NTS: 32D/SW

REPORT OF
TRENCHING AND ROCK SAMPLING
INSTANT POND Au-Cu-Ag ZONE
CLAY PROPERTY
McGARRY, McVITTIE & OSSIAN TOWNSHIP'S, ONTARIO
GOLDSTAKE EXPLORATIONS INC.

Date: December 10, 2007

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GOLDSTAKE EXPLORATIONS INC./ TRANSPACIFIC RESOURCES INC.

I. INTRODUCTION

Scope

This report summarizes a trenching and rock sampling program on gold-copper-silver mineralization in the Instant Pond and South Zone's on the Clay Property in McGarry Township, Ontario. In August 2007, a tracked high-hoe excavator was mobilized to the site to excavate the L – Trench in the vicinity to the high-grade gold intersection assaying 33.3 g/t Au over 9.8 m in drill hole IP-05-11 and to expand the south end of the T- Trench exposing native gold and chalcopyrite mineralization. The trenches were pressure-washed and a series of channel samples were cut across mineralized zones using a diamond-bladed rock saw. A total of 96 rock samples were collected during the program. Individual assays ranged 0.02 to 33.42 g/t gold, 0.01 to 0.48% copper and 0.05 to 7.3 g/t silver.

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.

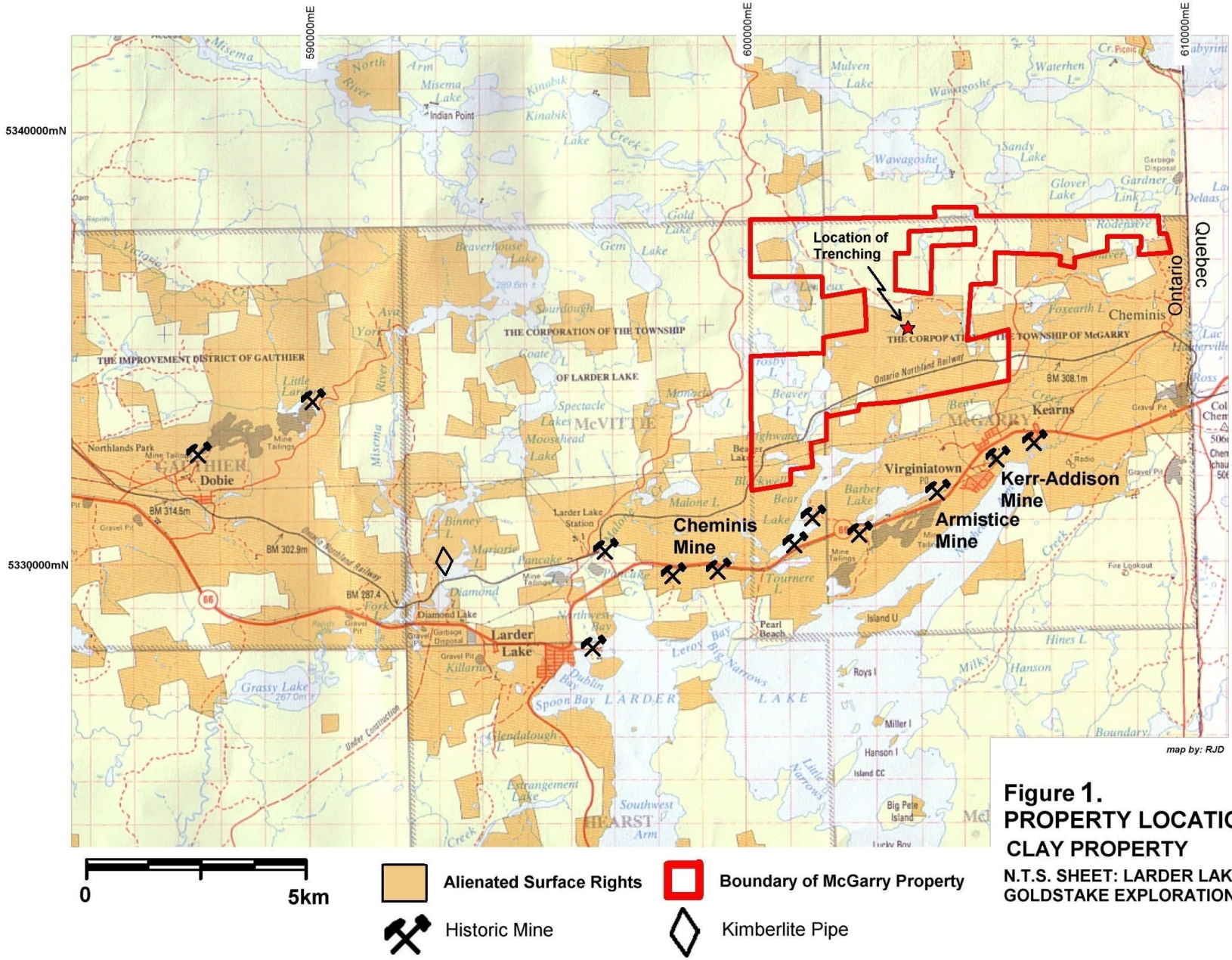
The property is covered at a scale of 1:100,000 by the Provincial Series Sheet: Larder Lake N.T.S. 32D/SW. Using NAD 83, Zone 17 the Clay Property is bounded between UTM coordinates: 600000mE to 610000mE and 5332000mN to 5348200mN.

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
CLAY PROPERTY
N.T.S. SHEET: LARDER LAKE 32 D/SW
GOLDSTAKE EXPLORATIONS INC.

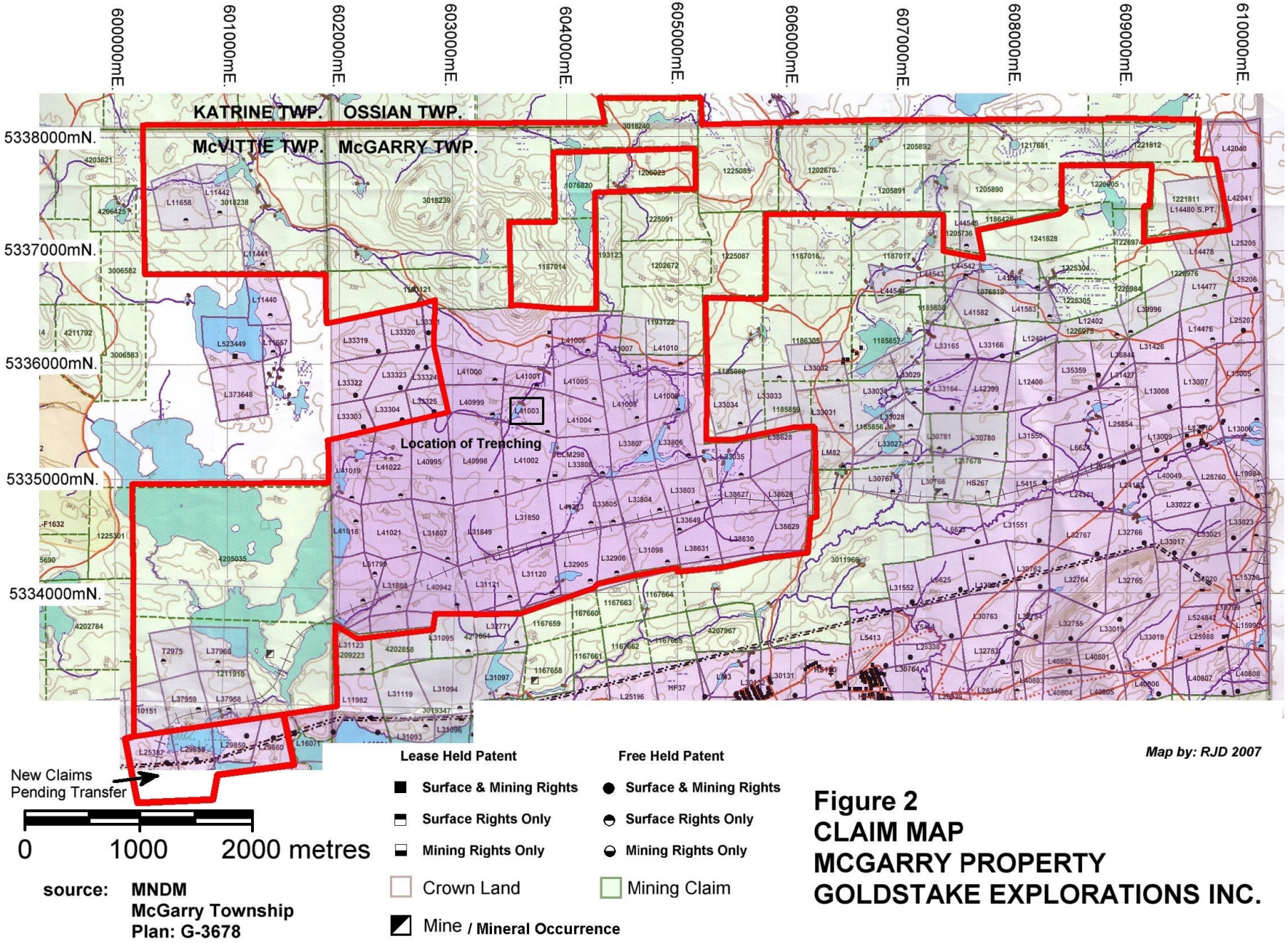


Figure 2
CLAIM MAP
MCGARRY PROPERTY
GOLDSTAKE EXPLORATIONS INC.

