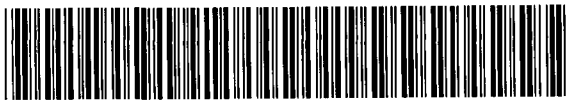
GEOLOGICAL REPORT
SHAW TOWNSHIP PROPERTY
ONTARIO, CANADA
PORCUPINE MINING DIVISION

Brian Cole *P.Geo.* **January 2003**

2.24824



BCGS

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Shaw Township Property, *GEOLOGY*; Scale 1 : 5 000

GEOLOGICAL REPORT
SHAW TOWNSHIP PROPERTY
ONTARIO, CANADA
PORCUPINE MINING DIVISION

1 OVERVIEW

Previous geological and lithogeochemical studies have indicated the Shaw Township (Twp) area, located immediately southeast (SE) of the City of Timmins, Ontario, is a prospective area for base metal volcanogenic massive sulphide (VMS) deposit exploration (Pyke, 1980). A small property of 28 claim units was staked on the basis of regional stratigraphic controls, evidence of fumarolic activity in the form of sulphide-bearing cherty iron formation with attendant widespread alteration halos of chloritization and iron carbonatization.

Recent mapping, described in this report, has further defined the above phenomena plus unearthed two angular, gossaned, copper-bearing boulders. The boulders are composed primarily of dark coloured chert, with lesser components of hematite (locally botryoidal) and carbonaceous material, but most importantly, exhibit minor amounts of copper bloom.

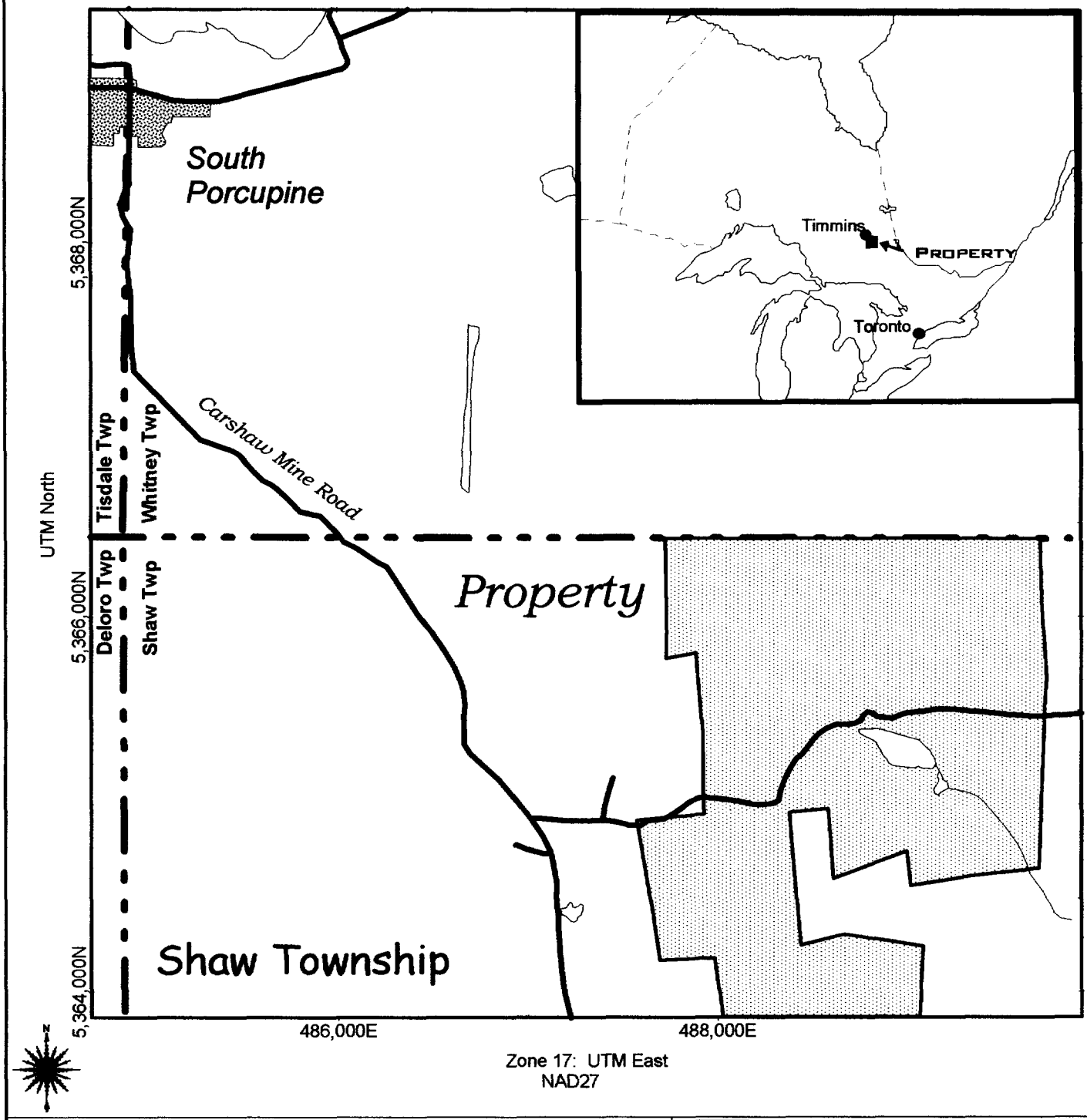
These boulders are considered products of fumarolic activity and are located proximal to coincident airborne GEOTEM, ground VLF conductors, as well as Induced Polarization (IP) chargeability anomalies hosted in chloritized volcanic rock. Follow-up work to locate the source of the boulders as well as to determine the cause of the chargeability anomalies is warranted and so recommended.

2 PROPERTY

The property consists of a contiguous block of 28 unpatented mining claim units, covering 397 hectares, within the Porcupine Mining Division, District of Cochrane, Ontario. Claim numbers and block configuration are depicted in Figure 2. Claims were staked and recorded between November 30, 1999 and January 26, 2001. The southwestern four unit claim, P1236903, is partially covered by pre-existing patented surface rights (HR1044). The property's mineral rights, in its entirety, is registered in the name of the author, Brian Cole, of Springfield, Ontario. Except for the eastern and southernmost portions of the claim block boundary, the property is surrounded by a patchwork of patented and leased mining claims of diverse ownership.

