2.30810

Report on the Exploration Program

Project 3001008

HAGEY TOWNSHIP

2.30810

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October 2005

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INTRODUCTION:

Project 3001008 consists of one unpatented claim (TB3001008) located north of Middle Shebandowan Lake in Hagey Township.

The area hosts numerous significant occurrences, deposits and past and present producers of gold and base metals.

The property is under-explored and has excellent potential for hosting economic gold deposits.

The current project included a program of prospecting and mechanical stripping.

Approximately 5 kilometres of reconnaissance traverses were undertaken on the property in order to examine outcrop exposures and identify priority targets for mechanical stripping.

Mechanical and hand stripping, mapping and sampling were undertaken over four priority target areas.

A total of 28 rock samples were acquired and analysed for multi elements by fire assay and ICAP techniques.

The results of the work program indicate that the property is prospective for gold and VMS –style base metal mineralization.

The South Porphyry Trend displays alteration and mineralization that is similar to that identified at the J. F. West Zone and the Calchris Zone located immediately to the east.

The North Contact Deformation Zone displays a geological setting with alteration and mineralization similar to that of the Hemlo and Val d'Or gold Camps. This zone is likely laterally extensive and may continue east and west along the entire north contact of the Shebandowan Stock. The Bandore gold deposits located approximately 9 kilometres to the east are likely hosted in the extension of the North Contact Deformation Zone.

A cut grid should be established to facilitate detailed mapping and geophysics including magnetic and IP surveys. The North Contact Deformation Zone and the South Porphyry Trend should be considered priority targets.

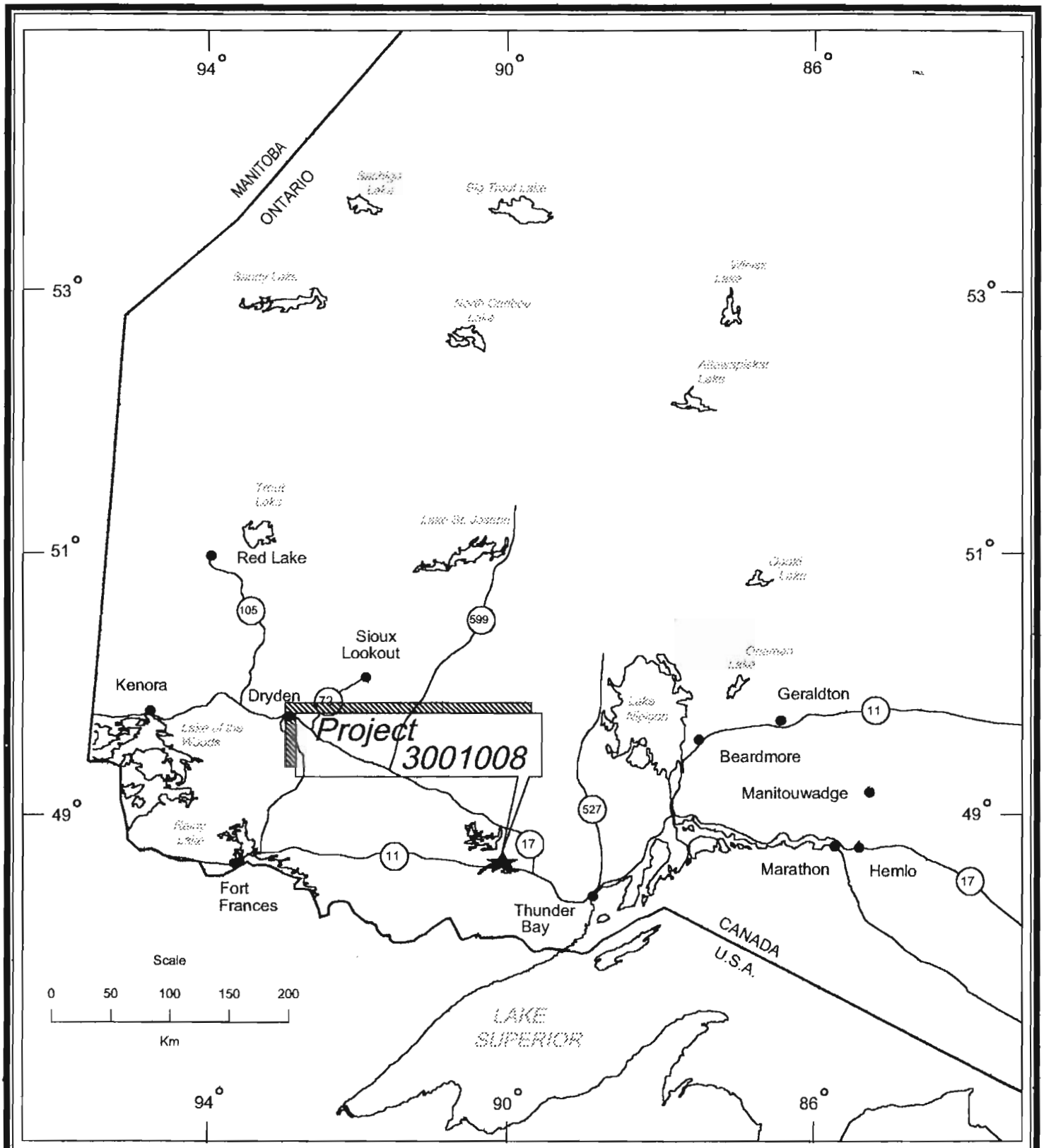
LOCATION:

The project is located in the township Hagey, 93 km west of Thunder Bay, 18 km west of the town of Shebandowan in the Thunder Bay Mining Division (See Property Location Figure).

NTS: 52/B9
UTM nad83: 703500E, 5392000N

ACCESS:

Access is best achieved via Highway 11 to Beaver Bay Road which crosses the property.



Project 3001008
Property Location

Figure 1

PROPERTY:

The property consists of one unpatented mining claim (TB 3001008) comprising 2 units approximately 32 ha in area (See Claim Map Figure).

REGIONAL GEOLOGY:

The project area lies within the western extension of the Abitibi-Wawa-Shebandowan subprovince of the Superior structural province of the Canadian Shield. The volcanic-sedimentary units of this belt are bounded to the south by granitic terrain and to the north by the Quetico subprovince.

The volcanic-sedimentary stratigraphy can be subdivided into the Burchell and Greenwater assemblages of Keewatin-age (2710-2722 Ma), and the Shebandowan assemblage of Timiskaming-age (2689-2696 Ma). The Burchell and Greenwater assemblages are interpreted to have island arc and ocean crustal origins. The Burchell assemblage occurs to the north, is extensively homoclinal and youngs to the north while the Greenwater assemblage occurs to the south of the Burchell assemblage and faces to the south. The Shebandowan assemblage is composed of alluvial-fluviatile sediments, alkaline volcanics and associated alkaline intrusives.

The Timiskaming units occupy fault bounded basins within the Keewatin stratigraphy which are interpreted to have formed during regional transpressional deformation at 2700 Ma. A major regional break, the Crayfish Creek fault, extends in an east west direction across the belt, and defines in part a major unconformable contact between Timiskaming and Keewatin assemblages. The Postan's fault is interpreted as occurring along the northern subprovince boundary and appears to host extensive gabbroic intrusions.

The Quetico subprovince occurs to the north and consists of a monotonous sequence of turbidites ranging from conglomerate to greywacke to argillite.

Regional metamorphic grade is lower greenschist facies with higher grades up to lower amphibolite facies occurring proximal to intrusive contacts.

