Rusted disseminated and fracture-controlled sulphide in Nipissing gabbro, Chiniguchi River Property (Claim 1220221). Pen is 15 cm long. Photograph by the author on October 28, 2007.

"TECHNICAL (GEOLOGICAL) REPORT ON THE CHINIGUCHI RIVER PROPERTY"

Janes Township, Sudbury Mining Division, Ontario, Canada

Approximate center of Chiniguchi River Property at
Latitude ~46°41'19" N, Longitude ~80°22'24" W, and
UTM Zone 17N (NAD 83), 547900 mE, 5170750 mN, and
NTS 41 I/09

Prepared for

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By

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(APGO No. 350)

Amended on

March 25, 2009

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3. SUMMARY

3.1 Goldwright Explorations Inc.

Goldwright Explorations Inc. ("Goldwright" or the "Company") was incorporated on March 17, 1997 (Canada Corporation No. 3355781, MNDM Client No. 303574). At that time, the Company purchased properties in Janes and Clement Townships, Sudbury Mining Division, Ontario from the "Wright 1996 Grubstake" and further property to the west in Nairn Township, Sudbury Mining Division from Messrs. Wright, Rastall and Crick. Preliminary exploration was carried out on the Janes Township property (herein called the "Chiniguchi River Property" or the "Property") in the "fall" of 1997 and the Company staked additional property in Kelly Township, Sudbury Mining Division around the same time. In June 1998, the properties in Janes and Kelly Townships (*as they were then*) were optioned to Pacific North West Capital Corp (TSX-PFN, OTCBB-PAWEF and FRANKFURT-P7J, and "Pacific North West"). This option represented Pacific North West's first entry into the River Valley and Nipissing Platinum-Group-Element ("PGE")-bearing intrusions of the Sudbury Mining Division.

Surface exploration completed by Company personnel on behalf of the option partners prompted Pacific North West to assume an operational role in the exploration of the Property prior to a full equity investment as called for in their original option agreement with the Company. In June 1999, Pacific North West optioned their interest in the Property to Anglo American Platinum Corporation (now Anglo Platinum).[1] Those companies have earned a combined 25% interest in the Property (see Table 1 herein) and is described herein as the "Goldwright JV." Additional properties were staked or otherwise acquired throughout the Sudbury region by Goldwright during 1999, 2000 and 2001. For a short period, land packages in Davis Township, Sudbury Mining Division were optioned to Minera Capital Corporation (TSX.V-MNL).

Goldwright is a "greenfields" exploration company specializing in grassroots exploration. The Company's mandate is not limited to any particular commodity, allowing it the freedom to operate in Canadian areas that are believed to be under explored. For continued growth, the Company intends the following:

a) To maintain a high-level awareness of current exploration models for particular mineral deposit types in Canada, especially in the Province of Ontario:
b) To research Canadian public-domain archives and data and, thereby, identify under-explored mineral and mining locations that fit the models:
c) To locate and acquire prospective ground by staking or inexpensive option deals (i.e., to option and/or joint venture properties to further advance their development while seeking cash payments and/or stock payments):

[1] The Anglo Platinum group is currently the world's leading primary producer of Platinum Group Elements ("PGEs") and is listed on the Johannesburg and London stock exchanges. It is also represented on the Brussels Bourse by means of International Depository Receipts (IDRs).

d) To complete preliminary exploration programs on acquired property (i.e., prospecting, mapping, geophysics, sampling, drilling), and to remain as the exploration operator during the earn-in phase of option deals.

3.2 Summary Chiniguchi River Property

The Chiniguchi River Property (the "Property") residing in Janes Township, Sudbury Mining Division, Ontario comprises a contiguous block of 8 claims for slightly over 96 claim units (~1,554 hectares). According to the Ministry of Northern Development and Mines ("MNDM") Claimaps website @ http://www.mci.mndm.gov.on.ca/claims/clm_intr.cfm, all mining claims were in good standing at the time of writing this report.

On the Property, the "Jackie Rastall Prospect" contains Palladium-dominated PGE mineralization adjacent to *the basal contact zone* of a large Nipissing gabbroic sheet – part of a suite of lower Proterozoic Large Igneous Province ("LIP") intrusions cross-cutting Lower Proterozoic Huronian continental shelf sequences unconformably underlain by the southern margin of the Archean-aged Superior Province. Many Ni-Cu-PGE showings occur in Nipissing sheets as well as older Huronian gabbro complexes in the Sudbury District and significant potential occurs at strong PGE prices.

The contact-breccia type of Ni-Cu-PGE mineralization on the Property probably has the most potential for tonnage and may be structurally controlled by unmapped footwall structures (small-scale faults and micro-faults associated with regional structures). There appears to be no exact relationship between the amount of sulphide present and PGE grade in the drilled intervals. Too high or too low sulphide content generally carries lower PGE grades – a common feature of gabbroic PGE ores elsewhere. Therefore, drilling programs that follow the footwall down using the traditional Sudbury-type follow-the-massive-sulphide-exploration approach are unlikely to be appropriate for this type of mineralization. Indeed, known semi-massive Ni-Cu-PGE sulphide on the Property is likely to be itself a set of hydrothermal gash vein fillings – events separated by some short interval of time from the PGE-mineralizing pulse.

A *Phase 1* budget estimate of $280,000 is recommended for the Property comprising extensive further gridding, geophysical surveys (magnetics), geological mapping (especially structural mapping), detailed channel sampling; the logging, sampling and assay of 2007 drill core, resurvey of all diamond drill collars in UTM coordinates, and interpretation of drill hole data in a 3D environment in association with down-the-hole IP results. A *Phase 2* budget estimate of $230,000 is suggested for diamond drilling (NQ-sized core), contingent on detailed follow-up of the known mineralized area (Jackie Rastall Prospect for infill drilling) and targets recommended in down-the-hole IP surveys by JVX Geophysical Surveys and Consulting (Item 12.2 herein), with some monies for other potential drill target areas.

At the present time, the Chiniguchi River Property is exploratory in nature.

4. INTRODUCTION

This report is designed to comply with Rules and Policies applying to National Instrument 43-101 ("NI43-101" - standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects), and was prepared using Form 43-101F1, and guidelines in Companion Policy 43-101CP.

I was retained by Goldwright to assess available technical data as well as review and design work proposals for the Chiniguchi River Property in the light of my geological experience in Platinum Group Element ("PGE") ores and Sudbury District geology (since 1980), and as this applies to the particular exploration techniques suited to the local mineralized environment. Information for the creation of this report was derived from a number of sources, including diamond drilling campaigns, internal reports prepared for Goldwright and associates; published literature, geological maps and open-file reports housed at the MNDM (OGS) resident geologist's office in Sudbury as well as the MNDM assessment file website @ http://www.geologyontario.mndm.gov.on.ca/; geophysical data, two site visits, sliced diamond drill core, drill logs and assay certificates.

My first ground examination of the Chiniguchi River Property occurred on Monday, May 24, 2004 accompanied by Brian Wright of Goldwright. My most recent visit to the Property occurred on October 28, 2007 accompanied by Brian Wright and Mary Lou Fabbro for a period of ½ day (Figures 1, 2 and 3 herein) - to photograph previously seen outcrops of PGE-containing mineralization and examine current drill-core security.

5. RELIANCE ON OTHER EXPERTS

Much of the Property detailed data being used in this report was created by Goldwright employees and contractors as well as Pacific North West employees and contractors. Other data comes from private-file reports of various current and former public companies, their representatives and technical (geological and geophysical) contractors (for details, see Item 23, "References" herein), including some professional experts known to me. The geological, geophysical and drilling reports were written by professional geoscientists, and I have no reason to doubt their veracity. A review of drill logs and assay certificates issued during previous exploration campaigns shows internal consistency across the results - there are no compelling reasons to single out any particular exploration campaign as having unusual results outside the range of previous or subsequent surveys. Accordingly, the author believes the data to be reliable within the testable parameters.

6. PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

6.1 Chiniguchi River Property

The Chiniguchi River Property resides in Janes Township, Sudbury Mining Division, Ontario. The approximate center of the Property is at latitude ~46°41'19" N and longitude ~80°22'24" W (UTM Zone 17N, NAD 83, 547,900 mE, 5,170,750 mN, and NTS sheet 41 I/09) about 30 kilometers ("km") from the eastern edge of the Sudbury Basin with its world-class nickel, copper and PGE ore bodies. The Property comprises a contiguous block of 8 claims for slightly over 96 claim units (~1,544 hectares; Table 1 herein). According to the MNDM Claimaps website, all mining claims were in good standing at the time of writing (shown as a historical sequence in Figures 4, 5 and 6).

Table 1 – List of Chiniguchi River Mining Claims on March 24, 2009: Information from MNDM Claimaps website @ http://www.mci.mndm.gov.on.ca/claims/clm_intr.cfm.

Mining Claim No.	Date Staked	Due Date	Percentage Ownership	Work Req'd ($)	Applied ($)	Reserve ($)
1198460	Jun 18, 1998	Jun 18, 2009	75%*	6,400	32,000	0
1220221	Dec 16, 1996	Dec 20, 2010	75%*	6,400	51,200	8,202
1229826	Nov 28, 1997	Nov 28, 2009	75%*	6,400	38,400	0
1229827	Nov 28, 1997	Nov 28, 2009	75%*	4,800	28,800	0
1229831	Nov 28, 1997	Nov 28, 2009	75%*	4,800	28,800	0
1230296	Nov 28, 1997	Nov 28, 2009	75%*	6,400	38,400	0
1237072	Dec 20, 1999	Dec 20, 2009	75%*	6,400	25,600	0
1237074	Dec 20, 1999	Dec 20, 2009	75%*	400	1,200	0

Note: * Registered by the MNDM as Goldwright 75% and Pacific North West 25%.

According to Goldwright, *edited quote,* "The current property ownership stands at 75% Goldwright, 12.5% Pacific North West and 12.5% Anglo Platinum. It is uncertain at this point whether the minority partners will maintain their interest or be diluted out [with subsequent work]."

6.2 Mining Lands Alienation (Order No. W-LL-P173/04)

Until recently, much of the Chiniguchi River Property was covered by Order No. W-LL-P173/04 Ontario (the "Order") as per Section 35 of the Mining Act, R.S.O. 1990 - signed by John B. Gammon, then Assistant Deputy Minister Mining and Minerals Division, *edited quote*,

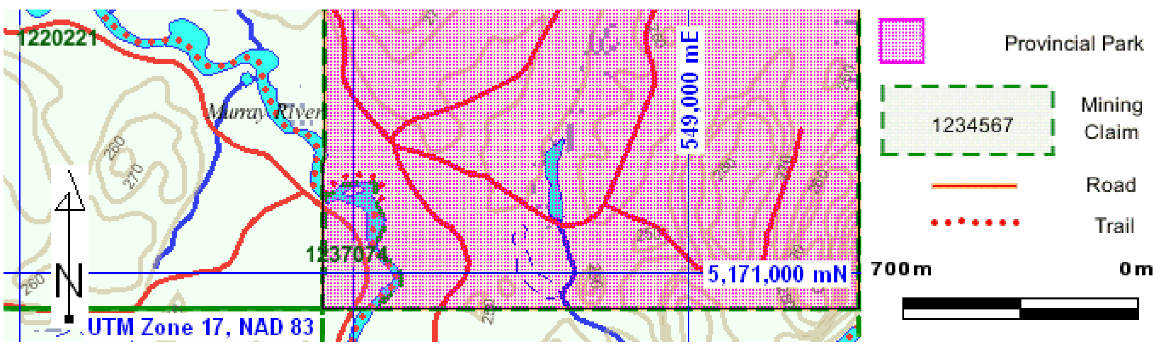
"The MINING AND SURFACE RIGHTS of the lands and lands under water described and shown on the attached plan [see Figure 4] are WITHDRAWN from prospecting, staking out, sale or lease in accordance with the terms of this Order. These areas are withdrawn in preparation to be regulated as provincial parks or conservation reserves as approved in the Ontario's Living Legacy Land Use Strategy.[2] *Saving, excepting and reserving hereto and herefrom all other lands patented, sold, leased staked out or otherwise alienated by the Crown at the date of this Order*. Any alienated lands lying within the limits of these withdrawn areas that revert to the Crown subsequent to the date of this Order will automatically be considered to be withdrawn as part of this Order. This Order comes into effect on Friday, June 11, 2004 at 12:01:01 a.m."

As seen in Table 1 herein, all Goldwright mining claims covered by Order No. W-LL-P173/04 Ontario were staked prior to this Order and since they were kept in good

[2] At a Queens University website @ http://library.queensu.ca/webdoc/maps/guides/legacy.htm, *edited quote*, "Ontario's Living Legacy Approved Land Use Strategy is the result of *an extensive planning process* that was carried out from February, 1997 to May, 1999. The Strategy outlines the intended strategic direction for the management of 39 million hectares of Crown lands and waters in a planning area covering 45 percent of the province."

standing were retained by Goldwright *without fear of legal forfeiture* (see *italicized* part of *edited quote* from Gammon above). Exploration was delayed due to potential encumbrance issues caused by the Order requiring the Minister to allow work extensions under specific ministerial orders - delays caused by procedures among the various Ontario ministry jurisdictions (MNDM, Ministry of Natural Resources ("MNR"), and Ministry of the Environment ("MOE")) and are not a reflection of the exploration potential of the Property. All such issues have now been resolved in Goldwright's favor. The remaining area under the Order is shown as Provincial park land @ http://www.claimaps.mndm.gov.on.ca/website/claimapsiii/viewer.htm. Claim 1237074 is shown on MNDM claim maps (Sketch 1, Figures 5 and 6), as part of Provincial park land but is, in fact, a legal mining claim as per the original stipulations of the Order. *If and only if* Goldwright drops claim 1237074 will it revert to the crown and become park land. All other claims are no longer encumbered by the Order.

Sketch 1 - Claim 1237074 as seen directly on a 1:20,000 claim map on the MNDM Claimaps website @ http://www.claimaps.mndm.gov.on.ca/website/claimapsiii/viewer.htm as of March 24, 2009. As noted in the text, claim 1237074 is still exempt from forfeiture under Order No. W-LL-P173/04 due to its status as a claim staked prior to the Order dated June 11, 2004. The sketch is a replica of the MNDM claim map with elements of its legend.



7. ACCESSIBILITY, CLIMATE, LOCAL RESOURCES, INFRASTRUCTURE AND PHYSIOGRAPHY

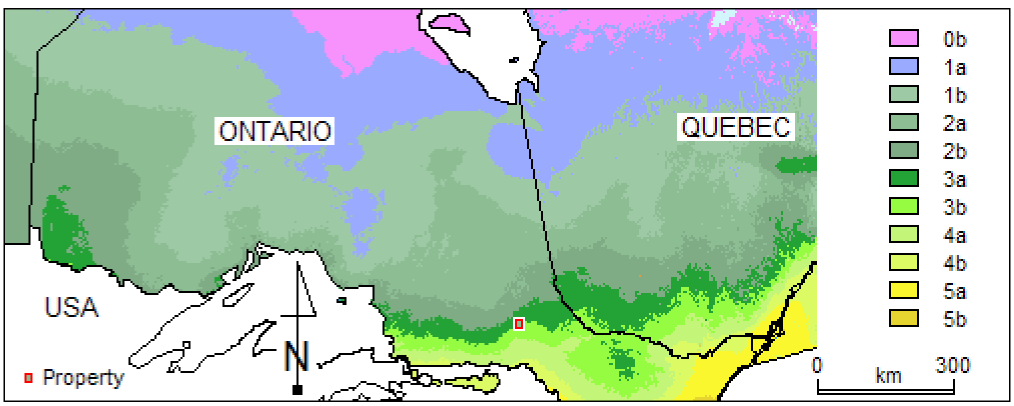
7.1 Accessibility

By road, the Chiniguchi River Property is 85 km from downtown Sudbury. In the summer, the Property can be accessed by driving along paved Highway 17 (part of the Trans-Canada highway network) to the Hagar general store, and thence north along some paved and graded gravel roads and bush roads using properly equipped trucks. During the winter, normal access to the Property requires snow machines and/or helicopters beyond the local roads that are maintained by snowplow for local residents. All roads are passable to four-wheel drive vehicles and have been maintained in good condition by local forestry companies (photographs in Figures 1 and 3). Nonetheless, some tracks may need occasional gravel resurfacing and grading.

