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**Assessment Report on the
2006 Diamond Drilling Program**

Wilson Lake and Latchford Diamond Project

Temagami-New Liskeard Area, Ontario

**Sudbury and Larder Lake Mining Divisions, Ontario
NTS 31M/04 and 31M/05**

2.34184

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December 29, 2006

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1.0 Introduction

From July 17 to August 9, 2006, Temex Resources Corp. ("Temex") conducted a program to drill test for potentially diamond-bearing rock in the Temagami and New Liskeard regions of northeastern Ontario (Figure 1). All drill holes were supervised by Temex and Teck Cominco Limited ("Teck Cominco") field personnel from Temex's field office located in the community of Temagami North, Ontario.

The work documented herein was performed on claims subject to the Participation Agreement (the "Agreement") with Teck Cominco signed on November 30, 2005. This work is part of the \$750,000 Initial Program which is being funded by Teck Cominco; Temex is the operator during this phase. In accordance with the Agreement, Teck Cominco has the option, on completion of the Initial Program, to elect to earn an initial 55% interest by expending \$3 million (inclusive of the initial program) over three years and an additional 10% by expending a further \$3 million over the next three years for a total of \$6 million.

2.0 Property Description, Location and Access

Temex's land-holdings in northeastern Ontario cover in excess of 123,000 acres. Those claims that are currently subject to the Agreement with Teck Cominco include 18 property blocks for 277 claims and 102,240 acres.

The 2006 drill program occurred on claims subject to the Agreement with Teck Cominco on portions of NTS map 31M/04 and 31M/05 (see Figure 1 and 2). The claims occur in the Sudbury and Larder Lake Mining Divisions and are recorded in the name of Temex Resources Corp. (Client #303055).

The Municipality of Temagami is centred approximately 100 km north of the city of North Bay, which is in turn located 350 km north of Toronto. New Liskeard is located a further 60 km north of Temagami on the northwestern shore of Lake Timiskaming.

The region encompassing the Wilson Lake Diamond Project is accessed via Trans Canada Highway 11, the major paved highway running north from North Bay through Temagami, New Liskeard and on to the Kirkland Lake area. The individual claim blocks are, for the most part, accessed via well-established secondary gravel roads traversing east or west from Highway 11 and various logging roads and trails with walking distances to drill sites ranging from 0.5 to 4 km.

3.0 Climate, Local Resources, Infrastructure and Physiography

The climate of the property is continental in nature, with cold winters (-10°C to -35°C) and warm summers (+10°C to +40°C).

The communities of Sudbury, Timmins, Kirkland Lake and Cobalt are close to the property areas; these communities all have the equipment and trained personnel to support exploration and mining activities. The property has excellent access to all infrastructure required for mining. A major hydro line, gas pipeline and railway traverse or are close to the properties, water is abundant, and the property area spans Highway 11. The mineral rights held by Temex provide the prerogative to mine ore discovered on their properties, subject to a 400' surface rights reservation around all lakes and rivers, and a 300' surface reservation around major roads (this may be waived by the Crown).

The properties have a gently rolling to locally rugged topography with maximum relief on the order of 100-200 m. Much of the region has been logged so present-day forests typically are second growth mixtures of jack pine, spruce, birch and poplar. In the Cobalt-New Liskeard area, large tracts of land have been cleared for dairy and beef cattle farms or the growth of cash crops. Gravel resources are abundant in the area as evidenced by numerous sand and gravel pits developed on glaciofluvial deposits.

4.0 Regional Geology

The Temagami-New Liskeard region occurs within and adjacent to the Cobalt Embayment of the Southern Province, which occurs at the boundary between the Superior Province to the northwest and the Grenville Province to the southeast. The Archean Superior Province, represented in this area by the Abitibi sub province, is dominated by orthogneisses and large intrusions, but also contains ultramafic to felsic volcanic and sedimentary rocks comprising so-called greenstone belts. The Grenville Province contains rocks that were complexly deformed and metamorphosed during a series of orogenic events that culminated at approximately 1.1 Ga, probably as a result of northwest-directed thrusting and imbrication (Easton, 1992). The Grenville Front Tectonic Zone (GFTZ) is accepted as the surface expression of the northwest boundary of the Grenville Province. The Southern Province in this area consists of the 2.5 to 2.2 Ga Huronian Supergroup comprised of the Elliot Lake, Hough Lake, Quirke Lake and Cobalt Groups, all of which are predominantly sedimentary packages intruded by dykes and sills of 2219 Ma Nipissing diabase (Bennett et al., 1991). The Huronian Supergroup unconformably overlies the Superior province, with windows of Superior Province greenstone belts exposed within the Cobalt Embayment and these have been proved to be high potential targets for base and precious metal exploration. Phanerozoic-aged clastic sediments are found to the north and northwest of New Liskeard in fault-bounded basins that also are the sites of thick sequences of Quaternary-aged glacial sediments.

The Elliot Lake, Hough Lake and Quirke Lake Groups are not well represented in the project area; the Cobalt Group is subdivided primarily into the Gowganda Formation, dominated by a distinctive coarse basal conglomerate and the Lorrain Formation consisting predominantly of sandstone and finely laminated highly indurated siltstone. Nipissing diabase is the term given to a voluminous suite of gabbro/diabase sills and dykes, which intrude the Huronian from Cobalt to Sault Ste Marie. Bedrock geology in the area is not critical to the emplacement of kimberlite except for near-surface control by local structures on pipe form and deep seated structures, which may have been active from the Archean to the present and controlled the emplacement of Nipissing Diabase, that form the Lake Timiskaming Graben and Phanerozoic and younger alkaline rocks.

The area subject to the 2006 drill program is underlain by Archean mafic to intermediate volcanics and related volcanoclastic and epiclastic sediments, which have been intruded by late Archean granite and overlain in the eastern, central and northern parts of the area by Huronian sediments of the Gowganda and Lorrain Formations. Five ages of diabase dykes cross-cut Archean- and Proterozoic-aged rocks; Proterozoic-aged diabase sills are common throughout the area, particularly in the Cobalt-New Liskeard districts where they are spatially and temporally related to Ag-rich vein mineralization.

The rationale of searching for diamonds in the Temagami region is the diamond-bearing kimberlite pipes and dykes that have been known in the Kirkland Lake area for almost 50 years. Schulze (1996) described two main kimberlite clusters totalling 29 bodies, including 23 bodies in the Kirkland Lake area, and six bodies in the Lake Timiskaming area. Kimberlites of the Kirkland Lake cluster intrude Archean rocks, whereas the Lake Timiskaming cluster is hosted at the present erosional level largely by sedimentary rocks and diabase dykes and sills of the Huronian Supergroup. Pipe dimensions are typically 100-300 m in diameter, with the largest in the New Liskeard area being 220 x 350 m in size and measuring up to 10-12 ha on surface (e.g. Contact Diamond Corporation MR-6, KL-1 and KL-22). The Tres-Or Resources' "Lapointe" kimberlite, located ~36 km southwest of Kirkland Lake may be up to 23 ha, distinguishing it as the largest kimberlite discovered to date in Ontario.

Figure 1: General Property Location

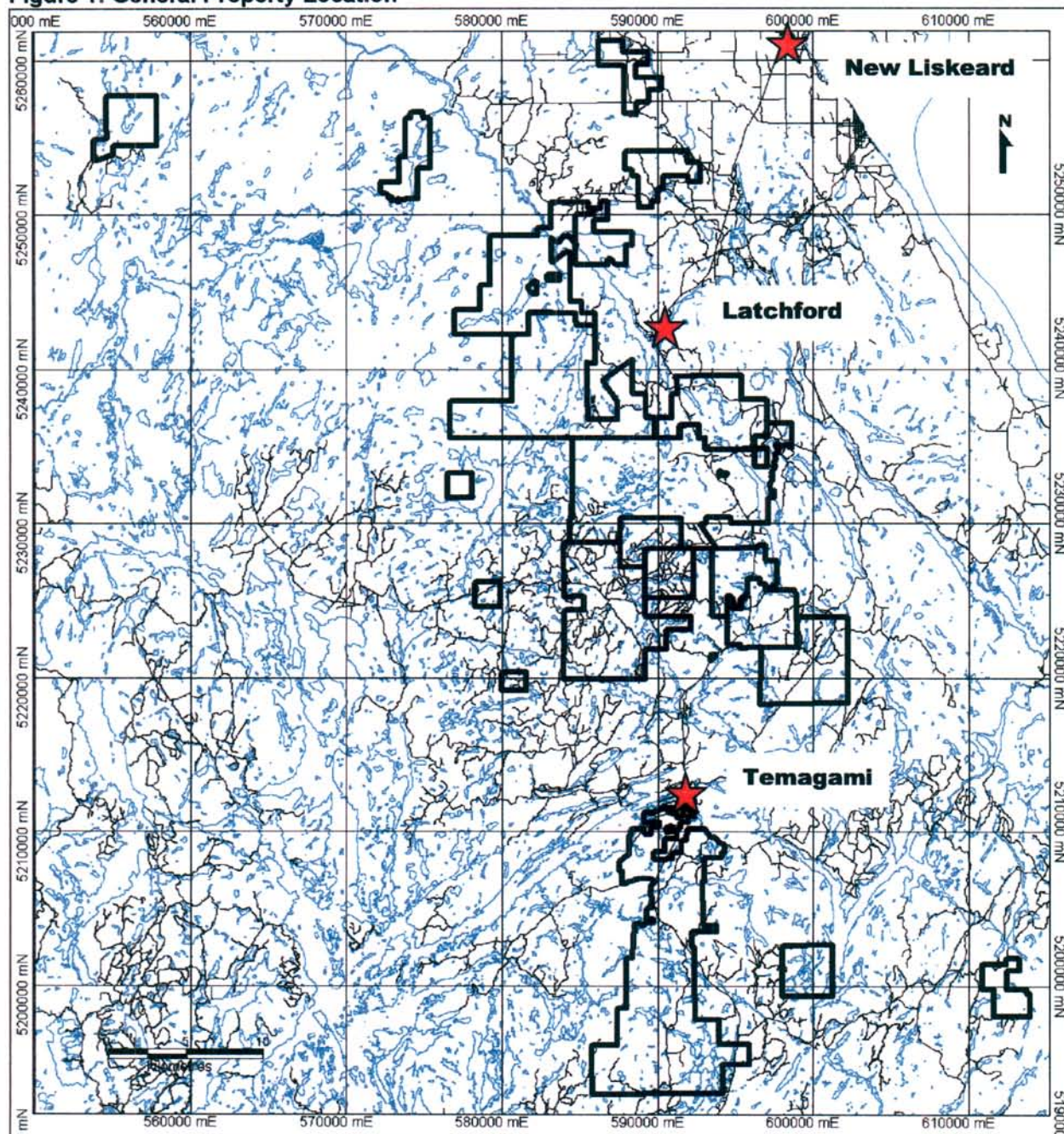
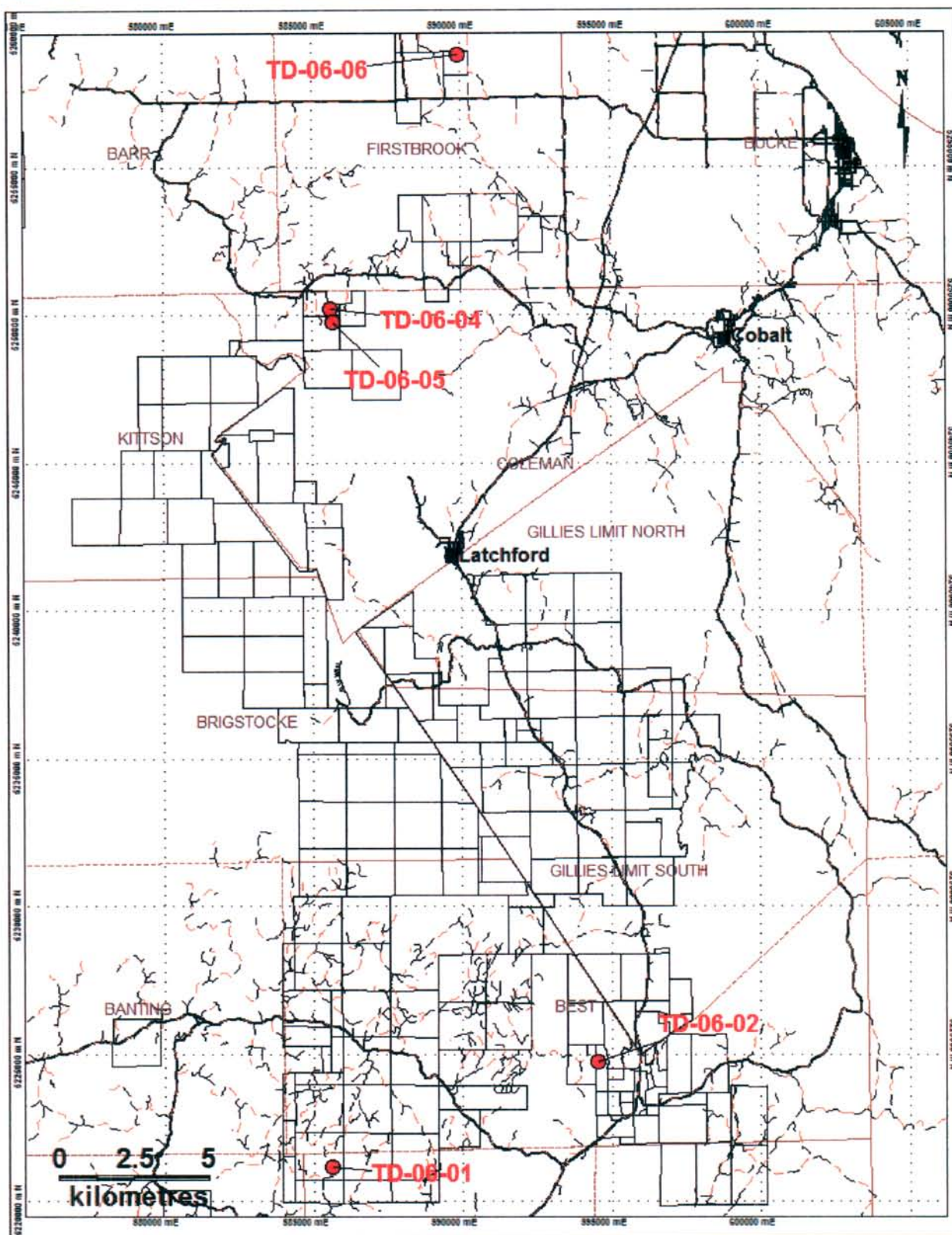


