# TECHNICAL REVIEW
# OF THE
# SIDACE LAKE GOLD PROPERTY,
# INCLUDING MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATES
# FOR THE MAIN DISCOVERY
# AND UPPER DUCK ZONES,
# RED LAKE MINING DIVISION,
# NORTHWESTERN ONTARIO
# FOR
# PLANET EXPLORATION INC.


prepared by:

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April 14, 2009
Toronto, Canada

Watts, Griffis and McOuat
Since 1962
CONSULTING GEOLOGISTS AND ENGINEERS

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# 1. SUMMARY

This report has been prepared for Planet Exploration Inc. ("**Planet**") to disclose the findings of its initial mineral resource estimation for the Main Discovery and Upper Duck Zones and a technical review of its Sidace Lake Gold Property (the "Property"). Various sources of information and data contained in this report were consulted. The sources included company reports and independent sources of data such as government reports and other publications.

On October 28 to 30, 2008, Watts, Griffis and McOuat Limited ("**WGM**") personnel, D. Power-Fardy and K. Breede, conducted a site visit to the Property accompanied by A. Mann, Vice-President of Explorations. Prior to the site visit, D. Power-Fardy was able to visit Accurassay Laboratories in Thunder Bay, the geochemical / assay facilities used by Planet and later by the Goldcorp–Planet JV. While in Thunder Bay, Mr. Power-Fardy also was able to meet with G. Clark of Clark Exploration Consulting to discuss the early stages of the project. Clark Exploration Consulting (formerly Clark-Eveleigh Consulting) was the operational manager during the early stages of the project for Corsair Exploration and Planet.

Planet is a publicly-traded Canadian junior mineral exploration company with its head office in Calgary, Alberta. It is listed on the TSX Venture Exchange under the symbol "PXI". The Sidace Lake gold property is the current focus of the company's attention. Subject to a 1% Net Smelter Royalty ("NSR"), the Planet/Goldcorp joint venture owns 100% of the Sidace Lake Property. On May 10, 2006 Goldcorp, the operator of the property, exercised its option to increase its ownership in the Sidace Lake property to 60% (up from 50%). Goldcorp's interest in the joint venture is split between Goldcorp Incorporated (43%) and Goldcorp Canada Limited (17%).

The Property is located in the Red Lake Mining Division, north western Ontario. It is within NTS map sheet 52N/5 at 093º 33' West Longitude and 51º 16' North Longitude. It comprises 63 unpatented, contiguous mining claims consisting of 768 claim units, covering approximately 12,224 hectares in the Red Lake Mining Division, northwestern Ontario. To the best of the authors' knowledge and ability to determine, there are no environmental liabilities or public liabilities associated with any of the claims making up the Property.

The Municipality of Red Lake is the most northwesterly municipality in Ontario. With a population approaching 5,000, it is a full-serviced northern community that is made up of six distinct communities: Red Lake, Balmertown, Cochenour, Madsen, McKenzie Island and Starratt-Olsen. The town acts as a cargo, passenger and tourism hub for northwestern Ontario. Red Lake services over twenty northern fly-in communities. Today, the airport is a "mini-hub" facilitating travel to and from all northern communities in northwestern Ontario.

The physiography of the project area is characterized by flat to gently undulating terrain. Relief is generally low. The topography is characteristic of the southern part of the Canadian Shield with low rolling glacial hills and intervening lowlands with lakes and muskeg. The Property is mature boreal forest consisting of mostly black spruce.

The Property is covered by unconsolidated glacial till and glacio-fluvial and glacio-lacustrine sediments. There is limited outcrop exposure as a result of the extensive glacial overburden, which can reach depths of more than 100 m. The major glacial and topographic feature of the area is the northwest-trending Lac Suel / Trout Lake Moraine, a 40 m high ridge consisting of sand, gravel and boulders.

The first gold discovery in the Red Lake area was in 1897, the same year as the Mikado Mine in the Lake of the Woods area and the Klondike discovery in Yukon Territory. The Red Lake District now has surpassed the Klondike, as well as most other gold camps in North America, in gold production. The Red Lake mining camp has produced more than 622,080 kg (20 million troy ounces) of gold since 1934 from 13 mines. Gold production has been continuous since 1930 when the Howey Gold Mine entered production. The two major producers, the Campbell and Dickenson Mines, have produced at least 435,456 kg (14 million troy ounces) of gold since starting production in 1948. Current gold production from these two mines is approximately 24,000 kg (700,000 oz) per year.

There are no records of early prospecting within the claim area for the 1930-40s Red Lake gold rush. The earliest reported work in the area was in 1965, when Cochenour-Willans Gold Mines and Selco conducted an airborne geophysical survey over the eastern portion of the Red Lake Belt. In the late 1970s, Placer Dome Exploration (Canada) carried out a base metal exploration program. The program included an airborne geophysical (magnetics and EM) survey, with follow-up ground geophysical surveys and diamond drilling.

Corsair Exploration Inc acquired the Property in 1996. Initial work included prospecting and sampling programs carried out by Clarke-Eveleigh Consulting of Thunder Bay. The initial sampling program included both overburden and bedrock sampling. A ground geophysical survey was conducted, followed by a reverse circulation ("RC") drill program consisting of 27 drillholes totalling 662 m.

In 1998, the Property was optioned by Planet. Initial work included 52.4 line-kilometres of ground geophysical (magnetics) survey and a follow-up drill program. Since this initial program to date, Planet and JV partners have completed some 230 diamond drillholes totalling in excess of 80,000 m. Details of this work can be found in Section 10 Exploration, and Section 11 Drilling.

The Red Lake Greenstone Belt ("**RLGB**") consists of Archean supracrustal rocks within the Uchi Subprovince of the Superior Structural Province. The Uchi Subprovince is a narrow (80 km), elongate, east-west trending volcano-sedimentary belt that is exposed for 600 km from Lake Winnipeg in the west to the Hudson Platform in the east. Its western and eastern extensions are overlain by unmetamorphosed Phanerozoic rocks.

The supracrustal rocks include lower tholeiite-komatiite (oceanic basalts) and upper calc-alkalic volcanic sequences (minor felsic and pyroclastics) separated by variable accumulations of mainly clastic metasediments (greywackes, argillites and cherts / iron formations). The belt is intruded by ultramafic to granitic bodies ranging in size from narrow dikes to multiphase batholiths. The supracrustal greenstones are intruded by late tectonic composite batholith complexes which give rise to the irregular shape of the RLGB.

Most of the productive areas of the Red Lake gold camp are underlain by tholeiitic to komatiitic mafic and ultramafic volcanics and that past and present production zones occur within highly altered metavolcanics at or near the stratigraphic top of the Balmer sequence.

The Property, located at the east end of the RLGB, is situated between the Trout Lake Batholith to the east-southeast and the Little Vermilion Batholith to the northwest. It has a minimum width of 1.5 km at the northeast end, in the Sidace Lake area and reaches over 6 km in width in the Anderson Lake area. The Black Bear Stock is located in the southwest part of the Property and splits the belt into two segments. These segments merge again near the north boundary of Shaver Township.

The Property is underlain by a northeast-trending belt of mafic to felsic metavolcanics and intercalated psammitic and pelitic sediments which have been intruded, deformed and metamorphosed by granitic batholiths and related feldspar and quartz-feldspar porphyry dykes and/or irregular intrusives. Owing to depth of overburden and paucity of outcrop, Property geology is inferred from magnetic data together with information obtained from core and overburden drilling. Within the Property, the dominant rock types are primarily tholeiitic to komatiitic rocks. These volcanic rocks are interpreted to represent the extension of the tholeiitic-komatiitic sequence which hosts the majority (approximately 90%) of the gold deposits within the RLGB.

Gold occurs in a free state or with pyrite, pyrrhotite and arsenopyrite and in lesser amounts with magnetite, chalcopyrite, sphalerite, galena and sulpharsenides in quartz-ankerite and/or 'cherty' quartz veins, stockworks, lenses, stringers and silicified zones. The gold mineralization has a strong correlation to three geological components: 1) zones of alteration and deformation; 2) tholeiitic-komatitic (ultramafic) sequence; and 3) metamorphic grade.

The gold deposits in the Red Lake mining camp have been classified into 3 main categories: 1) mafic-hosted (Campbell and Dickenson deposits); 2) felsic intrusive-hosted (Cochenour and Mackenzie deposits); and 3) the "stratabound" (Madsen and Starrat-Olsen deposits). However data on the Madsen deposit indicate that the gold mineralization occurs within highly strained, foliated and silicified shear zones developed along the mafic / felsic volcanic transitional boundary (Dadson, 1999).

There are four styles of gold mineralization noted on the Property, as follows:

1) Quartz veining associated with an intense potassic alteration zone. Gold is associated with minor pyrite, pyrrhotite, arsenopyrite, stibnite, molybdenum and rarely realgar and orpiment. This mineral assemblage occurs within a quartz-sericite schist and the footwall microcline alteration unit, both being host to the quartz veining, e.g. the Main Discovery Zone;
2) Silicification associated with arsenopyrite within grunerite-magnetite Iron Formation e.g. the Upper Duck Zone;
3) Arsenopyrite, pyrite, pyrrhotite associated with quartz-diopside-veining and observed in all of the major lithologies on the Property, excepting the granites, e.g. the Skarn Zone; and

4) Shearing of ultramafic lithologies, particularly along the contacts with other supracrustals (Pryslak and Chantigny, 2008).

The Main Discovery Zone ("MDZ") is in a tight, 'Z' fold, within a quartz-sericite schist. The quartz-sericite schist unit is capped by a thick horizon of massive quartz that is interpreted to be a meta-chert. Gold is associated with a network of deformed quartz veinlets. The veinlets usually range between 1 – 20 mm in thickness and often carry sulphides, including realgar and orpiment.

The Upper Duck Zone ("UDZ") is hosted in an iron formation within garnetiferous mafic volcanics. The iron formation consists of magnetite, tremolite-actinolite (possibly grunerite). Gold values are associated with silicified sections containing arsenopyrite, pyrrhotite and pyrite. Gold values are not always confined to the ironstone horizon.

WGM has prepared Mineral Resource estimates for the MDZ and UDZ. While there are other zones of interest on the Property, these are the only two for which sufficient data allows for the estimation of a Mineral Resource. The estimates were prepared from two separate block models, each using a 1.5 g Au/t cut-off grade and a 35 g Au/t high grade cap, based on a gold price of US$800/oz and a US$:C$ exchange rate of 1:1.2.

**Sidace Lake Mineral Resources**
**(using 1.5 g Au/t cut-off, and 35 g Au/t top-cap)**

| Zone | Tonnes* | S.G. | g Au/t | Total oz Au* |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **MDZ** | | | | |
| Indicated Resources | 1,119,500 | 2.75 | 3.00 | 107,900 |
| Inferred Resources | 1,677,200 | 2.75 | 3.01 | 162,500 |
| **UDZ** | | | | |
| Indicated Resources | 247,600 | 2.75 | 4.19 | 33,300 |
| Inferred Resources | 425,800 | 2.75 | 4.11 | 56,300 |
| **Total Indicated Resources** | **1,367,200** | **2.75** | **3.21** | **141,300** |
| **Total Inferred Resources** | **2,103,100** | **2.75** | **3.24** | **218,800** |

* All tonnage and total oz Au figures rounded to nearest hundred. Totals may not add up due to rounding.

The Indicated Resources, in both deposits, total 1.37 million tonnes grading 3.21 g Au/t, and Inferred Mineral Resources total 2.10 million tonnes grading 3.24 g Au/t. The Mineral Resource estimate is based on the assumption that both deposits would be mined as 'satellite' deposits to existing mining operations in the Red Lake district (i.e. joint venture), thus significantly reducing capital and operating costs.

According to the company, the proposed 2009 exploration program will consist of that work which was scheduled to be completed in 2008 but was not completed. The company has stated that the 2008 drilling results need to be assessed prior to planning the 2009 program. Approximately 7,500 m of drilling was scheduled for completion in 2008 but was not completed. Based on an "all inclusive" drilling cost of $200/m, this would translate into a budget of $1.5 million dollars.

WGM recommends that further drilling on the MDZ focus on extending Zone 1 to the southwest, and Zone 3 to the southeast, both near surface. Additional drilling perpendicular to strike should validate the geological interpretation of deeper extensions of the orebody. On the UDZ, WGM recommends that further drilling focus on filling in gaps to the northeast near surface. The increased drill density in these areas will help to validate the 3-D model of the orebody, and potentially could expand the resource in these areas. Additional drilling down dip also is recommended to potentially extend the orebody eastwardly along strike.

# 2. INTRODUCTION AND TERMS OF REFERENCE

## 2.1 INTRODUCTION

Planet Exploration Inc. ("**Planet**") is a publicly-traded Canadian junior mineral exploration company with its head office in Calgary, Alberta. It is listed on the TSX Venture Exchange under the symbol "PXI". The Sidace Lake gold property is the current focus of the company's attention.

This report has been prepared for Planet to disclose of the findings of its initial mineral resource estimation for the Main Discovery Zone ("MDZ") and Upper Duck Zone ("UDZ") and a technical review of its Sidace Lake gold property (the "Property").

The data supporting the statements made in this report have been verified for accuracy and completeness by the authors. No meaningful errors or omissions were noted. Various sources of information and data contained in this report were consulted. The sources included company reports and independent sources of data such as government reports and other publications. A list of the various sources is given in the References.

## 2.2 TERMS OF REFERENCE

This report has been completed in respect to an engagement executed between Planet and Watts, Griffis and McOuat Limited ("**WGM**") dated July 8, 2008. WGM's scope of work entailed making a site visit, reviewing the available information related to the Planet properties, database compilation and verification, statistical analysis and assay compositing, development of 3-D wire-frame model and the generation of a block model for Mineral Resource estimates and summarizing its findings and recommendations in a report prepared in compliance with Ontario Securities Commission rule National Instrument 43-101 and the Council of the Canadian Institute of Mining and Petroleum definitions ("**CIM**") standards.

## 2.3 SOURCES OF INFORMATION

In conducting this study, WGM relied on unpublished internal reports and other information supplied by Planet, geological publications of the government of Ontario and publicly available assessment reports.

On October 28th to 30th, 2008, WGM personnel, D. Power-Fardy and K. Breede, conducted a site visit to the Property accompanied by A. Mann, Vice President of Exploration. Prior to the site visit, Mr. Power-Fardy was able to visit Accurassay Laboratories in Thunder Bay, the geochemical / assay facilities used by the Planet/Goldcorp JV. The laboratory visit included a tour of the facilities and discussions with the geochemist and technical staff regarding QA/QC procedures and protocols. While in Thunder Bay, Mr. Power-Fardy also was able to meet with G. Clark of Clark Exploration Consulting to discuss the early stages of the project. Clark Exploration Consulting (formerly Clark-Eveleigh Consulting) was the operational manager during the early stages of the project for Corsair Exploration and Planet. They continued as operations manager for the various exploration programs until early April 2004 when Goldcorp became the project manager.

During the on-site visit, the core logging, splitting and storage areas were visited. Archived drill core was reviewed and 13 independent drill core samples were collected for analysis. The collar locations of several drillholes were surveyed using a GPS unit. Several outcrop areas were visited, as were areas of the Property which may hold exploration potential or be affected by eventual development of the Property.

WGM received the full co-operation and assistance of Planet personnel during the site visit and in the preparation of this report. Subsequent to the site visit, WGM personnel met with, held telephone discussions with and exchanged e-mails with Planet technical personnel and management, regarding work on the Property and the contents of the WGM report.

A list of the material reviewed is provided in the "References" section at the end of this report.

## 2.4 UNITS AND CURRENCY

Throughout this report, measurements are in metric units, unless the historic context dictates the use of Imperial units is appropriate.  Tonnages are shown as tonnes ("t", being 1,000 kg), linear measurements as metres ("m"), or kilometres ("km") and precious metal values as grams per tonne ("g Au/t") or troy ounces per ton ("oz Au/T" or "opt").  Grams are converted to ounces based on 31.104 g = 1 troy ounce and 34.29 g/t = 1 oz/T.

Currency amounts are generally quoted in Canadian dollars.

## 2.5 DISCLAIMERS

This report or portions of this report are not to be reproduced or used for any purpose other than to fulfil Planet's obligations pursuant to Canadian provincial securities legislation, including disclosure on SEDAR, and if Planet chooses to do so, to support a public financing, without WGM's prior written permission in each specific instance.  WGM does not assume any responsibility or liability for losses occasioned by any party as a result of the circulation, publication or reproduction or use of this report contrary to the provisions of this paragraph.

The authors are not aware of any material fact or material change with respect to the subject matter of this technical report that is not reflected in the report.  The authors reserve the right, but will not be obligated to, revise this report and conclusions if additional information becomes known subsequent to the date of this report.

## 3. RELIANCE ON OTHER EXPERTS

WGM prepared this study using the resource materials, reports and documents as noted in the text and "References" at the end of this report. While the authors have made every effort to accurately convey the content of those reports, they can guarantee neither the accuracy nor validity of the work described within the reports.

WGM has not verified title to the Property, nor has it verified the status of Planet's exploration agreements, but has relied on information supplied by Planet in this regard. WGM has no reason to doubt that the title situation is other than that which was reported to it by Planet.

# 4. PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

## 4.1 LOCATION

The Property is located in the Red Lake Mining Division, northwestern Ontario. It is within NTS map sheet 52N/5 centred on 093º 33' West Longitude and 51º 16' North Latitude. Although Balmertowm is the closest community, Red Lake, which is approximately 25 km southwest of the Property, is the nearest town with full amenities (Figure 1).

The distances to nearest towns and urban centres are as follows**:** Red Lake to Dryden - 215 km; Red Lake to Kenora – 270 km; Red Lake to Winnipeg (MB) - 470 km; Red Lake to Thunder Bay -535 km; Red Lake to Minneapolis (MN) – 910 km; Red Lake to Chicago (IL) – 1480 km (www.ontariotowns.net/redlake, November 26, 2008).

## 4.2 PROPERTY DESCRIPTION

The Property consists of 63 unpatented, contiguous mining claims comprising 768 claim units, covering approximately 12,224 hectares in the Red Lake Mining Division, north-western Ontario (Figure 2). The Property is covered by claim maps Coli Lake (G-1759), Sobeski Lake (G-1885) and the Black Bear Lake (G-1739) on map sheet N.T.S 52N/5.

Subject to a 1% Net Smelter Royalty, the Goldcorp-Planet JV owns 100% of the Sidace Lake Property, with Goldcorp's interest at 60%. Goldcorp's interest is split between Goldcorp Incorporated (43%) and Goldcorp Canada Limited (17%).

To the best of the authors' knowledge and ability to determine, there are no environmental liabilities or public liabilities associated with any of the claims making up the Property. Also there are no parks or developments that would interfere with exploration or exploitation of any mineral deposits that might be located on the Property. And there are no disputes as to title or liens registered on the Property.

PXI MRE / PXI_02_Loc_Map.cdr
Last revision date: Monday 16 March 2009

Watts, Griffis and McOuat

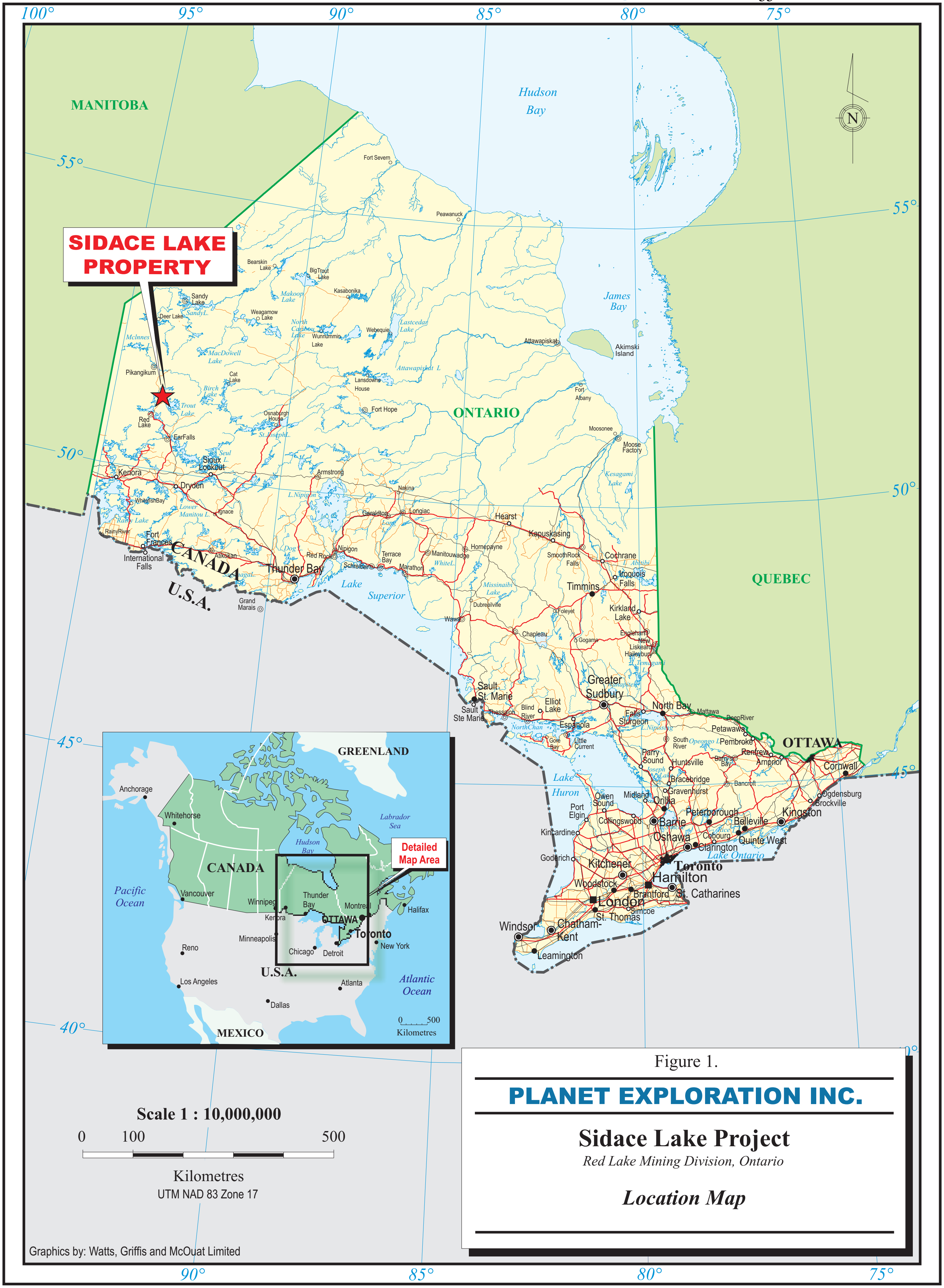


Figure 1.

**PLANET EXPLORATION INC.**

**Sidace Lake Project**

*Red Lake Mining Division, Ontario*

***Location Map***

PXI MRE / PXI_02_Claim_Map.dwg (Layout: 125k LL Claim)
Last revision date: Monday 16 March 2009

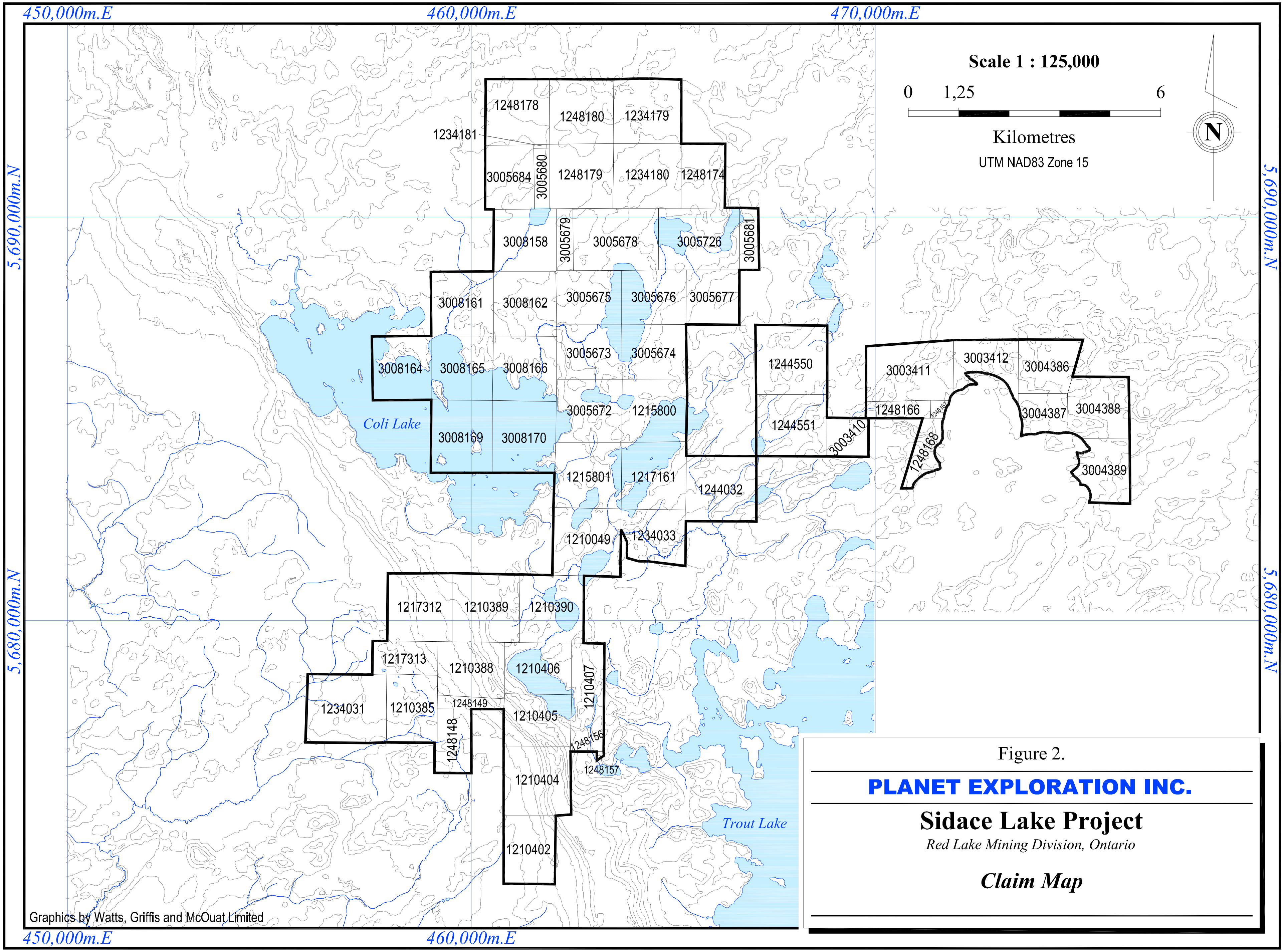


Figure 2.

**PLANET EXPLORATION INC.**

**Sidace Lake Project**

*Red Lake Mining Division, Ontario*

***Claim Map***

*Watts, Griffis and McOuat*

# 5. ACCESS, CLIMATE, LOCAL RESOURCES, INFRASTRUCTURE AND PHYSIOGRAPHY

## 5.1 ACCESS

Red Lake is located at the northern end of Highway 105, and is the northernmost town in Ontario that is located on a primary King's Highway. Highway 105 connects with the Trans Canada Highway at Vermillion Bay, some 150 km to the south. A short spur route, Highway 125, extends northerly from Highway 105 to the communities of Balmertown, Cochenour and McKenzie Island. The communities of Madsen and Starratt-Olsen are connected to Highway 105 by a short spur of Highway 618.

Air service to the major centres is available with several airline companies, including Bearskin Airlines, Superior Airways, and Wasaya Airways which all operate out of Red Lake.

The Property some 30 km north of the town of Red Lake can be accessed using an all-weather road, locally referred to as Nungesser Road. A number of secondary gravel feeder roads provide access to various portions of the Property.

## 5.2 CLIMATE

The climate of the area is sub-arctic / northern continental with a wide range of temperatures from lows of –40ºC in winter to highs of +40ºC in summer. Snow usually starts to fall in late October to early November, and starts to melt in March, though it doesn't fully melt until late April. However it is not uncommon for it to snow in May and even June. The average annual snowfall is approximately 180 cm. During the short summer, the area experiences a moderate climate with little humidity. Precipitation averages 635 mm in total (www.ontariotowns.net, November 26, 2008).

## 5.3 LOCAL RESOURCES AND INFRASTRUCTURE

The Municipality of Red Lake is the most northwesterly municipality in Ontario, with a population approaching 5,000. It is a full-serviced northern community made up of six distinct communities: Red Lake, Balmertown, Cochenour, Madsen, McKenzie Island and

Starratt-Olsen. The town acts as a government, medical, cargo, passenger and tourism hub for north western Ontario. With Pickle Lake, Red Lake services over twenty northern fly-in communities. Today, the airport is a "mini-hub" facilitating travel to and from all northern communities in north western Ontario.

The local infrastructure, both physical and organizational, is well developed. Standard municipal services are in place, with the capability of expansion. There is a strong provincial government presence (www.red-lake.com).

The primary sources of employment in Red Lake include the support services for the various mines within the area, small scale logging and a tourism sector specializing in hunting and fishing.

## 5.4 PHYSIOGRAPHY

The physiography of the project area is characterized by flat to gently undulating terrain. Relief is generally low. The topography is characteristic of the southern part of the Canadian Shield with low rolling glacial hills and intervening lowlands with lakes and muskeg.

The Property is covered by unconsolidated glacial till and glacio-fluvial and glacio-lacustrine sediments of the Late Wisconsinan age as identified during the 1999 reverse circulation overburden drilling and heavy mineral geochemical sampling program. There is limited outcrop exposure as a result of the extensive glacial overburden. The major glacial and topographic feature of the area is the northwest-trending Lac Suel / Trout Lake Moraine, a 40 m high ridge consisting of sand, gravel and boulders. Elsewhere, the topography is fairly gentle and the relief generally is low. The topography is characteristic of the southern part of the Canadian Shield with low rolling glacial hills and intervening lowlands with lakes and muskeg.

The Lac Seul Moraine is one of a series of end moraines (others include the Eagle-Finlayson and Hartman Moraines) developed in northwestern Ontario. These moraines are generally assumed to be deltas formed along the ice margin during prolonged stillstands (periods of equilibrium between ice advance and meltdown) but others (e.g. Sharpe and Cowan, 1990) theorized that the moraines formed rapidly from catastrophic subglacial sheet drainage events precipitated by falling water levels in Lake Agassiz. The rapid changes in lake level supposedly increased the hydraulic gradient within the ice sheet, producing subglacial flow rates sufficient to transport large volumes of sediment to the ice front.

