2006 Winter Drilling Report On the Block A Property of the Detour Lake Region

Porcupine Mining Division
Province of Ontario

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1.0 Summary

Trade Winds Ventures Inc. (Trade Winds) is exploring Block A of the Detour Lake Property for near surface bulk-tonnage and higher grade underground gold deposits. This report examines past exploration focusing on the drill program conducted in the winter of 2006 on the M Zone structural corridor.

The property covers approximately 1100 hectares just west of the past producing Detour Lake Mine (1983-1999), 160 kilometres northeast of Timmins in northeastern Ontario and is road accessible year round. Trade Winds signed a letter of intent with Pelangio Mines Inc. in September 2003 to earn 50% interest in Block A subject to various cash and share payments, staged work commitments and two underlying net smelter royalties totalling 3%.

The Detour metavolcanic assemblages at the northwestern edge of the Abitibi Greenstone belt features a westerly trending panel of high strain along the Sunday Lake Deformation Zone proximal to its southern boundary. This zone is anchored on a cherty marker horizon with footwall mafic to ultramafic flows, intrusions (predominantly komatiitic) and hangingwall sequence consisting mainly of massive to pillowed mafic flows (tholeiitic) with chloritic greenstone (komatiitic) units. Mafic to felsic intrusions and dyke swarms occur throughout the sequence.

Drilling in 2006 consisted of an extensive winter/spring drilling program in which the shallow M Zone mineralization was inundated with 59 holes totaling 13348.78 metres. The M Zone structural corridor is central along a Komatiitic basalt unit surrounded by iron rich tholeiitic basalts. Similar to the structural style of the Main Zone mined by Placer Dome until 1999, gold mineralization occurs within the komatiite unit and in quartz zones along its hanging wall. To date gold mineralization has been located within this structural corridor for over 4 kilometer strike length.

2.0 Introduction

Trade Winds is currently in the third year of an agreement (Letter of Intent, September 2003) to acquire an undivided 50% interest in Pelangio's interest in the Block A Property at Detour Lake, Northeastern Ontario. This property lies adjacent and to the west of Pelangio's 'Mine Option' hosting the past gold producing Detour Lake Mine (1983 to 1999). Trade Winds is completed a nearly 30,000 metre drill program on the Block A Property in the year 2005 with a budget in excess of four million dollars (Canadian). The Block A Property, in particular the M Zone represents an advanced stage exploration project.

Trade Winds' exploration on the property to date has focused on the M Zone which has potential for a multi-million ounce gold resource. Large portions of this zone which has an interpreted strike length greater than 4.0 kilometres, has received little to no drilling. The majority of the company's drilling in 2006 consisted of short holes less than 300m in length, focusing on exploration of the M Zone. Three longer holes were drilled between 540m and 660m depth testing the M Zone near the interpreted fault zone that cuts through the property.

3.0 Disclaimer

This report was prepared by Trade Winds Ventures Inc. and is based on a recent property examination, personal experience at Detour and a large amount of previous exploration data. The latter information is believed to be reliable but cannot be guaranteed as to the accuracy thereof. The author believes that sufficient data was reviewed to support the interpretations and conclusions of this report for exploration purposes.

4.0 Location and Access

The Block A property is located in the James Bay lowlands approximately 190 kilometers northeast of Timmins, Ontario, proximal to the Quebec border. This property is located in the Porcupine Mining Division in the District of Cochrane of Ontario and situated within the northern margin of the Abitibi Greenstone Belt.

Access to the property from the Town of Cochrane, 130 kilometres to the southwest, is by an all-season road to the former Detour Mine site. This road crosses the property from west to east, north of Lindberg Lake. Several drill access trails (winter) from Placer Dome's exploration in the 1990's can still be used though winter drilling is recommended for much of the property area.

The Block A property lies within NTS map-sheet 32L/4 at Latitude 50° 00' 50" and Longitude 79° 47'W, UTM coordinates 5541600N and 586500E, 18 kilometres west of the provincial border.

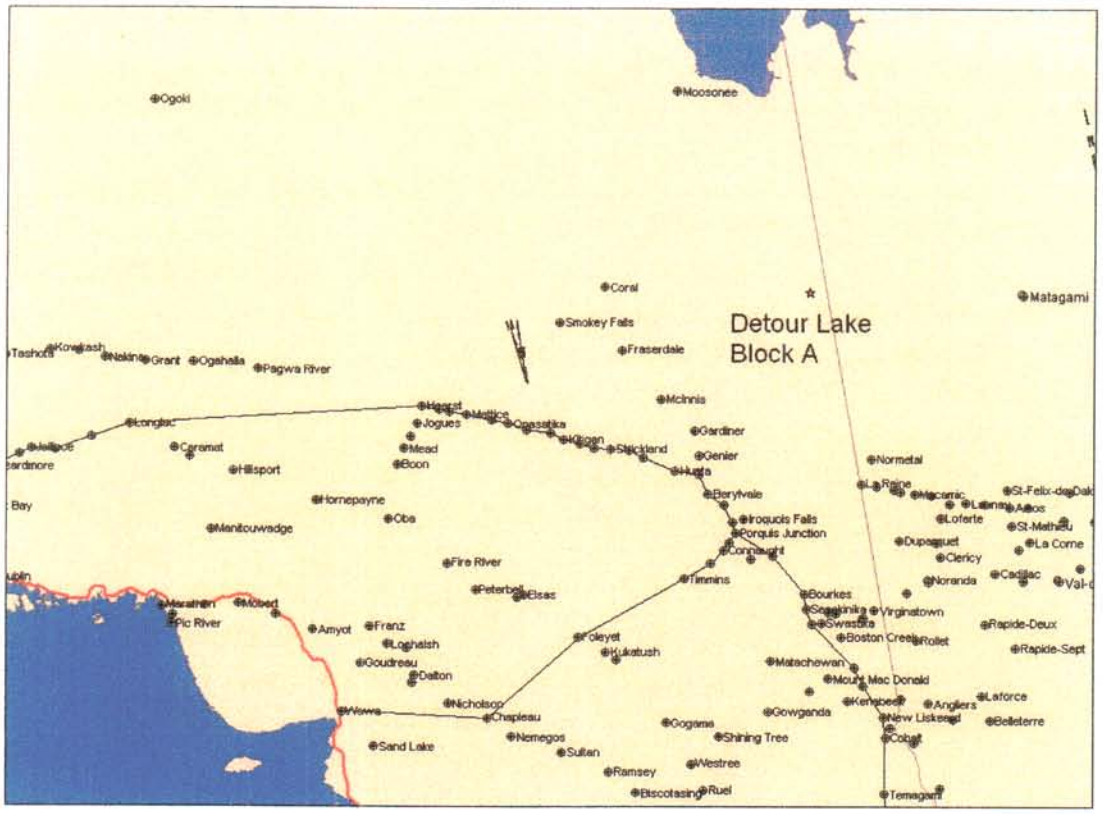

Figure 1: Property Location Map

5.0 Physiography, Climate, Local Resources, and Infrastructure

The property is located in poorly drained and flat lowlands with elevations in the 280 to 300 metre (ASL) range. There are several lakes that are connected by small creeks and marshlands; between are mature forests of spruce and poplar. Thick overburden covers the majority of the property with outcrops representing less than 2% of the total surface area of the claims.

The climate in this area is typical for the James Bay lowlands: cold winters with temperatures averaging well below freezing (-10 to –40°C), mild summers with limited precipitation. Snow accumulations range from 0.5 to 1.5 metres, and the property is generally snow free from Mid-May to early October.

Little in the way of infrastructure was left following mine closure in 1999 other than the access road, airstrip and water well. All of the mine buildings and plant have been removed or destroyed as well as the power line. Large flat areas remain for exploration campsites; a generator is required for power.

6.0 Property Status

Table 1 lists 3 leased mining claims and 22 staked mining claims comprising the 'Detour Lake Block A Property". Pelangio Mines Inc. holds a 100% undivided right, title and interest in the property free and clear of all encumbrances and subject to a maximum 3% net smelter royalties (1% Placer Dome Inc. (now Goldcorp Inc.) with $1,000,000 buy-out, 2% Newmont Mining Corp.).

Trade Winds Ventures Inc (TSX-V TWD) signed a Letter of Intent dated September 18th, 2003 with Pelangio Mines Inc. (TSX-V PLG) to earn an undivided 50% interest in Pelangio's interest in the Detour Lake Block 'A'. There is an "Excluded Block' in this agreement that involves a block below surface containing the known extent of mineralization in the QK Zone. This block has a vertical extent defined by mine elevations 5800 to 5400. The block is bounded to the east by the east boundary of CLM 229, on the south by the south boundary of CLM 229, on the west by section line 16260 East (mine grid) and the north by northing 20550 North (mine grid).

In order to acquire on undivided 50% interest in the Detour Block A Property (subject to the 3% NSR), Trade Winds is required to make the following (cash and share) payments and exploration expenditures (taken from September 18, 2003 Letter of Intent).

(i) pay Pelangio a total of $250,000 in accordance with the following schedule:
   a. $50,000 within five days of the Effective Date (firm commitment);
   b. an additional $50,000 on or before April 30, 2004;
   c. an additional $50,000 on or before December 31, 2004;
   d. an additional $50,000 on or before December 31, 2005;
   e. an additional $50,000 on or before December 31, 2006; and

(ii) issue Pelangio a total of 500,000 common shares in the capital stock of Trade Winds in accordance with the following schedule:
   a. 100,000 common shares within five days of the Effective Date (firm commitment);
   b. an additional 100,000 common shares on or before April 30, 2004;
   c. an additional 100,000 common shares on or before December 31, 2004;
   d. an additional 100,000 common shares on or before December 31, 2005;
   e. an additional 100,000 common shares on or before December 31, 2006; and

(iii) incur a total of $7,500,000 (Seven Million Five Hundred Thousand Dollars) in exploration expenditures on the Detour Lake Block A Property in accordance with the following schedule:
   a. $500,000 to be incurred on or before April 30, 2004;
   b. an additional $1,500,000 to be incurred on or before December 31, 2004;
   c. an additional $2,000,000 to be incurred on or before December 31, 2005;

d. an additional $2,000,000 to be incurred on or before December 31, 2006; and

e. an additional $1,500,000 to be incurred on or before December 31, 2007.

During the option period Trade Winds will act as Operator. On earning the 50% interest a joint venture will be formed for further exploration and development of the property, Pelangio have the option to assume Operatorship.

Land Status			
A) Mining Leases			
Mining Leases No.	Parcel No.	Claim No.	Expiry Date
991(103529)	1261	CLM 228	April 1, 2023
912(103530)	1262	CLM 229	April 1, 2023
1430	1686	CLM 396	June 1, 2012
B) Mineral Claims			
Claim Numbers	Units	Recording Date	Assessment Work
			Due Date
P1212941	6	Jan. 22, 1997	Jan. 22, 2007
P1208318	2	June 27, 1995	June 27, 2007
P1208321	6	June 27, 1995	June 27, 2007
P1212940	8	Jan. 22, 1997	Jan. 22, 2007

Table 1: Block A Property Land Status

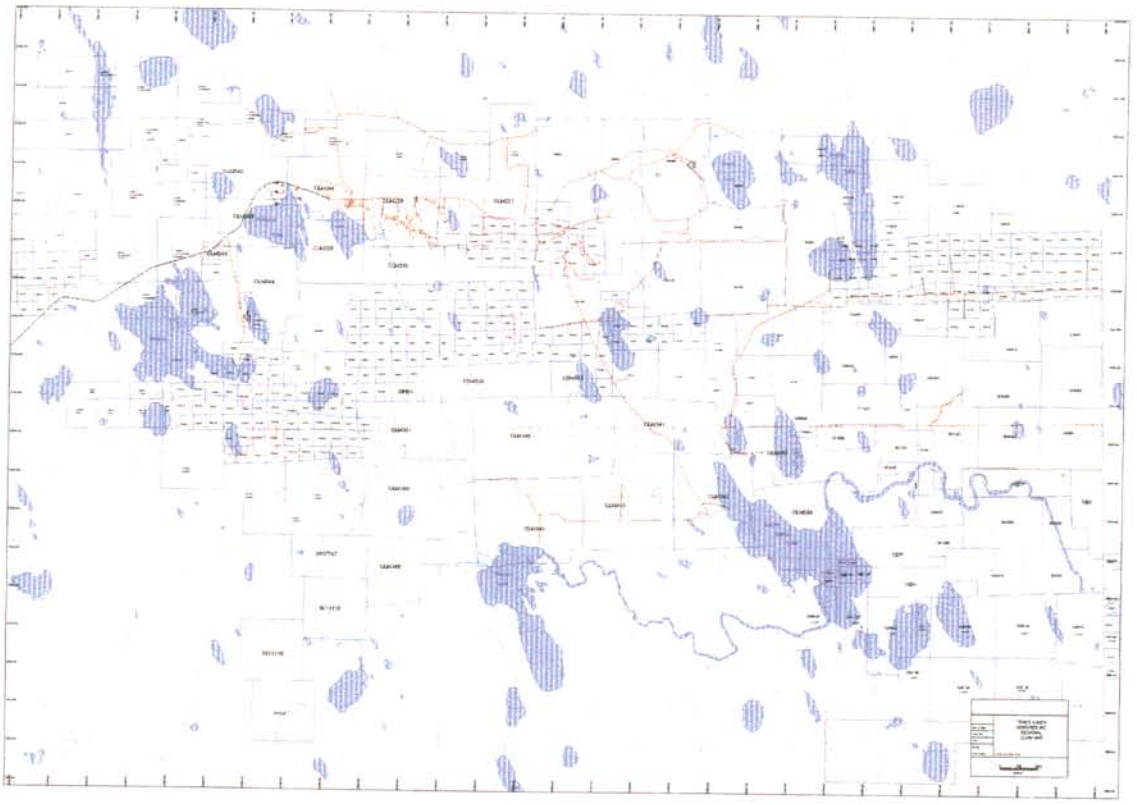

Figure 2: Claim Map

7.0 Exploration History

7.1 Pre-1983

Exploration in the Abitibi Greenstone Belt began in the 1920's by major mining companies and involved geophysical programs and limited diamond drilling. It was not until 1974 when Amoco Canada Petroleum Company drill tested airborne electromagnetic anomalies in the area that Detour Lake became a target for further exploration. One of these targets with a coincident magnetic anomaly produced an 8.52 metre long gold intersection averaging 3.97g/t which contained 10-15% pyrrhotite and 1% chalcopyrite associated with quartz veining. This intersection necessitated subsequent exploration by Amoco in 1976 which outlined 10 million tons averaging 5.3g/t Au and represented the discovery of the Detour Lake Mine. Significant underground exploration and development followed in 1976. In 1981, a production decision was made for an open pit gold mine with following development and initial production in 1983.

