NTS 52G13

# GINGURO EXPLORATION INC.

## GEOPHYSICAL EXPLORATION PROGRAM – JUNE / JULY 2006

**on the**

# MINNITAKI LAKE GOLD PROPERTY

**PARNES LAKE AREA G-2164**

**DISTRICT OF KENORA – PATRICIA MINING DIVISION**

**ONTARIO**



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February 9, 2007

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## 1. INTRODUCTION

The Minnitaki Property (the Property) is centred at 50°-0.91'N latitude, 91°-52.86'W longitude, or UTM co-ordinates 579800mE, 5538500mN, Zone 15, NAD 83 within the District of Kenora and the Patricia Mining Division. The Property covers Neepawa Island and part of the adjacent mainland to the west and the waters of Minnitaki Lake in the Parnes Lake map Area, G-2164 approximately 12 km south of the town of Sioux Lookout, Ontario.

The Minnitaki Property consists of 23 unpatented and 1 patented, contiguous mining claims containing 314 units and covering approximately 5006.4 ha. There are three groups of claims:

1. a central group of 4 staked claims containing 41 units and covering 640 ha,
2. a single patented claim containing 1 unit and covering 14.4 ha, and,
3. a surrounding group of 19 staked claims containing 272 units and covering ~ 4352 ha staked by Ginguro Exploration Inc. (Ginguro).

The central group of 4 claims is held in the names of Alexander Glatz (50%) and Ivar Joseph Riives (50%). Ginguro has acquired these claims through an option agreement (the "Agreement") with Glatz and Riives dated September 8, 2005.

By a letter of intent, dated the 15th of December, 2006, Ginguro has entered into an option agreement to purchase 100% interest in the mining rights of a patented mining claim, SV106, Part 2, parcel #26867. To earn a 100% interest Ginguro is required to make certain option payments before December 15th, 2009 to Moyra and Kai Koivukoski.

The first recorded prospecting/exploration work on Neepawa Island and the adjacent area was in 1898 with work being carried out periodically from the 1920's to the 1990's. Shaft sinking in 1898 and diamond drilling in 1947 and 1961 identified four areas of gold mineralization. Gold mineralization occurs near the contact of intrusive quartz porphyry and schistose to massive mafic metavolcanic rocks on the southern part of the island. Results from drilling in 1947 suggested a zone 300 ft (91 m) long, 4 ft wide (1.22 m), however, the 1961 drilling failed to verify the continuity of the zone. In a report by Johnston (1972), he concluded that the drill holes in 1961 were parallel to the quartz-carbonate zones and this accounted for the lack of continuity and the erratic values.

The Vermllion-Abram Lake – Minnitaki Lake area is part of a regional belt of alternating metavolcanic and metasedimentary sequences which are bordered on the north and south by batholithic areas of granite and in many places are pierced by apophyses and stocks of granite to mafic igneous rocks. The regional metavolcanic-metasedimentary belt is 15 to 20 miles wide in the vicinity of Sioux Lookout and is over 200 miles in length extending from the Lake of the Woods area in the southwest to the vicinity of Savant Lake to the northeast.

Ginguro has carried out two exploration programs on the Property in 2005 and 2006. The objective of the two programs of exploration was to determine if the Property hosts gold mineralization of economic significance.

The current report presents the results of the geophysical exploration program carried out by the Company on Neepawa Island between late June and the end of July 2006.

# 2. PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

## 2.1 LOCATION

The Property covers Neepawa Island with part of the adjacent mainland to the west and the waters of Minnitaki Lake in the Parnes Lake Area, G-2164, approximately 12 km south of the town of Sioux Lookout, Ontario. The Property is centred at 50°-0.91'N latitude, 91°-52.86'W longitude, or UTM co-ordinates 579800mE, 5538500mN, Zone 15, NAD 83 within the District of Kenora and the Patricia Mining Division (Figure 1).

## 2.2 CLAIM OWNERSHIP AND STATUS

The Property consists of 23 unpatented and 1 patented, contiguous mining claims containing 314 units and covering approximately 5006 ha (Table 1 and Figure 2). There are two groups of claims, a central group of 4 unpatented claims containing 40 units and covering 640 ha plus one patented claim of 1 unit and covering 14.4 ha and a surrounding group of 19 claims containing 272 units and covering approximately 4352 ha. The central group of 4 claims are held in the names of Alexander Glatz (50%) and Ivar Joseph Riives (50%) and by an option agreement (the Agreement) between Ginguro Exploration Inc. and Glatz and Riives dated September 8, 2005 Ginguro can earn a 100% interest in the Property by making certain staged payments (Table 2) to Glatz and Riives over a 4 year period and by paying Glatz and Riives 140,000 Ginguro shares. Glatz and Riives retain a 2.5% Net Smelter Return (NSR) Royalty with Ginguro having the right to purchase up to 1.5% of the NSR.

By a letter of intent, dated the 15th of December, 2006, Ginguro has entered into an option agreement to purchase 100% interest in the mining rights of a patented mining claim, SV106, Part 2, parcel #26867. To earn 100% interest Ginguro is required to make option payments before December 15th, 2009 to Moyra and Kai Koivukoski.

The remaining 19 claims containing 272 units were staked by Ginguro.

## TABLE 1
## GINGURO EXPLORATION INC.
## MINNITAKI LAKE GOLD PROPERTY – CLAIMS

| Claim No. | Units | Recorded Holder |
|---|---|---|
| Glatz and Riives Option Claims | | |
| 3007105 | 15 | Glatz (50%), Riives (50%) |
| 3005205 | 2 | Glatz (50%), Riives (50%) |
| 3014541 | 10 | Glatz (50%), Riives (50%) |
| 3007985 | 14 | Glatz (50%), Riives (50%) |
| Mining Option Claim 26867 (SV106) | 1 | |
| Sub-Total | 42 | |
| Staked Ginguro Claims | | |
| 3006364 | 9 | Ginguro Exploration Inc. |
| 3006365 | 15 | Ginguro Exploration Inc. |
| 3006366 | 15 | Ginguro Exploration Inc. |
| 3006367 | 15 | Ginguro Exploration Inc. |
| 3006368 | 15 | Ginguro Exploration Inc. |
| 3006369 | 15 | Ginguro Exploration Inc. |
| 3006370 | 15 | Ginguro Exploration Inc. |
| 3006428 | 16 | Ginguro Exploration Inc. |
| 3018359 | 16 | Ginguro Exploration Inc. |
| 3018360 | 16 | Ginguro Exploration Inc. |
| 3018361 | 12 | Ginguro Exploration Inc. |
| 3018362 | 15 | Ginguro Exploration Inc. |
| 3018363 | 16 | Ginguro Exploration Inc. |
| 3018364 | 16 | Ginguro Exploration Inc. |
| 3018365 | 16 | Ginguro Exploration Inc. |
| 3018366 | 12 | Ginguro Exploration Inc. |
| 3018367 | 16 | Ginguro Exploration Inc. |
| 3018368 | 16 | Ginguro Exploration Inc. |
| 4207230 | 6 | Ginguro Exploration Inc. |
| Sub-Total | 272 | |
| **TOTAL** | **314 units and 24 claims** | |

All claims consist of both surface and mining rights except for claim 3005205 and 26867 (SV106) which consist of mining rights only.

# 3. ACCESSIBILITY, CLIMATE, LOCAL RESOURCES, INFRASTRUCTURE AND PHYSIOGRAPHY

## 3.1 ACCESS AND INFRASTRUCTURE

Neepawa Island and the area of the Property in Minnitaki Lake are readily accessible by boat from Sioux Lookout via Abrams Lake and from boat launching sites on Abrams Lake. In winter, the Property can be accessed by snowmachine from Sioux Lookout and Abrams Lake.

Sioux Lookout is at the northern end of provincial highway 72, approximately 70 km north of Dinorwic on highway 17 about 300 km west of Thunder Bay, Ontario. The main transcontinental line of the CNR passes through Sioux Lookout.

## 3.2 TOPOGRAPHY AND PHYSIOGRAPHY

The Property encompasses Neepawa Island, part of the adjacent mainland and waters of Minnitaki Lake (Figures 2 and 3). The elevation of the waters of Minnitaki Lake is approximately 360 m above mean sea level with the shoreline a mixture of sandy to gravelly beaches and rock outcroppings.

The mainland and the island consist of rocky ridges separated by low to swampy areas. The maximum elevation is approximately 380 m for a relief of about 20 m. The area is forested with birch, poplar, spruce and pine.

### 3.3 CLIMATE

The climate of the Sioux Lookout area is typical of northern Canada with January the coldest month and July the warmest. Average January and July temperatures are -24°C and +24°C respectively. Rainfall is highest in June and snowfall is highest in January. The ground is normally snow covered from late October through early May.

## 4. HISTORY

The first recorded prospecting/exploration work from Neepawa Island and the adjacent area was in 1898 (Kenora Assessment Files 52G13NW0034, MNDM) with work being carried out from time to time from the 1920's to the 1990's. Previous exploration, geological and geophysical studies on the Property and surrounding area are summarized in Table 2.

**TABLE 2**

**GINGURO EXPLORATION INC.**

**PREVIOUS WORK – MINNITAKI LAKE – NEEPAWA ISLAND AREA**

| Year | Company | Type of Work |
|---|---|---|
| 1898 | Unknown – NW end of Patent SV 107 (???) | Shaft sunk to unknown depth |
| 1933 | Dr. M.E. Hurst ODM Vol. 41, pt 6 | Mapping |
| 1950 | Central Manitoba Mines (Neepawa Island – east) KAF 52G13NW 0010 | 18 X-ray holes (202 m) and trenching (MacDonald) |
| 1950 | Central Manitoba Mines Limited (Neepawa Is) KAF 52G13NW 0029 | Sampling of trenches from the Main Showing (notes only ~ poor). Description of property by Chisolm (ODM) |
| 1951 | Kelore Mines Ltd. KAF 52G13NW 0023 | Mag survey (SV106, SV107) |
| 1951 | Macdonald Property (Neepawa Island) KAF 52G13NW 0011D1 | 24 X-ray holes (1226 m) |
| 1957 | Neepawa Island Gold Mines | 18 DD (203 m) |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1961 | Asarco Exploration<br>KAF 52G13NW 0016D1 | 4 X-ray holes (53 m) |
| 1961 | A.L. Guest Syndicate for Asarco Exploration<br>KAF 52G13NW 0022 | Mapping, 4 X-ray holes (53 m) – similar to KAF 52G13NW 0016D1 |
| 1961 | OGS | Airborne Mag survey (Map 1138) |
| 1963 | Delnite Mines Ltd. (west end of Neepawa Island) | 8 DD (877 m), no assays |
| 1970 | Conecho Mines Ltd.<br>KAF 52J04SW 0017 | Mapping & Sampling – 4 showings located NW of Neepawa Island |
| 1972 | F.J. Johnston, ODM | GR101 with map 2232 (mapping at 1:31680) |
| 1979 | Page & Muller, OGS | Mapping (P2233) |
| 1981 | Rayan Exploration for Mid Canada Exploration<br>KAF 52G13NW 0020<br>(Neepawa Island) | Geophysical Report (Mag and VLF-EM) |
| 1981 | Denison Mines Ltd.<br>KAF 52G13NW 0040<br>(MacDonald Property) | 2 DDH (184 m), SA |
| 1982 | OGS | Airborne Mag and EM Survey (Map 80558) |
| 1983 | Golden Range Res.<br>KAF 52G13NW 0016A1<br>(west side of Neepawa) | 5 X-ray holes (177 m) |
| 1990 | Chester Kuryliw<br>KAF 52G13NW 0038 | Mapping & Sampling on Dog and Neepawa Islands<br>1 DD (146 m) located 800 m west of Dog Is. |

Johnston (1972) described the property of Ourgold Mining Company Limited on and adjacent to Burnthut Island (Figure 3). Shaft sinking in 1898 and diamond drilling in 1947 and 1961 identified four areas of gold mineralization. Gold mineralization occurs near the contact of intrusive quartz porphyry and schistose to massive mafic metavolcanics on the southern part of the island. The 1947 drilling suggested a zone 300 ft (91 m) long, 4 ft wide (1.22 m), however, the 1961 drilling failed to verify the continuity of the zone. Oja as reported by Johnston (1962) considered that the drill holes in 1961 were parallel to the quartz-carbonate zones and this accounted for the lack of continuity and the erratic values.

In 1932 (Hurst, 1932) reported on gold occurrences on claims SV106 and SV107 on the south side of Neepawa Island (Figure 2). A heavily carbonatized zone about 100 ft (30 m) wide containing disseminated pyrite and quartz stringers occurs in the volcanics north of the volcanic – sedimentary contact. Only low gold values were reported.

Glatz and Riives, the optionors of the 4 claims centred on Neepawa Island, carried out prospecting and sampling on Neepawa and the adjacent islands in 2003 and 2004 and took a total of 207 samples.

No resources or reserves have been outlined on the Property and there is no recorded production from the Property.

# 5. GEOLOGICAL SETTING

## 5.1 REGIONAL GEOLOGY

The Vermilion-Abram Lakes – Minnitaki Lake (VAM) area is part of a regional belt of alternating metavolcanic and metasedimentary sequences which are bordered on the north and south by batholithic areas of granite and in many places are pierced by tongues and stocks of granite and more mafic igneous rocks. All the consolidated rocks are considered to be of Archean (Early Precambrian) age. The following summary of the Regional Geology is summarized from Johnston (1969 and 1972).

The regional metavolcanic-metasedimentary belt is 15 to 20 miles wide in the vicinity of Sioux Lookout and is over 200 miles in length extending from the Lake of the Woods area in the southwest to the vicinity of Savant Lake to the northeast.

There are two main metavolcanic belts in the VAM area and each is bordered on the south by metasediments. The metasediments south of the northern Vermilion-Pelican Lakes metavolcanic belt extending through and south from Sioux Lookout, consist of an older sequence of metasediments and pyroclastics called the Patara metasediments that rest disconformably on the metavolcanics and a younger sequence called the Abram metasediments that rest unconformably upon the Patara rocks and the metavolcanics or are in fault contact with them.

The metasediments bordering the southern or Minnitaki Belt of metavolcanics are probably correlative with the younger Abram metasediments and are unconformable on or are in fault contact with the metavolcanics. These metasediments occur in the southern part of the Minnitaki Lake Gold Property.

There are two major regional, northeast-trending structural zones in the area. The first follows the southwestern arm of Minnitaki Lake, through the area of the subject property and continues on to the northeast. This is the Ruby Island – East Bay – Twinflower Faults Zone. The second lies north of the property area and south of Sioux Lookout and is comprised of the Vermilion and Abram Lake Faults.

The geological succession of the area is summarized in Table 3 – Lithologic Units.

