National Instrument 43-101 Report for 2008-2009 Diamond Drilling on the Link-Catharine Property and Associated Claims with Summary of 1994-2009 Drilling Catharine Township, Northeastern Ontario

Larder Lake Mining Division
NTS 31M/13
Latitude 47° 57' N Longitude 79° 53' W

Report prepared for:
Nass Valley Gateway Ltd.
1111 West Hastings Street
Vancouver, B.C. V6E 2J3

Stewart A. Jackson, PhD, PGeol., PGeo.
AMENDED August 23, 2011 (No. 230)

2.1: FIGURES (17)

END OF FIGURES

2.2: TABLES (56)

END OF TABLES

ITEM 1.0: SUMMARY

Nass Valley Gateway (NVG) has optioned the Link-Catherine and the associated Central Catherine and 80 Foot Falls claims from Golden Dawn Minerals (GDM) and has the right to earn an 80% interest in the land package. The aggregate property is comprised of 18 claims that occur in three closely related claim blocks (1,896 hectares) within the Boston-Skead gold belt which is located approximately 25 km south-southeast of the town of Kirkland Lake, northeastern Ontario (Figure 1.1 and Figure 1.2). The style and type of quartz vein-hosted gold mineralization bears strong resemblances to that exploited since the first quarter of the 20th century in the World-Class Kirkland Lake District and at the Kerr-Addison Mine situated ~60 km east of the latter.

The Link-Catherine claims and their predecessors have been the subject of six diamond drilling programs between 1993 and 2009. Logs are unavailable for the 12 holes (1,200 m) drilled in 1993-1995. However, between 1999 and 2009 29 holes (4,552 m) were undertaken over the claim block. At least fifteen of these were in a 375 m by 300 m area while 10 holes (983 m) of the preceding total have focused on a 300 X 125 m area in the west-central portion of the property. A number of auriferous and barren quartz and quartz-carbonate vein systems 1.0 to 20.0 m thick have been identified; these are comprised of individual veins up 0.3-1.5 m thick that are flanked by a stockwork of 2.0-10.0 cm thick veins and veinlets. The preceding intercept thicknesses, as well as others throughout this report, unless specifically stated otherwise, are apparent thicknesses. Carbonate-altered mafic volcanics (basalt) and to a lesser degree gabbro, fuchsite schist, and ultramafic (komatiite) units are the favored hosts of the gold mineralization. Empirically, the tenor of gold in the veins is generally related to the amount of pyrite (1-15 per cent) present. Little to no sulphide usually extends into the wallrock. Systematic additional assaying in some holes should address un-sampled significant pyritic intervals. Sixteen very prospective composite intercepts ranging from 0.89-7.77 g/t over 1.5-31.3 m occur in 12 holes (Table 1.1). Over 17 other 0.5-2.0 m individual intervals assaying >1.0 g/t Au are observed in 15 holes from the 1999-2009 programs. However, ascertaining vein geometry for effective follow-up drilling has been a vexing problem. Additional drilling is recommended but should be preceded by a comprehensive and rigorous three-dimensional study of the stratigraphy, vein systems, and assay intervals among ALL holes on the Link-Catherine claims to resolve this enigmatic situation.

Based upon its rock types, structures, and overall geologic setting the Link-Catherine and related claims may also be prospective for the following types of mineralization:

1. Tellurium-bearing gold veins and stockworks similar to those in the Kirkland Lake District.

2. Auriferous disseminated pyrite similar to that in the “flow-ore: at the Kerr-Addison Mine.

3. Several types of Kambalda-type komatiite-hosted massive and disseminated nickel lode deposits.

4. Pegmatitic-hosted lithium, molybdenum, and rare metals (Cesium, Tantalum, and Beryllium).

A two-phase program of exploration is recommended for the three related land parcels. A Phase I program ($300,000) will encompass three-dimensional evaluation of all historical and recent drill data as well as possible additional geophysics and geochemistry, mapping, and land acquisition. Subsequently, a Phase II program ($700,000) of drilling is recommended to begin initially testing the enhanced existing targets as well as those which emerge from the comprehensive data evaluation and new work.

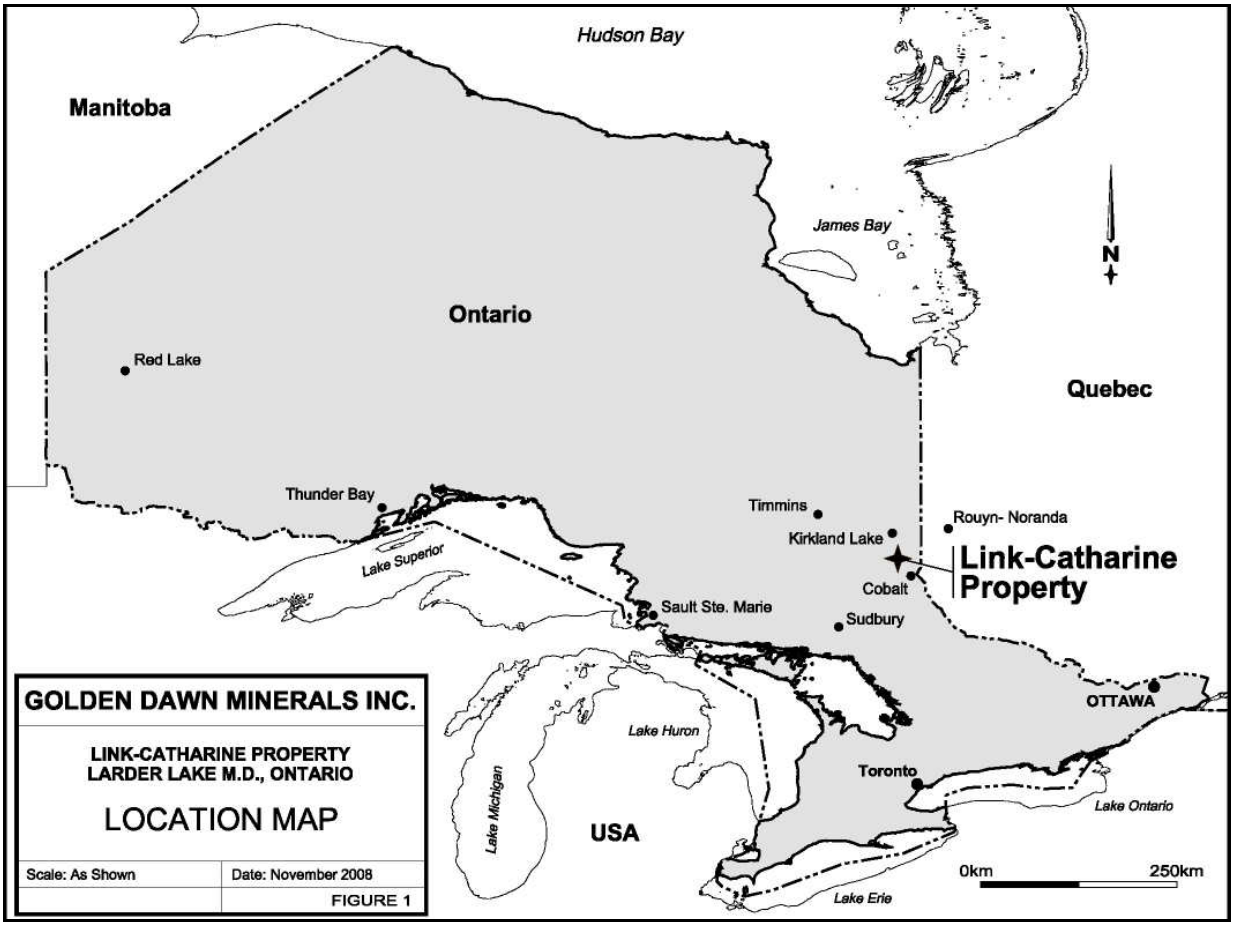


Figure 1.1 - Link-Catherine Property Regional Location Map. Boston-Skead Gold Belt, Larder Lake Mining Division, Ontario (After Kimura, 2009).

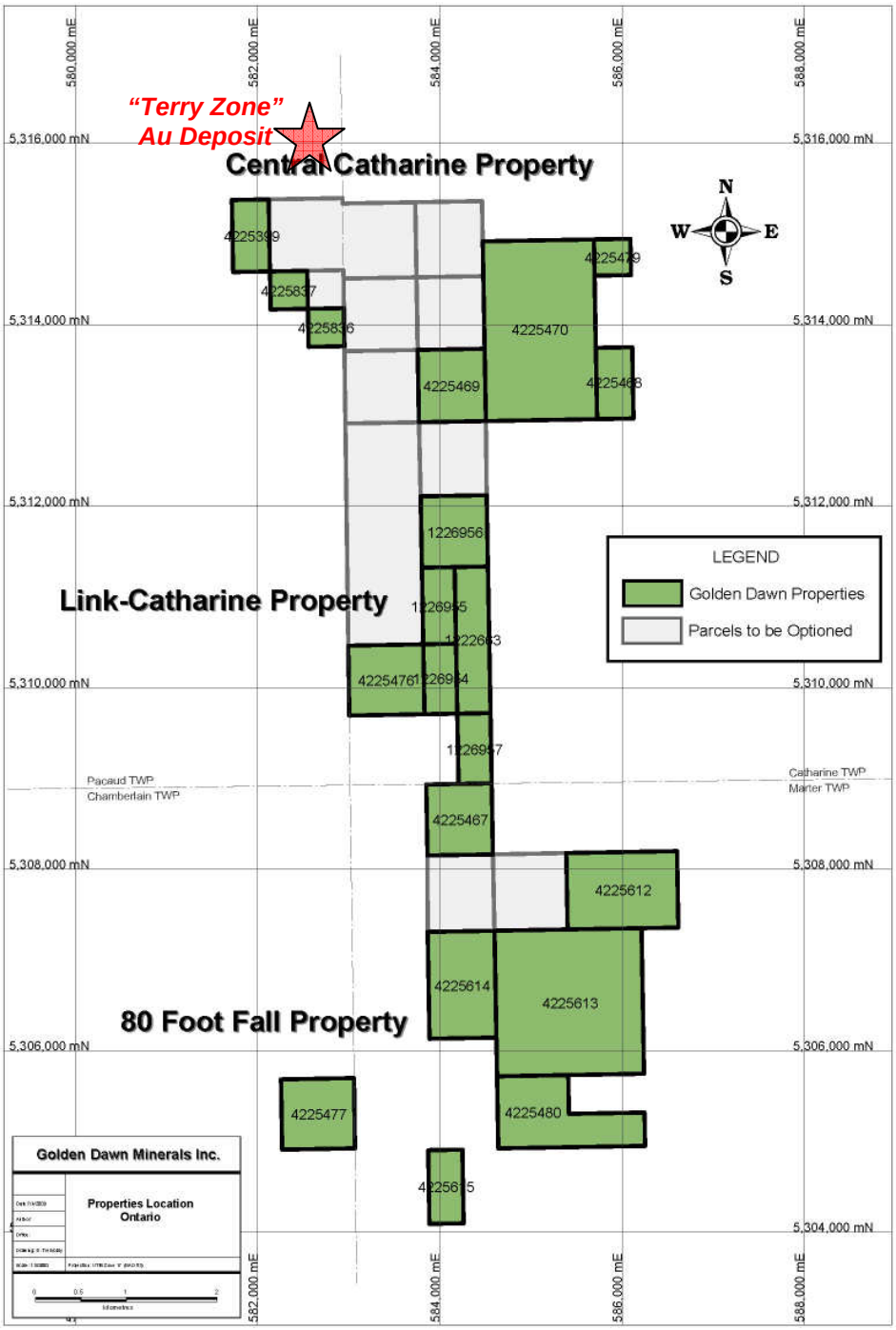


Figure 1.2 - Link-Catherine Property claims in relation to Central Catherine and 80 Foot Fall Property. Boston-Skead Gold Belt, Larder Lake Mining Division, Ontario.

TABLE 1.1 – SELECTED COMPOSITE ASSAY INTERVALS & SUB-INTERVALS FROM 1999-2009 DRILLING PROGRAMS. LINK-CATHERINE CLAIMS, BOSTON- SKEAD GOLD BELT, LARDER LAKE MINING DIVISION, ONTARIO.

HOLE	FROM	TO	INTERVAL	AU G/T	GEOLOGICAL DESCRIPTION
CAT 99-04	32.4 m	63.7 m	31.3 m	2.74 g/t Au	
"	31.3 m*	39.9 m*	7.8 m*	5.16 g/t Au*	*Sub-interval within 32.4-63.7 m*
"	43.3 m*	57.2 m*	13.9 m*	1.63 g/t Au	*Sub-interval within 32.4-63.7 m*
"	59.2 m*	63.7 m*	4.5 m*	3.20 g/t Au	*Sub-interval within 32.4-63.7 m*
CAT 03-10	58.0 m	59.7 m	1.7 m	7.77 g/t Au	
"	58.0 m*	59.1 m*	1.1 m*	9.85 g/t Au*	*Sub-interval within 58.0-59.7 m*
"	59.1 m*	59.8 m*	0.7 m*	5.69 g/t Au*	*Sub-interval within 58.0-59.7 m*
C-05-2	54.0 m	59.0 m	1.5 m	5.59 g/t Au	
CAT 08-02	36.5 m	33.5 m	3.0 m	3.55 g/t Au	
CAT 08-04	14.5 m	24.5 m	10.0 m	1.01 g/t Au	
"	18.4 m*	22.0 m*	3.6 m*	1.36 g/t Au*	*Sub-interval within 14.5-24.5 m*
CAT 08-04	31.8 m	40.5 m	8.7 m*	0.89 g/t Au	
"	37.1 m*	40.5 m*	3.4 m*	2.65 g/t Au*	*Sub-interval within 31.8-40.5 m*
CAT 09-01	162.5 m	170.0 m	7.5 m	1.497 g/t Au	
CAT 09-02	85.4 m	91.5 m	6.1 m	1.160 g/t Au	
"	90.0 m*	91.0 m*	1.0 m*	4.30 g/t Au*	*Sub-interval within 85.4-91.5 m*
CAT 09-02	117.0 m	119.0 m	2.0 m	8.96 g/t Au	
"	117.0 m*	118.0 m*	1.0 m*	17.45 g/t Au*	*Sub-interval within 117.0-119.0 m*
CAT 09-03	177.0 m	181.0 m	4.0 m	2.15 g/t Au	
"	178.0 m*	179.0 m*	1.0 m*	3.77 g/t Au*	*Sub-interval within 177.0-181.0 m*
CAT 09-08	100.0 m	101.9 m	1.9 m	2.962 g/t Au	
"	100.0 m*	101.0 m*	1.0 m*	5.010 g/t Au	*Sub-interval within 100.0-101.9 m*
CAT 09-09	98.7 m	102.4 m	3.7 m	2.050 g/t Au	
"	100.0 m*	101.0 m*	1.0 m*	3.160 g/t Au*	*Sub-interval within 98.7-102.4 m*
CAT 09-11	127.9 m	130.2 m	2.3 m	1.065 g/t Au	
CAT 09-12	109.5 m	112.8 m	3.3 m	1.092 g/t Au	

ITEM 2.0: INTRODUCTION

In February 2011, Nass Valley Gateway retained Dr. Stewart Jackson to compile a National Instrument 43-101 format report on the Link-Catharine, and the associated Central Catherine, and the 80-Foot Fall properties optioned from golden Dawn Minerals.

The purpose of the report is to provide a summary of exploration programs conducted on the property to date and to recommend further exploration on the subject properties.

The sources of data are numerous, and include historical reports and reports on more recent drilling conducted on the properties in 2008 and 2009 as enumerated in some detail below.

The property was inspected for one day in March 2011, by Dr Jackson who has familiarity with mineral exploration in northern Ontario and Quebec from exploration work dating to 1959. During the visit, the author had verified the presence and good condition of the drilled cores from recent work.

Gold-bearing quartz vein zones up to 20.4 m wide with associated iron-carbonate and fuchsite-bearing alteration were intersected on the Link-Catharine property during one or more of the 1999 (6 holes), 2000, and 2003 (1 hole) diamond drilling programs (Kimura, 2009). He suggests that these vein systems may be controlled and developed along northeasterly and easterly-trending structures. The multiple junctures of these two trends may be particularly favorable as evidenced by the Terry Vein ~4.0 km NNW of the property. However, based on the trend of the latter and its possible extensions which progresses through NW-SE to NNW-SSE and N-S, it is equally probable that at least one of the major vein systems is aligned parallel to the overall northerly strike of the volcanic stratigraphy. Exploration in 2008-2009 on the Link-Catharine by Golden Dawn was focused on potentially defining extensions and additional zones of similar style quartz-carbonate vein-hosted gold mineralization. The sequence of drilling programs on and in the vicinity of the Link-Catherine Claims is briefly summarized in the ensuing sub-sections.

2.1: HISTORIC ATAPA MINERALS DRILLING (1991-1994)

Atapa Mineral Ltd undertook geophysical and drilling programs in 1991 (20 holes/1,042 m), 1992 (6 holes/292 m), and 1994 (31 AT-series holes/2,761 m) that delineated the Terry Zone gold quartz vein-hosted deposit. The latter occupies a 300 m X 180 m area and is located 5.0 km NNW of the Link-Catherine property. Dr. Cam Cheriton supervised the work. However, the drilling contractors are unknown. Susan A. Scott of GeoScott Exploration Consultants wrote the 1994 report on the project (Scott, 1994).

2.2: HISTORIC SUDBURY CONTACT MINES DRILLING (1993-1994)

Sudbury Contact Mines performed a 1993-1994 drilling program of 1,200 m (FM-93-1 thru FM-93-8 (387 m) and DDH FM-94-10 thru FM-94-12 (813.0 m)) on the Foster Marshall property the exact location of which as well as supervisors and contractors is presently unknown (Link, 1999). However, at least one of the FM-series holes (FM 93-1) is located on the present Link-Catherine Claims (Figure 8.3.5).

2.3: HISTORIC LINK-CATHERINE CLAIMS DRILLING (1999)

The 1999 drilling program consisted of six (6) diamond drill holes (1,617 feet; 493 m) from 5 September to 29 October 1999 (Link, 1999). They were undertaken in the general vicinity of later 2008 and 2009 drilling programs. Diamond drilling may have been contracted by Boyles Brothers Drilling Company. The program was supervised and the field work co-coordinated by Terry A. Link, a prospector and property owner.

2.4: LINK-CATHERINE DRILLING (2003)

The 2003 drilling program consisted of only CAT 03-10 (Link, 2003) for which a log with lithologic descriptions, assays, and a crude drill section exist. The company responsible for contracting the drilling as well as geological supervision of the work is unknown. However, the latter is presumed to have been Terry A. Link, the owner of the claims.

2.5: LINK-CATHERINE DRILLING (2008)

The 2008 exploration program by Golden Dawn Minerals was a multi-phased one. The first phase was comprised by 29.2 line-kilometers of Ground Magnetic and VLF-EM-16 surveys. It was undertaken by M.C. Exploration Inc of Timmins, Ontario and supervised and interpreted by Michael C. Caron. Following the geophysical surveys, the second phase of the 2008 program was initiated. Four (4) inclined BQ coreholes totaling 490 m were drilled on the Link-Catharine claims during the period June 14 to August 1, 2008. Diamond drilling was contracted to Larry Salo of Timmins Ontario. The program was supervised by E.T. Kimura, Consulting Geologist, 8215 Elliot Street Vancouver BC V5S 2P3. Michael C. Caron of Timmins Ontario coordinated the field work for the program. The 2008 diamond drilling program is detailed by Kimura (2009).

2.6: LINK-CATHERINE DRILLING (2009)

Golden Dawn Mineral's 2009 diamond drilling program is the focal point of the present report. It comprised 15 angle holes totaling 4,552 m on the Link-Catharine property drilled in two phases. Phase I holes were drilled during the period February 2nd to February 26th, 2009; Phase II holes were drilled between August 14th to September 3rd, 2009 the diamond drilling was contracted by MC Exploration of Timmins, Ontario. The program was supervised by Freeland Smith (Phase I) and Andre Ciesielski (Phase II); the former is based in Vancouver, BC-based while the latter resides in Montreal, Quebec. Both of the preceding are Consulting Geologists (P. Geol). Michael C. Caron of Timmins, Ontario coordinated all of the geophysical and other field work for the program.

2.7: 2009 LINK-CATHERINE DRILLING ASSESSMENT REPORT (2011)

Subsequent to the 2009 field work and laboratory core analyses, L. Alex Scarbrough, Jr., a Consulting Geologist from Centennial, Colorado, USA, assembled and wrote a comprehensive Drilling Assessment Report for the 2009 Program (Scarbrough, 2011). The latter document also reprised the 2008 geophysical and drilling results and compiled all available geophysical, lithologic, and assay data for the 1993-1994, 1999, 2003, and 2005 drilling programs.

ITEM 3.0: RELIANCE ON OTHER EXPERTS

3.1: PROPERTY AND TITLE

The author in preparing this report has relied upon information provided by Golden Dawn Minerals Inc.Nass Valley Gateway Ltd. that describes the option agreement by which Nass Valley Gateway Ltd. entered into the project. This also includes data that describes the exploration rights, obligations, and claim titles.

3.2: PROPERTY REPORTS AND DATA

The author in describing and assessing the mineralization and mineral potential of the Link-Catherine Property Group has relied upon reports, documents, geologic maps and information, geophysical and drilling data, private inter-company memoranda, etc supplied to him by Golden Dawn Minerals Inc. The overwhelming majority of the preceding material was received via Freeman Smith and Andre Ciesielski. Both were former Project Geologists on the 2009 Link-Catherine Project and carry the title of P. Geol. Pre-eminent among the plethora of material conveyed to the author was the comprehensive 2008 Link-Catherine Drilling Assessment Report authored by Ed Kimura, P. Geol., who was the Project Geologist on the 2008 Project. The primary source of the geophysical information for the Central Catherine and 80-Foot Falls Claims was Matthew Johnson (P. Geoph.) who was responsible for writing those final reports; M.C. Exploration under the direction of Mike Caron of Timmins, Ontario conducted all field surveys.

In the course of undertaking the current NI 43-101 Report on the Link Catherine Property Group, the author has liberally utilized extended excerpts and data from all of the preceding individual's reports, compilations, drill logs, surveys, etc. All are duly referenced in the text of the current report. The author has not undertaken any efforts to verify or assess the grades and other metal concentrations or geophysical data, other than to evaluate the rationale employed in the various reports. The 2008-2009 drill samples were rigorously corroborated by qualified project geologists with standard, blank, and duplicate samples at the time they were selected and submitted to reputable analytical laboratories. The majority of the results were subsequently found by the author to be within the acceptable limits of variation utilizing the 2008-2009 control samples. Drill and lithologic samples from historic as well as relatively recent work either no longer exist or were inaccessible when the current report was written.

ITEM 4.0: PROPERTY DECRIPTION AND LOCATION

4.1: LINK-CATHERINE CLAIMS

The Link-Catharine property is situated approximately 25 km south-southeast of Kirkland Lake, Ontario and is located within the Larder Lake Mining Division (Figure 1.1). The property is comprised of five (5) contiguous mineral claims (168 hectares) that primarily lie in the southwestern portion of the Catharine Township, northeastern Ontario. A small portion of the claimblock extends southward into the Marter Township (Figure 1.2).

TABLE 4.1.1 – LINK-CATHERINE CLAIMS, BOSTON-SKEAD GOLD BELT, LARDER LAKE MINING DIVISION, ONTARIO.

Claim Number	Units	Expiry Date	Approximate Area (ha)	Township
L-1226954	2	May 25, 2015	24	Catharine
L-1226955	2	May 25, 2015	24	Catharine
L-1226956	4	May 25, 2015	48	Catharine
L-1226957	2	June 02, 2014	24	Catharine
L-1222663	4	May 25, 2015	48	Catharine

It should be noted that Claims L-42254761 and L-4225467 shown on Figure 1.2 as respectively comprising the western-most and southern-most claims of the Link-Catherine Property were dropped sometime between 2008 and 2011. The reasons are unknown to the author.

4.2: CENTRAL CATHERINE CLAIMS

The Central Catherine Property (aka Central Grid Property) has been optioned by Nass Valley Gateway from Golden Dawn Minerals. It is located in the Catherine Township within the Larder Lake Mining District ~18.0 km southeast of the town of Kirkland Lake, Ontario (Figure 1.1 and Figure 1.2). The property consists if the following claims

TABLE 4.2.1 – CENTRAL CATHERINE PROPERTY CLAIM NUMBERS, CATHERINE TOWNSHIP, BOSTON-SKEAD GOLD BELT, LARDER LAKE MINING DIVISION, ONTARIO (JOHNSTON, 2009a).

CENTRAL CATHERINE CLAIMS	
EASTERN BLOCK	**WESTERN BLOCK**
4225399	**4225468**
4225836	**4225469**
4225838	**4225470**
	4225479

4.3: 80-FOOT FALLS CLAIMS

The 80-Foot Falls Property of Golden Dawn Minerals (aka Englehart Claimblock) has been optioned by Nass Valley Gateway from Golden Dawn Minerals. It is located in the Catherine Township within the Larder Lake Mining District ~25.0 km southeast of the town of Kirkland Lake, Ontario. The claims listed below in Table 4.3.1 constitute the property:

TABLE 4.3.1 – 80-FOOT FALLS PROPERTY CLAIM NUMBERS, CATHERINE TOWNSHIP, BOSTON-SKEAD GOLD BELT, LARDER LAKE MINING DIVISION, ONTARIO (JOHNSTON, 2009b).

80-FOOT FALLS CLAIMS	
MAIN BLOCK	**SATELLITE BLOCKS**
4225480	**4225477**
4225612	**4225615**
4225613	
4225614	

All the above mineral tenures are 100% owned by Golden Dawn Minerals Inc., a public company incorporated in the Provice of British Columbia. Golden Dawn Minerals Inc. has assigned 80% interest in those properties to Nass Valley Gateway Ltd.

ITEM 5.0: ACCESSIBILITY, CLIMATE, LOCAL RESOURCES, INFRA-STRUCTURE, AND PHYSIOGRAPHY

5.1: ACCESSIBILITY

The Link-Catharine property lies about 25 km southeast of the town Kirkland Lake, Ontario (Figure 1.1). The claimblock is accessible by secondary and tertiary roads from the Town of Englehart which is only about 4.5 kilometers southeast of the property on Highway 11. Township-line roads form junctions with the latter while unimproved bush roads subsequently provide the final access to the Link-Catherine Claims.

5.2: CLIMATE

The local climate and temperature are typical of this area of east-central Ontario. Seasonal temperature extremes typically respectively vary from -30° C in the winter to +30° C in the summer. The annual precipitation is ~900 mm in the form of very significant snow in the late Fall and Winter and ample rain in the late Spring and Summer.

5.3: LOCAL RESOURCES

The chief sources of local employment are directly related to the forest and agriculture industries as well as the service businesses that indirectly support them. Recreational hunting and fishing may be seasonally significant. Moose, wolf, bear, beaver, etc. and smaller carnivores as well as birds and fishes characteristic of the eastern Canadian fauna abound.

5.4: LOCAL INFRASTRUTURE

The local infrastructure within the area is constituted primarily by Federal Highways 11 and 66 as well as Provincial highways and roads. The small towns of Englehart and Tazewell are located along Highway 11; the latter extends northward from Toronto to Timmins. Englehart is large enough to support a hospital. Highway 66 is an east-west thoroughfare that passes through Timmins thence heading eastward through Kirkland Lake.

5.5: PHYSIOGRAPHY AND VEGETATION

The Link-Catherine Claims are topographically relatively flat but are punctuated by several low-relief hillocks that often contain geologically-useful exposures of rock. The 2008 diamond drilling sites for CAT 08-01 & 02 and CAT 08-03 & 04 are respectively situated 25 m north-northwest and 50 m northwest of one of these prominent outcrops. Kimura (2009) describes the vegetation of the Link-Catherine Claims as being comprised of generally scrubby second-growth spruce, balsam, poplar and birch. This is accompanied by relatively thick underbrush of alder, willow and maple.

ITEM 6.0: HISTORY

6.1: GENERAL HISTORY (1913-2008)

The Kirkland Lake Gold Camp is a World-class gold deposit with historical major gold production from seven underground mines (Figure 1.1). The principal contiguous orebody that has been exploited is 6.0 kilometers long. The first mine commenced operations in 1913; six of the seven mines operated until 1968 along what was known as "The Mile of Gold". The Macassa Mine is the last active remnant of the preceding and in 1926 originally occupied only 11 claims. It produced continuously from 1933 until June 1999 and yielded approximately 24 million ounces of gold. Kirkland Lake Gold purchased the Macassa Mine from Kinross and re-opened it in 2002 and it has remained in production through the present day.

Approximately 15 to 30 km south to southeast of Kirkland Lake, Ontario, numerous gold-bearing quartz-sulphide veins were discovered along the crescent-shaped Boston-Skead Gold Belt that wraps around the eastern margin of the Round Lake granitic batholith. This zone of auriferous mineralization has been explored intermittently from 1910 to present. Gold showings were explored via surface methods as well as with underground shafts and drifts. Several small mines achieved a small amount of insignificant production. One of the preceding, the Gold Hill, exploited a 275 m long vein system and developed underground workings to a depth of 366 m. A 100 ton per day mill intermittently operated from 1927 and 1928 but production statistics are un-available. Some geologists regard the Gold Hill Mine as primarily a promotional venture (Harron, 2008).

6.2: LINK-CATHERINE CLAIMS AREA (1990-1994)

The earliest modern work within the immediate vicinity of the Link-Catherine property that culminated in a bona fide discovery appears to have been the 1990-1994 efforts of Atapa Minerals Ltd on what became known as the Terry Zone (aka Terry Vein) Property (Scott, 1994). The latter occupies a 300 m X 180 m area and is located only 4.0 km NNW of the northern boundary of the Link-Catherine property. Atapa's effort was the extension of a 1984-1988 program of geophysics and limited drilling by Teck. Atapa Minerals' successive exploration is discussed in greater detail in the under the heading of 17.0: Adjacent Properties.

6.3: LINK-CATHERINE CLAIMS (1999-2005)

The Link-Catherine Claims were staked in 1998 (Figure 1.1). The earliest known drilling programs that can be conclusively identified as occurring on the property ***per se*** took place from 1999-2005. The 1999 program incorporated six holes (493 m) over a 300 m north-south by 125 m east-west area (Figure 6.5.1). All intercepts available are apparent thicknesses. A composite intercept in DDH 99-04 comprises a zone 31.3 m thick running 2.74 g/t Au; the three 4.5 to 13.9 m thick sub-intervals within it run 1.83 to 5.16 g/t Au (Link, 2009; Appendix 26.4). The results of five other holes from the 1999 program ran 0.85 to 10.69 g/t Au over intervals ranging from 0.8 to 4.6 m (Table 23.1.1).

Only minimal records are available for the 2000-2005 projects. The best <u>individual</u> assays from the 2003 and 2005 programs appear below and represent apparent thicknesses (Link, 2005; Appendix 26.4).

- CAT 03-10 – 9.85 g/t Au over 1.1 m from 58.0-59.7 m (reported as 9852 ppb Au over 3.2 feet from 190.5-193.7 ft). Sub-interval within 58.0-59.7 m (1.7 m) averaging 7.77 g/t Au (reported as 190.5-196.0 ft (5.5 ft) averaging 7770 ppb).

- CAT 05-02 - 5.87 g/t Au over 0.6 m from 10.5-11.1 m (reported as 5872 ppb Au over 2.0 feet from 34.5-36.5 feet).

- CAT 05-02 - 5.59 g/t Au over 1.5 m from 16.5-18.0 m (reported as 5589 ppb Au over 5.0 feet from 54.0-59.0 feet)

6.4: LINK-CATHERINE CLAIMS (2008-2009)

The four holes (490 m) of the 2008 program intersected several major quartz and brecciated quartz vein systems with attendant iron-carbonate and chloritic alteration that range from 1.0 to 20.0 m in thickness (Kimura, 2009). All thickness cited by Kimura (2009 and stated herein are apparent ones. The continuity of the systems among the 2008 holes generally appears to be lacking but this may relate to their likely orientation parallel to strike. All of the 2008 holes essentially twinned or closely offset DDH 99-04 and were located approximately 5.0 m north from the earlier test. DDH 99-04 delineated three 4.5 to 13.9 m wide gold-bearing zones that ran 1.83 to 5.16 g/t Au (Link, 1999; Kimura, 2009). CAT 08-02 & CAT 08-04 encountered zones of 1.2 to 10.0 m carrying 0.89 to 3.26 g/t Au g/t Au. Significant gold values are almost invariably associated with disseminated pyrite (Table 10.1.1.1., Table 10.2.2.1, & Table 10.2.4.1). Envelopes of alteration 1.0 cm to 1.0 m thick occurring adjacent to the edges of veins, veinlets and thin fracture-fillings often contain the pyrite along with very minor chalcopyrite and rare specularite. However, some major quartz vein zones are essentially barren or exhibit only very low gold values. Foliated to banded basalt is the principal host of the vein-type mineralization. Folded and faulting of the gross lithologic sequence is locally evident.

During the period from February 2nd to September 3rd, 2009, Golden Dawn undertook a two-phased diamond drilling program (3,294 m) with the objective of extending the distribution of gold mineralization previously intersected in four 2008 and several historical drill holes. All thicknesses from both programs, unless otherwise indicated, are apparent thicknesses. During Phase I, Seven angle diamond drill holes (1,979 m) were drilled between February 2 thru 26 2009 from six drill sites located within a NNW-trending 375 m long X 300 m wide area (Figure 6.5.2). Intercepts with the highest grades and largest thicknesses were observed in CAT 09-02 and CAT 09-03 (Table 10.2.2.1 & Table 10.2.3.1). Lesser, but interesting, gold intercepts occur in CAT 09-01 and CAT 09-06. Gold assays in CAT 09-04, CAT 09-05, and CAT 09-07 all returned low gold assays over their entire length. Phase II of the 2009 drilling took place between August 14th to September 3rd, 2009. Eight holes (1,315 m) from seven pads were undertaken within essentially the same area as the Phase I drilling and were largely of an in-fill nature (Figure 6.5.2). The surficial geology within and adjacent to the 2008-2009 drilling area was examined in 2008 by Kimura (2009) who noted the following:

- Mafic Volcanics (basalt) with inter-flow massive ultramafic bands display predominantly northerly trends with steep westerly dips and are locally tightly folded.
- Zones and swarms of irregular and generally discontinuous quartz veins, lenses and network-style veinlets are developed in the host rock.
- Larger quartz veins and lenses are locally up to 1.0 to 3.0 m in width, but have strikes extents not exceeding 10.0 to 15.0 m.
- Swarm-type quartz vein occurrences predominantly strike northeasterly with near-vertical dips. However, a moderate number strike northwest and southeast. Other large quartz veins/lenses strike northerly and dip steeply or moderately to the west.
- Chip and grab samples of quartz vein and wallrock exhibit assays range from trace to 0.34 g/t Au.
- Several major easterly-trending fault and intensely fractured zones up to several meters wide exist but are not mineralized on the property.
- The above faults may represent the radial and tensional ladder-like pattern of structures that extend outward from the arcuate-shaped contact of the Round Lake Batholith.

Total expenditures for the 2009 Link-Catherine program including diamond drilling, sampling, and assaying costs were $968,733.22.

6.5: LINK-CATHERINE CLAIMS - REPRISE OF 1999-2008 PROGRAMS

A search of the assessment files for the Link-Catharine property area yielded only the fairly recent 1999-2003 diamond drilling reports (Kimura, 2009). These include reports for 1999, 2000 and 2003 Assessment Years which describe a series of diamond drill holes completed in two separate areas on the Link-Catharine claims. Important observations include:

- A number of quartz-sulphide veins with associated iron carbonate alteration veins were intersected by past drilling.

- Other prominent quartz veins exist along the westerly-facing slope of an outcrop that may have been stripped during the 1999 drill program. These may have been prospected much earlier than but documentation is lacking.

Respective summaries of the 1999-2003 programs appear below:

1999 – Six inclined AQ coreholes (1,617 ft/493 m) were drilled on the Link-Catherine property in 1999 and referenced to a local project grid; five of holes intersected anomalous gold mineralization (Figure 6.5.1 & Table 6.5.1; Appendix 26.4). All measurements in the program were reported in imperial units but have been converted to metric equivalents in this report. All intercept intervals represent apparent thicknesses. A total of 120 core samples from the 1999 project were submitted to Swastika Mines for fire gold assays with atomic absorption finish. CAT 99-04, oriented in a southerly direction that is likely parallel or sub-parallel to strike, produced a composite intercept of 2,742 ppb Au (~2.742 g/t Au) over 106.3 feet (32.4 m) occurring from 102.7-209.0 feet (31.3-63.7 m) (Link, 1999). Three individual intersections comprise the composite interval and range from 14.7-45.5 feet (4.5-13.9 m), the highest of which is 5,624 ppb Au (~5.624 g/t Au) over 28.3 feet (8.6 m) from 102.7-131.0 feet (31.3-39.9 m). Drill sections CAT 99-01 thru CAT 99-06 are presented in appear in the appendix..

2003 – A plan map of the 1999 drilling exists on which CAT 03-01 has been added at a location corresponding to ~0+80S; 0+00 E (Link, 2003) (Figure 6.5.1). No other information is available for that hole. Another hole, CAT 03-10 (432 ft/131.7 m), is stated as being located 220 m west and 582 m south of Claim Post #1 of Claim 1226955; this equates to ~0+80S and ~0+20 W of the 1999 project grid. . Most measurements in the 2003 program were reported in imperial units. No assessment work appears to have been filed on 10 holes (Link, 1995-2005). The best assays are in CAT 03-10 where an interval from 58.0-59.7 m (1.7 m) averaged 7.77 g/t Au (reported as 190.5-196.0 ft (5.5 ft) averaging 7770 ppb). The best single assay was a sub-interval in the preceding (Table 5.3.2). It ran 9.85 g/t Au over 1.1 m from 58.0-59.7 m (reported as 9852 ppb Au over 3.2 feet from 190.5-193.7 ft).

2005 – No logs, drill sections, or hole location maps are presently available for the 2005 program. The best individual assay results available show the following (Link, 2005) (Table 6.5.3):

- CAT 05-02 (314 ft/95.7 m) - 5.87 g/t Au over 0.6 m from 10.5-11.1 m (reported as 5872 ppb Au over 2.0 feet from 34.5-36.5 feet).

- CAT 05-02 (157 ft/47.9 m) - 5.59 g/t Au over 1.5 m from 16.5-18.0 m (reported as 5589 ppb Au over 5.0 feet from 54.0-59.0 feet)

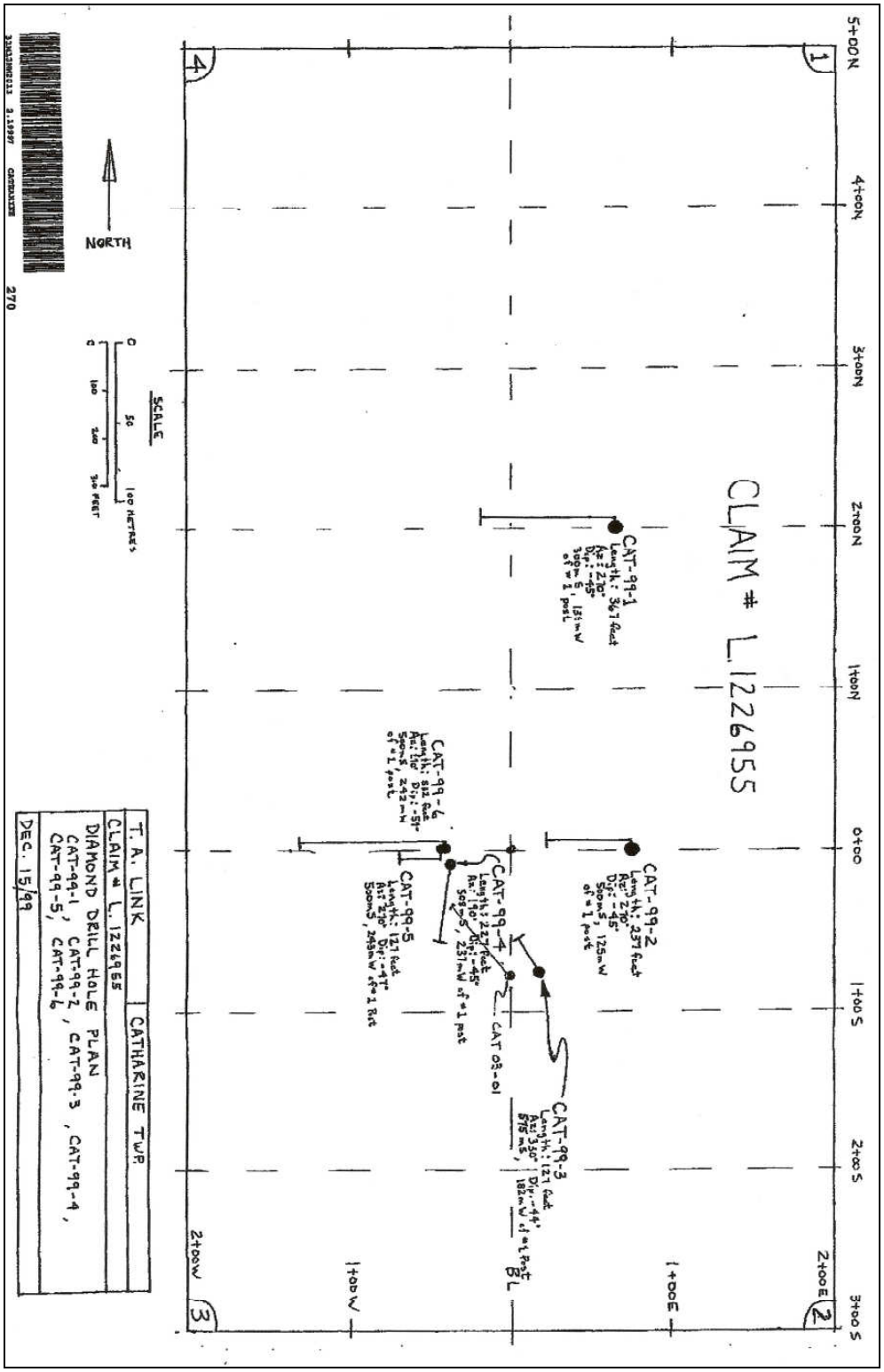


Figure 6.5.1 – Location of Terry A. Link 1999 Drilling. Link-Catherine Property, Boston-Skead Gold Belt, Larder Lake Mining Division, Ontario (After Link, 1999).

TABLE 6.5.1 – 1999 DRILLING PROGRAM, SIGNIFICANT ASSAY INTERVALS. LINK-CATHERINE CLAIMS, BOSTON-SKEAD GOLD BELT, LARDER LAKE MINING DIVISION, ONTARIO (LINK, 2005).

HOLE	M GRID	M GRID	AZ/ANG	FROM	TO	APP INT	AU G/T	GEOLOGIC DESCRIPTION
CAT 99-1	2+00 N	0+62E	270°/-45°	27.2 m	27.7 m	0.5 m	4.25 g/t Au	TBA
CAT 99-2	0+00 N	0+75E	270°/-45°	-	-	-	-	No Significant Assays
CAT 99-3	0+75S	0+18E	330°/-44°	6.2 m	7.0 m	0.8 m	10.69 g/t Au	TBA
CAT 99-3	"	"	"	7.69 m	9.4 m	1.5 m	0.86 g/t Au	TBA
CAT 99-3	"	"	"	26.9 m	27.9 m	1.0 m	1.93 g/t Au	TBA
CAT 99-4	0+8S	0+37W	190°/-45°	32.4 m	63.7 m	31.3 m	2.74 g/t Au	Composite Assay Interval. TBA
CAT 99-4	"	"	"	31.3 m*	39.9 m*	7.8 m*	5.16 g/t Au*	* *Sub-Int within 32.4-63.7 m.*
CAT 99-4	"	"	"	43.3 m*	57.2 m*	13.9 m*	1.83 g/t Au*	* *Sub-Int within 32.4-63.7 m.*
CAT 99-4	"	"	"	59.2 m*	63.7 m*	4.5 m*	3.20 g/t Au*	* *Sub-Int within 32.4-63.7 m.*
CAT 99-5	0+00 N	0+43W	270°/-47°	34.1 m	38.7 m	4.6 m	0.85 g/t Au	TBA
CAT 99-6	0+00 N	0+43W	270°/-59°	34.4 m	35.5 m	1.1 m	1.73 g/t Au	TBA

TABLE 6.5.2 (PART 1 of 2) – 2003 DRILLING PROGRAM, SIGNIFICANT ASSAY INTERVALS. LINK - CATHERINE CLAIMS, BOSTON-SKEAD GOLD BELT, LARDER LAKE MINING DIVISION, ONTARIO (LINK, 2005).

HOLE	M GRID	M GRID	AZ/ANG	FROM	TO	APP INT	AU G/T	GEOLOGIC DESCRIPTION
CAT 03-10	~0+80S	~0+20W	320°/-47°	(183.4 ft)	184.4 ft)	(1.0 ft)	(447 ppb Au)	TBA
CAT 03-10	"	"	"	58.0 m *190.5 ft*	59.7 m *196.0 ft*	1.7 m *5.5 ft*	7.77 g/t Au *7770 ppb Au*	TBA
CAT 03-10	"	"	"	58.0 m *190.5 ft*	59.1 m *193.7 ft*	1.1 m *3.2 ft*	9.85 g/t Au *9852 ppb Au*	*Sub-interval within 58.0-59.7 m*
CAT 03-10	"	"	"	59.1 m *193.7 ft*	59.8 m *196.0 ft*	0.7 m *2.3 ft*	5.69 g/t Au *5691 ppb Au*	*Sub-interval within 58.0-59.7 m*
CAT 03-10	"	"	"	60.5 m *198.4 ft*	61.0 m *200.0 ft*	0.5 m *1.6 ft*	0.437 ppb Au *437 ppb Au*	TBA
CAT 03-10	"	"	"	61.0 m *200.0 ft*	61.7 m *202.4 ft*	0.7 m *2.4 ft*	2.71 g/t Au *2711 ppb Au*	TBA
CAT 03-10	"	"	"	62.8 m *206.0 ft*	64.3 m *211.0 ft*	1.5 m *5.0 ft*	2.43 g/t Au *2434 ppb Au*	TBA
CAT 03-10	"	"	"	64.8 m *212.6 ft*	66.2 m *217.0 ft*	1.4 m *4.4 ft*	1.01 g/t Au *1011 ppb Au*	TBA
CAT 03-10	"	"	"	66.2 m *217.0 ft*	66.5 m *218.0 ft*	0.3 m *1.0 ft*	0.706 g/t Au *706 ppb Au*	TBA

TABLE 6.5.2 (PART 2 of 2) – 2003 DRILLING PROGRAM, SIGNIFICANT ASSAY INTERVALS. LINK - CATHERINE CLAIMS, BOSTON-SKEAD GOLD BELT, LARDER LAKE MINING DIVISION, ONTARIO (LINK, 2005).

