NTS: 32D/SW

REPORT OF
TRENCHING AND ROCK SAMPLING
ROSE Cu-Zn SHOWING
CLAY (McGARRY) PROPERTY
McGARRY, McVITTIE & OSSIAN TOWNSHIP'S, ONTARIO

Date: November 20, 2007

For: Goldstake Explorations Inc.
2150 Winston Park Drive
Oakville, Ontario L6H 5R7

By: Robert J. Dillman P.Geo.
Arjadee Prospecting
8901 Reily Drive
Mount. Brydges, Ontario N0L1W0
Phone/ Fax 519-264-9278
davidson.dillman@sympatico.ca

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GOLDSTAKE EXPLORATIONS INC.

I. INTRODUCTION

Scope

This report summarizes a trenching and rock sampling program. In June, 2007 Goldstake Explorations Inc. investigated the Rose Cu-Zn sulphide occurrence in northwest corner of McGarry Township. Rock samples of semi-massive sulphides with sphalerite and chalcopyrite taken from debris situated beside old workings assayed 0.35% to 11% Zn and 0.076% to 0.42% Cu. In August, a tracked high-hoe excavator was mobilized to the site and exposed a northeast-southwest striking, shallow-dipping zone of semi-massive pyrite-pyrrhotite mineralization ranging 3 to 4.5 metres wide. The alteration and geological setting are characteristic to typical volcanogenic massive sulphide deposits. A series of channel samples were cut across the sulphide zone at several intervals along strike. Assays for 58 rock samples collected during the program ranged up to 3.54% Zn and 0.12% Cu over narrow widths ranging less than 1 metre.

Location and Access

The Clay Property is located in the Virginiatown-Kearns section of Larder Lake Mining Division in northeastern Ontario (Figure 1). The property occupies most of the north half of McGarry Township and extends west into McVittie Township and north into Ossian Township (Figure 2).

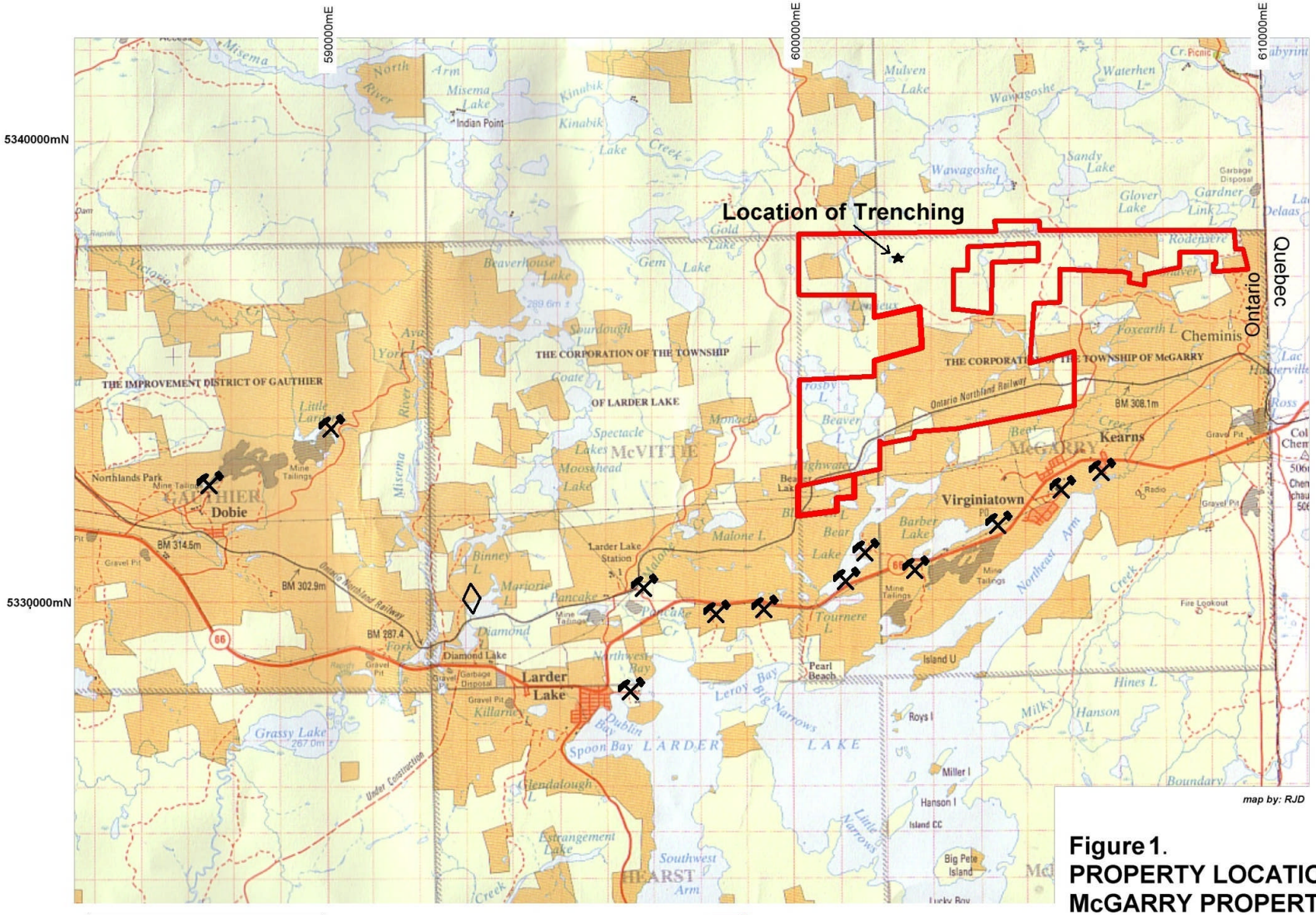
The Clay Property is situated 3.2 kilometres north of the town of Virginiatown located on Highway 66. The Property has good seasonal road access via the forest access road from the village of Cheminis located 4 kilometres east of the property. A truck can be driven on to the property and within 1 km from the Instant Pond Zone. The remainder of the route is possible by ATV or snowmobile.

The property is covered at a scale of 1:100,000 by the Provincial Series Sheet: Larder Lake N.T.S. 32D/SW. Using NAD 83, Zone 17 the Clay Property is bounded between UTM coordinates: 600000mE to 610000mE and 5332000mN to 5348200mN.

Claim Logistics and Ownership

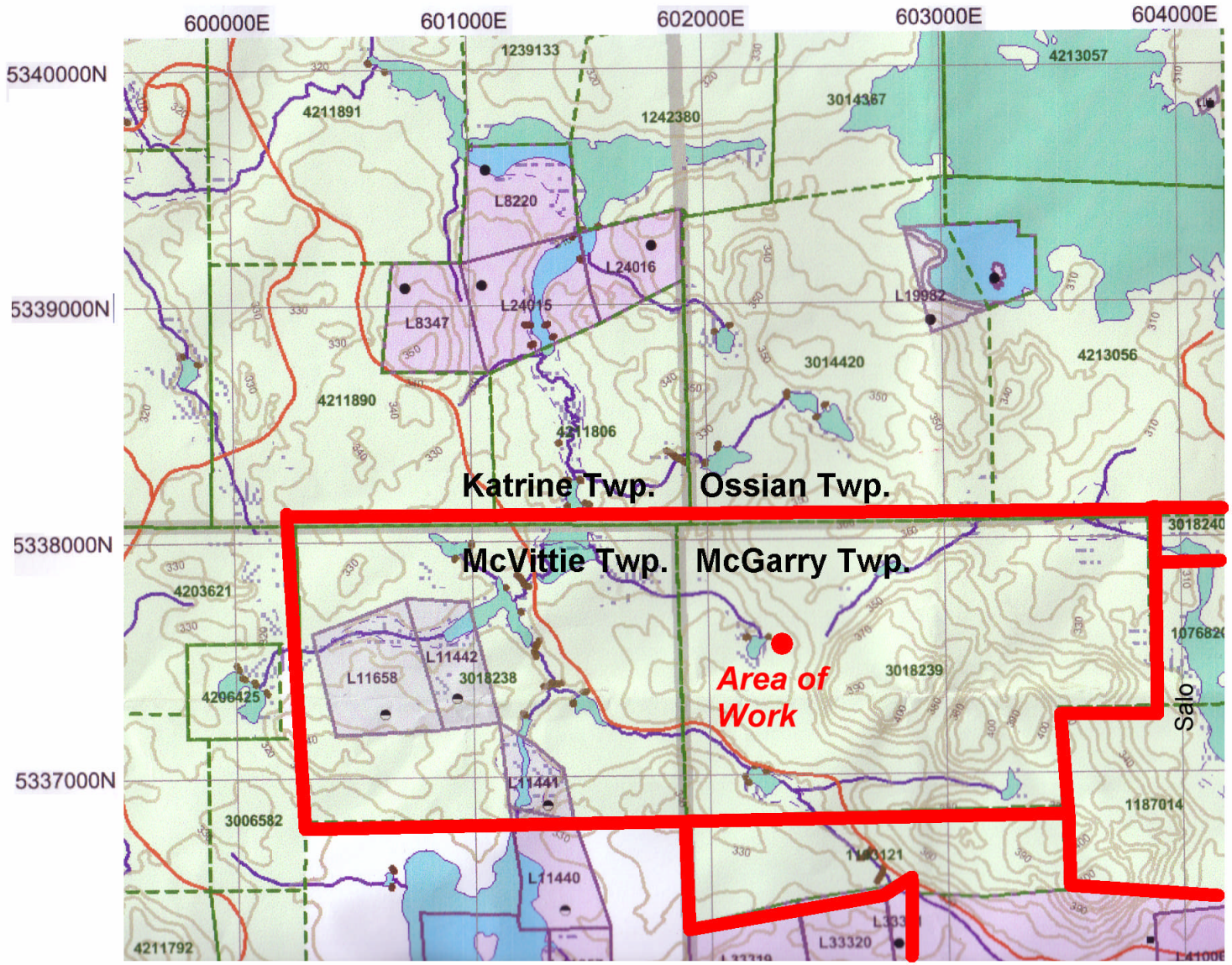
The Clay Property consists of Mining Lease CLM298 and 28 contiguous unpatented mining claims covering an approximate area of 2,381.6 hectares (Figure 2). The logistics of the claim block is summarized in Table 1. Titles to 17 mining claims comprising the Clay Property are recorded in the name of Transpacific Resources Inc. and 11 mining claims are held by Goldstake Explorations Inc.

The Clay Property requires annual exploration expenditures of $39,200 to maintain the "Active Status" of the mining claims.



map by: RJD

Figure 1.
PROPERTY LOCATION MAP
McGARRY PROPERTY
N.T.S. SHEET: LARDER LAKE 32 D/SW
GOLDSTAKE EXPLORATIONS INC.



source: MNDM G Plan 3163

0 500 1000 metres

Figure 2.
Claim Map
Clay (McGarry) Property
Goldstake Explorations Inc.

Table 1.
Claim Logistics: Clay Property
Goldstake Explorations Inc./ Transpacific Resources Inc.

