GLOBEX MINING ENTERPRISES INC.
QUEENSTON MINING INC.

PANDORA-WOOD JOINT VENTURE

TECHNICAL REPORT FOR THE MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATE, IRONWOOD PROJECT, CADILLAC TOWNSHIP, QUÉBEC (NTS 32D/01)

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1.0 SUMMARY

Introduction

At the request of Mr. Ray Zalnieriunas, Exploration Manager for the Pandora-Wood Joint Venture (Globex Mining Enterprises Inc. (50%) and Queenston Mining Inc. (50%)), Mr. Reno Pressacco has been engaged to prepare an independent estimate of the mineral resources (tonnage and global grade) found at the Ironwood Project and to prepare a Technical Report that is in compliance with the requirements set out in National Instrument 43-101.

Property Description and Location

The claims that comprise the subject property are governed under the terms of the Pandra-Wood Joint Venture (PWJV) agreement between Globex Mining Enterprises Inc., and Queenston Mining Inc. and are located in Cadillac Township, near the village of Cadillac, Québec, approximately 55 kilometres east of Rouyn-Noranda, Québec. The property consists of 27 unpatented mining claims covering or located within former surveyed mining blocks and one (1) mining concession (CM-289) that in all cover 711.96 hectares (more or less) within the Rouyn-Noranda mining division of Abitibi East, Québec, Canada. Primary access to the claim block is provided by provincial highway 117 which passes through the central portion of the claim block and a network of secondary former mine roads, trails and drill tracks.

Accessibility, Climate, Local Resources, Infrastructure and Physiography

The topography of the area is generally flat to gently rolling with a local relief on the order of 25 metres being possible. The area has an average elevation of approximately 325 metres above mean sea level. The vegetation is typical of the boreal forest – stands of black spruce and poplar are the dominant tree species in the area, however other species such as pine, birch and alder are can also be found. The area has undergone logging activities in the past, consequently much of the vegetation observed today consists of second- or third-order growth.

The climate of the area is generally cold, with the long term mean annual temperature for Amos, Québec (located approximately 50 kilometres from the project site being 1.2°C. The extreme minimum temperature was -52.8°C recorded in February, 1914 and the extreme maximum temperature was +37.2°C recorded in July of 1921. The average annual precipitation is 918.4 mm, of which 670.7 mm falls as snow while 248.4 mm falls as rain (Source: http://www.climate.weatheroffice.ec.gc.ca/climate_normals/results_e.html , site visited December 5, 2007).

The property is located in the Abitibi region of northwestern Québec, roughly mid-way between the major mining towns of Rouyn-Noranda and Val d'Or. Direct access to the property is by paved Provincial Highway 117 and can easily be accessed by motor vehicle. This area has a long history of mining and resource extraction, consequently ready sources of power, water, mining personnel, potential tailings storage areas, potential waste rock storage areas and potential processing plants are available.

History

The project has seen a varied and extensive amount of exploration, development and mining activities since about the 1920's. The project has hosted four separate mining operations at the Central-Cadillac, Wood, Pandora No.3 and Amm shaft areas that were carried out mainly in the regions gold mining heydays of the 1930's-1940's. More detailed summaries of the historical exploration work conducted on the property are provided below.

Geological Setting

The Ironwood Project is situated within the Abitibi Subprovince, a major geological feature that measures on the order of 750 kilometers in length, with a width on the order of 250 kilometers. The Abitibi Subprovince is an accumulation of preserved supracrustal rocks of Archean age (largely 2730 to 2685 million years old). The major rock types within the Subprovince comprise volcanic and intrusive rocks of ultramafic to felsic composition, derived sedimentary rocks and metamorphic equivalents. For the most part, folding and faulting have served to impart a general east-west strike and steep dips to these rock units. A number of major faults have been recognized over time, and these are observed to have a close spatial relationship with the gold mineralization found to-date. One of these major structures is known as the Cadillac-Larder Lake Break (CLLB), and it has been traced continuously from a point to the west of Kirkland Lake, Ontario to a point east of Val d'Or, Québec, a distance of approximately 150 kilometers.

Several east striking bands of magnetite iron formation have been outlined on the Pandora-Wood Joint Venture property by magnetometer surveys and diamond drilling. The northernmost magnetite banded iron formation which hosts the Ironwood mineralized zone ranges from medium bedded tactonite to thin bedded lean iron formation intercalated with magnetic siltstones, chloritic siltstones and minor subordinate grey and hematitic cherts or jasper bands. This horizon is tightly isoclinally folded and commonly displays minor interference fold patterns in core, indicating several periods of deformation. The Ironwood zone occurs at the western end of this band, in what is interpreted to be the moderately east plunging synclinal nose of this horizon.

Locally, the oxide facies iron formation has been affected by hydrothermal alteration where the primary iron oxide minerals such as magnetite and hematite have been transformed to sulphide-bearing minerals such as pyrite, pyrrhotite and arsenopyrite. In some places the concentration of these sulphide minerals is sufficient to provide an electromagnetic anomaly, such as is found associated with the Ironwood deposit.

Deposit Types

The gold mineralization at the Ironwood deposit is associated with an alteration assemblage of pyrrhotite-arsenopyrite-pyrite (+/- calcite/quartz) that is hosted by an oxide iron formation, and this style of mineralization is typically referred to as a “sulphidized iron formation”. Several classic examples include the Carshaw-Malga deposit near Timmins, Ontario, the Homestake deposit in South Dakota, USA, the Lupin deposit, Northwest Territories, Canada, the Musselwhite Mine, Ontario, and the McCleod-Cockshutt deposit in Geraldton, Ontario.

Mineralization

The gold mineralization discovered at the Ironwood deposit is hosted by an oxide iron formation (magnetite and hematite dominated) and consists primarily of replacement of the host oxide iron minerals by an assemblage of pyrrhotite-arsenopyrite-pyrite. Gold mineralization has been traced along a strike length of approximately 90 metres, from depths of 30 to 230 metres below surface, and can reach thicknesses of up to 10 metres. While the limits of the mineralization appear to have been defined at depth, the limit of the mineralization has not been defined by drilling along the western strike extension. The mineralized zone has a general strike of approximately azimuth 080° and dips vertically to steeply south. This orientation is interpreted to occur as a slightly discordant orientation to the strike of the host stratigraphy.

Exploration

Exploration work on the joint ventured property resumed in October 2005, with the aim of following up positive gold grade results returned from hole W05-05, in a section of talc schists of the Cadillac Break (known as the ”D-Zone”). During this period, one hole (W06-17) was also designed, and completed, to test a single line, helicopter-borne time domain AEROTEM© II anomaly defined during mid-October 2005. Drill hole W06-22 was collared in February 2006, from the same location and on the same bearing as hole W06-17, with the objective of taking a second, deeper intersection of the indicated area of alteration. This work resulted in intersecting an interval that was visually estimated to contain about 14% quartz, 12% pyrrhotite and 20% arsenopyrite from a section 125.15m to 173.00m down hole which returned an assayed grade of 22.21g/t Au along a core length of 46.85m. This intersection is now regarded by the joint venture to represent the discovery of the “Ironwood” zone and to represent a mineralized true width of about 12.1m.

In total, since October 18, 2005, another 56 drill holes totalling some 15,696.06 meters in length have been completed on the project by the joint venture. Line cutting has established control grids over the Central-Cadillac, Wood mine and the northern portions of the Pandora claims with subsequent ground geophysical surveys consisting of magnetometer and limited electromagnetic and induced polarization surveys.

Drilling

The drill hole locations were marked in the field either by the geologist or the core technician using a cloth tape and compass to locate the drilling site. A wooden picket, marked with the drill hole number and orientation was placed at the site of the drill hole, and foresight and backsight pickets were also put into place to help in the alignment of the diamond drill. The drilling rig was then brought to a level orientation and aligned to the pickets. The dip of the hole was set using an adjustable level that had a precision of 1 degree. Following completion of a drill hole, the location of the collar was marked with a wooden picket that was marked with the drill hole number. The drill core was delivered to a secured core logging facility twice per day where it was prepared for processing. The core was re-aligned by the geologist to a consistent orientation and was measured to confirm the accuracy of the depth markers placed in the core boxes by the diamond drilling crews. The core was then examined, and the depths of geological, structural, or alteration features were marked. An examination of the distribution of magnetic intensity of the drill core was conducted using a hand-held magnet and using a hand-held magnetic susceptibility metre. Descriptions of the lithologies, alteration styles and intensities, structural features, occurrences and orientations of quartz veins, occurrences of visible gold, and the style, amount and distribution of sulphide minerals, were then recorded in the diamond drill logs by the geologist.

Sampling Method and Approach

The drill core was transported from the field to the secure core logging facility located in Rouyn-Noranda by field technicians employed by Globex. There, the geologist prepared a visual description of the lithologies, alteration and mineralization that was encountered by the drill hole. The geologist then marked those intervals of core to be sampled for analysis. The length of the samples ranged from a minimum of 0.23 m to a maximum of 7.0 m, with a nominal maximum sample length of 1.5 metres being employed. Care was taken to ensure that the samples corresponded to either geological or alteration intervals present in the core. Aside from a few narrow intervals of fault gouge and blocky core, no drilling, sampling, or recovery factors were encountered that would materially impact the accuracy and reliability of the analytical results from samples of this drill core. The drill core provided samples of high quality, which were representative of any alteration, veining, or sulphide accumulations that were intersected by the drill hole. No factors were identified which may have resulted in a sample bias. The core was then transferred to the core technician who measured the specific gravity of all marked samples and also determined, at spot intervals of about 10 metres, the specific gravity of the balance of the drill hole using the Archimedes principle. The technician then proceeded to separate the core into two halves by means of cutting the samples using an electrical core saw equipped with a diamond impregnated blade. One half of the core was placed into an 8-mil plastic bag and forwarded to the assay laboratory for the determination of the gold content. The remaining half core was retained for future reference.

Sample Preparation, Analyses and Security

All samples of cut drill core were delivered as batch shipments to the sample receiving facilities of Expert Laboratories, Inc., located at 127 Boulevard Industriel, Rouyn- Noranda, Québec. The laboratory conducted all aspects of the sample preparation. There, the samples were dried and crushed to pass a -100 mesh screen. A 300-gram subsample was taken for pulverization to a nominal -200 mesh with the remaining crushed rejects being retained. A 29.166-gram sub-sample of this pulp (1 assay-ton) was taken and was fused following the standard procedures used in a fire assay method. The gold content of all samples was determined using Atomic Absorption Spectroscopy (Method Code: Au FA-GEO, lower detection limit 5 ppb). The laboratory was instructed that any samples found to contain greater than 1 g/t Au were to be subjected to a re-assay, whereby the gold content was determined using a gravimetric fire assay method. Any samples which were observed to contain any significant concentrations of pyrite, pyrrhotite or arsenopyrite were identified to have the gold contents of those samples determined by the screen metallic method directly.

A series of blank, standard reference materials and duplicates were inserted by Globex with the samples delivered to Expert Laboratories. In respect of the blank samples, Globex inserted small pieces of cement blocks along with the sample stream in order to monitor for any contamination that may occur during the crushing, pulverizing, fusion and analytical stages. As well, the laboratory inserts a series of blank samples during the fusion (barren flux only) and during the analytical stage (blank solution) to monitor for any contamination that may occur during those steps. A series of five certified reference materials supplied by Rocklabs Ltd, of Auckland, New Zealand were inserted by Globex into the sample stream.

Data Verification

Data verification exercises included a spot check of five drill hole logs against the digital database in order to check for any errors, as well as an examination of selected drill core in order to confirm the accuracy of the original drill hole logs. As well, a total of 21 samples of ¼ core from drill hole W06-27 were collected for check assaying. The core samples were shipped to the ALS Chemex laboratory located in Thunder Bay, Ontario where the gold contents were determined using the screen-metallic method. In this method, the sample is crushed, pulverized and passed through a 100 mesh screen. The entire coarse fraction is analyzed for its gold content and two aliquots are taken of the fine fraction for determination of the gold content by fire assay.

Adjacent Properties

The Ironwood deposit is located along the Cadillac-Larder Lake Break, which has had a long history of gold production. Consequently, there are a number of gold deposits in the immediate vicinity of this property, and even a brief review of the details of each of these deposits will require a lengthy discussion which is beyond the scope of this assignment. Excellent descriptions of the gold and Cu-Zn deposits that are located along the Cadillac-Larder Lake Break can be obtained by contacting the geologists at the Québec provincial geological survey. The nearest adjacent property that is relevant to the Ironwood deposit is the Lapa deposit of Agnico-Eagle Mines Limited, and it is located approximately 4 kilometers along strike to the east of Ironwood. The Lapa deposit is currently the object of an advanced exploration program that will examine the technical and economic viability of extracting the gold mineralization found there.

Mineral Resource and Mineral Reserve Estimates

A digital database was provided wherein the drill hole information was stored in Geotic Log, version 4.0.8 format, the drill hole software used by Globex. This drill hole information was inspected for conformance with the format requirements of the Gemcom-Surpac v6.0 mine planning software package and a number of modifications were made.

The method of using a cut-off grade from a nearby deposit that was comparable with the envisioned conceptual scenario for Ironwood was judged to be sufficient for the purposes of this assignment. The nearby Lapa deposit shares many of the parameters envisioned for the Ironwood deposit, consequently it was chosen as the model for the choice of a cut-off grade. At Lapa, a diluted, recovered (metallurgically), in-situ cut-off grade of 5.0 g/t Au was developed using an all-inclusive mining cost of $68.55/tonne and a gold price of CDN$650/oz. It is to be noted that the all-inclusive mining cost included the cost of hoisting from a depth of 1,500 metres, and that the cut-off grade included in-situ dilution. The conceptual scenario envisioned at Ironwood would utilize a ramp to access the mineralization, thereby realizing a reduction in costs and allowing the use of a lower cut-off grade. Therefore, it was judged that an in-situ, undiluted cut-off grade of 3.0 g/t Au is a reasonable choice for the preliminary estimate of the mineral resources at the Ironwood deposit. Examination of the assay results from the drilling indicated that the outline of the mineralization is not sensitive to the choice of cut-off grade, as the discrimination between mineralized and un-mineralized material is often very distinct.

A domain model was constructed on cross sections that were spaced 15 metres apart using viewing windows of +/- 7.5 metres using the Gemcom-Surpac mine planning softare package (version 6.0). Five cross sections were drawn for sections 696,815E to 696,875E, inclusive. The outline of the 3 g/t Au domain was constructed by including all assays whose grades were higher than this value and by using a minimum horizontal width of 2 metres. In some cases, samples containing gold values less than the cut-off grade were interspersed with high grade samples, and in these cases, these lower grades were included as internal dilution if the incremental average grade of the high and low grade assays remained above the 3.0 g/t cut off grade.

All of the raw samples contained within the 3 g/t Au mineralized domain were coded and extracted from the database for examination. It was seen that a highly skewed, nearly continuous population of gold values is present up to approximately 55 g/t Au, after which the continuity of the distribution becomes much more erratic. The value of 55 g/t Au was therefore chosen as the grade cap for this sample population and was applied to the raw assays prior to compositing. Only three samples were affected by application of this grade cap.

The selection of an appropriate composite length for samples contained within the 3 g/t Au mineralized domain model began with an examination of the relationship of the gold grades vs the sample length to check for any grade bias introduced by short sample lengths. It can be seen that the sample lengths ranged from a minimum of 0.23 metres to a maximum of 1.67 metres in length. The highest gold grades occur with samples that are approximately 1 metre in length, and the mean sample length is approximately 1.0 metre. It was therefore judged that a length of 1 metre was an appropriate choice for a composite length.

The bulk densities of the rock units contained within the mineralized domain were determined on a routine basis by Globex staff using the Archimedes principle. A total of 108 bulk density determinations were made for mineralized samples. Given that the sample lengths range from 0.23 to 1.67 metres in length, a simple arithmetic average of all of the bulk density readings would yield an incorrect value, as the readings do not represent an equal volume. Therefore the bulk densities were weighted by the sample length to arrive at a length-weighted average bulk density of 3.21 grams per cubic centimetre.

Omni directional variograms were attempted using the 1 metre capped composited sample population. Unfortunately the exercise was not successful and no useable variograms could be produced.

A simple, upright, whole-block model was constructed using the Gemcom-Surpac version 6.0 mine planning software package. Gold grades were interpolated into the individual blocks using a search ellipse that utilized the Inverse Distance, Power 2 algorithm for interpolating grades of blocks that are located between informing data points.

Validation efforts of the block model estimate focused on the global volume and grade and consisted of comparing the block model volumes against the volume of the 3 dimensional domain model. Gold grades were compared using the length-weighted average grades, composite grades, and the average gold grade reported from the block model.

The mineral resource estimates for the mineralization that may be present at the Ironwood deposit were prepared following the Estimation of Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves Best Practices Guidelines as adopted by the CIM Council on November 23, 2003. The mineral resources in this report were classified in accordance with the definitions contained in the Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Petroleum (CIM) Standards on Mineral Resources and Reserves Definitions and Guidelines that were prepared by the CIM Standing Committee on Reserve Definitions and adopted by the CIM Council on December 11, 2005.

Given the lack of metallurgical test work, the gaps that are present in a part of the drilling pattern, the uncertainties relating to the selection of the cut-off grade, and the observed poor continuity of grade as witnessed by the inability to construct an omni-directional variogram, Mr. Pressacco is of the opinion that the mineralized material found at the Ironwood deposit is appropriately classified in the Inferred mineral resource category.

The estimated mineral resources for the Ironwood deposit are presented in Table 1.1. Given the results of his examination of the site, the project's location and its development history, Mr. Pressacco has not identified any environmental, permitting, legal, title, taxation, socioeconomic, marketing, or political issues which would adversely affect the mineral resources estimated herein.

It is to be noted that there is a degree of uncertainty to the estimation of mineral reserves and mineral resources and corresponding grades being mined or dedicated to future production. The estimating of mineralization is a subjective process and the accuracy of estimates is a function of the accuracy, quantity and quality of available data, the accuracy of statistical computations, the assumptions used and judgments made in interpreting engineering and geological information. There is significant uncertainty in any mineral resource/mineral reserve estimate, and the actual deposits encountered and the economic viability of mining a deposit may differ significantly from this estimate. Until mineral reserves or mineral resources are actually mined and processed, the quantity of mineral resources/mineral reserves and their respective grades must be considered as estimates only. In addition, the quantity of mineral reserves and mineral resources may vary depending on, among other things, metal prices. Fluctuation in metal or commodity prices, results of additional drilling, metallurgical testing, receipt of new information, and production and the evaluation of mine plans subsequent to the date of any mineral resource estimate may require revision of such estimates.

Table 1.1 Summary of the Mineral Resource Estimate, Ironwood Deposit.

Category	Tonnes	Grade (g/t Au)
Inferred	243,200	17.26

Interpretations and Conclusions

Exploration activities by the Pandora-Wood joint venture have been successful in the discovery of a new gold deposit – the Ironwood deposit - that is located to the north of the Cadillac-Larder Lake Break. This mineralization is hosted by sulphidized iron formation where the primary oxide iron minerals such as hematite and magnetite have been altered to an assemblage of sulphide minerals that include pyrite, pyrrhotite and arsenopyrite.

The Ironwood deposit is outlined by nine (9) drill holes that have outlined gold mineralization along a strike length of approximately 90 metres and along a vertical height of approximately 200 metres.

A first-time estimate of the mineral resources that may be present within the newly discovered Ironwood deposit was commissioned by the joint venture and to prepare a Technical Report that is in compliance with the requirements outline in National Instrument 43-101. It is to be noted that while sufficient drill hole information is present to provide an approximation of the overall outline of the mineralization, it is Mr. Pressacco’s opinion that significant gaps are present in the drilling pattern. As well, important information such as the metallurgical characteristics has not been gathered, as the deposit has only recently been discovered.

The author believes that the mineral resources at the Ironwood deposit are sufficiently advanced so as to form the basis for an advanced exploration program that would include completion of a Preliminary Economic Evaluation that would examine the economic viability of an extraction scenario, and accessing of the deposit by means of a ramp and cross-cutting to confirm the style of mineralization and geological continuity. Additional work designed to provide information relating to the limits of the sulphide mineralization, to fill in the gaps in the drilling pattern and to provide information regarding the metallurgical characteristics is also warrented and should permit an upgrading of the category of the mineral resources.

The Pandora-Wood joint venture has prepared a budget estimate for these activities. Mr. Pressacco has reviewed this proposed budget and believes that it reasonably reflects the scope of work envisioned for an advanced exploration program and reasonably reflects the expected costs for said program.

Recommendations

The drilling at the newly discovered Ironwood deposit suggests that the average gold grade is above the average grade for other gold deposits that have been discovered or exploited in this sector of the Cadillac-Larder Lake Break. The author believes that additional exploration expenditures are warranted on this property. Suggested work includes:

1. Conduct metallurgical testing to determine preliminary gold recoveries

2. Additional drilling to confirm the geological interpretations on cross sections and to search for the western limits of mineralization

3. Access the deposit by means of a decline and cross cutting to confirm the continuity of the mineralization and the gold distribution, and

4. Prepare a preliminary economic analysis to examine economic viability of a conceptual custom milling scenario

2.0 INTRODUCTION

At the request of Mr. Ray Zalnieriunas, Exploration Manager for the Pandora-Wood Joint Venture (PWJV), Mr. Reno Pressacco has been engaged to prepare an independent estimate of the mineral resources (tonnage and global grade) found at the Ironwood Project and to prepare a Technical Report that is in compliance with the requirements set out in National Instrument 43-101.

Globex Mining Enterprises Inc. (Globex) has entered into a Joint Venture agreement on July 1, 2004 with Queenston Mining Inc. (Queenston) in respect of the subject property wherein each party agreed to pool their respective interests in the land holdings to form the Pandora-Wood Joint Venture on a 50/50% basis. Management of the Joint Venture is achieved by means of a Management Committee, with Globex initially acting as the operator of the Joint Venture.

All information incorporated into this mineral resource estimate and preparation of this Technical Report has been derived from the exploration activities carried out by Globex and from such public domain sources as academic journals, the assessment files maintained by the Ministère des Ressources Naturelles et de la Faune Québec, and various web sites as described herein.

The Qualified Person who prepared the resource estimate is Reno Pressacco, P. Geo., who is independent of both Globex and Queenston. Mr. Pressacco has a comprehensive knowledge of the style of mineralization and the regional geological setting that was developed through his experience in the region since 1986. His knowledge is augmented by his site visit that was conducted on November 5th, 2007 where various surface features of the subject property were examined. Selected altered and mineralized intersections encountered by the recently completed drilling were also examined at the time of the site visit.

3.0 RELIANCE ON OTHER EXPERTS

Mr. Pressacco has reviewed and evaluated the data pertaining to the mineralization found on the Ironwood property that was provided to him by Globex and their consultants, and has drawn his own conclusions there from. Mr. Pressacco has not carried out any independent exploration work, drilled any holes or carried out any sampling and assaying other than that discussed in this report.

While exercising all reasonable diligence in checking, confirming and testing it, Mr. Pressacco has relied upon the data presented by Globex, and found in the public domain documents maintained by the Ministère des Ressources Naturelles et de la Faune Québec, in conducting his technical review.

The status of the mining claims under which Globex and Queenston holds title to the mineral rights for these properties has not been investigated or confirmed by him, and Mr. Pressacco offers no opinion as to the validity of the mineral title claimed by either Globex or Queenston. The description of the property, and ownership thereof, as set out in this report, is provided for general information purposes only.

Unless otherwise indicated, all currency amounts are stated in Canadian dollars ($). In the interests of data continuity, all historical information has been converted into the SI system. Consequently, weight will be expressed in kilograms (kg) or metric tonnes (tonnes, 1 tonne = 1,000 kilograms), however short tons (tons, 1 ton = 2,000 lbs = 909 kilograms) or pounds (lbs) may also be expressed in the appropriate situations. Frequencies will be expressed in Hertz (Hz), distance will be expressed in metres (m), feet (ft) or kilometres (km) as appropriate, area will be expressed in hectares (ha) or acres (ac), and metal values will be expressed in either percent (%), in parts per million (ppm), or in parts per billion (ppb).

Mr. Pressacco is pleased to acknowledge the helpful cooperation of Globex management and staff including Mr. Jack Stoch and Mr. Ray Zalnieriunas, both of whom made available any and all data requested, and responded promptly, openly and helpfully to all questions, queries and requests for material.

4.0 PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

The claims that comprise the subject property are governed under the terms of the Pandra-Wood Joint Venture (PWJV) agreement between Globex Mining Enterprises Inc., and Queenston Mining Inc. and are located in Cadillac Township, near the village of Cadillac, Québec, approximately 55 kilometres east of Rouyn-Noranda, Québec (Figure 4.1). The property consists of 27 unpatented mining claims covering or located within former surveyed mining blocks and one (1) mining concession (CM-289) that in all cover 711.96 hectares (more or less) within the Rouyn-Noranda mining division of Abitibi East, Québec. The location of these mining titles is illustrated on provincial claim map 32D01, that can be viewed via the Internet at *ftp://ftp.mrnf.gouv.qc.ca/public/Gestim/Cartes_pdf_maps/32d01.pdf*.

Additional details pertaining to this mining concession and claims are presented in Table 4.1 and their locations are shown in Figure 4.2.

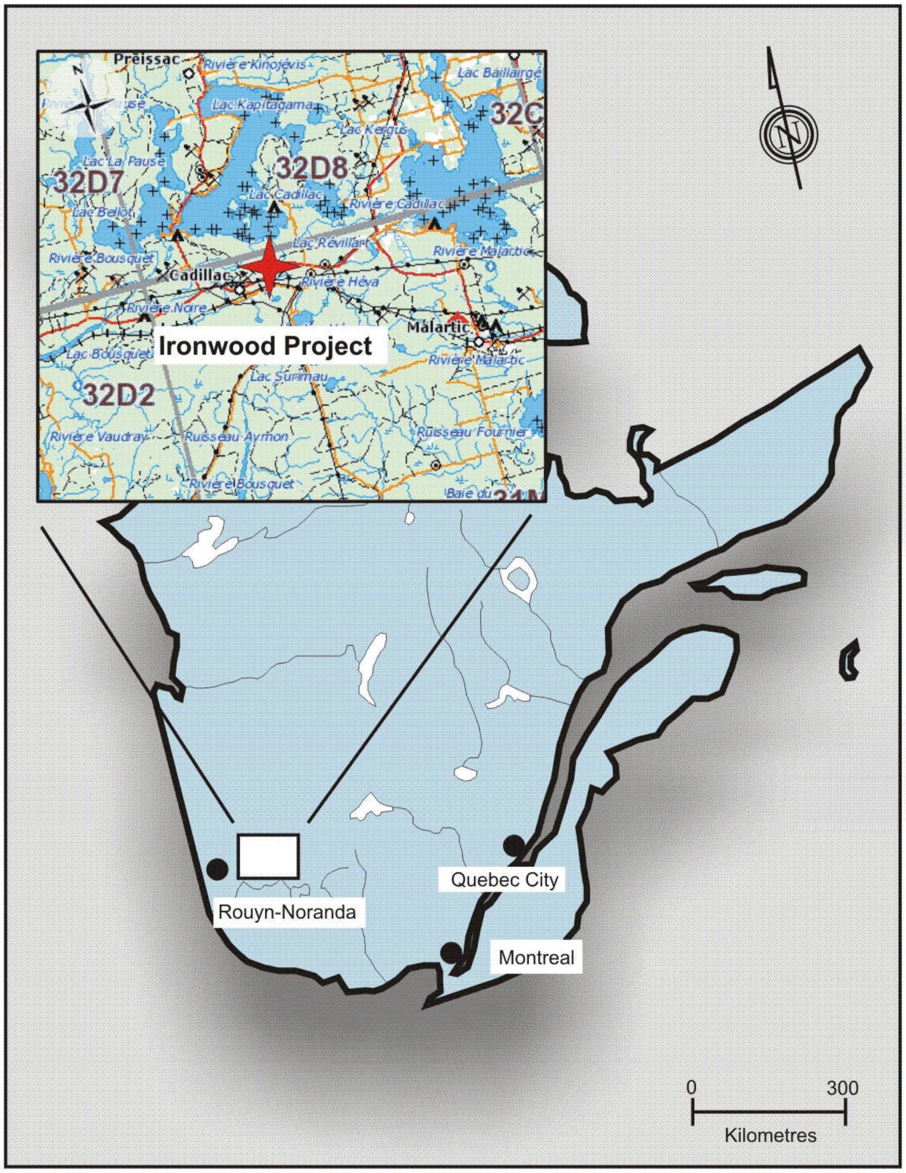
The property consists of claims which cover the former Central-Cadillac and Wood mines held by Globex and the western half of Queenston's Pandora Property, which covers former mining operations at the Pandora No. 3 shaft and the Amm shaft areas. The individual mining titles are still registered with the Québec government under the names of the respective companies.