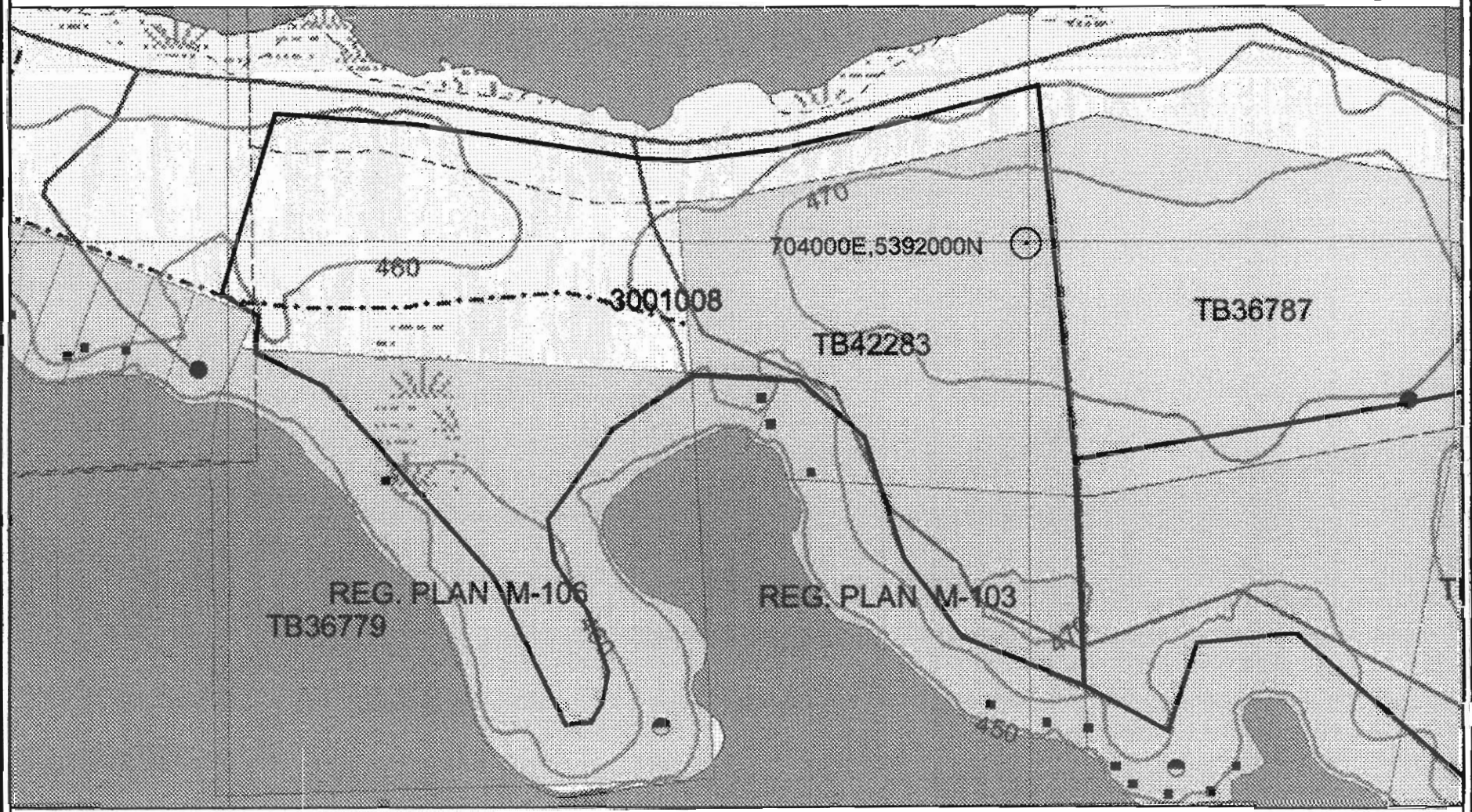
This portion of the belt exhibits strong similarities to the Val d'Or, Timmins and Kirkland Lake areas both in geological and tectonic evolution. Geological models based upon the gold deposits related to the Timiskaming environments of the Abitibi are being used as effective guides for exploration in the Shebandowan area. Since the mid 1980's, over 100 new gold occurrences have been discovered in the belt, mostly as a result of surface prospecting, which has brought to light the potential for additional gold discoveries and illustrates the relatively unexplored nature of the belt. The identification of this Timiskaming-type of geological setting and related gold mineralization has resulted in the area being re-named the Matawin Gold Belt by government geologists (Lavigne and Scott, 1994).

MODEL OF GOLD MINERALIZATION:

The Shebandowan area exhibits many of the important elements of a distinct class of gold deposits found within the Abitibi belt. The main characteristics of these gold deposits are their close spatial association with Timiskaming aged felsic to intermediate stocks and dykes, occurring with slivers of Timiskaming type fluvial-alluvial sedimentary and volcanic rocks, which have

Project 3001008

Claim Map



Hagey Township Thunder Bay Mining Division

intruded 25 to 35 Ma older rocks in unconformable contact along major fault zones. Gold ore bodies occur within composite alkali stocks or along their margins (Beattie, Young-Davidson), adjacent satellite dykes and sills (Ross, Douay No 531, Holt McDermott South zone), and along faults and lithological contacts away from the intrusions (Lightning zone, Douay No. 68). Orebodies in such positions are interpreted to represent proximal to distal components of large magmatic hydrothermal systems centered on, and possibly genetically related to, composite alkali stocks (Robert, 1997). Ore bodies consist of disseminated sulphides with variably developed stockworks of quartz-carbonate-albite +/- K-feldspar veinlets, within zones of carbonate, albite, sericite and locally K feldspar alteration.

Examples of gold deposits from the area that fit this model include the Pistol Lake Property located 1 km to the north of the project area, the Bandore property 4 km to the east, the Gold Creek Property 10 km to the east and the Tower Property 40 km to the east.

MODEL OF BASE METAL MINERALIZATION:

A well-defined model of volcanogenic massive sulphide deposits has been developed that has application to this area and is described as follows in "Discover Prospecting an introductory prospecting manual" available from the Ontario Prospectors Association.

Mineral concentrations in volcanic rocks are formed by the discharge of hot, hydrothermal solutions onto the seafloor. Metal-rich, sulphide minerals precipitate from the solutions and accumulate amongst volcanic and sedimentary rocks. These deposits form disseminated, semi-massive and massive, lens-shaped bodies of volcanogenic massive sulphides (VMS) which are a major source of copper, zinc, lead, silver, gold and minor amounts of tin, cadmium, antimony and bismuth. The typical economic deposit consists of several individual massive sulphide lenses that contain 1 to 10 million tonnes of ore grading 2% to 10% combined Cu, Zn and Pb. The largest deposits contain in excess of 100 million tonnes of ore. Deposits tend to occur in clusters and individual deposits occur within a single, specific sequence of rocks.

Massive sulphide deposits form in areas of underwater volcanic activity where seawater is drawn down through fractures in volcanic rocks and heated by cooling igneous intrusions beneath the seafloor. The heated seawater circulates through fractures and reacts with the rocks, leaching out metallic elements. Continued heating causes the solutions to circulate upwards along fractures. The solutions eventually pour out into the sea where metallic sulphide minerals precipitate from the solutions on or near the seafloor.

The form of the massive sulphide deposits range from steep-sided cones to flat, tabular, sheets that accumulate in deep water on the flanks of felsic, volcanoes or in topographic depressions. The most common metallic mineral in a massive sulphide lens is pyrite accompanied by pyrrhotite, chalcopyrite, sphalerite and galena. Chalcopyrite content decreases upward and outward from the base of the massive sulphide lens. A thinly bedded unit of iron-rich chert commonly overlies a sulphide deposit and may extend laterally away from the deposit. In some cases, the massive sulphides are spatially associated with magnetite-hematite and pyrite-pyrrhotite iron deposits.