3 LOCATION, ACCESS, AND INFRASTRUCTURE

The property is located in the NW corner of Shaw Twp, Ontario, within the city limits of Timmins. Timmins, with a population of over 50,000, is located approximately 700km north-northwest (NNW) of the City of Toronto, Ontario (Figure 1). The property can easily be



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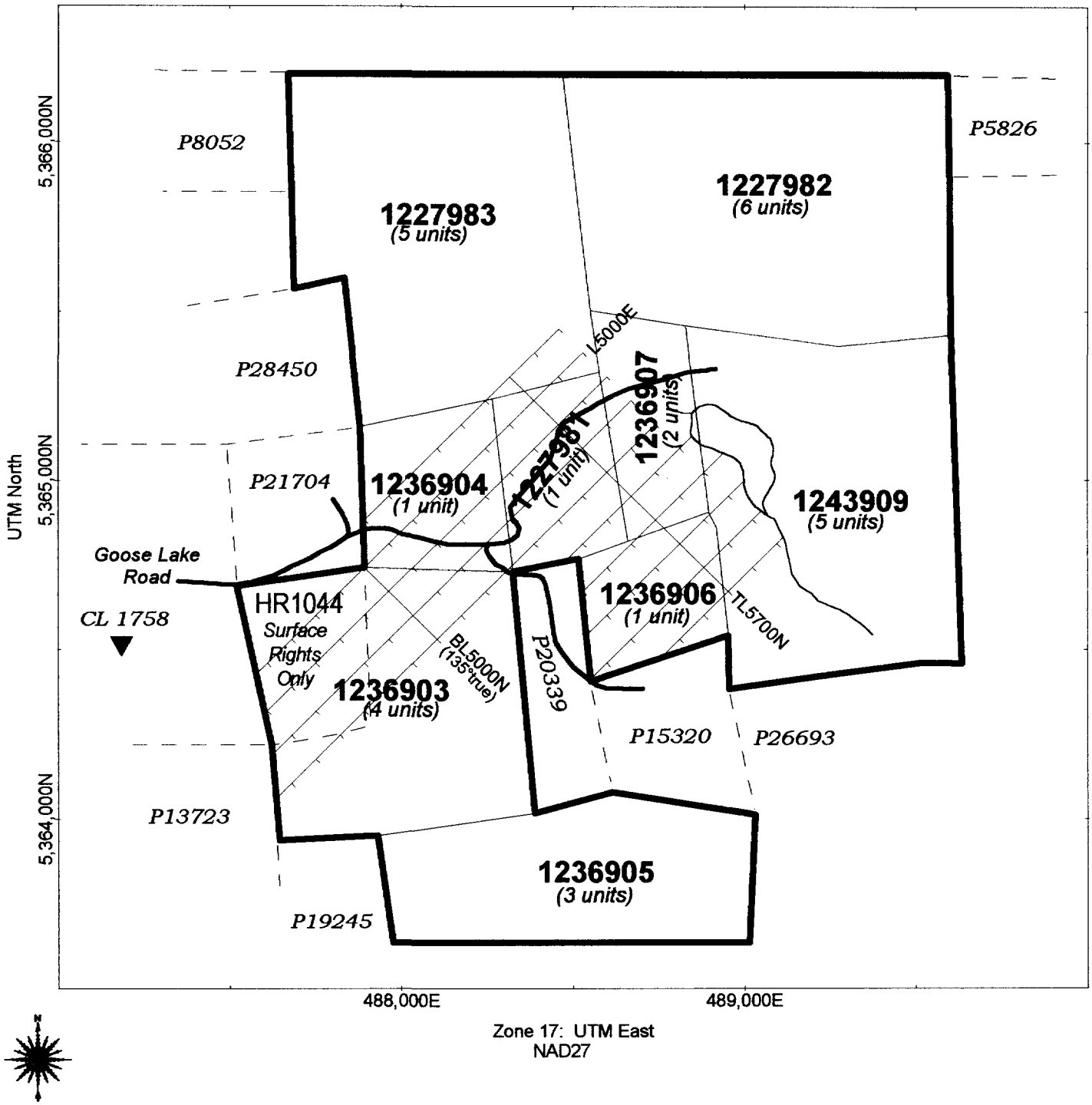
Shaw Township Property

PROPERTY LOCATION

01/05/2003

Figure 1

Brian Cole Geological Services



BCGS

Shaw Township Property

CLAIMS & GRID LOCATION

01/05/2003

Figure 2

Brian Cole Geological Services

reached by 2-wheel drive vehicle via a municipal gravel road (Carshaw Mine Road), 5km SE from the community of South Porcupine. It is also cut by a network of all-weather forest access roads. A gravel pit is located west of the property boundary, west of claim P1236904. There has been no other kind of development. Travelling time from Timmins is approximately 25 minutes.

The southwest (SW) and central portion of the property sit on a slight topographic rise. The SW portion was clear cut approximately 15-20 years ago, consequently vegetation is composed of scrubby dense secondary growth of poplar, with lesser birch and spruce. The remaining cover consists of mature stands of poplar, birch, spruce, and jackpine, some of which is of commercial value. The majority of the grid cut area is underlain by sand.

Timmins has a long history of gold and base metal mining, as well as of hosting a forest products industry. As such there is a ready supply of skilled personnel, service companies, water, hydroelectric power, an airport, excellent road links to southern Ontario, and equipment for exploration and mining operations. The municipal government is understandably pro-mining and would welcome any development. In addition, the property is located only 13km from the Falconbridge Cu-Zn concentrator and smelter.

4 WORK PERFORMED AND PERSONNEL

A total of 10.93km of line was cut between mid-September and mid-October 2002. The baseline was cut parallel to the indicated regional stratigraphic strike of 315°. Lines were turned off the baseline at 100m intervals, with pickets being placed at 25m intervals along the lines. Fixed to each picket is an aluminum tag showing the grid coordinate at that location. Location and dimensions of the grid were based upon the results of a previously performed pace & compass magnetic/VLF survey (Grant, 2001) as well as minimal prospecting. Linecutting was performed by Ken and Frank Stockill, both from South Porcupine. Geological mapping was performed by Brian Cole *P.Geo.*, who has also prepared this report. A total of four days of field mapping was carried out between October 10 – 16, 2002.

