REPORT on a
Mechanical Stripping Programme
ON THE LAIRD LAKE PROPERTY

Prepared for

Laird Lake Resources Inc.

Baird & Killala Townships, Red Lake Area

Northwest Ontario

(NTS 52L16NE)

November, 2008

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Introduction

During the period July 4 to July 26 Laird Lake Resources undertook a mechanical stripping programme on the Red Lake property based on the historic data on the property indicating gold mineralization at 2 locations.

Two locations were stripped, washed, and channel sampled. Two hundred and seven samples were collected, both diamond saw cut channels and grab samples. Samples were submitted to SGS Laboratory in Red Lake for gold analysis.

Property Description and Location

The Laird Lake Property is situated in Killala and Baird Townships, Red Lake Mining Division, District of Kenora (Patricia portion), Northwestern Ontario. The Red Lake area is located 250 km northeast of Winnipeg, Manitoba, 150 km north-north-west of Dryden, Ontario and 430 km northwest of Thunder Bay, Ontario.

The property is part of the historic Red Lake Gold camp.

Claims

The Laird Lake Property is composed of twenty-nine (29) contiguous, unpatented mining claims covering 4736 hectares. The property is centered on 50° 55´ N latitude and 94° 12´ W longitude or alternatively UTM co-ordinates (NAD 83), Zone 15, 5641000 m.N, 420000 n.E (NTS 52 L 16 NE). The claims are registered with the Ontario Ministry of Mines and Northern Development, Mining Lands Branch.

For a claim map see figure 2.

Claims list is on the accompanying table.

The claims are recorded in the name of Larry Herbert. Russet Lake Resouces optioned the property on March 5, 2008 from Larry Herbert, Martin Bobinski and Antony Maciejewski.

Terms of the option are as follow:

1. $87,000 cash payment over 4 years
2. 240,000 shares of Laird Lake Resources over 4 years
3. $500,000 exploration expenditures over 4 years

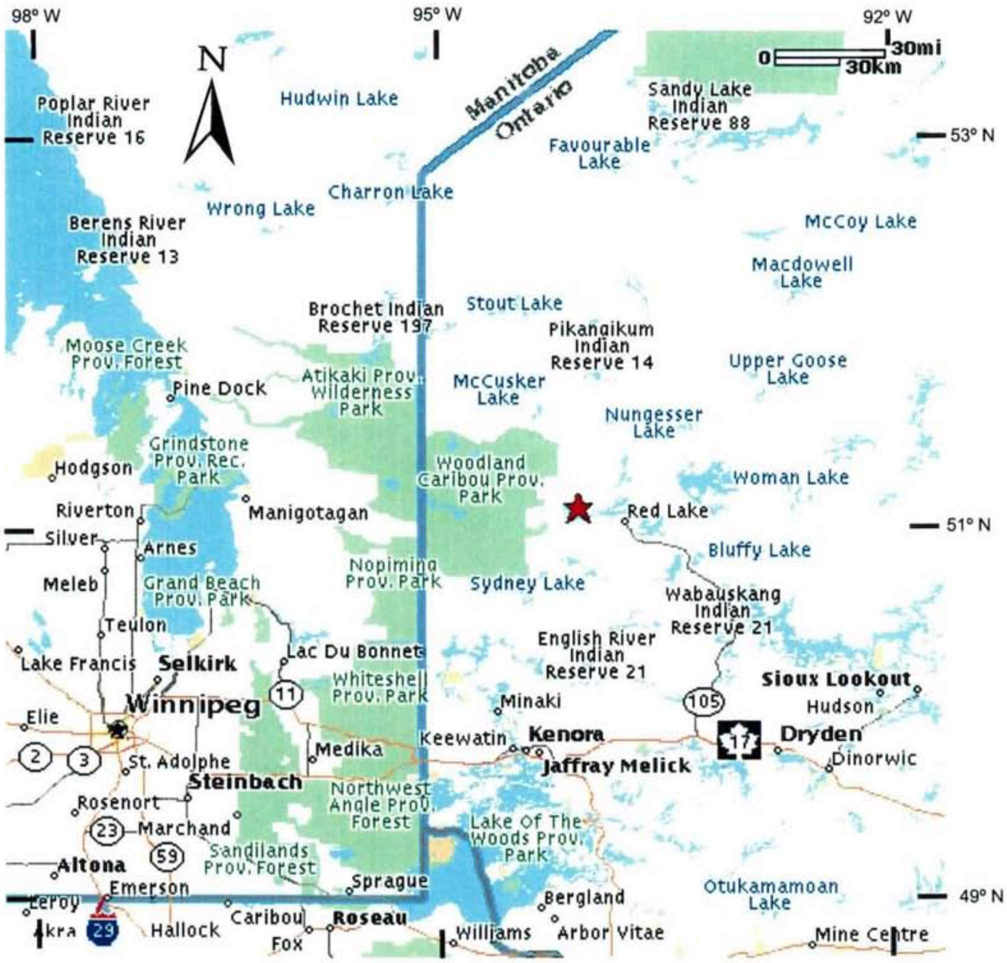


FIGURE: 1
Location Map, Pipestone Bay
Red Lake, Ont

Table 1 - Claims List

Township/Area	Claim Number	Units	Hectares	Recording Date	Claim Due Date	Status	Percent Option	Work Required	Total Applied	Total Reserve	Claim Bank
BAIRD	3019671	12	192	2006-Oct-30	2008-Oct-30	A	100%	$4,800	$0	$0	$0
BAIRD	3019672	12	192	2006-Oct-30	2008-Oct-30	A	100%	$3,600	$0	$0	$0
BAIRD	4212711	9	144	2007-May-01	2009-May-01	A	100%	$3,600	$0	$0	$0
FAULKENHAM LAKE	4212767	12	192	2007-Mar-22	2009-Mar-22	A	100%	$4,800	$0	$0	$0
MEDICINE STONE LAKE	4212768	12	192	2007-Mar-22	2009-Mar-22	A	100%	$4,800	$0	$0	$0
MEDICINE STONE LAKE	4212769	12	192	2007-Mar-22	2009-Mar-22	A	100%	$4,800	$0	$0	$0
MEDICINE STONE LAKE	4212770	16	256	2007-Mar-22	2009-Mar-22	A	100%	$6,400	$0	$0	$0
MEDICINE STONE LAKE	4212771	9	144	2007-Mar-22	2009-Mar-22	A	100%	$3,600	$0	$0	$0
MEDICINE STONE LAKE	4212772	9	144	2007-Mar-22	2009-Mar-22	A	100%	$4,800	$0	$0	$0
MEDICINE STONE LAKE	4229676	3	48	2008-Mar-03	2010-Mar-03	A	100%	$1,200	$0	$0	$0
MEDICINE STONE LAKE	4229677	4	64	2008-Mar-03	2010-Mar-03	A	100%	$1,600	$0	$0	$0
MEDICINE STONE LAKE	4229678	4	64	2008-Mar-11	2010-Mar-11	A	100%	$1,600	$0	$0	$0
MEDICINE STONE LAKE	4229679	3	48	2008-Mar-11	2010-Mar-11	A	100%	$1,200	$0	$0	$0
MEDICINE STONE LAKE	4229680	9	144	2008-Mar-11	2010-Mar-11	A	100%	$3,600	$0	$0	$0
MEDICINE STONE LAKE	4229681	4	64	2008-Mar-11	2010-Mar-11	A	100%	$1,600	$0	$0	$0
MEDICINE STONE LAKE	4229682	16	256	2008-Mar-11	2010-Mar-11	A	100%	$6,400	$0	$0	$0
MEDICINE STONE LAKE	4229683	8	128	2008-Mar-11	2010-Mar-11	A	100%	$3,200	$0	$0	$0
MEDICINE STONE LAKE	4229684	16	256	2008-Mar-11	2010-Mar-11	A	100%	$6,400	$0	$0	$0
MEDICINE STONE LAKE	4229685	8	128	2008-Mar-11	2010-Mar-11	A	100%	$3,200	$0	$0	$0
MEDICINE STONE LAKE	4229686	16	256	2008-Mar-11	2010-Mar-11	A	100%	$6,400	$0	$0	$0
MEDICINE STONE LAKE	4229687	8	128	2008-Mar-11	2010-Mar-11	A	100%	$3,200	$0	$0	$0
MEDICINE STONE LAKE	4229696	16	256	2008-Mar-11	2010-Mar-11	A	100%	$6,400	$0	$0	$0
MEDICINE STONE LAKE	4229697	8	128	2008-Mar-11	2010-Mar-11	A	100%	$3,200	$0	$0	$0
MEDICINE STONE LAKE	4229698	16	256	2008-Mar-11	2010-Mar-11	A	100%	$6,400	$0	$0	$0
			0								
Mulcahy	4241221	12	192	2008-Apr-07	2010-Aor-07	A	100%	$4,800	$0	$0	$0
Killala	4241222	16	256	2008-Apr-07	2010-Aor-07	A	100%	$6,400	$0	$0	$0
Killala	4241223	8	128	2008-Apr-07	2010-Aor-07	A	100%	$3,200	$0	$0	$0
Killala	4241224	14	224	2008-Apr-07	2010-Aor-07	A	100%	$5,600	$0	$0	$0
Killala	4241225	4	64	2008-Apr-07	2010-Aor-07	A	100%	$1,600	$0	$0	$0
		296	4736								

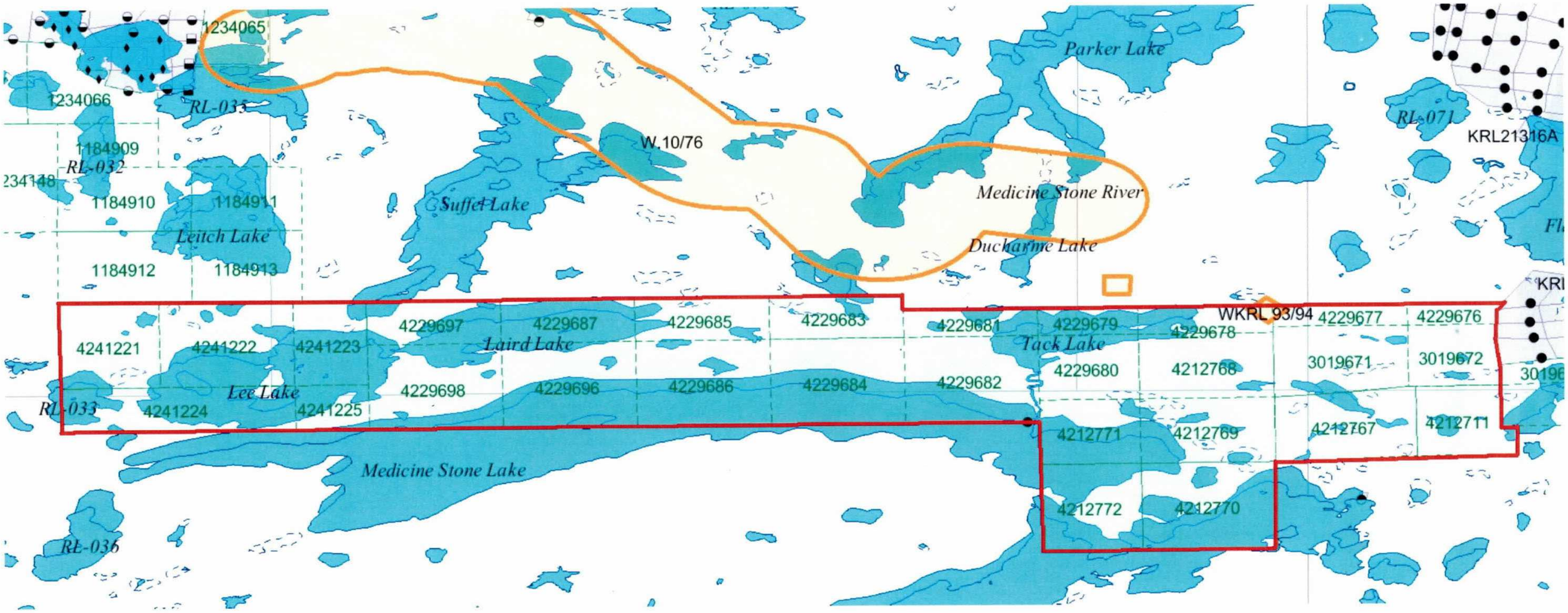


Figure 2
Laird Lake Claim Location

Accessibility, Climate, Local Resources, Infrastructure and Physiography

The property is located within Killala and Baird Townships about 25 km southwest of the town of Red Lake in northwest Ontario. Access to the claim group is via highway 618 and the Flat Lake - Suffel Lake gravel road. The gravel road connects to Highway 618 about 2 km south of the town of Madsen. A logging road extends south from the Flat Lake gravel road about 13 km away from the highway. The logging road proceeds through the eastern part of the claim block. Drill roads extend from the logging road to the eastern shore of Laird Lake and along the southern part of the property. The property can also be accessed by float plane from Red Lake to Laird Lake. Such aircraft are available for charter in Red Lake.

Geological mapping and sampling can usually be performed during the six warmest moths of the year, while geophysical surveys can be carried out nearly year-round, except during break-up and freeze-up.

Mid-winter can bring some extreme temperatures, down to -50° C far too cold for the outdoor use of electronic instruments or to conduct a diamond drilling program efficiently.

Most supplies and services can be found in Red Lake or delivered there via the Trans-Canada Highway and Highway 105. Red Lake and the surrounding area can provide a small, but well-trained labour force for any start-up operation. Water is available from Laird Lake. Power would have to be generated by diesel generators on site.

Approximately half of the claim group is covered by lakes. The physiography of the area is composed of rolling hills.

