Assessment Report
Mining Claim 3010181 (Swanson's Showing)
Thorneloe Township
Timmins Mining District
Ontario

NTS 42 A/6

Prepared for:
6070205 Canada, Inc.
Timmins, Ontario
Canada
June 2008

Prepared by:
Patrick G. Hourican, P.Geo. (Temporary)
PO Box 790
Jackson, CA 95642
USA

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Summary
Mining Calim P 3010181, at the request of 6070205 Canada Inc, was prospected and outcrop grab samples that may have economic mineralization potential were collected on April 24, 2008. The Prospecting revealed quartz veining and associated fuchsite with trace-minor pyrite, and separately, "sediments" that may have been hydrothermally ("sericitization") altered, and also containing trace-minor pyrite. The prospecting confirms, as was previously known, the presence/potential for gold mineralization at the property. Receipt of laboratory assay results for the collected grab samples is awaited. A substantial amount of geoscience information was compiled for this report, and this information may be of future use in planning further prospecting and exploration at the property.

Introduction
On April 24, 2008, at the request of 6070205 Canada, Inc., Patrick Hourican and J.V. Bonhomme conducted work on the mining claim P 3010181 (the property). The property is located (Figure 1a and 1b, and Appendix I) 17-km southwesterly of the City of Timmins, in Northeastern Ontario, within the Timmins Mining District. The purpose of the completed work was to become acquainted with the economic geology of the property, collect samples from outcrops to confirm the presence of gold, and to review available information so as to further exploration at the property. This geological assessment report summarizes the completed work and suggests a framework for further exploration work at the property and its vicinity.

Property Identification and Description
The property (Figures 2 through 5, and Appendix II) is an active unpatented mining claim, summary information is provided as follows:

Ontario Mining Div.	Township	Mining Claim #	Claim Units	Claim Status	Claim Holder
Porcupine	Thorneloe	P 3010181	1	Active	6070205 Canada, Inc.

The property is westerly of the world class Porcupine Gold Camp ("Timmins"). Exploration for gold (and other substances) is presently active in the general vicinity of the property. In particular, advanced stage exploration/gold mine development is underway about 7-km northwesterly of the property.

Property Holder, History and Claim Status (Mining Claim Abstract)
The Mining Claim abstract (Figure 5) shows that 6070205 Canada Inc has 100% ownership of the mineral rights at the property, and that the claim status is active. Lionel Bonnhomme, in his 2004 report (an abridged portion presented in Appendix II; report filed – T5196 – for assessment work), amongst other items, outlines the prospecting/economic geology of an area entailing the property, and recounts that records show that such work commenced around 1911.

Property Holder Authorization to Complete Assessment Work
6070205 Canada, Inc. formally requested (letter presented as Figure 6) Patrick Hourican to act as agent for assessment filing for claims registered in the company.

Completed Work Supervision and Report Author
In collaboration with Lionel Bonhomme (licensed Ontario prospector and associate member of the Geological Association of Canada, and exploration manager for the property), Patrick Hourican (licensed Ontario prospector and registered Ontario geologist – temporary) conducted and supervised the fieldwork and compiled this assessment report. L. Bonhomme's and P. Hourican's Certificates of Qualifications are presented at the end of this report. JV Bonhomme (licensed Ontario prospector 1004358) assisted with the fieldwork.

Sources of Information

The prime source of information was files from Lionel Bonhomme's (exploration manager for the project) office. Other sources of information were published resources in the possession of the author, and the Timmins Public Library facility.

Property Location, Climate, Topography and Access

The property is located, as described above in the introduction, about 17 southwesterly of Timmins. There is a power generating facility and homes in the general vicinity of the property, and so there is year round road access. The climate, generalized, is comprised of two seasons. Winter conditions are comprised sub-zero temperatures and snow cover, which may commence in November and last until about May. Summers are warm and comfortable (black flies and such creatures excepted!). The topography is relatively flat but hummocky, and the elevation is about 950-m

Culture and Environment

A hydroelectric facility is in operation immediately north of the property, and year round homes are located immediately south of the property. The southwesterly portion of the property is under water (Kenogamissi Lake). The property is forested (e.g., Figure 7) with typically mature deciduous tree growth.

Local Resources

Timmins is a northern Ontario regional city, located on Highway 101 (a main northern east-west artery) and has a population of 45,000 people. A regional hospital, colleges, and an airport are part of the basic good infrastructure associated with the city and the region. Modern stores and associated facilities are proliferating. Exploration and mining equipment is available, and geochemical/assay laboratory facilities are present. Most of the employment is associated with mining, logging, construction, commerce and people traveling on the highway, and tourism. Mining is presently in a boom cycle ("supercycle"), while logging and associated industries are in a recession. Availability of mining personnel (e.g., drillers and geoscientists), due to the mining boom, is poor. Government and industry are taking steps to mitigate the situation.

Exploration History

The general vicinity of the property was historically active for prospecting and exploration, and is still active. Lionel Bonhomme, in his 2004 report (abridged copy provided in Appendix II), provides a background on relevant exploration history. Historic to current exploration information is presented in Figures 8 through 10, and in Appendix III. Gold exploration and mining is booming on the eastern side of Timmins (the world renowned Porcupine Mining Camp). Lake Shore Gold Corp and West Timmins Mining Inc have substantial gold projects northwesterly of the property. Lake Shore Gold Corp has an advanced exploration project developing a mine. Several other companies have exploration projects in Thorneloe Township/adjacent townships.

Regional Geology

The property is Located in the Abitibi Greenstone Belt, within the Superior Province (Archean).

Regional geology, including some geophysics, information is presented as Figures 11 through 24, and Appendix IV. An in depth discussion of regional geology is beyond the scope of this report. Lionel Bonhomme in his 2004 report provides a background on regional geology relevant to the property and its vicinity. The amount of regional geology information presented in this report is fairly substantial, and may provide a useful basis for developing exploration exploration work at the property/vicinity – e.g., stratigraphic/structural/lithogeochemical/alteration settings that may be unconventional for gold mineralization relative to the main Timmins Gold Camp.

Particulary due to expensive historic and current mining, and the current exploration boom, the amount of published literature on the Abitibi Greenstone Belt is very extensive, ongoing, and evolving.

Economic Geology

The Abitibi Greenstone Belt is one of the most productive economic mineral (precious and base metals) belts in the world. The Porcupine Mining Camp ("Timmins") is world renowned for its gold production, production presently continues unabated, and investment is heavy for the future.

Information on relevant economic geology is presented in Appendix V. Some highlights regarding gold are as follows:

0.198oz/T (6.16g/T; troy oz assumed; = 6.16ppm) is the gold production grade in the Timmins Regional Resident Geologist's District to the end of 2007.

1.277g/T is the (average) mine production grade for the Pamour Mine (Goldcorp Inc.) for 2007.

12.29g/T and 5.79g/T are Lake Shore Gold Corps uncut grades in the indicated and inferred categories respectively.

3.00g/T is one published grade in the inferred resource category for one of the West Timmins Mining Inc's occurrences .

Property Geology

On behalf of Black Pearl Mining Inc, Brian Polk, 1998, compiled a comprehensive report on the general area of the property, including the area of the property, entailing geology, geophysics and drilling.

Information from Polk's report is presented as Figures 25 through 29 and in Appendix VI.

.016oz/T (0.5g/T) gold over 1-m is a highlight for a cored hole (BKP-T21), collared north of the property, but completed substantially (plan view) beneath the property. In general, most or all of the intersected formations (northerly dipping) would project to the subsurface beneath the property.

Polk's geological map shows the presence mainly of sediments, with lesser ultramifics and an alteration zone (sediments/ultramafic contact?) on the property. Formations are steeply dipping to the north. In addition, "trenching" completed by the then Falconbridge mining company is shown to be present on the property.

Completed Work

The completed fieldwork, April 24 2008, mainly consisted of prospecting on the property to locate outcrop and areas having evidence of previous prospecting activities. The intention was to collect channel channel samples from any outcrop having any interesting characteristics such as visible mineralization, hydrothermal alteration/veining/fuchsite/sulphide. A rock cutting saw, in conjunction with standard prospecting and rock sampling tools and supplies, were carried around as part of the prospecting work.

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Prospecting activities were somewhat hampered due to the continued presence of winter snow (e.g., Figure 7). In addition, some located outcrops were significantly covered by frozen soil, which generally contained abundant small roots of trees. As work progressed it became apparent that a

substantial amount of time (e.g., several days) would be required to complete a successful prospecting program throughout the property. In particular, a considerable amount of time would be required to expose, using hand tools, sufficient outcrop so as to collect channel samples. Grab sampling become the only practical option for outcrop sampling. Grab sampling information is summarized in table form in Figure 30. Some of these samples (see Figure 31b) were coincidently collected in the vicinity of samples reported on in Lionel Bonhomme's 2004 report.

Two outcrop locations (Figures 31a and 31b) were grab sampled, two samples at each location, for a total of four samples collected (sample numbers 141578 through 141581). The sampling equipment used to collect the samples was hammers and chisels. Both outcrop locations were located on positive topography, and both had been historically (e.g., new soil and roots presently developed) sampled (apparently by surface blasting, for example, 2-m square areas disturbed).

The four samples were submitted to Expert Laboratoried in Rouyn-Noranda for assay for gold.

Mineralization

The material sampled (samples 141578 and samples 141579, Figures 32 through 34) at the first location was comprised of steeply dipping quartz veins having significant fuchsite and trace-minor (<1%) sulphide (considered to be dominantly pyrite). The wallrock was considerably hard, and may have been silicified.

The material sampled (samples 141580 and 141581) was comprised of a bedrock sample (141580) and broken (historic blasting?) rock sample (141581) comprised mainly of quartz vein material. The bedrock sample was comprised of fine buff colored material, which had either undergone some weathering or hydrothermal alteration ("sericitic"), and was relatively easy to sample. Trace-minor pyrite was present, uniformly distributed and finely disseminated. The quartz vein material sample was comprised of milky white quartz with darkish micaceous wall rock (shear) material adhered, with no visible evidence of sulphide being present

Results and Interpretation

The laboratory results for the requested gold assay analyses for the four submitted samples are awaited. Upon receipt, review, comparison to exploration and mining results/grades in the general Timmins area, and the completion of a summary table, the laboratory results will be provided to the MNDM.

The style of the mineralization sampled is categorically epigenetic for the three quartz vein samples (141578, 141579 and 141581), and possibly epigenetic ("sericitic" alteration?) for the bedrock sample 141580).

Conclusions and Recommendations

The main conclusions are as follows:

1. The property is geographically located between the Timmins Gold Camp to the east and the Lake Shore Gold Corp advanced exploration gold project to the west,

2. Gold mineralization has been located historically and recently in the near vicinity of the property,

3. Gold mineralization has been located in outcrop on the property,

4. Gold mineralization has been located in a drill hole that is largely completed in formations beneath the property.

The main recommendations are as follows:

1. Compile and summarize information for the vicinity of the property and specific to the property, so as to develop an exploration strategy for the property and area,

2. Develop information on overburden and groundwater at the property,

3. Collect "large" bedrock samples by stripping small amounts of overburden. Such samples would provide information on bedrock and possibly provide better and more consistent gold grades.

Acknowledgements

The staff at the Timmins Public Library are acknowledged for assisting the author locate relevant materials (books, reports and maps) located in the "mining section" at the library.

References

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West Timmins Mining Inc., 2008, web site: www.westtimminsmining.com

Certificates of Qualifications

Lionel Bonhomme

Patrick Hourican

Certificate of Qualification

I, Lionel Bonhomme, hereby certify that,

I am a member of the PDAC of Canada and Porcupine group,
I am the holder of a valid prospector's license for the province of Ontario,
I am a member of the Geological Association of Canada,
I have been actively involved in exploration since 1964,
My spouse is a shareholder of 6070205 Canada Inc.

Lionel Bonhomme

Patrick G. Hourican, P.Geo - Temporary, CPG
P.O. Box 790
Jackson, CA 95642, USA
Phone: 209-304-6892
Phone: 705-268-9947
Email: pathourican@gmail.com

I, Patrick G. Hourican do hereby certify that:

1. I graduated in 1984 with a degree of Bachelor of Science (B.Sc. Hons. – mining geology) from Cardiff University, United Kingdom,

2. I have practised my profession continuously for over 20 years since my graduation, and I have been involved in mineral exploration, mine production, hydrogeology and environmental geoscience work,

3. I am a temporary member of the Association of Geoscientists of Ontario (APGO Registered Number 1249),

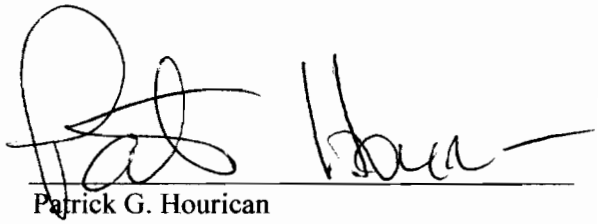
4. I am a certified professional geologist with the American Institute of Professional Geologists (certificate number 9551),

5. I am a licensed prospector in the Province of Ontario (license number 1001390),

6. I am responsible, in collaboration with Lionel Bonhomme, licensed Ontario prospector and associate member of the Geological Association of Canada, for the preparation of the technical (geological) report titled: Assessment Report, Mining Claim 3010181 (Swanson's Showing), Thorneloe Township, Timmins Mining District, Ontario. This report is based on fieldwork conducted at the mining claim on April 24, 2008,

7. I have no beneficial interest (e.g., financial or stock) in the property which is the subject of this report, or any surrounding properties, nor do I expect to receive any such interest in the future,

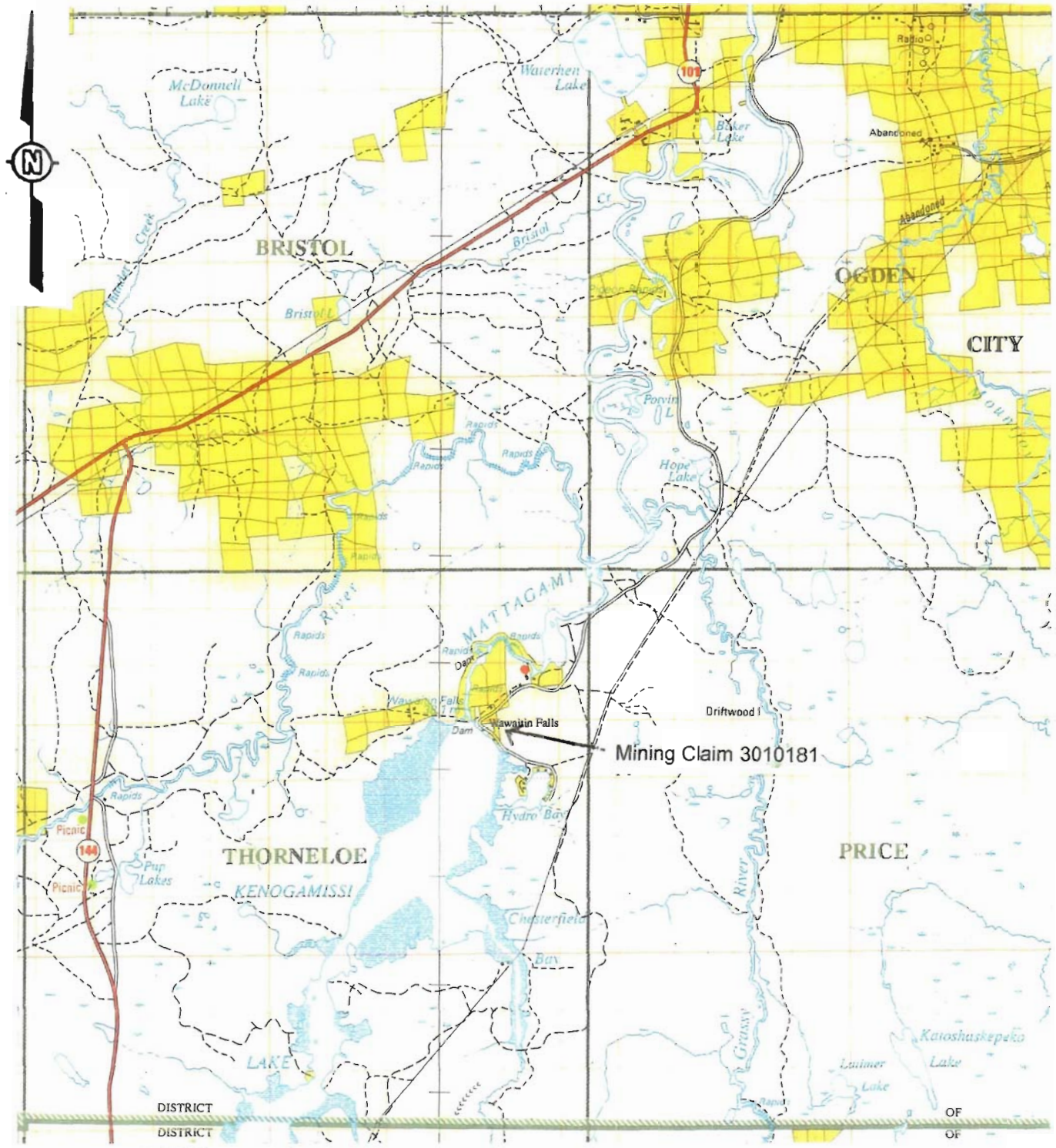
8. I have worked (gold and base metal exploration projects) as a consulting geologist in the Timmins area for over one year.



Patrick G. Hourican
Consulting Geologist and Prospector

June 3, 2008

FIGURES



N. T. S. 42A/SW

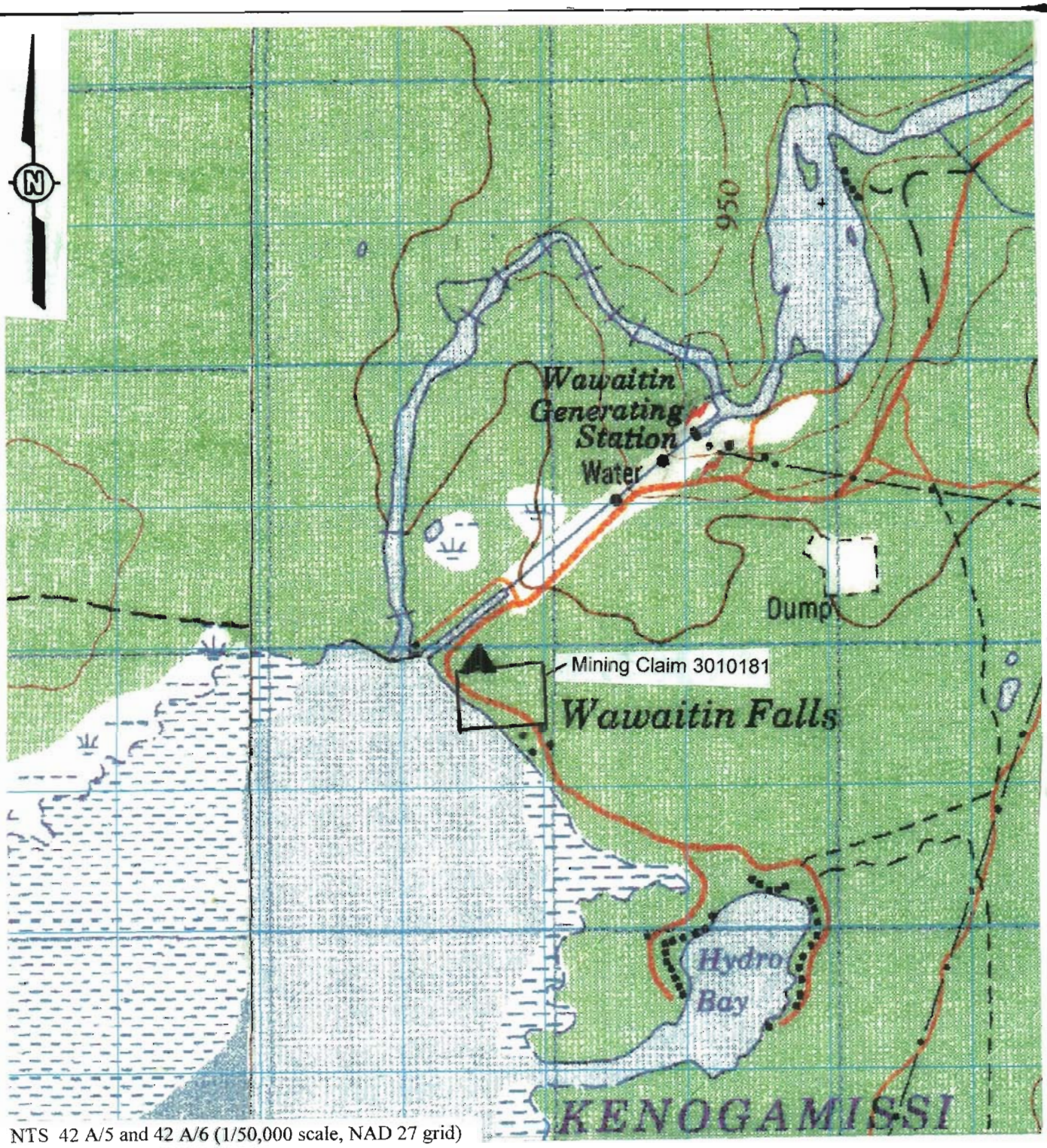
1:100 000

1 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

One centimetre represents one kilometre

Source: Ministry of Natural Resources, Ontario, 1980,
NTS 42A/SW, Timmins,
Scale 1:100,000, 3rd. edition.

6070205 Canada Inc. Mining Claim 3010181 Thorneloe Township, Ontario		
Location Map		
Drawn By: P.G. Hourican	Date: May-June, 2008	Figure: 1a



NTS 42 A/5 and 42 A/6 (1/50,000 scale, NAD 27 grid)

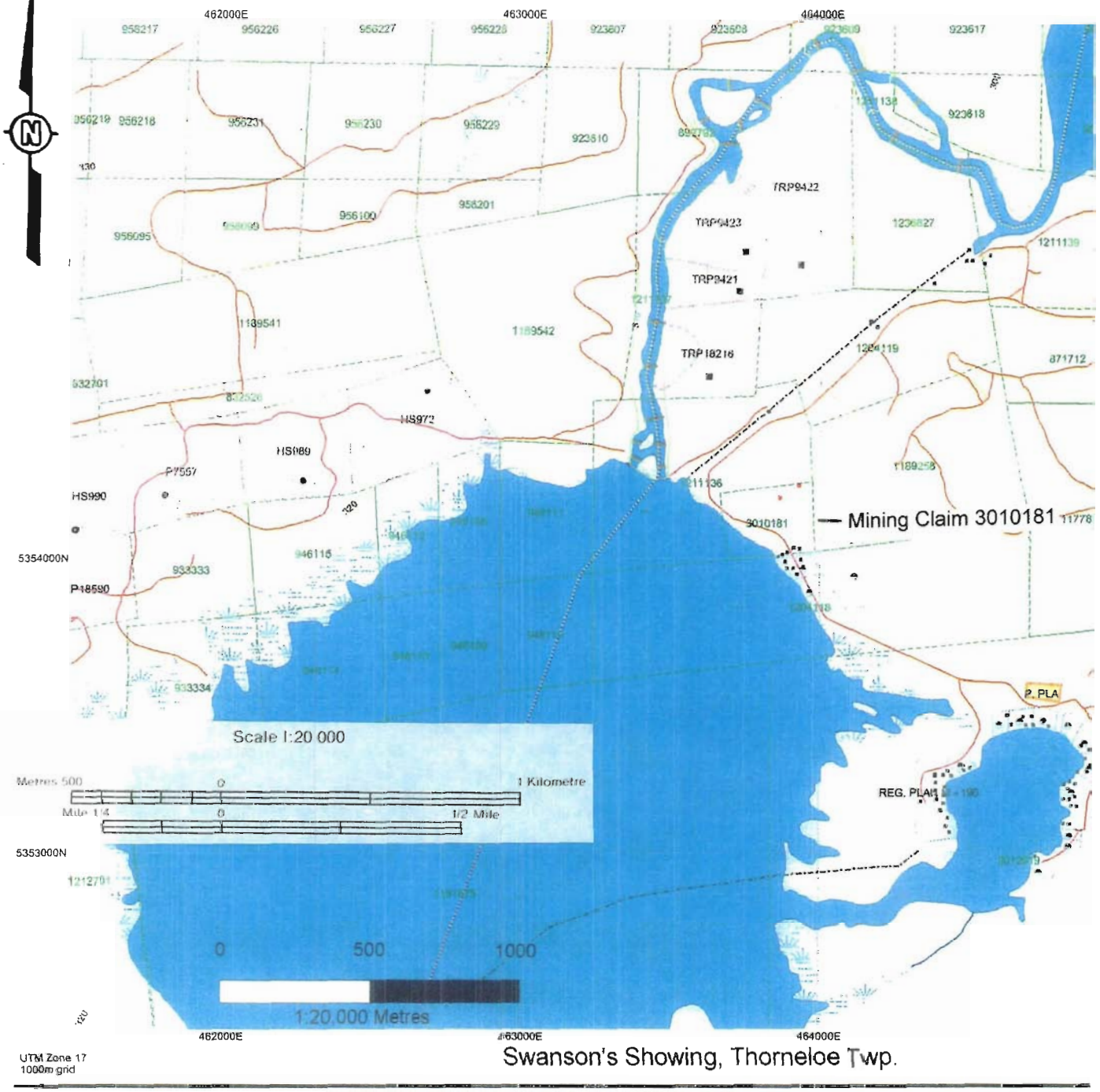
Scale 1:20 000

Metres 500 0 1 Kilometre

Mile 1/4 0 1/2 Mile

Source: Natural Resources Canada, publication dates uncertain, Canadian Topographic Maps 42 A/5 and 42 A/6, Scale 1:50,000.

6070205 Canada Inc. Mining Claim 3010181 Thorneloe Township, Ontario		
Location Map		
Drawn By: P.G. Hourican	Date: May-June, 2008	Figure: 1b



Swanson's Showing, Thorneloe Twp.

6070205 Canada Inc. Mining Claim 3010181 Thorneloe Township, Ontario		
Property Identification and Description Claim Map		
Drawn By: P.G. Hourican	Date: May-June, 2008	Figure: 2

Source: Ontario Ministry of Northern Development and Mines, 2008, http://www.claimmaps.mndm.gov.on.ca.

6070205 Canada Inc.
Mining Claim 3010181
Thorneloe Township, Ontario

Property Identification and Description
Number-1 Claimpost Photograph

Drawn By: P.G. Hourican	Date: May-June, 2008	Figure: 3

Ontario

Ministry of Northern Development and Mines

Active Mining Claim Summary

| Main Menu | Back |

PORCUPINE Mining Division

Claim Number	Township/Area	Recorded Holder	Due Date
3010181	THORNELOE (G-3229)	6070205 CANADA INC. (100.00 %)	2008-JUN-04

Last Web Design Change: d/m/y 31/05/2006

Ontario

This site maintained by the Government of Ontario, Canada

Comments, feedback, technical and general inquiries to: bruce.gates@ontario.ca

6070205 Canada Inc. Mining Claim 3010181 Thorneloe Township, Ontario		
Property Identification and Description Active Mining Claim Summary		
Drawn By: P.G. Hourican	Date: May-June, 2008	Figure: 4

Mining Claim Abstract

| Main Menu | Back |

PORCUPINE - Division 60		Claim No: P 3010181	Status: ACTIVE
Due Date:	2008-Jun-04	**Recorded:**	2003-Jun-04
Work Required:	$ 14	**Staked:**	2003-Jun-03 14:15
Total Work:	$ 1,586	**Township/Area:**	THORNELOE (G-3229)
Total Reserve:	$ 0	**Lot Description:**	
Present Work Assignment:	$ 0	**Claim Units:**	1
Claim Bank:	$ 0		

Claim Holders

Recorded Holder(s) Percentage	Client Number
6070205 CANADA INC. (100.00 %)	401116

Transaction Listing

Type	Date	Applied	Description	Performed Number
STAKER	2003-Jun-04		RECORDED BY JONES, DAVID V. (M21190)	R0360.03149
STAKER	2003-Jun-04		JONES, DAVID V. (149868) RECORDS 100.00 % IN THE NAME OF 6070205 CANADA INC. (401116)	R0360.03150
WORK	2005-Jun-06	$ 1,586	WORK APPLIED (ASSAY, PROSP) APPROVED: 2005-AUG-30 Previously: 2400	W0560.00976

Claim Reservations

01 400' surface rights reservation around all lakes and rivers
02 Sand and gravel reserved
03 Peat reserved
04 Other reservations under the Mining Act may apply
05 Including land under water
06 Excluding road
18 Excluding buildings

Last Web Design Change: d/m/y 31/05/2006

6070205 Canada Inc. Mining Claim 3010181 Thorneloe Township, Ontario		
Property Holder, History and Claim Status Mining Claim Abstract		
Drawn By: P.G. Hourican	Date: May-June, 2008	Figure: 5

6070205 Canada Inc
888 Reg Pope Blvd
Timmins ,Ontario
P4N 8K8

I Peter Colbert , president authorize Patrick Hourican to act as agent for assessment filing for claims registered in company.

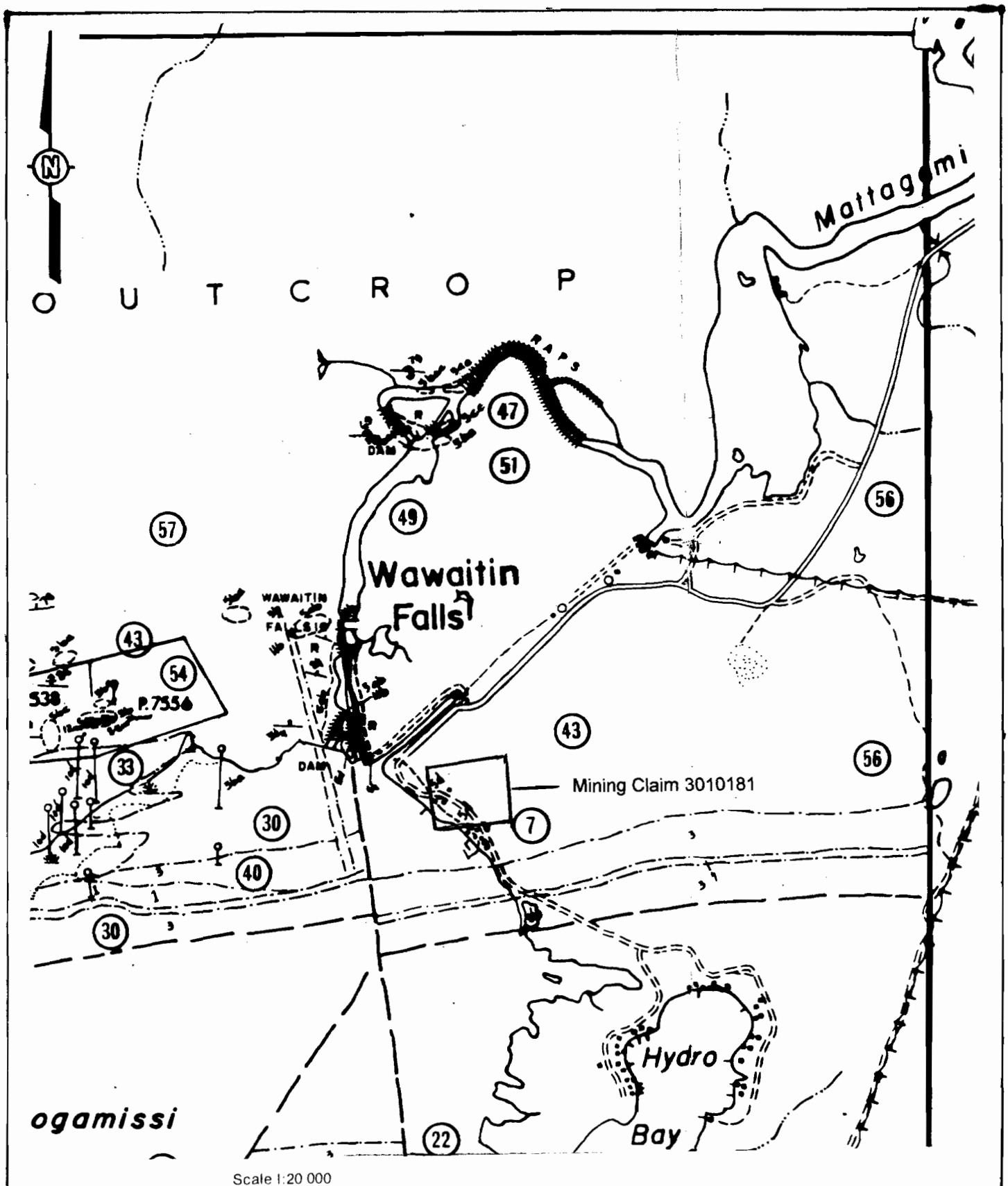
Dated at Timmins , this 30th May , 2008

Peter Colbert president.

6070205 Canada Inc. Mining Claim 3010181 Thorneloe Township, Ontario		
Property Holder Authorization to Complete Assessment Work Letter of Authorization from 6070205 Canada Inc		
Drawn By: P.G. Hourican	Date: May-June, 2008	Figure: 6

Samples 141578 and 141579 - Looking Northerly

6070205 Canada Inc. Mining Claim 3010181 Thorneloe Township, Ontario		
Property Location, Climate, Topography and Access Vegetation, Topography and Sampling Photograph		
Drawn By: P.G. Hourican	Date: May-June, 2008	Figure: 7



Scale 1:20 000

Metres 500 0 1 Kilometre

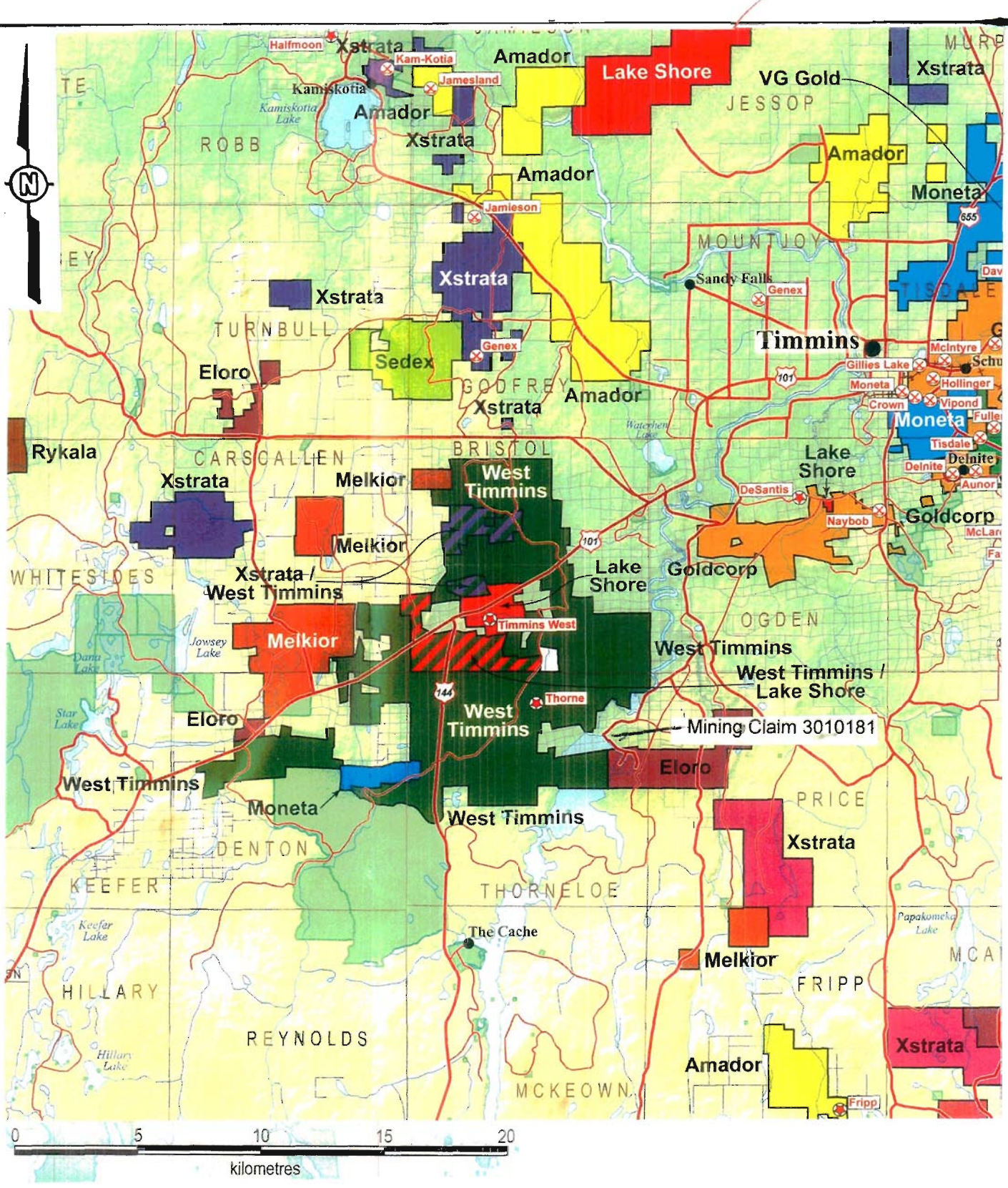
Mile 1/4 0 1/2 Mile

Source: Choudhry, A.G., 1982,
Precambrian Geology of Thorneloe Township,
Cochrane District, Ontario, Ontario Geological Survey,
Map P.2505, Geological Series-Preliminary Map,
Scale 1:15840 or 1 inch to1/4 mile. Geology 1981

6070205 Canada Inc.
Mining Claim 3010181
Thorneloe Township, Ontario

Exploration History
Historic Mineral Properties Map - Property Vicinity

Drawn By: P.G. Hourican	Date: May-June, 2008	Figure: 8



6070205 Canada Inc. Mining Claim 3010181 Thorneloe Township, Ontario		
Exploration History Current Mineral Properties Map Property Vicinity (Partial Information)		
Drawn By: P.G. Hourican	Date: May-June, 2008	Figure: 9

Source: Interra Mapping, March 2008,
Mining and Exploration Activity,
Timmins/Kirkland Lake Area, Ontario, Canada.

