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# Report

# On

# Mechanical Stripping Program

# Ridout Lake Gold Project

# Greenlaw & Cunningham Townships

# Porcupine Mining Division

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M. A. Tremblay

September 20, 2009

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## Introduction

The Ridout Lake Property consists of 74 claim units covering a portion of the prolific Cadillac-Larder Break in the southwest Swayze Greenstone Belt, Porcupine Mining Division, District of Sudbury, Northern Ontario. The property is owned jointly by the author and two local prospectors. A three week mechanical stripping program was undertaken using a Cat 235 Excavator, in august and September 2009 to expose one of ten known gold showings on the property.

## Location & Access

The Ridout Lake Property is located in Cunningham and Greenlaw townships, Porcupine Mining Division on NTS Sheets 410/10 and 410/15, approximately 50km southeast of the town of Chapleau, Ontario and 120km southwest of the city of Timmins, Ontario.

Access to Ridout Lake can be gained most quickly by fixed-wing aircraft from Chapleau, Ontario. Road access from Highways 129 and 667 can be gained to the western and northern portions of the claims from old logging roads starting at Kormak, Ontario on the CPR line to Hotstone Lake, then by boat throughout the property. Access to the south-eastern portion of the property is gained via a series of new tertiary logging roads from the Blamey Road, 17km east of Sultan, Ontario along the Sultan Industrial Road.

Access for the purposes of the present program was gained by the latter route, with the final 1.3km of tractor trail created on the property proper.

## Previous Work

Prospecting in the area dates back to the time of the construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway in the 1880's, however no records exist from that time to the knowledge of the author. Old claim posts in the 1400 series were

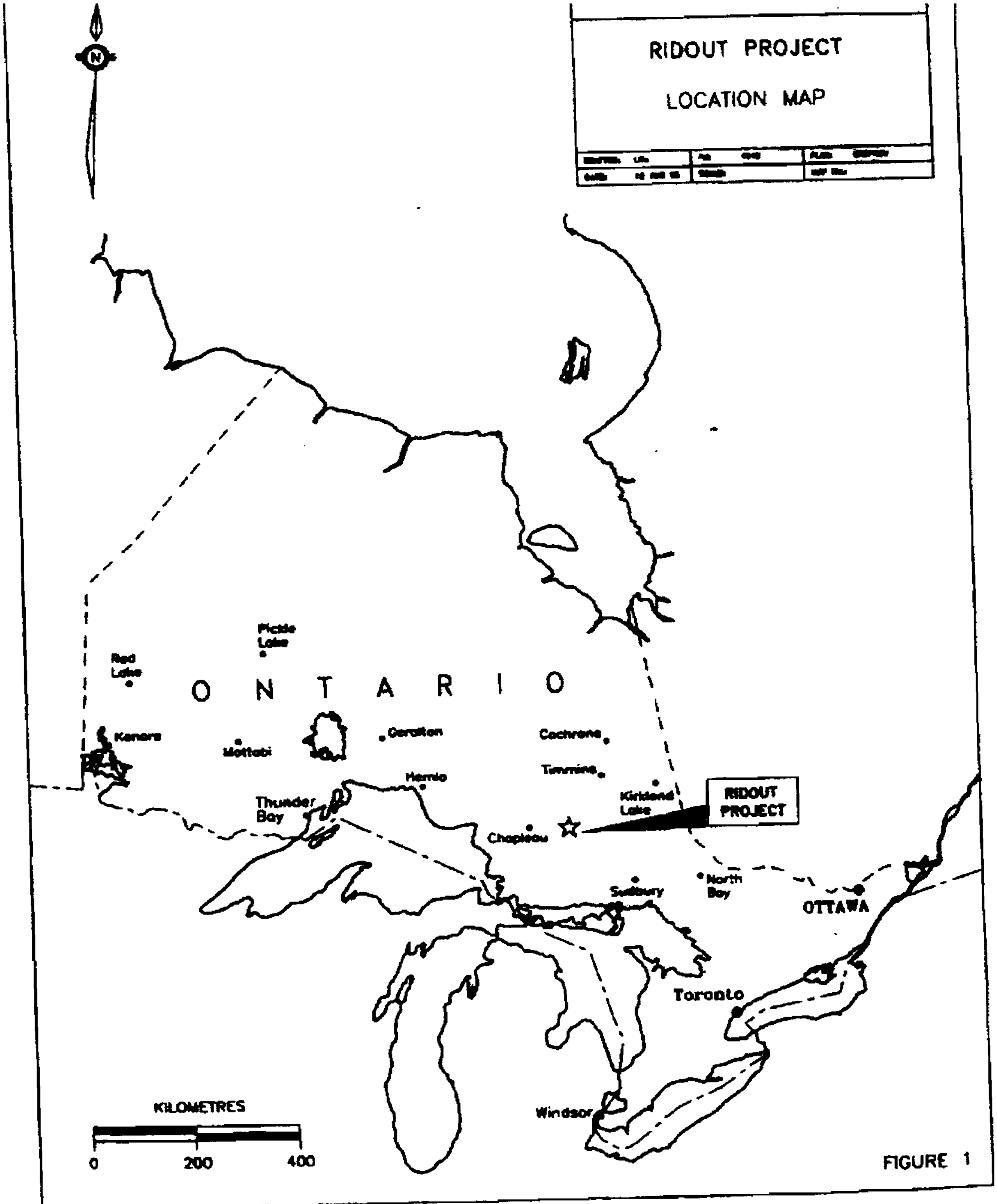

RIDOUT PROJECT
LOCATION MAP
N
Pickle Lake
Red Lake
ONTARIO
Kenora
Mattabi
Geraldton
Cochrane
Timmins
Hemlo
Kirkland Lake
Thunder Bay
Chapleau
RIDOUT PROJECT
Sudbury
North Bay
OTTAWA
Toronto
Windsor
KILOMETRES
0
200
400

FIGURE 1

observed while prospecting at the west end of the Ridout Lake Property for Noranda Exploration in 1984. These are thought to be from claims that the Clement family of Ridout Station, Ontario brought to patent in the early 1900s.

The discovery of gold by Jack and Miner Kenty in 1933 led to the first big wave of exploration in the south-western portion of the Swayze Belt. 'Mines" were established at The Kenty Mine in Swayze and Dore Twps, as well as, at the Lee Lake Gold Mine and Greenlee Mines in Greenlaw Twp, the Halcrow-Swayze Mine in Halcrow Twp and the Swayze-Huycke in Cunning ham Twp, all of which are within 10 miles of the Ridout property.

From the time of WWII through to the 1960s only sporadic exploration occurred with very little work filed in the Assessment Files MNDM.

In the 1970s work generally consisted of airborne geophysical surveys followed by small drilling programs in the search for base metals.

A chronological summary of significant work on or near the property is summarized as follows:

1971: Dome Mines: 91m of drilling 1 ddh

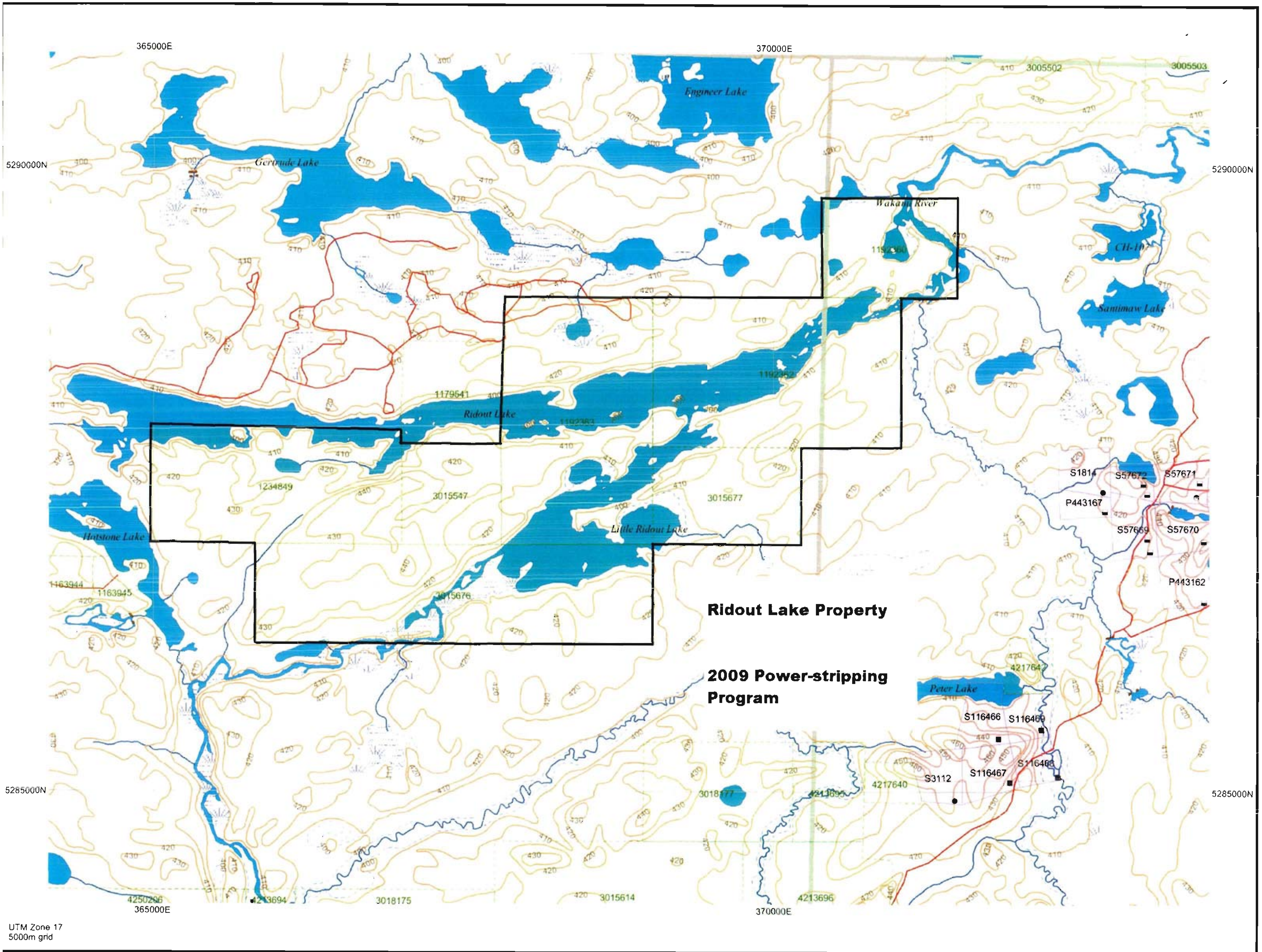
1977-78: Granges AB: 600m drilling in 9 ddhs