7.2 1983-1997

During this period open-pit mining was completed on the mine property in May 1987 followed by official underground production (also 1987). At this time Campbell Red Lake Mines and Dome Mines were merged into Placer Development Ltd. (later Placer Dome). In 1988, Placer Dome acquired Amoco's 50% interest making them sole owner and operator of the Detour Lake Mine.

In the early 1980's Ingamar Exploration Ltd. held a claim group northeast of McAlpine (Fault) Lake equivalent to the current CLM 396 (Block A). This property was subject to grids and geophysical surveys. Fifteen or more diamond drill holes were completed by Global Energy Corporation during an option 1983-84. This drilling tested several WNW trending IP conductors locally with coincident magnetic anomalies in an area of extensive overburden (Filo,1983). One of these anomalies 400 metres north of Lindberg Lake, later called the 'Bog Zone', returned narrow gold intersections from several closely spaced holes. These included 0.26 Opt/1.3 feet (DDH. 84-4), 0.15 Opt/1 foot and 0.14 Opt/2 feet (DDH. 83-5) from altered mafic metavolcanics with pyrrhotite and quartz veining. Drilling on other geophysical targets encountered similar sulfide rich-quartz vein zones with low gold values.

Following the Global Energy option, the Ingamar property was acquired by Pelangio Larder Mines Ltd.

In 1990, a joint venture agreement was made between Placer Dome (CLA) Ltd. and Pelangio on the Fault Lake Property (CLM 396), this became Placer Dome's Fault Lake Project No.439. This covers only one quarter of the present Block A property. A summary of Placer Dome's exploration during this period is documented in the following table;

YEAR	ACTIVITY
1991	Line-cutting, ground magnetic and IP surveys. Compilations.
1992	Geological Mapping, trenching and channel sampling, diamond drilling (3 holes) totaling 513.0m
1993	Metallurgical testing
1994	Diamond Drilling (1 hole), 440 metres
1995	Diamond Drilling (2 holes and 4 wedge holes), total 3262.28 metres
1996	Diamond Drilling (4 holes) total 3710.90 metres
1997	Diamond Drilling (3 holes) total 3738.0 metres, resource estimation on deep M Zone and NW Zone

0Table 2: Summary of Placer Dome's Exploration on Project 439

In 1996, Placer Dome (CLA) Ltd. had earned 65% interest in the Fault Lake Property (439) by spending $400,000.00 on exploration. By the end of 1997 the actual total expenditures by Placer Dome were $1,065,762.00 (Gliddon, 1998).

The early drilling by Placer Dome followed ground geophysical surveys (I.P. and magnetic) and tested along strike from the Bog Zone. Holes 439-002, 003 and 006 intersected narrow gold intercepts within and proximal to a feldspar porphyry intrusion (Neelands 1992, 1993).

In the early to mid-1990's exploration by Placer Dome on the adjacent mine property (464) resulted in the discovery of the Pillow Zone (1992) and QK Zone (1995) in the hangingwall sequence to the mine Main Zone. This stimulated Placer to explore for similar zones at depth down plunge to the west. On the Fault Lake Property, an early exploration hole 439-008 intersected 4.85g/t Au over 24.6 metres core length above the QK horizon. This represented the Deep M Zone discovery. The gold mineralization was associated with sulfide concentrations, quartz veinlets-veins and felsic dyke swarms proximal to a chloritic greenstone (CG) unit in altered mafic flows and contact related. Nine deep holes with four wedge holes were drilled over an 800 metre strike length (14800E to 14000E). These returned numerous gold intercepts with many located well above and below the M Zone horizon. Of these, the NW Zone (structure) lay more than 200 metres above and features a high strain zone in massive to pillowed flows with local quartz veins. In 1997, Placer Dome carried out a preliminary resource calculation on the deep M Zone (historic geological resource) at 367,885 tonnes grading 4.21 g/t Au with high assays cut to 30 g/t (Filo, 1999).

During the 1990 -1997 period, Placer Dome conducted a significant amount of surface and underground exploration plus development on the Mine property (464). The 'million ounces of gold produced' threshold was passed by the mine in 1993. Also during this period CLM 228 and CLM 229 lease claims (Lindberg Lake area, present Block A) were part of the 464 block and exploration for this area is documented mainly in mine property reports.

In 1996 Placer Dome tested the M Zone at shallow depth in the western part of the Mine Block (now within Block A). The near surface M Zone drilling involved 41 closely spaced holes (total 15,630.58m) mainly between sections 16340E and 16660E. This drilling program outlined gold mineralized lenses 2 to 6 metres in width, 100 metres length and 40 to 80 metres high averaging approximately 6 g/t. These were within altered metavolcanics and chloritic greenstone (CG) units commonly proximal to contacts. A preliminary inferred resource of 2.7 million tonnes grading 2.6g/t Au to a depth of 150 metres was estimated by Placer Dome (Turnbull,1996; Burchell and Stubens, 1997). This resource calculation was subject to several studies, and refinements were made using various cutting factors, minimum width and cut-off grades discussed later in this report.

In 1997, drilling by Placer Dome at the eastern end of the open pit (well outside of the past and present Block A) increased the mines gold resource. This allowed further mining in the open pit during 1998.

In 1996-1997, Pelangio Larder Mines added claims to the northern side of the Fault Lake property and conducted some of their own exploration. Three holes tested an IP anomaly north of McAlpine Lake and northwest of the Bog Zone. Hole D2 encountered an alteration-shear zone in metabasalt with felsic dykes. The footwall area returned one gold intercept of 7.99 g/t over 1.64 metres (Filo, 1997). Strongly anomalous gold values (ppb) were returned from the shear over 20 to 43 metre widths in holes D2 and D3, Pelangio called this the 'DN1' Zone.

7.3 1998-Present

In September 1998, Pelangio-Larder Mines Ltd. entered into an agreement with Placer Dome Ltd. whereby Pelangio acquired all of Placer's exploration property interests in the Detour Lake belt and also an option on the Detour Lake mine property. This involved cash and share payments with a 1% net smelter return interest (with buy-out for $1,000,000) and gave Pelangio Mines access to all exploration and mine records for the properties. Pelangio's exploration was independent and not to interfere with mining and reclamation by Placer Dome.

Pelangio-Larder Mines Ltd. directly entered into a joint venture agreement with Franco-Nevada Mining Corporation Ltd. to provide financing for the Placer Dome agreement. Pelangio contributed its interest in the Fault Lake (35 percent), DN (100 percent) and Border (right to earn 40 percent) properties in the Detour Lake area.

In June 1999, mining at Detour Lake terminated following milling of surface stockpiles and underground ore. Placer Dome initiated mine closure and a 5 year reclamation program. Between 1983 and 1999, the mine produced 1,764,985 ounces of gold from 14,064,046 tonnes mined with mill head grade of 4.11 g/t Au (93.12% gold recovery rate). Following mine closure all surface structures and plant were removed.

Between 1998 and 2002, the Pelangio-Franco Nevada Joint Venture (DLJV) conducted a detailed examination of previous exploration data for their Detour holdings (see Filo, 1999; Talbot, 1999 and 2000). In May 2002, Pelangio purchased all property interests of Newmont Mining Corporation of Canada (formerly Franco-Nevada Mining Corporation) in the Detour Lake area. Newmont retained a 2% net smelter royalty. During this period Pelangio increased their land holdings to over 70 square miles.

In September 2003, Pelangio Mines Inc. optioned Block A to Trade Winds Ventures Inc. Block A was significantly larger than the Fault Lake Property (CLM 396) of the Placer Dome period (project 439) and included the known 'M' Zone. In the fall of 2003, a strategic alliance was made between Pelangio and High River Gold Mines Ltd. (HRG:TSX). High River in this agreement provides technical expertise and operations management to Pelangio.

Trade Winds Ventures commenced with an exploration-diamond drilling program on the Detour Block A Property in November 2003 under the supervision of L. Warner

P.Geo. (qualified person). An exploration camp was established at the old Detour mine site and was also used by Pelangio/High River Gold Mines (exploring the Mine Block).

Between November 2003 and April 2004, Trade Winds' drilling consisted of 10 holes and 2 wedge holes for 7178.53 metres drilled. Nine holes were on the Deep M Zone, sections 14850E and 14400E and 3 were on the shallow M Zone, sections 16400E and 16600E.

The Deep M Zone drilling encountered numerous multi-gram gold intercepts at the M Zone Chloritic Greenstone horizon. These were at three or more levels including the upper and lower contact areas and within. This was typical M Zone style mineralization and featured 2 to 50 g/t gold values over 2 to 9 metres core length, up to 6 metres interpreted true width. Multi-gram gold values up to 58 g/t were also returned from the NW Zone horizon (2 to 12 g/t range), intermediate-felsic dyke between zone area (2 to 58 g/t range) and low in the CG footwall (2 to 30 g/t range). These intercepts were generally over narrow widths, less than 2 metres core length. The wide spacing of intercepts on drill sections made correlations preliminary-tentative. There was however good continuity suggested for the M Zone's over 600 vertical metres or more. In-fill drilling and step-outs along strike between and past the two drill sections were clearly warranted.

The three holes that tested below the Shallow M Zone gold resource produced a few multi-gram gold values from the hangingwall area. A close examination of the results indicated that the M Zone horizon was not adequately tested especially the footwall area. Further drilling was clearly warranted below the shallow M Zone resource as well as along strike to the west.

Trade Winds' continued an extensive drill program throughout 2005 which is outlined in the following:

- **Winter-Spring 2005**. Drill testing of the Shallow M Zone between 15000E and 16300E with 48 holes and 16425.95 metres being drilled. This was largely to examine the potential for a shallow open-pit gold resource adjacent (and in addition) to Placer Dome's historic inferred gold resource (16340E to 16660E) of 2,900,232 tonnes grading 1.86 g/t Au. 56 holes were drilled by Trade Winds with 80m x 80m centres (some 80m x 40m) so that calculation of an inferred gold resource is possible. Three holes were also drilled to test the western extension of the North Walter Lake zone that was discovered just east of the Block A property boundary by Pelangio Mines in 2004. The total length of these holes were 1644 metres and necessitated further drilling to be completed later on in the year.

- **Summer**. Seven more shallow holes, all less than 550m in depth on the M Zone totaling 2591.89m in length.

- **Summer-Fall 2005**. Follow up drill testing of the North Walter Lake Zone on the Block A Property with 31 holes being completed totaling 7494.81m in length.

Based on the results of the drilling that was completed in 2005, further drilling was required in order to accurately delineate the ore body and possibly calculate a resource estimation. Fifty-eight holes were drilled during the winter of 2006 with fifty-five of them testing the shallow M-zone and the other three testing the deeper M-zone just below an interpreted fault zone that cuts through the property.

Due to the encouraging results of the 2005 drilling program on the M-zone, an extensive winter drill program was conducted on the area in the winter of 2006. 59 holes were drilled targeting the M-zone, totaling 13348.78 meters. These holes were drilled on 40m x 40m or 40m x 20m spacings to further define and delineate the M-zone and provide more detailed information with which to complete a resource estimation.

