Excalibur Resources Ltd.

Technical Report on the Summer/Fall 2010 Sturgeon Lake Soil Sampling and Drill Program

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July 8, 2011

Summary

In the summer and fall of 2010, Excalibur Resources Ltd. carried out a soil geochemistry and drilling program on the Sturgeon Lake property located 90km northeast of the town of Ignace, Ontario, and roughly 10km east of the old Sturgeon Lake/Mattabi/Lyon Lake mines. A series of strong strata-bound geophysical conductors run roughly E-W across the property. The soil geochemistry program consisted of enzyme leech and SGH sampling, with the purpose of determining and refining targets of interest within the geophysical conductors. A total of 3784.10 m of drilling was completed over 21 holes across the western half of the property. The purpose of the drilling was to determine the nature of the geophysical targets and, along with the soil geochemistry, determine which targets would be ideal to follow up on for a future drilling program.

Barren disseminated to stringer sulphide mineralization was encountered in most holes, with a few holes returning anomalous Zn grades (up to 0.15% over 9.4m). Hole SL-10-2 and SL-10-17 also intersected zones of anomalous gold, with grades in SL-10-02 reaching as high as 0.42g/t Au over 1.28m, and up to 1.07g/t over 0.5m in SL-10-17. Several holes were also drilled into the large magnetite iron formation in the north-eastern portion of the project area. SL-10-17 and SL-10-19 intersected an approximately 54.5m (true width) zone with an average grade of 22.5% Fe. SL-10-18, which was located 1km to the west of SL-10-17, also intersected two magnetite rich lenses grading 25.0% Fe over 7.09m and 21.7% Fe over 42.82m. Several planned targets were not drilled due to terrain conditions during the drill program, and would be suitable for a future winter program.

The soil geochemistry was conducted over 48km of cut line. The program identified several areas which warrant follow up work. The SGH survey, which ranked potential targets on a scale of 1.0 to 6.0, identified an area SW of Karen Lake as being a 6.0 target for VMS mineralization. Several other areas had “good” ratings of 5.0 to 5.5. An area in and around the magnetite iron formation in the north-eastern portion of the property was rated 5.0 for gold mineralization. Due to the swampy terrain, there are large gaps in the enzyme leech data, but Zn anomalies were identified in several locations, and in particular around the northern end of Glitter Lake.

Table of Contents

Figures and Tables

Introduction

This report references exploration work done during the 2010 field season on the Sturgeon Lake Project for Excalibur Resources Ltd. (XBR). The project was an attempt to further evaluate targets acquired by previous geological and geophysical work on the property for possible Sturgeon Lake style VMS deposits, as well as to evaluate the magnetite iron formation for possible gold mineralization.

Field work began in early June with a program of targeted geochemical soil sampling based on previous geological and geophysical surveys on the property. A total of 48 line kilometres of sampling were completed. Samples were tested and evaluated for Soil Gas Hydrocarbons, as well as with Enzyme Leach where non-organic samples were available.

A program of diamond drilling was carried out in order to evaluate the geophysical and geochemical targets at depth, with a focus on the stratigraphy and mineralogy present on the property. A total of 3784.10 m of drilling was completed over 21 holes, into 13 target areas. Drilling the most prospective targets delineated by previous work was not accomplished in the 2010 season due to logistical difficulties, mainly that some of the targets are located in swamps that were impassable in the summer/fall months.

Location, Access, and Infrastructure

The XBR Sturgeon Lake property is located approximately 90 km northeast of the town of Ignace, Ontario, and spans the Bell Lake, Dunne Lake, and Mountairy Lake areas in the Patricia Mining Division of Northwestern Ontario **(Figure 1)**. The base camp was located approximately 10 km east of Glitter Lake at UTM coordinates ZONE 15, 671111E, 5523806N (NAD 83) on a sand esker, allowing for excellent drainage after rainfall. The camp was able to accommodate 23 people in six sleeping tents on one side of the road, and a kitchen, an office, a core shack, a saw shack, a dry with showers, storage, and first aid/cook tent on the other side of the road, along with fuel, generator, water well, leach pits, and weeping tile bed. Communications included internet, phone, and television via satellite receiver.

Access to the property is gained via the Brightsands Road, a logging road off kilometre 88 of the Graham Forestry Road north of Highway 17. Due to a caribou corridor on the east side of the property, a permit from the Ontario Ministry of Northern Development, Mines and Forestry is required to use the Brightsands Road. Though not regularly maintained, the Brightsands Road provided excellent access throughout the field season. The Graham Forestry road is maintained year-round.

Over the course of the 2010 work season approximately 10.1 km of new trails were cut for access to soil sampling lines and to diamond drill sites on the property. The work was done by a combination of backhoe and bulldozer by contractors from both Elk Construction and Distinctive Drilling. During the program, a memorandum of understanding was signed with the Fort Francis Northern Wilderness Outfitters' Lodge on Glitter Lake to the effect that trails would not be cut within one mile of the shoreline of the lake, impeding the acquisition of several of the drilling targets this season. However, access to some of the geochemical lines around the lake was provided by Northern Wilderness Outfitters via floatplane.

48,019 m of north-south running lines were cut for ease of geochemical soil sampling. The lines were cut over geophysical targets discovered by airborne survey, with spacing at 100 to 200 metres. All line cutting work was done by Haveman Brothers Forestry Services Ltd.

The area of study for the 2010 field season was roughly 16 km wide, from the east shore of Glitter Lake to the west shore of Dunne Lake.

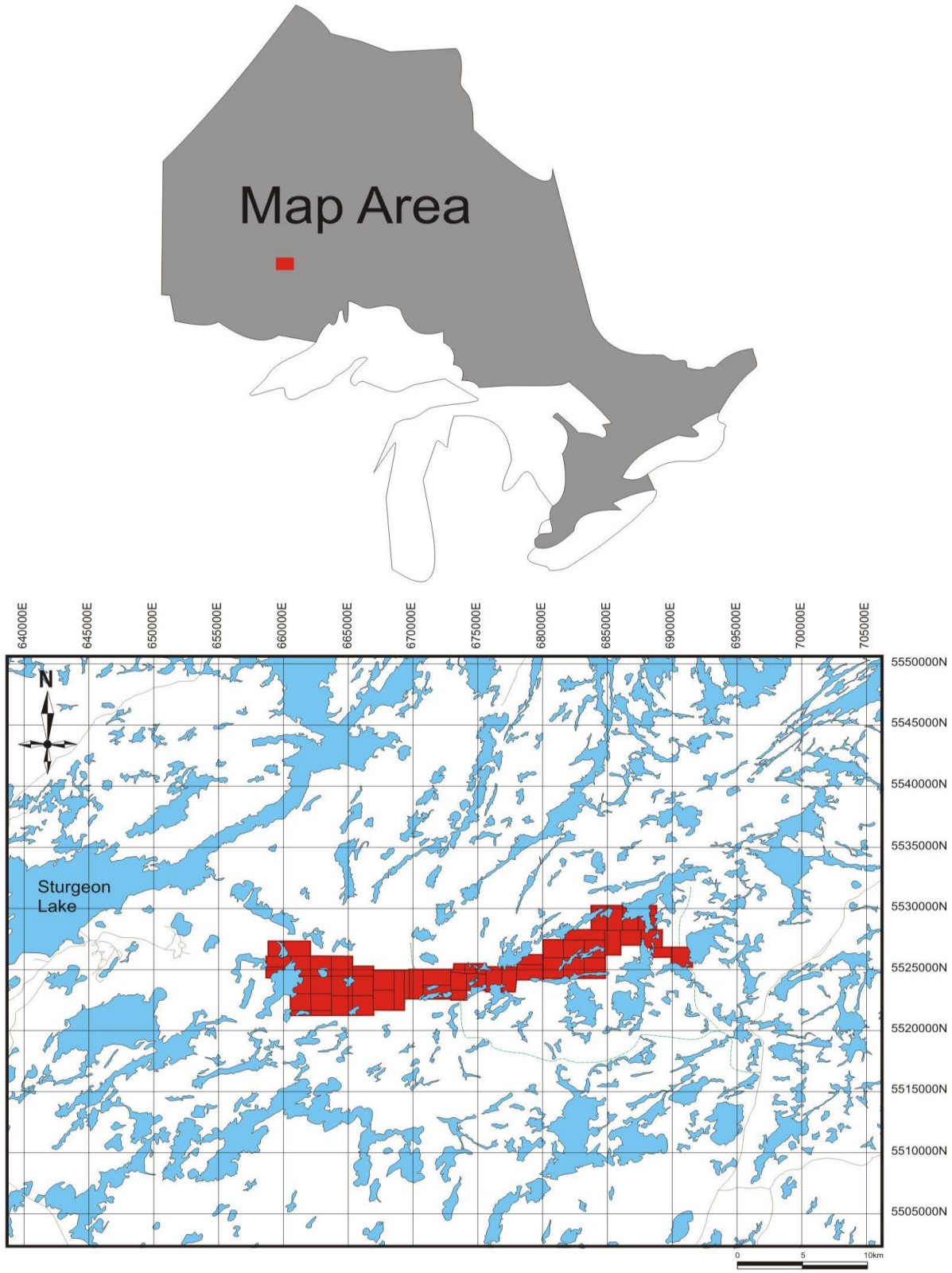

Figure 1: Sturgeon Lake claim group and location.

Claims

The Excalibur Sturgeon Lake property is made up of 52 contiguous claims in the north of the Bell Lake, Dunne Lake, and Mountairy Lake areas, and the south of the Hilltop Lake area. All claims are 100% owned by XBR. From west to east the property is about 35 km long, and about 6 km north-south at its widest. The following is a list of current claims:

4211277	4211354	4224364	4256062
4211278	4211355	4224365	4256110
4211279	4211357	4224366	4257093
4211280	4211358	4224370	4257094
4211281	4211359	4224403	4257095
4211282	4211362	4224437	4258037
4211344	4211363	4224438	4258038
4211345	4211365	4224439	4258039
4211347	4211368	4224440	4258040
4211348	4211369	4224474	4256109
4211349	4224361	4224475	4258714
4211350	4224362	4224476	4258715
4211353	4224363	4224477	4259017

The claims for the western part of the property where the 2010 work was carried out are shown in **Figure 2**.

Native Agreements

On June 28, 2010, a Memorandum of Understanding was signed between XBR and Lac des Milles Lacs First Nation. This included the rental of two ATVs by XBR for use over the summer, and the hiring and training of a worker from Lac des Milles Lacs First Nation for core sawing and sampling. Two core techs were hired from them over the course of the 2010 field season.