Figure 2: General Location of Drill Holes



Preserved crater facies material (tuffs) have been found in Contact Diamond's MR-6 pipe and Tres-Or's Lapointe body. Kimberlites in the Lake Temiskaming cluster range in age from 155 to 134 Ma (Sage, 2000). The diamond potential of this region is considered to be related to the kimberlite magmas exploiting deep seated faults related to the present-day Lake Timiskaming Rift Valley (Morris and Kaszycki, 1995; Sage, 1996 and 2000). The Lake Timiskaming Rift Valley is expressed as large-scale normal movement along northwest-trending faults, including the Montreal River and Cross Lake fault systems. Nipissing diabase and gabbro intrusives likely were funnelled through conduits created by this rifting event and kimberlite magmatism is likely to have exploited these same features.

The surficial geology of the southern portion of the project area is dominated by lodgment and ablation till with significantly lesser amounts of glaciofluvial/glaciolacustrine sediments and organic deposits (Veillette, 1986), the latter occurring on the surface in narrow valleys between prominent *roche moutonnée*. In contrast, glaciofluvial/glaciolacustrine deposits dominate the area west, north and northwest of New Liskeard. Ice flow indicators such as striations are biased south-southeast, the last direction of ice movement during deglaciation in the late Wisconsin (23,000 to 10,000 years before present; Veillette and McClenaghan, 1996). However, surficial mapping and dispersal train studies completed over the past decade indicate that glacial ice initially flowed to the southwest, and it is postulated that this phase was the dominant ice flow direction in terms of bedrock molding and mineral dispersal (Veillette, 1989). Averill and McClenaghan (1994) agree with the theory that south-southeast flow is less influential in terms of mineral dispersal, however they suggest that dispersal in this direction is important in regions where a thin blanket of till mantles abundant outcrops and where glaciofluvial sediments such as eskers are oriented south-southeast. These conditions appear to be the case in the area investigated by Temex, so the dominant ice flow direction is likely to have been south-southeast, but the possibility of southwest movement should also be considered.

5.0 Diamond Drilling Program

From July 17 to August 9, 2006, a drill program was conducted as part of a regional investigation to test kimberlite indicator mineral ("KIM") dispersal trains and geophysical anomalies from airborne magnetometer surveying (Fugro Airborne Surveys Corp., 2006). Till sampling completed by Temex and processed under the Agreement and the Initial Program has been reported on in Jago, 2006. Data review prior to drilling created a list of 35-50 prioritized targets that were then ranked and ground truthed prior to the arrival of the drill rig. The top ten targets identified were slated for drill testing with five targets in six holes tested.

5.1 Procedures

Drill hole locations are shown on Figure 2 in relation to Temex claim blocks with detailed plan maps on claims included in Appendix 1. UTM coordinates (NAD 27, UTM Zone 17) of drilling locations are listed in Table 1. A general location plan, hole location plans, and drill hole logs, including lithological logs and core recovery logs, are presented in Appendix 1.

Table 1: 2006 Drilling Statistics

Drill hole	UTM East	UTM North	Azimuth	Dip	Length (m)	Claim	Target
TD-06-01	585,600	5,221,168	360	-45	98	3013802	2006-42
TD-06-02	594,520	5,224,755	360	-45	145	3004963	2006-39
TD-06-03	Not filed for assessment						
TD-06-04	585,622	5,250,211	15	-45	152	4203929	2006-17
TD-06-05	585,706	5,249,764	360	-45	113	3007511	2006-18-A
TD-06-06	589,922	5,258,805	284	-45	86	3014438	2006-09
				Total	594		

Each drill target tested was selected from interpretation of airborne magnetic data after utilization of till sampling data for the identification of areas of interest. Drill collars were located utilizing the Garmin Handheld GPS units and checking/chaining from known topographic feature locations. Azimuth was established utilizing compass measurements and both back and fore sites.

Core boxes were individually secured with fiber tape and transported by truck to the Temex field office where core processing was executed in the secure facility. Each box of drill core was photographed for permanent record with a digital camera and core recovery was calculated. Representative samples of each phase were collected during splitting (done with a manual splitter) for petrologic studies.

Upon removal of the drill from each site, the site was cleaned of debris and a digital photo taken. The drill collar was marked with a wooden picket placed at the collar location; the area of the drill's footing was also seeded with wild grass to aid in the reclamation process.

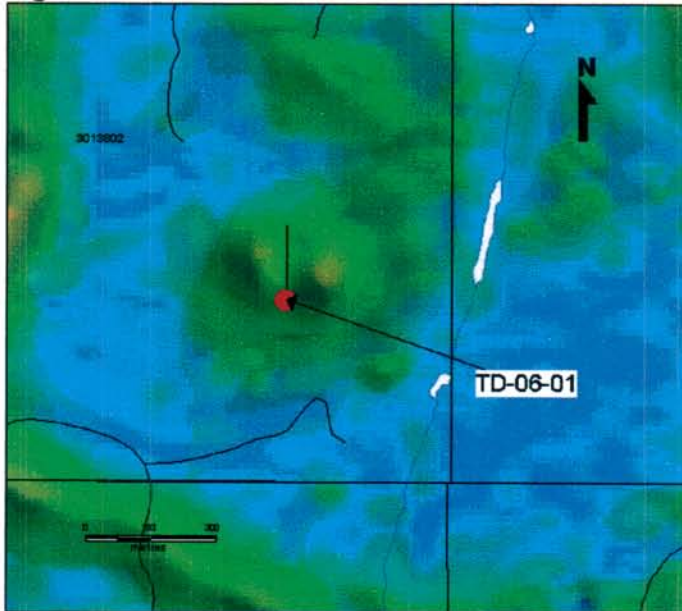
5.2 Work Performed

Six diamond drill holes totalling 947 metres were completed from July 17 to August 9, 2006. Of these six holes, five holes are part of this submission for assessment purposes. Table 1 contains the detailed coordinates and lengths of the drill holes. The diamond drilling was performed by Bradley Bros. Limited of Rouyn-Noranda, Quebec and Timmins, Ontario, with the drill mobilized via tractor trailer equipment. The equipment used consisted of a tractor-pulled diamond drill equipped with NQ2 drill rods which recovered 49 mm diameter core. The drill crew, consisting of two drillers, two helpers and a foreman, were housed in a local cottage resort for the duration of the program.

5.3 Drill hole Discussion

TD-06-01 was selected based on two small magnetic highs at target 2006-42 (see Figure 3); the test was to determine whether these small bodies coalesced and represented a kimberlite. The anomaly selected also had a kimberlite indicator mineral train associated with it. Upon completion of the drill hole it was determined that anomalies were caused by a magnetic gabbro stock (plug) intersected in the drill hole.

Figure 3: TD-06-1



TD-06-02 was drilled to test a magnetic anomaly (target 2006-39, see Figure 4) underneath a lake with a kimberlite mineral train including a diamond in the till sample leading toward it. The drill hole was collared south of the magnetic anomaly as close as possible to the potential body. The drill hole ended in the magnetic mafic volcanic unit intersected near the bottom of the hole, explaining the magnetic anomaly.

