Report on Diamond Drilling

Sunday Lake Property
Thunder Bay Area, Ontario

District of Thunder Bay South

Prepared for:

Sunday Lake Syndicate
28 Westview Crescent
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Submitted by:

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SUMMARY

The Sunday Lake Syndicate Property, which consists of an 8 unit claim block and one patent block, is located approximately 25 kilometers north of Thunder Bay Ontario. The 8 claim units were staked in January 2001 owing to the presence of a large (3km diameter), unexplained, oval shaped magnetic anomaly identified in airborne magnetic data published by the Ontario Geological Survey (OGS). Subsequently, an agreement with the patent holder was reached and thus, the patent block to the west of the 8 claim units is part of the Sunday Lake Syndicate Property.

In August of 2006, Kennecott Canada Exploration staked claims that surround parts of our property, as well as the patent ground. Just recently (August 2007), Teck Cominco optioned the Samuels Lake copper/nickel ultramafic intrusive from ProAm Explorations to the west of this property and it too is located within the Quetico metasediments. However, this target is coincident with a magnetic high, not a magnetic low.

Previous mapping in the Sunday Lake area revealed no lithologies that might explain the highly anomalous, both positively and negatively, magnetic values (-5200 nanoTeslas). In an effort to explain the geophysics, Probe Mines Limited in 2002 completed a soil sample profile over the magnetic anomaly, with samples analyzed by the Mobile Metal Ion (MMI®) technique. This method identifies ions, transported from the source rocks by groundwater, which are absorbed onto mineral surfaces in the overlying soil profile. The results successfully identified anomalous values of Cr, Ti, Nb, Mg, Ca, REE and Y, and to a lesser extent, Sr, Ba, Ni and Co, over the core of the Sunday Lake magnetic anomaly.

A follow-up heavy mineral sampling program was undertaken as well, in order to identify potential mineral assemblages within glacially-derived material. Results were disappointing, and suggested that the anomaly is "hidden" by overlying Quetico metasedimentary (greywacke) rocks.

The available geochemical and geophysical data are consistent with the presence of a silicate-carbonatite-mafic/ultramafic complex, although the lack of surface rock exposures makes this interpretation tentative. The geochemical results are also suggestive of kimberlitic rocks, although other physical data, most importantly size, are at odds with a kimberlite pipe. In order to explain the anomaly a program of detailed ground magnetics and diamond drilling was recommended. In the case of a "hidden" target such as Sunday Lake, diamond drilling would provide the only lithological explanation of the anomaly.

In October 2006, Canstar Resources Inc. took over the option agreement and in November 2006, a 282 line kilometer, high-resolution, airborne magnetic survey by TerraQuest was flown over the property in order to better delineate the anomaly in preparation for drilling. A minimum of 2 holes, with a possible four holes if needed, were

planned to investigate the source of the prominent, complex, reverse polarity magnetic anomaly, believed to be caused by either carbonatite/kimberlite intrusives or a mafic/ultramafic complex. Both settings are economically significant and host the potential for large tonnage deposits of nickel, copper, niobium-tantalum and/or industrial minerals.

In March 2007, a two-hole diamond drilling program by Canstar Resources Inc., totalling 484m was completed on the property to test the geophysical anomaly. Hole SL07-01 intersected a significant zone of alteration believed to represent a halo surrounding the interpreted intrusive body. Unfortunately, no intrusive rocks were encountered in the drilling. However, intense zones of oxidized and epidotized metasediments, containing abundant magnetite, were observed directly over the magnetic feature. Hole SL07-02 failed to intersect the intrusive or altered cover rocks suggesting that the anomaly may represent a single intrusive event, and not the multi-staged ring complex first thought.

Whole rock geochemistry of the drill core suggests that the fluids responsible for the altered zone contained significant iron, magnesium and titanium, and indicate a potential mafic or ultramafic source. Mafic-ultramafic complexes are economically significant and host the potential for large tonnage deposits of nickel, copper and cobalt, as well as platinum group elements.

The drilling program by Canstar Resources Inc. was successful in advancing the knowledge of this previously untested area. However, these preliminary results were considered to be disappointing and it was decided by Canstar to write-off the property. In October 2007, Canstar Resources Inc. decided to terminate their option agreement.

However, these preliminary results are considered to be very encouraging to the Sunday Lake Syndicate. There is significant iron, magnesium and titanium in the drill core (Quetico metasediments) to suggest a proximity to the potential source of the intrusive rock (magnetic anomaly). In other words, the two (2) drill holes were just out of reach of the interpreted intrusive rocks.

For a comparison, the large magnetic low anomaly in the Sunday Lake area, has many similarities to another magnetic low, approximately 20 km east of Sunday Lake, where Magma Metals (Beaver Lake) is currently drilling. As of January 10, 2008, they drilled two (2) holes into their magnetic low, with the first drill hole results being 20.9m @ 0.53 g/t Pt+Pd+Au and 15.0m @ 0.66 g/t Pt+Pd+Au, which included 8.0m @ 1.0 g/t Pt+Pd+Au. The results from the 2nd drill hole were released on Jan. 10/08 and included 6.30m @ 3.79 g/t Pt+Pd+Au, 0.41% Cu and 0.27% Ni. The host rock in both diamond drill holes is peridotite.

The difference in the magnetic intensities between the Sunday Lake anomaly and the Beaver Lake anomaly is several factors, with the Sunday Lake anomaly being more intense. Magma's Beaver Lake anomaly also has an IP anomaly (2-5% disseminated sulphides), while the Sunday Lake property has had neither IP, radiometrics, nor gravity

surveys carried out. Also, the Sunday Lake magnetic anomaly is approximately 5.6 times larger than that of the Beaver Lake magnetic anomaly.

Table of Contents

Abbreviations/Units

This report uses standard System International (SI) units. The coordinate system used for georeferencing is UTM NAD 27 (Zone 16) for the Thunder Bay area, with units of meters, and structural data is given in degrees, using the right hand rule convention (dip is always to the right of the strike measurement). For planar features strike measurement is always given first, followed by dip, and for linear features, such as fold axes, it is dip/dip angle.

Some common abbreviations found in the text are defined as follows:

OGS (ODM)	Ontario Geological Survey (*previously* Ontario Department of Mines)
MMI®	Mobile Metal Ion analysis
REE	Rare Earth Elements
ppm/ppb	parts per million/billion
MSL	Mean Sea Level (0m)
---	Concentrations below detection (for ease in viewing geochemical data)
EM	Electromagnetic
γ	Gamma (1 gamma = 1 nanoTesla), magnetic unit

List of Figures

List of Tables

1.0 Introduction

The Sunday Lake Syndicate Property is located approximately 25 km north of Thunder Bay, Ontario and includes an 8 unit claim block (the 'Property') covering an area of 1.28 km^2 (128 ha) **(Fig. 1.1)**. The Property **(Fig. 1.1)** was staked following the release of the Thunder Bay-Shebandowan geophysical survey by the Ontario Geological Survey (OGS), which delineated a large (3km diameter), oval shaped magnetic anomaly showing concentric zoning, interpreted to be an alkaline intrusive complex. The area is underlain by metasediments, which have been intruded by granite to the north and granodiorite to the south of the property. No lithologies were observed, or have been reported, which can explain the observed magnetic anomaly and no published documents of previous exploration efforts are available for the area.

The magnetic anomaly is a concentrically zoned feature, distinguished by an inner core of low magnetic character and an outward zonation of high magnetics which grades into background values. The size and concentric nature of the anomaly suggests the potential for an alkalic ring complex of the silicate-carbonatite type, and numerous smaller, circular lobes are defined in the geophysical data, and may represent later alkalic intrusives.

Owing to the lack of a bedrock explanation of the anomaly, Probe Mines Limited completed a mobile metal ion (MMI®) soil survey over the magnetic ring structure in 2002, in an attempt to identify a geochemical signature from the source lithology. The program consisted of 21 soil samples, taken along a single north-south profile transecting the anomaly, analyzed using the MMI enhanced D package, comprising 22 elements.

Owing to the success of the MMI® program in delineating an area of anomalous geochemistry, Dave Palmer, consulting geologist for Probe Mines Ltd., spent two days on the property and undertook reconnaissance geological mapping and sampling of glacially-derived material in a further attempt to identify the lithology responsible for the magnetic anomaly.

The following report contains a summary of the geological and geophysical setting of the property, and results from a two-diamond drill hole program completed by Canstar Resources Inc. in March 2007, under an option agreement. In October 2007, Canstar Resources Inc. formally terminated their option agreement with the Sunday Lake Syndicate.

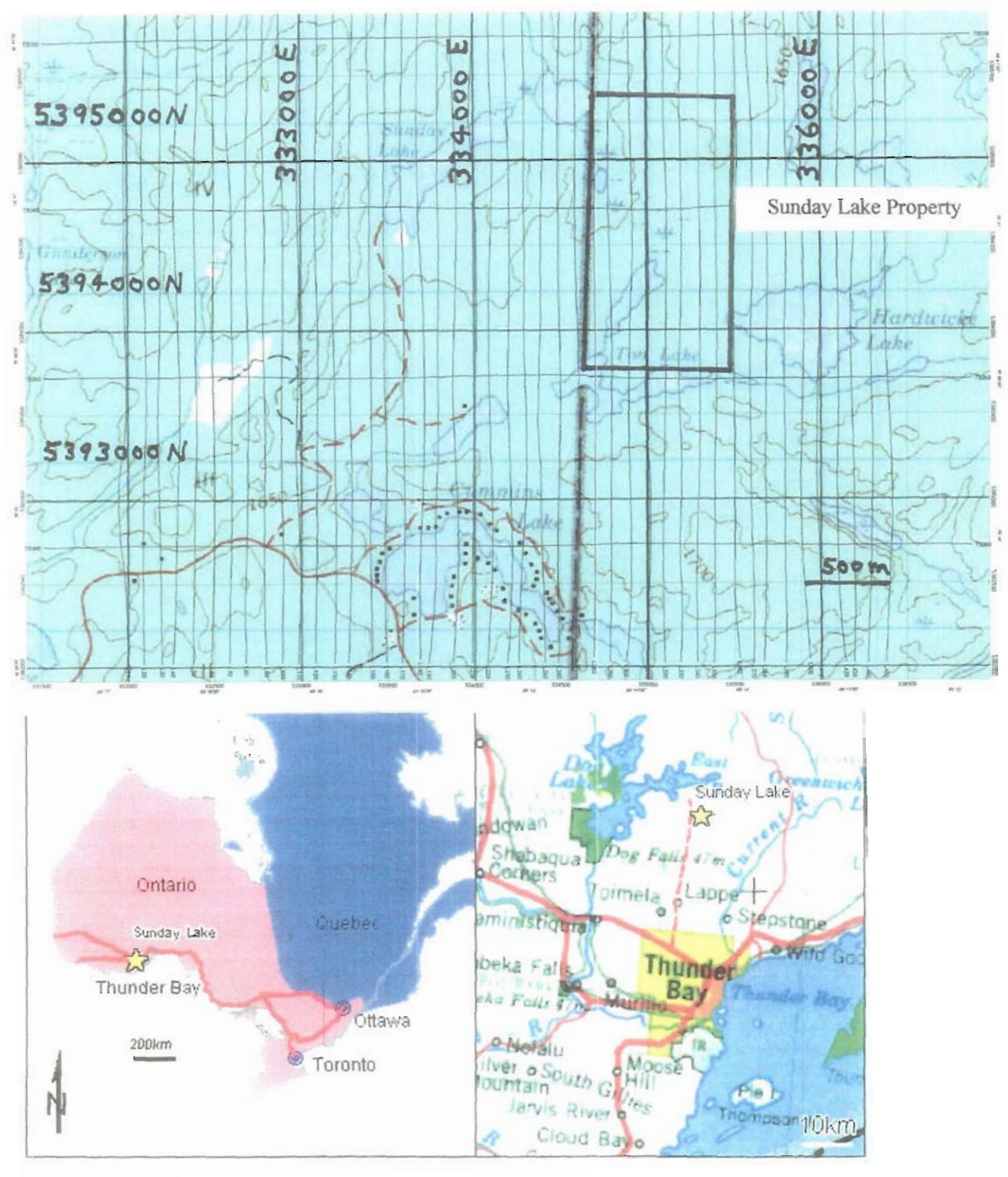


Figure 1.1 Location Maps of the Sunday Lake Property

1.1 Disclaimer

Land tenure information (Table 1.1) has been extracted from the Ontario Ministry of Northern Development and mines web site (www.mndm.gov.on.ca/MNDM), which contains the following disclaimer:

"Use this Internet service at your own risk. The Ministry of Northern Development and Mines disclaims all responsibility for the accuracy of information provided. Material in this service involves a new use of technology, which may cause errors and therefore the information may be inaccurate or incomplete.