7.2 Climate

The Properties lie within the Subarctic Climate zone, the largest climate zone in Canada, which knows short, cool summers and long, cold winters, with precipitation mostly in the form of snow (~1 m; @ www.canadiangeographic.ca/atlas/themes.aspx). Snow squalls can occur from late October to early June, and the frost-free period hardly exceeds 115 days. Daytime temperatures average ~24°C in the summer and roughly -10°C in the winter. During the warm spells in the summer the temperatures can reach 30°C and higher, and in the depths of winter the temperatures can occasionally drop below -35°C. Despite the climate, active exploration work, such as diamond drilling and ground geophysics, can be carried out throughout the year. Occasionally, fieldwork is not permitted due to forest fire danger and the MNR may prevent access during such times. On the Atlas of Canada, the Property occurs near the border of plant-hardiness zones 3a and 3b (Sketch 2 below).[3] The Property also lies in the Boreal Shield ecozone which has relatively low tree growth rates and timber volumes compared with some other forested ecozones in Canada (see data @ http://nlwis-snite1.agr.gc.ca/plant00/index.phtml). [4]

Sketch 2 - Plant hardiness zones in central Canada and location of the Property.



[3] Indicator trees for these zones are little-leaf linden (*Tilia cordata*), Rocky Mountain juniper (*Juniperus scopulorum*), red maple (*Acer rubrum*), black walnut (*Juglans nigra*) and white ash (*Fraxinus americana)*. Indicator shrubs are winged euonymus (*Euonymus alatus*), staghorn sumac (*Rhus typhina*), smooth sumac (*Rhus glabra*), Canadian yew (*Taxus canadensis*) and Peegee hydrangea (*Hydrangea paniculata v. grandiflora*).

[4] Tree species in the Boreal Shield Ecozone include white and black spruce (*Picea glauca* and *Picea mariana*) balsam fir (*Abies balsamea*), tamarack (*Larix laricina*), trembling aspen (*Populus tremuloides*), white pine (*Pinus strobes*), red pine (*Pinus resinosa*), jack pine (*Pinus banksiana*), maple (*Acer rubrum*), eastern red cedar (*Juniperus virginiana*), eastern hemlock (*Tsuga canadensis*), paper birch (*Betula papyrifera*), speckled alder (*Alnus rugosa*), pin cherry (*Prunus pensylvanica*), and mountain ash (*Sorbus americana*). Other plants include ericaceous shrubs, sphagnum moss, willow, Labrador tea, blueberries, feathermoss, cottongrass, sedges, kalmia heath, shield fern, goldenrod, water lilies, horsetails and cattails. Mammals can include moose, black bear, lynx, wolf, chipmunk, beaver, muskrat, snowshoe hare, vole, red squirrel, mice, marten, short-tailed weasel, fisher, ermine, mink, river otter, coyote, and red fox. Garter snakes and frogs are also present. Waterfowl are seen on lakes during the ice-free season, and various fish species can be abundant in some lakes and the larger perennial streams.

7.3 Local Resources and Infrastructure

Supplies such as food, fuel and lodgings are available in the Greater City of Sudbury, and the full range of equipment, supplies and services that would be required for any exploration and mining work are available there, as well as a large compliment of highly skilled personnel familiar with the mining industry. The Greater City of Sudbury is one of the largest base metal mining centers in the world. The Brazilian CVRD-Inco (*former* Canadian miner INCO Ltd.) and European Xstrata plc (*former* Canadian miner Falconbridge Ltd.) have completely integrated, but separate, mining-milling-smelting-refining complexes and employ a few thousand people, although the current economic recession has been a burden for mining employment with very large layoffs of mining employees and six mine shutdowns.

The Sudbury area is the western world's largest producer of *nickel*, and is a major producer of *copper*, *cobalt*, the whole spectrum of *Platinum Group Elements* ("PGEs"), as well as significant *gold* and *silver* and a number of other elements such as *tellurium* and *selenium*. CVRD-Inco has a *sulphuric acid* plant. FNX Mining Inc. (TSX-FNX) is the last remaining Canadian-owned miner in the Sudbury Basin. Sudbury is also home to a number of other companies involved in mining exploration, and mining-related activities. The area is also known for its environmental rehabilitation programs. Laurentian University has a Geological Department with an affiliated research center involved in the study of ore deposits and ore-deposit models. The Ontario Geological Survey ("OGS") has its main offices in Sudbury.

7.4 Physiography

The landscape is a typical "southern Laurentian landscape" composed of rough forest-covered outcrops and ridges filled in between with boulder and gravel glacial tills, as well as swamp patches and small lakes. Lodgment till often occurs on the south slopes of high outcrops. Only about 10% of the Property comprises outcrop. The area has been logged for timber in the relatively recent past, so this is a secondary growth forest covering. Drainages run south towards Lake Nipissing which drains into Lake Huron as part of the St Lawrence River system draining into the Atlantic Ocean. Elevation above sea level varies from ~250 to 320 meters ("m") which translates as rough topography (Figure 7).

8. HISTORY

8.1 General Exploration History East of Sudbury

In August 1883 during the construction of the CPR railway, Thomas Flanagan discovered the Murray Ni-Cu-PGE deposit in the Sudbury Igneous Complex ("SIC"). Prospecting parties soon combed the surrounding forests and found both gold and sulphide showings east of Wanapitei Lake to the east of the SIC. The Eagle Nest gold deposit to the north of the Wanapitei Lake was found in 1891, and the Norstar Gold Mine in Davis Township (just west of the Chiniguchi River Property) had patented mining claims granted in 1898 and 1899 (Gates, 1991).

There have been approximately three campaigns to examine the mineral occurrences east of Sudbury. The discovery phase occurred for 40 years after the discovery of SIC ores, and was really only stopped by the killing fields of World War I. Numerous showings were discovered on lakeshores and several hundred shallow pits and trenches were dug. The second campaign commenced in the 1930's after gold was priced at US$ 35/oz and this led to the sinking of a shaft to 277 ft at the Norstar Gold Mine in Davis Township. Renewed activity in the 1980's led to the discovery of the Scadding gold deposits in Scadding Township which were mined by open pit, and a spiral decline down to the 315 ft level was used to mine some resources at the Norstar Gold Mine. Ni-Cu-PGE discoveries have been documented outside the SIC since the beginning of nickel discovery in the Sudbury District.

8.2 Nipissing Diabase Ni-Cu-PGE History

Two distinct early Proterozoic Large Igneous Province ("LIP") fertile-mantle magmatic episodes occur at the southern margin of the Archean Superior Province as follows:

a) Nipissing Diabase intrusions (intruded *ca*. 2,220 Ma).
b) Early Huronian intrusive bodies such as the East Bull Lake, Agnew, and River Valley intrusions (*ca*. 2,450 Ma) that are likely associated with the very extensive tholeiitic Matachewan Dyke Swarm (James, Easton and Peck, 2002).

Both LIP episodes contain Ni-Cu-PGE prospects, and such mineralization may be enriched in Pt, Pd, Cu, Ni and Au but there is no uniformity to this – metal content varies from prospect to prospect. The Property mineralization occurs as part of the Nipissing Diabase LIP episode.

The author has examined several dozen of the over 400 Ni-Cu-PGE occurrences that are locally documented in Nipissing Diabase intrusions. Most of these pyrrhotite-rich vein systems have the aspect of small hydrothermal gash vein fillings. One notable example, ~20 km WNW of the Chiniguchi River Property, the Rathbun Lake PGE occurrence (at UTM Zone 17, NAD 83, 526,300 mE and 5,178,800 mN) was found in 1889 and a patented claim was granted in 1890. The mineral showing and pit occurs at the basal contact of the Nipissing-aged Wanapitei gabbronorite and Gates (1991) reports mean metal values (11 samples) as 10.169 g/mt Pt, 32.025 g/mt Pd, 43.267 g/mt Ag, 2.905 g/mt Au, 0.25% Ni, 10.13% Cu and 14.6% S.[5] As reported by Rowell and Edgar (1986) in *Economic Geology*, a zone with enhanced Cu + Ni and weak soda metasomatism (albitization) is found in the middle of this intrusive sheet suggesting that these sulphide occurrences are of "hydrothermal" origin.

Disseminated and net-textured sulphide occurrences of "magmatic origin" have also been found in Nipissing-aged intrusions, the most notable example being the Ursa Major Minerals (TSX.V-UMJ @ http://www.ursamajorminerals.com/) deposit in Shakespeare Township farther west, *edited quote*,

[5] The symbol string "g/mt" means "grams per metric tonne."

"The feasibility study [for this deposit] defined a diluted Probable Reserve of 11,266,000 [metric] tonnes grading 0.33% Ni, 0.35% Cu, 0.02% Co, 0.33 g/mt Pt, 0.37 g/mt Pd and 0.19 g/mt Au. The mineral reserve is to a maximum depth of 250 [meters] below surface […]. The reserve is based on an Indicated Resource (undiluted) of 12,430,000 [metric] tonnes grading 0.35% Ni, 0.37% Cu, 0.02% Co, 0.35 g/mt Pt and 0.39 g/mt Pd and 0.20 g/mt Au. […] An additional Indicated Resource of 1,830,000 tonnes grading 0.37% Ni, 0.41% Cu, 0.03 % Co, 0.36 g/mt Pt, 0.39 g/mt Pd and 0.22 g/mt Au […]."

On July 11, 2007, Ursa Major Minerals announced that a 50,000 metric tonne bulk sample was being mined for mill testing at Xstrata's Strathcona Mill in Levack and subsequent mining resulted. Due to the current recession, this mine is shut down.

8.3 Huronian Intrusion Ni-Cu-PGE History

To the east of the Property, the Huronian River Valley intrusion has received intensive exploration for Ni-Cu-PGE. The PGE-rich eastern contact of the intrusion was discovered by local Sudbury prospectors. Prior to this discovery, previous exploration at River Valley searched for Ni-Cu-PGE deposits like those in the SIC. From MNDM assessment files, it appears that several pits and trenches along the intrusion margin yielded high Cu values and PGE's (combined) up to 10 g/mt.[6] At http://www.pfncapital.com/s/RiverValley.asp Pacific North West has defined PGE-rich zones and, *edited quote*,

"[…] work […] for the past 4 years has concentrated on locating […] mineralization along the northern brecciated contact of the intrusion. This potential contact zone now extends for some 15 [km]. As of March 2006 the resource is as follows: Measured and Indicated Resources of 30.5 million tonnes containing 953,900 ozs Pd (grading 0.97 g/mt), 329,500 ozs Pt (grading 0.34 g/mt) and 59,500 ozs Au (grading 0.061g/mt) with an additional 2.3 million tonnes containing 67,000 ozs Pd (grading 0.87g/mt), 23,800 ozs Pt (grading 0.31g/mt) and 4,000 ozs Au (grading 0.05 g/mt) of Inferred Resources using a 0.7 g/mt cut off [Pt + Pd]. A 40 tonne bulk sample has been shipped to Anglo Platinum's facilities for metallurgical testing."

Farther west, the East Bull lake gabbro-anorthosite intrusion has net-textured Ni-Cu-PGE mineralization (Peck, James and Chubb, 1993). Assay data are not available.

8.4 Jackie Rastall Prospect Discovery History

First reports of sulphide mineralization on the Property occur in a report by Norseman Nickel Corp. Ltd. filed with the Ontario Securities Commission on September 11, 1958 and the geology was sparsely summarized by Prendergast (1958) in that document. Work by Kennco Explorations (Canada) Ltd. in 1969-1970 and recent work by Goldwright and Pacific North West have indicated a zone of Ni-Cu-PGE mineralization now called the "Jackie Rastall Prospect." Details are discussed in Item 12 herein. The Goldwright JV drilling data on the Property should still be considered "current," but because of continual delays due to unilateral decisions by government on the location of areas to be placed into "Ontario's Living Legacy Approved Land Use Strategy," much drilling is not "immediately recent." Details are given in Item 13 herein.

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[6] Please note that combining all "precious metals" into a single assay is not in compliance with current NI43-101 regulations and practice. *Most assay data presented in earlier assessment files occurred before current rules of NI43-101 compliance came into force*.

9. GEOLOGICAL SETTING

9.1 Underlying Archean Basement

To the north and west of the Property and underlying it at depth, the Archean basement is dominated by complex mesozonal gregarious granite-gneiss batholiths. As part of the Superior Province, a major portion of these gneisses consists of granodioritic gneiss. Infolded into these granite-gneiss domes are narrow greenstone belts with submarine tholeiitic basalts and andesites along with interflow chert horizons, some very large banded iron formations, and acid volcanics. Past producers in these greenstones included small volcanogenic massive sulphide (“VMS”) deposits (mostly Zn) and iron mines.

9.2 Huronian Supergroup, “LIPs” and the Blezardian Orogeny

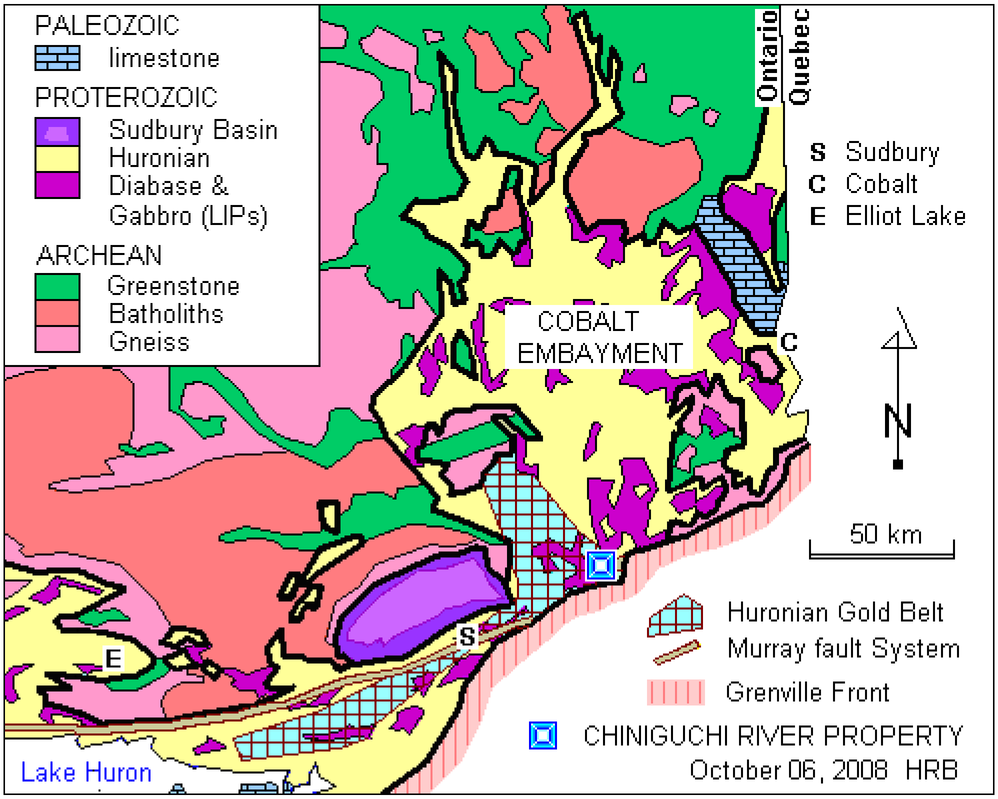
Sometime prior to 2,400 Ma passive anoxic sedimentation (with uraniferous conglomerates) and basaltic volcanism (Elsie Mountain and Stobie formations) commenced above a major unconformity at the southern-rifted margin of the Archean-aged Superior Province. Some time thereafter, this sedimentation was accompanied by the injection of anorthosite-ultramafic complexes (East Bull Lake gabbros, and the Matachewan dyke swarm), and acid volcanics (Copper Cliff formation) representing the remains of an early Proterozoic Large Igneous Province (“LIP”). Episodic sedimentation continued, and the sediments and volcanics are collectively known as the Huronian Supergroup. To the NE, Huronian sedimentation occurred in fault-bounded basins, forming the Cobalt Embayment. Part of the Cobalt Embayment is controlled by long-lived NNW faults showing sinistral displacements for a period of ~1,000 Ma. The Chiniguchi River Property lies near the southern margin of the Cobalt Embayment, and about 20 km north of the later Proterozoic Grenville Front Tectonic Zone.