1982: Hollinger-Argus: 213m in 2 ddhs

1983-85: Noranda Exploration: Carried out a comprehensive program of geophysics, geochem, geology, power stripping and drilling on their International Rhodes JV in part optioned from prospector Kervin McDonough of St. Catherines, Ontario, and covering most of the present property as well as the old Hotstone patents.

1990-1994: K. McDonough: prospecting, geophysics, geological mapping, trenching.

1990s: M. Tremblay: several OPAP projects in the vicinity of Ridout Lake including prospecting, geophysics and litho geochemistry.



365000E
370000E
5290000N
5285000N
Engineer Lake
Gertrude Lake
Wakami River
Santimaw Lake
Ridout Lake
Little Ridout Lake
Hotstone Lake
Peter Lake
3005502
3005503
1192352
1179541
1234849
3015547
3015677
3015676
1163944
1163945
4217640
3018175
3015614
4213696
4213694
S57672
S57671
P443167
S57670
P443162
S116466
S116467
S3112
Ridout Lake Property
2009 Power-stripping Program
UTM Zone 17
5000m grid

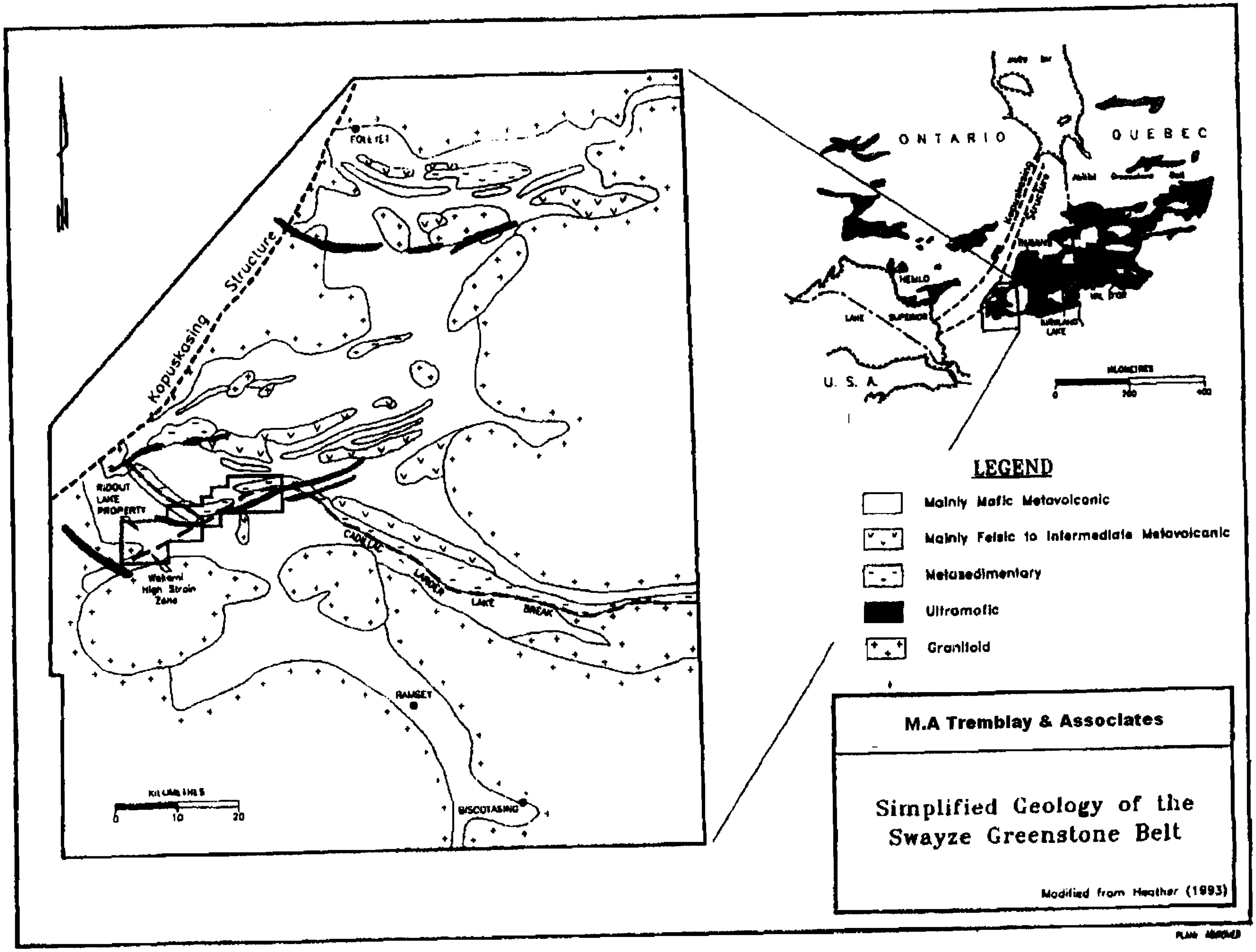
1993: Cameco Corporation: Geological mapping, geophysics (IP) followed by 870m of drilling in 6 holes along the Ridout Shear Zone, a fuchsite altered ultramafic unit (Green Carb Zone). No significant values. This was considered positive as the 'green carb zones' general carry gold values, and the lack of values was thought to indicate that the gold was leached from this zone and concentrated somewhere else. *If only we could find it!*

1994-97: WMC International: Following the discovery of pristine gold grains by the OGS, WMC optioned the McDonough property and staked 490 units. Numerous gold in till anomalies were detected, coincident with IP anomalies and alteration zones along the Wakami High Strain Zone. Numerous pristine + modified gold grains and heavy metal concentrate (up to 21,000 ppb) were detected. Their Gold Island Vein (The Garvey Vein) showed from 0.1-122g/t gold in 22 samples, along it's entire length of 60m on Gold Island. A 1996 ,four hole, 1600m drill program, designed to test this zone at -300m, failed to intersect the vein due to a N-S structure occupied by a mafic dyke. The program , however did prove that a 900m by 60m altered mafic/UM unit north of Ridout Lake extended to the -300m level and contained anomalous values up to 3.1g/t/1.5 in all holes. In 1997 WMC extended their Ridout Grid west to Hotstone Lake followed by geological mapping, till sampling and IP surveys. Although IP line spacing was 300-400m, several chargeability anomalies are thought to extend across the property, likely representing mineralized shear zones.

## Regional Geology

The Ridout Lake Property is located in the south-west part of the Swayze Greenstone Belt (SGB), which is the western extension of the Abitibi Greenstone Belt. The regional geology has most recently been described by Jackson and Fyon (1991), Heather (1993), Heather and van Beemen (1994), Heather, Shore and van Breemen (1995 & 1996).

