TECHNICAL REPORT ON THE

JOJAY PROPERTY

NORTHERN MINING DIVISION
SASKATCHEWAN, CANADA

for

WESCAN GOLDFIELDS INC.

Report No. 929

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Toronto, Ontario, Canada

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Effective Date: February 4, 2010

A.C.A. HOWE INTERNATIONAL LIMITED
Mining and Geological Consultants

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1 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This technical report ("Report") was prepared by A.C.A. HOWE INTERNATIONAL LIMITED ("Howe") at the request of Mr. Darren Anderson, President of WESCAN GOLDFIELDS INC. ("Wescan"). This report is specific to the standards dictated by National Instrument 43-101, companion policy NI43-101CP and Form 43-101F (Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects) in respect to the Jojay Property ("Property") and focuses on Howe's independent mineral resource estimate on the mineralised zones within Jojay deposit area of the Property.

The Jojay Property, located in northern Saskatchewan, lies approximately 150 kilometres northeast of La Ronge, Saskatchewan and some 13 kilometres west of Highway 102, in the Northern Mining District.

Wescan holds a 100% interest in the Property, which comprises five (5) mineral exploration claims (S-108281 and S-106752 to S-106755). The total area of the claim group is approximately 1,496 ha. The Jojay deposit and all of Wescan's drilling is confined to claim S-108281. All claims are currently active and in good standing with Saskatchewan Ministry of Energy and Resources. Wescan reports no royalties, payments or other agreements or encumbrances against the Property.

Economic interest in the area was sparked by government reconnaissance surveys from 1926 to the mid 1930s which confirmed the presence of gold mineralisation in the southern part of the La Ronge Domain. The Jojay showing was discovered in 1940 by prospectors Coffyne and Krauchi who prospected and staked the Property area for Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company of Canada Ltd. (subsequently Cominco). The property was abandoned in 1941 but was restaked by Cominco in 1944. Over the next twenty-three years Cominco conducted trenching, prospecting, geological mapping and diamond drilling at the Jojay deposit and surrounding property area.

Cominco traced the Jojay deposit's auriferous zones over 300 metres strike length and drill tested to a depth of approximately 75 metres. The deposit was considered open at depth.

Claude Resources (Claude) acquired 100% of the mineral rights to these claims in June 1984 from BEC International Corporation who had acquired the claims from Cominco in January 1984. Claude subsequently sold a 66% interest to Saskatchewan Mining Development Corporation (SMDC). Shore Gold Fund Inc was entitled to earn a 15% interest in the property by funding certain expenditure commitments. SMDC took over the Jojay Lake project as operator in April 1986.

From winter 1986 to winter 1988, SMDC conducted exploration including total field magnetic, VLF-EM and trial IP geophysical surveys; bulk till and humus geochemical surveys; prospecting; geological mapping; trenching and; 11,294 metres of diamond drilling in 79 holes. The diamond drill holes tested the known Jojay deposit mineralisation along strike and at depth (120 to 160 metres vertical).

In September 1987, SMDC submitted 62 samples of the Jojay mineralisation totaling 28.527 kg to Lakefield Research for limited metallurgical test work incorporating: Head Analysis; Work Index Determination; Gravity Cyanidation Testwork; Detailed Cyanidation Solution Analysis and; Carbon Adsorption Testing. Lakefield reported their results in January 1988 (Lakefield Research, 1988). The test work indicated that up to 99% recovery was achievable using a combination of gravity and cyanidation with carbon adsorption.

Seventeen (17) of nineteen (19) SMDC diamond drill holes completed in the winter of 1988, tested the continuity of the Jojay main mineralised zones down-plunge to the north-northeast, at depth beneath known mineralisation, and along strike to the south as well as explored the Purple Zone and a newly discovered Footwall Zone. The results of this drilling were not incorporated into resource estimates completed by SMDC, its partners or their consultants. Two of the nineteen holes tested positive magnetic anomalies on or near the volcanic-sedimentary contact away from the immediate vicinity of the Jojay deposit, though no significant mineralisation was intersected.

The summer 1988 bulk till survey indicated the presence of two anomalies separated by 300 to 400 metres of ablation till and swamp. One anomaly overlies and extends 100 metres down-ice of the Jojay deposit. The second anomaly is located 400 to 1300 metres due south of the deposit. Minor anomalies were also detected proximal to the crosscutting Gnat Lake Fault along strike from the Jojay deposit, and close to the Park Lake fault, which is proximal to the Parallel Structural Zone.

Following the summer 1987 drilling, SMDC conducted geological mineral resource estimates to that date using a computerized 3-D geostatistical (GEOSTAT) method (SMDC, 1988a). SMDC estimated probable geological reserves of 231,700 tonnes grading 8.5 grams Au/tonne (255,400 tons grading 0.25 oz Au/ton) for the Red and Blue Zones and possible geological reserves of 16,300 tonnes grading 11.0 grams Au/tonne (18,000 tons at a grade of 0.32 oz Au/ton) for the Orange Zone. The GEOSTAT geological reserve was calculated over a strike length of 250 metres and to a depth of 150 metres using a cut-off grade of 0.1 oz Au/ton and density of 2.95 g/cm^3.