HOLE	M GRID	M GRID	AZ/ANG	FROM	TO	APP INT	AU G/T	GEOLOGIC DESCRIPTION
CAT 03-10	"	"	"	**66.5 m** *218.0 ft*	**67.7 m** *222.2 ft*	**1.2 m** *4.2 ft*	0.970 g/t Au *970 ppb Au*	TBA
CAT 03-10	"	"	"	**67.7 m** *222.2 ft*	**68.5 m** *224.5 ft*	**0.8 m** *2.3 ft*	0.363 g/t Au *363 ppb Au*	TBA
CAT 03-10	"	"	"	**68.5 m** *224.5 ft*	**69.2 m** *227.0 ft*	**0.7 m** *2.5 ft*	0.291 g/t Au *291 ppb Au*	TBA
CAT 03-10	"	"	"	**69.2 m** *227.0 ft*	**70.7 m** *232.0 ft*	**1.5 m** *5.0 ft*	0.295 g/t Au *295 ppb Au*	TBA
CAT 03-10	"	"	"	**75.6 m** *248.1 ft*	**76.5 m** *251.0 ft*	**0.9 m** *2.9 ft*	**1.17 g/t Au** *1171 ppb Au*	TBA
CAT 03-10	"	"	"	**78.3 m** *256.7 ft*	**79.2 m** *259.7 ft*	**0.9 m** *3.0 ft*	0.537 g/t Au *537 ppb*	TBA
CAT 03-10	"	"	"	**84.2 m** *276.0 ft*	**85.4 m** *280.2 ft*	**1.2 m** *4.2 ft*	0.286 g/t Au *286 ppb*	TBA
CAT 03-10	"	"	"	**85.4 m** *280.2 ft*	**86.7 m** *284.4 ft*	**1.3 m** *4.2 ft*	**1.62 g/t Au** *1615 ppb Au*	TBA
CAT 03-10	"	"	"	**86.7 m** *284.4 ft*	**88.0 m** *288.6 ft*	**1.3 m** *4.2 ft*	0.840 g/t Au *840 ppb Au*	TBA

TABLE 6.5.3 – 2005 DRILLING PROGRAM, SIGNIFICANT ASSAY INTERVALS. LINK - CATHERINE CLAIMS, BOSTON-SKEAD GOLD BELT, LARDER LAKE MINING DIVISION, ONTARIO (LINK, 2005).

HOLE	M GRID	M GRID	AZ/ANG	FROM	TO	APP INT	AU G/T	GEOLOGIC DESCRIPTION
C-05-1	TBD	TBD	TBD	**11.3 m** *37.0 ft*	**11.9 m** *39.0 ft*	**0.6 m** *2.0 ft*	0.921 g/t Au *921 ppb Au*	TBD
C-05-1	TBD	TBD	TBD	**14.3 m** *47.0 ft*	**15.9 m** *52.0 ft*	**1. 6 m** *5.0 ft*	0.615 g/t Au *615 ppb Au*	TBD
C-05-2	TBD	TBD	TBD	**1.7 m** *5.5 ft*	**2.3 m** *7.6 ft*	**0.6 m** *2.3 ft*	**1.419 g/t Au** *1419 ppb Au*	TBD
C-05-2	TBD	TBD	TBD	**6.3 m** *20.5 ft*	**6.9 m** *22.5 ft*	**0.6 m** *2.0 ft*	0.641 g/t Au *641 ppb Au*	TBD
C-05-2	TBD	TBD	TBD	**10.5 m** *34.5 ft*	**11.1 m** *36.5 ft*	**0.6 m** *2.0 ft*	**5.870 g/t Au** *5872 ppb Au*	TBD
C-05-2	TBD	TBD	TBD	**16.5 m** *54.0 ft*	**18.0 m** *59.0 ft*	**1,5 m** *5.0 ft*	0.511 g/t Au *511 ppb Au*	TBD
C-05-2	TBD	TBD	TBD	**19.1 m** *62.5 ft*	**20.1 m** *66.0 ft*	**1.0 m** *3.5 ft*	0.576 g/t Au *576 ppb Au*	TBD

2008 - Four BQ coreholes (490 m) comprised the 2008 drilling program and keyed-in on essentially offsetting CAT 99-04 from the 1999 project. These were located less than 25 m apart and essentially constituted two sets of twin holes with only 15º differences in their respective inclinations (Figure 6.5.2). It should be noted that the trajectories of all of the 2008-series drill holes appear to be parallel or sub-parallel to strike. Kimura's (2009) map shows the location of the 2008 hole-pairs as the following:

- CAT 08-01 & CAT 08-02 - 0+00N; ~1+40E
- CAT 08-03 & CAT 08-04 - 0+00N; ~1+65E

The above hole co-ordinates do NOT correspond to the 1999 project grid but rather relate to the 2008 geophysical grid that was put in for the VLF-EM-16 and Ground Magnetic Surveys. All intercept intervals stated represent apparent thicknesses.

CAT 08-02 yielded five intervals assaying >0.460 g/t Au over 1.2-4.5 m. It also contained the best single intercept of the 2008-series holes which consisted of 3.55 g/t Au over 3.0 m from 30.5-33.5 m.

The 2008 drilling is discussed in greater detail in Section 13.1: 2008 Diamond Drilling Program and Results of this report.

Figure 6.5.2 – Location of 2009 GDM Drillholes on VLF-EM Survey Base. Link-Catherine Property, Boston-Skead Gold Belt, Larder Lake Mining Division, Ontario (Ciesielski, 2009.

ITEM 7.0: GEOLOGICAL SETTING AND MINERALIZATION

Kimura (2009) described the regional geology of the Link-Catherine Property area. His observations are reprised in the paragraphs below:

7.1: GEOLOGICAL SETTING

The Catharine Township, and the adjoining Marter and Pacaud Townships, are located 15.0 to 35.0 km south and southeast of Kirkland Lake, Ontario. These areas are principally underlain by Achaean mafic and ultramafic volcanic rocks that have been intruded by the Round Lake Batholith. The Boston-Skead Gold Belt which bounds the eastern margin of the oval-shaped Round Lake tonalite to granodiorite batholith is the focal area of geologic interest for this report. A 4.0 to 8.0 kilometer wide crescent-shaped band of banded tuff, intermediate to felsic fragmental rocks and tholeiitic basalt of the Wabewawa Group volcanic sequence wrap around the eastern margin of the batholith. The basaltic rocks are variably intruded by dykes and sills of granitic, porphyritic, pegmatitic, felsic, dioritic, dacitic mafic, and gabbroic composition. Alongside the contact between the banded tuff unit and subjacent batholith, banded iron formations are locally observed.

Catharine Group volcanic rocks (2.0-4.0 km thick) east of the batholith overlie the older Wabewawa Group volcanic rocks. The primary components of the younger sequence are intermediate to felsic volcanic flows and breccias, and tholeiitic basalts.

The Wabewawa Group volcanic rocks have been structurally disrupted by two main fault systems whose trends transect one another at oblique angles. The principal set of faults occurs within and is roughly conformable to the volcanic rock sequence and is also proximal to the gently curving intrusive contact of the underlying Round Lake Batholith. This major trend of faults is transected by a series of en echelon fault/shear structures. The latter extend outward from the eastern boundary of the intrusive in a roughly radial pattern.

Exploration for gold within the Boston-Skead Gold Belt has historically been concentrated along the northeastern and, to a lesser degree, the eastern flanks of the belt. Kimura (2008) reports that the main style of gold mineralization in the Boston-Skead gold belt is comprised by steeply-dipping quartz-sulphide veins and veinlets that are attended by iron carbonate and green fuchsitic alteration; carbonate-altered mafic volcanics are the favored hosts although ultramafic units may also be mineralized. Veins are generally narrow (1.0-3.0 cm to 40.0 cm thick). Larger veins developed by underground mining are locally up to 3.0 m in width and extend up to 275 m along-strike and down to depths of 300 m (Kimura, 2009). However, more typically the combined mineralization and alteration zones are 1.0 to 4.0 m thick and often occur as sub-parallel sets 1.0 to 20.0 m apart. Pyrite is the principal sulphide mineral associated with gold mineralization; minor chalcopyrite is also in attendance. Visible gold grains are also frequently present.

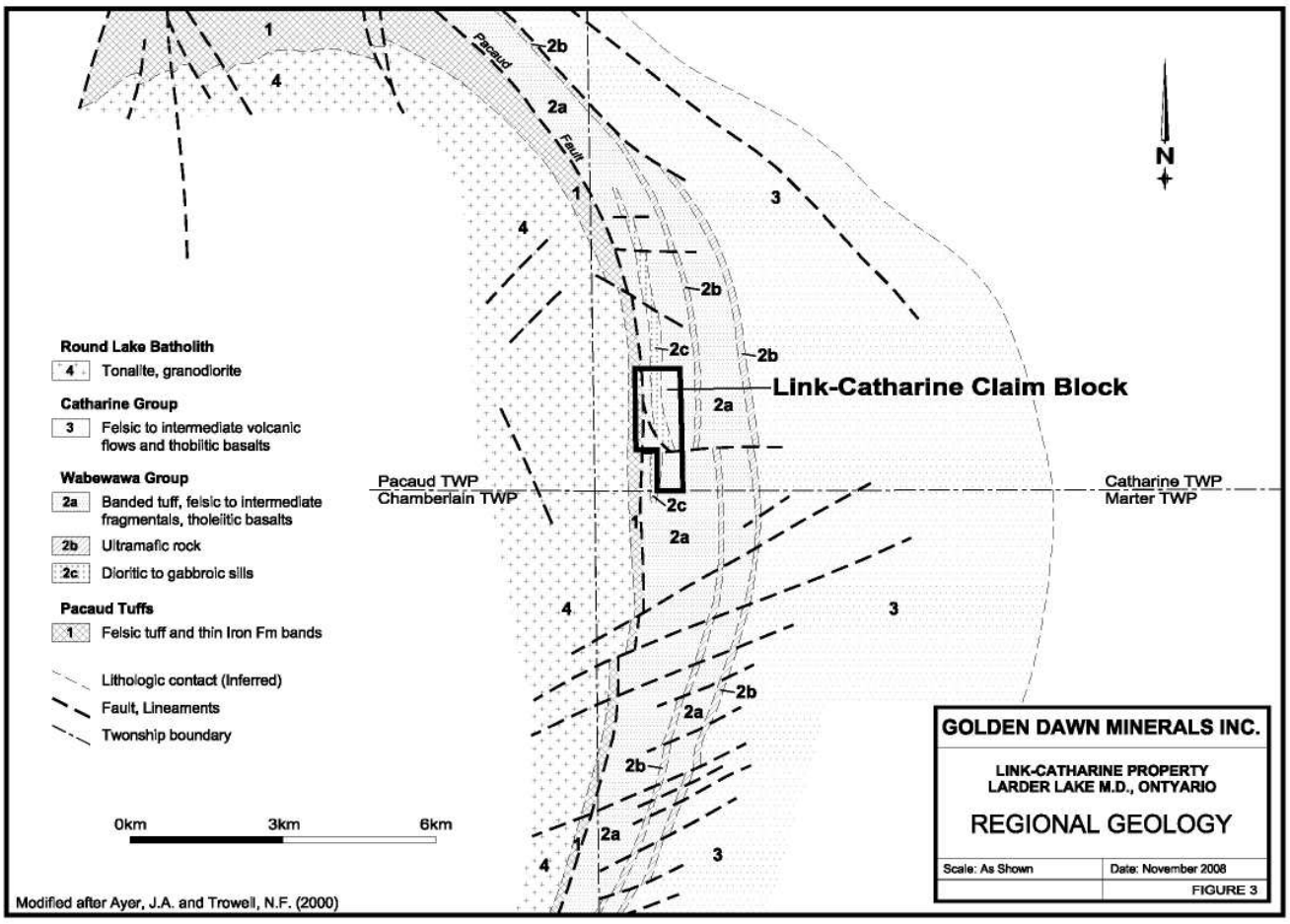


Figure 7.1.1 – Structure & stratigraphy in vicinity of Link-Catherine Claimblock, Catherine, Marter, Chamberlain, and Pacaud Townships. Boston-Skead Gold Belt, Larder Lake Mining Division, Ontario (Modified After Ayer and Trowell, 2000).

7.2: LINK-CATHERINE PROPERTY GEOLOGY

The Link-Catherine Claims are situated near the common corner of the Catherine, Marter, Chamberlain, and Pacaud Townships. They extend both to the north and south from there and are primarily located in the respective extreme southwestern and northwestern portions of the Catherine and Marter Townships. Geologically, the property is located immediately east of the Round Lake Batholith. Its extreme western edge straddles the Pacaud Fault which separates the Pacaud Tuffs on the west from the Wabewawa Group on the east (Figure 7.1.1 and Figure 7.2.1). DDH CAT 09-08 indicates that at this location this important contact/zone has been fully penetrated and the granitoids of the batholith itself intersected.

The northerly-striking, regionally easterly-dipping volcanic stratigraphy present on the Link-Catherine Claims ***per se*** is the following from oldest to youngest (Figure 7.2.1):

1. Pacaud Tuffs are the basal unit of the volcanic assemblage occurring on the property. The gross sequence is composed of felsic tuff units and thin bands of Iron Formation. Less than 100 m to the west of the claims the Pacaud Tuff is in intrusive contact with the younger tonalites and granodiorites of the Round Mountain Batholith.

2. The next highest (youngest) stratigraphic assemblage is the Wabewawa Group. It is separated from the underlying Pacaud Tuffs by the Pacaud Fault. Several kilometers to the north of the claims the latter structure appears to possibly be related to controlling the auriferous Terry Vein.

The majority of the Wabewawa Group consists of tholeiitic basalts, banded tuffs, and felsic to intermediate fragmental volcanics. Gabbroic sills and/or dykes are prominent in the lower portion of the assemblage. Thick ultramafic rocks that may be komatiitic flows, not shown on the map, are frequently observed in the property's drillholes. A similar set of ultramafic units are mapped several hundred to 1,000 m east of the claims.

3. Approximately 1.0 km east of the Link-Catherine Claims' boundary, the felsic to intermediate volcanic flows and tholeiitic basalts of the Catherine Group overlie the Wabewawa Group.

There are two major structural sets that occur on or near the Link-Catherine Claims which present favorable loci for gold mineralization; they are the following:

- Major conformable structures that parallel the overall north-south strike of the arcuate contact between the batholith-volcanic/banded tuff assemblages are the most prominent (Kimura, 2009).

- An en echelon series of faults radiating from the batholith obliquely transects the volcanic sequence and main north-south structures (Ayer and Trowell, 2000). These are abundant on 80-foot Falls Property located ~2.0 km south of the Link-Catherine Claims. Kimura (2009) recognized faults with a similar orientation on the Link-Catherine Claims.

Quartz-carbonate vein systems ± pyritic gold mineralization may occur in either of the structural sets.

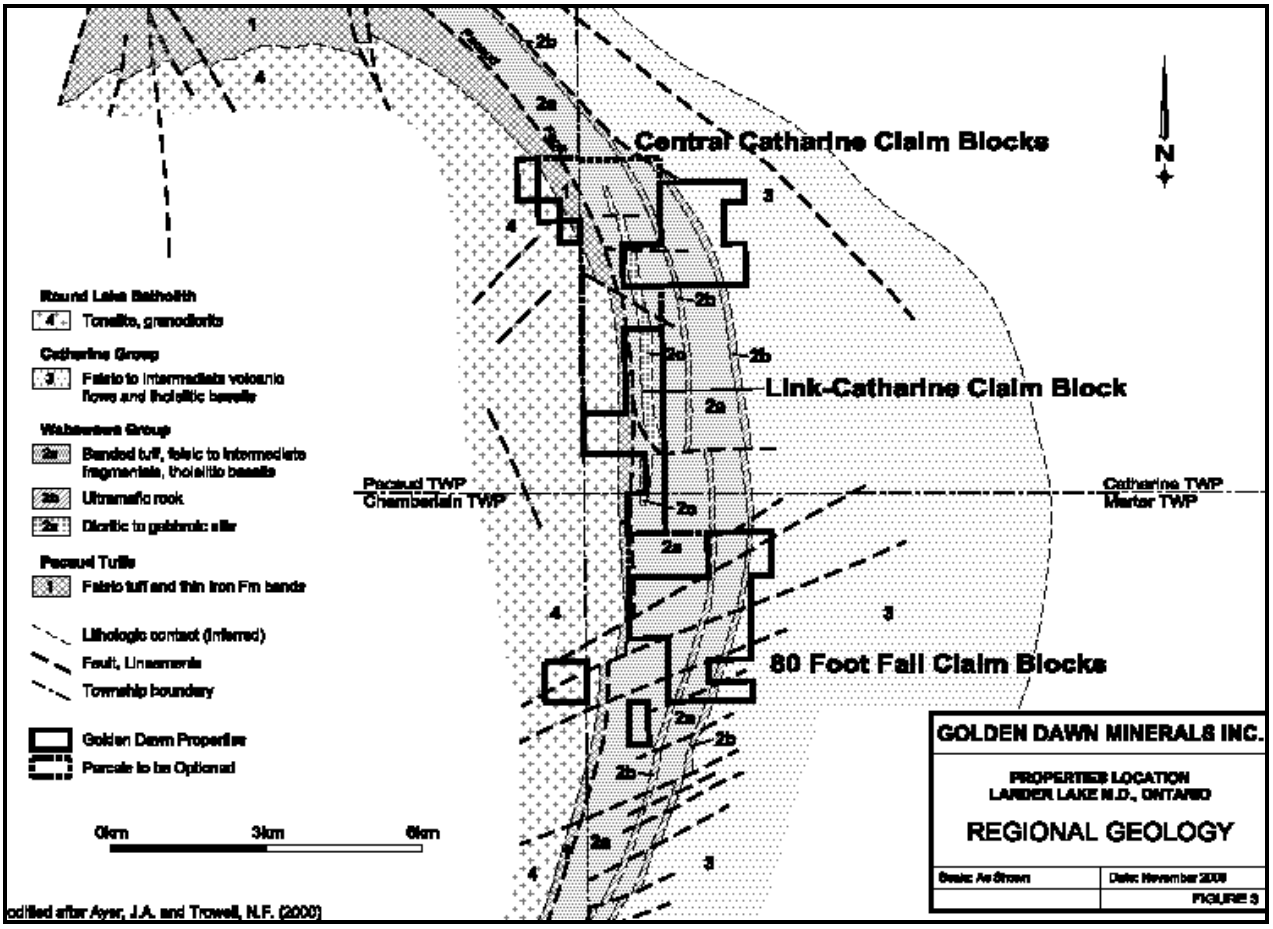


Figure 7.2.1 – Geology of the Central Catherine, Link-Catherine Property, and 80 Foot Fall Claimblocks. Boston-Skead Gold Belt, Larder Lake Mining Division, Ontario (Modified After Ayer and Trowell, 2000).

1. The Central Catherine Property consists of two (2) non-contiguous claims. A large and small block are respectively located ~ 0.75 km north and 2.0 km NNW of the northwest corner of Claim # 1226956 of the Link-Catherine Property. Total field magnetic surveying in 2009 over a grid totaling 16.9 km yielded three significant magnetic anomalies that appear to reflect the underlying lithologies (Johnston, 2009a). Geologic mapping should assess their potential.

2. The 80-Foot Falls Property is comprised of three (3) non-contiguous claims, the largest of which occurs ~0.75 km south and southwest of the southernmost claim (#4225467) of the Link-Catherine Property. Two relatively small satellite claims respectively occur 0.5 km southwest and 1.5 km due west of the southwest corner of Claim #4225480 of the largest 80-Foot Falls Claim. Total field magnetic and VLF-EM surveying over three (3) grids totaling 69.4 km delineated several high-order magnetic anomalies possibly related to fault zones as well as others that appear to reflect mafic dykes (Johnston, 2009b). Similarly the VLF-EM instrumentation detected at least 18 conductors which may represent mineralization, mineralized shears, and/or faults. Induced polarization surveys should assess the potential for disseminated mineralization.

7.3: MINERALIZATION

7.3.1: MINERALIZATION AND ALTERATION

Gold mineralization hosted by Quartz-Carbonate Veins on the Link-Catherine Claims has been intersected in at least 42 diamond drill holes (6,952 m) undertaken between 1993 to 2009. At least 19 of the preceding holes are distributed over a single area in the west-central portion of the claimblock measuring 375 m X 300 m while a minimum of 10 of the preceding are further concentrated in a 300 m X 125 m area. The gold-bearing system is open-ended in all directions including depth. In-progress three-dimensional evaluation of the stratigraphy and mineralized intercepts is not yet sufficient to make a definitive statement regarding the length, width, and depth of the +20 individual vein systems intersected by 30 recent and historic drillholes (1994 thru 2009) that are in the database. However at least four of the preceding vein systems appear to be major and range up to 20.0 m in apparent thickness (Kimura, 2009). Logs for 12 of the holes containing critical location, azimuth, and inclination data are currently unavailable even though comprehensive assay and sample interval are in-hand.

Further descriptions and dimensions of mineralization in this section of the report, unless otherwise noted, are from the 2008-2009 programs. The length (width) of all mineralized intercepts, unless otherwise stated are their apparent, rather than true, thicknesses. A database for the property which contains both recent and historic drillhole data is in progress (Appendix 26.4). When completed the true thicknesses of the original mineral assay intervals for all holes for which there are adequate records.

Diamond drill holes from the 2009 and earlier 1999-2008 drill programs on the Link-Catharine property have intersected a series of 1.0 to 20.0 m wide gold-bearing quartz-sulphide vein systems with iron carbonate and chloritic alteration in basalt host rock. Major 30 cm to 1.5 m quartz veins and brecciated quartz veins are bounded by a stockwork-like zone of lesser 1.0 mm to 15.0 cm thick quartz and quartz-carbonate veinlets. Crowded quartz and silica flood zones ranging from several centimeters to 3.0 m in width and containing 20-40 percent SiO_2 also exist. Within the silica flooded zones, white to very light grey quartz and silica occurs as bands, veins, veinlets and lenses that are typically aligned to the foliation or banding in the mafic volcanics.

Quartz characteristically varies from white to very light greenish white. Some veins > 0.5 m thick are large enough to be considered “bull quartz”. Cross-cutting relationships within the Link-Catharine vein systems indicate that are at least two and possibly three periods of quartz veining. Calcite or a soft whitish carbonate mineral is commonly associated with quartz to form quartz-carbonate veins. Commonly, the larger quartz veins are composed of chalky white annular to fragment-shaped grains and aggregates that are healed with colorless quartz.

Pyrite is the principal sulphide mineral. Kimura (2009) notes that it occurs as the following:

- Disseminations in the 1.0 cm to 1.5 m wide chloritic and iron carbonate alteration envelopes that border quartz veins.
- Within chloritic bands and as remnant inclusions in large quartz veins.
- Very minor grains and crystals within quartz veins, fracture-fillings and altered mafic volcanics.

Minor chalcopyrite and rare specularite are other metallic minerals that usually are associated with pyrite. No visible gold of any type has been noted in the 2008-2009 drilling. Contrastingly, some bands composed of 10 to 35% coarse pyrite in the 1999-2003 drill programs were noted to contain some visible gold.

Assays from the 1999-2009 drilling programs show that gold is empirically closely associated with pyrite (Kimura, 2009). Gold values >0.342 g/t Au are only in very rare instances not attended by pyrite. In the absence of the mineral, only very low to trace amounts of gold is present. There are visually several major quartz vein systems and brecciated quartz veins with associated iron carbonate alteration that appears to be very prospective. However, due to their very minor to lack of pyrite, their low gold content is has been accurately forecast.

7.3.2: ROCK TYPES IN 2008-2009 DRILLHOLES

Mafic and ultramafic rocks are the two main rock types that were encountered in 2008 diamond drill holes (Kimura, 2009). These are respectively interpreted to comprise basalt and komatiite. Several types of felsic to mafic dykes were also noted in the drill core. Sub-ordinate rock units include gabbro, mafic tuff, and quartz-chlorite ± biotite schist. All of 2008 lithologies, as well as some "new" ones were observed in the 2009 drilling and are discussed below (modified from Kimura, 2009).

i. Mafic volcanics (Basalt) that are well-indurated and very competent dominate the stratigraphic sequence and are the primary host rock for the auriferous quartz-sulphide veins. The lithology in core is typically medium to dark greenish-grey to dark-grey and forms massive units that are usually foliated and display deformed coarse banding with orientations that carry over 1.0-3.0 m intervals. Contact with iron carbonate veins produces hydrothermal alteration that causes the coloration of the mafic volcanics to materially lighten to pale to medium olive green to bright grey green.

ii. Gabbro units vary 0.3 to 13.3 m in thickness and are definitively observed only in the 2009-series drilling in CAT 09-01 (219.15-232.45 m and 256.75-257.0 m) and CAT 09-03 (37.15-42.75). The rock is generally described as black and medium-grained in appearance with 50-60 percent greenish sub-hedral plagioclase with olivine, augite, and magnetite. Extensive sequences of "gabbro" in CAT 09-08 thru CAT 09-15 are equivalent to mafic volcanic in CAT 09-01 thru CAT 09-07. The discrepancy may be due to differing interpretations by respective loggers.

iii. Ultramafic (Komatiite) units are usually very dark green to almost black and massive in appearance. They are interpreted by Kimura (2009) to represent interflow bands within the overall mafic volcanic sequence. The rock is quite soft and can easily be cut with a knife; it has a distinctive soapy, talcose feel that may be due to variable serpentinization. A network of white calcite or carbonate veins and veinlets commonly transect the ultramafic. Minor quartz and quartz-carbonate veins ± pyrite as well as silicified breccia and quartz-flooded zones may occur over intervals of up to 3.0 m. In the 2008 drilling, the quartz and quartz-carbonate veins appeared to be feldspathized and are generally barren with respect to gold. The ultramafic units are often very highly-fractured, and several major fault zones with associated gouge have disrupted the unit. Ultramafic units ranging from ~20-50 m thick are observed in the lower portions of CAT 08-01 thru CAT 08-04 while those in CAT 09-01 thru CAT 09-07, with the exception of CAT 09-05 for which the majority of core records are missing, vary from 2.25-36.4 m thick. Ultramafics units also are also locally present in some of the CAT 09-08 thru CAT 09-15 holes. Kimura's (2009) speculation that the ultramafics might constitute the lower limit to gold mineralization has proved invalid. The 2009-series holes as a group appear to indicate that ultramafic units occur both stratigraphically above and below the 2008-series gold intercepts. Additionally, CAT 08-04 drilled through the ultramafic unit and terminated in favorable iron-carbonate altered basalt, feldspar properly and dacite dykes (Kimura, 2009).

iv. Fuchsite and Quartz-Chlorite, etc Schist – Individual units (0.25-10.0 m) and composite intervals up to 40.0 m thick of fuchsite, quartz-chlorite, and/or serpentine schists are observed in seven

holes. These locally contain 0.5-10.0 percent pyrite and low to modest gold values. Holes intersecting these dominantly fuchsitic schist include the following:

- CAT 09-01 - Quartz-Chlorite ± Biotite Schist is observed from 92.5-133.35 m (40.85 m thick) where it has been intersected by a swarm of 0.55-2.75 m thick felsic dykes.

- CAT 09-08 – Fuchsite Schist and Serpentine in three ~1.5-50.0 m thick units w/ local 1-7% pyrite is interlayered with 0.25-1.0 m "Grey Rock" units. Six gold intercepts (0.206-2.962 g/t Au over 0.77-4.0 m occur within the schist sequences.

- CAT 09-09 - Quartz-Chlorite Schist w/ up to 2.0% pyrite in two ~0.5-3.0 m thick units.

- CAT 09-11 – Fuchsite ± Quartz ± Chlorite Schist with 0.5 percent pyrite in three ~1.5-10.0 m thick units.

- CAT 09-12 – Fuchsite-Chlorite Schist with up to 1.0 percent pyrite in two ~2.0-12.5 m thick units.

- CAT 09-13 - Fuchsite-Chlorite Schist with up to 1.0-10.0% percent pyrite in three ~0.25-4.0 m thick units w/ 0.729 g/t Au over 0.87 m.

- CAT 09-15 - Fuchsite ± Chlorite Schist in single interval ~2.5 m in CAT 09-15.

v. Granitoid and Groid/Groide – Granitoid, usually simply noted as groid and sometimes groide in the logs, is very prominent in CAT 09-08. It is a dominantly grey to dark grey as well as pinkish pale brown, fine- to medium-grained rock (Ciesielski, 2009). It locally contains 0.5-5.0 percent pyrite. Groid is the dominant lithology from 164.2 to 275.0 m (total depth) occurring almost continuously as up to 10.0 m thick units that are interspersed with 1.0-5.0 m thick mafic tuff units and a single 4.0 m thick gabbro unit. Some <1.0 m thick porphyry, felsic and mafic dykes are also present. A ~3.0 m thick interval of Groid is also present in CAT 09-09 but is absent in all other holes. Groid may represent the main body and/or sills and dykes of the Round Mountain Batholith whose contact with the mafic and ultramafic volcanics occurs just a few hundred meters or less from of most of the 2009 holes' collars.

vi. Feldspar porphyry, dacite porphyry and massive mafic (basaltic) dykes (0.2 to 1.5 m thick) were typically encountered in the deeper sections of the CAT 08-01 thru CAT 08-04. The feldspar porphyry dyke near the terminus of CAT 08-04 contained minor disseminated pyrite but no quartz veins. It and all other dykes in the 2008-series drilling are barren. Other dyke varieties in addition to those reported in the 2009-series drilling included pegmatitic, granitic, felsic, hornblende-plagioclase, and diabase dykes (0.25 to 15.45 m thick). A granitic dyke carrying 3.0-10 percent pyrite in CAT 09-02 assayed 5.070 g/t Au from 95.5-96.0. All other dykes in the 2009-series drilling are devoid of significant gold values.

vii. Mafic Volcanic Tuff - Mafic Volcanic Tuff units 0.9-34.8 m thick occur in CAT 09-01 (232.45-256.75 m)), CAT 09-03 (65.5-66.5 m, 84.4-93.6 m, 151.1-152.0 m, and 162.7-168.7 m), and CAT 09-06 (191.7-200.0 m and 221.0-255.8 m). Intervals of Mafic Tuff 1.0-15.0 m thick are also abundant in CAT 09-08 from 206.2-275.0 m within a thick Groid sequence. These fine-grained moderately to strongly foliated units generally vary from pale green to grey-green. Hematized intervals are rose-colored while those with quartz-carbonate alteration are green are

white. Gold mineralization is rare but locally very significant; CAT 09-03 intercepted 13.0 g/t from 166.0-166.5 m (1.5 m).

viii. Syenite - Intervals of pink, very fine-grained syenite ranging from ~1.0-3.0 m are observed near the base (~150.0 m) of CAT 09-12, CAT 09-13, and CAT 09-15.

7.3.3: STRUCTURAL CONTROLS ON MINERALIZATION

Structure is regarded as the primary geological attribute controlling gold mineralization on the Link-Catharine property. Major 30.0 cm to 1.5 m thick quartz veins with associated subsidiary 2.0 mm to 10.0 cm wide quartz veins, narrow veinlets and fracture-fillings comprise the 1.0 to 20.0 m wide mineralized zones. Observations to date, particularly in the 1999, 2008, and 2009 drilling, suggest that respective mineralized individual structures may be discontinuous along strike. This may be due to any or a combination of the following (Kimura, 2009):

- The veins/zones may alternately pinch and swell.
- The veins/zones may simply not extend between adjacent drill holes. Several outcroppings of northerly-trending quartz vein systems with prominent white quartz veins, lenses and veinlets extend along-strike for less than 10.0 m.
- The vein and vein systems may be physically disrupted by intervening faults.
- The veins may possess moderate dips and orientations that are oblique to the inclination and trend of drill holes.
- The veins may inter-digitate in an en echelon-like pattern that results in the apparent disappearance of their up-dip and down-dip extensions.
- The orientation of foliation in drill core is highly variable, locally tightly crenulated, and never consistent over extended vertical intervals. These small-scale deformational features probably reflect larger scale local and regional features.

7.3.4: GEOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF SURFACE MINERALIZATION

Carbonate-altered mafic and ultramafic rocks are exposed on a large topographic knoll immediately east of the 2008 diamond drill sites. Several white quartz veins, lenses and stringers are also exposed and were the focus of early (1999) exploration drilling on the Link-Catharine property.

A geological traverse of the knoll during the 2008 field season was undertaken by Kimura (2009) to examine and sample the quartz vein structures, one of which is exposed along the base of the knoll only 10.0 m east of DDH CAT 08-01 drill collar. He noted that a fairly large 30 m X 20 m wide area along the crest of the knoll has been stripped and power-washed to expose structures and rock types on the bedrock surface.

The following geological features on the Link-Catherine property were noted in 2008 (Kimura, 2009):

- Basalt (mafic volcanic of 2009 program) is the principal host rock for mineralization. The rock unit trends generally to the north and dips steeply as well as locally moderately to the west. Major quartz veins, varying from 50.0 cm to 2.0 m wide, are developed in carbonate-altered basalt and to a lesser degree in the ultramafic unit. Tracing the continuity of these veins is often

difficult due to their pinch and swell characteristics and overburden cover. The most prominent quartz vein system is exposed along the toe of the west-facing slope of the knoll; here a series of six 1.5 to 2.0 m wide veins lie sub-parallel to northerly-trending, west-dipping veins and lenses that are exposed over a 10 m strike length. Separate vein systems along the knoll strike to the northeast and north-northeast, and dip steeply and/or moderately to the northwest and to the southeast. Some of the quartz structures swell from 30.0 cm to 2.0 m wide lenticular quartz "blow-outs". These and the aforementioned vein structures are complemented by a swarm of branching sub-parallel veinlets and lacework of stringers. These vein/lense systems attain widths up to 8.0 m.

- One of the northeasterly-trending quartz vein systems at the south end of knoll is comprised of two sub-parallel 2.0 and 10.0 cm thick quartz veins that are 35.0 cm apart. These veins are complemented by an undulating 10.0 to 30.0 cm thick flat-lying branching vein. This style of structural pattern may be analogous to the unique structural development of gold-bearing quartz vein systems for Achaean deposits where a series of flat tensional vein structures branch outwards along near-vertical major quartz veins.

- Minor pyrite occurs with chloritic bands in quartz veins and in wallrock along vein borders. Very little to no pyrite was observed in the white quartz veins.

- Chip and chip-grab samples were cut across the quartz vein zones and its wallrock. Assay results ranged from trace to 0.340 g/t Au.

- Several major easterly-trending steeply-dipping faults with attendant intense fracture zones cross-cut the basalt. These fault structures may represent the radial pattern of structures that project outwards from the Round Lake Batholith contact.

ITEM 8.0: DEPOSIT TYPES

The Link-Catherine Claims and near-by properties such as the Central Catherine and 80-Foot Falls Claims have historically been explored primarily for their potential to yield major vein-type gold deposits. This has been based upon the numerous auriferous quartz-carbonate veins intersected by past drilling and trenching. By-product levels of silver (Ag) and tellurium (Te) may also be associated with the gold mineralization but this has not yet been documented. There is also permissive and/or documented potential for at least four other types of mineralization; these include major and/or by-product levels of Te, Cu, Li, Mo, and possibly Rare Earth Elements (REE). All five of the potential deposit types for which the Link-Catherine Property area is prospective are listed below.

1. **Vein-type gold ± tellurium in quartz-carbonate and quartz veins independent of lithology.**

2. **Disseminated gold independent of lithology.**

3. **Disseminated & massive sulphide-hosted nickel in ultramafics (komatiites).**

4. **Volcanogenic Copper-Zinc Massive Sulphides in bi-modal meta-volcanic assemblages.**

5. **Lithium +/- Molybdenum in Pegmatite and Other Vein Types.**

All of the above deposit types and/or mine analogue are subsequently briefly discussed under separate sub-headings. All have application to exploration on the Link-Catherine Claims and its environs for similar deposits because of the analogous mineralization and/or alteration styles and/or structo-stratigraphic setting and unique lithologies present with regard to nickel, copper-zinc, lithium, and molybdenum. This is particularly applicable with regard to future gold exploration on the Link-Catherine Property Group and its environs.

8.1: VEIN-TYPE GOLD ±TELLURIUM

8.1.1: KIRKLAND LAKE DISTRICT

The Kirkland Lake District is situated about the town of Kirkland Lake. It lies along the Larder Lake-Cadillac Fault Zone and occupies the western half of the Kirkland Lake-Larder Lake Mining Area which is located near the center of the Abitibi Greenstone Belt. The Kirkland Lake District has produced over 700,000 kg of gold since 1913 largely from quartz ± carbonate vein-type mineralization hosted by syenite and other diverse meta-volcanic/intrusive rocks as well as meta-pelitic and chemical sediments – all of Archean age (Kerrich & Watson, 1984). As such in 1990 it ranked second among the eight (8) most prolific gold producers in the Superior Geologic Province (Smith, et al, 1990). Only the Hollinger-McIntyre Mines at Timmins, Ontario (~995,000 kg Au) located ~100 km to the WNW have extracted more gold.

8.2: DISSEMINATED GOLD

8.2.1 KERR-ADDISON-CHESTERFIELD MINE

Finely disseminated auriferous mineralization was hosted in the pyrite-bearing komatiite flows at the Kerr-Addison Mine. The reader is directed to discussions on “Flow-type Ore” in the professional literature for details. On the Link-Catherine Claims disseminated gold mineralization of identical origin may exist in similar ultramafic volcanics. Pyrite of such character is definitively present there. Additionally, disseminated gold with diverse genesis may be hosted within permeable lithologies such tuffs and carbonate-altered mafic volcanics where they are cut by feeder structures and/or quartz ± carbonate veins.

8.3: DISSEMINATED AND MASSIVE SULPHIDE-HOSTED NICKEL

Ultramafic units (altered komatiites) host stratabound disseminated and massive pyritiferous nickel deposits at the Langmuir, Redstone, and Marbridge Mines in east-central Ontario and west-central Quebec. In some instances the preceding deposits are geologically and mineralogically similar to the Kambalda-type nickel deposits in Australia.

8.4: VOLCANOGENIC COPPER-ZINC MASSIVE SULPHIDES

The Rouyn-Noranda District and Kidd Creek Mine occur in greenstone sequences similar to those encompassing on the Link-Catherine Claims. However, the felsic units evidencing the critical bi-modal volcanism deemed necessary to the genesis of stratabound Cu-Zn-Ag-Au volcanogenic massive sulphide deposits have yet to be observed in both surface mapping as well as in sub-surface drilling.

8.5: LITHIUM ± MOLYDENUM IN VARIOUS VEIN TYPES

A 2010 report on the Lithium-Molybdenum potential of Preissac-Lacorne Batholith as related to Mineral Hill Industries' Chubb, International and, Athona properties may have direct application to the Round Mountain Batholith on the Link-Catherine Claims (Boily, 2010).

8.5.1: PREISSAC-LAMOTTE-LACORNE BATHOLITH AREA LI & MO PROPERTIES

The meta-sedimentary and meta-volcanic rocks surrounding the Preissac-LaMotte-LaCorne Batholith host several Li and/or Mo-bearing late-stage pegmatite vein deposits (Boily, 2010) . These include Mineral Hill Industries' Chubb, International, and Athona properties which are situated ~30-50 km north of the well-known Malartic Mine. The batholith itself is a composite intrusive complex. The Preissac intrusive's eastern boundary is located ~ 1.0 km from Lac Malartic and extends to the west while the main portion of the larger LaCorne intrusive lies ~5.0 km east and northeast of Lac Malartic. The LaMotte intrusive lies ~10 km north of Lac Malartic between the other two intrusives.

Modeling of rare-metal mineralization (Li, Cs, Be, Ta, etc) within granitic pegmatites by Cerny (1991a & 1991b) indicates that LILE and rare-metal elements become progressively more enriched in pegmatitic bodies with increasing distance from their monzogranite parent intrusive. In this case, the parent is the Preissac-LaMotte-Lacorne Batholith. All of the known rare-metal enriched granitic pegmatites related to the latter are enveloped within a 1.0 to 2.0 km aureole that extends around their monzogranitic parent intrusive. The LILE deposits are hosted by both the meta-volcanic and meta-sedimentary sequence and the early metaluminous plutonic suite (Boily, 2010). Granitic pegmatites frequently occur in swarms thus the known bodies may be attended by numerous other similar ones.

ITEM 9.0: EXPLORATION

9.1: GEOPHYSICS

Essentially the only exploration undertaken on the Link-Catherine Claims in advance of drilling has been various types of geophysical surveys on grids constituting several tens (10s) of kilometers of cut lines. Total Magnetics Intensity (TMI) and Very Low Frequency-Electromagnetic (VLF-EM) were the principle methods employed. These respectively produced numerous TMI anomalies and VLF-EM conductors that variously corresponded to bedrock lithologies, structures, and/or potential mineralization.

9.1.1: SIZE AND SPACING OF GEOPHYSICAL SURVEYS

A total of 29.2 km of grid line-cutting, ground magnetometer, and VLF-EM-16 geophysical surveys were completed over a north-south, east-west oriented 3200 X 800 m grid in 2008 by M.C. Exploration Inc. on the Link-Catherine property (Kimura, 2008). East-west oriented lines were cut at 50 and 100 m spacings; 17 of the 40 grid lines were cut at tighter 50 m spacings to allow more detailed surveys in the area of the earlier exploration activities. The latter included 1999-2003 diamond drilling, current drilling, and rudimentary mapping of the topographic knoll on which several mineralized structures have been delineated. Stations at 25 m intervals were established along the grid lines for controlling the geophysical surveys.

9.1.2: OBJECTIVE OF GEOPHYSICAL SURVEYS

The main objective of the geophysical surveys in 2008 was to determine if magnetic and electro-magnetic signatures related to potential mineralization could be delineated. It was also postulated that the some characteristic geophysical responses might correspond to the general distribution of the principal rock units.

9.1.3: PRELIMINARY INTERPRETATION OF VLF-EM-16 SURVEY

An initial examination in 2008 of the VLF-EM-16 survey included the observations listed below (Kimura, 2008):

- The numerous conductors present roughly conform to the trend of the magnetic anomalies.
- Possible structural trends were defined that though basically irregular and flexed, are generally oriented in northerly and north-northwest trends (Figure 9.1.3.1 & Figure 9.1.3.2).

9.1.4: PRELIMINARY INTERPRETATION OF GROUND MAGNETIC SURVEY

Preliminary interpretation of the 2008 ground magnetometer survey included the following observations (Kimura, 2008):

- A prominent 200 to 300 m wide magnetic anomaly extends north-northeasterly to northerly along the 3.9 km length of the Link-Catherine Claimblock (Figure 9.1.4.1). The diamond drilling area and the topographic knoll are centered within this magnetic anomaly near its north-south mid-point.
- A subsidiary high-anomaly is defined in the southwestern part of the claimblock; this anomaly is probably related to an ultramafic band within the basalt.
- There is another 600 m long north-south oriented magnetic high anomaly along the eastern margin of the claimblock; this anomaly reflects the trend of the underlying mafic rock.

- A distinct northwesterly-trending magnetic anomaly is defined; this anomaly bridges the gap between the western and eastern anomalies. The intersection of this northwesterly-trending anomaly and the western north-south-trending anomaly is proximal to the current drilling area. Several easterly to east-northeast fault trends are inferred.

- A prominent west-northwest-trending magnetic anomaly was also delineated (Figure 9.1.4.1).

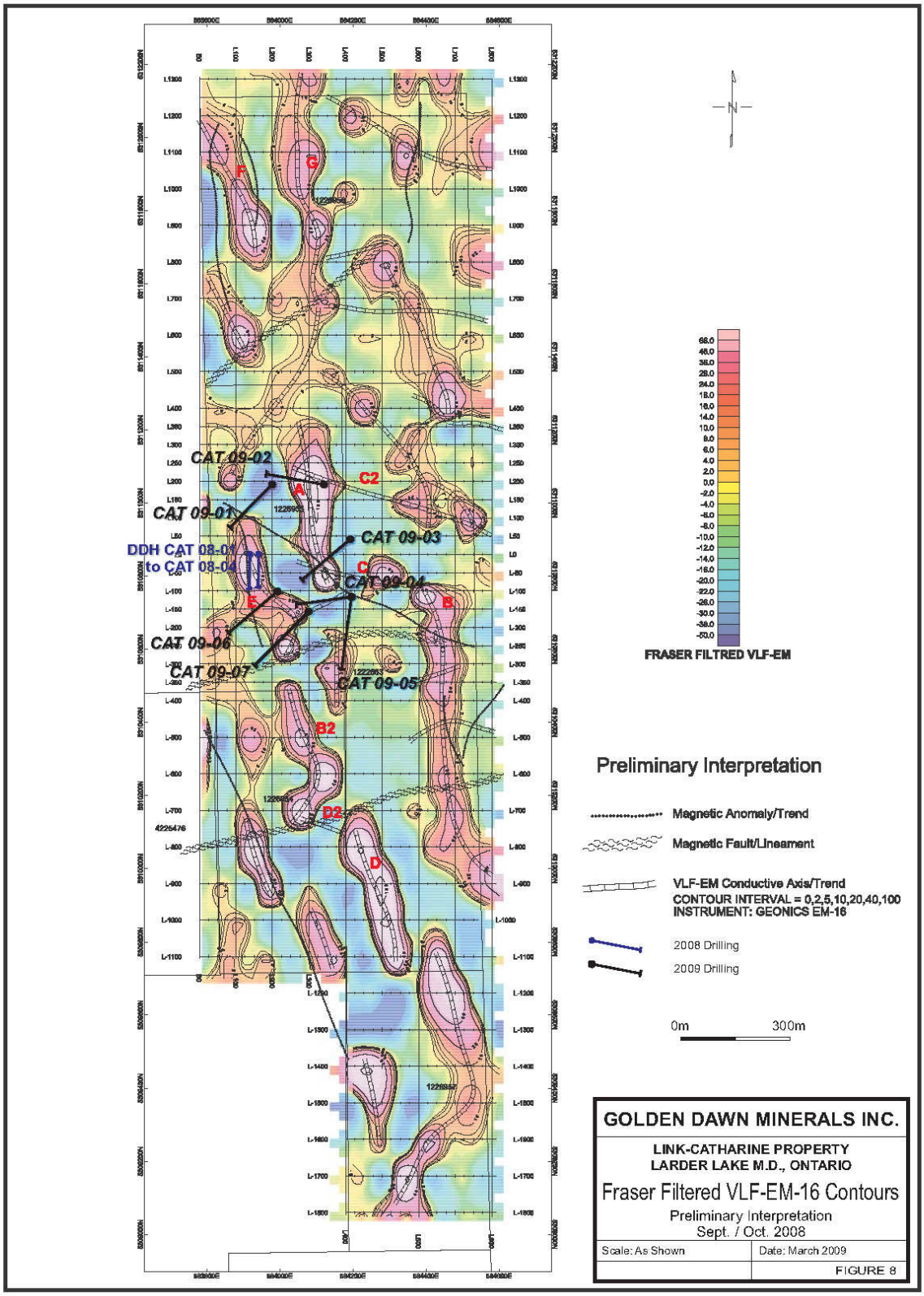


Figure 9.1.3.1 – VLF-EM-16 Contours, Conductors, 2008 Drillholes and 2009 Phase I Drillhole Locations. Link-Catherine Property, Boston-Skead Gold Belt, Larder Lake Mining Division, Ontario (Caron, 2009).