Volcanogenic massive sulphides can be divided into two types: 1) a Zn-Pb-Cu type associated with intermediate to felsic volcanic flows, felsic quartz-and quartz-feldspar porphyries, felsic pyroclastic rocks and fine-grained sedimentary rocks; and 2) a Cu-Zn type associated with mafic, volcanic flows and fine-grained sedimentary rocks (Lydon 1984). Deposits of the Cu-Zn type occur where the rocks below the deposit consist of mafic volcanic rocks or their direct sedimentary derivatives, whereas deposits of the Zn-Pb-Cu type occur where the rocks below the deposit

consist of felsic volcanic rocks or fine-grained, shaly sedimentary rocks.

Massive sulphide deposits are commonly underlain by a wide and extensive alteration zone found in rocks that lie below the ore body (footwall rocks). Hot solutions that deposited the sulphides on the seafloor circulated through the rocks and chemically changed them by adding or removing elements during vigorous chemical reactions that occurred between the rocks and the solutions. Most footwall rocks beneath a massive sulphide lens are enriched in magnesium (Mg), iron (Fe), silicon (Si), potassium (K), copper (Cu) and zinc (Zn) and depleted in sodium (Na) and calcium (Ca). The altered rocks contain large amounts of minerals that would not normally occur in unaltered rocks, such as chlorite, sericite, biotite, talc, quartz, iron carbonate and disseminated sulphides. If the altered rocks are metamorphosed they may contain unusual concentrations and assemblages of very coarse-grained minerals, such as anthophyllite, kyanite, cordierite, sillimanite, staurolite, garnet, biotite and sericite. The occurrence of such minerals serves as guides to exploration for volcanogenic massive sulphide deposits.

Volcanogenic massive sulphide deposits occur across Ontario and are mined at the Kidd Creek Mine at Timmins. Past producers are the Winston Lake Mine near Schreiber; and the Geco Mine at Manitouwadge the South Bay Mine near Red Lake; the Mattabi and Lyon Lake mines near Ignace; and the Temagami Mine at Temagami Lake.

PROPERTY GEOLOGY:

The project area is underlain by Archean supracrustal rocks of the Shebandowan greenstone belt.

The supracrustal rocks strike east-west with subvertical dips and form an apparent homoclinal sequence which youngs to the north.

A mixed stratigraphic sequence composed of mafic, intermediate and felsic volcanics with narrow chemical and clastic sedimentary units occurs in this area. Mafic volcanic flow units are intercalated with intermediate and felsic pyroclastic horizons and ultramafic rocks. Mafic to felsic intrusive units commonly intrude the volcanics.

The Shebandowan Stock, a Timiskaming-age felsic intrusive, occurs in the southern part of the property.

All rock units have been subjected to regional progressive greenschist facies metamorphism.

MINERALIZATION:

1) Gold Mineralization:

Gold mineralization has been identified within an east-west trending deformation zone of sheared and carbonate altered volcanic rocks with minor sulphide mineralization and locally visible gold that occurs to the east of the property. This deformation zone has been exposed in the Calchris showing area but has not been followed along strike. Two drill holes immediately north and below the showing collared in the deformation zone and very high core angles indicate that the structure dips shallowly to the north similar to the J. F. West Zone (2.9 million tonnes @ 2.6 gAu/T) located about 300 north and parallel to the Chalchris Zone.

In the South Porphyry Zone, a series of deformed felsic intrusive units (syenites and porphyries), strike east-west across the property and display significant shearing, carbonate alteration and quartz veining. The mineralization, alteration, structure and host rocks are virtually identical to the gold deposits found at Pistol Lake, Bandore and Moss Lake; north, east and west of the property.

2) Base Metal Mineralization:

Significant Cu-Zn mineralization has been identified east and west of the project area and likely strikes onto the property. Stratigraphy from the Amp Lake Felsic Volcanic Centre located west of the property likely strikes onto the claims.

PREVIOUS WORK:

1938: T.L. Tanton supervised regional mapping project. Geology of the Shebandowan Area, Ontario, Geol. Surv. Canada Map 338A,; scale 1 inch to 1 mile.

1973: J.A. Morin supervised regional mapping project. Geology of the Lower Shebandowan Lake Area, Thunder Bay District, Ontario, Ontario Division of Mines, Geological Report 110.

1983-1985: GLE Resources and Lincoln Resources prepare a cut grid and perform geological mapping, magnetic and electromagnetic surveys.

1984: L.B. Chorlton performs a regional study of gold mineralization in the Shebandowan area for the Ontario Geological Survey.

1988: Chabela Resources conducts an airborne EM and Mag survey.

1989: Noranda Exploration conducted a regional airborne E.M. and magnetics survey that covered the property.

1996: Osmani, I. A. supervised regional mapping project. Geology and mineral potential of the upper and middle Shebandowan Lakes area, west central Shebandowan greenstone belt; Ontario Geological Survey, Open File Report 5938.

2001: Jackson, J.E. 2001. Shebandowan area high density regional lake sediment and water geochemical survey, northwestern Ontario; Ontario Geological Survey, Open File Report 6057.

RATIONALE:

The Shebandowan Greenstone Belt is a proven gold and massive sulphide producing belt with past producing mines and numerous gold and base metal occurrences.

Work in the area indicates a geological environment favourable to hosting gold deposits (Pistol Lake, Bandore Property, Moss Lake Property), the formation of volcanogenic massive sulphide deposits (Vanguard Property) and the deposition of magmatic sulphide orebodies (Inco Shebandowan Mine).

The deformation zones which host the Pistol Lake Deposits and the Calchris Zone are open along strike and may host significant gold mineralization on the property.

The Southern Porphyry Zone, a series of deformed felsic intrusive units (syenites and porphyries), strikes east-west across the property and displays significant shearing, carbonate alteration and quartz veining. The mineralization, alteration, structure and host rocks are virtually identical to the gold deposits found at Pistol Lake, Bandore and Moss Lake; north, east and west of the property. This mineralized zone has not been drilled, stripped or significantly explored in the past and will be the focus of this program.

WORK PROGRAM:

Approximately 5 kilometres of reconnaissance traverses were undertaken on the property in order to examine outcrop exposures and identify priority targets for mechanical stripping (See Work Program Figure).

Mechanical and hand stripping, mapping and sampling were undertaken over four priority target areas.

A total of 28 rock samples were acquired and analysed for multi elements by fire assay and ICAP techniques.

RESULTS AND INTERPRETATION:

The mafic volcanic units that underlay much of the property display extensive patchy potassium, hematite and epidote alteration but only weak deformation. This alteration style is likely the product of hydrothermal alteration associated with a significant intrusive event possible related to alkali-porphyry-style intrusions or the footwall alteration of a VMS-style system (See Geological Interpretation Figure).

Unexpectedly thick (>3 metre) overburden covers much of the South Porphyry Trend that prevented effective exposure of the bedrock.

Where exposed, the South Porphyry Trend displays strong alteration including ankerite, silicification and sulphide mineralization. Limited sampling returned anomalous Au.