The initial Joint Venture agreement was entered in to on July 1, 2004 (Globex News Release Dated September 14, 2004, available on the SEDAR Web Site at www.SEDAR.com) and was subsequently amended on October 17, 2006 with the addition of 9 contiguous mineral claims.

The mineral rights of the 17 unpatented mining claims and one mining concession contributed to the Joint Venture by Queenston were held outright by Queenston prior to their being contributed to the Joint Venture, subject to the payment of a 0.5% Net Smelter Royalty to Barrick. As well, the geological formation known as the Piché Group Volcanics associated with the Cadillac Break, all historic mineral resources that may exist on the claim group including any or all portions of the North and South Branch Zones, the #2 Shaft Zone and the C Zone are excluded from the claim group and will remain 100% owned by Queenston.

The mineral rights of the 10 unpatented mining claims contributed to the Joint Venture by Globex were subject to an underlying agreement in which Globex held 50% of the mineral rights and the remaining 50% of the mineral rights were held by a group of vendors referred to as "O'Connor". A 2% Net Smelter Royalty remains payable to the O'Connor group in respect of these 10 claims (Globex News Release Dated June 25, 2004, available on the SEDAR Web Site at www.SEDAR.com).

Figure 4.1. Location of the Ironwood Project, Cadillac Twp, Québec.



Primary access to the claim block is provided by provincial highway 117 which passes through the central portion of the claim block and a network of secondary former mine roads, trails and drill tracks. The unpatented mining claims are established by the location of the respective claim posts which are nominally set out on a nominal square pattern that measures 400 metres per side. These dimensions may be modified to comply with existing claim fabrics, as is the case on the Ironwood property. The outlines of the mining concession are established by means of a topographical survey that is completed by a registered land surveyor according to the requirements set out by the Québec government.

Under Québec mining law, access to an unpatented mineral claim conveys the rights to the proponent to conduct exploration for potentially economic concentrations of mineral deposits only, with the surface rights being reserved.

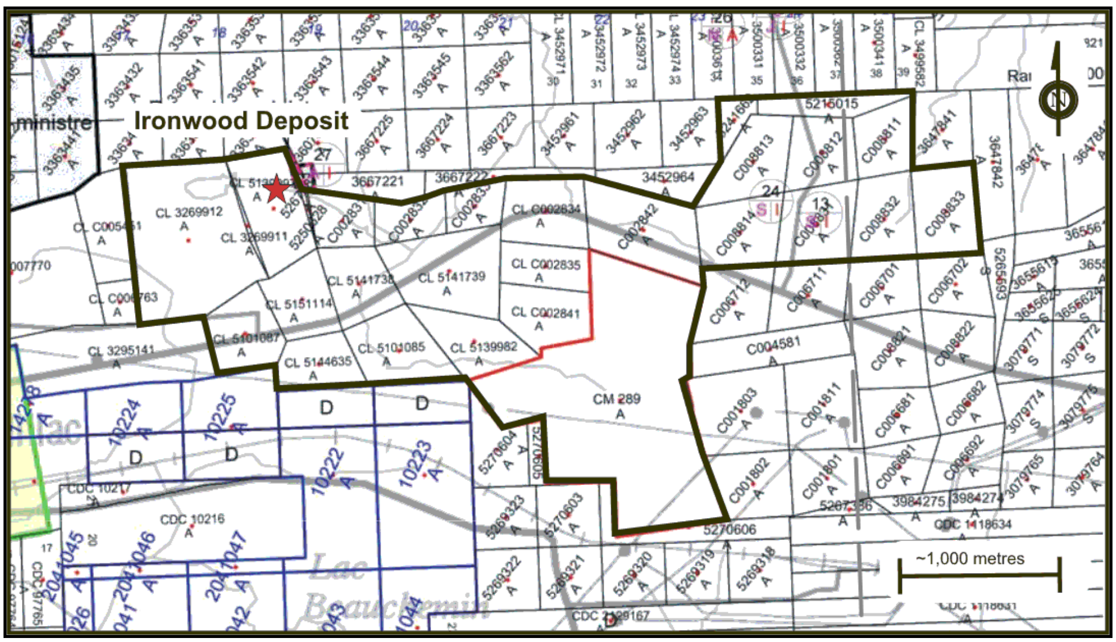
In order to maintain the unpatented mining claims in good standing, a minimum amount of exploration or mining activities must be carried out on the claims in any given year, and a report submitted to the Québec government as proof of the completion of the work. Any expenditures in excess of the minimum amount can be carried forward for use in future years. Mining concessions on the other hand have an anniversary renewal date on the following January 31 (as per Article 119 of the Mining Act (L.R.Q. CHAP. M-13.1) by which date the owner must report to the Minister what work has been carried out during the preceding year. The nature and cost of this work is set forth by regulation, and currently is established as $35.00 per hectare of provincially acceptable assessment work or the equivalent cash payment in lieu of work. For mining title CM289, which is 156.96 hectares in size, the minimum annual work / payment needed for renewal is $5,493.60. Globex stipulates that CM 289 has been renewed for 2008.

Table 4.1. Claim Details, Ironwood Project, Cadillac Twp, Québec.

Title No	Date of Registration	Expiry Date	Area (Ha)	Excess Work	Required Work	Required Fees	Underlying Royalty
Queenston Claims							
C002831	14-Apr-30	1-Mar-09	13.27	0.00	1,000.00	25.00	0.5% NSR
C002832	14-Apr-30	1-Mar-09	12.05	0.00	1,000.00	25.00	0.5% NSR
C002833	14-Apr-30	1-Mar-09	10.55	1,367.40	1,000.00	25.00	0.5% NSR
C002834	14-Apr-30	1-Mar-09	23.42	27,978.41	1,000.00	25.00	0.5% NSR
C002835	14-Apr-30	1-Mar-09	15.87	65,031.14	1,000.00	25.00	0.5% NSR
C002841	14-Apr-30	1-Mar-09	20.59	8,788.53	1,000.00	25.00	0.5% NSR
C002842	21-Nov-30	1-Mar-09	34.52	479.06	2,500.00	50.00	0.5% NSR
C008811	12-Jan-28	17-Nov-08	16.57	0.00	1,000.00	25.00	0.5% NSR
C008812	12-Jan-28	17-Nov-08	19.10	0.00	1,000.00	25.00	0.5% NSR
C008813	12-Jan-28	17-Nov-08	22.29	0.00	1,000.00	25.00	0.5% NSR
C008814	12-Jan-28	17-Nov-08	22.90	0.00	1,000.00	25.00	0.5% NSR
C008831	12-Jan-28	15-Nov-08	23.95	0.00	1,000.00	25.00	0.5% NSR
C008832	12-Jan-28	15-Nov-08	21.20	0.00	1,000.00	25.00	0.5% NSR
C008833	12-Jan-28	15-Nov-08	23.51	0.00	1,000.00	25.00	0.5% NSR
5215015	28-May-99	27-May-09	11.52	0.00	750.00	25.00	0.5% NSR
5241662	28-May-99	27-May-09	5.69	0.00	750.00	25.00	0.5% NSR
5267387	17-Sep-04	16-Sep-12	0.56	0.00	750.00	25.00	0%
CM 289	27-Aug-37	31-Dec-07	156.96		5,493.60		0.5% NSR
Globex Claims							
3269911	25-Apr-73	5-Apr-09	1.20	59.73	1,000.00	25.00	2% NSR
3269912	25-Apr-73	5-Apr-09	70.44	169,298.57	2,500.00	50.00	2% NSR

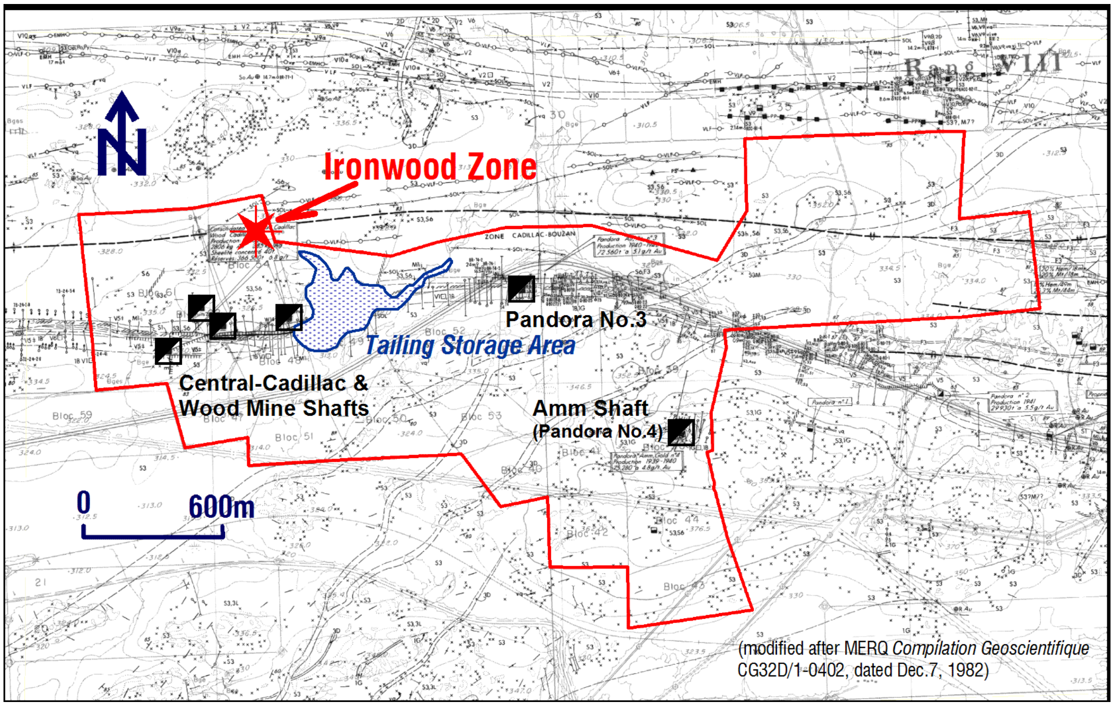
5101085	4-Aug-95	3-Aug-09	25.13	1,234.50	1,000.00	25.00	2% NSR
5101087	4-Aug-95	3-Aug-09	21.02	1,060.28	1,000.00	25.00	2% NSR
5139982	4-Aug-95	3-Aug-09	20.82	1,025.43	1,000.00	25.00	2% NSR
5139997	4-Aug-95	3-Aug-09	27.96	1,368.90	2,500.00	50.00	2% NSR
5141738	4-Aug-95	3-Aug-09	19.32	233,847.72	1,000.00	25.00	2% NSR
5141739	4-Aug-95	3-Aug-09	35.35	445,543.28	2,500.00	50.00	2% NSR
5144635	4-Aug-95	3-Aug-09	17.04	841.25	1,000.00	25.00	2% NSR
5151114	4-Aug-95	3-Aug-09	19.16	42,530.81	1,000.00	25.00	2% NSR
		Totals	**711.96**	**1,000,455.01**	**37,743.60**	**775.00**	

Figure 4.2. Claim Map of the Ironwood Project, Cadillac Twp, Québec.



The location of all known mineralized zones, mineral resources, mineral reserves and mine workings, existing tailing ponds, waste deposits and important natural features and improvements relative to the outside property boundaries are presented in Figure 4.3. While evidence of past mining activity in the form of capped shafts and the presence of tailings storage areas are known to be present on the properties, it is unknown to what degree these features constitute environmental hazards under Federal and Provincial regulations.

Figure 4.3 Compilation Map of the Pandora-Wood Joint Venture Property.



5.0 ACCESSIBILITY, CLIMATE, LOCAL RESOURCES, INFRASTRUCTURE AND PHYSIOGRAPHY

The topography of the area is generally flat to gently rolling with a local relief on the order of 25 metres being possible. The area has an average elevation of approximately 325 metres above mean sea level. The vegetation is typical of the boreal forest – stands of black spruce and poplar are the dominant tree species in the area, however other species such as pine, birch and alder are can also be found. The area has undergone logging activities in the past, consequently much of the vegetation observed today consists of second- or third-order growth.

The climate of the area is generally cold, with the long term mean annual temperature for Amos, Québec (located approximately 50 kilometres from the project site being 1.2°C. The extreme minimum temperature was -52.8°C recorded in February, 1914 and the extreme maximum temperature was +37.2°C recorded in July of 1921. The average annual precipitation is 918.4 mm, of which 670.7 mm falls as snow while 248.4 mm falls as rain (Source: http://www.climate.weatheroffice.ec.gc.ca/climate_normals/results_e.html , site visited December 5, 2007).

The property is located in the Abitibi region of northwestern Québec, roughly mid-way between the major mining towns of Rouyn-Noranda and Val d'Or. Direct access to the property is by paved Provincial Highway 117 and can easily be accessed by motor vehicle. This area has a long history of mining and resource extraction, consequently ready sources of power, water, mining personnel, potential tailings storage areas, potential waste rock storage areas and potential processing plants are available.

6.0 HISTORY

The project has seen a varied and extensive amount of exploration, development and mining activities since about the 1920's. The project has hosted four separate mining operations at the Central-Cadillac, Wood, Pandora No.3 and Amm shaft areas that were carried out mainly in the regions gold mining heydays of the 1930's-1940's. It is to be noted that the estimates of reserves and resources stated below are historical in nature and do not conform with the categories set out in sections 1.2 and 1.3 of National Instrument 43-101, as they were completed prior to the implementation of the Instrument. The author has not reviewed the details relating to these historical estimates, as they are not relevant to the scope of this assignment, and believes that these historical estimates can be used as general references only. The following summary is excerpted from Zalnieriunas (2005):

> “On the Pandora Property:
>
> Gold was first reported in 1923. In 1928, the Pandora No. 1 shaft (located east of the PWJV) was sunk in the central portion of the property to a depth of 30 m by the Pandora Syndicate on a gold bearing quartz vein. There was no production reported from this work.
>
> Between 1931-34, Canadian Pandora Gold Mines Limited sank the No. 2 shaft, east of the joint venture, to a depth of 152 m and carried out minimal lateral development. This work explored two vein systems near a porphyry plug and 27,248 tonnes grading 6.1 g/t Au were mined and processed at the nearby Amm mill in 1937.
>
> Between 1936-38, Pandora Ltd. discovered gold on the western portion of the property and sank the No. 3 shaft to a depth of 267 m with lateral development and established four levels. In 1939, a total of 75,676 tonnes grading 5.4 g/t Au were processed at the Amm mill.
>
> In 1936, Amm Gold Mines sank the No. 4 shaft in the central portion of the property to a depth of 160 m, completed lateral work and constructed a mill which processed 75,727 tonnes grading 5.4 g/t Au. Total gold production from the Pandora property amounts to 35,000 ounces from approximately 215,000 tonnes of material averaging 5 g/t Au.
>
> The Pandora-Amm property was acquired by Belleroche Mines, an affiliate of Upper Canada Resources in 1958. In 1977, Queenston Gold Mines Limited merged with Upper Canada Resources and took effective control of the property.
>
> In 1979, the property was optioned to Camflo Mines Limited who

completed exploration on the western portion of the property in the vicinity of the No. 3 shaft and reported a drill indicated resource of 582,859 tonnes grading 6.5 g/t Au and 131,366 tonnes grading 4.6 g/t Au at the C Zone.

In 1981, Camflo carried out an underground exploration program on the No. 3 Shaft Zone completing 1,374 m of drifting, 107 m of raising, and 86 underground-based diamond drill holes. The underground program failed to prove the presence of continuous mineable ore zones.

Between 1987 and 1990, American Barrick (Barrick) completed 106 surface-based drill holes that tested the Cadillac-Larder Lake Break (CLLB) on the eastern portion of the property for its potential of hosting a significant gold deposit. This work led to the discovery of the Branch Zones and the extraction of a 36,189 tonne bulk sample that was processed at the Camflo mill.

In 1992, Queenston purchased Barrick's interest in the Pandora property and between 1993 and 1994 optioned the property to Santa Fe Canadian Mining Ltd (Santa Fe). Santa Fe completed 17 holes (total 10,626 metres) on the Branch, C and Amm Zones before terminating the option.

In 1999, Queenston drilled 8 holes (total 3,069 metres) to test the Amm and No. 3 Shaft Zones.

<u>On the Wood Property:</u>

The claims were acquired by Boischatel Quebec Mines, Limited in about 1927 who were then succeeded by Wood-Cadillac Mines, Limited (Wood-Cadillac) in 1928 with some trenching work being carried out then.

Three drill holes were completed under option by Canadian Enterprises, Limited in 1934.

Wood-Cadillac conducted a diamond drilling program during 1936 and sunk a three-compartment shaft to 522 feet (159 metres) in 1937. During 1937-38, lateral work was carried out on the 250 (76 metre), 375 (114 metre) and 500 foot (152 metre) levels with several ore bodies (Note: this is a historical usage of the term and is meant to refer to gold-bearing material) being developed. A 500 foot (152 metre) deep winze was sunk from the 500 foot (152 metre) level during 1941, in an area 400 feet (122 metres) west of the shaft, with lateral work carried out on the 625 (191 metre), 750 (229 metre) and 875 foot (267 metre) levels and a station was cut at the 1,000 foot (305 metres) level. Total production from the upper three levels was 27,213 oz of gold and 4,519 oz of silver from 179,400 short tons (~161,460 tonnes) of milled ore. In 1942, 431 lbs. of hand cobbed, scheelite-bearing material grading 20.05% WO_3 was also shipped (scheelite is a tungsten-bearing mineral). P.M. Fleming, Limited subsequently bought the assets from bankruptcy in 1943.

In 1945, the neighbouring Central Cadillac Mines, Limited optioned the Wood property and completed rehabilitation on both sites. The Wood site was bought outright in 1946, when underground work began again and the two mines were linked. The Wood shaft was deepened to 875 feet (267 metres) in 1948 and milling stopped in 1949. Production from the consolidated properties for the 1947-49 period were 32,479 oz gold and 4,167 oz silver from 257,254 milled short tons (~231,530 tonnes). Recoverable ore reserves in the "Wood" section at shut down were estimated as 180,000 tons grading 0.12 opt Au in one block (~162,000 tonnes grading ~4.11 g/t Au). "

Note that these estimates are historical in nature and do not conform with the categories set out in sections 1.2 and 1.3 of National Instrument 43-101, as they were completed prior to the implementation of the Instrument. The author has not reviewed the details relating to these historical estimates, as they are not relevant to the scope of this assignment, and believes that these historical estimates can be used as general references only. Mr. Zalnieriunas continues:

"The consolidated Wood and Central property lay idle until 1964, when 5 drill holes were completed on an area east of the Wood Shaft by Novamines Corporation. High grade gold assays were subsequently investigated and found to have been salted.

The property lapsed, was subsequently re-staked and then sold to North Bordulac Mines Limited in 1968. This company was re-named Gold Hawk Exploration Limited in 1969, and 8 drill holes were completed for a total length of 5,522 feet (1,683 metres). This work tested a 700 foot (214 metre) strike length of gold mineralization located 700 feet (214 metres) east of the shaft. Hawk Mines limited purchased the property in 1973 and conducted a diamond drilling program between the Wood Shaft and the west boundary. A mineral inventory was outlined in two parallel zones, situated 150 feet (46 metres) apart and each having a strike length of 2,200 feet (~670 metres). These zones extend east from a point 800 feet (244 metres) west of the shaft. The North zone is reported to have averaged 0.30 opt Au over a true width of 4.9 feet (10.29 g/t Au over a true width of 1.49 metres), while the South Zone averaged 0.24 opt Au over a true width of 7.63 feet (8.23 g/t Au over a true width of 2.33 metres). The Central Cadillac Mine was subsequently purchased and the consolidated properties were optioned to Highland Star Mines Limited after total reserves were estimated by H. J. Bergman as 1,546,000 tons at 0.16 to 0.20 opt Au (~1,391,400 tonnes grading 5.49 to 6.86 g/t Au) as stated in the 1974 prospectus for Highland Star Mines Limited. This reserve figure was made up of 306,000 tons (~275,400 tonnes) in the probable category, 404,000 tons (~123,100 tonnes) in the drill indicated category and 836,000 (~254,800 tonnes) tons of geologically inferred material. In total, 398,000 tons (~121,300 tonnes) were estimated to be present in the "Central" section."

Note that these estimates are historical in nature and do not conform with the categories set out in sections 1.2 and 1.3 of National Instrument 43-101, as they were completed prior to the implementation of the Instrument. The author has not reviewed the details relating to these historical estimates, as they are not relevant to the scope of this assignment, and believes that these historical estimates can be used as general references only. Mr. Zalnieriunas continues:

> "The property was optioned by Sarafand Developments Ltd. in 1977. This company was renamed Val d'Or Explorations Ltd. in 1978. Gallant Gold Mines Limited optioned the property in 1979 and carried out geophysical surveys. Belmoral Mines Ltd. acquired the development rights to the project in 1980 and diamond drilling programs totalling some 2,000 metres in length were completed in 1981.
>
> During 1984, La Compagnie de Gestion Minière Louvicourt Ltée acting as agents for La Société en Commodité Hughes-Lang (1984) Ltée completed 19 drill holes totalling 4,930 metres in length in the areas of the Wood Shaft (W Zone) and eastern boundary (P Zone). These claims lapsed and were re-staked in 1995.
>
> During 1997 to 1998, Amblin Resources Inc. (Amblin) in joint venture with Globex optioned the ground and initiated exploration. Work consisted of a ground magnetometer survey and the completion of nine (9) widely spaced diamond drill holes (AW-1 to 9) for a total of 3,047.05 metres. The drilling targeted the down plunge extension of the mine workings, as well as confirming the existence of gold-bearing mineralization within the mine workings. Visible gold was reported to have been encountered in eight of the nine holes. Three of the holes were terminated prematurely as they hit underground workings or bad ground conditions that caused a caving of the walls of the drill hole or causing the walls of the drill hole to squeeze against the drill rod, thus preventing further progress of the drill hole. In addition to mineralization associated with the "W" zone, an auriferous, sulphide-bearing biotite schist band was encountered in a location to the north of the CLLB. An "O'Brien-type" (a former producing gold mine located west of the subject property) black quartz stringer zone was found in a location to the south of the CLLB. As well, various sets of quartz stockworks were found developed to the north of the CLLB in the sediments. In summary, the diamond drilling completed by Amblin confirmed the existence of potentially economic gold grades across potentially mineable widths within the old mine workings and showed that the mineralization continues to depth below the old mine."

A listing of the drill hole locations for the drill holes completed by Amblin is presented in Table 6.1, and a listing of significant results intersected by these drill holes is presented in Table 6.2.

Table 6.1. Collar Data for Diamond Drilling by Amblin Resources, 1997 Wood Grid, Cadillac Township, Quebec.

