GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY REPORT

on the

CHESTER PROPERTY EMERALD ISLE GRID

CHESTER TOWNSHIP DISTRICT OF SUDBURY ONTARIO

2-43510

FOR

TRELAWNEY MINING AND EXPLORATION INC.

prepared by:

Dan Patrie Exploration Ltd.

L.D.S. Winter, P.Geo.

3 November 2009

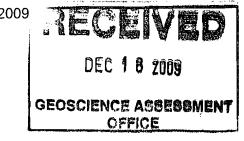


TABLE OF CONTENTS

1.	Introduction		4
2.	Prope	rty	4
	2.1 2.2	Grid Area Description Location and Access	4 5
3.	Regior	nal Geology	5
4.	. Instrumentation and Work Done		
5.	i. Results, Emerald Isle Grid		
	5.1 5.2	Magnetic Survey Induced Polarization (IP) Survey	8 9
6.	Summ	ary and Conclusions	11
7.	Recommendations		
8.	Personnel		13
9.	Reference		
	Certificate of Qualification		

LIST OF TABLES

Table 1:	Emerald Isle Grid Claims, Chester Township	4
Table 2:	Induced Polarization (IP) – Anomalous Areas	10

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1: Location Map

Figure 2: Grid Area Map

Figure 3: Regional Geology

LIST OF MAPS EMERALD ISLE GRID

Map 1: Magnetometer Survey Map Scale 1:5000; Total Magnetic Intensity, Profiles and Data Values
Map 2: Magnetometer Survey Map Scale 1:5000; Total Magnetic Intensity Profiles 14 Induced Polarization (IP) Pseudo Sections Scale: 1:2500
Map 3: Induced Polarization (IP) Map Scale 1:5000 N=1, Apparent Chargeability Contours and Plotted Values
Map 4: Induced Polarization (IP) Map: Scale:1:5000 N=1, Apparent Resistivity Contours and Plotted Values

1. INTRODUCTION

Trelawney Mining and Exploration Inc. ("Trelawney" or the "Company") holds a group of claims in Chester township (G-3223), District of Sudbury, Ontario at 81°-56'W longitude, 47°-34'N latitude (Figure 1). The claims were acquired for their potential to host gold mineralization of economic interest. At the request of the Company, Dan Patrie Exploration Ltd., Massey, Ontario carried out geophysical surveys on the Emerald Isle grid which covers all or parts of 13 mining claims. The following report describes the work carried out on the grid and the results obtained. The work was carried out over the period 1 October 2009 to 24 October 2009.

2. <u>PROPERTY</u>

2.1 GRID AREA DESCRIPTION

The Emerald Isle Grid covers all or part of 13 mining claims as illustrated in Figure 2. The Property is located within Chester township (G-3223) and NTS 41P/12, District of Sudbury, Ontario. Work was carried out on the 13 claims listed in Table 1.

TABLE 1 TRELAWNEY MINING AND EXPLORATION INC. EMERALD ISLE GRID CLAIMS, CHESTER TOWNSHIP					
Claim Number	Units	Area			
S19995	1	16			
681825	1	16			
720647	1	16			
720675	1	16			
734211	1	16			
734213	1	16			
734214	1	16			
1213793	1 ⁻	16			
1213796	3	48			
S19971	1	16			
S20096	1	16			
S20655	1	16			
681824	1	16			
TOTAL 13	15	240			

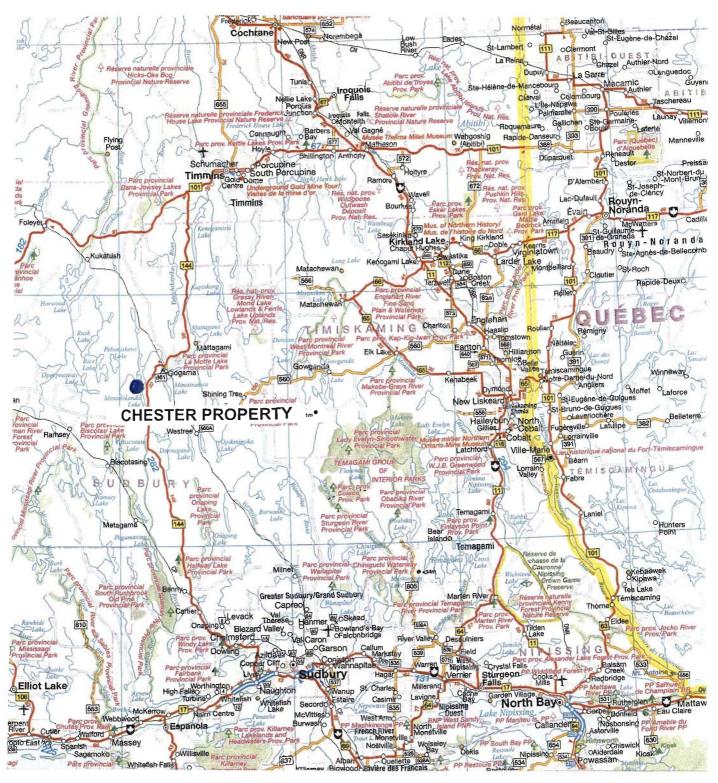


FIGURE 1

TRELAWNEY MINING & EXPLORATION INC. CHESTER PROPERTY Location Map

November 2009

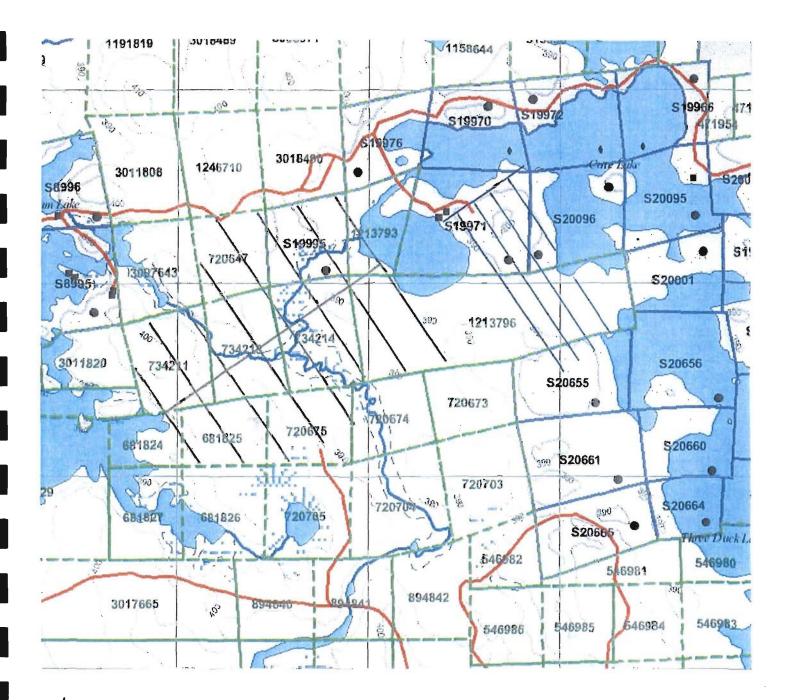


FIGURE 2 TRELAWNEY MINING & EXPLORATION INC.

CHESTER PROPERTY EMERALD ISLE GRID & CLAIMS

After Claim Map G-3223

November 2009

2.2 LOCATION AND ACCESS

The Property is located approximately midway between Timmins to the north and Sudbury to the south, in Northern Ontario at 81°-56'W longitude, 47°-34'N latitude. The area surveyed is located in Chester township (G-3223). District of Sudbury and Porcupine Mining Division, Ontario.

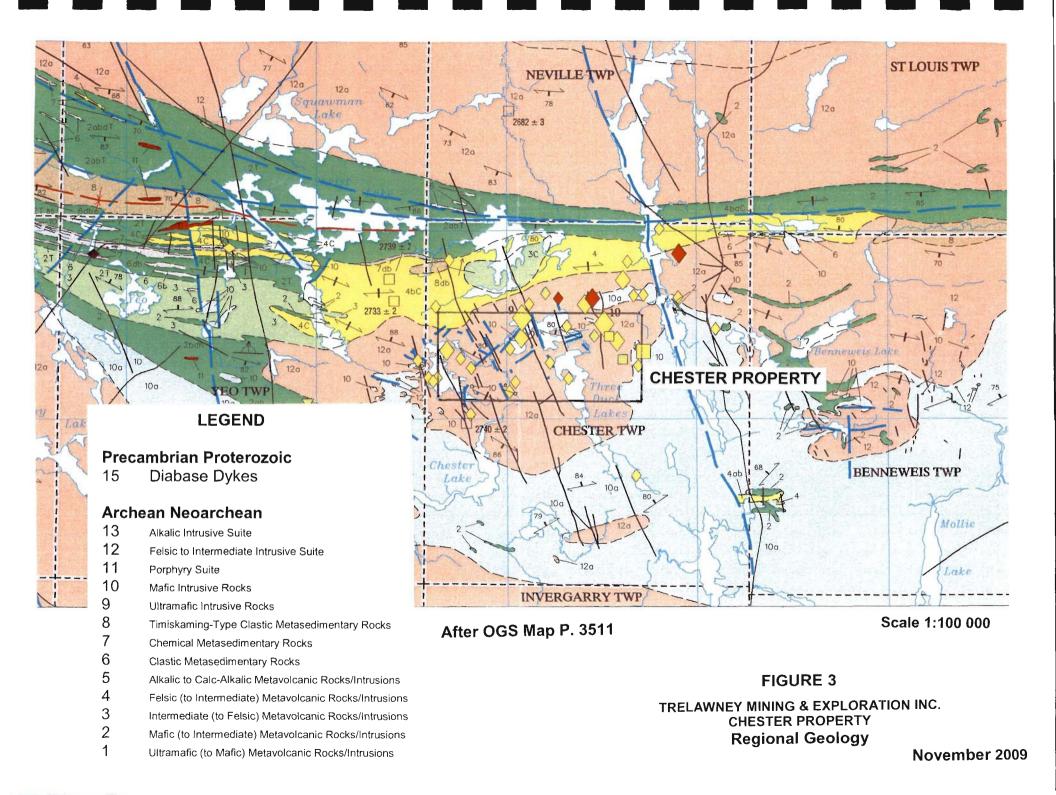
Access to the Property is by road. Provincial highway 144 connects Timmins and Sudbury. The intersection of the Gowganda highway (560) / Sultan – Chapleau road (Halfway Restaurant) is approximately 150 km from both Timmins and Sudbury. Six kilometres north of the Watershed Restaurant, a forest access road, over a distance of approximately 8 km leads west to and across the Property.