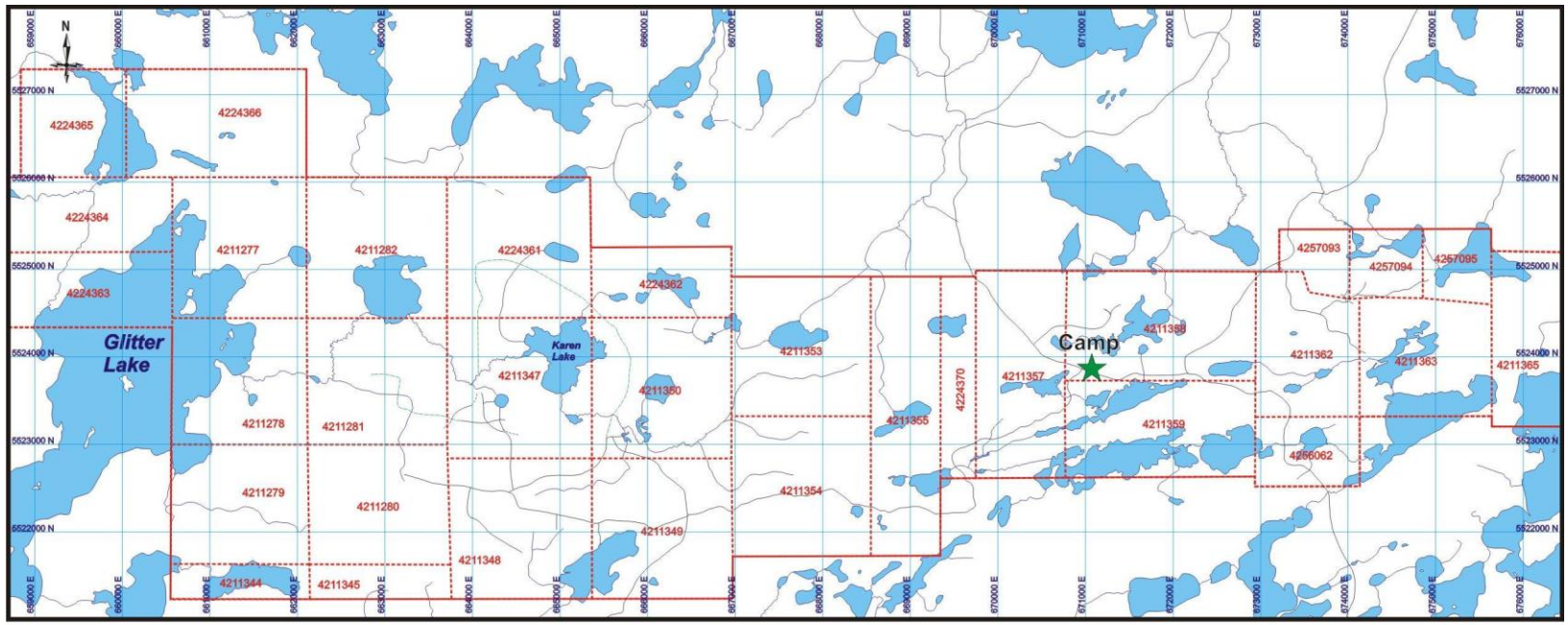

Figure 2: Western Sturgeon Lake claims.

Physical Features, Vegetation, and Wildlife

The XBR Sturgeon Lake property is situated in a topographic area dominated by Pleistocene glacial morphology, with mainly eskers and moraines interspersed with swamps and bogs. The glacial features mainly trend east-northeast to north-northeast. Topography is generally flat to rolling, mainly between 400 and 450 m above sea level. There are many small to medium sized lakes with generally good drainage in the area, the largest being Glitter Lake in the west and Sassafras and Long Neck Lakes in the east.

Outcrop exposure is poor across most of the property due to overburden cover up to tens of metres thickness. Most outcrops are small and located along lakeshore and along roads, with some in more recently logged areas or on high ground. Vegetation in the high-ground areas is mostly jack pine, spruce, birch, and poplar; low-ground swampy areas are mainly sphagnum and Labrador tea, with myrtle near the lakeshores. Thick alder stands are present throughout the property, further hindering traverses. Wildlife encountered during the season included black bears, moose, wolves, foxes, partridge, skunks, eagles, owls, whiskey jacks, crows, and squirrels.

There is a migration corridor for a small herd of caribou (approximately 300 head) that runs north-south through the eastern portion of the property, just to the east of Grissom Lake. This corridor represents the southern most extent for caribou in Canada, and is important during the calving season (~June to August). The corridor crosses the Brightsands Road, and as a result, a travel restriction of no more than five trips per week in and out of camp was enforced during the calving season to try and minimize human impact to the herd. The company worked closely with the Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources (MNR) to help protect these calving grounds, and an understanding was reached where exploration for the 2010 season would be restricted to the western half of the property. Conversations with the MNR have indicated that exploration in the eastern half of the property is possible with the appropriate permits in place.

Property History

Exploration of the XBR Sturgeon Lake property has included mainly aerial geophysics with some diamond drilling, due mainly to the extent of Pleistocene overburden present. Projects in the area have mainly been interested in finding Sturgeon Lake-style VMS deposits.

In 1957 N.A. Timmins Exploration Ltd. conducted an 8-hole, 4366 foot drilling program into the iron formation in the north-central area of the property. The iron formation was discovered by prospectors using magnetometer surveys. The company then conducted a follow-up aeromagnetic survey 1960.

In 1969 Canadian Javelin Ltd. carried out a combined airborne magnetic and electromagnetic survey in the Post Lake area. Approximately 155.1 line miles were surveyed.

In 1970, several groups carried out exploration on what is now the Excalibur property. Amax Exploration Inc. conducted a geological field survey in the Add Group claims surrounding Karen Lake and Add Lake. The survey included mapping of outcrops along cut lines on the property with interest in the lithology, structure, and mineralization in the area. Shield Geophysics Ltd. also conducted magnetic and electromagnetic surveys of the Add Group claims. A 145 mile airborne EM survey was flown on the properties just east of the Add Group claims by Questor Surveys Ltd. for Ranworth Explorations Ltd. One 219-foot drill hole was drilled on the property near Glitter Lake as part of a Newconex Canadian Exploration Ltd. project.

In 1971 there were several projects in the area. Canorama Explorations Ltd. conducted a geological and geochemical survey on a group of claims just south of Karen Lake. Much of the soil sampling was hindered by thick organic cover in the area. Norbaska Mines Ltd. conducted magnetometer and electromagnetic surveys as well as 2306 feet of drilling in seven holes in the group of claims north of Longneck Lake. Louvicort Goldfields Corp. Ltd. carried out 2521 feet of drilling in six holes on the south shore of Glitter Lake.

In 1972 Amax Exploration Ltd. drilled 2074 feet over five holes between Glitter Lake and Karen Lake, and Mattagami Lake Mines Ltd. drilled 8085 feet over 13 holes in the Claw Lake/Hump Lake areas.

In 1973 L. J. Cunningham conducted a VLF EM survey on some of the Add Lake group claims northeast of Karen Lake.

In 1974 William H. Meakin drilled 8 holes over 1060 feet on several claims north of Longneck Lake. He also conducted a VLF EM survey in that area.

In 1984 the Noranda Exploration Company Ltd. conducted an airborne magnetic survey across much of the area that is now the central and eastern portions of the XBR property. Then in 1985 they drilled 1144 feet in 3 holes near Mountairy Lake.

In 1992 Hemlo Gold Mines Ltd. and Noranda Exploration Co. Ltd. conducted a program of exploration targeting the Benderite showing west of Div Lake. Their work included magnetometer and induced polarization surveys, as well as drilling six holes totalling 780 feet. A small amount of further prospecting was done on the Benderite showing in 1993 by Adam Benderite.

In 2009 Geotech Ltd. carried out a 1069 line kilometre VTEM airborne survey on behalf of Excalibur Resources Ltd. They picked 713 EM anomalies in the area, of which 21 were Maxwell Modelled.

Regional Geology

The XBR Sturgeon Lake property is located in the Savant Lake-Sturgeon Lake greenstone belt in the Wabigoon Subprovince, and is on-strike with several known economic mineral deposits. This includes the Mattabi, Lyon Lake, Sturgeon Lake, F group, and Creek Zone, all of which are VMS style Zn-Cu-Pb deposits.

Detailed mapping and re-logging of drill core by Morton et al. resulted in the delineation of the Sturgeon Lake Caldera complex. The complex is approximately 30 km in strike length and up to 4500 m thick. Morton et al. subdivided the caldera fill into three sequences: pre-caldera basaltic flows, early caldera felsic pyroclastics and breccias with minor intermediate flows, and late caldera felsic to andesitic flows and volcaniclastic/sedimentary rocks.

Structural controls on the region include a great deal of syn-volcanic faults with abundant horst and graben structures, with later deformation causing macro-scale folding of the caldera complex. Most of the rocks have undergone greenschist facies metamorphism, though amphibole facies rocks are present in the eastern and southern margins of the caldera complex.

All of the known VMS deposits in the Sturgeon Lake greenstone belt occur along or near felsic-mafic contacts in the metavolcanic sequences, which appear to continue trending east into the XBR group of claims and 'pinch off' between two large plutonic intrusions. The syn-volcanic structures also exhibit control over the placement and morphology of the economic mineral deposits, and have yet to be sufficiently studied on the XBR claims.

Property Geology and Mineralization

The geology of the XBR Sturgeon Lake property is shown on **Figure 3**. The area is dominated by felsic to mafic metavolcanics and metasediments, with felsic to intermediate intrusions to the north and south. Bedding in the volcanic and metasedimentary units is generally oriented east-west and subvertical, younging northward. The intrusions appear to have been emplaced after the volcanic/sedimentary packages, and consist mainly of syenite (north) and diorite (south) with cross-cutting granitic and pegmatitic dikes.

Metamorphic grade on the property is generally upper greenschist to lower amphibolites facies. Visible foliations tend to be subparallel to bedding both in surface exposures and in drill core. Regional stresses have flattened or distorted much of the primary texture, including pumaceous fragments, pillow selvages, and clasts, however there are some 'islands' where primary textures are relatively intact. The sedimentary packages consist of metapelites and metawackes metamorphosed to garnet biotite schist and/or garnet staurolite biotite schist.

The property includes abundant sulphide mineralization in several horizons and a large magnetite iron formation, as well as some recently discovered gold-bearing veins. Surface expression of mineralization is rare on the property because of the significant overburden. There is one exposed stratabound sulphide horizon at surface running east-west on the property for about 1 km near drill site SL-10-02. It is mainly composed of disseminate, stringer, and massive (>50% sulphide) pyrrhotite with subrounded pebble-sized quartz/chert clasts. The horizon varies in width from 10 cm to ~7 m. Other horizons showing this style of mineralization have been observed in drill core from several holes. Both historic and recent drilling has confirmed the presence, if not the extent, of the iron formation in the north-central area of the property. There is only minor observed surface expression of the iron formation, but in drill core the iron formation consists of very fine grained bands of magnetite in stratified beds, and more study is required to understand the provenance and nature of this mineralization. The gold-bearing zones occur in highly silicified areas that may be associated with the iron formation, but more study is required for this mineralization as well.

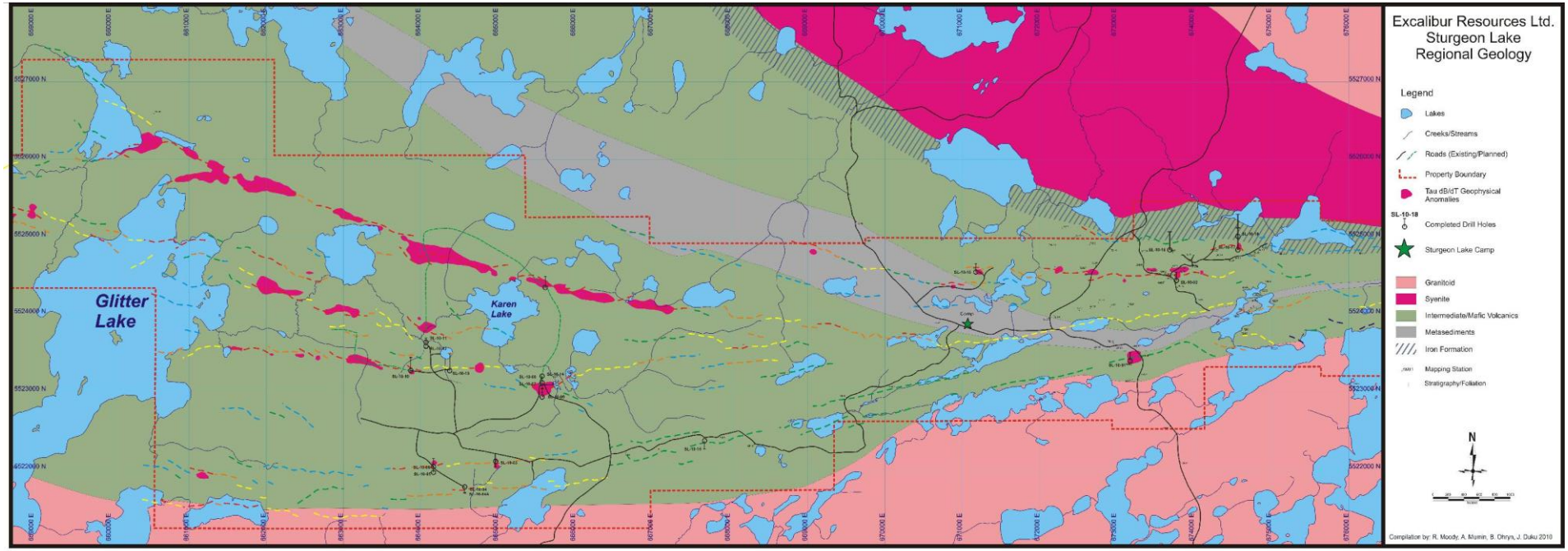

Figure 3: Sturgeon Lake Regional Geology

2010 Work Program

Personnel

Geological services, including soil sampling, field mapping, drill targeting, and core logging, were accomplished by Ahmad Mumin, B.Sc. and Ryan Moody, B.Sc. Assistance during the summer months was provided by two undergraduate geology students: Julius Duku and Byron Ohryn. Dr. Hamid Mumin, P.Geo. oversaw the geological aspect of the program.