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 20, 2007 and August 24, 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 of the Clay Property is summarized in Figure 2. The Clay Property is at an elevation ranging 300 to 400 metres above sea level. Most sections of the property have gentle topography with relief varying 20 to 30 metres. Higher elevations and rougher topography occupy the northern sections of the property. Relief in these areas ranges 50 to 100 metres. Low areas of the property are generally covered by swamp and small ponds caused by beaver dams on several small streams. North of the railway line, streams flow towards the north. South of the railway line, streams flow south.

Property is situated on forested lands composed of conifers and deciduous trees. Isolate areas located south of the railway line have been recently logged.

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

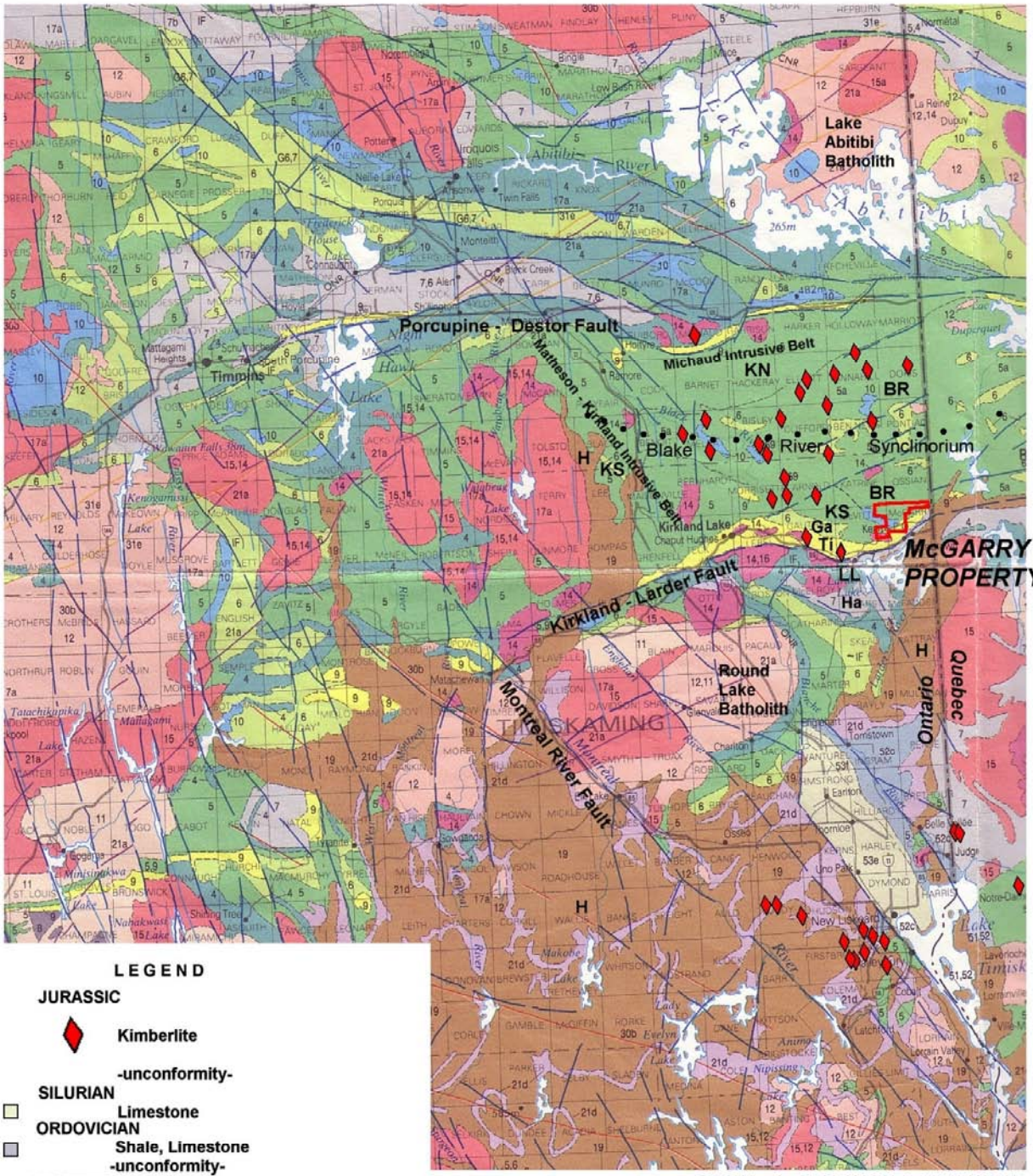
Regional geology is summarized in Figure 3. Property geology is summarized in Figure 4.

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.



LEGEND

JURASSIC

Kimberlite

-unconformity-

SILURIAN

Limestone

ORDOVICIAN

Shale, Limestone

-unconformity-

PROTEROZOIC

17/21 Diabase

Metasedimentary Rocks (Huronian H)

-unconformity-

ARCHEAN

Granite
Diorite
Granodiorite
Gabbro

-intrusive contact-

Clastic Metasedimentary Rocks (Timiskaming Group Ti)

-unconformity-

Metasedimentary Rocks
Felsic Metavolcanic Rocks
Mafic Metavolcanic Rocks
Ultramafic Rocks

Fault

(Kinojevis Group)

BR Blake River assemblage
KN Kinojevis North assemblage
KS Kinojevis South assemblage
LL Larder Lake assemblage
Ga Gauthier assemblage
Ha Hearst assemblage

sources: OGS Map's 2543 (1992) & 2577 (1992)
OGS Misc. Paper 110, pg. 213

map by: RJD 2007

Figure 3.
REGIONAL GEOLOGY
Clay (McGarry) Property
Timmins-Kirkland Lake Area, Ontario
GOLDSTAKE EXPLORATIONS INC.

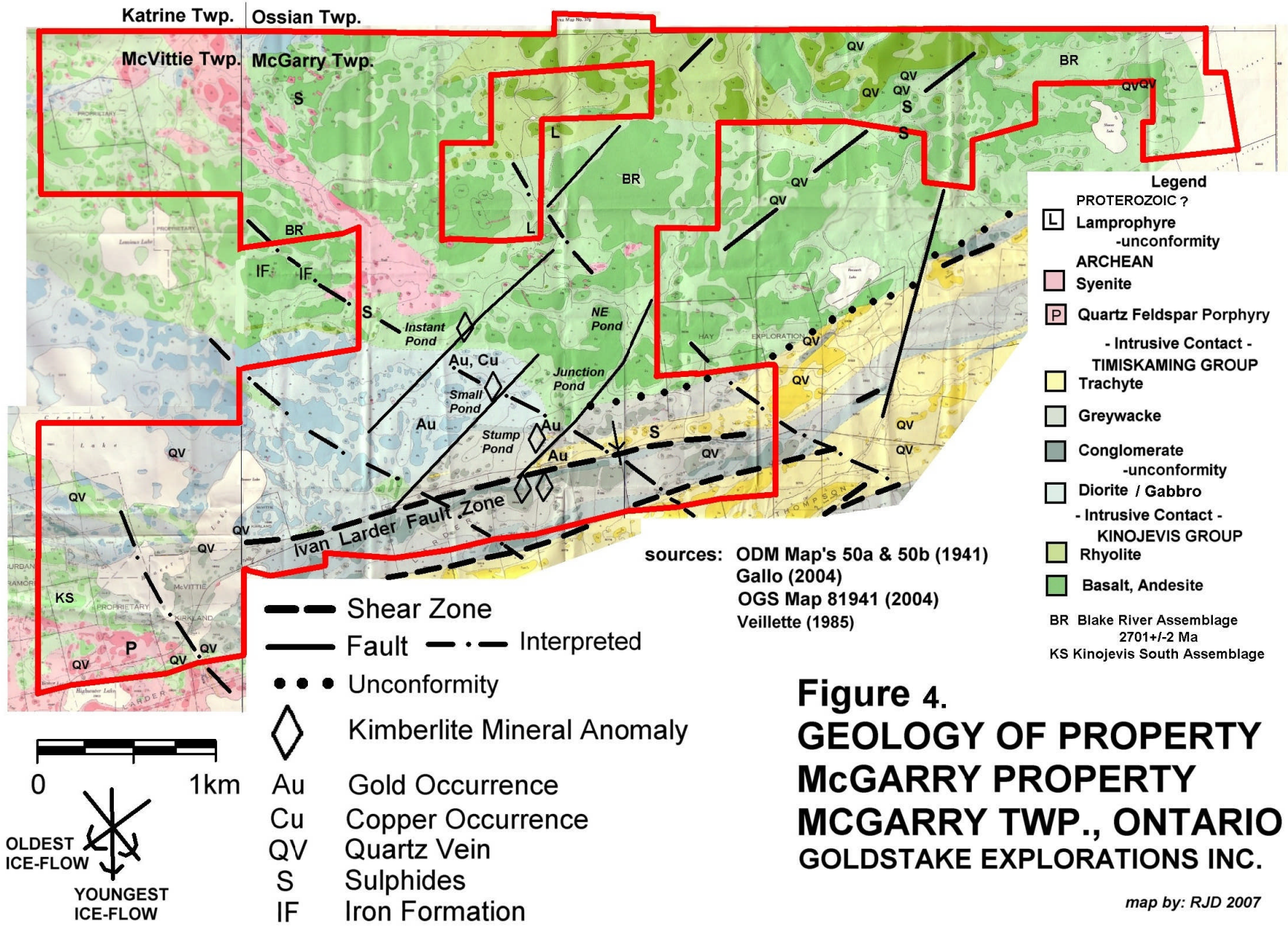


Figure 4.
GEOLOGY OF PROPERTY
McGARRY PROPERTY
MCGARRY TWP., ONTARIO
GOLDSTAKE EXPLORATIONS INC.

map by: RJD 2007

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.

