Atkinson Project

Report on Line Cutting and Ground Geophysical Surveys
Completed During 2005
Lipton and Horner Claims

Claim: 3009099
Line cutting completed between March 1, 2005 and March 3, 2005
Max Min Survey completed between March 1, 2005 and March 4, 2005
Magnetometer Survey completed between March 4, 2005 and May 27, 2005

Claims: 1205417, 1205418, 1214303, 1214341, 1214342, 1214343
Line cutting completed between March 8, 2005 and March 15, 2005
Magnetometer Survey completed on May 27, 2005

prepared by:

N.T.S. : 32 E/13
Latitude : 49° 50' N
Longitude : 79° 36' W

Paul R. J. Nicholls, P.Eng
July 25, 2005

Stouffville Geological Services Ltd.

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1.0 Summary

Dentonia Resources Ltd. holds four properties (3680 hectares) in the Detour - Atkinson area of northern Ontario. During the period March 1 to May 31, 2005 line cutting and ground geophysical surveys were completed on the Lipton, and Horner properties that are located approximately 150 kilometres north of Cochrane at the northern margin of the Abitibi Greenstone Belt. The program completed on the Lipton claims consisted of line cutting, and ground magnetometer surveys; and line cutting, ground magnetometer, and MaxMinII (horizontal loop electromagnetic) surveys were completed on the Horner claim block.

On the Lipton claims the magnetometer survey defined the extension of a magnetite sulphide chemical sedimentary unit on the southern portion of the grid and also defined a discrete magnetic feature at the northern limit of the survey. On the Horner property the surveys defined a folded magnetic high (approximately 300 gammas) in the central portion of the property. Moderate to strong electromagnetic conductors were defined associated with and flanking the magnetic anomaly.

2.0 Recommendations

To follow-up on the 2005 surveys it is recommended that Induced Polarization surveys (14.5 km) be completed on the Lipton claims to define conductive zones associated with the magnetic anomalies defined by the 2005 magnetometer survey. One drill hole (125 metres) is also proposed to test the magnetic high and strong electromagnetic conductor (400E, 400N) that was defined on the Horner property.

3.0 Introduction

The Atkinson Project area is underlain by volcanic rocks of the Abitibi Greenstone Belt. Previous diamond drilling by Amoco Petroleum, Getty Canadian Metals Limited and Better Resources Limited intersected anomalous base and precious metal concentrations in several locations on the claim groups. Significant gold mineralization was intersected in 1996 by Better Resources Limited on the Lipton Claim group (10.7 grams per ton over a core length of 9.0 metres) within a well developed zone of hydrothermal alteration. In 2004 Dentonia Resources Ltd. optioned the Atkinson properties to further explore this prospective area for gold and or base metal deposits. This report was prepared to summarize line cutting and ground geophysical surveys completed on the Lipton and Horner claim blocks during 2005.

3.1 Accessibility, and Physiography

The Atkinson project area is located approximately 150 kilometres north-east of Cochrane, Ontario (N.T.S 32E/13) near the border between Ontario and Quebec (Figure 1), and is approximately 20 kilometres south of the past producing Detour Lake Mine. Access to the Detour Lake Mine from Cochrane is via Highway 652. For the 2005 program access to the Horner and Lipton programs was by skidoo for the line cutting, MaxMinII, and part of the magnetometer survey. A helicopter was needed to provide access in order to complete the magnetometer surveys.

Topographic relief in the Atkinson Project Area is low ranging between 255 and 265 metres above sea level. The area is predominantly open muskeg with a sparse cover of black spruce and tamarack. Locally the area is well forested with black spruce and poplar. Drainage in the area is to the north.

3.2 Property Description and Location

The 2005 program was carried out on two separate claim blocks (Figure 2) located in the Porcupine Mining Division (Claim Maps G-1626 and G-1647), totalling 16 mineral claims covering an area of approximately 2352 hectares (Table 1). The property is currently in good standing and is covered by an option agreement between Dentonia Resources Ltd. and R. H. McMillan.

Table 1: Land Status

Claim Group	Claim	Recording Date	Due Date	Claim Units	Area
Lipton	1205417	Sept. 28, 1994	Sept. 28, 2005	12	192
	1205418	Sept. 28, 1994	Sept. 28, 2005	9	144
	1205419	Sept. 28, 1994	Sept. 28, 2005	9	144
	1214303	Sept. 06, 1996	Sept. 06, 2005	9	144
	1214304	Sept. 06, 1996	Sept. 06, 2005	16	256
	1214305	Sept. 06, 1996	Sept. 06, 2005	16	256
	1214306	Sept. 06, 1996	Sept. 06, 2005	6	96
	1214309	Sept. 06, 1996	Sept. 06, 2005	8	128
	1214341	Sept. 19, 1996	Sept. 19, 2006	2	32
	1214342	Sept. 19, 1996	Sept. 19, 2006	2	32
	1214343	Sept. 19, 1996	Sept. 19, 2005	14	224
	1199716	Apr. 15, 2004	Apr. 15, 2006	9	144
	1199717	Apr. 15, 2004	Apr. 15, 2006	4	64
	1199718	Apr. 15, 2004	Apr. 15, 2006	12	192
	1199719	Apr. 15, 2004	Apr. 15, 2006	9	144
Horner Lake	3009099	Jan. 28, 2004	Jan. 28, 2006	10	160

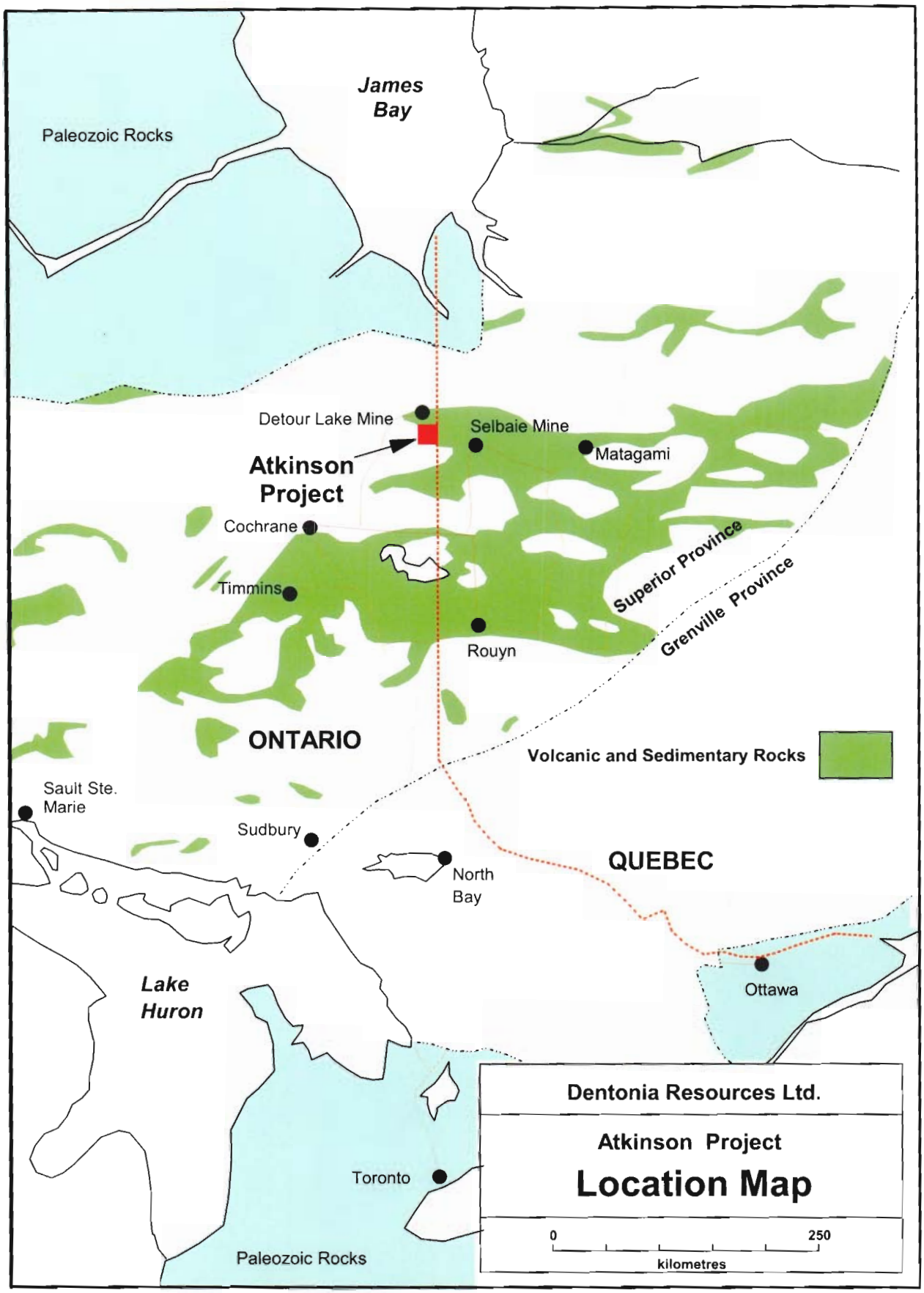

James Bay
Paleozoic Rocks
Detour Lake Mine
Selbaie Mine
Matagami
Atkinson Project
Cochrane
Timmins
Rouyn
Superior Province
Grenville Province
ONTARIO
Volcanic and Sedimentary Rocks
Sault Ste. Marie
Sudbury
North Bay
QUEBEC
Lake Huron
Ottawa
Toronto
Paleozoic Rocks
Dentonia Resources Ltd.
Atkinson Project
Location Map
0
250
kilometres

Figure 1

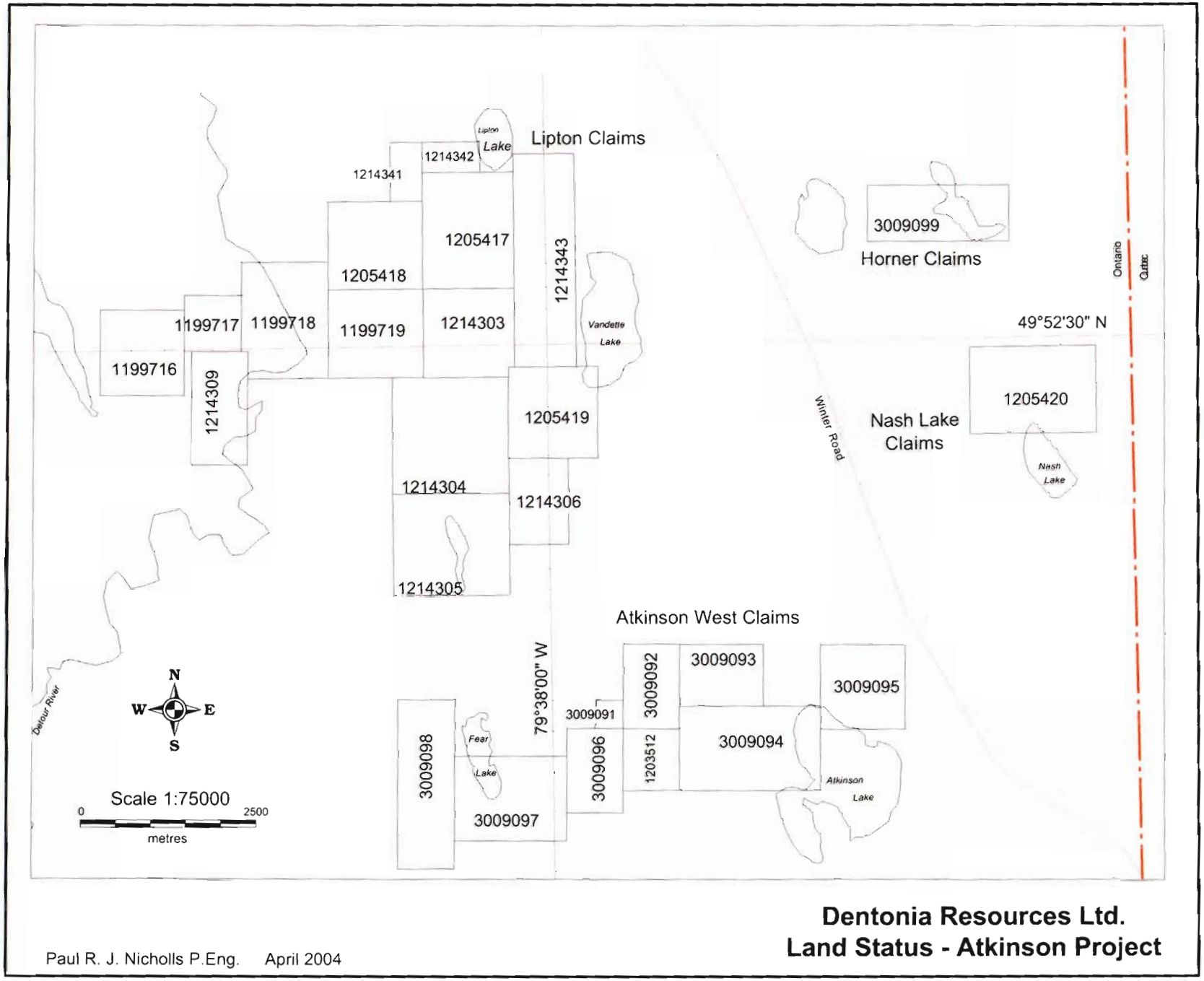


Figure 2

Dentonia Resources Ltd.
Land Status - Atkinson Project

Paul R. J. Nicholls P.Eng. April 2004

3.3 Previous Work

3.3.1 Regional

Prior to 1959 there was little or no prospecting or exploration activity recorded in the area. In 1959 and in the early 1960's Conwest Exploration, Selco, Kesagami Syndicate, and Rio Tinto conducted limited exploration for base metals. During the early 1970's exploration resulted in the discovery of the Detour Lake Mine by Amoco (1974), and in the discovery of the Selbaie Mine by Selco at approximately the same time. Following the discoveries exploration activity in the area increased with several companies including Noranda, Hudson Bay Exploration, Pennaroya, Dome Mines and Westmin Resources completing extensive programs. In the Atkinson Lake area the most extensive work was completed by Getty Canadian Metals who completed airborne and ground geophysical surveys, and diamond drilling. In 1998 the entire area was covered by a Geotem airborne electromagnetic and magnetic survey completed by the Ontario Government. In the 1989 and 1990 Westmin Resources completed limited geophysical surveys in the Atkinson Lake area; and in 1996 Better Resources Limited tested numerous geophysical targets on several properties which resulted in the discovery of significant gold mineralization on the Lipton lake property (10.7 grams per tonne Au over a core length of 9.0 metres). Follow up drilling was completed on the Lipton claims.

3.3.2 Lipton Claims

The earliest work recorded in the area covered by the current Lipton claims was conducted in 1959 by the Kesagami Syndicate who completed drill hole 10 - 1 (possibly near the area of gold mineralization). The precise location of the hole is not known. Hole 10-1 was completed to a depth of 72.5 m (238') and intersected felsic to mafic metavolcanic rocks, iron formation, graphitic units, and metasedimentary rocks. No assays were recorded but trace amounts of magnetite, sphalerite and chalcopyrite were intersected.

In 1959 Conwest Exploration Company completed a ground electromagnetic survey on the area west of Vandette Lake to locate airborne anomalies on the ground. The survey identified several conductive zones which were tested in 1960 by a series of 9 diamond drill holes totalling 1097.6 metres (3600'). The drilling intersected pyrite - pyrrhotite mineralization hosted in graphitic horizons, sulphide magnetite bearing cherts, mafic and felsic volcanic rocks. No assay results were reported.

In 1976 Amoco Petroleum Company completed hole 9 -1 approximately 500 m south west of Vandette Lake. The hole was completed to a depth of 215 m (706') and intersected felsic flows and tuffs with anomalous zinc concentrations (0.71% Zn over a core length of 1.5 m) present within graphitic rocks.

During the period 1981 to 1986 Getty Canadian Metals Limited completed airborne and ground geophysical surveys, and 11 diamond drill holes (1910.2 m) in the area currently covered by the Lipton group. Several of the drill holes intersected anomalous Au (up to 5.3 g/t over a core length of 0.5 metres) and zones of anomalous Zn and Cu mineralization (up to 8.5 metres wide).

In 1989 and 1990 Westmin Resources completed line cutting, magnetometer and Max Min II surveys over the area. At this time Westmin Resources sampled core drilled by Getty and whole rock analyses from these samples showed that hole 83-51 intersected high silica rhyolites, and hole 83-30 (west of Vandette lake) intersected Na_2O depleted high silica rhyolites.

In the summer of 1996 Better Resources completed 3 diamond drill holes (487.0 metres) on the Lipton claims to test geophysical targets. Hole 96 - 03 intersected 10.7 grams per tonne Au over a core length of in 9.0 metres hosted within a sequence of felsic tuffs, felsic intrusive

rocks, and cherty graphitic chemical sedimentary rocks. In the fall of 1996 a total of 19 diamond drill holes totalling 2140.1 metres were completed as follow up to the significant intersection. The closely spaced drill holes tested an area approximately 80 metres wide along the strike of the mineralized units. In 1997 Better Resources completed a program of line cutting, ground magnetometer and Induced polarization surveys that defined a number of targets.

3.3.3 Horner Property

The earliest work reported on the current Horner Lake claim is a diamond drill hole (103 m) completed in 1959 by the Kesagami Syndicate. The hole (2 - 1) tested a conductor in Horner Lake and intersected mafic to felsic volcanic rocks and sedimentary units. No assays were reported and the hole only intersected approximately 50 m of the stratigraphy.

In 1980 the area was covered by an Input Mark VI airborne electromagnetic and magnetic survey completed by Westmin Resources (Konings, 1980). The Input survey located four isolated, easterly trending, moderate strength conductors (3 to 5 channel anomalies) in the area of a 200 to 300 gamma magnetic anomaly. The conductors were interpreted to have a bedrock source.

In 1988 the area was covered by a Geotem airborne electromagnetic and magnetic survey flown by the Ontario Government. The survey essentially confirmed the results of the previous survey locating moderate strength conductive zones associated with a magnetic anomaly.

4.0 Geological Setting

4.1 Regional Geology

The Atkinson Project area (Figure 3) is located in the northern portion of the Abitibi Greenstone Belt and is underlain by Archean aged volcanic, sedimentary, and intrusive rocks that have been deformed and metamorphosed from greenschist to almandine-amphibolite rank. The volcanic - sedimentary sequence in the Detour Atkinson Lake Area (Johns, 1982) consists of a basal unit of felsic to intermediate volcanic rocks overlain by a thin clastic sedimentary unit which is in turn overlain by mafic to intermediate flows and pyroclastic rocks. This sequence is capped by a mixed succession of felsic to intermediate volcanic rocks, mafic volcanic rocks, and clastic sedimentary rocks. Graphitic and cherty interflow sediments are common near the breaks between the major units and near the top of the stratigraphic section. The volcanic sedimentary sequence has been intruded by mafic to intermediate intrusive rocks and by later diabase dykes and is surrounded by quartz-monzonite batholiths. Whole rock geochemical analyses completed by Ontario Geological Survey (Johns, 1982) indicate that the mafic volcanic rocks are high iron tholeiitic basalts, and that the felsic volcanic rocks are predominantly calc-alkaline rhyolites and dacites.

Structurally the volcanic sedimentary sequence may have been subjected to two phases of deformation. The best defined feature is an antiformal structure that trends east west south of the Detour Lake Mine. The fold appears to plunge at 35° to 45° degrees to the west. Airborne magnetic results suggest that additional folding and deformation has taken place in the southern portion (Atkinson Lake Area) of volcanic sedimentary belt (Figure 4).

The Archean rocks have been extensively covered by pleistocene age glacial deposits that consist of tills, varved clays, silt, and gravel. The area has been subjected to four periods of ice movement (Veillette, 1989), and associated interglacial periods. The thickness of the glacial overburden in the Atkinson Project area ranges up to approximately 35 metres (Johns, 1982).