XBR commissioned some claim staking in the area over the course of the summer, which was accomplished by Byron Ohryn, Ken Venema, and William Roberts.

Camp management and cook duties were performed by Howard Stewart throughout the field season, except in the period from mid-September to late October when cooking duties were taken on by Dale Barrett. The base camp was set up in May by contractors from Haveman Brothers Forestry Services Ltd. of Thunder Bay, Ontario, who also cut all the lines used for geochemical sampling.

Trail excavation during the field season was accomplished by contractors from both Elk Construction Ltd. and Distinctive Drilling Ltd., using equipment rented from Elk Construction.

The drilling program was carried out by Distinctive Drilling Ltd. using one drill that was moved between setups by a combination of skidder and backhoe.

Core sawing, sampling, and camp duties were performed during the drilling program by two workers hired from the Lac des Milles Lacs First Nation, Tyler Klauzinski and Billy Peters.

First Aid and medical services were provided over the course of the drilling by Stacey Dawson and David Wagstaff of Remote Medical Services of Calgary, Alberta.

Groceries and sample shipment/storage services were supplied to the camp by Lee Kennard of Gramma's Groceries of Ignace, Ontario.

Soil Geochemistry

The 2010 field work program began in June with a targeted soil geochemical survey to evaluate the geophysical anomalies that were delineated after the airborne geophysics survey flown in 2009. Two analytical techniques were used: Soil Gas Hydrocarbon (SGH) and Enzyme Leach.

A total of 48 km of north-south running lines were cut on the property spaced between 100 and 300 metres apart (**Figure 4**). Several groups of lines were cut in order to assess targets spread across the western half of the property. Samples were taken at 50 metre spacing along the lines and recorded using both relative (line coordinate) and absolute (GPS) coordinate systems. For locations where a soil profile was visible, samples were taken from the upper 10 cm of the "B" horizon for use in both the SGH and Enzyme Leach tests. In locations where a soil profile was unavailable (ie: swamps, peat bogs, and boulder-covered areas) samples were taken from the "O" horizon for use in SGH only. This resulted in some gaps in the Enzyme Leach results, and direct comparison between the two tests cannot be made since they measure different forms of geochemical response.

Soil Gas Hydrocarbon

SGH is a deep-penetrating geochemical technique in which samples from surface are analyzed for 162 hydrocarbon compounds in the C5-C17 range. These hydrocarbons have been mobilized from depth, where they are produced by microorganisms interacting with sulphide zones. Activision labs has developed an in-depth understanding of unique SGH signatures associated with various commodity targets, including Gold, Nickel, VMS, SEDEX, Uranium, Polymetallic, and Copper, as well as for Kimberlites. Various sample media can be used successfully, including soil (any horizon), drill core, rock, peat, lake-bottom sediments and even snow. Unlike other hydrocarbon tests, SGH does not extract or desorb the hydrocarbons from the whole sample. Instead, the test uses a forensic approach to identification, producing a 'signature' for the sample which is compared to the results gathered from other known deposits of a specific type. The signatures are then evaluated based on location data provided by the client to produce a rating for a given target area for the commodity expected to be present at depth. The ratings are based on a system from 1 to 6, with 6 being the highest and best targets. Targets are not classed as "good" unless they have a rating of at least 4.0. A higher rating depends not only on good samples on the target area, but supporting or "pathfinder" SGH classes in the area. The forensic approach of SGH means that it is a "semi-quantitative" test, not designed to have the same level of precision as less sensitive geochemistry tools. This also means there must be a fairly large dataset (>50 samples), including both the target and the surrounding area to produce a meaningful interpretation. It is an exploration tool only, not a traditional assay.

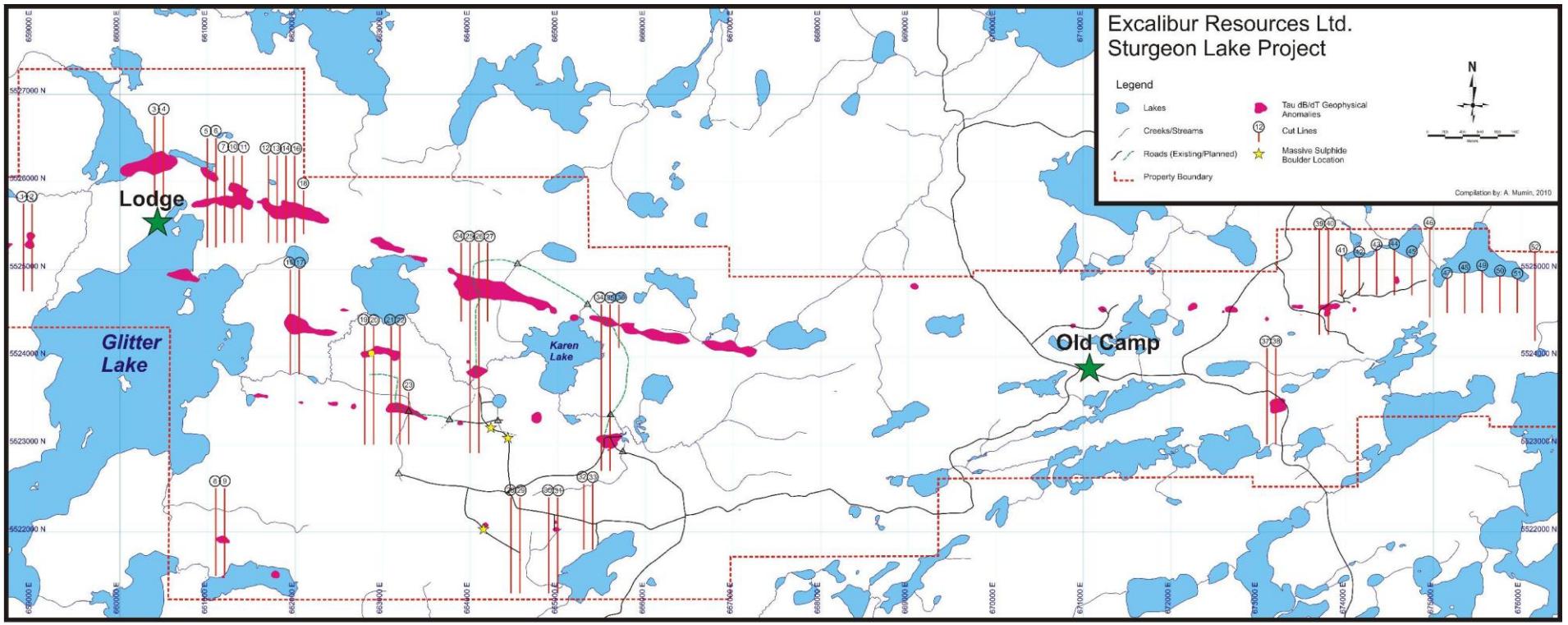

Figure 4: Sturgeon Lake geochem line locations.

Mapping

The geological team accomplished some intermittent mapping during the summer. Outcrops on the property are fairly rare, with exposure estimated at 0.5-1% across the property. Outcrops are most common in areas of logging and along the roads, as well as along the shores of some lakes. The most extensive exposure was in the five kilometres east of the base camp toward the western shore of Dunne Lake, as well as in the logged area around lines 39 and 40. Only minor outcrops were discovered west toward Glitter Lake. Thick underbrush and a lack of a systematic grid cut across the property made mapping in the western area difficult. However, this area was mapped by Amax Exploration Inc. in 1970.

The geology is primarily made up of intermediate to mafic volcanics. Bedding strikes east-west, striking ~75° to 120°, and dips sub-vertically (75° to 90° on either side of the strike). Lapilli tuffs with 1-2cm flattened pumice fragments are common throughout, and are especially visible in the outcrops around lines 39 and 40, where larger rounded pumice fragments up to 10cms in size are visible. There are also small scale half-grabben structures which show evidence of being later filled in with ash/pelitic sediments.

The north eastern portion of the property contains a large syenite pluton that appears intimately associated with the iron formation in that area. This may also be the source of some of the gold mineralization found in that area.

Diamond Drilling

A program of diamond drilling was initiated in mid-August after the completion of the soil geochemical survey. The purpose of drilling was two-fold: to further evaluate targets delineated by the airborne geophysics and to eliminate targets for future follow-up drilling, and to get a better understanding of the geology across the extent of the property, which is obscured by overburden.

All drilling was completed by Distinctive Drilling Ltd. with a single drill rig, moved from site to site by skidder and backhoe. Two-man crews worked both day and night in 12-hour shifts. The crew foreman mainly worked on drill pad preparation and trail extension with the backhoe. A total of 3784.10 metres of drilling was completed over 21 holes (**Figures 5, 6**). The drill core was BTW (42mm diameter) drilled in 10 foot pipe sections, which were then converted to metric measurements during logging. Hole depths ranged from 68.88 m to 401.12 m, based on the depths of geophysical targets and the capabilities of the drill.

Logging of the drill core was completed by A. Mumin and R. Moody. The core was logged in detail, with consideration to lithology, structure, alteration, and mineralization, and then marked out for sampling. The sampled sections were typically sawn in half, then bagged, tagged, and sealed. Half the sampled core was sent for assay and half returned to the core box for storage and reference. Most samples were assayed for 48 elements + Au, with every 50^{th} sample (as well as samples with unusual lithology) being sent for whole rock geochemistry. Some samples were split with a core splitter for expediency at the end of the program. All drill core is stored in wooden core racks near the site of the 2010 base camp for future reference.

2010 drilling ceased on October 22, due to budget constraints, oncoming inclement weather, and inability to gain access to further targets until winter. These include most of the best VTEM, SGH, and enzyme leech targets along the Sturgeon Lake mine horizon and around Glitter Lake.