DDH	Line	Station	Elevation	EOH (m)	Drilling Dates:	Core Size
AW1	L 3+50.0 E	1+05.5 S	Surface	321.00m	July 8 - 12, 1997	BQ
AW2	L 1+14.9 E	0+00.0 N	Surface	174.00m	July 12 - 14, 1997	BQ
AW3	L 1+15.0 E	0+38.2 N	Surface	334.00m	July 14 - 18, 1997	BQ
AW4	L 1+80.5 E	0+57.5 N	Surface	335.00m	July 21 - 25, 1997	BQ
AW5	L 2+50.0 E	1+99.5 S	Surface	187.00m	July 25 - 28, 1997	BQ
AW6	L 2+25.0 E	1+00.0 N	Surface	248.25m	Feb. 25 to March 1, 1998	NQ
AW7	L 1+00.0 E	1+10.0 N	Surface	502.40m	March 3 - 9, 1998	NQ
AW8	L 0+45.0 E	0+85.0 N	Surface	413.60m	March 9 - 15, 1998	NQ
AW9	L 1+85.0 E	1+60.0 N	Surface	531.80m	March 15 - 23, 1998	NQ
Total		**9 drill holes**		**3047.05m**		

Table 6.2. Significant Assay Results from the 1997-1998 Amblin Drilling, Wood Mine

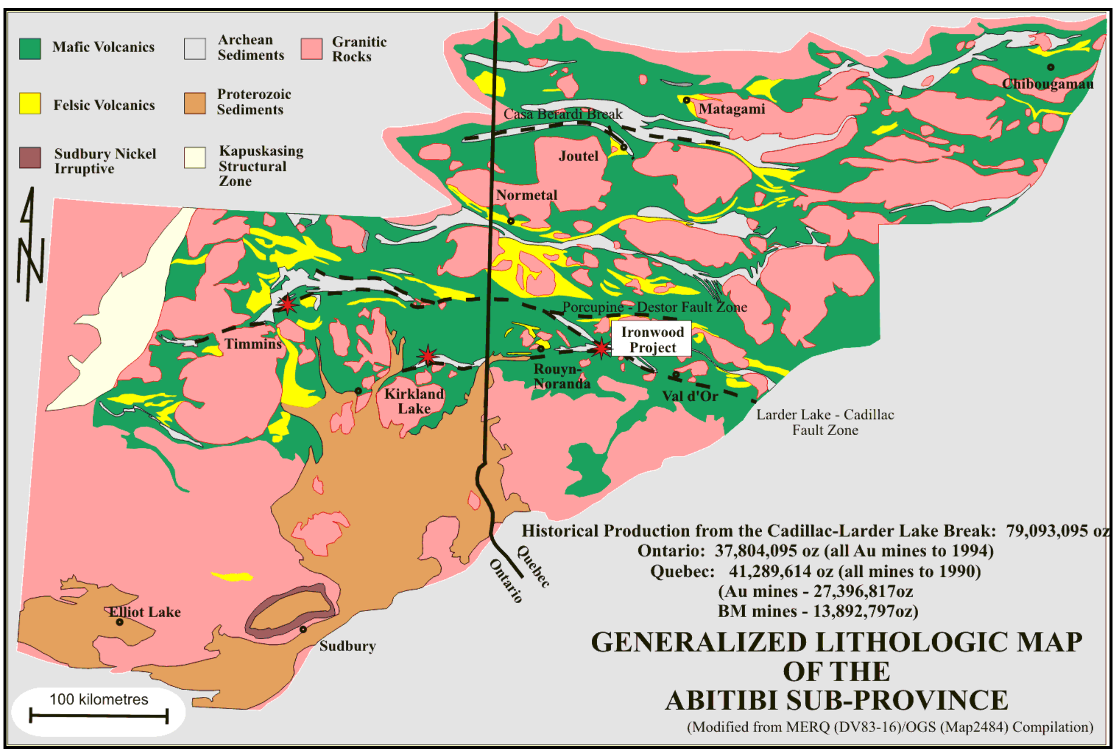
DDH	From (m)	To (m)	Zone Core Angle	Core Length (m)	Estimated True Width (m)	Weighted Average Grade (Au g/t)
AW1		*no significant results*				
AW2	137.80	144.95	23.0	7.15	2.79	1.31
AW2	148.00	148.80	22.0	0.80	0.30	2.95
AW2	173.00	174.00	22.0	1.00	0.37	4.14
AW3	213.87	215.47	24.0	1.60	0.65	14.95
AW3	220.58	221.28	24.0	0.70	0.28	18.78
AW3	241.90	244.50	24.0	2.60	1.06	3.61
AW3	249.05	250.05	24.0	1.00	0.41	6.24
AW3	272.20	272.70	23.0	0.50	0.20	9.63
AW4	240.50	241.40	19.0	0.90	0.29	6.51
AW4	261.80	263.50	20.0	1.70	0.58	68.15
AW4	267.55	271.35	20.0	3.80	1.30	1.27
AW4	310.20	311.00	19.0	0.80	0.26	4.94
AW4	318.35	319.85	19.0	1.50	0.49	8.08
AW4	323.25	323.75	19.0	0.50	0.16	7.68
AW5	37.20	37.70	42.0	0.50	0.33	3.79
AW6	188.39	191.45	31.0	3.06	1.58	26.06
AW7	442.30	443.00	25.0	0.70	0.30	1.41
AW7	462.90	463.40	26.0	0.50	0.22	35.49
AW7	466.90	470.40	26.0	3.50	1.53	2.03
AW7	476.50	478.00	26.0	1.50	0.66	7.12
AW8	245.90	248.20	28.0	2.30	1.08	28.08

AW8	279.25	279.80	28.0	0.55	0.26	1.78
AW8	284.25	284.90	28.0	0.65	0.31	1.17
AW8	381.00	383.10	29.0	2.10	1.02	5.34
AW9	164.70	167.80	29.0	3.10	1.50	3.75
AW9	384.70	385.30	30.0	0.60	0.30	1.10
AW9	455.00	455.50	31.0	0.50	0.26	1.83
AW9	472.20	473.20	31.0	1.00	0.52	5.12

7.0 GEOLOGICAL SETTING

The Ironwood Project is situated within the Abitibi Subprovince, a major geological feature that measures on the order of 750 kilometers in length, with a width on the order of 250 kilometers (Figure 7.1). The Abitibi Subprovince is an accumulation of preserved supracrustal rocks that is of Archean age (largely 2730 to 2685 million years old). The major rock types within the Subprovince comprise volcanic and intrusive rocks of ultramafic to felsic composition, derived sedimentary rocks and metamorphic equivalents. For the most part, folding and faulting have served to impart a general east-west strike and steep dips to these rock units. A number of major faults have been recognized over time, and these are observed to have a close spatial relationship with the gold mineralization found to-date. One of these major structures is known as the Cadillac-Larder Lake Break (CLLB), and it has been traced continuously from a point to the west of Kirkland Lake, Ontario to a point east of Val d'Or, Québec, a distance of approximately 150 kilometers.

Figure 7.1. Generalized Lithology of the Abitibi Subprovince.



On a property scale, the northern half of the Wood-Pandora property is underlain by steeply south dipping sedimentary rocks composed of greywackes, mudstones and banded iron formation belonging to the Cadillac Group. The southern portion of the property is underlain by sedimentary rocks belonging to the Pontiac Group which are composed mostly of greywackes and contain minor amounts of mudstone. The two groups of sedimentary rocks are separated by a narrow band (generally 50 to 200 metres in width) composed of ultramafic, mafic and felsic volcanic rocks and intercalated sediments of the Piché Group which also dip steeply to the south. The CLLB typically is hosted marginally to these Piché group rock units.

At the PWJV property the CLLB appears to be duplexed and forms north and south bounding structures along the Piché Group. A number of felsic to mafic intrusive bodies have historically been noted on the project. The largest such body is a syenitic plug that is located at the Amm Shaft area while small dykes and sills are spatially associated with the CLLB.

A number of northwest trending younger cross faults and diabase dykes are present, while a set of regional northeast trending cross faults may be expected, but, have not been observed or interpreted to any great extent on the claim block to date.

Several east striking bands of magnetite iron formation have been outlined on the Pandora-Wood Joint Venture property by magnetometer surveys and diamond drilling (Figure 7.2). The northernmost magnetite banded iron formation, which hosts the Ironwood mineralized zone, ranges from medium bedded tactonite to thin bedded lean iron formation intercalated with magnetic siltstones, chloritic siltstones and minor subordinate grey and hematitic cherts or jasper bands. This horizon is tightly isoclinally folded and commonly displays minor interference fold patterns in core, indicating several periods of deformation. The Ironwood zone occurs at the western end of this band, in what is interpreted to be the moderately east plunging synclinal nose of this horizon. However, some degree of northeast trending cross faulting cannot be ruled out as having faulted-off and terminated this horizon.

Locally, the oxide facies iron formation has been affected by hydrothermal alteration where the primary iron oxide minerals such as magnetite and hematite have been transformed to sulphide-bearing minerals such as pyrite, pyrrhotite and arsenopyrite. In some places the concentration of these sulphide minerals is sufficient to provide an electromagnetic anomaly, such as is found associated with the Ironwood deposit (Figure 7.3).

Figure 7.2. Total Field Magnetic Map of the Wood-Cadillac Property.

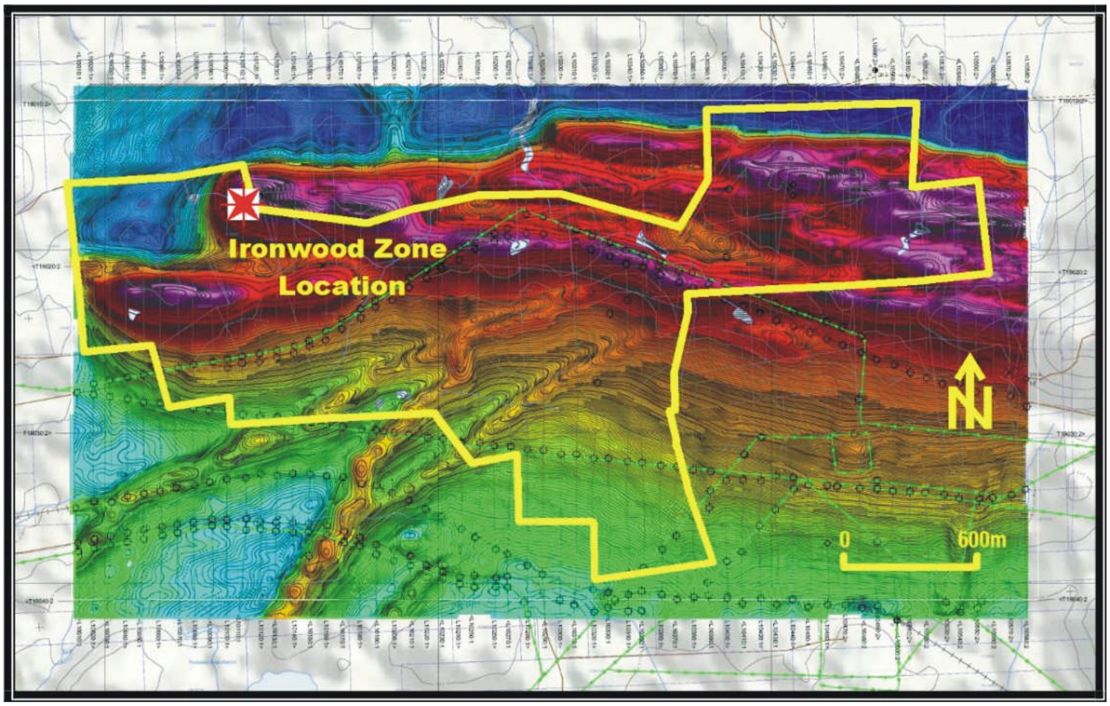
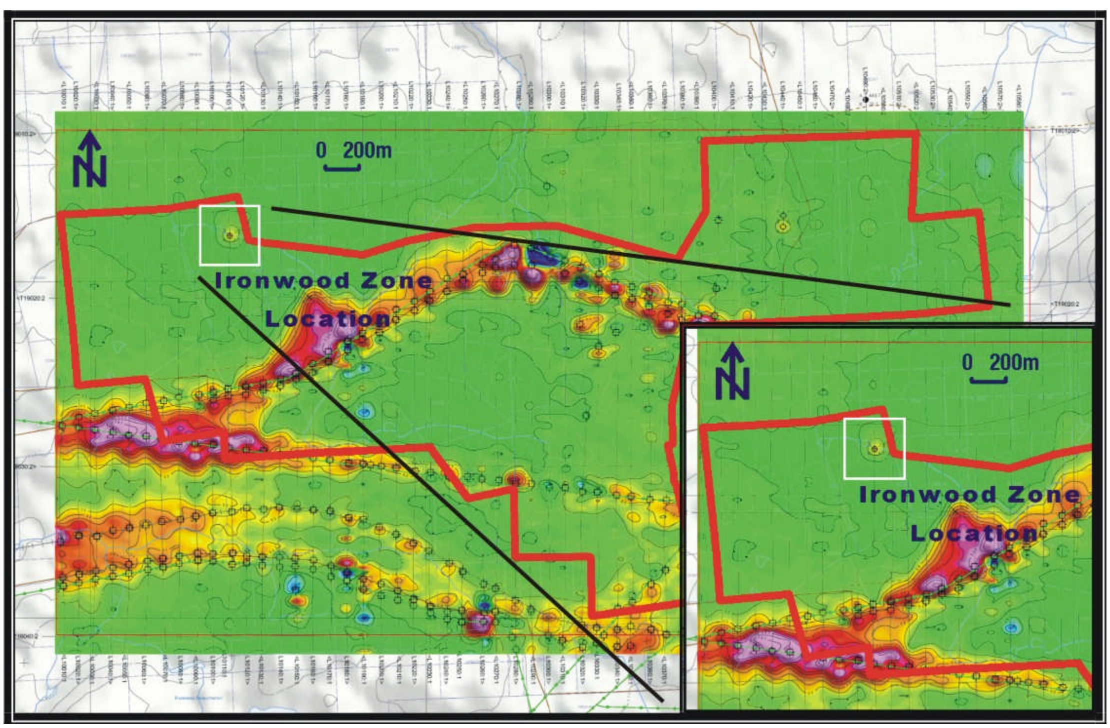


Figure 7.3. Z1, Off-time Electro-Magnetic Map of the Wood-Cadillac Property.



8.0 DEPOSIT TYPES

The gold mineralization at the Ironwood deposit is associated with an alteration assemblage of pyrrhotite-arsenopyrite-pyrite-(+/- calcite/quartz) that is hosted by an oxide iron formation, and this style of mineralization is typically referred to as a “sulphidized iron formation”. Several classic examples include the Carshaw-Malga deposit near Timmins, Ontario, the Homestake deposit in South Dakota, USA, the Lupin deposit, Northwest Territories, Canada, the Musselwhite Mine, Ontario, and the McCleod-Cockshutt deposit in Geraldton, Ontario. References to additional examples of this type of gold deposit can be found in Kerswill (1993).

Two end-member deposit types are recognized – strataform mineralization that is interpreted as having formed due to primary deposition of gold-bearing sediments and epigenetic mineralization that is interpreted to have been formed by replacement of the primary oxide iron minerals by gold-bearing sulphide minerals.

In strataform deposits, much of the gold is uniformly distributed in thin, but laterally continuous, well laminated units of cherty, sulphide-rich banded iron formation (BIF) that are conformably interlayered with gold- and sulphide-poor iron formation and clastic sedimentary rocks. Strataform deposits are as deformed as, or more deformed than, associated host rocks.

In epigenetic deposits, gold is associated with late, cross-cutting structural features such as faults and shear zones which possess an alteration envelop dominated by a sulphide mineral assemblage typically comprised of pyrite, pyrrhotite and arsenopyrite. Quartz veining can be an important component in this style of mineralization, and textural features also typically suggest a late-stage overprint on the host lithology.

9.0 MINERALIZATION

The gold mineralization discovered at the Ironwood deposit is hosted by an oxide iron formation (magnetite and hematite dominated) and consists primarily of replacement of the host oxide iron minerals by an assemblage of pyrrhotite-arsenopyrite-pyrite. Gold mineralization has been traced along a strike length of approximately 90 metres, from depths of 30 to 230 metres below surface, and can reach thicknesses of up to 10 metres. While the limits of the mineralization appear to have been defined at depth, the limit of the mineralization has not been defined by drilling along the western strike extension (Figure 9.1). The mineralized zone has a general strike of approximately azimuth 080° and dips vertically to steeply south. This orientation is interpreted to occur as a slightly discordant orientation to the strike of the host stratigraphy.

A direct correlation is observed between the amount of secondary sulphide minerals (pyrrhotite-arsenopyrite-pyrite) and gold grades (Figure 9.2). Quartz veining is observed, however it is typically composed of a massive, white to milky coloured quartz that exhibits a negative correlation with gold grades (Figure 9.3). A pyrite-calcite alteration phase has also been observed. While the pyrite content correlates well with gold grades, the calcite veins are dilutive with respect to gold grade. The overall main sulphide assemblage (po-asp+/-py) consists of disseminated, patchy and semi-massive sections that exhibits good replacement textures and overprint the host magnetite iron formation. The size of the sulphide grains and patches ranges from sub-millimeter to 1 centimetre or more (Figure 9.4).

Figure 9.1. Plan View of the 3 g/t Au Domain Model, Ironwood Deposit.

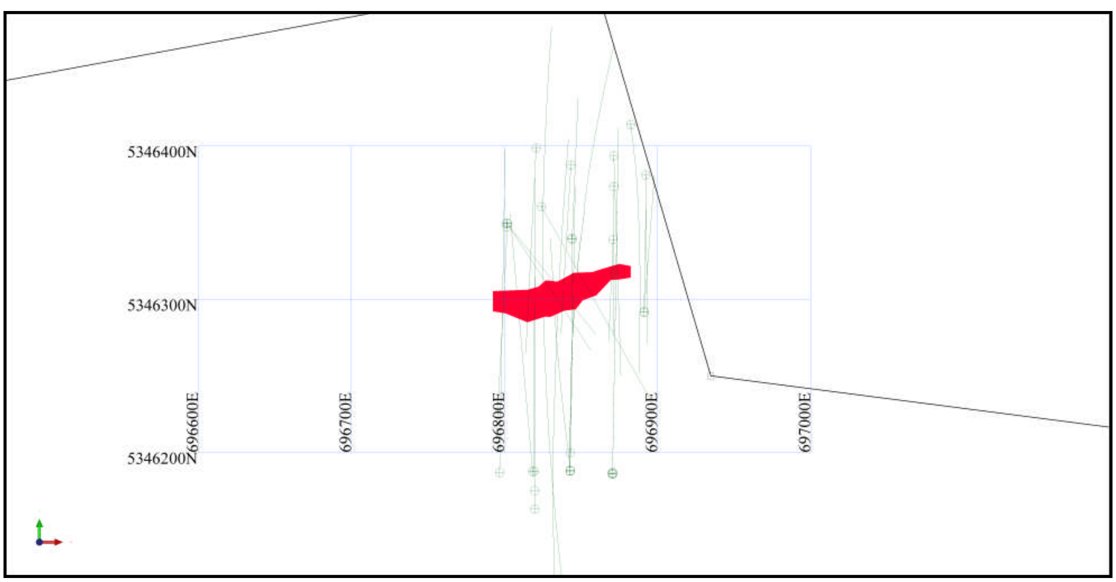


Figure 9.2. Gold Grades vs Sulphide (Pyrite-Pyrrhotite-Arsenopyrite) Abundance within the 3 g/t Au Domain Model, Ironwood Deposit, Cadillac Twp., Québec.

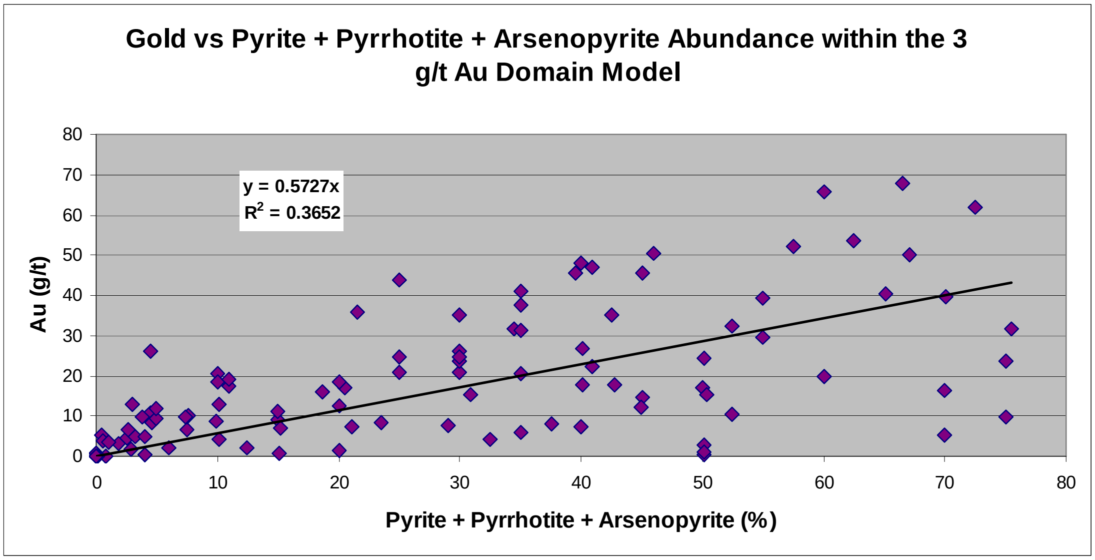


Figure 9.3. Quartz Abundance vs Gold Grades within the 3 g/t Au Domain Model, Ironwood Deposit, Cadillac Twp., Québec.

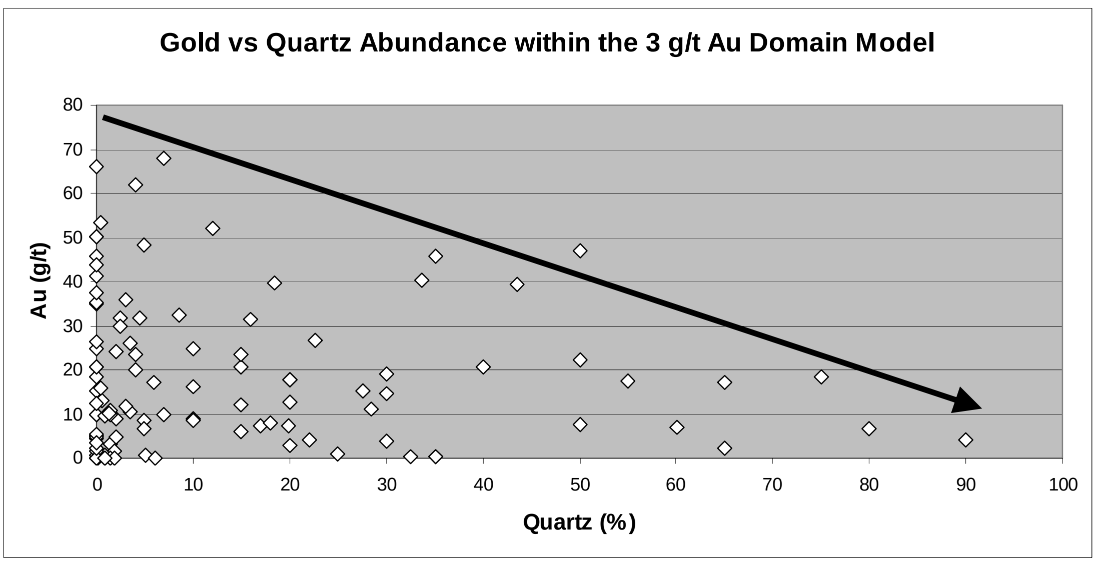


Figure 9.4. Example of Sulphide Textures, Drill Hole W06-27 (245 m down hole)

10.0 EXPLORATION

A summary of the exploration work conducted on the property by previous owners was presented in Section 6 above. The exploration activities conducted by the Pandora-Wood Joint Venture have been summarized in Zalnieriunas (2005) as follows:

> "A 50/50 joint venture was formed by Globex Mining Enterprises Inc. and Queenston Mining Inc. in 2004 to explore the ground covered by former operations of the Wood, Pandora No. 3 and Amm mines.
>
> During the period of November 2004 to April 2005, the Pandora-Wood Joint Venture (PWJV) completed seven (7) surface and one (1) wedge bore holes for a total drilled meterage of 3,383.72m in diamond drill holes W04-01 to W05-07 (incl.). Most of these drill holes tested a segment of the Larder-Cadillac Break and the northern Cadillac Group sediments located near the common boundary of the Wood and Pandora properties. One drill hole (W05-05) was completed in the immediate vicinity of the Wood No. 4 Shaft, and was also aimed at testing the Larder-Cadillac Break."

Exploration work resumed in October 2005, with the aim of following up positive gold grade results returned from hole W05-05, in a section of talc schists of the Cadillac Break (known as the "D-Zone"). During this period, one hole (W06-17) was also designed, and was completed, to test a single line, helicopter-borne time domain AEROTEM© II anomaly defined during mid-October 2005. This original drilling was carried out relative to located blazes of the previous 1997 Amblin grid, on three flagged prospecting lines used to control an EM-17 VLF-EM survey carried out in December 2005 by Mr. R. Bedard, with which this airborne EM anomaly was ground located.

The drilling results from hole W06-17 were deemed to be sufficient to follow-up the results with three additional exploration holes, completed as drill holes W06-22, W06-23 and W06-24. Drill hole W06-22 was collared in February 2006, from the same location and on the same bearing as hole W06-17, with the objective of taking a second, deeper intersection of the indicated area of alteration. This work resulted in intersecting an interval that was visually estimated to contain about 14% quartz, 12% pyrrhotite and 20% arsenopyrite from 125.15m to 173.00m down-hole which returned an assayed grade of 22.21g/t Au along a core length of 46.85m. This intersection is now regarded by the joint venture to represent the discovery of the "Ironwood" zone and to represent a mineralized true width of about 12.1m.

Except for drill hole W06-37, which explored the Amm mining concession CM 289, drill holes W06-25 to W07-50 were dedicated to exploring the Ironwood Zone by the joint venture during the period of May, 2006 to April, 2007. In addition, two drill holes (H-06-01 and H-06-02) were completed by Globex Mining Enterprises Inc. as part of their earn-in obligations to Queenston, when the so called “Pandora BIF” claims were added to the joint venture.

During the period of May to August, 2007, the joint venture began a campaign of diamond drilling focused on the Central-Cadillac portion of the property, southwest of the Ironwood Zone. To date, holes CC07-51 to CC07-59 have been completed. A drill hole labelled W07-60 has also been completed on the Amm shaft area.

In total, since October 18, 2005, another 56 drill holes totalling some 15,696.06 meters in length have been completed on the project by the joint venture. Line cutting has established control grids over the Central-Cadillac, Wood mine and the northern portions of the Pandora claims with subsequent ground geophysical surveys consisting of magnetometer and limited electromagnetic and induced polarization surveys.

A summary of the drilling dates for the drill holes completed by the joint venture on the Pandora-Wood property is provided in Table 10.1. A listing of the drill hole collar data for the drill holes completed by the joint venture on the Pandora-Wood property is provided in Table 10.2. A listing of the significant intersections for the drill holes completed by the joint venture on the Pandora-Wood property is provided in Table 10.3.

Table 10.1. Pandora-Wood Joint Venture Drilling Dates.

