2.31890

REPORT ON

MAGNETOMETER SURVEY

AND

SAMPLING PROGRAM

ON

KENOGAMI LAKE PROPERTY

FOR

TLC RESOURCES INC

EBY TOWNSHIP

LARDER LAKE MINING DIVISION

ONTARIO

MICHAEL LEAHY

APRIL, 2006

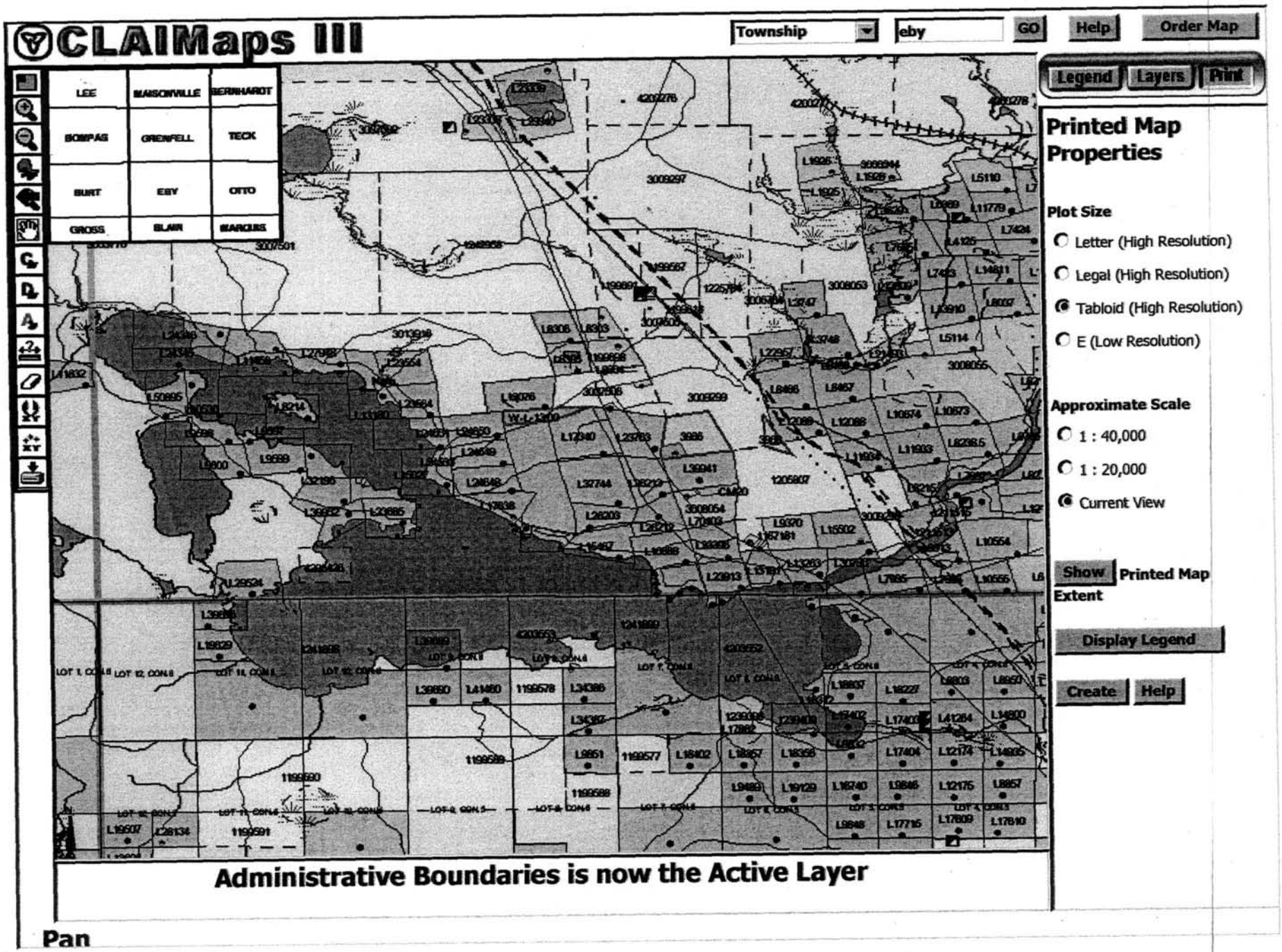
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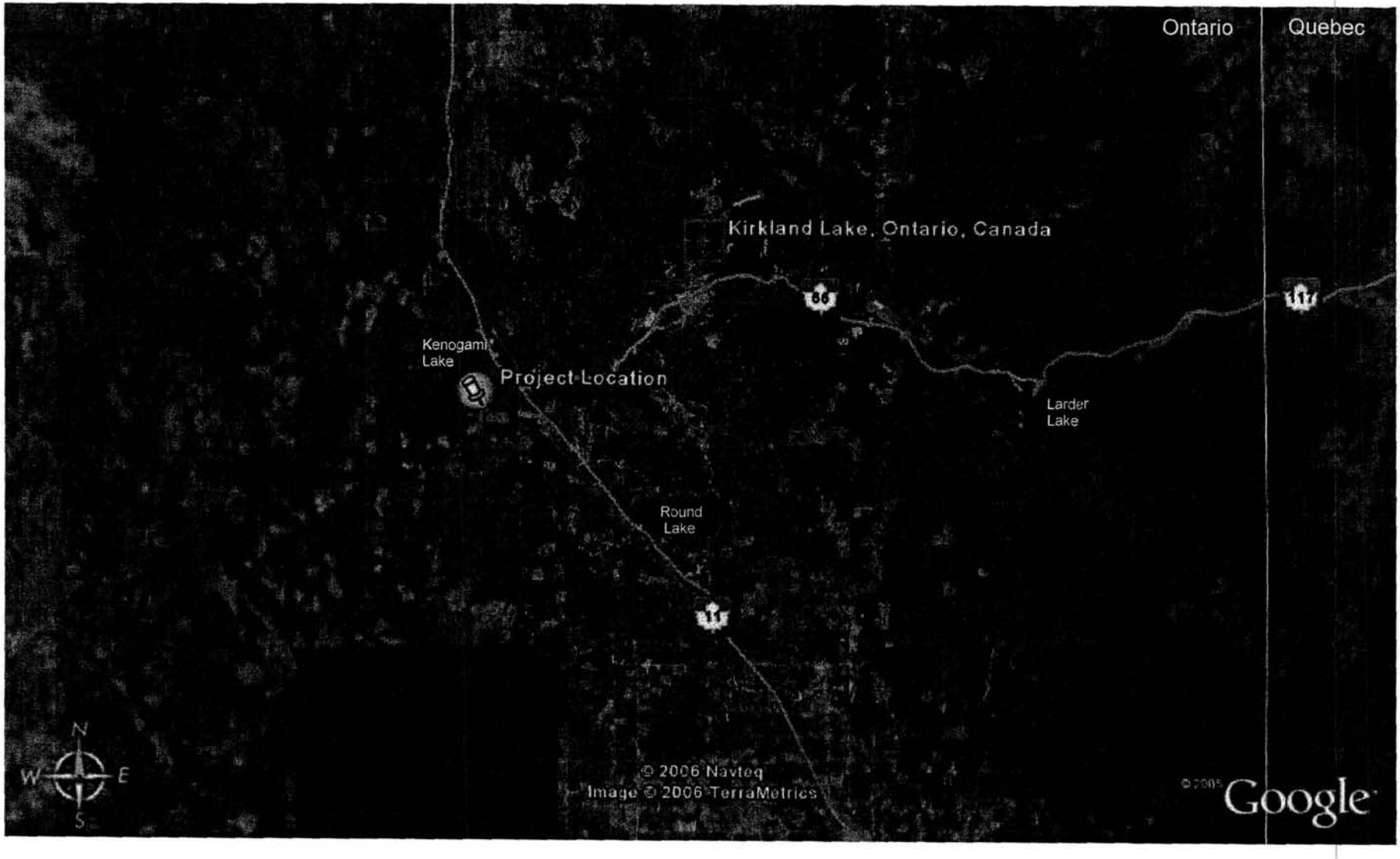
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CLAIMaps III
Township
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LEE
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BERNHARDT
BOMPAS
GRENFELL
TECK
BURT
ESV
OTTO
GROSS
BLAIR
MARCUS
Printed Map Properties
Plot Size
Letter (High Resolution)
Legal (High Resolution)
Tabloid (High Resolution)
E (Low Resolution)
Approximate Scale
1 : 40,000
1 : 20,000
Current View
Show Printed Map Extent
Display Legend
Create
Help
Administrative Boundaries is now the Active Layer
Pan


Ontario
Quebec
Kirkland Lake, Ontario, Canada
66
11
Kenogami Lake
Project Location
Larder Lake
Round Lake
11
N
W
E
S
© 2006 Navteq
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Key Map B

INTRODUCTION

Location/Access

The property herein described consists of 6 contiguous unpatented mining claims comprising approximately 450 hectares. The property lies along the north boundary of Eby Township, Larder Lake Mining Division, Ontario, Canada. The property covers parts of Lots 6 7, 8 9 10 and 11 in Concession VI. The majority of the property lies under the waters on Kenogami Lake, with about 40 hectares on the adjacent shoreline. The property lies within NTS area 42A/1. Kenogami Lake lies at approximately 48 degrees, 6' North latitude and 80 degrees, 15' west longitude. UTM co-ordinates for the northwest corner of the property are 5327900N, 555090E, Zone 17, NAD 83.

The claims are numbered as follows:

Claim #	# of 16 ha units
1239398	1
1239400	1
1241898	8
1241899	2
4203553	7
4203552	9

The majority of the property is accessible over the waters (or ice) of Kenogami Lake. The land portions of the property are accessible by all-terrain vehicle trails and gravel roads running along the shore of the lake.

