

**VEDRON GOLD INC.**

**REPORT ON A GEOLOGICAL AND PROSPECTING PROGRAMME**

**WINDSOR PROPERTY**

**BEATTY TOWNSHIP**

**(NTS 42A/09)**

**PROVINCE OF ONTARIO**



**2.32491**

South Porcupine (Ontario)  
June 7, 2006

Luc Rioux, P. Geo Temporary

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## **SUMMARY**

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The Windsor property is favourably located, straddling both the Pipestone Fault and a subsidiary subparallel fault, the Painkiller Lake Fault. The rocks along the trace of these two faults have been silicified and are anomalous in gold. The trace of the faults should be prospected, mapped in detail geologically and geophysically and then tested by diamond drilling.

Vedron Gold Inc. conducted a geological mapping and prospecting programme with the intent of defining areas of high priority follow-up and possible diamond drilling. Results of the 2006 programme were largely negative with the best drill target remaining the arsenopyrite pits sampled in 2005.

Geology of the claims consists largely of mafic volcanics, pillowed andesites. Outcrop exposure is in the order of 5 to 10%, mostly as very large outcrops.

A gold bearing quartz vein is present, which has been traced over approximately 150 metres by trenching and by a 12 metres shaft, but was never drilled. This quartz vein cuts a highly silicified zone in spherulitic lavas within a pillowed andesite sequence, carrying sulphide mineralization consisting of pyrrhotite, pyrite, trace of chalcopyrite with local concentrations of 10 % sulphides. The sulphide zone has an associated parallel VLF EM 16 conductor which has never been drilled. The area of the gold bearing quartz vein and silicified sulphide zone should be mapped in detail and the EM conductor should be drilled.

## **INTRODUCTION**

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This report describes the geology of the Windsor property, owned by Vedron Gold Inc. It covers a group of 8 contiguous claims, 15 units, totaling 240 hectares in Beatty Township, some 12 kilometres north-northeast of the Town of Matheson, Ontario. This property adjoins to the east of the Maude Ramp property previously owned by Vedron Gold Inc.

During the period June 3 to 14 that portion of the property not previously mapped and prospected by Vedron was traversed for geological mapping and prospecting purposes.

The geological survey was performed by the author L. Rioux and by K. Guy, QP for Vedron Gold Inc. The samples were located using a handheld GPS unit. In all, 33 samples were collected.

## **PROPERTY, LOCATION, ACCESS, TOPOGRAPHY AND CLIMATE**

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Mr. Garry Windsor is the recorded holder of 100 % interest in a group of 8 contiguous claims in Beatty Township, Larder Lake Mining Division, Ontario. The claims are approximately 400 metres x 400 metres for an area of 16 hectares each. Vedron Gold Inc. has an option to earn a

100% interest in the property, subject to an NSR, by making option payments to the recorded holder.

The property is located in the north central part of Beatty Township rimming the northwest end of Painkiller Lake. The claim block is approximately 12 kilometres north-northeast of Matheson, which is on the Ontario Northland Railway/ and Highways #11 and 101.

Access is excellent as a gravel road, 3.4 kilometres east-northeast of Matheson, leaves Highway # 101 and runs through the centre of the property.

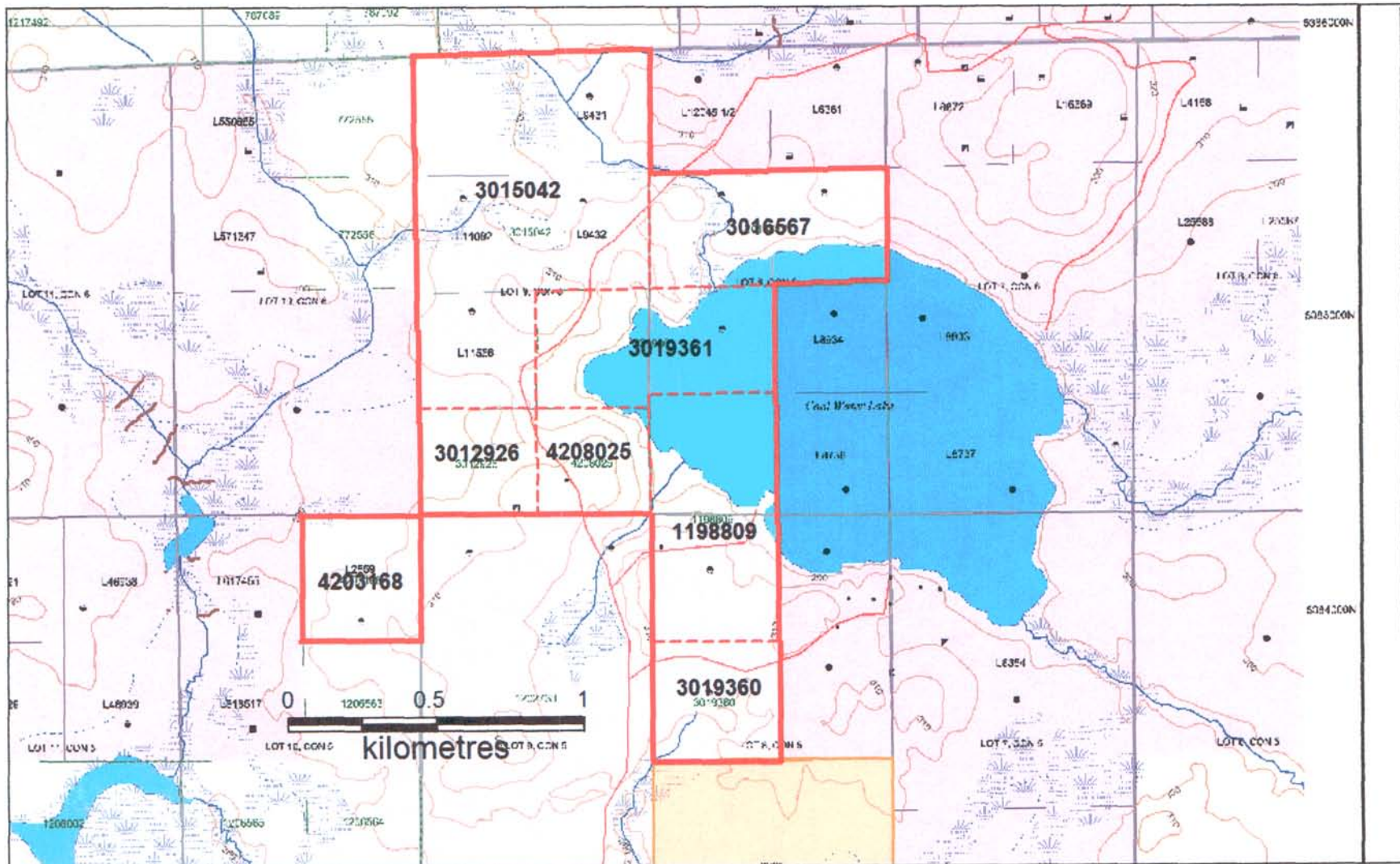
The property is approximately 73 kilometres east-northeast of Timmins and 57.5 kilometres northwest of Kirkland Lake, so that all the normal commodities, mining, and supply services are available within moderate distances.