In the southwestern part of the property, felsic porphyry units (the Beaver Bay Porphyry Trend) intrude along the contact of the Shebandowan Stock. Lenses of fine-grained pale green sericitic rocks occur with the porphyries and may be felsic volcanics related to the Amp Lake stratigraphy further to the west. A wide zone of brittle-ductile deformation is observed to strike west-northwest along the contact (North Contact Deformation Zone). The area displays extensive shearing and brecciation with strong local sericite alteration and ubiquitous quartz and quartz-carbonate stringers, veining and stockworks that commonly makes up more than 10% of the rock mass. Pyrite and chalcopyrite mineralization is common. Sampling of this area returned elevated values of Au, Cr, Ba, Mo, and Cu.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS:

The results of the work program indicate that the property is prospective for gold and VMS –style base metal mineralization.

The South Porphyry Trend displays alteration and mineralization that is similar to that identified at the J. F. West Zone and the Calchris Zone located immediately to the east.

The North Contact Deformation Zone displays a geological setting with alteration and mineralization similar to that of the Hemlo and Val d'Or gold Camps. This zone is likely laterally extensive and may continue east and west along the entire north contact of the Shebandowan Stock. The Bandore gold deposits located approximately 9 kilometres to the east are likely hosted in the extension of the North Contact Deformation Zone.

A cut grid should be established to facilitate detailed mapping and geophysics including magnetic and IP surveys. The North Contact Deformation Zone and the South Porphyry Trend should be considered priority targets.

Appendix I

Sample Descriptions

Sample 211201

Stripped Area 'A' 703334E 5391637N

Felsic Intrusive? Felsic Volcanic?; quartz muscovite schist; sheared; pale green; 1-2% fine grained pyrite.

Sample 211202

Stripped Area 'A' 703346E 5391633N

Felsic Intrusive? Felsic Volcanic?; quartz muscovite schist; sheared; folded; pale green; 1-2% fine grained pyrite.

Sample 211203

Stripped Area 'A' 703346E 5391633N

Felsic Intrusive? Felsic Volcanic?; quartz muscovite schist; sheared, pale green; 1-2% fine grained pyrite; quartz stringers.

Sample 211204

Stripped Area 'A' 703361E 5391614N

Felsic Intrusive?; sheared; silicified, rusty; pale green-white; 1-2% fine grained pyrite.

Sample 211205

Stripped Area 'A' 703361E 5391614N

Felsic Intrusive?; sheared; silicified, rusty; pale green-white; trace fine grained pyrite and chalcopyrite; 25% quartz stringers and stockwork.

Sample 211206

Stripped Area 'A'

Felsic Intrusive?; sheared; highly silicified; white; trace fine grained pyrite and chalcopyrite.

Sample 211207

Stripped Area 'A' 703385E 5391568N

Felsic Intrusive? Felsic Volcanic; quartz-sericite schist; sheared; pale green; 3-5% fine grained pyrite.

Sample 211208

Stripped Area 'A' 703385E 5391568N

Felsic Intrusive? Dark green, chloritic; quartz-sericite schist boudins; sheared; 5-7% fine to medium grained pyrite.

Sample 211209

Stripped Area 'A' 703385E 5391563N

Quartz-sericite schist; sheared; pale green; 10-15% fine grained pyrite; quartz stringers; rusty.

Sample 211210

Stripped Area 'A' 703386E 5391563N

Quartz-sericite schist; sheared; pale green; 10-15% fine to medium grained pyrite; quartz stringers; rusty.

Sample 211211

Stripped Area 'A' 703387E 5391563N

Quartz-sericite schist; sheared; green; 5-7% fine grained pyrite.

Sample 211212

Stripped Area 'A' 703387E 5391563N

Quartz-sericite schist; sheared; pale green; 3-5% fine grained pyrite.

Sample 211213

Stripped Area 'A' 703386E 5391563N

Shear Zone in Felsic Intrusive? 3 metre representative grab; quartz-sericite schist; sheared; pale green; 10-15% fine grained pyrite; quartz stringers; rusty.

Sample 211214

Stripped Area 'B' 703500E 5391970N

Float or frost heave, large angular blocks, Felsic Intrusive?, patchy strong ankerite-potassic- hematite alteration; 2-3% pyrite.

Sample 211215

Beaver Bay Road 703571E 5391968N

Float, Felsic Intrusive, strong ankerite- potassic- hematite alteration; 50% white quartz stringers; 2-3% pyrite.

Sample 211216

Beaver Bay Road 703571E 5391968N

Float, Felsic Intrusive, strong ankerite- sericite- hematite alteration; 50% white quartz stringers; 3-5% pyrite.

Sample 211217

Beaver Bay Road 703713E 5391847N

Felsic Intrusive, strong ankerite alteration; 30% white quartz stringers; 3-5% pyrite.

Sample 211218

Stripped Area "D" 703977E 5391818N

Mafic Volcanic; patchy potassic- hematite- epidote alteration; 1-2% pyrite.

Sample 211219

Stripped Area "A" 703334E 5391594N

Quartz Vein; white, massive; 40cm; minor vugs; minor carbonate.

Sample 211220

Stripped Area "A" 703334E 5391594N

Calcite; massive; white; coarse grained.

Sample 211221

Stripped Area "A" 703334E 5391594N

Calcite; massive; pink; medium to coarse grained.

Sample 211222

Stripped Area "A" 703334E 5391594N

Felsic Intrusive; gray-green; massive, minor carbonate; minor pyrite and chalcopyrite.

Sample 211223

Stripped Area "A" 703334E 5391594N

Talc Carbonate Breccia; green; quartz-calcite breccia with mafic intrusive fragments.

Sample 211224

Stripped Area "A" 703363E 5391623N

Quartz Carbonate Vein, 10% chlorite; white and green.

Sample 211225

Stripped Area "A" 703363E 5391623N

Quartz Carbonate Vein; white and gray; epidote?.

Sample 211226

Stripped Area "A" 703363E 5391623N

Quartz Stockwork in Felsic Intrusive; 25% quartz, minor rust.

Sample 211227

Stripped Area "A" 703363E 5391623N

Felsic Intrusive; silicified; rusty; minor pyrite.

Appendix II

Assay Certificates

Accurassay Laboratories Mineral Assay Division of Assay Laboratory Services Inc.

1046 GORHAM STREET THUNDER BAY, ONTARIO P7B 5X5 PHONE: (807) 626-1630 FAX: (807) 622-7571 EMAIL: assay@accurassay.com WEB: www.accurassay.com

Certificate of Analysis

Thursday, September 08, 2005

Parker, Doug
365 Lark St.
Thunder Bay, ON, CA
P7B1P4
Ph#: (807) 345-3860
Fax#: (807) 345-3860
Email

Date Received : 31-Aug-05
Date Completed : 08-Sep-05
Job # 200541493
Reference :
Sample #: 34 Rock

Accurassay #	Client Id	Au ppb	Au oz/t	Au g/t (ppm)
101857	211201	48	0.001	0.048
101858	211202	132	0.004	0.132
101859	211203	14	<0.001	0.014
101860	211204	110	0.003	0.110
101861	211205	<5	<0.001	<0.005
101862	211206	192	0.006	0.192
101863	211207	157	0.005	0.157
101864	211208	148	0.004	0.148
101865	211209	197	0.006	0.197
101866	211210	220	0.006	0.220
101867 Check	211210	196	0.006	0.196
101868	211211	94	0.003	0.094
101869	211212	16	<0.001	0.016
101870	211213	149	0.004	0.149
101871	211214	31	<0.001	0.031
101872	211215	37	0.001	0.037
101873	211216	179	0.005	0.179
101874	211217	397	0.012	0.397
101875	211218	36	0.001	0.036
101876	373863	541	0.016	0.541
101877	373864	21	<0.001	0.021
101878 Check	373864	15	<0.001	0.015
101879	373865	726	0.021	0.726

PROCEDURE CODES: AL4Au3, AL4ICPMA

Certified By:
Derek Demianiuk H.Bsc., Laboratory Manager

Accurassay Laboratories Mineral Assay Division of Assay Laboratory Services Inc.

