

**Assessment Report**  
on the  
**2004-2005 Drill Program**  
on the  
**Cameron Lake Gold Property**

Kenora Mining Division  
Northwestern Ontario  
NTS 52F05

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## 1.0 Summary

Since 1983 Nuinsco Resources Limited has been conducting an exploration program on a group mining claims, now named the Cameron Lake Property, in the Cameron Lake area of northwestern Ontario. The Cameron Lake Property consists of a mining lease No. 105092 (979.35 Ha), four adjoining unpatented mining claims lying to the northwest (19 units – nominally 308ha), and a further 16 unpatented claims (105 units aggregating 1680 Ha) contiguous with the eastern edge of the leased parcel.

The property is located some 90 km southeast of the town of Kenora. Paved Highway 71 is approximately 25 km west of the property. Access to the Cameron Lake Deposit is via an all weather, gravel road east from Highway 71 about 30 km north of Nestor Falls. Other parts of the property can be accessed by logging trails and by boat or, in winter, ice road.

All significant gold mineralisation obtained to date at the Cameron Lake Deposit occurs in the brittle-ductile deformation zones within the Cameron Lake Volcanic Suite that forms part of the Savant Lake - Crow Lake metavolcanic-metasedimentary belt.

The Cameron Lake Deposit occurs in the Cameron Lake Shear Zone (CLSZ), a brittle-ductile deformation zone consisting of both branching and en-echelon shears of variable widths. A mafic intrusion in the immediate footwall controls the overall orientation of the shear zone in the vicinity of the deposit, as do a number of bedding controlled splays and other sigmoidal shear structures. The CLSZ is locally extensively altered to carbonate-sericite schist.

Gold distribution occurs in quartz-breccia veins and as zones of pyrite alteration. Small individual shears commonly contain a central vein while wider shears or networks of shears may contain several veins. Pyritic alteration is most common within the fragments of the breccia veins and in the altered rocks enveloping them. Gold distribution is closely related to the abundance of fine grained disseminated pyrite. The results of the exploration programs conducted to date provide ample evidence of widespread gold mineralisation within the Cameron Lake Volcanics.

A December 2004-January 2005 diamond drilling program consisting of two holes totaling 1063m of NQ diameter core was undertaken by Nuinsco Resources Limited at the company's Cameron Lake Mine Project in the Kenora Mining Division of northwestern Ontario. The property hosts a known well defined zone of gold mineralization, previously tested by in excess of 600 surface and underground drill holes, and is accessible via decline, presently flooded, with three exploration levels at 110m, 150m, and 209m.

The objective of the 2004-05 drilling program was to infill and update the existing drillhole inventory so that previous resource estimates and grade-tonnage calculations might be brought to National Instrument 43-101 standards, and an updated indicated and inferred resource estimate be produced for the Cameron Lake gold deposit.

Drillholes NC-140 and NC-141 were completed between December 13th and January 15th, with logging and sampling completed the 16th of January. 134 samples from the program were fire assayed for gold content by ALS-Chemex laboratories of North Vancouver B.C.

Three pale grey bleached zones were cut toward the bottom of hole NC140, each with some finely disseminated pyrite present. The units occur from about 303-306m, from 352-363m, and from 416-432m. Assay results revealed three significant gold bearing zones to be present, with intermittent gold values present over a 15m core length within the middle and apparently broadest zone. Values reported include 2.04 g/t Au over 1.3m beginning at 395m; 3.45 g/t over 3.9m from 417m downhole, 3.02 g/t over 3.3m from 425m downhole, 2.5 g/t over 1.2m from 430.3m downhole; and 6.98 g/t Au over 1.5m from 442.55m downhole.

Hole NC141 was drilled from the same collar at an angle 5 degrees flatter than NC140. The upper part of the hole is similar to the top of NC140, with correlation from hole to hole becoming tenuous below about 250m depth. Mixed tuffaceous-sedimentary units seem to persist to about 400m, to near the top of the gold zone intersection in NC141. The second hole cut essentially only a single bleached and mineralized zone between 432.5m and 458.5m downhole. Although the bleached interval included about 3m of strong quartz veining and some silicified wallrock near the bottom of the intersection, the gold values returned from assays suggest that distribution is sporadic within the interval. The two highest assay values are 4.15 g/t over 0.6m and 5.14 g/t over 1.1m from near the top of the zone.

Results from this program have been integrated with existing information of grade distribution within the Cameron Lake deposit and incorporated into calculations directed towards establishing a mineable reserve figure for use in future feasibility studies.

## 2.0 Location and Access

The Cameron Lake property is located near midway between the towns of Emo and Kenora in northwestern Ontario. The property is reached by traveling about 30km north from the village of Nestor Falls and departing easterly from Provincial Highway #71 along the restricted access Cameron Lake Mine Road to kilometer 22. It is necessary to obtain a travel permit from the Kenora MNR office in order to make use of the road. No hunting or fishing equipment may be transported over the road at any time of year, and the use of 2-way radios is advised due to logging activity in the area.

Figure 1. Property Location



### 3.0 Property Description

The Cameron lake Property consists of a Mining Lease in two parts (No. 105092, part 1-CLM 305, and part two-CLM 306) totaling 979.347 ha in area, its title held by a wholly owned subsidiary of Nuinsco, namely the Cameron Lake JEX Corporation; along with four unpatented claims totaling 19 claim units lying to the northwest of the lease. A contiguous group of 16 unpatented claims totaling 1680 Ha (105 units) links the eastern portion of the lease to the smaller Monte Cristo and Victor Island gold deposits lying near the southern shore of Rowan lake, several kilometers to the east of the main gold deposit known upon the property.

All recent drilling was completed upon the CLM 305 portion of the lease which circumscribes the main deposit at Cameron Lake. The area is within the bounds of the MNM Claimsheet M-2580 for the Rowan Lake Area.

The area surrounding the Cameron Lake Deposit is owned 100% by Nuinsco and is held under a 21 year mining lease, granted by the Ontario Ministry of Northern Development and Mines. The Lease is comprised of 61 surveyed mining claims totalling 979.35 Ha, in two blocks designated as follows:

#### **CLM 305**

Being Comprised of Mining Claims

K 465069 to K 465075	Both Inclusive
K 465351 to K 465358	Both Inclusive
K 519950 to K 519965	Both Inclusive
K 561022 to K 561025	Both Inclusive

#### **CLM 306**

Being Comprised of Mining Claims

K 386816 to K 386818	Both Inclusive
K 386888 to K 386900	Both Inclusive
K 533901 to K 533908 and K 666294	Both Inclusive

A list of contiguous unpatented mining claims held by Nuinsco Resources Limited is provided in table 1.

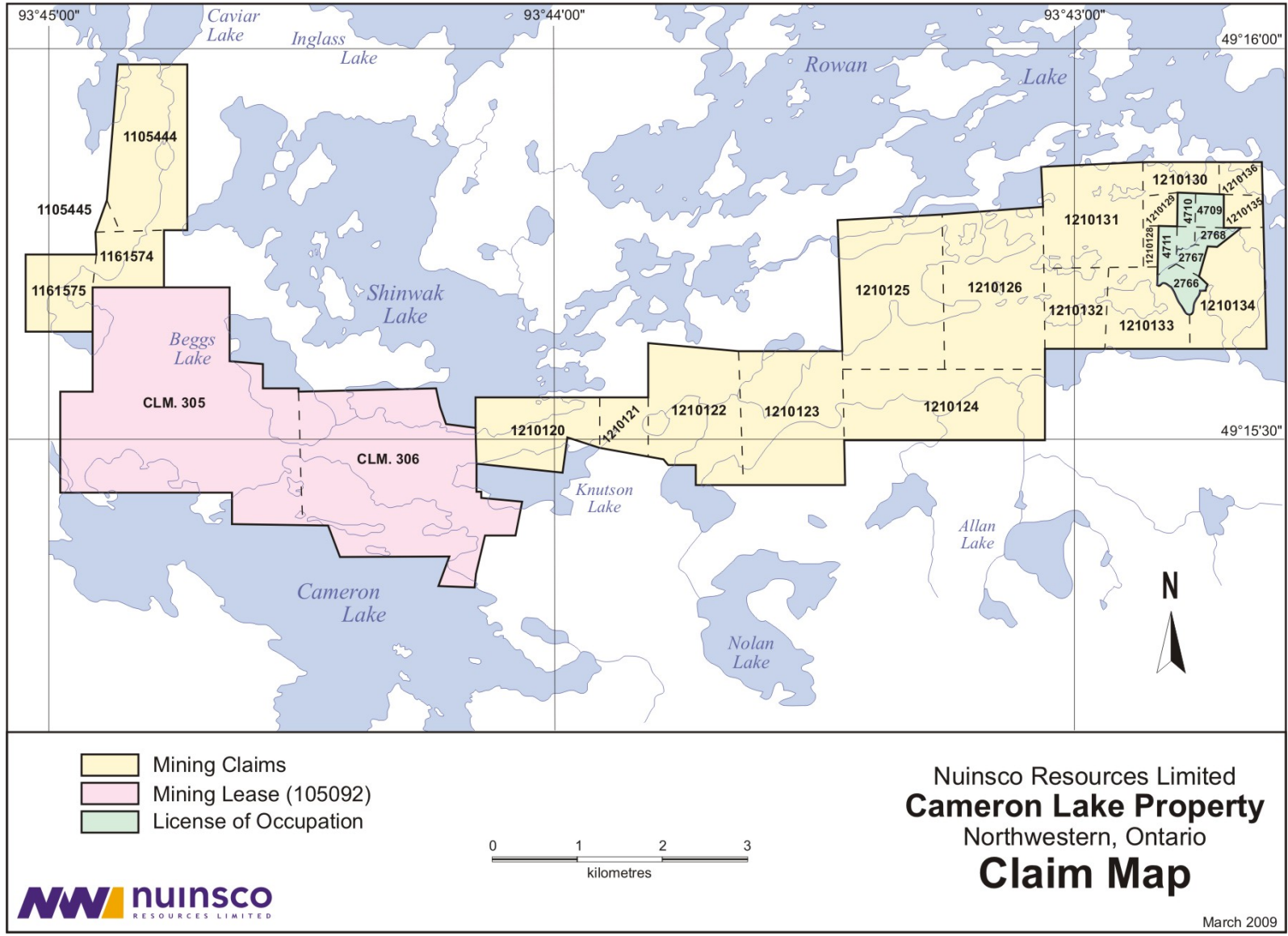
The small area wherein recent work was completed is a nearly flat, fairly firm and dry patch of mixed forest lying within a few hundred metres to the north of the stripped surface expression of the Cameron Lake shear zone, adjacent to the main Cameron Lake access road. The area is transected by numerous skid trails present from previous drill programs, such that only minimal forest disturbance was necessary in order to complete the recent work.

Mid-size spruce and immature birch in the western part of the work area give way to sparse forest cover with pockets of mature ash and cedar in the slightly damp eastern part of the area. Similarly thin gravelly till over bedrock in the western part of the area generally thickens, and develops an organic "black dirt" surface layer with peat locally present in the eastern to southeastern part of the area worked.

Table 1. Cameron Lake Property Claim List

Township/Area	Claim Number	Claim Units	Recording Date	Due Date	Status	Percent Option	Work Required
ROWAN LAKE	K 1105444	10	12-May-95	12-May-09	A	100%	\$4,000
ROWAN LAKE	K 1105445	1	12-May-95	12-May-09	A	100%	\$400
ROWAN LAKE	K 1161574	4	12-May-95	12-May-09	A	100%	\$1,600
ROWAN LAKE	K 1161575	4	12-May-95	12-May-09	A	100%	\$1,600
ROWAN LAKE	K 1210120	8	04-Mar-96	04-Mar-10	A	100%	\$3,200
ROWAN LAKE	K 1210121	2	04-Mar-96	04-Mar-10	A	100%	\$800
ROWAN LAKE	K 1210122	11	06-Feb-96	06-Feb-10	A	100%	\$4,400
ROWAN LAKE	K 1210123	12	06-Feb-96	06-Feb-10	A	100%	\$4,800
ROWAN LAKE	K 1210124	12	06-Feb-96	06-Feb-10	A	100%	\$4,800
ROWAN LAKE	K 1210125	15	06-Feb-96	06-Feb-10	A	100%	\$6,000
ROWAN LAKE	K 1210126	15	06-Feb-96	06-Feb-10	A	100%	\$6,000
ROWAN LAKE	K 1210128	1	23-Jan-96	23-Jan-10	A	100%	\$400
ROWAN LAKE	K 1210129	1	23-Jan-96	23-Jan-10	A	100%	\$400
ROWAN LAKE	K 1210130	2	23-Jan-96	23-Jan-10	A	100%	\$800
ROWAN LAKE	K 1210131	9	23-Jan-96	23-Jan-10	A	100%	\$3,600
ROWAN LAKE	K 1210132	5	23-Jan-96	23-Jan-10	A	100%	\$2,000
ROWAN LAKE	K 1210133	4	23-Jan-96	23-Jan-10	A	100%	\$1,600
ROWAN LAKE	K 1210134	6	23-Jan-96	23-Jan-10	A	100%	\$2,400
ROWAN LAKE	K 1210135	1	23-Jan-96	23-Jan-10	A	100%	\$400
ROWAN LAKE	K 1210136	1	23-Jan-96	23-Jan-10	A	100%	\$400

Figure 2. Claim Map





#### 4.0 Previous Work

Gold mineralization is first recorded in the vicinity of Cameron Lake in MNDM assessment files for 1960 when prospectors working for Noranda Mines uncovered a surface gold showing. The first substantial exploration work on the property and diamond drilling of the Cameron shear was completed by Noranda over the period 1960-1961, with a further drill program conducted between 1972 and 1974 totaling approximately 2100m.

Nuinsco acquired the property in 1981 and has since invested in excess of \$ 25M in exploration and development of the property (including contributions from past joint venture partners). During this time numerous studies and reports concerning the deposit and the geology of the Cameron Lake area and surroundings have been commissioned. Copies are available at the Nuinsco offices in Toronto, and many are available in MNDM assessment records and Resident Geologists offices. Underground development and much of the definition drilling of the deposit took place from 1985-1989.

A comprehensive summary of the exploration history of the Cameron Lake property is available in various reports held at company offices. Selected references describing the characteristics of the gold deposit and its probable mode of origin include a paper presented at the Gold '86 Symposium held in Toronto entitled The Cameron Lake Gold Deposit, northwestern Ontario, Canada: geological setting, structure and alteration.

From 1981 to 1983 Nuinsco conducted modest exploration programs consisting of geological mapping, and shallow diamond drilling. Between 1983 and 1985, in partnership with Lockwood Petroleum, a more extensive program was performed including more than 33,500 m of diamond drilling in approximately 100 drill holes. An initial ore resource was developed during this time.

Following an agreement between Nuinsco and Echo Bay Mines Ltd. in 1985 an underground exploration program was commenced in October of 1986. Using a decline for access, development along drifts was carried out on three levels (at depths of 110 m (365 ft), 150 m (490 ft), and 209 m (685 ft) below surface). Using this access 453 underground drill holes were completed totaling approximately 21,695m; they form the bulk of the drilling used to define the current resource.

In December, 1988 a feasibility report by Wright Engineering indicated, on the basis of proven and probable reserves of 716,000 tonnes grading 6.65 g Au/t, and the production concept developed by Wright and Echo Bay, that the Cameron Lake Deposit was not economically viable based on Echo Bay's criteria. Subsequently, in April, 1989, the resource was increased to 1.19 Mt at 5.62 g Au/t.

Late in 1988, the Echo Bay controlling interest in Nuinsco was purchased by Deak International. During 1989 and 1990 the Cameron Lake ramp was extended to the 243m (800ft) level. Underground and surface diamond drilling programs were also conducted during this period -11,642 m (16 drill holes) and 4,887 m (55 drill holes) respectively. The result of this exploration was to increase total reserves (proven, probable, and possible) to 2,782,727 t grading 5.52 g Au/t (Puritch and Jones, 2004).