# TABLE 3
# GINGURO EXPLORATION INC.
# MINNITAKI LAKE GOLD PROPERTY
# TABLE OF LITHOLOGIC UNITS

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CENOZOIC

RECENT

Lake and stream deposits, vegetal deposits

PLEISTOCENE

Clay, varved clay, sand, gravel, silt

Unconformity

PRECAMBRIAN

ARCHEAN

LATE INTRUSIVE ROCKS

Granitic Rocks

Hybrid granite, porphyritic granite, quartz-'eye' granite, feldspar porphyry, granodiorite, quartz diorite, trondhjemite

Intrusive Contact

MAFIC INTRUSIVE ROCKS

Syenodiorite, diorite, gabbro, lamprophyre

Intrusive Contact

ABRAM METASEDIMENTS

Conglomerate, arkose, greywacke, slate, varved slate, chlorite schist, iron formation, tuffs and tuffaceous metasediments

Unconformity

EARLY FELSIC INTRUSIVE ROCKS

Quartz porphyry, felsite, trachyte dykes

Intrusive Contact

PATARA METASEDIMENTS

Volcanic boulder conglomerate and agglomerate tuff, crystal tuff, tuffaceous sediments, slate and argillite, chert, siliceous sediments, greywacke, chlorite schist, arkose

Minor Unconformity

FELSIC METAVOLCANICS

Rhyolite, porphyritic rhyolite, dacite, tuff, agglomerate, pillow lavas

MAFIC TO INTERMEDIATE METAVOLCANICS AND METASEDIMENTS

Greenstone, tuff, tuffaceous sediments, agglomerate, breccia, pillow lavas, porphyritic basalt (leopard rock), crystal tuffs and crystal-rich flows, dioritic flows, amphibolite, epidote amphibolite, variolitic lavas, iron formation, quartzite, schists

## 5.2 PROPERTY GEOLOGY

Neepawa Island and the Property lie on the northwestern side of the zone of deformation associated with the northeast-trending Ruby Island, East Bay and Twinflower Faults (Figure 3). Within this deformation zone, there appears to be a large scale "Z" fold with the southern half of the fold lying between the East Bay and Twinflower Faults. The northern half of the "Z" fold is not well defined, however, mapping by Ginguro on Neepawa Island suggests that within the island there may be an early foliation $S_o$ and/or $S_1$ trending about 160° and dipping vertically. Also, the distribution of the agglomerate-lapilli tuff units as indicated by the recent Ginguro mapping suggest this same trend.

The dominant foliations mapped by Ginguro trend 050° to 065° and 080° to 100° with vertical to steeply north dips. The 050° – 065° trend is parallel to sub-parallel to the main deformation zone while the 080° – 100° trend represents a subsidiary trend. As a result of these observed foliations (and there may be additional ones), lithologic contacts between volcanic units are very difficult to determine.

Taking into account these structural complexities, Neepawa Island contains two main lithologic domains, a northern one of strongly foliated intermediate to mafic metavolcanics (Unit 1 – Figure 3) and a southern one comprised of greywacke and slate.

Within the Property, felsic dykes of the quartz and/or feldspar porphyry type are present generally as small dyke-like bodies that parallel the foliation. They are commonly sericitized and may host veins and/or irregular masses of quartz eg. New Showing Area.

The metavolcanics and sediments are altered to greenschist facies grade of metamorphism which in places has been overprinted by iron carbonate metasomatism associated with the gold-quartz mineralization.

Mineralization on the Property consists of quartz veins that vary in width from 1-2 mm to several tens of centimetres and show a number of preferred directions;

- foliation parallel at 050° – 065° and 080° – 100°.
- foliation parallel(?) ($S_o/S_1$) at 160° with sub-vertical dips. These veins are commonly folded.
- horizontal to sub-horizontal.
- northwest-southeast – 115° with sub-vertical dips.

Many of the quartz veins are contained within an alteration halo which in hand specimen and outcrop appears to be mainly composed of iron carbonate, albite(?) and euhedral grains of pyrite up to 3-4 mm on a side. These alteration halos may be from a few centimetres to tens of centimetres wide and from the assay results host significant quantities of gold.

No large quartz veins have been identified to date and it is considered that the potential of the Property lies in zones that contain a sufficient concentration of gold-bearing quartz veins and alteration to be of economic interest.

## 6. MINERALIZATION

The mineralization investigated to date by the Company on the Property and Neepawa and the adjacent areas in particular consists of gold-bearing quartz veins. Typically these veins range in size from small stringers 1 mm to 2 mm wide up to veins of 20 cm with individual veins having strike lengths of a few metres to tens of metres. The quartz veins of all sizes are commonly accompanied by buff coloured alteration selvages composed of iron carbonate, albite(?) and coarse euhedral pyrite which may make up 10% of the selvage. Sampling of the quartz veins and selvages shows that the selvages may contain significant amounts of gold probably contained in the pyrite. Some gold is also present in the quartz veins. At one location in Trench TN1 (Area C – Figures 4 and 5) visible gold was observed in sheared and altered volcanics.

The quartz veins occur as shear-hosted veins, foliation-parallel veins and as fracture-fill (tensional) veins. The dominant trends are 050° – 065°, 080° – 100°, 115° and 160° with all having vertical to sub-vertical dips. In addition, there are sets of horizontal to sub-horizontal (flat) veins.

It is considered that zones of economic mineralization could be of two types. One would consist of multiple quartz veins or stringers within a shear zone and across a few metres that would form a coherent zone while the second would be large volumes of material that contained a sufficient number of gold-bearing quartz veins (and alteration) to produce a bulk mineable type zone.

## 7. INSTRUMENTATION AND WORK DONE 2006 PROGRAM

Between late June, 2006 and the end of July, 2006 a program of line-cutting with lines trending north-south at 100 m spacings was carried out over Neepawa Island. Along all lines and at each station a GPS reading for location was taken and pickets were marked with a metal tag. Upon completion of the line-cutting, a ground, total field magnetometer survey with readings being taken at 25 m intervals was carried out along the grid. Subsequently, a pole-dipole induced polarization (IP) survey with an a-spacing of 25 m and an n-spacing of 4 was completed. Nineteen line-kilometres were cut and covered by the magnetometer survey and 17 km were covered by the IP survey.

The magnetometer survey was carried out using an Envi Magnetometer made by Scintrex Ltd. The Envi Mag has the capability to measure the total field combined with an Envi Magnetometer as a base station for correcting magnetic diurnal drift. These are total field magnetometers which measure the magnetic field through the use of proton processional effects caused by the interaction of a magnetic field with a spin aligned, proton rich fluid.

An instrument accuracy precision and resolution of 0.1 nt may be obtained with these instruments under ideal conditions. While in gradient mode which was not done at this time, the unit has the means of measuring both the total field and the gradient of the total field with two sensors simultaneously. In gradient mode, the instrument sharply defines the magnetic responses determined by the total field. It individually delineates closely spaced anomalies rather than collectively identifying them under one broad magnetic response. Also, when doing a gradient survey the instrument enables one to conduct a gradient survey during a magnetic storm because the technique of simultaneously measuring with the two sensors cancels out the effects of diurnal magnetic variations.

Microprocessors contained in these instruments allow for the collection of the readings along with the time and its position in digital form suitable for downloading to a computer for date processing.

A total of 19 km of magnetic readings were taken along the lines at 100 m apart with 25 m station intervals. The field measurements were corrected for diurnal variations of the earth's magnetic field by direct subtraction of the base station readings from the reading taken at the same moment in the field units. The corrected data was downloaded to a computer for plotting.

A total 17 km of induced polarization survey was done with an "a" spacing of 25 m and with 4 levels being read (n = 4). The IP survey was a time domain pole dipole survey and it was carried out with a Walcer MG-14 motor generator and a Huntec 12 kilowatt Model transmitter and a Scintrex IPR-12 receiver. The motor generator and transmitter were stationary on the end of the line being read with the current being transmitted through a wire with an electrode into the ground for contact. A second wire and electrode (the live electrode) was moved along the line being surveyed as per the survey protocol. At all times, the transmitter man, live electrode man and receiver personnel were in radio contact. Ahead of the live current electrode was a crew of men with electrodes at 25 m intervals. These electrodes are connected to the receiver where the receiver operator obtains and records the readings. The data was then downloaded from the receiver at the end of the day to a computer where the resistivity and chargeability were calculated and plotted using pseudosections and/or maps using Geosoft software.

The line-cutting and geophysical surveys were carried out by Dan Patrie Exploration Ltd., Massey, Ontario an experienced geophysical contractor.

## 8. RESULTS

The grid mapping of Neepawa Island indicates that the island is underlain by two main lithologic units, mafic to intermediate metavolcanics (the volcanics) to the north and metagreywackes and shales to the south (the sediments) (Figure 4). Within the volcanic domain, there are two main sets of volcanic units, volcanic flows and volcanic agglomerates to lapilli tuffs. Figure 4 shows the distribution of these units and although the dominant foliation trends on Neepawa Island are northeasterly to easterly, the four agglomerate-lapilli tuff units appear to have both a trend parallel to the foliation and also to the north-northwest. This suggests that the volcanic units on the island may trend north-northwest and are in turn disrupted and transposed along the later foliation surfaces.

The sediments lie south of the volcanics and on a regional basis the contact may be conformable, unconformable or a fault contact, however, on Neepawa Island the actual contact is always overburden covered so the nature of the contact in this area has not been determined although it may be a fault contact. From regional considerations, the sediments are considered to overlie the volcanics so the exposed units on Neepawa Island represent a south-facing sequence.

Within Neepawa Island, a number of exposures of fine-grained to porphyritic felsic dykes of the quartz and/or feldspar-porphyry-type were mapped. These appear to have a generally northeast trend and probably have been intruded in dilatent zones along the pervasive northeast to east-west foliations.

The magnetic map contains a 115° trending linear magnetic anomaly in the northeast corner of the grid (Figure 4) which is interpreted to be a mafic dyke following one of the 115° trending structures. In general, the magnetic map shows a set of irregular magnetic highs and lows, particularly in the western part of the Property with the highs representing the mafic volcanics while the lows, which are more linear are considered to represent fault / shear / alteration zones (See attached Map of magnetometer survey; scale 1:5000, Appendix 1).

A number of well-developed foliations have been identified with the dominant one being

050° to 065° with a vertical to steeply north dip. Additional foliations at 080° to 110° with vertical to sub-vertical dips are also present. There is also a well-developed (early?) foliation at 160° (90°). Quartz veining was commonly observed following the above foliation trends. Magnetic anomalies, IP anomalies and mapped structures show both the 050° – 060° and the 115° trend.

Seven areas of quartz-veining have been identified and mapped and sampled in some detail in the two mapping/sampling programs. These areas are identified in Figures 4 and 5 as Areas A, B, C, D, E, F and G and their main features and the associated IP anomaly are summarized in Table 4.

Appendix 1 contains the following IP maps and pseudosections:

Chargeability and Calculated Resistivity Maps at a scale of 1:5000 for N = 2 and N = 4.

Pseudosections for lines 2E to 26E inclusive at a scale of 1:2000 and with N=1 to 4.

**TABLE 4**
**GINGURO EXPLORATION INC.**
**MINNITAKI LAKE GOLD PROPERTY**
**QUARTZ-VEINING / GOLD-BEARING AREAS**

| Area | Location: UTM Co-ordinates | | Comments | Sampling |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Easting | Northing | | |
| A | 579400 | 5538480 | New Showing L16E: 3+00N: Quartz-porphyry dyke in 080° to 065°/90°-75°S shear zone, finely foliated chlorite-schist to north and metavolcanic with massive iron-carbonate alteration to south. Quartz veining and some pyrite in shear and quartz-veining in porphyry dyke. Associated IP anomaly. | 17 samples, all channel from 0.25 m to 1.2 m in length. Gold values range from 0.01 g/t Au to 4.63 g/t Au. One set of 5 samples across the shear / dyke / quartz veins averages 1.55 g/t Au across 4.0 m. |
| B | 578740 | 5538360 | 9+15E: 1+80N: A small trench about 8 m long with 8 m of adjacent stripped outcrop shows moderately to strongly chloritized mafic metavolcanics with a well developed foliation at 080°/90°. Also shearing and jointing at 110°/90°-80°S. Quartz veins parallel to foliation, at 160°/90° and sub-horizontal with iron carbonate, albite(?) euhedral pyrite selvages are exposed. The trench lies within IP Target T3. | A 1 m sample across 2, 160° trending quartz veins with associated sub-horizontal veins assayed 1.51 g/t Au. A second sample of altered volcanics, quartz stringers and patches of pyrite ran 0.427 g/t Au. |
| C | 578700 | 5538280 | TN 1-6 Area 8+50E: 1+10N: Trenches TN1, TN3 and TN4. These 3 trenches generally trend approximately 330°, 345° and N-S respectively and were excavated by previous workers along sets of quartz veins trending 160° +/- 90°. In all areas moderately to strongly chloritized metavolcanics with moderate to strong iron carbonate and well developed foliations at 050°/90° and 080°/90° are the host rocks to the quartz veins. Quartz veins typically have an alteration halo of albite (?), iron carbonate and disseminated cubic pyrite. Within broad IP anomaly T3. (See Figure 6) | 58 samples, all channel from 0.10 m to 1.9 m in length. Gold values range from <0.01 g/t Au to 10.9 g/t Au.<br><br>The better values are from quartz veins trending 340°/90° and 090°/15°S. |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| D | 578880 | 5538200 | TN 1-2004 Complex 0+50E: 0+25N: TN1 Trench Complex: Here a series of connected trenches within an area measuring 55 m N-S by 20 m E-W exposes many directions of quartz veining, with the dominant trends being 330°-345° / 75°-80°W, 050° - 070° / 90°-80°N and sub-horizontal. The host rock is a well foliated metavolcanic with strong chlorite alteration and moderate to strong iron-carbonate alteration. Quartz veins typically show albite(?), iron carbonate and disseminated cubic pyrite alteration halos. Within broad IP anomaly T3. | 52 samples across widths of from 0.20 m to 1.10 m show gold values from <0.01 g/t Au to 39.5 g/t Au. Visible gold was observed in samples from this area. The better gold values are from the albite(?), iron carbonate, disseminated cubic pyrite alteration halos. |
| E | 578640 | 5538080 | L8E: 1+00S: One outcrop in an overburden covered area hosts altered metavolcanics and/or altered metasediments that have been strongly sheared and foliated on a dominantly 100°/90° dip trend. On the northern side of the exposure is a felsic dyke-like body. There are foliation parallel quartz veins and stringers, moderate to strong chlorite, iron carbonate and in places sericite alteration as well as areas of coarse euhedral pyrite. In places the units appear to be silicified. This outcrop lies within an area of increased IP chargeability (T2). | One sample across 0.8 m of felsic intrusive ran less than 5 ppb Au. |
| F | 578360 | 5538190 | Baseline: 5+00E. Here on a small cliff face altered metavolcanics are strongly sheared at 085°/90° to steep north dip. The exposed zone is 7.45 m wide and exhibits strong chlorite, iron carbonate and sericite alteration with trace to 1% pyrite and multiple quartz veins and stringers. This site is on the southern edge of a 065° – trending IP zone of low chargeability. | 9 samples; grabs and linear chips carry values from 0.025 g/t Au to 6.76 g/t Au (Sample B264829). |
| G | 578080 | 5538030 | Southwest Side Neepawa Island 1+50E: 1+40S: A rocky point approximately 50 m wide is underlain by well foliated (065°) mafic metavolcanics which are strongly chloritized and moderately to strongly carbonatized. A complex network of quartz veining and iron carbonate, albite(?), pyrite alteration is present with the quartz veins following two or more foliation trends. The area was not covered by the IP survey. | 8 samples from 0.4 m to 1.5 m long with gold values ranging from 0.036 g/t Au to 15.9 g/t Au. The quartz veins trend 045°/90° to 065°/90°. |

The IP survey shows a number of areas/trends of increased chargeability, most of which are associated with resistivity lows, however, Target area T3 and T3 (north) and T2E show moderate to high resistivities. Some of the areas showing higher resistivities are known from the geological mapping to correspond to zones of intense carbonate alteration in which strongly foliated metavolcanics have been metasomatized to a massive "altered volcanic".