HISTORY and PREVIOUS EXPLORATION

Early Workers

The first recorded staking in the Laird Lake – Medicine – Stone Lake – Lee Lake area was in 1936, when T. Christianson and E. Frederickson staked 45 claims (ODM Vol. 49 pt. II, p. 148).

T. JOHNSON, 1937: optioned the claims and carried out exploration and development, probably prospecting, trenching, and sampling (ODM Vol. 49 pt. II, p. 148).

J. E. HAMMEL, 1938: in addition to trenching, and sampling, Hammel completed 19 diamond drill holes totalling 2,000 feet on the same claims (ODM Vol. 49 pt. II, p. 148-149).

Up to 1938 two gold showings were outlined:

(a) No.1 Showing: situated southeast of the Laird Lake Peninsula, western end, south shore; probably within current claim 903718.

The showing is described as a narrow quartz vein (4″) hosted by a shear zone with altered greenstone. The vein was exposed by stripping over a length of 115 feet. Visible gold was reported.
Vein material assayed trace to greater than 1.0 oz. gold per ton.

A chip sample of wallrock assayed 0.12 oz. gold per ton over one foot. The vein was tested by 16 drill holes (totalling 1,600 ft.), spaced at 25 to 50 foot intervals. One hole reportedly intersected auriferous quartz, but no assays values are available.

(b) No. 2 Showing: south shore of the east end of Laird Lake. Several 7 foot wide pyritic shears containing quartz are hosted by greenstone. Trench samples assayed 0.10 to 0.20 oz. gold per ton.

Three drill holes totalling 400 ft. tested some of the shears. The best reported assay was 0.20 oz. gold per ton over 2.5 feet. Drill logs are not available.

Diamond Drilling, 1950-1964

A total of 6,196 feet of diamond drilling from 50 drill holes was completed in the vicinity of Laird Lake circa 1950-1964. Drill logs and location maps are filled at the Assessment File Office in Toronto. There is no indication as to who carried out any of the drilling. Assays are not recorded.

A brief synopsis of the drilling is presented below.

a) Circa 1950 Drilling (DDH Rept. #14)

- 6 holes totalling 800 ft. (holes 50-1 to 50-6)
- location – current claim 903718
- spaced at 10 ft. intervals, spotted to intersect a single vein zone
- the holes intersected quartz veining, stringers hosted by greenstone and andesite
- quartz described as "mineralized to slightly mineralized" in holes 50-2 and 50-5 respectively
- core stored on property

b) (i) 1954 Drilling (DDH Rept. #15)

- 5 holes totalling 565 ft. (holes 54-1 to 54-5)
- location – current claim 903715
- drilled to test a single shear-vein zone
- the holes intersected sheared and silicified andesite

(ii) 1954 Drilling (DDH Rept. #13)

- 4 holes totalling 545 ft. (holes 54-6 to 54-9)
- location – current claim 903718
- spaced at 50 ft. intervals to test a common shear-vein zone

- all zones intersected quartz ± mineralized shears in andesite
- 1 drill hole totalling 93 ft. (hole 54-10)
- location – current claim 903716
- intersected a mineralized quartz stringer zone over a width of 12 feet; host rock andesite.

c) <u>1957 Drilling (DDH Rept. #10)</u>

- 7 holes totalling 973 ft. (holes 57-1 to 57-7)
- location – probably current claim 903709
- apparently drilled to test the same vein or shear at various azimuths, dip-angles from a common base line
- all holes intersected altered and sheared andesite which contained variable concentrations of pyrite and quartz stringers
- host rocks also include diorite, syenite (alteration?)

d) <u>1958 Drilling (DDH Rept. #10, 11)</u>

- 4 drill holes totalling 291 ft. scattered across the current claim block as follows:

Hole 58-1	Claim 903705
Hole 58-2	Claim 903709
Hole 58-3	Claim 903716
Hole 58-4	Claim 903716

- pyritic, sheared andesite containing quartz-calcite stringers reported in first 38 ft. of hole 58-1
- pyritic, sheared andesite containing some quartz was noted over widths of 1.4 feet, 3 feet in hole 58-3 and 2 feet, 3.7 feet in hole 58-4.

e) <u>1959 Drilling (DDH Rept. #10)</u>

- 9 holes totalling 708 feet (holes 59-1 to 59-9)
- located at the east end of Laird Lake and probably fall within the following current claims:

Hole 59-1	Claim 903707
Hole 58-2 to 59-7	Claim 903706
Hole 59-8 to 59-9	Claim 903709

- hole 59-1 intersected 18 feet of pyrite-bearing porphyry. Zinc (sphalerite?) was also noted.
- hole 59-2 and 59-3 were drilled to test the same shear-vein zone. Both holes intersected pyritic quartz veins in shear andesite.
- hole 59-4 to 59-6 were drilled to test a similar structural-vein horizon.

- hole 59-4 intersected 13 feet of "well mineralized" sheared andesite followed by 3 feet of pyrite-bearing porphyry.
- a 3-foot width of pyrite-rich porphyry was also noted in hole 59-5.
- remaining 1959 drill holes apparently tested isolated targets. Highlights include 73 feet of "very well mineralized" sheared andesite tuff in hole 59-8 and similarly 16 feet in hole 59-9. The latter also intersected 10 feet of "well mineralized" sheared porphyry and andesite.

f) 1961 Drilling (DDH Rept. #10, 16)

- 7 holes totalling 1,053 feet (holes 61-1 to 61-7)
- 5 holes located at the east end of Laird Lake and probably situated within the following current claims:

Holes 61-1 to 4:	Claim 903703 or 903705
Holes 61-5:	Claim 903705

- 2 holes southeast of Laird Lake Peninsula, south shore as follows:

Hole 61-6 to 7:	Claim 903716

- holes 61-1 to 61-4 reportedly intersected mineralized horizons with thickness varying from 7-33 feet all in the same target
- hole 61-5 intersected 132 feet of mineralized shear zone with quartz stringers.

g) 1962 Drilling (DDH Rept. #16, 17)

- 6 holes totalling 933 feet (holes 62-1 to 62-6)
- located within the following current claims:

Holes 62-1 to 2:	Claim 903707
Holes 62-3 :	Claim 903705 or 903706
Holes 62-4 to 5:	Claim 903705
Hole 62-6 :	Claim 903716

- all of the holes intersected quartz veining, schist and both biotite and feldspar porphyry
- significant mineralization was reported in 3 holes varying from 2.5 to 29 feet in thickness.

h) 1964 Drilling (DDH Rept. #16)

- 1 hole totalling 235 feet (hole 64-1)
- located in current claim 903716
- sheared andesite and feldspar porphyry containing minor mineralization was logged.

Sherritt Gordon Mines Ltd., 1980 (File 2.3676)

Sherritt Gordon Mines carried out some trenching plus mucked-out, mapped and sampled in detail 23 old trenches plus one shaft on the Laird Lake property.
The company reported that fractured and sheared mafic metavolcanics and iron formation are strongly mineralized with pyrite, chalcopyrite.
Sulphides are particularly abundant at the contacts of quartz veining with host altered and sheared volcanics and iron formation.
Gold mineralization was reported from several trenches:

Trench 1: quartz stringers with scattered pyrite hosted by mafic metavolcanics. Two 5-foot channel samples, each assayed 0.06 oz. gold per ton.

Trench 2: similar geology to Trench 1 but with granitic and rhyolitic (silicified zones, porphyry?) sections. A 5-foot section of poorly mineralized andesite assayed 1.92 oz. silver per ton. Rhyolite or silicified mafic metavolcanics containing quartz lenses returned 0.05 oz. gold per ton over 5 feet.

Trench 11: considerable quartz veining with no visible sulphides. A 3-foot section of interfingering granite (?) and mafic metavolcanic assayed 0.12 oz. silver per ton. A 2.5-foot wide quartz vein containing minor pyrite assayed traces of gold.

Trench 12: scattered gold and silver values were returned from channel samples. A 3-foot section of rusty and copper–stained silicified basalt assyed 0.12 oz. gold per ton, 0.06 oz. silver per ton and 0.03% Cu.

Silicified basalt containing quartz stringers ran 0.10 oz. gold per ton over 2 feet.

Trench 15: a shear zone within rusty mafic volcanic and containing quartz assayed 0.14 oz. gold per ton over 0.5 feet.

Andy Hagar (private files, assay certificates)

Mr. Hagar shows assays of 0.22 oz gold per ton over 5 feet in a shear zone and 0.08 oz. gold per ton over 7 feet at contact of andesite with iron formation. Both values came from old trenches at the east end of Laird Lake.

In 1987 Tasu Resources Ltd. carried out geological mapping and sampling of the Laird Lake Property. Numerous old trenches and pits were examined briefly and sampled. Assays of up to 5.97 g. Au/t were obtained from this program of a cherty rock in a shear zone with 10% pyrite and 1-3% chalcopyrite. A magnetic survey was completed by Laforest-Hlava Exploration Services.

In 1988 Black Cliff Mines Limited carried out an exploration program on their Laird Lake Property. This work included geological mapping and sampling, as well as VLF EM, ground magnetometer and IP surveys.

In 1989 Cyprus Gold (Canada) Limited carried out a diamond drilling program on the property. Nineteen (19) BQ-sized holes were drilled for a total of 3092 metres. The drill targets included known gold occurrences and geophysical anomalies. Significant intersections were obtained in hole LL-89-9 (0.205 oz. Au/ton over 4.92 feet) and hole LL-89-11 (0.245 oz. Au/ton over 4.27 feet). Hole LL-89-9 was drilled to follow up a surface sample in a 2-metre pit of 24.2 g. Au/t from a sheared quartz vein–alteration zone. Hole LL-89-11 was drilled under a frequency effect anomaly up to 8-9% and the value was in a granodiorite mylorite with 1-2% pyrite.

GOVERNMENT SURVEYS

The only record of provincial government geological mapping is reported by C. H. Horwood in 1940 (ODM AR Vol. 49, pt. II, Geology and Mineral Deposits of the Red Lake Area, 231 pgs.). Two regional geological maps (east and west sheets) with scale of one inch to ½ mile were provided. The Laird Lake property falls within the west Red Lake sheet. The bulk of the Red Lake study, including detailed mapping was confined to the major gold producing area. There is no record of detailed mapping on the Laird Lake claims.

The claims fall within the 1965 Geological Survey of Canada airborne magnetic survey, which covers the Red Lake – Trout Lake area. The survey indicated a fairly broad elongate and elliptical magnetic high feature centered approximately over Laird Lake.

The aeromagnetic feature was confirmed in 1978 by the Ontario Geological Survey, who completed airborne electromagnetic and total intensity magnetic surveying covering the entire Red Lake area. A total of 16 sheets at a scale of 1:20,000 was produced. The Laird Lake property is situated in the south-central part of Map Sheet P.1578.

No input conductivity was outlined on the claims.

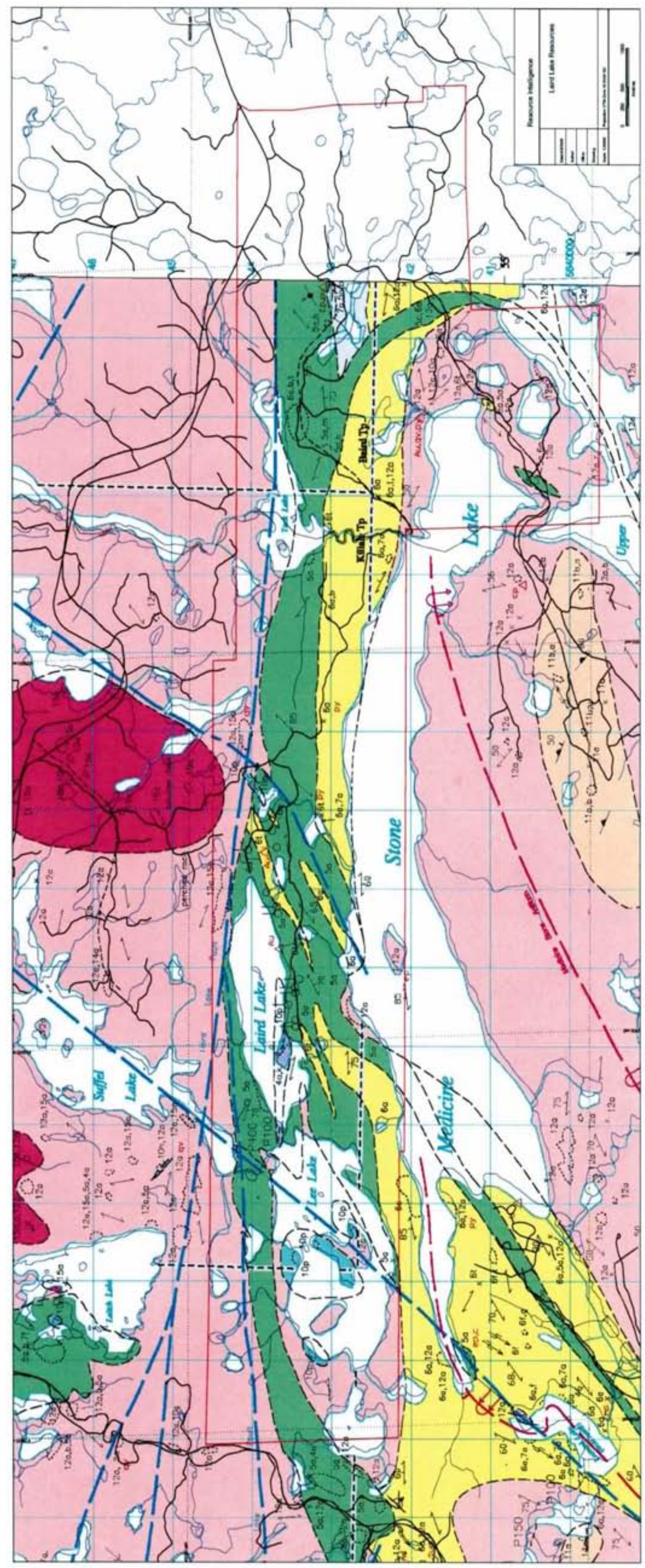


Figure 3 – Regional Geology

GEOLOGICAL SETTING

The Red Lake greenstone belt occurs in the Uchi Subprovince which is part of the Superior Province of Archean age. Both tholeiitekomatiite and calc-alkaline volcanic rocks are present in the district. Narrow exhalite units of ferruginous sedimentary rocks and cherts are interlayered with the mafic and felsic volcanic rocks. Sedimentary rocks overlie the mafic volcanics. Late ultramafic to felsic intrusions are intrusive into the volcanic rocks. With minor exceptions, the gold deposits of the Red Lake District are hosted by rocks associated with the tholeiitekomatiite volcanic sequence.