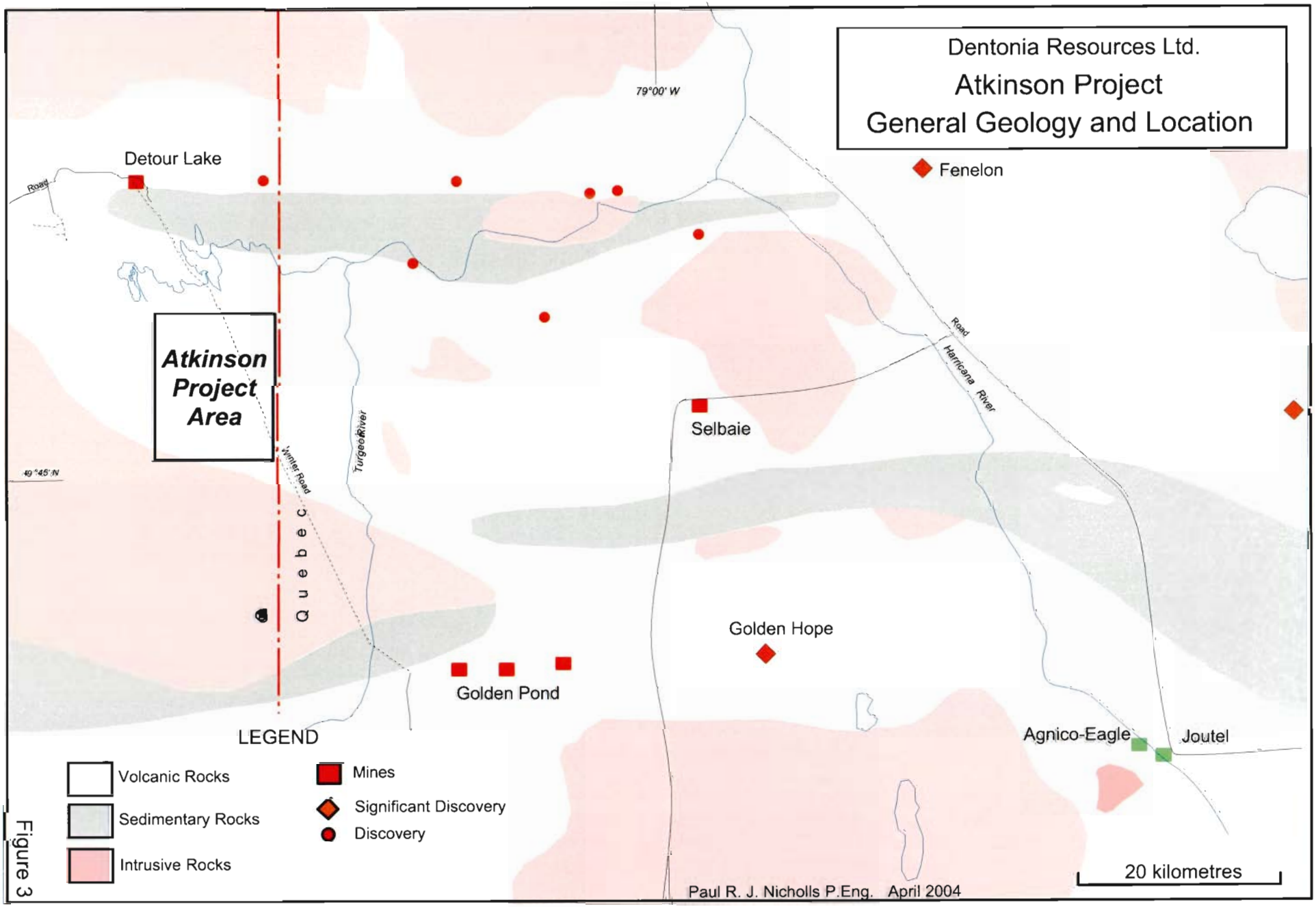
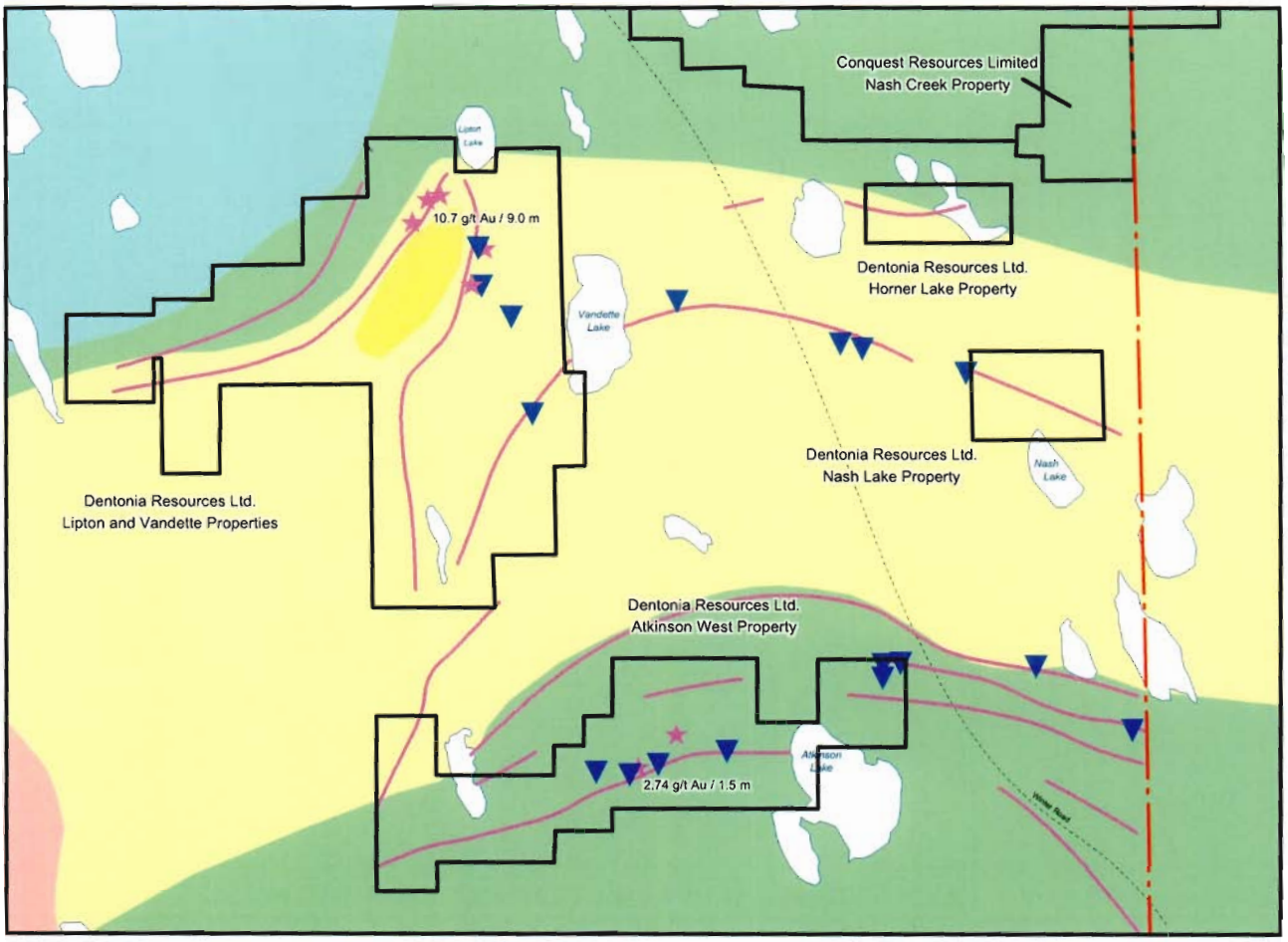

Dentonia Resources Ltd.
Atkinson Project
General Geology and Location
79°00' W
Detour Lake
Road
Fenelon
Atkinson Project Area
Quebec
Winter Road
Turgeon River
Harricana River
Road
Selbaie
49°45' N
Golden Hope
Golden Pond
Agnico-Eagle
Joutel
LEGEND
Volcanic Rocks
Sedimentary Rocks
Intrusive Rocks
Mines
Significant Discovery
Discovery
20 kilometres
Paul R. J. Nicholls P.Eng. April 2004

Figure 3



LEGEND

- DIABASE
- GNEISSIC AND GRANITIC ROCKS
- MAFIC INTRUSIVE ROCKS
- IRON FORMATION
- CLASTIC SEDIMENTARY ROCKS
- GRAPHITIC CHEMICAL SEDIMENTS
- PARACONGLOMERATE
- FELSIC VOLCANIC ROCKS
- MASSIVE RHYOLITE
- MAFIC VOLCANIC ROCKS
- ULTRAMAFIC ROCKS
- Au OCCURRENCE
- Cu - Zn OCCURRENCE
- Au ZONE
- FAULT OR SHEAR ZONE

N
W E
S

0 3000
metres

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Atkinson Project

Regional Geology

Paul R. J. Nicholls P.Eng. July 2005

Figure 4

4.2 Geological Setting - Lipton property

The Lipton claims are completely covered by glacial overburden, and the geology has been interpreted from the geophysical and diamond drill hole data (Figure 4). The property is underlain by a predominantly felsic to intermediate volcanic sequence containing thin mafic volcanic and chemical sedimentary sections. Concordant to crosscutting felsic intrusive rocks have also been intersected in the drilling. The felsic volcanic rocks range from light to medium grey pyroclastic tuff to white massive silica rich rhyolites with quartz eyes up to 3 mm. Felsic tuffs overlying the chemical sedimentary horizon contain abundant biotite, chlorite, amphibole, and garnet that generally occurs as irregular patches. Mafic volcanic flows and tuffs have been intersected by the drilling. The flows are generally fine to medium grained massive amphibole rich rocks that contain trace amounts of biotite. These units locally contain minor disseminated sulphides, and minor quartz and carbonate veins. The mafic tuffs are commonly fine grained banded amphibolite chlorite rich units that may contain significant concentrations of garnets. The chemical sedimentary units are cherty units ranging from 1 to 9 metres in thickness that contain variable amounts of graphite, pyrite, pyrrhotite, chalcopyrite, sphalerite, magnetite, and garnet. The units are generally strongly magnetic and conductive which allows them to be traced by geophysical surveys. Two distinct types of felsic intrusive rocks are hosted in the volcanic sequence. A typical feldspar porphyry with a light grey brown quartz feldspar biotite matrix and white feldspar phenocrysts up to 5 mm has been intersected at various positions in the stratigraphy. Near Lipton Lake a fine grained pale green siliceous quartz feldspar rock (green porphyry) with up to 5% small white feldspar phenocrysts has been intersected by numerous drill holes and is usually found in close proximity to the chemical sedimentary horizon. The unit commonly contains trace to 5% pyrrhotite and pyrite, and has a brecciated appearance due to the presence of numerous irregular patches and veins of pink alteration (potassium feldspar). Trace amounts of chalcopyrite and sphalerite may also be present.

4.3 Geological Setting - Horner Property

The Horner property is completely covered by overburden with no outcrop exposed. Geological information from outcrops located to the north of the property and from drill holes to the south and west of the claims (Johns, 1982) indicate that the property is at or near a geological contact between predominantly mafic volcanic rocks to the north and felsic volcanic rocks to the south (Figure 4). Hole 2-1 completed in 1959 intersected mafic to felsic volcanic rocks and chemical sedimentary units.

5.0 2005 Program

During the period from March 1, 2005 to May 31, 2005 a total of 32.6 kilometres of line cutting and ground magnetometer surveys; and 14.4 line kilometres (approximately 11.7 line kilometres of readings) of MaxMinII horizontal loop electromagnetic surveys were completed on the Lipton and Horner claim blocks (Figure 5). Detailed discussions of the surveys are presented in Appendices 1 and 2. The distribution of the surveys is shown in Table 2.

Table 2: Distribution of Surveys

Claim Group	Claim	Line cutting (km)	Magnetometer Survey (km)	MaxMinII Survey (km)
Lipton	1205417	0.4	0.4	
	1205418	6.8	6.8	
	1214303	5.4	5.4	
	1214341	2.2	2.2	
	1214342	0.4	0.4	
	1214343	1.4	1.4	
Horner Lake	3009099	16.0	16.0	14.4
Totals		32.6	32.6	14.4

5.1 Line cutting

On the Lipton property the work was completed in three areas to extend the 1997 grid In Area A the grid was extended to the north and lines 1500N, 1600N, and 1700N were cut at 100 metre spacing with stations picketed at 25 metre intervals along the lines. In Area B lines 300 to 900N were extended approximately 1000 metres to the west with stations at 25 metre intervals. In Area C the baseline was extended from 500S to 1200S and lines were turned off the baseline at 100 metre intervals with stations at 25 metre intervals.

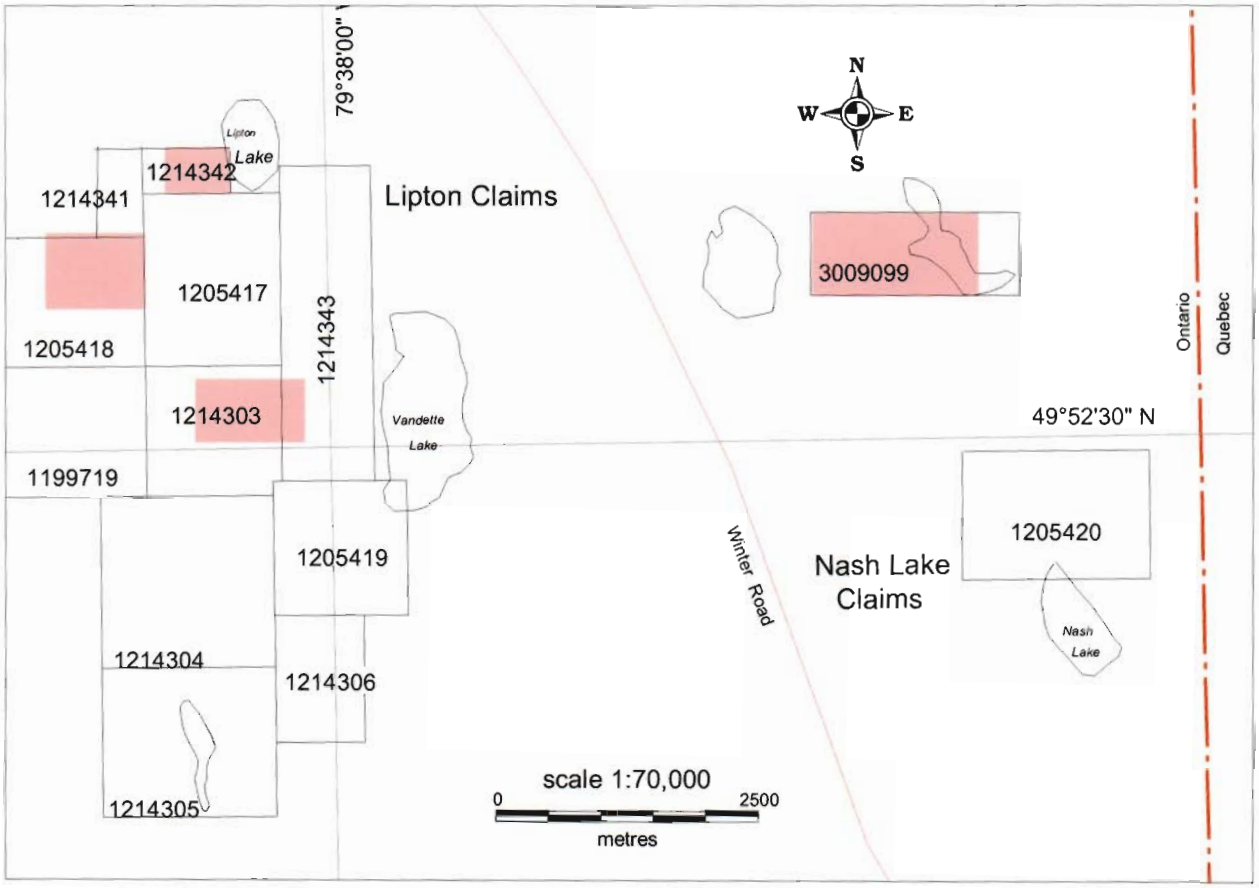
On the Horner Property a grid consisting of north-south cut lines at every 100 meters intervals with stations every 25 meters. The grid extends from line 0 to line 1700E and from 0 to station 800N.

5.2 Magnetometer Surveys

The magnetometer survey was conducted along the base line, tie lines and survey lines, using GEM-systems GSM-19 proton-precession magnetometers, capable of reading the earth's magnetic field with a precision of 0.01 gamma. Readings were taken every 12.5 meters along all the survey lines and the total magnetic field measurements were corrected for diurnal drift by using the data from an automatic base station, monitoring and recording the earth's magnetic field variations every 10 seconds. Within the survey area, the earth's magnetic inclination is about 78° and its declination is about 13°W.

5.3 Max Min II Survey

The Horizontal loop survey was conducted on the Horner claim, using an Apex Parametrics MaxMin-II E.M. system, operated in the maximum coupled (horizontal coplanar loops) mode using frequencies 222Hz, 888Hz and 3555Hz. The nominal separation between the transmitter and the receiver was 150 meters which should allow the detection of bedrock conductors to a depth of approximately 60 to 80 meters. Readings of the In-phase and Quadrature components of the secondary field were taken at 25 meter intervals along the survey lines.



Areas covered by 2005 Surveys

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2005 Survey Areas

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Figure 5

6.0 Results

6.1 Lipton Property

The results of the magnetic surveys are presented on Figures 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, and 11, at a scale 1:5,000. The total field magnetic readings and coloured contours for each of the areas are presented in these figures; profiles and colour contours of the total field magnetic data for the total property (including 1997 data) are presented in Appendix 1. In the three areas a total of 3940 readings that ranged from 55240 to greater than 72,000 gammas. In Area A (Figure 9) the survey defined a roughly circular magnetic high of approximately 800 gammas centred on line 1500N at approximately 400W. In Area B (Figure 10) the magnetometer survey defined a series of northerly trending magnetic features (both magnetic highs and lows). The magnetic highs are disjointed and may represent thin local chemical sedimentary horizons. In Area C (Figure 11) the survey located a strong (58,000 to greater than 70,000 gammas) well defined northerly trending magnetic high. This magnetic feature appears to separate into two magnetic highs at the southern end of the survey area. Additional electromagnetic and / or Induced polarization surveys will be required to define drill targets associated with the magnetic features located by the 2005 surveys.

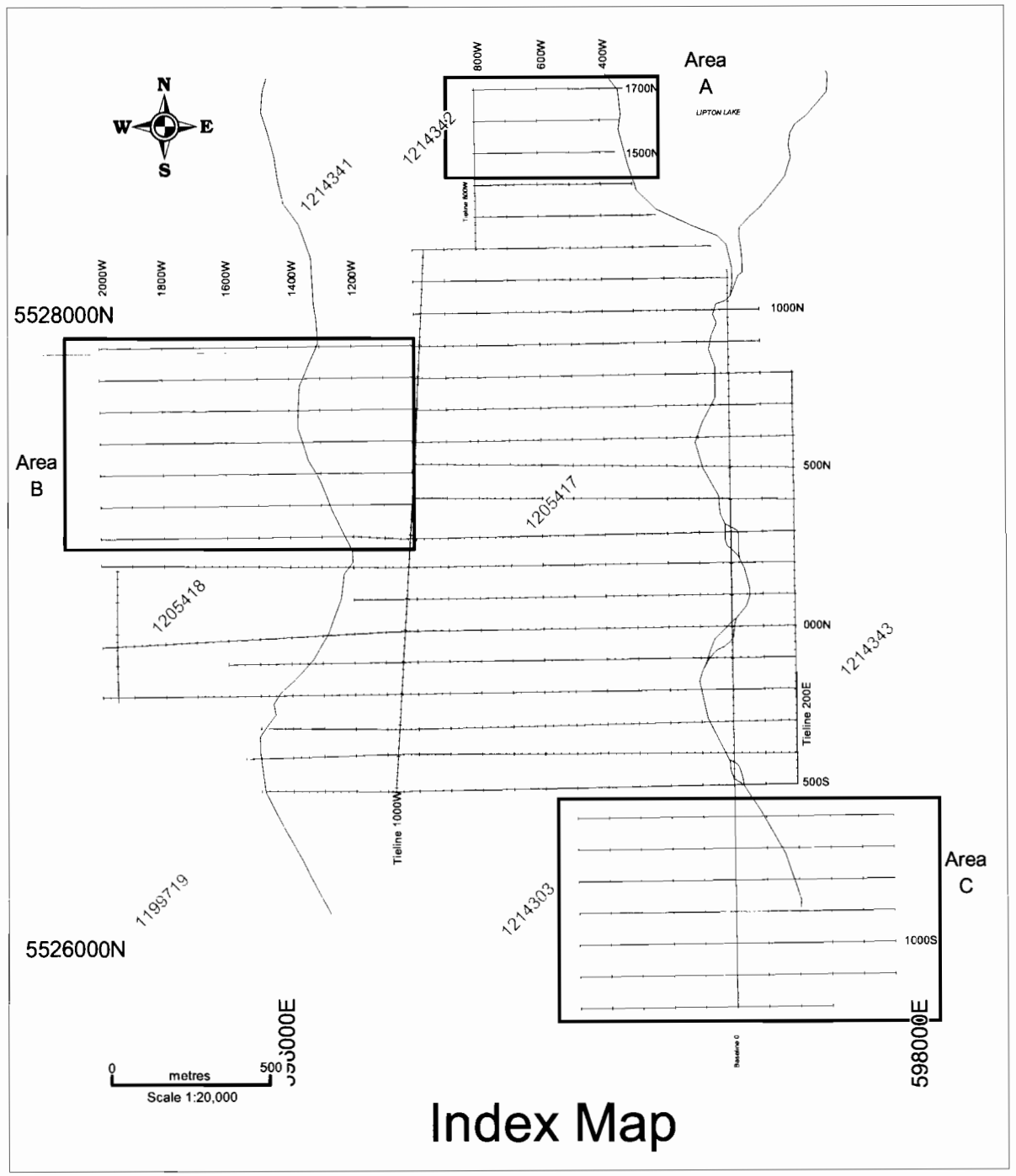
6.2 Horner Property

The results of the 2005 surveys are presented on Figures 12, 13, and 14, at a scale 1:5,000. The total field magnetic readings and coloured magnetic contours, and the interpretation of the Max Min II survey are presented in these figures; profiles and colour contours of the total field magnetic data, profiles of the inphase and quadrature data for each frequencies used in the Max Min II survey are presented in Appendix 2.