Transpacific Resources Inc. Client # 300722						
Township	**Claim Number**	**Units**	**Size (Ha)**	**Assessment Due Date**	**Work Required**	**$ Banked/ Reserve**
McGarry G-3678	Lease CLM298		813.6	June 2030		
McGarry G-3678	1186428	1	16	2011 May 10	$400	0
	1193121	4	64	2011 Jan. 26	$1600	0
	1193122	4	64	2011 Jan. 26	$1600	0
	1193123	2	32	2011 Jan. 26	$800	0
	1202670	4	64	2011 Aug 02	$1600	0
	1202672	2	32	2011 Aug 02	$800	0
	1205736	1	16	2011 May 10	$400	0
	1205890	3	48	2011 May 10	$1200	0
	1205891	2	32	2011 May 10	$800	0
	1205892	2	32	2011 May 10	$800	0
	1217681	3	48	2011 May 01	$1200	0
	1221811	2	32	2011 Jan. 03	$800	0
	1221812	2	32	2011 Jan. 03	$800	0
	1225085	4	64	2011 May 01	$1600	0
	1225087	3	48	2011 May 01	$1200	$1289
	1225091	2	32	2011 May 08	$800	0
McVittie G-3163	1211910	8	128	2010 May 13	$3200	0
		49	**1,597.6**		**$19,600**	**$1289**

Goldstake Explorations Inc. Client # 137968						
Township	**Claim Number**	**Units**	**Size (Ha)**	**Assessment Due Date**	**Work Required**	**$ Banked/ Reserve**
McGarry G-3678	3018239	14	224	2011 Feb 14	$5600	0
	4209223	1	16	2011 Mar 27	$400	0
McVittie G-3163	3018238	12	192	2011 Feb 14	$4800	0
	4205035	13	208	2011 Jun 22	$5200	0
	42174484	1	16	June 2009	$400	0
	42174485	1	16	June 2009	$400	0
	42174486	1	16	June 2009	$400	0
	42174487	1	16	June 2009	$400	0
	42174488	1	16	June 2009	$400	0
	42174489	1	16	June 2009	$400	0
Ossian M-0378	3018240	3	48	2011 Feb 14	$1200	0
		49	**784**		**$19,600**	

Survey Dates and Personnel

The trenching and channel sampling program was completed in 4 days between August 16, 2007 and August 19, 2007. The work was preformed by Claude Jacques of Val D'or, Quebec, Bernie Sampson of Virginiatown, Ontario and Jim Chard of Cordova Mines, Ontario. The program was supervised by Robert Dillman (author) of Mount Brydges, Ontario.

Topography and Land-Use

The topography in the vicinity of the Rose Zn-Cu Occurrence is summarized in Figure 2. The east side of the Clay Property is considerably more rugged than the central and west sections. Much of the east side of the property covers a large hill of rock outcrop which extends in three peaks to an elevation of 400 metres above sea level. The central region of the property is relatively flat, poorly drained and generally covered by overburden, swamp and small ponds, the lowest sitting at an elevation of 320 metres above sea level. The west side of the property is characterized by several rocky hills extending 330 to 340 metres above sea level.

The Clay Property is covered by mixed deciduous and conifer forest which has been logged at unknown times in the past. An extensive trail system has been created as a result of logging operations and provides good access to most areas of the property.

The Clay Property is uninhabited. There is a small seasonally used cabin situated north of the road on claim 1193122. Generally, the current land-use on property consists of logging and recreational activities including: hunting, fishing, trapping, ATV riding and snowmobiling.

Regional and Property Geology

Regional geology is summarized in Figure 3. Property geology is summarized in Figure 4.

The Clay Property is situated in the Larder Lake section of the Abitibi Greenstone Belt. The project is located close to the unconformity between Archean volcanic and sedimentary rocks of the Abitibi Subprovince and younger Proterozoic fine to coarse-grained clastic sedimentary units of the Huronian Supergroup.

Volcanic rocks in the vicinity of the Clay Property were emplaced during two volcanic cycles. The Blake River assemblage, dated at 2701 +/- 2 Ma, forms the core of the greenstone belt and provides a minimum age for the volcanic cycles. The Blake River assemblage underlies the north section of McGarry Twp. and most of the Clay Property. The assemblage consists of extensive mafic to felsic calc-alkalic volcanic rocks, minor units of iron formation and interflow turbidites. The Blake River assemblage overlies the Kinojevis South volcanic assemblage. The boundary between the two assemblages is situated 2 km southwest of the property.

Small gabbro and diorite stocks intruded the Blake River assemblage between 2710 to 2690 Ma. Northwest trending syenite dikes and sills intruded towards the end of the Archean.

During the Proterozoic, the Abitibi Greenstone Belt including the property were intruded by swarms of diabase dikes. Northwest trending diabase dikes of the Matachewan – Hearst Swarm intruded between 2250 to 2454 Ma. Northeast trending dikes belonging to the Preissac Swam occurred at 2250 to 1800 Ma. Younger northeast trending dikes of the Abitibi Swarm followed between 1220 to 1120 Ma. Lamprophyre dikes also intruded the region during the Proterozoic. Lamprophyre dikes are reported in the vicinity to the Clay Property.

The Clay Property is situated in the southeast section of the Kirkland Lake kimberlite field known to contain +20 kimberlite pipes and dikes. The closest known kimberlite pipe to the property is the Diamond Lake Pipe located in the southwest corner of McVittie Twp. 9 kilometres southwest of the property. Kimberlite intrusions in the vicinity of Kirkland Lake occurred in the Jurassic period between 173 to 121 Ma. Kimberlite is believed to be the youngest volcanic rocks in the Abitibi Greenstone Belt.

The Abitibi Greenstone Belt is crossed by 4 directions of faulting. East-west trending faults along the margins of the greenstone belt and conjugate northeast trending faults form the oldest and most extensive structures in the region. Major faults in the area include the famous Porcupine – Destor Break and the Cadillac - Larder Break, the latter crossing McGarry Twp. south of the property. The oldest faults exhibit both ductile and brittle deformation and are characterized by extensive shear zones, quartz veins, deformation and alteration. Older faults are cut by conjugate sets of north and northwest trending faults associated with deep-seated rifting of the Lake Timiskaming Structural Zone. Faulting associated with the Lake Timiskaming Structural Zone began in the Archean and continued intermittently to the Paleozoic era. Ductile deformation is prevalent along older northwest trending structures whereas more recent faults tend to be brittle structures.

The north half of the Clay Property is mostly underlain by tholeiitic metavolcanic flows consisting of basalt, andesite, fragmental lavas, agglomerate and tuff. Units trend northwest to northeast and dip shallow to steeply northeast or southwest. The east margin of the property is partially occupied by felsic metavolcanic rocks consisting of rhyolite, trachyte and fragmental tuffs. The south section of the property is dominated by Timiskaming Group sediments consisting of sandstone, greywacke, conglomerate and trachyte flows.

The property is situated at the intersection of an east-west trending sill composed of gabbro and diorite and a younger northwest trending sill of syenitic rocks. Numerous small dikes, plugs and sills of syenite and porphyry also occur throughout the mafic metavolcanic units.

The Clay Property is situated over a broad zone of shearing roughly 1 km wide associated with the Ivan-Larder Fault which trends northeast across south half of the property. The fault zone is characterized by anastomising deformation zones with extensive Fe-Mg carbonate and fuchsite alteration and varying quantities sulphide mineralization. The Ivan-Larder Fault truncates several northeast trending structures one being the Instant Pond Fault. Rock units within the Instant Pond Fault are deformed, carbonated and chloritized. The Instant Pond Fault crosses the Instant Pond (gold-copper-silver) Zone and potentially off-sets the mineralization.

Of particular interest on the Clay Property are the fragmental lavas which have been described in several accounts as “dalmatianite-like” (Thomson 1941) and comparable to dalmatianite hosting base metal – volcanogenic massive sulphide deposits occurring at the Waite Amulet mine in Noranda, Quebec.. The rocks are largely composed of grayish blue subhedral crystals of cordierite (LeBaron 1981) and It is possible the dalmatianite is the result of alteration occurring proximal to a seafloor sulphide vent. Similar fragmental lavas also trend in a northwest direction across leases 11442 and 11658 situated on claim 3018238. This particular unit of potential dalmatianite coincides directly with one of four Keating Filter magnetic anomalies occurring on the property.

The sulphides found at the Rose Cu-Zn showing can be traced in an area measuring 75 x 60 metres (250 x 200 ft). The sulphides occur in two forms. The most extensive mineralization is formed by thin, short-discontinuous convoluted stringers of pyrite containing lesser amounts of pyrrhotite and occasional traces of sphalerite and chalcopyrite. The pyrite stringers strike in all directions and occupy the west side of the showing in an area measuring approximately 55 metres wide. Interestingly, the sulphide stringers protrude from the outcrop surface and show little evidence of rusting. The pyrite stringers abruptly grade into a 3 to 4 metre wide, shallow dipping semi-massive sulphide zone trending north-south along the east margin of the showing. The concentration of sulphides ranges 20 to 50% but locally grade into massive sulphide mineralization. Pyrite is the dominate sulphide mineral followed by pyrrhotite. Disseminated sphalerite occurs throughout the sulphide zone and locally replaces pyrite in semi-massive-massive concentrations. Chalcopyrite is rare and occurs as thin stringers and fine disseminations.