5 PREVIOUS WORK

Despite the general area being recognized for base metal potential (Pyke, 1980), the bulk of past exploration work performed has been gold orientated. Shaw Twp, and indeed the entire area, has been heavily prospected for gold ever since the initial major gold discoveries of the Porcupine Mining Camp at the beginning of the 20th century. A history of recorded work for the property area spans from 1925 to 1990. All past work has been gold orientated, and has mainly consisted of prospecting, trenching, diamond drilling (over 20 holes), and even bulk sampling of quartz. Veining is hosted in massive to foliated iron carbonate and/or sericite-carbonate schist zones, both crosscutting and concordant with

the stratigraphy which strikes NW. Iron carbonate zones are easily identified in the field due to their very soft nature and distinctive red-brown colouration from weathering.

Sporadic intersections of significant value have been reported in the quartz-bearing iron carbonate zones, some as high as 13 g/t gold over widths of 2.0 to 4.6m, but no coherent zones of economic viability have been delineated. Hutteri & Korba (1990) indicate these iron carbonate zones are up to 12m wide with surface workings and drill hole collars extending along a strike length of 300m. The long known gold showing is hosted in an iron carbonate zone which parallels, as well as is in close association with some NW trending, banded chert-magnetite (±chlorite) iron formation (IF) located centrally in the current property. IF strikes 310° to 320° and dips moderately (30°-45°) NE. Folding, brecciation, and silicification are common place. Hutteri & Korba (1990) report all the larger quartz veins and veinlets within the carbonate zones trend NE and commonly contain 2-5% coarse pyrite, with localized concentrations of up to 20%.

Previous diamond drilling on the property was performed by Flint Rock Mines and Lacana Mining Corporation in the early portions of the 1970's and the 1980's respectively. Logs of the Flint Rock Mines drill core are cryptic, but the Lacana logs are enlightening. Lacana could not duplicate the significant gold assay values reported by Flint Rock Mines and did not perform any further work.

The entire Timmins area was covered by a government sponsored airborne magnetic and time domain electromagnetic (EM) survey in 1987.

Ground magnetic and VLF-EM surveys have also been performed in the past which mainly delineated beds of IF as well as the current zones of interest. More recently, both Magnetic/VLF and IP surveys of limited scope have been performed on the behalf of the author by Exsics Exploration Limited (Grant, 2001 & Grant, 2002) and filed for assessment credit.

It does not appear that anyone has ever investigated this property as a VMS target nor tested the current conductive zones of interest.

6 REGIONAL GEOLOGY

Pyke (1980) has divided the regional greenstone rocks of the Timmins area into two volcano-sedimentary supergroups of Archean age. The older, Lower Supergroup in the south, consists of basal komatiitic flows overlain by calc-alkalic basaltic to andesitic flows, and felsic, primarily pyroclastic, volcanics. Oxide and sulphide facies IF are intercalated within the felsic member at the top of this supergroup. The overlying Upper Supergroup, to the north, consists of a basal sequence of ultramafic to basaltic komatiite and magnesium tholeiitic basalt flows followed by iron tholeiites, and finally by an upper sequence of felsic pyroclastic volcanics. Sediments within the supergroups comprise a turbiditic sequence consisting primarily of greywacke, siltstone, and minor conglomerate. Locally, in the general area of Shaw Twp, the Deloro Group of rocks form the upper part of the Lower

Supergroup, and the Tisdale Group the Upper Supergroup. The property sits on the NE flank of the anticlinal Shaw Dome.

Both supergroups have been invaded by intrusive bodies ranging in composition from ultramafic to felsic porphyry. The greenstone rocks have been folded and further deformed by the intrusion of granitic batholithic rocks. North to NE trending diabase dikes cut all rock types.

The well known easterly trending major structural break, the Destor-Porcupine Fault, passes approximately 5km NW of the property. A significant regional cross fault, the Montreal River Fault, trends NNW to NW and skirts the western property boundary.

According to Pyke (1980), the division between the Lower and Upper Supergroups marks a major change in volcanism, and is the single most important stratigraphic marker in the area. Felsic, calc-alkaline, predominantly pyroclastic volcanism, with abundant associated IF, forms the upper part of the Lower Supergroup, while the base of the overlying Upper Supergroup is dominated by komatiitic volcanism. Pyke (1980) further observes that:

- Known Cu-Zn deposits are within felsic calc-alkalic rocks at the top of the Lower Supergroup. The Kamiskotia deposits, to the west, are in the order of 1,000m below the top of the Lower Supergroup, while the Kidd Creek deposit is at the interface between the two supergroups.
- South of the Destor-Porcupine Fault, IF occupies the same stratigraphic position as the Cu-Zn deposits north of the break.

These observations indicate the interface between the two supergroups is a favourable stratigraphic control for VMS deposits. Hence, the general area of Shaw Twp lies within a locale amenable for base metal mineralization.

7 PROPERTY GEOLOGY

Outcrop exposure within the majority of the grid area is copious for the Timmins area (>15%). Geology was mapped and is presented at a scale of 1 : 5 000; this map being enclosed in the back pocket of this report. Also shown on this map are the conductor axes from the VLF survey performed last year (Grant, 2001), as well as anomalous chargeability zones interpreted from the IP survey data collected this past autumn (Grant, 2002). Since the VLF survey was controlled by pace & compass, there is some error associated with the depicted location of these conductors. Marker flags tied into the grid while mapping suggest an error range of no more than 25 to 50m.

Lithology designators and descriptions are listed in Table 1.