Hole ID	Easting	Northing	Elevation	Total Length
TWDDH-007	16602.13	20749.94	6280.86	135.73
TWDDH-128	15941.23	20516.76	6284.52	156
TWDDH-129	16740.10	20542.93	6278.56	208
TWDDH-130	15942.11	20546.45	6284.63	201
TWDDH-131	16178.52	20590.24	6282.09	266
TWDDH-132	16741.54	20464.63	6278.22	132
TWDDH-133	15943.45	20598.23	6284.35	247
TWDDH-134	16740.12	20584.54	6278.86	267
TWDDH-135	15938.39	20459.40	6284.31	126
TWDDH-136	16179.54	20615.42	6282.40	318
TWDDH-137	15979.39	20491.67	6284.35	119
TWDDH-138	15981.03	20562.14	6283.89	189
TWDDH-139	16740.43	20625.88	6279.38	312
TWDDH-140	15981.53	20604.34	6284.10	216
TWDDH-141	16181.41	20656.29	6283.13	318
TWDDH-142	16021.08	20538.70	6283.91	186
TWDDH-143	16740.27	20519.21	6278.32	189
TWDDH-144	16019.32	20497.89	6283.47	150
TWDDH-145	16702.43	20444.25	6278.82	103
TWDDH-146	16261.02	20457.65	6282.40	135
TWDDH-147	16702.42	20462.19	6278.78	135
TWDDH-148	16261.02	20500.18	6282.26	175
TWDDH-149	16660.75	20493.89	6279.03	156
TWDDH-150	16261.83	20534.79	6281.94	184
TWDDH-151	16261.67	20552.91	6281.92	205
TWDDH-152	16661.85	20512.10	6278.67	198
TWDDH-153	16621.44	20494.70	6279.62	174
TWDDH-154	16300.71	20519.03	6281.87	172
TWDDH-155	16620.92	20480.31	6279.67	141
TWDDH-156	16619.80	20466.78	6279.96	141
TWDDH-157	16300.94	20484.79	6281.95	130
TWDDH-158	16302.02	20469.03	6281.95	97
TWDDH-159	16537.88	20495.56	6280.77	153
TWDDH-160	16337.55	20459.60	6281.60	94
TWDDH-161	16540.24	20516.14	6280.19	213
TWDDH-162	16338.24	20481.03	6281.52	118

TWDDH-163	16338.85	20499.48	6281.53	124
TWDDH-164	16540.79	20535.35	6280.40	206.3
TWDDH-165	16380.07	20466.74	6281.86	100
TWDDH-166	16380.04	20486.17	6281.71	124
TWDDH-167	16542.06	20556.75	6280.47	264
TWDDH-168	16500.02	20476.04	6281.14	113.5
TWDDH-169	16499.68	20515.17	6280.90	196
TWDDH-170	15185.41	20958.44	6282.10	657
TWDDH-171	16500.44	20554.86	6280.74	217
TWDDH-172	16259.90	20614.41	6282.42	334
TWDDH-173	16260.61	20639.86	6282.62	358
TWDDH-174	15183.12	20917.69	6281.78	645
TWDDH-175	16304.20	20728.43	6282.70	427
TWDDH-176	16302.07	20688.64	6282.58	382
TWDDH-177	15181.53	20884.83	6281.69	540
TWDDH-178	16300.19	20647.99	6282.38	367
TWDDH-179	16339.63	20615.01	6281.51	305.26
TWDDH-180	16339.05	20655.65	6282.24	352
TWDDH-181	16379.99	20607.57	6281.39	289.27
TWDDH-182	16381.70	20656.10	6281.75	357
TWDDH-183	15542.08	20524.21	6284.44	221.08
TWDDH-184	15783.39	20480.12	6285.09	156
TWDDH-185	15540.74	20459.46	6284.35	153.64

Table 3: Winter 2006 Collar Information

8.0 Regional Geology

The Detour Lake project area lies in the northwestern portion of the Abitibi Greenstone Belt, an Archean age granite-gneiss-greenstone terrain in the Superior Province of the Canadian Shield. The Abitibi Greenstone Belt is approximately 750 kilometers long by 200 kilometers wide, and is the largest greenstone belt in the Canadian Shield.

The Detour Lake mine and the portion of the Abitibi Greenstone belt surrounding the mine is included in what has been designated the Northern Volcanic Zone (NVZ). The NVZ has been subdivided into two distinct volcano-sedimentary successions; there are the monocyclic volcanic segment (MVS) and the polycyclic volcanic segment (PVS). The property is underlain by the PVS volcanic cycle which is composed of three assemblages known as the Detour (DT), Lower Detour (LD), and the Vandette (VE) Assemblage.

The Detour and Vandette assemblages are comprised of similar packages of massive to pillowed tholeiitic basalts with local ultramafic units and chemical sediments. The Detour assemblage which hosts the mine is located in the north and separated by the southern Vandette assemblage by the central and poorly exposed Lower Detour assemblage. Easterly striking and steeply dipping clastic sedimentary rocks dominated by wacke, conglomerates with minor argillite comprise the LD assemblage.

Structural studies have shown that these three assemblages define a regional overturned isoclinal syncline called the Detour Syncline; this fold has an east-west trending axial plane that dips to the north. The Detour Lake Mine is located within the northern highly strained limb of the syncline, known as the Sunday Lake Deformation Zone (SLDZ). This deformation zone appears to as a series of proximal parallel structures trending in a northwest/southeast direction, which together appear to represent a major zone of deformation. A number of late north-south trending faults have offset the SLDZ. This is particularly evident near the mine itself. Other structures are present within the NVZ, including east-west trending regional folds, east-west trending thrust shear zones, and northeast trending sinistral strike slip shear zones.

The metamorphic grade in this area generally ranges from greenschist to lower amphibolite grade as a result of intrusions and tectonic events. The volcanic rocks of the Detour and Vandette assemblages are commonly intruded by gabbro, diorite to quartz diorite stocks, sills and dykes. Some of these are clearly late syn to post-kinematic with thermal aureoles overprinting regional fabrics and earlier regional metamorphism. . Felsic rhyolite to dacite dykes are widespread, locally occurring in swarms. Many are pre to syn-kinematic. The last magmatic event in this area was the emplacement of post-kinematic northerly to northwest trending diabase dykes; these dykes are known to cut all rock types and structures.

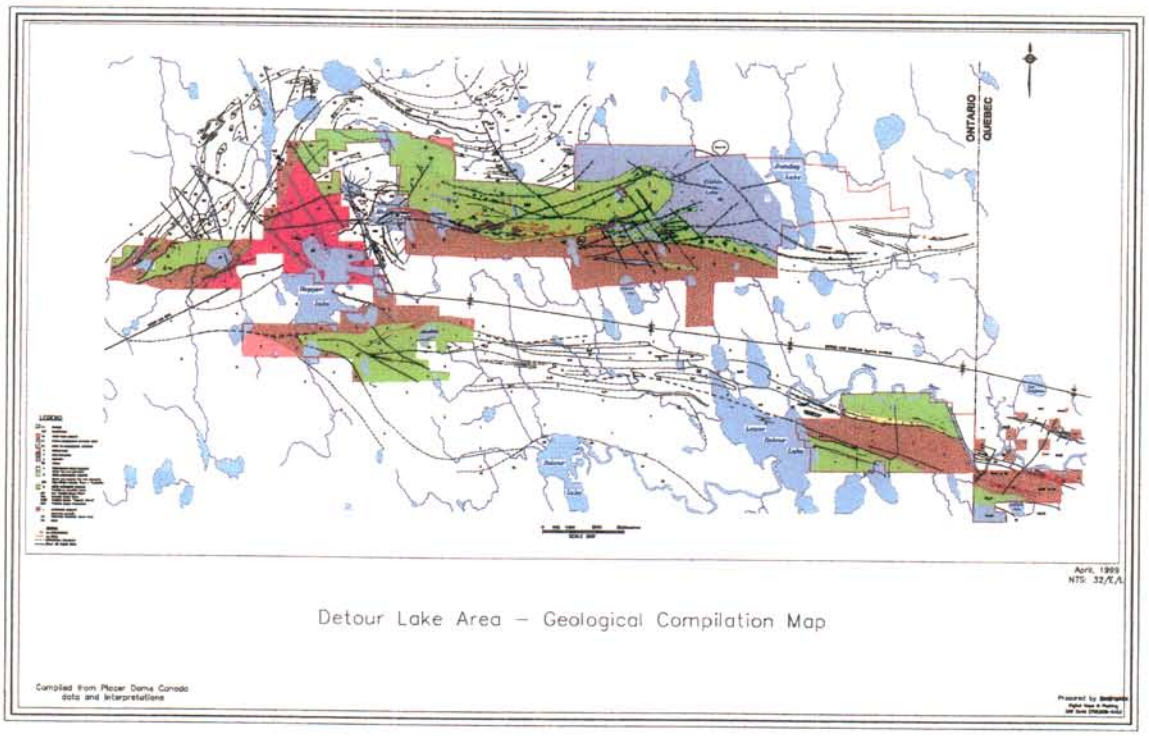

Figure 3: Regional Geology

9.0 Property Geology

The Block A Property covers a north to south section across the Detour Lake Assemblage, Friday Lake Deformation Zone and northern Lower Detour Assemblage sedimentary rocks; the latter, south of Lindberg Lake. Based largely on drilling results, the geology on Block A is very similar to the Mine Block to the east. The stratigraphic sequence with, or without the chert marker horizon follows the deformation zone (Wells, 1997). In general terms, a footwall predominantly komatiitic (intrusive-extrusive?) sequence is separated from a thick predominantly tholeiitic sequence of variably altered massive to pillowed, meta-basalt flows by a thin cherty marker horizon. The cherty marker horizon is anchored in the southern parts of the deformation zone which passes west to west-northwest through Lindberg Lake. Disruptions in the stratigraphy occur in several areas due to intrusive rocks, notably a gabbro-diorite complex at greater than 750 metres depth in the QK Zone area and west.

STRUCTURAL HANGINGWALL

Massive and Pillowed Flows (MF/PF)

Massive to foliated, fine to medium grained metabasalts and basaltic-andesites with actinolite ± hornblende-quartz-plagioclase and variable minor amounts of biotite, microline, epidote, carbonate and opaques. These are high magnesium to iron tholeiites. Sulfides include pyrite and pyrrhotite.

Potassic Altered Flows (KMF/KPF)

These are fine to medium grained, massive to foliated flows similar to above but contain significant amounts of brown biotite, variable sericite, quartz, plagioclase, actinolite and chlorite. Sulphides are common with locally abundant pyrite, pyrrhotite and chalcopyrite. Chemically these units have tholeiite affinity and often plot in high iron fields (HFT). However, iron addition (alteration plus sulfides) probably has moved sample compositions out of more transitional or HMT basalt fields (Wells, 1997).

Chloritic Greenstone Units (CG)

These are moderate to strongly foliated, light to dark green, fine to medium grained mafic to ultramafic units similar to those in the footwall sequence. They occur at more than one level and may be mixed with more massive to pillowed Mg tholeiite flows. Chloritic greenstones with amphibole-Mg chlorite rich mineral assemblages locally grade into more deformed talc-chlorite schists with minor amphibole. Chemical compositions range from basaltic to locally peridotitic komatiites.

STRUCTURAL FOOTWALL

Komatiitic Basalt (KB)

Massive to well foliated, dark green, fine to medium grained mafic rocks consisting predominantly of amphibole (actinolite-hornblende), biotite-phlogopite, minor epidote, plagioclase, carbonate and opaques. These have chemical affinity with high Mg tholeiites and are basaltic.

Chloritic Greenstone (CG) and Talc-Carbonate (TC) Units

These are moderate to well foliated rocks that often occur together though may form separate units. CG units are actinolite-tremolite schists often with phlogopite-biotite, minor epidote and local sulphides (pyrite, pyrrhotite ± chalcopyrite). TC units are talc-Mg chlorite schists with minor quartz and opaques. Samples from these units generally plot in similar chemical fields, mainly komatiitic basalts, rarely peridotitic.

Ultramafic Rocks (UI)

These appear to be mainly intrusive units that are fine to medium grained and weakly to strongly foliated. Mineral assemblages include remnant olivine, actinolite-tremolite ± Mg chlorite, talc and opaques. Sample chemistry indicates a range in compositions from peridotitic to basaltic komatiites.

INTRUSIVE ROCKS

Felsic to Intermediate Dykes

A variety of felsic to intermediate dykes cut the hangingwall and footwall sequences. They generally have sharp (often deformed) contacts and range from a few centimetres to several metres in true width. Most appear concordant to weakly discordant with the stratigraphy and some larger dykes can be traced for hundreds of metres along strike. Foliation, deformed contacts and micro-fabrics indicate that the majority of dykes are pre to syn-kinematic. The main types of felsic dykes are as follows:

FI	White to grey, siliceous and fine grained with local biotite or muscovite foliation. Local remnant plagioclase and, or quartz phenocrysts. Some FI dykes are cherty with patches of K. feldspar (microcline).
PPFI	Mottled white and maroon, variably crowded feldspar porphyries, local remnant quartz phenocrysts. Biotite foliation is common.
SRFI	These mainly occur in the hangingwall sequence and are often broad, highly siliceous with muscovite foliation.
II	Darker maroon coloured, fine grained and foliated with rare remnant phenocrysts. Basically quartz-biotite-plagioclase schists with variable hornblende.

Table 4: Types of Felsic Dykes

The chemistry for felsic dyke samples indicates sub-alkaline, calc-alkalic to transitional compositions. FI and SRFI dykes are rhyolitic; PPFI and II dykes are more dactic.