The most significant IP anomaly is located on the southern to southwestern side of the island and trends from L7+00E; 1+00S to L10+00E; 1+50S and continues on lines, 15+00E, 16+00E and 17+00E (on the east side of the patented claim held by a third party and recently optioned by Ginguro) and then into the waters of Minnitaki Lake south of Neepawa Island, (Figure 5; T2 and T2E). A second, but narrower, IP anomaly T4 with the same trend lies 400 m to the northeast. This second anomaly has a strike length of 400 m within the claim group and is open to the southeast onto another patented claim held by a third party.. A third IP anomaly with this trend (T5) corresponds with the New Showing gold mineralization. A 080° trend is also associated with this anomaly.

Target T1 (Area G), on the southwestern tip of the island is a broad zone of shearing (065°), quartz veining and gold mineralization approximately 50 m wide that, due to its location on the lakeshore could not be covered by the IP survey. However, it lies at the southwestern end of the 065°-trending weakly anomalous IP zone that contains target T3N to the northeast. More work is required to better define this target area.

Centred on L9+00E and north from the baseline to the north side of Neepawa Island is a zone of increased chargeability and moderate resistivity which corresponds to three areas of trenching, quartz veining and gold-mineralization (Areas B, C and D, Figures 4 and 5, Target T3, Figure 5). The chargeability on L9+00E increases to the north (to the lakeshore) and immediately to the north, the T3 trend would intersect with the 065° IP trend in this area to produce target T3N. This target area requires additional evaluation to assess its potential.

Additional smaller IP anomalies, T6, T7 and T8 are located in the northeastern part of the grid and remain to be evaluated (Figure 5).

The objective of the exploration work was to determine if the Property hosts gold mineralization that has the potential to form a deposit or deposits of economic significance. The mapping and sampling programs have identified 7 areas containing gold mineralization and Table 5 presents the correlation with IP chargeability anomalies and trends. The three main trends recognized to date that host gold mineralization are 050°-065°, 115° and 160°. Some of the IP anomalies are of sufficient size that they could represent zones of economic interest. In particular, the IP anomaly trending 115° from L7E, 1+00S may have a strike length of over 1500 m and it remains open to the east-southeast.

The results to date indicate two possibilities for deposits of economic interest. There may be separate discreet zones of quartz veins a few metres wide and several tens of metres along trend within shear zones that could form zones of interest. The second possibility is that taken in total, there may be areas that could form a large tonnage, low grade bulk-mineable-type of deposit.

**TABLE 5**
**MINNITAKI LAKE GOLD PROPERTY**
**CORRELATION GOLD MINERALIZATION – IP ANOMALIES**

| Area of Mineralization (Figures 4, 5) | IP Target (Figure 5) | Comment |
|---|---|---|
| A | T5 | Associated with 080° and 115° structural trends. |
| B, C and D | T3 | Zone of 160°, 115°, 080° and flat quartz-veins. |
| E | T2 | Moderate IP chargeability anomaly with foliation at 100°. |
| F | --- | No well defined IP target. Within area of increased but low chargeability. |
| G | T1 | Outside IP coverage. Strong shear zone, quartz veining, gold mineralization. |
| | T4, T6, T7, T8 | In overburden covered areas no known gold mineralization. |

## 9. INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSIONS

The Minnitaki Lake Gold Property is located on a major, regional, northeast-trending structure with the adjacent lithologic units being folded and intruded by late-stage quartz feldspar porphyry-type stocks and dykes. The main lithologic units are mafic to intermediate metavolcanic flows and pyroclastics overlain probably unconformably by metasediments which are dominantly greywackes, slates and argillites.

The geological environment is considered to be very similar to that in other areas in the Archean where significant gold deposits have been exploited.

Sporadic work over the last 100 years as well as the recent work by the Company has indicated the presence of gold mineralization associated with multiple directions of quartz veining. Gold values are present within the quartz veins, however, the sampling by the Company has shown that the better gold values are associated with alteration selvages adjacent to the quartz veins. These selvages are composed of iron carbonate, albite(?) and coarse euhedral pyrite.

The dominant structural trends are 050°/065°, 080°-100° and 115°. The quartz veins are of the shear-hosted, foliation-parallel and fracture fill (tensional) type. In addition to following the major structural trends, there are also well developed sets of quartz veins at approximately 160° with sub-vertical dips and also sets of horizontal to sub-horizontal quartz stringers and veins. Previous work in conjunction with the recent work by Ginguro has confirmed or identified 7 areas of gold mineralization of economic interest. These are areas A, B, C, D, E, F and G as shown in Figures 4 and 5.

Gold mineralization appears to be specifically related to certain structural trends as indicated above. Mapping by Ginguro has identified significant areas underlain by volcanic agglomerates and lapilli tuffs within the package of metavolcanics and at least some of the recognized gold mineralization is hosted within these units. It may be that the agglomerates-lapilli tuffs and possibly the metasediments, represent a competency contrast to the mafic volcanics and are a preferred site for the localization of gold mineralization.

It is considered that the Property is of merit and has the potential to host gold mineralization of economic interest. Gold mineralization of interest could be shear-hosted where multiple quartz stringers and veins occur over a sufficient width that they produce a zone of interest. Or, quartz veining may be of sufficient intensity in a larger volume of rock such that it could produce a large tonnage of material that could be exploited by bulk mining techniques.

The pole-dipole IP survey completed over Neepawa Island has indicated 8 areas (T1-T8) of increased chargeability with 6 of the areas of gold mineralization being contained within or adjacent to the anomalous IP areas.

The results of the geophysical exploration program are currently being reviewed. Once this review has been completed, then additional work will be carried out to advance the project.

## 10. EXPENDITURES

The expenditures for carrying out the line-cutting and geophysical surveys were:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1. | Line-cutting: 19 km @ $650/km | $ 12,350.00 |
| 2. | Tagging and GPS of lines: 19 km @ $90/km | 1,710.00 |
| 3. | Magnetometer survey: 19 km @ $100/km | 1,900.00 |
| 4. | Induced polarization survey: 17 km @ $1650/km | 28,050.00 |
| 5. | Mobilization / demobilization: - Line-cutters | 2,000.00 |
| | - IP | 3,000.00 |
| 6. | Plotting plans and sections: 30 x 4 @ $20 each | 2,400.00 |
| | Sub-Total | $ 51,410.00 |
| | GST @ 6% | 3,084.60 |
| | Total Expenditure | $ 54,494.60 |

## 11. PERSONNEL

The following individuals were employed by Dan Patrie Explorations Ltd. to carry out the Neepawa Island line-cutting and geophysical surveys.

Brent Patrie – Hanmer, Ontario
Gab Roy – Elliott Lake, Ontario
Ian Cardiff – S.S.M., Ontario
Jeremy Faulkner – Walford, Ontario
Travis Olding – Massey, Ontario
Ben Moffat – Levack, Ontario

PROFESSIONAL GEOSCIENTIST
L.D.S. WINTER
PRACTISING MEMBER
0639
ONTARIO

L.D.S. Winter, P.Geo.
February 9, 2007

## 12. REFERENCES

1. Hurst, M.E., 1932

   Geology of the Sioux Lookout Area; Ont. Dept. Mines, Vol. 41, pt. 6, p. 1-33. Map 41h (published 1933).

2. Johnston, F.J., 1969

   Geology of the Western Minnitaki Lake Area, Ont. Dept. Mines, Geol. Report 75, 28 p., 1 Map 2155, Scale 1 in = 0.5 mile.

3. Johnston, F.J., 1972

   Geology of the Vermilion – Abram Lakes Area, District of Kenora, Ont. Min. Nat. Res., Ont. Div. Mines, Geol. Report 101, 51 p. 2 maps 2242 and 2243, Scale 1 in = 0.5 mile.

4. Ministry Northern Development and Mines

   Regional Office, Kenora, Assessment Files.

5. Ontario Geol. Survey

   Map 2442 Sioux Lookout – Armstrong Map 2443. Kenora – Fort Frances, Geol. Comp. Series, Scale 1:253 440.

6. Trowell, N.F., Bartlett, J.R. and Sutcliffe, R.H., 1980

   Flying Loon Lake Area, Parnes Lake Sheet, District of Kenora; Ontario Geological Survey Prelim. Map P.2350, Geological Ser., Scale 1:15 840. Geology 1977, 1978.

7. Winter, L.D.S., 2006 a

   Geological Mapping and Sampling Report on the Minnitaki Lake Property, Parnes Lake Area, G-2164 for Ginguro Exploration Inc., 24 p., 10 Figures (March 2006).

8. Winter, L.D.S., 2006 b

   Geological Mapping and Sampling Report on the Minnitaki Lake Property, Parnes Lake Area, G-2164 for Ginguro Exploration Inc., 32 p., 6 Figures (October 2006).

