

N.T.S. 31C/13

**REPORT OF
CHANNEL SAMPLING PROGRAM
MAIN PROSPECT: TUDOR GOLD PROPERTY
TUDOR TOWNSHIP, ONTARIO**

2.30794

Prepared By: Robert J. Dillman
8901 Reily Drive
Mount Brydges, Ontario
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TUDOR TOWNSHIP, ONTARIO**

I. INTRODUCTION

Scope

This report summarizes the results of additional detailed channel sampling on a section of the Main Prospect on the Tudor Gold Property in Tudor Township, Ontario. The program tested several gold-bearing structures within the felsic unit between grid lines 10+25S and 13+00S. A total of 38 rock samples were cut from mineralized sections using a diamond-bladed rock saw. The highest assay obtained during the survey was 3.02 g/t Au.

Location and Access

The Tudor Gold Property is situated in the central region of Tudor Township in the Southern Ontario Mining Division (Figure 1).

The property is accessible year-round by 4-wheel drive vehicle or ATV. Starting at the town of Gilmour located on Highway 62 north of Madoc, the property can be reached by traveling northeast on the Weslemakoon Road for 3.5 kilometres to the intersection with the Pine View Ridge Road. On the Pine View Ridge Road, proceed south for 3.5 km to the Hydro Line Access Road. The east branch of the Hydro Line Access Road crosses through the central region of the property (Figure 2).

The property is covered by the 1:50,000 scale topographic map: Coe Hill 31 C/13.

Claim Logistics and Ownership

The Tudor Gold Property encompasses 50 units by 20 contiguous unpatented mining claims (Figure 2). Table 1 summarizes claim logistics for the property.

The Tudor Property covers an approximate area of 1,000 hectares.

The 20 mining claims comprising the Tudor Gold Property are equally owned by Robert Dillman of 8901 Reily Drive, Mount Brydges, Ontario and Jim Chard of 171 Ledge Road, Marmora, Ontario.

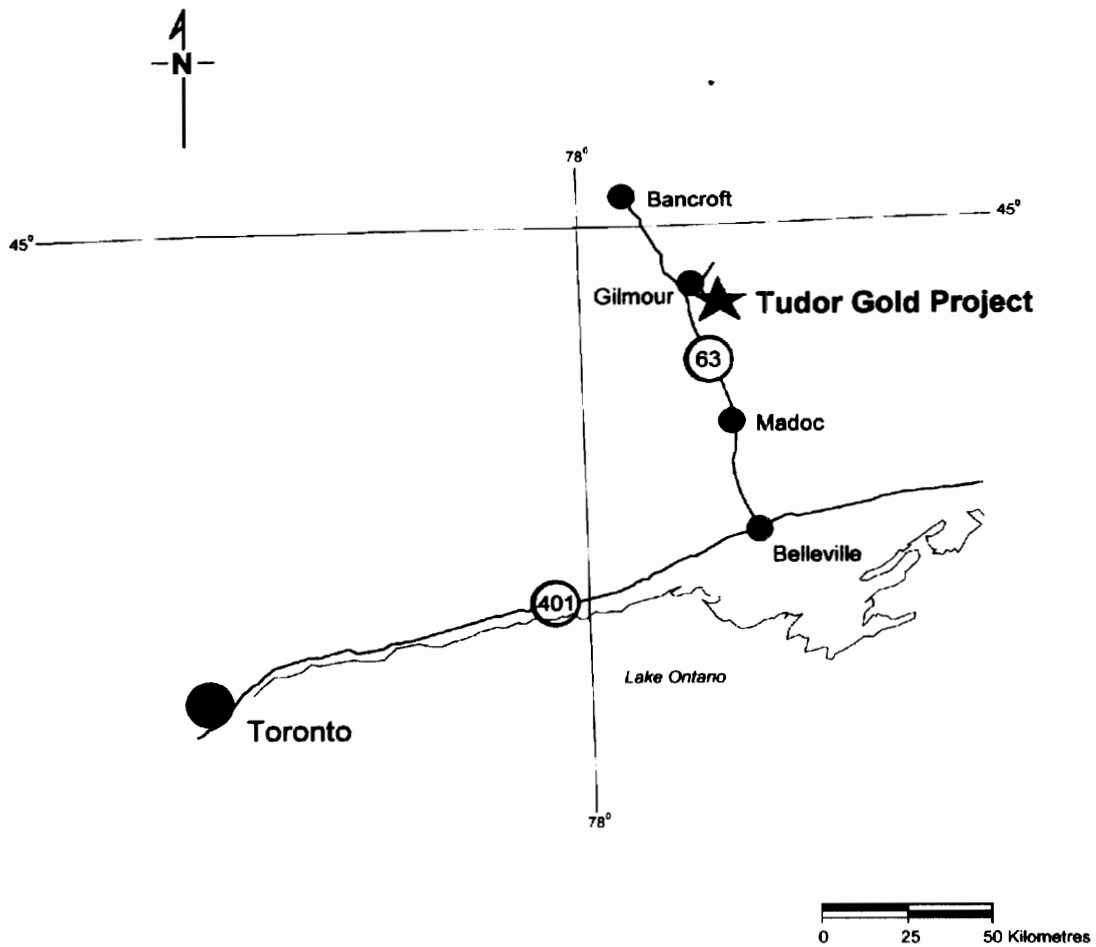


Figure 1.
LOCATION MAP
TUDOR GOLD PROJECT
TUDOR TWP., ONTARIO

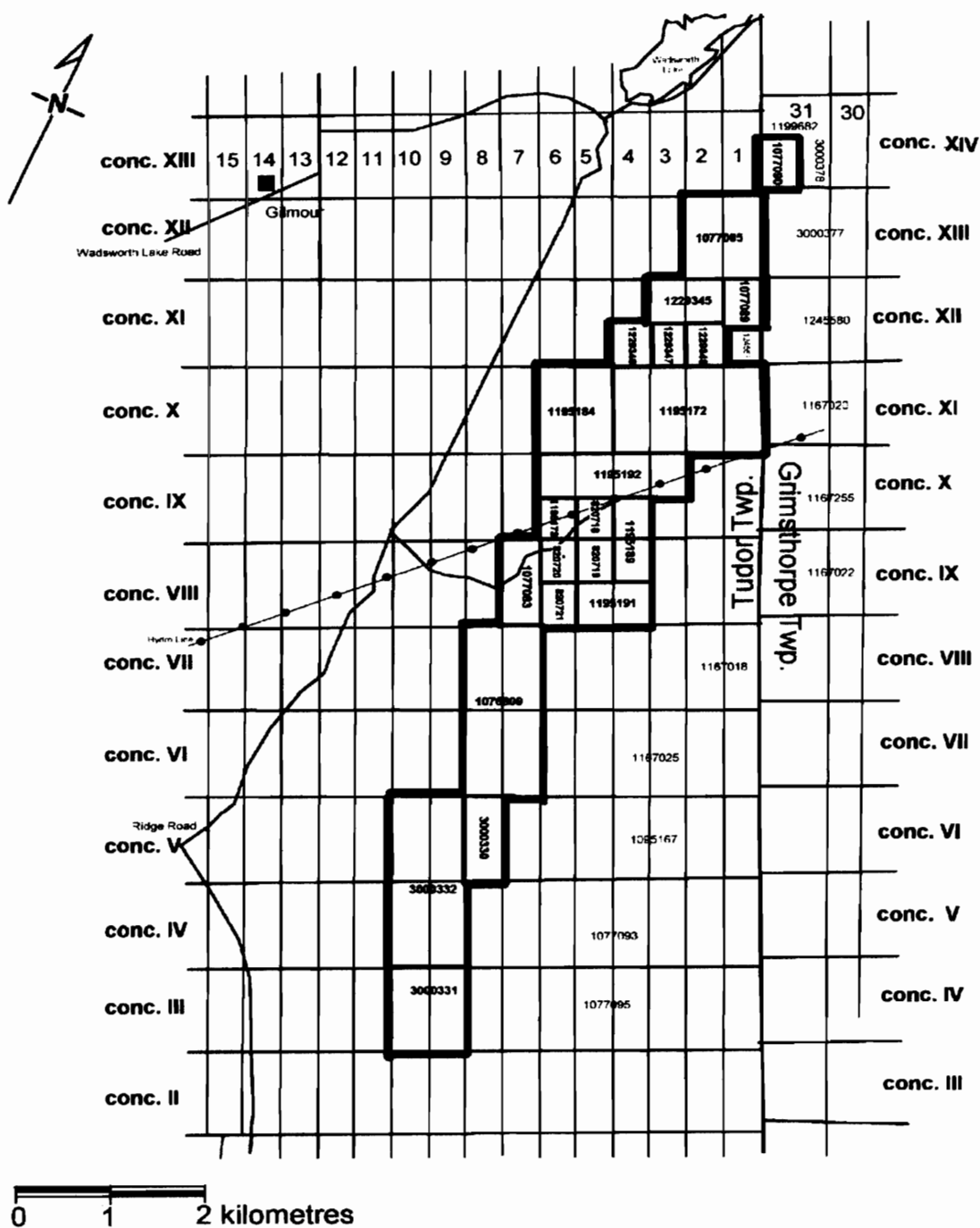


Figure 2.
CLAIM MAP: TUDOR TWP. M-156
TUDOR GOLD PROJECT
TUDOR TWP., ONTARIO

**Table 1.
Claim Logistics
Tudor Property
Tudor & Grimsthorpe Twp., Ontario**

<u>Township</u>	<u>Claim Number</u>	<u>Recording Date</u>	<u>Assessment Due Date</u>	<u>Work Required</u>
Grimsthorpe	1077090	2002-Dec-06	2006-Dec-06	\$400
Tudor	1076809	1997-Sept-26	2006-Sept-26	\$3,200
Tudor	1077083	1999-Jun-17	2006-Jun-17	\$800
Tudor	1077089	2002-Nov-13	2005-Nov-13	\$400
Tudor	1195172	1997-Apr-10	2006-Apr-10	\$3,200
Tudor	1195173	1997-Apr-10	2006-Apr-10	\$400
Tudor	1195188	1997-Mar-25	2006-Mar-25	\$1,600
Tudor	1195189	1997-Mar-25	2006-Mar-25	\$800
Tudor	1195191	1997-Mar-25	2006-Mar-25	\$800
Tudor	1195192	1997-Mar-25	2006-Mar-25	\$1,600
Tudor	1229345	2002-Nov-13	2005-Nov-13	\$800
Tudor	1229346	2002-Nov-19	2005-Nov-19	\$400
Tudor	1229347	2002-Nov-19	2005-Nov-19	\$400
Tudor	1229348	2002-Nov-19	2005-Nov-19	\$400
Tudor	1237540	2005-Mar-14	2007-Mar-14	\$2,400
Tudor	1237541	2005-Mar-14	2007-Mar-14	\$800
Tudor	820718	1985-Oct-10	2006-Oct-10	\$400
Tudor	820719	1985-Oct-10	2006-Oct-10	\$400
Tudor	820720	1985-Oct-10	2006-Oct-10	\$400
Tudor	820721	1985-Oct-10	2006-Oct-10	\$400
Tudor	3000330	2004-Apr-08	2006-Apr-08	\$800
Tudor	3000331	2004-Apr-29	2006-Apr-29	\$1,600
Tudor	3000332	2004-Apr-29	2006-Apr-29	<u>\$3,200</u>
				\$25,600