The table below provides a summary of exploration activities undertaken since acquisition of the project by Nuinsco Resources Limited:

Table 2. Work History

Year	Work	Detail	Operator
1981	Mapping/Prospecting Geophysical Survey	Property wide Induced Polarisation, magnetic	NWI
1981	Diamond Drilling	19 DDH - 1,734m	NWI
1983	Geological Mapping	Property wide	NWI/LCW
1983	Outcrop Stripping, DDH	Discovery outcrop area, 71 DDh – 20,007 m	NWI/LCW
1984	Geological Mapping, DDH Geophysical Survey	Property and local region, 20 DDH – 4,667 m Induced Polarisation, magnetic	NWI/LCW
1985	Outcrop Stripping and Washing	Channel sampling and detailed mapping of stripped areas	NWI/LCW
1985/86	Reverse Cir. DDH	Autumn 1985 and Winter 1986	NWI/LCW
1985	Diamond Drilling	38 DDH - 6,297m	NWI/LCW
1985	Diamond Drilling	7 DDH - 848m Beggs Lake Occurrence	NWI/LCW
1986	Diamond Drilling	4 DDH - 744m	NWI
1986	Decline	Collared portal and advanced ramp to approximately 76m vertically	NWI/EBY
1987	Decline	Continuation of ramp to 111m as well as development of the level at 111m	NWI/EBY
1987-1988	Decline	Continuation of ramp to 198m vertically and development of levels at 149, 198 m	NWI/EBY
1989-1990	Decline	Continuation of ramp to 243m vertically. 4,900m of underground drilling	NWI/Deak
1987-1989	Underground Diamond Drilling	508 DDHs totalling 26,582m. Drilled from the decline and 111, 148, 198 m levels	NWI/EBY
1989	Diamond Drilling	16 DDH - 11,642m	NWI/Deak
1996	Diamond Drilling	13 DDH - 8,012m	Cambior
2003	Diamond Drilling	13 DDH - 1,845m	Nuinsco

NWI – Nuinsco Resources Limited  
 LCW – Lockwood Petroleum  
 EBY – Echo Bay Mines

## 5.0 Regional Geology

The Cameron Lake Property lies towards the western extremity of the Archean, Savant Lake - Crow Lake metavolcanic - metasedimentary belt in the Wabigoon Subprovince of the Canadian Shield. It occurs within a region of greenstone metavolcanics, bounded on all sides by granitoid batholiths.

The Cameron Lake - Rowan Lake area is located to the northeast of the Pipestone-Cameron Fault, within an arcuate belt of south-facing metavolcanic rocks. Current interpretation has divided the metavolcanic rocks into two distinct suites; the lower Rowan Lake Volcanics and the overlying Cameron Lake Volcanics (Blackburn et al., 1984). The Rowan Lake succession is a thick, subaqueous sequence of predominantly pillowed basaltic flows having subalkaline, tholeiitic, magnesium-rich affinities. The Cameron Lake suite is a mixed succession of south facing subaqueous pillowed and massive basaltic rocks and intermediate to felsic volcanoclastic rocks. The transition between the two volcanic terranes is marked by the first appearance of intermediate to felsic volcanic rocks as well as a change from dominantly pillowed to pillowed and massive basalts.

To the north of the property lies the axial trace of the ENE trending, SW verging, Shingwak Lake Anticline. The Rowan Lake Volcanics are interpreted to form the core of this structure, overlain by the Cameron Lake Volcanics; the Cameron Lake Property occurs near the nose and on the south limb of the anticline.

The area is cut by a number of major faults, one of which, the Pipestone-Cameron Fault passes about 1 km southwest of the Cameron Lake Deposit. This northwest striking, northeast dipping fault is a major zone of shearing and displacement which has been defined over 100 km of strike length and has characteristics similar to the regional "Breaks" recognised in other Canadian Archean gold camps.

The Cameron Lake Shear Zone (CLSZ), a NW-SE trending zone of high strain that hosts the gold mineralisation of the Cameron Lake Deposit, is a splay off the Pipestone-Cameron Fault. The Monte Cristo Shear Zone (MCSZ), a NE-SW trending zone of high strain occurring >5 km west of the CLSZ, hosts the gold mineralisation of the Monte Cristo and the Victor zones; the intersection of these two structures has not been determined to date.

## 6.0 Property Geology

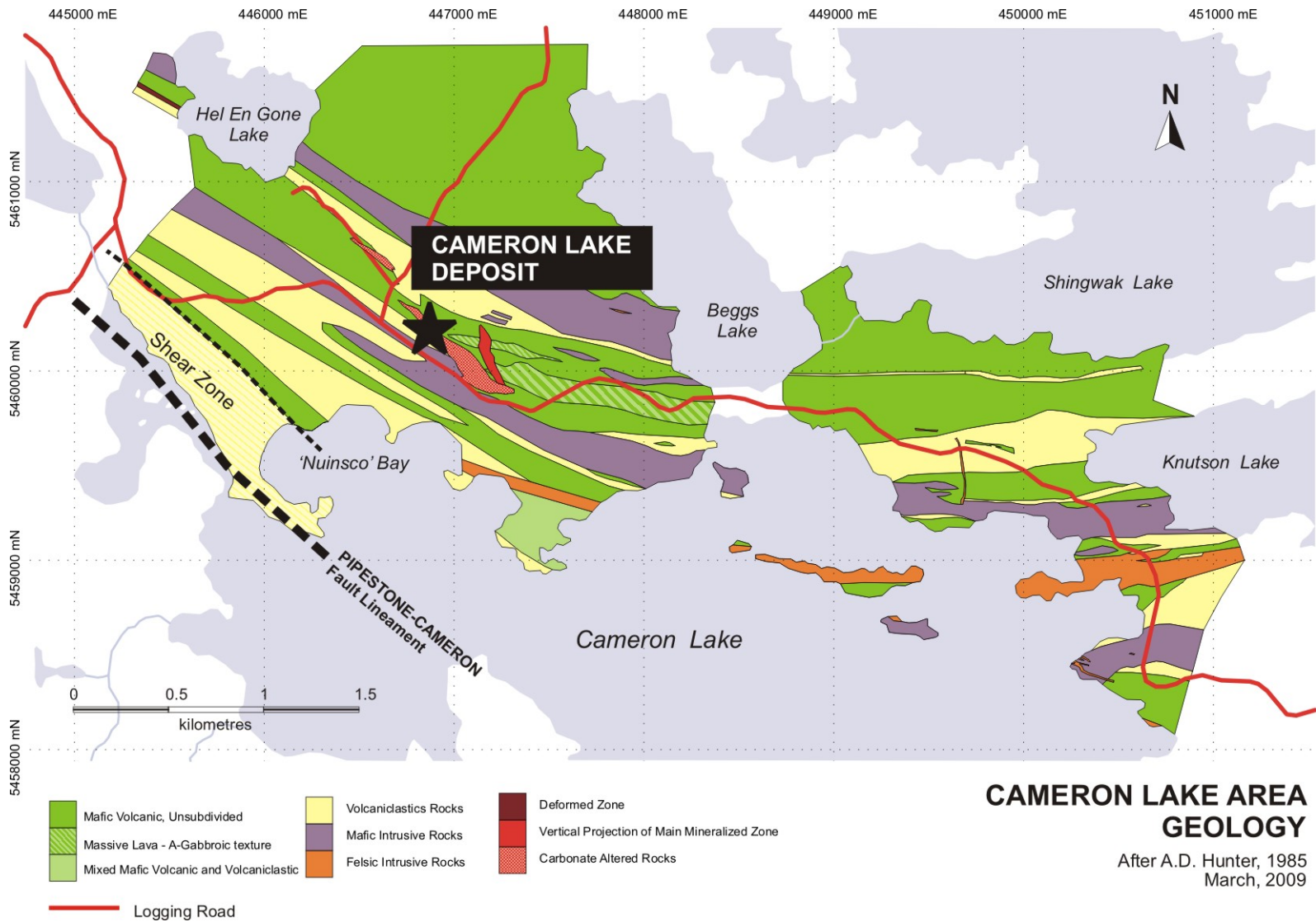
The Cameron Lake Property is predominantly underlain by mafic and intermediate-felsic metavolcanic rocks with subordinate metasediments. Subconcordant mafic sills intrude the metavolcanics, one of which forms the footwall to the Cameron Lake Deposit, while another occurs in the footwall of the Monte Cristo and Victor zones. A large concordant felsic sill is present to the south of the Cameron Lake Deposit as are numerous thin dykes of similar composition elsewhere on the property. All rocks have been metamorphosed to greenschist facies assemblages.

The Cameron Lake Deposit occurs within deformed basaltic rocks of the CLSZ adjacent to their contact with one of the mafic intrusions. The basaltic rocks comprise roughly equal proportions of massive and pillowed flows with less than 10% pillow breccia. All varieties of basalt respond in a similar way to shearing, alteration and mineralisation.

At the Monte Cristo and Victor zones the strongly deformed, carbonatised, silicified, metavolcanics of the MCSZ host gold mineralisation of similar style to the Cameron Lake Deposit.

The orientation of the CLSZ in the vicinity of the main deposit is generally 315 degrees dipping 70 degrees to the north.

Figure 3. Geological Map of the Cameron Lake Property



## 7.0 Work Program and Personnel

The logistics of the program and its progress were supervised by Mr. Paul Jones, Nuinsco's VP Exploration, who designed 2003 and more recent drill pattern to pierce the known gold bearing zones within the deposit at specific points in order to fill gaps identified on existing drill sections compiled from previous work.

Prior to the commencement of work partly regrown gridlines were recharged and critical collar locations and casings from previous drilling relocated by company technicians Laird Tomalty of Nestor Falls and Don MacEachern of Fort Frances. The drillhole setup was spotted in the field by the author, with the assistance of Mr. Tomalty, Nuinsco's custodian of the Cameron Lake property.

A four-person drill crew under the direction of foreman Claude Brunet was provided by Bradley Bros. Ltee. of Rouyn-Noranda Quebec, equipped to drill NQ diameter core while utilizing a hexagonal core barrel and 18 inch reaming shell in order to minimize drillhole deviation from the intended target area. The drill contractor supplied a Reflex "E-Z" Shot downhole survey instrument for azimuth and orientation tests to be taken along the length of each drillhole completed.

The drillcrew were provided meals and accommodations at quite reasonable rate by the Nestor Falls Hotel, about 65km and an hour travel time from the drill site. Mobile radios obtained by Nuinsco for use on the Cameron Lake road were issued to the drillcrew and the project geologist.

During drilling activities hole progress was monitored by Mr. Tomalty at Cameron Lake and communicated to the Nuinsco core shack facility, located some 80 km to the southwest near the hamlet of Blackhawk, by telephone. Core was delivered to Nestor Falls at each shift change and generally retrieved each morning for transport to the core shack by either the core technician, Mr. Oscar Burnell who resides along Highway 71 near the hamlet of Finland, or by Bill Tilley of Blackhawk recently hired as a core splitting trainee. Accommodations conveniently close to the core shack were generously provided for the author by the Burnell family.

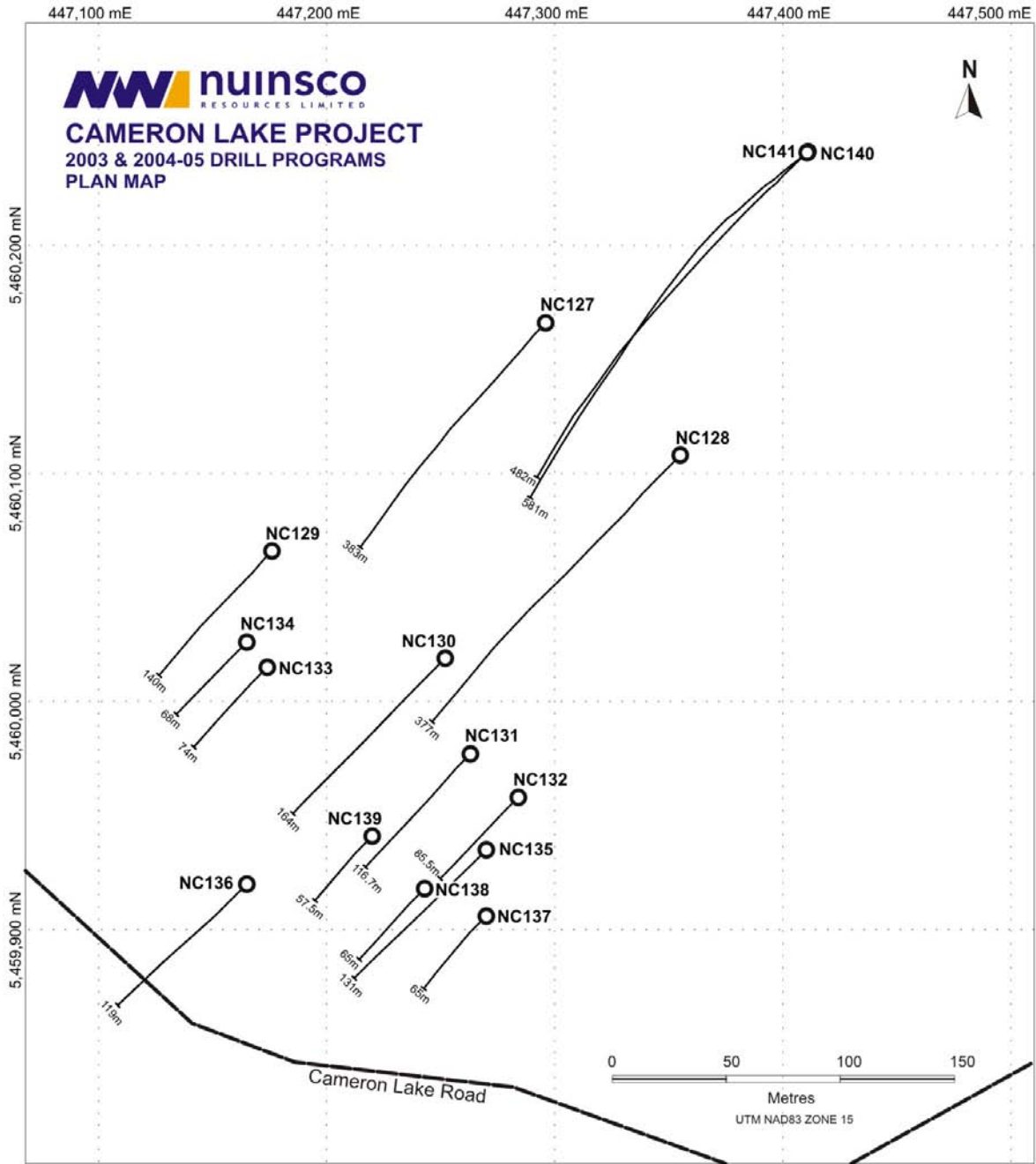
Due to the nature and objective of the drill program it was generally not necessary for the geologist to make a drill visit in order to permit a hole to finish, since the distance to the target zone was reasonably tightly constrained from existing drill sections. As well, a deformed body of gabbro identifiable by Mr. Tomalty marks the southern boundary of the Cameron Lake shear zone, beyond which no significant mineralization has been encountered in previous work.

Figure 4 below depicts the drillholes recently completed in plan view, while Table 3 presents collar coordinates and hole lengths. Since the imperial drill grid dates from the early 1980's line and station coordinates are in feet, although drilling and core logging were completed in metres.

Table 3. Drillhole Collar Locations, Orientation and Lengths

HOLE	GRID N	GRID E	AZIMUTH	INCL.	LENGTH (m)	ZONE 15U NAD83
NC140	1150	-150	225	-81	482	447411E 5460241N
NC141	1150	-150	225	-76	581	447411E 5460241N

Figure 4. Drillhole Collar Plan



Upon arrival at the core shack and storage facility at the junction of Marr and Roen roads in Richardson Township, core boxes were measured and tagged as to the contents of each box, the core was examined and samples to be taken marked out by the author; and the sampled lengths cut with a rock saw by the core technician. As the examination of each hole was completed, samples were delivered to Gardewine Transport in Fort Frances and shipped to the ALS-Chemex sample preparation facility in Thunder Bay.