DDH	Started	Completed	Size	Claim	Township	Logged By:
			Phase III			
W05-08	18-Oct-05	21-Oct-05	BQ	5151114	Cadillac	R.V. Zalnieriunas
W05-09	21-Oct-05	26-Oct-05	NQ	5151114	Cadillac	R.V. Zalnieriunas
W05-10	26-Oct-05	27-Oct-05	NQ	5151114	Cadillac	R.V. Zalnieriunas
W05-11	27-Oct-05	29-Oct-05	NQ	5151114	Cadillac	R.V. Zalnieriunas
			Phase IV			
W05-12	16-Dec-05	20-Dec-05	NQ	5151114	Cadillac	R.V. Zalnieriunas
W05-13	20-Dec-05	6-Jan-06	NQ	5151114	Cadillac	Jared Beebe
W06-14	6-Jan-06	9-Jan-06	NQ	5151114	Cadillac	Jared Beebe
W06-15	21-Jan-06	25-Jan-06	NQ	5151114	Cadillac	Jared Beebe
W06-16	27-Jan-06	30-Jan-06	NQ	5151114	Cadillac	Jared Beebe
W06-17	22-Jan-06	23-Jan-06	NQ	5139997	Cadillac	R.V. Zalnieriunas
W06-18	23-Jan-06	24-Jan-06	NQ	5151114	Cadillac	Jared Beebe
W06-19	24-Jan-06	26-Jan-06	NQ	5151114	Cadillac	Jared Beebe
W06-20	26-Jan-06	2-Feb-06	NQ	5151114	Cadillac	Jared Beebe
W06-21	2-Feb-06	13-Mar-06	NQ	5151114	Cadillac	Jared Beebe
W06-22	8-Feb-06	15-Feb-06	NQ	5139997	Cadillac	R.V. Zalnieriunas
W06-23	15-Feb-06	17-Mar-06	NQ	5139997	Cadillac	Jared Beebe
W06-24	17-Feb-06	20-Feb-06	NQ	5139997	Cadillac	R.V. Zalnieriunas

Phase V						
W06-25	11-May-06	16-May-06	NQ	5139997	Cadillac	R.V. Zalnieriunas
W06-26	16-May-06	24-May-06	NQ	5139997	Cadillac	R.V. Zalnieriunas
W06-27	24-May-06	25-May-06	NQ	5139997	Cadillac	R.V. Zalnieriunas
W06-28	25-May-06	1-Jun-06	NQ	5139997	Cadillac	R.V. Zalnieriunas
W06-29	31-May-06	5-Jun-06	NQ	5139997	Cadillac	R.V. Zalnieriunas
W06-30	5-Jun-06	8-Jun-06	NQ	5139997	Cadillac	R.V. Zalnieriunas
W06-31	8-Jun-06	14-Jun-06	NQ	5139997	Cadillac	R.V. Zalnieriunas
W06-32	14-Jun-06	19-Jun-06	NQ	5139997	Cadillac	R.V. Zalnieriunas
W06-33	19-Jun-06	26-Jul-06	NQ	5139997	Cadillac	R.V. Zalnieriunas
W06-34	26-Jun-06	5-Jul-06	NQ	5139997	Cadillac	R.V. Zalnieriunas
W06-35	5-Jul-06	7-Jul-06	NQ	5139997	Cadillac	Michel Lacey
W06-36	7-Jul-06	14-Jul-06	NQ	5139997	Cadillac	Michel Lacey
Phase VI						
W06-37	8-Nov-06	9-Nov-06	NQ	CM 289	Cadillac	Michel Lacey
H-06-01	10-Nov-06	12-Nov-06	NQ	C008814	Cadillac	Michel Lacey
H-06-02	12-Nov-06	15-Nov-06	NQ	C008812	Cadillac	Michel Lacey
W06-38	16-Nov-06	17-Nov-06	NQ	5139997	Cadillac	Michel Lacey
W06-39	17-Nov-06	21-Nov-06	NQ	5139997	Cadillac	Michel Lacey
W06-40	21-Nov-06	22-Nov-06	NQ	5139997	Cadillac	Michel Lacey
W06-41	22-Nov-06	23-Nov-06	NQ	5139997	Cadillac	R.V. Zalnieriunas
W06-42	23-Nov-06	24-Nov-06	NQ	5139997	Cadillac	Michel Lacey
W06-43	24-Nov-06	28-Nov-06	NQ	5139997	Cadillac	Michel Lacey
W06-44	28-Nov-06	29-Dec-06	NQ	5139997	Cadillac	Michel Lacey
W06-45	29-Nov-06	1-Dec-06	NQ	5139997	Cadillac	Michel Lacey
W06-46	1-Dec-06	5-Dec-06	NQ	5139997	Cadillac	Michel Lacey
W06-47	5-Dec-06	8-Dec-06	NQ	5139997	Cadillac	Michel Lacey
Phase VII						
W07-27X	20-Mar-07	26-Mar-07	NQ	5139997	Cadillac	Y.Bisson
W07-48	26-Mar-07	30-Mar-07	NQ	5139997	Cadillac	Y.Bisson
W07-49	2-Apr-07	18-Apr-07	NQ	5139997	Cadillac	Y.Bisson
W07-50	18-Apr-07	15-May-07	NQ	5139997	Cadillac	Y.Bisson
CC07-51	15-May-07	25-May-07	NQ	3269912	Cadillac	Y.Bisson
CC07-52	25-May-07	1-Jun-07	NQ	3269912	Cadillac	Y.Bisson
CC07-53	4-Jun-07	8-Jun-07	NQ	3269912	Cadillac	Y.Bisson
CC07-54	11-Jun-07	12-Jun-07	NQ	3269911	Cadillac	Y.Bisson
CC07-55	12-Jun-07	13-Jun-07	NQ	5139997	Cadillac	Y.Bisson
CC07-56	18-Jun-07	13-Jul-07	NQ	5101087	Cadillac	Y.Bisson
CC07-57	13-Jul-07	9-Aug-07	NQ	3269912	Cadillac	Y.Bisson
CC07-58	9-Aug-07	11-Aug-07	NQ	3269912	Cadillac	Y.Bisson
CC07-59	13-Aug-07	14-Aug-07	NQ	3269912	Cadillac	Y.Bisson
W07-60	15-Aug-07	17-Aug-07	NQ	CM 289	Cadillac	R.V. Zalnieriunas

Table 10.2. Pandora-Wood Joint Venture Drill Collar Data (Phase III to VII).

DDH	Line	Station	Elev.	Az *	Dip	EOH (m)	Easting**	Northing**
W05-08	L0+52.2W	1+76.9S	317.2	358.0	-52.0	125.14	696932.0	5345634.4
W05-09	L1+02.5W	2+43.2S	314.6	358.0	-60.0	267.05	696880.3	5345568.6
W05-10	L1+02.4W	1+73.7S	320.3	358.0	-53.0	103.23	696881.7	5345638.5
W05-11	L0+01.3W	1+75.5S	316.0	358.0	-53.0	135.28	696983.2	5345634.9
W05-12	L1+49.9W	2+46.2S	314.7	358.0	-60.0	402.01	696832.7	5345566.5
W05-13	L1+25.3W	2+72.6S	314.1	3.0	-60.0	294.48	696856.9	5345539.5
W06-14	L0+78.2W	1+98.2S	319.0	356.1	-60.0	294.88	696905.5	5345613.4
W06-15	L0+76.9W	2+74.5S	314.3	3.0	-60.0	399.71	696905.5	5345536.7
W06-16	L0+46.3 E	2+28.8S	314.0	358.1	-45.0	203.30	697030.0	5345580.5
W06-17	L1+94.3W	5+32.9 N	325.6	146.5	-45.0	132.00	696801.8	5346349.4
W06-18	L1+51.2W	1+97.8S	319.5	358.1	-60.0	168.71	696832.3	5345615.1
W06-19	L1+51.1W	1+98.2S	319.6	0.5	-43.0	110.70	696832.3	5345614.7
W06-20	L2+00.0W	2+02.0S	319.8	1.1	-60.0	226.76	696783.2	5345611.7
W06-21	L0+02.4W	2+52.0S	314.8	1.0	-60.0	385.53	696980.7	5345558.1
W06-22	L1+94.6W	5+33.2 N	325.8	141.3	-65.0	222.00	696801.5	5346349.7
W06-23	L1+94.3W	5+30.9 N	325.8	181.6	-45.0	185.37	696801.7	5346347.4
W06-24	L1+72.2W	5+44.4 N	325.9	150.5	-45.0	197.97	696824.1	5346360.5
W06-25	L1+74.0W	3+72.4 N	324.2	0.1	-55.5	294.46	696819.4	5346187.9
W06-26	L1+74.9W	3+72.1 N	324.2	355.0	-60.7	321.00	696818.4	5346187.6
W06-27	L1+50.5W	3+73.3 N	324.0	356.6	-61.0	318.52	696843.0	5346188.4
W06-28	L1+50.5W	3+72.9 N	324.0	356.0	-67.0	362.94	696843.0	5346188.0
W06-29	L1+50.5W	3+84.9 N	324.0	1.0	-46.5	243.03	696843.2	5346200.0
W06-30	L1+23.0W	3+72.4 N	324.0	1.0	-47.0	239.92	696870.6	5346187.0
W06-31	L1+22.9W	3+72.0 N	324.0	1.0	-53.0	330.36	696870.6	5346186.6
W06-32	L1+22.9W	3+71.7 N	324.0	1.0	-58.5	353.33	696870.6	5346186.3
W06-33	L1+22.9W	3+71.4 N	324.0	1.0	-64.0	353.97	696870.6	5346186.0
W06-34	L1+96.5W	3+71.2 N	324.0	1.0	-64.5	437.83	696796.8	5346187.1
W06-35	L1+73.4W	3+59.8 N	324.0	0.0	-61.0	251.85	696819.7	5346175.2
W06-36	L1+73.1W	3+47.9 N	324.0	0.0	-65.0	324.00	696819.8	5346163.2
W06-37	L23+49.8 E	6+84.7S	369.0	32.0	-45.0	163.35	699336.0	5345082.0
H-06-01	L29+64.4 E	4+03.1 N	337.0	359.0	-45.0	150.00	699969.2	5346170.3
H-06-02	L31+11.1 E	5+36.8 N	346.0	360.0	-45.0	290.00	700115.4	5346303.8
W06-38	L1+04.2W	4+77.2 N	322.0	3.3	-44.8	123.00	696891.3	5346291.9
W06-39	L1+25.2W	5+23.8 N	327.0	182.7	-43.3	90.00	696871.0	5346339.0
W06-40	L1+52.2W	5+24.0 N	327.0	179.8	-43.2	84.00	696843.9	5346339.7
W06-41	L1+51.9W	5+23.6 N	327.0	2.4	-42.9	122.42	696844.2	5346339.2
W06-42	L1+76.3W	5+82.4 N	326.0	182.6	-44.2	180.15	696820.3	5346398.3
W06-43	L1+53.6W	5+71.7 N	326.0	182.2	-43.4	150.20	696844.4	5346387.6
W06-44	L1+25.6W	5+78.2 N	326.0	178.6	-44.2	192.00	696872.0	5346392.4
W06-45	L1+04.6W	5+66.2 N	327.0	179.5	-44.1	150.00	696892.7	5346381.1
W06-46	L1+25.5W	5+58.3 N	327.0	179.1	-45.1	135.00	696871.4	5346374.0
W06-47	L1+15.0W	5+98.7 N	328.0	173.2	-61.4	300.30	696882.7	5346413.8
W07-27X	L1+50.6W	3+73.0 N	323.90	358.05	-62.64	497.76	696842.9	5346188.1
W07-48	L1+04.3W	4+76.8 N	323.00	1.00	-77.50	287.73	696891.2	5346291.5

W07-49	L1+50.7W	2+73.3 N	325.00	351.50	-63.50	745.79	696841.0	5346088.0
W07-50	L1+50.3W	1+90.7 N	325.02	359.20	-73.33	965.88	696839.9	5346005.0
CC07-51	L3+66.3W	1+02.0S	326.90	357.00	-60.00	444.34	696618.0	5345715.0
CC07-52	L5+21.9W	0+87.3S	328.60	360.00	-62.50	393.76	696462.0	5345732.5
CC07-53	L6+97.6W	1+03.5S	330.20	360.00	-64.00	350.92	696285.4	5345719.3
CC07-54	L3+43.5W	0+44.2 N	327.00	360.00	-60.00	119.86	696643.4	5345861.4
CC07-55	L2+97.3W	0+50.6 N	326.50	360.00	-65.00	145.35	696689.9	5345867.0
CC07-56	L4+00.5W	3+10.8S	322.00	360.00	-71.00	885.49	696580.0	5345506.0
CC07-57	L8+03.7W	3+18.3S	324.80	360.00	-71.00	898.97	696175.1	5345505.6
CC07-58	L4+43.3W	0+32.7 N	326.20	360.00	-62.00	119.90	696543.0	5345851.6
CC07-59	L3+91.2W	0+32.9 N	327.50	360.00	-62.00	133.13	696595.4	5345850.9
W07-60	L22+29.9 E	6+41.0S	360.95	358.04	-50.00	209.95	699214.8	5345128.5
Total	**56**	**ddh's**				**15,696.06m**		

Notes: * azimuths expressed in NAD'83 bearings
** Easting and Northing in UTM- NAD'83 coordinates
Line and stations as ideal surface Wood Mine Grid coordinates

Table 10.3. Pandora-Wood Joint Venture Significant Gold Intersections.

Hole_No	From (m)	To (m)	Zone Core Angle	Core Length (m)	Estimated True Width (m)	Combined Average Grade (Au g/t)
W05-08	57.00	58.74	45.0	1.74	1.2	**4.86**
W05-08	117.00	119.00	46.0	2.00	1.4	**9.40**
W05-09	52.00	53.50	37.0	1.50	0.9	**5.62**
W05-09	113.00	114.50	38.0	1.50	0.9	**3.67**
W05-09	146.59	148.00	38.0	1.41	0.9	**5.83**
W05-09	201.50	209.75	38.0	8.25	5.1	**18.72**
W05-09	217.10	222.00	39.0	4.90	3.1	**5.27**
W05-09	225.00	229.50	39.0	4.50	2.8	**2.07**
W05-09	246.50	248.00	39.0	1.50	0.9	**68.19**
W05-10	72.15	72.95	43.0	0.80	0.5	**19.99**
W05-10	85.50	87.00	43.0	1.50	1.0	**6.10**
W05-10	90.00	91.50	43.0	1.50	1.0	**2.54**
W05-11	66.57	70.00	44.0	3.43	2.4	**1.66**
W05-11	71.00	76.00	45.0	5.00	3.5	**1.30**
W05-11	79.00	80.50	45.0	1.50	1.1	**4.46**
W05-11	114.50	119.00	45.0	4.50	3.2	**6.30**
W05-12	238.35	242.50	38.0	4.15	2.6	**42.89**
W05-12	249.00	250.00	38.0	1.00	0.6	**4.90**
W06-13	48.00	49.00	37.0	1.00	0.6	**6.82**
W06-13	205.00	208.00	39.0	3.00	1.9	**2.56**
W06-13	271.00	273.00	39.0	2.00	1.3	**6.61**
W06-13	278.00	279.00	39.0	1.00	0.6	**6.53**
W06-14	38.34	39.64	39.0	1.30	0.8	**3.19**

W06-14	48.00	50.00	39.0	2.00	1.3	**4.21**
W06-14	95.00	100.00	39.0	5.00	3.1	**2.15**
W06-14	172.50	176.00	39.0	3.50	2.2	**5.07**
W06-14	189.00	193.50	39.0	4.50	2.8	**7.53**
W06-15	220.50	225.00	45.0	4.50	3.2	**1.15**
W06-15	279.00	280.00	45.0	1.00	0.7	**7.80**
W06-15	307.45	308.00	45.0	0.55	0.4	**10.84**
W06-16	141.00	146.61	55.0	5.61	4.6	**1.43**
W06-16	151.50	153.00	55.0	1.50	1.2	**2.95**
W06-17	52.25	52.93	39.0	0.68	0.4	**5.73**
W06-17	57.75	69.10	39.0	11.35	7.1	**2.65**
W06-18	*no significant assays*					
W06-19	*no significant assays*					
W06-20	*no significant assays*					
W06-21	*no significant assays*					
W06-22	126.15	173.00	15.0	46.85	12.1	**22.21**
W06-23	*no significant assays*					
W06-24	41.90	43.10	37.0	1.20	0.7	**7.10**
W06-24	60.00	61.00	37.0	1.00	0.6	**8.78**
W06-24	70.25	78.90	37.0	8.65	5.2	**7.53**
W06-25	170.00	171.00	51.0	1.00	0.8	**3.51**
W06-25	175.74	185.65	51.0	9.91	7.7	**4.98**
W06-26	193.40	194.60	43.0	1.20	0.8	**4.87**
W06-26	198.00	202.50	43.0	4.50	3.1	**11.47**
W06-26	206.13	221.50	43.0	15.37	10.5	**12.45**
W06-27	200.69	201.50	42.0	0.81	0.5	**10.02**
W06-27	239.25	252.50	43.0	13.25	9.0	**8.82**
W06-28	231.70	239.50	35.0	7.80	4.5	**1.01**
W06-28	261.40	261.95	35.0	0.55	0.3	**17.13**
W06-28	281.70	282.90	35.0	1.20	0.7	**6.42**
W06-29	146.30	157.38	56.0	11.08	9.2	**8.47**
W06-29	169.00	169.50	56.0	0.50	0.4	**7.10**
W06-30	135.80	136.40	58.0	0.60	0.5	**7.85**
W06-30	154.68	155.90	59.0	1.22	1.0	**27.77**
W06-30	161.10	164.45	59.0	3.35	2.9	**4.27**
W06-31	170.60	172.60	54.0	2.00	1.6	**3.44**
W06-31	181.50	182.40	54.0	0.90	0.7	**13.79**
W06-32	226.15	231.35	46.0	5.20	3.7	**27.18**
W06-33	207.70	210.25	40.0	2.55	1.6	**3.50**
W06-34	*no significant assays*					
W06-35	204.20	212.20	45.0	8.00	5.7	**7.51**
W06-35	223.75	233.80	45.0	10.05	7.1	**28.55**
W06-36	270.80	271.80	39.0	1.00	0.6	**19.10**
W06-37	91.00	99.00	55.6	8.00	6.6	**1.11**
W06-37	135.55	146.40	57.8	10.85	9.2	**1.73**
W06-38	12.80	16.05	50.3	3.25	2.5	**7.92**
W06-38	57.95	58.75	50.8	0.80	0.6	**9.21**

W06-39	12.65	14.30	41.8	1.65	1.1	**2.90**
W06-39	52.80	58.00	42.5	5.20	3.5	**5.64**
W06-40	16.95	18.95	42.5	2.00	1.4	**12.36**
W06-40	25.95	26.45	42.8	0.50	0.3	**24.04**
W06-41	6.68	7.18	53.1	0.50	0.4	**17.67**
W06-42	*no significant assays*					
W06-43	70.50	71.50	42.1	1.00	0.7	**7.30**
W06-43	105.35	113.30	42.3	7.95	5.4	**11.16**
W06-43	94.40	95.40	42.8	1.00	0.7	**15.74**
W06-44	80.65	81.20	43.7	0.55	0.4	**7.82**
W06-44	103.20	107.65	43.6	4.45	3.1	**6.52**
W06-44	118.15	120.80	43.7	2.65	1.8	**9.37**
W06-45	67.10	68.20	42.3	1.10	0.7	**26.78**
W06-45	126.95	128.30	43.0	1.35	0.9	**6.64**
W06-46	49.65	50.40	40.8	0.75	0.5	**14.68**
W06-46	75.00	78.00	41.3	3.00	2.0	**4.19**
W06-46	91.25	92.85	42.0	1.60	1.1	**4.97**
W06-47	119.40	121.05	27.4	1.65	0.8	**11.25**
W06-47	252.00	254.75	29.2	2.75	1.3	**13.24**
W07-27X	*no significant assays*					
W07-48	*no significant assays*					
W07-49	*no significant assays*					
W07-50	*no significant assays*					
CC07-51	*no significant assays*					
CC07-52	263	291.47	38.1	28.47	17.58	0.664
CC07-52	*263*	*263.65*	*33.6*	*0.65*	*0.36*	*27.04*
CC07-53	*no significant assays*					
CC07-54	*no significant assays*					
CC07-55	*no significant assays*					
CC07-56	292.76	298.67	29.3	5.91	2.89	1.308
CC07-56	339.04	347.11	30.5	8.07	4.1	1.174
CC07-57	496.16	498.5	29.7	2.34	1.16	5.326
CC07-57	819.04	821.04	30.0	2	1	4.55
CC07-58	55.33	56.41	32.5	1.08	0.58	7.47
CC07-58	106.35	106.9	23.6	0.55	0.22	11.45
CC07-59	*no significant assays*					
W07-60	*no significant assays*					

11.0 DRILLING

The drill hole locations were marked in the field either by the geologist or the core technician using a cloth tape and the local cut, chained and picketed grid to locate the drilling site. A wooden picket, marked with the drill hole number and orientation was placed at the site of the drill hole, and foresight and backsight pickets were also put into place to help in the alignment of the diamond drill. The majority of the drilling has been conducted along well established surface control grids. The drilling rig was then brought to a level orientation and aligned to the pickets. The dip of the hole was set using an adjustable level that had a precision of 1 degree, or with an adjustable spirit level. Following completion of a drill hole, the location of the collar was marked with a metal rod picket that was marked with the drill hole number and is attached to a removable metal casing cap.

A total of 56 diamond drill holes totaling 15,696.06 meters in length were completed during the course of the Phase III to Phase VII drilling programs. The core size of the drill holes was of BQ diameter (36.5 mm) or of NQ diameter (47.6 mm). The down hole deviations for each hole were determined at a nominal 30-metre interval using FlexIT survey equipment which records the azimuth, dip of the drill hole along with the intensity of the total magnetic field in a digital format. In addition, most of the casings and some of the diamond drill holes have been surveyed for orientation by a "north-seeking" gyroscope. These deviations were duly recorded in the diamond drill logs. All drill hole casings have also been located and surveyed in by staff of a Québec land surveyor using precise differential GPS equipment that have sub-centimeter accuracies.

The drill core was delivered to a secured core logging facility twice per day where it was prepared for processing. The core was re-aligned by the geologist to a consistent orientation and was measured to confirm the accuracy of the depth markers placed in the core boxes by the diamond drilling crews. The core was then examined, and the depths of geological, structural, or alteration features were marked. An examination of the distribution of magnetic intensity of the drill core was conducted using a hand-held magnet and using a hand-held magnetic susceptibility metre. Descriptions of the lithologies, alteration styles and intensities, structural features, occurrences and orientations of quartz veins, occurrences of visible gold, and the style, amount and distribution of sulphide minerals, were then recorded in the diamond drill logs by the geologist.

12.0 SAMPLING METHOD AND APPROACH

The drill core was transported from the field to the secure core logging facility located in Rouyn-Noranda by field technicians employed by Globex. There, the geologist prepared a visual description of the lithologies, alteration and mineralization that was encountered by the drill hole. The geologist then marked those intervals of core to be sampled for analysis. The length of the samples ranged from a minimum of 0.23 m to a maximum of 7.0 m, with a nominal maximum sample length of 1.5 metres being employed. Care was taken to ensure that the samples corresponded to either geological or alteration intervals present in the core. Aside from a few narrow intervals of fault gouge and blocky core, no drilling, sampling, or recovery factors were encountered that would materially impact the accuracy and reliability of the analytical results from samples of this drill core. The drill core provided samples of high quality, which were representative of any alteration, veining, or sulphide accumulations that were intersected by the drill hole. No factors were identified which may have resulted in a sample bias.

The core was then transferred to the core technician who measured the specific gravity of all marked samples and also determined, at spot intervals of about 10 metres, the specific gravity of the balance of the drill hole using the Archimedes principle. The technician then proceeded to separate the core into two halves by means of cutting the samples using an electrical core saw equipped with a diamond impregnated blade. One half of the core was placed into an 8-mil plastic bag and forwarded to the assay laboratory for the determination of the gold content. The remaining half core was retained for future reference. The logging geologist had previously assigned an identification number to the sample using a uniquely numbered sample tag. One tag was placed into the assay sample bag by the sampling geological technician, while the second tag was placed and secured by stapling into the core box at the appropriate location. A third sample reference tag is retained in booklet form for archival purposes. Once all designated samples had accumulated, they were transported on a daily to bi-weekly schedule under the direct supervision of the field crew to the sample receiving facilities of Expert Laboratories. Once all the samples had been split, the remaining mineralized core intervals were stored in a secure indoor location. Un-mineralized sections of core are palletized and stored at a secured outdoor off-site location that is managed by Globex.

A listing of the significant drill hole intersections contained within the 3 g/t Au domain model is presented in Table 12.1.

Table 12.1. List of Significant Drill Hole Intersections, Ironwood Deposit.

Hole ID	From	To	Length	Au g/t
W06-17	60.60	62.60	2.00	8.69
W06-22	126.15	173.00	46.85	22.24
W06-25	175.74	185.65	9.91	4.98
W06-26	198.00	200.06	2.06	11.28
W06-26	200.52	202.85	2.33	12.22
W06-26	216.93	223.32	6.39	18.26
W06-27	239.25	249.50	10.25	11.03
W06-29	146.30	157.38	11.08	8.47
W06-32	226.15	231.35	5.20	27.18
W06-35	209.00	211.55	2.55	20.82
W06-35	223.75	233.80	10.05	28.55
W06-43	105.35	111.65	6.30	13.30

13.0 SAMPLE PREPARATION, ANALYSES AND SECURITY

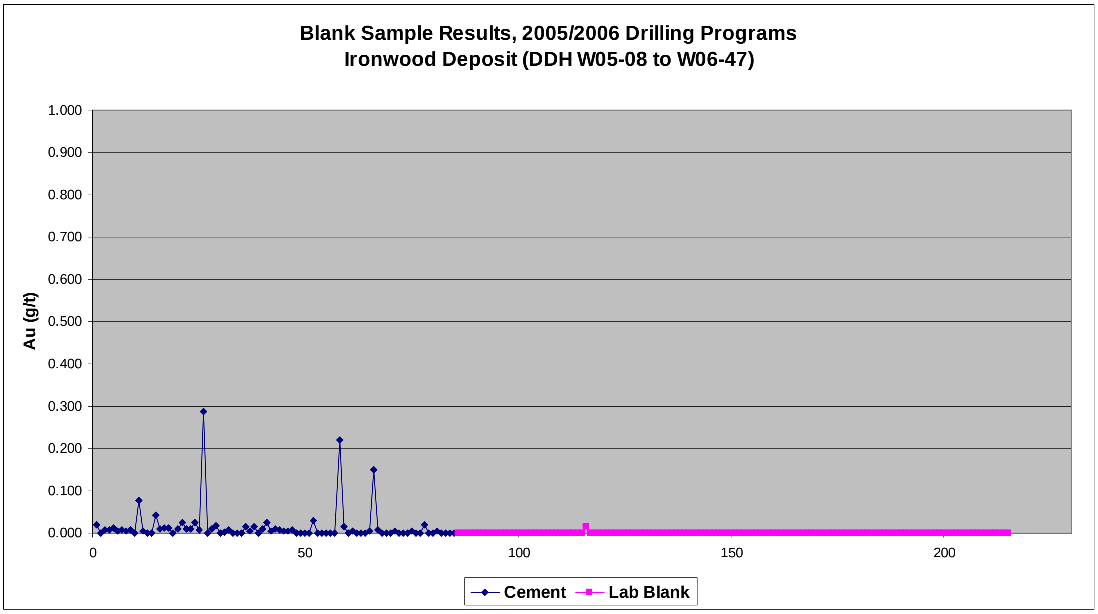
All samples of cut drill core were delivered as batch shipments to the sample receiving facilities of Expert Laboratories, Inc., located at 127 Boulevard Industriel, Rouyn- Noranda, Québec. The laboratory conducted all aspects of the sample preparation. There, the samples were dried and crushed to pass a -100 mesh screen. A 300-gram subsample was taken for pulverization to a nominal -200 mesh with the remaining crushed rejects being retained. A 29.166-gram sub-sample of this pulp (1 assay-ton) was taken and was fused following the standard procedures used in a fire assay method. The gold content of all samples was determined using Atomic Absorption Spectroscopy (Method Code: Au FA-GEO, lower detection limit 5 ppb). The laboratory was instructed that any samples found to contain greater than 1 g/t Au were to be subjected to a re-assay, whereby the gold content was determined using a gravimetric fire assay method.

Any samples which were observed to contain any significant concentrations of pyrite, pyrrhotite or arsenopyrite were identified to have the gold contents of those samples determined by the screen metallic method directly. In this method, the sample of half-core is crushed and pulverized and passed through a 150 mesh sized screen. The gold content of the entire coarse fraction remaining on the screen was determined using a fire assay fusion with the gold content being determined by means of a gravimetric finish. Two aliquots of the fine fraction were selected, and the gold content was also determined using a fire assay, gravimetric method. The respective sample weights were recorded, and the gold content of the sample was a weighted average grade from the three aliquots. While Expert Laboratories has not achieved ISO certification, it does participate in a round-robin program that is sponsored by CANMET.

A summary of the sample preparation and analytical techniques is given in Appendix I.

A series of blank, standard reference materials and duplicates were inserted by Globex with the samples delivered to Expert Laboratories. In respect of the blank samples, Globex inserted small pieces of cement blocks along with the sample stream in order to monitor for any contamination that may occur during the crushing, pulverizing, fusion and analytical stages. As well, the laboratory inserts a series of blank samples during the fusion (barren flux only) and during the analytical stage (blank solution) to monitor for any contamination that may occur during those steps. The results of the blank samples are presented in Figure 13.1. It can be seen that three samples of the pieces of the barren cement returned values as high as 0.3 g/t Au, suggesting that low level contamination has occurred during the processing of these batches of samples. However, given the level of the cut off grade that

Figure 13.1 Blank Sample Results, Pandora-Wood Joint Venture Drilling.



can be expected, it is judged that these occurrences of contamination will not impart a significant impact to the overall average grade of the estimated mineral resources.

