

OVERBURDEN DRILLING/UNCONSOLIDATED MATERIAL SAMPLING

CLAIM 1204374

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DEC - 4 2003
GEOSCIENCE ASSESSMENT
OFFICE

2. 26777



OVERBURDEN DRILLING/UNCONSOLIDATED MATERIAL SAMPLING

Introduction

The claim may be accessed by driving eastward from Cochrane on highway 652 for approximately 6 km to Berndt road and then travelling south on Berndt road for approximately 1.6 km to the northeast corner of the claim.

Previous work on claim 1204374 included a Magnetometer Survey (1996) and a plant Geochemical Survey (1998).

The Magnetometer Survey outlined a northwest, southeast trending, linear-ovoid magnetic high, later interpreted as possibly Oxide facies iron formation. O.G.S. Operation Treasure Hunt data, (Cochrane B) 2000, confirmed the strike and shape of the earlier Mag Survey. The Mag data pointed to a possible northeast trending fault, cutting between the western linear section of the high and the eastern ovoid section and on strike with northeast corner of the claim.

An interpretation of the O.T.H data by Johnston Geophysics Timmins, Ont., shows a major northwest trending geophysical lineament (L-5) paralleling the Mag high along the north and striking through the northeast corner of the claim. Johnston Geophysics interpreted the L-5 lineament as a possible geological contact or fault. The writer postulates this lineament as being related to the Abitibi-Opatca Sub Province Boundary.

The analysis of the Plant Geochemical Survey (CLUB MOSS) indicated (Au) values between 24 ppb and 55 ppb in a section of the plants in the extreme northeast corner of the claim. Mr. Colin Dunn (G.S.C. retired) interpreted the value as indicative of Au mineralization and recommended drilling.

The O.T.H. data shows the mineralized patch of Club Moss as being hard up against the southern edge of L-5. The writer's interpretation of all data locates the club moss as being, directly over or in the immediate vicinity of a possible junction of the L-5 lineament and a possible northeast trending fault, in the extreme northeast corner of the property.

Objective

A drill program of testing coincidental Geochemical – Geophysical targets by vertical drilling was planned and the club moss patch was targeted for the first drill hole. The objective was to penetrate the overburden to the bedrock and recover some rock samples within the mineralized club moss area.

Maps and Sketches

Two maps were used as a guide for the work; two sketches were compiled outlining the work done and location.

MAP #1 – This is a compilation map of all previous Geophysical, Geochemical and Topographic survey data of the property.

MAP #2 – Is a Vertical Magnetic Gradients map of the area as interpreted by Johnston Geophysics, Timmins Ont.

SKETCH # 1 – Shows the location of the drill hole.

SKETCH # 2 – Drill hole plan – Shows the depth, overburden types and describes rock samples pulled from the hole.

Work Done

On July 20 2003 a John Deere 350 crawler – tractor cleared a road through dense alders and skidded in the drill rig. The drill rig was located just west of L1W in the northeast area of the club moss patch. A pump was placed on the west side of Berndt Rd at the creek and water for the drill was pushed 240 metres south along the ditch and than south west along the drill road, to a 250 gallon holding tank. A Wayjax high-pressure water pump, fed from the tank, provided water to the drills swivel head.

DRILLING

The club moss covered a layer of peaty black muck approximately 30 cm to 50 cm thick. The drill then passed through approximately 10 m (35ft) of porous clay above a thick section of hardpan approximately 1.5 m (5ft) in depth. Passing through the hardpan the drill again entered a section of silty clay until hitting what was presumed bedrock at a depth of 18.0 m (61ft).

A diamond coring bit and reaming shell was attached to the core barrel and the string lowered down the hole to commence drilling. However, the rods only reached a depth of 14.50 m (57ft) before hitting resistance. Turning the string of rods with a pipe wrench it was thought that the bit was grinding against the edge of a large rock that the previous smaller diameter wash-drill rod had passed by. The drill was engaged and allowed to turn itself down at a very slow speed to 19.80 m (65ft). This depth was 1.20 m (4ft) below the supposed top of the bedrock and not being sure if the bit was coring or damaged from the previous obstruction the string was pulled for inspection.

Everything appeared fine, so the string was lowered and the above process repeated to the 19.80 m (65ft) depth. From 20.10 m (66ft) the bit appeared to hit resistance and commence coring. After approximately 15 to 20 minutes the drill rig bounced a couple of times and was allowed to rotate down to 22.55 m (74ft). During this time the bit appeared to be under constant resistance.