Drill Logs for holes NC-140 and NC-141 included within Appendix 1 provide a description of the rock units encountered, sample locations and assay results, and downhole survey data obtained for each hole of the program. At the back of each log a record of RQD measurements for the hole is included, followed by an "excel-format" table of analytical results showing weighted average gold grades calculated.

A total of 134 samples collected from the thirteen holes were fire assayed for gold by ALS-Chemex at their Vancouver Laboratory. Jaw crushing to approx. ¼ inch was followed by pulverization to 80% passing a 180 mesh screen to produce a sample pulp. Silver analyses by aqua regia digestion in HNO<sub>3</sub> followed by atomic absorption spectrometry was completed for the samples from hole NC-140, but not NC-141. Standard fire assay procedures were performed upon all submitted samples from the program with an atomic absorption finish determining gold content.

No certified reference standards other than those routinely employed by ALS-Chemex were utilised during the work, but "blank" samples composed of granitic material were interspersed within the sample stream in the midst of mineralized intervals in order to monitor for sample contamination at the laboratory. Although "blank" samples did not return values below detection limits for the analytical method, the reported results for the samples, which range from 0.01ppm to 0.03ppm, are sufficiently low to provide a high level of confidence in the absolute gold values determined by ALS-Chemex, and particularly in the accuracy of results reported for those samples which follow in numerical order ones which exhibit multi-gram per tonne gold concentrations.

Certificates of Analysis and description of the analytical method for the samples submitted are included within this report as Appendix 2.

## 8.0 Observations and Interpretation

As was anticipated based on results in previous work, the holes completed in late 2004-early 2005 cut one or more gold bearing zones grading several grams gold per tonne, ranging in core length one to the next from about 1.5 metres up to a 19.9 metre long interval grading 1.5 g/t gold in hole NC-141.

Overburden depths and character caused no problems in either hole, and No problematic fault zones or areas of incompetent rock encountered, so core recovery was very near complete. Casing was left in the ground so that boreholes might be cemented in future should further underground work be completed.

Hole NC140 encountered a mixed sequence of massive and pillowed flow basalts quite typical of the hangingwall to the Cameron Lake gold deposit. Interflow sediments, tuffaceous material and massive textured, "black-spotted" basalts are present within the sequence, mainly in the upper part of the hole, but are greatly subordinate to the predominant lithologies. Shearing appears to be focused within the fine grained clastic rock units and along flow contacts or within thin(ned) pillowed horizons at depth.

In NC141, the upper part of the hole is similar to the top of NC140, with correlation from hole to hole becoming tenuous below about 250m depth. Mixed tuffaceous-sedimentary units seem to persist to about 400m, to near the top of the gold zone intersection in the latter hole. The second hole cut three gold mineralized intervals, but only a single pervasively bleached and mineralized zone, from 432.5m to 458.5m downhole. Although the bleached interval included about 3m of strong quartz veining and some silicified wallrock near the bottom of the intersection, the gold values returned from assays suggest that grade distribution is sporadic within the interval. The two highest assay values are 4.15 g/t over 0.6m and 5.14 g/t over 1.1m from near the top of the zone.

The two high assays combined produce a grade of 2.29 g/t Au over 3.6m beginning at 429.9m downhole. A weighted average for the remainder of the intersection gives a gold grade of 1.54 g/t Au over 19.9m beginning at 437.6m downhole. The broad zone found within NC141 most likely corresponds to the deepest and most southerly of the three bleached zones encountered in NC140, which had begun near 416m.

Gold bearing intervals are visually identifiable, and are characterized by intensely sheared, pyrite bearing, usually strongly bleached core lengths, typically exhibiting some degree of silicification or development of pyrite bearing quartz veins. Beyond the gold bearing intervals, sheared and rhomb carbonate altered mafic flows with occasional quartz veinlets generally persist to the sheared contact of a fine grained deformed gabbro. There is often minor fuchsite within the contact zone, and the footwall gabbro is distinct by virtue of a speckled appearance to the well foliated mesocratic unit, as yellowish epidote-sauserite altered feldspar contrasts well against the predominant green black relict pyroxenes.

Historically "breccia veins" or pyrite rich zones of strong silicification have returned the highest gold values. Although visible gold is present within the deposit, locally in some quantity, it is not a major component of the mineralized zones. In its absence the relative abundance of pyrite correlates well with the degree of gold enrichment present in a particular sample; i.e. a pyrite rich sample may be anticipated to be of higher gold grade than a pyrite poor sample.

Bleached, pyrite mineralized intervals have had their ferromagnesian silicate component almost entirely leached and removed by hydrothermal fluid flow, which has introduced the pyrite and gold mineralization and resulted in the strong iron carbonate and sericite alteration which has imparted a pale tan to whitish colour to the gold bearing zones encountered during the recent drill program.

All of the gold bearing intersections observed during core logging exhibited a similar appearance, with a sharp boundary between bleached intervals and the medium green well sheared adjacent mafic flow material. Fine grained pyrite occurs intermittently within bleached intervals, as disseminated bands and as paper thin laminated sheets lying in the plane of shearing. The steep northerly dipping shear fabric also tends to parallel and appears to have controlled the orientation of any veining or silicified zones present.

Because the gold content in a sample is closely tied to the abundance of pyrite, in the absence of vein hosted visible gold, and since none of the samples submitted in connection with the current program is believed to have contained native gold mineralization, the assay results are judged quite reliable. Because of the nature of the mineralization, rocks located a few metres removed from a particular drillhole intersection are very probable to contain a similar amount of pyrite, and therefore to have a very similar amount of contained gold per tonne.

The table below provides a summary of the significant intercepts obtained in the recent two-hole drilling program:



Table 4. Weighted Average Assay Results

HOLE	FROM (m)	TO (m)	LENGTH (m)	Wt Av GOLD (g/t)
NC140	395.00	396.30	1.30	2.04
NC140	417.00	420.90	3.90	3.45
NC140	425.00	428.30	3.30	3.02
NC140	430.30	431.60	1.20	2.50
NC140	442.55	444.05	1.50	6.98
NC141	416.60	419.10	2.50	5.77
NC141	429.90	433.50	3.60	2.29
NC141	437.60	457.50	19.90	1.54

## 9.0 Conclusions and Recommendations

The drill program was quite successful in demonstrating the continuity of previously established resource blocks, upon which previous grade and tonnage calculations for the deposit at Cameron Lake have been based. The additional grade and width data generated from the 2004-05 holes will assist in accurately estimating the gold content of the defined deposit, and allow for a high degree of confidence in the true position and spatial orientation of a particular reserve block during the mining plan design phase of a future feasibility study.

The work reported here was undertaken in order to finish off a drilling contract begun upon Nuinsco Resources' Rainy River Project centred within Richardson Township situated northwest of Emo, Ontario. Following the sale of the Rainy River project in early December 2004, the holes completed at the Cameron Lake Property were completed in part in order to fulfill a footage commitment stipulated in the drilling contract with Bradley Brothers Diamond Drilling Ltee.

Given that future drilling activities at the Cameron Lake Property will probably entail greater footage than the recent program, and that work planning will begin well in advance of activity in the field, it is recommended that a Quality Assurance/Quality Control program of blank and reference standard sample submission be employed in a rigorous manner, as has become standard industry practice in recent years.

As part of assay data verification during future programs, the QA/QC protocol should include the reanalysis of a selection of sample pulps, following completion of the program, by an accredited third party laboratory. Not to imply that there is any uncertainty regarding the legitimacy of results reported by ALS-Chemex from the recent program, but in order for the analytical data to be used for feasibility stage economic studies, or in order to satisfy the due diligence requirements of potential partners in further development of the property, it would be advisable to have proof of data integrity and evidence of assay verification measures readily at hand

Respectfully Submitted,  
Christopher A. Wagg, B.Sc, P.Geo

April 10, 2009

## 10.0 References

- Blackburn, C.E. and Janes, D.A., 1983. Gold Deposits in Northwestern Ontario *in* Colvine, A.C., ed. The Geology of Gold in Ontario: Ontario Geological Survey, Miscellaneous Paper 110, p. 194-210.
- Melling, D.R., Watkinson, D.H., Poulsen, K.H., Chorlton, L.B., and Hunter, A.D, 1996. The Cameron Lake Gold Deposit, northwestern Ontario, Canada: geological setting, structure and alteration, in Proceedings of Gold '86 Symposium, Toronto, pp.149-169.
- Puritch, E. and Jones, P., 2004. Cameron Lake Project: Exploration Summary & Mineral Resource Estimate for the Cameron Lake Gold Deposit for Nuinsco Resources Limited. 43-101 report available upon SEDAR, 21pp, 6 Appendices.

11.0 Certificate

**CERTIFICATE**

I, Christopher A. Wagg, residing at R.R. #1, in the village of Denbigh, Municipality of Addington Highlands, Province of Ontario, K0H 1L0, do hereby attest and certify that:

1. I hold a Bachelor of Science Degree in Honours Geology, received in June of 1989 at the University of Western Ontario, in London, Ontario, Canada.
2. I have been self-employed as a geological consultant since 1987, have been practicing my profession continuously since 1989, and have served in the capacity of Manager of Canadian Exploration for Nuinsco Resources Limited since autumn 2007.
3. I am a member in good standing of the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of Saskatchewan (10 884), the Association of Professional Geoscientists of Ontario (0947), and the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of Manitoba (30834G).
4. I have directly supervised the 2004-2005 diamond drill program completed on the Cameron Lake Project of Nuinsco Resources Limited, and consent to the use and publication of the report to which this certification is attached by Nuinsco Resources Limited or authorized agents of the Company.

Dated this 10<sup>th</sup> day of April, 2009 at Ottawa, Ontario.

Christopher A. Wagg, B.Sc., P. Geo.



The image shows a handwritten signature in dark ink over a blue circular professional seal. The seal contains the text: 'PROFESSIONAL GEOSCIENTIST', 'C. A. WAGG', 'PRACTISING MEMBER', '0947', and 'ONTARIO'.

HOLE No. NC141

Property: Lease CLM 306

Core Size: NQ

Azimuth: 225 Inclination: -76 Length: 581m Elevation: 0

Dates Drilled: Dec.19, 2004-Jan.15, 2005

Contractor: Bradley Bros. Ltd., Rouyn-Noranda P.Q.

NAD83 N: 5460241 NAD83 E: 447411 Local Grid: L 150W 1150N, Imperial Grid

Log Date: Jan.16, 2005

By: C.A.Wagg B.Sc., P.Geo.

Target: Gap in the existing drill pattern used in previous resource calculations for the Cameron Lake gold deposit.

Sample Series: 48232-48250, 48501-48534



			Depth (m)	Azimuth	Inclination	Depth (m)	Azimuth	Inclination
Sperry-Sun Tests:			122	237.1	-77.9	335	218	-67.3
			143	229.3	-76.9	362	216	-66.3
Depth (m)	Azimuth	Inclination	158	227.5	-76.4	394	214.6	-64.7
14	231.9	-81.9	176	227.6	-75.9	422	212.9	-63.5
35	231.8	-81.3	197	227.5	-75.4	455	214.9	-62
53	232	-80.4	215	232.7	-74.5	482	213.6	-60.8
71	231.5	-79.9	242	224.3	-73.2	512	212.3	-60.7
86	231.4	-79.2	272	222.9	-71.2	544	211	-59.5
104	226.8	-78.7	302	218.3	-68.7	578	209.9	-59.1

From	To	Rocktype & Description	S_From	S_To	Sample	S_type	S_length	Au_ppm
0.00	7.00	<b>Casing</b>						
7.00	9.75	<b>Basalt Flows</b> <i>Massive textured, little deformed medium green and fine grained flow basalt.</i>						
9.75	12.50	<b>Sediments</b> <i>Well bedded greenish to locally pale grey primitive greywacke sediments. May include some fine mafic tuff. Graded 10-15cm thick subsections near 11m display mm to cm scale rhythmic layering similar to the varving seen in recent lake clays. « well developed bedding 25.00-30.00°»</i>						
12.50	27.05	<b>Mafic Tuff</b> <i>Moderately well bedded interval of fine crystal tuffs, locally exhibiting trace levels of quartz grains and accessory levels of green-black pyroxene. Strongly calcite altered throughout. « quite strong foliation 35.00-40.00°»</i>						
27.05	49.20	<b>Pillowed Basalt</b> <i>Similar to the pillowed intervals near the top of the hole in NC-140, with widely spaced selvages generally aligned parallel to foliation, but with only weak fabric development in the centres of pillows.</i>						
49.20	82.55	<b>Basalt Flows</b> <i>Medium green fine grained and generally lightly fractured massive flow material. From the upper contact to ~51.6m the unit includes up to 5% calcite, both disseminated and as streaks and fracture fills aligned with foliation. The section may have been a medium grained sill, subsequently sheared with feldspars altered to calcite. A few percent leucoxene occurs onluy within this upper part of the interval.</i>  <i>« 59.00- 60.35 2 inch thick grey beds in greenish Tuff/Sediment » Greywacke/siltstone beds at 59.45m, likely thinned</i>						



From	To	Rocktype & Description	S_From	S_To	Sample	S_type	S_length	Au_ppm
		<p><i>interval resembles a deformed pillowbreccia/flow breccia most places, and appears to become increasingly more strongly deformed from top to bottom. Pyrite occurs locally in minor quantities within cm thick calcite rich veins which likely represent the remnants of pillow selvages.« strong foliation 40.00-55.00°»</i></p> <p><i>Variability in the foliation attitude may be due to shear fabric being only slightly misaligned with bedding.</i></p> <p><i>« 117.30- 123.40 mafic Lap Tuff » 1-10cm core lengthh fragments of mafic to intermediate composition rest in a dark green chlorite-pyrite bearing fine crystal matrix which comprises &lt;10% of the rock volume.</i></p> <p><i>Below the lapilli rich section pillowed amygdaloidal flow breccia grades below 131m into a strongly flattened/sheared amygdule rich pillow breccia exhibiting thin (to 5cm) blackish pyrite bearing horizons of sediment near 146m.</i></p> <p><i>« 147.50- 148.05 fine grained cm-bedded greenish Sediments 45.00°»</i></p>						
		<p><b>151.90 156.25 Basalt Flows</b></p>						
		<p><i>Massive textured weakly "black spotted" with a 10-15cm chill at the lower contact. Markedly undeformed in comparison with adjacent lithologies.</i></p>						
		<p><b>156.25 167.15 Pillowed Basalt</b></p>						
		<p><i>Strongly deformed amygdaloidal pillowed flow locally with to 10% flattened calcite filled amyg. from 2-4mm in diameter.« foliation 40.00-50.00°»</i></p>						
		<p><b>167.15 194.50 Basalt Flows</b></p>						
		<p><i>Massive textured non-magnetic flow basalt, slightly more greyish in colour than the rocks uphole, with only a weak foliation discernable. Quite lightly veined in comparison with surrounding lithologies, with a few cm width veinlets toward the lower contact</i></p>						

From	To	Rocktype & Description	S_From	S_To	Sample	S_type	S_length	Au_ppm
		<i>composed of subequal quartz, calcite, and patches of vfg med green chlorite.</i>						
<b>194.50</b>	<b>211.40</b>	<b>Pillowed Basalt</b> <i>Amygdaloidal pillowed flows with 5% small amyg. scattered throughout; well foliated, but only weakly sheared as the lower contact is neared. Trace pyrite localised along selvages, and with calcite filling dilation zones at pillow interstices. « foliation 40.00-50.00° »</i>						
<b>211.40</b>	<b>218.00</b>	<b>Basalt Flows</b> <i>Massive interval prominently "black spotted" with fine relict pyroxene from 215.2-217.2m where grain size is 1-2mm, becoming well sheared at 40deg to the CA as the unit next downhole is approached.</i>						
<b>218.00</b>	<b>234.80</b>	<b>Tuff/Sediment</b> <i>A package of strongly sheared calcite-ribboned tuff and sediment, dominated by mafic material, most seemingly bedded on a fine scale, with 1/2m to metre length sections of cm layered pillow breccia. Interspersed near the top and bottom of the unit are, thin, pale grey, vfg and well bedded sed. horizons ranging from feldspathic siltstone to cherty in places. Some or all of the grey beds may represent waterlain int.-felsic ash tuff. The sheared interval contains only trace pyrite and shows no fe-carbonate sericite alteration which typically accompanies gold mineralisation at the Cameron Lake deposit.</i> <i>« 221.20- 221.50 10cm of cherty material within greyish Sediments 40.00° »</i> <i>« 222.00- 222.20 cherty Sediments 45.00° »</i> <i>« 224.50- 224.70 clean greywacke Sediments »</i> <i>« 230.80- 231.05 pale grey Sediments »</i> <i>« 231.50- 231.95 light green Sediments »</i> <i>« 233.02- 233.25 pale grey Sediments »</i>	219.25	219.65	48232	Au	0.40	0.13
			219.65	220.05	48233	Au	0.40	0.02