7.1 Lithology

Area mapping indicates the favourable base metal horizon, the contact between the Upper and Lower Supergroups, catches the NE corner of the property (MRD 36 and

Table 1:

TABLE of FORMATIONS

PRECAMBRIAN

PROTEROZOIC

15 Diabase Dikes
- 15 Unsubdivided

13 Felsic Intrusive Suite
- 13 Unsubdivided
- 13a Syenite, Monzonite
- 13b Diorite, Syenodiorite, Monzogabbro

12 Felsic-Intermediate Intrusive Suite
- 12 Unsubdivided
- 12a Tonalite, Granodiorite, Trondnjemitee
- 12b Granite, Quartz Monzodiorite, Quartz Diorite

ARCHEAN

11 Porphyry Suite
- 11 Unsubdivided
- 11a Porphyry
- 11b Quartz and/or Felspar Porphyry
- 11d Tonalite, Granodiorite

10 Mafic Intrusive Rocks
- 10 Unsubdivided
- 10a Diorite, Gabbro
- 10b Porphyritic

9 Ultramafic Intrusive Rock
- 9 Unsubdivided
- 9a Peridotite, Pyroxenite
- 9c Schistose

8 Timmiskaming-type Clastic Sedimentary Rocks
- 8 Unsubdivided
- 8a Arenite
- 8b Wacke
- 8c Conglomerate
- 8d Mudstone, Siltstone

7 Chemical Sedimentary Rocks
- 7 Unsubdivided
- 7a Iron Formation
- 7b Oxide Facies
- 7c Sulfide Facies
- 7d Silicate Facies, Chert
- 7e Graphite Facies

ARCHEAN *(continued)*

6 Clastic Sedimentary Rocks
- 6 Unsubdivided
- 6a Arenite
- 6b Wacke
- 6c Conglomerate
- 6d Mudstone, Siltstone
- 6f Schistose-textured

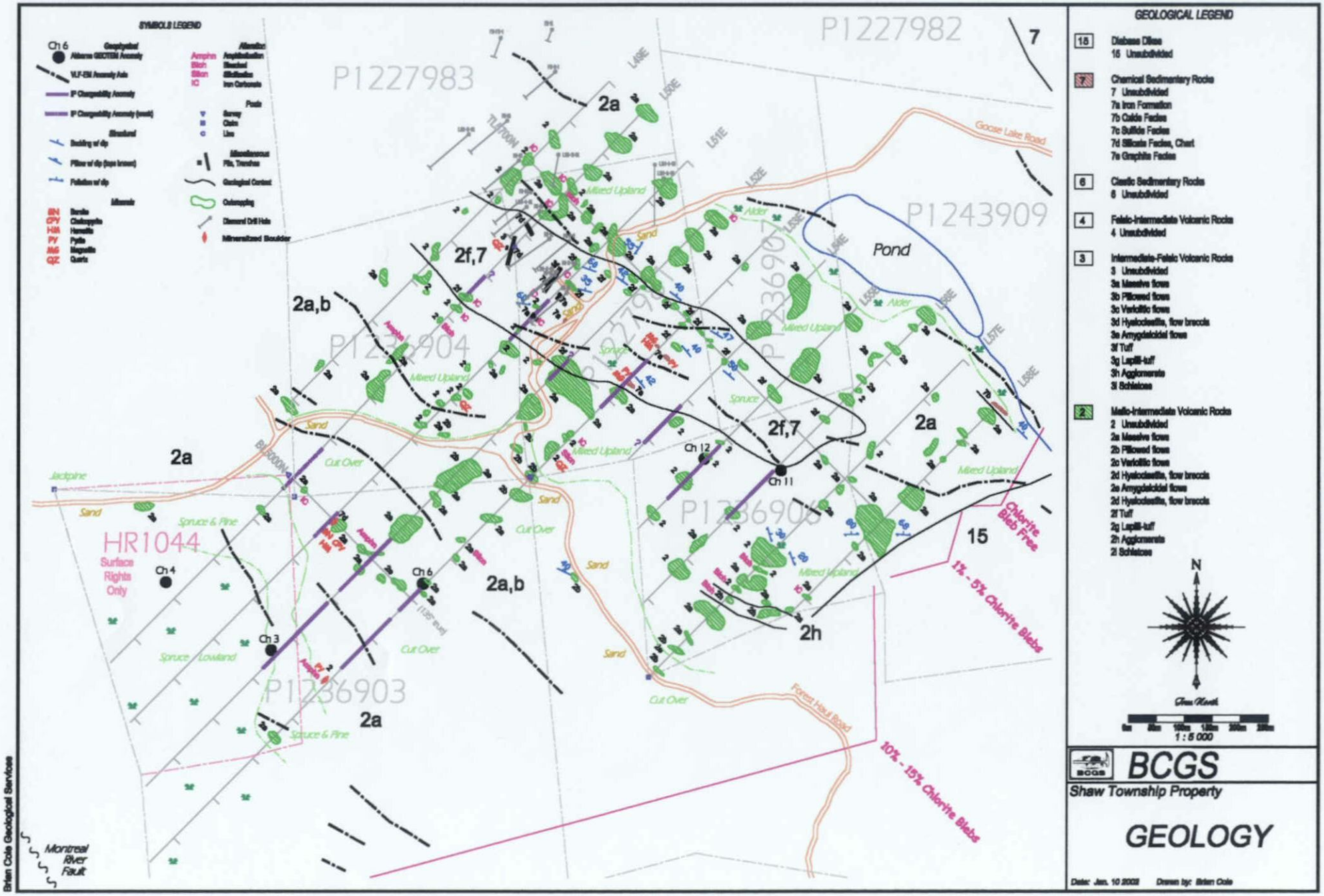
5 Alkalic Volcanic Rocks
- 5 Unsubdivided

4 Felsic-Intermediate Volcanic Rocks
- 4 Unsubdivided
- 4a Massive flows
- 4b Tuff
- 4c Lapilli-tuff
- 4d Agglomerate
- 4e Porphyritic
- 4f Spherulitic
- 4g Schistose

3 Intermediate-Felsic Volcanic Rocks
- 3 Unsubdivided
- 3a Massive flows
- 3b Pillowed flows
- 3c Variolitic flows
- 3d Hyaloclastite, flow breccia
- 3e Amygdaloidal flows
- 3f Tuff
- 3g Lapilli-tuff
- 3h Agglomerate
- 3i Schistose

2 Mafic-Intermediate Volcanic Rocks
- 2 Unsubdivided
- 2a Massive flows
- 2b Pillowed flows
- 2c Variolitic flows
- 2d Hyaloclastite, flow breccia
- 2e Amygdaloidal flows
- 2d Hyaloclastite, flow breccia
- 2f Tuff
- 2g Lapilli-tuff
- 2h Agglomerate
- 2i Schistose