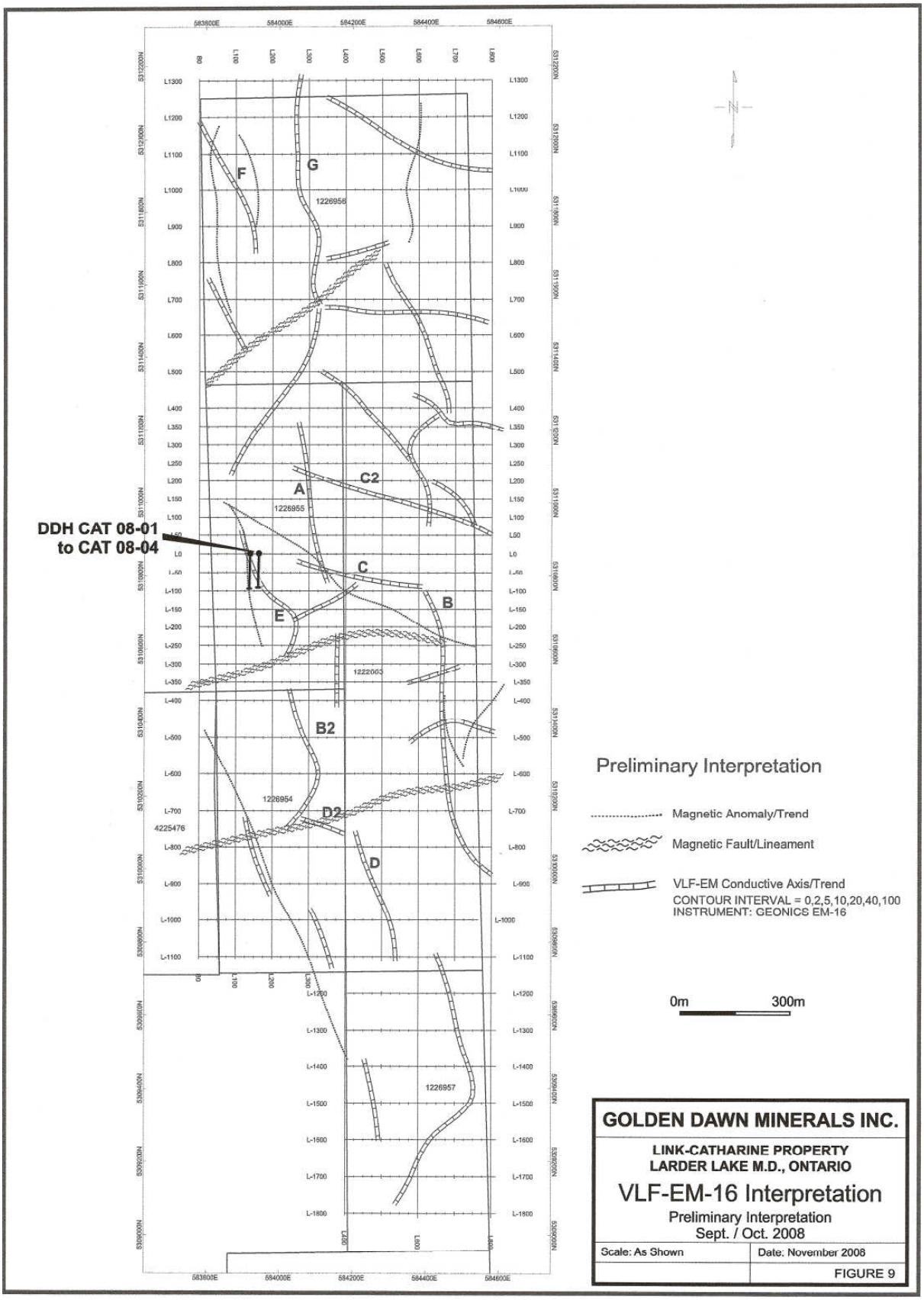


Figure 9.1.3.2 - VLF-EM-16 Conductors, Magnetic Trends, and 2008 Drillhole Locations. Link-Catherine Property, Boston-Skead Gold Belt, Larder Lake Mining Division, Ontario (Caron, 2009).

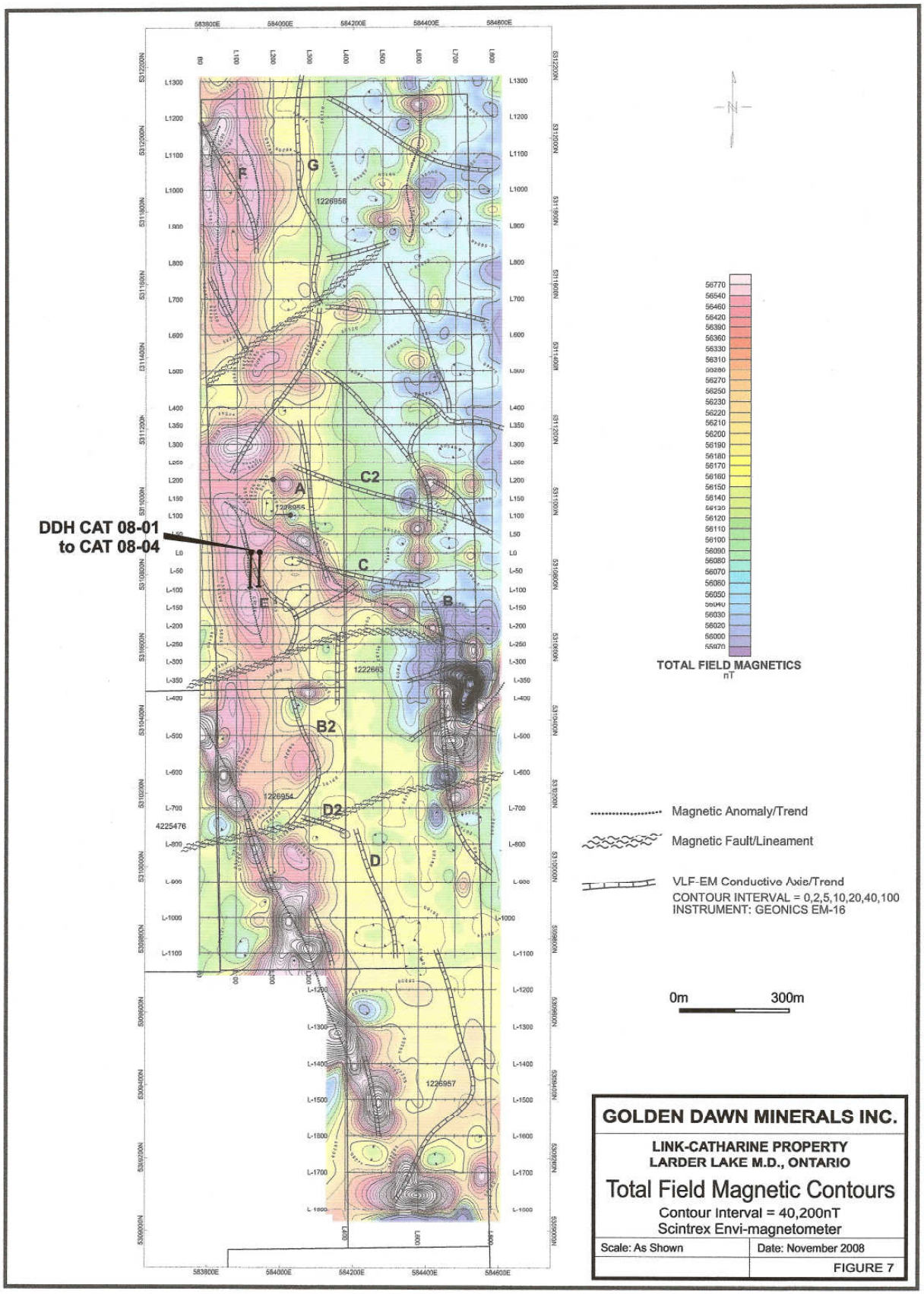


Figure 9.1.4.1 – Total Field Intensity Magnetic Contours (black) overlaying VLF-EM-16 Contours, (color) with 2008 Drillhole Locations. Link-Catherine Property, Boston-Skead Gold Belt, Larder Lake Mining Division, Ontario (Caron, 2009).

Geophysical exploration in the form of a Total Field Magnetic Survey took place over a 16.9 line-km grid in October 2009 with lines located 200 meters apart (Figure 9.1.4.2). All field work was performed by M.C. Caron Exploration, Inc. of Timmins, Ontario with the objective of locating discrete anomalies potentially associated with structural deformation and/or auriferous massive and/or disseminated sulphide mineralization (Johnston, 2009a). Instrumentation used was a Scintrex Envi Magnetometer. Interpretation of the survey's result was by Matthew Johnston (P. Geoph.) of Timmins, Ontario.

The magnetic survey in what has been termed the "Central Grid" delineated three (3) linear high-amplitude magnetic anomalies (45439 nT to 68284 nT) with a "quiet" magnetic background of averaging approximately 5699 nT in the central and northeastern portions of the grid (Figure 9.1.4.3). Amplitudes of the preceding anomalies, designated M1, M2, & M3, range from 200 nT to 7000 nT above background (Johnston, 2009a). These anomalies may reflect the following

- Structurally deformed mafic and/or ultramafic intrusions.
- Diabase dykes
- Fault zones.

Geologic mapping of at least the grid area was recommended to resolve the source of the magnetic anomalies present prior to undertaking any additional magnetic survey at decreased line spacing to more accurately assess the sub-surface lithology and structure (Johnston, 2009a).

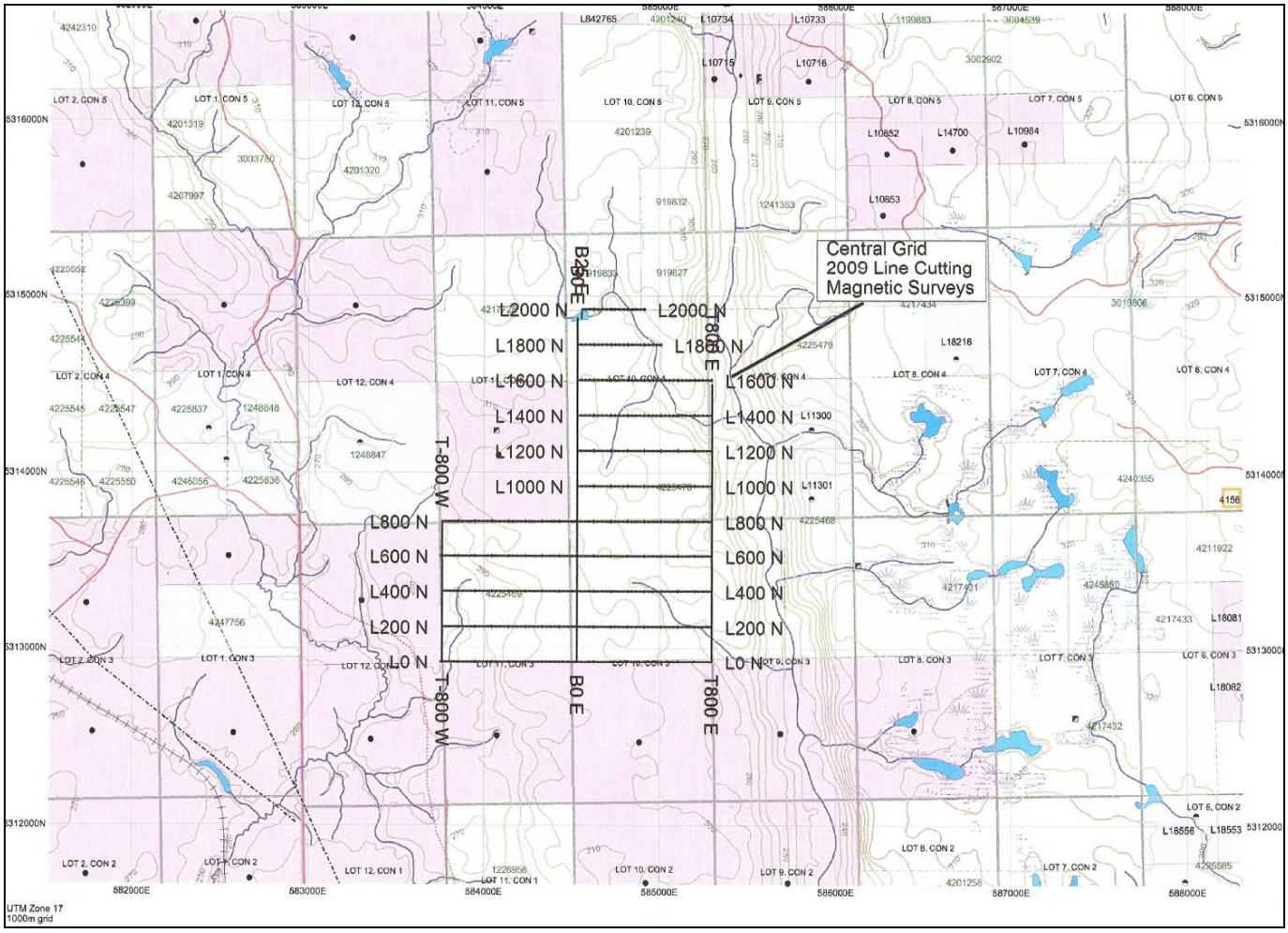


Figure 9.1.4.2 - Distribution of Grid Lines, Central Catherine Property (aka Central Grid Property), Catherine Township, Boston-Skead, Gold Belt, Larder Lake Mining Division, Ontario (Johnston, 2009a).

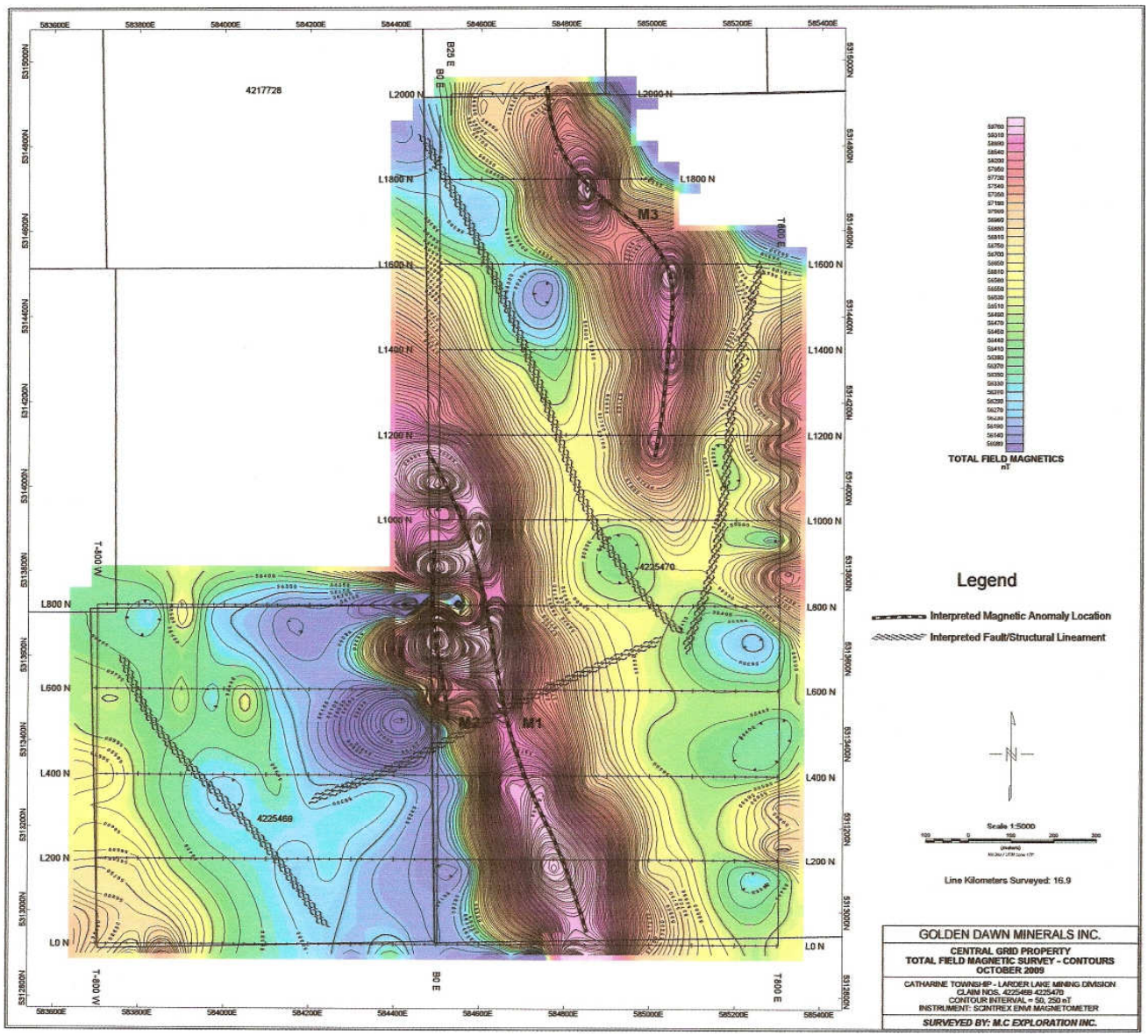


Figure 9.1.4.3 – Total Field Magnetic Intensity Survey Contours, Central Catherine Property (aka Central Grid Property), Catherine Township, Boston-Skead, Gold Belt, Larder Lake Mining Division, Ontario (Johnston, 2009a).

Geophysical exploration comprising Total Field Magnetic Survey and Very Low Frequency-Electro Magnetic (VLF-EM) were undertaken over the Main Block as well Grids 4 and 5 on the satellite claims; these cumulatively totaled to 69.9 line-km grid during October 2009 (Figure 9.1.4.4) All lines were located 100 meters apart. M.C. Caron Exploration, Inc. of Timmins, Ontario performed all field work. Both surveys sought to delineate prominent anomalies that might reflect structural deformation and/or gold-bearing massive and/or disseminated sulphide mineralization. A Scintrex Envi Magnetometer and a Geonics EM16 VLF Receiver were respectively employed to perform the magnetic and VLF-EM surveys (Johnston, 2009b). Interpretation of the survey's result was by Matthew Johnston (P. Geoph.) of Timmins, Ontario.

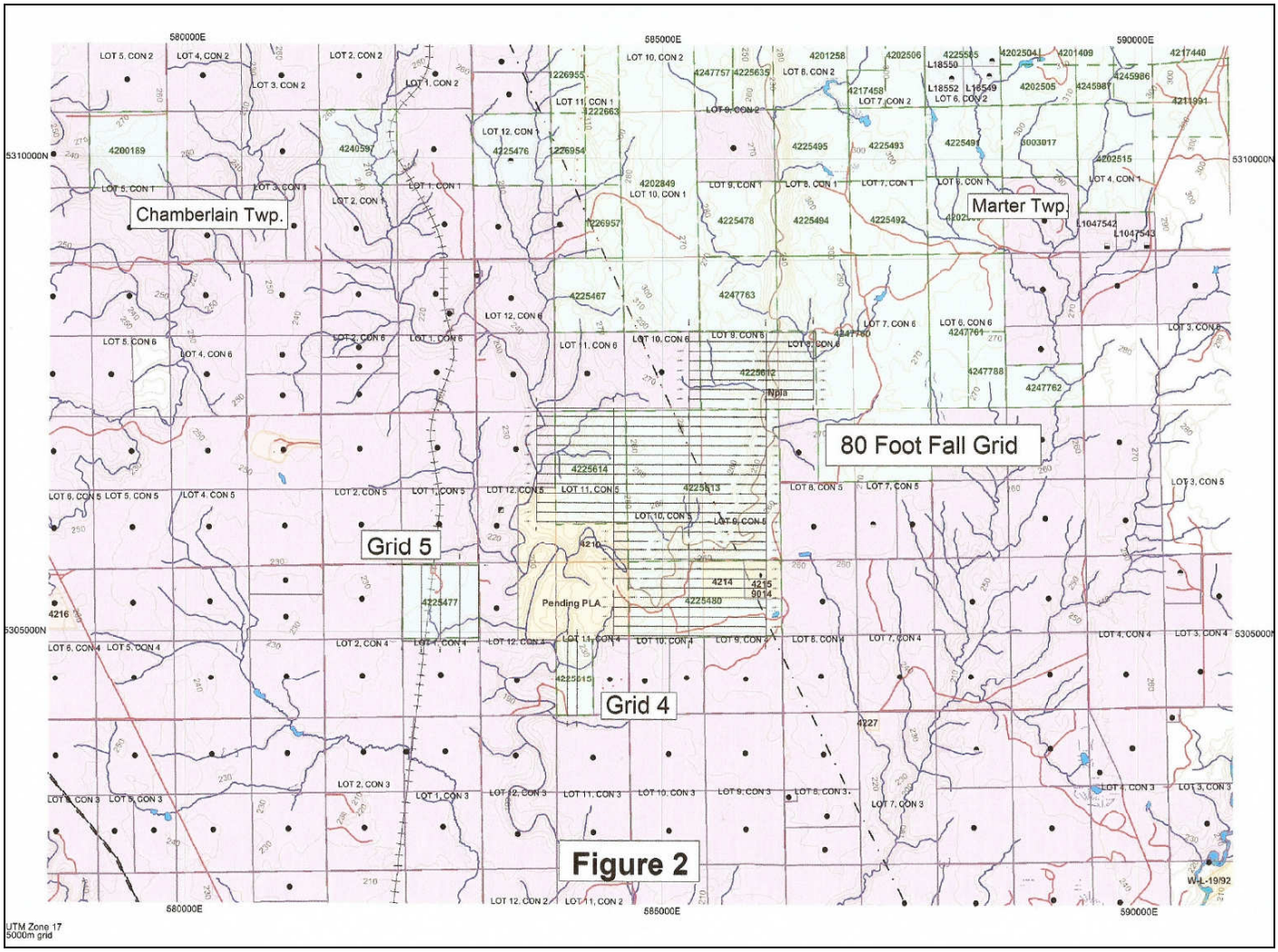


Figure 9.1.4.4 - Distribution of Grid Lines, 80-Foot Falls Property (aka Englehart Property), Catherine Township, Boston-Skead, Gold Belt, Larder Lake Mining Division, Ontario (Johnston, 2009b).

9.1.5: MAGNETIC SURVEY

The Total Field Intensity Magnetic Survey on the main 80-Foot Falls Grid revealed a relatively "quiet" background averaging 56667 nT that is punctuated by a bevy of very strong magnetic anomalies ranging from 54186 to 58816 (Johnston, 2009b). A summary of the preceding appears below (Figure 9.1.5.1):

- A series of six NNE-trending anomalies (M1 thru M6) are the most significant and are interpreted to reflect mafic lithologies or diabase dykes.

- The M2 and M4 anomalies exhibit some coincidence with VLF-EM anomalies.

- Other anomalies present are interpreted to be associated with fault zones. These may correspond to potentially significant lithological contacts or structures.

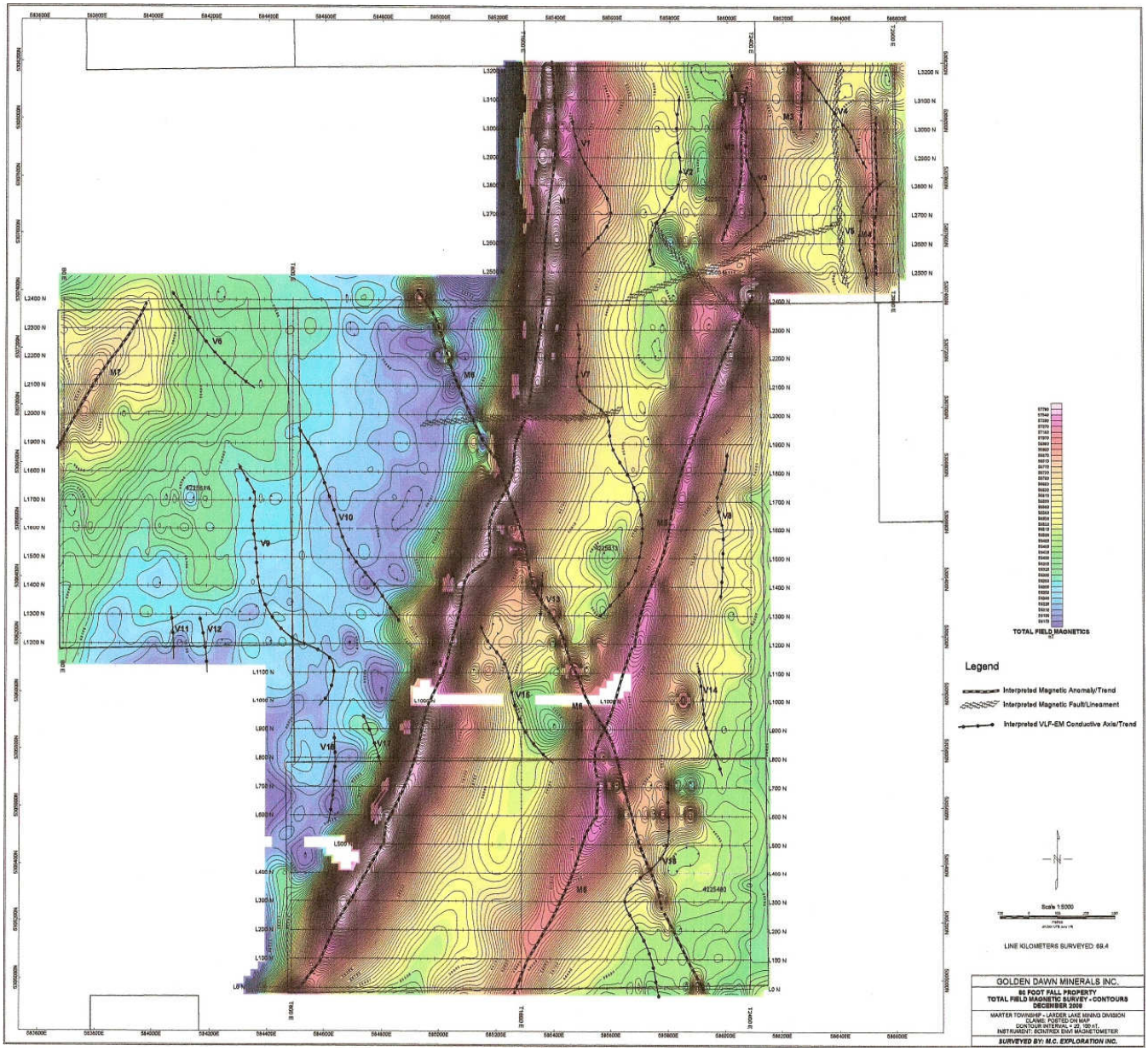


Figure 9.1.5.1 – Total Field Magnetic Intensity Survey Contours, 80-Foot Falls Property (aka Englehart Property), Catherine Township, Boston-Skead, Gold Belt, Larder Lake Mining Division, Ontario (Johnston, 2009b).

The magnetic surveys (Grids 4 & 5) on the satellite claims discerned a very quiet magnetic background with no significant magnetic anomalies (Figure 9.1.5.2). Magnetic values ranged from 564423 to 57196 nT; the average magnetic field strength is 56668 nT. The most prominent anomalies that are present are believed to be fault zones. Alternatively they could comprise significant major lithological contacts or structures that may be associated with gold mineralization (Johnston, 2009b)

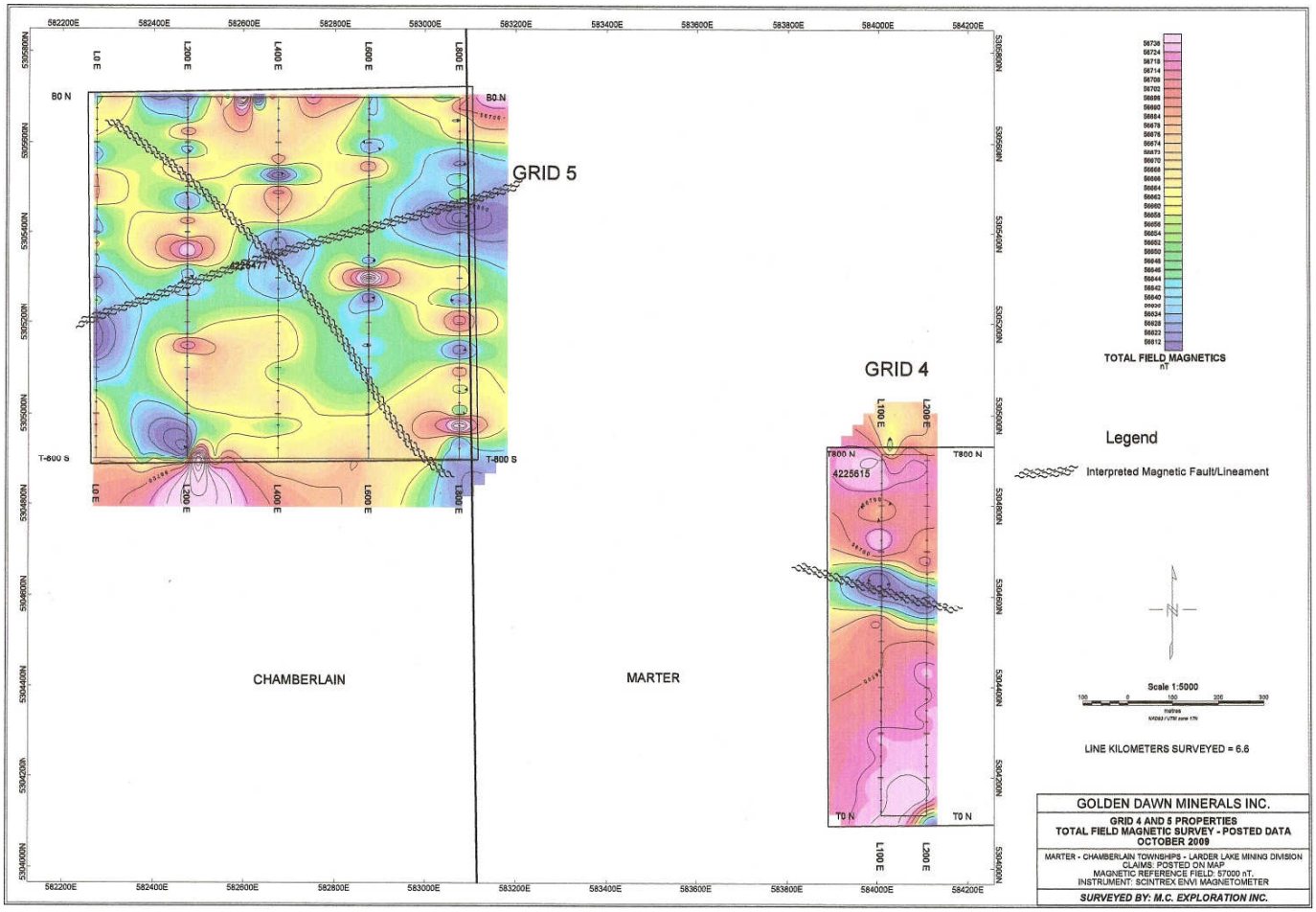


Figure 9.1.5.2 - Total Field Magnetic Intensity Survey Contours, Grid 4 & Grid 5), 80-Foot Falls Property (aka Englehart Property), Catherine Township, Boston-Skead, Gold Belt, Larder Lake Mining Division, Ontario (Johnston, 2009b).

9.1.6 VLF-EM SURVEY

The VLF-EM Survey on the main grid delineated a plethora of electromagnetically conductive trends (Figure 9.1.5.3). The most significant of the preceding generally strike between north-south and NW-SE and are respectively designated as V1 thru V18. The VLF-EM anomalies may reflect weakly conductive zones in the sub-surface potentially associated with any of the following (Johnston, 2009b):

- Faulting.
- Mineralized Shear zones.
- Discrete zones of bedrock mineralization.

An induced polarization survey was recommended to follow-up this group of anomalies in an attempt to detect weaker but still potentially highly disseminated mineralization as well as to discriminate among the various causative sources of the current VLF-EM anomalies (Johnston, 2009b).

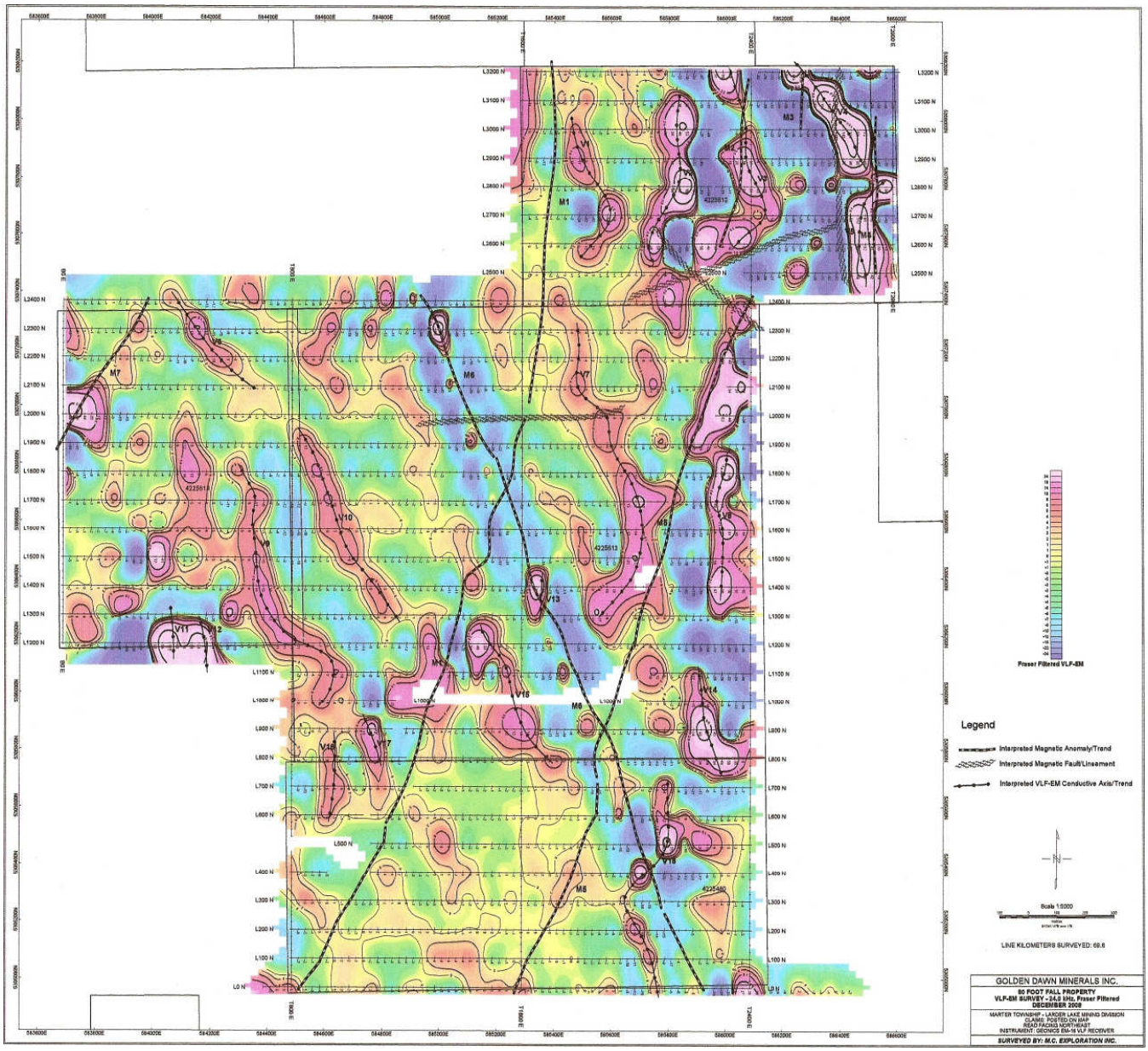


Figure 9.1.5.3 – VLF-EM Survey Contours, 80-Foot Falls Property (aka Englehart Property), Catherine Township, Boston-Skead, Gold Belt, Larder Lake Mining Division, Ontario (Johnston, 2009b).

9.2: GEOCHEMISTRY

The author has no knowledge of any systematic or "grab sample" geochemical surveys that may have taken place on the Link-Catherine Property.

9.3: GEOLOGY

The author has no knowledge of any property-wide or more localized systematic mapping on the geophysical grids that may have taken place on the Link-Catherine Property. Mapping of a single outcrop by Kimura (2009) was previously discussed under Sub-Section 7.3.4: Geological Examination of Surface Mineralization.

ITEM 10.0: DRILLING

10.1: 2008 DIAMOND DRILLING PROGRAM & RESULTS

The earlier 1999-2005 diamond drill programs were undertaken by the Link-Catharine property owner, Terry A. Link. These were discussed in Item 8: History. Those drill programs were designed to explore the quartz vein systems that were exposed on a prominent topographic knoll. Several westerly-oriented inclined holes intersected a number of composite 3.0 to 20.0 m thick quartz-sulphide vein systems. However, most of the preceding were comparatively narrow and probably represent extensions of northerly-trending structures.

More recently, Golden Dawn Mineral's 2008 diamond drill program comprised four southerly-directed inclined BQ-sized holes totaling 490 m from two sites located 25 m apart. Two holes were drilled from each site, one at -45° inclination and another at -60° inclination; all holes were oriented at azimuths of 190°. Neither drill site appears to have been tied to any grid system. The 2008 drilling focused in part on confirming and extending laterally and to depth two intersections previously observed in nearby CAT 99-04. The traverse of the latter hole closely paralleled the general southerly-trend of the mafic volcanics (basalt) and several vein structures; it yielded intersections of 8.6 m grading 6.00 g/t Au, and 20.4 m grading 1.91 g/t Au. Another purpose of the 2008 drilling program was to explore for other potential vein systems. A summary of the better assay results from the 2008 drilling is provided in Table 10.1.2.1, Table 10.1.3.1, and Table 10.1.4.1; greater details on the drilling and mineralization can be found in Kimura (2009). The lengths (width) of all intercepts quoted in this section, unless otherwise indicated, are apparent thicknesses. True thicknesses of all historic and recent mineralized intercepts for which records exist will be place in Appendix 26.4 which is still in progress.

10.1.1: DDH CAT 08-01

Location and Objective The first hole, CAT 08-01, was collared at a -45° inclination on an azimuth of 190° and drilled to a depth of 104 m (Figure 6.5.2). This is ~25 m east of the later hole pair of CAT 08-03 and CAT 08-04. Co-ordinates for CAT 08-01 that correspond to the 2008 geophysical grid are 0+00N; ~1+40E; these should not be confused with the 1999 local project grid. CAT 08-01 was located approximately 5.0 m north of CAT 99-04 and directed along the same azimuth and inclination; CAT 99-04 returned significant gold assays over wide intervals. CAT 08-01 was thus a "twin" seeking to validate the grade of the earlier intersection within an auriferous quartz-sulphide vein system. An additional purpose was to explore for other mineralization at depth. Geophysically, CAT 08-01, as well CAT 08-2 thru CAT 08-04, are directed down the axis of a 400 m long by 75-200 m wide VLF-EM-16 anomaly through its maximum values.

Lithology - CAT 08-01 is collared in mafic volcanic rocks (0-16.6 m) which Kimura (2009) classifies as basalt. These rapidly transition downhole into a sequence of carbonate-altered mafic volcanic (16.6-64.95 m) which is one of the two chief rock types in the hole. Subsequently, these altered basalts abruptly give way to a thick sequence of ultramafics (64.95-104.0 m) that comprise the hole's dominant rock type and extend to the it's terminus. There is an abundance of quartz and quartz-carbonate veins in both the carbonatized volcanics and ultramafics. Four shear zones/faults that may be attended by cataclastites cut through the latter.

Mineralization - Graphic logs of CAT 08-01 indicate that at least seven quartz vein systems with respective aggregate thicknesses of ~1.0-3.0 m were intersected in both the altered volcanics and ultramafics but are notably absent in the fresh mafic volcanics (Kimura, 2009). These variably pyritiferous vein systems are comprised of numerous several mm to 6.0 cm thick quartz veins and veinlets containing little to no pyrite in adjacent mafic volcanic host rock. However, the only

notable, but still weak, gold mineralization is associated with two of the vein systems. Both of these occur in the lower portion of the altered mafic volcanics (42.0-43.0 m & 54.0-55.5 m) (Table 10.1.1.1). The best intercept in CAT 08-01 occurs at a depth of 54.0 m and comprises 0.26 g/t Au over 1.5 m within the contact zone between brecciated intensely carbonate-altered mafic volcanics and the underlying ultramafic unit. Three other zones of even weaker gold assays (0.010-0.110 g/t Au over 0.8-3.0 m) also exist (Table 10.1.1.1).

Kimura (2009) noted that there is a distinct change in the type of vein mineralization between the carbonate-altered mafic volcanics and the ultramafics. Quartz veins with fairly regular orientations predominate in mafic volcanics while irregularly-shaped and variably oriented carbonate and quartz-carbonate veins prevail in the intensely-fractured soft and presumably more plastic ultramafic unit.

The distribution of zones carrying 1.0-7.0 percent pyrite is sporadic in CAT 08-01. Rare weak zones are observed in the un-altered mafic volcanics but are moderately common in the ultramafics. The greatest frequency of pyrite is in association with quartz-carbonate veins within the carbonate-altered mafic volcanics. However, in comparison with near-by CAT 99-04, pyrite was essentially not present as a vein component in CAT 08-01.

Tentative Mineral & Stratigraphic Correlations – The correlation of mineralized zones and volcanic stratigraphy in CAT 08-01 with other 2008 and 2009-series holes is difficult and tentative because all of the CAT 08-series holes as well as near-by CAT 99-04 appear to have been drilled approximately parallel to the strike of the host rocks. This may explain why gold assays and stratigraphic contacts in CAT 99-04 and CAT 08-01 thru CAT 08-02 are largely non-correlative in spite of being with 25 m of one another (Kimura (2009). CAT 08-02 encountered zones of 3.0 m of 3.55 g/t Au, 3.26 g/t Au, and three 2.0-4.5 m zones running 0.46-0.81 g/t Au while CAT 99-04 intersected two comparatively wide zones of gold mineralization. While a handwritten detailed log of CAT 99-04 is available, only an illegible graphic summary log can be presently located.

A major 1.4 m thick quartz vein in CAT 08-01 with very minor pyrite is hosted by an intensely iron carbonate-altered mafic volcanic (basalt) (Kimura, 2009). It occurs from 36.0-39.0 m and assays 0.110 g/t Au over 3.0 m (Table 10.1.1.1). The principal quartz vein is attended by a 1.5 to 2.0 m wide quartz stockwork along both of its margins. This discrete vein system in CAT 08-01 may be correlative with the 6.00 g/t Au over 8.6 m wide intercept observed in CAT 99-04.

Kimura (2009) reports that in nearby CAT 99-04, quartz-sulphide zones attended by 1.0 to 6.0% pyrite were developed over 8.6-20.4 m intervals. Several intercepts were >1.0 g/t Au and up to 6.38 g/t Au while one sample ran 33.99 g/t Au. This tenor and mode of gold mineralization are not present in CAT 08-01 and may relate to the low pyrite content of most veins. Additionally, stockworks and wallrock alteration in CAT 08-01 are weak and stratigraphically restricted. One interpretation is that the CAT 99-04 mineralization is lenticular and /or podiform thus accounting continuity and extensions for the zones would be limited. It is concerning that the wide intersections in CAT 99-04 would disappear over a distance of 4.0 m.

Possible stratigraphic correlations in CAT 08-01 with other holes include the following:

- The combined un-altered and carbonate-altered mafic volcanic units in CAT 08-01 from 0-64.95 m are equivalent to the same lithologic sequence in CAT 08-02 from 0-83.0 m.

- The gross ultramafic unit in CAT 08-01 from 64.95-104.0 m is probably equivalent to the combined ultramafic-mafic sequence occurring in CAT 08-02 between 83.0-136.0 m.

The following are the main mineralized veins and zones that were intersected in DDH CAT 08-01. The gold content is very low for all of the intervals.

TABLE 10.1.1.1 – DDH CAT 08-01, SIGNIFICANT ASSAY INTERVALS. LINK-CATHERINE CLAIMS, BOSTON-SKEAD GOLD BELT, LARDER LAKE MINING DIVISION, ONTARIO (DATA FROM KIMURA, 2009).

HOLE	FROM	TO	INTERVAL	AU G/T	GEOLOGICAL DESCRIPTION
CAT 08-01	**36.0 m**	**39.0 m**	**3.0 m**	0.110 g/t Au	Major 1.5 q.vn with very minor py and remnant chloritic wallrock inclusions; stockwork of narrow qtz veinlets alongside major vein
CAT 08-01	**42.0 m**	**43.0 m**	**1.0 m**	0.185 g/t Au	Two 15.0 to 20.0 cm white q.vn's with very minor py and 5-7% py in alteration envelope around q.vn's.
CAT 08-01	**52.8 m**	**53.6 m**	**0.8 m**	0.070 g/t Au	20.0 cm q.vn in intense altered basalt with 2-3% disseminated py
CAT 08-01	**54.0 m**	**55.5 m**	**1.5 m**	0.260 g/t Au	Contact zone between intensely altered basalt and ultramafic unit; 30 cm brecciated basalt with chlorite matrix
CAT 08-01	**73.6 m**	**74.8 m**	**1.2 m**	0.010 g/t Au	Major quartz-chlorite vein in highly deformed ultramafic unit. No py

10.1.2: DDH CAT 08-02

Location and Objective The second hole, CAT 08-02, was undertaken from the same drill pad as CAT 08-01 (Figure 6.5.2). Hole co-ordinates for the pair are 0+00N; ~1+40E (2008 geophysical grid). CAT 08-02 was drilled at an inclination of -60° on an azimuth of 190° to a depth of 136 m. The primary purpose of CAT 08-02 was to determine if any of the gold intercepts in CAT 08-01 could be extended by steepening the angle of the hole by 15°. A secondary objective was to delineate new zones of mineralization. CAT 08-01 could be regarded as another offset of the very prospective CAT 99-04 which is located within 25 m.