The SGB is a Neoarchean 2.8-2.6 Ga supracrustal sequence which is bounded to the east by the Kenogamissi Batholith, to the south by the Ramsey-



FOLEYET
Kapuskasing Structure
RIDOUT LAKE PROPERTY
Wakami High Strain Zone
CADILLAC LARDER LAKE BREAK
RAMSEY
BISCOTASING
KILOMETRES
0 10 20
ONTARIO
QUEBEC
U. S. A.
HEMLO
LAKE SUPERIOR
0 200 400
LEGEND
Mainly Mafic Metavolcanic
Mainly Felsic to Intermediate Metavolcanic
Metasedimentary
Ultramafic
Granitoid
M.A Tremblay & Associates
Simplified Geology of the Swayze Greenstone Belt
Modified from Heather (1993)

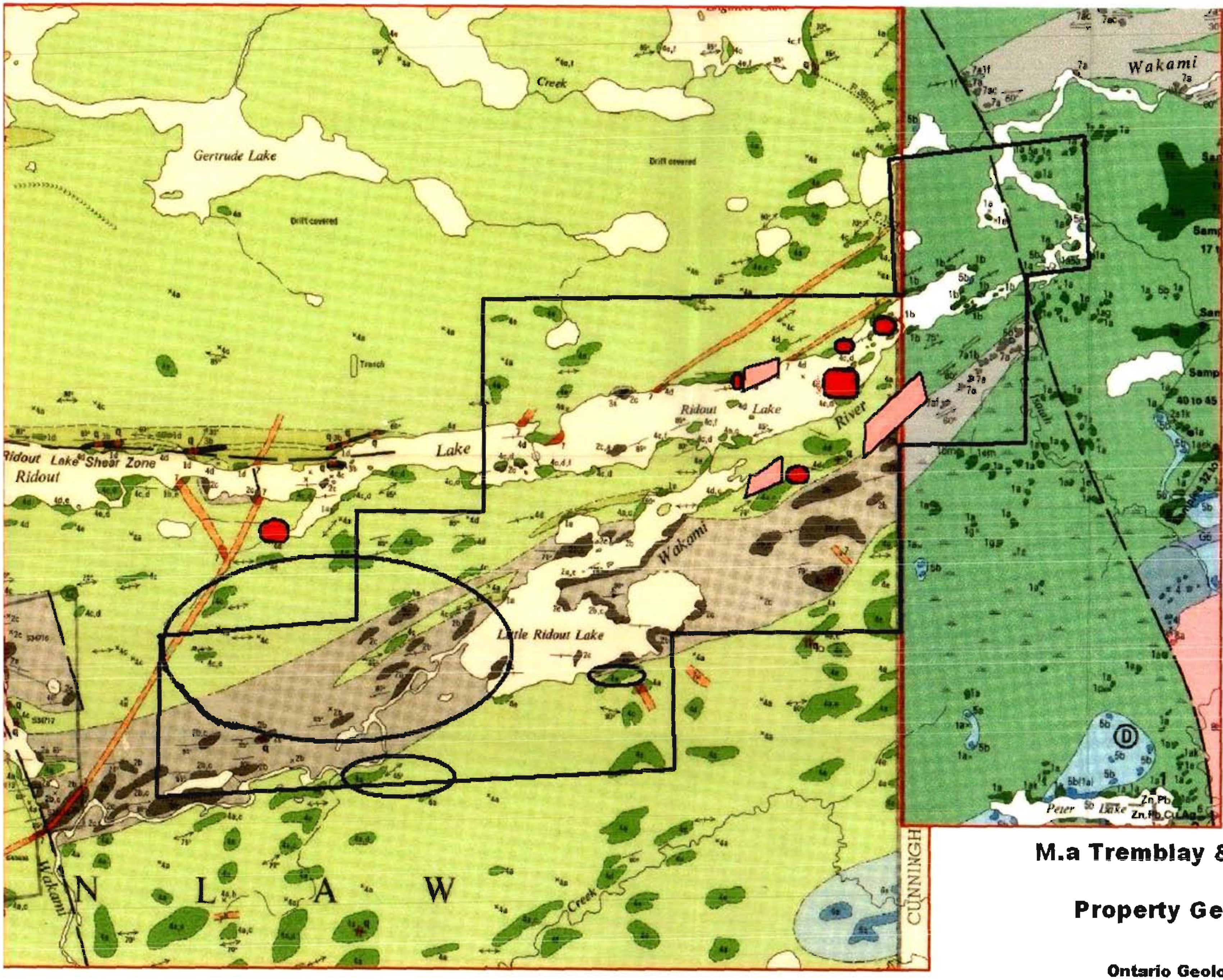
Algoma gneissic complex and to the west by the Kapuskasing granulite terrain. Thin septa of supracrustal rocks connect the SGB to the Abitibi Greenstone Belt (AGB) in the east.

The southern part of the SGB, south of Coppell, Newton and Dale townships, can be broadly subdivided into five main assemblages, (after Jackson & Fyon, 1991). These assemblages are: Garnet-Tooms, Hong Kong, Marion, Halcrow-Swayze and Ridout assemblages.

The Garnet-Tooms assemblage under lies the southern part of Tooms and Greenlaw townships. It lies between the Ridout assemblage to the north and a unit of oxide facies iron formation that forms the top of the Hong Kong assemblage to the south. The main rock units which make up this assemblage are tholeiitic basalt, intermediate to felsic calc-alkalic flows and komatiitic flows with minor oxide facies iron formation. The basaltic rocks are cut by coarser grained dioritic to gabbroic phases which may be intrusions or coarse flows. Generally, the massive to pillowed tholeiitic basalts form the base of the assemblage and the upper part consists of calc-alkalic feldspar porphyritic basalts and andesites.

The Ridout assemblage consists of turbidites, arkose and conglomerate with minor interbeded units of metavolcanics and iron formation. The conglomerate contains pebbles of chert, vein quartz, basalts, andesite, porphyritic rhyolite and jasper fragments. The Ridout series underlies part of Tooms, Greenlaw and Garnet townships in the south-west portion of the SGB. The Ridout assemblage has long been thought to be temporally and tectonically related to the Temiskaming assemblage of the prolific Kirkland Lake Gold Camp.

The Halcrow-Swayze assemblage is the most regionally extensive group of lithologies in the southern SGB, underlying the southern parts of Halcrow, Denyes, Swayze, Dore and Heenan townships, the northern part of Greenlaw and much of Garnet and Benton townships. The primary lithologies which make up the assemblage are komatiitic flows, tholeiitic basalt and intermediate to felsic calc-alkalic volcanic interlayered with oxide facies iron formation. The komatiitic to tholeiitic phases tend to occur along the margins of the