Property Owners:

James M. Chard
171 Ledge Road
Marmora, Ontario
K0K 2M0

Robert J. Dillman
8901 Reily Drive
Mt. Brydges, Ontario
N0L 1W0

Physiography

The Tudor Gold Property is situated in the northeast corner of Tudor Township. On the west side, the property is crossed by the Moira River which flows north to south. The river is fed by interconnecting streams and ponds which generally flow east to west. Drainage is considered variable as it is largely controlled by elevation changes and damming by beavers.

The property is characterized by moderate topography with up to 15% bedrock exposure. Maximum relief is approximately 35 metres. Greatest elevation changes occur along the east side of the Moira River. Several west facing cliffs can be found in the northwest region of the property.

Most of the property is covered by mixed hardwood, white pine and spruce forest. Trees consist mostly of: maple, poplar, birch, spruce and white pine. A wind storm in 2001 caused considerable amount of dead-fall in the vicinity of and south of the hydro power line.

Overburden consists primarily of ground moraine deposits of unconsolidated till material. Soils form a thin to moderate cover over most of the property. Till was deposited in the Pleistocene by an ice sheet moving essentially north to south during an event associated with the Wisconsin Glaciation. Till deposits consist primarily of gravelly to sandy clays and loam with numerous locally derived pebbles and boulders. Swamp deposits have formed in the vicinity to the river and along several feeder creeks.

Previous Work

Tudor Township has a fairly extensive history of mineral exploration and mining activities throughout most of the township. Minerals discovered in the township include: gold, silver, lead, zinc, iron, copper, nickel, palladium, titanium and marble. Gold has been produced in the last 100 years at the Craig mine located 10 km south of the property and at the Gilmour mine in Grimsthorpe Township located 1.5 kilometres northeast of the property. In 1998, the Madoc Mining Company constructed underground developments and bulk sampled a gold deposit located at Bannockburn in Madoc Township 17 km south of the property. It is reported, the ore was sent for processing to Rouyn-Noranda in Quebec.

In 1949, the Geophysical Section of the Geological Survey of Canada included the Tudor Property in an aeromagnetic survey over Tudor Township.

In 1961, S. B. Lumbers mapped the geology of Tudor Township for the Ontario Geological Survey. His work is presented in O.G.S. Report: 67. He describes sampling an open cut on the north shore of a small pond in the north half of lot 5, concession XIII. The open cut contains a 50 - 60 cm wide quartz vein hosted in potassic rhyolite (felsite unit). The vein assayed 0.01 oz/ton and a sample a felsic wallrock assayed 0.03 oz/ton Au.

In 1970, Toronto based prospector R. B. England staked the south half of lot 5, concession XIV (currently 820718). He reported assays of 0.06 oz/ton Au from a pit blasted in arsenopyrite mineralization in the felsite unit. He reports a second gold occurrence on the claim in the vicinity of the hydro power line. This occurrence has not been located.

In 1985, Dillman and Chard staked the four claims: 820718 to 820721 inclusive covering the north half of the felsite body and the gold occurrences found by Lumbers and England. Between 1985 and 1989, work on the claims included: line cutting, magnetic and VLF- electromagnetic geophysical surveys, rock sampling and soil geochemistry. The majority of this work was concentrated on the felsite unit. Results of the magnetometer survey defined the felsite body as a distinctive "low" magnetic response compared to the surrounding mafic metavolcanic and metasedimentary country rock. The VLF survey outlined a weak conductor along most of the east side of the felsite unit. A soil survey over a 1,300 metre section of the felsite unit showed a continuous gold-arsenic anomaly in "B" horizon soil. Prospecting revealed several occurrences of gold along the trend with values ranging to 0.24 oz/ton Au.

During the spring of 1989, Hol-Lac Gold Mines Limited optioned the property from Dillman and Chard. Later in 1989, Hol-Lac optioned the property to Homestake Minerals.

In 1989 the property was covered by an aeromagnetic-VLF-EM survey by Homestake. The property was also covered by a similar survey by Noranda Mines Ltd.

Between 1989 and 1991, Homestake completed line cutting, geological mapping and trenching over the Main Prospect in the felsite unit, collected additional soil samples, performed an induced polarization (IP) survey and completed 335 metres of diamond drilling in 5 drill holes. Results of the IP survey showed weak responses coinciding with Au-soil anomalies over the felsite unit. A second Au-soil/ IP anomaly was located east of the felsite unit over sheared and Fe-carbonate mafic metavolcanic rocks. The diamond drill program intersected gold in five holes. The most significant intersection was an 8 metre interval in hole DT-90-2 assaying 2.1 g/t. The section contained an interval of 6.3 g/t Au over 2.5 metres and included a smaller section of 11.7 g/t across 1 metre. Homestake allowed the option to lapse in the spring of 1991.

Homestake also explored claims north of the Main Prospect which are currently part of the Tudor Property. Homestake's work focused on a 50 - 200 metres wide gold-bearing Fe-carbonated shear zone which was traced by trenching and drilling for a distance of 6 kilometres. Homestake suggested the structure was part of the Moira River Fault Zone. Results of work by Homestake on claims currently held by Dillman and Chard included: rock assays up to 6.2 g/t Au and a drill intersection of 1.1 g/t Au across 3.3 metres. The drill intersection included an interval of 2.1 g/t across 1.3 metres.

In the fall of 1993, Chard performed additional exploration on the Main Prospect with the aid of a grant through the Ontario Prospectors Assistance Program (file: OP93-631). The work included: re-establishing the grid, cleaning and sampling old pits and various mineralized zones, collecting additional soil samples and relocating old drill sites.

In March of 1994, the property was optioned to 1053825 Ontario Inc. and subsequently optioned to Romfield Building Corporation. Using a back-hoe, Romfield dug 18 trenches across the width of the Main Prospect along a strike length of 1300 metres. The trenches expose 3 dominant shear zones and numerous parallel sub-shears. The shear zones average 0.5 - 3 metres wide and range 100 - 700 metres in length and strike at a slight angle to the trend of the felsite unit. The shears are marked by extensive mylonitization, carbonate alteration, silicification and associated quartz stringer stockwork systems. Mineralization within the structures consists of disseminated to

stringered arsenopyrite and pyrite. Sections of some trenches were systematically channel sampled using a diamond bladed saw. The sampling showed gold mineralization ranging +2.0 g/t Au in the narrow sections of the shear zones. Higher grade old mineralization is associated with silicification and quartz stringers mineralized with arsenopyrite in zones ranging 0.5 - 5.0 metres wide. The higher grade sections are surrounded by haloes of low-grade but extensive gold mineralization in 'non-mineralized' felsite rock averaging 0.2 - 1 g/t Au.

Romfield completed 499 metres of drilling within a 7 hole program in February and March of 1995. The best intersection occurred in DT-95-12 which assayed 1.58 g/t across 55 metres. The section consisted of two mineralized zones assaying 2.68 g/t Au across 1.8 metres and a lower section of 2.42 g/t over 22.6 metres. The lower section included separate intervals assaying 7.59 g/t over 1.8 metres and 3.93 g/t across 5.6 metres. Holes DT-95-8 and DT-95-9 drilled 350 metres south, returned 7.6 g/t across 2.3 metres and 6.47 g/t over 1.4 metres respectively.

In the spring of 1996, the option agreement with Romfield ended.

In 1994, local prospector-Geologist J. Laidlaw completed magnetic and VLF surveys over part of lot 1, concession XV (currently claim number 1195172). He attributes several magnetic and VLF responses as local concentrations of iron formation.

In 1997, Chard staked additional claims surrounding the property.

In 1997, the author received an OPAP grant to explore the new claims and areas south of the property. The program resulted in several new gold discoveries which subsequently led to additional claim staking. Mapping and prospecting found the mineralization in the Main Prospect continued south in the felsite unit for an additional 2 kilometres. The 'Vardy Prospect', discovered in the north region of the property was found in strongly sheared and carbonated mafic metavolcanic rocks and represents a second 'style' of gold mineralization on the property.

In 1998, Dillman received an OPAP grant to continue exploring the new gold discoveries. The original base line on the Main Prospect was extended to cross the entire length of the property and provided control for surveys of: geological mapping, prospecting, soil sampling and VLF geophysical mapping.

In July of 2002, several days were devoted by the property owners towards rock sampling some of the gold occurrences on the property.

In November of 2002, Homestake claims situated north of the property and in Grimsthorpe Twp. lapsed and Dillman-Chard staked an additional 11 units with 7 claims. After staking, Dillman and Chard prospected the new claims. The result of this work confirmed the Vardy Prospect is situated in the same carbonate-deformation shear zone as the Homestake drill hole located 2 kilometres to the northeast. Along this trend, the property owners also discovered mineralized float and silicified sections within the shear with assays of +1.0 g/t Au.

In early February 2003, Chard re-established the Homestake grid on the new claims. He completed a ground VLF-electromagnetic survey with the magnetometer survey.

In October 2003, the property was optioned to Louvicourt Gold Mines Inc.

In the spring of 2004, Louvicourt entered into a joint venture agreement with Rincon Resources.