Table 13. Assessment files received in the Timmins District in 2007.

Abbreviations

AEM ..... Airborne electromagnetic survey
AMAG ..... Airborne magnetic survey
Anlys ..... Analysis
AVLF-EM ..... Airborne very low frequency EM survey
Beep ..... Beep Mat survey
Bulk ..... Bulk sampling
Comp ..... Data compilation
DD ..... Diamond drilling
DDH ..... Diamond drill hole(s)
DGP ..... Down-hole geophysics
EM ..... Electromagnetic survey
GC ..... Geochemical survey
GL ..... Geological survey
GM ..... Ground magnetic survey
GRA ..... Ground radiometric survey
Grav ..... Gravity survey
HLEM ..... Horizontal loop electromagnetic survey
Ind ..... Industrial mineral survey
IP ..... Induced polarization survey
KIM ..... Microdiamond processing
Lc ..... Linecutting
MAG ..... Ground magnetic survey
Man ..... Manual labour
ODH ..... Overburden drill hole(s)
Pet ..... Petrographic analyses
PGM ..... Platinum group metals
Pr ..... Prospecting
Rcalc ..... Resource calculations
Rept(s) ..... Report(s)
Samp ..... Sampling (other than bulk)
SP ..... Self-potential survey
Str ..... Stripping
Tr ..... Trenching
UG ..... Underground exploration/development
VLEM ..... Vertical loop electromagnetic survey
VLF-EM ..... Very low frequency electromagnetic survey

Township or Area	Company Name	Year	Type of Work	AFRO Number	Resident Geologist Office File Designation
Bristol	Pelangio Mines Inc.	IP	2006	2.34322	T-5475
Bristol	Pelangio Mines Inc.	DD - 3 - 702m	2005	2.34926	T-5515
Bristol	West Timmins Mining Inc.	DD - 1 - 225m	2006	2.34498	T-5492
Bristol	West Timmins Mining Inc.	IP	2006	2.35229	T-5513
Bristol	West Timmins Mining Inc.	DD - 1 - 335m	2006	2.35072	T-5523
Ogden	Sea Green Capital Corp.	EM, MAG	2006	2.35349	T-5538
Price	Croxall-Kangas	DD - 3 - 1274m, Assays	2006	2.34162	T-5482
Price	Croxall, J.E. / DeCarle, R.J.	Pr, GC, EM, Assays	2006	2.35662	T-5555
Price	Eloro Resources Ltd.	DD - 1 - 200m	2007	2.34055	T-5465
Price	Lake Shore Gold Corp.	DD - 1 - 392m	2006	2.34427	T-5493
Thorneloe, Denton	Porcupine Joint Venture	DD - 8 - 1718m	2006	2.35557	T-5547

Atkinson, B.T., Pace, A., Woo H., Wilson, A.C., Butorac, S., Cholette, D., Draper, D.M., and Seim, G.Wm., 2008. Report of Activities 2007, Resident Geologist Program, Timmins Regional Resident Geologist Report: Timmins and Sault Ste. Marie Districts; Ontario Geological Survey, Open File Report 6219, 96.

6070205 Canada Inc.
Mining Claim 3010181
Thorneloe Township, Ontario

Exploration History
2007 Filed Assessment Work, Thorneloe & Adjacent Townships

Drawn By: P.G. Hourican | Date: May-June, 2008 | Figure: 10

TABLE 1 | TABLE OF LITHOLOGIC UNITS FOR THE TIMMINS AREA.

PHANEROZOIC
- CENOZOIC
  - QUATERNARY
    - RECENT
      - Swamp and stream deposits.
    - PLEISTOCENE
      - Clay, sand, gravel, till.

Unconformity

PRECAMBRIAN
- LATE PRECAMBRIAN
  - MAFIC INTRUSIVE ROCKS
    - Olivine diabase

Intrusive Contact

- MIDDLE PRECAMBRIAN
  - MAFIC INTRUSIVE ROCKS
    - Quartz diabase.

Intrusive Contact

  - HURONIAN SUPERGROUP
    - GOWGANDA FORMATION
      - COBALT GROUP
        - Arkose, wacke, argillite, conglomerate.

Unconformity

- EARLY PRECAMBRIAN (ARCHEAN)
  - MAFIC INTRUSIVE ROCKS
    - Diabase.

Intrusive Contact

  - FELSIC INTRUSIVE ROCKS
    - Quartz and feldspar porphyry, felsite, hornblende-biotite trondhjemite, porphyritic-monzonite, porphyritic granodiorite, leucocratic equigranular granodiorite, hornblende diorite, quartz diorite, diorite.

Intrusive Contact

  - METAMORPHOSED MAFIC INTRUSIVE ROCKS
    - Gabbro, quartz gabbro, pegmatoidal gabbro.

Intrusive and Gradational Contact

  - METAMORPHOSED ULTRAMAFIC INTRUSIVE ROCKS
    - Serpentinized diorite, peridotite, and lherzolite; pyroxene hornblendite; carbonatized dunite-peridotite, talc magnesite alteration.

Intrusive Contact

  - METAVOLCANICS AND METASEDIMENTS
    - METASEDIMENTS
      - Conglomerate, lithic wacke, siltstone, lithic arenite, iron formation (siliceous sulphide and oxide-bearing phases, minor carbonate phases).
    - METAVOLCANICS
      - FELSIC CALC-ALKALIC METAVOLCANICS
        - Massive, fine-grained flows, tuff, lapilli-tuff and breccia, schistose-sericitic varieties common.
      - MAFIC CALC-ALKALIC METAVOLCANICS
        - Massive fine-grained flows, pillowed flows, amygdaloidal flows, pillow breccia, tuff, lapilli-tuff and breccia, sheared and carbonatized pyroclastics and flows.
      - THOLEIITIC METAVOLCANICS
        - Massive fine- to medium-grained flows, pillowed flows and flow breccia, amygdaloidal variolitic and epidote veined flows, minor tuff, lapilli-tuff and breccia.
      - KOMATIITIC METAVOLCANICS
        - Massive polysutured serpentinized peridotitic komatiite, olivine spinifex, massive and pillowed basaltic komatiite, pyroxene spinifex, extensive carbonate and talc alteration.

Pyke, D.R., 1982,
Geology of the Timmins Area, District of Cochrane,
Ontario Geological Survey, Report 219.

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Thorneloe Township, Ontario

Regional Geology
Table of Lithologic Units for the Timmins Area

Drawn By: P.G. Hourican	Date: May-June, 2008	Figure: 11

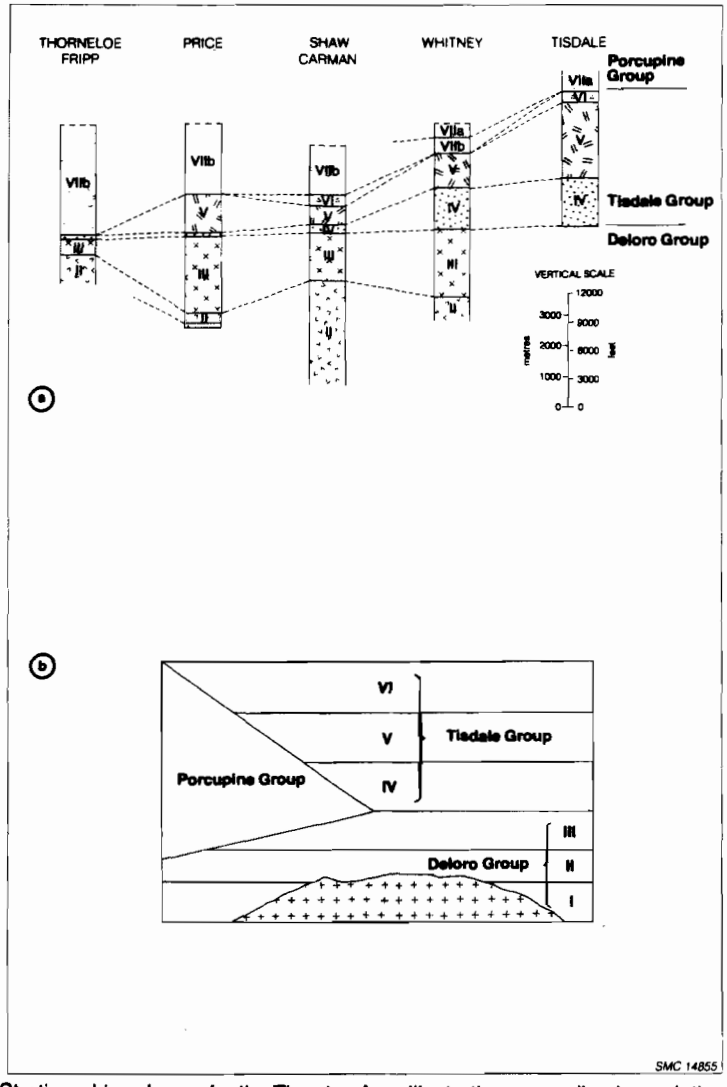

Figure 23a–Stratigraphic columns for the Timmins Area illustrating generalized correlations for the various stratigraphic units (numerals refer to same formations as in Figure 2).

Figure 23b–Diagrammatic illustration of time equivalence of sedimentation (Porcupine Group) and volcanism (Deloro and Tisdale groups) in the Timmins Area.

Pyke, D.R., 1982,
Geology of the Timmins Area, District of Cochrane,
Ontario Geological Survey, Report 219.

6070205 Canada Inc. Mining Claim 3010181 Thorneloe Township, Ontario		
Regional Geology *Stratigraphy for the Timmins Area*		
Drawn By: P.G. Hourican	Date: May-June, 2008	Figure: 12

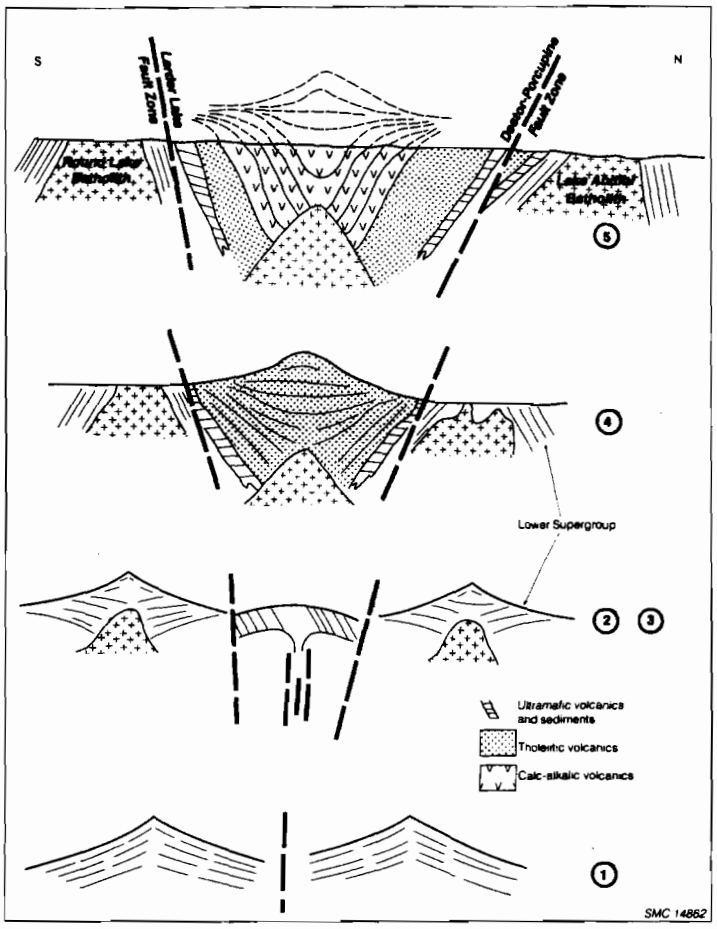

Figure 31–Diagrammatic illustration of model for evolution of part of the intrusive-volcanic complexes in the Timmins-Matachewan Area.

1)–Development of Shield Volcanic Complexes of Lower Supergroup.

2)–Rifting, with associated komatiitic volcanism and sedimentation. Marks beginning of Upper Supergroup.

3)–Partial melting and formation of trondhjemite within Lower Supergroup.

4)–Continued rifting, tholeiitic volcanism (Flood Basalts). Partial deroofing of trondhjemitic batholiths within Lower Group.

5)–Partial melting at base of Upper Supergroup, giving rise to calc-alkalic volcanism.

Pyke, D.R., 1982,
Geology of the Timmins Area, District of Cochrane,
Ontario Geological Survey, Report 219.

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Regional Geology Model for Intrusive-Volcanic Complexes for the Timmins Area		
Drawn By: P.G. Hourican	Date: May-June, 2008	*Figure:* 13

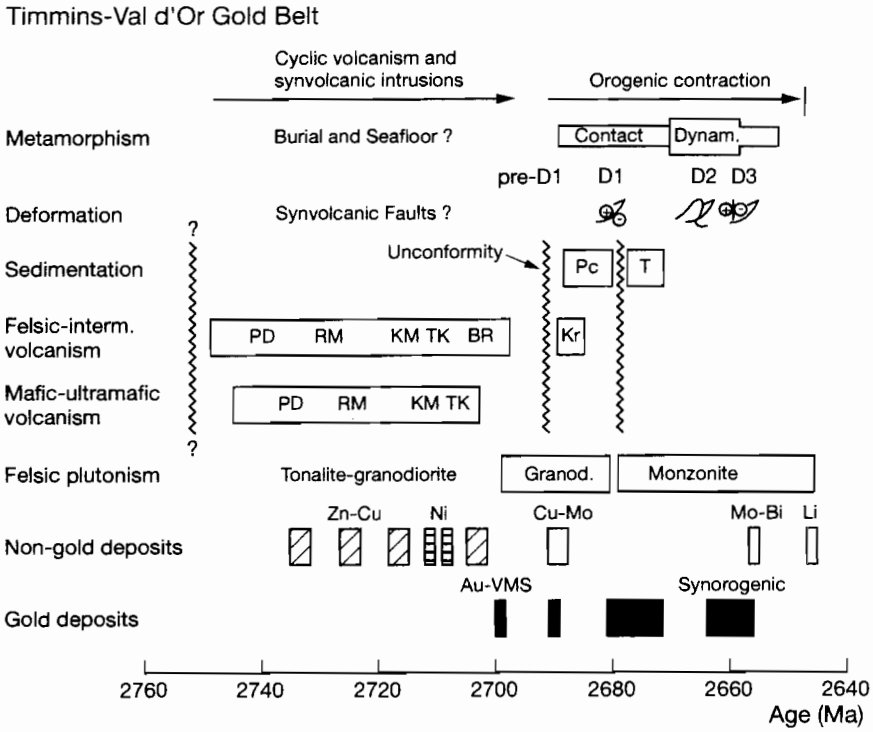


FIG. 11. Tectonic and metallogenic evolution diagram for the Timmins-Val d'Or gold belt. Data from Corfu (1993), Robert (2001), and Ayer et al. (2002, 2003). Abbreviation as in Figures 6C, 10.

6070205 Canada Inc. Mining Claim 3010181 Thorneloe Township, Ontario		
Regional Geology Tectonic & Metallogenic Evolution - Timmins-Val d'Or		
Stratigraphic Columns - Superior & Yilgarn Drawn By: P.G. Hourican	Date: May-June, 2008	Figure: 14

Robert, F., Poulsen, K.H., Cassidy, K.F., and Hodgson, C.J., 2005,
Gold Metallogeny of the Superior and Yilgarn Cratons, in
Hedenquist J.W., Thompson, J.F.H., Goldfarb, R.J., and Richards, J.P. eds.,
Economic Geology, One Hundredth Anniversary Volume, 1905-2005,
Society of Economic Geologists, Inc., Littleton, Colorado, USA.

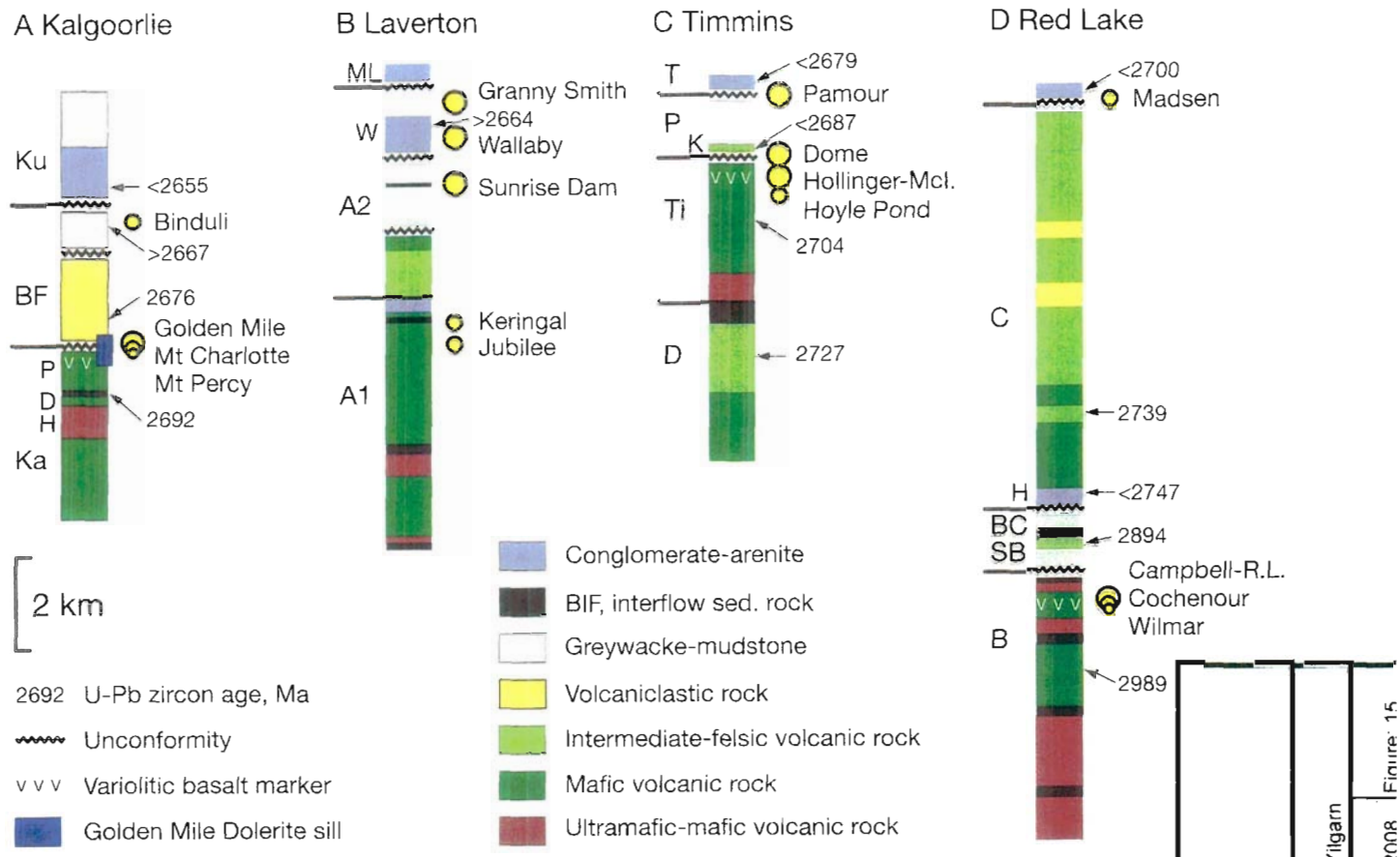
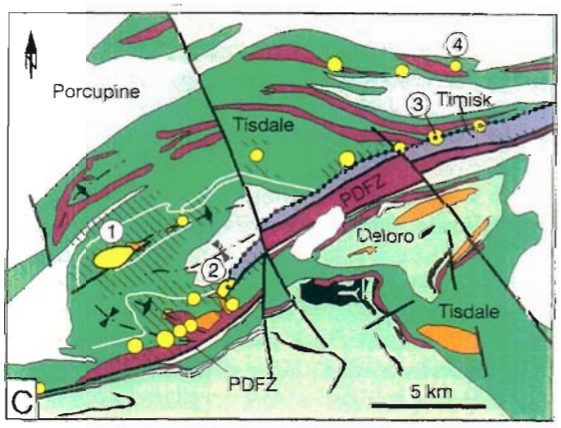
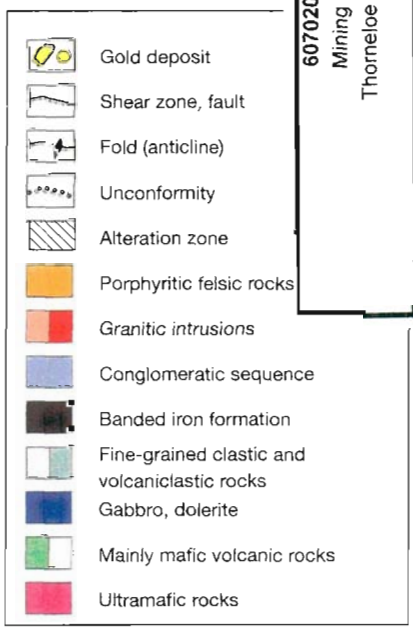


FIG. 6. Simplified stratigraphic columns for the main gold camps in the Superior and Yilgarn cratons. See text for discussion. A. Kalgoorlie, adapted mainly from Krapez et al. (2000). BF = Black Flag Group, Ka = Kambalda Group, Ku = Kurrawang Group, D = Devon Consols basalt, H = Hannan's Lake serpentinite, P = Paringa basalt. B. Laverton, adapted from Hallberg (1985). A1 and A2 = associations 1 and 2 of Hallberg (1985), ML = Mount Lucky conglomerate, W = Wallaby conglomerate. C. Timmins, adapted from Bleeker (1995) and Ayer et al. (2002). D = Deloro Group, K = Krist Formation, P = Porcupine Group, T = Timiskaming Group, Ti = Tisdale Group. D. Red Lake, adapted from Wallace et al. (1986) and Sanborn-Barrie et al. (2001). C. Confederation assemblage. H. Huston conglomerate. B = Balmer assemblage, BC = Bruce Channel assemblage, SB = Slate Bay assemblage.





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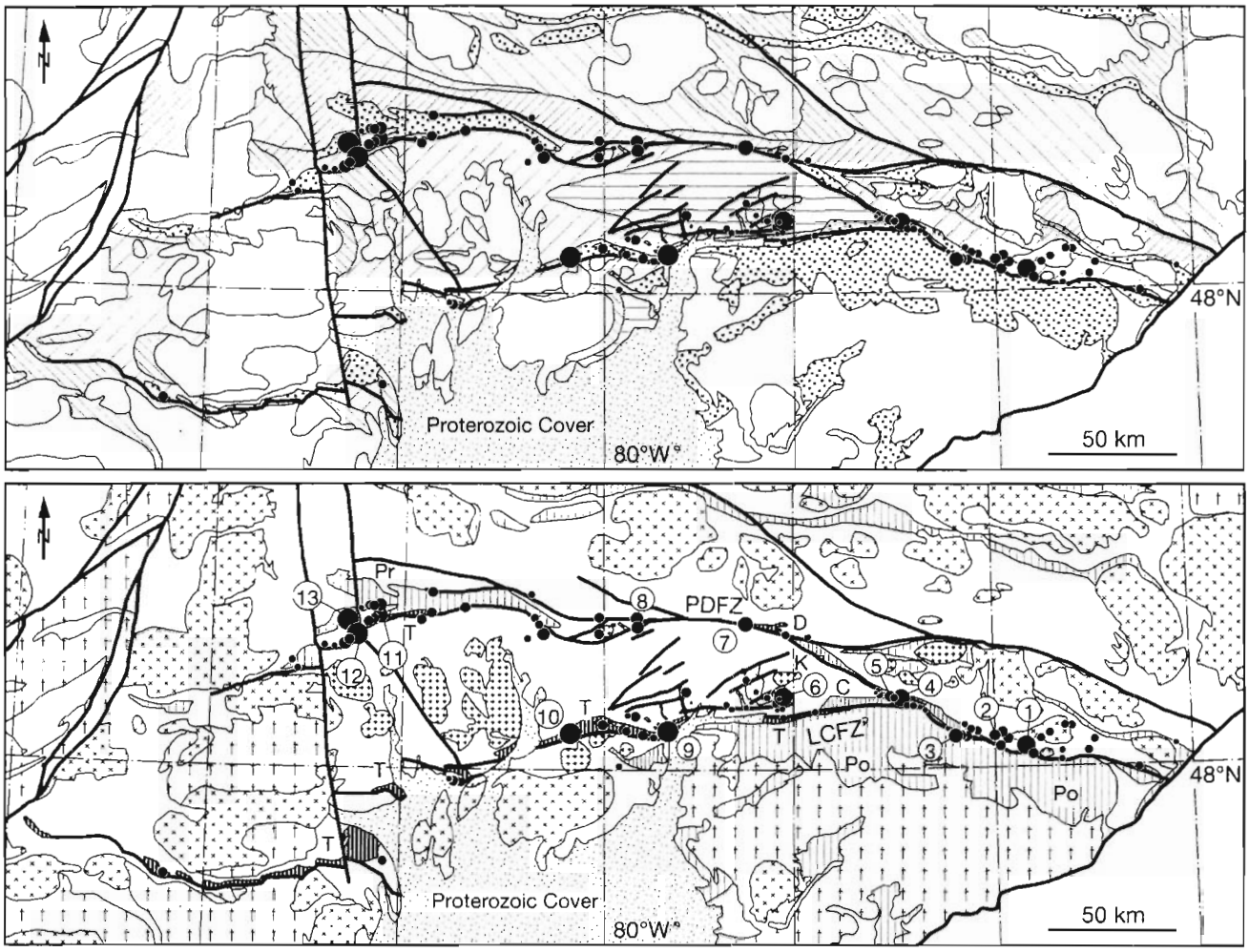
Regional Geology
Stratigraphic Columns - Superior & Yilgarn
Figure 15
Date: May-June 2008
Drawn By: P.G. Hourican

Robert, F., Poulsen, K.H., Cassidy, K.F., and Hodgson, C.J., 2005, Gold Metallogeny of the Superior and Yilgarn Cratons, in Hedenquist J.W., Thompson, J.F.H., Goldfarb, R.J., and Richards, J.P. eds., Economic Geology, One Hundredth Anniversary Volume, 1905-2005, Society of Economic Geologists, Inc., Littleton, Colorado, USA.

FIG. 7. Simplified geologic map of selected gold camps. A. Kalgoorlie camp, Eastern Goldfields province. Compiled from Keats (1987), Clout et al. (1990), and Mikucki and Roberts (2004). Deposits: 1 = Golden Mile, 2 = Mount Charlotte, 3 = Mount Percy, 4 = Binduli. BA = Boomerang anticline, BLFS = Bouder-Lefroy fault system, GMD = Golden Mile dolerite, GMF = Golden Mile fault, KA = Kalgoorlie anticline, KS = Kalgoorlie syncline, PB = Paringa basalt, KUS = Kurrawang syncline. B. Laverton area. Compiled from Hallberg (1986), Brown et al. (2002), and Salier et al. (2004). Deposits: 1 = Sunrise Dam, 2 = Wallaby, 3 = Granny Smith, 4 = Keringal, 5 = Jubilee. MLC = Mount Lucky conglomerate, MW = Proterozoic Mount Weld carbonatite, WC = Wallaby conglomerate. C. Timmins camp. Adapted from Pyke (1982) and Robert and Poulsen (1997). Deposits: 1 = Hollinger-McIntyre, 2 = Dome, 3 = Pamour, 4 = Hoyle Pond. PDFZ = Porcupine Destor fault zone. White line represents variolitic basalt marker. D. Red Lake camp. Compiled from Dubé et al. (2004) and Sanborn-Barrie et al. (2004). In addition to mafic volcanic rocks, the Confederation assemblage contains significant volumes of rocks of intermediate composition. Deposits: 1 = Campbell-Red Lake, 2 = Cochenour, 3 = Wilmar, 4 = Madsen. D. Dome stock, HL = Hamill Lake batholith, K-B = Killala-Baird batholith, TL = Trout Lake batholith.



Volcanic units

- Blake River (2701-2696 Ma)
- Tisdale-Kinojevis (2710-2701 Ma)
- Kidd-Munro (2718-2710 Ma)
- Stoughton-Roquem. (2725-2720 Ma)
- Deloro-Pacaud (2750-2725 Ma)

Sedimentary units

- Undivided (Upper map)
- Timiskaming (T) Duparquet (D) (2680-2670 Ma)
- Cadillac (C) Kewagama (K) (2687-2685 Ma)
- Porcupine (Pr) Pontiac (Po) (2690-2685)

Granitic rocks

- <2692 Ma Granitoids
- >2692 Ma Granitoids
- Gneiss
- Major fault

Gold deposits

1 Sigma-Lamaque
2 Camflo, Kiena
3 Malartic
4 LaRonde-Penna
5 Doyon
6 Horne
7 Beattie
8 Holloway
9 Kerr Addison
10 Kirkland Lake
11 Pamour
12 Dome
13 Hollinger-McIntyre

FIG. 10. Geologic map of the Timmins-Val d'Or gold belt. Compiled from MERQ-OGS (1983), Robert and Poulsen (1997), and Ayer et al. (2002). LCFZ = Larder Lake-Cadillac fault zone, PDFZ = Porcupine-Destor fault zone.

Robert, F., Poulsen, K.H., Cassidy, K.F., and Hodgson, C.J., 2005, Gold Metallogeny of the Superior and Yilgarn Cratons, in Hedenquist J.W., Thompson, J.F.H., Goldfarb, R.J., and Richards, J.P. eds., Economic Geology, One Hundredth Anniversary Volume, 1905-2005, Society of Economic Geologists, Inc., Littleton, Colorado, USA.

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Thorneloe Township, Ontario

Regional Geology
Geology of the Timmins-Val d'Or Gold Belt

Drawn By: P.G. Hourican	Date: May-June, 2008	Figure: 16

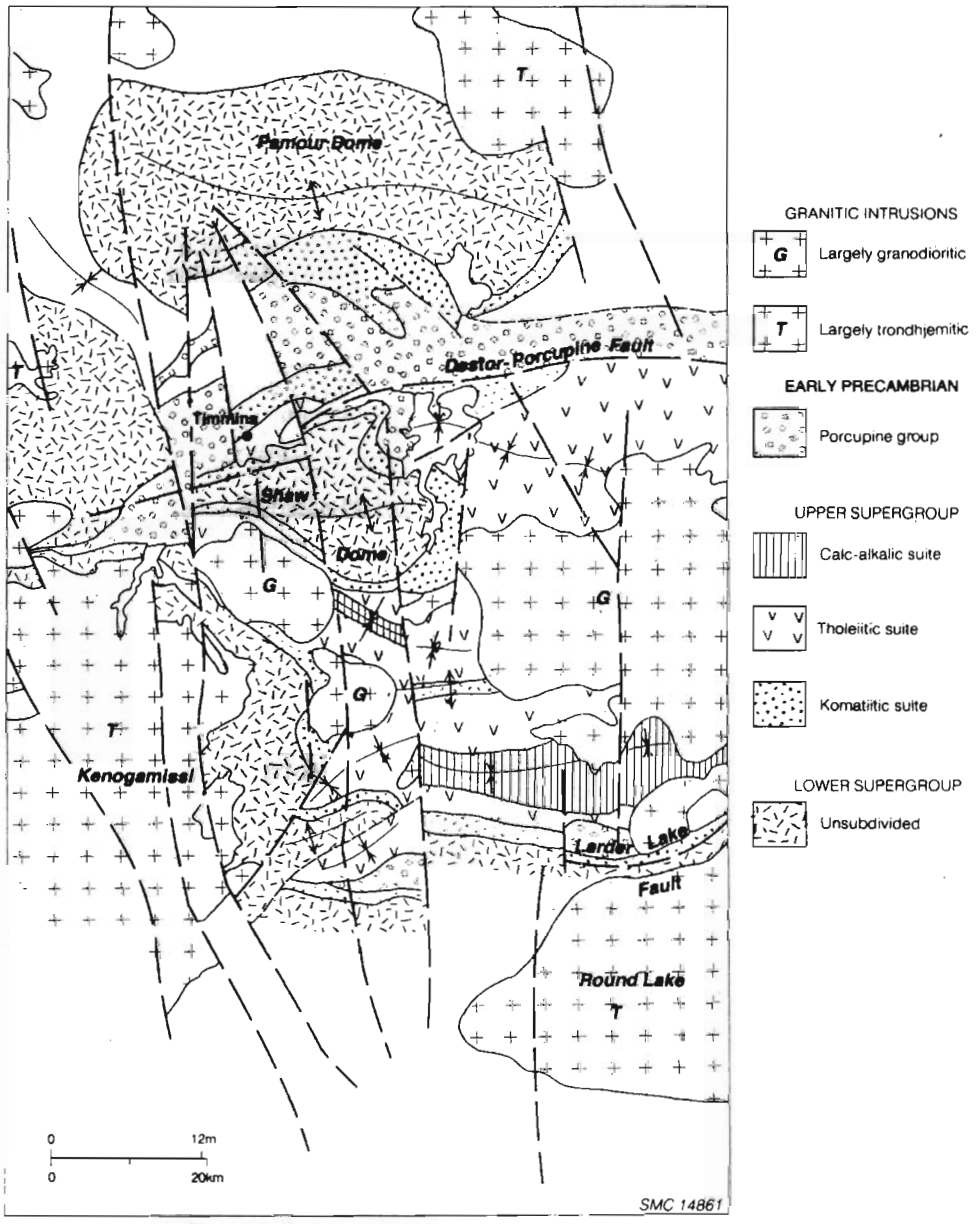


Figure 29–Regional stratigraphy of the Timmins-Matachewan area.

Pyke, D.R., 1982,
Geology of the Timmins Area, District of Cochrane,
Ontario Geological Survey, Report 219.

6070205 Canada Inc. Mining Claim 3010181 Thorneloe Township, Ontario		
Regional Geology Stratigraphy - Timmins-Matchewan		
Drawn By: P.G. Hourican	Date: May-June, 2008	Figure: 17

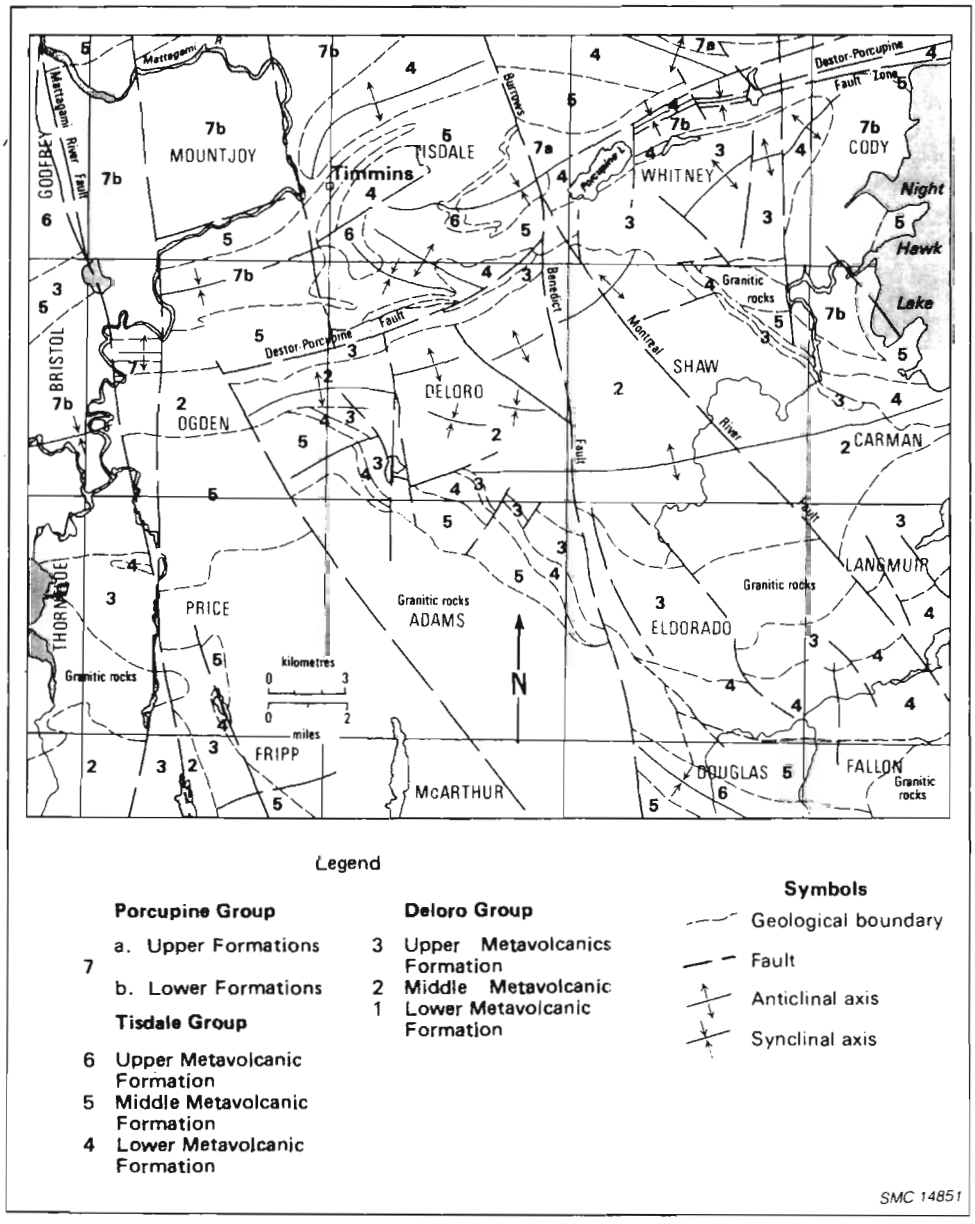


Figure 19–Tentative distribution of stratigraphic units in the Timmins Area.