Using the same database, SMDC estimated probable mineable reserves of 129,100 tons grading 0.26 oz Au/ton for the Red and Blue Zones and possible mineable reserves of 16,500 tons at a grade of 0.30 oz Au/ton for the Orange Zone under National Policy 2A guidelines utilising a cut-off grade of 0.15 oz Au/ton, minimum mining width of 1.2 metres, dilution of 10% and a maximum depth of 100 metres (SMDC, 1987f, 1987g).

All historic resources and estimates stated in this report are historical in nature and were calculated prior to the implementation of National Instrument 43-101 (NI 43-101). Neither Howe nor Wescan have completed the work necessary to verify the classification of the historical mineral resource estimates according to NI 43-101. Howe and Wescan are not treating the historic mineral resource estimates as NI 43-101 defined resources verified by a qualified person. The historical estimates should not be relied upon.

Based on the above resources, SMDC conducted and reported a prefeasibility study in November 1987, assuming custom milling at the nearby Star Lake mill that was subsequently decommissioned (SMDC, 1987f, 1987g). The study concluded that a small operation to selectively mine certain pockets of high-grade mineralisation would be viable at the then current gold price of $600 Cdn, but recommended additional drilling to delineate a peripheral mineralised zone prior to proceeding to a full feasibility study.

In 1988, SMDC merged with Eldorado Nuclear and changed its name to “Cameco - A Canadian Mining and Energy Corporation” which was later shortened to Cameco Corporation (Cameco). No further exploration work was conducted on the property until exploration was re-initiated in 2005 under the Wescan-Cameco joint venture. Wescan’s initial interest in the Property was acquired from Shore Gold Inc. in 2004 when Shore agreed to transfer its portfolio of gold property assets to Wescan in exchange for shares of Wescan. At the time, Shore Gold had a 25% participating joint venture interest in the Jojay Lake Property and Claude Resources Inc. held the remaining 75% participating interest. Wescan took Shore’s role as operator. Wescan acquired a 100% interest in the Property when it purchased Claude’s interest on October 24, 2006.

The project area is located in the west central portion of a north-northeasterly trending, steeply west dipping, early to mid-Proterozoic sequence of metamorphosed sedimentary and volcanic supracrustal rocks known as the La Ronge Domain.

The supracrustal rocks have been intruded by a diverse suite of ultramafic to felsic rocks including compositionally zoned plutons (ranging from gabbro-diorite margins to granite cores); syn- to post-volcanic mafic dykes and sills; and late dykes and sills related to plutonic granodiorite-granitic bodies.

Most of the supracrustal rocks have been metamorphosed to upper greenschist and lower amphibolite facies while some arenites have attained middle to upper amphibolite facies. Locally, retrogressive metamorphism to greenschist facies mineral assemblages accompanied later shearing and faulting.

The Jojay Property area straddles the north-northeasterly trending contact between a sequence of interbedded mafic to felsic volcanic rocks and an extensive package of immature psammitic and pelitic sedimentary rocks. These supracrustal rocks were intruded by (in chronological order): subvolcanic gabbro/diorite intrusions, quartz (eye)-feldspar porphyry, feldspar porphyry, and mafic dykes.

The volcanic rocks, which dominate in the eastern two-thirds of the property, consist of approximately equal amounts of andesite-basalt and dacite. Sedimentary rocks occur principally in the western third of the property and consist of a package of epiclastic rocks, mainly non-calcareous psammite to pelite, interbedded with argillite, tuffaceous siltstone, volcanic and lithic arkosic sandstones, grit, greywacke and intraformational conglomerate. Rocks mapped as gabbro/diorite, outcrop in the central and the southern portions of the property. Quartz-feldspar porphyry dykes intrude both sedimentary and volcanic rocks along their contacts.

A shear zone, known as the Jojay Structural Zone, extends the entire length of claim S-108281 and continues beyond its boundaries, along the sediment-volcanic contact. A second shear, termed the Parallel Structural Zone, occurs some 250 metres east of the Jojay Zone. Steeply dipping faults occur including the major Gnat Lake fault zone, which displaces the Jojay deposit.

The Jojay gold deposit consists of a group of volcanic hosted, steeply (80°-90°) east to west dipping, gold, pyrrhotite, pyrite, galena, sphalerite and chalcopyrite bearing quartz vein stock work/silica flooded zones, hosted entirely within brecciated, veined, and carbonate and biotite altered andesite, adjacent to and paralleling the intensely deformed, north-northeasterly (015°) trending volcanic-sedimentary contact (Jojay Structural zone). Quartz-feldspar porphyry, feldspar porphyry and mafic sills (in chronological order) trend ~025°, dip subvertically and thus cut the gold bearing zone as well as the supracrustal assemblage at a low angle.

At least six separate zones have been recognized at the Jojay deposit including:

- The **Red Zone** has been modeled over a north-northeast strike length of approximately 500 metres and to a vertical depth of approximately 400 metres in the Howe resource geological model and represents the main zone of mineralization at the Jojay deposit. The Red Zone remains open down-plunge.
- The **Blue Zone** comprises the Blue 1 and Blue 2 subzones and has been modeled over a north-northeast strike length of approximately 300 metres and to a vertical depth of approximately 200 metres in the Howe resource geological model.
- The **Orange Zone** has been combined with the historic Purple zone and has been modeled over a north-northeast strike length of approximately 100 metres and to a vertical depth of approximately 100 metres in the Howe resource geological model. The portion of the Orange zone containing significant gold is limited to the area approximately 75m in strike length and 60 metres in vertical extent and, therefore has limited tonnage potential.
- The “**X” Zone** has been modeled over a strike length of approximately 125 metres and a vertical distance of 150 metres. This zone may be the northern extension of the Orange zone and appears to have limited exploration potential.
- The **Footwall Zone** has been modeled over a strike length of approximately 80 metres and a vertical distance of 120 metres.
- The **Flat Zone** is a minor zone intersected by three drill holes and has been modeled over a strike length of approximately 25 metres and a vertical distance of 60 metres.