3. <u>REGIONAL GEOLOGY</u>

The Chester property is located within the Superior Province of the Canadian Shield at the eastern end of the Swayze Area, Abitibi Greenstone Belt (Figure 3). This area is crossed by two broadly parallel Early Precambrian (Archean) belts of locally pillowed tholeiitic basalt trending west-northwest and dipping subvertically. The southern basaltic belt is exposed south of Yeo Lake in Yeo township and in local areas in the eastern part of this township. Close to the western boundary of Chester township, this belt merges with rocks of gabbroic to dioritic composition and with migmatite.

The area between the two basaltic belts is underlain by pyroclastic metavolcanics which may be broadly classed as intermediate in composition owing to the nature and proportions of clasts and matrix.

Regional granitic rocks flank the northern and southern basaltic belts and are exposed in all but a narrow strip of southern Potier and Neville townships and in the southwestern half of Yeo township. Central Chester township is underlain by granitic rocks which, in the central part of the township, are relatively free from metavolcanic



xenoliths and/or inclusions and are markedly leucocratic in character. This is the felsic to intermediate suite of Ayer and Trowell (2002). These rocks are dominantly trondhjemitic in composition and form a broadly oval, west-trending body which intrudes the core of the synclinally folded metavolcanics and extends westward into the Ash Lake area of Yeo township. This body is bordered to the south by hornblende diorite, gabbro and migmatite which underlie southern Chester township and extend beyond the southern margin of the present map area. To the north the trondhjemitic body is in contact with the pyroclastic metavolcanics. Lamprophyre (minette) dykelets occur at one locality cutting the granitic rocks and north-northwest trending diabase dykes are commonly found throughout the map area cutting the supracrustal and granitic rocks (Siragusa, G.M., 1981).

4. INSTRUMENTATION AND WORK DONE

Line cutting and the magnetometer and induced polarization (IP) survey on the Emerald Isle Grid were carried out between 1 October and 24 October 2009 (inclusive). Lines were spaced at 50 m to 100 m with a total of 24 line-km being cut.

The total field magnetometer survey with readings being taken at 25 m intervals was carried out on 24 km of line. Subsequently, pole-dipole induced polarization (IP) surveys with an a-spacing of 25 m and n-spacings of 1 to 6 were completed on the grids. Eleven point one (11.1) line-kilometres were covered on the Emerald Isle grid by the IP survey.

The magnetometer survey was carried out using an Envi Magnetometer made by Scintrex Ltd. The Envi Mag has the capability to measure the total field combined with an Envi Magnetometer as a base station for correcting magnetic diurnal drift. These are total field magnetometers which measure the magnetic field through the use of proton processional effects caused by the interaction of a magnetic field with a spin aligned, proton rich fluid.

An instrument accuracy precision and resolution of 0.1 nt may be obtained with

these instruments under ideal conditions. While in gradient mode which was not done at this time, the unit has the means of measuring both the total field and the gradient of the total field with two sensors simultaneously. In gradient mode, the instrument sharply defines the magnetic responses determined by the total field. It individually delineates closely spaced anomalies rather than collectively identifying them under one broad magnetic response. Also, when doing a gradient survey the instrument enables one to conduct a gradient survey during a magnetic storm because the technique of simultaneously measuring with the two sensors cancels out the effects of diurnal magnetic variations.

Microprocessors contained in these instruments allow for the collection of the readings along with the time and its position in digital form suitable for downloading to a computer for date processing.

A total of 24 km of magnetic readings were taken in the Emerald Isle grid along lines both 50 m and 100 m apart with 25 m station intervals. The field measurements were corrected for diurnal variations of the earth's magnetic field by direct subtraction of the base station readings from the reading taken at the same moment in the field units. The corrected data was downloaded to a computer for plotting.

A total of 11.1 km of induced polarization readings were taken on the Emerald Isle grid with an "a" spacing of 25 m and with 6 levels being read (N = 6). The IP survey was a time domain pole-dipole survey and it was carried out with a Walcer 9000 transmitter in combination with a Honda 18 HP motor generator and a Scintrex IPR-12 receiver. The motor generator and transmitter were stationary on the end of the line being read with the current being transmitted through a wire with an electrode into the ground for contact. A second wire and electrode (the live electrode) was moved along the line being surveyed as per the survey protocol. At all times, the transmitter man, live electrode was a crew of men with electrodes at 25 m intervals. These electrodes are connected to the receiver where the

receiver operator obtains and records the readings. The data is downloaded from the receiver at the end of the day to a computer where the resistivity and chargeability are calculated and plotted using pseudosections and/or maps using Geosoft software.

The geophysical surveys were carried out by Dan Patrie Exploration Ltd., Massey, Ontario an experienced geophysical contractor. The survey personnel are listed in Section 7.

5. <u>RESULTS, EMERALD ISLE GRID</u>

5.1 MAGNETIC SURVEY

A total of 24.0 line-km of survey was completed along lines spaced at both 50 m and 100 m with the values plotted in Maps 1 and 2. The general background readings fall in the range of approximately 56400 nT and less and these are considered to represent the underlying felsic to intermediate intrusive suite.

Anomalous magnetic values occur in the range from 56400 nT to over 58000 nT. A review of the geology of the Property (Siragusa, 1981) shows a number of NNWtrending diabase dykes with offshoots from, and connecting dykes between the main NNW-trending dykes. The anomalous magnetic values show this same pattern, linear NNW-trending anomalies with more or less east-west connecting anomalies and offshoots. It is considered that the magnetic anomalies are caused by the diabase dykes.

In summary, it is considered that there are two levels of magnetic intensity indicated by the magnetometer survey. The readings below 56400 nT are considered to represent the felsic to intermediate intrusive suite while the anomalous values with a linear NNW pattern as well as irregular offshoots and connecting east-west zones are due to diabase dykes that are later and intrude the felsic to intermediate intrusive suite.

5.2 INDUCED POLARIZATION (IP) SURVEY

A total of 11.1 line-km were surveyed during the IP survey with the results for each pseudo section being reviewed in Table 2. In Maps 3 and 4, the apparent chargeability and apparent resistivity results for the first level (N = 1) are plotted. Two areas of increased apparent chargeability have been identified;

- 1. In the northern part of the grid from line 88+00E to 94+00E and from approximately 104+00N to the northern edge of the grid (Area A) and,
- From line 92+50E to 95+00E and from approximately 96+00N to 101+00N (Area B).

Both Areas A and B show broad zones of increased chargeability, within which there are discreet zones with values 2 to 4 times background. Some of these appear from the geophysics to be pipe-like in form. Generally, the areas of increased chargeability show the higher levels of apparent resistivity. Area A in general has an ENE trend, however, more discreet sections appear to trend close to east-west. For Area B the overall trend appears to be ESE.

		TABLE 2 NEY MINING AND D DLARIZATION (IP) EMERALD ISLI	EXPLORATION	
		CHARGEABILITY VALUES		
LINE	STATION	BACKGROUND mV/V	ANOMALY mV/V	COMMENTS
88+00E	102N -103N	2 - 6	6 - 10	Weak increase in chargeability on levels 3 to 6; no significant change in resistivity.
89+00E	103 + 50N - 105 + 50N	2 - 6	6 - 7.8	Weak increase in chargeability on levels 1 to 6 across 200 m, decrease in resistivity on levels 1, 2 and 3 between 104+50N and 105+50N.
90+00E	104N - 105 + 50N	2 - 6	8 - 15	Increase in chargeability between 104N to 105+50N with main zone of increased values (up +15 mV/V) between 104+50N and 105+50N. No significant change in resistivity in this section, however, there is a decrease in resistivity between 101N and 104N with no chargeability increase.
91+00E	103 + 50N - 105 + 50N	5 - 8	8 - 12	Anomalous values form a subhorizontal zone with an additional upturn to north (105+50N). No significant change in resistivity.
91 + 50E	103 + 50N - 105 + 50N	5 - 8	8 - 11	Anomalous area from 104N t 105+50N with higher values i discreet zone. No significant change in resistivity.
92+00E		No signif	icant anomalies.	
92 + 50E	99 +00N - 100 + 50N	<2 - 6	6 - 8.7	Weakly anomalous chargeability from 99+00N to 100+50N generally associated with higher resistivity area.
93 + 00E	99 + 75N - 100 +25N	<2 - 5	5 - 9.5	Broad, weakly anomalous area with generally higher resistivities.