The Lac Seul Moraine is extensively beached with the steep proximal northeastern slope and the gentler southwesterly distal slope intact.  The beaching activity did draw large volumes of sand downslope into the Lake Agassiz basin to form a surface veneer over much of the Property, covering both rock knobs and the till/clay plain for distances of more than a kilometre or so from the main moraine ridge.

The vegetation is typical of the Northern Boreal Forest, consisting of mostly black spruce. Although local mature stands of spruce occur in low-lying, swampy areas adjacent to creeks and along the lakeshores, much of the southwest portion of the Property has been clear-cut within the last 10 years.

# 6. HISTORY

Gold was first discovered in Ontario by Marcus Powell on the east half of Lot 18, Concession 5, Madoc Township, Hastings County on August 15, 1866, a year before Confederation. The first gold discovery in the Red Lake area was in 1897, the same year as the Mikado Mine in the Lake of the Woods area and the Klondike discovery in Yukon Territory. The Red Lake District now has surpassed the Klondike in gold production, as well as most other gold camps in North America. The Red Lake mining camp has produced more than 622,080 kg (20 million oz) of gold since 1934. The two major producers, the Campbell and Dickenson Mines, have produced at least 435,456 kg (14 million oz) of gold since going into production in 1948.

The town of Red Lake experienced a sudden surge of economic, industrial, and population growth with the discovery of gold in 1926. By 1936, the airport at Red Lake, Howey Bay, was the busiest airport in the world with more flights landing and taking off per hour than any other (Richthammer, 1985).

In 1995, Goldcorp discovered the high-grade zone within the Red Lake Mine that contained an average grade of 68 g Au/t. Unfortunately, shortly thereafter, the mine suffered a four-year long miners' strike. However since then the mine has become one of the richest gold mines in the world (www.goldcorp.com, November 26, 2008).

There has been very limited exploration in the Sidace Lake area, as there is little outcrop exposure. Several trenches were found in the Anderson Lake area by the company, but they appeared to be recent and connected to logging operations (Pryslak et al, 2006).

There are no records of the early prospecting in the property area circa 1930s and 40s, when the Red Lake gold rush was underway. The lack of outcrop would have been a major factor in holding the prospecting and discoveries to a minimum. In 1940, the Ontario Department of Mines published a geological map of the area by HC Horwood covering the Colie Lake and Trout Lake areas, Bateman Township. He described the rocks as intermediate and basic volcanic rocks, mainly andesite, basalt and their metamorphic derivatives.

In 1965, Cochenour-Willans Gold Mines and Selco contracted an airborne geophysical survey over the eastern portion of the RLGB. The geophysical survey consisted of magnetics and

EM surveys. This was part of a base metal exploration program. This airborne survey was followed-up by ground geophysical surveys and a drilling program. The northwest portion of this survey covered the southwest corner of the Property.

In the late 1970s, Placer Dome Exploration (Canada) carried out a base metal exploration program. The program included an airborne geophysical (magnetics and EM) survey, with follow-up ground geophysical surveys and diamond drilling. Ground geophysical survey consisted of HEM surveys on 122 m line-spacing. The follow-up drill program was designed to test the EM conductors identified in the geophysical surveys. Eleven AW drillholes totalling approximately 1307 m were completed on their KRL claims in 1979.

Corsair Exploration Inc acquired the Property in 1996. Initial work included prospecting and sampling programs carried out by Clarke-Eveleigh Consulting of Thunder Bay (Clarke and Nelson, 1997). The initial sampling program included both overburden sampling (149 samples) and bedrock sampling (25 samples). A ground geophysical survey was conducted consisting of some 52 line-kilometres of magnetics at 100 m line-spacing and 12.5 m station separation. A reverse circulation drill program totalling 27 drillholes (RLE-96-01 to 27) for some 662 m was completed in 1997 by Overburden Drilling Management (MacNeil, 1997). The drilling was targeted on a batholith-constrained volcano-sedimentary sequence interpreted to represent the northeastern extension of the RLGB thought to contain mineralized (gold) iron formation and/or ultramafic horizons. Previous diamond drilling by Dome Exploration (Canada) Limited had intersected narrow zones of auriferous iron formation in two holes on the northern part of the Property, and an anomalous gold quartz-sericite schist boulder had been discovered in the same area by Clarke-Eveleigh Consulting.

In 1998, the Property was optioned by Planet. Initial work included approximately 52 line-kilometres of ground geophysical (magnetics) survey and a follow-up drill program (Dadson, 1999). This drill program, referred to as the Phase I drill program, consisted of 6 NQ drillholes, series RL-98-01 to RL-98-06, totalling some 828 m.

Subsequent exploration activities carried out by or for Planet are reported in the "Exploration" section.

# 7. GEOLOGICAL SETTING

## 7.1 REGIONAL GEOLOGY

The Red Lake Greenstone Belt ("**RLGB**") lies within the Uchi Subprovince of the Superior Structural. The Uchi Subprovince is a narrow (80 km), elongate, east-west trending volcano-sedimentary belt that is exposed for 600 km from Lake Winnipeg in the west to the Hudson Platform in the east. Its western and eastern extensions are overlain by unmetamorphosed Phanerozoic rocks. It is bordered to the north by the Berens River Subprovince (Figure 3).

Five main assemblages have been recognized within this greenstone belt, representing approximately 300 million years of volcanism, sedimentation, deformation and mineralization. Four assemblages have been identified as Meso-archean (3.0 Ga) in age, of which three are volcanic assemblages. The three volcanic assemblages, from oldest to youngest, are the Balmer, Ball and Bruce Channel Assemblages. The fourth assemblage, Slate Bay Assemblage, is a sedimentary sequence. The fifth assemblage, Confederation Assemblage, is a Neo-archean (2.6 Ga) volcanic succession (Sandborn-Barrie et al, 2000).

Komatiitic – basaltic (tholeiitic) interlayered flows, mafic – ultramafic intrusives, minor felsic metavolcanics, clastic metasediments (wakes and argillites) and chert – magnetite iron formations comprise the Balmer Assemblage. This assemblage constitutes 50% of the greenstone belt. The Bell Assemblage consists of komatiitic to tholeiitic basalts, intermediate pyroclastics and felsics volcanics and interlayered chemical metasediments. The felsic volcanics that lie stratigraphically higher are calc-alkaline in nature. The metasediments include chert – magnetite iron formation and dolomitic marble – chert units. A tectonic contact has been inferred between these two assemblages based on their opposing "facing" directions (after Sandborn-Barrie et al, 2000, Andrews et al, 1986 and Pirie, 1981).

The volcanic units within the Bruce Channel Assemblage include intermediate pyroclastics (well bedded lapilli tuffs and pumice units). The clastic metasediments vary from poorly sorted conglomerates to thinly bedded wackes. There is a chert – magnetite iron formation at the top of the Bruce channel Assemblage that can be traced along much of its length. Local observations near Cochenour indicate that the Bruce Channel Assemblage lies disconformably on the Balmer Assemblage (after Sandborn-Barrie et al, 2000).

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Last revision date: Monday 16 March 2009

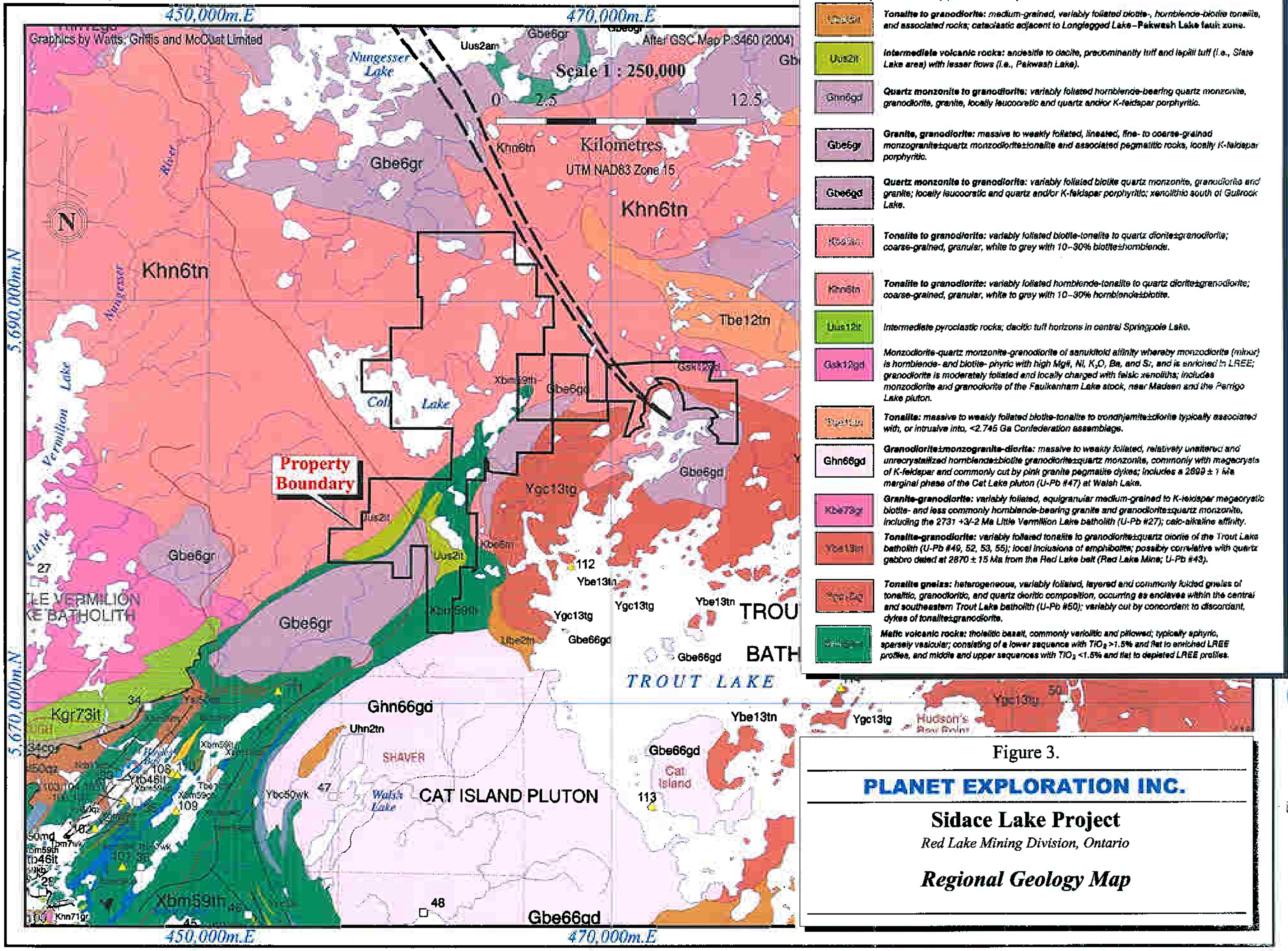


Figure 3.

**PLANET EXPLORATION INC.**

**Sidace Lake Project**

*Red Lake Mining Division, Ontario*

***Regional Geology Map***

Slate Bay Assemblage consists of clastic metasedimentary units, including feldspathic wackes interbedded with lithic wackes and argillites; conglomerates, quartzose arenites and grits. The quartz-rich clastic metasediments contain clasts of vein quartz, felsic volcanics and fushsitic material.

The Confederation Assemblage, the Neo-archean volcanic assemblage, consists of intercalated felsic to mafic metavolcanic flows, pyroclastics and metasediments of volcanic provenance. The volcanics towards the base of the sequence are tholeiitic in composition while higher in the stratigraphic sequence they are calc-alkaline. The Confederation Assemblage is in "unconformable" contact with both the Balmer and the Bruce Channel Assemblages.

Three main episodes of felsic plutonism are recognized within the belt. The first coincided with the end of the "Confederation" volcanism ca, 2.73 Ga. This episode includes the Douglas Pluton, Little Vermillion Lake Batholith and Red Crest Stock. The second phase was around 2.72 Ga and includes Hammell Lake Pluton, McKenzie Lake Pluton and Dome Stock. The third phase dated around 2.7 Ga includes the Walsh Lake Pluton and the Killala-Baird Batholith (www.mndm.gov.on.ca/mines/ogs/reresgeol/geology, 2008; and, Sandborn-Barrie et al, 2000).

The rocks in the belt have been affected by extensive hydrothermal alteration, metamorphism and subsequent epigenetic vein-type alteration associated with gold mineralization. The hydrothermal alteration is characterized by a depletion in $Na_2O_3$, CaO and MgO, and an enrichment in $Al_2O_3$, $SiO_2$, $CO_2$, $K_2O$, MnO, As, Sb, S, and Total Fe. Primary volcanic and sedimentary structures are well preserved in most parts of the belt (Sandborn-Barrie et al, 2000).

Most of the productive areas of the Red Lake gold camp are underlain by tholeiitic to komatiitic mafic and ultramafic volcanics and that past and present production zones occur within highly altered metavolcanics at or near the stratigraphic top of the Balmer sequence.

## 7.2 PROPERTY GEOLOGY

The Property, located at the east end of the RLGB, is situated between the Trout Lake Batholith in the east-southeast and the Little Vermilion Batholith in the northwest. It has a minimum width of 1.5 km at the northeast end in the Sidace Lake area and reaches over 6 km in width in the Anderson Lake area. The Black Bear Stock located in the southwest part of the Property splits the belt into two segments. These segments merge again near the north boundary of Shaver Township.

The Property is underlain by a northeast-trending belt of mafic to felsic metavolcanics and intercalated psammitic and pelitic sediments which have been intruded, deformed and metamorphosed by granitic batholiths and related feldspar and quartz-feldspar porphyry dykes and/or irregular intrusives (Figure 4). Owing to depth of overburden and paucity of outcrop, Property geology is inferred from magnetic data together with information from core and overburden drilling. Within the Property, the dominant rock types are primarily tholeiitic to komatiitic rocks. These volcanic rocks are interpreted to represent the extension of the tholeiitic-komatiitic sequence which hosts the majority of the gold deposits in the RLGB.

Mafic volcanics form approximately 70% of the supracrustal lithologies; felsic volcanics and related porphyries form about 15%; komatiitic flows make up about 5%; clastic and chemical sediments, including marble, about 5% and mafic to ultramafic intrusives form the remainder. There are numerous small dykes of a broad spectrum of classes, including lamprophyres (Pryslak et al, 2006).

Aeromagnetic interpretation suggested that the large magnetic high under Anderson Lake is possibly the northeast extension of the East Bay Serpentinite, which intrudes the Balmer sequence of volcanics in Dome Township to the southwest. Subsequent diamond drilling by the Planet/Goldcorp JV has substantiated this interpretation. The basalts situated to the southeast of the Anderson Lake ultramafic likely are of Balmer age, as they underlie the Anderson Lake Porphyry Stock which has a geochronological date of "Balmer" age.

The northern part of the Property near Anderson Lake is underlain by a more diversely folded assemblage of amphibolite grade basalt, greywacke, felsic volcanics and feldspar porphyry. Strong shearing in felsic sericite schist in the reverse circulation ("RC") drillhole RLE-96-03 suggests that the contact of the felsic unit with basalt to the north is a shear zone. The sericite schist is moderately anomalous in gold (111 ppb Au) and nearby greywacke in RC drillholes RLE-96-06 and -15 and basalt in hole RLE-96-11 are weakly anomalous (26 to 35 ppb Au).

PXI MRE / PXI_04_Property_Geology.dwg (Layout: 30k LP)
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Watts, Griffis and McOuat

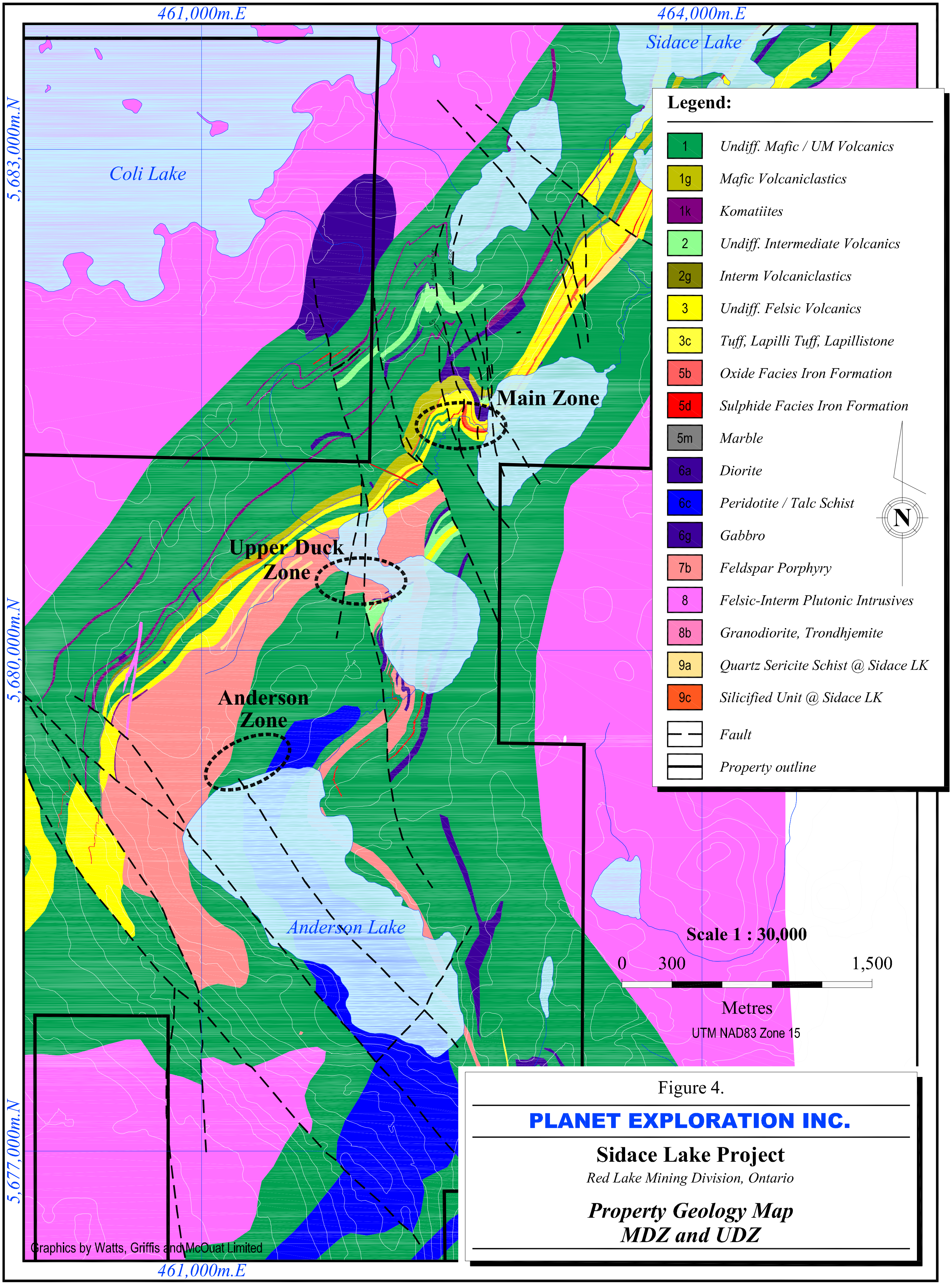



Figure 4.

**PLANET EXPLORATION INC.**

**Sidace Lake Project**

*Red Lake Mining Division, Ontario*

***Property Geology Map***
***MDZ and UDZ***

A calc-alkaline feldspar porphyry body extends from the north end of Anderson Lake, northeast toward the MDZ gold deposit, a distance of 4 km. This intrusion is called the Anderson Lake Porphyry Stock. It reaches a maximum width of 2 km with a number of mafic volcanic screens in the central portion of the stock. The north contact with felsic volcanics is conformable, while the south contact is intrusive in nature. In some locales, i.e. in the vicinity of Upper Duck Lake and the footwall section of the MDZ, the porphyry is indistinguishable from felsic volcanics. This is due to the intensity of alteration, either from an early hydrothermal event or a later deformational episode which results in the destruction of the feldspar phenocrysts and the development of sericite (Pryslak et al, 2006).

The Archean bedrock is overlain by an extensive, thin to generally thick Quaternary overburden, consisting of northeasterly derived till overlain by layered Lake Agassiz glaciolacustrine sand, silt and clay and reworked Lac Seul Moraine sand and gravel. Generally, the basal till is locally derived, thus providing a good heavy mineral geochemical sampling medium (pers. comm.., A Mann, 2009).

Metamorphism is at the lower amphibolite grade with little chlorite remaining. When it is seen in drill core, it appears to be largely retrograde from biotite or amphiboles. This lower amphibolite grade of metamorphism is well displayed in the komatiitic flows seen within the mafic volcanic sections. The flows range in thickness from 1–15 m with the core portion of the flows exhibiting a grey colour due to the talc-carbonate assemblage, while the contact horizons are a bright green due to the pro-grade metamorphism on the dominantly actinolite assemblage.

Four different alteration events have been observed in drill core: i) aluminous, readily identified by the presence of andalusite, staurolite and garnet, in both felsic and mafic volcanics; ii) potassic, as microcline, brown biotite or sericite; iii) carbonate, largely associated with the calc-silicate assemblage of diopside-garnet-quartz and minor pyrite, pyrrhotite or magnetite (iron-magnesium carbonate under amphibolite grade metamorphism). Veins are present in all lithologies and range from centimetre to metre scale; and iv) silica-gold-arsenic alteration is associated with disrupted quartz veinlets within the quartz-sericite schist and microcline alteration unit at the MDZ and with replacement zones in silicate-facies iron formation ("IF") in the UDZ and more regionally with the skarn/calc-silicate veins.

A strong northeast-trending foliation defines a deformation zone through the main section of the supracrustal rocks. These are deformed by a late Z-style chevron fold event. These "Z" folds plunge approximately 65º NW and are generally on a scale of 1 to 20 m. The largest fold of this event is that at the MDZ where the central limb has a minimum length of 50 m. Early isoclinal folds were observed in a single outcrop but the lack of litho repetitions would suggest that the supracrustals are essentially a homoclinal, northwest facing sequence.

Various ages of faults are known to occur. The early faults generally are annealed and difficult to identify in the drill core. The late brittle faults are common and displacements up to 100 m have been noted.

## 8. DEPOSIT TYPES

Archean lode-gold deposits are of significant economic importance and attractive exploration target especially in the vast terrains of the Superior and Slave cratons of central and northern Canada. They include some of the world's highest grade and largest gold deposits. They are most prominently developed in certain late Archaean greenstone belts, but also occur in some Proterozoic, Palaeozoic and Mesozoic metamorphic terranes.

The gold deposits in the Red Lake mining camp have been classified into 3 main categories: 1) mafic-hosted (Campbell and Dickenson deposits); 2) felsic intrusive-hosted (Cochenour and Mackenzie deposits); and 3) the "stratabound" (Madsen and Starrat-Olsen deposits). However data on the Madsen deposit indicate that these deposits are highly strained, foliated and silicified shear zones developed along the mafic / felsic volcanic transitional boundary (Dadson, 1999).

# 9. MINERALIZATION

## General

Gold has been the only metal mined in the Red Lake belt. The only significant occurrence of base metals is the Trout Bay Zn-Cu-Ag deposit in the western part of the belt. The South Bay base metal mine produced from the Confederation Lake belt east of the Red Lake belt.

Over twenty million ounces of gold have been produced from 13 mines. Gold production has been continuous since 1930 when the Howey Gold Mine entered production. Current gold production is around 24,000 kg (700,000 oz) per year from the Campbell and the Dickenson mines. Production from the Red Lake belt is shown in Table 1.

**TABLE 1.**
**GOLD PRODUCTION FROM THE RED LAKE GREENSTONE BELT**

| Mine Name | Ounces of Gold Produced | Average Grade of Production (oz/ton) | Years of Production | Township |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Campbell Red Lake | 11,235,248 | 0.575 | 1949-PRES | Balmer |
| GoldCorp (Dickenson) | 3,736,704 | 0.434 | 1948-PRES | Balmer |
| Madsen | 2,452,388 | 0.283 | 1938-76 | Baird |
| Cochenour-Willans | 1,244,279 | 0.538 | 1939-71 | Dome |
| McKenzie Red Lake | 651,156 | 0.277 | 1935-66 | Dome |
| Howey Gold Mines | 421,592 | 0.091 | 1930-41 | Heyson |
| Hasaga | 218,213 | 0.144 | 1938-52 | Heyson |
| H.G. Young | 55,244 | 0.192 | 1960-63 | Balmer |
| McMarmac Red Lake | 45,246 | 0.296 | 1940-48 | Dome |
| Gold Eagle | 40,204 | 0.223 | 1937-41 | Dome |
| Red Lake Gold Shore | 21,100 | 0.244 | 1936-38 | Dome |
| Buffalo | 1,656 | 0.052 | 1981-82 | Heyson |
| Red Summit | 277 | 0.469 | 1935-36 | Todd |
| **Total** | **20,123,307** | | | |

The potential for additional gold discoveries in the Red Lake area is well illustrated by the discovery of the "High-grade" (Hanging Wall 5) Zone in the Dickenson Mine. This high-grade zone contained in excess of 31,000 kg of gold and was discovered within an area that was accessible from a mine that had been in operation for 50 years.

Mapping by both the Ontario Geological Survey and the Geological Survey of Canada has identified a number of alterations, structural and stratigraphic features that have strongly influenced the distribution of gold within the belt. These features are of a regional scale and have not been systematically explored.

Studies indicate the gold mineralization in the RLGB is structurally controlled and closely associated to the contact metamorphic aureoles of the diapiric granitoid batholiths. They also indicate that the gold mineralization and the metamorphism, deformation and the intense hydrothermal alteration are "more-or-less" coeval.

Most gold deposits in the RLGB are related to broad ductile deformation and alteration zones. The deformation zones define a conjugate system of transcurrent shears related to emplacement of the belt-marginal batholiths. More than 95% of all gold occurrences are near the top of the lower komatiitic-tholeiitic sequence (Andrews et al, 1986). In greenschist facies mafic environments, the alteration zones are dominated by calcite, ferroan dolomite and sericite, with calcite probably occurring as a border phase of the ferroan dolomite alteration.

All major deposits and developed prospects occur within broad zones of intense alteration and deformation. Greater than 90% of the mineralized zones occur within the tholeiitic-komatiitic (ultramafic) sequence of the RLGB. Both greenschist and amphibolite facies grade metamorphic terrains host gold mineralization. The largest economic and sub-economic zones of mineralization occur at the intersection of the greenschist – amphibolite isograds and intense alteration-deformation zones (Clark and Nelson, 1998).

The ferroan dolomite alteration zones host the gold mineralization but they themselves generally are not auriferous. Most gold occurs in specific superimposed alteration zones reflecting further structural deformation, mainly brittle shearing of the altered host (Lavigne et al, 1986). These include: 1) cross-cutting quartz veins, breccias and quartz arsenopyrite replacement zones in massive ferroan dolomite veins; 2) zones of pervasive silicification quartz veining with gold occurring as disseminations in the silicified rock and as high grade pockets in the quartz veins; 3) disseminated secondary sulphides (arsenopyrite, pyrite, pyrrhotite).

Within the RLGB, the gold mineralization occurs in various geological settings. These settings are thought to be related to the metamorphic conditions related to the emplacement of the granitoid batholiths. The four main settings for the gold mineralization are: 1) ferro-dolomite veins; 2) arsenopyrite-quartz replacement zones; 3) iron sulphide replacement zones; and 4) quartz veins.

The ferro-dolomite veins commonly are large foliated veins, often parallel, that were formed during late stage "brittle-ductile" shear. Deformation and fracturing of these veins created sites for in-filling and replacement solutions. These veins usually contain a cherty gold-bearing central portion that may be related to late vein filling. The veins primarily occur within the greenschist facies grade rocks. The veins can range in width up to 18 m.

The arsenopyrite-quartz replacement zones comprise irregular sheets and lenses of fine grained quartz and arsenopyrite. The mineralization is hosted primarily within both the greenschist and amphibolite facies grade volcanics. The replacement zones are located usually along the folded contacts of the mafic-ultramafic volcanic rocks and generally are less than a metre in width and can range in strike- and plunge-length up to hundreds of metres.

The iron sulphide replacement bodies occur as large zones (pyrite greater than pyrrhotite) within massive and pillowed mafic volcanics. The sulphides occur usually as discontinuous bands within these zones. Folded quartz veins with high-grade gold mineralization are found locally within the iron sulphide replacement zones. The mineralized zones vary in size from a few ten of metres up to a few hundreds of metres in both the horizontal and vertical directions. The metamorphic grade of the rocks hosting the mineralized zones ranges from upper greenschist to amphibolite facies grade.

Where the alteration zones extend into amphibolite grade environments, the matrix carbonate is absent, although carbonate veining may persist, and an aluminosilicate assemblage consisting of biotite, muscovite, chloritoid, anthophyllite, garnet, staurolite, cordierite and andalusite appears (Andrews et al, 1986; Lavigne et al, 1986). Gold mineralization in this environment is typically sulphide- rather than vein-related, reflecting predominantly ductile versus brittle deformation.

The gold-mineralized quartz veins occur within felsic and intermediate compositional stocks and dykes. They also occur within small-scale shear zones and fractures adjacent to large deformation zones. These gold-mineralized veins are often lens-shaped, sheared or fractured, and contain abundant tourmaline. The quartz veins usually "pinch and swell" and often are limited in their strike.

However gold in the Buffalo Mine, which is hosted in a granodioritic stock, was localized during D3 mylonite-style deformation and associated retrograde metamorphism. The Buffalo deposit therefore is younger than the much larger deposits found elsewhere in the belt (e.g. Campbell and Dickenson deposits). Thus, it appears that two distinct events produced economic gold mineralization in the RLGB (www.geo.ucalgary.ca/~tmenard/ores/rlreport.html).

There are four styles of gold mineralization noted on the Property. They are as follows: 1) quartz veining associated with an intense potassic alteration zone. Gold is associated with minor pyrite, pyrrhotite, arsenopyrite, stibnite, molybdenum and rarely realgar and orpiment. This mineral assemblage occurs within quartz-sericite-schist ("**QSS**") and the footwall microcline alteration unit, both being host to the quartz veining, e.g. the MDZ; 2) silicification associated with arsenopyrite within grunerite-magnetite Iron Formation, e.g. the UDZ; 3) arsenopyrite, pyrite, pyrrhotite associated with quartz-diopside-veining and observed in all of the major lithologies on the Property, excepting the granites, e.g. the Skarn Zone; and 4) shearing of ultramafic lithologies, particularly along the contacts with other supracrustals (Pryslak and Chantigny, 2008).