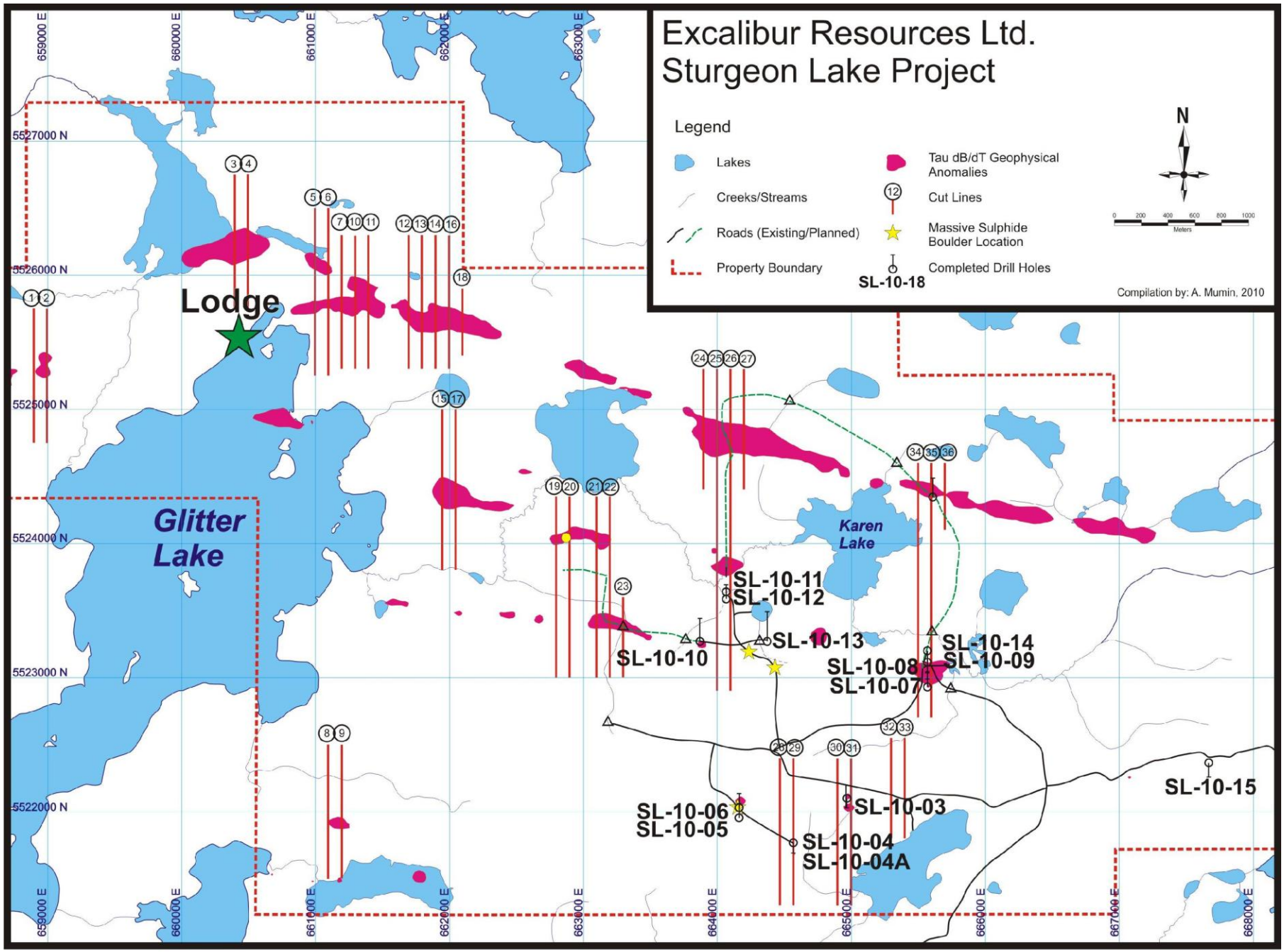

Figure 5: Sturgeon Lake 2010 drill hole locations.

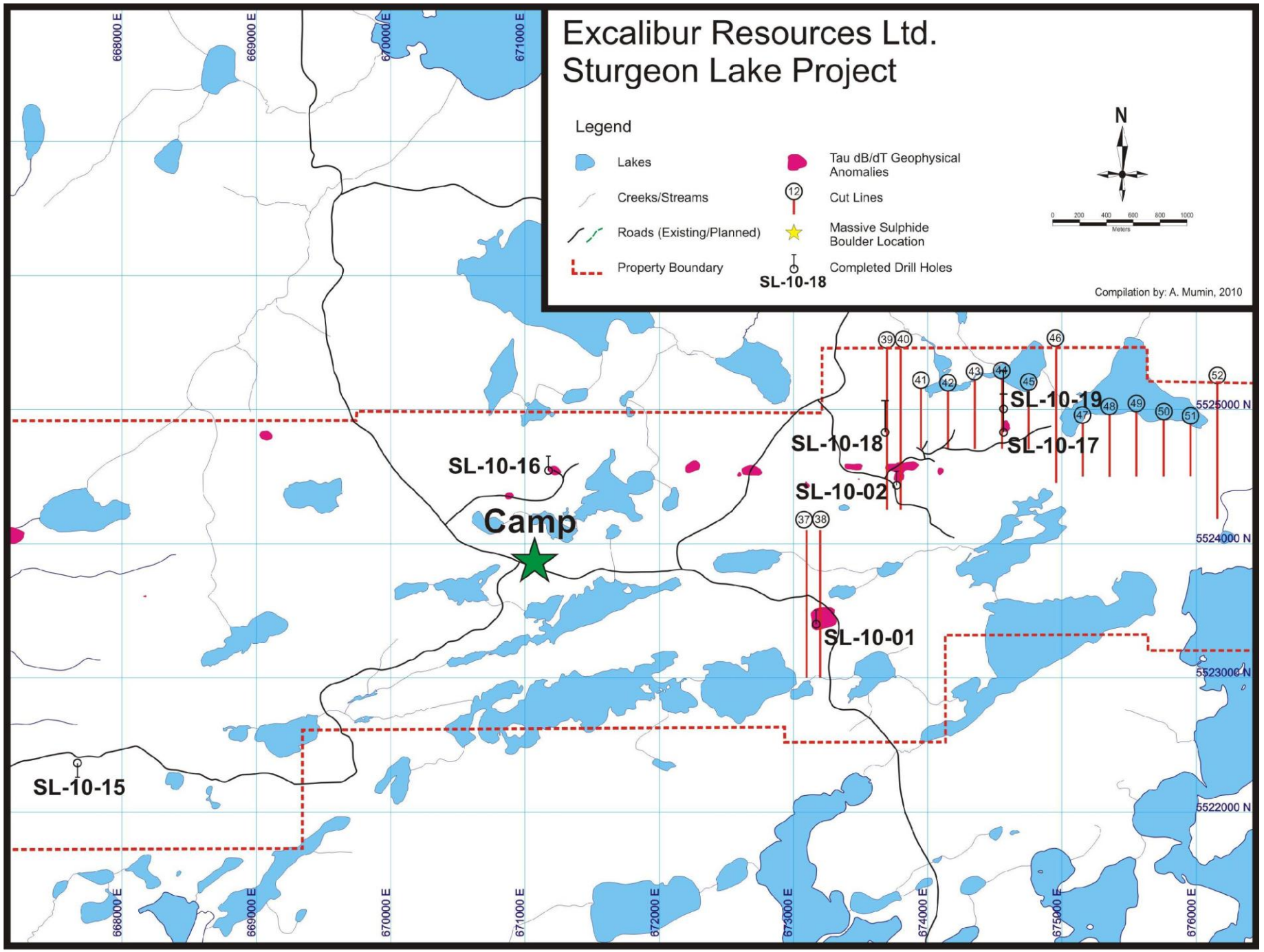

Figure 6: Sturgeon Lake 2010 drill hole locations.

Security/Quality Assurance

Soil sampling was accomplished by shovelling to the B horizon (when available) and then using a plastic trowel to scrape away the first layer of soil and scoop a small amount of the material into a plastic sample bag, along with a sample tag, which was then taped or zip-tied shut. The plastic trowel was used to avoid contamination of the samples by the metal shovel. While soil sampling, no jewellery was worn by samplers. After transporting the soil samples back to camp, they were immediately unpacked, put into the core shack tent, and opened up for initial drying. When enough samples were gathered to make a shipment, they were counted and re-sealed, and packed into sealed rice bags for shipment to Actlabs of Thunder Bay, Ontario.

Along with repeats and standards done by Actlabs, the samplers from XBR established a procedure of inserting soil "standards" into the shipments. These samples were procured on-site in locations away from known targets (at 669755E, 5522319N). There were standards for both 'soil' and 'peat', which were homogenized and kept apart from actual samples until shipment. When drilling commenced, "standards" were ordered from CDN Resource Laboratories Ltd, and until their arrival, 'blanks' were inserted into the sample shipments. The blanks were also procured on-site from a fairly homogenous outcrop of granitic intrusion (at approximately 673783E, 5522307 N).

Drill core was generally transported from the drill site to the base camp twice daily, at the end of each shift. It was kept in the boxes until being brought into the core shack tent for logging, then carried to the saw for cutting and sampling. All sample bags were kept locked in the core shack until shipment. The camp was only accessible by Brightsands Road, which requires a permit for access. Any vehicles spotted on the road that were not part of the Excalibur project were immediately reported to MNR.

When enough samples were collected for a shipment, they were sent with Lee Kennard of Gramma's Groceries in Ignace, when he brought the grocery shipments to the camp. They were kept in the locked back room at Gramma's Groceries overnight, until being placed on the Greyhound bus in the morning for shipment to Actlabs in Thunder Bay. Some of the shipments were taken directly to Actlabs in Thunder Bay from the camp by either of the project geologists.

Results/Discussion

SGH Results

The results of the SGH surveys were compiled and evaluated by Dale Sutherland and Eric Hoffman of Activation Labs. The results were split into 7 areas based on the grouping of lines sampled in the field, and several "Pathfinder Class Maps" were produced with targets defined and rated using the SGH data. Samples on all lines were taken at 50 metre spacing. UTM coordinates were used for positioning all the samples on the maps. The positions of the lines can be seen in Figure 4.

Lines 3-7, 10-14, 16, and 18 north of Glitter Lake were accessed by boat from a secondary camp on an island on Glitter Lake. Lines 1, 2, 8, 9, 15, and 17 were not cut or sampled due to time constraints for working on the lake. 7 apical anomalies are outlined in the area, grouped into 3 sets, labelled "A", "B", and "C" (**Figure 7**). The anomalies labelled "A" are the best targets in this area, with a rating of **5.0** for possible VMS mineralization. "B" group anomalies are rated **4.0**, which is classed as a good target. "C" group anomalies are rated **2.5**, and so are not recommended for drilling by the SGH data.

Three apical anomalies are outlined for lines 19-23, which are interpreted as REDOX cells within halo anomalies (**Figure 8**). These anomalies have a rating of **6.0**, the highest possible for this type of survey, indicating excellent targets for follow-up drilling. There are also four smaller anomalies in this area, adjacent to and appearing to project from the larger anomalies, which have been interpreted in the SGH report as possible "mineralized ore shoots". They have, however, not been rated.

Lines 24-27 have two interpreted anomalies: Zone "A" and Zone "B" (**Figure 8**). Zone "A" indicated by the dashed black oval is interpreted to be a halo anomaly at the northern extent of the grid. Zone "B", the black dotted oval, is interpreted as either a halo or low response type anomaly. Both are rated **2.0**, indicating that mineralization may be present, but is probably not VMS.

There are three anomalies outlined for lines 28-33 (**Figure 9**). The lines 28-29 and 32-33 anomalies are interpreted as a halo type (possibly a REDOX cell) and weak halo type anomalies respectively, but are rated **1.0**, and so are not good targets for follow-up. The lines 30-31 anomaly is classed as an apical anomaly, and rated **4.5**, which would make it a good drill target.

There is one anomaly identified on lines 34-36 as a dotted oval (**Figure 9**), rated only **1.0** that is interpreted as a potential halo anomaly as part of a REDOX cell. It may be related to a large, deep-seated target, but that is a conjecture. Most likely the anomaly indicates a relatively deep, non-ore-bearing, potentially conductive body. As such, this is a poor target for follow-up.

The anomaly on lines 37-38 is interpreted as an apical anomaly or halo anomaly, potentially the boundary of a VMS target (**Figure 10**). The rating for this target is **5.0**, indicating this anomaly as a very good target for further exploration.