The Ministry of Northern Development and Mines cannot and does not warrant the accuracy, completeness, timeliness, merchantability or fitness for a particular purpose of any information available through this service. Furthermore, the Ministry of Northern Development and Mines does not guarantee in any way that it is providing all the information that may be available. The Ministry of Northern Development and Mines shall not be liable to you or anyone else for any loss or injury caused in whole or part by the Ministry of Northern Development and Mines in procuring, compiling, or delivering this service and any information through the service. In no event will the Ministry of Northern Development and Mines be liable to you or anyone else for any decision made or action taken by you or anyone else in reliance on this service. Although the Ministry of Northern Development and Mines has used considerable efforts in preparing the information at this site, the Ministry of Northern Development and Mines does not warrant the accuracy, timeliness, or completeness of the information. Lastly, notwithstanding the foregoing, you agree that the liability of the Ministry of Northern Development and Mines , if any, arising out of any kind of legal claim (whether in contract, tort or otherwise) in any way connected with the service or its content shall not exceed the amount paid to the Ministry of Northern Development and Mines for use of the service."

Geological data and information used in this report have been gathered from government reports and provided by Canstar Resources Inc. The author has declined use of previous interpretations and relies only on the data contained within the published and unpublished documents.

1.2 Property Location and Access

The Sunday Lake Property comprises an 8 claim unit block, which cover the eastern half of the Sunday Lake magnetic anomaly, located approximately 25 km north of Thunder Bay, Ontario **(Fig. 1.1)**.

Access to the property can be achieved by two routes both originating from Highway 17 which passes through Thunder Bay. The most straightforward is by way of Highway 589 North **(Fig.1.1)**, which passes through the town of Lappe, and then east along the graveled Dog Lake Road for approximately 5 kilometers until reaching the posted turnoff to Sunday Lake. The property is found at the end of the Sunday Lake Road, and is accessed by private logging roads, which can be traversed only with the permission of the owner (locked gate).

An alternate route is via Highway 527 North (Armstrong Highway), and logging roads (Spruce River Road), which access the property from the east. These roads are not posted and GPS use is recommended if this entry is attempted.

In most cases roads are well-maintained asphalt or gravel surfaces, which can be accessed by a two-wheel drive vehicle. The exceptions are the private logging roads in the immediate vicinity of the property, which have seen little upkeep and may be barred by fallen trees. A four-wheel drive vehicle is recommended for these areas.

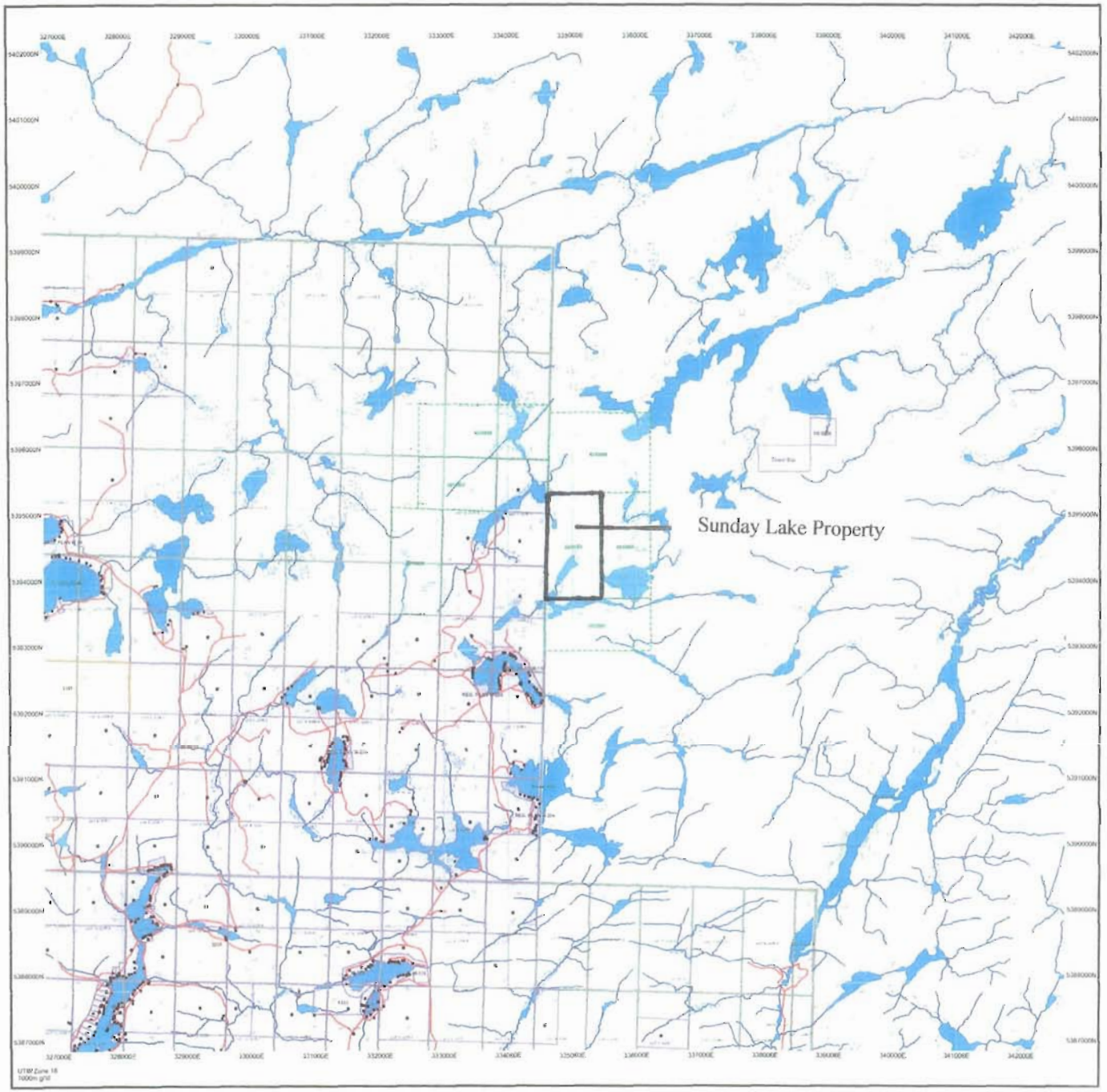
1.3 Land Tenure

The 8 claim unit Property comprises one separate mineral license **(Fig. 1.2)**, (Table 1.1), which grant the title-holder mineral rights to the area. This claim block is recorded in the name of Robert DeCarle.

To the author's knowledge, there are no current or pending challenges to the mineral claim, and 100% ownership is maintained by myself, Robert DeCarle.

No assessment reports have been previously submitted by either Robert De Carle or Probe Mines Limited, but $3200 in assessment credits will be required to maintain the claim block in good standing in the year of its due date (Table 1.1).

The Sunday Lake Syndicate has negotiated and secured the mineral rights only, to the patented ground adjacent the western boundary of the Sunday Lake claim block, a land package that covers a majority of the remainder of the magnetic anomaly **(Fig. 1.3)**. The Sunday Lake Syndicate includes Robert DeCarle, Harry Hodge and Peter DeRozea.



ONTARIO CANADA — MINISTRY OF NORTHERN DEVELOPMENT AND MINES — PROVINCIAL MINING RECORDER'S OFFICE

Mining Land[illegible] Map

Date / Time of Issue: Sat Dec 01 19:01:56 EST 2007

TOWNSHIP / AREA	PLAN
ONION LAKE AREA	G-0747

ADMINISTRATIVE DISTRICTS / DIVISIONS

Mining Division	Thunder Bay
Land Titles/Registry Division	THUNDER BAY
Ministry of Natural Resources District	THUNDER BAY