93 + 50E	97 + 25N - 100 + 50N	<2 - 6	6 - 12	Three narrow zones of increased chargeability between 97+25N and 100+00N, in broad zone of increased chargeability. No significant change in resistivity.
	104 + 50N - 105 +00N	>6 - 9	10 - 16	Anomalous chargeability at end of line with lower resistivity.
94 + 00E	97 + 25N - 100 + 00N	<3 - 6	6 - 15	Similar to line 93+50E. Three narrow zones of increased chargeability in broader zone between 97+25N and 100+00N. Resistivity shows mixed values.
94+50E	No significant chargeability anomalies, however, resistivity shows narrow zones of decreased resistivity between 96+50N and 101+00N. This pattern is similar to the chargeability patterns for lines 93+50E and 94+00E.			
9ֻ5 + 00E	96 + 00N - 98 + 50N	>2 - 6	6 - 8	Three zones of slightly increased chargeability in broad area from 96+00N to 98+50N. Resistivity generally shows lower values in this same interval.
95 + 50E	No significant chargeability anomalies, however, resistivity generally lower.			
96 + 00E	No significant chargeability, however, resistivity generally lower.			

6. SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

A total field magnetic survey was carried out on the Chester Property Emerald Isle Grid. The background values of 56400 nT and less are considered to represent the underlying felsic to intermediate intrusive suite. Anomalous values of 56400 nT to over 58000 nT are considered to be due to later diabase dykes trending NNW and approximately east-west offshoots from these dykes.

The IP survey showed two (2) areas of enhanced chargeability, Area A in the northern part of the grid and Area B in the southeastern part. Within these two (2) broad areas of increased chargeability are discreet zones with chargeabilities 2 to 4 times background.

Siragusa (1981) reports that gold mineralization in the area is commonly associated with sulphides, mainly pyrite with some chalcopyrite and that silicified fractures in the felsic to intermediate intrusive suite are favourable sites for gold mineralization.

It is considered that the areas of increased chargeability identified by the IP survey, probably represent areas of increased pyrite (and chalcopyrite) mineralization that may be gold-bearing. The more discreet zones of increased chargeability are considered to represent mineralized fractures or sections of mineralized fractures.

7. <u>RECOMMENDATIONS</u>

To further evaluate the Emerald Isle grid as well as the surrounding portions of the Chester Property it is recommended that;

- 1. the magnetometer and IP surveys be completed over the balance of the Property and,
- 2. three dimensional models be constructed of the IP chargeability data so that the zones can be better visualized and,
- 3. as weather permits, geological mapping with particular emphasis on structural/mineralizing trends.

8. PERSONNEL

The magnetometer and IP surveys were carried out by Dan Patrie Exploration Ltd., Massey, Ontario using the following personnel.

Dan Patrie, Massey, Ontario Brent Patrie, Val Therese, Ontario Gab Roy, Elliot Lake, Ontario Bronson Ede, Sudbury, Ontario Tyler Gagan, Espanola, Ontario Jeremy Faulkner, Walford, Ontario Michael Faulkner, Walford, Ontario Stephen Faulkner, Walford, Ontario Andrew Desjardins, Espanola, Ontario Matt Mandigo, Massey, Ontario

9. <u>REFERENCE</u>

- Ayer, J.A. and Trowell, N.F., 2002 Geological compilation of the Swayze area, Abitibi greenstone belt; Ont. Geol. Survey, Prel. Map P3511, scale 1:100 000.
- 2. Siragusa, G.M., 1981

Precambrian Geology of Chester & Yeo Twps and parts of Neville and Potier Twps, Sudbury District, Ont. Geol. Survey, Prel. Map, P. 2449, Geol. Series, Scale 1" = 34 mi; 1:15 840.

NAL LDS. lom L.D.S. WINTER ď PRACTISING MEMBER •• 0639

L.D.S. Winter, P.Geo. 3 November 2009

TAR

L.D.S. Winter

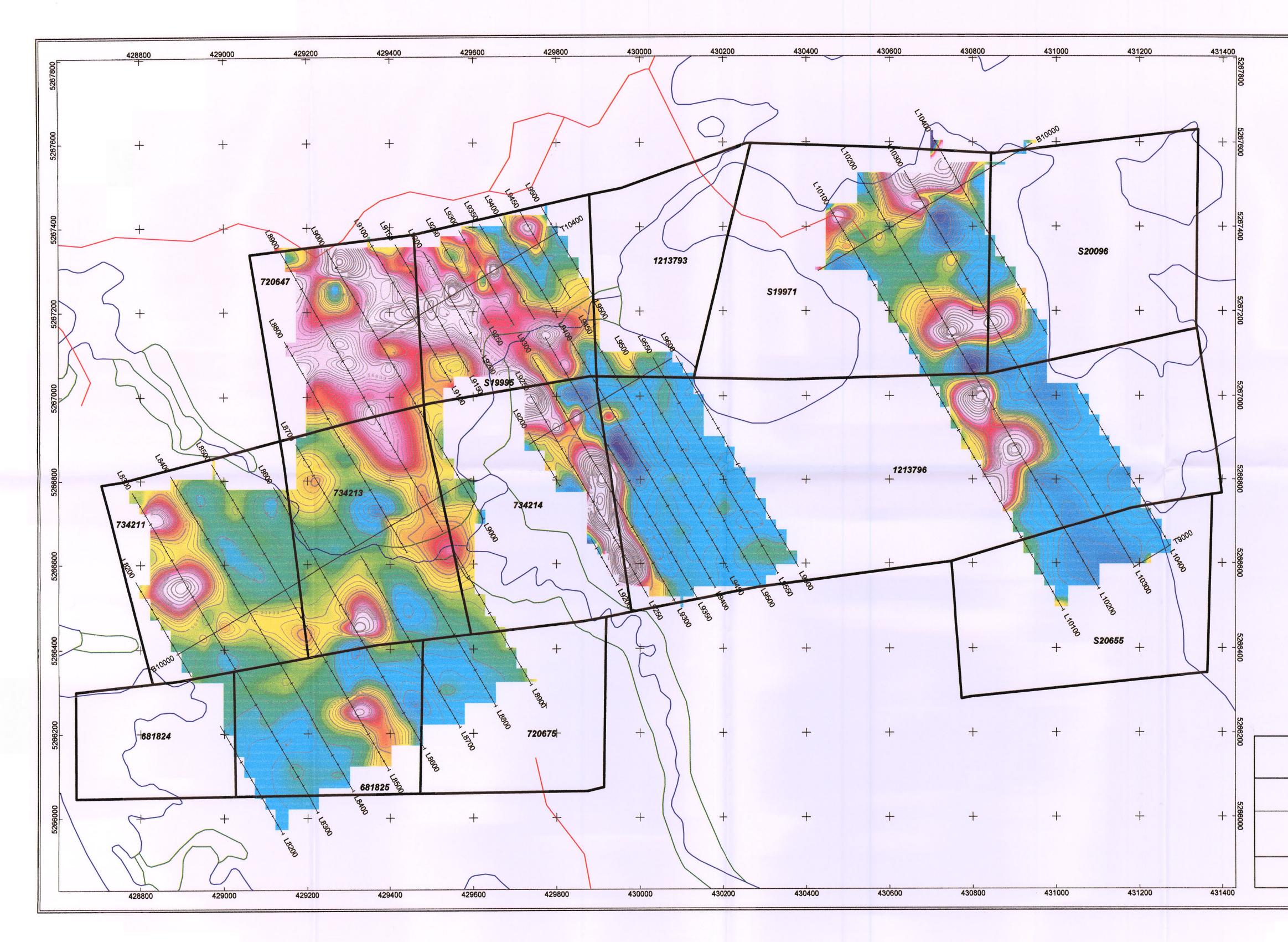
1849 Oriole Drive, Sudbury, ON P3E 2W5 (705) 560-6967 (705) 560-6997 (fax) email: winbourne@bellnet.ca