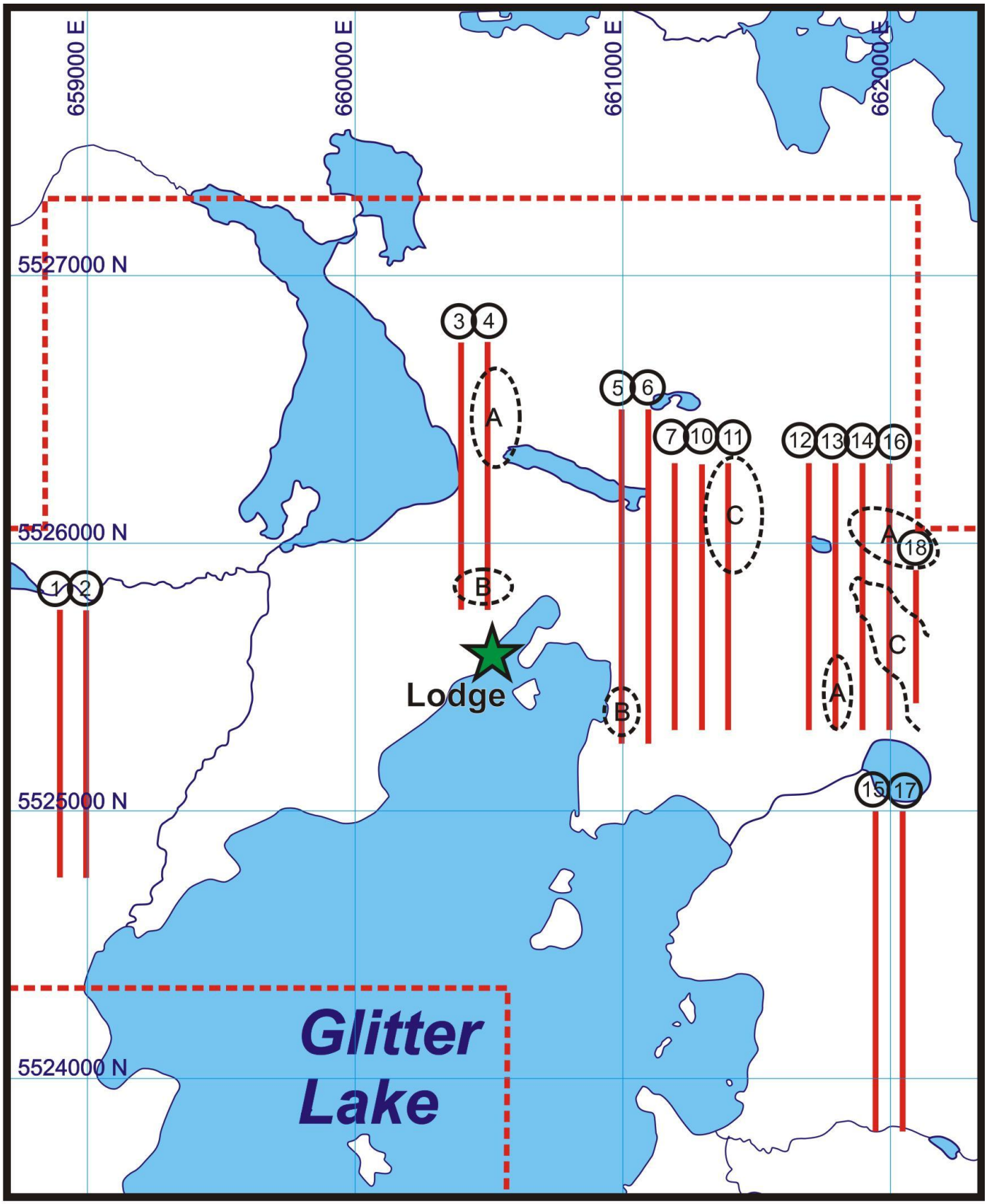

Figure 7: SGH apical anomalies for lines 3-7, 10-14, 16, and 18. Zones “A” have an SGH rating of 5.0, zones “B” have a rating of 4.0, and zones “C” have a rating of 2.5.

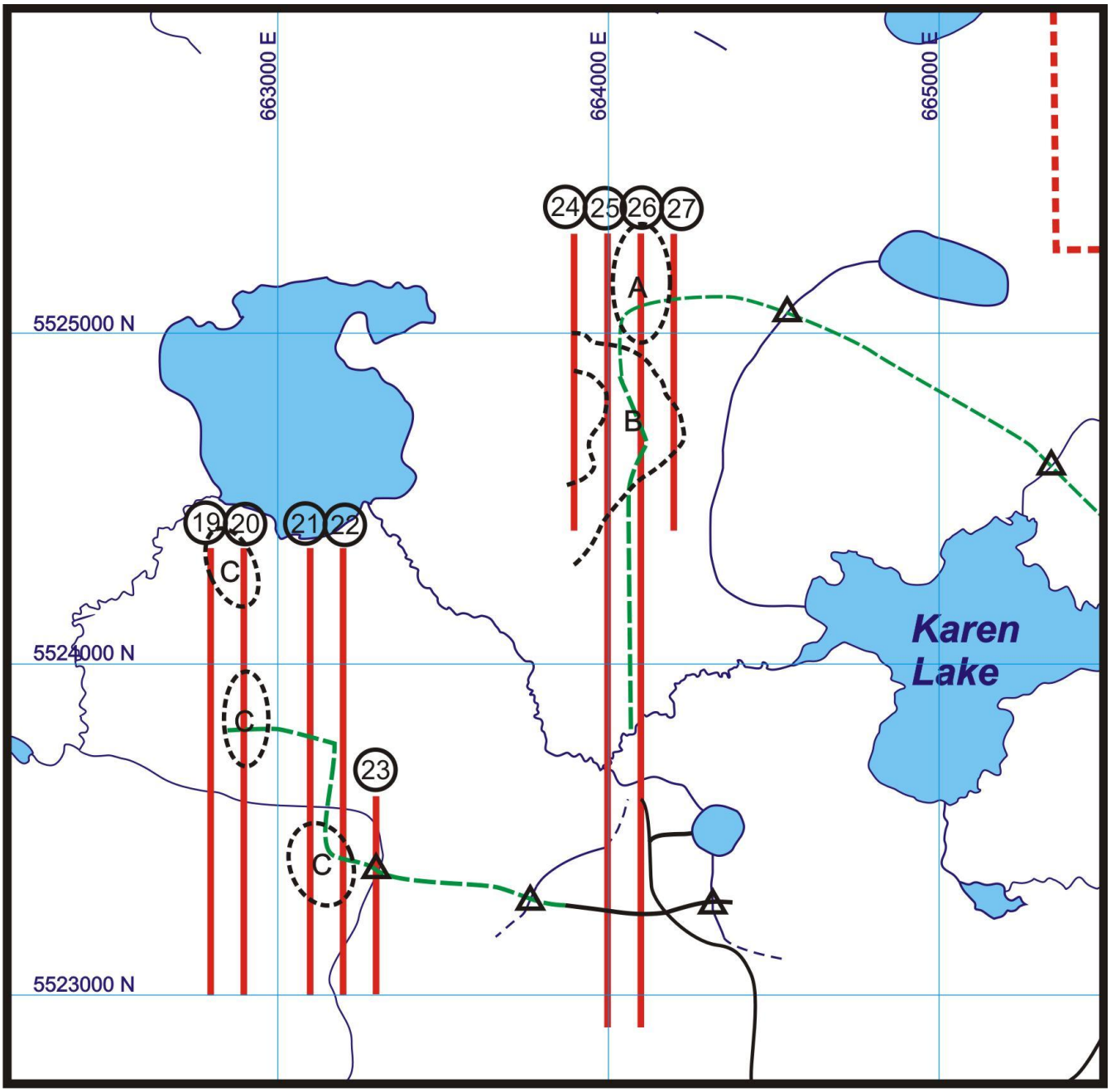

Figure 8: SGH apical anomalies for lines 19 to 27. Anomalies “A” and “B” have a SGH rating of 2.0, and anomalies “C” have a rating of 6.0, which is the highest possible rating, and represents excellent targets for follow-up drilling.

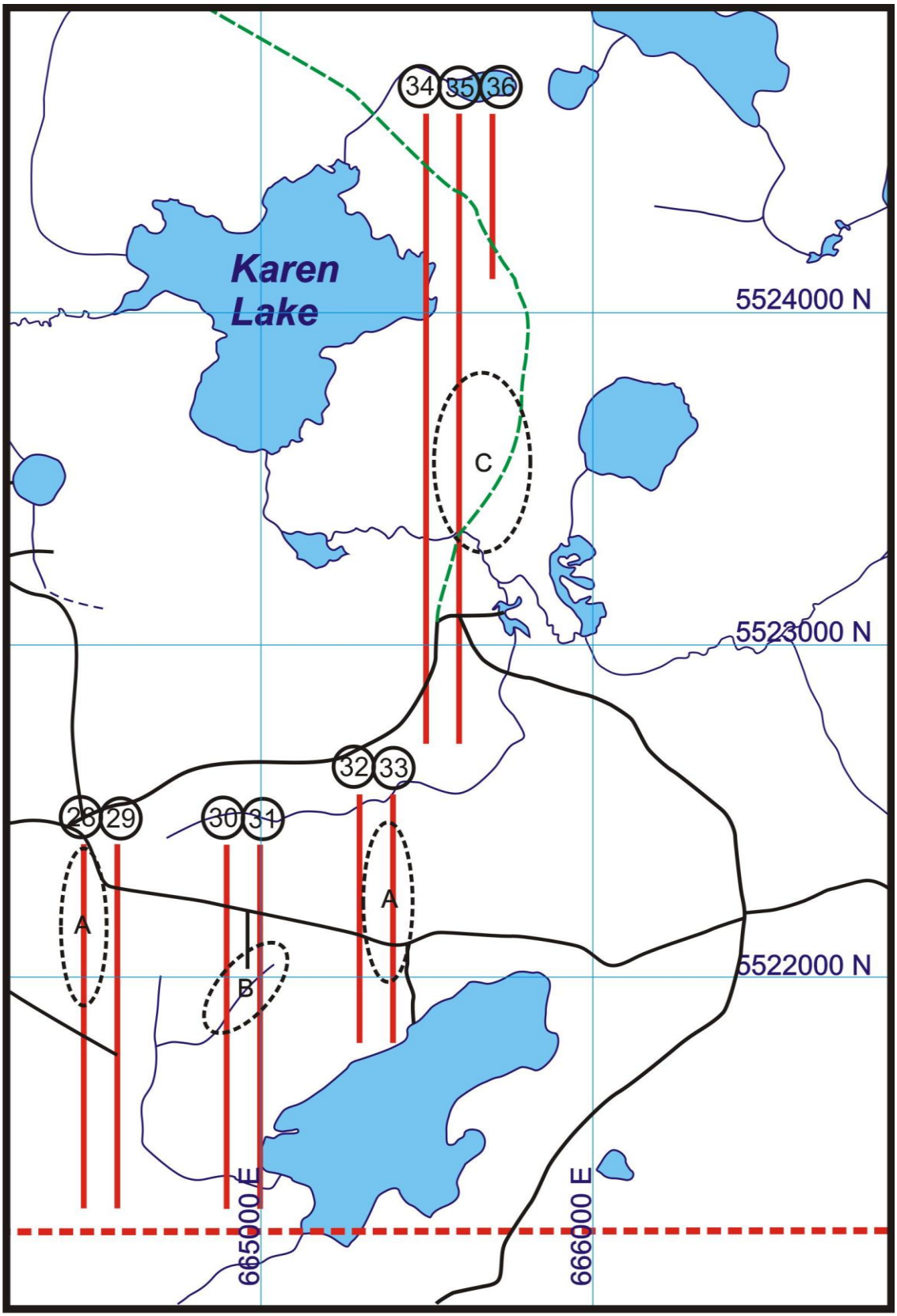

Figure 9: SGH anomalies for lines 28 to 36. Anomalies A and C are halo anomalies, and have a rating of 1.0. Anomaly B is an apical anomaly, and has a rating of 4.5.