In July and August of 2004, Dillman and Chard mapped and prospected northern areas of the property. The work was performed on behalf of Rincon. The survey focused on the Vardy-Homestake Zone. Several new zones of the gold mineralization ranging 0.5 – 2 g/t were found along the structure. In August to October, Chard used a diamond bladed saw to sample some of the trenches in the Main Prospect.

In August 2005, due to the failure of not performing exploration work on the property, the property owners cancelled the option agreement with Louvicourt Gold Mines Limited.

Regional Geology and Property Geology

The property is situated in the Madoc-Bancroft region of the Grenville Structural Province. Rock units are Proterozoic age, ranging older than 1279 Ma, and belong to the Grimsthorpe Domain of the Central Metasedimentary Belt.

The geology of the Tudor Property is summarized in Figure 3. The property is situated at the boundary between massive and pillowed tholeiitic metabasaltic flows (1290 – 1275 Ma), gabbro and felsic tuffaceous units (felsite) of the Canniff Complex and younger metasedimentary units and minor metavolcanic flows of Grimsthorpe Group.

The rock units form steeply dipping massive to schistose formations generally striking north to south. To the east, the property is bounded by massive mafic and ultramafic intrusive rocks consisting of gabbroic, anorthosite and dioritic rocks of the Lingham Lake Complex (1280 – 1240 Ma). To the northeast, the property is partially bounded by massive tonalite of the Grimsthorpe Trondjemite (1279+/- 3 Ma). In the central region of the property, the sequence has been intruded by gabbroic dikes and sills coinciding with the development of the Lingham Lake Complex and small felsic aplite dikes associated with distal late-stage intrusions of granodiorite (1250 – 1240 Ma). Locally, the entire sequence has been intruded by a late-stage event of east-west/ cross-cutting diabase dikes.

There are 3 directions of faulting on the property. The oldest faults which appear to provide structural control for most gold mineralization in the area are north-south trending (170° – 180°) faults of the Moira River Fault Zone and north-northeast orientated (250° – 220°) faults of the older Gilmour Shear Zone (Easton 2004). The third direction of faulting recognized by Lumbers (1969), trend west to northwest, dip 70 - 80° north and cut across to displace rock units and older structures with left-handed movement.

Extensive zones of alteration and deformation associated with shearing along the faults are most prevalent in the Moira River Fault Zone and the Gilmour Shear Zone. The Moira River and Gilmour faults consist of nearly-parallel anastomosing alteration-deformation zones which extend more or less +25 km from Bannockburn in Madoc Township, across the property in Tudor Township, through the northwest corner of Grimsthorpe Township and continue into Cashel Township for an

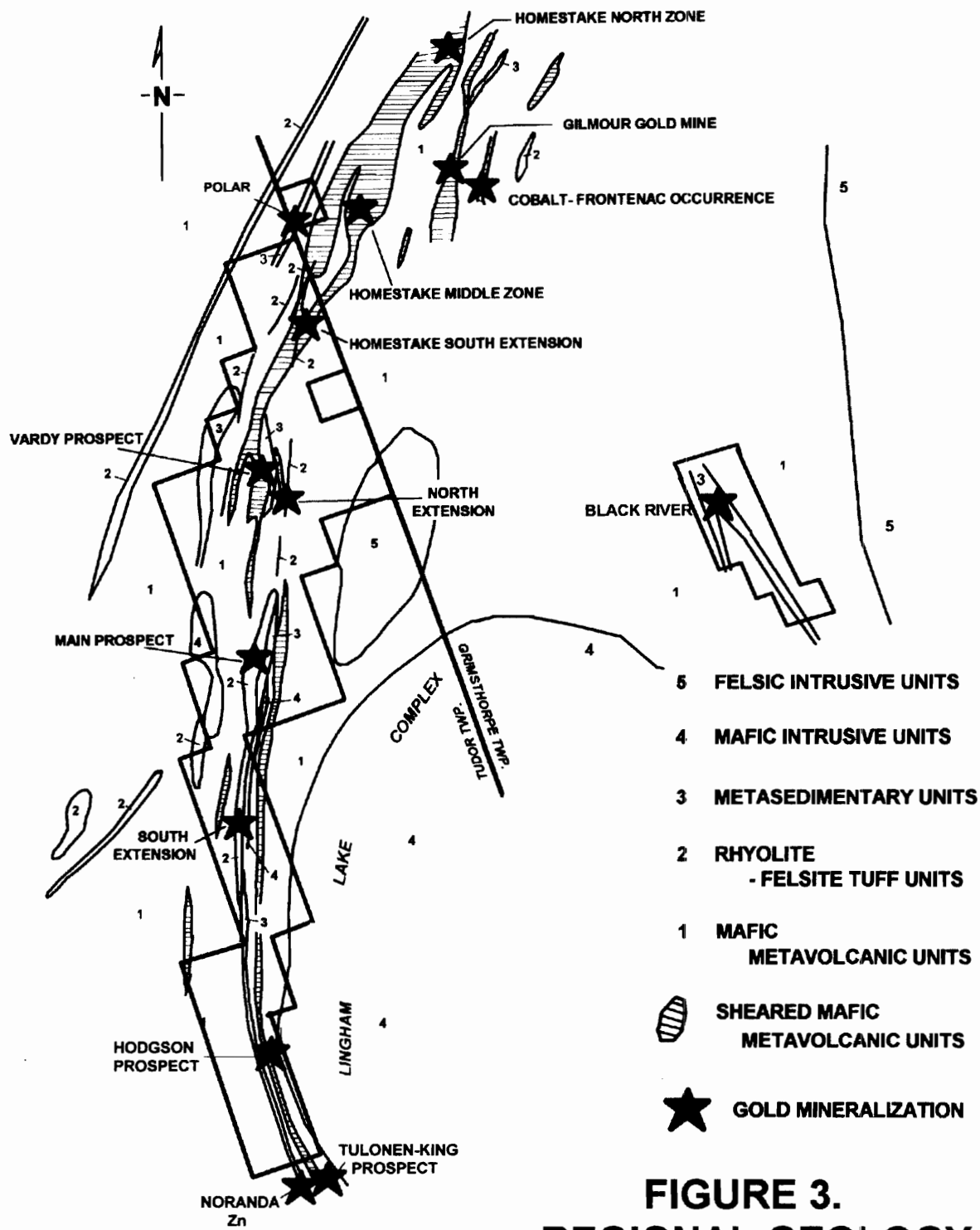


FIGURE 3.
REGIONAL GEOLOGY
TUDOR GOLD PROJECT
TUDOR & GRIMSTHORPE TWP.'S, ONTARIO

unknown distance. Faulting generally occurs in mafic metavolcanic units which have been metamorphosed to amphibolite and chlorite and form zones ranging 25 to 125 metres wide with variably schistosity, tight folding and intense carbonate alteration. In places, carbonate forms as large euhedral crystals or completely replaces the mafic rock.

Faulting by the 3 major structures on the property occurred in a series of events. Older events are represented by the carbonated deformation zones and secondary shearing within older structures and rock units. During more recent events, faulting occurred along tight fault lines that cross and offset older structures and rock units with strike-slip/ oblique movement possibly combined with some vertical failure along the dip plain. Faulting of this nature occurred during final events of the development of the Gilmour Shear Zone and during the late-stage northwest and west orientated structures first recognized by Lumbers. Late-stage faults of the Gilmour Shear Zone display right-handed displacement. Late-stage northwest faults display left-hand movement.

Gold Mineralization

There are at least 2 gold bearing structures on Tudor Property. The most extensive mineralization is found in a felsite unit which strikes +8 km across the length of the property. Gold occurrences on the property hosted in felsite rock include: Main Prospect, South Extension, Middle Zone, North Extension and the Boundary Pit. Gold mineralization also occurs extensively in a carbonate-deformation zone associated with the Moira River Fault Zone. The particular gold-bearing carbonated shear extends intermittently for +12 km across the length of the property and parallels the main gold-bearing felsite unit. Gold occurrences found on the property associated with the Moira River Fault include: Hodgson Prospect, Vardy Prospect and Homestake's South Extension. It is important to note that in both geological settings, the bulk of the gold mineralization is found with disseminated to stringered sulphides in silicification and related grayish quartz stringers in sheared rock. Gold occurrences in felsite rock are dominantly of this style of mineralization. In sheared mafic metavolcanic rock, gold/arsenopyrite bearing silicification sometimes contains pyrite, pyrrhotite and chalcopyrite. Native gold also occurs in highly deformed sucrosic quartz veins found in the main gold-bearing fault of the Moira River Fault Zone.

II. SURVEY PROCEDURE AND RESULTS

Survey Procedure and Analyses

The channel sampling program focused on testing felsite in the Main Prospect between lines 10+25S and 13+00S (Figure 4).

A total of 38 rock samples were cut from exposed bedrock in the trenches. A gas-powered diamond-bladed saw was used to the samples.

The rock samples were analyzed for gold by SGS Lakefield Research Limited in Lakefield, Ontario. Assay certificates are appended to this report.

The rock samples were analyzed for gold using a standard fire assay method. A 30 gm split was analyzed each sample.

Survey Dates and Personnel

Rock samples were collected between October 20, 2004 and October 29, 2004. A total of nine days were devoted to sampling and mapping the trenches. A 'Daily Log' outlining the schedule of field work is appended to this report.

Rock samples were collected by property owner: James M. Chard from Marmora, Ontario. He was assisted by Ian Carman also of Marmora, Ontario.

Results of Survey

Channel samples were taken in four trenches between L. 10+25S and L. 13+00S. Analyses of the rock samples and sample locations are summarized in Table 2.

The rock sample assays show there is wide-spread low grade gold mineralization within the all areas sampled. Grades and style of mineralization are consistent with results of previous sampling programs. 80% of the rock samples collected during this survey returned gold values greater than 0.1 g/t. Seventeen of the samples returned gold grades >0.5 g/t. The best gold values were found in shearing on the hangingwall of the felsite unit proximal to the VG Zone (Figure 5). Two shears striking parallel to the VG Zone assayed 1.61 g/t Au/ 0.45 m and 3.02 g/t Au/ 0.26 m.

Combined assay results of samples taken from Footwall mineralization collected in Trench 13+00S show a grade of 0.48 g/t Au across 7 metres. The results are consistent with a drill intercept of 0.59 g/t Au across 6 metres (Christie 1990). Footwall mineralization in this particular area is exposed for 750 metres on the east side of the felsite unit between 10+50S to 18+00S.

