Appendix VI

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2.31463

Eastmain Resources Inc.

Reserve Creek Project

2004 Exploration Program

Veekay Lake Area

NTS 42M/12 SE

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1.0 Introduction

This report deals with the logistics and results of an Induced Polarization Survey and ground Magnetometer Survey carried out on the Reserve Creek property approximately 12 km east of Fort Hope, Ontario. The survey was performed by R.J. Meikle & Associates, North Bay, Ontario, for Eastmain Resources Inc.

The surveys were done in March/April, 2004, and March/April, 2005. Both survey periods were hampered by unusually mild weather and early break-up. This coupled with poor ground contacts in parts of the property, resulted in a much slower survey production rate. During the second phase, the mild weather again shortened the survey. A decision was made to complete I.P. Survey coverage over the creeks and ponds with enough coverage on land to allow for complete survey profiles when the survey is completed in the summer time. This resulted in a number of short I.P. profiles on the east end of the property. Simialarly, the weather prevented complete coverage of the magnetometer survey. However, the surveys detected several anomalous I.P. anomalies and magnetic trends which are described in this report.

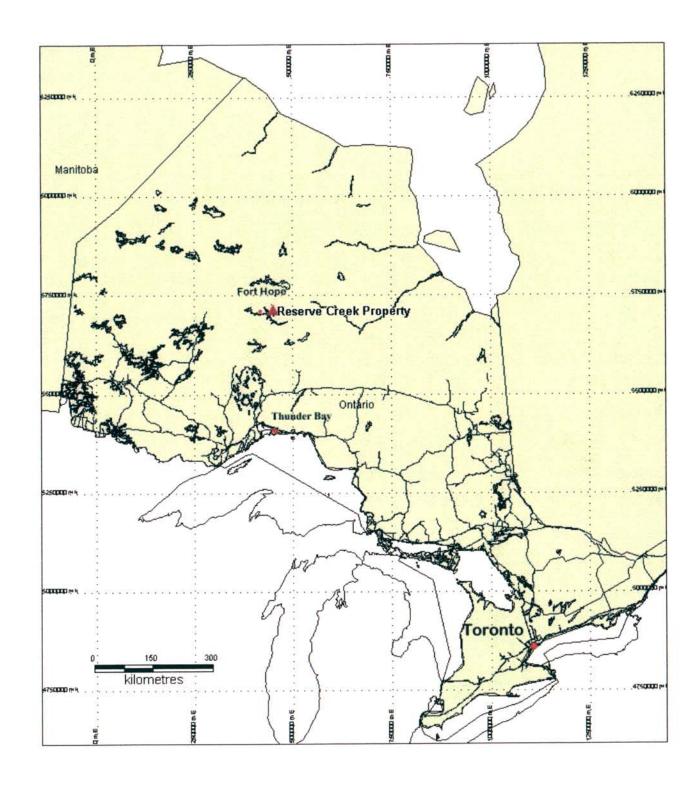


Figure 1: Property Location Map, Ontario, Canada

2.0 Property Description and Location

The Reserve Creek property is located in northwestern Ontario, 380 km north-northeast of Thunder Bay and 166 km east of Pickle Lake (Figure 1). The nearest community is Fort Hope, an Indian reserve with a population of 1200, which has a gravel airstrip, floatplane access and winter road access. The property is approximately 12 km from Fort Hope and is located on the NTS sheet 42M12/SE with the coordinates 51° 34′ 30"N and 87° 44′ 20"W and UTM coordinates 448,900E and 5,714,050N. The base camp is (located at UTM 450750E; 5714800N) on the north shore of a small lake accessible by boat from Fort Hope.