1 Ultramafic-Mafic Volcanics Rocks
- 1 Unsubdivided
- 1a Massive flows/intrusions


SYMBOLS LEGEND
GEOLOGICAL LEGEND
P1227982
P1227983
P1243909
P1236904
P1236903
P1236905
2a
2a,b
2f,7
2h
HR1044
Surface Rights Only
Pond
Goose Lake Road
Forest Haul Road
Jackpine
Spruce & Pine
Spruce Lowland
Mixed Upland
Cut Over
Sand
Alder
Ch 3
Ch 4
Ch 6
Ch 11
Ch 12
Chlorite Bleb Free
1% - 5% Chlorite Blebs
10% - 15% Chlorite Blebs
Montreal River Fault
1 : 5 000
BCGS
Shaw Township Property
GEOLOGY
Date: Jan. 10 2003
Drawn by: Brian Cole
Brian Cole Geological Services

Carlson, 1965). The cut grid portion of the property is predominantly underlain by an assemblage of andesitic to basaltic pillowed and massive flows. Pillows are undeformed and range in size from 50 to 100cm. Bedded within the flows is a 200m thick unit of andesitic pyroclastics with numerous discontinuous intercalated beds of chemical sediments of mixed oxide, sulphide, and chert facies.

Stratigraphy strikes NW and dip is moderate (40°) to the NE. A NE regional tops direction, as determined by Pyke (1980) by lithogeochemistry, was confirmed by observed pillow tops determination in outcrop. Metamorphism is greenschist facies.

Unaltered flow rocks are typically dark to medium green, massive, fine to medium grained, and locally amygduloidal. Amygdules range in size from <1mm to 3 mm with the vesicles being filled with quartz and crystalline calcite. Metasomatized rocks tend to be subtly lighter in colour. In carbonatized rocks, the quartz-calcite in amygdules have been replaced by amorphous calcium carbonate and/or distinctive red-brown weathering iron carbonate.

The 200m thick tuffaceous horizon abruptly terminates, or rapidly thins, at the east end of the grid. Rocks in this horizon are strongly to weakly foliated, light to moderate green, with a predominately fine grained matrix with pyroclast size not exceeding 2mm. Thin beds of discontinuous chemical sediment are intercalated throughout the unit. Those seen did not exceed 5m in thickness and can form low linear outcrop ridges; a product of differential weathering. Most beds are highly cherty with variable amounts of magnetite, hematite, and pyrite. Form can range from laminated to massive with coarsely disseminated iron oxides and sulphides. Localized magnetic highs and VLF axes trace the more magnetite-rich and/or sulphidic units respectively. A strong IP chargeability anomaly straddles the lower (southern) contact between the tuffaceous horizon and the underlying metasomatized flow rocks. It is at least 600m long, being present on each of the seven lines surveyed. In all probability this anomaly is caused by a persistent unit of sulphide-bearing chemical sediment. A second 400m long chargeability anomaly runs along the baseline at 5000N. It is hosted in chloritized volcanic rock and is of more modest strength than the northern anomaly. Its west end is of a weak to questionable nature but its east end is open.

A thin agglomeratic unit of limited extent was mapped in the south central portion of the grid, 200m stratigraphically below the tuffaceous unit. The rock is matrix supported containing approximately 60% fine grained ash/tuff matrix of andesitic composition and 40% angular to sub-rounded felsic pyroclasts ranging in size from 4cm to >20cm in diameter. These clasts are medium to coarse grained, pink, and granitic in composition. They are also cavity prone due to the weathering out of softer minerals.

A regional NE trending diabase dike is interpreted to pass just east of the SE limits of the grid; this being based upon both airborne and ground magnetic data as well as regional mapping.

7.2 Structure

Regional mapping indicates a set of north and east, as well as NE and NW trending faults cut the area. The beaver pond and stream, located at the NE edge of the grid, lies in a distinct NW trending topographic linear, possibly marking the presence of a fault in that direction. As previously mentioned, the Montreal River Fault passes 200m west of the western property boundary.

7.3 Alteration

Two modes of alteration were encountered during mapping:

7.3.1 Chloritization

A zone of chloritic metasomatism is recognized in the field by moderate to subtle bleaching of the intermediate to mafic volcanic rocks, the presence of chlorite blebs, and by localized silicification. Chlorite blebs, ranging in size from 1mm to 5mm, are near ubiquitous in the south western portion of the property area and range in content from 1% to 15%, averaging approximately 10%. The blebs are typically rounded but can exhibit a ragged, anhedral habit occasionally. Chlorite blebs in flow rocks are restricted to a zone of metasomatically altered rocks within and stratigraphically below the aforementioned tuffaceous horizon, and are often seen filling amygdules. Chlorite bleb content within the tuffaceous unit drops to between 1% and 5%, while the very massive, distinctly harder and "fresher looking" flows NE of, and stratigraphically above, the tuffaceous unit are distinctly chlorite bleb free.

Amphibolitization also occurs locally and is recognized by mottled blue green patches on the outcrop surface.

7.3.2 Carbonatization

The most obvious style of alteration, due to its distinctive weathering colouration, is iron carbonatization (IC). For the most part, alteration appears as disseminated blebs as well as being weakly to moderately pervasive. This is best seen in weathering rinds ranging from 3 to 15mm in thickness. IC can also fill amygdules and fractures.

This zone is stratabound and partially overlaps as well as stratigraphically overlies the chlorite alteration zone. IC is near ubiquitous in minor amounts through the grid area, but outcrops possessing >5% have been flagged on the enclosed map.

7.4 Mineralization

7.4.1 Gold Showing

The extensively trenched and drilled auriferous zone, which lies in the NW corner of the grid, is mostly restricted to the tuffaceous unit and cuts it at an oblique angle. Drill logs indicate mineralization is hosted in a highly carbonatized sequence of hematite stained,

felsic bedded tuffs, tuff breccia, and IF. Rusty oxidized carbonate zones also occur locally in the tuffs. The tuffs are cherty and hard close to IF. Both sulphide and oxide iron formation are present and occur as alternating magnetite and pyrite-pyrrhotite laminations (Wells, 1981). The felsic tuff - tuff breccia horizon is up to 50m thick. IF beds vary from a few centimetres to over 6m in thickness, and locally contain up to 20% sulphide. The sulphides occur as conformable lenses and pods. Minor amounts of chalcopyrite occur with the pyrite and pyrrhotite (Barker, 1982). Observations by the author at the above mentioned trenches as well as from drill core on file at the Timmins Core Library generally agree with these observations. Once again, reportedly significant diamond drill intersections of gold could not be duplicated upon re-testing by others. The location of the drill holes plotted on the enclosed geology map are a best guess estimate since no hole collars were found in the field.