Upon pulling the rods and expecting to retrieve core we were amazed to see that the whole "A" size bit (4.5 cm X 4.5 cm) was gone, completely destroyed, along with approximately 1 cm of the reaming shell. A 4 cm length of core was jammed against the core spring in the reaming shell.

It was decided to lower the string again this time with the angled smaller diameter wash rod (A size drill rod) attached. After turning down to approximately 23.10 m (76ft) the drill rig, which weighs an estimated 2400 pds, started lifting off the ground. Pulling the string revealed a mashed wash rod end. During drilling both sound and feel transferring the rods indicated we were in, a jumble of rocks, along side a large rock, or possibly in a crevice.

It now appears that the bouncing of the drill rig indicated a jammed core. Since the bit was not coring but forcing its way through a crevice or loose rocks the high-pressure water could not cool the bit. These two factors apparently led to the destruction of the diamond-coring bit. Since we appeared to be on or close to bedrock, it was decided to make up a drive rod and using the winch drum as a cathead, hammer down the hollow rod and see if any rock samples could be retrieved from the hole.

A 1 m (3ft) section of 1 ¾ inch ID galvanized pipe was adapted to the drill rod, lowered and hammered down until it would go no further, at a depth of approximately 20.40 m (67ft). This was 2.70 m (9ft) short of the previous smaller wash rod and 2.10 m (7ft) above the bottom of the drill hole. The string was pulled with some difficulty as it was well jammed and exerting tremendous pressure on the winch. The end of the drive pipe was found to be mashed inwards in a distinctive V pattern. This along with the hard extraction possibly indicated we were in a crevice. The mashed end of the drive pipe was cut off and all material cleaned from the casing was screened in pails of water to separate the clay from the heavier material.

Several interesting large and small pieces of rock chips were retrieved so it was decided to try and hammer down a smaller diameter pipe past the previous level. A 1-inch ID section of galvanized pipe was adapted to the drill rods and the whole operation repeated again. This smaller pipe went down to approximately 21.90m (73ft) still 0.30m (1ft) short of the bottom of the drill hole. After pulling the string, the end of the pipe was found to be split apart sharply and ragged, as if blown apart possibly indicating a crevice and/or really sharp rocks. The pipe contained a mixture of clay, smaller rock chips and a large chip jammed in the pipe.

The 1 ¾ inch drive pipe was again lowered, driven as deep as possible and upon pulling, contained larger pieces of rock and smaller chips. The end of the pipe was again deformed, this time with one edge flared out. A final drive pipe was made up of a short section of 1 ¾ inch ID schedule 40 pipe. The inside end of this very hard and tough pipe was ground to a sharp edge around it's perimeter and driven down the hole, to a depth of approximately 20.85 m (68.5).

This pipe was jammed so tight it had to be alternately turned by the drill in bull low and driven upwards with a chain attached between the hammer and the drill rods. Upon pulling, the end of the pipe was dull and the bottom 12 cm (5 inch) of the inside of the pipe was clear. Do to the inertia of driving the pipe upwards this section of sample material was lost. The rest of the pipe was packed full of clay, and large and small shards and chips of rock.

Screening and Classifying Drive Pipe Samples

After laboriously removing the mixed clay and some times jammed rocks from the drive pipes, all samples were first screened in pails of water, separating clay from the rock fragments. The samples were picked through tossing away all stones and pebbles, while retaining all apparently fractured shards and chips. Several interesting pieces up to 4.5cm in size were retrieved. All interesting 6mm (1/4 in) or less chips were also separated and kept. The mixture of clay and fine rock particles that had passed through the screen were then panned, washing away the clay while retaining the fine particles less than 15 mesh per inch.

Sample Analysis

A total of five samples were sent to Activation Laboratories for analysis, with the results included in this report. The remainder of all material was kept for future reference.

SAMPLE #BH-1A- a short length of drill core, medium black, dense, felsite.
Analysis by INAA.

#BH-1B- 3.5cm X 3.0cm shard. Light black, fine mica schist,
cleaves thinly. Analysis by INAA.

#BH-1C- consisted of a 60gm sample of the 6.5mm or smaller rock
chips. Analysis by INAA. Heavy Mineral Concentrates.

#BH-1D- consisted of a 60gm sample of the finer less than 15 mesh
per inch chips. Analysis by INAA. Heavy Mineral
Concentrates.

#BH-1E- consisted of four rock chips approximately 8mm in size
showing pyrite and possibly visible Au.

The drill hole plan describes all rock and chip samples collected from the drive pipes.

Conclusion

Drilling was performed over a plant geochemical anomaly in the vicinity of coincidental geophysical and topographic lineaments. Unconsolidated material laying on the bedrock, and or a crevice in the bedrock, was sampled. A large chip sample and a core sample showed anomalous Au values of 170ppb and 44ppb respectively.