The claims are located in a moderately rolling terrain just north of a reasonably flat belt of glacial till deposits and marginal farmland. Outcrop density varies from 10% to 80%. The area is covered with a mature forest of poplar with some birch, balsam, spruce and jackpine interspersed here and there and with an incredibly thick undergrowth of mainly tagalders and scrubmaple, willow, choke cherries, dogwood, cranberries, saskatoons and rapsberry canes. A large spruce-balsam swamp edged with alders is also present. The overburden generally consists of a sandy soil or till with occasional gravel portions. Boulders up to 3 metres in size are scattered here and there. The boulders are generally of a granitic composition. The shoreline of Painkiller Lake is generally sandy.

## **MINING CLAIMS**

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The Windsor property is comprised of a group of 8 contiguous claims, 15 units, totalling 240 hectares in Beatty Township, some 12 kilometres north-northeast of the Town of Matheson, Ontario. This property adjoins to the east of the Maude Ramp property owned by Vedron Gold Inc. A list of the mining claims and their respective standings is given in Appendix I and on Figure 1.



CLAIM LOCATION MAP

FIGURE 1

2.32491

## **PREVIOUS WORK ON PROPERTY**

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Gold was first found on the Painkiller Lake Property in Beatty Township in 1907 on what was known as the Mayot or Treadwell Property which is the present claim 4208025. The first work reported was in 1918 on a quartz vein carrying visible gold and sulphides and consisted of a 6 x 4 metres pit and a one compartment shaft down to approximately 10 metres depth.

In 1923, Lucky Ben Gold Mines Ltd. is reported to have carried out trenching and sampling on what are now claims 4208025, 3015042, and 4208525. The showings are reported to have been resampled in 1947 but no records of the results are available.

During 1962 and 1963, the shaft on claim 4208025 is reported to have been dewatered and deepened to 40 feet. In 1964 two short diamond drill holes with a total footage of 308.5 feet were drilled north of the shaft.

In 1972 and 1973, Noranda Mines Limited held what are now claims 4208025, 3015042, 3016567. Noranda ran magnetometer, electromagnetic, and reconnaissance geological surveys over these claims. Two diamond drill holes totalling 323.39 metres were drilled to test two of the electromagnetic anomalies. The conductors were explained by sulphide zones with very low values and the claims were allowed to lapse.

In 1975, Lynco Mining Development Inc. purchased the leased claim 4208025 and staked an additional eight claims. Lynco then dewatered the shaft on claim 4208025 and completed two short drifts at the bottom of the shaft. The muck from the drifts as well as the surface dump were treated in an amalgamation plant. The shaft walls and several trenches were sampled.

In January 1980, C.W. Archibald P. Eng. wrote an engineer's report on the property which was used in a prospectus filed with the Ontario Securities Commission on March 18, 1980. A recommended work programme consisting of linecutting, a VLF electromagnetic survey and a proton magnetometer survey were carried out during the spring of 1980. Five diamond drill holes for a total length of 398 metres were drilled to test the geophysical anomalies. The logs of the drill holes show no economic gold values though the values in some of the silicified sulphide zones are anomalous. Additional VLF electromagnetic and proton magnetometer surveys were run on the ice of Painkiller Lake in February 1982 to cover the areas which could not be done in the spring survey of 1980.

In January 1983, R.A. Halet Ph.D., P.Eng. wrote a summary engineering report of the property recommending a limited programme of exploration to satisfy the requirements of the Ontario Mining Act.

Vedron Gold Inc. acquired an option on the property in 2005 and conducted a small scale mapping and prospecting programme covering the Lucky Ben historic showing and some prospecting pits in the vicinity. Results of the Lucky Ben showing were disappointing, however, the pits covered an area of arsenopyrite mineralization that returned favourable assay results.

## REGIONAL GEOLOGY

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The Windsor property is situated within the west-central portion of the Abitibi Greenstone belt. The oldest rocks which underlie the area are volcanic rocks with predominantly tholeiitic basalts with lesser komatiitic basalts, calc-alkaline andesites to rhyolites and sedimentary rocks, which have been intruded by dykes, sills and batholiths which range from granite to gabbro to peridotite in composition. Syn-volcanic intrusives include peridotite and gabbro, to syenite and felsic porphyries. The sediments are locally derived clastics that can contain cherty exhalites, iron formation, and carbonate beds. The entire volcano-sedimentary succession has been divided stratigraphically and litho-chemically into four mega-cycles. The Windsor property falls near the base of the third mega-cycle in rocks of the Stoughton-Roquemaure mafic volcanic formation and at the top of the second mega-cycle in the Hunter Mine felsic fragmental formations.

The general geology of the Beatty Township area is described by J. Satterly and H. Armstrong (ODM Volume LVI, Part VII – Geology of Beatty Township, 1947). They describe the area as being underlain by Archean pillow lavas, felsic volcanoclastics, and clastic sediments that are intruded by peridotite and gabbro bodies; all of which have been cut by north trending Matachewan quartz diabase dykes and northeast trending Keweenawan olivine diabase dykes.

All rocks are Precambrian in age, and have been regionally metamorphosed to middle green schist facies or lower. Regionally, the rocks strike in an east-west direction and dip near vertical.

Northeast trending diabase dyke which cut all rock units, represent the youngest rocks in the area.

Major structural deformation zones including the Porcupine Destor Fault, Pipestone Fault and Munro Fault, occur in the region. These structures are spatially associated with several current and past producing gold mines and prospects, including the Glimmer mine in Beatty Township, Jonpol Explorations in Garrison Township and the Lightning Zone in Harker and Holloway Townships.

## PROPERTY GEOLOGY

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All the bedrock mapped on the property is Early Precambrian belonging to the Abitibi Greenstone Belt. The oldest rocks observed are a thick sequence of pillowed andesitic lavas, ranging in composition from basaltic to dacitic andesite. A few ash flow tuffs were also noted, intercalated amongst the andesitic lavas. No rhyolitic lavas were seen in the field, though they are noted in some drill logs. The andesitic lavas are intruded by large masses of gabbroic rocks, small porphyry dykes and a 30 metre wide diabase dyke, which is observed in outcrop as well as magnetically interpreted. The major structural feature is the Pipestone Fault which lies along the south shore of Painkiller Lake and crosses the central part of the property on a 120°- 300° azimuth. A subsidiary sub parallel fault is also present, crossing the northern margin of the property, the Painkiller Lake Fault.



Local Stratigraphy:

Cenozoic

Recent and Pleistocene: sandy till, boulder till, and gravel.

Proterozoic

Great Unconformity Precambrian Diabase

Precambrian

Intrusive Contact Feldspar porphyry, lamprophyre

Intrusive Contact Gabbro, peridotite, and serpentines

Intrusive Contact Volcanic Flows Rhyolite

Andesites- basaltic to dacitic, pillowed, dioritic; massive, spherulitic, tuffaceous.

Andesite

All the volcanic rocks noted in the field fall in this category. The andesite flows consist of a thick (914.40 metres plus) sequence of pillowed lavas. They appear to grade on a rough scale from a dark green basaltic sequence in the south to a grey dacitic sequence in the north. This sequence is interbedded with ash flows tuffs and rhyolitic rocks noted in several drill holes. Silicification is present along both faults and in vicinities of pillow rim breccias. The pillows at times are very indistinct with only a few selvages visible though generally they are very well formed.