The Instant Pond Zone is the most significant area of gold and copper mineralization discovered on the property. Gold mineralization occurs in native-form with chalcopyrite and pyrite in a series of northeast trending zones of epidote + calcite alteration and stringers. The mineralization occurs in pillowed basaltic rocks and younger-intrusive diorite located close to the southeast margin of a northwest-trending syenite sill. Gold and copper mineralization also occurs in a northwest trending porphyry dike which crosses through the central section of the Instant Pond Zone.

History of Exploration

The Instant Pond Zone was discovered in 1985 by Hubert A. Lee of Lee Geo Indicators Limited during a drill program investigating anomalous gold grains in tills samples collected on the "Aza Property". The initial discovery hole, DDH-85-20 is reported to have intersected gold mineralization assaying 1.79 g/t Au over 2.4 metres starting at a depth of 15 metres, 3.72 g/t over 3.66 metres including an interval of 10.3 g/t Au over 1.2 metres at a depth of 50 metres and 0.85 g/t over 6.1 metres including 2.05 g/t Au over 1.2 metres at a depth of 61 metres. The gold mineralization occurs with chalcopyrite in calcite-epidote mineralization in basaltic rocks. Follow-up work included a ground magnetometer survey and small pitting and trenching. Subsequent exploration of property resulted in the discovery of 6 areas of gold mineralization. A mining lease was formed to cover the new discoveries.

In 1995, Transpacific Resources Inc. optioned the property. During 1996 and 1997, Transpacific drilled 51 holes totaling 5,634 metres in two drill programs on the Instant Pond Zone. Most of the drill holes encountered multiple zones of gold mineralization. Assays of the mineralization ranged between 0.5 to 5 g/t Au over interval generally less than 3 metres wide. Some of the intervals contain narrow zones of high-grade gold mineralization assaying up to 119 g/t Au. One of the highlights from the initial drill program was the discovery of gold mineralization in diorite located approximately 200 metres south of the discovery hole DDH-85-20. The new zone dubbed the "South Zone" was drilled during the second phase.

The property lay dormant until 2004 when Ernie Gallo drilled two holes from the same site approximately 50 metres southwest from the discovery hole DDH-85-20. Drill holes, DDH-04-51 (45^0) and DDH-04-52 (65^0) intersected 8 zones of gold mineralization with assays ranging 0.52 to 15.52 g/t Au and 0.02 to 1.67% Cu over narrow intervals measuring 0.29 to 1.48 metres wide. The gold intersections suggested the Instant Pond Zone was striking east – west and extended over 200 metres.

In 2005 Goldstake optioned the McGarry Property from Transpacific. In 2005, Gallo drilled 9 holes totaling 1,665.6 metres in Instant Pond and South Zone's. Most of the drill holes intersected multiple zones of gold mineralization and confirmed many of the spectacular assay results reported in previous drill programs by Transpacific. The best intersection occurred in DDH-IP-05-11 which targeted the South Zone. The hole intersected an 8.8 metre interval averaging 33.3 g/t Au starting at a depth of 93.9 metres. The section is a combination of two high-grade intervals averaging 10.54 g/t Au across 5.71 metres and 100.19 g/t Au across 2.31 metres. A lower interval of gold mineralization averaging 4.13 g/t Au over 1.49 metres occurred at a depth of 130.48 metres.

In January 2006, Goldstake excavated the T – Trench and the L – Trench on the Instant Pond and South Zone's respectively and also drilled 1,562 metres in nine holes. The programs were supervised by R. A. MacGregor. The trenches were steam-washed and channel sampled. Although the report describing the details of the trenching is somewhat incomplete, it is speculated 90 rock samples were cut at unknown lengths from the trenches. Assays for 75 samples believed to be from the I – Trench were low, ranging nil to 123 ppb Au. Two samples showed anomalous gold values of 634 ppb and 792 ppb Au. Better gold values were obtained from 15 samples cut from the T –Trench. Nine samples assayed greater than 200 ppb Au, the best samples assaying 3,360 ppb and 6,994 ppb Au. During the drill program multiple zones of gold mineralization were intersected by eight of the drill holes. Some of the better gold intersections reported by MacGregor include an intersection in hole GS-06-02 of 5.11 g/t Au across 3.0 metres which is approximately 50 metres on strike from gold mineralization exposed

in the T – Trench and an intersection of 2.09 g/t Au over 2.0 metres in hole GS-06-07 which MacGregor suggests possibly links the Instant Pond and South Zone's. MacGregor also reports separate intersections of 2.2 g/t Au over 1.4 metres and 37.34 g/t Au plus 0.19% Cu over 0.5 metres in Hole GS-06-06 drilled to test the high-grade intersection in DDH-05-11 reported by Gallo (2005).

In June of 2007, the author visited the T – Trench. Two rock samples collected from epidote-calcite-chalcopyrite mineralization exposed in basalt at the south end of the trench assayed 26.1 g/t Au and 13.6 g/t Au, the latter was taken within the section of MacGregor's (2006) channel sample assaying 6.99 g/t Au.

II. SURVEY PROCEDURE AND RESULTS

Survey Logistics

A tracked high-hoe excavator owned by Alex McIntyre and Associates from Kearns, Ontario was used to excavate the trenches. The trench locations are plotted at a scale of 1 : 1,250 on the Trench Location Map appended to this report. After digging, the trenches were pressure-washed, mapped in detail and sampled. Geology, sample locations and assay results have been plotted at a scale of 1:50 on Trench Plans appended to this report.

A total of 96 rock samples were collected during the program. Eighty-six (86) samples were cut from outcrop surfaces in a series of channel cuts using a diamond-bladed rock saw. Samples in the channel cuts were consistently cut 8 cm deep, 2 cm wide and at lengths ranging 0.10 to 0.40 metres long. The sample lengths were determined by rock type and changes in specific features such as sulphide mineralization and alteration. In addition to the channel samples, 8 grab-type rock samples were collected in the L – Trench.

All rock samples collected during the program were sent for assay at SGS Lakefield Research Limited in Lakefield, Ontario. Assay certificates provided by SGS Lakefield are appended to this report. A total of 37 rock samples including all the grab-samples were assayed for gold by standard Fire Assay methods. The remaining 58 rock samples which were all collected in the T –Trench were assayed for gold by Total Metallic method using standard Fire Assays on the pulps. Sixteen (16) of the Total Metallic samples were assayed for copper and silver by standard Aqua Rega Dissolution and Fire Assay, respectively.

In a standard Fire Assay, up to 4 kilograms of sample is crushed and screened to 9 mesh (2 mm). The -9 mesh fraction is further reduced by a riffle split to a 250 gram pulp using a 200 mesh sieve. Thirty (30) grams of the -200 micron pulp is selected to complete the Fire Assay.

In a standard Metallic Assay, two pulps are made consisting of 500 grams of -150 micron material and 30 grams of +150 micron material. Fire assays are performed on entire pulps of each size. The total gold content of the sample is equal to the Weighted Average calculated from the amount of gold contained in the +150 and -150 mesh fractions. Metallic Assays are commonly used when testing coarse-grained (visible) gold systems.

Survey Results

L – Trench

An “L” shaped area measuring approximately 30 x 50 metres long and 10 metres wide was excavated close to the I – Trench in an attempt to expose surface mineralization corresponding to the high-grade gold intersection in DDH-IP- 05-11. The L - Trench exposes medium-grained diorite similar to that exposed in the I –Trench and several thin, wedge shaped basaltic rocks possibly representing xenoliths of older rock within the diorite unit. The basaltic units range 0.5 to 2.5 metres wide, strike 40 to 50^0 and dip steeply southeast. The largest section of basalt is situated in the northeast section of the trench. The largest basalt unit contains thin chert beds striking northeast and parallel to the unit.

The basaltic units within the L – Trench are variably sheared and weakly to moderately foliated 40 to 50^0. The mafic units are weakly chloritized and carbonated by ankerite and calcite and by calcite-epidote flooding and/or stringers. Calcite and epidote also occur in diorite proximal to the basaltic xenoliths.

Disseminated pyrite and rare chalcopyrite occur with epidote and calcite in the basalt and diorite. Most assay results for gold from the channel cuts and grab-samples of the mineralization were nil to very low at best. A value of 0.23 g/t Au over 0.20 metres was obtained from cut across a 10 cm wide pyrite-bearing albite dike exposed in the north section of at trench. The dike strikes 38^0, dips near-vertical and crosses both basalt and diorite but is truncated towards the northeast by a 1 metre wide north-south trending fault exposed in the northeast corner of the trench. Rocks within the fault are moderately deformed, foliated and altered to chlorite and carbonate with pyrite. Samples of the fault returned no significant gold mineralization. The fault has displaced the basalt unit by approximately 1.5 metres with right-hand strike-slip movement and appears to strike between the L-Trench and I – Trench through the projected area corresponding to the high-grade gold intersection in DDH-IP-05-11. The surface projection of the high-grade gold intersection in DDH-IP-05-11 also appears to coincide with a section in the middle of the trench where groundwater and flooding prevented bedrock exposure.

