

Metalore Resources Limited.

Power Stripping and Sampling

2010

**Cedartree-Flint-Stephen Lakes Area
Dogpaw Lake (G-2613)**

Northwestern Ontario

NTS: 52-F-5

September 29, 2011



**Armen Chilian
Geological Consultant
London, Ontario**

Table of Contents

Location and Access.....	3
Property Tenure.....	4
Previous Work.....	5
Personnel	5
Property Geology	5
Power Stripping Overview	7
Recommendations.....	12
References	12

List of PHOTOS

PHOTO 1: Small Trench with Sample Locations West of Flint Lake

List of Figures

FIGURE 1: General Location Map

FIGURE 2: Staked Claims Map Showing General Power Stripping Locations

FIGURE 3: Regional Geology Map with Power Stripping Locations

FIGURE 4: Local Geology Map with Power Stripping Locations

FIGURE 5: Drawing of Power Stripping West of Flint Lake

FIGURE 6: Drawing of Power Stripping Line 24 East Area

FIGURE 7: Drawing of Power Stripping Line 25 East Area

FIGURE 8: Drawing of Massive Sulfide - Breccia Zone

Maps

Location and Access

The property is located in the Kenora Mining Division of Northwestern Ontario, approximately 70 kilometers south-southeast of the town of Kenora (FIGURE 1). The town of Sioux Narrows, located on Highway 71 and on the east shore of Lake of the Woods, is 15 kilometers northwest of the property. The property is accessed by travelling east along Cameron Lake Road (off Highway 71) approximately 10 kilometers south of Sioux Narrows. Travel on Cameron Lake road requires a special permit issued by the Ministry of Natural Resources in Kenora but is no longer subject to the approval of Nuinsco Resources Limited. At kilometer 12.0 and 12.3 on Cameron Lake road, a bush trails diverges north and south from the main road which from which allows access to areas of power stripping.

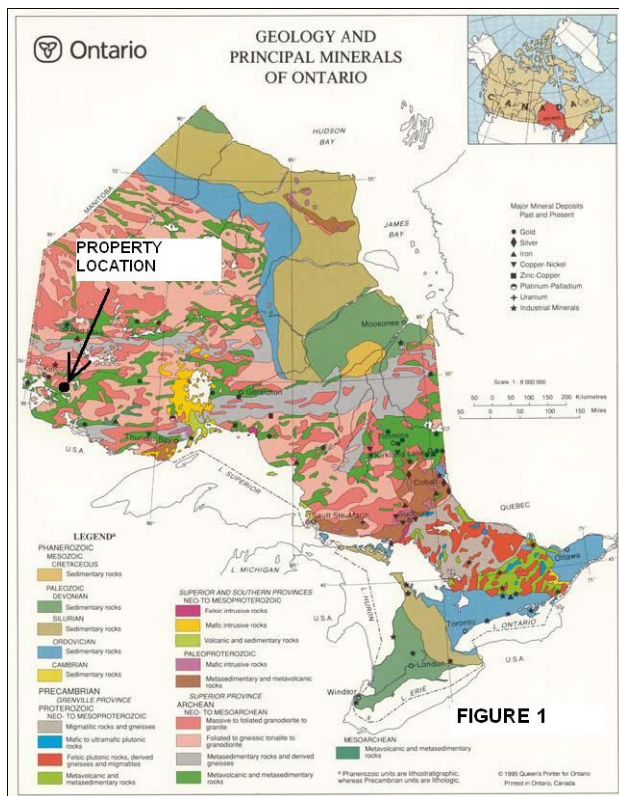
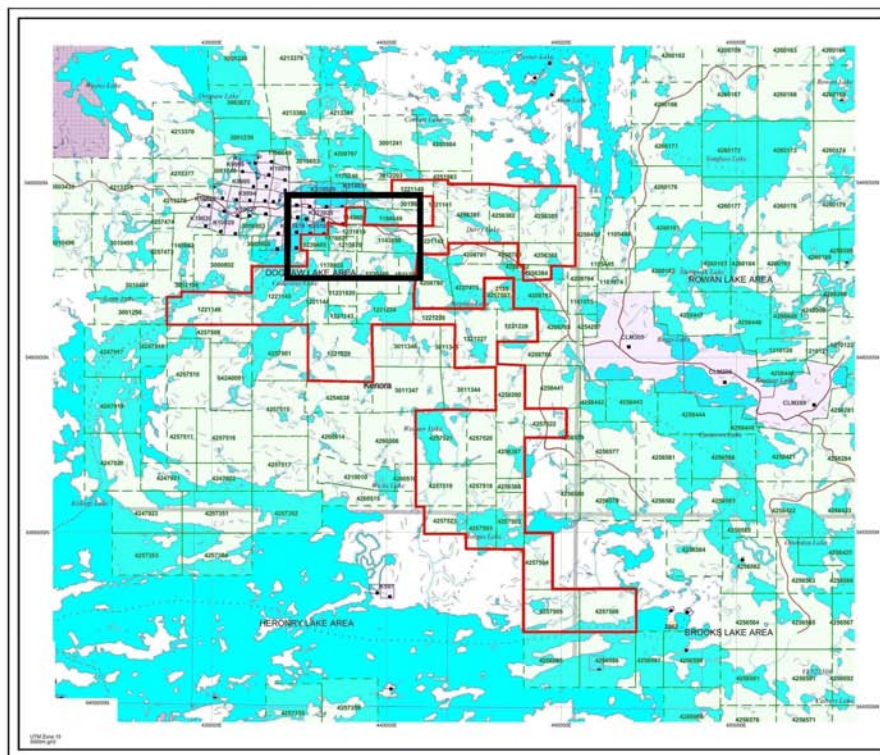


FIGURE 1

Property Tenure

Power Stripping and sampling occurred on three unpatented mining claims recorded in good standing in the District of Kenora (FIGURE 2). The claims lie within the Dogpaw Lake Area (G- 2613) and are recorded in the name of Metalore Resources Limited (100%).