From	To	Rocktype & Description	S_From	S_To	Sample	S_type	S_length	Au_ppm
		« 233.70- 233.80 somewhat cherty Sediments 43.00-45.00°»						
		« 234.25- 234.35 pale grey Sediments 45.00°»						
		« 234.70- 234.80 pale grey Sediments 48.00-50.00°»						
<b>234.80</b>	<b>274.85</b>	<b>Pillowed Basalt</b>						
		<i>Pillowed amygdaloidal basalt, generally with &lt;2% fine amyg., noticeably well flattened below about 252m, where parallel selvages are often spaced 5-25cm apart. Also below ~250m calcite veins 5-10cm thick have developed at many interstices and the few places where a selvage cuts the CA at low angle. These veins comprise about 2% of the lower part of the unit.</i>						
		« 237.10- 241.70 massive fg Basalt Flow »						
<b>274.85</b>	<b>276.65</b>	<b>Feldspar Porphyry Dyke</b>						
		<i>Fine grained grey-white conformable intrusion consisting of better than 90% off-white subhedral feldspar, and a few percent minute quartz and amphibole crystals. « contacts and foliation 40.00-45.00°»« vfg disseminated pyrite 2.00%»</i>						
<b>276.65</b>	<b>317.15</b>	<b>Pillowed Basalt</b>						
		<i>An extension of the unit above the dyke. Moderately well deformed and displaying 4-5% small widespread amygdules to 284.5m, beyond which deformation appears to diminish (more randomly oriented widely spaced selvages) and amygdule abundance drops to 1% or less. « increasing some with depth; foliation 45.00-55.00°»</i>						
<b>317.15</b>	<b>327.95</b>	<b>Basalt Flows</b>						
		<i>Several thin fine grained flows, weakly "black spotted" near 325m. Unremarkable but for a swam of mm to 1/2cm thick calcite veinlets filling tension gashes at high angle to foliation between 321 and 322m. A epidote-quartz and minor calcite vein which begins at 327.7m separates this unit from the likely tuffaceous material below.</i>						
<b>327.95</b>	<b>343.00</b>	<b>Mafic Tuff</b>						

From	To	Rocktype & Description	S_From	S_To	Sample	S_type	S_length	Au_ppm
		<p><i>A well bedded, moderately deformed interval of fine grained mafic material spotted or speckled throughout with qtz-calcite augens from a few mm occasional to near a cm in x-section. The augens do not appear to represent flattened qtz cored amygdules, but rather either detrital sedimentary granules or subhedral crystals of pyroclastic origin. Their size and abundance is variable from place to place, and calcite appears to have migrated to pressure shadow areas so that augen alignment helps define foliation. Groundmass is a deep green very fine grained to aphanitic mixture of amphibole and chlorite. No veins or mineralisation of economic interest is present within the unit. « very strong foliation 45.00° »</i></p>						
343.00	348.40	<p><b>Basalt Flows</b></p> <p><i>A series of thin(ned?) massive flows locally med. grained and displaying a few percent "black spotting" place to place due to relict often anhedral pyroxene grains.</i></p>						
348.40	373.20	<p><b>Mafic Tuff</b></p> <p><i>Well sheared, seemingly bedded section of predominantly green rocks, typically speckled with 5-15% augen shaped calcite lenticles with a quartz grain at the centre producing a birds eye effect. This feature is particularly prominent toward the bottom of the unit where qtz grains are often 2-4mm in diameter. The upper portion of the unit above 359m may consist of pillows sheared beyond recognition separated by a few beds of Lapilli Tuff composed principally of pebble/small cobble sized fragments of intermed. composition which are distinctly greyish in colour.</i></p> <p>« 348.40- 349.15 flattened pillow breccia or coarse Lap Tuff »</p> <p>« 355.60- 357.50 greenish agglomerate or coarse Lap Tuff »</p> <p><i>Includes exclusively light grey green intermed. fragments over a 30cm core length near the bottom of the subsection.</i></p>						
			340.80	341.40	48234	Au	0.60	0.03

From	To	Rocktype & Description	S_From	S_To	Sample	S_type	S_length	Au_ppm
		« 357.65- 358.75 3-4% fine leucoxene in massive textured Basalt Flow »						
		Quartz-calcite augens often comprise 5-7% of the mafic tuff unit between 363m and 368.25m, reaching maximum grain size from 365.5-368m where 2mm to +5mm is a typical diameter.						
		« 367.65- 367.80 3%mt, 1-2%py in greywacke Sediments 50.00-55.00° »						
		« 348.40- 373.20 strong shearing and foliation 55.00° »						
<b>373.20</b>	<b>380.90</b>	<b>Sediments</b>						
		Grey-green colour banded unit, seemingly bedded on a cm to mm scale, interpreted to represent primitive waterlain sediment derived from both mafic and int.-felsic source rocks.						
		Alternatively perhaps mixed mafic tuff, pillows sheared to a few cm thickness, and the bleaching effects of alteration at the periphery of the deformation corridor hosting the Cameron Lake deposit; Only very weak carbonate alteration can be discerned below the preceding mafic tuff unit, however bright white iron carbonate occurs rather than calcite accompanying quartz in the few sub-cm veinlets present.						
<b>380.90</b>	<b>383.95</b>	<b>Felsic Ash Tuff</b>						
		Well bedded and seemingly unaltered vfg, pale grey homogenous rock. Includes very little (3%?) distinguishable mafic silicate and the rock is deemed too devoid of a mafic component to be grouped with clastic greywacke sediments. Sericite accounts for a moderate portion of the unit's composition, but no sericite-carbonate-pyrite alteration can be discerned here, in contrast to the bleached rocks of similar colour which host the main Cameron Lake deposit. The near complete lack of qtz-carb veining may explain the absence of mineralisation from within the interval.						
		« 380.90- 383.90 vfg disseminated pyrite 0.50-1.00% » « foliation						
			383.00	383.90	48235	Au	0.90	0.01

From	To	Rocktype & Description	S_From	S_To	Sample	S_type	S_length	Au_ppm
		<i>and shearing 55.00-60.00°»</i>						
<b>383.95</b>	<b>394.55</b>	<b>Sediments</b> <i>Predominantly greyish well sheared rock with a few percent qtz-calcite veins to 387.95m, below which the rock is well foliated a fairly uniform light green, and reveals 1/2m thick ungraded beds more typical of volcanic derived greywacke. The lower portion consists of 40-60% chlorite and amphibole, the remainder being feldspar and its alteration products. Locally approaching medium grained as at 392m; no qtz grains present.</i>	383.90	384.95	48236	Au	1.05	0.11
			386.65	387.90	48237	Au	1.25	0.18
<b>394.55</b>	<b>408.90</b>	<b>Basalt Flows</b> <i>Massive textured fine grained dark green rock flecked with 3-4% fine leucoxene. Well foliated throughout and moderately chloritised from 403.5-405m where most strongly sheared.</i>						
<b>408.90</b>	<b>411.50</b>	<b>Sediments</b> <i>Colour banded on a cm-scale and locally ribboned with cm thick carbonate replacement zones. The banded appearance of the interval may be due entirely to deformation and alteration of a mafic volcanic rock. Rock units below this depth are sufficiently deformed and altered that protolith rocktypes cannot be reliably identified.</i>						
<b>411.50</b>	<b>414.70</b>	<b>Basalt Flows</b> <i>Uniformly dark green fine grained mafic volcanic spotted with 4-6% mm-sized carbonate rhombs</i>						
<b>414.70</b>	<b>416.25</b>	<b>QFP</b> <i>Qtz-feldspar porphyry with a pale yellow-orange colour, consisting of 5-7% subhedral quartz from a few mm up to 8mm in long dimension, resting in a groundmass of finer grained sericitised feldspar. The dyke contains two xenoliths of massive mafic rock, one bleached to almost the same shade as the dyke groundmass.</i>						
<b>416.25</b>	<b>425.90</b>	<b>Sediments</b>	416.60	418.10	48238	Au	1.50	8.03

From	To	Rocktype & Description	S_From	S_To	Sample	S_type	S_length	Au_ppm
		<i>Similar to the units uphole above and below the Felsic Ash at 380.9m. 20-40% mafic silicate in strongly sheared carbonate altered rocks. perhaps representing a clean basalt derived greywacke with the light silicate fraction replaced by carbonates and sericite.</i>						
		« 416.55- 417.55 5%py 10%veining in bleached Altered Zone »	418.10	419.10	48239	Au	1	2.39
		« 418.60- 419.30 5-7%py, 5%veining in bleached Altered Zone »	419.10	419.85	48240	Au	0.75	0.69
		« 421.45- 421.65 cg py in shear parallel qtz-carbonate veining 45.00-50.00° »	419.85	420.70	48241	Au	0.85	0.15
		« 425.30- 452.90 3%py, 1%mt in mod. bleached Altered Zone »	420.70	421.65	48242	Au	0.95	0.27
			424.30	425.00	48243	Au	0.70	1.14
			425.00	426.02	48244	Au	1.02	0.75
<b>425.90</b>	<b>431.40</b>	<b>Pillowed Basalt</b>						
		<i>Perhaps a deformed pillow breccia. Lightly bleached, without significant vein development ; trace pyrite.</i>	426.02	427.35	48245	Au	1.33	0.02
		« 428.40- 428.40 10cm bed of fg light grey Sediments 55.00° »	427.35	428.57	48246	Au	1.22	0.01
		« 430.00- 430.50 7-8%py from 2 bleached veined Altered Zone 50.00-55.00° » Developed along a flow contact?	428.57	429.90	48247	Au	1.33	0.01
			429.90	430.50	48248	Au	0.60	4.15
<b>431.40</b>	<b>432.45</b>	<b>Basalt Flows</b>						
		<i>Massive basalt, essentially unmineralised and seemingly lightly deformed in comparison with surrounding lithologies. 5-6% leucoxene. Contacts parallel shear fabric.</i>	430.50	431.40	48249	Au	0.90	0.03
<b>432.45</b>	<b>433.40</b>	<b>Altered Zone</b>						
		<i>Mainly pale grey moderately well mineralised strongly foliated/sheared rock; strongly bleached near qtz-carbonate veins.« minor pyrite within 25cm of qtz-carb veining 50.00-60.00° »« disseminated pyrite 4.00-5.00% »</i>	431.40	432.40	48250	Au	1	0.06
<b>433.40</b>	<b>435.45</b>	<b>Basalt Flows</b>						
		<i>Deep green massive rock with 2-3% randomly oriented sub-cm qtz-carb veins, showing no wallrock bleaching or sulphide enrichment.« medium grained diss. pyrite 2.00% »</i>	432.40	433.50	48501	Au	1.10	5.14
<b>435.45</b>	<b>458.40</b>	<b>Altered Zone</b>	433.50	434.50	48502	Au	1	0.08

From	To	Rocktype & Description	S_From	S_To	Sample	S_type	S_length	Au_ppm	
		<p><i>Greenish grey and variably altered at the top of the interval, with the intensity of bleaching and sulphide abundance proportional to the amount of qtz-carb veining/replacement present place to place. Below 440.4m the unit becomes intensely bleached throughout, contains generally fewer cm-thickness veins, and pyrite mineralisation becomes more evenly distributed within the altered rock, rather than being concentrated at and near the margins of veinlets. Between 449m and 555m 3 sizeable quartz veins and a brecciated silicified interval are present. It would not be unexpected if assays reveal this 6m section to contain the highest local gold grades within the ~23m core length zone of alteration.</i></p> <p><i>« 435.45- 435.70 mod. to strongly bleached, 50% veining, pyrite 5.00%»</i></p> <p><i>« 436.10- 436.40 well bleached, 1%mt near top; pyrite 5.00-7.00%»</i></p> <p><i>« 437.75- 438.25 mod. bleached, 10% cm-veinlets, diss. pyrite 4.00-5.00%»</i></p> <p><i>« 439.95- 440.40 mod. bleached, 20% veining; pyrite 3.00-5.00%»</i></p> <p><i>« 435.45- 440.40 pyrite 5.00%» Pyrite is as common in the greenish coloured portions at the top of the unit as it is in the bleached zones, but it occurs medium grained and evenly disseminated. Historic work has shown "weakly altered" material such as this to only rarely contain gold values above anomalous levels.</i></p> <p><i>« 440.40- 449.15 &lt;2% veining,fg to mg diss. pyrite 4.00-5.00%»</i></p> <p><i>The most attractive portions of the above subsection are from 440.7-441.1m and from 446.3-446.7m. Both zones contain ~50%veining and up to 7-8% pyrite. A 2cm thick pinkish toned bed? at 448.65m resembles Rhyolite, but may be a narrow felsic dyke at 75-80deg to the CA. Shear fabric has progressed from ~60 deg to the CA at 440m to ~70 deg to the CA by 446m.</i></p>							
				434.50	435.40	48503	Au	0.90	0.03
				435.40	436.35	48504	Au	0.95	0.88
				436.35	437.60	48505	Au	1.25	0.30
				437.60	438.80	48506	Au	1.20	3.76
				438.80	439.90	48507	Au	1.10	0.10
				439.90	441.00	48508	Au	1.10	2.48
				441.00	442.50	48509	Au	1.50	1.16
				442.50	443.90	48510	Au	1.40	0.48
				443.90	445.40	48511	Au	1.50	1.07
				445.40	446.33	48512	Au	0.93	0.03

From	To	Rocktype & Description	S_From	S_To	Sample	S_type	S_length	Au_ppm
		« 449.15- 449.55 White, essentially barren Quartz Vein » Upper contact is at 55deg to the CA; lower contact is non-parallel and seemingly at near 40deg to the CA. Folded stringers in the immediate footwall suggest the contact is hseared and nonplanar.	446.33	446.88	48513	Au	0.55	2.16
		« 449.55- 450.50 veinlet boudins, some breccia/sil.; pyrite 5.00-6.00%»	446.88	448.20	48514	Au	1.32	0.47
		« 450.50- 450.95 3-4% pyritised wallrock inclusions in Quartz Vein 75.00-55.00%» The upper contact is somewhat irregular and at high angle to the CA; lower contact is shear parallel.	448.20	449.10	48515	Au	0.90	0.51
		« 450.95- 452.50 minor veining, some sil. near 452m; pyrite 3.00-4.00%»	449.10	449.65	48516	Au	0.55	1.23
		« 452.50- 453.80 10-12% pyritised wallrock within Quartz Vein 60.00-65.00°»« pyrite 3.00%»						
		« 453.80- 454.80 mod. brecciated and silicified; pyrite 5.00-7.00%»	449.65	450.51	48517	Au	0.86	3.29
		« 454.80- 458.40 minor veining, diminished mineralisation; pyrite 3.00%» With ~2% fine magnetite also present below 456.7m. Shear fabric has decreased to 60-65deg to the CA below 455.5m. A six cm core length vein developed at the lower contact of the zone separates strongly bleached rock above, from virtually unbleached basalt below.	450.51	451.01	48518	Au	0.50	1.37
			451.01	452.50	48519	Au	1.49	2.43
			452.50	453.18	48520	Au	0.68	1.14
			453.18	453.84	48521	Au	0.66	0.68
			453.84	454.80	48522	Au	0.96	3.25
			454.81	456.10	48524	Au	1.30	0.52
			456.10	456.80	48525	Au	0.70	2.02
			456.80	457.50	48526			
			457.50	458.45	48527	Au	0.95	0.44
			458.45	459.80	48528	Au	1.35	0.11
			459.80	461.00	48529	Au	1.20	0.03