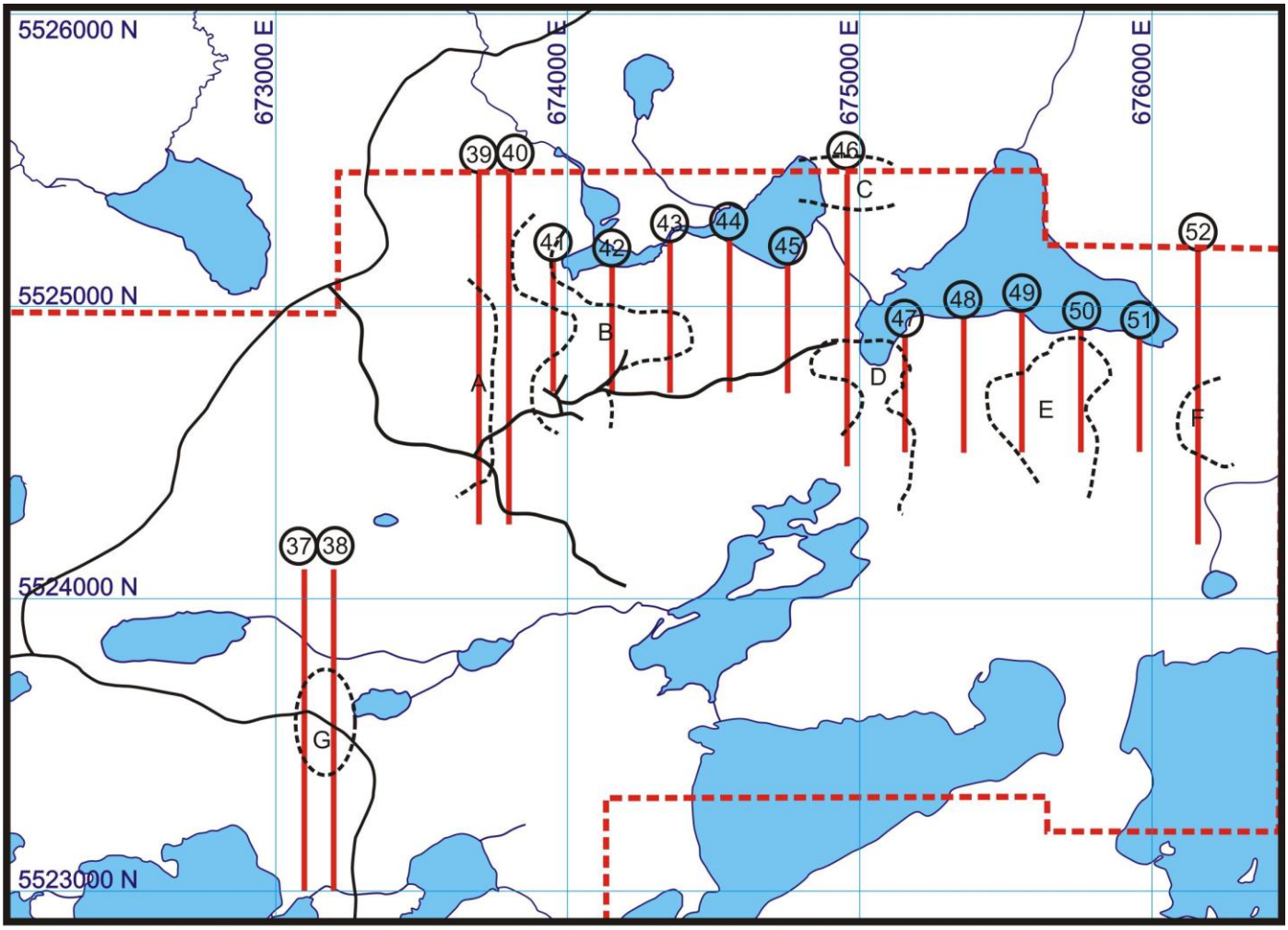

Figure 10: SGH Anomalies for lines 37 to 52. Anomaly G has a VMS rating of 5.0. Anomalies B-F have a VMS rating of 5.5; if anomaly A is included, the rating is degraded to 4.5. Anomaly D and the area between D and C have a gold rating of 5.0.

There are several possible interpretations given for lines 39-52 (**Figure 10**). Although not the largest area of sampling by number of samples, it is the most laterally extensive. It is situated over a large magnetite iron formation between the volcanic and syenite units. The first interpretation is that Zones A through F are apical anomalies indicating potential VMS mineralization, with a rating of **4.5**. If only anomalies B-F are included, the rating becomes **5.5**. This would indicated a very good target for further exploration. The second interpretation of the results is that Zones C and D are potential targets for gold mineralization. Zone D is rated **5.0** for a gold interpretation, while C and D together are rated **4.0**. The third interpretation is more enigmatic, outlining Zone B as a potential area of Organo-Sulphide mineralization. This interpretation has no rating, as the SGH signature appears to be unique, but follow-up exploration may be warranted. Due to the high ratings in both VMS and gold signature responses, this area should be considered a primary target for follow-up exploration.

Enzyme Leach Results

Due to the unavailability of suitable material over much of the XBR Sturgeon Lake property, there are significant gaps in the Enzyme Leach data. However, the results show geochemical anomalies on most of the lines sampled during the field season, as summarized in **Table 1**. For ease of interpretation, the results of the Enzyme Leach data will be discussed in the same groupings as the SGH results.

Lines 3-7, 10-14, 16, and 18 show the most consistent Enzyme Leach results on the property, largely due to the continuous presence of soil profiles required for the analysis on most of the lines in the area. Strong Ti±Zn anomalies are the most common on these lines, often spread across multiple stations, exemplified in lines 5 and 6. Other anomalies of interest in the area include moderate Co±Mn response on lines 3 and 4, a strong Ti+Zn+V+As+Co+Mn±Pb response on line 12, and a moderate Cu+V±Ni response on line 16. Though these anomalies are only single-station, they show responses in multiple elements with apparent association.

There are significant gaps in the data on most of lines 19-23, making interpretation of results difficult. However, based partially on levels present elsewhere on the property several anomalous responses can be interpreted. These include a moderate Ti+V response on line 19 and several weak Ni+Co±Cu peaks on line 20. There is also a moderate Ti+V+Cu±Ni±Zn anomaly on line 21 which is coincident with a VTEM/EM geophysical anomaly.

Though there are large gaps in the data on lines 24-27, there are several moderate to strong single-station Zn and Ti ±V responses, including one on line 24 that is coincident with VTEM/EM geophysical anomaly. There is also a strong 4-station Zn anomaly present on line 26.

The results for lines 28-33 show only weak to moderate anomalies except for a strong Ti anomaly on line 30. Responses in the area are mainly in Ti and Zn, with minor peaks of V and Ni. There are significant gaps in the data in this area except on lines 32 and 33.

Table 1: Enzyme Leach Summary

Line	Anomaly	Relative Strength	# Samples	Location	Other Notes
3	Zn+Ti	moderate	2	3+00 - 3+50	
	Ti±Zn	moderate-strong	2	4+50 - 5+00	Coincident with geophys anomaly
	Ti	strong	2	6+00, 7+00	
	V	strong	1	4+00	Next to geophys anomaly
	Co+Mn	moderate	1	3+50	
4	Ni	weak	2	5+01 - 5+52	Next to geophys anomaly
	Co	moderate	1	2+00, 3+49	
	Ti	v. Strong	2	5+52 - 6+00	Minor Zn high assoc.
	Ti	strong	2	7+00 - 7+50	Minor Zn high assoc.
5	Zn+Ti	v. Strong	3	2+00 - 3+50	No EL at 3+00
	Ti±Zn	strong to moderate	3	4+50 - 5+00	Coincident with geophys anomaly
	Ti±Zn	strong to moderate	2	6+50 - 7+00	
	Ti±Zn	moderate to strong	2	8+00 - 8+40	
	Cu+Co	weak	1	3+50	
6	Zn+Ti	strong to moderate	3	0+00 - 0+98	
	Zn+Ti	moderate to strong	3	2+00 - 3+00	
	Ti	moderate	1	4+00	
	Ti	strong	2	7+00 - 7+50	
	Co+Cu+Mn	weak	1	2+50	
	Co	weak to moderate	2	5+00 - 5+17	Coincident with geophys anomaly
7	V	weak to moderate	4	0+00 - 1+48	Coincident with geophys anomaly
	Zn+Ti	moderate to strong	2	0+50 - 1+50	Coincident with geophys anomaly
	Zn	strong	1	4+50	3+50 - 5+50? No EL around 4+50
10	V	moderate	1	7+50	
	Ti	strong	1	7+50	
	Zn	weak	1	2+00	
	Ti	moderate	1	1+00	
	Ti	moderate	1	2+54	
	Blank			4+90 - 5+01	Zn? No EL
	Mn	strong	1	5+50	
11	Ti	Strong	1	0+00	Sporadic EL
	Ti	Strong	1	7+50	Sporadic EL

12	Ti+Zn+V+As+Co+Mn	Strong	1	4+00	Weak Pb anomaly
13	Ti Ti Zn+Ti Zn+Ti Zn V	Strong Strong Strong Strong Strong Strong	1 1 1 1 2 1	0+00 2+50 4+00 8+00 5+00 - 5+50 2+50	
14	Zn	Moderate to strong	1	3+60	Coincident with geophys anomaly
	Ti Mn	Strong Weak	1 1	6+95 0+01	
16	Ti+Zn Cu+V V+Ni Cu+V±Ni Mn Pb	Strong/moderate Weak weak Moderate Moderate weak	1 1 1 1 1 1	6+50 1+50 6+50 8+00 5+50 2+50	
18	Ti+Zn	Weak to moderate	3	0+00 - 1+00	
19	Ti Zn	Moderate Weak	2 1	11+50 - 12+00 12+50	Moderate V response
20	Zn Zn Ni+Co+Cu Ni+Co Ni+Co	Weak Weak Weak Weak Weak	1 1 1 1 1	7+00 9+00 2+00 7+11 13+00	"Apparent" due to sporadic EL "Apparent" due to sporadic EL "Apparent" due to sporadic EL "Apparent" due to sporadic EL "Apparent" due to sporadic EL
21	Zn Ti+V+Cu±Ni±Zn	Moderate Moderate	2 2	3+00 - 3+50 4+00 - 4+25	Coincident with geophys anomaly
22	Ti Ti+Zn	Moderate Weak	1 1	2+48 4+00	
23	Zn	Weak	1	0+00	Very few EL samples
24	Ti Zn	Moderate Strong	1 1	2+00 3+40	Coincident with geophys anomaly

25	Zn	Strong	1	2+50	
26	V+Ti Zn+Ti Zn	Moderate Moderate Moderate to Strong	1 1 4	0+01 2+50 12+50 - 14+00	
27	Zn+Ti	Weak	1	8+00	
28	Zn+Minor Cu Zn	Moderate Moderate	1 1	4+00 5+00	
29	No significant anomalies				
30	Ti	Strong	1	4+00	
31	Ti+V+Ni	Moderate	1	3+00	
	Ti	Weak	1	6+00	
32	Ti Ni	Weak Weak	1 1	5+50 0+50	Minor Zn
33	Ti+V	Weak	1	5+00	
34	Co+Mn Mn	strong weak	1 1	11+50 16+00	
35	Mn Ti+V	Strong	2 1	13+50 - 14+00 6+00	not much EL in area
36	Ti	V. Weak	1	4+00	
37	Cu+V+Co+Mn Ti Ti	Strong Weak Weak	1 1 1	6+50 5+50 7+00	
38	Ti+Co	Strong	1	2+00	Minor Zn
39	Ti+As+Zn+V Ti+As As	Moderate Moderate Moderate	1 1 1	0+50 4+50 5+50	

40	Zn+Cu+Au Mn	Moderate Moderate	1 1	2+75 4+00	
41	Zn	Moderate	1	3+00	Few EL samples
42	V+Cu Zn	Very weak Moderate	1 1	2+00 2+00	
43	Zn Ti	Weak Moderate	1 1	2+00 2+50	
44	Ti I+Mn	Weak to moderate weak	2 1	4+00 - 4+50 0+01	
45	Zn+Mn Zn	moderate moderate	1 1	1+50 3+75	Only EL samples on line Only EL samples on line
46	Zn	strong	1	9+50	
47	Ti Ni+V	moderate to strong weak	2 1	2+50 - 3+00 3+00	
47B	Zn Ti	weak weak	3 1	2+00 - 3+00 1+00, 2+00	Gap in EL
48	Zn Zn Ti Mo	weak weak v. Weak strong	1 1 4 1	1+50 3+50 3+00 - 4+50 3+50	
49	Ni+Co	moderate	1	3+50	very weak Cu
50	Ti	moderate	1	1+00	
51	Co+Mn Ti	moderate weak	1 3	1+50 0+00 - 1+00	
52	Ti V Mo	moderate weak moderate	1 1 1	8+50 9+00 3+00	

There are large gaps in the Enzyme Leach data for lines 34 and 35, but there is a strong single-station Co+Mn response on line 34, and a strong two-station Mn response on line 35. Line 36 has a weakly elevated Au response at 0+50.