1046 GORHAM STREET THUNDER BAY, ONTARIO P7B 5X5 PHONE: (807) 626-1630 FAX: (807) 622-7571 EMAIL: assay@accurassay.com WEB: www.accurassay.com

Certificate of Analysis

Friday, September 16, 2005

Parker, Doug
365 Lark St.
Thunder Bay, ON, CA
P7B1P4
Ph#: (807) 345-3860
Fax#: (807) 345-3860
Email

Date Received : 12-Sep-05
Date Completed : 16-Sep-05
Job # 200541607
Reference :
Sample #: 9 Rock

Accurassay #	Client Id	Au ppb	Au oz/t	Au g/t (ppm)
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107631	211221	11	<0.001	0.011
107632	211222	159	0.005	0.159
107633	211223	8	<0.001	0.008
107634	211224	<5	<0.001	<0.005
107635	211225	83	0.002	0.083
107636	211226	44	0.001	0.044
107637	211227	31	<0.001	0.031
107638 Check	211227	28	<0.001	0.028

PROCEDURE CODES: AL4Au3, AL4ICPAR

Certified By:
Derek Demianiuk H.Bsc., Laboratory Manager

AL903-0267-09/16/2005 09:36 PM

Accurassay Laboratories Mineral Assay Division of Assay Laboratory Services Inc.

1046 GORHAM STREET THUNDER BAY, ONTARIO P7B 5X5 PHONE: (807) 626-1630 FAX: (807) 623-6820 EMAIL: assay@accurassay.com WEB: www.accurassay.com

Parker, Doug
Date Created: 05-09-19 02:45 PM
Job Number: 200541607
Date Recieved: 9/12/2005
Number of Samples: 9
Type of Sample: Rock
Date Completed: 9/16/2005
Project ID:

* The results included on this report relate only to the items tested
* This Certificate of Analysis should not be reproduced except in full, without the written approval of the laboratory.
*The methods used for these analysis are not accredited under ISO/IEC 17025

Accur. #	Client Tag	Ag ppm	Al %	As ppm	B ppm	Ba ppm	Be ppm	Bi ppm	Ca %	Cd ppm	Co ppm	Cr ppm	Cu ppm	Fe %	K %	Li ppm	Mg %	Mn ppm	Mo ppm	Na %	Ni ppm	P ppm	Pb ppm	Se ppm	Si %	Sn ppm	Sr ppm	Ti ppm	Tl ppm	V ppm	W ppm	Y ppm	Zn ppm
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107633	211223	1	0.63	8	39	300	2	12	2.42	<10	3	598	86	1.90	0.19	6	0.34	604	6	0.02	24	108	<1	43	0.07	<10	66	<100	7	14	35	13	28
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107636	211226	3	0.79	9	47	469	2	12	0.58	<10	3	687	37	3.23	0.40	5	0.40	300	12	0.01	27	835	<1	41	0.05	<10	36	<100	5	22	51	10	34
107637	211227	2	0.80	7	46	231	2	13	0.38	<10	5	605	29	3.00	0.32	5	0.54	231	7	0.01	25	829	<1	33	0.05	<10	21	<100	7	21	50	10	44
107638	211227	2	0.78	8	40	214	2	12	0.37	<10	3	586	29	3.12	0.31	5	0.52	226	7	<0.01	25	814	<1	43	0.04	<10	20	<100	4	20	48	10	42

Certified By:
Derek Demianiuk, H.Bsc.

Accurassay Laboratories Mineral Assay Division of Assay Laboratory Services Inc.

1046 GORHAM STREET THUNDER BAY, ONTARIO P7B 5X5 PHONE: (807) 626-1630 FAX: (807) 623-6820 EMAIL: assay@accurassay.com WEB: www.accurassay.com

Parker, Doug
Date Created: 05-09-16 04:06 PM
Job Number: 200541493
Date Recieved: 8/31/2005
Number of Samples: 34
Type of Sample: Rock
Date Completed: 9/8/2005
Project ID:

* The results included on this report relate only to the items tested
* This Certificate of Analysis should not be reproduced except in full, without the written approval of the laboratory.
*The methods used for these analysis are not accredited under ISO/IEC 17025

Accur. #	Client Tag	Ag ppm	Al %	As ppm	B ppm	Ba ppm	Be ppm	Bi ppm	Ca %	Cd ppm	Co ppm	Cr ppm	Cu ppm	Fe %	K %	Li ppm	Mg %	Mn ppm	Mo ppm	Na %	Ni ppm	P ppm	Pb ppm	Se ppm	Si %	Sn ppm	Sr ppm	Ti ppm	Tl ppm	V ppm	W ppm	Y ppm	Zn ppm
101857	211201	4	4.38	98	N/A	298	8	6	0.46	<10	8	63	44	2.06	2.14	13	0.49	<100	14	N/A	9	570	<1	13	1.10	<10	37	681	9	67	44	11	44
101858	211202	14	3.74	137	N/A	253	9	13	0.56	<10	8	143	81	2.39	1.89	13	0.38	164	211	N/A	14	347	<1	20	1.57	<10	27	634	9	83	49	14	28
101859	211203	4	2.64	119	N/A	123	8	13	0.79	<10	8	144	30	0.75	1.11	13	0.26	176	34	N/A	4	<100	<1	17	1.69	<10	28	291	9	29	32	12	22
101860	211204	7	4.12	78	N/A	368	8	14	0.42	<10	10	84	32	2.40	1.74	14	0.52	114	12	N/A	7	545	<1	16	1.01	<10	97	383	10	57	52	9	34
101861	211205	2	2.96	103	N/A	194	8	7	0.54	<10	8	145	219	1.23	0.99	12	0.40	152	9	N/A	5	285	<1	17	1.22	<10	51	339	10	38	29	9	24
101862	211206	16	2.19	82	N/A	849	8	14	0.59	<10	9	193	30	2.18	0.68	13	0.46	205	235	N/A	20	551	<1	23	1.06	<10	39	292	13	64	46	11	27
101863	211207	7	3.64	61	N/A	117	9	<5	0.28	<10	8	49	60	4.72	1.78	17	0.48	101	44	N/A	4	524	<1	13	1.11	<10	23	544	7	93	62	10	26
101864	211208	7	3.55	63	N/A	135	9	<5	1.09	<10	8	50	43	3.79	1.10	19	0.71	324	12	N/A	6	511	<1	14	1.14	<10	41	398	8	78	56	14	34
101865	211209	6	3.59	59	N/A	129	9	<5	0.64	<10	10	43	40	4.07	1.86	19	0.52	188	9	N/A	6	534	<1	12	1.00	<10	25	617	8	80	57	13	30
101866	211210	5	2.81	64	N/A	149	8	<5	0.47	<10	10	61	85	2.55	1.01	16	0.47	218	14	N/A	6	378	<1	12	1.21	<10	23	419	7	58	37	11	22
101867	211210	6	3.07	66	N/A	157	8	<5	0.49	<10	12	66	91	2.82	1.13	17	0.52	236	14	N/A	7	416	<1	13	1.20	<10	25	447	8	61	41	12	24
101868	211211	4	3.46	63	N/A	146	9	<5	0.95	<10	9	56	96	2.27	1.49	21	0.74	520	9	N/A	8	481	<1	12	1.18	<10	35	546	9	71	35	16	35
101869	211212	2	3.05	68	N/A	137	8	<5	0.40	<10	9	79	48	0.78	0.96	10	0.19	114	11	N/A	5	<100	<1	12	1.03	<10	21	315	7	30	<10	15	8
101870	211213	4	3.17	50	N/A	158	8	<5	0.31	<10	10	49	52	2.87	1.49	17	0.48	161	9	N/A	5	386	<1	11	0.87	<10	20	483	7	64	35	12	26
101871	211214	3	3.03	59	N/A	220	8	<5	4.04	<10	11	22	41	2.63	0.51	11	1.28	682	9	N/A	7	1508	<1	10	1.57	<10	241	305	7	52	40	20	56
101872	211215	3	2.04	90	N/A	124	8	<5	2.91	<10	9	90	36	1.69	0.65	9	0.70	765	9	N/A	8	272	<1	14	2.23	<10	93	330	10	55	27	13	38
101873	211216	1	2.01	63	N/A	64	8	<5	1.52	<10	10	70	43	1.66	0.35	8	0.23	484	14	N/A	5	155	<1	12	1.19	<10	38	238	8	72	23	9	14
101874	211217	2	2.41	60	N/A	173	8	<5	1.43	<10	15	51	31	2.26	0.15	8	0.23	639	14	N/A	10	774	<1	13	1.32	<10	95	251	7	38	29	15	16
101875	211218	4	2.52	71	N/A	37	9	<5	2.04	<10	20	29	386	9.72	0.08	12	1.91	1063	22	N/A	52	157	<1	13	1.40	<10	20	2387	8	205	150	21	89
101876	373863	2	3.15	16	N/A	255	8	<5	0.34	<10	9	74	35	1.63	1.16	8	0.15	190	11	N/A	14	156	<1	15	1.15	<10	41	383	8	49	19	11	8
101877	373864	3	2.75	17	N/A	2187	8	<5	2.62	<10	8	38	30	1.19	0.84	8	0.09	532	10	N/A	3	154	<1	11	1.20	<10	187	235	8	19	14	9	10
101878	373864	3	2.94	16	N/A	2576	8	<5	2.77	<10	8	41	31	1.37	0.91	8	0.09	566	10	N/A	3	158	<1	13	1.17	<10	193	240	8	19	16	9	9