Pyke, D.R., 1982,
Geology of the Timmins Area, District of Cochrane,
Ontario Geological Survey, Report 219.

6070205 Canada Inc. Mining Claim 3010181 Thorneloe Township, *Ontario*		
Regional Geology Distribution of Stratigraphic Units in the Timmins Area		
Drawn By: P.G. Hourican	Date: May-June, 2008	Figure: 18

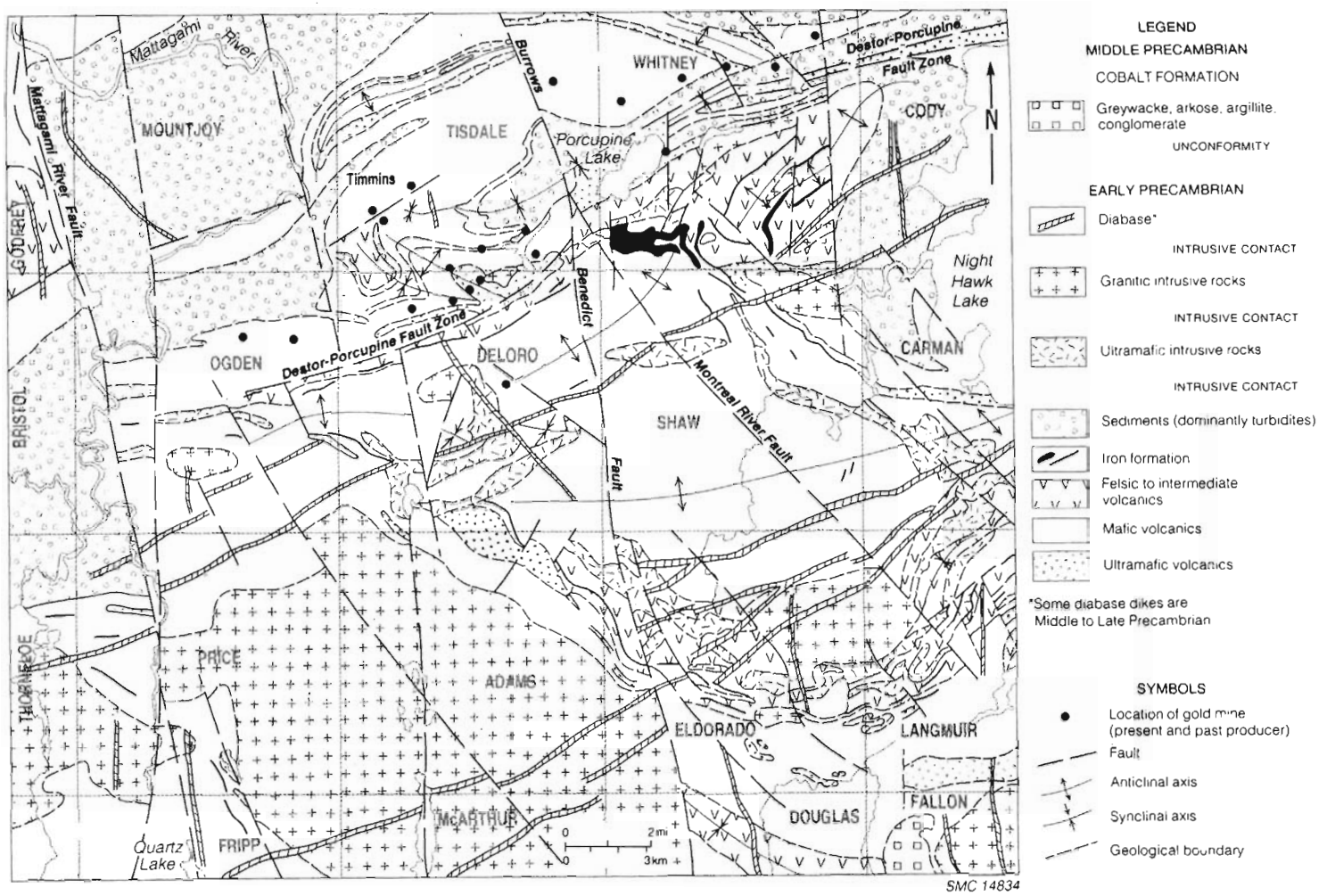


Figure 2–Geological sketch map of the Timmins Area.

Pyke, D.R., 1982, Geology of the Timmins Area, District of Cochrane, Ontario Geological Survey, Report 219.

6070205 Canada Inc. Mining Claim 3010181 Thorneloe Township, Ontario		
Regional Geology Geologiocal Sketch Map of the Timmins Area		
Drawn By: P.G. Hourican	Date: May-June, 2008	Figure: 19

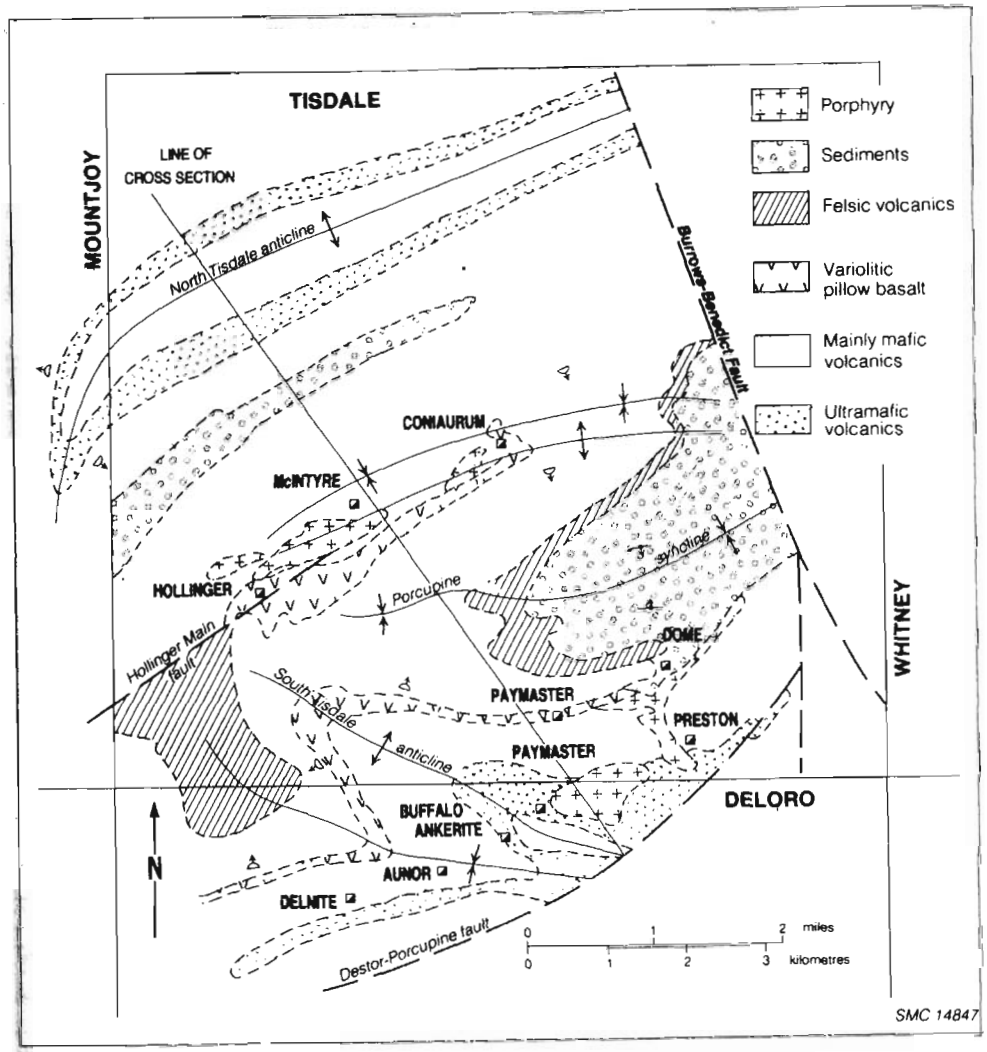


Figure 15–General geology of Timmins gold camp. Modified after Hurst (1939), and Ferguson *et al.* (1968).

Pyke, D.R., 1982,
Geology of the Timmins Area, District of Cochrane,
Ontario Geological Survey, Report 219.

6070205 Canada Inc. Mining Claim 3010181 Thorneloe Township, Ontario		
Regional Geology Geology of the Timmins Gold Camp		
Drawn By: P.G. Hourican	Date: May-June, 2008	Figure: 20

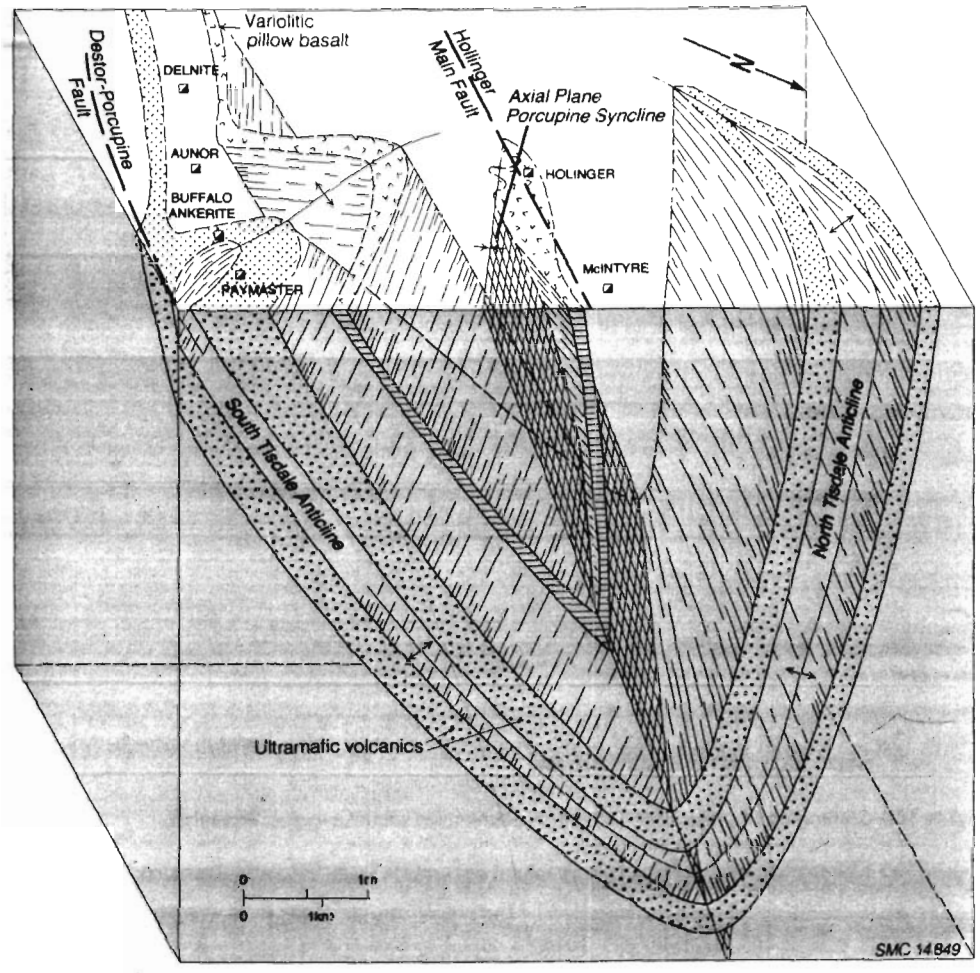
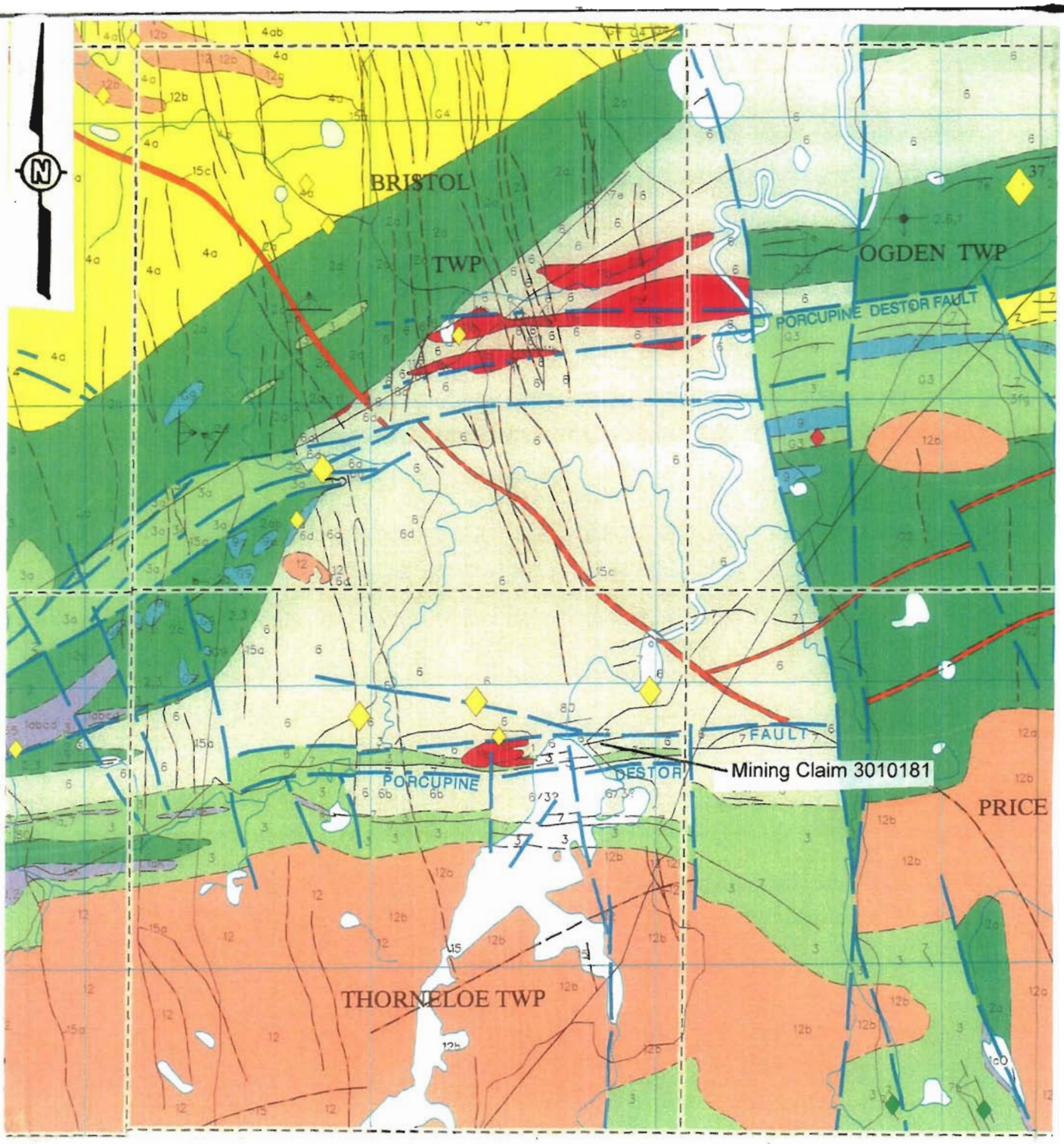


Figure 17–Diagrammatic sketch showing interpretation of main part of the Timmins gold camp; illustrates the refolding of an anticlinal structure (now represented by the South and North Tisdale Anticlines) about the easterly trending Porcupine Syncline. For line of cross-section *see* Figure 15.

Pyke, D.R., 1982,
Geology of the Timmins Area, District of Cochrane,
Ontario Geological Survey, Report 219.

6070205 Canada Inc. Mining Claim 3010181 Thorneloe Township, Ontario		
Regional Geology Sketch Showing Interpretation of Main part of Timmins Gold Camp		
Drawn By: P.G. Hourican	Date: May-June, 2008	Figure: 21



Source: Ayer, J.A. and Trowell, N.F., 1998, Geological Compilation of the Timmins Area, Abitibi Greenstone Belt, Ontario Geological Survey, Preliminary Map P.3379, Scale 1:100,000.

6070205 Canada Inc.
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Thorneloe Township, Ontario

Regional Geology
Geology & Mineral Deposits Map

Drawn By: P.G. Hourican	Date: May-June, 2008	Figure: 22a

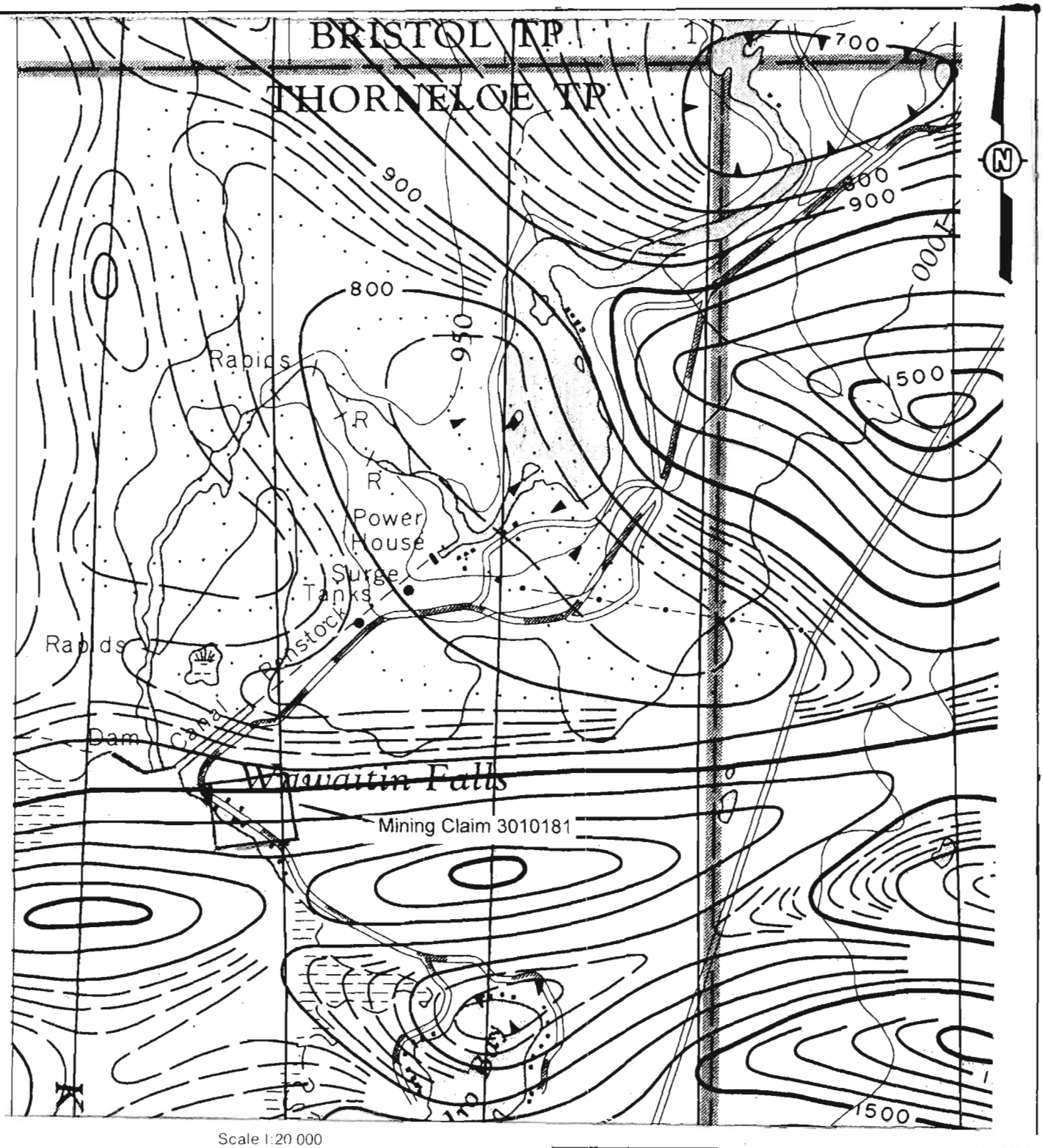
Scale 1:20 000

Metres 500 0 1 Kilometre

Mile 1/4 0 1/2 Mile

Source: Ayer, J.A. and Trowell, N.F., 1998, Geological Compilation of the Timmins Area, Abitibi Greenstone Belt, Ontario Geological Survey, Preliminary Map P.3379,

6070295 Canada Inc. Mining Claim 3010181 Thorneloe Township, Ontario
Regional Geology Geology & Mineral Deposits Map
Drawn By: P.G. Hourican | Date: May-June, 2008 | Figure: 22b



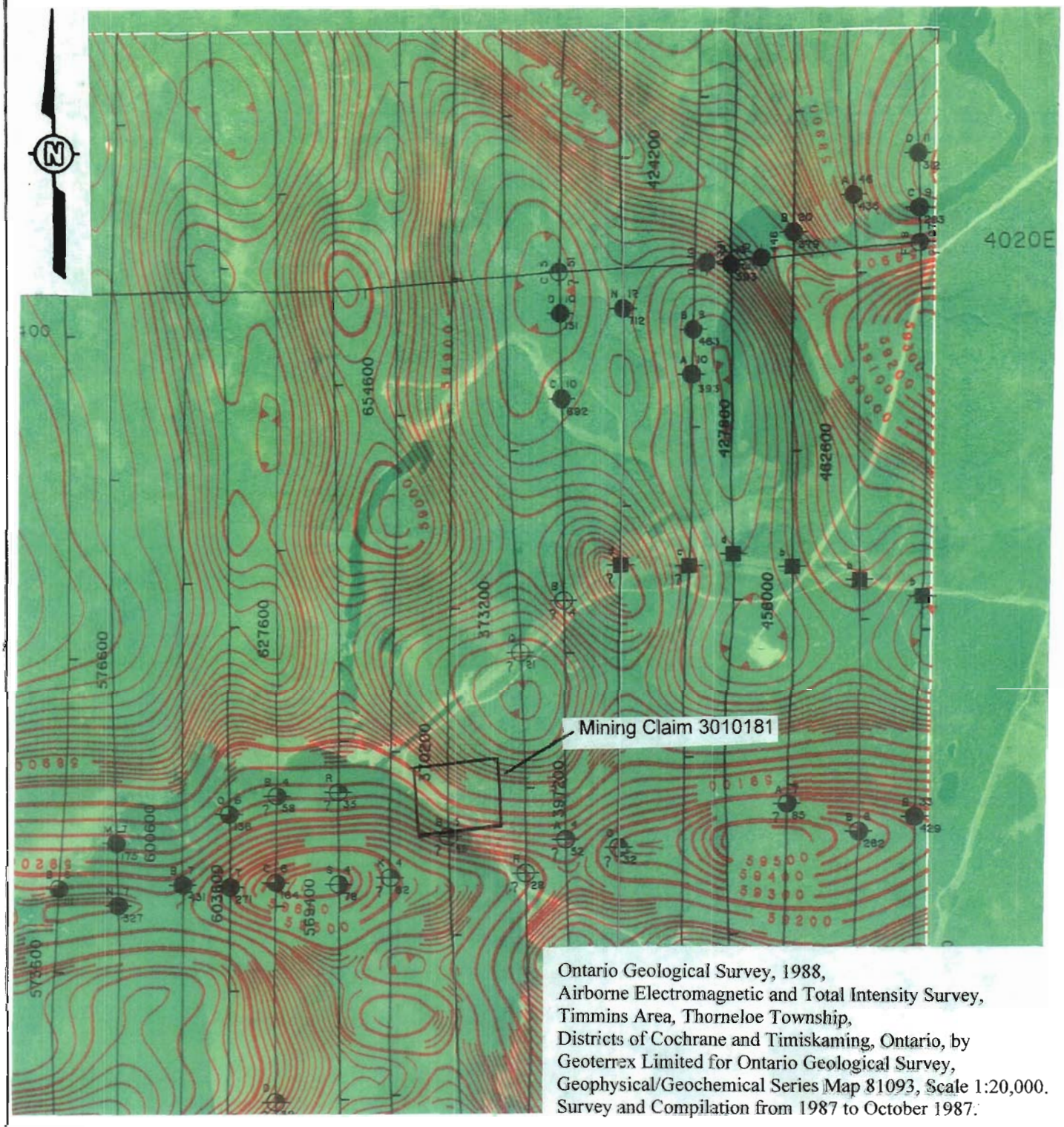
Scale 1:20 000

Metres 500 0 1 Kilometre

Mile 1/4 0 1/2 Mile

6070205 Canada Inc. Mining Claim 3010181 Thorneloe Township, Ontario		
Regional Geology Regional Aeromagnetics		
Drawn By: P.G. Hourican	Date: May-June, 2008	Figure: 23

Province of Ontario, Department of mines,
Department of Energy, Mines and Resources, Geological Survey of Canada, 1970,
Aeromagnetic Series, Timmins, Cochrane anf Timiskamine Districts, Ontario,
Geophysics Paper 8453, Sheet 42 A/6 West Half.



Ontario Geological Survey, 1988,
Airborne Electromagnetic and Total Intensity Survey,
Timmins Area, Thorneloe Township,
Districts of Cochrane and Timiskaming, Ontario, by
Geoterrex Limited for Ontario Geological Survey,
Geophysical/Geochemical Series Map 81093, Scale 1:20,000.
Survey and Compilation from 1987 to October 1987.

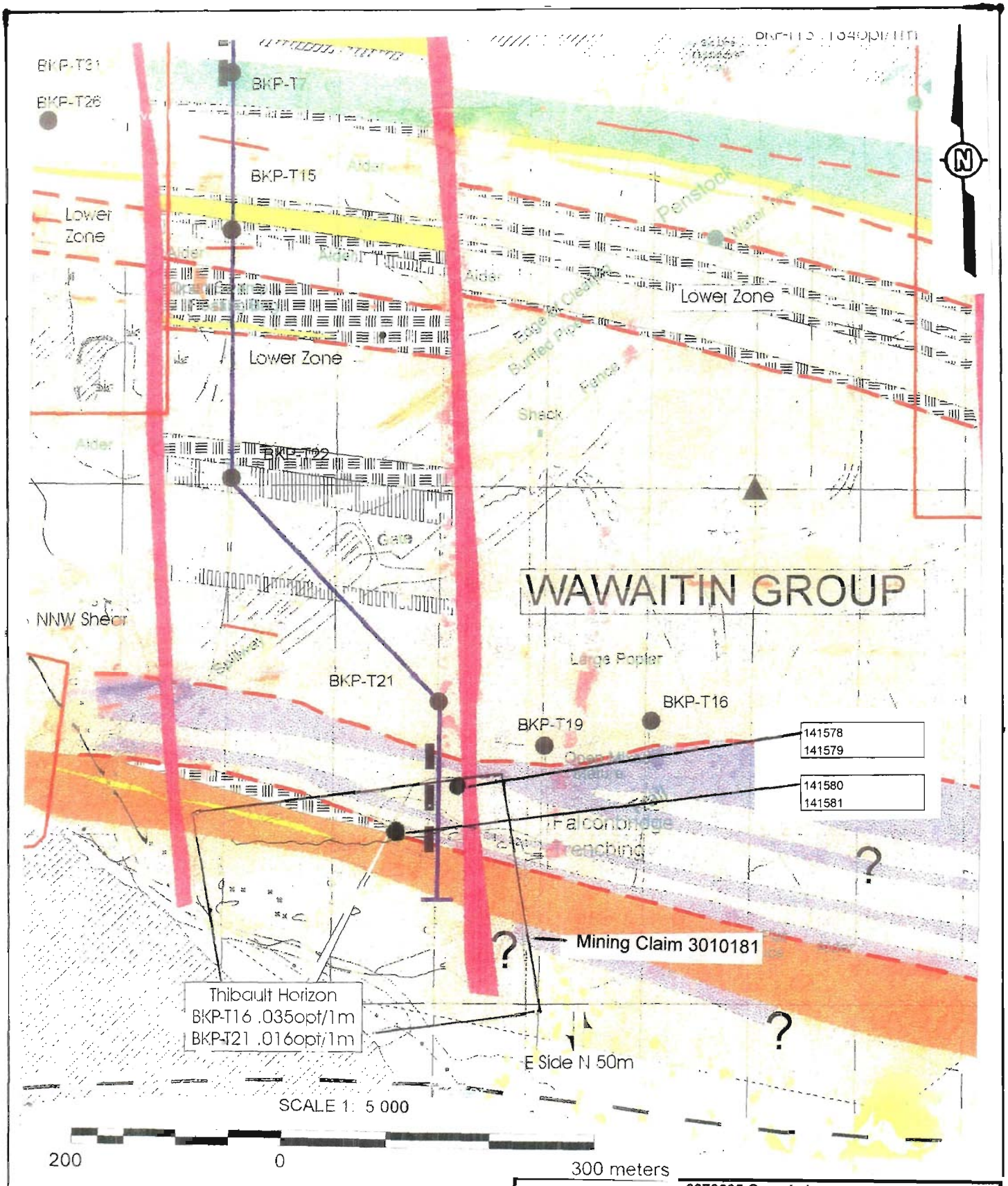
Scale 1:20 000

Metres 500 0 1 Kilometre

Mile 1/4 0 1/2 Mile

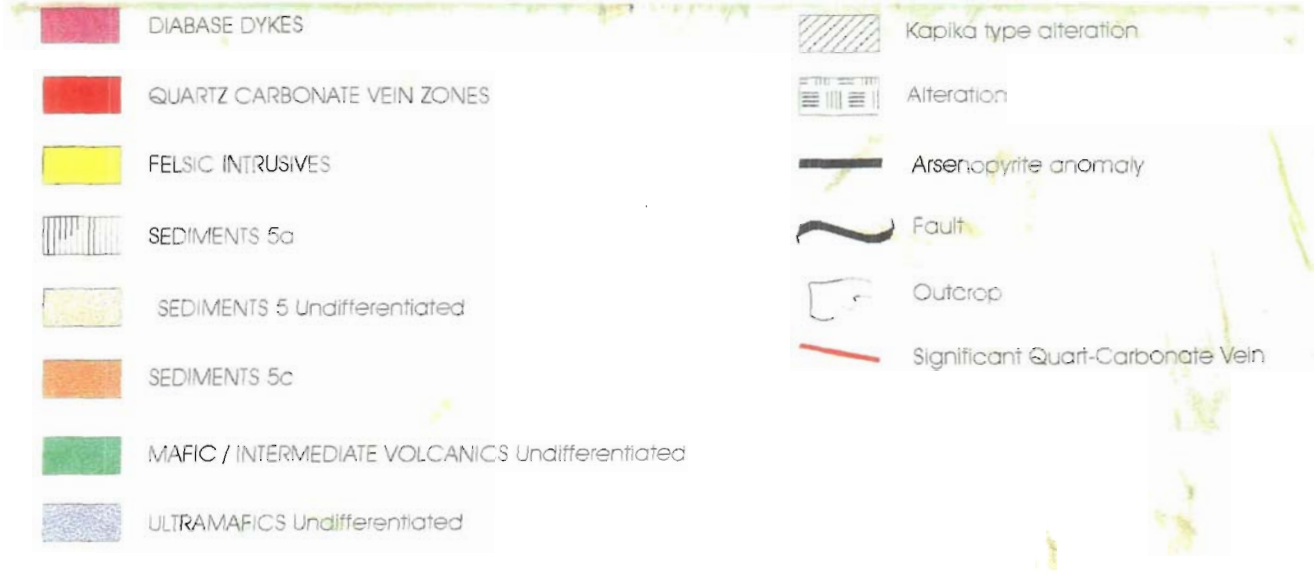
NTS References: **42 A/5 42 A/6**
ODM-GSC Aeromagnetic Map: **2299 G 2293 G**
O.G.S. *Geological Compilation Map:* **2205**

6070205 Canada Inc. Mining Claim 3010181 Thorneloe Township, Ontario		
Regional Geology Regional Aeromagnetics and Electromagnetics		
Drawn By: P.G. Hourican	Date: May-June, 2008	Figure: 24



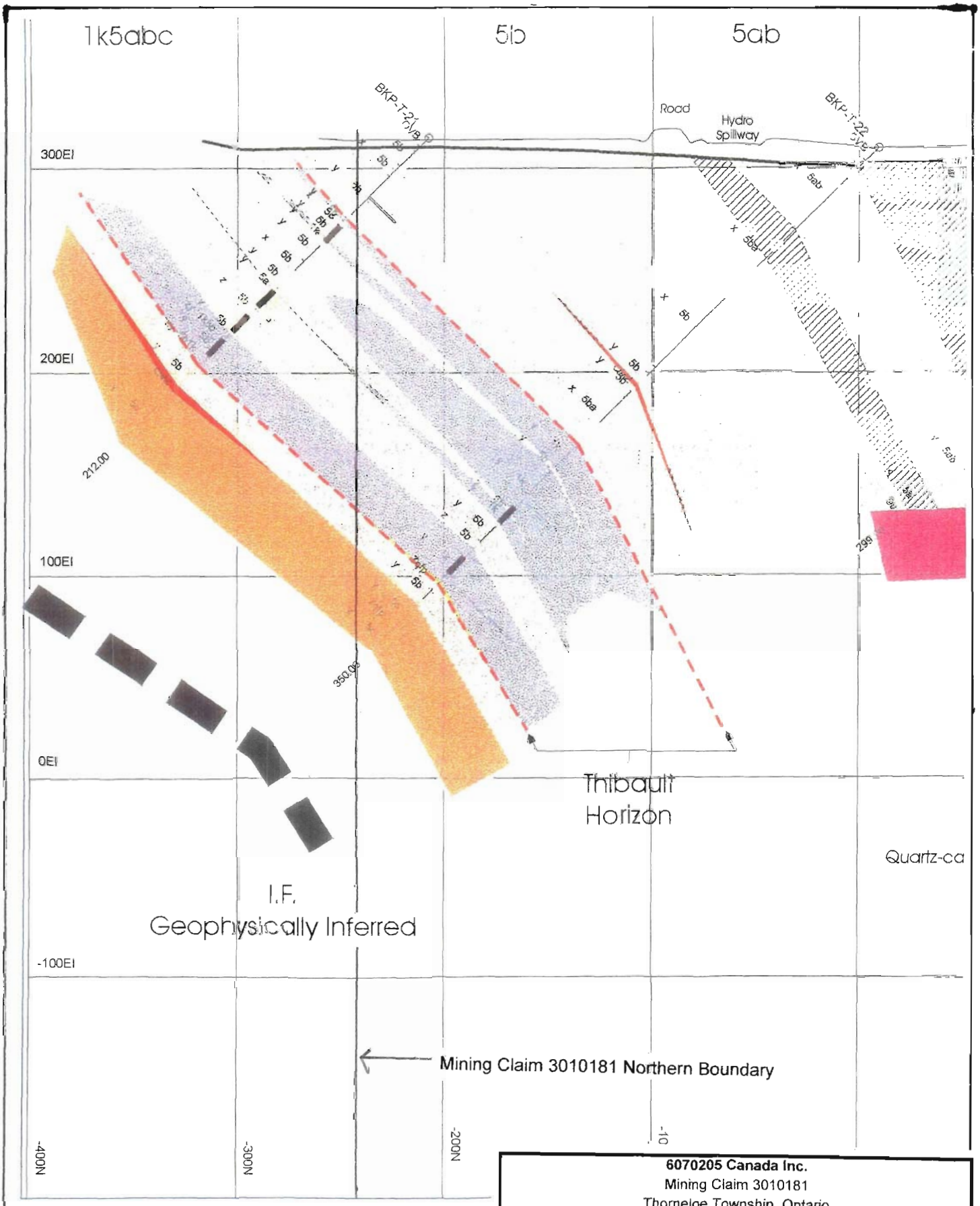
Source: Polk, B.K. (Polk Geological Services), 1998, Report on Exploration 1996-1997, for Black Pearl Mining, Inc., Wawaitin and Pistol Groups, Thorneloe Township.