Several major NW to NE tending zones of ductile deformation have been recognized in the Red Lake area. The present and past producing gold mines are located within these deformation zones.

To year end 2007, production to date for the Red Lake camp totals more than 24 million ounces of gold, mainly from the presently producing Campbell and Dickenson and past producing Madsen mines.

Mineralization at the Campbell and Dickenson mines takes the form of auriferous, sulphide-bearing quartz-carbonate veins hosted by mafic to ultramafic volcanic rocks.

The past producing Madsen (2,416,000 oz. gold produced) and Starrett Olsen (163,900 oz. gold) mines are located about 8 miles east and on-strike with the Laird Lake property. The mineralization occurred as auriferous quartz veins concentrated with fracture zones of biotite altered, mylonitized mafic and ultramafic volcanics.

Other mineralization styles in the Red Lake district include auriferous quartz veins hosted by iron formation (i.e. McFinley deposits), sulphide-rich quartz lenses, veins and stringers in a porphyry dyke (i.e. Hasaga mine) and siliceous shears within granitic stocks (i.e. McKenzie mine).

In a report by P.H. Thompson (2003), the author summarizes results of the first phase of a project designed to produce a new, belt scale, metamorphic framework for gold exploration in the Red Lake greenstone belt.

"Metamorphism has long been recognized as a factor worth considering in the search for new gold deposits in the Red Lake belt, but comparatively little is known about the regional metamorphic framework and the potential to use metamorphic features as exploration tools. Integrated with the history of deformation, intrusion, alteration and mineralization that has transformed the Red Lake belt, the new metamorphic framework will assist in the evaluation of the relative importance of pre-, syn- and post-metamorphic gold mineralization and of the possible sources of heat and mineralizing fluids. Metamorphic zones and metamorphic anomalies revealed are in themselves potential exploration targets."

"The project area covers all parts of 14 townships with the majority of the 781 thin sections located in Bateman, McDonough, Balmer, Dome, Fairlie, Todd, Ball, Heyson and Baird townships. Samples from Graves (1), Willans (1), Byshe (2), Killala

(2) and Mulcahy (9) townships are also included. The thin sections were grouped into eight rock associations:

1) metabasites,
2) meta-quartzofeldspathic rocks,
3) meta-ultramafic rocks,
4) metamorphosed aluminum-rich rocks,
5) metamorphosed iron formation,
6) metagranitoids,
7) metamorphosed carbonate-rich rocks,
8) unmetamorphosed granitoids.

Documentation of metamorphic grade in a range of compositions insures that some measure of metamorphic grade is determined for most parts or the study area. The approach permits a more refined breakdown of metamorphic grade at localities where several compositions are present and it helps to pin down the grade in areas where only one rock association is present."

"Two metamorphic zone boundaries and three types of metamorphic anomaly are prospective for gold. Mapped for the first time in the Red Lake area, the biotite isograd as defined in quartzofeldspathic rocks is close to more than half of the current and past gold mines. A similar spatial relation occurs in the Kalgoorlie region of Western Australia. Linked to gold mineralization at Campbell-Goldcorp by previous workers, the location of the transition from greenstone to amphibolite zones has been modified, thereby outlining new areas of interest. In spite of the wide variation in the density of data constraining metamorphic zone boundaries across the map area, there is no doubt that three kinds of metamorphic anomaly are evident. There are isolated occurrences of relatively high metamorphic grade rocks in low grade zones and low metamorphic grade rocks in high grade zones and, in some areas, the metamorphic zones narrow dramatically. The apparent spatial relation between previous gold producers and the "hot spot" near Cochenour suggests that the other high grade anomalies should be evaluated for their gold potential. Low grade anomalies are prospective for both intrusive- and deformation zone-related gold deposits. High geothermal gradients evident from closely-spaced zone boundaries can be indicators of high rates of heat and fluid flow and may be conductive to gold mineralization."

Metamorphism and Gold Exploration

"Two zone boundaries and the metamorphic anomalies that occur within zones outlined on the new metamorphic map of the Red Lake greenstone belt are prospective for gold. Sample density controlling the location of zone boundaries and the shape and size of metamorphic anomalies, varies considerably across the map area. More sampling and further petrography is required to verify and refine the following observations and comments."

LOWER/UPPER GREENSTONE ZONE BOUNDARY (BIOTITE ISOGRAD)

"Regional petrographic work in Eastern Goldfields, Western Australia and in the Timmins area, Abitibi greenstone belt, indicates that major gold mines occur on or near the boundary between the upper and the lower greenstone zone (upper and lower greenschist facies). In both terranes, the boundary corresponds to the biotite isograd as defined in quartzofeldspathic rocks. The reconnaissance petrographic data indicate that of 22 current and past producers in the Red Lake greenstone belt, 12 occur within 900 m of the biotite isograd, which is the boundary between the lower and upper greenstone zones. In the absence of knowledge of the dip of the metamorphic zone boundary, true distance is not known. Of these, the two most productive mines, Campbell and Goldcorp are less than 200 m from the isograd. Improving the constraints on the biotite isograd is a priority for future work. This first attempt to map the feature, however, does indicate that the biotite isograd is a valid exploration target in the Red Lake greenstone belt."

TRANSITION ZONE (GREENSCHIST/AMPHIBOLITE FACIES BOUNDARY)

The boundary between the greenschist and amphibolite facies occurs in the upper part of the transition zone as defined in metamorphosed basal/gabbro. Four of the past and current producers in the Red Lake greenstone belt occur in or within 200 m of the transition zone as defined in metabasites. The Madsen No. 1 and Red Summit mines occur in lower amphibolite zone rocks close to the boundary with the transition zone. The Goldcorp-Red Lake Mine is located on the low-grade side of the lower boundary zone. The Madsen ore zones 1 to 8 occur in the transition zone. In the Yellowknife Greenstone Belt (Slave Province, northwestern Canadian Shield), the Con-Giant gold deposits straddles the lower boundary of the transition zone. In the Eastern Goldfields of Western Australia, several important gold mines are located near a blue-green hornblende isograd that is analogous to the lower grade part of the transition zone in the Red Lake greenstone belt. Once again, keeping in mind the variable quality of control on the location of the transition zone, there is enough evidence from this study to support the idea that this metamorphic zone is prospective for gold. Of particular interest is the new evidence that east of Madsen the boundary between the greenschist and amphibolite facies which falls in the upper part of the transition zone does not trend to the southeast as indicated by Andrews et al. (1986). Rather, the isograd continues northeast and north of Madsen before bending to the northwest about 2000 m southeast of the Goldcorp-Red Lake Mine. This new segment of the transition zone is prospective for gold.

Given that major structural zones like the "mine trend" that links Campbell/Goldcorp to Cochenour are prospective for gold, the intersections of deformation zones with either the transition zone or the boundary between the lower and upper greenstone zones (biotite isograd) also merit further attention. "

PROPERTY GEOLOGY

i. General Setting

The geology of the Laird Lake property consists mainly of basalt with minor ultramafic flows of tholeiitic and komatiitic affiliation and a variety of granodiorites associated with the Killala Batholith and Medicine Stone Lake Intrusion, which occur respectively along the northern and the southern portions of the claim group. Ferruginous sedimentary and chert exhalite horizons exist with the volcanic sequence. Small intrusions ranging from ultramafic to felsic in composition occur as late dykes and stocks.

A prominent, east-west trending deformation zone of up to 500 metres in width trends through the center of the property. It is probably an extension of the Flat Lake – Howey Bay Deformation Zone which hosts the past producing Madsen and Starret Olsen mines. The deformation is evident as mylonite development in both the volcanic and granodiorite rock units. Variable silica and biotite alteration with local pyrite enrichment are commonly developed within the mylonite units. Foliation is generally developed east-west with sub-vertical to vertical dips.

Gold mineralization has been found on the property associated with quartz veins, veinlets and stringers in the following situations:

(a) with sheared, biotite altered mafic volcanics.
(b) sheared or fractured pyritic mafic volcanics.
(c) sheared and silicified mafic volcanics.
(d) fractured, pyritic exhalitive volcanics.
(e) recrystallized exhalites or silicate iron formation with late hydrothermal pyrite and pyrrhotite.
(f) interflow sediments or tuffs with disseminated pyrite and minor exhalitive carbonate.
(g) pyritized felsic mylonites with or without sericite and arsenopyrite.

A summary of the rock units is represented in Table 1.

Table 2 – Summary of Rock Units

Unit	Subunit	Description
6		Felsic mylonites; few or no relict textures; probably derived from granodiorite and quartz porphyry.
5	5a	Quartz porphyry
	5b	Quartz-feldspar porphyry
	5c	Aplite dyke
	M	Denotes protomylonite to mylonite.
4	4a	Biotitic granodiorite
	4b	Leucogranodiorite
	4c	Granodiorite-mafic volcanic hybrid; variable composition; formed from pervasive granodiorite contamination of the volcanic.
	M	Denotes protomylonite to mylonite.
3	3a	Ultramafic flow
	3b	Hornblendite
	M	Denotes protomylonite to mylonite.
2	2a	Gabbro
	2b	Gabbro or diorite, feldspar porphyritic
	2c	Diorite dykes
	2d	Pyroxene porphyry
	M	Denotes protomylonite to mylonite.
1	1a	Basalt flow
	1b	Mafic volcanic agglomerate or lapilli tuff
	1c	Mafic volcanic tuff
	1d	Hornfelsed mafic volcanic rock
	1e	Exhalites or interflow sedimentary rocks; chert, silicate iron formation and minor carbonate
	M	Denotes protomylonite to mylonite.

*The rock units are not listed according to age relationships.

ii. Stratigraphy

In the Red Lake area, the volcanic stratigraphy is subdivided into a Lower Mafic sequence and an Upper Calc-alkalic sequence. The lower mafic sequence is characterized by tholeiitic to komatiitic volcanic rocks. The Calc-alkalic rocks are intermediate in composition. Recent geochemical data revealed that some of the rocks mapped as intermediate volcanics are in fact tholeiitic basalts (e.g. the Ball calc-alkaline sequence). The Heyson calc-alkalic sequence which extends along an E-W belt and ends beyond the western end of Medicine Stone Lake is assumed to be present on the Laird Lake property. South of the Starratt-Olsen Mine the lower tholeiitic to komatiitic sequence is either pinched out or cut off by the Killala-Baird Batholith. The high color index of volcanic rocks which occur south of Laird Lake as well as the presence of ultramafics (possibly komatiite) suggest that these volcanics belong to the lower tholeiitic to komatiitic sequence. South of Madsen two tholeiitic sequences are recognized. These are:

1. Tholeiitic basalts and komatiitic flows
2. Variolitic basalt and andesite.

In comparison, variolitic rocks are not present on the Laird Lake property. Geochronological data indicate that the Lower Mafic Sequence (subdivided as Cycle I and Cycle II volcanics) is at least 100 million years older than the intermediate volcanics (Cycle III calc-alkaline rocks).

Chemical metasediments within Cycle II volcanics extend in a NE-SW direction along the northern shore of Red Lake. The chert beds and associated tuffs and sediments mapped on the Laird Lake property are not along strike of the above mentioned exhalite horizons. The two are about 10 km apart in a N-S direction. If the Laird Lake exhalites would represent the same stratigraphic horizon, a repetition of the exhalites by large scale folding would be a reasonable explanation. If this were indeed the case, it would support the generally held idea that the major structure in the Red Lake area is in an anticline.

iii. Structure

Only a few outcrops were suitable for the determination of bedding, pillow lavas and exhalites south of Laird Lake strike Az 60˚ to Az 80˚. The dip of the bedding is 60˚ to 70˚ to south. North of Laird Lake the highly deformed pillows have a much shallower dip of 50˚ (e.g. at 40+00W 4+30S).

The penetrative planar fabric which is defined by the preferred orientation of minerals strikes about Az 80˚ to Az 90˚. The dip of the foliation is 65˚ to 90˚ to the south. It has been demonstrated that around Dome and McDonough townships, the penetrative planar fabric is parallel to the axial planes of folds. South of Laird Lake, the rare small scale folds (1/2 m to 1 m) have approximately E-W striking axial planes.

The penetrative planar fabric is cut by a ductile shear zone. The mylonite foliation strikes Az 60˚ to Az 90˚. The most common strike direction is about Az 75˚. The dip is 70˚ to

90˚ to the south. In a few shear zones, the mylonite foliation steeply dips towards north. Field observations indicate that at least two different ages of brittle-ductile shearing took place. At 37+00W 11+00S an Az 75˚ striking mylonite foliation is truncated by a younger Az 95˚ striking foliation. At 23+00W 9+10S, the opposite appears to be the case: the older Az 90˚ to Az 100˚ striking mylonite foliation is cut by an Az 70˚ striking foliation. Perhaps repeated cycles of deformation took place along both directions. Most of the ductile-brittle deformation took place before the intrusion of gabbro. Late shearing of lesser intensity has affected the gabbro. Minor biotite and chlorite developed along the mylonite foliation of more intensively sheared gabbro.