A series of five certified reference materials supplied by Rocklabs Ltd, of Auckland, New Zealand were inserted by Globex into the sample stream, and the results are presented in Figures 13.2 through 13.7, inclusive. It can be seen that, apart from one analysis from Standard SE19, all of the analytical results of the certified reference materials fall within the acceptance ranges.

The author has reviewed the sample collection, sample preparation, security, and analytical procedures that were followed during the 2006 and 2007 diamond drilling programs. He concludes that the procedures followed are adequate to ensure a representative determination of the metal contents of any intervals of veining, alteration, or sulphide accumulations that were observed in the drill core.

Figure 13.2 Control Chart, Certified Reference Material SE19.

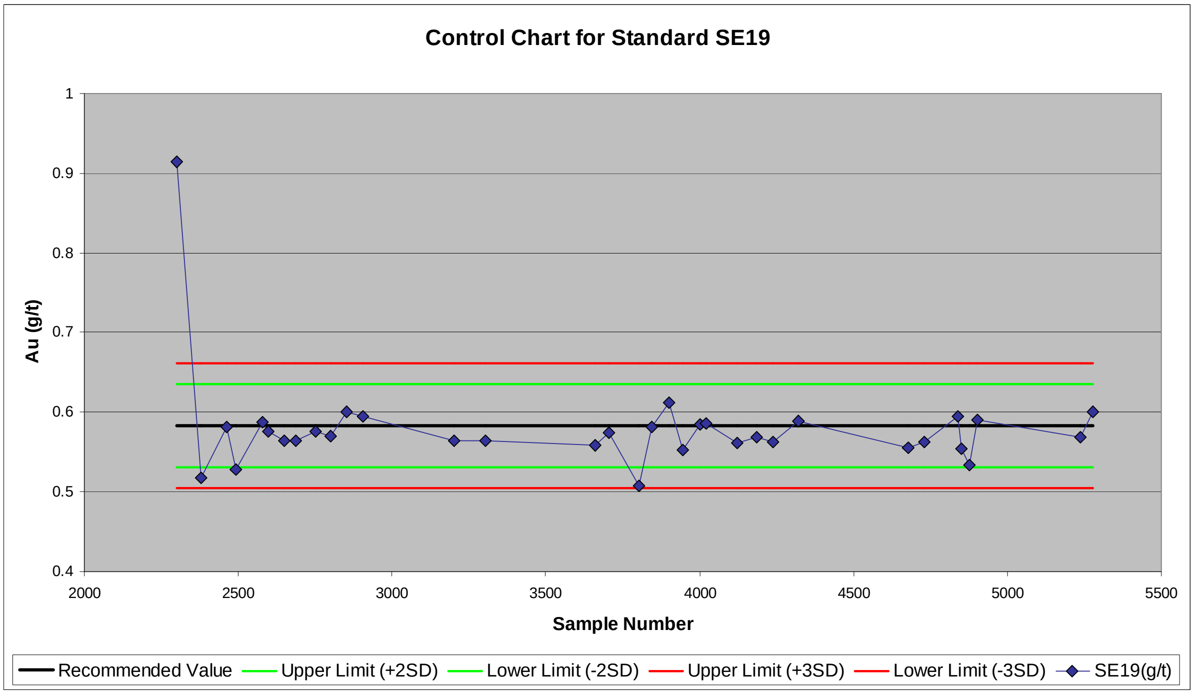


Figure 13.2 Control Chart, Certified Reference Material SE29.

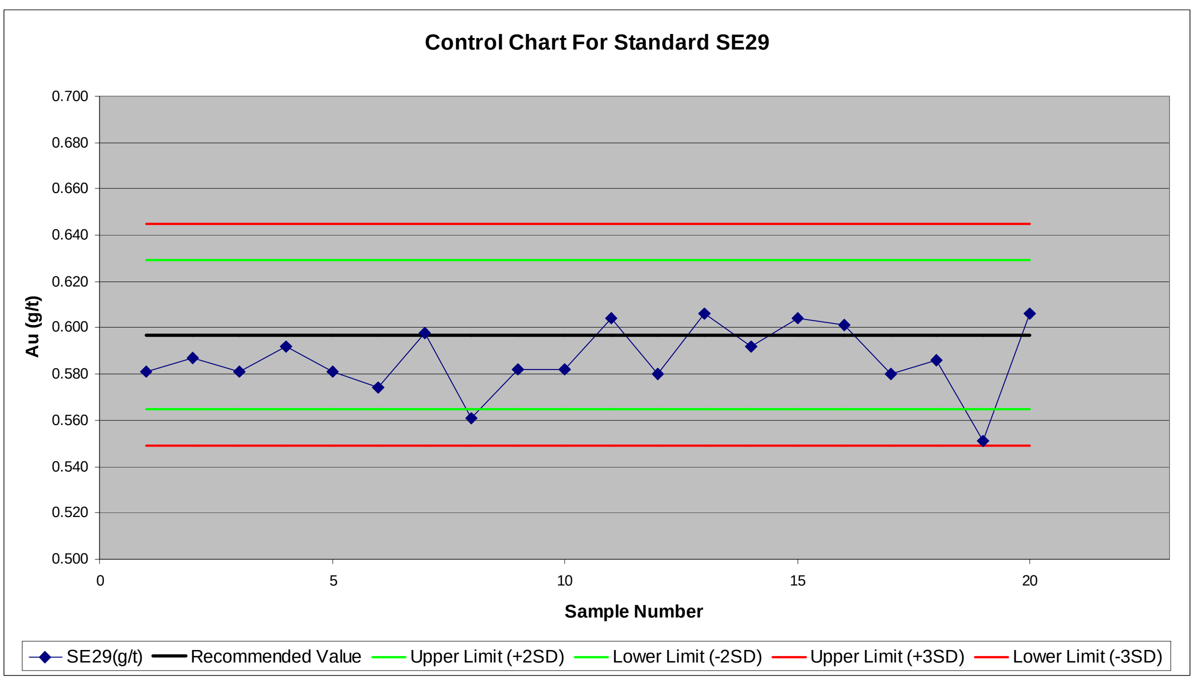


Figure 13.2 Control Chart, Certified Reference Material SG14.

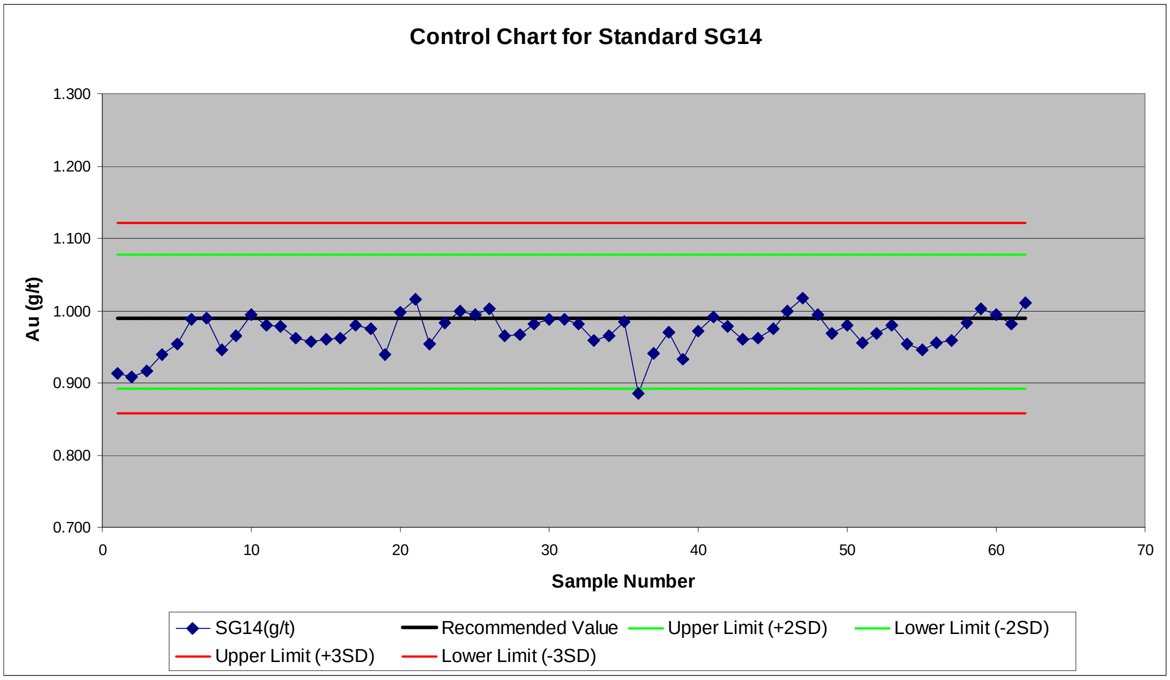


Figure 13.2 Control Chart, Certified Reference Material SG31.

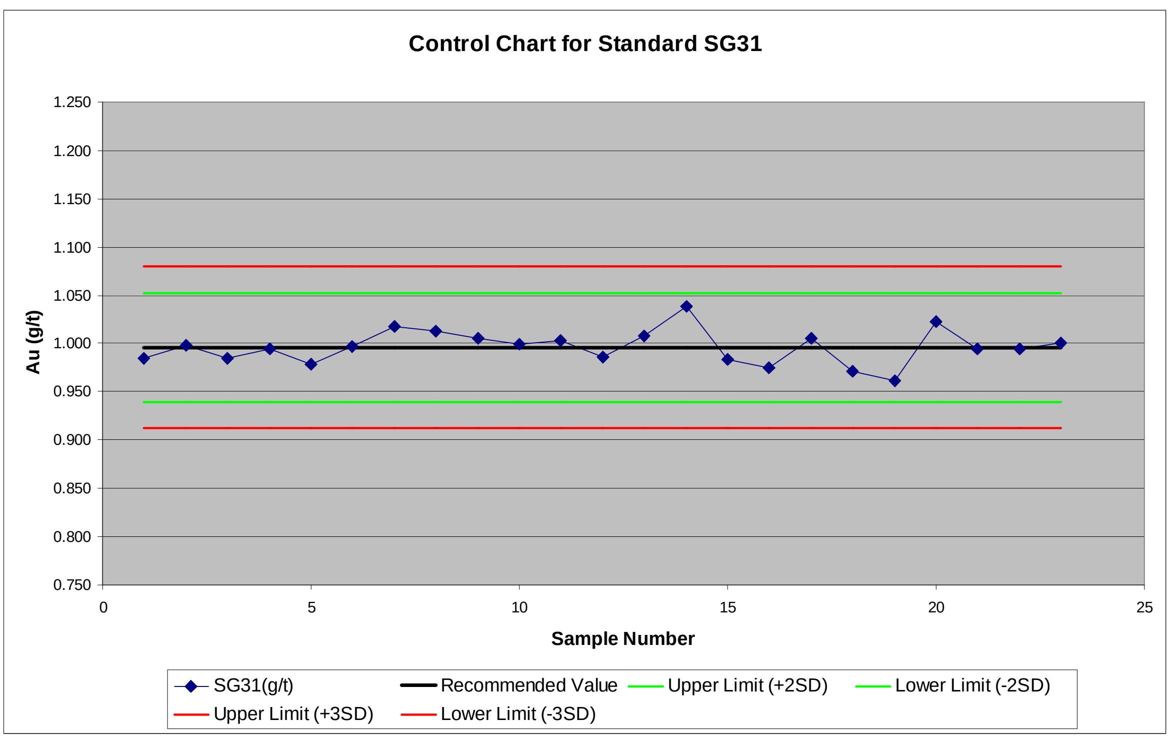
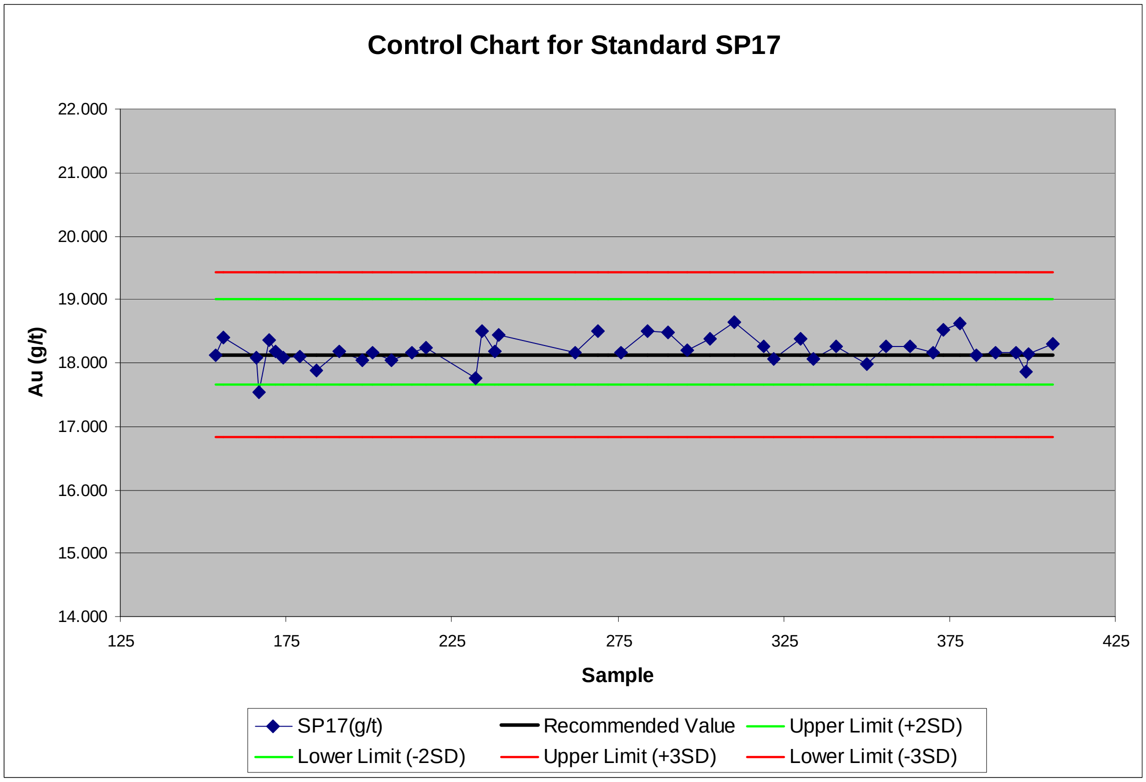


Figure 13.2 Control Chart, Certified Reference Material SP17.



14.0 DATA VERIFICATION

Data verification exercises included a spot check of five drill hole logs against the digital database in order to check for any errors, as well as an examination of selected drill core in order to confirm the accuracy of the original drill hole logs. A summary of the results of this spot checking exercise is presented in Table 14.1.

Table 14.1. Results of Database Audit, Ironwood Deposit.

Hole Number	Item
W06-027	No discrepancy between collar co-ordinates in paper log & Db
W06-035	Double entry of hole ID in collar table due to software characteristics. Deleted record containing zero easting, northing and elevation in NAD83 coordinate column.
W06-037	Double entry of hole ID in collar table due to software characteristics. Deleted record containing zero easting, northing and elevation in NAD83 coordinate column. Slight disagreement for easting (1.6m) and elevation (2.4m) between paper drill log and digital database. No changes made to Db
W06-047	Triple entry of hole ID in collar table due to software characteristics. No Paper drill log available in project file folder.
W06-048	Double entry of hole ID in collar table due to software characteristics. Preliminary collar entries into paper drill log only.
Many DDH	Many instances of no azimuth data provided in Db due to the influence of magnetic rocks on the Flexit instrument. Some DDH have been surveyed using gyroscopic methods and calibrated with North-seeking gyros. In cases of missing azimuth fields, blank azimuths have been filled in using last known trusted azimuth. If warranted, key holes will have to be surveyed with gyroscopic methods to determine actual position of hole in 3-space.
W06-27	No significant errors detected in assay column
W06-29	No significant errors detected in assay column
W06-43	No significant errors detected in assay column
W06-35	No significant errors detected in assay column

As well, a total of 21 samples of ¼ core from drill hole W06-27 were collected for check assaying. The core samples were shipped to the ALS Chemex laboratory located in Thunder Bay, Ontario where the gold contents were determined using the screen-metallic method. In this method, the sample is crushed, pulverized and passed through a 100 mesh screen. The entire coarse fraction is analyzed for its gold content and two aliquots are taken of the fine fraction for determination of the gold content by fire assay. The results are given in a scanned copy of the assay certificate presented in Appendix II and a comparison with the original assay results is given in Table 14.2.

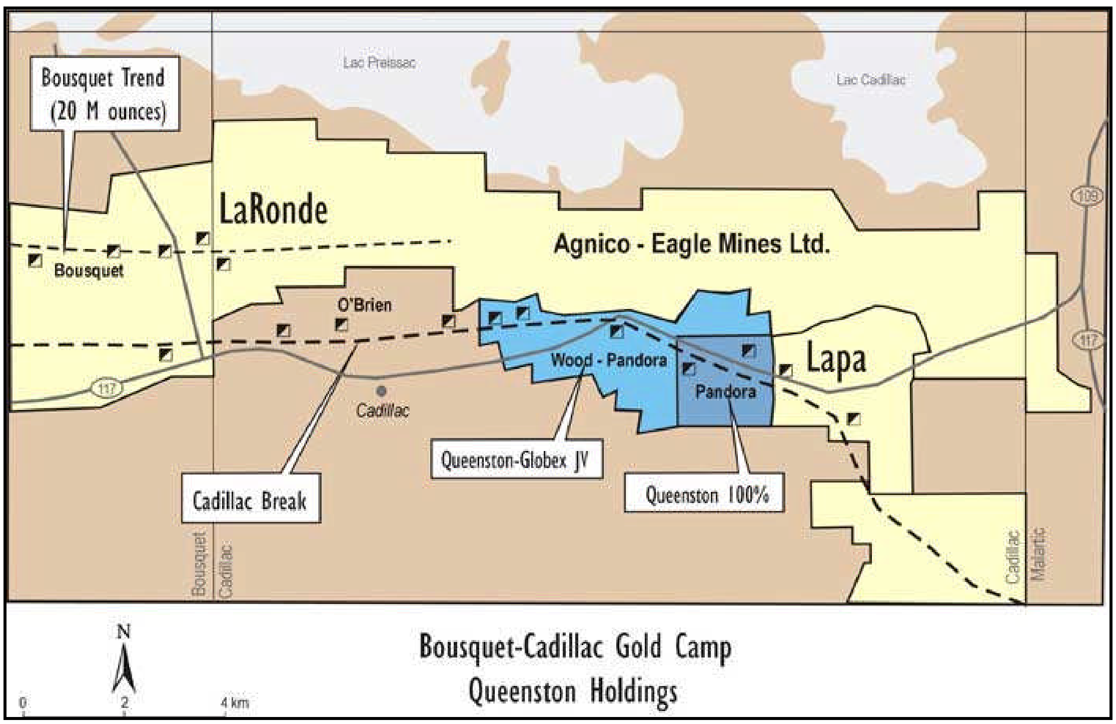
Table 14.2. Comparison of Check Assays with Original Globex Assay Results.

New sample #	Original sample#	From	To	Interval(m)	Original Assay	Chemex Check
131001	35935	236.5	237.5	1	0	<0.05
131002	35936	237.5	238.5	1	0	<0.05
131003	35842	238.5	239.25	0.75	0.01	0.11
131004	35843	239.25	240	0.75	26.74	33.8
131005	35844	240	241	1	31.44	31.5
131006	35845	241	242	1	17.72	29.3
131007	35846	242	243	1	14.58	18.35
131008	35847	243	244	1	2.93	3.25
131009	35848	244	245	1	0.47	0.62
131010	35849	245	245.67	0.67	1.04	1.28
131011	35851	245.67	246.27	0.6	2.13	4.37
131012	35852	246.27	247.1	0.83	4.15	4.73
131013	35853	247.1	247.8	0.7	7.04	13.55
131014	35854	247.8	248.5	0.7	8.52	12.85
131015	35855	248.5	249.5	1	9.5	1.32
131016	35856	249.5	250.25	0.75	2.88	6.56
131017	35857	250.25	251	0.75	0.04	0.13
131018	35937	251	252.5	1.5	1.1	0.8
131019	35938	252.5	254	1.5	0	0.13
131020	35939	254	255.5	1.5	0.02	<0.05
131021	35940	255.5	257	1.5	0	<0.05

15.0 ADJACENT PROPERTIES

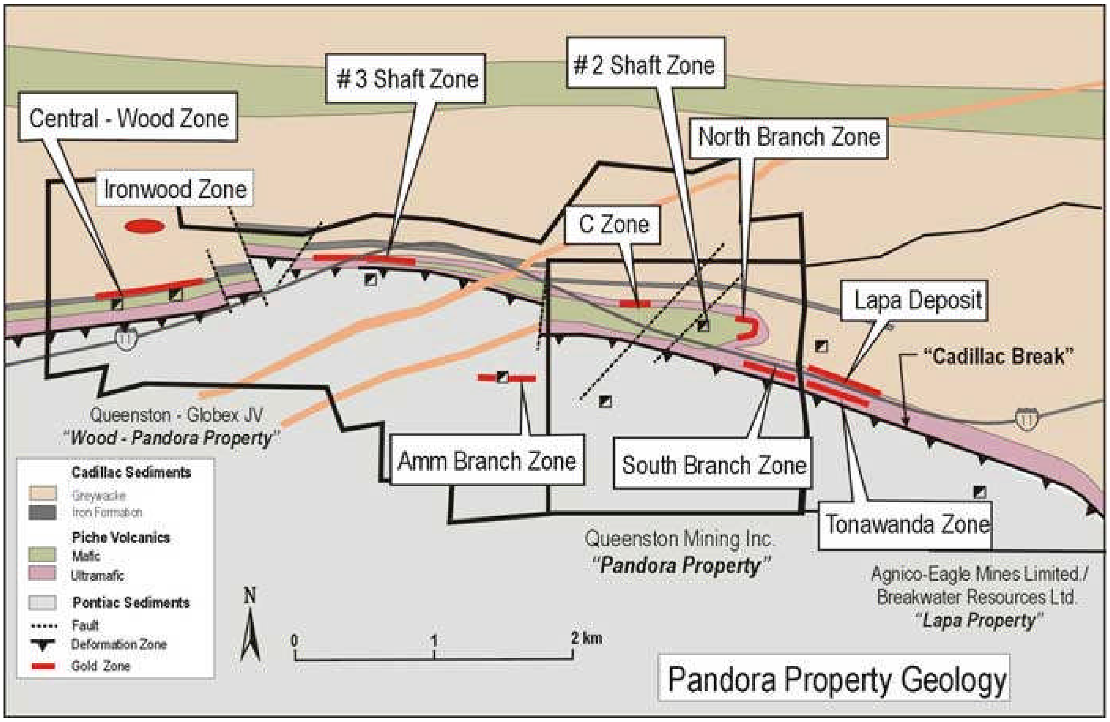
The Ironwood deposit is located along the Cadillac-Larder Lake Break, which has had a long history of gold production. Consequently, there are a number of gold deposits in the immediate vicinity of this property (Figure 15.1), and even a brief review of the details of each of these deposits will require a lengthy discussion which is beyond the scope of this assignment. Excellent descriptions of the gold and Cu-Zn deposits that are located along the Cadillac-Larder Lake Break can be obtained by contacting the geologists at the Québec provincial geological survey.

Figure 15.1. Generalized Geology and Gold Mineralization in the Cadillac, Québec Area (source: Queenston Mining Inc. web site, visited December 10, 2007, URL: http://www.queenston.ca/projects/cadillac/cadillac-camp.html).



The nearest adjacent property that is relevant to the Ironwood deposit is the Lapa deposit of Agnico-Eagle Mines Limited, and it is located approximately 4 kilometers along strike to the east of Ironwood (Figure 15.2). The Lapa deposit is currently the object of an advanced exploration program that will examine the technical and economic viability of extracting the gold mineralization found there.

Figure 15.2. Generalized Geology and Location of the Lapa Deposit (source: Queenston Mining Inc. web site, visited December 10, 2007, URL: http://www.queenston.ca/projects/cadillac/cadillac-camp.html).



The detailed geological setting and description of the mineral resource/mineral reserve estimate for the Lapa deposit can be found in a recently completed Technical Report by Bedard, et. al. (2006) that is available from the SEDAR web site at www.SEDAR.com. The following description of the project scope and mineral reserve/mineral resource estimate is excerpted from that report as follows:

> "The Lapa Gold project is an underground gold deposit located in the western portion of the property that has been the focus of exploration by the Company since 2002. An underground exploration program of the Lapa deposit has recently been completed in May 2006. The program consisted of sinking a shaft to its current depth of 760 metres, diamond drilling (approximately 8,850 metres from stations excavated 490 metres and 690 metres below surface) and a bulk sampling program (which consisted of excavating, mapping and sampling for approximately 140 metres within the mineralization and recovering and testing an approximately 2,500 tonne sample). The exploration program provided information for a Mineral Resource and Mineral Reserve Estimate and a Feasibility Study that shows positive economic results.
>
> The Lapa deposit is a disseminated gold deposit hosted by deformed and silicified volcanic and sedimentary rocks (minor disseminated pyrite, arsenopyrite and stibnite occur along with visible gold). The deposit is roughly east-west trending and vertically dipping begins at approximately

> 400 metres depth and that can been traced for over 800 metres vertically and 400 metres horizontally. The Lapa deposit is made up of at least 4 narrow subparallel and adjacent lenses (each averaging less than 5 metres in thickness). It is open at depths below 1,300 metres.
>
> The probable mineral reserves of the Lapa deposit are 3.445 million tonnes grading 10.17 gram per tonne gold (containing 1.127 million ounces of gold). The indicated mineral resource is 1.064 million tonnes grading 5.92 gram per tonne gold (containing 0.202 million ounces of gold) and the inferred mineral resource is 1.360 million tonnes grading 9.36 gram per tonne gold (with 0.409 million ounces of contained gold). The metal price and foreign exchange assumptions were US$ 405 per ounce of gold and 1.30 C$/US$.
>
> The cut-off gold grade for the mineral resource model is 5.0 gram per tonne while the cutoff for the mineral reserve model is 5.0 gram per tonne (after applying dilution, which average 30% at a gold grade of 0.46 gram per tonne). The cut-off assumes a metallurgical recovery of 81.4% for gold and mine operating costs of C$68.55 per tonne.
>
> The feasibility study reviewed an underground mining operation with a shaft to 1,370 metres below surface and the viability of extracting an average of 1,500 tonnes per day of mineralization. The Eureka longitudinal mining method was chosen and will involve extracting 30 metre tall by 12 metre long stoping blocks (and backfilling with cemented rock fill) using an inverse double pyramidal sequence. A ramp will link mining sub-levels spaced 30 metres vertically. Mineralization extracted will be trucked to the LaRonde Division where the processing and waste disposable facilities will be adapted for the Lapa mineralization.
>
> The mineral processing will necessitate a separate grinding and gravity circuit, talc and sulphide flotation circuits and a leaching circuit for LaRonde; the LaRonde tailings site will need to be adapted for the Lapa deposit material. Based on a Lapa average mined head grade of 10.2 gram per tonne, the model indicates an in plant gold recovery of 87.1%.
>
> The feasibility study projects mine site costs to average approximately C$70 per tonne and an additional $90 million in capital costs to bring the Lapa mine into production based on a C$/US$ rate of 1.25 (and a gold price of US$450 per ounce). Reserves are sufficient for an initial mine life of approximately seven years with an average annual gold production of 125,000 ounces. Average annual sustaining capital costs are estimated at US$ 4 million. The feasibility study's base case projects an after tax rate of return of 21.8%."

