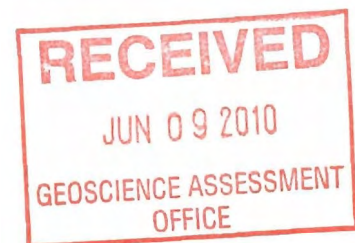


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**Technical Report  
on the  
MENARY PROJECT  
Kenora Mining Division,  
Northwestern Ontario**

**Prepared for**

**Bill McNerney**



**1.0 INTRODUCTION**

Kings Bay Gold Corp. had optioned the Menary group of claims from William McNerney and Western Troy Capital Corp. on Jan. 12, 2010 (see Press Release-Jan. 2010) covering four claims located in Menary Twp. These claims numbered K. 1079876, K. 425640, K. 3014054 and K. 4247110 were subject to a number of field exploration program over the past twenty years but not until recently, after the discovery of the Richardson Twp. Gold Zone by Rainy River Resources, did the area become highly prospective. The author and two assistants visited the property to carry out independent sampling of a number of the gold occurrences on the property. During the sampling, over twenty grab samples were taken from at least eight prospecting pits and trenches that were observed covering three of the main showings on the property - mainly the Wagg Occurrence, the Galbraith 'A' and 'B' Showings. The samples are described along with their GPS coordinates and analytical results are appended for the samples that were taken during this visit.

The author also concurs with the previous property owners, Western Troy, Clarke and Associates and William McNerney that more work is required to develop a mineralizing model for the gold emplacement. Most of the samples taken were significant if not spectacular in value and the few en-echelon quartz-carbonate veins that were observed, indicate that there may be a larger underlying system present. The property requires a thorough examination through line-cutting and gridding, detailed mapping, and sampling-prospecting keeping in mind that the gabbro intrusive units may play a pivotal role in the gold emplacement.

The Menary Project is located near the international boundary with Minnesota. The nearest population centre is Fort Frances, 50 km to the southeast. The villages of Emo and Nestor Falls are located about 25 km to the south and north respectively. The Menary Project lies within the Rainy River Greenstone Belt. This belt is one component of the western part of the Archean Wabigoon Subprovince of the Canadian Shield, a 900 km long, east-west trending metavolcanic-metasedimentary domain bordered and intruded by granitoid intrusions of up to batholithic dimensions. The Wabigoon Subprovince is composed of several tectonically bounded assemblages consisting of komatiitic to calc-alkalic metavolcanics overlain by clastic and minor chemical sediments. Intrusion of the granitoid domes has imparted a synformal structural character to the supracrustal rocks, and the central axial zones of many of these synformal belts may be characterised by long sinuous shear/fault zones.

The property warrants further exploration of the previously discovered occurrences, and possible extensions of showings or mineralized trends that have been discovered on the property.

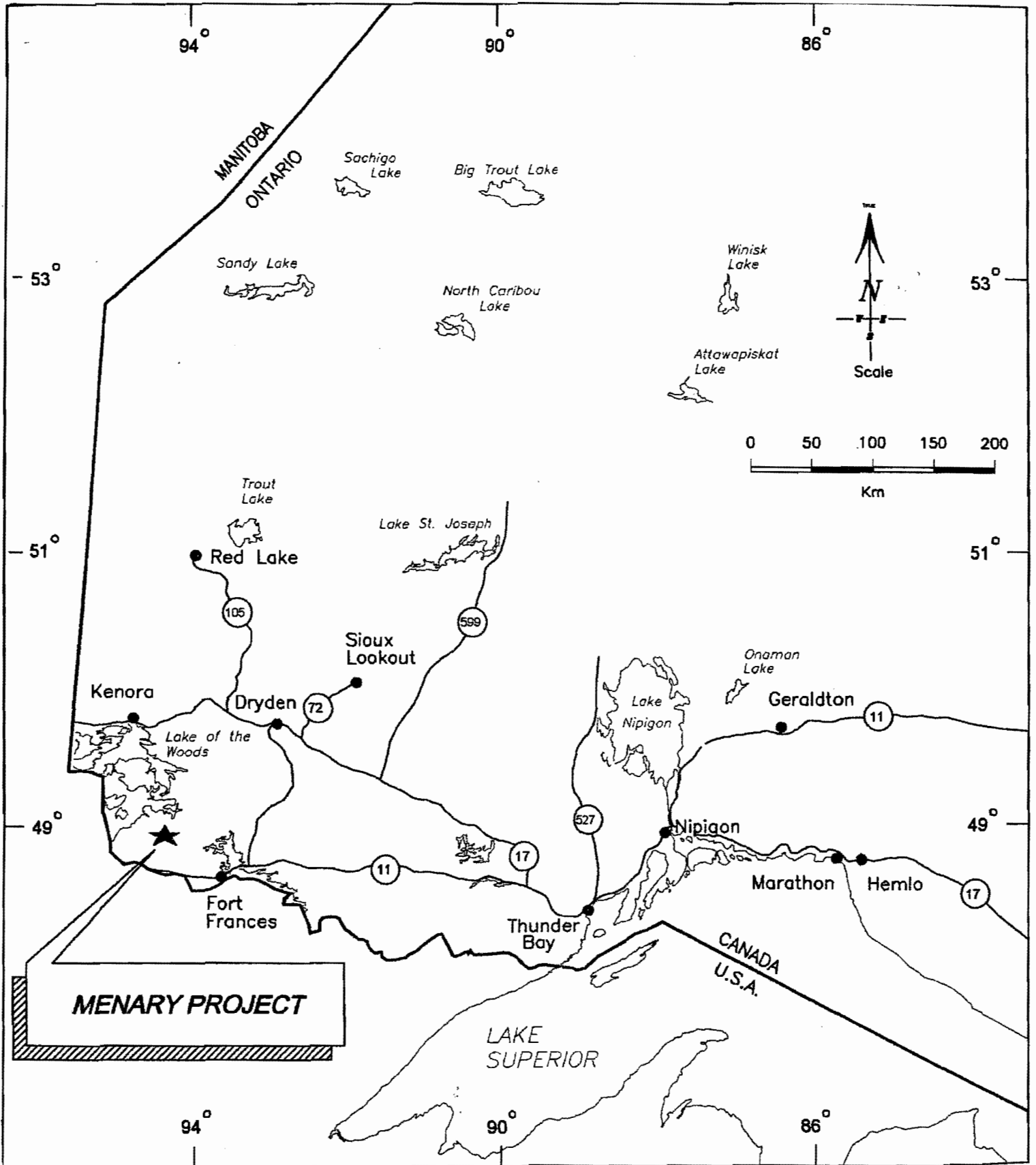


FIGURE 1

Regional-Scale Location Map

### **3.0 PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION**

The four mining claims and one mining lease of Bill McNerney are centred in northern half of Menary Township, Northwestern Ontario. The mining lands fall within the Ministry of Natural Resources Administrative District of Rainy River and the Ministry of Northern Development and Mines, Kenora Mining Division.

The area is located near the international boundary with Minnesota. The nearest population centre is Fort Frances, 50 km to the southeast. The villages of Emo and Nestor Falls are located about 25 km to the south and north respectively. The land position consists of a group of four unpatented mining claims and one mining lease in Menary Township (Figure 1).

Access to all of the claims and mining lease is attained via 404 Road, which leads off of paved provincial highways 11 and 71. Road 404 traverses the property in an east-west direction and all portions of the property are readily accessible from it.

Table 1: Menary Project – Property Holdings

Township	Claim No.	Area	Recording Date	Due
	Parcel No.	(hectares)	Option Date	Date
Menary	3014054	64ha	October 14, 2003	October 14, 2005
Menary	4247110	82ha		June 10, 2010
Menary	4205640	112ha	June 05, 2005	June 05, 2007
Menary	K1079876	16ha	Mining Lease	

#### 4.0 ACCESSIBILITY, CLIMATE, LOCAL RESOURCES, INFRASTRUCTURE AND PHYSIOGRAPHY

The Menary Project is located near the international boundary with Minnesota. The nearest population centre is Fort Frances, 50 km to the southeast. The villages of Emo and Nestor Falls are about 25 km to the south and north respectively.

Access to all of the claims and patents in Menary Township is attained via 404 Road, which leads off of paved provincial highways 11 and 71. The 404 Road crosses the entire property in an east-west direction, and all portions of the property are easily accessible from it or from numerous spur roads that are in varying stages of overgrowth and disrepair.

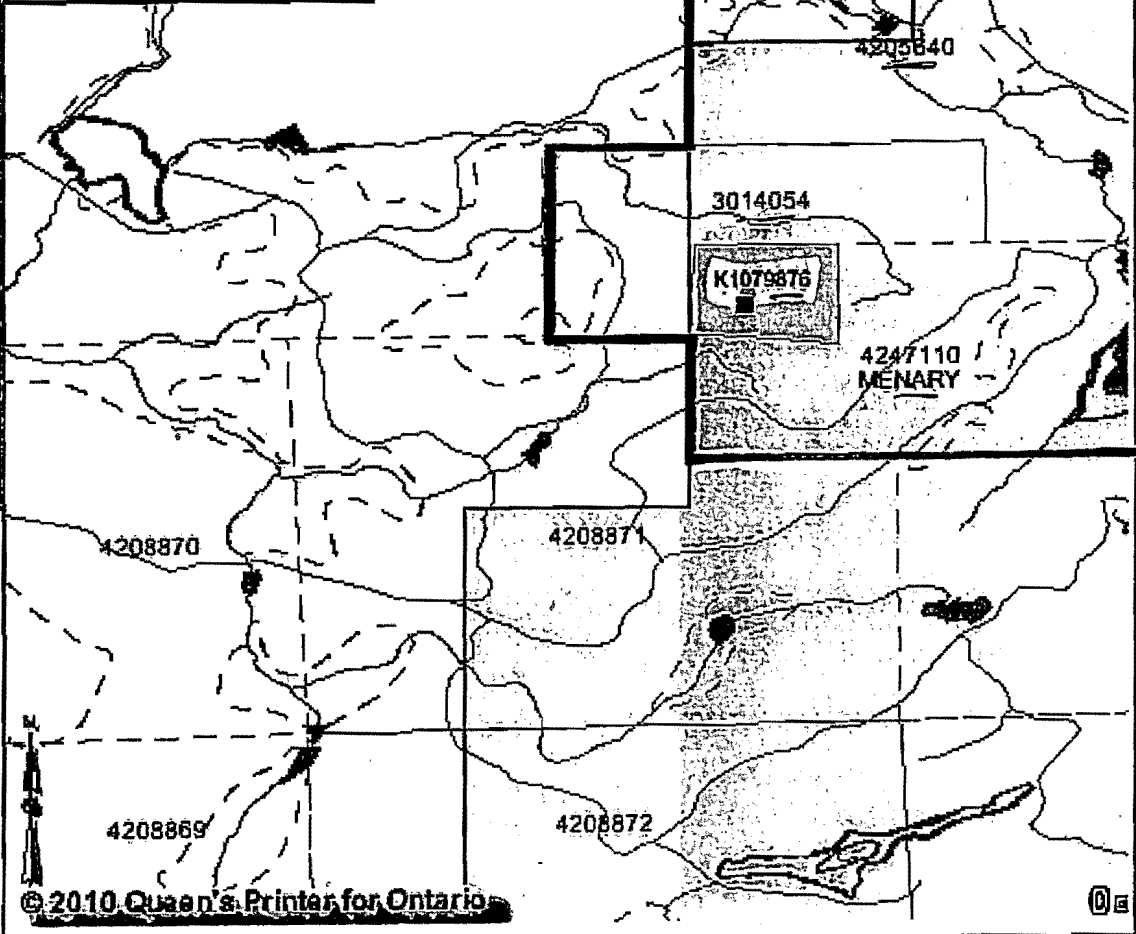


Layers

- Visible
- Alienations
- Federal Land
- Parks
- Pending Claims Including File Only Claims
- Disposition Symbols
- Dispositions
- Pending Disposition Symbols
- Pending Dispositions
- Lots & Concessions
- Cliff, Pit & P
- Utilities
- Trails
- Roads
- Railways
- Mine Sites
- Mine Headfr
- Towers
- Contours
- Watercourse
- Swampland
- Administrative Boundaries
- Water Bodies
- G-Plans



CROOK	CLAXTON PINES LAKE AREA	MCCLARTY
ROWE	MEMARY	SENN
RICHARDSON	POTTS	FLEMING RAINY LAKE AREA



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CLAIM LOCATION PLAN

Scale 1" = 1/4 Mi.