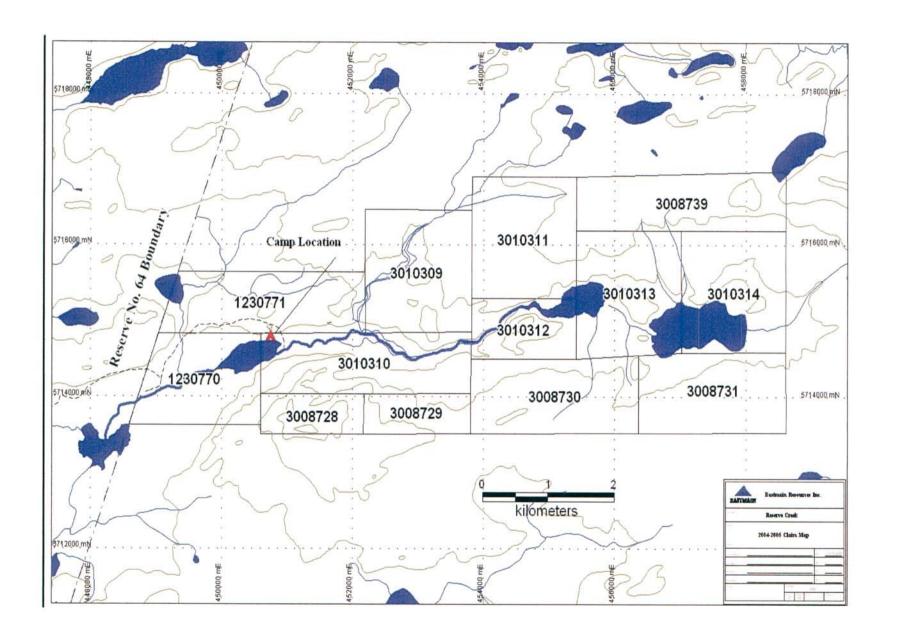
The property comprised of 14 contiguous unpatented mining claims (Table 1). All claims are located on crown land making surface rights available from the province as requirements arise. The claims are currently registered in the name of Slam Exploration Ltd.

The claims are located in the Thunder Bay Mining District, Ontario, Map NTS 42M/12SE, Veekay Lake Area ("G" Plan G0440). The property is rectangular in shape, 2.5 km wide and 10 km long adjoining the East boundary of Reserve No. 64, the Eabametoong First Nation (Figure 2).

Table 1: Reserve Creek Property Claims

Township	Claim #	Units	Recording Date
VEEKAY LAKE	1230770	13	16-Sep-02
VEEKAY LAKE	1230771	15	28-Oct-02
VEEKAY LAKE	3008728	4	7-Jan-04
VEEKAY LAKE	3008729	4	7-Jan-04
VEEKAY LAKE	3008730	12	7-Jan-04
VEEKAY LAKE	3008731	12	7-Jan-04
VEEKAY LAKE	3008732	8	7-Jan-04
VEEKAY LAKE	3010309	16	28-Oct-02
VEEKAY LAKE	3010310	16	28-Oct-02
VEEKAY LAKE	3010311	16	12-Mar-03
VEEKAY LAKE	3010312	8	12-Mar-03
VEEKAY LAKE	3010313	16	23-Apr-03
VEEKAY LAKE	3010314	16	23-Apr-03

Eastmain Resources Inc. and Slam Exploration Ltd. have signed an agreement whereby Eastmain has the option to acquire a 50% interest on the Reserve Creek property by expending an \$1.1 million and issuing 360,000 common shares over three years. The option includes Eastmain Resources Inc. issuing 90,000 common shares and \$300,000 in the first year.



3.0 Accessibility, Climate, Local Resources, Infrastructure and Physiography

Topography of the Reserve Creek Property is generally flat with wet bogs and muskeg and intermediate to thick patches of black spruce and poplars. Elevation on the property ranges from 260 ft to 310 ft. Elevated areas are mainly mounds or ridges of glacial till or boulders with commonly covered by jack pine. Blow down is common in heavier forested areas. Outcrop throughout the property is limited but occurs only in local concentrations, generally near to Reserve Creek.

Access from Thunder Bay to Fort Hope is available by twin prop commercial flights (Nakina Air, North American Charters). Goods may also be transported by land transport to Nakina, 174 km to the southeast, then by helicopter or cargo plane to Fort Hope. Transportation of goods and crew to the property is either helicopter or boat in the summer months or snowmobile in the winter.

The weather in the area ranges from -30oC to 30oC throughout the year, typical of northern boreal forest areas through out Canada.

4.0 Property History/ Past Work

Records of exploration on the Reserve Creek property date back to the early 1940's. Past work defined gold bearing zones A, B, C, D and E. 125 drill holes have been completed on these zones.