**The Main Discovery Zone**

The Main Discovery Zone ("**MDZ**") is a large "Z-shaped" mineralized body. The north limb of the zone has a trend of 050º and a dip of 65º NW. The east limit of this section is acute to the north limit of the middle limb. This section has a strike length of 200-300 m and has an arcuate form without any definite break in trend between the middle and south limbs of the fold. The fold and gold values are confined to a north-striking limb of approximately 200 m strike near surface, which increases as tightness of the fold eases in depth to closer to 350 m at about 400 m vertically below surface datum. The fold plunges at about 80º to the northwest, between 340º-350º.

The quartz-sericite schist unit is capped by a thick horizon of massive quartz that is interpreted to be a meta-chert. The footwall lithologies exhibit a strong potassic alteration (microcline, sericite and biotite). The mineralized zone and the surrounding envelop are within felsic and mafic metavolcanics that exhibit aluminous alteration. Andalusite, staurolite and garnet (almandine) occur throughout the lithologies.

Gold is associated with a network of deformed quartz veinlets. The veinlets usually range between 1–20 mm in thickness and commonly carry sulphides, including realgar and orpiment. The sulphides can range up to 10% in abundance with pyrite, pyrrhotite and arsenopyrite being the most common, and stibnite, sphalerite and molybdenite less common. The sulphides commonly occur within the quartz-sericite schist and generally are absent within the altered potassic (microcline) sections (Pryslak et al, 2006).

Gold occurs in a free state or with pyrite, pyrrhotite and arsenopyrite and in lesser amounts with magnetite, chalcopyrite, sphalerite, galena and sulpharsenides in quartz-ankerite and/or 'cherty' quartz veins, stockworks, lenses, stringers and silicified zones. In a few instances, scheelite has been reported.

Usually the gold mineralization is associated with the quartz veining with minor amounts (1 to 3%) of disseminated sulphides. Dark grey quartz veinlets occur throughout the QSS and microcline alteration unit. The main section of gold mineralization extends from the massive quartz unit, down through the QSS and into the interfingered section of microcline and QSS. The QSS, microcline and quartz veins are all host to the sulphides which include pyrite, pyrrhotite, stibnite, molybdenum, arsenopyrite, realgar and orpiment. Gold values extend down into the footwall lithologies for well over 100 m, but for the most part, these appear to lack continuity (Pryslak et al, 2006).

The hangingwall to the mineralization is a massive quartz unit with disseminated (3-5%) to stringer pyrite-pyrrhotite. There are several bands of semi-massive, banded sulphides that would indicate that this unit was likely of exhalite origin. A band of QSS lies below the massive silica unit, varying from 5 to 40 metres in thickness. A section of intense microcline alteration lies below and is complexly interfingered along the contact with the QSS.

A northeast-southwest axial plane cleavage has resulted in a strong crenulated fabric in the QSS, particularly in the MDZ, where the foliation-cleavage intersections are at a high angle. Most of the dark grey quartz veinlets are complexly folded as well. The veins near parallel to the cleavage remain as planer features.

The units on the structural footwall display very intense microcline alteration. The main gold-bearing horizon lies between this potassic alteration zone on the footwall and a massive quartz unit, interpreted as a meta-chert, on the hangingwall. Gold values also are found within the microcline alteration and are generally associated with deformed, sulphide-bearing quartz veinlets, similar to those from the MDZ. The average widths of the MDZ are 5 to

15 m along an unfolded length of 300 m. An envelope of aluminous alteration, defined mainly by the presence of andalusite and to a lesser extent staurolite and minor sillimanite, extends for 3 to 4 km along strike of the stratigraphy (both northeast and southwest); for 100 m and more into the hangingwall lithologies and 500 m and greater into the footwall lithologies (Pryslak and Chantigny, 2008).

Silicification and carbonatization, together with anomalous potassium-enrichment and sodium and calcium (minor magnesium) depletion, occurs in the alteration aureoles surrounding mineralized zones (Andrews and Wallace, 1983). One important aspect, particularly with respect to exploration, is the presence of geochemically elevated levels of gold and arsenic in the alteration aureoles (Durocher, 1983).

The gold mineralization at the MDZ has many common features and characteristics with the Hemlo deposit, including 1) a deformed porphyry system expressed as a quartz-sericite schist with disrupted quartz veinlets and associated molybdenite, arsenides and iron sulphides; 2) the rocks on the structural footwall (FW) display intense microcline alteration; 3) the main gold-bearing horizon lies between the potassic alteration (microcline) zone on the FW and a massive quartz unit, interpreted as a meta-chert on the hangingwall; and 4) evidence of high temperature and high pressure metamorphic (amphibolite facies) environments (pers. comm., A Mann). A table of comparison is shown in Appendix 3.

**Upper Duck Zone**

The Upper Duck Zone ("**UDZ**") is over a kilometre to the southwest of the MDZ and has been traced for more than 1,400 m total strike. It is hosted in an iron formation within garnetiferous mafic volcanics. The iron formation consists of magnetite and tremolite-actinolite (possibly grunerite). Gold values are associated with silicified sections containing arsenopyrite, pyrrhotite and pyrite. Locally, the iron formation units may contain veins of the diopside-bearing assemblage. The supracrustal lithologies in the UDZ area contain porphyry dykes that are correlative with the Anderson Lake Porphyry Stock (Pryslak and Chantigny, 2008).

The main body of the Anderson Lake Porphyry Stock occurs immediately to the north of the UDZ. In the preserved section, where the porphyry has not cut off the volcanic-sedimentary section, there are two to five iron formation horizons. The gold-bearing units are generally mineralized with minor sulphides, including acicular arsenopyrite. The amphibole is usually brownish and can be actinolite, cummingtonite or grunerite.

The Z-style of folding that occurs at the MDZ also occurs at the UDZ. This is demonstrated by the change in fabric from high to low angles to core axis.

**Skarn Mineralization**

Skarn mineralization occurs at the North Anderson 'B' Zone. The zone is narrow and continuous. The mineralization is at the top of a mafic unit, immediately beneath a porphyry unit. Skarn mineralization also occurs at the Skarn Hangingwall and the South Skarn Zones. It is thought by project geologists that the mineralization represents a number of lenses sub-parallel to the MDZ mineralization (pers. comm., A. Pryslak, 2009).

In drillhole RL-04-43 from the Coli Lake area, a "marble" horizon was encountered that shows skarn-style garnet-magnetite-diopside alteration similar to the calc-silicate veining found at Madsen, Starrat-Olsen and at Goldcorp's Trout Bay platinum group elements-nickel (PGE-Ni) and volcanic massive sulphide (VMS) occurrences.

Gold values in drillhole RL-04-40 are associated with skarn-type veins. The dominant calc-silicate mineral is diopside. Minor pyrite, pyrrhotite and arsenopyrite generally are present with these veins that are interpreted as amphibolite grade ferroan dolomite veins. The best assay from this locale was 15.6 g Au/t over a 1.85 m interval (Pryslak and Chantigny, 2008).

**Mineralization at Sheared Contacts**

The fourth style of gold mineralization is associated with the ultramafics in the vicinity of Anderson Lake. Gold values of 1 - 3 g Au/t range are associated with sheared contacts of the ultramafics and basalts or porphyry. RL-05-93 intersected a value of 9.7 g Au/t within the ultramafics body (Pryslak and Chantigny, 2008).

## 10. EXPLORATION

In 1998, Planet optioned the Property and commenced exploration the same year. Initial work included 52.4 line-kilometres of ground geophysical (magnetics) survey and a follow-up drill program. This drill program, referred to as the Phase I drill program, consisted of 6 NQ drillholes, RL-98-01 to RL-98-06, totalling some 828 m. The massive sulphide horizon was used as a marker to focus the drilling. The sulphide horizon was identified by a restricted VLF-EM survey conducted from 4850N (Anderson Creek) to 5250N (Sidace Lake Road).

In 1999, Planet carried out 3.2 line-kilometres of ground VLF-EM survey and completed a two phase drill program consisting of drillholes RL-99-01 through to -05 (Phase II), totalling 1,443 m and RL-99-07 to -09, -11, -12 and -20 (Phase III) for a total of 1,195 m (Mann, 1999).

No exploration was conducted in the years 2000 and 2001. In 2002, Madalena Ventures held 58% of the Property, with Planet holding the remaining 42%. During June and July of that year, drillholes RL-02-01 to -12 (Phase IV) were completed for a total of 2,551 m. Madalena Ventures subsequently withdrew from the joint venture (Clarke, 2002).

In January 2003, Goldcorp entered into an option agreement with Planet for a 50-50 joint venture. Phase V drilling program was started in December 2002 and completed in February, 2003. It included 11 drillholes, RL-02-14 to RL-03-24, and the extension of drillhole RL-99-12 from 185m to 300 m, for a program total of 2,551 m. Ground geophysical surveys also were carried out, consisting of 48 line-kilometres of ground magnetics and some 38 line-kilometres of induced polarization ("IP"). An airborne magnetics survey was flown in September 2003 over the area by Firefly Aviation of Calgary, totalling 5,156 line-kilometres. A flight direction of 290° was chosen to maximize the coverage over all the known structures and stratigraphy (Patrie, 2003). Phase VI diamond drilling which was completed in September consisted of 12 drillholes totalling 6,324 m. Phase VII drilling commenced in December 2003 and continued into April 2004. It comprised 5 drillholes from RL-03-37 to RL-04-41, totalling 4,647 m.

The ground geophysics completed prior to 2003 was limited to magnetics completed over a 100 m spaced grid with a base line oriented at approximately 055°. The geophysics successfully defined the geological trend and structures over approximately 4 km. In the spring of 2003, the existing grid was extended. The extension of the grid was completed with 100 m line spacing. This grid (extension) partially overlapped the earlier grid with the section lines centered halfway between earlier grid lines. The grid was extended to the northeast to cover the strike projection of the favourable geology. Ground geophysical surveys consisting of magnetics and IP were conducted over the extended grid area. The detailed magnetic survey further defined the geological trends and structures. An IP survey was completed over the entire grid. Due to spring break up conditions and swampy areas, complete IP coverage over the known gold mineralization was not carried out. Extensions of some section lines over the southeast portion of the grid were surveyed to cover an area that was considered to be the possible extension of the known gold zone. A down-hole IP survey was completed as a test in a selected number of the 2003 drillholes.

Also in 2003, a Mobile Metal Ion ("MMI") orientation survey was conducted and regional mapping undertaken. The results of the MMI orientation survey were not encouraging and the MMI sampling program was cancelled. No mercury was identified in the MMI orientation survey (pers. comm., A Mann and M Dehn, 2009).

Goldcorp took over as project manager in April 2004 as drilling continued (Drillhole RL-04-42, Phase VII-b drill program). The 2004 Spring drill program was largely regional in scope (Pryslak et al, 2006). This phase consisted of 16 drillholes totalling some 6,735 m. Four drillholes, RL-04-42, 43, 44 and 45, tested the north and northwest segment of the greenstone belt. The aluminous alteration was shown to extend into the Sidace Lake area, always occurring to the southeast of a sedimentary horizon that contains a discontinuous marble member on the footwall side and a pebble conglomerate in the hanging wall.

The regional west portion of the program traced the volcanic-porphyry contact over a distance of 2.5 km by drillholes RL-04-48, 48A, 51, 52 and 54. Phase VIIIa drill program commenced in September and was completed in January, 2005. The program consisted of 10 drillholes, RL-04-55 to -62B, totalling 3,348 m.

In 2005, from January to November, the Planet/Goldcorp JV completed a total of 43 diamond drillholes, RL-05-63 to -105, for a total of 12,452 m (Pryslak et al, 2006). Nine of the drillholes were on the MDZ, with the remaining holes sited on regional targets around the UDZ and Anderson Lake. During this period, Goldcorp acquired an additional 10% interest of the JV to hold a 60% interest.

In 2006, there were two separate diamond drilling contracts, Phase X and Phase XI. The Phase X drill program was carried out from January to March and consisted of 25 drillholes, RL-06-106 to -130, totalling 6,574 m. Phase XI which was carried out from June to December, included 7 drillholes, RL-06-131 to -137, and totalled 5,968 m (Pryslak and Chantigny, 2008).

Exploratory drilling has identified at least five other target areas including the Skarn, Anderson, Deep Footwall, Western Duck and Far West Zones. According to Planet, the results received on these targets have been encouraging and these areas will be subject to further drilling in the future.

**Skarn Zone**

It has been identified in 7 drillholes, including Rl-04-40 and RL-05-86. The zone has a strike-length of 200 m, and it is open to the north, south and at depth.

**Anderson Zones**

Four zones have been identified so far in this area: North “B”, North “Massive”, Central Ultramafic and South.

**North Anderson “B” Zone**

The zone is approximately 2 km southwest of UDZ. The area was drilled in 2005 and several anomalies were identified. Drillhole RL-05-87 was drilled to test the nose of a large, prominent magnetic anomaly underlying Anderson Lake and interpreted as being the north extension of the East Bay Serpentinite. A broad section of anomalous gold values at around the 0.25 g Au/t range was encountered.

In February-March 2008, 3 holes (RL-05-94, RL-05-103 and RL-05-104) close to the intersections were deepened to investigate this zone. An analysis of the drill data identified a second zone, stratigraphically within the hangingwall of the North Anderson Zone. This new zone was identified as the North Anderson ‘B’ Zone. It occurs in 7 separate drill intersections, and has been interpreted to have a strike-length of over 600 m and have a steep westerly dip. It has been interpreted as a tabular talc-chlorite skarn in sheared mafic volcanics with disseminated pyrrhotite, pyrite and arsenopyrite and is open to the north, south and at depth.

**North Anderson "Massive" Zone**

The zone is approximately 1.5 km southwest of UDZ. It has an east-west strike-length of about a 100 m. It is an irregular, though massive body open to the west and at depth. Gold grades of 0.5 g Au/t and greater are pervasive within a shell of 50 m plus. Sulphide mineralization consists of disseminated pyrrhotite-pyrite. This zone was originally identified in 3 drillholes (RL-05-89, RL-05-100 and RL-05-103).

**Central Anderson Ultramafic Zone**

The zone was identified during the 1995 drilling program (Rl-05-89 and RL-05-93). The target is thought to be a re-folded fold in the extension of the EBS, some 4 km southwest of the MDZ. The East Bay Serpentinite ("EBS") is the host of many of the historically more productive deposits and gold occurrences within the Red Lake mining camp. The Madsen and Cocheneur Mines are associated with the EBS.

**Anderson Lake South**

The zone is located some 3 km south of the UDZ. Drillholes RL-05-90, -98 and -99 are located on the west side of Anderson Lake and were designed to test the magnetic anomalies that were interpreted as being a response to iron formations similar to those carrying gold mineralization at the UDZ. All three drillholes intersected multiple bands of iron formation within a mafic volcanic sequence, intruded by swarms of porphyry dykes. Only one band of the iron formation units assayed for gold produced positive results. Scattered skarn-type gold mineralization was identified in drillholes RL-05-90 and RL-05-99.

**Western Duck Zone**

The Western Duck Zone is a banded iron formation similar to the UDZ that occurs discontinuously for some 800 m west of the faulted boundary of the UDZ. So far only 12 holes have been completed in this zone. Two zones have been identified within Western Duck Zone: Duck 77 and Duck 84, so-named after their discovery drillhole numbers.

Duck 77 is the zone in the area of drillhole RL-05-77, interpreted by the company (Planet) as the faulted extension of the UDZ. It is located some 300 m southwest of the western fault cut-off of the UDZ. Pyrrhotite-pyrite-arsenopyrite sulphide mineralization in banded iron formation was encountered in at least 6 drillholes.

Duck 84 is located approximately 500 m southwest of the Duck 77 and 3 km southwest of MDZ. It has been identified in drillhole RL-05-84 and has not been delineated.

**Deep Footwall Zone**

The Deep Footwall Zone is a distinct body beneath the MDZ. The company has reported good grades over apparent thicknesses of 1 to 3 m. The gold mineralization within this zone is associated with green mica, minor stibnite and traces of arsenopyrite (stubby variety). It has been intersected over a strike-length of over 550 m, in a south-westerly direction. The extension to drillhole SD-04-01, drilled in 2004, intersected this mineralized zone at approximately 1000 m below the surface.

This zone initially was intersected in 1999 by drillhole RL-99-12. It has been drilled intermittently in 2003, 2004 and in 2005. Several holes in the 2008 drilling program, including RL-08-178 to 180, also focused on this zone.

**Other Areas**

Other targets include Geophysical Target #1 and #2 which lie to the northeast of the MDZ, 500 m and 1,000m respectively. They were identified from aeromagnetic survey and are interpreted as folds with similar lithology and structure to the MDZ. South Anderson Zone has been identified by scattered gold values in mafic volcanics intersected in 2 of 4 drillholes 4.5 km south of the MDZ. Far West Target was intersected in drillhole RL-04-46, some 4.5 km southwest of the MDZ in similar stratigraphic and lithological environment.

# 11. DRILLING

The 1996 reverse circulation drilling was restricted to areas of expected thick till near the magnetic targets while avoiding the main ridge of the La Seul Moraine where overburden depths in excess of 70 m were expected. Overburden Drilling Management originally proposed 40 holes spaced at 250 to 400 m intervals along seven northwest-southeast trending traverses about 1.5 km apart to provide a reconnaissance level test of the Property. It was thought that the northwest-southeast traverse orientation would maximize bedrock information by cross-cutting the main northeast-southwest bedrock, stratigraphical and structural trends and also would allow the sampling of the southwestern ice dispersal path. A gold dispersion train would be intersected in the drillholes using this pattern (MacNeil, 1997).

Prior to program start up, Corsair Exploration requested that the program be reduced to about 30 holes. This was accomplished by eliminating the southernmost traverse (No. 7) and two of the central traverses (Nos. 3 and 4) across the proposed deformation zone and flanking magnetic high immediately to the south. In field layout, the actual locations of the remaining holes were revised to take advantage of existing access roads and clear-cut areas whenever possible while still maintaining the required coverage (MacNeil, 1997). Of the 27 holes drilled, 25 were completed; holes RLE-96-09 and -13 were abandoned in overburden at depths of 26 and 44 m, respectively, due to sample recovery and penetration difficulties.

From 1998, when Planet took an interest in the Property, to the end of January 2007, Planet and its joint venture partner(s) have drilled 161 holes totalling some 56,597 m. The majority of the drillholes focused on the MDZ. This includes 1,978 metres in 2 wedges from the same mother hole (RL-06-137) carried out between November 2006 and January 2007.

Although the drilling has been described in earlier reports as distinct drilling phases, it has been in fact an on-going drill program. As such, the various phases of the drilling program have not been emphasized herein, but rather their time-lines. To-date (end of September 2008) the company and its JV partner have completed more than 237 drillholes generating some 85,396 m of core (pers. comm., A Mann, 2009). A brief summary of the annual drilling programs are presented in Figures 5 and 6.

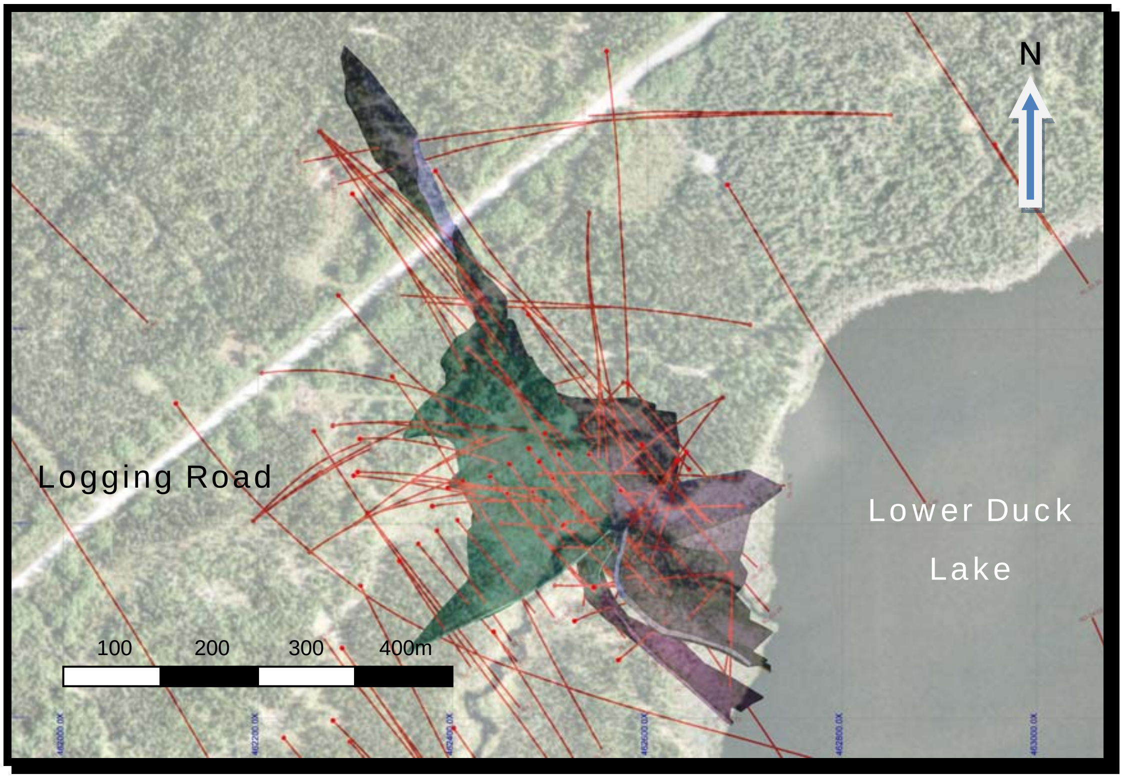



Figure 5. MDZ drill locations and surface features

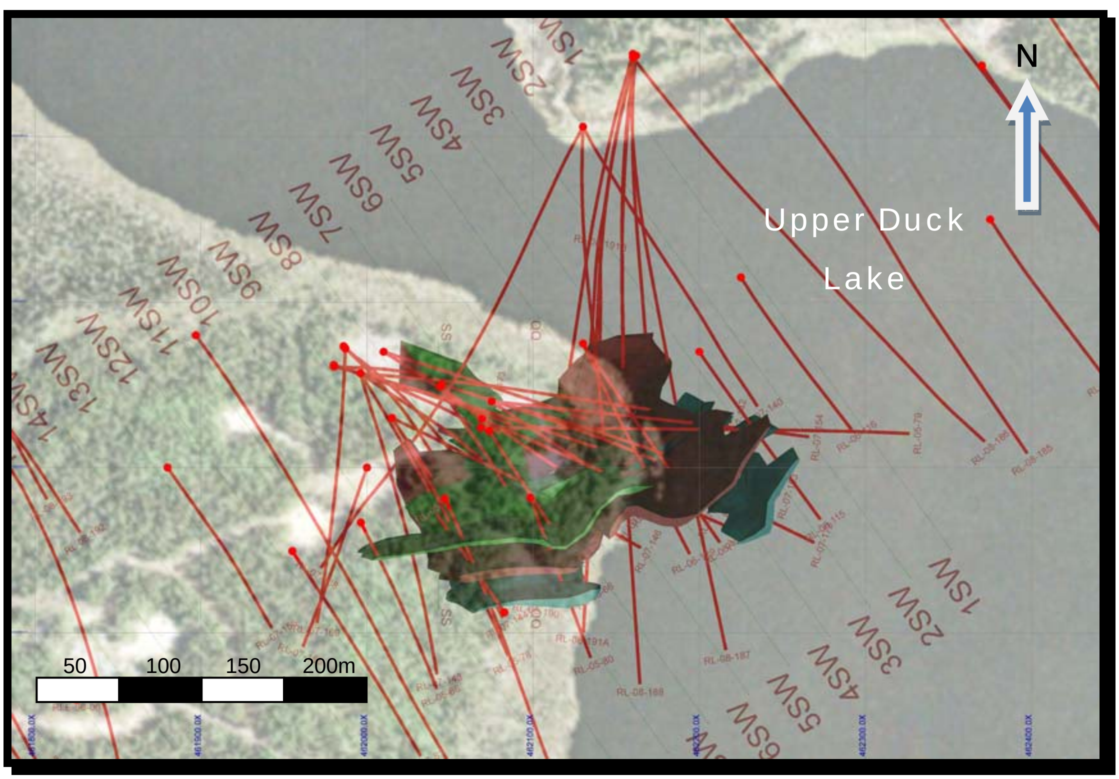



Figure 6. UDZ drill locations, vertical cross section locations and surface features

**1998 Drill Program**

The initial drilling phase (Phase I) was carried out between October and November 1998 and consisted of 6 drillholes, RL-98-01 to -06, totalling 828 m. Drillhole RL-98-05 has been referred to as the "Discovery Hole". An extensive zone of silica enrichment was encountered in drillholes RL-98-01 and RL-98-06. This silica zone has been interpreted to represent a broad zone of hydrothermal alteration.

The significant drill intersections during this phase of drilling are shown in Table 2.

**TABLE 2.**
**1998 DRILL PROGRAM, DRILL INTERSECTIONS**

| Hole ID | From (m) | To (m) | Thickness (m) | Assay (g Au/t) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| RL-98-01 | 75.38 | 76.87 | 1.49 | 0.86* |
| RL-98-02 | 85.04 | 86.47 | 1.43 | 3.97* |
| RL-98-05 | 111.78 | 113.53 | 1.75 | 3.05** |
| | 116.42 | 117.85 | 1.43 | 1.98** |
| | 127.07 | 128.08 | 1.01 | 8.76** |
| | 128.08 | 129.56 | 1.48 | 1.86** |
| | 129.60 | 129.85 | 0.25 | 4.70 |
| | 172.24 | 172.62 | 0.38 | 9.40** |

Note: * denotes assay value tabulated is average of 3 assays
** denotes assay tabulated is average of 2 assays

**1999 Drill Program**

In 1999, there were a total of 11 drillholes completed for some 2,638 m. Five drillholes, RL-99-01 to -05, were completed between February and March, totalling 1,443 m, of which 4 drillholes were based on 50 metre spacing north, south, east and west of drillhole RL98-05, while two other drillholes were positioned 100 m east and west of drillhole RL98-05. A sixth drillhole that was to scissor drillhole RL98-05 was cancelled due to poor ice conditions. This phase of the drilling has been reported as the Phase II drilling program.

Four of the drillholes returned anomalous gold values and all drillholes indicated a similar zone of mineralization in approximately the same stratigraphic position with respect to the massive sulphide horizon.

Another 6 drillholes were completed between April and May, totalling approximately 1,195 m. This phase of the drilling has been referred to as the Phase III drill program. In this phase of the drilling, the drillholes were within 200 m of drillhole RL-98-05. The 6 drillholes comprising this phase of the drilling include the following: RL-99-07 to -09; -11, and -12; and

-20. Five of the six holes returned gold values in excess of 2 g Au/t. The company reported numerous mineralized intersections between 500 and 1,500 ppb in a wide (>30 m) altered zone.

The significant drill intersections for the 1999 drill program are shown in Table 3.

**TABLE 3.**
**1999 DRILL PROGRAM, DRILL INTERSECTIONS**

| Hole ID | From (m) | To (m) | Thickness (m) | Assay (g Au/t) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| RL99-01 | 83.21 | 85.04 | 1.83 | 3.6 |
| RL99-02 | 293.22 | 296.27 | 3.05 | 3.2 |
| RL99-04 | 149.96 | 151.71 | 1.75 | 2.8 |
| RL99-05 | 100.58 | 102.71 | 2.13 | 5.7 |
| RL-99-07 | 156.97 | 158.19 | 1.22 | 2.95 |
| | 169.49 | 181.66 | 12.17 | 1.22 |
| *includes* | *177.09* | *178.61* | *1.52* | *5.87* |
| RL-99-08 | 145.64 | 151.89 | 6.25 | 0.96 |
| *includes* | *145.64* | *146.28* | *0.64* | *2.72* |
| RL-99-09 | 68.88 | 70.20 | 1.32 | 6.74 |
| | 102.11 | 103.51 | 1.40 | 1.28 |
| | 146.91 | 147.83 | 0.91 | 2.98 |
| RL-99-12 | 140.21 | 151.79 | 11.58 | 3.12 |
| *includes* | *141.27* | *142.34* | *1.07* | *12.24* |
| *and* | *147.42* | *147.65* | *0.23* | *7.17* |
| | 162.15 | 168.71 | 6.56 | 2.03 |
| *includes* | *163.27* | *163.47* | *0.20* | *14.58* |
| RL-99-20 | 145.82 | 148.21 | 2.39 | 2.07 |
| | 182.58 | 187.45 | 4.88 | 1.31 |
| *includes* | | | *1.22* | *3.4* |

Between 2000 and 2001, no exploration or drilling programs were carried out by the company. Drilling resumed in June 2002 with the commencement of Phase IV drilling program.

**2002 Drill Program**

During the year a total of 12 drillholes, RL-02-01 to -12, totalling some 2,202 m were completed. This drillholes sequence has been referred to as the Phase IV drill program. During the 2002 drilling program, a gold zone was intersected. This mineralized zone was identified later as the Main Limb of the MDZ (pers. comm., A. Mann, 2009). The significant drill intersections for the 2002 drill program are shown in Table 4.

The original gold zone identified in 1998-99 was drill tested over a strike-length of 600 metres and down to a vertical depth of 175 metres. The "new" gold zone was interpreted to be open along strike and to depth.

**Note**: one drillhole, RL-02-14 was started in December. This hole was not included as part of the 2002 Summer (Phase IV) drill program but rather as part of the 2003 Winter drill program.