History of Exploration

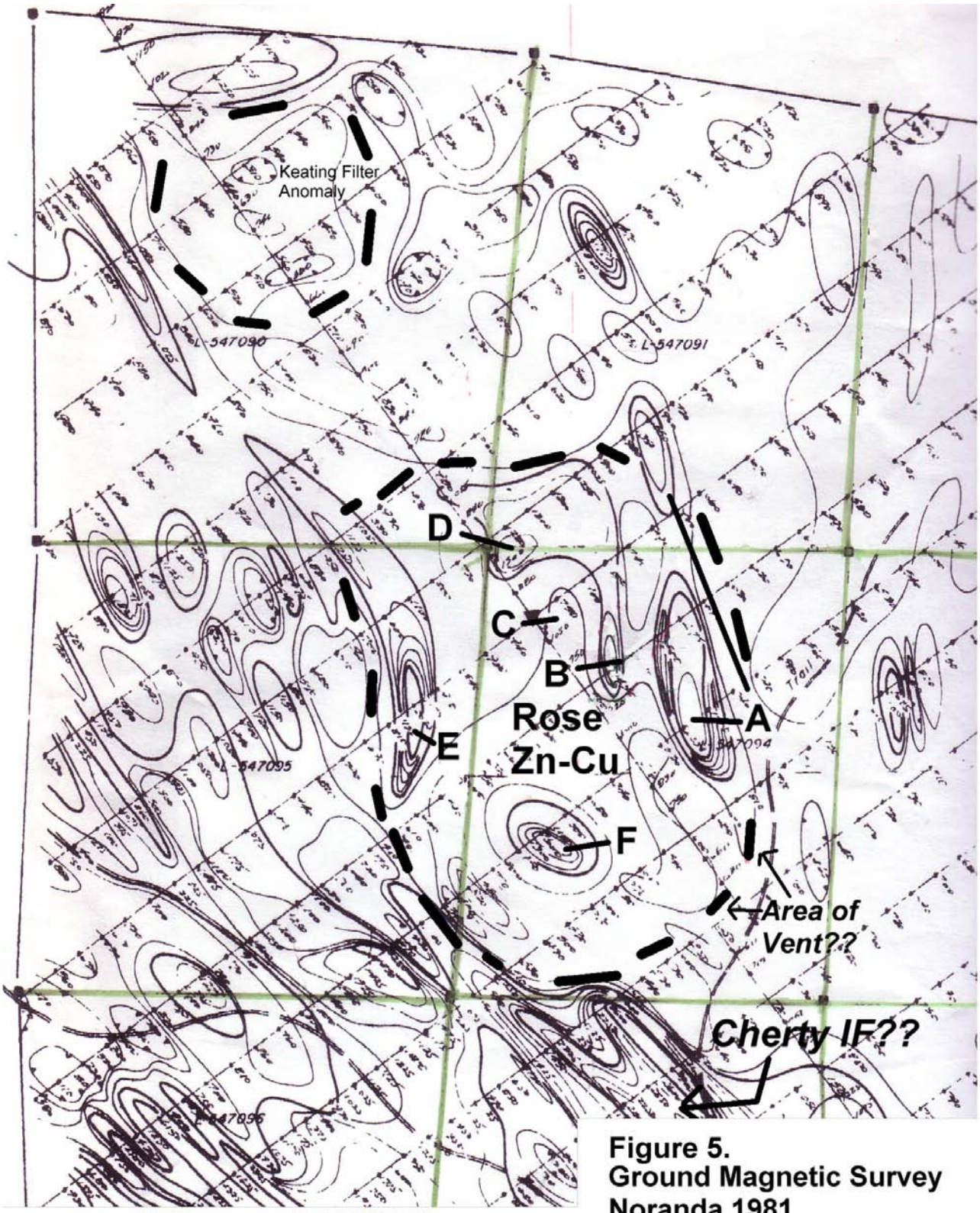
The first description of exploration in the vicinity to the property is given by J. E. Thomson in 1941, on behalf of the Ontario Department of Mines (ODM 1941). In 1928, T. L. Gledhill for the Ontario Department of Mines describes the area as part of the old ‘Rochon’ claims (ODM 1928).

Copper and zinc mineralization is believed to have been discovered by H.S. Rose who, in 1942, held a group of 27 claims situated mostly in the northwest corner of McGarry Twp. (ODM 1941). The mineralization is described as consisting principally of pyrite and negligible amounts of pyrrhotite, sphalerite and chalcopyrite. The sulphides occur in amygdaloidal rock in an area measuring 250 x 200 feet. The amygdaloidal rock is described as resembling dalmatianite associated with base metals at Waite Amulet mine in Noranda, Quebec.

In 1942, Jas. G. MacGregor and G. B. Webster drilled five short holes into the amygdaloidal rock but reported no significant intersections of sulphides. The holes were drilled on behalf of Connell Mining and Exploration Company Limited, International Mining Corporation. It was concluded the dalmatianite formed a flat-lying sheet about 60 feet thick and dipped to the south at an angle of 25 to 35 degrees (ODM 1941). Two additional holes were drilled vertically to the southwest but did not intersect the mineralization and work is reported to have stopped.

In 1971, Noranda Exploration Company Limited completed ground VLF-electromagnetic and magnetometer surveys over the Rose showing. The program was supervised by E. A. Gallo and W. F. Graham. The magnetic survey outlined a number of discrete magnetic features in the vicinity to the Rose showing. A positive magnetic feature ranging up to 300 gammas in strength was detected over the Rose showing. The magnetic feature was traced in a north-south direction in area measuring 1,600 feet long by 400 feet wide. Four conductor zones were outlined by the VLF survey. None of the conductors correlated with the Rose showing or any magnetic features found by the magnetometer survey.

In 1980, Noranda completed another ground magnetometer survey over the Rose showing (Figure 5). The survey detected a total of six linear and bulls-eye type magnetic features. The B-anomaly, coinciding with the Rose showing was traced striking north-south for a distance of 600 feet. A second magnetic feature was detected east of the Rose showing. The A-anomaly strikes north for a distance of 2,200 feet and appears to parallel the B-anomaly.



source: MNDM assessment file 32DO4NE0454

300 ft line spacing

Figure 5.
Ground Magnetic Survey
Noranda 1981
Rose Zn-Cu Occurrence
McGarry Property
Goldstake Explorations Inc.

Between 1981 and 1983, Noranda drilled 3,690 feet with 17 holes into the Rose showing and into targets situated east and north of the showing (Figure 6). Results of the drilling are summarized in Table 2. Drill logs for the holes describe extensive zones of sulphide mineralization but assays within the sections are limited due to a lack of sampling. Shallow intersections of dalmatianite are noted in a number of holes and drilling appears to have traced the unit 200 feet towards the north. The best results of the program occurred in drill hole MCG-82-1. The hole was drilled vertically and intersected 71.5 feet of dalmatianite containing a 1 foot interval assaying 1.78% Zn. A 38.5 foot intersection of dalmatianite reported in drill hole MCG-82-2 contained a 4.5 foot section assaying 2.78% Zn and 0.1% Cu.

In 1992, Noranda drilled two holes east and south of the Rose showing. The first hole did not intersect any mineralization of importance. The second hole, MCG-92-11 is reported to have intersected 0.7 metres of rhyolite with <1% sphalerite which assayed 0.26% Zn and 0.03% Cu. The hole also intersected a second interval 0.3 metres wide assaying 0.14% Zn. After this program, work on the property appears to have stopped.

In 2004, the Ontario Geological Survey included McGarry and McVittie Township's in a regional aeromagnetic-electromagnetic survey (OGS 2004). Residual magnetic data depicts a positive magnetic feature over the Cu-Zn mineralization. The size of the magnetic feature roughly coincides with extent of the fragmental lavas occurring in the area (Figure 7). The aeromagnetic data also suggests there are at least three directions of faulting in the area. The faults strike northwest, east-west and northeast. Keating Filter data, derived from the airborne magnetic data, suggest four magnetic responses of interest are situated close to the Rose showing. The Keating Filter anomalies have the potential to be kimberlite pipes or vertically orientated sulphide zones. One of two Keating Filter anomalies situated on claim 3018238 coincides with fragmental lavas trending in a northwest direction across leases 11442 and 11658.

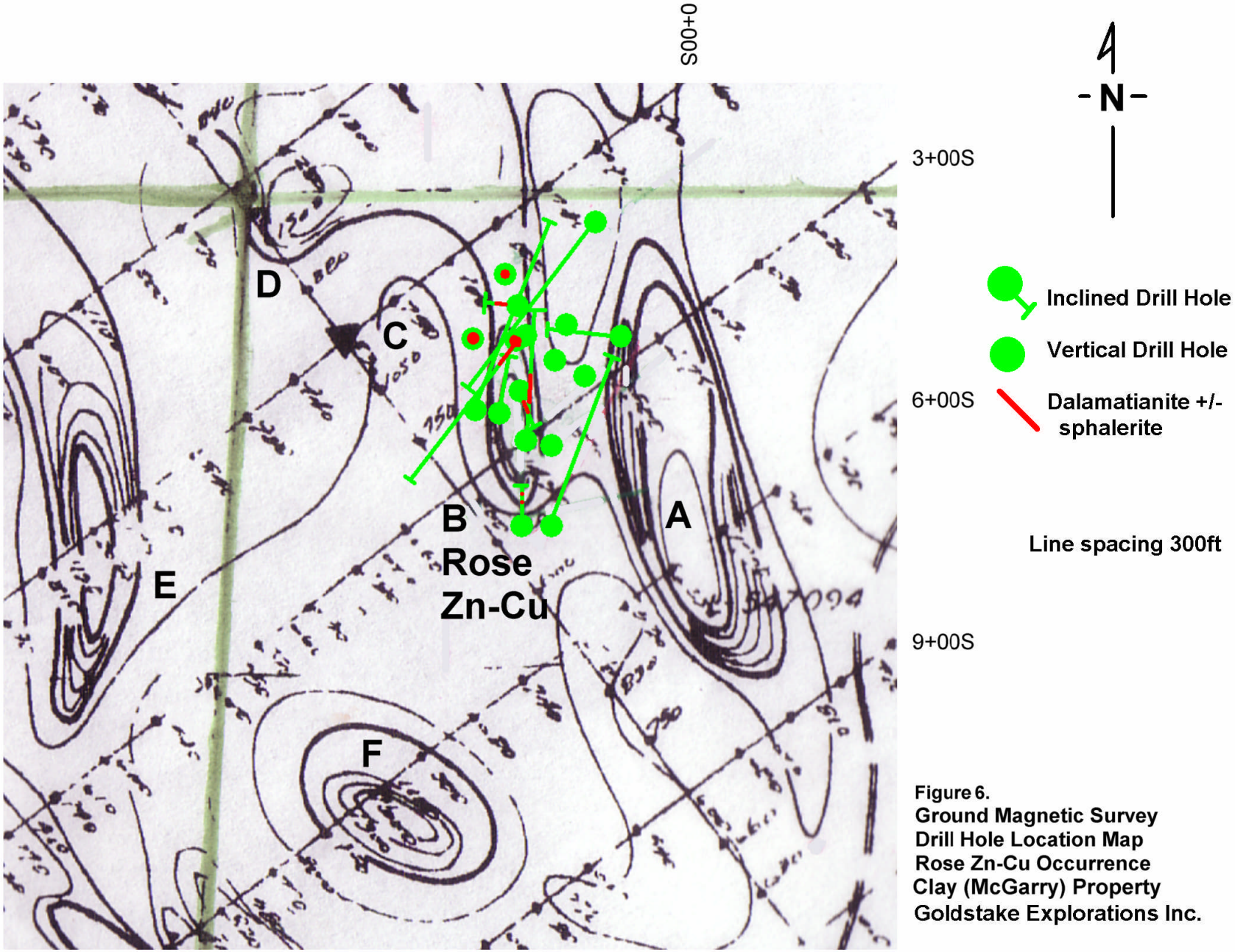
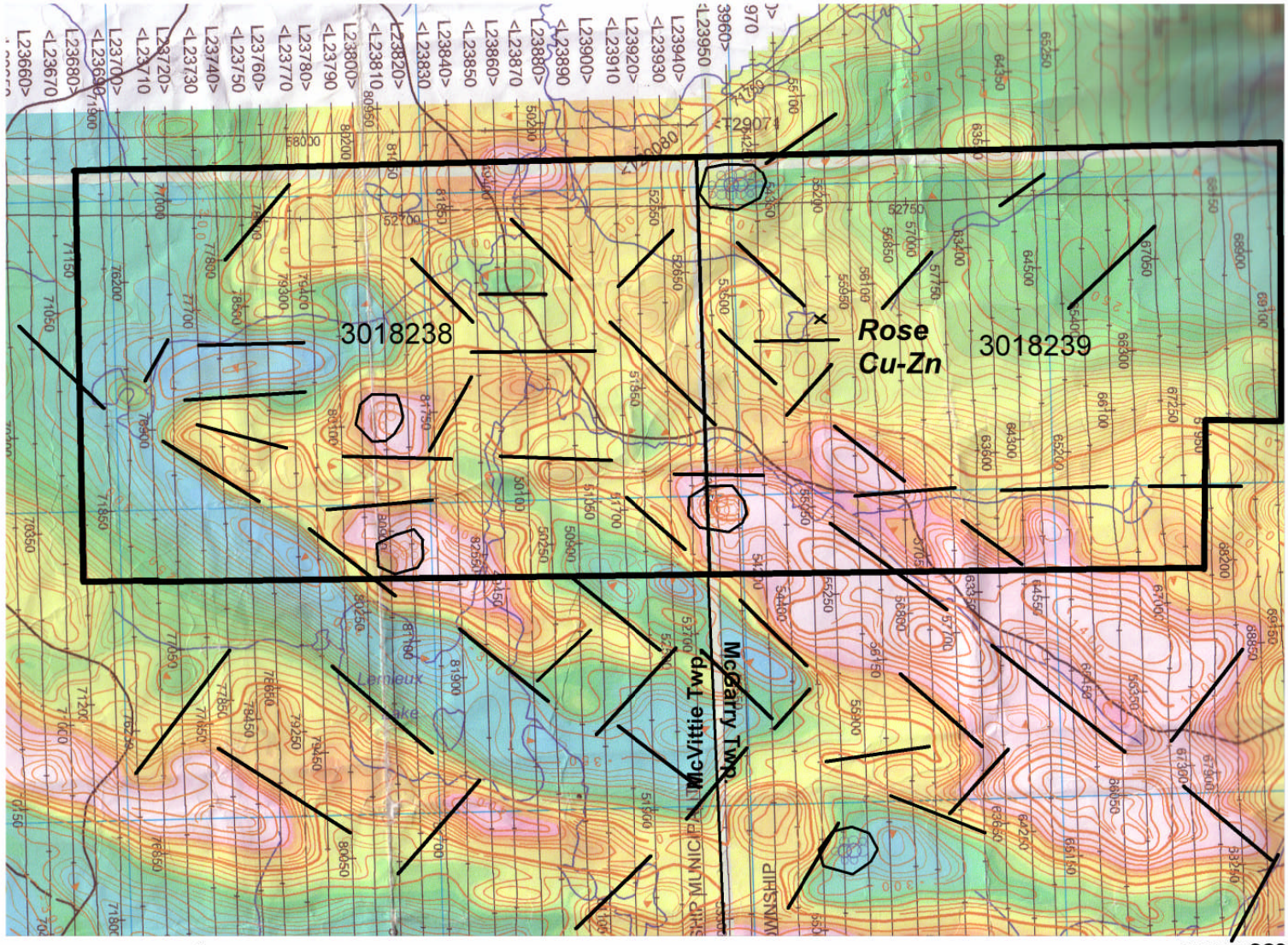