- 1940: According to Prest (1944), J.D. Williamson, on behalf of Dome Mines Limited, "discovered a gold-bearing rusty zone on the north side of Reserve Creek close to the east boundary of the Indian Reserve". One claim was staked and the occurrence became known as the Williamson Zone A, B and C.
- 1941: Dome prospectors performed prospecting and chip sampling on Williamson Zones A, B and C. A shear zone 12m wide by 90 m long hosting quartz stringers, pyrite, pyrrhotite, chalcopyrite, scheelite and gold was identified. H. Muir discovered Zone D.
- 1942: Dome Mines Limited drilled one hole on Zone A, and nine holes on Zone D located in the central part of claim Pa 5783. Zone E was discovered near the east boundary of claim Pa 5780.
- 1943: Dome Mines Limited diamond drilled 20 holes totalling 575 m (1917 ft) into Zone E.
- 1945: Dome Mines Limited diamond drilled 24 holes in Zones A, B and C.
- 1961: Lun-Echo Gold Mines Limited diamond-drilled 12 holes on the A and C zones. Mining Corporation of Canada held 36 claims east of Lun-Echo and conducted geological and geophysical surveys and diamond drilling.
- **1970:** Selco Exploration Co. Ltd. Completed ground magnetometer and VLF-EM surveys and diamond-drilled at least 4 holes, including Zone E, to test an EM anomaly.
- 1981: J. Williamson staked and Canterrex Ltd. and Pridemore Resources Inc. acquired 110 mining claims covering zones A to E. Prospecting, linecutting and magnetometer and EM surveys were carried out. Pridemore Resources Inc. changed its name to Pricemore Resources Inc.
- 1982: Pricemore Resources Inc. completed a 26 hole diamond drill program totalling 1954 m, 19 of which were completed on the A zone. The D zone was tested by 5 holes and 2 holes tested magnetic anomalies north of the D zone.

- 1983: Pricemore Resources Inc. granted Geddes Resources Limited an option to earn a 50 % interest in the Reserve Creek claims. MPH Consulting Ltd., on behalf of Geddes conducted a humus geochemical survey for gold and tungsten. An IP survey was carried out on the southwest portion of the property.
- **1984:** Pricemore Resources Inc.'s name was changed to First China Investment Corp. Diamond drilling was undertaken.
- 1985: Geddes Resources assigned its interest to Goldpost Resources Inc.
- **1986:** First China Investment Corp. transferred all interest to Goldpost Resources Inc. A airborne geophysical survey totalling 520 km was flown by Dighem Surveys Inc.
- **1987:** Ground magnetics, VLF-EM and electromagnetic surveys were completed by Goldpost Resources Inc.
- 1988: A total of 15 diamond drill holes totalling 1336 m were drilled by Goldpost Resources Inc. Eight holes were drilled in the A zone, 3 in the B zone and 4 to test geophysical anomalies.
- 1993: Noranda Exploration Company staked claims. Linecutting totalling 24.5 km.
- 1994: Hemlo Gold Mines completed geological mapping and sampling program and 3 diamond drill holes totalling 522m. Two holes were completed on the A zone and one 2 km east.
- **2002:** Slam Exploration Ltd. aquired five claims (60 units) covering mineralized zones.
- **2003:** Airborne Geophysical Survey that covers the Reserve Creek property released by the Province of Ontario.
- **2003:** Slam Exploration Inc. completed prospecting, channel sampling and diamond drilling. A total of 7 holes were drilled on Zone A and B totalling 966.5m.

5.0 Geological Setting

The following geological description of the property is taken from a report titled "Eastmain Resources Inc., Reserve creek Project, 2004 Exploration Program", by E. Canova and W. Brown, Consulting Geologists:

The Fort Hope area is situated within the Uchi Subprovince of the Superior Province. The Uchi Subprovince a 600 km long greenstone belt hosts the world class gold mining camps of Pickle Lake, Rice Lake and Red Lake. Several gold mining prospects, including the Fort Hope Gold mine, Rice Lake, Opikeigen Lake, and Reserve Lake showings have been found in the immediate property area. The Uchi Subprovince Greenstone Belt has historically produced approximately 3 million ounces of gold from mines near Pickle Lake.