The general geological setting of the deposit is presented in plan, cross sectional and longitudinal view in Figures 15.3, 15.4 and 15.5, respectively. It can be seen that the gold mineralization is situated along the north contact of the mafic-ultramafic assemblage of rock units that comprise the Piché Group.

Figure 15.3. Level 4300 Plan Showing the Location of the Lapa Gold Zone (source: Bedard, et. al., 2006).

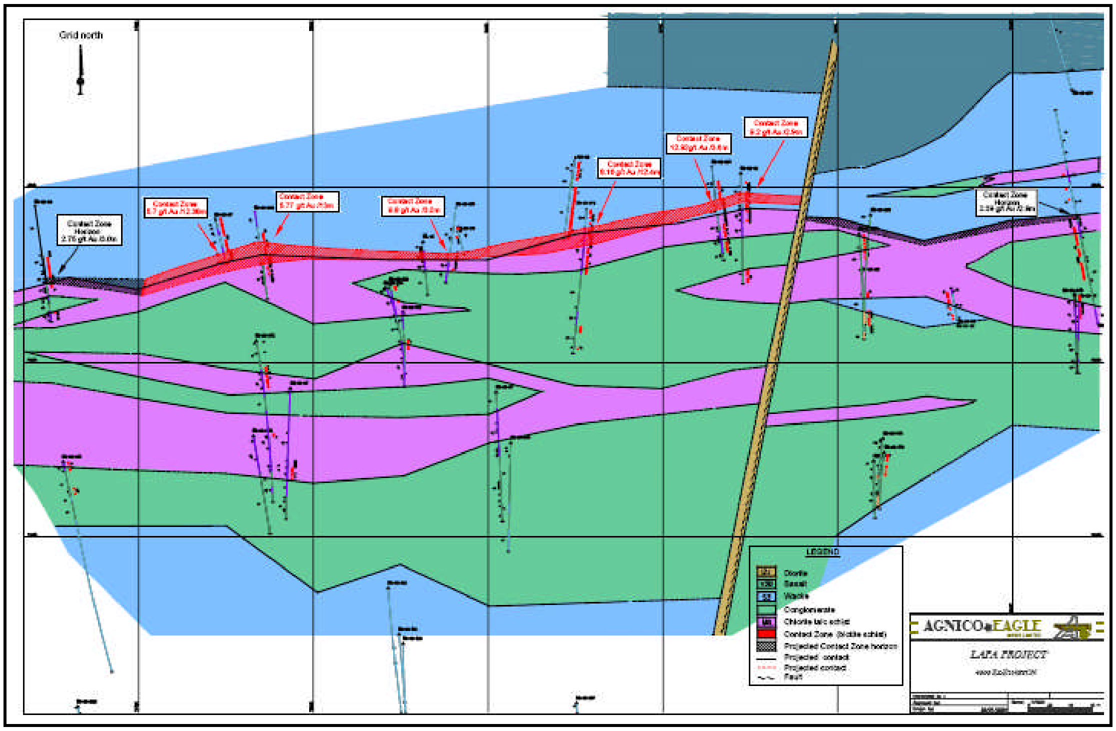


Figure 15.4. Cross Section 5450E Showing the Location of the Lapa Gold Zone (source: Bedard, et. al., 2006).

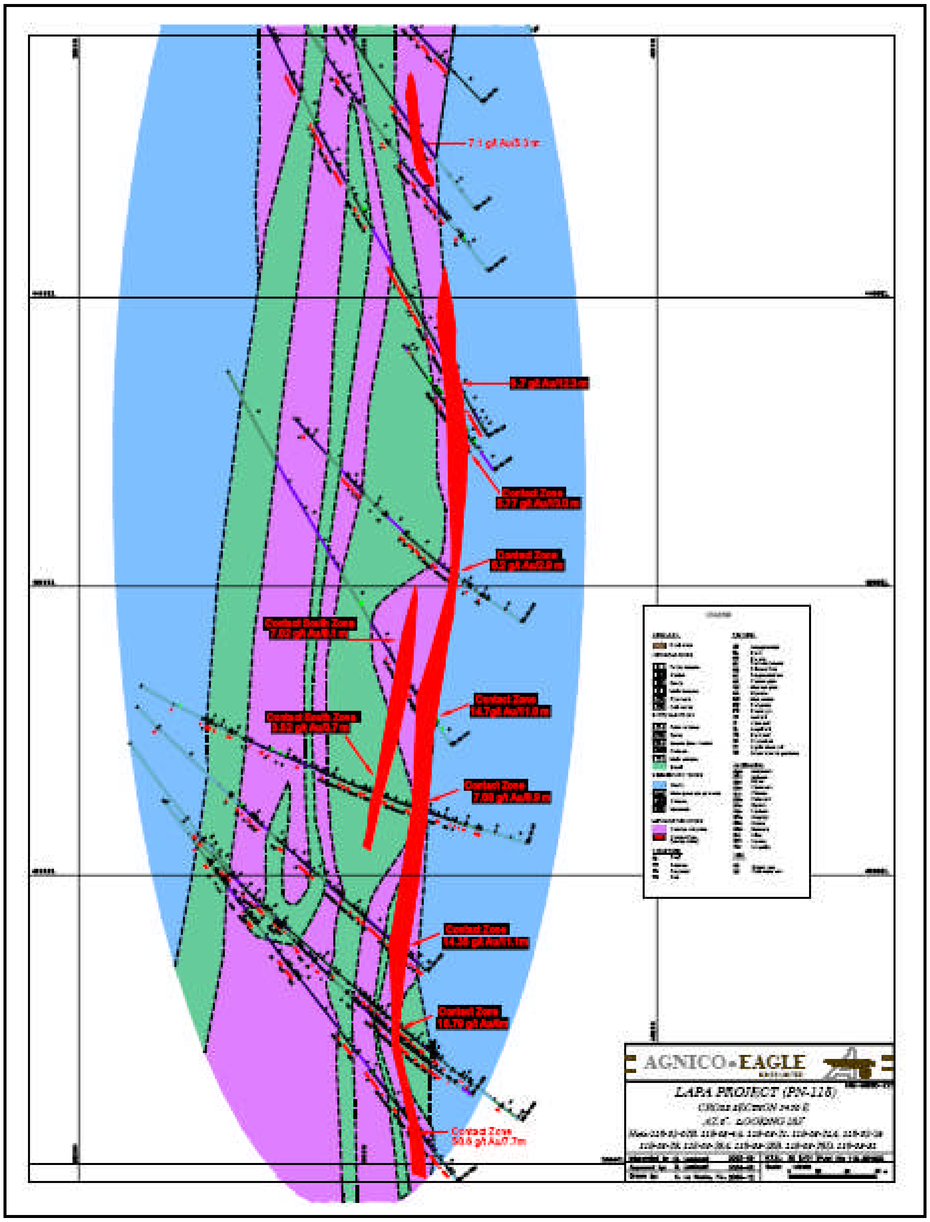
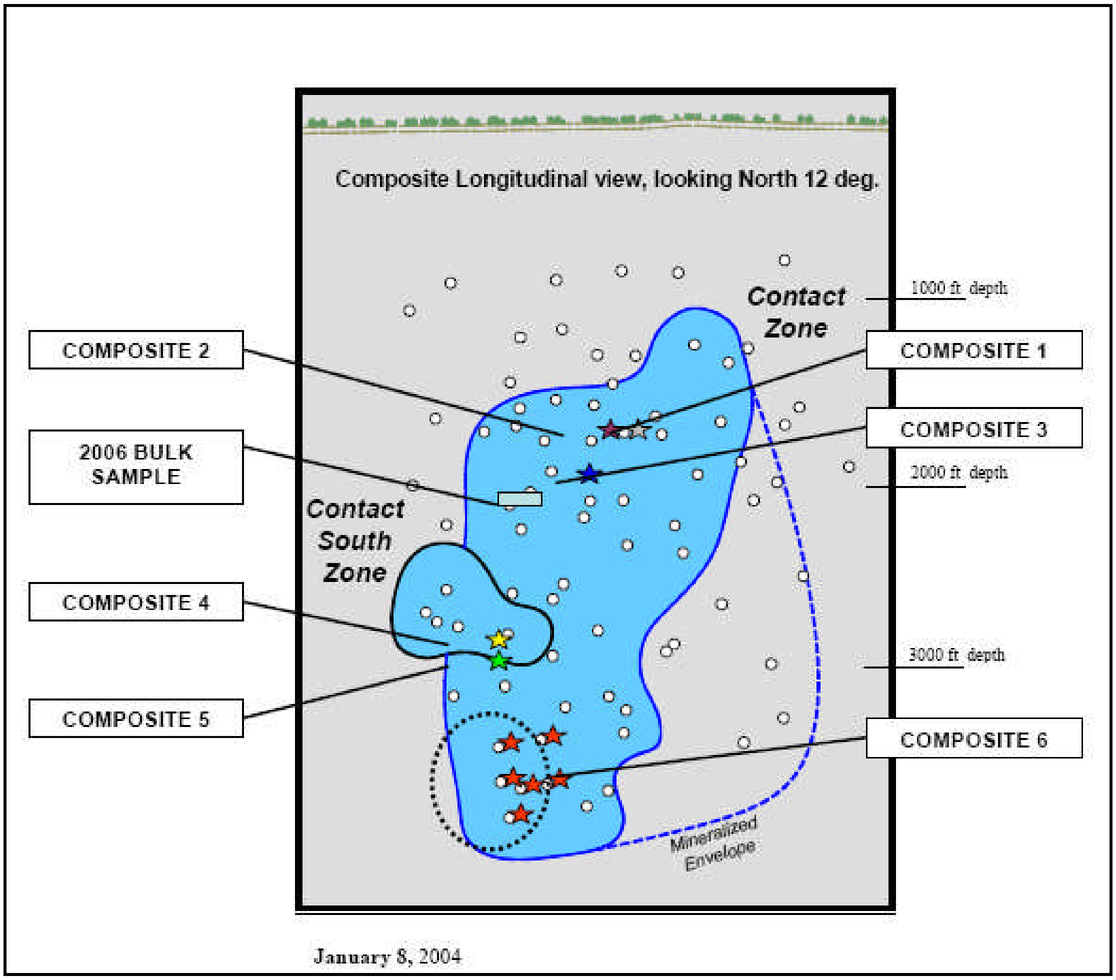


Figure 15.5. Longitudinal View of the Lapa Gold Zone (source: Bedard, et. al., 2006).



16.0 MINERAL PROCESSING AND METALLURGICAL TESTING

No metallurgical test work has been performed by the Pandora-Wood Joint Venture on any samples from the Ironwood deposit.

17.0 MINERAL RESOURCE AND MINERAL RESERVE ESTIMATES

The mineral resource estimates for the mineralization that may be present at the Ironwood deposit were prepared following the Estimation of Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves Best Practices Guidelines as adopted by the CIM Council on November 23, 2003.

17.1 Description of Database

A digital database was provided wherein the drill hole information was stored in Geotic Log, version 4.0.8 format, the drill hole software used by Globex. This drill hole information was inspected for conformance with the format requirements of the Gemcom-Surpac v6.0 mine planning software package and a number of modifications were made as shown in Table 17.1 prior to importing of the database. A description of the revised database is provided in Table 17.2 and a listing of the drill hole collar information is provided in Table 17.3.

Table 17.1. List of Changes Made to the Ironwood Drill Hole Database.

Hole ID	Action
W05-08	Deleted record containing zero elevation in NAD83 coordinate column.
W05-12	Deleted records containing single decimal easting & elevations in NAD83 coordinate column.
W06-19	Deleted record containing zero elevation in NAD83 coordinate column.
W06-20	Deleted two records containing zero elevation in NAD83 coordinate column.
W06-29	Deleted seven records where NAD83 easting did not match that given on paper log
W06-35	Deleted record containing zero elevation in NAD83 coordinate column.
W06-37	Deleted record containing zero elevation in NAD83 coordinate column.
W07-47	Deleted two records containing non-double decimal easting, northing & elevations in NAD83 coordinate column.
W07-27X	Deleted record containing zero elevation in NAD83 coordinate column.
W07-48	Deleted record containing zero elevation in NAD83 coordinate column.
W07-49	Deleted record containing zero elevation in NAD83 coordinate column.
Many DDH	Many instances of no azimuth data provided in Db due to the influence of magnetic rocks on the Flexit instrument. Some DDH have been surveyed using gyroscopic methods and calibrated with North-seeking gyros. In cases of missing azimuth fields, blank azimuths have been filled in using last known trusted azimuth. If warranted, key holes will have to be surveyed with gyroscopic methods to determine actual position of hole in 3-space. Changes made to following DDH: W05-09, W05-11, W05-12, W06-17, W06-22, W06-23, W06-24, W06-25, W06-26 (deleted SmartTool Data),W06-28 (deleted SmartTool Data), W06-29 (deleted SmartTool Data), W06-30, W06-31, W06-032, W06-33, W06-34, W06-35 (deleted SmartTool Data and two records for 19.5 and 31.5m), W06-37 (deleted SmartTool Data), W06-38, W06-39, W06-40, W06-41, W06-42, W06-43, W06-44, W06-45, W06-46,

W06-27	Two sets of downhole survey information present. Deleted Flexit survey data in favour of gyro data
W06-28	Two sets of downhole survey information present. Deleted Flexit survey data in favour of gyro data
W06-47	Two sets of downhole survey information present. Deleted 10 Flexit survey data points in favour of gyro data
W07-27X	Deleted Flexit 2 survey data points in favour of gyro data
W07-49	Two sets of downhole survey information present. Deleted Flexit survey data in favour of gyro data
W07-50	Two sets of downhole survey information present. Deleted Flexit survey data in favour of gyro data
W06-44	Typographical error noted in the NAD83 northing. Collar northing corrected to 5346393.62
W05-12	Typographical error noted in the depth of hole on collar table (0). Hole depth modified to 402.01 m to correspond to end of litho coverage.
W06-30	Depth of survey corrected from 244.6 to 239.92 to correspond to litho and assay samples
Assay Table	Replaced entries of "T", "TR" and "tr" by 0.001
W06-20	"To" depth (227) of sample number 16913 modified to correspond to end of hole (226.76).
W06-27	Typographical error noted in azimuth for survey reading at 142.7m (198.00). Corrected azimuth to 1.8 to correspond to adjoining readings.

Table 17.2. Summary of the Ironwood Drill Hole Database as at November, 2007.

Table Name	Number of Records
Collar	45
Survey	493
Assay	4,738
Lithology	729

Table 17.3. Summary of Drill Hole Collars in the Ironwood Drill Hole Database as at November, 2007.

Hole Id	Northing	Easting	Elevation	Depth	Dip	Azimuth
W05-08	5345634.37	696931.98	317.21	125.14	-52.00	358.00
W05-09	5345568.62	696880.34	314.57	267.05	-60.00	358.00
W05-10	5345638.47	696881.71	320.33	103.23	-53.00	358.00
W05-11	5345634.88	696983.16	315.98	135.28	-53.00	358.00
W05-12	5345566.48	696832.65	314.68	402.01	-60.00	358.00
W05-13	5345539.53	696856.92	314.11	294.48	-60.00	3.00
W06-14	5345613.40	696905.50	319.00	294.88	-60.00	356.06
W06-15	5345536.74	696905.51	314.28	399.71	-60.00	3.00
W06-16	5345580.50	697030.00	314.00	203.30	-45.00	358.06
W06-17	5346349.40	696801.80	325.60	132.00	-45.00	146.50
W06-18	5345615.10	696832.30	319.50	168.71	-60.00	358.06
W06-19	5345614.70	696832.30	319.60	110.70	-43.00	0.46
W06-20	5345611.70	696783.20	319.80	226.76	-60.00	1.06
W06-21	5345558.10	696980.70	314.80	385.53	-60.00	1.00
W06-22	5346349.70	696801.50	325.80	222.00	-65.00	141.30

Hole Id	Northing	Easting	Elevation	Depth	Dip	Azimuth
W06-23	5346347.38	696801.71	325.80	185.37	-45.00	181.60
W06-24	5346360.51	696824.14	325.90	197.97	-45.00	150.48
W06-25	5346187.90	696819.40	324.20	294.46	-55.50	0.10
W06-26	5346187.60	696818.40	324.20	321.00	-60.70	355.00
W06-27	5346188.40	696843.00	324.00	318.52	-62.64	358.05
W06-28	5346188.00	696843.00	324.00	362.94	-67.00	356.00
W06-29	5346200.00	696843.15	324.00	243.03	-46.50	1.00
W06-30	5346187.00	696870.60	324.00	239.92	-47.00	1.00
W06-31	5346186.60	696870.60	324.00	330.36	-53.00	1.00
W06-32	5346186.30	696870.60	324.00	353.33	-58.50	1.00
W06-33	5346186.00	696870.60	324.00	353.97	-64.00	1.00
W06-34	5346187.07	696796.79	324.00	437.83	-64.50	1.00
W06-35	5346175.20	696819.70	324.00	251.85	-61.00	0.00
W06-36	5346163.23	696819.81	324.00	324.00	-65.00	0.00
W06-37	5345082.48	699334.40	366.62	163.35	-45.00	32.04
W06-38	5346291.87	696891.26	322.00	123.00	-44.80	3.33
W06-39	5346339.01	696870.98	327.00	90.00	-43.30	182.65
W06-40	5346339.70	696843.94	327.00	84.00	-43.20	179.83
W06-41	5346339.24	696844.23	327.00	122.42	-42.90	2.38
W06-42	5346398.74	696820.68	326.59	180.15	-44.20	182.59
W06-43	5346387.64	696843.36	326.63	150.20	-43.40	182.21
W06-44	5346393.62	696871.45	327.04	192.00	-44.20	178.61
W06-45	5346381.24	696892.38	327.34	150.00	-44.10	179.47
W06-46	5346373.68	696871.30	327.73	135.00	-45.10	179.09
W06-47	5346414.05	696882.52	327.05	300.30	-61.40	173.20
W07-27X	5346188.10	696842.90	323.90	497.76	-62.64	358.05
W07-48	5346291.50	696891.20	323.00	287.73	-77.50	1.00
W07-49	5346088.00	696841.00	325.00	745.79	-63.50	351.50
W07-50	5346005.02	696839.92	325.02	965.88	-73.33	359.20
W07-60	5345128.45	699214.82	360.95	209.95	-50.00	358.04
			Total	**12,082.86**		

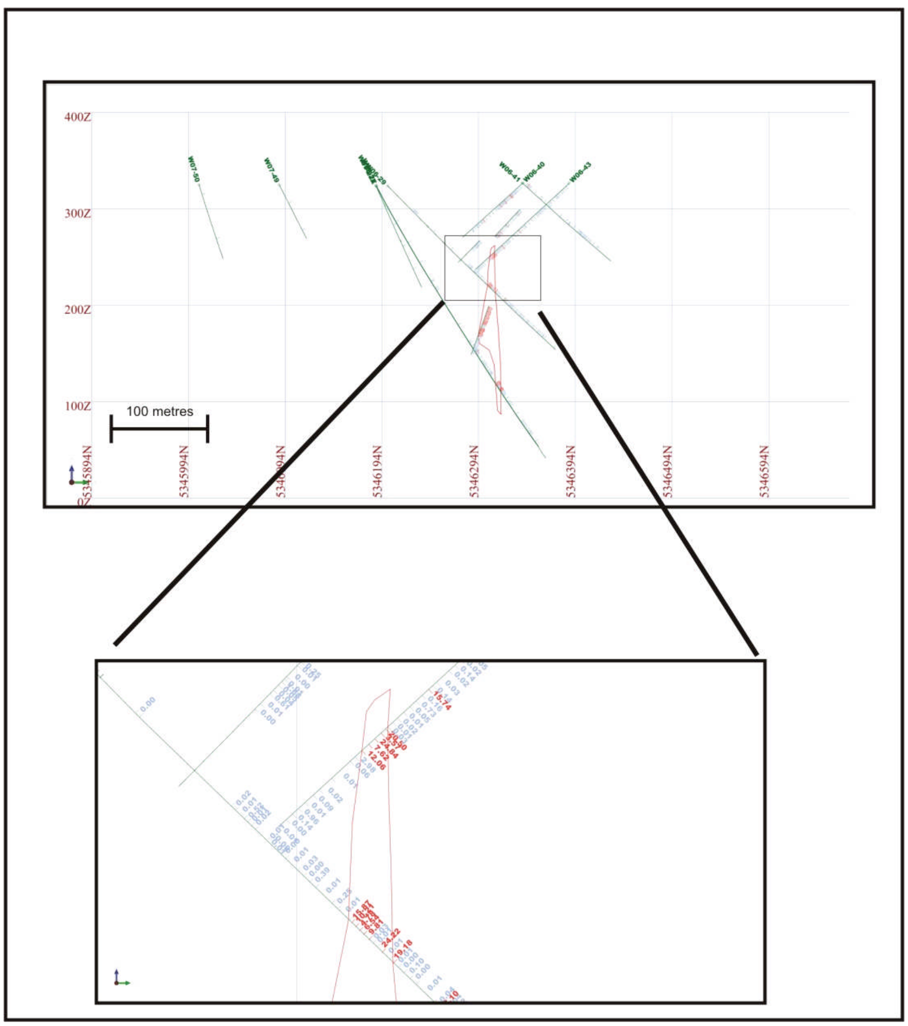
17.2 Cut Off Grade Estimate

Selection of a cut-off grade began with consideration of the overall dimensions, orientation, and spatial location of the gold mineralization relative to the topographic surface. This resulted in the development of a conceptual operational scenario wherein the gold mineralization could be extracted by means of underground mining methods that were accessed using a ramp collared from surface. The gold-bearing material would be processed using a conventional flow sheet that incorporated either a Merrill-Crow process, or a Carbon-in-Pulp process. Given the fact that no metallurgical test work information is available to assist in the selection of an appropriate zero-based cut-off grade, the estimation of an overall recovery is difficult at best.

The alternative method of using a cut-off grade from a nearby deposit that was comparable with this conceptual scenario was judged to be sufficient for the purposes of this assignment. The nearby Lapa deposit as described in

Section 15 above, shares many of the parameters envisioned for the Ironwood deposit, consequently it was chosen as the model for the choice of a cut-off grade. At Lapa, a diluted, recovered (metallurgically), in-situ cut-off grade of 5.0 g/t Au was developed using an all-inclusive mining cost of \$68.55/tonne and a gold price of CDN\$650/oz. It is to be noted that the all-inclusive mining cost included the cost of hoisting from a depth of 1,500 metres, and that the cut-off grade included in-situ dilution. The conceptual scenario envisioned at Ironwood would utilize a ramp to access the mineralization, thereby realizing a reduction in costs and allowing the use of a lower cut-off grade. Therefore, it was judged that an in-situ, undiluted cut-off grade of 3.0 g/t Au is a reasonable choice for the preliminary estimate of the mineral resources at the Ironwood deposit. Examination of the assay results from the drilling indicated that the outline of the mineralization is not sensitive to the choice of cut-off grade, as the discrimination between mineralized and un-mineralized material is often very distinct (Figure 17.1).

Figure 17.1. Distribution of Gold Assays, Section 696845E Looking West. Red > 3.0 g/t Au, Cyan <3.0 g/t Au. Red Line = 3 g/t Au Domain Model.



17.3 Domain Model Construction

A domain model was constructed on cross sections that were spaced 15 metres apart using viewing windows of +/- 7.5 metres using the Gemcom-Surpac mine planning softare package (version 6.0). Five cross sections were drawn for sections 696,815E to 696,875E, inclusive. The outline of the 3 g/t Au domain was constructed by including all assays whose grades were higher than this value and by using a minimum horizontal width of 2 metres. In some cases, samples containing gold values less than the cut-off grade were interspersed with high grade samples, and in these cases, these lower grades were included as internal dilution if the incremental average grade of the high and low grade assays remained above the 3.0 g/t cut off grade. In those cases where the limits of mineralization have not been specifically identified by drilling (e.g. between adjacent cross sections or between a mineralized and barren drill hole), the limits of the mineralization were interpreted as being half the distance to the adjacent section, or half the distance to the neighbouring drill hole. In some cases the geometries of the mineralized envelope as viewed on cross section clearly required that the limit of mineralization be interpreted at a shorter distance than half the distance to the neighbouring drill hole. The results of the sectional interpretation are presented in Appendix III.

The location of a particular point on the sectional interpretation was “snapped” to the drill hole trace in space, thus creating a polyline within the viewing window that was not necessarily contained exactly on the section plane but “wobbled” in space. This was done so as to accurately model the limits of the mineralization in three-dimensional space. The sectional interpretations were then joined together to form three-dimensional solids using the triangulation algorithms contained within the software package. The outline of the solid model was modified (“smoothed”) to correct for small scale mis-interpretations of the three-dimensional triangles that result from the triangulation algorithms.

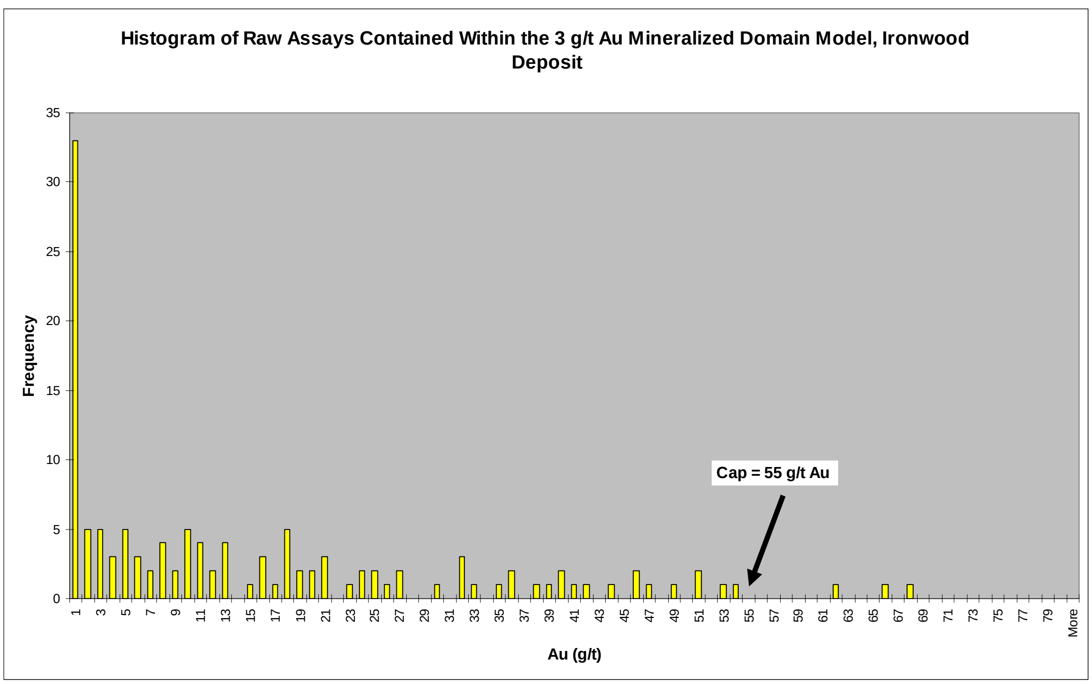
17.4 Grade Cap

All of the raw samples contained within the 3 g/t Au mineralized domain were coded and extracted from the database for examination. The descriptive statistics of these samples are provided in Table 17.4. A frequency histogram of the raw assays contained within the 3 g/t Au domain model is presented in Figure 17.2.