The pillows range in size, from one foot to fifteen feet in diameter. Pillow rim breccias are common scattered throughout the sequence. Sulphides are frequently present in the breccia areas and consist of disseminated pyrrhotite and pyrite in the matrix. Silicification is usually present with the sulphides and can be attributed to local fumarolic or hot spring activity at time of deposition as alteration haloes are present on the fragments. Amygdules are rare, though some of the larger pillows exhibit amygdaloidal quartz cores of several inches to quartz core segregations up to six or eight inches. Bleached cores are also present in the larger pillows. Tops were frequently determinable in two dimensions and occasionally in three dimensions and were always to the north-east. A hyaloclastite sequence was also observed adjacent to a mineralized pillow rim breccia.

The massive andesites are at times very coarse grained and dioritic in appearance. Spherulitic lavas were noted at several locations and in the drill logs. A spherulitic flow is present on claim 4208025 in the vicinity of the shaft. This spherulitic flow could serve as a marker horizon. It consists of 30%-60% coalesced spherules and is very silicified.

The ash flows weather a buff colour like the andesite lavas and are massive bedded, fine grained and granular with grey feldspar laths or needles and 5%-10% quartz eyes. Some ultrabasic flows with spinifex texture are noted in Noranda's drill logs.

### Rhyolite

No rhyolite was seen in the field but it is noted in the Noranda drill logs. The rhyolite is described ranging from massive aphanitic grey cherty flows to light grey cherty tuffs. Chlorite clots and stringers are present. The tuffs carry pyrite in stringers and beds. Some of the bedded sections and flow tops carry graphitic beds and pyrite nodules.

### Gabbro

Gabbro is present in the centre of the property as an irregular "Y" shaped intrusive and as a regular mass in the northeast corner. It is fine grained at the chill contacts and is usually medium grained over most of the area with rare coarse or pegmatitic parts. It weathers dark buff-grey and is usually very homogeneous and smooth-surfaced in contrast to the hackly irregular surface of the andesitic lavas. The jointing is very prominent; with a few regular strong directions.

The composition varies from anorthositic gabbro to gabbro. The amphiboles have been altered and have become fibrous and in places have been altered to fan shaped or stellate forms. The feldspar is grey and occasional laths up to a quarter inch in length are seen. Carbonatization is present locally in some of the finer grained rocks which leads to difficulty in differentiation from altered massive basaltic flows. Epidote as stringers and joint smears is a common accessory mineral. Titaniferous magnetite and pyrite are usually present from a trace to 0.5%.

### Feldspar Porphyry

Feldspar porphyry dykes were seen in outcrops and were noted in diamond drill logs. The dykes usually occur in swarms and are on an average five feet wide. The feldspars occur as coarse grained whitish grey laths up to a quarter inch in length and comprise as much as 75% of the rock. The matrix consists of fine amphibole and biotite. Pyrite is commonly present in minor amounts.

### Diabase

A diabase dyke, 30.5 to 52 metres wide striking north is present on the property. It is found crossing the southern claim 4208025 where at Painkiller Lake it has been displaced 487 metres to the west by the Pipestone Fault. It is found again on the north side of the fault crossing claims L-3015042 and then it has again been displaced by the subsidiary parallel fault.

The diabase is medium grained, and ophitic in texture. The rock weathers a buff colour and is a salt and pepper colour when fresh. The weathered surfaces are homogeneous and much smoother than the adjacent andesites. The contacts are generally quite sharp and show some chilling. The feldspars comprise about 50% of the rock and are a grey to light green colour. Coarser light green feldspars or feldspathoids are commonly present, are rounded and up to a quarter inch across. The diabase contains up to five percent magnetite and is locally quite magnetic.

### Pleistocene and Recent

Most of the claim block is mantled by sandy till with occasional boulder till and gravel. The northwest and west central section hosts some spruce-balsam and alder swamps with a thick muskeg mantle. The northwest shoreline of Painkiller Lake is sandy though the lake has the dirty brown colour typical of clay rich till areas. In the northeast corner of the property drill hole data

indicates a 12 metres thick overburden. Glacial shoulders are abundant throughout the area, they range in composition from granites to basalt, but the granites ones are predominant.

## **STRUCTURAL GEOLOGY**

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The pillow lavas indicate that the strike of the rocks is generally on a 120-300 degrees azimuth with local variations. Pillow tops in both 2 and 3 dimensions are to the northeast as is the dip of the formations. The local variations in strike are typical of a volcanic lava sequence.

Two sub-parallel faults are present on the property. The main structural feature is the Pipestone Fault which lies along the south shore of Painkiller Lake and crosses the central part of the property. The strike of the Pipestone Fault follows a 120°- 300° azimuth, parallel to the strike of the pillow lavas. The diabase dyke shows a 487 metres displacement of the north side to the west. A subsidiary subparallel fault is present on the northern part of the property, the Painkiller Lake Fault. This fault exhibits a strike of roughly 120°- 300° azimuth and appears to be curving into the Pipestone Fault to the west. There is also some displacement along the strike of this fault as the diabase dyke has been displaced and is not seen on the north side. The host rock along both faults shows silicification.

## **ECONOMIC GEOLOGY**

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Gold was first discovered at Painkiller Lake in Beatty Township in 1907. Intense work started in 1918 on claim 4208025 when a pit was dug on a vein which was reported to be mineralized with pyrrhotite, pyrite and abundant visible gold. The vein ranges in width from one half to three inches over a strike length of 106 metres. The vein strikes N036° and dips 72° to the west-northwest. The wall rock is reported to be highly silicified. A shaft was sunk to a depth of 12 metres at the northern end of the vein exposure. Development work by Lynco Resources Inc. consisted of two short drifts that showed the presence of a silicified zone at the bottom of the shaft and in the drifts which assayed 0.22 oz. Au/ton over a 2.7 foot chip sample.

A sulphide zone, varying in width from 0.6 to 1.83 metres, with a northwest strike and a 60° dip to the northeast is reported. Its northwesterly extension seems to be north of the shaft. This zone is apparently traceable for about 122 metres and carries 3 to 4% pyrite, pyrrhotite, and chalcopyrite with low gold values.

Lynco's mapping showed the presence of the shaft quartz vein in the trenches in the southwest corner of claim 4208025. The traceable strike length of the quartz vein appears to be approximately 152 metres. The vein varies in width from 2.54 centimetres to 20 centimetres and appears to follow a silicified shear zone. Mineralization consists of pyrrhotite, pyrite and chalcopyrite as disseminations and lenses of sulphides in the vein and wallrock.

A sulphide zone was also observed during Lynco's mapping. This zone consists of pyrrhotite and pyrite mineralization in silicified andesites. Scattered pyrrhotite occurring as disseminated blebs and locally concentrated up to ten percent total sulphides occurs in silicified massive, dioritic andesite in a zone which would strike (if parallel to the bedding) south of the shaft. Sulphides

consisting of pyrrhotite, pyrite and trace chalcopyrite were also observed in highly silicified spherulitic andesite just south of the shaft. The sulphides occur as stringers and rims around extremely siliceous spherulites. The rock has been highly altered and now consists of coalesced silica spherule remnants and a matrix of patches and veinlets of green chlorite and patches of silica rich (rhyolitic) material. The alteration appears to be hydrothermal in origin and not unlike a vent or feeder zone in appearance. The sulphides in the spherulitic andesite are on strike with the sulphides in the massive dioritic andesite to the southeast.