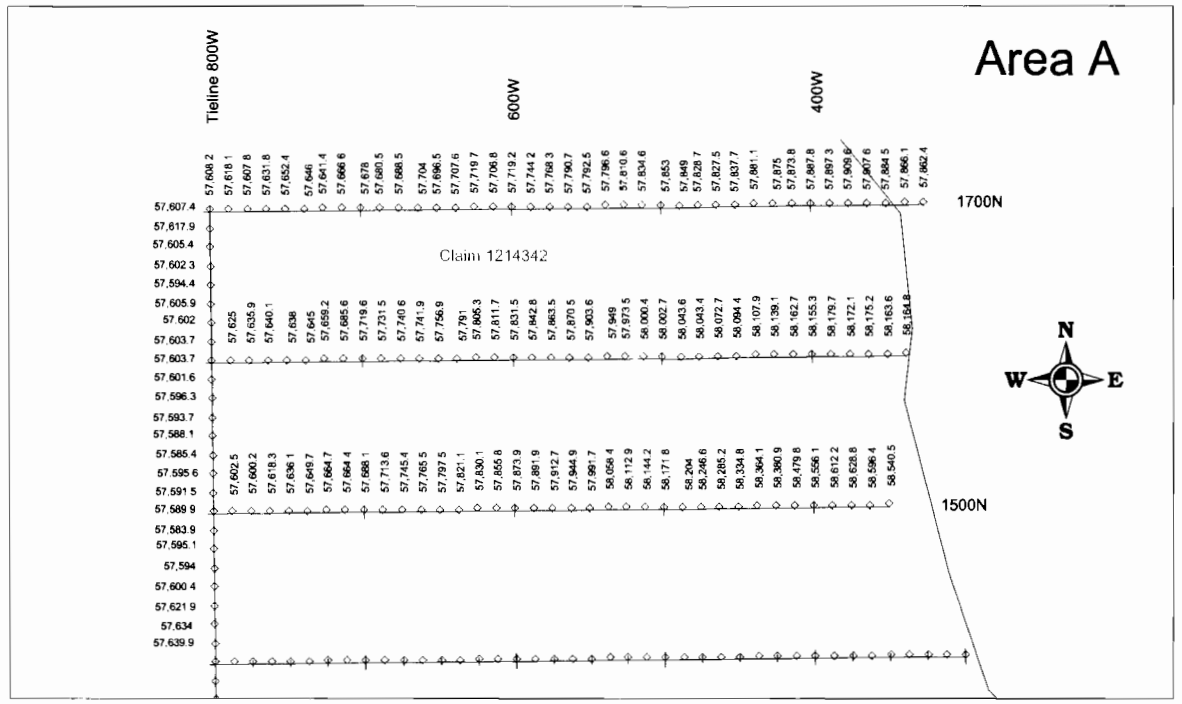
The surveys defined Max Min II conductors coincident with and flanking a discrete magnetic high of 200 to 400 gammas. The survey results indicate that the electromagnetic and magnetic features have been folded and possibly faulted and have defined two areas (400E, 425N and 1400E, 450N) on the property that will require drill testing for potential gold and/or base metal mineralization.

Respectively Submitted,

Paul R. J. Nicholls, P.Eng.
July 25, 2004



Index Map



◇ 57,999 Station with reading in gammas

100m 0 200m

Scale 1:5,000

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Atkinson Project - Lipton Claims

Total Field Magnetics Readings - Area A

Figure 6

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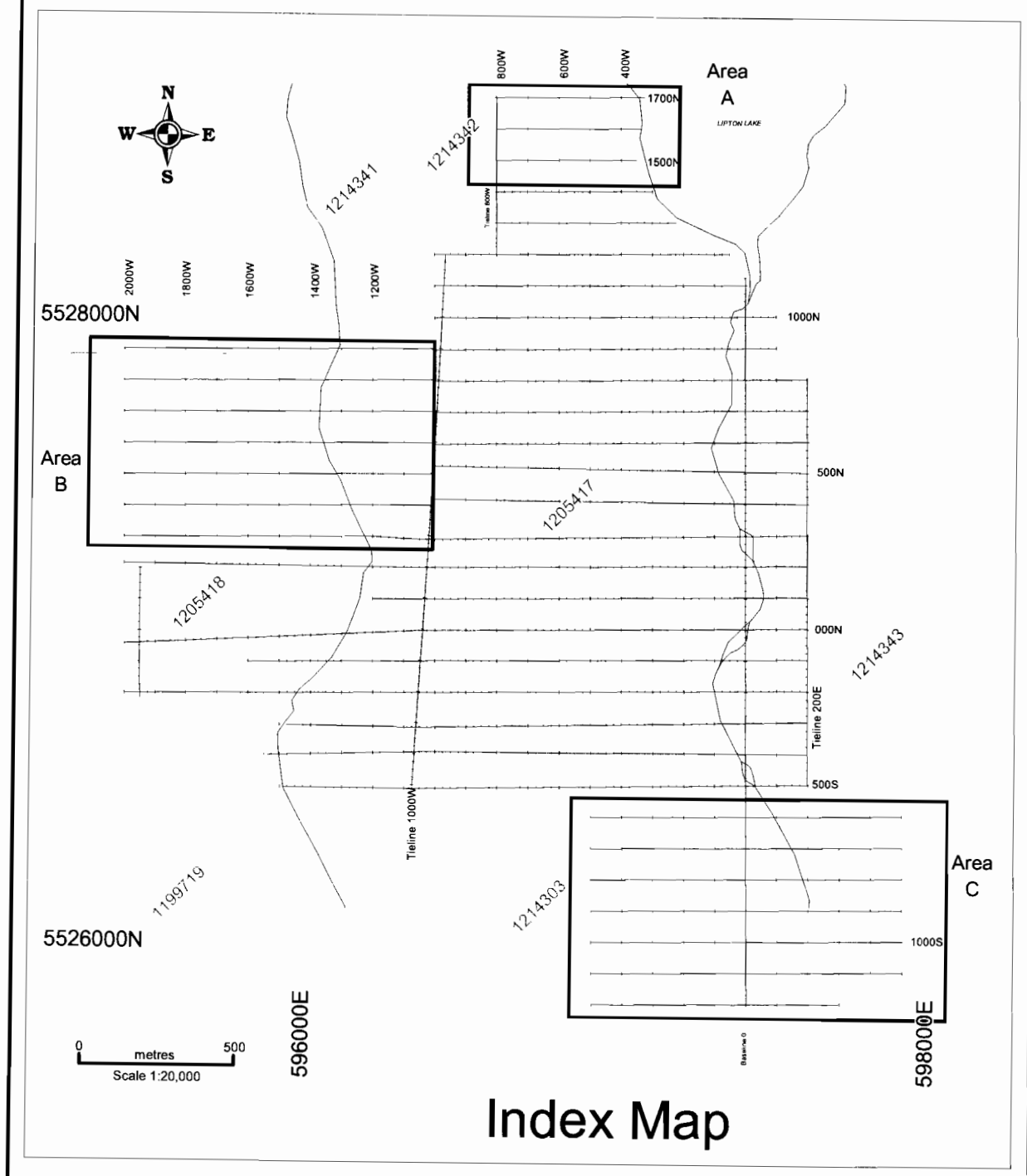
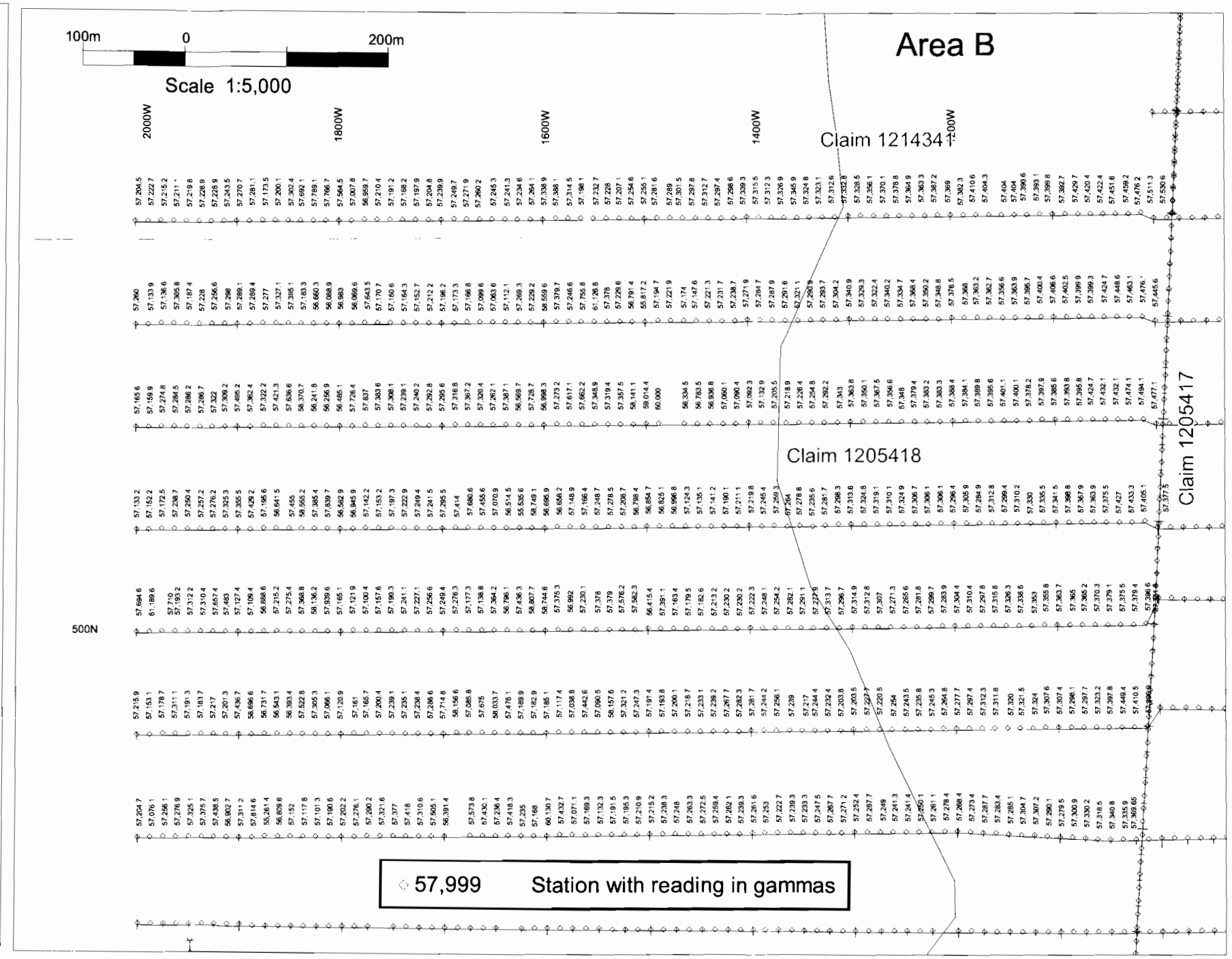


Index Map



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Atkinson Project - Lipton Claims

Total Field Magnetics Readings - Area B

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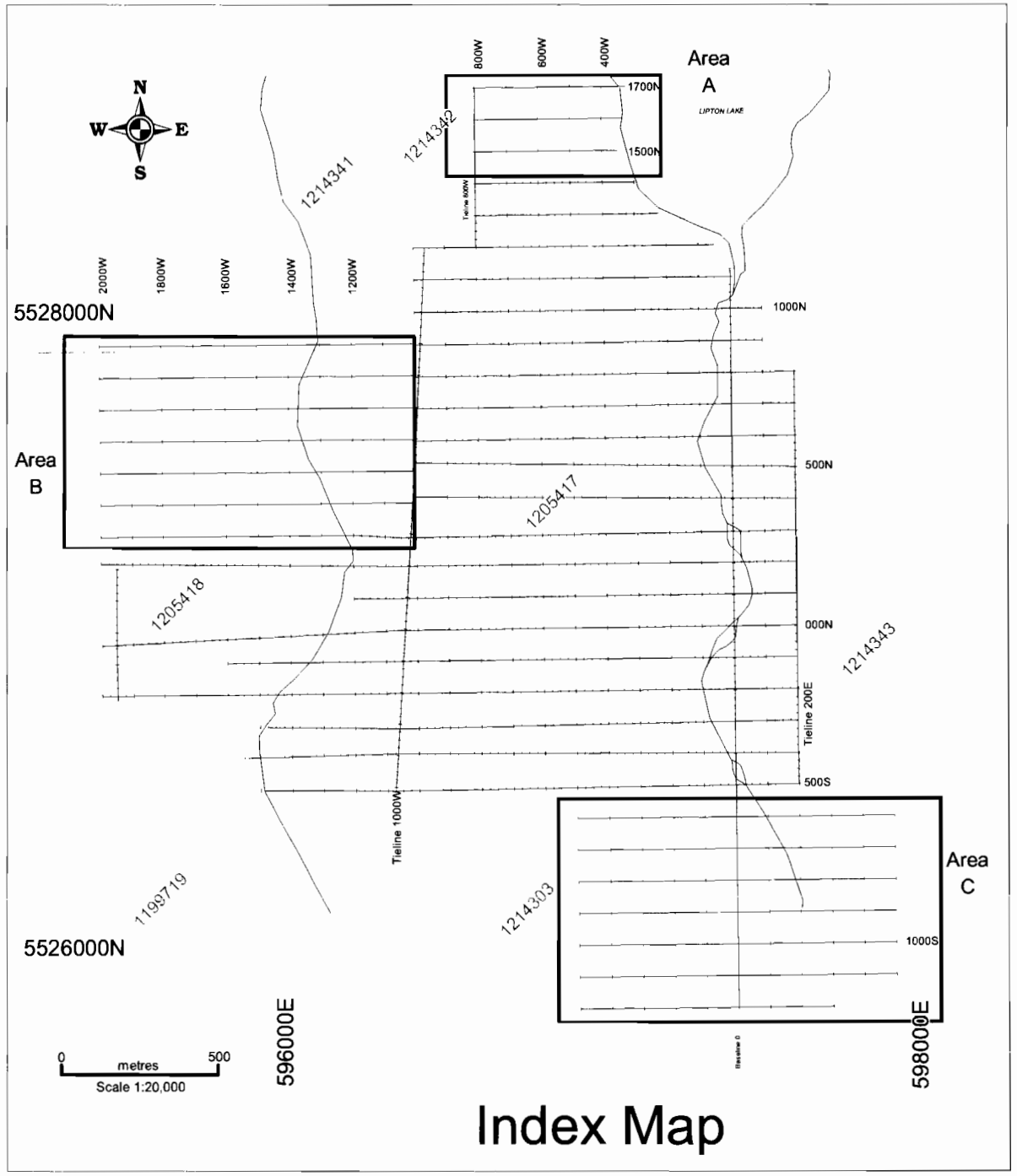
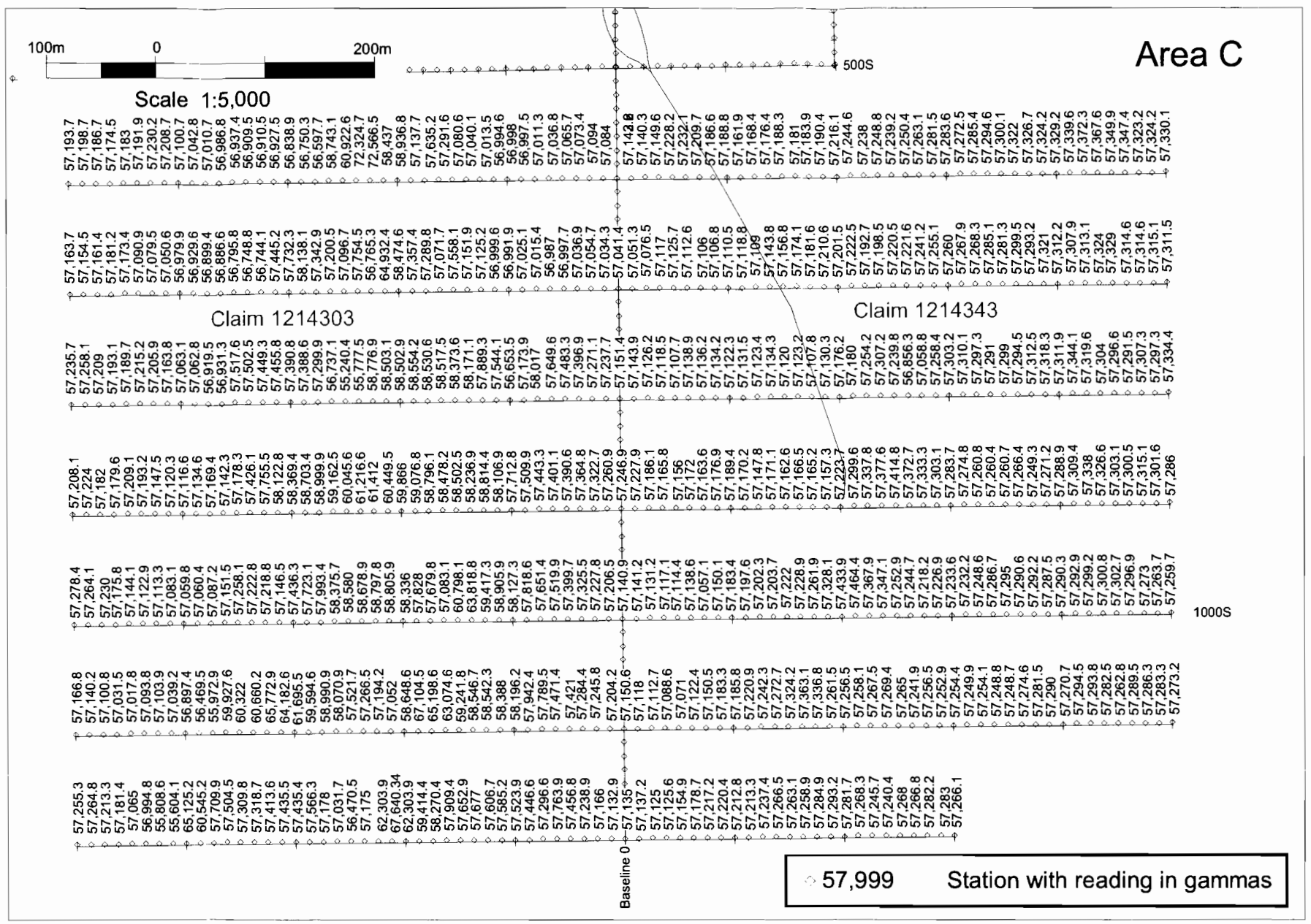
Figure 7



Index Map



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Atkinson Project - Lipton Claims

Total Field Magnetics Readings - Area C

Figure 8

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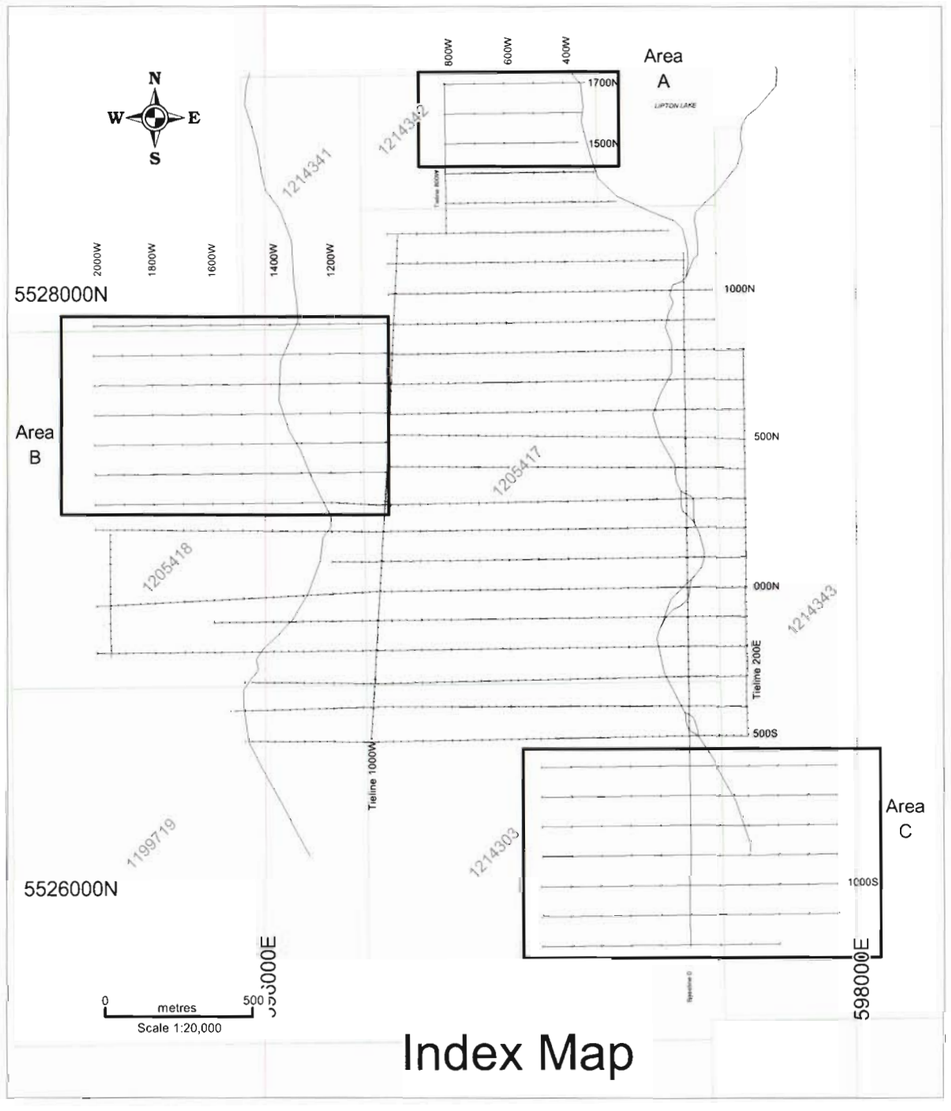
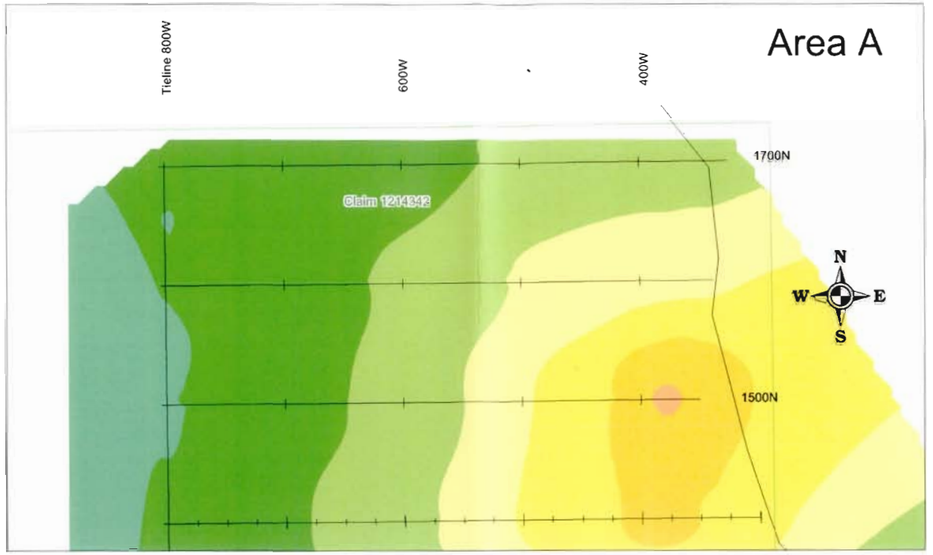