Figure 4: TD-06-02

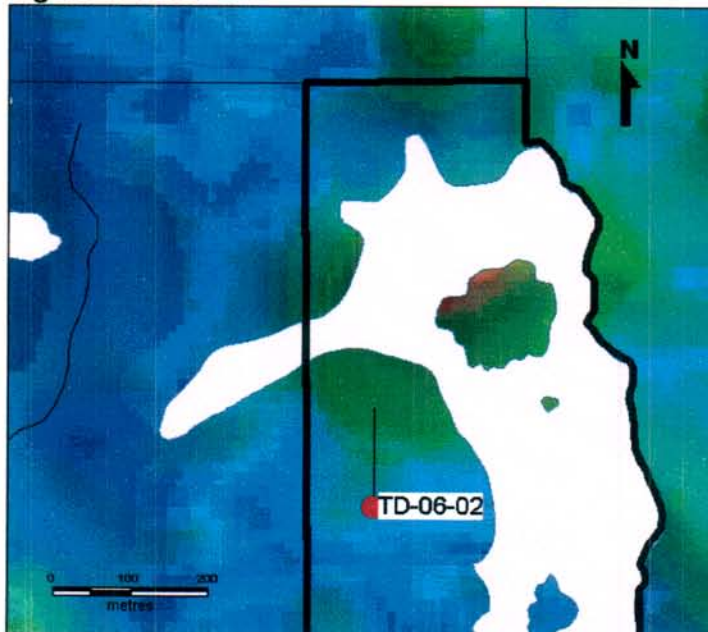
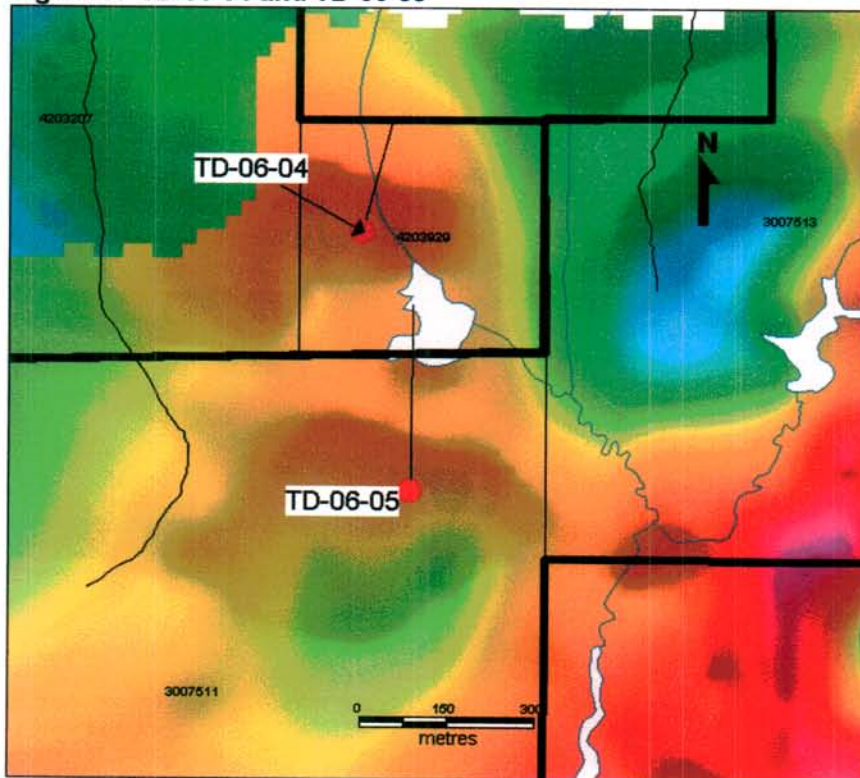


Table 2: Physical Properties from Drill holes

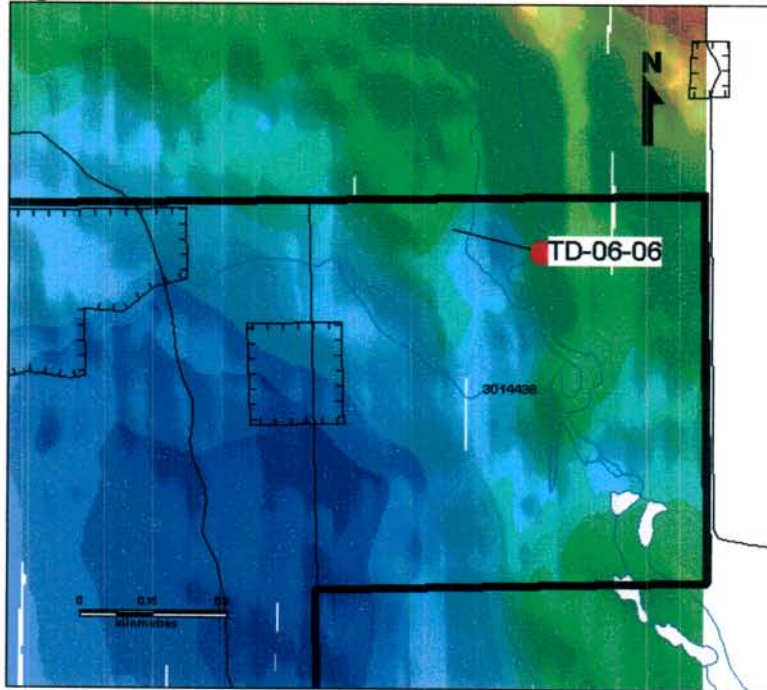
Drill Hole	Depth (metres)	DENSITY gm/cc	SUSCEPTIBILITY *10 ⁻³ SI units	COMMENTS	CHARGEABILITY PFE %	RESISTIVITY ohm-m
TD-06-01	40.0-40.1	2.99	0.81	Argillite	broken	n/a
TD-06-01	93.7-93.85	3.12	116.00	Gabbro (+ pyrite)	3.2	61290
TD-06-02	46.9-47.0	2.68	0.20	Granite	1.2	8345
TD-06-02	86.2-86.3	2.82	7.80	Meta-Volcanic	1.1	11676
TD-06-02	116.0-116.15	2.77	20.30	Meta-Volcanic	broken	n/a
TD-06-04	143.0-143.1	2.84	0.72	Meta-Volcanic	2.2	9419
TD-06-04	151.5-151.6	3.06	144.00	Meta-Volcanic	6.5	20864

Holes TD-06-04 and TD-06-05 were drilled relatively close together (Figure 5) to test magnetic high features (targets 2006-17 and 18-A) near kimberlite indicator minerals trains. TD-06-04 intersected a magnetic meta-volcanic (see susceptibility value in Table 2); TD-06-05 produced a similar result.

Figure 5: TD-06-04 and TD-06-05

TD-06-06 targeted a magnetic low (target 2006-09) on one of the northern most properties (see Figure 6). TD-06-06, though drilled to 86 metres, failed to penetrate the esker that it was collared on, and thus did not reach the magnetic anomaly targeted. Due to budget constraints, it was not possible to attempt testing from a different set-up.

Figure 6: TD-06-06



6.0 Conclusion

Six diamond drill holes totalling 947 metres were completed from July 17 to August 9, 2006. Of these six holes, five holes are part of this submission for assessment purposes. The program was designed to test as many of 13 priority targets as was possible with the budget allotted and five targets were ultimately tested with this program. Based on the results of the holes documented herein, no further work is recommended on the targets tested by holes TD-06-01, TD-06-02, TD-06-04 and TD-06-05. It is recommended however that the area targeted for testing by TD-06-06 be attempted again with a slightly different drill set-up which would avoid the esker.

7.0 References

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Statement of Qualifications

I, Karen Joanne Rees, do hereby certify that:

1. I am employed as General Manager, Exploration for Temex Resources Corp. with offices at 141 Adelaide Street West, Suite 1000, Toronto, Ontario M5H 3L5. 416-862-2246 phone.
2. I attended the University of Saskatchewan and graduated in 1984 with a Bachelor of Science (Honours) degree in Geology.
3. I have worked in the mineral exploration industry since 1987.
4. I participated in the field supervision and collection of the data in this report.
5. I am a co-author of this report.
6. I am a practicing Professional Geoscientist (P. Geo.) in good standing (2002) with the Association of Professional Geologists of Ontario (APGO).
7. I am a core member of the Prospectors and Developers Association of Canada (1997).



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Appendix 1

General Location Plan, Claim Location Plans, Drill Logs and Sections

Hole_ID	TD-06-01	Hole_Type	DDH	<i>Purpose/Comments</i> Testing target 2006-42, double peaked mag Northwestern high: diamictite/tillite outcrop in otherwise area of poor exposure; No outcrops in surrounding area; Outcrop forms a prominent knob; Small <8 cm rounded heterolithic clasts in matrix supported host; Visible sulphide (pyrite+pyrrhotite) mineralization in the matrix; sampl EP-028. Eastern High: unexplained magnetic high, no outcrop exposure in low lying area; Two large glacial erratics in aprox area of magnetic high of basal breccia(?) with gossanous staining and some sulphide mineralization; Both boulders combined: ~ 2-3 m high, 6-8 m long, 3-4 m wide; Sample EP-029 (erratics)
x	585600	Survey_Type	Acid	
y	5221168	Drill_Type	17A	
z	0	Hole_Diameter	NQ	
Azimuth	360	Drill_Operator	Bradley Bros.	
Dip	-45			
Total Length	98.0			
Location	Temagami	StartDate	18-Jul-06	
Grid		EndDate	21-Jul-06	
Project	WL	Loggedby	VLY	
Claim	3013802	Sampledby		
MapSheet	031 M 04	Reloggedby		

Survey Data

Depth	Azimuth	Dip
4.0	0	-46.5
98.0	0	-44.5



From (m)	To (m)	Geological Description	Lab #	FROM	TO	INT.
			(m)			
0.0	4.5	OVB Overburden Unrecovered				
4.5	6.2	OVB Overburden Boulders/Gravel -- Granite rubble. One section of pink granite in green/grey metasediments with rubble around suggesting a boulder in the overburden.				
6.2	58.5	Arg Argillite Metasediments - Argillite - silicified green (med-dark)/grey (dark). The interval overall contains <1% pyrite disseminated and smeared along fractures. Irregular mm to 3 cm wide white quartz veinlets throughout section. 3-5 cm white to pale pink/yellow blobs (sub-rounded) or quartz/silica also seen throughout unit. Rare chloritized/sericitized? Yellow/green veinlets up to 2 cm wide. 27.6 27.7 2-3 cm wide siliceous/sericite vein with carbonate centre (reacts with HCl) 40.0 40.1 Rep sample taken for Physical Properties				
58.5	98.0	GAB Gabbro / Meta Gabbro Metasediments (Argillite) and (Meta)Gabbro -- gabbroic pods mixed into silicified metaseds. The gabbro (as it does not look like true Nipissing Diabase) is highly magnetic and likely explains the magnetic target drilled here. Gabbro "chunks"				

From (m) To (m) Geological Description
Formation Name / Unit Name

Lab # FROM TO INT.
(m)

begin as 10-15 cm diameter amorphous pods increasing in size (up to 30-45 cm) by the end of the hole.