Footwall mineralization in the old Homestake Minerals trench at L. 10+25S was partially resampled using smaller sample widths (Figure 7). A 4 metre section of the Footwall Zone which originally averaged 0.56 g/t Au showed an increase to 0.73 g/t Au across 4 metres. Using a smaller sample size appears to increase the accuracy of detecting the apparent gold content of a mineralized zone by 14 to 17%.

Discussion of Results

The strongest gold concentrations are associated with the VG Zone. The mineralization consists of variable shearing and alteration ranging 2 to 5 metres wide and strikes +100 metres between lines 11+00S and 12+00S. Native gold has been observed in 1 cm wide arsenopyrite stringers which trend with the strike of the shear. In the vicinity to 10+75S, the mineralization is off-set and shifted several metres to the west by a series of crosscutting faults which have apparent left-hand movement. Joints observed in outcrops beside the fault parallel the direction of faulting and dip north 70 to 80°. At this particular area, the felsite unit contains two dominant zones of mineralization being: the VG Zone which appears to be the offset extension of the Christie Zone, and, the Footwall Zone which extends between 9+75S to 18+00S.

Table 2.
Assay Results
Tudor Gold Project
Tudor Twp., Ontario
October 2004

Sample Number	Trench Number	Claim Number	Lot, conc.	Grid Location	Assay	Length	Zone
7156	12+00 S	820721	L6, C.XIII, S1/2	11+95S, 1+26W	1.61	0.45 m	VG Zone
7157	12+00 S	820721	L6, C.XIII, S1/2	11+95S, 1+24W	3.02	0.25 m	VG Zone
7158	12+00 S	820721	L6, C.XIII, S1/2	11+96S, 1+11W	0.44	0.41 m	VG Zone
7159	12+00 S	820721	L6, C.XIII, S1/2	11+96S, 1+10W	0.91	0.45 m	VG Zone
7160	12+00 S	820721	L6, C.XIII, S1/2	11+92S, 1+08W	0.98	0.16 m	VG Zone
7161	12+00 S	820721	L6, C.XIII, S1/2	11+92S, 1+08W	0.64	0.16 m	VG Zone
7162	11+00 S	820721	L6, C.XIII, S1/2	11+14S, 0+84W	0.95	0.56 m	Hangingwall?
7163	13+00 S	820721	L6, C.XIII, S1/2	12+96S, 0+95W	<0.02	0.27 m	Footwall Zone
7164	13+00 S	820721	L6, C.XIII, S1/2	12+96S, 0+95W	<0.02	0.06 m	Footwall Zone
7165	13+00 S	820721	L6, C.XIII, S1/2	12+96S, 0+95W	0.40	0.32 m	Footwall Zone
7166	13+00 S	820721	L6, C.XIII, S1/2	12+96S, 0+95W	0.16	0.38 m	Footwall Zone
7167	13+00 S	820721	L6, C.XIII, S1/2	12+96S, 0+94W	0.02	0.32 m	Footwall Zone
7168	13+00 S	820721	L6, C.XIII, S1/2	12+95S, 0+94W	0.75	0.10 m	Footwall Zone
7169	13+00 S	820721	L6, C.XIII, S1/2	12+95S, 0+94W	0.37	0.40 m	Footwall Zone
7170	13+00 S	820721	L6, C.XIII, S1/2	12+95S, 0+94W	0.31	0.39 m	Footwall Zone
7171	13+00 S	820721	L6, C.XIII, S1/2	12+95S, 0+94W	0.20	0.19 m	Footwall Zone
7172	13+00 S	820721	L6, C.XIII, S1/2	12+95S, 0+94W	0.56	0.15 m	Footwall Zone
7173	13+00 S	820721	L6, C.XIII, S1/2	12+94S, 0+93W	0.74	0.25 m	Footwall Zone
7174	13+00 S	820721	L6, C.XIII, S1/2	12+94S, 0+93W	0.13	0.19 m	Footwall Zone
7175	13+00 S	820721	L6, C.XIII, S1/2	12+94S, 0+93W	0.50	0.27 m	Footwall Zone
7176	13+00 S	820721	L6, C.XIII, S1/2	12+94S, 0+93W	<0.02	0.16 m	Footwall Zone
7177	13+00 S	820721	L6, C.XIII, S1/2	12+94S, 0+92W	<0.02	0.49 m	Footwall Zone
7178	13+00 S	820721	L6, C.XIII, S1/2	12+94S, 0+92W	<0.02	0.12 m	Footwall Zone
7179	10+25 S	820720	L6, C.XIII, N1/2	11+07S, 0+52W	0.10	0.19 m	Footwall Zone
7180	10+25 S	820720	L6, C.XIII, N1/2	11+15S, 0+65W	0.40	0.24 m	Footwall Zone
7181	10+25 S	820720	L6, C.XIII, N1/2	11+15S, 0+65W	1.15	0.11 m	Footwall Zone
7182	10+25 S	820720	L6, C.XIII, N1/2	11+15S, 0+65W	1.04	0.46 m	Footwall Zone
7183	10+25 S	820720	L6, C.XIII, N1/2	11+21S, 0+63W	0.09	0.21 m	Footwall Zone
7184	10+25 S	820720	L6, C.XIII, N1/2	11+25S, 0+62W	0.67	0.23 m	Footwall Zone
7185	10+25 S	820720	L6, C.XIII, N1/2	11+25S, 0+64W	2.56	0.28 m	Footwall Zone
7186	10+25 S	820720	L6, C.XIII, N1/2	11+25S, 0+64W	0.05	0.20 m	Footwall Zone
7187	10+25 S	820720	L6, C.XIII, N1/2	11+26S, 0+63W	0.69	0.18 m	Footwall Zone
7188	10+25 S	820720	L6, C.XIII, N1/2	11+26S, 0+63W	0.32	0.34 m	Footwall Zone
7189	10+25 S	820720	L6, C.XIII, N1/2	11+27S, 0+63W	0.18	0.20 m	Footwall Zone
7190	10+25 S	820720	L6, C.XIII, N1/2	11+35S, 1+10W	0.18	0.40 m	Footwall Zone
7191	10+25 S	820720	L6, C.XIII, N1/2	11+35S, 1+10W	1.24	0.47 m	Footwall Zone
7192	10+25 S	820720	L6, C.XIII, N1/2	11+35S, 1+10W	0.05	0.31 m	Footwall Zone
7193	10+25 S	820720	L6, C.XIII, N1/2	11+40S, 1+10W	1.38	0.33 m	Footwall Zone

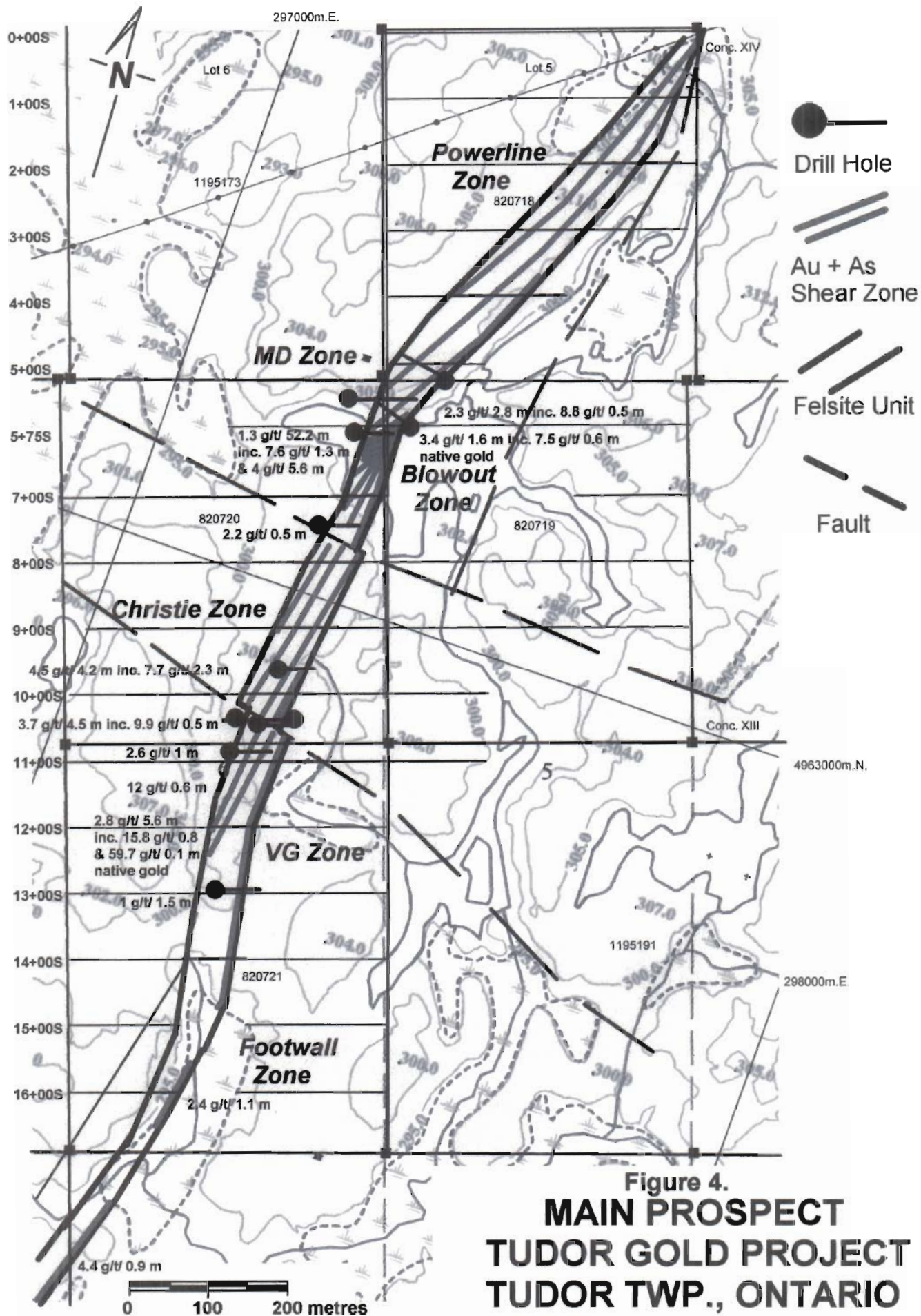
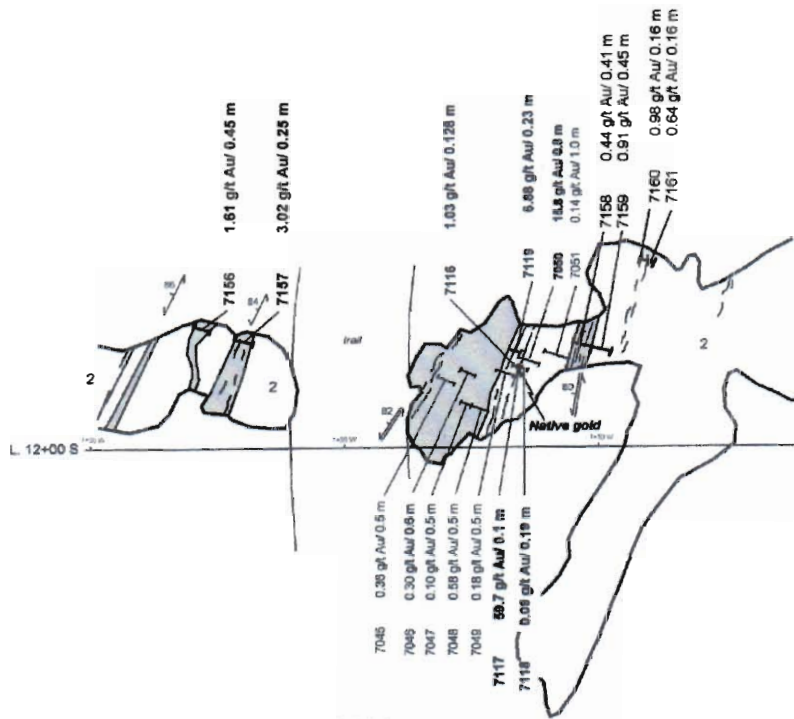