5.1 Regional Geology

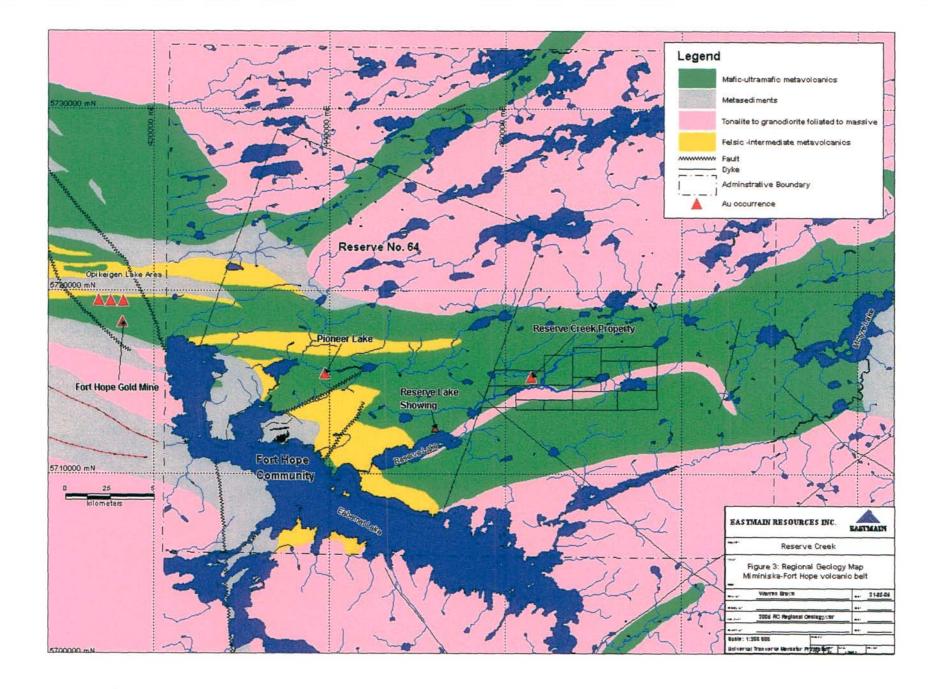
The Reserve Creek Property lies within the Miminiska-Fort Hope volcanic belt, the eastern portion of the Uchi Subprovince. The 10 km wide belt, consists of an assemblage of east trending Archean age metavolcanic and metasedimentary rocks. Widespread granitic terranes bound the metavolcanic-metasedimentary sequences on the north and south and a 0.8 km wide elongated granite intrudes the volcanic belt. Late diabase dykes cross cut all the Archean rocks (Figure 3).

5.2 Property Geology

The Reserve Creek Property is underlain by east-west trending mafic flows made up of sheared pillow basalts, mafic tuffs and schists. The mafic volcanics are interbedded with felsic to intermediate volcanics consisting of rhyolite, agglomerate and tuffs and sediments. All units are intruded by medium grained to coarse grained gabbros and diorites which trend 070°, parallel to the strike of the mafic volcanics. The above units are cross-cut by diabase dykes (Map 1). The metamorphic grade is lower to upper greenschist facies and lower amphibolite facies, with chlorite, epidote and actinolite as common alteration assemblages.

5.2 Structural Geology

The units described in the property geology trend 060° - 070°, dip 85°N and have been deformed, folded and compressed. Pillow basalt salvages are flattened and stretched. Folding in quartz veins within the mafic tuffs indicate a fold axis at 210° plunging 75°.



6.0 2004/2005 Geophyisical Exploration Program

The I.P. Survey was carried out in May/April of 2004 and 2005, while the Magnetometer survey was done in 2005. The work was done on a contract basis by R.J. Meikle & Associates, North Bay, Ontario, for Eastmain Resources Inc.

Personnel directly involved in the 2004 field program were R. Meikle, Richard Mathieu, Jim Mathieu, Marc Sigouin, all of North Bay, Ontario. The 2005 program was done by R. Meikle, Richard Mathieu, Jacques Lepage, Dan Hummel, of North Bay, Ontario and John Ray, Mervin Wabano Wesley Ostamas, of Fort Hope, Ontario.