Mafic Intrusions

Dark coloured, fine to medium grained, more massive units have commonly been logged as mafic dykes, and broader units as gabbro. Some narrow units with sharp contacts are clearly mafic dykes and often appear pre-kinematic locally with garnet porphyroblasts. Some larger concordant dark coloured units in the hangingwall stratigraphy have been called gabbro. Several of these are medium grained, hornblende-plagioclase rocks with strong L-S structural fabrics. These are different from units in the true gabbro-diorite complexes and are probably represent large mafic flows.

Gabbro-Diorite Complexes

Gabbro to diorite bodies intrude the footwall sequence at depth in the QK area between 16000E and 172000E. To the west this intrusion lies more to the north beneath the hangingwall sequence, and the footwall-cherty marker sequence have not been observed to date. This intrusive complex is multiphase, early gabbroic phases are foliated (pre to syn-kinematic), predominantly tholeiitic, though frequently contaminated by the komatiitic country rocks (Wells, 1997). Late diorite to quartz-diorite phases are calc-alkaline, post-kinematic? (no foliation but locally recrystallized) and probably intruded at higher-epizonal crustal levels evidenced by magmatic stopping and contact hornfels. These intrusive bodies have strong thermal effects on the country rocks, variably overprinting pre-existing metamorphic textures.

10.0 Deposit Type

The gold mineralization in the vicinity of the Detour Lake deposit within the Sunday Lake Deformation Zone/Panel is distributed in a variety of sites. Structure, stratigraphy and intrusive-metamorphic history all appear to be very important to the localization of gold. Although historically, this deposit has been classified as a greenstone hosted, quartz-carbonate vein deposit, the variety of gold settings and complex geological history along the deformation zone argues against a single simple genetic model. Many differences have been observed between the classic lode gold genetic model and the mineralization at Detour Lake. Some of the more significant differences in Detour settings include: 1) high copper (local zinc) 2) generally low CO_2 levels 3) absence of major penetrative fault-break 4) low concentrations of arsenic and tungsten 5) highly variable Au/Ag ratios 2:1 to > 50:1 (Wells, 1997).

11.0 Mineralization

The Block A and Mine Option properties lie adjacent along the broad Sunday Lake Deformation Zone. They basically cover the same stratigraphy and several gold zones cross the boundary. In total, over sixteen gold zones have been discovered on the two properties these occur along the chert marker horizon and in the hangingwall sequence. Several zones like the Talc and Talc-Chlorite occur footwall to the Main Zone and are not known to extend on to the Block A from the mine.

Gold mineralization is documented throughout the Block A Property in particular along the deformation zone. The majority of exploration has taken place on the westerly trending QK and M Zones. The NW Zone (trend), R and Clipper Zones occur in hangingwall to the M Zone (to north of) and have received a limited amount of drilling. To the south, the Main Zone horizon had been mainly tested in the QK area with few holes to the west. Limited drilling had also taken place on the Bog and DN1 zones in the northwestern property area. Placer Dome made historic mineral resource calculations on the QK and M Zones in 1997.

M Zone

The M Zone horizon lies 400 to 500 metres north of the chert marker horizon and is a westerly trending gold system that is spatially associated with the margins of a Chloritic Greenstone (CG) unit. The CG stratigraphic horizon and associated gold mineralization has been traced by drilling for 3.6 kilometres length on the Block A from 14000E to 16660E. This drilling was mainly either end of the trend and defines the near surface (east) and deep (west) M Zone. Because of the high density of drill holes the shallow M Zone is better understood than the deep and was subject to a resource calculation by Turnbull (1996). Placer Dome investigated the open pit potential of the Shallow M Zone between 16340E and 16660E with a drill density 80 x 40 metres. Several estimates were made by Placer Dome Staff including an inferred resource of 2,900,232 tonnes grading 1.86g/t Au.

In the Shallow M Zone area, the westerly trending CG marker is 20 to 70 metres wide with 60° to 70° north dip and is chloritic to talcose, often soft. Turnbull (1996) interpreted this unit to be an altered mafic dyke however later work by Wells (1997) clearly demonstrated that the CG is a mafic to ultramafic komatiitic unit. Better gold values are associated with the upper and lower contacts to the CG unit often with deformed quartz veins and local felsic dyke swarms. Gold also occurs within the CG unit where there is little quartz veining. The footwall and hangingwall sequence to the CG are variably biotite altered with fairly abundant fracture and foliation (local vein) controlled pyrite, pyrrhotite and chalcopyrite. Gold mineralized zones in these contact environments appear lensoidal and plunge 20° west. Approximate dimensions for these are 2 to 4 metres wide, up to 100 metres high and 40 to 80 metres high. Grades within individual lenses average close to 6 g/t Au (Burchell and Stubens, 1997), the M1 is the

largest and clearly is upper contact (to CG) related. Some hangingwall quartz or sulfide veins occur at 10° to 15° to the CG unit and are sub-vertical.

Drilling by Placer Dome in the mid-1990's in the Lindberg Lake area encountered M Zone mineralization between sections 14000E and 14800E, 700 to 900 metres below surface. The 'Deep M Zone' was tested on 200 to 400 metre centres with 9 long holes and 4 wedge holes. The styles of mineralization are very similar to those in the shallow M zone. Gold mineralization is related to the CG unit contacts, variable quartz veining, felsic dykes, sulfide concentrations are potassic (biotite) alteration. Some of the better drill intersections included 65.02 g/t Au over 6.00m and 5.37g/t Au over 11.21 metres. Numerous other gold zones were encountered above the M Zone horizon in this drilling.

The drilling by Placer Dome on the M Zone tested less than 20% of its interpreted strike length, a very large gap occurs in the central area between 14800E and 16200E (1.4km). The current drilling by Trade Winds Ventures Inc. is concentrating on the western deep M Zone between 14000E and 14800E.

12.0 Diamond Drilling

12.1 Sampling Method and Approach

The core handling, geotechnical and logging procedures were established at the beginning of the drilling program by Lorne Warner P. Geo., the qualified person responsible for the management of Trade Winds's exploration program at Detour with minor updates. Once arriving at the core logging station the core is subject to the following.

1) Core is oriented and marked every one metre. Geotechnical logging including core recovery and rock quality designation (RQD) is recorded in Excel spread-sheets.

2) Photographs of dry drill core, 4 boxes at a time using a digital camera, are downloaded onto the office computer.

3) Geologists log core onto graphical log sheets capturing rock types, quartz veins, structures, alteration and mineralization. The geological units are essentially the same as those used during the Placer Dome programs in the 1990's. This information is then entered into Excel spreadsheets.

4) Sample intervals are determined and clearly marked by the geologists using geological controls. Individual sample lengths ranged from 50cm to 1.5m, with most being 1m. Important sections, such as those containing visible gold, were marked with cut-lines by the geologists.

All of the above procedures were performed on site under direct geological supervision.

12.2 Sampling Preparation, Analysis and Security

Core from Trade Winds's drilling program was sampled on site under the supervision of the Qualified Person. The core was split using a conventional splitter or core saw, bagged, and then shipped direct to Chemex Laboratories in Val d'Or, Quebec. Half the core was left in the core boxes as a permanent record.

The sample numbers used during sampling were taken from sample tag books provided by Chemex. Half core samples were run by Chemex Laboratories for gold using Fire-assay A.A. finish (30g sample using procedure Au-AA23). Samples returning greater than 10g/t Au automatically went to fire assay-gravimetric finish (procedure Av-Grav 21). All samples were also run by Chemex using a standard multi-element ICP package. The laboratory conducted its own in-house quality control using well known standards.

At the Detour site there is an established procedure for quality control using standards, duplicates and blanks. The core samples were divided into batches of 20 prior to shipment. In each batch there would be a minimum of one standard, one duplicate sample and one blank sample. These samples would be inserted by the geologists. Duplicates were inserted after well mineralized samples especially those with visible gold. Blanks would also follow these to test for possible contamination. The standards were purchased prior to the program from Mine Assay Supplies in Kirkland Lake, ON. The standards that were used were SG14 (0.989ppm) and SI15 (1.805ppm).

Assay certificates are sent to the head office in Vancouver and results are obtained by the project geologist from Chemex once available. The values are thoroughly checked by the project geologist for quality control. The values returned by 'Blank Samples' did not indicate any laboratory contamination problems. Variations observed in Au values for standard samples were generally within acceptable limits. Duplicate samples could be up to 20% higher or lower than the original, especially where >6 g/t indicating a 'nugget affect'. The large majority of duplicate sample values were within 10% of the original value. Chemex was notified when values were unacceptable and the core was resampled if deemed necessary.

Core sampling and sample preparation were conducted to industry standard, security and analytical procedures. All core within the main CG unit(s) and within 75 metres of contacts was routinely sampled as well as sections that were reasoned to potentially host auriferous mineralization.

12.3 Summary of Results

Table 5 contains only the most significant results from the winter 2006 drill program. Most drill holes contain multiple gold bearing zones, and not all of these zones are posted in table 5.

Section	Hole ID	From	To	Length	Rocktype	Weighted Avg Grade	Over Length	Grade * Length
15940	TWDDH-128	124	130	6	CG/MF	2.3	6	13.8
16740	TWDDH-129	149	152	3	WKPF/II	46.63	3	139.89
15940	TWDDH-130	60	68	8	WKMF	1.6475	8	13.18
16180	TWDDH-131	62	64.5	2.5	PF/FI	12.57	2.5	31.425
16740	TWDDH-132	55.17	57	1.83	CG/II	1.438	1.83	2.63154
15940	TWDDH-133	51	53	2	MF	23.8775	2	47.755
16740	TWDDH-134	104	106.25	2.25	KMF	4.641	2.25	10.44225
15940	TWDDH-135	41	43	2	CG	4.6	2	9.2
16180	TWDDH-136	59	67.5	8.5	PF	2.552	8.5	21.692
15980	TWDDH-137	61	63	2	WKPF	2.91	2	5.82
15980	TWDDH-138	104	108	4	WKPF/PPFI	3.302	4	13.208
16740	TWDDH-139	229	230	1	KPF	3.29	1	3.29
15980	TWDDH-140	51	54	3	BPF	2.782	3	8.346
16180	TWDDH-141	124	144	20	WKPF/II	1.851	20	37.02
16020	TWDDH-142	91	95.88	4.88	WKPF/FI	2.51	4.88	12.2488
16740	TWDDH-143	108	116	8	KPF/II	64.383	8	515.064
16020	TWDDH-144	84	90.2	6.2	CG	1.215	6.2	7.533
16700	TWDDH-145	24.7	28	3.3	CG	5.188	3.3	17.1204
16260	TWDDH-146	39	45.8	6.8	CG	1.894	6.8	12.8792
16700	TWDDH-147	46	59	13	CG/FI	0.846	13	10.998
16260	TWDDH-148	80	85	5	CG	1.9554	5	9.777
16660	TWDDH-149	77	85	8	KPF/CG/II	8.402	8	67.216
16260	TWDDH-150	98	109.5	11.5	KPF/FI	1.927	11.5	22.1605
16260	TWDDH-151	151	154	3	CG	2.685	3	8.055
16660	TWDDH-152	96	100	4	KPF	4.786	4	19.144
16620	TWDDH-153	78	87	9	KPF/CG/FI	8.306	9	74.754
16300	TWDDH-154	99	107	8	TC/II/FI	0.765	8	6.12
16620	TWDDH-155	63	70	7	KPF/CG/FI	1.887	7	13.209
16620	TWDDH-156	42	22.25	13.25	CG/KPF/FI	4.047	13.25	53.62275
16300	TWDDH-157	81	86	5	CG	1.513	5	7.565
16300	TWDDH-158	38	47.55	9.55	KPF/II	1.039	9.55	9.92245
16540	TWDDH-159	108	113	5	CG/II	15.2758	5	76.379
16340	TWDDH-160	69	71	2	PF/II	6.817	2	13.634
16540	TWDDH-161	111	116	5	KPF/CG/II	3.3028	5	16.514
16340	TWDDH-162	37.45	40	2.55	WKPF	109.112	2.55	278.2356
16340	TWDDH-163	61	70	9	WKPF/FI	6.555	9	58.995
16540	TWDDH-164	102	107	5	WKPF	2.169	5	10.845
16380	TWDDH-165	63	74	11	CG/II	5.93	11	65.23
16380	TWDDH-166	37	38	1	WKPF	7.93	1	7.93
16540	TWDDH-167	255.25	263	7.75	PF/FI/II	4.981	7.75	38.60275
16500	TWDDH-168	64.5	69	4.5	CG/QV	7.864	4.5	35.388
16500	TWDDH-169	172	176	4	PF	3.571	4	14.284
15180	TWDDH-170	151	158	7	PF	2.401	7	16.807
16500	TWDDH-171	128.1	144.85	16.75	KPF	1.664	16.75	27.872
16260	TWDDH-172	143.5	144	0.5	WKPF	59.1	0.5	29.55

Section	Hole ID	From	To	Length	Rocktype	Weighted Avg Grade	Over Length	Grade * Length
16260	TWDDH-173	215	221.5	6.5	WKPF/PPMI	6.194	6.5	40.261
15180	TWDDH-174	444	448	4	KPF	12.07	4	48.28
16300	TWDDH-175	339	340.95	1.95	KPF	60.762	1.95	118.4859
16300	TWDDH-176	187	193	6	WKPF	1.619	6	9.714
15180	TWDDH-177	523	539	16	WKPF/II	1.018	16	16.288
16300	TWDDH-178	182	187	5	WKPF	5.562	5	27.81
16340	TWDDH-179	282	289.25	7.25	WKPF/PPFI	2.996	7.25	21.721
16340	TWDDH-180	284	288	4	CG/II	89.263	4	357.05
16380	TWDDH-181	85	96	11	WKPF	4.901	11	53.911
16380	TWDDH-182	271	279	8	CG/KPF/II	2.805	8	22.44
15540	TWDDH-183	134	136.7	2.7	WKPF	7.806	2.7	21.0762
15780	TWDDH-184	66.65	78	11.35	CG/II/WKPF	2.064	11.35	23.4264
15540	TWDDH-185	83	96	13	CG/II	4.12	13	53.56

Table 5: Significant composites from the Winter 2006 drill program

12.4 Summary of Drill Log

Intermediate to felsic dyking occurs in all rock types, more commonly in and in close proximity to the chloritic greenstone.