History

The Kenogami Lake area was first mapped by L. L. Bolton in the 1903 Report of the (Ontario) Bureau of Mines wherein the general geology of the area between Round Lake and the Abitibi River was described. Due its proximity to the Larder Lake-Cadillac Deformation Zone (LLCDZ) and Kirkland Lake, the area has since undergone numerous exploration programs as outlined below:

1948 – Burtho GML drilled 8 holes at the southwest end of Kenogami Lake adjacent to the Rogick-Elliot properties where previous work had produced significant gold values (0.17 oz au/5', 0.19 oz au/4.2') in mafic and ultramafic volcanics interpreted to be the westward extension of the LLCDZ. After this time, no work was done on the property for many years.

1926 –The "Kenogami Lake Area" area was mapped by the Geological Survey of Canada (Memoir 131, Map No 1926, H. C. Cook)

1935 – The area was mapped by the Ontario Department of Mines "Matachewan-Kenogami Area", Map No 44b, by W. S. Dyer

1946 – The "Kenogami Lake Area" Map 1946-1, comprising parts of Grenfell and Eby Townships was mapped by the Ontario Department of Mines between 1939 (Wm Gerrie and assistants) and 1944 (E. Thompson and assistants).

1979 – An airborne magnetic and electromagnetic (Input) survey was completed over the area as part of a regional survey (Kirkland Lake Initiative Program). Map P 2268 covers Eby Township.

1983 – Magnetic and VLF electromagnetic surveys were conducted over the eastern half of Kenogami Lake by the author on behalf of Gren-Teck Kirkland Resources Ltd.

1987 – Airborne magnetic and VLF electromagnetic surveys were completed over Kenogami Lake by Premier explorations Ltd.

1993 – Report on Greater Lenora Resources Eby Township Diamond Property by S.J. Carmichael. A basal till sampling program south of Kenogami Lake "returned a number of samples containing Kimberlite Indicator Minerals including either G-9 or G-10 garnets, chrome diopside and picroilmenite".

1994 – Westminer Canada Limited completed magnetic and Induced Polarization surveys over the eastern half of Kenogami Lake. These surveys were followed by three diamond drill holes. Hole KEN-94-01 encountered the projected extension of the LLCDZ just north of the south shore of the lake. Only low values were encountered. Holes KEN-94-02 and 03 were drilled to test a geophysical target further north and encountered "a major structural zone with significant ankerite and fuchsite". Despite the low values encountered, it was recommended that further work be done along this zone since it was a new discovery of highly favourable geology and alteration adjacent to the LLCDZ.

1998 – Greater Lenora Resources performed magnetic and Induced Polarization surveys over the far west (Finn) Bay of Kenogami Lake. The surveys were followed by two diamond drill holes that encountered magnetite-rich argillite with only low gold values.

2004 – A high-resolution regional magnetic survey was flown by the Ontario Geological Survey, part of which covered Kenogami Lake (Map 81 944). This survey outlined a circular magnetic anomaly near the west end of Kenogami Lake. Follow-up exploration of a number of anomalies outlined by this survey have resulted in the discovery of at least on new Kimberlite at the northwest corner of Savard Township by Tres-or resources Ltd. This new Kimberlite discovery has sparked extensive staking along the Temiskaming Rift from south of Elk Lake to Kenogami Lake and beyond to the north.

Regional Geology

The regional geology is aptly described by Brommecker on behalf of Westminer in 1994:

The property is in the southwestern Abitibi Greenstone Belt of the Superior Province. It lies 20 km WSW and along strike of the famous gold deposits located at Kirkland Lake. Combined, the Kirkland Lake deposits produced more than 24 million ounces of gold (Meyer, 1992).

The geology of the Kirkland Lake area has been most recently described by Jensen and Langford (1985) who concentrated on the stratigraphy of the area, and Hodgson et al. (1990) who concentrated on the structure of the area.

The area is generally underlain by Archean ultramafic to mafic volcanics of the Kinojevis (now Lower Blake River*) and Larder Lake groups. The Temiskaming Group, which consists of both late sedimentary and alkalic volcanic rocks unconformably overlies the Abitibi volcanics and is spatially related to the Larder Lake-Cadillac "Break"* (LLCDZ*). The Abitibi vocanics and Temiskaming Group rocks are intruded by various Archean aged felsic to intermediate, granitic to syenitic rocks.* These rocks are all intruded by later Matachewan diabase dikes.

The Archean rocks have been generally been metamorphosed to greenschist facies and suffered several periods of ductile, cleavage forming deformation. Archean stratigraphy dips moderately to steeply and is complexly folded and faulted. The Larder Lake – Cadillac Break is an important regional scale deformation zone which is spatially related to large gold deposits from Matachewan (Ont.) to Val D'Or (Que.). The Kirkland Lake gold deposits are hosted by quartz veins in a parallel structure (the Kirkland Lake Main Break) less than 2 km from the Larder Lake – Cadillac Break.

Property Geology

The geology of the property, being mostly covered by the waters of Kenogami Lake, has been interpreted from geophysical data used to extrapolate shoreline formations, to map structures and to detect mineralized zones; mapping of shoals and islands; and diamond drilling results. From these data sources, the geology can be described as follows:

The south end of the property is underlain by steeply dipping mafic to ultramafic Archean volcanics striking WSW. These rocks are traversed by the LLCDZ which has deformed and altered the rocks to ankerite/fuchsite/sericite typical of the LLCDZ to the east and west.

Near the center of the lake, these rocks are unconformably overlain by steeply dipping Temiskaming sedimentary rocks which are, in turn, unconformably overlain by gently south dipping Proterozoic Gowganda Formation sedimentary rocks which outcrop along the north shore of the lake.

Drilling by Westminer in 1994 identified a new, roughly EW striking, ankerite/fuchsite/sericite alteration zone similar to the LLCDZ at the unconformity between the Temiskaming sediments and volcanic rocks near the center of the lake.

In addition to the LLCDZ, other parallel (WSW) structures can be interpreted from geophysical data to traverse the central portion of the property. A strong NNW structure is interpreted to traverse the property from the southeast corner of the lake, through the narrows north of the property and up along a feeder creek that flows into the Blanche River at the North end of the lake. This structure, along with a parallel diabase dike at the west end of the property, are thought to be part of the Temiskaming Rift group of NNW trending structures.

Recent exploration for diamonds in the area have resulted in the discovery of several Kimberlite pipes associated with the Temiskaming Rift structures. The most recent airborne geophysical (magnetic) survey flown over the property has defined two circular magnetic features near the NNW trending diabase dike at the west end of the property. (Ontario Geological Survey Map 81 881, 2004) Although the most westerly of these anomalies has been drilled and found to be caused by magnetite-rich argillite, the eastern anomaly remains untested.

Exploration Program

Rationale

The exploration program herein described consists of a magnetometer survey and overburden sampling program designed to test the above-mentioned eastern circular magnetic anomaly as a Kimberlite target. The recent discovery of several diamond-bearing Kimberlites within the Temiskaming Rift structural zone as well as the presence of unexplained Kimberlite indicator minerals in till south of the property justifies this program.

Magnetometer Survey

In mid March (15-17) of 2006, a grid was established over the northwest end of "Finn Bay" on Kenogami Lake. A 600m baseline was established along the Grenfell-Eby township boundary and lines were established, at 50m intervals, southward for 500m. Stations were established every 25m along the base line and all picket lines. A total of 7.1km of line were chained and picketed using ¼" lath, all of which were removed when the work program was completed. The 00 point on the west end of the baseline was at 555090E, 5327900N, UTM Zone 17, NAD 83.

On March 20, a total field magnetometer survey was conducted over the grid by Meegwich Inc., using a Gem Systems GSM-19 magnetometer. (spec sheet attached as appendix IX). A total of 560 readings were taken at 12.5 m intervals and plotted on a map with a scale of 1: 2500. Values were plotted on the map and contoured at 10Nt intervals. Sonic drill holes were plotted on the same map (Appendix VIII).

Results of Magnetometer Survey

The magnetometer survey successfully defined the targeted airborne magnetic anomaly. The anomaly appears as a circular feature with a diameter of 200m. The positive magnetic anomaly has an intensity of 200Nt. The anomaly is found between L450E+200S to L450E+400S in a NS direction and L350E+300S to L550E+300S in an EW direction. The size and intensity of the anomaly are consistent with the signature to be expected form a Kimberlite source.

Sampling Program

On March 30, 2006, a sampling program was conducted over the anomaly by Katrine Exploration and Development Inc. under the supervision of the author. Three holes were drilled using a sonic drill (see Appendix VI) to extract material from as close to bedrock as possible. A total of 185' were drilled from the ice of Kenogami Lake. The program yielded a continuous vertical sample from the lake bottom 15' below the ice to a maximum of 65' from the ice surface. The samples we collected at 5' intervals and bagged on site. The bottom 5' of each hole was submitted to True North Mineral Laboratories of Timmins for analysis. Sample locations were plotted on the magnetometer survey map attached as Appendix VIII.

Hole KL-06-1 was spotted at L450E+300S, over the center of the circular magnetic anomaly. It penetrated 60' of mostly fine clay with a short section of gritty clay at 58-60 feet. (UTM NAD 83 – 5327633N, 555552E)

Hole KL-06-2 was spotted at L450E+350S. It penetrated 65' of fine clay with only a few gritty particles at 63-65 feet. (UTM NAD 83 – 5327583N, 555552E)

Hole KL-06-3 was spotted at L450E+400S, near the south edge of the circular magnetic anomaly. It penetrated mostly fine clay, with a 2' section from 58-60 feet containing a few pebbles and coarse grit. (UTM NAD 83 – 5327533N, 555552E)

Results of Sampling Program

Sample	KIMs found	KIMs analyzed	SEM/Probe done	Gold found
847	**2**	**2**	**4**	**0**
856	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
859	**1**	**1**	**2**	**0**
862	**0**	**0**	**0**	**1**

See Appendix II and VII

HOLE KL-O6-1

SAMPLE # 859

Hole KL-06-1 did not penetrate till and yielded only 0.49% >70 mesh material. Seven grains were selected for SEM analysis, of which 2 were selected for Microprobe analysis. Of the two grains selected for Microprobe analysis, one proved to be a clinopyroxene with an eclogitic source and the other a G5 garnet from regional source rocks.

