2.39007

RE-INTERPRETATION AND PRIORITIZATION OF GEOPHYSICAL DATA FOR THE PRICE NW PROJECT

NTS 42A05 & 06

Ogden, Price and Thorneloe Townships
Timmins, Ontario

Submitted by:

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June 30, 2008

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INTRODUCTION

The Price NW property, also commonly referred to as the "Croxall-Kangas" Property, consists of 141 contiguous claim units located in the townships of Ogden, Price and Thorneloe Townships, approximately 18 km to the southwest of the city center of Timmins, Ontario (Figure 1). The property is underlain by mafic to ultramafic volcanics and sediments, was intruded by various mafic to felsic intrusions, and straddles the Destor Porcupine Fault Zone (DPFZ). Sporadic exploration by various operators indicates that gold in the area is hosted by and/or is spatially associated with felsic intrusives. The best gold intercept on the property to date is 0.55 gpt over 12.4m, reported by Chevron in 1990.

The purpose of this report is threefold. Firstly, it was necessary to establish a more complete interpretation of the airborne magnetic data, in order to assist with a better understanding of the underlying geology and structures. Secondly, a re-assessment of the induced polarization was needed, in order to prioritize the best looking conductive targets and thirdly, once the previous two steps were undertaken, then an assessment of the drill results were correlated with the re-interpretation of the geophysical data, in order to prioritize future exploration targets.

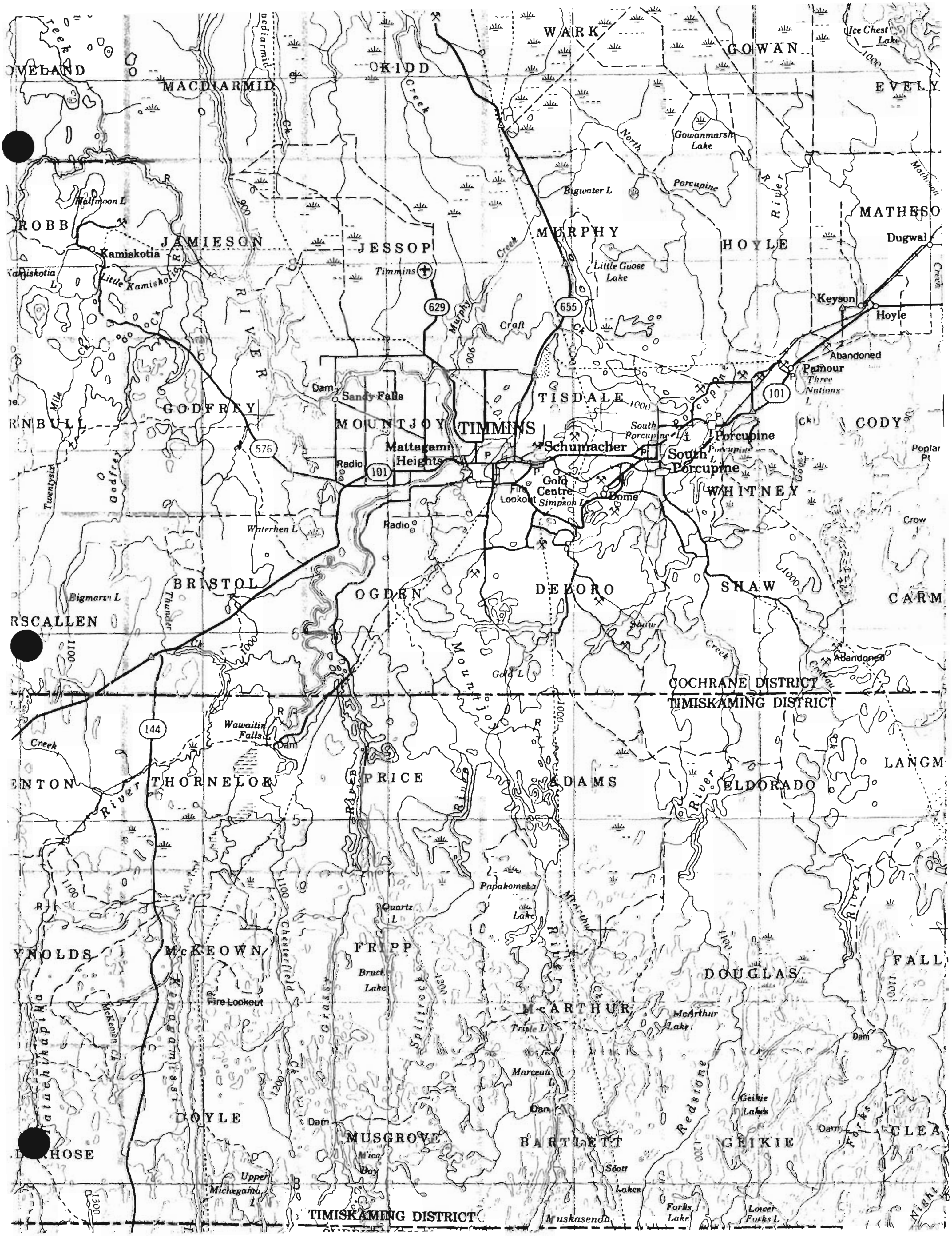
LOCATION, ACCESS AND TOPOGRAPHY

The Price NW project is located within the Porcupine Mining Division, near 48* 22' N latitude, 81* 26' W longitude (NTS reference 42A05 and 06). It straddles the townships of Ogden and Price, and extends to the west into Thorneloe Township. The property is easily accessible from the city center of Timmins by driving about 18 km on Dalton Road, heading southwesterly towards the Waiwaitin Falls power installation. Dalton Road crosses the central portion of the claim group, and several secondary logging roads provide excellent access throughout the property (Figure 2).

The terrain generally consists of a sand and gravel glacial outwash plane. Topographic relief is locally accentuated by deep meandering ravines (up to 30m) incised by the Mattagami and the Grassy River. The area was logged many years ago, and is now sparsely forested with poplar, balsam and alders of little commercial value. However, harvesting is being planned for an area east of the Dalton Road and northeast of the Musgrove Road.

Outcrop exposure is scarce and appears limited to a few claims located in the southeast corner of the property.

The Project is within the limits of the City of Timmins and all services required to support an exploration program and any future mining operations are readily available in Timmins.



WARK
GOWAN
KIDD
MACDIARMID
EVELY
Ice Chest Lake
Gowanmarsh Lake
North Porcupine River
Bigwater L
MATHESO
Dugwal
Hallmoon L
ROBB
JAMIESON
JESSOP
MURPHY
HOYLE
Kamiskotia
Little Kamiskotia R
Timmins
Little Goose Lake
629
655
Keyson
Hoyle
Craft
Abandoned
Pamour
Three Nations L
101
Dam
Sandy Falls
TISDALE
GODFREY
MOUNTJOY
TIMMINS
South Porcupine L
Porcupine
CODY
576
Mattagami Heights
Schumacher
South Porcupine
Poplar Pt
Radio
Gold Centre
Fire Lookout
Simpson L
Dome
WHITNEY
Waterhen L
Crow
BRISTOL
OGDEN
DELORO
SHAW
CARM
Bigmarsh L
RSCALLEN
Shaw Creek
Gold L
Abandoned
COCHRANE DISTRICT
TIMISKAMING DISTRICT
144
Wawaitin Falls
Dam
ENTON
THORNELOE
PRICE
ADAMS
ELDORADO
LANGM
Papakomeka Lake
Quartz L
YNOLDS
McKEOWN
FRIPP
Bruce Lake
DOUGLAS
FALL
Fire Lookout
McARTHUR
McArthur Lake
Triple L
Dam
Marceau L
Dam
Geikie Lakes
Dam
DOYLE
MUSGROVE
BARTLETT
GEIKIE
CLEA
Mica Bay
Scott Lakes
Upper Michegama L
TIMISKAMING DISTRICT
Muskasenda
Forks Lake
Lower Forks L

The Timmins area is considered to have a cold, continental type climate with yearly temperatures ranging from +35*C to –40*C. The ground is generally snow covered from mid-November to the end of April, with accumulations up to 2m.

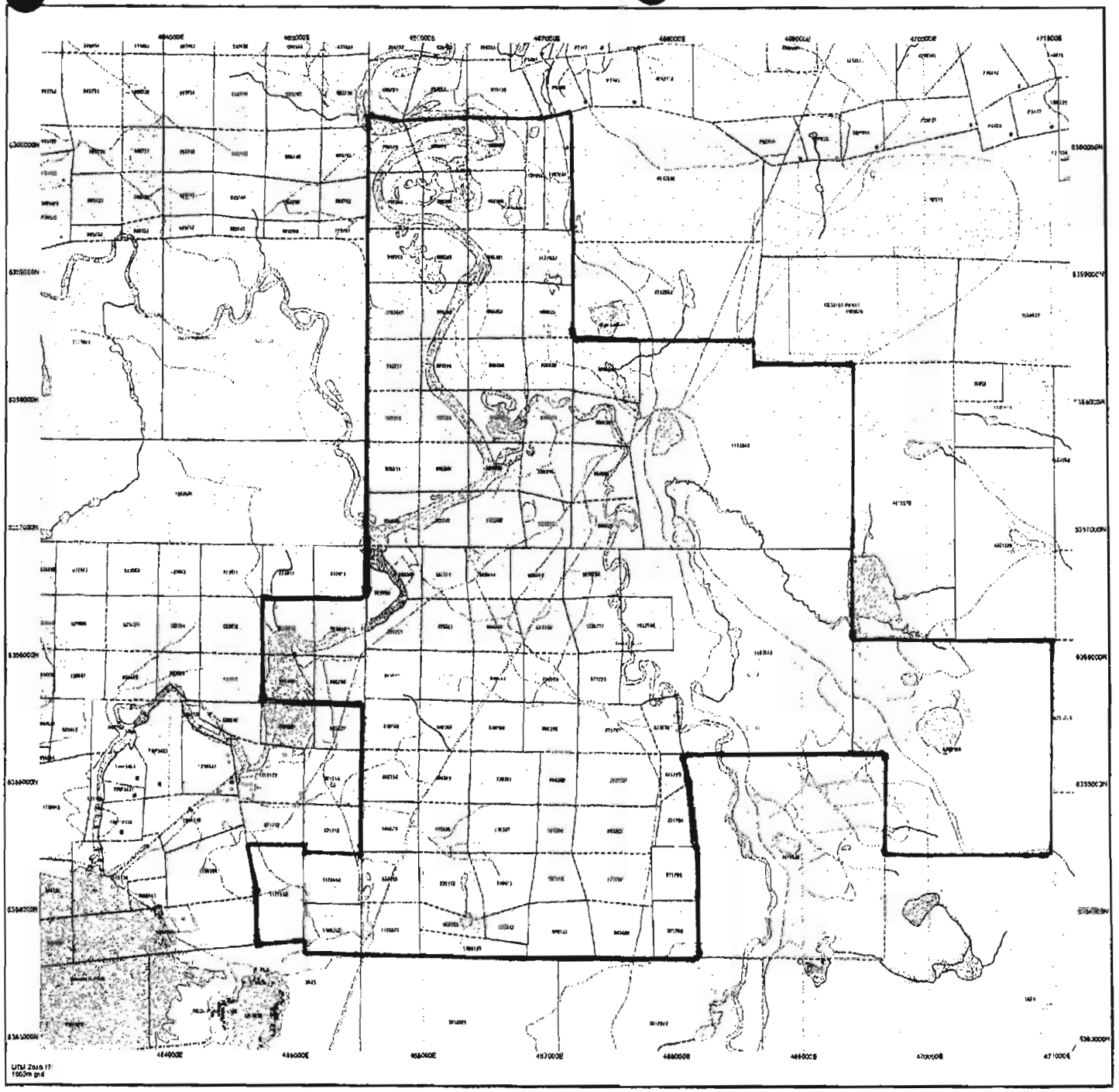
PROPERTY STATUS

The Price NW Property, also commonly referred to as the "Croxall-Kangas" Property, consists of 93 contiguous and unpatented mining claims, for a total of 141 units covering 2256 hectares (Table 1 and Figure 2).

Table 1 – Claims List – Price NW Project

Claim Number	Claim Map	Township	Ha	Units	Assessment Due Date
998269	G-3979	Ogden	16	1	July 28/08
998268	G-3979	Ogden	16	1	July 28/08
998267	G-3979	Ogden	16	1	July 28/08
1177836	G-3979	Ogden	16	1	Oct 24/08
1180844	G-3979	Ogden	32	2	Dec 11/08
998264	G-3979	Ogden	16	1	July 28/08
998265	G-3979	Ogden	16	1	July 28/08
998266	G-3979	Ogden	16	1	July 28/08
998263	G-3979	Ogden	16	1	July 28/08
998262	G-3979	Ogden	16	1	July 28/08
998261	G-3979	Ogden	16	1	July 28/08
1177837	G-3979	Ogden	16	1	Oct 24/08
1180847	G-3979	Ogden	16	1	Jan 8/09
998259	G-3979	Ogden	16	1	July 28/08
998260	G-3979	Ogden	16	1	July 28/08
998025	G-3979	Ogden	16	1	Aug 11/08
998257	G-3979	Ogden	16	1	July 28/08
998256	G-3979	Ogden	16	1	July 28/08
998255	G-3979	Ogden	16	1	July 28/08
998020	G-3979	Ogden	16	1	Aug 11/08
998024	G-3979	Ogden	16	1	Aug 11/08
998252	G-3979	Ogden	16	1	July 28/08
998253	G-3979	Ogden	16	1	July 28/08
998254	G-3979	Ogden	16	1	July 28/08
998019	G-3979	Ogden	16	1	Aug 11/08
998023	G-3979	Ogden	16	1	Aug 11/08
998251	G-3979	Ogden	16	1	July 28/08
998250	G-3979	Ogden	16	1	July 28/08
998249	G-3979	Ogden	16	1	July 28/08
998018	G-3979	Ogden	16	1	Aug 11/08
998022	G-3979	Ogden	16	1	Aug 11/08