Refresh Map

**5.0 PROPERTY HISTORY**

The exploration history compiled below has been sourced from the report by Wagg and Holmstead (1993) and assessment files from the Kenora Resident Geologist's office.

Exploration activity in the area by individual prospectors dates back to the 1930s, when a copper-gold was discovered in a metavolcanic xenolith within the Jackfish Lake complex. Sporadic diamond drilling, primarily in the search for copper mineralization hosted in metavolcanic rocks, was carried out since the mid 1950's. No mineral production has been recorded from the Off-Burditt Lake area prior to 1992.

In 1974, Hudson Bay Exploration and Development drilled two diamond drill holes totalling 509 feet. The holes intersected pyrite, pyrrhotite, minor sphalerite, and trace chalcopyrite across ten feet (Sullivan, 1974).

Geological mapping by the provincial government covered the area in 1971. C.E Blackburn's 1976 report defines the geological stratigraphy and documents the known showings at that time. Blackburn's report contains the most recent government geology map to include Menary Township at a scale appropriate for exploration purposes.

Between 1983 and 1985, Agassiz Resources explored claims in the area in search of base metals. Magnetometer, VLF-EM, geological, and bedrock geochemistry surveys were completed, and follow-up horizontal loop (EM) work and overburden stripping examined disseminated sulphide mineralization associated with tuffaceous horizons (Studemeister, 1985). The Agassiz gold showing was discovered during this program (Figure 3).

A reconnaissance overburden geochemistry program was completed in the Off-Burditt Lake area and surrounding region by A.F. Bajc, and the results published in 1988 by the Ontario Geological Survey. Till samples returning anomalous gold grain counts were located on and adjacent to the property.

In 1989 Western Troy Capital Resources contracted Ovalbay Geological Services Inc. to complete magnetometer and VLF-EM geophysical surveys and geological mapping on a 52.3 kilometre cut grid. A stripping and sampling program followed the mapping program was carried out to further define and extend the main showing. A 7.3 kilometre induced polarization survey tested the main showing and tuffaceous horizons. The induced polarization survey results were disappointing as the amount and distribution of sulphides did not create any anomalies.

In 1991 a follow-up program of prospecting and geophysical anomaly investigation by Western Troy Capital Resources resulted in the discovery of

three zones of native gold bearing quartz veins. Additional claims were staked to expand the company's land position. Two additional zones of gold bearing quartz veining were discovered on the new claims. A stripping and sampling program at the Wagg showing revealed the presence of high-grade gold mineralization. The stripping uncovered six somewhat interconnected bodies of quartz, which appear to be the result of folding and faulting of a single larger structure (Wagg and Holmstead 1991). Additional claims were staked in both directions along the strike of the batholith contact, for a total of 18 kilometres around the discoveries.

An airborne magnetometer and VLF-EM survey that includes the Off-Burditt Lake area was flown for the Ontario Geological Survey, and the maps published in 1990. Previous operators investigated the conductors and the work revealed numerous zones of stratabound pyrite-pyrrhotite mineralization locally containing several percent sphalerite and chalcopyrite (Wagg and Holmstead, 1991).

In 1992 Western Troy Capital Resources completed a reconnaissance mapping and prospecting program followed by mechanical stripping. Five separate showings were stripped, mapped and sampled (Figure 3). Three short drill holes totalling 120 feet were drilled at the Wagg gold showing to test the width of the "F" vein, in an area where it was proposed to remove a portion of a bulk sample. A 250 ton bulk sample was collected from Veins A, D, DE, and F at the Wagg Showing on claim 1079876.

In 1993, the balance of the bulk sample was extracted from the trench on the "A" vein at the Wagg gold showing for a total tonnage of about 500 tons.

In 1994 an additional 500 tons was excavated as part of the bulk sample. Most of the vein material came from Zones A, D, and E of the Wagg gold showing.

In 1996 conductive zones were traced from the original claim group onto newly acquired claims.

G. Pogson, L. Fraser and M. Galbraith prospected and completed some bedrock trenching from 1996 to 1999. The work was completed on their claims in Menary Township just north of Cyrari Capital Corporation's 2005 claim block.







## 6.0 REGIONAL GEOLOGY

The Menary Project property lies along the western margin of a greenstone belt in the Off-Burditt Lake area that forms one component of the western part of the Archean Wabigoon Subprovince of the Canadian Shield, a 900 km long, east-west trending metavolcanic-metasedimentary domain bordered and intruded by granitoid intrusions of up to batholithic dimensions. The Wabigoon Subprovince is composed of several tectonically bounded assemblages consisting of komatiitic to calc-alkalic metavolcanics overlain by clastic and minor chemical sediments. Intrusion of the granitoid domes has imparted a synformal structural character to the supracrustal rocks, and the central axial zones of many of these synformal belts may be characterised by long sinuous shear/fault zones. The larger, crustal-scale Quetico Fault (in part) forms the southern boundary of the Wabigoon Subprovince and crosscuts both supracrustal and plutonic assemblages of the western Wabigoon region.

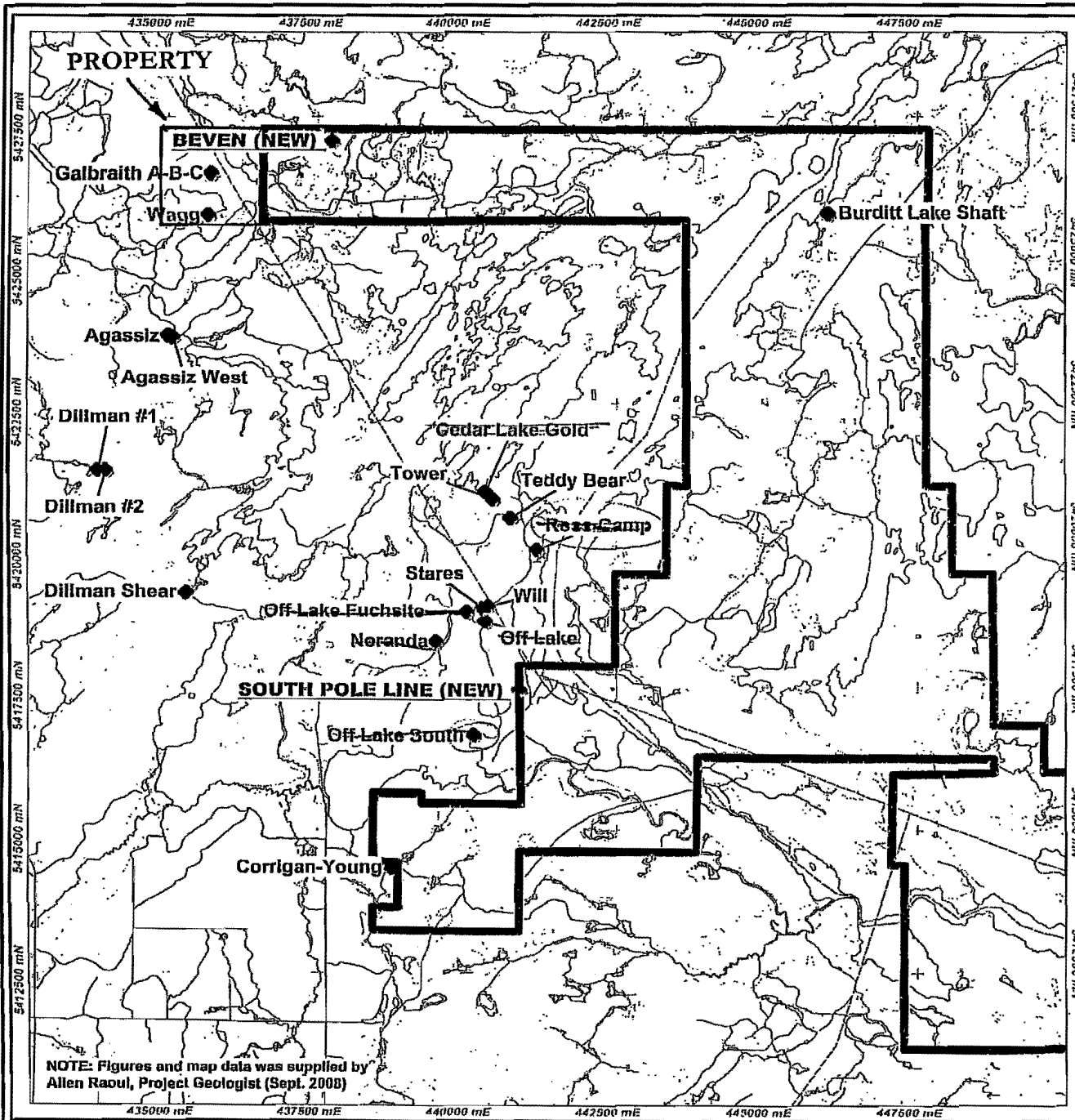
The Sabaskong Batholith, in the northwest, is broadly trondhjemitic in composition, while the Jackfish Lake Complex, in the southeast is predominantly syenodioritic. The metavolcanics maintain their trend northeast of Burditt Lake, eventually merging with the Pipestone Lake and Kakagi Lake greenstone belts in a "Y" shaped junction approximately 10 kilometres north of the property.

The regional geology is best described by Blackburn (1979):

"The thick Early Precambrian metavolcanic assemblage underlies more than one-third of the map-area and occupies a northeast-southwest belt which is five miles (8km) in width. On the northwestern flank of the belt, a mixed mafic sequence of massive lava, porphyritic basalt, and pillow lava is overlain by a mixed sequence of massive lava, pillow lava, porphyritic lava, and pyroclastic rocks. This sequence may be as much as 15,000 feet (4600 metres) thick. This lower mafic sequence is intruded by numerous quartz-feldspar porphyry dikes. An upper sequence of mixed mafic to felsic metavolcanics outcrops on the shores of Burditt and Off Lakes in the centre of the belt: felsic-to-coarse grained pyroclastic rocks, quartz feldspar porphyry, and minor dacite and rhyolite; mafic metavolcanics consist of thin massive and pillowed lavas. A narrow mafic unit lies on the eastern flank of the belt.








Regional metamorphism increases from lower greenschist grade in the centre of the volcanic belt to lower amphibolite grade towards the belt margins. A broad migmatite zone is developed on the eastern flank of the belt.