In the period 2,400 to 2,200 Ma, folding and metamorphism (up to upper amphibolite facies) of the Huronian sedimentary-volcanic packages commenced to the south during the Blezardian orogeny, and small-sized granitic plutons were injected. Just before the Blezardian folding ceased, regional basaltic magmatism in the form of well-differentiated tholeiitic diabase sheets (the Nipissing diabase LIP) injected the Huronian units, and the upper parts of its underlying Archean basement. The initiation of Huronian deformation certainly occurred pre-Nipissing, as indicated by the Nipissing sheets cutting early folds within the Huronian units. In places, pre-Nipissing metamorphism attained amphibolite facies. In the South Range of the Sudbury Structure, Blezardian tectonism led to a southward overturning of Huronian units.

9.3 Penokean Orogeny and Sudbury Impact Structure

The subsequent 1,900-1,700 Ma Penokean Orogeny imposed a static greenschist overprint on to Blezardian metamorphics accompanied by northward thrusting and dextral transpression. This new tectono-metamorphic event was accompanied by shearing and faulting along ENE lines following major faults that were part of the pre-2,400 Ma rifting event. The Sudbury Basin and its Ni-Cu-PGE ore bodies are the result of a 1,850 Ma meteorite impact melt sheet near the centre of a ~260 km wide impact basin (for its size see, Spray, Butler and Thompson, 2004).[7] The impact hit the active Penokean mountain belt and its adjacent Archean-Proterozoic borderland. Penokean shearing and ENE faulting continued after the impact. The Property resides within the "outer zone of damage" of this large impact structure.

Sketch 3 - Regional geological sketch and location of Chiniguchi River Property.



9.4 Property Geology

The Property is underlain by Nipissing gabbros and Huronian sediments (Gowganda and Lorrain formations). The gabbro has inward-dipping lower contacts that might define an original lopolith. Called the Chiniguchi River intrusion, this Nipissing body hosts Ni-Cu-PGE mineralization at the Jackie Rastall Prospect. Irregularities in an undulating footwall contact may be of consequence in the localization of mineralization. Bedrock mapping did not recognize any lithological patterns suggestive of cryptic or rhythmic intrusive layering. Nonetheless, mapping did show a crude change from fine-grained gabbro to the west to a medium-grained hypersthene gabbro, medium-to coarse-grained leucocratic gabbro and coarse-grained to pegmatitic and vari-textured gabbro in the east (Jobin-

[7] The Sudbury Impact Structure consists of the following components: a) the Sudbury Igneous Complex ("SIC") with Ni-Cu-PGE sulphide mineralization; b) the Sudbury Basin and all the rocks contained within it; c) shatter cones in the Archean and Proterozoic rocks surrounding the SIC; and d) pseudotachylytes (also called Sudbury Breccias) in surrounding Archean and Proterozoic rocks. Pseudotachylytes associated with this event have been found as far east as Lake Temagami some 45 km NE of the Chiniguchi River Property.

Bevans, 1998). Gabbro units to the east contain more modal quartz. Furthermore, hypersthene gabbro, the host rock to the majority of known mineralization is recognized in outcrop to occur within ~150 m of the basal contact with Gowganda formation sediments and the majority of the hypersthene gabbro occurs within ~75 to100 m of the basal contact. All units show the effects of greenschist facies regional metamorphism. Metamorphic mineral assemblages in Nipissing gabbro on the Property include chlorite, albite, epidote and saussurite after plagioclase as well as chlorite and actinolite after pyroxene - these effects being more obvious in leucocratic phases. Minor biotite occurs in some gabbro but it is uncertain whether the mineral is a primary magmatic or a secondary metamorphic phase. A late NW-striking olivine diabase dyke crosses the Property – part of the Sudbury Dyke Swarm (geological sketch on claim map in Figure 8).

10. DEPOSIT TYPES

10.1 Target Type – PGE Deposits

The immediate target of interest on the Property is a PGE deposit. Since known mineralization occurs near the base of the Chiniguchi River intrusion, mineralization might be described as being similar *in position* to the Platreef PGE deposit near the eastern margin of the 2,005 Ma Bushveld Complex in South Africa. According to Harris and Chaumba (2001), detailed studies at Platreef show evidence of the following:

a) Magmatic units within and just above the Platreef mineralized zone were affected by significant hydrothermal fluid–rock interactions, and to a greater extent than that seen in the rest of the intrusion. Evidence for this interaction includes both petrographic and oxygen isotope data. It is thought that the hydrothermal fluid had “a magmatic origin” based on hydrogen isotope compositions and data derived from apparently associated quartz veins. The hydrothermal fluid is also believed to have affected the magmatic portion of Platreef and lowered the $\delta^{18}O$ values of accompanying dolomitic material within Platreef and in its immediate footwall. Hydrothermal fluid–rock interaction took place at *low* water/rock ratios.

b) The Strontium isotope system was not disturbed by this hydrothermal event which suggests that the hydrothermal fluid–rock interaction was *late-stage magmatic* in origin. In other words, hydrothermal alteration at Platreef did not occur as a result of later post-magmatic hydrothermal fluid movement along the contact between the intrusion and the country rock.

There is a possibility that a hydrothermal fluid containing hydrogen sulphide (H_2S) was involved in sulphidizing part of the mineralizing system - a fluid complexing phase that under certain circumstances might extract iron sulphide from hortonolitic olivine and release water into a magmatic system in a reaction of the kind:

$$\text{hortonolite} + \text{hydrogen sulphide} \rightarrow \text{enstatite} + \text{pyrrhotite} + \text{water}$$
$$(FeMgSiO_4 + H_2S \rightarrow MgSiO_3 + FeS + H_2O^{\uparrow})$$

Nonetheless, Boudreau et al. (1986) seem to have established that hydrothermal fluids associated with PGE-rich hortonolite pipes in the Bushveld Complex and portions of the PGE-containing Stillwater Complex in Montana were rich in alkalis, iron and hydrochloric acid (HCl). They argue that the high (Pt+Pd)/Ir ratios seen in these deposits are consistent with a hydrothermal origin. Apparently, both Platinum and Palladium are more soluble in chlorine-rich fluids than Iridium. Rudashevsky et al. (1992) argue from an examination of the evolution of mineral assemblages of PGE-rich hortonolite pipes in the Bushveld Complex to suggest a first stage direct crystallization of PGE minerals from the silicate melt (*probably unrelated to the separation of a sulphide phase*), and a subsequent concentration of PGE by hydrothermal fluids. Under this scenario various PGE-rich mineral assemblages were formed *during magmatic crystallization as well as by subsequent auto-metasomatism*, the latter along with minerals including chlorite-magnetite-amphibole assemblages.

10.2 Target Type - Huronian Gold Belt Deposits

Due to the Property's location, there is some possibility of Huronian Gold Belt gold deposits like that seen in Davis and Scadding Townships to the immediate west, and forming a secondary target type (see Sketch 3). The common element in Huronian Gold Belt deposits is an initial pulse of albitization through the Huronian and Nipissing units that host gold ore followed by silica flooding, sulphidization, chlorite and native gold. Gold-associated albitization events appear to span the time of the Penokean orogeny, and can be cut by "fresh" Sudbury impact-related "E-type" pseudotachylyte.

11. MINERALIZATION

Known mineralization on the Property comprises Nipissing gabbro outcrops containing blebs, patches and veinlets of PGE-rich and sulphide mineralization near the base of both a *sheared and brittle fractured* Nipissing-aged gabbro intrusion. Drilled mineralization is similar to that encountered in outcrop. Sulphides consist of varying amounts of chalcopyrite ($CuFeS_2$), pyrrhotite ($Fe_{1-X}S$) and pentlandite ($(Fe,Ni)_9S_8$) along with minor pyrite (FeS_2), occurring as finely disseminated specks, net-textured blebs and semi-massive veinlets and very thin sheets on joint planes (see frontispiece). Total sulphide content commonly ranges from <1% to as much as 15% in some of the disseminated, net-textured and blebby sections and is hosted by a weakly metamorphosed medium-grained, massive, hypersthene (1-10% orthopyroxene) gabbro. Rare semi-massive (25-75% total sulphide) to massive (>75% total sulphide) sulphide veins occur in two broad settings:

a) Near the basal contact of the intrusion possibly in primary contact crenulations.
b) Within *sediment-gabbro breccias* that are proximal (<1-30m) to the basal contact.

The greatest *known potential* for mineralization is within 10 to 30 m of the lower gabbro contact. However, anomalous Ni-Cu-PGE mineralization has been seen substantially higher in the gabbro; it is unclear at this stage whether this is due to primary deposition or the subsequent result of concealed (unmapped) fault-fracture mobilization.

12. EXPLORATION

12.1 Pre-Goldwright Exploration Summary

Previous exploration is also briefly discussed under Item 8.4 herein. Current exploration strategies include further examination of outcrops along the base of Nipissing diabase sheets and further drilling to find the extent of known mineralization on the Property. Drilling exploration data from assessment reports filed with the MNDM and selected assay sheets is shown in tabulated form in Item 13 herein.

Prendergast (1958) briefly described mineralization on the Property in a report filed with the Ontario Securities Commission on September 11, 1958 for Norseman Nickel Corp. Ltd.. Tasgeth (1965) reported on drill results for nickel, copper and some gold assays without any PGE assays being reported. In 1969-1970, Kennco reported on nine (9) diamond drill holes for a total of 6,560 feet. Fleming (1970) discussed an IP survey conducted by Kennco over the Property and noted that the disseminated mineralization was not seen by the method used. Falconbridge Ltd. undertook a ground magnetic survey in 1988 and noted a strong magnetic response near the mineralization (Londry, 1988). A Beepmat survey was conducted on the Property by Falconbridge Ltd. (St Jean, 1995).

12.2 Goldwright JV Exploration Summary

Exploration drilling on the Property is described in Item 13 herein. In a report prepared for Pacific North West on behalf of the Goldwright-Pacific North West joint venture (herein called the "Goldwright JV") geological contractor Jobin-Bevans (1998) reported on trenching and sawn channel samples that were cut across exposed mineralization at the Jackie Rastall Prospect (Figure 9; field locations and assay certificates filed for assessment credit with the MNDM were seen by the author; see also Item 14 herein). A total of 96 samples were submitted to Accurassay Laboratories of Thunder Bay, Ontario for Pt, Pd and Au (fire assay with atomic absorption finish). In the same report, Jobin-Bevans reported on a 15 km-long surface grid, geological mapping of outcrops, as well as 15 km of VLF-EM survey. A humus sampling orientation survey appeared to be of no value to exploration. Jobin-Bevans also discussed 8.2 km of surface pole-dipole induced polarization ("IP") survey (Figure 10) and reported *edited quote*,

> "[…] the n=1 channel responses correspond with areas of known surface or near-surface [sulphide] mineralization. Responses from the remaining 5 channels (n=2 to n=6) suggest mineralization at depth. […] The contour map derived from filtered data outlines an area of high (>10 mV/V) chargeability extending from about grid 210 m north to 160 m south and grid 140 m west to 160 m east; a projected surface area of 111,000 m^2. Patrie (1998) suggested that these anomalies could indicate massive sulphide mineralization and that the anomalies are open at depth and to the west."

Subsequent geophysical contract surveys including down-the-hole IP surveys by JVX Geophysical Surveys and Consulting ("JVX") were conducted for the Goldwright JV in 2000 (Mihelcic and Webster, 2000). Anomalous results led to further work being recommended on the Property. In 2008, down-the-hole IP surveys were contracted to

JVX on behalf of the Goldwright JV (Wright, 2008 and Webster, 2008). Blain Webster B.Sc, P.Geo of JVX stated in the conclusions of his report, *edited quote*,

"[...] the holes [on the Property] are shallow and [too] few in numbers to reveal conductive and chargeable features at deeper depths. With increased number of holes and deeper holes, the inversion will produce better results and help to understand the geophysical anomalies. The models show there are chargeable and conductive zones in the survey area. The anomalies that could be of interest are: A continuous northeast-southwest chargeable and conductive feature was intersected by holes JR01-23, JR07-30, and JR07-34. It appears to be open at depths below the holes JR07-30 and JR07-34. A similar feature is shown in the vicinity of hole JR07-36. The model shows a scattered conductive chargeable feature throughout the length of this hole. *A series of 3 shallow holes could be used to test the anomaly intersected by holes JR07-34 to JR07-36 and JR01-23.* If these holes yielded favourable results, the IP anomaly could be tested in a similar drilling pattern with the future holes with 25m offset to the northwest of these present 3 holes. A deeper hole could target a small chargeable zone approximately 25m north of hole JR07-36 at 240m depth. This recommendation however is based on a limited data. Northeast of hole JR99-19 there is a conductive chargeable zone at depths from 95m-120m [...]."

The examples in Figure 11 seem to show that sulphide-mineralized envelopes are capable of being followed by JVX's proprietary down-the-hole IP survey technique and appear to be of value for exploration design. It can be concluded, therefore, that further drilling and deeper drilling into the gabbroic footwall will be of value in defining both sulphide mineralization, the PGE-mineralization which is adjacent to the sulphidizing event (although not exactly correlated with it), as well as being of value for further down-the-hole IP surveys to define drilling targets adjacent to IP-probed drill holes. In short, the JVX IP survey technique should be part of any future exploration design.

13. DRILLING

13.1 Pre-Goldwright Drilling Campaigns

A drilling campaign was undertaken by Kennco Explorations (Canada) Ltd. ("Kennco") in 1969-1970 (Figure 12). Results are summarized in Tables 2 and 3 below.

Table 2 – Kennco (1969-1970) drilling data reported in feet.