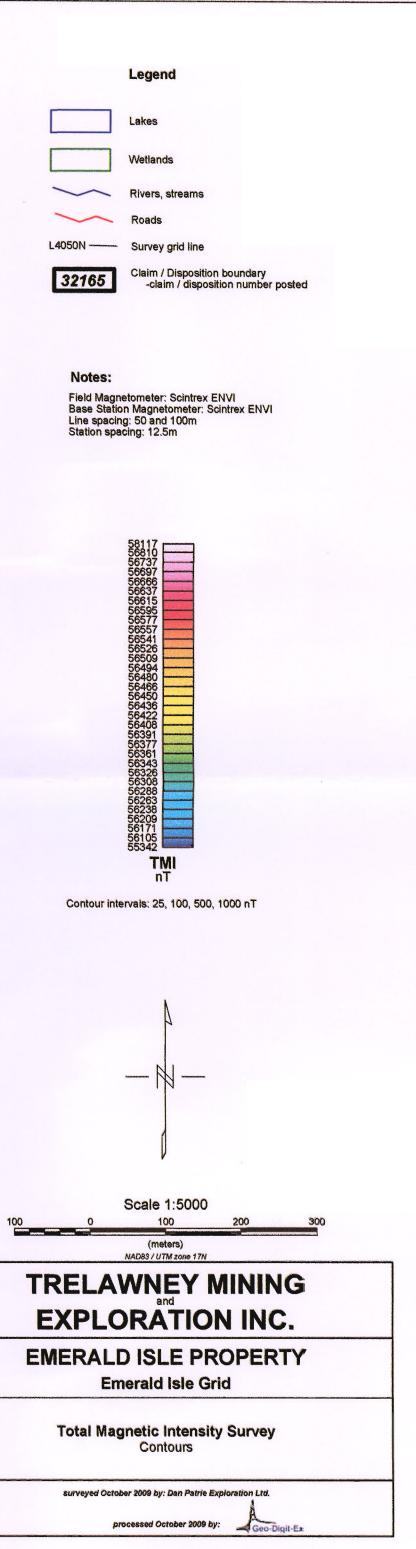
CERTIFICATE OF AUTHOR

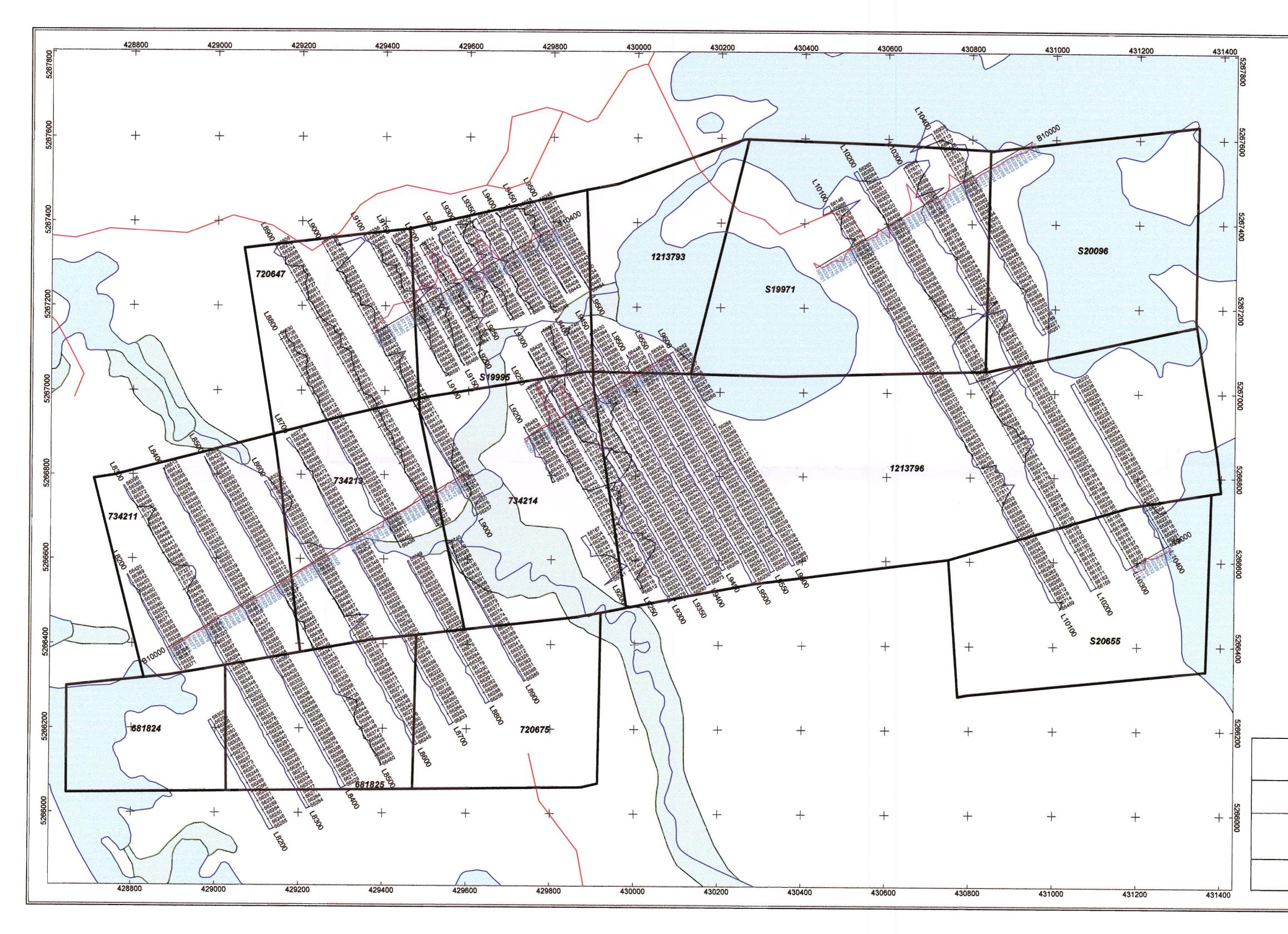
I, Lionel Donald Stewart Winter, P. Geo. do hereby certify that:

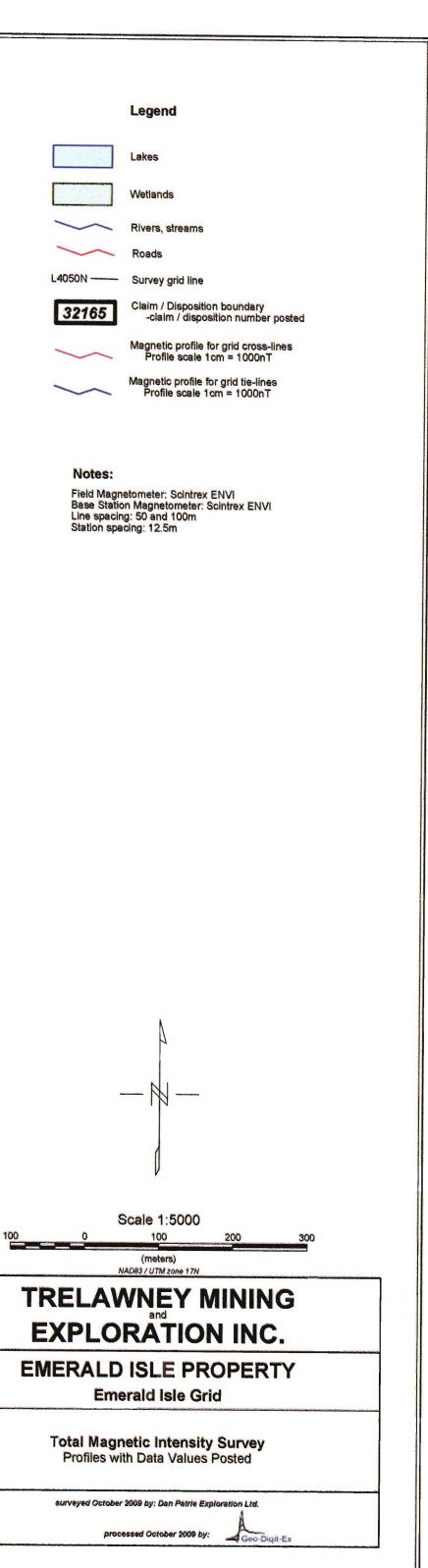
- 1. I am currently an independent consulting geologist.
- I graduated with a degree in Mining Engineering (B.A.Sc.) from the University of Toronto in 1957. In addition, I have obtained a Master of Science (Applied) (M.Sc. App.) from McGill University, Montreal, QC.
- 3. I am a Life Member of the Canadian Institute of Mining, a Life Member of the Prospectors and Developers Association of Canada and a Registered Geoscientist in Ontario and British Columbia (P.Geo.).
- 4. I have worked as a geologist for a total of 52 years since my graduation from university.
- 5. I have read the definition of "qualified person" set out in National Instrument 43-101 ("NI43-101") and certify that by reason of my education, affiliation with a professional association (as defined in NI 43-101) and past relevant work experience, I fulfill the requirements to be a "qualified person" for the purposes of NI 43-101.
- 6. I am the author responsible for the preparation of the Geophysical Survey Report titled "Geophysical Survey Report on the Chester Property, Emerald Isle Grid, Chester Township, District of Sudbury, Ontario" and dated November 3 November 2009 (the "Technical Report").

