

2.31464

**2006 ASSESSMENT DRILLING REPORT:
DRILL HOLE GL-06-02, FAWCETT PROPERTY
LARDER LAKE MINING DIVISION,
DISTRICT OF SUDBURY,
ONTARIO**

FOR

**GOLDEYE EXPLORATIONS LTD.
27 Blue Spruce Lane
THORNHILL, Ontario L3T 3W8**

NTS 41P/11

LORNE D. BURDEN P. Geo.
February 2006

Summary

The 20 claim, 205 unit, 3,280 hectare Fawcett property is held in good standing by Goldeye Explorations Ltd of Thornhill, Ontario. The property located in Fawcett Township is approximately 9 kilometres east of the Village of Shining Tree and 125 kilometres west of the Town of Timiskaming Shores, in the Larder Lake Mining Division, of the Province of Ontario.

The property is principally underlain by northwesterly striking Archean aged ultramafic and mafic metavolcanic, with associated metasedimentary rocks of the Deloro Assemblage. A small area in the northwestern corner of the property is underlain by Archean aged Pacaud Assemblage metavolcanic rocks. A Neoproterozoic anorthosite stock intrudes the the Deloro Assemblage. Sinistral movement along the northwest trending Michiwakenda Lake Fault displaces a portion of the Miramichi Batholith into the southwestern part of Fawcett Township. Proterozoic age Nipissing Diabase intrusions occur along the eastern margin of the property.

Harron (2004) indicates that mineralization on the property includes pyritic quartz vein gold occurrences in the northwestern part of the property, and occurrences of nickel, copper and zinc sulphides in the southeastern part of the property. The nickel occurrence is komatiite related and the base metal occurrences are associated with felsic metavolcanic rocks. On the adjacent Fort Knox-Inco property, a Ni-Cu deposit hosted by anorthositic gabbro is estimated to contain an inferred resource of 3 million tonnes grading approximately 1% combined nickel and copper (Harron, 2004). In addition, the Fort Knox-Inco property hosts a base metal occurrence associated with felsic metavolcanic rocks. The stratigraphy hosting the Fort Knox-Inco sulphide occurrences continues onto the Fawcett property suggesting the Fawcett property is prospective for both types of nickel-copper mineralization, volcanogenic base metal mineralization and high grade nickel-cobalt-arsenic-silver vein type mineralization.

In August 2005, Goldeye Explorations Ltd commenced a programme of line-cutting, followed by magnetic, horizontal loop electromagnetic, very low frequency electromagnetic and induced polarisation geophysical surveys. Field work for these programmes was completed in December 2005. In January 2006, a 249 metre diamond drill hole was completed testing an induced polarisation geophysical anomaly. The source of the induced polarisation anomaly was not determined as cross cutting lithological features indicate the hole was drilled down dip. Recommendations are made for the induced polarisation anomaly to be drilled from the opposite direction.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Summary	2
Introduction and Terms of Reference	4
Disclaimer	4
Access, Climate, Local Resources, Infrastructure, and Physiography	4
Regional Geology	8
Deposit Types	10
Exploration History and Previous Work	12
Property Geology	15
Current Exploration Targets	16
Diamond Drilling Programme	16
Drill Hole Summary	16
Conclusions and Recommendations	18
References	19
Statement of Qualifications	21

List of Figures

Figure 1	Property Location Map	5
Figure 2	Claim Location Map	7
Figure 3	Geology of the Abitibi Greenstone Belt	9
Figure 4	Regional Geology	10
Figure 5	Property Geology	14
Figure	Geotechnical Grid and Recon Line Locations	17

List of Tables

Table 1	Fawcett Property Claim Status	6
Table 2	Summary of Drill Hole Locations	16

List of Appendices

Appendix 1	Drill Log, Plan, and Section	22
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Introduction and Terms of Reference

At the request of Mr. Blaine Webster, Chief Executive Officer of Goldeye Explorations Ltd, the author was contracted to oversee a limited diamond drilling programme on the company's Fawcett Township property, located north-eastern Ontario, and complete an assessment compliant report describing said work. This resultant report relies heavily on existing information including: regional geological and geophysical surveys, local exploration and mining activities, contained in the 2004, 43-101 compliant Geotechnical Report by G. A. Harron.

Disclaimer

This report is prepared exclusively for filing with the Ontario Ministry of Northern Development and Mines for assessment credit. Every effort has been made to ensure that this document meets MNDM assessment standards. This report has not been completed to National Instrument 43-101 specifications and is not intended for any other use than previously specified. Be advised that in completing this report the author has reviewed the reports of previous workers in the area but cannot assure the reliability or accuracy of the data collected or results of that work. Assay values reported by previous workers have neither been confirmed nor denied but are reported as data relevant to the property. In addition, information regarding land ownership and mining rights was obtained from files maintained by the Ontario Ministry of Northern Development and Mines; please be advised the MNDM disclaims the accuracy and subsequent use of those files.

Access, Climate, Local Resources, Infrastructure, and Physiography

The property is located approximately 125 km west of the Timiskaming Shores, 135 km west-southwest of Kirkland Lake, 130 km south of Timmins, and 120 km north of Sudbury Ontario (Figure 1). Each of these population centres provide communications, transportation, commercial and social amenities relevant to mining operations. Hydroelectric power is available in the Village of Shining Tree. There are numerous small lakes and streams suitable for process water, and abundant sand and gravel deposits suitable for construction aggregate located in Fawcett Township.

The property located 9 km east of Shining Tree, covers land extending from the southeast to the northwest corner of Fawcett Township. The Bay Lumber forestry access road departs from highway 560 approximately 30 km northeast of Shining Tree and can be followed south into the central and southeastern parts of the property (15 to 25 km respectively). Alternatively, the Sandy Lake forestry access road departs highway 560 approximately 15 km southwest of Shining Tree and can be followed east for approximately 30 km onto the southeastern part of the property. Other roads and trails leading from the two principal forestry roads provide vehicle access to all parts of the property.

Relatively subdued relief, reflecting an esker complex and an outwash plain cover the central and southern parts of the township. Elevations range from approximately 370 to 400 m AMSL related to sand ridges and incised watercourses. Most of the merchantable timber has been removed from the area, leaving large areas of secondary growth and reforestation plantations.

The Montreal River and its tributaries dominate the drainage, which flows generally north and east into the Ottawa and St. Lawrence rivers. On a local scale drainage is poor as

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is typical of the Canadian Shield, with meandering streams and abundant wet lands peripheral to the esker complex.

Climatic conditions are typical of the northern boreal forest, and best described as modified continental; with warm, moderately dry summers and cold snowy winters. Seasonal daytime temperatures typically range from +15°C to +35°C during the summer to -10°C to -35°C in the winter. Experience indicates that most exploration activities can be executed year around, with the exception of geological and geochemical surveys.



Figure 1 Property Location Map

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Property Status

The Fawcett property consists of a contiguous group of twenty mining claims, containing 205 units, comprising approximately 3,280 hectares within Fawcett Township (Figure 2). There are no known surface rights holders within the claimed area. The entire property falls within the Larder Lake Mining Division and the District of Sudbury. Details are as follows (Table 1):

Table 1 Fawcett Property Claim Status

CLAIM #	TOWNSHIP	UNITS	RECORDING DATE	WORK DUE DATE	WORK REQUIRED	WORK RESERVED
L 1230884	Fawcett	8	2004-JAN-23	2006-JAN-23	\$3,200	0
L 1230888	Fawcett	8	2004-JAN-23	2006-JAN-23	\$3,200	0
L 1230892	Fawcett	6	2004-JAN-26	2006-JAN-26	\$2,400	0
L 1230893	Fawcett	4	2004-JAN-26	2006-JAN-26	\$1,600	0
L 1246451	Fawcett	16	2004-JAN-26	2006-JAN-26	\$6,400	0
L 1246453	Fawcett	16	2004-JAN-26	2006-JAN-26	\$6,400	0
L 1246454	Fawcett	16	2004-JAN-26	2006-JAN-26	\$6,400	0
L 1246455	Fawcett	8	2004-JAN-26	2006-JAN-26	\$3,200	0
L 1246456	Fawcett	8	2004-JAN-26	2006-JAN-26	\$3,200	0
L 1246457	Fawcett	9	2004-JAN-26	2006-JAN-26	\$3,600	0
L 1246458	Fawcett	16	2004-JAN-26	2006-JAN-26	\$6,400	0
L 1246462	Fawcett	9	2004-JAN-26	2006-JAN-26	\$3,600	0
L 1246463	Fawcett	10	2004-FEB-09	2006-FEB-09	\$4,000	0
L 1246464	Fawcett	6	2004-FEB-09	2006-FEB-09	\$2,400	0
L 1246465	Fawcett	15	2004-FEB-09	2006-FEB-09	\$6,000	0
L 1246466	Fawcett	16	2004-FEB-09	2006-FEB-09	\$6,400	0
L 1246467	Fawcett	8	2004-FEB-09	2006-FEB-09	\$3,200	0
L 1246468	Fawcett	16	2004-FEB-09	2006-FEB-09	\$6,400	0
L 1246469	Fawcett	8	2004-FEB-09	2006-FEB-09	\$3,200	0
L 1246470	Fawcett	2	2004-FEB-09	2006-FEB-09	\$800	0