TOPOGRAPHIC

Land Tenure

LAND TENURE WITHDRAWALS

IMPORTANT NOTICES

LAND TENURE WITHDRAWAL DESCRIPTIONS

General Information and Limitations

Figure 1.2 Claim Map of the Sunday Lake Area

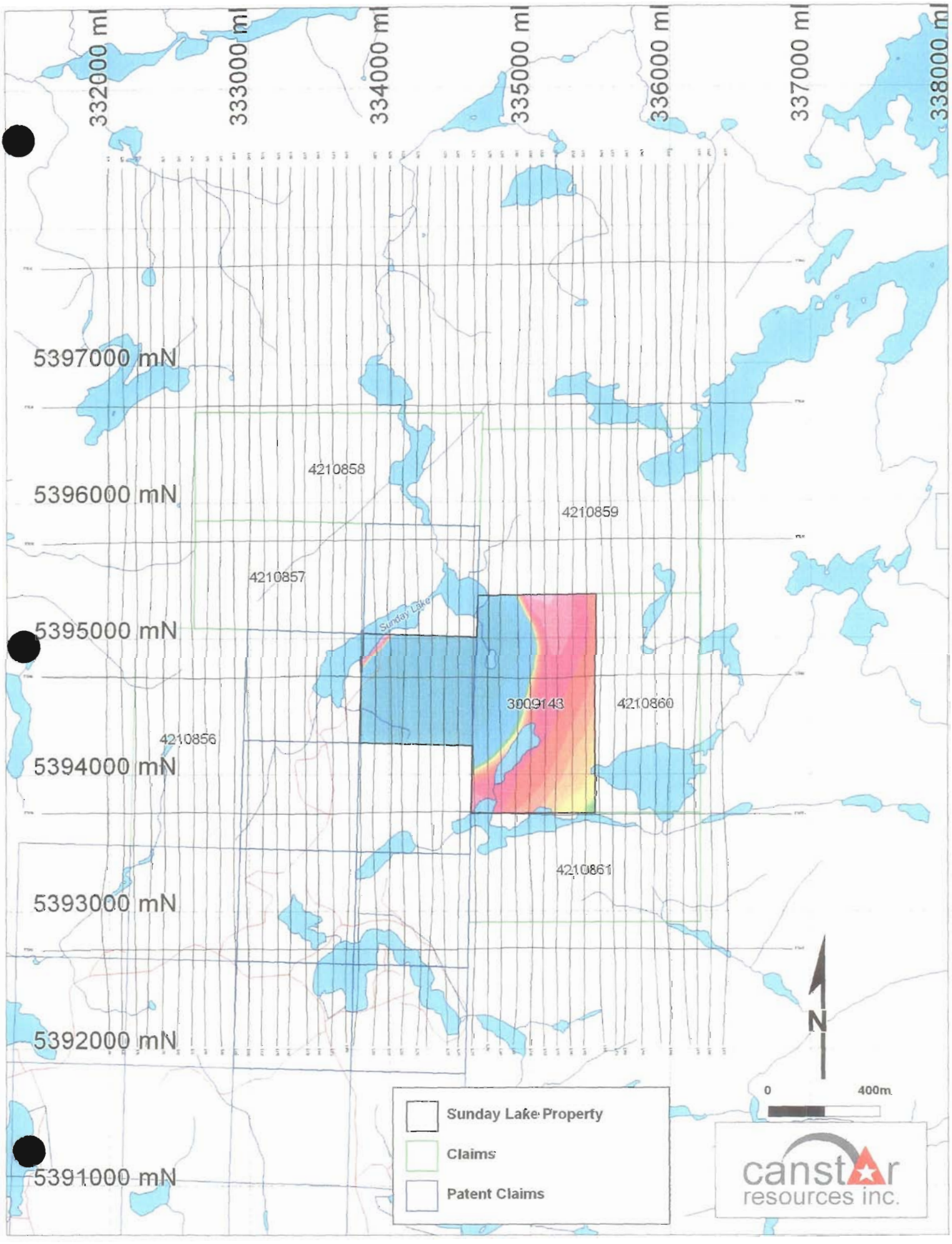


Figure 1.3 Sunday Lake Syndicate Property

Table 1.1 Land Tenure information for the Sunday Lake Property

License No.	Claims	Township	Holder	Date Recorded	Date Due	Work Required
3009143	8	Onion Lake	R. De Carle	Feb. 11/05	Feb.11/08	$3200.

1.4 Topography

The area of the Sunday Lake claims is characterized by a gently rolling topography, characterized by northwest-trending ridges along which the majority of rock exposures are observed. The area of exposed rock is less than 5% in the Sunday Lake area. The property and surrounding area are moderately well drained, with hydrographic features being dominated by lakes of variable size **(Fig. 1.3)**. Marshy areas are typically restricted to the shores of lakes and banks of drainage streams. Elevations in the immediate vicinity of the claims are approximately 500m above MSL, and vary less than 30m. The limits of the negative magnetic anomaly can be identified in air photos, and corresponds to an area of slightly lower elevation **(Fig. 1.4)**.

1.5 Previous Work

A search of government databases revealed no previous work filed by exploration companies prior to 2002 in the area of Sunday Lake. However, geophysical and geological programs were undertaken by the OGS in the vicinity of Sunday Lake since then. The only detailed geological study of the area was performed by MacDonald (1939), while the Shebandowan Geophysical Helicopter-borne survey (OGS Maps 81566-67), which delineated the magnetic anomaly, was flown in 1991. In January 2007, Canstar Resources Inc. filed for assessment credits an airborne magnetic survey that was flown by TerraQuest Airborne Surveys.

1.6 Regional Geology

The Sunday Lake claims are located in the Superior Province of Northern Ontario, the largest craton in the world (1 572 000 km2), which represents 23% of the earth's exposed Archean crust (Thurston, 1991). The Superior Province is divided into numerous Subprovinces **(Fig. 1.5)**, each bounded by linear faults and characterized by differing lithologies, structural/tectonic conditions, ages and metamorphic conditions. These Subprovinces can be classified as one of four types: 1) Volcano-plutonic, consisting of low-grade metamorphic greenstone belts, typically intruded by granitic magmas, and products of multiple deformation events; 2) Metasedimentary, dominated by clastic sediments and displaying low grade metamorphism at the subprovince boundary and amphibolite to granulite facies towards the centers; 3) Gneissic/plutonic, comprised of tonalitic gneiss containing early plutonic and volcanic mafic enclaves, and larger volumes of granitoid plutons, which range from sodic (early) to potassic (late); and 4) High-grade gneissic subprovinces, characterized by amphibolite to granulite facies igneous and metasedimentary gneisses intruded by tonalite, granodioritic and syenitic magmas (Card and Ciesieliski, 1986). The Sunday Lake Property lies at the southern boundary of the

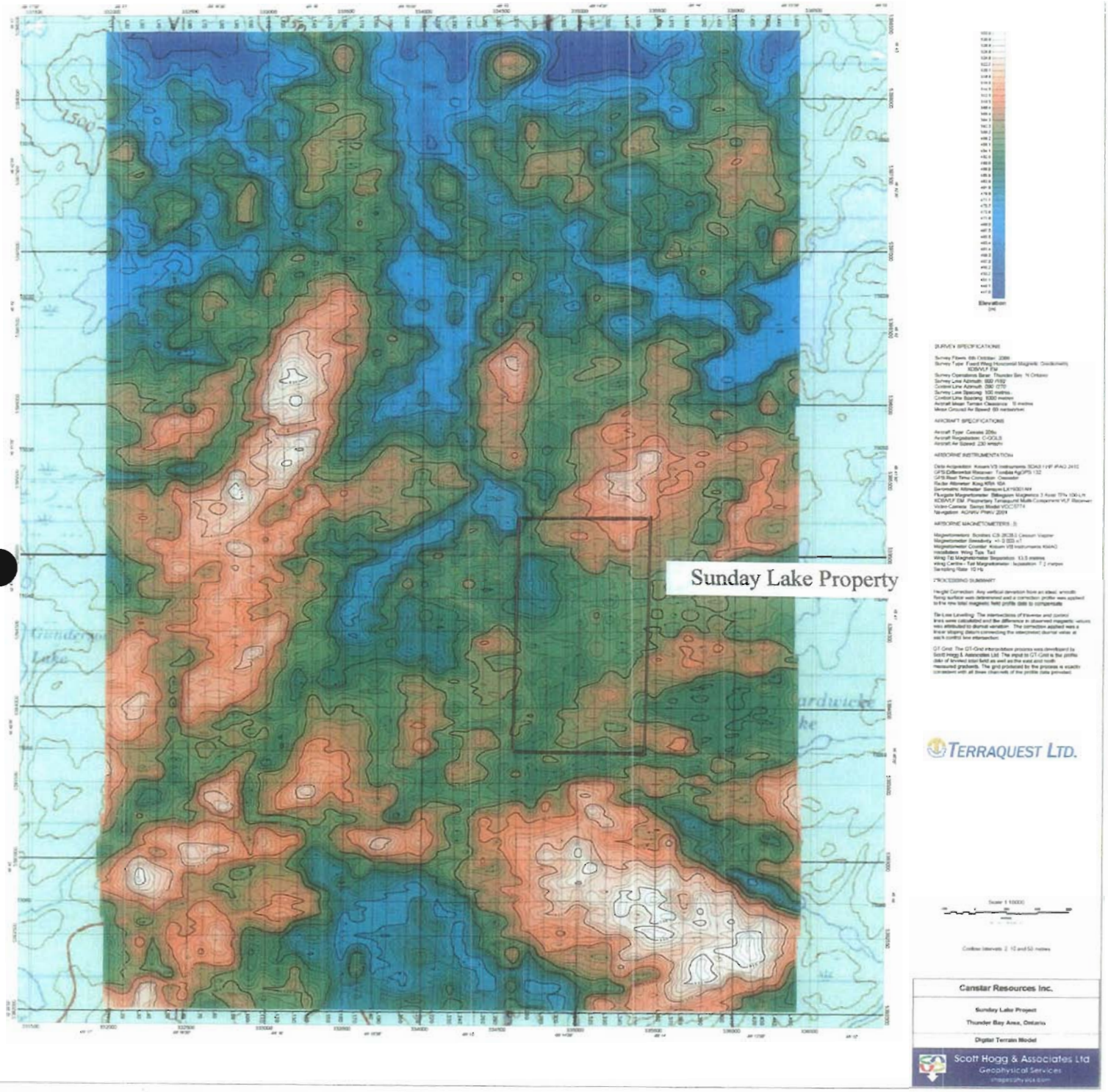


Figure 1.4 Digital Terrain Model

Quetico metasedimentary subprovince, near the Shebandowan Greenstone Belt (Wawa Subprovince)**(Figure1.5)**.

1.6.1 Quetico Subprovince

The Quetico Subprovince is classified as a metasedimentary Subprovince (Card and Ciesieliski, 1986), and is dominated by Archean metasedimentary rocks hosting numerous granitoid intrusions **(Fig. 1.6)**. The Subprovince is bounded to the north and south by the Wabigoon and Wawa Subprovinces respectively, and forms a long, narrow (70km) belt stretching 900km, from Minnesota to central Ontario, where it is bounded by the Kapuskasing Structural Zone (KSZ) **(Fig. 1.5)**. To the east of the KSZ, the metasedimentary belt continues as the Opatica Subprovince, with no significant changes in its geologic character. Boundaries marking the northern and southern limits of the ENE-trending Quetico Subprovince are typically steep and, although dominantly tectonic in origin, may be depositional in certain sections along the Wawa Subprovince contact. The Quetico is dominated by metasedimentary and migmatitic rocks, with precursors consisting of wackes, and siltstones, minor iron formation, conglomerate and ultramafic-derived metasedimentary rocks. Igneous rocks consist of biotite-hornblende- bearing granitoids, mixed mafic and felsic bodies with minor amounts of associated ultramafic rocks, and metaluminus to peraluminous one- and two-mica granites **(Fig 1.6)**.

Metasediments

Within the metasedimentary sequences four main lithological types are present and consist of wacke, iron formation, conglomerate and ultramafic wacke and siltstone. Monotonous layers of interbedded wacke and mudstone were present prior to metamorphism, consisting of alternating, meter-thick layers of graded to ungraded lithic and feldspathic arenites and siltstones. Iron formations are represented by centimeter-scale laminated chert-magnetite and chert-magnetite-mudstone rocks, while conglomerates consisted of up to 5m thick layers of dominantly volcanic clasts in a sandy matrix (Devaney and Williams, 1989; Williams, 1991). Ultramafic-derived sedimentary layers were comprised of predominantly serpentinized material.