Figure 4.
MAIN PROSPECT
TUDOR GOLD PROJECT
TUDOR TWP., ONTARIO



- 3 Metasedimentary Schists
- 2 Rhyolite Tuff
- 1 Mafic Metavolcanic Flow
-  Mylonitized, silicified, Fe carbonated, disseminated As
-  As stringers
-  contact
-  foliation
-  shearing

0 5 10 metres

Figure 5.
Trench 12+00S: VG Zone
Tudor Property, Tudor Twp., Ontario
 Lot 6, Concession XIII 820721

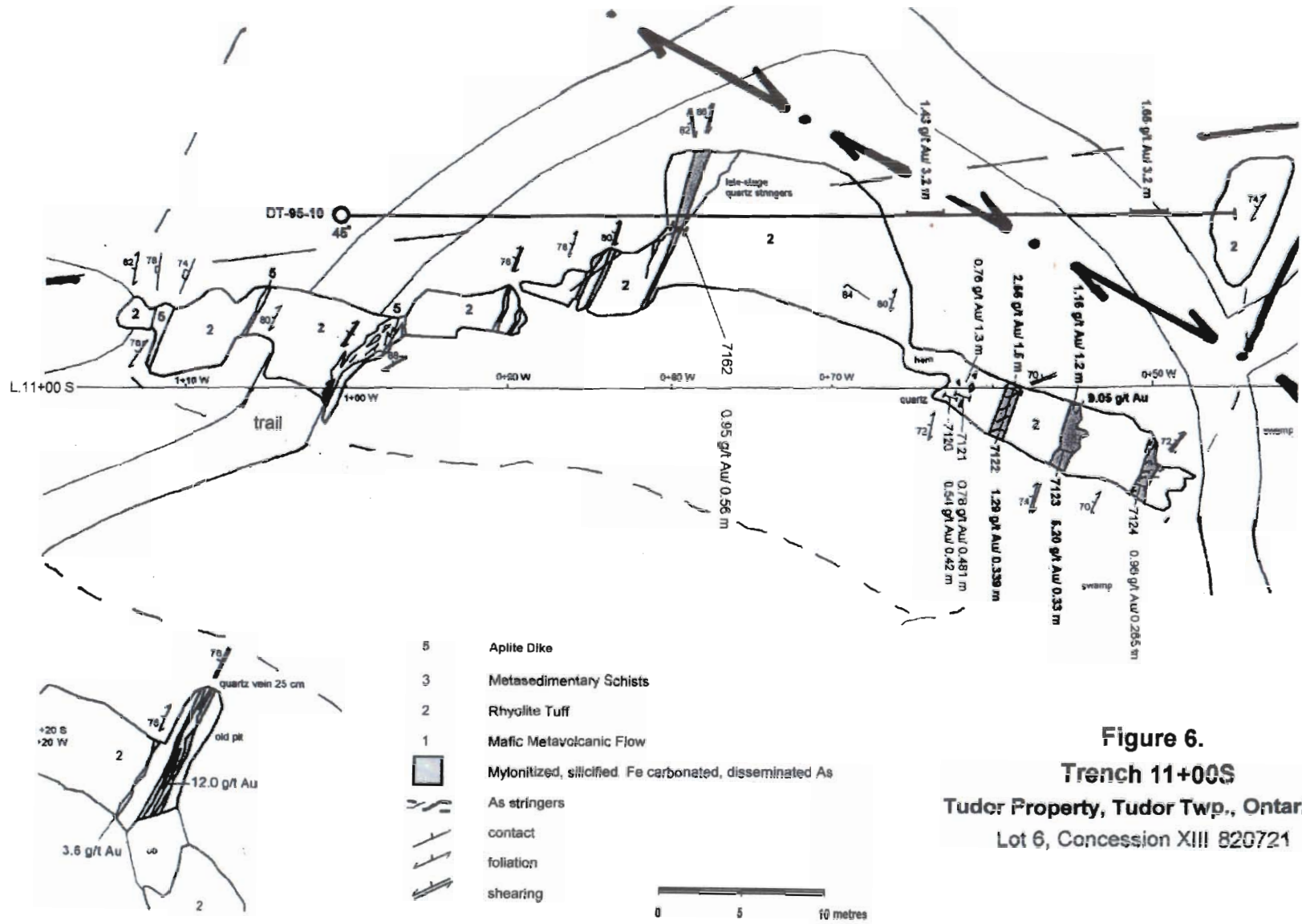


Figure 6.
Trench 11+00S
Tudor Property, Tudor Twp., Ontario
Lot 6, Concession XIII 820721

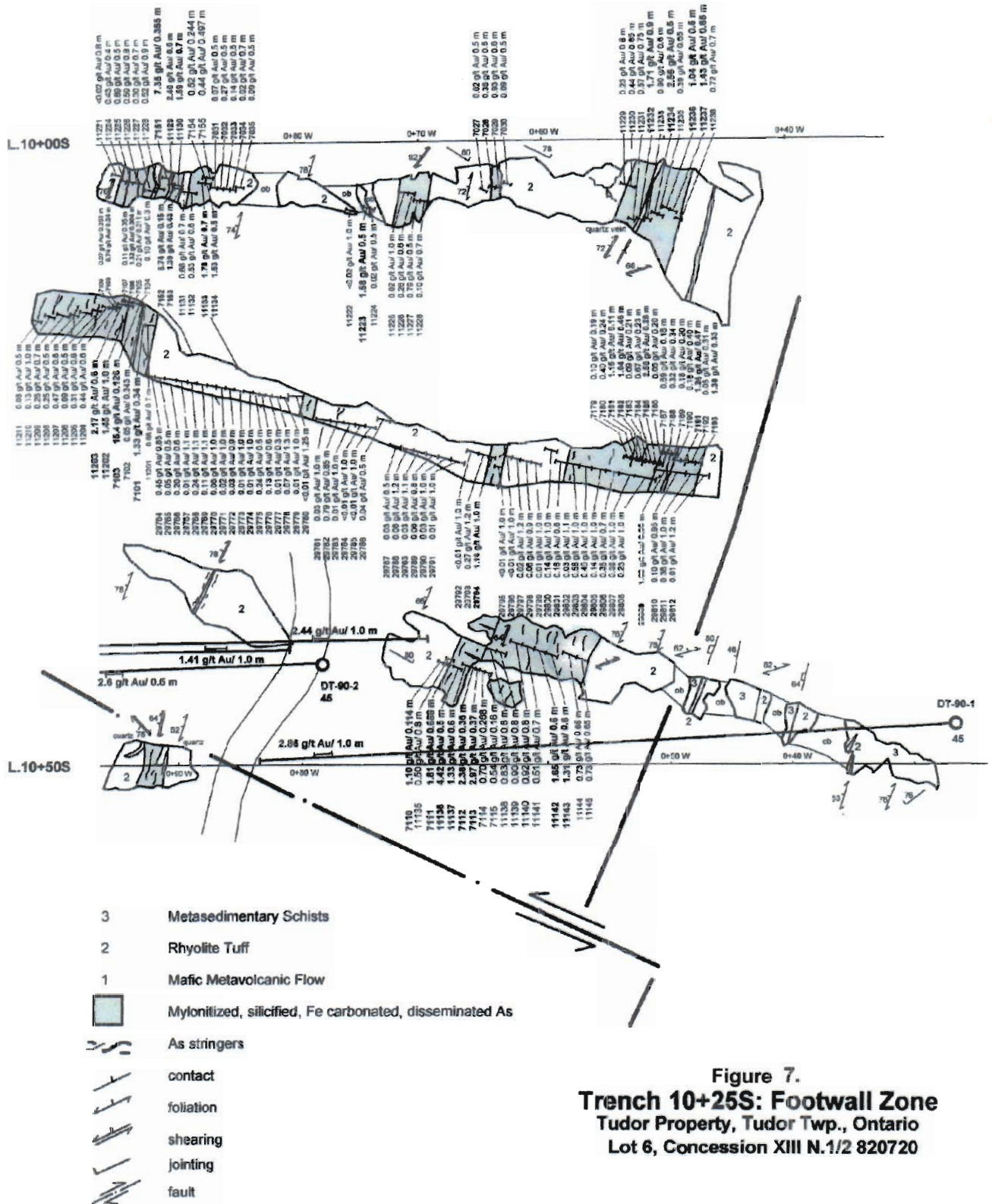


Figure 7.
Trench 10+25S: Footwall Zone
 Tudor Property, Tudor Twp., Ontario
 Lot 6, Concession XIII N.1/2 820720