After drilling was completed two holes were washed down through the overburden to the west of the drill hole, towards the central area of the club moss patch. This was done to check the overburden type and depth to bedrock. The first wash hole 4m west of the drill hole passed through 16.70m (55ft) of porous clay and then approximately 0.60m (2ft) of hard packed material, and boulders or crushed rock, before bottoming out at 17.0m (56ft). The second wash hole 16m west of the drill hole passed easily through 17.0m (54ft) of very porous clay with no other resistance before striking rock. This apparently shows the bedrock to be rising in height by approximately 6.0m (20ft) over a lateral distance of 16m, west of the drill hole. The difference in depth to bedrock between the wash holes and the drill hole indicates that the drill was possibly sited along side the eastern edge of a buried structure.

Further Work

Drilling in other areas of the club moss patch will commence in the spring of 2004. Prior to drilling, several more wash holes will be driven down along a north south line further to the west, to check overburden type and depth as a guide to siteing the drill.

Respectively submitted by:



Quality Analysis...



Innovative Technologies

2003-10-27

Invoice No.: A03-2364
Work Order: A03-2364
Invoice Date: 12-NOV-03
Date Submitted: 27-OCT-03
Your Reference: NONE
Account Number: 1929

PAUL HAIRE
RR #2
COCHRANE, ON
P0L 1C0

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

5 SAMPLES (PREP.REV5) were submitted for analysis.

The following analytical packages were requested. Please see our current fee schedule for elements and detection limits.

- REPORT A03-2364 CODE 1D ENHANCED INAA (INAAGEO.REV1)
- REPORT A03-2364B CODE 3A-HMC-INAA (INAAGEO.REV1)
- REPORT A03-2364C CODE 1A3-FIRE ASSAY GRAVIMETRIC

This report may be reproduced without our consent. If only selected portions of the report are reproduced, permission must be obtained. If no instructions were given at time of sample submittal regarding excess material, it will be discarded within 90 days of this report. Our liability is limited solely to the analytical cost of these analyses. Test results are representative only of material submitted for analysis.

CERTIFIED BY :

DR E.HOFFMAN/GENERAL MANAGER

ACTIVATION LABORATORIES LTD.

1336 Sandhill Drive, Ancaster, Ontario Canada L9G 4V5 TELEPHONE +1.905.648.9611 or +1.888.228.5227 FAX +1.905.648.9613

E-MAIL ancaster@actlabs.com ACTLABS GROUP WEBSITE <http://www.actlabs.com>

Activation Laboratories Ltd. Work Order: A03-2364 Report: A03-2364

Sample ID	Au ppb	Ag ppm	As ppm	Ba ppm	Br ppm	Ca %	Co ppm	Cr ppm	Cs ppm	Fe %	Hf ppm	Hg ppm	Ir ppb	Mo ppm	Na %	Ni ppm	Rb ppm	Sb ppm	Sc ppm	Se ppm	Sn %	Sr %	Ta ppm	Th ppm	U ppm	W ppm	Zn ppm	La ppm	Ce ppm	Nd ppm	Sm ppm
-1A	44	-5	10.3	740	-0.5	3	15	71	6	3.13	2	-1	-5	-1	3.1	-35	69	-0.1	9.4	-3	-0.01	-0.05	-0.5	3.9	-0.5	-1	-50	27.2	50	17	3.8
-1B	170	-5	0.9	490	-0.5	-1	25	161	7	4.6	2	-1	-5	-1	2.97	170	106	-0.1	17.9	-3	-0.01	-0.05	-0.5	4.7	-0.5	-1	-50	24.1	45	13	3.8
DMMAS-16-1	639	-5	2400	440	3.5	9	69	142	2	8.23	2	-1	-5	-2	0.79	-41	48	8.3	18.8	-3	-0.02	-0.05	-0.5	0.8	-0.5	16	219	12.4	22	10	4.1
Depleted DMMAS-16	617±98		2210±299	391±298	2.1±2.0	7±2	63±6	140±20		7.99±0.54	2±2				0.72±0.06	40±28	8.2±2.8	18.3±1.6						1.2±0.8	18±3	240±50	1.5±1.3	23±7	11±4	3.7±0.4	

Sample ID	Eu ppm	Tb ppm	Yb ppm	Lu ppm	Mass g
16-1A	1.1	-0.5	0.9	0.15	34.12
16-1B	1	-0.5	1.3	0.2	33.36
IMAS-16-1	1.4	-0.5	3.7	0.55	25.3
Accepted DMMAS-16	1.2±.4		3.6±.6	0.55±.23	