Table 17.4 Descriptive Statistics of the Raw Assays Contained Within the 3 g/t Au Mineralized Domain Model, Ironwood Deposit.

Item	Value
Mean (Uncapped)	15.07
Length Weighted Mean (Uncapped)	15.18
Standard Error	1.48
Median	9.76
Mode	0.01
Standard Deviation	16.78
Coefficient of Variation	1.11
Sample Variance	281.67
Kurtosis	0.70
Skewness	1.21
Range	67.95
Minimum	0.00
Maximum	67.95
Count	128

Figure 17.2 Frequency Histogram of the Raw Assays Contained Within the 3 g/t Au Mineralized Domain Model, Ironwood Deposit.



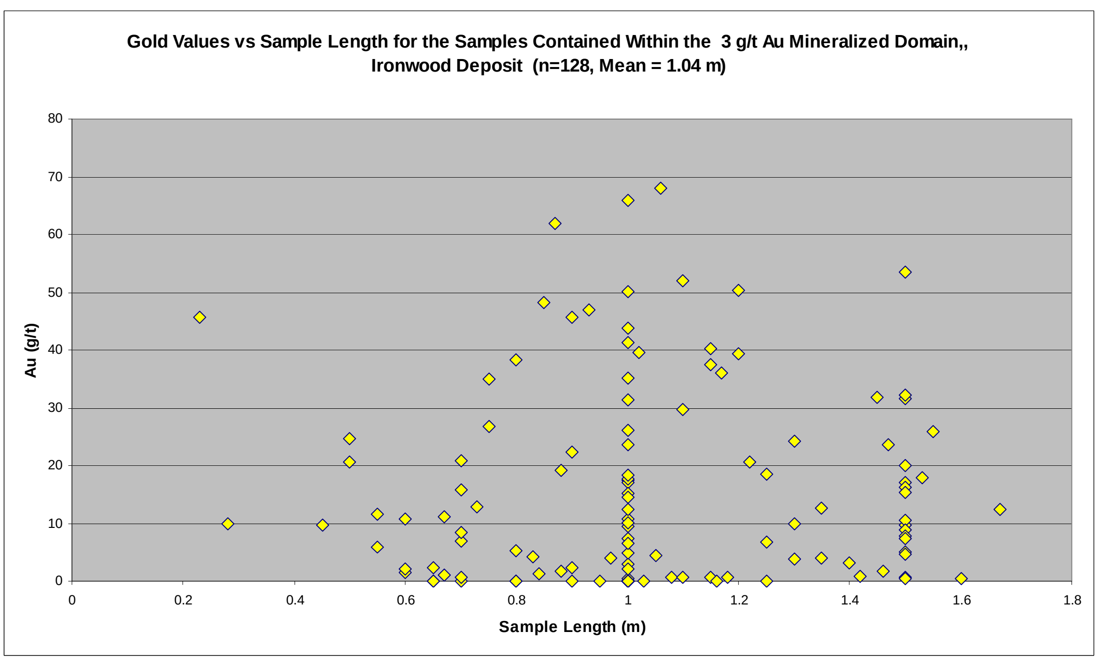
It can be seen that a highly skewed, nearly continuous population of gold values is present up to approximately 55 g/t Au, after which the continuity of the distribution becomes much more erratic. The value of 55 g/t Au was therefore chosen as the grade cap for this sample population and was applied to the raw assays prior to compositing. Only three samples were affected by application of this grade cap.

17.5 Compositing Methods

The selection of an appropriate composite length for samples contained within the 3 g/t Au mineralized domain model began with an examination of the relationship of the gold grades vs the sample length to check for any grade bias introduced by short sample lengths (Figure 17.3). It can be seen that the sample lengths ranged from a minimum of 0.23 metres to a maximum of 1.67 metres in length. The highest gold grades occur with samples that are approximately 1 metre in length, and the mean sample length is approximately 1.0 metre. It was therefore judged that a length of 1 metre was an appropriate choice for a composite length.

All samples were composited to equal 1 metre lengths using the downhole compositing function of the Surpac software package. In this function, compositing begins at the point at which the drill hole first enters the mineralized solid, and continues until the lower contact is reached. As

Figure 17.3 Graph of Gold Values vs Sample Length, Raw Assays Contained within the 3 g/t Au Mineralized Domain Model, Ironwood Deposit.



commonly occurs, the length of the mineralized interval in any particular drill hole will not be an even multiple of the composite length, consequently some intervals will be present along the lower contacts which will not match an equal composite length. In these cases, should the short samples achieve at least 75% of the composite length (ie. 0.75 metres), they were included into the composited data set. If the short sample lengths were shorter than 0.75 metres, they were discarded from the composite sample population. An example of the results of this compositing exercise is presented in Figure 17.4, the descriptive statistics of the capped, composited sample data is presented in Table 17.5, and a frequency histogram of the composited data is presented in Figure 17.5.

Figure 17.4 Section 696845 Showing a Comparison of Raw Drill Hole Assays (red and cyan) with Composited Assays (dark green).

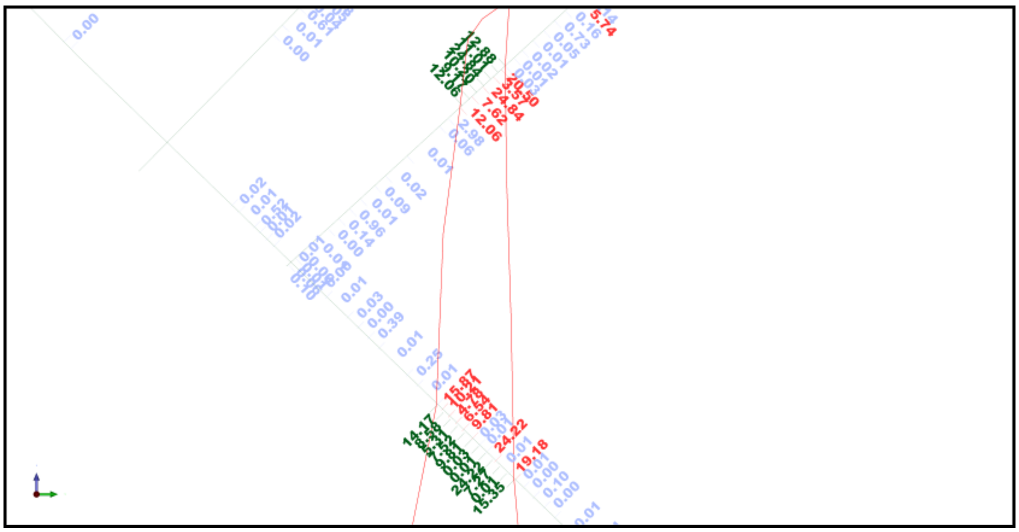
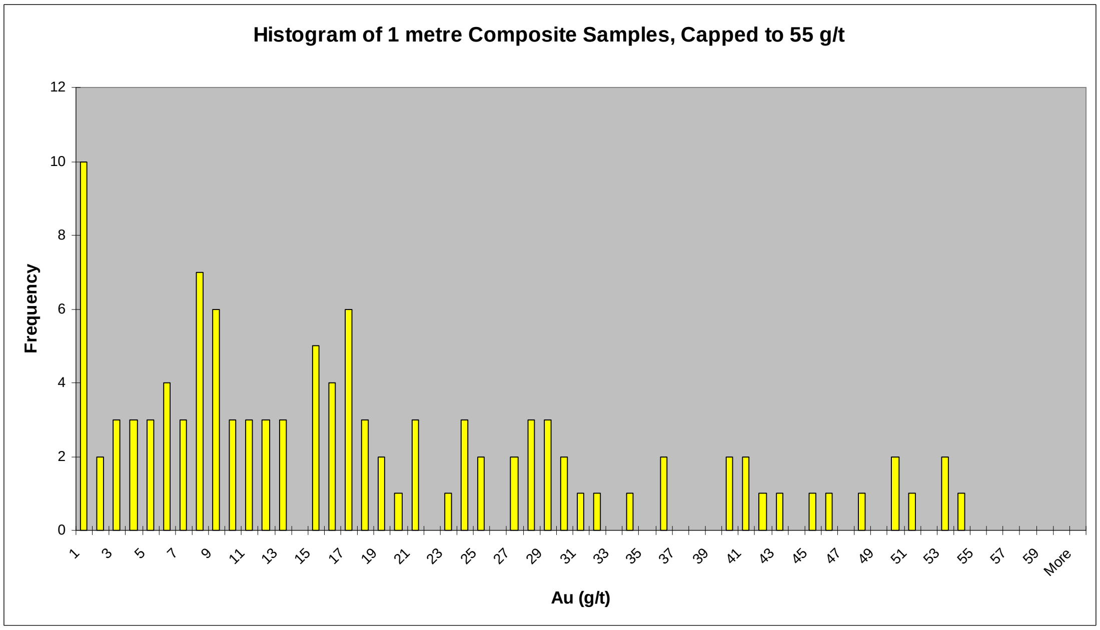


Table 17.5 Descriptive Statistics of the Capped, Composited Assays Contained Within the 3 g/t Au Mineralized Domain Model, Ironwood Deposit.

Item	Value
Mean	17.75
Standard Error	1.35
Median	14.69
Mode	0.01
Standard Deviation	14.39
Coefficient of Variation	0.81
Sample Variance	206.99
Kurtosis	-0.11
Skewness	0.88
Range	53.23
Minimum	0.01
Maximum	53.24
Count	113

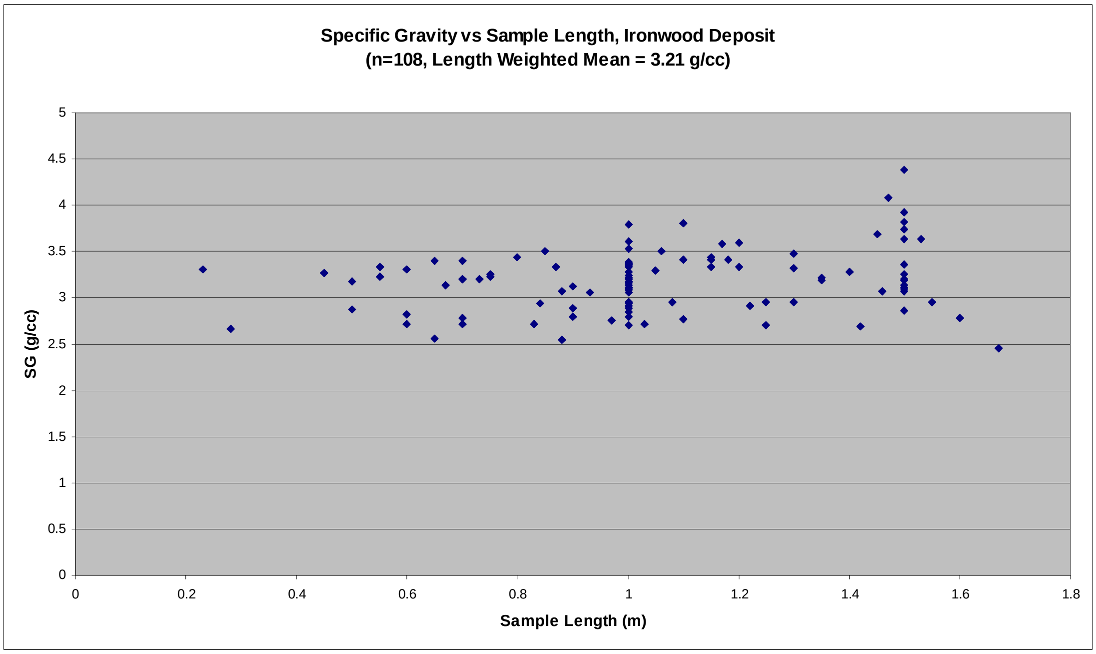
Figure 17.5 Frequency Histogram of the Capped, Composited Assays Contained Within the 3 g/t Au Mineralized Domain Model, Ironwood Deposit.



17.6 Bulk Density Determination

The bulk densities of the rock units contained within the mineralized domain were determined on a routine basis by Globex staff using the Archemides principle. A total of 108 bulk density determinations were made for mineralized samples. A graph of the relationship of the bulk density to the sample length is presented in Figure 17.6, which shows that the bulk density of the mineralized population ranges from a low of 2.45 g/cc to a high of 4.38 g/cc. Given that the sample lengths range from 0.23 to 1.67 metres in length, a simple arithmetic average of all of the bulk density readings would yield an incorrect value, as the readings do not represent an equal volume. Therefore the bulk densities were weighted by the sample length to arrive at a length-weighted average bulk density of 3.21 grams per cubic centimetre.

Figure 17.6 Graph of Bulk Density vs Sample Length for Samples Contained within the 3 g/t Au Mineralized Domain Model, Ironwood Deposit.



17.7 Variography

Omni directional variograms were attempted using the 1 metre capped composited sample population. Unfortunately the exercise was not successful and no useable variograms could be produced.

17.8 Block Model Construction

A simple, upright, whole-block model was constructed using the Gemcom-Surpac version 6.0 mine planning software package using the parameters presented in Table 17.6.

Gold grades were interpolated into the individual blocks using a search ellipse with the parameters shown in Table 17.7. These parameters achieved a nearly complete assignment of gold grades to all blocks in the model.

Table 17.6 Summary of Block Model Parameters, Ironwood Deposit.

Type	Y	X	Z
Minimum Coordinates	5346250	696725	25
Maximum Coordinates	5346350	696926	325
User Block Size	1	3	5
Min. Block Size	1	3	5
Rotation	0.000	0.000	0.000

Attribute Name	Type	Decimals	Background	Description
au_avg	Real	-	0	Average distance of informing samples
au_gt	Real	2	0	Gold grade, grams per tonne
au_nearest	Real	-	0	Distance to nearest informing sample
min_code	Integer	-	0	402=mineralized zone, 0=no zone
no_sample	Integer	-	0	Number of informing samples

Table 17.7 Summary of Search Ellipse Parameters.

Item	Value
Interpolation Method	Inverse Distance, Squared
Orientation: Major Axis Semi-Major Axis Minor Axis	 Azimuth 090° (Dip = 0) Dip 90° Azimuth 0° (Dip = 0)
Anisotropy Ratios: Major/Semi-Major Major/Minor	 1 10
Length of Radii: Major Axis Semi-Major Axis Minor Axis Maximum Vertical Search Distance	 50m 50m 5m 300m
Number of Informing Samples: Minimum Maximum	 1 5
Octant/Quadrant Search	Quadrant
Discretization	1:1:1
Data Constraints (Hard Boundaries): Informing Samples Block Coding	Use only samples within 3 g/t Au domain model Write to only those blocks within 3 g/t Au domain model

17.9 Block Model Validation

Validation efforts of the block model estimate focused on the global volume and grade and consisted of comparing the block model volumes against the volume of the 3 dimensional domain model. Gold grades were compared using the length-weighted average grades, composite grades, and the average gold grade reported from the block model. These comparisons are presented in Table 17.8.

It can be seen that the average grade of the capped composite sample population is in good agreement with the block model average grade, suggesting that little clustering effect is present. However both of these grades are higher than the uncapped, length weighted mean of the raw assay sample population, and it is believed that this difference can be attributed to a change of support due to the variable sample lengths. A slight difference (347 m^3) is observed between the volume of the domain model and the block model report, however this difference is judged to not be of significance, as it amounts to slightly less than 0.5% of the volume.

Table 17.8. Block Model Validation Results, Ironwood Deposit.

Item	Value
Volumes:	
3 g/t Au Domain Model	74,938 m^3
Block Model Report	75,285 m^3
Gold Grades:	
Length Weighted Raw Assay Mean (Uncapped)	15.18
Composite Mean (Capped to 55 g/t Au)	17.75
Block Model Average	17.26

17.10 Mineral Resource Classification Criteria

The mineral resources in this report were classified in accordance with the definitions contained in the Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Petroleum (CIM) Standards on Mineral Resources and Reserves Definitions and Guidelines that were prepared by the CIM Standing Committee on Reserve Definitions and adopted by the CIM Council on December 11, 2005. The definitions pertaining to mineral resources are excerpted from that document and are reproduced below:

"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.

The term Mineral Resource covers mineralization and natural material of intrinsic economic interest which has been identified and estimated through exploration and sampling and within which Mineral Reserves may subsequently be defined by the consideration and application of technical, economic, legal, environmental, socio-economic and governmental factors. The phrase 'reasonable prospects for economic extraction' implies a judgement by the Qualified Person in respect of the technical and economic factors likely to influence the prospect of economic extraction. A Mineral Resource is an inventory of mineralization that under realistically assumed and justifiable technical and economic conditions might become economically extractable. These assumptions must be presented explicitly in both public and technical reports.

Inferred Mineral Resource

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 drill holes.

Due to the uncertainty that may be attached to Inferred Mineral Resources, it cannot be assumed that all or any part of an Inferred Mineral Resource will be upgraded to an Indicated or Measured Mineral Resource as a result of continued exploration. Confidence in the estimate is insufficient to allow the meaningful application of technical and economic parameters or to enable an evaluation of economic viability worthy of public disclosure. Inferred Mineral Resources must be excluded from estimates forming the basis of feasibility or other economic studies.

Indicated Mineral Resource

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 drill holes that are spaced closely enough for geological and grade continuity to be

reasonably assumed.

Mineralization may be classified as an Indicated Mineral Resource by the Qualified Person when the nature, quality, quantity and distribution of data are such as to allow confident interpretation of the geological framework and to reasonably assume the continuity of mineralization. The Qualified Person must recognize the importance of the Indicated Mineral Resource category to the advancement of the feasibility of the project. An Indicated Mineral Resource estimate is of sufficient quality to support a Preliminary Feasibility Study which can serve as the basis for major development decisions.

Measured Mineral Resource

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 drill holes that are spaced closely enough to confirm both geological and grade continuity.

Mineralization or other natural material of economic interest may be classified as a Measured Mineral Resource by the Qualified Person when the nature, quality, quantity and distribution of data are such that the tonnage and grade of the mineralization can be estimated to within close limits and that variation from the estimate would not significantly affect potential economic viability. This category requires a high level of confidence in, and understanding of, the geology and controls of the mineral deposit."

Given the lack of metallurgical test work, the gaps that are present in a part of the drilling pattern, the uncertainties relating to the selection of the cut-off grade, and the observed poor continuity of grade as witnessed by the inability to construct an omni-directional variogram, Mr. Pressacco is of the opinion that the mineralized material found at the Ironwood deposit is appropriately classified in the Inferred mineral resource category.

17.11 Mineral Resource Estimate

The estimated mineral resources for the Ironwood deposit are presented in Table 17.9. Given the results of his examination of the site, the project's location and its development history, Mr. Pressacco has not identified any environmental, permitting, legal, title, taxation, socioeconomic, marketing, or political issues which would adversely affect the mineral resources estimated herein.

It is to be noted that there is a degree of uncertainty to the estimation of mineral reserves and mineral resources and corresponding grades being mined or dedicated to future production. The estimating of mineralization is a subjective process and the accuracy of estimates is a function of the accuracy, quantity and quality of available data, the accuracy of statistical computations, the assumptions used and judgments made in interpreting engineering and geological information. There is significant uncertainty in any mineral resource/mineral reserve estimate, and the actual deposits encountered and the economic viability of mining a deposit may differ significantly from the estimate. Until mineral reserves or mineral resources are actually mined and processed, the quantity of mineral resources/mineral reserves and their respective grades must be considered as estimates only. In addition, the quantity of mineral reserves and mineral resources may vary depending on, among other things, metal prices. Fluctuation in metal or commodity prices, results of additional drilling, metallurgical testing, receipt of new information, and production and the evaluation of mine plans subsequent to the date of any mineral resource estimate may require revision of such estimates.

Table 17.9 Summary of the Mineral Resource Estimate, Ironwood Deposit.

Category	Tonnes	Grade (g/t Au)
Inferred	243,200	17.26

17.12 Responsibility for the Estimate

The resource estimate was prepared by Mr. Reno Pressacco, P. Geo., who is independent of both Globex and Queenston.

18.0 OTHER RELEVANT DATA AND INFORMATION

Mr. Pressacco is not aware of any other information that is relevant to this Technical Report.

19.0 INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSIONS

Exploration activities by the Pandora-Wood joint venture have been successful in the discovery of a new gold deposit – the Ironwood deposit - that is located to the north of the Cadillac-Larder Lake Break. This mineralization is hosted by sulphidized iron formation where the primary oxide iron minerals such as hematite and magnetite have been altered to an assemblage of sulphide minerals that include pyrite, pyrrhotite and arsenopyrite.

The Ironwood deposit is outlined by nine (9) drill holes that have outlined gold mineralization along a strike length of approximately 90 metres and along a vertical height of approximately 200 metres.

A first-time estimate of the mineral resources that may be present within the newly discovered Ironwood deposit was commissioned by the joint venture and to prepare a Technical Report that is in compliance with the requirements outline in National Instrument 43-101. It is to be noted that while sufficient drill hole information is present to provide an approximation of the overall outline of the mineralization, it is Mr. Pressacco's opinion that significant gaps are present in the drilling pattern. As well, important information such as the metallurgical characteristics has not been gathered, as the deposit has only recently been discovered.

The estimated mineral resources are presented in Table 19.1. It is to be emphasized that the mineral resources presently remain in the Inferred category, are not mineral reserves and their economic viability have not yet been demonstrated.

Table 19.1 Summary of the Mineral Resource Estimate, Ironwood Deposit.

Category	Tonnes	Grade (g/t Au)
Inferred	243,200	17.26

The author believes that the mineral resources at the Ironwood deposit are sufficiently advanced so as to form the basis for an advanced exploration program that would include completion of a Preliminary Economic Evaluation that would examine the economic viability of an extraction scenario, and accessing of the deposit by means of a ramp and cross-cutting to confirm the style of mineralization and geological continuity. Additional work designed to provide information relating to the limits of the sulphide mineralization, to fill in the gaps in the drilling pattern and to provide information regarding the metallurgical characteristics is also warrented and should permit an upgrading of the category of the mineral resources.

The Pandora-Wood joint venture has prepared a budget estimate for these activities as shown in Table 19.2. Mr. Pressacco has reviewed this proposed budget and believes that it reasonably reflects the scope of work envisioned for an advanced exploration program and reasonably reflects the expected costs for said program.

It is believed that this Technical Report has met its stated objectives.

Table 19.2 Proposed Budget for an Advanced Exploration Program, Ironwood Deposit.

Activity	Quantity	Estimated Cost ($CDN)	Subtotal ($CDN)
Item I - Initialization			
Environmental - baseline studies		200,000	
Geotechnical - overburden & water table		100,000	
Geotechnical - rock quality studies		50,000	
Metallurgical Testing		100,000	
Diamond Drilling (at $140/m)			
Drilling- resource confirmation	2,000 m	300,000	
Drilling - condemnation	1,000 m	150,000	
Drilling- engineering & metallurgical	1,000 m	150,000	
Permitting		150,000	
Engineering & Consultants		300,000	
Scoping Study		50,000	
		SUBTOTAL, Item I =	***1,550,000***
Item II - Surface Site Preparation			
Roads, Yard & Laydown Bases		75,000	
Dry, Maintenance & Office trailers/sheds		50,000	
Electricity		300,000	
Ramp Collar		250,000	
		SUBTOTAL, Item II =	***675,000***

Item III - Ramping & Bulk Sample			
Ramping (at $3,600/m)	2,500 m	9,000,000	
Drifting (at $3,600/m)	600 m	2,160,000	
Grouting		200,000	
Drilling bays (at $50,000/station)	6	300,000	
U/G Drilling (at $140/m)	3,000 m	420,000	
Ventilation Collar		200,000	
Ventilation Raise (8'x8' alimak)	350	500,000	
		SUBTOTAL, Item III =	***12,780,000***
		TOTAL, Items I, II & III	**15,005,000**
		Overhead & Administration (15%) =	2,250,750
		Contingency (25%) =	3,751,250
		GRAND TOTAL =	**$18,756,250**

20.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

The drilling at the newly discovered Ironwood deposit suggests that the average gold grade is above the average grade for other gold deposits that have been discovered or exploited in this sector of the Cadillac-Larder Lake Break. The author believes that additional exploration expenditures are warranted on this property. Suggested work includes:

1. Conduct metallurgical testing to determine preliminary gold recoveries

2. Additional drilling to confirm the geological interpretations on cross sections and to search for the western limits of mineralization

3. Access the deposit by means of a decline and cross cutting to confirm the continuity of the mineralization and the gold distribution, and

4. Prepare a preliminary economic analysis to examine economic viability of a conceptual custom milling scenario

"Reno Pressacco"

Reno Pressacco, M.Sc., (A), P. Geo.

February 26, 2008

21.0 REFERENCES

Bedard, N., Boulanger, H., Cousin, P., Lombardi, D., Mercier, A., and Prince, C., 2006, Technical Report on the Lapa Gold Project, Cadillac Township, Québec, unpublished document available on the SEDAR web site at www.SEDAR.com (site visited November 10, 2007), 185 p.

Kerswill, J.A., 1993, Models for Iron-Formation-Hosted Gold Deposits: in Kirkham, R.V., Sinclair, W.D., Thorpe, R.I. and Duke, J.M., eds., Mineral Deposit Modeling: Geological Association of Canada, Special Paper 40, p. 171-199.

Pozza, M. and Zalnieriunas, R.V., (2005), Report on a Helicopter-Borne AeroTEM II Electromagnetic and Magnetic Survey; Aeroquest Job # 05043, Cadillac project, Cadillac area, Quebec, Unpublished Internal Report 40p., 4 appendices, 4 maps scaled 1:10,000, filed on January 11, 2006 as MRNF provincial assessment report GM62098.

Zalnieriunas, R.V., 2005, 2004-2005 (Phase I and II) Diamond Drilling Results on the Pandora-Wood Joint Venture, Cadillac Township, Québec, NTS 32D/01: Unpublished Internal Report, 34 pages. Contains 8 diamond drill logs numbered W04-01, 02, 02a, 03 to 07(incl.), 10 maps, 356p. filed Sept. 21, 2005 as MRNF provincial assessment report GM 61663.