6.1 Linecutting and Grid Rehabilitation

A grid, cut by Slam Resources in 2003 has a 070° oriented base line at 30+00N from L49+00E to L60+00E and a base line at 32+00N from L60+00E to L122+00E (Figure 4). A tie line is located at 22+00N stretching eastward from line 70+00E to 122+00E. Lines are cut every 100 m, oriented 340° from 20+00N to 44+00N with picket stations every 25 m. The lines were winter cut with tree stumps standing up approximately 30 cm to 50 cm and required cleaning and refreshing to permit further effective work using them.

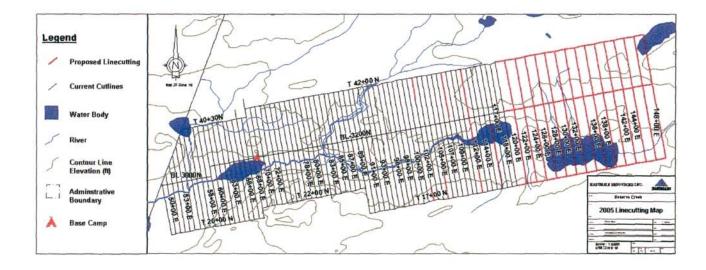


Figure 4: 2004-2005 Linecutting Map

6.2 Geophysics

6.2.1 Magnetometer Survey

A total of 60 km of ground magnetic survey was carried out, approximately 60 percent of the total grid. A GEM Systems, GSM-19 proton precession magnetometer was used with an identical base station to control diurnal corrections. Readings were taken along the lines at 12.5 meter intervals. The results are posted and contoured at a plan scale of 1:10000 on map no. 1, back pocket of report.

The magnetometer survey outlined several linear trends of higher magnetic susceptibility. To interpret the magnetic results, one would have to correlate with the geological information available as well as the I.P. results which are incomplete at this time.

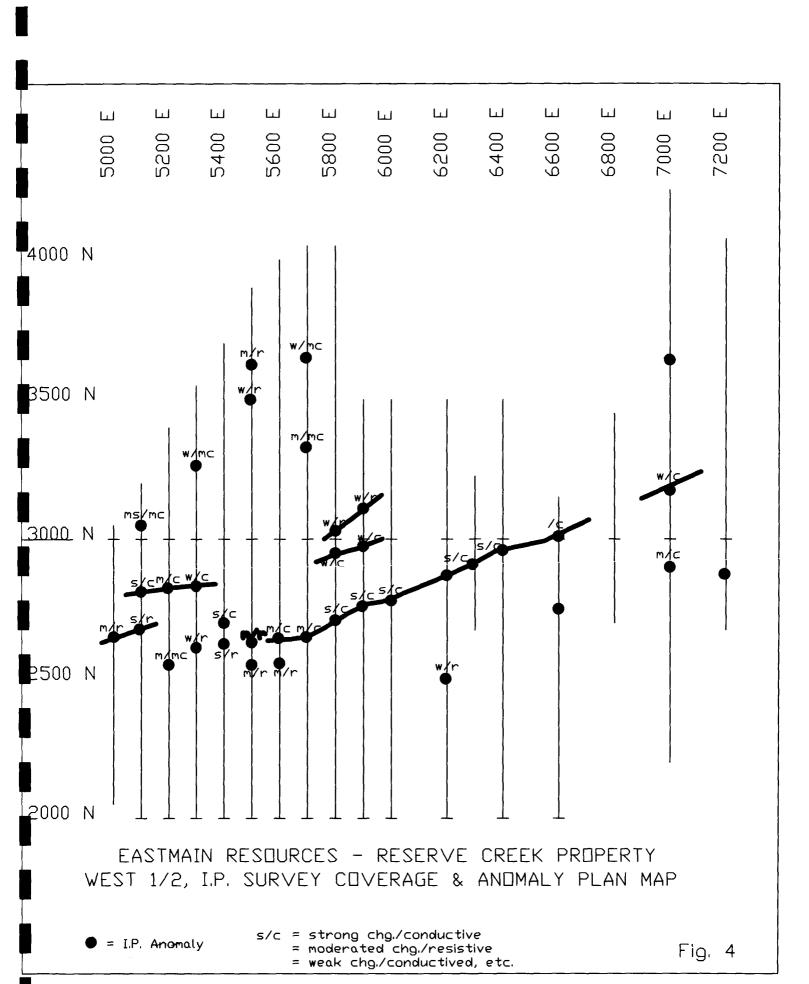
There appears to be a correlation between a linear magnetic high and a strongly chargeable, conductive I.P. anomaly on the central west part of the surveyed grid from 5500E/2630N - 7000E/3175N and the middle part on the northwest shore of a pond in the vicinity of 11400E - 11800E at approximately 3000N.