**TABLE 4.**
**2002 DRILL PROGRAM, SIGNIFICANT INTERSECTIONS**

| Hole ID | From (m) | To (m) | Thickness (m) | Assay (g Au/t) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| RL-02-01 | 105.30 | 106.30 | 1.00 | 3.36 |
| | 173.00 | 174.00 | 1.00 | 1.57 |
| RL-02-02 | 90.00 | 92.95 | 2.95 | 1.78 |
| | 114.00 | 117.00 | 3.00 | 1.03 |
| | 142.00 | 144.00 | 2.00 | 1.03 |
| | 152.00 | 156.50 | 4.50 | 5.11 |
| RL-02-03 | 142.20 | 144.00 | 1.80 | 1.80 |
| | 147.00 | 153.00 | 6.00 | 3.58 |
| *including* | *149.00* | *151.00* | *1.40* | *12.07* |
| RL-02-04 | 137.60 | 147.00 | 9.40 | 2.41 |
| *including* | *142.00* | *145.00* | *3.00* | *4.44* |
| | 157.00 | 158.00 | 1.00 | 1.44 |
| | 163.30 | 225.00 | 61.70 | 2.14 |
| *including* | *164.70* | *168.00* | *3.30* | *2.26* |
| | 172.00 | 175.00 | 3.00 | 4.37 |
| | 177.00 | 178.00 | 1.00 | 15.17 |
| | 186.00 | 190.70 | 4.70 | 2.61 |
| | 192.00 | 203.20 | 11.20 | 4.58 |
| *including* | *200.40* | *200.60* | *0.20* | *97.03* |
| | *218.00* | *221.60* | *3.60* | *3.27* |
| *including* | *221.00* | *221.60* | *0.60* | *12.48* |
| RL-02-05 | 115.20 | 128.90 | 13.70 | 2.45 |
| *including* | *115.20* | *117.00* | *1.80* | *4.42* |
| | 129.70 | 130.70 | 1.00 | 1.83 |
| | 243.00 | 258.00 | 15.00 | 2.14 |
| *including* | *245.00* | *253.50* | *8.50* | *2.74* |
| RL-02-08 | 49.50 | 52.50 | 3.00 | 0.85 |
| RL-02-10 | 151.45 | 158.20 | 6.75 | 1.35 |
| *including* | *151.45* | *152.35* | *0.90* | *1.58* |
| | *153.50* | *155.90* | *2.40* | *2.45* |
| | *157.20* | *158.20* | *1.00* | *1.17* |
| RL-02-11 | 110.00 | 111.00 | 1.10 | 8.31 |
| | 147.50 | 149.00 | 1.50 | 1.29 |

### 2003 Drill Program

During the year, a total of 23 drillholes comprising 8,875 m were completed. By the end of February some 11 drillholes were completed totalling approximately 2,551 m. This sequence referred to as Phase V, included drillholes RL-02-14 to RL-03-24, plus an extension to drillhole RL-99-12, from 185 m to 300 m. It should be noted that drillhole, RL-02-14, was started in December 2002 and as the drilling continued into January 2003, the numbering of the drillholes stayed consecutive, with only the designation of the year changing.

The summer and fall drilling program (Phase VI) consisted of 12 holes totalling some 6,324 m. Drillholes include RL-03-25 to -36. Drillhole RL-99-12 also was extended during this phase, from 300 m to 681 m.

Significant intersections from the 2003 Deep Footwall Zone drill program are shown in Table 5.

**TABLE 5.**
**DEEP FOOTWALL ZONE, 2003 DRILL PROGRAM INTERSECTIONS**

| Hole ID | From (m) | To (m) | Thickness (m) | Assay (g Au/t) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| RL-03-33 | 481.00 | 482.50 | 1.50 | 3.03 |
| RL-03-35 | 411.00 | 413.55 | 2.55 | 3.13 |
| *includes* | *412.00* | *413.00* | *1.00* | *5.04* |
| RL-03-37 | 586.30 | 587.10 | 0.80 | 14.47 |

Although drilling data was filed for assessment purposes, no report was generated.

**2004 Drilling Program**

A total of 31 drillholes totalling some 14,730 m were completed during the year. The drilling was carried out in several phases. The Winter drill program commenced in December 2003 and was completed in April, 2004. It consisted of five drillholes, RL-03-37 to RL-04-41, comprising 4,647 m. This drilling phase has been referred to as Phase VII-a in earlier company reports. Table 6 shows the significant drill intersections from the 2004 Deep Footwall Zone drill program.

**TABLE 6.**
**DEEP FOOTWALL ZONE, 2004 DRILL PROGRAM SIGNIFICANT INTERSECTIONS**

| Hole ID | From (m) | To (m) | Thickness (m) | Assay (g Au/t) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| RL-04-37 | 586.30 | 587.10 | 0.80 | 14.47 |
| RL-04-39 | 804.00 | 806.00 | 2.00 | 11.58 |
| *includes* | *805.00* | *806.00* | *1.00* | *20.59* |
| RL-04-41 | 260.00 | 261.00 | 1.00 | 3.80 |

In April, Goldcorp took over as operations manager. The Spring drill program (Phase VII-b) commenced April and was completed in May. It was essentially a continuation of the winter drill program. A total of 16 drillholes were completed for approximately 6,735 m. Drillholes included RL-04-42 to -54. Extensions to Rubicon Minerals drillholes SD-04-01 and -02 also were carried out. The extensions were carried out under a JV agreement. Rubicon Minerals had a joint venture with Goldcorp as did Planet. When the Rubicon hole reached the claim boundary, there was in place a 3-way agreement whereby the JV could extend the hole and the data obtained would be shared. The significant intersections identified in the April–May 2004 drill program are shown in Table 7.

The 16 diamond drillhole, 6,735 m program focused on the MDZ. Ten drillholes were drilled on the main zone, four drillholes, RL-04-42 to -45, tested the north and northwest segments of the greenstone belt, and two holes were reconnaissance in nature and were focussed on targets southwest of the main zone (Nelson and Dehn, 2005).

**TABLE 7.**
**2004 APRIL–MAY (PHASE VII-B) DRILL PROGRAM, SIGNIFICANT INTERSECTIONS**

| Hole ID | From (m) | To (m) | Thickness (m) | Assay (g Au/t) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| RL-04-46 | 131.15 | 135.00 | 3.85 | 2.5 |
| RL-04-49 | 222.50 | 225.50 | 3.00 | 2.38 |
| RL-04-51 | 178.00 | 181.00 | 3.00 | 6.01 |
| RL-04-53 | 191.70 | 194.00 | 2.30 | 1.42 |
| | 224.50 | 228.90 | 4.40 | 4.15 |

The 2004 Fall drilling program, Phase VIII-a, commenced in September and was completed in January 2005. This drill program consisted of 10 drillholes, RL-04-55 to RL-05-62B, totalling 3,348 m. There is no internal report available for the work carried out in this drill program.

**2005 Drill Program**

From January to November 2005, 43 drillholes totalling some 12,452 m were completed by the joint venture. The Phase VIII-b consisting of 35 drillholes commenced in January 2005 with drillhole RL-05-63 and continued until the completion of drillhole RL-05-97 in September. Approximately 10,778 m were drilled during this phase of drilling. The drill program was essentially a continuation of the "VIII-a" Phase of drilling, that started in September 2004 and continued into January, 2005. A further 8 drillholes totalling 1,788 m were completed in October-November 2005. These 8 drillholes, RL-05-98 to -105, comprised the Phase IX drill program referred to in company reports and releases.

Significant drill intersections for 2005 are shown in Table 8

**TABLE 8.**
**2005 DRILL PROGRAM, SIGNIFICANT INTERSECTIONS**

| Hole ID | From (m) | To (m) | Thickness (m) | Assay (g Au/t) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Deep Footwall Zone** | | | | |
| RL-05-74 | 236.00 | 241.00 | 5.00 | 3.14 |
| *includes* | *238.00* | *239.00* | *1.00* | *7.31* |
| RL-99-12* | 386.31 | 387.31 | 1.00 | 7.59 |
| | | | | |
| **Far West Duck Zone** | | | | |
| RL-05-84 | 156.50 | 158.50 | 2.00 | 4.51 |
| | 179.00 | 181.00 | 2.00 | 3.98 |
| RL-05-94 | 158.00 | 159.00 | 1.00 | 0.68 |
| | | | | |
| **Daffy Duck Zone** | | | | |
| RL-05-77 | 249.00 | 253.00 | 4.00 | 12.00 |
| *includes* | *249.70* | *250.70* | *1.00* | *37.08* |
| RL-05-96 | 218.00 | 222.00 | 4.00 | 0.65 |
| RL-05-105 | 19.95 | 22.75 | 2.80 | 2.76 |
| RL-05-181 | 172.60 | 173.00 | 0.40 | 1.57 |
| RL-05-182 | 65.00 | 68.00 | 3.00 | 7.00 |
| RL-05-183 | 356.00 | 357.00 | 1.00 | 4.00 |
| | | | | |
| **Anderson Zone** | | | | |
| RL-05-87 | 100.00 | 101.00 | 1.00 | 5.64 |
| RL-05-89 | 222.00 | 223.00 | 1.00 | 7.38 |
| RL-05-93 | 48.00 | 49.00 | 1.00 | 11.62 |
| | 302.00 | 304.00 | 2.00 | 9.76 |
| RL-05-100 | 133.00 | 136.00 | 3.00 | 2.20 |
| RL-05-102 | 252.00 | 254.00 | 2.00 | 11.28 |
| RL-05-104 | 40.00 | 41.00 | 1.00 | 14.35 |
| | | | | |
| **North Anderson "B" Zone** | | | | |
| RL-05-84 | 177.00 | 181.00 | 4.00 | 2.28 |
| *includes* | *179.00* | *181.00* | *2.00* | *3.99* |
| RL-05-93 | 164.00 | 165.00 | 1.00 | 3.05 |
| RL-05-94 | 161.00 | 162.00 | 1.00 | 1.32 |
| RL-05-104 | 40.00 | 43.00 | 3.00 | 4.98 |
| *includes* | *40.00* | *41.00* | *1.00* | *14.35* |

*Note: second extension to drillhole Rl-99-12

## 2006 Drill Program

The 2006 drill program primarily focussed on the MDZ. A total of 39 holes, RL-06-106 to -137D, for 15,674 m were completed during the year. Diamond drillhole RL-06-137 demonstrated that the gold mineralization continues down plunge to a vertical depth of 900 m. Significant 2006 drill intersections are shown in Table 9.

**TABLE 9.**
**2006 DRILL PROGRAM, SIGNIFICANT INTERSECTIONS**

| Hole ID | From (m) | To (m) | Thickness (m) | Assay (g Au/t) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **MDZ** | | | | |
| RL-06-107 | 329.00 | 343.00 | 14.00 | 9.65 |
| | 391.50 | 412.00 | 20.50 | 4.24 |
| RL-06-109 | 322.00 | 333.00 | 11.00 | 4.24 |
| | 368.00 | 371.00 | 3.00 | 22.68 |
| RL-06-112 | 72.00 | 74.00 | 2.00 | 4.65 |
| | 107.00 | 123.70 | 16.70 | 3.00 |
| | 418.00 | 426.00 | 8.00 | 2.62 |
| | 523.00 | 541.00 | 18.00 | 11.66 |
| RL-06-119 | 91.00 | 102.10 | 11.10 | 2.71 |
| RL-06-121 | 39.00 | 52.00 | 13.00 | 1.32 |
| | 75.00 | 84.00 | 9.00 | 1.31 |
| | 88.00 | 95.00 | 7.00 | 1.44 |
| RL-06-122 | 96.00 | 111.00 | 15.00 | 1.13 |
| | 122.00 | 132.00 | 10.00 | 1.76 |
| | 138.00 | 146.00 | 8.00 | 4.89 |
| | 151.00 | 154.00 | 3.00 | 3.73 |
| RL-06-124 | 34.00 | 53.10 | 19.10 | 1.87 |
| | 64.00 | 67.70 | 3.70 | 3.22 |
| RL-06-125 | 200.00 | 205.00 | 5.00 | 1.44 |
| | 238.00 | 265.00 | 27.00 | 3.00 |
| RL-06-128 | 298.00 | 307.00 | 8.40 | 2.68 |
| | 468.00 | 500.00 | 32.00 | 5.76 |
| RL-06-131 | 3,909.00 | 397.00 | 7.00 | 14.57 |
| | 401.00 | 404.00 | 3.00 | 4.31 |
| RL-06-132 | 342.00 | 345.00 | 3.00 | 4.80 |
| | 436.00 | 439.00 | 3.00 | 8.16 |
| RL-06-133 | 278.00 | 282.00 | 4.00 | 7.08 |
| | 332.00 | 336.00 | 4.00 | 6.87 |
| RL-06-134A | 78.00 | 78.50 | 0.50 | 31.00 |
| | 379.00 | 380.00 | 1.00 | 10.30 |
| | 451.00 | 453.00 | 2.00 | 9.02 |
| RL-06-136 | 553.00 | 576.00 | 23.00 | 24.90 |
| | 608.00 | 644.00 | 36.00 | 2.63 |
| | 629.00 | 630.00 | 1.00 | 8.54 |
| | 640.00 | 641.00 | 1.00 | 7.23 |
| | 691.00 | 692.00 | 1.00 | 83.15 |
| | 728.00 | 745.00 | 18.00 | 1.65 |
| | 731.00 | 732.00 | 1.00 | 16.40 |
| RL-06-136A | 541.00 | 560.00 | 19.00 | 2.19 |
| | 543.00 | 544.00 | 1.00 | 7.34 |
| | 575.00 | 586.00 | 11.00 | 3.19 |
| | 582.00 | 583.00 | 1.00 | 17.19 |
| RL-06-137 | 1,067.00 | 1077.00 | 10.00 | 2.89 |
| | 1,068.00 | 1069.00 | 1.00 | 8.31 |
| | 1,069.00 | 1070.00 | 1.00 | 11.46 |
| | 1,151.00 | 1152.00 | 1.00 | 4.44 |
| | 1,171.00 | 1172.00 | 1.00 | 4.92 |

**TABLE 9.**
**2006 DRILL PROGRAM, SIGNIFICANT INTERSECTIONS (continued)**

| Hole ID | From (m) | To (m) | Thickness (m) | Assay (g Au/t) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **MDZ** | | | | |
| RL-06-137B | 1,009.00 | 1010.00 | 1.00 | 3.54 |
| | 1,017.00 | 1021.00 | 4.00 | 2.31 |
| | 1,109.00 | 1112.00 | 3.00 | 2.17 |
| | 1,121.00 | 1123.00 | 2.00 | 2.25 |
| | 1,129.00 | 1134.00 | 5.00 | 2.04 |
| **North Anderson "B" Zone** | | | | |
| RL-06-106 | 108.80 | 109.50 | 0.70 | 3.92 |

## 2007 Drill Program

A total of 40 drillholes, RL-07-138 to -177, comprising 16,187 m were completed during 2007.

Diamond drillhole RL07-139 returned gold assays of 135.58 g Au/t over 0.60 m and 61.63 g Au/t over 0.80 m; an average value of 93.32 g Au/t over 1.4 m from the Upper Duck Iron Formation. The full thickness of 3.60 m of iron formation averaged 36.46 g Au/t. Table 10 shows the significant 2007 drill intersections.

**TABLE 10.**
**2007 DRILL PROGRAM INTERSECTIONS**

| Hole ID | From (m) | To (m) | Thickness (m) | Assay (g Au/t) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| RL-07-138 | 335.00 | 336.00 | 1.00 | 10.38 |
| RL-07-139 | 335.20 | 338.80 | 3.60 | 36.46 |
| | 335.20 | 336.00 | 0.80 | 61.63 |
| | 336.00 | 336.60 | 0.60 | 135.58 |
| | 346.00 | 351.00 | 5.00 | 1.95 |
| RL-07-140 | 306.00 | 307.00 | 1.00 | 2.47 |
| RL-07-142 | 274.40 | 274.80 | 0.40 | 38.06 |

## 2008 Drill Program

Between February and March 2008, 3 holes (RL-05-94, RL-05-103, and RL-05-104) were deepened to investigate the Anderson Zone, as was one hole RL-07-160 on the MDZ. An analysis of the drill data from the Anderson Zone identified a second zone, stratigraphically within the hangingwall of the North Anderson Zone. This new zone was named the North Anderson 'B' Zone.

An additional 20 drillholes, RL-08-178 to RL-08-194, were completed during the year for 10,229 metres. It should be noted that several drillholes (RL-08-188 and RL-08-191) were multiple drillholes. Note: multiple drillholes are side-tracked off the same "mother" hole, and ensure a greater accuracy of the hole. They are used to investigate deep locations on narrow bodies on which there is a high degree of predictability. Also it is a less expensive method than drilling a new hole for each intersection. The UDZ, which included the Upper Duck Heart, Upper Duck West (Daffy Duck) and the Upper Duck East, was the focus of the majority of the drilling.

Several holes, including RL-08-178 to 180, targeted the Deep Footwall Zone. This zone initially was intersected in 1999 by drillhole RL-99-12. Since the initial intersection, this zone has been the focus of several drilling programs, especially in 2003, 2004 and in 2005. Significant drill intersections for 2008 are shown in Table 11.

**TABLE 11.**
**2008 DRILL PROGRAM INTERSECTIONS**

| Hole ID | From (m) | To (m) | Thickness (m) | Assay (g Au/t) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| RL-08-178 | 305.30 | 307.30 | 2.00 | 2.76 |
| RL-08-179 | 89.00 | 92.00 | 3.00 | 4.27 |
| RL-08-180 | 225.20 | 226.20 | 1.00 | 6.42 |

A summary of diamond drilling from October 1998 to September 2008 is shown in Table 12.

**TABLE 12.**
**SUMMARY OF THE ANNUAL DIAMOND DRILLING**

| Period | DDH ID | No of DDHs | Metres (approx) |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1998 | RL-98-01 to -06 | 6 | 828 |
| 1999 | RL-01 to -05;<br>RL-99-07 to -09, and<br>RL-99-11 and -12, and<br>RL-99-20 | 11 | 2,638 |
| 2000 – 01 | no drilling during this period | | |
| 2002 | RL-02-01 to -12 and<br>RL-02-14 | 13 | 2,458 |
| 2003 | RL-03-15 to -37 and<br>Rl-99-12 (extensions) | 23 | 9,007 |
| **(Jan 2003: RL-03-18 commencement of participation by Goldcorp)** | | | |
| 2004 | RL-04-38 to -62b and<br>SD-04-01, -02 (ext) | 31 | 14,730 |
| **(April 2004 Goldcorp takes over as operation manager)** | | | |
| 2005 | RL-05-63 to -105 | 43 | 12,452 |
| 2006 | RL-06-106 to -137D | 39 | 15,674 |
| 2007 | RL-07-138 to -177 | 40 | 16,187 |
| 2008 | RL-08-178 to -194 | 25 | 11,422 |

As the knowledge of the geology and mineralization increased, the emphasis of the drilling shifted from exploration to one of evaluation, as reflected in Table 13.

**TABLE 13.**
**DRILLING EMPHASIS OVER TIME**

| Time Period | % Exploration | % Evaluation |
|---|---|---|
| 1998 | 100 | 0 |
| 1999 | 90 | 10 |
| 2003 | 70 | 30 |
| 2005 | 60 | 40 |
| 2007 | 30 | 70 |
| 2008 | 10 | 90 |

# 12. SAMPLING METHOD AND APPROACH

## 12.1 CORSAIR EXPLORATION

**Reverse Circulation 1997 Overburden and Till Sampling and Program**

A reverse circulation drill obtains samples using two coaxial pipes and a tricone bit. Air and water are injected between the pipes to the bit. Clay- to pebble-sized sediment particles and cm-sized cuttings of boulders and bedrock are flushed through the centre pipe to surface where they are logged and bulk samples weighing 8 to 10 kg are collected. Heath and Sherwood's drill rig was a Nodwell model, mounted for off-road mobility and fully enclosed for all-weather operation. The drillholes were logged and sampled by the Overburden Drilling Management ("**ODM**") geologists. The holes were numbered in the sequence that they were drilled and the samples from each hole, whether overburden or bedrock, were numbered consecutively, relating to the drillhole, such that sample RLE-96-12-01 refers to the first sample in hole RLE-96-12.

In its Nepean laboratory, ODM geologists re-logged the bedrock chip samples in more detail using a binocular microscope and prepared heavy mineral concentrates from the 149 bulk till and related overburden samples using shaking table pre-concentration followed by heavy liquid sink-float separations (specific gravity 3.3), counted and measured any observed gold grains and classified them according to degree of wear (e.g. pristine, modified, reshaped), micro-panned 24 concentrates, typically those showing more than 5 grains of table gold or any pristine gold, and calculated rough gold values based on the dimensions of the gold grains. Where a distinctly anomalous population of gold grains was encountered (e.g. Sample 08-06), the grains were removed from the concentrate and further studied by scanning electron microscope ("SEM").

The till concentrate samples were analyzed for gold and arsenic by using the instrumental neutron activation ("INA") method. This method preserves the sample for any post-assay studies. A small, l to 3 g, subsample was used by the inductively coupled plasma ("ICP") wet chemical method in analyzing for Cu, Zn, Ni and Ag. This method has a better detection limit than INA for these elements. After the concentrate samples were analyzed, two that unexpectedly returned >1000 ppb Au were retrieved and check-panned to determine the cause of the anomalies. The bedrock chip samples were analyzed for the same elements as the overburden samples; in addition, whole rock oxide compositions were determined by fusion/ICP.

## 12.2 PLANET DRILL PROGRAMS

The drill programs were conducted using standard core logging – sampling procedures. The drill-site geologist marked all sample intervals and the technician under the direction of the geologist sawed the core. All sampled core sections were split by rock saw after logging and sent directly to the assay laboratory. The remaining half of the core was returned to the core box. The core boxes are stored in core racks at the logging facility at Red Lake.

Core Recovery ("REC"), Rock Quality Determination ("RQD"), Schistocity Index Determination ("SID"), Angle of Foliation and Angle(s) of Jointing were measured on all drill core prior to geological logging, splitting and sampling. Joint Intensity of Pull ("JIP") was measured on selected drill core (e.g. RL98-02).

# 13. SAMPLE PREPARATION, ANALYSES AND SECURITY

## 13.1 SAMPLE PREPARATION AND ASSAYING

For the 1998-99 drill programs, the core samples were sent to TSL Laboratories ("**TSL**") in Saskatoon Saskatchewan for analysis. Samples from the subsequent drill programs were sent to Accurassay Laboratories ("**Accurassay**") in Thunder Bay.

The 1998 drill core samples sent to TSL were assayed for gold, silver, and arsenic, while the 1999 drill core samples were assayed for gold and arsenic. Some of the 1999 drill core samples also underwent multi-element analysis. Subsequent samples sent to Accurassay were assayed for gold. Selected samples also were sent for multi-element analysis (ICP-AR) including mercury. The mercury analysis was included due to incorrect mineral identification. Once the identification of orpiment and realgar was realized, the mercury analysis was curtailed.

In 2003 – 04, three selected drillholes from the Phase VII drill program were sent for multi-element ICP analysis. The three drillholes selected were RL-04-46, SD-04-01 and the extensions of drillhole SD-04-02. The "SD" prefixed drillholes are the Rubicon drillholes located near the Property boundary. The extensions of these holes represent the sections that occur within the Property. The ICP analysis for the samples from drillhole RL-04-46 was conducted by Accurassay in Thunder Bay, while the samples from the "SD" drillholes were sent to ALS Chemex Laboratory ("**ALS Chemex**") in Vancouver.

### 13.1.1 TSL LABORATORIES

For rock and core samples, the entire sample is crushed to a minimum of 60% passing -10 mesh, riffled and a split of approximately 250 g was taken and pulverized to 90% passing -150 mesh.

In the gold assay using Fire Assay technique, gravimetric assay analysis begins with a fusion using a flux mixture of litharge, soda, borax, silica and fluorspar, with further oxidants/reductants as required. The relative concentrations of the flux materials are adjusted to suit the type of sample being analyzed. An aliquot of silver is added as a final collecting agent. The resultant lead button containing the precious metals is cupelled. The subsequent doré bead is parted with a dilute nitric acid solution. The gold obtained is decanted with de-ionized water, dried, annealed and weighed on a micro-balance.

### 13.1.2 ACCURASSAY LABORATORIES

Upon delivery to the laboratory, the samples are entered into the "Local Information Management Systems ("LIMS"). The samples if necessary then are dried. Afterwards they are crushed to -8 mesh, riffle split and a 250 to 400 g sample taken. The "250 – 400 g" sample then was pulverized to 90% passing -150 mesh and matted to ensure homogeneity. A non-abrasive cleaning agent was used to clean the pulverizing dishes between each sample to prevent cross-contamination.

The sample then is mixed with a lead-based flux and fused. The fusing process results in a lead button, which is then placed in a cupelling furnace where all of the lead is absorbed by the cupella and a silver-based precious metal bead is left in the cupella. The bead then is digested with a solution consisting of a 1:3 ratio of nitric acid to hydrochloric acid mix. The samples are bulked up with de-ionized water and 1.0 mls of 1% lanthanum solution to a total volume of 3 mls. The solution is analyzed for gold using atomic absorption spectrometry. The atomic absorption spectrometry unit is calibrated for each element using appropriate ISO 9002 certified standards in an air-acetylene flame. The results of the atomic absorption spectrometry are checked by the technician then forwarded for data entry into the LIMS via electronic transfer. The data-entry technician makes any mass or volume changes manually. The Laboratory Manager checks the data and verifies the data by checking the internal QC data and if error-free, generates a report.

### 13.1.3 ALS CHEMEX

ALS Chemex Laboratories utilize a QA/QC system that compiles with the requirements of the international standards ISO 9001:2000 and ISO 1705:2005. This QA/QC system operates in all laboratory sites. ALS Chemex also provides foe site audits for its clients using its “Open Lab” sample management interface. All documents can be viewed and retrieved by clients from the ALS Chemex web-site, including Certificates of Analysis and method descriptions.

All samples received by ALS Chemex are bar-coded, weighed and entered into the sample management system prior to being processed. Samples are then fine crushed to better than 70% -2 mm. Samples are split into representative sub-samples if required and pulverized to 75 micron (200 mesh) or better. Most pulverizing bowls and pucks are made from a low chrome steel. ALS Chemex ICP package uses either an aqua regia digestion which is limited to determining the acid leachable portion of the elements or a four acid digestion suitable for low grade mineralized materials and provides increased accuracy and precision levels.

ICP analyses have been conducted on selected samples at ALS Chemex as an on-going procedure. A total of 277 samples from the 2003–04 drilling program were analyzed by ALS Chemex utilizing an ICP package that included mercury. The samples were from drillhole RL_03-29 (94 samples), RL-04-39 (110 samples) and RL-04-41 (73 samples).

## 13.2 QAQC

### 13.2.1 LABORATORIES

**TSL**

For gold assay, the laboratory includes 3 repeats and a standard in every laboratory batch of 20 samples. The standards used are either Certified Reference Material or TSL "in-house". If any of the standards fall outside the acceptable range, re-assays will be preformed with a new certified reference material. In addition, random repeats are analyzed on values >3 g Au/t.

**Accurassay**

Accurassay Laboratories employs an internal quality control system that tracks certified reference materials and "in-house" quality assurance standards. The laboratory uses a combination of reference materials, including reference materials purchased from CANMET, standards created "in-house" and certified calibration standards. If any of the standards fall outside the acceptable range, re-assays will be preformed with a new certified reference material. Also the laboratory verifies the accuracy of the measuring and dispensing devices (e.g. scales, pipettes, etc.) on a daily basis.

The laboratory batch consists either of 28 samples as in the case of the first batch or 27 samples in the case of the second batch. In every batch, the laboratory has a standard and a blank. Every 10$^{th}$ sample is a laboratory duplicate.

## 13.2.2 PLANET

During the early stages of the project, prior to their understanding of the deposit, the company did not include any standards or control samples with their samples that were sent to the laboratory, but rather relied on the laboratory's QA/QC procedures. It was during the "Spring" 1999 (Phase III) drill program, on or about the fifteenth drillhole, when the company realized there was the possibility of a deposit that they initiated their own QA/QC program. The company utilized a 30 sample batch which included a duplicate and either a standard or a blank. The blank and standard were inserted alternatively (pers. comm.., G. Clark, 2009).

**2002 Drill Program**

During the 2002 drilling program, twenty-five selected samples were sent to ALS Chemex to verify the results from Accurassay, and comparison of the results are given in Table 14.

**TABLE 14.**
**QA/QC COMPARISON RESULTS**

| Sample ID | Accurassay (ppb Au) | ALS Chemex (ppb Au) |
|---|---|---|
| 71287 | 56 | 155 |
| 71290 | <5 | 10 |
| 71299 | <5 | <5 |
| 71308 | 14 | 20 |
| 71315 | <5 | <5 |
| 71318 | 19 | 15 |
| 71322 | <5 | 5 |
| 71330 | 16 | 5 |
| 71331 | 21 | 5 |
| 71332 | 89 | 70 |
| 71333 | 1,578 | 1,080 |
| 71334 | 430 | 465 |
| 71335 | 3,608 | 3,120 |
| 71336 | 509 | 570 |
| 71337 | 266 | 440 |
| 71338 | 24 | 35 |
| 71339 | 1,165 | 900 |
| 71340 | 91 | 170 |
| 71342 | 13 | 15 |
| 71348 | <5 | <5 |
| 71357 | 11 | <5 |
| 71364 | 53 | 40 |
| 71368 | 60 | 50 |
| 71374 | 19 | <5 |
| 71376 | 51 | 40 |

**2003-04 Drilling Program**

The 16 drillholes from the 2003-2004 drill program totalled approximately 9460 metres. A total of 6,245 field samples were taken, to which were added 137 QA/QC samples consisting of blanks and standards (Nelson and Dehn, 2005).

**2004 Spring Drilling Program**

A total of 31 drillholes for 14,700 m were completed during the year. From this drilling program, 794 field samples were taken to which were added 10 blanks and 14 standards, for a total of 818 samples (Dehn, 2005).

**2005 Drilling Program**

Quality control consisted of a pulp duplicate analysis for every 10$^{th}$ sample and one standard and blank for every 50 samples submitted. Samples with duplicate analyses were averaged in the drill log entries. Every 49$^{th}$ sample (samples ending in the digits -49 or -99) is a standard and every 50$^{th}$ sample (samples ending with digits of -50 or -00) represents a blank (Pryslak et al, 2006).

In the VIII-b Phase (Jan-Sept, 2005) drill program, which consisted of 35 drillholes totalling 10,770 metres, the company submitted 7,837 samples for gold analysis, plus 326 QA/QC samples (a combination of blanks and standards), and 1,299 samples for ICP analysis. It should be noted that the samples submitted for ICP analysis were from the first seven drillholes only, Rl-05-63 to RL-05-67, and RL-05-69 (Pryslak et al, 2006).

A limited amount of ICP geochemistry was carried out on the core samples that were prepared for gold analysis. Some of these were analysed by ALS Chemex in Vancouver and others by Accurassay Labs in Thunder Bay. There was no report prepared on the results of the ICP analysis.

**Goldcorp QA/QC Procedures**

Goldcorp's standard QA/QC procedure for exploration samples is as follows: for every 100 samples, samples at position 49 and 99 are standards, and samples at position 50 and 100 are blanks, and every 10$^{th}$ sample is run as a duplicate.

When Goldcorp changed to the software package "Acquire", they continued to insert the standards and blanks as before. Assay merging into the log was and is via computer and not a manual entry process. Merging of assay data is limited to 1-2 "select" personnel who are responsible for the database. If for some reason there are problems with the certificate (i.e. data in wrong format) a request for a new certificate is sent to the lab. Merging the assay data to the drill logs is done using the certificate.

