Report on Prospecting Activities
Report On Claims: 11408851, 3010714, 3010715,
4201530
Davis Township G-3182
Sudbury Mining Division Ontario

2.31743

Submitted to:
Ontario Ministry of Northern Development and Mines
Geoscience Assessment Office
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MAR 20 2006
GEOSCIENCE ASSESSMENT OFFICE

Submitted by:
John Douglas Bradley
Prospector's License #36085
March 20, 2006.

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kilometers to a parking area. From here, a very well-developed series of trails lead in a north-easterly direction approximately 5 kilometers to the #3 claim post of Claim #3010714.

Property Description

The Fortune Lake Gold Property currently consists of 4 claims numbered 1140885, 3010714, 3010715, and 4201530 in total the four claims cover approximately 96 hectares.

1140885 staked: June 4^{th} 1998, recorded June5th 1998.
3010714 staked: November 23rd, 2002, recorded December 20^{th} 2002.
3010715 staked: November 23^{rd} 2002, recorded December 17^{th} 2002.
4201530 staked: October 15^{th} 2004, recorded October 18^{th} 2004.

Prospecting Targets

1. Soda metasomatism
2. Scattered drill core
3. Old trenches, test-pits

General Geology

The geology of the Wanapitei Lake Gold Area has been described in Ontario Department of Mines publications dated 1932 and 1983 as well as in an Ontario Geological Survey report dated 1982.

The rocks of the Wanapitei area were formed during the Early, Middle and Late Precambrian period. The eastern part of the area (Davis Twp.) is underlain mainly by sedimentary rocks of the Huronian Age Supergroup and by Nipissing Gabbro. The rocks of the Huronian Supergroup were deposited in the Middle Precambrian period after the Early Precambrian felsic plutonic rocks and before the Nipissing intrusive period. A large part of Davis Township and adjacent parts of Scadding Township located to the west are underlain by Cobalt Group sediments which formed the upper part of the Huronian Supergroup. The Fortune Lake Gold Property is underlain by unlaminated, wacke conglomerates argillite with minor interbedded quartzite of the Gowganda Formation which is the basal formation of the Cobalt Group.

Claim Geology – W.R. 35

The claim is located along a gentle slope on the north side of Fortune Lake in an area of drift cover with outcrop exposures of only about 5-10%. The host rock is Gowganda Formation (greywacke, siltstone, laminated siltstone and possible arkose). Irregular narrow quarts veins which strike 330 and dip 50 SW were observed to carry free gold.

From report, Gates, B.I. 1991 Sudbury Mineral Occurrence Study, Ontario Geological Survey, Open File Report 5571235p (Fortune Lake Property page 150).

Gates goes on to say that erratic gold-bearing quartz veins are located within strongly potassium-altered siltstones. Gold-bearing quartz veins are also located within an altered grey arkosic-quartzite and cutting Sudbury-type breccia. Ankerite rhombus were seen within Sudbury breccia and within the Gowganda Formation.

Claim Geology – W.R. 36

The property is underlain by rocks of the Gowganda Formation. A northwest-trending olivine diabase outcrops on the southwest point of the peninsula and is easily identifiable on the magnetic maps. The area is marked by extensive drift cover with most outcrops occurring near the shoreline.

The old showings appear as the only outcrops in an aspen-birch forest. Narrow quartz veins from 1-10 centimeters wide strike northwest to north and dip 50 SW. The quartz veins contain about 5% ankerite, occasional hematite and mica. No gold or other mineralization was noted in the muck piles. The quartz veins are located within a Sudbury breccia containing laminated siltstone, wacke, arkose and grey quartzite.

Prospecting

On Monday September 12th 2005, I arrived at the property to carry out a 3-day prospecting program on various portions of the claim group. A second visit was made Friday, November 11th 2005 lasting 2 days. Of the 23 samples taken from the property, some were found in sites previously inaccessible while the remaining rocks were taken from various locations of interest. As well, drill core which previously had been stored on the property was found to be scattered about in various locations. I suspect that the formerly stored drill core had possibly been moved by hunters in the area. The origin of this drill core is believed to be from 2 drill collars with no known history, located 100 and 200 feet southwest of the 35-foot inclined shaft (Shaft #1) on Claim #1140885. Ten of the samples were assayed for gold, 2 for platinum and palladium. As well, all ten were assayed for a series of elements so that the possibility of identifying elements sympathetic to gold could be identified. The best gold assay was +10,000 ppb.

Summary and Conclusions

The focus of this year's exploration was based on the model put forward by (W.Myers Soda Metasomatism and Gold Mineralization in the Southern Province). No rocks with soda metasomatism were found, therefore, the idea that a hidden zone of albite alteration may be the source of quartz and gold and gold mineralization in this area does not apply to this claim group. The best assay from the program was #11 @ +10,000 ppb. came from newly discovered pit located 30 meters northwest of the #1 shaft. This is very encouraging as it shows the strength length of the known quartz vein system hosts gold mineralization. A more detailed examination of this area will be the focus of future work on the property.

Prospecting Daily Log

Date: Monday, September 12, 2005.