The sulphides in silicified pillow rim breccias consist of pyrrhotite and pyrite with anomalous gold values assaying up to 0.03 Au/ton over 2.9 feet. The silicification of the rim breccias is more intense and appears to be hydrothermal in origin in the vicinity of the two faults as observed in the outcrops and in the drill core cutting the fault areas.

## **SAMPLING BY VEDRON GOLD INC. IN 2005**

A total of 33 samples were collected on the Windsor property by Mr. Kenneth Guy and by the author. The results and the UTM coordinates of these samples are given in Appendix II and the locations are shown on Figures 3 and 4.

The best results are located in the arsenopyrite pit area. Results from that area range between 2 and 13 g/t Au with the lowest value returning 0.6 g/t Au. The samples were comprised of mainly massive arsenopyrite in a silicified mafic volcanic rock. The other sulphides that were noticed in this area were some pyritic bands and minor pyrrhotite disseminations. The south shaft, located approximately 37 west-southwest of the arsenopyrite pit also returned some interesting results. The two samples collected in that area, returned values in excess of 3 g/t Au.

The Lucky Ben shaft area where amygdaloidal mafic volcanics containing up to 30% very fine grained pyrrhotite and traces of chalcopyrite returned values never exceeding 0.5 g/t Au.

As for the Painkiller Lake area samples, comprised of silicified mafic volcanics sometimes up to 40% fine grained pyrrhotite and 2% chalcopyrite returned interesting values ranging from 0.064 g/t Au and 4.73 g/t Au whether it be in the bay area or the point area of sampling.

The results are very encouraging and warrant further exploration work, by doing detailed mapping at a scale of 1: 500 or greater. More samples need to be taken in the Lucky Ben and south shaft areas.

## **SAMPLING BY VEDRON GOLD INC. IN 2006**

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A total of 32 samples were collected on the Windsor property by Kenneth Guy and by the author. The results and the UTM coordinates of these samples are given in Appendix III and the locations are shown on Figures 3 and 4.

Traverses were conducted to traverse the outcrop areas of the claims in order to map the geology of the claims and to locate historic prospecting pits and trenches. Traverse locations are shown on Fig. 2. As shown on Figure 2, most of the property was covered by this geological survey. The results of the mapping and prospecting programme are shown on Figures 3 and 4. The geology of the claims is predominately mafic volcanic flows, pillowed and massive, with a gabbro intrusion as shown on Figure 4, located in the central section of the property. A diabase dike is also noted in outcrop as well as magnetically interpreted.

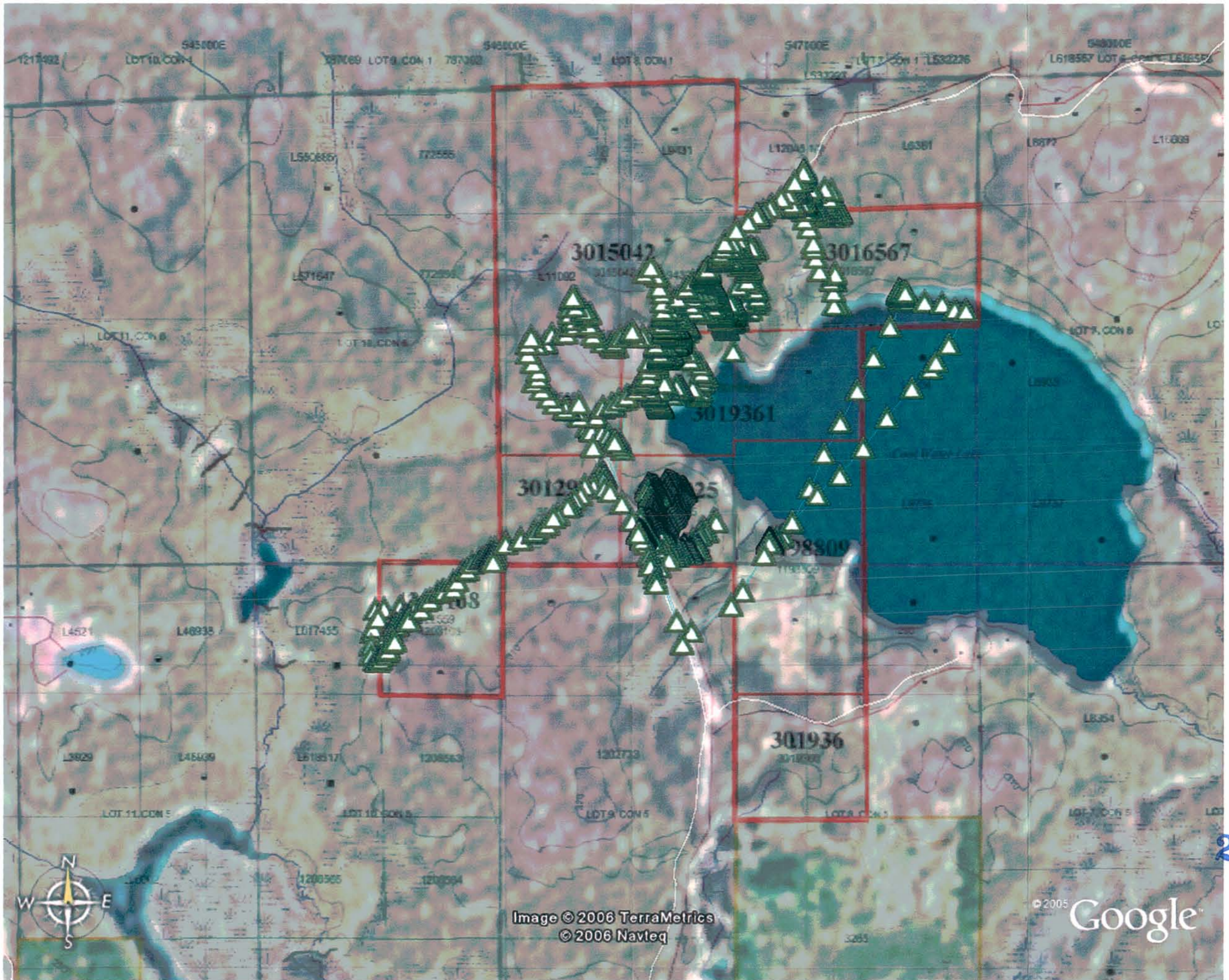
The most common alteration present within this unit was chlorite which is weak to moderate. Locally some sericitic and/or ankeritic alterations were noticed. Locally diabase and/or gabbro were mapped within the pillowed mafic volcanics. These units are generally fine to medium grained, massive, weakly to moderately chloritic. Other than chlorite, no other type of alteration was noticed within those narrow intrusive units.