Procedures for data capture are as follows:

**Drillhole Data**

The geologist initializes the drillhole database using "Logger" template with new drillhole name (project, year and drillhole number). Required information for assessment reports included as part of the initialization process.

Individual downhole survey data are entered into "Logger" database by geologist as received. Completed downhole survey data are compared against the entered survey data by the geologist and the up-dated data then imported into "Logger" database. Logs are up-dated on a regular basis to provide weekly logs for the data manager. The data manager ensures that original copy of the surveys is filed.

Upon completion of the drillhole, the geologist completes the geotechnical log and sends the revised log onto the data manager, who then files the log. The associated photographs are copied to the appropriate network. When collar surveys are re-done, database is up-dated and files re-created.

**Drill Core Sample Data**

When the core arrives at the core facility, the technician marks the core, records the hardness and magnetic susceptibility. The core then is photographed and the data is entered into geotechnical "Logger" database. The core box is labelled with metallic tape.

The geologist logs the core and enters samples taken (assays, geochemical, whole rock, etc) in the log and records sample sent to the lab (chain of custody). The technician cuts the core using rock saw. Half of the split core is bagged and sample tag inserted. Blanks and standards used are recorded in QA/QC logbook. Samples, including blanks and standards are placed in rice (burlap) bags for shipping to the laboratory. Geologist is informed what samples were sent out on a daily basis.

Final assay results received from laboratory and digital files are up-dated. Original copies are filed. Files are up-dated on a weekly basis for reporting purposes using partial and/or completed logs. Files are up-dated until all samples finalized. Once log is complete, it is posted for viewing by the geologist.

All data in the completed log is reviewed by the geologist. Ten percent of the assay data is checked against the original assay certificate. Laboratory QA/QC on duplicates is checked for consistency. The geologist initials the hard copy log as to those samples checked. A copy of the final drill log is filed in the exploration offices.

Site visits have been made to the laboratory and Red Lake Gold Mines personnel review the QA/QC with mine sampling completed at the Accurassay Laboratory. Communication between regional and mine personnel is ongoing regarding the quality of assaying.

**Drillhole Location Data**

Although there was a grid on the Property, the drillholes were spotted in the field using a GPS with NAD 27 UTM Zone 15 co-ordinate projection. A compass was used for orienting the direction of the drillholes. The final collar locations, azimuths and dips were established by K Pye of Total Exploration Services from Timmins, Ontario using a differential global positioning system ("**dGPS**").

## 13.3 SECURITY

Drill core samples were stored in a locked room prior to shipping. All samples were shipped directly to the assay facilities.

Samples were stored, packed in sealed in poly bags, and placed in rice bags sealed with rebar wire tie at the Goldcorp Inc. core facility at the Cochenour Mine property and shipped via Manitoulin Transport Inc. to Accurassay Laboratories in Thunder Bay, Ontario.

Pulps and rejects are stored temporarily at Accurassay Laboratories, which has an ISO 17025 registration.

# 14. DATA VERIFICATION

During the on-site visit, the core logging, splitting and storage areas were visited. The unsampled (split) core is stored on site. The core is well preserved and all of the drillholes could be identified by metal or occasionally plastic tags. The sampled intervals were easy to identify by their individual sample numbers. Portions of this archived drill core were reviewed and 13 independent split NQ-sized core samples were collected from six drillholes.

These were essentially core duplicates of 13 samples. The samples were chosen to correspond with historic sample intervals and to include a range of "high" and "low" values, to see how the WGM and historic results compared, although that was not their main purpose, which was to determine the general character and tenor of the gold mineralization. The results are presented in the following table (Table 15).

**TABLE 15.**
**RESULTS OF WGM VERIFICATION SAMPLING**

| Hole ID | From - To | Assay Results (g Au/t) | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | Original | WGM |
| RL-02-17 | 188 – 189 | 1.29 | 1.36 |
| RL-02-17 | 208 – 209 | 0.02 | 0.6 |
| RL-03-33 | 247 – 248 | 2.48 | 2.00 |
| RL-03-33 | 262 – 263 | 1.18 | 1.41 |
| RL-03-33 | 269 – 270.5 | 0.13 | 0.1 |
| RL-04-60 | 749 – 750 | 0.12 | 0.19 |
| RL-04-60 | 752 – 753 | 1.51 | 1.27 |
| RL-05-74 | 238 – 239 | 7.31 | 16.2 |
| RL-05-74 | 241 – 242 | 0.25 | 0.42 |
| RL-06-136 | 612 – 613 | 2.39 | 2.55 |
| RL-06-136 | 654 – 655 | 0.38 | 0.05 |
| RL-07-157 | 367 – 368 | 4.53 | 5.32 |
| RL-07-157 | 378 – 379 | 0.54 | 0.51 |

The independent core samples were kept in WGM's care during the site visit. The samples were sent to the WGM office in Toronto by courier from the site under the supervision of WGM staff. The samples were checked and verified upon arrival at WGM office and then they were dispatched to Activation Laboratories in Ancaster, Ontario for analysis. The samples were assayed for gold by fire assay method with an atomic absorption finish on a

30 g subsample. Activation Laboratories was selected to conduct the analysis because of its quicker turn-around time.

Several drill sites were visited during the site visit and their collar locations were surveyed using a hand-held GPS unit. It should be noted that the company used a dGPS to survey the drillhole collar locations. Several outcrop areas also were visited. The drillhole locations results are given in Table 16.

**TABLE 16.**
**DRILLHOLE LOCATION VERIFICATION**

| Hole ID | Company Location | | WGM Location | | Error (+/-) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Easting | Northing | Easting | Northing | |
| | (UTM Zone 15, NAD27) | | (UTM Zone 15, NAD 27*) | | |
| RL-05-70 | 462069 | 5680129 | 462061 | 5680134 | 7.0 m |
| RL-06-131 | 462300 | 5681200 | 462304 | 5681211 | 7.7 m |
| RL-06-132 | 462300 | 5681200 | 462304 | 5681211 | 7.7 m |
| RL-06-133 | 462253 | 5681171 | 462246 | 5681171 | 15.6 m |
| RL-06-134 | 462195 | 5681203 | 462183 | 5681201 | 7.7 m |
| RL-06-135 | 462195 | 5681203 | 462183 | 5681201 | 7.7 m |
| Rl-06-136 | 462705 | 5681405 | 462703 | 5681408 | 6.0 m |
| RL-07-144 to Rl-07-146 | 462015 | 5680130 | 462009 | 5680136 | 6.0 m |
| RL-07-152 to RL-07-154 | 462075 | 5680140 | 462063 | 5680144 | 6.0 m |
| RL-07-165 | 462677 | 5681330 | 462673 | 5681332 | 6.0 m |
| RL-07-166 | 462677 | 5681330 | 462673 | 5681332 | 6.0 m |
| RL-07-172 | 461981 | 5680161 | 461983 | 5680159 | 7.2 m |
| RL-07-173 | 461980 | 5680161 | 461983 | 5680159 | 7.2 m |
| RL-07-174 | 461980 | 5680161 | 461983 | 5680159 | 7.2 m |
| RL-07-175 | 461980 | 5680162 | 461983 | 5680159 | 7.2 m |

** Note: WGM "UTM Zone 15 NAD 27" coordinates were converted from NAD 83 Zone 15 readings.*

While in Thunder Bay, D. Power-Fardy also was able to meet with G Clark of Clark Exploration Consulting to discuss the early stages of the project. Clark Exploration Consulting (formerly Clark-Eveleigh Consulting) was the operational manager during the early stages of the project for Corsair Exploration and Planet. They continued as operations manager for the various exploration programs until early April 2004 when Goldcorp took over as managers of the project.

# 15. ADJACENT PROPERTIES

**Rubicon Minerals Corporation**

The Rubicon Minerals Corporation holds title to numerous unpatented mining claims covering just over 26,300 hectares in the Red Lake area. Much of their land holdings were under option to Agnico-Eagle Mines Ltd., Solitaire Minerals Corp. and Redstar Gold Corp.

**Rubicon Minerals: Sidace Lake Property**

Rubicon Minerals holds title to several unpatented mining claims, KRL-1234052, KRL-1185252 and KRL-1185065, known as the Sidace Lake Block part of Rubicon's regional land holdings. The Sidace Lake Block is located northeast of Red Lake Ontario. They are in a JV arrangement with Solitaire Minerals. Solitaire Minerals can earn a 55% interest in the Red Lake North Project, which includes the Sidace area claims, by spending $2.5 million.

In 2003, a helicopter-borne magnetic / electromagnetic survey was conducted by Fugro Airborne Surveys for Rubicon Minerals Corporation over the Sidace Lake Block at a line spacing of 50 m. The survey area was flown between November 27 and December l, 2003 and consisted of approximately 242 line-kilometres (Killin, 2003).

Four holes were drilled between March 30 and May 30, 2004, totalling 2,966 m of which two holes (SD-04-01 and -02) totalling 2,323 m on Claim 1234052 and two holes (SD-04-03 and -04) totalling 642 m on Claim 1185065 (Russell and Busey, 2005).

In early 2008, the Rubicon–Solitaire JV had completed a deep hole totalling some 2,000 m (vertical depth) testing the down-dip extension of the MDZ. It had intersected 123 m (core length) of alumina- and potassium-rich schist, containing variable amounts (trace to 5%) of pyrite and pyrrhotite with local concentrations of sphalerite and galena (trace to 3%). The Rubicon–Solitaire JV has interpreted this unit as the MDZ extension. Assays for the sericite schist unit indicate an elevated gold horizon of 0.74 g Au/t over 36 m, including 3.42 g Au/t over 4.6 m, with individual assays up to 7.7 g Au/t over 1 m (www.solitaireminerals.com, 2009).

**Rubicon Minerals: Phoenix Gold Project**

Rubicon Minerals announced their drilling results from their F2 Zone of the Phoenix Gold Project. Drillhole F2-35 in which Rubicon announced an intercept of 41.9 g Au/t over 2.2 m, has intersected further gold mineralization 237 m below the deepest intercept previously reported at the F2 Zone. The interval contains a bonanza-grade section of 391.3 g Au/t over 0.5 m at a vertical depth of 1,101 m below surface, plus a separate section grading 14.2 g Au/t over 1.3 m including 34.6 g Au/t over 0.5 m at a vertical depth of 1,117 m below surface. The intercept is considered significant by Rubicon because firstly it confirms the presence of high grade gold to depth, and secondly it suggests that multiple mineralized zones continue to depth. A major highlight of the drilling is a bonanza high-grade gold intercept of 3,151.1 g Au/t over 0.5 m in a new target area approximately 310 m west-southwest of the F2 core zone (www.rubiconminerals.com, 2009).

**Rubicon Minerals: Planet Project**

On October 2002, Rubicon Minerals contracted Zonge Engineering and Research Organization ("**Zonge**") to conduct a natural source audio-frequency magneto-telluric **("NSAMT**") survey on their Planet Project property. The Planet Project grid is located near Red Lake. Mining exploration operations on the Adams Lake Project supplied field assistants for the Planet NSAMT survey as Zonge had finished CSAMT data collection on the Adams Lake Grid prior to moving to the Planet Project. NSAMT data collection was completed on October 4th, and then to the Adams Lake Grid on October 5$^{th}$. A total of five NSAMT survey lines were completed on the Planet Program, for a total coverage of 4,150 m with eighty-three 50 m stations. Data was collected from 3 Hz to 8192 Hz range (Zonge, 2002).

**Rubicon Minerals: RLWX Property**

Rubicon Minerals held the RLWX claims in the Black Bear Lake area, Red Lake Division, northwestern Ontario, centred on 51º 14' N and 93º 39' W, NTS map number: 52N/04. In December 2000, a ground magnetic survey was conducted on the claim area. The survey line grid covers 9 claim blocks of the RLXW property. A 6 km base line (BL 100+OON) and three tie lines (95+OON, 105+OON and 111+OON) were established with a N070ºE azimuth. The cross lines were at 50 m intervals and picketed every 25 m. A total of 212 line-kilometres were completed, including base-line and tie-lines. This survey was followed-up in early 2001 by a "Total Field Intensity" Magnetics and Horizontal Loop Electro-magnetics ("HLEM") survey (Abitibi Geophysics, 2001).

**Rubicon Minerals - Solitaire Minerals JV, 2008**

The Rubicon claims adjacent to the Planet/Goldcorp JV properties are known as the Red Lake North Claims. This property is a joint venture agreement between Rubicon Minerals and Solitaire Minerals.

The property is on strike from Planet's MDZ gold discovery. Based on historical drilling and geophysical interpretation on this land package, the extension of gold-bearing sericite schist that is observed on the MDZ continues southwest onto the Rubicon property. The prospective sericite target horizon is interpreted to occur at depth and along the entire 12 km strike-length of the property. All 3 holes drilled by Rubicon intersected the prospective sericite schist altered horizon (www.solitaireminerals, 2009).

**Rubicon Minerals – Agnico-Eagle Mines JV**

In 2006, Agnico-Eagle Mines entered into a formal option/joint venture agreement with Rubicon Minerals in the Dorion-McCuaig Property ("**DMC Property**"). A 3000 m drill program was announced as part of Agnico-Eagle's first year $500,000 commitment. To earn 51% in the property, Agnico-Eagle must spend $2.5 million and make cash payments of $110,000 over 3 years. Thereafter it may increase its interest up to a maximum of 65% by spending one million dollars for each one additional percent, up to a maximum of $14 million.

The DMC Property occurs in the same structural and stratigraphic setting as the Campbell, Red Lake and Cachenour-Willans Mines. Widespread with locally high-grade gold mineralization occurs throughout the property, as reported by Rubicon Minerals. The property encompasses the northwest extension of the 20+ million ounce Red Lake Mine Trend and the Post Narrows Trend, and has more than 5 km of the main components of the major Red Lake mines (www.rubiconminerals.com, January, 2009).

**Rubicon Minerals – Anglo Gold Joint Venture (RMJV): Red Lake Block, 2000**

In 2000, the Anglogold-Rubicon Minerals Corporation Joint Venture ("**RLJV**") held title to 230 unpatented mining claims, collectively known as the Red Lake Block, which formed part of Rubicon's larger regional land holdings. The Red Lake Block is approximately 4 km west of Red Lake, Ontario.

In 2000, the RLJV contracted for the acquisition and interpretation of a time-domain electromagnetic survey conducted by Spectrum Air Ltd. The survey was performed in the middle of 2000, and the interpretation of the results performed in late 2001 by the technical staff of AngloGold and Rubicon Minerals. The survey area is bounded to the south by the Killala Baird Batholith and extends approximately 50 km to the north-east and covers most of the north-east trending limb of the RLGB. The survey block is immediately to the west of the Cochenour-Willans Mine. In June 2000, Spectrum Air flew an airborne electromagnetic, radiometric and magnetic survey for RLJV. A total of 3,053 line-kilometres of data were collected. From these data, a total of 1627 electromagnetic anomalies were identified from profile data. Of these, 172 anomalies were relatively favourable and a further 20 anomalies were particularly favourable (Anglo Gold, 2001).

Results of the survey indicated that the geology could be mapped by the conductivity and magnetic signatures. A complex magnetic fabric was outlined, and discontinuities, shears or faults were inferred to explain the discontinuous structure. The linear magnetic highs were interpreted to be due to ultramafic and mafic rocks of the volcanic sequences, and also to local iron formations. Bedrock conductors were attributed to pyrrhotite, sulphide iron formations or graphitic argillites.

**Consolidated Abaddon Minerals and Skyharbour Resources: Sidace Lake**

The property consists of 6 claim blocks covering some 1,507 hectares in map sheet NTS 52N/6. In 2003, a till survey, consisting of 120 samples was completed. The objective was to apply a technique that would effectively emulate prospecting and identify areas with significant gold potential. A bulk till sampling program was conducted in 2005 on mining claim KRL 1244626 in those areas of exposed till. Sites were marked in the field by flagging with the site number. Locations were recorded using a GPS with coordinates used for plotting. A total of 120 samples were collected for a sample density of one sample per 26 hectares. Samples weighed approximately 13 kg each, with the coarse fraction removed by hand in the field and were submitted to Overburden Drilling Management Limited of Nepean, Ontario. Samples were tabled and micropanned and the gold grains counted and described. Some elevated gold values were returned (Busch, 2003).

The 2004 work program consisted of grid establishment (11 line-kilometres), 127 overburden drillholes (totalling 853 m), 4 diamond drillholes (SL-04-01 to SL-04-04, totalling 752 m) and mapping. Three diamond drillholes targeted an area in the north part of the claim block where elevated gold values were obtained in the base of the till from the overburden drilling. Only granite was encountered in these holes. A fourth hole was drilled near the east end of Sidace Lake. This hole was entirely within mafic volcanics. The objective of the mapping was to establish the position and extent of "favourable" rock types. Some 80 outcrops were mapped and examined on 22 km of traverses. The outcrops are exposed over accumulative area of approximately 28 ha on the 1,620-hectare property (Busch, 2004).

**Red Lake Resources - Grand Cru Resources Joint Venture: Coli Lake Property**

The property is located approximately 35 km north-northeast of the town of Red Lake. It is accessible from the Nungesser Road, an all-weather road that runs north from Balmertown to the Berens River. The property consists of five claims totalling 56 claim units (896 ha). The claims are registered to Perry English, and are under option to Red Lake Resources Inc. Grandcru Resources Corporation has the option to earn 50% of Red Lake's interest in the property and the Perry English option.

A ground magnetometer survey carried out during the winter of 2004 on the northeastern part of the Coli Lake West property, Red Lake area, Ontario. A 4 km baseline was laid out at 056º azimuth across the northeastern part of the property. Cross-lines were established at 100 m intervals, with pickets at 25 m intervals. A total of 50.34 km of line was cut. The magnetic survey was carried out using an EDA Omni Plus system. This is an integrated magnetometer in which readings are stored digitally and down-loaded to a file at the end of each day's survey activity. A recording base station was used, which automatically corrected for diurnal variation at the time of down-loading. The instrument was used in total field mode. Readings were taken at 12.5 m intervals throughout the grid. A total of 5,046 readings were recorded. Data were processed using Geosoft software for data posting, gridding and contouring (Bowdidge, 2004).

In January 2006, Grandcru Resources decided not to continue with the Coli Lake East, Coli Lake West and Dixie Lake East Properties in the Red Lake area. Accordingly the related acquisition and deferred exploration costs aggregating $757,415 were written off (www.grandcruresources.com, January, 2009).

# 16. MINERAL PROCESSING AND METALLURGICAL TESTING

The company has conducted neither mineral processing nor metallurgical testing on the mineralized material from any of its property.

# 17. MINERAL RESOURCE AND MINERAL RESERVE ESTIMATES

## 17.1 GENERAL

WGM has prepared Mineral Resource estimates for the MDZ and UDZ deposits, two of the more advanced stage exploration prospects on the Sidace Lake Property. The Mineral Resource estimates are based on diamond drilling programs carried out until 2008, the results of which are summarized in Table 17, and described in greater detail in this section. The estimates were prepared from two separate block models, each using a 1.5 g Au/t cut-off grade based on a gold price of US$800/oz and a US$:C$ exchange rate of 1:1.2 . Composite grades also were capped at 35 g Au/t to account for a handful of high grade anomalies (above the 99$^{th}$ percentile of the composite population). The Mineral Resource estimate is based on the assumption that both deposits would be mined as 'satellite' deposits to existing mining operations in the Red Lake district (i.e. joint venture), thus significantly reducing capital and operating costs.

**TABLE 17.**
**SIDACE LAKE MINERAL RESOURCES**
**(using 1.5 g Au/t cut-off, and 35 g Au/t Top-Cap)**

| Zone | Tonnes* | S.G. | g Au/t | Total oz Au* |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **MDZ** | | | | |
| Indicated Resources | 1,119,500 | 2.75 | 3.00 | 107,900 |
| Inferred Resources | 1,677,200 | 2.75 | 3.01 | 162,500 |
| **UDZ** | | | | |
| Indicated Resources | 247,600 | 2.75 | 4.19 | 33,300 |
| Inferred Resources | 425,800 | 2.75 | 4.11 | 56,300 |
| **Total Indicated Resources** | **1,367,200** | **2.75** | **3.21** | **141,300** |
| **Total Inferred Resources** | **2,103,100** | **2.75** | **3.24** | **218,800** |

* All tonnage and total oz Au figures rounded to nearest hundred. Totals may not add up due to rounding.

The Mineral Resource estimates were prepared in strict compliance with the provisions of NI 43-101 guidelines and CIM standards and guidelines for the estimation of Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves.

For the purposes of this report, the relevant definitions for the CIM Standards are as follows:

> A **"Mineral Resource"** is a concentration or occurrence of diamonds, natural solid inorganic material, or natural solid fossilized organic material including base and precious metals, coal, and industrial minerals in or on the Earth's crust in such form and quantity and of such a grade or quality that it has reasonable prospects for economic extraction. The location,

quantity, grade, geological characteristics and continuity of a Mineral Resource are known, estimated or interpreted from specific geological evidence and knowledge.

An **"Inferred Mineral Resource"** is that part of a Mineral Resource for which quantity and grade or quality can be estimated on the basis of geological evidence and limited sampling and reasonably assumed, but not verified, geological and grade continuity. The estimate is based on limited information and sampling gathered through appropriate techniques from locations such as outcrops, trenches, pits, workings and drillholes.

An **"Indicated Mineral Resource"** is that part of a Mineral Resource for which quantity, grade or quality, densities, shape and physical characteristics, can be estimated with a level of confidence sufficient to allow the appropriate application of technical and economic parameters, to support mine planning and evaluation of the economic viability of the deposit. The estimate is based on detailed and reliable exploration and testing information gathered through appropriate techniques from locations such as outcrops, trenches, pits, workings and drillholes that are spaced closely enough for geological and grade continuity to be reasonably assumed.

A **"Measured Mineral Resource"** is that part of a Mineral Resource for which quantity, grade or quality, densities, shape, and physical characteristics are so well established that they can be estimated with confidence sufficient to allow the appropriate application of technical and economic parameters, to support production planning and evaluation of the economic viability of the deposit. The estimate is based on detailed and reliable exploration, sampling and testing information gathered through appropriate techniques from locations such as outcrops, trenches, pits, workings and drillholes that are spaced closely enough to confirm both geological and grade continuity.

## 17.2 GENERAL MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATION PROCEDURES

The Mineral Resource estimate procedures consisted of:

- Database compilation and verification;
- Statistical analysis and assay compositing; and
- Generation of separate block models for Mineral Resource estimates for MDZ and UDZ, using a geostatistical approach applying the Inverse Distance Squared ("$ID^2$") method.

## 17.3 DATABASE

### 17.3.1 GENERAL

The data used to generate the Mineral Resource estimates originated from a Gemcom 4.x database (Microsoft Access database) and from Microsoft Excel files containing key data such as drillhole collar, survey, assay, lithological, mineralization and geotechnical information. The MDZ drillhole database consisted of 95 collar locations in the UTM co-ordinate system, geological descriptions and codes, and 22,283 one-metre length assay intervals measuring g Au/t. The UDZ drillhole database consisted of 64 collar locations in the same co-ordinate system, geological descriptions and codes, and 13,700 one-metre length assay intervals measuring g Au/t. The geological interpretations and outlines of the mineralized zones were supplied as Gemcom polyline ASCII files (*.3DR) and as AutoCAD DXF files. The data were provided to WGM in digital form by Planet.

### 17.3.2 DATA VALIDATION

Upon receipt of the data, WGM performed the following validation steps checking for:

- location and elevation discrepancies by comparing collar coordinates with the available cross-sections;
- minimum and maximum values for each quality value field and confirming/modifying those outside of expected ranges;
- inconsistency in lithological unit terminology and/or gaps in the lithological code; and
- gaps, overlaps and out of sequence intervals for both assays and lithology tables.

The database was determined to be in good order, and no errors were identified that would have a significant impact on the Mineral Resource estimate.

### 17.3.3 DATABASE MANAGEMENT

The drillhole data were stored in a Gemcom GEMS© software multi-tabled workspace specifically designed to manage collar and interval data. Other data, such as surface contours or cross-sectional geological interpretations, were stored in polyline workspaces. The project database also stored section and level plan definitions, 3-D surfaces and solids, as well as the block models, such that all data pertaining to the project are stored within the same project database. A copy of the GEMS project data is stored on WGM's servers in Toronto.

## 17.4 GEOLOGICAL MODELLING PROCEDURES

### 17.4.1 GENERAL

In general, the modelling procedures were as follows:

- digitizing grade shell outlines based on Planet's geological interpretations;
- 3-D surface (TIN) and solid/wireframe creation;
- database manipulation and assay compositing;
- statistical analyses;
- block grade estimation; and,
- classification and reporting of Mineral Resources.

### 17.4.2 GEOLOGICAL INTERPRETATION AND DIGITIZING

**Section and Plan Definition**

Within the MDZ and UDZ, forty level plans (with a 20 m vertical spacing) were generated by WGM to coincide with the sections interpreted by Planet, for use in both zones. As well, twenty southwest looking cross-sections (with 30 m spacing) were generated for the UDZ. The sections strike approximately 324$^{o}$, and are perpendicular to the strike of the deposit.

Figures 5 and 6 show the drillhole plan (collars only) as well as the section locations, as extracted from GEMS.

**Geological Interpretation**

For the UDZ, the boundaries of the mineralized zones were adjusted on 20 of the forty plans views, and then reinterpreted and verified on 7 vertical cross sections. The interpretation uncovered three primary sub-parallel 'veins' (labelled Zones 1 through 3) which each showing signs of z-folding along the strike plane. Figure 7 shows the three veins (colour coded differently for illustration purposes), in relation to the banded iron formation (shown along the drillhole traces). While Planet's interpretations were used as a guideline for the present work, their outlines strictly identified the geological structures, and did not necessarily represent the mineralized envelopes with which to constrain the Mineral Resource. What Planet's geological interpretation did reveal however, is that the mineralization in the UDZ is closely associated with the banded iron formation.

In the MDZ, the boundaries of the mineralized zones were adjusted on all 20 plan views. As with the UDZ, Planet's interpretations were used strictly as a guideline for WGM's 3-D modelling work. Planet's geological interpretation revealed that the mineralization in the MDZ is closely associated with the quartz sericite schist. WGM confirmed this hypothesis by querying the drillhole database, and sorting all assay results according to rock unit. As per Planet's conclusions, over 45% of all assay intervals in the MDZ are within the quartz sericite schist. In total, five discrete zones (labelled Zones 1 through 5) were identified for the Mineral Resource.

In both deposits, the mineralization boundaries generated by WGM were defined based primarily on a 1.0 g Au/t cut-off and a 2 m minimum horizontal width, and these limits were displayed on the plan views (and sections in the UDZ). Boundaries were drawn halfway between drillholes, and if no holes existed to limit the mineralization outlines, the boundaries were extended to approximately 20 m away from the nearest hole. In general, extensions of the boundaries were made consistent with the trends defined by joining known cut-off boundaries.

**Digitizing Geological Interpretations and Solid/3-D Wireframe Creation**

The cross-sectional and plan interpretations of the mineralization were digitized into a GEMS© polyline workspace. Each polyline was assigned an appropriate rock type and stored with its section and plan definition.

Digitized sectional interpretations of geological polylines and drillhole information were analyzed for verification and potential changes. Where necessary, the polylines were modified to better represent the overall mineralization and to provide a consistent basis for valid 3-D solid generation. All changes were digitally up-dated and stored in the GEMS polyline workspace.

In the MDZ, the geological polylines digitized on the plan views were joined using special polylines (tie lines) in order to produce separate 3-D solids/wireframes for each zone. The two sets of polylines used in the UDZ negated the need for tie lines. The resulting 3-D wireframes enabled individual volumes and tonnages to be reported for each deposit, and within each individual zone. In total, eight geological wireframes were created, three for the UDZ, and five for the MDZ. Three dimensional views of the MDZ and UDZ are shown in Figures 7 and 8.