12.4.1 TWDDH-128

The purpose of TWDDH-128, collared on the Block A claim at 15,941.23 East/20,516.76 North, was to test the M Zone. The drill hole orientation is at an azimuth of 180 degrees, dipping -55 degrees. The main rock types consist of:

0.00 – 19.23m	Overburden
19.23 – 81.04	Weak Potassically Altered Mafic Flow
81.04 – 105.11	Potassically Altered Mafic Flow
105.11 – 114.84	Talc Chlorite
114.84 – 128.84	Chloritically Altered Greenstone
128.84 – 156.00	Mafic Flow
156.00	End of Hole

Visible gold was noted in one location, associated with quartz veining. The location is in the sample interval 127.00 - 127.50m.

12.4.2 TWDDH-129

The purpose of TWDDH-129, collared on the Block A claim at 16,740.1 East/20,542.93 North, was to test the M Zone. The drill hole orientation is at an azimuth of 180 degrees, dipping -55 degrees. The main rock types consist of:

0.00 – 10.06m	Overburden
10.06 – 36.18	Pillow Basalts
36.18 – 98.92	Weak Potassically Altered Pillow Basalts
105.11 – 119.06	Gabbro
119.06 – 138.50	Weak Potassically Altered Pillow Basalts
138.50 – 144.14	Potassically Altered Pillow Basalts
144.14 – 163.11	Potassically Altered Pillow Basalts/Chloritic Greenstone
163.11 – 172.00	Chloritically Altered Greenstone
172.00 – 208.00	Pillow Basalts
208.00	End of Hole

Visible gold was noted in one location, associated with quartz veining. The location is in the sample interval 150.20 – 150.72m.

12.4.3 TWDDH-130

The purpose of TWDDH-130, collared on the Block A claim at 15,942.11 East/20,546.45 North, was to test the M Zone. The drill hole orientation is at an azimuth of 180 degrees, dipping -55 degrees. The main rock types consist of:

0.00 – 27.48m	Overburden
27.48 – 39.62	Mafic Intrusion
39.62 – 46.49	Mafic Flow
46.49 – 131.72	Weak Potassically Altered Mafic Flow
131.72 – 153.00	Chloritically Altered Greenstone
138.50 – 201.00	Mafic Flow
201.00	End of Hole

Visible gold was noted in three locations, generally associated with quartz veining. These locations are within sample intervals:

56.00 – 57.00m
133.55 – 134.50m
150.00 – 151.00m

12.4.4 TWDDH-131

The purpose of TWDDH-131, collared on the Block A claim at 16,178.52 East/20,590.24 North, was to test the M Zone. The drill hole orientation is at an azimuth of 180 degrees, dipping -45 degrees. The main rock types consist of:

0.00 – 32.30m	Overburden
32.30 – 54.80	Mafic Flow
54.80 – 78.85	Pillow Basalts

78.85 – 92.95	Weak Potassically Altered Mafic Flow
92.95 – 114.37	Weak Potassically Altered Pillow Basalts
114.37 – 157.75	Potassically Altered Pillow Basalts
157.75 – 171.00	Talc Chlorite
171.00 – 188.75	Chloritic Greenstone
172.00 – 266.00	Pillow Basalts
266.00	End of Hole

Visible gold was noted in two locations, both associated with quartz veining. These locations are in the sample intervals:

79.50 – 80.00m
113.00 – 113.50m

12.4.5 TWDDH-132

The purpose of TWDDH-132 collared on the Block A claim at 16,741.52 East/20,464.23 North, was to test the M Zone. The drill hole orientation is at an azimuth of 180 degrees, dipping -55 degrees. The main rock types consist of:

0.00 – 19.00m	Overburden
19.00 – 40.74	Potassically Altered Mafic Flow
40.74 – 55.71	Felsic Intrusion
55.71 – 86.29	Chloritically Altered Greenstone
86.29 – 100.81	Weak Potassically Altered Pillow Basalts
100.81 – 132.00	Pillow Basalts
132.00	End of Hole

Visible gold was noted in one location, associated with quartz veining. The location is in the sample interval 65.71 – 66.25m.

12.4.6 TWDDH-133

The purpose of TWDDH-133, collared on the Block A claim at 15,943.45 East/20,598.23 North, was to test the M Zone. The drill hole orientation is at an azimuth of 180 degrees, dipping -55 degrees. The main rock types consist of:

0.00 – 27.46m	Overburden
27.46 – 34.75	Intermediate Intrusion
34.75 – 101.46	Mafic Flow
101.46 – 187.38	Weak Potassically Altered Mafic Flow
187.38 – 211.20	Chloritically Altered Greenstone
211.20 – 247.00	Pillow Basalts
247.00	End of Hole

Visible gold was noted in one location, associated with quartz veining. The location is in the sample interval 51.00 – 52.00m.

12.4.7 TWDDH-134

The purpose of TWDDH-134, collared on the Block A claim at 16,740.12 East/20,584.54 North, was to test the M Zone. The drill hole orientation is at an azimuth of 180 degrees, dipping -55 degrees. The main rock types consist of:

0.00 – 6.82m	Overburden
6.82 – 24.44	Gabbro
24.44 – 36.81	Mafic Flow
36.81 – 51.81	Pillow Basalts
51.81 – 99.65	Weak Potassically Altered Pillow Basalts
99.65 – 143.01	Potassically Altered Mafic Flows
143.01 – 160.68	Gabbro
160.68 – 178.08	Weak Potassically Altered Mafic Flows
178.08 – 209.58	Potassically Altered Pillow Basalts
209.58 – 232.45	Chloritically Altered Greenstone
232.45 – 267.00	Pillow Basalts

Visible gold was noted in two locations, both associated with quartz veining. These locations are in the sample intervals 105 – 105.50m and 192.82 – 193.37m.

12.4.8 TWDDH-135

The purpose of TWDDH-135, collared on the Block A claim at 15938.39 East/20,459.4 North, was to test the M Zone. The drill hole orientation is at an azimuth of 180 degrees, dipping -55 degrees. The main rock types consist of:

0.00 – 18.75m	Overburden
18.75 – 40.31	Weak Potassically Altered Pillow Basalts
40.31 – 68.40	Chloritically Altered Greenstone
68.40 – 126.00	Pillow Basalts
126.00	End of Hole

Visible gold was not noted in this drill hole.

12.4.9 TWDDH-136

The purpose of TWDDH-136, collared on the Block A claim at 16,179.54 East/20,615.42 North, was to test the M Zone. The drill hole orientation is at an azimuth of 180 degrees, dipping -45 degrees. The main rock types consist of:

0.00 – 32.00m	Overburden
32.00 – 57.70	Mafic Flow
57.70 – 87.50	Pillow Basalts
87.50 – 125.65	Weak Potassically Altered Pillow Basalts
125.65 – 167.35	Potassically Altered Pillow Basalts
167.35 – 183.95	Talc Chlorite
183.95 – 207.30	Chloritically Altered Greenstone
207.30 – 318.00	Pillow Basalts
318.00	End of Hole

Visible gold was noted in six locations, generally associated with quartz veining. These locations are in the sample intervals:

66.00 – 66.50m
93.20 – 93.70m
136.85 – 137.35m
190.00 – 190.50m
205.50 – 206.00m
275.50 – 276.00m

12.4.10 TWDDH-137

The purpose of TWDDH-137, collared on the Block A claim at 15,979.39 East/20,491.67 North, was to test the M Zone. The drill hole orientation is at an azimuth of 180 degrees, dipping -55 degrees. The main rock types consist of:

0.00 – 21.25m	Overburden
21.25 – 75.79	Pillow Basalts
75.79 –104.60	Chloritically Altered Greenstone
104.60 – 119.00	Pillow Basalts
119.00	End of Hole

Visible gold was not noted in this drill hole.

12.4.11 TWDDH-138

The purpose of TWDDH-138, collared on the Block A claim at 15,981.03 East/20,562.14 North, was to test the M Zone. The drill hole orientation is at an azimuth of 180 degrees, dipping -55 degrees. The main rock types consist of:

0.00 – 29.16m	Overburden
29.16 – 36.58	Pillow Basalts
36.58 – 65.70	Gabbro
65.70 – 75.08	Pillow Basalts
75.08 – 148.08	Weak Potassically Altered Pillow Basalts
148.08 – 167.47	Chloritically Altered Greenstone
167.47 – 189.00	Pillow Basalts
189.00	End of Hole

Visible gold was noted in one location, associated with quartz veining. The location is in the sample intervals 175.40 – 176.00m.

12.4.12 TWDDH-139

The purpose of TWDDH-139, collared on the Block A claim at 16,740.23 East/20,625.88 North, was to test the M Zone. The drill hole orientation is at an azimuth of 180 degrees, dipping -55 degrees. The main rock types consist of:

0.00 – 8.15m	Overburden
8.15 – 26.55	Mafic Flow
26.55 –43.77	Gabbro
43.77 – 57.45	Mafic Flow
57.45 – 77.80	Gabbro
77.80 – 100.33	Mafic Flow
100.33 – 172.40	Weak Potassically Altered Pillow Basalt
172.40 – 186.40	Mafic Flow
186.40 – 204.50	Gabbro
204.50 – 215.17	Weak Potassically Altered Mafic Flow
215.17 – 254.56	Potassically Altered Pillow Basalt
254.56 – 281.70	Chloritically Altered Greenstone
281.70 – 312.00	Pillow Basalt
312.00	End of Hole

Visible gold was noted in one location, associated with quartz veining. The sample interval that contained the visible gold was 223.55 – 224.05m.

12.4.13 TWDDH-140

The purpose of TWDDH-140, collared on the Block A claim at 15,981.53 East/20,604.34 North, was to test the M Zone. The drill hole orientation is at an azimuth of 180 degrees, dipping -55 degrees. The main rock types consist of:

0.00 – 37.80m	Overburden
37.80 – 80.36	Fault Zone
80.36 – 93.64	Gabbro
93.64 – 171.12	Weak Potassically Altered Pillow Basalt
171.12 – 187.00	Potassically Altered Pillow Basalt
187.00 – 210.17	Chloritically Altered Greenstone
210.17 – 216.00	Pillow Basalt
216.00	End of Hole

Visible gold was not noted in this drill hole.

12.4.14 TWDDH-141

The purpose of TWDDH-141, collared on the Block A claim at 16,181.41 East/20,656.29 North, was to test the M Zone. The drill hole orientation is at an azimuth of 180 degrees, dipping -48 degrees. The main rock types consist of:

0.00 – 28.50m	Overburden
28.50 – 56.25	Intermediate Intrusion
56.25 – 81.15	Gabbro
81.15 – 135.25	Pillow Basalt
135.25 – 235.00	Potassically Altered Pillow Basalt
235.00 – 262.00	Chloritically Altered Greenstone
262.00 – 318.00	Pillow Basalt
318.00	End of Hole

Visible gold was noted in three locations, generally associated with quartz veining. These location are the sample intervals:

84.00 – 84.50m
145.00 – 145.50m
236.00 – 236.50m

12.4.15 TWDDH-142

The purpose of TWDDH-142, collared on the Block A claim at 16,021.08 East/20,538.7 North, was to test the M Zone. The drill hole orientation is at an azimuth of 180 degrees, dipping -55 degrees. The main rock types consist of:

0.00 – 32.45m	Overburden
32.45 – 43.21	Gabbro
43.21 – 82.68	Pillow Basalt
82.86 – 119.03	Weak Potassically Altered Pillow Basalt
119.03 – 144.14	Chloritically Altered Greenstone
144.14 – 186.00	Pillow Basalt
186.00	End of Hole

Visible gold was not noted in this drill hole.

12.4.16 TWDDH-143

The purpose of TWDDH-143, collared on the Block A claim at 16,740.27 East/20,519.21 North, was to test the M Zone. The drill hole orientation is at an azimuth of 180 degrees, dipping -55 degrees. The main rock types consist of:

0.00 – 13.21m	Overburden
13.21 – 56.00	Weak Potassically Altered Pillow Basalt
56.00 – 66.13	Mafic Flow
66.13 – 83.29	Gabbro
83.29 – 98.44	Mafic Flow
98.44 – 128.42	Potassically Altered Pillow Basalt
128.42 – 140.70	Chloritically Altered Greenstone
140.70 – 189.00	Pillow Basalt
189.00	End of Hole

Visible gold was noted in one location, associated with quartz veining. The sample interval that contained the visible gold was 180.75 – 181.25m.