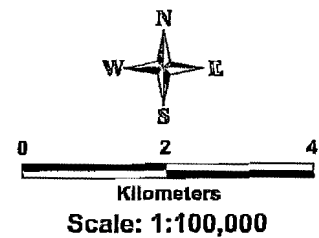
Felsic to intermediate plutonic rocks of Early Precambrian age and attributable to several episodes, all later than the volcanic activity, underlie less than two-thirds of the map-area. The volcanic belt lies between the



NOTE: Figures and map data was supplied by Allen Raoul, Project Geologist (Sept. 2008)

**Legend**

-  Off Lake J/V Boundary
-  Off Lake J/V Claims
-  Seasonal Roads, Trails
-  Roads
-  Rivers, Streams
-  Lakes
-  Wetland, Swamp



**KING'S BAY GOLD CORP.**

*Rainy River* Rainy River Resources Ltd.

OFF LAKE PROJECT - JV

**MINERAL OCCURRENCES**  
- Historical & New -

Datum: NAD 83, Zone 15

trondhjemitic Sabaskong Batholith on the northwest, the heterogeneous, hybrid, granodioritic to dioritic Jackfish Lake Complex to the east, and the Fleming Township trondhjemites to the southeast. The Jackfish Lake Complex is bordered on its eastern side by granitic gneisses and migmatites. Three stocks intrude and lie completely within the volcanic belt: the Black Hawk Stock, a porphyritic granodiorite body with a monzonitic marginal zone; the Finland Stock, a heterogeneous quartz monzonitic to dioritic body; and the granodioritic Burditt Lake Stock.

A northwest-trending swarm of Middle to Late Precambrian diabase dikes crosscuts all other bedrock and postdates the major deformation.

During Pleistocene times, Wisconsin glacial activity was associated with ice originating in the Patrician and Keewatin centres, while glacial Lake Agassiz extended into the southwestern part of the map-area.

Major deformation of the metavolcanics was synchronous with plutonic activity. The main structural trend of the greenstone belt is northeast-southwest. No evidence of a major fold structure aligned parallel to this trend was found; on the contrary, all facing criteria indicate a southeast-facing homoclinal sequence. Tensional tectonics, with associated intrusion of diabase dikes, post dated the major episode of compressional tectonics.

Mineralization consists chiefly of pyrite, chalcopyrite, and minor magnetite within the mixed felsic to mafic metavolcanics, in the vicinity of Off Lake, and exploration in recent years has mostly been centred on this type of mineralization. Bismuthinite in association with chalcopyrite-pyrite-magnetite occurs within a mafic xenolith in the Jackfish Lake Complex. Substantial amounts of Pleistocene sand and gravel have been partially exploited."

The property lies within the contact zone of the thick mafic volcanic sequence and the Sabaskong Batholith in the northwest of Blackburn's map area.

Unconsolidated Pleistocene deposits, consisting of boulder and cobble dominated sandy tills, occur as a thin discontinuous layer of bedrock cover in the area northwest of Burditt Lake. Sands and clays are present in minor amounts in low-lying, well-drained areas. Recent sediments consist of organic debris, which has been accumulating in swamps and bogs.

**Table 2. Table of Lithologic Units**  
(from Wagg and Holmstead 1993.)

PHANEROZOIC

Pleistocene and Recent

Till, sand, gravel and organic debris.

*Unconformity*

PRECAMBRIAN

Proterozoic

Mafic Intrusive Rocks

Diabase dykes

*Intrusive Contact*

ARCHEAN

Intermediate to Felsic, Syntectonic, Intrusive rocks

Equigranular trondhjemite, granite dykes, equigranular monzonite and intrusive breccia

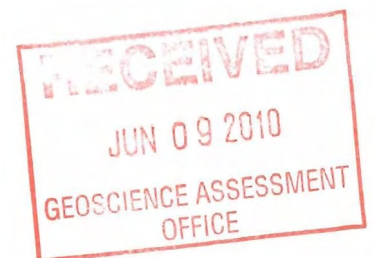
*Intrusive Contact*

Felsic Metavolcanic Rocks

Medium grained to porphyritic rhyolite and dacite, quartz feldspar porphyry dykes

Mafic to Intermediate Metavolcanic Rocks

Fine to medium grained basalt to andesite, gabbro, pillowed basalt, porphyritic basalt, pillowed and porphyritic basalt, pillowed variolitic basalt, spherulitic basalt, tuff, tuff breccia, and lapilli tuff



**7.0 PROPERTY GEOLOGY**

The claim group lies along the western margin of a greenstone belt at the contact with the Sabaskong Batholith in the Off-Burditt Lake area.

The contact between the relatively massive rocks of the Sabaskong Batholith and the well foliated metavolcanics strikes 40 to 50 degrees and dips sub-vertically to 70 degrees to the east. Adjacent to the batholith, there is a package of massive to pillowed metabasalts up to 1000 metres thick. The pillowed flows occasionally exhibit a poorly developed variolitic texture.

Granitic dykes and numerous small bodies of feldspar and quartz feldspar porphyry have been emplaced subparallel to the northeasterly trend of individual flows and foliation. Shear zones up to two and a half metres wide, displaying varying degrees of chloritization, calcite alteration, pyrite mineralization, and quartz veining or silicification, are not uncommon. The shears are most common and best developed immediately adjacent to the porphyries.

Overlying this package of metabasalts is a series of flows containing a number of tuffaceous to chemical metasedimentary horizons. The flows range from gabbroic textured to pillowed, with porphyritic varieties occurring to the east. Altered shear zones are present in the lower section of this package of metabasalts.

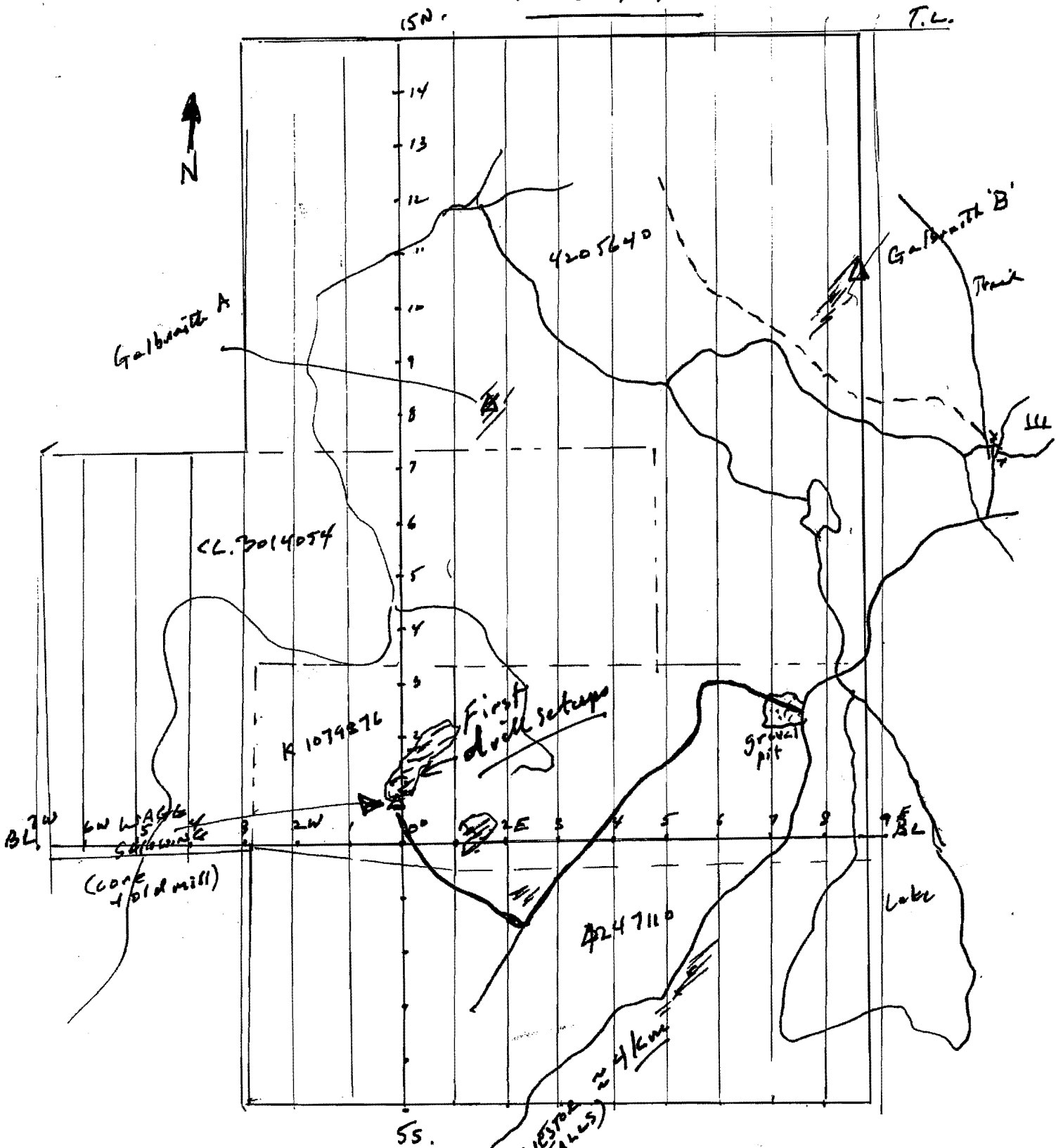
Foliation and shearing varies from parallel to strike and dip to a more north-south fabric. The metamorphic grade is lower to middle greenschist with local upper greenschist facies noted at the granitic contact.

Northwest trending diabase dykes postdate regional metamorphism.

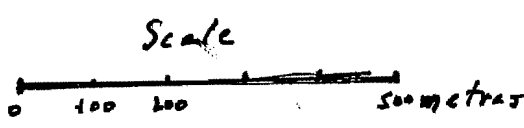
The facing direction of the units, determined from pillowed flows, is southeast. Sulphide mineralization is sporadic and consists of pyrite and minor galena. Pyrite mineralization is predominantly concentrated within the felsic intrusives, sheared volcanic flows and tuffs and quartz veins.

Two large scale structures, possible faults, are oriented sub-parallel to regional structures at 030 to 050 degrees and dip sub-vertically. Rocks adjacent to these structures either exhibit a foliation fabric parallel to the structure or a blocky fault brecciated texture.