**Cut-out of Claim Map
Showing General
Locations of Power
Stripping Relative to
Claim Boundaries**

**FIGURE 2: Staked Claims
of Metalore Resource Limited**

Previous Work

Gold exploration has been ongoing in the Dogpaw Lake area since the 1890's. Recent exploration close to the area where work has been done includes:

- 2001 Metalore Resources Limited "Met" acquires the staked claims from Avalon
- 2002 Met conducts a 22-hole program mainly on claim K1178821
- 2003 Met conducts prospecting on claims K1178821 and K1178822 "22"
- 2003 Met conducts a 17-hole program mainly on claims K1178821 & 22
- 2004 Met conducts geophysics, geology and a 14-hole diamond drill program
- 2006 Met conducts a 18-hole drill program mainly on claims K1178821 & 22
- 2007 Met conducts a 5-hole drill program, plus one hole xtn on claim K1178821
- 2008 Met conducts a 11-hole drill program mainly on claim K1178821

Personnel

Both George Chilian, president of Metalore Resources Limited and Armen Chilian P. Geo. supervised power stripping throughout the 2010 program. Armen Chilian conducted geological mapping and sampling, and drafted maps for all power stripped areas.

Property Geology

The claims occur within the Kakagi-Rowan Lakes greenstone belt, located on the western end of the Wabigoon Subprovince within the Superior Province of the Canadian Shield. The Wabigoon Subprovince is a granite-greenstone terrain between

the gneissic terrains of the Quetico Subprovince to the South and the Winnipeg River Subprovince to the north.

The lithologies in the Dogpaw Lake area are steeply dipping, Early Precambrian mafic metavolcanics overlain by a complex of intermediate to felsic metavolcanics, intruded by differentiated mafic to ultramafic sills, and have been folded into a major anticline and syncline with east-northeast trending vertical axial planes (FIGURE 3).

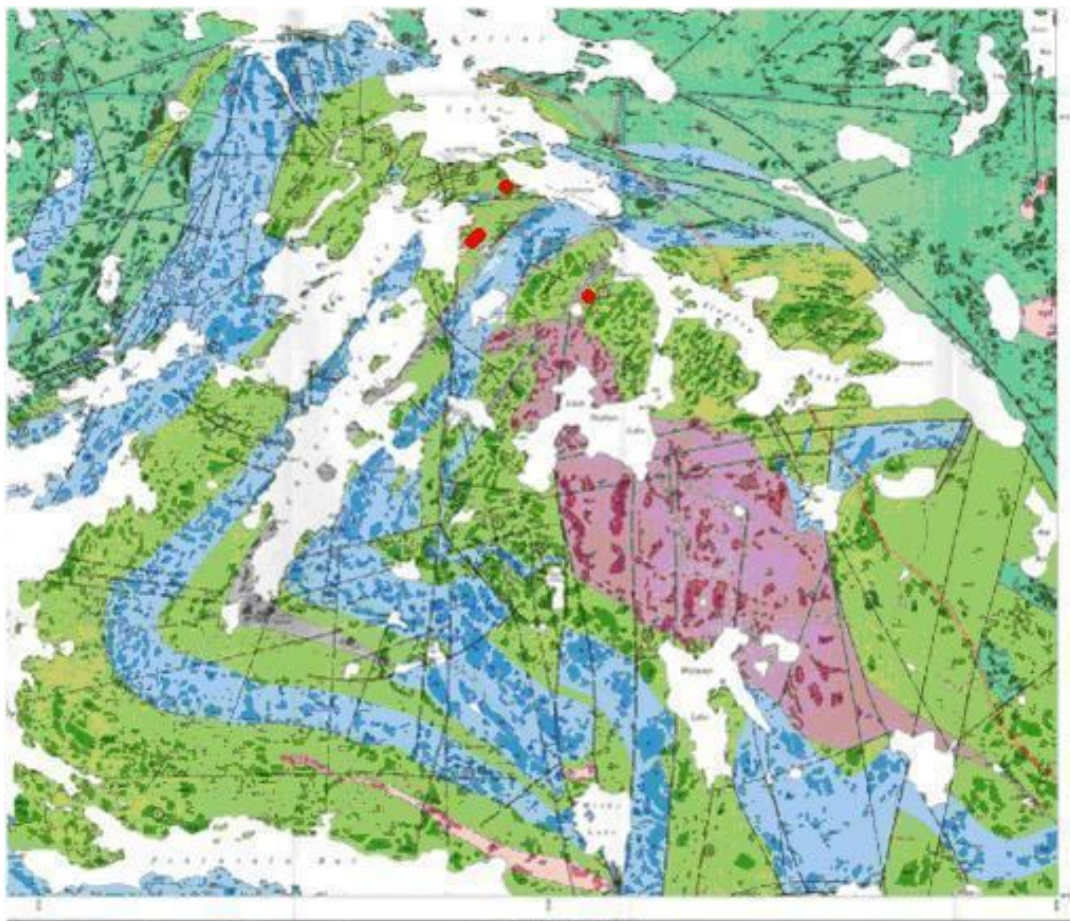


FIGURE 3 Geology Map of Cedartree Lake Area showing sills (blue) separated by meta- volcanics (green) which are folded. Stephen Lake intrusive (pink)

0 2000
METRES

● 2010 POWER STRIPPING LOCATIONS

Power Stripping Overview

FIGURE 4 helps to show the geological context of where power stripping took place.