CERTIFICATE

As the author of this report entitled "Technical Report for the Mineral Resource Estimate, Ironwood Project, Cadillac Township, Québec (NTS32D/01), I, Reno Pressacco, do hereby certify that:

1. I am a practicing geologist and reside at 473 Levanna Lane, Oakville, Ontario L6H 6C1 (e-mail: rpressacco@cogeco.ca) ;

2. I hold the following academic qualifications:

CET (Geological Engineering)	Cambrian College	1982
B.Sc (Geology)	Lake Superior State College	1984
M.Sc. (A). (Mineral Exploration)	McGill University	1986

3. I am a registered Professional Geoscientist with the Association of Professional Geoscientists of Ontario (Registration Number 0939); as well, I am a member in good standing of other technical associations and societies, including:

   The Prospectors and Developers Association of Canada

4. I have worked as a geologist in the minerals industry for 27 years. My experience includes mineral exploration, advanced exploration and mine development, open pit production, environmental compliance, financial evaluation, mine commissioning and corporate management with a variety of deposit types including gold, silver, copper, zinc, lead, uranium, nickel, platinum group metals, and industrial minerals;

5. I am familiar with NI 43-101 and, by reason of education, experience and professional registration, I fulfill the requirements of a Qualified Person as defined in NI 43-101;

6. I visited the subject property and reviewed data on November 5th, 2007;

7. I have had no prior involvement with the mineral property in question.

8. I am not aware of any material fact, or change in reported information, in connection with the subject property, not reported or considered by me, the omission of which makes this report misleading;

9. I am independent of the parties involved in the transaction for which this report is required, other than providing consulting services;

10. I consent to the filing of the report with any Canadian stock exchange or securities regulatory authority, and any publication by them of the report.

Dated this 26th day of February, 2008

"Reno Pressacco"

Reno Pressacco, M. Sc. (A), P.Geo.

APPENDIX I

SAMPLE PREPARATION AND ANALYTICAL TECHNICQUES EMPLOYED BY LABORATORES EXPERT LTEE

GOLD ANALYSIS

1 – Receiving Samples

Upon receipt, samples are placed in numerical order and compared with the client packing list to verify receipt of all samples. If the client does not provide a packing list with the shipment, one will be prepared by the person unpacking the samples. If the samples received do not correspond to the client list, the client will be notified.

2 – Sample Preparation

Samples are dried if necessary and then reduced to -1/4 inch with a jaw crusher. The jaw crusher is cleaned with compressed air between samples and barren material between sample batches. The sample is then reduced to 90% -10 mesh with a rolls crusher. The rolls crusher is cleaned between samples with a wire brush and compressed air and barren material between sample batches. The first sample of each sample batch is screened at 10 mesh to determine that 90% passes 10 mesh. Should 90% not pass, the rolls crusher is adjusted and another test is done. Screen test results are recorded in the log book provided for this purpose. The sample is then riffled using a Jones type riffle to approximately 300 grams. Excess material is stored for the client as a crusher reject. The 300 gram portion is pulverized to 90% -200 mesh in a ring and puck type pulverizer, the pulverizer is cleaned between samples with compressed air and silica sand between batches. The first sample of each batch is screened at 200 mesh to determine that 90% passes 200 mesh. Should 90% not pass, the pulverizing time is increased and another test is done. Screen test results are recorded in the log book provided for this purpose.

3 – Gold Fire Assay – Gechem Level

A 29.166 gram sample is weighed into a crucible that has been previously charged with approximately 130 grams of flux. The sample is then mixed and 1 mg of silver nitrate is added. The sample is then fused at 1,800° F for approximately 45 minutes. The sample is then poured in a conical mold and allowed to cool. After cooling, the slag is broken off and the lead button weighing 25-30 grams is recovered. This lead button is then cupelled at 1,600°F until all the lead is oxidized. After cooling, the doré bead is placed in a 12 x 75 mm test tube. O.2 ml of 1:1 nitric acid is added and allowed to react in a water bath for 30 minutes. The sample is then removed from the water bath and 4.5 ml of distilled water is added, the sample is thoroughly mixed, allowed to settle, and the gold is determined by atomic absorption

Each furnace batch comprises 28 samples that include a reagent blank and gold standard. Crucibles are not reused until we have obtained the result of the sample that was previously in each crucible. Crucibles that have had gold values of 200 ppb are discarded. The lower detection limit is 2 ppb and samples assaying over 1,000 ppb are checked gravimetrically.

4 - Gold Fire Assay – Gravimetric Method

A 29.166 gram sample is weighed into a crucible that has been previously charged with approximately 130 grams of flux. The sample is then mixed and 2 mg of silver nitrate is added. The sample is then fused at 1,800°F for approximately 45 minutes. The sample is then poured in a conical mold and allowed to cool. After cooling the slag is broken off and the lead button weighing 25-30 grams is recovered. This lead button is then cupelled at 1,600°F until all the lead is oxidized. After cooling, the dore bead is flattened with a hammer and placed in a porcelain parting cup. The cup is filled with 1:7 nitric acid and heated to dissolve the silver. When the reaction appears to be finished, a drop of concentrated nitric acid is added and the sample is observed to ensure there is no further action. The gold bead is then washed several times with hot distilled water, dried, annealed, cooled, and weighed. Each furnace batch comprises 28 samples that include a reagent blank and gold standard. Crucibles are not reused until we have obtained the result of the sample that was previously in each crucible. Crucibles that have had gold values of 3.00 g/t are discarded. The lower detection limit is 0.03 g/t and there is no upper limit. All values over 3.00 g/t Au are verified before reporting.

5 – Screen Metallic Gold Fire Assay

The total sample is dried if necessary, crushed and pulverized then screened using a 100 mesh screen. The -100 mesh portion is mixed and assayed in duplicate by fire assay gravimetric finish. The entire weight of the +100 mesh portion is also assayed by fire assay gravimetric finish. All individual assays are reported as well as the final calculated value.

APPENDIX II

LABORATORY CERTIFICATES FROM THE CHEMEX CHECK ASSAYS FOR SAMPLES FROM DDH W06-27.

ALS Chemex
EXCELLENCE IN ANALYTICAL CHEMISTRY
ALS Canada Ltd.
212 Brooksbank Avenue
North Vancouver BC V7J 2C1
Phone: 604 984 0221 Fax: 604 984 0218 www.alschemex.com

To: **MICON INTERNATIONAL LIMITED**
900-390 BAY ST
TORONTO ON M5H 2Y2

Finalized Date: 10-JAN-2008
Account: NUT

CERTIFICATE TB07148049

Project:
P.O. No.:
This report is for 21 Drill Core samples submitted to our lab in Thunder Bay, ON, Canada on 14-DEC-2007.

The following have access to data associated with this certificate:

RENO PRESSACCO

SAMPLE PREPARATION

ALS CODE	DESCRIPTION
WEI-21	Received Sample Weight
CRU-QC	Crushing QC Test
LOG-22	Sample login - Rcd w/o BarCode
CRU-21	Crush entire sample >70% -6 mm
PUL-21	Pulverize entire sample
SCR-21	Screen to -100 um

ANALYTICAL PROCEDURES

ALS CODE	DESCRIPTION	INSTRUMENT
Au-SCR21	Au Screen Fire Assay - 100 um	WST-SIM
Au-AA25	Ore Grade Au 30g FA AA finish	AAS
Au-AA25D	Ore Grade Au 30g FA AA Dup	AAS

To: **MICON INTERNATIONAL LIMITED**
ATTN: RENO PRESSACCO
473 LEVANNA LANE
OAKVILLE ON L6H 6C1

This is the Final Report and supersedes any preliminary report with this certificate number. Results apply to samples as submitted. All pages of this report have been checked and approved for release.

Signature:
Colin Ramshaw, Vancouver Laboratory Manager

ALS Chemex

EXCELLENCE IN ANALYTICAL CHEMISTRY

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Phone: 604 984 0221 Fax: 604 984 0218 www.alschemex.com

To: MICON INTERNATIONAL LIMITED
900-390 BAY ST
TORONTO ON M5H 2Y2

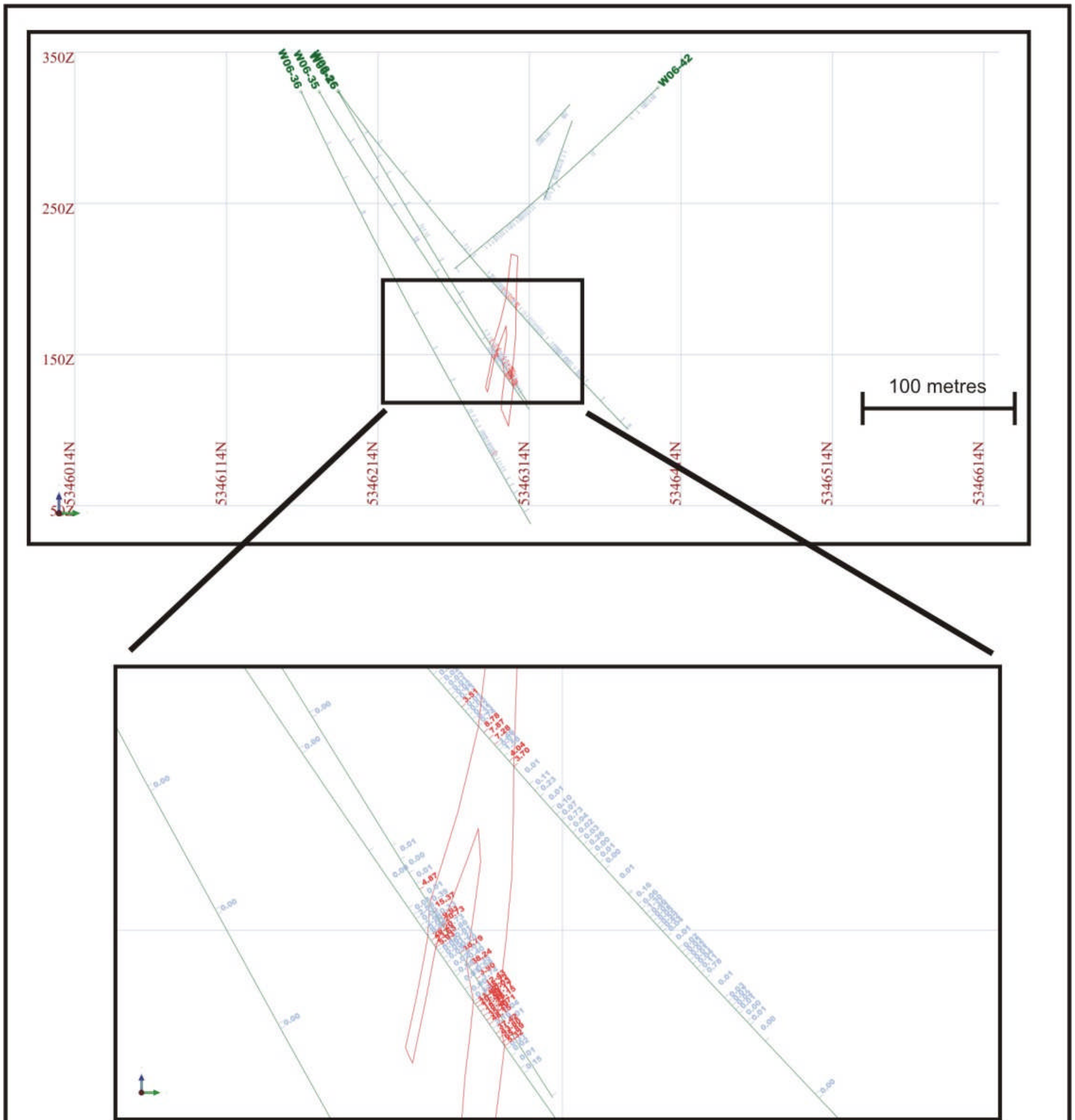
Finalized Date: 10-JAN-2008
Account: NUT

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS TB07148049

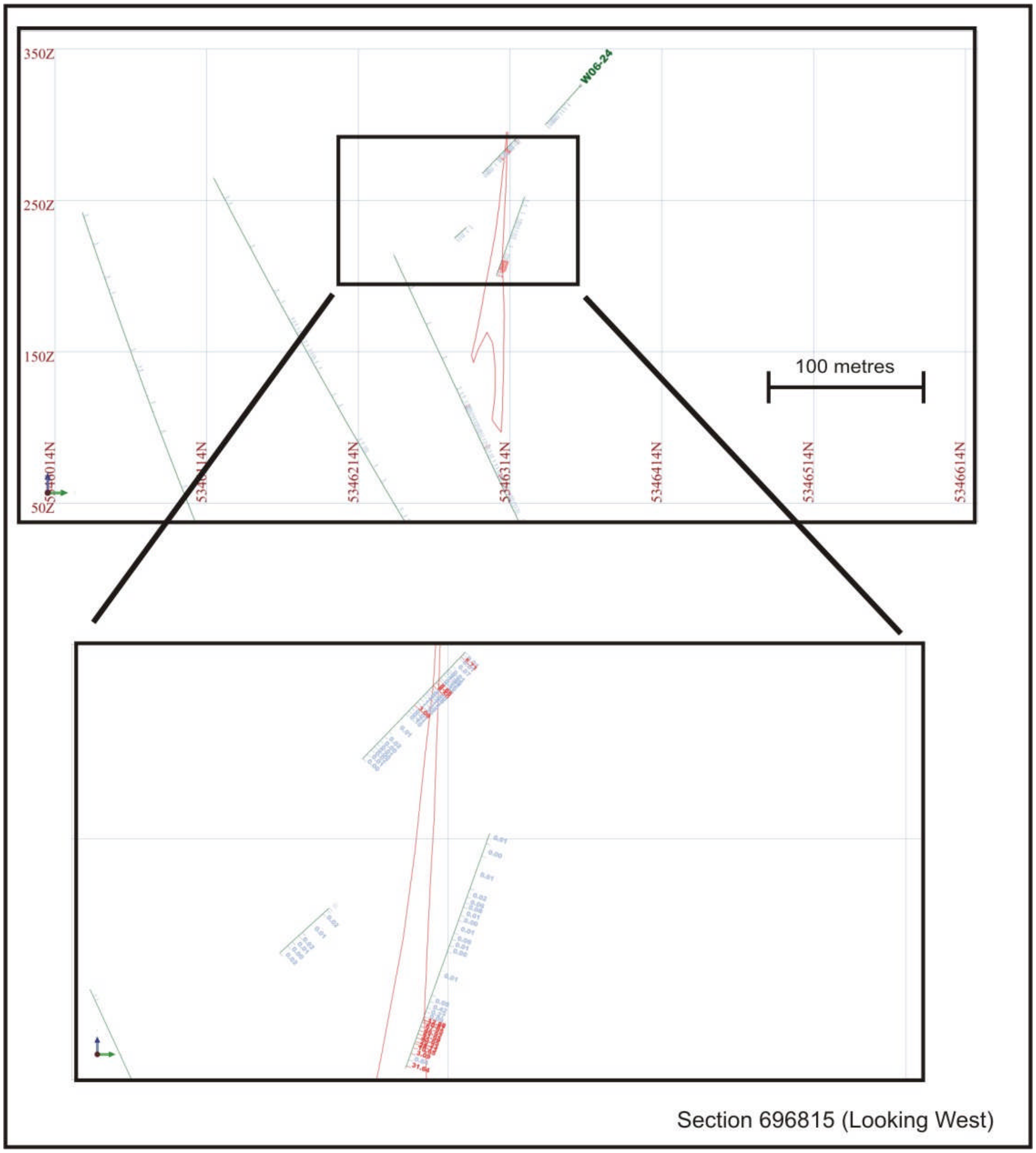
Sample Description	Method	WEI-21	Au-SCR21	Au-SCR21	Au-SCR21	Au-SCR21	Au-SCR21	Au-SCR21	Au-AA25	Au-AA25D
	Analyte	Recvd Wt.	Au Total	Au (+) F	Au (-) F	Au (+) m	WT. + Fr	WT. - Fr	Au	Au
	Units	kg	ppm	ppm	ppm	mg	g	g	ppm	ppm
	LOR	0.02	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.001	0.01	0.1	0.01	0.01
131001		1.21	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.001	10.83	879.2	<0.01	<0.01
131002		1.09	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.001	5.38	1034.5	0.01	0.01
131003		0.90	0.11	<0.05	0.11	0.001	41.13	788.9	0.18	0.04
131004		0.85	33.8	99.0	32.5	1.547	15.62	779.4	31.2	33.7
131005		1.21	31.5	85.4	30.4	1.900	22.24	1103.0	31.8	29.0
131006		1.24	29.3	69.6	28.2	2.153	30.94	1109.0	28.4	28.0
131007		1.15	18.35	45.7	17.50	1.473	32.24	1053.0	15.80	19.20
131008		1.36	3.25	2.65	3.27	0.132	49.81	1220.0	3.32	3.22
131009		1.19	0.62	0.42	0.63	0.021	49.64	1055.5	0.62	0.63
131010		0.86	1.28	1.15	1.29	0.042	36.53	748.5	1.29	1.29
131011		0.57	4.37	14.60	4.19	0.126	8.64	501.4	3.35	5.03
131012		0.92	4.73	3.85	4.79	0.178	46.28	748.7	4.82	4.75
131013		0.74	13.55	34.6	12.80	0.851	24.59	655.4	11.45	14.10
131014		0.72	12.85	52.5	10.85	1.651	31.45	618.6	11.30	10.35
131015		1.06	1.32	6.94	1.13	0.235	33.86	966.1	1.12	1.13
131016		0.86	6.56	47.2	6.03	0.506	10.72	814.3	6.26	5.80
131017		0.79	0.13	0.27	0.13	0.012	45.16	654.8	0.12	0.13
131018		1.45	0.80	2.31	0.79	0.040	17.30	1357.5	0.69	0.88
131019		1.63	0.13	3.94	<0.05	0.160	40.62	1489.5	0.03	0.02
131020		1.65	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.001	35.56	1509.5	0.01	<0.01
131021		1.68	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.001	30.69	1569.5	0.01	<0.01

APPENDIX III

VERTICAL CROSS SECTIONS 696815 THROUGH 696875 INCLUSIVE, LOOKING WEST
Red > 3.0 g/t Au, Cyan <3.0 g/t Au. Red Line = 3 g/t Au Domain Model



Section 696815 (Looking West)



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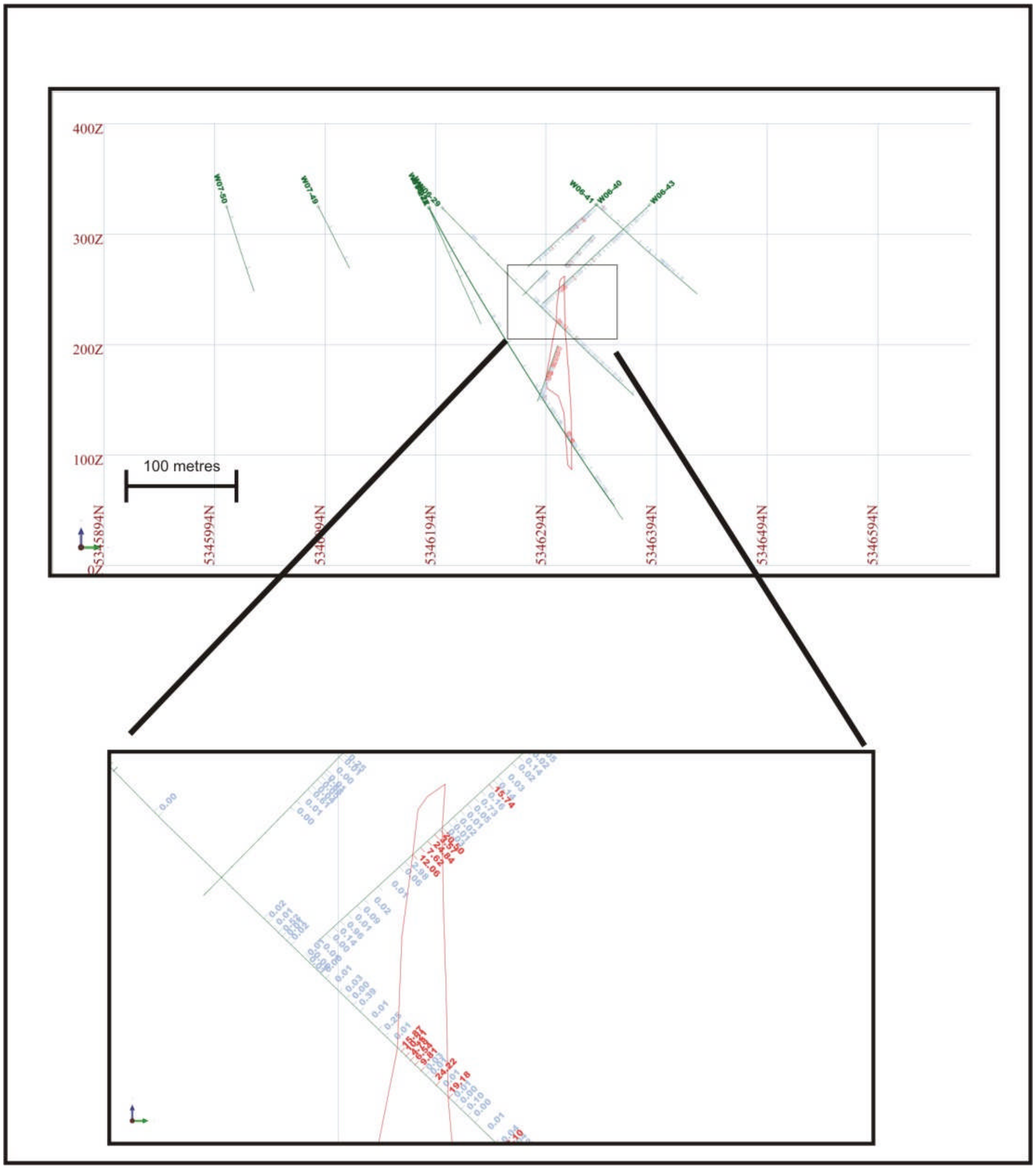
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300Z
200Z
100Z
0Z
100 metres
W07-50
W07-49
W06-41
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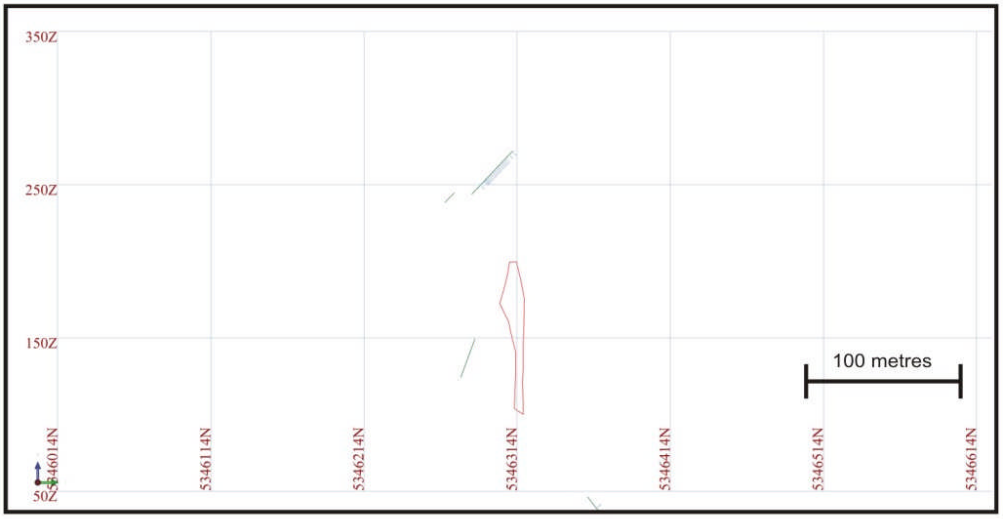

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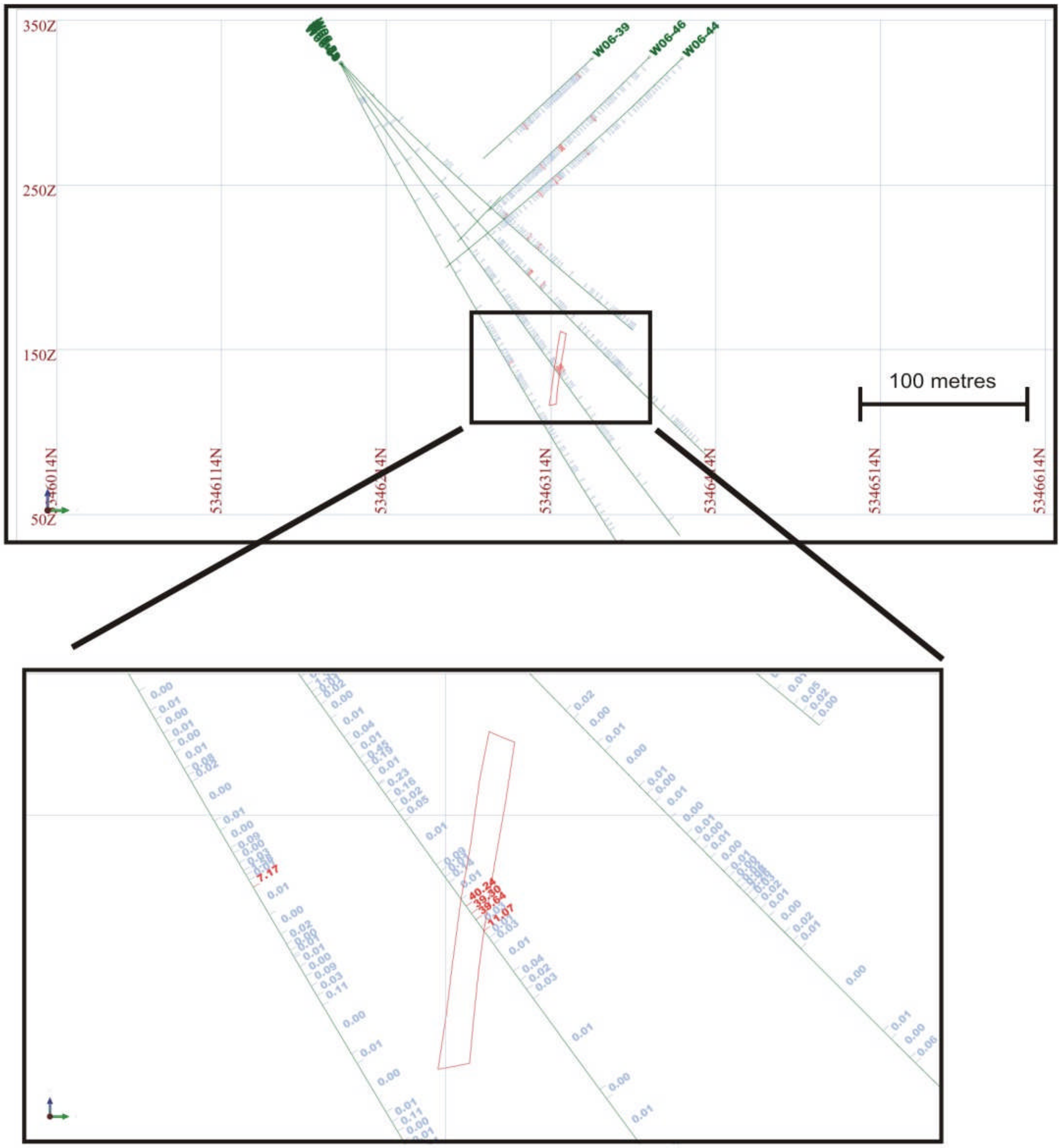

Section 696875 (Looking West)