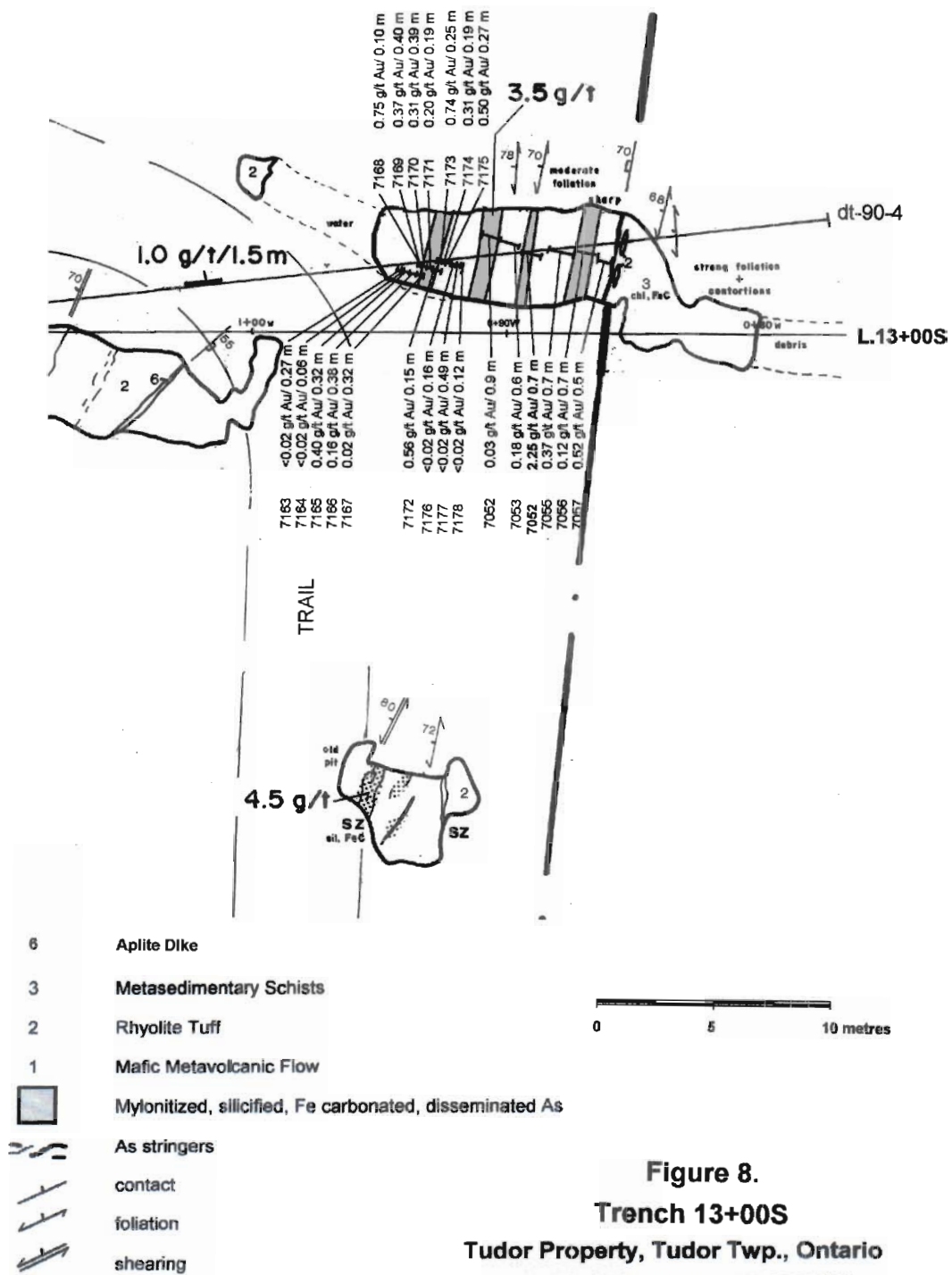


Table 3 summarizes the grades of gold mineralization of these zones at various intervals along strike of the Main Prospect. In consideration as a high-grade gold deposit, the Christie-VG Zone forms the highest grade of mineralization within felsite unit.

On the east side of Trench 8+00S, the Christie Zone forms the footwall mineralization in the felsite unit. At 7+75S, the felsite unit is crossed by a series of left-handed faults similar to those at 10+75S. Towards the north, drill holes at 6+25S show the main gold bearing mineralization widens to 52 metres and appears to be strengthening with depth.

III. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The Main Prospect contains a significant gold resource which requires a substantial amount of exploration to accurately determine the size and grade of the deposit. A diamond drill program is recommended as the next phase of exploration. A 50,000 metre drill program will be required at an approximate cost of: \$7,000,000. The program should focus on determining the extent of mineralization along strike and depth using a series of step-out holes and deep drilling. In addition, a second drill should be used between 0+00 to 18+00S to establish the grade and continuity of the deposit with a series of closely spaced, inclined drill holes centered at distances of 20 metres apart. A budget for the proposed program includes:

Diamond Drilling	50,000 metres	\$5,500,000
Analyses		1,500,000
Supervision, Reports, Maps		<u>500,000</u>
		\$7,000,000

Respectfully submitted,



Robert James Dillman
Arjadee Prospecting

P.Ge



**Table 3: SUMMARY OF CHANNEL SAMPLING AND DRILL INTERSECTIONS
TUDOR GOLD PROJECT
TUDOR PROPERTY, TUDOR TWP. ONTARIO
September 2005**

Powerline Zone

Station	Trench	Drill Hole	Comments
1+00S	0.49 g/t/ 10 m inc. 1.6 g/t/ 1.2 m		Trench partially sampled. Selected samples of Footwall mineralization 2.7 g/t & 2.8 g/t.
2+00S	0.44 g/t/ 11.7 m inc. 1.33 g/t/ 0.6 m & 1.92 g/t/ 0.5 m		Trench partially sampled.
2+25S	0.86 g/t/ 4.5 m inc. 1.67 g/t/ 1 m & 3.41 g/t/ 0.5 m		Trench partially sampled.
3+00S	1.05 g/t/ 0.5 m		Most of trench not sampled. Selected sample of Footwall mineralization 3.7 g/t.
4+00S	0.82 g/t/ 2 m inc. 1.14 g/t/ 0.5 m		Most of trench not sampled.

MD Zone

Station	Trench	Drill Hole	Comments
5+00S	Footwall (MD): 0.76 g/t/ 5.4 m inc. 2.3 g/t/ 0.5 m & 2.99 g/t/ 0.5 m Central (Powerline): 0.3 g/t/ 8 m inc. 1.3 g/t/ 0.5 m	DT-99-18 Footwall (MD): 45°W 2.3 g/t/ 2.8 m inc. 8.8 g/t/ 0.5 m	Footwall mineralization crosses felsite unit
5+75S	Central and west side of trench not sampled	DT-99-17 Footwall (Blowout): 1.9 g/t/ 3.6 m 45° W inc. 3.9 g/t/ 1 m Central (MD) 3.4 g/t/ 1.6 m inc. 7.5 g/t/ 0.6 m Native gold	Hangingwall mineralization. Three mineralized zones in hole.
6+00S		DT-90-5 hangingwall (MD?) 45° E 0.5 g/t/ 9.9 m inc. 2.5 g/t/ 0.5 m central (MD?) mineralization 0.7 g/t/ 6.5 m inc. 2.58 g/t/ 0.5 m	Drill hole averaged 0.42 g/t/ 47.3 m 3 zones of mineralization: hangingwall, central, footwall

Blowout Zone

Station	Trench	Drill Hole	Comments
5+75S	1.05 g/t/ 10.5 m inc. 2.73 g/t/ 0.5 m & 2.39 g/t/ 1.6 m	DT-99-17 footwall mineralization 45° W 0.52 g/t/ 27.5 m inc. 3.9 g/t/ 1 m & 4.54 g/t/ 0.4 m central zone: 0.45 g/t/ 13.3 m	footwall & central mineralization.
6+00S		DT-90-5 0.76 g/t/ 11.9 m inc. 1.86 g/t/ 2 m 45°E	Hole DT-90-5 ended in footwall mineralization. Selected samples from 3 old pits on shore: 4.7 g/t, 4.3 g/t, 2.6 g/t, 2.7 g/t, 4.6 g/t.
6+25S		DT-95-11 0.8 g/t/ 42 m 2 zones 45° E 0.92 g/t/ 8.9 m inc. 3.09 g/t/ 1.1 m 0.9 g/t/ 28 m inc. 5.3 g/t/ 1.1 m DT-95-12 1.34 g/t/ 52.2 m 2 zones 65° E Hangingwall 0.99 g/t/ 9.2 m inc. 2.7 g/t/ 2 m Footwall 2.44 g/t/ 22.5 m inc. 7.59 g/t/ 1.3 m & 2.4 g/t/ 1.9 m & 2.7 g/t/ 2.1 m & 4.0 g/t/ 5.6 m	2 mineralized zones. Strong footwall mineralization. Mineralization strengthening with depth. IP anomaly south of drill hole.