Figure 6.
Ground Magnetic Survey
Drill Hole Location Map
Rose Zn-Cu Occurrence
Clay (McGarry) Property
Goldstake Explorations Inc.

Table 2.
Summary of Drilling: Noranda Exploration Ltd. 1981-1983
Rose Zn-Cu Occurrence
Clay (McGarry) Property

Hole Number	Grid Location	Bearing	Dip	Length	Comment
81-1	2+00S, 1+00E	N30^0 E	47^0	436 ft.	191-200ft bio + 1-3% py stringers 343-357ft diss. to stringered py+po
81-2	4+30S, 0+75E	N30^0 E	55^0	401 ft.	379-401 bio + diss. to string. py-po
81-3	1+45S, 2+50E	220^0	55^0	596 ft.	14 – 44 ft Dalmatianite + bio 0.59% Zn, 0.02% Cu 72.8 – 74.7 ft stringered py-po 0.59% Zn, 0.02% Cu
81-4	1+00S, 4+30E	220^0	55^0	373 ft.	138-138.6 ft 5 -7% py stringers 367.9-373 ft 1-3% py-po stringers
81-5	3+00S, 1+25E	360^0	50^0	306 ft.	113-128 ft Dalmatianite + bio 0.01% Zn, 0.11% Cu over 1.5 ft.
81-6	4+00S, 0+50E	360^0	80^0	351 ft.	117-210 ft py-po 213-218 ft Dalmatianite no sample 226-228 ft Dalmatianite no sample
81-7	3+33S, 1+60E		90^0	215 ft.	18-20 ft trace py-po
82-1	1+81S, 2+58E		90^0	144 ft.	0 - 71.5 ft Dalmatianite 7.5 - 8.5 ft 1.78% Zn, 0.08% Cu/ 1ft 15 -16 ft 0.4% Zn, 0.03% Cu/ 1ft
82-2	1+43S, 2+75E	280^0	45^0	51 ft.	0 – 38.5 ft Dalmatianite 15.5 - 20 ft 2.78% Zn, 0.1% Cu
82-3	2+80S, 2+83E		90^0	100.5 ft.	0 – 100.5 ft trace – 1% py
82-4	2+27S, 2+11E	155^0	45^0	57 ft.	0 – 20.5 ft Dalmatianite 2.8 - 8 ft traces sphalerite no sample.
82-5	1+25S, 1+90E		90^0	83 ft.	0 – 13 ft Dalmatianite No visible sphalerite no sample.
82-6	0+92S, 2+75E		90^0	69 ft.	57.8 – 60.1 ft possible dalmatianite No sample
83-1	1+90S, 3+20E		90^0	168 ft.	6.3 – 18.1 ft 7 – 10% py + bio
83-2	2+27S, 2+10E		90^0	112 ft.	102 – 112 ft bio + Tr-1% py
83-3	2+35S, 1+20E	18^0	50^0	123 ft.	36 – 53 ft bio + 1-3% py stringers
83-4	2+60S, 3+30E	285^0	50^0	105 ft.	20 – 50 ft bio + 1-3% py stringers



Assumed Fault

Keating Filter Anomaly

source: OGS 2004; Map 81 941

Figure 7.
Residual Aeromagnetic Survey
McGarry-McVittie Property
McGarry & McVittie Twp.'s, Ontario
Goldstake Explorations Inc.

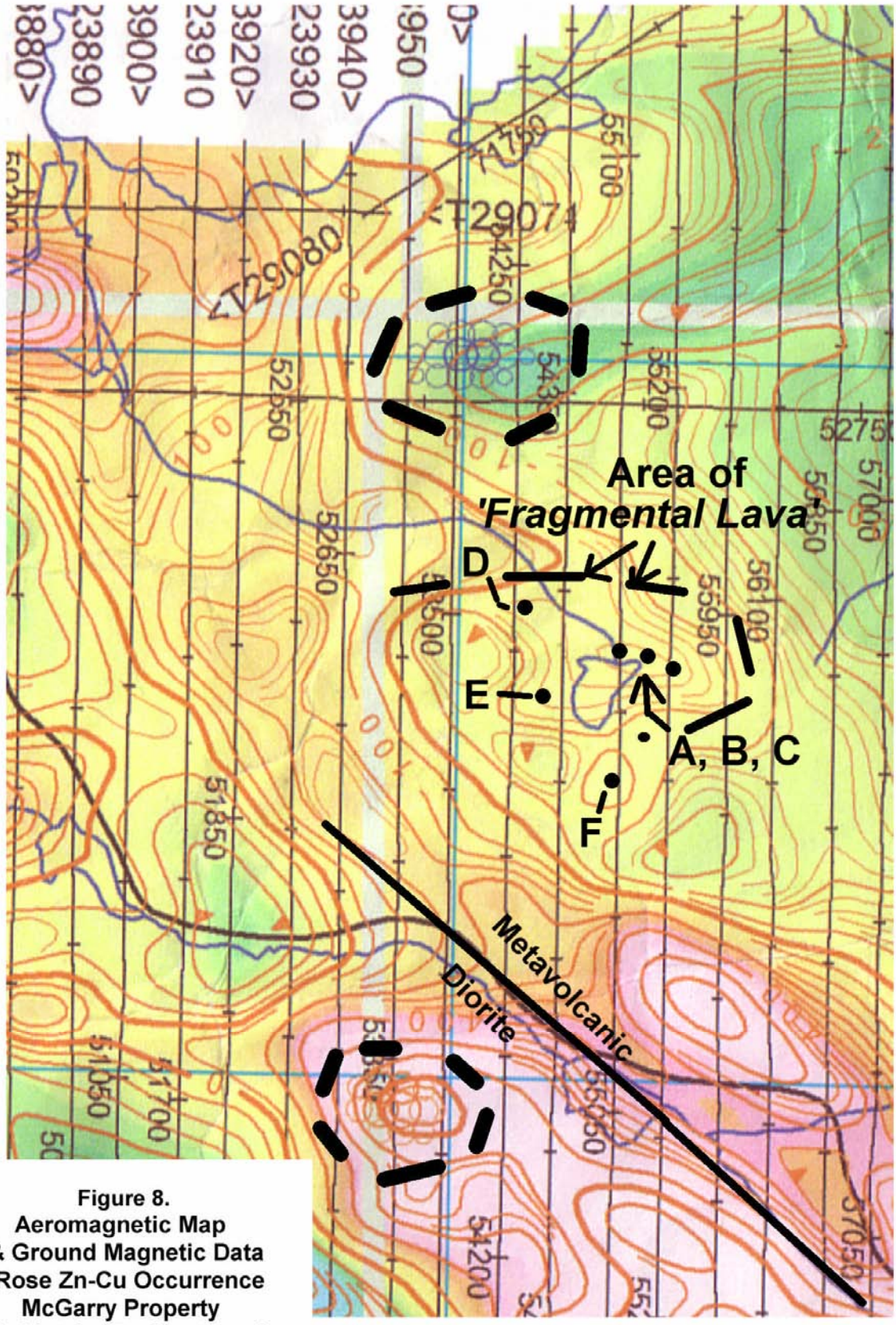


Figure 8.
Aeromagnetic Map
& Ground Magnetic Data
Rose Zn-Cu Occurrence
McGarry Property
Goldstake Explorations Inc.

II. SURVEY PROCEDURE AND RESULTS

Survey Logistics

A tracked high-hoe excavator and subsequent pressure washing exposed a 32 x 22 m area of outcrop connecting a series of old pits marking the historic Rose Cu-Zn showing.

A total of 58 rock samples were collected within the area of trenching. Fifty-four (54) samples were cut from outcrop surfaces in a series of channel cuts using a diamond-bladed rock saw. Four samples collected during the program consisted of grab-type samples selected specifically from mineralization which could not be cut. Rock sample locations and assay results are plotted on maps accompanying this report.