Date / Time of Issue: Wed Jun 18 20:21:48 EST 2006

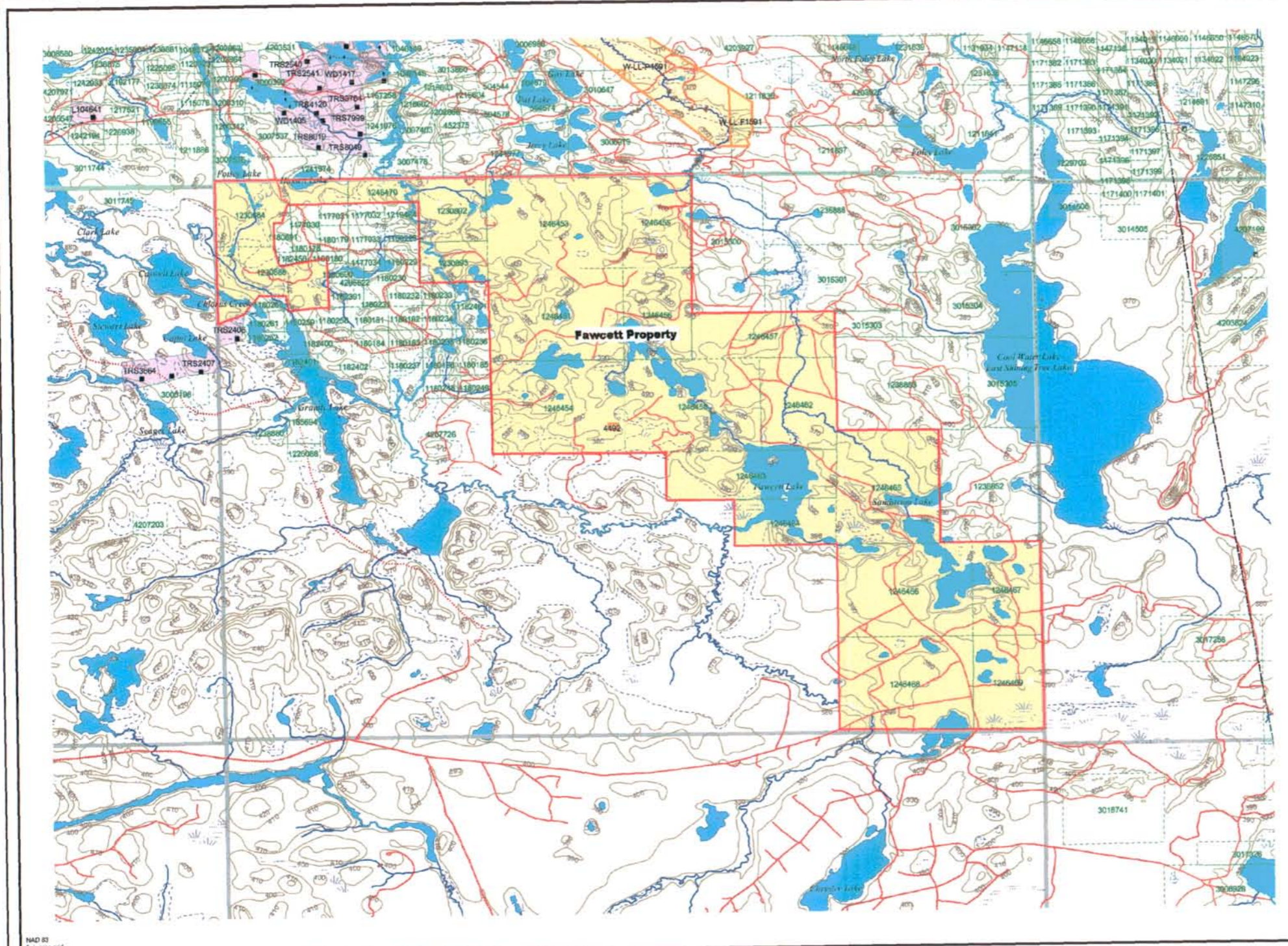
TOWNSHIP / AREA
FAWCETT

PLAN
G-0971

ADMINISTRATIVE DISTRICTS / DIVISIONS

Mining Division
Land Titles/Registry Division
Ministry of Natural Resources District

Larder Lake
SUDBURY
TIMMINS

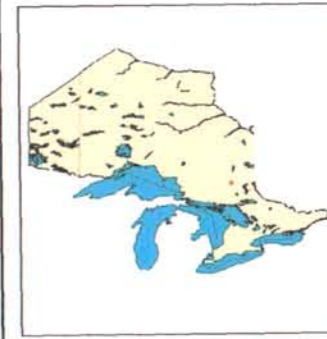


TOPOGRAPHIC

- Administrative Boundaries
- Township
- Concession, Ltd.
- Provincial Park
- Indian Reserve
- CSE, Pt & Pile
- Contour
- Mine Shaft
- Mine Headframe
- Railway
- Road
- Trail
- Natural Gas Pipeline
- Utilities
- Trench

Land Tenure

- Freehold Patent**
 - Surface And Mining Rights
 - Surface Rights Only
 - Mining Rights Only
- Leasehold Patent**
 - Surface And Mining Rights
 - Surface Rights Only
 - Mining Rights Only
- Form of Occupation**
 - Lease Not Specified
 - Surface And Mining Rights
 - Surface Rights Only
 - Mining Rights Only
 - Land Use Permit
 - Order In Council (Not open to working)
 - Water Power Lease Agreement



LAND TENURE WITHDRAWALS

- Areas Withdrawn from Disposition
- Mining Acts Withdrawal Types**
 - Surface And Mining Rights Withdrawal
 - Surface Rights Only Withdrawal
 - Mining Rights Only Withdrawal
 - Order In Council Withdrawal Type
 - Surface And Mining Rights Withdrawal
 - Surface Rights Only Withdrawal
 - Mining Rights Only Withdrawal

IMPORTANT NOTICES



NAD 83
5 degree grid

Those wishing to stake mining claims should consult with the Provincial Mining Recorders' Office of the Ministry of Northern Development and Mines for additional information on the status of the lands shown hereon. This map is not intended for navigational, survey, or land title determination purposes as the information shown on this map is compiled from various sources. Completeness and accuracy are not guaranteed. Additional information may also be obtained through the local Land Titles or Registry Office, or the Ministry of Natural Resources.

General Information and Limitations
Contact Information:
Provincial Mining Recorders' Office
Willet Green Miller Centre 933 Ramsey Lane Road
Sudbury ON P3E 5B5
Home Page: www.mn.dn.gov.on.ca/MNDMMNESLANDS/planmapa.htm

Toll Free
Tel: 1 (888) 415 9845 ext 6792
Fax: 1 (877) 670-1444

Map Datum: NAD 83
Projection: Geographic Coordinates
Topographic Data Source: Land Information Ontario
Mining Land Tenure Source: Provincial Mining Recorders' Office

This map may not show unregistered land tenure and interests in land including certain patents, leases, easements, right of ways, flooding rights, licences, or other forms of disposition of rights and interest from the Crown. Also certain land tenure and land uses that restrict or prohibit free entry to stake mining claims may not be illustrated.

Figure 2 Claim Location Map

Regional Geology

The bedrock of the region belongs to the Abitibi Greenstone Belt; a 750 kilometre long by 200 kilometre wide east west trending belt of Archean aged metavolcanic, metasedimentary, and granitic rocks. These rocks form part of the western Abitibi Sub province of the Superior Structural Province on the Canadian Shield. Harron (2004) goes on to describe that current geological thinking suggests that the Abitibi Greenstone Belt formed via autochthonous processes with much of the current complexity being structurally superimposed by multiple regional deformation events. Oliver et al. (2000) states the Pacaud, Deloro, Kidd-Munro and Tisdale Assemblages were deposited prior to the first deformation event. Mantle plume activity is considered as the source of the supracrustal metavolcanic rocks deposited in intra-cratonic basins, rifted arc and back arc tectonic settings. In addition to the concept of autochthonous greenstone belt development is the notion that major metallogenic processes are related to distinct time intervals and therefore specific chronostratigraphic lithologies (Ayer et al, 2000).

Archean and Proterozoic age rocks are present in Fawcett Township. Archean age Deloro assemblage metavolcanic rocks (Oliver et al, 1999) underlie approximately one half of the township, with a small area of Archean age Pacaud Assemblage present in the northwest corner and western part of the township. Sinistral movement along the Michiwakenda Lake Fault results in a portion of the Miramichi Batholith occupying the southwestern part of the township.

The Deloro Assemblage with an age of 2730-2724 Ma comprises mafic, intermediate and felsic metavolcanic rocks and oxide facies iron formation. Petrochemically the felsic rocks exhibit calc-alkaline affinity and the mafic rocks exhibit tholeiitic trends (Ayer and Trowell, 2001). Mafic metavolcanic rocks are mainly pillowed and feldspar porphyritic. Felsic and intermediate metavolcanic rocks exhibit lapilli sized lithic fragments in both porphyritic and aphyric matrices and matrix supported crystal tuffs. Limited petrochemical results suggest that specific felsic horizons exhibit F II and F III alteration characteristics, considered favourable for the occurrence of base metal rich massive sulphide mineralization. Mafic sills within the felsic and intermediate metavolcanic rocks are common. Chert-rich banded iron formation occurs near the stratigraphic top of the assemblage.

The underlying Pacaud Assemblage metavolcanic rocks comprise tholeiitic basalts and less common komatiites confined to a small area close to the top of the sequence. The basalts are of the high Fe and high Mg varieties with geochemical characteristics of modern normal mid-ocean ridge basalts (Oliver et al, 2000). The Pacaud komatiites appear to be enriched in Al, similar to the Munro-type komatiites, suggesting a high potential to host Ni-Cu-(PGE) sulphide mineralization.