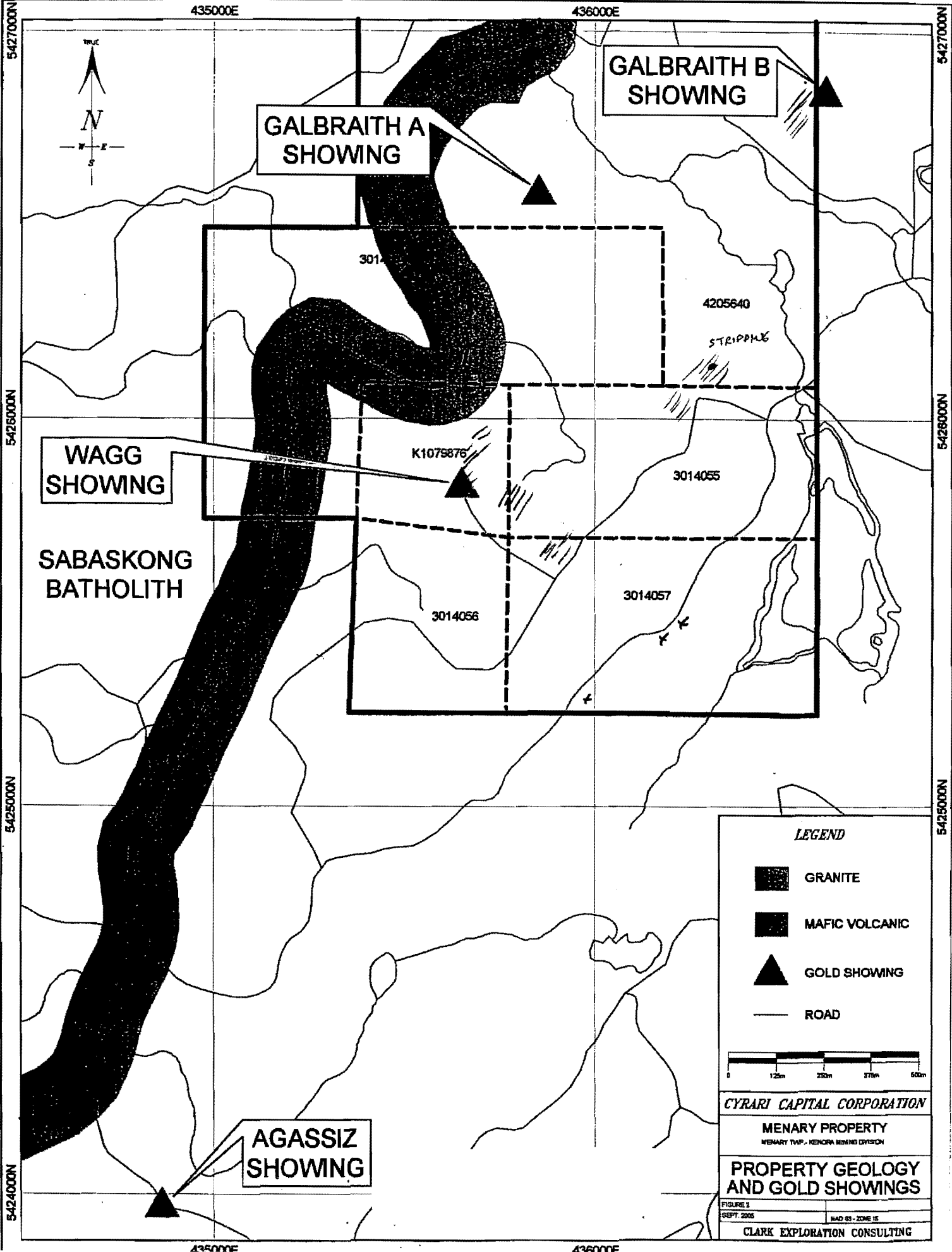
# GRID PLAN



B.L = 1,700 m  
 T.L = 1,200 m.  
 12 x 2000 m. = 24,000  
 WEST. EXT. 2900 m  
 Total } 29.7 km



GRID Approx. 1600m. x 2000m.  
 Baseline = 1600m. (lines every 100m,  
 pickets every 25m. on lines)

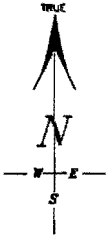


435000E

436000E

5427000N

5427000N



GALBRAITH A  
SHOWING

GALBRAITH B  
SHOWING

WAGG  
SHOWING

SABASKONG  
BATHOLITH

3014055

4205640

STRIPPING

K1079876

3014055

3014056

3014057

**LEGEND**

-  GRANITE
-  MAFIC VOLCANIC
-  GOLD SHOWING
-  ROAD



CYRARI CAPITAL CORPORATION

MENARY PROPERTY  
MENARY TWP., KENORA MINING DIVISION

**PROPERTY GEOLOGY  
AND GOLD SHOWINGS**

FIGURE 1  
SEPT. 2005  
MAD 03 - ZONE 15  
CLARK EXPLORATION CONSULTING

5426000N

5426000N

5425000N

5425000N

5424000N

435000E

436000E



**8.0 GOLD MINERALIZATION**

Significant gold mineralization on the property is concentrated around the Wagg Showing located in the northeast portion of Menary property claims. Numerous exploration programs have concentrated on this area and over half of the discovered showings have been stripped, mapped and sampled.

In the area underlying and surrounding the Menary claims, seven of the ten known showings contain visible gold and nine have returned assay values in excess of one ounce gold per ton. Mechanical stripping has not tested four of the showings and six occur in areas not covered by earlier ground geophysical surveys.

Quartz veins hosting high grade gold mineralization have been the main targets of previous exploration in the area. A total of six gold bearing quartz veins, named the A, B, C, D, E and F Veins, can be found at the Wagg Showing and range in width from 0.5 to 2.0 metres and most dip steeply to the west. Exposed stripped quartz veining suggests they are folded boudins resulting from several periods of deformation concentrated on a single continuous quartz vein. The quartz lenses commonly display bifurcations and irregular offshoots. Evidence of both brittle and ductile deformation can be recognized in the veins and surrounding country rock. The lenses pinch and swell, and frequently exhibit tight minor folds that plunge primarily moderately to steeply to the south. Walls of the major quartz lenses vary from curvilinear to joint controlled, and smaller more planar veins frequently jump irregularly along joints while maintaining a relatively constant north to northeasterly strike.

The veins are composed of fine to medium grained sugary quartz, and vary in colour from white to light brown to dark red. They tend to be very porous throughout, and vuggy sections are common.

Mineralization consists of fine to occasionally coarse native gold, one to two percent fine pyrite, lesser chalcopyrite often coated by covellite, and minute quantities of bornite, molybdenite and native copper. Hematite and limonite amount to one to two percent of the veins as stain and vug coatings. Black hematite crystals were observed at one location and traces of tourmaline have been observed in float vein material. A pinkish-white mineral that may be either a weathering product or a variety of potassium feldspar was encountered with some regularity along fractures and the walls of sealed fissures. Gold is most abundant near and along vein walls, in and around vuggy portions of the veins, and in areas exhibiting some degree of structural complexity or strong iron staining. There seems to be little if any correlation between local sulphide abundance and gold content.

Country rock is essentially unaltered adjacent to most veins, and contacts are generally sharp. This appears to indicate that the veins were emplaced along

dilation zones controlled by fracturing and jointing. Immediately adjacent to some veins, the rock is more strongly foliated than in the surrounding outcrops. In these areas the rock commonly contains one to two percent pyrite, pyrrhotite, or chalcopyrite, and exhibits subtle chloritization, and possibly tourmalization.

The zone of veining can be best described as an arcuate zone about 125 metres in length and up to 25 metres in width.

The data listed in table 3 does not comply with NI 43-101 standards.

**Table 3: Wagg Showing 1993 Sampling**  
*Adapted from Wagg and Holmsted (1993)*

Wagg Veins	Vein Width (metres)	Vein Length (metres)	Sample Type – Composite or Arithmetic average of grab, channel and chip samples	Sample Size (kilograms)	Assay (opt gold)
Vein A	0.5 to 1.75	13	Composite	10	0.939
Vein A	0.5 to 1.75	13	Arithmetic average of 7 samples		2.932
Vein B	0.5	13	Composite	10	1.046
Vein B	0.5	13	Arithmetic average of 11 samples		1.251
Vein C	0.45 to 0.75	12	Arithmetic average of 6 samples		1.912
Vein D	0.7 to 0.85	24	Composite	10	1.406
Vein D	0.7 to 0.85	24	Arithmetic average of 16 samples		0.786
Vein E	0.8 to 0.9	11	Composite	10	2.045
Vein E	0.8 to 0.9	11	Arithmetic average of 10 samples		1.274
Vein F	0.3 to 2.0	46	Composite	10	0.850
Vein F	0.3 to 2.0	46	Arithmetic average of 23 samples		1.137

## **9.0 PREVIOUS DRILLING**

In May of 1992, three short drill holes totaling 120 feet were drilled under the Wagg gold showing located on mining lease 1079876. The holes were drilled to test the width of the "F" Vein in this area where it was proposed to remove a portion of a bulk sample. Drilling was abandoned due to inconclusive results.

The holes intersected metamorphosed pillowed basalts, which display a weakly variolitic texture around pillow margins and exhibit a weak to moderate foliation. A narrow, weakly foliated, feldspar porphyry dyke was intersected in hole WT-92-01. Several narrow, mainly barren of mineralization, quartz veins were intersected in holes WT-92-01 and WT-92-03.

During phase one of the 1994 drill program, a total of six short diamond drill holes were completed in the vicinity of the "A" and "B" zones at the Wagg gold prospect. Drill intercepts on the "A" zone include: 1.716 ounces gold per ton over 0.1 metres, 0.074 ounces gold per ton over 1.0 metre, 0.036 ounces gold per ton over 0.4 metres and 0.509 ounces gold per ton over 0.7 metres. One drill hole intersected the "B" zone and intersected 0.007 ounces gold per ton over 1.1 metres.

A 3000 foot, phase two drill program was completed in the fall of 1994. The "A" zone at the Wagg gold showing was intersected at a vertical depth of about 100 feet and the "B" zone at the same showing was intersected at a vertical depth of 30 feet. The drill program indicated that the Wagg gold prospect (zones "A" thru "F") was actually one vein prior to being tectonically broken and displaced (Holmstead 1995). No gold assay intercepts are available from this drill program.

## **10.0 1992 BULK SAMPLE**

From 1992 to 1994, a bulk sample was extracted and milled to extract the gold and silver. In 1994 the ball mill set-up was capable of processing one to two tons per hour of operation.

Wagg and Holmstead 1993 state: "To date all the gold has not been removed from the concentrate therefore exact figures of gold recovery from the bulk sample are not available at the time of this report. To date about 75 troy ounces of gold have been recovered. A total of 247 tons of material were processed by the mill; 42% from Vein A, 32% from Vein F, 14% from Vein D, 5% from Vein DE and 7% from composite material from all veins."

In total 1000 ton bulk sample was collected from Veins A, D, DE and F at the Wagg Showing on mining lease 1079876 (see table 4). Preliminary metallurgical work completed by Edward Ludwig of Nighthawk Diamond drilling concluded that the gold bearing quartz at the Wagg Showing was "a very free milling ore which will require grinding to approximately 100% minus 100 mesh".

The bulk-sampling program was successful in demonstrating that the gold at the Wagg showing was free milling and that a gravity separation circuit could be set up to remove the gold with little or no significant impact on the surrounding environment.

**Table 4: Bulk Sampling Data**

*Adapted from Holmstead (1993)*

Year	Tons	Gold (ounces)	Silver (ounces)
1992	250	Combined with	1993 totals
1993	250	227*	9.7*
1994	500	129.1	4.9
Total	1000	346.1	14.6

## 11.0 2005 EXPLORATION PROGRAM

Clark Exploration Consulting Inc. of Thunder Bay, Ontario was contracted by Bill McNerney to prepare a report on a stripping and sampling project on the Menary Project. The project was completed by Garth and Terry Boyes, Perry English and Bill McNerney between June 20<sup>th</sup> and 24<sup>th</sup>. The trenching was completed using a ½ yard bucket backhoe.

An area approximately 70 x 30 metres with depths of 0 to 2.5 metres was excavated exposing mafic volcanics with a weak northeast foliation. A quartz vein was exposed intermittently for approximately metres with blow outs of up to 60 centimetres. The boudinaged vein conformed to the NE trending foliation.