Activation Laboratories Ltd. Work Order: A03-2364 Report: A03-2364B

Sample ID	Au ppb	Ag ppm	As ppm	Ba ppm	Br ppm	Ca %	Co ppm	Cr ppm	Cs ppm	Fe %	Hf ppm	Hg ppm	Ir ppb	Mo ppm	Na %	Ni ppm	Rb ppm	Sb ppm	Sc ppm	Se ppm	Sr %	Ta ppm	Th ppm	U ppm	W ppm	Zn ppm	La ppm	Ce ppm	Nd ppm	Sm ppm	Eu ppm	Tb ppm
4-1C	11	-5	-2	580	-5	6	13	65	-2	2.64	2	-5	-50	-20	2.67	-200	60	-0.2	8.9	-20	-0.2	-1	5.9	-0.5	-4	-200	20	32	-10	2.7	0.8	-2
4-1D	12	-5	-2	380	-5	4	-5	40	-2	1.58	2	-5	-50	-20	2.1	-200	54	-0.2	4.9	-20	-0.2	-1	3.6	-0.5	-4	-200	12	17	-10	1.7	0.4	-2
DMMAS-16-2	555	-5	2360	470	-5	7	64	146	-2	8.35	1	-5	-50	-20	0.77	-200	-50	5.9	18.9	-20	-0.2	-1	-0.5	-0.5	17	240	12	22	13	3.8	1.2	-2
Accepted DMMAS-16	617±98		2210±299	391±298	2.1±2.0	7±2	63±6	140±20		7.99±0.54	2±2				0.72±0.06		40±28	8.2±2.8	18.3±1.6				1.2±0.8		18±3	240±50	1.5±1.3	23±7	11±4	3.7±0.4	1.2±.4	

Sample ID	Yb ppm	Lu ppm	Mass g
4-1C	0.9	0.12	22.31
4-1D	0.8	0.11	25.59
DMMAS-16-2	3.6	0.54	25.53
Depleted DMMAS-16	3.6±.6	0.55±.23	

SAMPLE NO.	FIRE ASSAY
	Au(g/mt)
BH-1E	-0.07

Date: 2003-DEC-31

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

PAUL GREGORY HAIRE
R.R. #2
COCHRANE, ONTARIO
P0L 1C0 CANADA

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

Submission Number: 2.26777
Transaction Number(s): W0360.01909

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.

The Land Use Permit affecting this submission has been removed from claim 1204374. Accordingly, the assessment work has been approved as originally submitted.

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,



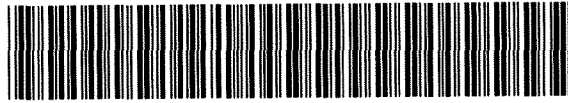
Ron C. Gashinski
Senior Manager, Mining Lands Section

Cc: Resident Geologist

Paul Gregory Haire
(Claim Holder)

Assessment File Library

Paul Gregory Haire
(Assessment Office)