The Al depleted ultramafic to mafic intrusion in Fawcett Township is distinct from the extrusive Pacaud komatiites and has a chemistry similar to the Boston Township ferropicrite sill (Oliver et al, 2000). The sill appears to be concordant with the Deloro Assemblage stratigraphy and is associated with a long linear magnetic feature. Petrochemical studies suggest that the source for the intrusion was a Mg-perovskite rich mantle plume that had a probable depth of 700 kms. This is in sharp contrast with the undepleted primitive Al komatiites of the Tisdale assemblage with a postulated source of approximately 300 km and a high potential to host Ni-Cu-(PGE) deposits. Inco has previously identified the intrusion as a Nipissing diabase type intrusion.

Figure 3 **Geology of the Abitibi Greenstone Belt**

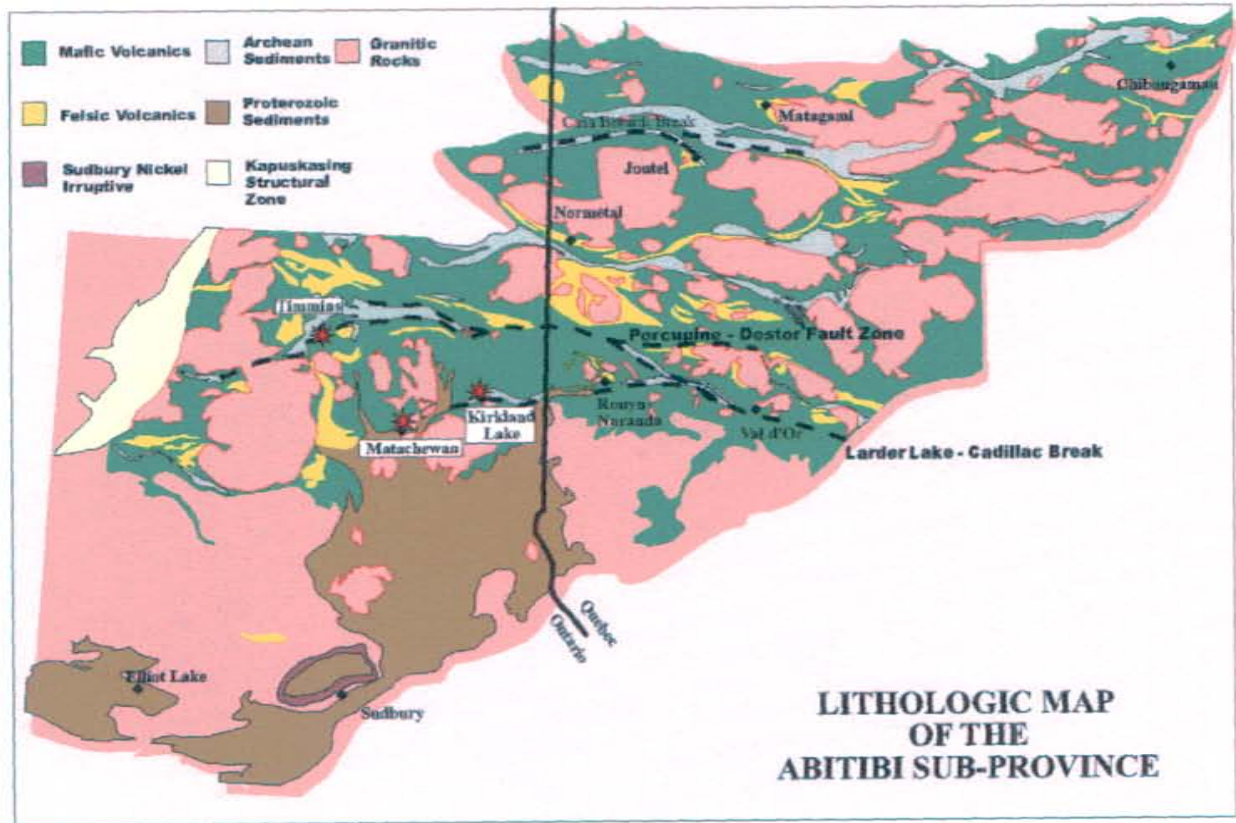
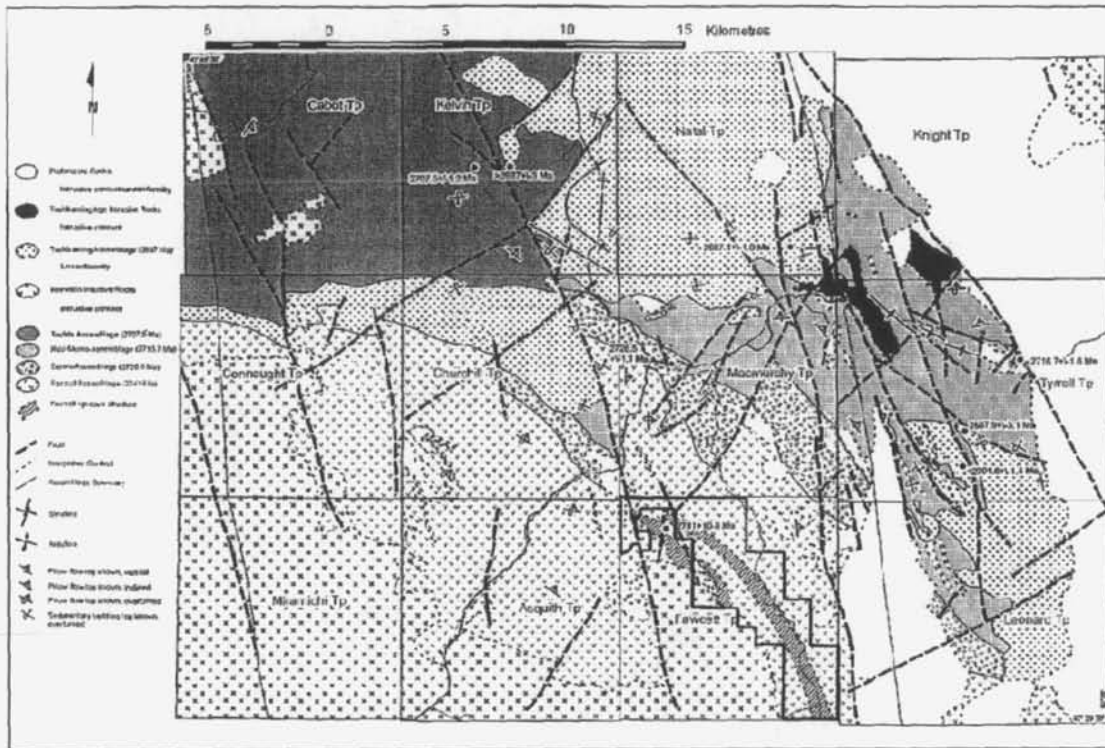


Figure 3-Regional Geology



GO DEYE EXPLORATIONS LIMITED
REGIONAL GEOLOGY MAP
Shining Tree Area, Ontario
G. A. Harron & Associates Inc.

April 2004

Figure 5

Figure 4 Regional Geology

East of and northwest of the property, Proterozoic Huronian metasedimentary rocks of the Gowganda Formation unconformably overlie Archean rocks and are succeeded by the Lorrain Formation. Preservation of the Huronian metasedimentary rocks is attributed to a period of syndepositional faulting following north-northeast and north-northwest directions. Nipissing diabase sills are present in the Huronian metasediments at both locations.

Deposit Types

Harron (2004) indicates three types of mineral deposits are relevant to the Fawcett property based on historical exploration results. Lode gold occurrences are known in the extreme northwestern part of the property, Ni-Cu-(PGE) mineralization occurs on the adjacent Ft. Knox-Inco property, and Cu-Zn-Pb-Ag mineralization occurs in the southeastern part of the Fawcett property and on the Ft. Knox-Inco claims.

Harron (2004) explains gold mineralization on current claim 123088 is a typical pyritic quartz lode type occurrence. In Archean age rocks, this type of gold occurrence is characteristically found in volcano-plutonic terranes of greenschist to lower amphibolite metamorphic facies, associated with brittle-ductile shear zones, and geological structures recording compressional to transpressional tectonic settings. Radiometric age dating places the timing of gold mineralization 30-50 Ma after the formation of the host metavolcanic rocks. Quartz-carbonate veins can occur in any rock type, but most are found in tholeiitic basalts and associated ultramafic rocks. Broad shear zones of highly schistose host rocks and wide haloes of carbonate alteration reflect the ductile nature

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and the Fe-Mg-rich chemistry of the host rocks. Porphyritic diorite, tonalite, granodiorite and syenite intrusions are relatively common within the proximal host rocks at many deposits.

In many quartz-carbonate vein deposits the bulk of the gold mineralization occurs in the veins with lesser amounts in the adjacent altered wall rocks. Pyrite and to a lesser degree, arsenopyrite, chalcopyrite, sphalerite, galena and molybdenite are associated with the gold mineralization. Native gold is the most common ore mineral in the deposits. The main types of alteration around quartz-carbonate veins include carbonatization, sulphidation, alkali metasomatism, chloritization and silicification.

At the district scale, exploration for quartz-carbonate lode gold deposits focuses on broad shear zones located along terrane boundaries or adjacent to felsic intrusions. At a more local scale mapping of alteration mineral assemblages can delineate favourable portions of shear zones. The low sulphide content of the quartz veins and the associated wall rock alteration is detectable by IP/RES methods. Carbonatization causes destruction of magnetic minerals in mafic rocks, creating a negative magnetic feature coincident with alteration surrounding the lode deposits. In glaciated areas, heavy mineral concentrates derived from eskers and/or till sampling can be used to define areas of potential lode gold mineralization.