Numerous samples of pillowed basalts containing quartz and/or quartz-carbonate veins were collected in 2006, Figure 3. Some of these samples contained up to 40% sulphides comprised mostly of very fine grained pyrrhotite with minor amounts of pyrite, arsenopyrite and traces of chalcopyrite. None of these samples returned any significant values in gold. The best result outside the known high values collected in 2005 returned 0.8 g/t Au in sample 35217 (see Appendix III for complete results)

In 2006, the best result is located in the vicinity of the Arseno pit area (sample 35232), Figure 3. In 2005, results from that area ranged between 2 and 13 g/t Au with the lowest value returning 0.6 g/t Au. The samples were comprised of mainly massive arsenopyrite in a silicified mafic volcanic rock. The other sulphides that were noticed in this area were some pyritic bands and minor pyrrhotite disseminations. The south shaft, located approximately 37 metres west-southwest of the arsenopyrite pit also returned some interesting results. The two samples collected in that area, returned values in excess of 3 g/t Au.

The results from 2005 seem to be by far more interesting than the ones outlined in the 2006 survey. One sample (35232) collected in the vicinity of the Arseno pit area returned the best value for this 2006 exploration programme. This result is encouraging and warrant further exploration work be performed in this area, by doing detailed mapping at a scale of 1: 500 or greater. More samples need to be taken in the Arseno pit and South shaft areas which are located in a very large outcropping area.





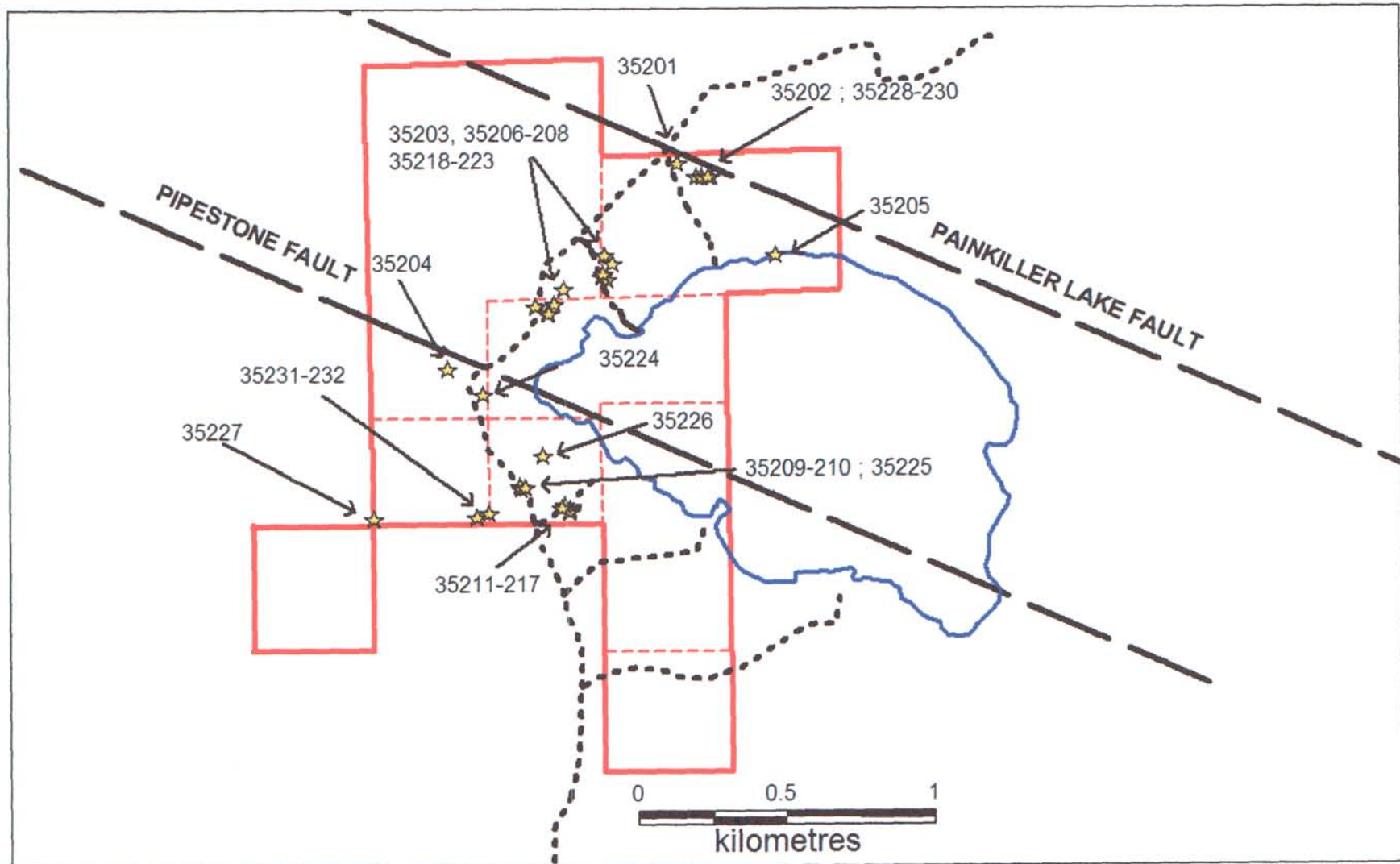
2.32491

Figure 2

Image © 2006 TerraMetrics  
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2006 SAMPLES LOCATIONS

FIGURE 2

2.32491  
2.32491

## **CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

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All the sulphide showings except in the area adjacent to the shaft occur in pillow rim breccias or bedded sequences adjacent the rim breccias. This type of sulphide occurrence is common in the Abitibi Greenstone Belt and is very local in nature as it is usually due to fumarolic or hot spring activity. Assay data has shown these zones to be barren except where faults pass through these rocks/ there appears to be additional silicification and an increase in gold values.

It is recommended that the trace and adjacent areas of both faults be prospected and mapped in detail. Particular care should be taken to mapping the intensity of silicification and areas where feldspar porphyry dykes cut the rocks as quartz veining and mineralized shearing are frequently associated with the walls of these dykes. The VLF EM-16 survey should be re-appraised along the trace of the faults, and an I.P. survey should be conducted to better delineate the two faults zones.

The area around the shaft should be mapped and sampled in detail at a scale of 1: 500 to get a clear picture of the relationship between the sulphide zones, the gold bearing quartz vein, feldspar porphyry dykes and the strong silicification. The spherulitic andesite may serve a useful purpose as a marker horizon. The possibility of the occurrence of a base metal massive sulphide deposit should be kept in mind as there is abundant room for one and suitable geological conditions are present. A detailed I.P. survey should be run over the VLF EM-16 conductor discovered during the 1980 survey in the shaft area. The gold bearing quartz vein then should be traced with a series of closely spaced holes to determine the extent, size and grade of the mineralization



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**APPENDIX I: LIST OF CLAIMS**

Township	Claim #	Recording date	Claim due date	Units	Area covered	Status
BEATTY	1198809	2003-Jun-26	2006-Jun-26	2	32	A
BEATTY	3012926	2003-Dec-04	2006-Dec-04	1	16	A
BEATTY	3015042	2004-May-17	2006-May-17	5	80	A
BEATTY	3016567	2004-May-17	2006-May-17	2	32	A
BEATTY	3019360	2003-Dec-04	2005-Dec-04	1	16	A
BEATTY	3019361	2003-Dec-04	2006-Dec-04	2	32	A
BEATTY	4208025	2005-Jul-12	2007-Jul-12	1	16	A
BEATTY	4203168	2005-Sep-21	2007-Sep-21	1	16	A
<b>TOTAL</b>				<b>15</b> units	<b>240</b> hectares	