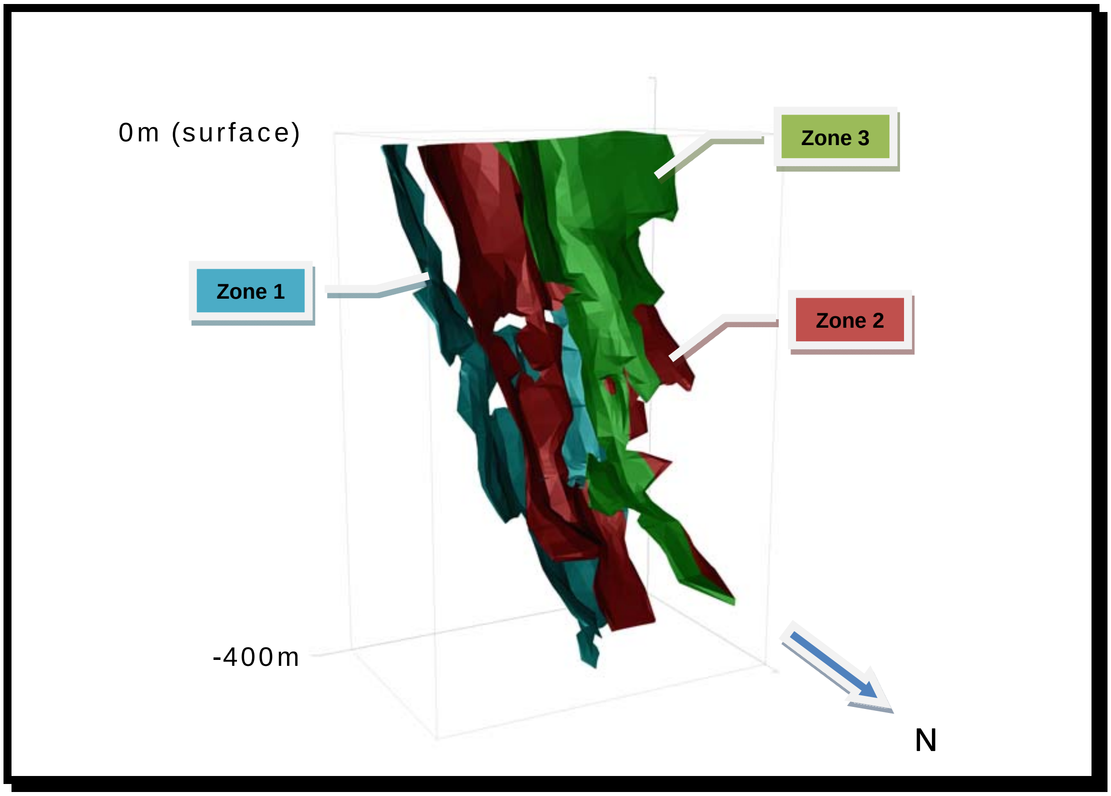



Figure 7. 3-D Perspective View (looking southwest) of UDZ

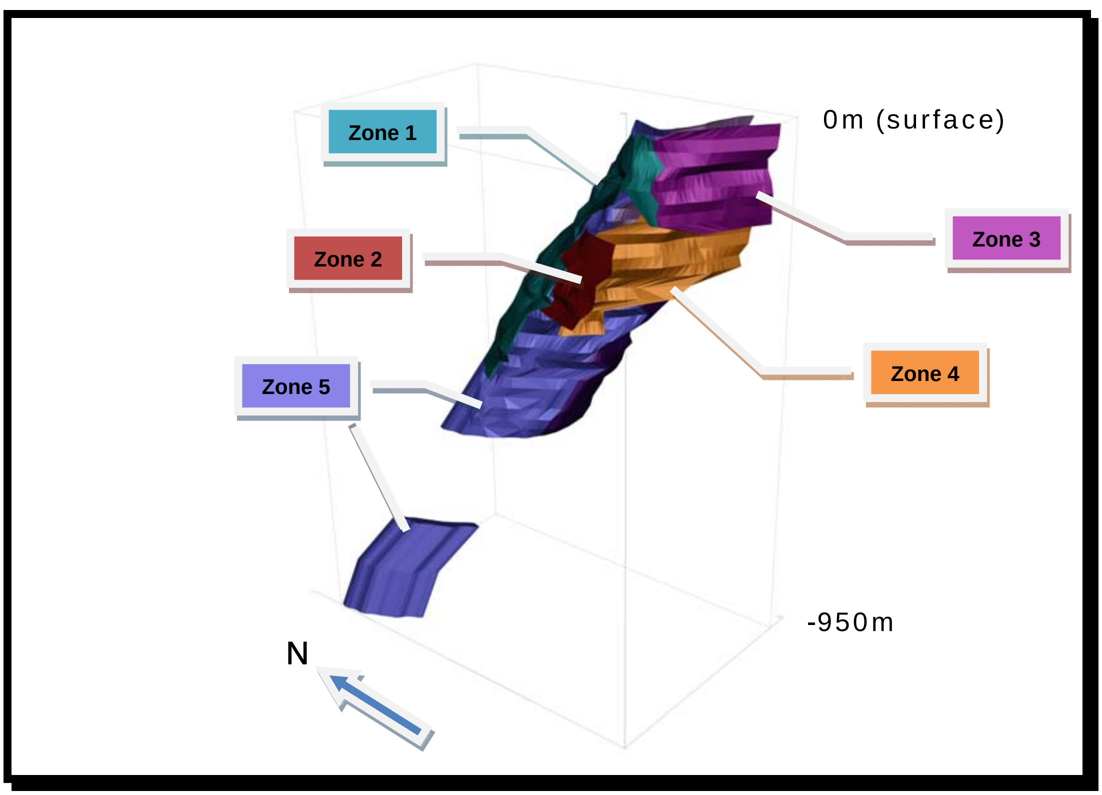



Figure 8. 3-D Perspective View (looking northeast) of MDZ

**Topographic and Overburden Surface**

A topographic surface or triangulated irregular network ("TIN") was supplied by Planet which covered the ground across both deposits. A TIN of the overburden horizon over both deposits was created by WGM from lithology data in the drillhole database using a Laplace grid algorithm.

## 17.5 DATABASE PREPARATION, STATISTICAL ANALYSIS AND ASSAY COMPOSITING

### 17.5.1 BACK-CODING OF ROCK CODE FIELD

The 3-D solids that represented the interpreted mineralized zones were used to back-code a rock code field into the drillhole workspace. Each interval in the assay table was assigned a new rock code value based on the rock type solid that the interval midpoint fell within. The eight geological solids within the MDZ and UDZ were back-coded and considered for the Mineral Resource estimate.

### 17.5.2 PREPARATION OF ASSAY COMPOSITES AND GRADE CAPPING

In order to carry out geostatistical analysis of the assay database for the Mineral Resource block modelling, a set of equal length sample composites of 2-metre length was generated within the 3-D wireframe models, from the raw drillhole intervals. Table 18 shows basic statistics of the original (uncomposited) samples in the area of both deposits.

**TABLE 18.**
**BASIC STATISTICS OF RAW Au ASSAYS**

| Deposit | # Samples | Minimum (g Au/t) | Maximum (g Au/t) | Mean (g Au/t) | C.O.V.* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| MDZ | 22,283 | 0 | 130.73 | 0.40 | 5.63 |
| UDZ | 13,700 | 0 | 158.02 | 0.25 | 10.48 |

* Coefficient of Variation

The number of composite samples that fall within each of the distinct zones is shown in Table 19. These sample populations played a role in the Mineral Resource classification (discussed later).

**TABLE 19.**
**COMPOSITE POPULATION BY ZONE**

| | Zone | # Composites |
|---|---|---|
| **MDZ:** | Zone 1 | 102 |
| | Zone 2 | 11 |
| | Zone 3 | 25 |
| | Zone 4 | 50 |
| | Zone 5 | 752 |
| | **Total** | **940** |
| | | |
| **UDZ:** | Zone 1 | 49 |
| | Zone 2 | 84 |
| | Zone 3 | 29 |
| | **Total** | **162** |

Basic statistics were compiled on the 940 composite samples in the MDZ, and 162 composite samples in the UDZ, which indicated outlier samples beyond the 99th percentile of the sample population in both cases had Au grades greater than 35 g Au/t. WGM ran preliminary resource estimates using uncapped and capped grades, which resulted in virtually identical results, with only a nominal increase in Inferred grade in both deposits. Although WGM has decided to maintain the capped grades for the purposes of this Mineral Resource estimate, we suggest that additional geostatistical analysis be conducted on drillhole samples as new data becomes available, to determine whether or not a grade cap should be used in future resource estimates. Table 20 summarizes the statistics of the uncapped composites inside each deposit.

**TABLE 20.**
**BASIC STATISTICS OF 2 m COMPOSITES (uncapped)**

| Deposit | # Composites | Minimum (g Au/t) | Maximum (g Au/t) | Mean (g Au/t) | C.O.V.* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| MDZ | 940 | 0 | 44.61 | 2.41 | 1.51 |
| UDZ | 162 | 0 | 44.60 | 3.23 | 2.10 |

* Coefficient of Variation

The statistical distributions of all Au composites for MDZ show lognormal distribution, with a bimodal, lognormal distribution in the UDZ (Figures 9 and 10).

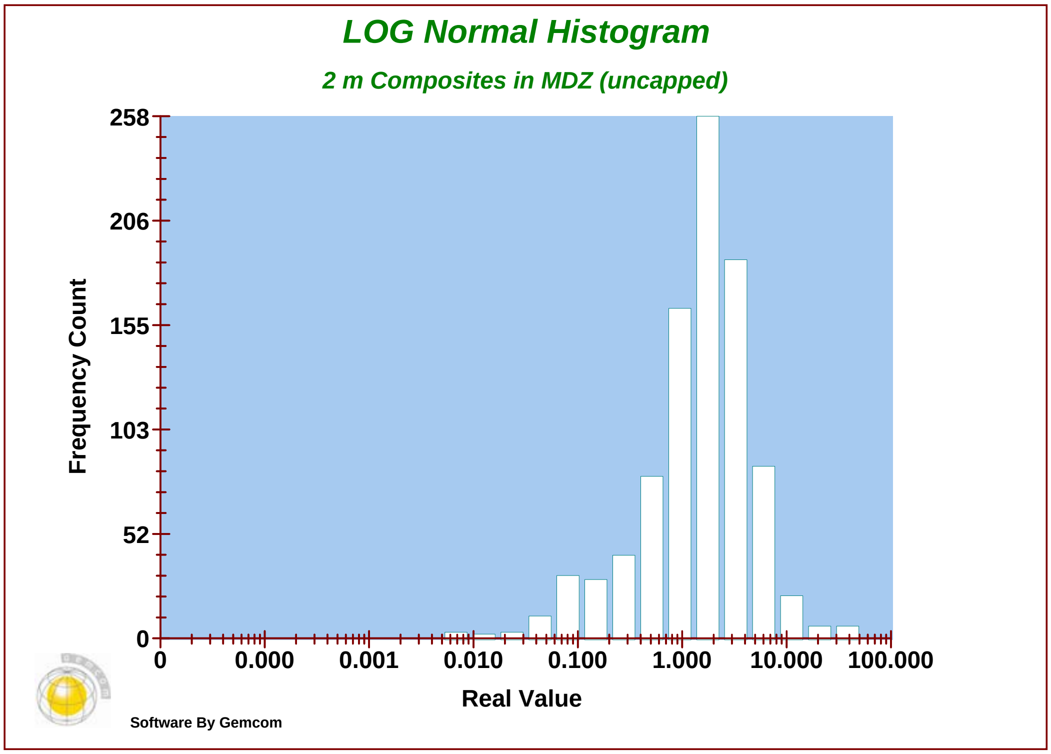



Figure 9. Lognormal histogram – MDZ Au composites (uncapped)

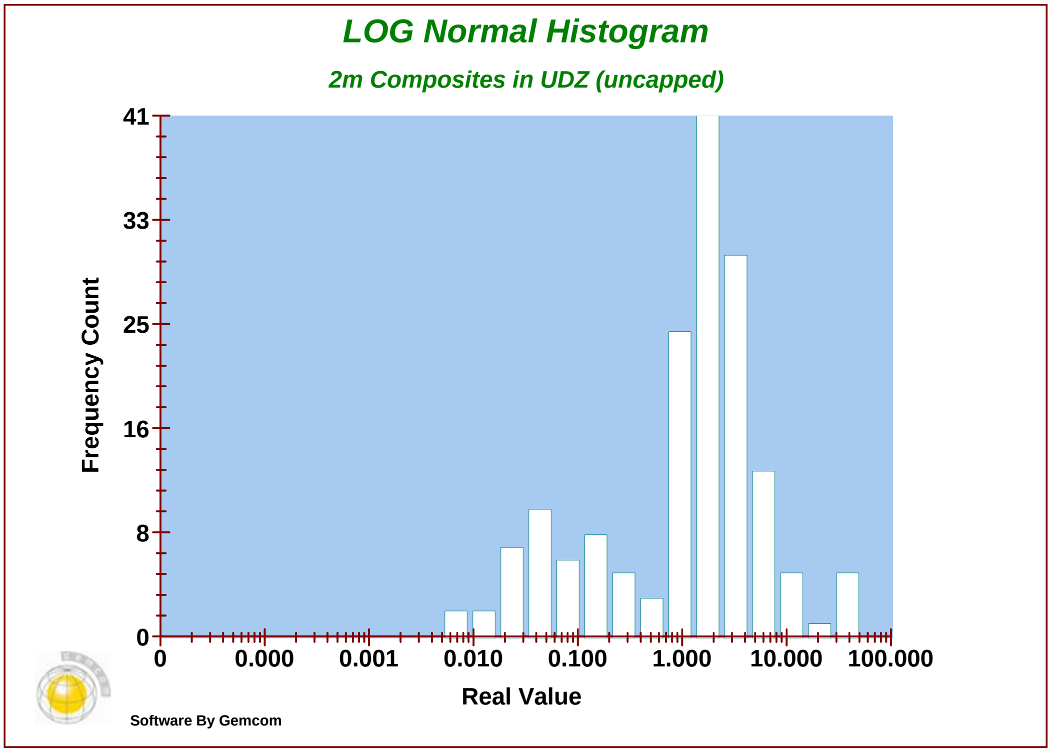



Figure 10. Lognormal histogram – UDZ Au composites (uncapped)

### 17.5.3 VARIOGRAPHY

In order to measure the continuity of mineralization, WGM attempted to calculate variograms for the MDZ and UDZ in the three principal orientations of the deposit: along strike, down dip and vertically, using Au composites within the 3-D wireframe models. Although satisfactory results were not achieved due to low sample population, the resulting variograms did help in the selection of reasonable search ellipse ranges for the various Mineral Resource categories. The drillhole spacing was another important consideration in this regard.

## 17.6 MINERAL RESOURCE BLOCK MODELLING

### 17.6.1 GENERAL

The Mineral Resources were estimated using the Inverse Distance Squared ("ID$^2$") estimation technique. The "inverse distance" technique belongs to a distance-weighted interpolation class of methods, similar to Kriging, where the grade of a block is interpolated from several composites within a defined distance range of that block. This estimation procedure uses the inverse of the distance between a composite and the block as the weighting factor.

### 17.6.2 BLOCK MODEL GRID PARAMETERS

The Mineral Resources have been estimated in two separate grids of regular blocks. The MDZ and UDZ block model grids cover their respective deposits, and are shown in Table 21.

**TABLE 21.**
**BLOCK MODEL GRID PARAMETERS**

| Model Origin | Grid | Model Dimension | | Block Dimension | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **MDZ Model** | | | | | |
| X | 462,100 E | Rows | 180 | Row width | 2.5 m |
| Y | 5,680,900 N | Columns | 320 | Column width | 5 m |
| Z | 500 Z | Levels | 260 | Level height | 5 m |
| | | Orientation | No rotation | | |
| **UDZ Model** | | | | | |
| X | 461,900 E | Rows | 240 | Row width | 2.5 m |
| Y | 5,679,750 N | Columns | 140 | Column width | 5 m |
| Z | 450 Z | Levels | 130 | Level height | 5 m |
| | | Orientation | Counter-clockwise 22$^{o}$ | | |

### 17.6.3 GRADE INTERPOLATION

WGM used results from variography, examinations of geology and overall drillhole spacing to determine appropriate search ellipse ranges for the various Mineral Resource categories. In the MDZ, each zone was assigned a unique search ellipse range to correspond to its overall orientation. Where more than one orientation existed, the zones were sub-divided into smaller domains and assigned a unique search ellipse range. In the UDZ, each of the three zones displayed three primary strike and dip directions due to folding. The zones were sub-divided and then categorized into one of three domains (A, B, or C) and assigned a unique search ellipse range. The search parameters and criteria for grade interpolation and categorization are show in Table 22.

**TABLE 22.**
**SEARCH ELLIPSE PARAMETERS**

| | Indicated Mineral Resources | Inferred Mineral Resources |
|---|---|---|
| **MDZ** | | |
| Search Ellipsoid Dimension | 40 m X, 40 m Y, 20 m Z | 90 m X, 90 m Y, 20 m Z |
| High Grade Search Ellipsoid Dimension | 20 m X, 20 m Y, 15 m Z | Not applicable |
| Search Ellipsoid Rotation | | |
| Zone 1 | ZYZ: -230°, 58°, 0° | |
| Zone 2 | ZYZ: -197°, 63°, 0° | |
| Zone 3A | ZYZ: 10°, - 90°, 0° | |
| Zone 3B and 4 | ZYZ: -300°, 82°, 0° | |
| Zone 5A | ZYZ: -335°, 90°, 0° | |
| Zone 5B | ZYZ: -300°, 66°, 0° | |
| Zone 5C | ZYZ: -260°, 66°, 0° | |
| Min # samples used to estimate a block grade | 3 | |
| Max # samples used to estimate a block grade | 9 | |
| Max # samples from a single hole | 2 | |
| **UDZ** | | |
| Search Ellipsoid Dimension | 40 m X, 40 m Y, 15 m Z | 90 m X, 90 m Y, 15 m Z |
| High Grade Search Ellipsoid Dimension | 20 m X, 20 m Y, 15 m Z | Not applicable |
| Search Ellipsoid Rotation | | |
| Domain A | ZYZ: -50°, -74°, 0° | |
| Domain B | ZYZ: -117°, -75°, 0° | |
| Domain C | ZYZ: -94°, -76°, 0° | |
| Min # samples used to estimate a block grade | 3 | |
| Max # samples used to estimate a block grade | 9 | |
| Max # samples from a single hole | 2 | |

### 17.6.4 CUT-OFF GRADE AND SPECIFIC GRAVITY

Of major consideration in the cut-off grade, is the assumption that both deposits would be mined as 'satellite' deposits to existing mining operations in the Red Lake district, thus significantly reducing capital and operating costs. This may or may not preclude a joint venture agreement with operating mines in Red Lake currently being operated by Goldcorp, although Goldcorp would be a natural suitor given the proximity of their operations to both deposits, and considering their 60% interest in the Sidace Lake project. As a stand-alone mining operation, capital and operating costs for either or both deposits would be prohibitively high and would likely results in a much higher cut-off grade, and thus lower overall tonnage. Note that the Mineral Resources stated in this report are not Mineral Reserves and thus do not have demonstrated economic viability. Mineral Resource estimates do not account for mineability, selectivity, mining loss and dilution.

Based on the above assumptions, and on a gold price of US$800/oz with a US$:C$ exchange rate of 1:1.2, the overall cut-off grade of 1.5 g Au/t was selected as a base case, based on a preliminary review of the parameters that would likely determine the economic viability of an open pit and/or underground mining operation at Sidace Lake. An open pit mining scenario would possibly result in a slightly lower cut-off grade, however the close proximity of the UDZ to Upper Duck Lake merits consideration and may create a problem for a surface extraction scenario. Such a scenario would also likely raise environmental issues that would need to be addressed

The specific gravity ("**SG**") used by WGM to derive mass from the block volumes was constant at 2.75 as provided by Planet, for both the MDZ and UDZ. WGM has accepted this SG as reasonable as it compares favourably with those from similar deposits in the Red Lake area, but suggests that more SG work be conducted during subsequent drilling programs. Older core also could be tested to ensure that a representative selection of the different types of mineralization is covered.

## 17.7 MINERAL RESOURCE CLASSIFICATION AND TABULATION

WGM classified the Sidace Lake Mineral Resource estimate as Indicated and Inferred Resources. Table 23 summarizes the MDZ and UDZ Mineral Resources below the overburden, and shows sensitivity to cut-off grade.

Two interpolation passes were used to establish grade and resource categories. The largest search ellipse (90 m parallel to strike, 90 m down dip, and 15 to 20 m in height) was used to categorize Inferred Resources, and a smaller search ellipse (40 m parallel to strike, 40 m down dip, and 15 to 20 m in height) was used for Indicated Resources. Where capped mean grades exceeded 20 g Au/t, the area of influence of that value was dropped to 20 m from the 40 m otherwise used, to mitigate the effects of high grade nuggets. A minimum of three composites samples were required for interpolation, with no more than two originating from a single drillhole. Samples used for the grade interpolation were derived from a minimum of two drillholes to establish geological continuity.

**TABLE 23.**
**SIDACE LAKE MINERAL RESOURCES**
**SHOWING SENSITIVITY TO CUT-OFF GRADE**

| Cut-off Grade | Indicated Resource | | | Inferred Resource | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| g Au/t | Tonnes* | Grade g Au/t | Au (oz)* | Tonnes* | Grade g Au/t | Au (oz)* |
| **MDZ** | | | | | | |
| 0.5 | 1,601,400 | 2.41 | 124,300 | 3,093,500 | 2.10 | 208,600 |
| 1.0 | 1,401,300 | 2.65 | 119,300 | 2,437,000 | 2.46 | 192,400 |
| **1.5** | **1,119,500** | **3.00** | **107,900** | **1,677,200** | **3.01** | **162,500** |
| 2.0 | 815,500 | 3.46 | 90,800 | 1,152,900 | 3.59 | 133,000 |
| 2.5 | 551,300 | 4.05 | 71,900 | 816,600 | 4.15 | 108,900 |
| 3.0 | 376,200 | 4.67 | 56,500 | 558,800 | 4.80 | 86,200 |
| **UDZ** | | | | | | |
| 0.5 | 413,000 | 2.92 | 38,700 | 616,700 | 3.19 | 63,300 |
| 1.0 | 337,100 | 3.40 | 36,900 | 557,700 | 3.44 | 61,700 |
| **1.5** | **247,600** | **4.19** | **33,300** | **425,800** | **4.11** | **56,300** |
| 2.0 | 162,800 | 5.46 | 28,600 | 308,600 | 5.01 | 49,700 |
| 2.5 | 117,800 | 6.70 | 25,400 | 236,000 | 5.87 | 44,600 |
| 3.0 | 94,900 | 7.66 | 23,400 | 179,600 | 6.86 | 39,600 |
| **Total MDZ and UDZ** | | | | | | |
| 0.50 | 2,014,400 | 2.52 | 163,000 | 3,710,200 | 2.28 | 271,900 |
| 1.00 | 1,738,300 | 2.80 | 156,200 | 2,994,700 | 2.64 | 254,100 |
| **1.50** | **1,367,200** | **3.21** | **141,300** | **2,103,100** | **3.24** | **218,800** |
| 2.00 | 978,300 | 3.80 | 119,400 | 1,461,500 | 3.89 | 182,800 |
| 2.50 | 669,100 | 4.52 | 97,300 | 1,052,600 | 4.53 | 153,500 |
| 3.00 | 471,100 | 5.27 | 79,900 | 738,400 | 5.30 | 125,800 |

* All tonnage and total oz Au figures rounded to nearest hundred. Totals may not add up due to rounding.

To verify the block interpolation parameters, composites intervals were visually compared with block grades on both vertical cross sections and plan views. This comparison confirmed the continuity of grade both along strike, and down dip as illustrated in Figures 11 and 12.

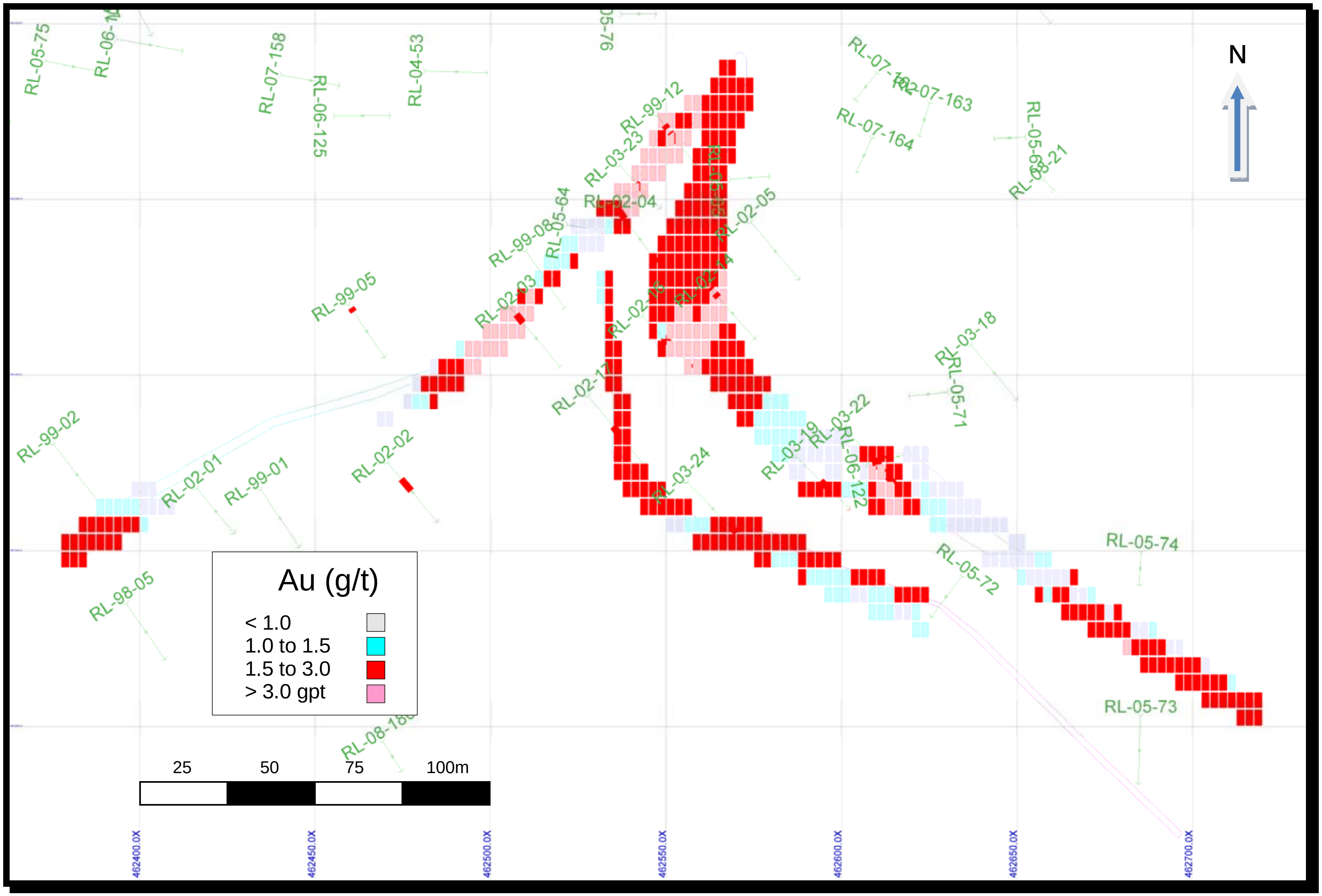



Figure 11. Plan View (300 m elevation) through MDZ showing Resource Blocks

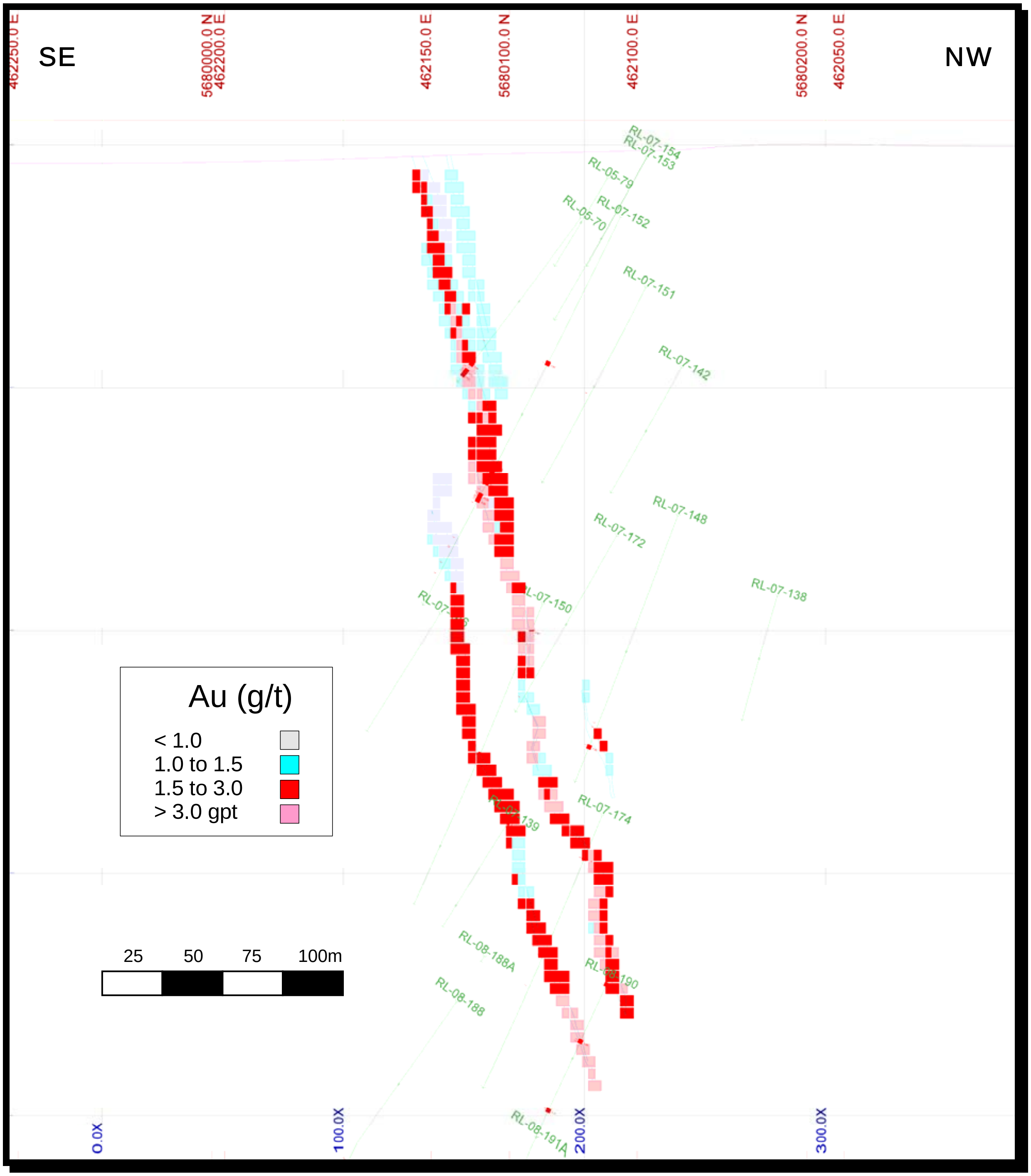



Figure 12. Vertical Cross Section looking southwest (6SW) through UDZ showing Resource Blocks

Due to the low composite sample population in the UDZ below the 100 m elevation (312 m below surface), all resource blocks below this elevation were classified as Inferred (totalling 56,600 tonnes at a grade of 2.56 g Au/t). The same criteria was applied to the MDZ, with all resource blocks below the 0 m elevation (410 m below surface) being classified as Inferred (totalling 953,900 tonnes at a grade of 3.25 g Au/t). As well, resource blocks within both Zones 2 and 3 in the MDZ were classified as Inferred due to sparse composite populations (see Table 23). Table 24 is a breakdown of the Mineral Resource estimate according to zone within both deposits. Figures 13 through 20 illustrate the various zones 'exploded' onto their respective longitudinal sections.

**TABLE 24.**
**SIDACE LAKE MINERAL RESOURCES BY ZONE**
**(using 1.5 g Au/t cut-off, and 35 g Au/t top-cap)**

| Zone | Tonnes* | S.G. | g Au/t | Zone | Tonnes* | S.G. | g Au/t |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **MDZ - Indicated** | | | | **MDZ - Inferred** | | | |
| Zone 1 | 149,900 | 2.75 | 2.60 | Zone 1 | 229,500 | 2.75 | 3.05 |
| Zone 2 | - | - | - | Zone 2 | 1,100 | 2.75 | 1.70 |
| Zone 3 | - | - | - | Zone 3 | 104,700 | 2.75 | 2.21 |
| Zone 4 | 23,800 | 2.75 | 2.86 | Zone 4 | 21,000 | 2.75 | 3.18 |
| Zone 5 | 945,700 | 2.75 | 3.07 | Zone 5 | 1,320,900 | 2.75 | 3.07 |
| **UDZ - Indicated** | | | | **UDZ - Inferred** | | | |
| Zone 1 | 60,400 | 2.75 | 4.21 | Zone 1 | 173,600 | 2.75 | 2.79 |
| Zone 2 | 134,100 | 2.75 | 3.80 | Zone 2 | 168,100 | 2.75 | 3.86 |
| Zone 3 | 53,100 | 2.75 | 5.14 | Zone 3 | 83,700 | 2.75 | 7.35 |
| **Total Indicated** | **1,367,200** | **2.75** | **3.21** | **Total Inferred** | **2,103,100** | **2.75** | **3.24** |

* All tonnage figures rounded to nearest hundred. Totals may not add up due to rounding.