Claim Number	Claim Map	Township	Ha	Units	Assessment Due Date
998246	G-3979	Ogden	16	1	July 28/08
998247	G-3979	Ogden	16	1	July 28/08
998248	G-3979	Ogden	16	1	July 28/08
998017	G-3979	Ogden	16	1	Aug 11/08
998021	G-3979	Ogden	16	1	Aug 11/08
1180842	G-3979	Ogden	256	16	Dec 11/08
905588	M-0307	Price	16	1	Aug 19/08
889259	M-0307	Price	16	1	Mar 26/09
889260	M-0307	Price	16	1	Mar 26/09
889261	M-0307	Price	16	1	Mar 26/09
900414	M-0307	Price	16	1	Apr 1/09
900415	M-0307	Price	16	1	Apr 1/09
1033734	M-0307	Price	16	1	Mar 31/09
889262	M-0307	Price	16	1	Mar 26/09
889263	M-0307	Price	16	1	Mar 26/09
889264	M-0307	Price	16	1	Mar 26/09
1033737	M-0307	Price	16	1	Mar 31/09
1033736	M-0307	Price	16	1	Mar 31/09
905586	G-3229	Thorneloe	16	1	Aug 19/08
880296	G-3229	Thorneloe	16	1	Feb 14/09
849065	M-0307	Price	16	1	Feb 14/09
849066	M-0307	Price	16	1	Feb 14/09
849069	M-0307	Price	16	1	Feb 28/09
880298	M-0307	Price	16	1	Feb 28/09
871790	M-0307	Price	16	1	Mar 17/09
905587	G-3229	Thorneloe	16	1	Aug 18/08
880297	G-3229	Thorneloe	16	1	Feb 14/09
849068	M-0307	Price	16	1	Feb 14/09
849067	M-0307	Price	16	1	Feb 14/09
880300	M-0307	Price	16	1	Feb 28/09
880299	M-0307	Price	16	1	Feb 28/09
871791	M-0307	Price	16	1	Mar 17/09
871792	M-0307	Price	16	1	Mar 17/09
1180843	M-0307	Price	256	16	Dec 11/08
880304	M-0307	Price	16	1	Feb 28/09
880303	M-0307	Price	16	1	Feb 28/09
880301	M-0307	Price	16	1	Feb 28/09
880302	M-0307	Price	16	1	Feb 28/09
880310	M-0307	Price	16	1	Feb 28/09
871793	M-0307	Price	16	1	Mar 17/09
880305	M-0307	Price	16	1	Feb 28/09
880306	M-0307	Price	16	1	Feb 28/09
880307	M-0307	Price	16	1	Feb 28/09



Date / Time of Issue: Tue Feb 05 12:05:15 EST 2008

TOWNSHIP / AREA
OGDEN

PLAN
G-3979

ADMINISTRATIVE DISTRICTS / DIVISIONS

Mining Division	Porcupine
Land Titles/Registry Division	COCHRANE
Ministry of Natural Resources District	TIMMINS

TOPOGRAPHIC

Land Tenure

LAND TENURE WITHDRAWALS

IMPORTANT NOTICES

LAND TENURE WITHDRAWAL DESCRIPTIONS

CROXALL-KANGAS
141 UNITS

General Information and Limitations

Claim Number	Claim Map	Township	Ha	Units	Assessment Due Date
880308	M-0307	Price	16	1	Feb 28/09
880309	M-0307	Price	16	1	Feb 28/09
871794	M-0307	Price	16	1	Mar 17/09
1177832	G-3229	Thorneloe	32	2	May 25/09
1159644	G-3229	Thorneloe	16	1	Feb 18/09
900413	M-0307	Price	16	1	Apr 1/09
900412	M-0307	Price	16	1	Apr 1/09
900411	M-0307	Price	16	1	Apr 1/09
900410	M-0307	Price	16	1	Apr 1/09
871797	M-0307	Price	16	1	Apr 1/09
871795	M-0307	Price	16	1	Apr 1/09
1159645	G-3229	Thorneloe	16	1	Feb 18/09
1126672	M-0307	Price	16	1	Mar 2/09
988133	M-0307	Price	16	1	May 6/09
988132	M-0307	Price	16	1	May 6/09
1160199	M-0307	Price	32	2	Mar 2/09
988131	M-0307	Price	16	1	May 6/09
900409	M-0307	Price	16	1	Apr 1/09
871796	M-0307	Price	16	1	Apr 1/09
4205559	M-0307	Price	240	15	Jun 19/08

PREVIOUS WORK

The assessment files indicate that exploration efforts on the Price NW Property have been ongoing since 1946. The property has little outcrop exposure, and most of the work includes various geophysical and soil sampling surveys, minor trenching, and a total of 8953m of diamond drilling in 42 holes. Assessment work is summarized in Table 2, and the most pertinent work carried out to date is briefly discussed below.

1987-1990: Chevron Minerals Canada Ltd. – UMEX Inc.

Between 1987 and 1988, Chevron carried out an airborne magnetic and VLF-EM survey over the entire property, followed by line cutting, trenching, mapping, soil sampling, and ground mag and IP over selected areas. They completed 3 diamond drill holes in 1988 (724.6m, PO-88-1 to –3), targeting an interpreted "break", favourable stratigraphy, and an IP anomaly located in the central portion of the property. The best intercept was 0.911 gpt Au over 2.9m, including 2.88 gpt Au over 0.6m in drill hole PO-88-2. The gold was hosted by an altered felsic dyke intruded within hematized and strongly fractured sediments, along a contact zone with a mafic to ultramafic body, clearly visible from magnetic data. A single hole follow-up drill program was initiated in 1990. Drill hole PO-90-4 (200m) was collared about 400m to the west of PO-88-2, and intercepted a similar setting of altered felsic dykes and sediments associated with narrow

quartz-ankerite veinlets and fine pyrite disseminations. The zone averaged 0.554 gpt Au over 12.4m (from 62.0 to 74.4m) and 0.572 gpt Au over 6.10m (from 79.2 to 85.3m).

1993 – 1995: Jim Croxall and Matti Kangas

Between 1993 and 1995, Jim Croxall and Matti Kangas obtained OPAP funding and were able to complete 1243.8m of diamond drilling in 12 holes (MK-931 to –938, and JC-941 to –944). They were testing IP anomalies and various other concepts and ideas. Drilling was spread out across the lower half of the claim group. The best assay results include 2.62 gpt Au over 0.91m and 2.32 gpt Au over 1.38m in drill hole MK-938 and JC-941 respectively. Both intercepts are either hosted by and/or adjacent to felsic porphyry dykes.

1995 – 1998: Inmet Mining Corp.

Inmet Mining Corp. and Pentland Firth Venture Ltd. optioned the property in 1995.

The 1996 exploration program consisted of line cutting (58.6km), ground mag and IP over selective portions of the property, re-mapping of the trenches and re-logging of all historical drill core available. A diamond drilling program targeting geophysical conductors was initiated (2179m in 8 holes). Assays from drill holes CK-1 to CK-8 were very disappointing.

In 1997, line cutting, ground mag and IP surveys were completed over the northern portion of the property.

In 1998, an additional 4 holes totaling 894m were drilled. Hole CK-9 was testing for the west lateral extention of the zone intersected in PO-90-4 (0.5 gpt Au over 12.5m), and holes CK-10 to –12 were targeting newly outlined IP anomalies. No economic mineralization was encountered, and no further work was recommended.

2002 – 2004: Porcupine Joint Venture (Placer Dome Ltd. and Kinross Gold Corp.)

In 2002, a MMI survey was completed over the southern half of the property, followed by a regional high resolution airborne magnetometer survey. The MMI survey provided relatively low gold responses around the iron formations south of the PDFZ, in areas of previous trenching.

A two phase diamond drilling program was carried out in 2003, for a total of 1294m drilled in 6 holes (CK03-01 to –06). Drilling was focused on the southern portion of the property. Most holes were planned to test for mineralization within several "conglomerate" units reported by Inmet, some of which were re-interpreted as possibly being Timiskaming in age. One drill hole was planned to follow up on a weak Au MMI anomaly located in the vicinity of and iron formation. Drilling intersected the targeted conglomerate, along with brecciated and altered ultramafic flows (green carbonate

zones), and numerous iron formations. No significant gold assays were provided, and the property was returned to the vendors in 2004.

2004 - 2006: Lake Shore Gold

The property was optioned by Lake Shore Gold Corp. in 2004, and a first phase diamond drill program was initiated in January of 2005. Two diamond drill holes were completed, for a total of 610m. The objectives of the program were to test stratigraphy, targeting felsic porphyry dykes potentially extending across the mafic to ultramafic rocks. Several strongly altered and moderately mineralized zones were intersected, but assays were very disappointing. A second phase of drilling was recommended further to the east, along the contact with the main body of the porphyry intrusion. This drilling was carried out in a spring 2006 program. For further results, refer to the Drilling Summary section. As a result of very low values, the property was returned to the original vendors.

Table 2 – Work History Summary

Company	Date	Work Performed
Bruins Yellowknife Ltd.	1946	Ground mag over south portion of property
Goldmont Porcupine Mining Syndicate	1946	Ground mag on a single EW line across center of property
North Rock Expl. Ltd	1964	Diamond Drilling, 278.3m in 2 holes (NR-1 and –2)
Acme Gas and Oil Co	1968	Airborne mag and EM surveys over the south portion of property.
	1970	Ground VLF over south part of property.
Robert Rousseau	1982 to 1984	Trenching (4) along the DPFZ
Samin Canada	1983	Airborne mag and EM surveys over the south portion of property.
Herman Tittley (for Mike Deschene)	1985	Ground mag survey
J. Croxall & M. Kangas	1986	Trenching (1) over the DPFZ
Chevron Mineral Canada & UMEX Ltd	1987 to 1988	Airborne mag and VLF-EM survey line cutting, mapping, trenching, soil sampling ground mag and IP survey
	1988	Diamond drilling, 724.6m in 3 holes

	1990	Diamond drilling, 200m in 1 hole
J. Croxall & M. Kangas	1991	Trenching (5) over IP anomalies detected by Chevron
J. Croxall & M. Kangas	1993 to 1995	Diamond drilling, 1244m in 13 holes (MK-931 to –938, and JC-941 to –944)
Inmet Mining Corp.	1995	optioned the property
	1996	Line cutting, ground mag, IP survey
		Diamond drilling, 2179m in 8 holes (CK-1 to –8)
	1997	Line cutting, ground mag, IP survey
	1998	Diamond drilling, 894m in 4 holes (CK-9 to –12)
Porcupine Joint Venture	2002	MMI soil sampling
	2003	Airborne high resolution mag survey
		Diamond drilling, 1294m in 6 holes (CK03-01 to -06).
	2004	Property was returned to the vendors.
Lake Shore Gold	2005	Diamond Drilling, 2 holes
	2006	Diamond Drilling, 3 holes

GEOLOGICAL SETTING

Regional Geology

The Abitibi Subprovince is the largest Archean greenstone belt of the Canadian Shield, and consists of east-west striking supracrustal strata and massive unfoliated intrusives. In the western part of the belt, the Timmins mining area is predominately underlain by volcanic formations of the Deloro and Tisdale Groups (Figure 3). The Destor Porcupine Fault Zone (DPFZ) is a prominent regional ductile shear, which extends across the base of the Tisdale Group. Immediately north of the DPFZ, the volcanic formations are succeeded conformably by flysch-like sediments of the Porcupine Group, and these are unconformably overlain by continental metasediments of the Timiskaming Group (Table 3).

The Deloro Group is characterized by a komatiitic volcanic base, overlain by a thick sequence of calc-alkalic mafic volcanic rocks, followed by an assemblage of felsic rocks and numerous iron formations near the top. The Tisdale Group consists of a thick, lower division of komatiitic flows, a middle division of tholeiitic basalts and an upper calc-alkalic felsic unit known as the Krist Formation. The overlying Porcupine Group (a sequence of turbiditic sediments) formerly thought to be equivalent to the Tisdale Group is now confirmed as younger (Heather et al, 1995; Bleaker and Parish, 1996). The Tisdale Group was affected by intra-Tisdale ancestral folding and faulting, and was subsequently

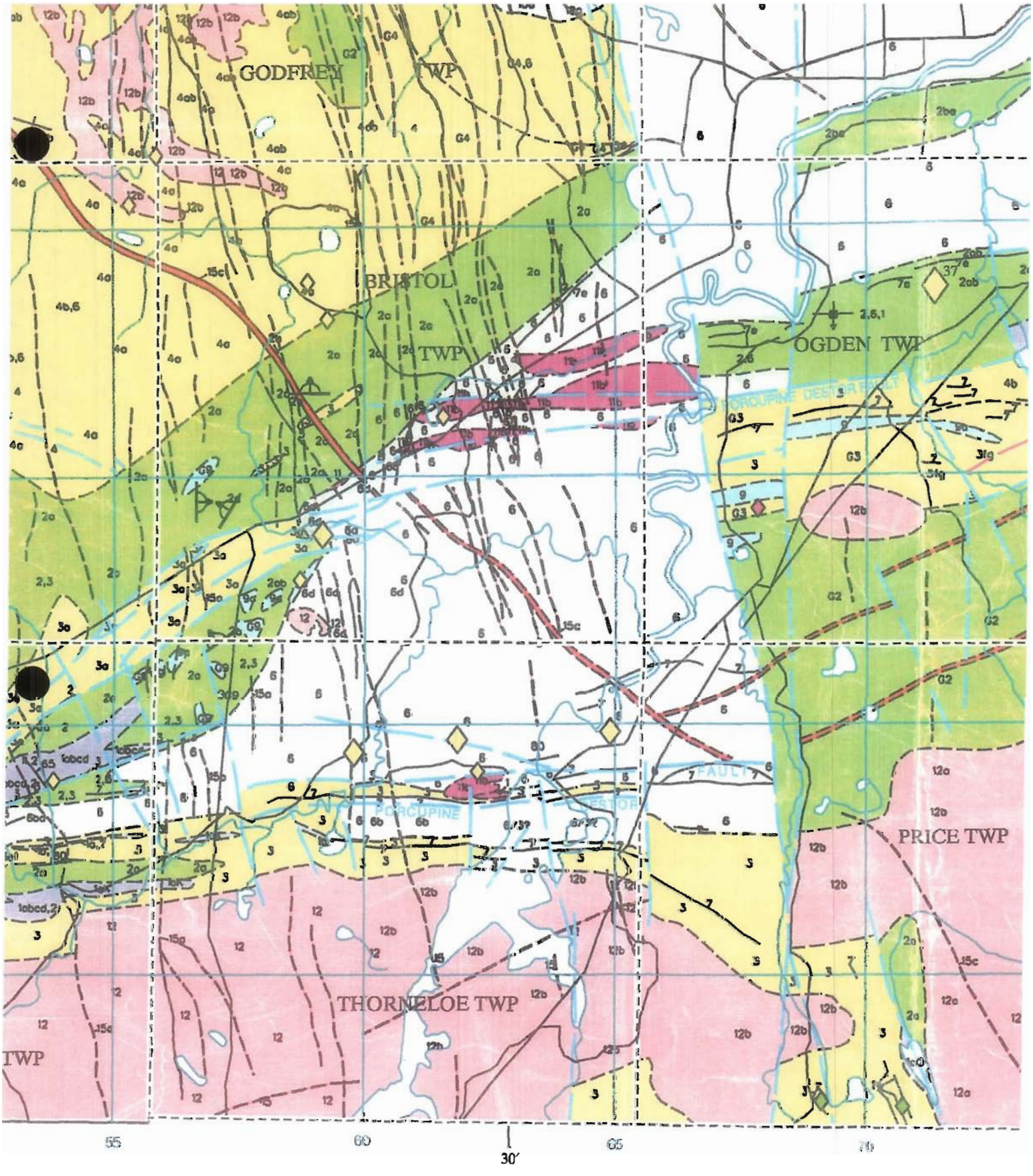


Figure 3
Scale 1:1,000,000

intruded by hypabyssal quartz feldspar porphyries older than the Timiskaming Group (conglomerate and other clastic sediments).