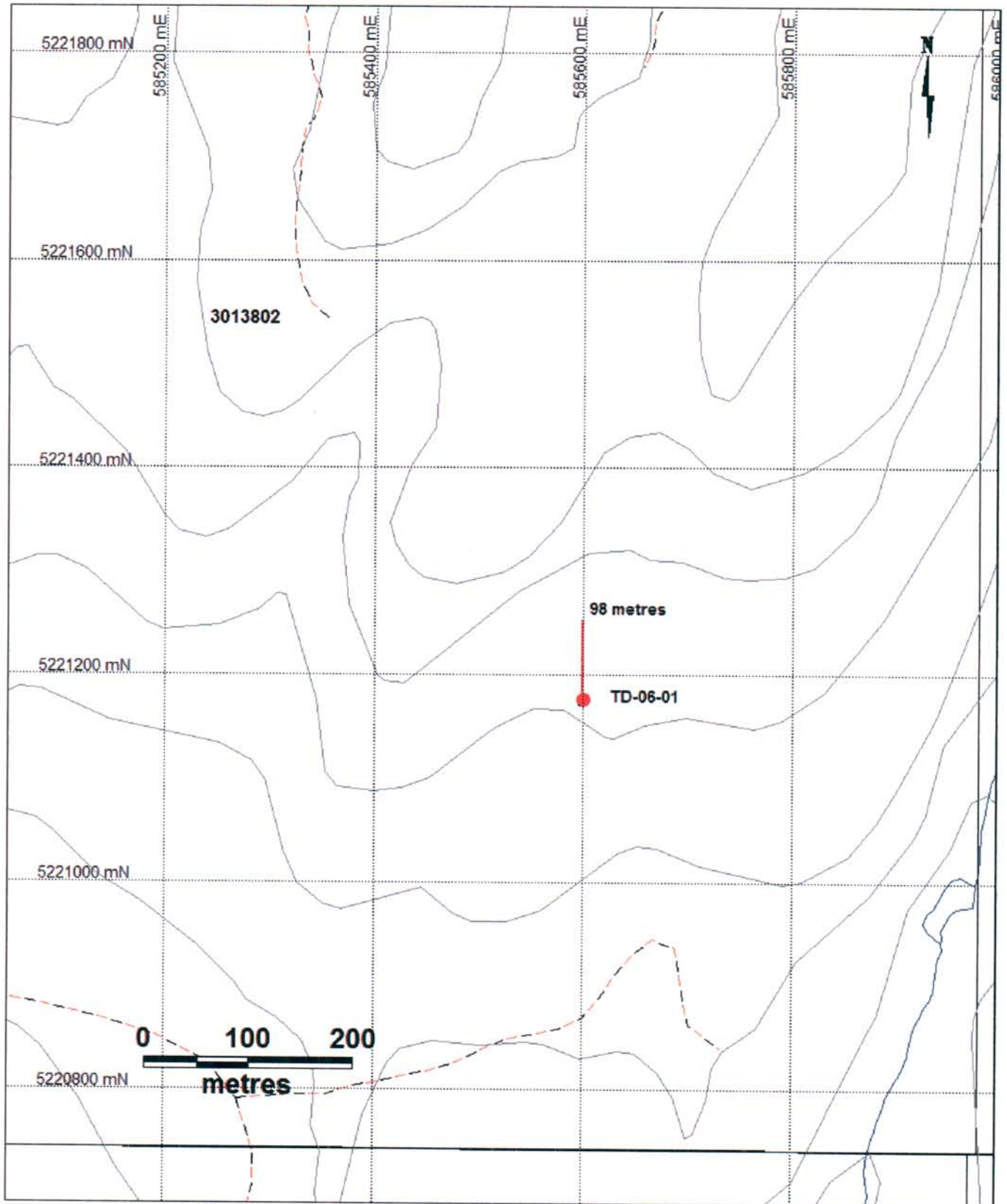
93.7 93.9 Gabbro / Meta Gabbro

Rep sample for Physical Properties

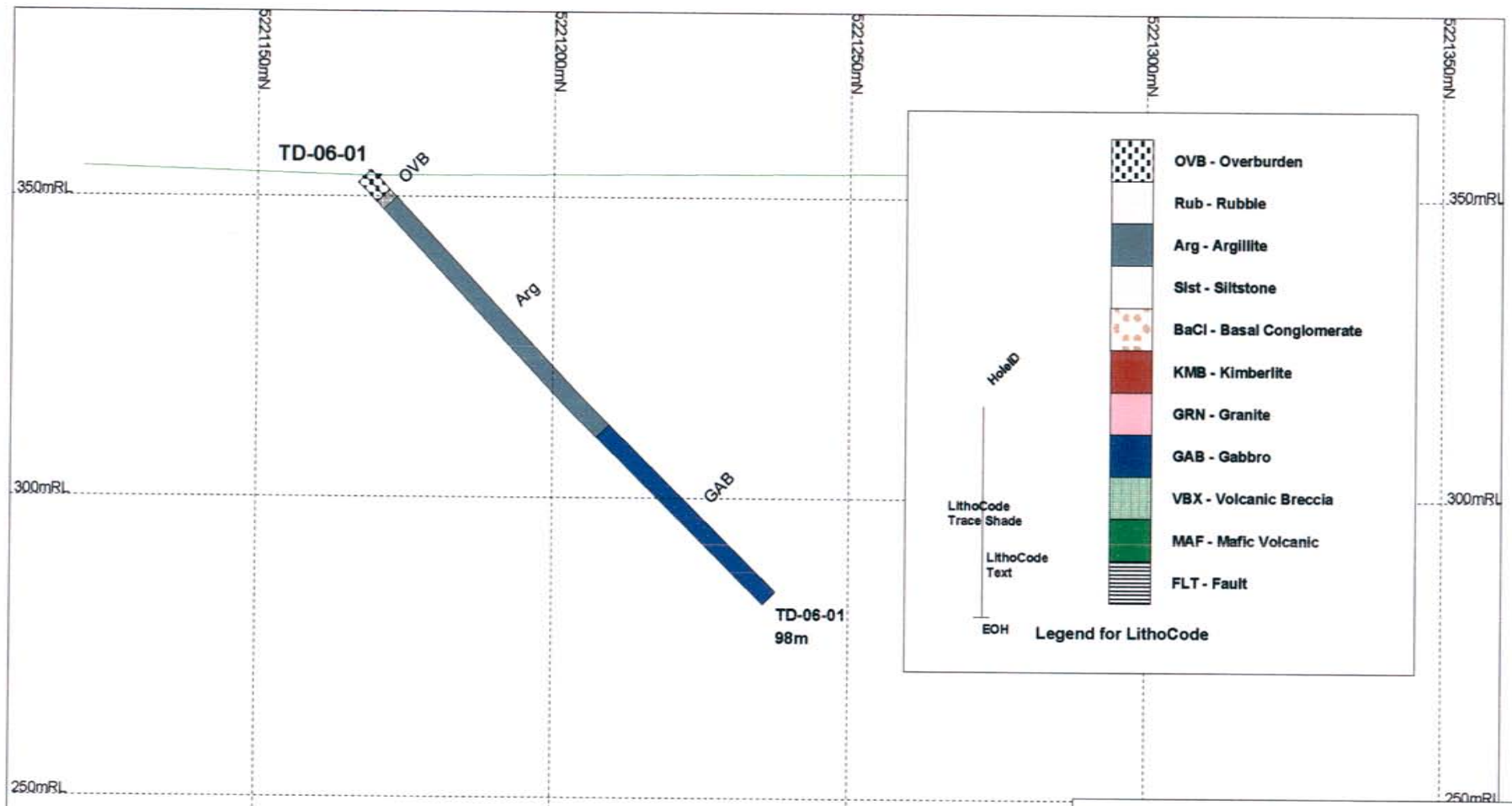
98.0 0.0 EOH End of Hole
End of Hole

Recovery for: TD-06-01

From	To	Meters	Meters Rec.	% Recovered	Comments
0.00	5.00	5.00	0.55	11.00	
5.00	8.00	3.00	2.80	93.33	
8.00	11.00	3.00	3.00	100.00	
11.00	14.00	3.00	3.00	100.00	
14.00	17.00	3.00	3.00	100.00	
17.00	20.00	3.00	3.00	100.00	
20.00	23.00	3.00	3.00	100.00	
23.00	26.00	3.00	3.10	103.33	
26.00	29.00	3.00	3.00	100.00	
29.00	32.00	3.00	3.00	100.00	
32.00	35.00	3.00	3.00	100.00	
35.00	38.00	3.00	3.00	100.00	
38.00	41.00	3.00	3.10	103.33	
41.00	44.00	3.00	3.00	100.00	
44.00	47.00	3.00	3.00	100.00	
47.00	50.00	3.00	2.90	96.67	
50.00	53.00	3.00	3.00	100.00	
53.00	56.00	3.00	2.80	93.33	
56.00	59.00	3.00	3.00	100.00	
59.00	62.00	3.00	3.00	100.00	
62.00	65.00	3.00	3.00	100.00	
65.00	68.00	3.00	3.00	100.00	
68.00	71.00	3.00	3.00	100.00	
71.00	74.00	3.00	3.00	100.00	
74.00	77.00	3.00	3.00	100.00	
77.00	80.00	3.00	3.00	100.00	
80.00	83.00	3.00	3.00	100.00	
83.00	86.00	3.00	2.90	96.67	
86.00	89.00	3.00	3.00	100.00	
89.00	92.00	3.00	3.00	100.00	
92.00	95.00	3.00	3.00	100.00	
95.00	98.00	3.00	3.00	100.00	EOH
Total m		93.15	Total %	95.05	



TD-06-01: Claim Location Plan with roads, lakes, wetlands, 10 metre topo contours
Scale 1 cm = 50 m



Rev:05/01/2007
 Date:22/12/2006
 Author: K. Kettles
 Office: Toronto
 Drawing: TD0601
 Scale: 1:1,000

**Temagami Project
 Drillhole TD-06-01
 Section Looking West**

Projection: UTM Nad 27, Zone 17

Hole_ID	TD-06-02	Hole_Type	DDH	<i>Purpose/Comments</i> Granite Lake target(s) From the lake, there is a ridge of massive, coarse-grained granodiorite (with minor tonalite?) that parallels the lake shore; Relatively poor outcrop exposure; At 594,496//5,224,892 there is a small outcrop (?) of micaceous lamprophyre, no other exposure or indication of host rocks -therefore not able to decipher any strike or dip measurements; Sample EP-57 (lamprophyre) and EP-58 granodiorite-tonalite that is magnetic. Based on location to diamond in till and field visit, this remains an A target. Lamprophyre could be considered encouraging.
x	594520	Survey_Type	Acid	
y	5224755	Drill_Type	17A	
z	0	Hole_Diameter	NQ	
Azimuth	360	Drill_Operator	Bradley Bros.	
Dip	-45			
Total Length	145.0			
Location	Temagami	StartDate	23-Jul-06	
Grid		EndDate	26-Jul-06	
Project	WL	Loggedby	VLY	
Claim	3004963	Sampledby		
MapSheet	031 M 04	Reloggedby		

Survey Data

Depth	Azimuth	Dip
4.0	360	-45.0
83.0	360	-44.0
145.0	360	-44.0



From (m)	To (m)	Geological Description	Lab #	FROM	TO	INT.
			(m)			