T – Trench

The T – Trench was originally excavated by McGregor in January 2006 in an attempt to link gold mineralization situated in bedrock northeast of Instant Pond with gold mineralization intersected in DDH-04-51 & 52. Most of the trench is centered on a northwest striking feldspar porphyry dike. During this program the southeast section of the trench was expanded by 5 metres to expose gold mineralization in pillowed basalt situated proximal to the dike. Native gold mineralization has been discovered in a series of calcite-epidote stringers and alteration/ replacement zones in brecciated pillowed basalt and pillow salvages (Figure 5). The calcite-epidote stringers and alteration are mineralized with traces of disseminated to clotty chalcopyrite, anhedral/ shapeless clots of black magnetite and specular plus ocher hematite.

Assay results of the channel samples cut across the mineralization are summarized in Table 2. Metallic assays were used to test the mineralization due to the presence of native gold. Assay results ranged 0.02 to 33.42 g/t gold, 0.01 to 0.48% copper and 0.05 to 7.3 g/t silver. The majority of the samples were cut at individual lengths of 0.20 m. Six (6) samples collected to test a section containing native gold were cut at individual lengths of 0.12 m.

Figure 5.
Copper - Gold Mineralization in Basalt
T - Trench, Instant Pond Zone

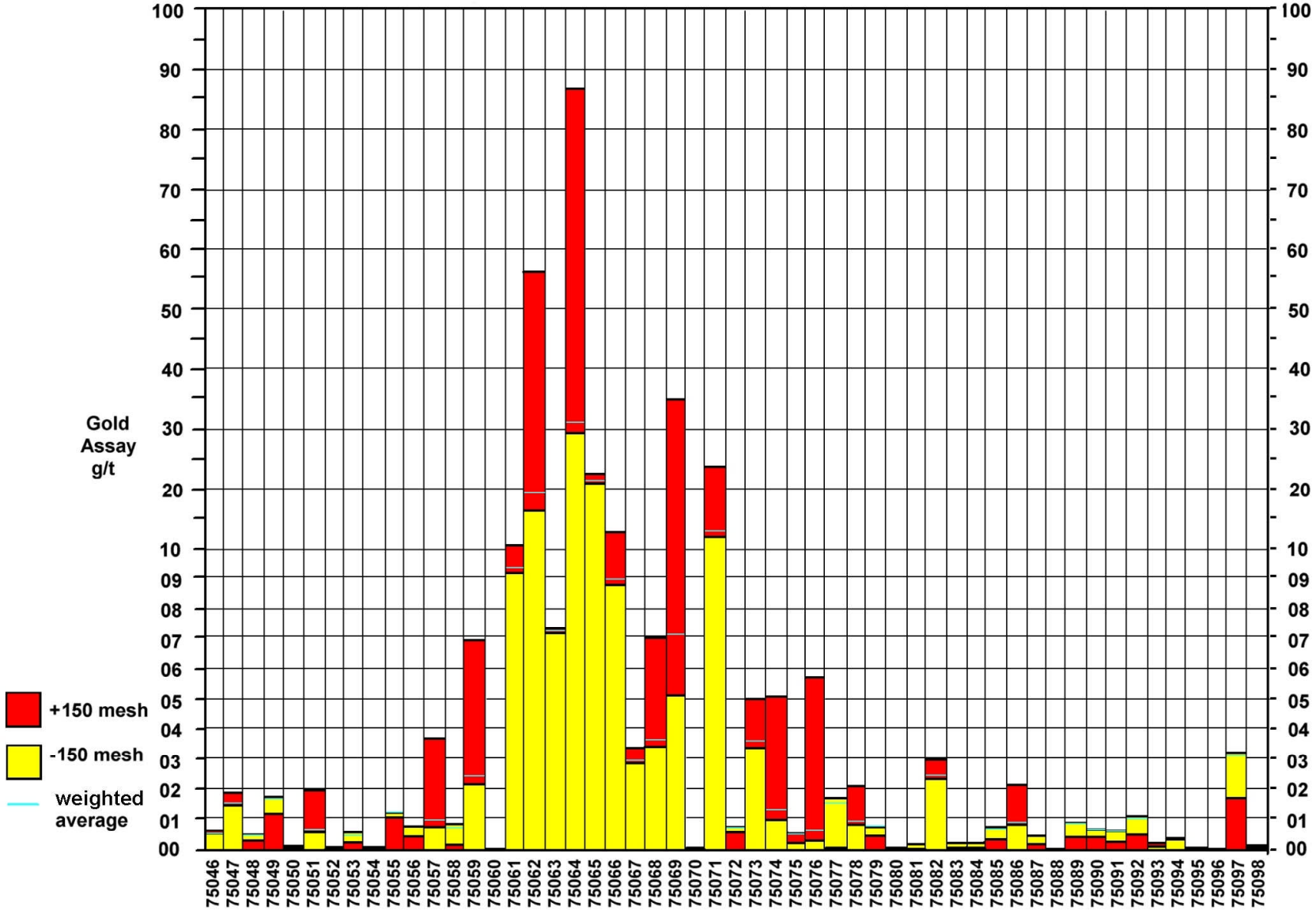


Table 2. : Metallic Assays: Gold
T - Trench: Instant Pond Zone
Clay (McGarry) Property
Goldstake Explorations Inc.

Table 2. suggests a significant portion of gold mineralization occurs in grain sizes greater than 150 microns. The presence of the coarse gold grains increases the over-all grade of the gold mineralization in each sample. There appears to be a correlation between gold, copper and silver. It is possible silver is occurring as an impurity in the gold mineralization.

The best results were obtained from a 0.35 to 0.40 m wide brecciated zone with calcite-epidote-chalcopyrite mineralization and native gold which is exposed at the south end of the trench. Four channel cuts were made across the mineralization within a 5.5 metre long section. The cuts averaged:

3+09E	11.98 g/t gold,	0.20% copper,	4.0 g/t silver	across 0.36 metres	visible gold
3+09.1E	21.37 g/t gold,	0.35% copper,	5.8 g/t silver	across 0.36 metres	visible gold
3+10.5E	5.58 g/t gold,	0.04% copper,	0.95 g/t silver	across 0.40 metres	
3+14.5E	4.48 g/t gold,	0.10 % copper,	0.57 g/t silver	across 0.36 metres	

The gold-bearing zones in the basalt strike 35 to 40^0 and dip approximately of 34 to 42^0 southeast. In places where calcite-epidote follows pillow salvages, the mineralization appears to be anastomising and dip at a much shallower or steeper orientation depending on the orientation of the salvages. Along strike, the gold bearing calcite-epidote mineralization stops at the porphyry dike contact suggesting the mineralization was emplaced prior to the dike.

In the south section of the trench, the porphyry dike contains a 3 cm wide calcite stringer following close to the basalt contact. The stringer is mineralized with chalcopyrite and malachite and assayed 0.6 g/t gold during a previous program. Similar mineralization occurs in the dike beside the road northwest of the T - Trench. Traces of malachite can also be found on chlorite slickened fractures in the porphyry dike exposed in the north end of the trench.

The porphyry dike is crossed by a series of quartz-epidote stringers in the mid-section of the trench. The stringers strike 40 to 45^0 and parallel to the gold mineralization occurring at the south end of the trench. The stringers contain traces of specular and ocher hematite but do not show any gold upon assay. The porphyry dike has also been intruded by a syenite dike. The dike is 10 cm wide and follows the porphyry contact exposed in south section of the trench.

The northeast arm of the T- Trench exposes pillowed basalt. The basalt is not mineralized and the trench follows the strike of the unit.

The basalt exposed at the south end of the trench is cut by several orientations of late-stage joints. Jointing is very extensive and obscure primary features in the outcrop. Some joints striking parallel to the zones of gold mineralization create a weak foliation trending 35 to 40^0 and extend across the porphyry contact. In the northwest corner of the trench, the basalt is cut by a narrow shear striking north-south. The shear appears to stop at the porphyry contact. The basalt within the shear is chloritized and partially replaced by calcite and pyrite. A sample of the structure did return any gold values when assayed. The shear strikes similar to the fault exposed at the northeast end of L – Trench.

Discussion of Results

The gold mineralization exposed in the T –Trench strikes northeast at 35 to 40^0. The strike closely resembles the trend of mineralized basalt exposed in the L – Trench and is similar to the strike of gold mineralization found in basalt outcrops situated northwest of the T – Trench. The trend is roughly 30^0 different than previously interpretations which have been used to guide most historic drill programs in the Instant Pond and South Zone's.

The mineralization in the T – Trench appears to strikes towards the South Zone and northeast towards the gold mineralization discovered by Gallo (2004) in hole's DDH-04-51 and DDH-04-52. It is plausible the areas of gold mineralization were originally one but displaced by subsequent faulting. Based on the trend of mineralization exposed in the T – Trench, the Instant Pond and South Zone's form a gold zone potentially striking over 300 metres. The gold mineralization exposed in the T – Trench also appears to be parallel zones to the zones of gold mineralization situated northwest of the T –Trench. Together, these areas of mineralization create a corridor 150 metres wide where there is potential for similar zones of gold mineralization to occur.