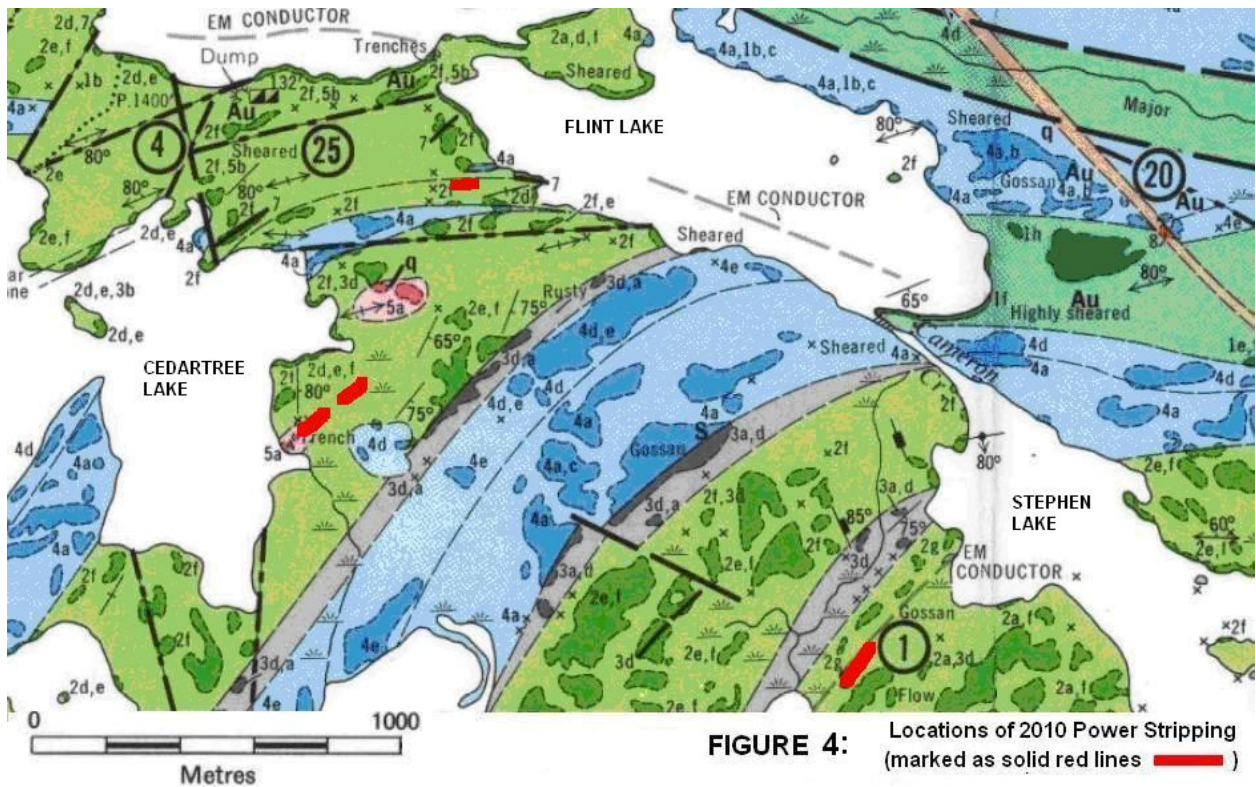
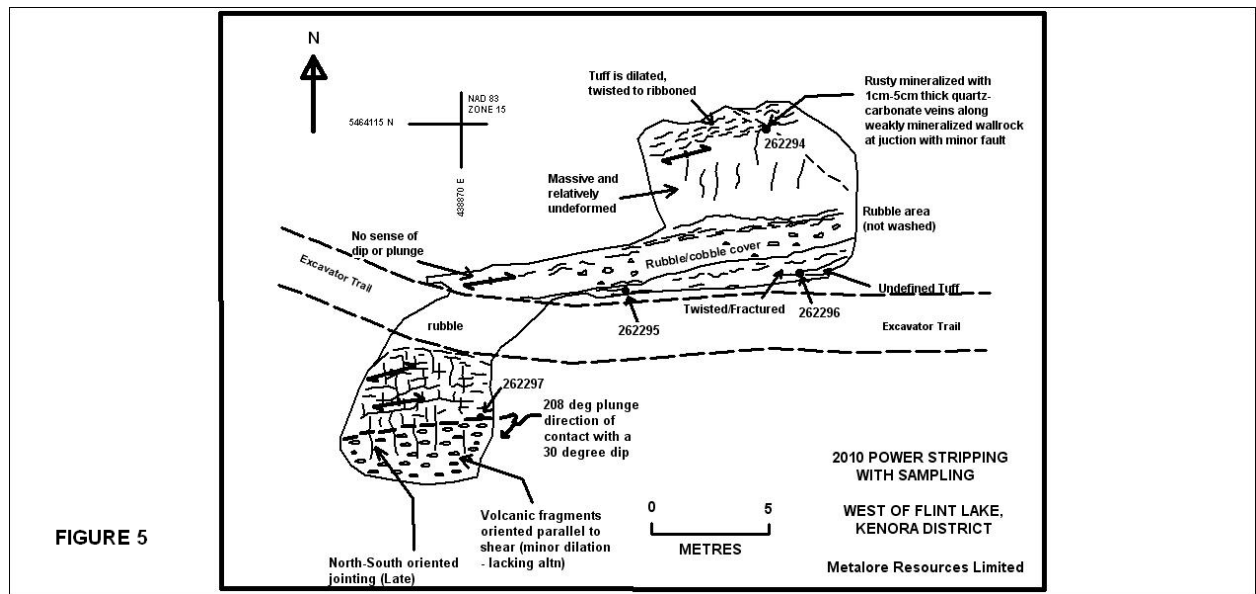


FIGURE 4: Locations of 2010 Power Stripping (marked as solid red lines)

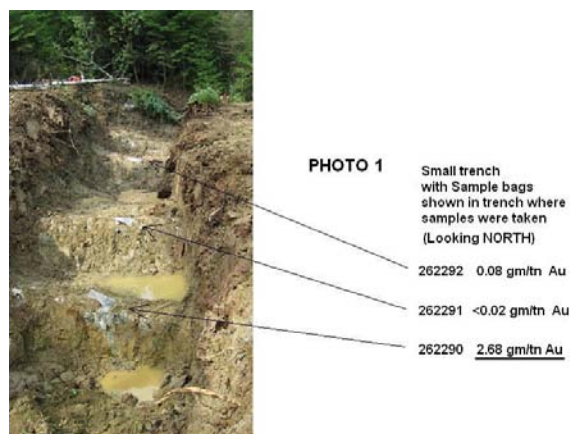
Power Stripping Overview

The most northern power stripped area of FIGURE 4 occurs west of Flint Lake as seen in FIGURE 5. Since there is a weakly altered granodioritic intrusive 100m east of the power stripped area at the shore, it was postulated that it or structures nearby may be viable targets for gold mineralization. Topographically, the area of FIGURE 5 is located within a slight draw or valley covered by <0.5 meter of overburden. Once the overburden was removed by the excavator of Dave Burt Jr., and the area was power washed by Dave Burt Sr., the rocks were ready for mapping.