Early fold initiation is indicated by truncation of the central Tisdale anticline and, northwest of the Porcupine syncline by the Krist Formation.

Penetrative structures of the Timmins area are constrained between 2700 Ma and 2670 Ma, including the post-Timiskaming foliations mapped in the area. Local pre-porphyry cleavage has been identified and may be related to an ancestral fault zone at the Hollinger Mine area. The dominant pre-Timiskaming penetrative fabrics include a pronounced stretching lineation nearly coaxial with intersecting lineations between a dominant northwest-trending post-Timiskaming cleavage and an older cleavage. The dominant eastward plunge of this lineation is locally reversed where the Porcupine syncline crosses the axial trace of the Vipon anticline.

Pre-Timiskaming folds and fabrics confirm that a regional deformation occurred in the interval between sedimentation of the Porcupine and Timiskaming Groups. This deformation must have affected previously established volcanic-tectonic uplifts and depressions such as the central Tisdale anticline and Porcupine syncline, which may be parts of a syn-volcanic gravity deformation that was confined to the area of the Timmins volcanic center (Beavon, 1997).

Gold-bearing quartz veins in the Timmins camp cut a granodiorite porphyry intrusive dated at 2691 Ma and 2688 Ma and also a lamprophyre dyke dated at 2673 Ma (Fyon, 1991). These dates indicate that the gold mineralization in the area was emplaced after deposition of the Porcupine Group and for the most part prior to the deposition of the Timiskaming Group sediments. This is also the time interval during which the penetrative structures were developed.

Table 3 – Archean stratigraphy and radiometric dates of the Timmins area
After Beavon, 1997.

Archean Unit		Lithology	U-Pb zircon age (Ma)
Timiskaming Group		Clastic sediments	<2679
		(Unconformity)	
		Porphyry	Ca. 2690
Porcupine Group		Turbidites	<2699
Tisdale Group			
	Upper Tisdale Krist Formation	Felsic fragmentals	2698 + 4
	(Local unconformity)	Conformable argillites	
	Middle Tisdale	Tholeiitic basalts	
	Lower Tisdale	Komatiitic basalts	

(Faulted contact)

Deloro Group — Volcanic formations 2725 – 2727 + 1

Property Geology

The Price NW property is straddling the boundaries between rocks of the Deloro, Tisdale and Porcupine Groups. It is underlain by a series of variably altered and deformed mafic to ultramafic volcanics and sediments, generally steeply dipping and trending in an EW direction (Map 2). Various ultramafic to felsic intrusives were emplaced, followed by two swarms of diabase dykes, which cross-cuts all stratigraphic units in a NS and NW-SE direction. Regional geology maps (Hawley, 1929 and Pyke, 1982) show the Destor Porcupine Fault Zone (DPFZ) extending across the southern portion of the claim group and towards the east property boundary, where it is truncated by the NS trending Matagami River Fault (MRF). The MRF is generally believed to account for a sinistral displacement of about 7 km, with the east block moving upward.

Outcrop exposure is scarce and appears restricted to the southeast portion of the property. Most of the property geology is interpreted from historical drill logs and geophysical data filed with the assessment office. A south to north description of the lithostratigraphy is summarized below.

Rocks of the Deloro Group underlie the southernmost portion of the property. They consist of intensely deformed and altered mafic to ultramafic volcanic flows, followed to the north by sediments intercalated with several chert-magnetite iron formations, sulphide iron formations, and graphitic argillites. Many old trenches and pits are found in this area, but no significant gold assays appear to have been reported.

Further to the north, the Destor Porcupine Fault Zone extends in a southwesterly direction across the claim group, and lies within a series of sheared and brecciated komatiitic flows or "green carb zones" which are considered to form the base of the Tisdale Group of volcanics.

To the north of the ultramafic flows is a conglomerate unit interpreted by the PJV as possibly Timiskaming in age. The unit is predominantly composed of ultramafic clasts, highly foliated and crenulated, with occasional cherty cobbles. These rocks are moderate to strongly sericitic, carbonatized, with lesser silicification and fuchsite in association with quartz veining and scattered amounts of pyrite and chalcopyrite. The conglomerate grades northward into a thick package of greywackes and argillites, possibly intercalated with minor mafic to ultramafic flows.

In the central portion of the property, a peculiar magnetic low surrounded by a strong "magnetic outer ring" is noted. Drilling has indicated that the core of the anomaly relates to the presence of an altered felsic intrusive, emplaced within a "fenitized" assemblage of mafic to ultramafic rocks. The felsic plug is about 300 to 500m across, and

consists of a quartz-feldspar porphyry, variably hematized and generally weakly mineralized (<1% disseminated pyrite). The surrounding host rock includes strongly magnetic amygdular and pillowed to brecciated mafic volcanic flows, talcose ultramafic units (volcanic to possibly intrusive), and several ambiguous rocks of uncertain origin, displaying bluish veins and diffuse bluish to pistachio-green zones. These zones are quite heterogeneous, variably hematized, biotitic, calcareous, and are commonly intruded by brick red "syenitic" dykes and by felsic dykes probably emanating outward from the felsic intrusion. A brief investigation by Keith Barron (University of Western Ontario) and others suggested that this rock assemblage is "fenitized" (alkali-altered), and includes a peculiar mineralogy such as bluish Mg-riebeckite, epidote-green Na-pyroxenes (aegirine-acmite), and locally includes large crystals of honey-brown sphene and yellow-brown to red-brown masses of melanite (Ti-rich garnets). The igneous intrusive phase responsible for the fenitization, such as carbonatite, has so far not been identified on the property.

The contact between the mafic to ultramafic rocks and the sediments to the north is strongly fractured, hematized, variably fenitized, and coincides with a fault zone, which appears to extend in a SW-NE direction. The sediments are locally cherty and sulphidized, to locally argillaceous, to arkosic and strongly hematized. Additional volcanic units are reported from drilling data, but the Porcupine Group of sediments is presumed to dominate in the north portion of the property.

A gabbroic intrusive is reported in the southeast corner of the property, and numerous diabase dykes cross-cut the area in a NS and NW-SE direction.

MMI SOIL SAMPLING

This survey was carried out by the Porcupine Joint Venture, with survey lines every 200m and the survey covered the Price Township portion of the claim block. This may have been too wide a line spacing for the gold target being sought.

Gold, palladium, nickel, cobalt and silver were the only elements analyzed.

The best gold values in the survey were in an area near the southeast corner of the claim block, where three samples gave values from 6 to 9 times background. This is an area where there were no significant gold values intersected in any of the drill holes. Also, this is an area where trenching and pitting took place and again, there were no significant gold assays from these trenches.

Besides MMI gold values in this area, there were elevated values in both palladium and nickel, both of which can be good indicators for gold.

To the north, where there were elevated gold values in a few drill holes (PO-88-2 2880 ppb), there were no MMI gold values. This may be related to the wide line spacing.

The best MMI gold values are located within or just to the south of the DPFZ. It is suggested that fill-in lines on either side of the two areas (see Map 7) be carried out. There is a trench (Trench A), as well as drill hole CK03-3 near the highest MMI gold values.

There were five isolated areas that gave a one sample reading of 2 times background. However, the remainder of the claim block did not show signs of any interesting MMI gold values.

VMS POTENTIAL

In the entire drill core, values of copper, zinc and galena were very low and are considered to be a result of re-mobilization processes, as opposed to stratigraphic layering effects. The best results for copper, zinc and galena were in drill hole CK-11, where 7.74% Zn, 0.47% Cu and 1.42% Pb over 0.6m were intersected. The host rock for the sulphides is intrusion breccia within sedimentary rocks.

From drill hole CK-11, the overburden thickness in this area is approximately 52m. Therefore, the occurrence of outcrop is slim. It is suggested that soil sampling be carried out to the west along IP Conductor KK (see Map 6), as well as to the east, along IP Conductor D. Since it is felt that both copper and zinc may have been re-mobilized, it is therefore suggested that IP Conductors P, Q and E also be followed up. Each of these conductors represents strong IP responses. Only IP Conductor D has magnetic correlation.

Extensive exhalative type rocks were not intersected in any of the drill holes, so that is somewhat discouraging for VMS style mineralization. Graphite has been intersected in a number of the drill holes and this is generally associated with argillite.

DRILLING SUMMARY 1988 to 2006
(Refer to Map 6)

NR-1 North Rock Exploration 1964

Airborne EM: GEOTEM and MEGATEM
IP: strong (Inmet)
Magnetics: none
Rock types: "Timiskaming metasediments and tuffs
Mineralization:graphite
Comments: the graphite would explain the conductor. Gold assays, if any, were not revealed.

NR-2 North Rock Exploration 1964

Airborne EM: GEOTEM and MEGATEM
IP: weak (Inmet)

Magnetics: none
Rock type:
Mineralization:
Comments: Drill hole was abandoned at 251 feet while still in overburden.

PO-88-1 Chevron 1988

Airborne EM: GEOTEM and MEGATEM
IP: strong (Inmet)
Magnetics: none
Rock types: pyritic metasediments (greywacke, argillite), mafic volcanics, mafic intrusion, carbonate-sericite schist.
Mineralization: pyrite, graphite, trace pyrrhotite, trace sphalerite
Alteration: weakly hematite, carbonate, richterite, chlorite, ankerite, sericite, zoicite, tourmaline.
Structure: possible shear zone
Comments: highest gold value in hole was 250 ppb in basalt. Graphite seems to be the cause of both IP conductors.

PO-88-2 Chevron 1988

Airborne EM: none
IP: weak and drill hole near end of IP conductor (Inmet)
Magnetics: yes
Rock types: mafic to ultramafic intrusion, mylonitic felsic intrusion, chlorite schist, altered metasediments, altered mafic volcanics
Mineralization: disseminated pyrite, trace pyrrhotite, trace chalcopyrite, trace galena.
Alteration: chloritic, talc, calcite, ankerite, trace fuchsite, weakly hematite, biotite, richterite, carbonate, tourmaline.
Structure: wide fault/shear zone in ultramafic rocks and felsic intrusion.
Comments: highest gold value in hole 2880 ppb in felsic intrusion. No graphite in hole. Disseminated pyrite would explain weak IP response.

PO-88-3 Chevron 1988

Airborne EM: none
IP: strong (Inmet)
Magnetics: strong EW trend
Rock types: felsic tuff (sericite schist), quartz feldspar porphyry, pyritic felsic volcanics, pyritic felsic ash-lapilli tuff, mafic dyke, felsic intrusion, altered mafic volcanics.
Mineralization: pyrite, trace chalcopyrite, trace galena, trace graphite.
Alteration: sericite, ankerite, hematite, calcite, magnetite, chlorite, carbonate, trace epidote, tourmaline.

Structure: possible shear zones.
Comments: IP conductor caused by disseminated pyrite. The highest gold value was 370 ppb.

PO-90-4 Chevron 1990

Airborne EM: none
IP: drill hole off the end of IP conductor (Inmet)
Magnetics: strong
Rock types: mafic intrusive, chlorite-biotite schist, altered metasediments (argillite and greywacke), felsic dyke.
Mineralization: pyrite, trace chalcopyrite, specularite.
Alteration: chlorite, magnetite, biotite, calcite, richterite, carbonate, talc, hematite, sericite, ankerite.
Structure: minor fault gouge, shear zones, shear/fault zone in the ultramafic rocks.
Comments: Magnetic mafic intrusive rocks are the cause of the magnetic anomaly. Disseminated pyrite would be the cause for a weak IP response. The highest gold value was 2270 ppb in greywacke near a felsic dyke. Other gold values include 300 to 1130 ppb.

MK 931 Matti Kangas 1993

Airborne EM: none
IP: drill hole off west end of a strong IP conductor (Inmet)
Magnetics: weak
Rock types: ultramafic komatiite flows, sheared carbonatized mafic (u/m) volcanics, syenite dyke, quartz augen schist.
Mineralization: rare pyrrhotite, trace chalcopyrite, pyrite.
Alteration: talc, carbonate, spinifex textures, moderate ankerite, calcite chlorite, tourmaline, serpentine, varioles, sericite, fuchsite.
Structure: shearing
Comments: Magnetics are related to the ultramafic rocks. Pyrite is the source for the extention of the IP conductor. This drill hole is located in the middle of the PDFZ. The highest gold value in the drill hole is 309 ppb in ultramafic rocks.

MK 932 Matti Kangas 1993

Airborne EM: none
IP: moderate
Magnetics: none
Rock types: siliceous tuff, banded graphitic sediments, banded sediments, mafic tuff.
Mineralization: pyrite
Alteration: fuchsite, carbonate, silicification

Structure: sheared
Comments: Graphite and pyrite are the source for the IP response. There were no gold values, but there was 1375 ppm Ni.

MK 933A Matti Kangas 1993

Airborne EM: none
IP: none
Magnetics: moderate
Rock types: mafic volcanic
Mineralization: pyrite, magnetite, chalcopyrite
Alteration: chlorite, ankerite, sericite, carbonate, silicification, fuchsite.
Structure: varioles, highly sheared.
Comments: chalcopyrite near end of drill hole (118-130 feet). Magnetite would explain moderate magnetic anomaly. No significant gold values were intersected in this hole.

MK 933B Matti Kangas 1993

Airborne EM: none
IP: moderate to strong (Inmet)
Magnetics: none
Rock types: mafic volcanics, interflow shaley sediment, sheared syenite dyke, quartz porphyry, variolitic mafic flow, tonalitic dyke.
Mineralization: pyrite, possible graphite, magnetite, trace pyrrhotite, minor sphalerite, trace chalcopyrite.
Alteration: chlorite, calcite, sericite, ankerite, carbonate, silicification, micas biotite, tourmaline, muscovite.
Structure: sheared, variolitic.
Comments: Pyrite is the probable source for the IP response. Very low values of gold and other elements were intersected.