HOLE KL-06-2

SAMPLE # 862

Hole KL-06-2 did not penetrate till and yielded only 0.33% >70 mesh material. None of the grains passed the SEM analysis and no probe analyses were done. One fine folded gold grain was recovered (see photo Appendix III).

HOLE KL-06-3

SAMPLE # 847

Hole KL-06-3 penetrated the top of the till layer beneath the overlying clay and yielded 21.6% material coarser than 70 mesh. Sample # 847 represents the 20-40 mesh fraction of the material recovered. Of the 21 grains selected for SEM analysis, 4 were selected for Microprobe analysis. Of the 4 Microprobed grains, 2 we proven to be clinopyroxene from an eclogitic source and the other 2 were a clinopyroxene and a garnet from regional source rocks.

SAMPLE # 856

Sample 856 represents the 40 to 70 mesh fraction of the material recovered. Fifteen grains were selected for SEM analysis and none were selected for Microprobe analysis.

Conclusions

The Magnetometer survey succeeded in defining a circular magnetic anomaly with a diameter of 200m and an intensity of 200Nt. This signature is consistent with the signature to be expected from a Kimberlite.

The sampling program succeeded in retrieving a limited amount of material for analysis. From the limited sample volume, three KIMs and one gold grain were recovered. The sonic drill employed to retrieve the samples was unable to penetrate deep enough to retrieve the desired samples of till, only managing to penetrate the clay/till interface in hole # KL-06-3. The contractor attempted to retrieve the samples without using casing, making it impossible to empty the rods and send them back down the hole once they had been filled with packed material.

The 3 KIMs and one gold grain recovered from the program confirm the existence of both Kimberlite and gold sources in the vicinity of the sampling. If the magnetic anomaly is actually a Kimberlite, the sampling of the clay/ till interface directly above it would not be expected to contain large numbers of KIMs. If the drilling had penetrated to the bottom of the till, a larger number of KIMs could be expected and, if the till was overlying a Kimberlite, penetration through the till would result in the recovery of weathered Kimberlite. Further drilling with the Sonic method, using casing, would allow deeper penetration and the retrieval of larger volumes of the targeted till layer.

Recommendations

The results of the program can be described as a moderate technical success in the testing of the magnetic anomaly but still leave room for further work before the expense of diamond drilling is incurred. More sampling is recommended using the Sonic method (with casing) to sample, and possibly penetrate the till over the anomaly with the goal of retrieving indicator minerals or, if the till is penetrated, Kimberlite material.

Michael Lucky
April 6/06

CERTIFICATE

THIS IS TO CERTIFY :

1. I am a graduate in Prospecting Techniques from the Northern College of Applied Arts and Technology, Haileybury Campus, 1976. I have also completed the Geophysical Field School (1990), the Interpretation of Ground and Airborne Geophysical Date Course (1991), Kimberlite Exploration Course (1993) at the Haileybury Campus. I have also taken the Diamond Exploration, Sampling and Evaluation Course by the PDAC (1993). I have been active as a prospector and exploration contractor since 1974.

2. I am Vice President of the Northern Prospectors Association, Past Vice-Chair of the Ontario Prospectors Association and a Director of the Prospectors and Developers Association of Canada.

3. I reside and hold office at 52 Riverside Drive, Swastika, Ontario.

4. I have an interest in the property.



Michael Leahy
April, 2006

References

Thompson, J.E., 1948 Ontario Department of Mines Annual Report. Geology of Teck Township and the Kenogami Lake Area , Map 1946-1 – Kenogami Lake Area

T.F. Morris and C.A. Kaszycki, 1995 A Prospectors guide to drift prospecting for diamonds, northern Ontario: Ontario Geological Survey, Open File Report 5933, 110p.

Sage, R.P. 1996. Kimberlites of the Lake Timiskaming Structural Zone: Ontario Geological Survey, Open File Report 5937, 435p.

Sage, R.P. 2000. Kimberlites of the Lake Timiskaming structural zone: supplement; Ontario Geological Survey, Open File Report 6018, 123p.

Assessment files, Larder Lake Mining Division Resident Geologist's Office, Kirkland Lake:

File #3833- Greater Lenora Resources – Report on Eby Township Reverse Circulation Drilling

File# 4381 – Greater Lenora Resources – Geophysical Survey over part of Kenogami Lake, west end

File# 4412 – Greater Lenora Resources – Diamond drilling under Kenogami Lake west end

File# 3305, 3901-Westminer Canada Limited – I.P., DD under Kenogami Lake east end

Ontario Geological Survey 2004. Airborne magnetic survey, shaded image of the second vertical derivative of the magnetic field and Keating coefficients, Kirkland Lake-Larder Lake Area; Ontario Geological Survey, Map 81 994

True North Mineral Laboratories Inc.

Appendix I

Abbreviations	Meaning
Concentrate	-mineral grains with specific gravity >2.85g/ml
Floats	-mineral grains with specific gravity <2.85g/ml
(g)	-grams
HMS	-Heavy Mineral Separation
RNM	-Remaining Non-Magnetic after concentrate (after picking)
#12 Tyler Mesh	-1.7mm (>12)
#20 Tyler Mesh	-0.85mm (<12>20)
#40 Tyler Mesh	-0.43mm (<20>40)
#70 Tyler Mesh	-0.21mm (<40>70)

True North Mineral Laboratories Inc.

Appendix I

Project:

Client: Michael Leahy

Sample No.	Field Weight	Selected for HMS	Total Fraction	Total Floats	Total Concentrate	Vial # **Picks**	Vial # R.N.M.	Vial # Magnetic	Vial # **Select Picks**	Vial # Metallic Grains	Notes
	(g)	(tyler mesh)	(g)	(g)	(g)	**Concentrate**	**Concentrate**	**Concentrate**	**Concentrate**	**Concentrate**	
KL-06-1 55-60	2629.04	<40>70	0.45	0.42	0.03	**857**	858	mags with RNM	**859**	857 and 858	extremely smooth, silty clay *
KL-06-2 60-65	2423.94	<40>70	0.45	0.43	0.02	**860**	861	mags with RNM	**862**	860 and 861	extremely smooth, silty clay
KL-06-3 55-60	2367.88	<20>40	67.92	59.03	8.89	**844**	846	845	**847**	844 and 846	till mixed with silty clay **
KL-06-3 55-60	2367.88	<40>70	107.58	99.58	8.00	**848**	850	849	**856**	848 and 850	till mixed with silty clay

* extremely smooth clay resulted in only 0.49% recovery by weight, for sample KL-06-1 and 0.33% for sample KL-06-2 which means that >99% of the sample consisted of <70 mesh silt that will suspend in water and float off. Material >70 that would not float off was recovered and forms part of total recovery weight

** till mixed with silty clay resulted in 21.6% total recovery by weight for all fractions of sample KL-06-3 recovered

Vial Numbers in **Bold** text contain picked grains. For photographs of vial contents see Appendix III.

Appendix II

Where observed concentrates and picked grains from this program were deemed not worthy of further SEM and Microprobe analysis the microscope observations attached, are included in the current report as well as photographs found in Appendix III.

Abbreviations	Meaning
CHR	-Chromite
CLR/WHT	-Clear/White
CPX	-Clinopyroxene
ECL	-Eclogitic garnet
GAR	- Garnet
ILM	-Illmenite
OLI	- Olivine
OPX	- Orthopyroxene

True North Mineral Laboratories Inc.

Appendix II

Project:

Client: Michael Leahy

Summary of Heavy Mineral Observation

Sample No.	Fraction	Vial #	GAR	ECL	CPX	ILM	CHR	OPX	OLI	CLR/WHT	Total Number	Remarks	Observer	Date
KL-06-1 55-60	<40>70	859	3				2		2		7	sulphides observed some picked others in V858	ksc	4/1/2006
KL-06-2 60-65	<40>70	862	2						1		3	1 **Gold** grain observed and left in V860	ksc	4/1/2006
KL-06-3 55-60	<20>40	847	3	5	3	4	1	2	3		21	sulphides observed some picked others in V846	ksc	4/1/2006
KL-06-3 55-60	<40>70	856	3	3			6		3		15	sulphides observed some picked others in V850	ksc	4/1/2006
	Note: Due to low volume of material recovered from KL-06-1 and KL-06-2, heavy mineral separation was carried out on 2 different size fractions of KL-06-3													