Lithology - Mafic volcanic rocks dominated by carbonate-altered units (0-83.0 m) comprise the upper two-thirds of CAT 08-02; intervals of relatively un-altered mafic volcanics occur at 46.15-70.2 m and 80.05-83.0 m. Subsequently downhole, a thick ultramafic sequence with an intervening iron carbonate-altered mafic volcanic unit (114.1-125.4 m) extends from 83.-136.0 m. Quartz and quartz-carbonate veins occur in all of the hole's lithologies but are most prevalent in the carbonate-altered volcanics. Two shear zones/faults are observed in the upper portion of the ultramafics.

Mineralization – CAT 08-02 was successful in all of its objectives. The two 1.0-1.5 m thick zones of 0.18-0.26 g/t Au mineralization observed in CAT 08-01 were expanded to five 1.2-4.5 m thick zones of 0.46-3.55 g/t Au. It appears that one of these may be equivalent to the mineralization intersected earlier in CAT 08-01. However, the thicknesses of mineralized zones in CAT 08-02 are overall thinner than the three individual 4.5-13.9 m thick zones previously intersected in DDH CAT 99-04 that form a composite zone of 32.4 m (Kimura, 2009).

CAT 08-02 exhibits at least nine quartz and/or quartz-carbonate vein systems varying ~1.0-4.0 m; two of these are regarded by Kimura (2009) as major. The vein systems are comprised of 0.5-0.9 m veins and 0.2-10 cm veinlets and are best developed in the carbonate-altered mafic volcanics but locally prominently extend into un-altered lithologies. Weak (0.46-0.81 g/t Au over 2.0-4.5 m) gold mineralization is respectively associated with three of the vein systems (40.0-42.0 m, 45.5-

50.0 m, and 72.0-74.5 m) while moderate grades (3.26-3.55 g/t Au over 1.2-3.0 m) attend two other vein systems (30.5-33.5 m and 55.3-56.0) (Table 10.1.2.1). All but one of the preceding is hosted by carbonate-altered volcanics. Significantly, pyrite ranging from 2.0-15.0 percent is present in auriferous veins but low or absent from barren ones.

The higher of the two major quartz vein systems intersected in CAT 08-02 occurs from 30.5 to 33.5 m. According to Kimura (2009) it is comprised by two closely-spaced 0.5 m wide quartz veins hosted by iron carbonate and pyritic altered mafic volcanics. These larger veins contain inclusions of remnant chloritic and pyritic clots as well as wallrock xenoliths. Sub-ordinate 0.2 to 10.0 cm quartz veins and veinlets attend the principal veins. The higher order individual assays for the composite 3.0 m intersection were 0.76 to 6.24 g/t Au; their weight-averaged grade is 3.55 g/t Au. This particular vein system either pinches or is faulted-off in progressing diagonally toward the surface in the direction of the more shallowly-angled CAT 08-01. No correlative gold-bearing veins/ structures were observed in the earlier hole. Kimura (2009) postulates this CAT 08-02 intercept may constitute podiform mineralization related to a structure that alternately pinches and swells.

CAT 08-02 also intersected downhole a second lower major quartz vein system at a depth of 45.5 to 50.0 m. It is comprised of a swarm of five closely-packed 25.0 to 90.0 cm quartz and brecciated quartz veins within a dark greenish-grey relatively un-altered mafic volcanic. Overall pyrite content is 7.0-10.0 percent. Brecciation ranges from partial in the larger veins to nearly total in the thinner veins. Chlorite with up to 5.0 to 7.0% disseminated pyrite and rare chalcopyrite is the primary breccia matrix (Kimura, 2009). Individual assays within the mineralized zone were 0.01-1.78 g/t Au and yielded a weight-averaged grade of 0.46 g/t Au over 4.5 m.

No significant gold mineralization is observed in the highly-fractured and locally faulted ultramafic units of CAT 08-02. Carbonate and quartz-carbonate veinlets are the dominant form of mineralization in the latter and also are observed along with quartz-chlorite veinlets within an intra-flow mafic volcanic unit previously cited. These veinlets frequently occur as irregular, crenulated and swirly structures (Kimura, 2009). Two 20 and 60 cm wide greenish-grey pyritized felsic dykes cross-cut the ultramafic unit near the bottom of the CAT 08-02.

The best intercepts in CAT 08-02 are the following:

3.55 g/t over 3.0 m from 30.5-33.5 m in a carbonate-altered mafic volcanic sequence.

3.26 g/t over 1.2 m from 55.3-56.0 m in an un-altered mafic volcanic unit.

Tentative Mineral & Stratigraphic Correlations – Kimura (2009) interpreted the vein system from 45.5 to 50.0 in CAT 08-02 to be correlative with the down-dip extension of a 1.4 m quartz vein intersected from 36.0-39.0 m in CAT 08-01. This same vein may be correlative with the 6.00 g/t Au over 8.6 m wide intercept observed in CAT 99-04 (Kimura, 2009). More details on both the CAT 99-04 and CAT 08-01 intercepts are available in the section on CAT 08-01.

Additional mineral correlations are based of a highly speculative hypothesis that the overall trend of the veins and veins systems intersected in CAT 08-02, CAT 08-04, and CAT 09-03 may have a strong east-west component. Thus the mineralized intervals in CAT 08-02 and CAT 08-04 may be equivalent to the composite intercept from 177.0-181.0 (2.152 g/t Au) in CAT 09-03 that is located an estimated 200 m to the west.

Possible stratigraphic correlations in CAT 08-01 with other holes have been previously addressed in the section on CAT 08-01. Briefly reprised, the respective gross un-altered and carbonate-altered mafic and ultramafic volcanic units in CAT 08-02 and CAT 08-1 are equivalent to one another.

TABLE 10.1.2.1 – DDH CAT 08-02, SIGNIFICANT ASSAY INTERVALS. LINK-CATHERINE CLAIMS, BOSTON-SKEAD GOLD BELT, LARDER LAKE MINING DIVISION, ONTARIO (DATA FROM KIMURA, 2009).

HOLE	FROM	TO	INTERVAL	AU G/T	GEOLOGICAL DESCRIPTION
CAT 08-02	30.5 m	33.5 m	3.0 m	3.550 g/t Au	Two sub-parallel 50cm q.vns with chloritic and pyritic remnant inclusions.
CAT 08-02	40.0 m	42.0 m	2.0 m	0.630 g/t Au	15.0 cm irreg. q.vn with minor py and cp centered in intensely altered locally brecciated and crackled basalt
CAT 08-02	45.5 m	50.0 m	4.5 m	0.460 g/t Au	Swarm of five 25.0 to 90.0 cm qtz and brecciated qtz vns. Chloritic breccia matrix contains up to 5-7% py and cp.
CAT 08-02	55.3 m	56.0 m	1.2 m	3.260 g/t Au	75 cm major q.vn. with py and minor py on footwall of major q.vn.
CAT 08-02	72.0 m	74.5 m	2.5 m	0.810 g/t Au	Two 20 and 25 cm qtz-minor py veins with associated stockwork of qtz and qtz-py veinlets.

10.1.3: DDH CAT 08-03

Location and Objective - CAT 08-03 and CAT 08-04 were drilled from a common pad of which the co-ordinates are 0+00N; ~1+65E (2008 geophysical grid). CAT 08-03 was drilled at an inclination of -45° on an azimuth of 190°; total depth was 101 m (Figure 6.5.2). The chief purpose of CAT 08-03 was to attempt to determine if the mineralized veins intersected in holes CAT 08-01 and CAT 08-02 located 25 m to the east extended westerly to the vicinity of CAT 08-03. Another purpose was to explore for deeper zones of gold mineralization. Because of its proximity to the significant gold intercepts observed in CAT 99-04, CAT 08-03 was also yet another offset of the earlier hole.

Lithology - Carbonate-altered mafic volcanic rocks (0-83.0 m) constitute the upper-three-quarters or two thirds of CAT 08-03 giving way to a highly-fractured and faulted ultramafic sequence (83.0-101.0 m) that extends to its terminus. No core what-so-ever was recovered from 37.7 to 41.0 m from a possible fault zone. Quartz and quartz-carbonate veins occur throughout the hole but are most abundant in the carbonate-altered mafic volcanics. However, veins of lesser frequency and thickness are noted in the ultramafic rocks even though this is not shown on the summary drill section. A 1.7 m mafic dyke occurs at 79.8 m within the carbonate-altered mafic volcanics while 20.0 and 50.0 cm thick dacitic porphyry dykes respectively intrude the ultramafic unit at 92.5 and 93.2 m. All dykes are barren. Two shear zones exist. One is at and just above the mafic-ultramafic contact (83.0 m); another is at 81.8-82.5 m within the ultramafics.

Mineralization – CAT 08-03 was un-successful in achieving most, if not all, of its objectives. The three and possibly four quartz vein/breccia systems intersected are all barren even though some may be equivalent to those observed in CAT 08-01 and CAT 08-02. Quartz and quartz-carbonate veins and breccias are best developed in the carbonate-altered volcanics where they usually are 2.0-6.0 cm thick over intervals of up to 20.5 m; exceptional veins in the lithology are 10.0-30.0 cm thick. Veins of lesser frequency generally 2.0-3.0 cm thick are noted in the ultramafic rocks even though this is not shown on the summary drill section. Pyrite content is minimal even in vein

lithologies and rarely, if ever, occurs in amounts than can be estimated. Where present, it is noted only as "minor disseminated pyrite."

The highest major quartz vein (30.0 cm thick) in CAT 08-03 occurs from 37.3-37.6 m within carbonate- and sericitically-altered mafic volcanic. Very fine pyrite grains and chloritic streaks are associated with the vein; gold content was very low. All core for 7.3 m seceding the vein was lost.

The main feature of CAT 08-03 is a 20.5 m thick interval from 52.0-72.5 m comprised of brecciated quartz and quartz-carbonate veins that is attended by a network of quartz and quartz-carbonate veins and veinlets up to 5.0 cm thick. Pyrite content throughout is nil to low. The zone is hosted by a silica/quartz-flooded and banded carbonate-altered mafic volcanic. The gross brecciated zone is particularly well-developed from 59.5 to 68.6 m where it is comprised of three principal structural and mineralogical segments. These are described below in progressing respectively downhole (Kimura, 2009):

1. The highest breccia segment is 3.3 m thick and occurs from 52.1 to 55.4 m. There it is consists of 35-60% angular to sub-angular 1.0 to 8.0 cm clasts in a chloritic matrix. The clasts' relative order of abundance is the following: quartz-carbonate, carbonate and quartz. No pyrite is observed. Breccia-wallrock contacts are sharply defined.

2. The middle breccia segment is 3.6 m thick and extends from 58.6 to 62.2 m. Partially brecciated quartz veins with 45-50% angular 0.5 to 6.0 cm quartz and sub-ordinate quartz-carbonate clasts comprise this portion of the composite zone. Wallrock fragments and bands also make up some of the clasts. The chloritic matrix contains very minor pyrite.

3. The lowest breccia segment is 3.6 m thick and is observed from 65.0 to 68.6 m. Several un-deformed 50.0 cm thick quartz veins occur within a zone variably comprised of 20 to 30% quartz and sub-ordinate quartz-carbonate fragments, partially brecciated quartz veins with some wallrock fragments, and chloritic shreds and bands. All of the preceding reside in a chloritic matrix which sporadically contains very minor pyrite.

The above composite 20.5 m wide quartz-breccia zone assayed only trace to 0.07 g/t Au. This is believed to be related to its nil to low pyrite content.

No significant gold mineralization occurs in any lithologies or veins within CAT 08-03. The strongest assay was 0.18 g/t Au from 23.0-24.0 m (1.0 m) in a zone containing several innocuous 1.0-5.0 mm thick quartz veinlets with pyritic chloritic alteration envelopes (Kimura, 2009).

Tentative Mineral & Stratigraphic Correlations – No significant mineralized intervals exist in CAT 08-03 to correlate with other holes. Speculatively, based on a roughly similar height above the carbonate-altered mafic volcanic-ultramafic contact, the 0.81 g/t Au intercept from 72.0-74.5 m in CAT 08-02 may be partially correlative with the 20.5 m thick interval from 52.0-72.5 m of brecciated quartz and quartz-carbonate veins observed in CAT 08-03.

The only statement that can be made by with regard to stratigraphic correlations is that the gross un-altered and carbonate-altered mafic and ultramafic volcanic units are broadly equivalent to the same lithologies in CAT 08-03 as well as CAT 08-01, CAT 08-02, and CAT 04.

TABLE 10.1.3.1 – DDH CAT 08-03, SIGNIFICANT ASSAY INTERVALS. LINK-CATHERINE CLAIMS, BOSTON-SKEAD GOLD BELT, LARDER LAKE MINING DIVISION, ONTARIO (DATA FROM KIMURA, 2009).

HOLE	FROM	TO	INTERVAL	AU G/T	GEOLOGICAL DESCRIPTION
CAT 08-03	**0.0 m**	**101.0m**	**101.0 m**	**<0.342 g/t Au**	No significant gold assays reported.

10.1.4: DDH CAT 08-04

Location and Objective - CAT 08-04 was the fourth and final hole of the 2008 program. It was drilled from the same location as CAT 08-03. Hole co-ordinates for the pair are 0+00N; ~1+65E (2008 geophysical grid). CAT 08-04 was drilled at an inclination of -60° on an azimuth of 190° to a depth of 149 m (Figure 6.5.2). Its chief objective was to determine if any of the significant quartz veins and thick intervals of brecciated quartz veins in CAT 08-03 could be repeated and perhaps determined to be mineralized by steepening the angle of the hole by 15°. Another purpose was to attempt to intersect new zones of mineralization. CAT 08-04 also was a third offset of CAT 99-04 which is located within 25 m of CAT 08-04.

Lithology - Mafic volcanic rocks constitute the upper quarter of CAT 08-04 (0-44.1 m) before giving way to an interval of carbonate-altered mafic volcanics (44.1-66.8 m). These are subsequently seceded downhole by a thin unit of un-altered mafic volcanics (66.8-87.0 m) near the middle of the hole. The next unit downhole is a relatively thin ultramafic unit (87.0- 100.1 m) which is underlain by a thick sequence dominantly composed of un-altered mafic volcanic (100.1-112.0 m) that extends to the hole's terminus. Between 100.1 m to 149.0 m, the hole's total depth, Kimura (2009) notes the mafic volcanic sequence is intruded by swarm of 0.1-1.0 m thick fine-grained porphyritic and equi-granular dykes. They are primarily dacitic in composition but also include plagioclase dacite porphyry, andesite, feldspar porphyry as well as basalt and mafic dykes. The mafic volcanics in terminal 7.3 m of CAT 08-04 are intensely iron-carbonate altered which is a favorable indicator of possible deeper mineralized zones (Kimura, 2009). Quartz and quartz-carbonate veins/systems occur in all of the hole's lithologies but overall appear to diminish in frequency abruptly downhole below 87.5 m; this approximately coincides with the upper contact of the ultramafic unit. Two shear zones/faults are present at the respective upper contacts of the middle mafic volcanic and ultramafic units.

Mineralization – CAT 08-04, like CAT 08-02, was successful in all of its objectives. The failure by CAT 08-03 to intersect any gold mineralization was replaced in CAT 08-04 with two 8.7-1.0 m thick zones of 0.89-1.01- g/t Au with sub-intervals of up to 2.65 g/t Au over 3.4 m (Table 10.1.4.1).

The graphic log of CAT 08-04 indicates the presence of at least 12 quartz and/or quartz-carbonate vein and/or breccia systems; these vary in thickness from 1.0-8.0 m; at least four appear to be major but only two of the vein systems are significantly mineralized (Kimura, 2009). The breccia systems average 0.03 g/t Au or less. The vein systems are comprised of 2.0-6.0 cm individual veins and mm-sized veinlets and are best developed in both the un-altered and carbonate-altered mafic volcanics. The veins are less abundant and generally thinner (2.0-4.0 cm thick) in the ultramafic unit. Significant gold mineralization (0.89-1.01 g/t Au over 8.7-10.0 m) is associated with two of the vein systems while low to very low grades (0.01-0.03 g/t Au over 3.4-17.3 m) attend one vein and one breccia system (Table 10.1.4.1). All of the vein/breccia systems are hosted by un-altered are carbonate-altered volcanics. Pyrite varies from 2.0-10.0 percent in gold-bearing veins but is respectively low or absent from low-grade and barren ones.

Mineralization in CAT-04 commencing immediately beneath the overburden extends to 27.5 m. Within the preceding interval, mineralization is focused about a 50.0 cm quartz vein with chlorite-pyrite bands that occurs at a depth of 18.5 m. A network of 1.0 to 10.0 cm thick pyrite-bearing quartz veins and veinlets attend the latter. Chloritic and carbonate-altered mafic volcanics host the gross mineralized interval. Proceeding downhole, four other major quartz veins and brecciated quartz zones are observed down to a depth of 78.0 m.

The interval from 31.8 to 42.0 m contains the two most prominent quartz vein systems in CAT 08-04. Kimura (2009) reports that two distinct sets of vein zones are developed in massive weakly carbonate-altered mafic volcanics. The upper vein set is comprised of three sub-parallel quartz veins varying from 30.0 to 77.0 cm in width at 31.8 to 34.2 m depth. Disseminated pyrite varies from 5.0 to 15.0%. Chloritic wallrock xenoliths occur in the larger veins while chloritic alteration envelopes occur along the margins of the veins. However, the assay interval from 31.8-37.1 m (0.351 g/t over 5.3 m) that includes the upper vein set is uniformly very low in gold; nine 0.3-0.9 m thick individual assay intervals varied from 0.02-0.96 g/t Au. The lower vein set (34.2-42.0 m) consists of eight closely-spaced sub-parallel, 15.0 to 50.0 cm thick quartz veins. Fragments and streaks of chloritic wallrock contain 2.0 to 10.0% pyrite. Quite atypically, disseminated pyrite occurs within the wallrock between the veins. Pyrite is also associated with the alteration envelopes that border some veins. Interestingly and significantly, the assay interval (2.65 g/t Au over 3.4 m from 37.1-40.5 m) that includes the lower vein set is much higher in its gold content than the one for the upper vein set (0.351 g/t Au from 31.8-37.1 m).

A second significant quartz vein and quartz breccia system occurs further downhole in CAT 08-04 from 60.6 to 77.9 m (17.3 m). It is comprised of five closely-spaced 40.0 cm to 1.1 m wide quartz veins near the center of a complex structural interval (Kimura, 2009). Respective zones of brecciated quartz 1.4 m thick and 3.9 m form the upper and lower contact of the structure. The upper breccia contains no pyrite and is comprised of large 10.0 to 20.0 cm angular quartz fragments in a chloritic matrix. The lower breccia interval consists of sub-rounded to sub-angular dominantly of 0.2 to 5.0 cm brecciated quartz vein clasts that been have partially milled. Clasts are locally 10.0 to 12.0 cm in size. The breccia matrix in both the upper and lower breccia is dark chloritic material containing minor pyrite disseminations. However, no pyrite occurs in the quartz vein clasts. Several faults with attendant gouge and related shearing transect the major quartz vein and quartz vein breccia zone. Silica-flooded zones up to 2.0 m wide extend into the wallrock bordering the vein/breccia structure.

No significant gold mineralization is observed in mid-hole ultramafic unit (87.0- 100.1 m) of CAT 08-04. Carbonate and quartz-carbonate veinlets are sparse and thin.

The best individual intercepts in CAT 08-04 are the following:

- 1.36 g/t Au over 3.6 m from 18.4-22.0 m in a mafic volcanic sequence.

- 2.65 g/t Au over 3.4 m from 37.1-40.5 m in an interval straddling un-altered and altered mafic volcanic unit.

Composite interval containing the above sub-intervals range from 0.89-1.01 g/t Au over 8.7-10.0 m (Table 10.1.4.1).

Tentative Mineral & Stratigraphic Correlations – It appears that the CAT 08-04 interval from 31.8-40.5 m (0.89 g/t Au over 8.7 m) may be equivalent to one, and possibly two, of the mineralized intervals intersected earlier in CAT 08-02; specifically, the CAT 08-02 intervals

occurring from 30.5-33.5 m (3.55 g/t Au over 3.0 m) and 40.0-42.0 m (0.63 g/t Au over 2.0 m). Kimura (2009) speculates that the quartz breccia/quartz vein zone in CAT 08-04 from 31.8-42.0 m may be the westerly downdip extension of the barren 20.5 m thick breccia interval observed in CAT 08-03.

Stratigraphic correlations of CAT 08-4 with CAT 08-03 have been previously discussed in the section on the latter. Briefly reprised, the combined un-altered and carbonate-altered mafic volcanic sequences above the respective ultramafic contacts in the two holes are equivalent. Similarly, the ultramafic units in CAT 08-04 and CAT 08-03 are apparently correlative.

TABLE 10.1.4.1 – DDH CAT 08-04, SIGNIFICANT ASSAY INTERVALS. LINK-CATHERINE CLAIMS, BOSTON-SKEAD GOLD BELT, LARDER LAKE MINING DIVISION, ONTARIO (DATA FROM KIMURA, 2009).

HOLE	FROM	TO	INTERVAL	AU G/T	GEOLOGICAL DESCRIPTION
CAT 08-04	**14.5 m**	**24.5 m**	**10.0 m**	**1.01 g/t Au**	Major 55.0 cm q. vn with py and minor cp. supported by numerous subsidiary 0.2 to 10.0 cm q.vns with associated py in alteration envelopes.
CAT 08-04	**18.4 m***	**22.0 m***	**3.6 m***	**1.36 g/t Au***	**Sub-interval of above.*
CAT 08-04	**31.8 m**	**40.5 m**	**8.7 m**	0.89 g/t Au	Two sets of major q.vn/bx zones with remnant pyritic chl. clots and streaks.
CAT 08-04	**31.8 m***	**37.1 m***	**5.3 m***	0.351 g/t Au*	**Sub-interval of 31.8-40.5 m. Upper q.vn/bx set*
CAT 08-04	**37.1 m***	**40.5 m***	**3.4 m***	**2.65 g/t Au***	**Sub-interval of 31.8-40.5 m. Lower q.vn/bx set*
CAT 08-04	**55.1 m**	**58.5 m**	**3.4 m**	0.01 g/t Au	Silica/Qtz-Flood Zone with four 5.0 to 10.0 cm q.vns minor chl. clots and streaks. No py.
CAT 08-04	**60.6 m**	**77.9 m**	**17.3 m**	0.03 g/t Au	Major qtz vein and brecciated qtz structure with very sporadic minor py disseminations.

10.2: 2009 DIAMOND DRILLING PROGRAM AND RESULTS

Fifteen angle NQ coreholes (4552 m) were drilled from 13 sites within a northerly-trending area that is approximately 375 m long X 300 m wide (Figure 6.5.2). Thirteen of the 15 holes were undertaken from individual sites. Drilling was in two phases; Phase I was from February 2nd to 26th, 2009 while Phase II was from August 14th to September 3rd, 2009. The azimuths of CAT 09-01 thru CAT 09-07 (1,979 m) are southwesterly with the exception of CAT 09-02 which was drilled on a WNW azimuth; inclinations of all of the preceding were -50º. CAT 09-04 & CAT 09-05 were drilled from a common site on respective WSW and SSW azimuths at inclinations of -48º and -49º. The azimuths of CAT 09-08 thru CAT 09-15 (1,315 m) are WNW except for CAT 09-10 which is due west; inclinations of all are -45º with the exception of CAT 09-13 which is -50º. CAT 09-12 and CAT 09-13 occupy the same drill site. It also appears likely that CAT 09-14 and CAT 09-15 share a common pad.

Brief geological descriptions and significant intersections from the 15 drill holes completed in 2009 are presented in the following summaries.

10.2.1: DDH CAT 09-01

Location and Objective - CAT 09-01 was drilled from project co-ordinates 5311050N; 583980E on an azimuth of 225° at an inclination -50°. Collar elevation was 253 m; total depth was 257 m (Figure 6.5.2). It was the first hole of the 2009 program and was spotted 5.0 meters north of DDH CAT 99-04 and CAT 08-02 which both returned significant gold assay over wide

intervals. The primary objective for CAT 09-01 was to the test the northern terminus of a NNW-trending 450 m long VLF-EM-16 conductor. The feature appears to reflect the structure controlling the gold-bearing quartz-sulphide vein systems intersected in holes CAT 99-04 and CAT 08-04 undertaken during previous years' programs.

Lithology - CAT 09-01 is comprised dominantly of mafic volcanic rocks believed to be basalts (Kimura, 2009). The preceding are also interspersed with thin to thick intervals of grey and green carbonates that may comprise highly-altered mafic volcanics. The interlayered un-altered mafic volcanics and their altered green carbonate-equivalent sequences are observed primarily in the upper (19.2-74.8 m) and lower (133.35-257.0 m) portion of the hole. Little or no pyrite is observed in the pristine mafic volcanic units. However, a plethora of thin to thick quartz-carbonate and quartz veins and veinlets transect both the un-altered and altered lithologies. A notably barren meta-pelitic sequence comprised of quartz-chlorite ± biotite schist and gneiss intervenes from 57.25-133.35 m near the upper middle portion of the hole between the upper and lower mafic volcanic/green carbonate intervals. Numerous felsic and some mafic dykes intrude the meta-pelites and continue their appearance downhole within the lower mafic volcanic and carbonate sequence. Other lithologies include sporadic 1.0-3.0 m intervals of serpentinized ultramafics and gabbro in the middle and lower portion of the hole. A thin cataclastite and prominent shear zone are respectively observed from 99.45-100.45 and 104.0-107.4.

Mineralization - CAT 09-01 intersected innumerable relatively shallow 2.0 mm to 6.0 cm thick quartz and quartz-carbonate veins. Bull quartz veins up 60 cm thick also occur. Seven 0.35-4.5 m thick intervals of 0.342-0.986 g/t Au are observed between 0 and a depth of 72.0 m; all of the preceding occur in quartz or quartz-carbonate veins within mafic volcanics that have been interpreted as basalts or their carbonate altered-equivalents. All assays exceeding 0.0342 g/t Au occur in one these vein-types and are almost invariably associated with 1-5% pyrite (Table 10.2.1.1). The preceding mineralization may be partially stratigraphically-equivalent to the intercepts observed in upper portion of CAT 08-04. The latter include 1.01 g/t Au over 10.0 m and 0.89 g/t Au over 8.7 m. However, none of the CAT 09-01 intercepts appear to be correlative with those present in CAT 08-02.

The best intercept in CAT 09-01 occurs at a depth of 162.5 meters and consists of 1.497 g/t Au over 7.5 m associated with up to 5.0% pyrite in a mafic volcanic host.

Tentative Mineral & Stratigraphic Correlations - The position of CAT 09-01's mineralized intercepts with relation to that in the previous holes is tentative because all of the CAT 08-series holes appear to have been drilled approximately parallel to the strike of the host rocks. This may also be the case with CAT 99-04 which intersected two comparatively wide zones of mineralization while CAT 08-02 encountered zones of 3.0 m of 3.55 g/t Au, 3.26 g/t Au, and three 2.0-4.5 m zones running 0.46-0.81 g/t Au. This also may explain why the gold assays in CAT 99-04 and CAT 08-01 thru CAT 08-04 are either stated or observed to be largely non-correlative in spite of being with 25 m of one another (Kimura (2009). No summary log is currently available for CAT 99-04.

Possible stratigraphic correlations in CAT 09-01 include the following:

- Ultramafic in CAT 09-01 from 112.25 m to 114.25 m may be correlative with one of the ultramafic intra-basaltic flow units occurring in CAT 09-06 between 90.5 to 161.4 m.

- Mafic Volcanic Tuff unit in CAT 09-01 from 232.45 m to 256.75 m may be equivalent to Tuff unit in CAT 09-06 from 221.0 m to 255.8 m.

The appendix contains a summary graphic log depicting the distribution of all lithologies and significant gold assays in CAT 09-01.

Significant gold mineralization (all assays intervals >0.342 g/t Au) intersected in DDH CAT 09-01 are listed in Table 10.2.1.1. Nine weight-averaged intercepts with un-corrected thicknesses of 0.35 m to 7.5 m exhibit assays vary from 0.342 g/t Au to 1.497 g/t Au.

TABLE 10.2.1.1 - DDH CAT 09-01 – SIGNIFICANT GOLD INTERCEPTS (>0.342G/T Au), LINK-CATHERINE PROJECT, BOSTON-SKEAD GOLD BELT, LARDER LAKE MINING DIVISION, ONTARIO, CANADA, (DATA FROM SMITH, 2009)

COMPANY: Golden Dawn Minerals	LOCATION: Link-Catherine Area, Ontario	DRILL HOLE: CAT 09-01
NORTHING CO-ORDINATE: 5311050N	EASTING CO-ORDINATE: 583980E	
ELEVATION: 253 m	AZIMUTH: 225º	INCLINATION: -50º	TOTAL DEPTH: 257 m	DATE: 2-9 Feb 2009

HOLE NO.	FROM	TO	INTERVAL	TRUE-THICK	WGT AVG ASSAY	LITHOLOGY PER LOG	REMARKS	ANGLE TO CA
CAT 09-01	8.60 m	8.95 m	0.35 m	TBD	*0.986 g/t Au*	Mafic Volcanic	Carbonate alteration	30º-40º
CAT 09-01	18.0 m	19.1 m	1.1 m	TBD	*0.566 g/t Au*	Green Carbonate	Highly Alt Mafic Rock	80º
CAT 09-01	31.1 m	32.0 m	0.9 m	TBD	*0.342 g/t Au*	Green Carbonate	Foliated; Diss Pyrite	65º-80º
CAT 09-01	34.0 m	36.0 m	2.0 m	TBD	*0.738 g/t Au*	White Quartz Vein	Diss Pyrite & Tourmaline	60º-80º
CAT 09-01	39.5 m	44.0 m	4.5 m	TBD	*0.632 g/t Au*	Carb. Alt. Mafic Volc.	Pyrite & Qtz Veins	50º-70º
CAT 09-01	45.7 m	47.0 m	1.3 m	TBD	*0.433 g/t Au*	Carb. Alt. Mafic Volc.	Pyrite & Qtz Veins	60º
CAT 09-01	71.0 m	72.0 m	1.0 m	TBD	*0.435 g/t Au*	Mafic Volcanic	Mod chlorite alt	30º
CAT 09-01	152.0 m	153.0 m	1.0 m	TBD	*0.948 g/t Au*	Green Carbonate	Selective strong alt.	30º-40º
CAT 09-01	162.5 m	170.0 m	7.5 m	TBD	***1.497 g/t Au***	Mafic Volcanic	Int Carb Alt; 1-5% pyrite	45º-70º
CAT 09-01	END	OF	ASSAYS					

The intercepts presented in Table 10.2.1.2 comprise the principal mineralized veins and zones intersected in DDH CAT 09-01 that exceed 1.0 g/t Au over at least 1.0 m

TABLE 10.2.1.2 – DDH CAT 09-01 – DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF SIGNIFICANT GOLD INTERCEPTS (>1.0 g/t Au), LINK-CATHERINE PROJECT, BOSTON-SKEAD GOLD BELT, LARDER LAKE MINING DIVISION, ONTARIO, CANADA (DATA FROM SMITH, 2009).

HOLE	FROM	TO	INTERCEPT LENGTH	AU G/T	GEOLOGICAL DESCRIPTION
CAT 09-01	**162.5 m**	**170.0 m**	**7.5 m**	***1.497 g/t Au***	Twelve 2-3 cm qtz & qtz-carbonate veins w/fuchsite, chlorite, & pyrite in altered foliated mafic volcanic host.

10.2.2: DDH CAT 09-02

Location and Objective - CAT 09-02 was undertaken from project co-ordinates 5311051N; 584120E on an azimuth of 280° at an inclination of -50°. Collar elevation was 346 m; total depth was 249 m (Figure 6.5.2). The purpose of CAT 09-02 was to test the central portion of a NNW-trending 450 m long VLF-EM-16 conductor whose southern terminus lies 250 m east of a similar conductor that was explored by CAT 08-01 thru CAT 08-04 as well as CAT 09-01.

Lithology - CAT 09-02 is comprised almost entirely of mafic volcanic rocks (basalts) and their carbonate-altered equivalents (Kimura, 2009). Minimal pyrite is observed outside of the multitude of thin to moderately thick quartz veins/veinlet. Notable departures from the hole's overall basaltic composition include a 7.8 m thick ultramafic interval in its upper portion (78.4-86.2 m) and two composite ultramafic intervals in the hole's lower portion which respectively extend from 154.7-164.6 m and 191.8-215.0 m. The lowermost ultramafic sequence is interlaced and intercalated with 1.8-3.0 m quartz-carbonate veins, quartz-flooded zones, and silicified breccias. A 0.55 m thick granitic dyke is observed at 95.45 m.

Mineralization - CAT 09-02 intersected numerous relatively shallow 1.0-21.0 cm thick quartz and quartz-carbonate veins. A very large number of 1.0-26.0 cm thick calcite veins are associated with some of the mafic volcanic units. Significant gold mineralization occurs in three 0.5 to 6.0 m thick composite intervals of 1.160-8.961 g/t Au between 0 and a depth of 118.0 m. Assays exceeding 0.0342 g/t Au are distributed among the basaltic lithologies, the granitic dyke, and one layer in the lowermost ultramafic layer zone. Two of these mineralized intervals respectively occur within a mafic volcanic unit (85.4-91.5 m) and a quartz-carbonate vein (117.0-119.0) that is associated with 1.0-10.0 per cent pyrite within mafic volcanics; a third interval (95.5-96.0 m) is hosted by a granitic dyke containing 3.0-10.0 percent pyrite (Table 10.2.2.1). The deepest gold mineralization is observed within an ultramafic layer and consists of 2.25 g/t Au from 196.1-197.1 m with attendant fuchsite alteration.

The best intercept (117.0-118.0) in CAT 09-02 occurs as sub-interval within 117.0-119.0 and consists of 17.450 g/t Au in a quartz-carbonate vein within a mafic volcanic unit.

Tentative Mineral & Stratigraphic Correlations - It is conjectured that none of the four mineralized zones observed in CAT 09-02 are correlative to that observed in CAT 09-03 located 5.0 m to the south down strike. However, it is possible that the low-grade carbonated mafic volcanic-hosted gold-fuchsite-sericite mineralization with alteration (217.0-218.0 m) in CAT 09-03 may be laterally equivalent to an ultramafic-hosted gold (196.1-197.1 m) in the same hole. Other possibilities based on the speculation that the overall trend of the veins and veins systems may have a strong east-west component, is that some of the mineralized intervals in CAT 08-08 are equivalent to the composite intercept from 177.0-181.0 (2.152 g/t Au) in CAT 09-03 located an estimated 200 m to the east.

Possible stratigraphic correlations in CAT 09-02 include the following:

- Ultramafics in CAT 09-02 from 154.7 m to at least 164.6 m may be correlative with one of the ultramafic units occurring from 75.8-79.7 and 93.6-130 m in CAT 09-03.

- Another possibility is equivalency of the previously mentioned CAT 09-03 ultramafics to the series of CAT-02 ultramafics extending from 191.8-215.0 m.

The appendix contains a summary graphic log depicting the distribution of all lithologies and significant gold assays in CAT 09-02.

Significant gold mineralization (all assays intervals >0.342 g/t Au) intersected in DDH CAT 09-02 are listed in Table 10.2.2.1. Six weight-averaged intercepts with un-corrected thicknesses of 0.5 m to 6.0 m exhibit assays varying from 1.160 g/t Au to 17.450 g/t Au

TABLE 10.2.2.1 – DDH CAT 09-02 - SIGNIFICANT GOLD INTERCEPTS (>0.342 g/t Au), LINK-CATHERINE PROJECT, BOSTON-SKEAD GOLD BELT, LARDER LAKE MINING DIVISION, ONTARIO, CANADA (DATA FROM SMITH, 2009).

COMPANY: Golden Dawn Minerals	LOCATION: Link-Catherine Area, Ontario	DRILL HOLE: CAT 09-02
NORTHING CO-ORDINATE: 5311051N	EASTING CO-ORDINATE: 584120E	
ELEVATION: 346 m	AZIMUTH: 280º	INCLINATION: -50º	TOTAL DEPTH: 249 m	DATE: 9-15 Feb 2009

HOLE NO.	FROM	TO	INTERVAL	TRUE-THICK	WGT AVG ASSAY	LITHOLOGY PER LOG	REMARKS	ANGLE TO CA
CAT 09-02	85.4 m	91.5 m	6.1 m	TBD	*1.160 g/t Au*	MAFIC VOLCANIC	Mod Chlorite Alt	70º
CAT 09-02	90.0 m*	91.0 m*	1.0 m*	TBD*	*4.300 g/t Au**	MAFIC VOLCANIC	Up to 5-10% pyrite	70º
CAT 09-02	95.5 m	96.0 m	0.5 m	TBD	*5.070 g/t Au*	GRANITIC DYKE	3-10% pyrite	NA
CAT 09-02	117.0 m	119.0 m	2.0 m	TBD	*8.961 g/t Au*	QTZ-CARB ALTERED VEIN	Pyrite in 5 cm frac	50º
CAT 09-02	117.0 m*	118.0 m*	1.0 m*	TBD*	*17.450 g/t Au**	QTZ-CARB ALTERED VEIN	1-5% Pyrite	50º
CAT 09-02	196.1 m	197.1 m	1.0 m	TBD	*2.250 g/t Au*	ULTRAMAFIC W/CHL & SERP	1-3% pyrite; fuchsite	80º
CAT 09-02	END	OF	ASSAYS					

The intercepts listed in Table 10.2.2.2 comprise the principal mineralized veins and zones intersected in DDH CAT 09-02 that exceed 1.0 g/t Au over at least 1.0 m.

TABLE 10.2.2.2 – DDH CAT 09-02 – DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF SIGNIFICANT GOLD INTERCEPTS (>1.0 g/t Au), LINK-CATHERINE PROJECT, BOSTON-SKEAD GOLD BELT, LARDER LAKE MINING DIVISION, ONTARIO, CANADA (DATA FROM SMITH, 2009).

HOLE	FROM (M)	TO (M)	INTERCEPT LENGTH	AU G/T	GEOLOGICAL DESCRIPTION
CAT 09-02	**85.4 m**	**91.5 m**	**6.1 m**	***1.160 g/t Au***	Three 2.0-4.0 cm qtz-carbonate & four 2.0 cm calcite/other vein-types in Mafic Volcanics. Mod chlorite alt w/ sericite; locally up to 3-10% pyrite.
CAT 09-02	**90.0 m***	**91.0 m***	**1.0 m***	***4.300 g/t Au****	**Sub-interval with-in above. 5-10% pyrite over short intervals.*
CAT 09-02	**95.5 m**	**96.0 m**	**0.5 m**	***5.070 g/t Au***	Granitic Dyke within Mafic Volcanics. Lg pyrite xls in frac
CAT 09-02	**117.0 m**	**119.0 m**	**2.0 m**	***8.961 g/t Au***	Qtz-Carbonate alt vein section (117.1-118.0 m) w/ 1.0-5.0% pyrite as 5 cm blocks within Mafic Volcanics. Two 2.0-5.0 cm calcite veins 118.1-119.0. Hematized qtz-flooding at base.
CAT 09-02	**117.0 m***	**118.0 m***	**1.0 m***	***17.450 g/t Au****	**Sub-interval with-in above w/ 1-5% pyrite.*
CAT 09-02	**196.1 m**	**197.1 m**	**1.0 m**	***2.250 g/t Au***	Ultramafic altered to chlorite & serpentine. Trace to 1.0% pyrite overall w/ up to 5.0% locally. Some pyrite replacing fuchsite casts.

10.2.3: DDH CAT 09-03

Location and Objective - CAT 09-03 was drilled from project co-ordinates 5310901N; 584193E on an azimuth of 221° at an inclination of -49°. Collar elevation was 358 m; total depth was 267 m (Figure 6.5.2). The purpose of CAT 09-03 was to test the southern portion of the same NNW-trending 450 m long VLF-EM-16 conductor initially probed by CAT 09-02. CAT 09-03 lies ~160 m SSE of CAT 09-02.

Lithology – CAT 09-03 can be subdivided into the three major divisions listed below; all contain common to abundant thin to moderately thick quartz and quartz carbonate veins.

Upper Division (0-42.75 m) – This sequence consists almost entirely of weakly to moderately carbonate-altered mafic volcanic rocks (basalt). Only a 5.0 m unit near the top of the hole is comprised of un-altered mafic volcanics; it is sandwiched between 1.8 and 2.6 m white barren quartz veins. Other relatively thin lithologies within the sequence include a pegmatite vein from 22.4-26.5 m and a gabbro layer from (37.15-42.75 m). A thin shear zone exists from 36.6-37.15. No significant mineralization is reported anywhere in this sequence.

Middle Division (42.75-130.0 m) – Three 3.9-36.4 m thick intervals of gabbro comprising approximately 40 percent of this division define this unit. These occur at the top, middle, and base. Moderately carbonate-altered mafic volcanic (basalt) as observed up-hole is essentially co-equal in volume to the ultramafics. The only other lithologies present are two relatively thin tuff units observed from 65.5-66.5 m and 84.4-93.6 m. The entire sequence is devoid of significant mineralization.

Lower Division (130.0-267.0 m) – Green and Grey Carbonate that represent the altered equivalents of mafic volcanic (basalt) units overwhelmingly comprise this sequence. Subordinate intervals of moderately-altered mafic volcanic are noted from 130.0-136.9 m and 168.7-178.0 m. Equally subordinate un-altered mafic volcanic are observed at 207.5-212.0 m, 255.0-262.9 m, and 264.0-267.0 m. Other lesser lithologies include a tuffaceous siltstone (151.1-152.0 m) and tuff/flow intervals (162.7-168.7 m) as well as a siltstone unit (262.9-264.0 m). A thin shear zone exists from 36.6-37.15 m. A prominent shear zone exists from 250.5-255.0 m.

Mineralization – CAT 09-03 intersected numerous barren and prospective quartz and quartz-carbonate veins that vary from 2.0-16.0 cm thick through-out its course. The five intervals of significant gold mineralization present in CAT 09-03 are restricted to the Lower Division of the hole (130.0-267.0 m). The preceding intercepts are most prominent in the green and grey carbonates where three 1.0-4.0 m thick intervals exist; some associated with fuchsite alteration, exhibit values of 0.401-2.152 g/t Au. These occur from 177.0-181.0 m, 217.0-218.0 m, 235.0-236.0 m. Included in the preceding is a sub-interval running 3.77 g/t Au over 1.0 m from 178.0-179.0 m. Low grade gold values of 0.489 g/t from 168.5-169.5 are also observed in a moderately altered mafic volcanic (basalt)

The best intercept in CAT 09-03 is from 165.0-166.5 m consists of 13.000 g/t Au. It is associated with 10.0 percent pyrite within a strongly carbonate-altered tuff and flow unit. A 30 cm thick vein of sericite was observed from 244.0-244.4 m in the Lower Division Grey and Green Carbonates.

Tentative Mineral & Stratigraphic Correlations – Tentative correlations between CAT 09-03 and CAT 09-02 have been previously discussed under the section describing CAT 09-02. These are briefly reprised. None of the five mineralized zones observed in CAT 09-03 are believed to have equivalency to the any of the four mineralized intervals observed in CAT 09-02. The latter is located approximately 200 m to the NNW up-strike. However, it is possible that the low-grade carbonated mafic volcanic-hosted gold-fuchsite-sericite mineralization with alteration (217.0-218.0 m) in CAT 09-03 may be laterally equivalent to the ultramafic-hosted gold (196.1-197.1) in CAT 09-02. An additional highly speculative possibility is that the composite intercept from 177.0-181.0 (2.152 g/t Au) in CAT 09-03 may be equivalent to some of the mineralized intervals in CAT 08-02 and CAT 08-04 that are located an estimated 200 m to the west. It is conjectured that the overall trend of some of the veins and veins systems intersected may have a strong east-west component.

Possible stratigraphic correlations in CAT 09-03 include the following:

- The ultramafic units occurring from 75.8-79.7 and 93.6-130 m in CAT 09-03 may be correlative with one or more of the ultramafic layers in CAT 09-02 observed between 154.7 and at least 164.6 m.

- Alternatively, the afore mentioned CAT 09-03 ultramafics may be equivalent to the series of ultramafics in CAT-02 observed from 191.8-215.0 m.

The appendix contains a summary graphic log depicting the distribution of all lithologies and significant gold assays in CAT 09-03.

Significant gold mineralization (all assays intervals >0.342 g/t Au) intersected in DDH CAT 09-03 are listed in Table 10.2.3.1. Six weight-averaged intercepts with un-corrected thicknesses of 0.5 m to 4.0 m exhibit assays varying from 0.489 g/t Au to 13.000 g/t Au.

TABLE 10.2.3.1 – DDH CAT 09-03 - SIGNIFICANT GOLD INTERCEPTS (>0.342 g/t Au), LINK-CATHERINE PROJECT, BOSTON-SKEAD GOLD BELT, LARDER LAKE MINING DIVISION, ONTARIO, CANADA (DATA FROM SMITH, 2009).

COMPANY: Golden Dawn Minerals	LOCATION: Link-Catherine Area, Ontario	DRILL HOLE: CAT 09-03
NORTHING CO-ORDINATE: 5310901N	EASTING CO-ORDINATE: 584193E	
ELEVATION: 358 m	AZIMUTH: 221º	INCLINATION: -49º	TOTAL DEPTH: 267 m	DATE: 15-20 Feb 2009

HOLE NO.	FROM	TO	INTERVAL	TRUE-THICK	WGT AVG ASSAY	LITHOLOGY PER LOG	REMARKS	ANGLE TO CA
CAT 09-03	166.0 m	166.5 m	0.5 m	TBD	***13.000 g/t Au***	TUFFS & GREEN CARB	Strong-Mod Alt; 10% pyr	80º
CAT 09-03	168.5 m	169.5 m	1.0 m	TBD	*0.489 g/t Au*	MAFIC VOLCANIC	5.0% pyrite	80º
CAT 09-03	177.0 m	181.0 m	4.0 m	TBD	***2.152 g/t Au***	GREY CARB (MAFIC VOLC)	Intense qtz-carb alt	40º
CAT 09-03	178.0 m*	179.0 m*	1.0 m*	TBD	***3.770 g/t Au****	GREY CARB (MAFIC VOLC)	Intense alt; diss pyrite	40º
CAT 09-03	217.0 m	218.0 m	1.0 m	TBD	*0.659 g/t Au*	GREEN-GREY CARBONATE	Fuchsite-sericite alt	55º
CAT 09-03	235.0 m	236.0 m	1.0 m	TBD	*0.401 g/t Au*	GREEN CARBONATE	Strong fuchsite alt	45º
CAT 09-03	END	OF	ASSAYS					

The following intercepts presented in Table 10.2.3.2 comprise the principal mineralized veins and zones intersected in DDH CAT 09-03 that exceed 1.0 g/t Au over at least 1.0 m

TABLE 10.2.3.2 – DDH CAT 09-03 – DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF SIGNIFICANT GOLD INTERCEPTS (>1.0 g/t Au), LINK-CATHERINE PROJECT, BOSTON-SKEAD GOLD BELT, LARDER LAKE MINING DIVISION, ONTARIO, CANADA (DATA FROM SMITH, 2009).