Certified By:
Derek Demianiuk, H.Bsc.

Appendix III

Statement of Qualifications

I, Douglas P. Parker do hereby certify:

I am a resident of 365 Lark Street, Thunder Bay, Ontario, P7B 1P4.

I am a graduate of Lakehead University, Thunder Bay, Ontario with an Honours B.Sc. Degree in Geology (1985) and a Certificate in Environmental Assessment (1995). I am a graduate of Confederation College with a Diploma in Environmental Engineering Technology (1995).p

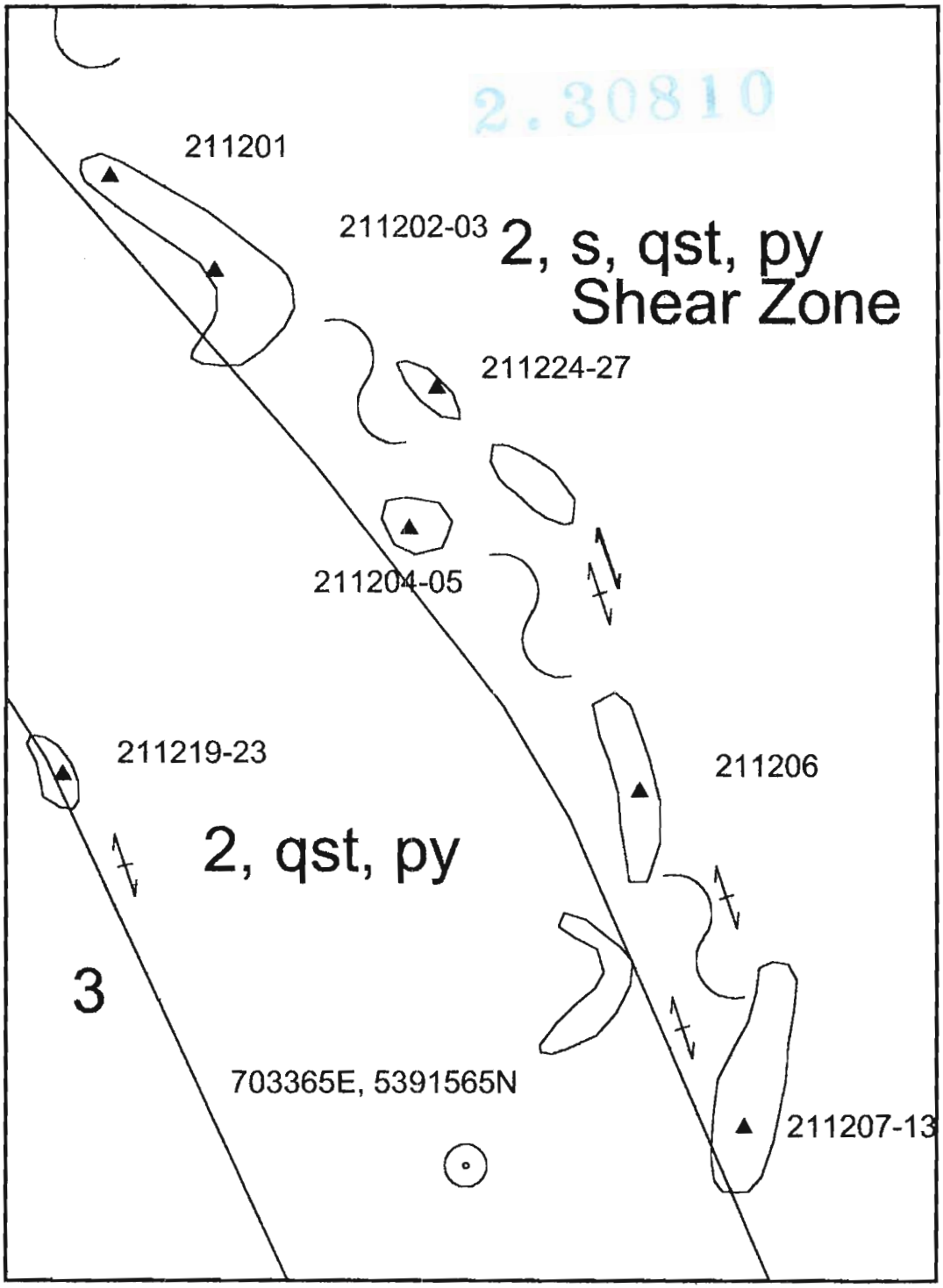
I have been employed as a geologist with government and industry since 1985.

I have no interest nor do I expect to receive any interest, either directly or indirectly, in the properties that are the subject of this report.