0.0	4.4	OVB Overburden Unrecovered				
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4.4	86.2	GRN Granite Competent, pink (30-40% Kspar), intervals of 5-20 cm where >70% Kspar, crystal size of rock 1 mm to 2 cm. 55.2 55.3 Meta sediments Medium green argillite pod? 59.0 71.0 mm size irregularly oriented carb veinlets 46.9 47.0 Granite Rep sample for physical properties				
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86.2	87.2	MAF Mafic (Meta) Volcanic Med-dark green, non-magnetic, finely crystalline. 86.2 86.2 Mafic (Meta) Volcanic Rep sample for Physical Properties				
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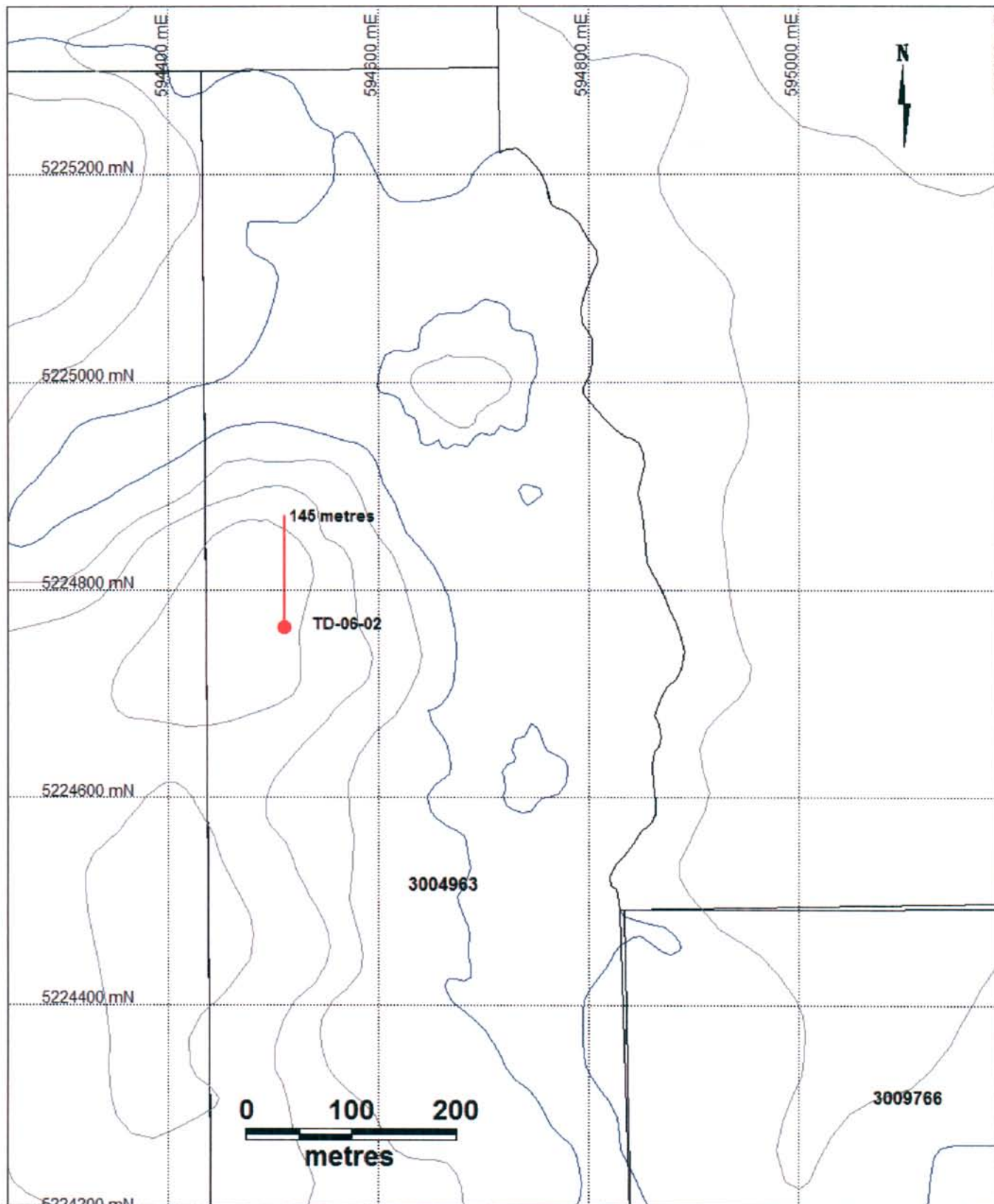
87.2	115.9	GRN Granite Pink crystalline with irregular veining, as above interval				
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From (m)	To (m)	Geological Description	Lab #	FROM	TO	INT.
		Formation Name / Unit Name				
115.9	118.0	MAF Mafic (Meta) Volcanic Dark-medium green, fine grained crystalline, altered segment of micaceous material. Magnetic. Irregular carbonate veining. This may be a fault or fracture along which this volcanic was injected -- the drill had challenges here. Minor epidotization. 116.0 116.2 Mafic (Meta) Volcanic Rep sample for Physical Properties				
118.0	120.4	GRN Granite				
120.4	120.6	MAF Mafic (Meta) Volcanic				
120.6	121.3	GRN Granite				
121.3	121.8	MAF Mafic (Meta) Volcanic Ground core (transition from granite to volcanic). Portion of this interval is recovered rubble. There was loss during this recovery. Med/dark green, magnetic.				
121.8	124.0	Rub Rubble Rubble/Ground Core. Granite and volcanic fragments. Significant loss of core here.				
124.0	130.1	GRN Granite				
130.1	131.3	MAF Mafic (Meta) Volcanic Med/dark green magnetic.				
131.3	145.0	GRN Granite				
145.0	0.0	EOH End of Hole				

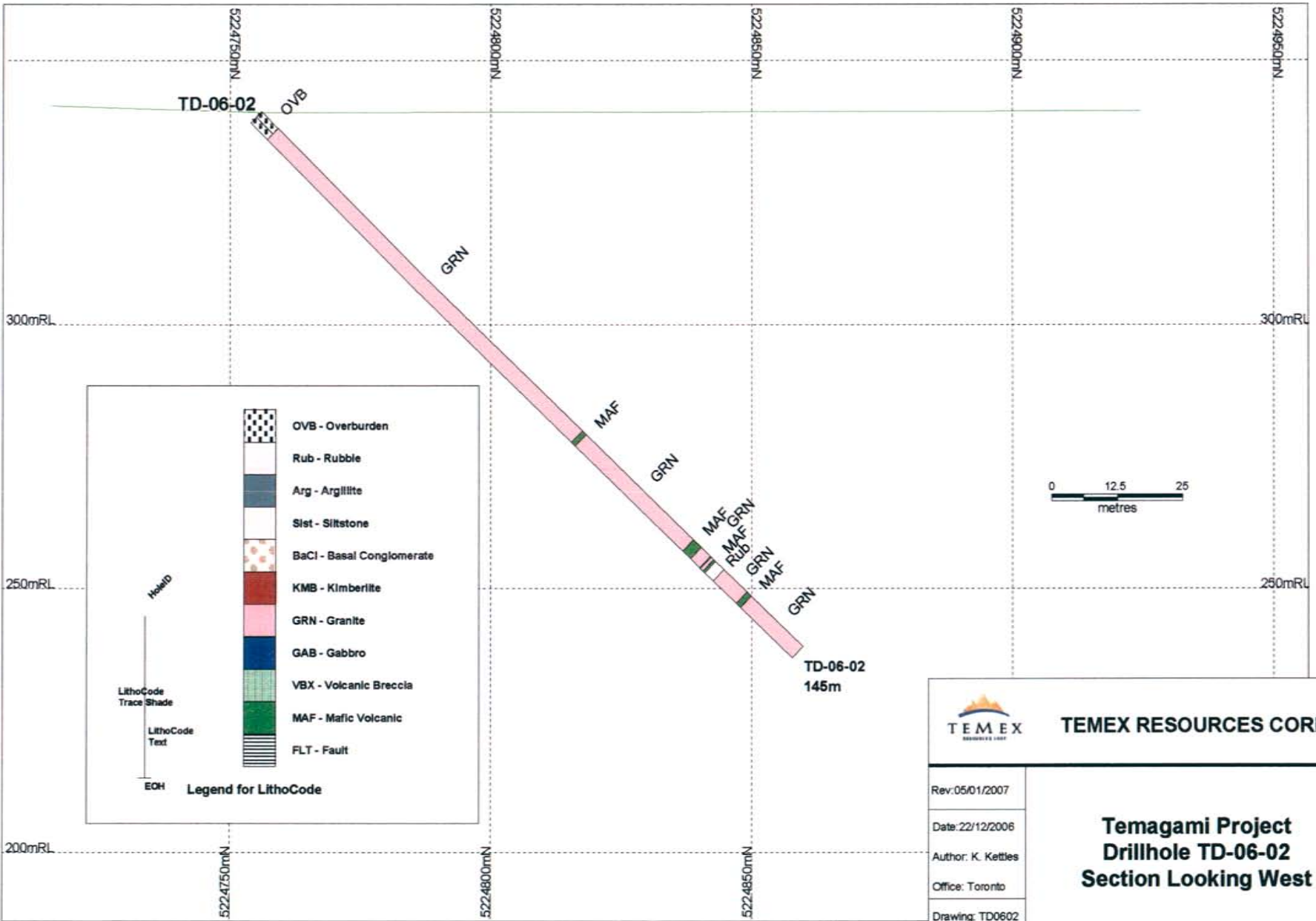
Recovery for: TD-06-02

From	To	Meters	Meters Rec.	% Recovered	Comments
0.00	5.00	5.00	0.25	5.00	
5.00	8.00	3.00	3.10	103.33	
8.00	11.00	3.00	3.00	100.00	
11.00	14.00	3.00	3.10	103.33	
14.00	17.00	3.00	3.00	100.00	
17.00	20.00	3.00	3.00	100.00	
20.00	23.00	3.00	3.00	100.00	
23.00	26.00	3.00	3.00	100.00	
26.00	29.00	3.00	3.00	100.00	
29.00	32.00	3.00	3.00	100.00	
32.00	35.00	3.00	3.00	100.00	
35.00	38.00	3.00	3.00	100.00	
38.00	41.00	3.00	3.10	103.33	
41.00	44.00	3.00	3.00	100.00	
44.00	47.00	3.00	3.00	100.00	
47.00	50.00	3.00	3.10	103.33	
50.00	53.00	3.00	3.00	100.00	
53.00	56.00	3.00	3.00	100.00	
56.00	59.00	3.00	3.00	100.00	
59.00	62.00	3.00	3.00	100.00	
62.00	65.00	3.00	3.00	100.00	
65.00	68.00	3.00	3.00	100.00	
68.00	71.00	3.00	3.00	100.00	
71.00	74.00	3.00	3.00	100.00	
74.00	77.00	3.00	3.00	100.00	
77.00	80.00	3.00	3.00	100.00	
80.00	83.00	3.00	3.00	100.00	
83.00	86.00	3.00	3.00	100.00	
86.00	89.00	3.00	3.10	103.33	
89.00	92.00	3.00	3.00	100.00	
92.00	95.00	3.00	3.00	100.00	
95.00	98.00	3.00	3.00	100.00	
98.00	101.00	3.00	3.00	100.00	
101.00	104.00	3.00	3.00	100.00	
104.00	107.00	3.00	3.00	100.00	
107.00	110.00	3.00	2.80	93.33	
110.00	113.00	3.00	2.90	96.67	
113.00	116.00	3.00	2.40	80.00	
116.00	119.00	3.00	2.90	96.67	
119.00	122.00	3.00	3.00	100.00	
122.00	125.00	3.00	2.50	83.33	
125.00	128.00	3.00	3.00	100.00	
128.00	131.00	3.00	3.00	100.00	

From	To	Meters	Meters Rec.	% Recovered	Comments
131.00	134.00	3.00	2.90	96.67	
134.00	137.00	3.00	3.00	100.00	
137.00	140.00	3.00	2.90	96.67	
140.00	143.00	3.00	2.80	93.33	
143.00	145.00	2.00	2.00	100.00	
	Total m		138.85	Total %	95.76



TD-06-02: Claim Location Plan with roads, lakes, wetlands, 10 metre topo contours
Scale 1 cm = 50 m



Legend for LithoCode

	OVB - Overburden
	Rub - Rubble
	Arg - Argillite
	Sist - Siltstone
	BaCl - Basal Conglomerate
	KMB - Kimberlite
	GRN - Granite
	GAB - Gabbro
	VBX - Volcanic Breccia
	MAF - Mafic Volcanic
	FLT - Fault

LithoCode Trace Shade
 LithoCode Text
 EOH

TEMEX RESOURCES CORP.	
Rev: 05/01/2007 Date: 22/12/2006 Author: K. Kettles Office: Toronto Drawing: TD0602	Temagami Project Drillhole TD-06-02 Section Looking West
Scale: 1:1,000 Projection: UTM Nad 27, Zone 17	

Hole_ID	TD-06-04	Hole_Type	DDH	<i>Purpose/Comments</i> Anomalies occur in non-magnetic sedimentary rocks in low ground; visited by Richard; Sample RB-01. Cannot remember why this anomaly was picked specifically as it lies on the eastern end of an east west linear magnetic high. This target remains on the A list due to high KIM counts to the south.
x	585622	Survey_Type	Acid	
y	5250211	Drill_Type	17A	
z	0	Hole_Diameter	NQ	
Azimuth	15	Drill_Operator	Bradley Bros.	
Dip	-45			
Total Length	152.0			
Location	Temagami	StartDate	03-Jul-06	
Grid		EndDate	04-Jul-06	
Project	WL	Loggedby	VLV	
Claim	4203929	Sampledby		
MapSheet	031 M 5	Reloggedby		