The Ni-Cu-(PGE) mineralization on the Ft. Knox-Inco property occurs within a complex tecto-magmatic breccia zone developed within a gabbroic-anorthositic intrusion. A final magmatic event resulted in the emplacement of a pyroxenite-sulphide melt into magmatic breccia zones created by the earlier phases of the intrusive complex. The mineralized zone is a pipe-shaped body having dimensions of approximately 30m wide, about 100m in strike length and a known depth of about 500m. The core of the breccia zone commonly consists of disseminated pyrite with low Ni and Cu values. The margins of the breccia zones contain the highest grade mineralization, which typically occurs as net-textures or nearly massive sulphides 2-5m thick. This mineralization consists of pyrrhotite, pyrite, pentlandite and chalcopyrite. Petrographic studies indicate that the pentlandite occurs as micron-sized discrete grains in pyrrhotite. Platinum group minerals consist of merenskyite and another unidentified mineral hosted by sulphides.

Several types of gabbro and gabbro breccias are found with the mineralized area. Some of these breccias are similar to those found in the East Bull Lake intrusion west of Sudbury. Features such as disseminated sulphides in both fragments and matrix, similar age (circa 2475 Ma) and occurring along the margins of Huronian basins suggest a similar deposit model.

The East Bull Lake deposits are characterized by large volumes of low grade Ni-Cu bearing rock, with modest PGE contents. Occasionally narrow zones of massive Ni-Cu sulphide mineralization is encountered, such as in Shakespeare Township. However, intrusions of a similar age in the River Valley area east of Sudbury contain potentially economic PGE mineralization.

The deposit model indicates that IP/RES surveys in conjunction with magnetic surveys are a suitable geophysical method for the discovery of additional mineralization. Soil and stream sediment surveys cannot be used on this property due to the extensive cover of esker / deltaic outwash Pleistocene age sediments.

The base metal occurrences on the property and on the adjacent Ft. Knox-Inco property may not be base metal volcanogenic massive sulphide type mineralization. Whole rock geochemistry by Inco (1992) suggests that FIII and FII rhyolite rocks are present in the

vicinity of the North Grid base metal occurrence. However, the sulphide mineralization encountered in drill cores is not massive bedded sulphide mineralization, rather it is "wispy" and/or occurs as veins. Associated sediments are siliceous, somewhat discordant and exhibit syndepositional deformation, similar to sinter mounds at modern day hydrothermal vents. This type of sulphide mineralization is similar to that found in the Archean footwall rocks of the Cobalt silver deposits (eg. Silverfields Mine). In neighbouring Dufferin Township similar base metal mineralization hosted in Archean basalts and felsic tuffs is spatially associated with cobaltite veins. This suggests that there is little potential to discover meaningful volumes of base metal sulphide mineralization. There is a greater potential to discover "Five Element (Ni-Co-As-Ag-Bi) Vein" mineralization (Kissin, 1993) similar to the silver deposits in the Cobalt, Ontario area. Previous exploration in adjacent Leonard Township (Carter, 1977) has focused on "Five Element Vein" occurrences.

Exploration History and Previous Work

Geological investigations by Provincial and Federal geologists extend back to 1896 (Carter, 1987). Minerals exploration in the area commenced in the early 1900's, and focused on lode gold deposits and "Cobalt style" silver deposits in the Shining Tree area. In 1918 claims were staked in the northwestern part of Fawcett Township at Papoose Creek on current claim 1230888. Gold exploration has continued intermittently in this area since that time. In the 1960's base metals, nickel and asbestos were added as exploration targets in the southeastern and northern parts of the township.

In 1966-67 the Ogilvie Syndicate completed magnetic (MAG) and horizontal loop electromanetic (HLEM) surveys on current claim 1246468. A single diamond drill hole (DDH) of 151m located on the western shore of southern part of South Sandstrom Lake intersected traces of chalcopyrite and sphalerite associated with graphitic argillite.

In 1967-68 Raylloyd Mines and Explorations Limited conducted MAG and HLEM surveys over current claims 1246466, 1246468 and 1246469 followed by 15 DDHs. The most significant intersections were 0.82% Cu over 0.21m and 0.47% Cu over 0.76m hosted by rhyolite.

In 1971 Mr. R. Ramsey tested a HLEM conductor on current claim 1246468 and intersected minor Ni mineralization hosted in ultramafic rocks.

In 1971-72 Amax Potash Limited completed geological mapping, geochemical sampling, MAG and HLEM surveys on claims currently held by Ft. Knox-Inco. A single DDH intersected minor pyrite, pyrrhotite and graphitic argillite within felsic metavolcanic rocks in the vicinity of the Ft. Knox-Inco base metal discovery.

The Geological Survey of Canada released the results of a regional lake sediment and water geochemical reconnaissance survey of the area in 1988 (Hombrook et al., 1988). Four samples were collected from lakes on the current property. In all cases, the sample sites are underlain by transported esker material, exotic to the underlying bedrock. Sample 1647 reported a gold content of 95 ppb, which on re-analysis returned a value of < 2 ppb. Other samples reported modest enrichment in As Ag and Sb, which are metallogenically incompatible with the mafic-ultramafic bedrock. This element association is more reflective of the silver mineralization in the Cobalt, Ontario area.

In 1991 Ft. Knox Gold Resources staked claims covering airborne electromagnetic (AEM) anomalies in the northwestern part of Fawcett Township. Exploration activities in 1991 included geological mapping, MAG, induced polarisation-resistivity (IP/RES), vertical loop electromagnetic (VLEM), HLEM, gravity and borehole pulse electromagnetic

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(PEM) surveys on the North and South grid areas. Two DDHs totalling 518m were completed on the North grid and a best assay of 1.31% Zn and 0.06% Cu over 0.6m was intersected. Nine DDHs totalling 2,675m were completed on the South grid yielded a best assay of 1.03% Ni and 0.43% Cu over 33.8m.

In 1992, under Inco management, exploration activities included extending geophysical coverage (MAG, EM-37, and IP/RES) 3.5 km to the southeast (307 Grid area) and diamond drilling. A single DDH totalling 424m on the North grid intersected 3 sulphide horizons, and returned a best assay of 1.74% Pb and 0.33% Zn over 1.6m. On the South Grid a comprehensive geophysical and diamond drilling programme (2,511m) yielded a best assay of 1.39 % Ni and 0.81% Cu over a core length of 6.55m. It was also determined that the "Little Nickel Deposit" is a steeply plunging pipe structure that is cut off at depth. The deposit is estimated to contain an inferred resource of 3 million tonnes with an overall grade of less than 1% combined nickel and copper, which is presently considered sub-economic.

In 1994-95 under Ft. Knox management diamond drilling continued on the property (AFRO 41P11SE0088). On the North grid 2 DDHs totalling 535m did not return significant values. Three DDHs totalling 354.8m completed on the South grid indicated that the Ni-Cu mineralization did not extend beyond the previously estimated boundaries of the known mineralization. The best assay resulting from 1 DDH into the known zone returned an assay of 2.06% Ni and 1.07% Cu over 7.56m.

In 1997 Inco and Ft. Knox entered into a joint venture to evaluate the remainder of the property. A geological reconnaissance programme examined the positive magnetic features that had been identified by a 1990 Ontario Geological Survey (OGS) airborne geophysical survey. These magnetic features were considered to reflect ultramafic rocks beneath a veneer of glacial outwash (Carter, 1977). Geochemical analyses of rocks collected within the magnetic features indicated that in most cases gabbro and Nipissing diabase were the causative source of the magnetic features. On current claim 1246479 the positive magnetic feature is coincident with dunite.

In 1997, Tindale and Annett (1998) through option agreement and staking acquired an interest in the Gold Belle property in the extreme northwestern part of Fawcett Township (current claim 1230888). Work consisting of line-cutting, geological mapping and a very low frequency electromagnetic (VLF-EM) surveys were completed. Geological mapping indicated an intercalated sequence of mafic and felsic metavolcanic rocks intruded by an ultramafic sill (?) with a northwest trend. A VLF-EM response was located along a felsic-mafic metavolcanic contact.

In 1997 Don Patrie Exploration Limited covered current claims 1246456, 1246457, 1246458 and 1246462 with MAG and IP/RES surveys.

In 1998 Tindale (1999) completed a HLEM survey over the area containing a previously identified VLF-EM response on current claim 123088. The HLEM survey failed to identify a conductive bedrock source, suggesting that the VLF-EM response was due to a surficial source.

Most recently, Goldeye Exploration Ltd cut two geotechnical grids and eight reconnaissance lines and completed 9,300 metres of IP/RES, 7,900 metres of HLEM, 13,600 metres of MAG, and 2,900 metres of VLF-EM geophysical surveys between August 4, and December 5, 2005 (Johnson and Webster, 2006). Two moderate to strong induced polarisation anomalies with shallow tops were recommended for drill testing.