Christie Zone

Station	Trench	Drill Hole	Comments
7+45S		DT-99-16 0.58 g/t/ 6.6 m inc. 2.16 g/t/ 0.5m 45° E footwall mineralization	Footwall mineralization. Numerous crosscutting faults in hole.
7+50S	Footwall mineralization 1.01 g/t/ 3.3 m inc. 2.02 g/t/ 0.6 m & 2.36 g/t/ 0.6 m Central mineralization 0.69 g/t/ 11.4 inc. 2.19 g/t/ 0.9 m Hangingwall mineralization 1.28 g/t/ 3.7 m inc. 4.98 g/t/ 0.5 m		3 mineralized zones. Footwall mineralization is part of Christie Shoot. Selected sample of Footwall 15. 6 g/t.
8+00S	0.91 g/t/ 8.3 m inc. 2.27 g/t/ 0.6 m & 2.37 g/t/ 0.7 m & 1.13 g/t/ 2.5 m		Footwall mineralization is Christie Shoot. Mineralization crossed by 1.5 m wide gabbro dike. Selected sample of Footwall 16.8 g/t.
8+50S	Footwall mineralization 0.89 g/t/ 7.2 m inc. 2.3 g/t/ 2.25 m Central mineralization 1.6 g/t/ 2.4 m inc. 2.13 g/t/ 1.4 m Hangingwall mineralization 2.08 g/t/ 0.5 m		Footwall mineralization is Christie Shoot.
8+75S	Central mineralization 1.12 g/t/ 1.05 m & 0.65 g/t/ 5 m inc. 1.79 g/t/ 1 m		Trench partially sampled, flooded. Margins of felsite not trenched. Mineralization forms hangingwall mineralization in Trench 10+00S
9+00S	Footwall mineralization 0.45 g/t/ 7.2 m inc. 2.4 g/t/ 2.2 m inc. 5.9 g/t/ 0.5 m Hangingwall mineralization 1.37 g/t/ 3.15 m inc. 3.54 g/t/ 1 m		Central area of felsite not trenched. Footwall mineralization has shifted away from contact, Christie Shoot.
9+50S		DT-95-8 Christie Shoot 45° 4.5 g/t/ 4.2 m inc. 7.7 g/t/ 2.3 m Footwall mineralization 0.61 g/t/ 14.8 m inc. 2.4 g/t/ 0.9 m DT-95-9 Christie Shoot 65° 0.95 g/t/ 2.1 m Footwall mineralization 0.64 g/t/ 24.8 m inc. 6.47 g/t/ 1.4 m	Holes collared in middle of felsite unit. Hangingwall mineralization not tested.
9+87S	Hangingwall mineralization 2.1 g/t/ 0.6 m inc. 7.45 g/t/ 0.14 m		Small trench on west side of felsite.
10+00S	Christie Shoot 1.3 g/t/ 7 m inc. 3.6 g/t/ 1.5 m Footwall mineralization 0.95 g/t/ 6.9 m inc. 1.3 g/t/ 1.2 m & 2 g/t/ 1.3 m		Hangingwall not sampled. Subzone 1.58 g/t/ 0.5 m
10+25S	Christie Shoot 0.85 g/t/ 8.3 m inc. 2.2 g/t/ 2.4 m Footwall mineralization 0.95 g/t/ 6.9 m inc. 1.3 g/t/ 1.2 m & 2 g/t/ 1.3 m		Selected samples of Christie Shoot includes: 15.4 g/t/ 0.13 m, 19.2 g/t.. Subzone 1.16 g/t/ 1m
10+50S	Footwall mineralization 0.56 g/t/ 7.9 m inc. 2.56 g/t/ 0.3 m	DT-90-1 Footwall mineralization 45° W 0.38 g/t/ 20.5 m inc. 4.4 g/t/ 0.5 m & 1.5 g/t/ 1 m DT-90-2 Subzone 0.43 g/t/ 9.3 m 45° W inc. 2.6 g/t/ 0.5 m Christie Shoot 3.74 g/t/ 4.5 m inc. 9.9 g/t/ 1.5 m DT-95-6 Christie Shoot 45°E 1.1 g/t/ 1.1m Footwall mineralization 1.1 g/t/ 4.5 m inc. 2.44 g/t/ 1.1 m DT-95-7 Christie Shoot 65°E 0.62 g/t/ 7.5 m inc. 1.3 g/t/ 2.3 m Footwall mineralization 0.4 g/t/ 10 m inc. 1.41 g/t/ 1.1 m	
11+00S	Footwall mineralization 1.8 g/t/ 1.53 m inc. 3.5 g/t/ 0.44 m VG Zone 2.56 g/t/ 1.5 m & 1.16 g/t/ 1.2 m inc. 5.2 g/t/ 0.33 m	DT-95-10 VG Zone 45°E 0.54 g/t/ 23.7 m inc. 1.4 g/t/ 3 m & 1.6 g/t/ 3.2 m inc. 2.55 g/t/ 1 m	DT-95-10 stopped in mineralized felsite before Footwall Zone. Selected sample of north end of VG Zone 9 g/t/0.8 m.

VG Zone

Station	Trench	Drill Hole	Comments
11+25S	Hangingwall mineralization 3.6 g/t/ 1 m & 12 g/t/ 0.6 m.		Old pit in Hangingwall. Parallel mineralization to VG Zone.
11+50S	VG Zone 10.3 g/t/ 0.25 m & 3.1 g/t/ 0.98 m inc. 7.48 g/t/ 0.34 m		Trench partially exposes VG Zone. VG Zone mostly covered by swamp
12+00S	VG Zone 2.78 g/t/ 5.6 m inc. 15.8 g/t/ 0.8 m & 59.7 g/t/ 0.1 m Footwall mineralization 2.2 g/t/ 1 m		Native gold in 1 cm wide arsenopyrite stringers. Selected samples of 72.2 g/t/ 0.8 m and 50 g/t/ 0.3 m.

Footwall Zone

Station	Trench	Drill Hole	Comments
13+00S	Footwall mineralization 0.49 g/t/ 4.5 m inc. 2.25 g/t/ 0.7 m	DT-90-4 0.59 g/t/ 6 m inc. 1 g/t/ 1.5 m 45°E	
14+00S	Footwall mineralization 1.5 g/t/ 0.5 m & 2.4 g/t/ 0.5 m		
15+75S	Footwall mineralization 2.4 g/t/ 1.1 m		
18+00S	Footwall mineralization 4.4 g/t/ 0.9 m		

South Extension

Station	Trench	Drill Hole	Comments
21+50S	2.5 g/t/ 1 m		
26+40S	8.39 g/t/ 0.25 m	DT-95-14 0.92 g/t/ 1.3 m & 1.39 g/t/ 0.75 m 45°W DT-95-15 0.67 g/t/ 3 m inc. 1.1 g/t/ 0.8 m 45°W 1.99 g/t/ 0.3 m	E-W fence with DT-95-15. 8 zones of mineralization. Ended in felsite.
27+50S	5.7 g/t/ 1 m 5.2 g/t/ 0.4 m 6.78 g/t/ 0.7 m 5.8 g/t/ 1 m 8.44 g/t/ 1 m	DT-95-13 0.7 g/t/ 0.4 m	Ended in felsite.

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C E R T I F I C A T E

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

- [1.] I am a **Mining Exploration Geologist** and that I reside and carry on business at **8901 Reily Drive**, in the town of **Mount Brydges, Ontario**.
- [2.] I am a **Graduate** of the **University of Western Ontario**, and 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 **September 12, 2005**, titled: "**REPORT OF CHANNEL SAMPLING PROGRAM MAIN PROSPECT: TUDOR GOLD PROPERTY, TUDOR TOWNSHIP, ONTARIO**" is based on information collected by myself between **October 20, 2004** and **September 12, 2005**. Any other information which has been gathered from additional sources has been cited 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** the use of this report or any part of if **proper credit** is given to the original author.
- [8.] I have **50% interest** in the property.
- [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 12th day of September, 2005



**Appendix 1.
Daily Log
Channel Sampling Program
Tudor Gold Project
Tudor Twp., Ontario**

**Jim Chard
Ian Carman**

October 20, 2004 to October 29, 2004

October 20, 2004	820721	sampled & mapped Trench 12+00S
October 21, 2004	820721	sampled & mapped Trench 12+00S & Trench 11+00S
October 22, 2004	820721	sampled & mapped Trench 13+00S
October 23, 2004	820721	sampled & mapped Trench 13+00S
October 24, 2004	820721	sampled & mapped Trench 13+00S
October 25, 2004	820721 & 820720	sampled & mapped Trench 13+00S & Trench 10+25S
October 26, 2004	820720	sampled & mapped Trench 10+25S
October 27, 2004	820720	sampled & mapped Trench 10+25S
October 28, 2004	820720	sampled & mapped Trench 10+25S
October 29, 2004	820720	sampled & mapped Trench 10+25S and sample delivery

SGS Lakefield Research Limited
Box 4300, 185 Concession St.
Lakefield, ON, Canada K0L 2H0

INVOICE

Invoice #: **C69814**

Printed: December 20, 2004

(5777) Louvicourt - Rin Con
8901 Reily Drive RR#5
Mount Brydges, ON
Canada, N0L 1W0
Attn : R.J. Dillman
Reference :

G.S.T. # 89921 6352RT

Project : 2403380
Lr. Ref. : CA09499-NOV04

Qty	Analysis	Description	\$ Unit	\$ Total
38		Crush and Pulverize	6.75	256.50
38	Pb Fusion	30 g Lead Fusion Sample Prep	8.00	304.00
38	Au	PM Assay - single element	13.00	494.00
			SUB TOTAL \$	1054.50
			Analysis	1054.50
			GST 7 %	73.81
			TOTAL \$	1128.31

** Invoice in Canadian Funds unless stated otherwise **



SGS Lakefield Research Limited
P.O. Box 4300 - 186 Concession St.
Lakefield - Ontario - K0L 2H0
Phone: 705-652-2038 FAX: 705-652-6441