Hole No.	Grid Northing	Grid Easting	Footage (ft)	Dip	Az**	Remarks (from the drill logs)
69-01	13+92S	3+50E	394.0	45°	270°	Dissem. Sulphides; Po, Cp, Py*
69-02	13+92S	3+50E	545.0	90°		Sulphides present
69-03	15+50S	2+10E	516.0	45°	300°	Dissem. Sulphides, Cp* noted
69-04	13+92S	10+50E	1,246.0	90°		Sulphides present, Cp* noted
69-06	15+50S	2+10E	620.0	90°		Sulphides present, Cp* noted
69-07	17+70S	1+72E	592.0	90°		Rare sulphides
69-08	17+00S	3+95E	705.0	90°		567' to 588' – "well mineralized pyroxenite" with 50% sulphides as Po, Cp and Pn*
69-09	18+35S	6+95E	1,160.0	90°		Rare sulphides
70-02	18+59S	4+00E	764.0	90°		Sulphides present, Po, Cp*

Note: * Po = pyrrhotite, Cp = chalcopyrite, Pn = pentlandite, Py = pyrite.** Az = grid azimuth.

According to a drill log prepared by W.H. Thompson and filed for Kennco assessment credits with the MNDM on September 23, 1970, Drill Hole 69-08 contained semi-massive sulphides in “pyroxenite” over a vertical interval of ~21 feet (6.40 m). Thompson’s description is: interval 558-567 feet (fine-grained rock, few sulphides on fractures, 10 inches of good mineralization); interval 567-573 feet (*pyroxenite*, mineralized with 50% sulphides, chalcopyrite, pyrrhotite, pentlandite); interval 573-578 feet (*pyroxenite*, mineralized with 50-60% sulphide, more pyrrhotite); interval 578-583 feet (*same*, 50% sulphide); interval 583-588 feet (*same*, 40% sulphide, calcite veinlets); interval 588-593 feet (mineralized *pyroxenite*, heavy sulphides); interval 593-596 feet (fine-grained chilled gabbro with specks of sulphide on fractures). Assays for the hole were reported over an interval of 35 feet (~10.7 m) for a reported average assay of 1.27% Ni and 1.59% Cu – a typical gabbroic Ni-Cu signature for such mineralization (roughly equal percentages of Ni and Cu).

Five packsack drill holes were also completed by Kennco - drill logs are lost but assay sheets are available (Jobin-Bevans, 1999a).

Table 3 – Kennco assay data of drill core for Cu and Ni reported in feet (data after tables in Jobin-Bevans, 1999a).

Hole No.	From (ft)	To (ft)	Interval (ft)	Cu (%)	Ni (%)
69-01	225.5	235.5	10.0	0.27	0.16
	284.0	289.0	5.0	0.33	0.16
69-03	179.0	186.0	7.0	0.39	0.15
	196.0	203.0	7.0	0.64	0.39
69-06	263.0	273.0	10.0	0.24	0.12
	295.5	305.5	10.0	0.25	0.16
	336.0	344.5	8.5	0.39	0.20
69-08	567.0	573.0	6.0	2.42	1.66
	573.0	578.0	5.0	1,92	1.37
	578.0	583.0	5.0	1.37	2.03
	588.0	593.0	5.0	2.52	1.84
	633.0	634.0	1.0	1.10	0.12
PS-1*	20.0	23.0	3.0	5.32	4.60
PS-2*	0.0	8.75	8.75	0.76	0.29
	10.0	22.0	12.0	0.44	0.19
	25.0	34.0	9.0	0.38	0.15
PS-3*	0.0	68.0	68.0	0.57	1.13

Note: * Packsack drill.

In 1988-1989, Falconbridge Ltd. personnel recommended a diamond drilling program be conducted on the Property, but such a program was never carried out. However, Falconbridge did *reassay* the drill core from Kennco drill hole 69-08 – the semi-massive sulphide sections - with the results shown in Table 4 below. Falconbridge also *relogged* the drill hole and described Thompson’s “pyroxenite” as a “pyroxenitic gabbro” – something that Jobin-Bevans (1999a) thought might equate to the “hypersthene gabbro” described by him in outcrop and drill core, although this is not certain.

Table 4 – Falconbridge Ltd *reassay* of drill core from Kennco drill hole 69-08 reported in meters (data after tables in Jobin-Bevans, 1999a).

From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Ni (%)	Cu (%)	Pt (g/mt)	Pd (g/mt)	Au (g/mt)	Ag (g/mt)
171.9	172.8	0.91	1.25	1.54	0.03	0.01	0.01	5.9
172.8	174.7	1.82	2.15	1.24	0.32	0.86	0.45	7.7
174.7	176.2	1.52	1.21	1.04	0.36	0.63	0.34	6.0
176.2	177.7	1.52	1.54	2.55	0.10	0.66	0.11	12.1
177.7	179.2	1.52	0.054	0.16	0.14	0.77	0.05	0.2
179.2	180.7	1.52	0.44	1.99	0.74	5.10	0.36	0.2
180.7	181.7	0.91	0.016	3.94	0.02	0.03	0.01	0.2

Of particular note in Table 4, the *PGE values reported by Falconbridge* (an independent company) *in the drill core are directly comparable to later Goldwright JV assay results. This establishes a degree of confidence in the assay results for the Property during all drilling campaigns*.

13.2 1999 Goldwright JV Drilling Results

Geological contractor Jobin-Bevans (1999b) reported on diamond drilling for the Jackie Rastall Prospect on the grid described in his 1998 report. A 13-hole program for 1,041 m was completed by April 1999 (locations shown in Figure 13) and selected assay intervals are reported in Table 5 below. All significant PGE intervals are reported for completeness in the first three holes of the program as examples of the higher value PGE assay variability down-the-hole.

Table 5 – Assays of drill core for 3 holes in the April 1999 Goldwright JV drilling program reported in meters (data after tables and drill logs in Jobin-Bevans, 1999b).

Hole No.	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Cu (%)	Ni (%)	Pd (g/mt)	Au (g/mt)	Pt (g/mt)
JR99-01	35.00	50.05	15.05	0.85	0.28			
incl.	35.00	35.75	0.75			1.082	0.270	0.227
	35.75	36.42	0.67			1.205	0.245	0.224
	36.42	37.30	0.88			1.660	0.369	0.311
	37.30	38.00	0.70			1.797	0.445	0.378
	38.00	38.74	0.74			1.944	0.387	0.364
	38.74	39.49	0.75			1.862	0.315	0.344
	39.49	40.13	0.64			1.834	0.207	0.325
	40.13	40.73	0.60			3.728	0.290	0.501
	40.73	41.00	0.27			5.764	0.291	0.599
	41.00	41.62	0.62			5.263	0.298	0.540
	41.62	41.87	0.25			2.083	0.030	0.274
	41.87	42.09	0.22			4.532	0.031	0.484
	42.09	42.57	0.48			2.501	0.081	0.347
	42.57	43.24	0.67			2.762	0.200	0.387
	43.24	43.59	0.35			3.058	0.023	0.496
	43.59	43.85	0.26			1.733	0.021	0.241
	43.85	44.77	0.92			2.075	0.019	0.281
	44.77	45.25	0.48			0.276	0	0.052

	45.25	46.35	1.10			1.792	0.018	0.251
	46.35	47.11	0.76			3.583	0.157	0.441
	47.11	47.87	0.78			1.996	0.157	0.274
	47.87	48.72	0.85			2.701	0.191	0.342
	48.72	49.76	1.04			3.206	0.203	0.413
	49.76	50.05	0.29			2.151	0.165	0.326
JR99-02	7.78	11.00	3.22	0.77	0.36			
incl.	7.78	8.48	0.70			1.234	0.199	0.213
	8.48	8.82	0.34			1.155	0.246	0.207
	8.82	9.42	0.60			0.233	0.016	0.078
	9.42	9.92	0.50			0.042	0.008	0.026
	9.92	10.13	0.21			8.831	0.996	1.100
	10.13	10.35	0.22			1.579	0.063	1.253
	10.35	10.56	0.21			1.558	0.028	0.327
	10.56	11.00	0.44			0.457	0.017	0.043
JR99-03	0.00	8.68	8.68	0.57	0.33			
incl.	0.00	0.27	0.27			5.688	0.315	1.949
	0.27	0.55	0.28			2.908	0.192	1.234
	0.55	0.81	0.26			5.153	1.526	1.249
	0.81	1.11	0.30			3.793	0.277	0.721
	1.11	1.54	0.43			3.012	0.693	0.596
	1.54	1.76	0.22			6.243	1.833	1.069
	1.76	2.05	0.29			0.626	0.058	0.057
	2.05	2.35	0.30			32.578	0.381	1.622
	2.35	2.56	0.21			14.315	0.177	1.012
	2.56	3.06	0.50			0.667	0.91	0.263
	3.06	3.56	0.50			0.085	0	0
	3.56	3.84	0.28			0.112	0.019	0.019
	3.84	3.93	0.09			5.249	0.171	0.171
	3.93	4.43	0.50			0.068	0	0
	4.43	4.65	0.22			0.010	0	0
	4.65	5.23	0.58			0.662	0.086	0.085
	5.23	5.72	0.49			0.025	0.008	0
	5.72	6.27	0.55			0	0.005	0
	6.27	6.58	0.31			0	0.007	0
	6.58	6.92	0.34			0.577	0.060	0.104
	6.92	7.42	0.50			0.105	0.006	0
	7.42	8.00	0.58			2.854	0.043	0.198
	8.00	8.68	0.68			0.704	0.126	0.294

As seen in Table 5 above, Pd dominates the PGE assay spectrum with the Pd/Pt ratio generally exceeding 3:1 or more. There is a common association of Pd with chalcopyrite in the Sudbury District and elsewhere, and the mineralization encountered in this drilling program appears to broadly mimic this phenomenon. Hole JR99-03 illustrates the larger assay variation associated with the shear-veinlet variety of PGE mineralization and hole JR99-01 shows that there is a greater uniformity among assays for the *basal contact breccia type* of mineralization.

Graphical representations undertaken by Jobin-Bevans (1999b) of the PGE, Ni and Cu data in drill holes showed that there is a poor correlation ($R^2 = 2.3$) between total visible sulphide (a subjective variable) seen in the drill core and the concentrations of PGE determined by assay. *It appears that >5% sulphide lowers PGE content, and <5% sulphide is associated with increasing PGE content in assays*. This association has been seen in other Nipissing diabase PGE occurrences in the Sudbury District and in PGE gabbroic occurrences generally. *Sampling should be undertaken, therefore, irrespective of the quantity of visible sulphide present.*

Later in 1999, a further 6 short NQ-sized diamond drill holes (JR99-14 to JR99-19) were completed on the Property for a total length of 596 m – both 1999 drilling phases gave a total of 1,637 m. With the assays separated out into their respective elements, significant intervals in the whole drilling program are as shown in Table 6 below.

Table 6 – Calculated average assays for selected drilled mineralized intervals.

Hole No.	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Cu (%)	Ni (%)	Pd (g/mt)	Au (g/mt)	Pt (g/mt)
JR99-01	35.00	50.05	15.05	0.85	0.28	2.282	0.195	0.333
incl.	40.13	47.11	6.98	1.34	0.24	3.038	0.116	0.386
JR99-02	6.87	11.00	4.13	1.21	0.58	1.710	0.180	0.389
incl.	9.92	10.56	0.64	3.37	1.66	3.989	0.362	0.893
JR99-03	0.00	8.68	8.68	0.69	0.44	3.716	0.268	0.462
JR99-05	2.75	9.57	6.82	0.19	0.09	0.772	0.081	0.121
JR99-06	9.90	23.91	14.01	0.84	0.35	2.084	0.292	0.331
incl.	19.76	22.16	2.40	0.87	0.47	3.631	0.334	0.490
JR99-07	222.82	223.41	0.59	0.21	0.36	0.541	0.028	0
JR99-08	35.83	38.59	2.76	0.29	0.22	4.491	0.173	0.713
JR99-09	2.46	7.85	5.39	0.54	0.21	0.339	0.146	0.093
JR99-11	32.52	48.68	16.16	0.64	0.27	1.633	0.234	0.286
JR99-14	68.45	78.20	9.75	0.40	0.19	1.183	0.180	0.199
JR99-15	60.00	78.50	18.50	0.26	0.12	0.315	0.097	0.084
JR99-16	31.77	37.50	5.73	0.50	0.20	1.602	0.126	0.228
JR99-19	132.65	132.95	0.30	11.08	0.60	0.706	0.074	0.360

13.3 2001 Goldwright JV Drilling Results

Seven NQ-sized diamond drill holes for a total of 915.62 m were completed in June, 2001 (Jobin-Bevans and Lyon, 2001) on behalf of the Goldwright JV - designed to test the down-dip and strike potential of PGE ± sulphide mineralization seen in 1999 (Figure 14) and supervised by contractor Jobin-Bevans. The drilling intersected further disseminated (2 to 15%) and semi-massive sulphide mineralization. Notable results are shown in Table 7 below. PGE grades were generally lower in this program.

Table 7 - Calculated average assays for selected drilled mineralized intervals, Goldwright JV.

Hole No.	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Cu (%)	Ni (%)	Pd (g/mt)	Au (g/mt)	Pt (g/mt)
JR01-20	120.00	123.10	3.10	0.30	0.12	0.577	0.169	0.159
JR01-22	32.80	33.00	0.20	0.28	0.12	1.302	0.212	0.445
and	34.40	34.80	0.40	0.07	0.06	0.832	0.042	0.291
JR01-26	29.80	30.65	0.85	0.02	0.06	1.277	0.028	0.244

It can be concluded that the three-stage short diamond drilling program (26 holes for 2,552.62 m) undertaken by the Goldwright JV (1999 and 2001) showed that important intervals of low to moderate-grade Palladium-dominated PGE mineralization occur at the Jackie Rastall Prospect. Further, it can be concluded that these drilling programs did not properly outline the extent of such mineralization or the full geological parameters associated with the mineralization.

13.4 2007 Goldwright JV Drilling

"Ontario's Living Legacy Approved Land Use Strategy" carried out from February, 1997 to May, 1999 caused immediate economic uncertainties for mining exploration on northern Ontario lands. An apparent lack of real transparency in the process of selecting designated lands and apparent inter-ministerial jurisdictional difficulties made monies available for exploration work rather meagre. The result was that many mining claims with legitimate exploration merit lapsed due to a perception that exploration monies would be better spent out-of-Province. To maintain such claims without spending exploration funds required annual ministerial orders to set new due dates. Nonetheless a limited diamond drilling campaign was finally funded by Goldwright under the supervision of geological technologist Brian Wright and partly completed by December 2007 (Figure 14) for a total of 862 m. These holes were probed by JVX down-the-hole IP survey in 2008 with the results described in Item 12.2 herein. The drill core awaits monies being made available to Goldwright (Wright, 2008a and 2008b) for geological logging, diamond-saw half-core sampling, and assay.

Table 8 – Goldwright (2007) diamond drilling information (hole locations on Figure 14).

Hole No.	Collar Easting (NAD 27)	Collar Northing (NAD 27)	Length (m)	Dip	Az
JR07-27	547,317	5,171,245	62.0	65°	300°
JR07-28	547,317	5,171,245	74.0	45°	300°
JR07-29	547,202	5,171,086	62.0	80°	300°
JR07-30	457,238	5,171,129	71.0	80°	300°
JR07-31	547,238	5,171,129	62.0	50°	300°
JR07-32	547,215	5,170,929	71.0	50°	300°
JR07-33	547,231	5,170,953	65.0	50°	300°
JR07-34	547,230	5,171,042	82.0	80°	300°
JR07-35	547,230	5,171,042	80.0	50°	300°
JR07-36	547,238	5,171,129	233.0	90°	300°

Please note also that drill collar locations in Table 8 are given in UTM coordinates. It is recommended that all drill collars from all drill programs be resurveyed in UTM coordinates so that a new drilling plan can be created. Most drill hole collars from all programs, both pre-Goldwright and Goldwright JV can be recovered for such a survey.