MK 934 Matti Kangas 1993

Airborne EM: none
IP: strong (Inmet)
Magnetics: none
Rock types: sediments, porphyry
Mineralization: disseminated pyrite, graphite
Alteration: sericite, ankerite, carbonate
Structure: none
Comments: disseminated pyrite and graphite are the likely cause of the IP response. Very low values in all elements.

MK 935 Matti Kangas 1993

Airborne EM: none
IP: none
Magnetics: moderate to strong
Rock types: sediments, mafic tuff, dioritic volcanic flow
Mineralization: graphite, pyrite
Alteration: carbonate, silicification, sericite
Structure: none
Comments: Graphite and pyrite may explain the IP conductor. Very low values for all elements.

MK 936 Matti Kangas 1995

Airborne EM: none
IP: moderate (Inmet)
Magnetics: strong
Rock types: sediments, basalt
Mineralization: pyrite
Alteration: chlorite
Structure: fault?
Comments: very low values in all elements.

MK 937 Matti Kangas 1995

Airborne EM: none
IP: none
Magnetics: strong
Rock types: basalt
Mineralization: disseminated pyrrhotite
Alteration: none reported
Structure: re-interpreted fault zone located just to the north of the drill collar.
Comments: very low values in all elements were intercepted.

MK 938 Matti Kangas 1995

Airborne EM: none
IP: none
Magnetics: none
Rock types: mafic volcanics, feldspar porphyry, felsic tuff, banded sediments
Mineralization: sparse disseminated pyrite
Alteration: none reported
Structure: none
Comments: The location of the re-interpreted drill hole could be in error. The highest gold value was 2026 ppb in felsic tuff.

JC 941 Jim Croxall 1994

Airborne EM: none
IP: drill hole off end of weak IP conductor (Inmet)
Magnetics: strong
Rock types: komatiitic flows, feldspar porphyry
Mineralization: pyrite
Alteration: serpentinite, riebeckite, aegirine, melanite garnets, carbonate
Structure: none
Comments: disseminated pyrite would explain the weak IP response. The serpentinized and 'fenitized' komatiitic flows (u/m?) would explain the strong magnetic response. A gold value of 2320 ppb was intersected in a quartz vein within red porphyry. All other elements were very low.

JC 942 Jim Croxall 1995

Airborne EM: none
IP: drill hole off the end of a weak IP conductor (Inmet)
Magnetics: strong
Rock types: fragmental mafic volcanics
Mineralization: disseminated pyrite
Alteration: epidote, carbonate
Structure: none
Comments: The disseminated pyrite could explain the weak IP response. however, the strong magnetic anomaly is not explained. Maybe the magnetic source is deeper. A gold value of 331 ppb was obtained in an epidote section within fragmental mafic volcanics.

JC 943 Jim Croxall 1995

Airborne EM: none
IP: a weak NS striking IP conductor parallel with a NS striking diabase dyke (Inmet)
Magnetics: none
Rock types: feldspar porphyry, diabasic rock.
Mineralization: disseminated pyrite
Alteration: silicification
Structure: none
Comments: There could be a NS IP conductor, in which case, the DDH was drilled parallel to it. Very little pyrite would not explain the IP conductor. The strong NS magnetic anomaly is related to the diabase dyke. Very low values in all elements.

JC 944 Jim Croxall 1995

Airborne EM: none
IP: the same NS IP conductor described in JC 943.
Magnetics: none
Rock types: feldspar porphyry
Mineralization:
Alteration: silicification
Structure: none
Comments: same comments as in JC 943.

CK-1 Inmet Mining Corp. 1996

Airborne EM: none
IP: strong (Inmet)
Magnetics: strong
Rock types: diabase dyke, quartz feldspar porphyry, sediments, flow breccia basalt.
Mineralization:disseminated pyrite
Alteration: chlorite, siliceous, carbonate, epidote, sericite, hematite.
Structure: none
Comments: heavily hematized. The highest gold value was 551 ppb and the higher gold numbers were associated with the quartz feldspar porphyry. Widespread disseminated pyrite would explain the IP response, while the diabase dyke would explain the magnetic anomaly.

CK-2 Inmet Mining Corp. 1996

Airborne EM: none
IP: moderate (Inmet)
Magnetics: strong
Rock types: basalt, feldspar porphyry, sediments, iron formation.
Mineralization:pyrite, magnetite, trace galena
Alteration: tourmaline, sericite, hematite, chlorite, carbonate, epidote, silicification.
Structure: none
Comments: arsenopyrite was 4110 ppm, but gold was very low.

CK-3 Inmet Mining Corp. 1996

Airborne EM: none
IP: 3 strong IP conductors (Inmet)
Magnetics: strong
Rock types: basalt, argillite, mafic sediment, greywacke, mafic intrusive.
Mineralization:disseminated pyrite, trace chalcopyrite

Alteration: carbonate, sericite, silicified, chlorite, tourmaline, epidote.
Structure: none
Comments: Lots of quartz veining. The highest gold value was 190 ppb in a quartz vein within basalt.

CK-4 Inmet Mining Corp. 1996

Airborne EM: none
IP: weak (Inmet)
Magnetics: strong
Rock types: sediments, argillite, sandstone, siltstone, arkose, feldspar porphyry.
Mineralization: pyrite, trace chalcopyrite, possible arsenopyrite, specularite
Alteration: sericite, chlorite, carbonate, hematite, silicified, epidote
Structure: fault zone
Comments: The strong NS magnetic anomaly could be related to the NS diabase dyke. There was nothing in the drill core that would give such a strong magnetic response. Pyrite in small amounts would explain the IP response. A gold value of 340 ppb was intersected in feldspar porphyry.

CK-5 Inmet Mining Corp. 1996

Airborne EM: none
IP: strong (Inmet)
Magnetics: weak
Rock types: conglomeritic sandstone, argillite, sandstone, greywacke, siltstone, ultramafic rock, mafic rock (basalt?).
Mineralization: pyrite
Alteration: sericite, fuchsite, hematite, siliceous, carbonate, chlorite, calcite, serpentinite, talc
Structure: fault
Comments: A combination of pyrite and serpentinite would explain the strong IP response and the weak magnetic anomaly. A gold value of 1590 ppb was intersected in sandstone, while other higher values were intersected in sandstone and conglomerate.

CK-6 Inmet Mining Corp. 1996

Airborne EM: none
IP: drill hole off west end of a strong IP conductor (Inmet)
Magnetics: strong
Rock types: diabase dyke, sediments
Mineralization: pyrite
Alteration: siliceous, chlorite, epidote
Structure: none

Comments: The diabase dyke explains the magnetic anomaly. Very low values for all elements.

CK-7 Inmet Mining Corp. 1996

Airborne EM: none
IP: very poor IP response (Inmet)
Magnetics: strong
Rock types: ultramafic flow, basalt
Mineralization: pyrite
Alteration: carbonate, talc, chlorite, fenitized riebeckite or richterite, serpentinite, calcite, tourmaline, hematite
Structure: fault
Comments: The ultramafic rocks would explain the magnetics, while the pyrite would be the cause of the IP response. Very low values in all elements.

CK-8 Inmet Mining Corp. 1996

Airborne EM: none
IP: strong (Inmet)
Magnetics: moderate
Rock types: sandstone, siltstone, argillite, conglomerate, mafic porphyry
Mineralization: graphite, pyrite, magnetite
Alteration: carbonate, sericite, siliceous, fuchsite, epidote, calcite, chlorite, hematite
Structure: fault
Comments: The highest gold value in the hole was 355 ppb (fuchsite nearby). All other elements were very low.

CK-9 Inmet Mining Corp. 1998

Airborne EM: none
IP: weak (Inmet)
Magnetics: strong
Rock types: ultramafic rocks, sandstone, siltstone, dioritic intrusive, mafic dyke, greywacke, conglomerate, diabase
Mineralization: pyrite, trace chalcopyrite, trace sphalerite, graphite
Alteration: carbonate, calcite, sericite, hematite, chlorite, epidote
Structure: strongly sheared, fault?
Comments: The faulting is not evident from the magnetics. However, the contact between the ultramafic rocks to the south and the sediments to the north have been offset (drill results). The ultramafic rocks explain the strong magnetic anomaly, although the diabase dyke may have contributed. The weak IP response could be related to both the pyrite and graphite.

A very low gold value of 393 ppb was obtained in a very cherty rock type, which had trace sphalerite (1870 ppm). Trace chalcopyrite in this area also gave a copper value of 1580 ppm.

CK-10 Inmet Mining Corp. 1998

Airborne EM: none
IP: very weak IP response (Inmet)
Magnetics: none
Rock types: greywacke, siltstone, basalt, hyaloclastic breccia, lapilli tuff
Mineralization: pyrite
Alteration: hematite, calcite, carbonate, chlorite
Structure: fault
Comments: Very low values for all elements.

CK-11 Inmet Mining Corp. 1998

Airborne EM: none
IP: strong (Inmet)
Magnetics: moderate to weak
Rock types: greywacke, siltstone, argillite, intrusion breccia
Mineralization: pyrite, graphite, sphalerite, chalcopyrite, galena
Alteration: calcite, chlorite
Structure: fault
Comments: 20% sphalerite, 1% chalcopyrite and 1% galena over 0.6m were noted in an intrusion breccia. The assayed values were 77400 ppm, 4740 ppm and 14200 ppm respectively. There was also 20 ppm Ag as well. The IP conductor, both to the west and to the east, should be further explored (see Map 6).

CK-12 Inmet Mining Corp. 1998

Airborne EM: none
IP: strong (Inmet)
Magnetics: moderate to weak
Rock types: greywacke, siltstone, argillite
Mineralization: graphite, pyrite
Alteration: calcite
Structure: fault
Comments: Graphite would explain the IP response. Very low values in all elements.

CK03-01 Porcupine Joint Venture 2003

Airborne EM: none
IP: could be an easterly extention of a strong IP response

covering CK-5 (see Maps 5 and 6).
Magnetics: moderate to weak (could be a NS diabase dyke).
Rock types: argillite, arkose, greywacke
Mineralization: pyrite
Alteration: tourmaline?
Structure: none
Comments: 250 ppb Au in arkose (with some tourmaline) was the highest value.

CK03-02 Porcupine Joint Venture 2003

Airborne EM: none
IP: none
Magnetics: none
Rock types: mafic breccia, argillite, arkose, basaltic komatiite, greywacke
Mineralization: pyrite, trace pyrrhotite
Alteration: carbonate, trace to minor fuchsite, sericite
Structure: fault?
Comments: 550 ppb Au over 0.9m was intersected in a mafic breccia zone containing minor fuchsite.

CK03-03 Porcupine Joint Venture 2003

Airborne EM: GEOTEM and MEGATEM
IP: strong (Inmet)
Magnetics: none
Rock types: sediments, greywacke, sandstone, arkose, diabase, chert, graphitic argillite, basaltic komatiite, felsic intrusive, peridotitic komatiite.
Mineralization: magnetite, graphite, pyrite, trace pyrrhotite, trace chalcopyrite, trace sphalerite.
Alteration: siliceous, chlorite, epidote, sericite, calcite, carbonate, talcose.
Structure: none
Comments: Graphite would explain both the airborne and IP conductors. Not sure if a flanking airborne and IP conductor has been intersected (within an interpreted fault). The highest gold value was 280 ppb, while all others are very low.

CK03-04 Porcupine Joint Venture 2003

Airborne EM: none
IP: none
Magnetics: none
Rock types: argillite, greywacke, arkose, diabase, conglomerate, basaltic komatiite.
Mineralization: pyrite, trace chalcopyrite, magnetite, graphite

Alteration: chlorite, sericite, epidote, trace fuchsite, siliceous, carbonate, talcose
Structure: none
Comments: Very low values for all elements. PJV could have been drilling into a fault zone.

CK03-05 Porcupine Joint Venture 2003

Airborne EM: drill hole off west end of MEGATEM anomaly.
IP: none
Magnetics: none
Rock types: quartzite, greywacke, argillite, arkose, conglomerate, peridotitic komatiite, felsic intrusive
Mineralization: trace pyrite, trace galena
Alteration: chlorite, hematite, calcite, siliceous, talcose, sericite, trace fuchsite
Structure: none
Comments: Was this drill core not assayed?

CK03-06 Porcupine Joint Venture 2003

Airborne EM: none
IP: none
Magnetics: none
Rock types: argillite, arkose, greywacke, basaltic komatiite
Mineralization: pyrite, trace pyrrhotite, trace chalcopyrite
Alteration: siliceous, sericitic, carbonate, trace fuchsite
Structure: shearing
Comments: The highest gold value was 930 ppb located in basaltic komatiite

PR05-01 Lake Shore Gold 2005

Airborne EM: none
IP: weak (Inmet)
Magnetics: strong
Rock types: diabase dyke, intermediate to felsic hypabyssal rocks, mafic metavolcanics rocks, ultramafic metavolcanics rocks, peridotite
Mineralization: pyrite, trace pyrrhotite
Alteration: siliceous, hematite, calcite, chlorite, epidote, biotite, tremolite?, talcose, riebeckite
Structure: sheared, fault zone
Comments: The highest gold value was 255 ppb in a felsic feldspar porphyry dyke. Some pyrite explains the weak IP response. The ultramafic rocks probably explain the strong magnetic anomaly.

PR05-02 Lake Shore Gold 2005

Airborne EM: none
IP: weak (Inmet)
Magnetics: none
Rock types: pillowed to brecciated mafic volcanic flows, felsic feldspar porphyry dykes, ultramafic intrusive rocks, pyroxenite?, calcareous/syenite dyke, peridotite, diabase dyke
Mineralization: pyrite, magnetite, trace chalcopyrite, specularite
Alteration: calcite, epidote, hematite, chlorite, carbonate, tourmaline, biotite, fenitization?, sphene/titanite, melanite/andradite garnets, talcose, serpentinite
Structure: shear zone
Comments: No significant gold values were intersected in this drill hole. Some pyrite would explain the weak IP response. The diabase dyke near the end of the hole would explain the moderate NNE/SSW magnetic trend just to the west of the drill hole.

PR06-03 Lake Shore Gold 2006

Airborne EM: none
IP: none
Magnetics: yes
Rock types: possibly mafic volcanics, quartz feldspar porphyry, ultramafic schist, ultramafic metavolcanics rocks, felsic dykes, pyroxenite, lamprophyre dyke
Mineralization: magnetite, disseminated pyrite, disseminated chalcopyrite
Alteration: chlorite, iron carbonate, hematite, ankerite, tourmaline, fuchsite, sericite, epidote
Structure: shearing
Comments: The absence of any major volume of either sulphides or graphite would explain the absence of any IP anomalies. The highest gold value in this hole was 0.105 g/t over 1.3m. Disseminated pyrite, disseminated galena, trace chalcopyrite and molybdenite was noted in this area. A high value of 191 ppm As over 1.5m was noted in another area, but there was no gold associated with the arsenic.