Individual shear zones within the felsic intrusives have widths ranging from about 1 m to 100 m. The mylonite zones within the felsic intrusives are much wider than those in the mafic volcanics. Shear zones within the mafic volcanics are a few centimetres to a few metres wide. These shears have parallel or perhaps an en echelon arrangement. Overall, the width of the intensively sheared zone, which encompasses many individual shears, is in the order of 500 metres. However, smaller shears of 1 to 2 metres width can be seen outside of this zone as far south as the north shore of Medicine Stone Lake.

The magnitude of the deformation zone suggests the presence of a regional shear zone. It is likely that the Laird Lake deformation zone is the continuation of the Az 45˚ striking 1 km wide Flat Lake-Howey Bay deformation zone. It is assumed that south of the Starratt-Olsen Mine, the Flat Lake-Howey Bay deformation zone changed its strike direction to ENE or E. The change in the direction of the deformation zone could be attributed to the presence of Killala-Baird batholith and the Medicine Stone Lake felsic intrusives. In the Red Lake area, the mylonite foliation is roughly parallel to the contacts between the supracrustal rocks and granitic rocks. It has been suggested that the mylonitic deformation zones in the Red Lake area developed at about the same time as the diapiric emplacement of felsic intrusives. The shearing is assumed to be the direct result of compression, which acted perpendicular to the granite-greenstone contact.

In the Laird Lake area, due to the presence of numerous late intrusives which intruded into the mylonites, the boundaries of the large scale shear zone cannot be accurately established. The trend of the mylonite foliation and layering indicate that the general trend of the deformation zone is Az 70˚ to 90˚. The idea of an overall Az 40˚ to 50˚ trending deformation zone as suggested by preliminary geological mapping is not tenable. Magnetic data from a ground survey which could be interpreted in this manner is primarily the reflection of the distribution of the felsic mylonite and late mafic intrusives.

The belt of most extensive ductile deformation is also a linear belt characterized by the intrusions of numerous late stage felsic and mafic dykes and stocks. The dykes were intruded along Az 70 to 90 trending dilatant zones and into northerly trending tension fractures. The field observations indicate repeated cycles of ductile deformation and intrusion. The emplacement of late intrusives must have also influenced the direction of the shearing. Small scale shear zones within the late intrusives have an E-W strike.

The VLF EM survey detected numerous E-W striking anomalies. There are no NE trending VLF anomalies. The IP survey (Belanger 1988) revealed sulphide bearing zones which are also approximately E-W trending. Both the VLF EM and IP anomalies are probably related to zones of more intensive shearing.

Only a few outcrops are suitable for the determination of the sense of shearing. These determinations primarily concern narrow zones of late shears. Therefore, the same may not apply to large scale shears. Microfolded quartz stringers south of Laird lake suggest the presence of sinistral shears. As it was previously mentioned, rocks mapped earlier as felsic tuffs by the ODM are probably felsic mylonites. Accordingly, the Laird Lake shear zone would extend as far west as the west end of Medicine Stone Lake.

Quartz veins and quartz stringers are not common in mylonites around Laird Lake. The quartz veins and stringers fond in trenches and outcrops are emplaced parallel to the mylonite foliation. Quartz veins localized along shear fractures or shear band foliation were not seen. South of Laird Lake, a few felsic dykes were emplaced in fractures which are approximately perpendicular to the trend of shear zones and to the trend of penetrative foliation outside the boundaries of shears. The best examples of this are the aplite and feldspar porphyry dykes at 34+00W 13+75S. These dykes were probably emplaced in extension fractures.

There is no direct evidence for large scale faulting within the map area. Microfaults with Az 20˚ to Az 40˚ strike were noted on a few outcrops. The results of a preliminary geological mapping carried out by Black Cliff Mines Ltd. in 1987 (Willoughby, internal company report 1988) suggested the presence of a large scale fault which would run along the contact of the Killala-Baird Batholith with the mafic volcanics. This interpretation was primarily based on magnetic data obtained from a ground magnetometer survey. Although the magnetic contact is linear over a 2 km length, at the east end of the property (e.g. lines 0+00W to 5+00W), it is not linear. The airborne magnetic survey, which is more regional in nature, does not show a distinct magnetic lineament. The granodiorite forms a scarp near the assumed contact with the mafic volcanics. Minor epidote-filled fractures can be seen along the scarp. More extensive brecciation, fracturing or shearing indicative of a large scale fault was not seen in outcrop. The granodiorite-basalt contact can be seen near the NW end of the Laird Lake. There is no sign of brecciation or intensive shearing along the contact.

The field observations mentioned above as well as the results of studies in structural geology of the Red Lake area (e.g. Hugon 1986) suggest that the granodiorite-basalt contact is an intrusive contact modified by the diapiric rise of the batholith.

Exhalite beds found at 25+00W 7+50S and at 23+00W 7+50S are quite similar in character (the only difference is the much higher pyrrhotite content at the former locality). Despite this, in the geological interpretation, it is assumed that these exhalites were formed along separate stratigraphic horizons. If the same exhalite horizon was repeated by a N-S or N-E trending fault, there would be at least 75 m of horizontal displacement along the fault. Although there is a N-S trending magnetic break along line 24+00W (Magnetic survey completed by Laforest-Hlava Exploration Services Ltd. in 1987), along this magnetic discontinuity there is essentially no horizontal displacement of the mafic volcanics. Possibly the magnetic discontinuity is related to the intrusion of a weakly magnetic dyke or alternatively it can be attributed to faulting along which only vertical displacement took place.

(iv) Alteration

Past workers mapped the various trenches on the property. Alteration of the rocks found in the trenches include silicification, carbonatization, chloritization and the formation of biotite. Generally the trenches cut sulphide-rich quartz bearing shears or iron formation.

MINERALIZATION

Many of the old trenches on the property cut quartz-magnetite-sulphide shears or possibly banded iron formations hosted by sheared mafic metavolcanics. Chert/quartz, magnetic and hematite layers were recognized. Pyrite–pyrrhotite bands, stringers and disseminated material range from 1 to 10% by volume. Sphalerite and chalcopyrite were also observed. In many outcrops arsenopyrite and/or stibnite were noted.

Values as high as 0.176 oz. Au/ton (6.03 g. Au/t) were obtained in Trench 15 (Willoughby, 1988) and 24.2 g. Au/t from a 2-metre pit.

ADJACENT PROPERTIES

1) The Starratt Olsen Mine

The Starratt Olsen Mine, a past producer, lies 2-5 kilometres east of the eastern boundary of the Laird Lake Property, in the southeast portion of Baird Township. The Starratt Olsen Mine adjoins the Madsen Mine to the northeast.

The geology of the property is that of a uniform basalt with interbeds of well-banded garnetiferous tuff and overlying welded tuff dipping steeply to the southeast cut by sill-like bodies of metagabbro and peridotite, occurring between the major granodiorite intrusions. The most persistent ore lenses were in the “North” tuff but some lenses also occurred in the “Creek Zone” tuff. Gold was not associated with sulphides to any appreciable extent.

Production during the years 1948-1956 amounted to 163,990 oz. gold from 907, 813 tons of ore at a grade of 0.18 oz. Au/ton. The ore was milled at a rate of 500 tons per day.

2) Madsen Mine

This property is 4 kilometres northeast of the eastern boundary of the Laird Lake Property in Baird and Heyson Townships.

The geology of the property is similar to that of Starratt Olsen. Early Precambrian uniform basalts, overlying tuff beds and porphyritic latite have been intruded by an altered peridotite dyke, post-ore diorite dykes and plutons of metagabbro. The country rocks have been folded into a series of anticlines and synclines striking northeast. The ore bodies, occurring as lenticular, silicified and carbonatized zones in the tuff along the limb of a fold, dip more steeply to the southeast than the country rocks. Gold occurs across mostly as disseminations in non-opaque minerals but it is also associated with minor metallic minerals.

Production during the years 1939-1976, 1977 (includes clean up of ore and materials from the mine site), and 1999 (when actual grade was 0.14 oz. Au/ton) was better than 2.45 million ounces of gold from 8,678,143 tons of ore, at an historic grade of 0.283 oz. Au/ton.

Mechanical Stripping Programme

During the period July 4 to July 26, 2008 Laird Lake Resources undertook a mechanical stripping programme on the Red Lake Property. Two locations were selected as favourable locations to be stripped, washed and sampled:

1. Pit Zone: this is the area of historic trenching and pitting along with diamond drilling. The area has yielded historic gold assays in bedrock from both historic trenching and diamond drilling.
2. 11 Zone: diamond drill hole LL-89-11 by Cyprus Gold in 1989 intersected 0.245 ounces per ton Au over 1.3 metres(4.25 feet), in a pyritic, silicified granodiorite. Overburden was found to be quite thin here so it was determined to be a favourable stripping location.

Prior to mobilization of the equipment a reconnaisance tour of the two sites was made to determine access and mark out the areas to be initially stripped with additional stripping to completed pending viewing of the washed outcrop.

Stripping was conduced by Esker logging utilizing a EX200 Backhoe and the occasional use of a D6 bulldozer.

Washing of the outcrop was conducted by field personnel: Kenneth Guy, Joseph Topangu, Michael Guy and Yurri Sung, utilizing high pressure Honda pumps.
Diamond Sawing of 147.65 meters of channel were conducted by Michael Guy and Yurri Sung utilizing a portable diamond saw.

Methodology: An area believed to cover the zones of interest was outlined and flagged in the field. The backhoe removed the overburden to a maximum depth of 2 metres and a width of from 3 to 10 metres. The outcrop was washed with high pressure Honda pumps. Water was obtained from nearby swamps and the washing water collected, decanted in a pond and re-used. A maximum of 400 metres of hose was necessary. The outcrop was examined for mineralization and/or quartz veining. Samples were marked out with spray paint and were cut with a portable diamond saw. The diamond saw blade was water cooled for blade longevity and to minimize the dust. Stripping, washing and sampling was continued along strike from zones of interest and channels, chips or grabs were taken a intervals along the structure.

Location of the stripped, washed and sampled areas is shown on Figure 4. The two areas stripped are the Pit Zone, 1894 square metres stripped, and the 11 Zone, 2167 square metres stripped.

Results of the work are shown on Figure 5, - 11 Zone stripping and sampling and Figure 6 – Pit Zone stripping and sampling.

Sample locations are shown on the figures and given on table 2, with lithology, location and gold assay in grams per tonne.

Analytical work was performed by SGS Canada Inc., Red Lake, assay certificates in Appendix 1. Two hundred and seven samples were assayed by 30 gram Fire Assay with an AA finish. Results greater than 10 grams per tonne Au were assayed with a gravimetric finish. Assay

Certificates are in Appendix 1, with sample locations, description and results shown on Table 2.

11 Zone stripping

The stripping here was located based on an estimation of the location of drill hole LL-89-11 by Cyprus Gold in 1989 which intersected 0.245 ounces per ton Au over 1.3 metres(4.25 feet). Due to the logging of the area it was not possible to locate any of the historic grid locations so geographic locations were utilized to tie the historic grid in to the utm fabric.

During the initial stripping a sulphide rich unit was located, grab samples were taken to confirm this as the zone intersected in hole 11 (samples 20851-857, table 2). These assays were all quite low so the trench was extended to the north in the belief that possibly the zone was north of where interpreted. This stripping failed to locate a sulphide as described in the log of hole 11. It is there believed that the zone intersected in the drilling is the mineralized zone in the central area of the stripping. The "nugget effect" of gold likely explains the lack of assays obtained in our channel sampling and grab samples.

The best assay returned from the stripping and sampling was 1.55 grams of Au per tonne over 1.2 metres. This was from the northern section of the stripping – Figure 5. The host rock was a rhyolite tuff, amphibole rich with very little sulphide.

Pit Zone stripping

This location represents an area of historic trenching and pitting along with diamond drilling. The area has yielded historic gold assays in bedrock from both historic trenching and diamond drilling, see previous work section, including the exploration by Cyprus Gold and Black Cliff conducted in the late 1980's. The stripping started at a pit that was located in the field and proceeded from the pit following a quartz vein that was noted and extrapolating the azimuth to continue along strike.

Stripping revealed multiple narrow, short strike length quartz veins. Assay values were quite erratic with some veining returning low values and some returning values of greater than 10 grams of Au per tonne.

The stripping continued to the east of the pit until the overburden got excessively deep. A leg of the pit was then taken to the north, as the overburden was shallow, to test for additional veins north of the known veins.

Conclusions and Recommendations

The stripping and sampling programme was successful in locating Au mineralization in quartz veining at the Pit area. The 11 zone area was less successful as the mineralized horizon as described in the drill log was located but gold values were low.

Further work is recommended for the property including the following:

- additional prospecting of the large claim group to locate other areas of increased potential for Au mineralization – attention being paid to the airborne geophysical anomalies and the lake sediment anomalies known to exist on the property. As well additonal prospecting on the eastern portion of the property proximal to the Claude resources Madsen property.

- additonal stripping and sampling at the Pit zone to follow the quartz vein to the west and additional samples across the vein.

- Diamond Drilling of the Pit Zone area.