14. SAMPLING METHOD AND APPROACH

Sampling methodologies used by Goldwright, Pacific North West and Anglo-Platinum Corp. (the "Goldwright JV) are described in Jobin-Bevans (1999a). The initial sampling was done by Scott Jobin-Bevans, M.Sc., P.Geo., who was employed as a contract geologist to the Goldwright JV. During trench sampling on the Property, most samples were channel samples taken in lengths of 0.60 m. Due to local circumstances some sample lengths varied with the shortest being 0.12 m and the longest 2.1 m. Individual samples were generally part of more continuous channel samples (Jobin-Bevans, 1998).

All assayed drill core intervals undertaken under the Goldwright JV were sliced with a diamond saw and one half retained in the core boxes (example in Sketch 4). One set of the split core samples were sent to X-Ray Assay Laboratories, Don Mills, Ontario. Nineteen rock pulps from samples initially yielding greater than 1.0 g/mt Pt+Pd+Au were sent to Accurassay Laboratories in Thunder Bay, Ontario for an independent assay check. A further 800 split core samples were sent to Accurassay Laboratories, Thunder Bay, Ontario for analysis. Twenty-four pulp samples were sent to Les Laboratories XRAL in Rouyn-Noranda and were analyzed for Pt, Pd and Au.

Sketch 4 – Basal contact breccia PGE-containing sulphide mineralization in half-sliced NQ-sized drill core in the core box. Photograph courtesy Pacific North West.

Drilling described in Item 13 herein (NQ-sized core) was sliced using a diamond saw (see Sketch 4 above for illustration). One half of the drill core was sent to the assay laboratory for crushing, grinding and assay, and the other half was retained in core boxes and kept at a secure location. Channel samples in outcrop were also sliced with a diamond saw, and channel locations can still be seen on the outcrops.

In future during drilling, the Rock Quality Designation ("RQD") of the core should be estimated where feasible. Moreover, it is recommended that selected mineralized drill core submitted for assay to qualified laboratories could have specific gravity ("SG") tests performed, and preliminary SG standard deviations could be calculated. For instance, the method used by Accurassay is as follows, *edited quote*:

"Weigh out 100 – 120 grams of sample; place [sample] in a beaker and allow [it] to soak in distilled deionized water, (Ws). Weigh a dry volumetric flask; fill [the] flask to [a] mark with distilled deionized water and record [combined] weight, (Wbw); [then] empty [the] flask. Transfer [the soaked] sample to [the emptied] flask and fill to the mark with distilled deionized water and record the weight, (Wbws). Transfer sample to evaporating dish and evaporate to dryness. Record the weight, (Ws). Take [the] temperature of the water used and apply a temperature correction factor. [… Results formula] is Specific Gravity (g/mL) = (Ws) ÷ (Ws + Wbw –Wbws)."

15. SAMPLE PREPARATION, ANALYSES AND SECURITY

15.1 Assay Methods Used

All samples collected from trenches and from diamond drill core were sliced with a diamond saw following geological examination and core logging. Resultant samples were bagged and sent to a qualified laboratory for *all sample crushing, grinding and assay*. As noted in Item 14 herein, diamond-saw-sliced drill core was assayed for Pt, Pd and Au at three laboratories. For X-Ray Assay Laboratories of Don Mills, Ontario PGE's were assayed using a NiS fire-assay technique followed by an inductively coupled plasma mass spectroscopy (ICP/MS) finish. Les Laboratories XRAL in Rouyn-Noranda used a similar technique. The detection limit for this technique was ~1 ppb.

For Accurassay Laboratories of Thunder Bay, Ontario, the assay technique utilized 40.2 grams of pulverized sample starting with a fire assay fusion procedure (lead collector), followed by an analysis utilizing an Atomic Absorption ("AA") finish. Accurassay Laboratories is reported to have performed an automatic recheck analysis on every 10th sample, and as instructed by the client. A reassay of samples that returned values of >3.0 g/mt Pd and/or >3.0 g/mt Pt was also undertaken. Duplicate assays are seen on assay sheets and are also reported on drill logs. Detection limits were said to be 15 ppb for Pt, 10 ppb for Pd, and 5 ppb for Au. At that time, assay pulps were returned to the then existent Sudbury field office, and rejects were stored at Accurassay Laboratories' premises. Cu and Ni assays were completed by Accurassay Laboratories using an aqua regia digestion methodology, and analyzed by an Inductively Coupled Argon Plasma ("ICAP") methodology.

15.2 Qualified Laboratories and Security

All laboratories used by Goldwright and the Goldwright JV have current accreditation with the Standards Council of Canada under ISO/IEC 17025:2005 and/or international standards under ISO 9001:2000, and have an internal laboratory information management system designed in such a way that laboratory assurance protocols provide the traceability of all laboratory procedures to conform to stringent NI43-101 requirements.

In future, Goldwright will have to employ a qualified person to secure drill core at the site, and after core logging, secure the sawed-core samples to the appropriate qualified assay facility. One half of the core should be retained in the resealed original core boxes at a secure site for future study and reference, and the other half core (the sampled half core) should be sent to the qualified laboratory for crushing, grinding and all necessary sample preparation procedures. Assay certificates from the qualified laboratory should be kept in a secure location, and sample pulps and rejects should be kept for any future assays and independent conformation of results.

16. DATA VERIFICATION

16.1 Independent Assay Checks

For the Goldwright JV 1999 drilling program, pulps from samples that returned values of >3.0 g/mt combined Pt + Pd + Au were sent to Chemex Laboratories Ltd. (Vancouver, British Columbia) for an independent check of sample values also using a fire assay fusion technique followed by an analysis using Inductively Coupled Plasma - Atomic Emission Spectroscopy ("ICP-AES"). A further 29 samples were sent to Chemex Laboratories Ltd. for reassay - all reassays with the exception of a single sample (55.1 % greater than the original value) are within 25% of the original values reported by Accurassay Laboratories – a very reasonable result accounting for normal variability in precious metal content and normal nugget effects to be expected. When the assays for the two laboratory batches (initial assay values and reassay values) are summed, the combined differences between the batches are ~1% for Pd, ~10 % for Pt and ~20% for Au – in the same order as the sequence of lower values, the normal expected sequence for natural variability in *circa* 0.05 to 10 g/mt content precious metal mineralization.

For the 2001 Goldwright JV drilling program a total of 24 pulps from Accurassay Laboratories were reassayed for Pt, Pd and Au by Les Laboratories XRAL of Rouyn-Noranda, Quebec. Check assays were, on average within 25% of the original assay sheets, in keeping with the results seen for the check assays of the 1999 drilling program.

16.2 Data Corroboration

The *many* active exploration and separate mining exploration companies that examined the Jackie Rastall Prospect showed similar assay results for similar geological features. There was, therefore, no particular reason to collect extra samples for check assay to accompany this report.

Ultimately, techniques such as arithmetic histograms of the raw assay data will lead to composite sample statistics and, for instance, semivariogram analyses and block grade interpolations might be made. Once the extensive drilling campaigns are combined with former mine data using 3D computer modeling software, then such things as estimates of "ore resource block" grade can be made. For instance, mathematical manipulation such as "kriging" (often referred to as "BLUE," best, linear, unbiased estimator) might be used to determine weighted averages - the solution of a set of linear equations in which the "unknowns" are sample-weighing factors (that sum to one) and known coefficients are variances and covariances determined from the semivariogram model.

17. ADJACENT PROPERTIES

Goldwright has no interest or carried interest in any mining leases, patents or claims contiguous with the Chiniguchi River Property. No significant mineralization has been described on immediately adjacent properties. Similar mineralization in the Sudbury

District is described in Items 8.1, 8.2 and 8.3 herein.

18. MINERAL PROCESSING AND METALLURGICAL TESTING

This Item does not apply to the Chiniguchi River Property at this time.

19. MINERAL RESOURCE AND MINERAL RESERVE ESTIMATES

This Item does not apply to the Chiniguchi River Property at this time.

20. OTHER RELEVANT DATA AND INFORMATION

This Item does not apply to the Chiniguchi River Property at this time.

21. INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSIONS

21.1 Interpretation

Precious metal ores dominated by elements of the PGE group may occur in highly regular sheets in layered mafic-ultramafic magma chambers (e.g., the Merensky, and UG2 layers in the Bushveld Complex), or may occur as irregular forms exhibiting lithologic (compositional) control and/or by following structures (e.g., Hortonolite pipes in the Bushveld Complex, or vein complexes beside Ni-Cu-PGE ores in Sudbury). The Chiniguchi River Property is likely to have an irregular shape following structures.

As seen in outcrop, the Jackie Rastall Prospect contains Pd-dominated PGE mineralization associated with the contact zone of a large Nipissing gabbroic intrusion – part of a suite of lower Proterozoic Large Igneous Province ("LIP") intrusions cutting lower Proterozoic shelf sequences near the southern margin of the underlying Archean Superior Province. Many Ni-Cu-PGE showings occur in Nipissing sheets and the older Huronian gabbro complexes and substantial potential occurs at strong PGE prices.

21.2 Conclusions

The Jackie Rastall Prospect is one of the more significant exploration PGE discoveries outside the Sudbury Igneous Complex ("SIC") ores in the Sudbury District and seems to have had *a late magmatic hydrothermal origin*. The following tentative geological conclusions can be outlined:

a) The *contact breccia type of mineralization* probably has the most potential for tonnage and may be structurally controlled by unmapped footwall structures (small-scale faults and micro-faults associated with regional structures). The breccias are probably auto-metasomatic events in the cooling history of the Nipissing gabbro sheet (the Chiniguchi River intrusion).

b) There is no exact relationship between the amount of sulphide present and PGE grade within drilled intervals. Too high or too low sulphide content generally carries lower PGE grades – a common feature of similar gabbroic PGE ores.
c) Therefore, drilling programs that follow the footwall down using the traditional Sudbury-type *follow-the-massive-sulphide-exploration* approach are likely to be somewhat inappropriate for this mineralization. *Much of the massive sulphide on the Property is likely to be itself a set of hydrothermal gash vein fillings – events separated by some short interval of time from the PGE-precipitating pulse*.
d) Furthermore, a structural analytical approach may show that the long axis of mineralization is contrary to the current Nipissing gabbro sheet dip. For instance, in the North Range of the SIC, PGE-rich ores distal to the footwall are structurally controlled by impact-created pseudotachylyte bodies forming strain-contrast zones in the country rock, and post-impact vein sets that follow structurally controlled fracture families.
e) The down-the-hole IP surveys recently conducted by JVX (Webster, 2008) show promise in following the sulphidization envelopes in the intrusion and its immediate footwall. It is concluded that further surveys in a new drilling program using this geophysical technique would be appropriate.

22. RECOMMENDATIONS

22.1 Exploration strategy

In consideration of what was stated in Item 21.2 herein, the following exploration strategies should be undertaken:

a) Since the *contact breccia type of mineralization* probably has the most potential for tonnage on the Property, the contact should be structurally mapped as closely as possible, and an intensive program of reconnaissance rock-chip sampling should be carried out in both the basal Nipissing sheet and immediate underlying sediments to find anomalous PGE zones that cut across the contact.
b) If necessary, a program of selected outcrop cleaning and channel sampling would follow and/or be a part of this rock-chip program.
c) A further examination of outcrops with an emphasis being placed on structure should be undertaken to determine (if possible) the true long axis of PGE-rich mineralization. In particular, both brittle fracture sets and shear sets should be mapped to establish the stress field at the time of PGE precipitation. Long-lived faults that form the understructure of the Cobalt Embayment may be associated with mineralization control and especially during the cooling of the Nipissing intrusive sheet. Both hydrothermal massive sulphide (pyrrhotite-chalcopyrite-pentlandite) veins and PGE-rich late magmatic hydrothermal mineralization may be located in structurally controlled zones unrelated to the present dip of intrusive sheets – the present dip was formed by both the Blezardian and Penokean folding events and is a post-mineralization feature.
d) Further drilling is recommended to define the known PGE-rich zones and to extend these zones based on a combination of current assay data, structural

mapping and geophysics (magnetics and IP). Down-the-hole IP is a recommended technique to aid in drill hole location.

22.2 Budget Estimates

Phase 1

1. Extensions of current grid, and former grid recovery	$ 25,000.00
2. Prospecting and examination of Nipissing sheet contact zone	$ 30,000.00
3. Structure mapping, chip sampling, assays	$ 35,000.00
4. Outcrop cleaning, channel sampling, assays	$ 45,000.00
5. Magnetometer and electromagnetic surveys on completed grid	$ 35,000.00
6. Assessment reports and logistical costs	$ 20,000.00
7. Logging, sampling and assay of 2007 drill core	$ 30,000.00
8. Resurvey of all diamond drill collars in UTM coordinates	$ 3,000.00
9. Interpretation of drill hole data in a 3D environment in association with down-the-hole IP results	$ 20,000.00
Plus contingency @ ~15%	$ 37,000.00
Total Phase 1	$ 280,000.00

Phase 2

10. Interpretation reports and drill hole recommendations	$ 10,000.00
11. Drilling with NQ-sized core @ ~ $100 per meter for 1,500 meters	$ 150,000.00*
12. Assessment reports and logistical costs	$ 20,000.00
13. Assays, duplicate assays and subsequent research	$ 20,000.00
Plus contingency @ ~15%	$ 30,000.00
Total Phase 2	$ 230,000.00

Note: Due to the uncertain and increasing costs of diesel fuel, and fuel surcharges now being charged necessarily by contractors the contingency has been increased from the usual 10% to 15%.

* The current recession in the general economy (and the mining economy in particular) has made diamond drills readily available at short notice.

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24. DATE AND SIGNATURE PAGE

I, Hadyn R. Butler, B.Sc. Hons, P.Geo, Consultant Geologist with residence and business address at 647 Silver Lake Road, Sudbury, Ontario, P3G 1J9, do hereby certify that:

1. I was first employed as a geologist in 1966 by a wholly-owned subsidiary of the then International Nickel Company of Canada, and was employed as a geologist throughout Australia, Papua New Guinea and Indonesia.
2. I received a final degree in geology in 1974 (Batchelor of Science, with First Class Honours and University Medal) at the University of New England, Armidale, New South Wales, Australia, and was subsequently employed as a geologist in Brazil and Canada, as well as being a geological consultant to various companies.
3. I am a Professional Geoscientist - a Practicing Member of the Association of Professional Geoscientists of Ontario (APGO No. 350), and my professional practice and employment is recorded on file with that organization.
4. My first field experience with PGE-rich ores was in 1980 in Sudbury, Ontario.
5. I have read the definition of “qualified person” set out in National Instrument 43-101 (“NI 43-101”) and certify that by reason of my education, affiliation with a professional association (as defined by NI 43-101) and past relevant work experience, I fulfill the requirements to be a “qualified person” for the purposes of NI 43-101.
6. I am responsible for the preparation of all sections (Items 1 through 26) of the technical report entitled, “Technical (Geological) Report on the Chiniguchi River Property,” dated and amended on March 25, 2009 (the “Technical Report”). Unless otherwise indicated, I have prepared the illustrations for this report. As of the date of the certificate, I certify, that to the best of my knowledge, information and belief, the Technical Report contains all scientific and technical data required to be disclosed to make the report not misleading.
7. I have had no prior involvement with the property that is the subject of the Technical Report, and most recently visited the land package on October 28, 2007.
8. I am not aware of any material fact or material change with respect to the subject matter of the Technical Report that is not reflected in the Technical Report, the omission to disclose which makes the Technical Report misleading.
9. I am independent of the issuer (Goldwright Explorations Inc.) applying tests in section 1.4 of National Instrument 43-101, and there were no circumstances that were or could be seen to interfere with my judgment in preparing the Technical Report.
10. I have read National Instrument 43-101 and form 43-101F1, and the Technical Report has been prepared in compliance with that instrument and that form.