Index Map



Legend - Contoured Total Field Magnetics
(in gammas)

< 57000	58800 to 59000
57000 to 57200	59000 to 59200
57200 to 57400	59200 to 59400
57400 to 57600	59400 to 59600
57600 to 57800	59600 to 59800
57800 to 58000	59800 to 60000
58000 to 58200	60000 to 61000
58200 to 58400	61000 to 65000
58400 to 58600	65000 to 70000
58600 to 58800	> 70000

100m 0 200m

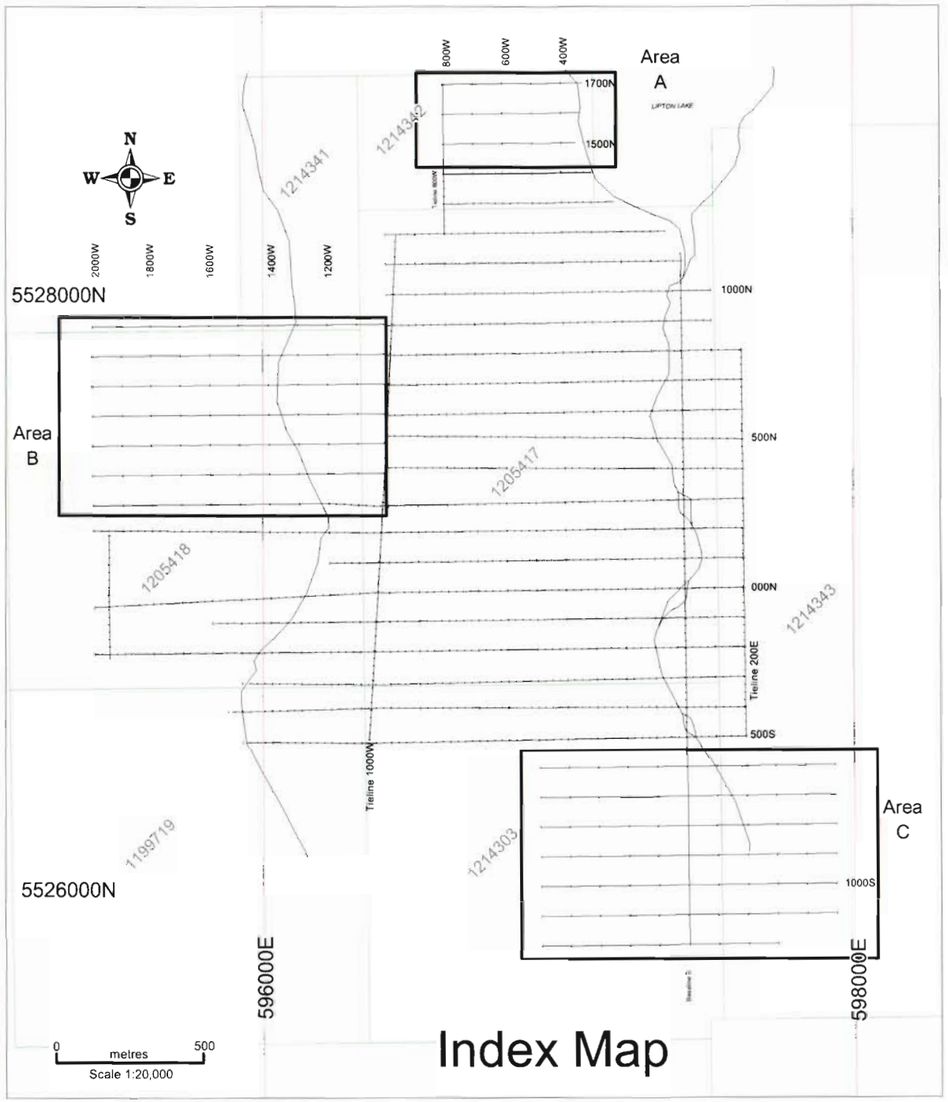
Scale 1:5,000

Dentonia Resources Ltd

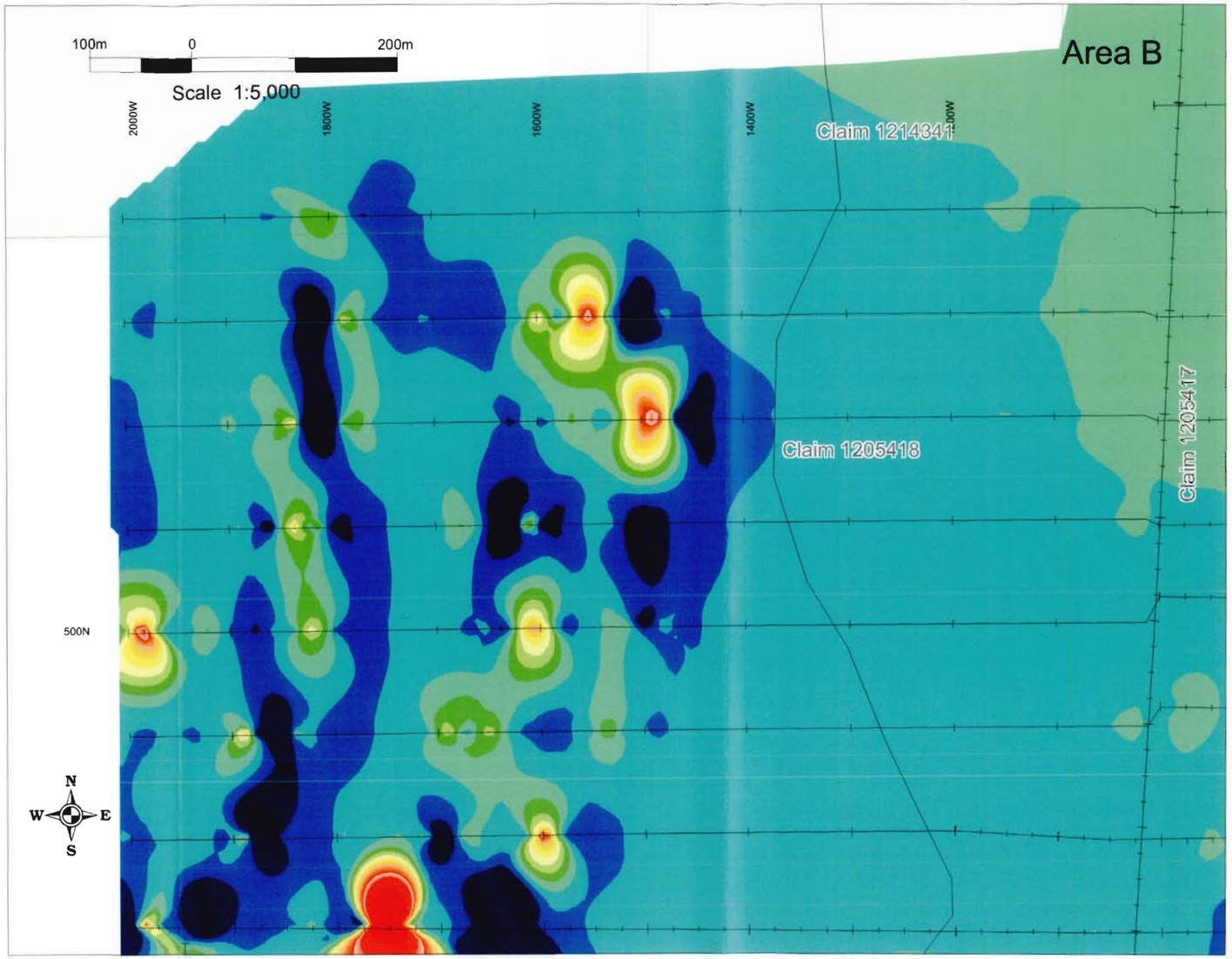
Atkinson Project - Lipton Claims

Total Field Magnetics Contoured Results - Area A

Figure 9



Index Map



Legend - Contoured Total Field Magnetics
(in gammas)

	< 57000		58800 to 59000
	57000 to 57200		59000 to 59200
	57200 to 57400		59200 to 59400
	57400 to 57600		59400 to 59600
	57600 to 57800		59600 to 59800
	57800 to 58000		59800 to 60000
	58000 to 58200		60000 to 61000
	58200 to 58400		61000 to 65000
	58400 to 58600		65000 to 70000
	58600 to 58800		> 70000

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Atkinson Project - Lipton Claims

Total Field Magnetics Contoured Results - Area B

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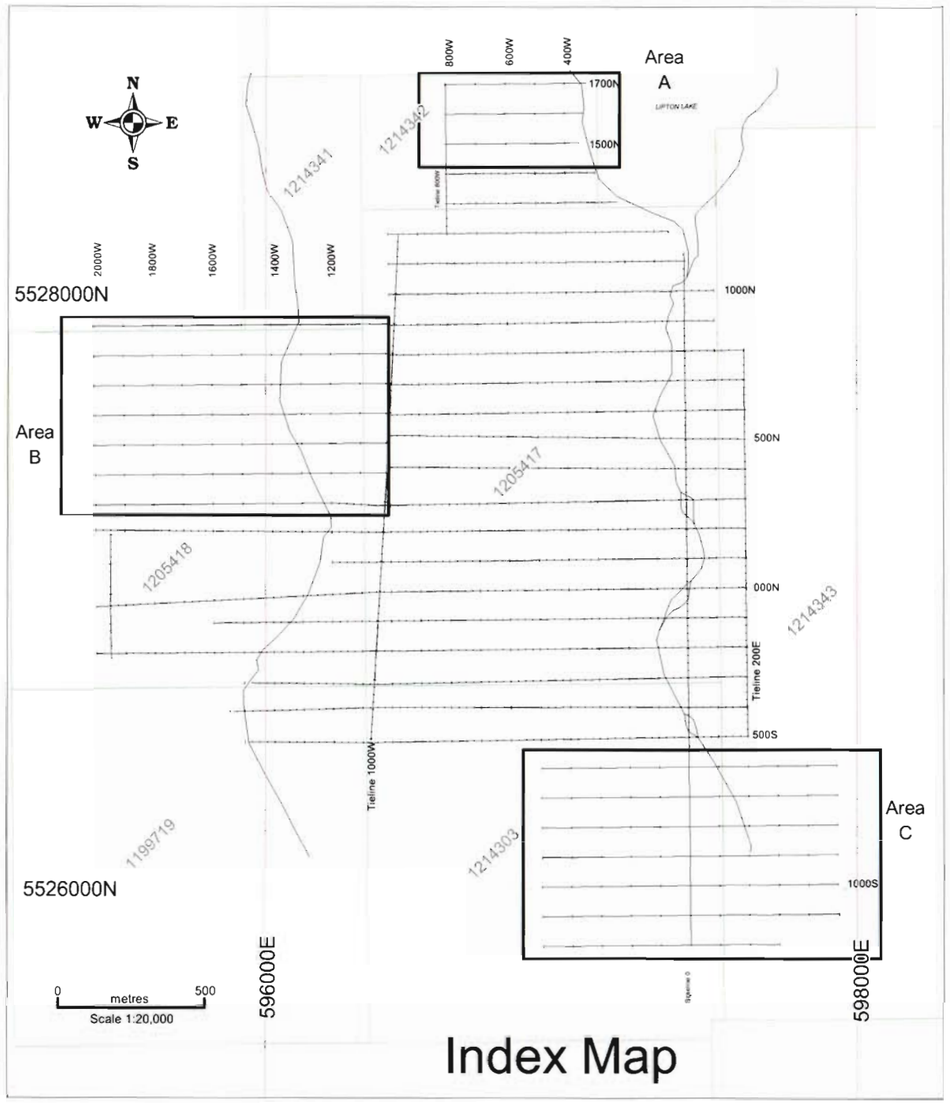
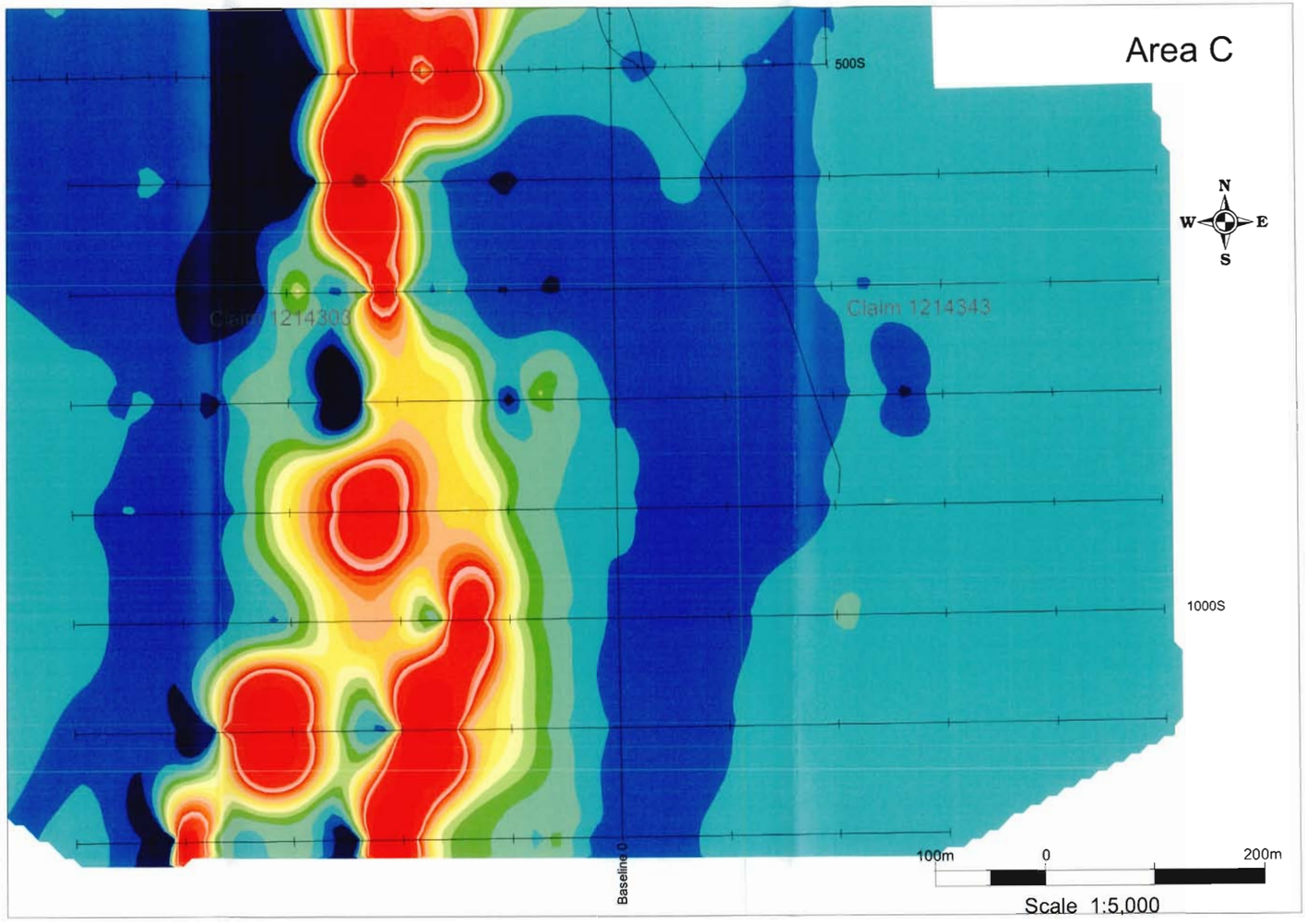
Figure 10



Index Map



Legend - Contoured Total Field Magnetics
(in gammas)

< 57000	58800 to 59000
57000 to 57200	59000 to 59200
57200 to 57400	59200 to 59400
57400 to 57600	59400 to 59600
57600 to 57800	59600 to 59800
57800 to 58000	59800 to 60000
58000 to 58200	60000 to 61000
58200 to 58400	61000 to 65000
58400 to 58600	65000 to 70000
58600 to 58800	> 70000

Dentonia Resources Ltd

Atkinson Project - Lipton Claims

Total Field Magnetics Contoured Results - Area C

Figure 11

Stouffville Geological Services Ltd. July 2005

100m 0 200m

Scale 1:5,000

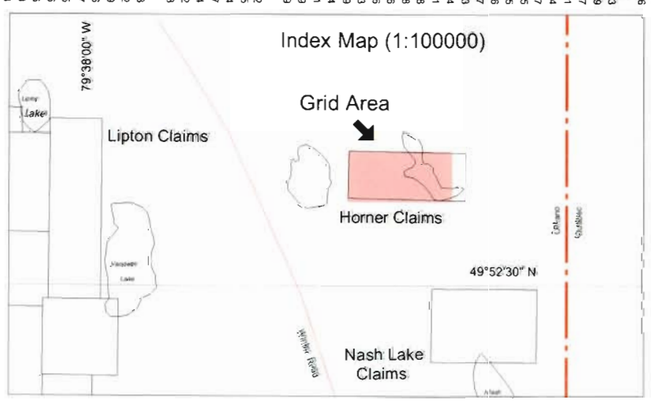
0E 500E 1000E 1500E

800N 600N 400N 200N BL0

LAKE

Claim 3009099

N W E S



◇ 57,999 Station with reading in gammas

Dentonia Resources Ltd

Atkinson Project - Horner Claims

Total Field Magnetics Readings

Figure 12

100m 0 200m

Scale 1:5,000

0E 500E 1000E LAKE 1500E

800N

600N

400N

200N

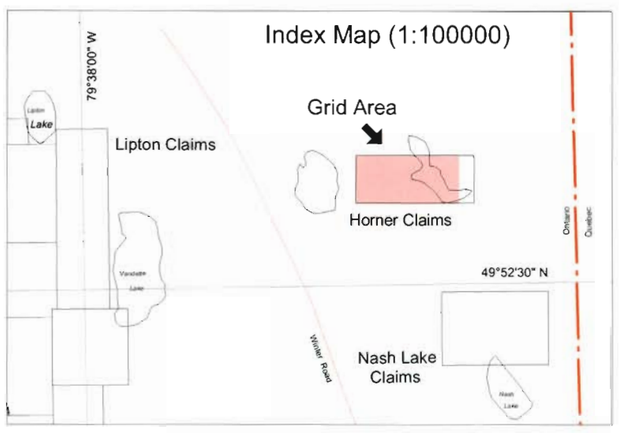
BL0

Claim 3009099

N

W E

S



Legend - Countoured Total Field Magnetics (in gammas)

57100 to 57200	58100 to 58200
57200 to 57300	58200 to 58300
57300 to 57400	58300 to 58400
57400 to 57500	58400 to 58500
57500 to 57600	58500 to 58600
57600 to 57700	58600 to 58700
57700 to 57800	58700 to 58800
57800 to 57900	58800 to 58900
57900 to 58000	58900 to 59000
58000 to 58100	> 59000

Dentonia Resources Ltd

Atkinson Project - Horner Claims

Total Field Magnetics Readings

Figure 13

100m 0 200m

Scale 1:5,000

0E

500E

1000E

1500E

LAKE

800N

600N

400N

200N

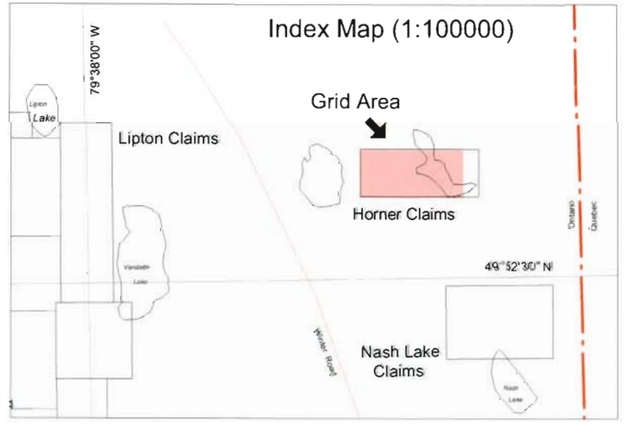
BL0

Claim 3009099

N

W E

S



Legend

Strong Conductor

Weak to Moderate Conductor

Dentonia Resources Ltd

Atkinson Project - Horner Claims

Max Min II Survey Conductor Interpretation

Figure 14

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CERTIFICATION

I, Paul R. J. Nicholls of Stouffville, Ontario, do hereby certify that:

1) I am an independent geologist and have no financial interest in the properties covered by this report.