7.4.2 Copper Float

More germane to the impetus of this study however, was the discovery of two copper-bearing, gossaned, cherty, angular boulders at grid location BL5000N:5110E. Dimensions for the larger one are 60cm x 40cm x 25 m while the smaller is 40cm x 30cm x 20cm in size. The larger boulder was perched atop the outcropping of chloritized volcanic rock at that location, whilst the smaller was found 5m away, partially buried at the outcropping's edge.

Weathered and fracture surfaces of the boulders are dark coloured with small patches of bright orange-brown gossan. Freshly broken surfaces expose a dark grey to black, weakly foliated rock composed predominantly of chert with 10% wispy fine grained granular white quartz, as well as a 5% dark, locally conductive, carbonaceous component. The rock contains 5% dark grey hematite/goethite, restricted in occurrence to thick coatings on fracture surfaces. The hematite/goethite exhibits a fine botryoidal texture locally, which usually can only be seen under 10 power magnification. Incorporated within the iron oxide are minor occurrences of remanent localized patches of non-oxidized copper sulphide; both the yellow-green metallic lustre of chalcopyrite and in one instance, a metallic orange-brown speck of bornite(?). These are accompanied by oxidation haloes of varied metallic colours of green, blue, and red-purple. This phenomenon is consistent with the distinctive "peacock ore" oxidation bloom associated bornite. These rocks, in the author's opinion, are clearly products of fumarolic activity.

Of lesser significance, but still of noteworthy nature, is the discovery of three mineralized andesitic boulders 300m south of the Copper Float, at grid location L53E;4780N. These are also angular, are of similar size, and occur within a 5m diameter circle. These rocks are amphibolitized and contain 10% to 15% disseminated pyrite.

In both cases, the occurrence of multiple angular boulders so close together suggests close proximity to source. The boulders overlie, or occur near to, IP chargeability

anomalies with accompanying airborne GEOTEM and ground VLF conductors, albeit the more attractive zones are interpreted to be at depth (>100m).

8 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The favourable position of the property with respect to Pyke's stratigraphic control horizon for VMS deposits in the Timmins Mining Camp, in conjunction with the widespread stratabound chloritization alteration horizon topped by iron carbonatized, sulphide-bearing, cherty chemical sediment, point to a positive VMS target.

Further work is warranted to find the source of the copper float boulders and the cause of the accompanying IP chargeability anomalies. This may take the form of intensive prospecting, stripping/trenching, and/or diamond drill testing.

Respectively submitted,

Brian Cole *P.Geo.* HBSc Geology

January 13, 2003

9 REFERENCES

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Carlson, H. D. 1965
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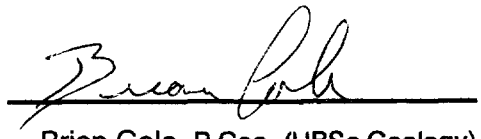
Wells, R. 1981
Diamond Drilling Logs, Lacana Mining Corporation, Flint Rock Property, Shaw Township; OGS Assessment File T-2328.

10 CERTIFICATE OF QUALIFICATIONS

THIS IS TO CERTIFY THAT:

- I currently reside at 51275 Wilson Line, RR#1, Springfield, Ontario, N0L 2J0, Canada.
- I am a graduate of Lakehead University, Thunder Bay, Ontario, with a Honours Bachelor of Science degree - Geology, completed 1978.
- I have been actively practising my profession as an exploration geologist since graduation, both domestically and internationally.
- I am a Practising Member in good standing with the Association of Professional Geoscientists of Ontario (APGO member #0165), and a member of the Prospectors and Developers Association of Canada.
- Statements made within this report have been based upon personal observations.
- I have a significant personal interest in the property described herein.



Brian Cole, P.Geo. (HBSc Geology)

January 13, 2003

Work Report Summary

Transaction No: W0360.00087 **Status:** APPROVED
Recording Date: 2003-JAN-17 **Work Done from:** 2002-SEP-15
Approval Date: 2003-JAN-24 **to:** 2002-OCT-16

Client(s):

119582 COLE, BRIAN LESLIE

Survey Type(s):

GEOL LC

Work Report Details:

Claim#	Perform	Perform Approve	Applied	Applied Approve	Assign	Assign Approve	Reserve	Reserve Approve	Due Date
P 1227981	$1,200	$1,200	$0	$0	$1,200	1,200	$0	$0	2004-JAN-18
P 1227982	$0	$0	$2,400	$2,400	$0	0	$0	$0	2004-JAN-26
P 1227983	$259	$259	$0	$0	$259	259	$0	$0	2004-JAN-26
P 1236903	$1,761	$1,761	$0	$0	$1	1	$1,760	$1,760	2003-NOV-30
P 1236904	$978	$978	$0	$0	$850	850	$128	$128	2003-NOV-30
P 1236906	$963	$963	$0	$0	$963	963	$0	$0	2003-DEC-20
P 1236907	$598	$598	$0	$0	$598	598	$0	$0	2003-DEC-20
P 1243909	$529	$529	$2,000	$2,000	$0	0	$0	$0	2004-JAN-26
	$6,288	$6,288	$4,400	$4,400	$3,871	$3,871	$1,888	$1,888	

External Credits: $0

Reserve:

$1,888 Reserve of Work Report#: W0360.00087

$1,888 Total Remaining

Status of claim is based on information currently on record.