A total of five six samples (32980, 32981, 32983-85) were taken using a channel saw all from the quartz vein material with minor pyrite and iron staining. The channel samples were all 45 to 60 centimetres in length and are illustrated on Map 1. A single grab sample (32982) was taken of a quartz vein also. The only sample that assayed was the grab sample that assayed 232 ppb gold.

## 12.0 DISCUSSION OF THE SAMPLING PROGRAM

The sampling done on April 19<sup>th</sup>, 2010 was just a preliminary determination of where the gold may be found in some of the showings that occur on this Menary Twp. property. A number of the mineralized and non-mineralized qtz-carbonate veins and mineralized wall-rock units were sampled and sent for analysis and the results showed some spectacular assay numbers across the three to four areas that were visited and tested. Of the 21 samples that were collected and analyzed By fire assay with a gravimetric determination, all returned values in gold (see Fig. 4 – Analyses # 378451 to # 378471) and the one that was submitted for multi-element whole rock analyses returned significant values in zinc, copper, nickel, and cobalt (Sample # 378471) having been hosted in a mineralized gabbro unit. Gold values were returned in some degree in all the samples submitted but at least thirteen were anomalous or significant and found to be spread across the the four areas of the property that were known to have gold occurrences in the past. Of these seven had very significant elevated values of better than 2890 p.p.b.'s in gold and three had greater than 10,000 p.p.b.'s in gold-these three have been resent for precise determinations in grams/ton in gold. The report refers to the sample locations by Pit name and Vein number and are generally located by GPS coordinates on the property (See Figs.4 through 7 in this report).

## 13.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

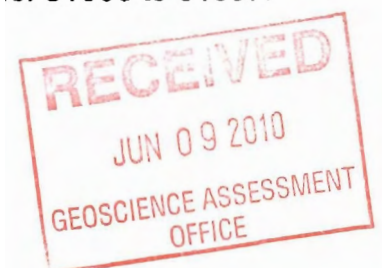
The Menary Project requires a further exploration to assess the claims for economic gold mineralization and to evaluate the economic potential of the Wagg Showing.

The program will consist of work concentrated over areas proximal to the historic gold showings and along the contact zone between the metavolcanic rocks and the Sabaskong Batholith. The showing scale program will include mechanical stripping, outcrop washing, mapping and detailed sampling to extend the exposures at previous stripped showings and to expose previously unstripped gold showings.

*JC Arthur*  
J. GEO  
May 30, 2010.

**14.0 REFERENCES**

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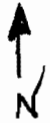
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# CLAIM PLAN