2) I am a graduate of Queens University, Kingston, Ontario, B.Sc. (1976), and a member of the Association of Professional Engineers of Ontario. I have practised my profession for over 25 years.

3) I am the author of this report which is based on extensive experience in exploring the Detour Lake Area and a review of the exploration data available from various published and unpublished sources

4) I supervised diamond drilling programs completed on the properties in 1996, and reviewed some of the core from the Lipton Property in October 2003.

Paul R. J. Nicholls, P.Eng.

July 25, 2005

Appendix 1

Lipton Lake Claims - Report on Ground Magnetometer Survey

Stouffville Geological Services Ltd.

GÉRARD LAMBERT
GÉOSCIENCES
Consultation et génie-conseil en géophysique.

Dentonia Resources Ltd.

Atkinson Project

Lipton Lake Claims

Cochrane District, Ont.

N.T.S. 32E/13

Report on ground Magnetometer surveys

Claims: 1205417, 1205418, 1214303, 1214341, 1214342, 1214343
Line cutting completed between March 8, 2005 and March 15, 2005
Magnetometer Survey completed on May 27, 2005

St-André-Avellin, Québec

June 25, 2005

Gérard Lambert, P.Eng.

Consulting Geophysicist

1182 Ste-Madeleine, St-André-Avellin (Québec) Canada J0V 1W0
Téléphone / Fax : (819) 983-4828 E-mail : geophysics@sympatico.ca

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Appended:

Atkinson Project, Lipton claims, magnetometer survey:	**Scale**
Magnetic contours map	1:5,000
Magnetic survey readings and profiles	1:5,000

Introduction

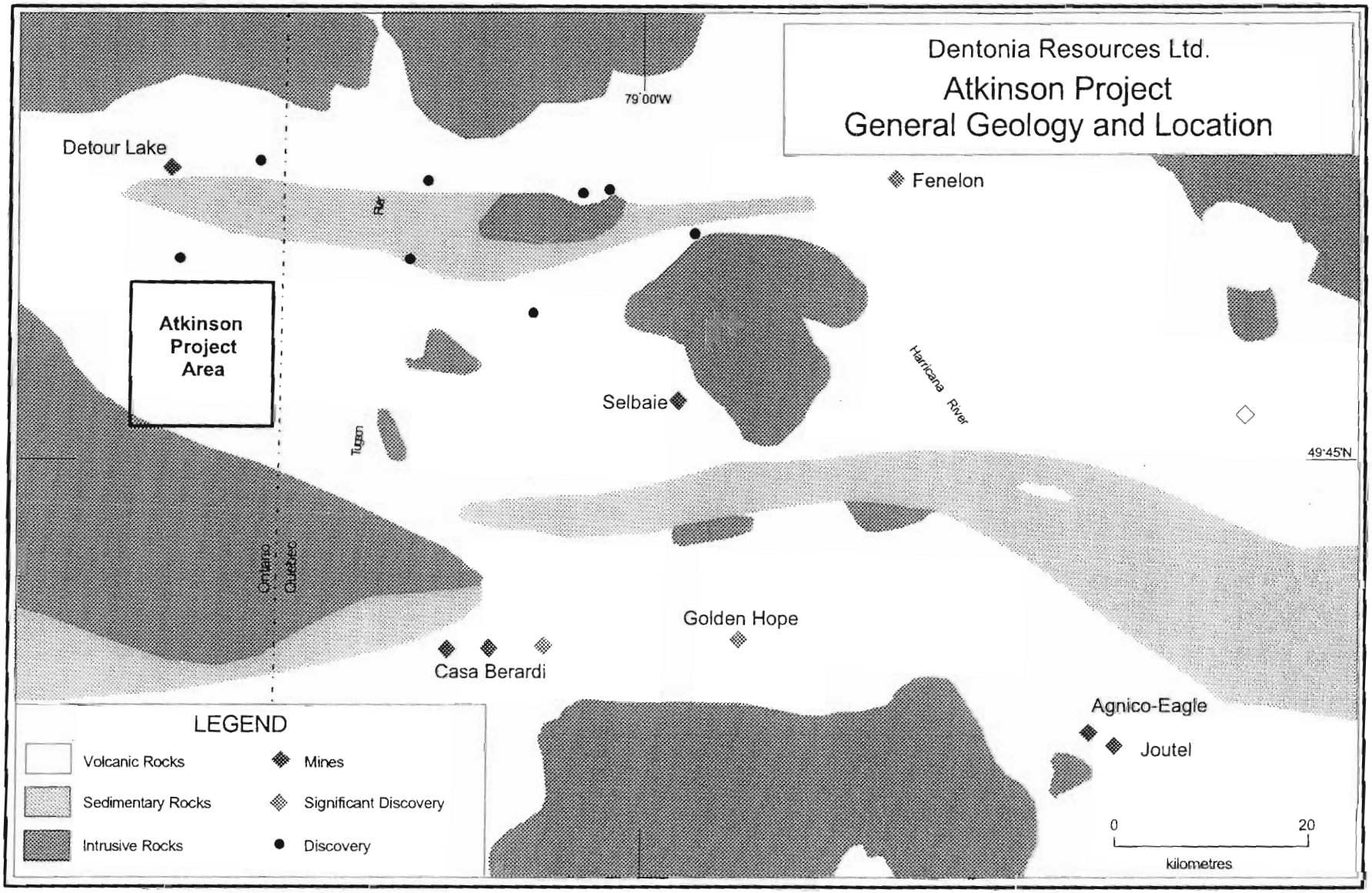
In May 2005, ground geophysical investigations consisting namely in Total Field magnetic surveys were carried out over portions of the **Atkinson Project, Lipton Lake Grid** in northeastern Ontario, by Services Exploration Reg'd, for **Dentonia Resources Ltd.**

The purpose of these surveys was to extend the 1997 magnetometer survey coverage to the north, south and west and to map with better detail the distribution of magnetic minerals in the bedrock and thus assist in the mapping of altered and unaltered mafic volcanic units or structures hosting a number of significant gold occurrences on the property.

This report describes the geophysical work performed and discusses the results and the interpretation of the data. Recommendations for any future work are presented in the conclusion.

Property description, location and access

The Atkinson Project is located in northeastern Ontario Township, Ont., at about 200 kilometers (as the crow flies) to the north of Kirkland Lake around Lat 49° 53' N, Long 79° 35' W. The survey area is readily accessible by logging and forestry roads leading south from the Detour Lake mine area, traveling a distance of about 25 km from the mine site. Please refer to Figures 1., 2.(1:250,000 in NTS 32E) and 3. (1:50,000 in NTS 32E/13) on the next pages, showing location maps of the project and the survey area.


Dentonia Resources Ltd.
Atkinson Project
General Geology and Location
79°00'W
Detour Lake
Fenelon
Atkinson Project Area
Selbaie
Harricana River
Turgeon
49°45'N
Ontario
Quebec
Golden Hope
Casa Berardi
Agnico-Eagle
Joutel
LEGEND
Volcanic Rocks
Sedimentary Rocks
Intrusive Rocks
Mines
Significant Discovery
Discovery
0
20
kilometres

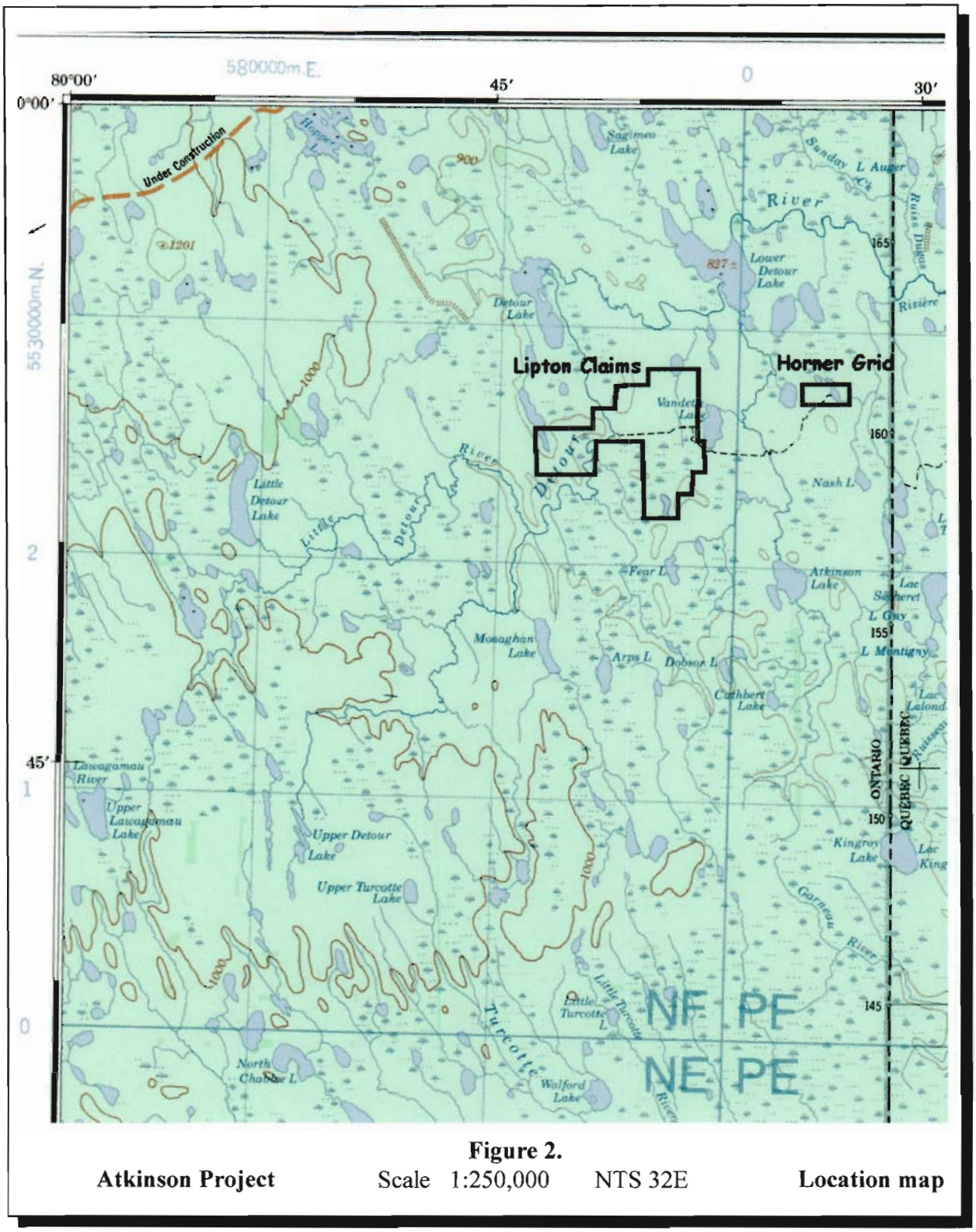


Figure 2.

Atkinson Project Scale 1:250,000 NTS 32E **Location map**

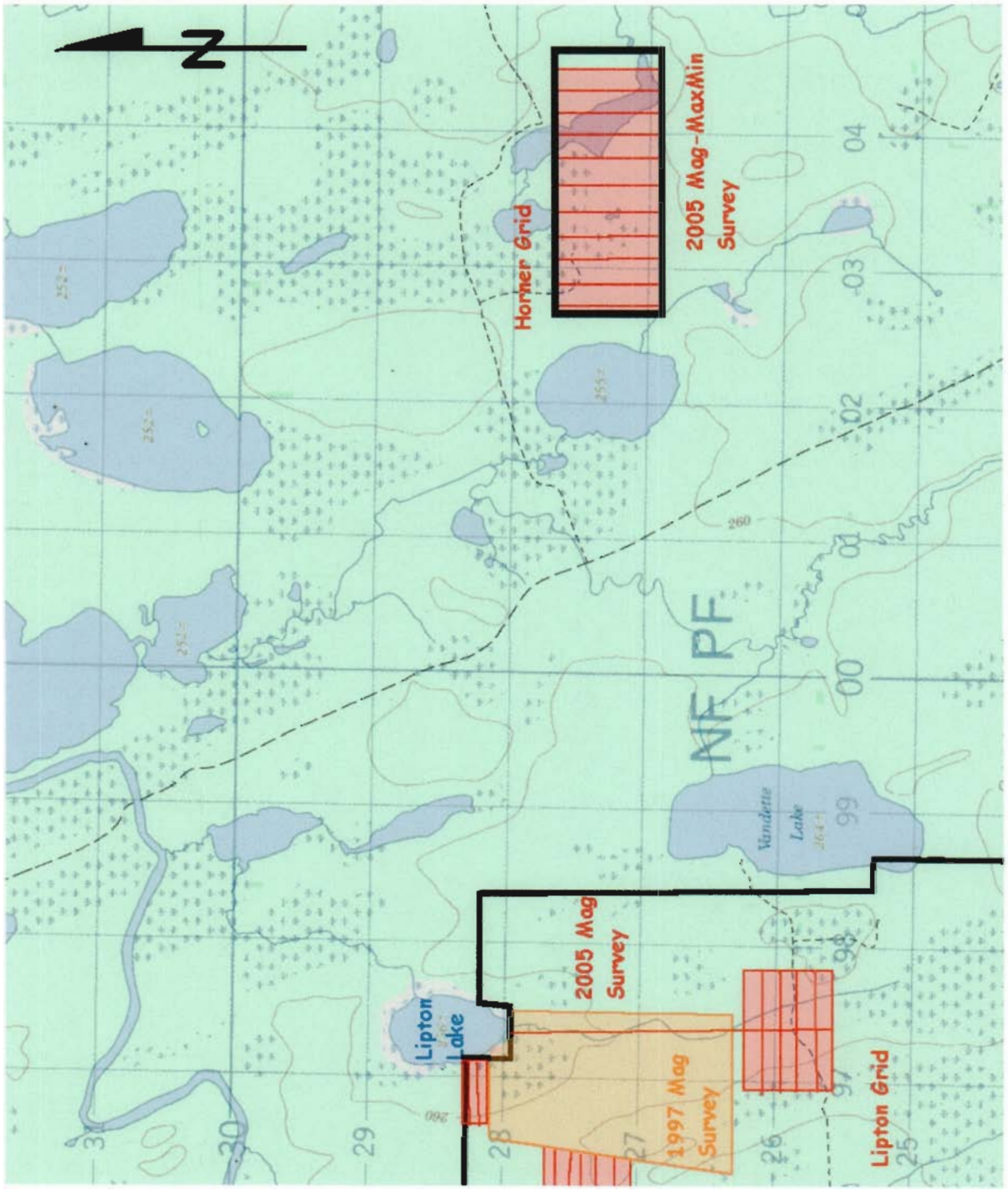


Figure 3.

Atkinson Project Scale 1:50,000 NTS 32E/13 **Location map**

The Lipton Claim group of the Atkinson Project consists of thirteen contiguous mining claims. A claim map for the property is shown on the next page. Also, the geophysical maps appended to this report show the property claim lines and license numbers in the immediate vicinity of the survey area.

Description of the Geophysical surveys

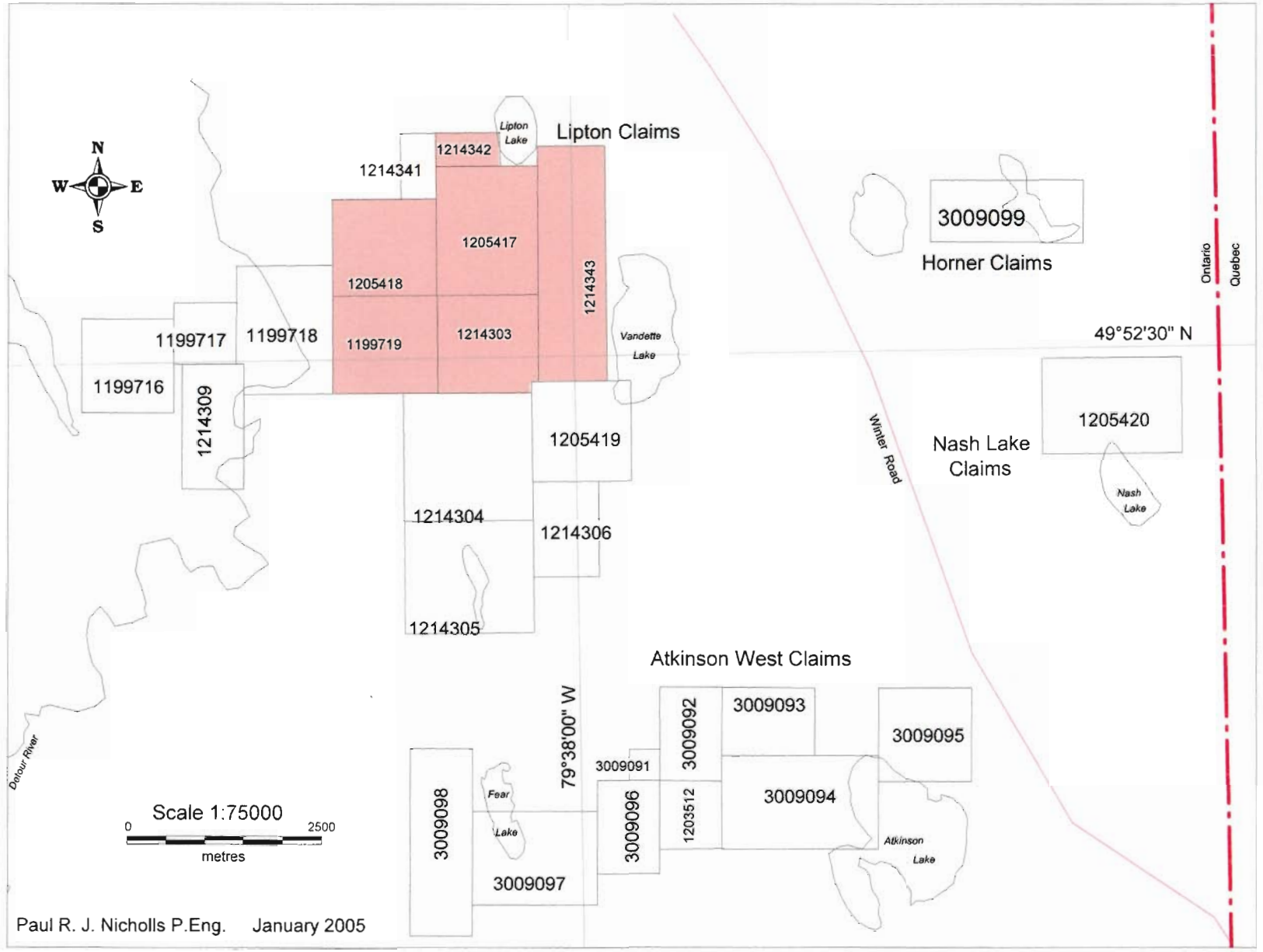
The magnetic surveys were carried out along previously cut and chained survey lines. The main 1997 grid, with lines oriented East-West, was extended to the north (lines 1500N, 1600N and 1700N), to the west (lines 300N to 900N incl, west of T.L. 1000W) and to the south (lines 600S to 1200S incl.)

The **magnetometer** survey was conducted along all the new lines, using a **Gem-Systems** GSM-19 proton-precession magnetometer, capable of reading the earth's magnetic field with a precision of 0.01 gamma.

Readings of the earth's magnetic field were taken every 12.5 meters along the survey lines. The magnetic field measurements were corrected for diurnal drift by using the data from a fixed base station monitoring, reading and recording the diurnal variations at 20-second intervals, thus allowing for compensations of natural short-term variations of the earth's magnetic field.

The 2005 survey data was leveled and merged with the 1997 survey data in order to produce a uniform magnetic relief map. The results of the global magnetic surveys are presented on the maps appended to this report, at the scale 1:5,000. Posted readings, magnetic profiles and also the color contours of the magnetic data are presented on these maps. A total of approximately **17** line-km of magnetic data was gathered on May 27, 2005. during the course of this survey

The 2005 field surveys were carried out by crews of **Services Exploration** from Rouyn-Noranda, Québec.



Dentonia Resources Ltd.
Land Status - Atkinson Project

Results and interpretation

The magnetic relief is characterized by a background level of about 57,250 ± 50 gammas. This background level and everything below it probably reflects lithologies of felsic to intermediate composition or sediments.