From	To	Rocktype & Description	S_From	S_To	Sample	S_type	S_length	Au_ppm
			461.00	461.45	48530	Au	0.45	0.06
			461.45	462.95	48531	Au	1.50	0.04
			491.60	491.97	48523	BLANK	0.37	0.03
			495.80	496.80	48532	Au	1	0.01
			496.80	497.75	48533	Au	0.95	0.01
<b>458.40</b>	<b>581.00</b>	<b>Basalt Flows</b>	497.75	498.75	48534	Au	1	0.01
		<i>Dark green fine grained well fractured massive basalts. The unit contains a few percent qtz+/-calcite veins, mostly a cm or so in thickness (a few to 10cm) and filling planar fractures. None display bleached haloes as was noted intermittently above the main Cameron Lake zone once below the porphyry dyke at ~416m. The unit is chloritised and well sheared from 470.35-480m with weak rhomb carbonate alteration apparent, coincident with the area of greatest vein concentration.</i>						
		<i>« 460.00- 461.95 Flow Breccia? with some green sediments. »</i>						
		<i>« 468.70- 469.80 weakly bleached possibly intermediate. » A few percent magnetite occurs for 10cm above and below a small shear-parallel qtz vein at 469.55m</i>						
		<i>« 473.00- 479.00 fol within the unit and local shearing 60.00°»</i>						
		<i>Below the sheared chloritic interval, the unit approaches medium grained and though well foliated appears to be unshaped.</i>						
		<i>« 495.90- 498.65 15% chl-altered basalt, trace py in Quartz Vein 25.00°» Coarse grained calcite accounts for 5-10% of the vein. No carbonate-sericite alteration is present. Minor diss. py near the top contact and a 1-2cm splash of cp at 496.8m, but otherwise sparsely mineralised.</i>						
		<i>« 500.00- 535.00 foliation 60.00-65.00°»</i>						
		<i>« 514.20- 514.30 very minor Fault Zone 65.00°» Little gouge; parallels foliation.</i>						



From To Rocktype & Description	S_From	S_To	Sample	S_type	S_length	Au_ppm
<p>« 537.25- 545.00 chloritised with moderate shearing  50.00-60.00» Moderate (10%) fine rhomb carbonate alteration over  the lower few metres of the subsection persists to 550m into the  less deformed material below, and is much weaker but occurs  frequently to the bottom of the hole.  &lt; @ 581.00 EOH &gt;</p>						

Nuinsco Resources Limited Cameron Lake Diamond Drilling 2004-2005

DDH: NC-141 Grid L150W, 1150N

300-B.L./300

From (m)	To (m)	Broken	Ler	RQD %	Comment
0	7	0		0.00%	casing
8	11	25		91.67%	
11	14	45		85.00%	
14	17	17		94.33%	
17	20	9		97.00%	
20	23	13		95.67%	
<b>23</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>0</b>		<b>100.00%</b>	
92	95	28		90.67%	
95	98	20		93.33%	
98	101	30		90.00%	
101	104	5		98.33%	
104	107	0		100.00%	
107	110	5		98.33%	
110	113	27		91.00%	
113	116	0		100.00%	
116	119	0		100.00%	
119	122	0		100.00%	
122	125	7		97.67%	
125	128	0		100.00%	
128	131	0		100.00%	
131	134	0		100.00%	
134	137	25		91.67%	
137	140	0		100.00%	
140	143	10		96.67%	
143	146	23		92.33%	
<b>146</b>	<b>218</b>	<b>0</b>		<b>100.00%</b>	
218	221	20		93.33%	
221	224	0		100.00%	
224	227	0		100.00%	
227	230	0		100.00%	
230	233	8		97.33%	
<b>233</b>	<b>311</b>	<b>0</b>		<b>100.00%</b>	
311	314	12		96.00%	
<b>314</b>	<b>332</b>	<b>0</b>		<b>100.00%</b>	
332	335	8		97.33%	
335	338	3		99.00%	
338	344	0		100.00%	
344	347	8		97.33%	
347	356	0		100.00%	
356	359	23		92.33%	
359	362	11		96.33%	
362	365	8		97.33%	
365	368	3		99.00%	
368	371	0		100.00%	
371	374	44		85.33%	
374	377	9		97.00%	

377	380	0	100.00%
380	383	15	95.00%
383	386	58	80.67%
386	389	28	90.67%
389	392	21	93.00%
392	395	29	90.33%
395	398	2	99.33%
398	401	24	92.00%
401	404	45	85.00%
404	407	34	88.67%
407	410	64	78.67%
410	413	19	93.67%
413	416	7	97.67%
416	419	0	100.00%
419	422	5	98.33%
422	425	2	99.33%
425	428	0	100.00%
428	431	0	100.00%
431	434	16	94.67%
434	437	2	99.33%
437	440	8	97.33%
440	443	0	100.00%
443	446	0	100.00%
446	449	5	98.33%
449	452	2	99.33%
452	455	2	99.33%
455	458	0	100.00%
458	461	0	100.00%
461	464	0	100.00%
464	467	0	100.00%
467	470	12	96.00%
470	473	11	96.33%
473	476	34	88.67%
476	479	34	88.67%
479	482	0	100.00%
482	485	0	100.00%
485	488	17	94.33%
488	491	8	97.33%
491	494	0	100.00%
494	497	0	100.00%
497	500	0	100.00%
500	503	0	100.00%
503	506	8	97.33%
506	509	6	98.00%
509	512	0	100.00%
512	515	55	81.67%
515	518	32	89.33%
518	521	2	99.33%
521	524	8	97.33%
524	527	9	97.00%

527	530	13	95.67%
530	533	27	91.00%
533	536	22	92.67%
536	539	4	98.67%
539	542	15	95.00%
542	545	16	94.67%
545	548	13	95.67%
548	551	2	99.33%
551	554	6	98.00%
554	557	0	100.00%
557	560	0	100.00%
560	563	7	97.67%
563	566	0	100.00%
566	569	0	100.00%
569	572	0	100.00%
572	575	0	100.00%
575	578	0	100.00%
578	581	6	98.00%

Nuinco Resources Limited Diamond Drilling Cameron Lake 2004-2005 Sampling record

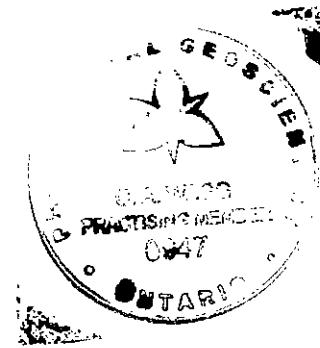
DDH: NC-141

Table is in depth order sequence

DDH No.	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Sample No.	Assay	SAMPLE	Au-AA23:	Au-GRA21	LENGTH	GR X L	Wt Av Grade
							Au ppm	Au ppm			
NC141	219.25	219.65	0.40	48232	Au	48232	0.128				
NC141	219.65	220.05	0.40	48233	Au	48233	0.018				
NC141	340.8	341.4	0.60	48234	Au	48234	0.03				
NC141	383	383.9	0.90	48235	Au	48235	0.011				
NC141	383.9	384.95	1.05	48236	Au	48236	0.113				
NC141	386.65	387.9	1.25	48237	Au	48237	0.18				
NC141	<b>416.6</b>	<b>418.1</b>	1.50	48238	Au	48238	<b>8.03</b>		1.50	12.045	
NC141	<b>418.1</b>	<b>419.1</b>	1.00	48239	Au	48239	<b>2.39</b>		1.00	2.39	
NC141	419.1	419.85	0.75	48240	Au	48240	0.69	SUM	2.50	14.435	5.774 g/t.Au over 2.5m
NC141	419.85	420.7	0.85	48241	Au	48241	0.147				
NC141	420.7	421.65	0.95	48242	Au	48242	0.268				
NC141	424.3	425	0.70	48243	Au	48243	<b>1.14</b>				
NC141	425	426.02	1.02	48244	Au	48244	0.75				
NC141	426.02	427.35	1.33	48245	Au	48245	0.016				
NC141	427.35	428.57	1.22	48246	Au	48246	0.006				
NC141	428.57	429.9	1.33	48247	Au	48247	0.005				
NC141	<b>429.9</b>	<b>430.5</b>	0.60	48248	Au	48248	<b>4.15</b>		0.60	2.49	
NC141	<b>430.5</b>	<b>431.4</b>	0.90	48249	Au	48249	0.031		0.90	0.0279	
NC141	<b>431.4</b>	<b>432.4</b>	1.00	48250	Au	48250	0.062		1.00	0.062	
NC141	<b>432.4</b>	<b>433.5</b>	1.10	48501	Au	48501	<b>5.14</b>		1.10	5.654	
NC141	433.5	434.5	1.00	48502	Au	48502	0.077		3.60	8.2339	2.287194 g/t.Au over 3.6m
NC141	434.5	435.4	0.90	48503	Au	48503	0.029				
NC141	435.4	436.35	0.95	48504	Au	48504	0.881				
NC141	436.35	437.6	1.25	48505	Au	48505	0.304				
NC141	<b>437.6</b>	<b>438.8</b>	1.20	48506	Au	48506	<b>3.76</b>		1.20	4.512	
NC141	<b>438.8</b>	<b>439.9</b>	1.10	48507	Au	48507	0.095		1.10	0.1045	
NC141	<b>439.9</b>	<b>441</b>	1.10	48508	Au	48508	<b>2.48</b>		1.10	2.728	
NC141	<b>441</b>	<b>442.5</b>	1.50	48509	Au	48509	<b>1.155</b>		1.50	1.7325	
NC141	<b>442.5</b>	<b>443.9</b>	1.40	48510	Au	48510	0.475		1.40	0.665	
NC141	<b>443.9</b>	<b>445.4</b>	1.50	48511	Au	48511	<b>1.07</b>		1.50	1.605	
NC141	<b>445.4</b>	<b>446.33</b>	0.93	48512	Au	48512	0.028		0.93	0.02604	
NC141	<b>446.33</b>	<b>446.88</b>	0.55	48513	Au	48513	<b>2.16</b>		0.55	1.188	

NC141	446.88	448.2	1.32	48514	Au	48514	0.471	1.32	0.62172
NC141	448.2	449.1	0.90	48515	Au	48515	0.509	0.90	0.4581
NC141	449.1	449.65	0.55	48516	Au	48516	1.225	0.55	0.67375
NC141	449.65	450.51	0.86	48517	Au	48517	3.29	0.86	2.8294
NC141	450.51	451.01	0.50	48518	Au	48518	1.365	0.50	0.6825
NC141	451.01	452.5	1.49	48519	Au	48519	2.43	1.49	3.6207
NC141	452.5	453.18	0.68	48520	Au	48520	1.135	0.68	0.7718
NC141	453.18	453.84	0.66	48521	Au	48521	0.68	0.66	0.4488
NC141	453.84	454.8	0.96	48522	Au	48522	3.25	0.96	3.12
NC141	454.8	456.1	1.30	48524	Au	48524	0.522	1.30	2.626
NC141	456.1	456.8	0.70	48525	Au	48525	2.02	0.70	1.96
NC141	456.8	457.5	0.70	48526	Au	48526	2.8	0.70	0.3045
NC141	457.5	458.45	0.95	48527	Au	48527	0.435	19.90	30.67831
NC141	458.45	459.8	1.35	48528	Au	48528	0.111		1.541624
NC141	459.8	461	1.20	48529	Au	48529	0.031		
NC141	461	461.45	0.45	48530	Au	48530	0.064		
NC141	461.45	462.95	1.50	48531	Au	48531	0.035		
NC141	491.6	491.97	0.37	48523	BLANK	48523	0.032		
NC141	495.8	496.8	1.00	48532	Au	48532	<0.005		
NC141	496.8	497.75	0.95	48533	Au	48533	<0.005		
NC141	497.75	498.75	1.00	48534	Au	48534	<0.005		

g/t Au over 19.9m



TB05003994 - Finalized

CLIENT : "LVY - Nuinsco Resources"

# of SAMPLES : 60

DATE RECEIVED : 2005-01-19 DATE FINALIZED : 2005-01-25

PROJECT : "CAM LK"

CERTIFICATE COMMENTS : ""

PO NUMBER : ""

Au-AA23		Au-GRA21		
SAMPLE	Au	Au	SAMPLE	Au
DESCRIPT	ppm	ppm	DESCRIPT	ppm
48225	0.034		48515	0.509
48226	<b>1.435</b>		48516	<b>1.225</b>
48227	<b>0.087</b>		48517	<b>3.29</b>
48228	<b>7.78</b>		48518	<b>1.365</b>
48229	<b>0.203</b>		48519	<b>2.43</b>
48230	<b>&gt;10.0</b>	12.95	48520	<b>1.135</b>
48231	0.024		48521	0.68
48232	0.128		48522	<b>3.25</b>
48233	0.018		48523	0.032
48234	0.03		48524	0.522
48235	0.011		48525	<b>2.02</b>
48236	0.113		48526	<b>2.8</b>
48237	0.18		48527	0.435
48238	<b>8.03</b>		48528	0.111
48239	<b>2.39</b>		48529	0.031
48240	<b>0.69</b>		48530	0.064
48241	0.147		48531	0.035
48242	0.268		48532	<0.005
48243	<b>1.14</b>		48533	<0.005
48244	0.75		48534	<0.005
48245	0.016			
48246	0.006			
48247	0.005			
48248	<b>4.15</b>			
48249	0.031			
48250	0.062			
48501	<b>5.14</b>			
48502	0.077			
48503	0.029			
48504	0.881			
48505	0.304			
48506	<b>3.76</b>			
48507	0.095			
48508	<b>2.48</b>			
48509	<b>1.155</b>			
48510	0.475			
48511	<b>1.07</b>			
48512	0.028			
48513	<b>2.16</b>			
48514	0.471			

**NUINSCO RESOURCES LIMITED    2004-05 Diamond Drilling, Cameron Lake Project    Rowan Lake Area, Ontario**

HOLE No. NC140

Property: Lease CLM 306

Core Size: NQ

Azimuth: 225    Inclination: -81    Length: 482m    Elevation: 0

Dates Drilled: Dec.13-18, 2004

Contractor: Bradley Bros. Ltd., Rouyn-Noranda P.Q.

NAD83 N: 5460241    NAD83 E: 447411    Local Grid: L 150W 1150N, Imperial Grid

Log Date: Jan. 9, 2005

By: C.A.Wagg B.Sc., P.Geo.

Target: Gap in the existing drill pattern used in previous resource calculations for the Cameron Lake gold deposit.