Survey Data

Depth	Azimuth	Dip
5.0	15	-45.0
80.0	15	-45.0
153.0	15	-45.0



From (m)	To (m)	Geological Description	Lab #	FROM	TO	INT.
			(m)			
0.0	4.0	OVB Overburden Unrecovered				
4.0	106.4	Arg Argillite Medium Green/Grey with pinkish/red mottles. Silicified; non-magnetic. Mm-scale dark black bands at 15 to 20 deg to core axis. Minor bedding/layering disruptions -- local micro-slumps? 80.9 80.9 White carbonate vein with <5% pyrite				
106.4	106.7	FLT Fault Rubble, fragments, clay.				
106.7	110.2	BaCl Basal Conglomerate Basal Conglomerate -- green argillaceous material with granitic clasts.				
110.2	116.8	MAF Mafic (Meta) Volcanic Contact alteration in mafic (meta) volcanic. Epidote and silicification both noted. Minor disseminated pyrite. Magnetic.				
116.8	152.0	MAF Mafic (Meta) Volcanic Medium to dark green mafic (meta) volcanic. Magnetic (variable from weak to strong in interval). Disseminated sulphides throughout and in white carbonate veins and near epidotization and in clots common. Interval has a mottled leopard/cheetah spots. Sulphides are pyrite +/- chalcopyrite. Veining (white carb) is irregular and no more than 1 cm wide when discrete. 151.5 151.6				

From (m) To (m) Geological Description
Formation Name / Unit Name

Lab # FROM TO INT.
(m)

Rep sample for physical properties

143.0 143.1

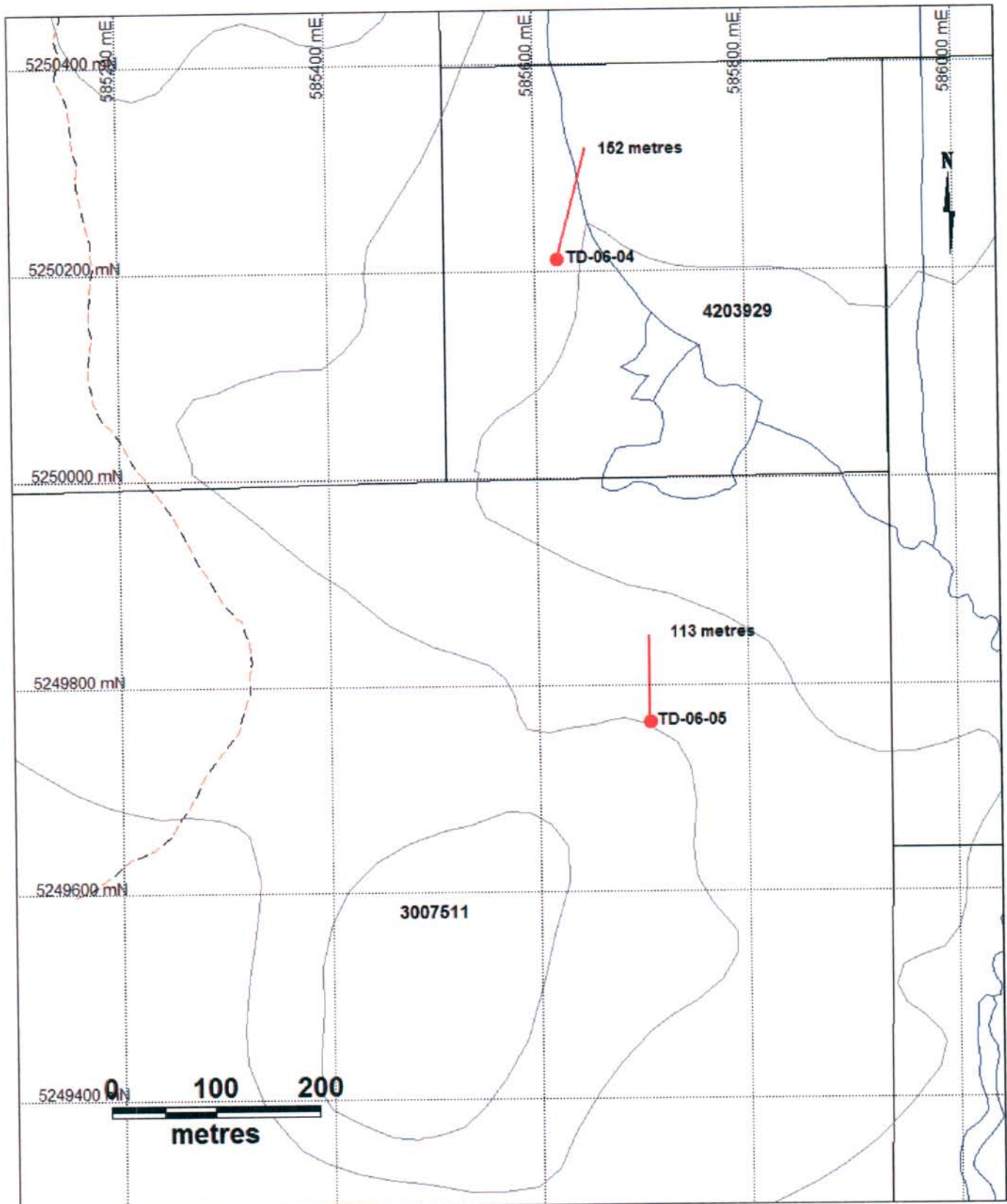
Rep sample for physical properties

152.0 0.0 EOH End of Hole

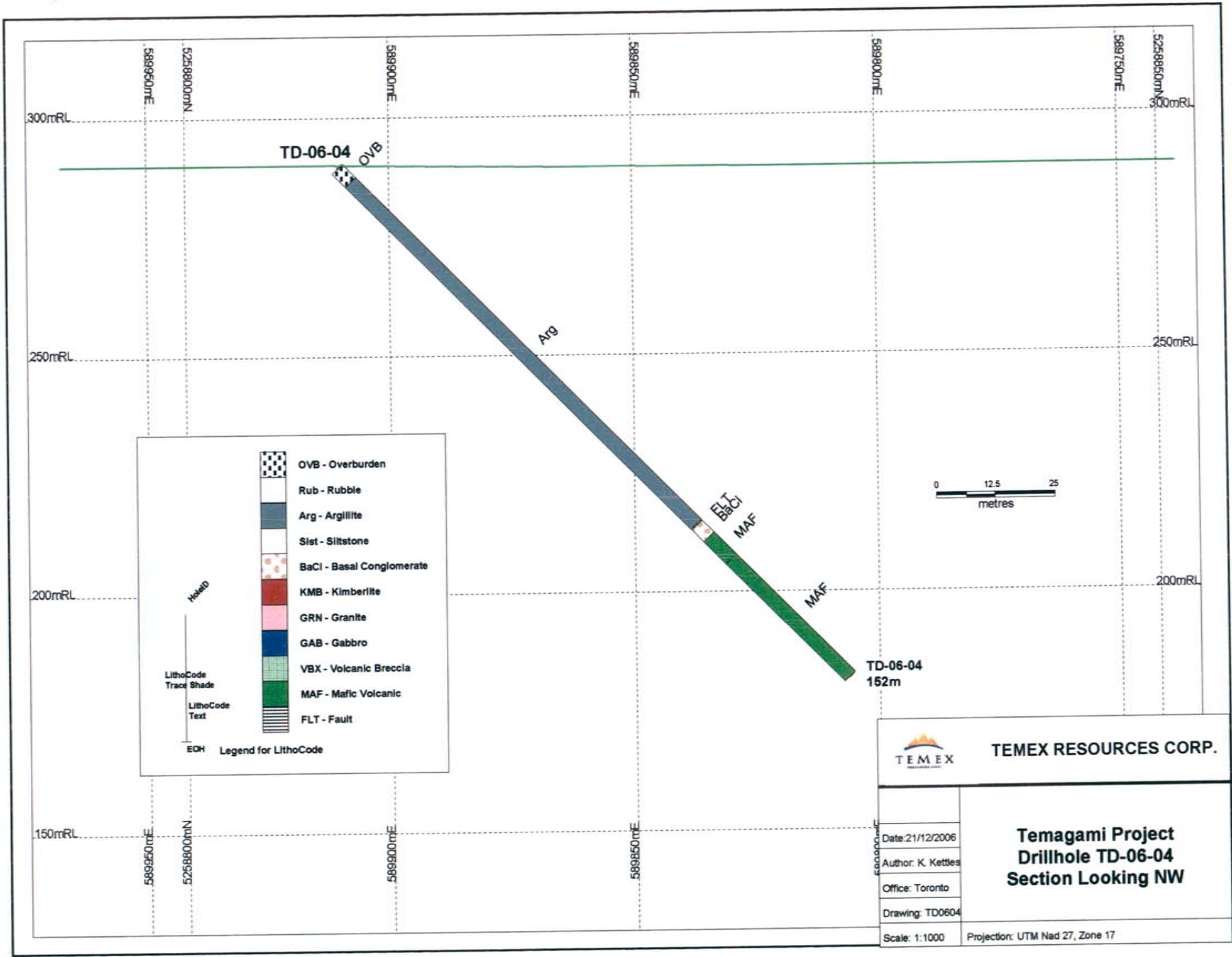
Recovery for: TD-06-04

From	To	Meters	Meters Rec.	% Recovered	Comments
0.00	5.00	5.00	0.95	19.00	
5.00	8.00	3.00	2.90	96.67	
8.00	11.00	3.00	3.00	100.00	
11.00	14.00	3.00	3.00	100.00	
14.00	17.00	3.00	3.00	100.00	
17.00	20.00	3.00	3.00	100.00	
20.00	23.00	3.00	3.00	100.00	
23.00	26.00	3.00	3.00	100.00	
26.00	29.00	3.00	3.00	100.00	
29.00	32.00	3.00	2.90	96.67	
32.00	35.00	3.00	3.00	100.00	
35.00	38.00	3.00	3.00	100.00	
38.00	41.00	3.00	3.00	100.00	
41.00	44.00	3.00	3.00	100.00	
44.00	47.00	3.00	3.00	100.00	
47.00	50.00	3.00	2.90	96.67	
50.00	53.00	3.00	3.00	100.00	
53.00	56.00	3.00	3.00	100.00	
56.00	59.00	3.00	3.00	100.00	
59.00	62.00	3.00	3.00	100.00	
62.00	65.00	3.00	3.00	100.00	
65.00	68.00	3.00	3.00	100.00	
68.00	71.00	3.00	2.80	93.33	
71.00	74.00	3.00	2.80	93.33	
74.00	77.00	3.00	2.80	93.33	
77.00	80.00	3.00	3.00	100.00	
80.00	83.00	3.00	3.00	100.00	
83.00	86.00	3.00	3.00	100.00	
86.00	89.00	3.00	3.00	100.00	
89.00	92.00	3.00	2.50	83.33	
92.00	95.00	3.00	3.00	100.00	
95.00	98.00	3.00	3.00	100.00	
98.00	101.00	3.00	3.00	100.00	
101.00	104.00	3.00	2.90	96.67	
104.00	107.00	3.00	3.00	100.00	
107.00	110.00	3.00	3.00	100.00	
110.00	113.00	3.00	3.00	100.00	
113.00	116.00	3.00	3.00	100.00	
116.00	119.00	3.00	3.00	100.00	
119.00	122.00	3.00	3.00	100.00	
122.00	125.00	3.00	3.00	100.00	
125.00	128.00	3.00	3.00	100.00	
128.00	131.00	3.00	3.00	100.00	