Despite having large gaps in the Enzyme Leach data, lines 37 and 38 each have a strong multi-element response. Line 37 has a strong Cu+V+Co+Mn anomaly. Line 38 has a strong Ti+Co anomaly with minor Zn.

The lines 39-52 are situated on the property above the iron formation, and the enzyme leach data mainly includes weak to moderate responses for Zn and Ti. There are a few multi-element responses, including a moderate Ti+As+Zn+V anomaly on line 39. There is a moderate Zn+Cu+Au anomaly on line 40, which is the only anomalous Au found in the enzyme leach data. Other anomalous element responses in the area include Cu, Ni, V, I, Mn, and Co, but these are generally weak to moderate and usually single-station.

Drilling Results

Of the 3784.10 metres drilled, 2410.08 metres were sent for assay. The samples were sent to Activations Laboratories Ltd in Ancaster, Ontario for analysis. Most of the samples were assayed using the Au+48 package (code 1H), which is a total digestion technique. Special care was requested when assaying for zinc due to the possible presence of Gahnite, which can be insoluble with common assaying techniques. Samples sent for whole rock geochemistry were analyzed using the WRA-XRF (code 4C) plus the Au+53 (code 1H2) packages in order to get a near complete element list useful for geochemical analyses. Select samples were analyzed using the WRA+Trace package (code 4Lithoresearch), although this was restricted to select samples due to cost. The practical maximum depth achievable by the drill was ~400m.

Drill holes SL-10-01 to SL-10-16 targeted the large conductive horizons that trend across the property, with priority to the VTEM results that indicated a higher concentration of sulphides and possible interesting structural features.

The geology in the drill core appeared to be primarily intermediate to mafic volcanic rocks, metamorphosed to upper greenschist-lower amphibolite facies, with intermittent dacitic beds. Bedding appears sub-vertical throughout the property. Several disseminated to massive mineralized zones were intersected in drill core, and were typically comprised of pyrrhotite or pyrite with trace chalcopyrite ± sphalerite. This style of mineralization was intersected in almost all holes, with up to 0.5 to 2 meters of massive sulphides in some holes, notably SL-10-07, SL-10-08, and SL-10-14. Massive sulphide sections typically exhibited durchbewegan textures, with rounded-subrounded clasts of country rock mixed in with the sulphide melt. These zones were typically barren, with assay values rarely coming back with anomalous zinc (SL-10-05 with up to 0.18% over 1.23m)

SL-10-11 and SL-10-12A intersected a 12.7 metre sulphide rich graphitic tuff bed, which contained up to 20-40% pyrrhotite with 0.5-1% sphalerite and minor chalcopyrite (note that SL-

10-12A was a split off of SL-10-12 at 17.07m). Assays for SL-10-11 graded 0.15% Zn over 9.4m, and SL-10-12A graded 0.1% Zn over 8.4m. The zone was comprised of interbedded graphitic tuff and intermediate tuff beds. Durchbewegan textures were common in zones of higher sulphide content. Soft sediment deformation features were common in the graphite-rich sections. A similar zone occurs in SL-10-02, albeit with a lower overall sphalerite content (0.18% Zn over 1.11m). SL-10-02 also intersected a zone of anomalous gold, with

SL-10-13 intersected a 30.4m strongly Gt+Mt+Amph±Bio±Ser±CO3 altered stringer sulphide zone with interbedded bleached sericite alteration zones, and with ~2% overall sulphide stringers (Po± minor Sph?). This zone is Fe-Mn enriched and Na depleted, similar to the footwall alteration zones in the Lyon Lake deposits (Mumin et al, 2007), and could represent a similar footwall alteration zone here.

SL-10-17 to SL-10-19 targeted the large iron formation in the eastern part of the property. SL-10-17 intersected several lenses of silicate facies iron formation. The lenses assayed 7.81m of 25.3% Fe, 4.25m of 25.7% Fe, 17.1m of 25.2% Fe, and 50.7m of 20.9% Fe for a total of 79.9m averaging 22.5% Fe. SL-10-19 was drilled as a continuation of the zone and intersected two lenses which assayed 23.6% Fe over 48.3m, and 11.9m averaging 22.0% Fe. When plotted up on the cross-sections, the main zone appears to have a true width of approximately 54.5m, and dipping sub-vertically. SL-10-18, which targeted a different part of the iron formation approximately 1km to the east also intersected two lenses assaying 25.0% Fe over 7.09m and 21.7% Fe over 42.82m. In all cases, the iron formation zones were heavily cross-cut by syenite, monzodiorite, and diorite dykes, with up to a quarter of the core across the iron formations made up of dyke material.

SL-10-17 also intersected a 10.7m sulphide rich quartz vein, which consisted of large angular quartz fragments in a Po+Py+Mt matrix. This zone assayed 0.19g/t Au over 11.8 metres, including 0.48g/t Au over 0.3m and 0.34g/t Au over 1.0m. A separate zone in the same hole assayed 1.07g/t Au over 0.5m. SL-10-02, which was drilled ~1km to the southwest of SL-10-17, also intersected an anomalous Au zone, with 0.42g/t Au over 1.28m.

Conclusions

The 2010 Sturgeon Lake program consisted of two phases; a soil geochemistry/mapping phase and a drill phase. The soil geochemistry consisted of enzyme leech and SGH sampling across 52 lines for a total of 48 line km. SGH sampling was conducted in all terrain types, while the B-horizon enzyme leech sampling was not used in the swampy areas where there was no available soil profile. The SGH and enzyme leech data identified prospective VMS targets, particularly in the area of lines 19-23, as well as other prospective targets around the northern end of Glitter Lake, around lines 37 and 38, and lines 39-52. Data from the VTEM survey indicate that this area could potentially be on the same horizon as the old Lyon Lake and Mattabi mines. SGH results also identified several potential gold bearing targets around lines 39-52.

The current drilling program suggests that most of the area tested is underlain by fine-grained volcanic tuffs, with only localized areas that could be positively identified as metasediments. This differs somewhat from previous interpretations of the geology which suggest a much greater proportion of metasedimentary rocks. Drilling encountered numerous barren sulphide zones in most holes, both disseminated to stringer zones and massive lenses. These zones appeared strata bound, and tended to be mostly comprised of barren pyrrhotite with lesser pyrite, and trace to minor sphalerite and chalcopyrite. Massive sulphides zones of up to X.Y meters were mostly characterized by a penetrative deformation fabric (durchbewegan) suggesting melt remobilization of the sulphides. A few mineralized zones had pyrite as the dominant sulphide. Graphitic tuff horizons were encountered in drill holes SL-10-02, SL-10-11, and SL-10-12A. These horizons contained up to 20-40% pyrrhotite stringers, and could contain up to 1% sphalerite. Zn grades in these zones reached up to 0.15% Zn over 9.4m in SL-10-11.

Drill holes SL-10-17, SL-10-18, and SL-10-19 drilled into the iron formation in the north-east portion of the project area, and encountered several magnetite-rich lenses. SL-10-17 and SL-10-19 in particular intersected an approximately 54.5m (true width) zone with an average grade of 22.5% Fe. SL-10-18, which was located 1km to the west of SL-10-17, also intersected two magnetite rich lenses grading 25.0% Fe over 7.09m and 21.7% Fe over 42.82m. Abundant diorite, monzodiorite, and syenite dykes were encountered in these zones, with up to a quarter of the core drilled through the iron formation being comprised of dyke material.

Three zones contained anomalous gold values. SL-10-02 intersected a disseminated to stringer sulphide zone that contained 12.8m averaging 86.6ppb Au (including 1.28m averaging 0.42g/t). SL-10-17 intersected two separate zones; a 11.8m zone in a brecciated quartz vein that contained 20-25% Po+Py , 10-15% Mt and averaged 0.19g/t Au, and a Mt rich zone that averaged 1.07g/t Au over 0.5m.

Recommendations

Several planned targets from the 2010 drill season remain untested due to limited access in the summer and fall months because of abundant swamps and creeks. These will be accessible for a winter program (**Figure 11**).

DDH13, DDH14, DDH15, and DDH50 are located over the best combined SGH, enzyme leach, and geophysical anomalies on the property. The SGH anomalies in this area were given the highest possible ranking for indication of VMS (6.0 out of 6.0). Previous and current geology and geophysical compilations suggest that these targets may be on the same stratigraphic horizon as the Mattabi and Lyon Lake mines. These targets should therefore be considered the highest priority.

DDH22, DDH23, DDH 8 and DDH 11 are located over strong geophysical conductors, but weak SGH anomalies. These probably represent barren sulphides, but should be tested if the budget allows. They can be considered low-medium priority targets.

DDH30 was planned to intercept the intersection of the E-W iron formation and a linear crosscutting N-S mag anomaly (**Figure 12**). Due to the possibility of gold in this area, this should be considered a medium priority target.

New holes proposed for a future winter program will target the area around Glitter Lake. These will mainly lie within the exclusion zone, which according to the Memorandum of Understanding that was signed with Northern Wilderness Outfitters Ltd. is accessible during the winter season. Northern Wilderness Outfitters Ltd. should be notified well in advance of any planned drilling.

DDH31 to DDH 37 and DDH43 are located around the northern end of Glitter Lake. Of these holes, DDH31, DDH32, DDH35, DDH36, and DDH44 in particular are in areas of high geophysical conductors and good SGH responses (a rating of 5.0), as well as strong enzyme leech zinc anomalies and should be considered high priority targets. DDH33 and DDH34 are in areas with a somewhat lower SGH rating (4.0) should be considered moderate priority. DDH37 is in an area with an SGH rating of 2.5, and should be considered a low priority.

DDH38, DDH42, and DD43 are in areas which weren't part of the soil geochemistry program; however they are strong geophysical anomalies which are on the same horizon as the high priority DDH14 and 15 targets and the Mattabi/Lyon Lake mines, and should also be considered high priority.

DDH39 and DDH40 are also targeting a conductive zone that wasn't part of the soil geochemistry program, and should be considered a moderate priority.

DDH41 is a strong geophysical target in Glitter Lake that is on the same "mine horizon", and therefore should be considered a high priority target. However, being on the lake, it should be noted that an experienced drill company and crew will be required to safely drill the target, and ice thickness will have to be inspected in accordance to the proper regulations for Ontario.