Sample Series: 48151-48231

Comments: Ag analyses by Fire Assay on samples 48151-48230

	Depth (m)	Azimuth	Inclination	Depth (m)	Azimuth	Inclination
Sperry-Sun Tests:	14	227.3	-76.3	194	223.9	-70
	32	225.9	-75.7	218	222.4	-69
	50	226.8	-75.1	254	221.9	-67.3
	68	220.9	-74.7	284	221.8	-65.9
	86	230.4	-74.2	314	220.8	-64.8
	107	225.4	-73.3	344	219.7	-63.5
	128	225.3	-72.1	374	215.2	-60.4
	140	225.1	-71.7	410	216.8	-58.2
	158	223.6	-71.2	440	211	-56.6
	176	223.2	-70.6	482	210.1	-56





From	To	Rocktype & Description	S_From	S_To	Sample	S_type	S_length	Au_ppm
0.00	4.00	<b>Casing</b>						
4.00	8.50	<b>Basalt Flows</b> <i>Medium green, fine grained mafic metavolcanic with a weak foliation and rare cm width fol-parallel qtz-carbonate veining. Spotted with up to 5% fine leucoxene and a similar quantity of epidote place to place.« fol 45.00-50.00°»</i>						
8.50	10.70	<b>Sediments</b> <i>Pale grey well foliated very fine to fine grained sediments. Weak colour banding is evident over only a few 10-20cm intervals. Greyish due due a high plagioclase feldspar content, suggesting the unit if derived from basalts resulted from exposure to subaerial physical weathering. Contacts are sharp and banding is best developed at the lower contact. Bedding is parallel foliation/deformation fabric.</i>						
10.70	40.50	<b>Pillowed Basalt</b> <i>Deep green fine grained metavolcanics, well foliated; with frequent thin carbonate-rich gash fillings cementing fracture networks, apparently developed as a consequence of shear deformation. Sulphide barren quartz-carbonate veins to a few cm in width comprise 2-3% of the rock volume. They are somewhat randomly oriented, although 3 distinct vein sets can be recognised: one oriented parallel to foliation, a second at very high angle to the first, and a third at quite low angle to the CA. This interval may include mafic tuff beds near the upper contact, but is best described as composed of alternating pillowed and massive flows each generally 3 to 5m in thickness, with massive sections subordinate. A few massive sections may represent sill-like subvolcanic intrusions.</i>  <i>« 19.50- 19.75 30% recovery from Fault »</i> <i>« 20.70- 23.70 indistinct upper contact; massive Basalt</i>						

From	To	Rocktype & Description	S_From	S_To	Sample	S_type	S_length	Au_ppm
		<i>Flows »</i>						
		« 33.80- 37.10 massive Basalt Flows »						
<b>40.50</b>	<b>105.15</b>	<b>Basalt Flows</b>						
		<i>Medium green and fine grained, with a similar lack of qtz vein development as noted in the massive section at the top of the hole,</i>						
			54.80	55.15	48151	Au	0.35	0.01
			55.15	55.50	48152	Au	0.35	0.03
		<i>usually weakly magnetic, pillowed subsections excepted. Trace py locally.</i>						
		« 55.45- 58.35 60cm of greyish sed. with 3%py above						
		<i>Pillowed Basalt »</i>						
		« 72.50- 78.30 3% <5mm calc-filled amyg. in Pillowed Basalt						
		<i>» A few selvages are clearly evident, but unit contacts are unremarkable.</i>						
		« 95.30- 99.30 1-2% 2mm relict pyroxene in black-spotted						
		<i>basalt » Moderately magnetic.</i>						
		« 91.80- 93.20 Thin weakly sheared Pillowed Basalt »						
		<i>Shearing is at 55-60deg to the CA.</i>						
<b>105.15</b>	<b>136.90</b>	<b>Pillowed Basalt</b>						
		<i>Moderately deformed, with flattened amygdules and swarms of parallel millimetres thick qtz-calc veins/fr fillings defining fabric.</i>						
		<i>Barren of sig. alteration, mineralisation.</i>						
		<i>Discontinuous 2mm py seam along a selvage at 128.7m.</i>						
		« 136.80- 136.95 Trace py in bedded pale grey Sediments						
		<i>45.00-50.00°» 5cm of similar material occurs at 136.35m at the top of a mod. sheared section extending to the lower contact. The section may be greenish sediment or mafic tuff.</i>						
<b>136.90</b>	<b>152.95</b>	<b>Basalt Flows</b>						
		<i>Prominently "black spotted" with 4-5% relict pyroxenes from</i>						

From	To	Rocktype & Description	S_From	S_To	Sample	S_type	S_length	Au_ppm
		141-143.5m within the centre of the flow. Moderately magnetic, and with a few percent small calc rhombs, possibly after small feldspar phenocrysts. A single splash of cp occurs within a cm-wide qtz calcite vein along the upper contact. « 143.85- 144.30 Sheared flow top breccia or interflow Sediments 35.00-45.00°» With 3% mg diss py in the top 15cm. « 148.00- 151.25 weakly sheared, 5% calc-rich amygdules » < @ 152.95 sharp contact 50.00° >						
		<b>152.95 153.20 Mafic Tuff</b> Pale grey to grey-green, very fine grained, well bedded mafic sediment with 1/2cm to cm-thick layers of felsic ash or dirty chert.« py 1.00%»						
		<b>153.20 194.90 Basalt Flows</b> Two thick flows similar to massive sections uphole, poorly foliated, with flow contacts marked by several metres of well flattened amygdaloidal flow top "breccia" which may include a few pillows, and with weak bleaching due to weathering over the final 30cm or so. It is my impression that the flow sequence may be overturned with a southward younging direction. « 174.00- 179.75 amygdaloidal flow-top Breccia » Seemingly non-pillowed, with 2-5% small calc-rich amygdules to 177.5m; grading into well flattened pillow breccia and primitive sediment with distinct bedding to the lower boundary. Weakly amygdaloidal below 193.75, with ~2% fg to mg diss py.						
			182.20	182.70	48168	Blank	0.50	0.01
			186.00	186.50	48183	BLANK	0.50	0.02
			191.00	191.60	48206	BLANK	0.60	0.02
		<b>194.90 198.00 Tuff/Sediment</b> Faintly to distinctly bedded with a few cm-thick greyish layers of clearly sedimentary origin. « 196.30- 197.50 15% qtz-carb veins gen. bedding p'll; py						
			<del>196.35</del>	<del>196.70</del>	<del>48162</del>			

From	To	Rocktype & Description	S_From	S_To	Sample	S_type	S_length	Au_ppm
		2.00-3.00%» Preferentially deformed compared to the massive section above, and the pillowed section below this transitional interval.						
198.00	199.55	<b>Basalt Flows</b> Thin massive flow, moderately foliated.« fol 40.00-45.00°»	196.70	197.45	48153	Au	0.75	0.02
199.55	207.00	<b>Pillowed Basalt</b> Well deformed calcite ribboned moderately to strongly sheared mafic volcanic, trace py. Foliation is at 55deg to the CA.						
207.00	209.00	<b>Tuff/Sediment</b> Millimetre to cm-bedded section with several thin layers of greyish sediment. Perhaps an intensely sheared small-pillow breccia horizon.« vfg diss py 1.00%»						
209.00	213.00	<b>Basalt Flows</b> Unremarkable but for a few percent amygdules and moderate foliation parallel fracturing below 212m.						
213.00	249.75	<b>Pillowed Basalt</b> Commonly amygdaloidal below 224m, with concentrations near pillow margins reaching 5-7% of rock volume. Selvages are typically oriented close to parallel to foliation, and amygdules noticeably flattened, however pillow cores generally show little or no evidence of shear fabric development above 240m. At 225m, a 2cm thick and 5-10cm thick grey-white sediment infilling pillow interstices contains perhaps 20% exceptionally fg diss py. The material is most likely of exhalative origin. RQD is near 100% for the entire interval above 250m downhole.	224.62	224.92	48154	Au	0.30	0.02
249.75	251.05	<b>Felsic Dyke</b> Very fine grained pale grey dyke with contacts parallel to foliation. The bulk of the rock is composed of weakly saussuritized feldspar, with a percent or two mm-sized subhedral quartz. 5-7% greenish fine mafic silicate appears to be amphibole,						

From	To	Rocktype & Description	S_From	S_To	Sample	S_type	S_length	Au_ppm
		<i>and may be the result of minor assimilation of country rocks. « contacts and weak fol 52.00-55.00°»</i>						
<b>251.05</b>	<b>284.80</b>	<b>Pillowed Basalt</b> <i>Similar to the previous pillowed intervals uphole, with up to 5% small amygdules common near pillow margins. Markedly sheared from 282.8m to the lower contact. « 282.80- 284.80 moderate shearing 55.00-60.00°» « 283.30- 283.50 1-2%py in fol p'll qtz-carb veining 55.00-60.00°»</i>						
			282.45	282.75	48155	Au	0.30	6.29
			282.75	283.25	48156	Au	0.50	0.04
<b>284.80</b>	<b>295.75</b>	<b>Basalt Flows</b> <i>Massive to locally amygdaloidal, notably "Black Spotted" within the centre portion of the flow near 292m. Moderately magnetic.</i>						
			283.25	283.70	48157	Au	0.45	0.68
			283.70	284.65	48158	Au	0.95	0.01
<b>295.75</b>	<b>302.80</b>	<b>Mafic Tuff</b> <i>Tuff/Lapilli Tuff (map unit 1d on mid '80's maps and sections). Varying from green and well bedded, speckled with up to 7-10% 1-2mm carbonate "rhombs", to a rock mottled with up to 40% light grey felsic lapilli. Felsic fragments display a few percent quartz phenocrysts to 2mm, and range in size from small pebbles up to flattened bombs to 10cm in core length. A few of the larger felsic fragments display 4-5% vfg py. Up to 5% small qtz-eyes also occur in places within the mafic portion of the unit, generally rimmed by a rind of carbonate; rare larger eyes to 4mm show carbonate in pressure shadows aligned with foliation. « well developed shear induced fol 55.00°»</i>						
<b>302.80</b>	<b>306.35</b>	<b>Altered Zone</b> <i>A series of intensely bleached, generally moderately sheared felsic porphyry dykes, separated by 10-15cm length intervals of mafic volcanics which comprise about 10% of the "unit". Generally well</i>						

From	To	Rocktype & Description	S_From	S_To	Sample	S_type	S_length	Au_ppm
		<i>sheared with indistinct carbonate+/- albite altered subhedral feldspar phenocrysts 1/2 to 1cm in diameter the only notable feature. 1-2% dark qtz-eyes to 2mm. Nil to trace py, except just above the lower contact where 5% is present over about 10cm seemingly related to the presence of a few small mafic xenoliths.</i>						
<b>306.35</b>	<b>307.60</b>	<b>Basalt Flows</b> <i>Well sheared and moderately bleached; flecked with dark chlorite spots to a few mm diam., possibly suggesting an altered version of the unit referred to as "black spotted" basalt.</i>						
<b>307.60</b>	<b>308.85</b>	<b>Mafic Tuff</b> <i>Similar to the portions of the tuff uphole lacking felsic fragments. Prominently spotted with qtz-eyes in places and well bedded on a cm scale.</i>						
<b>308.85</b>	<b>314.50</b>	<b>Basalt Flows</b> <i>Massive seemingly little deformed basalt, weakly bleached and displaying a few percent chlorite flecks over the lowermost half metre of the unit.</i>						
<b>314.50</b>	<b>316.10</b>	<b>Mafic Tuff</b> <i>Similar to the previous tuff interval, but without much evidence of bedding. Possibly a thin amygdaloidal flow above 315.5m, below which felsic pebble sized lapilli appear.</i>						
<b>316.10</b>	<b>317.00</b>	<b>Felsic Dyke</b> <i>Very fine grained, pale grey to whitish in colour and weakly carbonatised. Contacts parallel foliation in the adjacent units.</i>						
<b>317.00</b>	<b>324.65</b>	<b>Mafic Tuff</b> <i>Predominantly lapilli tuff above 321.4m, with felsic fragments comprising ~30% of the rock volume. Below the lapilli bearing section, the unit may be of sedimentary origin-clasts are much smaller and more highly deformed than are the fragments present in the upper portion of the interval.</i>						

From	To	Rocktype & Description	S_From	S_To	Sample	S_type	S_length	Au_ppm
		« strong bedding fabric parallel to fol 55.00° »						
<b>324.65</b>	<b>333.60</b>	<b>Basalt Flows</b> <i>Massive lightly fractured/veined, weakly bleached basalt with 20% fine carbonate rhombs evident place to place. Well sheared below ~332m as the lower contact is approached. Two well bedded greyish subsections appear to be interflow sediment.</i>						
		« 326.70- 326.85 tr-1% magnetite (mt) in Sediments »						
		« 325.45- 325.55 Sediments »						
<b>333.60</b>	<b>352.00</b>	<b>Pillowed Basalt</b> <i>Strongly sheared and prominently amygdaloidal interval of moderately bleached mafic volcanic. The interval bears some resemblance to intervals uphole logged as tuff, but for frequent cm thick chloritised bands interpreted to be the remnants of pillow</i>						
		<i>selvages.« strong shearing 50.00-60.00° »</i>						
			350.00	351.25	48159	Au	1.25	0.02
			351.25	352.25	48160	Au	1	0
			352.25	353.25	48161	Au	1	0.01
			353.25	354.40	48162	Au	1.15	0.06
<b>352.00</b>	<b>363.25</b>	<b>Altered Zone</b> <i>Likely of sedimentary origin. Although pervasively strongly</i>						
		<i>carbonatised and very strongly sheared, mm-scale colour banding and the presence of argillaceous laminae, possibly with graphite</i>						
		<i>present locally imply a substantial sedimentary component. May include minor felsic ash tuff.</i>						
			354.40	355.40	48163	Au	1	0.26
			355.40	356.50	48164	Au	1.10	0.03
			356.50	357.50	48165	Au	1	0.02
			357.50	358.50	48166	Au	1	0.08
			358.50	359.50	48167	Au	1	0.32
			359.50	360.75	48169	Au	1.25	0.27
			360.75	362.00	48170	Au	1.25	0.11
			362.00	363.00	48171	Au	1	0.20
			363.00	364.00	48172	Au	1	0.05

From	To	Rocktype & Description	S_From	S_To	Sample	S_type	S_length	Au_ppm
		« Largely assoc. with thin qc veining; py 2.00-3.00% »						
<b>363.25</b>	<b>400.25</b>	<b>Basalt Flows</b>	364.00	364.95	48173	Au	0.95	0.02
		<i>Light to medium green, fine grained, and weakly sheared/foliated overall. To about 371m the unit is sheared and displays bleaching along foliation planes, but lacks the cm-thick qtz-carbonate veins noted in the sediments immed. above.</i>	364.95	365.75	48174	Au	0.80	0.01
		<i>Thin and sulphide-barren calcite fracture fillings are oriented predominantly parallel to foliation and at about 25deg to the CA,</i>	374.00	374.75	48175	Au	0.75	0.02
			374.75	375.45	48176	Au	0.70	0.57
			375.45	376.20	48177	Au	0.75	0.53
		<i>perpendicular to foliation fabric.</i>	376.20	376.90	48178	Au	0.70	0.04
		« 374.90- 375.20 subconformable Quartz Vein »	376.90	377.55	48179	Au	0.65	0.09
		« 375.80- 376.10 pyritised mafic inclusions within Quartz Vein » Both veins are similar in appearance and may represent the same folded structure.						
		« 374.75- 376.30 vfg py 5.00-7.00% » No carbonate alteration is associated.						
		A section from 378.4-388.65m displays a few percent dark relict phenocrysts and likely represents an occurrence of "black spotted" basalt.						
		« 394.65- 396.30 a few cm of veining, strong carbonate; py 5.00-7.00% » A few percent mm-size grains of magnetite occur	394.00	394.65	48180	Au	0.65	0.01
			394.65	395.00	48181	Au	0.35	0.86
			395.00	395.50	48182	Au	0.50	2.26
		<i>locally within the subsection above. Sheara fabric within the bleached-mineralised zones appears to be about 10deg steeper to the CA than within the surrounding unaltered basalt.</i>	395.50	395.98	48184	Au	0.48	1.34
			395.98	396.30	48185	Au	0.32	2.73
<b>400.25</b>	<b>403.05</b>	<b>Felsic Dyke</b>	396.30	397.05	48186	Au	0.75	0.90
		<i>Yellowish grey feldspar porphyry displaying crosscutting contact relationship with fabric in the mafic hostrock. Contains trace</i>						