Prior to Wescan’s 2005 and 2007-2008 exploration programs, no exploration work had been completed on the Property since 1989. Wescan’s exploration programs comprised verification sampling of SMDC core and diamond drilling totaling 7233.2 metres (2005 – 1,218.7 metres; 2007-2008 – 6,014.5 metres). The main objectives of the 2005 and 2007-2008 drilling programs were to extend the deposit down dip and down plunge of the known mineralization and; to increase drill hole density and infill areas within the known mineralized Red Zone.

The 2005 diamond drilling program was successful in confirming the continuity of the Jojay structure down plunge in the top 100 metres of the deposit, while the two holes (JJ05-03 and JJ05-05) drilled into the lower section to 150 metres below surface were less successful. The 2007-2008 drilling program successfully extended known mineralization down plunge to a depth of approximately 340 metres below surface at the north end of the deposit, although it was difficult to determine which zone the mineralization may represent due to limited drilling and geological control in the area. Infill drilling was generally successful intersecting mineralization in known areas of the Red (R) zone(s).

Wescan submitted 188 historic SMDC core samples and 1,220 Wescan (2005 and 2007-2008) core samples for assay at TSL Laboratories for gold. One hundred-three (103) Wescan core samples were also analysed at TSL for specific gravity.

The resource estimate was prepared by Doug Roy, M.A.Sc., P.Eng., Mining Engineer with Howe. It was prepared in accordance with CIM Standards on Mineral Resources and Reserves. Only mineral Resources were estimated – no Reserves were defined. Mineral resources that are not mineral reserves do not account for mineability, selectivity, mining loss and dilution and do not have demonstrated economic viability. These mineral resource estimates include inferred mineral resources that are normally considered too speculative geologically to have economic considerations applied to them that would enable them to be categorized as mineral reserves. There is also no certainty that these inferred mineral resources will be converted to the measured and indicated categories through further drilling, or into mineral reserves, once economic considerations are applied.

For resource estimation, the author relied upon data that Wescan supplied. Historical drilling (prior to 2005) and current drilling (drilled during 2005-2008) was considered. The resource estimate includes holes up to Hole JJ08-22, drilled in 2008. The database was checked for errors and inconsistencies. Apart from some problems with the downhole survey data, no major errors or inconsistencies were detected.

Mineralised zones were outlined on cross-sections spaced 25 metres apart. A cut-off grade of 1 g/tonne of gold and a minimum horizontal width of 1.5 metres were generally used. Higher grade intercepts were used as a guide for the general geometry of the main zone. But, the outlines crossed lower grade intercepts where there were indications of structure continuity.

One main zone and six minor mineralised zones were outlined. The zones were vertically dipping with a north-south strike. The main zone averaged 4-5 metres wide and was outlined along a strike length of over 500 metres and to a depth of 400 metres.

Five separate dikes were modeled. Generally these were thin, vertical, non-mineralised bodies that cut through the zones. The dikes were numbered from west to east, 1 to 5. Dike 1, the most westerly and closest to the sediment/volcanic contact, was the most continuous and the most extensive (laterally and vertically).

The mineralised zone and dike wireframes were used to tag the drill hole assays with a ‘geology’ code. To refine the interpretation, the intercept intervals were manually adjusted within the assay file.

There were many interpreted intercepts that were not sampled. Conservatively, non-sampled intercepts were assigned a zero grade. The author determined that the dike material represented a straight loss of resource material (tonnes) rather than a diluting material.

Statistics for regularised samples within the main zone (Red Zone) were analysed. The average (mean) grade was 3.75 g/tonne. The author felt that it was prudent to cap sample values at 41 g/tonne – the logarithmic mean plus two standard deviations[1]. The top-cut was applied to regularised samples prior to calculating the intercept grade. The average (mean) intercept grade was 3.37 g/tonne.

Variography was carried out on main zone intercepts. The most stable[2] semi-variogram data was obtained for the direction Azimuth 020, dip 45 (down) (refer to Figure 17-7). An exponential model with a range of 105 metres was fit to the data.

Specific gravity results were available for 108 samples. The sample distribution was tight with a mean value of 2.80.

Blocks in the Inferred category were defined using search parameters that were derived from variography. Blocks in the Indicated category were identified manually. On each cross-section, areas of the Red Zone (main zone) were identified where there was clear geological and grade continuity between intercepts. The outline was refined using a longitudinal section. With the current intercept spacing, the continuity of the other zones was not clear enough to warrant Indicated category resources.

A block model was created, constrained by the mineralised zone wireframes. Ordinary block kriging ("OBK") was used to estimate block grades. A block cut-off grade of 2 g/tonne was used to define mineral resources.