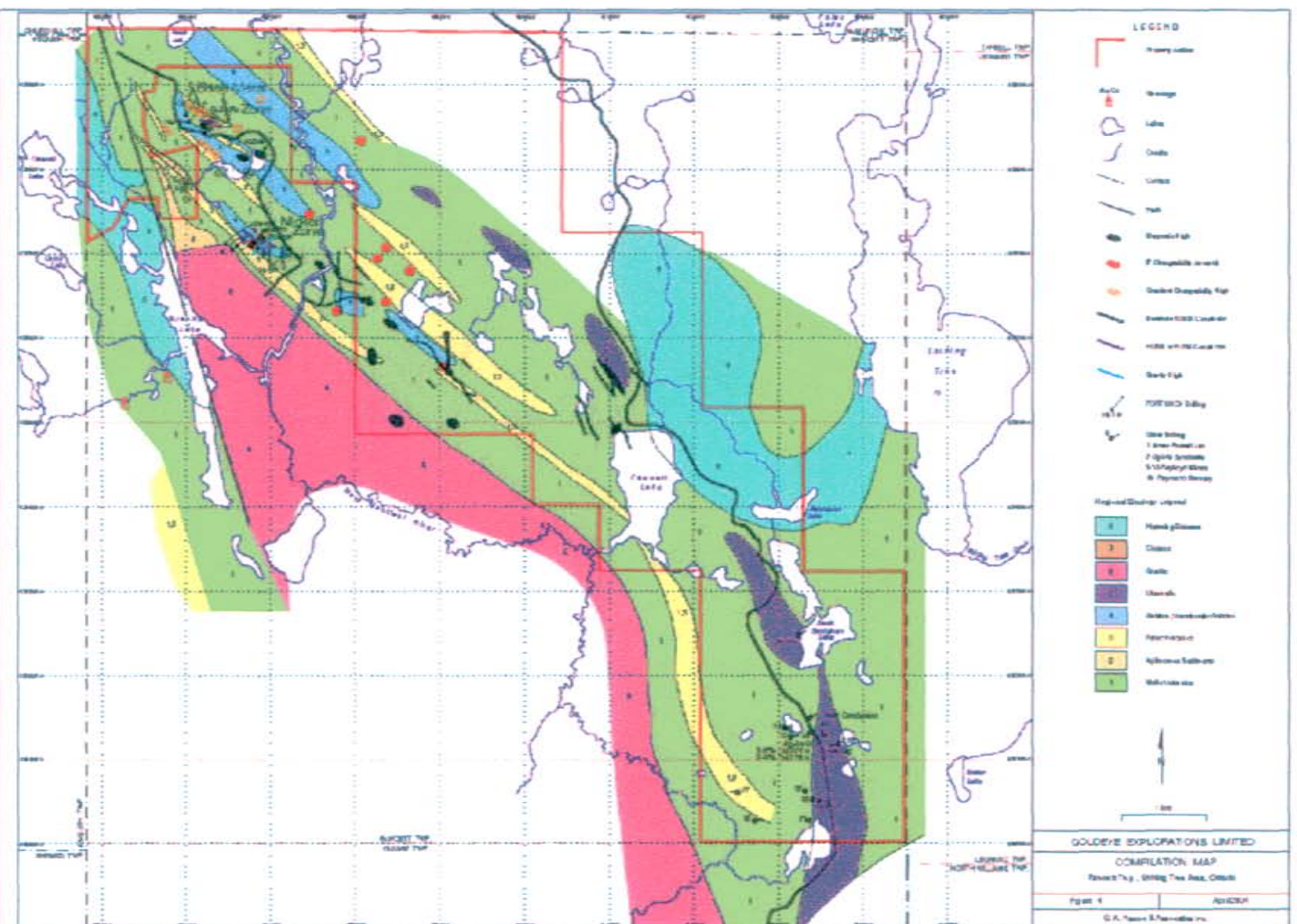


Figure 5 Property Geology

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 Consulting Geologist

Property Geology

The property is underlain by a northwest trending sequence of Archean age mafic flows, intermediate flows and minor interbedded arenites and graphitic argillite classified as Deloro Assemblage rocks (Figure 5). Some thin quartz and feldspar phyric units may represent rhyolite flows. The metavolcanics are intruded by the granitic Miramichi Batholith to the south and west, and the Granite Lake pluton to the northwest of the property. Gabbroic to locally anorthositic intrusions are present on the Ft Knox claims adjacent to the northern part of the property and probably extend onto the Fawcett claim group. Airborne magnetic data indicates a positive magnetic feature coincident with the mapped location of the mafic-ultramafic intrusion. Petrochemical studies by Inco indicate that the anorthositic gabbro is similar in trace and rare earth element contents to Nipissing gabbro. A possibly continuous northwest trending peridotitic intrusive-extrusive complex is interpreted to underlie the medial part of the claim group.

The mafic metavolcanic rocks are dark green, fine-grained tholeiitic basalts commonly with a diabasic texture exhibiting pillowed, amygdaloidal and vesicular structures. Structural indicators show a steep dip to the southwest. Alteration, where present, consists of epidote stringers and irregular patches. Adjacent to the Miramichi batholith a pronounced contact parallel schistose fabric is present (Carter, 1977).

Intermediate metavolcanic rocks of andesitic-dacitic composition are pale green-grey in colour and aphanitic. Pillows, quartz phenocrysts and amygdaloidal textures are also common in the flow rocks. Lesser amounts of tuff, lapilli tuff and tuff breccias are also present. Foliation is pervasive in rocks adjacent to the Miramichi batholith.

Rhyolite to rhyodacite rocks are light grey, cream, yellow orange and red, aphanitic, and with some quartz and quartz-feldspar porphyritic units. These rocks are not abundant on the property.

Metasedimentary rocks consist of thin layers (metres) of quartz arenite, siltstone, dark grey chert and dark grey to black argillite, commonly inter-bed with mafic metavolcanic rocks. Primary features such as bedding, ripple marks and flame structures are commonly preserved. Drill core specimens show contorted bedding in close proximity to sulphide mineralization.

Peridotite/dunite within the Deloro Assemblage is altered to secondary minerals and does not exhibit a positive magnetic signature. The ultramafic unit was intersected in drill holes completed by the Ogilvie Syndicate (AFRI 41P11SE0130), and Raylloyd Mines and Explorations Limited (AFRI 41O11SE0130), and Mr. R. Ramsey (AFRI 41PSE0132) in the southeastern part of the current claim block. Peridotite mapped by Tindale (1996) in the northwestern corner of the township, suggesting continuity of the unit along the full length of the Fawcett property.

The gabbro-anorthosite complex and related breccia zones that host the Little Nickel deposit on the adjacent Fort Knox claims is a multi-phase intrusion. The intrusion has a northwest strike and dips steeply to the southwest. Successive intrusive phases commence with diabasic textured gabbro, followed by medium to coarse grained anorthositic gabbro and coarse porphyritic (glomeroporphyritic) gabbro accompanied by magmatic brecciation. The final intrusive phase consists of an ultramafic sulphide magma, which was preferentially emplaced in the breccia

zones. Sulphide textures range from massive to net-textures to disseminated. Common sulphide species are pyrrhotite, pyrite, pentlandite and chalcopyrite.

Rocks identified by Inco as Nipissing diabase along the eastern margin of the property appear to intrude the Archean metavolcanic sequence. Given the diabasic texture of mafic metavolcanic rocks (Carter, 1977) the presence of this rock type remains open to interpretation.

Current Exploration Targets

Johnson and Webster (2006) identified two moderate to strong and well defined induced polarisation anomalies with shallow tops warranting further investigation.

Target T1, located on the "Grouse" geotechnical grid occurs between lines 10700E and 10800E at 10350 N. It consists of two strong well formed shallow IP anomalies in the middle of a 500 m long IP zone that trends northwest-southeast. Each of the IP anomalies are on a resistivity contact that may reflect a change in bedrock porosity.

Target T2, located on the "3600" geotechnical grid on line 1100N at 3250E. It consists of a well formed shallow top IP anomaly within the centre of a IP zone that extends for 400 metres.

Diamond Drilling Programme

A 249 metre, diamond drill hole was completed between January 16, 2006 and January 22, 2006 on mining claim 1246468. The hole was completed with NQ sized tools by Bradley Brothers Diamond Drilling of Timmins, Ontario. The programme was engineered to test the causative effect of an induced polarisation anomaly located on line 1100N at 3250E on the "3600" geotechnical grid. Diamond drill hole log, plan, and drill hole cross section are appended to this report. The diamond drill core is presently stored in racks at the Goldeye core shack in Tyrrell Township.

The drill hole collar was located with reference to the Fawcett "3600" geotechnical grid and by GPS. The geotechnical grid has been geo-referenced with GPS and tied into a digital topographic Ontario Base Map (OBM) registered to the 1983 North American Datum (NAD83). Drill hole collar elevations, expressed as metres above mean sea level were estimated from contours on the OBM's. The hole was drilled grid west (270°) along a grid lines. Drill hole collar information is summarised in Table 2.

Table 2 Summary of Drill Hole Locations

DRILL HOLE	GRID EASTING	GRID NORTHING	UTM EASTING	UTM NORTHING	AZIMUTH	DIP	DEPTH	SUM TOTAL METRES
GL-06-01	10800	10425	488635	5267231	225	-50	191	191
GL-06-02	1100	3325	493323	5261102	270	-50	249	432

Drill Hole Summary

GL-06-02

This hole targeted a strong chargeability anomaly based on a reconnaissance Pole-Dipole array induced polarisation survey conducted by JVX Ltd. in 2005. The hole collared and remained in quartz phyric felsic metavolcanic rock for its entire 249 metre length. Nothing was observed within the drilled rock that could explain the geophysical anomaly. Although in general, wispy banding and weak foliations were

ubiquitous through out the drill core at angles of between 5° to 20° to the core axis indicating the hole was drilled down dip and would likely never cross through the rock causing the anomalous induced polarization effect.

Of general interest, a fault zone recognized by fractured blocky broken core and gouge seams was intersected between 220.2 to 223.6 metres. An abrupt change in the degree of alteration occurs across the fault; the rocks above the fault are significantly more altered than those below the fault. In addition, selectively sericitized wispy fragments indicate the rock below the fault is a massive tuff, these were not observed above the fault where the rock is assumed to be a massive flow.