PR06-04 Lake Shore Gold 2006

Airborne EM: none
IP: none
Magnetics: none
Rock types: quartz feldspar porphyry, mafic to ultramafic intrusion, intermediate to felsic hypabyssal rocks, pillowed mafic volcanic flow, diabase dyke, flow top breccia, possibly sediments.
Mineralization: disseminated pyrite, trace chalcopyrite, magnetite

Alteration:	hematite, chlorite, carbonate, silicification, calcite, biotite, talcose, ankerite.
Structure:	fault zone
Comments:	The highest gold value was 1 g/t over 0.5m and is contained within altered and sheared mafic volcanics. A high value of 193 ppm As was intercepted deeper in the hole and was contained within a weak structural zone in ultramafic intrusive rocks.

PR06-05 Lake Shore Gold 2006

Airborne EM:	none
IP:	weak (Inmet)
Magnetics:	strong
Rock types:	ultramafic flow/intrusive?, fenitized spinifex flow, ultramafic schist, ultramafic metavolcanic rocks, altered mafic volcanics, sediments, graphitic pelite, diabase, siltstone
Mineralization:	magnetite, pyrite, trace chalcopyrite, trace pyrrhotite
Alteration:	biotite, calcite, chlorite, riebeckite, talcose, fuchsite, ankerite, Mg-carb, Fe-carb, sericite, hematite
Structure:	shearing, fault
Comments:	The highest gold value was 0.182 g/t over 0.60m within altered mafic volcanics. There is pyrite and chalcopyrite involved. A value of 169 ppm As was also noted in the same area. High arsenic values (245 ppm) were also obtained in graphitic sediments, but with no gold values.

COMMENTS ON PREVIOUS ASSESSMENT WORK
(see Table 2)

Bruin Yellowknife Property

The property corresponds to the SE portion of the Price NW property, from claim number 988131 in the SW, to 880308 in the NW, to 871794 in the NE, to 871796 in the SE.

Their ground magnetic survey correlates very nicely with the Porcupine Joint Venture (PJV) 2nd vertical derivative map.

Norm Keevil's comment about the NW-SE magnetic trend being related to an iron formation is wrong. We now know that it is a diabase dyke. There may be IF in this area, but the NW-SE magnetic trend is due to the dyke.

He also says that serpentinite is located in the center of the property. This is seen on both their magnetic map, as well as on the PJV map.

Otherwise, nothing unusual about this report.

H.Z. Tittley Property

The property is basically a NS 'slice' through the east central region of the large ultramafic intrusive in the south central area of the Price NW property.

The magnetic survey does not reveal anything unusual compared with the PJV data.

His comments within the report did not add anything new or different from what will be seen later.

Chevron - Magnetic and VLF-EM Survey

Their magnetic total field data is as good as the PJV data. They did not however, produce a 2nd vertical derivative map at the time. If they had, this may have assisted them with their geological mapping at that time.

The VLF data is very difficult to read (too dark) and therefore, it will not be of any assistance. I believe that the MEGATEM data will be more than needed.

Chevron – Report on the Geology

They basically covered the SE corner of the Price NW property (at least this is where most of the outcrops are).

From the old geology map (report) by Harding and Berry, there is a shaft in the northwest corner of claim 900410. I am not sure if it has been found in recent times.

From the Ontario Geological Survey gravity map, there is an anomaly that seems to center near this shaft. This could be just the IF in the area.

From the Harding and Berry map, there are more ultramafic rocks to the west of the Chevron mapping. They call it serpentinite.

The re-interpretation of the PJV airborne magnetic data should contribute to a better understanding of the geology out (see Map 6).

They say that the North Rock NR-1 drill core is stored at the MNDM core library in Timmins. This should be looked at.

Including the long trenches of Matti Kangas and Jim Croxall, there seems to be a lot of 1b (quartz bubble schist)/ankerite, with pyritic quartz veins) near the SE corner of Price NW.

Near the SE corner of claim 880308, there is a buff ankeritic felsic (aplite) dyke. This could be the same kind of dyke that was seen in Pyke's o/c in Price NE. This dyke is near the southern margins of Pyke's o/c and is also very close to where 1 g/t Au was obtained.

There are MEGATEM anomalies in the vicinity of all this outcrop, so these areas will be checked as part of the geophysical interpretation.

In reference to the North Rock NR-1 drill hole, they mention the presence of Timiskaming-type sediments and tuffs, some of which were graphitic. The hole was drilled south and it would appear that they might have been drilling into a conductor (see the MEGATEM results). The drill hole also appears to be located near the northern contact of the large magnetic intrusive, although they don't seem to mention any ultramafic rocks in the drill log. Were they just going after the conductor and not the large magnetic anomaly? Government magnetic maps were available in 1964, but I'm not sure of any EM.

Even though North Rock saw graphite, were there any sulphides involved? Perhaps a check of the NR-1 drill core at the MNDM is prudent (for other sulphides).

Also, does that mean that the entire MEGATEM conductor along the north contact of the large magnetic anomaly is related to only graphite?

Chevron – Diamond Drilling Report 1988

PO-88-1. This drill hole was drilled north into the MEGATEM conductor. There is both pyrite and graphite that would explain the conductor. By drilling north, they missed most of the ultramafic intrusion and all of the felsic porphyry. There was some ankerite alteration, but very poor gold values. Some tourmaline was intersected further down the hole. Not a very exciting hole.

Po-88-2. By moving 100m south and drilling north, they are hoping to intersect the contact with the ultramafic intrusion. They indeed stayed in ultramafic rocks until 166m after which they hit a felsic intrusion, metasediments and then altered mafic volcanics. Except for the ultramafics, these are much the same rocks as PO-88-1. There was some ankerite and tourmaline, but only minor gold. There was very low pyrite content, but this was expected, as the hole is further away from the MEGATEM conductor.

The felsic intrusion from 219.4 to 222.3m gave interesting gold values. This should be a horizon to follow up.

The direction and amount of dip of the MEGATEM conductor is not known at this time.

PO-88-3. This drill hole is near the south central area of the large magnetic intrusive. It is drilled north and would appear to have been drilled north of an EW magnetic trend, within the large magnetic anomaly.

Mostly felsic volcanic rocks were intersected. There was some ankerite and sericitic alteration. Gold values were extremely low. There is a felsic intrusion at 74m and 102m, but no assays were taken.

There were no MEGATEM conductors in the area of this drill hole, but there is an IP conductor.

Horizontal Loop EM: In the southern grid, the results appear to be very similar to the MEGATEM data. In the north grid, there could be a second, flanking conductor near the power line.

Soil Sampling: Nothing stands out in the southern grid.

Chevron – Exploration Work Report 1988

Drill holes PO-88-1 and PO-88-2 were put down to test an interpreted 'break' or fault structure. The third hole, PO-88-3, was drilled on an IP chargeability target. There was no MEGATEM conductor located near PO-88-3.

Dave Mullen, geologist for Chevron, said 'no further work is recommended for the southern part of the existing grid'. A lot of work was done in the vicinity of the trenches and pits, with no significant gold values.

The 2.88 g/t Au in PO-88-2 was obtained in a felsic dyke. If projected up to surface, it would be near the drill collar of PO-88-1. Felsic dykes seem to be the favourable gold targets in this geological environment.

Dave Mullen said that "there does not appear to be a positive correlation between sulphide and gold content".

Chevron – Soil and Rock Geochemistry Report 1989

Gold values from outcrop and channel sampling in the trenched and pitted area in the southern part of the property are generally less than 10 ppb; the highest values being 41 ppb and 63 ppb.

PO-88-2 gave an average of 400 ppb over 3m in a felsic dyke. PO-88-3 gave up to 370 ppb over 1m.

Nothing of significance was seen in the soil geochemical results.

Chevron – Diamond Drilling Report 1990

The mafic intrusive rocks have richterite in it, with the percentage of richterite increasing in the biotite-bearing zones. There is lots of ankerite. One core sample gave a value of 2270 ppb, but there were no other prominent numbers in the remainder of the drill hole.

Jim Croxall and Matti Kangas – ROW and Geochemical Analysis For Power Stripped Areas

There were 5 trenches/pits worked on, but no gold results of any significance were obtained.

Matti Kangas – OPAP Summary Technical Report 1993

MK933A. Nothing of interest showed up in this drill hole.

MK 933B. Contains tourmaline and a little sphalerite, very little gold.

MK 931. Lots of disseminated pyrite, some fuchsite, very little gold.

Matti Kangas – Physical Work Report

None of the trench samples re-assayed by Inmet Mining Corp gave any significant gold values, the highest being 30 ppb. Trench E gave elevated values of arsenopyrite, upwards of 424 ppm in argillite.

Matti Kangas – Diamond Drilling Report

MK 932. Nothing of interest showed up in this drill hole.

MK 934. Nothing of interest showed up in this drill hole.

MK 935. Nothing of interest showed up in this drill hole.

Jim Croxall – Diamond Drilling Report

JC 941. An intersection of 2.32 g/t Au over 4.5 feet was obtained in this drill hole.

Jim Croxall – OPAP Summary Technical Report 1995

MK 938 was the only drill hole to get any gold and it was 2026 ppb over a very narrow width.

Inmet Mining Corp – Geophysical Surveys 1996

A. Thorneloe Twp. – Claim No. 1177832

The magnetic survey results show the strong EW trend through the south central area of the claim. This is believed to be related to sulphide/graphite iron formation that is also noted to the east in Price Twp.

The VLF survey results are quite poor. However, in checking the GEOTEM data, there is a strong conductor that correlates with the northern contact of the EW magnetic trend. The VLF system perhaps just did not penetrate deep enough to detect this conductor. The interpreted DPFZ is located just to the north of this conductor.

Not much can be taken from these results.

B. Price Twp. – Claim No. 1160199

With very little coverage, it is difficult to come to any conclusions with this data set. In checking the PJV magnetic map, there are at least 6 NS diabase dykes within this claim block. Otherwise, the magnetics are flat within the claim.

The VLF conductor mentioned in the report is not well defined and there are no corresponding GEOTEM or MEGATEM conductors in this area.

Inmet Mining Corp – Magnetometer Survey 1996

Not much more was seen in this data set, compared to the Porcupine Joint Venture map.

Inmet Mining Corp – Induced Polarization Survey 1996

The IP survey intercepted a number of conductors, some of which were also picked up by the MEGATEM system.

At the very north end of the grid, a strong IP conductor was picked up and this one correlates with the conductor that was drilled by Chevron PO-88-1 and North Rock NR-1.

Chevron Conductors 'A', 'B', 'C' and 'D' are perhaps due to disseminated sulphides/graphite. These were not picked up by the MEGATEM system.

The IP Conductor 'E' was picked up by the MEGATEM, as were 'F', 'G' and 'H'.

There is a low resistivity area in claim 880299 that should be looked at.

Table 4 – Inmet Mining Induced Polarization Results (see Map 6)

IP Conductor	Quality	Magnetic Association	Drilled
A	poor	no	no
B	poor	no	no
N	poor	no	no
O	poor	no	no
C	poor	no	no
D	moderate	yes	no
P	moderate	no	no
KK	moderate to strong	no	CK-11
Q	strong	no	no
E	moderate	no	no
F	moderate to strong	no	CK-12
R	strong	no	PO-88-1
LL	strong	yes	no
S	weak	no	PO-88-1
T	weak	yes	CK-9
G	weak to moderate	yes	JC-941
U	weak	no	PR05-02
V	weak	no	no
W	weak	yes	CK-2
H	weak	no	no
X	moderate	yes	no
Y	strong	yes	CK-1
I	strong	yes	PO-88-3
Z	moderate	yes	MK 936
AA	strong	no	CK-5, CK-6
BB	strong	no	CK-5
K	strong	no	MK 935
J	strong	no	no
CC	strong	no	MK 934, MK 933B
DD	strong	yes	CK-3, CK-8
EE	strong	yes	CK-3
FF	moderate	no	no
J	strong	no	MK 932
L	moderate to strong	no	no
GG	strong	no	no
M	strong	yes	CK03-03
HH	strong	no	no
JJ	strong	yes	no

Inmet Mining Corp – Summary Report 1997

This report is a summary of the highest values after re-assaying from sections of all the drill core up to 1997, as well as the re-sampling of all the trenches and pits. There were no significant values in either the trenches or pits, so they won't be reported here.

PO-88-1
Au 250 ppb
As 262 ppm
Very low in all other elements

PO-88-2
Au 2880 ppb
As 275 ppm
Ni 750 ppm
Pb 458 ppm
Very low in all other elements

PO-88-3
Au 370 ppb
Mo 33 ppm
Very low in all other elements

PO-90-4
Au 2270 ppb
As 255 ppm
Very low in all other elements

CK-1
Au 551 ppb
Very low in all other elements

CK-2
As 4110 ppm
Very low in all other elements

CK-3
Au 190 ppb
Very low in all other elements

CK-4
Au 340 ppb
Ag 5.6 ppm
Pb 934 ppm
Very low in all other elements

CK-5
Au 1590 ppb
As 608 ppm
Sb 34 ppm
Very low in all other elements

CK-6
very low in all elements

CK-7	As	140 ppm
	Ni	798 ppm
	Very low in all other elements	
CK-8	Au	355 ppb
	Cu	1580 ppm
	Zn	1870 ppm
	Very low in all other elements	
CK-9	Au	393 ppb
	Ni	458 ppm
	Zn	1280 ppm
	Very low in all other elements	
CK-10	As	146 ppm
	Very low in all other elements	
CK-11	Ag	20 ppm
	Cu	4740 ppm
	Pb	14200 ppm
	Zn	77400 ppm
	Very low in all other elements	
CK-12	very low in all elements	
MK 931	Au	309 ppb
	As	38 ppm
	Ni	701 ppm
	Very low in all other elements	
MK 932	As	106 ppm
	Ni	1375 ppm
	Very low in all other elements	
MK 933A	As	52 ppm
	Very low in all other elements	
MK 933B	very low in all elements	
MK 934	very low in all elements	
MK 935	very low in all elements	

MK 936	As	184 ppm
	Sb	4 ppm
	Very low in all other elements	
MK 937	As	74 ppm
	Very low in all other elements	
MK 938	Au	2026 ppb
	As	158 ppm
	Mo	127 ppm
	Very low in all other elements	
JC 941	Au	2320 ppb
	Ni	600 ppm
	Very low in all other elements	
JC 942	Au	331 ppb
	As	210 ppm
	Very low in all other elements	
JC 943	very low in all elements	
JC 944	very low in all elements	

Inmet Mining Corp – Magnetometer Survey 1997

Nothing new came out of this survey. The PJV survey is still considered to be the best magnetic data presentation.

