payments of $600,000 and share issuances of 1,500,000 over the next 36 months. The claim groups are for the most part road accessible from the towns of Moab, Monticello and Blanding.

The 25 claim groups are clustered in four known uranium producing districts: Moab – 5 claim groups; Dry Valley – 4 claim groups; Montezuma Canyon – 8 claim groups, all targeting the uraniferous Salt Wash Sandstone in the Jurassic Morrison Formation; and White Canyon – 8 claim groups targeting the Moss Back Member in the northeast and the Shinarump Member in the west, both uraniferous and found in the Triassic Chinle Formation.

Uranium mineralization in the Salt Wash Sandstone is associated with abundant carbonaceous matter within the thicker sandstone lenses with the overall sandstone. Historic ore bodies range from 1.5 metres thick and 61 metres long in the Moab District through about 6 to 12 metres in length, 3 to 6 metres in width, and 1.2 to 3 metres in thickness in the Montezuma Canyon District to 1 metre by 9 metres by 61 metres in the Dry Valley District. Average historic grades range from 0.l8 percent U_3O_8 and 1.35 percent V_2O_5 in Dry Valley through 0.24 percent U_3O_8 and 0.31 percent V_2O_5 in Montezuma Canyon to 0.29 percent U_3O_8 and 0.15 percent V_2O_5 in Moab.

Uranium mineralization in the Moss Back Member is associated with abundant carbonaceous matter in basal sandstone lenses. Historic ore bodies range from 91 to 152 metres in length, 15 to 45 metres in width and 60 centimetres to 3 metres in thickness. Historic average grades are 0.26 percent U_3O_8 and 0.06 percent V_2O_5.

Uranium mineralization in the Shinarump Member is associated with abundant carbonaceous matter in basal sandstone lenses. Historic ore bodies range from 15 to 305 metres in length, 3 to 150 metres in width and centimetres to 3 metres in thickness, though most average 1 metre in thickness. Historic average grades for these deposits were not documented.

The presence of ore bodies and mineralization within the four uranium districts is not necessarily indicative of the presence of the ore bodies and mineralization on the specific Anfield claim groups. However, the presence of known uranium bearing formations on the 25 claim groups, combined with historical workings on the majority of the claim groups make the Anfield SE Utah Mag Uranium project a project of merit.

A program of preliminary exploration in advance of drilling is recommended. This program should consist of historical research on workings on each of the 25 claim group, including: historical production, sampling, and drilling. This should be followed by field verification in advance of reverse circulation and/or diamond drilling. The historical research budget is estimated to cost $50,000.

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INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this Technical Report is to support the Anfield Resources Inc. News Release dated October 30, 2013 announcing the acquisition of the Mag Uranium Project in southeast Utah. This report was commissioned by Mr. Corey Dias, the CEO of Anfield Resources Inc.

In preparing this report, the author referred to geological reports listed in the References Section, the property data provided to him by Mag Exploration Services Inc., the property vendor, and on his years of extensive mineral exploration experience in the western Cordillera.

The author visited some, but not all, of the individual 25 properties comprising the Mag Uranium Project between November 21 and November 23, 2013. The author concentrated on visiting the individual properties that had significant historical workings in order to gain an understanding of the overall project and the geology and the potential of the uranium districts within which the individual claim blocks are located. The visit was further hampered by a severe snowstorm that unfortunately coincided with the property tour. The vendor took photos of all workings located during the actual staking of the claim blocks has relied on these photos, in combination with the federal and state geological reports on the area, for the claim blocks he was unable to visit.

While the stratigraphy and uranium geology and mineralization for all of the districts in southeast Utah is well documented (Doelling, 1974) for instance, there is extremely limited data available for the individual claim blocks, despite the rather significant workings located on a number of them. Therefore, the author has discussed the geology and type mineralization of each of the uranium districts in which the claims are located and then documented the workings either personally visited or located by Mag Exploration Services Inc. personnel.

RELIANCE ON OTHER EXPERTS

The author is not relying on a report or opinion of any experts. The ownership of the property claims has been taken from the United States Bureau of Land Management LR2000 online database, last checked December 7, 2013.