42A06NE2029 2.24824 SHAW

900

Ministry of
Northern Development
and Mines

Ministère du
Développement du Nord
et des Mines

Ontario

GEOSCIENCE ASSESSMENT OFFICE
933 RAMSEY LAKE ROAD, 6th FLOOR
SUDBURY, ONTARIO
P3E 6B5

Tel: (888) 415-9845
Fax:(877) 670-1555

Date: 2003-FEB-05

BRIAN LESLIE COLE
RR#1, 51275 WILSON LINE, MALAHIDE TWP.
SPRINGFIELD, ONTARIO
N0L 2J0 CANADA

Submission Number: 2.24824
Transaction Number(s): W0360.00087

Dear Sir or Madam

Subject: Approval of Assessment Work

We have approved your Assessment Work Submission with the above noted Transaction Number(s). The attached Work Report Summary indicates the results of the approval.

At the discretion of the Ministry, the assessment work performed on the mining lands noted in this work report may be subject to inspection and/or investigation at any time.

If you have any question regarding this correspondence, please contact STEVEN BENETEAU by email at steve.beneteau@ndm.gov.on.ca or by phone at (705) 670-5855.

Yours Sincerely,

Ron Gashinski
Senior Manager, Mining Lands Section

Cc: Resident Geologist

Brian Leslie Cole
(Claim Holder)

Assessment File Library

Brian Leslie Cole
(Assessment Office)

42A06NE2029 2.24824 SHAW 200

ONTARIO CANADA

MINISTRY OF NORTHERN DEVELOPMENT AND MINES

PROVINCIAL MINING RECORDER'S OFFICE

Mining Land Tenure Map

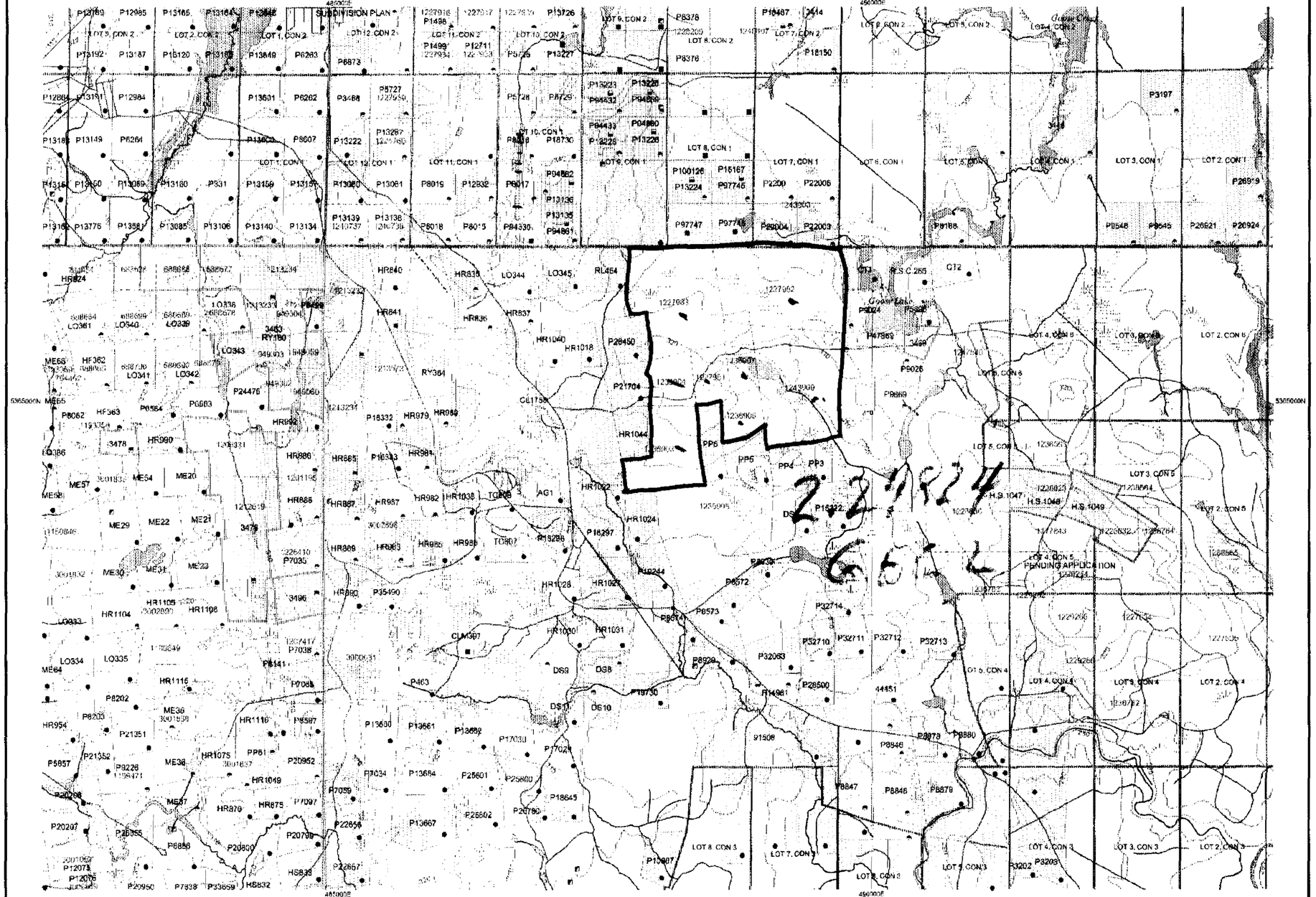
Date / Time of Issue: Fri Jan 24 16:07:58 EST 2003

TOWNSHIP / AREA
SHAW

PLAN
G-3999

ADMINISTRATIVE DISTRICTS / DIVISIONS

Mining Division	Porcupine
Land Titles/Registry Division	COCHRANE
Ministry of Natural Resources District	TIMMINS



TOPOGRAPHIC

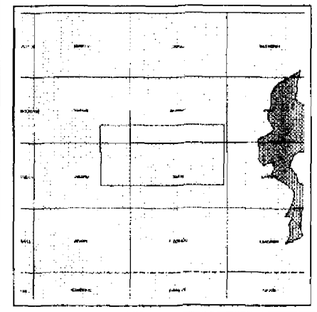
- Administrative Boundaries
- Township
- Concession, Lot
- Provincial Park
- Indian Reserve
- Cliff, Pit & Pile
- Contour
- Mine Shafts
- Mine Headframe
- Railway
- Road
- Trail
- Natural Gas Pipeline
- Utilities
- Tower

Land Tenure

Freehold Patent
- Surface And Mining Rights
- Surface Rights Only
- Mining Rights Only