The magnetic activity is concentrated mostly in the southern and northern portions of the survey area. Within the new area to the north, a rather deep-seated magnetic feature was mapped between L-1400N and L-1600N at about 380W. It appears to be the extension to the north of an existing unit mapped earlier in 1997. Its interpreted depth to top on line 1500N would be about 60 meters below surface.

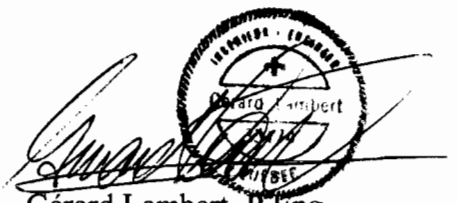
The magnetic relief in the western extensions of L-300N to L-900N is quite active and noisy, the probable result of nearby bedrock and a heterogeneous magnetism within that bedrock. To the south, the strongly magnetic unit mapped at about 200W down to line 500S is confirmed to extend toward at least L-1200S and further. This strongly magnetic horizon probably contains between one and four individual layers of variable thickness, possibly an ultramafic sill or an iron formation.

Conclusion and recommendations

The additional ground magnetometer surveys which were recently completed for **Dentonia Resources Ltd.** on the Lipton Lake, grid part of the Atkinson Project, have successfully mapped a rather deep-seated magnetic feature between L-1400N and L-1600N at about 380W. It appears to be the extension to the north of an existing unit mapped earlier in

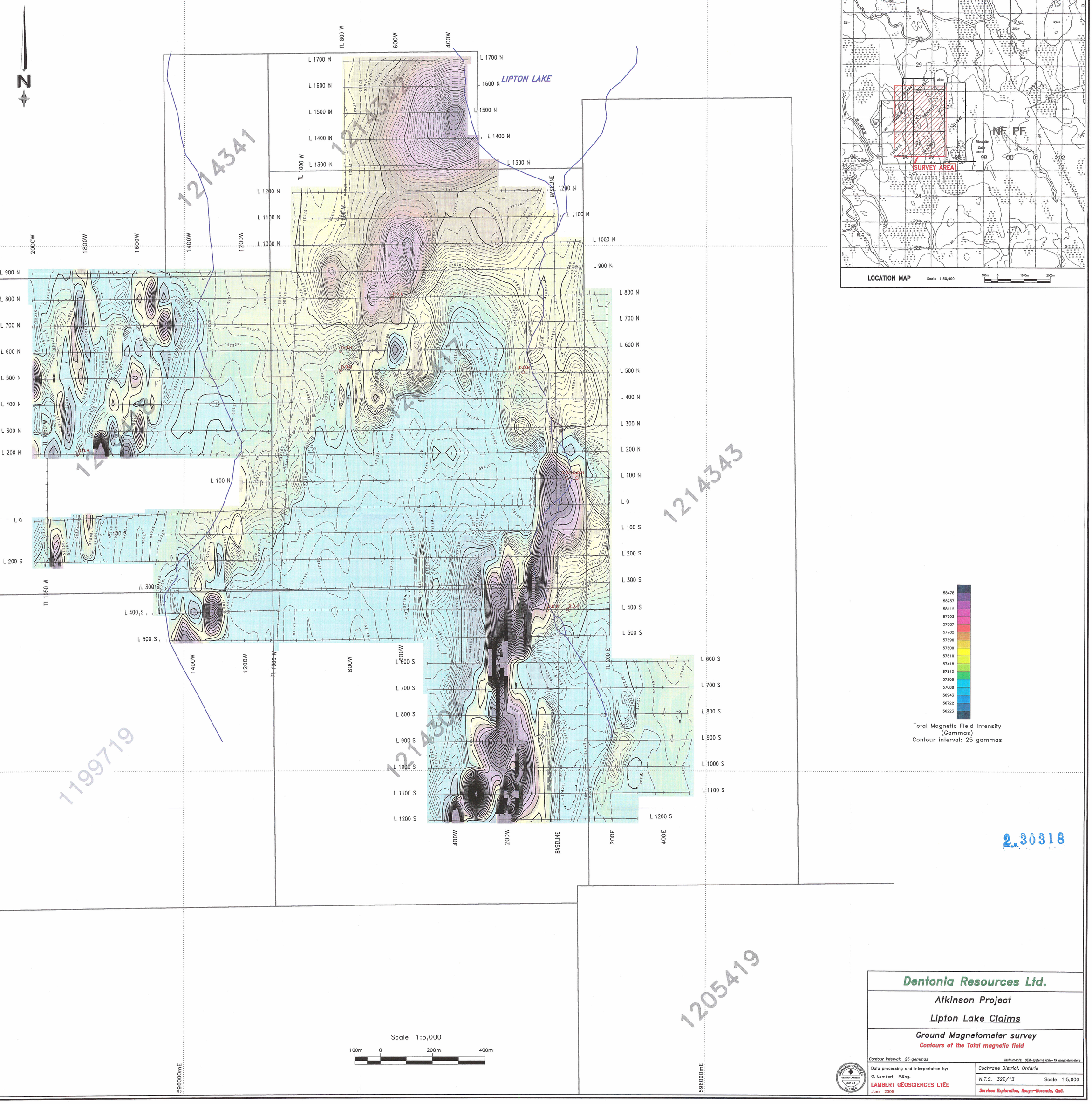
1997. Its interpreted depth to top would be about 60 meters below surface. The magnetic relief in the western extensions of L-300N to L-900N is active, the probable result of nearby bedrock and a heterogeneous magnetism within that bedrock. Toward the south, the strongly magnetic unit mapped at about 200W down to line 500S in 1997 was confirmed to extend by at least 600m toward the south. This strongly magnetic horizon probably contains between one and four individual layers of variable thickness, possibly an ultramafic sill or an iron formation.

The present geophysical results should therefore be examined in the light of any other possible source of geoscientific information, particularly detailed geological mapping, a drill hole compilation and geochemical data if available, in order to better evaluate their economic and metallogenic significance. Possible drill targets may emanate from this study.



St-André-Avellin, Québec
June 25, 2005

Gérard Lambert, P.Eng.
Consulting Geophysicist



Dentonia Resources Ltd.

Atkinson Project

Lipton Lake Claims

Ground Magnetometer survey

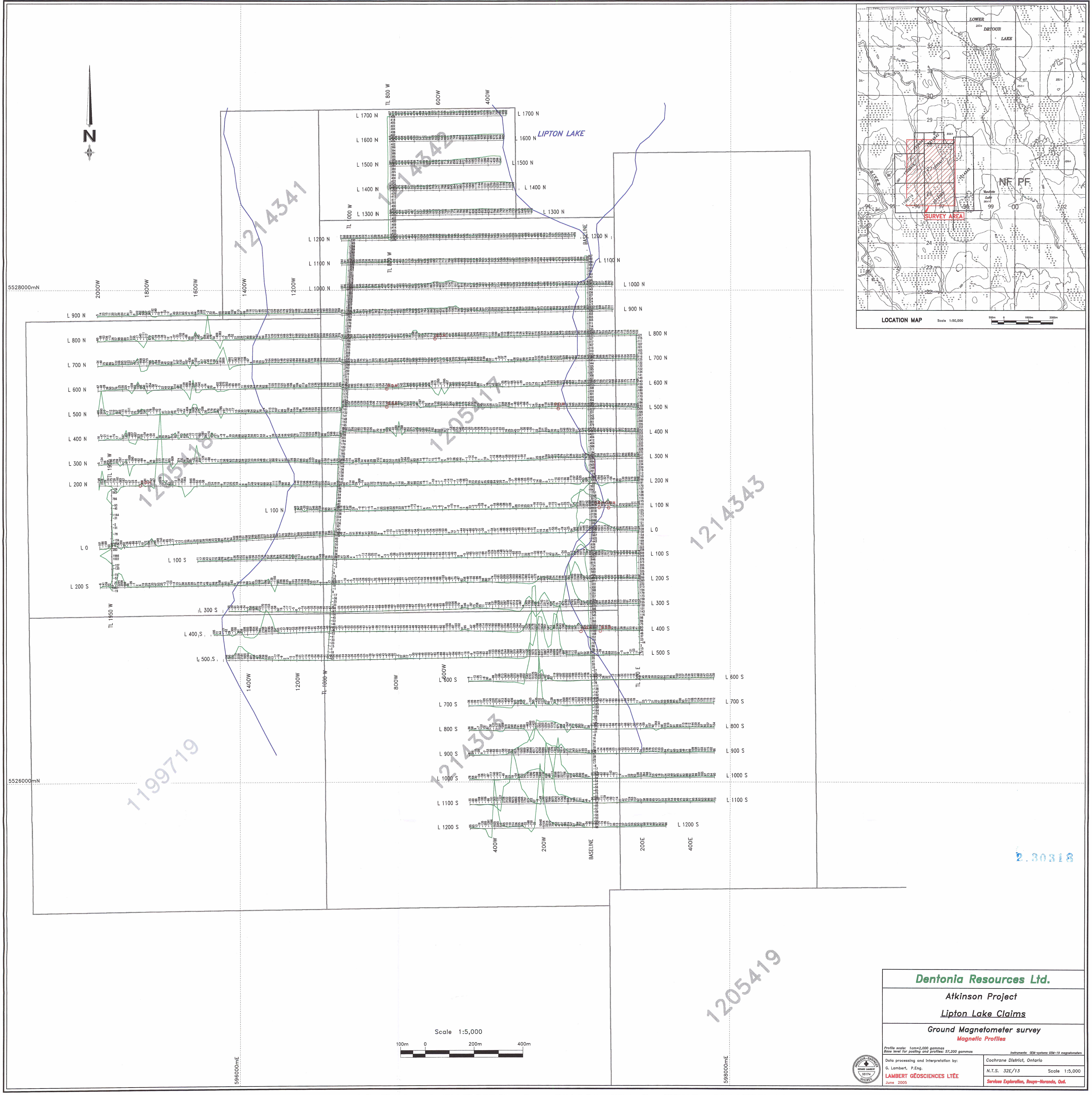
Contours of the Total magnetic field

Contour Interval: 25 gammas

Instruments: GEM-systems GSM-19 magnetometers

Data processing and interpretation by:
G. Lambert, P.Eng.
LAMBERT GÉOSCIENCES LTÉE
June 2005

Cochrane District, Ontario
N.T.S. 32E/13 Scale 1:5,000
Services Exploration, Rouyn-Noranda, Qué.



Dentonia Resources Ltd.

Atkinson Project

Lipton Lake Claims

Ground Magnetometer survey

Magnetic Profiles

Profile scale: 1cm=2,000 gammas
Base level for posting and profiles: 57,200 gammas

Instruments: GEM-systems GSM-19 magnetometers

Data processing and interpretation by:	Cochrane District, Ontario
G. Lambert, P.Eng.	N.T.S. 32E/13 Scale 1:5,000
LAMBERT GÉOSCIENCES LTÉE June 2005	Services Exploration, Rouyn-Noranda, Qué.

INGENIEUR-ENGINEER GERARD LAMBERT 33174 QUEBEC

Appendix 2

Horner Claims - Report on Ground Magnetometer and MaxMinII H.L.E.M. Surveys

Stouffville Geological Services Ltd.

Dentonia Resources Ltd.

Atkinson Project

Horner Claims

Cochrane District, Ont.

N.T.S. 32E/13

Report on ground Magnetometer and MaxMin II H.L.E.M. surveys

Claim: 3009099

Line cutting completed between March 1, 2005 and March 3, 2005
Max Min Survey completed between March 1, 2005 and March 4, 2005
Magnetometer Survey completed between March 4, 2005 and May 31, 2005

St-André-Avellin, Québec

June 25, 2005

Gérard Lambert, P.Eng.

Consulting Geophysicist

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Téléphone / Fax : (819) 983-4828 E-mail : geophysics@sympatico.ca

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Appended:

Atkinson Project, Horner claims, Mag-MaxMin II surveys:	**Scale**
Magnetic survey contours map	1:5,000
Magnetic survey readings and profiles	1:5,000
Horizontal Loop E.M. profiles: 222Hz	1:5,000
Horizontal Loop E.M. profiles: 888Hz	1:5,000
Horizontal Loop E.M. profiles: 3555Hz	1:5,000

Introduction

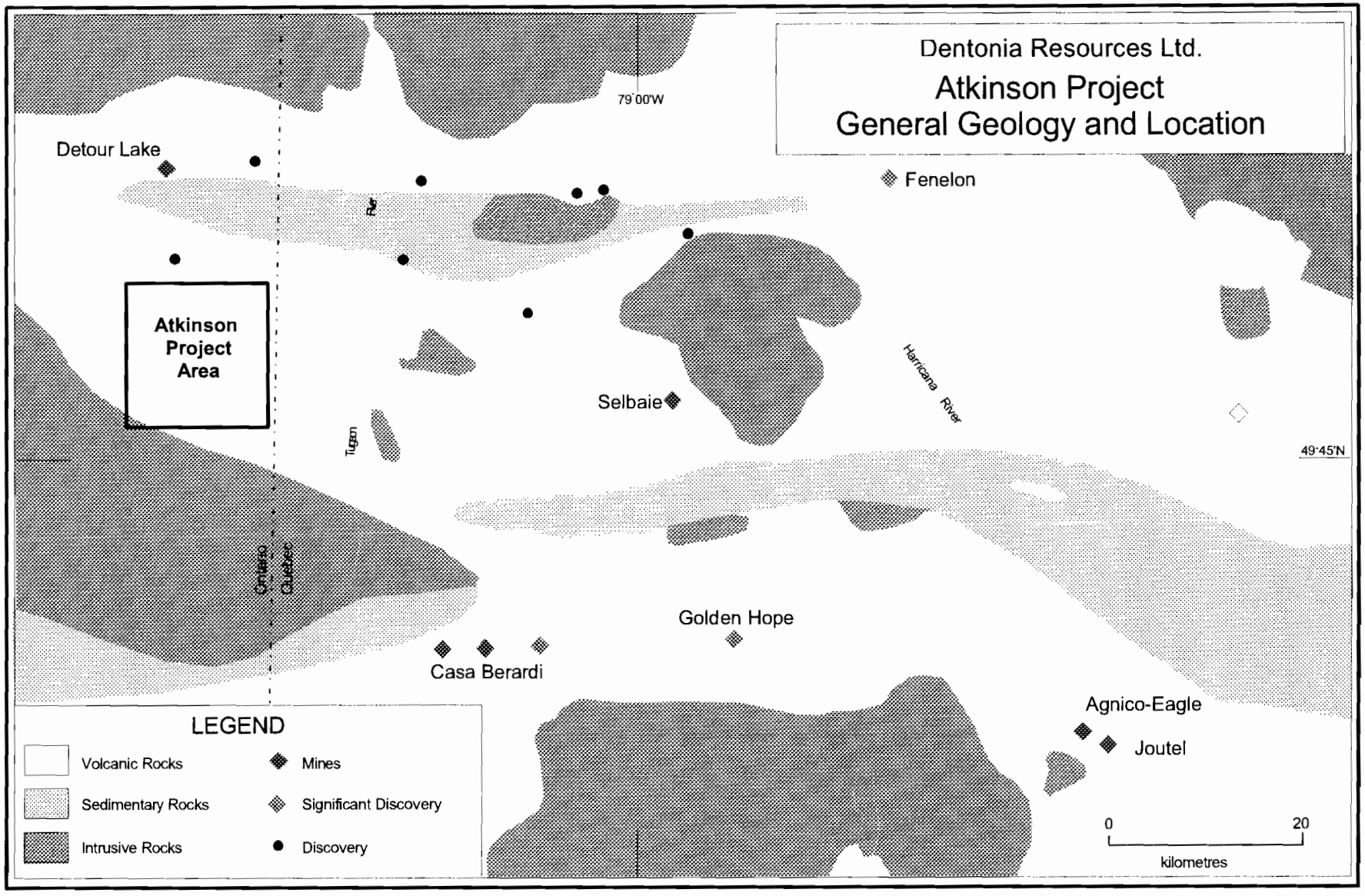
In April and May 2005, ground geophysical investigations consisting namely in Total Field magnetic and Horizontal Loop Electromagnetic (MaxMin II, H.L.E.M.) surveys were carried out over the **Atkinson Project, Horner Grid** in northeastern Ontario, by Services Exploration Reg'd, for **Dentonia Resources Ltd.**

The purpose of these surveys was to map the underlying lithological units and to locate metallic conductors such as massive, semi-massive or stringer sulfides in the bedrock, in the search for base/precious metals mineralization particularly zinc, copper or gold/silver, within the property and thus assist in the mapping of altered and unaltered mafic volcanic units or structures hosting a number of significant gold occurrences in the immediate area of the property.

This report describes the geophysical work performed and discusses the results and the interpretation of the data. Recommendations for any future work are presented in the conclusion.

Property description, location and access

The Atkinson Project is located in northeastern Ontario Township, Ont., at about 200 kilometers (as the crow flies) to the north of Kirkland Lake around Lat 49° 53' N, Long 79° 35' W. The survey area is readily accessible by logging and forestry roads leading south from the Detour Lake mine area, traveling a distance of about 25 km from the mine site. Please refer to Figures 1., 2.(1:250,000 in NTS 32E) and 3. (1:50,000 in NTS 32E/13) on the next pages, showing location maps of the project and the survey area.


Dentonia Resources Ltd.
Atkinson Project
General Geology and Location
79°00'W
Detour Lake
Fenelon
Atkinson Project Area
Selbaie
Harricana River
Tuggon
49°45'N
Ontario
Quebec
Golden Hope
Casa Berardi
Agnico-Eagle
Joutel
LEGEND
Volcanic Rocks
Sedimentary Rocks
Intrusive Rocks
Mines
Significant Discovery
Discovery
0
20
kilometres

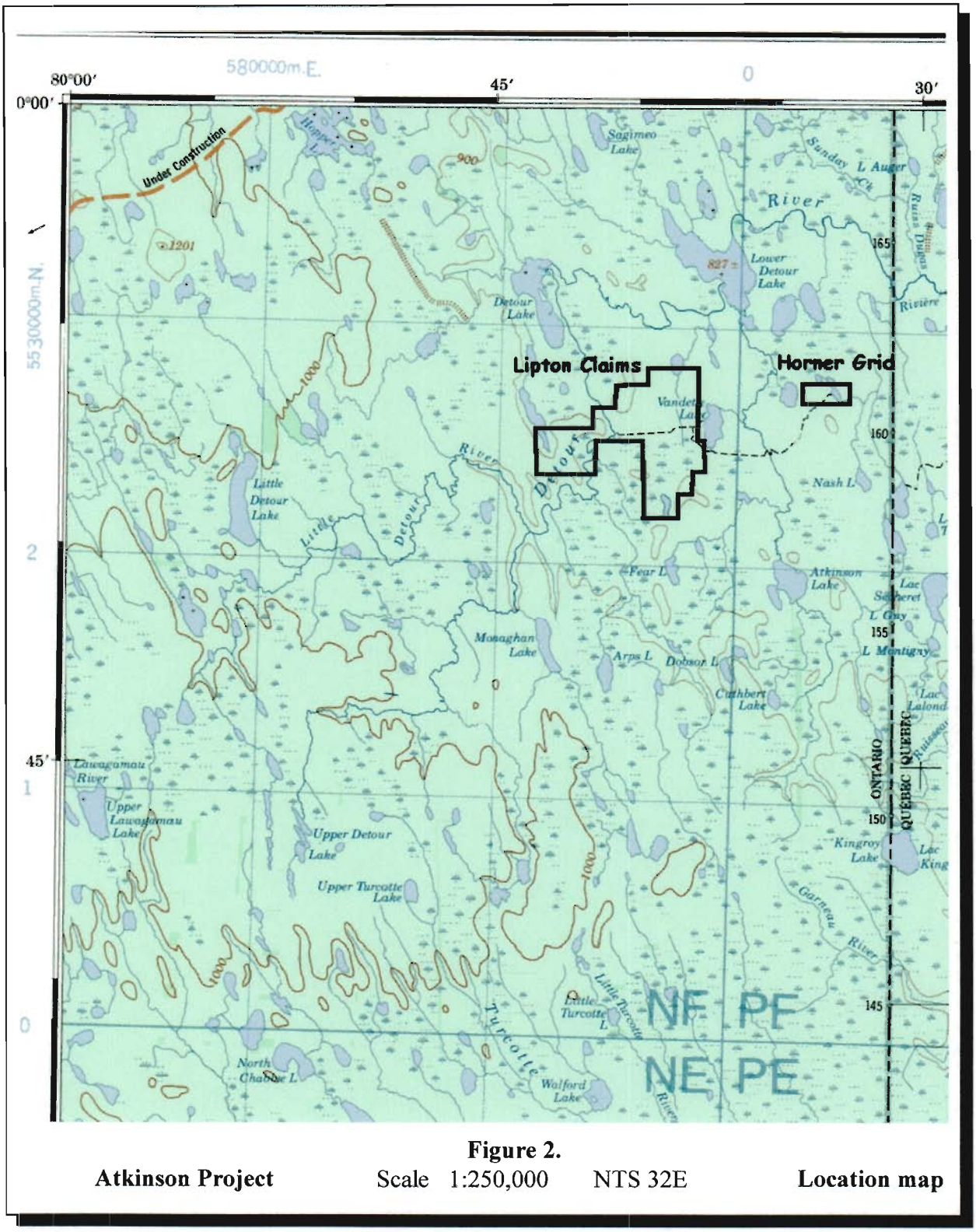


Figure 2.