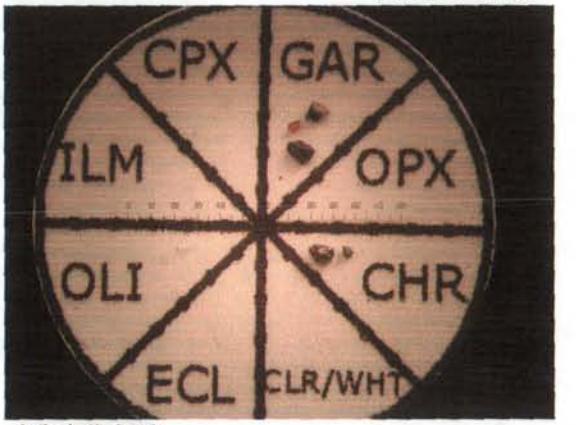
Appendix III – *P1 of 2*

KL-06-1 (55 to 60)
First Pass



Vial # 857

Final Picks



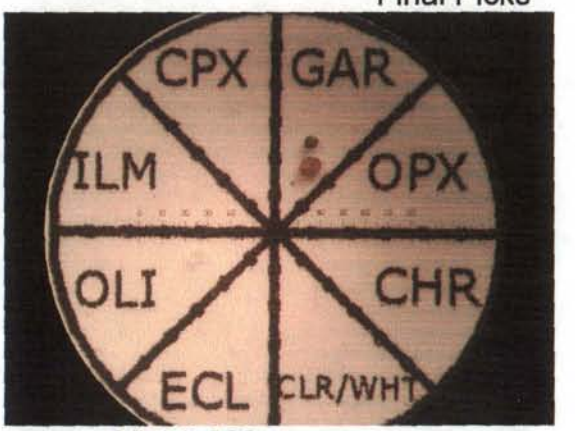
Vial # 859

KL-06-2 (60 to 65)
First Pass



Vial # 860

Final Picks



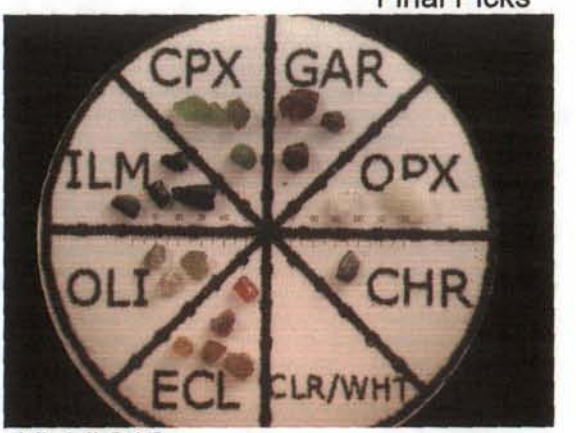
Vial # 862

KL-06-3 (55 to 60) <20>40 Fraction
First Pass



Vial # 844

Final Picks



Vial # 847

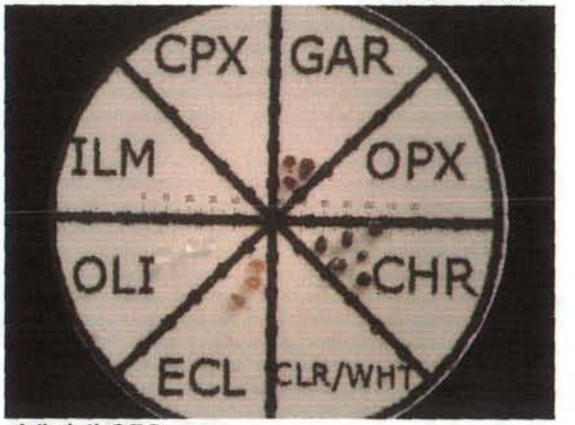
KL-06-3 (55 to 60) <40>70 Fraction

First Pass



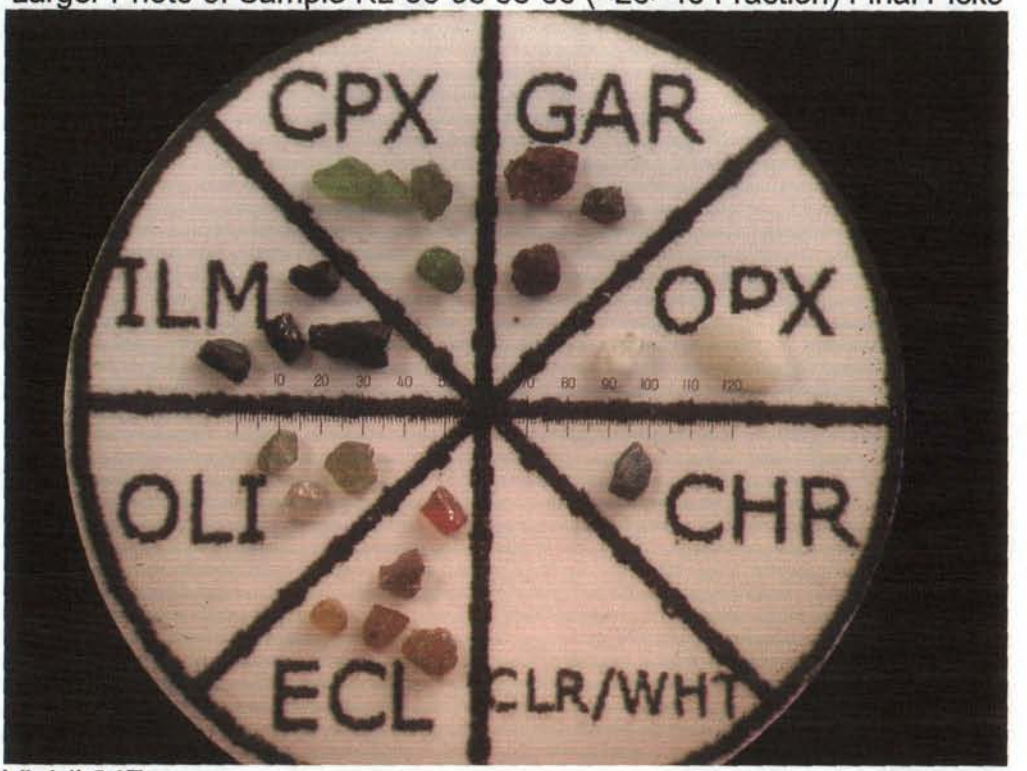
Vial # 848

Final Picks



Vial # 856

Larger Photo of Sample KL-06-03 55-60 (<20>40 Fraction) Final Picks



Vial # 847

Gold Grain-V860



Appendix IV

Material Handling Prior to Analysis – Methods and Procedures

1. Recording Sample Information

The sample is weighed, information is taken from a field book, sample log and hand written weight logs and entered into appropriate computer spreadsheet(s). Hand written location coordinates are normally cross checked against stored GPS waypoints if available. Often, GPS waypoints are downloaded into a computer and archived at this time as further backup. An effort for completeness is made to properly document the following information prior to the start of sample processing as it is critical sample information:

- Sample location – in NAD83, UTM coordinates including zone number.
- Sample logs – type, depth (if auger), material description, observations.
- Sample weight – full sample weight as it arrived from the field.



Weighing Field Sample



Cleaning sieves



Typical sieve arrangement

2. Sieving, Sorting, Pre-wash

The sieves are thoroughly cleaned and inspected to eliminate any possibility of contamination from previous samples. The sample is washed through a stack of sieves. This process provides a preliminary wash for the mineral grains and sorts them by size. Selection of appropriate sieve mesh sizes can vary according to the type of material being sorted. Typical sieve sizes used are (Tyler mesh) #12, #20, #40 and #70.

Stated as metric equivalents:

#12 = 1.7mm
#20 = 0.85mm
#40 = 0.43mm
#70 = 0.21mm

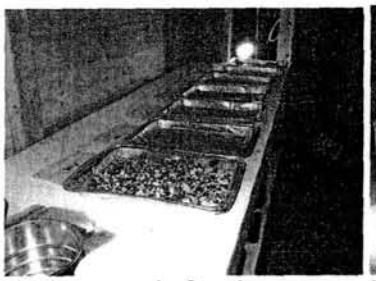
Sieve mesh sizes used for any particular sample can be found in the attached appencies that provide sample weights and mineral grain observations. Normally a lower size limit is determined and accepted beforehand. Sample material smaller than the lowest mesh size is normally washed away. In some cases all of the fine material is kept for possible microscope study, particularly in the case of an expensive sample.

3. Washing

Each resulting size fraction is washed thoroughly with clean water and dish soap as it is removed from the sieves. Any organic material remaining with each fraction is floated off and washed away through repeated washing and rinsing. Washing is complete when the mineral grains are free of any organics, soap and fine silt.

4. Drying

The resulting, washed fractions are then dried. An oven can be used to speed drying time. Once dry each of the size fractions is bagged in a plastic zip-loc bag and weighed. The resulting weight is recorded in both hand written log form and on computer spreadsheet. Clear labels must accompany each fraction through all remaining procedures.



Drying sample fractions



Fractions bagged and labelled



Fractions weighed

5. Heavy Liquid Separation

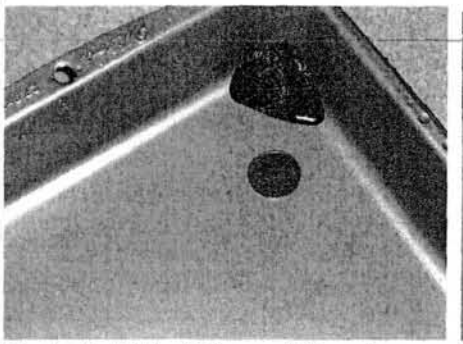
The resulting size fractions are looked at to determine which fraction(s) are suitable for heavy liquid separation. Larger size fractions may not contain enough mineral grains to make heavy liquid separation worthwhile. Program budget may limit the number of heavy liquid separations per sample or sample program. Smaller size fractions can provide the greatest number of heavy grains for observation in the resulting heavy mineral concentrate. However, fine grains can be more difficult to handle during microscope work. Each sample will have one ore more size fractions that are better suited for the process than the others.

The selected size fraction is run through a heavy liquid process where all grains having a density greater then 2.85 g/ml (sinks) are separated from the lighter fraction material (floats). All kimberlite indicator minerals will sink as will many other minerals of economic interest, such as gold.

Both the sinks and floats are rinsed thoroughly in distilled water. The distilled water is saved for recycling as most of the expensive heavy liquid can be recaptured later. Both portions are then dried. An oven can be used to speed drying time. The floats are normally put in storage as the grains may warrant further study should the heavy mineral portion yield positive results. Abrasion due to grain transport for example, can help to determine transport distance. The sinks, or heavy mineral concentrate moves on to the next stage.



Separatory funnel



Typical yield of Heavy Minerals



Floats (less than 2.85 g/ml) stored

6. Observation and Picking

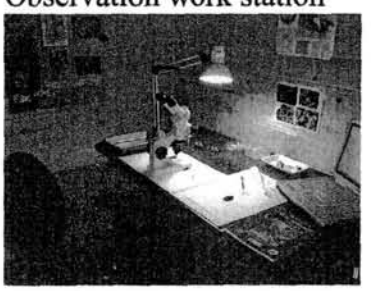
The microscope observation table and surrounding area must be thoroughly cleaned to ensure there are no grains around from past samples. A clean paper table cover is placed under the microscope to cover the surrounding table top. All grain handling is done on the table cover.

Small portions of heavy mineral concentrate are placed in plastic dishes in preparation for microscope observation. A small hand magnet is used to pull out and separate any magnetic grains from each dish. The magnetic grains are carefully placed into a separate dish for observation. This portion will be stored separately in a numbered plastic vial.