Wackes

Wackes represent the dominant lithology in the Quetico Subprovince **(Fig 1.7)**, and are interpreted as having been deposited in deep water as turbiditic flows (Williams, 1991). They are buff to grey-coloured and display meter-scale bedding of graded and ungraded character. Units show varying degrees of tectonism. Quartz-arenite members are rare, and wackes are typically composed of feldspar, lithic fragments and phyllosilicates. A typical bed consists of a micaceous arenite base, which grades into a homogeneous, rarely laminated, zone, which becomes finer-grained towards the top. These compositional types form turbidite Bouma sequences (Williams, 1991). Sedimentary

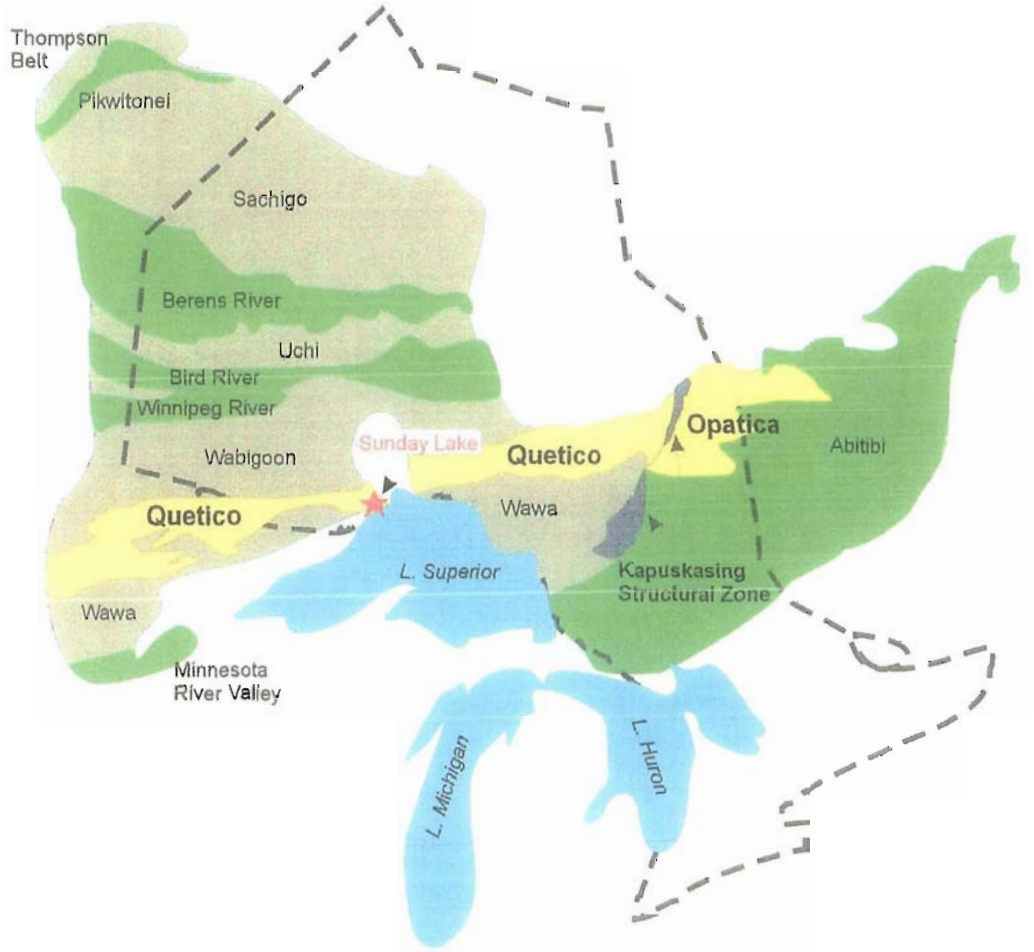


Figure 1.5 Superior Province of Ontario

structures are commonly preserved in the rocks and consist of loading and dewatering structures, scours, graded bedding and ripple marks, which generally point to a northern younging direction (Williams, 1991). Rock types are typically discontinuous on a regional scale; however, metamorphosed equivalents can be traced through the low-grade margins into the southern and central migmatite sections. The majority (80-90%) of the Quetico wackes are now paragneisses and migmatites.

Iron Formation

Oxide facies iron formation, composed of quartz and magnetite, although volumetrically limited in the Quetico, can be found scattered throughout the subprovince. Horizons are thin and rarely show on government magnetic surveys, however, they are laterally continuous and, in some cases, can be traced for tens of kilometers (Williams, 1989). Some garnet-cummingtonite-bearing layers within metasediments may represent original silicate iron formation.

Conglomerate

Conglomerates within the Quetico Subprovince are typically polymictic and range between clast and matrix supported varieties, with fragments consisting of volcanic lithologies. The beds are usually meters thick, but occur only sporadically throughout the wacke layers. Owing to the infrequent occurrence of this unit, it is thought that they were formed by re-sedimentation of volcanic-derived material transported from volcanic centers of the Wawa Subprovince to the south (Williams, 1989).

Ultramafic-derived metasediments

Rocks falling into this category are found throughout the metasedimentary sequence, although are volumetrically less important than other metasedimentary types. Their origin is uncertain, however, it is thought they result from the accumulation of eroded material from mafic-ultramafic bodies nearby (Williams, 1991). Ultramafic wackes are pale to dark green in colour, dependant on the proportion of metamorphic chlorite in the matrix. Typical sequences consist of pale green, feldspathic wackes which grade into medium-green chloritic wackes containing ripples, scours and cross-lamination. Overlying these horizons are thick (10's of meters) sections of massive to poorly stratified, chlorite-rich wackes containing fragments of quartz arenite/recrystallized chert. The strata often contain a network of quartz-carbonate veining. Breccias are present in some areas and consist of clasts of ultramafic and quartzo-feldspathic rock in a schistose ultramafic matrix.

More felsic wackes found near the ultramafic variety are often distinct from distal occurrences, displaying much more evidence of current reworking, as large ripples, discordances and cross-lamination (Williams, 1991). Overlying the ultramafic wacke, hosted by quartz-feldspathic wackes, is a thin (1m) mafic/ultramafic layer containing rounded fragments of gabbro and quartz-mica schist in an actinolite matrix.

Igneous Rocks

Igneous rocks within the Quetico Subprovince comprise abundant felsic to intermediate intrusions, rare mafic and felsic extrusive suites and scattered gabbroic and ultramafic bodies **(Fig. 1.6)**. All but the younger peraluminous granitoids and leucogranites have undergone metamorphism, producing orthogneiss. The earliest igneous intrusives are composed of I-type (igneous-derived) hornblendites, diorites, syenites and tonalities, which contain mafic and ultramafic xenoliths composed of predominantly amphibole (Williams, 1991). These early intrusive rocks typically occur as inliers within large leucogranite plutons, comprised of one- and two-mica granites, of both I- and S-types (sedimentary origin).

Volcanics

Mafic volcanics are extremely rare in the Quetico Subprovince, although a few occurrences are known in Langemarck Township.

Felsic volcanics occur along the southern boundary of the subprovince, and were originally classified as conglomerates (Williams, 1991). They consist of pale, buff-coloured feldspar-phyric volcanic clasts in a pellitic matrix, and were probably derived from volcanics to the south in the Wawa Subprovince (Williams, 1989).

Ultramafic Intrusions

Numerous occurrences of ultramafic lithologies are known throughout metasedimentary layers of the Quetico Subprovince, and exist as plutons, pods and concordant and discordant layers. Metamorphism has caused significant alteration of the units, masking primary contact relationships in most exposures. Ultramafics are recognizable as masses of platy and fibrous chlorite, actinolite and biotite or larger hornblendite and peridotite intrusion, which grade into more feldspathic varieties (Pirie, 1978). Pervasive serpentinization, resulting from metamorphism, is obvious at several localities.

Gneissic Tonalite Suites

Concordant sheets of foliated, steeply dipping tonalite and diorite are common throughout the Quetico, and typically intrude paragneisses and migmatites in the central and southern sections of the subprovince (Percival, 1989).

Granodiorite-Granite Suite

Pink, magnetite-bearing biotite leucogranites are found within the high-grade paragneisses of the Quetico Subprovince, and are predominantly migmatitic in origin. In other sections of the Quetico, abundant feldspar-phyric granites and biotite leucogranites occur as concordant and crosscutting bodies and plutons. These lithologies often contain inclusions of paragneiss and mafic rocks, and are typically cut by younger peraluminous and muscovite-bearing granite.

Peraluminous Granite

The youngest, and volumetrically most important, igneous rocks in the Quetico consist of white to grey leucogranite containing cordierite, sillimanite and garnet, and accessory tourmaline, beryl and apatite. Isotopic data is consistent with a sedimentary source for many of these intrusions, and more specifically the host wackes (Percival and Sullivan, 1988).

Diorite and Nepheline Syenite

Silica undersaturated rocks are only found in the extreme western portion of the Quetico Subprovince and are comprised of syenite and nepheline syenite which were coeval with leucogranite.

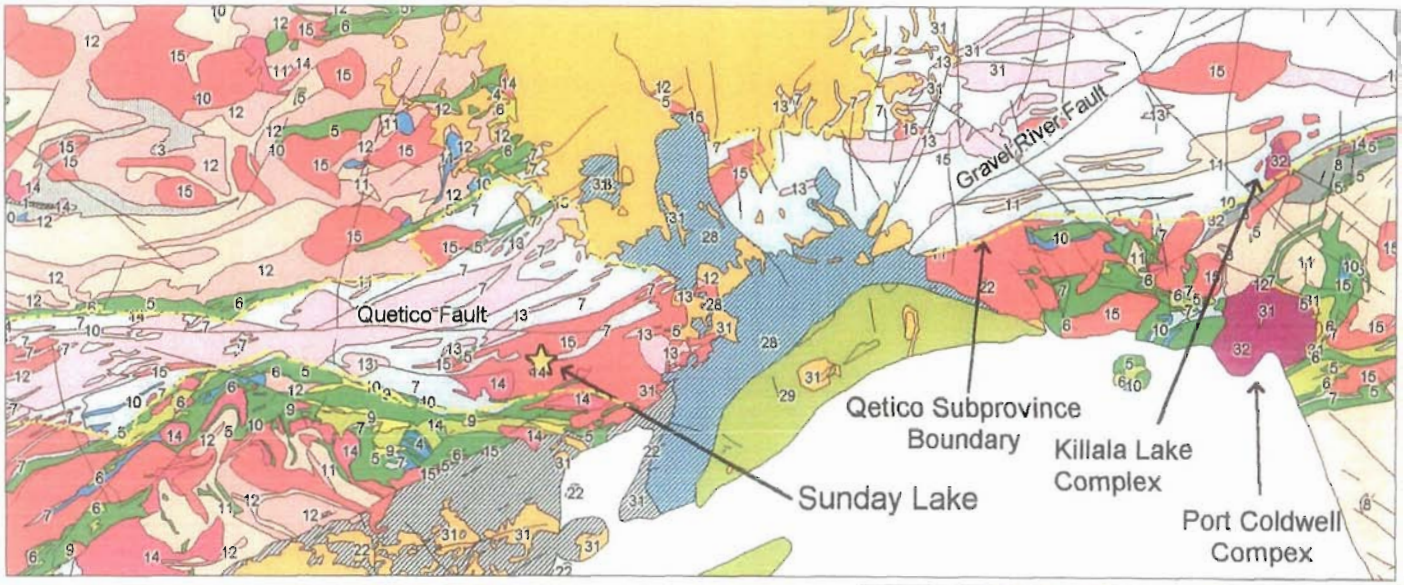
Mafic Dyke Swarms

One of the most noticeable lithological and structural features of the Superior Province is the presence of more than twelve mafic dyke swarms, most of which were formed in a tensional tectonic environment associated with intraplate rifting or plate margin activity. Within the vicinity of the Sunday Lake claims mafic dykes belong to the Sudbury Swarm. In most cases they occur as narrow, typically 10m width and rarely exceeding 250m, vertically to sub-vertically dipping bodies composed of plagioclase-phyric quartz diabase (Osmani, 1991).