Inmet Mining Corp – IP Survey 1997

The majority of the IP anomalies in Ogden Twp are very poor responses and is interpreted as being related to conductive overburden. There are 2 IP conductors in Ogden Twp, near the boundary with Price Twp. These are moderate IP responses that need to be checked out.

The stronger IP conductors in Price Twp relate to bedrock conductors. Because of a re-interpretation of the contoured IP results, a few new conductors would appear to exist (refer to Map 6).

Porcupine Joint Venture (Placer Dome and Kinross Gold) – MMI Sampling

Au, Pd, Ni, Co and Ag were the only elements analyzed. This survey covered only the southern half of the claim block. No particular patterns were noted with any of the elements in any parts of the survey.

The more interesting numbers seem to be located in the SW corner of claim 880309 and the NW corner of 871797, near Drill Hole CK03-03. The remainder of the surveyed area exhibited backgrounds of 2 or less, including the area near the north contact of the ultramafic and feldspar porphyry intrusives.

Porcupine JV – Airborne Magnetic Survey

A very good survey.

Porcupine JV – Diamond Drilling Report 2003

CK03-01	very low values in all elements
CK03-02	very low values in all elements
CK03-03	Au 550 ppb over 0.9m Very low values in all other elements

Porcupine JV – Diamond Drilling Report 2004

CK03-04	very low values in all elements
CK03-05	not assayed?
CK03-06	Au 930 ppb over 1m

Lake Shore Gold – Diamond Drilling Report 2005-2006

Their first two drill holes failed to intersect any significant gold. They did recommend a 2nd drill phase program to test the north contact zone with the main body of the feldspar porphyry and along strike further to the east. This was done in the spring of 2006 with three more drill holes.

PR05-01	Au	250 ppb over 1.1m
PR05-02	no values	
PR06-03	Au	105 ppb over 1.3m
PR06-04	Au	1000 ppb over 0.5m
PR06-05	Au	182 ppb over 0.6m

TARGET SELECTION 2008

(see Map 7)

The following areas have been selected as potential gold targets, based on various criteria, including their lack of work done, encouraging drill results, geophysical responses or their relationship with other nearby zones that presented encouraging results.

Reference will be made to a corresponding Inmet Mining Corp IP conductor if appropriate (see Maps 5 and 6).

Target #1 (IP Conductor P)

This is a moderate IP response, which has been re-interpreted as a separate conductor from IP Conductor KK to the south. The conductor could extend to the west, but it is getting very close to the Matagami River.

Target #2 (IP Conductor KK)

Drill Hole CK-11 gave some interesting copper, zinc and lead values, but very low gold values. The strongest part of the conductor is on line 300E, close to a trail, so this may be an area to look at. There is no magnetic correlation with this conductor.

Target #3 (IP Conductor Q)

The zone is located between a pond and a road. It exhibits a strong IP response, but has no magnetic association. Because of the interesting copper, zinc and lead values to the north in Drill Hole CK-11, IP Conductor Q could be a potential VMS target. IP Conductor Q has been re-interpreted as an isolated conductor and not part of a longer trend, as interpreted by Inmet Mining Corp. For the above reasons, it probably should be considered a top priority target.

Target #4 (IP Conductor C)

The IP response for this conductor is rather poor. This is basically a one line response, because of the 200m line spacing of the IP survey. Only if there are encouraging results from other surrounding conductors, should this one be considered for any work.

Target #5 (IP Conductor D)

This conductor may be an interesting conductor to follow up, because it is the eastern extention of IP Conductor KK where the interesting copper, zinc and lead values were intercepted. There is also a magnetic anomaly associated with this conductor.

Target #6 (IP Conductor E)

A potential follow-up target, providing there are encouraging results on IP Conductor Q to the west.

Target #7 (IP Conductor LL)

Same as above.

Target #8 (IP Conductors G, S and T)

This area was chosen as a potential gold target area because of the three drill holes that returned over 2 g/t gold. These intercepts were narrow however. There were either weak or no IP response with the three drill holes involved, although disseminated pyrite was evident.

It is interesting to note that Drill Hole JC 941 (drilled at –47*S) intersected 2320 ppb Au between 252 and 253m in a quartz vein within a red porphyry (syenite?), while Drill Hole PO-88-2 (drilled at –50*N) intersected 2880 ppb Au between 219 and 220m in a felsic intrusion. Drill Hole JC 941 is located about 40m south of PO-88-2, so the two holes overlapped each other. The question remains, are these two intercepts associated with the same horizon? If so, then we may have been dealing with a flat lying mineralized zone. If not, then the two drill holes are separate horizons, one (JC 941) being associated with a vertical contact between ultramafic rocks to the north and a felsic intrusion to the south. At the same time, the 2880 ppb Au intersection in PO-88-2 is associated with a separate vertical contact between these same ultramafic rocks and sediments to the north. The latter may be a similar case for Drill Hole PO-90-4, because the drill collar was closer to the north magnetic contact (u/m rocks) and the 2270 ppb Au was intersected about 72-74m down hole (drill hole dip of –50* to the north).

Both drill holes, PO-88-2 and PO-90-4, overshot the weak IP response. However, JC 941 would have gone through it.

Other gold values in the PO-90-4 drill core were between 300 and 1130 ppb.

The distance between Drill Holes PO-90-4 and PO-88-2 (JC 941) is 400m (or 1312 feet), which is a long distance for a gold target. However, Lake Shore Gold put a drill hole down (-45*N) midway between these 2 holes (PR05-01), and intersected 255 ppb Au in a felsic feldspar porphyry dyke near the ultramafic and sediment contact.

In each of the above three drill holes, shearing and faulting has taken place in the vicinity of the gold intercepts. Whether or not this is the horizon to be concentrating on remains to be seen.

Target #9 (IP Conductor V)

Since most IP conductors strike east-west, this IP conductor is most unusual, as it strikes north-south. It is the only one in the entire claim block that does.

The IP anomaly exhibits a weak response and has a strike length of approximately 400 metres. It also parallels a diabase dyke. Could this IP conductor reflect a cross-cutting structure?

Just to the north, it was Drill Hole JC 941 that intersected 2320 ppb Au between 252 and 253 metres down hole. This intersection may not be too far away from IP Conductor V.

Coincidently, Drill Holes JC943 and JC 944 were drilled north and south respectively, parallel to the IP Conductor V. Needless to say that there was very little sulphides in either drill hole and very low gold values. JC 943 did intersect the diabase dyke.

More work is recommended for this conductor and in particular, with an east-west grid pattern across the conductor. There was no MMI surveying done across this conductor.

Target #10 (IP Conductors X and Y)

This area was chosen because of the high gold value in Drill Hole MK 938, which returned 2026 ppb Au over a narrow width. However, the host rock for this intercept was felsic tuff. Another drill hole to the south, CK-1, returned 551 ppb Au over a narrow width within quartz feldspar porphyry.

Only CK-1 had an IP conductor, while MK 938 did not. However, just to the south of MK 938, there is a moderate to strong IP response (IP Conductor X) that has never been tested.

Target #11 (IP Conductor J)

It would appear that this IP conductor is flanking the much longer IP Conductor CC. It is possible that IP Conductor J joins up with IP Conductor K to the east and has only been disrupted by two cross-cutting diabase dykes.

The IP anomaly exhibits a strong IP response and is located very close to the NW-SE trending diabase dyke.

It has never been tested by drilling. Unfortunately, there were no MMI gold values in this area.

Target #12, #13, #14 and #16 (magnetics)

These four areas were selected based only on their magnetics, as they do not have any IP response.

There were no MMI gold values in these areas; therefore, they are not considered priority targets.

Target #15 (IP Conductors AA and BB)

This area was selected as a future area to follow up, because of the elevated gold values in the 3 drill holes, the highest being 1590 ppb Au in Drill Hole CK03-02.

It would appear that Drill Hole CK-5 went through 2 IP conductors (AA and BB), while the other two drill holes in this area, CK03-02 and CK03-06, saw 550 ppb Au and 930 ppb Au respectively, but have no IP responses.

It is suggested that reconnaissance work be carried out on the magnetic anomaly located just to the west of Drill Hole CK03-02.

Target #17 (IP Conductor L)

This is a long conductive trend of approximate 1.5 km strike length. It is both an airborne EM conductor, as well as an IP conductor. The latter exhibits a moderate to strong IP response. However, it does not have any magnetic association.

Interestingly, there has been no drilling done on it. As well, there were no MMI gold values intercepted along this trend.

To the west, Drill Hole MK 932 intersected banded graphitic sediments on what could be an off-setted portion (IP Conductor J) of the much longer IP Conductor L. Whether or not graphite is responsible for IP Conductor L is something that will have to be determined on the ground. The area near the 'bend' in both the AEM and IP conductors is a good place to start.

Target #18 (IP Conductor FF)

There is both an IP conductor, as well as a correlating magnetic anomaly associated with this area. It has not been tested by drilling.

Target #19 and #21 (IP Conductor M)

These two areas were selected because of the elevated MMI gold values (ranging from 6 to 9 times background). However, Drill Hole CK03-03 was drilled into IP Conductor M, with low gold values. Graphite was the apparent cause.

Target #19 was not drilled. The IP survey did not extend far enough to the west, in order to cover this target area. It should be investigated.

Target #20 (IP Conductor GG)

This has to be one of the more attractive targets to be followed up in the field. It contains both an airborne EM anomaly, as well as an IP response. Interestingly too, it coincides with a parallel fault zone to the DPFZ.

The IP response is very strong, so accordingly, graphite could be the cause.

Inmet Mining's interpretation of the DPFZ puts this target in the middle of the fault zone. However, my interpretation of the DPFZ is located a short distance to the south.

There are ultramafic rocks in the vicinity of Drill Hole MK 931, which is located just to the west of this target area. There is also weak magnetics in this area as well.

About a 100m to the south of IP Conductor GG, Trench A has a depth of overburden ranging from 1 foot to 8 feet thick. Therefore, a VLF survey would pick up this conductor quite easily.

Target #22 (IP Conductor HH)

This conductor exhibits a strong IP response and fortunately, it was picked up on the last survey line to the east. There was no airborne anomaly with it, so one suspects that disseminated sulphides, as opposed to either massive sulphides or graphite, is the cause.

The trend also coincides with the previously mentioned east-west, parallel fault zone as exists for Target #20.

There was no MMI surveying done over in this area.

A gravel road is located within 150m of this conductor, so access is easy. There is a MEGATEM conductor located about 250m southwest of IP Conductor HH that should be looked at. It appears that Drill Hole CK03-05 may have missed this conductor. This is also the drill hole that was not assayed.

Target #23 (IP Conductor JJ)

At least 4 trenches have been dug across this conductor, with no significant gold values. It would seem that banded iron formation is the cause of this strong conductor.

As a result of this re-interpretation of the magnetic data, Target #23 is located within the DPFZ. Several 'new' cross-cutting faults have also been re-interpreted.

This particular trend may not be as attractive as a follow-up target.

Target #24 (magnetics)

The magnetics in this area exhibit a very disturbed and displaced background and it is here where a re-interpretation of the data puts the DPFZ in a different locale than where Inmet Mining and others have put it.

Some of the strong magnetic features can be attributed to banded iron formation, as was seen in the trenches, with either sulphides and/or graphite being the cause of the conductors.

The strong NW/SE diabase dyke has been 'broken up' in this area and there is a gap of approximately 500m, before it continues again to the southeast. It is in this area of the gap, where the short, offsetted magnetic features exist (see Map 4).

Two strong MEGATEM conductors generally correlate with the DPFZ in this area and graphite and/or sulphides were the cause of the conductivity a short distance to the west.

The MMI survey did not cover this area or did the Inmet Mining IP survey.

Targets #25 and #26

The writer has combined both target areas, as the two coincide with a magnetic low, which has, in the past, been associated with feldspar porphyry or possibly quartz feldspar porphyry.

In examining this area, the writer looked at the drill results for each of the drill holes and evaluated them for the intercepted gold values, associated host rock type, gold intercept down hole and whether or not there was any feldspar porphyry nearby. The plan was to see whether or not there was a pattern.

Fifteen drill holes were examined. In retrospect, there is no obvious pattern between high gold values and the host rock that they are associated with. High gold values (2270 ppb, 2026 ppb and 2880 ppb have been reported within sediments in Drill Holes PO-90-4, MK 938 and PO-88-2 respectively), while 2320 ppb was reported within feldspar porphyry in Drill Hole JC 941. A number of other relatively higher gold values were also located in sediments.

The depth at which these gold intercepts were made varied between 21m (MK 938) and 254m (JC 941) down hole.

There does not seem to be a common factor, in which one could use for further exploration. One interesting observation is that most of the wide intersections are east of

the NS fence of drill holes including JC 941, JC 943 and JC 944. To the west of these drill holes, most, if not all, of the gold intercepts were made within sediments. Magnetically, both of the feldspar porphyry and sedimentary rocks would have similar magnetic low backgrounds. Therefore, magnetic lows may not be of any use as a follow up tool.

Faulting, fracturing and shearing do not seem to be any indicator of having higher gold values.

Because the high gold values are within or near Target #25, it is suggested that a more concerted effort be made to cover all of the outlined area of Target #25 and in particular, to follow up IP Conductor V.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The objectives of this report have been fulfilled.

The re-interpretation of the PJV airborne magnetic data has revealed the presence of a number of new fault/shear zones, which may be crucial in hosting gold mineralization (see Map 6). In particular, the 'P' Fault has been interpreted as an east-west fault between 200m and 400m north and parallel to the Destor Porcupine Fault Zone. This could be an important horizon for gold mineralization, as it is also similar to the structural environments encountered in some of the former gold producers deposits in the Timmins mining camp.

Also, the re-interpretation of the airborne magnetic data, particularly the 2nd derivative, has possibly given a new position to the Destor Porcupine Fault Zone (DPFZ), as it approaches the Montreal River Fault to the east (see Map 4). One will note the offsets and displacements of the linear, east-west magnetic trend near the southern portion of the claim block on what has been mapped as iron formations. One will also note the disruption of the strong northwest/southeast diabase dike in this area, as the Destor Porcupine Fault Zone approaches this diabase dike. Previous interpretations have placed the DPFZ approximately 500m to the north (see Map 2).