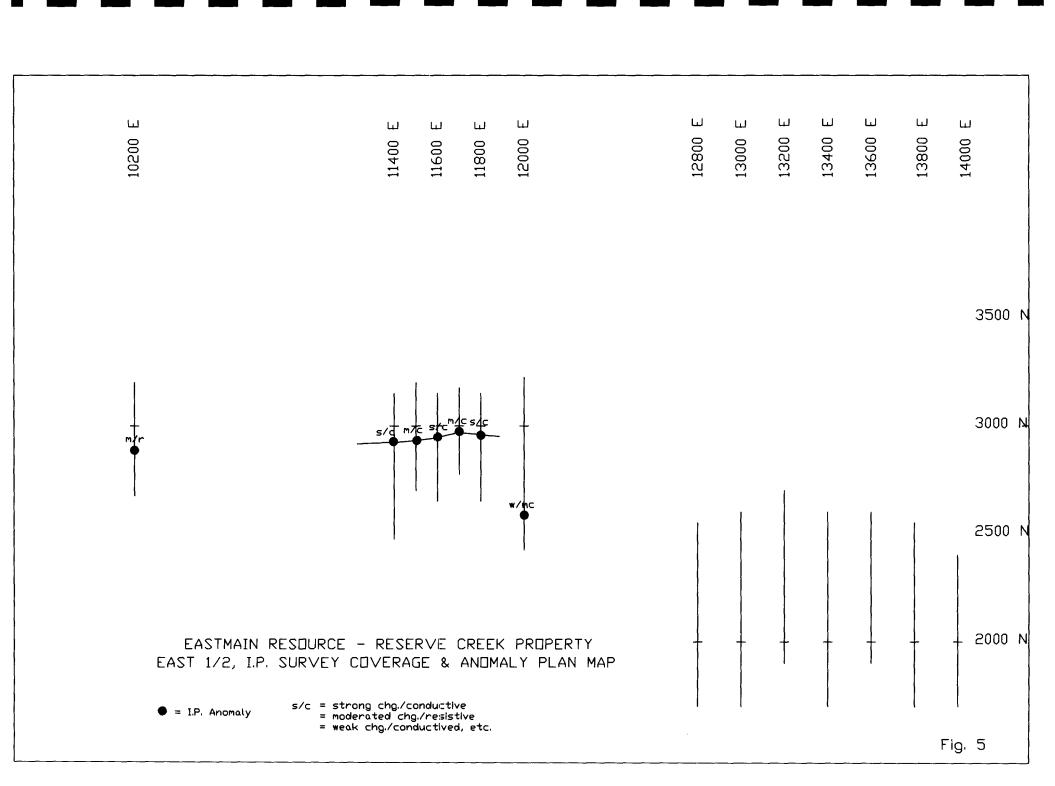
6.2.2 <u>Induced Polarization Survey</u>

The I.P. Survey was designed to cover the entire grid, however previously mentioned warm weather forced the termination of the survey at the end of both phases of the program. A dipole-dipole electrode array was used with a dipole spacing of 25 meters, reading N = 1-6. An Elrec time domain receiver was used, with a Scintrex TSQ-3, 3Kw transmitter.

The I.P. Survey outlined several anomalous trends as well as several isolated anomalies, both conductive and resistive types. An extensive interpretation would necessesitate completing the I.P. coverage as well as correlating with completed magnetic coverage and geological data available. The I.P. anomaly axis have been plotted in plan form on figures 4 and 5 in this report. They have been designated as weak, moderate, or strong chargeability and conductive or resistive.

The strongly chargeable, conductive anomaly shown on fig.4,5, is coincident with a magnetic linear high and is believed to be associated with a known auriferous sulphide zone described in the geology section of this report.