I arrived at #1 claim post of Claim # 1140885 after a 1.7 kilometer walk along an old logging road from Kukagami Lake. Normally this is the truck parking area, but access this year was by boat. I followed the claim line south approximately 120 meters to locate a trail. Then I followed the trail in a westerly direction approximately 75 meters where the trail normally skirts the edge of a wet, swampy old beaver dam area. This year because of the very hot dry summer, this area had dried, exposing rocks among a very muddy area. This was the starting point of the program. The tree cover here is much like the rest of the claim, mostly moderate, consisting of birch, poplar, pine, fir, spruce and alder affording reasonable passage. Knowledge of old existing rails in the area is invaluable. The overburden here consists of coarse glacial till. The complete day was spent in this area digging up rocks in the deep wet mud. A total of 6 samples were taken all consisting of Gowganda Formation rocks.

Date: Tuesday, September 13, 2005.

The day started as a continuation of the previous day. Again, previously inaccessable areas were sampled. This prospecting was done in very muddy areas where with hard work, rocks were dug up and examined. A total of 4 samples were taken, all being from Gowganda Formation. During the course of the day, I discovered that pieces of drill core which had been stored, were scattered in a wide area from the original storage location. The rest of the day was spent locating and gathering as much of the drill core that I could locate. Towards the end of the day I came across an old pit that I had never seen before. As it was getting late in the day, I marked the location and returned the next day.

Date: Wednesday, September 14, 2005.

The start of the day was at the old pit located the previous day. Here a well-mineralized rock sample was taken in Gowganda Formation. This pit was located approximately 30 meters northwest of the #1 shaft. A small grid was made with flagging tape and the rest of the day was spent in trying to locate other pits and trenches that I was not aware of. During the course of working on the grid, 4 other samples were found, all from Gowganda Formation. This was the end of the day and I headed home with a very heavy backpack full of the rock samples as well as a number of pieces of drill core. Arrangements were subsequently made to remove the drill core from the property and this was carried out 2 weeks later.

Date: Friday, November 11, 2005.

I arrived at the #3 claim post of Claim #4201530 the southern claim line is actually located in Ashigami Lake. Along the shoreline of the claim, there is outcrop and I traveled east along this shoreline and I examined the outcrop. The rocks here were mostly wet and travel was very slow and treacherous. Nothing of interest was located. Arriving at the #2 claim post, a series of east to west traverses were run between the claim lines. This was the first time the claim was systematically prospected. Previous work by myself was carried out in an area of an old gold showing. The vegetation on the claim consists of mostly mature white birch as well as poplar, pine, spruce, fir, aspen and alder. Over burden cover consisting of coarse till is the predominant feature on the claim. Traverse passage was mostly reasonable with some difficult areas encountered in the proximity of the lake. Very little outcrop was encountered during the course of the traverses, but the old gold showing was encountered consisting of overgrown trenches, pits and muck piles. The area was previously sampled in October of 2004 and no samples were taken. Only half of the claim was traversed on this day. A total of 4 samples were taken all from Gowganda Formation from an area located close to the #2 claim post.

Date: Saturday, November 12, 2005.

I arrived back on Claim #4201530 and resumed my traverses where I had left off the previous day. The objective for this day was to locate new areas of outcrop or any old pits and trenches from work known to have occurred dating back to the late 1890's. The tree cover and overburden are much the same as the southern portion of the claim. The northern portion however, is much steeper as you progress towards the northern claim line. A total of 4 samples were taken all from Gowganda Formation.

Sample Descriptions
Sample Number

#1) grab mud site greywacke GF, very fine-grained, some staining

#2) grab mud site greywacke GF, grey-black in colour, very fine-grained

#3) grab mud site greywacke GF, fine-grained, some greenish colour, chlorite?

#4) grab mud site greywacke GF, fine-grained, similar to #2

#5) grab mud site greywacke GF, grey-black colour, fine-grained, trace of sulphides

#6) grab mud site greywacke GF, grey-very black colour, fine-grained, no sulphides

#7) grab mud site greywacke GF, very fine-grained, no sulphides

#8) grab mud site greywacke GF, grey colour, fine-grained, some sulphides?

#9) grab mud site greywacke GF, grey colour, fine-grained, trace of sulphides

#10) grab mud site greywacke GF, very black in colour, fine-grained, trace of sulphides?
#11) chip sample greywacke GF, 15% pyrite, quartz vein staining

#12) chip sample greywacke GF, 1% pyrite

#13) chip sample greywacke GF, good pyrite 2-3%

#14) chip sample greywacke GF, white and grey quartz, vein staining 2% pyrite

#15) chip sample greywacke GF, staining containing minor pyrite

#16) chip sample greywacke GF, grey to black in colour, no visible sulphides

#17) chip sample greywacke GF, grey to black in colour, fine-grained, no visible sulphides

#18) chip sample greywacke GF, grey to black in colour, fine-grained, no visible sulphides

#19) chip sample greywacke GF, grey to black in colour, fine-grained, no visible sulphides (same as #16, 17, 18)

#20) chip sample greywacke GF, grey to green in colour, fine-grained, no trace of sulphides

#21 chip sample greywacke GF, grey to green in colour, fine-grained, no trace of sulphides

#22) chip sample greywacke GF, grey to green in colour, fine-grained, no trace of sulphides

#23) chip sample greywacke GF, grey to green in colour, fine-grained, no trace of sulphides