Louvicourt - Rin Con
Attn : R.J. Dillman

8901 Relly Drive RR#5
Mount Brydges, ON, N0L 1W0
Canada

Phone: (519) 264-9278
Fax:(519) 264-9278

Wednesday, December 15, 2004

Date Rec. : 15 November 2004
LR Report : CA09499-NOV04
Project : 2403380

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

Final Report


Sample ID	Au g/t
1: 7156	1.61
2: 7157	3.02
3: 7158	0.44
4: 7159	0.91
5: 7160	0.98
6: 7161	0.64
7: 7162	0.95
8: 7163	< 0.02
9: 7164	< 0.02
10: 7165	0.40
11: 7166	0.16
12: 7167	0.02
13: 7168	0.75
14: 7169	0.37
15: 7170	0.31
16: 7171	0.20
17: 7172	0.56
18: 7173	0.74
19: 7174	0.13
20: 7175	0.50
21: 7176	< 0.02
22: 7177	< 0.02
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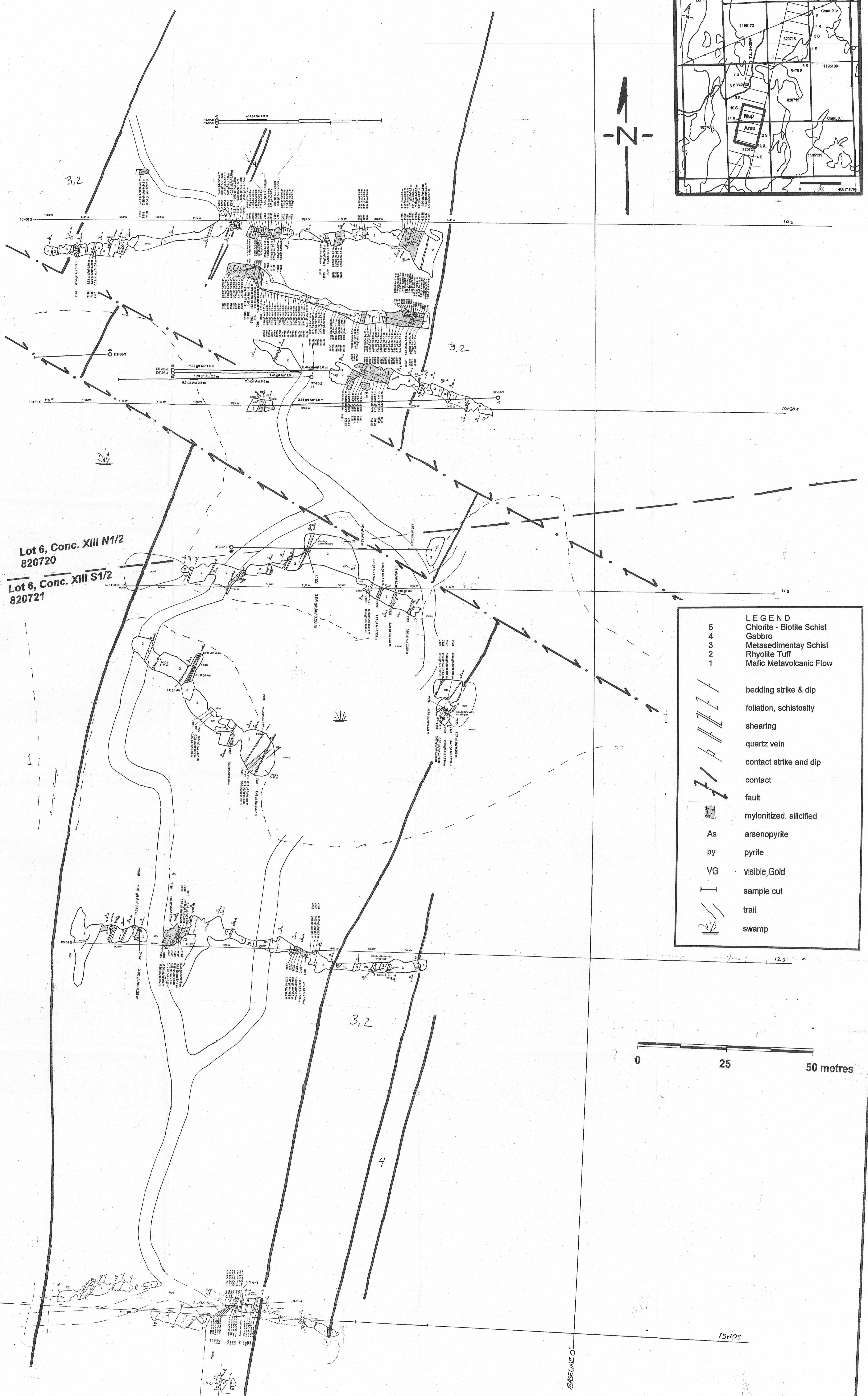
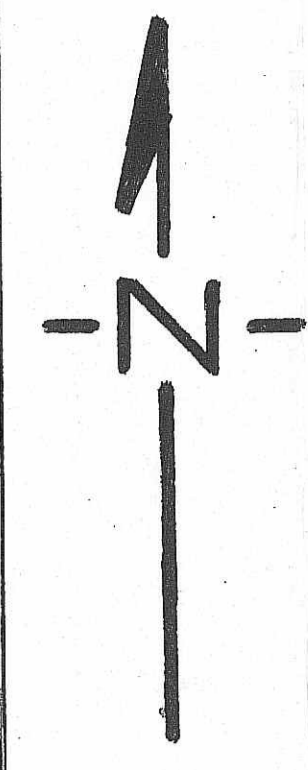
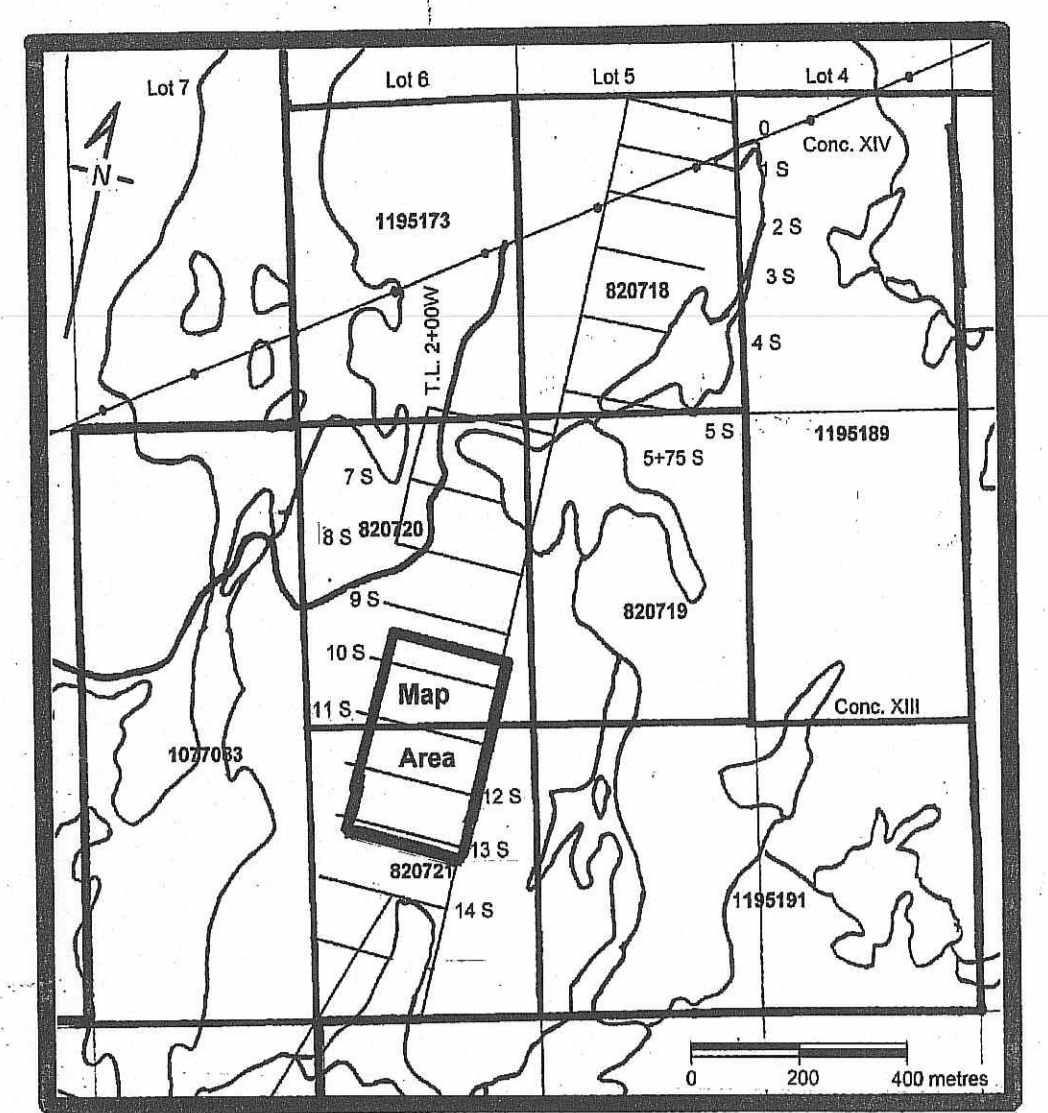


SGS Lakefield Research Limited
P.O. Box 4300 - 185 Concession St.
Lakefield - Ontario - K0L 2H0
Phone: 705-852-2038 FAX: 705-852-6441

LR Report : CA09499-NOV04

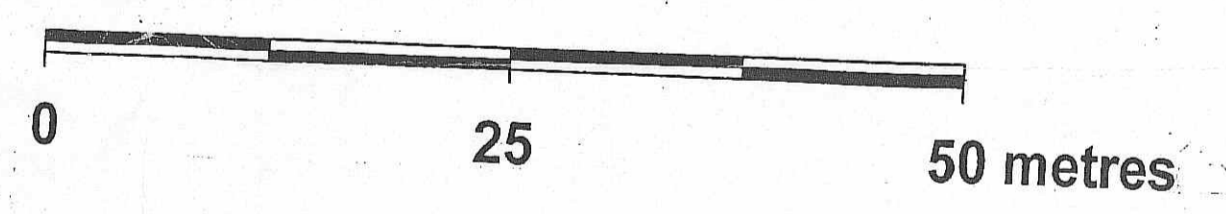
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30: 7185	2.56
31: 7186	0.05
32: 7187	0.69
33: 7188	0.32
34: 7189	0.18
35: 7190	0.18
36: 7191	1.24
37: 7192	0.05
38: 7193	1.38
39-DUP: 7175	0.57


Debbie Waldon
Debbie Waldon
Project Coordinator,
Minerals Services, Analytical



Lot 6, Conc. XIII N1/2
820720
Lot 6, Conc. XIII S1/2
820721

LEGEND	
5	Chlorite - Biotite Schist
4	Gabbro
3	Metasedimentary Schist
2	Rhyolite Tuff
1	Mafic Metavolcanic Flow
	bedding strike & dip
	foliation, schistosity
	shearing
	quartz vein
	contact strike and dip
	contact
	fault
	mylonitized, silicified
As	arsenopyrite
py	pyrite
VG	visible Gold
	sample cut
	trail
	swamp



CHANNEL SAMPLE LOCATIONS & RESULTS
SECTION 10+00S TO 13+00S: MAIN PROSPECT
TUDOR PROPERTY, TUDOR TWP., ONTARIO

DATE: OCTOBER 2004	DRAWN BY: RJD
REVISED: SEPTEMBER 2005	MAP No.: MP-2005-2