7.0 Conclusions and Recommendations

The Magnetic and I.P. Surveys appeared to work quite well on the property with the parameters used. However, now that the water portion of the grid is covered by the I.P. Survey, it is recommended that the land portion be completed in the late spring/early summer when the extensive sand cover on the north part has a higher moisture content to facilitate better ground contacts. Also, there are areas of outcrop to the south which were not possible to survey because of lack of and or frozen soil. This area also would be better done in summer.

Because of the excellent coincident I.P. and Magnetic response over the known auriferous mineralized zone, it is recommended that the surveys be completed and results correlated with all available data.

CERTIFICATION

- I, Raymond Joseph Meikle of Timmins, Ontario hereby certify that:
- 1. I hold a three year Technologist Diploma from the Haileybury School of Mines, Haileybury, Ontario, obtained in May 1975.
- 2. I have been practising my profession since 1973 in Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Newfoundland, NWT, Manitoba, Greenland, Colorado, Nevada, Germany and Chile.
- 3. I have been employed directly with Teck Corporation, Metallgessellschaft Canada Ltd. Sabina Industries, .S. Middleton Exploration Services Ltd., self employed 1979-1997 (Rayan Exploration Ltd.) and with Geophysical Engineering & Surveys Inc., currently with R.J. Meikle & Associates.
- 4. I have based conclusions and recommendations contained in this report on knowledge of the area, my previous experience and on the results of the fieldwork conducted on the property during 2004/05.
- 5. I hold no interest, directly or indirectly in this property, nor do I expect to receive any interest or considerations from Eastmain Resources or the property, other than for professional fees rendered.

Dated this 17th day of Deceber, 2005 at North Bay, Ontario.

R.J. Meikle

Appendix VII

INTERPRETATION OF INDUCED POLARIZATION SURVEY BY L.E. REED GEOPHYSICAL CONSULANT INC.

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L.E. Reed Geophysical Consultant Inc.

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Cathy Butella Eastmain Resources Inc. R.R. 1 Orangeville, Ont. L9W 2Y8 Ph: 519 940 4870

Feb. 15, 2005

Hi Cathy,

Here are plots of the IP sections. These are as Miekle has sent to me without colour on the contours. I haven't had time to create the colour versions. I hope this will be good for now. This is just one copy. Do you need more?

Enclosed also are files and images for the area, tiffs (map info versions with location files, is that your system? I have a variety of choice making tiffs with Geosoft) with UTM oriented ground magnetics, IP, resistivity, ground grids, and I have dropped in the airborne EM anomalies that are on the grid.

I am sending much of this to Frank by e-mail, including Geosoft grids, but there is a volume/time limit on my slow phone line, so there is more on the CD.

The following are my hole recommendations and comments, I am assuming that this is a gold play, by my selection. There are no obvious base metal targets here. I am also assuming that the rocks are vertical, or nearly so, as I am drilling north to south. Holes would have to be turned around if the dips are significantly south:

- 1) L5400E, 27+25N, drilled grid S, -50deg, length 100m. Selection of part of a broad IP and resistivity high, which is magnetic. This is along strike from the Lone 6000E target, but is different as this anomaly is resistive high. It may be downgraded, as I think it could be gabbro.
- 2) L5700E, 33+75N, drilled grid S, -50deg, length 100m. This is on a long linear magnetic horizon. The resistivities are relatively low at 400 ohm.m. Close by, off the mag horizon, are flanking IP anomalies that might be just as interesting.

3) L6000E, 28+50N, drilled grid south, -50deg, length 125m.

The north edge has weaker IP. The length of the hole is to see the northedge and reach the stronger event on the south side. The response is magnetic, at least in part. It lies on the south flank of a long magnetic horizon, Resistivities are relatively low at 200 ohm.m. Note the airborne EM response is seen in the resistivities on this line at 29+75 well north of the IP and I think north of the magnetic horizon. Resistivities drop to under 100 ohm.m to as low as 12 ohm.m. There is no IP response with this. It could be an unmineralized fault or open shear zone.

4) L6200E, 25+25N, drilled grid S, -50deg, length 75 m. This is an isolated IP response that appears to mark the north edge of a magnetic low feature, that has generally elevated IP response. It is on high resistivities over 5000 ohm.m. Contact environment?

Best regards,

Laurie Reed Geophysical Consultant