Dated in Sudbury, Ontario, this 25th Day of March, 2009

Signed: "Hadyn R. Butler"

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Hadyn R. Butler, B.Sc. Hons, P. Geo (APGO No. 350)

25. ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS FOR TECHNICAL REPORTS ON DEVELOPMENT PROPERTIES AND PRODUCTION PROPERTIES

This Item does not apply to the Chiniguchi River Property at this time.

26. ILLUSTRATIONS

Figure 1 – **A.** Rusted sulphides at Trench 1. **B.** Fracture-controlled pseudo-layering of sulphide in gabbro (Claim 1220221). **C.** Road access on Property (on Claim 1198460).

Figure 2 – **A.** Sheared contact between Nipissing gabbro and Gowganda sediments near Trench 4. **B.** Detail of rusted sulphide specks in massive Nipissing gabbro. **C.** Wider photographic shot of rusted sulphide in massive Nipissing Gabbro (Claim 1220221).

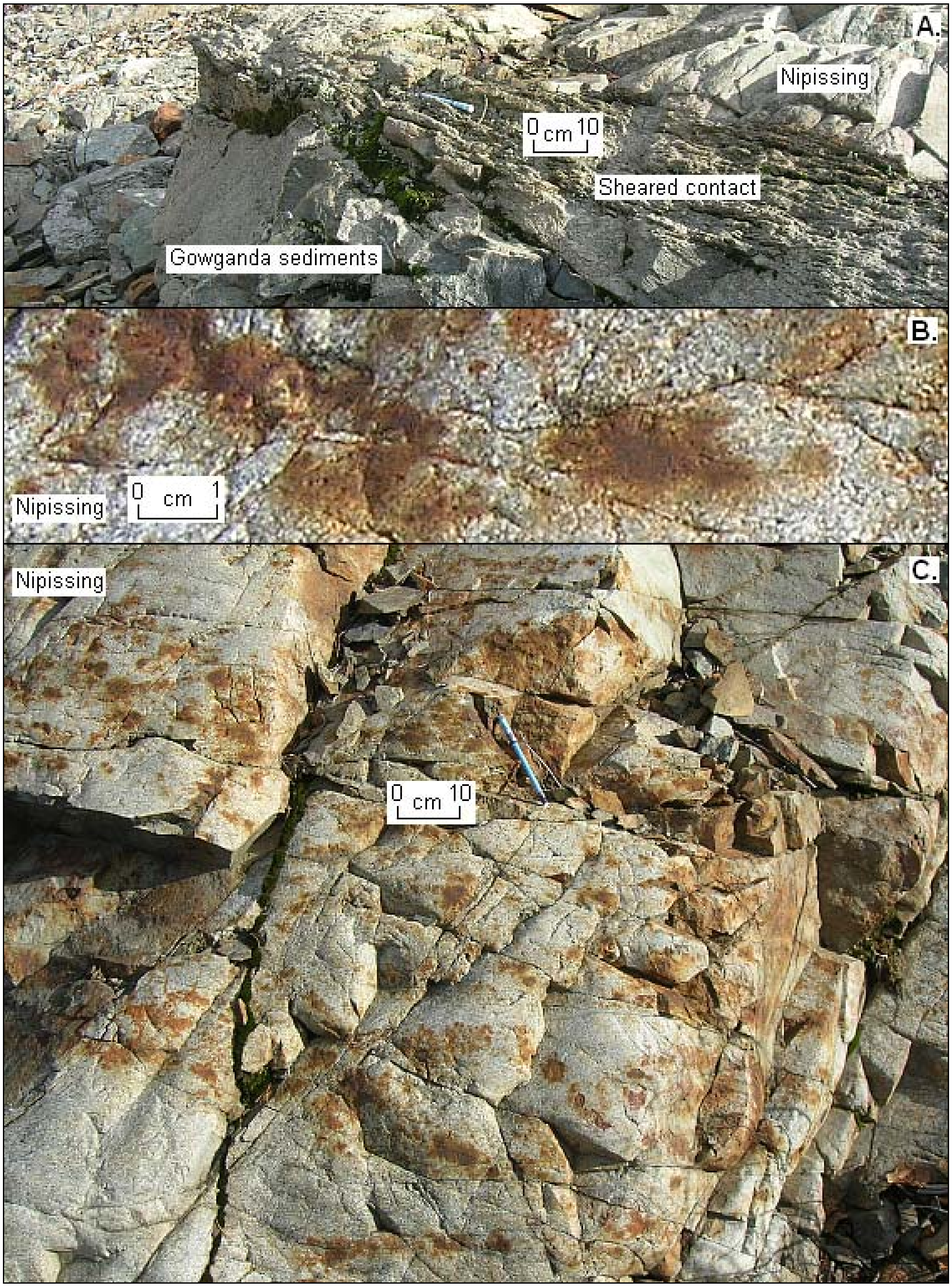

Figure 3 – **A.** Core storage facility near Hagar, Ontario. **B.** Rusted sulphide patch in Nipissing gabbro near Trench 4 just above contact with sediments. The photographs in Figures 1, 2 and 3 were taken by the author and Mary Lou Fabbro on October 28, 2007.

Figure 4 – Mining claim disposition as marked on the MNDM website on September 25, 2007. Data then @ http://www.mndm.gov.on.ca/mndm/mines/lands/claimap3/.

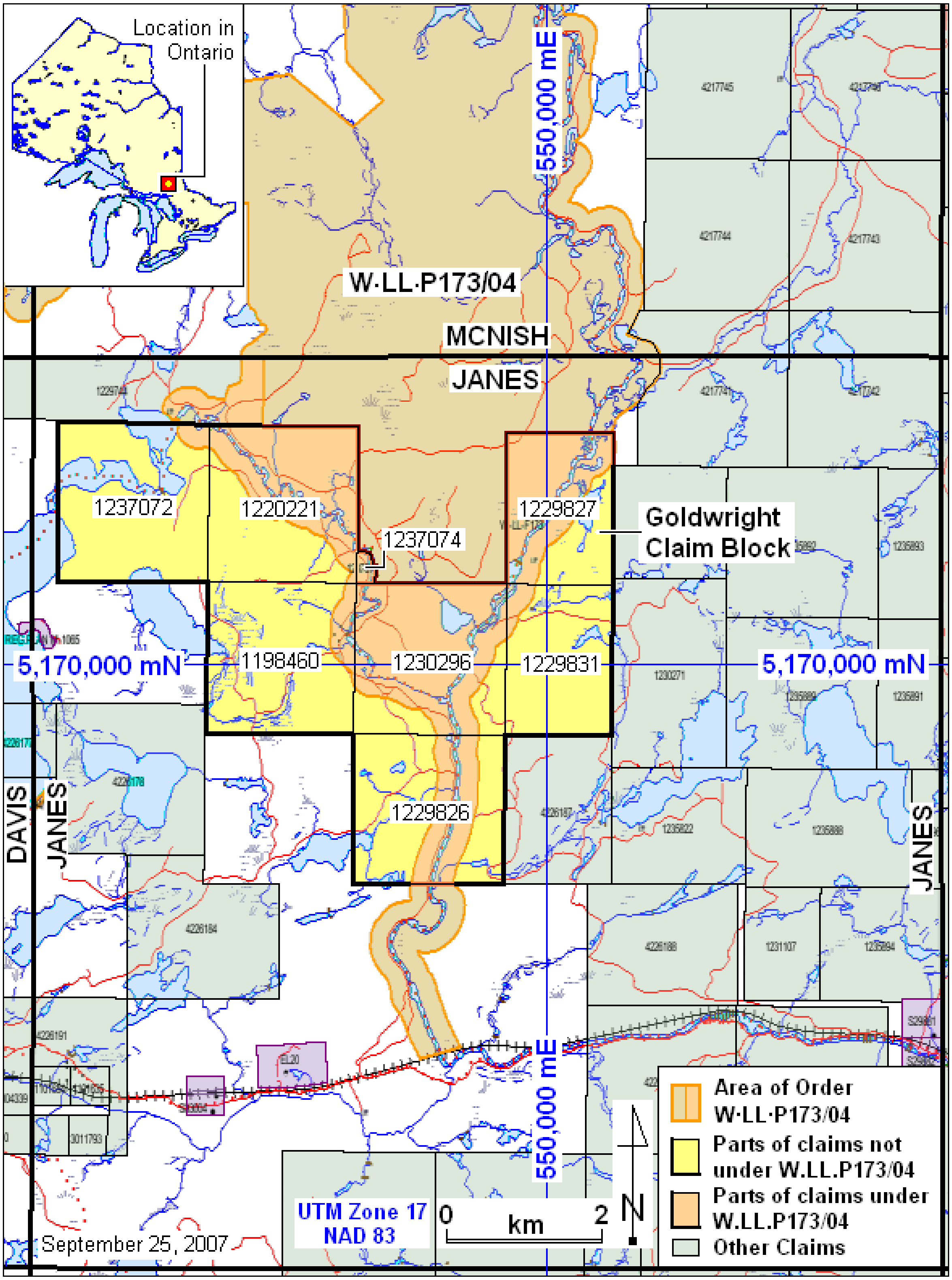

Figure 5 - Mining claim disposition as marked on the MNDM website on October 06, 2008. Data then @ http://www.claimaps.mndm.gov.on.ca/website/claimapsiii/viewer.htm. Observe the new boundary for Order W.LL.P173/04, and that there are more mining claims staked in the area.

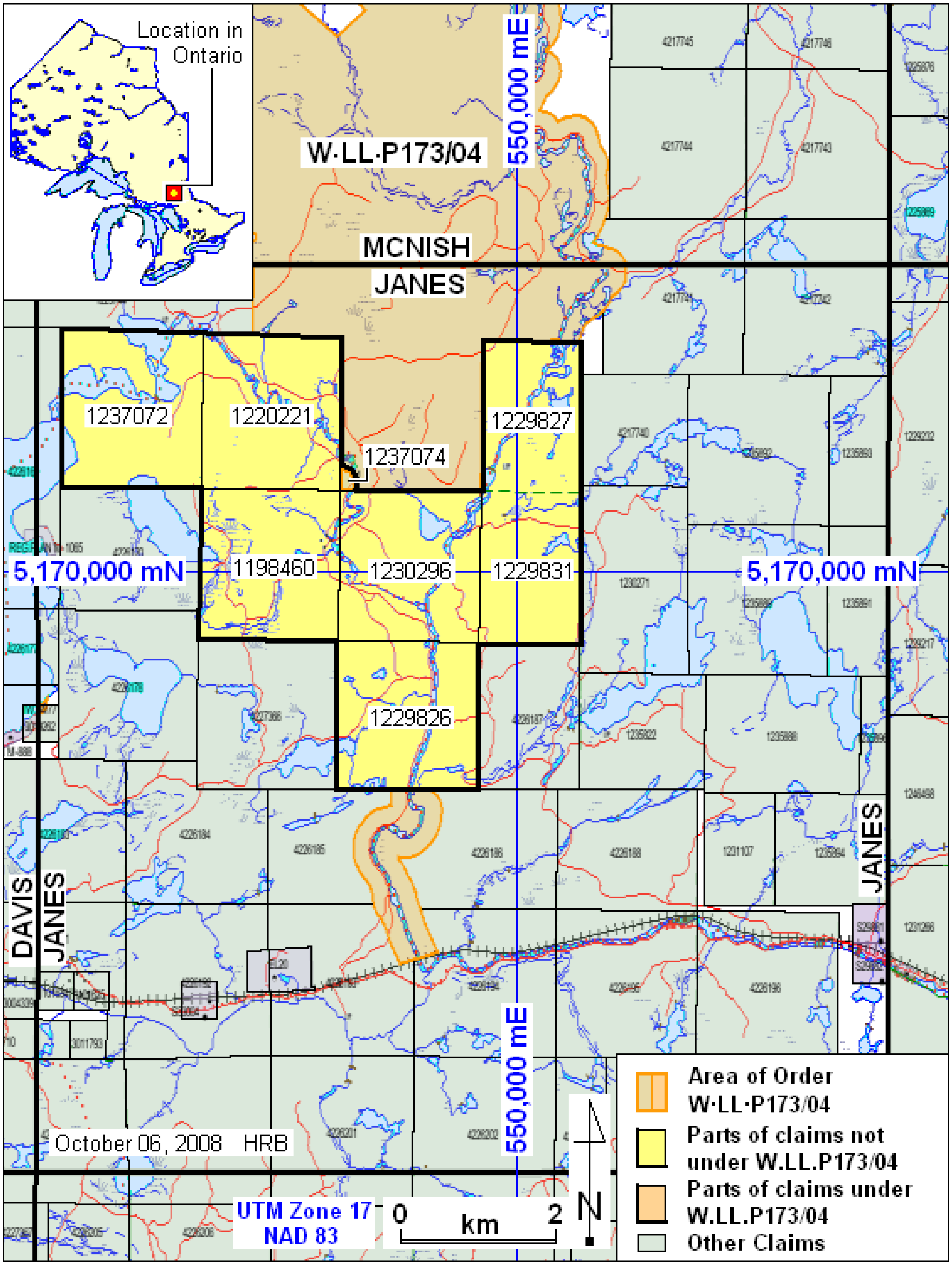

Figure 6 - Mining claim disposition as marked on the MNDM website on March 24, 2009. Data @ http://www.claimaps.mndm.gov.on.ca/website/claimapsiii/viewer.htm. Observe that Goldwright Mining Claims are free and clear of Order No. W-LL-P173/04. Claim 1237074 is also a mining claim with free title since it was staked prior to the Order dated June 11, 2004. Observe also that land to the north and south of the Goldwright claim block has now been designated parkland.