The re-interpretation of the Porcupine Joint Venture (PJV) airborne magnetic data set has also produced new areas (targets) that have not been drill tested for gold. This includes Targets # 25 and # 26, which are magnetic lows. The latter targets are considered to be located in areas of intense carbonatization within a feldspar porphyry, surrounded by a fenitized ultramafic intrusive rock. These are carbonatite-like environments, which has seen success to the west surrounding the Lake Shore Gold West Timmins gold discovery.

The author's re-interpretation of the Inmet Mining IP survey results has shown a number of new conductors that are located in strategic geological environments, which could contain either gold or VMS mineralization. Flanking conductors, in particular, are very important in these types of settings. As such, Target's 3, 7, 9, 17, 20, 22 and 23 (see

Map 7) are all without drill holes and thus should be considered priority targets for follow-up.

Finally, the relationships between magnetic trends, IP conductors and drill hole results have shown that there are still a few other excellent targets to be followed up in the field. There are six (6) different areas within the claim block that gave over 1 g/t gold in the previous drill results (see section on Inmet Mining Corp.- Summary Report 1997). Therefore, further work is planned for this claim block and will initially be concentrated in those high priority areas referred to above.

R. J. de Carle

Robert J. de Carle
Geophysicist

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.
1967-1970.1.1	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
June 30, 2008

Robert J. de Carle
Consulting Geophysicist

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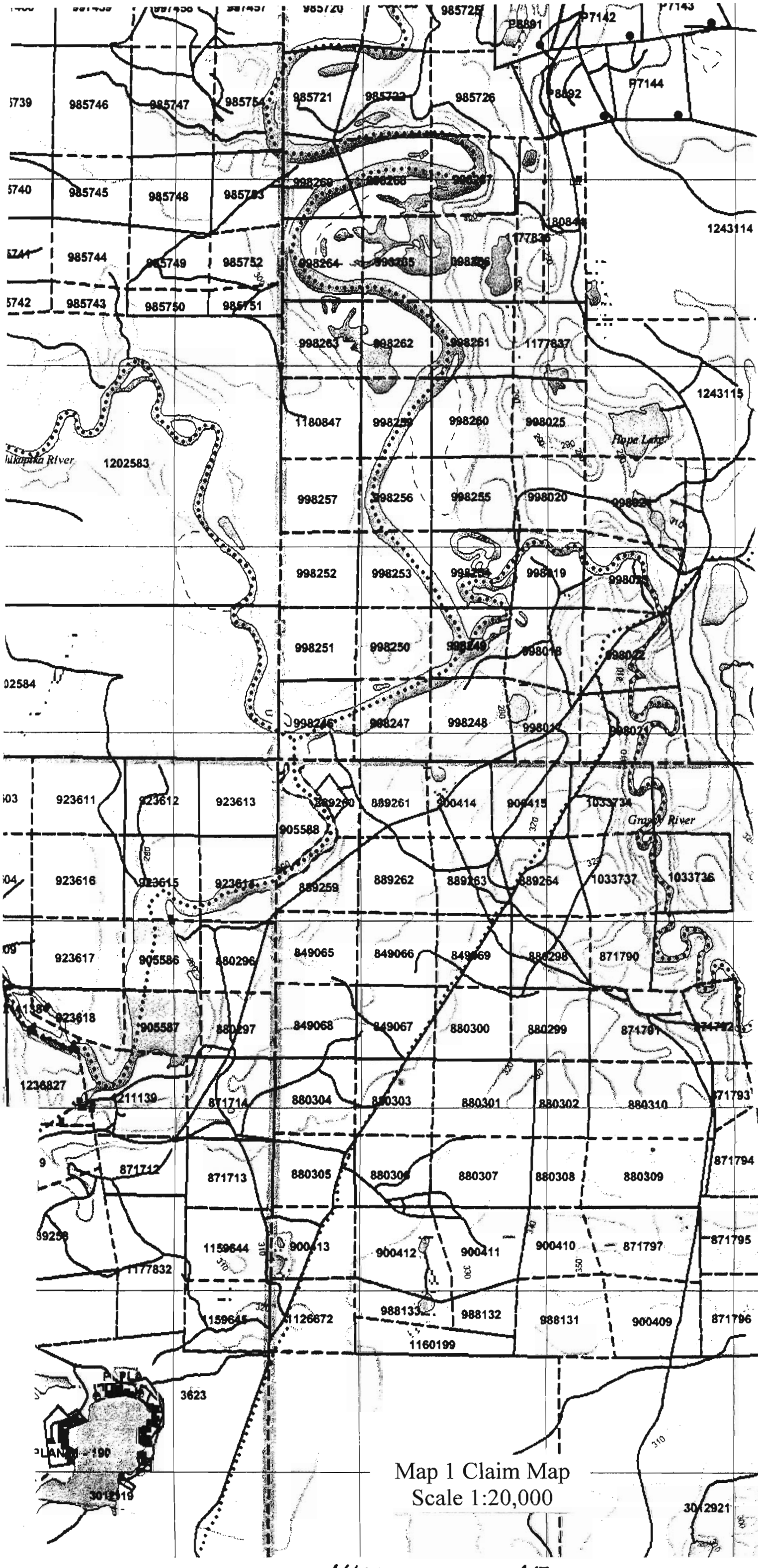
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985751
998263
998262
998261
1177837
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1180847
998259
998260
998025
Hope Lake
Hulkamixa River
1202583
998257
998256
998255
998020
998252
998253
998254
998019
998251
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998018
998022
02584
998246
998247
998248
998017
998021
923611
923612
923613
889260
889261
900414
900415
1033734
Grass River
905588
923616
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923614
889259
889262
889263
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Map 1 Claim Map
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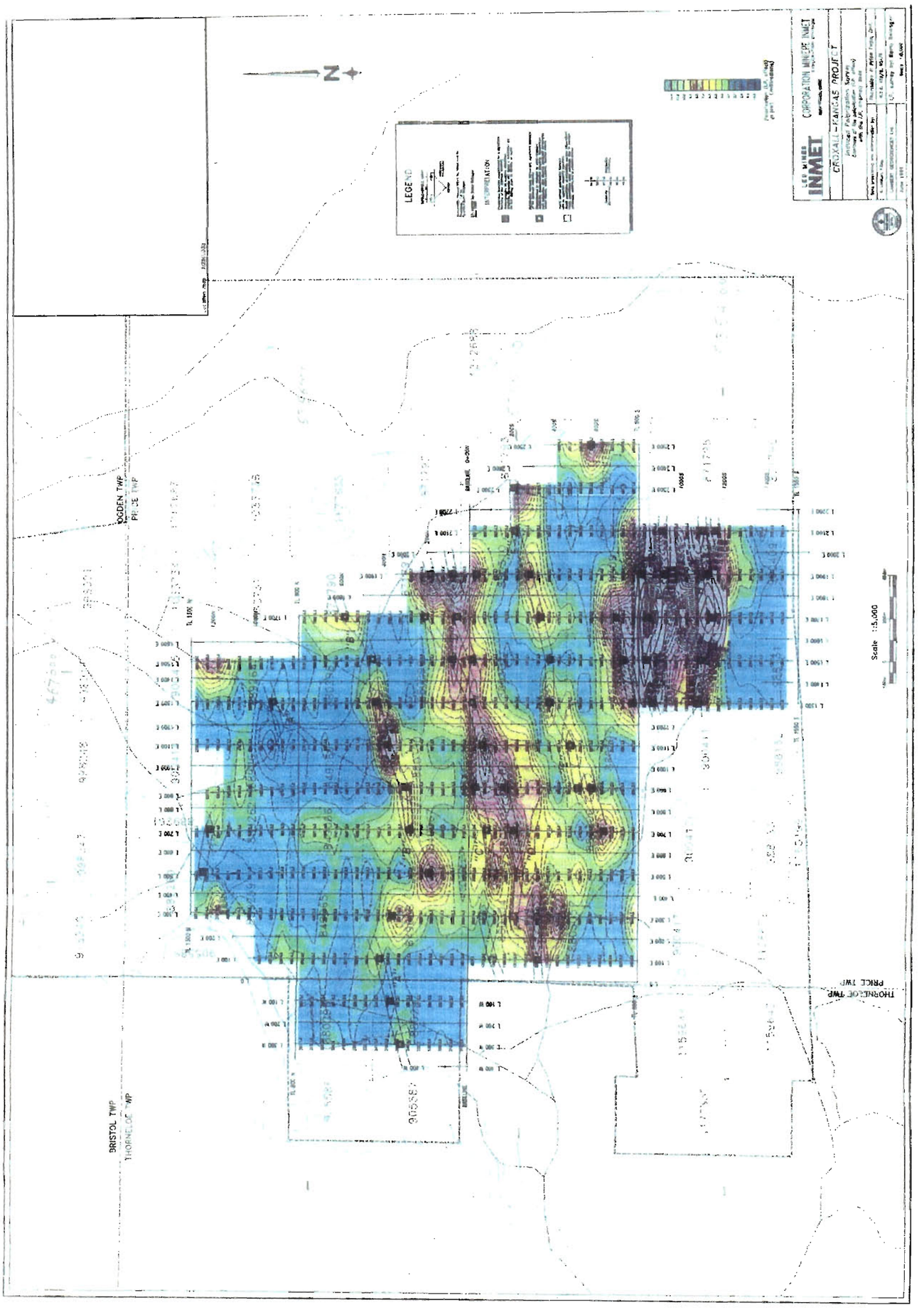
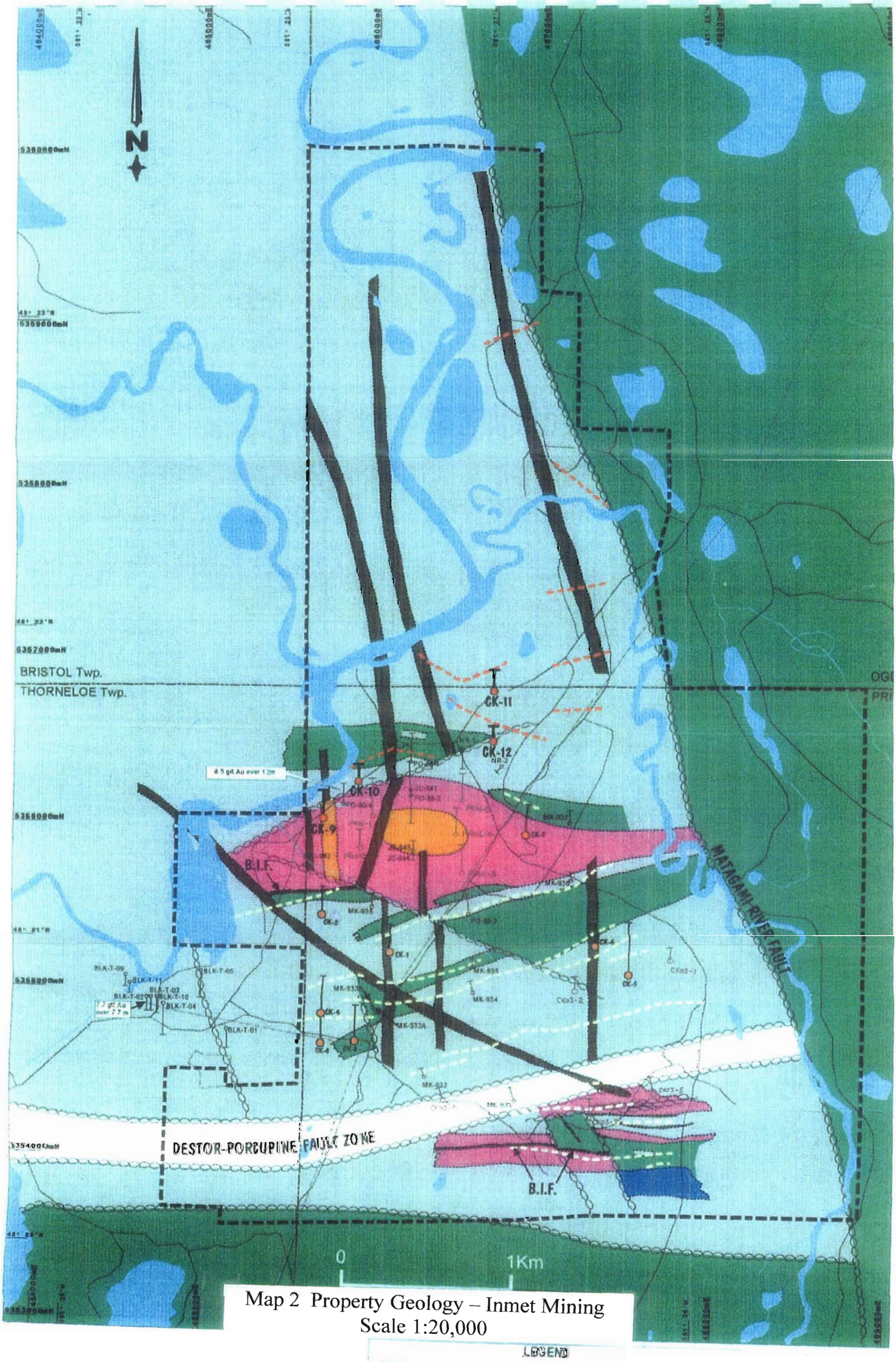
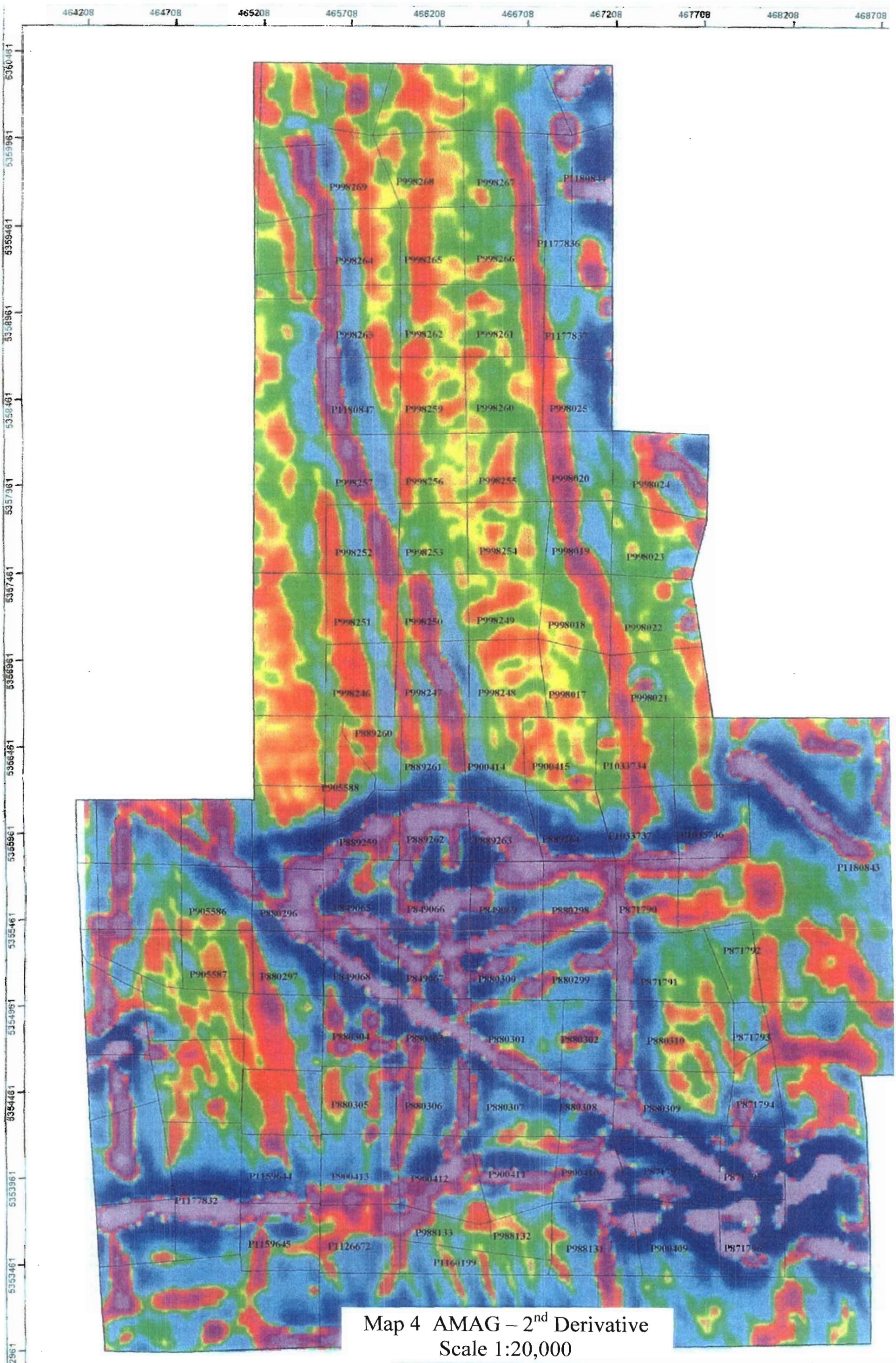