From	To	Rocktype & Description	S_From	S_To	Sample	S_type	S_length	Au_ppm
		<p>quantity of quartz grains place to place, with 3-4% present up to 2mm in size for the 10cm above the lower contact. Similar to dykes noted near 305m, but here not significantly carbonate altered. Moderately to strongly sausseritized, with subhedral feldspar crystals most evident in the medium grey chilled contact zone.</p> <p>« @ 400.25 Upper contact 50.00-60.00° »</p> <p>« @ 403.05 non-parallel lower contact 25.00° » Orienting the core so that foliation in mafic volcanics trends NW suggests the lower contact strikes near northeasterly with a moderate to steep SE dip. « fg disseminated py 1.00% »</p>						
		<p><b>403.05 405.96 Basalt Flows</b></p> <p>Fairly massive, weakly bleached basalt representing the continuation of the unit preceding the dyke immed. uphole. 1-2% mm-sized disseminated magnetite.</p> <p>« 403.62- 404.08 well sheared interval mafic tuff or flow breccia » Most likely a flow-top or pillow breccia, preferentially sheared in comparison to the rather massive material above and below. Thin pale grey bands may represent flattened felsic lapilli rather than zones of bleaching.</p>						
			403.00	404.10	48187	Au	1.10	0.03
			404.10	405.25	48188	Au	1.15	0.05
			405.25	405.75	48189	Au	0.50	0.38
		<p><b>405.96 406.02 Mafic Tuff</b></p> <p>A well sheared seemingly bedded interval of generally weakly bleached mafic rock. A few percent felsic lapilli are evident within the unit, concentrated toward the lower contact.</p> <p>« 406.28- 406.80 5-7% small qtz-carb veins with 2-3%py; Altered Zone » 1-2% disseminated mt is also present. Veins range from 1/2cm to 2cm in thickness, parallel shear fabric, and pinch and swell.</p>						
		<p><b>406.02 406.93 Pillowed Basalt</b></p> <p>Moderately bleached strongly sheared interval interpreted to represent a thin pillowed horizon. Pillows are flattened to &lt;10cm</p>						

From	To	Rocktype & Description	S_From	S_To	Sample	S_type	S_length	Au_ppm
		core length. « 406.25- 406.40 2 cm-scale qtz veins, diss. py within Altered Zone » 5-7% mg diss py within strongly bleached wallrocks. « 406.02- 406.93 shearing and fol 65.00-70.00°»	405.75	406.15	48190	Au	0.40	0.14
<b>406.93</b>	<b>407.00</b>	<b>Felsic Dyke</b> Thin, conformable fine grained dyke similar but slightly darker in colour than the dyke a short distance uphole.						
<b>407.00</b>	<b>408.90</b>	<b>Basalt Flows</b> Massive, lightly deformed mafic volcanics spotted with 10-20% very fine carbonate rhombs. This and other seemingly massive textured short sections nearby seem to represent relatively undeformed lozenges (large boudins) surrounded by strongly sheared rocks against which they have been juxtaposed due to displacement along the shear structure, i.e. they may have little lateral or vertical extent.	406.15	406.45	48191	Au	0.30	0.08
<b>408.90</b>	<b>416.20</b>	<b>Pillowed Basalt</b> Weakly bleached, variably sheared pillowed material with often distinct selvages defined by chlorite enrichment over a few cm core length, typically occupied by broken calcite veins +/- minor pyrite to a cm in thickness. A 15cm bleached zone centred at 410.3m exhibits 3-4% fine py, seems to represent a flow contact, and may include minor sediment. « variable local fol 60.00-75.00°»	406.45	407.80	48192	Au	1.35	0.01
			407.80	409.15	48193	Au	1.35	0
			409.15	410.20	48194	Au	1.05	0.02
			410.20	410.50	48195	Au	0.30	1.48
			410.50	411.85	48196	Au	1.35	0.02
			411.85	413.40	48197	Au	1.55	0.19
<b>416.20</b>	<b>431.55</b>	<b>Altered Zone</b> Strongly sheared and bleached grey-white mineralised rock for which a protolith cannot be reliably determined by visual examination. This interval correlates with the downdip projection of the main mineralised zone of the Cameron Lake gold deposit. Strongly carbonate-sericite altered, generally colour banded on a sub-cm to dm scale, and containing from 3-5% up to 12-15% fg py	413.40	414.10	48198	Au	0.70	0.32
			414.10	414.90	48199	Au	0.80	0.03

From	To	Rocktype & Description	S_From	S_To	Sample	S_type	S_length	Au_ppm
		<i>place to place. Average sulphide content is ~7-8%, with proximity to areas of weak brecciation or quartz veins apparently determining the degree to which the rock has been sulphidized.</i>	414.90	415.90	48200	Au	1	0.05
		<i>« 416.55- 417.00 irregular to contorted quartz veining 25.00%»</i>	415.90	416.50	48201	Au	0.60	0.34
		<i>« 417.20- 417.35 shear parallel cm-width quartz veining 20.00%» Fabric ~65deg to CA.</i>	416.50	417.00	48202	Au	0.50	0.37
		<i>« 418.05- 418.30 irregular low core angle quartz veining 20.00-25.00%»</i>						
		<i>The least sheared-altered-mineralised portion of the zone occurs from 423-423.7m which may represent a massive basalt flow surrounded by more readily deformable lithologies.</i>	417.00	417.50	48203	Au	0.50	2.31
		<i>Shear fabric locally reaches 75-80deg to the CA but is more commonly at 65-70degrees.</i>	417.50	418.00	48204	Au	0.50	5.63
		<i>Small, 2-5cm thick veins interpreted as late tensional structures slightly discordant to the shear fabric occur at 426m, 426.3m, 426.45m, and 426.7m oriented from 65-85deg to the CA. The veins are near devoid of sulphide, but rock at their immediate margins is well mineralised in comparison to the average present within the intersection overall.</i>	418.00	418.75	48205	Au	0.75	2.32
			418.75	419.80	48207	Au	1.05	1.32
		<i>« 428.25- 229.55 bright white to dark grey and brecciated Quartz Vein » Upper contact parallels shear, while the lower contact is nonplanar and subconcordant to wallrock fabric, at high angle to the CA. Brecciation and heavy fine pyrite occur in the greyish coloured portion from 429-429.3m.</i>	419.80	420.90	48208	Au	1.10	5.91
		<i>Bleaching and strong mineralisation terminate abruptly at 431.55m, perhaps suggesting a lithological transition, though rock below the boundary appears equally deformed to the bleached material above.</i>						
		<i>« 416.20- 431.55 Widespread often very fine disseminated pyrite 7.00-8.00%»« Intermittent minor disseminated magnetite 0.50%»</i>	420.90	422.00	48209	Au	1.10	0.25
			422.00	423.00	48210	Au	1	0.09

From	To	Rocktype & Description	S_From	S_To	Sample	S_type	S_length	Au_ppm
431.55	444.00	<b>Pillowed Basalt</b>	423.00	424.00	48211	Au	1	0.01
		<i>Strongly sheared with moderate to strong chlorite and calcite alteration present throughout. Small but locally common qtz-calc amygdules occur from 436-440m, with a few shear-parallel sub-cm quartz stringers present near 438.5m. Rock at their margins is bleached and pyritised for a few mm outward from both contacts. 10cm thick quartz veins occur at 440.3m and 442.8m, both exhibit minor bleaching of wallrocks with a few percent magnetite and minor pyrite over foot long core lengths. Overall the unit contains 3-5% diss. py; concentrated within the upper half alongside the Cameron main zone, and within a short bleached section above the contact at 444m. « pyrite 3.00-5.00%»</i>	424.00	425.00	48212	Au	1	0.86
		<i>« 442.75- 444.00 2%Py, 3%Mt in locally bleached/veined Altered Zone »</i>	425.00	425.90	48213	Au	0.90	3.84
			425.90	426.60	48214	Au	0.70	0.33
			426.60	427.60	48215	Au	1	3.17
			427.60	428.30	48216	Au	0.70	4.45
			428.30	428.90	48217	Au	0.60	0.04
			428.90	429.25	48218	Au	0.35	0.37
			429.25	429.55	48219	Au	0.30	0.09
			429.55	430.30	48220	Au	0.75	0.44
444.00	448.90	<b>Basalt Flows</b>	430.30	431.00	48221	Au	0.70	3.11
		<i>Well foliated but seemingly only weakly sheared fine to medium grained section. Little chloritised, with the minor quartz veins present randomly oriented unmineralised tension gash fillings. « pyrite 1.00%»</i>	431.00	431.50	48222	Au	0.50	1.65
			431.50	432.50	48223	Au	1	0.05
			432.50	434.00	48224	Au	1.50	0.27
448.90	450.60	<b>Pillowed Basalt</b>						
		<i>Strongly sheared and chloritised interval of dark green fine grained volcanics. Well ribboned with mm to cm-width calcite riche shear parallel veinlets (4-5% of the unit). « strong fol 65.00°»</i>	434.00	435.32	48225	Au	1.32	0.03
			435.32	435.75	48226	Au	0.43	1.44
			438.20	438.65	48227	Au	0.45	0.09
			442.55	443.05	48228	Au	0.50	7.78
			443.05	443.55	48229	Au	0.50	0.20
			443.55	444.05	48230	Au	0.50	12.95
			444.05	444.85	48231	Au	0.80	0.02
450.60	482.00	<b>Basalt Flows</b>						

From	To	Rocktype & Description	S_From	S_To	Sample	S_type	S_length	Au_ppm
		<p><i>Massive textured medium grained flow basalt. Trace to 1% py is present locally, no magnetite or magnetism was noted. A single quartz vein worthy of mention occurs at 458.5m over a 20-25cm core length. The upper contact is irregular while the lower contact is at 65deg to the CA, parallel to the foliation. The vein contains a few cm-size splashes of chalcopyrite, but shows negligible alteration of the hostrock and appears unlikely to be large enough to extend to nearby drillholes.</i></p> <p><i>The hole was stopped at 482m prior to encountering the altered gabbro which is known from prior work to occur a short distance southerly of the Cameron Lake shear zone.</i></p> <p><i>&lt; @ 482.00 EOH &gt;</i></p>						

Nuinsco Resources Limited Cameron Lake Diamond Drilling 2004-2005

DDH: NC-140 RQD data

Grid L150W, 1150N 300-B.L./300

From (m)	To (m)	Broken Ler	RQD %	Comment
0	4	0	0%	casing
4	300	0	100%	near 100%throughout, but for a single minor FZ
299	302	0	100%	
302	305	5	98%	
305	308	0	100%	
308	311	0	100%	
311	314	7	98%	
314	317	0	100%	
317	320	2	99%	
320	323	10	97%	
323	326	0	100%	
326	329	27	91%	
329	332	8	97%	
332	335	45	85%	
335	338	28	91%	
338	341	20	93%	
341	344	11	96%	
344	347	0	100%	
347	350	12	96%	
350	353	26	91%	
353	356	19	94%	
356	359	15	95%	
359	362	195	35%	alt'd SZ with some taic and graphite? Sed?
362	365	10	97%	Likely failed during removal from tube+during handling
365	368	7	98%	
368	371	0	100%	
371	374	0	100%	
374	377	0	100%	
377	380	5	98%	
380	383	0	100%	
383	386	0	100%	
386	389	0	100%	
389	392	0	100%	
392	395	0	100%	
395	398	0	100%	
398	401	0	100%	
401	404	0	100%	
404	407	0	100%	
407	410	2	99%	
410	413	0	100%	
413	416	0	100%	
416	419	0	100%	
419	422	0	100%	
422	425	0	100%	
425	428	0	100%	
428	431	25	92%	

431	434	0	100%
434	437	0	100%
437	440	0	100%
440	443	0	100%
443	446	3	99%
446	449	20	93%
449	452	37	88%
452	455	0	100%
455	458	8	97%
458	461	0	100%
461	464	30	90%
464	467	8	97%
467	470	0	100%
470	473	8	97%
473	476	6	98%
476	479	0	100%
479	482	54	82%

Nuinsco Resources Limited Diamond Drilling Cameron Lake 2004-2005 Sampling record

DDH: NC-140 Table is in depth order sequence, not sample number sequence

DDH No.	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Sample No	Assay	SAMPLE Au DESCRPT ppm	Ag ppm	
NC140	54.8	55.15	0.35	48151	Au	48151	0.01	<1
NC140	182.2	182.7	0.5	48168	BLANK	48168	0.01	<1
NC140	186	186.5	0.5	48183	BLANK	48183	0.02	1
NC140	191	191.6	0.6	48206	BLANK	48206	0.02	<1
NC140	196.35	196.7	0.35	48152	Au	48152	0.03	<1
NC140	196.7	197.45	0.75	48153	Au	48153	0.02	<1
NC140	224.62	224.92	0.3	48154	Au	48154	0.02	<1
NC140	282.45	282.75	0.3	48155	Au	48155	<b>6.29</b>	<1
NC140	282.75	283.25	0.5	48156	Au	48156	0.04	<1
NC140	283.25	283.7	0.45	48157	Au	48157	0.68	<1
NC140	283.7	284.65	0.95	48158	Au	48158	0.01	<1
NC140	350	351.25	1.25	48159	Au	48159	0.02	<1
NC140	351.25	352.25	1	48160	Au	48160	<0.01	<1
NC140	352.25	353.25	1	48161	Au	48161	0.01	<1
NC140	353.25	354.4	1.15	48162	Au	48162	0.06	<1
NC140	354.4	355.4	1	48163	Au	48163	0.26	<1
NC140	355.4	356.5	1.1	48164	Au	48164	0.03	<1
NC140	356.5	357.5	1	48165	Au	48165	0.02	<1
NC140	357.5	358.5	1	48166	Au	48166	0.08	<1
NC140	358.5	359.5	1	48167	Au	48167	0.32	1
NC140	359.5	360.75	1.25	48169	Au	48169	0.27	1
NC140	360.75	362	1.25	48170	Au	48170	0.11	1
NC140	362	363	1	48171	Au	48171	0.2	1
NC140	363	364	1	48172	Au	48172	0.05	1
NC140	364	364.95	0.95	48173	Au	48173	0.02	1
NC140	364.95	365.75	0.8	48174	Au	48174	0.01	1
NC140	374	374.75	0.75	48175	Au	48175	0.02	1
NC140	374.75	375.45	0.7	48176	Au	48176	0.57	3
NC140	375.45	376.2	0.75	48177	Au	48177	0.53	2
NC140	376.2	376.9	0.7	48178	Au	48178	0.04	1
NC140	376.9	377.55	0.65	48179	Au	48179	0.09	1
NC140	394	394.65	0.65	48180	Au	48180	0.01	1

6.29g/t over 0.3m



NC140									LENGTH	GR X L	Wt Av Grade
NC140	394.65	395	0.35	48181 Au	48181	0.86	2				
NC140	395	395.5	0.5	48182 Au	48182	<b>2.26</b>	2		0.5	0.005	
NC140	395.5	395.98	0.48	48184 Au	48184	<b>1.34</b>	1		0.48	1.0848	
NC140	395.98	396.3	0.32	48185 Au	48185	<b>2.73</b>	1		0.32	0.4288	
NC140	396.3	397.05	0.75	48186 Au	48186	0.9	2	SUM	1.3	1.5186	2.036 g/t over 1.3m
NC140	403	404.1	1.1	48187 Au	48187	0.03	<1				
NC140	404.1	405.25	1.15	48188 Au	48188	0.05	<1				
NC140	405.25	405.75	0.5	48189 Au	48189	0.38	<1				
NC140	405.75	406.15	0.4	48190 Au	48190	0.14	<1				
NC140	406.15	406.45	0.3	48191 Au	48191	0.08	<1				
NC140	406.45	407.8	1.35	48192 Au	48192	0.01	<1				
NC140	407.8	409.15	1.35	48193 Au	48193	<0.01	<1				
NC140	409.15	410.2	1.05	48194 Au	48194	0.02	<1				
NC140	410.2	410.5	0.3	48195 Au	48195	1.48	<1				
NC140	410.5	411.85	1.35	48196 Au	48196	0.02	<1				
NC140	411.85	413.4	1.55	48197 Au	48197	0.19	1				
NC140	413.4	414.1	0.7	48198 Au	48198	0.32	<1				
NC140	414.1	414.9	0.8	48199 Au	48199	0.03	<1				
NC140	414.9	415.9	1	48200 Au	48200	0.05	<1				
NC140	415.9	416.5	0.6	48201 Au	48201	0.34	<1				
NC140	416.5	417	0.5	48202 Au	48202	0.37	1		LENGTH	GR X L	
NC140	417	417.5	0.5	48203 Au	48203	<b>2.31</b>	1		0.5	0.185	
NC140	417.5	418	0.5	48204 Au	48204	<b>5.63</b>	<1		0.5	1.155	
NC140	418	418.75	0.75	48205 Au	48205	<b>2.32</b>	<1		0.75	4.2225	
NC140	418.75	419.8	1.05	48207 Au	48207	<b>1.32</b>	1		1.05	1.386	
NC140	419.8	420.9	1.1	48208 Au	48208	<b>5.91</b>	1		1.1	6.501	
NC140	420.9	422	1.1	48209 Au	48209	0.25	<1	SUM	3.9	13.4495	3.44859 g/t Au over 3.9m
NC140	422	423	1	48210 Au	48210	0.09	1				
NC140	423	424	1	48211 Au	48211	0.01	<1				
NC140	424	425	1	48212 Au	48212	0.86	<1				
NC140	425	425.9	0.9	48213 Au	48213	<b>3.84</b>	<1		0.9	3.456	
NC140	425.9	426.6	0.7	48214 Au	48214	0.33	1		0.7	0.231	
NC140	426.6	427.6	1	48215 Au	48215	<b>3.17</b>	<1		1	3.17	
NC140	427.6	428.3	0.7	48216 Au	48216	<b>4.45</b>	1		0.7	3.115	
NC140	428.3	428.9	0.6	48217 Au	48217	0.04	1	SUM	3.3	9.972	3.021818 g/t Au over 3.3m
NC140	428.9	429.25	0.35	48218 Au	48218	0.37	<1				