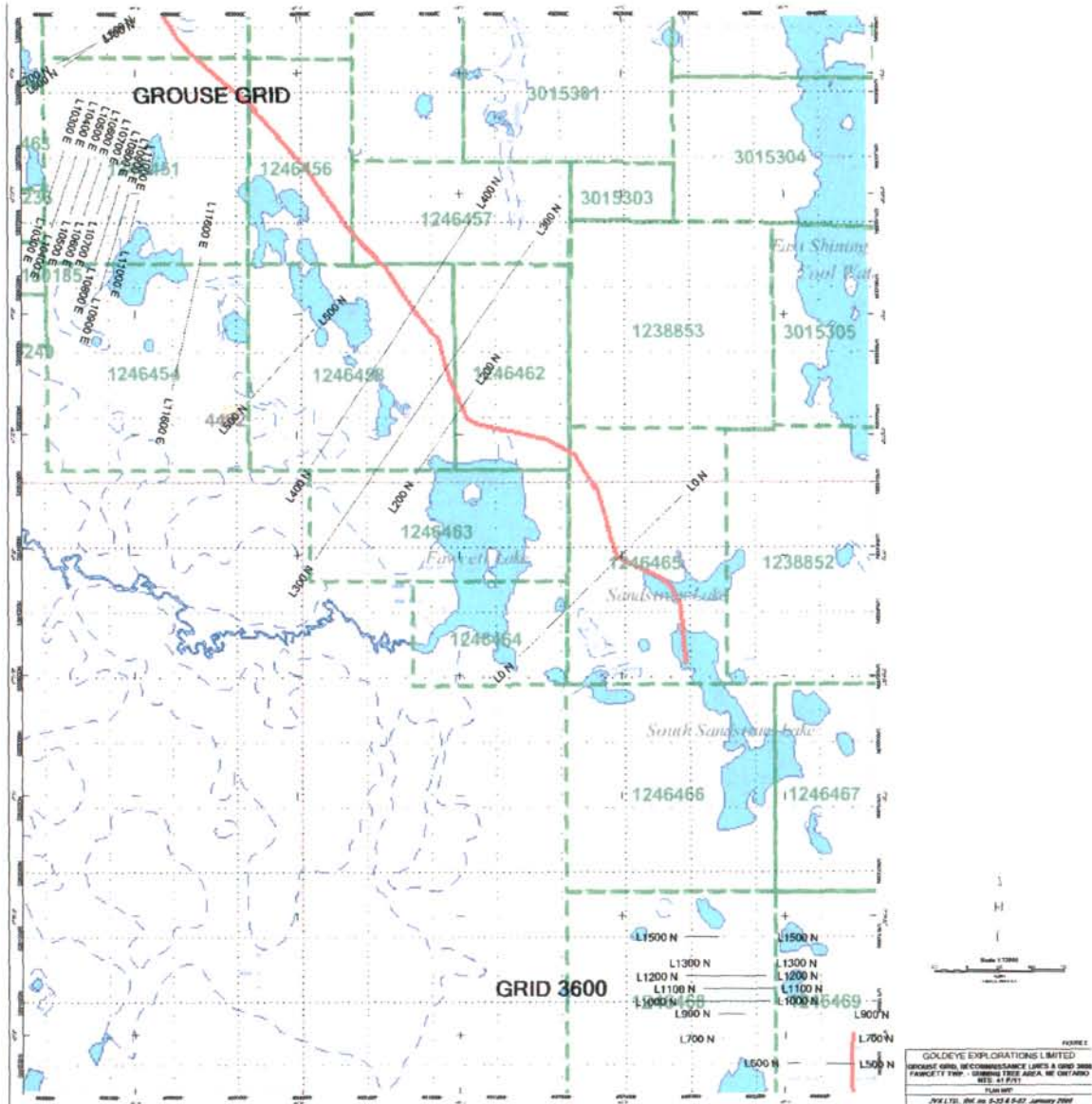


Figure 6 Geotechnical Grid and Recon Line Locations

Conclusions and Recommendations

To ensure the induced polarisation anomaly is drill tested, it is recommended that another hole be drilled into the anomalous zone from the opposite side. In addition, drill core from the current hole should be systematically sampled and evaluated for lithogeochemical signatures associated with the proximity of economic mineral concentrations. Pending positive analytical or drilling results, additional geophysical methods may be considered to assist in vectoring exploration directions; and additional drilling may be recommended.

Respectively Submitted,

Lorne D. Burden, P. Geo.
Consulting Geologist

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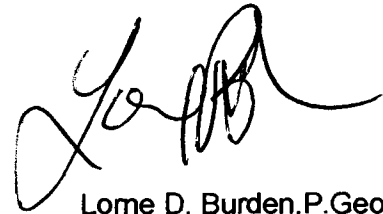
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Statement of Qualifications

I Lorne D. Burden, of the City of Peterborough, in the Province of Ontario, do hereby certify that:

1. I am a professional exploration geologist, residing at 1524 Glenforest Crescent, Peterborough, Ontario, K9K 2J2.
2. I hold a B.Sc., Geology Specialist degree conferred by the University of Toronto in 1981.
3. I have practised as an exploration geologist since 1979, and as an independent consultant since 1991.
4. I am registered as a Professional Geoscientist with the Association of Professional Geoscientists of Ontario, and the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of Saskatchewan.
5. I am member and director of the Prospectors and Developers Association of Canada.
6. I have based my interpretations and recommendations in the preceding report on my professional expertise, and the information available to me at the time of writing.

Dated at Peterborough, Ontario
this 8th day of February, 2006.



Lorne D. Burden, P. Geo.

Appendix 1

Contractor:	Bradley Brothers	<u>GOLDEYE EXPLORATIONS LTD.</u>			Drill Hole:	GL-06-02	
Hole Commenced:	Jan 16, 2006	<u>Scaled Diamond Drill Log</u>			Collar Azimuth:	270	
Hole Completed:	Jan 22, 2006	Township:	Fawcett	Claim Number:	1246468	Collar Dip:	-50
Logged By:	A. W. Beecham	Lot:		Concession:		Length:	249
Date Logged:	Jan 23, 2006	NTS:	41P/11	UTM Zone:	17	Core Size:	NQ
Measurement:	Metres	Easting (NAD 83):	493323	Northing (NAD 83):	5261102	Elevation:	400
DH Survey:	Flexit	Grid Easting:	3325	Grid Northing:	1100	Casing:	In Hole

Depth	Lithology				Sampling							Surveys		
	From	To	Major Lithology	Rock Type	Description	Sample No	From	To	Width	FA-Geo (ppb)	FA-Grv (gr)	% Sulphides	Depth	Dip
0	19		Overburden											
19	75.6		Felsic Metavolcanic	Flow	The unit is generally, very fine grained, pale yellow-brown with grey undertones. It has a uniform, massive appearance. It has a moderate but spotty principal sericite alteration. In addition, it has a weak but spotty underlying chlorite alteration. The unit generally has no magnetic attraction. In addition, quartz phytic, weakly developed foliation at low angle to core axis..	35453 35454	24.5 25.2	24.85 25.7					29	-51.4

Contractor:	Bradley Brothers	<u>GOLDEYE EXPLORATIONS LTD.</u>			Drill Hole:	GL-06-02	
Hole Commenced:	Jan 16, 2006	<u>Scaled Diamond Drill Log</u>			Collar Azimuth:	270	
Hole Completed:	Jan 22, 2006	Township:	Fawcett	Claim Number:	1246468	Collar Dip:	-50
Logged By:	A. W. Beecham	Lot:		Concession:		Length:	249
Date Logged:	Jan 23, 2006	NTS:	41P/11	UTM Zone:	17	Core Size:	NQ
Measurement:	Metres	Easting (NAD 83):	493323	Northing (NAD 83):	5261102	Elevation:	400
DH Survey:	Flexit	Grid Easting:	3325	Grid Northing:	1100	Casing:	In Hole

Depth	Lithology				Description	Sampling					Surveys		
	From	To	Major Lithology	Rock Type		Sample No	From	To	Width	FA-Geo (ppb)	FA-Grv (gr)	% Sulphides	Depth
19	75.6	Felsic Metavolcanic	Flow		The unit is generally, very fine grained, pale yellow-brown with grey undertones. It has a uniform, massive appearance. It has a moderate but spotty principal sericite alteration. In addition, it has a weak but spotty underlying chlorite alteration. The unit generally has no magnetic attraction. In addition, quartz phytic, weakly developed foliation at low angle to core axis.								
35						35477	38.1	38.4					
						35478	38.1	39.4			0.01		
						35479	39.4	40.4			0.01		
40													
45													
50						35455	47.5	48.7					
55												56	-51.5
60													
65													

Contractor:	Bradley Brothers	<u>GOLDEYE EXPLORATIONS LTD.</u>			Drill Hole:	GL-06-02	
Hole Commenced:	Jan 16, 2006	<u>Scaled Diamond Drill Log</u>			Collar Azimuth:	270	
Hole Completed:	Jan 22, 2006	Township:	Fawcett	Claim Number:	1246468	Collar Dip:	-50
Logged By:	A. W. Beecham	Lot:		Concession:		Length:	249
Date Logged:	Jan 23, 2006	NTS:	41P/11	UTM Zone:	17	Core Size:	NQ
Measurement:	Metres	Easting (NAD 83):	493323	Northing (NAD 83):	5261102	Elevation:	400
DH Survey:	Flexit	Grid Easting:	3325	Grid Northing:	1100	Casing:	In Hole

Depth	Lithology				Sampling						Surveys			
	From	To	Major Lithology	Rock Type	Description	Sample No	From	To	Width	FA-Geo (ppb)	FA-Grv (gr)	% Sulphides	Depth	Dip
19	75.6		Felsic Metavolcanic	Flow	The unit is generally, very fine grained, pale yellow-brown with grey undertones. It has a uniform, massive appearance. It has a moderate but spotty principal sericite alteration. In addition, it has a weak but spotty underlying chlorite alteration. The unit generally has no magnetic attraction. In addition, quartz phytic, weakly developed foliation at low angle to core axis.									
70						35456	72.8	73.2						
75	75.6	96.8	Felsic Metavolcanic	Flow	The unit is generally, aphanitic, medium grey. It has a banded, porphyritic appearance. It has a weak but spotty principal sericite alteration. In addition, it has a weak but spotty underlying calcium carbonate alteration. The unit generally has no magnetic attraction. In addition, quartz phytic, upper contact arbitrary but marked by a colour change. Distinct flow bands at 5-10° ca. Contains isolated fg mafic clasts..									
80														
85														
90														
95														
	96.8	117	Felsic Metavolcanic	Flow	The unit is generally, aphanitic, medium grey. It has a banded, porphyritic appearance. It has a weak and pervasive principal sericite alteration. In addition, it has a weak but spotty underlying chlorite alteration. The unit generally has no magnetic attraction. In addition, as above with no feldspar phenocrysts preserved. Sparse and deformed mafic clasts up to 20 cms.									