Drill Core Samples

#1) 5 inches, greywacke, unaltered, fine-grained, trace of pyrite

#2) 4 inches, greywacke, fine-grained, trace of pyrite, chlorite

#3) 4 inches greywacke, relatively unaltered, with trace pyrite

#4) 6 inches greywacke, dark stained chlorite, some pyrite

Assays

Assay #1 – Drill Core #1

Assay #2 – Drill Core #2

Assay #3 – Drill Core #3

Assay #4 – Sample #12

Assay #5 – Sample #13

Assay #6 – Sample #2

Assay #7 – Sample #8

Assay #8 – Sample #17

Assay #9 – Drill Core #4

Assay #10 – Sample #11

SGS

Certificate of Analysis

Work Order: 087946

To: Doug Bradley
Attn: Doug Bradley
4-46 Old Burnhamthorpe Rd.
TORONTO
ON

Date: Mar 17, 2006

P.O. No. :	
Project No. :	DEFAULT
No. Of Samples	10
Date Submitted	Mar 06, 2006
Report Comprises	Pages 1 to 5 (Inclusive of Cover Sheet)

Distribution of unused material:

10 Rocks

Certified By : [signature]

p. Stuart Lam
Operations Manager

ISO 9002 REGISTERED
ISO 17025 Accredited for Specific Tests. SCC No. 456

Report Footer:

L.N.R. = Listed not received
n.a. = Not applicable
I.S. = Insufficient Sample
-- = No result
*INF = Composition of this sample makes detection impossible by this method
M after a result denotes ppb to ppm conversion, % denotes ppm to % conversion
Methods marked with an asterisk (e.g. *NAA08V) were subcontracted

Subject to SGS General Terms and Conditions

SGS

Element	Au	Au	Pt	Pd	Al	Ba	Ca	Cr	Cu	Fe
Method	FAA313	FAG303	FAI313	FAI313	IMS12B	IMS12B	IMS12B	IMS12B	IMS12B	IMS12B
Det.Lim.	5	0.03	10	1	0.01	5	0.01	1	0.5	0.01
Units	PPB	G/T	PPB	PPB	%	PPM	%	PPM	PPM	%
1	<5	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	1.90	32	0.56	206	35.7	3.08
2	<5	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	2.67	46	1.34	177	133	4.73
3	<5	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	2.70	93	0.48	123	4.8	5.78
4	17	<0.03	<10	<1	0.30	12	0.43	257	31.6	1.00
5	<5	<0.03	<10	2	1.42	114	0.42	113	7.1	2.33
6	15	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	2.26	46	0.43	153	18.7	3.58
7	<5	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	0.40	1120	0.01	202	4.2	0.33
8	<5	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	1.89	46	0.45	148	41.8	2.89
9	<5	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	2.37	111	0.78	134	6.8	4.94
10	>10000	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	0.04	8	0.01	365	238	4.45
*Dup 1	<5	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	1.96	30	0.57	204	37.0	3.13

SGS

Element	K	Mg	Mn	Na	P	Sr	Ti	Zn	Ag	As
Method	IMS12B	IMS12B	IMS12B	IMS12B	IMS12B	IMS12B	IMS12B	IMS12B	IMS12B	IMS12B
Det.Lim.	0.01	0.01	5	0.01	50	0.5	0.01	1	0.1	1
Units	%	%	PPM	%	PPM	PPM	%	PPM	PPM	PPM
1	0.16	2.12	532	0.06	490	30.5	0.09	57	<0.1	1
2	0.23	2.39	735	0.03	700	17.5	0.02	72	<0.1	3
3	0.68	1.76	661	0.05	970	13.4	0.09	58	<0.1	<1
4	0.06	0.23	130	0.13	110	18.9	<0.01	8	<0.1	4
5	0.46	0.79	218	0.05	410	14.5	<0.01	33	<0.1	11
6	0.15	1.87	555	0.07	660	36.9	0.11	74	<0.1	5
7	0.29	0.01	22	0.01	60	29.0	<0.01	<1	<0.1	<1
8	0.18	1.51	455	0.09	540	45.9	0.11	51	<0.1	2
9	0.82	1.52	355	0.05	1060	12.3	0.07	40	<0.1	1
10	0.02	0.01	38	0.02	<50	5.7	<0.01	7	1.6	<1
*Dup 1	0.16	2.14	539	0.05	490	32.0	0.10	56	<0.1	2

SGS

Element	Bi	Cd	Ce	Co	Ga	Hg	La	Mo	Ni	Pb
Method	IMS12B	IMS12B	IMS12B	IMS12B	IMS12B	IMS12B	IMS12B	IMS12B	IMS12B	IMS12B
Det.Lim.	0.02	0.01	0.05	0.1	0.1	0.01	0.1	0.05	0.5	0.2
Units	PPM	PPM	PPM	PPM	PPM	PPM	PPM	PPM	PPM	PPM
1	0.13	0.13	23.3	23.4	6.3	0.02	11.0	0.11	81.6	2.8
2	0.14	0.02	37.7	30.8	8.9	<0.01	19.9	0.07	86.3	1.1
3	0.03	0.03	47.2	24.0	9.3	<0.01	25.2	0.93	72.6	1.4
4	0.03	0.07	12.8	7.7	1.2	<0.01	6.4	0.65	18.1	3.6
5	0.04	0.06	43.2	8.4	5.6	<0.01	22.8	<0.05	39.5	5.9
6	0.05	0.07	23.6	19.5	7.7	<0.01	12.0	0.88	63.5	9.7
7	0.04	<0.01	28.9	0.3	1.1	<0.01	15.0	0.44	5.5	1.4
8	0.26	0.06	20.5	16.1	5.9	<0.01	10.5	0.66	49.2	5.2
9	0.12	<0.01	74.2	25.8	9.0	<0.01	34.9	0.64	62.2	1.3
10	0.55	0.04	0.58	106	0.2	0.04	0.3	1.31	95.2	5.7
*Dup 1	0.13	0.12	23.2	22.6	6.2	0.02	11.0	0.07	79.4	3.1