Rock sample cuts were consistently made 8 cm deep by 2 cm wide. Sample lengths ranged: 0.25 metres, 0.4 metres and 0.6 metres. Sample lengths were determined by characteristics and changes in mineralization.

All rock samples collected during the program were sent for copper and zinc analyses at SGS Lakefield Research Limited in Lakefield, Ontario. Assay certificates provided by SGS Lakefield are appended to this report. SGS Lakefield used X-ray Refractometry (XRF) techniques to determine the copper and zinc concentrations in each sample.

Survey Results

Trenching on the Rose showing is summarized in Figure 9. Assay results for the channel samples are summarized in Table 3.

Sulphide mineralization at the Rose showing occurs in two components:

1.) semi-massive to massive sulphide mineralization composed of pyrite and lesser amounts of pyrrhotite, sphalerite and rare chalcopyrite,

2.) thin convoluted stringers of pyrite with traces of pyrrhotite with rare to no sphalerite or chalcopyrite.

The semi-massive to massive sulphides form a zone measuring 3 to 4.5 metres wide which trends northeast-southwest and dips at a shallow angle of approximately 40^0 towards the southeast.

Channel samples cut across the mineralization at several intervals along strike ranged between 0.62% Zn to 0.73% Zn over mineralized widths of 3.2 metres to 4.2 metres. The channel cuts show an interval measuring 0.5 to 1.6 metres wide within the semi-massive sulphide zone with elevated zinc concentrations ranging greater than 1%. The stronger zinc concentrations are largely due to semi massive sphalerite replacing the pyrite mineralization. The best individual zinc assay taken within the semi-massive sulphides is 1.72% Zn across 0.25 metres. Selected rock samples of semi-massive sulphides with stronger concentrations of sphalerite have assayed up to 11% Zn.

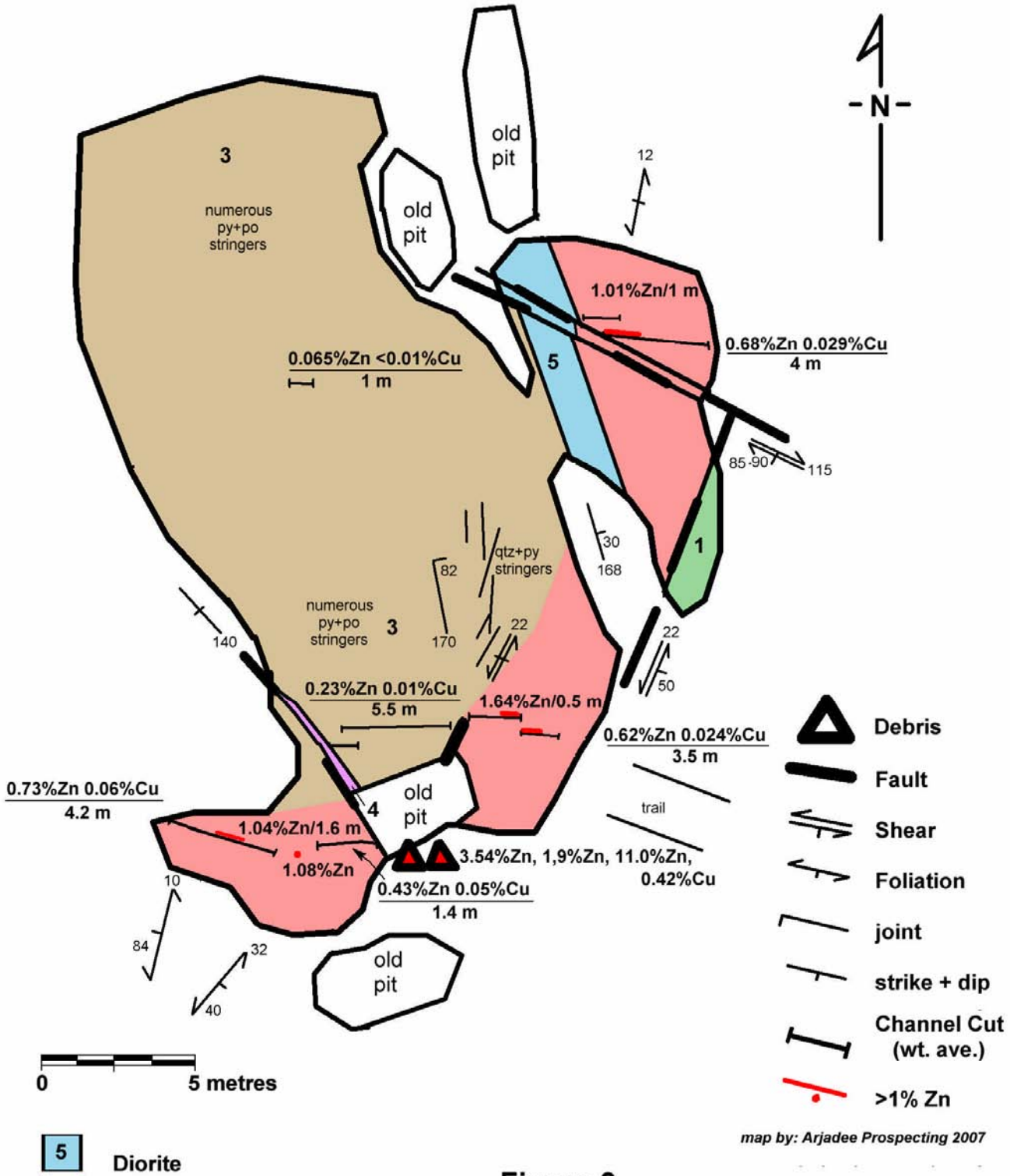


Figure 9.
Compilation Map
Rose Cu-Zn Showing
Clay (McGarry) Property
McGarry & McVittie Twp.'s, Ontario
Goldstake Explorations Inc.

Table 3. : Summary of Assay Results: Channel and Grab Samples
Rose Cu-Zn Occurrence
McGarry Property, McGarry & McVittie Twp.'s, Ontario
Goldstake Explorations Inc.

Sample Numbers	Weighted Average	Best Assay In Interval	Best Interval In Cut	Sample Description
Cut 1 693-702	0.68% Zn / 4 m 0.029% Cu / 4 m	**1.26% Zn/ 0.5 m** 0.07% Cu/ 0.5 m	**1.01% Zn/ 1 m** 0.06% Cu/ 1 m	semi-massive py-po-sph
Cut 2 703-706	0.065% Zn / 1 m <0.01% Cu / 1 m	0.08% Zn/ 0.5 m 0.01% Cu/ 0.25 m	0.08% Zn/ 0.5 m 0.01% Cu/ 0.25 m	stringered py-po
Cut 3 707-715 721-722	0.62% Zn / 3.5 m 0.024% Cu / 3.5 m	**1.72% Zn/ 0.25 m** 0.15% Cu/ 0.5 m	**1.64% Zn/ 0.5 m** 0.15% Cu/ 0.5 m	semi-massive py-po-sph
Cut 4 723-735	0.23% Zn / 5.5 m 0.01% Cu / 5.5 m	0.35% Zn/ 0.4 m 0.03% Cu/ 0.4 m	0.3% Zn/ 1.4 m 0.03% Cu/ 0.4 m	stringered py-po
Cut 5 736-740	0.43% Zn / 1.4 m 0.054% Cu / 1.4 m	0.7% Zn/ 0.4 m 0.1% Cu/ 0.4 m	0.7% Zn/ 0.4 m 0.095% Cu/ 0.8 m	semi-massive py-po-sph
Cut 6 741-750	0.73% Zn / 4.2 m 0.06% Cu / 4.2 m	**1.35% Zn/ 0.4 m** 0.12% Cu/ 0.4 m	**1.04% Zn/ 1.6 m** 0.12% Cu/ 0.4 m	semi-massive py-po-sph
716	**3.54% Zn** 0.12% Cu			grab, rubble semi-massive py-po-sph
719	**1.08% Zn** 0.22% Cu			grab, outcrop semi-massive py-po-sph
MC-9	11% Zn 0.16% Cu			grab, rubble semi-massive py-po-sph 0.1 g/t Au, 0.36% Ti
MC-10	**8% Zn** **0.42% Cu**			grab, rubble semi-massive py-po-sph 0.07 g/t Au, 0.46% Ti
MC-11	**2.9% Zn** **0.32% Cu**			grab, rubble semi-massive py-po-sph 0.04 g/t Au, 0.43% Ti
MC-12	**2.8% Zn** 0.22% Cu			grab, rubble semi-massive py-po-sph 0.15 g/t Au, 0.46% Ti
MC-13	**1.9% Zn** 0.18% Cu			grab, rubble semi-massive py-po-sph 0.09 g/t Au, 0.41% Ti
MC-14	0.35% Zn 0.076% Cu			grab, rubble stringered py-po 0.02 g/t Au, 0.46% Ti
MC-15	**5.4% Zn** 0.25% Cu			grab, rubble semi-massive py-po-sph 0.07 g/t Au, 0.45% Ti

Copper values for channel samples across the semi-massive sulphides were general low due to an inconsistency of chalcopyrite within zone. The best individual assay result and widest interval showing copper was 0.15% Cu over 0.25 metres. Rock samples taken to specifically test semi-massive mineralization with elevated concentrations of chalcopyrite have assayed up to 0.42% Cu.

Pyrite stringers form a zone of mineralization over 30 metres wide on the west side of the trenched area. The sulphide stringers are less than 0.5 cm wide and very contorted and trend in all directions through the nodular rock believed to be dalmatianite. The rock is a dull grey-blue colour and composed of nodular subhedral crystals up to 1 cm in diameter suggested by LeBaron (1984) to be cordierite. In places, the cordierite crystals and pyrite stringers are rimmed by secondary fined grained dark biotite. A channel sample cut across the stringer pyrite mineralization situated close to the semi-massive sulphide zone on the east side of the outcrop showed variable zinc concentrations averaging 0.23% Zn across 5.5 metres. The best assay within the interval returned 0.35% Zn across 0.4 metres. A channel sample cut across stringered pyrite mineralization situated in the central area of the trench 15 metres west of the semi-massive sulphides showed relatively no zinc or copper. Results suggest zinc mineralization in stringered pyrite mineralization only occurs proximal to the semi-massive sulphides.

On the east side of the trench, the sulphide zone and dalmatianite contacts sharply with fine-grained dull grayish-green andesite. The contact trends N.22^{0}E. and dips 50^0 east and appears to be sharply faulted. The faulted contact could be truncating the down-dip extension of the semi-massive sulphides.

The trenched area is cut by several types of small dykes occurring at different orientations. The dalmatianite is cut by a thin, near-vertical dipping, fine-grained mafic dyke striking N.40^{0}W. The mafic dyke appears to be following a fault which crosses and off sets the semi-massive sulphide zone. On the east side of the outcrop, a small diorite dyke striking N.12^{0}W. crosses the dalmatianite and semi-massive sulphide mineralization. The dyke dips at a very shallow angle east and appears to follow the sulphides down-dip.