1.7 Local Geology

The only available geological reports from the area were published by the OGS in 1939 (Macdonald, 1939), and describe the area as being underlain by a sequence of metasedimentary mica schists, gneisses and massive siliceous sediments, interpreted as part of a turbiditic sequence. To the north of the property, metasedimentary rocks were intruded by grey, biotite granites, while in the south a single intrusion of coarse-grained quartz monzonite porphyry, the Barnum stock, was observed **(Fig. 1.7)**. The latter is elliptical in form and produces a magnetic high owing to the presence of magnetite. Granitic gneisses also occur in the area.

Preliminary mapping of the property indicates that the area of the concentrically zoned magnetic anomaly, and particularly the magnetic-low core, is overlain by a monotonous section of greywacke-type metasediments **(Fig. 1.7)**, which strike at between 061° and 076°, and dip steeply to the southeast. Rocks consist of fine-grained, banded metasediments having a matrix comprised of equal proportions of biotite and quartz, and lesser feldspar. Metasediments typically contain up to 5% quartz veining/banding, which parallels foliation, often displaying boudinage texture. The rocks are magnetic and rarely contain minor Fe-sulphides along cross-cutting joint planes.



MESOPROTEROZOIC (0.9 to 1.6 Ga)

- 32 Carbonatite and alkalic
- 31 Mafic and related intrusives
- 29 Basalt and clastic sedimentary
- 28 Clastic sedimentary

PALEOPROTEROZOIC (1.6 to 2.5 Ga)

- 22 Sedimentary

NEOARCHEAN (2.5 to 2.9 Ga)

- 16 Diorite-nepheline syenite

NEO- to MESOARCHEAN (2.5 to 3.4 Ga)

- 15 Massive granodiorite to granite
- 14 Diorite-monzonite-granodiorite
- 13 Muscovite-bearing granite
- 12 Foliated tonalite
- 11 Gneissic tonalite
- 10 Mafic and ultramafic plutonic

NEOARCHEAN (2.5 to 2.9 Ga)

- 9 Clastic metasedimentary

NEO- to MESOARCHEAN (2.5 to 3.4 Ga)

- 8 Migmatized supracrustals
- 7 Metasedimentary rocks

Probe Mines Limited

Sunday Lake Property
Regional Geology

Date: August 1, 2002	Projection:
Author: D. Palmer	Scale: 0 km 40 km

- 6 Felsic to intermediate metavolcanic
- 5 Mafic to intermediate metavolcanic
- 4 Mafic to ultramafic metavolcanic

MESOARCHEAN (2.9 to 3.4 Ga)

- 3 Mafic metavolcanic and medasediment

N

Figure 1.6 Regional Geology of the Sunday Lake area

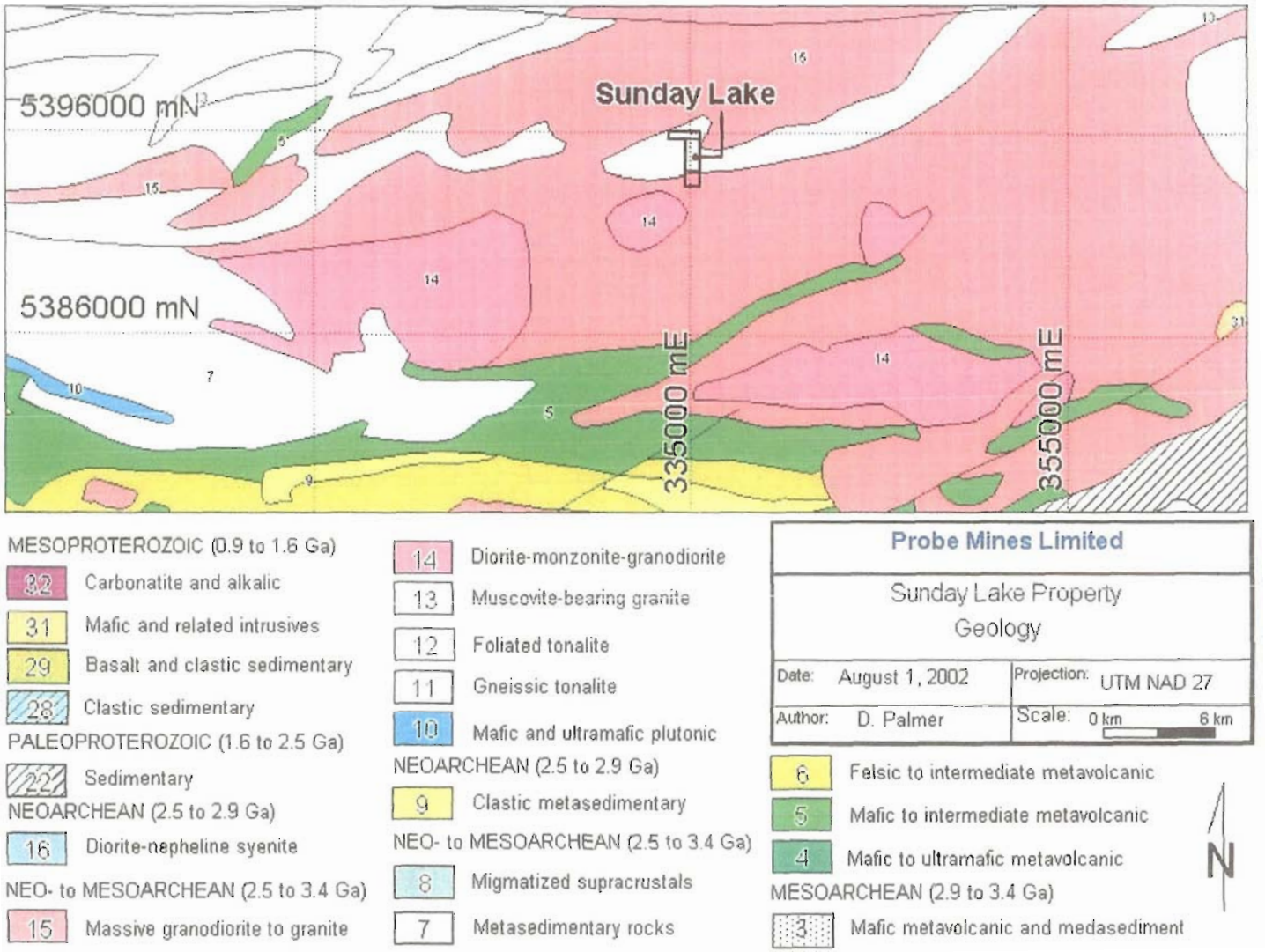


Figure 1.7 Geology of the Sunday Lake Property

1.8 Structural Geology

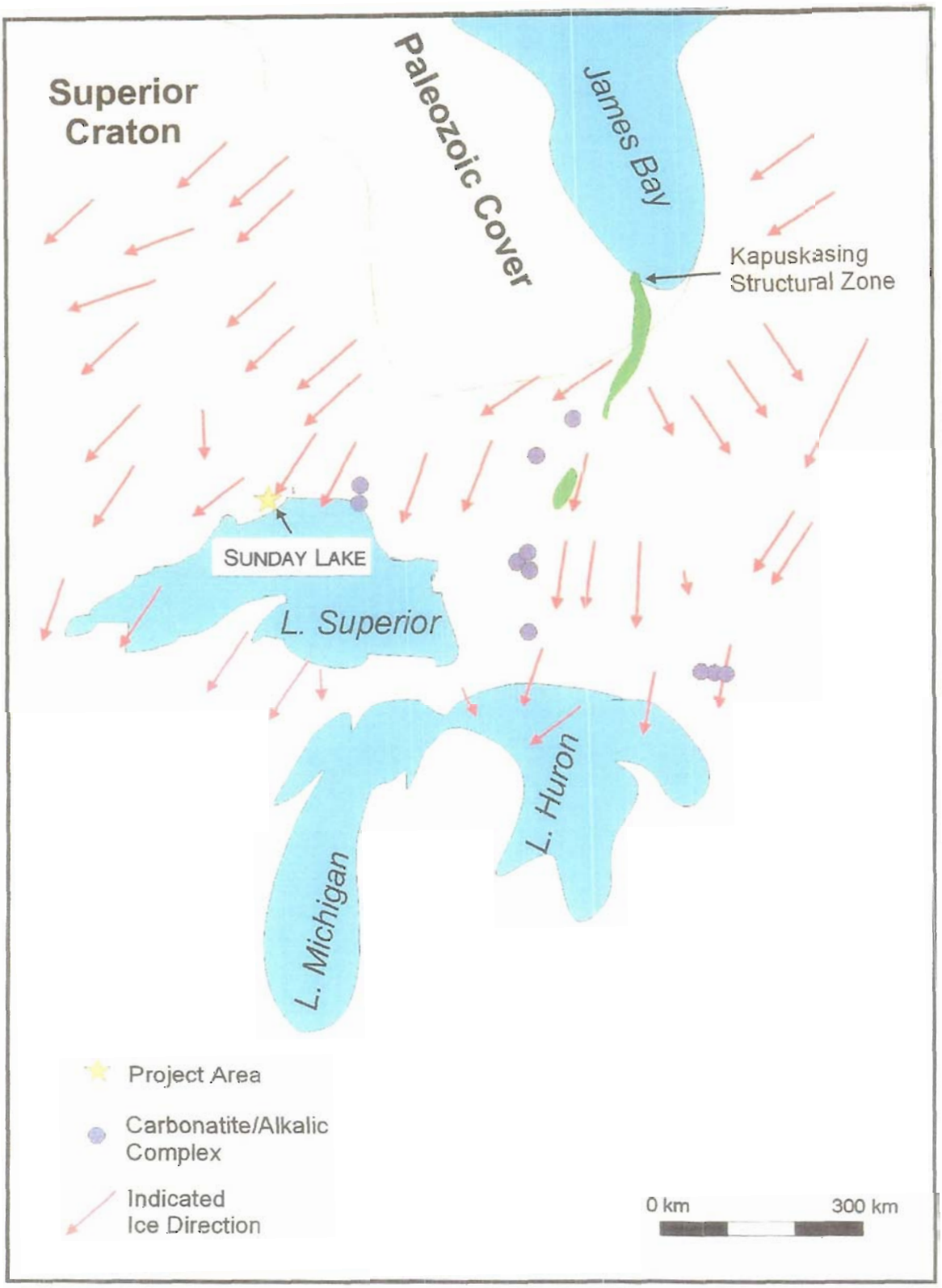
1.8.1 Regional Structure

The Quetico Subprovince went through a protracted period of tectonic development from approximately 2700 to 2660 Ma (Williams, 1991). The earliest expression of tectonism was the soft-sediment deformation (D1), recumbent folding and slumping, which was followed by a D2 deformation event involving layer-parallel shearing and associated folding, which resulted in the development of a regional fabric. This newly formed fabric was then subjected to an upright, D3 folding event and localized shearing.