6070205 Canada Inc. Mining Claim 3010181 Thorneloe Township, Ontario		
Property Geology Map		
Drawn By: P.G. Hourican	Date: May-June, 2008	Figure: 25a



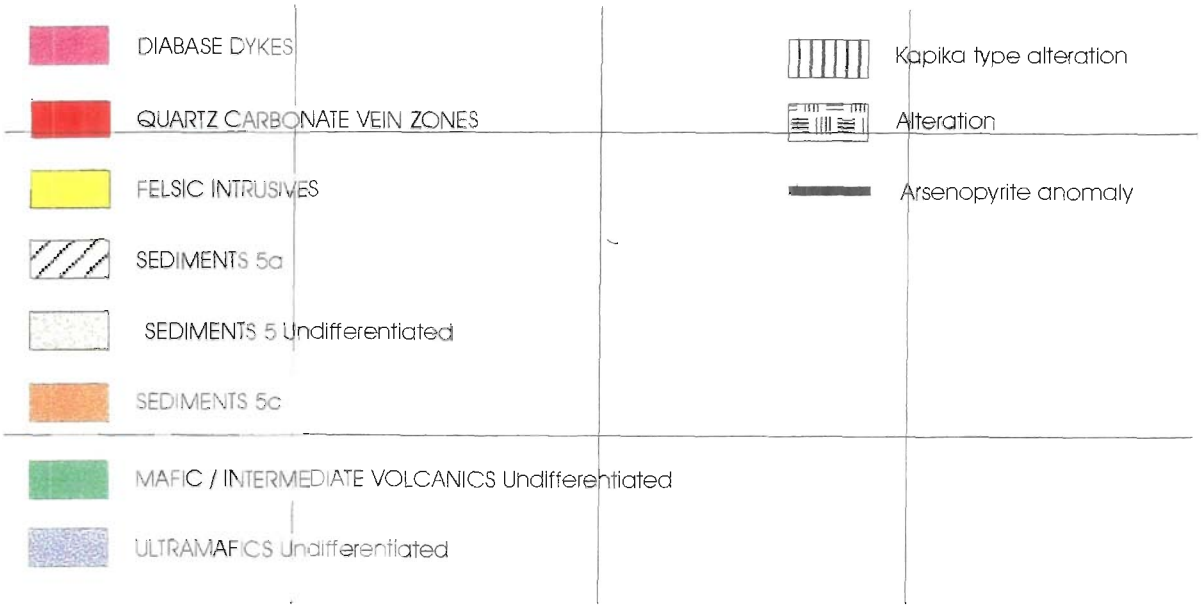
Source: Polk, B.K. (Polk Geological Services), 1998, Report on Exploration 1996-1997, for Black Pearl Mining, Inc. Wawaitin and Pistol Groups, Thorneloe Township.

6070205 Canada Inc. Mining Claim 3010181 Thorneloe Township, Ontario		
Property Geology Map		
Drawn By: P.G. Hourican	Date: May-June, 2008	Figure: 25b



Source: Polk, B.K. (Polk Geological Services), 1998, Report on Exploration 1996-1997, for Black Pearl Mining, Inc., Wawaitin and Pistol Groups, Thorneloe Township.

6070205 Canada Inc. Mining Claim 3010181 Thorneloe Township, Ontario		
Property Geology Section		
Drawn By: P.G. Hourican	Date: May-June, 2008	Figure: 26a



Source: Polk, B.K. (Polk Geological Services), 1998, Report on Exploration 1996-1997, for Black Pearl Mining, Inc. Wawaitin and Pistol Groups, Thorneloe Township.

6070205 Canada Inc. Mining Claim 3010181 *Thorneloe Township, Ontario*		
Property Geology Section		
Drawn By: P.G. Hourican	Date: May-June, 2008	Figure: 26b

1996 AND 1997 DRILL SUMMARY - THORNELOE TWP.							
DDH #	E	N	AZI	DIP	EOH	REASON	RESULTS
BKP-T-1	9+00	2+60	183	-47	215m	test IP anomaly	conductor unexplained, overshot .0275 opt assd with lower zone(?)
BKP-T-2	4+00	4+60	183	-45	279m	test IP anomaly	abun alteration in 2 zones, upper and lower, lower zone with strong silu + ankerite, VG , 4.5 opt/.4m
BKP-T-3	4+25	4+60	180	-45	279m	follow up East of BKP-T-2	strongly mineralized and altered upper zone with abun arsenopyrite + .119opt Au/.9m, a few anomalous assays associated with strong lower zone alteration
BKP-T-4	5+00	4+25	180	-45	282m	Eastern follow up on BKP-T-2	well developed alteration in upper zone, lower zone hosts a few anomalous assays, .05opt is the highest
BKP-T-5	7+00	6+23	180	-50	275m	test IP anomaly to North	strongly altered fault zone with abundant pyrite, .012 opt in strong hematitic alteration with pyrite
BKP-T-6	1+00 W	6+00	176	-46	311m	test IP anomaly/western strike	band of mafic volcanics hosts 2meter qcv with tourmaline and 5% pyrite, .096 opt Au + .7% As/1m pyrite, .096 opt Au +.7% As/1 m, minor porphyry intersected
BKP-T-7	5+00 W	4+00	175	-45	305m	test strike along IP	volcanics, variably altered sediments, and minor porphyry
BKP-T-8	7+00 W	3+50	175	-45	299m	test strike along IP	.173 opt Au in weakly altered sediments, num associated anomalous values (lower zone)
BKP-T-9	2+90	6+00	175	-45	355m	test West and below BKP-T-2	.020 in qcv, well developed upper zone (.082 opt/1 m) with up to 20% fg pyrite, .05 opt in lower zone
BKP-T-10	4+50	4+60	180	-45	344m	East of BKP-T-2	.034 opt in upper zone, a few anomalous assays associated with lower zone
BKP-T-11	3+00	5+40	175	-45	392m	test West and below BKP-T-2	.041 opt/1.5 m,.094 opt + 1.2% As/1 m associated with upper zone, a few anomalous assays(>.01 opt) in lower zone
BKP-T-12	4+00	4+60	180	-60	347m	cut below BKP-T-2	.096 opt/.6 m in upper zone, .089 opt/.7 m, .219 opt/1 m in lower zone
BKP-T-13	1+60	4+50	180	-62	348m	sectional hole above BKP-T-6	.013/1 m, .044/1 m, .056/1 m, .131/1 m in contiguous samples in qcv in volcanics, abundant low grade assays (<.02 opt) throughout hole
BKP-T-14	3+00	2+80	180	-45	356m	test stratigraphy S of BKP-T-2	variably altered sediments, highest assay .02 opt
BKP-T-15	5+00 W	2+30	175	-45	297m	stratigraphy hole, section SW	.04 opt/.8 m associated with lower zone horizon
BKP-T-16	1+00	2+25S	176	-45	323m	test Thibault horizon	altered sediments and ultramafic volcanics, .036 opt/1 m in altered sediments
BKP-T-17	5+00 W	6+00	176	-45	242m	stratigraphy hole, section SW	strong Kapika type alteration with .035 opt/1 m in well developed upper zone
BKP-T-18	4+50 W	8+40	175	-45	260m	stratigraphy hole, section SW	strong Kapika type alteration with a few slightly anomalous assays (i.e .008 opt)
BKP-T-19	2+00	2+50S	175	-45	152m	test Thibault horizon	altered ultramafic volcanics and sediments, with a few assays in the .01 range and a 15 meter As anomaly
BKP-T-20	2+00 W	11+60	175	-45	299m	stratigraphy hole, section SW	strong Kapika type alteration, numerous , thin , North-South qcv's host chalcopyrite, Cu assays to 1.4%/.5 m
BKP-T-21	3+00 W	2+10S	194	-45	212m	test Thibault horizon	broad zone of low grade assays in highly altered sediment and ultramafic volcanics, abundant fuchsite
BKP-T-22	5+00 W	0+10	175	-45	350m	stratigraphy hole, section SW	upper part of Thibault horizon, .048 opt/.7m in altered sediments
BKP-T-23	2+50	3+60	190	-70	113m	test stratigraphy W of BKP-T-2	strong alteration in sediments, .018 in qcv near diabase
BKP-T-24	3+50	3+95	182	-60	329m	test area West and above #2	.029 opt/1 m in upper zone, .037 opt/1.5m isolated assay, no sign of lower zone
BKP-T-25	3+50	3+97	175	-70	407m	test area West and above #2	well developed upper zone, a few anomalous assays correlatable with lower zone
BKP-T-26	6+75 W	3+50	176	-45	164m	follow up assay in #8	.038 opt/1.5m and .029 opt/1.5 m correlate with intersection in #8
BKP-T-27	7+00 W	3+80	176	-45	149m	follow up assay in #8	numerous .01 opt assays + .053 opt/1.5m,.048 opt/1.5m , as well as defined As anomaly correlated with hit in #8
BKP-T-28	4200E *	372S	176	-45	347m	test Pistol Group stratigraphy	complex structure and locally strong alteration, but no outstanding assays
BKP-T-29	4200E *	620S	176	-45	341m	test Pistol Group starigraphy	a few weakly anomalous assays associated with strong structure and alteration
BKP-T-30	7+00 W	3+25	176	-45	182m	follow up on BKP-T-8	.025 opt/.5 m with several .01's associated with broad As anomaly
BKP-T-31	7+00 W	4+00	176	-45	302m	follow up on BKP-T-8	.03 opt/1.5 m with several .01's associated with broad As anomaly, numerous large qcv's down hole
BKP-T-32	7+00 W	2+50	176	-45	101m	follow up on BKP-T-8	large and apparently barren qcv, numerous small As anomalies
BKP-T-33	4+00	4+60	183	-45	302m	wedge off of BKP-T-2	.084 opt/.6m + numerous .01's in lower zone
BKP-T-34	4+00	4+60	183	-45	307m	wedge off of BKP-T-2	.166 opt/1.5m, .035/3m + numerous .01's over 13.8m lower zone
BKP-T-35	4+00	4+61	180	-52	305m	cut below BKP-T-2	.063 opt/.7m in upper zone, .017/1.5 m in poorly developed lower zone
BKP-T-36	4+00	4+61	180	-70	350m	cut below BKP-T-2	.051 opt/1.4 m in upper zone, .041/1 m in poorly developed lower zone

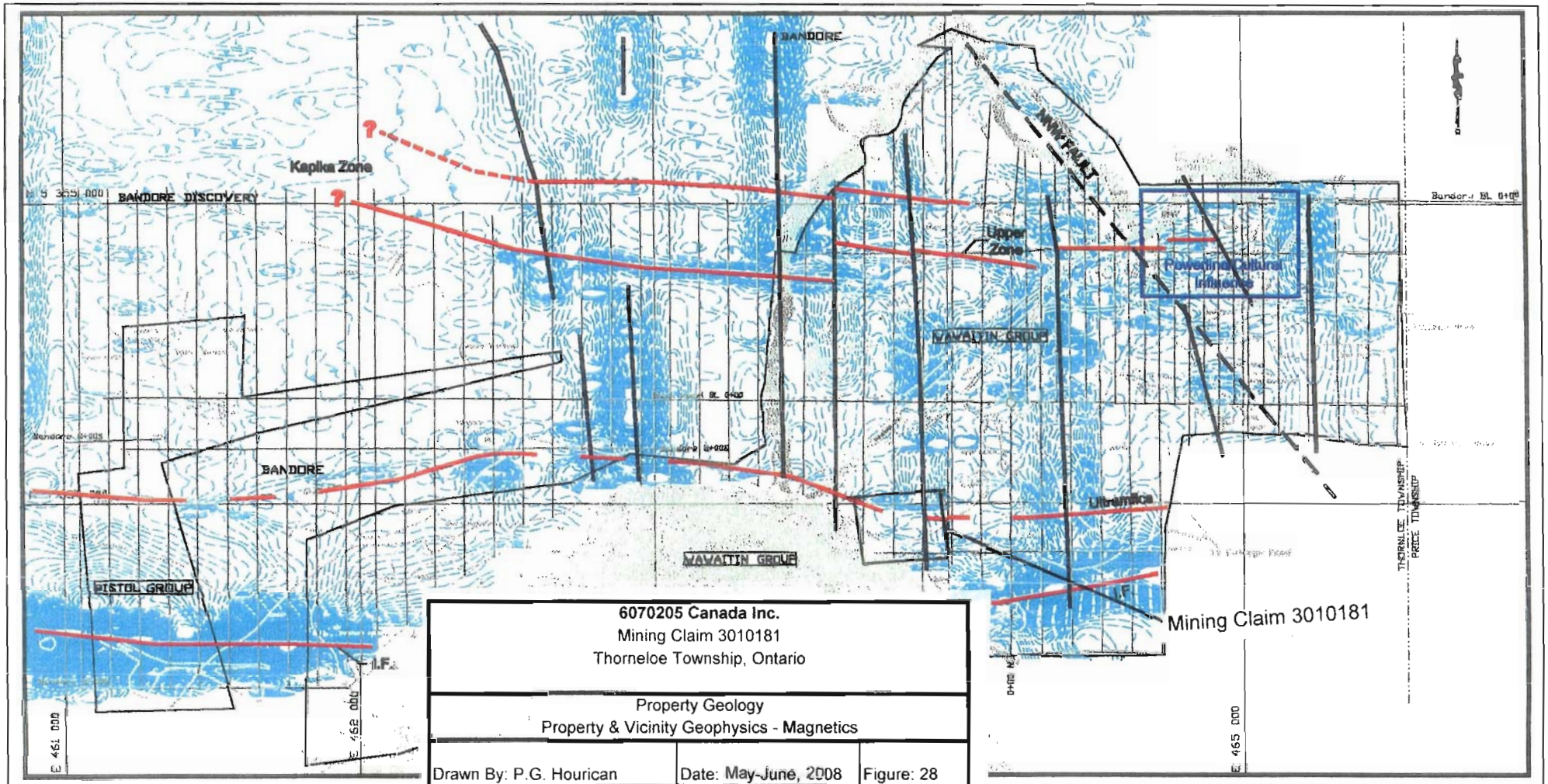
* these grid coordinates are those of Band Ore...we used this grid for work on the West end of the property

Source: Polk, B.K. (Polk Geological Services), 1998, Report on Exploration 1996-1997, for Black Pearl Mining, Inc., Wawaitin and Pistol Groups, Thorneloe Township.

6070205 Canada Inc.
Mining Claim 3010181
Thorneloe Township, Ontario

Property Geology
Property & Vicinity Drilling Results

Property & Vicinity Drilling Results
Drawn By: P.G. Hourican
Date: May-June, 2008
Figure: 27



6070205 Canada Inc.
Mining Claim 3010181
Thorneloe Township, Ontario

Property Geology
Property & Vicinity Geophysics - Magnetics

Drawn By: P.G. Hourican	Date: May-June, 2008	Figure: 28

Diabase Dyke

MAP LEGEND

North — Topographical boundary — All weather gravel road
Swamp — Trail — Dirt road
Beaver dam — Trench — Mine shaft
Ridge — Hydro line — Hydro / telephone line

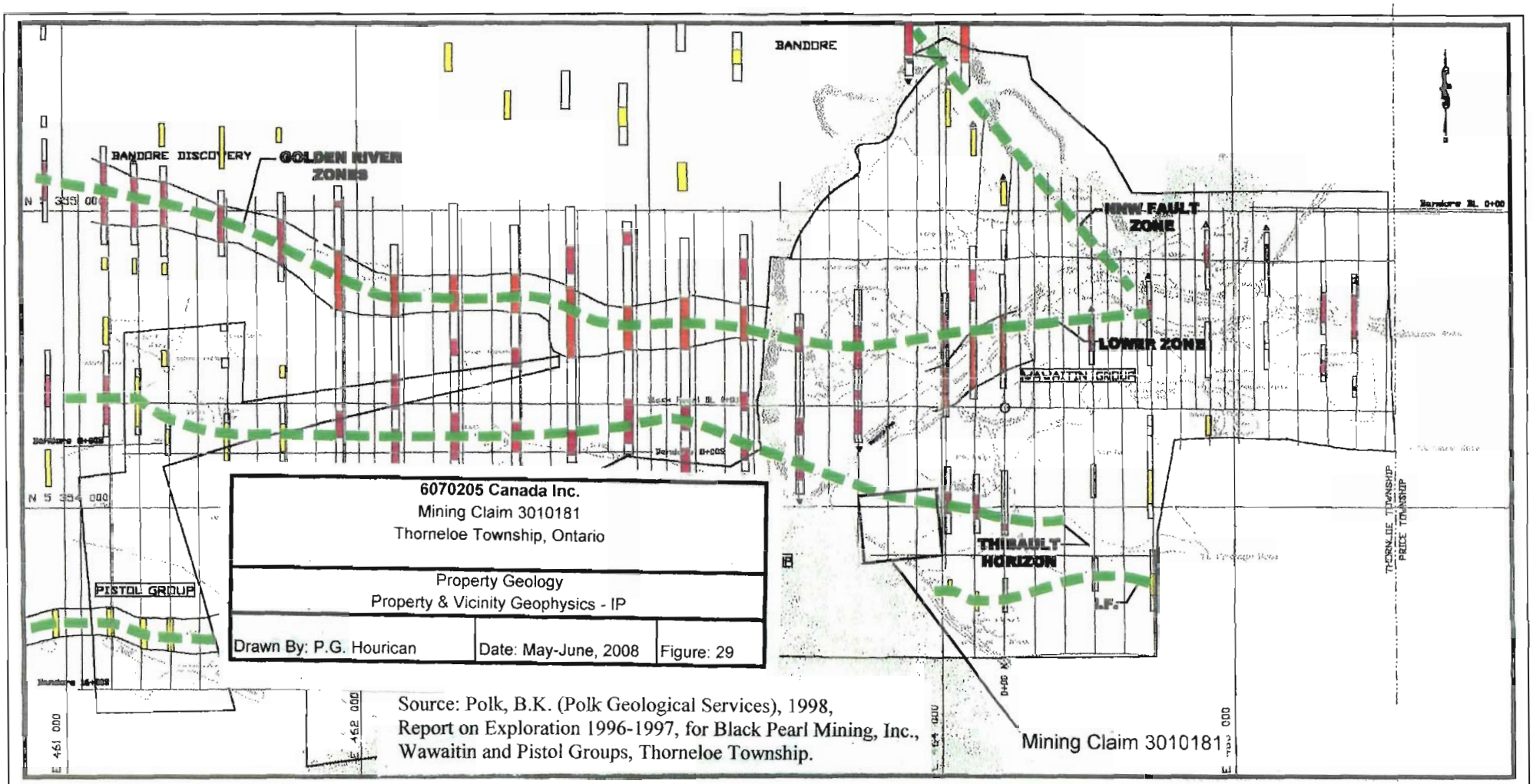
Source: Polk, B.K. (Polk Geological Services), 1998, Report on Exploration 1996-1997, for Black Pearl Mining, Inc., Wawaitin and Pistol Groups, Thorneloe Township.

BLACK PEARL MINERALS INC.

Magnetometer Highlights
Wawaitin & Pistol Groups
Thorneloe Twp

Figure 8	June 1998

Polk Geological / NC Exploration



Chargeability Anomaly
(Apparent IP Effect mV/ V)

- Good (14 and Up)
- Moderate (10 to 14)
- Weak (5 to 10)
- Poor (0 to 5)

▼ Undefined Southerly
▲ Undefined Northerly

MAP LEGEND

Marsh
Swamp
Beaver dam
Ridge
Topographical boundary
Trail
Track
Main Hydro line
Hydro / telephone line
All weather gravel road
Dirt road
Mine shaft

SCALE 1 : 5000

BLACK PEARL MINERALS INC.

I.P. Highlights
Wawaitin & Pistol Groups
Thorneloe Twp

Figure 10 | June 1998

Polk Geological / MC Exploration

Mining Claim 3010181 (Swanson's Showing)

Thorneloe Township, Ontario

Outcrop Sampling

Sample Locations, Descriptions and Assay Results

Fieldwork Completed May 24, 2008

Sample #/Waypoint	Locations				Sample/Waypoint Type	Sample Description	Sulf. % [3]	Au ppb	Au ppm	Au g/T
	East	North	NAD	Zone						
141578	463930	5354246	83	17	Rock sample - outcrop	Quartz, ankerite?, fuchsite vein; 55° strike, subvertical dip, 8 cm width; fabric[2] disconformable	<1			
141579	463930	5354246	83	17	Rock sample - outcrop	Quartz, ankerite?, fuchsite vein; 100° strike, 55° north dip, 8 cm width; fabric conformable	<1			
141580	463866	5354190	83	17	Rock sample - outcrop	Sediment, sericitic altered?; 105° rock fabric strike, fabric subvertical-northerly dip	<1			
141581	463866	5354190	83	17	Rock sample - outcrop - broken rock [1]	Quartz vein in "sediment"; vein parallel to rock fabric?, vein 2 cm wide	<1			
Claim Post-1	463996	5354307	83	17	Location - claim post	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

(1) Rock sample material previously (historically) broken (blasted?) by others

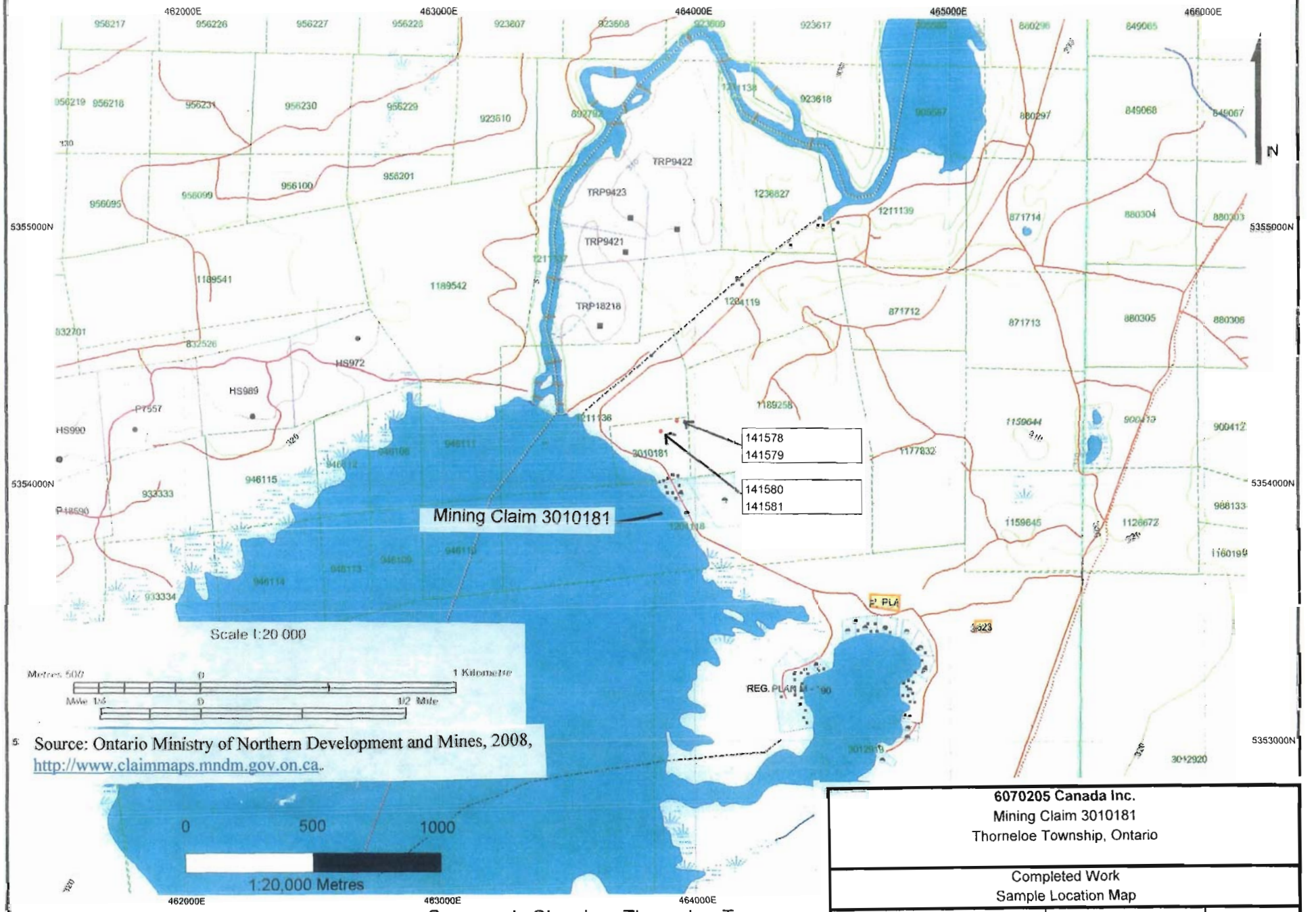
(2) Fabric = metamorphic or tectonic foliation/deformation characteristics. Rock fabric is 105° strike and subvertical-75° north dip

(3) Observed sulphide = pyrite

1,000 ppb = 1 ppm = 1 g/T

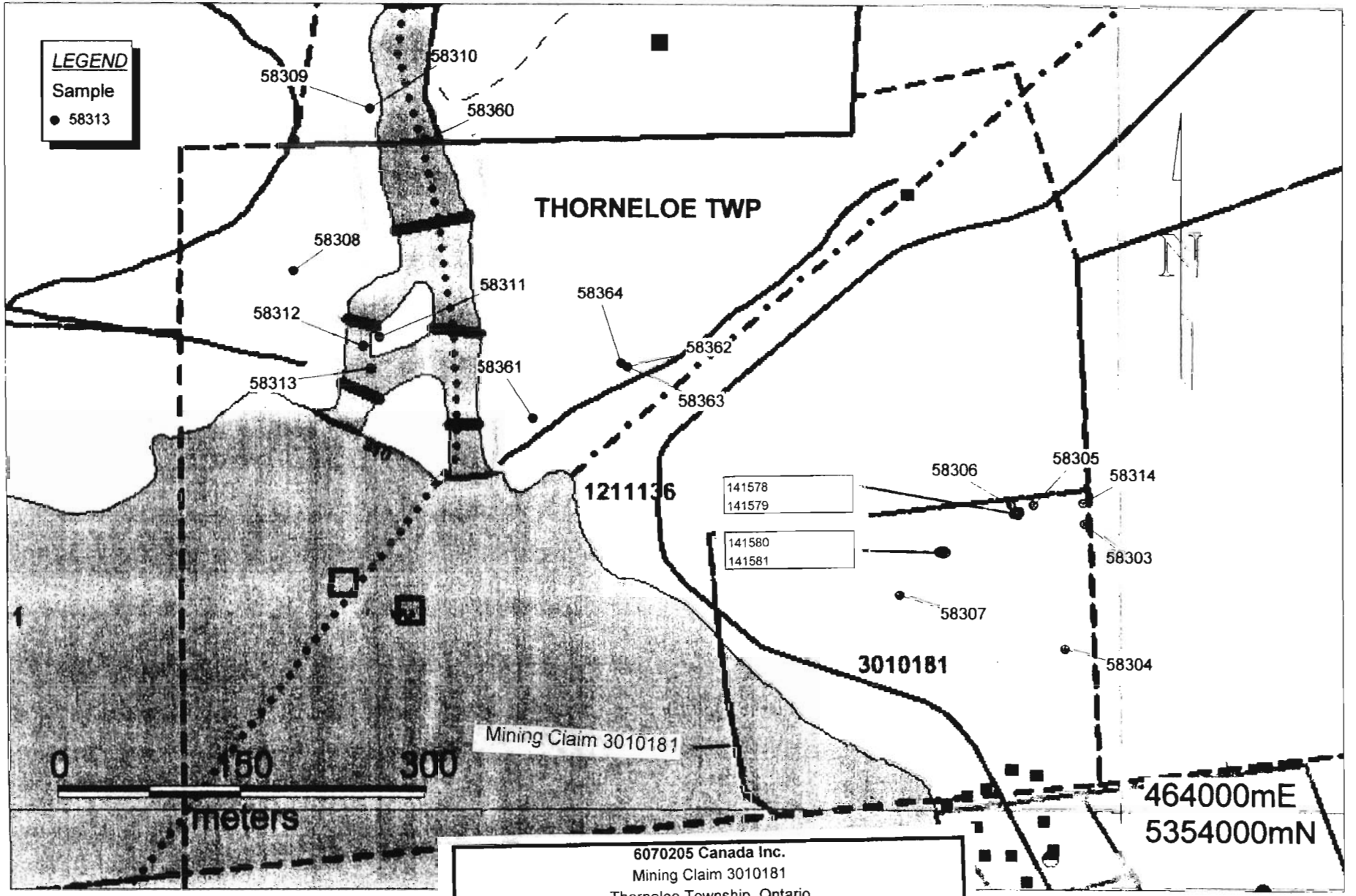
Laboratory results are awaited

6070205 Canada Inc. Mining Claim 3010181 Thorneloe Township, Ontario		
Completed Work Sample Locations, Descriptions, and Assay Results Table		
Drawn By: P.G. Hourican	Date: May-June, 2008	Figure: 30



Swanson's Showing, Thorneloe Twp.

6070205 Canada Inc. Mining Claim 3010181 Thorneloe Township, Ontario		
Completed Work Sample Location Map		
Drawn By: P.G. Hourican	Date: May-June, 2008	Figure: 31a



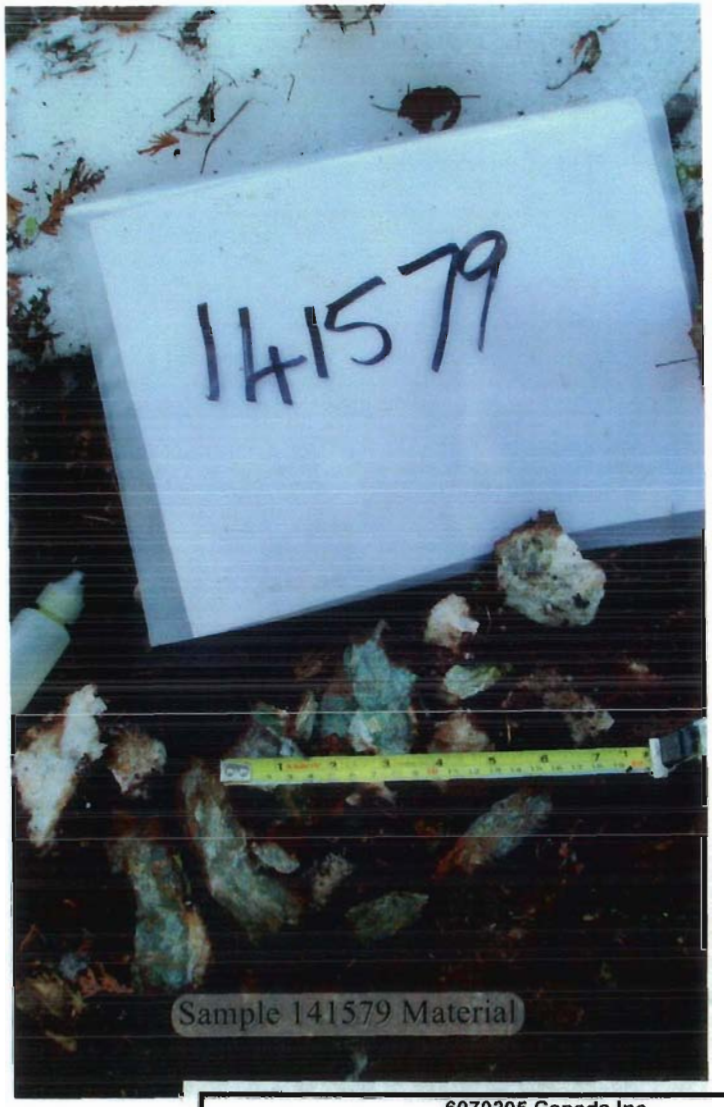
6070205 Canada Inc.		
Mining Claim 3010181 Thorneloe Township, Ontario		
Completed Work Sample Location Map		
Drawn By: P.G. Hourican	Date: May-June, 2008	Figure: 31b

Bonhomme, L., 2004,
Report of Exploration Program,
Thorneloe Township, Wawaitin Area.

6070205 Canada Inc.
Mining Claim 3010181
Thorneloe Township, Ontario

Mineralization
Sample Material/Mineralization Photographs

Drawn By: P.G. Hourican	Date: May-June, 2008	Figure: 32



6070205 Canada Inc.
Mining Claim 3010181
Thorneloe Township, Ontario

Mineralization
Sample Material/Mineralization Photographs

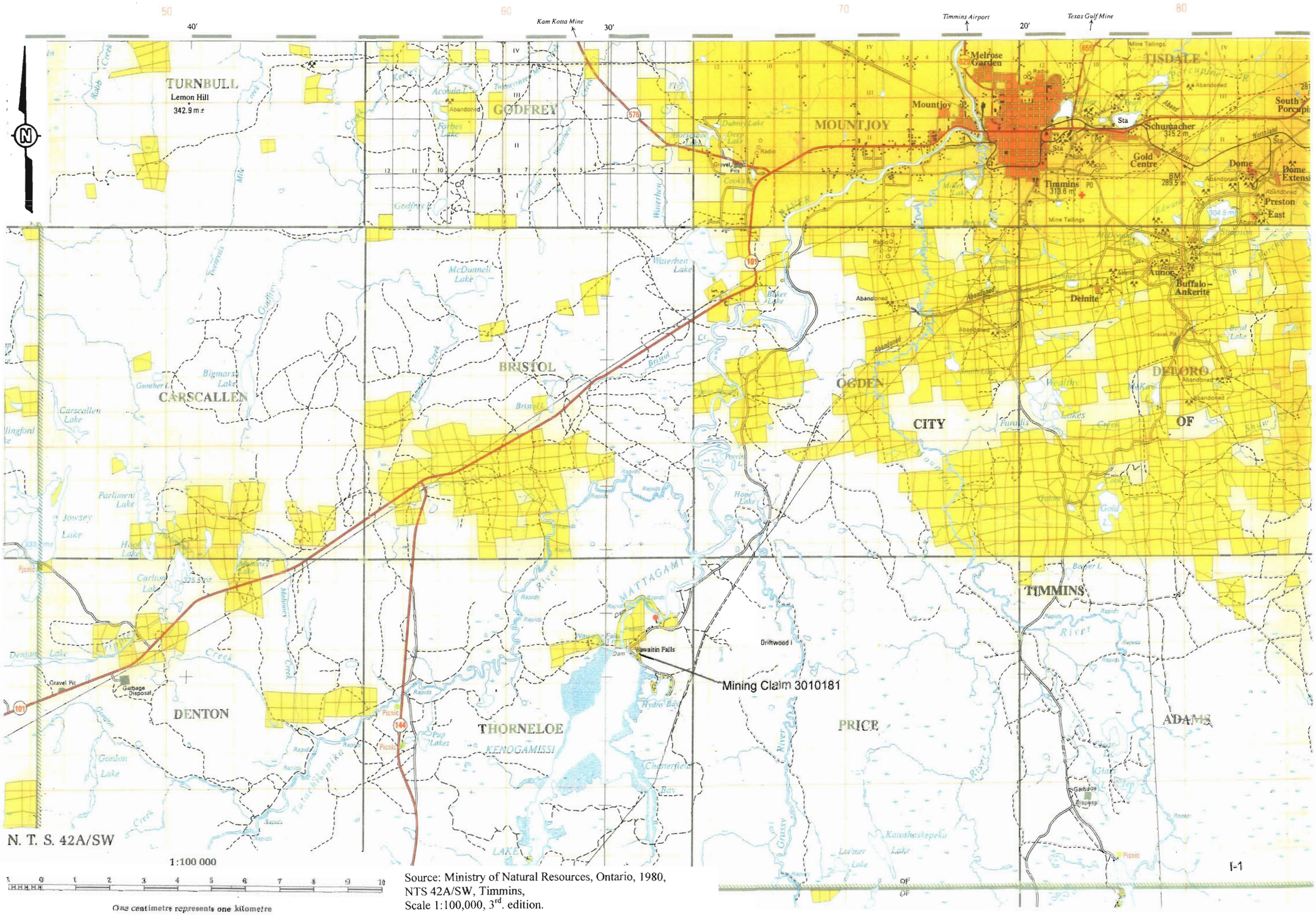
Drawn By: P.G. Hourican	Date: May-June, 2008	Figure: 33

Sample 141580 - Looking Northerly

Sample 141581

6070205 Canada Inc. Mining Claim 3010181 Thorneloe Township, Ontario		
Mineralization Sample Material/Mineralization Photographs		
Drawn By: P.G. Hourican	Date: May-June, 2008	Figure: 34

APPENDIX I
Location



Source: Ministry of Natural Resources, Ontario, 1980,
NTS 42A/SW, Timmins,
Scale 1:100,000, 3rd. edition.

ONE THOUSAND METRE UNIVERSAL TRANSVERSE MERCATOR GRID

ZONE 17

A grid reference can be given to the nearest 100 m using the grid and marginal figures shown in red on the map.

Example – Fire Lookout Tower

Easterly grid reference: Locate west edge of square in which point is situated and note corresponding figure to this line 60
Estimate *tenths of the square from this line easterly* to the point 4

Northerly grid reference: Locate south edge of square in which point is situated and note corresponding figure to this line 40
Estimate tenths of the square from this line northerly *to the point* 4

GRID REFERENCE (to nearest 100 m) 604404

The grid reference should be prefixed with a zone number which is indicated above this column.