HOLE	FROM	TO	INTERCEPT LENGTH	AU G/T	GEOLOGICAL DESCRIPTION
CAT 09-03	166.0 m	166.5 m	0.5 m	***13.000 g/t Au***	Strong carbonate altered tuffs & flows w/ 10% blocky pyrite
CAT 09-03	177.0 m	181.0 m	4.0 m	***2.152 g/t Au***	Five 1.0-3.0 cm qtz-carbonate veins. Hosts include (1) Upper unit of Tan-colored albitized strong carbonate-altered zone w/locally 10-15% pyrite at base of Grey-green carbonate altered Mafic Volcanics. (2) Lower unit of intensely altered grey carbonate w/ finely disseminated pyrite throughout; locally 10-15% in albitized sub-intervals.
CAT 09-03	178.0 m*	179.0 m*	1.0 m*	***3.770 g/t Au****	**Sub-interval with-in above. Grey carbonate w/ finely disseminated pyrite.*

10.2.4: DDH CAT 09-04

Location and Objective - CAT 09-04 was collared at project co-ordinates 5310787N; 584325E on an azimuth of 264° at an inclination of -48°. Collar elevation was?247m?; total depth was 332 m (Figure 6.5.2). It was drilled from the same site as CAT 09-05. The chief purpose of CAT 09-04 was to test the down-dip extension of a NNW-trending 450 m long VLF-EM-16 conductor previously drilled by CAT 08-01 thru 08-04. An additional objective was to evaluate the SSE projection of a parallel 450 m long VLF-EM-16 conductor tested earlier in the 2009 program by CAT 09-03 and CAT 09-03.

Extended 156.0 m and 110.0 m intervals of core (0-156.0 m and 180.0-290.0 m) for which there are no descriptions in CAT 09-04 allow only limited assessment of its igneous stratigraphy and mineralization. Possibilities for the situation include the following:

- Unconsolidated materials such as till or alluvium in the upper portion of the hole. The collar of the hole is approximately 100 m below some of the other holes.

- Extremely broken ground due to faulting, shearing, jointing, or soft in-coherent alteration in the lower portion of the hole/

No drill-section for CAT 09-04 is presently available.

Lithology – Due to the spotty nature of core descriptions in CAT 09-04, assembly of its lithologic succession and mineralization is greatly hindered and very fragmentary. In the intervals for which there are log descriptions, the number of quartz and quartz-carbonate veins appears to be greatly diminished for the most part as compared to the other 2009-series holes. A summary of the two intervals with stratigraphic records appear below:

- The upper interval from 156.0-290.0 m (134.0 m) is successively comprised downhole of roughly co-equal units of mafic volcanic (8.2 m), green and gray carbonate (4.1 & 5.3 m) separated by a 1.5 m thick felsic dyke, and strongly carbonate-altered mafic volcanic (4.5 m).

- The lower interval from 290.0-332.0 m is dominantly comprised of un-altered to weakly carbonate-altered mafic volcanic units. Super- and subjacent ultramafic units respectively 7.0 m and 11.3 m thick sandwich the gross mafic sequence. The interval from 306.4-313.5 m is intruded by a series of porphyritic dykes.

Mineralization – A notable exception to the paucity of quartz and quartz-carbonate veins in CAT 09-04 is the interval from 306.4-313.5 encompassing silicified mafic volcanic and dyke material where abundant quartz-carbonate veins up 15 cm thick are noted. The only significant gold mineralization observed in CAT 09-04 consists of 0.404 g/t Au from 309.0-310.0 m (1.0 m) in a silicified mafic volcanic unit cut by a series of pyritic porphyritic dykes and up to 15 cm thick quartz-carbonate veins.

Tentative Mineral & Stratigraphic Correlations – Correlations of mineralization and stratigraphic units in CAT 09-04 are very conjectural. The single CAT 09-04 intercept in the mafic volcanics (0.404 g/t Au over 309.0-310.0 m) may possibly be equivalent to the upward extension of the two low-grade intercepts observed in CAT 09-06 (0.925 g/t Au over 7.0-7.6 m and 1.020 g/t Au over 10.8-12.8 m). Another possibility is that the isolated CAT 09-04 intercept

is laterally equivalent to a barren ultramafic sequence in CAT 09-06 that extends from 72.2-152.0 m.

Possible stratigraphic correlations in CAT 09-04 include the following:

- The ultramafic units occurring from 290.0-297.0 and 320.7-332.0 m in CAT 09-04 may be correlative with the ultramafic sequence in CAT 09-06 observed between 72.2-152.0 m.

The appendix contains a summary graphic log depicting the distribution of all lithologies and significant gold assays in CAT 09-04.

Significant gold mineralization (all assays intervals >0.342 g/t Au) intersected in DDH CAT 09-04 are listed in Table 10.2.4.1. One weight-averaged intercept with un-corrected thicknesses of 1.0 m exhibits an assay of 0.404 g/t Au.

TABLE 10.2.4.1 – DDH CAT 09-04 - SIGNIFICANT GOLD INTERCEPTS (>0.342 g/t Au), LINK-CATHERINE PROJECT, BOSTON-SKEAD GOLD BELT, LARDER LAKE MINING DIVISION, ONTARIO, CANADA (DATA FROM SMITH, 2009).

COMPANY: Golden Dawn Minerals	LOCATION: Link-Catherine Area, Ontario	DRILL HOLE: CAT 09-04
NORTHING CO-ORDINATE: 5310787N	EASTING CO-ORDINATE: 584325E	
ELEVATION:? 247 m?	AZIMUTH: 264°	INCLINATION: -48°	TOTAL DEPTH: 332 m	DATE: 26-26 Feb 2009

HOLE NO.	FROM	TO	INTERVAL	TRUE-THICK	WGT AVG ASSAY	LITHOLOGY PER LOG	REMARKS	ANGLE TO CA
CAT 09-04	309.0 m	310.0 m	1.0 m	TBD	*0.404 g/t Au*	MAFIC VOLC & DYKE	Silicified; Pyrite in dyke	NA
CAT 09-04	END	OF	ASSAYS					

The following intercepts presented in Table 10.2.4.2 comprise the principal mineralized veins and zones intersected in DDH CAT 09-04 that exceed 1.0 g/t Au over at least 1.0 m

TABLE 10.2.4.2 – DDH CAT 09-04 – DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF SIGNIFICANT GOLD INTERCEPTS (>1.0 g/t Au), LINK-CATHERINE PROJECT, BOSTON-SKEAD GOLD BELT, LARDER LAKE MINING DIVISION, ONTARIO, CANADA (DATA FROM SMITH, 2009).

HOLE	FROM	TO	INTERCEPT LENGTH	AU G/T	GEOLOGICAL DESCRIPTION
CAT 09-04	0.0 m	0.0 m	0.0 m	<1.000 g/t Au	All assay intervals < 1.0 g/t over 1.0 m

10.2.5: DDH CAT 09-05

Location and Objective - CAT 09-05 was spudded at project co-ordinates 5310787N; 584325E on an azimuth of 179° at an inclination of -49°. Collar elevation was?247m?; total depth was 302 m (Figure 6.5.2). It was drilled from the same site as CAT 09-04. The objective of CAT 09-05 was to test a 280 m long VLF-EM-16 anomaly comprising the detached extension of the same NNW-trending 450 m long VLF-EM-16 conductor assessed earlier in the 2009 program by CAT 09-02 and CAT 09-03. CAT 09-05 was drilled essentially parallel to the strike of the preceding geophysical anomaly.

No descriptions or assays of the core from CAT 09-05 are available from its collar to a depth of 256.0 m. This is also the case from for a 13.6 m interval from 288.4 to the hole's terminus at 302.0 m. Explanations for the lack of data are probably the same as those for CAT 09-04 and CAT 09-07. These include possible loss of core in non-cohesive recent sediments and/or badly broken ground. Placing the hole into reliable mineralogical and stratigraphical context cannot be achieved.

No drill-section for CAT 09-05 is presently available.

Lithology – Due to the paucity of core descriptions in CAT 09-05, its lithologic succession and mineral character are exceedingly nebulous. Grey carbonates (256.0-269.4 m) and their equivalent mafic volcanics protoliths (269.4-288.4 m) are the only lithologies reported.

Mineralization – Some 1.0 cm thick quartz and quartz-carbonate veins and 0.4-0.9 m bull quartz veins are enclosed by grey carbonate-altered mafic volcanics; these extend from 256.0-288.4 m. All gold assays observed in CAT 09-05 are <0.052 g/t Au. The 0.9 and 0.4 m thick white bull quartz veins with minor carbonate, tourmaline, and fuchsite respectively occur at 285.4-285.9 m and 287.5-288.0 m. The highest gold value of 0.052 g/t Au is associated with the lowest bull quartz vein.

Tentative Mineral & Stratigraphic Correlations – The attempt to match stratigraphic units in CAT 09-05 with the sequences observed in other holes is highly tentative due to their very general non-unique nature. The only equivalency postulated is the following:

- The highly altered grey carbonates of CAT 09-05 **may** be broadly correlative with the grey and green carbonates and strongly altered mafic volcanic occurring from 164.2-180.0 m in CAT 09-04.

The appendix contains a summary graphic log depicting the distribution of all lithologies and significant gold assays in CAT 09-05.

Significant gold mineralization (all assays intervals >0.342 g/t Au) intersected in DDH CAT 09-04 are listed in Table 10.2.5.1. None was observed.

Significant gold mineralization (all assays intervals >1.0 g/t Au) intersected in DDH CAT 09-05 is listed in Table 10.2.5.2. All intercepts have un-corrected thicknesses of 1.0 m and exhibit assays of <0.052 g/t Au over the entire 302 m length of the hole.

TABLE 10.2.5.1 – DDH CAT 09-05 - SIGNIFICANT GOLD INTERCEPTS (>0.342 g/t Au), LINK-CATHERINE PROJECT, BOSTON-SKEAD GOLD BELT, LARDER LAKE MINING DIVISION, ONTARIO, CANADA (DATA FROM SMITH, 2009).

COMPANY: Golden Dawn Minerals			LOCATION: Link-Catherine Area, Ontario			DRILL HOLE: CAT 09-05		
NORTHING CO-ORDINATE: 5310787N			EASTING CO-ORDINATE: 584325E					
ELEVATION:?247 m?		AZIMUTH: 179º		INCLINATION: -49º		TOTAL DEPTH: 302 m		DATE:26-26 Feb 2009
HOLE NO.	FROM	TO	INTERVAL	TRUE-THICK	WGT AVG ASSAY	LITHOLOGY PER LOG	REMARKS	ANGLE TO CA
CAT 09-05	0 m	302 m	302 m	TBD	*All assays <0.052 g/t Au*			
CAT 09-05	END	OF	ASSAYS					

The following intercepts comprise the principal mineralized veins and zones intersected in DDH CAT 09-05 that exceed 1.0 g/t Au over at least 1.0 m

TABLE 10.2.5.2 – DDH CAT 09-05 – DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF SIGNIFICANT GOLD INTERCEPTS (>1.0 g/t Au), LINK-CATHERINE PROJECT, BOSTON-SKEAD GOLD BELT, LARDER LAKE MINING DIVISION, ONTARIO, CANADA.

HOLE	FROM	TO	INTERCEPT LENGTH	AU G/T	GEOLOGICAL DESCRIPTION
CAT 09-05	0.0	0.0	0.0	<1.000 g/t Au	All assay intervals < 1.0 g/t over 1.0 m

10.2.6: DDH CAT 09-06

Location and Objective - CAT 09-06 was undertaken at project co-ordinates 5310788N; 583994E on an azimuth of 225° at an inclination -50°. Collar elevation was ?254m?; total depth was 287 m (Figure 6.5.2). CAT 09-06 was designed to test the central portion of the same NNW-trending 450 m long VLF-EM-16 conductor that was previously inspected by CAT 08-01 thru CAT 08-04 as well as CAT 09-01.

Lithology – Weakly to strongly carbonate-altered mafic volcanic lithologies (basalts) and their green carbonate-altered equivalents dominate CAT 09-06 but are most prevalent in the uppermost 2/3 of the hole (above 217.4 m). Overall the hole can be subdivided into the five sequences listed below in progressing downhole:

1. 6.0-72.2 m (66.2 m) - Green and gray carbonates (6.0-14.7 m) dominate this unit before being underlain by weakly to strongly carbonate-altered mafic volcanics (14.7-72.2 m). Quartz-carbonate and quartz veins are common. These contain the only significant gold mineralization observed in the hole. Barren carbonate veins 2.0-15.0 cm thick dominate the mafic volcanics.

2. 72.2-152.0 m (79.8 m) - Ultramafics with very a few highly altered to un-altered mafic volcanics comprise this unit. A mafic dyke from 111.0-119.3 m (8.3 m) cuts the sequence. Barren quartz-carbonate veins 1.0-12.0 cm thick occur throughout the sequence and quartz-flooding is present from 90.5-100.1 (9.6 m).

3. 152.0-191.7 m (39.7 m) - Green and grey carbonates derived from the alteration of mafic volcanics comprise this sequence from 152.0-185.6 m (33.6 m) before passing downhole into sub-ordinate moderately altered and locally silicified mafic volcanics from 185.6-191.7 m (6.1 m). A 0.6 m thick green and red (felsic?) dyke is present from 179.7-180.3 m. Irregular quartz veining 2.0-3.0 cm thick appear to occur throughout the sequence but are not recorded between 156.0 m and 205.0 m

4. 191.7-255.8 m (64.1 m) - Tuff units 8.3 m and 34.8 m thick respectively mark the top and basal units of this sequence which is otherwise comprised almost entirely of strongly altered green carbonate from 200.0-217.4 m (17.4 m). A 6.1 m thick felsic dyke occurs from 201.9-208.0 m while a 3.6 m thick diabase dyke occurs from 217.4-221.0 m. Quartz and quartz-carbonate veins 1.0-18.0 cm thick are present throughout the gross unit where notation of them was made.

5. 255.8-287.0 m (31.2 m) – This sequence is characterized by two felsic and diabasic dyke swarms with 0.6-4.9 m thick individual dykes observed from 255.8-267.8 m (12.0 m) and 270.2-287.0 m (16.8). A 2.4 m thick moderately altered mafic volcanic intervenes between the two dyke swarms. Quartz and quartz-carbonate veins 1.0-17.0 cm thick exist over the entire sequence.

Mineralization – Quartz and quartz-carbonate veins in CAT 09-06 vary from 2.0-18.0 cm thick. These are common to abundant in green and gray carbonate units from 6.0-14.7 m that host the only significant gold mineralization observed in the hole. The intervals from 7.0-7.6 m (0.6 m) and 10.8-12.8 m (2.0 m) respectively yielded assays of 0.925 g/t Au and 1.020 g/t Au.

The best intercept in CAT 09-06 occurs at a depth of 7.0 meters and consists of 1.020 g/t Au over 2.0 m associated with quartz veining and pyrite.

Tentative Mineral & Stratigraphic Correlations – Mineral correlations with regard to CAT 09-06 and other holes is highly speculative. However, the gold mineralization observed from 7.0-7.6 m and 10.8-12.8 m in CAT 09-06 **may** be roughly equivalent to that observed in the lower portion of the composite mineralized zone from 7.3-74.8 m in CAT 09-01.

Possible stratigraphic correlations in CAT 09-06 include the following:

- Multi-unit ultramafic in CAT 09-06 from 90.5 to 161.4 m may be partially correlative with the ultramafic occurring in CAT 09-01 between 112.25 m to 114.25 m

- Mafic Volcanic Tuff unit in CAT 09-06 from 221.0 m to 255.8 m may be equivalent to Tuff unit in CAT 09-01 from 232.45 m to 256.75 m

The appendix contains a summary graphic log depicting the distribution of all lithologies and significant gold assays in CAT 09-06.

Significant gold mineralization (all assays intervals >0.342 g/t Au) intersected in DDH CAT 09-06 is listed in Table 10.2.6.1. Two weight-averaged intercepts with un-corrected thicknesses of 0.6 m to 2.0 m exhibit assays varying from 0.925 g/t Au to 1.020 g/t Au.

TABLE 10.2.6.1 – DDH CAT 09-06 - SIGNIFICANT GOLD INTERCEPTS (>0.342 g/t Au), LINK-CATHERINE PROJECT, BOSTON-SKEAD GOLD BELT, LARDER LAKE MINING DIVISION, ONTARIO, CANADA (DATA FROM SMITH, 2009).

COMPANY: Golden Dawn Minerals	LOCATION: Link-Catherine Area, Ontario	DRILL HOLE: CAT 09-06
NORTHING CO-ORDINATE: 5310788N	EASTING CO-ORDINATE: 583994E	
ELEVATION:?254 m?	AZIMUTH: 225º	INCLINATION: -50º	TOTAL DEPTH: 287 m	DATE: 21-25 Feb 2009

HOLE NO.	FROM	TO	INTERVAL	TRUE-THICK	WGT AVG ASSAY	LITHOLOGY PER LOG	REMARKS	ANGLE TO CA
CAT 09-06	7.0 m	7.6 m	0.6 m	TBD	*0.925 g/t Au*	GREY CARBONATE	Qtz Veins, pyr, tourm	40º
CAT 09-06	10.8 m	12.8 m	2.0 m	TBD	***1.020 g/t Au***	GREY CARBONATE	Silicified & Strong Alt	40º-50º
CAT 09-06	END	OF	ASSAYS					

The intercepts presented in Table 10.2.6.2 comprise the principal mineralized veins and zones intersected in DDH CAT 09-06 that exceed 1.0 g/t Au over at least 1.0 m.

TABLE 10.2.6.2 – DDH CAT 09-06 – DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF SIGNIFICANT GOLD INTERCEPTS (>1.0 g/t Au), LINK-CATHERINE PROJECT, BOSTON-SKEAD GOLD BELT, LARDER LAKE MINING DIVISION, ONTARIO, CANADA. (DATA FROM SMITH, 2009).

HOLE	FROM	TO	INTERCEPT LENGTH	AU G/T	GEOLOGICAL DESCRIPTION
CAT 09-06	10.8 m	12.8 m	2.0 m	***1.020 g/t Au***	Three 2.0-5.0 cm qtz or pyrite veins in highly altered silicified zone with cubic pyrite within Grey Carbonate unit.

10.2.7: DDH CAT 09-07

Location and Objective - CAT 09-07 was drilled from project co-ordinates 5310703N; 584079E on an azimuth of 225° at an inclination of -50°. Collar elevation was ?253m?; total depth was 285 m (Figure 6.5.2). CAT 09-07 tested the southern extremity of the same NNW-trending 450 m long VLF-EM-16 conductor earlier examined by CAT 08-01 thru CAT 08-04 as well as CAT 09-01 and CAT 09-06.

No descriptions or assays of the core from CAT 09-07 are available from its collar to a depth of 235.5 m for the 285.0 m deep hole. The lack of data is likely due to the same circumstances responsible for the similar un-availability of information from CAT 09-04 and CAT 09-05. Extreme core loss in un-consolidated till and/or alluvium and/or broken ground are the most likely explanations. Mineralogical and stratigraphical correlations with the other holes on the claims are therefore highly speculative.

No drill-section for CAT 09-07 is presently available.

Lithology – Only the lowermost 49.5 m out 285 m of core descriptions are available for CAT 09-07 thus sharply limiting mineralogical and lithologic knowledge in the immediate area of the hole. The interval from 235.5-285.0 m for which there are records is overwhelmingly comprised by strongly carbonate-altered mafic volcanic with a 2.7 m unit of green carbonate. Other prominent lithologies noted within the gross interval include a 5.3 m thick ultramafic layer

(235.5-240.8), a 5.4 m thick felsic dyke (250.1-255.5 m), and a 1.1 m thick diabase dyke (280.1-281.2 m). Thin to moderately thick quartz and quartz-carbonate veins are observed throughout CAT 09-07 but are generally barren.

Mineralization – Common to abundant 1.0-18.0 cm thick quartz and quartz-carbonate veining is present through-out CAT 09-07 and consists entirely of barren quartz from 235.5-255.5 above a fault breccia zone (255.5-259.5). From 255.5 m to the hole's terminus at 285.0 m, quartz-carbonate veining is dominant with very sub-ordinate quartz veins. All gold assays observed in CAT 09-07 are <0.096 g/t Au. The highest gold value of 0.096 g/t Au from 264.5-265.5 m (1.0 m) is hosted by a pyritiferous quartz-carbonate veined green and buff carbonate unit.

Tentative Mineral & Stratigraphic Correlations – The attempt to correlate what little stratigraphic record there is in CAT 09-07 is very tenuous. The only speculative equivalency conjectured is the following:

- The ultramafic unit in CAT 09-07 from 235.5-240.8 m **may** be correlative with a portion of the ultramafic sequence observed from 72.2-152.2 m in CAT 09-06.

The appendix contains a summary graphic log depicting the distribution of all lithologies and significant gold assays in CAT 09-05.

Significant gold mineralization (all assays intervals >0.342 g/t Au) intersected in DDH CAT 09-07 is listed in Table 10.2.7.1. All intercepts have un-corrected thicknesses of 1.0 m; none exhibit assays of more than 0.096 g/t Au over the entire 285 m length of the hole.

TABLE 10.2.7.1 – DDH CAT 09-07 - SIGNIFICANT GOLD INTERCEPTS (>0.342 g/t Au), LINK-CATHERINE PROJECT, BOSTON-SKEAD GOLD BELT, LARDER LAKE MINING DIVISION, ONTARIO, CANADA (DATA FROM SMITH, 2009).

COMPANY: Golden Dawn Minerals			**LOCATION: Link-Catherine Area, Ontario**			**DRILL HOLE: CAT 09-07**		
NORTHING CO-ORDINATE: 5310703N				**EASTING CO-ORDINATE: 584079E**				
ELEVATION:?253 m?	**AZIMUTH: 225º**		**INCLINATION: -50º**		**TOTAL DEPTH: 285 m**		**DATE: 25-26 Feb 2009**	
HOLE NO.	**FROM**	**TO**	**INTERVAL**	**TRUE-THICK**	**WGT AVG ASSAY**	**LITHOLOGY PER LOG**	**REMARKS**	**ANGLE TO CA**
CAT 09-07	**0 m**	**285 m**	**285 m**	**TBD**	*All assays <0.096 g/t Au*			
CAT 09-07	**END**	**OF**	**ASSAYS**					

The following intercepts comprise the principal mineralized veins and zones intersected in DDH CAT 09-07 that exceed 1.0 g/t Au.

TABLE 10.2.7.2 – DDH CAT 09-07 – DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF SIGNIFICANT GOLD INTERCEPTS (>1.0 g/t Au), LINK-CATHERINE PROJECT, BOSTON-SKEAD GOLD BELT, LARDER LAKE MINING DIVISION, ONTARIO, CANADA (DATA FROM SMITH, 2009).

HOLE	FROM	TO	INTERCEPT LENGTH	AU G/T	GEOLOGICAL/DESCRIPTION
CAT 09-07	**0.0 m**	**0.0 m**	**0.0 m**	<1.000 g/t Au	All assay intervals < 1.0 g/t over 1.0 m

10.2.8: DDH CAT 09-08

Location and Objective - CAT 09-08 was drilled from project (Nad 83) co-ordinates 5310802N; 584032E on an azimuth of 285° at an inclination -45° **(**Figure 6.5.2). Collar elevation was TBD m; total depth was 260 m. The primary purpose of CAT 09-08 was to cross-cut or "scissor" the gold mineralization delineated by CAT 09-01, CAT 09-02, and CAT 08-04. All of the preceding holes and their respective intercepts occur in the middle of a high-order VLF-EM-16 anomaly delineated by the 2008 grid geophysical surveys.

No drill-section for CAT 09-08 is presently available.

Lithology - CAT 09-08 can be sub-divided into the four gross intervals listed below. Overall, the dominant lithologies in the hole are fuchsite ± quartz ± chlorite schist and granitoid or groid followed in abundance by tuff.

1. 9.0-24.8 m (15.8 m) - Ultrabasic (ULBS), massive to schistose.

2. 24.8-56.5 m (31.7 m) - Gabbro (GBBR) with minor 0.7 m interval of meta-basalt (MTBS).

3. 56.6-162.25 m (105.65 m) – Fuchsite ± quartz ± chlorite schist (FUX-QZ-CHLO) in ~0.75-6.0 m thick units. The preceding is dominantly inter-layered with "grey rock" units (0.1-1.5 m) as well as sub-ordinate and isolated gabbro (GBRO units (~2.0-15.0 m), meta-basalt units (MTBS ~0.5-3.5 m), and ultrabasic units (ULBS ~0.5-1.5 m). Rare mafic dykes (~0.5-1.0 m) are also present.

4. 162.25-263.3 m (101.05 m) - Granitoid (aka groid aka groide) in 2.0-13.0 m thick units is inter-layered with the following:

    - 162.5-206.2 m - Isolated 1.0-6.0 m thick units of quartz-albite-calcite-fuchsite schist. Also ~1.0 m thick mafic tuff units and ~0.5 m thick mafic dykes.

    - 205.5-263.3 m (EOH) - Prominent ~0.1-14.0 m thick mafic tuff and tuff units with local ~0.2-2.0 m thick porphyry dykes or sills.

    - 214.03-235.35 m - ~0.2-5.5 m thick gabbro units 214.03-235.35 m.

Mineralization – Past assaying emphasis in CAT 09-08 has been given almost exclusively to five intervals of pyritic as well as non-pyritic fuchsite schist. The analyses range from 0.137-1.365 g/t Au over 0.-4.0 m (Table 10.2.8.1). Two other assay intervals were partially or wholly in ultrabasic rocks and include the two highest gold values in the hole listed below:

- 2.962 g/t Au over 1.9 m from 99.96-101.87 m straddles a fuchsite schist-ultrabasic contact; the latter lithology contains up to 7.0 percent pyrite as well as quartz-albite veins.

- 1.365 g/t Au over 0.77 from 73.7-74.47 m in an ultrabasic unit carries up to 2.0 percent pyrite.

Intervals containing from 10.0-30.0 percent quartz veins and/or SiO_2 over 0.3-3.0 m thick zones have not been sampled. Additionally, although some pyritic intervals have been analyzed, 11 others running 0.5-5.0 percent over 0.05-5.6 m have not been analyzed; these occur in ultrabasic

(ULBS), gabbro (GBBR), Mafic Tuff (MTBS Tuff), and Granitoid/Groide lithologies. Additional assaying of the pyrite-bearing intervals and possibly some of the more prospective appearing quartz vein/flooded intervals should be undertaken based on the past relationship observed between pyrite and gold in the 1999-2008 drilling.

Tentative Mineral & Stratigraphic Correlations - There are no tentative correlations to be made between CAT 09-08 and other 2008-2009-series drillholes because of restricted assaying within CAT 09-08. However, with regard to stratigraphic inter-hole relations, the following should be noted:

- It appears a virtual certainty that the fuchsite ± quartz ± chlorite schist (FUX-QZ-CHLO) observed from 56.6-162.25 m (105.65 m thick) in CAT 09-08 is equivalent to the quartz + chlorite ± biotite schist in CAT 09-01 sequence that occurs from 57.25-133.35 m (76.25 m thick). Regrettably, no assaying was undertaken within this lithology within CAT 09-01.

- Stratigraphic inferences would suggest that the ultrabasic and gabbro sequence above the top (56.6 m) of the fuchsite ± quartz ± chlorite schist in CAT 09-08 are correlative with the green carbonate and mafic volcanic sequence occurring above the top (57.25 m) of the quartz + chlorite ± biotite schist in CAT 09-01.

- The lithologic sequence that includes granitoid, groid, gabbro, and mafic tuffs occurring below the base (162.25 m) of the fuchsite ± quartz ± chlorite schist in CAT 09-08 is broadly equivalent in CAT 09-01 to the assemblage of mafic volcanic that includes gabbros and a thick mafic tuff unit below the base (133.35 m) of a composite sequence of quartz-chlorite schist. The great amount of granitoid and groid intercalated with the various other lithologies within the respective interval in CAT 09-08 is tentatively interpreted as dykes and/or sills. These are probably related to the nearby Round Mountain Batholith which is described as tonalite and granodiorite (Ayer and Trowell, 2000).

The appendix contains a summary graphic log depicting the distribution of all lithologies and significant gold assays in CAT 09-08.

Significant gold mineralization intersected in DDH CAT 09-08 is listed in Table 10.2.8.1.

TABLE 10.2.8.1 – DDH CAT 09-08 - SIGNIFICANT GOLD INTERCEPTS (>0.342 g/t Au in red-type), LINK-CATHERINE PROJECT, BOSTON-SKEAD GOLD BELT, LARDER LAKE MINING DIVISION, ONTARIO, CANADA (DATA FROM CIESIELSKI, 2009).

COMPANY: Golden Dawn Minerals	LOCATION: Link-Catherine Area, Ontario	DRILL HOLE: CAT 09-08
NORTHING CO-ORDINATE: 5310802N	EASTING CO-ORDINATE: 584032E	
ELEVATION: TBD m	AZIMUTH: 285°	INCLINATION: -45°	TOTAL DEPTH: 260 m	DATE:14-16 Aug 2009

HOLE NO.	FROM	TO	INTERVAL	TRUE-THICK	WGT AVG ASSAY	LITHOLOGY PER LOG	REMARKS	ANGLE TO CA
CAT 09-08	59.48 m	61.12 m	1.64 m	TBD	*0.213 g/t Au*	Fuchsite Schist		50°
CAT 09-08	62.72 m	65.78 m	3.06 m	TBD	*0.206 g/t Au*	Fuchsite Schist		60-80°
CAT 09-08	71.4 m	73.03 m	1.63 m	TBD	*0.410 g/t Au*	Fuchsite Schist		20-30°
CAT 09-08	*71.4 m	*71.8 m	*0.4 m	TBD	**0.951 g/t Au*	Fuchsite Schist	**Sub-Interval in 71.4-73.0 m*	20°
CAT 09-08	73.7 m	74.47 m	0.77 m	TBD	***1.365 g/t Au***	Ultrabasic		30°
CAT 09-08	86.62 m	86.95 m	2.13 m	*TBD*	*0.464 g/t Au*	Fuchsite Schist		30°
CAT 09-08	*87.4 m	*87.8 m	*0.4 m	TBD	****1.355 g/t Au***	Fuchsite Schist	**Sub-Interval in 88.62-86.95 m*	30°
CAT 09-08	99.96 m	101.87 m	1.91 m	TBD	***2.962 g/t Au***	Fuchsite Schist & Ultrabasic		45-80°
CAT 09-08	*99.96m	*101.0 m	*1.04 m	TBD	****5.01 g/t Au***	Fuchsite Schist	**Sub-Interval in 99.6-101.87 m*	85°
CAT 09-08	105.13 m	109.15 m	4.02 m	TBD	*0.137 g/t Au*	Fuchsite Schist		NA
CAT 09-08	*105.13 m	*105.43 m	*0.3 m	TBD	**0.701 g/t Au*	Fuchsite Schist	**Sub-Interval in 105.1-109.15 m*	NA
CAT 09-08	END	OF	ASSAYS					

The following intercepts comprise the principal mineralized veins and zones intersected in DDH CAT 09-08 that exceed 1.0 g/t Au.

TABLE 10.2.8.2 – DDH CAT 09-08 – DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF SIGNIFICANT GOLD INTERCEPTS (>1.0 g/t Au), LINK-CATHERINE PROJECT, BOSTON-SKEAD GOLD BELT, LARDER LAKE MINING DIVISION, ONTARIO, CANADA (DATA FROM CIESIELSKI, 2009).

HOLE	FROM	TO	INTERCEPT LENGTH	AU G/T	GEOLOGICAL DESCRIPTION
CAT 09-08	73.7 m	74.47 m	0.77 m	***1.365 g/t Au***	*Black ULBS w/ 40% vein qtz and up to 2.0% diss. pyrite & 30% carbonate.*
CAT 09-08	*87.4 m	*87.8 m	*0.4 m	****1.355 g/t Au***	**Sub-Interval in 88.62-86.95 m. Grey unit within fuchsite schist with 1.0% diss. pyrite & qtz--tour veins at lower contact*
CAT 09-08	99.96 m	101.87 m	1.91 m	***2.962 g/t Au***	*Fuchsite schist w/ 60% carbonate & black ULBS w/ up to 7.0% diss. pyrite & qtz-albite veins.*
CAT 09-08	*99.96m	*101.0 m	*1.04 m	****5.01 g/t Au***	**Sub-Interval in 99.6-101.87 m. Same as above.*

10.2.9: DDH CAT 09-09

Location and Objective - CAT 09-09 was drilled from project (Nad 83) co-ordinates 5310916N; 584094E on an azimuth of 280° at an inclination of -45° (Figure 6.5.2). Collar elevation was TBD m; total depth was 158 m. The primary purpose of CAT 09-09 was to attempt to verify the postulated trend of gold mineralization between that intersected in the 1999-2008 drilling programs and three significant to very significant gold intercepts in CAT 09-02. As such, it was located approximately midway between the two areas. It should be noted that empirically the mineralization's projected trend corresponds to the down-dip portion of a ~450 m long north-northwest-trending VLF-EM-16 Anomaly.

No drill-section for CAT 09-09 is presently available.

Lithology – The dominant lithology in CAT 09-09 is overwhelmingly gabbro (GRBRO). There is no coherent stratigraphic succession other than the following:

- Between 0-44.0 m two ~0.4-3.0 m thick quartz-chlorite ± albite schist units as well as a 3.75 m thick ultrabasic unit are inter-layered with gabbro.

- Between 57.6-158.0 m three 5.0-18.0 m thick ultrabasic (ULBS) units are interspersed through the gabbro sequence along with a single 0.15 m thick pale-green dyke.

Mineralization – Known gold mineralization in CAT 09-09 is limited to a 3.66 m interval of gabbro which assays 2.050 g/t from 98.74-102.4 m (Table 10.2.9.1). The interval contains 0.5-3.0 disseminated pyrite and 0.05-5.0 cm quartz veins and veinlets. Other 1.0-10.0 cm quartz ± albite ± tourmaline ± chlorite veins are common to abundant through-out the hole but have not been analyzed. Presumably, this is because of their lack of pyrite content. These siliceous veins occur in eleven (11) ~0.5-8.0 m thick intervals comprised of 20-90 percent vein material. Similar concentrated intervals of veins in CAT 08-01-CAT 08-04 have been designated as "quartz vein systems" (Kimura, 2009).

Thirteen (13) 0.5-9.0 m thick pyrite-bearing intervals in CAT 09-09 vary from 0.5-5.0 percent pyrite and occur within gabbros, quartz-albite-chlorite schists, and ultrabasics. Only one of the preceding 13 pyritic intervals has been assayed; it yielded 2.050 g/t gold over a 3.66 m intercept that has been previously discussed. Additional assaying of at least some of the more prominent pyritic intervals should be undertaken.

Tentative Mineral & Stratigraphic Correlations - The lone mineralized interval in CAT 09-09 (2.050 g/t Au over 3.66 m from 98.74-102.4 m) very speculatively may be in the general vicinity of being stratigraphically-equivalent to an very significant intercept in CAT 09-02 (8.961 g/t Au over 2.0 m from 117.0-119.0 m).

Little can be stated with regard to stratigraphic correlations between CAT 09-09 and other nearby 2008-2009-series holes due to the lack of unambiguous stratigraphic marker units. Only the following very general statements can be offered:

- The gross gabbro sequence in CAT 09-09 is broadly equivalent to the same lithology in CAT 09-02, CAT 09-10, and CAT 09-14 to the north and possibly the upper portions CAT 09-08 and CAT 09-11 to the south (Figure 6.5.2).

- One or more of three ultramafic units in CAT 09-09 may be correlative to similar ultramafic units observed in CAT 09-10 to the north and/or CAT 09-11 to the south (Figure 6.5.2).

The appendix contains a summary graphic log depicting the distribution of all lithologies and significant gold assays in CAT 09-09.

Significant gold mineralization intersected in DDH CAT 09-09 is listed in Table 10.2.9.1.

TABLE 10.2.9.1 – DDH CAT 09-09 - SIGNIFICANT GOLD INTERCEPTS (>0.342 g/t Au red-type), LINK-CATHERINE PROJECT, BOSTON-SKEAD GOLD BELT, LARDER LAKE MINING DIVISION, ONTARIO, CANADA (DATA FROM CIESIELSKI, 2009).

COMPANY: Golden Dawn Minerals	LOCATION: Link-Catherine Area, Ontario	DRILL HOLE: CAT 09-09
NORTHING CO-ORDINATE: 5310916N	EASTING CO-ORDINATE: 584094E	
ELEVATION: TBD m	AZIMUTH: 280°	INCLINATION: -45°	TOTAL DEPTH: 158 m	DATE:17-18 Aug 2009

HOLE NO.	FROM	TO	INTERVAL	TRUE-THICK	WGT AVG ASSAY	LITHOLOGY PER LOG	REMARKS	ANGLE TO CA
CAT 09-09	98.74 m	102.4 m	3.66 m	TBD	*2.050 g/t Au*	Gabbro		60°
CAT 09-09	*98.74 m	*100.0 m	*1.26 m	TBD	**1.18 g/t Au*	Gabbro	**Sub-Interval in 98.74-102.4 m*	60°
CAT 09-09	*100.0 m	*101.0 m	*1.0	TBD	**3.16 g/t Au*	Gabbro	**Sub-Interval in 98.74-102.4 m*	60°
CAT 09-09	*101.0 m	*102.4 m	*1.40 m	TBD	**2.03 g/t Au*	Gabbro	**Sub-Interval in 98.74-102.4 m*	60°
CAT 09-09	END	OF	ASSAYS					

The following intercepts comprise the principal mineralized veins and zones intersected in DDH CAT 09-09 that exceed 1.0 g/t Au.

TABLE 10.2.9.2 – DDH CAT 09-09 – DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF SIGNIFICANT GOLD INTERCEPTS (>1.0 g/t Au), LINK-CATHERINE PROJECT, BOSTON-SKEAD GOLD BELT, LARDER LAKE MINING DIVISION, ONTARIO, CANADA (DATA FROM CIESIELSKI, 2009).

HOLE	FROM	TO	INTERCEPT LENGTH	AU G/T	GEOLOGICAL/DESCRIPTION
CAT 09-09	98.74 m	102.4 m	3.66 m	*2.050 g/t Au*	*Mild green gabbro w/ 3.0% diss. pyrite, 50.0% carbonate, & 1.0-10.0 cm quartz veins*
CAT 09-09	*98.74 m	*100.0 m	*1.26 m	**1.18 g/t Au*	**Sub-Interval in 98.74-102.4 m*
CAT 09-09	*100.0 m	*101.0 m	*1.00 m	**3.16 g/t Au*	**Sub-Interval in 98.74-102.4 m*
CAT 09-09	*101.0 m	*102.4 m	*1.40 m	**2.03 g/t Au*	**Sub-Interval in 98.74-102.4 m*

10.2.10: DDH CAT 09-10

Location and Objective - CAT 09-10 was drilled from project (Nad 83) co-ordinates 5311000N; 584085E on an azimuth of 270° at an inclination of -45° (Figure 6.5.2). Collar elevation was TBD m; total depth was 152 m. It is located ~75 m SSE from CAT 09-02 and 200 m NE of CAT 08-04. The primary purpose of CAT 09-10 was identical to that of CAT 09-09 - namely, in-fill the area between gold mineralization from the 1999-2008 drilling programs and that observed earlier in CAT 09-02. Additional impetus for the location of CAT 09-10 was to test the down-dip portion of a ~450 m long north-northwest-trending VLF-EM-16 Anomaly. Although the stratigraphically-equivalent level containing the gold intercepts in CAT 09-02 was

penetrated, it appears unlikely that CAT 09-10 was deep enough to intersect the significant gold-bearing intervals observed in CAT 99-4 and CAT 08-01, CAT 08-02, and CAT 08-04.

Lithology – CAT 09-10 is comprised almost entirely of fine to medium-grained gabbro (GBRO & GBBR) with some intervals of spotted gabbro, epidote gabbro (EPI GBBR) ribbon gabbro, micro-gabbro (MGBBR). Other isolated lithologies include the following:

- 38.45-41.75 m (3.3 m) - Fine-grained pale-brown groid w/ 20 percent mm-sized quartz-albite-chlorite veinlets.

- 50.0-71.0 m (21.0 m) - Two ~4.0 m thick silicified zones with 5.0-7.0 percent cm-sized quartz-albite veins and clusters.

- 128.7-142.5 m (13.8 m) – Fine-grained black-green ultrabasic unit with serpentinite.

Mineralization – No intervals in CAT 09-10 were assayed. This may have been due to the lack of pyrite in the quartz veins present. Six 1.9-2.7 m thick intervals comprised of 7.0-70.0 percent mm to cm-sized thick quartz ± albite ± chlorite ± calcite are scattered over the hole in gabbro as well as groid lithologies. Numerous less concentrated intervals composed of up to 5.0 cm thick silicate veins occur through-out the hole.

Ten 0.1-2.7 m thick intervals of 1.0-10.0 percent pyrite are observed in CAT 09-10 but none have been assayed. Assaying of at least the better pyrite-bearing intervals is recommended.

Tentative Mineral & Stratigraphic Correlations – Since there has been no assaying to date within CAT 09-10, there is no currently known gold mineralization to correlate with other holes.

The thick sequence of gabbro intersected in CAT 09-10 is broadly equivalent to the mafic volcanic/carbonate-altered mafic volcanic sequence observed in CAT 09-02 to the north and CAT 09-09 to the south. More specific correlations include the following:

- 38.45-41.75 m (3.3 m) - The groid unit in CAT 09-10 may be correlative with the 0.55 m thick granitic dyke in CAT 09-02 occurring from 95.45-96.0. The latter carries 5.0-10.0 percent pyrite and runs 5.070 g/t Au over 0.55 m.

- 128.7-142.5 m (13.8 m) – The ultrabasic (ULBS) unit in CAT 09-10 is likely equivalent in CAT 09-02 to either the same lithology (termed Ultramafic there) occurring between 154.7-164.6 m (9.9 m) or 191.8-215.0 m (23.2 m). The lower sequence in CAT 09-02 ran 2.25 g/t Au over 1.0 m from 196.1-197.1. The ultrabasic interval in CAT 09-10 (128.7-142.5 m) is also probably correlative with the 17.8 m thick lowest ultrabasic unit in CAT 09-09 that extends from 138.3-156.1 m.

The appendix contains a summary graphic log depicting the distribution of all lithologies and significant gold assays in CAT 09-10.

Significant gold mineralization intersected in DDH CAT 09-10 is listed in Table 10.2.10.1.

TABLE 10.2.10.1 – DDH CAT 09-10 - SIGNIFICANT GOLD INTERCEPTS (>0.342 g/t Au in red-type), LINK-CATHERINE PROJECT, BOSTON-SKEAD GOLD BELT, LARDER LAKE MINING DIVISION, ONTARIO, CANADA (DATA FROM CIESIELSKI, 2009).

COMPANY: Golden Dawn Minerals			LOCATION: Link-Catherine Area, Ontario			DRILL HOLE: CAT 09-10		
NORTHING CO-ORDINATE: 5311000N			EASTING CO-ORDINATE: 584085E					
ELEVATION: TBD m	AZIMUTH: 270°		INCLINATION: -45°	TOTAL DEPTH: 152 m		DATE:19-20 Aug 2009		
HOLE NO.	FROM	TO	INTERVAL	TRUE-THICK	WGT AVG ASSAY	LITHOLOGY PER LOG	REMARKS	ANGLE TO CA
CAT 09-10	0.0 m	152.0 m	152.0 m	TBD			*No assays reported*	
CAT 09-10	END	OF	ASSAYS					

The following intercepts comprise the principal mineralized veins and zones intersected in DDH CAT 09-10 that exceed 1.0 g/t Au.

TABLE 10.2.10.2 – DDH CAT 09-10 – DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF SIGNIFICANT GOLD INTERCEPTS (>1.0 g/t Au), LINK-CATHERINE PROJECT, BOSTON-SKEAD GOLD BELT, LARDER LAKE MINING DIVISION, ONTARIO, CANADA (DATA FROM CIESIELSKI, 2009).

HOLE	FROM	TO	INTERCEPT LENGTH	AU G/T	GEOLOGICAL/DESCRIPTION
CAT 09-10	0.0 m	152.0 m	152.0 m		*No assays reported*

10.2.11: DDH CAT 09-11

Location and Objective - CAT 09-11 was drilled from project (Nad 83) co-ordinates 5310856N; 584030E on an azimuth of 285° at an inclination of -45° (Figure 6.5.2). Collar elevation was TBD; total depth was 161 m. It was located ~ 100 m due east of CAT 08-04. CAT 09-11's objective was to crosscut the postulated northerly trend of the gold mineralization observed in CAT 08-01, CAT 08-02, and CAT 08-04. The path of CAT 09-11 lies less ~25 m north of the collar of the latter hole. CAT 09-11 also functioned as an in-fill hole located ~60 m north of CAT 09-08 and 90 m southwest of CAT 09-09 (Figure 6.5.2). The course of CAT 09-11 tested the down-dip portion of a ~450 m long north-northwest-trending VLF-EM-16 Anomaly.

Lithology - CAT 09-11 can be subdivided into the following five major intervals:

- 17.05-21.6 m (4.55 m) - Ultrabasic (ULBS) with 20.0 percent albite-calcite ± quartz veins and veinlets and 0.5-5.0 percent pyrite.
- 21.6-59.5 m (37.9 m) - Gabbro (GBBR) with common quartz ± albite veins and rare thin intervals of <1.0 percent disseminated pyrite.
- 59.5-67.5 m (8.0 m) – Two ~0.8 m thick quartz-chlorite schist units separated by a ~2.0 m thick interval of gabbro (GBRO).
- 67.5-123.5 (56.0 m) - Gabbro (GBRO) and some leuco-gabbro near its base. Common 1.0-10.0 cm-sized quartz ± chlorite ± albite veins. Isolated 0.2-0.3 m zones of 40.0-60.0 percent veins and up to 1.7 m silicified intervals.
- 123.5-161.2 m (37.7 m) – Three intervals of ~3.5-10.6 m thick fuchsite ± chlorite schist units locally containing 1.0-20.0 percent disseminated pyrite. Schist is inter-layered with

~3.2-10.0 m thick gabbro (GBRO) units. Isolated 5.0-80.0 percent quartz ± chlorite vein material occurs in 0.4-10.6 m thick intervals in both gabbro and schist. Several 0.30-2.5 m thick mafic dykes locally with 0.5-1.0 percent pyrite are also present.