Leasehold Patent
- Surface And Mining Rights
- Surface Rights Only
- Mining Rights Only

Licence of Occupation
- Uses Not Specified
- Surface And Mining Rights
- Surface Rights Only
- Mining Rights Only
- Land Use Permit
- Order In Council (Not open for staking)
- Water Power Lease Agreement
- Mining Claim (1234567)
- Filed Only Mining Claims (1234567)



LAND TENURE WITHDRAWALS

1234 Areas Withdrawn from Disposition

Mining Acts Withdrawal Types
- Wsm Surface and Mining Rights Withdrawn
- Ws Surface Rights Only Withdrawn
- Wm Mining Rights Only Withdrawn

Order in Council Withdrawal Types
- W*sm Surface And Mining Rights Withdrawn
- W*s Surface Rights Only Withdrawn
- W*m Mining Rights Only Withdrawn

No IMPORTANT NOTICES

Scale 1:60000

700m 0m 2.1km

LAND TENURE WITHDRAWAL DESCRIPTIONS

Identifier	Type	Date	Description
3408	Wsm	Jan 1, 2001	APPLICATION PENDING UNDER PUBLIC LANDS ACT SURFACE RIGHTS WITHDI
3414	Wsm	Jan 1, 2001	FLOODING RIGHTS RESERVED TO THE CROWN - DUCKS UNLIMITED - SEE LA
3448	Wsm	Jan 1, 2001	APPLICATION PENDING UNDER PUBLIC LANDS ACT SURFACE RIGHTS WITHDI
3463	Wsm	Jan 1, 2001	DOME MINES LIMITED SURFACE RIGHTS LEASE #103926
3469	Wsm	Jan 1, 2001	REC.PURP. SEC.3 PLA 188543
3476	Wsm	Jan 1, 2001	DOME MINES LIMITED SURFACE RIGHTS LEASE #103926
3478	Wsm	Jan 1, 2001	DOME MINES LIMITED SURFACE RIGHTS LEASE #103926
3496	Wsm	Jan 1, 2001	DOME MINES LIMITED SURFACE RIGHTS LEASE #103926
W.97/77	Ws	Jan 1, 1980	W.97/77 15/12/77 S.R.O. 86666

Those wishing to stake mining claims should consult with the Provincial Mining Recorders' Office of the Ministry of Northern Development and Mines for additional information on the status of the lands shown hereon. This map is not intended for navigational, survey, or land title determination purposes as the information shown on this map is compiled from various sources. Completeness and accuracy are not guaranteed. Additional information may also be obtained through the local Land Titles or Registry Office, or the Ministry of Natural Resources.

The information shown is derived from digital data available in the Provincial Mining Recorders' Office at the time of downloading from the Ministry of Northern Development and Mines web site.

General Information and Limitations

Contact Information:
Provincial Mining Recorders' Office:
Willet Green Miller Centre 933 Ramsey Lake Road
Sudbury ON P3E 6B5
Home Page: www.mndm.gov.on.ca/MNDM/MINES/LANDS/mlsmnpge.htm

Toll Free
Tel: 1 (888) 415-9845 ext 5776
Fax: 1 (877) 670-1444

Map Datum: NAD 83
Projection: UTM (6 degree)
Topographic Data Source: Land Information Ontario
Mining Land Tenure Source: Provincial Mining Recorders' Office

This map may not show unregistered land tenure and interests in land including certain patents, leases, easements, right of ways, flooding rights, licences, or other forms of disposition of rights and interest from the Crown. Also certain land tenure and land uses that restrict or prohibit free entry to stake mining claims may not be illustrated.

SYMBOLS LEGEND

Ch 6 — Geophysical
- Airborne GEOTEM Anomaly
- VLF-EM Anomaly Axis
- IP Chargeability Anomaly
- IP Chargeability Anomaly (weak)

Structural
- Bedding w/ dip
- Pillow w/ dip (tops known)
- Foliation w/ dip

Minerals
- BN Bornite
- CPY Chalcopyrite
- HM Hematite
- PY Pyrite
- MG Magnetite
- QZ Quartz

Alteration
- Amphn Amphibolization
- Blch Bleached
- Silcn Silicification
- IC Iron Carbonate

Posts
- Survey
- Claim
- Line

Miscellaneous
- Pits, Trenches
- Geological Contact
- Outcropping
- Diamond Drill Hole
- Mineralized Boulder

P1227982 P1227983 P1243909 P1236904 P1236903

2a 2a,b 2f,7 2a 2f,7 2a 2a,b 2a 2h 15 7

Goose Lake Road Forest Haul Road Pond

TL5700N BL5000N

L49E L50E L51E L52E L53E L54E L55E L56E L57E L58E

Ch 3 Ch 4 Ch 6 Ch 11 Ch 12

HR1044 Surface Rights Only

Mixed Upland Spruce & Pine Spruce Lowland Jackpine Alder Sand Cut Over

Chlorite Bleb Free

1% - 5% Chlorite Blebs

10% - 15% Chlorite Blebs

Montreal River Fault

GEOLOGICAL LEGEND

- 15 Diabase Dikes
  - 15 Unsubdivided
- 7 Chemical Sedimentary Rocks
  - 7 Unsubdivided
  - 7a Iron Formation
  - 7b Oxide Facies
  - 7c Sulfide Facies
  - 7d Silicate Facies, Chert
  - 7e Graphite Facies
- 6 Clastic Sedimentary Rocks
  - 6 Unsubdivided
- 4 Felsic-Intermediate Volcanic Rocks
  - 4 Unsubdivided
- 3 Intermediate-Felsic Volcanic Rocks
  - 3 Unsubdivided
  - 3a Massive flows
  - 3b Pillowed flows
  - 3c Variolitic flows
  - 3d Hyaloclastite, flow breccia
  - 3e Amygdaloidal flows
  - 3f Tuff
  - 3g Lapilli-tuff
  - 3h Agglomerate
  - 3i Schistose
- 2 Mafic-Intermediate Volcanic Rocks
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N — True North

0m 50m 100m 150m 200m 250m
1 : 5 000

BCGS

BCGS

Shaw Township Property

GEOLOGY

Date: Jan. 10 2002 Drawn by: Brian Cole