Element	Rb	Sb	Sc	Sn	Th	Tl	U	V	W	Y
Method	IMS12B	IMS12B	IMS12B	IMS12B	IMS12B	IMS12B	IMS12B	IMS12B	IMS12B	IMS12B
Det.Lim.	0.2	0.05	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.02	0.05	1	0.1	0.05
Units	PPM	PPM	PPM	PPM	PPM	PPM	PPM	PPM	PPM	PPM
1	9.4	0.10	4.6	0.3	3.1	0.08	0.57	58	<0.1	4.89
2	13.9	0.05	5.8	<0.3	5.2	0.11	1.28	66	<0.1	10.3
3	60.8	0.05	5.3	0.3	12.2	0.59	2.50	52	<0.1	11.5
4	2.7	0.05	0.6	<0.3	3.4	0.03	0.99	6	<0.1	1.81
5	22.6	0.08	2.2	<0.3	10.5	0.14	2.45	20	<0.1	4.63
6	9.6	0.13	4.1	0.4	5.0	0.07	0.79	45	<0.1	4.94
7	13.2	<0.05	<0.1	<0.3	6.5	0.04	0.64	4	<0.1	2.58
8	13.3	0.18	3.4	0.4	4.2	0.15	0.62	36	<0.1	4.31
9	60.6	0.06	5.1	0.4	15.2	0.50	5.37	58	<0.1	12.8
10	1.0	0.23	<0.1	0.3	1.9	1.04	0.05	1	0.1	0.16
*Dup 1	9.1	0.10	4.3	0.3	3.2	0.08	0.65	58	<0.1	4.80