Geologically it can be seen that the volcanic tuff contains areas of strain with local discontinuous fractures which host minor quartz-carbonate veinlets (as seen in the most northern part of power stripping FIGURE 5) separated by relatively undeformed tuff. A volcanic fragmental unit to the south has very weak strain but no alteration (no carbonate, hematite, quartz-carbonate or pyrite). Sampling (262294, 262295, 262296 and 262297) confirmed that the immediate area contains no significant gold mineralization (all four samples contain <0.02 gm/tn Au)



Approximately 35 meters further to the east a north-south trench (now filled) was made to search for quartz-carbonate with pyrite as seen on the west shore of Flint Lake. Sample location of 262290 as depicted in PHOTO 1 contains 2.68 gm/tn Au.



Further to the south-southwest, power stripping uncovered the continuation of a felsic intrusive with old blast pits on the north side of a small bay close to Cedartree Lake. The power stripped outcrop revealed a locally faulted pink coarse grained granodiorite with volcanic tuff on either side, and a gabbro with minor faulting to the south. The granodiorite has gold mineralization in almost every sample and remains a viable target for further exploration. The best values, located in proximity to fault breaks are circled in red for clarity in FIGURE 6.

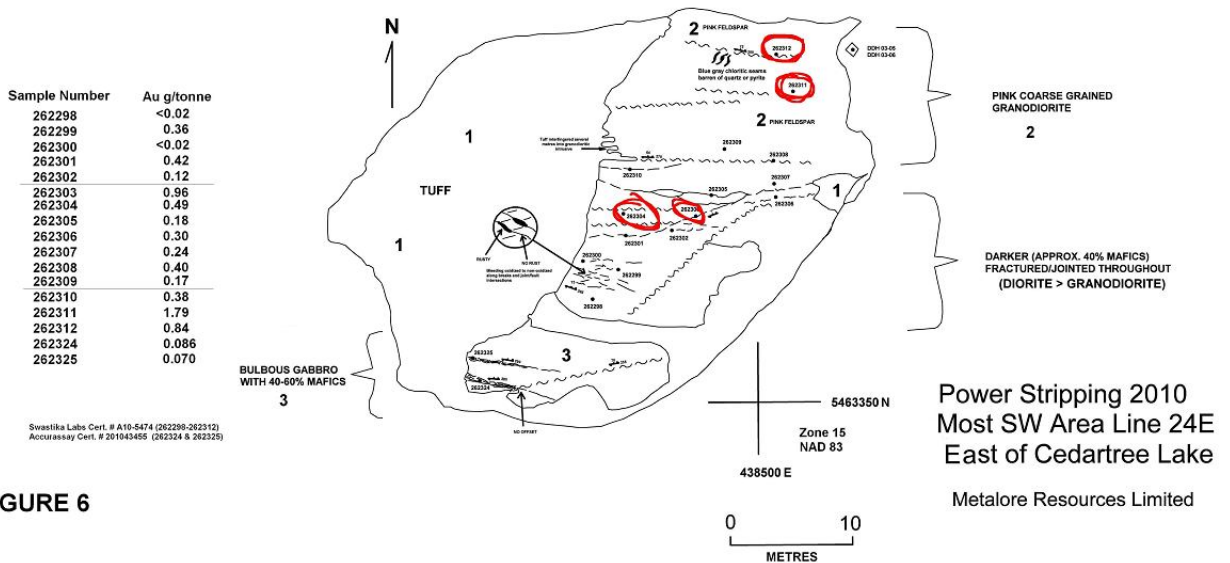
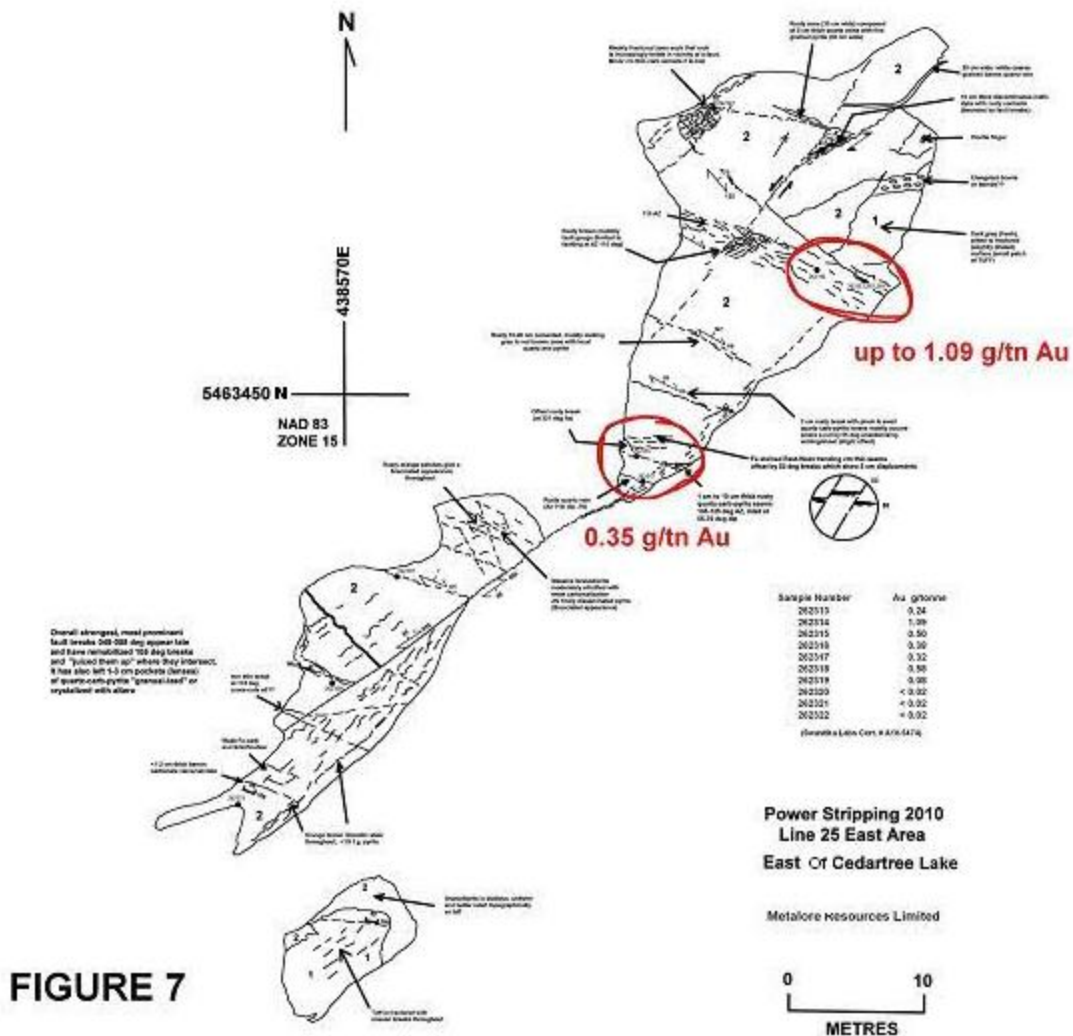