A near-vertical dipping fault striking N.115^{0}E. cuts and slightly off-sets the semi-massive sulphide mineralization and diorite dyke with minor right-hand displacement. The fault is marked by several sharp joints but shows no apparent deformation. The dalmatianite situated close to the sulphide zone is cut by a small, discontinuous shear striking N.22^{0}E. The shear appears to be striking parallel to the dalmatianite-andesite contact. Thin discontinuous pyrite-bearing quartz stringers have filled some of the joints associated with the shearing. The quartz stringers and all other features in the outcrop are crossed by a pervasive set of late-stage joint development striking N.8^{0}W. The joints dip between 20^0 to 82^0 east.

Generally, the dalmatianite shows very little structural fabric and it is difficult to deduce the orientation of the unit. The sulphide stringers radiating through much of the outcrop also show no preferred orientation and strike in every direction. In contrast, two directions of schistosity are faintly evident in the semi-massive sulphide mineralization on the east side of the trench. An older schist fabric orientated at N.32^{0}E. and dips 40^0 southeast defines the trend of the sulphide zone. A second fabric which appears to be superimposed on the older fabric strikes N.10^{0}E. and dips 84^0 west. Secondary sulphide stringers crossing the semi-massive sulphides also share this orientation. Late-stage faulting and joints cross and off-set both schist fabrics resulting in a right-hand staggering of the sulphide mineralization along strike.

Discussion of Results

The Rose showing appears to be a volcanogenic semi-massive/ massive sulphide deposit enriched in zinc and copper mineralization. The mineralization strikes northeast-southwest and dips at shallow angle towards the southeast. The strike of the mineralization exposed by the trench contradicts previous belief that the zone strikes north or northwest and questions whether previous geophysical surveys were completed on grids cut at the correct orientations.

III. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The trenching and rock sampling program has exposed marginally economic zinc mineralization in volcanogenic sulphide mineralization known as the Rose showing. Although the occurrence was extensively explored by the Noranda during the early 80's, this program suggests the mineralization is striking at a different orientation than previous interpretations. Additional ground magnetometer and VLF surveys are warranted to reexamine the area using the new orientation of the zinc-copper mineralization. It is recommended the surveys be completed on a new grid cut with a baseline orientated in a northeast-southwest direction.

An estimate for the cost of the proposed program includes:

Line Cutting	$5,000
Ground Magnetometer + VLF-EM Surveys	15,000
	$20,000

Respectfully submitted,

Robert James Dillman P.Geo
Arjadee Prospecting

November 20, 2007

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C E R T I F I C A T E

I, **ROBERT JAMES DILLMAN**, do hereby certify as follows:

[1.] I am a **Mining Exploration Geologist** who resides and conducts business at **8901 Reily Drive,** in the town of **Mount Brydges, Ontario.**

[2.] I am a **Graduate** of the **University of Western Ontario,** hold a **Bachelor of Science Degree** and majored in **Geology.**

[3.] I have been practicing my profession as a **Geologist** since **1992.**

[4.] I am a **Licensed Prospector** in **Ontario** and have been actively engaged as a **Professional Prospector** since **1978.**

[5.] My report, dated **November 20, 2007**, titled: **"REPORT OF TRENCHING AND ROCK SAMPLING, ROSE Cu-Zn SHOWING, CLAY (McGARRY) PROPERTY, McGARRY, McVITTIE & OSSIAN TOWNSHIP'S, ONTARIO, GOLDSTAKE EXPLORATIONS INC."** is based on information collected by myself between **August 16, 2007** to **November 20, 2007,** the **date of this report**. Any other information which has been gathered from additional sources has been referenced in this report.

[6.] The information given in this report is as **accurate** as to the best of my knowledge and I have **not stated false information** for personal gain.

[7.] I **authorize** Goldstake Explorations Inc. the use of this report at their discretion or any part of if **proper credit** is given to the original author.

[8.] I have **no monetary interest** in the Clay (McGarry) Property or in Goldstake Explorations Inc.

[9.] I am a member of the **Canadian Institute of Mining**.

[10.] I am a member of the **Association of Professional Geoscientists of Ontario, APGO No. 530.**

ROBERT JAMES DILLMAN, B.Sc.
GEOLOGIST

Dated at Mount Brydges, Ontario
This 20th day of November, 2007

SGS Lakefield Research Limited
P.O. Box 4300 - 185 Concession St.
Lakefield - Ontario - KOL 2HO
Phone: 705-652-2000 FAX: 705-652-6365

Goldstake Explorations Inc
Attn : P. Stark, R. Cleaver, R. Dillman

2150 Winston Park Drive, Suite 204
Oakville, Ontario
L6H 5V1, Canada

Phone: 905-829-3393
Fax:905-829-2968

Monday, September 17, 2007

Date Rec. : 28 August 2007
LR Report : **CA03231-AUG07**
Client Ref : Sample #'s 693-750

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

Final Report

Sample ID	Cu %	Zn %
1: Sample # 693	0.01	0.06
2: Sample # 694	0.04	0.23
3: Sample # 695	0.02	0.19
4: Sample # 696	0.03	0.55
5: Sample # 697	0.05	0.83
6: Sample # 698	0.07	1.26
7: Sample # 699	0.01	0.59
8: Sample # 700	0.02	0.51
9: Sample # 701	0.01	0.54
10: Sample # 702	0.02	0.71
11: Sample # 703	0.01	0.05
12: Sample # 704	< 0.01	0.05
13: Sample # 705	< 0.01	0.08
14: Sample # 706	0.01	0.08
15: Sample # 707	0.05	0.66
16: Sample # 708	0.02	0.39
17: Sample # 709	0.07	1.72
18: Sample # 710	0.08	1.56
19: Sample # 711	0.02	0.77
20: Sample # 712	0.05	0.89
21: Sample # 713	0.03	0.53
22: Sample # 714	0.02	0.44
23: Sample # 715	0.01	0.25
24: Sample # 716	0.12	3.54
25: Sample # 717	0.07	0.32
26: Sample # 718	0.08	0.30
27: Sample # 719	0.22	1.08
28: Sample # 720	0.15	0.63
29: Sample # 721	0.10	0.47
30: Sample # 722	0.02	0.37

OnLine LIMS

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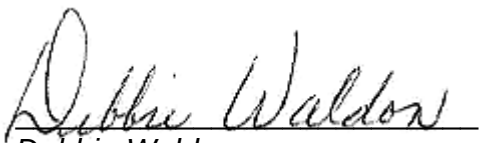
Test method information available upon request.

SGS Lakefield Research Limited
P.O. Box 4300 - 185 Concession St.
Lakefield - Ontario - KOL 2HO
Phone: 705-652-2000 FAX: 705-652-6365

LR Report : **CA03231-AUG07**

Sample ID	Cu %	Zn %
31: Sample # 723	0.02	0.19
32: Sample # 724	< 0.01	0.13
33: Sample # 725	0.01	0.15
34: Sample # 726	0.01	0.22
35: Sample # 727	0.02	0.22
36: Sample # 728	< 0.01	0.09
37: Sample # 729	< 0.01	0.02
38: Sample # 730	0.02	0.02
39: Sample # 731	< 0.01	0.11
40: Sample # 732	< 0.01	0.16
41: Sample # 733	0.01	0.25
42: Sample # 734	0.03	0.35
43: Sample # 735	0.02	0.29
44: Sample # 736	0.02	0.52
45: Sample # 737	0.03	0.70
46: Sample # 738	0.03	0.22
47: Sample # 739	0.09	0.36
48: Sample # 740	0.10	0.36
49: Sample # 741	0.09	0.50
50: Sample # 742	0.04	0.58
51: Sample # 743	0.05	0.85
52: Sample # 744	0.07	0.89
53: Sample # 745	0.07	1.06
54: Sample # 746	0.12	1.35
55: Sample # 747	0.03	0.41
56: Sample # 748	0.04	0.47
57: Sample # 749	0.04	0.58
58: Sample # 750	0.06	0.82
59-DUP: Sample # 712	0.06	0.90
60-DUP: Sample # 732	< 0.01	0.15