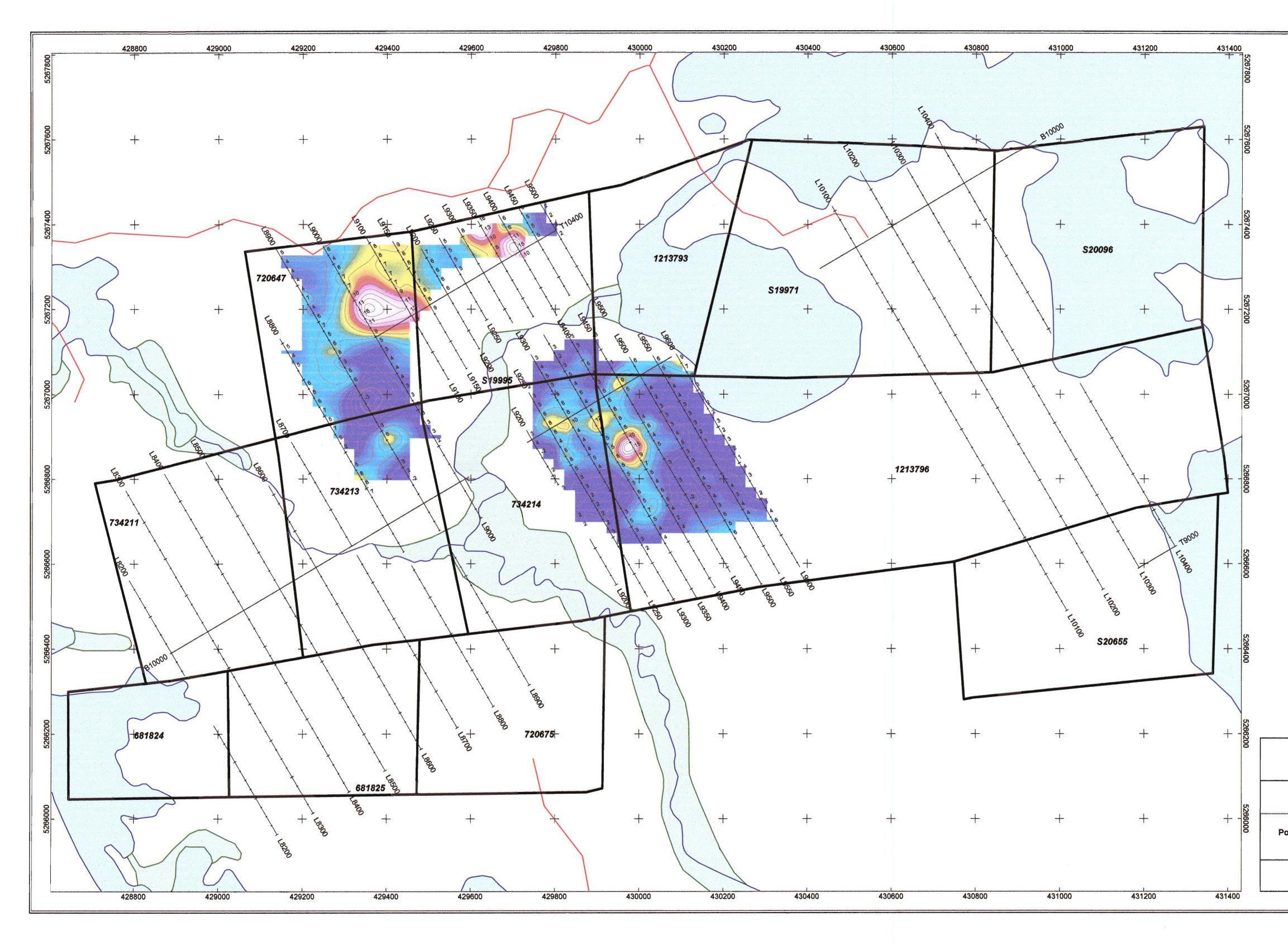
Dated this 3rd Day of November, 2009 /1000 L.D.S. WINTER PRACTISING MEMBER 0639 ENTARIS L.D.S. Winter, P.Geo.