FIGURE 6

The main granodiorite was excavated to the northeast after a gap of about 100 meters (which was not power stripped).

Gold mineralization appears to be mostly associated with northwest faults in the L25E area. Although there are northeast strike-slip faults that trend sub parallel to the main intrusive, higher gold values were mainly associated with the northwest faults as seen in FIGURE 7



Finally, approximately 2 km to the east-south east is an un-sampled (post power stripping) massive sulfide-breccia zone that was uncovered. A brief look at FIGURE 8 shows a coarse (up to 40 cm dia) fragmental trending 20-40 degrees northeasterly with a roughly parallel, gossanous covered pyrite +/- pyrrhotite unit trending with it on its southeast flank. A light grey dusting of sphalerite in portions of the gossan have not been tested for zinc mineralization. Recon sampling in the vicinity (262257 and 262258) prior to power stripping was on heavily gossanous material and was not representative of what was discovered. (There are several old trenches to the north,

south and northeast that have not be examined).

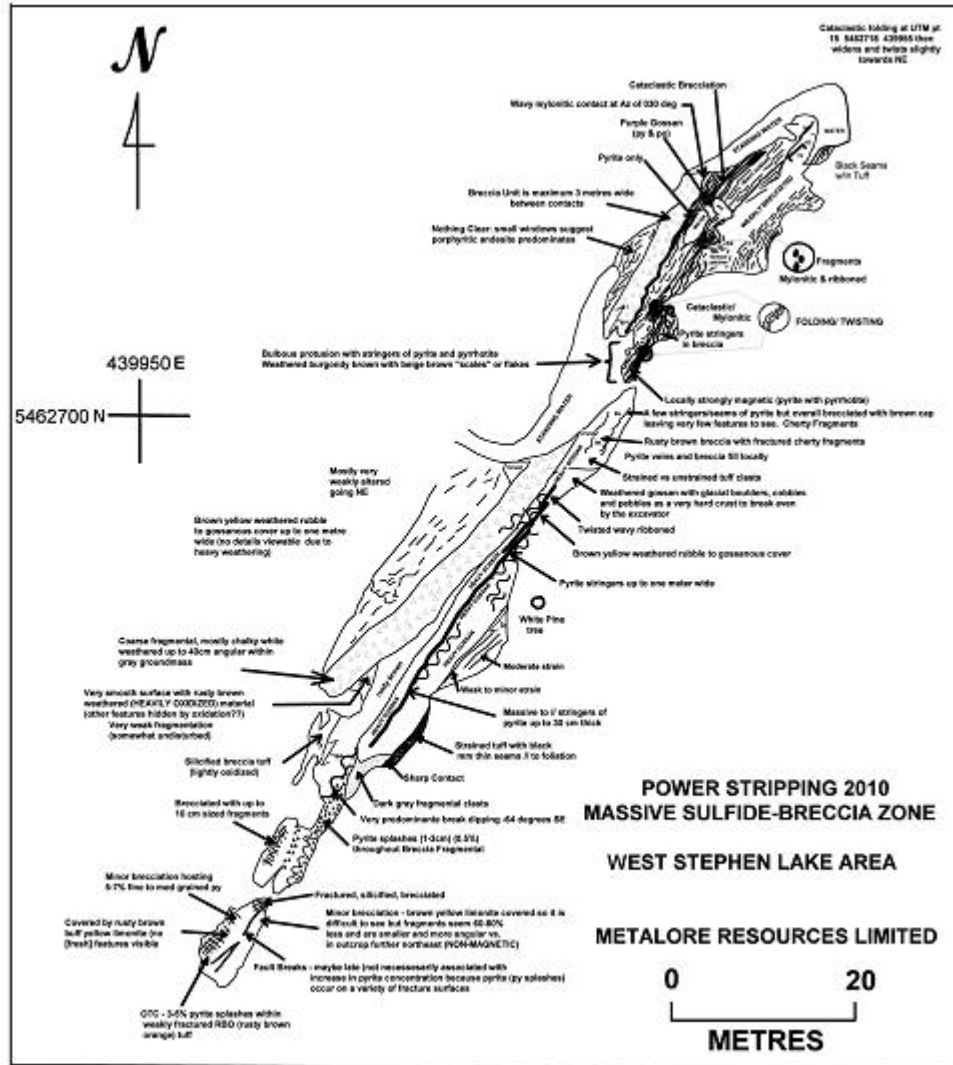


FIGURE 8

Recommendations

West of Flint Lake there exists roughly east- west faulting which contains gold mineralization. Since the Dubinski Gold Zone just to the north-west may parallel this system, more systematic exploration is required.