The dip of gold mineralization in the T – Trench is somewhat questionable due in part to the association with pillow salvages and later structural events obscuring the outcrop. It is possible the mineralized zones dip steeper or much less and are anastomosing both on strike and down-dip.

Outcrops exposed in the L – Trench suggest the relationship between basalt and diorite is complex and is further complicated by subsequent faulting which may have played a controlling role on gold mineralization in the area. There is a late-stage fault striking between the L and the I – Trench's which off-sets mineralization in the L –Trench. It is possible the fault has also displaced the high-grade gold mineralization in DDH-IP-05-11.

The T – Trench shows evidence of at least two gold mineralizing events. Based on cross-cutting relationships, gold associated with calcite, epidote and chalcopyrite mineralization appears to have emplaced before the intrusion of the feldspar porphyry dike whereas gold associated with only calcite and chalcopyrite appears to have occurred after the intrusion of the dike. Subsequent intrusions of porphyry, syenite and diabase may have acted as remobilizing events also and may have locally concentrated high-grade pockets of gold where the intrusions cross the pre-existing gold zones. Late-stage quartz-carbonate breccia veins and calcite-hematite veins and stringers (which are present in the outcrops throughout the area) may have also acted as gold remobilizing events on a broader scale.

III. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The trenching program has revealed important information concerning the strike of gold mineralization and provides evidence suggesting the Instant Pond and South Zone's are two areas within a much larger gold structure partially obscured by subsequent faulting and intrusive events. These areas of gold mineralization occur within a northeast-southwest trending corridor suggested by previous drilling to be over 300 metres long and 150 metres wide. Within this corridor, gold-copper-silver mineralization occurs in multiple, narrow zones of northeast-southwest trending calcite-epidote alteration and stringers mineralized with chalcopyrite, pyrite, magnetite and hematite.

Additional trenching is warranted to further evaluate the extent gold mineralization contained in the Instant Pond and South Zone's. Trenching is recommended at four locations. The potential trench sites include:

1.) Extending the T – Trench towards the south and along strike of the mineralized zones exposed in the south end of the trench.

2.) Expose gold occurrences situated in basalt outcrops located northwest of the T – Trench in the vicinity to the road and the creek draining Instant Pond.

3.) Connect the north end of the I – Trench to the northeast end of the L – Trench exposing the faulted basalt / diorite contact in the vicinity to the high-grade gold intersection in DDH-IP-05-11.

4.) Excavate south of the I and L – Trench's to expose gold mineralization reported in drill holes into this area.

An estimate for the cost of the proposed program is $50,000. An outline of the budget includes:

High-Hoe Excavator	$5,000
Channel Sample Collection and Mapping	15,000
Rock Analyses	15,000
Food & Accommodation	5,000
Travel	5,000
Maps & Report	5,000
	$50,000

Respectfully submitted,

Robert James Dillman P.Geo
Arjadee Prospecting

December 10, 2007

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Gallo, E.A. 2004. Report on Phase III and IV Drilling Programs, McGarry Project for Transpacific Resources Inc. July 2, 1997.

Gallo, E.A. 2005. Report on Exploration Program, McGarry Project, Goldstake Explorations Inc.

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MacGregor, R.A. 2006. Report on 2006 Drilling Report, McGarry Project, McGarry Township, Larder Lake Mining Division, Ontario. For: Goldstake Explorations Inc. Toronto, Ontario.

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Thomson, J.E. 1941. Geology of McGarry and McVittie Twp's., Larder Lake Area, Ontario. Ontario Department of Mines Fiftieth Annual Report, Volume L, Part VII, includes Maps 50a and 50b.

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 **December 10, 2007**, titled: **"REPORT OF TRENCHING AND ROCK SAMPLING INSTANT POND Au-Cu-Ag ZONE, CLAY PROPERTY, McGARRY, McVITTIE & OSSIAN TOWNSHIP'S, ONTARIO, GOLDSTAKE EXPLORATIONS INC./ TRANSPACIFIC RESOURCES INC."** is based on information collected by myself between **August 20, 2007** to **December 10**, **2007,** the **date of this report**. Any other information 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 McGarry-McVittie 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 10th day of December, 2007

SGS Lakefield Research Limited
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Lakefield - Ontario - KOL 2HO
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Oakville, Ontario
L6H 5V1, Canada

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

Tuesday, October 02, 2007

Date Rec. : 05 September 2007
LR Report : **CA03036-SEP07**
Client Ref : 75060-75075

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

Final Report

Sample ID	Au met g/t	Au +150 g/t	+150 wt g	Au -150 g/t	total wt g
1: 75060 +150/-150	0.02	0.02	30.69	0.02	496.4
2: 75061 +150/-150	9.62	11.24	31.28	9.51	506.1
3: 75062 +150/-150	19.53	56.43	29.02	17.26	501.6
4: 75063 +150/-150	7.20	7.59	25.89	7.18	449.8
5: 75064 +150/-150	33.42	87.01	31.92	29.74	497.2
6: 75065 +150/-150	21.76	23.08	30.80	21.67	508.5
7: 75066 +150/-150	8.93	12.37	24.70	8.75	494.1
8: 75067 +150/-150	2.81	3.33	29.21	2.78	506.9
9: 75068 +150/-150	3.61	7.06	29.19	3.40	503.2
10: 75069 +150/-150	7.03	35.50	28.94	5.29	501.1
11: 75070 +150/-150	0.03	0.03	32.98	0.03	509.9
12: 75071 +150/-150	11.15	23.88	32.04	10.28	500.4
13: 75072 +150/-150	0.65	0.56	32.76	0.66	488.1
14: 75073 +150/-150	3.59	4.94	33.51	3.49	489.3
15: 75074 +150/-150	1.35	5.02	31.28	1.10	492.3
16: 75075 +150/-150	0.31	0.19	32.81	0.32	494.5

Debbie Waldon
Project Coordinator,
Minerals Services, Analytical

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Wednesday, September 26, 2007

Date Rec. : 05 September 2007
LR Report : **CA03035-SEP07**
Client Ref : 75007-75015/75020-75028

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

Final Report

Sample ID	Au g/t
1: 75007	< 0.02
2: 75008	0.02
3: 75009	0.08
4: 75010	0.23
5: 75011	< 0.02
6: 75012	< 0.02
7: 75013	0.04
8: 75014	0.06
9: 75015	< 0.02
10: 75020	< 0.02
11: 75021	0.03
12: 75022	0.12
13: 75023	< 0.02
14: 75024	0.02
15: 75025	0.02
16: 75026	0.06
17: 75027	0.13
18: 75028	0.06
19: 75029	< 0.02
20: 75030	0.05
21: 75031	< 0.02
22: 75032	0.02
23: 75033	< 0.02
24: 75034	0.04
25: 75035	< 0.02
26: 75036	< 0.02
27: 75037	0.03

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LR Report : **CA03035-SEP07**

Sample ID	Au g/t
28: 75038	0.03
29: 75039	0.02
30: 75058	0.43
31: 75059	1.33
32: 75065	17.1
33: 75066	9.94
34-DUP: 75030	0.05

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Thursday, November 08, 2007

Date Rec. : 02 November 2007
LR Report : **CA03027-NOV07**
Client Ref : 74958/59 74965/66

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

Final Report

Sample ID	Au g/t
1: 74958	0.04
2: 74959	0.03
3: 74965	0.03
4: 74966	0.02

Samples received with Sep03035 but not on paperwork

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Thursday, October 25, 2007

Date Rec. : 05 September 2007
LR Report : **CA03038-SEP07**
Client Ref : 75076-75098

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

Final Report

Sample ID	Au met g/t	Au +150 g/t	+150 wt g	Au -150 g/t	total wt g
1: 75076 +150/-150	0.56	5.68	29.19	0.24	499.7
2: 75077 +150/-150	1.68	0.04	30.49	1.79	503.6
3: 75078 +150/-150	0.81	2.02	32.60	0.73	496.2
4: 75079 +150/-150	0.67	0.46	1.51	0.67	161.8
5: 75080 +150/-150	0.04	0.02	24.59	0.04	390.4
6: 75081+150/-150	0.09	0.02	33.05	0.09	485.4
7: 75082 +150/-150	2.41	3.00	32.23	2.37	467.9
8: 75083 +150/-150	0.10	0.07	32.95	0.10	488.6
9: 75084 +150/-150	0.10	0.05	30.99	0.10	488.0
10: 75085 +150/-150	0.67	0.25	32.50	0.70	505.6
11: 75086 +150/-150	0.81	2.06	10.80	0.78	467.7
12: 75087 +150/-150	0.34	0.12	32.04	0.35	494.8
13: 75088 +150/-150	< 0.02	0.01	28.55	0.01	500.6
14: 75089 +150/-150	0.74	0.32	15.18	0.75	498.3
15: 75090 +150/-150	0.50	0.32	33.19	0.52	338.8
16: 75091 +150/-150	0.49	0.21	7.62	0.49	500.2
17: 75092 +150/-150	0.96	0.45	33.08	1.03	277.6
18: 75093+150/-150	0.09	0.12	19.39	0.09	427.3
19: 75094 +150/-150	0.20	0.19	33.27	0.20	490.7
20: 75095 +150/-150	0.03	0.02	16.55	0.03	489.9
21: 75096 +150/-150	< 0.02	< 0.01	33.51	< 0.01	484.4
22: 75097 +150/-150	3.14	1.73	32.57	3.24	498.3
23: 75098 +150/-150	0.06	0.04	32.19	0.06	498.8