**APPENDIX II: LOCATION AND RESULTS OF SAMPLES 2005**

				Au	Au-Dup	Au	Au-Dup		
				FA- GEO	FA- GEO	FA- GRAV	FA- GRAV		
	Northing	Easting	Sample	ppb	ppb	g/t	g/t	g/t	Description of host rock
point 1	5 384 402	547 174	<b>50847</b>	64	56			0.06	MV host, silicified,cb,py,po
point 2	5 384 402	547 174	<b>50848</b>	920				0.92	silicified+qv, 40%po, 2%cpy
point 3	5 384 402	547 174	<b>50849</b>	526				0.53	cherty bx, po, tr cpy
point 4	5 384 402	547 174	<b>50850</b>	31				0.03	Mafic Vol, 20% po
Bay 1	5 384 377	547 034	<b>50901</b>	1756		1.99		1.99	MV, po, tr cpy
Bay 2	5 384 377	547 034	<b>50902</b>	1935		2.06		2.06	MV, po, tr cpy
Lucky Ben showing 1	5 384 494	546 398	<b>50903</b>	64				0.06	silicified MV, amygdaloidal,po,tr cpy
Lucky Ben showing 2	5 384 494	546 398	<b>50904</b>	161				0.16	silicified MV, amygdaloidal,po,tr cpy
lucky Ben area 10	5 384 365	546 367	<b>50905</b>	2077		2.06		2.06	py
lucky Ben area 11	5 384 365	546 367	<b>50906</b>	3258		3.09		3.18	py+QV
lucky Ben area 12	5 384 365	546 367	<b>50907</b>	>DL		11.79	11.38	11.79	massive arsenopyrite
lucky Ben area 13	5 384 365	546 367	<b>50908</b>	4466		4.66		4.66	aspy+py
lucky Ben area 14	5 384 365	546 367	<b>50909</b>	607	605			0.61	fg aspy+py
Bay Area	5 384 377	547 034	<b>50911</b>	553	541				vfg,MV,sil,qv,5%py
Bay Area	5 384 377	547 034	<b>50912</b>	292					vfg,MV,sil,qv,5%py
Bay Area	5 384 377	547 034	<b>50913</b>	628					vfg,MV,sil,qv,5%py
point area	5 384 402	547 174	<b>50914</b>	129					fg,MV,sil,15%po in seams,fractures
point area	5 384 402	547 174	<b>50915</b>	225					fg,MV,sil,15%po in seams,fractures
point area	5 384 402	547 174	<b>50916</b>	1680		1.78			QV,40%py,po,aspy,cpy in fractures
point area	5 384 402	547 174	<b>50917</b>	4663		4.73			MV tuff,bedded po,aspy,cpy
Lucky Ben	5 384 494	546 398	<b>50918</b>	216					Variolitic MV,30%po

				Au	Au-Dup	Au	Au-Dup		
				FA- GEO	FA- GEO	FA- GRAV	FA- GRAV		
	Northing	Easting	sample	Ppb	ppb	g/t	g/t	g/t	Description of host rock
Lucky Ben	5 384 494	546 398	<b>50919</b>	376					MV,mass,10%vfg po,5%mg py
Lucky Ben	5 384 494	546 398	<b>50920</b>	111					cherty interflow, 20%vfg sulphides
aspy area	5 384 365	546 367	<b>50921</b>	> DL		13.03	13.17		massive arsenopyrite
aspy area	5 384 365	546 367	<b>50922</b>	3909		3.77			MV,20%fracture filled py,aspy
aspy area	5 384 365	546 367	<b>50923</b>	5966		5.97			massive py bands
aspy area	5 384 365	546 367	<b>50924</b>	> DL		12.34	11.73		massive arsenopyrite
	5 384 385	546 355	<b>50925</b>	1646		1.58			QV,20%py
south shaft	5 384 358	546 330	<b>50926</b>	3223		3.43			MV,py vein
south shaft	5 384 358	546 330	<b>50927</b>	3463		3.57			MV,sil,qv,py
			<b>50928</b>	289					
			<b>50929</b>	359					
			<b>50930</b>	413					
Lucky Ben	5 384 364	546 369	<b>50951</b>	82					MV,mass,10% vfg po,5% mg py
south shaft	5 384 364	546 316	<b>50952</b>	15					Variolitic MV, < 1% po
Trench west of LB	5 384 466	546 390	<b>50953</b>	8					Variolitic MV, 10% po

**UTM COORDINATES : NAD 83, ZONE 17**

**APPENDIX III: LOCATION AND RESULTS OF SAMPLES 2006**

				Au FA- GEO	Au-Dup FA- GEO	Au FA- GRAV	Au-Dup FA- GRAV		
	Northing	Easting	sample	ppb	ppb	g/t	g/t	g/t	Description of host rock
trench	5 385 553	547 020	<b>35201</b>	8	10			9	MV host, silicified,cb,py,po
large trench	5 385 509	547 083	<b>35202</b>	12					silicified+qv, 40%po, 2%cpy
outcrop	5 385 070	546 536	<b>35203</b>	<5					cherty bx, po, tr cpy
large outcrop	5 384 859	546 239	<b>35204</b>	10					Mafic Vol, 20% po
large outcrop	5 385 241	547 351	<b>35205</b>	12					MV, po, tr cpy
large outcrop	5 385 177	546 767	<b>35206</b>	<5					MV, po, tr cpy
small trench	5 385 130	546 635	<b>35207</b>	46					silicified MV, amygdaloidal,po,tr cpy
pit	5 385 046	546 584	<b>35208</b>	18					silicified MV, amygdaloidal,po,tr cpy
small trench	5 384 462	546 481	<b>35209</b>	20					py
trench - 10m	5 384 457	546 503	<b>35210</b>	149					py+QV
outcrop	5 384 385	546 654	<b>35211</b>	76					massive arsenopyrite
outcrop	5 384 377	546 652	<b>35212</b>	43					aspy+py
cross rd from Lucky Ben	5 384 377	546 650	<b>35213</b>	115	115			115	fg aspy+py
cross rd from Lucky Ben	5 384 400	546 635	<b>35214</b>	82					vfg,MV,sil,qv,5%py
outcrop with pits, trenches	5 384 400	546 634	<b>35215</b>	31					vfg,MV,sil,qv,5%py
outcrop with pits, trenches	5 384 388	546 626	<b>35216</b>	156					vfg,MV,sil,qv,5%py
outcrop with pits, trenches	5 384 388	546 626	<b>35217</b>	801					fg,MV,sil,15%po in seams,fractures
outcrop with pits, trenches	5 384 388	546 626	<b>35218</b>	20					fg,MV,sil,15%po in seams,fractures
outcrop with pits, trenches	5 384 388	546 626	<b>35219</b>	97					QV,40%py,po,aspy,cpy in fractures
trench - 3m	5 385 161	546 779	<b>35220</b>	7					MV tuff,bedded po,aspy,cpy