The non-magnetic portion of the heavy mineral concentrate is observed using binocular microscope and a good light source. When visually identified, kimberlite indicator minerals or any mineral grains of interest are manually picked using tweezers and placed in a numbered plastic vial. A computer log is maintained during observation where notes are linked to sample number, fraction, vial number and other basic information. When observation of each dish is complete, any remaining, unpicked grains are placed into a separate, numbered plastic vial using a small funnel. Observation notes are backed up regularly onto CD and archived. All vials are weighed on a fine scale and documented by hand written log and computer spreadsheet before storage.

Important grains or vials of picked grains that are selected for further analysis, such as SEM and microprobe are photographed through the microscope using a digital camera. Total number of grains to be sent for analysis is verified by counting them on the digital image using suitable graphics software. Normally all grains sent for SEM or microprobe analysis are returned, mounted on a slide or plug. The digital photograph, observation notes and grain count can be used at that time for basic verification and identification of analyzed grains. Copies of the digital photographs can be shipped to the analytical lab along with the selected vials of grains. This helps the receiver to confirm all grains were received and discrepancies can be noted by both parties.

Observation work station



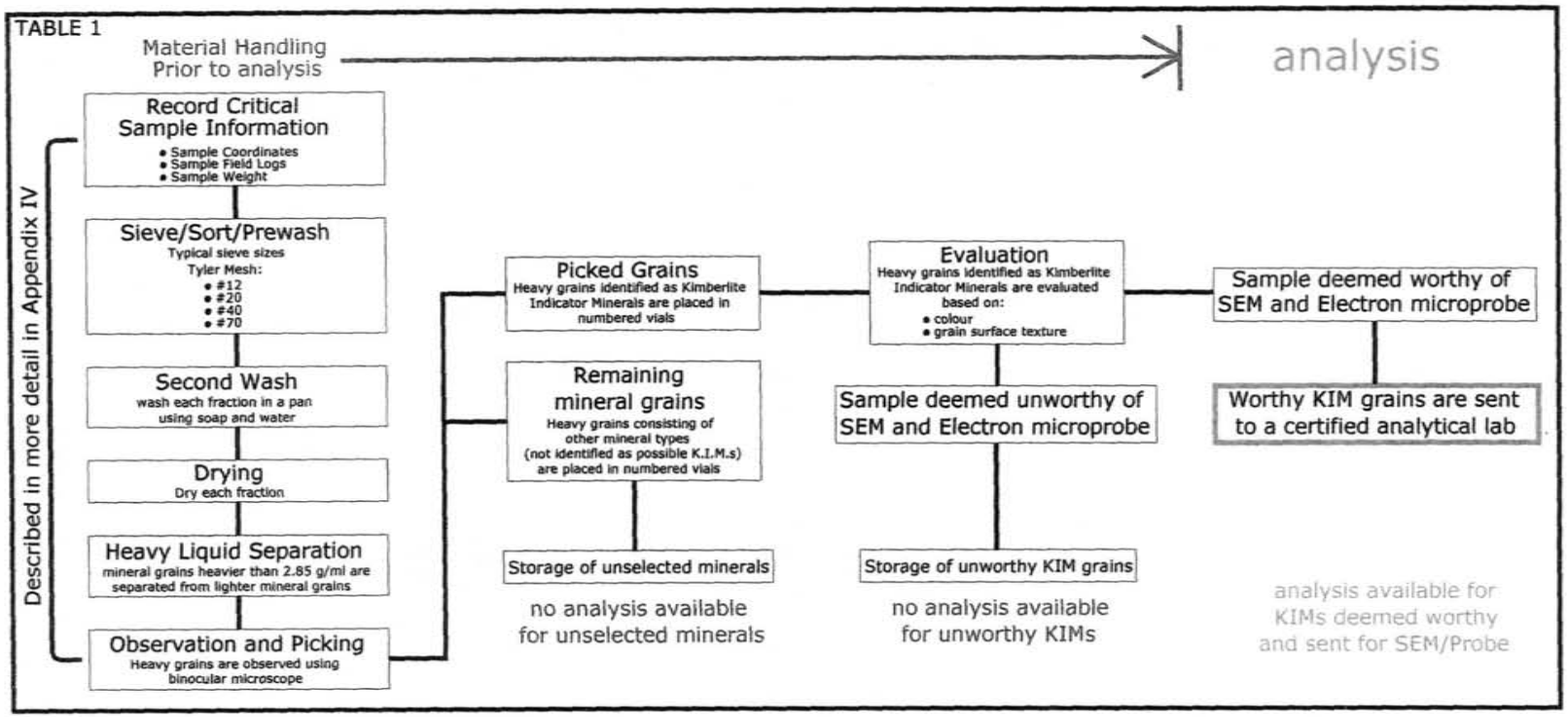
Typical full concentrate



Grains in vials



Material Handling Prior to Analysis



Appendix V

Sample # KL-06-1
name: ML date: Mar 30/06
project: Kenogami
Location: (Nad 83, UTM, Zone 17)
Northing: 5327633
Easting: 555552
Location: (Local grid reference)
L 450E + 300S
Sampling method: Sonic
Depth: 60'
Comments: 55-60 silty clay
40-55 fine clay

Sample # KL-06-02
name: ML date: Mar 30/06
project: Kenogami
Location: (Nad 83, UTM, Zone 17)
Northing: 5327583
Easting: 555552
Location: (Local grid reference)
L 450E + 350S
Sampling method: Sonic
Depth: 65'
Comments: 35-65 fine clay

Sample # KL-06-03
name: ML date: Mar 30/06
project: Kenogami
Location: (Nad 83, UTM, Zone 17)
Northing: 5327533
Easting: 555552
Location: (Local grid reference)
L 450E + 400S
Sampling method: Sonic
Depth: 60'
Comments: 55-60 silty clay, coarse silt, pebbles
40-55 fine clay

Sample #
name: date:
project:
Location: (Nad 83, UTM, Zone 17)
Northing:
Easting:
Location: (Local grid reference)
Sampling method:
Depth:
Comments:

Appendix VI

Sonic Drill

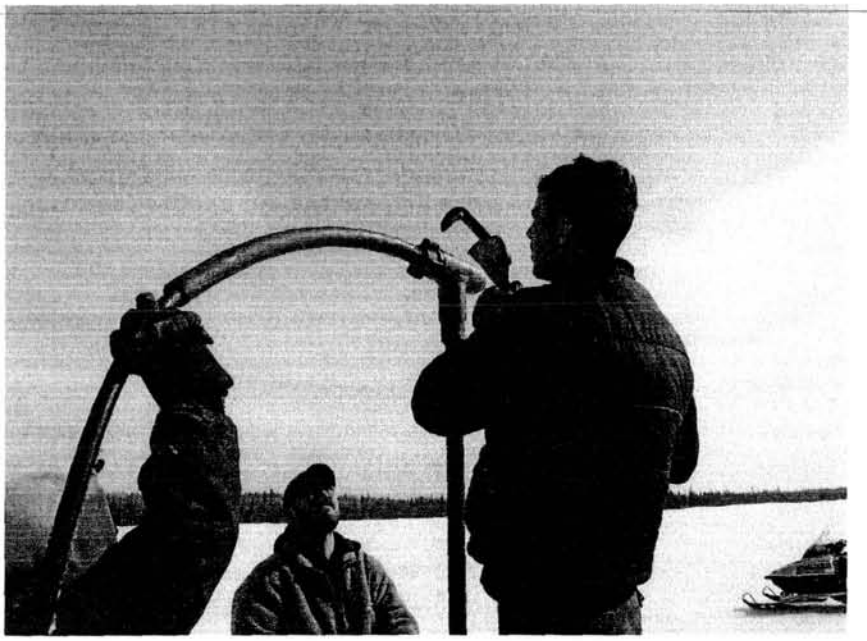
The sonic drill used in this program to retrieve overburden samples consists of a 5HP Honda power source that transmits power via a sheathed cable to a vibrating head that is attached to the top of the rod string. Standard drill rods are used, with a tapered steel bit.

The vibration imparted to the rods by the head causes the rod string to sink through the overburden, forcing material through the tapered bit up into the rods. In shallow overburden, a complete sample can be retrieved without pulling the rods. Where overburden is deeper or more compacted, it may be necessary to pull the rods, empty them, and send them down the hole again to retrieve material from a greater depth.

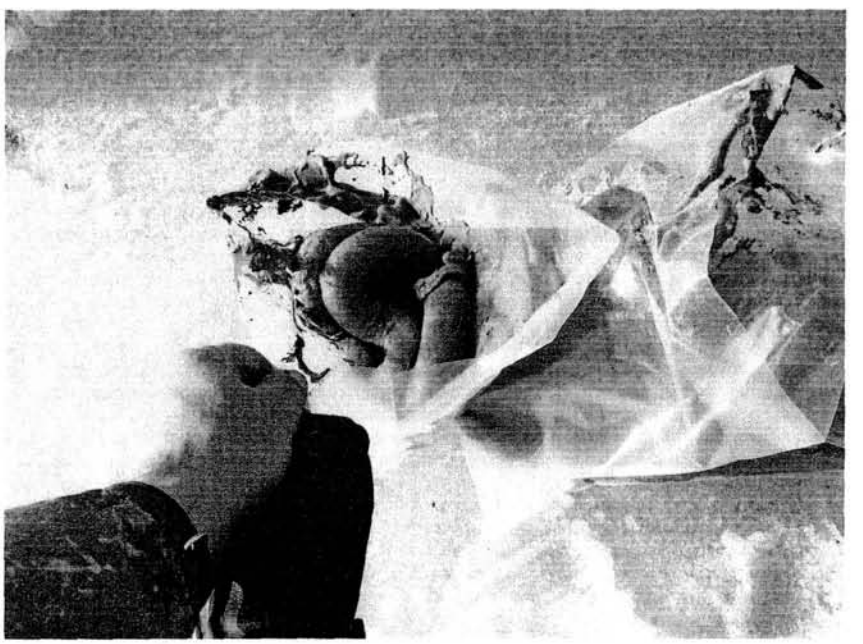
Once the rods are pulled from the hole, they are disassembled in 5 foot sections and the material contained within them is extracted for sampling. Each sample represents approximately 5 feet of overburden, though very wet or very compacted material may distort the exact depth calculation . The depth of the bottom sample is always calculated as equal to the length of the rod string.