Atkinson Project Scale 1:250,000 NTS 32E **Location map**

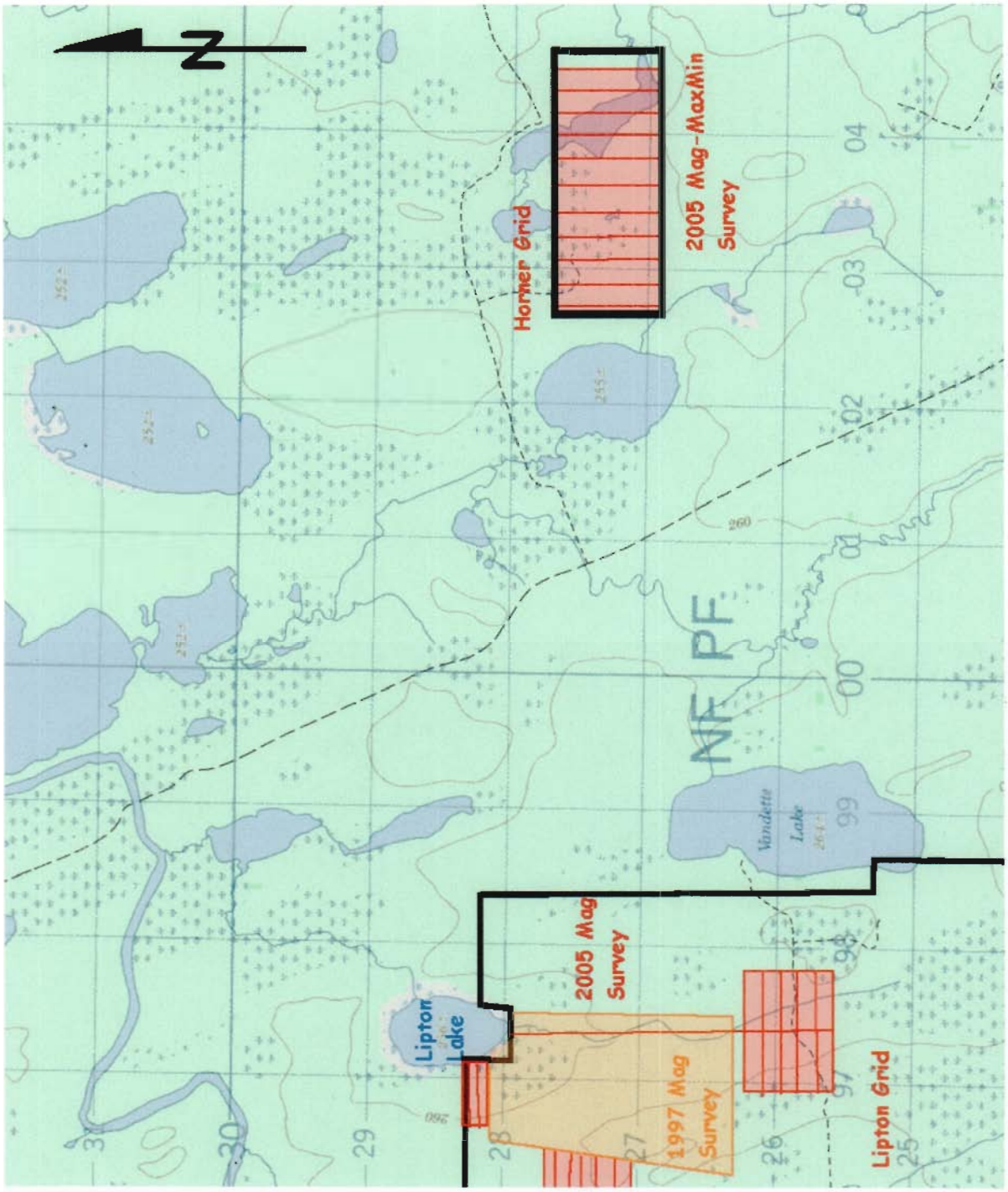


Figure 3.

Atkinson Project Scale 1:50,000 NTS 32E/13 **Location map**

The Horner Claim group of the Atkinson Project consists of a 10-units mining claim # 3009099. A claim map for the property is shown on the next page. Also, the geophysical maps appended to this report show the property claim lines and license number.

Description of the Geophysical surveys

• ***Linecutting***

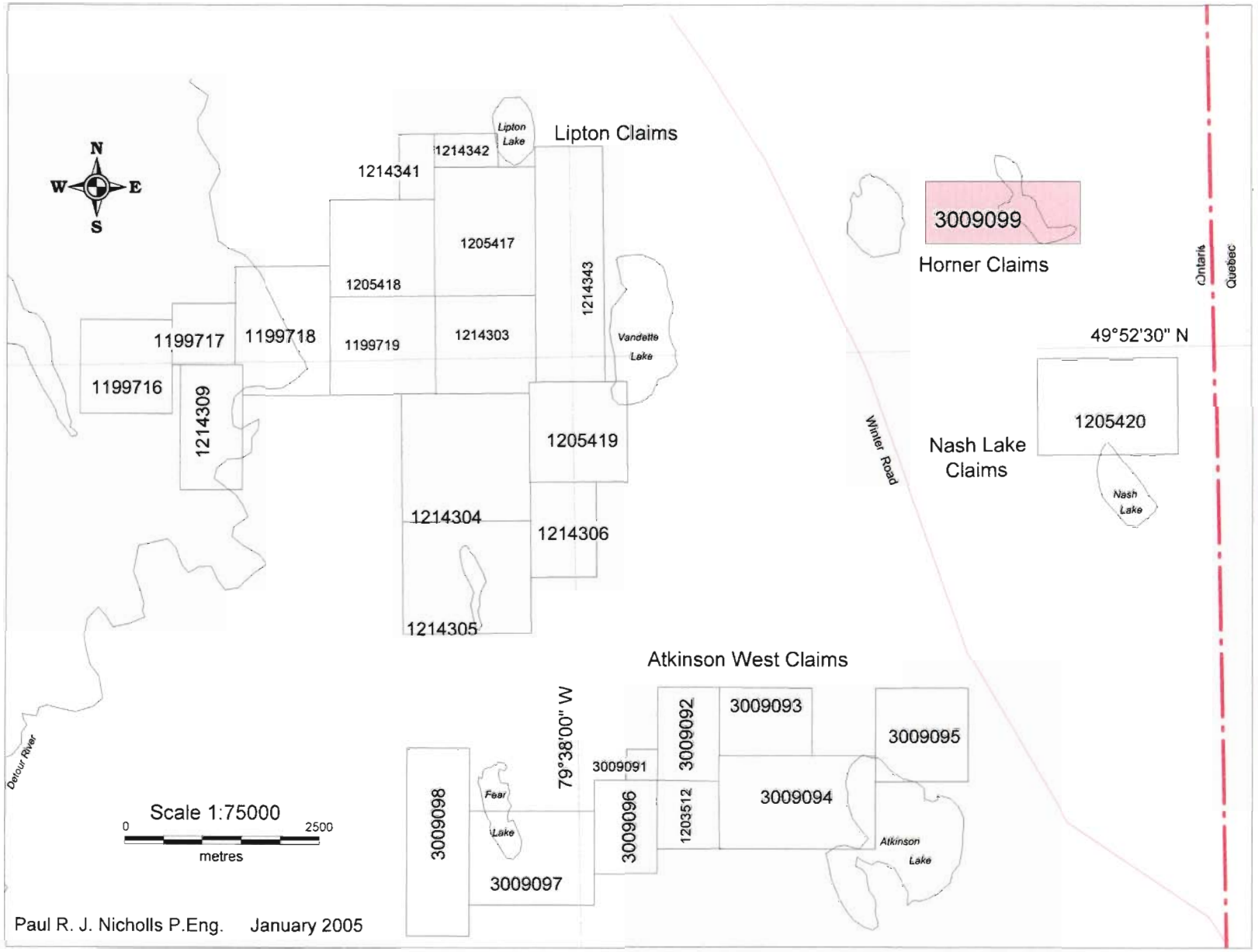
The magnetic and H.L.E.M. surveys were carried out on a grid consisting of cut lines oriented north-south, spaced every 100 meters and chained-picketed every 25 meters. The grid lines spread from L-000E to L-1700E and from station 000N to station 800N. A total of approximately 16.1 line-km of lines were cut and chained, including BL-0N.

• ***Magnetics***

The magnetic survey was conducted along the base line, tie lines and survey lines, using GEM-systems GSM-19 proton-precession magnetometers, capable of reading the earth's magnetic field with a precision of 0.01 gamma.

Readings of the earth's magnetic field intensity were taken every 12.5 meters along all the survey lines. The total magnetic field measurements were corrected for diurnal drift by using the data from an automatic base station, monitoring and recording the earth's magnetic field variations every 10 seconds. Within the survey area, the earth's magnetic inclination is about 78° and its declination is about 13°W.

The results of the magnetic surveys are presented on the maps appended to this report, at the scale 1:5,000. Posted readings, profiles and colour contours of the total field magnetic data are presented on these maps. A total of approximately **16.1 line-km** of magnetic data was gathered during the course of this survey between March 1 and May 31, 2005 over this grid by crews of Services Exploration from Rouyn-Noranda, Québec.



Dentonia Resources Ltd.
Land Status - Atkinson Project

• ***Horizontal loop E.M.***

The Horizontal loop E.M. survey was conducted along all the survey lines, using an Apex Parametrics MaxMin-II E.M. system, operated in the maximum coupled (horizontal coplanar loops) mode at frequencies 222Hz, 888Hz and 3555Hz. The nominal separation between the transmitter and the receiver was 150 meters. This coil separation should allow the detection of bedrock conductors to a depth of approximately 60 to 80 meters.

Readings of the In-phase and Quadrature components of the secondary field were taken at 25 meter intervals along the survey lines.

A total of approximately **11.7 line-km** of H.L.E.M. surveys were carried out on the property between March 1st and March 4th, 2005 by crews of Services Exploration from Rouyn-Noranda, Québec.

The results of the MaxMin H.L.E.M. survey are presented in the form of profiles of the In-phase and Quadrature components, on plan maps (one for each frequency) at the scale 1:5,000, which can be found appended to this report.

Results and interpretation

The combination of the magnetic and H.L.E.M. techniques is probably the most cost-effective approach for base-metals and gold prospecting when the target is presumed to be electrically conductive, that is, contains massive to semi-massive metallic sulphide material electrically connected over distances of tens of meters or more. Significant zones of pyrite/pyrrhotite (and graphitic material) in the stratigraphy can be effectively mapped with this technique, commonly causing "good" or "strong" conductors. Sphalerite mineralization, if not accompanied by accessory pyrite or pyrrhotite, may not be detected by MaxMin because this sulphide variety is very seldom conductive. This mineral commonly occurs, however, with pyrite-enriched sulphide accumulations.

Other materials in the nature which might be electrically conductive include water-saturated bedrock fractures and shear zones, as well as water-soaked overburden material. This family of conductors is usually called "electrolytic" and typically will be interpreted in the "poor" or "weak" conductor category.

"Good" conductors are conductors which will be detected at low frequencies (below 1,000Hz) on an E.M. survey, causing anomalies on both the In-Phase and Quadrature (Out-of-phase) components. "Poor" conductors, on the other hand, will come out only at higher frequencies (>3,000Hz) and then possibly on the quadrature component only. So by using a multi-frequency E.M. prospecting instrument, one can differentiate between various types of conductors ("good" and "poor") and therefore determine if a given conductor stands a chance of containing semi-massive or massive sulphides of high conductance.

• *Magnetism*

As can be observed on the magnetic colour contour map and magnetic profiles map, the main magnetic feature on the property consists of a linear, semi-continuous but sinuous magnetic anomaly most likely caused by a sub-vertical to steeply south-dipping tabular-shaped and deformed magnetic unit along the central east-west portion of the property. The anomaly displays net magnetic amplitudes of several hundreds of gammas above the local background level of 57,300 gammas ± 100 gammas.

The most likely explanation for the magnetic signatures would be the occurrence of a tabular mafic to ultramafic unit (sill or flow) such as a gabbro-pyroxenite sill or a basaltic flow. The anomaly wavelengths suggest depths to top of 70 meters or more, making outcrop stripping unlikely as a way of explaining the anomalies.

• *Horizontal Loop E.M.*

Referring to the MaxMin profiles plotted on the various maps in the appendix, it can be readily observed that one main (and two accessory) "strongly-to-moderately conductive" bedrock horizon were detected and mapped, (see red and orange -colored conductive trends on the E.M. maps). The main conductive feature is located along an east-west axis or corridor transecting the central portion of the property and likely caused by massive metallic material in the bedrock, with its top at depths of no less than 40 to 50 meters and dipping to the south at about 60° to 85°. Local direct magnetic association is only occasional (e.g. L-1400E/450N), as it is more typically a flanking association, with the strongest magnetic activity just off to the north of the bedrock conductivity (the offset is about 50 meters). But strangely enough, the trace of the main conductive horizon does not totally coincide with the trace of the main magnetic horizon even though they very roughly are located within the same band.

If this conductor constitutes a new feature, then it becomes an immediate exploration target in the search for bedrock sulphide mineralization. Diamond drilling is warranted, with a first hole located on L-400E, drilling toward the north at a normal angle (-50°), collared such that it would intersect the conductive unit at a depth of approximately 80 meters vertically below station 425N.

Conclusion and recommendations

The magnetic and Horizontal Loop E.M. surveys which were recently completed on the Horner Grid, part of the Atkinson Project for **Dentonia Resources Ltd.** have indicated the presence of a major moderately to strongly magnetic sub-vertically to southerly dipping magnetic feature on the property.

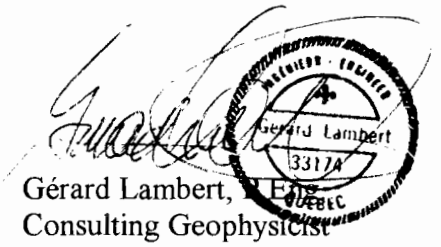
The magnetic response consists of a linear, semi-continuous but sinuous magnetic anomaly most likely caused by a sub-vertical to steeply south-dipping tabular-shaped and deformed magnetic unit along the central east-west portion of the property.

The most likely explanation for the magnetic signatures would be the occurrence of a tabular mafic to ultramafic unit (sill or flow) such as a gabbro-pyroxenite sill or a basaltic flow. The interpreted depths to top are 70 meters or more, making outcrop stripping unlikely as a way of explaining the anomalies.

One main "strongly-to-moderately conductive" bedrock horizon was mapped as a result of the MaxMin H.L.E.M. survey. The main conductive feature is located along an east-west axis or corridor transecting the central portion of the property and likely caused by massive metallic material in the bedrock, at depths of no less than 40 to 50 meters and dipping to the south at about 60° to 85°. Local direct magnetic association is only occasional and it is more typically a flanking association, with the strongest magnetic activity just off to the north of the bedrock conductivity. The trace of the main conductive horizon does not always coincide with the trace of the main magnetic horizon even though they very roughly are located within the same band.

If this conductor constitutes a new feature, then it becomes an immediate exploration target in the search for bedrock sulphide mineralization. Diamond drilling is warranted, with a first hole located on L-400E, drilling toward the north at a normal angle (-50°), collared such that it would intersect the conductive unit at a depth of approximately 80 meters vertically below station 425N.

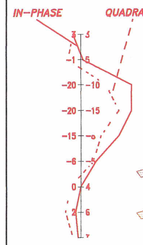
The present geophysical results should of course be examined in the light of any other possible source of geoscientific information, particularly geological mapping, a drill hole compilation and geochemical data if available, in order to better evaluate their economic and metallogenic significance.



St-André-Avellin, Québec
June 25, 2005

Gérard Lambert, P.Eng.
Consulting Geophysicist

MaxMin H.L.E.M. Legend

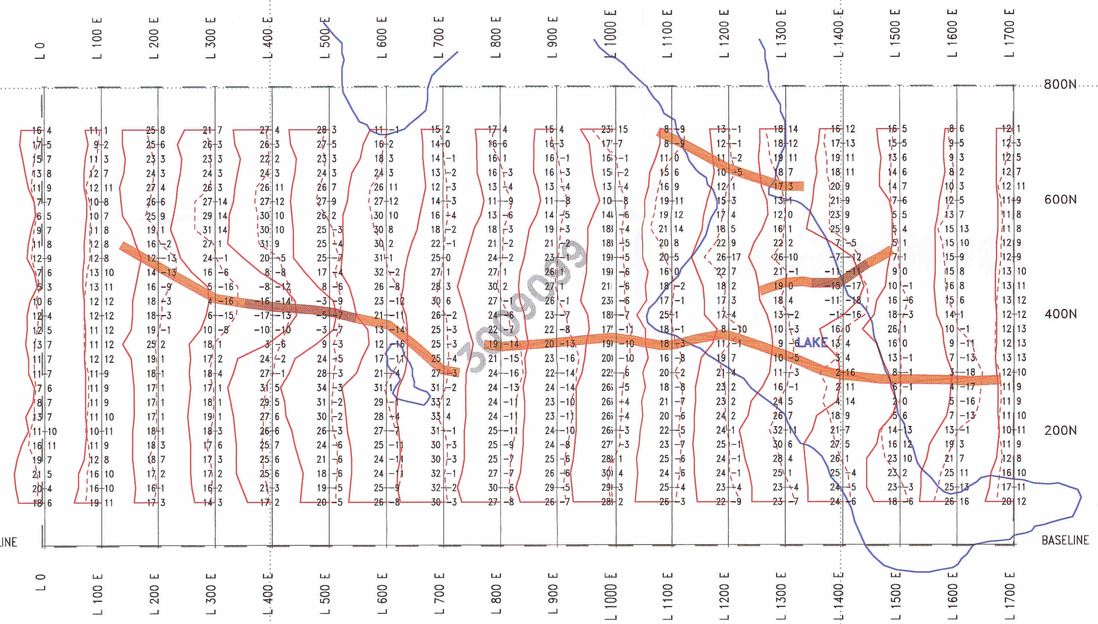


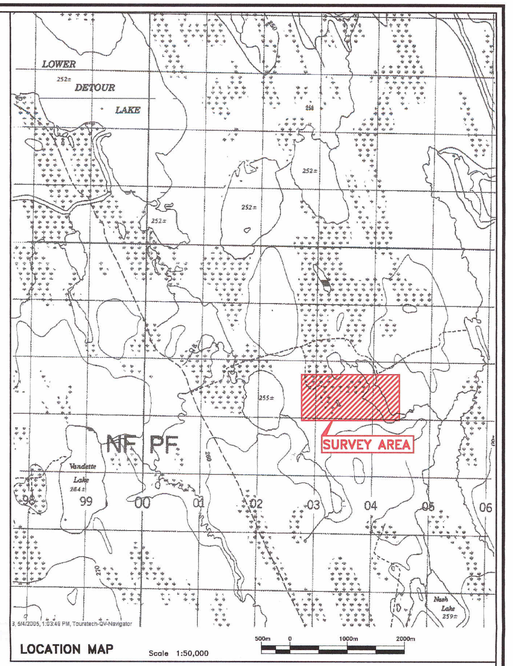
MaxMin

Instrument: Apex MaxMin II
Profile scale: 1 cm=20%
Frequencies: 222Hz, 888hZ, 3555Hz
Coil separation: 150 meters

"Strong" MaxMin conductor
(Massive sulphides or graphite)

"Weak" MaxMin conductor
(Stringer sulphides, shear zone, overburden, lake-bottom sediments)





2.30318

Scale 1:5,000

100m 0 200m 400m

Dentonia Resources Ltd.

Atkinson Project

Horner Claims

Horizontal Loop E.M. survey

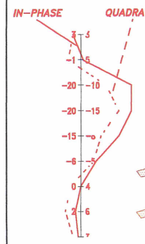
Profiles of the In-Phase and Quadrature components

Profile scale: 1 cm=20% **Frequency : 3555 Hz** *Coil separation: 150 meters*

Data processing and interpretation by:
G. Lambert, P.Eng.
LAMBERT GÉOSCIENCES LTÉE
April 2005

Cochrane District, Ontario
N.T.S. 32E/13 Scale 1:5,000
Services Exploration, Rouyn-Noranda, Qué.