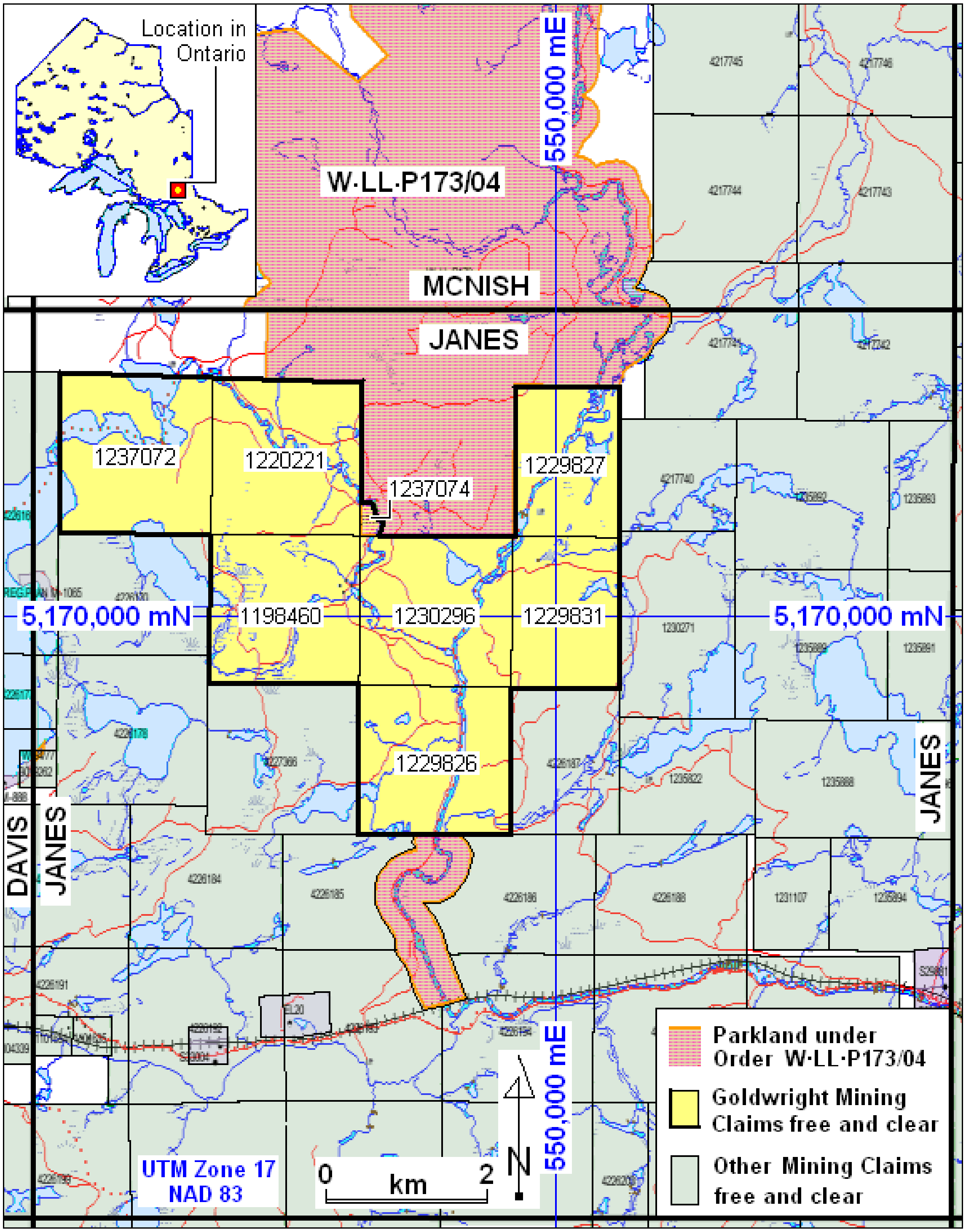

Figure 7 – Satellite mosaic showing claim block access from the south and location of mineralization on and beside the Chiniguchi River Property.

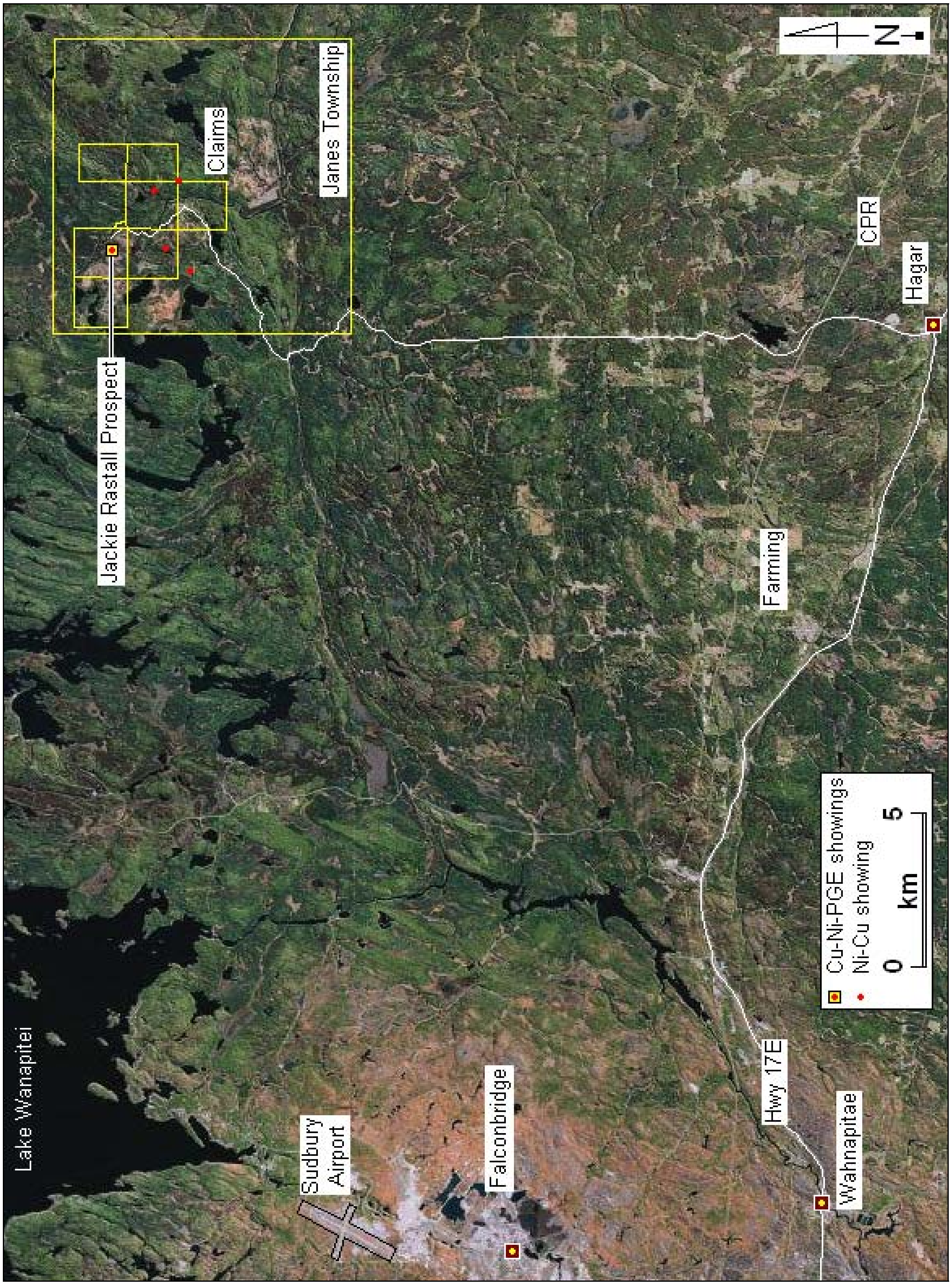

Figure 8 – Sketch of Chiniguchi River Property geology. Nipissing intrusive sheets cut Huronian units (Lorraine and Gowganda formations). Similar geology also occurs under the area covered by Order W.L.P173/04 but is not available for exploration or examination.

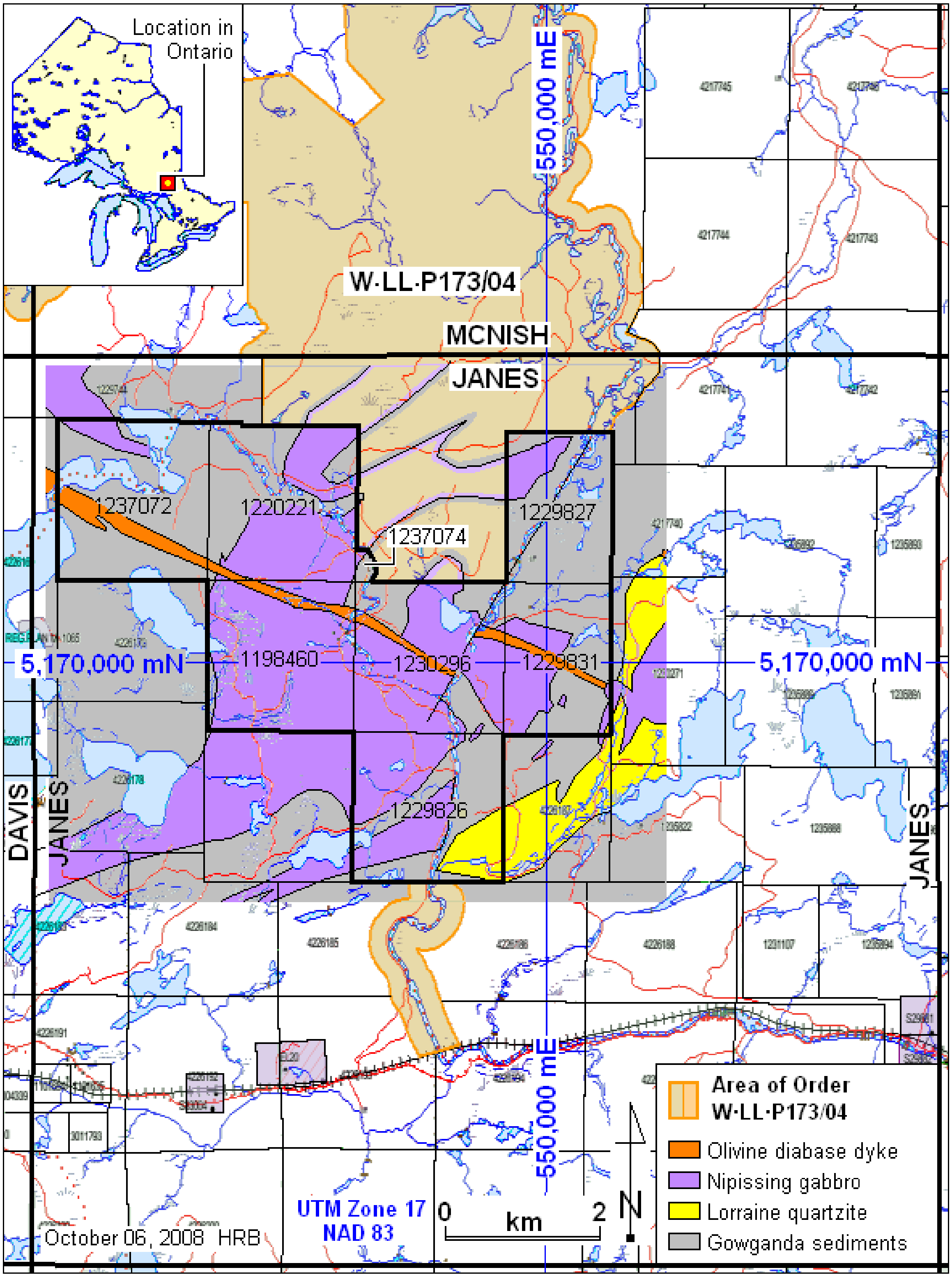

Figure 9 – Channel and grab sample results, 1998 Goldwright JV surface program (metric grid).

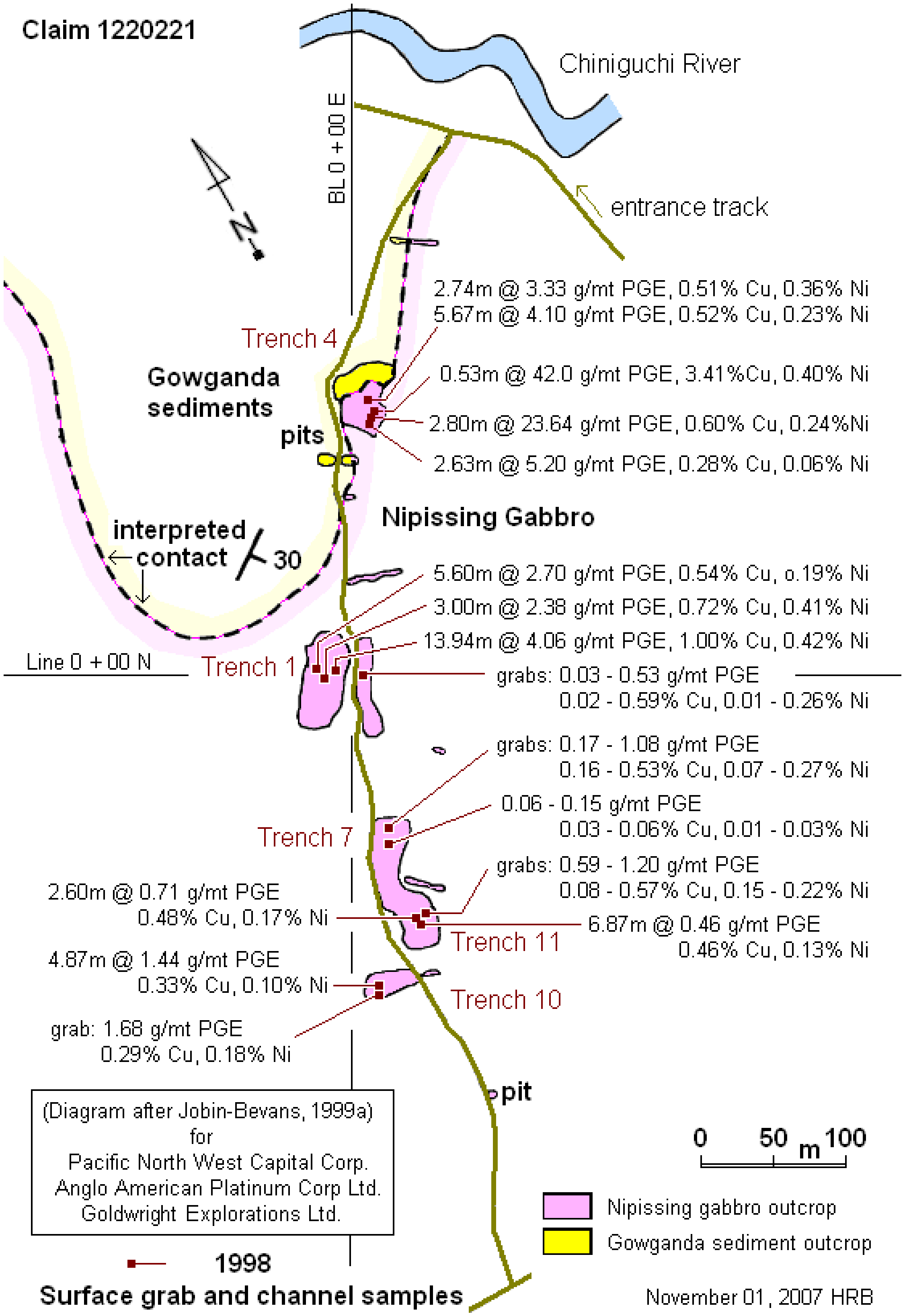

Figure 10 – Induced Polarization survey Goldwright JV, contoured raw chargeability data filtered and plotted using "Fraser filters." The contour maps outline a high (>10 mV/V) chargeability anomaly extending from 210 mN to 160 mS, and 140 mW to 160 mE.