Power plant and cable



Sonic drill head attached to top of rod string



Extracted sample

APPENDIX VII

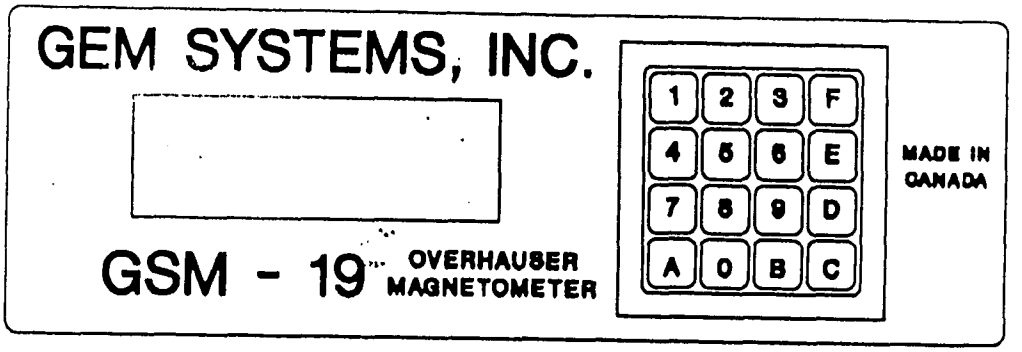
RESULTS OF SEM/MICROPROBE ANALYSIS – CF MINERALS LAB

Name	Fraction	Mount	Cell	Grain	SA	CFM	DI	SiO2	TiO2	Al2O3	V2O3	Cr2O3	Fe2O3	FeO	MgO	CaO	MnO	NiO	ZnO	Nb2O5	Na2O	MaxNa20	K2O	Total
V847	purple	4986	1	101		*																		
V847	purple	4986	1	102		*																		
V847	purple	4986	1	103		*																		
V847	orange	4986	1	105		*																		
V847	orange	4986	1	106		*																		
V847	orange	4986	1	107		*																		
V847	orange	4986	1	108		*																		
V847	olive	4986	1	203		*																		
V847	olive	4986	1	204		*																		
V847	olive	4986	1	205		*																		
V847	white	4986	1	206		*																		
V847	white	4986	1	207		*																		
V847	black	4986	1	208		*																		
V847	black	4986	1	209		*																		
V847	black	4986	1	210		*																		
V847	black	4986	1	301		*																		
V847	black	4986	1	302		*																		
V847		4986	1	109	CE	CPX	-	52.47	0.22	1.99		0.21		6.58	17.15	20.3	0.19	0.02			0.16		0	99.28
V847		4986	1	202	CE	CPX	-	53.64	0.21	0.93		0.41		5.56	17.05	21.26	0.15	0.01			0.25		0	99.47
V847		4986	1	201	CP	CPX	-	53.04	0.36	1.23		0.84		5.68	17.28	19.85	0.15	0.07			0.51		0	99.01
V847		4986	1	104	R	ALM		37.53	0.01	21.85		0.03		33.93	5.34	1.11	0.93	0			0.02		0.01	100.76
V856	purple	4986	1	303		*																		
V856	purple	4986	1	304		*																		
V856	purple	4986	1	305		*																		
V856	orange	4986	1	306		*																		
V856	orange	4986	1	307		*																		
V856	orange	4986	1	308		*																		
V856	olive	4986	1	309		*																		
V856	olive	4986	1	310		*																		
V856	black	4986	1	311		*																		
V856	black	4986	1	312		*																		
V856	black	4986	1	401		*																		
V856	black	4986	1	402		*																		
V856	black	4986	1	403		*																		
V856	black	4986	1	404		*																		
V856	xgreen	4986	2	102		*																		
V859	olive	4986	1	406		*																		
V859	black	4986	1	407		*																		
V859	black	4986	1	408		*																		
V859	black	4986	1	409		*																		
V859	black	4986	1	410		*																		
V859		4986	2	101	CE	CPX		53.37	0.05	0.83		0.04		4.5	15.9	23.73	0.17	0.04			0.31		0.01	98.94
V859		4986	1	405	R	G 5		38.57	0.05	21.47		0.03		25.66	7.11	6.35	1.28	0.06			0.01		0	100.59
V862	purple	4986	1	411		*																		
V862	olive	4986	1	412		*																		
V862	black	4986	1	413		*																		

APPENDIX IX

GEM SYSTEMS GSM-19

OVERHAUSER MEMORY MAGNETOMETER GRADIOMETER



SPECIFICATIONS

Resolution:	.0.01nT (0.01 gamma).
Absolute Accuracy:	.0.2nT.
Range:	.20,000-120,000nT, autotuning, manual override.
Gradient Tolerance:	.Over 10,000nT/m.
OPERATING MODES:	
Manual:	.Automatic storage of label, time and date, magnetic field, 3 sec. minimum interval.
Base Station:	.3 to 60 sec. intervals standard, others optional time, date, magnetic field stored.
Remote Control:	.The same as manual but controlled through RS232C interface.
STORAGE CAPACITY:	
Manual Operation:	.3,800 standard, 30,000 optional; with 3 VLF stations 1,850 standard, 3,700 optional.
Base Station:	.21,800 standard, 174,000 optional (24hr operation at 0.5 sec. interval).
Gradiometer:	.3,200 standard, 26,000 optional; with 3 VLF stations 1,700 standard, 3,400 optional.
Power Consumption:	.2 Ws per reading, up to 0.5W standby, less than 0.4mW when off.
Power Source:	.12V 1.9Ah sealed lead acid battery standard, others optional.
Operating Temperature:	.-40 to +60°C
Storage Temperature:	.-70 to +65°C.
Input/output:	.6 pin weatherproof connector, RS-232C, and (optional) analog output.
Dimensions:	.Console 223 X 69 X 240mm Sensor staff 4 X 450mm sections Sensor 170 X 71mm dia
Weight:	.Console 2.1kg Staff 0.9 kg Sensor 1.1kg
Standard Package:	.Console with batteries, harness Sensor with cable, connector; Staff Standard accessories: Charger, manual,case.

Appendix X

PROBE CLASSIFICATION DESCRIPTIONS

	MINERAL	DESCRIPTION
1	ACTN	Actinolite
2	ACTN*	Actinolite with composition characteristic of skarn or massive sulfide deposits
3	AEG-AUGT	Aegirine-Augite
4	AEGR	Aegirine
5	AKER	Akermanite
6	AL-Si	Aluminum-Silicate
7	ALBT	Albite
8	ALM	Almandine
9	ALM-Mn	Almandine with high manganese
10	ALM-Mn*	Almandine (high manganese) with composition characteristic of skarn or massive sulfide deposits
11	AMPH	Amphibole
12	AMPH-Al	Aluminum-Amphibole
13	ANAL	Analcime
14	ANDR	Andradite
15	ANDR-Mn	Andradite with high manganese
16	ANDR-Ti-Mn	Andradite with high titanium and manganese
17	ANKR	Ankerite
18	APAT	Apatite
19	APAT*	Apatite with composition characteristic of skarn or massive sulfide deposits
20	APAT-WILK	Apatite, Wilkeite Series
21	APOP	Apophyllite
22	ARFV	Arfvedsonite
23	ARFV-K	Potassium Arfvedsonite
24	ARMA	Armalcolite
25	ASTR	Astrophyllite Series
26	AUGT	Augite
27	AUGT-Ti	Augite with high titanium
28	BADL	Baddeleyite
29	BARK	Barkevikite
30	BART	Barite
31	BART-Si	Silica-Barite
32	BART-Sr	Strontium Barite
33	BARY	Barytocalcite

	MINERAL	DESCRIPTION
34	BIOT	Biotite
35	BIOT-Ti	Biotite with high titanium
36	BIOT*	Biotite with composition characteristic of skarn or massive sulfide deposits
37	BUST	Bustamite
38	CALC	Calcite
39	CANC	Cancrinite
40	CD	Chrome Diopside
41	CDRT	Cordierite
42	CE	Eclogitic Clinopyroxene
43	CE*	High pressure Clinopyroxene of eclogitic paragenesis
44	CELS	Celestite
45	CHLORT	Chlorite
46	CHLRTD	Chloritoid
47	CORO	Coronadite
48	CORU	Corundum
49	CP	Peridotitic Clinopyroxene
50	CP*	High pressure Clinopyroxene of peridotitic paragenesis
51	CP1	Clinopyroxene - Dawson's (modified by CFM) group 1
52	CP2	Clinopyroxene - Dawson's (modified by CFM) group 2
53	CP3	Clinopyroxene - Dawson's (modified by CFM) group 3
54	CP4	Clinopyroxene - Dawson's (modified by CFM) group 4
55	CP5	Clinopyroxene - Dawson's (modified by CFM) group 5
56	CP6	Clinopyroxene - Dawson's (modified by CFM) group 6
57	CP7	Clinopyroxene - Dawson's (modified by CFM) group 7
58	CP8	Clinopyroxene - Dawson's (modified by CFM) group 8
59	CP9	Clinopyroxene - Dawson's (modified by CFM) group 9
60	CP10	Clinopyroxene - Dawson's (modified by CFM) group 10
61	CPX	Clinopyroxene
62	CP DI	Clinopyroxene with diamond inclusion composition
63	CP DI$	Clinopyroxene with diamond inclusion composition which forms with large diamond
64	CP DIO	Clinopyroxene with diamond inclusion composition that overlaps with compositions of Clinopyroxenes that classify from non diamond inclusion sources
65	CP DI$O	Clinopyroxene with diamond inclusion composition which forms with large diamond that overlaps with compositions of Clinopyroxenes that classify from non diamond inclusion sources