MaxMin H.L.E.M. Legend

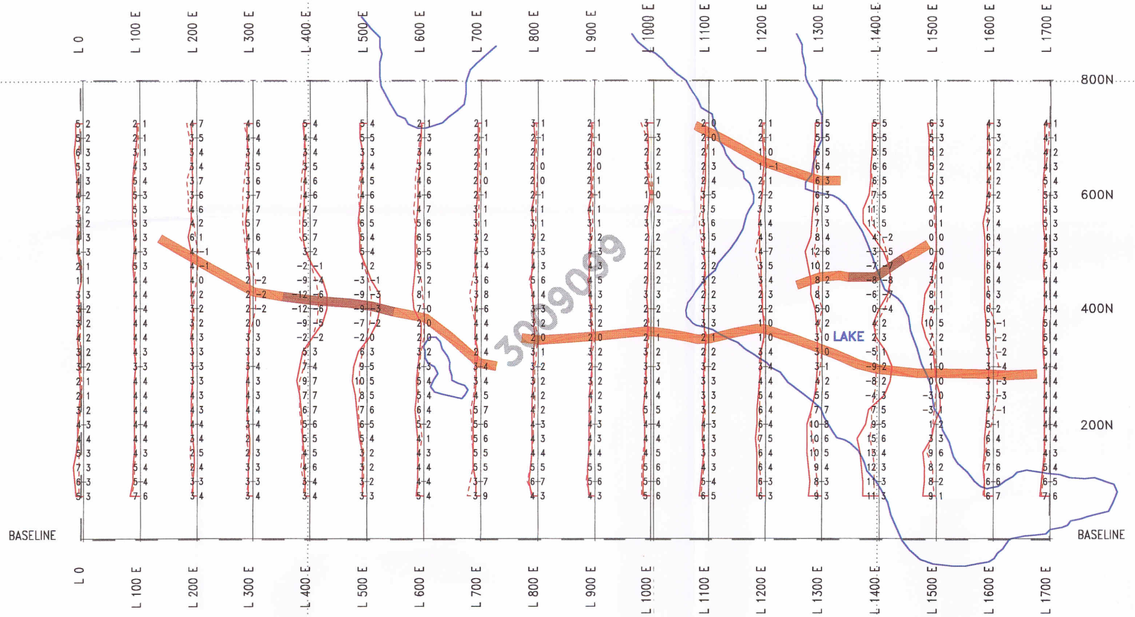


MaxMin

Instrument: Apex MaxMin II
Profile scale: 1 cm=20%
Frequencies: 222Hz, 888hZ, 3555Hz
Coil separation: 150 meters

"Strong" MaxMin conductor
(Massive sulphides or graphite)

"Weak" MaxMin conductor
(Stringer sulphides, shear zone, overburden, lake-bottom sediments)



Scale 1:5,000

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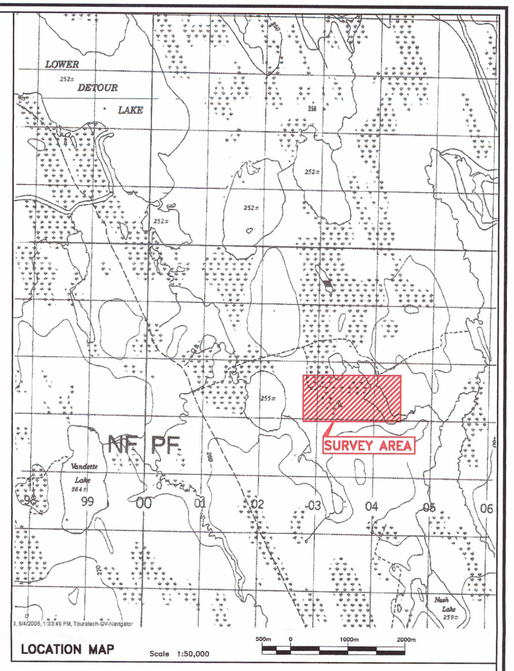


2.30318

Dentonia Resources Ltd.

Atkinson Project

Horner Claims

Horizontal Loop E.M. survey

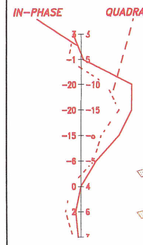
Profiles of the In-Phase and Quadrature components

Profile scale: 1 cm=20% | Frequency : 888 Hz | Coil separation: 150 meters

Data processing and interpretation by:
G. Lambert, P.Eng.
LAMBERT GÉOSCIENCES LTÉE
April 2005

Cochrane District, Ontario
N.T.S. 32E/13 Scale 1:5,000
Services Exploration, Rouyn-Noranda, Qué.

MaxMin H.L.E.M. Legend

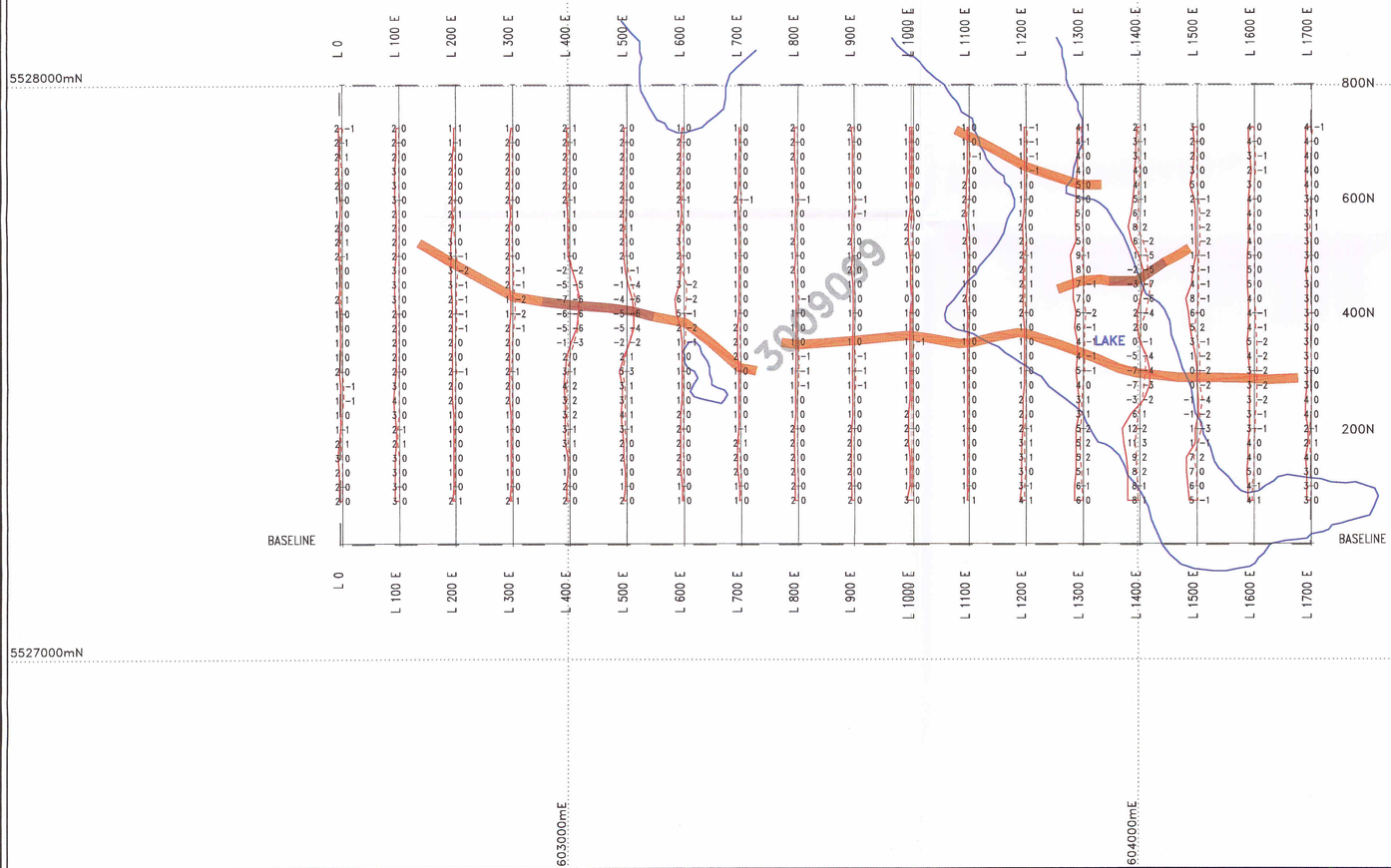


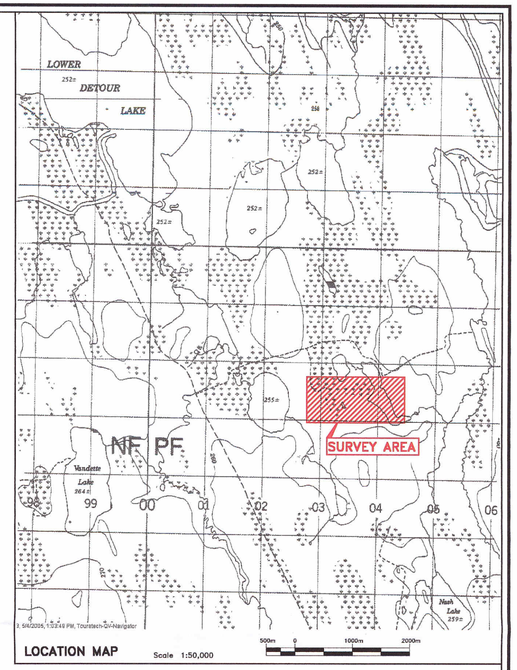
MaxMin

Instrument: Apex MaxMin II
Profile scale: 1 cm=20%
Frequencies: 222Hz, 888hZ, 3555Hz
Coil separation: 150 meters

"Strong" MaxMin conductor
(Massive sulphides or graphite)

"Weak" MaxMin conductor
(Stringer sulphides, shear zone, overburden, lake-bottom sediments)





2.30318

Scale 1:5,000

100m 0 200m 400m

Dentonia Resources Ltd.

Atkinson Project

Horner Claims

Horizontal Loop E.M. survey

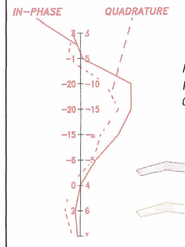
Profiles of the In-Phase and Quadrature components

Profile scale: 1 cm=20% **Frequency : 222 Hz** *Coil separation: 150 meters*

Data processing and interpretation by:
G. Lambert, P.Eng.
LAMBERT GÉOSCIENCES LTÉE
April 2005

Cochrane District, Ontario
N.T.S. 32E/13 Scale 1:5,000
Services Exploration, Rouyn-Noranda, Qué.

MaxMin H.L.E.M. Legend

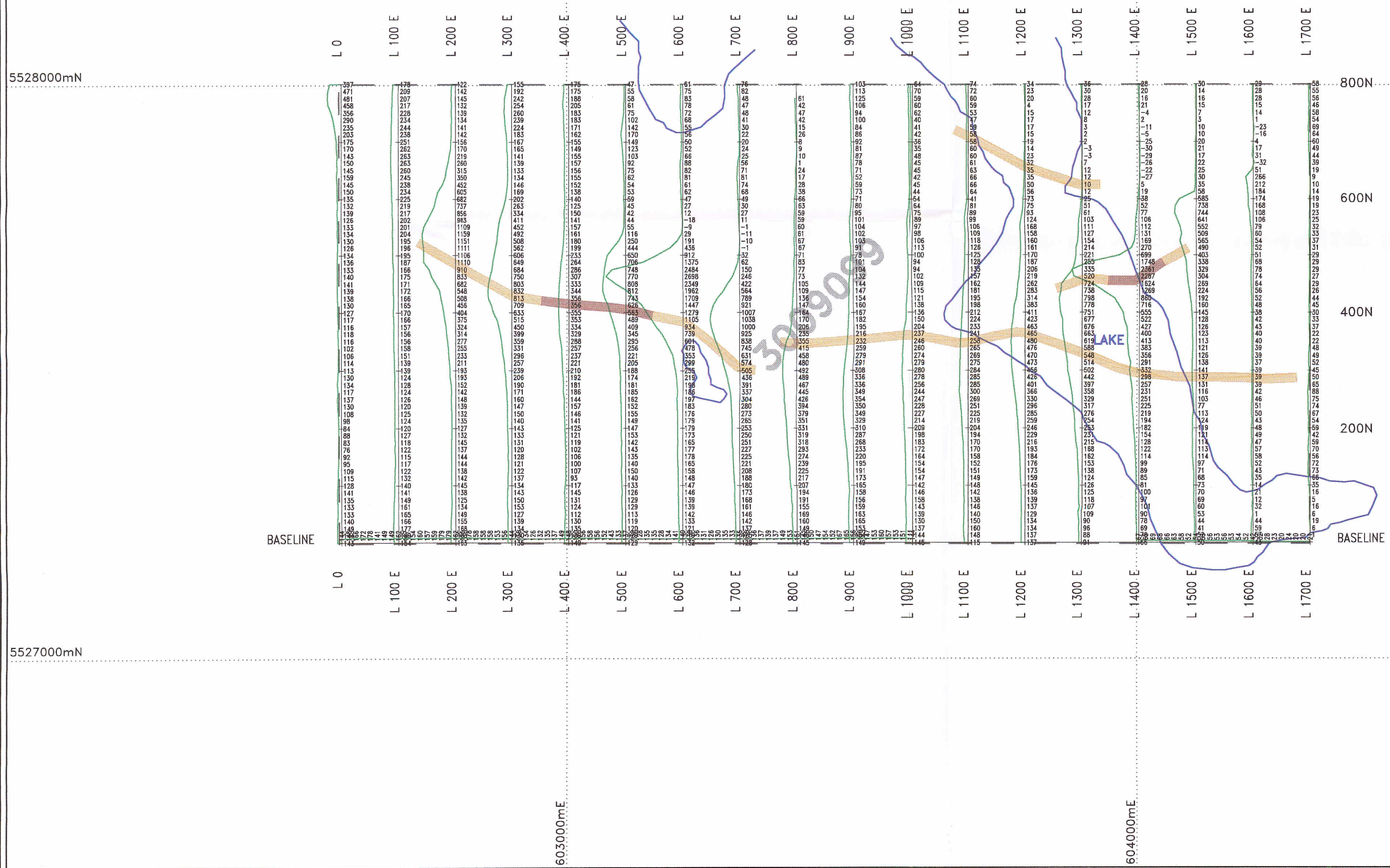


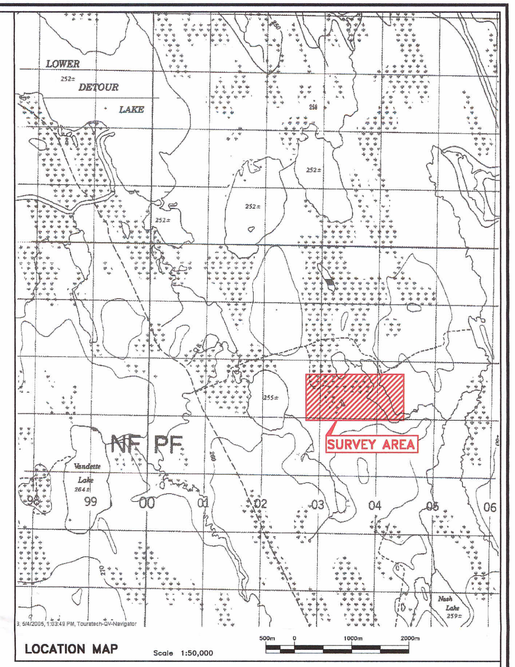
MaxMin

Instrument: Apex MaxMin II
Profile scale: 1 cm=20%
Frequencies: 222Hz, 888hZ, 3555Hz
Coil separation: 150 meters

"Strong" MaxMin conductor
(Massive sulphides or graphite)

"Weak" MaxMin conductor
(Stringer sulphides, shear zone, overburden, lake-bottom sediments)





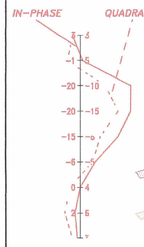
2.30318

Scale 1:5,000

100m 0 200m 400m

Dentonia Resources Ltd.	
Atkinson Project	
Horner Claims	
Ground Magnetometer survey	
Magnetic Profiles	
Profile scale: 1cm=1,000 gammas *Base level for posting and profiles: 57,200 gammas*	*Instruments: GEM-systems GSM-19 magnetometers*
Data processing and interpretation by: G. Lambert, P.Eng. LAMBERT GÉOSCIENCES LTÉE June 2005	*Cochrane District, Ontario* *N.T.S. 32E/13* Scale 1:5,000 *Services Exploration, Rouyn-Noranda, Qué.*

MaxMin H.L.E.M. Legend



MaxMin

Instrument: Apex MaxMin II
Profile scale: 1 cm=20%
Frequencies: 222Hz, 888hZ, 3555Hz
Coil separation: 150 meters

"Strong" MaxMin conductor
(Massive sulphides or graphite)

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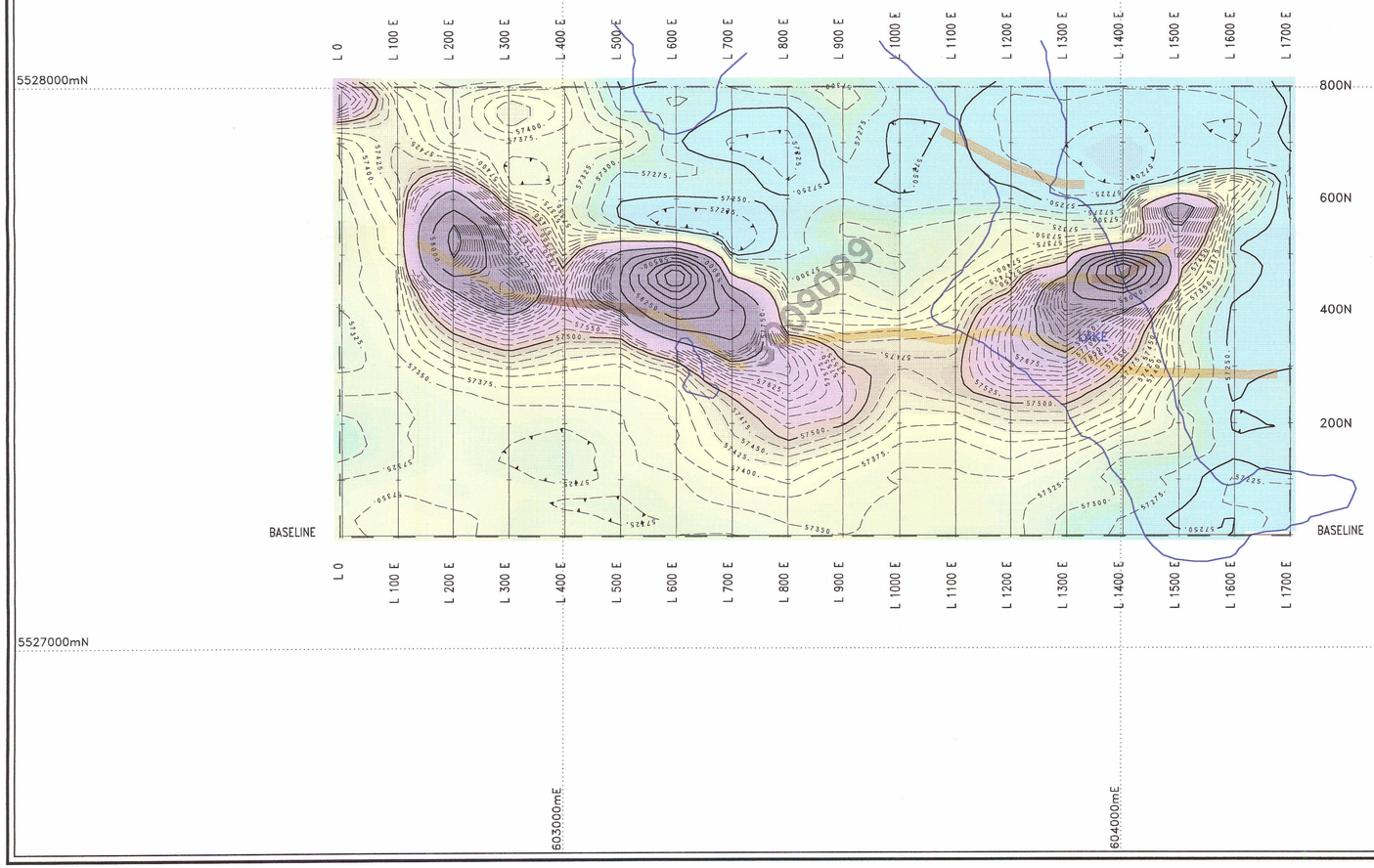
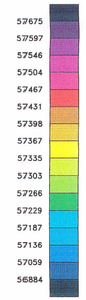
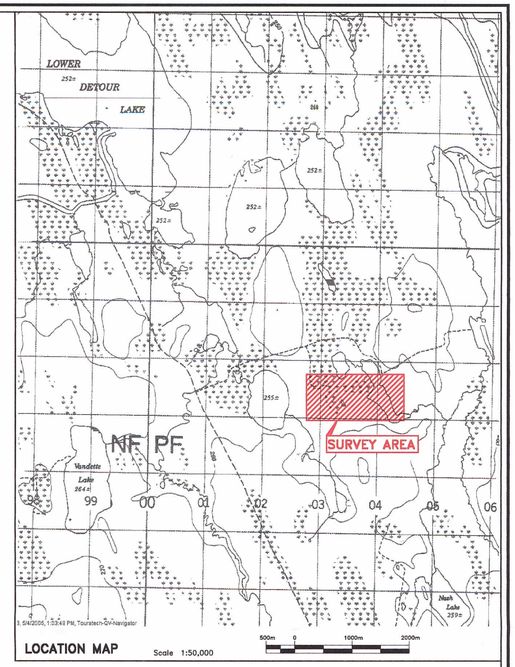




Total Magnetic Field Intensity
(Gammas)
Contour interval: 25 gammas



2.30316

Scale 1:5,000

100m 0 200m 400m

Dentonia Resources Ltd.

Atkinson Project

Horner Claims

Ground Magnetometer survey

Contours of the Total magnetic field

Contour interval: 25 gammas

Instruments: GEM-systems GSM-19 magnetometers

Data processing and interpretation by:
G. Lambert, P.Eng.
LAMBERT GÉOSCIENCES LTÉE
June 2005

Cochrane District, Ontario

N.T.S. 32E/13 Scale 1:5,000

Services Exploration, Rouyn-Noranda, Qué.