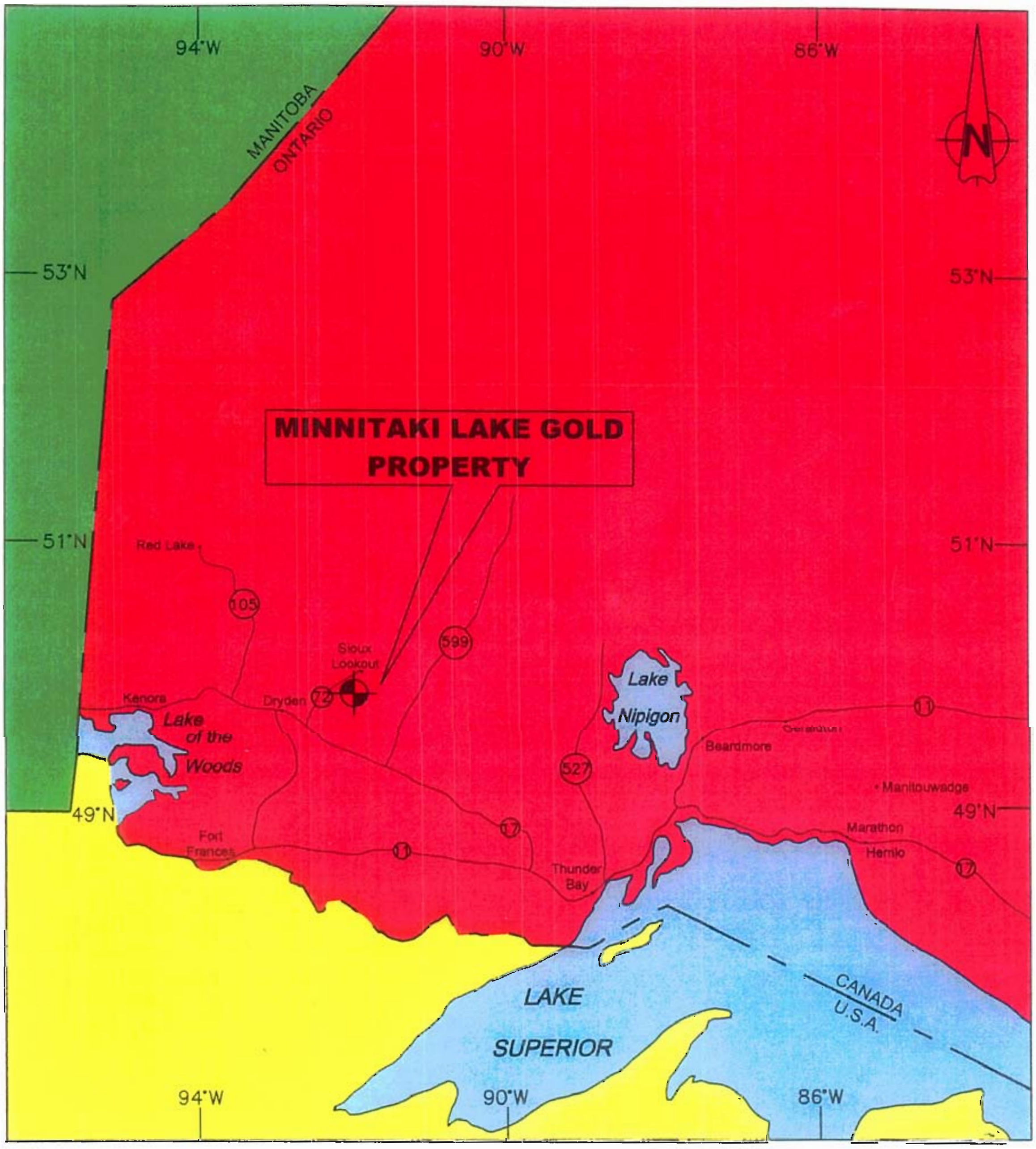



FIGURE 1
GINGURO EXPLORATION INC.
MINNITAKI LAKE GOLD PROPERTY
LOCATION MAP

0 50 100 150 200
KILOMETRES

GIN-Au-FIG.1.DWG 10/06

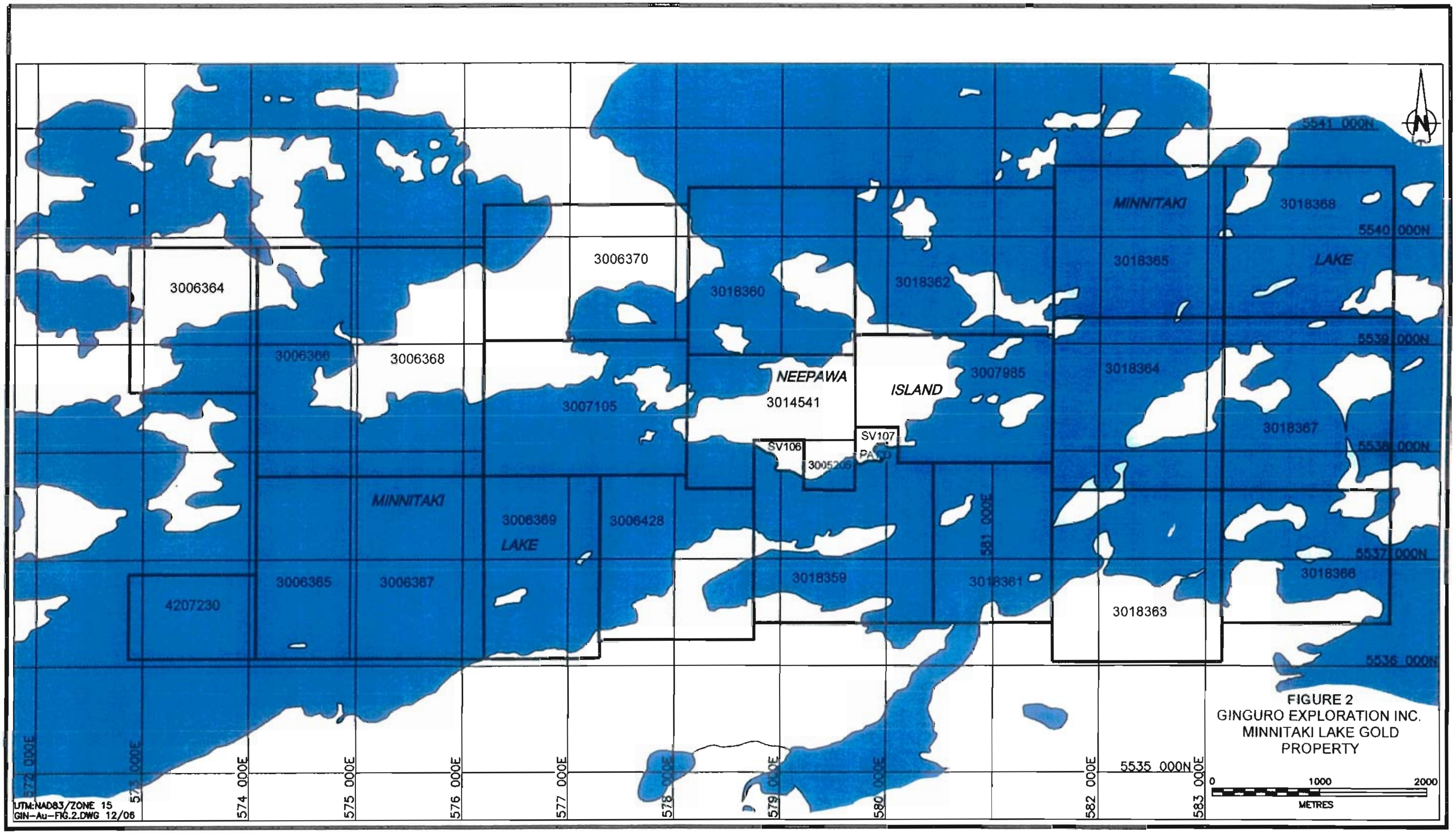



FIGURE 2
GINGURO EXPLORATION INC.
MINNITAKI LAKE GOLD
PROPERTY

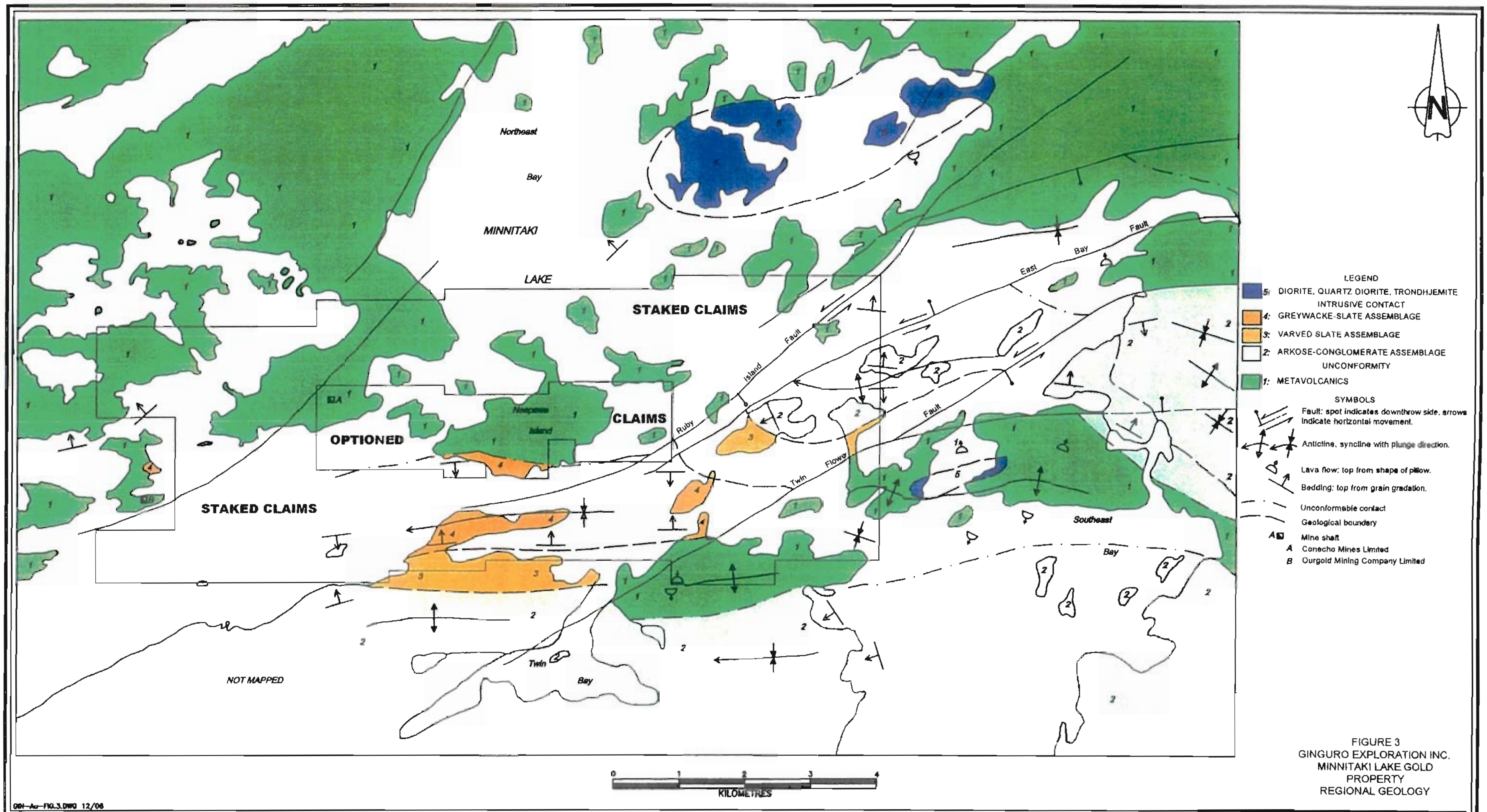



FIGURE 3
GINGURO EXPLORATION INC.
MINNITAKI LAKE GOLD
PROPERTY
REGIONAL GEOLOGY

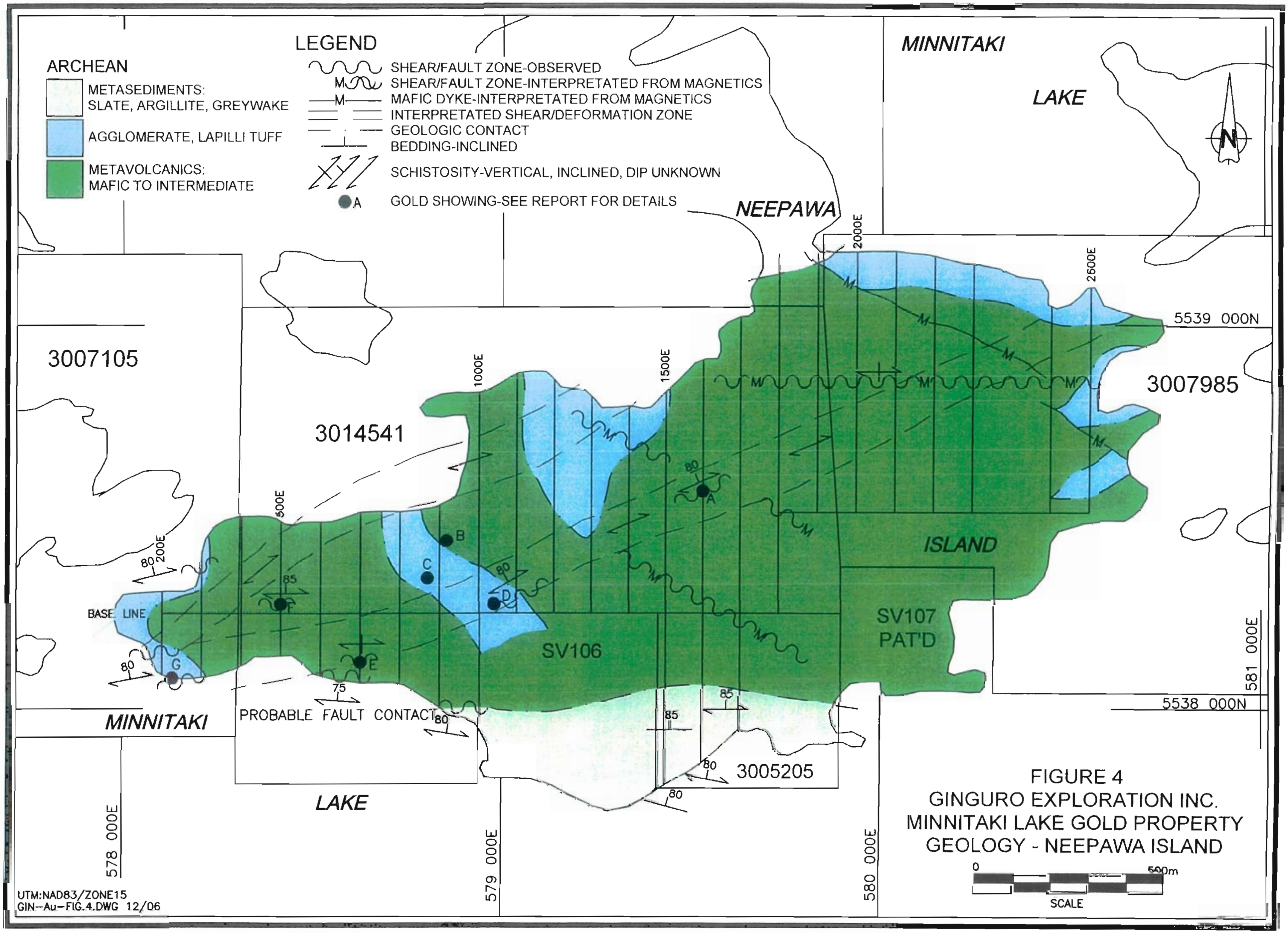


FIGURE 4
GINGURO EXPLORATION INC.
MINNITAKI LAKE GOLD PROPERTY
GEOLOGY - NEEPAWA ISLAND

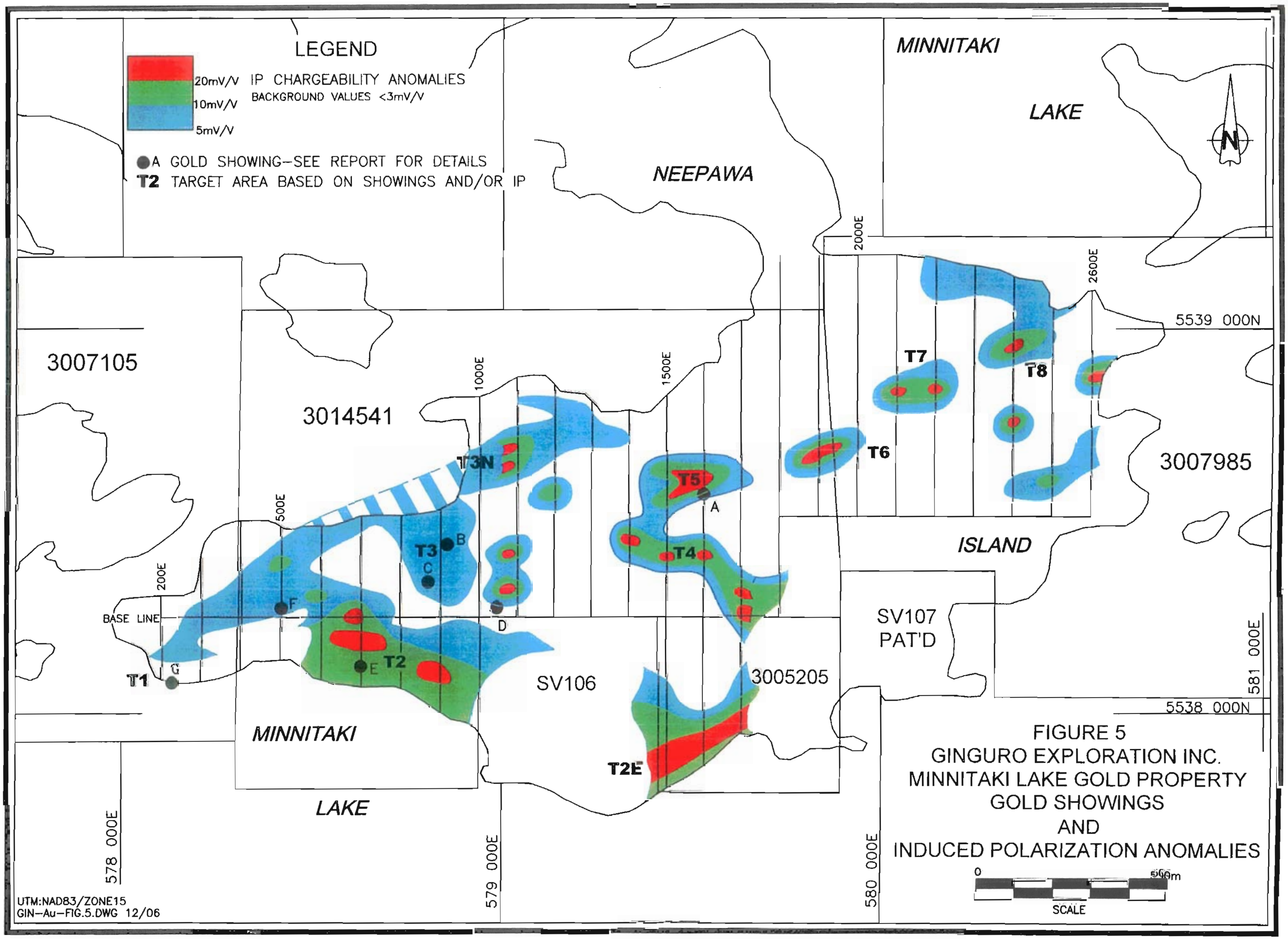


FIGURE 5
GINGURO EXPLORATION INC.
MINNITAKI LAKE GOLD PROPERTY
GOLD SHOWINGS
AND
INDUCED POLARIZATION ANOMALIES

**L.D.S. Winter**

**1849 Oriole Drive, Sudbury, ON P3E 2W5**
**(705) 560-6967**
**(705) 560-0765 (fax)**
**email: winbourne@bellnet.ca**

## CERTIFICATE OF AUTHOR

I, Lionel Donald Stewart Winter, P. Geo. do hereby certify that:

1. I am currently an independent consulting geologist.

2. I graduated with a degree in Mining Engineering (B.A.Sc.) from the University of Toronto in 1957. In addition, I have obtained a Master of Science (Applied) (M.Sc. App.) from McGill University, Montreal, QC.

3. I am a Life Member of the Canadian Institute of Mining, a Life Member of the Prospectors and Developers Association of Canada, a Registered Geoscientist in Ontario and in British Columbia (P.Geo.) and I have Temporary Registration in Quebec.

4. I have worked as a geologist for a total of 50 years since my graduation from university.

5. I have read the definition of "qualified person" set out in National Instrument 43-101 ("NI43-101") and certify that by reason of my education, affiliation with a professional association (as defined in NI 43-101) and past relevant work experience, I fulfill the requirements to be a "qualified person" for the purposes of NI 43-101.

6. I am the author responsible for the preparation of the Geophysical Exploration Program Report titled "Report on the Geophysical Exploration Program – June/July 2006 on the Minnitaki Lake Gold Property, District of Kenora, Patricia Mining Division, Ontario" and dated February 9, 2007 (the "Technical Report"). I have been on the Property in July 2005, October 2005 and most recently July 2006.

7. I have prepared 2 earlier reports as listed in the References to this report on the Minnitaki Lake Gold Property, Patricia Mining Division, Ontario in 2006.

Dated this 9th Day of February, 2007

L.D.S. WINTER
PRACTISING MEMBER
0639

L.D.S. Winter, P.Geo.