Contractor:	Bradley Brothers	<u>GOLDEYE EXPLORATIONS LTD.</u>			Drill Hole:	GL-06-02	
Hole Commenced:	Jan 16, 2006	<u>Scaled Diamond Drill Log</u>			Collar Azimuth:	270	
Hole Completed:	Jan 22, 2006	Township:	Fawcett	Claim Number:	1246468	Collar Dip:	-50
Logged By:	A. W. Beecham	Lot:		Concession:		Length:	249
Date Logged:	Jan 23, 2006	NTS:	41P/11	UTM Zone:	17	Core Size:	NQ
Measurement:	Metres	Easting (NAD 83):	493323	Northing (NAD 83):	5261102	Elevation:	400
DH Survey:	Flexit	Grid Easting:	3325	Grid Northing:	1100	Casing:	In Hole

Depth	Lithology				Description	Sampling					Surveys		
	From	To	Major Lithology	Rock Type		Sample No	From	To	Width	FA-Geo (ppb)	FA-Grv (gr)	% Sulphides	Depth
100	96.8	117	Felsic Metavolcanic	Flow	The unit is generally, aphanitic, medium grey. It has a banded, porphyritic appearance. It has a weak and pervasive principal sericite alteration. In addition, it has a weak but spotty underlying chlorite alteration. The unit generally has no magnetic attraction. In addition, as above with no feldspar phenocrysts preserved. Sparse angular to deformed mafic clasts up to 20 cm.								
110						35457	111.5	113				110	-51.2
117	117	136.8	Felsic Metavolcanic	Flow	The unit is generally, medium grained, medium grey-green. It has a banded, porphyritic appearance. It has a weak and pervasive principal sericite alteration. In addition, it has a weak but spotty underlying chlorite alteration. The unit generally has no magnetic attraction. In addition, quartz phytic, contacts arbitrary..								

Contractor:	Bradley Brothers	<u>GOLDEYE EXPLORATIONS LTD.</u>			Drill Hole:	GL-06-02	
Hole Commenced:	Jan 16, 2006	<u>Scaled Diamond Drill Log</u>			Collar Azimuth:	270	
Hole Completed:	Jan 22, 2006	Township:	Fawcett	Claim Number:	1246468	Collar Dip:	-50
Logged By:	A. W. Beecham	Lot:		Concession:		Length:	249
Date Logged:	Jan 23, 2006	NTS:	41P/11	UTM Zone:	17	Core Size:	NQ
Measurement:	Metres	Easting (NAD 83):	493323	Northing (NAD 83):	5261102	Elevation:	400
DH Survey:	Flexit	Grid Easting:	3325	Grid Northing:	1100	Casing:	In Hole

Depth	Lithology				Sampling						Surveys			
	From	To	Major Lithology	Rock Type	Description	Sample No	From	To	Width	FA-Geo (ppb)	FA-Grv (gr)	% Sulphides	Depth	Dip
117	136.8		Felsic Metavolcanic	Flow	The unit is generally, medium grained, medium grey-green . It has a banded, porphyritic appearance. It has a weak and pervasive principal sericite alteration. In addition, it has a weak but spotty underlying chlorite alteration. The unit generally has no magnetic attraction. In addition, quartz phyric, contacts arbitrary.									
135														
136.8	138.8		Felsic Metavolcanic	Flow	The unit is generally, fine grained, medium green . It has a banded, porphyritic appearance. It has a moderate but spotty principal chlorite alteration. In addition, it has a weak and pervasive underlying sericite alteration. The unit generally has no magnetic attraction. In addition, as above with banding at 10 tca.	35458	137.8	138.9				0.01		
140														
138.8	141.4		Felsic Metavolcanic	Flow	The unit is generally, very fine grained, medium grey . It has a banded, porphyritic appearance. It has a moderate but spotty principal chlorite alteration. In addition, it has a weak and pervasive underlying sericite alteration. The unit generally has no magnetic attraction. In addition, quartz phyric.									
141.4	142.8		Felsic Metavolcanic	Flow	The unit is generally, very fine grained, medium grey . It has a banded, porphyritic appearance. It has a moderate but spotty principal chlorite alteration. In addition, it has a weak and pervasive underlying sericite alteration. The unit generally has no magnetic attraction. In addition, quartz phyric, streaky banding <10" tca.	35459	141.5	142.8				0.5		
142.8	147		Felsic Metavolcanic	Flow	The unit is generally, very fine grained, medium grey . It has a banded, porphyritic appearance. It has a moderate but spotty principal chlorite alteration. In addition, it has a weak and pervasive underlying sericite alteration. The unit generally has no magnetic attraction. In addition, quartz phyric, distinctive cm size quartz phenocrysts.									
145														
147	149.1		Felsic Metavolcanic	Flow	The unit is generally, fine grained, medium grey . It has a banded, porphyritic appearance. It has a moderate but spotty principal chlorite alteration. In addition, it has a weak and pervasive underlying sericite alteration. The unit generally has no magnetic attraction. In addition, quartz phyric, quartz phyric, 8-10% quartz phenocrysts.	35460	147	148.5				0.01		
150														
149.1	175.7		Felsic Metavolcanic	Flow	The unit is generally, fine grained, medium grey . It has a banded, porphyritic appearance. It has a weak and pervasive principal sericite alteration. The unit generally has no magnetic attraction. In addition, quartz phyric, streaky banding, elongated fragment at 20-30" tca.									
155													158	-51.2
160						35461	160	161.5						
165														

Contractor:	Bradley Brothers	<u>GOLDEYE EXPLORATIONS LTD.</u>			Drill Hole:	GL-06-02	
Hole Commenced:	Jan 16, 2006	<u>Scaled Diamond Drill Log</u>			Collar Azimuth:	270	
Hole Completed:	Jan 22, 2006	Township:	Fawcett	Claim Number:	1246468	Collar Dip:	-50
Logged By:	A. W. Beecham	Lot:		Concession:		Length:	249
Date Logged:	Jan 23, 2006	NTS:	41P/11	UTM Zone:	17	Core Size:	NQ
Measurement:	Metres	Easting (NAD 83):	493323	Northing (NAD 83):	5261102	Elevation:	400
DH Survey:	Flexit	Grid Easting:	3325	Grid Northing:	1100	Casing:	In Hole

Depth	Lithology				Description	Sampling					Surveys		
	From	To	Major Lithology	Rock Type		Sample No	From	To	Width	FA-Geo (ppb)	FA-Grv (gr)	% Sulphides	Depth
149.1	175.7		Felsic Metavolcanic	Flow	The unit is generally, fine grained, medium grey. It has a banded, porphyritic appearance. It has a weak and pervasive principal sericite alteration. The unit generally has no magnetic attraction. In addition, quartz phyric, streaky banding, elongated fragment at 20-30° tca.								
175.7	176.45		Mafic Intrusive	Unsubdivided	The unit is generally, very fine grained, dark grey-green. It has a uniform, massive appearance. It has a weak and pervasive principal calcium carbonate alteration. The unit generally has no magnetic attraction. In addition, contacts at 40° tca.								
176.45	199.8		Felsic Metavolcanic	Flow		The unit is generally, fine grained, medium grey. It has a banded, porphyritic appearance. It has a weak and pervasive principal sericite alteration. The unit generally has no magnetic attraction. In addition, quartz phyric with sparse elongate mafic fine grained fragments.	35462	179.5	181			0.5	

Contractor:	Bradley Brothers	<u>GOLDEYE EXPLORATIONS LTD.</u>			Drill Hole:	GL-06-02	
Hole Commenced:	Jan 16, 2006	<u>Scaled Diamond Drill Log</u>			Collar Azimuth:	270	
Hole Completed:	Jan 22, 2006	Township:	Fawcett	Claim Number:	1246468	Collar Dip:	-50
Logged By:	A. W. Beecham	Lot:		Concession:		Length:	249
Date Logged:	Jan 23, 2006	NTS:	41P/11	UTM Zone:	17	Core Size:	NQ
Measurement:	Metres	Easting (NAD 83):	493323	Northing (NAD 83):	5261102	Elevation:	400
DH Survey:	Flexit	Grid Easting:	3325	Grid Northing:	1100	Casing:	In Hole