The two excavations which uncovered granodiorite help to show the continuous extent of this large intrusive unit. Gold mineralization, while mostly observed in northwesterly trending faulting of the granodiorite in the northern excavation (L25E), is perhaps more prevalent throughout the granodiorite in the southerly excavation where faulting appears more east-west. It would be helpful to power strip between exposures to better understand faulting and gold mineralization, prior to any diamond drilling.

Finally, because of the economic possibilities for the breccia-massive sulfide system discovered to the southeast, a thorough exploration program consisting of channel sampling, and follow-up drilling is warranted.

REFERENCES:

Davies, J.C. and Morin J.A., 1976. Geology of the Cedartree Lake Area, District of Kenora; Ontario Division of Mines, GR134, 52p. Accompanied by Map 2319, scale 1:31 680.

Lengyel, Patrick. 1998. Summary of 1997 Summer Program, Flint Lake Gold Project. Sioux Narrows, Ontario for Avalon Ventures Limited.

Ravnaas, C. and Bongfeldt. 2008. Red Lake Resident Geologist (Kenora District) - 2007 in Report of Activities 2008, Resident Geologist Program, Red Lake Regional Resident Geologist Report; Red Lake and Kenora Districts, Ontario Geological Survey, Open File Report 6216, p. 1-78

Watts, Griffis and McQuat. 2009. A Technical Review of the Dubinski Gold Project, Kenora, Ontario for Houston Lake Mining Inc. prepared by P. Dubar, P. Geo. and M. Kociumbas P. Geo and vice president of WGM, January 2009.

Sample Number	Au g/tonne
262298	<0.02
262299	0.36
262300	<0.02
262301	0.42
262302	0.12
262303	0.96
262304	0.49
262305	0.18
262306	0.30
262307	0.24
262308	0.40
262309	0.17
262310	0.38
262311	1.79
262312	0.84
262324	0.086
262325	0.070

Swastika Labs Cert. # A10-5474 (262298-262312)
 Accurassay Cert. # 201043455 (262324 & 262325)