Douglas P. Parker

OCTOBER 2005
Date

Project 3001008 Stripped Area 'A'



Legend

- 5 Mafic Dyke
- 4 Syenite/Latite
- 3 Qtz Monzonite
- 2 Q F Porphyry
- 1 Mafic Volcanic
- Foliation
- Contact
- Vein
- Shear Zone
- Fracture Zone
- Sample
- Stripped Area
- Pit (no outcrop)
- Reference Point (UTM nad83)

k - Potasic?	Fu - Fuchsite
hem - Hematite	s - Sericite
ep - Epidote	c - Calcite
qv - Qtz Vein	m - Magnetite
qs - Qtz Stringers	t - Talc
qst - Qtz Stockwork	ch - Chlorite
cp - Chalcopyrite	py - Pyrite

UTM

N

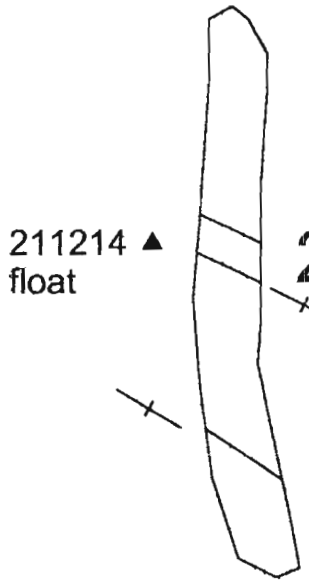
0 Metres 30

October 2005

Barbara D'Silva / Douglas Parker

Project 3001008 Stripped Area 'B'

2.30810



211214 ▲
float

1, k, hem, ep,

2, ank (weak)

1, k, hem, ep

1, fragmental, k, hem, ep

703515E, 5391940N

Legend

- 5 Mafic Dyke
- 4 Syenite/Latite
- 3 Qtz Monzonite
- 2 Q F Porphyry
- 1 Mafic Volcanic
- Foliation
- Contact
- Vein
- Shear Zone
- Fracture Zone
- ▲ Sample
- Stripped Area
- Pit (no outcrop)
- Reference Point (UTM nad83)

k - Potasic?	Fu - Fuchsite
hem - Hematite	s - Sericite
ep - Epidote	c - Calcite
qv - Qtz Vein	m - Magnetite
qs - Qtz Stringers	t - Talc
qst - Qtz Stockwork	ch - Chlorite
cp - Chalcopyrite	py - Pyrite
ank , Ankerite	

UTM

N

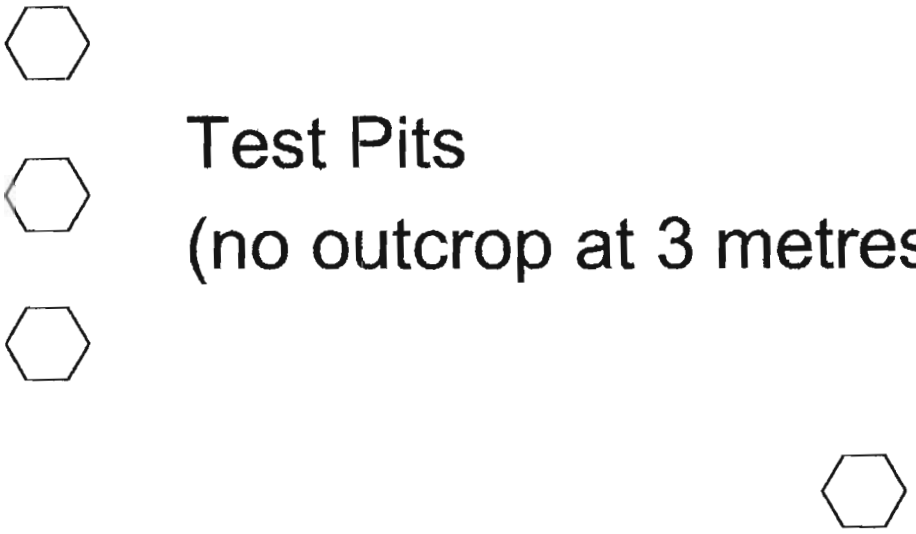
0 Metres 30

October 2005

Barbara D'Silva / Douglas Parker

Project 3001008 Stripped Area 'C'

2.30810



Legend

- 5 Mafic Dyke
- 4 Syenite/Latite
- 3 Qtz Monzonite
- 2 Q F Porphyry
- 1 Mafic Volcanic
- Foliation
- Contact
- Vein
- Shear Zone
- Fracture Zone
- Sample
- Stripped Area
- Pit (no outcrop)
- Reference Point (UTM nad83)

k - Potasic?	Fu - Fuchsite
hem - Hematite	s - Sericite
ep - Epidote	c - Calcite
qv - Qtz Vein	m - Magnetite
qs - Qtz Stringers	t - Talc
qst - Qtz Stockwork	ch - Chlorite
cp - Chalcopyrite	py - Pyrite
ank , Ankerite	

UTM

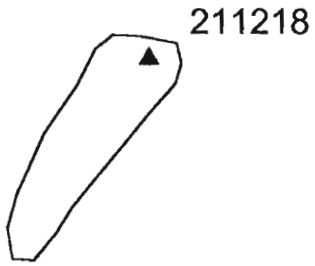
N

0 Metres 30

October 2005

Barbara D'Silva / Douglas Parker

Project 3001008 Stripped Area 'D'



1, k, hem, ep, py

703950E, 5391780N

Legend

- 5 Mafic Dyke
- 4 Syenite/Latite
- 3 Qtz Monzonite
- 2 Q F Porphyry
- 1 Mafic Volcanic
- Foliation
- Contact
- Vein
- Shear Zone
- Fracture Zone
- Sample
- Stripped Area
- Pit (no outcrop)
- Reference Point (UTM nad83)

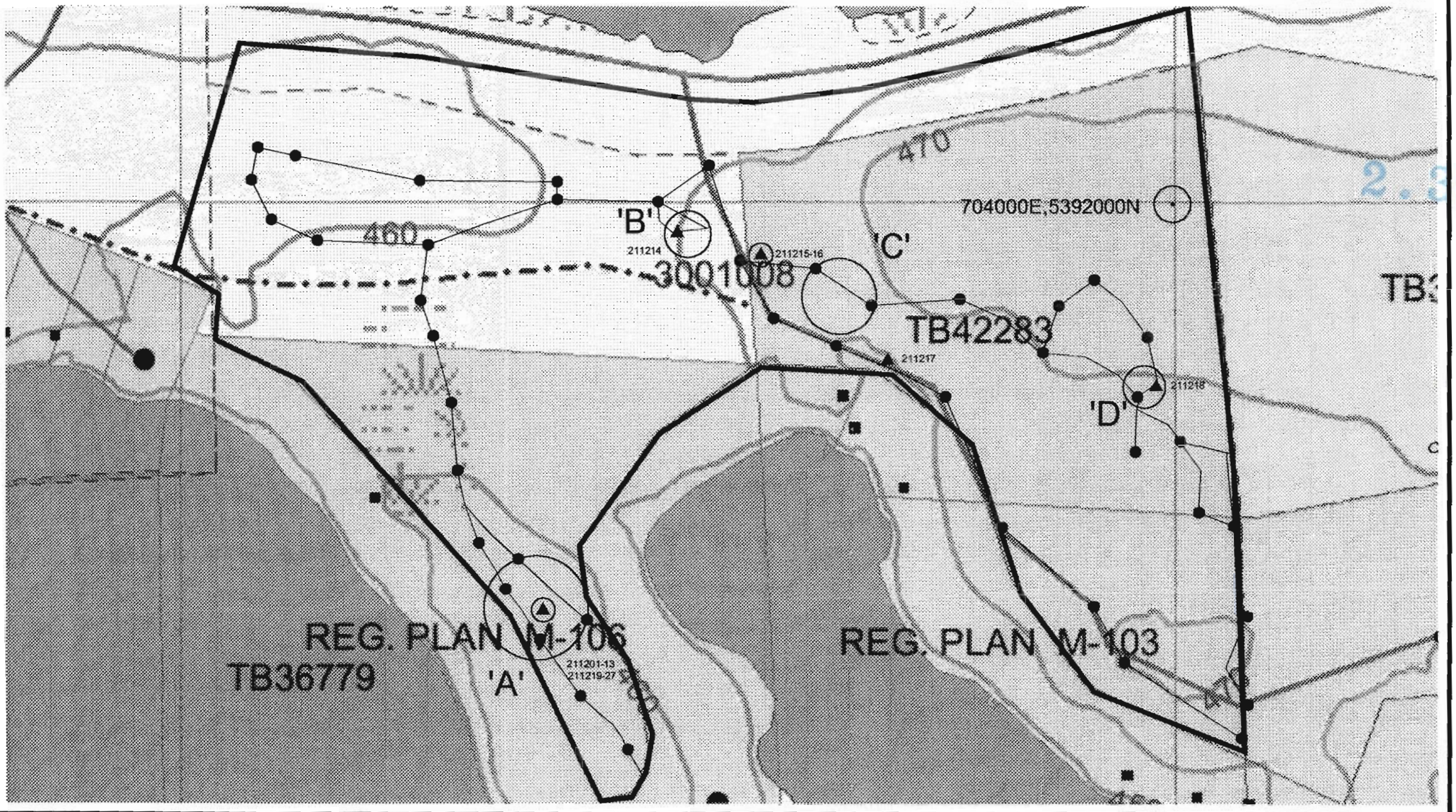
k - Potasic?	Fu - Fuchsite
hem - Hematite	s - Sericite
ep - Epidote	c - Calcite
qv - Qtz Vein	m - Magnetite
qs - Qtz Stringers	t - Talc
qst - Qtz Stockwork	ch - Chlorite
cp - Chalcopyrite	py - Pyrite
ank , Ankerite	