PXI MRE / PXI_08_Long_Sect_MDZ_Z1.dwg (Layout: 1.5k TP)
Last revision date: Monday 23 March 2009

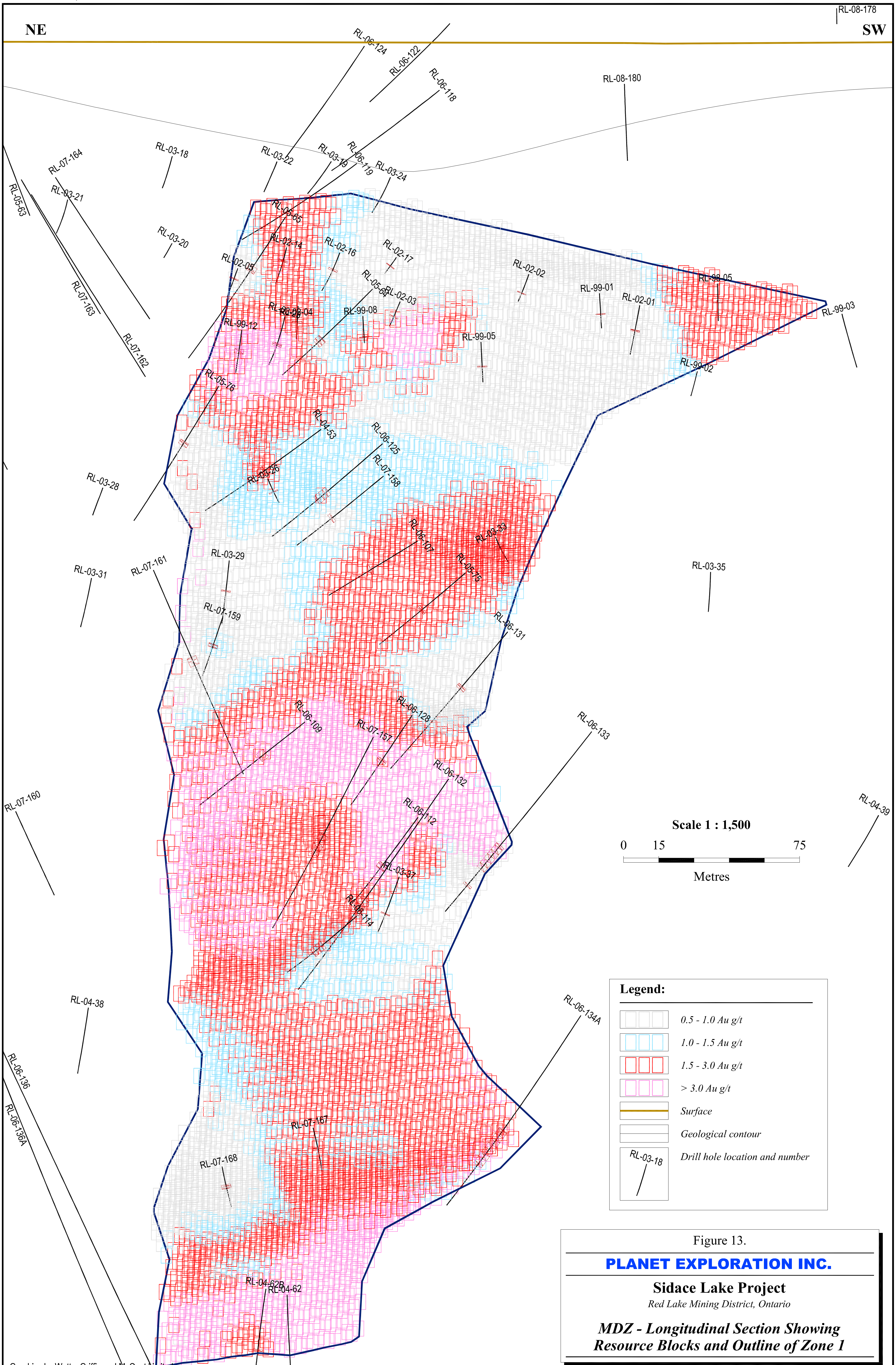



Figure 13.

**PLANET EXPLORATION INC.**

**Sidace Lake Project**

*Red Lake Mining District, Ontario*

***MDZ - Longitudinal Section Showing Resource Blocks and Outline of Zone 1***

PXI MRE / PXI_09_Long_Sect_MDZ_Z2.dwg (Layout: 1.5k TP)
Last revision date: Monday 23 March 2009

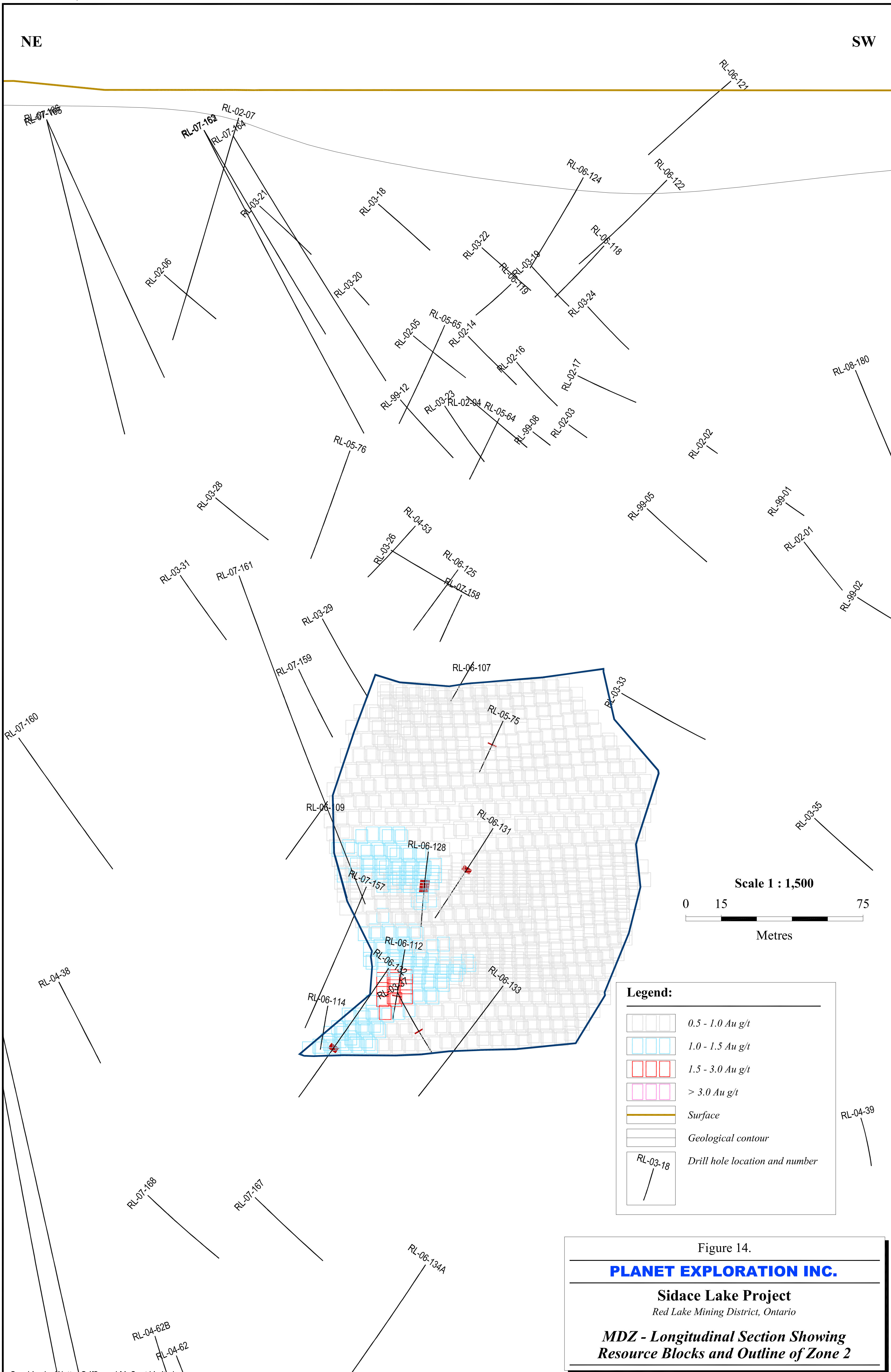



Figure 14.

**PLANET EXPLORATION INC.**

**Sidace Lake Project**

*Red Lake Mining District, Ontario*

***MDZ - Longitudinal Section Showing Resource Blocks and Outline of Zone 2***

*Watts, Griffis and McOuat*

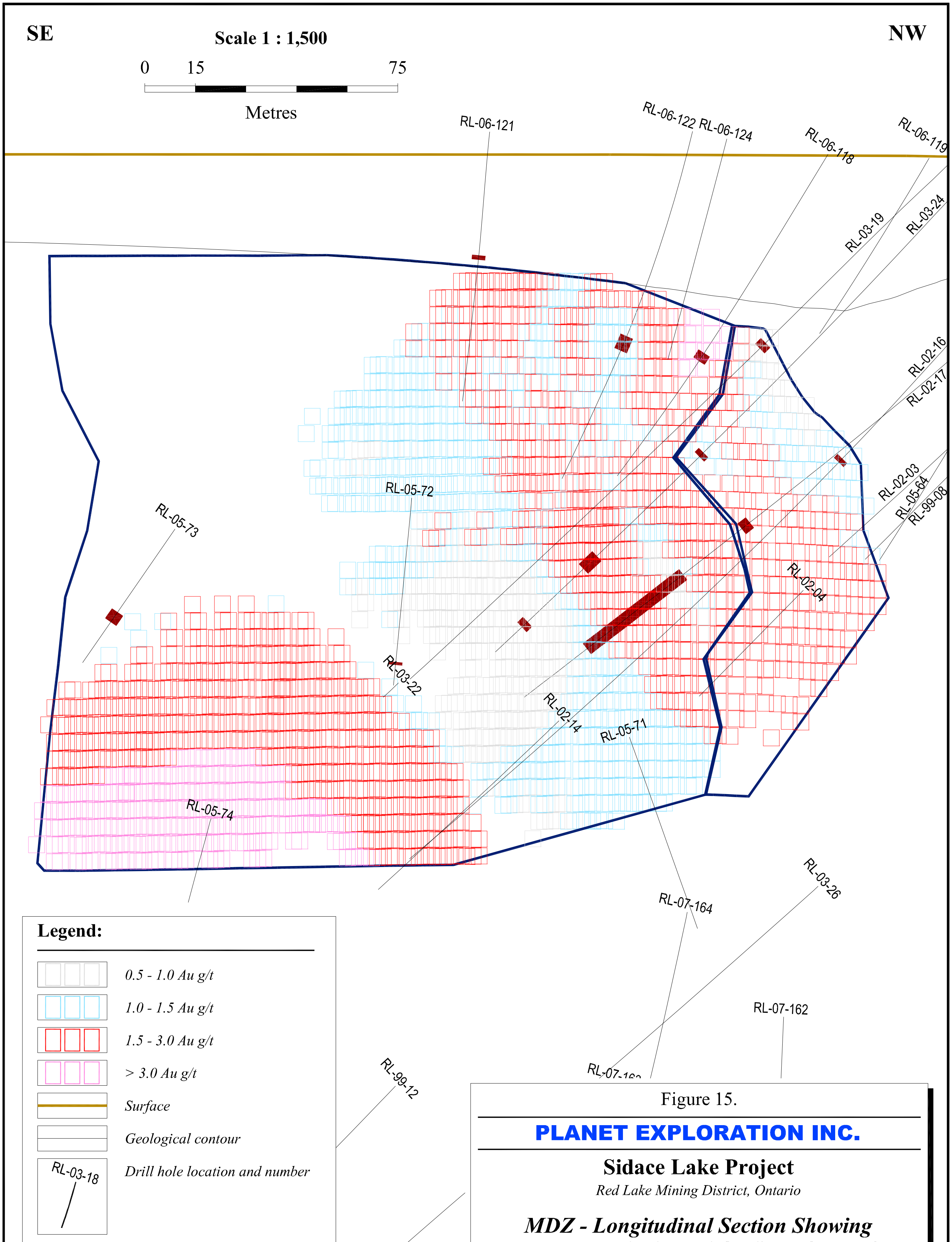



Figure 15.

**PLANET EXPLORATION INC.**

**Sidace Lake Project**

*Red Lake Mining District, Ontario*

***MDZ - Longitudinal Section Showing Resource Blocks and Outline of Zone 3***

PXI MRE / PXI_11_Long_Sect_MDZ_Z4.dwg (Layout: 1.5k TP)
Last revision date: Monday 23 March 2009

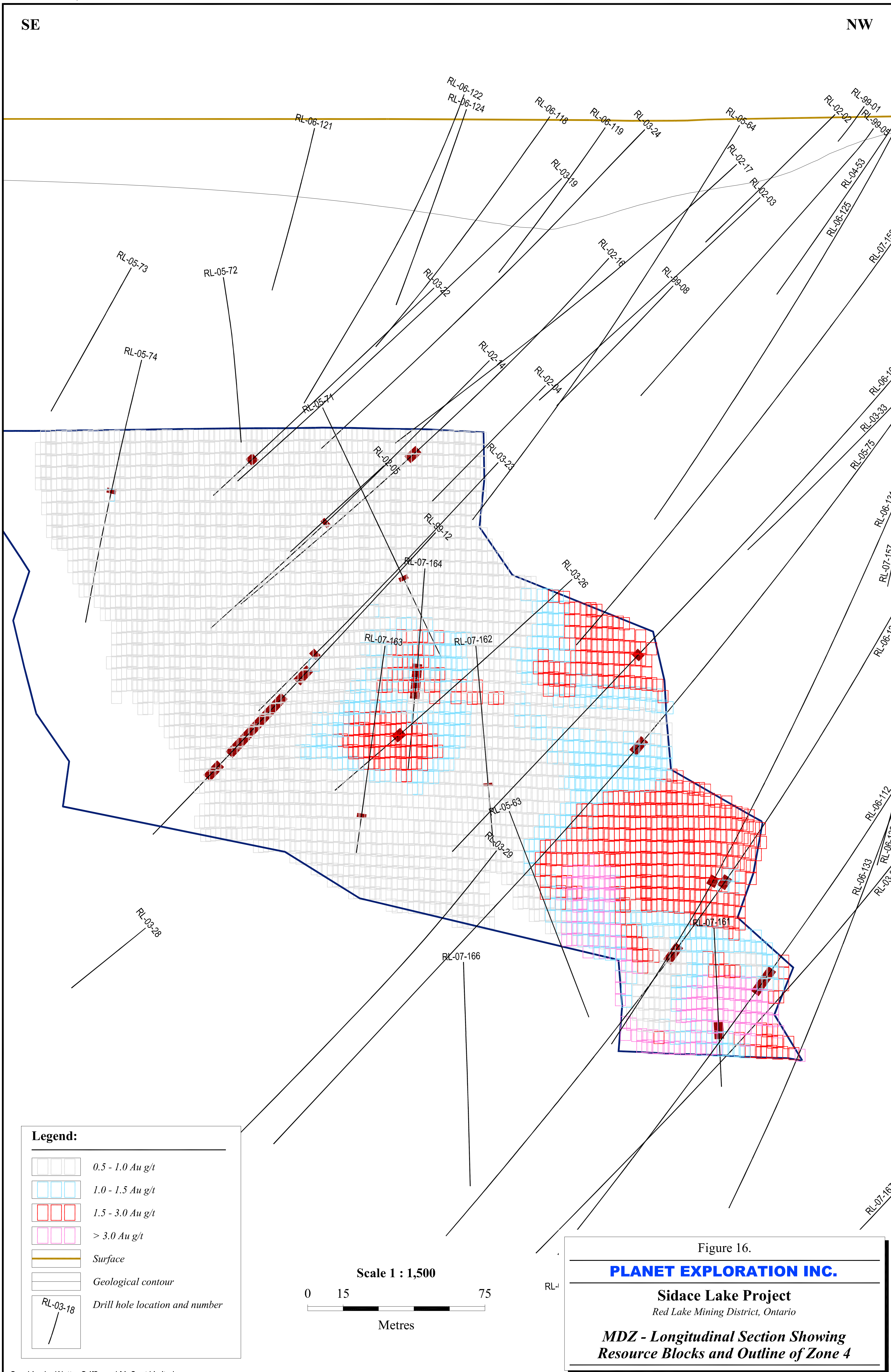



Figure 16.

**PLANET EXPLORATION INC.**

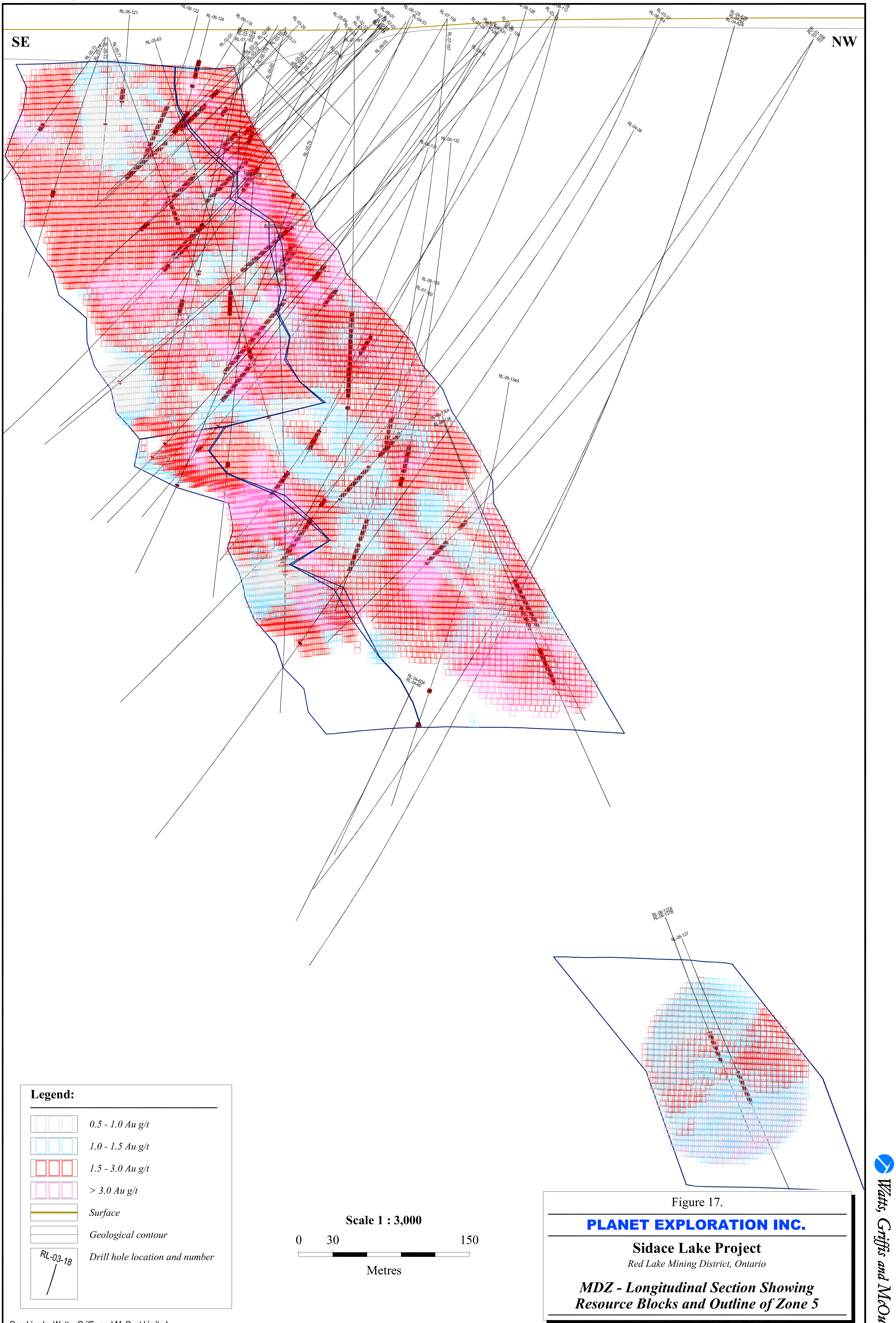
**Sidace Lake Project**

*Red Lake Mining District, Ontario*

***MDZ - Longitudinal Section Showing Resource Blocks and Outline of Zone 4***

Watts, Griffis and McOuat

PXI MRE / PXI_12_Long_Sect_MDZ_Z5.dwg (Layout: 3k TP)
Last revision date: Monday 23 March 2009



PXI MRE / PXI_13_Long_Sect_UDZ_Z1.dwg (Layout: 1.5k TP)
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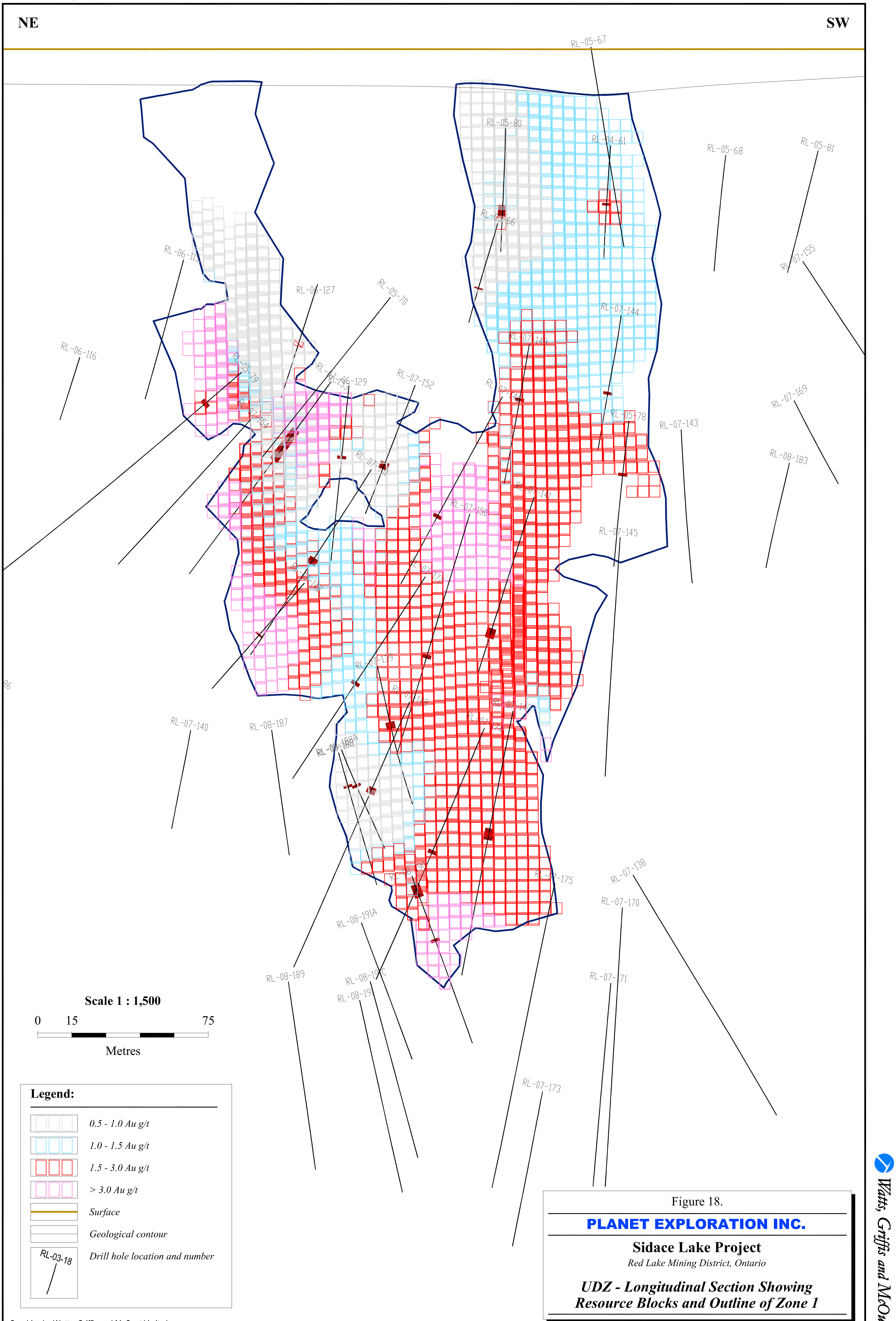


Figure 18.

**PLANET EXPLORATION INC.**

**Sidace Lake Project**

*Red Lake Mining District, Ontario*

***UDZ - Longitudinal Section Showing Resource Blocks and Outline of Zone 1***

PXI MRE / PXI_14_Long_Sect_UDZ_Z2.dwg (Layout: 1.5k TP)
Last revision date: Monday 23 March 2009

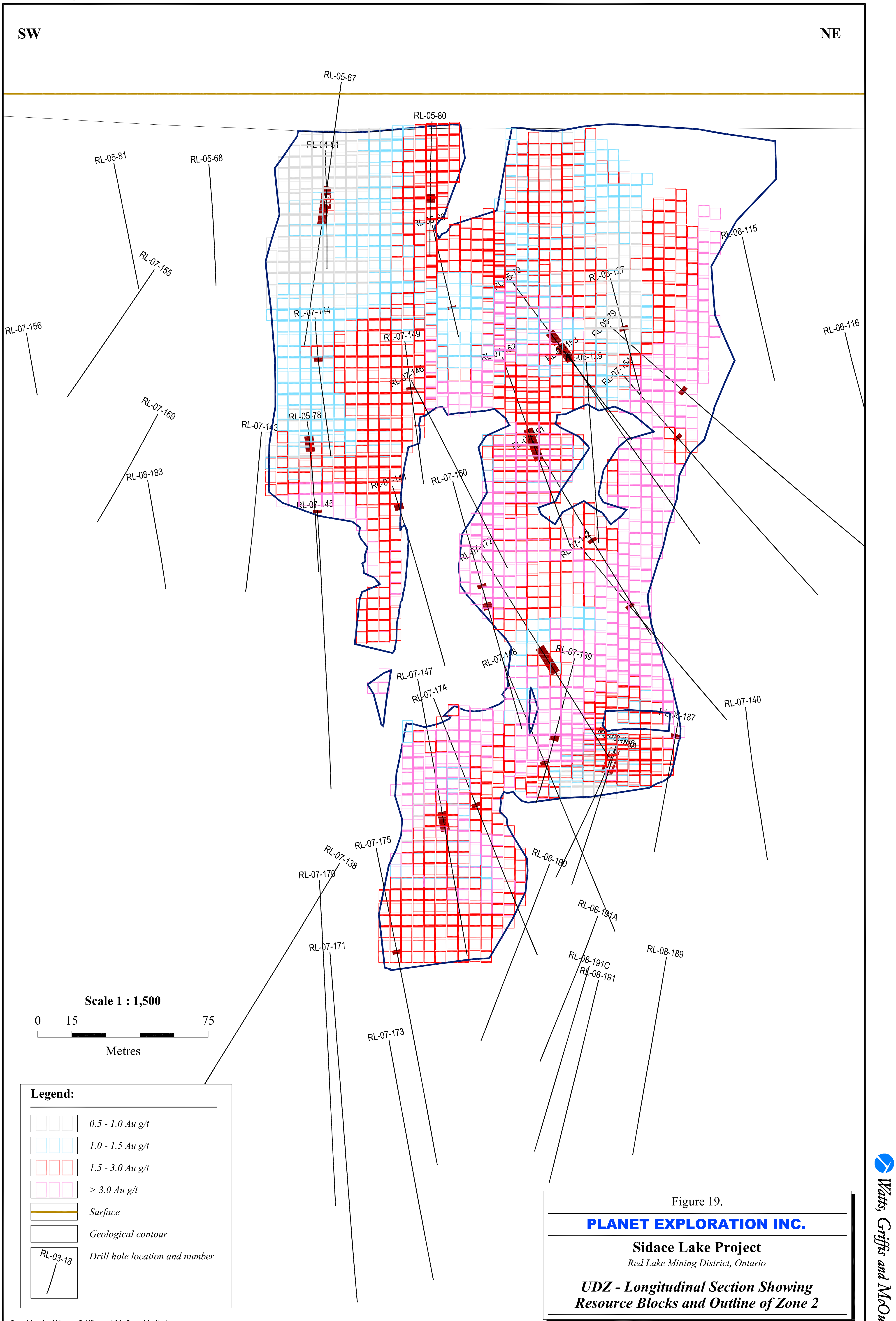


Figure 19.