Laird	Lake	Sample	Table						
					ASSAY	ASSAY	ASSAY		
SAMPLE	type	utm North	utm East	Width	(ppb)	(gpt)	(opt)	location description	DESCRIPTION
								colours ≈ channels	
		11 zone							
20851	grab	5643974	422638		6	<0.01	<0.001	SV1	mineralized zone, lappili tuff,chert, 15% py
20852	grab	5643974	422638		<5	<0.01	<0.001	SV2	mineralized zone, lappili tuff,chert, 15% py
20853	grab	5643974	422638		149	0.15	0.004	SV3	mineralized zone, lappili tuff,chert, 15% py
20854	grab	5643978	422633		121	0.12	0.004	NV1	mineralized zone, lappili tuff,chert, 15% py
20855	grab	5643978	422633		139	0.14	0.004	NV2	mineralized zone, lappili tuff,chert, 15% py
20856	grab	5643978	422633		251	0.25	0.007	NV3	mineralized zone, lappili tuff,chert, 15% py
20857	grab				61	0.06	0.002	NVV	mineralized zone, lappili tuff,chert, 15% py
		Pit zone							
20858	grab	5643681	420194		311	0.31	0.009	P1 - historic samples 18315,317,317	QV
20859	grab	5643681	420194		14	0.01	<0.001	P2	QV,K-spar, hem
20860	grab	5643681	420194		848	0.85	0.025	P3	host + qv
20861	grab	5643681	420194		85	0.08	0.002	P4	QV,py
20862	grab	5643681	420194		1120	1.12	0.033	P5	host, silicified,amphibole,10%py
20863	grab	5643681	420194				0.43	P6	QV
20864	grab	5643690	420181		1250	1.25	0.036	P7	host, silicified,amphibole,10%py
		11 zone							
20865	chan	5643915	422657	1.2	304	0.3	0.009	N44°	FV, f-m grained, qtz rich, v.hard,biotite, lami nated,2% py with bt lam
20866	chan	5643917	420655	1	29	0.03	<0.001	N26°	IV,fg,feld,bt,chl,5%py diss and with bt lam
20867	chan	5643930	420673	1	14	0.01	<0.001	N22°	Felsic dike, qtz,feld,K-spar, tr py, hem
20868	chan	5643938	420667	1	<5	<0.01	<0.001	N332°	Felsic Sediment, well laminated, qtz, bt, 2%py
20869	chan	5643942	420667	1	<5	<0.01	<0.001	N09°	Felsic Sediment, well laminated, qtz, bt, 2%py
20870	chan	5643725	420273	1.1	9	<0.01	<0.001	N end	MV, chl, 5%py,fine calcite stringers
20871	chan			0.7	<5	<0.01	<0.001	az176	MV, chl, 5%py,fine calcite stringers
20872	chan	5643722	420273	0.8	460	0.46	0.013	S end	MV, chl, 5%py,fine calcite stringers
20873	chan			0.5	9	<0.01	<0.001		mineralized zone, lappili tuff, 10% py
20874	chan			1	12	0.01	<0.001		mafic dike
20875	chan			1	119	0.12	0.003		mineralized zone, lappili tuff,chert, 10% py
20876	chan			1	197	0.2	0.006		mineralized zone, lappili tuff,chert, 10% py
20877	chan			1	373	0.37	0.011		mineralized zone, lappili tuff,chert, 20% py
20878	chan			1	391	0.39	0.011		mineralized zone, lappili tuff,chert, 5% py
20879	chan			1	19	0.02	<0.001		lappili tuff,chert, 2% py
20880	chan			1	<5	<0.01	<0.001		felsic volcanic, qtz eyes, cherty,2%py
20881	chan	5643975	422639	1.3	123	0.12	0.004	North end	black chert, siliceous metased, tr py,10% tourmaline
20882	chan	5643972	422634	0.9	78	0.08	0.002	South end N08°	mineralized zone, lappili tuff,chert, 15% py
20883	chan			1.1	234	0.23	0.007		mineralized zone, lappili tuff,chert, 10% py
20884	chan			1	253	0.25	0.007		mineralized zone, lappili tuff,chert, 10% py,very weathered,rusty
20885	chan			1	33	0.03	<0.001		black chert, siliceous metased, tr py,10% tourmaline
20886	chan			0.9	7	<0.01	<0.001		lappili tuff,chert, 2% py
20887	chan			1.1	8	<0.01	<0.001		MV, chl, amphibole, calcite pervasive
20888	chan			1.1	16	0.02	<0.001		MV, chl, amphibole, calcite pervasive
20889	chan			0.9	10	<0.01	<0.001		lappili tuff,chert, 2% py
20890	chan			1.1	11	0.01	<0.001		lappili tuff,chert, 2% py
20891	chan	5643982	422636	1	<5	<0.01	<0.001	North end	lappili tuff,chert, 5% py
20892	chan	5643994	422640	1	90	0.09	0.003	N15°	lappili tuff,10%qtz eyes, 2% py
20893	chan	5644050	422666	1	13	0.01	<0.001	N352°	MV, chl, amphibole
		Pit zone							
20896	chan	5643685	420215	1	<5	<0.01	<0.001		vfg amphibolite, MV
20897	chan	5643683	420219	1	6	<0.01	<0.001	South end N340°	vfg amphibolite, MV
20898	chan	5643679	420214	1.65	16	0.02	<0.001	North end	vfg amphibolite, MV
20899	chan	5643683	420214	1.4	9	<0.01	<0.001	N350°	vfg amphibolite, MV
20900	chan	5643683	420215	1	<5	<0.01	<0.001	South end N330°	vfg amphibolite, MV
20901	chan			1	77	0.08	0.002		vfg amphibolite, MV
20902	chan			1	15	0.01	<0.001		vfg amphibolite, MV
20903	chan	5643693	420213	1.7	53	0.05	0.002	North end	vfg amphibolite, MV
20904	chan	5643690	420210	1	65	0.06	0.002	South end N330°	vfg amphibolite, MV
20905	chan			1	71	0.07	0.002		vfg amphibolite, MV
20906	chan	5643700	420207	1	32	0.03	<0.001	North end	k-spar rich dike
20907	chip	5643666	420182	0.2	1650	1.65	0.048	N340°	Quartz vein: smoky, sheared, rusty feldspar.
20908	chip	5643675	420174	0.3	12	0.01	<0.001	N345°	Quartz vein: f to m grained smoky, sheared, lo cally saccharoid.
20909	chip	5643690	420181	0.9	31	0.03	<0.001	North end	M/UM: foliated, biotite, feldspar. visible sulfide hardly noticeable
20910	chip			0.5	21	0.02	<0.001		Quartz vein:smoked, fine grained, not sheared, no visible sulfide.
20911	chip			0.4	<5	<0.01	<0.001		Quartz vein: smoky, medium grained with few rusty felspar grains
20912	chip			1	511	0.51	0.015		M/UM: finely foliated, biotite layers, m grained feldsp, no visible sulfide.
20913	chip	5643683	420183	0.8	7290	7.29	0.213	South end N350°	Quartz vein: smoky, brownish rusty, sheared, feldspar (kaolin?)
20914	chip	5643679	420188	0.5	191	0.19	0.006	N330°	Quartz vein: locally smoky, host mafic/ultama fic, rusty qtz veinlets
20915	chip	5643693	420200	1	<5	<0.01	<0.001	North end	M/UM: Vfg, sheared, no visible sulfide
20916	chip			0.6	513	0.51	0.015		Qtz vein: smoked, weathered, f to m grained
20917	chip			1.2	15	0.01	<0.001		M/UM: Vfg, sheared, rusty, no visible sulfide
20918	chip			0.6	7	<0.01	<0.001		M/UM: Vfg, 30% feldsp, biotite, no sulfide
20919	chip			0.8	5	<0.01	<0.001		M/UM: Fg, biotite, brwon felspar. No carbonate, no visible sulfides.
20920	chip	5643686	420201	1.2	6	<0.01	<0.001	South end N340°	M/UM: Vfg, qtz veinlets, rusty cont acts; weakly sheared
20921	chip	5643688	420206	1.2	<5	<0.01	<0.001	South end N320°	Amphibolite, very quartz rich, qtz p henocrysts
20922	chip	5643688	420208	1	88	0.09	0.003	North end	sheared amphibolite, very quartz rich, qtz phenocrysts, 5%py
20923	chip	5643702	420223	0.5	>10000	>10	0.365	KP8	smoky qv,>30cm,v. rusty joints,py2-10%
20924	grab	5643702	420223		8470	8.47	0.247	KP9	host of 20923, amphibolite, biotite, 5% pyrite
20925	grab	5643700	420230		34	0.03	<0.001	KP10	K-spar rich vein,cherty,smoky qtz,vfg tr py,epidote,chlorite - green chert
20926	chip	5643704	420224	1.5	57	0.06	0.002	KP11	K-spar rich dike,1.5m,2-5%py,granitic
20927	grab	5643708	420225		4490	4.49	0.131	KP12	host of 20926,10%py,v sheared,amphibolite,rusty,v weathered
20928	chan	5643692	420203	1	122	0.12	0.004	N330°	vfg amphibolite, MV
20929	chan	5643691	420203	1.2	13	0.01	<0.001	North end	vfg amphibolite, MV
20930	chan	5643690	420204	1.2	<5	<0.01	<0.001	South end N320°	vfg amphibolite, MV
20931	chan	5643705	420225	0.3	306	0.31	0.009	South end	vfg amphibolite, MV
20932	chan			1	1500	1.5	0.044	N315°	FV,trachyte, pink colour,K-spar, 15%qv,7%py
20933	chan	5643704	420226	0.4	112	0.11	0.003	North end	amphibolite, m to cg, MV, gabbro
20934	chan	5643699	420223	0.4	28	0.03	<0.001	South end	amphibolite, m to cg, MV, gabbro
20935	chan			1	19	0.02	<0.001	N315°	shear zone - amphibolite, 10%py in shear plane s
20936	chan			0.5	<5	<0.01	<0.001		amphibolite, very quartz rich, qtz phenocrysts
20937	chan	5643702	420220	1.3	180	0.18	0.005	North end	amphibolite, very quartz rich, qtz phenocrysts
20938	chan	5643701	420219	0.6	152	0.15	0.004	South end	amphibolite, very quartz rich, qtz phenocrysts
20939	chan			0.8	963	0.96	0.028	N325°	FV,trachyte, pink colour,K-spar, 15%qv,7%py
20940	chan			0.4	8820	8.82	0.257		QV,massive, homogenous,smokey,tr py
20941	chan	5643700	420217	1	1160	1.16	0.034	North end	sheared amphibolite, 5%py
20942	chan	5643691	420220	0.8	33	0.03	<0.001	N340°	Mafic/Ultramafic: Fg, rusty,quartz veinlets.
20943	chan	5643695	420218	1	2940	2.94	0.086	N350°	Quartz vein: smoky, F to m grained, rusty cont acts with host rock.
20944	chip	5643694	420231	1.2	12	0.01	<0.001	South end N320°	M/UM: Fg, foliated, with little calcite, no visible sulfide.