300E

436000E

5427000N

5426000N

5425000N

GALBRAITH-B  
SHOWING

GALBRAITH A  
SHOWING

3014054

3014054

4205640

STRIPPAGE

K1079876

3014055

4247110

3014056

3014057

## LEGEND



GRANITE

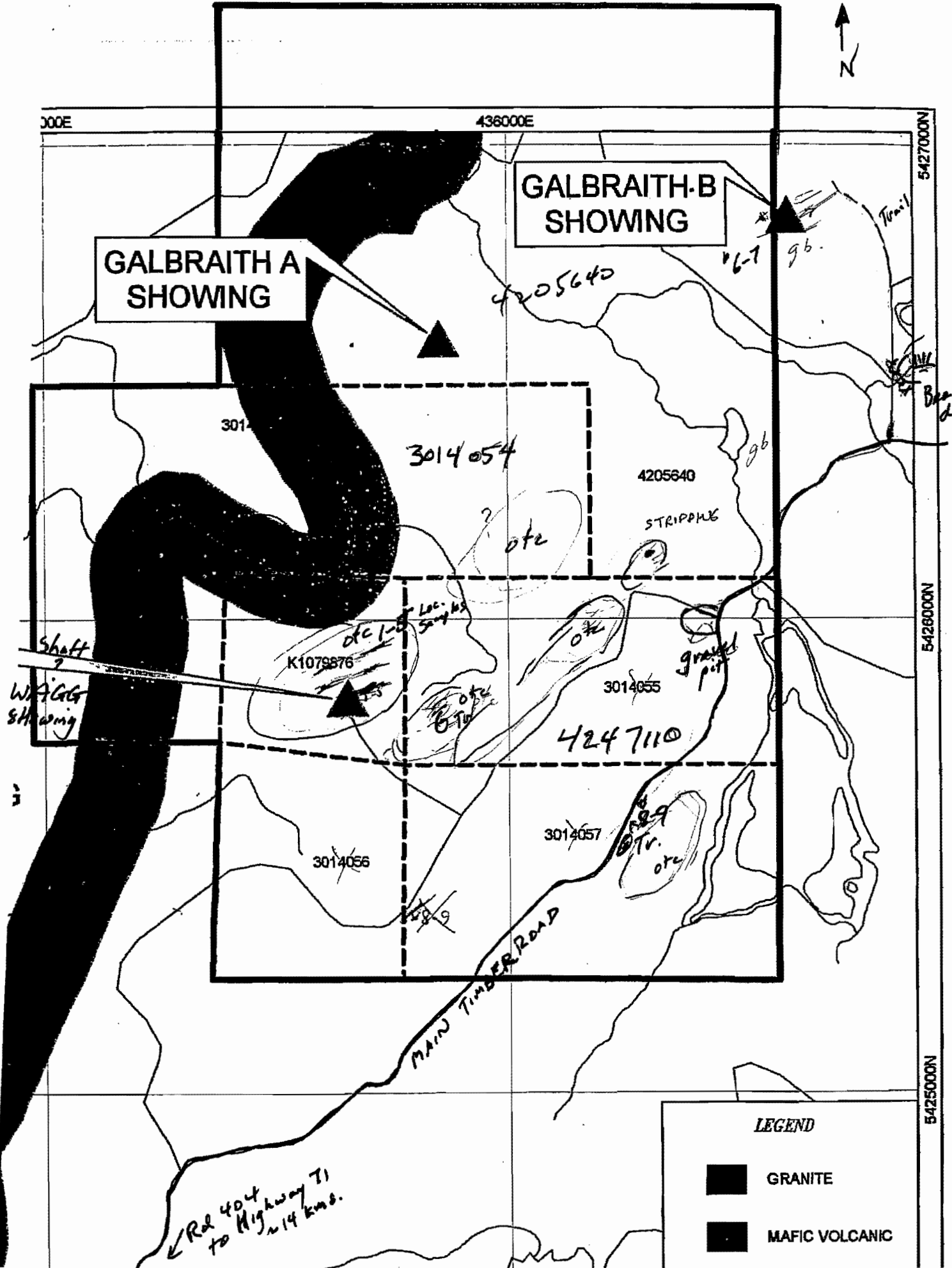


MAFIC VOLCANIC

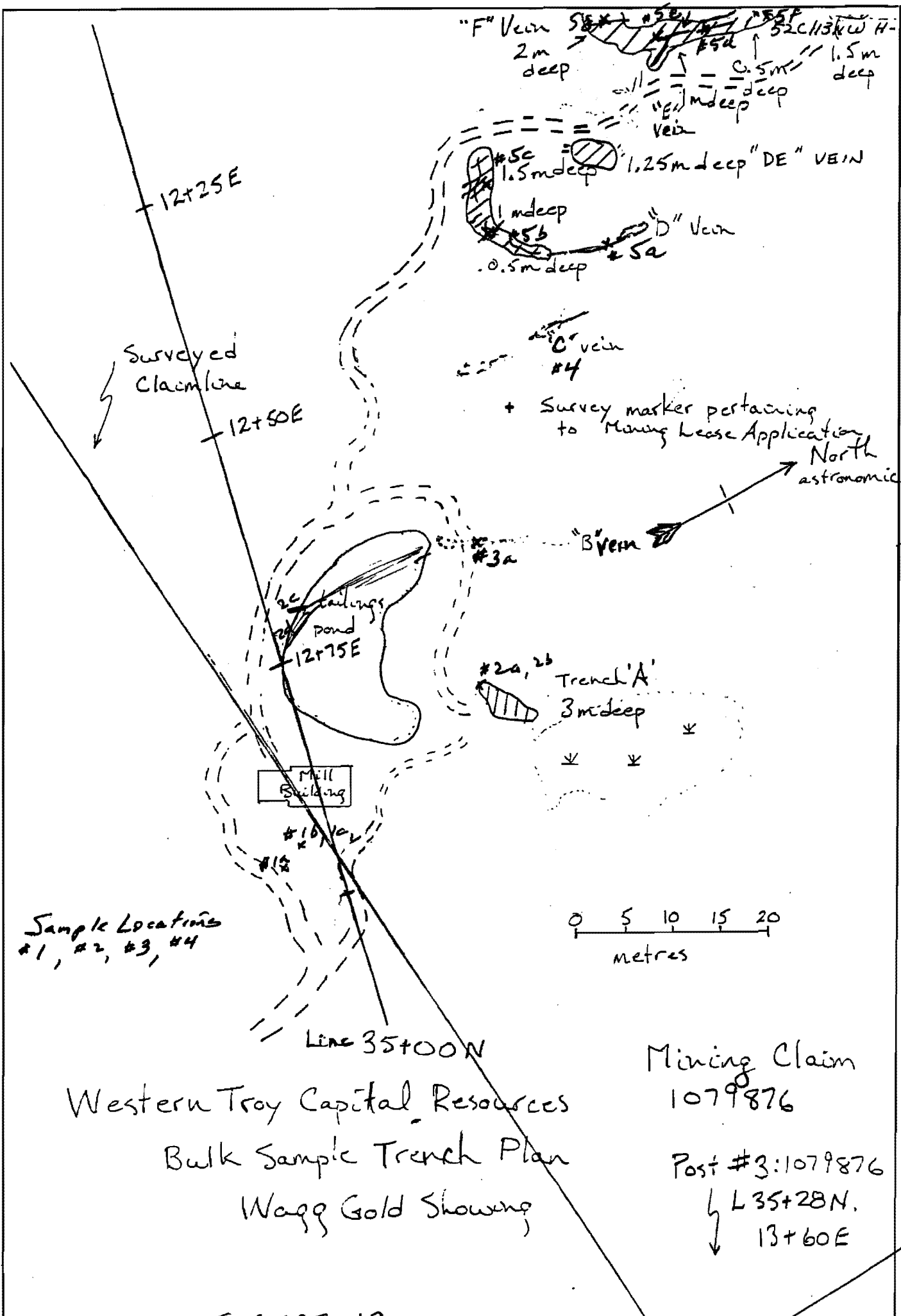
Shaft  
WAGG  
Showing

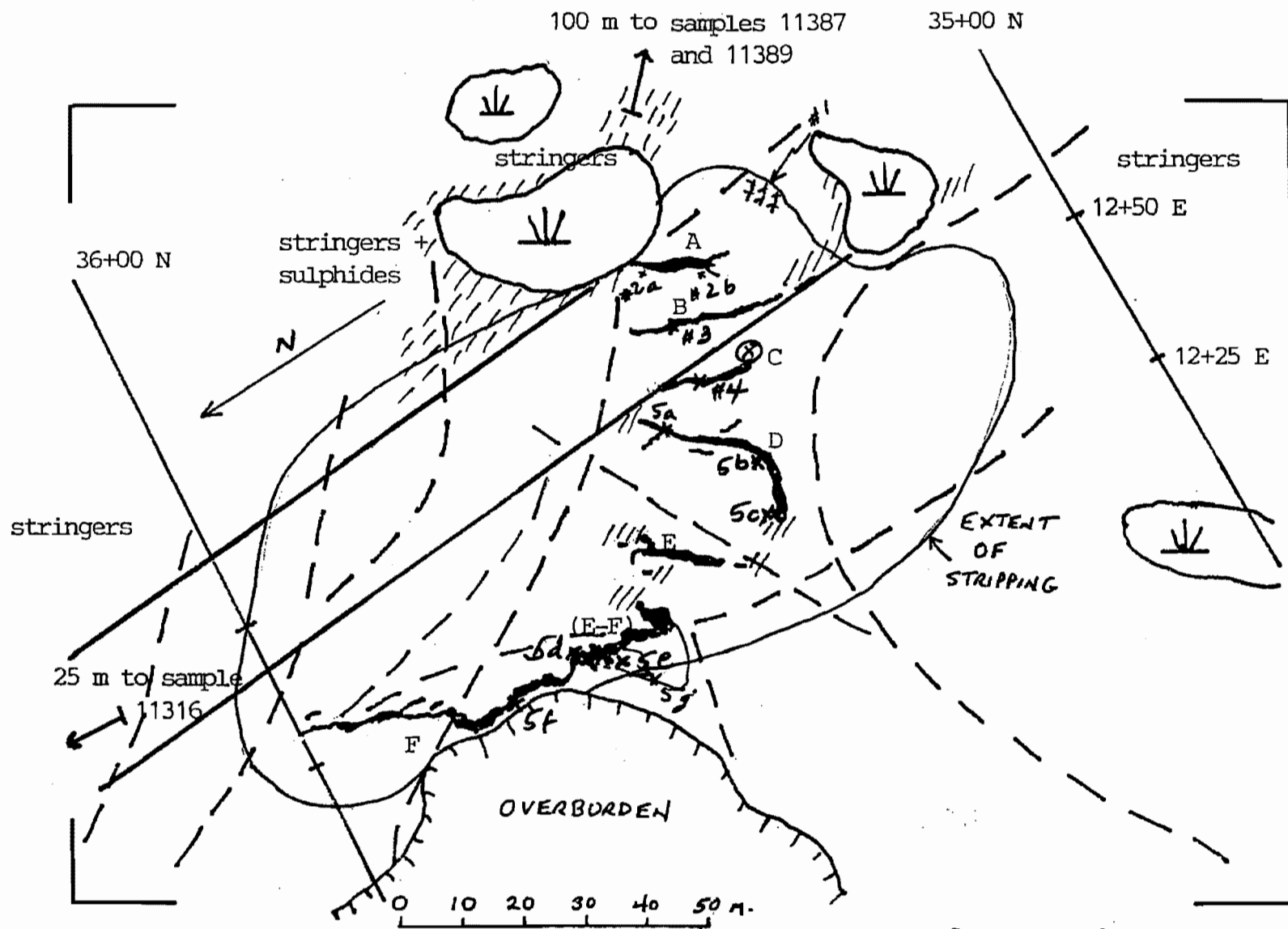
MAIN  
TIMBER  
ROAD

← Rd 404  
to Highway T1  
~14 kms.









- A — QUARTZ VEINS
- ⊗ SURVEY POINT  
322M AT 116° TO  
#2 POST OF CLAIM 1079876

FIGURE 7  
VEIN LOCATIONS  
WAGG SHOWING  
SCALE 1CM = 10M

C/13NW H-1



## Certificate of Analysis

Work Order: TO109857

To: **COD SGS Minerals**  
COD SGS Minerals  
1885 Leslie St  
Toronto  
ON M3B 2M3

Date: May 21, 2010

P.O. No. : Kings Bay Gold/Project:MENARY TWP  
Project No. : -  
No. Of Samples : 21  
Date Submitted : Apr 27, 2010  
Report Comprises : Pages 1 to 5  
(Inclusive of Cover Sheet)

**Distribution of unused material:**

Discard after 90 days:

Certified By :

Gavin McGill  
Operations Manager

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

Report Footer: L.N.R. = Listed not received I.S. = Insufficient Sample  
n.a. = Not applicable - = No result  
\*INF = Composition of this sample makes detection impossible by this method  
M after a result denotes ppb to ppm conversion, % denotes ppm to % conversion  
Methods marked with an asterisk (e.g. \*NAA08V) were subcontracted  
Methods marked with the @ symbol (e.g. @AAS21E) denote accredited tests

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Element Method	WtKg	Au	Be	Na	Mg	Al	P	K	Ca	Sc
Det.Lim.	WG79	@FAI313	@ICP12B	@ICP12B	@ICP12B	@ICP12B	@ICP12B	@ICP12B	@ICP12B	@ICP12B
Units	kg	ppb	ppm	%	%	%	%	%	%	ppm
378451	0.937	51	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
378452	0.410	4930	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
378453	0.334	704	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
378454	0.473	67	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
378455	2.210	4900	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
378456	0.868	17	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
378457	1.691	>10000	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
378458	0.916	2890	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
378459	0.602	429	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
378460	1.400	95	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
378461	0.850	8740	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
378462	1.243	9	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
378463	0.211	11	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
378464	1.751	>10000	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
378465	0.827	>10000	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
378466	0.441	206	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
378467	2.021	1040	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
378468	0.728	219	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
378469	0.105	205	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
378470	0.663	287	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
378471	0.740	62	<0.5	<0.01	0.42	0.84	0.03	0.12	0.51	1.5
*Rep 378453		529								
*Rep 378460			N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
*Rep 378469			N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
*Rep 378470		256								

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Element	Ti	V	Cr	Mn	Fe	Co	Ni	Cu	Zn	As
Method	@ICP12B	@ICP12B	@ICP12B	@ICP12B	@ICP12B	@ICP12B	@ICP12B	@ICP12B	@ICP12B	@ICP12B
Det.Lim.	0.01	1	1	2	0.01	1	1	0.5	1	3
Units	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm
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378452	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
378453	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
378454	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
378455	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
378456	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
378457	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
378458	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
378459	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
378460	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
378461	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
378462	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
378463	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
378464	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
378465	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
378466	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
378467	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
378468	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
378469	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
378470	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
378471	0.10	16	15	313	14.8	205	226	1450	5280	<3
*Rep 378460	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
*Rep 378469	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.

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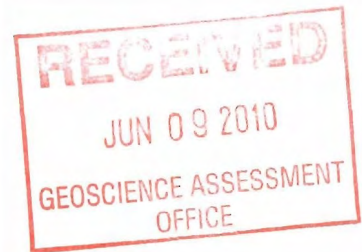


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378452	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
378453	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
378454	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
378455	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
378456	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
378457	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
378458	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
378459	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
378460	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
378461	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
378462	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
378463	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
378464	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
378465	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
378466	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
378467	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
378468	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
378469	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
378470	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
378471	8.5	4.4	10.1	5	<2	17	<10	<5	31	10.1
*Rep 378460	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
*Rep 378469	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.

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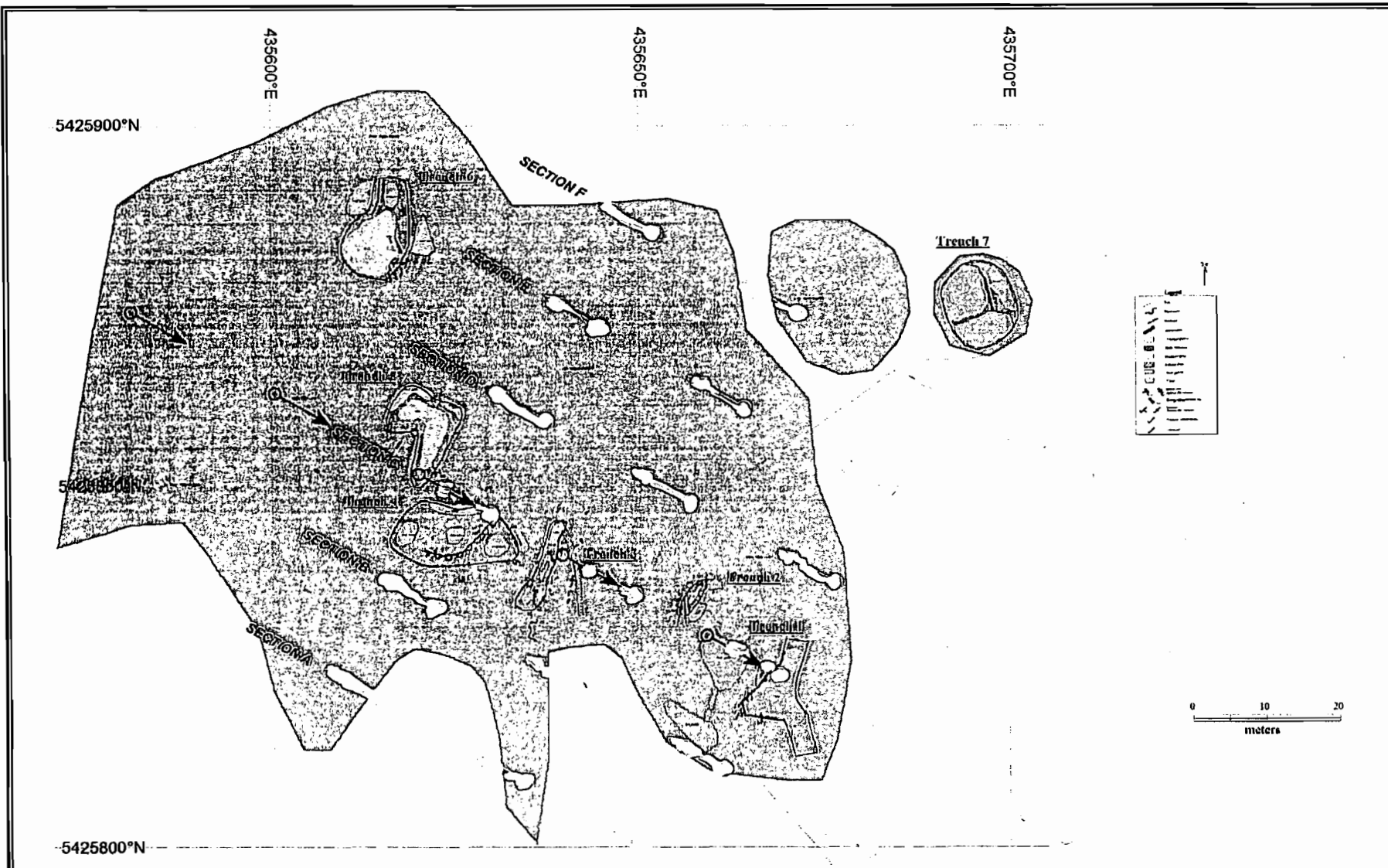
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Element	W:	Pb	Bi	Li	S	Hg	Au
Method	@ICP12B	@ICP12B	@ICP12B	@ICP12B	@ICP12B	@ICP12B	@FAG303
Det.Lim.	10	2	5	1	0.01	1	3
Units	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	g/t
378451	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
378452	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
378453	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
378454	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
378455	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
378456	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
378457	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	27
378458	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
378459	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
378460	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
378461	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
378462	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
378463	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
378464	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	21
378465	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	120
378466	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
378467	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
378468	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
378469	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
378470	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
378471	<10	2	<5	10	>5	<1	N.A.
*Rep 378460	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	
*Rep 378469	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	
*Rep 378461							N.A.
*Rep 378467							N.A.



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Drill holes are inclined at -45° and 90 metres deep.  
 Drill holes are 22.5 metres apart on section lines.  
 Section lines are 15 metres apart.