Early sediment deformation generally resulted in northwest-facing, recumbent folding. It is possible that a S1 fabric was developed, but was incorporated by D2 shearing into the S2 fabric. The second period of deformation produced the dominant cleavage in the area (S2), and was developed parallel to lithological layering and the S1 cleavage. F2 folds are typically steeply plunging, except along the southern subprovince boundary where dextral boundary shearing may be superimposed on F2 fold axes. D2 deformation was heterogeneous and often resulted in narrow areas of high strain shearing separated by large sections exhibiting primary features. The D3 event is characterized by upright to inclined, easterly–trending shallow plunging folds, which deform primary features and S2 fabric (Williams, 1991). Plunge is typically to the east, however, some areas show evidence of westerly plunging folds. The event is interpreted by Williams (1989) to represent a transpressional event. The final period of deformation (D4) resulted in small-scale shearing, which cuts all earlier fabrics. Structural evidence for a south-southeast compressional event, associated with extension of the belt is found in extensional fractures, ductile shear zones and semi-brittle features such as kink bands (Sawyer, 1983; Williams, 1989).

1.8.2 Faulting

The Quetico Subprovince has four major faults, the easterly-trending Quetico Fault, which occurs to the north of the Sunday Lake property, the Rainy Lake-Seine River Fault, the northeasterly-trending Gravel River Fault and the Kapuskasing Structural Zone (Williams, 1989). The Quetico Fault transects, and forms part of, the Wabigoon-Quetico Subprovince boundary, and consists of a regional-scale, dextral shear zone and fault **(Fig. 1.6)**. The Rainy Lake-Seine River Fault is another easterly-trending structure, which is older than the Quetico Fault, and is interpreted to be an early dip slip fault. The Gravel River Fault is a northeast to east-northeast trending system, which displays a sinistral sense of movement (Williams, 1989) **(Fig. 1.6)**. The largest structure, which is responsible for the eastern boundary of the Quetico Subprovince, is the Kapuskasing Structural Zone (KSZ), a north-northeast-trending up thrust block, which brings deep-level Quetico rocks to the surface **(Fig. 1.5)**. Approximately 170km to the east of the Sunday Lake property area the northeast-trending Trans-Superior Tectonic zone is expressed as the Thiel Fault, which forms the western boundary of the Port Coldwell alkalic complex and runs near the eastern boundary of the Killala Lake Alkalic Complex **(Fig 1.6)**.



(After Brown *et al.*, 1967)

Figure 1.8 Quaternary ice directions of the Superior Province

1.8.3 Local Structure

Property scale structures consist of expressions of D2 events such as strong S2 foliations and small scale F2 folding. S2 foliations show a consistent orientation throughout the Sunday Lake property of between 061° and 076°, which dip steeply (>80°) to the southeast or vertically. Local boudinaging of early (pre-D2) quartz veins suggest that extensional forces were at work within the Sunday Lake area, and may be related to hinges of F2 folds. Analysis of magnetic data indicates two interpreted major structures in the area of the Sunday Lake anomaly, trending North-South and East-West, which occur along the western boundary of the Barnum Stock and as a division between the Sunday Lake anomaly and the Barnum Stock, respectively **(Fig. 1.9)**.

1.9 Quaternary Geology

Brown et. al. (1967) compiled a vast amount of glacial direction data (glacial striae, glacial landforms) in order to trace alluvial diamond occurrences in the northern United States **(Fig. 1.8)**. These data suggest that within the Sunday Lake area ice-flow directions are typically between 200° and 220° **(Fig. 1.8)**, although may have been influenced by more northwesterly surges common to the areas north and west. MacDonald (1939) also recognized a dominant south-southwesterly ice direction in the area; however, striae were identified which suggest local ice surges in a south-southeasterly direction. Pleistocene deposits are composed predominantly of glacial tills and stratified deposits of sand and gravel, containing local beds of clay (MacDonald, 1939). In the Sunday Lake area glacial deposits consist of two types, a grey clay-bearing till of between 1-2m depth, which directly overlies bedrock, and a thicker (>2m) deposit of orange-grey material representing a mixture of C-horizon till and sand. The former is probably locally derived, while the latter suggest some influence by more distal material of fluvial origin.

2.0 Geophysical Assessment

The large magnetic low anomaly has been interpreted to be **reversely polarized**, possibly of Proterozoic age, resulting in an intensity of approximately –5250 nanoTeslas. Within the broad magnetic low, there are at least 6 magnetic lows, possibly reflecting different magmatic events or phases within the source body **(Fig. 1.9)**.

The large magnetic anomaly is oval or eliptical in shape and is approx. 3 km. by 2 km., with the smaller magnetic lobes being approx. 300m in diameter. The limits of the negative magnetic anomaly can be identified in air photos, and corresponds to an area of lower elevation.

The depth to the top of the magnetic body has been estimated to be approx. 150-200 metres.

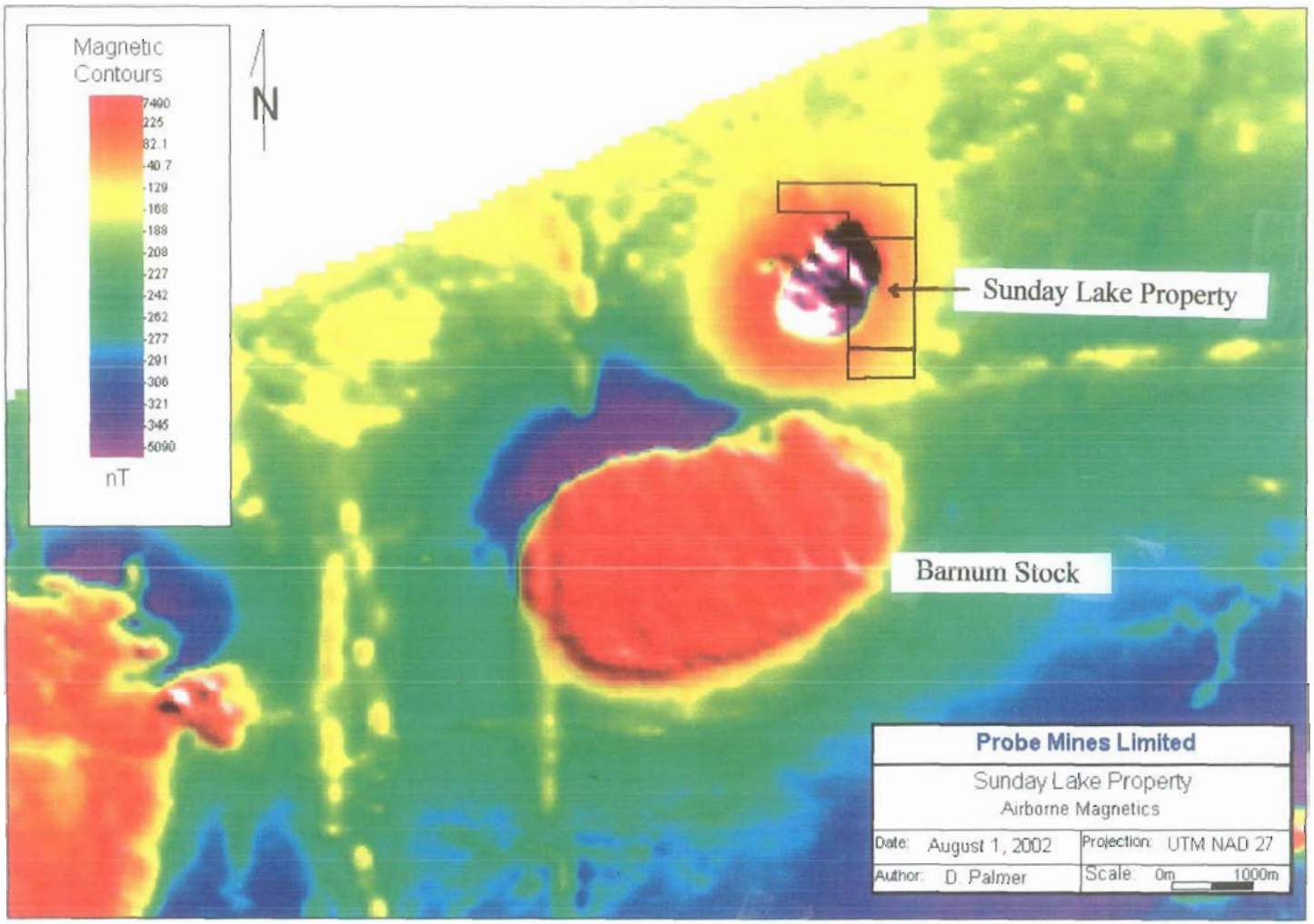


Figure 1.9 Total Field Magnetics of the Sunday Lake area

3.0 Work Performed and Objectives

The objectives of the spring 2007 diamond drilling program on the Sunday Lake property were to follow up on an MMI soil anomaly, which covers the eastern portion of a large, intense magnetic low and to intersect the contact between the source rock for the magnetic low and the surrounding Quetico metasediments.

The Sunday Lake property, which lies only 30 km north of Thunder Bay, represents an extremely interesting geophysical target and resembles a well-developed ring structure similar to those hosting intrusions of alkaline-affinity, ie., carbonatite/kimberlite or mafic/ultramafic complexes. Both settings are ecomomically significant and host the potential for large tonnage deposits of nickel, copper, niobium-tantalum and/or industrial minerals.

The area has received recent attention from Kennecott Canada, which has staked a row of claims along the eastern, western and northern boundaries of our claim block.

An airborne survey was flown by TerraQuest Ltd. of Markham, Ontario and comprised 285 line kilometers of magnetic readings. Interpretation of the geophysical data was performed by Laurie Reed of Milton, Ontario.

The property was optioned by Canstar Resources Inc. in October 2006. From March 13 to 21, 2007, Canstar completed two (2) BQ-size diamond drill holes near the eastern edge of the large magnetic low **(Fig. 2.0)**. A total of four (4) holes were planned, but only two (2) were completed. The drilling was carried out by Cartwright Drilling Inc. of Goose Bay, Newfoundland and Labrador. The core logging was carried out by David Saunders of Burlington, Ontario and was supervised by David Palmer of Canstar Resources Inc. of Toronto, Ontario.

4.0 Discussion

Drill Hole SL07-01 was collared in the northwest corner of claim 3009143, located in the western portion of the Onion Lake area, Plan G-0747, near UTM co-ordinates 334668E/5394944N (NAD 83). The hole was drilled immediately under an MMI soil anomaly, with anomalous values of Cr, Ti, Nb, Mg, Ca, REE and Y, and to a lesser extent, Sr, Ba, Ni and Co.

The hole was drilled at –50 degrees inclination, azimuth 90 degrees, and was completed at 277.4 metres.