SAMPLE	type	utm North	utm East	Width	ASSAY (ppb)	ASSAY (gpt)	ASSAY (opt)	location description	DESCRIPTION
20945	chip			1.2	9	<0.01	<0.001		M/UM: Fg, foliated, with little calcite, no visible sulfide.
20946	chip			0.6	<5	<0.01	<0.001		Quartz vein: smoky, F to m grained, weakly fractured. No sulfides.
20947	chip			1.5	22	0.02	<0.001		Amphibolite: Fg, foliated, sheared, ferruginous qz veinlets
20948	chip			1.1	44	0.04	0.001		Mafic/Ultramafic: dark gray (amphibolite?), fine grained with thin rusty quartz veinlets
20949	chip	5643700	420231	1	13	0.01	<0.001	North end	M/U: dark gray (amphobilite?), fg, thin rusty qtz veinlets
20950	chip	5643702	420227	1	35	0.03	0.001	North end	M/UM:Fg, foliated, calcite rich; no visible sulfide
20951	chip	5643707	420227	1.3	3730	3.73	0.109	South end N350°	Quartz vein: Fg, rusty; interstratified with amphibolitic host rock.
20952	chip	5643710	420235	1.2	588	0.59	0.017	South end N0°	shear zone - amphibolite, 10%py in shear planes
20953	chip			0.8	588	0.59	0.017		shear zone - amphibolite, 10%py in shear planes,10%qv
20954	chip	5643716	420235	1	730	0.73	0.021	North end	shear zone - amphibolite, 10%py in shear planes,10%qv
20955	chan	5643709	420237	1.2	20	0.02	<0.001	North end	vfg amphibolite, MV
20956	chan			1.2	9	<0.01	<0.001		vfg amphibolite, MV
20957	chan			1.3	21	0.02	<0.001		FV,trachyte, pink colour,K-spar,5%qv,7%py
20958	chan			1	7	<0.01	<0.001		chert,well laminated,5%py
20959	chan			0.8	16	0.02	<0.001		vfg amphibolite, MV
20960	chan	5643705	420239	1	18	0.02	<0.001	South end N0°	vfg amphibolite, MV
20961	chan	5643707	420238	1	<5	<0.01		N35°	vfg amphibolite, MV
20962	chan				28	0.03			vfg amphibolite, MV,10%trachyte
20963	chan	5643713	420243	0.9	17	0.02		South end N0°	vfg amphibolite, MV
20964	chan	5643714	420227	1.2	11	0.01		North end	vfg amphibolite, MV
20965	chip	5643702	420240	1.2	748	0.75		South end N355°	vfg amphibolite, MV
20966	chan			1.2	770	0.77			vfg amphibolite, MV
20967	chan			1	29	0.03			vfg amphibolite, MV
20968	chan			1	60	0.06			vfg amphibolite, MV
20969	chan	5643706	420240	0.8	28	0.03		North end	vfg amphibolite, MV
20970	chan	5643726	420275	1.2	<5	<0.01		North end	Vfg amphibolite, MV
20971	chan			0.9	9	<0.01			Vfg, weakly sheared, amphibolite, MV
20972	chan	5643720	420275	1.1	<5	<0.01		South end N0°	Vfg amphibolite, MV
20973	chan	5643726	420277	1.8	198	0.2		N end	
20974	chan			0.9	13	0.01		az174	
20975	chan			1.5	25	0.03			
20976	chan			1.1	10	<0.01			
20977	chan			1.2	19	0.02			
20978	chan			1.1	11	0.01			
20979	chan	5643717	420277	1	11	0.01		S end	
20980	chan	5643722	420284	1	6	<0.01		South end N0°	Amphibolite: Fg, foliated, sheared, ferruginous qz veinlets
20981	chan	5643720	420283	1	9	<0.01		North end	Fg, foliated, siliceous, 1% sulfide, MV (Trachite?)
20982	chan	5643724	420296	0.5	11	0.01		North end	Fg, qrtz, 10% biotite, little K-spar; 40% amphibolite.
20983	chan			1.1	10	0.01			Fg, foliated, qrtz, 10% biotite, amphibola, 20% feldsp; Amphibolite MV
20984	chan			1	14	0.01			Vfg, rusty biotite rich, foliated, feldsp veinlets, amphibolite
20985	chan			0.9	33	0.03			Vfg, rusty biotite rich, foliated, feldsp veinlets, amphibolite
20986	chan			1	14	0.01			Vfg, rusty biotite rich, foliated, feldsp veinlets, amphibolite
20987	chan	5643721	420297	1	9	<0.01		South end N345°	Vfg, biotite, carbonate exsolutions, 1% sulfide; amphibolite MV
20988	chan	5643711	420322	1.2	24	0.02		N270°	Biotite, 20% feldspars, carbonate exsolutions; quartz amphibolite
20989	chan	5643693	420324	0.9	17	0.02		N12°	Fg to vfg, felspar rich, biotite rich, feldspar /quartz veinlets; Amphibolite
20990	chan	5643690	420321	1.1	14	0.01		N347°	Vfg, 50% felsp, biotite, feldsp/qtz veinlets; amphibolite, MV
20991	chan	5643689	420319	1.3	35	0.03		N0°	Vfg, 50% felsp,biotite, feldsp/qtz veinlets; amphibolite, MV
20992	chan	5643674	420319	1.7	19	0.02		N353°	Fg, feld. and carbonate rich, biotite; mylonitic amphibolite
20993	chan	5643675	420318	1.4	23	0.02		N355°	Fg, feld. and carbonate rich, biotite; mylonitic amphibolite
20994	chan	5643664	420317	1.5	159	0.16		N320°	Biotite, ferruginous qtz veinlets; migmatitic amphibolite
20995	chan	5643660	420315	1.2	14	0.01		N332°	Fg, foliated, 60% feldspar, 30% qtz; quartz felsite
20996	chan	5643720	420309	1.5	29	0.03		North end	Fg, ferruginous, foliated, Na-Ca feldsp, amphibolas; amphibolite, MV
20997	chan	5643720	420310	1.5	28	0.03		South end N340°	Fg, ferruginous, foliated, Na-Ca feldsp, amphibola; amphibolite, MV
20998	chan	5643719	420312	0.9	11	0.01		N295°	Fg, foliated, Na-Ca felspar, biotite, amphibola; amphibolite, MV
			11 zone						
20894	chan	5644064	422684	1.2	11	0.01	<0.001	South end N335°	vfg amphibolite, MV
20895	chan			1	<5	<0.01	<0.001		lappili tuff,chert, 2% py
20999	chan			1	23	0.02			Lappili tuff, 10% qtz eyes, 2% py
21000	chan			1.3	<5	<0.01			Lappili tuff, 10% qtz eyes, 2% py
20301	chan			1.1	<5	<0.01			Lappili tuff, 10% qtz eyes, 2% py
20302	chan			0.9	<5	<0.01		North end	Vfg amphibolite, MV
20303	chan	5644070	422694	1.1	<5	<0.01		South end N15°	Fg to m grained, biotite and feldsp rich, 10% amphib; rhyolitic tuff
20304	chan			1.1	<5	<0.01			Fg to m grained, biotite and feldsp rich, 10% amphib; rhyolitic tuff
20305	chan			1.1	<5	<0.01			Fg to m grained, biotite and feldsp rich, 10% amphib; rhyolitic tuff
20306	chan			1.1	750	0.75			Fg to m grained, biotite and feldsp rich, 10% amphib; rhyolitic tuff
20307	chan	5644077	422696	1.2	1550	1.55		North end	Fg to m grained, biotite and feldsp rich, 10% amphib; rhyolitic tuff
20308	chan			0.9	<5	<0.01		South end N0°	Qtz, 60% feldsp, Fg to coarse grained, laminated. Felsic tuff
20309	chan			0.9	<5	<0.01		North end	Qtz, 60% feldsp, Fg to coarse grained, laminated. Felsic tuff
20310	chan	5644074	422709	1	<5	<0.01		South end N15°	Fine to coarse grained, qtz, feldsp rich, laminated. Felsic tuff
20311	chan			1.5	<5	<0.01			Fine to coarse grained, qtz, feldsp rich, laminated. Felsic tuff
20312	chan			1.5	<5	<0.01			Fine to coarse grained, qtz, feldsp rich, laminated. Felsic tuff
20313	chan			1.5	<5	<0.01			Fine to coarse grained, qtz, feldsp rich, laminated. Felsic tuff
20314	chan			1.1	20	0.02			Fine to coarse grained, qtz, feldsp rich, laminated, tr py. Felsic tuff
20315	chan	5644081	422713	1	43	0.04		North end	Fine to coarse grained, qtz, feldsp rich, laminated, tr py. Felsic tuff
20316	chan	5644072	422698	1.8	27	0.03		N30°	Felsic tuff: qtz felsic flow, laminated, migmatitic.
20317	chan	5644104	422744	1.8	<5	<0.01		N322°	Felsic tuff: qtz, laminated flow, 50% feldsp,10% amphibolas
20318	chan	5644097	422739	1.2	<5	<0.01		South end N345°	Felsic tuff: Fg to Vfg, siliceous,50 % feldsp, chlorite and epidot rich
20319	chan	5644100	422738	1.2	<5	<0.01		North end	Felsic tuff: Fg to Vfg, siliceous, 50% feldsp, chlorite and epidot rich
20351	chip	5643714	420260	1.7	228	0.23		S end az360	QV,10%py,green calc-silicate,chert
20352	chip	5643709	420251	0.8	30	0.03		S end	
20353	chip	5643712	420250	1.1	174	0.17		N end	
20354	chip	5643710	420265	1.7	16	0.02		South end	shear zone,rusty,amphibolite,trachyte,cherty
20355	chip	5643713	420264	1.7	35	0.04		North end	shear zone,rusty,amphibolite,trachyte,cherty
20356	chip	5643720	420263	0.8	89	0.09		S end	QV,shear as sample20351,rusty,15%py,silicified,QV+chert
20357	chip	5643721	420298	1.7	46	0.05		N end	shear zone 082/80S
20358	chip	5643715	420299	1.4	79	0.08		S end	
20359	chip	5643697	420208	2	26	0.03		S end az145	
20360	chip	5643692	420214	1.3	>10000	>10	0.443	S end	3 x qv, smoky, py, amphibolite 065/75S
20361	chip	5643654	420170	1	39	0.04			
20362	chip	5643658	420173	2	82	0.08			
20363	chip	5643666	420173	2	1200	1.2			
20364	grab				15	0.01			
20365				1	41	0.04			
20366					<5	<0.01			KG1
20367					<5	<0.01			KG2
20368					27	0.03			KG3
20369					<5	<0.01			KG4
20370	grab	5643690	420181		352	0.35			P8
20371	grab				2440	2.44			QV at pit
20372					5	<0.01			KR12
20373					22	0.02			KR13
20374	chip	5643756	422861		<5	<0.01			
20375	chip	5644082	422717	3	<5	<0.01		S end az045	

					ASSAY	ASSAY	ASSAY		
SAMPLE	type	utm North	utm East	Width	(ppb)	(gpt)	(opt)	location description	DESCRIPTION
20376					<5	<0.01			
20377	chan	5644084	422720	1.5	61	0.06		S end	
20378	chan			1.5	40	0.04		az020	
20379	chan			1.5	17	0.02			
20380	chan			1.5	8	<0.01			
20381	chan			1.5	8	<0.01			
20382	chan			1.5	5	<0.01			
20383	chan			1.5	<5	<0.01			
20384	chan			1.5	6	<0.01			
20385	chan			1.5	7	<0.01			
20386	chan			1.5	13	0.01			
20387	chan			1.5	<5	<0.01			
20388	chan	5644101	422725	1	6	<0.01		N end	

Certificate of Qualifications

I, Kenneth Guy, PGeo(Ont) of Toronto, Ontario, Canada, do hereby state that:

I reside at 1401-215 Wynford Drive, Toronto, Ontario, M3C 3P5, phone: 416 696-0202

I am currently self-employed as a consulting geologist.

I am a graduate geologist, having graduated from the University of Waterloo, Ontario in 1979, receiving an Hon BSc in Earth Science/geology.

I have been practicing geology as a professional geologist since graduation in 1979.

I am a member of the A.P.G.O. (0241) and a Fellow of the Geological Association of Canada since 1983.

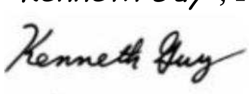
This report is based upon my review of relevant previous work not managed or conducted by myself as well as exploration on the property managed and conducted by myself.

I am not aware of any material fact or material change with respect to the subject matter of the Technical Report that is not reflected in the Technical Report, the omission to disclose which makes Technical Report misleading.

I consent to the use of this report by Laird Lake Resources.

Dated this 17 day of November, 2008

"*Kenneth Guy*", PGeo (Ont)



Signature of Qualified Person

Kenneth Guy

Name of Qualified Person

REFERENCES

1) Report on the Laird Lake Property, prepared for Sherritt Gordon Mines Limited, by Peter Harrigan, August 1980

2) Report on the Geology and Mineralization of the Laird Lake Property of Tasu Resources Ltd. by N.O. Willoughby, January 1988.

3) Induced Polarization Survey, Black Cliff Mines Ltd., Laird Lake Property, Killala Township, Red Lake, Ontario, by R. Belanger, October 1988.

4) Report on Geological Mapping and Sampling of Gold occurrences, Laird Lake Property, red Lake Mining Division, Ontario, NTS 52L/16 for Black Cliff Mines Limited, by A. Farkas, November, 1988.

5) Magnetometer Survey Report on Claim Nos. KRL 1057167 to 1057178, Laird Lake Property, Killala Township, Northwest Ontario for Black Cliff Mines Limited and Cyprus Gold (Canada) Limited, by M.C. Rogers, May, 1989.

6) Report on the 1989 Diamond Drill Program, Laird Lake Property, Red Lake Mining Division, Ontario NTS 52L/16 for Cyprus Gold (Canada) Limited, by M.C. Rogers, May, 1989.

7) Thompson, P.H. 2003. Toward a new metamorphic framework for gold exploration in the Red Lake greenstone belt; Ontario Geological Survey, Open File Report 6122, 52 p.

8) Andrews, A.J., Hugon, H., Durocher, M., Corfu, F. and Lavigne, M.J., 1986, The anatomy of a gold-bearing greenstone belt, Red Lake, northwestern Ontario, Canada. In Proceedings of Gold ’86, an International Symposium on the Geology of Gold Deposits, Konsult International Inc, Toronto p. 3-22.