The 1975 magnetic bearing approximately 9°W of true north. Annual change decreasing 00° E

King's Highway (surfaced) 101
Secondary Highway (surfaced) 655
All weather road (surfaced) .....
Dry weather road (un-surfaced) .....
Trail or portage .....
Railway ..... Sta
Airfield .....
Seaplane base .....
International boundary .....
Provincial boundary .....
County or District boundary .....
Township boundary ..... Surveyed Unsurveyed
Municipal boundary .....
Park boundary .....
Reserve boundary .....
Horizontal control point ..... △
Bench mark in metres ..... BM 1027 m
Elevation in metres ..... 1099 m
Building .....
Post Office ..... PO
Hospital or Red Cross outpost .....
Power transmission line .....
Electric generating station .....
Natural gas pipeline .....
Mine .....
Tower .....
Esker .....
Marsh or Swamp .....
Inundated land .....
Picnic or Camping site .....
Alienated surface rights and Indian lands .....

(Other lands are set aside by the Ministry of Natural Resources as crown reserves. These may be of temporary nature and for this reason have not been shown)

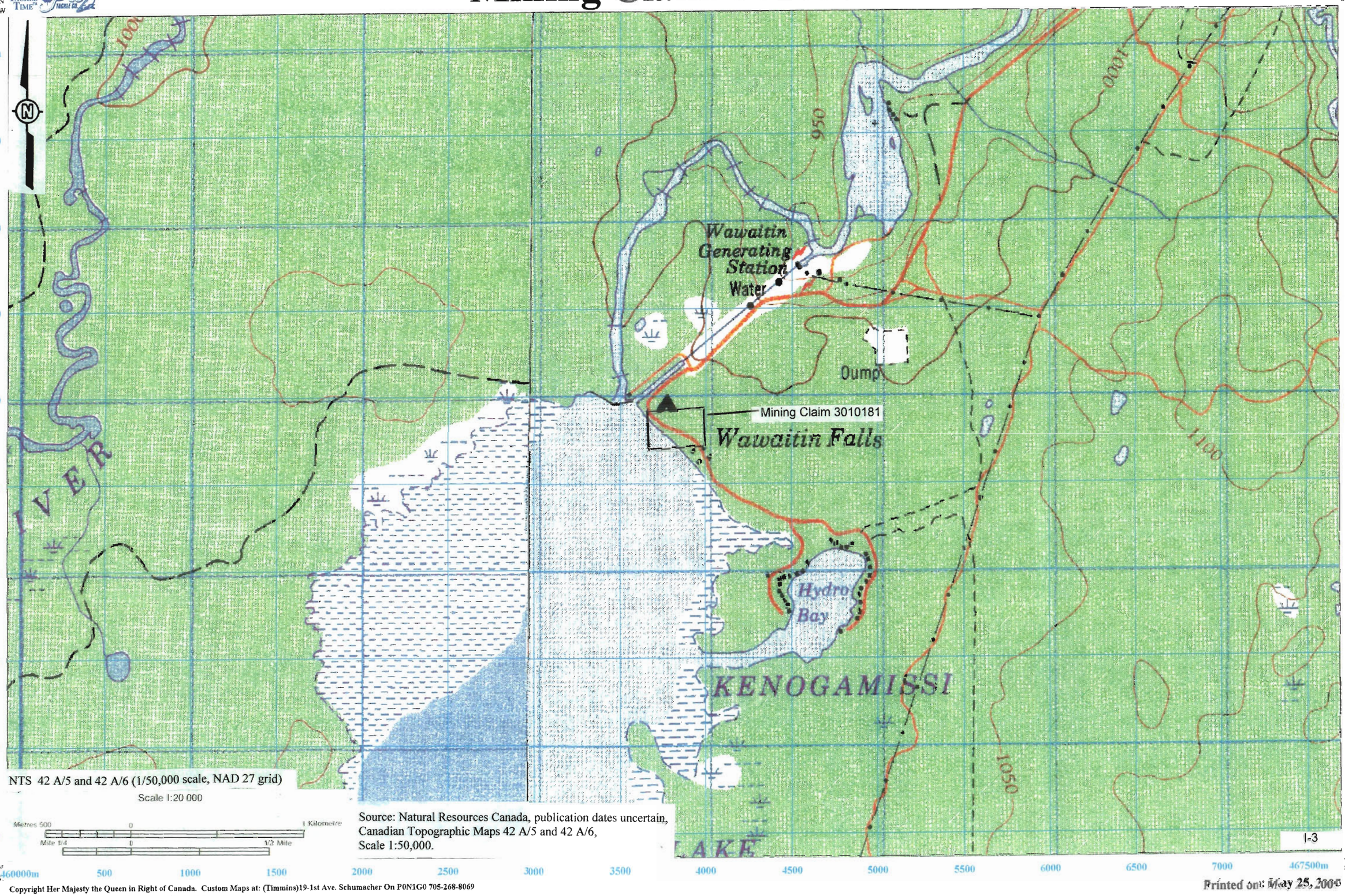
THIRD EDITION PUBLISHED 1980

Mining Claim 3010181

Scale 1:20 000
1cm = 0.20km

48°21'35"N
81°32'28"W

TACKLE TIME™ DAC TACKLE CO.



NTS 42 A/5 and 42 A/6 (1/50,000 scale, NAD 27 grid)

Scale 1:20 000

Metres 500 0 1 Kilometre

Mile 1/4 0 1/2 Mile

Source: Natural Resources Canada, publication dates uncertain, Canadian Topographic Maps 42 A/5 and 42 A/6, Scale 1:50,000.

48°18'58"N
81°32'26"W

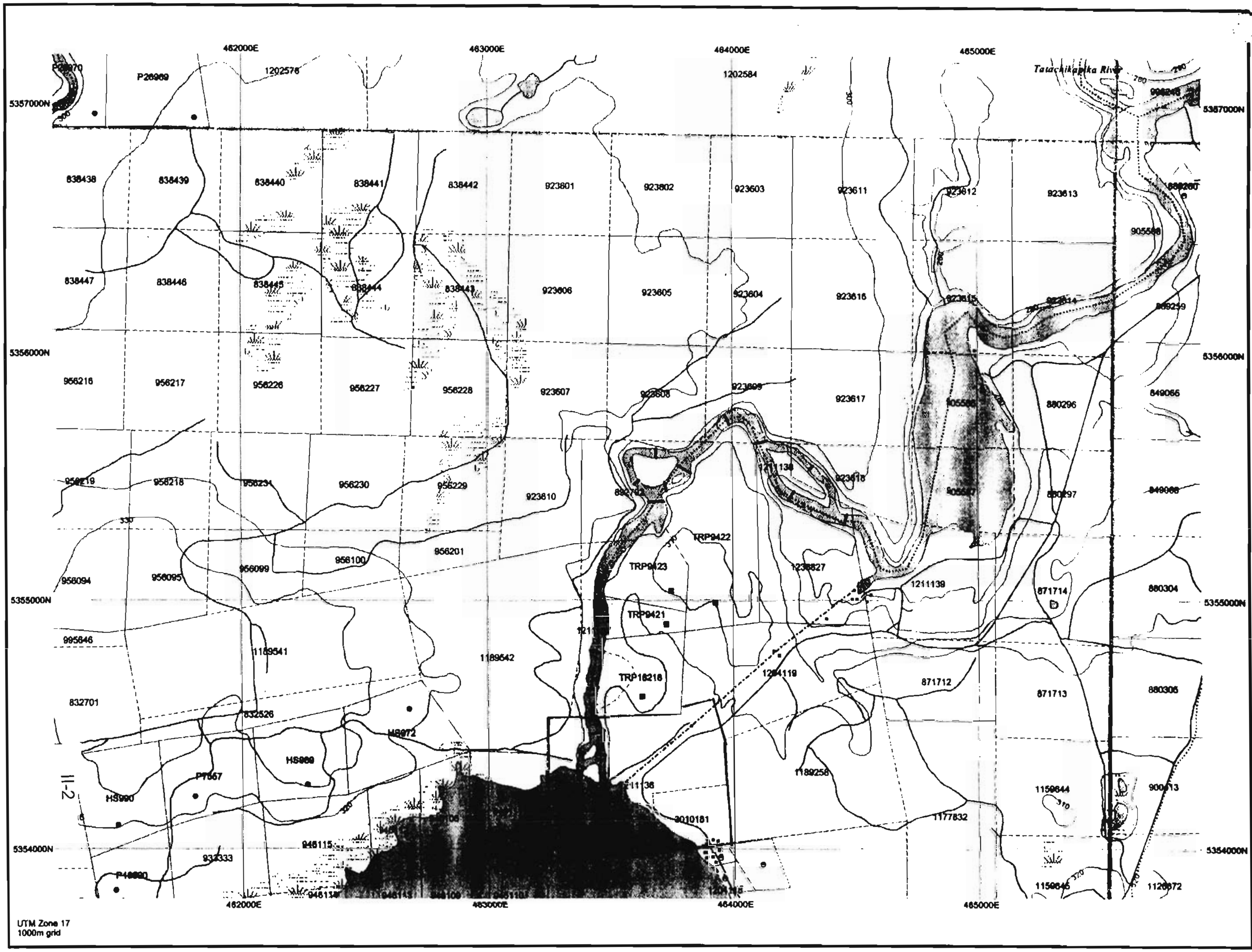
I-3

Printed on: May 25, 2006

APPENDIX II
Property Identification & Description

Location Map

Date Rec'd In RGO	Year of Work
09-Sep-05	2004
Company	
6070205 Canada Inc.	
Twp / Area(s)	
Thorneloe	
Type of Work	
Pr, Samp, Assays	
Office File Number	**Mining Lands GAO Number**
T-5196	2.30005



462000E
463000E
464000E
465000E
5357000N
5356000N
5355000N
5354000N
Tatachikapika River
P26969
1202576
1202584
838438
838439
838440
838441
838442
923601
923602
923603
923611
923612
923613
838447
838446
838445
838444
838443
923606
923605
923604
923616
956216
956217
956226
956227
956228
923607
923608
923609
923617
880296
849066
956219
956218
956231
956230
956229
923610
923618
880297
849068
956094
956095
956099
956100
956201
TRP9422
TRP9423
1238827
1211139
871714
880304
995646
1189541
1189542
TRP9421
1204119
871712
871713
880305
832701
832526
TRP16218
HS972
HS969
P7557
HS990
1189256
1159644
3010181
1177832
946115
933333
1159645
1126672
UTM Zone 17
1000m grid

2.00005

Report of Exploration Program

Thorneloe Township

Wawaitin Area

Lionel Bonhomme

April to September 2004

TABLE OF CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION

6070205 Canada Inc and the Timmins syndicate conducted a sampling program under the supervision of Lionel Bonhomme to locate the claim boundaries of a newly acquired mining claim adjoining properties held by the Timmins syndicate. The purpose of the program was to confirm the presence of a showing and geology reported in 1945.

PROPERTY TITLE

Claim #	Parcel #	Reserve	Units	Area	Expiry Date	Ownership
H.S. 977	1185		1	8.3	12-31-2019	Note 1&4
H.S. 983	1185		1	9.8	12-31-2019	Note 1&4
H.S. 984	1185		1	11.5	12-31-2019	Note 1&4
H.S. 987	1185	65,970	1	20.8	12-31-2019	Note 1&4
1211136		8,260	1	16.2	04-01-2007	Note 2&4
1211137			1	16.2	04-01-2007	Note 2&4
1211138			1	16.2	04-01-2007	Note 2&4
1211139		13,399	2	32.4	04-01-2007	Note 2&4
3010181			1	8.4	06-04-2005	Note 3&4

Note 1.-A notice of agreement on title registered and a transfer signed by Pauline Labine conveys 100% title subject to a 2% N.S.R. of which 1% can be purchased for $1,000,000. To explorers Alliance as to 25% and The Timmins syndicate 75%..All payments to the vendors have been completed and the transfers have been deposited with John P. Huot (solicitor) pending registration.

Note 2 .-Title is held for the Timmins Syndicate as to 75% and Explorers Alliance as to 25%. The mining rights include lands under water, Flood waters rights held by Ontario Hydro for portions in the process of generating electricity, and a road allowance is excluded from the surface rights.

Note 3.-Title is held 25% as to 6070205 Canada Inc. And 75% as to the Timmins Syndicate.

Note 4.- All of the properties are subject to "Water Power Lease Agreement No 98 dated May 1,1975 for the Ontario Hydro Wawaitin Power Production Lease area.

Location and Access

The claims are located 17 kilometres south west of Timmins ,Ontario see figure 1, and are easily accessible from the city of Timmins via Dalton Road that is maintained year round by the City of Timmins. Hydro One maintains a fence and gate over most of the property. An orientation was undertaken by Lionel Bonhomme and Peter Colbert to permit a lock on the gate and allow access to the property by notifying in advance and signing in and out with

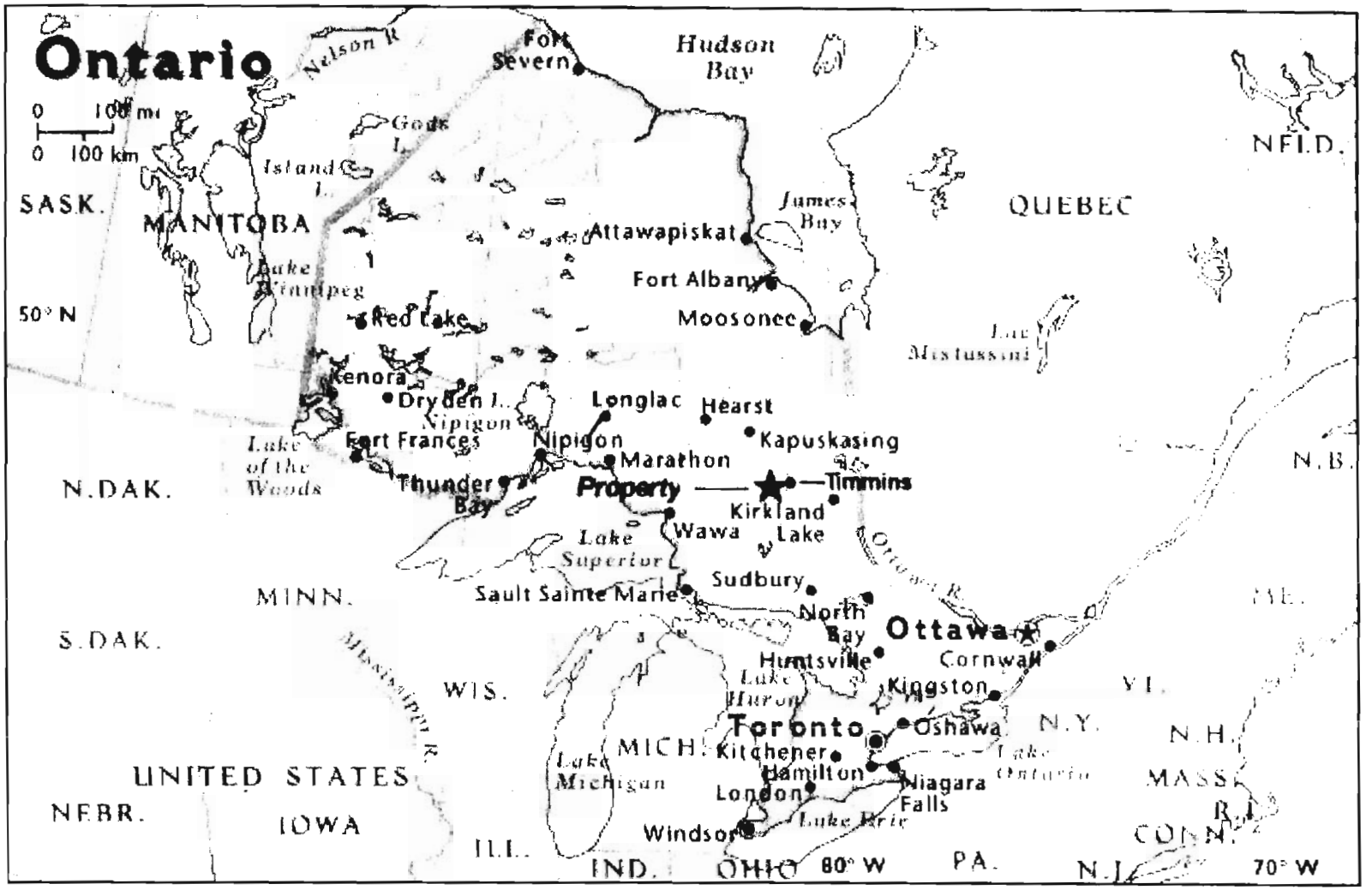

Ontario
0 100 mi
0 100 km
Nelson R.
Fort Severn
Hudson Bay
NFLD.
Gods L.
Island L.
SASK.
MANITOBA
James Bay
QUEBEC
Attawapiskat
Lake Winnipeg
Fort Albany
50° N
Red Lake
Moosonee
Lac Mistassini
Kenora
Dryden
Longlac
Hearst
Nipigon
Fort Frances
Nipigon
Kapuskasing
Lake of the Woods
Marathon
N.B.
N.DAK.
Thunder Bay
Property
Timmins
Kirkland Lake
Wawa
Lake Superior
Ottawa R.
Sudbury
MINN.
Sault Sainte Marie
North Bay
Ottawa
S.DAK.
Huntsville
Cornwall
Lake Huron
Kingston
WIS.
VT.
Toronto
Oshawa
N.Y.
N.H.
MICH.
Kitchener
Lake Ontario
Lake Michigan
Hamilton
MASS.
UNITED STATES
Niagara Falls
London
NEBR.
IOWA
Lake Erie
Windsor
R.I.
CONN.
ILL.
IND.
OHIO
80° W
PA.
N.J.
70° W

Figure 1

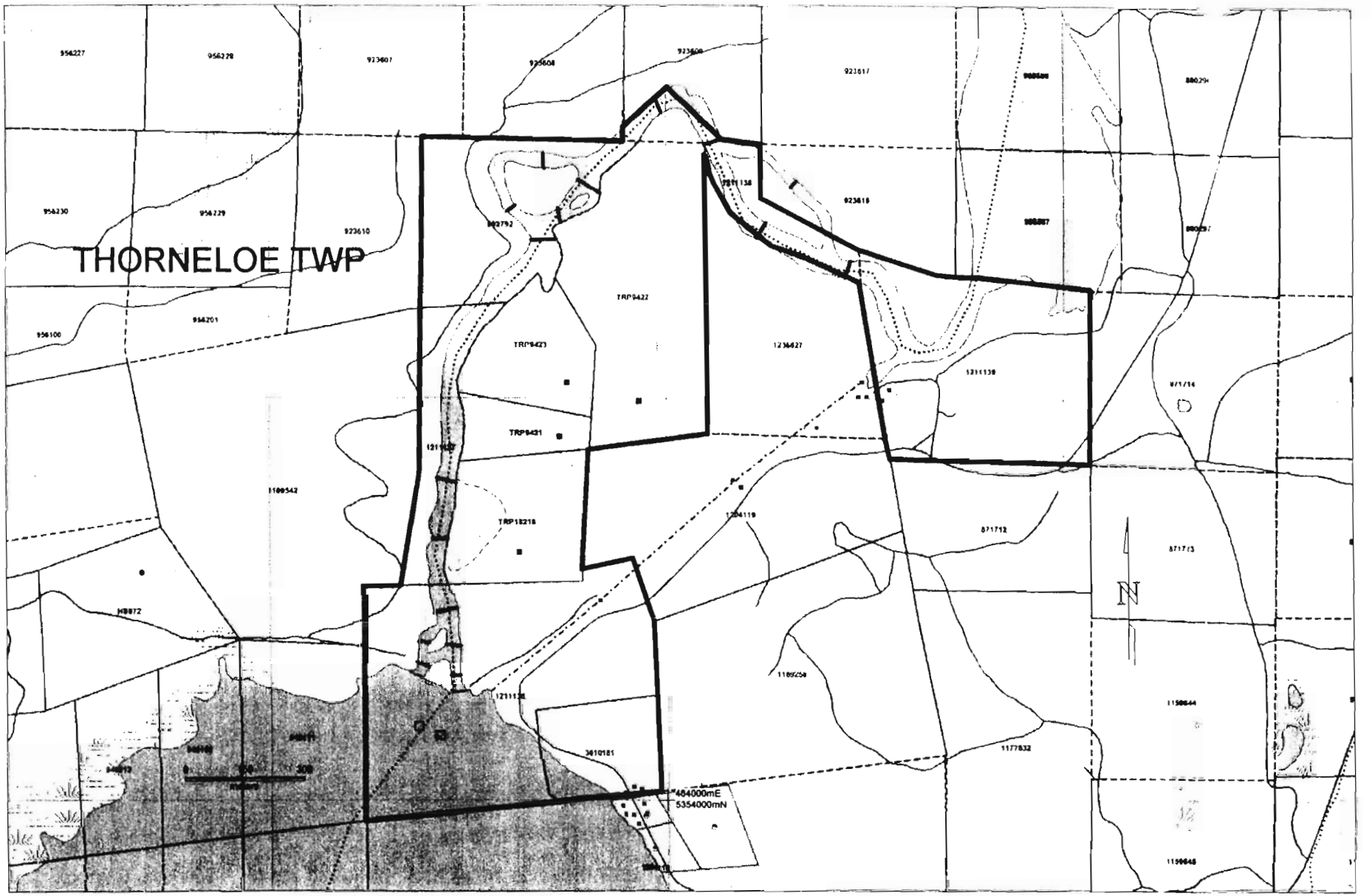


Figure 2

the Northeast Control Centre @ 268-8001.An Agreement was signed May 21,2004 stipulating conditions for access and signed by Hydro One by Doug Armstrong. This agreement for access was obtained with the assistance of MNDM personnel and was granted after a training seminar and orientation course was completed by the two representatives.

Previous Exploration

The North Thorneloe area was first mapped by A.G.Burrows (1911-1912) as part of a geological investigation of the general Porcupine area. .In 1937,the area was remapped by Harding and Berry (1938 ODM annual report 47 volume XLVII part IV accompanied by map 47D.In 1989 A.G.Choudry of M.N.D.M. compiled previous work and remapped selected parts at a scale of 1:15,840 published as Open File Report 5699 OGS

In 1940 a portion of the property was optioned to Maryland Porcupine Mines with sampling conducted revealed a green carbonate zone with values up 0.15 o.p.t. On claim W.d. 732 now part of 3010181.

In the 1940 s prospector Schnubb found visible gold on claim H.S. 983 and sank a shaft, recovered some gold. He then brought the claims to lease ,passed title on to his daughter Pauline Labine, who optioned the property to the Timmins syndicate.

In 1996 the property was optioned from the Timmins syndicate to Black Pearl minerals who conducted an aggressive campaign of line cutting, magnetic and Induced polarisation surveys followed by a drilling campaign, including 18 holes for 6,608 metres and 3 partial holes were completed on the property .The best intercepts include hole 6 of 0.096 opt/2 metres, hole 8 of 0.173 opt, hole 11 of 0.0904 opt / 1 metre, hole 13 of 0.13 /1 metre, hole 20 of 1.4% cu/0.5 metre. Diamond drill hole 2 completed near the east claim boundary intersected V.G. With values of 4.5 opt over 0.40 metre near the claim line . Three drillholes in the vicinity were deflected to the south west and were partially on the property owned by the Timmins Syndicate. The comprehensive report can viewed under File Work Report # W9860.00228.Black Pearl Minerals terminated the option and returned the property to the Timmins syndicate. A dispute arose between Black Pearl Minerals and International Larder Mines as to payment and the Larder interest has been rescinded due to lack of payment and default of its obligation. When the Timmins Syndicate optioned its property Explorers Alliance(Prospector Alliance)was carried for its share of expenditures while International Larder was contributing to the program.

Regional Geology

The property is located in the Abitibi Greenstone Belt, within the Porcupine mining camp were over 60 million ounce of gold have been recovered by mining operations and production is ongoing. The bulk of the resource mined to date are close close proximaty to The Tisdale and Timiskaming assemblages north of the Porcupine Destor Fault Zone.

Property Geology

The property is underlain by Deloro assemblage to the south then Timiskaming conglomerate, ultramafic flows, mafic flows, and sediments. All of the various horizon contain gold values above 100 ppb to 13,000 ppb based on recent sampling and previous drilling. Some small Quartz Feldspar Porrphyries have been located in outcrop and previous drilling. The area near the dam has excellent exposures and no drilling has ever been completed as the lands were flooded in 1911.

2004 Program

After the acquisition of former claim W.D. 732 gazetted in 2003 for June 1, staking, a field trip was completed to locate claim posts and initial sampling. As access was preventing the extension of the geology to the west, arrangements were completed with Ontario Hydro to obtain access to gate and fenced areas. Numerous samples were obtained by the owners and sent for assays for gold, silver including 3 samples for whole rock analysis. A subsequent visit was accomplished with Ed van Hees of the Timmins Syndicate to collect additional samples. A field trip was completed with Placer Dome representatives including Paul Brown, Keith Green, and a structural geologist scientist type. It was agreed they would provide a report of their interpretation of the area and this is still pending receipt. Discover Abitibi was granted permission to obtain samples for geochron with OGS to obtain an age of the units near the power dam.

Conclusions

Numerous anomalous gold values have been identified in the area of the Green Carbonate horizon that can be traced for 1 kilometre and where no drilling has been conducted. This unit is underlain to the south by Timiskaming conglomerate and QFP to the south and mafic volcanics and sediments to the north. This same horizon was the subject of exploration from 1910 to 1912 with very economic values reported in ODM volumes from 1910 to 1912. Also, assessment file T-82 has documented occurrences. A large outcrop of porrphary shown on 1909 map has been blasted and flooded where the dam is built. Old assessment records show very highgrade gold assays next to the camp built for the construction of the dam. It would be perplexing that such an area was prevented by Ontario Hydro to be explored. The minister of Natural Resources made it quite clear when granting a new lease to Hydro that they were in the power generation bussiness and not mining bussiness when they requested the mining rights in 1956. The area has been active for exploration following a discovery by Chevron in 1985 followed up by a major campaign by Bandore resources in 1996to the west. Recently Placer Dome has acquired the complex property and completed some assessment drilling program. It is recommended that a drilling program be undertaken to explore the area north of the dam with four short holes to explain the geology from sediments through the mafics and porrpheries and ultaramafics and Timiskaming conglomerate near the dam. Most gold producers of significant size (Hollinger, McIntyre, Dome Pamour Hoyle)occur at such a similar setting and the area has not been explored since 1911 yet significant gold resources have been reported in the sediments to the north.

Qualifications

I, Lionel J Bonhomme certify that:

- I am holder of Prospectors license # 1000616
- I am a member of Geological Association of Canada
- I am a member of the PDAC and Porcupine group.
- I was responsible for the program describded in this report.
- My spouse has an interest in this property.

Dated at Timmins, Ontario
This 2nd day of June, 2005

Lionel J Bonhomme

References

Choudry A.D. 1989, Geology of Keefer Denton, Thorneloe Townships District of Cochrane OGS Open File Report 5699.

Harding W.D. and Berry L.G. 1938 Geology of the Keefer -Eldorado Area ODM anuual report 47 vol XLVII, part IV.

MNDM assessment file T82 Maryland Porcupine Mines.

MNDM work report W9860.00228 Black Pearl Minerals.

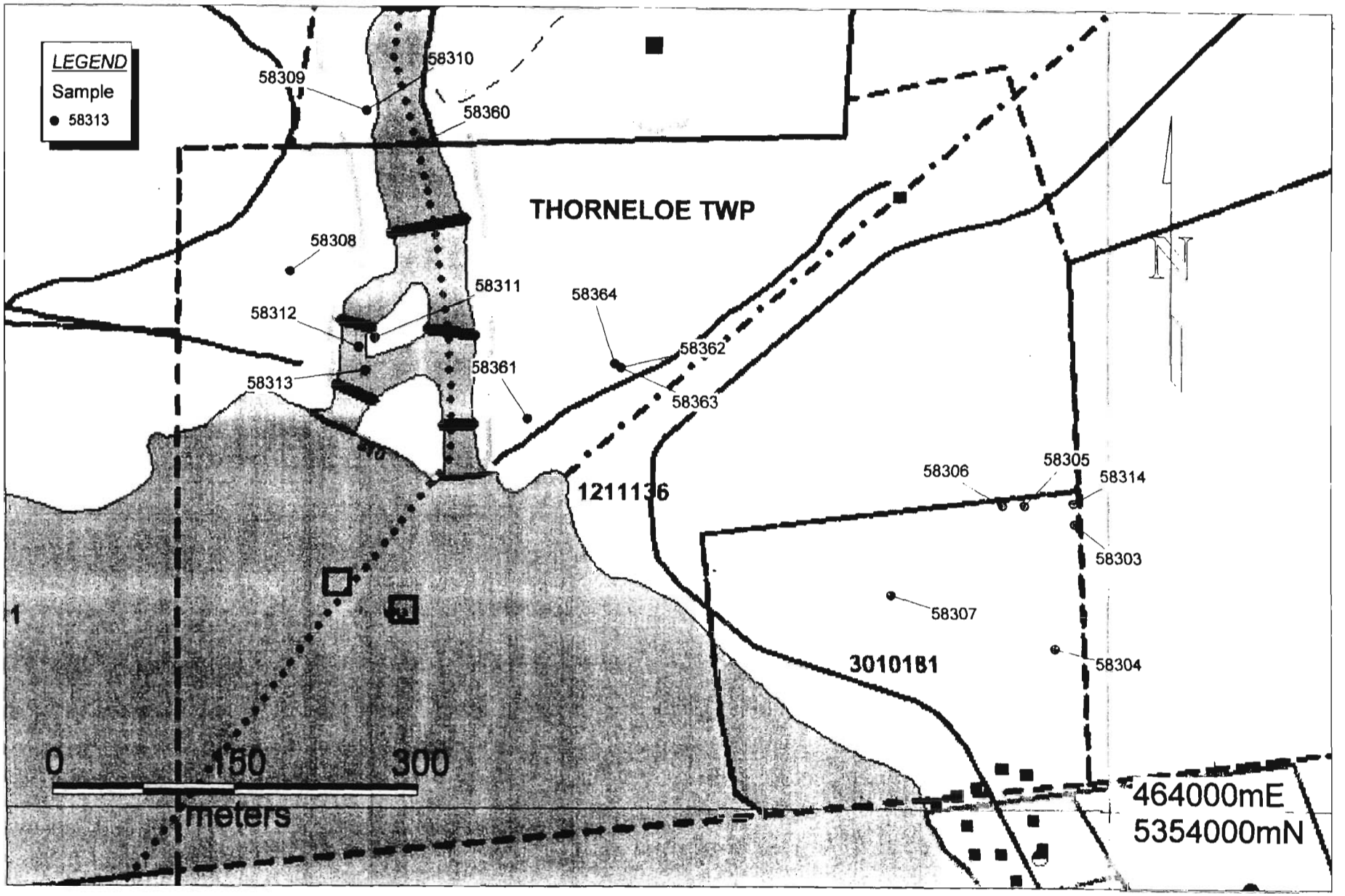

LEGEND
Sample
58313
58309
58310
58360
THORNELOE TWP
58308
58311
58312
58313
58364
58362
58361
58363
1211136
58306
58305
58314
58303
58307
3010181
58304
0
150
300
meters
464000mE
5354000mN

Figure 3

ASSAYS

Sample	Easting	Northing	Au_ppb	Au_dup	Au_Grev	Au_Gdup	Ag_ppm	Ag_dup	Cu_ppm	Cu_dup
58303	463971	5354233	19	22			2.4	6.2	38	38
58304	463955	5354131	29				3.0		57	
58305	463930	5354248	18				2.4		26	
58306	463912	5354248	570				1.6		14	
58307	463869	5354198	26				0.8		18	
58308	463330	5354435	43	40			0.4	0.4		
58309	463392	5354565	9				0.5			
58310	463392	5354565	3				0.4			
58311	463399	5354381	24				1.6			
58312	463386	5354374	7				1.0			
58313	463391	5354355	7				0.8			
58314					13.82	14.13	1.8			
58360	463436	5354540	68				1.3			
58361	463523	5354316	106				0.8			
58362	463600	5354357	36				1.4			
58363	463600	5354357	38				1.6			
58364	463595	5354360	12				1.7			

Table 1

Ministry of
Northern Development
and Mines

Ministère du
Développement du Nord
et des Mines

Ontario

GEOSCIENCE ASSESSMENT OFFICE
933 RAMSEY LAKE ROAD, 6th FLOOR
SUDBURY, ONTARIO
P3E 6B5

Tel: (888) 415-9845
Fax:(877) 670-1555

Date: 2005-AUG-30

6070205 CANADA INC.
888 REG POPE BLVD.
TIMMINS, ONTARIO
P4N 8K8 CANADA

Submission Number: 2.30005
Transaction Number(s): W0560.00976

Dear Sir or Madam

Subject: Approval of Assessment Work

We have approved your Assessment Work Submission with the above noted Transaction Number(s). The attached Work Report Summary indicates the results of the approval.

At the discretion of the Ministry, the assessment work performed on the mining lands noted in this work report may be subject to inspection and/or investigation at any time.

The value of work approved for this submission is $1586.00 as discussed with Mr. L. Bonhomme on August 29, 2005.

If you have any question regarding this correspondence, please contact LUCILLE JEROME by email at lucille.jerome@ndm.gov.on.ca or by phone at (705) 670-5858.

Yours Sincerely,

Sheila Lessard
Acting Senior Manager, Mining Lands Section

Cc: Resident Geologist

Jean-Claude Bonhomme
(Claim Holder)

6070205 Canada Inc.
(Claim Holder)

Assessment File Library

Lionel Joseph Bonhomme
(Agent)

6070205 Canada Inc.
(Assessment Office)

ONTARIO

MINISTRY OF NORTHERN DEVELOPMENT AND MINES

Work Report Summary

Transaction No: W0560.00976 **Status:** APPROVED
Recording Date: 2005-JUN-06 **Work Done from:** 2004-APR-01
Approval Date: 2005-AUG-30 **to:** 2004-DEC-30

Client(s):

109770 BONHOMME, JEAN-CLAUDE
401116 6070205 CANADA INC.

Survey Type(s):

ASSAY PROSP

Work Report Details:

Claim#	Perform	Perform Approve	Applied	Applied Approve	Assign	Assign Approve	Reserve	Reserve Approve	Due Date
P 1211136	$2,027	$1,586	$0	$0	$2,027	1,586	$0	$0	2007-APR-01
P 3010181	$565	$0	$2,400	$1,586	$0	0	$192	$0	2008-JUN-04
	$2,592	$1,586	$2,400	$1,586	$2,027	$1,586	$192	$0	

External Credits: $0

Reserve:

$0 Reserve of Work Report#: W0560.00976

$0 Total Remaining

Status of claim is based on information currently on record.

APPENDIX III
Exploration History

Precious Metal Deposits of the World

The precious metals; gold, silver, platinum, palladium, rhodium, ruthenium, osmium and iridium, are extremely rare, but have chemical properties that enable them to exist in a wide variety of environments as native metal or simple compounds with sulphur, arsenic, selenium or tellurium. Deposits exist with concentration clarkes of 10^3 to 10^4. The metals are dense, durable and attractive to look at and have, in the case of gold and silver, maintained their value as a basis for currency, from the dawn of metallurgical cultures.

Geochemistry and Mineralogy

The average contents of these metals in the crust is difficult to measure, but they are of the order of 1 ng/g, except for that of silver, which is about 20 ng/g. The metals are rather unreactive and all exist as native metal both at the surface and in deep-seated rocks. Silver is rather more reactive than the others, and will go into sulphate solution. All of these metals react with the elements, sulphur, arsenic, selenium and tellurium, forming a variety of minerals, and there are many examples of these metals occurring as minor sulphide phases in other more common minerals.

Gold Deposits

Gold is found as a trace mineral in certain clastic sediments, and in a series of deposits of deep-seated origin that are somewhat difficult to classify. The grouping used here is a general one with many borderline cases.

Placer and Palaeo-Placer Gold Deposits

Gold occurs widely in gravels. Typically, these are fluviatile deposits near the headwaters of fast-flowing rivers where gold particles are trapped between pebbles or in bedrock irregularities. Gold, along with other heavy minerals, is concentrated where there is a velocity gradient in the waterflow, such as on bends, or changes in gradient of the water course. The major placer deposits like the famous Klondyke district in north-west Canada are thick and extensive, accumulations of alluvium formed by a series of rivers over a period of time. Placer deposits tend to be destroyed by erosion almost as fast as they are formed, and the biggest deposits are those which were preserved by some accident of geological history. There are two types of such accident, one is the abandonment at high level by crustal uplift or eustatic sea level change (or burial by the reverse process), and the other is preservation beneath lava flows. Most gold placers are no older than Tertiary, but in a few parts of the world occur what are regarded as palaeo-placers.

The classic and largest examples of palaeo-placer deposits are those found in the Witwatersrand Basin in South Africa. These early Pre-Cambrian deposits are of conjectural origin, because there are no modern parallels, or similar deposits in Proterozoic or Phanerozoic rocks. They are now regarded as being neritic marine or esturine lag-gravels lying on low-angle outwash fans. They are particularly remarkable because of their association with uranium minerals, carbonaceous materials (which show evidence of organic origin) pebbles or concretions of pyrite, and the almost total absence of the usual assemblage of heavy minerals found in modern placers.

Young placers are found in proximity to the major bedrock gold deposit areas with important examples occurring in the high latitude zones of Canada, Alaska and Siberia. Apart from the Witwatersrand Basin, similar though much smaller, palaeo-placers are found in Brazil, Ghana and India. The uranium deposits of Blind River in Canada are essentially of the same type, although they do not contain workable gold.