The vast majority of mineral resources were contained the Red Zone (main zone). Non-diluted resources amounted to:

Category	Tonnes	Average Grade (g/tonne)	Ounces
Indicated (Red Zone)	420,000	3.7	50,000
Inferred	630,000	4.3	87,000

To verify the precision of the block-kriged resource estimate, inverse distance weighting ("IDW", power of two) was used to estimate the blocks of the Red Zone (the main zone). The results compared very well against each other. In other words, the precision of the mineral resource estimate was very high.

[1] This refers to the statistics of regularized samples within the main zone rather than the intercepts.
[2] Least amount of 'scatter.'

The Red Zone (main zone) was by far the most continuous zone, both geologically and grade-wise. Future exploration and evaluation work should focus on this zone.

The minor zones (Blue, Orange, “X”, Footwall and Flat) were much less continuous than the Red Zone, both geologically and grade-wise. However, these zones represent possibilities for discrete, small, higher grade targets for future mining.

Wescan’s exploration to date has confirmed and expanded significant a gold resource on the Jojay zone hosted by a continuous shear structure at a volcanic-sedimentary contact. At least six sub-parallel mineralised zones were identified, although the majority of resource is confined to one zone, the Red Zone. Red Zone remains open down-plunge at depth with the deepest drill hole intercept at a vertical depth of approximately 340 metres. There is potential to increase this resource, both by expanding the known resources and by drill testing other areas particularly along strike of the volcanic-sedimentary contact and parallel Jojay Structural zone.

The Jojay structural zone and the Jojay deposit is highly prospective and additional drilling is warranted to follow-up the mineralisation intersected both along strike and down plunge of the Red Zone mineralized shoot. The isolated drill hole at the south end of the Jojay deposit (approximately 50m below surface at 13+00S) intersected appreciable gold mineralisation and may indicate the presence of a second undelineated higher grade shoot. A two-phase work program is recommended:

Phase 1:

Phase 1 should comprise historical data compilation and integration, additional geophysical surveys if warranted, infill and step-out drilling along strike and down plunge of the Red Zone mineralized shoot, metallurgical testing, testing of historic till anomalies and initial baseline environmental studies. This work is budgeted at approximately $2,375,000 (refer to Table 1-1).

Phase 2:

Phase 2 should comprise a preliminary economic assessment (“PEA”). In support of that work, underground exploration, bulk sampling, metallurgical (mineral processing) work and geotechnical work should be carried out. This second phase is not necessarily contingent on positive results from the first phase but is a natural extension of the first phase. The work would concentrate on the Red Zone (main zone), last approximately 4-6 months and cost approximately $3.6 million dollars (refer to Table 1-1).

Table 1-1: Recommended Work – Budget Estimate

Item	Number	Unit	Cost/Unit	Cost
PHASE 1				
Historical data compilation and integration				$ 10,000
Geophysical re-interpretation				$ 5,000
Geophysical surveys including grid layout				$ 30,000
Trenching and sampling of bulk till anomalies	500	metres	$ 50	$ 25,000
Diamond drilling and assaying (all inclusive)	9,800	metres	$ 200	$ 1,960,000
Metallurgical work				$ 10,000
Downhole Gyroscopic surveys				$ 15,000
Differential GPS DDH collar survey				$ 10,000
Subtotal				$ 2,065,000
Contingency (15%)				$ 310,000
Total				**$ 2,375,000**
PHASE 2				
Camp Setup & Maintenance (4 mos)	1,800	person-day	$ 60	$ 120,000
Underground Work				
Ramp to 50 m Depth	330	metre	$ 4,000	$ 1,320,000
Drifts	150	metre	$ 4,000	$ 600,000
Cross-cuts	50	metre	$ 4,000	$ 200,000
Raises	120	metre	$ 4,000	$ 480,000
Permitting				$ 50,000
Metallurgical Work				$ 50,000
Geotechnical Work				$ 20,000
Preliminary Economic Assessment				$ 50,000
Site Preparation & Closure				$ 50,000
Miscellaneous (5%)				$ 150,000
Subtotal				$ 3,100,000
Contingency (15%)				$ 500,000
Total				**$ 3,600,000**
GRAND TOTAL PHASES 1 and 2				**$ 5,975,000**

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2 INTRODUCTION AND TERMS OF REFERENCE

2.1 GENERAL

This technical report ("Report") was prepared by A.C.A. HOWE INTERNATIONAL LIMITED ("Howe") at the request of Mr. Darren Anderson, President of WESCAN GOLDFIELDS INC. ("Wescan"). This report is specific to the standards dictated by National Instrument 43-101, companion policy NI43-101CP and Form 43-101F (Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects) in respect to the Jojay Property ("Property") and focuses on Howe's independent mineral resource estimate on the mineralised zones within Jojay deposit area of the Property.

The Jojay Property, located in northern Saskatchewan, lies approximately 150 kilometres northeast of La Ronge, Saskatchewan and some 13 kilometres west of Highway 102, in the Northern Mining District.

Wescan is a mineral exploration company incorporated in the province of Saskatchewan, Canada, and is listed on the Toronto Venture Exchange (TSX-V) under the symbol "WGF". It is focused on the exploration of its current portfolio of gold and coal properties and the acquisition of new advanced stage exploration targets. The corporate head office is located at 300-224 4th Avenue South, Saskatoon, Saskatchewan, S7K 5M5.