Mineralization - The lone interval assayed in CAT 09-11 occurs in a gabbro unit containing 5.0 percent pyrite and runs 0.601 g/t Au over 5.1 m from 125.8-130.24 m (Table 10.2.11.1). The gabbro is an inter-layer within a fuchsite-chlorite schist.

Fifteen 0.4-10.6 m thick intervals of 5.0-80.0 percent silicate veins occur throughout CAT 09-11 dominantly in gabbro and to a lesser extent in schist units. These siliceous zones are comprised of 1.0-15.0 cm thick quartz ± chlorite ± albite ± calcite veins.

A total of twelve (12) ~0.3-4.25 m thick intervals varying from 0.5-20.0 percent pyrite occur in gabbro, schist, ultramafic, and mafic dkye lithologies; only one has been analyzed for gold. Additional assaying of some of these pyritiferous zones should be pursued.

Tentative Mineral & Stratigraphic Correlations - The single gold intercept in CAT 09-11 (0.601 g/t Au over 5.1 m from 125.8-130.24 m occurs within a thin gabbro unit near the top of the fuchsite ± chlorite schist sequence a short distance below the latter's contact with the overlying major gabbro sequence. This suggests that it may be somewhat equivalent to the intercept in CAT 09-08 (0.233 g/t Au over 1.6 m from 59.48-61.12 m that occupies a similar stratigraphic position.

With regard to stratigraphic correlations in CAT 09-11 with other nearby holes the following interpretations are tentatively offered:

- The ultrabasic (ULBS) unit in CAT 09-11 from 6.0-21.6 m (15.6 m) may be equivalent to the same lithologic unit in CAT 09-09 64.0-75.7 m (11.7 m).
- The fuchsite ± chlorite schist in CAT 09-11 from 123.5-161.2 m (37.7 m) is believed to be correlative with the upper-most portion of the fuchsite schist-"grey rock" sequence in CAT 09-08 from 56.5-108.2 m (51.7 m) as well as the uppermost portion of the quartz-chlorite ± biotite schist sequence in CAT 09-02 that occurs from 57.25 or 92.5-133.5 m

Significant gold mineralization intersected in DDH CAT 09-11 is listed in Table 10.2.11.1.

TABLE 10.2.11.1 – DDH CAT 09-11 - SIGNIFICANT GOLD INTERCEPTS (>0.342 g/t Au in red-type), LINK-CATHERINE PROJECT, BOSTON-SKEAD GOLD BELT, LARDER LAKE MINING DIVISION, ONTARIO, CANADA (DATA FROM CIESIELSKI, 2009).

COMPANY: Golden Dawn Minerals			LOCATION: Link-Catherine Area, Ontario			DRILL HOLE: CAT 09-11		
NORTHING CO-ORDINATE: 5310856N			EASTING CO-ORDINATE: 584030E					
ELEVATION: TBD m	AZIMUTH: 285°		INCLINATION: -45°		TOTAL DEPTH: 161 m		DATE:30-31 Aug 2009	
HOLE NO.	FROM	TO	INTERVAL	TRUE-THICK	WGT AVG ASSAY	LITHOLOGY PER LOG	REMARKS	ANGLE TO CA
CAT 09-11	125.8 m	130.9 m	5.1 m	TBD	*0.601 g/t Au*	Gabbro		80-85°
CAT 09-11	*127.85 m	*130.9 m	*3.05 m	TBD	*0.876 g/t Au*	Gabbro	*Sub-Interval in 125.8-130.9 m*	80-85°
CAT 09-11	*127.85 m	*130.24 m	*2.39 m	TBD	*1.065 g/t Au*	Gabbro	*Sub-Interval in 127.85-130.9 m*	80-85°
CAT 09-11	*127.85 m	*129.2 m	*1.35 m	TBD	*1.39 g/t Au*	Gabbro	*Sub-Interval in 127.85-130.24 m*	80-85°
CAT 09-11	END	OF	ASSAYS					

The appendix contains a summary graphic log depicting the distribution of all lithologies and significant gold assays in CAT 09-11.

The following intercepts comprise the principal mineralized veins and zones intersected in DDH CAT 09-11 that exceed 1.0 g/t Au.

TABLE 10.2.11.2 – DDH CAT 09-11 – DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF SIGNIFICANT GOLD INTERCEPTS (>1.0 g/t Au), LINK-CATHERINE PROJECT, BOSTON-SKEAD GOLD BELT, LARDER LAKE MINING DIVISION, ONTARIO, CANADA (DATA FROM CIESIELSKI, 2009).

HOLE	FROM	TO	INTERCEPT LENGTH	AU G/T	GEOLOGICAL DESCRIPTION
CAT 09-11	*127.85 m	*130.24 m	*2.39 m	*1.065 g/t Au*	*Sub-Interval in 127.85-130.9 m Dk gry to blk, fg-vfg, gbro w/ 5.0% diss. pyr.
CAT 09-11	*127.85 m	*129.2 m	*1.35 m	*1.39 g/t Au*	*Sub-Interval in 127.85-130.24 m. Same as above.

10.2.12: DDH CAT 09-12

Location and Objective - CAT 09-12 was drilled from project (Nad 83) co-ordinates 5310780N; 584007E on an azimuth of 280° at an inclination of -45° (Figure 6.5.2). Collar elevation was TBD m; total depth was 152 m. The primary purpose of CAT 09-12 was to crosscut or "scissor" the speculated trend of gold mineralization intersected in CAT 08-01, CAT 08-02, and CAT 08-04. These intercepts occur in the middle of a high-order VLF-EM-16 Anomaly delineated by the 2008 grid geophysical surveys.

Lithology – CAT 09-12 is divisible into the four major lithologic sequences listed below:

- 6.0-26.29 m (20.29 m) - Gabbro and leuco-gabbro (GBRO & LEUCO-GBRO) with ~2.0 m thick ultrabasic (ULBS) at top of unit. Also contains two 2.1-3.6 m thick mafic dykes in lower half of interval. The upper dyke contains 15.0 percent pyrite over true width of 5.0 cm from 21.2-21.45 m at its lower contact with gabbro. Two ~0.2 m thick zones with 50.0-70.0 percent quartz-chlorite ± albite veins also occur within the greater sequence.

- 26.29-46.5 m (20.21 m) - Two 1.3-12.5 m thick units of fuchsite-chlorite schist are separated by a 5.8 m interval of gabbro (GBRO). Each rock type locally contains <1.0 percent pyrite. Quartz veins varying from 2.0-4.0 cm are also common in both lithologies and locally form 1.0-3.3 m zones comprised of 5.0-80.0 percent vein material.

- 46.5-79.4 m (32.9 m) – Gabbro (GBRO) with two ~0.4 m thick quartz-albite ± chlorite zones and 0.6 m thick mafic dyke near top of gross unit. Isolated 0.2-6.0 m thick intervals contain up to 2.0 percent pyrite. Quartz veins varying from 1.0-4.0 cm are restricted to the uppermost 10.0 m of sequence (46.5-55.5 m) where they form three 0.4-3.0 m thick zones comprised of 5.0-95.0 vein material; all are non-pyritic.

- 79.4- 152.0 m (72.6 m) – This sequence is dominated by gabbro but is inter-layered with six ~2.0-26.0 thick ultrabasic (ULBS) units. The latter occur near the top and base of the overall interval. Two syenite dykes or sills ~1.0-3.5 m thick are observed near the base of the sequence (end of hole). Eight intervals ranging from ~1.0-5.0 m of typically 0.5-4.0 percent pyrite are scattered over this particular sub-division and occur in both gabbro and ultrabasic lithologies. Additionally, 25.0 percent pyrite occurs over a 0.15 m thick interval. Five 0.4-16.3 m thick intervals comprised of 10.0-75.0 percent quartz and/or

other silicate veins are observed; individual veins are up to 8.0 cm thick. The log for CAT 09-12 indicates these veins are restricted to the upper half of the overall sequence.

Mineralization – Only two intervals in CAT 09-12 were assayed. The one from 31.2-42.5 m (11.3 m) in a non-pyritic gabbro containing 50 percent quartz-chlorite-fuchsite apparently returned negligible gold results. Contrastingly, another composite intercept from 109.52-112.76 m (3.34 m) in a combined gabbro-ultrabasic sequence ran 1.092 g/t Au over 3.34 m (Table 10.2.12.1). Notably, this interval contained up to 2.0 percent disseminated pyrite as well as locally 25.0 percent quartz-albite veins and 10.0 percent quartz-albite breccia. Quartz veins are up to 10 cm thick.

Fourteen 0.15-1.6 m thick intervals of 0.5-25.0 percent pyrite are observed in CAT 09-12; these occur primarily within gabbro and ultrabasic lithologies although two mafic dykes are also hosts. However, only two of the preceding in one composite intercept have been assayed. Based on the gold results obtained from the latter (1.092 g/t Au over 3.34 m), assaying of other pyrite-bearing intervals should be persued.

The distribution of 1.0-10.0 cm thick quartz ± albite veins throughout CAT 09-12 is relatively common. In 19 instances they form 0.2-16.3 m thick zones comprised of 5.0-80.0 percent vein material.

Tentative Mineral & Stratigraphic Correlations – The single significant gold intercept (1.092 g/t over 3.34 m from 109.52-112.76 m) in CAT 09-12 occurs in a gabbro containing chlorite stringers and 4.0 percent disseminated pyrite. It is bounded by ultrabasic units. The intercept lies at is roughly the same depth as another gabbro-hosted intercept (0.601 g/t Au over 5.1 m from 125.8-130.9 m) observed in nearby CAT 09-11 (Figure 6.5.2; Table 10.2.11.2 and Table 10.2.12.2). The collar of the latter lies ~90 m NNE of CAT 09-12 and the course of each hole are essentially parallel to one another. However, equivalency of the two intercepts is questionable because the mineralized gabbro in CAT 09-11 is bounded by fuchsite schist units.

Tentative stratigraphic correlations of CAT 09-12 lithologies with those in other nearby holes are listed below:

- The gabbro-ultrabasic units in CAT 09-12 from 6.0 to 26.29 m (20.29 m) are equivalent to the basal portion of the thick sequences of mafic volcanic ± gabbro ± ultrabasic occurring above the top of fuchsite ± chlorite ± quartz schist in CAT 09-01, CAT 09-08, CAT 09-11, CAT 09-13, and CAT 09-15. The first group of "green rock" lithologies in all other 2009-series holes are also roughly correlative but more broadly so since there is no stratigraphic marker that separates upper from lower "green rock" assemblages.

- The fuchsite-chlorite schist sequence in CAT 09-12 from 26.29 to 46.5 m (20.21 m) almost certainly comprises tongues of the same much thicker lithology observed in CAT 09-08 from 56.6-162.25 m (105.65 m thick). Other holes containing identical and/or similar schist sequences that are probably at least partially correlative include the following:

    - CAT 09-01 - Quartz-chlorite schist from 57.25-133.35 m (76.1m).

    - CAT 09-11 - Fuchsite ± chlorite schist from 123.5-150.85 m (27.35 m).

    - CAT 09-13 – Fuchsite-chlorite schist (25.9-47.45 m (21.55 m).

- CAT 09-15 – Fuchsite ± chlorite schist 6.2-8.7 m (2.5 m).

- The gabbro interval in CAT 09-12 from 46.5 to 79.4 m (32.9 m) occurring below the base of a fuchsite ± chlorite ± quartz schist is likely equivalent to the upper portions of the mafic volcanic ± gabbro ± ultrabasic sequence in CAT 09-01, CAT 09-08, CAT 09-11, CAT 09-13, and CAT 09-15. The "green rocks" in other 2009-series holes are more broadly equivalent since they lack any demarcator separating upper from lower "green rock" sequences.

- The three (3) ~2.0-26.0 m thick ultrabasic (ULBS) units that are interspersed within a dominantly gabbro (GBRO) sequence in CAT 09-12 from 79.4- 152.0 m (72.6 m) are un-doubtly equivalent to the upper-most and two lowermost of eight (8) ~1.0-31.0 m thick gabbro units observed in CAT 09-13 between 103.3-152.0 m (48.7 m). Some ultrabasic units in CAT 09-09 that occupy a similar stratigraphic position below the base of the schist sequence may also be correlative. Equivalency to ultrabasic units in CAT 09-10 and possibly CAT 09-14 and CAT 09-15 are more nebulous since there is no schist marker in these holes.

Significant gold mineralization intersected in DDH CAT 09-12 is listed in Table 10.2.12.1.

TABLE 10.2.12.1 – DDH CAT 09-12 - SIGNIFICANT GOLD INTERCEPTS (>0.342 g/t Au in red-type), LINK-CATHERINE PROJECT, BOSTON-SKEAD GOLD BELT, LARDER LAKE MINING DIVISION, ONTARIO, CANADA (DATA FROM CIESIELSKI, 2009).

COMPANY: Golden Dawn Minerals		LOCATION: Link-Catherine Area, Ontario		DRILL HOLE: CAT 09-12
NORTHING CO-ORDINATE: 5310780N		EASTING CO-ORDINATE: 584007E		
ELEVATION: TBD m	AZIMUTH: 280º	INCLINATION: -45º	TOTAL DEPTH: 152 m	DATE:1-2 Sept 2009

HOLE NO.	FROM	TO	INTERVAL	TRUE-THICK	WGT AVG ASSAY	LITHOLOGY PER LOG	REMARKS	ANGLE TO CA
CAT 09-12	109.52 m	112.76 m	3.34 m	TBD	*1.092 g/t Au*	Gabbro		80°
CAT 09-12	*109.52 m	*111.76 m	*2.24 m	TBD	**1.420 g/t Au*	Gabbro	*Sub-Interval in 109.52-112.76 m*	80°
CAT 09-12	*109.52 m	*110.45 m	*0.93 m	TBD	**1.385 g/t Au*	Gabbro	*Sub-Interval in 109.52-111.76 m*	80°
CAT 09-12	*110.45 m	*111.76 m	*1.31 m	TBD	**1.445 g/t Au*	Gabbro	*Sub-Interval in 109.52-112.76 m*	80°
CAT 09-12	END	OF	ASSAYS					

The following intercepts comprise the principal mineralized veins and zones intersected in DDH CAT 09-12 that exceed 1.0 g/t Au.

TABLE 10.2.12.2 – DDH CAT 09-12 – DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF SIGNIFICANT GOLD INTERCEPTS (>1.0 g/t Au), LINK-CATHERINE PROJECT, BOSTON-SKEAD GOLD BELT, LARDER LAKE MINING DIVISION, ONTARIO, CANADA (DATA FROM CIESIELSKI, 2009).

HOLE	FROM	TO	INTERCEPT LENGTH	AU G/T	GEOLOGICAL/DESCRIPTION
CAT 09-12	109.52 m	112.76 m	3.34 m	*1.092 g/t Au*	*Gabbro, pnk-gry, f-med gr, w/ 45% chl stringers, 15% carb, & 4.0% diss pyr*
CAT 09-12	*109.52 m	*111.76 m	*2.24 m	**1.420 g/t Au*	*Sub-Interval in 109.52-112.76 m As above*
CAT 09-12	*109.52 m	*110.45 m	*0.93 m	**1.385 g/t Au*	*Sub-Interval in 109.52-111.76 m As above*
CAT 09-12	*110.45 m	*111.76 m	*1.31 m	**1.445 g/t Au*	*Sub-Interval in 109.52-112.76 m As above*

The appendix contains a summary graphic log depicting the distribution of all lithologies and significant gold assays in CAT 09-12.

10.2.13: DDH CAT 09-13

Location and Objective - CAT 09-13 was drilled from project (Nad 83) co-ordinates 5310780N; 584007E on an azimuth of 280° at an inclination of -50° (Figure 6.5.2). Collar elevation was TBD m; total depth was 152 m. CAT 09-13 was drilled from the same site as CAT 09-12 but at a 5° shallower angle to crosscut or "scissor" the gold mineralization previously observed in CAT 08-01, CAT 08-02, and CAT 08-04. These intercepts occur in the middle of a high-order VLF-EM-16 Anomaly delineated by the 2008 grid geophysical surveys.

Lithology - CAT 09-13 can be sub-divided into three of the four major lithologic sequences as its more steeply inclined twin, CAT 09-12. The differences are relatively insignificant and relate to the presence of ultrabasic units in CAT 09-13 being present immediately below the base of the fuchsite-chlorite schist to the end of the hole. In CAT 09-12 there was a substantial interval of gabbro beneath the schist that contained no ultrabasic units. The stratigraphic succession in CAT 09-13 is presented below:

- 6.0-25.9 m (19.9 m) - Gabbro (GBRO) with minor leuco-gabbro (LEUCO-GBRO) comprises the entire sub-division. The ultrabasic (ULBS) unit observed at the top of the sequence in CAT 09-12 is not present nor are the two thin thick mafic dykes previously observed in the lower half of the interval. Two 0.7-2.45 m thick zones containing 10.0 percent quartz ± albite ± calcite veins in CAT 09-13 represent the extensions of the two ~0.2 m thick zones with 50.0-70.0 percent quartz-chlorite ± albite veins occurring in CAT 09-12.

- 27.9-47.45 m (19.55 m) - Two 1.5-15.0 m thick units of fuchsite-chlorite schist are separated by a 5.05 m interval of gabbro (GBRO). Both lithologies and their respective thicknesses are nearly identical to those observed in CAT 09-12. However, pyrite content in CAT 09-13 is locally substantially greater at 7.0-10.0 percent than the 1.0 percent found in CAT 09-12. Quartz ± albite veins varying from 1.0-3.0 cm are common to abundant throughout the sequence and locally form two 0.45-1.1 m thick zones comprised of 15.0-20.0 percent vein material. These zones would appear to be the same as those intersected in CAT 09-12 but are diminished in size.

- 47.25-152.0 m (104.75 m) - This sequence is dominated by gabbro but is inter-layered with thirteen ~0.2-15.0 m thick ultrabasic (ULBS) units. The latter begin immediately beneath the overlying fuchsite-chlorite schist and occur throughout the sequence to the hole's terminus. It should be noted that this gross gabbro-ultramafic assemblage includes the gabbro interval from 46.5-79.4 m (32.9 m) observed in CAT 09-12. A single syenite dyke or sill 2.7 m thick occurs near the base of the sequence at the end of hole; two such 1.0-3.5 m thick dykes were observed in CAT 09-12. Four intervals ranging from ~0.7-14.3 m of 0.5-5.0 percent pyrite are sporadically distributed over gabbro, ultrabasic, quartz-chlorite breccia, and syenite units within the gross interval. Twelve 0.1-14.3 m thick intervals comprised of 5.0-80.0 percent quartz and/or other silicate veins are also observed; individual veins vary from 1.0-5.0 cm thick. The log for CAT 09-13 indicates these veins are somewhat concentrated in the upper half of the overall sequence.

Mineralization - CAT 09-13 intersected three intervals of gold mineralization that ran 0.127-1.945 g/t Au over 0.87-4.9 m in gabbro ± ultrabasic and fuchsite schist units (Table 10.2.13.1). Two of the intercepts occur near the top of the hole while one occurs near its base..

Pyrite content within the gold-mineralized intervals of CAT 09-13 varies from 1.0-10.0 percent. Eleven 0.35-2.7 m thick intervals carrying 0.5-10.0 percent pyrite are observed throughout the course of CAT 09-13; these are hosted by gabbro, ultrabasic, and fuchsite schist lithologies. However, only three composite zones encompassing five of the pyritic intervals have been analyzed for gold. Further assaying of other iron sulphide-rich zones would be prudent.

CAT 09-13 exhibits numerous 1.0-10.0 cm thick quartz ± albite veins. In 16 instances they form 0.1-14.3 m thick zones comprised of 5.0-70.0 percent vein material.

Tentative Mineral & Stratigraphic Correlations - Listed below are the intersections of gold mineralization in CAT 09-13 that may be equivalent to intercepts observed in some other holes. This conclusion is based on host rock and stratigraphic position.

- The uppermost intercept in CAT 09-13 (1.945 g/t Au over 1.44 m from 17.46-18.9 m) is by attended by centimeter-sized quartz veins and up to 10.0 percent disseminated pyrite in a leuco-gabbro unit. It maybe equivalent to any of the following CAT 09-06 intercepts hosted by highly-altered mafic volcanics: (1) 0.925 g/t Au from 7.0-7.6 m (0.6 m) or, (2) 1.020 g/t Au from 10.8-12.8 m (2.0 m). The collars of CAT 09-12 and CAT 09-13 lie less than 25 meters apart (Figure 6.5.2).

  The CAT 09-13 mineralized interval under discussion very tentatively may be correlative with one of the five intercepts in CAT 09-01 that occur between 8.6 m and 72.0 m. The latter range from 0.342-0.986 g/t Au over intervals of 0.35-4.5 m (Figure 6.5.2).

- The 0.729 g/t Au in CAT 09-13 intercept from 42.63-43.5 m (0.87 m) is associated with 15 percent quartz-albite ± tourmaline veins, 25 percent carbonate, and up to 1.0 percent disseminated pyrite. It occurs at the top of the fuchsite-chlorite schist and may be correlative with an intercept in CAT 09-12 (0.213 g/t Au over 1.6 m from (59.48-61.12 m) that occurs near the top of equivalent fuchsite schist (Figure 6.5.2).

- The lowermost intercept in CAT 09-13 (0.127 g/t Au over 4.9 m from 118.7-123.6 m) is associated with up to 2.0 percent disseminated pyrite within an interval that includes both gabbro and ultrabasic lithologies. No quartz veining is noted. Stratigraphic and depth relations suggest that it is correlative with the CAT 09-12 intercept (1.092 g/t Au over 3.24 m from 109.52-112.76 m) that occurs exclusively in gabbro (Figure 6.5.2 and Table 10.2.12.1).

With regard to stratigraphic correlations of lithologies, it is obvious that the various gross sequences occurring in CAT 09-12 and CAT 09-13 are almost one-to-one equivalents. However, this relationship breaks down on a unit-by-unit basis, particularly with regards to the greater number of ultrabasic units observed in CAT 09-13. Equivalency of lithologic sequences within CAT 09-13 with other 2009-series holes essentially duplicate those previously discussed in the section on stratigraphic correlations for CAT 09-12.

The appendix contains a summary graphic log depicting the distribution of all lithologies and significant gold assays in CAT 09-13.

Significant gold mineralization intersected in DDH CAT 09-13 is listed in Table 10.2.13.1.

TABLE 10.2.13.1 – DDH CAT 09-13 - SIGNIFICANT GOLD INTERCEPTS (>0.342 g/t Au in red-type), LINK-CATHERINE PROJECT, BOSTON-SKEAD GOLD BELT, LARDER LAKE MINING DIVISION, ONTARIO, CANADA (DATA FROM CIESIELSKI, 2009).

COMPANY: Golden Dawn Minerals			LOCATION: Link-Catherine Area, Ontario			DRILL HOLE: CAT 09-13		
NORTHING CO-ORDINATE: 5310780N			EASTING CO-ORDINATE: 584007E					
ELEVATION: TBD m	AZIMUTH: 280°		INCLINATION: -50°		TOTAL DEPTH: 152 m		DATE:2-3 Sept 2009	
HOLE NO.	**FROM**	**TO**	**INTERVAL**	**TRUE-THICK**	**WGT AVG ASSAY**	**LITHOLOGY PER LOG**	**REMARKS**	**ANGLE TO CA**
CAT 09-13	17.46 m	18.9 m	1.44 m	TBD	*1.945 g/t Au*	Leuco-Gabbro		NA
CAT 09-13	42.63 m	43.5 m	0.87 m	TBD	*0.729 g/t Au*	Fuchsite-Chlorite Schist		50°
CAT 09-13	118.5 m	123.26 m	5.1 m	TBD	*0.127 g/t Au*	Gabbro & Ultramafic		45°
CAT 09-13	*118.5 m	*121.93 m	*3.43 m	TBD	**0.136 g/t Au*	Gabbro	*Sub-Interval in 118.5-123.6 m*	45°
CAT 09-13	*118.5 m	*118.7 m	*0.2 m	TBD	**0.409 g/t Au*	Gabbro	*Sub-Interval in 118.5-123.6 m*	45°
CAT 09-13	END	OF	ASSAYS					

The following intercepts comprise the principal mineralized veins and zones intersected in DDH CAT 09-13 that exceed 1.0 g/t Au.

TABLE 10.2.13.2 – DDH CAT 09-13 – DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF SIGNIFICANT GOLD INTERCEPTS (>1.0 g/t Au), LINK-CATHERINE PROJECT, BOSTON-SKEAD GOLD BELT, LARDER LAKE MINING DIVISION, ONTARIO, CANADA (DATA FROM CIESIELSKI, 2009).

HOLE	FROM	TO	INTERCEPT LENGTH	AU G/T	GEOLOGICAL DESCRIPTION
CAT 09-13	17.46 m	18.9 m	1.44 m	*1.945 g/t Au*	*Leuco-gabbro, f-med gr, w/ some 1.0 cm quartz veins & up to 10.0% pyrite*

10.2.14: DDH CAT 09-14

Location and Objective - CAT 09-14 was drilled from project (Nad 83) co-ordinates 5311100N; 584110E on an azimuth of 280° at an inclination -45° (Figure 6.5.2). Collar elevation was TBD m; total depth was 140 m. The hole is located ~50 m NNW of CAT 09-02 and is the most northerly of the 15 holes undertaken in the 2009 drilling program. The primary purpose of CAT 09-14 was to extend the trend of the gold mineralization encountered in CAT 09-02 50 m to the north. CAT 09-14 was also located to test the down-dip portion of a ~450 m long north-northwest-trending VLF-EM-16 Anomaly.

Lithology - CAT 09-14 is comprised almost entirely of 3.6-22.05 m thick gabbro (GBRO) units that are interlayered with seven generally thinner 0.2-7.1 m thick ultrabasic (ULBS) units. Both lithologies commonly contain 1.0-25.0 cm thick quartz ± albite veins that locally converge to form fifteen (15) 0.15-4.45 m zones comprised of 5.0-90.0 percent vein material. Pyrite is limited to the hole's gabbro intervals where it varies from 0.5-10.0 percent over 0.05-9.8 m thick intervals. Other notable lithologies within the gabbro-ultrabasic sequence are three 0.70-1.3m thick intensely silicified zones and one albite-calcite breccia interval. These are listed below:

- 26.3-27.2 m (0.9 m) - Silicified chlorite zone with 1.0-3.0 cm quartz veins, 30.0 percent leucocratic material, and <1.0 percent disseminated pyrite.

- 37.0-37.95-m (0.95 m) - Silicified zone comprised by 20.0 percent 1.0-2.0 cm quartz-tourmaline veins, 0.5 percent disseminated pyrite, and peripheral fuchsite.

- 41.25-42.55 m (1.3 m) - Silicified chlorite zone with 1.0-3.0 cm quartz veins, 30.0 percent leucocratic material, and 2.0 percent disseminated pyrite.

- 117.25-117.95 (0.70 m) – Albite-calcite matrix breccia with chlorite clasts.

Mineralization - Only a single weak gold intercept occurs in CAT 09-14. It occurs in a gabbro unit near the base of the hole and runs 0.032 g/t Au over 8.62 m from 110.38-119.0 m (Table 10.2.14.1). The upper-half of the interval contains 10.0 percent albite-calcite veins and 2.0-3.0 percent pyrite. A sub-interval within the upper-half runs 0.173 g/t Au over 0.99 m from 115.7-116.46 m.

Quartz ± albite veins ranging from 1.0-25.0 cm thick are common to abundant in both gabbro and ultrabasic hosts throughout CAT 09-14. These locally form fifteen (15) 0.15-4.45 m zones comprised of 5.0-90.0 percent vein material.

Twenty-two 0.05-9.8 m thick intervals containing 0.5-10.0 percent pyrite occur in CAT 09-14. These are exclusively hosted by gabbro. Only two of the pyritic intersections, both within a single composite intercept running 0.032 g/t Au over 8.62 m from 110.38-117.68 m (Table 10.2.14.1), have been assayed. Assaying of more prominent pyrite-bearing intervals is advised.

Tentative Mineral & Stratigraphic Correlations - The 140 m thick gross gabbro and ultramafic sequence in CAT 09-14 is broadly equivalent to the same "green-rock" assemblages intersected in the following holes in progressing southward: CAT 09-02, CAT 09-10. CAT 09-09, and the upper portions of CAT 09-11, CAT 09-08, CAT 09-12, CAT 09-13, and CAT 09-06. Specific ultrabasic/ultramafic units in CAT 09-14 may in some instances have physical continuity with discrete lithologically similar units in other holes – particularly CAT 09-02 which is located ~50 m to the south. However, in other cases the ultramafic units may represent separate but co-eval distributary tongues of the same general komatiitic volcanic eruption.

The appendix contains a summary graphic log depicting the distribution of all lithologies and significant gold assays in CAT 09-14.

Significant gold mineralization intersected in DDH CAT 09-14 is listed in Table 10.2.14.1.

TABLE 10.2.14.1 – DDH CAT 09-14 - SIGNIFICANT GOLD INTERCEPTS, LINK-CATHERINE PROJECT, BOSTON-SKEAD GOLD BELT, LARDER LAKE MINING DIVISION, ONTARIO, CANADA (DATA FROM CIESIELSKI, 2009).

COMPANY: Golden Dawn Minerals	LOCATION: Link-Catherine Area, Ontario	DRILL HOLE: CAT 09-14
NORTHING CO-ORDINATE: 5311100N	EASTING CO-ORDINATE: 584110E	
ELEVATION: TBD m	AZIMUTH: 280°	INCLINATION: -45°	TOTAL DEPTH: 140 m	DATE:3-3 Sept 2009

HOLE NO.	FROM	TO	INTERVAL	TRUE-THICK	WGT AVG ASSAY	LITHOLOGY PER LOG	REMARKS	ANGLE TO CA
CAT 09-14	110.38 m	119.0 m	8.62 m	TBD	*0.032 g/t Au*	Gabbro & Albite-Calcite BX	*10.0% alb-cal veins & 3.0% pyr in upper half*	30°
CAT 09-14	*115.47 m	*117.68 m	*2.21 m	TBD	**0.090 g/t Au*	*Gabbro & minor Albite-Calcite Bx	**Sub-Int of 110.38-119.0 m. 10.0% alb-cal veins & 2.0-3.0% pyr.*	30°
CAT 09-14	*115.47 m	*116.46	*0.99 m	TBD	**0.173 g/t Au*	Gabbro	**Sub-Int of 115.47-117.68 m 10.0% alb-cal veins & 2.0-3.0% pyr.*	30°
CAT 09-14	END	OF	ASSAYS					

The following intercepts comprise the principal mineralized veins and zones intersected in DDH CAT 09-14 that exceed 1.0 g/t Au.

TABLE 10.2.14.2 – DDH CAT 09-14 – DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF SIGNIFICANT GOLD INTERCEPTS (>1.0 g/t Au), LINK-CATHERINE PROJECT, BOSTON-SKEAD GOLD BELT, LARDER LAKE MINING DIVISION, ONTARIO, CANADA (DATA FROM CIESIELSKI, 2009).

HOLE	FROM	TO	INTERCEPT LENGTH	AU G/T	GEOLOGICAL DESCRIPTION
CAT 09-14	0.0 m	140.0 m	140.0 m	*All assays < 0.174 g/t Au*	*Gabbro, Ultramafic, and Silicified Zones.*

10.2.15: DDH CAT 09-15

Location and Objective - CAT 09-15 was drilled from project (Nad 83) co-ordinates 5311100N; 584110E on an azimuth of 280° at an inclination of -45° (Figure 6.5.2). Collar elevation was TBD m; total depth was 140 m. The primary purpose of CAT 09-15 is unclear because its location in relation to the other holes is currently unknown due to one or more of the following: (1) erroneous log co-ordinates, (2) erroneous azimuth, and (3) erroneous inclination. However, it may have been undertaken from the drill pad as CAT 09-15 at a different azimuth and/or inclination.

No drill-section for CAT 09-15 is presently available.

Lithology – CAT 09-15 can be sub-divided into the following five sub-divisions based on the primary lithology present:

- 3.0-4.35 m (+1.35 m) - Homogenous gabbro (GBRO) unit.
- 4.35-9.0 m (4.65 m) - Distinctive 2.5 m thick fuchsite ± chlorite schist unit with 1.0-3.0 cm quartz veins comprising 25.0 percent of unit. Gross interval from 4.35-6.2 m at its top contains 1.85 m thick albite-silica zone with 5.0 percent disseminated pyrite. Also

0.3 m thick quartz-chlorite zone with 50 percent quartz-chlorite ± serpentinite at base of schist unit.

- 9.0-86.9 m (77.9 m) - Gabbro (GBRO) with two 1.0-1.6 m thick silicified zones (SZ) from 14.4-16.0 m and 55.3-56.3 m in upper third of sequence. SZ contains up 5.0-10.0 percent non-pyritic albite-quartz veins. Through-out the remainder of gabbro sequence, 1.0-20.0 cm thick quartz ± albite ± chlorite veins are common and locally form eight 0.35-5.25 m intervals composed up to 5.0-70.0 percent vein material. Pyrite occurrences and content through-out the gabbro assemblage are infrequent and low. There are only two widely separated 0.5-1.4 m intervals where it is noted; both contain <0.5 percent pyrite.

- 86.9-143.95 m (57.05 m) - Ultrabasic (ULBS) with 1.05 m ?mafic? dyke from 118.5-119.55 m borders underlying 0.35 m thick albite-hematite zone near middle of gross unit. Common 1.0-4.0 cm thick quartz ± albite ± chlorite veins and zones locally forming seven 0.8-4.5 m intervals of 10.0-80.0 percent vein material. Six 0.5-4.95 m intervals containing 0.5 to 3.0 percent disseminated pyrite both within quartz veins and ultrabasics.

- 143.95-149.3 m (3.35 m) - Homogeneous gabbro (GBRO) with 25.0 percent carbonate. No reported quartz vein or pyrite content.

- 149.3-152.0 m (2.7 m) - Syenite dyke or sill with local mm-sized albite-quartz veinlets. No pyrite noted.

Mineralization – The only significant gold mineralization in CAT 09-15 is 0.842 g/t Au over 3.1 m from 4.3-7.4 m Table 10.2.15.1). The preceding composite interval straddles the contact between an albite-silica zone and an underlying fuchsite schist layer. However, the bulk of the gold resides in the former lithology that contains 5.0 percent pyrite (1.05 g/t Au over 1.04 m and 1.43 g/t Au over 0.9 m). The non-pyritic schist portion of the intercept ran only 0.236 g/t Au over 1.2 m.

Another pyritic interval from 136.37-143.4 m (7.03 m) occurs entirely within an ultrabasic unit. It has no quartz veining but does consistently carry 0.5-3.0 percent disseminated pyrite. In spite of the favorable presence of latter, the six individual assay intervals within the gross intercept all vary from <0.005-0.006 g/t Au.

Through-out CAT 09-15, 1.0-20.0 cm thick quartz ± albite ± chlorite veins are common and locally form nine 0.35-5.25 m intervals composed of up to 5.0-80.0 percent vein material in gabbro, ultrabasic, and fuchsite schist lithologies.

Sixteen 0.5-4.95 m intervals containing 0.5 to 5.0 percent disseminated pyrite occur within gabbro and ultrabasic units as well as quartz veins. The two best composite pyritic intervals among the preceding 16 intervals were assayed; one returned gold values of 0.842 g/t Au over 3.1 m while the other registered only <0.006 g/t over 6.7 m. However, it may be prudent to analyze other pyrite bearing zones as well.

Tentative Mineral & Stratigraphic Correlations – The single significant composite gold intercept (0.842 g/t Au over 3.1 m from 4.3-7.4 m occurs just below the collar of CAT 09-15 in albite-silica and fuchsite schist units. It may be correlative with the intercept in CAT 09-13 from

42.63-43.5 m (0.87 m) that occupies a similar stratigraphic position at the top of an isolated fuchsite-chlorite schist layer .

The location of CAT 09-15 is presently nebulous due to duplistic log entries, thus the equivalency of lithologic sequences in other 2009-series holes is tentative. However, the stratigraphic succession closely resembles that in CAT 09-12 and CAT 09-13 – particularly the latter hole with regard to the following:

- The fuchsite-chlorite schist in CAT 09-15 from 6.2-8.7 m (2.5 m) may be correlative to an identical lithologic unit from 32.45-47.45 m (15.0 m) in CAT 09-13.

- The continuous ultrabasic (ULBS) sequence in CAT 09-15 from 86.9-143.95 m (57.05 m) may be partially or wholly equivalent to the lower third to lower half of the interval in CAT 09-13 from 47.45-135.7 m (88.25 m) that is comprised of inter-layered gabbro and ultramafics.

- The syenite sill or dike in CAT 09-15 from 149.3-152.0 m (2.7 m) appears to be identical, or at least genetically related, to a similar syenite body observed in both CAT 09-12 (141.30-143.35 m (2.05 m) and 144.65-144.9 m (0.25)) and CAT 09-13 (136.7-137.0 m (0.3 m)).

The appendix contains a summary graphic log depicting the distribution of all lithologies and significant gold assays in CAT 09-15.

Significant gold mineralization intersected in DDH CAT 09-15 is listed in Table 10.2.15.1.

TABLE 10.2.15.1 – DDH CAT 09-15 - SIGNIFICANT GOLD INTERCEPTS (>0.342 g/t Au in red-type), LINK-CATHERINE PROJECT, BOSTON-SKEAD GOLD BELT, LARDER LAKE MINING DIVISION, ONTARIO, CANADA (DATA FROM CIESIELSKI, 2009).

COMPANY: Golden Dawn Minerals	LOCATION: Link-Catherine Area, Ontario	DRILL HOLE: CAT 09-15
NORTHING CO-ORDINATE: 5311100N	EASTING CO-ORDINATE: 584110E	
ELEVATION: TBD m	AZIMUTH: 280°	INCLINATION: -45°	TOTAL DEPTH: 140 m	DATE:3-3 Sept 2009

HOLE NO.	FROM	TO	INTERVAL	TRUE-THICK	WGT AVG ASSAY	LITHOLOGY PER LOG	REMARKS	ANGLE TO CA
CAT 09-15	4.3 m	7.4 m	3.1 m	TBD	*0.842 g/t Au*	Gabbro, Alb-SiO_2, Fuchsite Schist		NA
CAT 09-15	*4.3 m	*6.2 m	*1.9 m	TBD	***1.225 g/t Au***	Gabbro	*Sub-Interval in 4.3-7.4 m*	NA
CAT 09-15	*4.3 m	*5.3 m	*1.0 m	TBD	***1.04 g/t Au***	Alb-SiO_2 Zone	*Sub-Interval in 4.3-6.2 m*	NA
CAT 09-15	*5.3 m	*6.2 m	*1.2 m	TBD	***1.43 g/t Au***	Alb-SiO_2 Zone	*Sub-Interval in 4.3-7.4 m*	NA
CAT 09-15	END	OF	ASSAYS					

The following intercepts comprise the principal mineralized veins and zones intersected in DDH CAT 09-15 that exceed 1.0 g/t Au.

TABLE 10.2.15.2 – DDH CAT 09-15 – DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF SIGNIFICANT GOLD INTERCEPTS (>1.0 g/t Au), LINK-CATHERINE PROJECT, BOSTON-SKEAD GOLD BELT, LARDER LAKE MINING DIVISION, ONTARIO, CANADA (DATA FROM CIESIELSKI, 2009).

HOLE	FROM	TO	INTERCEPT LENGTH	AU G/T	GEOLOGICAL/DESCRIPTION
CAT 09-15	*4.3 m	*6.2 m	*1.9 m	*1.225 g/t Au	*Sub-Interval in 4.3-7.4 m Albite-SiO_2 Zone w/ 5.0% diss pyr
CAT 09-15	*4.3 m	*5.3 m	*1.0 m	*1.04 g/t Au	*Sub-Interval in 4.3-6.2 m Albite-SiO_2 Zone w/ 5.0% diss pyr
CAT 09-15	*5.3 m	*6.2 m	*1.2 m	*1.43 g/t Au	*Sub-Interval in 4.3-7.4 m Albite-SiO_2 Zone w/ 5.0% diss pyr

10.3: GEOLOGICAL EVALUATION OF 2008-2009 DIAMOND DRILL HOLES

The primary objectives of the 2009 diamond drilling included the following:

- Extend the strike length of the mineralized intersections observed in DDH CAT 08-02, CAT 08-04, and DDH CAT 99-04.
- Confirm that the geological controls for gold mineralization formulated from historical and 2008 drilling are valid.
- Identify new geographic areas and lithologic units hosting gold mineralization.
- Attempt to develop stratigraphic correlation scenarios among the 2008-2009 drillholes.

Some observations and conclusions regarding the 2008 and 2009 drilling include the following:

CAT 09-01 thru CAT 09-15 intersected numerous major quartz vein systems. However, specific mineralized zones in the various holes remain for the most part difficult to correlate among the 2009-series drilling as well as with CAT 08-01 thru CAT 08-04. CAT 99-1 thru CAT 99-6 have yet to be plotted on the same base map as the 2008 and 2009-series holes. The relation of the mineralized zones observed in the preceding with the well-mineralized CAT 99-04 will remain nebulous until a comprehensive three-dimensional analysis of all holes can be completed.

1. Stratigraphy – The fabric of VLF-EM-16 surveys and information from 2009-series drilling strongly suggest that the key mineralized zones in CAT 99-04 strike northerly and parallel or sub-parallel to the plane or section of the drill holes CAT 08-01 thru CAT 08-04. This conclusion is augmented by past mapping on the current and other nearby properties as well as regional stratigraphic trends (Figures 7.1.1 and Figure 7.2.1). Holes CAT 09-01, CAT 09-3 thru CAT 09-06 are believed to be directed roughly perpendicular to the strike of the host stratigraphy. CAT 09-02 transects the latter somewhat obliquely while CAT 09-07 roughly parallels it. Dips of the enclosing respective host rocks for both the 2008-2009 drilling remain un-resolved. However, surface mapping as well as regional considerations suggest that the gross sequence on the Link-Catherine property dips steeply and "youngs" to the east away from the Round Mountain Batholith (Scott, 1994).

2. Correlations - The hole sets of CAT 09-01/CAT 09-02 and CAT 09-03/CAT 09-06 whose courses are located about 150-275 m apart are believed to transect the stratigraphic sequence roughly perpendicular to the strike of surface units and VLF-EM trends. The latter geophysical features have been interpreted to reflect gross ultramafic units that contain substantial magnetite and possibly pyrrhotite. Consequently, a fairly complete stratigraphic sequence is postulated to

exist within which moderately unique ultramafic and tuff units can be speculatively correlated. Examples include the following:

- Ultramafic sequence in CAT 09-03 (154.7-215.0 m) with same in CAT 03 (93.6-130.0 m).

- Ultramafic sequence in CAT 09-01 (112.25 m) with same in CAT 09-06 (72.2-152.0 m).

- Mafic Volcanic Tuff CAT 09-01 (232.45-256.75 m) with same in CAT 09-06 at either (191.7-200.0 m) or 221.0-255.8 m

More speculatively, the series of eight (8) gold intercepts (0.342-8.961 g/t Au over 0.35-7.5 m) in CAT 09-02 from 196.1-197.1 m and CAT 09-01 from 8.6-72.0 m ***may*** be broadly correlative with the series of eight (8) gold intercepts (0.401-13.0 g/t Au over 0.5-4.0 m) in CAT 09-03 (166.0-236.0 m) and CAT 09-06 (7.0-12.8 m)

3. Lithological Control- Gold-bearing mineralization is predominantly hosted in the mafic volcanic (basaltic) rock units (or laterally-equivalent gabbros). Gold within the two lithologies is usually localized in pyrite-bearing carbonate and quartz-carbonate veins and veinlets.

   Fuchsite ± Chlorite ± Quartz Schists contain six auriferous intervals running from 0.206-2.962 g/t Au over composite intervals of 1.63-4.02 m in CAT 09-08. A single intercept in CAT 09-13 ran 0.729 g/t Au from 42.63-43.5 m. Identical schists in CAT 09-09, CAT 09-11, CAT 09-12, CAT 09-13, and CAT 09-15 may warrant assaying.

   Unlike the 2008-series holes, ultramafic units in the 2009-series holes in two instances (CAT 09-02, 2.25 g/t Au from 196.1-197.1 m and CAT 09-13 0.127 g/t Au from 118.7-123.6 m) also contain some significant gold when similar veins and/or pyrite are present. In like manner, a narrow pyritic granitic dyke in the 2009-series drilling (CAT 09-02, 5.070 g/t Au from 95.5-96.0 m) contains very substantial gold mineralization. However, like the 2008 drilling, all other felsic, pegmatitic, porphyritic, and mafic dykes that intrude mafic volcanic and ultramafic units are barren.

4. Structural Control - The 2009-series drill holes like their 2008 counter parts transected a plethora of minor to major quartz and quartz-carbonate veins with and without attendant sulphides. Some shear zones, quartz-cemented breccias, quartz and quartz vein zones as well as veins and veinlets of iron carbonate are also observed in the 2009-series drilling. No criteria by which the relative prospectiveness of the preceding multitudinous potential conduits for auriferous hydrothermal fluids has yet been determined.

   The current data set suggests that the most prospective mineralized structures probably posses trends that parallel and are related to major stratigraphic contacts (e.g. Pacaud Fault between Round Mountain Pluton-Wabewawa Group and intra-formational contacts between mafic volcanic-ultramafic units). However, this does not preclude the likelihood that structures extending off of the margins of the Round Mountain Batholith that cross-cut the regional and local strike may be attended by very significant gold mineralization. Both strata strike-conformable as well as sharply discordant structure may be present and mineralized; intersections between the two may potentially be especially favorable loci for more areally extensive and stratigraphically thicker gold deposit.