42H02SW2008 2.26777 BROWER

200

ONTARIO CANADA

MINISTRY OF NORTHERN DEVELOPMENT AND MINES
PROVINCIAL MINING RECORDER'S OFFICE

Mining Land Tenure Map

Date / Time of Issue: Fri Dec 05 16:14:34 EST 2003

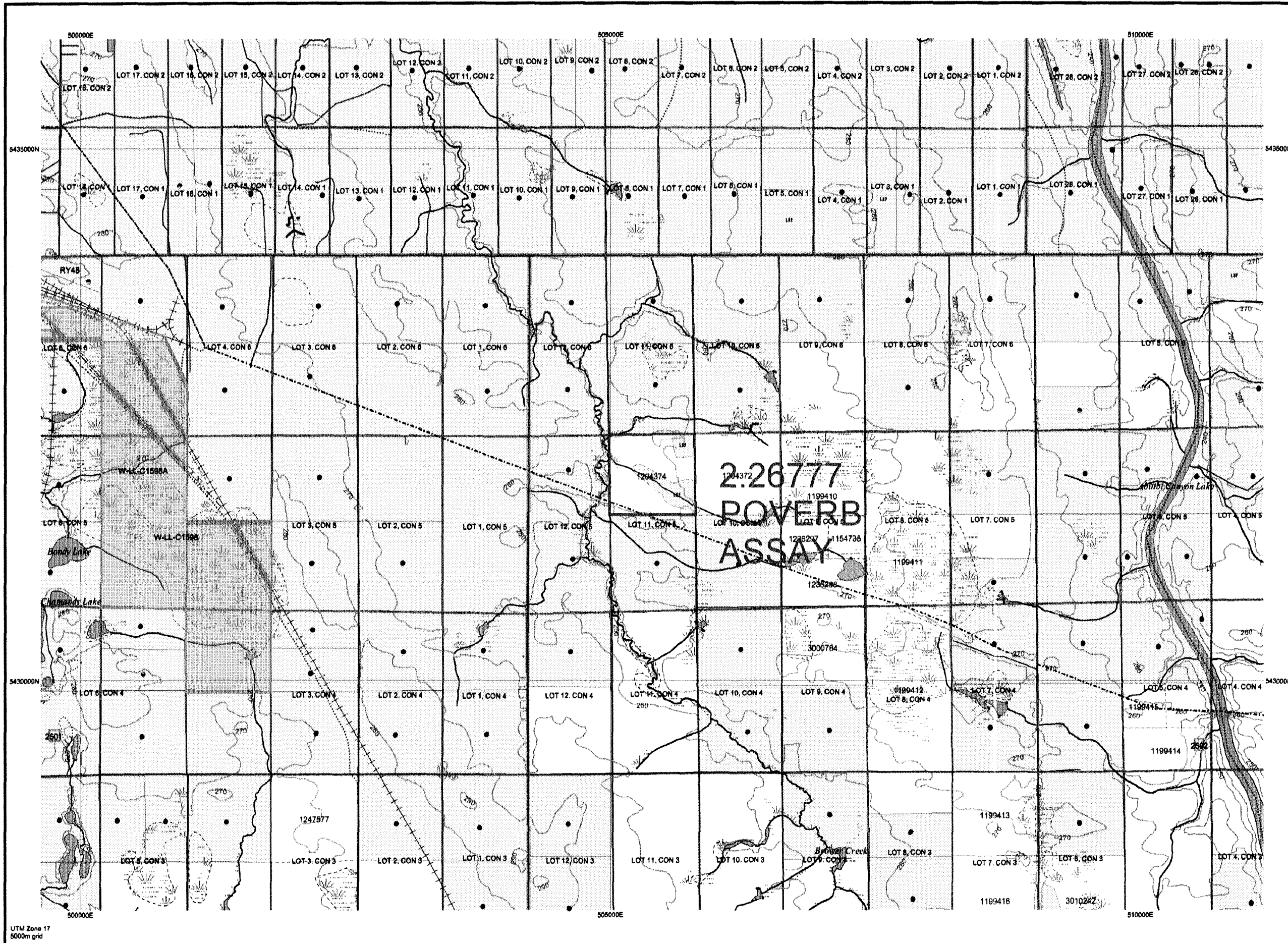
TOWNSHIP / AREA
BROWER

PLAN
M-0430

ADMINISTRATIVE DISTRICTS / DIVISIONS

Mining Division
Land Titles/Registry Division
Ministry of Natural Resources District

Porcupine
COCHRANE
COCHRANE

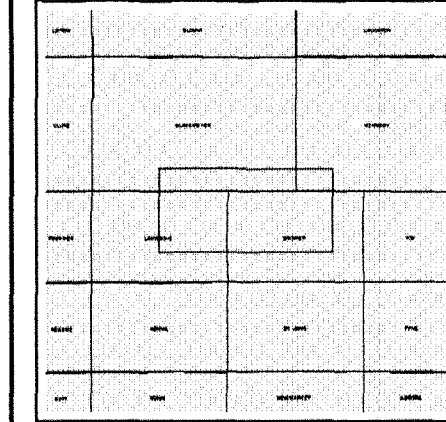


TOPOGRAPHIC

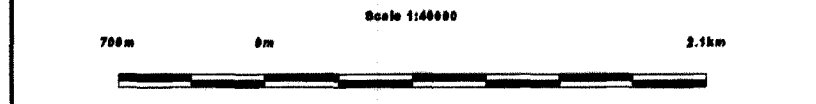
- Administrative Boundaries
- Township
- Concession Lot
- Provincial Park
- Indian Reserve
- Cliff, Pit & Pile
- Contour
- Mine Shafts
- Mine Headframe
- Railway
- Road
- Trail
- Natural Gas Pipeline
- Utilities
- Tower

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**
- Filed Only Mining Claims**
- LAND TENURE WITHDRAWALS**
- Area 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**
 - Wsm Surface And Mining Rights Withdrawn
 - Ws Surface Rights Only Withdrawn
 - Wm Mining Rights Only Withdrawn
- IMPORTANT NOTICES**