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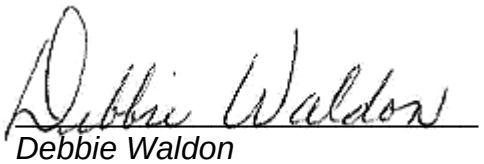
LR Report : **CA03038-SEP07**



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Wednesday, October 24, 2007

Date Rec. : 05 October 2007
LR Report : **CA03084-OCT07**
Client Ref : 75060-75075

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

Final Report

Sample ID	Cu %	Ag g/t
1: 75060 +150/-150	0.018	< 0.5
2: 75061 +150/-150	0.22	2.8
3: 75062 +150/-150	0.28	6.2
4: 75063 +150/-150	0.11	3.0
5: 75064 +150/-150	0.31	7.3
6: 75065 +150/-150	0.48	6.4
7: 75066 +150/-150	0.25	3.8
8: 75067 +150/-150	0.053	0.5
9: 75068 +150/-150	0.23	1.2
10: 75069 +150/-150	0.037	< 0.5
11: 75070 +150/-150	< 0.01	< 0.5
12: 75071 +150/-150	0.087	1.9
13: 75072 +150/-150	0.031	< 0.5
14: 75073 +150/-150	0.25	2.5
15: 75074 +150/-150	0.26	0.9
16: 75075 +150/-150	0.15	< 0.5

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LR Report : **CA03084-OCT07**

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Tuesday, October 16, 2007

Date Rec. : 05 September 2007
LR Report : **CA03037-SEP07**
Client Ref : 75040-75059

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

Final Report

Sample ID	Au met g/t	Au +150 g/t	+150 wt g	Au -150 g/t	total wt g
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2: 75041 +150/-150	0.04	0.02	29.09	0.04	493.50
3: 75042 +150/-150	0.04	0.06	11.50	0.04	485.20
4: 75043 +150/-150	0.02	0.01	33.05	0.02	488.30
5: 75044 +150/-150	0.09	0.03	33.44	0.09	489.90
6: 75045 +150/-150	0.19	0.18	20.75	0.19	496.80
7: 75046 +150/-150	0.58	0.59	31.15	0.58	511.70
8: 75047 +150/-150	1.45	1.85	24.78	1.43	487.70
9: 75048 +150/-150	0.41	0.23	25.35	0.42	493.40
10: 75049 +150/-150	1.68	1.17	21.40	1.70	495.00
11: 75050 +150/-150	0.07	0.03	25.50	0.07	504.20
12: 75051 +150/-150	0.63	1.95	28.54	0.55	499.60
13: 75052 +150/-150	0.06	0.04	32.08	0.06	490.60
14: 75053 +150/-150	0.56	0.20	26.91	0.58	487.50
15: 75054 +150/-150	0.09	0.04	25.64	0.09	520.90
16: 75055 +150/-150	1.12	1.02	24.44	1.12	490.00
17: 75056 +150/-150	0.75	0.44	25.09	0.77	495.20
18: 75057 +150/-150	0.93	3.68	29.53	0.75	490.90
19: 75058 +150/-150	0.76	0.12	31.72	0.80	508.00
20: 75059 +150/-150	2.34	6.98	21.69	2.13	510.70

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LR Report : **CA03037-SEP07**

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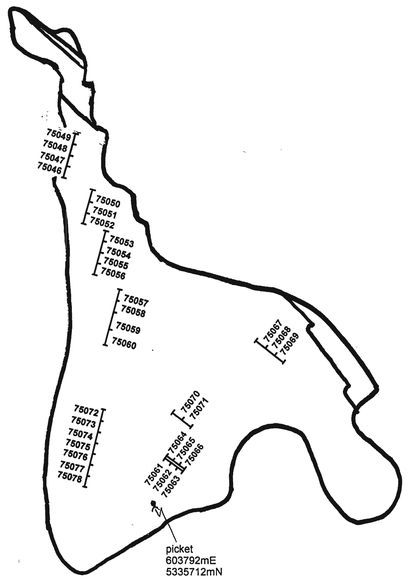
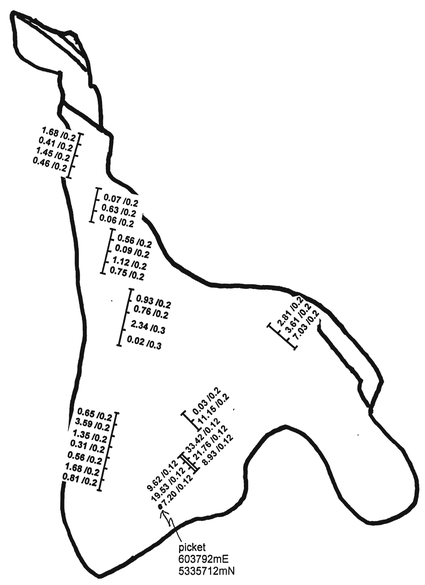
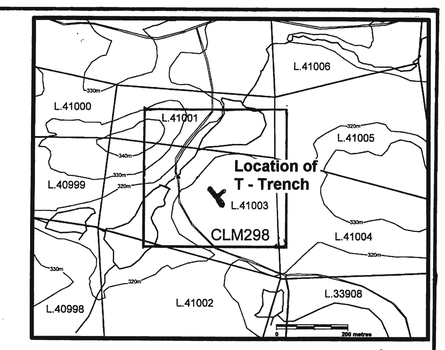
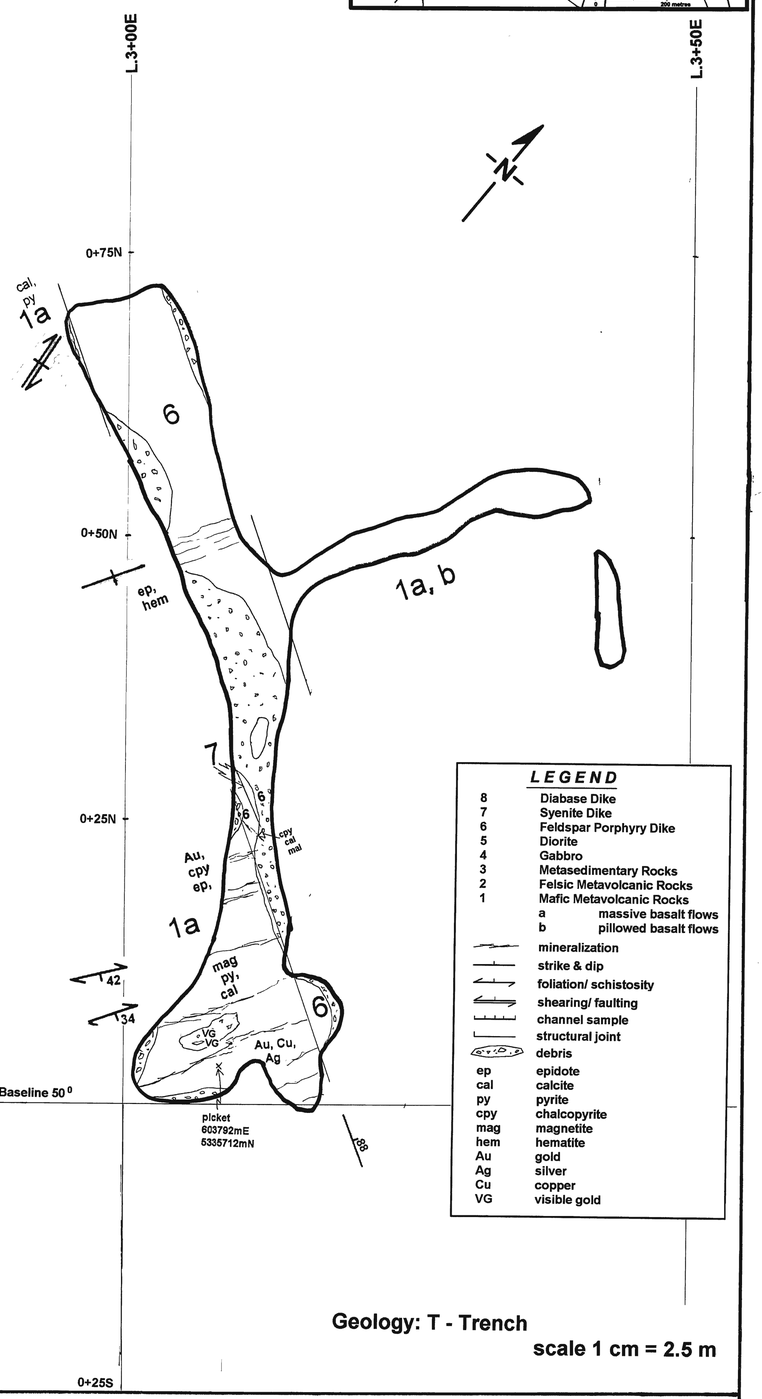