				Au FA- GEO	Au-Dup FA- GEO	Au FA- GRAV	Au-Dup FA- GRAV		
	Northing	Easting	sample	ppb	ppb	g/t	g/t	g/t	Description of host rock
trench - 12m	5 385 171	546 762	<b>35221</b>	8					Variolitic MV,30%po
outcrop	5 385 076	546 600	<b>35222</b>	6					MV,mass,10%vfg po,5%mg py
outcrop	5 385 047	546 581	<b>35223</b>	219					cherty interflow, 20%vfg sulphides
outcrop	5 384 773	546 359	<b>35224</b>	7					massive arsenopyrite
cross rd from Lucky Ben	5 384 454	546 487	<b>35225</b>	54	47				MV,20%fracture filled py,aspy
outcrop	5 384 563	546 562	<b>35226</b>	60					massive py bands
227	5 384 352	545 986	<b>35227</b>	29					massive arsenopyrite
outcrop near shaft_12	5 385 509	547 100	<b>35228</b>	<5	<5				QV,20%py
outcrop near shaft_12	5 385 508	547 135	<b>35229</b>	<5					MV,py vein
outcrop near shaft_12	5 385 510	547 126	<b>35230</b>	<5					MV,sil,qv,py
muck pile near south shaft	5 384 358	546 338	<b>35231</b>	93					gossan in pillowed basalt. 10% arsenopyrite as diss. and veinlets
small pit	5 384 370	546 379	<b>35232</b>	2090		2.19		2.14	ENE of arseno-pit. Sheared pillowed basalt. 30% arsenopyrite veinlets.

**UTM COORDINATES : NAD 83, ZONE 17**

**APPENDIX IV: ASSAY CERTIFICATES**

\*\*\* Certificate of analysis \*\*\*

Date : 2006/06/15

Page : 1 of 2

### Laboratoire Expert Inc.

127, Boulevard Industriel  
 Rouyn-Noranda, Quebec  
 Canada, J9X 6P2  
 Telephone : (819) 762-7100, Fax : (819) 762-7510

Client : **Vedron Gold Inc.**

Addressee : **Ken Guy**  
 Suite 302  
 65, Queen Street W.  
 Toronto  
 Ontario  
 M5H 2M5

Telephone : (416) 368-0099  
 Fax : (416) 368-1539


Folder : **12741**

Your order number :

Project : **WINDSOR**

Total number of samples : **27**

Designation	Au FA-GEO ppb s	Au-Dup FA-GEO ppb s
	35201	8
35202	12	
35203	<5	
35204	10	
35205	12	
35206	<5	
35207	46	
35208	18	
35209	20	
35210	149	
35211	76	
35212	43	
35213	115	115
35214	<5	
35215	82	
35216	31	
35217	156	
SC14-01	961	
35217	801	
35218	20	

  
 Joe Landers, Manager



**\*\*\* Certificate of analysis \*\*\***

Date : 2006/06/15  
Page : 1 of 1

**Laboratoire Expert Inc.**

127, Boulevard Industriel  
Rouyn-Noranda, Québec  
Canada, J9X 6P2  
Telephone : (819) 762-7100, Fax : (819) 762-7510

Client : <b>Vedron Gold Inc.</b>	
Addressee : <b>Ken Guy</b> Suite 302 65, Queen Street W. Toronto Ontario M5H 2M5  Telephone : (416) 368-0099 Fax : (416) 368-1539	Folder : <b>12787</b>
	Your order number : Project : <b>WINDSOR</b>
	Total number of samples : <b>5</b>

Designation	Au FA-GEO pph 5	Au-Dup FA-GEO pph 5	Au FA-GRAV g/l 0.03
35228	<5	<5	
35229	<5		
35230	<5		
35231	93		2.19
35232	2090		

  
Joe Landers, Manager

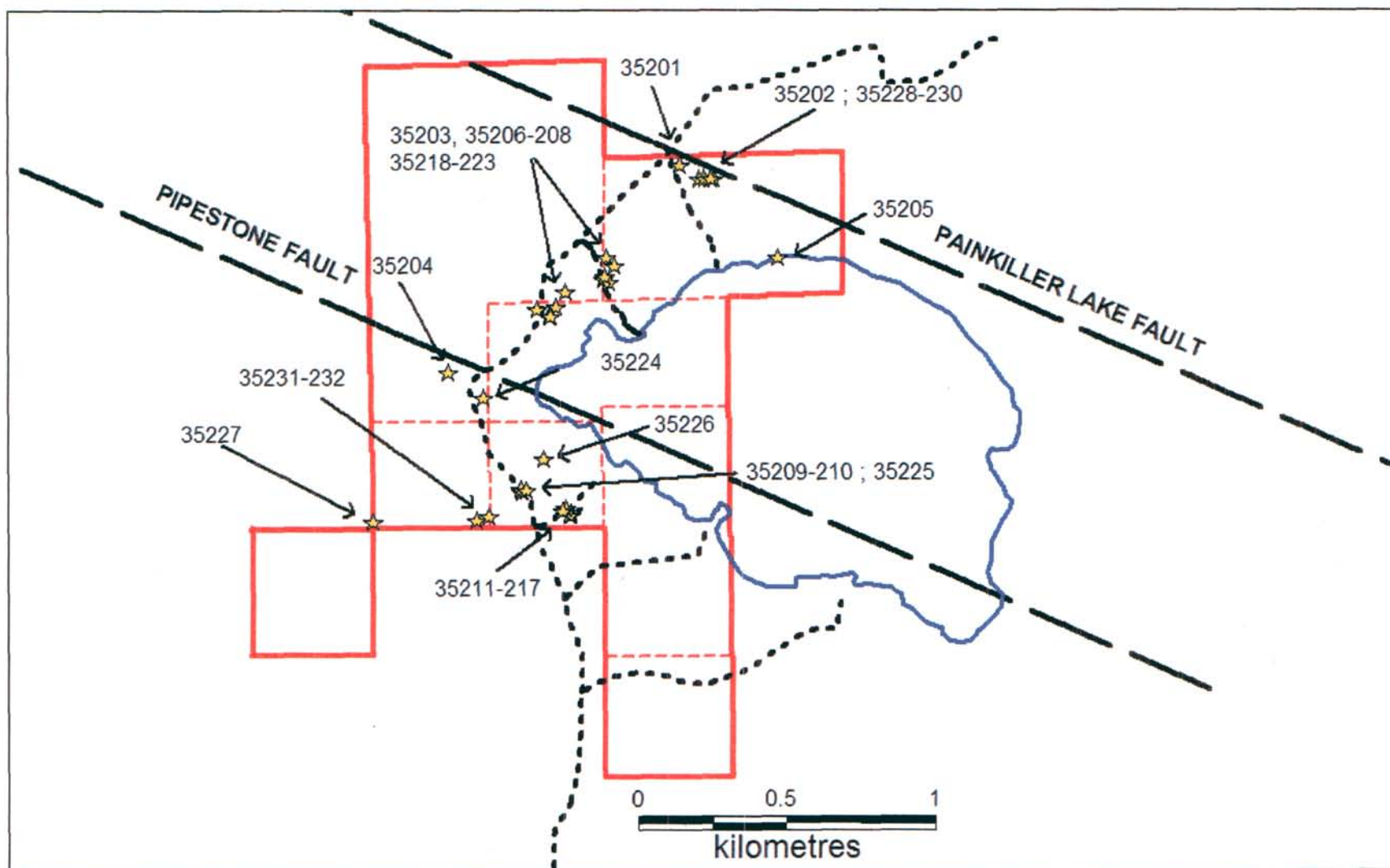
Date : 2006/05/15  
Page : 2 of 2

### Laboratoire Expert Inc.

127, Boulevard Industriel  
Roxbury-Noranda, Québec  
Canada, J9X 6P2  
Telephone : (819) 762-7100, Fax : (819) 762-7510