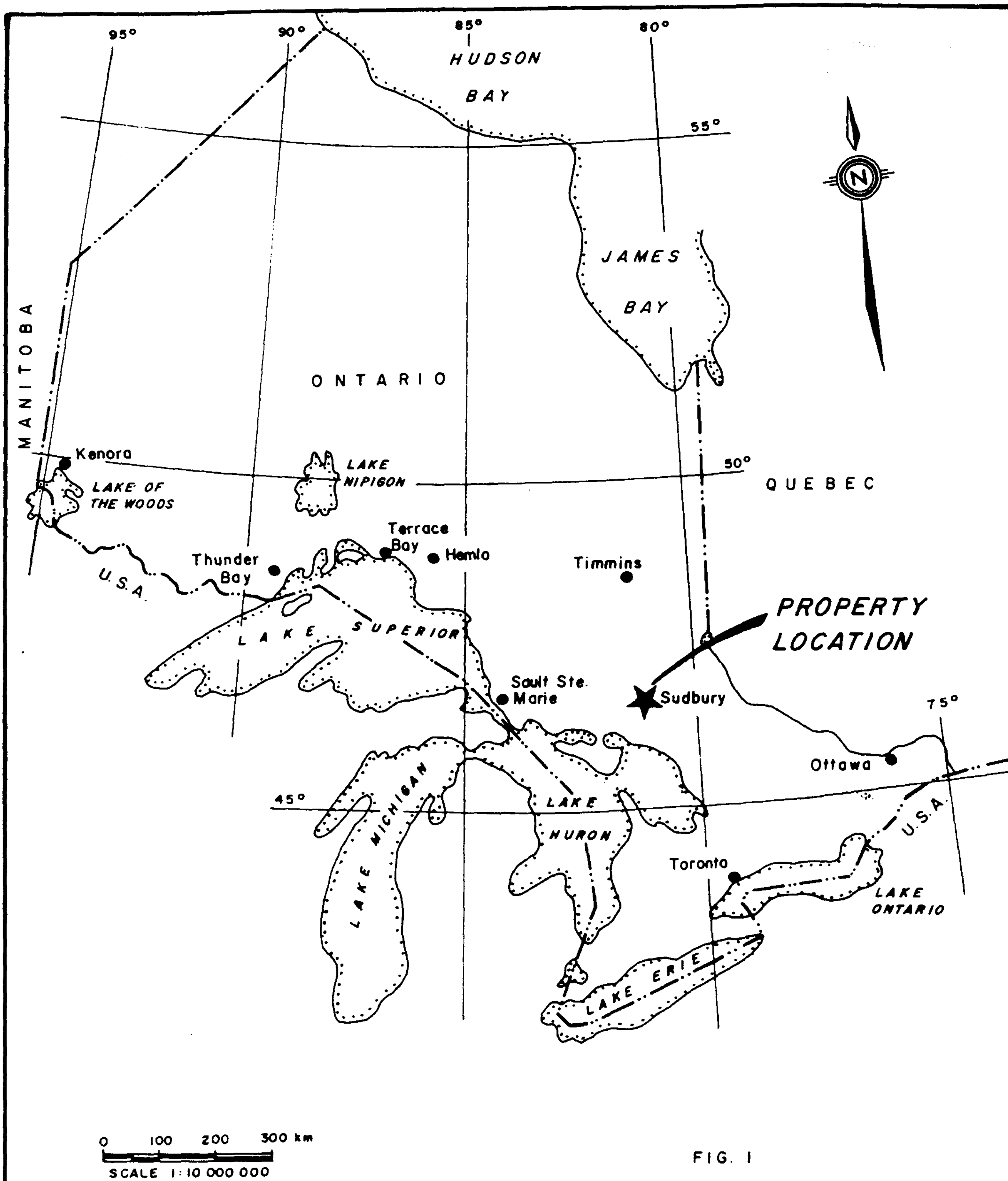


FIG. 1

FORTUNE LAKE PROPERTY

REGIONAL LOCATION MAP

DAVIS TOWNSHIP
SUDBURY MINING DIVISION, ONTARIO

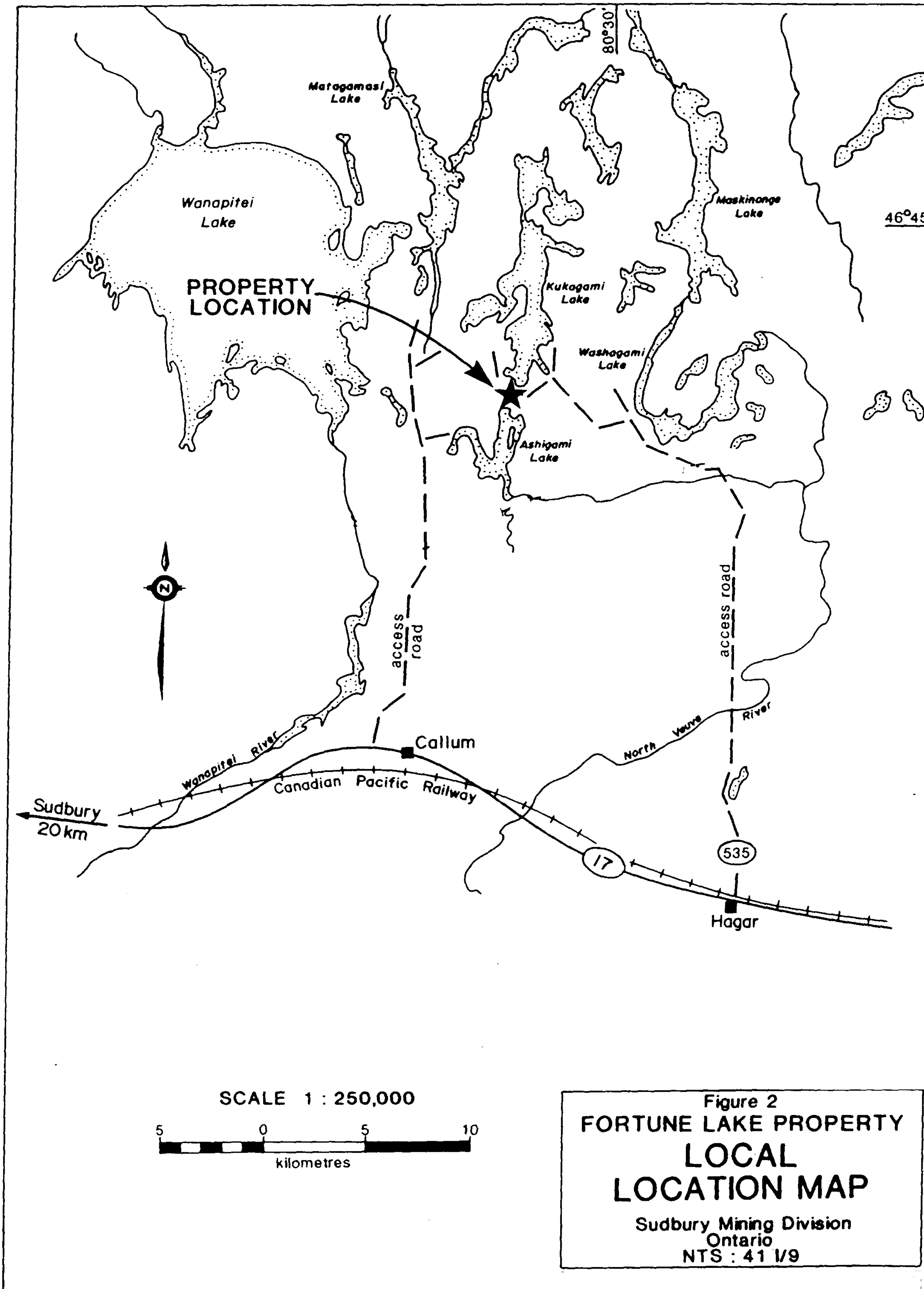


Figure 2
FORTUNE LAKE PROPERTY
LOCAL LOCATION MAP
Sudbury Mining Division
Ontario
NTS : 41 I/9