Howe is an international geological and mining consulting firm that was incorporated in the province of Ontario in 1966 and has continuously operated under a "Certificate of Authorization" to practice as Professional Engineers (Ontario) since 1970 and Professional Geoscientists (Ontario) since 2006. Howe provides a wide range of geological and mining consulting services to the international mining industry, including geological evaluation and valuation reports on mineral properties. The firm's services are provided through offices in Toronto and Halifax, Canada and London, U.K.

Neither Howe nor the authors of this Report (nor family members or associates) have a business relationship with Wescan or any associated company, nor with any company mentioned in this Report that is likely to materially influence the impartiality or create a perception that the credibility of this Report could be compromised or biased in any way. The views expressed herein are genuinely held and deemed independent of Wescan.

Moreover, neither Howe nor the authors of this Report (nor family members or associates) have any financial interest in the outcome of any transaction involving the property considered in this Report other than the payment of normal professional fees for the work undertaken in the preparation of this Report (which is based upon hourly charge-out rates and reimbursement of expenses). The payment of such fees is not dependent upon the content or conclusions of either this Report or consequences of any proposed transaction.

2.2 SCOPE AND CONDUCT

This technical report was prepared on behalf of Wescan for the purpose of development of a NI 43-101 compliant mineral resource with recommendations to allow Wescan and current or potential partners to reach informed decisions. This Report was prepared by Mr. Doug Roy, M.A.Sc., P.Eng., Associate Consulting Engineer with Howe and Mr. Ian D. Trinder, M.Sc. (Geology), P.Geo., Associate Consulting Geologist with Howe. Mr. Roy is a mining engineer with over ten years experience in the mining industry. He has participated in numerous projects and resource estimates for precious metals and base metals projects and has authored or co-authored numerous OSC-2A and NI 43-101 resource reports. Mr. Trinder has over 20 years experience in the mining industry with a background in international precious and base metals mineral exploration including project evaluation and management.

Mr. Trinder, accompanied by Mr. Grant Merriman of M.A.R.S.H. Expediting, La Ronge, Saskatchewan visited the Property on October 20, 2009 as part of due diligence in the preparation of this technical report. Mr. Trinder completed an inspection of isolated surface outcrops, historic trenches, selected SMDC and Wescan drill hole collars. The condition of Wescan's onsite 2005 and 2007-2008 core racks was checked and core from several holes was examined. Water levels and inaccessible overgrown bush trails prevented access to the SMDC core racks at Bog Lake. As part of the property visit, Mr. Trinder met with Ms. Kirsten Marcia, Wescan's V.P. Exploration in the Saskatoon head office to discuss and review Wescan's exploration activities, methodologies, data, results and interpretations from October 21 to 23, 2009. Mr. Trinder conducted limited verification sampling during the field visit that included one rock sample from outcrop between Trenches 1 and 2 and one sample of remaining half core from hole JJ05-04. Howe also retrieved four archived reject and seven archived pulp samples from Wescan's warehouse in Saskatoon, Saskatchewan on October 23, 2009. Mr. Trinder has reviewed the company's most recent work, compilation reports and data as well as historical information. In essence all of the work sites and technical observations were as reported by Wescan. The authors believe that the data presented by Wescan are a reasonable and accurate representation of the Jojay project.

Wescan has accepted that the qualifications, expertise, experience, competence and professional reputation of Howe's Principals and Associate Geologists and Engineers are appropriate and relevant for the preparation of this Report. Wescan has also accepted that Howe's Principals and Associates are members of professional bodies that are appropriate and relevant for the preparation of this Report.

2.3 SOURCES OF INFORMATION

In preparing this report, Howe reviewed geological reports, maps, miscellaneous technical papers, company letters and memoranda as made available by Wescan, and other public and private information as listed in Section 21 of this Report, "Sources of Information / References", including:

1. diamond drill hole database
2. geological interpretation and information from Wescan
3. historical exploration data relating to the Project
4. miscellaneous digital data as supplied by Wescan

Howe has assumed that all of the information and technical documents reviewed and listed in the "Sources of Information" are accurate and complete in all material aspects. While Howe carefully reviewed all of this information, Howe has not conducted an independent investigation to verify its accuracy and completeness. Howe has only reviewed the land tenure in a preliminary fashion, and has not independently verified the legal status or ownership of the property or the underlying agreements.

In addition, Howe carried out discussions with Ms. Kirsten Marcia, Wescan's V.P. of Exploration.

Howe's extensive experience in greenstone-hosted lode gold deposits was also drawn upon.

2.4 UNITS AND CURRENCY

The Metric System or SI System is the primary system of measure and length used in this Report and is generally expressed in kilometres, metres and centimetres; volume is expressed as cubic metres, mass expressed as metric tonnes, area as hectares, and zinc, copper and lead grades as percent or parts per million. The precious metal grades are generally expressed as grams/tonne but may also be in parts per billion or parts per million. Conversions from the SI or Metric System to the Imperial System are provided below and quoted where practical. Many of the geologic publications and more recent work assessment files now use the SI system but historical work reports and assessment files almost exclusively refer to the Imperial System. Historical grade and tonnage figures are reported as originally published. Metals and minerals acronyms in this report conform to mineral industry accepted usage and the reader is directed to an online source at www.maden.hacettepe.edu.tr/dmmrt/index.html.