Au Showing

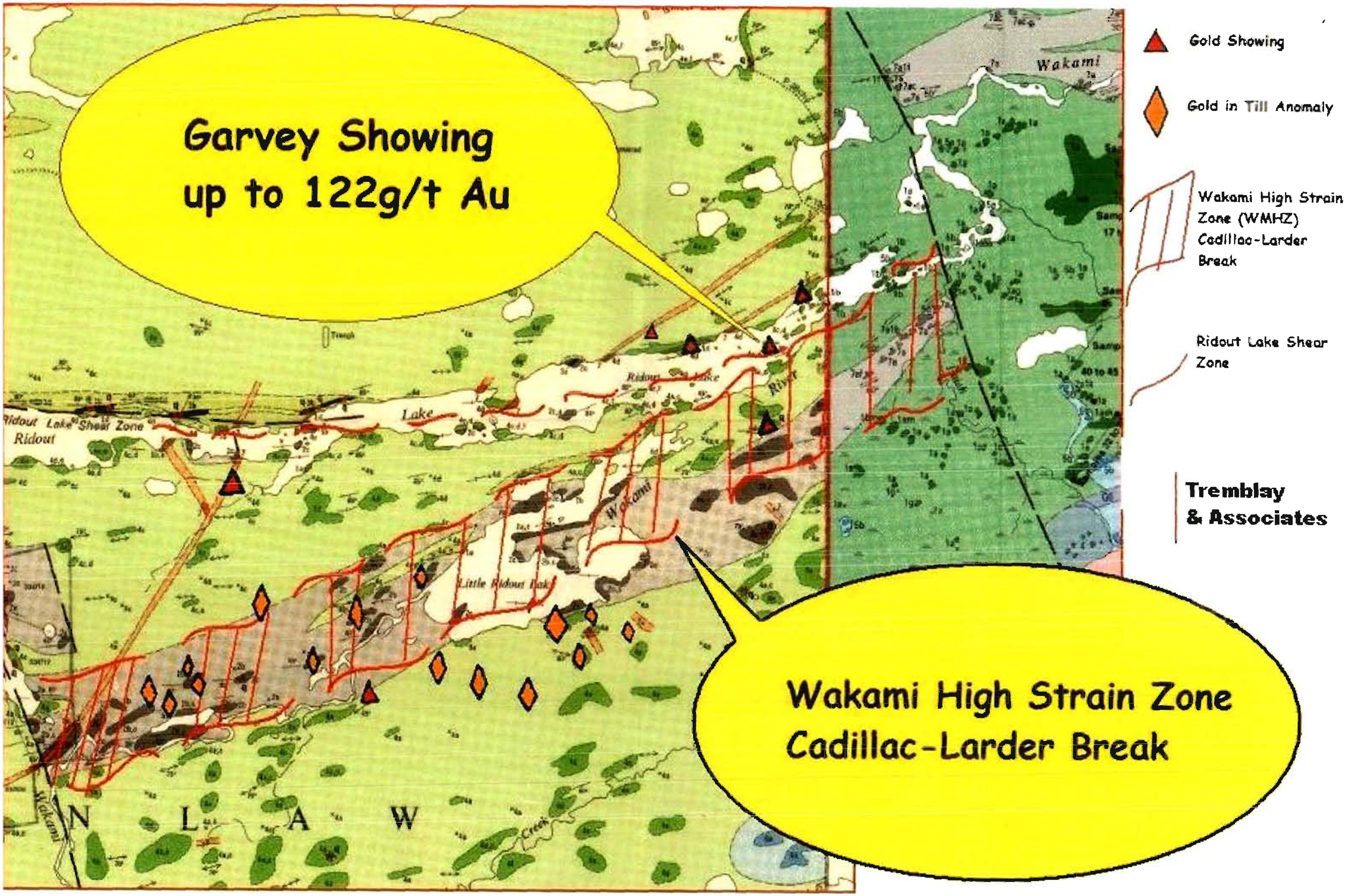
Au in tills

Au in QFP

**M.a Tremblay & Associates**

**Property Geology Map**

**Ontario Geological Survey**


Garvey Showing
up to 122g/t Au
Wakami High Strain Zone
Cadillac-Larder Break
Gold Showing
Gold in Till Anomaly
Wakami High Strain Zone (WMHZ) Cadillac-Larder Break
Ridout Lake Shear Zone
Tremblay
& Associates
Ridout Lake Shear Zone
Ridout
Lake
Ridout Lake
River
Wakami
Little Ridout Lake
N L A W
Creek

assemblage with the intermediate to felsic rocks occupying the core. (i.e. Denyes and Swayze twps).

The SGB is one of Ontario's historic gold areas and has seen prospecting activities for a variety of metals and minerals. Although there are no precious or base metal producers in the area at the present time, the SGB has a rich mineral endowment typical of the AGB. Deposits and /or occurrences of gold, silver, zinc, nickel, copper, lead, iron, molybdenum, asbestos, talc barite and marl are known in the area. Carbonatite-associated rare-earths and industrial minerals are present west of the SGB associated with the Kapuskasing Structural Zone.

Known gold mineralization in the SGB is typically of the quartz lode variety generally accompanied by shearing, fracturing and associated sulphide and carbonate. Sulphides typically include pyrite along with any or all of pyrrhotite, chalcopyrite, galena and sphalerite. Gold is present in a large variety of lithological and structural settings.

Two major structures, the Ridout High Strain Zone (RHSZ) and the Wakami High Strain Zone (WHSZ), intersect in the vicinity of Gold Island on the Ridout Lake property.

## Property Geology

The geology of the property was best described by Sawitzky (1993) in his report for Kervin McDonough. This report pre-dates the most recent OGS-GSC studies and does not distinguish the various assemblages described above, but is by far the most thorough and concise geological study of the property to date. Sawitzky summarizes the property geology in his 'Introduction' as follows:

*The property is underlain by a sequence of greenschist facies volcanic and sedimentary rocks intruded by mafic and felsic rocks. The predominant rock type is volcanic and ranges in composition from ultramafic to felsic. The volcanic rocks are in contact with the sediments to the south, the latter unit forming about 10-15% of rock exposures. Mafic and felsic intrusive rocks form approximately 5-10% of outcrop exposure.*

Ridout Claim List

| Claim# | Units | Twp | Due Date | Work required for 2009 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1192360 | 6 | Cunningham | Sept. 23, 2009 | $2,400 |
| 1192362 | 15 | Cunningham | Sept. 23, 2009 | $6,000 |
| 1192363 | 15 | Greenlaw | Sept. 23, 2009 | $6,000 |
| 3015677 | 6 | Greenlaw | Oct. 22, 2009 | $2,400 |
| 3015676 | 16 | Greenlaw | Oct. 22, 2009 | $6,400 |
| 3015547 | 4 | Greenlaw | Oct. 22, 2009 | $1,600 |
| 1234849 | 10 | Greenlaw | Oct. 20, 2009 | $0 |
| 4218093 | 2 | Greenlaw | n/a | $0 |
| Total | 74 | | | $24,000 |

*The stratigraphic sequence developed on the property is described below, sequentially from north to south and includes: mafic volcanic rocks followed by a narrow unit of massive to schistose ankerite-chlorite followed in turn by intermediate to felsic volcanic rocks, then mafic volcanic and lastly conglomeratic sediments. A felsic intrusion(?) occurs at the latter mafic volcanic and sedimentary contact. Mafic intrusions, dominantly diabase, occur throughout the sequence. The McDonough Fault separates a distinct unit of 'undeformed' mafic volcanic rocks east of the fault, from a strongly deformed sequence of rocks west of the fault.*

**Under 'Alteration and Mineralization' Sawitzky writes:**

*.......West of the McDonough Fault, approximately 75-85% of the exposed lithologies have been altered to some degree. The dominant alteration is carbonate either as calcium and/or an iron-magnesian variety. Chloritization and sericitization occur to a lesser degree.*

*North of Ridout Lake a well-defined unit delineated as massive to schistose ankerite-chlorite exemplifies the degree to which hydrothermal alteration has totally altered and replaced the original protolith. This unit varies in width but attains a thickness of up to 100m. The envelope of alteration surrounding the massive carbonate core (up to 10m wide) consists of the following assemblage: Fe/Mg carbonate + chlorite + quartz +/- sericite +/- fuchsite +/- calcite +/- pyrite. The altered rock may be massive, "colour banded", schistose or veined. If the altered rock is massive, carbonate rhombs may dominate or a colour banding may be developed due to an alternating alteration mineral assemblage. This unit generally contains only minor amounts of sulphides (py). Beyond the latter zone of intense alteration moderate to weakly altered rocks prevail.*

*Between L0+00 and 2+00E and 3+00N to 4+00N (100 and 102E, 10+300N to 10+400N WMC grid) rocks are strongly sheared and altered with sericitization prevailing. The following assemblage occurs here: sericite + chlorite + carbonate +/- quartz +/- pyrite. Quartz veining may reach 15-20% locally in this area. Tourmaline may be present at L0+00, 3+75N. Altered felsic intrusive rocks underlie part of this area.*

| Sample # | Easting | Northing | Description | Au Oz | Ag Oz | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 120924 | 370452 | 5288302 | Qtz-ank bx, tr. Py float | 0 | 0 | R2 |
| 120925 | 370440 | 5288311 | chl 1a 10-20% py seams,stringers,diss 30-40% ( | .256 | 0 | r7 |
| 120926 | 370440 | 5288311 | as above 20% py, no qtz | .01 | 0 | r7 |
| 120927 | 370440 | 5288311 | R-7 20% py d, 5-10% Qv, tr. AB | 0 | 7.876 | r7 |
| 120928 | 370472 | 5288249 | R3 Qv 40%, QFP, chl rind, tr py | 0 | 0 | r3 |
| 120929 | 370437 | 5288306 | 1a, chl alt'd, 5% py R6 | .084 | 0 | r6 |
| 120930 | 370472 | 5288258 | contact zone of QFP, sil, tr py | .014 | 1.295 | |
| 120931 | 370472 | 5288258 | R5 Qv in QFP w/ ser? | .016 | 0 | r5 |
| 120932 | 370452 | 5288302 | R2 Q-ank float tr py, R2 | 0 | 0 | r2 |
| 120933 | 370195 | 5288054 | R1 sil, chl rock (UM ?), tr py | 0 | 0 | r1 |
| 259755 | 370350 | 5288531 | 1a chl sch, tr. Py, boudin-qv | | | |
| 4101 | Trench A | .9M | 1A hem,sil,cc,k, tr py | | | |
| 4102 | A | .9m | " " | | | |
| 4103 | A | .9m | ' ", py streaks and diss. 5-10%,1cm boudi qs py | | | |
| 4104 | A | .6m | 1a chl,cc,sil,epi, tr py | | | |
| 4105 | A | 1m | 1a, cc,chl,sil py seams + diss 10% | | | |
| 4106 | A | .6m | 1a, chl,sil,cc,10% qcv to 5cm w/ 20% py | | | |
| 4107 | A | .9m | 1a/2a, chl,sil,cc,epi, tr py | | | |
| 4108 | A | 1.0m | 2a/1a, chl,epi, 10% qv tr py | | | |
| 4109 | A | 1.0m | 1a int.Q-K altn, tr py | | | |
| 4110 | A | 1.0m | 1a, k-sil-cc 5% py (120929) | | | |
| 4111 | A | 1.2m | 1a, int. cc-sil-chl-k, tr py | | | |
| 4112 | A | .7m | 1a, ank-k- sil(10%) 5% py | | | |
| 4113 | A | .6m | 1a, sil, cc,k 10% py s+d, 10% Qs | | | |
| 4114 | A | .6m | 1a, chl,sil,cc, 2% py, 10% Qs | | | |
| 4115 | Trench B | .65m | cc(d),ser,tr py | | | |
| 4116 | B | 0.45 | 3t,ser,c,sil, 1% py | | | |
| 4117 | B | 0.45 | 3a.ser,K,sil,tr py, qcv 10% | | | |
| 4118 | B | 1.0m | 3s, ser,sil, AB, tr py | | | |
| 4119 | B | 1.0m | 3s,cc,ser,sil, tr py tr Qs | | | |
| 4120 | B | .9m | 3s, cc,sil,ser, tr py, 10% qcv to 1cm | | | |
| 4121 | B | .7m | 3a, cc,AB,sil, tr py,5-10% qcv | | | |
| 4122 | B | 1.0m | 3a, cc,AB,sil, tr py, 2% qcv | | | |
| 4123 | B | .6m | 3a, cc,ser,sil zone, 40% qcv | | | |
| 4124 | B | .8m | 1a, chl,cc, tr py, tr qcv | | | |