# APPENDIX 1

## GINGURO EXPLORATION INC.

# MINNITAKI LAKE PROPERTY

1. **Total Field Magnetometer Survey Map: Scale 1:5000**
2. **Induced Polarization (IP) Maps N = 2 and N = 4, Scale 1:5000**
3. **Induced Polarization (IP) Pseudosections,**
   **Scale 1:2000 Lines 2E to 26E inclusive**

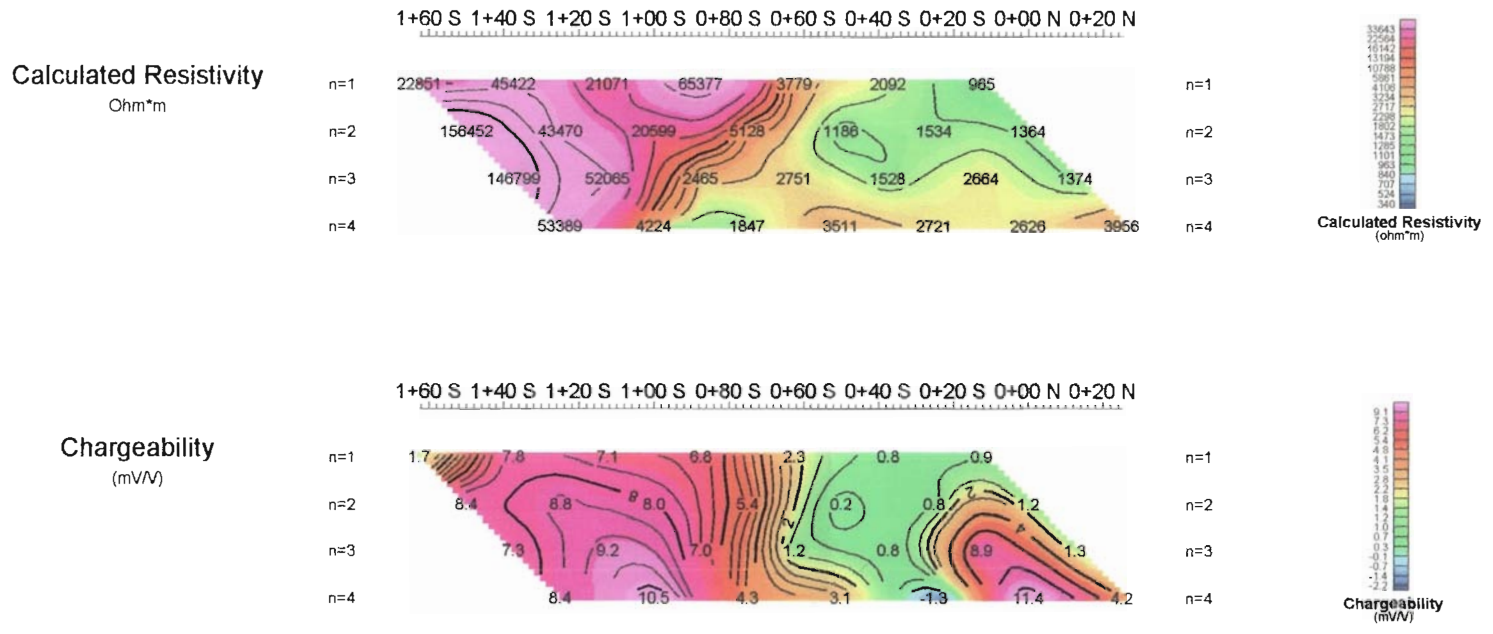
Calculated Resistivity
(ohm-m)
24970
18099
14523
12180
10246
8736
7595
6613
5736
5087
4588
4090
3567
3256
2965
2719
2488
2253
2060
1833
1656
1494
1341
1192
1071
957
840
723
625
519
431
347
278
209
147
80
-52
-441
Contour interval = 0, 1000, 2000, 3000 etc. ohm-m
Scale 1:5000
metres
GINGURO EXPLORATION INC.
MINNITAKI PROPERTY
Sioux Lookout Area
Pole-Dipole, Resistivity Survey for N=2
Surveyed July 2006 by: Dan Patrie Exploration Ltd
Processed August 2006 by Robert Filice

Chargeability
(mV/V)
Contour interval = -1, 0, 1, 2, 3 etc mV/V
Scale 1:5000
metres
GINGURO EXPLORATION INC.
MINNITAKI PROPERTY
Sioux Lookout Area
Pole-Dipole, Induced Polarization Survey for N=2
Surveyed July 2006 by Dan Patrie Exploration Ltd
Processed August 2006 by Robert Filice

GINGURO EXPLORATION INC.
Minnitaki Property
Sioux Lookout Area
Total Magnetic Intensity Survey
Surveyed July 2006 by:
Dan Patrie Exploration Ltd
Processed August 2006 by: Robert Ellies
TMI
nT
Base level removed posted values = 58000 nT
Contour interval = 25, 50, 75, 100, 1000 nT
Scale 1:5000
metres
250 N
0 N


Chargeability
(mV/V)
Contour interval = -1, 0, 1, 2, 3 etc mV/V
Scale 1:5000
metres
GINGURO EXPLORATION INC.
MINNITAKI PROPERTY
Sioux Lookout Area
Pole-Dipole, Induced Polarization Survey for N=4
Surveyed July 2006 by Dan Patrie Exploration Ltd.
Processed August 2006 by Robert Filice

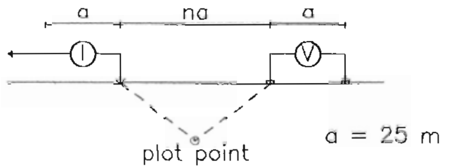

Calculated Resistivity
(ohm-m)
Contour interval = 0, 2000, 3000, 4000 etc. ohm-m
Scale 1:5000
metres
GINGURO EXPLORATION INC.
MINNITAKI PROPERTY
Sioux Lookout Area
Pole-Dipole, Resistivity Survey for N=4
Surveyed July 2006 by Dan Patrie Exploration Ltd.
Processed August 2006 by Robert Filice



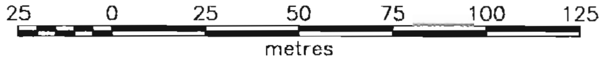

# Pseudo Section Plot

## *2+00 E*

Pole-Dipole Array




Scale 1:2000




## *GINGURO EXPLORATION INC.*

INDUCED POLARIZATION SURVEY

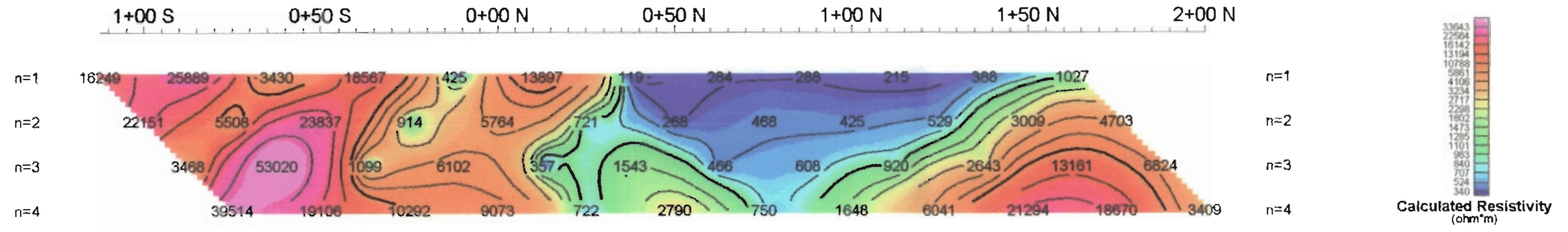
*Minnitaki Project*

*Sioux Lookout Area*

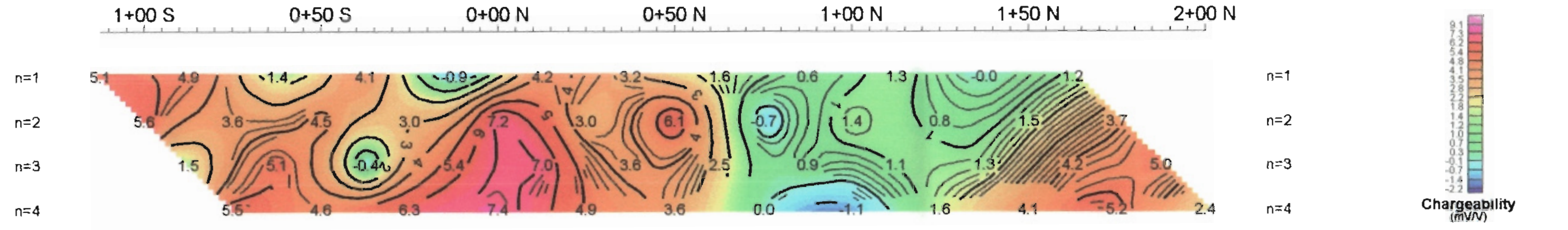
Surveyed July 2006 by: Dan Patrie Exploration Ltd.

processed August 2006 by: Robert Filice

Calculated Resistivity
Ohm*m



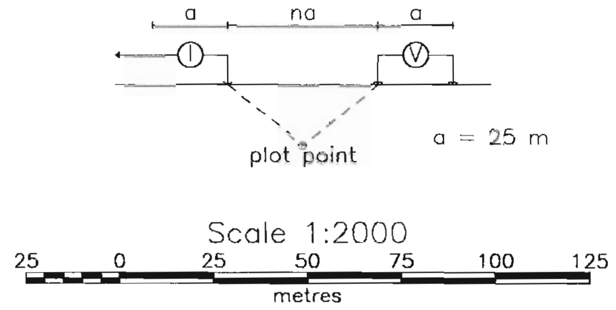

Chargeability
(mV/V)




# Pseudo Section Plot

## *3+00 E*

Pole–Dipole Array




## *GINGURO EXPLORATION INC.*

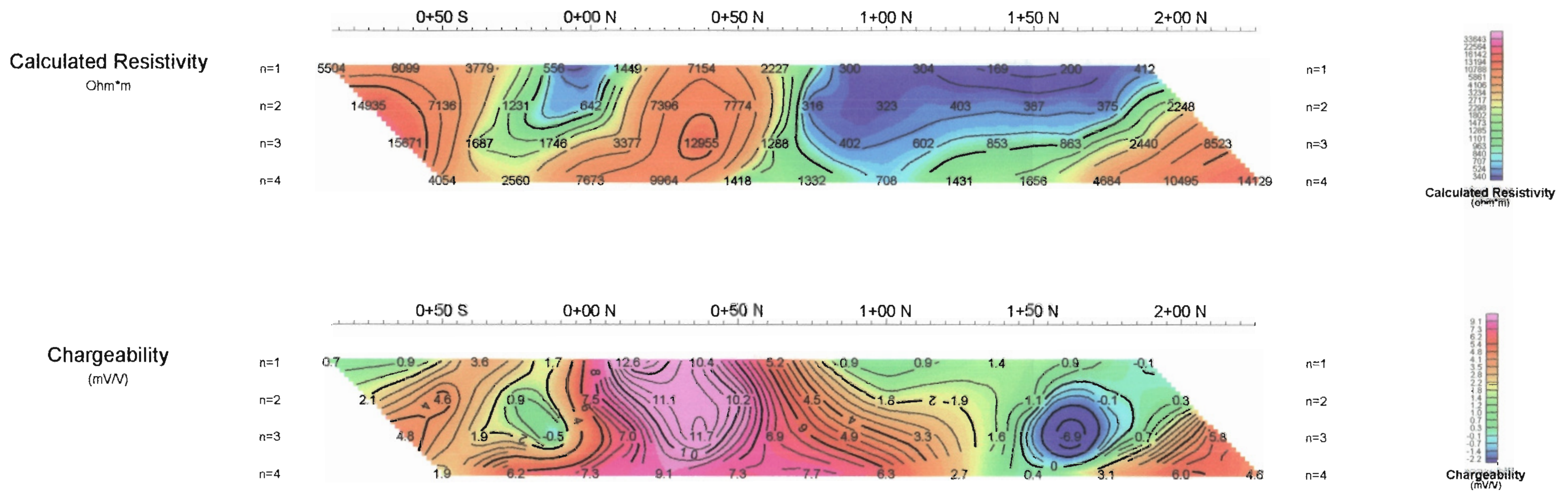
INDUCED POLARIZATION SURVEY

*Minnitaki Project*

*Sioux Lookout Area*

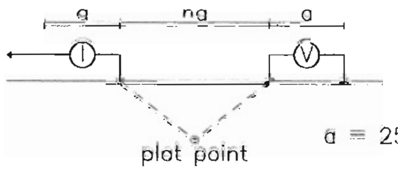
Surveyed July 2006 by: Dan Patrie Exploration Ltd.

processed August 2006 by: Robert Filice




# Pseudo Section Plot
## *4+00 E*

Pole-Dipole Array




Scale 1:2000


## *GINGURO EXPLORATION INC.*

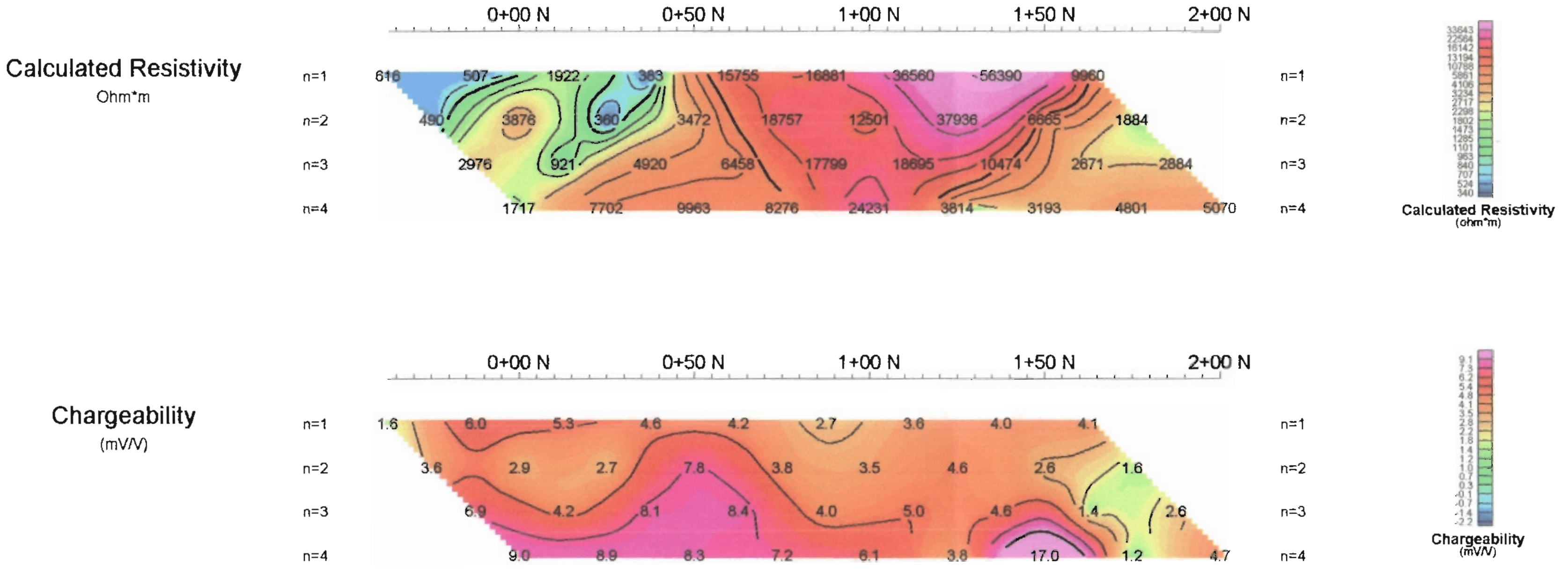
INDUCED POLARIZATION SURVEY

*Minnitaki Project*

*Sioux Lookout Area*

Surveyed July 2006 by: Dan Patrie Exploration Ltd.