**PLANET EXPLORATION INC.**

**Sidace Lake Project**

*Red Lake Mining District, Ontario*

***UDZ - Longitudinal Section Showing Resource Blocks and Outline of Zone 2***

PXI MRE / PXI_15_Long_Sect_UDZ_Z3.dwg (Layout: 1.5k TP)
Last revision date: Monday 23 March 2009

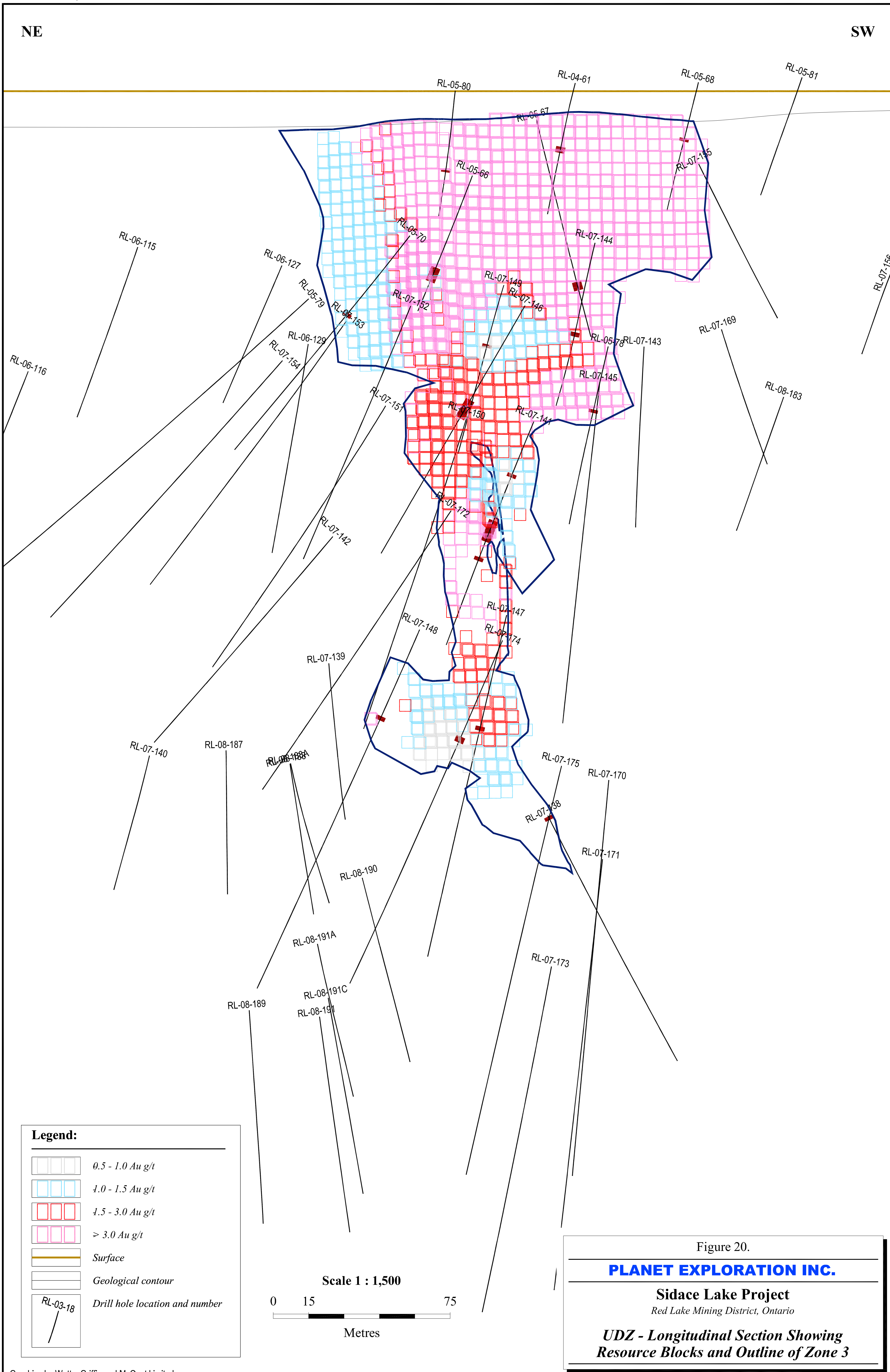


Figure 20.
**PLANET EXPLORATION INC.**
**Sidace Lake Project**
*Red Lake Mining District, Ontario*
***UDZ - Longitudinal Section Showing Resource Blocks and Outline of Zone 3***

## 18. OTHER RELEVANT DATA AND INFORMATION

No other relevant data and information are known at this time

## 19. INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSIONS

Based on our review of the available information and our preparation of the Sidace Lake Mineral Resource estimate, WGM concludes the following, in no particular order of perceived importance:

- Results of the work on the Property indicate the presence of wide low-grade gold mineralized zones and relatively narrow high-grade gold mineralization within sericite / quartz-sericite schists containing minor quartz veins with accessory pyrite within a complex sub-vertical box fold. The majority of the drillholes were drilled with a south-easterly azimuth, parallel to the northern limb of the box fold. The average grade of the mineralized zones within the quartz-sericite schist is 1.2 g Au/t.

- Plans and sections through the MDZ and UDZ block models display a reasonable spatial continuity of geology and grade using a 1.5 g Au/t cut-off, based on a gold price of US$800/oz and a US$:C$ exchange rate of 1:1.2. Indicated Resources in both deposits total 1.37 million tonnes grading 3.21 g Au/t, and Inferred Mineral Resources total 2.10 million tones grading 3.24 g Au/t. The Mineral Resource estimate is based on the assumption that both deposits would be mined as 'satellite' deposits to existing mining operations in the Red Lake district (i.e. joint venture), thus significantly reducing capital and operating costs.

**TABLE 25.**
**SIDACE LAKE MINERAL RESOURCES**
**(using 1.5 g Au/t cut-off, and 35 g Au/t top-cap)**

| Zone | Tonnes* | S.G. | g Au/t | Total oz Au* |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **MDZ** | | | | |
| Indicated Resources | 1,119,500 | 2.75 | 3.00 | 107,900 |
| Inferred Resources | 1,677,200 | 2.75 | 3.01 | 162,500 |
| **UDZ** | | | | |
| Indicated Resources | 247,600 | 2.75 | 4.19 | 33,300 |
| Inferred Resources | 425,800 | 2.75 | 4.11 | 56,300 |
| **Total Indicated Resources** | **1,367,200** | **2.75** | **3.21** | **141,300** |
| **Total Inferred Resources** | **2,103,100** | **2.75** | **3.24** | **218,800** |

* All tonnage and total oz Au figures rounded to nearest hundred. Totals may not add up due to rounding.

- The company has identified many common characteristics between the MDZ gold mineralization at Sidace Lake and the Hemlo Deposit, including the following: 1) a deformed porphyry system expressed as a quartz-sericite schist with disrupted quartz veinlets and associated molybdenite, arsenides and iron sulphides; 2) the rocks on the structural footwall ("**FW**") display intense microcline alteration; 3) the main gold-bearing horizon lies between the potassic alteration (microcline) zone on the FW and a massive quartz unit, interpreted as a meta-chert on the hangingwall; and 4) evidence of high temperature and high pressure metamorphic environments (amphibolite facies) (pers. comm., A. Mann). A table of comparison is shown in Appendix 3.

## 20. RECOMMENDATIONS

In consultation with Planet, WGM makes the following recommendations:

**QA/QC Procedures**

In every "laboratory" batch of samples, the company should have its own set of control samples including a blank, a duplicate and a standard. More than one standard should be used depending upon the tenure of the gold.

Selected samples should be sent to a secondary laboratory as a check on the primary laboratory on an "on-going" basis.

**Proposed 2009 Exploration Program and Budget**

WGM has reviewed the proposed exploration drilling program as outlined in the memo from Adrian Mann, V.P. Exploration, dated June 30, 2008 and is in agreement with the focus of the program. The "all-in" cost of drilling at $200/m which includes drilling, technical staff, assaying, core boxes, etc as stated by Planet is a fair approximation of total drilling cost.

According to Planet, the proposed initial 2009 exploration program will consist of that work which was scheduled to be completed in 2008 but was not. The company has stated that the 2008 drilling results need to be assessed prior to planning the 2009 program.

Work scheduled for completion in 2008 but not completed included follow-up work in the MDZ as well as in-fill drilling in selected areas. Past drilling programs have attempted to evaluate both the North (Zone 1) and Main Limbs (Zone 5) of the MDZ within a single program. This has resulted in poor intersection angles. Ideally, each limb should be targeted independently, with drillholes intersecting zones perpendicular to strike where possible. Also the 2009 program will fill in the gaps that have been created from the previous drilling programs. Approximately 7,500 m of drilling was scheduled for completion in 2008 but was not completed. Based on an "all inclusive" cost of $200/m, this would translate into a budget of $1.5 million dollars.

WGM recommends that further drilling on the MDZ focus on near surface extensions of Zone 1 to the southwest, and Zone 3 to the southeast (see Figures 13 and 15). Additional drilling perpendicular to strike on Zone 5 (see Figure 17) should validate the geological interpretation of the deeper extensions of the deposit (below 0m elevation) – special attention should be paid to monitor drillhole deviations at depth.

WGM recommends that further drilling on the UDZ focus on filling in gaps to the northeast near surface on both Zones 2 and 3 (see Figures 19 and 20). The increased drill density in these areas will help to validate the 3-D model of the deposit, and could potentially expand the resource in these areas. Additional drilling down dip on Zone 3 is also recommended to potentially extend the deposit eastwardly along strike.

**SG Tests**

WGM recommends that Planet continue to conduct specific gravity tests on representative samples from both deposits to confirm assumptions made regarding rock characteristic within the mineralized zones.

# CERTIFICATE

## To Accompany the Report Entitled "Technical Review of the Sidace Lake Gold Property, Including Mineral Resource Estimates for the Main Discovery and Upper Duck Zones, Red Lake Mining Division, Northwestern Ontario for Planet Exploration Inc." dated April 14, 2009

I, David Power-Fardy, do hereby certify that:

1. My permanent address is 28 Tanglewood Drive, Bells Corners, Nepean, Ottawa, Ontario, Canada, K2H 6P3.

2. I graduated from Carleton University in Ottawa, Ontario Canada in 1976 with an Honours B.Sc. in Earth Sciences (Geology) and graduated from Queens University in Kingston, Ontario, Canada, in 1984 with a M.Sc. in Mineral Exploration. I have practiced my profession for more than 30 years in Canada and internationally. I have worked in gold exploration for more than 5 years in various capacities, from field geologist to exploration manager.

3. I am a Senior Geologist with Watts, Griffis and McOuat Limited, a firm of consulting engineers and geologists, which has been authorized to practice professional engineering by Professional Engineers Ontario since 1969, and professional geoscience by the Association of Professional Geoscientists of Ontario.

4. I am a Practicing Member of the Association of Professional Geoscientists of Ontario (Member #0922).

5. Between October 27 and 30, 2008, I visited the Property and the laboratory facilities of Accurassay in Thunder Bay, Ontario.

6. I am independent of the Issuer, applying all of the tests in Section 1.4 of National Instrument 43-101.

7. I have no personal knowledge as of the date of this Certificate, of any material fact or change which is not reflected in this report, and I have had no prior involvement with the properties discussed in this report.

8. I am responsible for all sections of this report, except those sections pertaining to the Mineral Resource estimate.

9. Neither I nor any affiliated entity of mine is at present under an agreement, arrangement or understanding, or expects to become an insider, associate, affiliated entity or employee of Planet Exploration Inc., or any associated or affiliated entities.

10. Neither I nor any affiliated entity of mine, own, directly or indirectly, nor expect to receive any interest in the properties or securities of Planet Exploration Inc., or any associated or affiliated companies.

11. Neither I nor any affiliated entity of mine, have earned the majority of our income during the preceding three years from Planet Exploration Inc., or any associated or affiliated companies.

12. I have read NI 43-101 and Form 43-101F1 and have prepared the technical report in compliance with NI 43-101 and Form 43-101F1; and have prepared the report in conformity with generally accepted Canadian mining industry practice, and as of the date of the certificate, to the best of my knowledge, information and belief, the technical report contains all scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make the technical report not misleading.

signed by
" *David Power-Fardy* "

David Power Fardy, P.Geo.
April 14, 2009

# CERTIFICATE

## To Accompany the Report Entitled "Technical Review of the Sidace Lake Gold Property, Including Mineral Resource Estimates for the Main Discovery and Upper Duck Zones, Red Lake Mining Division, Northwestern Ontario for Planet Exploration Inc." dated April 14, 2009

I, Kurt Breede, do hereby certify that:

1. I reside at 76 Woodrow Avenue, Toronto, Ontario, M4C 1G7.

2. I graduated from the University of Toronto, Toronto, Ontario in 1996 with a B.A.Sc. in Geological and Mineral Engineering, and have been practicing my profession since 1996.

3. I am a Professional Engineer licensed by Professional Engineers Ontario (Registration Number 90501859).

4. I am a Director of Marketing and Technical Services with Watts, Griffis and McOuat Limited, a firm of consulting geologists and engineers, which has been authorized to practice professional engineering by Professional Engineers Ontario since 1969, and professional geoscience by the Association of Professional Geoscientists of Ontario.

5. I am a Qualified Person for the purposes of NI 43-101 with regard to a variety of mineral deposit types, with Mineral Reserve and Mineral Resource estimation parameters and procedures and with those involved in the preparation of technical studies.

6. I visited the Property between October 28 to 30, 2008.

7. I have no personal knowledge as of the date of this certificate of any material fact or change which is not reflected in this report.

8. I am responsible for Section 17 of the report.

9. Neither I nor any affiliated entity of mine is at present under an agreement, arrangement or understanding, or expects to become an insider, associate, affiliated entity or employee of Planet Exploration Inc., or any associated or affiliated entities.

10. Neither I nor any affiliated entity of mine, own, directly or indirectly, nor expect to receive any interest in the properties or securities of Planet Exploration Inc., or any associated or affiliated companies.

11. Neither I nor any affiliated entity of mine, have earned the majority of our income during the preceding three years from Planet Exploration Inc., or any associated or affiliated companies.

12. I have read NI 43-101 and Form 43-101F1 and have prepared the technical report in compliance with NI 43-101 and Form 43-101F1; and have prepared the report in conformity with generally accepted Canadian mining industry practice, and as of the date of the certificate, to the best of my knowledge, information and belief, the technical report contains all scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make the technical report not misleading.

signed by
" *Kurt Breede* "

Kurt Breede, P.Eng.
April 14, 2009

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# APPENDICES

**APPENDIX 1:**
**PLANET EXPLORATION'S CURRENT CLAIMS**
(as of December, 2008)

| Claim Number | Township/Area | Recording Date | Claim Due Date | Status | Planet % | Goldcorp Inc % | Goldcorp Can % | Work Required | Total Applied | Total Reserve | Claim Bank | Claim Units | Size (ha) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1210402 | Black Bear Lake | 1996-Apr-17 | 2009-Apr-17 | A | 40% | 43.0% | 17.0% | $4,800 | $52,800 | $0 | $0 | 12.00 | 192 |
| 1210404 | Black Bear Lake | 1996-Apr-17 | 2010-Apr-17 | A | 40% | 43.0% | 17.0% | $6,400 | $76,800 | $0 | $0 | 16.00 | 256 |
| 1248148 | Black Bear Lake | 2003-Feb-14 | 2009-Feb-14 | A | 40% | 43.0% | 17.0% | $3,200 | $12,800 | $0 | $0 | 8.00 | 128 |
| 1248149 | Black Bear Lake | 2003-Feb-14 | 2010-Feb-14 | A | 40% | 43.0% | 17.0% | $1,600 | $8,000 | $0 | $0 | 4.00 | 64 |
| 1248156 | Black Bear Lake | 2003-Aug-27 | 2010-Aug-27 | A | 40% | 43.0% | 17.0% | $1,200 | $6,000 | $0 | $0 | 3.00 | 48 |
| 1248157 | Black Bear Lake | 2003-Aug-27 | 2010-Aug-27 | A | 40% | 43.0% | 17.0% | $400 | $2,000 | $0 | $0 | 1.00 | 16 |
| 3004390 | Black Bear Lake | 2003-Nov-21 | 2010-Nov-21 | A | 40% | 43.0% | 17.0% | $400 | $2,000 | $0 | $0 | 1.00 | 16 |
| 1210049 | Coli Lake | 1996-Apr-17 | 2010-Apr-17 | A | 40% | 43.0% | 17.0% | $6,400 | $76,800 | $2,259,608 | $0 | 16.00 | 256 |
| 1210385 | Coli Lake | 1996-Apr-17 | 2009-Apr-17 | A | 40% | 43.0% | 17.0% | $4,800 | $52,800 | $1,495 | $0 | 12.00 | 192 |
| 1210388 | Coli Lake | 1996-Apr-17 | 2010-Apr-17 | A | 40% | 43.0% | 17.0% | $6,372 | $76,828 | $0 | $0 | 16.00 | 256 |
| 1210389 | Coli Lake | 1996-Apr-17 | 2010-Apr-17 | A | 40% | 43.0% | 17.0% | $6,321 | $76,879 | $0 | $0 | 16.00 | 256 |
| 1210390 | Coli Lake | 1996-Apr-17 | 2010-Apr-17 | A | 40% | 43.0% | 17.0% | $6,400 | $76,800 | $2,071,800 | $0 | 16.00 | 256 |
| 1210405 | Coli Lake | 1996-Apr-17 | 2010-Apr-17 | A | 40% | 43.0% | 17.0% | $6,400 | $76,800 | $46,023 | $0 | 16.00 | 256 |
| 1210406 | Coli Lake | 1996-Apr-17 | 2010-Apr-17 | A | 40% | 43.0% | 17.0% | $4,800 | $57,600 | $274,168 | $0 | 12.00 | 192 |
| 1210407 | Coli Lake | 1996-Apr-17 | 2010-Apr-17 | A | 40% | 43.0% | 17.0% | $4,800 | $57,600 | $0 | $0 | 12.00 | 192 |
| 1215801 | Coli Lake | 1997-Feb-13 | 2010-Feb-13 | A | 40% | 43.0% | 17.0% | $6,400 | $70,400 | $0 | $0 | 16.00 | 256 |
| 1217312 | Coli Lake | 1998-Nov-26 | 2009-Nov-26 | A | 40% | 43.0% | 17.0% | $6,400 | $57,600 | $0 | $0 | 16.00 | 256 |
| 1217313 | Coli Lake | 1998-Nov-26 | 2009-Nov-26 | A | 40% | 43.0% | 17.0% | $3,200 | $28,800 | $0 | $0 | 8.00 | 128 |
| 1234031 | Coli Lake | 1998-Nov-26 | 2009-Nov-26 | A | 40% | 43.0% | 17.0% | $6,400 | $57,600 | $0 | $0 | 16.00 | 256 |
| 1234180 | Coli Lake | 2005-May-25 | 2009-May-25 | A | 40% | 43.0% | 17.0% | $6,400 | $12,800 | $0 | $0 | 16.00 | 256 |
| 1248174 | Coli Lake | 2005-May-25 | 2009-May-25 | A | 40% | 43.0% | 17.0% | $4,800 | $9,600 | $0 | $0 | 12.00 | 192 |
| 3004391 | Coli Lake | 2003-Nov-21 | 2010-Nov-21 | A | 40% | 43.0% | 17.0% | $400 | $2,000 | $0 | $0 | 1.00 | 16 |
| 3005672 | Coli Lake | 2003-May-09 | 2010-May-09 | A | 40% | 43.0% | 17.0% | $6,400 | $32,000 | $0 | $0 | 16.00 | 256 |
| 3005673 | Coli Lake | 2003-May-09 | 2011-May-09 | A | 40% | 43.0% | 17.0% | $4,800 | $28,800 | $0 | $0 | 12.00 | 192 |
| 3005675 | Coli Lake | 2003-May-09 | 2011-May-09 | A | 40% | 43.0% | 17.0% | $4,800 | $28,800 | $0 | $0 | 12.00 | 192 |
| 3005678 | Coli Lake | 2003-May-09 | 2011-May-09 | A | 40% | 43.0% | 17.0% | $6,000 | $36,000 | $0 | $0 | 15.00 | 240 |
| 3005679 | Coli Lake | 2003-May-09 | 2011-May-09 | A | 40% | 43.0% | 17.0% | $1,200 | $7,200 | $0 | $0 | 3.00 | 48 |
| 3008158 | Coli Lake | 2003-May-09 | 2011-May-09 | A | 40% | 43.0% | 17.0% | $6,400 | $38,400 | $0 | $0 | 16.00 | 256 |
| 3008161 | Coli Lake | 2003-May-09 | 2010-May-09 | A | 40% | 43.0% | 17.0% | $6,400 | $32,000 | $0 | $0 | 16.00 | 256 |
| 3008162 | Coli Lake | 2003-May-09 | 2010-May-09 | A | 40% | 43.0% | 17.0% | $6,400 | $32,000 | $0 | $0 | 16.00 | 256 |
| 3008164 | Coli Lake | 2003-May-09 | 2010-May-09 | A | 40% | 43.0% | 17.0% | $4,800 | $24,000 | $0 | $0 | 12.00 | 192 |
| 3008165 | Coli Lake | 2003-May-09 | 2010-May-09 | A | 40% | 43.0% | 17.0% | $6,400 | $32,000 | $0 | $0 | 16.00 | 256 |
| 3008166 | Coli Lake | 2003-May-09 | 2010-May-09 | A | 40% | 43.0% | 17.0% | $6,400 | $32,000 | $0 | $0 | 16.00 | 256 |
| 3008169 | Coli Lake | 2003-May-09 | 2010-May-09 | A | 40% | 43.0% | 17.0% | $6,400 | $32,000 | $0 | $0 | 16.00 | 256 |
| 3008170 | Coli Lake | 2003-May-09 | 2009-May-09 | A | 40% | 43.0% | 17.0% | $6,400 | $25,600 | $0 | $0 | 16.00 | 256 |
| 1234179 | Nungesser Lake | 2005-Jun-02 | 2009-Jun-02 | A | 40% | 43.0% | 17.0% | $6,400 | $12,800 | $0 | $0 | 16.00 | 256 |
| 1234181 | Nungesser Lake | 2005-May-25 | 2009-May-25 | A | 40% | 43.0% | 17.0% | $400 | $800 | $0 | $0 | 1.00 | 16 |
| 1248178 | Nungesser Lake | 2005-Jun-14 | 2009-Jun-14 | A | 40% | 43.0% | 17.0% | $6,400 | $12,800 | $0 | $0 | 16.00 | 256 |
| 1248179 | Nungesser Lake | 2005-May-25 | 2009-May-25 | A | 40% | 43.0% | 17.0% | $6,400 | $12,800 | $0 | $0 | 16.00 | 256 |
| 1248180 | Nungesser Lake | 2005-May-25 | 2009-May-25 | A | 40% | 43.0% | 17.0% | $6,400 | $12,800 | $0 | $0 | 16.00 | 256 |
| 3005680 | Nungesser Lake | 2003-May-09 | 2012-May-09 | A | 40% | 43.0% | 17.0% | $1,600 | $11,200 | $0 | $0 | 4.00 | 64 |
| 3005684 | Nungesser Lake | 2003-May-09 | 2010-May-09 | A | 40% | 43.0% | 17.0% | $4,800 | $24,000 | $0 | $0 | 12.00 | 192 |
| 1215800 | Sobeski Lake | 1997-Feb-13 | 2009-Feb-13 | A | 40% | 43.0% | 17.0% | $6,400 | $64,000 | $0 | $0 | 16.00 | 256 |
| 1217161 | Sobeski Lake | 1997-Feb-13 | 2010-Feb-13 | A | 40% | 43.0% | 17.0% | $6,400 | $70,400 | $24,445 | $0 | 16.00 | 256 |
| 1234032 | Sobeski Lake | 1998-Nov-26 | 2010-Nov-26 | A | 40% | 43.0% | 17.0% | $6,400 | $57,600 | $0 | $0 | 16.00 | 256 |
| 1234033 | Sobeski Lake | 1998-Nov-26 | 2010-Nov-26 | A | 40% | 43.0% | 17.0% | $6,400 | $64,000 | $0 | $0 | 16.00 | 256 |
| 1244550 | Sobeski Lake | 2002-Apr-04 | 2009-Apr-04 | A | 40% | 43.0% | 17.0% | $6,400 | $32,000 | $0 | $0 | 16.00 | 256 |
| 1244551 | Sobeski Lake | 2002-Apr-04 | 2009-Apr-04 | A | 40% | 43.0% | 17.0% | $6,400 | $32,000 | $0 | $0 | 16.00 | 256 |
| 1248166 | Sobeski Lake | 2003-Nov-21 | 2009-Nov-21 | A | 40% | 43.0% | 17.0% | $1,600 | $6,400 | $0 | $0 | 4.00 | 64 |
| 1248167 | Sobeski Lake | 2003-Nov-21 | 2009-Nov-21 | A | 40% | 43.0% | 17.0% | $800 | $3,200 | $0 | $0 | 2.00 | 32 |
| 1248168 | Sobeski Lake | 2003-Nov-21 | 2009-Nov-21 | A | 40% | 43.0% | 17.0% | $2,800 | $11,200 | $0 | $0 | 7.00 | 112 |
| 3003410 | Sobeski Lake | 2002-Sep-25 | 2009-Sep-25 | A | 40% | 43.0% | 17.0% | $3,600 | $18,000 | $0 | $0 | 9.00 | 144 |
| 3003411 | Sobeski Lake | 2002-Sep-25 | 2009-Sep-25 | A | 40% | 43.0% | 17.0% | $6,400 | $32,000 | $0 | $0 | 16.00 | 256 |
| 3003412 | Sobeski Lake | 2002-Sep-25 | 2009-Sep-25 | A | 40% | 43.0% | 17.0% | $4,000 | $20,000 | $0 | $0 | 10.00 | 160 |
| 3004386 | Sobeski Lake | 2003-Nov-21 | 2010-Nov-21 | A | 40% | 43.0% | 17.0% | $6,400 | $32,000 | $0 | $0 | 16.00 | 256 |
| 3004387 | Sobeski Lake | 2003-Nov-21 | 2010-Nov-21 | A | 40% | 43.0% | 17.0% | $3,600 | $18,000 | $0 | $0 | 9.00 | 144 |
| 3004388 | Sobeski Lake | 2003-Nov-21 | 2010-Nov-21 | A | 40% | 43.0% | 17.0% | $6,400 | $32,000 | $0 | $0 | 16.00 | 256 |
| 3004389 | Sobeski Lake | 2003-Nov-21 | 2010-Nov-21 | A | 40% | 43.0% | 17.0% | $4,800 | $24,000 | $0 | $0 | 12.00 | 192 |
| 3005674 | Sobeski Lake | 2003-May-09 | 2010-May-09 | A | 40% | 43.0% | 17.0% | $4,800 | $24,000 | $0 | $0 | 12.00 | 192 |
| 3005676 | Sobeski Lake | 2003-May-09 | 2010-May-09 | A | 40% | 43.0% | 17.0% | $6,400 | $32,000 | $0 | $0 | 16.00 | 256 |
| 3005677 | Sobeski Lake | 2003-May-09 | 2010-May-09 | A | 40% | 43.0% | 17.0% | $4,800 | $24,000 | $0 | $0 | 12.00 | 192 |
| 3005681 | Sobeski Lake | 2003-May-09 | 2010-May-09 | A | 40% | 43.0% | 17.0% | $1,200 | $6,000 | $0 | $0 | 3.00 | 48 |
| 3005726 | Sobeski Lake | 2003-May-09 | 2010-May-09 | A | 40% | 43.0% | 17.0% | $6,000 | $30,000 | $0 | $0 | 15.00 | 240 |
| **63** | **Total** | | | | | | | **$305,493** | **$2,052,107** | | | **764.00** | **12224** |

# APPENDIX 2:
# VERIFICATION SAMPLES: CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

Report: A08-7847
Report Date: 19/12/2008

# Final Report
## Activation Laboratories

| Analyte Symbol | Au | Au |
|---|---|---|
| Unit Symbol | ppb | g/tonne |
| Detection Limit | 5 | 0.03 |
| Analysis Method | FA-AA | FA-GRA |
| WGM-RL-02-17-01 | 1360 | |
| WGM-RL-02-17-02 | 602 | |
| WGM-RL-03-33-01 | 2000 | |
| WGM-RL-03-33-02 | 1410 | |
| WGM-RL-03-33-03 | 96 | |
| WGM-RL-04-60-01 | 188 | |
| WGM-RL-04-60-02 | 1270 | |
| WGM-RL-05-74-01 | > 3000 | 16.2 |
| WGM-RL-05-74-02 | 416 | |
| WGM-RL-06-136-01 | 2550 | |
| WGM-RL-06-136-02 | 51 | |
| WGM-RL-07-157-01 | > 3000 | 5.32 |
| WGM-RL-07-157-02 | 506 | |

Report: A08-7847

**Final Report**
**Activation Laboratories**

| Analyte Symbol | Au |
|---|---|
| Unit Symbol | ppb |
| Detection Limit | 5 |
| Analysis Method | FA-AA |
| CDN-GS-3D Meas | > 3000 |
| CDN-GS-3D Cert | 3410 |
| CDN-GS-3D Meas | > 3000 |
| CDN-GS-3D Cert | 3410 |
| OxC72 Meas | 200 |
| OxC72 Cert | 205 |
| WGM-RL-02-17-02 Orig | 430 |
| WGM-RL-02-17-02 Dup | 848 |
| WGM-RL-07-157-01 Orig | > 3000 |
| WGM-RL-07-157-01 Dup | > 3000 |
| WGM-RL-07-157-02 Orig | 506 |
| WGM-RL-07-157-02 Split | 501 |

# APPENDIX 3:
# COMPARISON BETWEEN HEMLO DEPOSIT AND MDZ SIDACE LAKE

| | Hemlo Deposit* | MDZ, Sidace Lake** |
|---|---|---|
| **Size** | 596.6 tonnes Au (>19 million oz) | ? |
| **Host Rocks** | Greywacke-mudstone sequence with fragmental (in part conglomerate) and quartz-eye porphyry Units, intruded by post-ore aplite, diorite and feldspar porphyry dykes, near a fault contact with mafic volcanic sequence. | Possible VMS-style mafic / felsic volcanic pile (including narrow, massive sulphide zone(s) and volcaniclastic fragmental unit) intruded by feldspar porphyry(s), intruded by post-ore gabbroic dyke(s); all rock units tectonized to schists and mylonites in the zone. |
| **Structure** | Steeply dipping lithological units over-printed by a penetrative ESE-striking, steeply dipping N foliation, and related isoclinal folds parallel to a regional shear zone; small "z" folds overprint the penetrative foliation. | Steeply dipping NW lithological units, strong pentetrative fabric crenulating earlier equally strong fabric; possible isoclinal folding (NE plunging) in mineralized zone parallel to regional foliation. |
| **Metamorphic Grade** | Prograde amphibolite and retrograde greenschist | Prograde amphibolite and retrograde greenschist |
| **Nature of Mineralized Rock** | Tabular zones of 5–10% disseminated and fracture-controlled pyrite and molybdenite, with varied amounts of barite and quartz +/- stibnite +/- cinnabar veinlets; Au-rich zones of remobilized barite and sulphides are common. | 2-5% disseminated pyrite +/- arsenopyrite +/- veinlets with varied amounts of quartz +/- realgar +/- orpiment +/- stibnite +/- cinnabar(?) veinlets and foliation coatings; visible gold in veinlets and wallrock; molybdenite possibly associated with gold in mineralized zones and as disseminated and veinlet-controlled haloes around minerzlied zones, especially in siliceous units. |
| **Alteration** | Deposit scale K-feldspar +/- roscoelite alteration in mineralized rock, grading outwards to muscovite alteration in quartz-eye porphyry and fragmental unit; alsilicate alteration in the surrounding greywacke- mudstone sequence. | Possible strong alkali (Ca / Na) depletion; zoned alteration from inner mica +/- green mica (roscoelite?) and quartz (possibly K-feldspar potassic alteration zone) to an outer garnet / andalusite zone (depending upon host rock). |
| **Composition of Mineralized Rock** | Metals: Au, Mo +/- Ag, As, Sb, Hg, Te; Au: Ag = 20; Zoning: Hg and Sb more abundant in the SE half of deposit and Te in the NW. | Metals: Au, Mo, As, Sb |

* Hemlo data from Poulsen et al, 2000

** MDZ Sidace Lake data from A Mann, personal communication