Debbie Waldon
Project Coordinator,
Minerals Services, Analytical

Email: rbckac@yahoo.ca; pstark@sympatico.ca; davidson.dillman@sympatico.ca

OnLine LIMS

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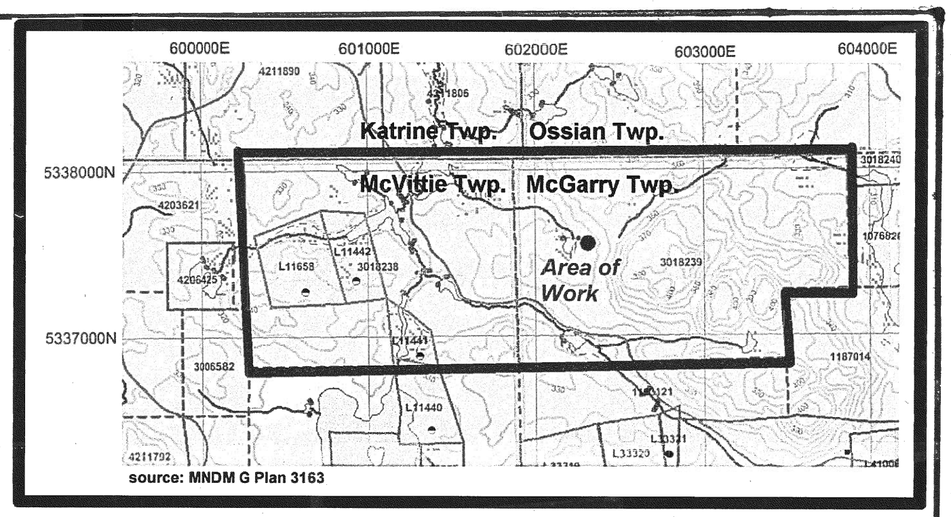
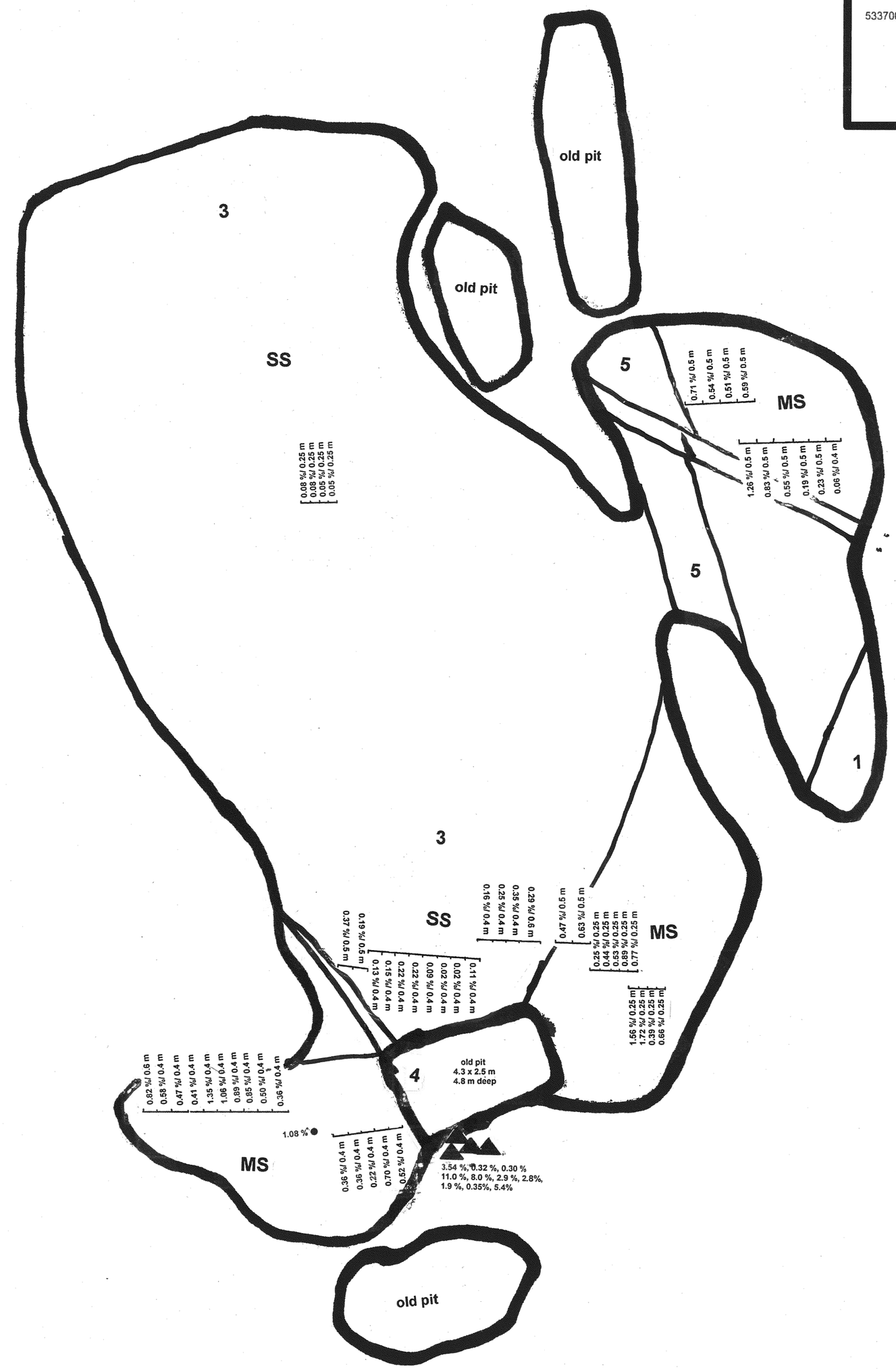
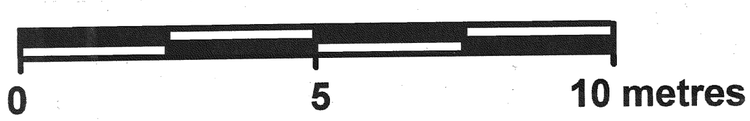






5	Diorite
4	Mafic Dike
3	Dalmatianite/ Cordierite
2	Felsic Metavolcanic
1	Andesite/ Basalt
MS	Semi-massive/ Massive Sulphides py-po-sph-cpy
SS	Sulphide Stringers py-po

0.78% / 0.5 m — **Zn% / metres**

Channel Cut

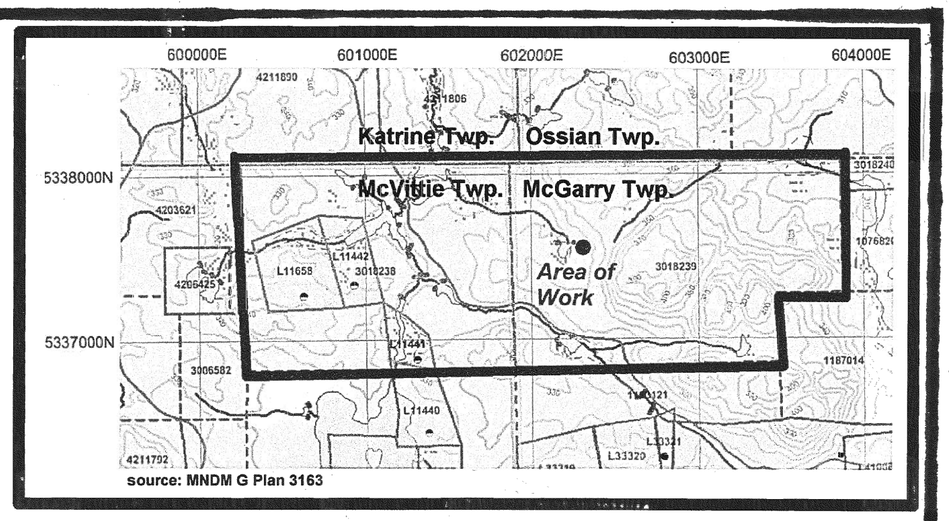
ZINC ASSAY RESULTS

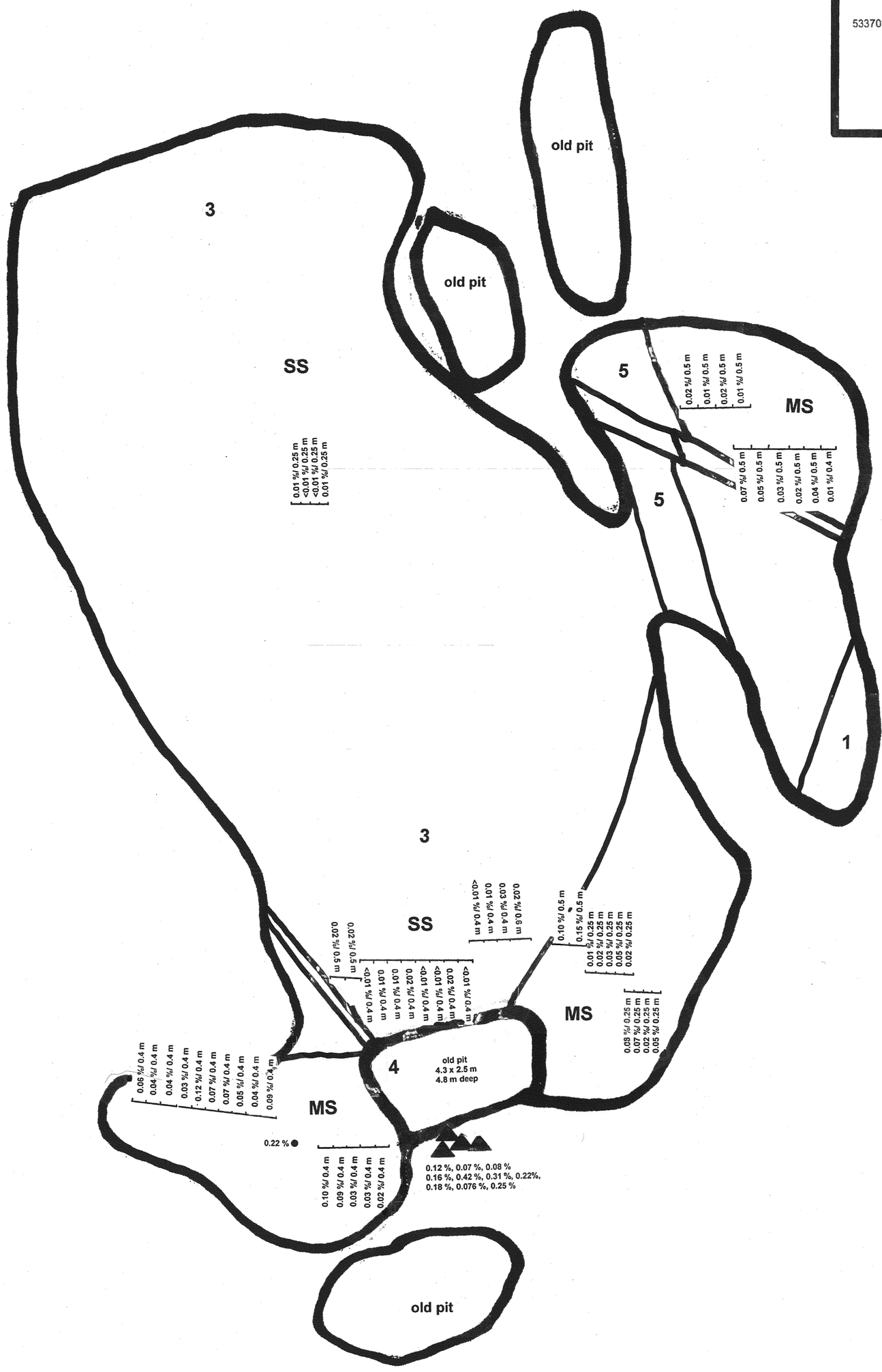
ROSE Cu-Zn SHOWING

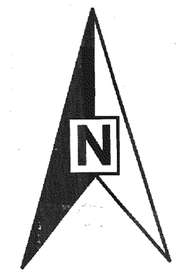
McGARRY-McVITTIE PROPERTY
McGARRY & McVITTIE TWP., ONTARIO

GOLDSTAKE EXPLORATIONS INC.

CLAIM NUMBER: 3018238







5	Diorite
4	Mafic Dike
3	Dalmatianite/ Cordierite
2	Felsic Metavolcanic
1	Andesite/ Basalt
MS	Semi-massive/ Massive Sulphides py-po-sph-cpy
SS	Sulphide Stringers py-po