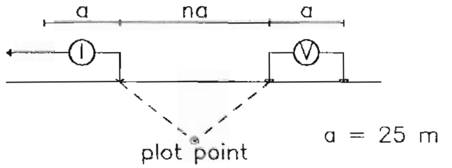
processed August 2006 by: Robert Filice




# Pseudo Section Plot

## *5+00 E*

Pole-Dipole Array

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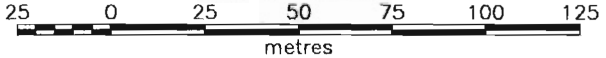



## *GINGURO EXPLORATION INC.*

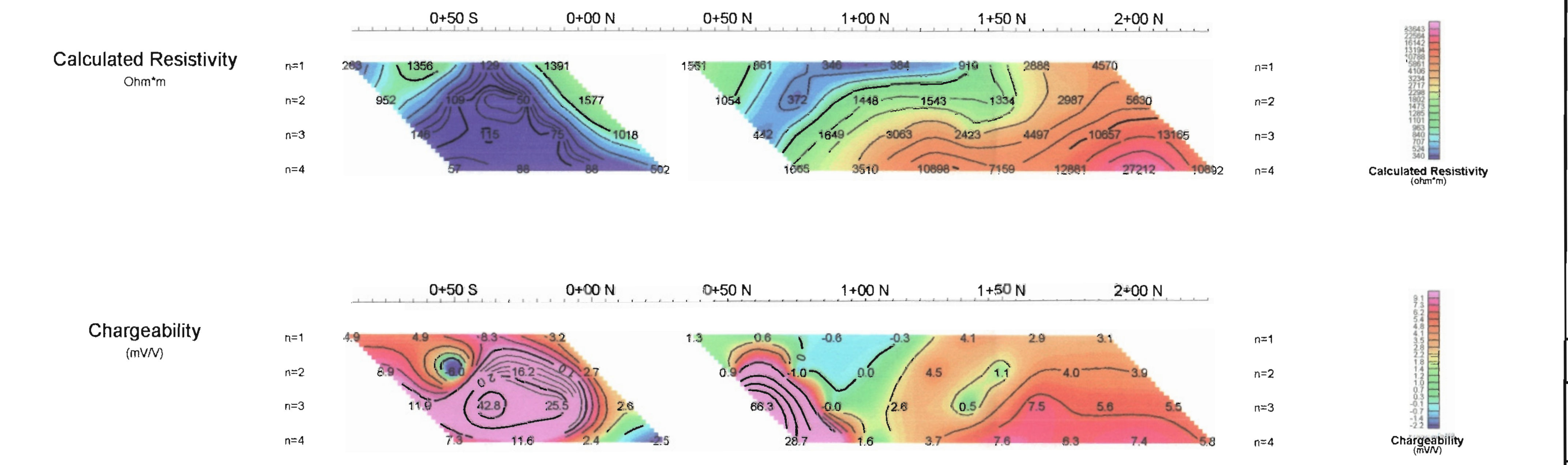
INDUCED POLARIZATION SURVEY

*Minnitaki Project*

*Sioux Lookout Area*

Surveyed July 2006 by: Dan Patrie Exploration Ltd.

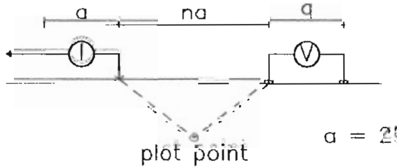
processed August 2006 by: Robert Filice




# Pseudo Section Plot

## *6+00 E*

Pole–Dipole Array




Scale 1:2000

25 0 25 50 75 100 125

metres

# *GINGURO EXPLORATION INC.*

INDUCED POLARIZATION SURVEY

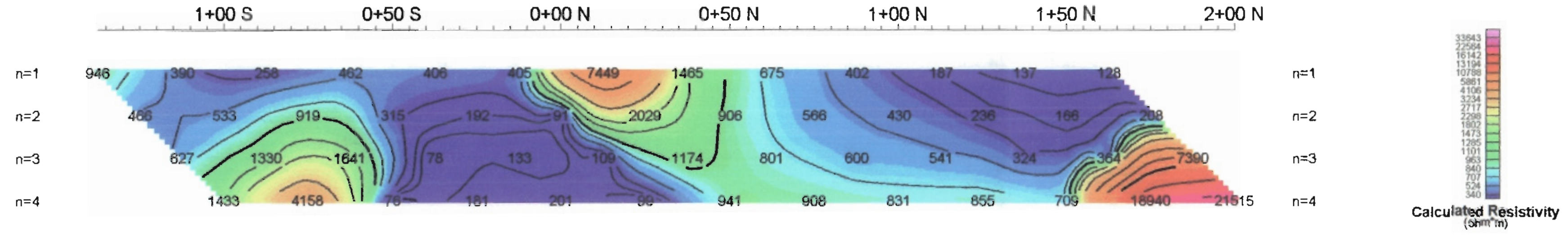
*Minnitaki Project*

*Sioux Lookout Area*

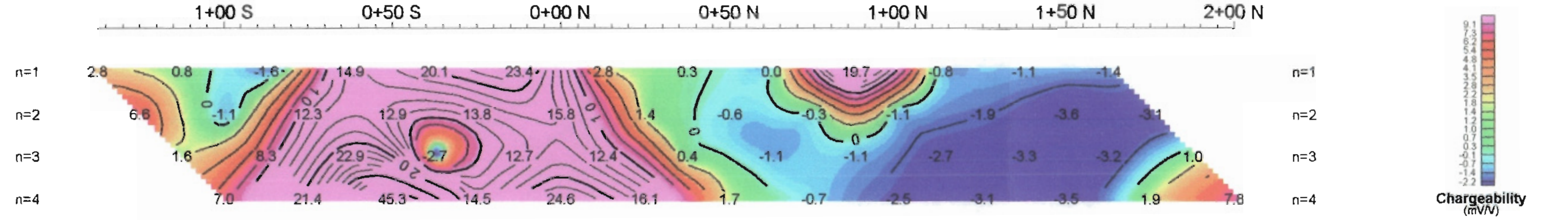
Surveyed July 2006 by: Dan Patrie Exploration Ltd.

processed August 2006 by: Robert Filice

Calculated Resistivity
Ohm*m

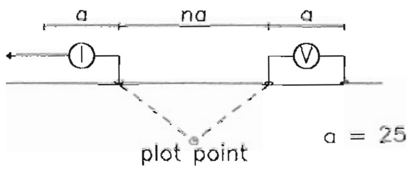



Chargeability
(mV/V)




# Pseudo Section Plot
## *7+00 E*

Pole–Dipole Array




a = 25 m

Scale 1:2000

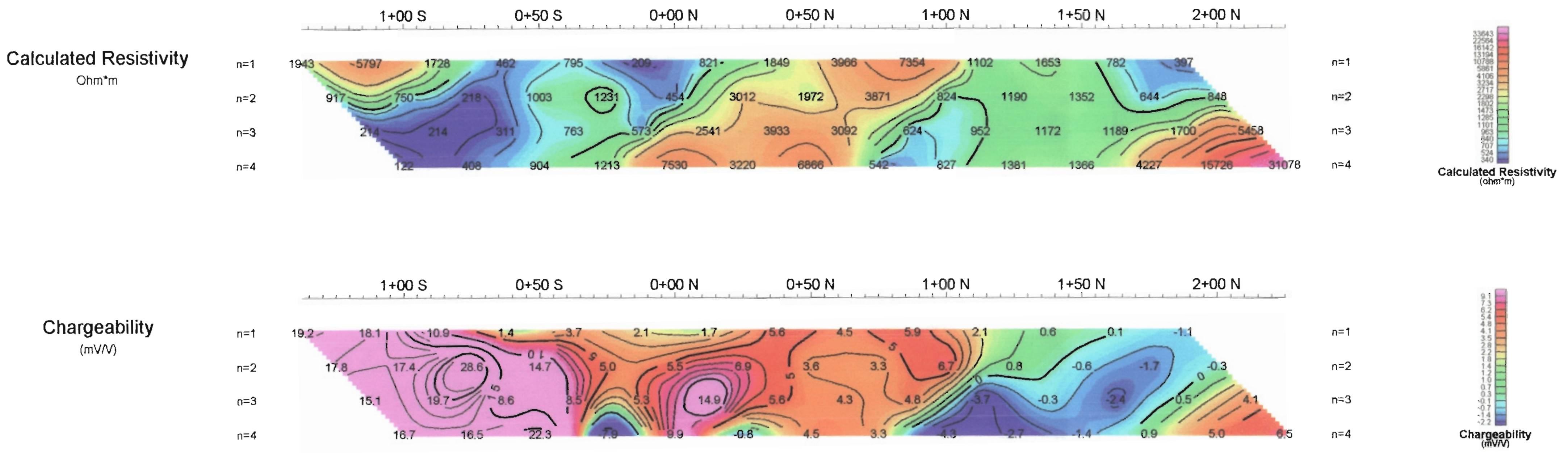
25 0 25 50 75 100 125
metres

## *GINGURO EXPLORATION INC.*

INDUCED POLARIZATION SURVEY
*Minnitaki Project*
*Sioux Lookout Area*

Surveyed July 2006 by: Dan Patrie Exploration Ltd.

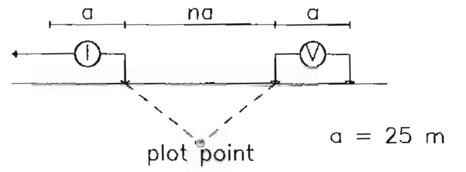
processed August 2006 by: Robert Filice




# Pseudo Section Plot

## *8+00 E*

Pole-Dipole Array




Scale 1:2000

25 0 25 50 75 100 125

metres

# *GINGURO EXPLORATION INC.*

INDUCED POLARIZATION SURVEY

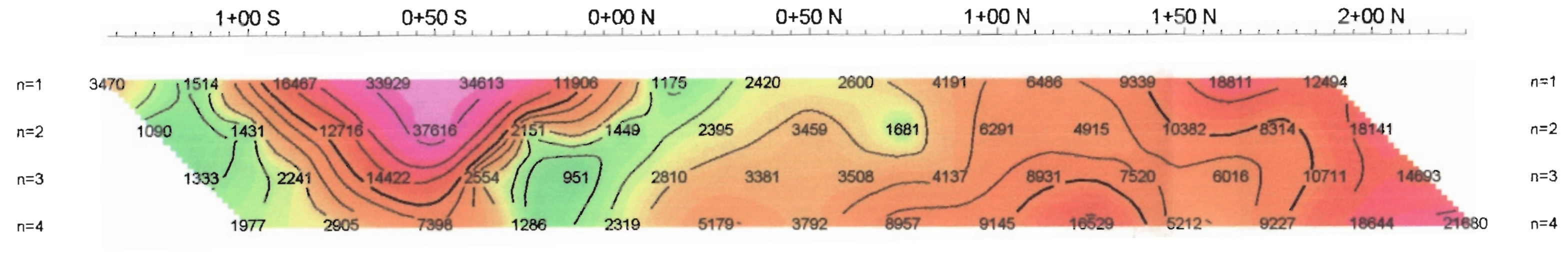
*Minnitaki Project*

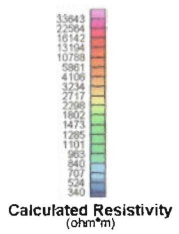
*Sioux Lookout Area*

Surveyed July 2006 by: Dan Patrie Exploration Ltd.

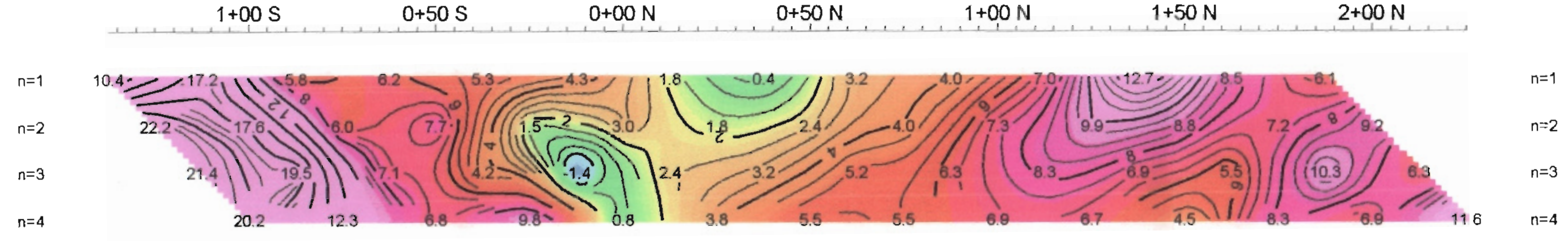
processed August 2006 by: Robert Filice

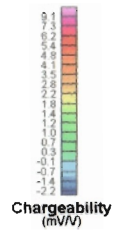
Calculated Resistivity
Ohm*m



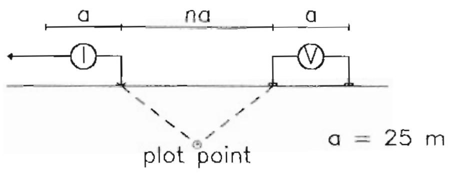

Chargeability
(mV/V)



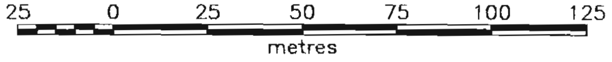




# Pseudo Section Plot
## *9+00 E*

Pole–Dipole Array




Scale 1:2000

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*Minnitaki Project*
*Sioux Lookout Area*

Surveyed July 2006 by: Dan Patrie Exploration Ltd.

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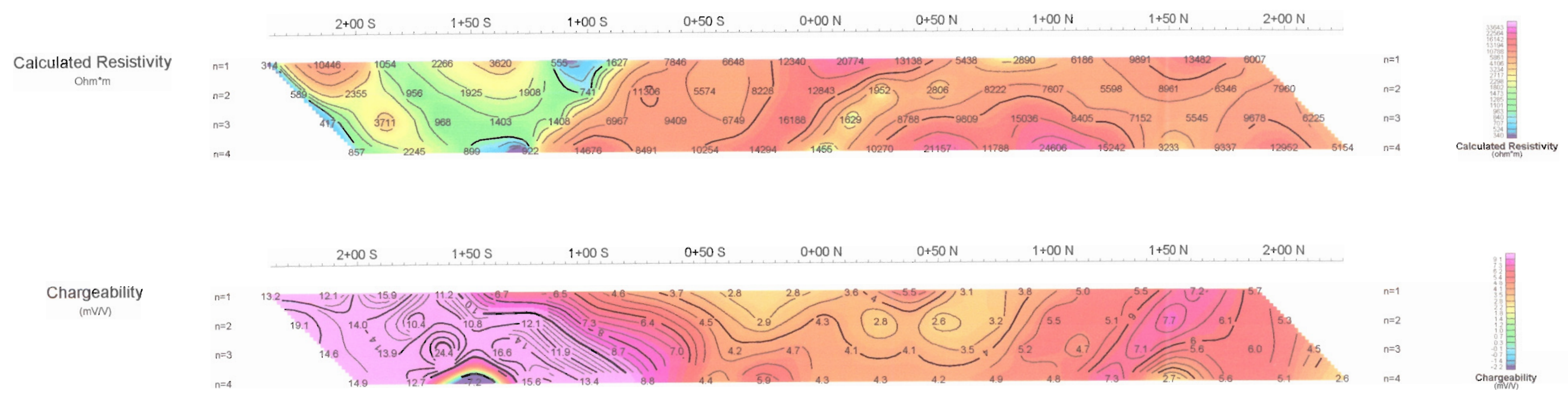
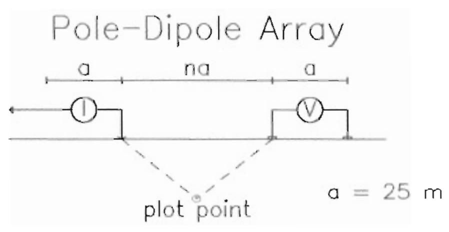