	MINERAL	DESCRIPTION
66	CP DI*	Favorable high pressure Clinopyroxene with diamond inclusion composition
67	CP DI$*	Favorable high pressure Clinopyroxene with diamond inclusion composition which forms with large diamond
68	CP DIO*	High pressure Clinopyroxene with diamond inclusion composition that overlaps with compositions of Clinopyroxenes that classify from non diamond inclusion sources
69	CP DI$O*	High pressure Clinopyroxene with diamond inclusion composition which form with large diamond that overlaps with compositions of Clinopyroxenes that classify from non diamond inclusion sources
70	CR	Chromite
71	CR-Ca	Chromite with high calcium
72	CR-Si	Chromite with high silicon
73	CR DI	Chromite with major element diamond inclusion composition
74	CR DI*	Diamond inclusion Chromite from favorable harzburgite source
75	CR Ti	Chromite with high titanium (magmatic)
76	CR M/C	Mars/Cart classification of rock type provenance of chromites
77	CR K	Classified by Mars/Cart as being from Kimberlite sources
78	CR L	Classified by Mars/Cart as being from Lamproite sources
79	CR U	Classified by Mars/Cart as being from Ultramafic sources
80	CR G	Classified by Mars/Cart as being from Greenstone sources
81	CRIC	Crichtonite
82	CUMN	Cummingtonite
83	CUMN-Na	Cummingtonite with high sodium
84	CV	Volcanic Clinopyroxene
85	DIOP	Diopside
86	DOLM	Dolomite
87	E	Eclogitic Garnet
88	ECKR	Eckermannite
89	ENST	Enstatite
90	ENST-L	Lamproitic Enstatite
91	EPID	Epidote - Clinozoisite
92	EPID*	Epidote with composition characteristic of skarn or massive sulfide deposits
93	FLSP	Feldspar
94	FLSP-Ba	Feldspar with high barium

95	G 1	CFM modification after Dawson's group 1
96	G 2	CFM modification after Dawson's group 2
97	G 3	CFM modification after Dawson's group 3
98	G 4	CFM modification after Dawson's group 4
99	G 5	CFM modification after Dawson's group 5
100	G 6	CFM modification after Dawson's group 6
101	G 7	CFM modification after Dawson's group 7
102	G 8-Grosp	CFM modification after Dawson's group 8 (Grospydite)
103	G 8-GrospD	CFM modification after Dawson's group 8 (Grospydite with diamond inclusion composition)
104	G 9	CFM modification after Dawson's group 9
105	G11	CFM modification after Dawson's group 11
106	G12	CFM modification after Dawson's group 12
107	G10	Gurney group 10 Pyrope
108	G10-10*	Gurney (Best) 10 score category of G10 garnet
109	G10-9	Gurney 9 score category of G10 garnet
110	G10-8	Gurney 8 score category of G10 garnet
111	G10-7	Gurney 7 score category of G10 garnet
112	G10-6	Gurney 6 score category of G10 garnet
113	G10-5	Gurney 5 score category of G10 garnet
114	G10-4	Gurney 4 score category of G10 garnet
115	G10-3	Gurney 3 score category of G10 garnet
116	G10-2	Gurney (Least) 2 score category of G10 garnet
117	G11-1	Gurney 1 score category of G11 garnet
118	G 9-1	Gurney 1 score category of G 9 garnet
119	G10-0	Score category of G10 garnet with non diamond inclusion composition
	Note:	Gurney scores (after J. Lee, 1993 PDAC meeting Toronto, Ont. pg.213-234), upgraded by CFM, has been demonstrated to be related to diamond grades of source kimberlites. An average pyrope score of 5, for example, implies a grade estimate of about 7 carats/100 tonnes attributable to garnet harzburgite.
120	G1*	Best group 1 eclogitic Garnet (classifies in every diamond inclusion field)
121	G1	Group 1 eclogitic Garnet (classifies mostly in diamond inclusion fields and subordinate diamond inclusion overlap fields)
122	G2	Group 2 Garnet from non diamond bearing or regional eclogite sources
123	../..	Overlap fields; first field (before the /) is the most probable classification,

second field (after the /) is the less probable yet possible classification for example, the classification G1/LPM would indicate that the grain is most probably a group 1 eclogitic garnet but may be, although less likely, a low pressure megacrystic eclogitic garnet

124	GAHN	Gahnite
125	GLAS	Glass
126	GROS	Grossular
127	GROS-ANDR	Grossular-Andradite
128	GROS-Mn	Grossular with high manganese
129	GT	general Garnet
130	GT-Mn	Garnet with high manganese
131	GT-Zr-Ti	zirconium-titanium Garnet
132	HEDN	Hedenbergite
133	HOLN	Hollandite
134	HORN	Hornblende
135	HUMI	Humite Group
136	IL	Ilmenite - regional
137	IL-Ca	Ilmenite with high calcium
138	IL-Mn	Ilmenite with high manganese
139	KAER	Kaersutite
140	KALS	Kalsilite
141	KAOL	Kaolinite
142	KNEB	Knebelite
143	KUTN	Kutnohorite
144	KYAN	Kyanite/Andalusite/Sillimanite
145	LEUC	Leucite
146	LEUC-L	Lamproitic Leucite
147	LPM	Low pressure megacrystic eclogitic garnet (usually from kimberlite sources)
148	HPM	High pressure megacrystic eclogitic garnet (diamond indicator mineral from kimberlite and lamproite)
149	MAGN	Magnetite
150	MAGN-Ti	Magnetite with high titanium
151	MAGNS	Magnesite
152	MARG	Margarite
153	MELA	Melanite

154	MELI	Melilite
155	MONT	Monticellite
156	NEPH	Nepheline
157	NEPT	Neptunite
158	NOSN	Nosean-Hauyne
159	OLV	Olivine
160	OLV-FORS	Olivine Forsterite
161	OLV-FAY	Olivine Fayalite
162	OLV-FAY*	Olivine Fayalite with composition characteristic of skarn or massive sulfide deposits
163	OLV-FAY-Mn	Olivine Fayalite with high manganese
164	OLV DI	Olivine with diamond inclusion composition
165	OLV DI$	Olivine with diamond inclusion composition which forms with large diamond
166	OLV DIO	Olivine with diamond inclusion composition that overlaps with composition of olivine from non-diamondiforous sources
167	OLV DIO$	Olivine with diamond inclusion composition which forms with large diamond that overlaps with composition of olivine from non-diamondiforous sources
168	OP1	Orthopyroxene - Dawson's (modified by CFM to classify all orthopyroxenes included in diamond) group 1
169	OP2	Orthopyroxene - Dawson's (modified by CFM to classify all orthopyroxenes included in diamond) group 2
170	OP3	Orthopyroxene - Dawson's (modified by CFM to classify all orthopyroxenes included in diamond) group 3
171	OP4	Orthopyroxene - Dawson's (modified by CFM to classify all orthopyroxenes included in diamond) group 4
172	OP5	Orthopyroxene - Dawson's (modified by CFM to classify all orthopyroxenes included in diamond) group 5
173	OPX	Orthopyroxene
174	OPX DI	Orthopyroxene with diamond inclusion composition
175	OPX-ENS	Enstatite
176	OPX-HY	Hypersthene
177	ORTHCL	Orthoclase
178	P	Peridotitic Garnet
179	PERC	Periclase
180	PERC-Fe	Periclase with high iron
181	PERV	Perovskite

182	PHLG	Phlogopite
183	PHLG-Ti	Phlogopite with high titanium
184	PIEM	Piemontite
185	PIL	Picroilmenite
186	PLAG	Plagioclase
187	PLEU	Pseudoleucite
188	PREH	Prehnite
189	PRID	Priderite
190	PSBK	Pseudobrookite
191	PSBK-Fe	Pseudobrookite with high iron
192	PYRL	Pyrolusite
193	PYROPH	Pyrophanite
194	PYROX	Pyroxmangite
195	PYRP	Pyrope
196	PYRP-Mn	Pyrope with high Manganese
197	QRTZ	Quartz
198	QRTZ-IMP	Impure Quartz
199	R	Regional Garnet
200	RHOD	Rhodonite
201	RICT	Richterite
202	RICT-K	K-Richterite
203	RIEB	Riebeckite
204	RIEB-K	Riebeckite with high potassium
205	RUTL	Rutile
206	RUTL-Nb	Rutile with high niobium
207	RUTL-Si	Rutile with high silicon
208	SALT	Salite
209	SAND	Sanidine
210	SAND-L	Lamproitic Sanidine
211	SAPH	Sapphirine
212	SERP	Serpentine
213	SHCH	Shcherbakovite
214	SIDR	Siderite
215	Si-Zr	Silica-Zircon
216	SODL	Sodalite
217	SPES	Spessartine
218	SPES*	Spessartine of Broken Hill Mine composition
219	SPHN	Sphene

	MINERAL	DESCRIPTION
220	SPNL	Spinel
221	SPNL-Si-Al	Silicon-aluminum Spinel
222	SPNL-Zn	Spinel with high zinc
223	STAU	Staurolite
224	STRN	Strontianite
225	TALC	Talc
226	TEPH	Tephroite
227	TOPZ	Topaz
228	Tour-D*	Round brown dravitic tourmaline of composition and morphology consistent with being pseudomorph after jadeitic diopside from group 1 (diamond bearing) eclogite
229	Tour-D	Round brown dravitic tourmaline from group 2 (non diamond bearing) eclogite
230	Tour-R*	Tourmaline (regional) with elevated K2O-TiO2 composition
231	Tour-R	Tourmaline with composition and morphology equivalent to regional tourmaline
232	Tourmalin	Tourmaline with no B2O3 analysis
233	TREM	Tremolite
234	UN01	Calcium-titanium Silicate (Ca-Ti Silicate)
235	UN02	Potassium-titanium-silicon Shcherbakovite like (K-Ti-Si Shcherbakovite like)
236	UN03	Manganese-titanium-silicon (Mn-Ti-Si)
237	UN04	Titanium silicate altered Sphene
238	UN05	Chromium-iron-silicon-magnesium-aluminum silicon altered chrome spinel (Ca-Fe-Si-Mg-Al silicon altered chrome spinel)
239	UN06	Siliceous Titanites
240	UN07	Calcium-magnesium-iron-silicon silicon Carbonate (Ca-Mg-Fe-Si silicon Carbonate)
241	UN08	Sodium-iron-silicon (Na-Fe-Si)
242	UN09	Silicon Corundum
243	UN10	Calcium-titanium-iron silicate altered Sphene (Ca-Ti-Fe silicate altered Sphene)
244	UN11	Iron-titanium-zirconium Silicate (Fe-Ti-Zr Silicate)
245	UN12	Tungsten-niobium-titanium-iron Oxide (W-Nb-Ti-Fe Oxide)
246	UN13	Niobium-titanium-iron-silicon (Nb-Ti-Fe-Si)
247	UN14	Iron-magnesium-aluminum-silicon (Fe-Mg-Al-Si)
248	UN16	Sodium-aluminum-silicon (Na-Al-Si)
249	UN21	Magnesium-calcium-titanium Oxide (Mg-Ca-Ti Oxide)
250	UN24	Calcium-aluminum-silicon (Ca-Al-Si)