Quartz-vein Gold Deposits

A large number of comparatively rich quartz-vein and related deposits occur. By far the greater proportion of them are found in the Archean greenstone belts. They usually consist of irregular pods, lenses, shear zones and other forms, filled with quartz and an association of gold, arsenopyrite, pyrrhotite, graphite and many other minerals. In some areas they are found cutting lavas or other volcanic rocks, others are found in close association with taconites or related iron-rich meta-sediments. They are usually structurally complex, and the veins can mostly be seen to be related to one phase of deformation of the host rocks. These deposits are found in many places; quite large districts occur in the Abitibi Belt of Canada, the Yulgarn Block of Western Australia, the Ashanti District of Ghana and the Rhodesian Shield. There are several large individual deposits such as Homestake in South Dakota, Morro Velho in Brazil and Kolar in Southern India.

Several groups of deposits of similar type occur in younger rocks and, although they may have been locally important in the past, they are overshadowed by the Archean ones. The Balarat–Bendigo districts of Australia and the Mother Lode district of California are examples.

The Magmatic and Sub-volcanic Gold Deposits

Largely occurring in the younger continental mobile belts are a whole variety of gold deposits that are broadly related to the hydrothermal phases of calc-alkaline and alkaline igneous rocks. The range of types and styles of mineralization is vast. Examples are Cripple Creek in Colorado, U.S.A. an alkaline volcanic pipe shot through with rich veins and sheeted zones containing gold tellurides. The Comstock district of Nevada is another, a vein zone in volcanic rocks associated with which are pockets of gold and silver-sulphosalt mineralization of great richness. By contrast, one can include in this group the Carlin deposit in Nevada which is a dissemination of extremely fine-grained gold in an altered shale, probably formed under the influence of sub-volcanic or hypabyssal intrusions. Many porphyry copper deposits contain important amounts of gold, and most have an alluvial dispersion of gold around their outcrops.

Gold in Sulphide Deposits

Quite a number (but by no means all) of sulphide deposits, both of the volcanic exhalative type and the magmatic type, contain gold. Generally the pyritic copper and copper–zinc volcanogenic and the Kuroko types contain a little, and some have concentrations of gold in the weathered zones, or gossans, or in surrounding alluvial deposits. Many of these deposits contain good grades of silver. Some related deposits do contain high gold values, notably the Boliden deposit in Sweden and Noranda in Canada in which the gold is largely associated with zones of rather more complex mineralogy than is usual in other pyritic deposits. Gold is usually present in the nickel–copper pyrrhotite ores such as those of Sudbury in Canada.

Silver Deposits

There are a number of distinct silver-rich deposits, but for the most part silver occurs either associated with lead or as an accessory metal to copper or gold.

Silver–Lead Deposits

There is great variation in the silver content of lead deposits. The silver is almost always found as inclusions of silver sulphosalts in galena, although this is sometimes augmented by copper–silver minerals such as tetrahedrite and tennantite. In general, the zinc-rich deposits that occur as strata-bound ore zones in shelf carbonate rocks do not contain much silver, but the large stratiform lead–zinc deposits such as Sullivan in Canada and Broken Hill in Australia are very rich in the metal. So, too, are the lead–zinc deposits that are associated with magmatic rocks; the contact replacement deposits and the 'Kuroko' type.

Vein and Related Silver Deposits

A number of silver-rich vein deposits occur, the best known being in the Cœur d'Alene district of Idaho, U.S.A. and the Cobalt district of Ontario, Canada. Silver is also a very important constituent of the hydrothermal deposits associated with the calc-alkaline intrusions and volcanic centres of the American Cordillera, particularly the pipe and manto deposits of Mexico.

Platinum Deposits

These are of very restricted distribution and fall into three categories. Most important are the large basic intrusions like the Bushveld Complex of South Africa which contains the Merensky Reef, the resources of which overshadow all other deposits. Platinum metals are found and recovered from the nickel–copper sulphide deposits, and quite substantial alluvial deposits occur in Colombia and the Ural Mountains.

Mining and Processing

One cannot generalize about mining methods for these metals because there is too much variation. Small-scale underground mining is normally possible for gold ores containing 25 g/t or more and large-scale underground methods can be based on ores down to 10 g/t or less. Bedrock open-pit mining can successfully work down to a few grammes per tonne, and modern alluvial deposits can be worked down to as low as 150 mg/t.

All the precious metals have one important chemical property; they dissolve to form complex ions in cyanide solution, and this forms the basis for recovery of these metals in many cases. Other methods are used to preconcentrate the ore, and it may have to be roasted to remove sulphur and arsenic before treatment. Gold is precipitated from cyanide solution by another metal, usually zinc, and the precipitate smelted to a crude bullion. This is then further refined, usually chemically, to separate the individual metals. Silver is recovered from lead ores after smelting, usually by extraction with molten zinc. Precious metals that are worked as by-products of copper, nickel and zinc mining are usually recovered from the anode-slimes produced during electrolytic refining.

Dixon, C.J., 1979,
Atlas of Economic Mineral Deposits,
Cornell University Press.

The Deposits of the MacIntyre–Hollinger Field – Canada

This is one of the best examples of the type of gold-quartz vein deposit that occurs frequently in Pre-Cambrian metavolcanic terrains, particularly the so-called Archean greenstone belts. It lies at the western end of the Porcupine District which has, since 1910, produced 1·6 million kilos of gold; a production surpassed only by the Witwatersrand.

Location

The deposits lie on the eastern outskirts of the town of Timmins (latitude 48° 28′ N, longitude 81° 19′ W and 304 m altitude) in Cochrane Province of Ontario. They form the western end of the so-called Porcupine Mining District.

Geographical Setting

The area is rather flat, about 300 m above sea level with ridges of hills on outcrops of the harder rocks up to 410 m altitude. To the north is an extensive area of land covered by glacial clays and thick clay soils, and to the south there are many areas covered by fluviglacial sands. The area gets its name from the Porcupine River that drains the area through several lakes and swamps. The mines are situated round a group of lakes much used for dumping tailings. The area suffers a continental climate, averaging 18°C with spells up to 32° in summer; and −18°C in winter, with cold spells down to −30°C or lower. Heavy snow falls with strong north-west winds in October to November, and thunderstorms are common in summer. The area was once forested with spruce and birch, much of which has been removed for mine timber or burned in forest fires.

The chief town is Timmins, which has grown to a population of over 30 000. It is largely a mining town and is served by rail and road, and has an airport.

History

Between 1896 and 1899, gold was reported along the lake shores by two geologists; Burwash and Parks of the Ontario Bureau of Mines. But no serious prospecting was done until the railway was driven north from the Cobalt District. A famous prospector, Reuben d'Aigle, visited the area in 1904 but found little. Then George Bannerman found good gold showings on Pearl Lake in the summer of 1909 and the rush was on. John Watson found a vast gold-rich outcrop on the property that became the Dome Mine at the eastern end of the area. In the rush of 1909–10 came John Miller and Alex Gillies (who are remembered by two lakes named after them) with Sandy MacIntyre and Benny Hollinger who staked claims on the two mine properties later named after them. It was the heyday of sharp eyes and a pan. Hollinger, then only in his teens, found the first outcrop of his mine just a few metres from a trench dug by d'Aigle five years earlier. Mines went into production almost at once, but were set back in 1911 by a disastrous forest fire. From 1912 onwards, the mines steadily developed and three, the Dome, Hollinger and MacIntyre, went into great depth, each producing gold worth hundreds of millions of dollars. Hollinger Mine became exhausted in 1968 and closed, but though the reserves are depleted and costs have risen, the field still produces.

Geological Setting

The Hollinger–MacIntyre field is at the western end of the Abitibi Greenstone Belt. This belt is surrounded by granitic rocks, and is composed of a thick sequence of volcanic and sedimentary rocks deposited in the Archean era.

Stratigraphic correlation is difficult, because of folding and faulting, and because the volcanic rocks are arranged round a number of centres with little to help correlate between them. Three main facies of rocks are found deposited in any one centre in approximately the following order. The lower suit is of massive or pillow-structured basalts and andesites, with a fair number of intrusions of peridotite, gabbro and diorite. Above this is a sequence also of volcanic rocks, but with progressively more and more dacites and rhyolites and becoming increasingly fragmental; intrusions of quartz porphyry being often found. Both interbedded with the volcanic rocks, and lying as a thick unit above, are sediments. Some of these are very immature and ill-sorted clastic rocks composed entirely of volcanic material. Others are more regular sequences of conglomerate, greywacke and shale. Over large parts of the belt there is an important unconformity below the topmost sequences of sediments; but it is not necessarily the same age in all parts. All the rocks have been folded, often more than once, and have a strong planar fabric. There are several large shear or fault zones that almost parallel the trend of the major fold structures. The rocks were metamorphosed, mostly to greenschist facies, but in some areas, more intensely.

In some places round the edge of the belt, the surrounding granitic rocks seem to form a basement to the supercrustal rocks, but in most places the contact is intrusive and a large number of plutons of granite and granodiorite intrude the volcanic and sedimentary rocks. The age of the deformation and granitic activity is about 2·4 Ga.

The belt is covered in part by sediments belonging to the Huronian Super-Group, particularly in the south, but little more is known of the geological history of the area except that it is cut by a few swarms of younger dolerite dykes, and is partly covered by the products of the Quaternary glaciation. These include extensive areas of varved clays, fluviglacial sands, eskers and the like.

The Abitibi Belt is one of the world's most richly mineralized provinces, with vein gold, base-metal sulphide deposits and a variety of other types, mostly associated with the volcanic sequences.

Geology of the Deposits

The deposits occur in one of the thickest sequences of the Abitibi volcanic rocks and in an area with a large proportion of acid rocks. The lower basic lavas, here known as the Tisdale Group, contain a number of persistent and recognizable units that has enabled local correlation to be made and the structure elucidated (which has been of importance because some are favourable for mineralization). The upper part of the volcanic sequence is largely acid pyroclastic rocks and immature sediment, known as the Krist Formation. There are two overlying sequences of sediments; the Hoyle Group which is argillacious, and above an important unconformity, the Timiskaming conglomerates, greywackes and argillites. The rocks are folded along a north-easterly axis and cut by a sub-parallel fault zone, the Hollinger Main Fault. Elongated bodies of quartz porphyry are found in the volcanic sequence, the largest of which, the Pearl Lake, occupies the position of the Hollinger Main Fault in the MacIntyre Mine; whereas in the Hollinger Mine smaller ones penetrate the axial planes of the syncline and anticline on either side of the Main Fault.

The principle mineralization consists of quartz veins, or zones of quartz veining. They contain quartz, ankerite, some albite tourmaline and sericite, with native gold, scheelite, arsenopyrite, pyrite, chalcopyrite, galena, sphalerite and small amounts of gold tellurides. Alteration of the volcanic rocks on the sides of the veins is general, with feldspars converted to carbonate and a dissemination of pyrite and arsenopyrite. Gold occurs in the quartz-ankerite veins and in the altered wallrocks. The veins occur in a variety of situations, along the contacts of certain specific lava-flows, and frequently congregating around the ends of tongues of porphyry or along the porphyry contacts.

In the MacIntyre Mine there is a different kind of mineralization. A zone of heavy shearing and alteration in the main Pearl Lake porphyry is shot through with veinlets containing sulphides associated with anhydrite, which contains good copper values and some gold.

Size and Grade

Grade information is difficult to give because of changing economic and mining conditions, and the notorious variability of grade in this type of deposit. One estimate for the whole district is 180 Mt, averaging 7·5 g/t gold and 1·5 g/t silver. In its life Hollinger Mine milled 60 Mt of ore, yielding over 600 000 kg of gold, 130 000 kg of silver and 300 tonnes of scheelite (as a byproduct during the Second World War and Korean war). MacIntyre Mine has produced about two-thirds of Hollinger's production and still has some reserves, plus about 5 Mt of porphyry ore containing 1% copper and 6 g/t of gold.

Geological Interpretations

For a long time the field was thought to be quite a simple case of high-to-medium-temperature hydrothermal mineralization derived either directly from the porphyries, or the granite plutons. But many people have found this unsatisfactory, particularly because of the stratigraphic control of many of the ore zones, and lack of zoning. Some have suggested that the importance of the porphyries is structural, behaving as resistant masses causing local dilation of certain rocks around them in response to the folding or fault movements. Others have suggested that, with space created by dilation, metamorphic water leached metals and other elements from the volcanic rocks below, as they underwent more intense metamorphism, and deposited them in the dilation zones. This association of rocks, structure and minerals is a common one in Pre-Cambrian greenstone belts throughout the world, and in some younger, similar environments. There are several other such fields in the Abitibi belt itself.

Mining

The two adjoining mines, MacIntyre and Hollinger, both operated extensive underground workings via numerous shafts down to 2000 m below surface. Most of the working was by horizontal cut-and-fill stoping using waste rock, glacial sand or mill tailings, as fill. In the early days, shrinkage and square-set methods were used. Long hole sub-level methods were introduced to work the copper ore body at MacIntyre. When working, Hollinger had a 4000 t/d cyanidation plant, and MacIntyre runs a more complex mill that combines gravity, flotation and cyanidation with a capacity of 3000 t/d, two-thirds of which is the copper–porphyry ore.

Dixon, C.J., 1979,
Atlas of Economic Mineral Deposits,
Cornell University Press.

GENERAL GEOLOGY

The bedrock in the area consists of an Early Precambrian metavolcanic-metasedimentary sequence of the Abitibi Subprovince of the Superior Province. The supracrustal rocks have been intruded by Early Precambrian granitic rocks which occupy the southern half of the township.

W.R. Rogers and E.L. Bruce (1912) mapped parts of the township. E.W. Todd (1924) delineated the "greenstone" belt in the map-area. W.D. Harding and L.G. Berry (1939) mapped the area at a scale of 1 inch to 1 mile.

The northern half of the area is underlain primarily by supracrustal rocks which strike northeast to east and extend into Denton and Price Townships. Preliminary investigations suggest that the oldest rocks in the area are ultramafic to mafic metavolcanic rocks which are succeeded upwards by mafic and or felsic to intermediate metavolcanics. The felsic to intermediate metavolcanics are interlayered with iron formation; a zone of intercalated chert and magnetite and/or pyrite ironstone which contains some ultramafic metavolcanics.

Mafic rocks of Mg-tholeiite to Fe-tholeiite composition outcrop in the northwest corner of the township. These rocks consist of vesicular to amygdaloidal flows or pillowed flows and related breccia. They are succeeded upwards by intermediae to felsic metavolcanics which consist of massive flows and pyroclastic rocks. The latter show crude to well developed bedding. Along strike these rocks grade into laminated to fissile tuffaceous wacke, argillaceous wacke, and clastic metasediments.

The clastic metasediments dominantly consist of interlayered greywacke, siltstone, polymictic pebble to boulder conglomerate set in an arkosic to wacke matrix, and pebbly sandstone. These metasediments are thinly bedded and occasionally display crossbedding and grain gradation.

Felsic intrusive rocks consist of medium-grained pink granite. Near a small lake in the southwest corner of the township it contains abundant roof pendants of porphyritic coarse-grained granodiorite containing phenocrysts of K-feldspar.

Quartz-feldspar porphyry southwest of Wawaitin Falls could be either subvolcanic or granitic in origin.

Metamorphism in the area is generally to the greenschist facies rank. Metavolcanics and metasediments near the felsic intrusive rocks, however, have been metamorphosed to the epidote-amphibolite to amphibolite facies rank.

Approximately north-trending diabase dikes intrude all other rock units and are most probably Late Precambrian in age.

STRUCTURAL GEOLOGY

Structural determinations in the area suggest that folding in the supracrustal rocks has produced roughly east- to northeast-trending isoclinal folds with steeply dipping axial planes and easterly plunge. Magnetic pattern and drillhole data indicates drag folding within the iron formation. A series of north-trending faults cut the area displacing lithologic units.

ECONOMIC GEOLOGY

W.D. Harding and L.G. Berry (1939) reported the occurrence of gold in the Thibeault claims located west of Wawaitin Dam. In 1934 a 5 ton stamp-amalgam mill was installed and about $1000 worth of gold was shipped to the mint (Holbrooke G.L. 1938 Assessment File T-82). Gold was reported to occur in a porphyry dike containing numerous quartz lenses situated in sheared slate and greywacke.

Although numerous exploration attempts have failed to locate further mineralized shear zones, those areas, particularly overlapping the quartz-feldspar porphyry contact with the iron formation and the felsic to intermediate volcanics, requires further testing.

An outcrop of ultramafic rock on Highway 144 near Tatachikapika River contains 16 cm wide and 1 to 3 m long veins containing up to 40 cm long fibres of piecrolite (crysotile serpentine). Magnetic maps and drillhole data of mining companies (Assessment Files T-464 and T-537) indicate that the ultramafic rocks also occur further east, together with the iron formation. These fine- to medium-grained ultramafic rocks are strongly sheared and may possibly have asbestos and nickel values. Magnetic pattern indicates that the iron formation reaches a maximum width under the river. The exact thickness and nature of this iron formation is still not known precisely due to thick overburden and warrants further exploration by drilling.

METAL AND MINERAL ABBREVIATIONS*

asp	Arsenopyrite	Ni	Nickel
Ag	Silver	po	Pyrrhotite
Au	Gold	py	Pyrite
cp	Chalcopyrite	qs	Quartz carbonate vein
Cr	Chromium	qv	Quartz vein
ga	Galena	tour	Tourmaline
mag	Magnetite		

*This is a composite list for the townships of Keefer, Denton, and Thorneloe. Not all metals and minerals occur on each preliminary map sheet.

MINERAL EXPLORATION

In Thorneloe Township, the area immediately to the west of Wawaitin Falls was the scene of active exploration before 1940. The information submitted here is available in the Assessment Files of the Regional Geologist's Office, Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources, Timmins, and Assessment Files Research Office, Ontario Geological Survey, Toronto.

Gold was discovered in quartz veins on the Thibeault claims in the 1910s. Hollinger Consolidated Gold Mines Limited optioned the claims in 1933 and diamond drilled 14 holes totalling about 900 m. In coming years Joseph Thibeault sunk two shafts, 32 m and 12 m deep; installed a 5 ton mill and recovered small amounts (two bottons) of gold. In 1939, George Derby drilled 8 holes in the southern part of the property with an aggregate length of 2027 m. In 1941, Maryland Porcupine Mines Limited drilled 5 holes (length not known) in the property and reported insignificant gold values. In 1946, the property was optioned by Coniagas Explorations Limited and wedging of the previously drilled holes did not return any better than previously reported gold values. In 1960, Paymaster Consolidated Mines Limited acquired a property a little further south of the Thilbeault claims, partially overlapping the above. They conducted a ground electromagnetic survey with subsequent diamond drilling of 2 holes totalling about 100 m in length. In 1974, Jacomo Mines Limited restaked the area and conducted ground magnetometer and electromagnetic surveys. In 1975, the company drilled one hole about 195 m in total length.

In 1960, D.R. Pyke conducted a program of geochemical prospecting on two groups of claims; one west of Wawaitin Falls overlapping the original Thibeault claims and the other east of Wawaitin Falls. On the former group samples of lodgement till were recovered from 16 holes with an aggregate length of about 40 m.

In 1948, Gartie Gold Syndicate carried out a magnetometer survey in the north-central part of the township south of the Tatachikapika River and subsequently put down 5 diamond-drill holes totalling 1060 m in length. During 1950 and 1951 Dominion Gulf Company conducted a magnetometer survey a little further north overlapping the river. Subsequently 4 diamond-drill holes totalling 570 m in length were collared in the area. These holes intersected ultramafic metavolcanic and iron formation with accompanying sulphide mineralization. During the period 1960 and 1962 Hollinger Consolidated Gold Mines Limited conducted ground magnetometer and electromagnetic surveys over their property which partially overlapped the former Dominion claims. The company subsequently collared 4 diamond-drill holes with an aggregate length of about 700 m. Acme Gas and Oil Company Limited flew an airborne electromagnetic survey of the area in 1965 and detected an iron formation.

In 1959, Hollinger Consolidated Gold Mines Limited conducted ground magnetometer and electromagnetic surveys overlapping the Denton-Thorneloe and Thorneloe-Bristol Township boundaries. From 1960 to 1962 the company drilled a series of holes between Highway 144 and the western boundary of Thorneloe Township. In 1961, ground magnetometer and electromagnetic surveys of an area overlapping adjoining corners of Thorneloe, Denton, and Bristol Townships was carried out by Hollinger Consolidated Gold Mines Limited. In 1973, Mill Hill Mines Limited conducted ground magnetometer and electromagnetic surveys covering corners of Denton, Thorneloe, Carscallen, and Bristol Townships. Texas-Gulf Sulphur Company Incorporated flew an airborne electromagnetic survey over the area and found no conductive zones.

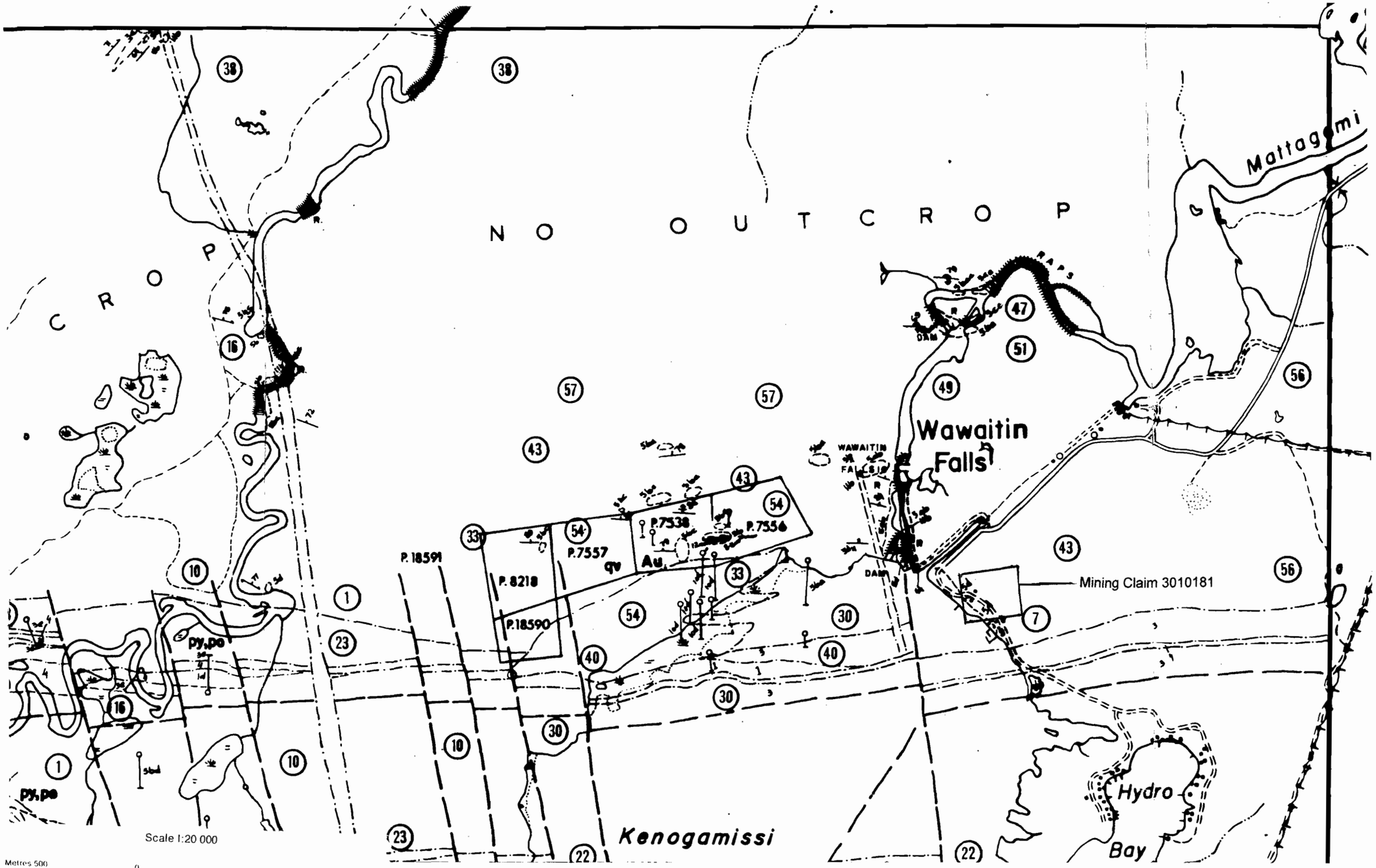
In 1961, Hollinger Consolidated Gold Mines Limited drilled 4 holes in the Kenogamissi Lake area totalling 476 m. The company in 1967, rechartered as Hollinger Mines Limited, conducted a ground magnetometer and electromagnetic survey near the western boundary of the township, north of Tatachikapika River.

LIST OF PROPERTIES

1) Acme Gas and Oil Company Limited (1966)	T*
2) Aumo Porcupine Gold Mines Limited	D
3) Bartleman Estate	K
4) Brown McDade Mines Limited	D
5) Canadian Nickel Company Limited (1979)	D
6) Cominco Limited (1971)	K
7) Derby, G. (1938)	T
8) Dodds, T. (1938)	D
9) Dominion Gulf Company (1950)	D
10) Dominion Gulf Company (1951)	T
11) Ellery, C.R.	K
12) Falconbridge Nickel Mines Limited (1972)	D
13) Gagnon Property	D
14) Galata, F. (1959)	K
15) Gambit Consolidated Explorations Limited (1979)	D
16) Gertie Gold Syndicate (1948)	T
17) Goldale Mines Limited (1938)	D
18) Goweat Gold Resources Limited	D
19) Hollinger Consolidated Gold Mines Limited (1956)	D
20) Hollinger Consolidated Gold Mines Limited (1959)	T
21) Hollinger Consolidated Gold Mines Limited (1960)	TD
22) Hollinger Consolidated Gold Mines Limited (1961)	T
23) Hollinger Consolidated Gold Mines Limited (1962)	T
24) Hollinger Consolidated Gold Mines Limited (1962)	D
25) Hollinger Consolidated Gold Mines Limited (1962)	T
26) Hollinger Consolidated Gold Mines Limited (1965)	K
27) Hollinger Consolidated Gold Mines Limited (1967)	D
28) Hollinger Mines Limited (1967)	TD
29) Hollinger Argus Limited	D
30) Jacomo Mines Limited (1975)	T
31) Jessie James Mines Limited (1964)	K
32) Jowsey Denton Gold Mines Limited (1938)	D
33) Maryland Gold Mines Limited (1948)	T
34) Maridian Mines and Exploration Company Limited (1974)	D
35) Macoshen (1938)	D
36) Mill Hill Mines Limited (1973)	DT
37) Moore (1933)	K
38) O'Neill, B. (1938)	T
39) Paymaster Consolidated Mines Limited (1962)	D
40) Paymaster Consolidated Mines Limited (1962)	T
41) Phillip, A.E. (1947)	D
42) Porcupine Quartet Gold Syndicate (1938)	D
43) Pyke, D.R.	T
44) Reid, S. (1938)	D
45) Reid, S. (1938)	K
46) Scott (1938)	D
47) Sheehan, P. (1938)	TD
48) Simpson Marcot (1938)	K
49) Schnubb, E. (1938)	T
50) Sturgex Mines Limited (1972)	K
51) Swanson, A. (1940)	T
52) Texas Gulf Sulphur Company Incorporated (1971)	KD
53) Texas Gulf Canada Limited	DT
54) Thilbeault, Y.	T
55) Thompson, C.	K
56) Variety Porcupine Gold Mines Limited (1938)	T
57) Vizina, A. (1938)	T
58) Wakemac Denton Gold Mines Limited (1945)	D
59) Whitmarsh, B. (1977)	K

*T, D, and K indicate the properties are in respectively Thornloe, Denton, and Keefer Townships.

Source: Choudhry, A.G., 1982,
Precambrian Geology of Thorneloe Township,
Cochrane District, Ontario, Ontario Geological Survey,
Map P.2505, Geological Series-Preliminary Map,
Scale 1:15840 or 1 inch to1/4 mile. Geology 1981.



Scale 1:20 000

Metres 500 0 1 Kilometre

Mile 1/4 0 1/2 Mile

Source: Choudhry, A.G., 1982,
Precambrian Geology of Thorneloe Township,
Cochrane District, Ontario, Ontario Geological Survey,
Map P.2505, Geological Series-Preliminary Map,
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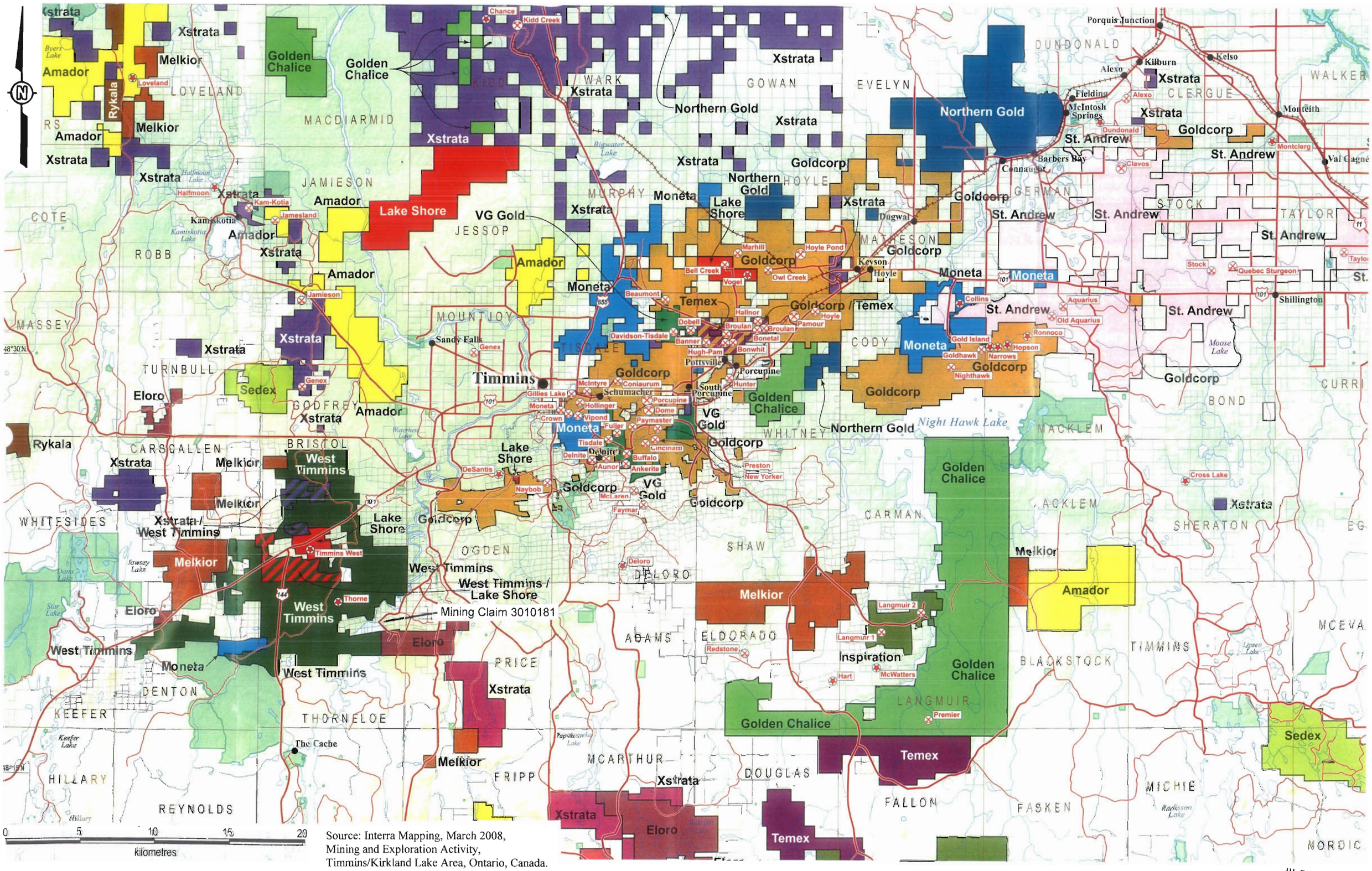


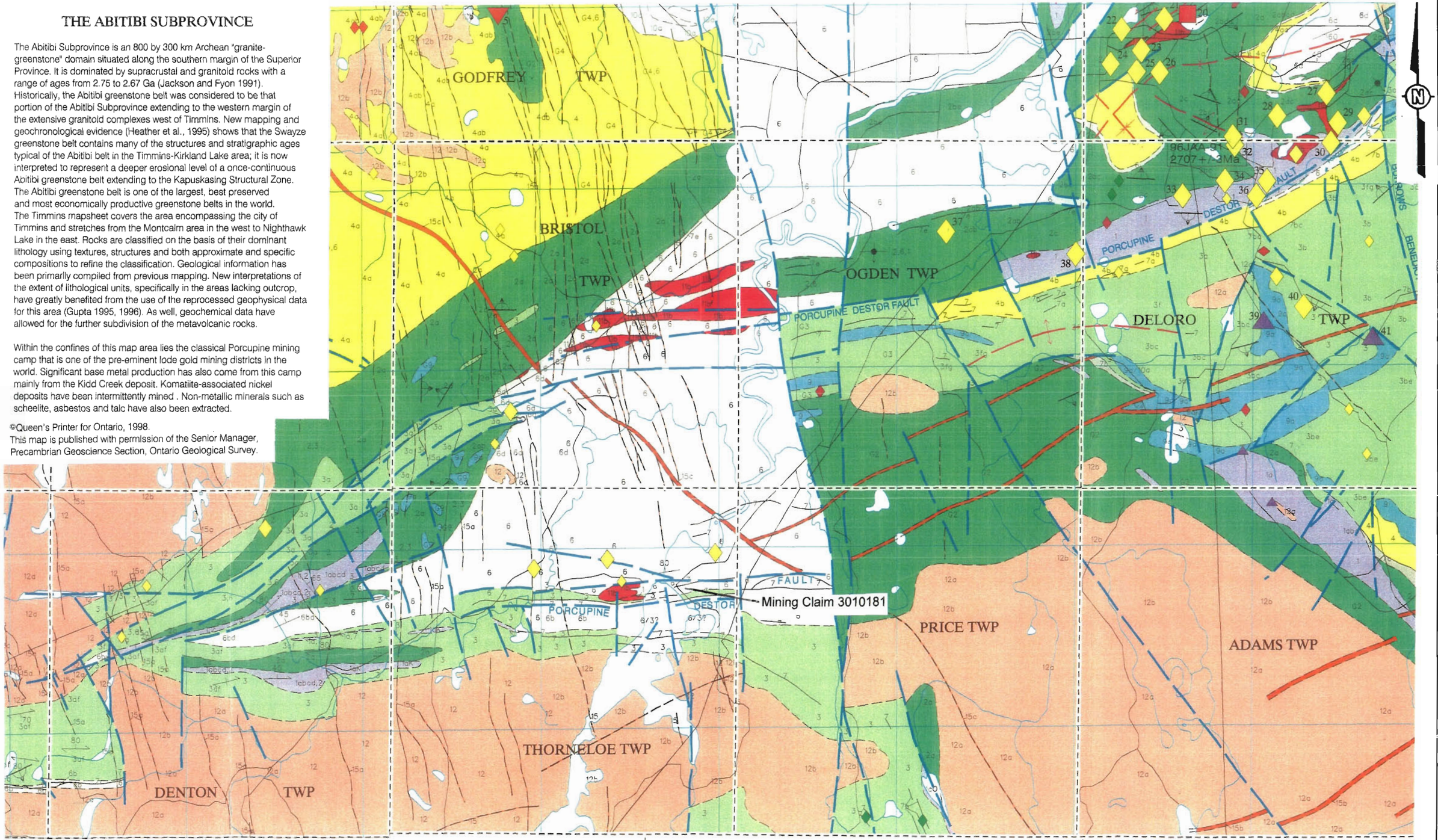
Source: Interra Mapping, March 2008,
Mining and Exploration Activity,
Timmins/Kirkland Lake Area, Ontario, Canada.