UTM

0 Metres 30

October 2005

Barbara D'Silva / Douglas Parker



Project 3001008

Work Program

2.30810

UTM

0 Metres 100

▲ Sample Site

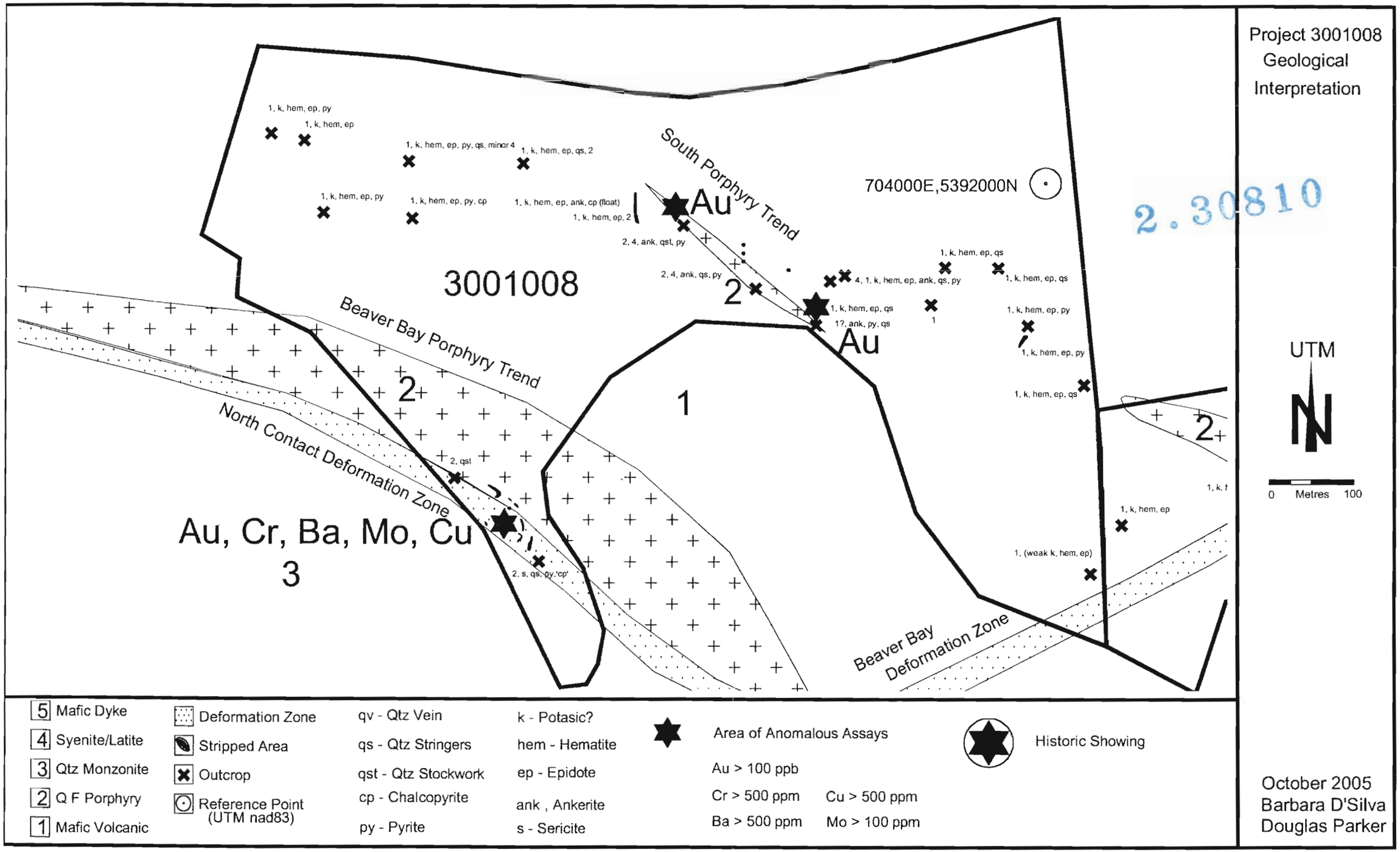
◉ Multiple Sample Site

Main Traverse Route

⊙ Reference Point (UTM nad83)

'A' Area of Stripping

October 2005
Barbara D'Silva
Douglas Parker


Project 3001008
Geological
Interpretation
2.30810
704000E,5392000N
UTM
N
0 Metres 100
3001008
South Porphyry Trend
Beaver Bay Porphyry Trend
North Contact Deformation Zone
Beaver Bay
Deformation Zone
Au
Au
Au, Cr, Ba, Mo, Cu
3
2
1
1, k, hem, ep, py
1, k, hem, ep
1, k, hem, ep, py, qs, minor 4
1, k, hem, ep, qs, 2
1, k, hem, ep, py
1, k, hem, ep, py, cp
1, k, hem, ep, ank, cp (float)
1, k, hem, ep, 2
2, 4, ank, qst, py
2, 4, ank, qs, py
1, k, hem, ep, qs
4, 1, k, hem, ep, ank, qs, py
1, k, hem, ep, qs
1, k, hem, ep, qs
1
1, k, hem, ep, py
1?, ank, py, qs
1, k, hem, ep, py
1, k, hem, ep, qs
2, qst
2, s, qs, py, 'cp'
1, k, hem, ep
1, (weak k, hem, ep)
5 Mafic Dyke
4 Syenite/Latite
3 Qtz Monzonite
2 Q F Porphyry
1 Mafic Volcanic
Deformation Zone
Stripped Area
Outcrop
Reference Point
(UTM nad83)
qv - Qtz Vein
qs - Qtz Stringers
qst - Qtz Stockwork
cp - Chalcopyrite
py - Pyrite
k - Potasic?
hem - Hematite
ep - Epidote
ank , Ankerite
s - Sericite
Area of Anomalous Assays
Au > 100 ppb
Cr > 500 ppm
Cu > 500 ppm
Ba > 500 ppm
Mo > 100 ppm
Historic Showing
October 2005
Barbara D'Silva
Douglas Parker