LAND TENURE WITHDRAWAL DESCRIPTIONS

Identifier	Type	Date	Description
2501	Wsm	Jan 1, 2001	400 FT SURFACE RIGHTS RESERVATION AROUND ALL LAKES & RIVERS
2502	Wsm	Jan 1, 2001	400 FEET SURFACE RIGHTS RESERVATION AROUND ALL LAKES & RIVERS
W-LL-C1598	Wsm	Feb 14, 2003	
W-LL-C1598A	Wsm	May 13, 1999	SEC. 35 W - LL - C1598A/99 ONT MAY 13/99 M+S
W48/82	Wsm	Jan 1, 1982	NR W48/82

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 8B5
 Home Page: www.mndm.gov.on.ca/MNDMMINES/LANDS/misnmpgpe.htm

Toll Free
 Tel: 1 (888) 415-8846 ext 6788
 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.

2.26777
MAP # 1

COMPILATION
MAP

GEOPHYSICAL-GEOCHEMICAL
AND
TOPOGRAPHIC SURVEYS

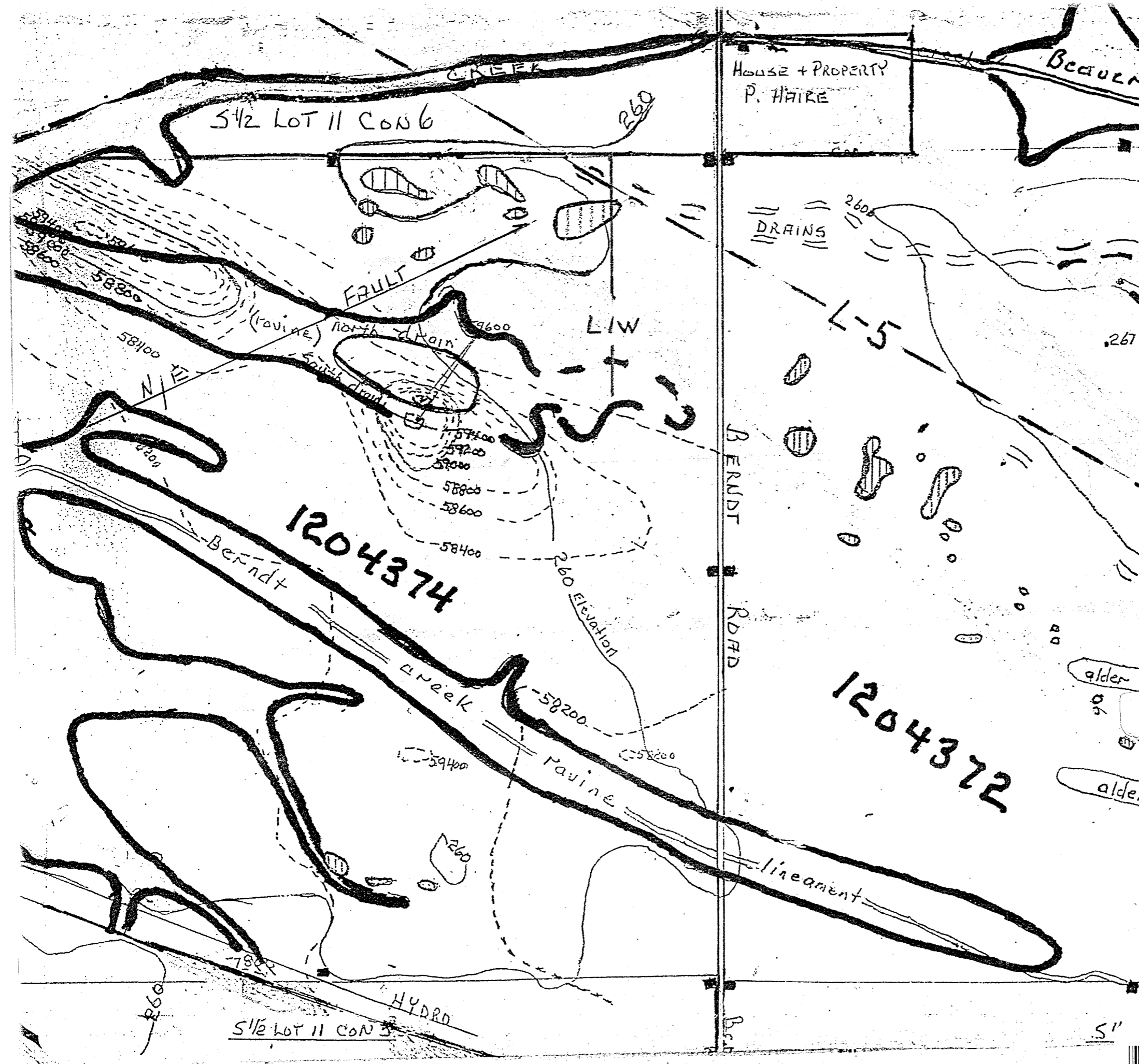
CLAIM 1204374
BROWER TWP.