*Unlike north of Ridout Lake, where a well-defined intense zone of alteration surrounded by less intense altered rocks is present, the area south of the lake is characterized by separate narrow lenticular zones of intense alteration surrounded by moderate to weakly altered rocks. These zones of intense alteration consist of mainly carbonatization and chloritization but locally hematization, sericitization and silicification may occur. Generally the intense alteration occurs in mylonitized rocks. The mafic volcanic rocks in this area are characterized by a colour banding, due to alteration and deformation. Alternating bands/layers of chloritized, carbonated, sericitized or veining material occur in highly tectonized rock. Sulphide content in these rocks is generally low.*

*The felsic sill south of Ridout Lake is often strongly altered and characterized by the following alteration assemblage: hematite +/- sericite +/- chlorite +/- quartz +/- pyrite. These rocks have also been mylonitized locally.*

*The sedimentary rocks at the south end of the property have been weakly to moderately altered by chlorite +/- sericite +/- carbonate +/- pyrite. Sulphides (py) are common in this unit. Quartz veining (rusty in colour) also increases here.*

*Sulphide mineralization north of Ridout Lake is found in the following areas:*

a. *Massive to schistose ankerite-chlorite unit; associated quartz veining (2-15%) , pyrite ( tr. – 2%), disseminated or in stringers.*
b. *Chert horizon; between L6+00E and 7+00E, 1+00N; between L10+00E and 11+00E, 0+80N; brecciation, quartz veining; pyrite (1-15%) vfg disseminated*
c. *Intrusive and extrusive felsic rocks between L0+00E and 2+00E , 3+00 to 4+00N; silicification ( to 20% locally), pyrite (tr.-2%).*

*Sulphide mineralization south of Ridout Lake is found in the following areas:*

a. *Sedimentary rocks; L15+00E 3+50N, L2+00W 4+00S, L0+00E 4+25S increased quartz veining, brecciation locally; pyrite ( tr. O 10%) fg, disseminated.*
b. *Intermediate volcanic rocks, gossaneous and cherty, L2+00W, 2+60N; at the contact with sediments; pyrite (2%) disseminated, f.g.*

c. *Mafic and felsic volcanic (intrusive in part?) intruded by diabase. L9+00E 3+25S; shearing, quartz veining (10% locally); pyrite semi-massive layers and disseminated, poorly exposed.*
d. *Mafic volcanic rock intruded by felsic intrusive rocks, between L14+00E and 15+00E, 1+50S; increased quartz veining, carbonatization and hematization in both the latter rock types; pyrite (0.5-2%) fine grained, disseminated*

**Under the heading 'Geochemistry" Sawitzky describe mineralization in section c. above (since named "The Sawitzky Showing"):**

*The sample containing 790 ppb gold occurs in a sequence of poorly exposed rocks consisting of mafic volcanic, felsic and mafic intrusive rocks located on L9+00E, 3+25S. Both quartz veining and pyrite increase in abundance in this area. Pyrite occurs in semi-massive layers (several cm in width) or disseminated in the rock. This anomalous gold value occurs at the north contact of the felsic intrusive sill.*

*To date, all known anomalous gold values occur in a deformation zone localized between L5+00E and L10+00E, north and south of Ridout Lake. The area ....corresponds to a broad open flexure where lithological trends change. This 'flexure' may represent a cross-structure that in part controls gold mineralizing processes.*

**The number one priority in Sawitzky's 'Recommendations ' was:**

1. *Map, prospect and sample in detail the felsic intrusive sill (?) near the south end of the property. Since felsic intrusions are commonly associated with gold mineralization the nature of the felsic body on this property must be determined. The anomalous gold values found at the north contact of this altered and deformed felsic body makes the north contact a highly prospective area.*

## June Prospecting Program

On June 4th and 5th, 2009 Jack (the Bear) Robert and the author flew in to Ridout Lake and prospected Gold Island in the area of the Garvey vein and south of Ridout Lake in search of the Sawitzky Showing. The showing was located and sampled. Ten samples were analysed for Au and Ag at SPJ Labs' Sudbury laboratory. Five samples showed anomalous values in gold from .01 to .256 opt, while 2 samples showed 1.295 and 7.876 opt silver.

Prospecting and sampling in 2007 had shown up to 2.3 opt gold at the Garvey vein.

These two successful ventures, combined with recently improved access, led to the decision to conduct a mechanical stripping program.

## 2009 Power-stripping Program

Between August 25th and September 12th 2009, 1594677 Ontario Ltd. of Chapleau was engaged to conduct a mechanical stripping program over the Sawitky Showing area to better expose the showing and to trace the showing along strike. Approximately 310m of trench was excavated across the lithology in 9 trenches. Trenches were opened on average 10m wide using a Cat 235 Excavator.

Trenching was supervised by the author, while J. Robert of Porcupine, Ontario and an assistant washed the trenches using a 5hp Honda water pump. The trench geology was then mapped by the author. Channel samples were cut in trenches A and B using a 14" Husqvarna Rock saw. Grab samples were collected in trenches C through G, while trenches H, I and A South have yet to be sampled. A total of 48 samples were collected during the Power-stripping program.

Washing of the trenches proved difficult as the bucket on the excavator was not equipped with a plate, which meant up to 10" of loose material was left covering the rocks, making it very difficult to remove with only a small pump.

Trench A was excavated at the Sawitzky location where sampling had indicated .08 and .256 opt Au and 7.876 opt silver. Fourteen channel samples were cut over the 'zone', perpendicular to the strike and representing 9m of variably altered and mineralized mafic volcanics. Alteration consisted primarily of chlorite, pervasive silicification, along with local quartz (+py) stringer development, carbonatization (ankerite) and epidotization. Pyrite mineralization both as disseminations up to 15% and as stringers up to 20% at the showing proper. The most promising material is roughly 5m wide. The showing is abruptly cut-off to the east by a N-NW trending diabase dyke. Numerous quartz-feldspar porphyry dykes/sills were noted in the trench.

Trench A South better exposed sampling that showed up to .016 opt Au and 1.295 opt Ag. Lack of water and much more interesting alteration and mineralization in trenches B-G led to a less than thorough evaluation of this trench.

Trench B and C were excavated to follow the Sawitzky showing along strike to the east and to investigate a 300m wide IP chargeability anomaly outlined on L110E by WMC(1996).

Trench B exposed a 45m wide (and open) intense shear zone. The geology from south to north of the shear consists of:

-Chlorite- ankerite +/- quartz +/- pyrite altered mafic volcanics;

-sericite-albite(?)-ankerite-silica+/-pyrite+/- chlorite altered felsic unit. The overall strike in the area is 060 deg AZ, whereas the lithology of this unit appears to strike a 090 deg with up to 1cm sericite micro shears oriented at 060 deg ,every 2 to 5 cm cutting across this unit. Determining whether the unit is intrusive or extrusive is hindered by the complete annihilation of the original protolith;

-ankerite-sericite-albite+/-quartz+/-pyrite altered felsic tuff;

-ankerite-chlorite+/-silica+/-sericite+/-pyrite altered gabbro/UM unit;

Chlorite altered gabbro/UM unit.

An intensely ankerite-silica-chlorite altered ultramafic float was pulled from the sump at the north end of this trench.

Trench C exposed a weakly ank-sil-ser+/-pyrite altered quartz feldspar porphyry, but could not be properly washed due to a lack of water.

Trenches D through G exposed similar shearing and lithology as trench B, however, at the south end of trench G an intensely silica-feldspar-hematite-ankerite-chlorite altered mafic (?) volcanic with up to 40% pyrite and 1% chalcopyrite was exposed. To the north of this unit the mafic unit is ankerite-chlorite-feldspar-silica +/- pyrite altered for over +10m. The main exposure is in a depression and any attempt to wash it resulted in flooding of the exposure. The trench at the 10mN point contains a spring and flooded. Due to a lack of fuel and budgetary over-runs operations were suspended at this point in the program. Prospecting south and west of trench G showed a syenite outcrop with disseminated pyrite, as well as sheared pyritized sericite-albite(?)-ankerite-siliceous outcroppings and float.