APPENDIX IV
Regional Geology

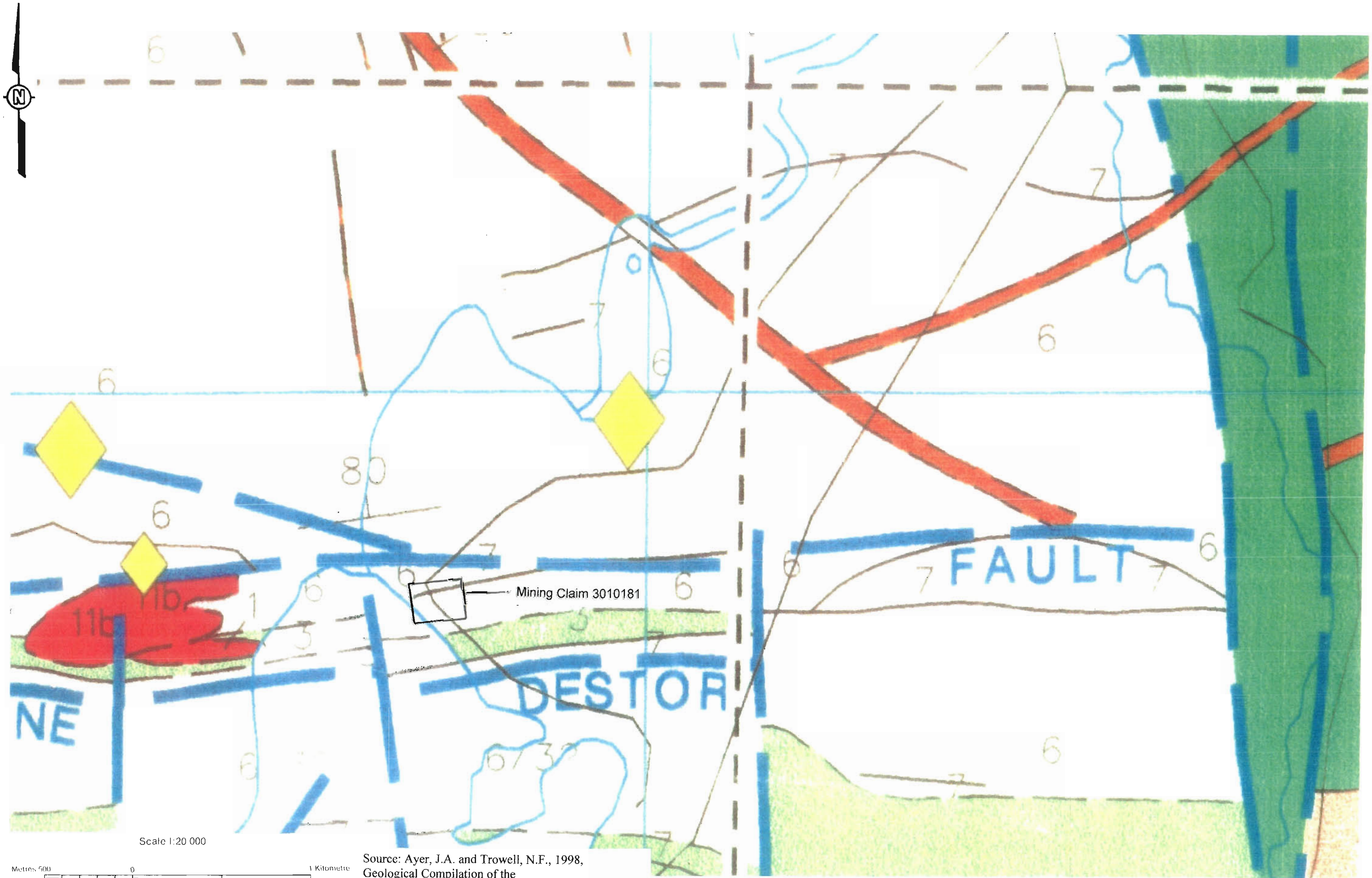
THE ABITIBI SUBPROVINCE

The Abitibi Subprovince is an 800 by 300 km Archean "granite-greenstone" domain situated along the southern margin of the Superior Province. It is dominated by supracrustal and granitoid rocks with a range of ages from 2.75 to 2.67 Ga (Jackson and Fyon 1991). Historically, the Abitibi greenstone belt was considered to be that portion of the Abitibi Subprovince extending to the western margin of the extensive granitoid complexes west of Timmins. New mapping and geochronological evidence (Heather et al., 1995) shows that the Swayze greenstone belt contains many of the structures and stratigraphic ages typical of the Abitibi belt in the Timmins-Kirkland Lake area; it is now interpreted to represent a deeper erosional level of a once-continuous Abitibi greenstone belt extending to the Kapuskasing Structural Zone. The Abitibi greenstone belt is one of the largest, best preserved and most economically productive greenstone belts in the world. The Timmins mapsheet covers the area encompassing the city of Timmins and stretches from the Montcalm area in the west to Nighthawk Lake in the east. Rocks are classified on the basis of their dominant lithology using textures, structures and both approximate and specific compositions to refine the classification. Geological information has been primarily compiled from previous mapping. New interpretations of the extent of lithological units, specifically in the areas lacking outcrop, have greatly benefited from the use of the reprocessed geophysical data for this area (Gupta 1995, 1996). As well, geochemical data have allowed for the further subdivision of the metavolcanic rocks.

Within the confines of this map area lies the classical Porcupine mining camp that is one of the pre-eminent lode gold mining districts in the world. Significant base metal production has also come from this camp mainly from the Kidd Creek deposit. Komatiite-associated nickel deposits have been intermittently mined . Non-metallic minerals such as scheelite, asbestos and talc have also been extracted.



Source: Ayer, J.A. and Trowell, N.F., 1998, Geological Compilation of the Timmins Area, Abitibi Greenstone Belt, Ontario Geological Survey, Preliminary Map P.3379, Scale 1:100,000.



Scale 1:20 000

Metres 500 0 1 Kilometre
Mile 1/4 0 1/2 Mile

Source: Ayer, J.A. and Trowell, N.F., 1998,
Geological Compilation of the
Timmins Area, Abitibi Greenstone Belt,
Ontario Geological Survey, Preliminary Map P.3379,

PRECAMBRIAN

PROTEROZOIC

15 Diabase Dikes
or
15
15 Unsubdivided
15a Matachewan (2452 Ma) (NW)
15b Biscotasing (2167 Ma) (ENE)
15c Sudbury (1238 Ma) (WNW)
15d Abitibi (1140 Ma) (ENE)

INTRUSIVE CONTACT

13 Alkalic Intrusive Suite
13 Unsubdivided
13a Syenite, monzonite
13b Diorite, syenodiorite, monzogabbro

12 Felsic to Intermediate Intrusive Suite
12 Unsubdivided
12a Tonalite, granodiorite, trondhjemite
12b Granite, quartz monzodiorite, quartz diorite

11 Porphyry Suite
11 Unsubdivided
11a Porphyry
11b Quartz and/or feldspar porphyry
11d Tonalite, granodiorite

10 Mafic Intrusive rocks
10 Unsubdivided
10a Diorite, gabbro, melagabbro
10b Porphyritic
10c Anorthositic gabbro, leucogabbro
10d Granophyre

9 Ultramafic Intrusive Rocks
9 Unsubdivided
9a Peridotite, pyroxenite
9c Schistose

INTRUSIVE CONTACT

8 Timiskaming-type Clastic Metasedimentary Rocks
8 Unsubdivided
8a Arenite
8b Wacke
8c Conglomerate
8d Mudstone, siltstone

7 Chemical Metasedimentary Rocks
7 Unsubdivided
7a Iron formation
7b Oxide facies
7c Sulfide facies
7d Silicate facies, chert
7e Graphite facies

6 Clastic Metasedimentary Rocks
6 Unsubdivided
6a Arenite
6b Wacke
6c Conglomerate
6d Mudstone, siltstone
6f Schistose-textured

5 Alkalic Metavolcanic Rocks/Intrusions

4 Felsic (to Intermediate) Metavolcanic Rocks/Intrusions
4 Unsubdivided
4a Massive flows
4b Tuff, lapilli-tuff
4c Tuff-breccia, pyroclastic-breccia
4d Porphyritic
4e Spherulitic
4f Schistose-textured
4C Calc-alkalic
4T Tholeiite

3 Intermediate (to Felsic) Metavolcanic Rocks/Intrusions
3 Unsubdivided
3a Massive flows
3b Pillowed flows
3c Variolitic flows
3d Hyaloclastite, flow breccia
3e Amygdaloidal flows
3f Tuff, lapilli-tuff
3g Tuff-breccia, pyroclastic-breccia
3h Schistose-textured
3C Calc-alkalic
3T Tholeiite

2 Mafic (to Intermediate) Metavolcanic Rocks/Intrusions
2 Unsubdivided
2a Massive flows
2b Pillowed flows
2c Variolitic flows
2d Hyaloclastite, flow breccia
2e Amygdaloidal flows
2f Tuff, lapilli-tuff
2g Tuff-breccia, pyroclastic-breccia
2h Schistose-textured
2C Calc-alkalic
2F High iron tholeiite
2M High magnesium tholeiite
2T Tholeiite

1 Ultramafic (to Mafic) Metavolcanic Rocks/Intrusions
1 Unsubdivided
1a Massive flows/Intrusions
1b Polysutured flows
1c Spinifex-textured flows

SYMBOLS

Bedding, flow top (volcanic) with facing direction, magnitude of dip uncertain

Bedding, grading with facing direction, vertical

Bedding, facing direction known from sedimentary structures other than grading and crossbedding, dip direction unknown

80 Bedding, sedimentary structures other than grading and crossbedding, inclined, no facing

Bedding, facing direction known from sedimentary structures other than grading and crossbedding, overturned, vertical

Bedding, sedimentary structures other than grading and crossbedding, vertical, facing

Bedding, pillows, facing direction known, dip direction unknown

DU Bedding, unsubdivided, magnitude of dip uncertain, no facing

65 Bedding, facing from volcanic structures other than flow tops and pillows, overturned, dip value known

Bedding, facing from volcanic structures other than flow tops and pillows, overturned, magnitude of dip uncertain

60 Compositional layering and parallel foliation, unknown generation, inclined

DU Compositional layering and parallel foliation, unknown generation, magnitude of dip uncertain

Compositional layering and parallel foliation, unknown generation, vertical

80 Foliation, defined by minerals, first generation, inclined

DU Foliation, defined by minerals, first generation, magnitude of dip uncertain

Foliation, defined by minerals, first generation, vertical

Foliation, defined by minerals, second generation, inclined

Foliation, defined by minerals, unknown generation, trend only

Igneous layering, grading, facing only

50 Lineation, undefined

Shear (ductile), dextral displacement, unknown generation, trend only

Shear (ductile), sinistral displacement, unknown generation, trend only

Geological contact

Dykes

Syncline

Anticline

Fault

96JAA-91
2707+/-3Ma New geochronological sample location, sample number and results

Mineral Deposit Type

- Felsic and Intermediate Intrusion—Associated Deposits
- Mafic and Ultramafic Volcanic/Intrusion—Associated Deposits
- Sediment—Associated Deposits
- Vein/Replacement Deposits
- Volcanic—Associated Deposits
- Unknown deposit type

Mineral Deposit Size

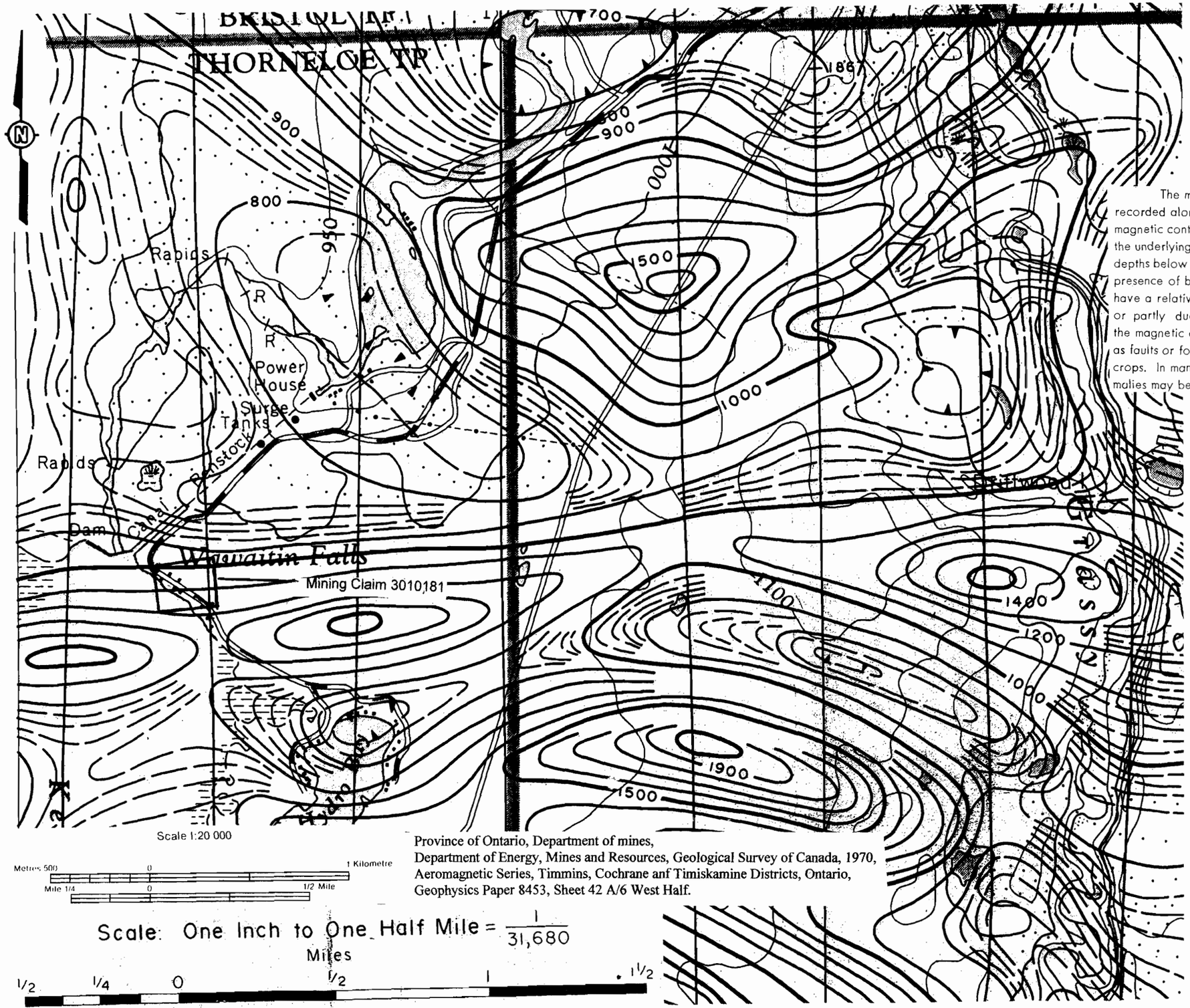
- Mine
- Prospect
- Occurrence

Mineral Deposit Commodity

- Au—(Cu—Ag—Fe—Ni—Zn)
- Cu—(Au—Zn—Ag—Ni—Pb—Cd)
- Ni—(Cu—Zn—Ag)
- Asbestos—(Talc—Magnesite)
- Zn—Pb—(Ag—Cu)

Mines

1. KIDD CREEK
2. KAM KOTIA MINE
3. JAMELAND MINE
4. CANADIAN JAMIESON MINE
5. GENEX
6. BELL CREEK MINE
7. OWL CREEK MINE
8. HOYLE POND MINE
9. HOYLE MINE
10. PAMOUR NO.1 MINE
11. BROULAN MINE
12. HALLNOR (PAMOUR #2) MINE
13. BONETAL MINE
14. BONWHIT
15. HUGH-PAM MINE
16. REEF MINE
17. DAVIDSON-TISDALE MINE
18. PORCUPINE LAKE/HUNTER MINE
19. CONIARUM MINE
20. SCHUMACHER MINE
21. MCINTYRE MINE
22. GILLIES LAKE MINE
23. HOLLINGER MINE
24. MONETA MINE
25. CROWN MINE
26. VIPOND MINE
27. DOME MINE
28. PAYMASTER MINE
29. PRESTON MINE
30. PRESTON (NEW YORK) MINE
31. FULLER MINE
32. TISDALE-ANKERITE MINE
33. DELNITE MINE
34. AUNOR (PAMOUR #3) MINE
35. BUFFALO ANKERITE MINE
36. ANKERITE (MARCH) MINE
37. DE SANTIS MINE
38. NAYBOB MINE
39. BOWMAN MINE
40. FAYMAR MINE
41. SLADE-FORBES MINE
42. REDSTONE MINE
43. LANGMUIR MINE



ISOMAGNETIC LINES (total field)

500 gammas .....
100 gammas .....
20 gammas .....
10 gammas .....
Magnetic depression .....

Flight lines .....
Flight altitude 500 feet above ground level

The magnetic data on this map were compiled from information recorded along the flight lines shown. The anomalies expressed by the magnetic contours are dependent on the variable magnetic intensities of the underlying rocks, and may be due to conditions near, or at unknown depths below the surface. High magnetic anomalies normally indicate the presence of basic rocks, such as diabase, gabbro, or serpentinite, which have a relatively high iron content but in special instances may be due, or partly due, to concentrations of magnetic minerals. By means of the magnetic anomalies, various rock bodies or structural features, such as faults or folds, may be traced into, or across, areas of few or no outcrops. In many instances, however, no interpretation of particular anomalies may be possible without further geological information.

Province of Ontario, Department of mines,
Department of Energy, Mines and Resources, Geological Survey of Canada, 1970,
Aeromagnetic Series, Timmins, Cochrane anf Timiskamine Districts, Ontario,
Geophysics Paper 8453, Sheet 42 A/6 West Half.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTES

The aircraft (C-GILU) is equipped with the Geoterrex GEOTEM® airborne EM system, a Varian single cell, split beam cesium vapour magnetometer, and a MADACS digital data acquisition system. GEOTEM® is a digital high power time-domain EM system with a peak moment of 4.5 x 10^5 Am^2. Current wave form is a half sine wave with a pulse duration of 1050 microseconds and a repetition rate of 300 pulses per second. The horizontal axis receiver coil is nominally 107 metres behind and 80 metres below the vertical axis transmitter loop.

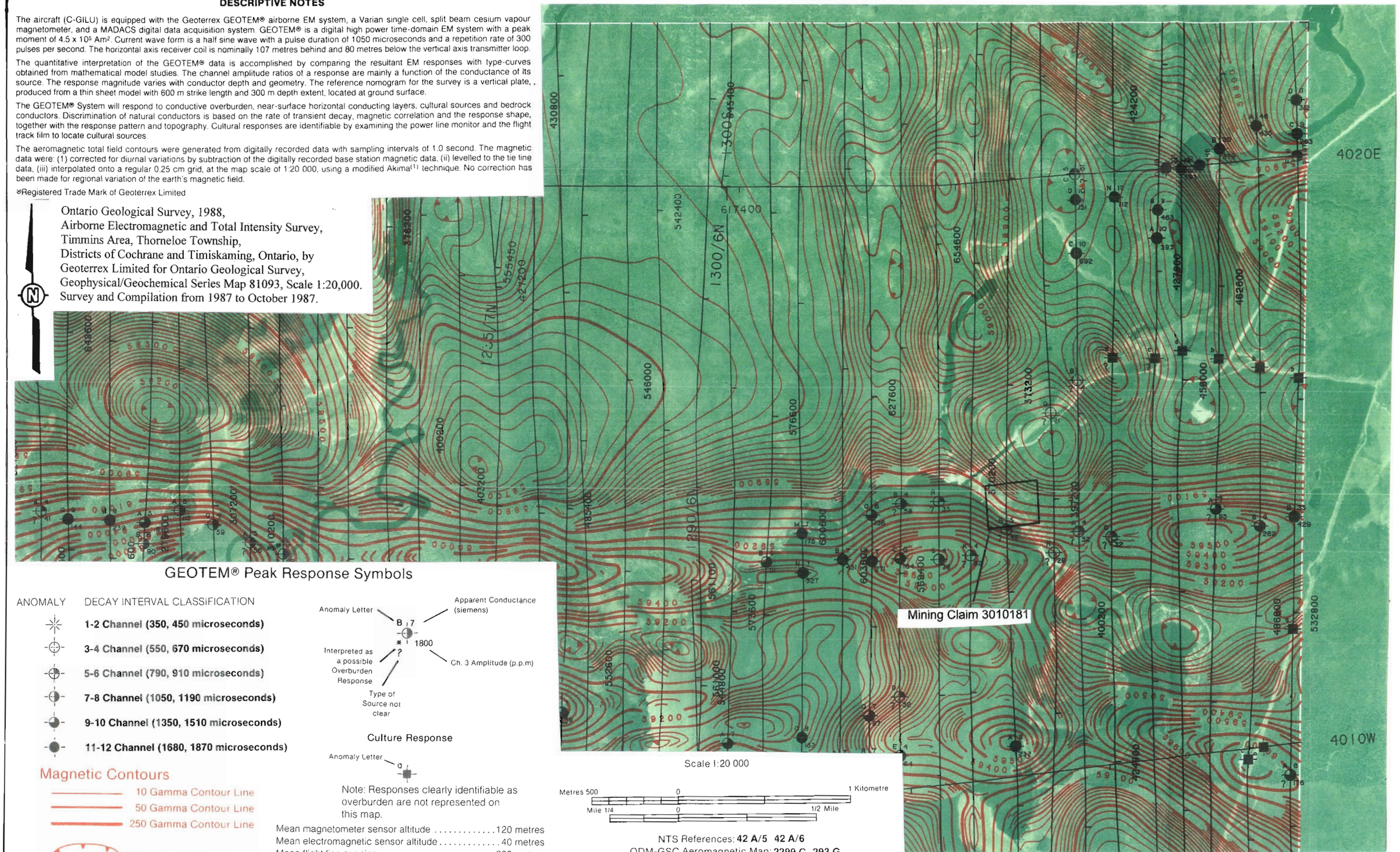
The quantitative interpretation of the GEOTEM® data is accomplished by comparing the resultant EM responses with type-curves obtained from mathematical model studies. The channel amplitude ratios of a response are mainly a function of the conductance of its source. The response magnitude varies with conductor depth and geometry. The reference nomogram for the survey is a vertical plate, , produced from a thin sheet model with 600 m strike length and 300 m depth extent, located at ground surface.

The GEOTEM® System will respond to conductive overburden, near-surface horizontal conducting layers, cultural sources and bedrock conductors. Discrimination of natural conductors is based on the rate of transient decay, magnetic correlation and the response shape, together with the response pattern and topography. Cultural responses are identifiable by examining the power line monitor and the flight track film to locate cultural sources.

The aeromagnetic total field contours were generated from digitally recorded data with sampling intervals of 1.0 second. The magnetic data were: (1) corrected for diurnal variations by subtraction of the digitally recorded base station magnetic data, (ii) levelled to the tie line data, (iii) interpolated onto a regular 0.25 cm grid, at the map scale of 1:20 000, using a modified Akima[1] technique. No correction has been made for regional variation of the earth's magnetic field.

®Registered Trade Mark of Geoterrex Limited

Ontario Geological Survey, 1988,
Airborne Electromagnetic and Total Intensity Survey,
Timmins Area, Thorneloe Township,
Districts of Cochrane and Timiskaming, Ontario, by
Geoterrex Limited for Ontario Geological Survey,
Geophysical/Geochemical Series Map 81093, Scale 1:20,000.
Survey and Compilation from 1987 to October 1987.



GEOTEM® Peak Response Symbols

ANOMALY	DECAY INTERVAL CLASSIFICATION
✳	**1-2 Channel (350, 450 microseconds)**
⊕	**3-4 Channel (550, 670 microseconds)**
⊕	**5-6 Channel (790, 910 microseconds)**
◐	**7-8 Channel (1050, 1190 microseconds)**
◕	**9-10 Channel (1350, 1510 microseconds)**
●	**11-12 Channel (1680, 1870 microseconds)**

Culture Response

Note: Responses clearly identifiable as overburden are not represented on this map.

Magnetic Contours

10 Gamma Contour Line
50 Gamma Contour Line
250 Gamma Contour Line

Magnetic Depression

1 Nanotesla (nT) = 1 gamma

Mean magnetometer sensor altitude .....120 metres
Mean electromagnetic sensor altitude .....40 metres
Mean flight line spacing .....200 metres
Flight lines ..... 2630 N

Scale 1:20 000

Metres 500 0 1 Kilometre
Mile 1/4 0 1/2 Mile

NTS References: **42 A/5 42 A/6**
ODM-GSC Aeromagnetic Map: **2299 G 293 G**
O.G.S. Geological Compilation Map: **2205**

APPENDIX V
Economic Geology

Gold production in the Timmins Regional Resident Geologist's District to the end of 2007.

Mine	Township	Years of Production	Tons Milled	Production (oz. Au)	[1]Grade (oz./T)
Ankerite/March	Deloro	1926-1935	317 769	61 039	0.19
Aquarius	Macklem	1984, 1988-1989	139 634	27 117	0.19
Aunor Pamour (#3)	Deloro	1940-1984	8 482 174	2 502 214	0.30
Banner	Whitney	1927-1928, 1933, 1935	315	670	0.13
Bell Creek	Hoyle	1987-1991, 1992-1994	576 017	112 739	0.196
Bonetal	Whitney	1941-1951	352 254	51 510	0.15
Bonwhit	Whitney	1951-1954	200 555	67 940	0.34
Broulan Porcupine	Whitney	1939-1953	1 146 059	240 660	0.21
Broulan Reef Mine	Whitney	1915-1965	2 144 507	498 932	0.23
Buffalo Ankerite	Deloro	1926-1953, 1978	4 993 929	957 292	0.19
Cincinnati	Deloro	1914, 1922-1924	3 200	736	0.23
Clavos	Stock	2005-2007*	171 225	24 609	0.143
Concordia	Deloro	1935	230	16	0.07
Coniarum/Carium	Tisdale	1913-1918, 1928-1961	4 464 006	1 109 574	0.25
Crown	Tisdale	1913-1921	226 180	138 330	0.61
Davidson-Tisdale	Tisdale	1918-1920, 1988	53 221	2 438	0.26
Delnite (open pit)	Deloro	1937-1964 1987-1988	3 847 364 56 067	920 404 3 602	0.20 0.064
DeSantis	Ogden	1933, 1939-1942, 1961-1964	196 928	35 842	0.18
Detour Lake[2]	Sunday Lake Area	1983-1999	16 005 557	1 781 858	0.111
Dome	Tisdale	1910-2007	101 919 575	15 782 005	0.155
Faymar	Deloro	1940-1942	119 181	21 851	0.180
Fuller (Vedron)	Tisdale	1940-1944	44 028	6 566	0.15
Gillies Lake	Tisdale	1921-1931, 1935-1937	54 502	15 278	0.28
Goldhawk (open pit)	Cody	1947 1980	636 40 000	53 3 967	0.08 0.10
Halcrow-Swayze[3]	Halcrow	1935	211	40	0.19
Hallnor (Pamour #2)	Whitney	1938-1968, 1981	4 226 419	1 690 560	0.40
Hollinger-Schumacher	Tisdale	1915-1918	112 124	27 182	0.24
Hollinger Pamour Timmins Property	Tisdale	1910-1968 1976-1988	65 778 234 2 615 866	19 327 691 182 058	0.29 0.07
Hoyle-Falconbridge	Whitney	1941-1944, 1946-1949	725 494	71 843	0.10
Hoyle Pond	Hoyle	1985-2007	6 448 574	2 449 682	0.38
Hugh-Pam	Whitney	1926, 1948-1965	636 751	119 604	0.19
Jerome[3]	Osway	1941-1943, 1956	335 060	56 893	0.17
Joburke[3]	Keith	1973-1975, 1979-1981	440 117	43 571	0.10
Kingbridge/Gomak[3]	Chester	1935-1936	1 387	98	0.07
Marlhill	Hoyle	1989-1991	156 800	30 924	0.199
McIntyre Pamour Schumacher (ERG Tailings recovery)	Tisdale	1912-1988 1988-1989	37 634 691 2 549 189	10 751 941 18 260	0.29
McLaren	Deloro	1933-1937	876	201	0.23
Moneta	Tisdale	1938-1943	314 829	149 250	0.47
Naybob (Kenilworth)	Ogden	1932-1964	304 100	50 731	0.17
Nighthawk	Macklem	1995-1999	1 479 607	175 803	0.12
Owl Creek	Hoyle	1981-1989	1 984 400	236 880	0.12
Pamour # 1 (incl. pits 3, 4 and 7 and Hoyle)	Whitney	1936-1999 2005-2007	45 795 863 4 574 130	4 078 525 217 173	0.09 0.047
Pamour (other sources)	Whitney	1936-1999	7 416 634	676 645	0.091
Paymaster	Deloro	1915-1919, 1922-1966	5 607 402	1 192 206	0.21
Porcupine Lake (Hunter)	Whitney	1937-1940, 1944	10 821	1 369	0.13
Porcupine Peninsular	Cody	1924-1927, 1940, 1947	99 688	27 354	0.27
Preston	Tisdale	1938-1968	6 284 405	1 539 355	0.24
Preston NY	Tisdale	1933	2 800	153	0.05
Preston/Porcupine Pet	Deloro	1914-1195	NA	314	
Preston/Porphyry Hill	Deloro	1913-1915	46	312	6.78
St. Andrew Goldfields - Stock	Stock	1989-1994, 2000	815 429	129 856	0.16
Tionaga/Smith Thorne[3]	Horwood	1938-1939	6 653	2 299	0.35
Tisdale Ankerite	Tisdale	1952	14 655	2 236	0.15
Tommy Burns/Arcadia	Shaw	1917	21	14	0.28
Vipond	Tisdale	1911-1941	1 565 218	414 367	0.26
Young Shannon[3]	Chester	1937, 1975	3 265	91	0.028
Total			**343 496 872**	**68 032 723**	**0.198**

*[1]Grade ounce per ton(ne) gold *Clavos Mine ceased operations in June 2007 [2]Detour Lake greenstone belt [3]Swayze greenstone belt*

Atkinson, B.T., Pace, A., Woo H., Wilson, A.C., Butorac, S., Cholette, D., Draper, D.M., and Seim, G.Wm., 2008. Report of Activities 2007, Resident Geologist Program, Timmins Regional Resident Geologist Report: Timmins and Sault Ste. Marie Districts; Ontario Geological Survey, Open File Report 6219, 96.

Table 2. Mine production and reserves in the Timmins District—2007.

Mine	Production in 2007		Production in 2006		Reserves/Resources at end of 2007	
	Tonnage @ Grade	Total Commodity	Tonnage @ Grade	Total Commodity	Tonnage	Grade
Goldcorp Inc. Porcupine Gold Mines, Dome Mine	1 826 264 tonnes including 216 954 tonnes @ 4.945 g/t (underground) 1 609 310 tonnes @ 1.394 g/t (open pit and stock pile)	106 638 ounces gold	1 942 228 tonnes @ 1.6 g/t	88 926 ounces gold	N/A	
Goldcorp Inc. Porcupine Gold Mines, Hoyle Pond Mine	361 534 tonnes @ 11.471 g/t gold	133 336 ounces gold	369 252 tonnes @ 11.817 g/t	130 654 ounces gold	N/A	
Goldcorp Inc. Porcupine Gold Mines, Pamour Mine	1 736 560 tonnes @ 1.277 g/t gold	71 321 ounces gold	1 906 145 tonnes @ 1.793 g/t	100 448 ounces gold	N/A	

Atkinson, B.T., Pace, A., Woo H., Wilson, A.C., Butorac, S., Cholette, D., Draper, D.M., and Seim, G.Wm., 2008. Report of Activities 2007, Resident Geologist Program, Timmins Regional Resident Geologist Report: Timmins and Sault Ste. Marie Districts; Ontario Geological Survey, Open File Report 6219, 96.

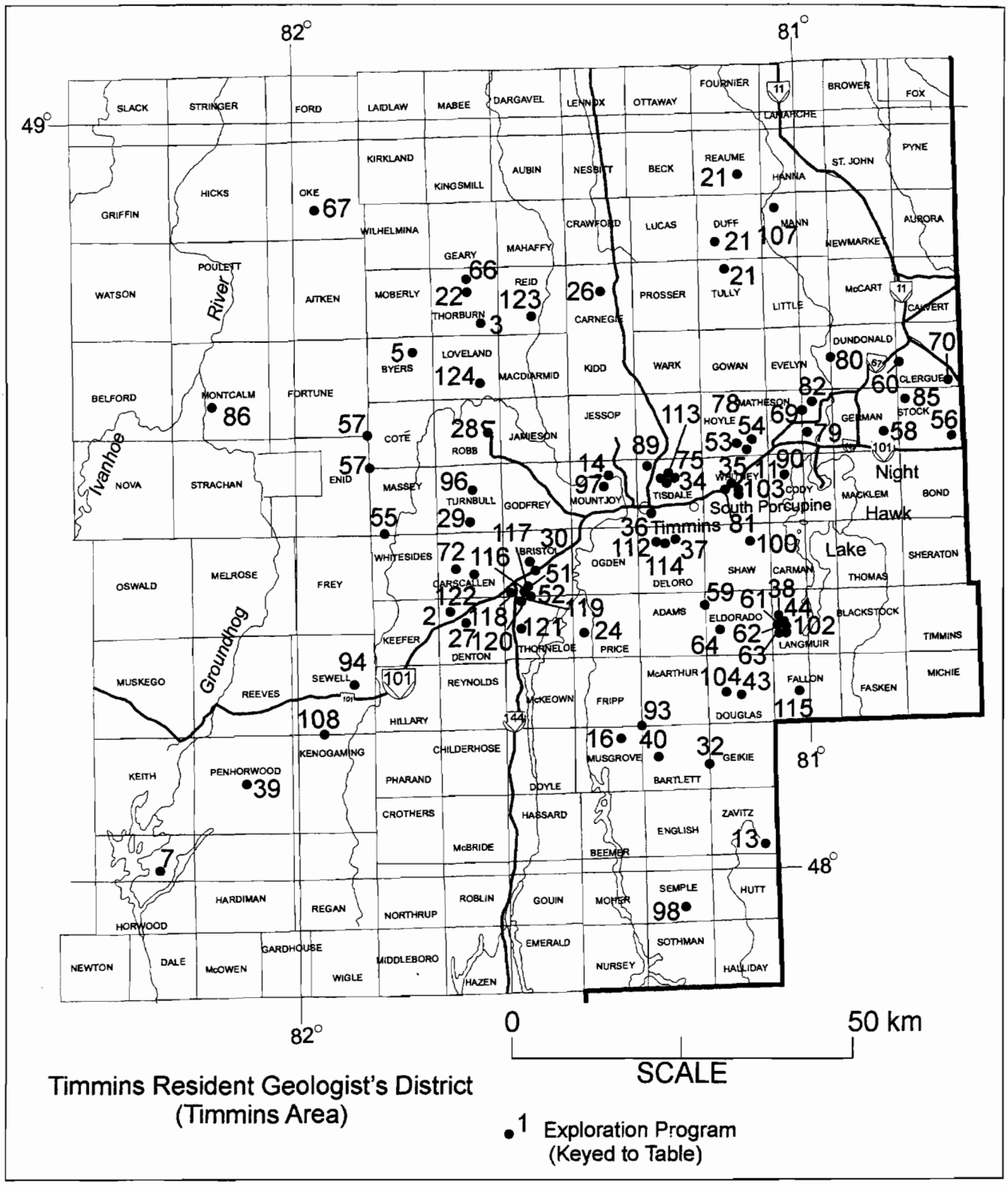


Figure 3. Exploration programs in the Timmins Regional Resident Geologist District (Timmins area). Keyed to Table 10.

Atkinson, B.T., Pace, A., Woo H., Wilson, A.C., Butorac, S., Cholette, D., Draper, D.M., and Seim, G.Wm., 2008. Report of Activities 2007, Resident Geologist Program, Timmins Regional Resident Geologist Report: Timmins and Sault Ste. Marie Districts; Ontario Geological Survey, Open File Report 6219, 96.

Table 10. Exploration activity in the Timmins Regional Resident Geologist's District – 2007 (*see* Figures 2a to 2f, 3).