SL07-01 went through 37.5m of overburden and collared into what has been interpreted as Quetico metasediments. The main lithology is a massive to foliated metagreywacke, belonging to the Quetico Sub-Province, mixed with bands of mica and quartz. Some of

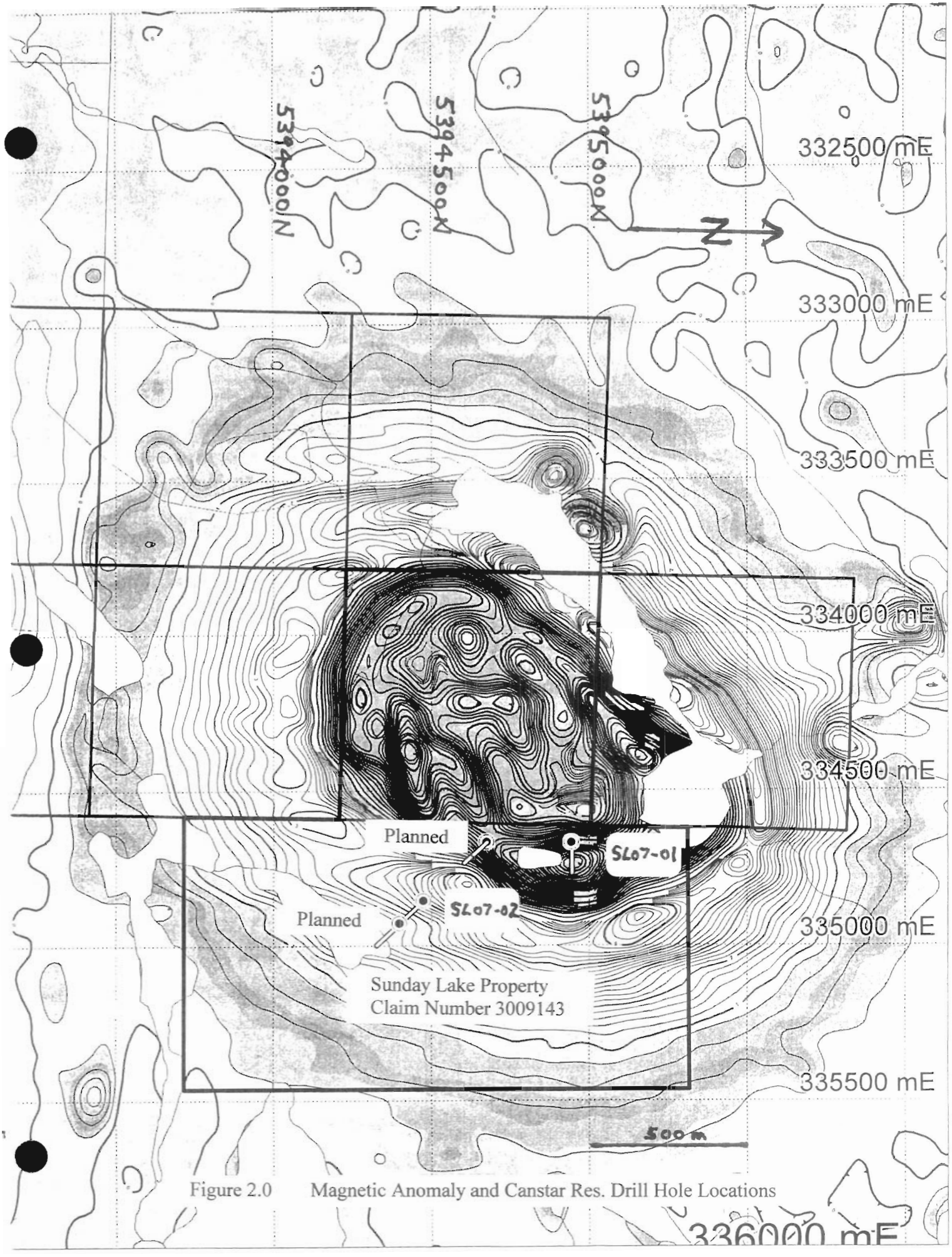


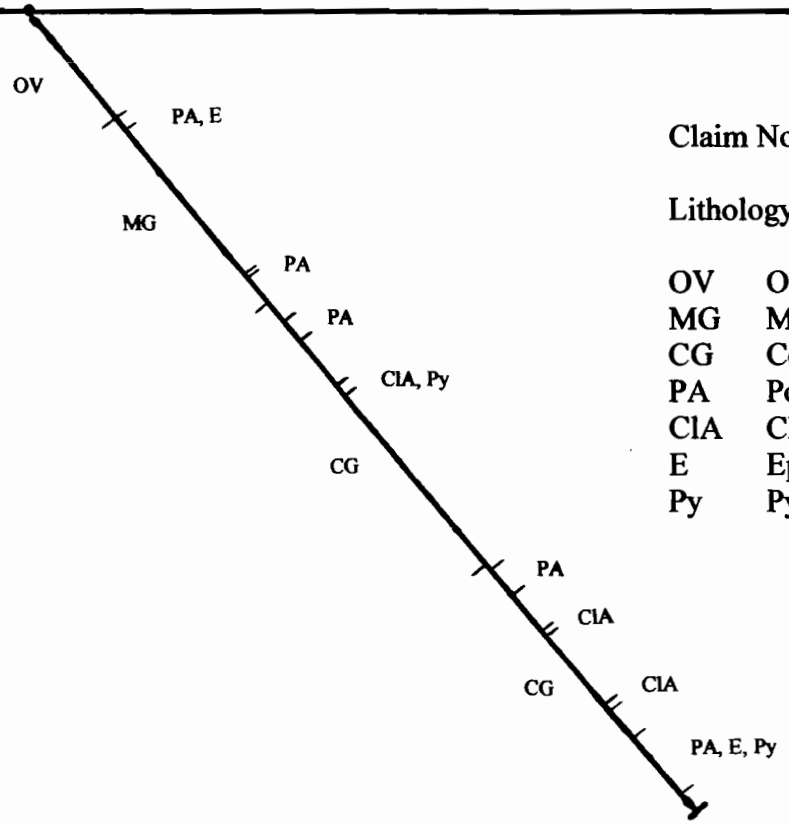
Figure 2.0 Magnetic Anomaly and Canstar Res. Drill Hole Locations

West

Jacques Township

SL07-01

East



Azi 90
Dip 50
UTM 334668E/5394944N (NAD 83)
EOH 277.4m

Claim No. 3009143

Lithology Code

OV	Overburden
MG	Massive greywacke
CG	Coarse grained greywacke
PA	Potassic Alteration
ClA	Chloritic Alteration
E	Epidotization
Py	Pyrite

R. J. de Carle

Scale

50m

Canstar Resources Inc.

DDH SL07-01

Sunday Lake Project Cross Section @90

Onion Lake – Thunder Bay South Mining Div.

Scale 1:2000 Looking North @0 Date: 03/14/07

Jacques Township

Northwest

SL07-02

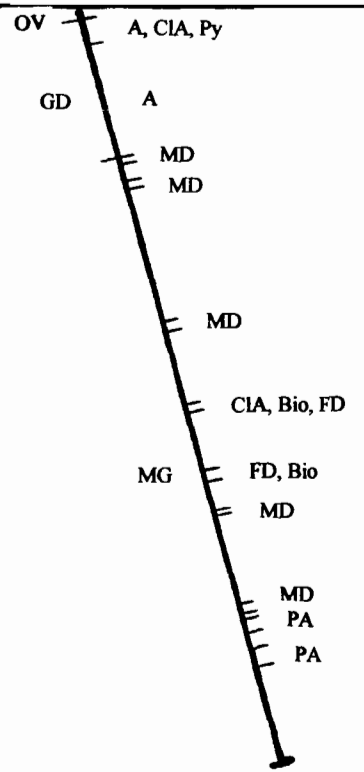
Southeast

Azi 135
Dip 75
UTM 334719E/5394619N (NAD 83)
EOH 207m

Claim No. 3009143

Lithology Code

OV	Overburden
MG	Massive greywacke
CG	Coarse grained greywacke
PA	Potassic Alteration
ClA	Chloritic Alteration
E	Epidotization
Py	Pyrite
GD	Granodiorite
A	Amphibolite
MD	Mafic dyke
FD	Felsic dyke
BIO	Biotite



R.J. deCarle

Scale
50m

Canstar Resources Inc.
DDH SL07-02
Sunday Lake Project Cross Section @135
Onion Lake – Thunder Bay South Mining Div.
Scale 1:2000 Looking Northeast @45 Date: 03/18/07

the thin layered greywacke is moderate to strongly magnetic. Potassic alteration, along with chloritic clotting, was noted in the core, especially near the bottom of the hole.

Minor (1%) fine, disseminated and blebby pyrite was observed in the intense alteration zones near the bottom of the hole.

Hole SL07-02 was collared in an area that was anticipated to intersect the area of the outer positive magnetic 'ring', in order to provide information on the outer regions from the intense magnetic low, and hopefully the contact between the interpreted mafic/ultramafic intrusive (large magnetic low) and the outer Quetico metasediments.

The results from this drill hole did not provide or add to the information that would explain the source for this intense magnetic (-5200 nano Teslas) low.

The two diamond drill holes put down by Canstar Resources Inc. place the drilling elevations at approximately 212m for SL07-01 and 200m for SL07-02. The original depth calculations for the magnetic low put the source at approximately 150-200m below surface.

It is suggested that the source rocks are slightly below the 212m point, as seen from SL07-01.

5.0 Conclusions

The Sunday Lake property consists of a large (3 km diameter), concentrically zoned, elliptically-shaped magnetic anomaly, which grades from a moderately, positive magnetic outside rim, to a central core displaying very strong, low magnetic susceptibility. The anomaly falls within an area of low topography, which conforms to the outside margin of the negative magnetic core. Twenty-one MMI samples were taken across the extreme eastern edge of the elliptically-shaped magnetic anomaly and were analyzed for 22 elements designed for kimberlite exploration. A MMI® geochemical anomaly, comprising the elements Cr, Ti, Nb, Mg, Ca, REE and Y, and to a lesser extent, Sr, Ba, Ni and Co, occurs within the sample profile where it intersects the area of the magnetic low anomaly. Analysis of heavy mineral separates from glacially-derived material did not provide any further information on the anomaly, confirming it as a "hidden" target.

When both geophysical and geochemical anomalies are taken into account, the source is most likely a silicate-carbonatite complex, with the core possibly representing magnetite-poor carbonatite. Although geochemically the anomaly closely resembles kimberlite, the large size of the anomaly and extreme magnetic change argue against it as a kimberlitic source. However, in the absence of surface exposures, the latter explanation cannot be ruled out, for the smaller magnetic lobes contained within the magnetic low anomaly indicates that further work is required to explain the anomalies. A small (175m diameter) coincident magnetic-poor EM anomaly just outside the western section of the large magnetic low anomaly is intriguing, and may be caused by a later intrusive.