Trench H exposed the Temiskaming conglomerates along the access road south of trench A South. The unit is chloritized and moderately to strongly sheared with thin rusty pyritic seams to 1 cm parallel to foliation.

Trench I is located south of H on the tractor road and exposes weakly chloritized greywacke or intermediate to mafic volcanic. The unit carries 2-3% pyrite locally.

Other exposures noted along the tractor road were of pillowed mafic volcanics. Two sample s of float were collected along the road, one of rusty weathering vein quartz and the other of quartz veined mineralized altered ultramafic.

The objective of the trenching program was to both expose the known occurrences and to prove that the Cadillac-Larder Lake-type setting exists on the Ridout Lake property. Both of these objectives were met.

## Recommendations

In August and September 2009 ten trenches representing roughly 300m by 10m, were excavated, washed and sampled on the Ridout Lake property. Forty-eight samples, both grab and channel, were collected and submitted for analysis at Swastika Laboratories of Swastika, Ontario. Results are pending.

The 2009 power-stripping project successfully located structural and geological settings, alteration and mineralization typical of the Cadillac-Larder Break region of Northeastern Ontario and Abitibi Quebec, a region that has produced in excess of 50 million ounces of gold.

Prospecting of the shear zone located 50m north of the Sawitzky showing for over 300m along strike should be continued. Alteration and mineralization reported by both Sawitzky and WMC should be investigated.

The WMC grid should be re-established to take advantage of both the WMC and McDonough data. IP surveys should be conducted along those lines previously not surveyed, especially where alteration/shearing is identified.

The 2009 trenches should be washed more thoroughly using a Wajax pump, drawing water from Ridout Lake 150m to the north, followed by channel sampling as warranted.

Positive results from the above should be followed by more power-stripping and diamond drilling.

Respectfully submitted,

Michael A. Tremblay

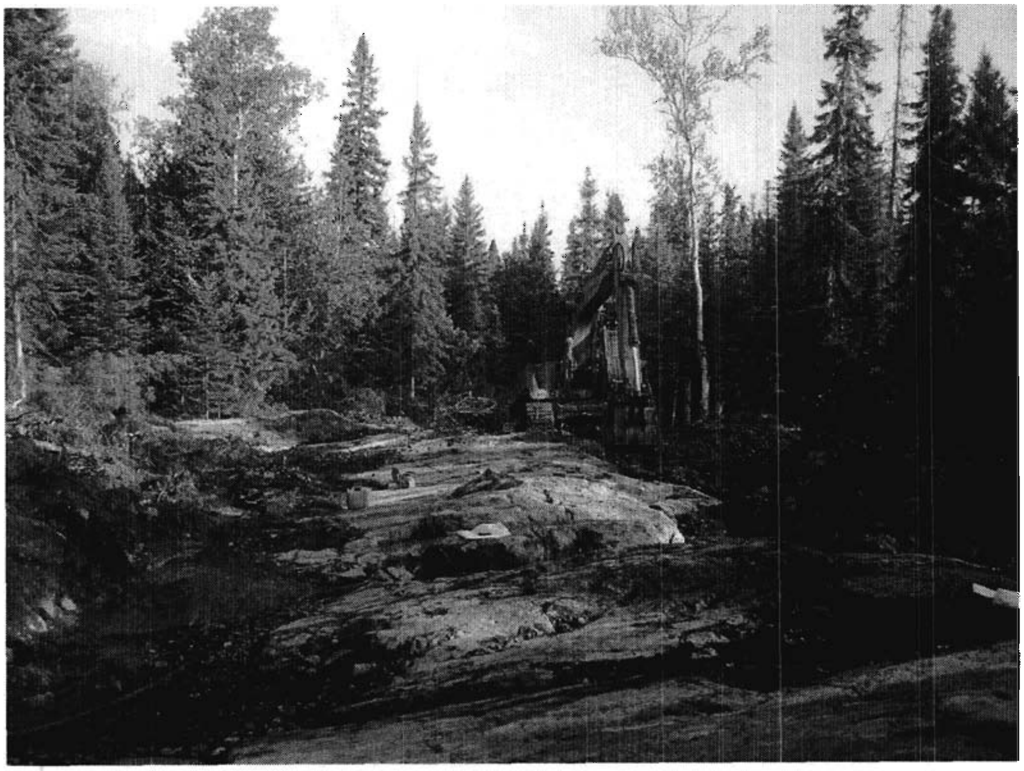
# Certificate

I, Michael A. Tremblay, of 1078 Mission Road, Goulais River, Ontario, do hereby certify that:

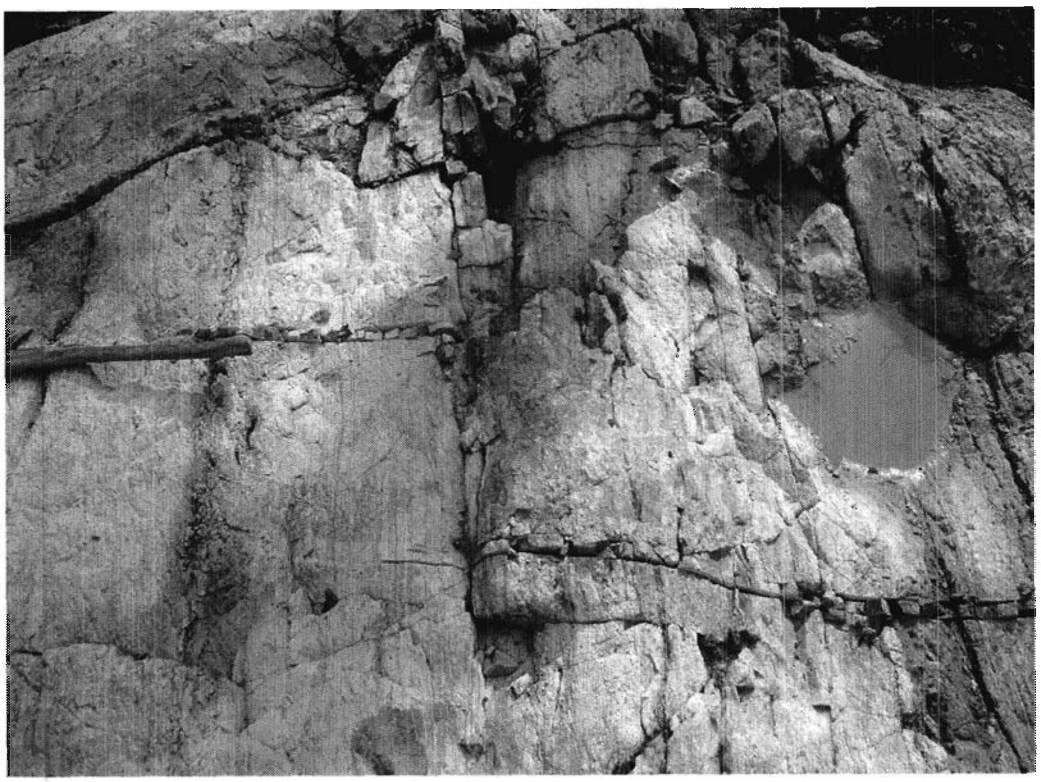
1. I have a 50% interest in the Ridout Lake property;
2. I was present and did supervise the program herein described;
3. I am a graduate of the Geological Engineering Technician Program 1983, at Sault College A.A.T.
4. That this report is based on observations in the field and the study of available data from the Resident Geologist's Office Ministry of Northern Development, Mines and Forestry in South Porcupine, Ontario.