Appendix 1 – Table 3 – Table of Expenditures

161200 · Exploration			Table 3	Expenditures				
	Mechanical Stripping							
Bill	06/23/2008	1B	Joseph Topangu	June 18/19/20th - with Tony	2000 - AP	1,050.00		
Bill	07/24/2008	374044	Antony Maciejewski	Invoice 374044	2000 - AP	749.52		
Bill	07/28/2008	MGLLR-8-01	Michael Guy	Stripping / Washing and Diamond sawing @ 175 / day (18 day	2000 - AP	3,150.00		
Bill	07/31/2008		K. Guy Expl Serv	Invoice LLR2008-01	2000 - AP	14,950.00		
Bill	07/31/2008	015209	Esker Logging	There is not PST on services	2000 - AP	20,475.50		
Bill	07/31/2008	002	Joseph Topangu	July 08 field work LLR	2000 - AP	7,700.00		
Bill	08/20/2008	Aug 08	K. Guy Expl Serv	Aug 08	2000 - AP	2,105.17		
Bill	09/23/2008	LLR2008-02	K. Guy Expl Serv	Sept 23 08	2000 - AP	2,011.14		
							52,191.33	3a
	Food							
Bill	07/06/2008	113000706	Sobey's Red Lake	Food for team - before LLR account set up	2000 - AP	250.28		
Bill	07/10/2008	336550710	Sobey's Red Lake	336550710	2000 - AP	343.46		
Bill	07/16/2008	149120716	Sobey's Red Lake	149120716	2000 - AP	210.12		
Bill	09/19/2008	317850919	Sobey's Red Lake	317850919	2000 - AP	201.48		
							1,005.34	3d
	supplies, mob demob							
Bill	07/28/2008	July 08	K. Guy Expl Serv	Exp report July 08	2000 - AP	9,861.62		
Bill	07/11/2008	exp rept	John V Hickey	GPS - to be used for LLR	2000 - AP	356.37		
Bill	07/31/2008	exp report	Joseph Topangu	Travel to RL from Winnipeg and return $1,600.00	2000 - AP	700.00		
							10,917.99	3b
	Assays							
Bill	08/12/2008	10298638	SGS Canada	10298638	2000 - AP	158.40		
Bill	08/12/2008	10298639	SGS Canada	10298639	2000 - AP	203.71		
Bill	08/12/2008	10298640	SGS Canada	10298640	2000 - AP	277.21		
Bill	08/26/2008	10301254	SGS Canada	10301254	2000 - AP	1,418.11		
Bill	08/26/2008	10301255	SGS Canada	10301255	2000 - AP	2,447.70		
Bill	08/28/2008	10302846	SGS Canada	10302846	2000 - AP	1,161.60		
							5,666.73	3b
	rental of house in Red Lake							
Bill	09/01/2008	Sept 08	Warren Lamgair	1 yr lease to Aug 09 - split with Hylk	2000 - AP	1,300.00		
Bill	09/16/2008	Aug 08	Hydro One	Hydro - period used by LLR	2000 - AP	97.43		
Bill	09/19/2008	a84582	Mike Litwin Fuels	REF: a84582	2000 - AP	759.21		
Bill	09/30/2008	Sept 30	Hydro One	Hydro - period used by LLR	2000 - AP	105.61		
							2,262.25	3d
	report writing and maps							
	Tyron Breytenbach					1,600.00		
	K. Guy					3,250.00		
							4,850.00	3b
Total 161200 · Exploration			**expenditures for assessment purposes - mechanical stripping**			**76,893.64**		

Appendix 2 – SGS Certificate of Analysis

Certificate of Analysis

Work Order: RL32856

To: **COD SGS MINERALS**
16 A YOUNG STREET
P.O BOX 1349
RED LAKE
P0V2M0
ONTARIO

Date: Jul 18, 2008

P.O. No. :	LAIRD LAKE RESOURCES
Project No. :	
No. Of Samples :	4
Date Submitted :	Jul 15, 2008
Report Comprises :	Pages 1 to 2 (Inclusive of Cover Sheet)

Certified By : ________________________________

Susan Isaac

Report Footer:

L.N.R.	= Listed not received	I.S.	= Insufficient Sample
n.a.	= Not applicable	--	= No result
*INF	= Composition of this sample makes detection impossible by this method		

M after a result denotes ppb to ppm conversion, % denotes ppm to % conversion

SGS

Final : RL32856

Element	Auppb	Au	Au
Method	FAA313	FAA313	FAA313
Det.Lim.	5	0.01	0.001
Units	PPB	G/T	OZ/T
20924	8470	8.47	0.247
20925	34	0.03	<0.001
20926	57	0.06	0.002
20927	4490	4.49	0.131
*Dup 20924	8910	8.91	0.260

Certificate of Analysis

Work Order: RL32810

To: **COD SGS MINERALS**
16 A YOUNG STREET
P.O BOX 1349
RED LAKE
P0V2M0
ONTARIO

Date: Jul 14, 2008

P.O. No. :	LAIRD LAKE RESOURCES
Project No. :	
No. Of Samples :	7
Date Submitted :	Jul 11, 2008
Report Comprises :	Pages 1 to 2 (Inclusive of Cover Sheet)

Certified By : ________________________________

Susan Isaac

Report Footer:

L.N.R.	= Listed not received	I.S.	= Insufficient Sample
n.a.	= Not applicable	--	= No result
*INF	= Composition of this sample makes detection impossible by this method		

M after a result denotes ppb to ppm conversion, % denotes ppm to % conversion

SGS

Final : RL32810

Element Method Det.Lim. Units	Auppb FAA313 5 PPB	Au FAA313 0.01 G/T	Au FAA313 0.001 OZ/T	Au FAG303 0.001 OZ/T
20858	311	0.31	0.009	--
20859	14	0.01	<0.001	--
20860	848	0.85	0.025	--
20861	85	0.08	0.002	--
20862	1120	1.12	0.033	--
20863	--	--	--	0.430
20864	1250	1.25	0.036	--
*Dup 20858	163	0.16	0.005	--

Certificate of Analysis

Work Order: RL32947

To: LAIRD LAKE RESOURCES INC.
520 - 65 Queen St. W.
Toronto,
ON M5H 2M5

Date: Aug 28, 2008

P.O. No.	:	LAIRD LAKE RESOURCES
Project No.	:	
No. Of Samples	:	44
Date Submitted	:	Jul 23, 2008
Report Comprises	:	Pages 1 to 3 (Inclusive of Cover Sheet)

Certified By : ________________________________

Susan Isaac

SGS Minerals Services (Redlake) is accredited by Standards Council of Canada (SCC) and conforms to the requirements of ISO/IEC 17025 for specific tests as indicated on the scope of accreditation to be found at http://www.scc.ca/en/programs/lab/mineral.shtml

Report Footer:

L.N.R.	= Listed not received	I.S.	= Insufficient Sample
n.a.	= Not applicable	--	= No result

*INF = Composition of this sample makes detection impossible by this method

M after a result denotes ppb to ppm conversion, % denotes ppm to % conversion

Methods marked with an asterisk (e.g. *NAA08V) were subcontracted
Methods marked with the **@** symbol (e.g. @AAS21E) denote accredited tests

SGS Canada Inc. | Minerals Services 16A Young St. PO Box 1349 Red Lake ON P0V 2M0 **t**(807) 727-2939 **f**(807) 727-3183 www.sgs.ca

Member of the SGS Group (Société Générale de Surveillance)

SGS

Final : RL32947

Element	Au	Au
Method	FAA313	FAA313
Det.Lim.	0.01	5
Units	G/T	PPB
20999	0.02	23
21000	<0.01	<5
20301	<0.01	<5
20302	<0.01	<5
20303	<0.01	<5
20304	<0.01	<5
20305	<0.01	<5
20306	0.75	750
20307	1.55	1550
20308	<0.01	<5
20309	<0.01	<5
20310	<0.01	<5
20311	<0.01	<5
20312	<0.01	<5
20313	<0.01	<5
20314	0.02	20
20315	0.04	43
20316	0.03	27
20317	<0.01	<5
20318	<0.01	<5
20319	<0.01	<5
20366	<0.01	<5
20367	<0.01	<5
20368	0.03	27
20369	<0.01	<5
20370	0.35	352
20371	2.44	2440
20372	<0.01	5
20373	0.02	22
20374	<0.01	<5
20375	<0.01	<5
20376	<0.01	<5
20377	0.06	61
20378	0.04	40
20379	0.02	17
20380	<0.01	8
20381	<0.01	8
20382	<0.01	5
20383	<0.01	<5
20384	<0.01	6
20385	<0.01	7
20386	0.01	13
20387	<0.01	<5
20388	<0.01	6
*Dup 20999	0.02	19

Final : RL32947

Element	Au	Au
Method	FAA313	FAA313
Det.Lim.	0.01	5
Units	G/T	PPB
*Dup 20369	0.01	13

SGS Canada Inc. | Minerals Services 16A Young St. PO Box 1349 Red Lake ON P0V 2M0 **t**(807) 727-2939 **f**(807) 727-3183 www.sgs.ca

Certificate of Analysis

Work Order: RL32915

To: **LAIRD LAKE RESOURCES INC.**
520 - 65 Queen St. W.
Toronto,
ON M5H 2M5

Date: Aug 15, 2008

P.O. No.	:	LAIRD LAKE RESOURCES
Project No.	:	
No. Of Samples	:	53
Date Submitted	:	Jul 21, 2008
Report Comprises	:	Pages 1 to 3 (Inclusive of Cover Sheet)

Certified By : ________________________________

Susan Isaac

SGS Minerals Services (Redlake) is accredited by Standards Council of Canada (SCC) and conforms to the requirements of ISO

Report Footer:

L.N.R.	= Listed not received	I.S.	= Insufficient Sample
n.a.	= Not applicable	--	= No result
*INF	= Composition of this sample makes detection impossible by this method		

M after a result denotes ppb to ppm conversion, % denotes ppm to % conversion

Final : RL32915

Element	Au	Au	Au
Method	FAA313	FAA313	FAG303
Det.Lim.	0.01	5	0.001
Units	G/T	PPB	OZ/T
20961	<0.01	<5	--
20962	0.03	28	--
20963	0.02	17	--
20964	0.01	11	--
20965	0.75	748	--
20966	0.77	770	--
20967	0.03	29	--
20968	0.06	60	--
20969	0.03	28	--
20970	<0.01	<5	--
20971	<0.01	9	--
20972	<0.01	<5	--
20973	0.20	198	--
20974	0.01	13	--
20975	0.03	25	--
20976	<0.01	10	--
20977	0.02	19	--
20978	0.01	11	--
20979	0.01	11	--
20980	<0.01	6	--
20981	<0.01	9	--
20982	0.01	11	--
20983	0.01	10	--
20984	0.01	14	--
20985	0.03	33	--
20986	0.01	14	--
20987	<0.01	9	--
20988	0.02	24	--
20989	0.02	17	--
20990	0.01	14	--
20991	0.03	35	--
20992	0.02	19	--
20993	0.02	23	--
20994	0.16	159	--
20995	0.01	14	--
20996	0.03	29	--
20997	0.03	28	--
20998	0.01	11	--
20351	0.23	228	--
20352	0.03	30	--
20353	0.17	174	--
20354	0.02	16	--
20355	0.04	35	--
20356	0.09	89	--
20357	0.05	46	--
20358	0.08	79	--
20359	0.03	26	--
20360	>10	>10000	0.443

SGS

Final : RL32915

Element Method Det.Lim. Units	Au FAA313 0.01 G/T	Au FAA313 5 PPB	Au FAG303 0.001 OZ/T
20361	0.04	39	--
20362	0.08	82	--
20363	1.20	1200	--
20364	0.01	15	--
20365	0.04	41	--
*Dup 20961	<0.01	<5	--
*Dup 20985	0.04	38	--
*Dup 20361	0.05	50	--

Certificate of Analysis

Work Order: RL32903

To: **COD SGS MINERALS/ LAIRD LAKE RESOURCES INC.** Date: Aug 07, 2008
520 - 65 QUEEN ST. W
TORONTO
M5H 2M5
ONTARIO

P.O. No. :	LAIRD LAKE RESOURCES
Project No. :	
No. Of Samples :	92
Date Submitted :	Jul 20, 2008
Report Comprises :	Pages 1 to 3
	(Inclusive of Cover Sheet)

Comments:

"The present document voids and replaces / supersedes any previously issued report with same job order reference."

Certified By : ____________________

Susan Isaac

Report Footer:

L.N.R.	= Listed not received	I.S.	= Insufficient Sample
n.a.	= Not applicable	--	= No result
*INF	= Composition of this sample makes detection impossible by this method		

M after a result denotes ppb to ppm conversion, % denotes ppm to % conversion

SGS Canada Inc. | Minerals Services 16A Young St. PO Box 1349 Red Lake ON P0V 2M0 **t**(807) 727-2939 **f**(807) 727-3183 www.sgs.ca