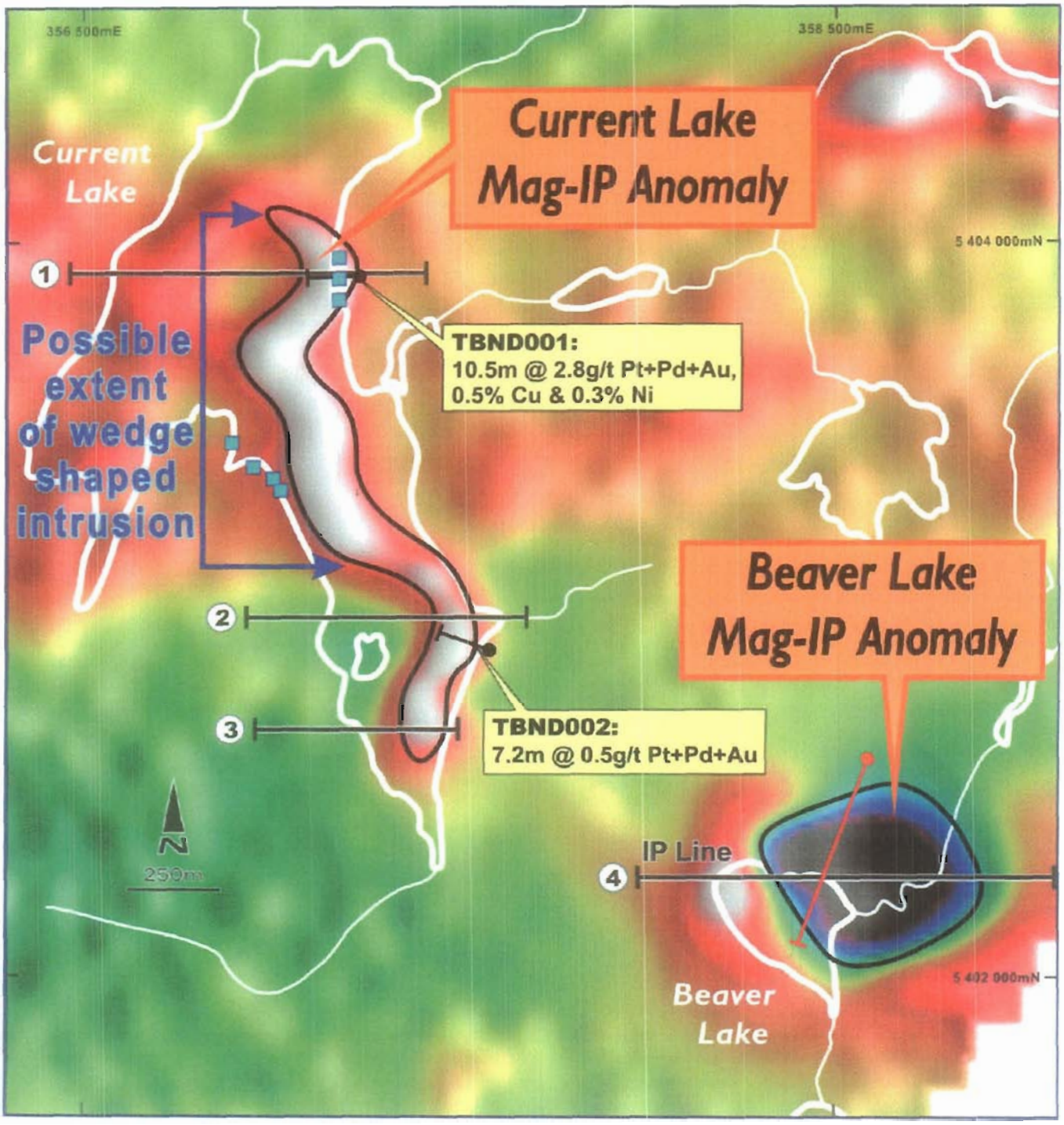


Figure 2.1 Beaver Lake magnetic low anomaly of Magma Metals

The drilling program by Canstar Resources Inc. was successful in advancing the knowledge of this previously untested area. However, these preliminary results were considered to be disappointing and it was decided by Canstar to write-off the property. In October 2007, Canstar Resources Inc. decided to terminate their option agreement.

However, these preliminary results are considered to be very encouraging to the Sunday Lake Syndicate. There is significant iron, magnesium and titanium in the drill core (Quetico metasediments) to suggest a proximity to the potential source of the intrusive rock (magnetic anomaly). In other words, the two (2) drill holes were just out of reach of the interpreted intrusive rocks.

For a comparison, the large magnetic low anomaly in the Sunday Lake area, has many similarities to another magnetic low, approximately 20 km east of Sunday Lake, where Magma Metals (Beaver Lake)**(Fig. 2.1)** is currently drilling. As of December 10, 2007, they drilled two (2) holes into their magnetic low, with the first drill hole results being 20.9m @ 0.53 g/t Pt+Pd+Au and 15.0m @ 0.66 g/t Pt+Pd+Au, which included 8.0m @ 1.0 g/t Pt+Pd+Au. The results from the 2nd drill hole were released on Jan. 10/08 and included 6.30m @ 3.79 g/t Pt+Pd+Au, 0.41% Cu and 0.27% Ni. The host rock in both diamond drill holes is peridotite.

The difference in the magnetic intensities between the Sunday Lake anomaly and the Beaver Lake anomaly is believed to be several thousands of nanoTeslas, with the Sunday Lake anomaly being more intense. Magma's Beaver Lake anomaly also has an IP anomaly (2-5% disseminated sulphides), while the Sunday Lake property has had neither IP, radiometrics nor gravity surveys carried out.

Signed,

R. J. de Carle

Robert J. de Carle
Consulting Geophysicist
January 18, 2008

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APPENDIX I

CERTIFICATE OF QUALIFICATIONS

I, ROBERT DE CARLE, certify that:

I hold a B.Sc. in Applied Geophysics with a minor in geology from Michigan Technological University, having graduated in 1970.

I reside at 28 Westview Crescent in the Town of Caledon, Ontario, L7E 0C3.
I have the following Experience and Training.

1965-67	Lakehead University, 2 years, Mining Diploma
1966	Ground geophysics, 4 months, Lac des Iles Area, Anaconda American Brass – carrying out horizontal loop EM, magnetics and induced polarization (IP) surveys.
1967	Prospecting, 2 months, N.W.T., Hudson Bay Expl. and Dev. – regional reconnaissance prospecting near Baker Lake, N.W.T. – carrying out ground geophysics (IP) near Baker Lake
1968	Prospecting, 4 months, Yukon, Hudson Bay Expl. and Dev. – regional reconnaissance prospecting along the Canol Road, Yukon.
1969	Prospecting, 4 months, Yukon, Hudson Bay Expl. and Dev. – regional reconnaissance prospecting near N.W.T. – Yukon boundary.
1967-70	Michigan Technological University, 3 years, Geophysics.

1970-86	Questor Surveys Ltd., 16 years, airborne geophysics.
1986-present	Geophysical consultant, claim staking, prospecting

Signed,

R J. de Carle

Caledon, Ontario
January 18, 2008

Robert J. de Carle
Consulting Geophysicist

APPENDIX II

Sunday Lake Drill Log SL07-01

30-Mar-07

Canstar Resources Inc.

SUNDAY LAKE DETAILED LOG

R. J. de Carle

Hole Number SL07-01

Borehole ID:	SL07-01	Project Number:		Start Date:	March 13 2007
Primary Grid:		Claim #:	3009143	Finish Date:	March 14 2007
Primary North:	5394944	Township:	Onion Lake	Drill Contractor:	Cartwright Drilling Inc.
Primary East:	334668	Logged by:	David Saunders	Core Size:	BQ
Primary Elevation:		Log finished:		Hole Length:	277.4m
Destination Grid:		Core storage:	Sunday Lake	Azimuth:	90
Destination North:		Casing:	Pulled	Dip:	50
Destination East:					
Destination Elevation:					

Depth From	metres To			Description (colour, grain size, texture, minerals, alteration etc.)
0	37.5	casing		
37.5	105			Massive to foliated metagreywacke. Micaceous bands mixed with quartz rich bands and massive greywacke Core angle 5-15deg on average throughout
		37.5	42	Numerous narrow reddish pink potassic alteration section 1-5 cm 70-80deg to core angle Centered on fractures-epidote as fracture fillings and on foliation planes
		84		Fractured vuggy section-quartz pebbles and part feldspar line? 1-2 cm irregular vugs
		84.7	89.8	irregular slump contact ~10% to CA
		92	93	Potassic alteration
105	191			Medium, coarse grained, well foliated greywacke. Consists of moderately banded mix of foliated fine to medium grained metagreywacke which varies up to 20%-30% mica rich bands, mixed with up to 70% quartz veins or layers.

				Thin <20cm massive foliated greywacke (Moderate to strongly magnetic throughout)
				Greywacke layers are variably magnetic to non-magnetic, strongly magnetic sections are up to 5% Fe e. Strongly magnetic in foliated massive sections. Core axis low angles from 15deg to 20deg with sharp contacts.
		109	115	Strongly magnetic with weak potassic alteration.
		131	134	Up to 10 cm thick quartz vein, chlorite alteration, up to 3 cm irregular, blebby pyrite, accessory feldspar pale green.
		138	139.7	Irregular quartz vein (similar to above).
		175		30 cm strongly magnetic
		185	190	Strong to moderate magnetism
		194	202.5	Core Angle 20deg. 10%-15% potassic alteration along foliation planes. Moderate to strong magnetism.
191	277.4			Same as previous.
		203.3	205	coarse clots of chlorite (15%) with matrix 11 to 5 banding
		214.9	216.4	5-10 cm wide irregular quartz vein, sharp contact, chloritic wall rock selvages.
		240.3	241.9	chloritic clotting, 10% as 1 cm elongate clots, irregular boundaries
		249.8	252	same as above
		252	270.3	Potassic alteration zone as weak diffuse Kspar in matrix and intense potassium alteration and epidotization along cross cutting fractures, minor (1%) fine, disseminated and blebby pyrite in intense zones.
277.4				End of Hole

APPENDIX III

Sunday Lake Drill Hole Log SL07-02

30-Mar-07

Canstar Resources Inc.

SUNDAY LAKE DETAILED LOG

R J. de Carle

Hole Numt er SL07-02

Borehole ID:	SL07-02	Project Number:		Start Date:	March 18 2007
Primary Grid:		Claim #:	3009143	Finish Date:	March 21 2007
Primary North:	5394619	Township:	Onion Lake	Drill Contractor:	Cartwright Drilling Inc.
Primary East:	334719	Logged by:	David Saunders	Core Size:	BQ
Primary Elevation:		Log finished:	March 21 2007	Hole Length:	207m
Destination Grid:		Core storage:	Sunday Lake	Azimuth:	135deg
Destination North:		Casing:	Pulled	Dip:	75deg
Destination East:					
Destination Elevation:					

Depth From	metres To			Description (colour, grain size, texture, minerals, alteration etc.)
0	3.9			Overburden
3.9	41.8			Grano dyke, pale grey white, weakly to moderately foliated coarse to medium grained felsic dyke comprised of quartz feldspar amphibolite (10-30%) Core Angle 30deg
		3.9	10.8	30% coarse grained amphibolite ir in matrix, variably chloritized, medium grain pyrite along thin fractures.
		10.8	41.8	10% coarse grained amphibolite in matrix, transitional contact with upper amphibolite rich zone over 30 30cm. 41.8 41.8 sharp contact.
41.8	207			Metasediments Unit of medium grey, massive to moderate, well banded, fine to medium grained meta greywacke. Variably chloritized, non-magnetic, no sulphid ides. Unit contains thin mafic (lamprophyre?) dykes (as noted) comprised of coarse to medium grained chloritic matrix with 10% Phlogopite clots and 10% coarse to fine grained quartz feldspar fragments.
		43.1	43.4	mafic dyke, well developed phlogopite up to 5mm wide.

	48.1	50.1	mafic dyke chloritized on upper contact, same as before.
	87.2	88.9	mafic dyke.
	110.2	111	Felsic dyke, same as previos but fine grained, minor chloritization along fractures 10% biotite (not chlorite as previos us)
	128.4	130.3	Felsic dyke, contacts sharp. 25deg to core angle. Biotite rich at upper contact.
	138.3	138.6	Mafic dyke
	163.1	165.6	Mafic dyke, altered section
	167.3	171.1	Numerous short weakly potassic alteration sections
	176	180.4	Blocky section with up to 10% quartz veins, 20-25deg to CA with thin potassic alteration.
207			End of Hole