LEGEND

- MAGNETOMETER SURVEY
- - - L-5 LINEAMENT (JOHNSTON GEOPHYSICS)
- ↗ INTERPRETED N/E FAULT
- ~ TOPOGRAPHIC LINEAMENTS
- ▨ CLUB MOSS SURVEYS (GEOCHEMICAL)

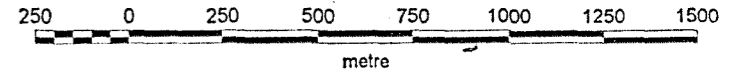
SCALE
0 100 300
METRES

↑
11° N
MAGNETIC





Scale 1:20000



NAD27 / UTM zone 17N

MAP #2

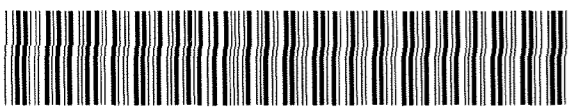
2.26777

BROWER TOWNSHIP AREA

CALCULATED VERTICAL MAGNETIC GRADIENT
ERLIS DATA SET 1100b - OPERATION TREASURE HUNT
CONTOUR INTERVAL = .2, 1 nT/m

NAD 27
UTM ZONE 17
FLIGHT LINE SPACING 200
SAHED RELIEF GRADIENT I=37° D=60°

JOHNSTON GEOPHYSICS - TIMMINS, ON. (705) 268 0830



S 1/2 LOT 11 CON 6

creek

PART
S 1/2 LOT 10 CON 6

SKETCH #21 26777
HOLE LOCATION
PLAN

LEGEND

SCALE
0 50 100
METRES

11° N
MAG.

- BH-1 Drillhole L104W/050S
- Drill road
- ▨ CLUB Moss patch
- 260- Elevation
- Wash holes L111W/053S
L116W/050S

L4W

L3W

L2W

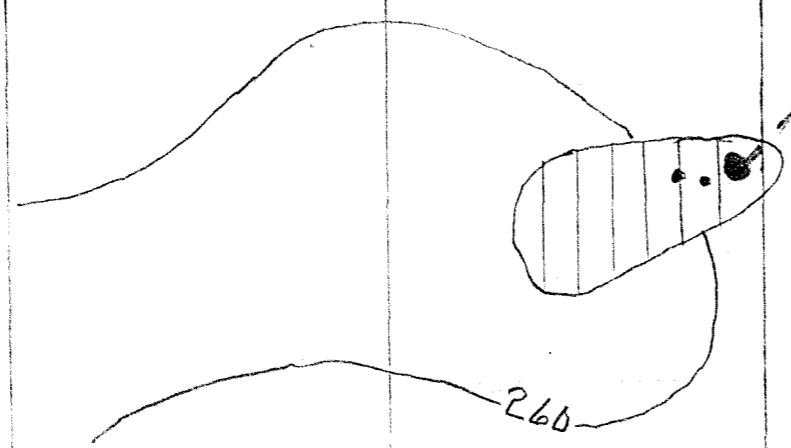
L1W

L10

L1E

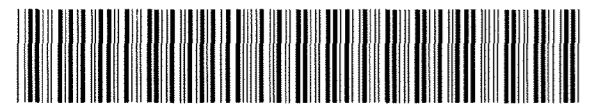
Baseline

BERNDT ROAD



1204374

1204372



SKETCH #2

DRILL HOLE PLAN

CLAIM-1204374
BROWER TWP.