12.4.17 TWDDH-144

The purpose of TWDDH-144, collared on the Block A claim at 16,019.32 East/20,497.89 North, was to test the M Zone. The drill hole orientation is at an azimuth of 180 degrees, dipping -55 degrees. The main rock types consist of:

0.00 – 19.56m	Overburden
19.56 – 34.79	Pillow Basalt
34.79 – 81.88	Weak Potassically Altered Pillow Basalt
81.88 – 106.07	Chloritically Altered Greenstone
106.07 – 150.00	Pillow Basalt
150.00	End of Hole

Visible gold was not noted in this drill hole.

12.4.18 TWDDH-145

The purpose of TWDDH-145, collared on the Block A claim at 16,702.43 East/20,444.25 North, was to test the M Zone. The drill hole orientation is at an azimuth of 180 degrees, dipping -55 degrees. The main rock types consist of:

0.00 – 24.70m	Overburden
24.70 – 67.80	Chloritically Altered Greenstone
67.80 – 103.00	Pillow Basalt
103.00	End of Hole

Visible gold was not noted in this drill hole.

12.4.19 TWDDH-146

The purpose of TWDDH-146, collared on the Block A claim at 16,261.02 East/20,547.65 North, was to test the M Zone. The drill hole orientation is at an azimuth of 180 degrees, dipping -55 degrees. The main rock types consist of:

0.00 – 21.93m	Overburden
21.93 – 27.40	Potassically Altered Pillow Basalt
27.40 – 33.85	Talc Chlorite
33.85 – 61.10	Chloritically Altered Greenstone
61.10 – 135.00	Pillow Basalt
135.00	End of Hole

Visible gold was noted in one location, associated with quartz veining. The sample interval that contained the visible gold was 23.50 – 24.00m.

12.4.20 TWDDH-147

The purpose of TWDDH-147, collared on the Block A claim at 16,702.42 East/20,462.19 North, was to test the M Zone. The drill hole orientation is at an azimuth of 180 degrees, dipping -55 degrees. The main rock types consist of:

0.00 – 22.00m	Overburden
22.00 – 42.08	Potassically Altered Pillow Basalt
42.08 – 87.53	Chloritically Altered Greenstone
87.53 – 135.00	Pillow Basalt
135.00	End of Hole

Visible gold was not noted in this drill hole.

12.4.21 TWDDH-148

The purpose of TWDDH-148, collared on the Block A claim at 16,261.02 East/20,500.18 North, was to test the M Zone. The drill hole orientation is at an azimuth of 180 degrees, dipping -55 degrees. The main rock types consist of:

0.00 – 22.65m	Overburden
22.65 – 36.25	Weak Potassically Altered Pillow Basalt
36.25 – 71.60	Potassically Altered Pillow Basalt
71.60 – 108.90	Chloritically Altered Greenstone
108.90 – 175	Pillow Basalt
175.00	End of Hole

Intermediate to felsic dyking occurs in all rock types, more commonly in and in close proximity to the chloritic greenstone. Visible gold was noted in one location, associated with quartz veining. The sample interval that contained the visible gold was 100.50 – 101.00m.

12.4.22 TWDDH-149

The purpose of TWDDH-149, collared on the Block A claim at 16,660.75 East/20,493.89 North, was to test the M Zone. The drill hole orientation is at an azimuth of 180 degrees, dipping -55 degrees. The main rock types consist of:

0.00 – 24.00m	Overburden
24.00 – 36.49	Gabbro
36.49 – 44.71	Potassically Altered Mafic Flow
44.71 – 82.45	Potassically Altered Pillow Basalt
82.45 – 119.18	Chloritically Altered Greenstone
119.18 – 156.00	Pillow Basalt
156.00	End of Hole

Visible gold was noted in one location, associated with quartz veining. The sample interval that contained the visible gold was 79.75 – 80.25m.

12.4.23 TWDDH-150

The purpose of TWDDH-150, collared on the Block A claim at 16,261.83 East/20,534.79 North, was to test the M Zone. The drill hole orientation is at an azimuth of 180 degrees, dipping -55 degrees. The main rock types consist of:

0.00 – 36.80m	Overburden
36.80 – 61.90	Weak Potassically Altered Pillow Flow
61.90 – 109.08	Potassically Altered Pillow Flow

109.08 – 116.90	Talc Chlorite
116.90 – 124.30	Chloritically Altered Greenstone
124.30 – 149.40	Talc Chlorite
149.40 – 184.00	Pillow Basalt
184.00	End of Hole

Visible gold was noted in two locations, both associated with quartz veining. The sample intervals that contained the visible gold were 77.50 – 78.00m and 109.00 – 109.50m.

12.4.24 TWDDH-151

The purpose of TWDDH-151, collared on the Block A claim at 16,261.67 East/20,552.91 North, was to test the M Zone. The drill hole orientation is at an azimuth of 180 degrees, dipping -55 degrees. The main rock types consist of:

0.00 – 33.65m	Overburden
33.65 – 50.90	Pillow Basalt
50.90 – 65.50	Mafic Flow
65.50 – 113.65	Weak Potassically Altered Pillow Basalt
113.65 – 137.55	Potassically Altered Pillow Basalt
137.55 – 141.95	Talc Chlorite
141.95 – 171.90	Chloritically Altered Greenstone
171.90 – 205.00	Pillow Basalt
205.00	End of Hole

Visible gold was noted in one location, associated with quartz veining. The sample interval that contained the visible gold was 39.50 – 40.00m.

12.4.25 TWDDH-152

The purpose of TWDDH-152, collared on the Block A claim at 16,661.85 East/20,512.1 North, was to test the M Zone. The drill hole orientation is at an azimuth of 180 degrees, dipping -55 degrees. The main rock types consist of:

0.00 – 21.85m	Overburden
21.85 – 36.65	Weak Potassically Altered Pillow Basalt
36.65 – 55.62	Gabbro
55.62 – 62.15	Weak Potassically Altered Mafic Flow
62.15 – 106.98	Potassically Altered Pillow Basalt
106.98 – 139.17	Chloritically Altered Greenstone
139.17 – 198.00	Pillow Basalt
198.00	End of Hole

Visible gold was not noted in this drill hole.

12.4.26 TWDDH-153

The purpose of TWDDH-153, collared on the Block A claim at 16,621.44 East/20,494.7 North, was to test the M Zone. The drill hole orientation is at an azimuth of 180 degrees, dipping -55 degrees. The main rock types consist of:

0.00 – 30.95m	Overburden
30.95 – 36.81	Gabbro
36.81 – 52.03	Weak Potassically Altered Mafic Flow
52.03 – 71.00	Potassically Altered Pillow Basalt
71.00 – 77.40	Intermediate Intrusion
77.40 – 82.17	Potassically Altered Pillow Basalt/Chloritic Greenstone
82.17 – 119.49	Chloritically Altered Greenstone
119.49 – 174.00	Pillow Basalt
174.00	End of Hole

Visible gold was noted in two locations, both associated with quartz veining. The sample intervals that contained the visible gold were 81.25 – 81.75m and 83.75 – 84.25m.

12.4.27 TWDDH-154

The purpose of TWDDH-154, collared on the Block A claim at 16,300.71 East/20,519.03 North, was to test the M Zone. The drill hole orientation is at an azimuth of 180 degrees, dipping -55 degrees. The main rock types consist of:

0.00 – 30.85m	Overburden
30.85 – 84.85	Weak Potassically Altered Pillow Basalts
84.85 – 98.30	Potassically Altered Pillow Basalts
98.30 – 110.20	Talc Chlorite
110.20 – 137.05	Chloritically Altered Greenstone
137.05 – 172.00	Pillow Basalt
172.00	End of Hole

Visible gold was not noted in this drill hole.

12.4.28 TWDDH-155

The purpose of TWDDH-155, collared on the Block A claim at 16,620.92 East/20,480.31 North, was to test the M Zone. The drill hole orientation is at an azimuth of 180 degrees, dipping -55 degrees. The main rock types consist of:

0.00 – 29.08m	Overburden
29.08 – 31.94	Weak Potassically Altered Mafic Flow
31.94 – 61.27	Potassically Altered Pillow Basalt

61.27 – 68.00	Potassically Altered Pillow Basalt/Chloritic Greenstone
68.00 – 103.85	Chloritic Greenstone
103.35 – 141.00	Pillow Basalt
141.00	End of Hole

Visible gold was not noted in this drill hole.

12.4.29 TWDDH-156

The purpose of TWDDH-156, collared on the Block A claim at 16,619.80 East/20,466.78 North, was to test the M Zone. The drill hole orientation is at an azimuth of 180 degrees, dipping -55 degrees. The main rock types consist of:

0.00 – 34.00m	Overburden
34.00 – 44.08	Potassically Altered Pillow Basalt
44.08 – 95.97	Chloritically Altered Greenstone
95.97 – 141.00	Pillow Basalt
141.00	End of Hole

Visible gold was noted in one location, associated with quartz veining. The sample interval that contained the visible gold was 54.75 – 55.25m.

12.4.30 TWDDH-157

The purpose of TWDDH-157, collared on the Block A claim at 16,300.94 East/20,484.79 North, was to test the M Zone. The drill hole orientation is at an azimuth of 180 degrees, dipping -55 degrees. The main rock types consist of:

0.00 – 21.78m	Overburden
21.78 – 54.25	Weak Potassically Altered Pillow Basalt
54.25 – 63.00	Potassically Altered Pillow Basalt
63.00 – 89.35	Chloritically Altered Greenstone
89.35 – 130.00	Pillow Basalt
130.00	End of Hole

Visible gold was noted in one location, associated with quartz veining. The sample interval that contained the visible gold was 58.00 – 58.60m.

12.4.31 TWDDH-158

The purpose of TWDDH-158, collared on the Block A claim at 16,302.02 East/20,469.03 North, was to test the M Zone. The drill hole orientation is at an azimuth of 180 degrees, dipping -55 degrees. The main rock types consist of:

0.00 – 22.85m	Overburden

22.85 – 39.50	Weak Potassically Altered Pillow Basalt
39.50 – 47.55	Potassically Altered Pillow Basalt
47.55 – 69.05	Chloritically Altered Greenstone
69.05 – 97.00	Pillow Basalt
97.00	End of Hole

Visible gold was not noted in this drill hole.

12.4.32 TWDDH-159

The purpose of TWDDH-159, collared on the Block A claim at 16,537.88 East/20,495.56 North, was to test the M Zone. The drill hole orientation is at an azimuth of 180 degrees, dipping -55 degrees. The main rock types consist of:

0.00 – 29.03m	Overburden
29.03 – 35.06	Potassically Altered Mafic Flow
35.06 – 82.91	Potassically Altered Pillow Basalt
82.91 – 128.50	Chloritically Altered Greenstone
128.50 – 153.00	Pillow Basalt
153.00	End of Hole

Visible gold was noted in one location, associated with quartz veining. The sample interval that contained the visible gold was 56.00 – 56.50m.

12.4.33 TWDDH-160

The purpose of TWDDH-160, collared on the Block A claim at 16,337.55 East/20,459.6 North, was to test the M Zone. The drill hole orientation is at an azimuth of 180 degrees, dipping -55 degrees. The main rock types consist of:

0.00 – 22.22m	Overburden
22.22 – 43.15	Potassically Altered Pillow Basalt
43.15 – 58.40	Chloritically Altered Greenstone
58.40 – 94.00	Pillow Basalt
94.00	End of Hole

Visible gold was noted in one location, associated with quartz veining. The sample interval that contained the visible gold was 70.50 – 71.00m.

12.4.34 TWDDH-161

The purpose of TWDDH-161, collared on the Block A claim at 16,540.24 East/20,516.14 North, was to test the M Zone. The drill hole orientation is at an azimuth of 180 degrees, dipping -55 degrees. The main rock types consist of:

0.00 – 32.76m	Overburden
32.76 – 45.32	Weak Potassically Altered Pillow Basalt
45.32 – 62.43	Gabbro
62.43 – 67.00	Weak Potassically Altered Mafic Flow
67.00 – 106.26	Potassically Altered Pillow Basalt
106.26 – 116.16	Potassically Altered Pillow Basalt/Chloritic Greenstone
116.16 – 144.73	Chloritically Altered Greenstone
144.73 – 148.04	Felsic Intrusion
148.04 – 213.00	Pillow Basalt
213.00	End of Hole

Visible gold was noted in one location, associated with quartz veining. The sample interval that contained the visible gold was 34.25 – 34.75m.

12.4.35 TWDDH-162

The purpose of TWDDH-162, collared on the Block A claim at 16,338.24 East/20,481.03 North, was to test the M Zone. The drill hole orientation is at an azimuth of 180 degrees, dipping -55 degrees. The main rock types consist of:

0.00 – 23.10m	Overburden
23.10 – 55.25	Weak Potassically Altered Pillow Basalt
55.25 – 64.15	Potassically Altered Pillow Basalt
64.15 – 85.90	Chloritically Altered Greenstone
85.90 – 118.00	Pillow Basalts
118.00	End of Hole

Visible gold was noted in two locations, both associated with quartz veining. The sample intervals that contained the visible gold were 25.50 – 26.00m and 37.45 – 38.00m.