**MENARY GOLD PROJECT**  
 NESTOR FALLS AREA  
 NORTHWEST ONTARIO

**PROPOSED DIAMOND  
 DRILLING PROGRAM**

Figure 2



**Emco S.A. (Panama)**

**Trench Location Map**

Menary Township

June 2007

*Samples: 5a, e, f, g, j*

**Trench 6**

**Trench 5** → *Sample 5a, 5b, e*

**Trench 4** → *Sample 4*

**Trench 3** → *Sample 3a*

**Trench 2** → *Samples 2c, 2d*

**Trench 1** → *Samples 2a, 2b*

**Trench 9** → *Sample 6a*

**Trench 8** → *Sample 6b*

*Samples 1a, 1b*

Trail

404 Road

★ **Trench 10**

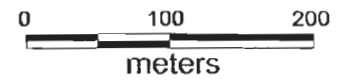
★ **Trench 11** *Sample 8+9*

★ **Trench 12**

★ **Trench 13**

↑ To Grassbrieth Bl'Vein  
Sample 7a, 7b

**N**



Sample # 1a, 1b @ rock dump near Mill Site

**TRENCH 1: 435663E, 5425819N):**

Samples # 2a, 2b (378 453 + 378 454)

Trench 1 is approximately 10-12m x 6-8m and has been excavated out to a depth of approximately 2-4m. The trench exposes mafic metavolcanics, 7 quartz veins and 5 fractures. The mafic metavolcanics are dark blue-green in colour and massive. The largest most significant quartz vein in this trench is located in the western wall of the trench and appears as two 12cm wide x 1m long veins on the surface. They both strike and dip in the direction of 030°/70° SE. On the inner wall of the trench, these two quartz veins blossom into one large quartz vein approximately 0.5-1.5m wide. This quartz vein has visible gold at depth, approximately 2.5m below the surface. Another quartz vein located on the southern wall of the trench is approximately 8-12cm wide x 1m long and has a strike and dip of 177°/80° E. On the inner wall of the trench, this quartz vein blossoms to connect up to the large quartz vein at depth. Another quartz vein is located on the northern inner wall of the trench and is the extension of the quartz vein on the western wall with the strike and dip of 030°/70° SE. A series of smaller quartz veins are located in the northern region of the trench and are approximately 3-5cm wide x 1-1.5m long each. They have a common strike of 189°. There are 5 fractures in this trench and their directions are 196°, 287°/70°, 189°/75° and two at 144°. A porphyry dyke is located approximately 4m west of this trench and is approximately 0.5m wide x 5m long.

**TRENCH 2 (435656E, 5425834N):**

Samples 2, a, 2d (378 455 + 378 456)

Trench 2 is approximately 2m x 6m and contains mafic metavolcanics, 4 quartz veins, 7 fractures and a shear zone. The mafic metavolcanics are very fine grained, dark blue-green in colour, massive and rusty in the southwest end of the trench. The largest quartz vein is located in the southwest end of the trench and is approximately 20cm wide x 2.5m long and has a strike and dip of 172°/52° W. Two other quartz veins are also located in the southwest end of the trench, just west of the largest vein and both are 8cm wide and approximately 1.2m long with the observed strikes and dips of 198°/42° W and 210°/58° W. Another quartz vein is located in the northeast corner of the trench and is approximately 30cm wide x 0.5m long and has a strike and dip of 051°/46° SE. This vein sits next to a small shear zone striking in the same direction of 051°/46°. Another shear zone is located along the eastern wall of the trench and has a strike and dip of 207°/70°. The fracturing observed in this trench occurs mainly in the southwest region with two set of fractures occurring in the northwest region. The northwest region fractures are in the directions of 169°/90° and 252°/70°. The southwest region has 5 sets of fractures and they are in the directions of 123°/40°, 161°/80°, 264°/56°, 246°/51° and 176°/72°.

**TRENCH 3 (435638E, 5425839N):**

Sample 3a (378 457)

Trench 3 is approximately 2-4m x 14m in size and contains mafic metavolcanics, a diabase dyke, 6 quartz veins and 10 fractures. The mafic metavolcanics are very fine grained, massive and the south end of this trench is very rusty and gossanous. One diabase dike, medium grained and dark grey in colour, approximately 1m wide x 12m long is located to the east of the trench and it intrudes the trench at the north end. This dyke has a strike of 338° at its north end and a strike of 355° at its south end. The south

end of the trench contains 5 quartz veins. One quartz vein is approximately 6cm wide x 1.4m long and has a strike and dip of  $165^{\circ}/86^{\circ}$  W. This quartz vein has been displaced by a fracture running in the direction of  $226^{\circ}/58^{\circ}$  and has displaced the quartz vein by 15cm. Two other quartz veins are approximately 4cm wide x 1m long and strike in the directions of  $026^{\circ}$  and  $064^{\circ}$ . Another quartz vein is approximately 4cm wide x 1m long and has a strike and dip of  $279^{\circ}/75^{\circ}$  N. Another smaller quartz vein is approximately 6cm wide x 0.5m long and has a strike and dip of  $171^{\circ}/90^{\circ}$ . The sixth quartz vein is located in the east central region of the trench and is approximately 5cm wide x 1m long and has a strike and dip of  $066^{\circ}/63^{\circ}$  SE. One fracture is located in the north end of the trench and has a strike and dip of  $192^{\circ}/75^{\circ}$ . The other fractures in this trench are mainly located in the central to southern region and are in the directions of  $166^{\circ}/83^{\circ}$ ,  $149^{\circ}/61^{\circ}$ ,  $149^{\circ}/64^{\circ}$ ,  $179^{\circ}/84^{\circ}$ ,  $226^{\circ}/58^{\circ}$  and  $172^{\circ}/79^{\circ}$ ,  $189^{\circ}/74^{\circ}$  and  $173^{\circ}/80^{\circ}$ . A small folded shear zone is located just south of this trench and is in the directions of  $028^{\circ}$  at its north end and  $343^{\circ}$  at its south end. There are a few quartz veins that sit just outside the perimeter of the trench and they are each approximately 6-8cm wide x 0.5-1m long. They are in the directions of  $048^{\circ}/90^{\circ}$ ,  $229^{\circ}/90^{\circ}$ ,  $036^{\circ}/56^{\circ}$  and  $029^{\circ}$ .

**TRENCH 4 (435624E, 5425841N):**

*Samples 4 (378458)*

Trench 4 is approximately 8-9m x 15-17m in size and contains mafic metavolcanics, 6 quartz veins and 5 fractures. The mafic metavolcanics are very fine grained, dark blue-green in colour, massive and rusty. This trench contains several quartz veins that range in widths from 6cm to 20cm. The largest vein is located in the centre of the trench and is approximately 20cm wide x 12m long. The northeast portion of the vein has a strike and dip of  $223^{\circ}/60^{\circ}$  NE. The southwest portion of the vein has a strike and dip of  $286^{\circ}/54^{\circ}$  N. A shear zone runs parallel to this quartz vein and has the same size, strike and dip. Two smaller quartz veins are located on either side of the larger quartz vein in the eastern region of the trench. One quartz vein is 6-8cm wide x 1m long and has a strike of  $211^{\circ}$ . The other quartz vein is 10cm wide x 1m long and has a strike of  $244^{\circ}$ . Another quartz vein is located in the eastern region of the trench and is approximately 15cm wide x 1m long and has a strike and dip of  $290^{\circ}/90^{\circ}$ . There are 5 fractures in this trench and they are in the directions of  $175^{\circ}/73^{\circ}$ ,  $165^{\circ}/75^{\circ}$ ,  $189^{\circ}/80^{\circ}$ ,  $152^{\circ}/72^{\circ}$  and  $249^{\circ}/79^{\circ}$ .

**TRENCH 5 (435624E, 5425860N):**

*Sample 5a, 5b, (378459 + 378460)*

Trench 5 is approximately 7-12m x 6-9m in size and contains mafic metavolcanics, a porphyry dyke, quartz veins, fractures and a shear zone. The mafic metavolcanics are very fine grained, dark blue-green in colour and very rusty and massive with numerous fractures. The porphyry dyke is located in the southwest region of the trench and is medium grained, massive and creamy-grey in colour. One small porphyry dyke is visible on the north side of the trench but due to sand, gravel and water cover, contacts could not be observed. Both porphyry dyke showings have a common strike of  $206^{\circ}$ . The far west side of the trench contains two quartz veins both 8cm wide and 1m long and have a strike of  $185^{\circ}$ . Another quartz vein is located on the southeast side of the trench and is approximately 8cm wide x 1m long and has a strike and dip of  $346^{\circ}/60^{\circ}$  SW. The fractures observed in the trench are in the directions of  $190^{\circ}/70^{\circ}$ ,  $171^{\circ}/81^{\circ}$ ,  $185^{\circ}/90^{\circ}$  and

029°/55°. The far west side of the trench contain a shear zone in the direction of 185°/90°. One quartz vein is located 2m to the southwest of the trench area and is 8cm wide x 1m long and strikes at 219°.

**TRENCH 6 (435615E, 5425883N):**

*Samples 5c, 5d, 5e, 5f, 5g (#378461, 378462, 378463, 378464, 378465)*

Trench 6 is approximately 5-9m x 12-14m in size and contains mafic metavolcanics, porphyry dykes, quartz veins and fractures. The mafic metavolcanics are dark blue-green in colour and very rusty and massive with one area on the east-central side of the trench with visible volcanic pillows. The porphyry dykes strike 200°, are creamy-grey in colour, medium grained and massive and occur at the southeast and far east sides of the trench. The quartz veins range in widths from 6-15cm and are all hosted in the mafic metavolcanics. The largest quartz vein is located along the northwest side and ranges in width from 12 to 15cm and approximately 5m long. The northern most point of this vein has a strike and dip of 184°/43° W. The southern most point of this vein has a strike and dip of 200°/54° W. The change in orientation occurs at approximately 3m from the north end of the trench. Another quartz vein observed is located in the southeast area of the trench and is approximately 30cm in width and 1m in length. This vein has a strike and dip of 155°/85° W and seems to disappear as it is traced into the trench. Another quartz vein it located 2m north of the previous vein and is also 30cm in width. This vein has a strike of 200°. A smaller vein, 6cm wide x 1m long, is located in the northeast region of the trench and has a strike and dip of 160°/80° W. One quartz vein is located just east of the trenched area and is 15cm wide x 0.5m long and has a strike of 189°. Several fractures occur in this trench in the directions of 160°/80°, 077°/40° and 250°/50°. A small shear zone is also located just east of the trenched area and strikes at 195°.

**TRENCH 7 (435699E, 5425877N):**

*Sample 6a, 6b*

Trench 7 is approximately 10m x 12m in size and contains one quartz vein and a small visible area of mafic metavolcanic rocks. The quartz vein within this trench is approximately 30cm wide and 3m long and has a strike and dip of 167°/85° W. Due to the sand, gravel and water cover in this trench, further observations could not be made.

**TRENCH 8 (435743E, 5425764N):**

*Sample*

Trench 8 is approximately 6m x 14m in size and contains mafic metavolcanics, volcanics pillows, 8 quartz veins, 7 fractures and a shear zone. The mafic metavolcanics are very fine grained, dark blue-green in colour, massive and rusty in the southeast region of the trench. The northwest region of the trench contains volcanic pillows. The 7 fractures in this trench are all vertical and are in the directions of 189°, 262°, 202°, two at 196° and two at 154°. Four of these fractures displace three quartz veins in the trench. One displaced quartz vein is located in the southeast region and has a strike of 286°. The fracture occurred after the emplacement of the quartz vein and has caused a 10cm offset. Another displaced quartz vein is located in the northeast region and has a strike and dip of 315°/80° NE. The offset with this quartz vein is also 10cm. The third displaced quartz vein is located in the northern region of the trench and is approximately 6-7cm wide.