NC140	429.25	429.55	0.3	48219 Au	48219	0.09	<1			
NC140	429.55	430.3	0.75	48220 Au	48220	0.44	<1			
NC140	<b>430.3</b>	<b>431</b>	0.7	48221 Au	48221	<b>3.11</b>		2	0.7	2.477
NC140	<b>431</b>	<b>431.5</b>	0.5	48222 Au	48222	<b>1.65</b>		1	0.5	0.825
NC140	431.5	432.5	1	48223 Au	48223	0.05	<1		1.2	3.002 2.501667 g/t Au over 1.2m
NC140	432.5	434	1.5	48224 Au	48224	0.27	<1			
NC140	434	435.32	1.32	48225 Au	48225	0.034	nd			
NC140	435.32	435.75	0.43	48226 Au	48226	<b>1.435</b>	nd			
NC140	438.2	438.65	0.45	48227 Au	48227	0.087	nd			
NC140	<b>442.55</b>	<b>443.05</b>	0.5	48228 Au	48228	<b>7.78</b>	nd		0.5	3.89
NC140	<b>443.05</b>	<b>443.55</b>	0.5	48229 Au	48229	<b>0.203</b>	nd		0.5	0.1015
NC140	<b>443.55</b>	<b>444.05</b>	0.5	48230 Au	48230	<b>12.95</b>	nd		0.5	6.475
NC140	444.05	444.85	0.8	48231 Au	48231	0.024	nd	SUM	1.5	10.4665 6.977667 g/t Au over 1.5m





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212 Brooksbank Avenue

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To: NUINSCO RESOURCES  
110-940 THE EAST MALL  
TORONTO ON M9B 6J7

Page: 1  
Finalized Date: 24-JAN-2005  
Account: LVY

## CERTIFICATE TB05003994

Project: CAM LK

P.O. No.:

This report is for 60 Drill Core samples submitted to our lab in Thunder Bay, ON, Canada on 19-JAN-2005.

The following have access to data associated with this certificate:

OSCAR BURNELL

PAUL JONES

CHRISTOPHER WAGG

## SAMPLE PREPARATION

ALS CODE	DESCRIPTION
WEI-21	Received Sample Weight
LOG-22	Sample login - Rcd w/o BarCode
CRU-31	Fine crushing - 70% <2mm
SPL-21	Split sample - riffle splitter
PUL-31	Pulverize split to 85% <75 um

## ANALYTICAL PROCEDURES

ALS CODE	DESCRIPTION	INSTRUMENT
Au-AA23	Au 30g FA-AA finish	AAS
Au-GRA21	Au 30g FA-GRAV finish	WST-SIM

To: **NUINSCO RESOURCES**  
**ATTN: PAUL JONES**  
**RR#2**  
**EMO ON P0W 1EO**

This is the Final Report and supersedes any preliminary report with this certificate number. Results apply to samples as submitted. All pages of this report have been checked and approved for release.

Signature:



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Page: 2 - A  
Total # Pages: 3 (A)  
Finalized Date: 24-JAN-2005  
Account: LVY

Project: CAM LK

## CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS TB05003994

Sample Description	Method Analyte Units LOR	WEI-21 Recvd Wt. kg	Au-AA23 Au ppm	Au-GRA21 Au ppm
		0.02	0.005	0.05
48225		2.49	0.034	
48226		0.92	1.435	
48227		0.93	0.087	
48228		1.23	7.78	
48229		1.08	0.203	
48230		1.16	>10.0	12.95
48231		1.71	0.024	
48232		0.90	0.128	
48233		2.72	0.018	
48234		1.14	0.030	
48235		1.91	0.011	
48236		2.14	0.113	
48237		2.64	0.180	
48238		3.90	8.03	
48239		2.08	2.39	
48240		1.53	0.690	
48241		1.79	0.147	
48242		2.56	0.268	
48243		1.47	1.140	
48244		2.66	0.750	
48245		2.99	0.016	
48246		2.64	0.006	
48247		3.44	0.005	
48248		1.53	4.15	
48249		2.02	0.031	
48250		2.14	0.062	
48501		2.47	5.14	
48502		2.52	0.077	
48503		2.26	0.029	
48504		2.07	0.881	
48505		2.95	0.304	
48506		3.06	3.76	
48507		2.71	0.095	
48508		2.47	2.48	
48509		3.43	1.155	
48510		3.75	0.475	
48511		3.26	1.070	
48512		2.15	0.028	
48513		1.29	2.16	
48514		3.50	0.471	



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Page: 3 - A  
Total # Pages: 3 (A)  
Finalized Date: 24-JAN-2005  
Account: LVY

Project: CAM LK

## CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS TB05003994

Sample Description	Method Analyte Units LOR	WEI-21 Recvd Wt. kg	Au-AA23 Au ppm	Au-GRA21 Au ppm
		0.02	0.005	0.05
48515		2.05	0.509	
48516		1.15	1.225	
48517		1.79	3.29	
48518		1.01	1.365	
48519		4.41	2.43	
48520		1.39	1.135	
48521		1.27	0.680	
48522		1.75	3.25	
48523		0.93	0.032	
48524		3.14	0.522	
48525		2.12	2.02	
48526		1.49	2.80	
48527		1.91	0.435	
48528		2.46	0.111	
48529		3.16	0.031	
48530		1.07	0.064	
48531		3.05	0.035	
48532		1.98	<0.005	
48533		1.94	<0.005	
48534		2.09	<0.005	



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Page: 1  
Finalized Date: 16-JAN-2005  
This copy reported on 17-JAN-2005  
Account: LVY

## CERTIFICATE TB04090275

Project: CAM

P.O. No.:

This report is for 74 Drill Core samples submitted to our lab in Thunder Bay, ON, Canada on 22-DEC-2004.

The following have access to data associated with this certificate:

OSCAR BURNELL

PAUL JONES

CHRISTOPHER WAGG

## SAMPLE PREPARATION

ALS CODE	DESCRIPTION
WEI-21	Received Sample Weight
LOG-22	Sample login - Rcd w/o BarCode
CRU-31	Fine crushing - 70% <2mm
SPL-21	Split sample - riffle splitter
PUL-31	Pulverize split to 85% <75 um
DRY-22	Drying - Maximum Temp 60C

## ANALYTICAL PROCEDURES

ALS CODE	DESCRIPTION	INSTRUMENT
Au-AA26	Ore Grade Au 50g FA AA finish	AAS
Ag-AA62	Ore grade Ag - four acid /AAS	AAS

To: **NUINSCO RESOURCES**  
**ATTN: PAUL JONES**  
**2965 SABLE RIDGE DR**  
**OTTAWA ON K1T 3X2**

This is the Final Report and supersedes any preliminary report with this certificate number. Results apply to samples as submitted. All pages of this report have been checked and approved for release.

Signature:



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Page: 2 - A  
Total # Pages: 3 (A)  
Finalized Date: 16-JAN-2005  
Account: LVY

Project: CAM

## CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS TB04090275

Sample Description	Method Analyte Units LOR	WEI-21 Recvd Wt. kg	Ag-AA62 Aq ppm	Au-AA26 Au ppm
		0.02	1	0.01
48151		0.80	<1	0.01
48152		0.69	<1	0.03
48153		1.42	<1	0.02
48154		0.86	<1	0.02
48155		0.71	<1	6.29
48156		1.08	<1	0.04
48157		0.96	<1	0.68
48158		2.37	<1	0.01
48159		2.69	<1	0.02
48160		2.05	<1	<0.01
48161		2.17	<1	0.01
48162		2.67	<1	0.06
48163		2.28	<1	0.26
48164		2.54	<1	0.03
48165		2.19	<1	0.02
48166		2.13	<1	0.08
48167		2.58	1	0.32
48168		1.14	<1	0.01
48169		2.57	1	0.27
48170		2.49	1	0.11
48171		2.10	1	0.20
48172		2.13	1	0.05
48173		1.82	1	0.02
48174		1.76	1	0.01
48175		1.61	1	0.02
48176		1.46	3	0.57
48177		1.57	2	0.53
48178		1.52	1	0.04
48179		1.37	1	0.09
48180		1.34	1	0.01
48181		0.75	2	0.86
48182		1.07	2	2.26
48183		1.28	1	0.02
48184		1.05	1	1.34
48185		0.73	1	2.73
48186		1.61	2	0.90
48187		2.47	<1	0.03
48188		2.70	<1	0.05
48189		1.10	<1	0.38
48190		0.94	<1	0.14



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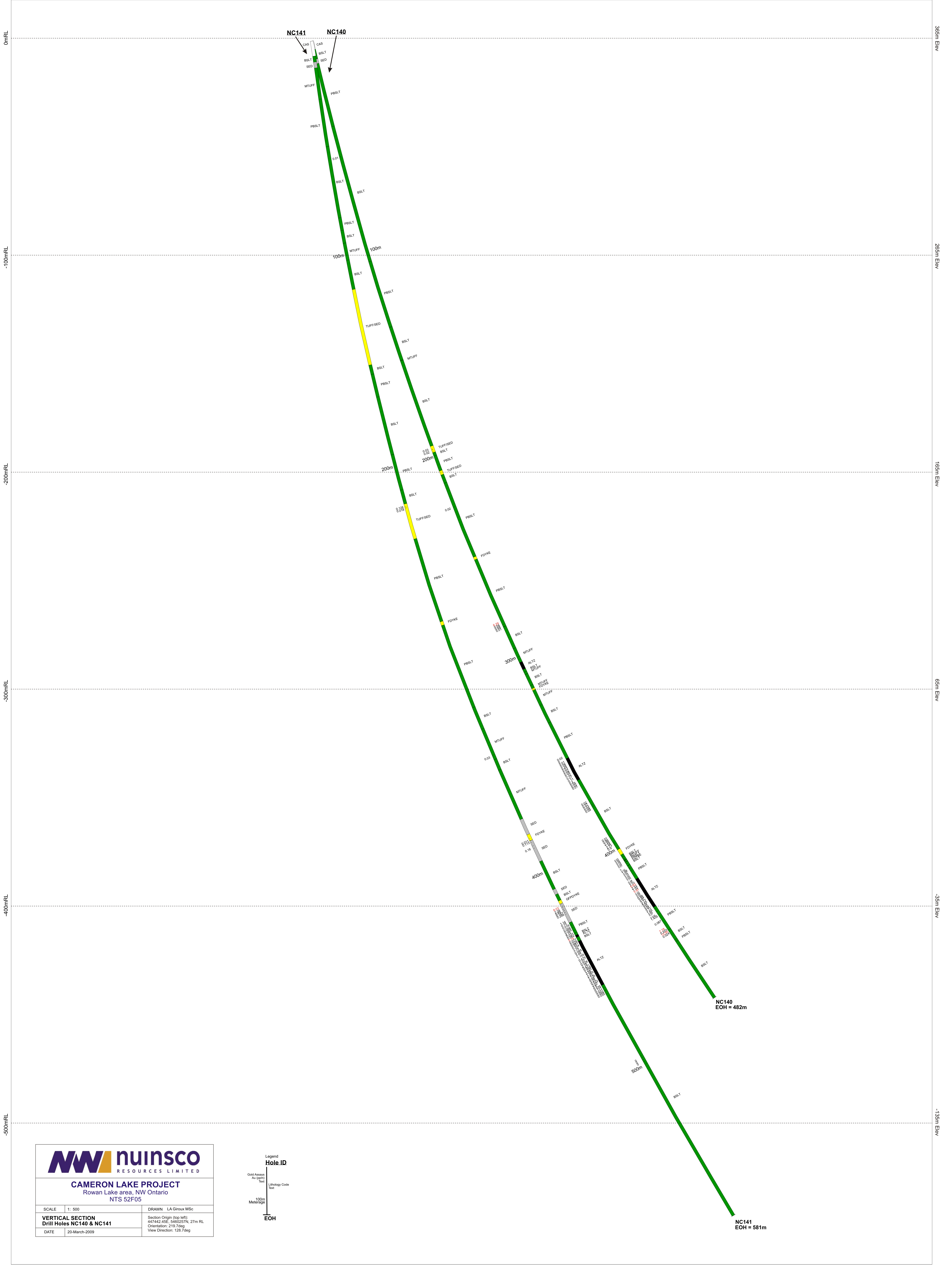
Page: 3 - A  
Total # Pages: 3 (A)  
Finalized Date: 16-JAN-2005  
Account: LVY

Project: CAM

## CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS TB04090275

Sample Description	Method Analyte Units LOR	WEI-21 Recvd Wt. kg 0.02	Ag-AA62 Ag ppm 1	Au-AA26 Au ppm 0.01
48191		0.67	<1	0.08
48192		2.87	<1	0.01
48193		3.00	<1	<0.01
48194		2.42	<1	0.02
48195		0.72	<1	1.48
48196		3.29	<1	0.02
48197		4.00	1	0.19
48198		1.60	<1	0.32
48199		1.75	<1	0.03
48200		2.10	<1	0.05
48201		1.44	<1	0.34
48202		1.31	1	0.37
48203		1.33	1	2.31
48204		1.39	<1	5.63
48205		1.56	<1	2.32
48206		1.41	<1	0.02
48207		2.27	1	1.32
48208		2.43	1	5.91
48209		3.22	<1	0.25
48210		2.21	1	0.09
48211		2.05	<1	0.01
48212		2.01	<1	0.86
48213		2.38	<1	3.84
48214		2.13	1	0.33
48215		2.09	<1	3.17
48216		1.36	1	4.45
48217		1.22	1	0.04
48218		0.66	<1	0.37
48219		0.40	<1	0.09
48220		1.88	<1	0.44
48221		1.61	2	3.11
48222		1.12	1	1.65
48223		2.11	<1	0.05
48224		3.52	<1	0.27





**CAMERON LAKE PROJECT**  
Rowan Lake area, NW Ontario  
NTS 52F05

SCALE	1: 500	DRAWN	LA Giroux MSc
<b>VERTICAL SECTION</b> <b>Drill Holes NC140 &amp; NC141</b>		Section Origin (top left): 447462.45E, 5460237N, 27m RL Orientation: 219.7deg View Direction: 128.7deg	
DATE	20-March-2009		

Legend

**Hole ID**

Gold Assays  
Assays  
Text

Lithology Code  
Text

100m  
Meterage

**EOH**

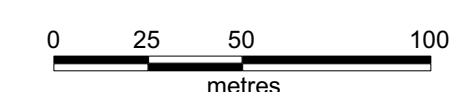


**CAMERON LAKE PROJECT**  
Rowan Lake area, NW Ontario  
NTS 52F05

SCALE 1: 2000

DRAWN LA Giroux MSc

**PLAN MAP 2003-2005 DRILLING**



DATE 19-March-2009

Projection: UTM Zone 15 (NAD 83)



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**BEGGS LAKE**

**CLM 305  
(LEASE 105092)**

**'Nuinsco Bay'  
CAMERON LAKE**

CLAIM/LEASE BOUNDARY

**CAMERON LAKE**