# Pseudo Section Plot

**10+00 E**




Scale 1:2000

25 0 25 50 75 100 125

metres

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*Sioux Lookout Area*

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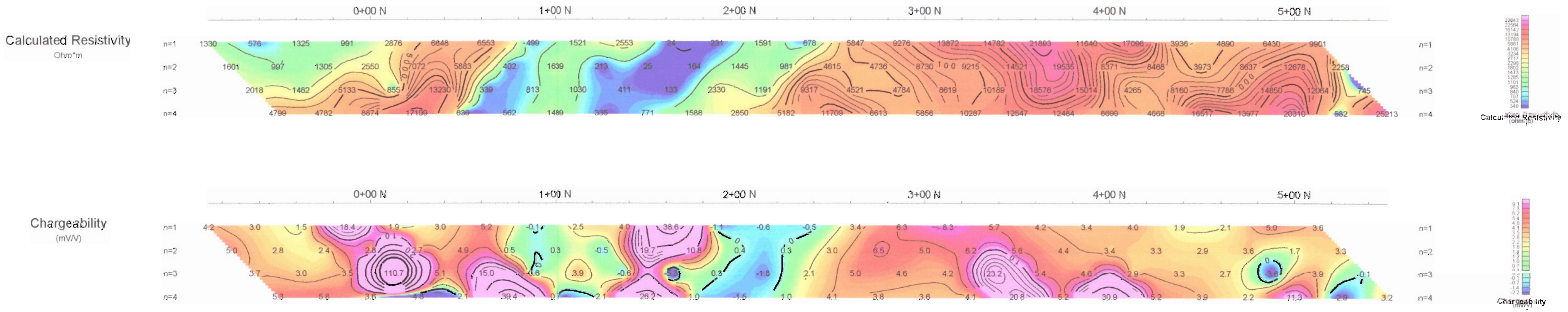
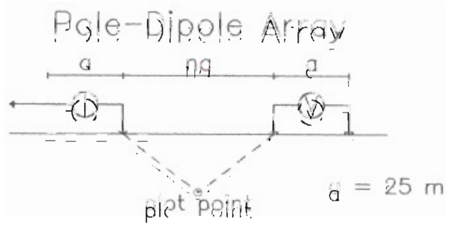



# Pseudo Section Plot
## *11+00 E*




Scale 1:2000

25 0 25 50 75 100 125

metres

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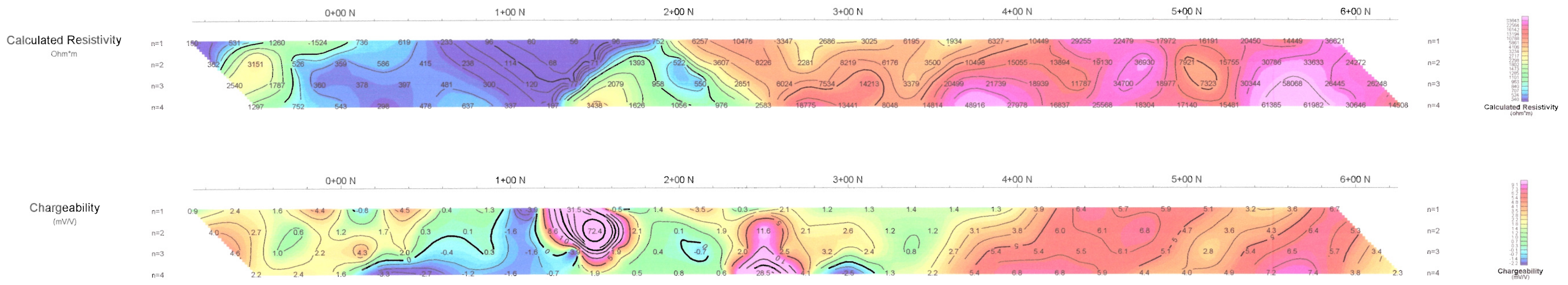
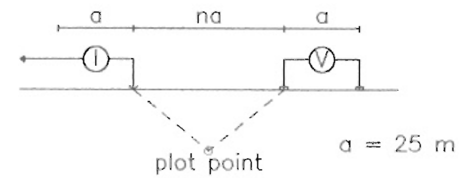



# Pseudo Section Plot

***12+00 E***

Pole–Dipole Array




Scale 1:2000

25 0 25 50 75 100 125

metres

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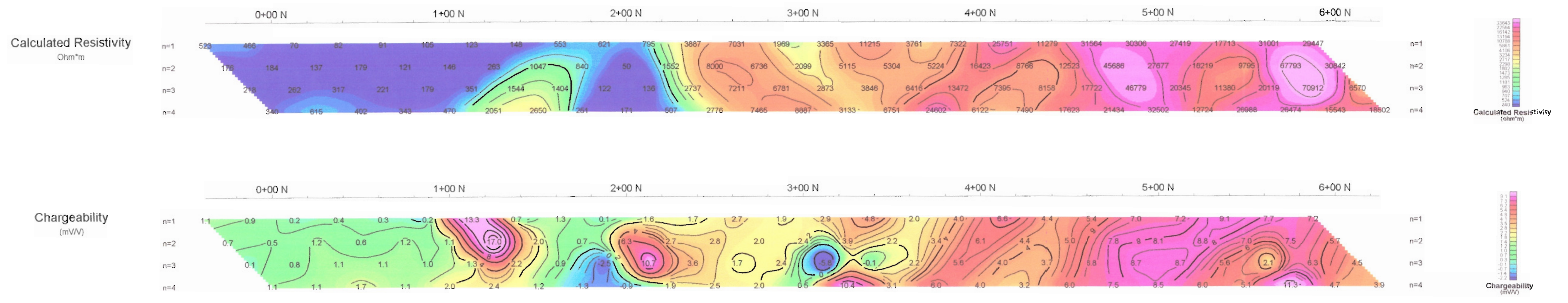
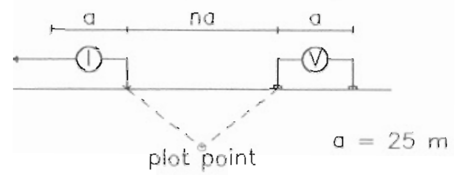



# Pseudo Section Plot

***13+00 E***

Pole-Dipole Array




Scale 1:2000

25 0 25 50 75 100 125

metres

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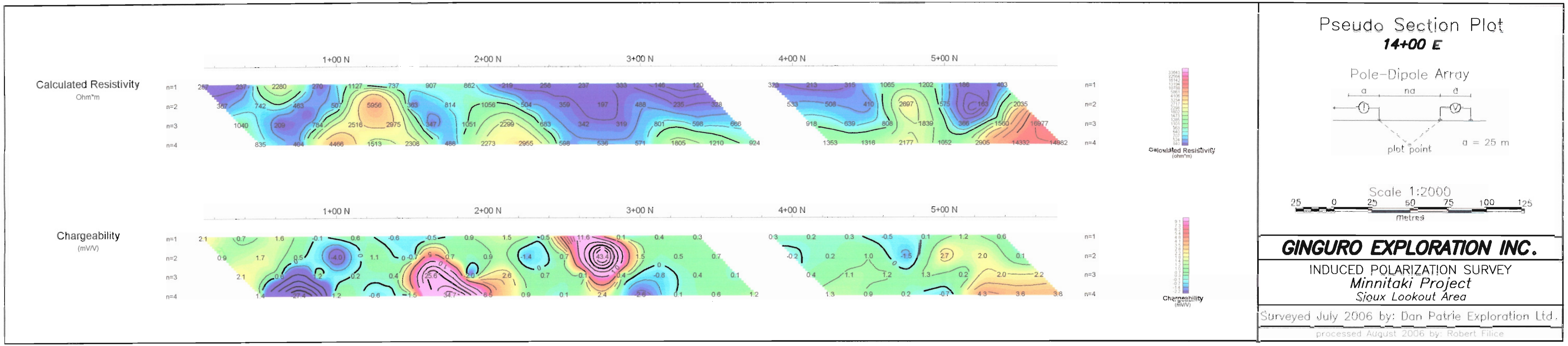
1+00 N
2+00 N
3+00 N
4+00 N
5+00 N
Calculated Resistivity
Ohm*m
n=1
n=2
n=3
n=4
Calculated Resistivity
(ohm*m)
Chargeability
(mV/V)
Chargeability
(mV/V)
Pseudo Section Plot
14+00 E
Pole-Dipole Array
a
na
a
plot point
a = 25 m
Scale 1:2000
25 0 25 50 75 100 125
metres
GINGURO EXPLORATION INC.
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Calculated Resistivity
Ohm*m
Chargeability
(mV/V)
4+00 S
2+00 S
0+00 N
2+00 N
4+00 N
n=1
n=2
n=3
n=4
Pseudo Section Plot
15+00 E
Pole-Dipole Array
a
na
a
plot point
a = 25 m
Scale 1:2000
metres
GINGURO EXPLORATION INC.
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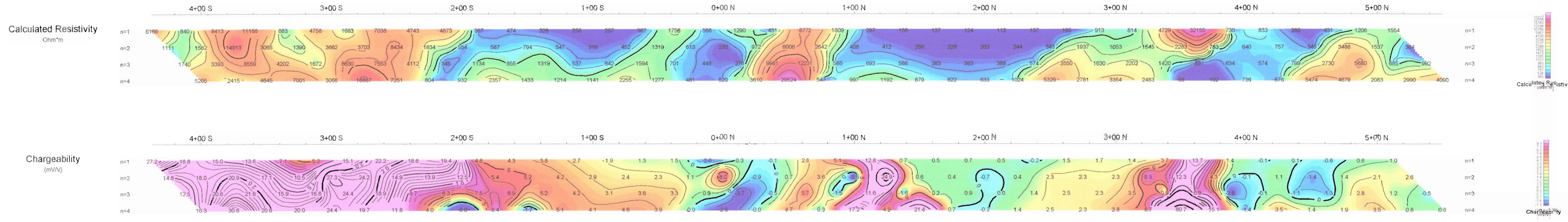
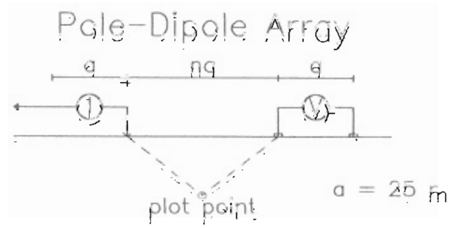



# Pseudo Section Plot

**16+00 E**




Scale 1:2000

25 0 25 50 75 100 125

metres

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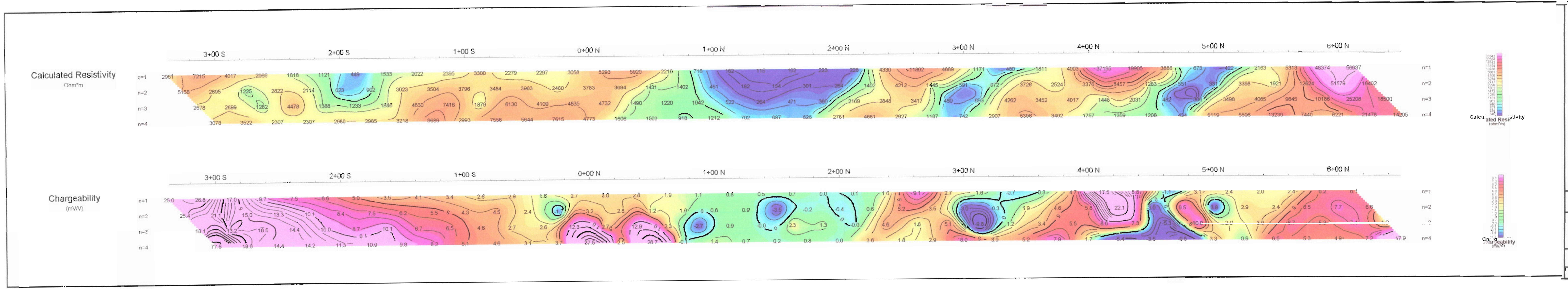
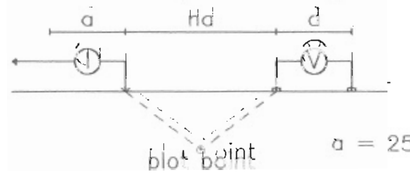



# Pseudo Section Plot
## 17+00 E

Pole-Dipole Array




Scale 1:2000

25 0 25 50 75 100 125
metres

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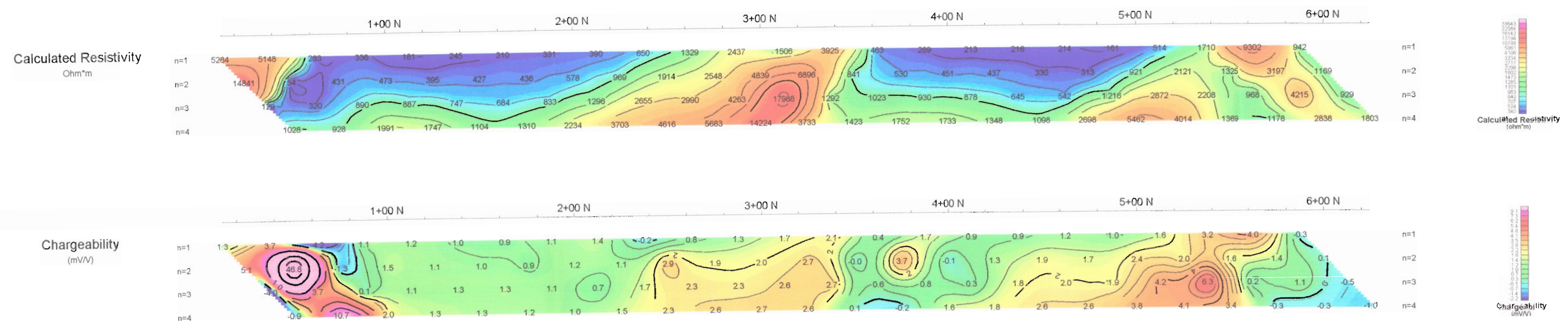


# Pseudo Section Plot
## 18+00 E

Pole-Dipole Array

a = 25 m

Scale 1:2000

metres

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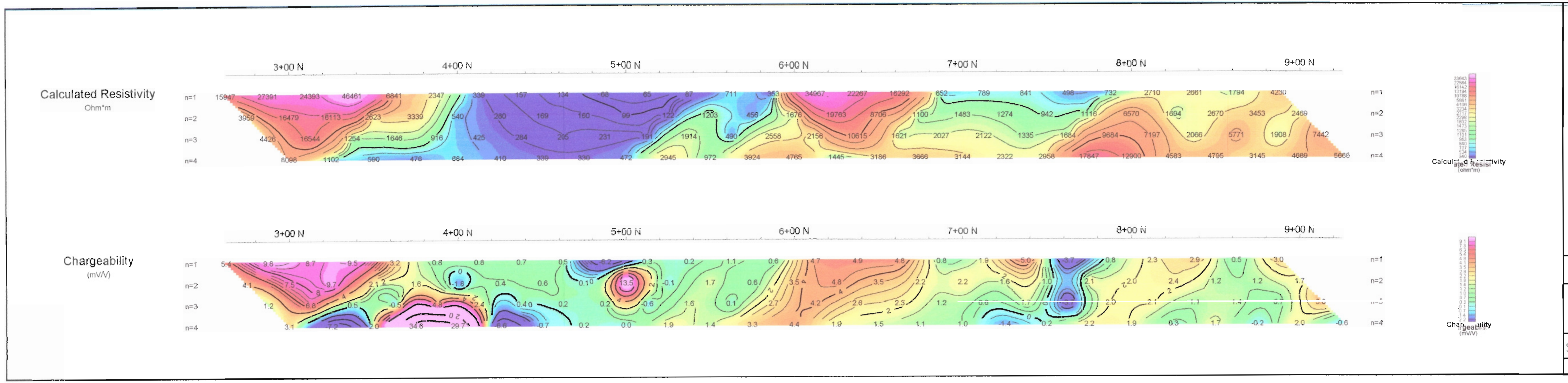
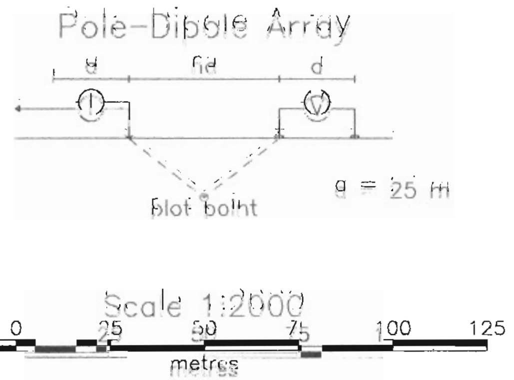