Conversion factors utilized in this report include:

- 1 troy ounce/ton = 34.2857 grams/tonne
- 1 gram/tonne = 0.0292 troy ounces/ton
- 1 troy ounce = 31.1035 grams
- 1 gram = 0.0322 troy ounces
- 1 pound = 0.4536 kilograms
- 1 foot = 0.3048 metres
- 1 mile = 1.609 kilometres
- 1 acre = 0.4047 hectares
- 1 square mile = 2.590 square kilometres

The term gram/tonne or g/t is expressed as "gram per tonne" where 1 gram/tonne = 1 ppm (part per million) = 1000 ppb (part per billion). Other abbreviations include ppb = parts per billion; ppm = parts per million; oz/t = ounce per short ton; Moz = million ounces; Mt = million tonne; t = tonne (1,000 kilograms); SG = specific gravity; lb/t = pound/ton; and, st = short ton (2,000 pounds).

Dollars are expressed in Canadian currency (CAD$) unless otherwise noted. Gold and silver prices are stated in US$ per troy ounce (US$/oz).

Unless otherwise noted, Universal Transverse Mercator ("UTM") coordinates are provided in the datum of NAD83 Zone 13 North.

3 DISCLAIMER / RELIANCE ON OTHER EXPERTS

The information, conclusions and recommendations contained herein are based on a review of digital and hard copy data and information supplied to Howe by Wescan, as well as various published geological reports, and discussions with representatives of Wescan who are familiar with the Property and the area in general. Howe has assumed that all of the information and technical documents reviewed and listed in the "Sources of Information" section are accurate and complete in all material aspects. While Howe has carefully reviewed all of this information, Howe has not conducted an independent investigation to verify its accuracy and completeness.

Some relevant information on the Property presented in this Report is based on data derived from historic reports written by geologists and/or engineers, whose professional status may or may not be known in relation to the NI43-101 definition of a Qualified Person. Howe has made every attempt to accurately convey the content of those files, but cannot guarantee either the accuracy or validity of the work contained within those files. However, Howe believes that these reports were written with the objective of presenting the results of the work performed without any promotional or misleading intent. In this sense, the information presented should be considered reliable, unless otherwise stated, and may be used without any prejudice by Wescan.

Howe has relied on information provided by Wescan regarding land tenure, underlying agreements and technical information not in the public domain. While Howe has not independently verified the legal status or ownership of the property or any of the underlying agreements, all of the information appears to be of sound quality. Howe has also reviewed the mineral dispositions as posted on the Saskatchewan Ministry of Energy and Resources, Mines Branch webpage at: (http://www.er.gov.sk.ca/MinDispMapsDatabase).

Howe has not investigated any environmental or social issues that could conceivably affect the Jojay property. Historical mineral resources figures contained in the Report, including any underlying assumptions, parameters and classifications, are quoted "as is" from the source. Howe confirms that its estimated resource complies with National Instrument 43-101, Companion Policy NI43-101CP and Form 43-101F (Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects) and the definitions and guidelines of the CIM Standards on Mineral Resources and Reserves.

Wescan has warranted that full disclosure of all material information in its possession or control at the time of writing has been made to Howe, and that it is complete, accurate, true and not misleading. Wescan has also provided Howe with an indemnity in relation to the information provided by it, since Howe has relied on Wescan's information while preparing this Report. Wescan has agreed that neither it nor its associates or affiliates will make any claim against Howe to recover any loss or damage suffered as a result of Howe's reliance upon that information in the preparation of this Report. Wescan has also indemnified Howe against any claim arising out of the assignment to prepare this Report, except where the claim arises out of any proven willful misconduct or negligence on the part of Howe. This indemnity is also applied to any consequential extension of work through queries, questions, public hearings or additional work required arising out of the engagement.

The Howe mineral resource estimate is based on information known to Howe as of January 11, 2010 and includes assay data for 79 historic SMDC (Cameco) diamond drill holes and 29 Wescan diamond drill holes (JJ05-01 to JJ05-07 and JJ07-01 to JJ08-22). Only the target areas within the Property area and those visited by Howe are discussed in any detail in this report. Howe reserves the right, but will not be obligated to revise this Report and conclusions if additional information becomes known to Howe subsequent to the date of this Report.

Wescan reviewed draft copies of this Report for factual errors. Any changes made because of these reviews did not include alterations to the conclusions made. Therefore, the statement and opinions expressed in this document are given in good faith and in the belief that such statements and opinions are not false and misleading at the date of this Report.

4 PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

The Jojay Lake property covers an area of 1,496 hectares and is located approximately 150 kilometres northeast of La Ronge, Saskatchewan within the Northern Mining District (Figure 4-1). The National Topographic System designation is NTS 74 A/1. The centre of the property lies at 56° 03' N latitude and 104° 15' W longitude. The Property lies approximately 5 kilometres (10 kilometres via road/trail) north of Golden Band Resources Inc.'s Jolu mill site.

Five zones of gold mineralisation have been recognised at the Jojay deposit and are described in Section 9.0 of this report. These are Red Zone, Blue Zone, Orange Zone, Purple Zone and Footwall Zone.

Wescan holds a 100% interest in the Property which comprises five (5) mineral exploration claims (S-108281 and S-106752 to S-106755 see Table 4-1, Figure 4-2). Wescan's initial interest in the Property was acquired from Shore Gold Inc. in 2004 when Shore agreed to transfer its portfolio of gold property assets to Wescan in exchange for 12,000,000 common shares of Wescan. At the time, Shore Gold had a 25% participating joint venture interest in the Jojay Lake Property and Claude Resources Inc. held the remaining 75% participating interest. Wescan took Shore's role as operator. Wescan acquired a 100% interest in the Property when it purchased Claude's interest by the issuance of three and one half million (3.5 M) Wescan common shares on October 24, 2006.