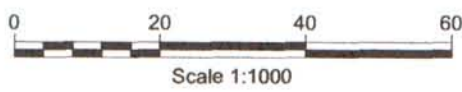
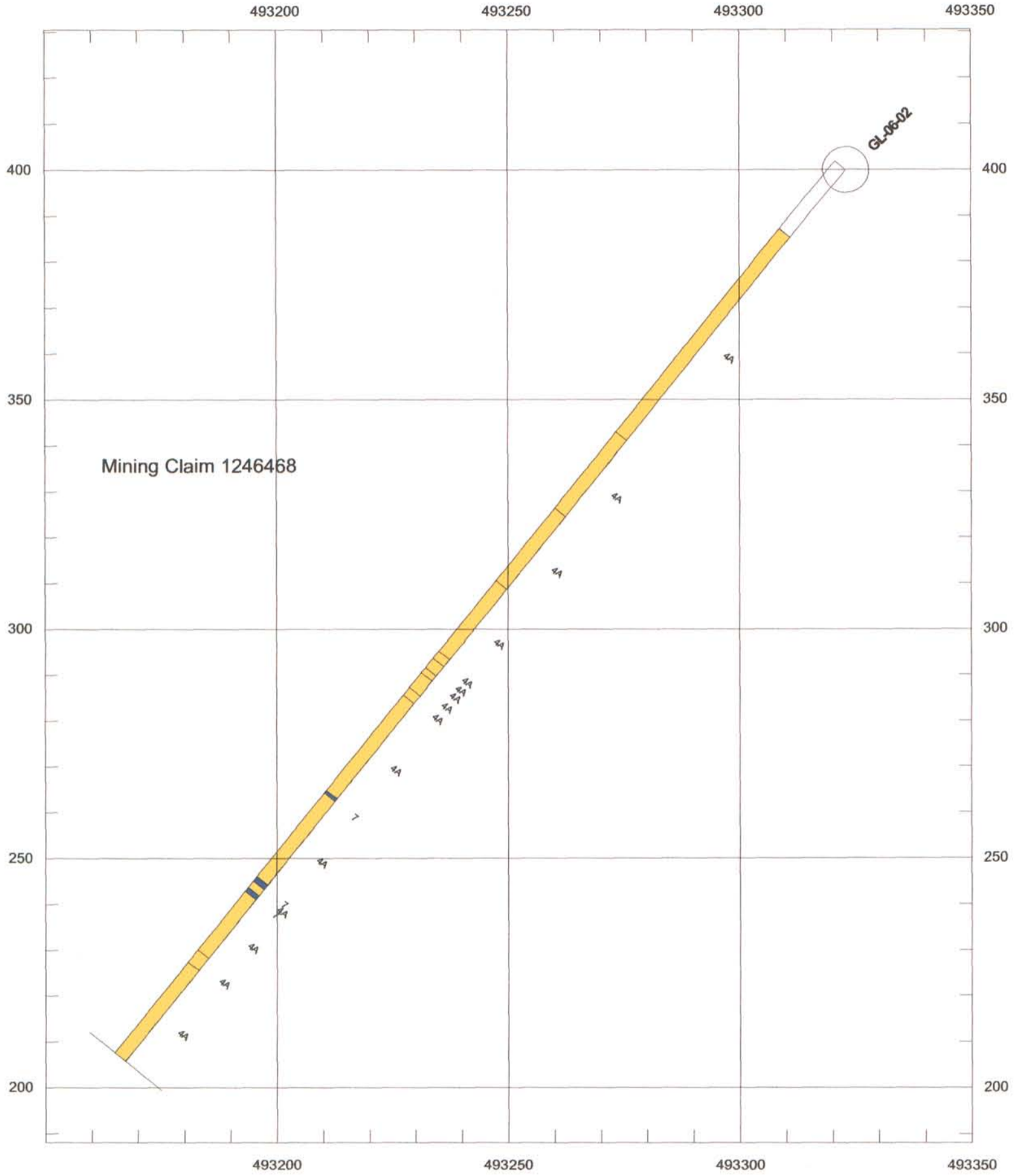
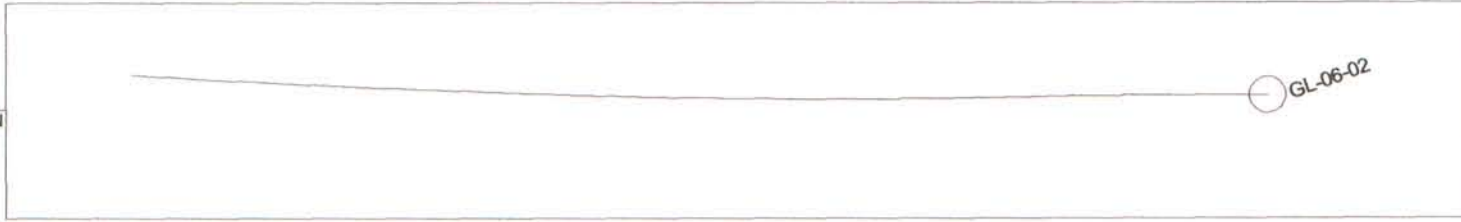
Depth	Lithology				Description	Sampling					Surveys		
	From	To	Major Lithology	Rock Type		Sample No	From	To	Width	FA-Geo (ppb)	FA-Grv (gr)	% Sulphides	Depth
200	176.45	199.8	Felsic Metavolcanic	Flow	The unit is generally, fine grained, medium grey. It has a banded, porphyritic appearance. It has a weak and pervasive principal sericite alteration. The unit generally has no magnetic attraction. In addition, quartz phytic with sparse elongate mafic fine grained fragments.							200	-51.4
	199.8	201.05	Mafic Intrusive	Unsubdivided									
	201.05	202.8	Felsic Metavolcanic	Flow	The unit is generally, very fine grained, dark grey-green with brown undertones. It has a uniform, massive appearance. It has a weak and pervasive principal calcium carbonate alteration. The unit generally has no magnetic attraction. In addition, streaky banding at 30° tca.								
	202.8	203.83	Mafic Intrusive	Unsubdivided									
205	203.83	220.2	Felsic Metavolcanic	Flow	The unit is generally, fine grained, medium grey. It has a banded, porphyritic appearance. It has a weak but spotty principal sericite alteration. The unit generally has no magnetic attraction. In addition, quartz phytic.	35463	203.8	205			0.01		
						35464	205	206.5			0.01		
					The unit is generally, very fine grained, dark grey-green. It has a uniform, massive appearance. It has a weak and pervasive principal calcium carbonate alteration. The unit generally has no magnetic attraction.								
						35465	209	210.5			0.01		
210					The unit is generally, fine grained, medium grey. It has a banded, porphyritic appearance. It has a moderate and pervasive principal sericite alteration. The unit generally has no magnetic attraction. In addition, quartz phytic, with wispy banding at 5° tca.	35466	210.5	212			0.01		
						35467	212	213			0.01		
					35468	213	214.5			0.01			
215					35469	214.5	216			0.01			
					35470	216	217.5			0.01			
					35471	217.5	219			0.01			
					35472	219	220.2			0.01			
220	220.2	223.6	Felsic Metavolcanic	Flow	The unit is generally, fine grained, medium grey. It has a banded, fractured appearance. It has a moderate and pervasive principal sericite alteration. The unit generally has no magnetic attraction. In addition, quartz phytic, fractured and broken, a few gouge seams at 0-10° tca.	35473	220.2	221.9			0.01		
						35474	221.9	223.6			0.01		
225	223.6	249	Felsic Metavolcanic	Flow	The unit is generally, very fine grained, medium grey-brown with green undertones. It has a banded, porphyritic appearance. It has a strong but spotty principal sericite alteration. The unit generally has no magnetic attraction. In addition, quartz phytic but possibly a massive bedded tuff.								
						35475	227	228.5					




Contractor:	Bradley Brothers	<u>GOLDEYE EXPLORATIONS LTD.</u>			Drill Hole:	GL-06-02	
Hole Commenced:	Jan 16, 2006	<u>Scaled Diamond Drill Log</u>			Collar Azimuth:	270	
Hole Completed:	Jan 22, 2006	Township:	Fawcett	Claim Number:	1246468	Collar Dip:	-50
Logged By:	A. W. Beecham	Lot:		Concession:		Length:	249
Date Logged:	Jan 23, 2006	NTS:	41P/11	UTM Zone:	17	Core Size:	NQ
Measurement:	Metres	Easting (NAD 83):	493323	Northing (NAD 83):	5261102	Elevation:	400
DH Survey:	Flexit	Grid Easting:	3325	Grid Northing:	1100	Casing:	In Hole

Depth	Lithology				Sampling						Surveys			
	From	To	Major Lithology	Rock Type	Description	Sample No	From	To	Width	FA-Geo (ppb)	FA-Grv (gr)	% Sulphides	Depth	Dip
223.6	249	Felsic Metavolcanic	Flow	The unit is generally, very fine grained, medium grey-brown with green undertones. It has a banded, porphyritic appearance. It has a strong but spotty principal sericite alteration. The unit generally has no magnetic attraction. In addition, quartz phyric but possibly a massive bedded tuff.										
235														
240														
245						35476	243	244.5						
250													249	-51.3
255														
260														
265														

493150E
5261100N

493350E
5261100N



GEOLOGICAL LEGEND	
	No Core Recovered
	Felsic Metavolcanic
	Mafic Intrusive

GOLDEYE EXPLORATIONS LTD.		
Fawcett Project		
Drill Hole Section GL-06-02		
Looking Due North		
RSGEO:	SCALE 1:1000	REPORT:
DRAWN:	DATE :09/02/2006	PLAN:



2.31464