From	To	Meters	Meters Rec.	% Recovered	Comments
131.00	134.00	3.00	2.90	96.67	
134.00	137.00	3.00	3.00	100.00	
137.00	140.00	3.00	2.90	96.67	
140.00	143.00	3.00	3.00	100.00	
143.00	146.00	3.00	3.00	100.00	
146.00	149.00	3.00	3.00	100.00	
149.00	152.00	3.00	3.00	100.00	
Total m		146.25	Total %	96.22	



TD-06-04 and TD-06-05: Claim Location Plan with roads, lakes, wetlands, 10 metre topo contours
 Scale 1 cm = 50 m



	OVB - Overburden
	Rub - Rubble
	Arg - Argillite
	Sist - Siltstone
	BaCl - Basal Conglomerate
	KMB - Kimberlite
	GRN - Granite
	GAB - Gabbro
	VBX - Volcanic Breccia
	MAF - Mafic Volcanic
	FLT - Fault

Legend for LithoCode

EOH

LithoCode Trace Shade

LithoCode Text

Head

TEMEX RESOURCES CORP.	
Date: 21/12/2006 Author: K. Kettles Office: Toronto Drawing: TD0604 Scale: 1:1000	Temagami Project Drillhole TD-06-04 Section Looking NW
Projection: UTM Nad 27, Zone 17	

Hole_ID	TD-06-05	Hole_Type	DDH	<i>Purpose/Comments</i> Anomaly is centered in black spruce swamp; Rocks surrounding swamp are non-magnetic sedimentary rocks; visited by Richard; Sample RB-02. This sample remains unexplained and therefore still on the A list specifically due to high KIM counts due south with the sample directly south yielding 93 KIM's including 8 P-garnets, 6 O-garnets, 42 chromites and 8 olivines. If this target is selected for drilling, then the low just to the north should be tested as should the lake just north of that-this distance represents a little over 200 metres on surface plan. There is another interesting circular magnetic low 1.06 kms due east that should be checked out in the field as well.
x	585706	Survey_Type	Acid	
y	5249764	Drill_Type	17A	
z	0	Hole_Diameter	NQ	
Azimuth	360	Drill_Operator	Bradley Bros.	
Dip	-45			
Total Length	113.0			
Location	Temagami	StartDate	04-Aug-06	
Grid		EndDate	05-Aug-06	
Project	WL	Loggedby	VLY	
Claim	3007511	Sampledby		
MapSheet	031 M/5	Reloggedby		

Survey Data

Depth	Azimuth	Dip
5.0	360	-45.0



From (m)	To (m)	Geological Description	Lab #	FROM	TO	INT.
Formation Name / Unit Name						
0.0	4.0	OVB Overburden Unrecovered				
4.0	85.3	Arg Argillite Grey/green with red/pink mottles. Non-magnetic. Above the unconformity; originally a mudstone; rare sub-mm white carbonate veins.				
85.3	87.3	FLT Fault Gouge-rubble.				
87.3	109.1	Arg Argillite Med to dark green (darkens at 103.0 m); non-magnetic originally a mudstone; <<1% pyrite.				
109.1	111.1	FLT Fault Angular fragments, in some cases sealed with white carbonate. Shattered appearance. Lost circulation.				
111.1	113.0	Arg Argillite Medium to dark green, as above. Non-magnetic.				

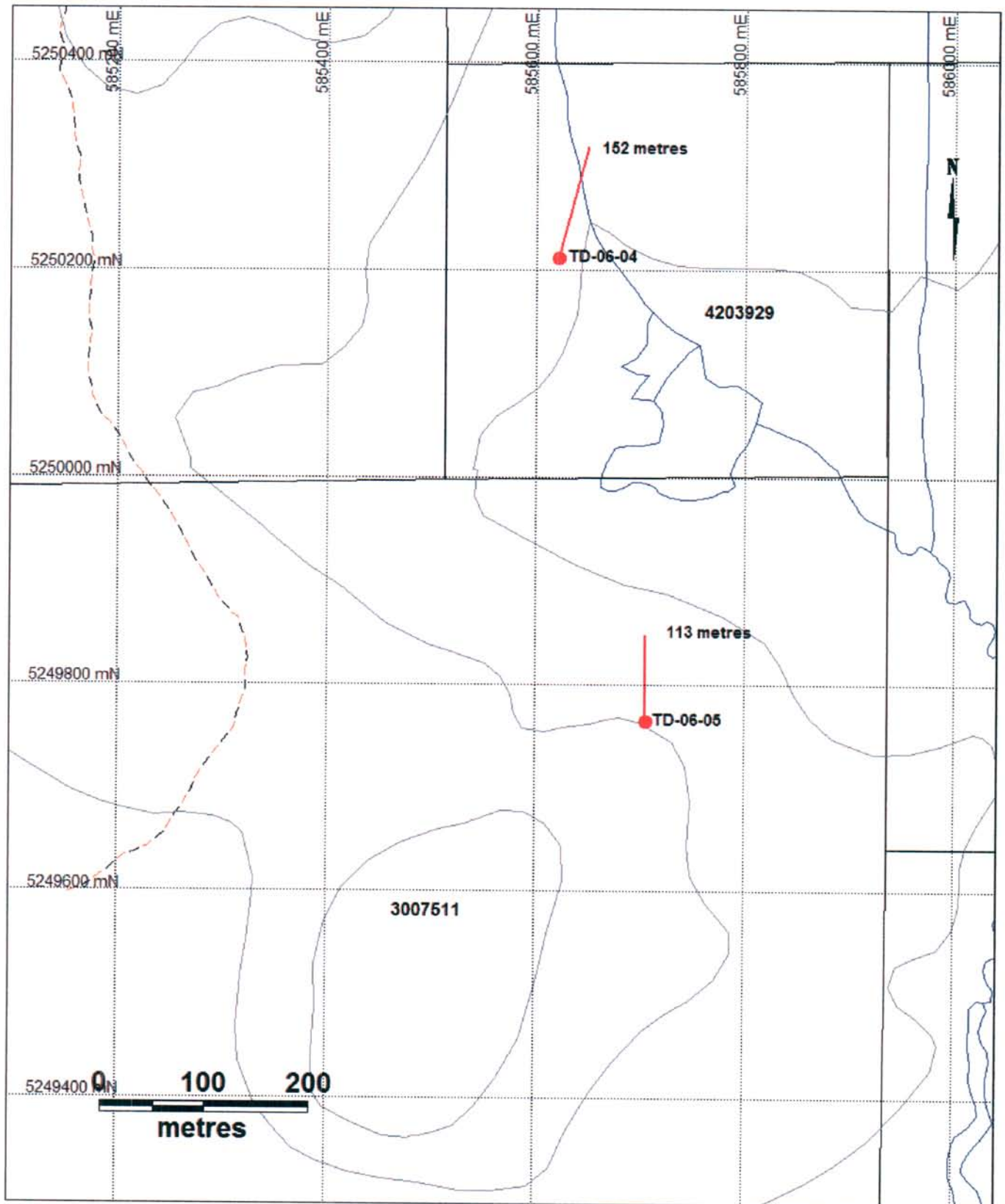
From (m) To (m) Geological Description
Formation Name / Unit Name

Lab # FROM TO INT.
(m)