0.08% / 0.5 m — Cu % / metres

Channel Cut

COPPER ASSAY RESULTS

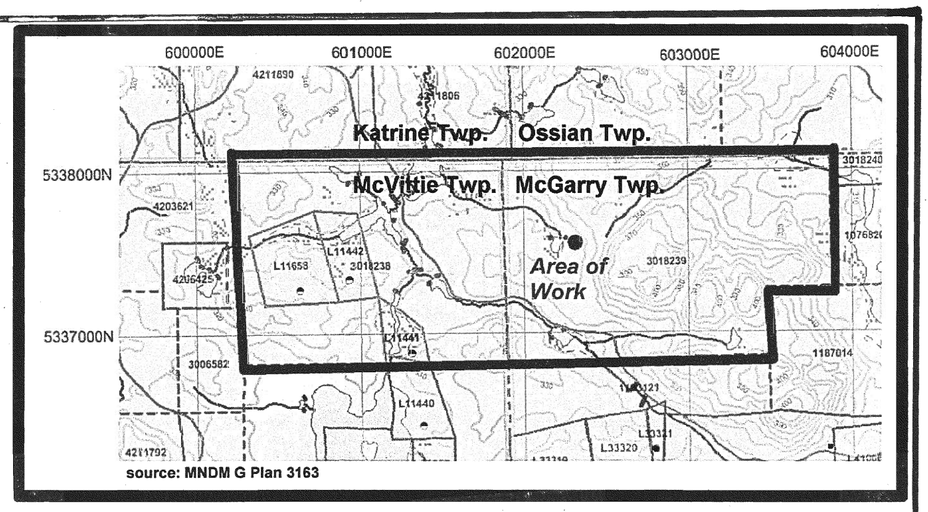
ROSE Cu-Zn SHOWING

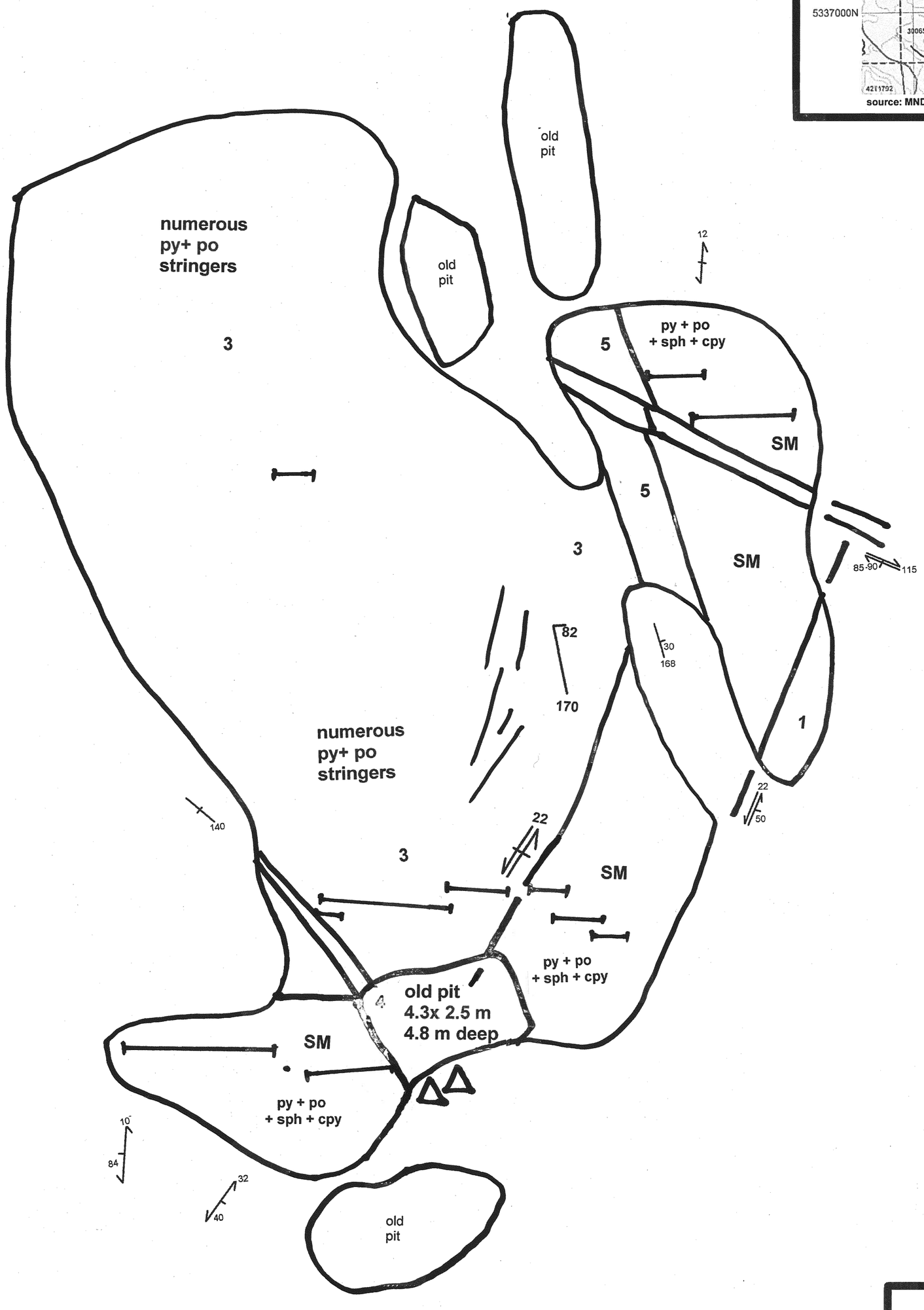
McGARRY-McVITTIE PROPERTY

McGARRY & McVITTIE TWP., ONTARIO

GOLDSTAKE EXPLORATIONS INC.

CLAIM NUMBER: 3018238





N

5	Diorite
4	Mafic Dyke
SM	Semi-massive to Massive sulphides
3	Dalmatianite/ corderite py + po stringers
2	Felsic Metavolcanic
1	Basalt/ andesite
	Fault
	Shear
	Strike & Dip
	Foliation
	Joint
	Quartz + Py Stringers
	Debris
	Channel Cut

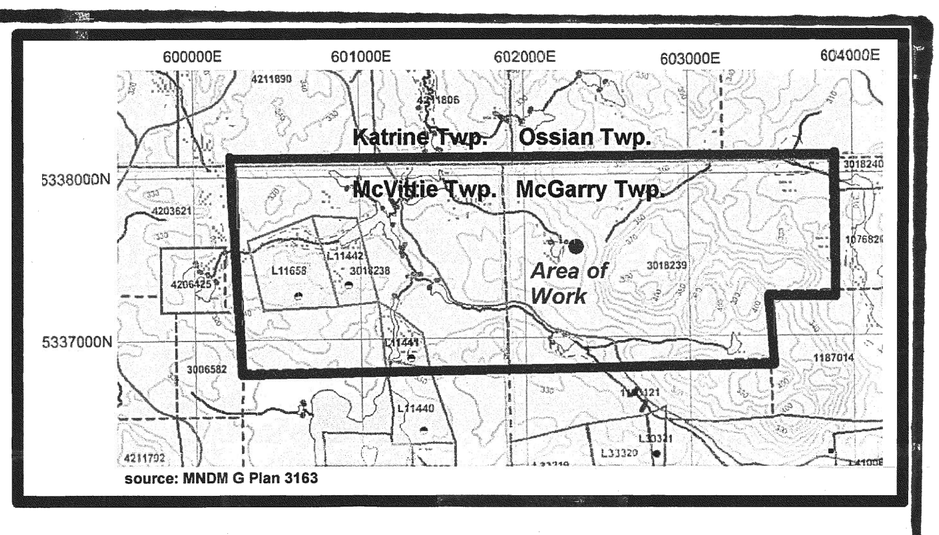
GEOLOGY

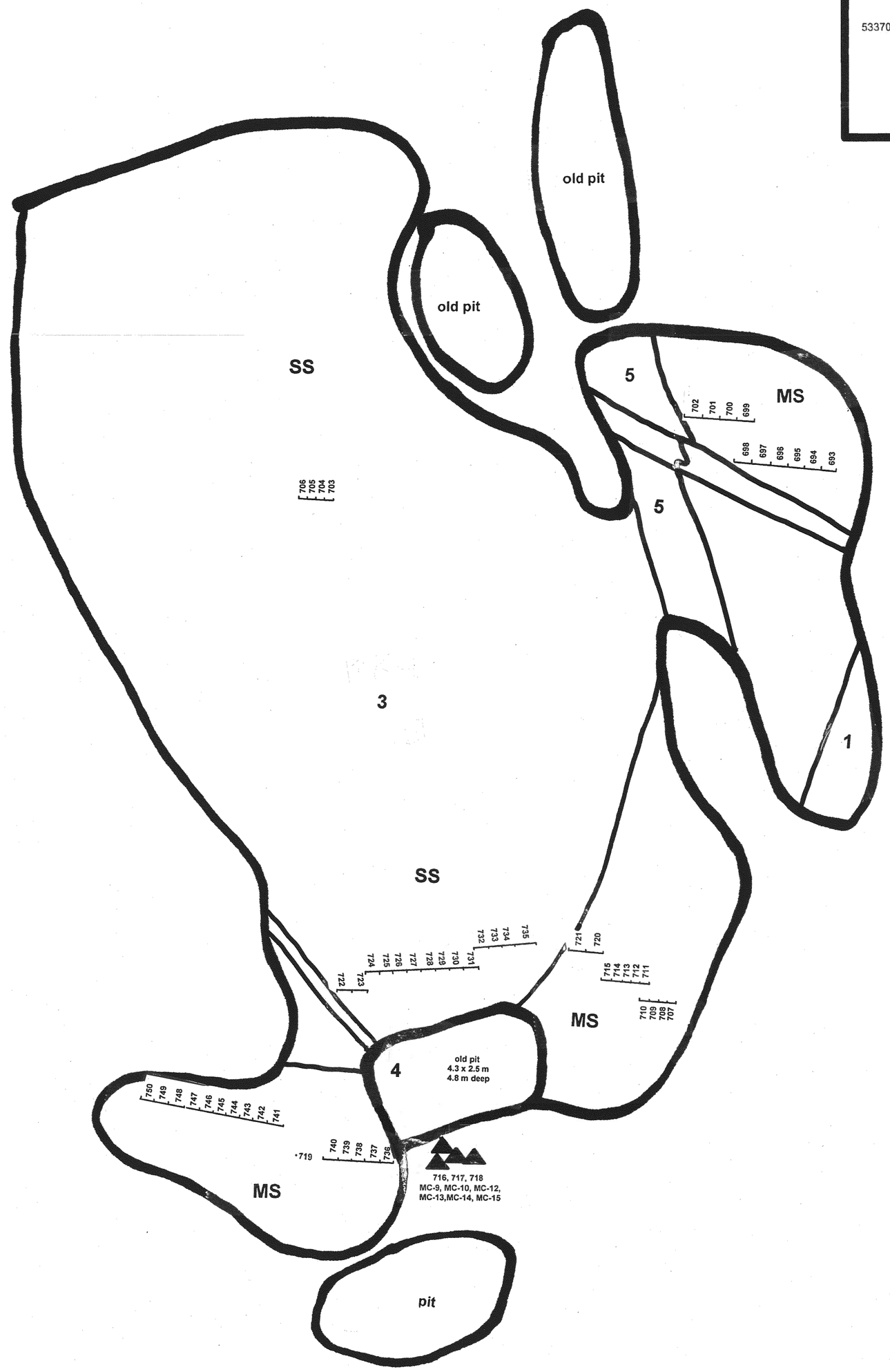
ROSE Cu-Zn SHOWING

McGARRY-McVITTIE PROPERTY
McGARRY & McVITTIE TWP., ONTARIO

GOLDSTAKE EXPLORATIONS INC.

CLAIM NUMBER: 3018238





5	Diorite
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1	Andesite/ Basalt
MS	Semi-massive/ Massive Sulphides py-po-sph-cpy
SS	Sulphide Stringers py-po

748 Sample Number

Channel Cut

SAMPLE LOCATION MAP

ROSE Cu-Zn SHOWING

McGARRY-McVITTIE PROPERTY
McGARRY & McVITTIE TWP., ONTARIO

GOLDSTAKE EXPLORATIONS INC.

CLAIM NUMBER: 3018238