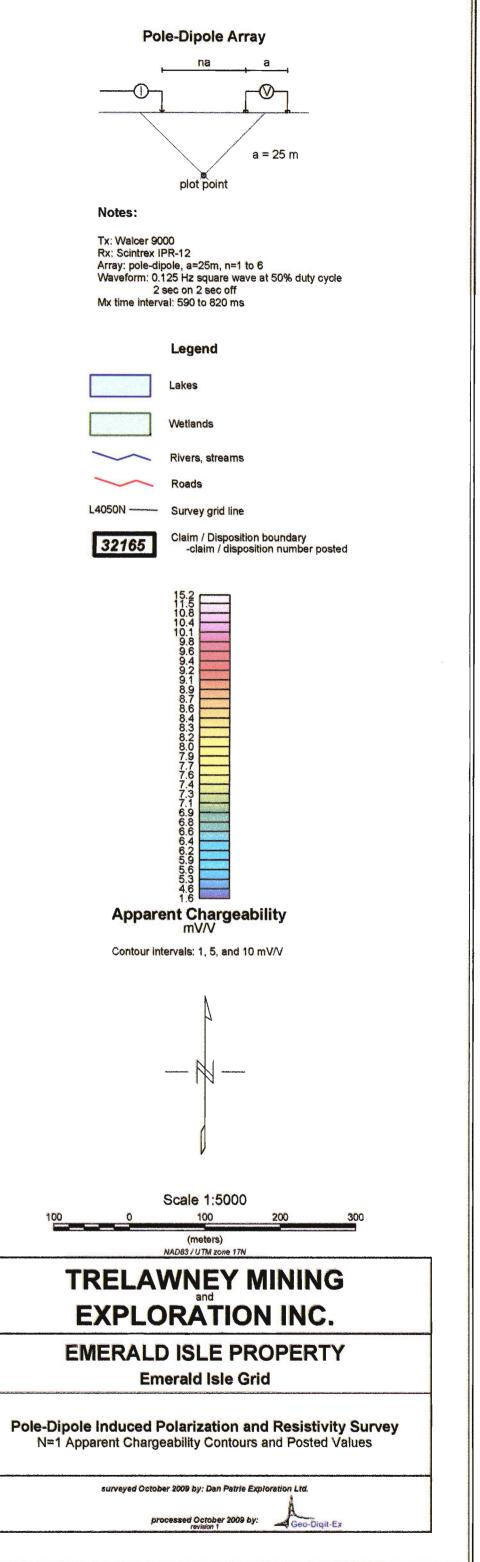


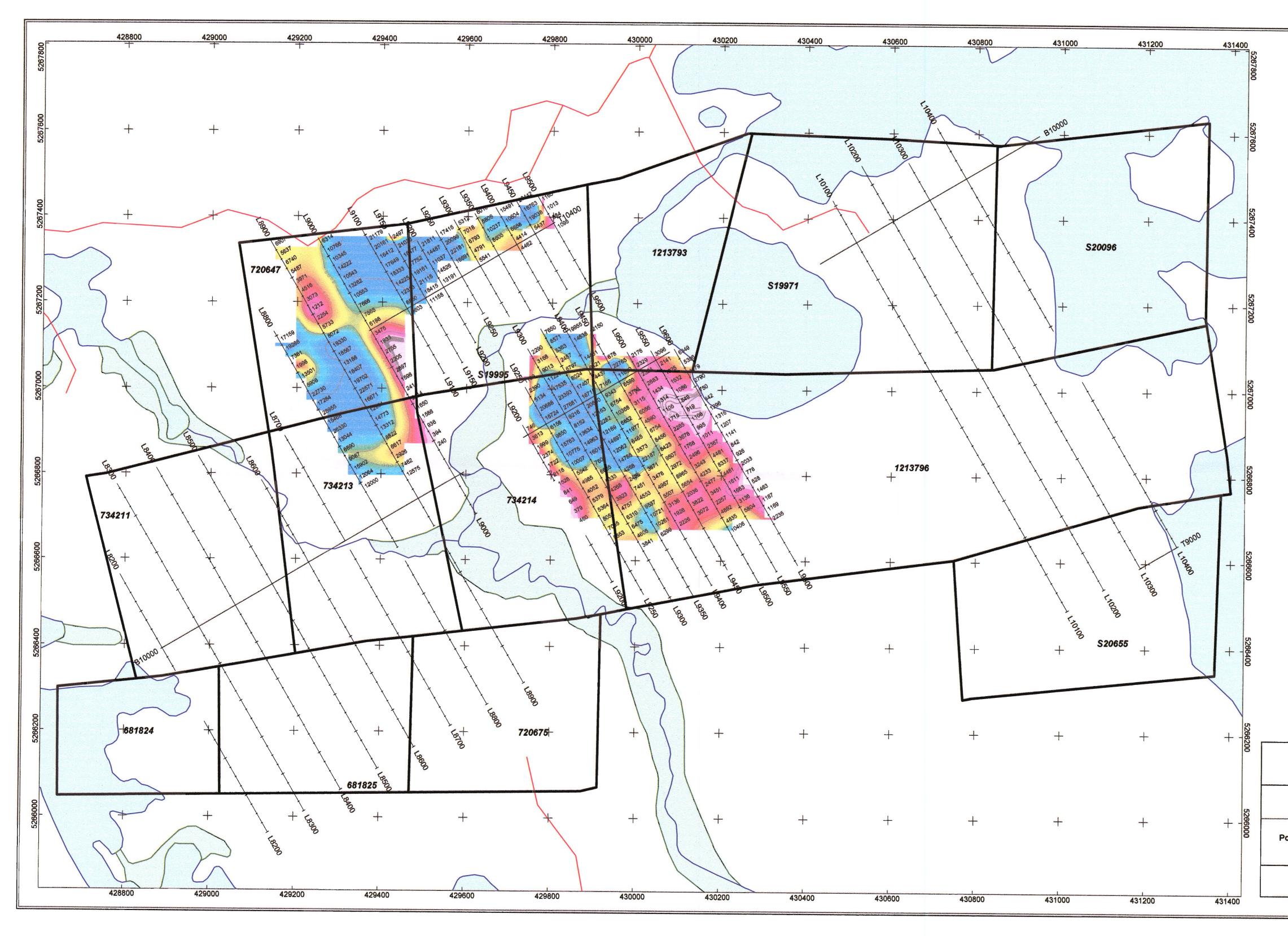


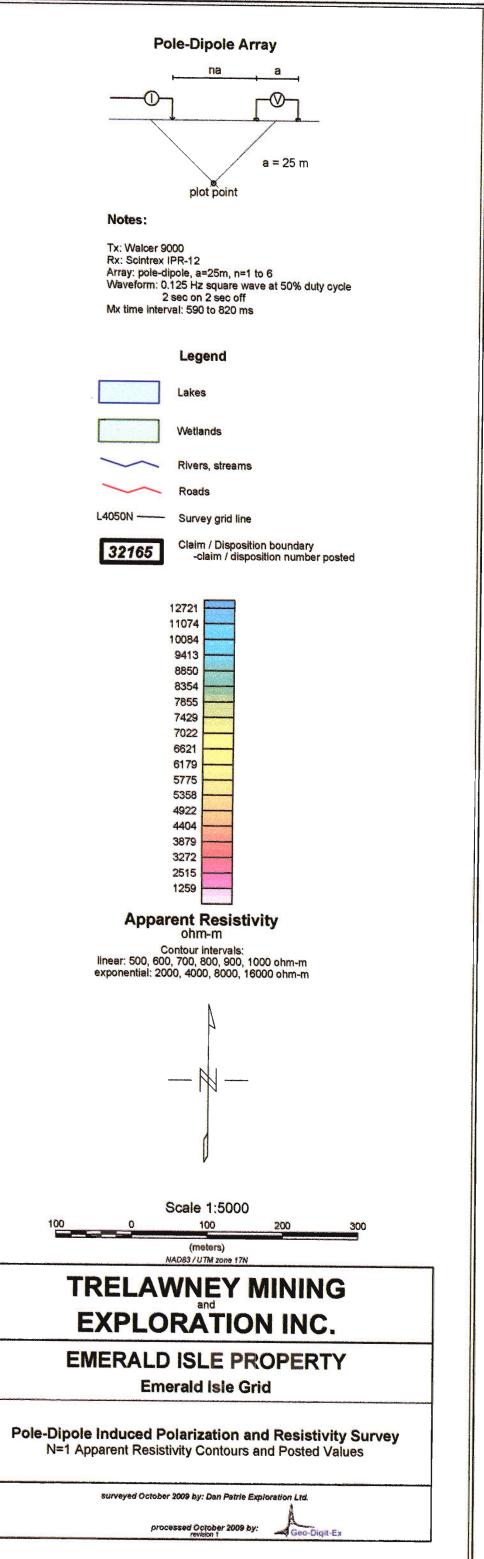


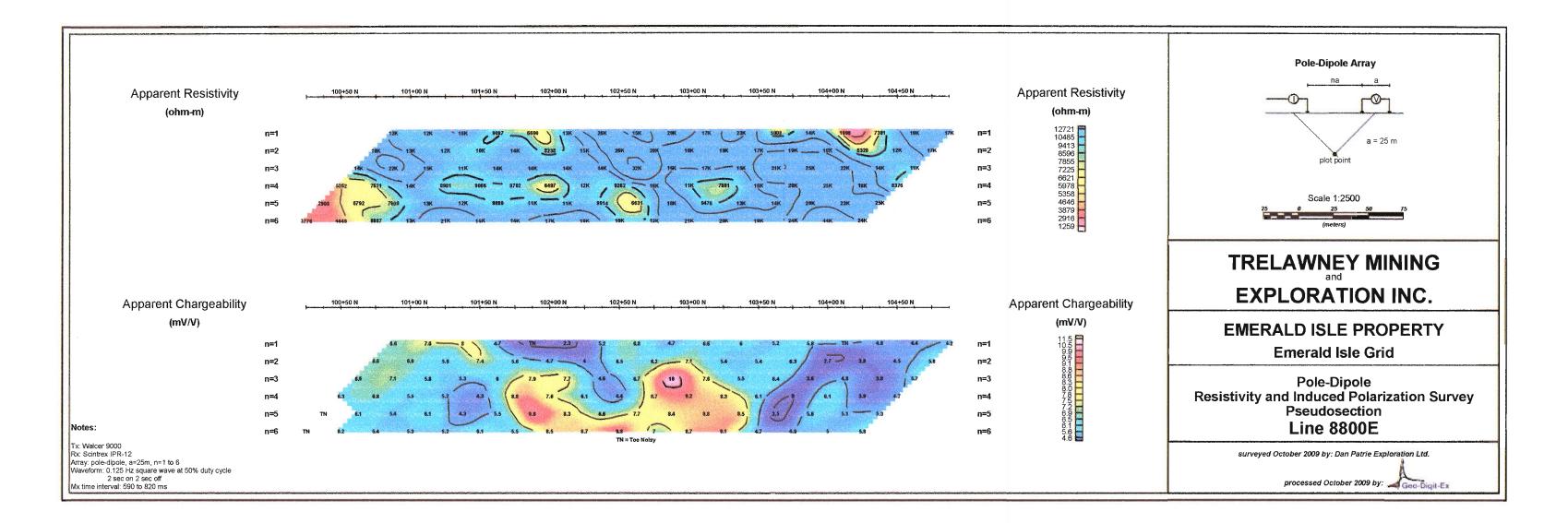


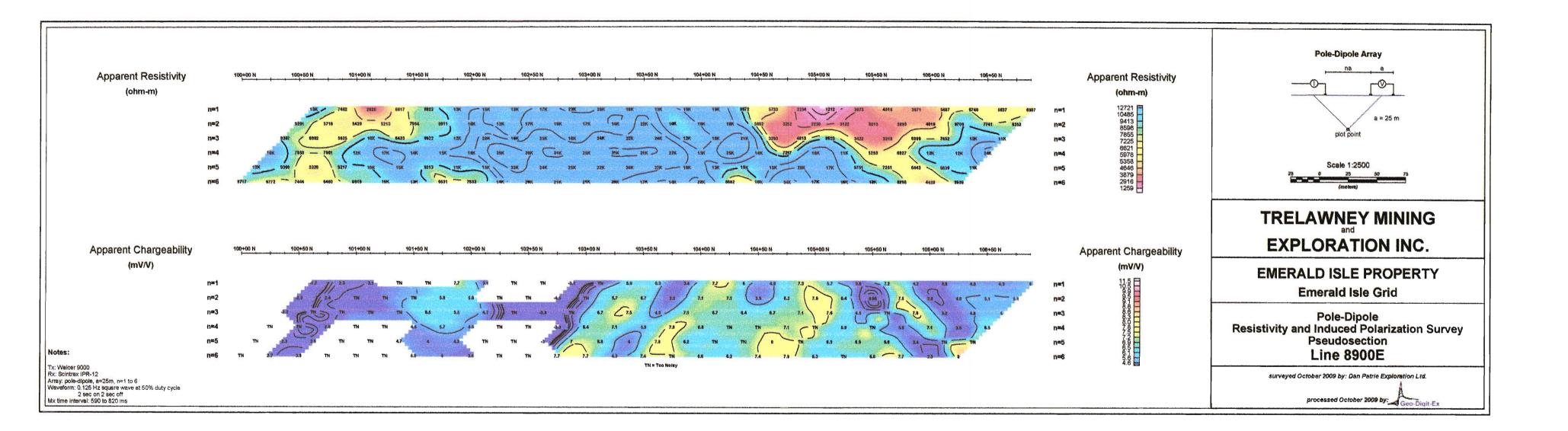