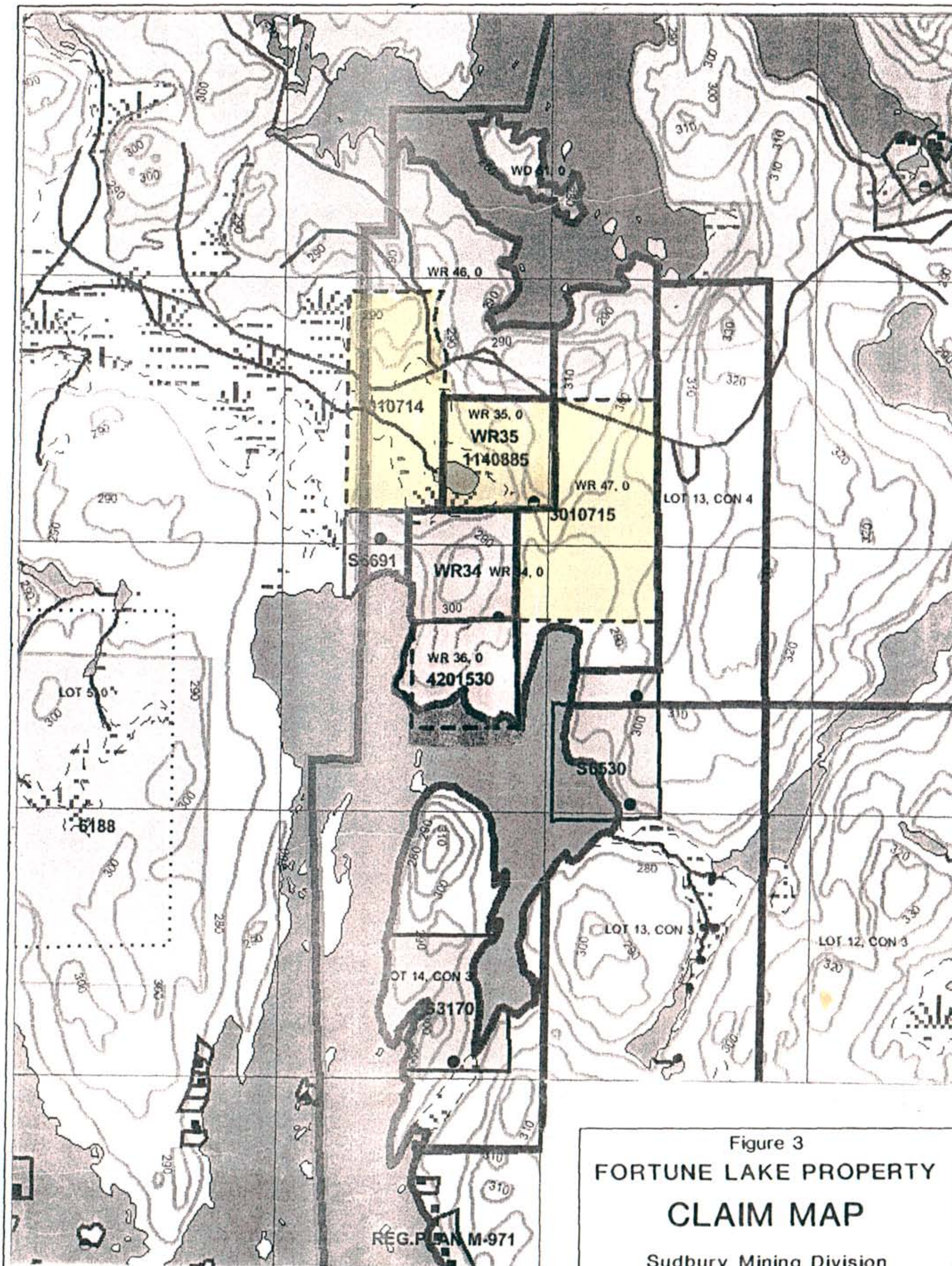


Figure 3
FORTUNE LAKE PROPERTY
CLAIM MAP
Sudbury Mining Division
Ontario
NTS : 41 I/9

Scale 1:20000

SODA METASOMATISM AND GOLD MINERALIZATION IN THE SOUTHERN PROVINCE

Soda metasomatism in the Southern Province is a phenomenon well known to many, but one that is poorly documented and poorly understood.

The writer has intermittently studied field occurrences for two years and has done limited chemical and thin section work. The summary presented here is a modified and expanded version of that to be published in the Report of Activities 1986, Regional and Resident Geologists.

Soda metasomatism occurs from near Sault Ste. Marie (G. Bennett, Resident Geologist, MNDM, Sault Ste. Marie; S. Lumbers, Royal Ontario Museum; pers. comm.) to perhaps as far east as Cobalt (D. G. Innes, Vice President, Exploration, Emerald Lake Resources Inc.; pers. comm.), a distance of almost 400 km. All occurrences known to the writer are in Huronian rocks, but according to S. Lumbers (pers. comm.) it also occurs in Archean granites. One suspected occurrence in Archean greenstones in Parkin Township needs to be confirmed.

Replacement ranges from incipient to nearly 100%. Analyses with close to 11% Na_2O are common. This is high when considering that ideal albite can have no more than 11.83% Na_2O.

In places soda metasomatism affects Nipissing diabase and the matrix of breccias thought to have been formed by the Sudbury event. In Maclennan Township, a vein of metasomatic albite cuts a vein of pseudotachylite, also thought to be related to the Sudbury event. In Scadding Township, olivine diabase dikes cut soda rich rocks, and are chilled against these.

These relationships date soda metasomatism between 1.85 and 1.2 billion years, the ages now accepted for the Sudbury event and olivine diabase intrusion. The danger here is the tacit assumption that soda metasomatism was one shortlived event and that the breccias affected by it were caused by one shortlived Sudbury event. Both assumptions are tenuous.

Metasomatic soda rich rocks are mostly pink, occassionally tan coloured. They are easily recognized in contrasting host rocks such as greywacke, siltstones, paraconglomerates, limestones, diabase. They are difficult to recognize in rocks of similar colour, such as feldspathic quartzites, arkoses, and perhaps granite. They are fine grained, often forming sugary textures with grain sizes in the low micron range.

The size of altered zones ranges from short narrow veins snaking through the host rock, to dikelike features tens of metres wide and hundreds of metres long, to irregular bodies hundreds of metres across. In Scadding Township metasomatically altered rock can be followed along one stratigraphic horizon in the Huronian Supergroup for about 6 km.