# Pseudo Section Plot
***19+00 E***

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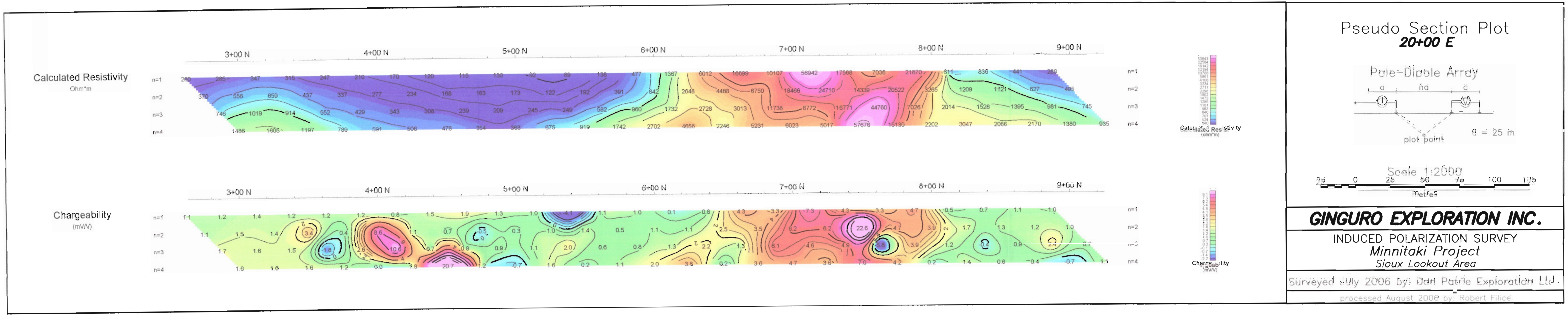
Calculated Resistivity
Ohm*m
Chargeability
(mV/V)
3+00 N
4+00 N
5+00 N
6+00 N
7+00 N
8+00 N
9+00 N
n=1
n=2
n=3
n=4
Pseudo Section Plot
20+00 E
Pole-Dipole Array
plot point
a = 25 m
Scale 1:2000
metres
GINGURO EXPLORATION INC.
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Sioux Lookout Area
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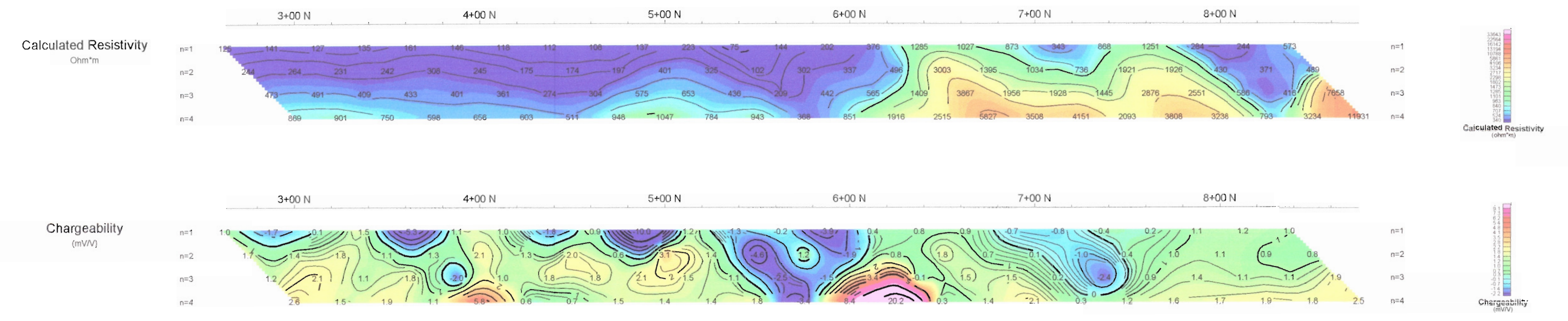
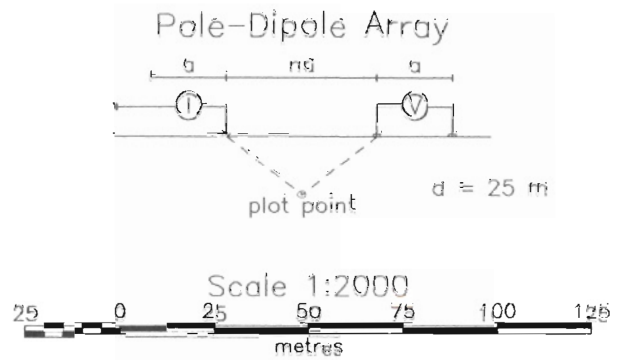



# Pseudo Section Plot

## *21+00 E*

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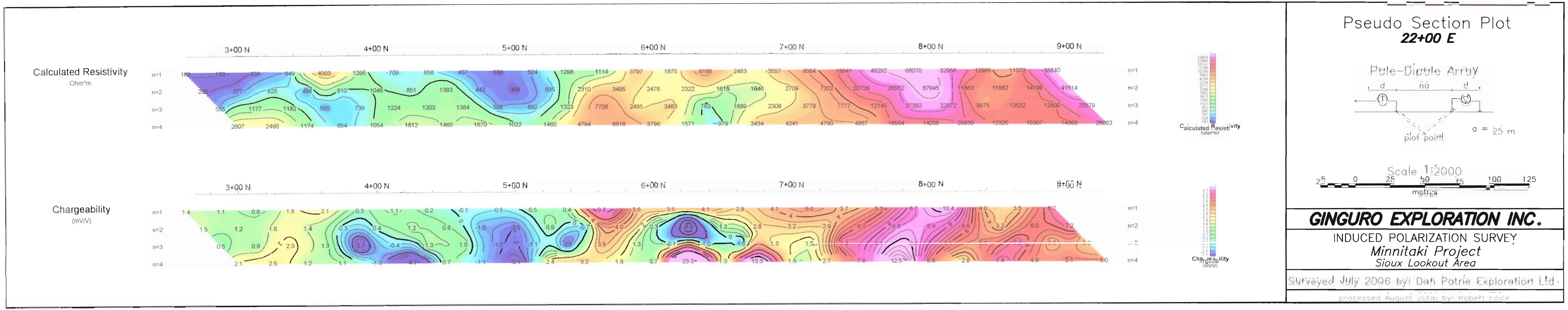

Calculated Resistivity
Ohm*m
Chargeability
(mV/V)
3+00 N
4+00 N
5+00 N
6+00 N
7+00 N
8+00 N
9+00 N
n=1
n=2
n=3
n=4
Pseudo Section Plot
22+00 E
Pole-Dipole Array
a = 25 m
plot point
Scale 1:2000
metres
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Minnitaki Project
Sioux Lookout Area
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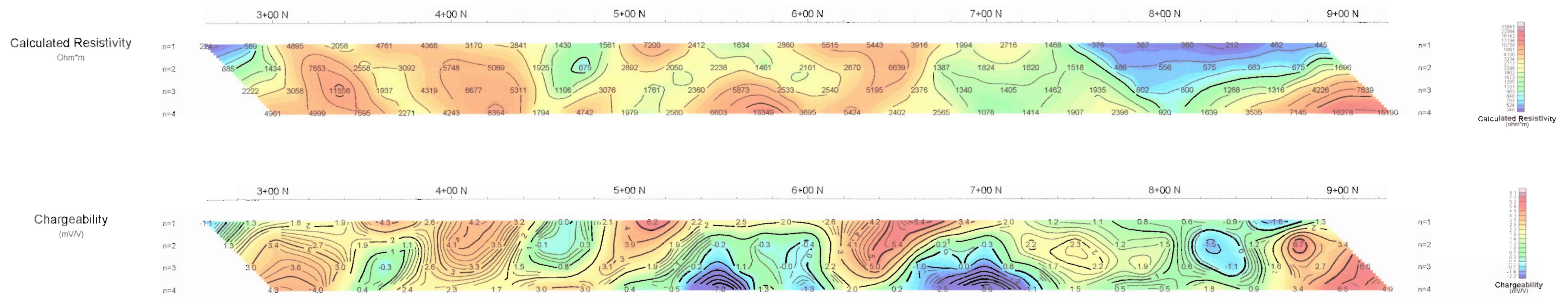
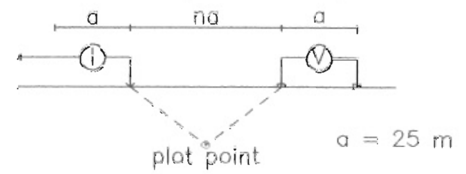



# Pseudo Section Plot

## *23+00 E*

Pole-Dipole Array




Scale 1:2000

25 0 25 50 75 100 125

metres

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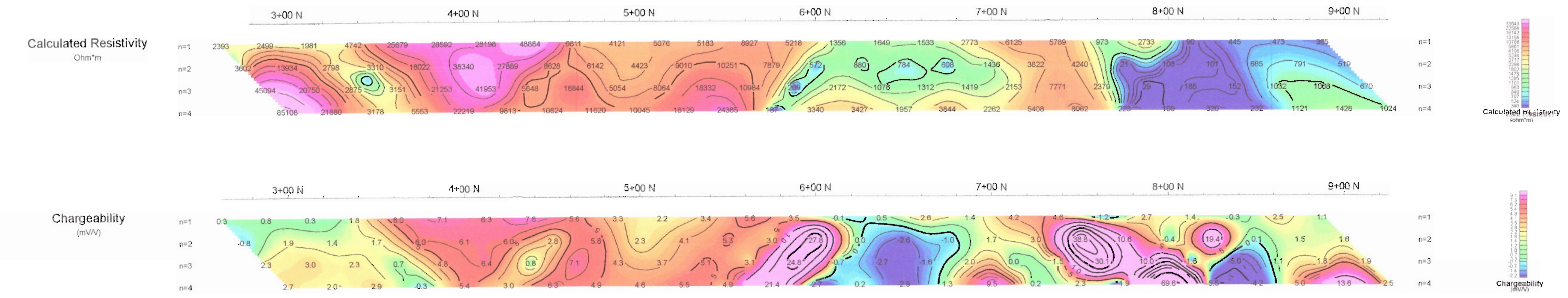
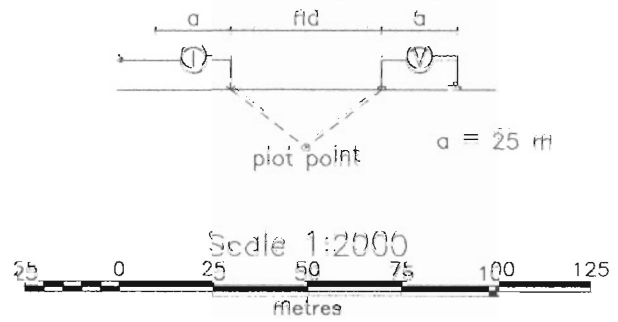



# Pseudo Section Plot

**24+00 E**

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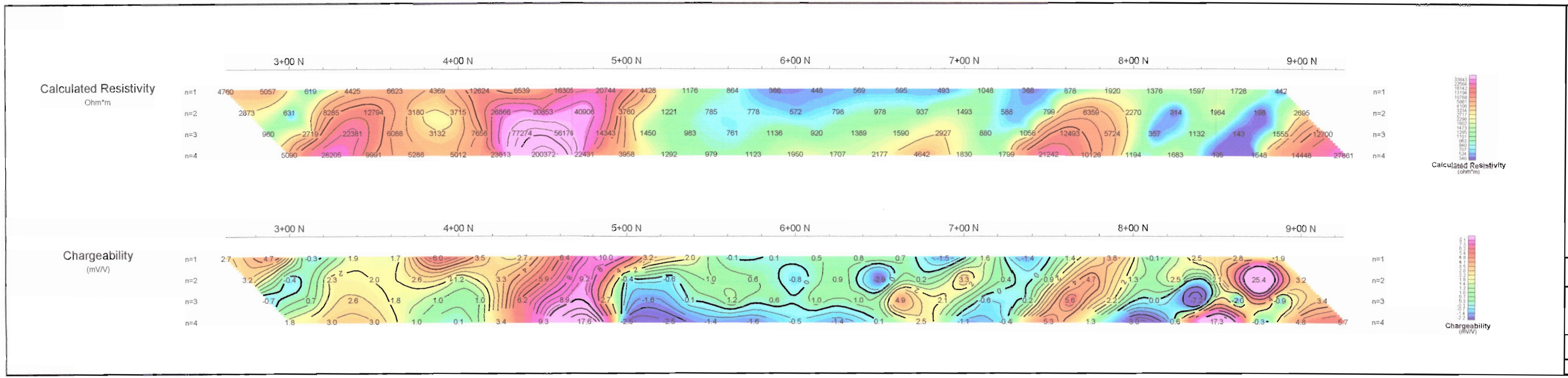


# Pseudo Section Plot
## *25+00 E*

Pole-Dipole Array

a   na   a

plot point

a = 25 m

Scale 1:2000

25 0 25 50 75 100 125

metres

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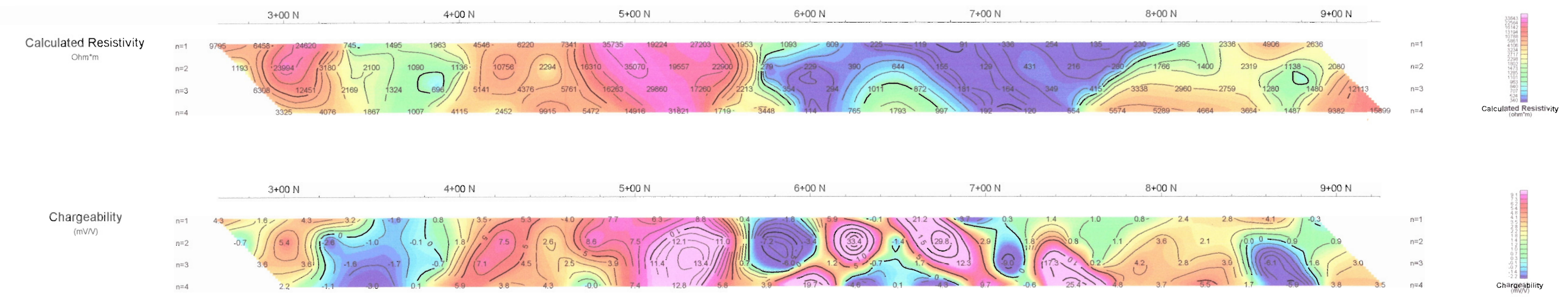
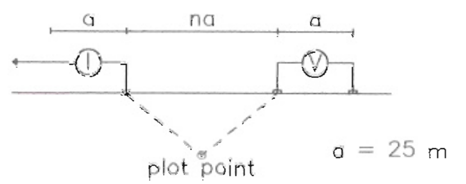



# Pseudo Section Plot

***26+00 E***

Pole–Dipole Array




Scale 1:2000

25 0 25 50 75 100 125

metres

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