5. Alteration Control- Kimura (2009) noted that in the 2008-series drilling that an iron carbonate phase of alteration is commonly developed as 1.0 to 50.0 m thick pale to bright green halos or pervasive zones around mineralized structures in the mafic volcanic host units. Envelopes of chloritic alteration ± pyrite are developed along vein borders. The 2009-series logging suggests a similar phenomenon is present the 2009-series drilling but the level of detail is insufficient to conclusively state the mode and geometry of chlorite distribution. However, more sporadic and more limited intervals of green fuchsite alteration sometimes appear to be a harbinger of gold mineralization in the 2009-series drilling. It occurs with significant gold mineralization in the following:

    - CAT 09-01 (0.948 g/t Au from 152.0-153.0 m and 1.497 g/t Au from 162.5-170.0 m).
    - CAT 09-02 (2.25 g/t from 196.1-197.1 m).
    - CAT 09-03 (0.659 g/t Au from 217.0-218.0 and 0.401 g/t Au from 235.0-236.0 m).

    Weak to strong fuchsite alteration with lesser gold assays was sporadically to commonly observed in CAT 09-01 thru CAT 09-07. The association of gold mineralization within fuchsite schist in CAT 09-08, CAT 09-09, CAT 09-11, CAT 09-12, CAT 09-13, and CAT 09-15 has been previously discussed in bullet point #3. Fuchsite was also frequently reported in the 1999-2003 diamond drilling (Kimura (2009). A study of the bright green mineral's distribution and strength might relate to the distribution of gold mineralization. Feldspathization was also reported in the 2008 holes but may represent a latter stage of alteration not associated with the gold mineralization.

6. Mineralogical Control - Gold is invariably associated with pyrite and at present is arguably the best exploration guide for the auriferous mineralization. Although not all pyrite is not auriferous, all but the rarest assay intervals carrying >0.342 g/t Au also contain 1.0 percent to as much as 10.0 percent pyrite or, in some cases, its oxidized equivalent. Some of the exceptions include the following:

    - CAT 09-01 (0.986 g/t Au from 8.6-8.95 m)
    - CAT 09-03 (0.659 g/t Au from 217.0-218.0 m)

    Pyrite in the 2009-series holes typically occurs as small disseminations and 1.0 to 30.0 mm crystals within and on the borders and selvages of quartz and quartz-carbonate veins, veinlets, fracture-fillings. In other instances 0.5-10.0 percent pyrite is disseminated broadly through the enclosing host lithology; in rare instances pyrite concentrations attain 20.0 percent. The massive, fine to coarse bands of pyrite reported in the gold mineralized zones of 1999-2003 drill holes are not observed in either the 2008 or 2009-series drill holes. Insignificant chalcopyrite and local specular hematite locally attended by pyrite occur as disseminations, veinlets, and thin fracture-fillings in association with quartz and quartz-carbonate veins in the 2009 drilling and are. However, hematite does not appear to be particularly associated with gold mineralization although locally it does over- and underlie it.

ITEM 11.0: SAMPLING, PREPARATION, ANALYSES AND SECURITY

Diamond drill core of un-impugned quality was regularly delivered from the drill to the field office. The facility was secured with lock and key when the core logging and sampling personnel were not present. Drill core logging and sampling procedures for the 2008 and 2009 program were established to record and compile geological, geotechnical, and analytical data that would be most practical and applicable for evaluating the Link-Catharine style of vein deposit (Kimura, 2009). In order to promulgate accurate and orderly sampling it is essential to first establish standardized a template for logging the drill core. Additionally, once logging has been completed, it is important to systematically and clearly mark where samples are to be taken. The drill core is subsequently marked and then photographed to allow ready reference to the lithologies and sampling points present as well as to document the same for the technical archives. Both the detailed logging and sampling procedures are outlined in the seceding sub-sections.

11.1: OVERVIEW OF LOGGING APPROACH

All logging was undertaken utilizing a standardized digital template with dedicated slots that included the following:

1. Project coordinates of the hole.
2. Elevation.
3. Azimuth.
4. Inclination.
5. Depth.
6. Description of lithologic interval.
7. Description of structural features.
8. Description of mineralogy.
9. Sample number of any sample collected.
10. Description of sample interval.
11. Insertion of standards, blanks, and duplicates.

The following order of procedures was implemented to process the drill core (Kimura, 2009):

1. Spread out core boxes in sequence and measure/mark up core in 1.0 m intervals. All core boxes were identified with aluminum tags.

2. Proceed with Geotechnical Logging in 1.0 m intervals. The following data/features were recorded on a Geotech Form:
   - Core recovery and RQD.
   - Compressive strength measurements.
   - Tally of frequency of occurrence of natural fractures in 30° increments of orientation to core axis.
   - Highly broken, shattered core sections.
   - Fault gouge zones.

3. Geological description of various features are recorded on a Graphic Log Form on a scale of 2.0 cm = 1.0 m of core or hole depth. The following descriptive and graphic data were recoded:
   - Lithologic and alteration descriptions.
   - Graphic representation of mineralized structures and other structures, such as faults and lithologic contacts, with accompanying measurements of size/width, core angle and brief geological description.

4. Generalized and abbreviated geological data is entered into a separate Geolog Form for facilitating electronic data entry.

5. A set of abbreviations and codes was established to facilitate core logging procedures (Kimura, 2009 - Appendix II)

11.2: OVERVIEW OF SAMPLING APPROACH

All core was photographed after logging it and then sampling was initiated. An effort was made to restrict sample intervals selected for assay to 1.5 m or less. This was to insure that the volume and weight of the sample were not too large to hinder generation of a representative homogeneous split that would subsequently yield representative assays. The samples taken are regarded by the author as un-biased and fully representative of the mineralization present. Since the latter is comprised of veins, no special consideration or emphasis was given to the various lithologies which host the veins. However, where possible, an attempt was made to maintain a consistent grade and to not inter-mingle high-grade with low-grade mineralization. This is a commonly observed practice that is standard in the industry. Specific procedures for sampling the 2008 and 2009 drill core are listed below and are regarded by the author as imminently adequate to insure un-compromised and accurate analyses and assays (Kimura, 2009 and Smith, 2011 – personal communication):

1. A diamond saw was used to split all drill core samples once the marking of selected intervals was completed by the Project Geologist. All splitting was performed by the latter and/or a qualified field technician.

2. Determine and mark up intervals for core sampling. Sample intervals were usually 1.0 m in length, but depending on specific geological elements, lengths were occasionally shorter or up to a maximum of 1.6 m. All sample intervals were entered into Sample Tag Booklets, and then sample numbers and intervals were entered onto the Geolog Form. Sample numbers were organized in sequence to be packaged in 20-sample batches which included one blank and one certified reference standard.

3. Drill core is photographed, once dry and then wet. Photography is performed after core is logged so that all sample intervals and numbers are visible.

4. Core sampling is initiated after core is photographed. A trained technician was hired to coordinate the core sampling. All core that is marked for sampling is cut in half, lengthwise with a diamond saw. One-half of the split core for one sample interval is placed in a plastic sample bag along with a numbered sample tag. The other half is placed back in the core box for core storage.

5. Core samples are assembled in the batches of 20 samples and are then placed in a large durable rice bag, identified with a Requisition for Analysis Form, and sealed for shipment to the assay laboratory.

A summary of relevant individual and composite samples has been previously made on a hole-by-hole basis in Section 13.1: 2008 Diamond Drilling Results and Section 13.2: 2009 Diamond Drilling Results.

Both un-sampled core and samples from the 2008 and 2009 drilling programs that had been bagged and tagged for conveyance to commercial geochemical laboratories were maintained under lock and key when project personnel were not within the sampling facility. Once a sufficient number of samples where ready for shipment they were directly delivered by authorized project personnel to the following:

- Swastika Laboratories at Swastika, Ontario (Phase I of 2009 Drilling Program - CAT 09-01 thru CAT 09-07).

- ALS Chemex Laboratories at Timmins, Ontario (Phase II of 2009 Drilling Program - CAT 09-01 thru CAT 09-07). These were subsequently passed on to their North Vancouver, B.C. facilities for assay and analyses.

11.3: 2008 ASSAY LABORATORIES

The drill core samples, packaged in sealed in large rice bags as 20-sample batches, were delivered by either the Technician or Project Geologist to Swastika Laboratories Ltd. at Swastika, Ontario for sample preparation and assaying for gold by fire assay method (Kimura, 2009).

11.3.1: 2008 SWASTIKA LABORATORIES LTD. (KIMURA, 2009)

Swastika's sample preparation process involved drying the sample, crushing and preparing a 300 to 400 g-size pulverized pulp sample. The size of primary crushing, mesh size of material analyzed, and digestion techniques are currently not available. Assaying for gold was by fire assay method on a one-assay-ton sample with either a gravimetric or atomic absorption finish. Assays were received electronically and on a certified Assay Certificate.

11.4: 2009 ASSAY LABORATORIES

The drill core samples were handled in a manner identical to that of the 2008 samples. This entailed packaging and sealing in 20-sample batches in large rice bags. These were subsequently delivered by Freeland Smith, the Project Geologist to ALS Chemex Laboratories at Timmins, Ontario for sample preparation (Smith, 2009). Subsequently, the samples were passed onto to Chemex's facilities in North Vancouver, British Columbia where their gold content was determined via the fire assay method of analysis.

11.4.1: 2009 ALS CHEMEX LABORATORIES

ALS Chemex's sample preparation process paralleled that undertaken earlier on the 2008 drilling program. The core samples were dried, crushed, and prepared utilizing a 300 to 400 g-size pulverized pulp sample. The size of primary crushing, mesh size of material analyzed, and digestion techniques are currently not available. Gold was fire assayed utilizing a one-assay-ton sample with either a gravimetric or atomic absorption finish. Assays were received electronically as well as via certified Certificate of Analysis. The latter was received either as a PDF file or mailed. No Check Lab was utilized on the Chemex's analyses and assays.

11.5: 2008 AND 2009 DRILLING PROGRAMS STANDARDS, BLANKS, AND DUPLICATE SAMPLES OVERVEIW

Basic quality control procedures were implemented to monitor the accuracy of the assay laboratory of both the 2008 and 2009 core sampling programs (Personal communication; Smith, March 2011. The procedure involved the insertion of one certified reference standard and one certified blank sample into the sequence of each 20-sample batch. Towards the latter part of the drill program, barren crushed limestone was substituted as a blank sample. Duplication of samples was also undertaken at approximately 20 sample intervals except in CAT 09-08 thru CAT 09-15. The latter series of holes also appears to have not contained any blanks or duplicates; apparently only standards were inserted at the customary 20 sample interval.

Four sets of certified gold reference standards were purchased from CDN Resource Laboratories at Delta, BC. One certified standard is a blank standard. The gold content of the four certified gold standards for the 2008 program were:

- CDN BL-3 - <0.01 g/t Au
- CDN GS-2C - 2.06 ± 0.15 g/t Au
- CDN GS-3D - 3.41 ± 0.25 g/t Au
- CDN GS-5D - 5.06 ± 0.25 g/t Au

A similar set of four certified standards encompassing a slightly wider range of values was also secured from CDN Resource Laboratories for insertion into the 2009-series core sampling program. The rigorously documented gold values for the new standards were the following:

- <0.005 g/t Au
- 1.05 ± 0.10 g/t Au
- ± 0.27 g/t Au
- 7.20 ± 0.60 g/t Au

A suite of sample pulps from the 2008 program only were re-assayed at a second laboratory as part of the quality control program of check assaying at a second laboratory.

11.6: 2008 DRILLING PROGRAM SAMPLE VERIFICATION

11.6.1: 2008 ACME LABS (KIMURA, 2009)

A suite of 83 pulp samples as prepared and initially assayed by Swastika was selected for check assaying at ACME Labs, a registered and certified laboratory at Vancouver, B.C. The 83 pulp samples for check-assaying were submitted in five separate batches of 14 to 20 samples in which one certified reference sample was included in each batch. ACME assayed the samples for gold and silver by fire-assay method on a 30g sample; additionally, the pulp samples were screened and the metallic fraction was fire-assayed, and results were reported separately. Certified Assay Certificates are appended (Kimura (2009) Appendix III)

The exercise of check-assaying is part of the quality control program whereby re-assaying by a second laboratory provides comparative results and a level of confirmation on the accuracy of the laboratories.

11.6.2: 2008 QUALITY CONTROL RESULTS (MODIFIED FROM KIMURA, 2009)

A control chart was formulated to monitor Swastika Laboratories assaying performance on the three CDN certified gold standards (Table 11.6.2.1). Twenty of 31 analyses of the preceding were between -2.0 to 22.0 percent below the respective CDN standards' variances while a single assay was +9.0 percent in excess of the CDN established variance. Assays for the blank standards and the limestone samples by Swastika were all within the acceptable range of nil to 0.01 g/t Au.

No control charts were maintained for ACME Labs as this laboratory only preformed two analysis on the two standards and one on the third standard.

ACME Labs re-assayed 83 pulp samples as part of the check assaying program. The results were tabulated on a chart which also includes for comparative purposes original assays as received from Swastika laboratories. These appear in Kimura (2009) Appendix IV.

TABLE 11.6.2.1 (PART 1 of 2) – COMPARISON OF VARIANCES AMONG CDN STANDARDS AND BLANKS IN 2008 DRILLING (CAT 08-01 thru CAT 08-04), LINK-CATHERINE PROJECT, BOSTON-SKEAD GOLD BELT, LARDER LAKE MINING DIVISION, ONTARIO (MODIFIED FROM KIMURA, 2009).

Batch/Bag	DDH	Sample #	Standard #	Standard Value Au g/t	Swastika Lab Au g/t	Correlation
1	CAT 08-01	235558	CDN GS -5D	5.06 ± 0.25	4.11	-17% low
		235570	CDN BL-3	<0.01	Tr	
2	CAT 08-01	235573	CDN GS-3D	3.41 ± 0.25	2.67	-22% low
		235590	CDN BL-3	<0.01	Tr	
3	CAT 08-01	235593	CDN GS-2C	2.06 ± 0.15	1.89	-8% low
		235610	CDN BL-3	<0.01	Tr	
4	CAT 08-01	235613	CDN GS-5D	5.06 ± 0.25	4.88	
		235630	CDN BL-3	<0.01	0.01	
5	CAT 08-01	235633	CDN GS-2C	2.06 ± 0.15	2.03	
		235650	CDN BL-3	<0.01	0.01	
6	CAT 08-01	235653	CDN GS-3D	3.41 ± 0.25	2.92	-14% low
		235670	CDN BL-3	<0.01	0.01	
7	CAT 08-01	235673	CDN GS-5D	5.06 ± 0.25	4.82	
	CAT 08-02	235690	CDN BL-3	<0.01	Tr	
8	CAT 08-02	235693	CDN GS-2C	2.06 ± 0.15	1.99	
		235710	CDN BL-3	<0.01	Tr	
9	CAT 08-02	235713	CDN GS-5D	5.06 ± 0.25	4.88	
		235730	CDN BL-3	<0.01	Tr	
10	CAT 08-02	235733	CDN GS-3D	3.41 ± 0.25	2.98	-13% low
		235750	CDN BL-3	<0.01	0.01	
11	CAT 08-02	235753	CDN GS-5D	5.06 ± 0.25	4.66	-8% low
		235770	CDN BL-3	<0.01	0.01	
12	CAT 08-02	235773	CDN GS -3D	3.41 ± 0.25	3.06	-10% low
		235790	CDN BL-3	<0.01	0.01	
13	CAT 08-02	235793	CDN GS-2C	2.06 ± 0.15	1.94	
		235810	CDN BL-3	<0.01	0.01	
14	CAT 08-02	235813	CDN GS-5D	5.06 ± 0.25	5.11	
		235830	CDN BL-3	<0.01	0.01	
15	CAT 08-02	235833	CDN GS-3D	3.41 ± 0.25	2.96	-13% low
		235850	CDN BL-3	<0.01	Tr	
16	CAT 08-03	235853	CDN GS-2C	2.06 ± 0.15	1.91	
		235870	CDN BL-3	<0.01	Tr	

TABLE 11.6.2.1 (PART 2 of 2) – COMPARISON OF VARIANCES AMONG CDN STANDARDS AND BLANKS IN 2008 DRILLING (CAT 08-01 thru CAT 08-04), LINK-CATHERINE PROJECT, BOSTON-SKEAD GOLD BELT, LARDER LAKE MINING DIVISION, ONTARIO (MODIFIED FROM KIMURA, 2009).

Batch/Bag	DDH	Sample #	Standard #	Standard Value Au g/t	Swastika Lab Au g/t	Correlation
17	CAT 08-03	235873	CDN GS-5D	5.06 ± 0.25	4.92	
		235890	CDN BL-3	<0.01	Tr	
18	CAT 08-03	235893	CDN GS-2C	2.06 ± 0.15	2.05	
		235910	CDN BL-3	<0.01	Tr	
19	CAT 08-03	235913	CDN GS-3D	3.41 ± 0.25	3.34	-2% low
		235930	CDN BL-3	<0.01	0.01	
20	CAT 08-03	235933	CDN GS-5D	5.06 ± 0.25	4.45	-12% low
		235950	CDN BL-3	<0.01	0.01	
21	CAT 08-03	235953	CDN GS-3D	3.41 ± 0.25	3.72	+9% high
	CAT 08-04	235970	LS Blank	0.01	0.01	
22	CAT 08-04	235973	CDN GS-2C	2.06 ± 0.15	1.99	-3% low
		235990	LS Blank	0.01	0.01	
23	CAT 08-04	235993	CDN GS-5D	5.06 ± 0.25	4.85	-4% low
		235360	LS Blank	0.01	0.01	
24	CAT 08-04	235363	CDN GS-3D	3.41 ± 0.25	3.36	
		235380	LS Blank	0.01	0.01	
25	CAT 08-04	235383	CDN GS-2C	2.06 ± 0.15	1.93	-6% low
		235400	LS Blank	0.01	Tr	
26	CAT 08-04	45003	CDN GS-5D	5.06 ± 0.25	4.68	-8% low
		45020	LS Blank	0.01	Tr	
27	CAT 08-04	45023	CDN GS-3D	3.41 ± 0.25	3.29	-4% low
		45040	LS Blank	0.01	Tr	
28	CAT 08-04	45043	CDN GS-2C	2.06 ± 0.15	1.99	-4% low
		45060	LS Blank	0.01	0.01	
29	CAT 08-04	45063	CDN GS-5D	5.06 ± 0.25	4.99	-1% low
		45080	LS Blank	0.01	Tr	
30	CAT 08-04	-	Omitted	-	-	
		45100	LS Blank	0.01	Tr	
31	CAT 08-04	45103	CDN GS-3D	3.41 ± 0.25	3.07	-10% low
		45120	LS Blank	0.01	Tr	
32	CAT 08-04	45131	CDN GS-2C	2.06 ± 0.15	1.97	-4% low

11.7: 2009 DRILLING PROGRAM SAMPLE VERIFICATION

11.7.1: 2009 CHECK LAB

A suite of pulp samples as prepared and initially assayed by ALS Chemex were not submitted to any assay lab was additional verification. The exercise of check-assaying is sometimes a part of the quality control program whereby re-assaying by a second laboratory provides comparative results and an increased level of confirmation on the accuracy of the laboratories. Because of ALS Chemex pre-eminence and sterling reputation in the global analytical industry, a check lab was not deemed necessary.

11.7.2: 2009 QUALITY CONTROL RESULTS

A set of six tables were compiled in order to evaluate the quality control results of the CDN Laboratories gold standards, blanks, and field duplicates samples for the 2009-series drilling (CAT 09-01 thru CAT 09-15). Overall the ALS Chemex results compare favorably with those of the CDN Lab standards and blanks. However, 4 to 19 percent of the assays for the respective five classes of standards and blanks exceed or fall below the established range for both of the preceding. A summary of the evaluation and

discrepancies is presented in (Table 11.7.2.1) and subsequently briefly discussed and detailed in (Table 11.7.2.1, Table 11.7.2.1.1, Table 11.7.2.2.1, Table 11.7.2.3.1, Table 11.7.2.4.1, and Table 11.7.2.5.1).

TABLE 11.7.2.1 - SUMMARY OF EVALUATION OF GEOCHEMICAL STANDARDS, BLANKS, AND DUPLICATE ANALYSES IN 2009 DRILLING, LINK-CATHERINE PROJECT, BOSTON-SKEAD GOLD BELT, LARDER LAKE MINING DIVISION, ONTARIO (MV = MEDIAN VALUE OF RESPECTIVE STANDARD).

CDN LAB STANDARD	CDN STANDARD VALUE & VARIANCE	ASSAYS OF STD WITHIN VARIANCE	ASSAY S OF STD EXCEEDING VARIANCE	EXCEPTION EXCEEDING VARIANCE	EXCEPTION EXCEEDING VARIANCE	EXCEPTION EXCEEDING VARIANCE	EXCEPTION EXCEEDING VARIANCE
CDN BLANK	<0.005 g/t Au	45 (95.8%)	2 (4.2%)	0.001 g/t Au	0.015 g/t Au	--	--
CDN GS-1D	1.05 ± 0.10 g/t Au	16 (84.2%)	3 (15.8%)	1.240 g/t Au (18.1% > MV)	1.29 g/t Au (22.9% > MV)	1.300 g/t Au (23.8% >MV)	--
CDN GS-1E	2.97 ± 0.27 g/t Au	17 (89.5%)	2 (10.5%)	2.600 g/t Au (-12.9% < MV)	0.390 g/t Au (+13.1% > MV)	--	--
CDN GS-7A	7.20 ± 0.60 g/t Au	17 (80.9%)	4 (19.1%)	6.59 g/t Au (-8.5% < MV)	6.23 g/t Au (-13.5% < MV	8.15 g/t Au (+13.2% > MV)	8.9 g/t Au (+23.8% > MV)
DUPLICATE ASSAYS	-5.1% to +4.8% Variance	38 (82.6%)	8 (17.4%)	Table 10.4.3.5	Table 10.4.3.5	Table 10.4.3.5	Table 10.4.3.5

11.7.2.1: Blank Standards - ALS Chemex values for blank samples match those obtained by CDN Laboratories for CDN BLANK (<0.005 g/t Au) with the exception of 2 of 47 assays (4.2 percent of class total). The two exceptions registered values of 0.001 and 0.015 g/t Au (Table 11.7.2.1.1).

TABLE 11.7.2.1.1 - BLANK CDN GOLD STANDARD (<0.005 G/T) VERSUS ALS CHEMEX ASSAYS IN 2009 DRILLING, LINK-CATHERINE PROJECT, BOSTON-SKEAD GOLD BELT, LARDER LAKE MINING DIVISION, ONTARIO.

Hole	Sample ID	Standard ID	CDN Std g/t Au	CHMX Au ppm	CHMX minus CDN Au ppm	ALS CHEMEX COA
CAT 09-01	E039520	CDN BLANK	<0.005	<0.005	0	TM09012987 F
CAT 09-01	E039540	CDN BLANK	<0.005	<0.005	0	TM09012987 F
CAT 09-01	E039560	CDN BLANK	<0.005	<0.005	0	TM09012987 F
CAT 09-01	E039580	CDN BLANK	<0.005	<0.005	0	TM09012987 F
CAT 09-01	E039600	CDN BLANK	<0.005	<0.005	0	TM09012987 F
CAT 09-01	E039620	CDN BLANK	<0.005	<0.005	0	TM09012987 F
CAT 09-01	E039640	CDN BLANK	<0.005	<0.005	0	TM09012987 F
CAT 09-02	E039660	CDN BLANK	<0.005	<0.005	0	TM09012987 F
CAT 09-02	E039680	CDN BLANK	<0.005	<0.005	0	TM09012987 F
CAT 09-02	E039720	CDN BLANK	<0.005	<0.005	0	TM09012987 F
CAT 09-02	E039740	CDN BLANK	<0.005	<0.005	0	TM09012987 F
CAT 09-02	E039760	CDN BLANK	<0.005	<0.005	0	TM09012987 F
CAT 09-02	E039780	CDN BLANK	<0.005	<0.005	0	TM09012987 F
CAT 09-02	E039800	CDN BLANK	<0.005	<0.005	0	TM09012987 F
CAT 09-02	E039820	CDN BLANK	<0.005	<0.005	0	TM09012987 F
CAT 09-02	E039840	CDN BLANK	<0.005	<0.005	0	TM09012987 F
CAT 09-02	E039860	CDN BLANK	<0.005	<0.005	0	TM09012987 F
CAT 09-02	E039880	CDN BLANK	<0.005	<0.005	0	TM09012987 F
CAT 09-02	E039700	CDN BLANK	<0.005	<0.005	0	TM09018060 F
CAT 09-03	E039900	CDN BLANK	<0.005	<0.005	0	TM09021719 F
CAT 09-03	E039920	CDN BLANK	<0.005	<0.005	0	TM09021719 F
CAT 09-03	E039940	CDN BLANK	<0.005	<0.005	0	TM09021719 F
CAT 09-03	E039960	CDN BLANK	<0.005	<0.005	0	TM09021719 F
CAT 09-03	E039980	CDN BLANK	<0.005	<0.005	0	TM09021719 F
CAT 09-03	E040000	CDN BLANK	<0.005	**0.020**	**0.015**	TM09021719 F
CAT 09-03	E040020	CDN BLANK	<0.005	<0.005	0	TM09021719 F
CAT 09-03	E040040	CDN BLANK	<0.005	<0.005	0	TM09021719 F
CAT 09-06	E040060	CDN BLANK	<0.005	<0.005	0	TM09021719 F
CAT 09-06	E040080	CDN BLANK	<0.005	<0.005	0	TM09021719 F
CAT 09-06	E040100	CDN BLANK	<0.005	<0.005	0	TM09021719 F
CAT 09-06	E040120	CDN BLANK	<0.005	<0.005	0	TM09021719 F
CAT 09-06	E040140	CDN BLANK	<0.005	<0.005	0	TM09023482 F
CAT 09-06	E040160	CDN BLANK	<0.005	<0.005	0	TM09023482 F
CAT 09-06	E040180	CDN BLANK	<0.005	<0.005	0	TM09023482 F
CAT 09-06	E040200	CDN BLANK	<0.005	<0.005	0	TM09023482 F
CAT 09-06	E040220	CDN BLANK	<0.005	<0.005	0	TM09023482 F
CAT 09-06	E040240	CDN BLANK	<0.005	<0.005	0	TM09023482 F
CAT 09-06	E040260	CDN BLANK	<0.005	<0.005	0	TM09023482 F
CAT 09-06	E040280	CDN BLANK	<0.005	<0.005	0	TM09023483 F
CAT 09-06	E040300	CDN BLANK	<0.005	**0.006**	**0.001**	TM09023483 F
CAT 09-07	E040420	CDN BLANK	<0.005	<0.005	0	TM09025592 F
CAT 09-07	E040440	CDN BLANK	<0.005	<0.005	0	TM09025592 F
CAT 09-04	E040460	CDN BLANK	<0.005	<0.005	0	TM09025592 F
CAT 09-04	E040480	CDN BLANK	<0.005	<0.005	0	TM09025592 F
CAT 09-04	E040500	CDN BLANK	<0.005	<0.005	0	TM09025592 F

11.7.2.2: Low-Range Standards - ALS Chemex analyses of low-range standard CDN GS-1D (1.05 ± 0.10 g/t Au) exceeded established CDN Lab variances in 3 of 19 assays (15.8 percent of class total). The differences from the median value of 1.05 g/t Au were +0.190 g/t Au (+18.1 percent), +0.240 g/t Au (+22.9 percent), +0.250 g/t Au (+23.8 percent) (Table 11.7.2.2.1).

TABLE 11.7.2.2.1 - LOW-RANGE CDN GOLD STANDARD (1.05 ± 0.10 G/T) VERSUS ALS CHEMEX ASSAYS IN 2009 DRILLING, LINK-CATHERINE PROJECT, BOSTON-SKEAD GOLD BELT, LARDER LAKE MINING DIVISION, ONTARIO.

Hole	Sample ID	Standard ID	CDN Std g/t Au	CHMX Au ppm	CHMX minus CDN Au ppm	ALS CHEMEX COA
CAT 09-01	E039503	CDN GS-1D	1.05	0.986	-0.064	TM09012987 F
CAT 09-01	E039563	CDN GS-1D	1.05	1.300	**0.250**	TM09012987 F
CAT 09-01	E039623	CDN GS-1D	1.05	1.130	0.080	TM09012987 F
CAT 09-01	E039683	CDN GS-1D	1.05	1.040	-0.010	TM09012987 F
CAT 09-02	E039743	CDN GS-1D	1.05	1.090	0.040	TM09012987 F
CAT 09-02	E039803	CDN GS-1D	1.05	0.953	-0.097	TM09012987 F
CAT 09-03	E039923	CDN GS-1D	1.05	1.025	-0.025	TM09021719 F
CAT 09-03	E039983	CDN GS-1D	1.05	1.015	-0.035	TM09021719 F
CAT 09-03	E040043	CDN GS-1D	1.05	1.060	0.010	TM09021719 F
CAT 09-06	E040103	CDN GS-1D	1.05	1.290	**0.240**	TM09021719 F
CAT 09-06	E040163	CDN GS-1D	1.05	1.050	0	TM09023482 F
CAT 09-06	E040223	CDN GS-1D	1.05	1.065	0.015	TM09023482 F
CAT 09-06	E040283	CDN GS-1D	1.05	1.070	0.020	TM09023483 F
CAT 09-06	E040343	CDN GS-1D	1.05	1.105	0.055	TM09023483 F
CAT 09-07	E040423	CDN GS-1D	1.05	0.998	-0.052	TM09025592 F
CAT 09-04	E040563	CDN GS-1D	1.05	1.240	**0.190**	TM09025592 F
CAT 09-04	E040483	CDN GS-1D	1.05	NSS	NA	TM09025592 F
CAT 09-08	E040690	CDN GS-1D	1.05	1.065	0.015	TM09092022 F
CAT 09-12	E040735	CDN GS-1D	1.05	1.080	0.030	TM09097211 F

11.7.2.3: Medium-Range Standards - ALS Chemex analyses of medium-range standard CDN GS-3E (2.97 ± 0.27 g/t Au) exceeded established CDN Lab variances in 2 of 19 assays (10.5 percent of class total). The differences from the median value of 2.97 g/t Au were -0.370 g/t Au (-12.9 percent) and +0.390 g/t Au (+13.1 percent) (Table 11.7.2.3.1).

TABLE 11.7.2.3.1 - MEDIUM-RANGE CDN GOLD STANDARD (2.97 ± 0.27 G/T) VERSUS ALS CHEMEX ASSAY IN 2009 DRILLING, LINK-CATHERINE PROJECT, BOSTON-SKEAD GOLD BELT, LARDER LAKE MINING DIVISION, ONTARIO.

Hole	Sample ID	Standard ID	CDN Std g/t Au	CHMX Au ppm	CHMX min CDN Au ppm	ALS CHEMEX COA
CAT 09-01	E039543	CDN GS-3E	2.97	2.79	-0.180	TM09012987 F
CAT 09-01	E039603	CDN GS-3E	2.97	2.87	-0.100	TM09012987 F
CAT 09-01	E039663	CDN GS-3E	2.97	3.03	0.060	TM09012987 F
CAT 09-01	E039723	CDN GS-3E	2.97	3.17	0.200	TM09012987 F
CAT 09-01	E039783	CDN GS-3E	2.97	2.75	-0.220	TM09012987 F
CAT 09-02	E039843	CDN GS-3E	2.97	2.90	-0.070	TM09012987 F
CAT 09-02	E039963	CDN GS-3E	2.97	2.96	-0.010	TM09012987 F
CAT 09-03	E039903	CDN GS-3E	2.97	3.04	0.070	TM09021719 F
CAT 09-03	E040023	CDN GS-3E	2.97	3.01	0.040	TM09021719 F
CAT 09-06	E040083	CDN GS-3E	2.97	3.03	0.060	TM09021719 F
CAT 09-06	E040143	CDN GS-3E	2.97	2.94	-0.030	TM09023482 F
CAT 09-06	E040203	CDN GS-3E	2.97	3.02	0.050	TM09023482 F
CAT 09-06	E040263	CDN GS-3E	2.97	3.00	0.030	TM09023482 F
CAT 09-06	E040323	CDN GS-3E	2.97	3.36	**0.390**	TM09023483 F
CAT 09-07	E040403	CDN GS-3E	2.97	2.92	-0.050	TM09025592 F
CAT 09-04	E040463	CDN GS-3E	2.97	3.08	0.110	TM09025592 F
CAT 09-04	E040543	CDN GS-3E	2.97	2.60	**-0.370**	TM09025592 F
CAT 09-08	E040705	CDN GS-3E	2.97	3.03	0.060	TM09092022 F
CAT 09-13	E040755	CDN GS-3E	2.97	2.79	-0.180	TM09097211 F

11.7.2.4: High-Range Standards - ALS Chemex analyses of high-range standard CDN GS-7A (7.20 ± 0.60 g/t Au) exceeded established CDN Lab variances in 4 of 21 assays (19.1 percent of class total). The differences from the median value of 7.20 g/t Au were -0.61 g/t Au (-8.5 percent), -0.97 g/t Au (-13.5 percent), +0.95 g/t Au (+13.2 percent), and +1.70 g/t Au (+23.8 percent) (Table 11.7.2.4.1).

TABLE 11.7.2.4.1 - HIGH-RANGE CDN GOLD STANDARD (7.20 ± 0.60 G/T) VERSUS ALS CHEMEX ASSAYS IN 2009 DRILLING, LINK-CATHERINE PROJECT, BOSTON-SKEAD GOLD BELT, LARDER LAKE MINING DIVISION, ONTARIO.

Hole	Sample ID	Standard ID	CDN Std g/t Au	CHMX Au ppm	CHMX minu CDN Au ppr	ALS CHEMEX COA
CAT 09-01	E039523	CDN GS-7A	7.20	8.15	**0.95**	TM09012987 F
CAT 09-01	E039583	CDN GS-7A	7.20	7.23	0.03	TM09012987 F
CAT 09-01	E039643	CDN GS-7A	7.20	7.63	0.43	TM09012987 F
CAT 09-01	E039703	CDN GS-7A	7.20	7.42	0.22	TM09012987 F
CAT 09-01	E039763	CDN GS-7A	7.20	7.29	0.09	TM09012987 F
CAT 09-02	E039823	CDN GS-7A	7.20	6.84	-0.36	TM09012987 F
CAT 09-02	E039883	CDN GS-7A	7.20	7.77	0.57	TM09012987 F
CAT 09-03	E039943	CDN GS-7A	7.20	8.90	**1.70**	TM09021719 F
CAT 09-03	E040003	CDN GS-7A	7.20	7.00	-0.20	TM09021719 F
CAT 09-06	E040063	CDN GS-7A	7.20	7.70	0.50	TM09021719 F
CAT 09-06	E040123	CDN GS-7A	7.20	7.15	-0.05	TM09021719 F
CAT 09-06	E040183	CDN GS-7A	7.20	7.55	0.35	TM09023482 F
CAT 09-06	E040243	CDN GS-7A	7.20	7.62	0.42	TM09023482 F
CAT 09-06	E040303	CDN GS-7A	7.20	7.31	0.11	TM09023483 F
CAT 09-06	E040383	CDN GS-7A	7.20	7.59	0.39	TM09023483 F
CAT 09-07	E040443	CDN GS-7A	7.20	6.23	**-0.97**	TM09025592 F
CAT 09-05	E040523	CDN GS-7A	7.20	6.97	-0.23	TM09025592 F
CAT 09-08	E040655	CDN GS-7A	7.20	6.59	**-0.61**	TM09092022 F
CAT 09-08	E040674	CDN GS-7A	7.20	6.62	-0.58	TM09092022 F
CAT 09-14	E040772	CDN GS-7A	7.20	6.64	-0.56	TM09097211 F
CAT 09-15	E040782	CDN GS-7A	7.20	6.83	-0.37	TM09097211 F

11.7.2.5: Duplicate Analysis - ALS Chemex duplicate assays of the same sample interval generally ranged from -5.1 to +4.8 percent of the primary analysis. However, in 8 of 46 (17.4 percent) duplicate pairs their respective differences varied from -58.3 to 76.4 percent between the primary analysis versus a corresponding duplicate assay (Table 11.7.2.5.1). This discrepancy is invariably associated with low to very low gold values in the range of 0.006 to 0.997 g/t. The differences may be explainable in terms of in-homogeneity between respective sample pairs or simply the naturally erratic results associated with analyzing gold below the 1.0 gram/ton (ppm) level. This hypothesis is bolstered in that a duplicate analysis of a 17.45 g/t assay yielded 16.6 g/t Au for a very acceptable 5.1 percent difference between the pair.

TABLE 11.7.2.5.1 (PART 1 of 2) – COMPARISON OF ALS CHEMEX DUPLICATE ANALYSIS IN 2009 DRILLING, LINK-CATHERINE PROJECT, BOSTON-SKEAD GOLD BELT, LARDER LAKE MINING DIVISION, ONTARIO.

Hole	Sample ID	From	To	CHMX Au ppm	Dupl Diff Au ppm	Percent Diff Au ppm	ALS CHEMEX COA
CAT 09-01	E039530	30.0	31.1	0.126			TM09012987 F
CAT 09-01	E039531DUP	30.0	31.1	0.157	**0.031**	**19.7**	TM09012987 F
CAT 09-01	E039569	58.0	59.0	<0.005			TM09012987 F
CAT 09-01	E039570DUP	58.0	59.0	<0.005	0	0	TM09012987 F
CAT 09-01	E039610	145.45	146.0	<0.005			TM09012987 F
CAT 09-01	E039611DUP	145.45	146.0	<0.005	0	0	TM09012987 F
CAT 09-01	E039650	245.0	246.0	<0.005			TM09012987 F
CAT 09-01	E039651DUP	245.0	246.0	<0.005	0	0	TM09012987 F
CAT 09-02	E039708	52.4	53.15	<0.005			TM09012987 F
CAT 09-02	E039709DUP	52.4	53.15	<0.005	0	0	TM09012987 F
CAT 09-02	E039748	86.1	86.6	0.651			TM09012987 F
CAT 09-02	E039749DUP	86.1	86.6	0.997	**0.346**	**34.7**	TM09012987 F
CAT 09-02	E039787	117.0	118.0	17.45			TM09012987 F
CAT 09-02	E039788DUP	117.0	118.0	16.6	-0.85	-5.1	TM09012987 F
CAT 09-02	E039833	193.8	194.8	0.038			TM09012987 F
CAT 09-02	E039834DUP	193.8	194.8	0.024	**-0.014**	**-58.3**	TM09012987 F
CAT 09-02	E039884	236.5	237.5	0.014			TM09012987 F
CAT 09-02	E039885DUP	236.5	237.5	0.012	**-0.002**	**-16.7**	TM09012987 F
CAT 09-03	E039907			<0.005			TM09021719 F
CAT 09-03	E039908DUP			<0.005	0	0	TM09021719 F
CAT 09-03	E039944			<0.005			TM09021719 F
CAT 09-03	E039945DUP			<0.005	0	0	TM09021719 F
CAT 09-03	E039985			<0.005			TM09021719 F
CAT 09-03	E039986DUP			<0.005	0	0	TM09021719 F
CAT 09-03	E040024			0.038			TM09021719 F
CAT 09-03	E040025DUP			0.025	**-0.013**	**-52.0**	TM09021719 F
CAT 09-06	E040076			0.02			TM09021719 F
CAT 09-06	E040077DUP			0.021	0.001	4.8	TM09021719 F
CAT 09-06	E040125			0.026			TM09021719 F
CAT 09-06	E040126DUP			0.11	**0.084**	**76.4**	TM09021719 F
CAT 09-06	E040173			<0.005			TM09023482 F
CAT 09-06	E040174DUP			<0.005	0	0	TM09023482 F

TABLE 11.7.2.5.1 (PART 2 of 2) – COMPARISON OF ALS CHEMEX DUPLICATE ANALYSIS IN 2009 DRILLING, LINK-CATHERINE PROJECT, BOSTON-SKEAD GOLD BELT, LARDER LAKE MINING DIVISION, ONTARIO.

Hole	Sample ID	From	To	CHMX Au ppm	Dupl Diff Au ppm	Percent Diff Au ppm	ALS CHEMEX COA
CAT 09-06	E040211			<0.005			TM09023482 F
CAT 09-06	E040212DUP			<0.005	0	0	TM09023482 F
CAT 09-06	E040250			0.008			TM09023482 F
CAT 09-06	E040251DUP			0.006	-0.002	**-33.3**	TM09023482 F
CAT 09-06	E040290			0.122			TM09023483 F
CAT 09-06	E040291DUP			0.124	0.002	1.6	TM09023483 F
CAT 09-07	E040410			<0.005			TM09025592 F
CAT 09-07	E040411DUP			<0.005	0	0	TM09025592 F
CAT 09-07	E040451			<0.005			TM09025592 F
CAT 09-07	E040452DUP			<0.005	0	0	TM09025592 F
CAT 09-04	E040471			0.023			TM09025592 F
CAT 09-04	E040472DUP			0.024	0.001	4.2	TM09025592 F
CAT 09-04	E040555			0.035			TM09025592 F
CAT 09-04	E040556DUP			0.024	-0.011	**-45.8**	TM09025592 F
CAT 09-08 thru 15	NA			NA	NA	NA	TM09092022 F
CAT 09-08 thru 15	NA			NA	NA	NA	TM09097211 F

ITEM 12.0: DATA VERIFICATION

The writer believes that the data presented in this report is sufficiently adequate for the purposes of evaluating the potential of the property to contain mineral deposits, and to provide a base for recommendations for further work on the property. The levels of gold present in the numerous intercepts both recent and historical reflect the potential for the discovery of potentially economic concentrations of , particularly gold.

I have personally verified the presence and good condition of the stored drill cores from recent work on the property, and their suitability for the recommended additional sampling.

The writer is acquainted with Ed Kimura, Freeman Smith, and Andre Ciesielski who conducted the recent drilling , and the writer has discussed this project with them at various times during the various programs. The writer has also worked with M. Caron who conducted the geophysical surveys and his work is reliable.

The recent data compiled into this report for drilling was supervised in the field by persons who were Qualified Persons under National Instrument 43-101. Verification of the geological and geophysical data or of the substantial volume of data was not undertaken by the writer as it is considered that these data are reliable within the scope of their use as reference and as background data for further work.

Detailed review of the utilization for internal standards for assaying allows one to conclude that the assays are generally reliable within the context of their application.

ITEM 13.0: MINERAL PROCESSING AND METALLURGICAL TESTING

To the author’s best knowledge there has been no mineral processing or metallurgical testing undertaken on the Link-Catherine Claims.

ITEM 14.0: MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATES

To the author's best knowledge there have never been any mineral resources or mineral reserve estimates performed on the Link-Catherine Claims.

ITEM 15 thru 22: NOT APPLICABLE TO THIS REPORT

ITEM 23.0: ADJACENT PROPERTIES

23.1: HISTORIC DRILLING ON NEAR-BY PROPERTIES (1993-1994)

There is one major property of interest that lies within less than 1.0 km of the boundaries of the Link-Catherine Claims that either host or may host significant gold-bearing quartz-carbonate veins similar to those existing on the latter. This property is as shown on (Figure 1.2):

The Terry Vein aka Terry Zone Property formerly held by Atapa Minerals Ltd. in 1994 is located 4.0 km NNW of the Link-Catherine property's northwest corner. It hosts a gold-bearing quartz vein which has a non-NI 43-101 compliant indicated resource of 350,000 tons @ 4.2 g/t Au (Scott, 1994). The deposit trends SSE towards the northern portion of the Link-Catherine Claims and may be related to the same set of structures that control the gold mineralization there.

A 31 hole drilling program (2,761 m) by Atapa Minerals Ltd (AML) in 1994 located 4.0 km NNW of the Link-Catherine property delineated the gold-bearing Terry Zone aka Terry Vein (Scott, 1994) in the extreme southeastern portion of the Pacaud Township. The deposit occupies a 300 m X 180 m area and comprises a relatively flat tabular quartz vein deposit that trends southeast toward the Link-Catherine Claims; it contains a non-NI 43-101-compliant indicated resource of an undiluted 365,000 tonnes @ 4.2 g/t Au (Scott, 1994) (Table 23.1.1).

Sudbury Contact Mines also undertook an 11 hole (1,200 m) diamond drilling program (core size unknown) in 1993-1994 on what was then the Foster Marshall property within the Catherine Township, Ontario. The property's precise location is unknown but it appears to have been at least in part coincident with the Link-Catherine Claims (Link, 1999). This property may have been a direct predecessor to the present day Link-Catherine Claims. The program included holes FM-93-1 thru FM-93-8 (387 m) and DDH FM-94-10 thru FM-94-12 (813.0 m) (Appendix 26.4). It is presently unknown if the holes were tied to any type of grid. Over 23 of 57 assay intervals ranging from 0.61-1.7 m equal or exceed 1.0 ppm (~1.0 g/t) Au. Nine of the previous total are >2.0 ppm Au over 0.53-1.5 m (FM 93-2, FM 93-4, FM 93-5, FM 93-7, FM 93-8, & FM 94-12). The two highest value observed are 24.350 ppm Au over 1.0 m from 12.0-13.0 m in FM 93-5 and 4.149 ppm over 1.0 m from 9.0-10.0 m in FM 93-4.

23.2: TERRY ZONE PROPERTY FORMERLY OF ATAPA MINERALS LTD.

A 31 hole drilling program (2,761 m) by Atapa Minerals Ltd (AML) in 1994 located 4.0 km NNW of the Link-Catherine property delineated the gold-bearing Terry Zone aka Terry Vein (Scott, 1994). The present deposit is enclosed within a 300 m X 180 m area and is located in the extreme southeastern portion of the Pacaud Township in the north-central area of Block 1, Lot 1 and the east-central portion of former claim #733674. More directly the Terry Zone is situated ~ 0.75 km NNE of the NE corner of northern-most claim (#4225399) of the Central Catherine Claims (Figure 1.2). It comprises a relatively flat tabular quartz vein deposit that trends southeast and SSE toward the Link-Catherine Claims and contains a non-NI 43-101-compliant indicated resource of an undiluted 365,000 tonnes @ 4.2 g/t Au (Table 23.1.1). The sequence of exploration by Atapa Minerals on the Terry Zone is listed below; all intercepts referenced are believed to comprise apparent thickness:

1990 - Atapa conducted a limited amount of line-cutting, prospecting, and power-stripping of the surface. Assays of up to 69.0 g/t Au over 0.61 m were obtained.

1991 - Twenty holes (1042 m) were drilled by Atapa Minerals on the Terry Vein (aka Terry Zone) that established a 3,337 tonne deposit averaging 13.82 g/t over a true thickness of 2.08 m.

1992 - Atapa Minerals cut-in a 4.8 line-km grid on which they performed geochemical humus gold geochemistry and a time-domain single-phase induced polarization surveys. Six holes (292 m), all in the Terry Zone were drilled in 1992; two of the holes intercepted 3.4 g/t Au over un-stated intervals.