September 20, 2009

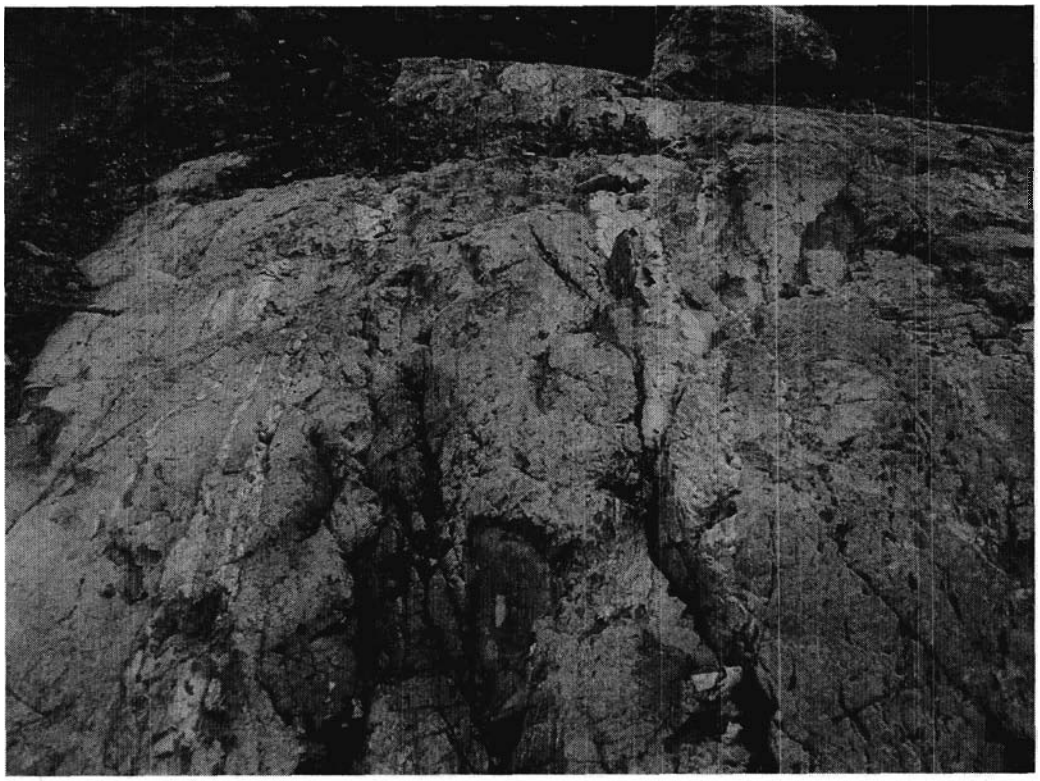
M.A. Tremblay



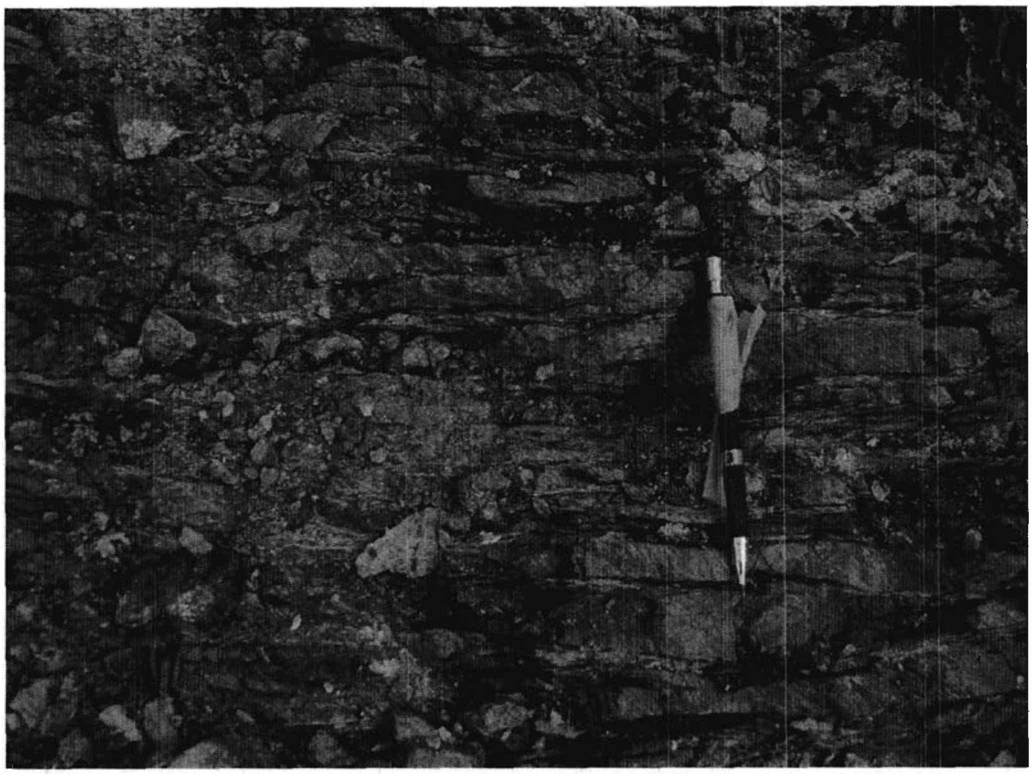
**Cat 235 Excavator in Trench A.**



**Sawitzky Showing Trench A.**

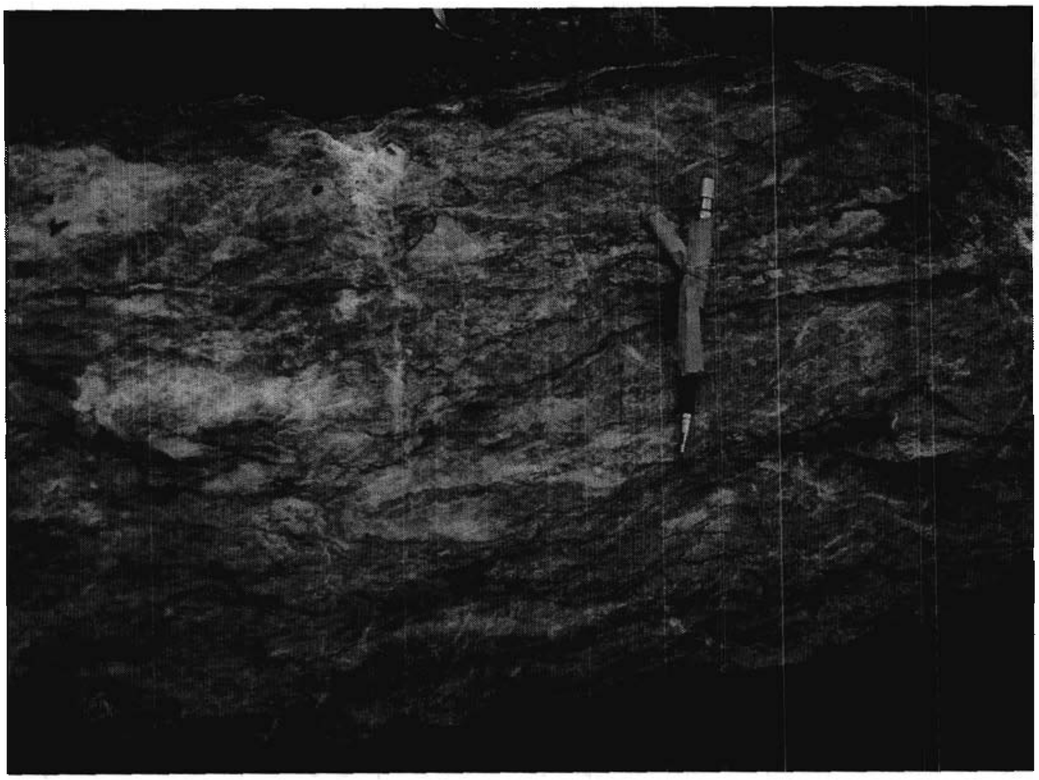


**Quartz-Feldspar Porphyry Dykes 25m station trench A.**



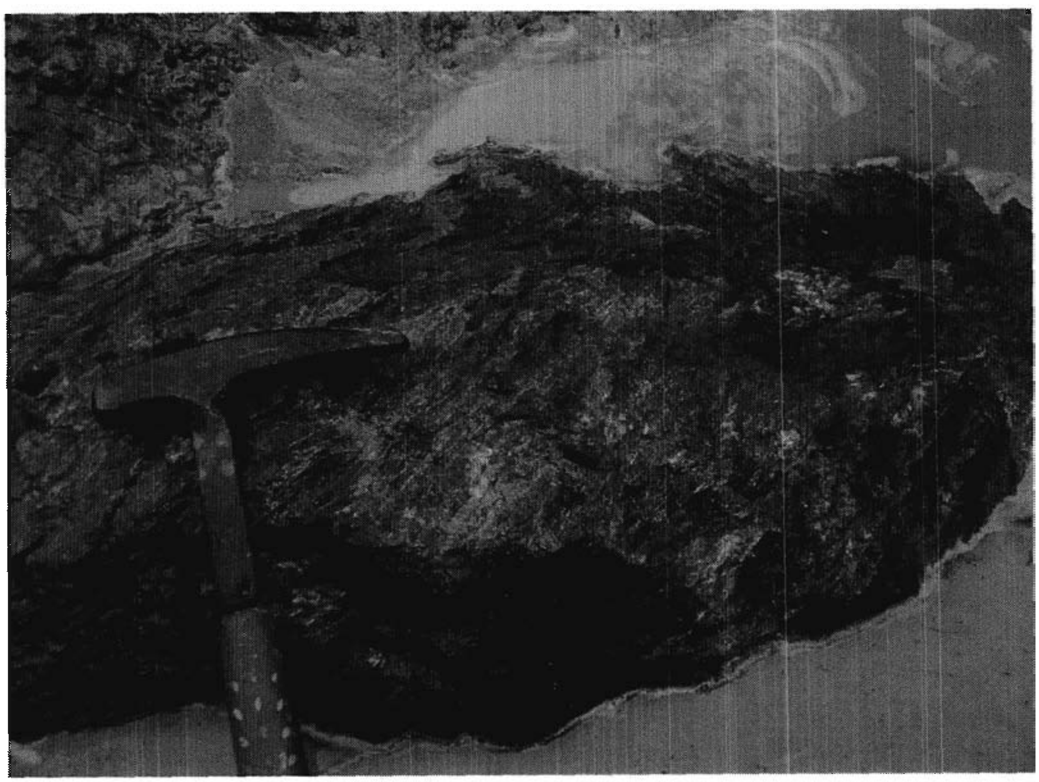
**Two phase alteration/shear zone Trench B**