Client : <b>Vedron Gold Inc.</b>	
Addressee : <b>Ken Guy</b> Suite 302 85, Queen Street W. Toronto Ontario M5H 2M5	Telephone : (416) 368-0099 Fax : (416) 368-1539
	Folder : <b>12741</b> Your order number : Project : <b>WINDSOR</b> Total number of samples : <b>27</b>

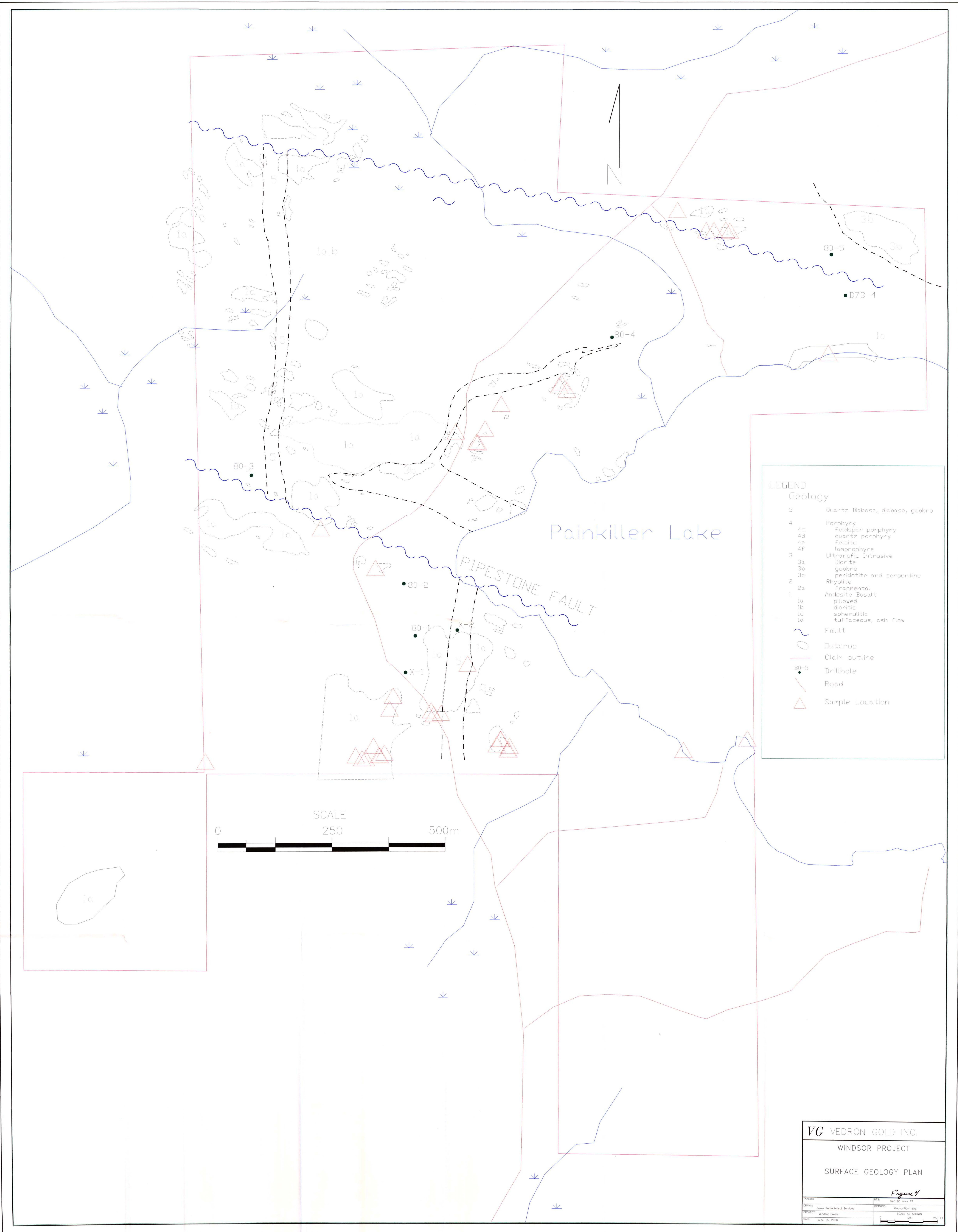
Designation	Au FA-GEO ppb S	Au-Dup FA-GEO ppb S
35219	97	
35220	7	
35221	8	
35222	6	
35223	219	
35224	7	
35225	54	47
35226	60	
35227	29	



2006 SAMPLES LOCATIONS

FIGURE 3

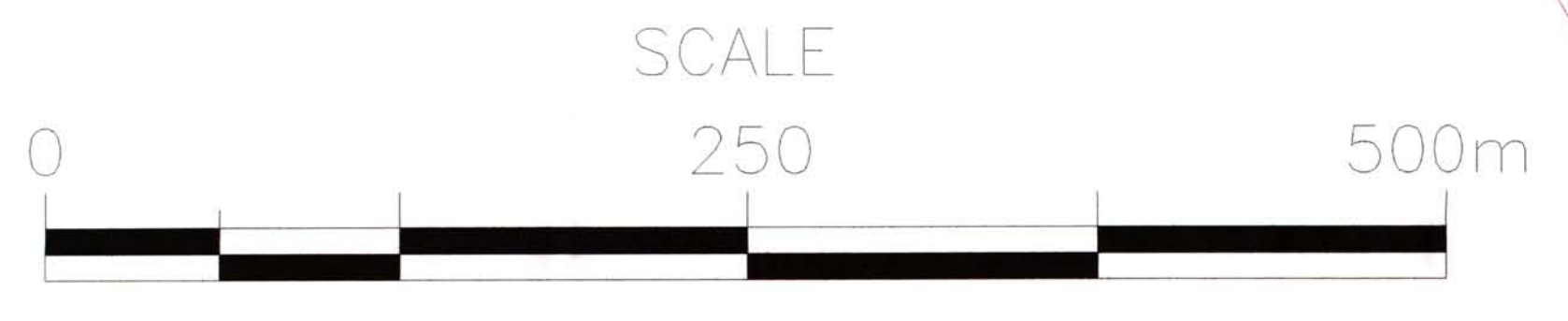




**LEGEND**

**Geology**

5	Quartz Diabase, diabase, gabbro
4	Porphyry
4c	Feldspar porphyry
4d	quartz porphyry
4e	felsite
4f	lanprophyre
3	Ultramafic Intrusive
3a	Diorite
3b	gabbro
3c	peridotite and serpentine
2	Rhyolite
2a	Fragmental
1	Andesite Basalt
1a	pillowed
1b	dioritic
1c	spherulitic
1d	tuffaceous, ash flow
~	Fault
○	Outcrop
—	Claim outline
—	Road
●	Drillhole
△	Sample Location



VG VEDRON GOLD INC.	
WINDSOR PROJECT	
SURFACE GEOLOGY PLAN	
Figure 4	
DATE: 2006-06-15	SCALE: AS SHOWN
PROJECT: Windsor Project	DRAWING: WindsorPlan.dwg
DATE: June 15, 2006	SCALE: AS SHOWN