1994 – Atapa commissioned additional geophysical surveys on expanded grid. Ground magnetometer work was conducted by Lashex Ltd of Callendar, Ontario while induced polarization forays were performed by Gerard Geosciences of Rouyn-Noranda. Subsequently GeoScott Exploration Consultants, Inc. and Atapa Minerals drilled 31 core holes (2,761 m) of unknown annular dimension in June-September 1994 that were referenced to a local project grid (Table 23.1.1). These outlined a non-NI 43-102 un-diluted geologic "reserve" of 365,000 tonnes grading 4.2 g/t Au (~1.533 M g Au or 45,000 oz Au) (Scott, 1994). The host is a relatively flat-lying (20º NE) tabular quartz vein striking 140º (NW-SE) that cuts sharply across the enclosing steeply northeast-dipping mafic-ultramafic sequence not far above the intrusive rocks of the Round Mountain Batholith that lies ~1.0 m to the southwest. The best intersection was 7.1 g/t over 4.0 m in FSM 93-5. The "Terry Zone aka Terry Vein", as it has come to be called, daylights (outcrops) 50 m southwest of the drill grid but is open both downdip to the northeast as well as downstrike to the southeast. The same vein-hosting mafic-ultramafic sequence progressively flexes gently to the southeast and south maintaining its relation in distance from the Round Mountain intrusive and extends onto the Link-Catherine property.

The presence of the Terry Vein, its host, and geologic attributes and constraints significantly enhance the prospectiveness of the Link-Catherine Claim's targets. The deposit is located only 4.0 km NNW of the northern boundary of the Link-Catherine property and occurs in the identical package of rocks that include from oldest to youngest the Pacaud Tuff, which lies immediately above the Round Mountain Batholith, and the Wabewawa Group. The two volcanic units are separated by the Pacaud Fault. Quartz vein outcrops that represent the extension of the Terry Zone extend southeasterly toward the latter and come within 50 meters of the northern boundary of Central Catherine Property. Humus samples over and/or adjacent to the siliceous showings run 100-200 ppb Au. Logs and assays for the 1994 Atapa Minerals drilling on the Terry Zone target are stated to be in Foster Marshall's private files (Link, 1999).

With regard to the precedingly discussed historic Terry Vein mineralization, the author has not been able to verify its grade and tonnage. Additionally, the Terry Vein may or may not be indicative of the mineralization and potential deposits present on the Link-Catherine, Central Catherine, and 80-foot Falls Claims.

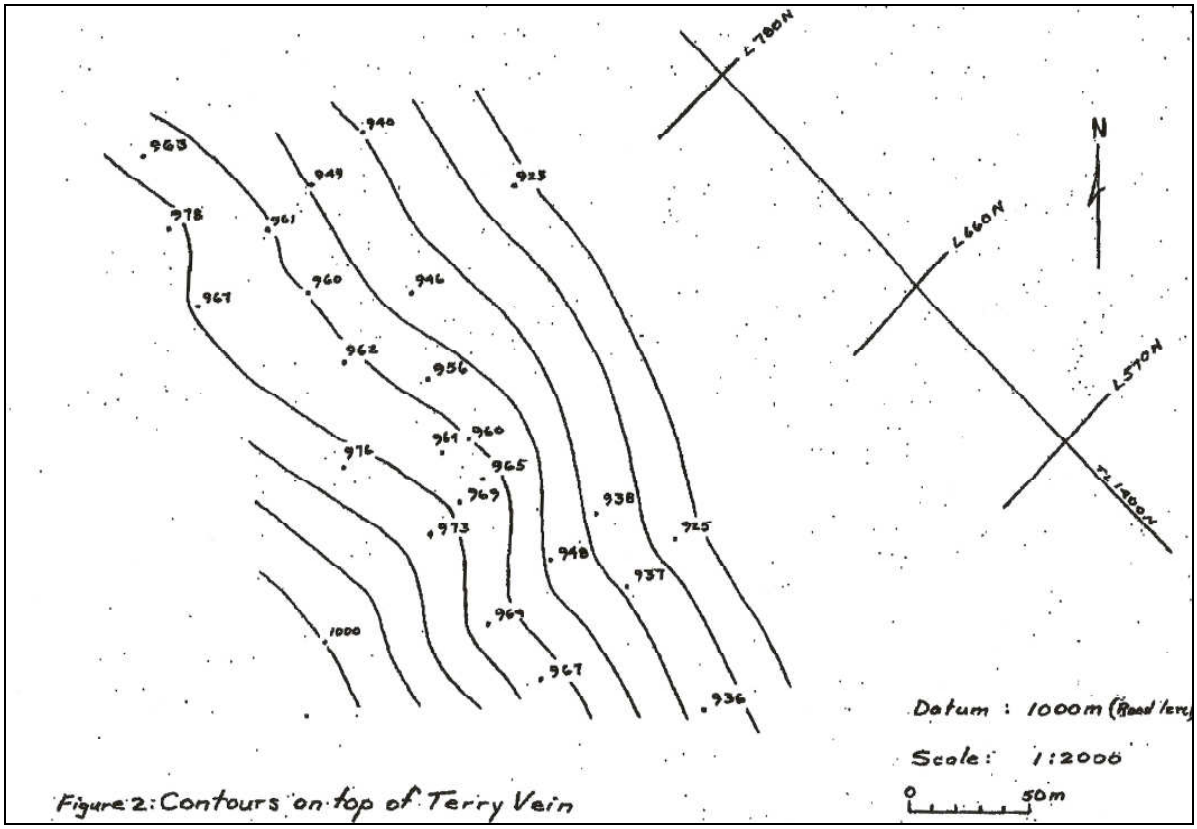


Figure 23.1.1 – Location of Some 1993-1994 Atapa Minerals Drillholes & Structural Contours on top of Terry Vein. Terry Zone Property, Catherine & Pacaud, Townships, Ontario (Scott, 1994.

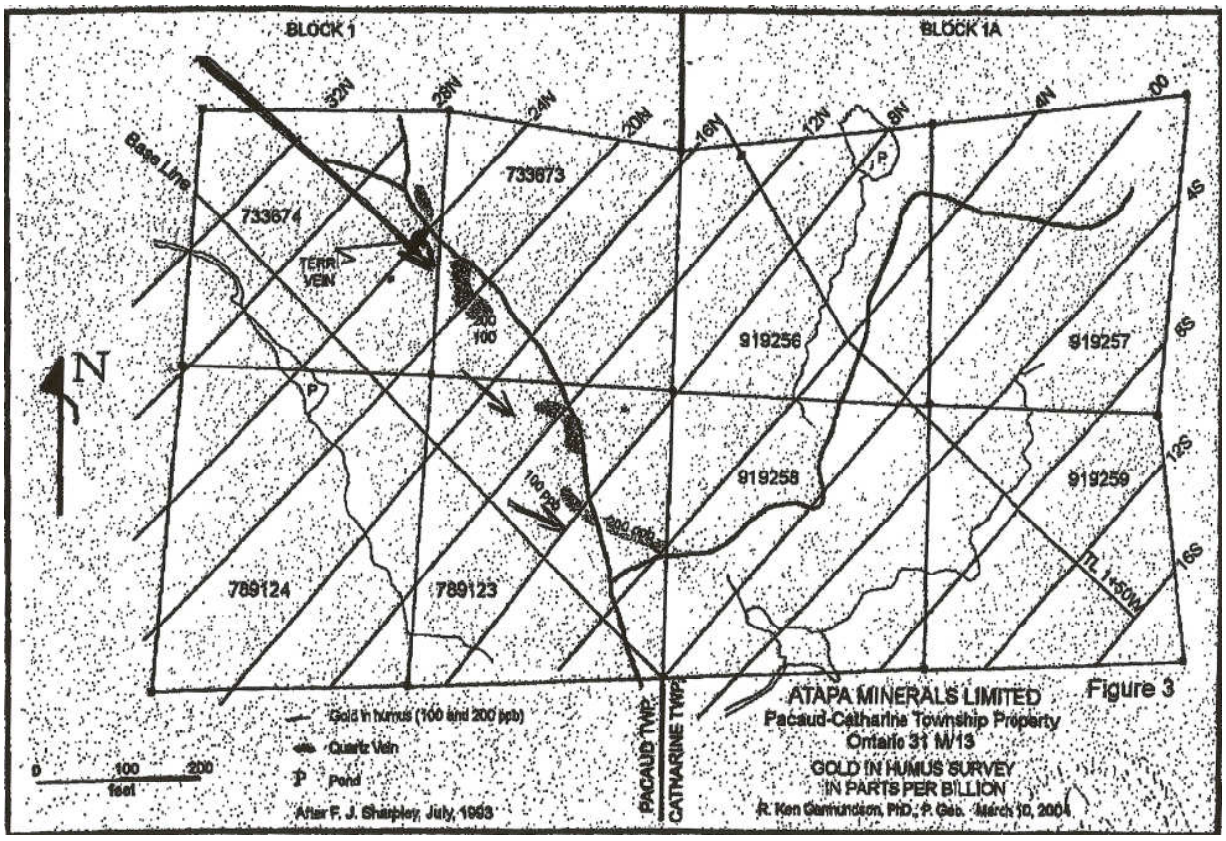


Figure 23.1.2 – Gold in Humus Samples and Location of Quartz Vein Outcrops along Extension of Terry Vein. Terry Zone Property, Catherine and Pacaud Townships, Ontario (Scott, 1994).

TABLE 23.1.1 (PART 1 of 3) – 1993-1994 ATAPA MINERALS LTD DRILLING, SIGNIFICANT ASSAY INTERVALS. "TERRY ZONE" CLAIMS, BOSTON-SKEAD GOLD BELT, LARDER LAKE MINING DIVISION, ONTARIO (DATA FROM SCOTT, 1994).

HOLE	FROM	TO	INTERVAL	AU G/T	GEOLOGICAL DESCRIPTION
AT-94-1	**39.64 m**	**40.68 m**	**1.04 m**	**1.45 g/t**	No geologic descriptions presently available.
AT-94-2	**36.40 m**	**37.58 m**	**1.18 m**	0.72 g/t	No geologic descriptions presently available.
AT-94-3	NA	NA	NA	NA	No geologic descriptions presently available.
AT-94-4	NA	NA	NA	NA	No geologic descriptions presently available.
AT-94-5	**128.20 m**	**128.60 m**	**0.40 m**	**1.39 g/t Au**	No geologic descriptions presently available.
AT-94-6	NA	NA	NA	NA	No geologic descriptions presently available.
AT-94-7	**86.86 m**	**89.42 m**	**2.76 m**	**1.14 g/t Au**	No geologic descriptions presently available.
AT-94-8	NA	NA	NA	NA	No geologic descriptions presently available
AT-94-9	**30.50 m**	**31.00 m**	**0.50 m**	**2.36 g/t Au**	No geologic descriptions presently available
AT-94-9	**75.35 m**	**75.95 m**	**0.60 m**	**3.02 g/t Au**	No geologic descriptions presently available
AT-94-10	NA	NA	NA	NA	No geologic presently descriptions available.
AT-94-11	NA	NA	NA	NA	No geologic descriptions presently available.
AT-94-12	**39.80 m**	**42.00 m**	**2.20 m**	**1.10 g/t Au**	No geologic descriptions presently available.
AT-94-13	**51.85 m**	**54.60 m**	**2.75 m**	**9.82 g/t Au**	No geologic descriptions presently available.

TABLE 23.1.1 (PART 2 of 3) – 1993-1994 ATAPA MINERALS LTD DRILLING, SIGNIFICANT ASSAY INTERVALS. "TERRY ZONE" CLAIMS, BOSTON-SKEAD GOLD BELT, LARDER LAKE MINING DIVISION, ONTARIO (DATA FROM SCOTT, 1994).

HOLE	FROM	TO	INTERVAL	AU G/T	GEOLOGICAL DESCRIPTION
AT-94-13	*NA**	*NA**	*0.70 m**	***20.11 g/t Au****	*Unspecified sub-interval in 51.85-54.60 m*
AT-94-14	**63.08 m**	**65.05 m**	**1.97 m**	**5.07 g/t Au**	No geologic descriptions presently available.
AT-94-14	*NA**	*NA**	*0.50 m**	***9.58 g/t Au****	*Unspecified sub-interval in 63.08-65.05 m*
AT-94-15	**45.40 m**	**47.15 m**	**1.75 m**	**2.54 g/t Au**	No geologic descriptions presently available.
AT-94-15	*NA**	*NA**	*0.40 m**	***3.56 g/t Au****	*Unspecified sub-interval in 45.40-47.15 m*
AT-94-16	**45.65 m**	**47.60 m**	**1.95 m**	**2.93 g/t Au**	No geologic descriptions presently available.
AT-94-16	*NA**	*NA**	*0.40 m**	***5.06 g/t Au****	*Unspecified sub-interval in 45.65-47.60 m*
AT-94-17	**46.15 m**	**48.25 m**	**2.10 m**	**2.62 g/t Au**	No geologic descriptions presently available.
AT-94-17	*NA**	*NA**	*0.40 m**	***9.39 g/t Au****	*Unspecified sub-interval in 46.15-48.25 m*
AT-94-18	**26.13 m**	**27.15 m**	**1.42 m**	**5.70 g/t Au**	No geologic descriptions presently available.
AT-94-18	*NA**	*NA**	*0.27 m**	***19.65 g/t Au****	*Unspecified sub-interval in 26.13-27.55 m*
AT-94-18	**32.00 m**	**32.30 m**	**0.30 m**	**1.19 g/t Au**	No geologic descriptions presently available.
AT-94-19	**43.65 m**	**46.20 m**	**2.55 m**	**3.72 g/t Au**	No geologic descriptions presently available.
AT-94-19	*NA**	*NA**	*1.65 m**	***4.74 g/t Au****	*Unspecified sub-interval in 43.65-46.20 m*
AT-94-20	**43.00 m**	**43.35**	**0.35 m**	0.74 g/t Au	No geologic descriptions presently available
AT-94-21	**16.25 m**	**17.00 m**	**0.75 m**	**1.90 g/t Au**	No geologic descriptions presently available
AT-94-22	**59.95 m**	**62.45 m**	**2.50 m**	**3.01 g/t Au**	No geologic presently descriptions available.
AT-94-22	*NA**	*NA**	*1.15 m**	***5.85 g/t Au****	*Unspecified sub-interval in 59.95-62.45 m*
AT-94-23	**74.90 m**	**75.20 m**	**0.30 m**	0.04 g/t Au	No geologic descriptions presently available.
AT-94-24	**33.50 m**	**35.65 m**	**2.15 m**	0.04 g/t Au	No geologic descriptions presently available.

TABLE 23.1.1 (PART 3 of 3) – 1993-1994 ATAPA MINERALS LTD DRILLING, SIGNIFICANT ASSAY INTERVALS. "TERRY ZONE" CLAIMS, BOSTON-SKEAD GOLD BELT, LARDER LAKE MINING DIVISION, ONTARIO (DATA FROM SCOTT, 1994).

AT-94-25	**58.25 m**	**59.00 m**	**0.75 m**	0.51 g/t Au	No geologic descriptions presently available.
AT-94-26	**68.60 m**	**70.40 m**	**1.80 m**	0.51 g/t Au	No geologic descriptions presently available.
AT-94-26	**75.05 m**	**75.60 m**	**0.55 m**	0.87 g/t Au	No geologic descriptions presently available.
AT-94-27	**36.42 m**	**37.25 m**	**0.83 m**	0.16 g/t Au	No geologic descriptions presently available
AT-94-28	**49.00 m**	**49.50 m**	**2.35 m**	**2.06 g/t Au**	No geologic descriptions presently available
AT-94-28	*NA**	*NA**	*0.50 m**	***4.12 g/t Au****	*Unspecified sub-interval in 49.00-49.50 m*
AT-94-29	**91.51 m**	**95.08 m**	**3.57 m**	**3.17 g/t Au**	No geologic presently descriptions available.
AT-94-29	*NA**	*NA**	*0.50 m**	***11.11 g/t Au****	*Unspecified sub-interval in 91.51-95.08 m*
AT-94-29	**100.0 m**	**103.0**	**3.00 m**	**2.13 g/t Au**	No geologic presently descriptions available.
AT-94-29	*NA**	*NA**	*0.74 m**	***4.46 g/t Au****	*Unspecified sub-interval in 100.00-103.00 m*
AT-94-30	**32.50 m**	**35.58 m**	**3.08 m**	**5.70 g/t Au**	No geologic descriptions presently available.
AT-94-30	*NA**	*NA**	*0.65 m**	***18.79 g/t Au****	*Unspecified sub-interval in 32.50-35.58 m*
AT-94-31	**24.50 m**	**29.83 m**	**5.33 m**	**13.67 g/t Au**	No geologic descriptions presently available.
AT-94-31	*NA**	*NA**	*0.78 m**	***43.20 g/t Au****	*Unspecified sub-interval in 24.50-29.83 m*
AT-94-31	**30.66 m**	**33.90 m**	**3.24 m**	**11.75 g/t Au**	No geologic descriptions presently available.
AT-94-31	*NA**	*NA**	*0.40 m**	***66.83 gt Au***	*Unspecified sub-interval in 30.66-33.90 m*

Conclusions – The Terry Zone lies astride or in close proximity to the Pacaud Fault which separates the felsic, mafic, and ultramafic meta-volcanics/intrusives and gabbroic sills of the Wabewawa Group on the east from the felsic tuffs and thin iron formations of the Pacaud Tuff on the west (Figure 7.1.1 & Figure 7.2.1). The latter tuffaceous assemblage is in contact with tonalites and granodiorites of the Round Mountain Batholith which lies slightly further to the west. The identical structo-stratigraphic package extends southward to and beyond the area on the Link-Catherine Claims where 1994-2009 drilling was focused. Future exploration and subsequent drilling on the latter should focus on the Pacaud Fault Zone, the respective lower portions of the Wabewawa Group because of its demonstrated ability to produce a significant, though non-NI 43-101-compliant, gold resource. Some consideration should also be directed to the upper potion of the Pacaud Tuff which occurs on the foot-wall side of the Pacaud Fault.

ITEM 24.0: OTHER RELEVANT DATA AND INFORMATION

Assembly of geologic, geochemical, geophysical, and drilling data for Link-Catherine Group Property prior to initiating composition of this report has been comprehensive in nature and subsequently incorporated into this document. To the author's best knowledge, no other relevant data or information exists that would materially affect the evaluation or influence the opinion of the mineral potential of the Link-Catherine Property. The only possible exception is a general accounting of the most recent expenditures that have made on the property. Therefore, a summary of them is presented below (Table 24.1). The financial data to compile the table is courtesy of Wolf Weise, President and CEO of Golden Dawn Minerals Inc.

TABLE 24.1 – SUMMARY OF 2009-2010 FIELD OFFICE EXPENDITURES. LINK-CATHERINE CLAIMS, BOSTON-SKEAD GOLD BELT, LARDER LAKE MINING DIVISION, ONTARIO (SCARBROUGH, 2011).

Activities	Cost
Field Coordination Costs (Mike Caron)	---
Geological Supervision core logging **& consulting**	$171,386.34
Diamond drilling (mob & de-mob)	$706,398.10
Core Sampling (Technician costs)	---
Assaying ALS Chemex Labs (Timmins, ON & Vancouver, BC)	$44,662,80
Field Expenses	$6,133.17
Geologist	$15,200,00
Room and Board	$3,500.00
Travel costs including vehicle rental	$21,452.81
Supplies and Equipment includes miscellaneous items	
Data compilation -Map and Figure preparation (Golden Dawn's cost) -Report writing	
	$968,733.22

ITEM 25.0: INTERPRETATIONS AND CONCLUSIONS

The more important conclusions and interpretations pertaining to the Link-Catherine, Central Catherine, and 80-foot Falls Properties are listed below:

25.1: DRILLING RESULTS AND INTERPRETATIONS

A distillation of the results and conclusions of the drilling on the Link-Catherine claims includes the following

1. Six historical and recent diamond drilling programs (1993 thru 2009) encompassing at least 42 holes (+4,552 m) have taken place on the property largely, if not totally, within the west-central portion of the claimblock. Fifteen or more of these are located within a 375 m by 300 m area while 10 holes (983 m) of the preceding total focused on a 300 X 125 m. The stratigraphy succession intersected consists of volcanic flows and tuffs of mafic to intermediate volcanics which are interspersed with ultramafic (komatiite) units, gabbro sills, and infrequent syenite sill/dykes.

2. Over 20 individual auriferous and barren quartz and quartz-carbonate vein systems 1.0 to 20.0 m thick have been identified; four (4) of these have been interpreted as major (Kimura, 2009). The latter are comprised of individual veins up 0.3-1.5 m thick that are flanked by a stockwork of 2.0 - 10.0 cm thick veins and veinlets.

3. The above veins and vein systems are interpreted to be related to roughly northerly-trending structures and/or stratigraphic contacts which they parallel. The arcuate north-south trending Pacaud Fault may be the "parent" structure or "Break" in the area. However, northeasterly-trending cross-structures have been mapped on the nearby 80-foot Falls Claims and may also exist on the Link-Catherine Claims. Intersections could form important loci for mineralization. Orebodies in the Kirkland Lake District attain their widest dimensions where cross structures intersect the principal controlling structure (Main and '04 Breaks).

4. The traces of the four holes of the 2008 drilling program are interpreted to lie parallel or slightly oblique to essentially north-south striking auriferous quartz-carbonate veins. It is hypothesized that a series of the veins may occupy the crest or trough of a fold where tensional features were in-filled by both auriferous and barren quartz and carbonate.

5. Kimura (2009) interpreted the above veins and their stratigraphic host to dip steeply west. This is in direct opposition to the regional dip of the overall gross stratigraphic assemblage. If his conclusion is accurate, it may imply that set of asymmetric folds are present. Anticlines are thus hypothesized to possess steeply dipping western limbs and much more gently dipping eastern limbs.

6. Gold mineralization is hosted by carbonatized and/or silicified mafic and ultramafic volcanics. Fuchsite-Chlorite-Talc schists are subordinate hosts. The style and type of the structurally-controlled quartz vein-hosted gold mineralization intersected on the property bears resemblances to that exploited since the first quarter of the 20th century at World-Class Kirkland Lake District and Kerr-Addison Mine situated 60 km east of the latter. The Macassa Mine in the former largely hosted by various phases of syenite. Notably, this lithology has been which has been observed near the terminus of some Link-Catherine holes and could be significant. The Kerr-Addison orebodies in particular are associated with extensive carbonatization as well as discrete zones attended by fuchsite mineralization. Both of the preceding alteration types are common to abundant in the Link-Catherine holes.

7. The favored hosts of the gold mineralization are carbonate-altered mafic volcanics (basalt) and to a lesser degree gabbro, fuchsite schist, and ultramafic (komatiite) units.

8. Empirically, the tenor of gold in the veins is usually related to the amount of pyrite (1.0-15.0 per cent) present. However, there are some uncommon exceptions. These exceptions may be explainable in that there may be two or more generations of pyrite mineralization which are respectively pregnant with and barren of gold.

9. Although generally little to no sulphide extends into the wallrock that enclose veins, there are some exceptions that if extensive might enhance the possibilities for the establishment of a resource and potential future bulk mining.

10. Twelve holes contain an aggregate of 16 significant pyritic intervals that have not been sampled. Prospective composite intercepts vary from 0.89 to 7.77 g/t over 1.5 to 31.3 m (Figure 1.1). Systematic additional assaying in some holes should address this situation.

11. Over seventeen (17) 0.5-2.0 m individual intervals assaying >1.0 g/t Au other than those previously cited occur in 15 holes from the 1999-2009 programs.

12. The vein geometry and understanding of the mutual relationships among veins and vein systems remains nebulous. This has impacted effective follow-up drilling. In order to attempt to resolve this situation, a thorough three-dimensional analysis of the stratigraphy, vein systems, and assay intervals needs to be undertaken. This study should incorporate as many of the historic and recent drillholes holes on the Link-Catherine claims as possible in order to potentially resolve this enigmatic situation.

13. Based upon its rock types, structures and overall geologic setting the Link-Catherine claims may also be prospective for the following:

    - Syenite sills and/or dykes possibly analogous to that hosting the Tellurium-bearing gold veins and stockworks in the Kirkland Lake District.

    - Auriferous disseminated pyrite similar to that in the “flow-ore at the Kerr-Addison Mine.

    - Locally pyritic ultramafic units potentially comparable to those containing several types of komatiite-hosted massive and disseminated nickel lode deposits at the Langmuir North Deposit and Redstone and Marbridge Mines.

    - Pegmatites that bear a resemblance to pegmatitic-hosted lithium, molybdenum, and rare metal (Cesium, Tantalum, and Beryllium) at the Bouvier, International, and Athona Showings in the Malartic Lake area of west-central Quebec..

25.2: GEOPHYSICAL RESULTS, CONCLUSIONS, AND INTERPRETATIONS

Only relatively limited Total Field Intensity Magnetic Surveys and companion Very Low Frequency-Electromagnetic (VLF-EM) Surveys were performed. The densities of the respective stations on each are of adequate spacing to produce high-quality data that renders imminently reliable interpretations. The magnetic anomalies in all likelihood primarily reflect lithologies of varying magnetic susceptibilities (e.g. ultramafics, mafic vs. intermediate volcanics, mafic dykes, and meta-sediments). However, stratigraphic contacts and even some dykes may be important controls of mineralization. The VLF-EM conductors are permissive, but not diagnostic, of features that may reflect any of the following:

- Mineralized or barren structures related to deformation.
- Dykes.
- Faults.
- Mineralized and barren shear zones.
- Discrete zones or bodies of bedrock-hosted mineralization.

25.3: OTHER CONCLUSIONS AND INTERPRETATIONS

The Terry Vein aka Terry Zone is quartz vein-hosted gold deposit that appears to be hosted by the Wabewawa Group. It is located ~4.0 km NNW of the NW corner of the Link-Catherine claims in close proximity to the Central Catherine claims. All data pertaining to the Terry Zone is historical. The present deposit is defined by 31 drill holes enclosed within a 300 m X 180 m area. It consists of a relatively flat tabular quartz vein deposit that contains a non-NI 43-101-compliant indicated resource of an undiluted 365,000 tonnes @ 4.2 g/t Au (Table 23.1.1). Significantly, the vein trends southeast and SSE toward the Link-Catherine Claims; this is believed to have strong exploration implications for the latter.

Structurally, the Terry Zone lies astride or in close proximity to the Pacaud Fault. The latter may be analogous, but obviously very subordinate, to the Larder Lake-Cadillac Fault Zone along which numerous historic and current World-Class gold mines lie. The Pacaud Fault forms the boundary between the meta-volcanics/intrusives and gabbroic sills of the Wabewawa Group on the east from the felsic tuffs and thin iron formations of the Pacaud Tuff on the west (Figure 7.1.1 & Figure 7.2.1). The latter tuffaceous assemblage is in contact with the granitic rocks of the Round Mountain Batholith. The identical structo-stratigraphic package extends southward to and beyond the area on the Link-Catherine Claims where 1994-2009 drilling was focused.

Future exploration and drilling on the Link-Catherine Claims and associated lands should focus on the Pacaud Fault Zone and the lower portions of the Wabewawa Group because of their demonstrated ability to produce a significant, though non-NI 43-101-compliant, gold resource. Some consideration should also be directed to the upper potion of the Pacaud Tuff which occurs on the foot-wall side of the Pacaud Fault.

ITEM 26: RECOMMENDATIONS

26.1: SUMMARY OF STATUS OF PAST EXPLORATION

Diamond drilling in 2008-2009 on the Link-Catharine Property consisted of 19 inclined diamond drill holes. Preliminary plan and three-dimensional plotting of 11 of the 19 drillholes from the 2008 and 2009 drilling programs appears to confirm the holes intersected of a one or more well-developed system of major quartz veins and brecciated quartz zones up to 20.5 m thick. Typically numerous 1.0 to 10.0 cm size quartz veins and narrower veinlets are developed around the major quartz veins that may be up to +1.5 m in thickness (Kimura, 2009). Eight holes from the 2009 program as well as another 10 holes from the 1999, 2003, and 2005 programs remain to be integrated into three-dimensional analysis. The quartz vein systems most prospective for gold mineralization are attended by pyrite, iron carbonate and chlorite-altered basalt. Other lithologies that have been observed to host significant gold mineralization include fuchsite schist and, to a lesser extent, pyritic ultramafic and dykes. Pyrite occurs primarily as disseminated grains in the alteration envelopes that bound the veins and fracture-fillings (Kimura, 2009). Empirically, gold and pyrite are strongly associated with one another. Where pyrite is not present in the quartz veins, brecciated quartz zone, and fuchsite schist, prospective appearing vein systems and lithologies are barren. However, there is at least one generation of pyrite associated with the veins is contains diminutive or nil gold values.

26.2: SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDATIONS FOR FUTURE EXPLORATION

Recommendations for future exploration on the Link-Catherine, Central Catherine, and 80-foot Falls claims are divided into two independent phases with an aggregate total budget of $1.0 million (Table 26.2.1).

TABLE 26.2.1 – TENTATIVE PROPOSED 2011 BUDGET, LINK-CATHERINE CLAIMS, BOSTON- SKEAD GOLD BELT, LARDER LAKE MINING DIVISION, ONTARIO.

PROJECT PHASE	TASKS	BUDGET
PHASE I	Three-dimensional analysis of all available historical and recent drilling. Additional assaying of some 2009 drill holes. Assaying of selected pulps from 2008-2009 drilling for tellurium, nickel, and other rare elements. Possible additional geophysics. Possible land acquisition.	**$300,000**
PHASE II	2000 m diamond drilling. Includes all access/site preparation, assaying, geologist, support personnel, supervision, data analysis & 15% contingencies.	**$700,000**

Phase I tasks with an aggregate budget of $300,000 includes the following in relatively decreasing rank of importance:

1. A yet to be determined amount of a additional drilling is recommended but should **NOT** be undertaken until a comprehensive three-dimensional analysis of **ALL** available 1999-2009 drilling has been completed and rigorously evaluated. It would be highly beneficial if the lithologic and assay data from the 1993-1994, 2003, ad 2005 holes can be located and incorporated into the same database.

2. The above three-dimensional drill hole study should be preceded by systematic assaying of the intervals in CAT 09-08 thru CAT 09-15 that intersected pyrite-bearing and quartz vein systems which were not addressed earlier. In particular, all significant pyrite-bearing intervals should be analyzed for gold.

3. All properties extending from the Central Catherine Claims in the north, through the Link-Catherine Claims in the center, and to the 80-Foot Falls Claims in the south should be consolidated into a single exploration unit pending positive conclusions from the above three-dimensional drill hole study.

4. Selected drill pulps containing high-grade gold values from the 2008 and 2009 drilling programs should be analyzed for tellurium because of the presence of syenite dykes and sills in some of the holes. The presence of the lithology elsewhere is often associated with high-grade gold tellurides (e.g. Kirkland Lake, Ontario and Cripple Creek, Colorado). Tellurium has a high-unit value and its use in the photo-voltaic industry has increased exponentially in the last 5-10 years.

5. Selected drill pulps from the 2008 and 2009 drilling programs that correspond to pyritic ultramafics should be analyzed for nickel, copper, and Platinum Group Elements (PGE) because of their similarity to Kambalda-type komatiites. The latter have nearby domestic analogues at the Marbridge, Redstone Mines, and Langmuir No. 1 Mines as well as the Langmuir North Deposit.

6. The ground magnetometer and VLF-EM-16 surveys have identified well-defined anomalous trends. Some of these may constitute drilling targets but should perhaps be preceded by geologic mapping where deemed reasonable, additional geophysics where warranted, and soil or MMI geochemistry where other overburden is not comprised by a prohibitive thickness of till.

Phase II is independently budgeted at $700,000 and will include the activities listed below at an estimated all-inclusive cost of $300/m of core drilling:

1. Site access and preparation.

2. 2,000 m of core drilling ($600,000)

3. Core logging

4. Assaying

5. Data Analysis.

6. 15% Contingencies ($100,000).

ITEM 27: REFERENCES

Armistices Resources Corp PowerPoint Presentation (April 2011).

Atkinson, B.T., Houle, M.G., and Seim, G. Wm., 2005, Nickel Field Trip, South of Timmins (Ontario), Abitibi Greenstone Belt, Northeastern Ontario (Field Trip Guide – 13 October 2005): Ontario Geological Survey, Ministry of Northern Development and Mines.

Ayer, J.A. and Trowell, N.F., 2000, Geological Compilation of the Kirkland Lake Area, Abitibi Greenstone Belt: Ontario Geologic Survey, Preliminary Map 3425 (Scale 1:100,000).

Babineau, J., 1985: Geologic de la region de La Motte, Abitibi; Ministere des Ressources Naturelles du Quebec, ET 84-03, 17 p.

Barnes, S.J., Couture, J.F., Poitras, A. and Tremblay, C., 1993: Les elements du groupe du platine dans la partie quebecoise de la ceinture de roches vertes d'Abitibi; Ministere des Ressources Naturelles du Quebec, ET 91-04, 100 p.

Bear Lake Gold Ltd News Release (18 January 2011).

Beresford, Steve and Cas, Ray A.F., 2001, Komatiitic Invasive Lava Flows, Kambalda, Western Australia: The Canadian Mineralogist; v. 39; p. 525-535.

Boily, Michel, 2010, Technical Report and Recommendations for Three Li-Mo Properties Associated with the Pressaic-LaCorne Batholith in the Abitibi Sub-Province, Quebec, Canada: The Chubb, International, and Athona Properties: Private NI 43-101-Compliant Report Prepared for Mineral Hill Industries, 135 pages, 32 fig., 6 tabl., 2 appx.

Butler, Hadyn R., 2010, Technical (Geological) Report on the Textmont and Bartlett-English Properties, Bartlett, Geikie, English, and Zavitz Townships, Porcupine Mining Division, Ontario, Canada: Private NI 43-101-Compliant Report Prepared for Fletcher Nickel Inc., 75 p., 30 fig., 5 sketches, 10 tabl.

Ciesielski, Andre C., 2009, Detailed Lithologic and Mineralogical Log of Diamond Drillholes CAT 09-08 thru CAT 09-15 (Phase II of II for 2009 – 14 August thru 2 September 2009): Internal Logs Prepared for Golden Dawn Minerals, Link-Catherine Claims, Catherine Township, Larder Lake Mining Division, Ontario, 8 MS-Excel Spreadsheets.

Cerny, P, 1991a, Fertile Granites of Precambrian Rare Elements Pegmatite Fields: Is Geochemistry Controlled by Tectonic Setting or Source Lithology?: Precambrian Research, v. 52, p. 429-468.

Cerny, P, 1991b, Rare Element Granitic Pegmatites – Part I: Anatomy and Internal Evolution of Pegmatite Deposits: Geoscience Canada, v. 18, p. 49-67.

Desrochers, J.P., Hubert, C., Ludden, J., and Pilote, P, 1993, Accretion of Archean Oceanic Plateau Fragments in the Abitibi Greenstone Belt, Canada: Geology, v. 21, p. 451-454.

Fîche de gîte MRNF 32D08-0039: Ministere des Ressources Naturelles du Quebec.

Fyon, J.A., 1990, Geology and Ore Deposits of the Timmins District, Ontario; in Geology and Ore Deposits of the Timmins District, Ontario (Fyon, J.A. and Green. A.H., eds), 8th IAGOD Symposium; Ottawa, Ontario; Geological Survey of Canada, Open File 2161, p.1-5.

Giovenazzo, D., 2000 : Mineralisations nickeliferes dans le secteur La Motte-Vassan : La Mine Marbridge; in Geologic de la region de Val d'Or, Sous-province d'Abitibi - Volcanologie physique et evolution metallogenique, P. Pilote (ed); Ministere des Ressources Naturelles du Quebec, MB 2000-09, p. 73-80.

Harron, Gerald, 2008, Re: Catherine Property: Private Memorandum Gerald Harron to Wolf Weise (21 February 2008), 1 p.

Inspiration Mining Corporation Website, 2011.

Ispolatov, V., Lafrance, B., Dube B., Creaser, R, and Hamilton, M, 2008, Geologic and Structural Setting of Gold Mineralization in the Kirkland Lake-Larder Lake Gold Belt: Econ. Geol; September-October 2008; v. 9; no. 5; p.1104-1130.

Kerrich, R. and Watson, G.P, 1984, The Macassa Mine Archean Lode Gold Deposit, Kirkland Lake, Ontario; Geology Patterns of Alteration, and Hydrothermal Regimes: Econ. Geol; August 1984; v. 9; no. 6; p.1309-1340.

Jackson, S.A., 2011, Geologic Potential of the Marbridge Property: Private NI 43-101-compliant Report Prepared for Golden Dawn Minerals, 50 p., 17 fig., 2 tbl., 1 appx.

Johnston, Matthew, 2009a, Report of Magnetic Geophysical Surveys and Line Cutting on the Central Grid Property, Catherine Township, Ontario - Larder Lake Mining Division (Claim No. 4225469 & 4225470 – North ½ of Lot 11 Con. 3 and Lot 10 N ½, L10 S1/2, L10ShN1/2 etc, con3, con4): Private Report Prepared for Golden Dawn Minerals Inc (28 October 2009), Timmins, Ontario, 12 p.

Johnston, Matthew, 2009b, Report of Magnetic and VLF Electromagnetic Surveys on the 80-Foot Fall and Grid 4 and 5 Properties, Chamberlain and Marter Townships, Ontario - Larder Lake Mining Division (Claims 4225612, 4225613, 4225614, 4225615, 4225477, 4225480: Private Report Prepared for Golden Dawn Minerals Inc (2 December 2009), Timmins, Ontario, 20 p., 8 fig., 4 fig.

Imreh, L., 1984: Sillon de La Motte-Vassan et son avant-pays meridional: Synthese Volcanologique, Lithostratigraphique et Gitologique; Ministere des Ressources Naturelles du Quebec, DV-82-04, 2 maps, 72 p.

Kimura, E.T., 2008a, First Phase Exploration Program for Link-Catherine Property, Catherine Township, Kirkland Lake Mining Camp, Northeastern Ontario: Private Report Prepared for Golden Dawn Minerals, Catherine Township, Larder Lake Mining Division, Ontario, 3 tabl., 11 p.

Kimura, E.T., 2008b, Diamond Drilling and Geophysical Surveying on the Link-Catherine Property, Catherine Township, Northeastern Ontario: Private Report Prepared for Golden Dawn Minerals, Catherine Township, Larder Lake Mining Division, Ontario, 10 fig,, 5 tabl., 2 Appx., 44 p.

Kimura, E.T., 2009, Assessment Report for Diamond Drilling on the Link-Catherine Property, Catherine Township, Northeastern Ontario: Private Report Prepared for Golden Dawn Minerals, Catherine Township, Larder Lake Mining Division, Ontario, 5 fig,, 5 tabl., X Appx., 20 p.

Kirkland Lake Gold Inc. Website, 2011

Lebel, J., 1988: Evaluation du potentiel en platinoIdes de la region de Val d'Or; Ministere des Ressources Naturelles du Quebec, MB 88-11, 95 p.

Link, Terry, A., 1999a, 1999 Drilling Report, Link-Catherine Property, Catherine Township, Ontario: Assessment Report for Link-Catherine Claims, Catherine Township, Larder Lake Mining Division, Ontario, 1 fig., 3 Appx. w/7 fig. , 7 p.

Link, Terry A., 1999b, Terry Link - Catherine RLDZ Property - Significant Results (FM-93-1 thru FM-93-12, CAT-99-1 thru CAT 99-7, CAT-03-10, C-05-01 thru C-05-2), Link-Catherine Claims, Catherine Township, Larder Lake Mining Division, Ontario: Private Memorandum, 4 tabl., 5 p.

Link, Terry, A., 2003a, 2003 Drilling Report (CAT 03-10), Link-Catherine Property, Catherine Township, Larder Lake Mining Division, Ontario: Assessment Report for Link-Catherine Claims, Catherine Township, Larder Lake Mining Division, Ontario, 1 Appx. w/2 fig. , 2 p.

Link, Terry A., 2003b, Terry Link - Catherine RLDZ Property - Significant Results (FM-93-1 thru FM-93-12, CAT-99-1 thru CAT 99-7, CAT-03-10, C-05-01 thru C-05-2), Link-Catherine Claims, Catherine Township, Larder Lake Mining Division, Ontario: Private Memorandum, 4 tabl., 5 p.

Link, Terry A., 2005, Terry Link - Catherine RLDZ Property - Significant Results (FM-93-1 thru FM-93-12, CAT-99-1 thru CAT 99-7, CAT-03-10, C-05-01 thru C-05-2), Link-Catherine Claims, Catherine Township, Larder Lake Mining Division, Ontario: Private Memorandum, 4 tabl., 5 p.

Lovell, Howard, 1967, and Kirkland Lake Resident Geologist Staff, 2002, Kirkland Lake-Larder Lake Gold Mining Area: Unknown Publication, 4 p.

Pressacco, Reno, Gowans, Richard, and Steedman, Jonathan, 2010, Technical Report on the Initial Mineral Resource Estimate for the Langmuir North and Langmuir #1 Nickel Deposits, Langmuir Township, Ontario, Canada: Private Micon International Ltd. NI 43-101-Compliant Report prepared for Inspiration Mining Corporation, 198 p., 88 fig. 42 tabl., 1 appx.

Scarbrough, Jr., L. Alex, 2011, Provisional Assessment Report for 2009 Diamond Drilling on the Link-Catharine Property with Summary of 1999-2008 Drilling, Catharine Township, Northeastern Ontario: Private Report Prepared for Golden Dawn Minerals, Inc. and Nass Valley Gateway Ltd, 128 p., 29 fig., 64 tabl., 3 appx.

Scott, Suzan A., circa 1994, Un-titled Report (Geology, Resources, and Recommendations on the Terry Zone (Vein) Property, Catherine and Pacaud Townships, Larder Lake Mining Division, Ontario: Private Report Prepared for Atapa Minerals Ltd by GeoScott Exploration Consultants Inc., 3 fig., 2 tabl., 5 appx., 25 p.

Smith, Freeman R., 2009, Detailed Lithologic and Mineralogical Logs of Diamond Drillholes CAT 09-08 thru CAT 09-15 (Phase I of II – 2 February thru 26 February 2009): Internal Logs Prepared for Golden Dawn Minerals, Link-Catherine Claims, Catherine Township, Larder Lake Mining Division, Ontario, 7 MS-Excel Spreadsheets.

Smith, Freeman R., 2011, Core Logging, Sampling, and Assaying Procedures in 2008-2009 Link-Catherine Drilling Programs: Personal Communication, March 2011.

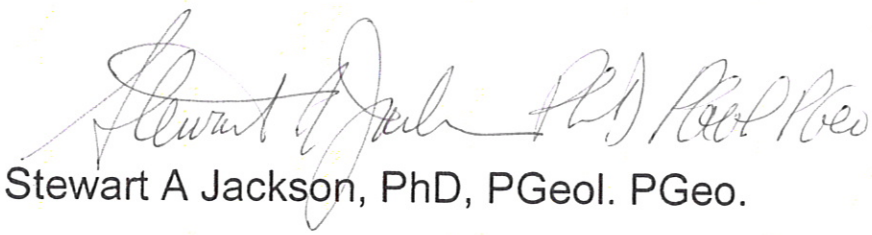
Smith, J.P., Spooner, E.T.C., Broughton, D.W., and Ploeger, F.R., 1990, Grant 364 – The Kerr-Addison-Chesterfield Archean Gold-Quartz Vein System, Virginiatown (Ontario): Time Sequence and Associated Mafic "Albitite" Dike Swarm ": in Geoscience Research Grant Program, Summary of Research 1989-1990, Ontario Geological Survey, Miscellaneous Paper 150, p. 175-199.

Tihor, L.A. and Crockett, J.H., 1977, Gold distribution in the Kirkland Lake-Larder Lake Area, with Emphasis on Kerr-Addison-type Ore Deposits – A Progress Report; in Report of Activities, Pt. A, Geological Survey of Canada, Paper 1977-1A, p. 363-369.

ITEM 28: DATE AND SIGNATURE PAGE

The effective date of this report in August 23, 2011

Signature of the Author.



Stewart A Jackson, PhD, PGeol. PGeo.

ITEM 29: CERTIFICATE OF THE AUTHOR:

I do hereby certify that:

2a. I am Stewart A. Jackson, resident at 1292 Whitmore Road, P.O. Box 1085, Winterhaven, California, USA 92283-1085,

2b. The full title of this report is, "National Instrument 43-101 for 2008-2009 Diamond Drilling on the Link-Catharine Property and Associated Claims with Summary of 1994-2008 Drilling, Catharine Township, Northeastern Ontario".

2c. I am (1) a Registered Professional Geologist No. 87662 in Alberta, (2) a Registered Professional Geoscientist No. 1908 in Ontario, and (3) hold a PhD from the University of Alberta. I am a member of the Society of Economic Geologists, Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy, and the Prospectors and Developers Association of Canada. I have worked in the field of geology since 1959 and as a graduate geologist since 1964. I have been employed in the business of exploration and development of minerals, and oil and gas throughout my career, with both large corporations, and junior exploration companies. I am a Qualified Person for the purposes of this report.

2d. I inspected the property on the ground for one day on March 14, 2011.

2e. The writer is responsible for the content of this report, and has had the assistance of L. Alex Scarbrough, Jr. of Centennial, Colorado in the preparation of the report. The report is based to a large extent upon work conducted and materials prepared by the individuals that follow: (1) Ed Kimura, P. Geol., of Vancouver, B.C, conducted the 2008 exploration program and authored a comprehensive report on the same. (2) Andre Ciesielski, P. Geol., of Montreal, Quebec, and (3) Freeman Smith of Vancouver, British Columbia, respectively conducted Phase I and Phase II of the 2009 drilling program and prepared and compiled some of the materials contained herein.

2f. I am independent of the issuer of the report under section 1.4. I have no financial interest whatsoever in the property. My compensation is strictly on a fee basis.

2g.I am familiar with the property that is the subject of this report from having worked on and supervised projects in the near-by geologically similar mines of the Timmins, Kirkland Lake/Larder Lake, and Val d'Or/Malartic Districts. All of the preceding occur in the Abitibi Greenstone Belt which also hosts the Link-Catherine Property.

2h. I have read National Instrument 43-101 and this report has been prepared in compliance with National Instrument 43-101.

2i. As of this date, to the best of my knowledge, information, and belief, the technical report contains all scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make the technical report not misleading.

2j. This report is addressed to Nass Valley Gateway Ltd. of 1111 West Hastings Street, Vancouver, British Columbia. V6E 2J3.

2k. I consent to the use of this report in any public fillings with any Security Agency or Regulatory Board, by Nass Valley Gateway Ltd., or for any legal purpose.

Signed this 23rd day of August 2011

Stewart A. Jackson,
Professional Geologist No. 87662, Alberta, Canada
Professional Geoscientist No. 1908, Ontario, Canada