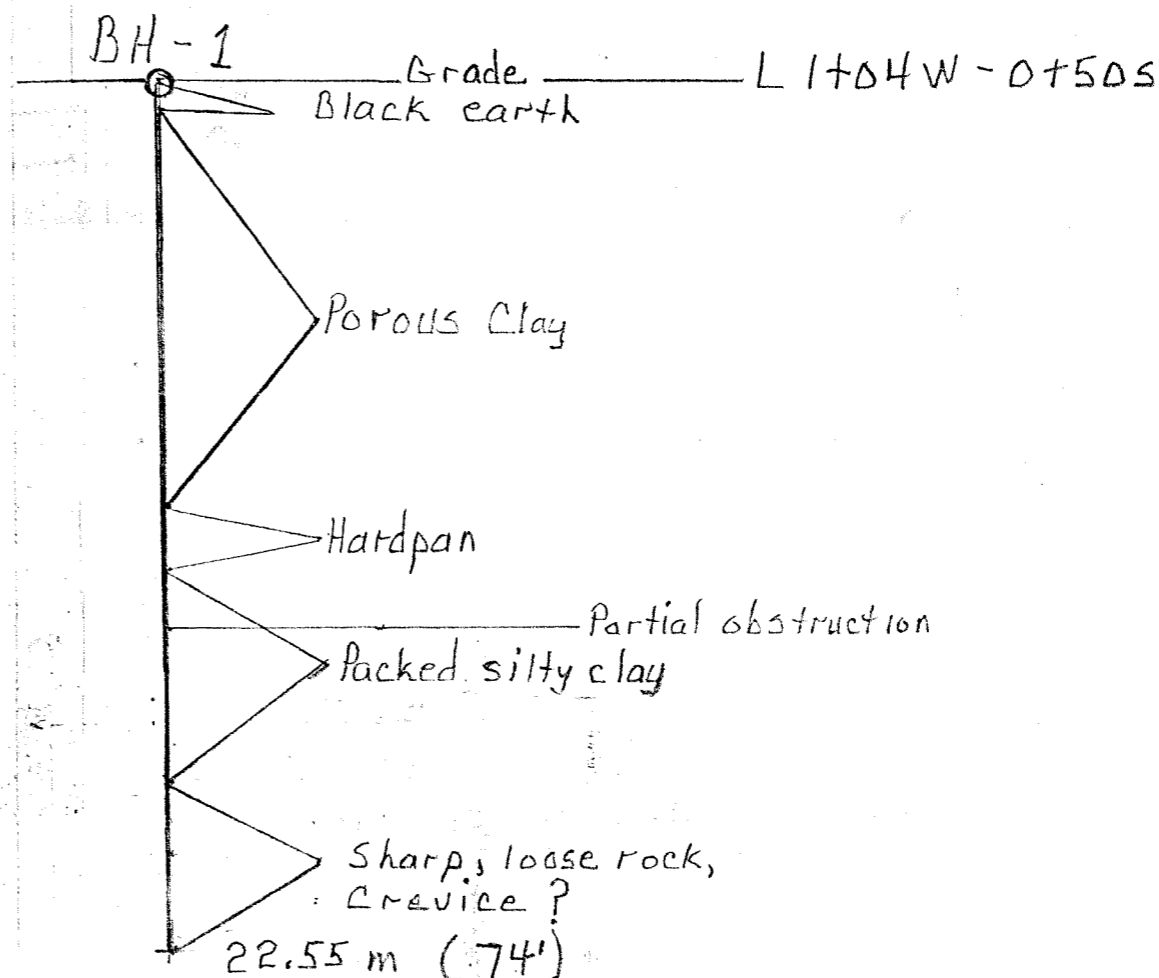
DRILL HOLE LOG BH-1

START July 20, 2003
FINISH Oct. 03, 2003

DRILL HOLE SECTION. VERTICAL LEGEND

DRIVE PIPE SIZE	DEPTH		MATERIAL COLLECTED
	METRES	FEET	
1 3/4" ID Galvanized Pipe 170 PPB Au	20.40	67	4.5 CM x 4.0 CM x 2.5 CM shard - fine granitic, light rose coloured, one end capped by 2.5 CM medium black-dark grey felsite. (same as core sample) 3.0 CM x 3.5 CM shard - fine shist medium grey, cleaves like slate. Many smaller shards & chips as above.
1" ID Galvanized Pipe	21.90	73	a few small misc. chips. Large fragment of above felsite jammed in pipe.
1 3/4" ID Galvanized Pipe	20.40	67	Small misc. chips felsite & shist. Fair amount small stones, pebbles.
1 3/4" ID SCHEDULE 40 Hardened Pipe	20.85	68.5	Many fragments shist as above. Many fragments finer, more dense & very tough-harder shist than above. Largest 4.0 CM x 2.0 CM x 1.0 CM. Several 3.0 CM x 2.0 CM x 2.0 CM Quartz feldspar? fragments. Fine dense texture, splashes medium gray-green. Many small chips, black basaltic? fines are magnetic.
A' SIZE DIAMOND CORE BIT. 44 PPB Au	STARTED CORING		3.0 CM diameter x 4.0 CM length medium black-dark grey felsite.
	19.50	64	
	TURNED DOWN TO		
	22.55	74	

2.267777



Cross Section looking West. Hole-BH-1

SCALE 1" = 5' = 10 METRES

PAUL HAIRE
NOV. 21, 2003

Paul Haire