251	UVAR	Uvarovite
252	UVAR-DI	Uvarovite with diamond inclusion composition
253	WAD	Wad
254	WADT	Wadeite
255	WILK	Wilkeite
256	WILM	Willemite
257	WOLA	Wollastonite
258	ZOIS	Zoisite

C.F. MINERAL RESEARCH LIMITED
1677 POWICK ROAD
KELOWNA, BRITISH COLUMBIA
CANADA V1X 4L1
TEL (250) 860-8525
FAX (250) 862-9435

Client: True North Mineral Laboratories
475 Railway Street
Timmons, Ont. P4N 2P3

CERTIFICATE PW06GA30002883

This certificate refers to a report of 6 full electron microprobe analyses (and associated work) carried out within C.F. Mineral Research batches 06-3148(4). The report was

04/25/2006 13:58 7052681098 TRUENORTHMINERALLABS PAGE 03
Apr.25. 2006 8:16AM No.1204 P. 4

Customer: GA30
Probe Batch:
Comment: PW06GA30002983

ELECTRON MICROPROBE ANALYSIS FROM C.F. MINERAL RESEARCH LTD.
Certificate #: PW06GA30002983

25-Apr-2006 7:23 am
File: PW2883.PRN

Sample Name	Fraction	Mount	Cel	Grn	Classifications SA	CFM	Di	SiO2	TiO2	Al2O3	W2O3	Cr2O3	Fe2O3	FeO	MgO	CaO	MnO	NiO	ZnO	Nb2O5	Na2O	Max Trace Na2O	K2O	Total
VB59	black	4986	1	408		*																		
VB59	black	4986	1	409		*																		
VB59	black	4986	1	410		*																		
VB59		4986	2	101	OE	CPX		53.37	.05	.83		.04		4.50	15.90	23.73	.17	.04			.31		.01	98.94
VB59		4986	1	405	A	G 5		38.57	.05	21.47		.03		25.66	7.11	6.35	1.28	.06			.01		.00	100.59
VB62	purple	4986	1	411		*																		
VB62	olive	4986	1	412		*																		
VB62	black	4986	1	413		*																		

Note: * grain mounted, scanned, but not worthy of probing

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PAGE 02
P. 3
TRUENORTHMINERALLABS NO.1204
04/25/2006 13:58 7052681098
Apr.25. 2006 8:15AM

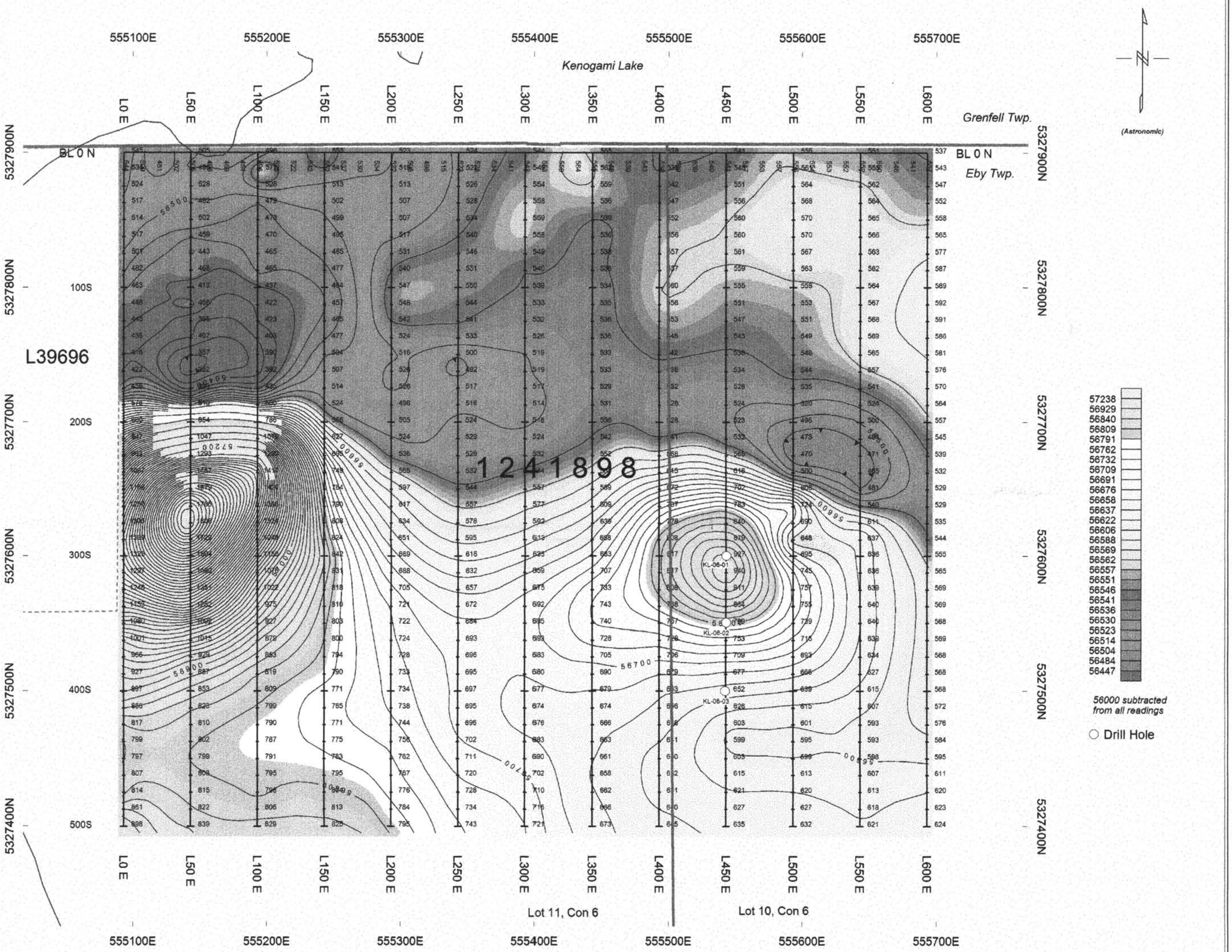
Customer: GA30
Probe Batch:
Comment: PW06GA30002883

ELECTRON MICROPROBE ANALYSIS FROM C.F. MINERAL RESEARCH LTD.
Certificate #: PW06GA30002883

25-Apr-2006 7:23 am
File: PW2883.PRN

Sample Name	Fraction	Mount	Cel	Grn	SA	CFM	DI	SiO2	TiO2	Al2O3	V2O3	Cr2O3	Fe2O3	FeO	MgO	CaO	MnO	NiO	ZnO	Nb2O5	Na2O	Max Trace Wa2O	K2O	Total
V847	purple	4986	1	101		*																		
V847	purple	4986	1	102		*																		
V847	purple	4986	1	103		*																		
V847	orange	4986	1	105		*																		
V847	orange	4986	1	106		*																		
V847	orange	4986	1	107		*																		
V847	orange	4986	1	108		*																		
V847	olive	4986	1	203		*																		
V847	olive	4986	1	204		*																		
V847	olive	4986	1	205		*																		
V847	white	4986	1	206		*																		
V847	white	4986	1	207		*																		
V847	black	4986	1	208		*																		
V847	black	4986	1	209		*																		
V847	black	4986	1	210		*																		
V847	black	4986	1	301		*																		
V847	black	4986	1	302		*																		
V847		4986	1	109	CE	CPX	-	32.47	.22	1.99		.21	6.58	17.15	20.30	.19	.02				.16		.00	99.28
V847		4986	1	202	CE	CPX	-	53.64	.21	.93		.41	5.56	17.05	21.26	.15	.01				.25		.00	99.47
V847		4986	1	201	CP	CPX	-	53.04	.36	1.23		.84	5.68	17.28	19.85	.15	.07				.51		.00	99.01
V847		4986	1	104	R	ALM		37.53	.01	21.85		.03	33.93	5.34	1.11	.93	.00				.02		.01	100.76
V856	purple	4986	1	303		*																		
V856	purple	4986	1	304		*																		
V856	purple	4986	1	305		*																		
V856	orange	4986	1	306		*																		
V856	orange	4986	1	307		*																		
V856	orange	4986	1	308		*																		
V856	olive	4986	1	309		*																		
V856	olive	4986	1	310		*																		
V856	black	4986	1	311		*																		
V856	black	4986	1	312		*																		
V856	black	4986	1	401		*																		
V856	black	4986	1	402		*																		
V856	black	4986	1	403		*																		
V856	black	4986	1	404		*																		
V856	xgreen	4986	2	102		*																		
V859	olive	4986	1	406		*																		
V859	black	4986	1	407		*																		

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APR 27 2006



Instruments:
GEM Systems GSM-19 Magnetometer Serial #58479
GEM Systems GSM-19 Magnetometer Serial #56700

Scale 1:2500

25 0 25 50 75 100 125 150

metres

NAD83 / UTM zone 17N

Michael Leahy

Eby Township, Ontario
Larder Lake Mining Division

Ground Geophysical Surveys
Magnetometer Survey
Total Field Contours

Data Processing and Interpretation by:	Scale 1:2500	NTS 42 A/1
Meegwich Consultants Inc.	March 2006	

SONIC DH PLAN

Appendix VIII