This quartz vein has been displaced in two places and has caused the three sections of vein to have the strike of  $342^\circ$ ,  $322^\circ$  and  $322^\circ$ . The offsets between the three sections are each 15cm.

**TRENCH 9 (435753E, 5425783N):**

*Sample 6a, ~~6b~~ (378466)*

Trench 9 is approximately 6m x 20m in size and contains mafic metavolcanics, 6 quartz veins and a shear zone. The mafic volcanics are very fine grained, dark blue-green in colour and sheared in the direction of  $255^\circ$ . The southwest region of the trench displays volcanic pillows that are less sheared. The largest quartz vein in this trench is located in the central region and is a quartz stockwork. The main orientation of the quartz vein on the western wall is  $097^\circ/86^\circ$  and a branch of quartz approximately 4m long extending from this point is in the direction of  $106^\circ$  at its midpoint and  $140^\circ$  at its furthest point. Another branch of quartz is approximately 4.3m long and is in the direction of  $070^\circ/88^\circ$  SE. Both of these branches of quartz pinches out at their furthest most points away from the large quartz vein. A smaller branch of quartz approximately 1.5m long is in the direction of  $066^\circ$ , it too pinches out at its furthest most point. Other smaller quartz veins are located in the northeast region of the trench and are each 2cm wide x 1.5-2m long and strike in the direction of  $066^\circ$ . Another set of two quartz veins are located in the east region of the trench and are each 3cm wide x 1.5m long and strike in the direction of  $052^\circ$ .

**TRENCH 10 (436318E, 5426126N):**

*No Samples 66 (378467)*

Trench 10 is the largest trench, approximately 25m x 30m in size and contains mafic metavolcanics, porphyry dykes and 3 quartz veins. The mafic metavolcanics are very fine grained, dark blue-green in colour and one area of the trench displays volcanic pillows. The porphyry dykes are more frequent in this trench than in all of the other trenches combined. The southeast region of the trench is one large area of porphyry. The other porphyry dykes seem to be branching from this area, but due to sand and gravel cover, further observations could not be made. The general direction of these dykes is that of  $338^\circ$  and they range in size from 30cm to 2m. One set of quartz veins in this trench is approximately 30-35cm wide x 3-4m long and strike in the direction of  $036^\circ$ . Another quartz vein is approximately 10cm wide x 3m long and strikes in the direction of  $084^\circ$ . This particular quartz vein has been intruded by a porphyry dyke striking in the direction of  $110^\circ$ . There doesn't seem to be any displacement of the quartz vein. Due to the sand and gravel cover of this trench in several places, further observations could not be made.

**TRENCH 11 (436263E, 5425616N):**

*Samples #7a + 7b - Galbraith 'B' Veri*  
*Samples #8 + #9 (378470 + 378471)*

This trench is approximately 3m wide x 5m long and is located along the 404 Road. It contains sheared mafic metavolcanics with a strike and dip of  $210^\circ/89^\circ$ . Due to sand and gravel cover, further observations could not be made.

**TRENCH 12 (436298E, 5425560N):**

This trench is located along the 404 Road, approximately 65m southeast of trench 11 and is approximately 2m wide x 14m long. The trench contains sheared mafic metavolcanics with a strike and dip of 224°/89°.

**TRENCH 13 (435230E, 5425534N):**

This trench is approximately 4m wide x 6m long and is located along the 404 Road. It contains sheared mafic metavolcanics with a strike and dip of 218°/89°. Due to sand and gravel cover, further observations could not be made.

## Menary Sampling Program April 19<sup>th</sup>-21st, 2010.

- 3 person sampling team; geologist (John Archibald), P.Geo.; prospector (Perry English); field supervisor/coordinator and ATV driver (Ron Rivet)
- approx. 14 kms. from Hwy. 71 east of Nestor Falls along No. 404 Logging Rd.(crosses property)
- approx. 2 kms. off-road to Wagg Showing-pits, trenches, old stamp mill, dumped core, muck pile and minor tailings
- Observed at least 6 blasted pits/trenches on qtz veining within mafic/pillowed volcanics
- Observed white sugary to drusy qtz. to dk. smokey grey qtz.w. blebs/fractures w. rusty min. sulphides (py, po, cpy reddish to bluish grey) in dilation type fracture filling on east-west trend, steeply dipping to north/vertical to flat lying dipping southeasterly
- Sixth pit off to S.E. of main showing in stripped etc. area in shrd. mafic volcs. w. qtz.vng.
- Sample #7 from Galbraith 'B' showing on N.E. corner of property; qtz. veining hosted by f.g. gabbro
- Sample #8 from Ni-Cu showing along roadway southwest of Main Wagg showing; semi-massive f.g. sulphides (py, po, cpy) in gabbro host rocks (part of HudBay Ni-Cu Zone found on east side of claim block?)

### Sample Descriptions

(GPS taken on NAD 27)

<u>Occurrence/Pit Number</u>	<u>Sample #</u>	<u>GPS Easting</u>	<u>Northing</u>	<u>Desc. of Sample/Rock</u>
Wagg #1 –Main #1 Pit (Muck Pile)		15U0435672	5425550	wht.qtz.vein material w. lam.bdg.
Wagg #1 – Pit #2 – qtz. vng.		15U0435723	5425631	rusty M.V./qtz.vng + sulph. - pit/hoe area-pic# 4
Wagg #1 –Pit #3 (to N.E. Main Vn.)				qtz. vng + sulph. in vng.(py,po)
Wagg #1 – Pit #4 (to N.W. Main Vn.)		15U0435641	5425641	series qtz. slashes in shrd. volcs.(dipping south-flat)
Wagg #1 – Pit #5 to N.W.of Main Vn./showing				mineralized qtz.vng./slashes, tension fractures
Wagg #6 – 2-3 pits/stripped etc. to S.E. Main Showing		15U0435778	5425569	series shrd. volcs. w.qtz.vng.
Area #7 – Galbraith 'B' Showing		15U0436780	5426624	series qtz. slashes/fract.f in f.g. gabbro ; stripped vng for 125 ft.
Area #8 – Rdside Occ.(S.W.Wagg #1)		15U0436293	5425391	qtz. vng. in min. Gb-semi-massive f.g. py/po/cpy- old Ni-Cu showing (HudBay)







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Name:	<b>Archibald, John</b>
Address:	<b>Unit 15-16 668 Middleway Avenue</b>
City/Province:	<b>Concord, Ontario</b>
Postal/Zip Code:	<b>L4K 3V2, Canada</b>

Arrival Date:	<b>4/21/2010</b>
Departure Date:	<b>4/23/2010</b>
Invoice No.:	<b>153145</b>
Room No.:	<b>119</b>
PO Number:	

Date	Charge Description	Charges	Payments
4/21/2010	Aalto's - CK # 3830-- Time: 20:59 Rev: 4	\$15.31	
4/21/2010	Guest Room Charge - Room # 119	\$84.00	
4/21/2010	Guest Room Charge G.S.T. - G.S.T. on Guest Room Charge 5.00%	\$4.20	
4/21/2010	City Tax - Accommodation Tax 5.00%	\$4.20	
4/21/2010	Guest Room Charge P.S.T. - P.S.T. on Guest Room Charge 7.00%	\$5.88	
4/21/2010	G.S.T. - G.S.T. on Misc Items 5.00%	\$0.21	
4/22/2010	Debit Card - Payment - Thank You		(\$212.29)
4/22/2010	Guest Room Charge - Room # 119	\$84.00	
4/22/2010	Guest Room Charge G.S.T. - G.S.T. on Guest Room Charge 5.00%	\$4.20	
4/22/2010	City Tax - Accommodation Tax 5.00%	\$4.20	
4/22/2010	Guest Room Charge P.S.T. - P.S.T. on Guest Room Charge 7.00%	\$5.88	
4/22/2010	G.S.T. - G.S.T. on Misc Items 5.00%	\$0.21	
Totals:		\$212.29	(\$212.29)

G.S.T. Total: \$8.82

P.S.T. Total: \$11.76

City Tax Total \$8.40

**Balance Due:**

**\$0.00**

I agree that my liability for this bill is not waived and agree to be held personally liable in the event that the indicated person, company or association fails to pay for any part or the full amount of these charges. Interest of 2% per month (24% per annum) will be charged on any overdue balance after 30 days.

**X Signature:** \_\_\_\_\_

G.S.T. Number: 866395221RT0001

# BEST WESTERN LAKESIDE INN

Apr 21, 2010  
6:49 am

LAKESIDE INN &  
CONVENTION CTR  
470 FIRST AVENUE SOUTH  
KENORA ON

470 1ST AVE. SOUTH  
KENORA, ON P9N1W5  
Telephone: (807)468-5521 Fax: (807)468-4734

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CARD 5821630012\*\*\*\*\*  
ACCOUNT TYPE SAVINGS  
DATE 2010/04/21  
TIME 1100 06:46:15  
RECEIPT NUMBER  
S30611555-001-399-005-0

Folio #: 116216  
Room Number: 307  
Rate: \$126.58  
Pay Method: VA7367

10  
21, 2010

PURCHASE  
TOTAL

**\$854.85** n only

**APPROVED**

AUTH# 840198 00-001  
THANK YOU

CARDHOLDER COPY

Reference	Voucher	Room	Debit	Credit
Auto Posted		307	\$126.58	
Auto Posted		307	\$1.50	
Auto Posted		307	\$0.08	
Auto Posted		307	\$6.33	
Auto Posted		307	\$6.33	
04-981-9586	0004 536F	307	\$2.00	
RESTARUANT	1765	307	\$7.93	
04/20/10 Room postings		307	\$126.58	
04/20/10 Destination Mkt Fee		307	\$1.50	
04/20/10 GST MARKETING FI		307	\$0.08	
04/20/10 G.S.T. 5%		307	\$6.33	
04/20/10 ROOM TAX 5%		307	\$6.33	
04/21/10 Transfer Debit	From Folio #116215 English, Perry	306	\$281.64	
04/21/10 Transfer Debit	From Folio #116217 Archabal, John	310	\$281.64	
04/21/10 INTERAC	CHECKED-OUT	307		\$854.85

Balance: \$0.00

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Signature \_\_\_\_\_

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 EOSCIENCE ASSESSMENT  
 OFFICE



Invoice No. Informational  
Date 29-Apr-2010  
Work Order No. TO109857  
Order No. Kings Bay Gold/Project: MENARY TWP

Attn: COD SGS Minerals  
John Archibald  
Kings Bay Gold  
c/o 304  
65 Front Street East, Toronto  
ON  
  
Canada

## PROFORMA INVOICE

Item	Quantity	Unit Price	Amount
Dry, crush to 75%, split to 250g and pulverize to 85%/List2010	21	8.15	171.15
Sample Weight, Reporting of weights	21	1.15	24.15
Gold, platinum and palladium by fire assay lead collection/Au	21	17.00	357.00
34 Elements by Aqua Regia Digestion/ICP-OES Finish	1	12.75	12.75
Total Services			565.05
Tax			0.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>CAD</b>		<b>565.05</b>