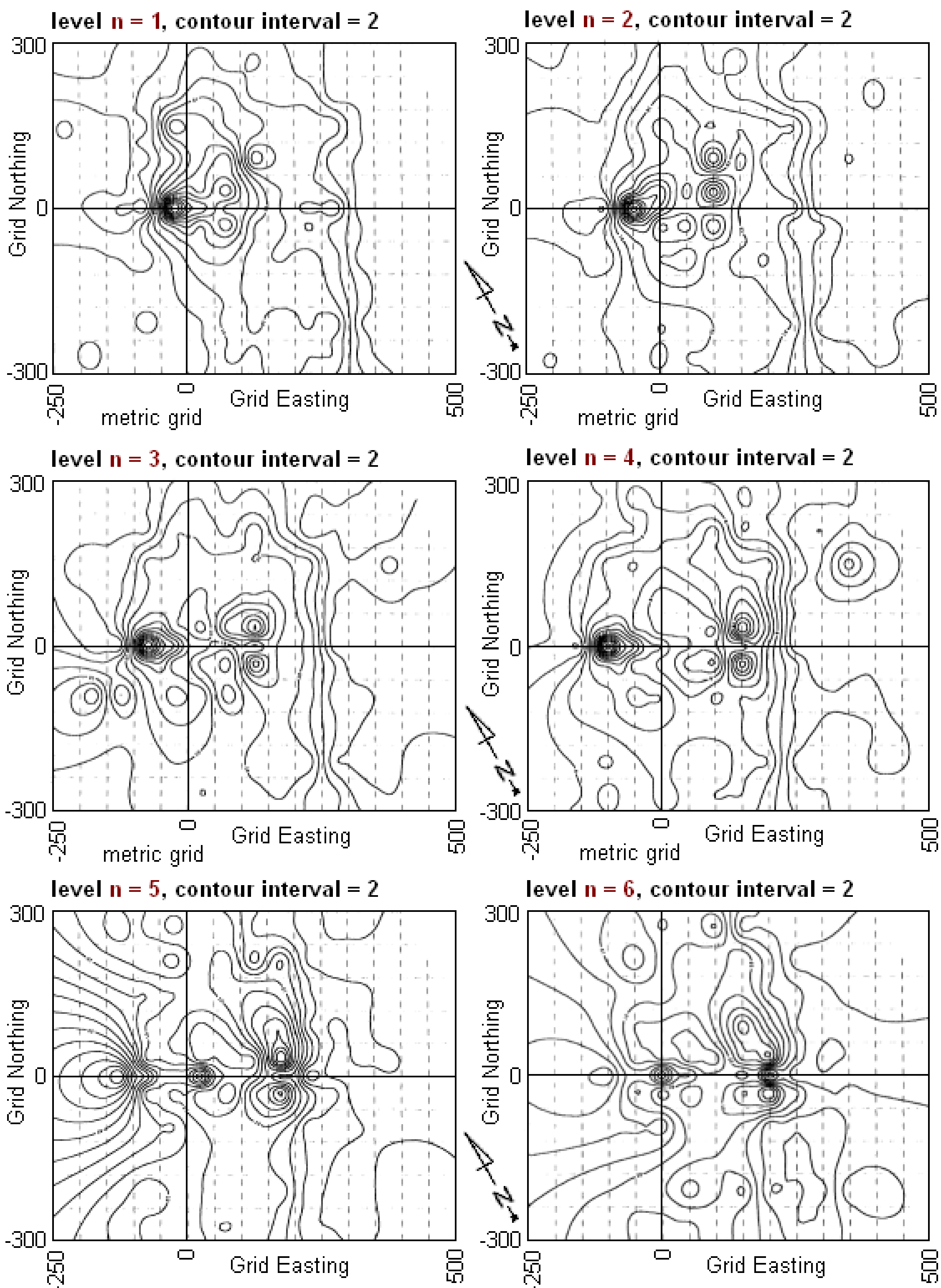

Figure 11 - Three dimensional plots of down-the-hole IP interpretations by JVX Geophysical Surveys and Consulting (Webster, 2008). Interpreted conductive lines among the holes surveyed are shown as thick black lines on the illustrations. The colored "blobs" are interpreted conductivity iso-surfaces.

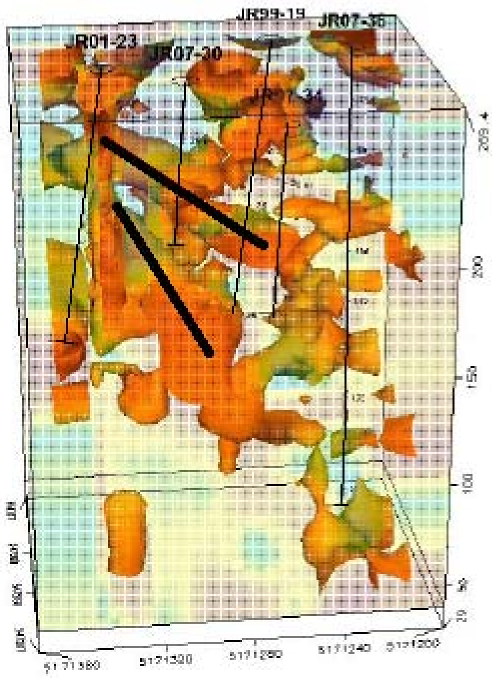

Figure 3.2.1.1

Conductivity iso-surface showing conductive features between holes JR01-23 and JR07-30.

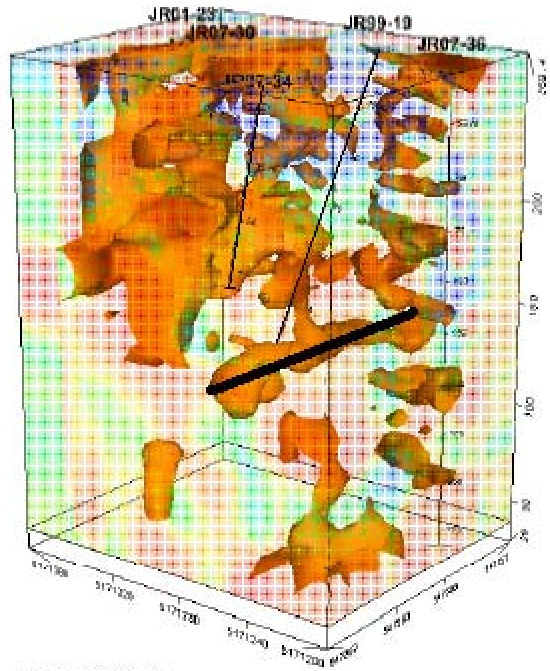

Figure 3.2.1.2

Conductivity iso-surface showing conductive feature located south of hole JR99-19.

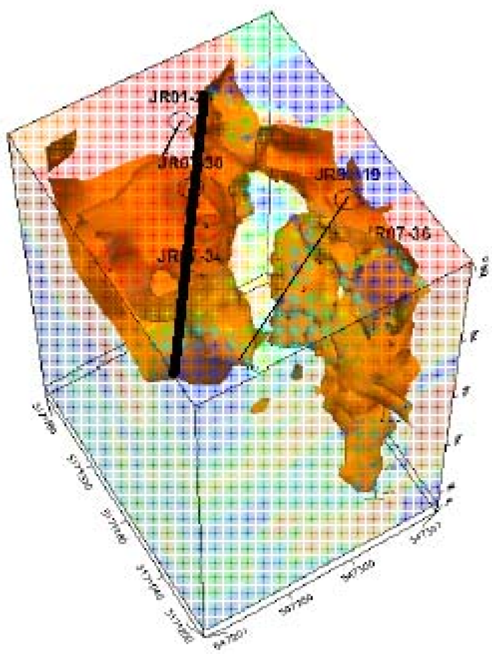

Figure 3.2.2.1

Chargeability iso-surface showing northeast-southwest chargeable feature.

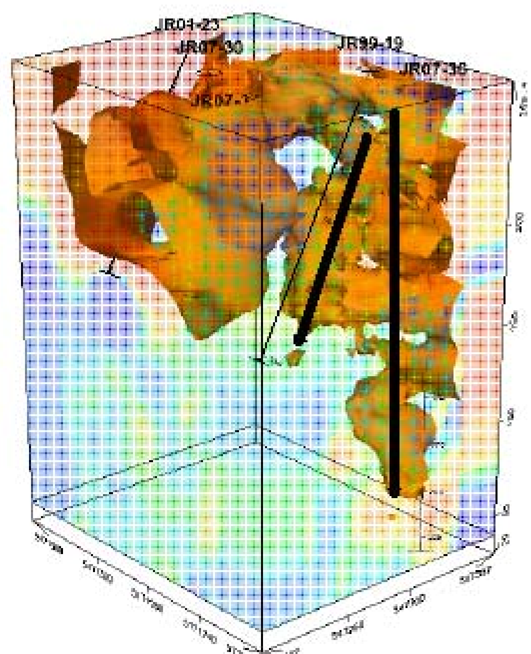

Figure 3.2.2.2

Chargeability iso-surface showing chargeable feature north of JR07-36 and northeast of JR99-19.

Figure 12 - Pre-Goldwright Kennco drill holes plotted on Goldwright metric grid, after Jobin-Bevans (1999a). Outcrops shown in pale green, position of numbered trenches shown in red.

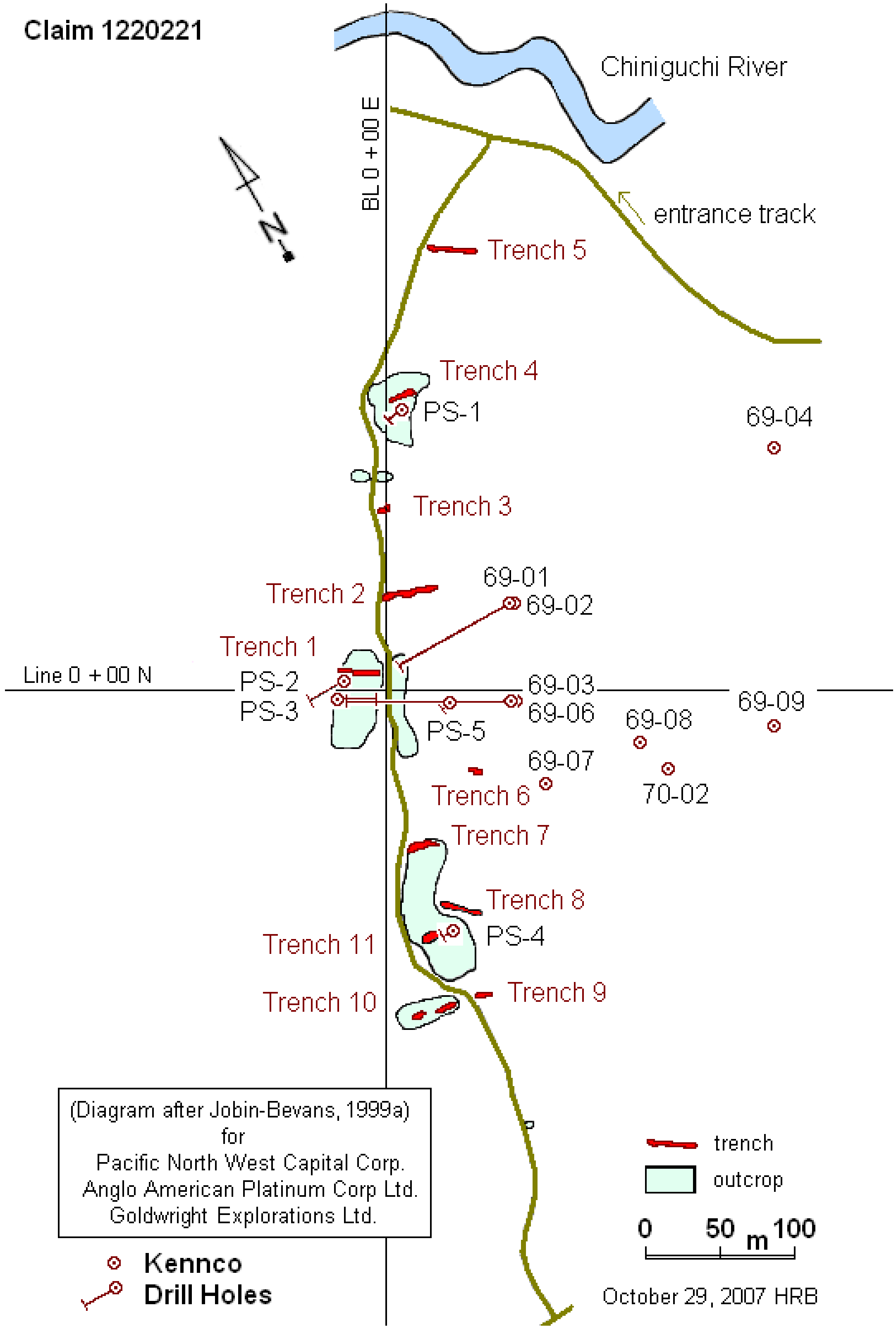

Figure 13 – Location of Goldwright JV 1999 drill holes; outcrops and trenches in pale green.

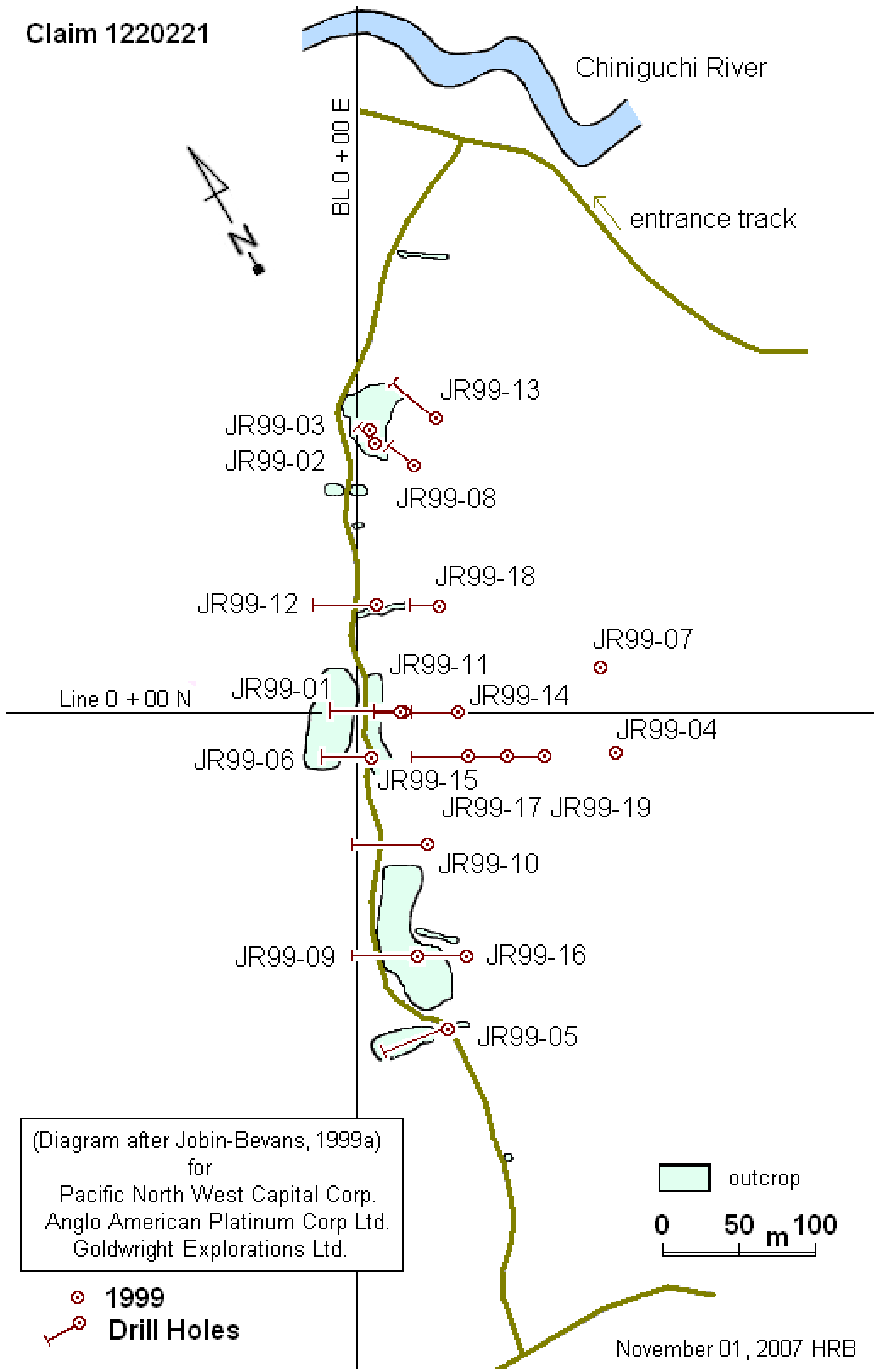

Figure 14 – Location of Goldwright JV 2001 and 2007 diamond drill holes. The 2007 drill holes have not been geologically logged, sampled or assayed.