Sample Location **scale 1 cm = 0.5 m**

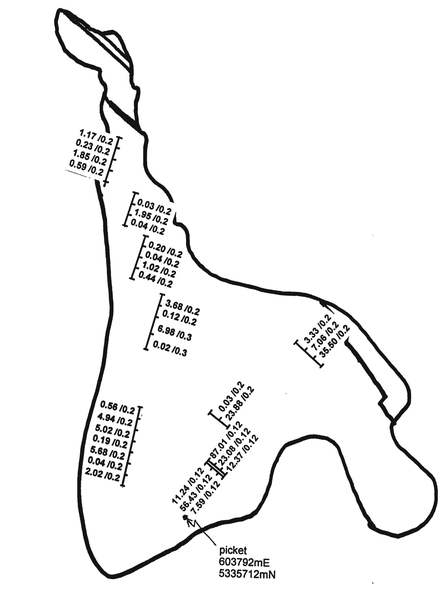


Total Metals: Weighted Average
Au g/t / m **scale 1 cm = 0.5 m**

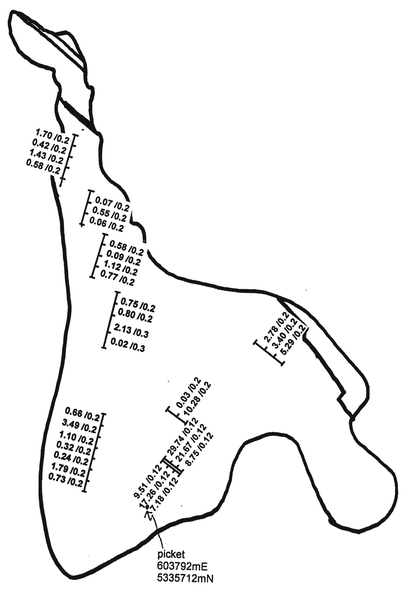




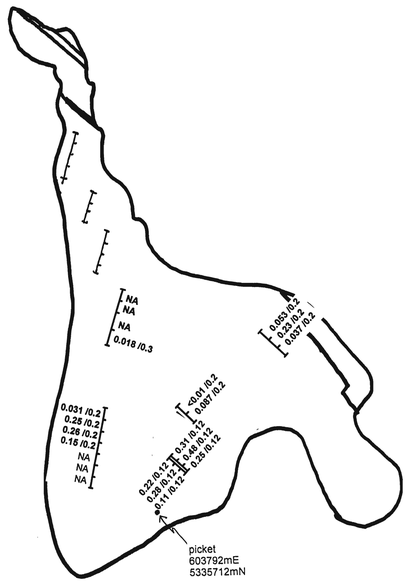
Geology: T - Trench
scale 1 cm = 2.5 m



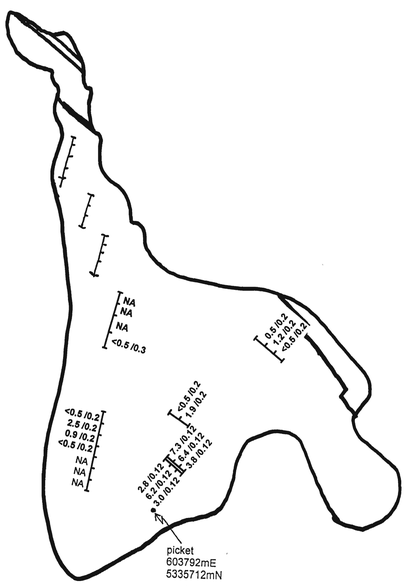
Total Metals: +150 Mesh
Au g/t / m **scale 1 cm = 0.5 m**



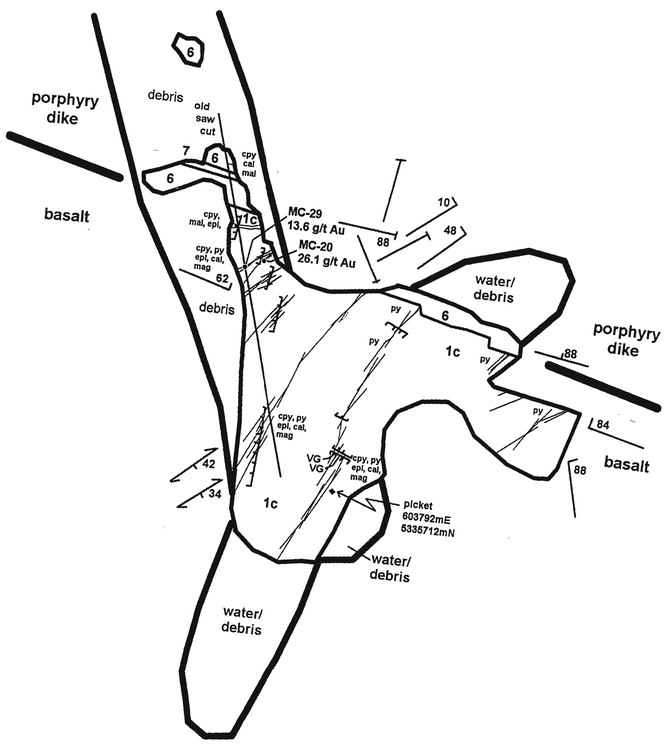
Total Metals: -150 Mesh
Au g/t / m **scale 1 cm = 0.5 m**



Total Metals: Weighted Average
Cu % / m **scale 1 cm = 0.5 m**

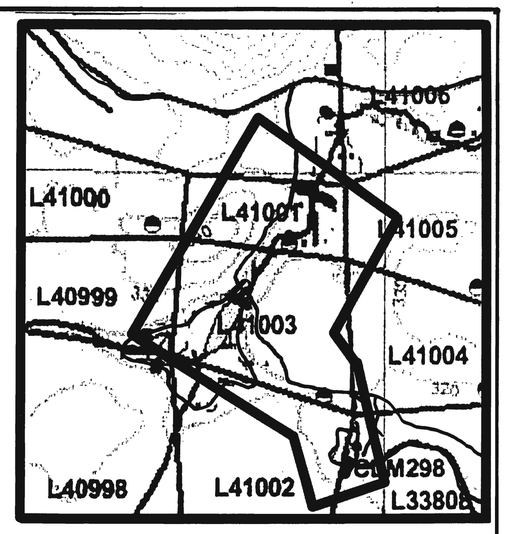


Total Metals: Weighted Average
Ag g/t / m **scale 1 cm = 0.5 m**



Geology: South Section of T - Trench
scale 1 cm = 0.5 m

Sample Locations, Assay Results & Geology T - Trench: Instant Pond Zone	
GOLDSTAKE EXPLORATIONS INC.	
NOV 2007	Drawn By: RJD



N

L -- Trench

T-- Trench

Hill Top
Area of Large Outcrops

Hill Top
Area of Outcrops

INSTANT POND

Pond

BASELINE 55

8	DIABASE DYKE
7	SYENITE DYKE
6	FELDSPAR PORPHYRY
5	DIORITE
4	GABBRO
3	METASEDIMENTARY ROCK chert
2	FELSIC METAVOLCANIC ROCK
1	MAFIC METAVOLCANIC ROCK a basalt flow b pillowed basalt

Au	gold
Ag	silver
Cu	copper
py	pyrite
cpy	chalcopyrite
mag	magnetite
hem	hematite
FeC	Fe carbonate alteration
ep	epidote
cal	calcite

- mineralized boulder
- kimberlite mineral anomaly
- drill hole
- fault
- shear
- outcrop
- contact
- road
- swamp
- gold occurrence
- dip and strike
- foliation