Abbreviations

AEM ..... Airborne electromagnetic survey	IP ..... Induced polarization survey
AMAG ..... Airborne magnetic survey	Interp ..... Interpretation
Anlys ..... Analysis	Lc ..... Linecutting
BM ..... Base Metal	MAG ..... Ground magnetic survey
Bulk ..... Bulk sampling	Pet ..... Petrographic analysis
Comp ..... Data compilation	PGE ..... Platinum group elements
DD ..... Diamond drilling	Photo ..... Aerial photography
DGP ..... Down-hole geophysics	Pr ..... Prospecting
EM ..... Electromagnetic survey	Rcalc ..... Resource calculations
GC ..... Geochemical survey	Rept ..... Report
GL ..... Geological survey	Samp ..... Sampling (other than bulk)
GP ..... Ground geophysics - unspecified type	Str ..... Stripping
Grav ..... Gravity survey	Tr ..... Trenching
HLEM ..... Horizontal loop electromagnetic survey	UG ..... Underground exploration/development
	VLFEM ..... Very low frequency electromagnetic survey

No.	Company/Individual (Occurrence Name) or Property	Township/Area (Commodity)	Exploration Activity

No.	Company/Individual (Occurrence Name) or Property	Township/Area (Commodity)	Exploration Activity
3	6070205 Ontario Inc. (G. Harron)	Thorburn (Au, BM)	DD - 1 - 351m
4	6378366 Canada Inc.	Denton (Au, BM)	DD - 1 - 171m
5	Amador Gold Corp. (Byers property)	Byers (VMS, Au, PGE)	EM, MAG, IP, DD
6	Amador Gold Corp (Chewett property)	Chewett (diamond)	GC, MAG
7	Amador Gold Corp. (Horwood gold property)	Horwood (Au)	DD, GL, MAG, IP, Samp, Tr, Assays
8	AntOro Resources Inc. (Foleyet property)	Carty, Evans, Foleyet, Horwood, Ivanhoe, Keith, Lemoine, Lincoln, Muskego, Paul, Raney, Warren (diamond)	GC, Samp, Anlys
9	Avalon Ventures Ltd. (Warren Township property)	Warren (feldspar)	Bulk
10	Baltic Resources Inc. and Coral Rapids Minerals Inc. (Coral Rapids project)	Pitt, Valentine, Kilmer, Hamlet (diamond, VMS, U)	Pet, Str, DD, Assays
11	Brigadier Gold Limited (Hunter Mine)	Whitney (Au)	DD - 7 - 1700m
12	Candorado Operating Company Ltd. (Aurora Extension)	Lower Detour Lake (Au)	AMAG, AEM
13	Claim Lake Nickel Inc. (Moray Lake)	Zavitz (VMS)	MAG, Lc, EM
14	Comaplex Minerals Corp. (Mountjoy property)	Mountjoy (Au)	Tr, Samp, Assays
15	Condor Diamond Corp. (Victory target)	BMA 527 834, BMA 528 834 (diamond)	Interp
16	Daxl, H.	Musgrove (Cu)	EM, Pr, Samp, Assays
17	De Beers Canada Inc. (Victor Resource Extension)	BMA 528 834, 527 834, 526 834 (diamond)	DD - 50 - 9016m delineation, DD - 1 - 243m exploration
18	Debuts Diamonds Inc. (Victory target)	BMA 527 834, 528 834 (diamond)	MAG, EM
19	Detour Gold Corporation (Detour Lake)	Sunday Lake, West of Sunday Lake (Au)	DD - 277 - 98 544m, Assays, pre-feasibility, Rcalc
20	Dentonia Resources Ltd. (Lipton Claim Group)	Lower Detour Lake (Au)	AEM, AMAG, MAG, EM
21	Dianor Resources Inc. (Cluster project)	Reaume, Duff, Tully (diamond, BM, Au)	DD - 4 - 548m
22	Diatreme Explorations Inc.	Thorburn (VMS)	EM, MAG
23	Diamondex Resources Ltd. (Weiland property)	BMA 528 852, 531 852 (diamond)	AMAG
24	Eloro Resources Ltd. (Hydro Bay property)	Price (BM)	DD - 1 - 200m
25	Eloro Resources Ltd. (Hurdman property)	Hurdman (BM)	DD - 25 - 3462m, Assays
26	Explor Resources Inc. (Carnegie Base Metal property)	Carnegie (BM)	MAG

No.	Company/Individual (Occurrence Name) or Property	Township/Area (Commodity)	Exploration Activity
27	Explorers Alliance Corporation (Boa project)	Denton (Au)	DD - 2 - 384m
28	Explorers Alliance Corporation (Halfmoon project)	Robb (BM)	DD - 2 - 870m
29	Explorers Alliance Corporation	Turnbull (BM)	DD - 2 - 617m
30	Explorers Alliance Corporation/ West Timmins Mining Inc.	Bristol (Au, BM)	DD - 4 - 983m
31	Fancamp Exploration Ltd. (McFaulds Lake)	BMA 526 862, BMA 527 862 (VMS)	30 km Lc, MAG, GP, Grav, AEM
32	Fletcher Nickel Inc. (Texmont Mine)	Bartlett, Geikie (Ni)	DD – 10 - 3200m
33	Freewest Resources Canada Inc. (McFaulds property)	BMA 527 861, 527 862, 526 861 (Ni, Cu, PGE)	AEM, AMAG, Lc, EM, MAG
34	Gervais, L.N. (Gervais Whitney property)	Whitney (Au, Cu, Zn, Ni)	Samp, Assays
35	Goldcorp Inc.	Whitney (Au)	DD
36	Goldcorp Inc. (Hollinger project)	Tisdale (Au)	DD - 325 - 67 068m, pre-feasibility
37	Goldcorp Inc. (Delnite project)	Deloro (Au)	DD - 4 - 656m
38	Golden Chalice Resources Inc. (Langmuir property)	Langmuir (Ni, VMS)	DD - 30, Assays, AEM
39	Golden Chalice Resources Inc. (Penhorwood property)	Penhorwood (Au, Ag, Cu, Zn, VMS)	Str, DD - 1 - 300m
40	Great White Minerals Ltd.	Bartlett (Quartz)	Str, Tr
41	Greenstone Exploration Co. Ltd.	BMA 526 854, 527 854, 531 854, 533 853, 533 854, 533 861, 534 852, 534 853, 534 854 (diamond, VMS)	MAG
42	Hinterland Metals Inc. (Raney Gold property)	Raney (Au)	DD
43	Inspiration Mining Corp. (Douglas property)	Douglas (BM, Fe)	EM, GC, MAG, Lc
44	Inspiration Mining Corp. (Langmuir project)	Langmuir (Ni)	DD - 103 - 25 892 m, Assays, Photo, environmental study, MAG, EM, GC
45	KWG Resources Inc., Spider Resources Inc. and DeButs Diamonds Inc. (MacFadyen project)	BMA 527 834 (diamond)	Samp, GC,GL,Lc, Samp, Anlys, Assays
46	KWG Resources Inc. (Good Friday Pipe)	BMA 527 834 (diamond)	DD - 2 - 546m,
47	KWG Resources Inc. (MacFadyen No.1)	BMA 527 834 (diamond)	DD - 1 - 525m
48	KWG Resources Inc. (MacFadyen No.2)	BMA 527 834 (diamond)	DD - 2 - 229m
49	KWG Resources Inc. (MacFadyen No.2 Target)	BMA 527 834 (diamond)	DD - 1- 215m
50	KWG Resources Inc. (MacFadyen No.2 South)	BMA 527 834 (diamond)	DD - 4 - 201m
51	Lake Shore Gold Corporation (Thunder Creek)	Bristol (Au)	DD - 16 - 8529m, Assays

No.	Company/Individual (Occurrence Name) or Property	Township/Area (Commodity)	Exploration Activity
52	Lake Shore Gold Corporation (Timmins West property)	Bristol (Au)	DD, Samp, pre-feasibility, shaft sinking, UG
53	Lake Shore Gold Corporation (Vogel property)	Hoyle (Au)	DD - 6 - 872m, Assays, GL
54	Lake Shore Gold Corporation (Schumacher property)	Hoyle (Au)	GL
55	Lalonde, D. (Massey project)	Massey, Whitesides (Cu, Ni)	EM
56	Laurion Mineral Exploration Inc. (East Clavos property)	Stock (Au)	IP, DD
57	Laurion Mineral Exploration Inc. (Enid–Massey project)	Enid, Massey, Côté, Fortune (Au, Ni, Cu, VMS)	DD, MAG, IP, EM, Samp, Assays
58	Laurion Mineral Exploration Inc. (German property)	German (Au)	IP
59	Liberty Mines Inc. (Adams Eldorado property)	Adams, Eldorado (VMS)	DD - 7 - 1185m
60	Liberty Mines Inc. (Alexo property)	Dundonald (Ni)	Rept
61	Liberty Mines Inc. (Galata nickel project)	Langmuir (Ni, Cu)	DD, Assays, AEM
62	Liberty Mines Inc. (Hart nickel project)	Eldorado, Langmuir (Ni, VMS)	DD - 50, Assays, environmental studies
63	Liberty Mines Inc. (McWatters project)	Eldorado (Ni)	DD - 123 - 10 759 m, Assays, UG
64	Liberty Mines Inc. (Redstone Mine)	Eldorado (Ni, VMS)	DD - 13, Assays, DD-(UG) - 4616 m
65	MacDonald Mines Exploration Ltd. and Temex Resources Corp. (Hornby property)	BMA 525 861, 526 861, 526 862, 527 854, 527 861 (Ni, Cu, VMS)	AEM, AMAG, DD - 2 - 344m, Assays, Lc 51.7 km, MAG,EM
66	Mantis Mineral Corp. (Thorburn base metal property)	Thorburn (Cu, Ni)	MAG, EM
67	Mantis Mineral Corp (Oke base metal property)	Oke (Cu, Ni)	GC
68	Mantis Mineral Corp. and Probe Mines Limited (Tamarack project)	McFaulds Lake area (Ni, Cu, VMS)	AEM
69	Matamec Explorations Inc. (Matheson Joint Venture property)	Matheson (Au)	Comp
70	Matamec Explorations Inc. (Montclerg zone)	Clergue (Au)	DD - 6 - 1375m, Assays, Lithogeochemical study
71	McKinnon, D. (Mallard property)	Mallard (Au)	Str
72	Melkior Resources Inc. (Timmins West property)	Carscallen (Au)	GL, IP, Samp, Assays, DD - 23 - 2534m, Tr
73	Metalex Ventures Ltd., Arctic Star Diamond Corp. and WSR Gold Inc. (McFaulds property)	BMA 532 861 (VMS, diamond)	AEM
74	Metalex Ventures Ltd. and Arctic Star Diamond Corp. (T1 kimberlite property)	South of Missisa River Area (diamond)	DD, Samp, Anlys
75	Moneta Porcupine Mines Inc. (North Tisdale project)	Tisdale (Au)	DD - 1 - 350m

No.	Company/Individual (Occurrence Name) or Property	Township/Area (Commodity)	Exploration Activity
97	Sea Green Capital Corp. (Mountjoy Syndicate)	Mountjoy (Au, Ag, Cu Zn)	DD - 1 - 308m
98	Sedex Mining Corp. (Serpentine Lake property)	Semple (Ni)	MAG, IP
99	Spider Resources Inc., KWG Resources Inc. and UC Resources Ltd. (McFaulds East VMS property)	BMA 527 861, BMA 526 861 (Cu, Zn, VMS)	Grav, EM, DD - 7 - 2354m, Assays, AEM
100	Somerville, D.E. (Goose Lake property)	Shaw (Au)	Samp, Pet
101	SouthernEra Diamonds Inc. (Trillion project)	(diamond)	MAG, GC
102	Starfire Minerals Inc. (Langmuir South project)	Langmuir (Ni)	DD - 7 - 1147m, Assays, MAG, EM
103	Temex Resources Corp. (Whitney property)	Whitney (Au)	DD - 15 - 2345m, Assays, MAG, IP, 30.7 km Lc
104	Temex Resources Corp. (Timmins nickel project)	Douglas (Ni)	Pr
105	Trade Winds Ventures Ltd. and Detour Gold Corporation (Detour Lake Block A property)	Sunday Lake, West of Sunday Lake (Au)	DD - 53 - 13 000m, Assays
106	Trade Winds Ventures Ltd. (Detour Lake Gowest property)	West of Sunday Lake (Au)	DD - 10 - 4800m, Assays
107	Tres-Or Resources Ltd. (Mann project)	Mann (Pt, Pd)	DD - 4 - 479 m, Assays
108	Trillium North Minerals (West Porcupine property)	Sewell, Kenogaming (Au, BM)	DD - 8 - 1029m, Assays
109	UC Resources Ltd. (McFaulds Lake)	BMA 527 861 (BM)	DD - 7 - 2345m, Assays
110	Valé INCO	Eisenhower (Ni)	DD
111	VenCan Gold Corporation (Abitibi West property)	Dore, Heenan, Swayze, Marion, Denyes (Au, BM)	GL, Pr, Samp, Tr
112	VG Gold Corp. (Buffalo Ankerite property)	Deloro, Tisdale (Au)	DD - 28 , Assays
113	VG Gold Corp. and Laurion Mineral Exploration Inc (Davidson Tisdale property)	Tisdale (Au)	DD - 8 - 2451m Assays
114	VG Gold Corp. (Fuller property)	Tisdale, Deloro (Au)	DD - 25 000m
115	Warford, V.W.A. (Red Ridge deposit)	Fallon (argillite)	Rept
116	West Timmins Mining Inc. (West Timmins 5 properties)	Bristol (Au)	DD - 60 -11 850m, 35 km IP
117	West Timmins Mining Inc. and Probe Mines Limited (West Timmins project)	Bristol (Au)	DD - 10, Assays
118	West Timmins Mining Inc. (Allerston property)	Bristol (Au)	DD, Assays
119	West Timmins Mining Inc. (Beach property)	Bristol (Au)	DD, Assays
120	West Timmins Mining Inc. (Highway 144 property)	Thorneloe (Au)	DD, Assays
121	West Timmins Mining Inc. (Thorne property)	Thorneloe (Au)	DD, Assays

ADVANCED EXPLORATION

Lake Shore Gold Corp. – Timmins West Gold Project

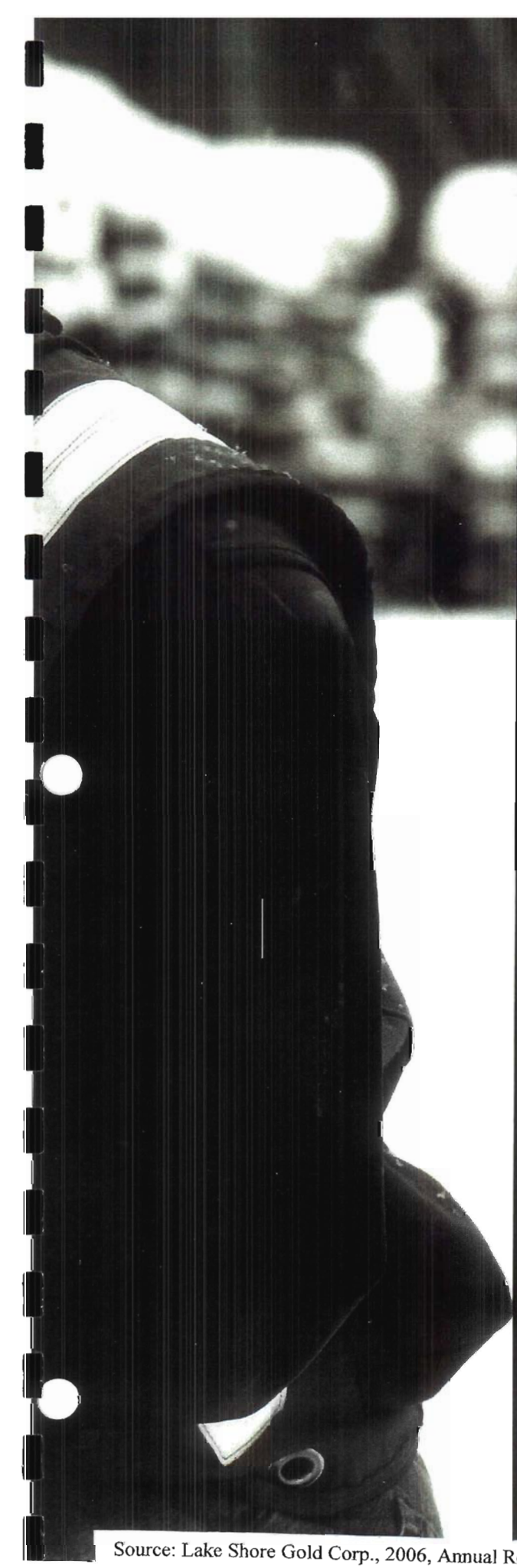
Lake Shore Gold Corp.'s Timmins West gold project is located 18 km west of the city of Timmins in Bristol Township. As a result of an extensive diamond-drilling program over the last 2 years, Lake Shore has defined gold resources of 1.29 million ounces (uncut) in the indicated category and 207 000 ounces (uncut) in the inferred category. The indicated resource consists of 3.3 million tonnes of ore grading 12.29 g/t gold. The inferred resource contains 968 000 tonnes grading 5.79 g/t gold.

A pre-feasibility study on the project defined a probable reserve of 3.4 million tonnes grading 7.6 g/t gold (cut) or 3.6 million tonnes grading 10.4 g/t gold (uncut).

Site preparation for an advanced underground exploration program began in 2007. Shaft sinking had commenced with the collaring of the shaft to a depth of 30 m by year end (Figure 5). Lake Shore Gold purchased the Bell Creek Mill and associated gold properties in Hoyle Township from Goldcorp Inc.

Adjacent to, and southwest of the Timmins West gold project, Lake Shore continued a diamond-drilling program on the Thunder Creek option. Lake Shore completed an earn-in ownership of 60% of the Thunder Creek property from West Timmins Mining Inc. Exploration included completion of 16 diamond-drill holes with a combined length of 8529 m. Most of the drilling tested the Rusk zone where pyrite and gold mineralization occur associated with sheared and altered mafic, ultramafic and alkalic intrusive rocks and clastic metasedimentary rocks. The mineralized zone is located 850 m south of the Timmins West shaft location. Rocks in the Rusk zone are pervasively altered with iron carbonate, ankerite, hematite, minor quartz-ankerite veinlets and stringers accompanied by pyrite, sparse chalcopyrite and gold. Diamond drilling has intersected several high-grade zones of gold mineralization, including 10.91 g/t gold over 3.65 m, 5.43 g/t gold over 1.20 m, 27.60 g/t gold over 0.50 m and 9.77 g/t over 3.95 m (R. Labine, Lake Shore Gold Corp., written communication, 2008).

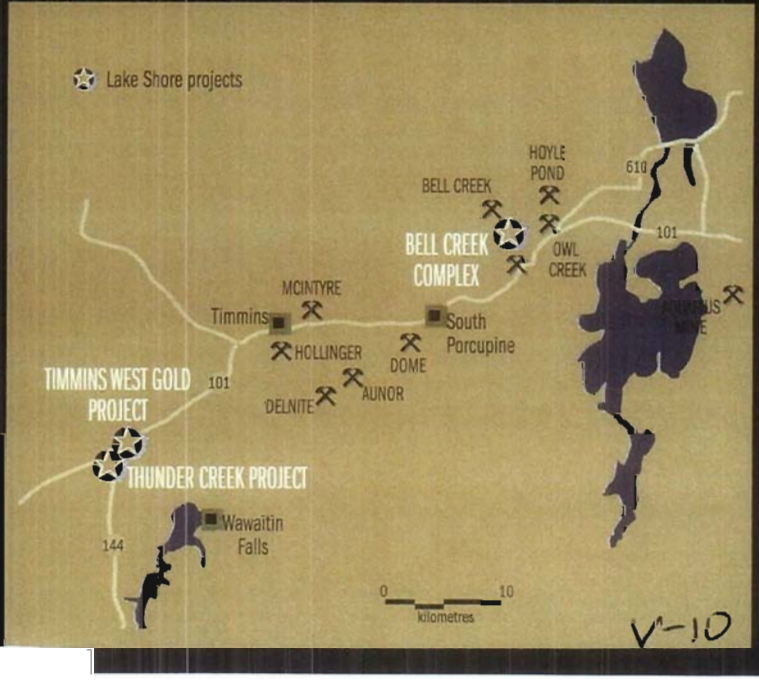
Atkinson, B.T., Pace, A., Woo H., Wilson, A.C., Butorac, S., Cholette, D., Draper, D.M., and Seim, G.Wm., 2008. Report of Activities 2007, Resident Geologist Program, Timmins Regional Resident Geologist Report: Timmins and Sault Ste. Marie Districts; Ontario Geological Survey, Open File Report 6219, 96.



Exploration and Growth Strategy

Continued exploration success

We strive to exceed the expectations of shareholders through continued exploration and development success. In January 2007 we delivered on this objective with the agreement to acquire the Bell Creek Mine and mill complex from the Porcupine Joint Venture. Bell Creek has the potential to quickly transform Lake Shore from a junior explorer into an emerging gold producer. It will also reduce future development costs and provide new options for processing mineral products from Lake Shore's and other third party gold projects in the Timmins area.



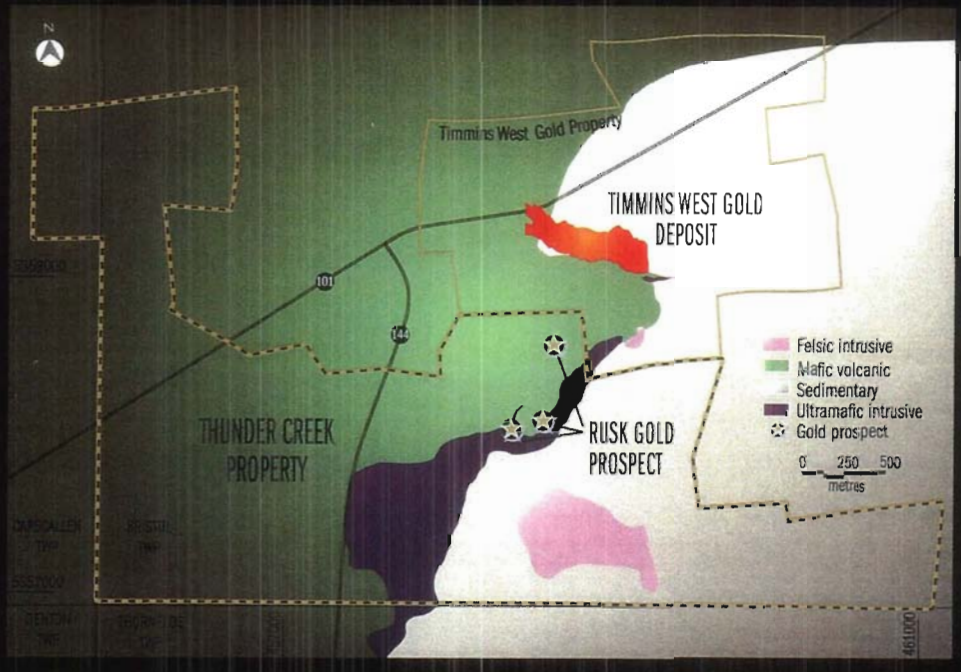
V-10

Source: Lake Shore Gold Corp., 2006, Annual Report.

Thunder Creek

Mineralized zone similar to that of Timmins West

Under an option agreement with West Timmins Mining Corp., Lake Shore is earning a 60% interest in the Thunder Creek Property, which sits immediately adjacent to Timmins West and hosts gold mineralization in an ultramafic host similar to the Ultramafic Zone defined at Timmins West. During 2006 we completed a channel sampling and geological mapping program at three locations along the zone where we collected channel samples carrying up to 15.02 grams gold per tonne gold over 0.41 metres. The zone remains open in all directions. We are now drilling with one rig to follow up on previous gold intersections.



Blakelock

Blakelock is a [illegible]0 kilometres northeast of Timmins, Lake [illegible] Property covers 25 kilometres along

Source: Lake Shore Gold Corp., 2006, Annual Report.

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PRESS RELEASE:

MAY 20, 2008 - 08:40 ET

LAKE SHORE GOLD PROVIDES 2008/2009 BUDGET PLAN

TORONTO, ONTARIO--(Marketwire - May 20, 2008) - Lake Shore Gold Corp. (TSX:LSG) ("Lake Shore Gold" or "the Company") today provided a project update and outlook for 2008 and 2009, which envisions initial deliveries of ore from its Timmins West property to the Company's 100%-owned Bell Creek mill by early in 2009 and a steady ramp up in production which could reach approximately 200,000 ounces of gold by 2011.

Lake Shore Gold's Board of Directors has approved a project budget for 2008 totaling $75.0 million ($15.0 million incurred in the first quarter of 2008) and gave preliminary approval for a 2009 budget totaling $78.5 million, excluding corporate costs. Through the expenditures planned to the end of next year, and subject to favourable advanced exploration and other results, specific milestones expected to be achieved include:

- Refurbishing of the Bell Creek mill by the fourth quarter of 2008, with capacity of 800 tonnes per day, to be increased to 1,500 tonnes per day as ore production increases;

- Developing a ramp at the Timmins West property with a goal of delivering development ore to the Bell Creek mill by early in 2009;

- Carrying out an advanced exploration program, including sinking a shaft to the deeper, primary deposit at Timmins West, which will be collared at the 200 metre, 400 metre, 525 metre and 650 metre levels, with development from the 650 metre level to intersect mineralized zones planned for the second half of 2009;

- Commencing development of a surface ramp to the 100%-owned Vogel property, with ramp portal and culvert construction to begin by mid-2009;

- Completing a study for the rehabilitation of the Bell Creek mine and, pending favourable results, commencing advanced exploration work including dewatering the mine and undertaking underground development and diamond drilling; and,

- Continuing exploration programs at each of the Company's properties.

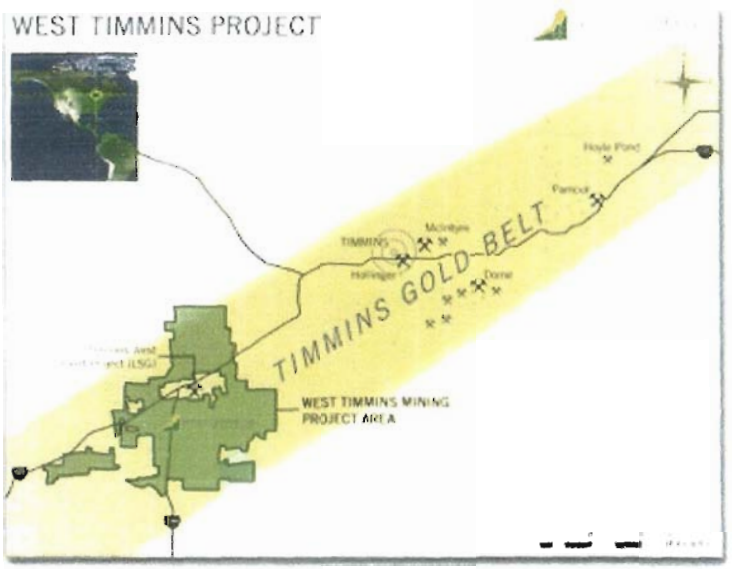
Timmins West Ramp

Lake Shore Gold plans to commence an advanced exploration program during the third quarter of 2008 involving the development of a ramp to access mineral reserves at Timmins West above the 400 metre level. The ramp will be driven from surface to facilitate development in the Veins and Main zone, with mineralized material to be processed at the Bell Creek mill and underground diamond drilling to be undertaken. A feasibility study will be completed at the end of the program and, pending favourable results, initial ore production will begin early in 2009, providing early cash flows supporting the Company's growth plans. Total expenditures in 2008 for the Timmins West ramp project are estimated at approximately $14.3 million, mainly related to advanced exploration work, with $9.1 million budgeted for 2009, largely related to the continued advancement of the ramp, sustaining capital requirements and carrying costs.

V-18

Source: Lake Shore Gold Corp. 2008, web site: www.lsgold.com

West Timmins Gold Project, Ontario, Canada



Click here to enlarge map>

WTM's West Timmins Gold Project covers over 114 square kilometres along the western extension of North America's #1 gold district. In active production since 1909, the Timmins Gold Camp has produced over 70 million ounces of gold. Four active mines and several advanced exploration/development projects highlight the in-situ wealth which has helped Timmins become synonymous with gold in the lexicon of Canadian mining.

Founded by prospecting discoveries in the early 1900's the gold mineralization in the Timmins Camp is typically hosted by moderate to steeply plunging quartz vein systems which considerable depth extent. Historically mining has been from high-grade (7-10 g/t gold) vein systems located along or in close proximity to major fault systems which run to tens of kilometers through the entire Timmins District. More recently large open pits have been developed along these major fault systems and around the former underground producers. The large Pamour open pit project, which has resulted in the moving of a portion of the Trans-Canada highway in Timmins, is developed along a gold-bearing fault/shear system and averages 1.3 g/t gold.

Goldcorp operates the Dome, Hoyle Pond and Pamour mines in Timmins and is undertaking a re-evaluation of the historic Hollinger/McIntyre system.

The West Timmins District is the western extension of the Timmins Camp and has increasingly become the focus of exploration and discovery activities in the Camp.

"Geologically, the area has long been considered favourable for the finding of gold deposits, as it lies directly along the strike of formations exposed in the Porcupine fields, in which the famous Hollinger and McIntyre mines are located."
- J. E. Hawley, 1926 describing the geology of the West Timmins Camp.

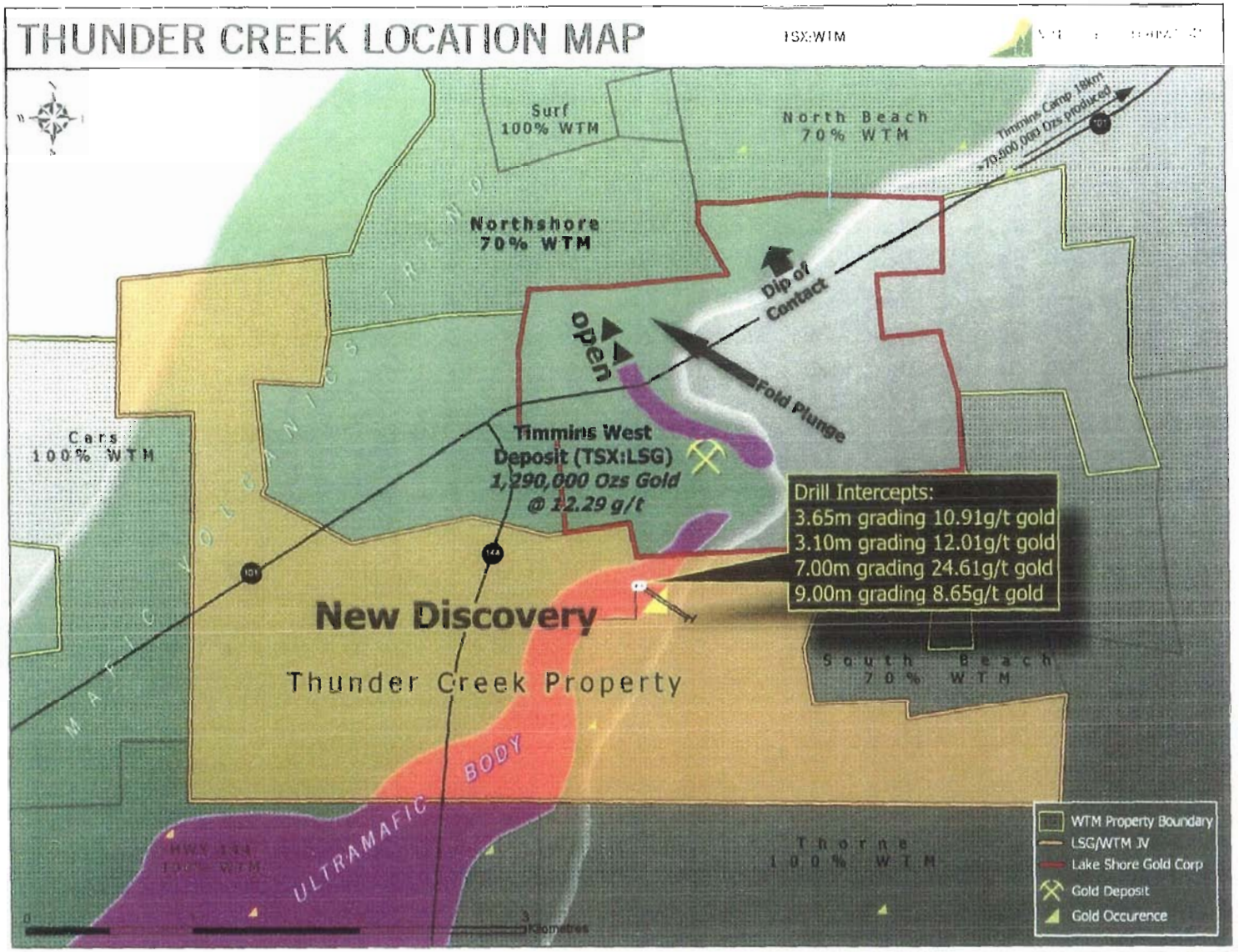
80 years after Hawley's prophetic statement the West Timmins District is emerging as the new discovery frontier in Timmins. Commencing with the discovery of the Company's Golden River Trend in 1996 there have been a series of significant gold discoveries in the West Timmins District.

Most recently the discovery of the million plus ounce Timmins West Deposit and the discovery of a new zone of high-grade mineralization on the Company's Thunder Creek Property have focused considerable investor and industry attention on the West Timmins District.

Spanning over 114 square kilometres, hosting an existing 400,000 ounce inferred gold resource (4.0 mT @ 3.00 g/t) and including over 30 known occurrences of gold mineralization WTM's West Timmins Gold Project makes WTM the dominant land-holder and a major player in the development of the West Timmins Gold District.

V-15

Source: West Timmins Mining Inc., 2008,
web site: www.westtimminsmining.com



West Timmins http://www.westtimminsmining.com/main/?newsReleases&159

Source: West Timmins Mining Inc., 2008,
web site: www.westtimminsmining.com

V-14

APPENDIX VI
Property Geology

Mafic Volcanics

Upper Zone

Schnubb's Shaft

Lower Zone

5b

5ab

Thibault Horizon

5c

Area Requires Detail Mapping

Dam

Banded Iron Formation Sediments, Volcanics & Porphyry

WAWAITIN GROUP

Mining Claim 3010181

BKP-T31

BKP-T27

BKP-T26

BKP-T8

BKP-T30

BKP-T32

Lower Zone

qcv

qcv (mine workings)

NW Shear

Alder

Mattagami

BKP-T7

BKP-T15

Alder

Alder

Alder

Lower Zone

BKP-T22

qcv

Gate

NNW Shear

qcv

Spillway

BKP-T21

Large Poplar

BKP-T19

BKP-T16

Open Mixed Stand

Falconbridge Trenching

141578
141579

141580
141581

?

?

?

?

Thibault Horizon
BKP-T16 .035opt/1m
BKP-T21 .016opt/1m

E Side N 50m

Penstock

Water Tower

Lower Zone

Edge of Clearing

Buried Pipeline

Fence

Shack

BKP-T4

BKP-T25

BKP-T24

BKP-T23

BKP-T14

Upper Zone
BKP-T13 .11[illegible]opt 8% Aspy/.9m
BKP-T12 .096opt/.6m

Lower Zone
BKP-T2 4.5opt/.4m
BKP-T12 .219opt/1m
BKP-T33 .103opt/1m
BKP-T34 .166opt/1.5m

Mature Spruce & Jack Pine

Mature Cedar

Cedar

Mature Spruce

Immature Spruce

Sand Pile

Sand

Dump Trench

CT-83-2
Kerr-Addison
Fuchsite Horizon

L 9+00 E

L 8+00 E

L 7+00 E

Thibault Horizon

Late Fall Spruce

Poplar

TL 5+00S

To Collins Rd.

Geophysically Inferred BIF (Eldorado)

Poplar & Birch

Spruce

Spruce

SCALE 1: 5 000

200 0 300 meters

L 0+00 E

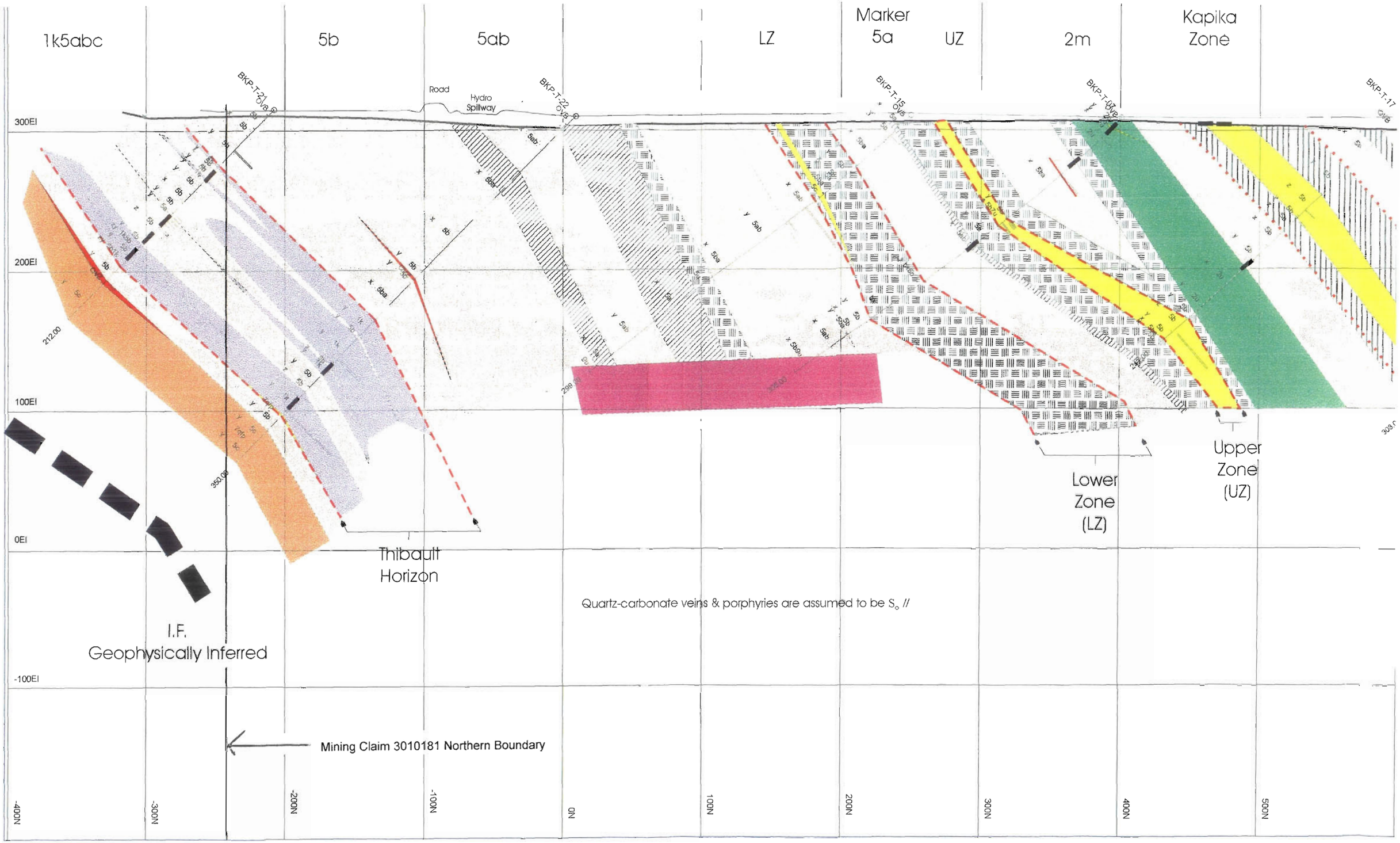
L 1+00 E

L 2+00 E

L 3+00 E

L 4+00 E

L 5+00 E



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