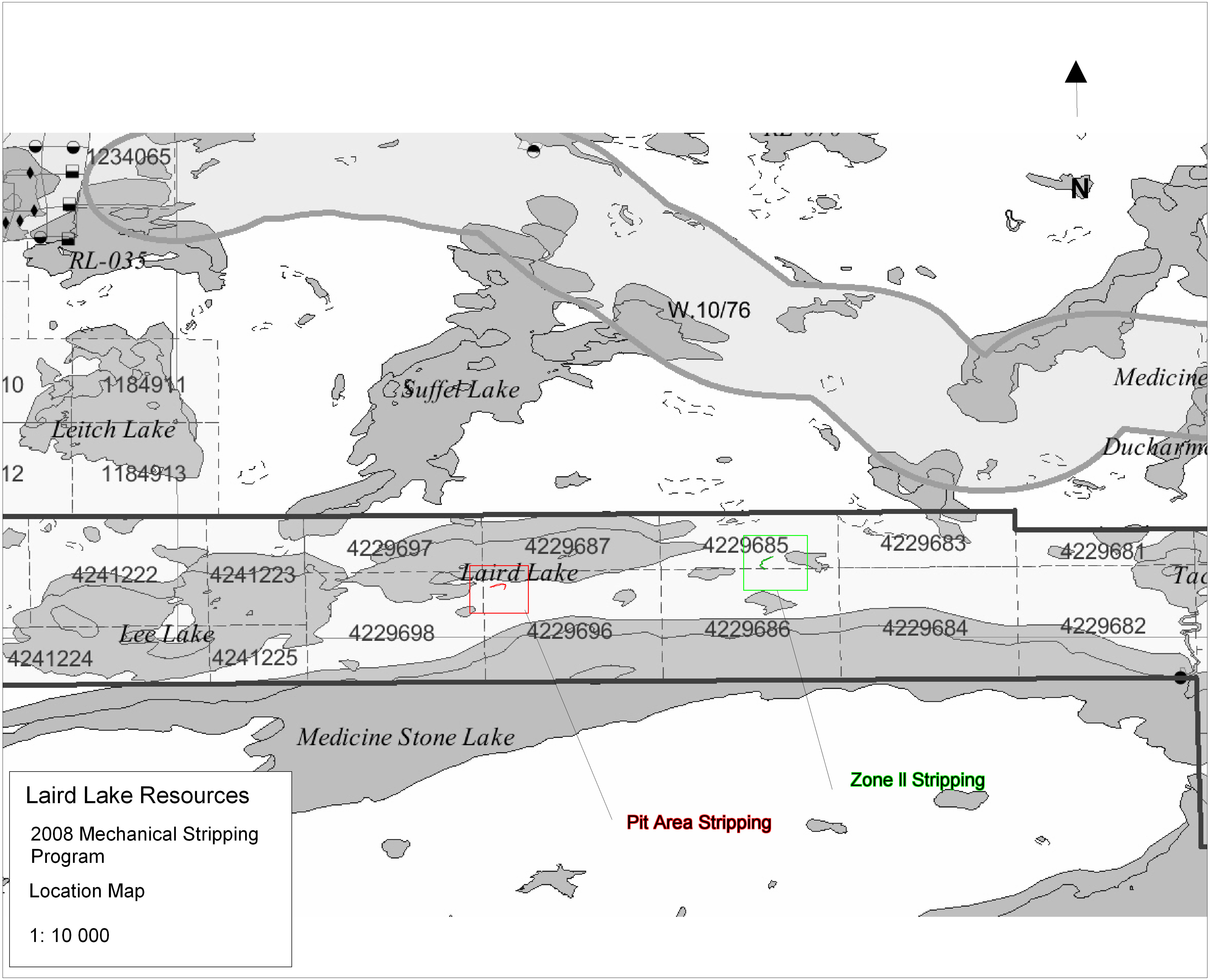
Final : RL32903

Element	Au F/A	Au F/A	Au F/A	Au
Method	FAA313	FAA313	FAA313	FAG303
Det.Lim.	5	0.01	0.001	0.001
Units	PPB	G/T	OZ/T	OZ/T
20865	304	0.30	0.009	--
20866	29	0.03	<0.001	--
20867	14	0.01	<0.001	--
20868	<5	<0.01	<0.001	--
20869	<5	<0.01	<0.001	--
20870	9	<0.01	<0.001	--
20871	<5	<0.01	<0.001	--
20872	460	0.46	0.013	--
20873	9	<0.01	<0.001	--
20874	12	0.01	<0.001	--
20875	119	0.12	0.003	--
20876	197	0.20	0.006	--
20877	373	0.37	0.011	--
20878	391	0.39	0.011	--
20879	19	0.02	<0.001	--
20880	<5	<0.01	<0.001	--
20881	123	0.12	0.004	--
20882	78	0.08	0.002	--
20883	234	0.23	0.007	--
20884	253	0.25	0.007	--
20885	33	0.03	<0.001	--
20886	7	<0.01	<0.001	--
20887	8	<0.01	<0.001	--
20888	16	0.02	<0.001	--
20889	10	<0.01	<0.001	--
20890	11	0.01	<0.001	--
20891	<5	<0.01	<0.001	--
20892	90	0.09	0.003	--
20893	13	0.01	<0.001	--
20894	11	0.01	<0.001	--
20895	<5	<0.01	<0.001	--
20896	<5	<0.01	<0.001	--
20897	6	<0.01	<0.001	--
20898	16	0.02	<0.001	--
20899	9	<0.01	<0.001	--
20900	<5	<0.01	<0.001	--
20901	77	0.08	0.002	--
20902	15	0.01	<0.001	--
20903	53	0.05	0.002	--
20904	65	0.06	0.002	--
20905	71	0.07	0.002	--
20906	32	0.03	<0.001	--
20907	1650	1.65	0.048	--
20908	12	0.01	<0.001	--
20909	31	0.03	<0.001	--
20910	21	0.02	<0.001	--
20911	<5	<0.01	<0.001	--
20912	511	0.51	0.015	--

SGS

Final : RL32903

Element Method Det.Lim. Units	Au F/A FAA313 5 PPB	Au F/A FAA313 0.01 G/T	Au F/A FAA313 0.001 OZ/T	Au FAG303 0.001 OZ/T
20913	7290	7.29	0.213	--
20914	191	0.19	0.006	--
20915	<5	<0.01	<0.001	--
20916	513	0.51	0.015	--
20917	15	0.01	<0.001	--
20918	7	<0.01	<0.001	--
20919	5	<0.01	<0.001	--
20920	6	<0.01	<0.001	--
20921	<5	<0.01	<0.001	--
20922	88	0.09	0.003	--
20923	>10000	>10	>0.3	0.365
20928	122	0.12	0.004	--
20929	13	0.01	<0.001	--
20930	<5	<0.01	<0.001	--
20931	306	0.31	0.009	--
20932	1500	1.50	0.044	--
20933	112	0.11	0.003	--
20934	28	0.03	<0.001	--
20935	19	0.02	<0.001	--
20936	<5	<0.01	<0.001	--
20937	180	0.18	0.005	--
20938	152	0.15	0.004	--
20939	963	0.96	0.028	--
20940	8820	8.82	0.257	--
20941	1160	1.16	0.034	--
20942	33	0.03	<0.001	--
20943	2940	2.94	0.086	--
20944	12	0.01	<0.001	--
20945	9	<0.01	<0.001	--
20946	<5	<0.01	<0.001	--
20947	22	0.02	<0.001	--
20948	44	0.04	0.001	--
20949	13	0.01	<0.001	--
20950	35	0.03	0.001	--
20951	3730	3.73	0.109	--
20952	588	0.59	0.017	--
20953	588	0.59	0.017	--
20954	730	0.73	0.021	--
20955	20	0.02	<0.001	--
20956	9	<0.01	<0.001	--
20957	21	0.02	<0.001	--
20958	7	<0.01	<0.001	--
20959	16	0.02	<0.001	--
20960	18	0.02	<0.001	--
*Dup 20865	277	0.28	0.008	--
*Dup 20889	17	0.02	<0.001	--
*Dup 20913	7210	7.21	0.210	--
*Dup 20941	1390	1.39	0.041	--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Lee Lake
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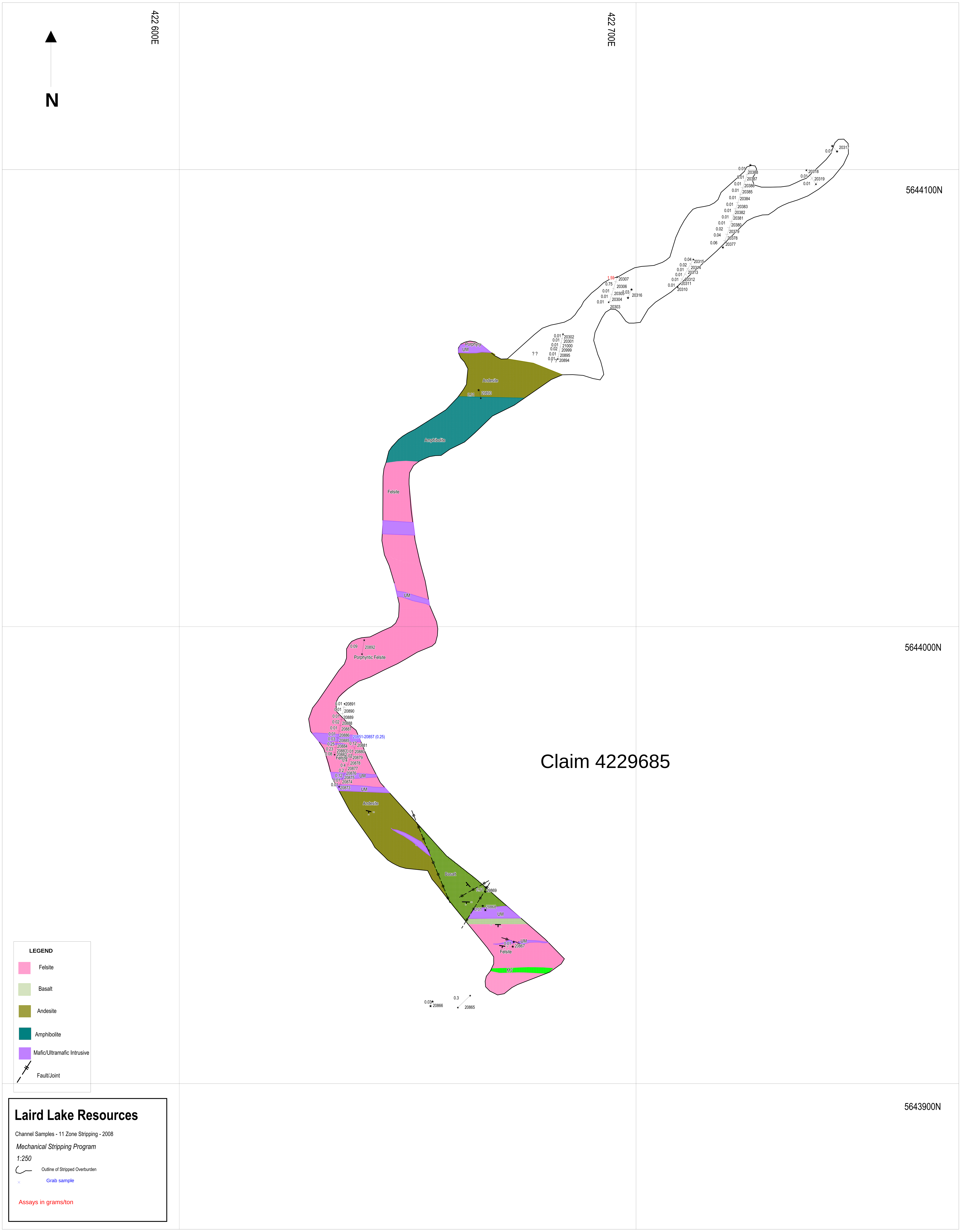
Medicine Stone Lake
Zone II Stripping
Pit Area Stripping
Laird Lake Resources
2008 Mechanical Stripping Program
Location Map
1: 10 000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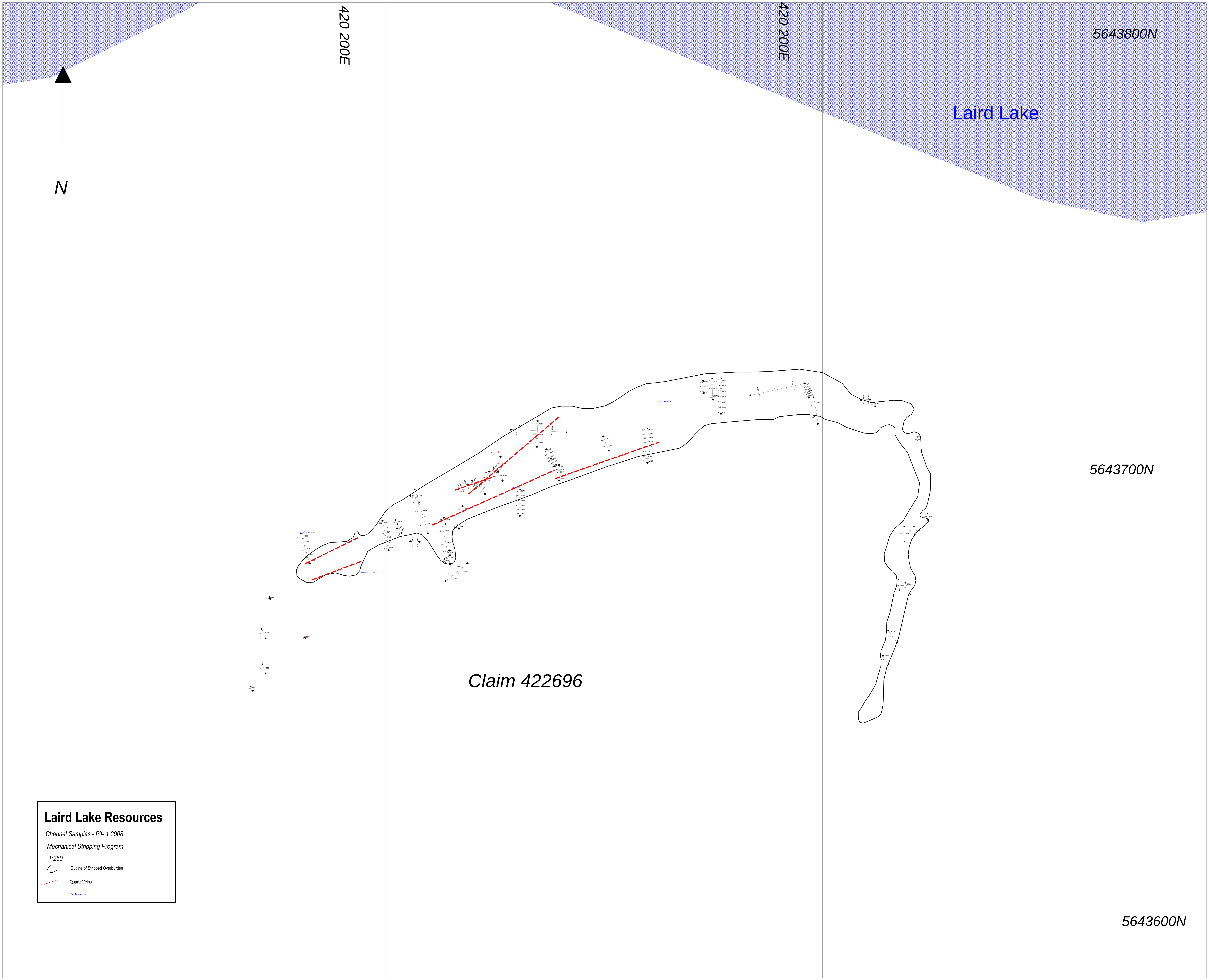
Basalt
LEGEND
Felsite
Basalt
Andesite
Amphibolite
Mafic/Ultramafic Intrusive
Fault/Joint
Laird Lake Resources
Channel Samples - 11 Zone Stripping - 2008
Mechanical Stripping Program
1:250
Outline of Stripped Overburden
Grab sample
Assays in grams/ton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Laird Lake Resources
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Mechanical Stripping Program
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Outline of Stripped Overburden
Quartz Veins
Grab sample
5643600N