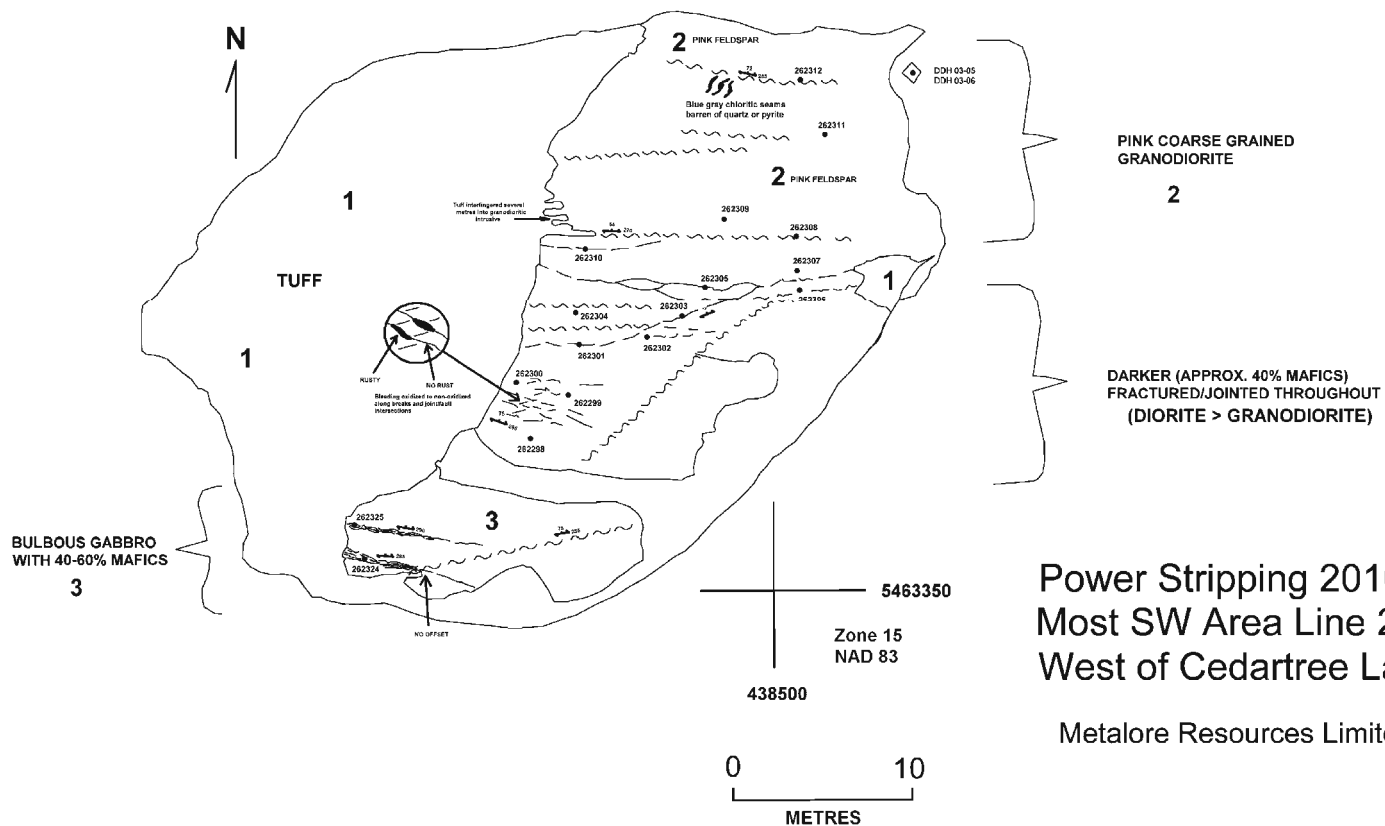
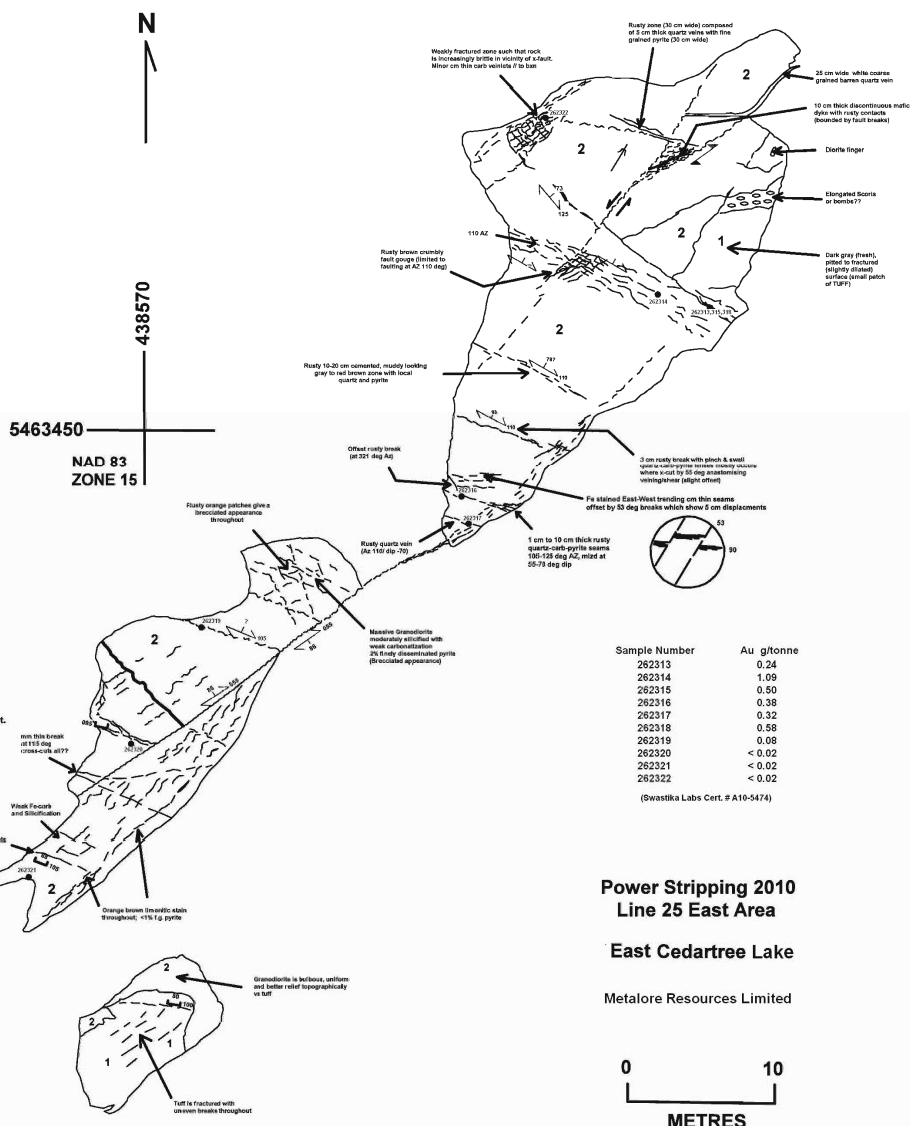