0 50 100 metres

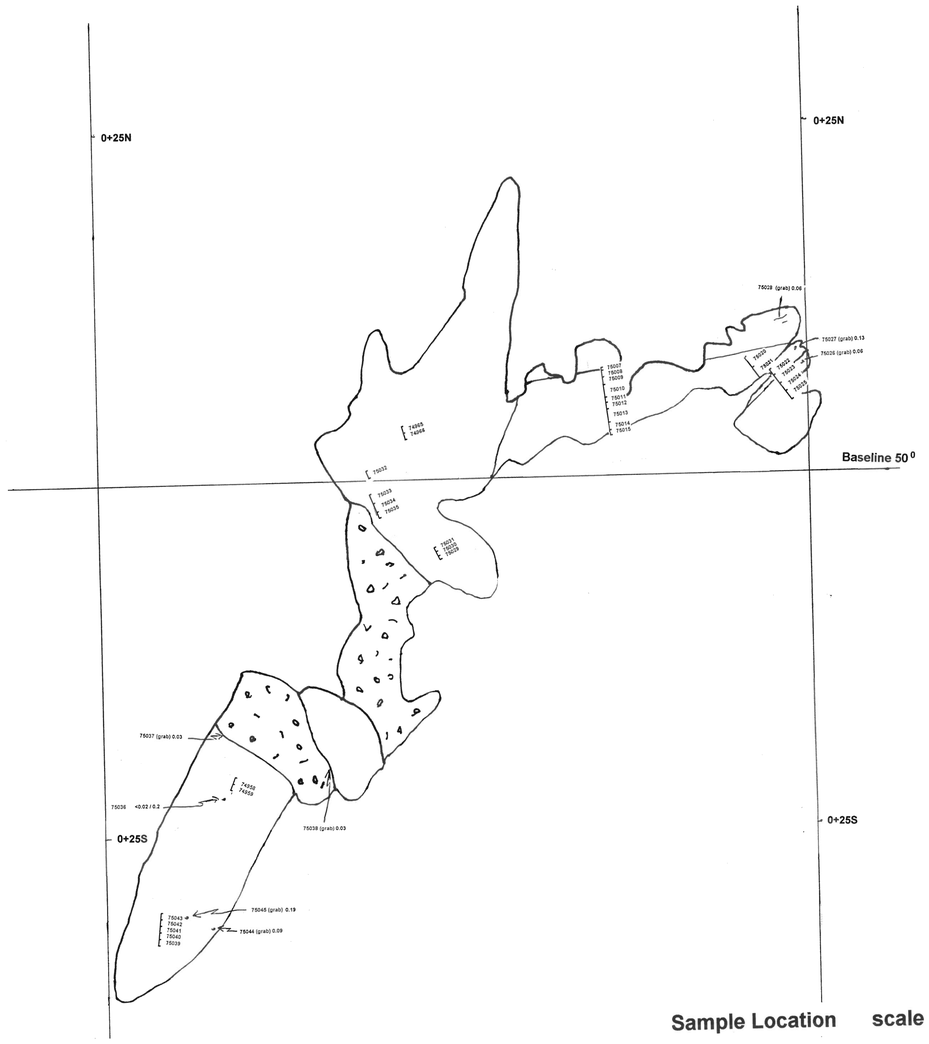
TRENCH LOCATION MAP

INSTANT POND Au-Cu-Ag ZONE

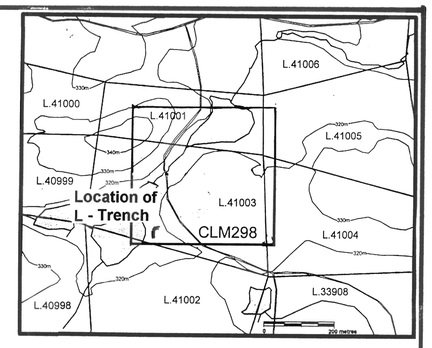
McGARRY PROPERTY, McGARRY-McVITTIE TWP.'S, ONTARIO

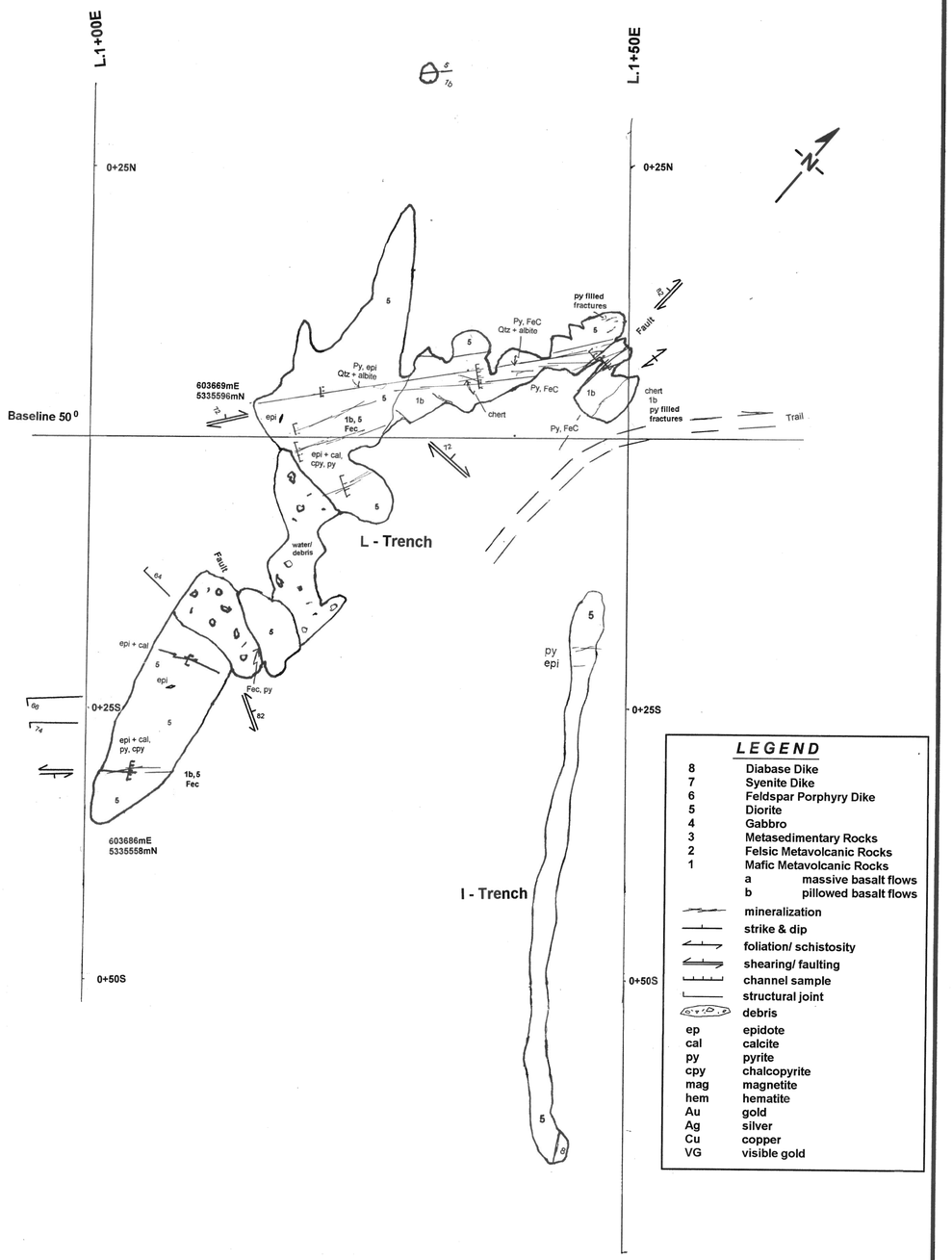
GOLDSTAKE EXPLORATIONS INC.

DATE: FEB. 2008	MAP No.
DRAWN BY: RJD	SCALE 1cm = 12.5 metres



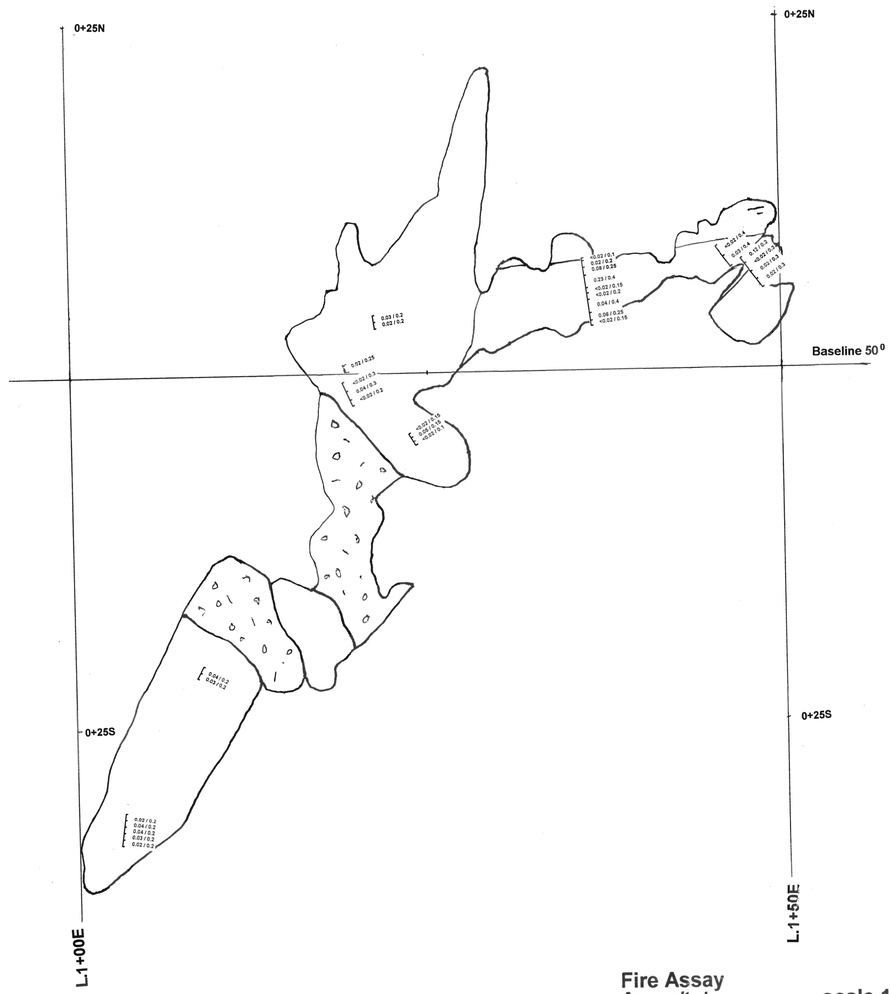
Sample Location scale 1 cm = 2.0 m





LEGEND	
8	Diabase Dike
7	Syenite Dike
6	Feldspar Porphyry Dike
5	Diorite
4	Gabbro
3	Metasedimentary Rocks
2	Felsic Metavolcanic Rocks
1	Mafic Metavolcanic Rocks
a	massive basalt flows
b	pillowed basalt flows
	mineralization
	strike & dip
	foliation/ schistosity
	shearing/ faulting
	channel sample
	structural joint
	debris
ep	epidote
cal	calcite
py	pyrite
cpy	chalcopyrite
mag	magnetite
hem	hematite
Au	gold
Ag	silver
Cu	copper
VG	visible gold

Geology: L - Trench
scale 1 cm = 2.5 m



Fire Assay
Au g/t / m
scale 1 cm = 2.0 m

Sample Locations, Assay Results & Geology
L - Trench: Instant Pond Zone

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