12.4.36 TWDDH-163

The purpose of TWDDH-163, collared on the Block A claim at 16,338.85 East/20,499.48 North, was to test the M Zone. The drill hole orientation is at an azimuth of 180 degrees, dipping -55 degrees. The main rock types consist of:

0.00 – 25.34m	Overburden
25.34 – 29.25	Mafic Flow
29.25 – 73.90	Weak Potassically Altered Pillow Basalt
73.90 – 80.95	Potassically Altered Pillow Basalt
80.95 – 91.40	Chloritically Altered Greenstone
91.40 – 100.40	Mafic Flow
100.40 – 112.55	Chloritically Altered Greenstone
112.55 – 124.00	Pillow Basalts

124.00	End of Hole

Visible gold was not noted in this drill hole.

12.4.37 TWDDH-164

The purpose of TWDDH-164, collared on the Block A claim at 16,540.79 East/20,535.35 North, was to test the M Zone. The drill hole orientation is at an azimuth of 180 degrees, dipping -55 degrees. The main rock types consist of:

0.00 – 35.25m	Overburden
35.25 – 56.80	Pillow Basalt
56.80 – 71.86	Weak Potassically Altered Pillow Basalt
71.86 – 90.20	Gabbro
90.20 – 113.71	Weak Potassically Altered Pillow Basalt
113.71 – 138.08	Potassically Altered Pillow Basalt
138.08 – 171.17	Chloritically Altered Greenstone
171.71 – 206.30	Pillow Basalt
206.30	End of Hole

Visible gold was noted in two locations, both associated with quartz veining. The sample intervals that contained the visible gold were 105.75 – 106.25m and 129.00 – 129.50m.

12.4.38 TWDDH-165

The purpose of TWDDH-165, collared on the Block A claim at 16,380.07 East/20,466.74 North, was to test the M Zone. The drill hole orientation is at an azimuth of 180 degrees, dipping -55 degrees. The main rock types consist of:

0.00 – 23.65m	Overburden
23.65 – 52.60	Weak Potassically Altered Pillow Basalt
52.60 – 55.60	Chloritically Altered Greenstone
55.60 – 62.35	Mafic Flow
62.35 – 77.50	Chloritic Greenstone
77.50 – 100.00	Pillow Basalts
100.00	End of Hole

Visible gold was noted in three locations, all associated with quartz veining. The sample interval that contained the visible gold were 46.70 – 47.20m, 66.00 – 66.50m, and 66.50 – 67.00m.

12.4.39 TWDDH-166

The purpose of TWDDH-166 collared on the Block A claim at 16,380.04 East/20,486.17 North, was to test the M Zone. The drill hole orientation is at an azimuth of 180 degrees, dipping -55 degrees. The main rock types consist of:

0.00 – 25.35m	Overburden
25.35 – 52.55	Weak Potassically Altered Pillow Basalt
52.55 – 70.30	Potassically Altered Pillow Basalt
70.30 – 76.10	Talc Chlorite
76.10 – 89.20	Mafic Flow
89.20 – 100.45	Chloritic Greenstone
100.45 – 124.00	Pillow Basalt
124.00	End of Hole

Visible gold was noted in one location, associated with quartz veining. The sample interval that contained the visible gold was 68.70 – 69.20m.

12.4.40 TWDDH-167

The purpose of TWDDH-167, collared on the Block A claim at 16,542.06 East/20,556.75 North, was to test the M Zone. The drill hole orientation is at an azimuth of 180 degrees, dipping -55 degrees. The main rock types consist of:

0.00 – 32.75m	Overburden
32.75 – 54.46	Pillow Basalt
54.46 – 61.33	Mafic Flow
61.33 – 87.07	Weak Potassically Altered Pillow Basalt
87.07 – 107.31	Gabbro
107.31 – 130.73	Weak Potassically Altered Pillow Basalt
130.73 – 166.04	Potassically Altered Pillow Basalt
166.04 – 193.25	Chloritically Altered Greenstone
193.25 – 264.00	Pillow Basalt
264.00	End of Hole

Visible gold was noted in two locations, both associated with quartz veining. The sample intervasl that contained the visible gold were 114.50 – 115.00m and 255.25 – 255.75m.

12.4.41 TWDDH-168

The purpose of TWDDH-168, collared on the Block A claim at 16,500.02 East/20,476.04 North, was to test the M Zone. The drill hole orientation is at an azimuth of 180 degrees, dipping -55 degrees. The main rock types consist of:

0.00 – 31.06m	Overburden
31.06 – 49.00	Weak Potassically Altered Pillow Basalt
49.00 – 58.50	Potassically Altered Pillow Basalt
58.50 – 98.30	Chloritically Altered Greenstone
98.30 – 113.50	Pillow Basalt
113.50	End of Hole

Visible gold was noted in one location, associated with quartz veining. The sample interval that contained the visible gold was 64.50 – 65.00m.

12.4.42 TWDDH-169

The purpose of TWDDH-169, collared on the Block A claim at 16,499.68 East/20,515.17 North, was to test the M Zone. The drill hole orientation is at an azimuth of 180 degrees, dipping -55 degrees. The main rock types consist of:

0.00 – 37.00m	Overburden
37.00 – 52.30	Weak Potassically Altered Pillow Basalt
52.30 – 69.60	Weak Potassically Altered Mafic Flow
69.60 – 125.65	Weak Potassically Altered Pillow Basalt
125.65 – 134.65	Potassically Altered Pillow Basalt
135.65 – 154.00	Chloritically Altered Greenstone
154.00 – 196.00	Pillow Basalt
196.00	End of Hole

Visible gold was not noted in this drill hole.

12.4.43 TWDDH-170

The purpose of TWDDH-170, collared on the Block A claim at 15,185.41 East/20,958.44 North, was to test the M Zone. The drill hole orientation is at an azimuth of 180 degrees, dipping -60 degrees. The main rock types consist of:

0.00 – 39.00m	Overburden
39.00 – 70.12	Pillow Basalt
70.12 – 148.70	Mafic Flow
148.70 – 203.92	Pillow Basalt
203.92 – 251.03	Pillow Basalt/Brecciated Pillow Basalt
251.03 – 338.37	Pillow Basalt
338.37 – 450.08	Weak Potassically Altered Pillow Basalt
450.08 – 548.44	Potassically Altered Pillow Basalt
548.44 – 583.83	Chloritic Greenstone
583.33 – 647.00	Weak Potassically Altered Pillow Basalt
647.00	End of Hole

Visible gold was not noted in this drill hole.

12.4.44 TWDDH-171

The purpose of TWDDH-171, collared on the Block A claim at 16,500.44 East/20,554.86 North, was to test the M Zone. The drill hole orientation is at an azimuth of 180 degrees, dipping -55 degrees. The main rock types consist of:

0.00 – 25.00m	Overburden
25.00 – 52.95	Weak Potassically Altered Pillow Basalt
52.95 – 61.35	Weak Potassically Altered Mafic Flow
61.35 – 128.10	Weak Potassically Altered Pillow Basalt
128.10 – 158.60	Potassically Altered Pillow Basalt
158.60 – 187.25	Chloritic Greenstone
187.25 – 217.00	Pillow Basalt
217.00	End of Hole

Visible gold was noted in two locations, both associated with quartz veining. The sample intervals that contained the visible gold were 134.00 – 135.00m and 144.30 – 144.85m.

12.4.45 TWDDH-172

The purpose of TWDDH-172, collared on the Block A claim at 16,259.9 East/20,614.41 North, was to test the M Zone. The drill hole orientation is at an azimuth of 180 degrees, dipping -57 degrees. The main rock types consist of:

0.00 – 31.00m	Overburden
31.00 – 60.40	Gabbro
60.40 – 213.45	Weak Potassically Altered Pillow Basalt
213.45 – 229.70	Potassically Altered Pillow Basalt
229.70 – 272.40	Chloritically Altered Greenstone
272.40 – 334.00	Pillow Basalt/Brecciated Pillow Basalt
334.00	End of Hole

Visible gold was noted in one location, associated with quartz veining. The sample interval that contained the visible gold was 143.50 – 144.005m.

12.4.46 TWDDH-173

The purpose of TWDDH-173, collared on the Block A claim at 16,260.61 East/20,639.86 North, was to test the M Zone. The drill hole orientation is at an azimuth of 180 degrees, dipping -66 degrees. The main rock types consist of:

0.00 – 20.65m	Overburden
20.65 – 42.85	Weak Potassic Pillow Basalt
42.85 – 70.50	Mafic Flow
70.50 – 117.50	Gabbro
117.50 – 195.95	Pillow Basalt
195.95 – 263.90	Weak Potassically Altered Pillow Basalt
263.90 – 278.65	Potassically Altered Pillow Basalt
278.65 – 311.30	Chloritically Altered Greenstone
311.30 – 325.60	Fault Zone
325.60 – 358.00	Pillow Basalt
358.00	End of Hole

Visible gold was noted in two locations, both associated with quartz veining. The sample intervas that contained the visible gold were 221.00 – 221.50m and 295.00 – 295.50m.

12.4.47 TWDDH-174

The purpose of TWDDH-174, collared on the Block A claim at 15,183.12 East/20,917.69 North, was to test the M Zone. The drill hole orientation is at an azimuth of 180 degrees, dipping -60 degrees. The main rock types consist of:

0.00 – 42.90m	Overburden
42.90 – 143.74	Mafic Flow
143.74 – 183.71	Pillow Basalt
183.71 – 270.81	Pillow Basalt/Brecciated Pillow Basalt
270.81 – 296.87	Pillow Basalt
296.87 – 429.20	Weak Potassically Altered Pillow Basalt
429.20 – 477.82	Potassically Altered Pillow Basalt
477.82 – 532.09	Chloritically Altered Greenstone
532.09 – 645.00	Weak Potassically Altered Pillow Basalt
645.00	End of Hole

Visible gold was noted in one location, associated with quartz veining. The sample interval that contained the visible gold was 489.95 – 490.50m.

12.4.48 TWDDH-175

The purpose of TWDDH-175, collared on the Block A claim at 16,304.2 East/20,728.43 North, was to test the M Zone. The drill hole orientation is at an azimuth of 180 degrees, dipping -55 degrees. The main rock types consist of:

0.00 – 29.90m	Overburden
29.90 – 101.25	Weak Potassically Altered Pillow Basalt
101.25 – 115.00	Pillow Basalt

308.97 – 365.17	Potassically Altered Pillow Basalt
365.17 – 423.61	Weak Potassically Altered Pillow Basalt
423.61 – 436.22	Potassically Altered Pillow Basalt
436.22 – 475.15	Chloritically Altered Greenstone
475.15 – 540.00	Weak Potassically Altered Pillow Basalt
540.00	End of Hole

Visible gold was noted in one location, associated with quartz veining. The sample interval that contained the visible gold was 508.75 – 509.25m.

12.4.51 TWDDH-178

The purpose of TWDDH-178, collared on the Block A claim at 16,300.19 East/20,647.99 North, was to test the M Zone. The drill hole orientation is at an azimuth of 180 degrees, dipping -57 degrees. The main rock types consist of:

0.00 – 26.50m	Overburden
26.50 – 42.90	Pillow Basalt
42.90 – 60.65	Mafic Flow
60.65 – 116.90	Gabbro
116.90 – 146.00	Pillow Basalt
146.00 – 260.45	Weak Potassically Altered Pillow Basalt
260.45 – 301.10	Chloritically Altered Greenstone
301.10 – 348.15	Pillow Basalt
348.15 – 365.30	Fault Zone
365.30 – 376.00	Pillow Basalt
376.00	End of Hole

Visible gold was noted in three locations, associated with quartz veining. The sample intervals that contained the visible gold were 145.50 – 146.00m, 265.50 – 266.00m, and 358.00 – 358.50m.

12.4.52 TWDDH-179

The purpose of TWDDH-179, collared on the Block A claim at 16,339.63 East/20,615.01 North, was to test the M Zone. The drill hole orientation is at an azimuth of 180 degrees, dipping -55 degrees. The main rock types consist of:

0.00 – 27.73m	Overburden
27.73 – 68.48	Gabbro
68.48 – 106.13	Pillow Basalt
106.15 – 210.90	Weak Potassically Altered Pillow Basalt
210.90 – 234.46	Chloritic Greenstone
234.46 – 305.26	Weak Potassically Altered Pillow Basalt
305.26	End of Hole

Visible gold was noted in four locations, all associated with quartz veining. The sample intervals that contained the visible gold were 143.75 – 144.25m, 281.50 – 282.00m, 288.75 – 289.25m, and 294.80 – 295.30m.