Map 5 IP Survey – Inmet Mining
Scale 1:20,000



Map 2 Property Geology – Inmet Mining
Scale 1:20,000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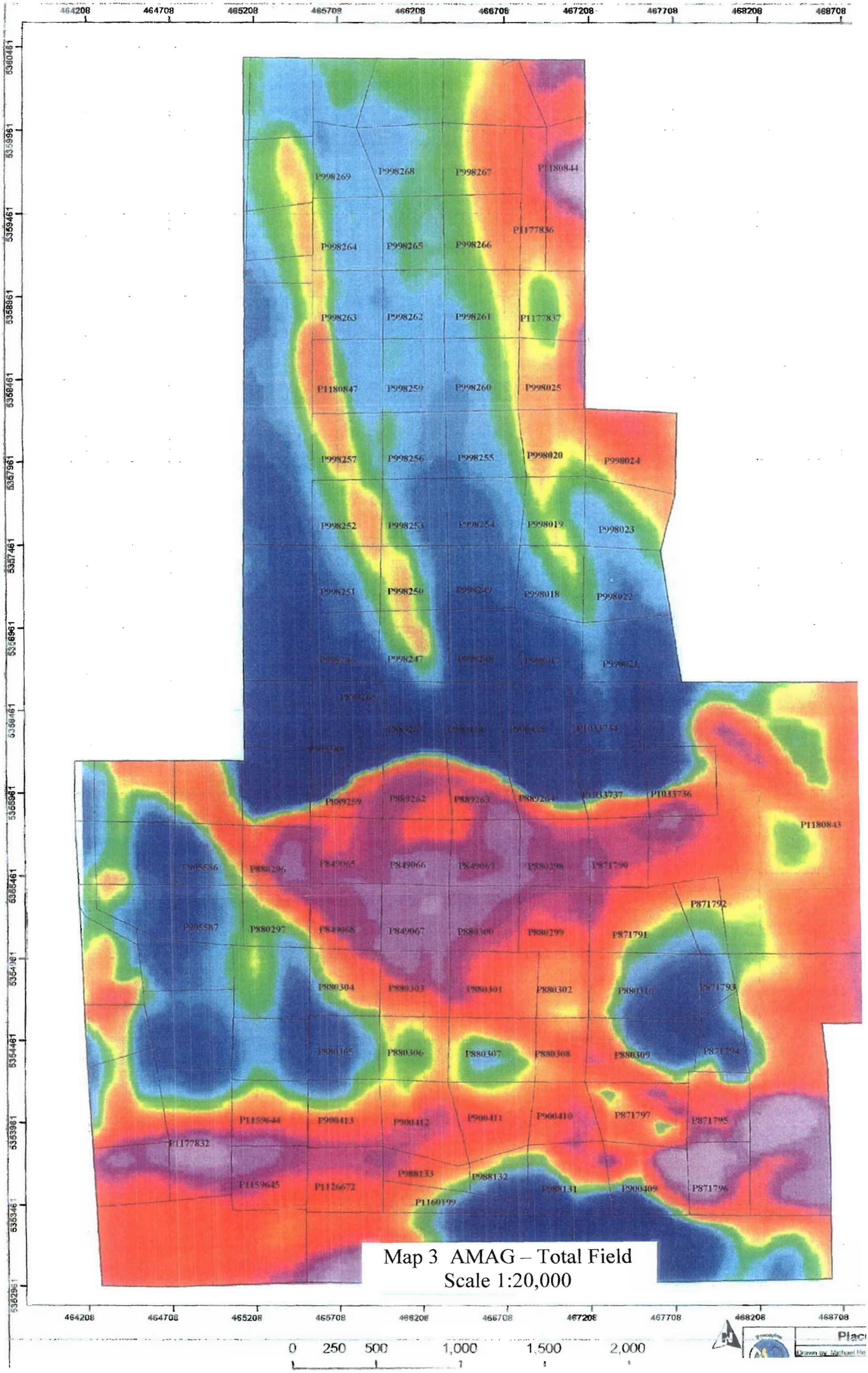
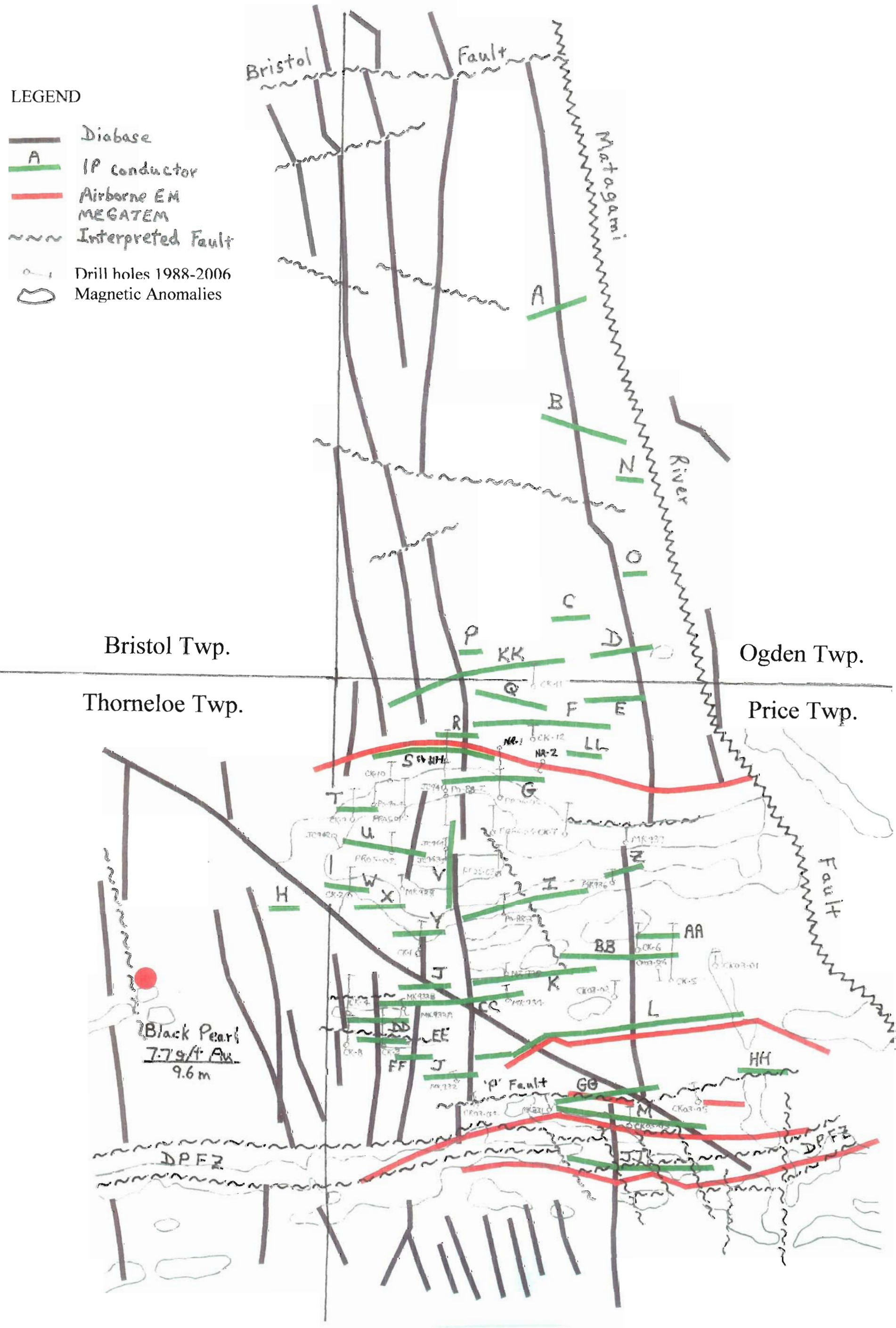
Map 4 AMAG – 2nd Derivative
Scale 1:20,000
0
250
500
1,000
1,500
2,000



Map 3 AMAG – Total Field
Scale 1:20,000

Price NW Re-Compilation 2008



Map 6 Price NW Re-Compilation 2008
Scale 1:20,000

2008 Target Selection for Price NW

Legend

IP Inmet Mining 1996, 1997
Induced Polarization Survey

DH Drill holes

MMI Porcupine Joint Venture 2002
MMI soil sampling

M Porcupine Joint Venture 2003
Airborne Magnetics

AEM OGS MEGATEM Survey 2007
Airborne Electromagnetic Anomalies

Au values ppb

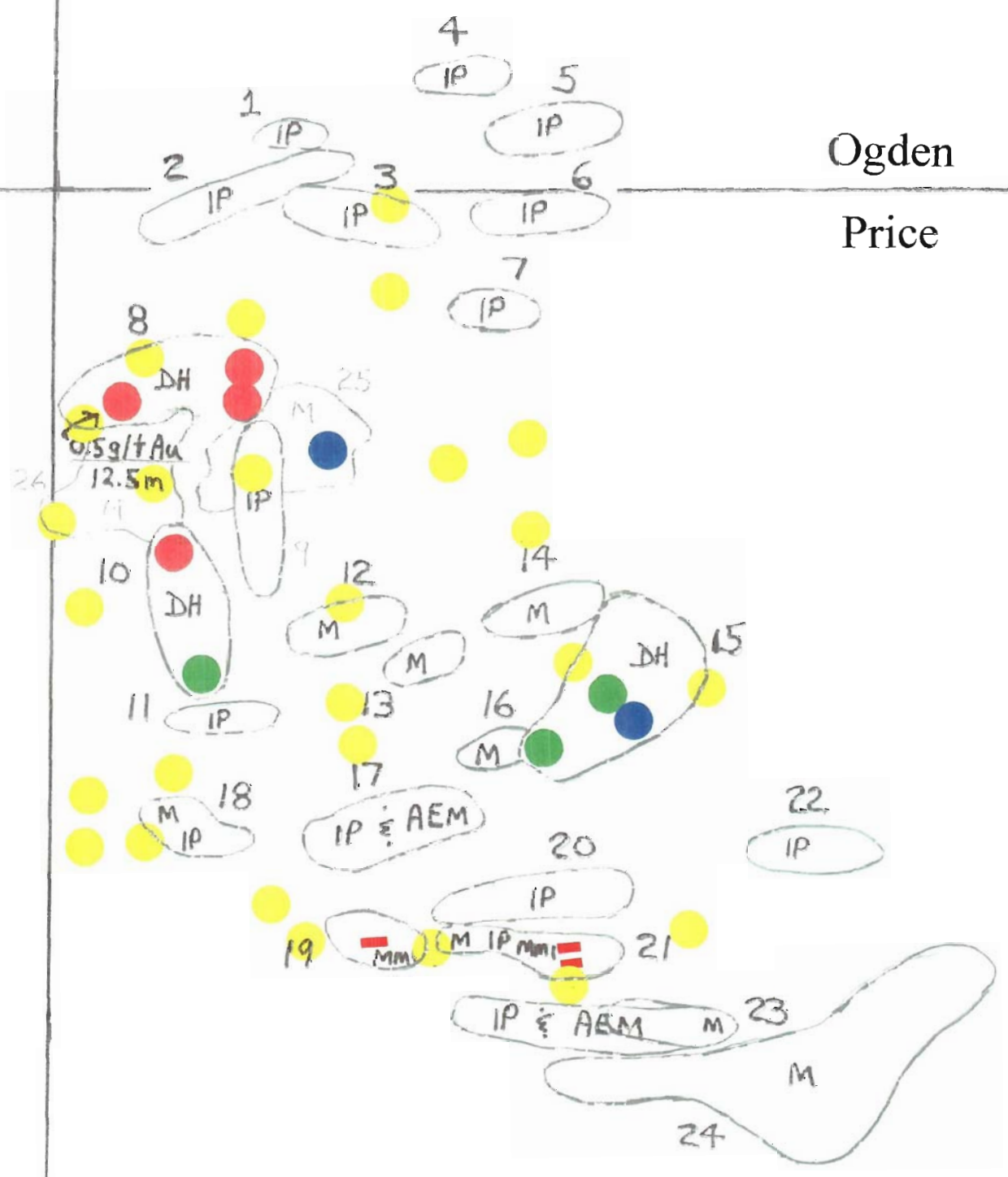
- >2000
- 1000-2000
- 500-1000
- <500

Bristol

Ogden

Thorneloe

Price



Black Pearl
7.7 g/t Au
9.6 m

Map 7 2008 Target Selection for Price NW
Scale 1:20,000