Soda rich rocks may be massive or strongly brecciated. Breccias are of several types. One is in-situ brecciation of metasomatically altered rock, another is metasomatically altered breccia, and a third is where fragments of soda rich rock occur in a breccia of predominantly other rock types. In Parkin Township large fragments of Serpent quartzite are surrounded by a matrix rich in small fragments of pink metasomatic albite. Here the albite fragments appear to have streamed up from below.

When associated with other events, soda metasomatism always appears to have been the first. East of Lake Wanapitei and south of Espanola well shaped carbonate rhombohedra replace albite, and the carbonate rhombs may in turn be replaced by quartz or chlorite. Where brecciated or sheared, secondary chemical events may include quartz flooding, and introduction of carbonate, chlorite, sulphide and copper-gold.

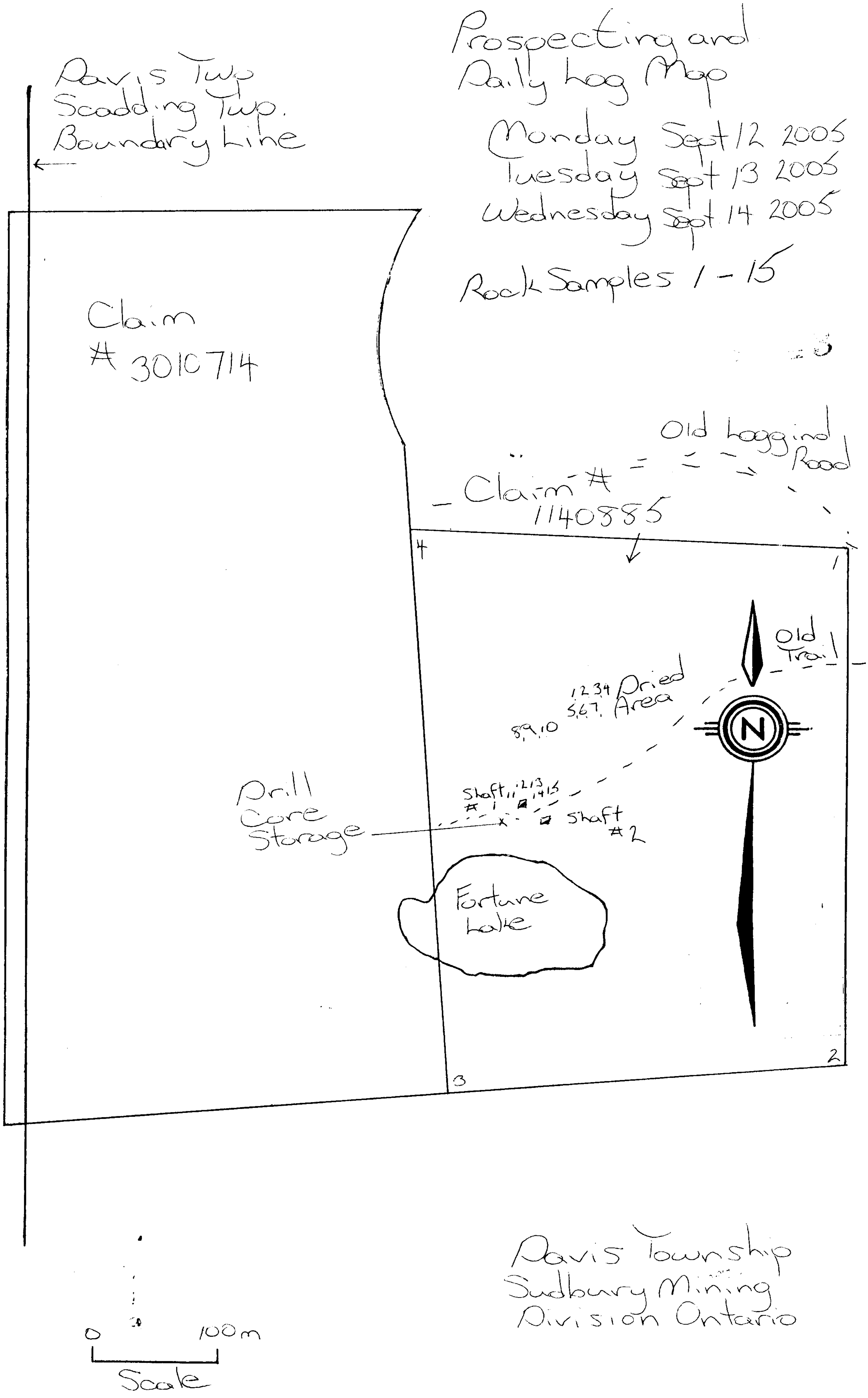
The breccias may have formed as follows. Soda rich solutions rose from depth along faults or pre-existing breccias. At an unknown depth below surface they replaced wall rock and perhaps also spread laterally along certain stratigraphic horizons. This process choked the conduits. Pressure continued to build up from below, and explosively brecciated the newly formed plugs of metasomatic rock and overlying rock. This can explain the breccia variations observed.

Several gold prospects in the Southern Province are associated with soda metasomatism. So far only the Scadding Mine of Orofino Resources Limited and the Norstar Mine of Groundstar Resources Limited have been productive. Soda metasomatism offers the prospector an easily recognizable target worth looking at in some detail. The target becomes even more attractive if brecciation can be found and secondary minerals such as quartz, chlorite, and sulphides are present.