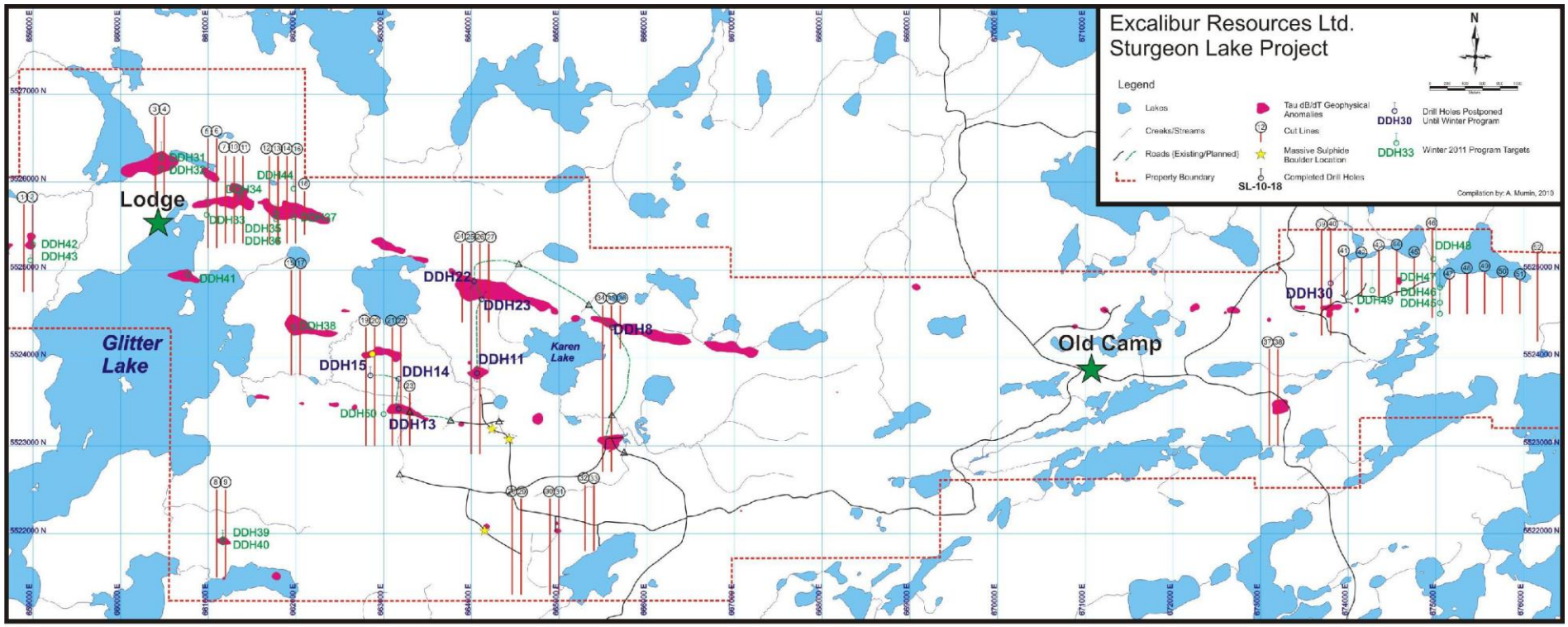

Figure 11: Proposed drill hole locations for the 2011 Drill Program

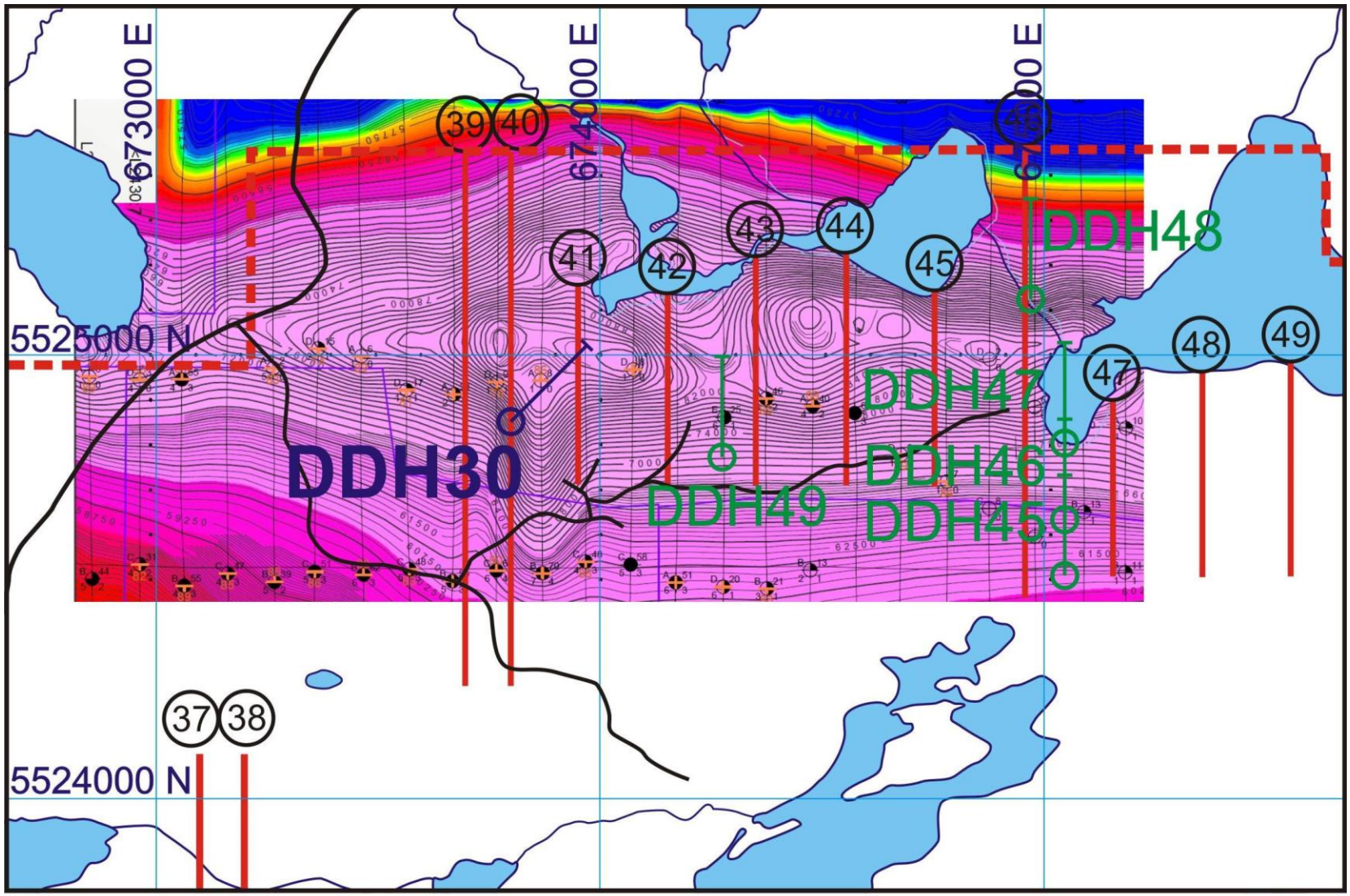

Figure 12: Drill setup at DDH30 with the Total Magnetic Intensity map from the 2009 geophysical survey. DDH30 is setup to drill across the intersection of the strong N-S magnetic liniment visible between lines 40 and 41, and the E-W trending iron formation.

DDH45, DDH46, DDH47, and DDH48 are planned to drill through the prospective SGH gold anomaly. The orientation of any potential gold zone in this area is unknown, so the location and orientation of these holes should be revised as drilling progresses to take into account new information. These should be considered moderate-high priority.

DDH49 is planned to target a good SGH VMS anomaly (rating of 5.5), which is also a good conductor. This should be considered a moderate-high priority. There are several other SGH anomalies in the area that have a 5.5 rating, however they appear to be associated with weak or very deep conductors, and may only be worth testing if DDH49 has favourable results.

The above proposal represents 28 holes for a total of 6430m (**Table 2**). Assuming an inclusive program cost of 200/m (includes geologist and camp crew salaries, camp costs, sampling and assaying, and drilling costs) this works out to approximately:

6430m * $200/m = $1,286,000.00.

Due to the bulk of the proposed drilling being around Glitter Lake, the lodge at the north end of the lake may make a good camp for the program. It is recommended that the lodge itself be used only by the geologists, the cook, and guests as it is neither large enough nor capable of accommodating the needs of the drillers. The drillers and camp hands should be provided with proper winterized prospecting tents or trailers set up near by so the night shift will not be bothered by the geologists and camp crew during the day.

Some of the holes, in particular the ones around lines 39 to 46 (with the possible exception of DDH48) could be drilled in the summer, as the terrain in that area is fairly firm and dry. DDH8, DDH11, DDH22, and DDH23 could also be drilled during a summer program provided the proposed road around the north end of Karen Lake is completed. The rest of the holes should be drilled during the winter due to the swampy conditions, abundance of creeks that would need culvert permits, and/or the exclusion zone around Glitter Lake.

Table 2: 2011 Winter Drill Proposal

Diamond Drill Hole	Easting	Northing	Azm	Dip	Length (m)	VTEM Line	VTEM Anom	SGH Rating	Priority	Notes:
DDH8	665610	5524336	0	-50	200	1690	A	Weak	Low-Medium	Left over from 2010 Fall Drilling Program.
DDH11	664068	5523825	180	-50	120	1540	E	Weak	Low-Medium	Left over from 2010 Fall Drilling Program.
DDH13	663174	5523420	0	-50	120	1450	D	Excellent	High	Left over from 2010 Fall Drilling Program. On "Mine Horizon".
DDH14	663174	5523760	180	-60	120	1450	C	Excellent	High	Left over from 2010 Fall Drilling Program. On "Mine Horizon".
DDH15	662850	5523800	0	-50	170	1420	F	Excellent	High	Left over from 2010 Fall Drilling Program. On "Mine Horizon".
DDH22	664030	5524872	208	-50	350	1530	A	Weak	Low-Medium	Left over from 2010 Fall Drilling Program.
DDH23	674190	5524650	28	-50	400	1550	A	Weak	Low-Medium	Left over from 2010 Fall Drilling Program.
DDH30	673800	5524850	45	-45	400	-	-	Good	Medium	Left over from 2010 Fall Drilling Program. Setup to drill intersection of N-S magnetic feature and Iron Formation.
DDH31	660464	5526280	0	-45	250	1180	F	Good	High	North end of Glitter Lake.
DDH32	660462	5526150	0	-45	250	1180	F	Good	High	North end of Glitter Lake.
DDH33	660980	5525630	0	-50	300	1230	B	Moderate	Medium	North end of Glitter Lake.
DDH34	661363	5525850	180	-60	120	1270	B	Moderate	Medium	North end of Glitter Lake.
DDH35	661770	5525580	0	-45	200	1310	A	Good	High	North end of Glitter Lake.
DDH36	661770	5525640	0	-45	150	1310	A	Good	High	North end of Glitter Lake.
DDH37	661970	5525600	0	-50	170	1330	A	Weak	Low	North end of Glitter Lake.
DDH38	661971	5524350	180	-60	140	1330	C	-	High	On "Mine Horizon".
DDH39	661165	5521935	0	-45	150	1250	G	-	Moderate	Good conductive zone.
DDH40	661165	5521900	0	-45	150	1250	G	-	Moderate	Good conductive zone.
DDH41	660768	5524950	180	-60	150	1210	C	-	High	Anomaly in Glitter Lake. On "Mine Horizon".
DDH42	659000	5525290	0	-60	100	1030	B	-	High	On "Mine Horizon".
DDH43	658970	5525140	0	-50	100	1030	C	-	High	On "Mine Horizon".
DDH44	661970	5525930	0	-50	170	-	-	Good	High	North end of Glitter Lake. To target strong SGH anomaly near Line 16.
DDH45	675045	5524500	0	-45	400	-	-	Good	Moderate-High	Targeting SGH gold anomaly.
DDH46	675045	5524630	0	-45	400	-	-	Good	Moderate-High	Targeting SGH gold anomaly.
DDH47	675045	5524800	0	-45	400	-	-	Good	Moderate-High	Targeting SGH gold anomaly.
DDH48	674970	5525130	0	-45	400	-	-	Good	Moderate-High	Targeting SGH gold anomaly.
DDH49	674275	5524770	0	-45	400	2590	A	Good	Moderate-High	Targeting good SGH and conductor response (VMS).
DDH50	663000	5523360	0	-50	150	1430	C	Excellent	High	On "Mine Horizon".
			Total	**m:**	**6430**	**$1.286**	**million**			

Notes:
-SGH ratings are as follows: Excellent = 6.0, Good = >5.0 to <6.0, Moderate is >3.0 to <5.0, Weak is < 3.0.
-Diamond Drill Holes marked as "On Mine Horizon" appear to be on a similar stratigraphic horizon based on mag geophysics (government work and geophysical work done by Excalibur in 2009) as the Lyon Lake and Mattabi mines, this has yet to be proved.

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Appendix A

Drill Logs and Sections

Appendix B
Drill Assays

Appendix C
SGH

Appendix D
Enzyme Leech