**Contact of Two-phase shear(bottom) and altered felsic tuff in Main Shear.**



**Altered ultramafic float from Trench B sump.**

Intense alteration and mineralization Trench G



Sil-K-Ank-Hem-Ser Zone with up to 40% pyrite, Trench G

**Py-Sil-K-Ank-Hem-Ser mineralization Trench G**

**Gold Island, Ridout Lake from south shore.**

Subject: **Fw: job 09-00011**
From: **Peter Larabie <peter.larabie@spjlabs.com>**
Sent: **Friday, June 12, 2009 12:27:25 PM**
To: **tremblay@xplornet.com**
Cc: **sav.dagostino@spjlabs.com**

http://www.w3.org/TR/REC-html40" xmlns:v = "urn:schemas-microsoft-com:vml" xmlns:o = "urn:schemas-microsoft-com:office:office" xmlns:w = "urn:schemas-microsoft-com:office:word" xmlns:x = "urn:schemas-microsoft-com:office:excel">

# SPJ LABS
## FIRE ASSAY REPORT

**DATE COMPLETED:June 11th 2009** **CODE: FA -4**
**DATE REPORTED: June 11th 2009**
**DATE APPROVED: June 11th 2009**
**JOB / DAILY NO. 09-00011**
**NAME OF SENDER: Tremblay**
**ASSAYER:Peter Larabie**

| JOB / DAILY NO. | SAMPLE NO. | Au oz/ton | Ag oz/ton | CERTIFIED VALUES | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Au oz/ton | Ag oz/ton |
| 09-00011 -01 | 120924 | N.D. | N.D. | | |
| -02 | 120925 | **.256** | N.D. | | |
| -03 | 120926 | **.01** | N.D. | | |
| -04 | 120927 | N.D. | **7.876** | | |
| -05 | 120928 | N.D. | N.D. | | |
| -06 | 120929 | **.084** | N.D. | | |
| PJV-2 | **STANDARDS** | **.270** | N.D. | .273 | N.D. |
| -07 | 120930 | **.014** | **1.295** | | |
| -08 | 120931 | **.016** | N.D. | | |
| -09 | 120932 | N.D. | N.D. | | |
| -10 | 120933 | **.004** | N.D | Below Detection Limit | |
| -10-D | 120933 | N.D | N.D. | Below Detection Limit | |

**QC NOTES:**
1. Duplicates (D) are for lab use to assess variability in samples of unknown homogeneity. Standards (STD) have known compositions.
2. Method determination limits are 0.067 oz/ton Au, 0.1 oz/ton Ag.
3. Abundances below detection limit of 0.01 oz/ton are reported as <0.01
4. At the 95% confidence level, precision is +/- 10% at three times the determination limit (0.2 oz/ton).
5. Accuracy is +/- 3% at 3 times the determination limit (0.2 oz/ton).
6. Usually, precision and accuracy improve as the Au and Ag content increase.

**COMMENTS: All samples at 1 A.T.**

**Material indicated possible Ag. On two samples**

**Please see results above. Will run a check sample on**

# 1594677 Ontario Ltd.

## F. Broomhead

## Invoice for work done on Ridout Mining Claims

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| August 26th | 1100 to 1800 | 7 hours |
| August 27th | 0830 to 1830 | 10 hours |
| August 28th | 0830 to 1930 | 11 hours |
| August 29th | 0830 to 1830 | 10 hours |
| August 31st | 0830 to 1830 | 10 hours |
| Sept 1st | 0830 to 1830 | 10 hours |
| Sept 2nd | 0830 to 1830 | 10 hours |
| Sept 3rd | 0830 to 1830 | 10 hours |
| Sept 4th | 0830 to 1830 | 10 hours |
| Sept 8th | 0830 to 1830 | 10 hours |
| Sept 9th | 0830 to 1830 | 10 hours |
| Sept 10th | 0830 to 1830 | 10 hours |
| Sept 11th | 0830 to 1830 | 10 hours |
| Total hours | | 128 hours |

| | |
|---|---|
| 235 Cat excavator @ $165.00/hr x 128 = | $ 21 120.00 |
| Vehicles allowance for travel to site: | |
| 250kms x 13 days x .40 cents = | $ 1 300.00 |
| Travel time for machine operator to site: | |
| 3 hrs/day for 13 days @ $ 20.00/hr = | $ 780.00 |
| Float excavator to site August 26th : | |
| 5.5 hrs @ $100.00/hr | $ 550.00 |
| Float excavator from site Sept. 12th : | |
| 5.5 hrs @ $100.00/hr | $ 550.00 |
| Total | $ 24 300.00 |

Ridout Lake Property
Trench H
1cm = 2m
N
Tr. A
Pyritic Seam
370464mE
5288154
Py
Temiskaming Conglomerate
Blarney Rd
L109E (wmc)
Ridout Lake Property
Trench F
1cm = 2m
330° AZ
Chl, Ank/calc.
2a
25m
4134 3a(?)
Ser-Ank-AB(?)
30% QCV
20m
3a
Cookie Shear Zone
15m
Tr G
Tr A
10m
O/b Sand
Cookie Shear
5m
4135
4136
0m
370301mE
5288292mN
Ridout Lake Property
Trench A-South
1cm = 2m
L109E 380AZ
Tr. C
370464mE
5288252mN
Sil, K
tr Py
Felsic?
Qtz Veins
To 20cm
9700mN
(wmc Grid)
fg Mafic
or Siltstone
370470mE
5288207mN
QFP
To Blarney Rd
Tr H
Ridout Lake Property
Trench D
1cm = 2m
330° AZ
Sump
30m
Massive Chl
2a
20m
3a Sheared
3a
Ank-AB
H2O
10m
AB-Ser/Ank
Intense Shear Zone
Tr E
Tr A
4131
Chl/Ank
Ser/Ank
370366
5288331
Ridout Lake Property
Trench A
Sawitzky Showing
1cm = 2m
L109E (wmc)
L9E (Sawitzky)
To Tr. D-F
Md
To Tr B
AZ 360°
Diabase
Sump
60m
1a/2a
QFP
50m
Diabase
40m
1a
fine grained
Chl, Ank
5-10% Py
5-10% Qtz
4112
4110
.256 oz Au
.08 oz Au
4111
30m
1a Chl
20m
10m
AZ 330°
1a(?)
Very fg
Possibly
Siltstone
Tr Py
370449
5288280
0m
Tr C
Tr G
Blarney Rd
L109E
Ridout Lake Property
Trench G
1cm = 2m
1a
Chl-Ank
Tr A
Sump
Intense
K, Sil, Ank
altd 1a(?)
Shear Rubble
K-Ank-Sil
20% QCV
Sil, hem, K, Chl 30% Py
4137
4138
4139
Sil, py, K
ank. Chl.
K, Sil, Py, CPY
370253
5288254
Ridout Lake Property
Trench C
030° AZ
Ank, K, Sil, tr Py
4130
Sump
50m
40m
FQP
30m
Qtz Stingers
to 1cm
20m
1a
QFP
10m
1a
Chloritic with
rare Qtz Stingers
to 5cm
0m
370538
5288348
RECEIVED
SEP 22 2009
GEOSCIENCE ASSESSMENT OFFICE
Ridout Lake Property
Trench B
L110E (wmc)
1cm = 2m
340° AZ
Sump
1g, Chl
Intensely altd
Um Float
from Sump
60m
1g
50m
Sheared 1g
H2O
40m
Chl altd
1g Strongly Ank-Chl
3 Ser, Ank, AB, Chl
Ank-Chl
Ser tr Py
4117
4118
30m
4121
4122
Rubble
Photo
4123
Ser-Ank
rare QCV
4124
Ank-AB
H2O
20m
4125
Ser-Ank
4126
K, Sil, Ank, Ser, py Zone
Shear Cookies
O/b
Sump
Photo
3-felsic
10m
Chl
Intense Chl-Ank
1a Mafic Volc.
AZ 070°
Chl-Ank-Ser Altd
Sheared felsic tuff?/QFP
foll/bedding @ 090° AZ with 10%
1cm Sericite Shears @ 060° AZ
Strong Chl + Shear Zone
Tr. A
20%
Qtz-Ank Veins
to 5cm
370504mE
5288376
To Tr. C
Sump (Muskeg Aeolian Sand)
Dwg. M Tremblay
Sept 2009