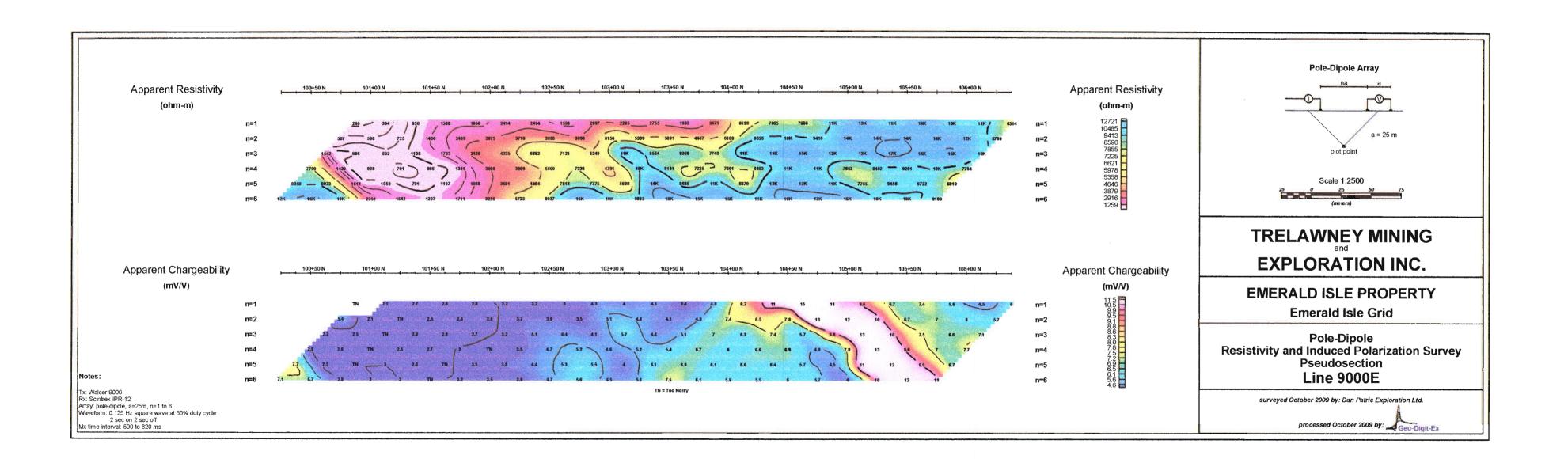


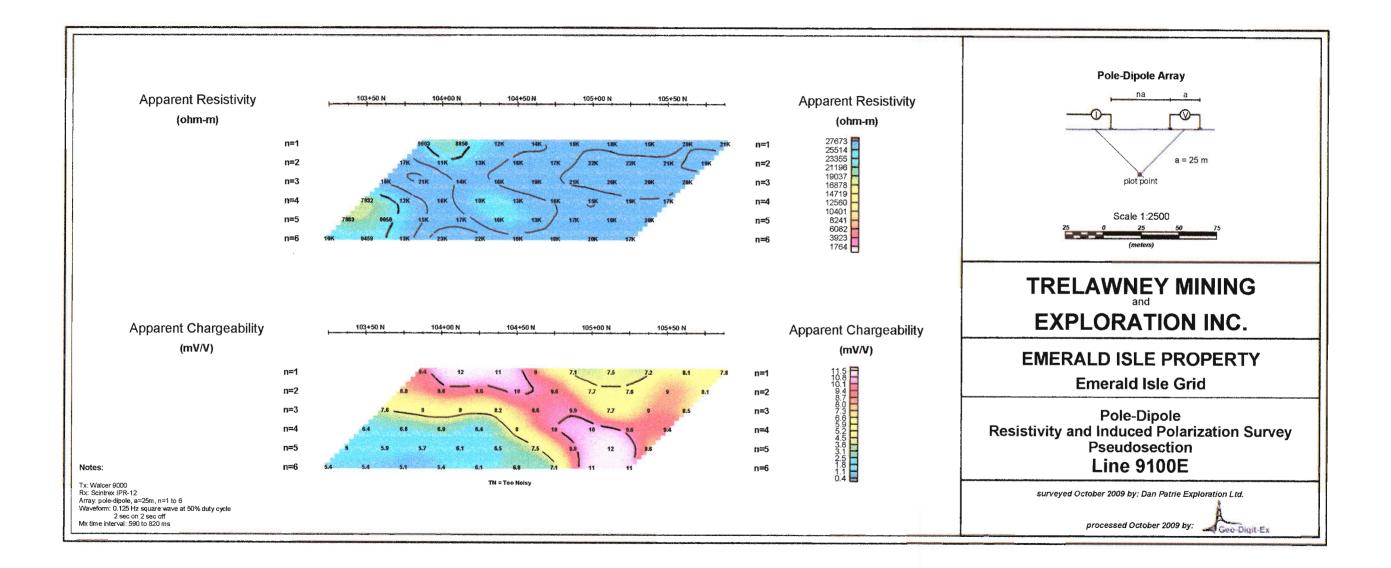


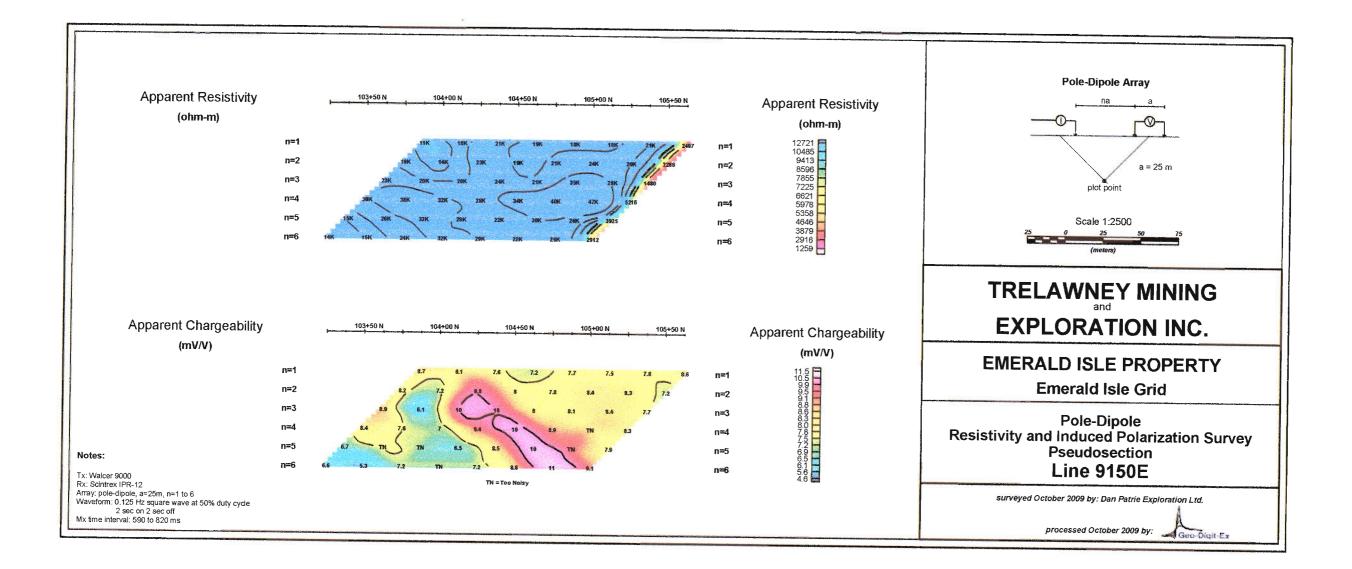


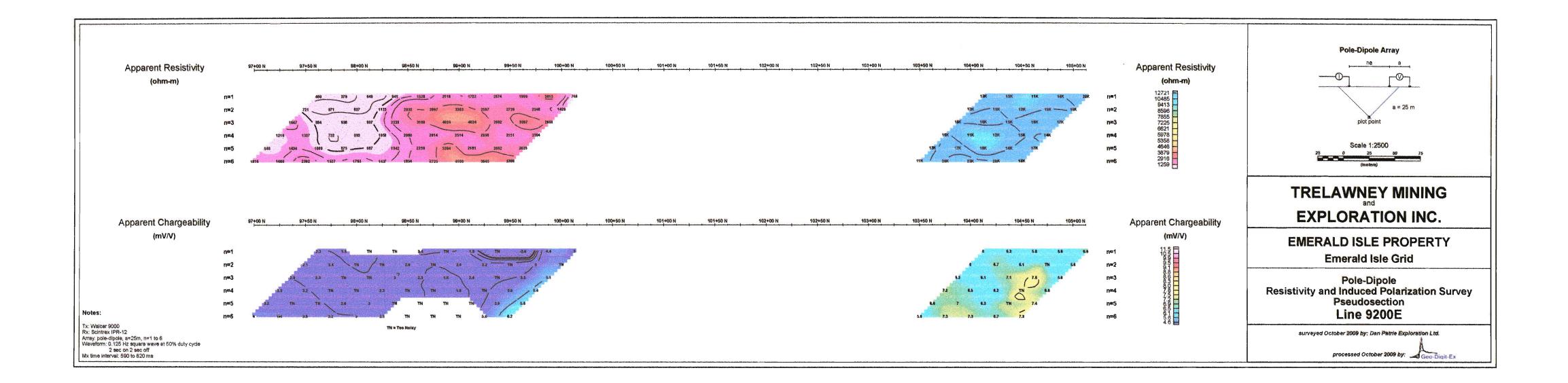




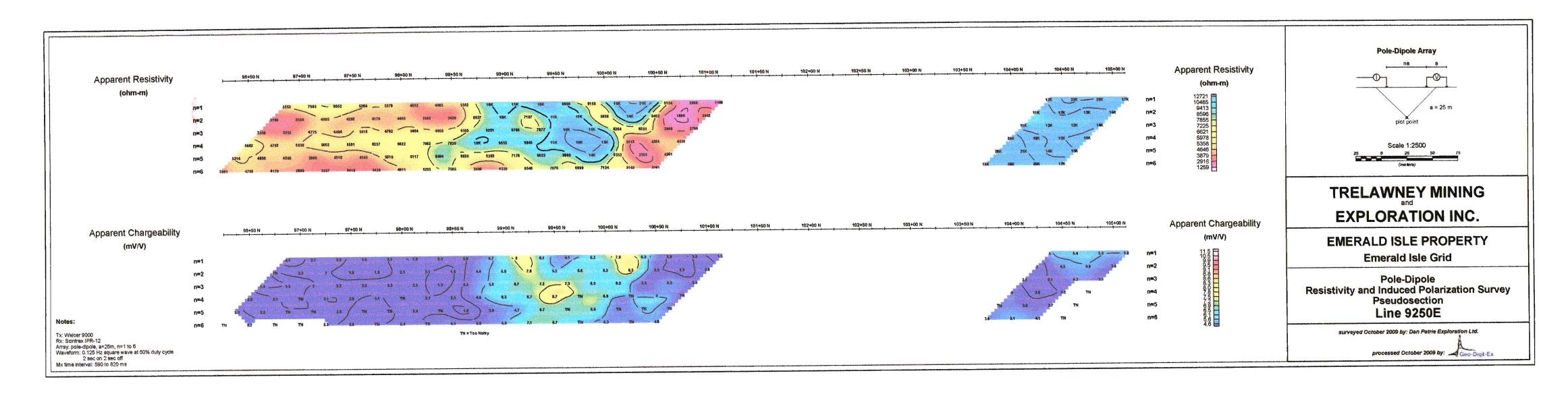