Soda metasomatism is a major chemical event of regional extent, which has to be fitted into the geological history of the Southern Province. The view that large scale events predate and postdate the Sudbury event, and that the Sudbury event is not something fortuitous in space and time, is gaining more support. So far the wide spread soda metasomatism can not be linked to anything obvious. Like the Sudbury event it may be of deep crustal or even upper mantle origin.

W. Meyer
Resident Geologist, Sudbury District
Mines and Minerals Division
Ministry of Northern Development and Mines

February 13, 1987
WM/tl


Prospecting and Daily Log Map
Monday Sept 12 2005
Tuesday Sept 13 2005
Wednesday Sept 14 2005
Rock Samples 1 - 15
Davis Twp
Scadding Twp.
Boundary Line
Claim
3010714
Old Logging Road
Claim #
1140885
4
1
Old Trail
1,2,3,4 Dried
5,6,7, Area
8,9,10
N
Drill
Core
Storage
Shaft 11,12,13,14,15
1
Shaft
2
Fortune
Lake
3
2
Davis Township
Sudbury Mining
Division Ontario
0
100 m
Scale

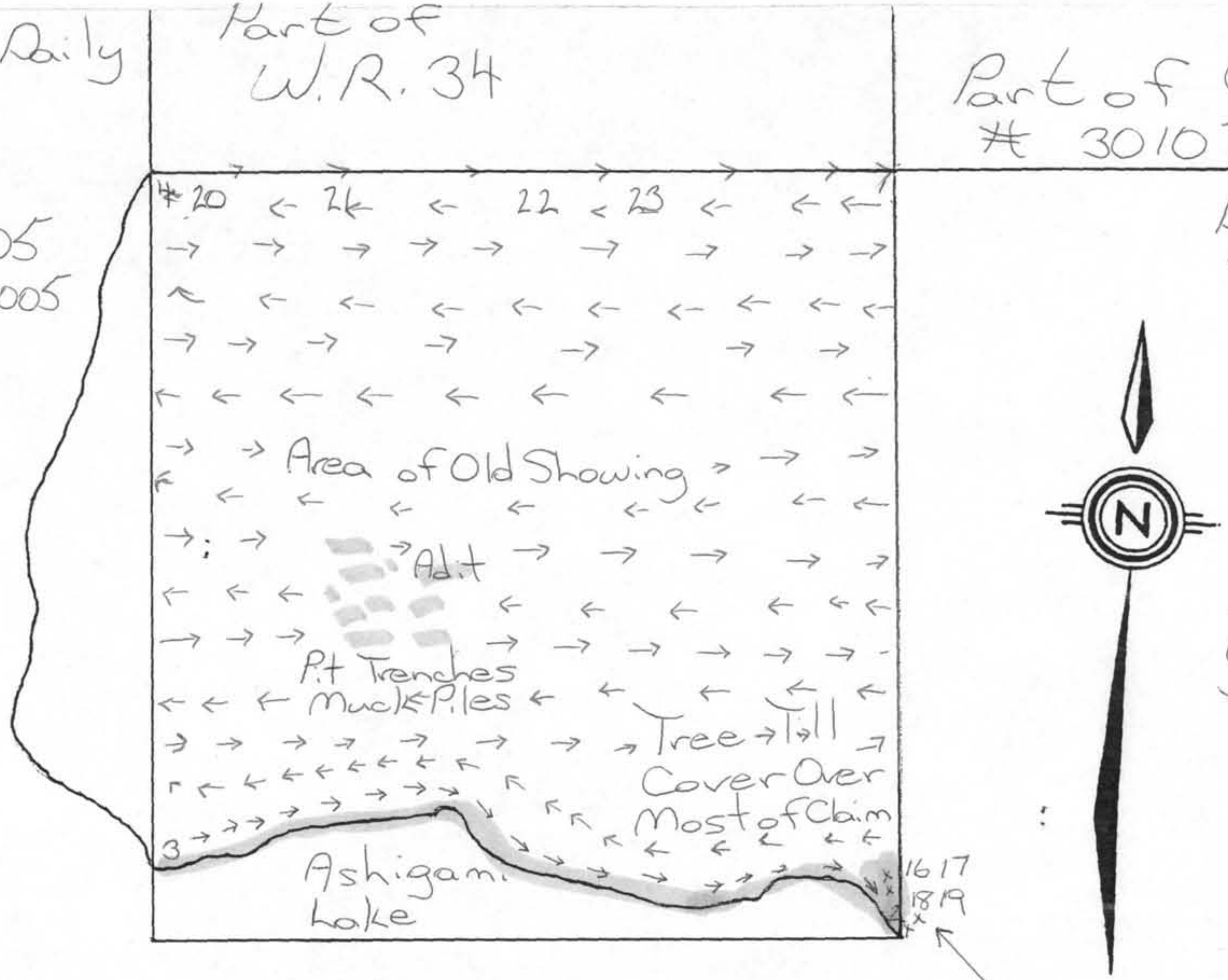
Prospecting and Daily Log Map.

Friday: Nov. 11, 2005
Saturday: Nov. 12, 2005

2.31743

Tree Cover
White Birch, Poplar
Pine Spruce, Fir
Aspen Alder

Overburden Cover
Coarse Till



Davis Township
Sudbury Mining Division.

Gowganda Formation

Rock Sample Numbers 16 - 23

Traverses →→

Claim # 4201530

0 100m
Scale