FIGURE 6

Power Stripping 2010
 Most SW Area Line 24E
 West of Cedartree Lake

Metalore Resources Limited



**Power Stripping 2010
Line 25 East Area
East Cedartree Lake**

Metalore Resources Limited



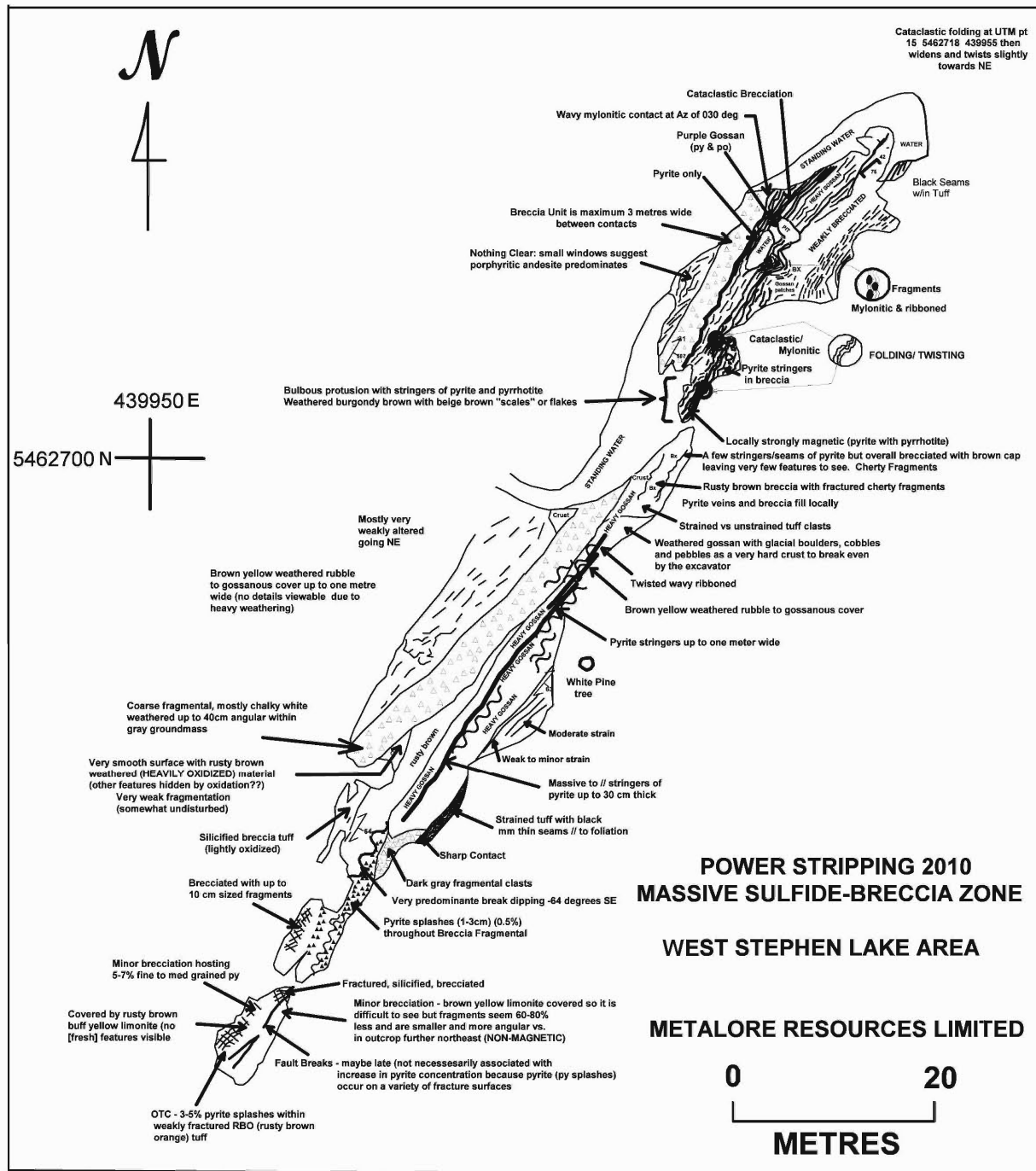


FIGURE 8

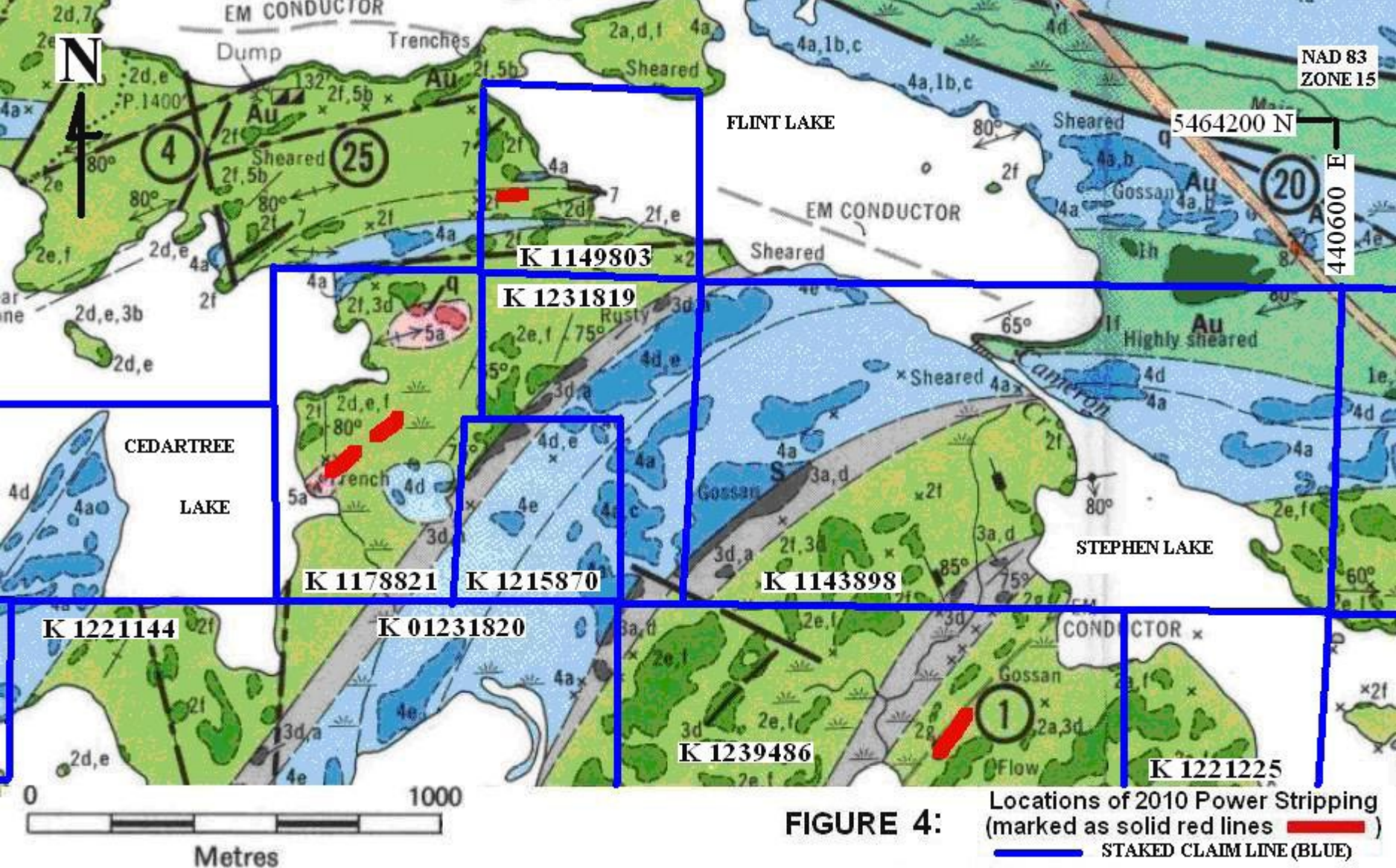


FIGURE 4: Locations of 2010 Power Stripping (marked as solid red lines) STAKED CLAIM LINE (BLUE)