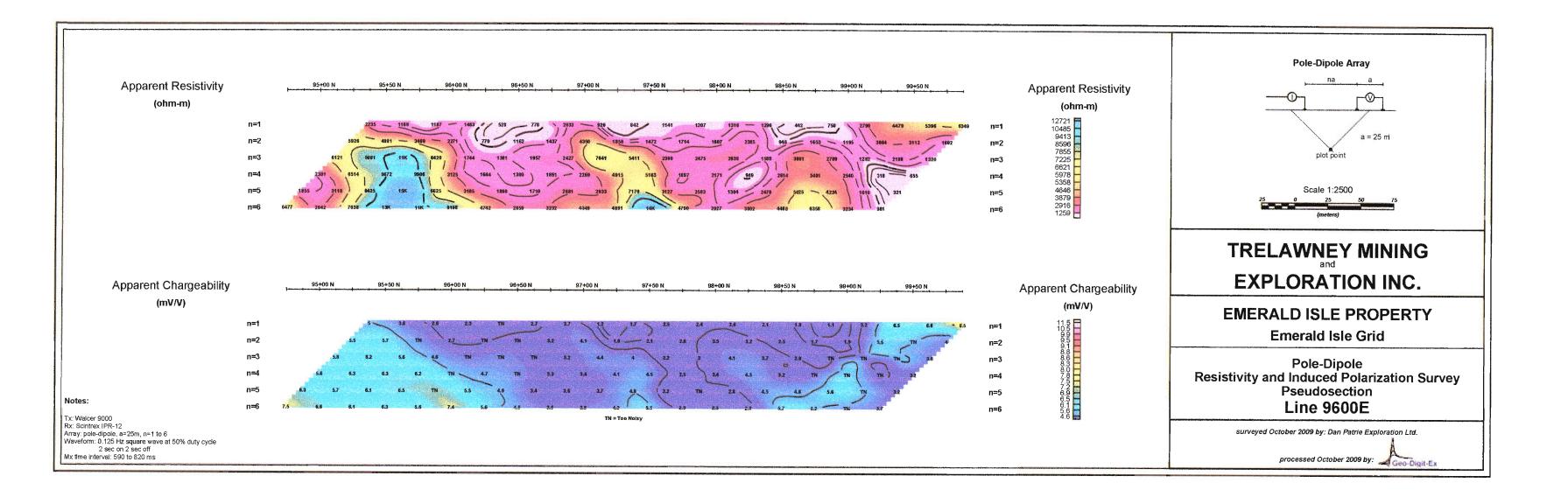


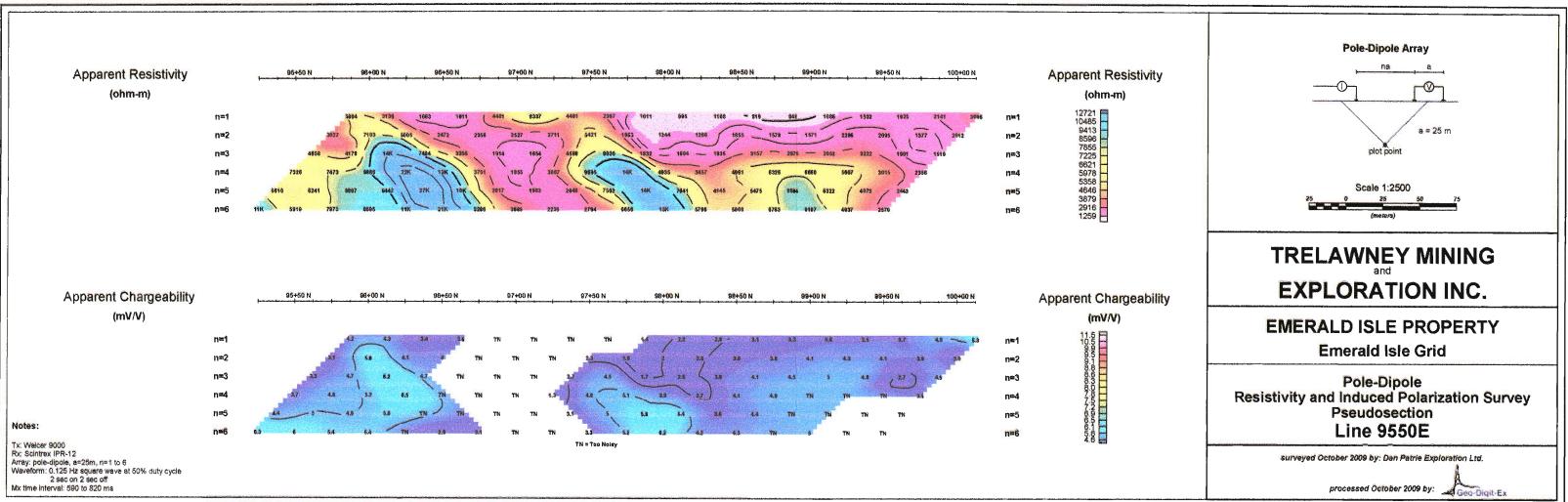




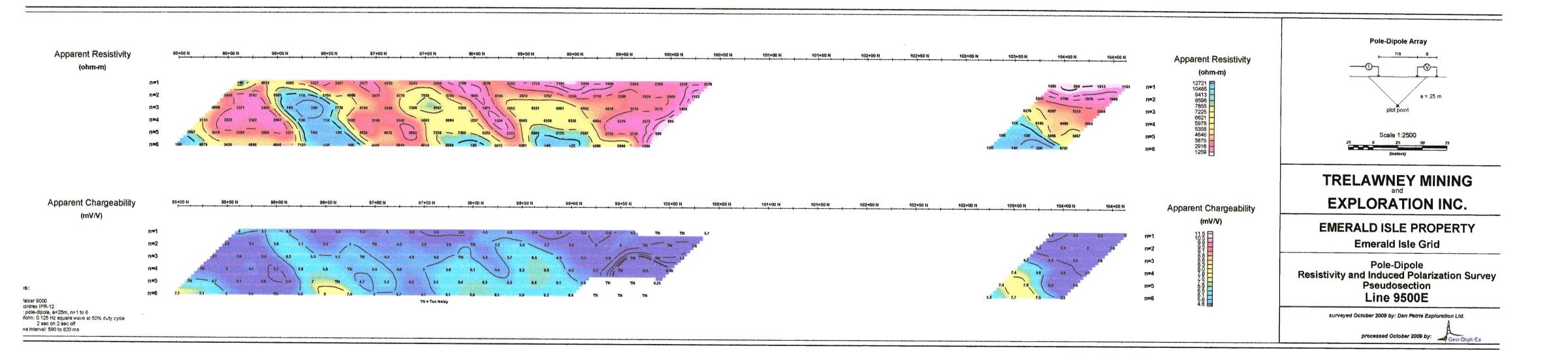
.

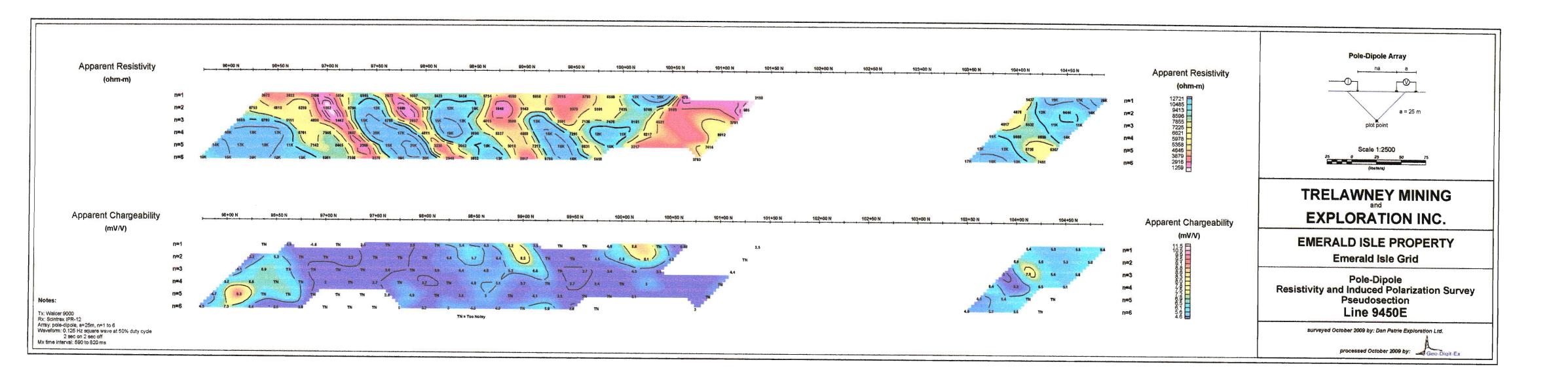






Mx time interval: 590 to 820 ms





.