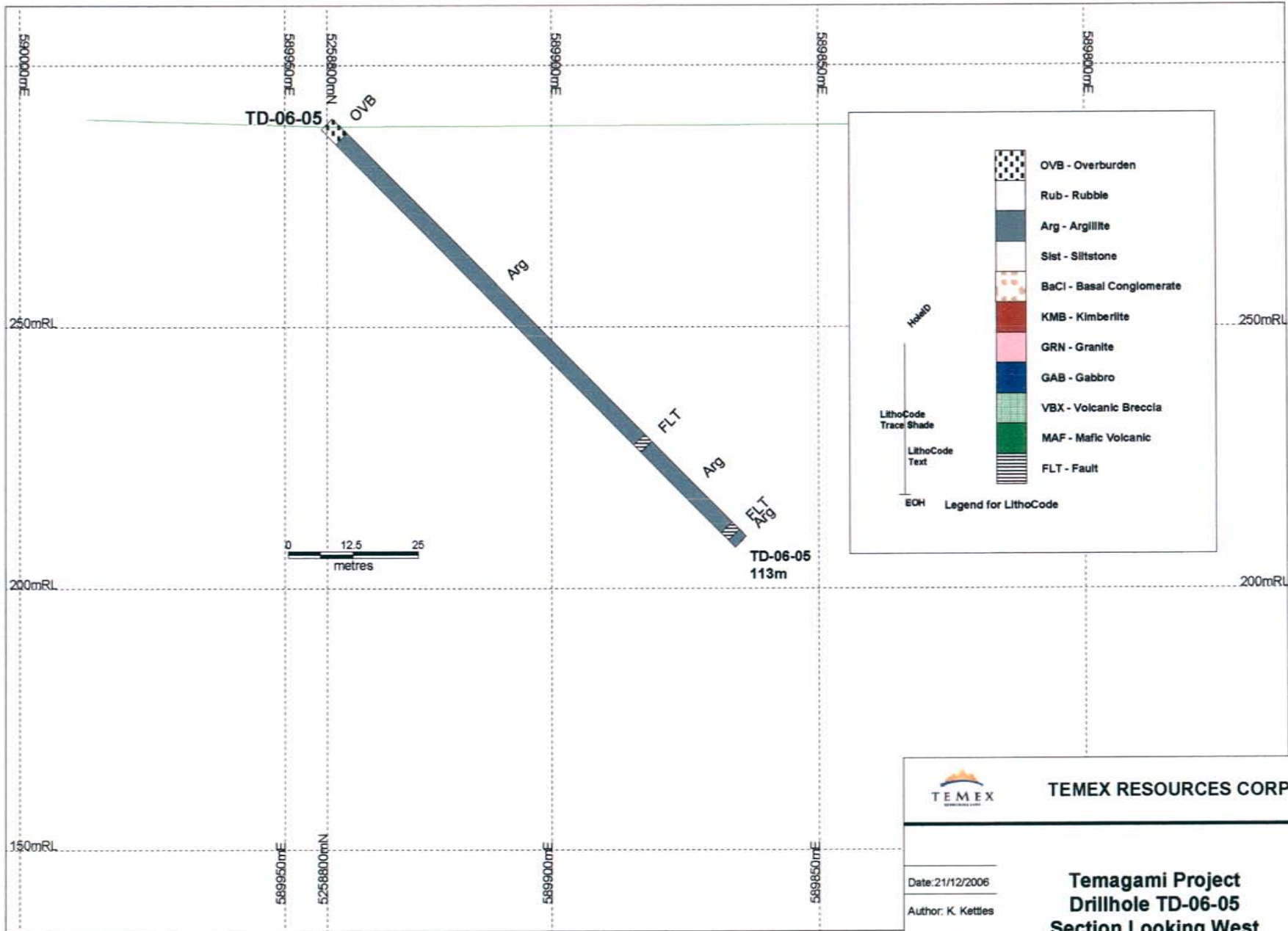
113.0 0.0 EOH End of Hole

Recovery for: TD-06-05

From	To	Meters	Meters Rec.	% Recovered	Comments
0.00	5.00	5.00	1.25	25.00	
5.00	8.00	3.00	3.00	100.00	
8.00	11.00	3.00	3.00	100.00	
11.00	14.00	3.00	3.00	100.00	
14.00	17.00	3.00	3.00	100.00	
17.00	20.00	3.00	3.10	103.33	
20.00	23.00	3.00	3.00	100.00	
23.00	26.00	3.00	3.00	100.00	
26.00	29.00	3.00	3.00	100.00	
29.00	32.00	3.00	3.00	100.00	
32.00	35.00	3.00	3.00	100.00	
35.00	38.00	3.00	3.00	100.00	
38.00	41.00	3.00	3.00	100.00	
41.00	44.00	3.00	3.00	100.00	
44.00	47.00	3.00	3.00	100.00	
47.00	50.00	3.00	3.10	103.33	
50.00	53.00	3.00	3.00	100.00	
53.00	56.00	3.00	3.10	103.33	
56.00	59.00	3.00	3.00	100.00	
59.00	62.00	3.00	3.00	100.00	
62.00	65.00	3.00	3.10	103.33	
65.00	68.00	3.00	3.00	100.00	
68.00	71.00	3.00	2.90	96.67	
71.00	74.00	3.00	3.00	100.00	
74.00	77.00	3.00	3.00	100.00	
77.00	80.00	3.00	3.00	100.00	
80.00	83.00	3.00	3.00	100.00	
83.00	86.00	3.00	3.00	100.00	
86.00	89.00	3.00	3.00	100.00	
89.00	92.00	3.00	2.90	96.67	
92.00	95.00	3.00	3.00	100.00	
95.00	98.00	3.00	3.00	100.00	
98.00	101.00	3.00	3.00	100.00	
101.00	104.00	3.00	3.00	100.00	
104.00	107.00	3.00	2.85	95.00	
107.00	110.00	3.00	2.80	93.33	
110.00	113.00	3.00	2.60	86.67	
Total m			108.7	Total %	96.19



TD-06-04 and TD-06-05: Claim Location Plan with roads, lakes, wetlands, 10 metre topo contours
Scale 1 cm = 50 m



TEMEX RESOURCES CORP.

Date: 21/12/2006
 Author: K. Kettles
 Office: Toronto
 Drawing: TD0605

**Temagami Project
 Drillhole TD-06-05
 Section Looking West**

Scale: 1:1000 Projection: UTM Nad 27, Zone 18

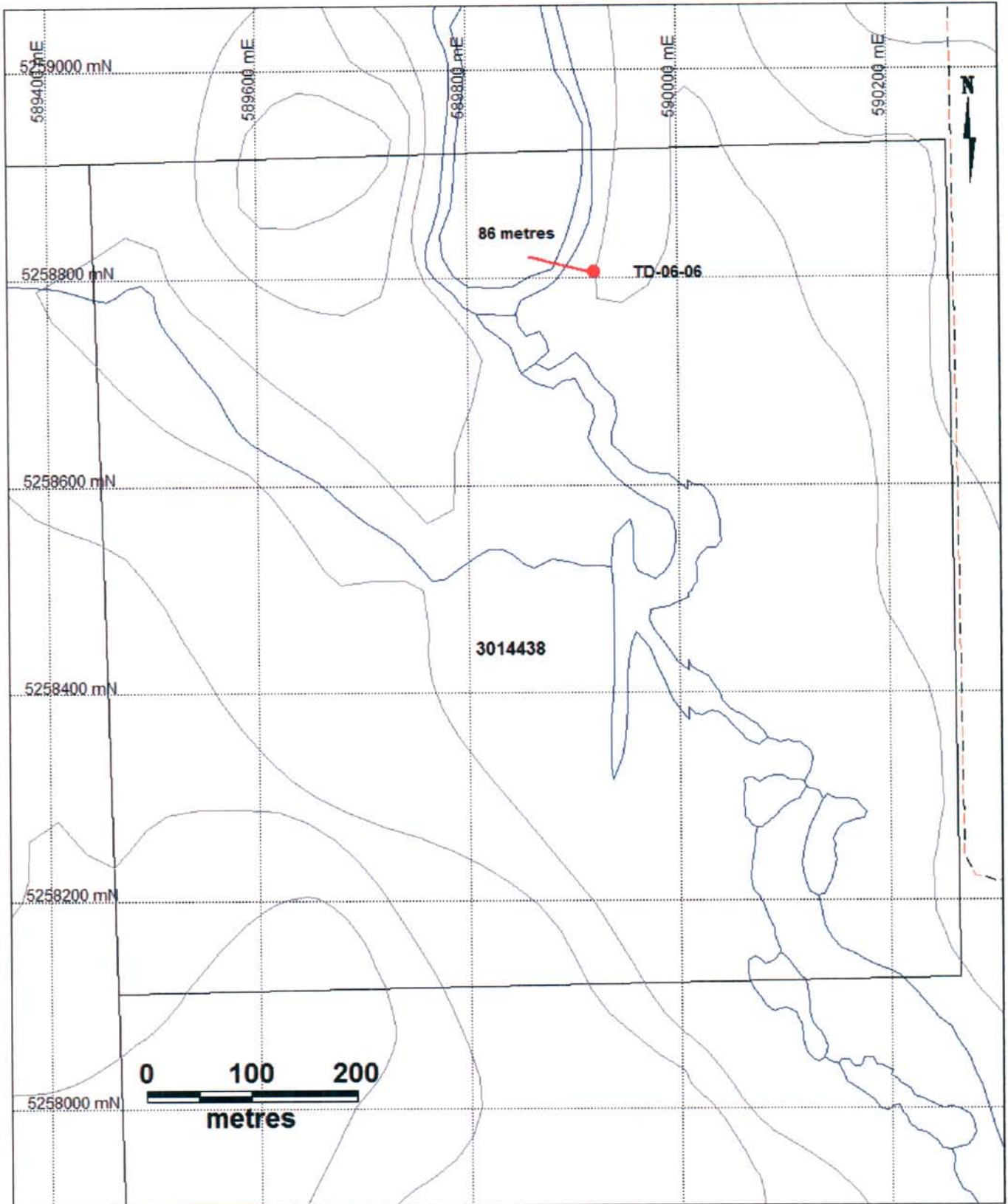
Hole_ID	TD-06-06	Hole_Type	DDH	<i>Purpose/Comments</i>
x	589922	Survey_Type	Acid	Failed to reach target -- could not penetrate esker.
y	5258805	Drill_Type	17A	
z	0	Hole_Diameter	NQ	
Azimuth	284	Drill_Operator	Bradley Bros.	
Dip	-45			
Total Length	86.0			
Location	Temagami	StartDate	06-Aug-06	
Grid		EndDate	09-Aug-06	
Project	WL	Loggedby	VLY	
Claim	3014438	Sampledby		
MapSheet	031 M 05	Reloggedby		

Survey Data

Depth Azimuth Dip

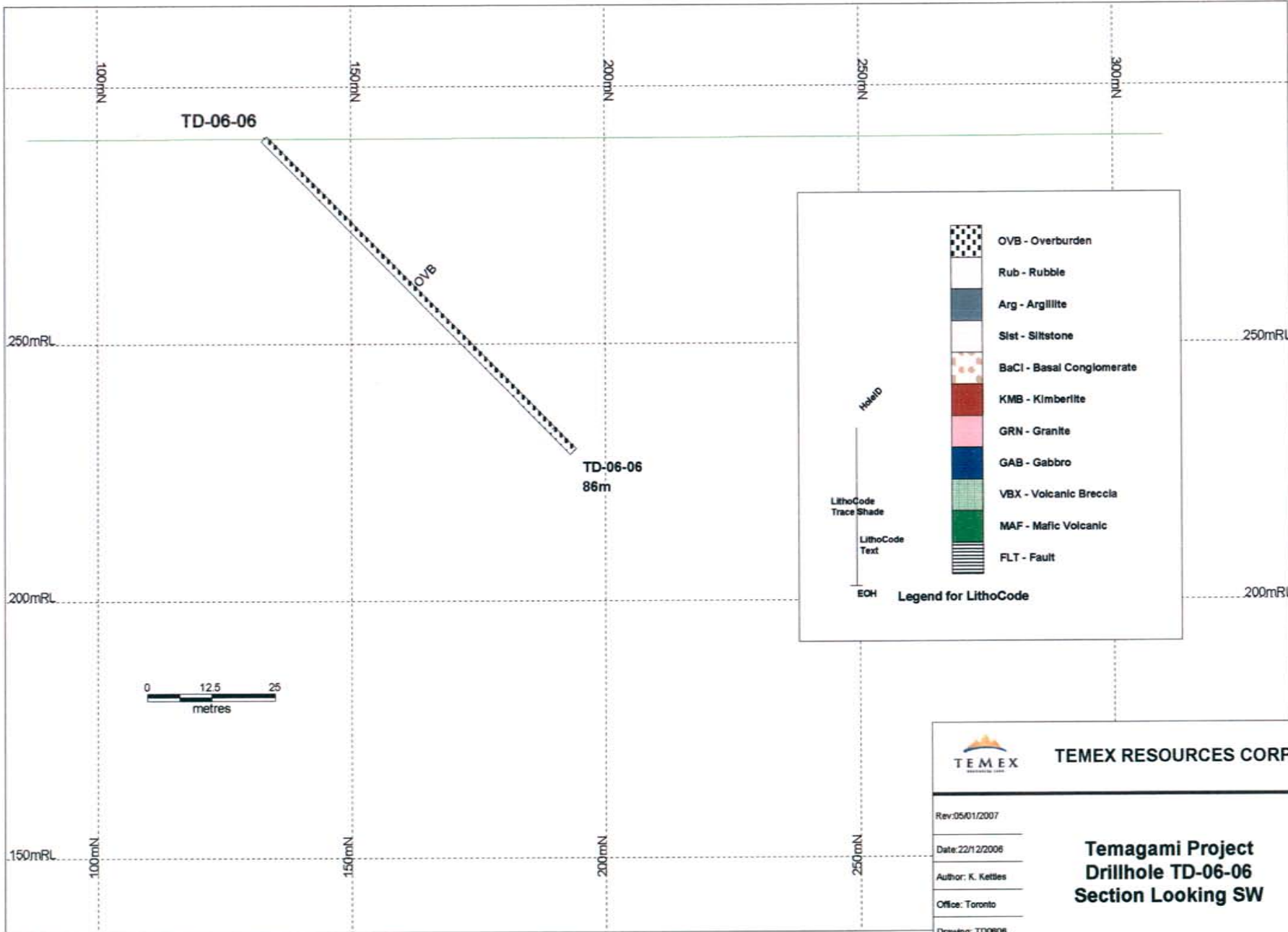


<i>From (m)</i>	<i>To (m)</i>	<i>Geological Description</i>	<i>Lab #</i>	<i>FROM</i>	<i>TO</i>	<i>INT.</i>
		<i>Formation Name / Unit Name</i>				
0.0	80.0	OVB Overburden Esker - gravel, boulders. Drill could not penetrate.				(m)



TD-06-06:
Scale 1 cm = 50 m

Claim Location Plan with roads, lakes, wetlands, 10 metre topo contours



TEMEX RESOURCES CORP.

Rev:05/01/2007

Date:22/12/2006

Author: K. Kettles

Office: Toronto

Drawing: TD0806

Scale: 1:1,000

Projection: UTM Nad 27, Zone 17

**Temagami Project
Drillhole TD-06-06
Section Looking SW**