12.4.53 TWDDH-180

The purpose of TWDDH-180, collared on the Block A claim at 16,339.05 East/20,655.65 North, was to test the M Zone. The drill hole orientation is at an azimuth of 180 degrees, dipping -55 degrees. The main rock types consist of:

0.00 – 30.12m	Overburden
30.12 – 45.86	Pillow Basalt
45.86 – 71.34	Mafic Flow
71.34 – 126.78	Gabbro
126.78 – 261.17	Weak Potassically Altered Pillow Basalt
261.17 – 294.10	Chloritically Altered Greenstone
294.10 – 352.00	Weak Potassically Altered Pillow Basalt
352.00	End of Hole

Visible gold was noted in six locations, all associated with quartz veining. The sample intervals that contained the visible gold were 193.30 – 193.84m, 233.51 – 234.00m, 239.85 – 240.35m, 242.70 – 243.20m, 252.75 – 253.25m, and 285.38 – 285.88m.

12.4.54 TWDDH-181

The purpose of TWDDH-181, collared on the Block A claim at 16,379.99 East/20,607.57 North, was to test the M Zone. The drill hole orientation is at an azimuth of 180 degrees, dipping -52 degrees. The main rock types consist of:

0.00 – 24.52m	Overburden
24.52 – 62.52	Gabbro
62.52 – 65.28	Mafic Flow
65.28 – 168.68	Weak Potassically Altered Pillow Basalt
168.68 – 174.05	Fault Zone
174.05 – 209.69	Potassically Altered Pillow Basalt
209.69 – 247.15	Chloritically Altered Greenstone
247.15 – 289.27	Weak Potassically Altered Pillow Basalt
289.27	End of Hole

Visible gold was noted in one location, associated with quartz veining. The sample interval that contained the visible gold was 206.73 – 207.23m.

12.4.55 TWDDH-182

The purpose of TWDDH-182, collared on the Block A claim at 16,381.70 East/20,656.10 North, was to test the M Zone. The drill hole orientation is at an azimuth of 180 degrees, dipping -54 degrees. The main rock types consist of:

0.00 – 25.65m	Overburden
25.65 – 35.04	Pillow Basalt/Brecciated Pillow Basalt
35.04 – 44.17	Pillow Basalt
44.17 – 73.16	Mafic Flow
73.16 – 132.96	Gabbro
132.96 – 211.04	Pillow Basalt/Brecciated Pillow Basalt
211.04 – 222.36	Mafic Flow
222.36 – 258.57	Weak Potassically Altered Pillow Basalt
258.57 – 274.02	Potassically Altered Pillow Basalt
274.02 – 304.63	Chloritically Altered Greenstone
304.63 – 357.00	Weak Potassically Altered Pillow Basalt
357.00	End of Hole

Visible gold was not noted in this drill hole.

12.4.56 TWDDH-183

The purpose of TWDDH-183, collared on the Block A claim at 15,542.08 East/20,524.21 North, was to test the M Zone. The drill hole orientation is at an azimuth of 180 degrees, dipping -57 degrees. The main rock types consist of:

0.00 – 12.34m	Overburden
12.34 – 74.77	Weak Potassically Altered Pillow Basalt
74.77 – 87.31	Chloritically Altered Greenstone
87.31 – 156.74	Weak Potassically Altered Pillow Basalt
156.74 – 169.56	Chloritically Altered Greenstone
169.56 – 221.08	Weak Potassically Altered Pillow Basalt
221.08	End of Hole

Visible gold was noted in two locations, both associated with quartz veining. The sample intervals that contained the visible gold were 136.20 – 136.70m, and 158.80 – 159.30m.

12.4.57 TWDDH-184

The purpose of TWDDH-184, collared on the Block A claim at 15,783.39 East/20,480.12 North, was to test the M Zone. The drill hole orientation is at an azimuth of 180 degrees, dipping -55 degrees. The main rock types consist of:

0.00 – 3.00m	Overburden
3.00 – 59.96	Weak Potassically Altered Pillow Basalt
59.96 – 78.78	Chloritically Altered Greenstone
78.78 – 152.64	Weak Potassically Altered Pillow Basalt
152.64 – 156.00	Ultramafic Intrusion
156.00	End of Hole

Visible gold was noted in two locations, both associated with quartz veining. The sample intervals that contained the visible gold were 51.00 – 51.50m and 73.66 – 74.16m.

12.4.58 TWDDH-185

The purpose of TWDDH-185, collared on the Block A claim at 15,540.74 East/20,459.46 North, was to test the M Zone. The drill hole orientation is at an azimuth of 180 degrees, dipping -59 degrees. The main rock types consist of:

0.00 – 37.48m	Overburden
37.48 – 52.29	Mafic Flow
52.29 – 58.69	Potassically Altered Pillow Basalt
58.69 – 102.18	Chloritically Altered Greenstone
102.18 – 153.64	Weak Potassically Altered Pillow Basalt
153.64	End of Hole

Visible gold was noted in four locations, all associated with quartz veining. The sample intervals that contained the visible gold were 70.25 – 70.75m, and three separate samples between 92.25 and 93.75m.

13.0 Interpretations and Conclusions

Mineralization is focused along and in close proximity to an ultramafic/mafic volcanic contact which represents the centre of the M Zone. These rocks are of Archean Age and the northern most part of the Abitibi Greenstone Belt in Ontario. The contact is generally east-west trending with a steep north dip.

Felsic dyking and dykes swarms occur in higher concentrations along the ultramafic/mafic volcanic contact with an apparent increase in these dyke swarms to the west. Mafic Intrusives occur through out the volcanic pile and may also have an influence on mineralization during deformation.

Structurally, the M Zone has similar characteristics to the Main Zone from which Placer Dome produced over 1.5 million ounces of gold. The similarities include higher concentrations of gold in flexures with hanging wall quartz zones.

Structural studies conducted at the mine site which included regional mapping over the area of the M Zone indicated that gold deposition occurred at peak-post the main deformation event, D2. D2 is the second of multiple periods of deformation which occurred on the Detour Lake Sequence.

Higher gold grades occur with increased quartz veining and sulphide content. Higher chalcopyrite concentrations in euhedral to subhedral form in quartz veins correlate best to higher gold values.

Unlike the Main Zone, visible gold is commonly observed along or within the ultramafic/mafic contact and can occur with out the presence of quartz, instead occurs in native form in fractures or near dyke contacts. Over 85% of the diamond drill holes which tested the area of the M Zone contained visible gold.

Highly deformed, silicified and sericitically altered felsic dykes, SRFI in drill logs, can also contain fracture controlled native gold or are in close proximity to higher gold concentrations.

The M Zone gold zones are interpretated to trend and dip similar to the ultramafic/mafic contact with a gentle west plunge. To date high-grade gold mineralization has been located along the M Zone for over 4.0 kilometres and remains open in all directions.

14.0 Recommendations

Based on the 2006 diamond drilling program and assay results from that program the following recommendations are for the M Zone are:

i. Complete the interpretation of the lithologies, structures and gold zones. Continue using Vulcan to model all lithologies, structures and zones.

ii. Due to the wet conditions of the M Zone's near surface potential, conduct future drill testing of the zone's near surface potential. Both in fill of the inferred higher grade areas as well as testing for new zones near surface and at depth is highly recommended. For new, near surface M Zones drilling should test in the area of Section 16,300E to a depth of 150 metres from surface. Deeper M Zone potential should be conducted on the property's eastern end on Section 16740E

iii. Complete future studies and modeling of the zone with the purpose of completing a 43-101 resource estimate using an independent company to complete the resource.

iv. Drill testing on Section 16,180E is also recommended in order to link near surface M Zone mineralization to zones located further to the west.

v. Due to results from previous programs on both Block A and the Gowest claims located on the western flank of Block A future drilling is highly recommended in the area of Section 14,400E. Here the M Zone appears to have a higher concentration of felsic dyke swarms with both the ultramafic/mafic contact and felsic dykes with similar orientations. Hence the M Zone gold zones may in fact have a much greater height potential to over 500 metres.

vi. Wedging off from previous deep holes to provide information on continuity and grade is also recommended. All casings are left in and ground conditions are excellent for re-entering. Previous program's which included re-entering holes were all successful.

vii. To date high grade gold mineralization has been located over four kilometers along the M Zone, numerous areas still require drill testing. The original Main Zone trend also occurs on Block A. No drilling by Trade Winds has yet been completed on this zone. Evaluation and plans to drill test this zone should be undertaken. The Main Zone produced almost all of the gold, over 1.5 million ounces for the Detour Lake Mine which closed in 1999.

viii. Several other zones such as the North-West should be reviewed with selective drill holes testing their potential.

ix. Due to the encouraging results found in the shallow holes on sections 15540E and 15780E, more shallow holes should be drilled above the existing holes to test for more near surface gold mineralization.

15.0 References

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1997: The Geological Setting of Gold Mineralization Along The Detour Deformation Zone, A Preliminary Geological, Petrographical and Lithogeochemical Study, Detour Minex Program for Placer Dome Canada Limited.

2004: Report on Exploration on Block A of the Detour Lake Property for Trade Winds Ventures Inc.

2005: Report on Exploration on Block A of the Detour Lake Property for Trade Winds Ventures Inc.

APPENDIX I: Statements of Qualifications

STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

I, Michael Roberts of 127 Edward St. S. #306 Thunder Bay, Ontario P7E 2G7, do hereby state that:

I am a graduate of Lake Superior State University, Sault Ste. Marie, Michigan USA, with a Bachelor of Science degree, in the specialization of geology, graduating in 1993.

I have been actively practicing my profession as an exploration geologist since 1993.

I have been employed with Trade Winds Ventures since April, 2004.

Statements made within this report have been based on personal and professional observations.

I have no interest, direct, or indirect in the property described, nor do I anticipate receiving any such interest.

July, 2006

Michael Roberts
Geologist
Eastern Ontario

STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

I, Ian B. Stewart, of Little John Road, Dundas, Ontario, L9H 4H2 do hereby state that:

I am a graduate of The University of Waterloo, Waterloo, Ontario, with an Honours Bachelor of Science degree, in Earth Science, Geology specialization, graduating in June, 2004.

I have been actively practicing my profession as an exploration geologist since May, 2004.

I have been employed with Trade Winds Ventures since August, 2004.

Statements made within this report have been based on personal and professional observations.

I have no interest, direct, or indirect in the property described, nor do I anticipate receiving any such interest.

July, 2006

Ian Stewart
Geologist
Eastern Ontario

APPENDIX II: Statement of Costs

Trade Winds Ventures Inc.
Profit & Loss by Job
January through June 2006

	A Block, Detour Lake
Ordinary Income/Expense	
Expense	
Exploration Expenses	
Camp Costs	
Board	111,899.99
Camp Supplies	19,816.91
Mob, De-Mob	2,480.00
Office Supplies	4,401.96
Rental of Facilities	19,700.00
Total Camp Costs	158,298.86
Claims & Roadwork	47,065.00
Drilling	
Bedrock	816,687.90
Casing, Materials etc.	129,155.39
Cementing, Wedging & Standby	69,068.05
Delays	0.00
Fuel	27,788.48
Moving	4,985.95
Testing	19,600.00
Waterline	3,041.15
Total Drilling	1,070,326.92
Engineering & Consulting	
Geologists	140,175.74
Technical Consulting & Reports	9,019.40
Technicians	23,840.00
Total Engineering & Consulting	173,035.14
Fees & Licences	18,841.37
Fuel	1,913.07
Geophysics & Assaying	285,479.27
Labour	28,147.00
Maps	0.00
Rental Exploration	
Equipment Operating & Rental	8,475.00
Expenses on Truck	8,084.22
Truck Lease	4,522.62
Truck Rental	9,517.56
Total Rental Exploration	30,599.40
Travel & Communication	
Accomodation & Meals	7,402.27
Communications	4,271.59
Housing-Timmins	11,338.13
Transport & Postage	26,946.59
Travel to/from Property	27,442.69
Total Travel & Communication	77,401.27
Waste Disposal	1,922.50
Total Exploration Expenses	1,893,029.80
Total Expense	1,893,029.80

APPENDIX III: Geological Codes and Rock Types Legend

COLOUR	CODE	LITHOLOGY
	BFZ	Brecciated Fault Zone
	CAS	Casing
	CG	Chloritic Greenstone
	CH	Chert
	CHQ	Cherty Marker Equivalent
	DT	Diorite
	FI	Felsic Intrusive
	FZ	Fault Zone
	GB	Gabbro
	GD	Granodiorite
	GTFI	Garnetiferous Felsic Intrusive
	GTII	Garnetiferous Intermediate Intrusive
	GTMI	Garnetiferous Mafic Intrusive
	II	Intermediate Intrusive
	KMF	Potassically Altered Mafic Flow
	KPF	Potassically Altered Pillow Flow
	MF	Mafic Flow
	MVC	Mafic Volcanoclastic
	OI	Orthoclase Intrusive
	OVBD	Overburden
	PF	Pillow Flow
	PPFI	Plagioclase Porphyry Felsic Intrusive
	PPII	Plagioclase Porphyry Intermediate Intrusive
	PPMI	Plagioclase Porphyry Mafic Intrusive
	QV	Quartz Vein
	SRFI	Sericitically Altered Felsic Intrusive
	TC	Talc Chlorite
	UI	Ultramafic Intrusive
	WKCG	Weakly Potassically Altered Chloritic Greenstone
	WKMF	Weakly Potassically Altered Mafic Flow
	WKPF	Weakly Potassically Altered Pillow Flow