Table 4-1: Jojay Property Claims (as of January 11, 2010[3]).

Disposition Number	Location	Area (hectares)	NTS Map Reference	Effective Date	In Good Standing To	Available Expenditures
S-106752	JoJay Lake Area	227	74-A-01	1/15/2002	1/14/2010	$270,364.20
S-106753	JoJay Lake Area	444	74-A-01	1/15/2002	1/14/2010	$532,080.59
S-106754	JoJay Lake Area	184	74-A-01	1/15/2002	1/14/2010	$220,501.87
S-106755	Puswawao Lake Area	433	74-A-01	1/15/2002	1/14/2010	$518,898.42
S-108281*	JoJay Lake Area	208	74-A-01	9/9/1940	9/8/2010	$238,446.97
	Total	1,496				$1,780,292.05

Note:
Disposition 108281 is a restake of ML 5527 (a consolidation of eleven contiguous Quartz Mining Leases Q-4446 to Q-4455 inclusive and Q-4458).

[3] http://www.ir.gov.sk.ca/MinDispMapsDatabase

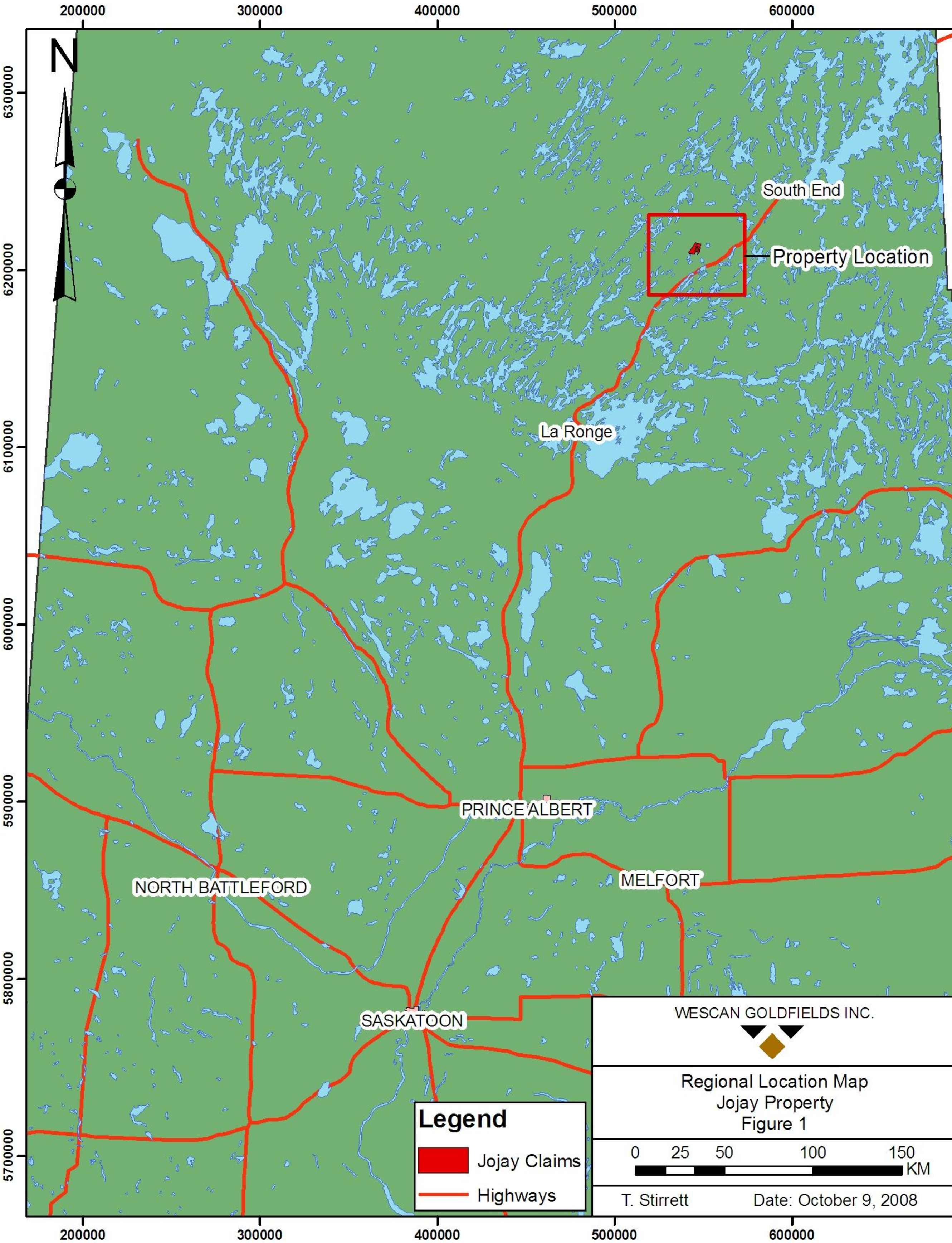


Figure 4-1: **Regional Location of the Jojay Property**

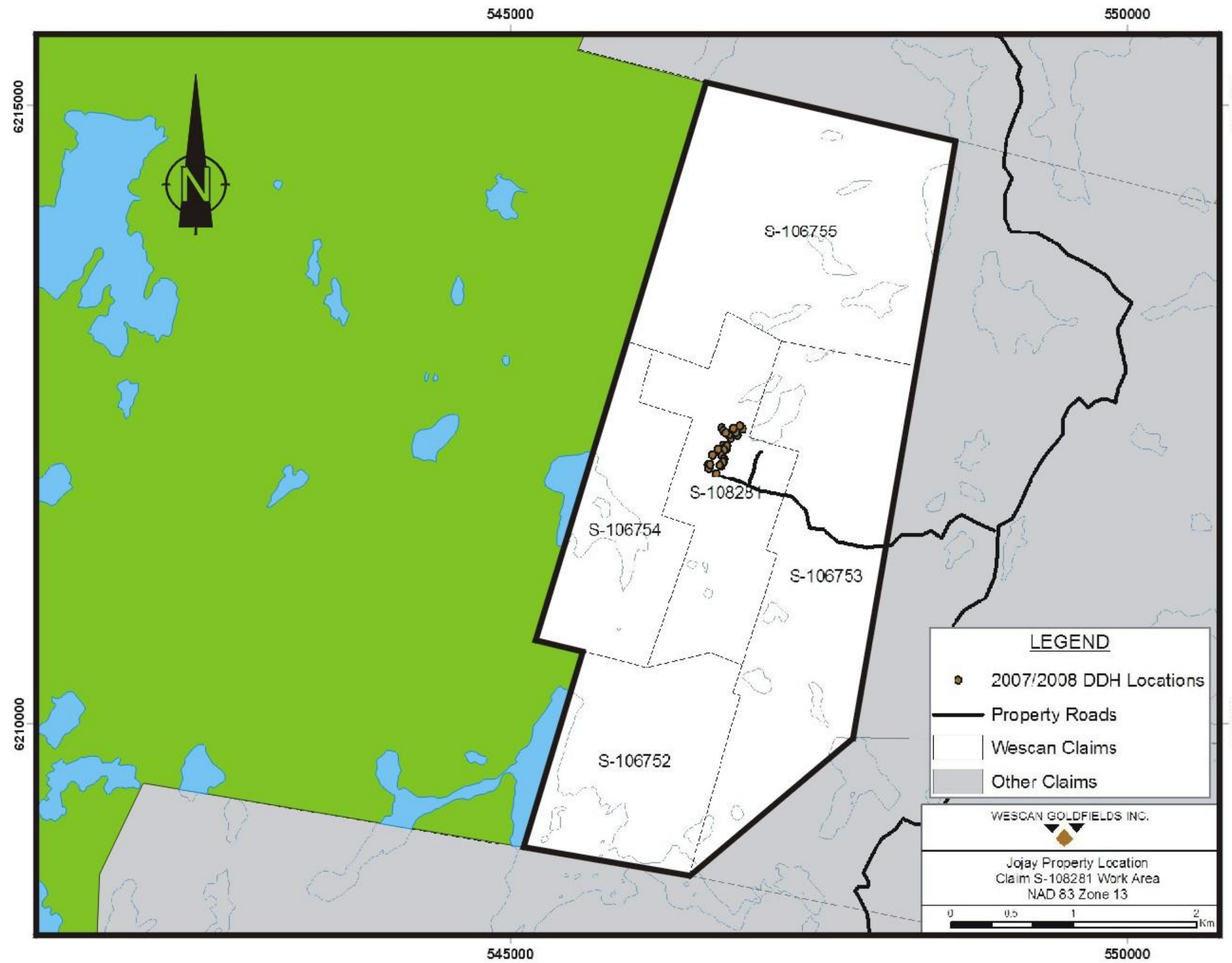


Figure 4-2: JoJay Property Claim Map (as of January 11, 2010[4])

The Property lies within an unsurveyed area; therefore, the claims were acquired by ground staking. To stake a claim in an unsurveyed area, a post is erected at each corner, the outer boundaries are delineated by blazing trees, cutting underbrush, placing pickets or other appropriate methods, and the posts are marked with the required information. Metal tags must be affixed to the posts at the time of staking or within one year of the date of recording. An application to record a claim that is ground staked in an unsurveyed area must be submitted within 30 days of staking. The application is made to the Saskatchewan Ministry of Energy and Resources on an approved form, accompanied by the required fee and a plan at 1:50,000 scale showing the position of the claim and the claim posts, and the distance along the boundaries between posts and between posts and any bodies of water. The Property has not been legally surveyed.

[4] http://www.ir.gov.sk.ca/MinDispMapsDatabase

In Saskatchewan, mineral dispositions (claims, permits and leases) are regulated by the Mineral Disposition Regulations, 1986, Saskatchewan Regulations 399/86, dated April 8, 1986 under the Crown Mineral Act, SS 1984-85, c.C-50.2. The term of a recorded claim is two years, and thereafter from year to year, subject to the holder complying with the Act and Regulations and expending the required amounts in exploration operations on the claim lands. The holder of a claim must make the following minimum expenditures on assessment work:

- 1st year - nil
- 2nd to 10th year - $12.00 per hectare per year
- After 10th year - $25.00 per hectare per year

Wescan informs Howe that the claims have an assessment credit of CAD$$1,780,292.05. Assessment costs to the year 2012 are CAD$20,656 annually and from 2013 onward, assessment costs will be CAD$37,400 annually. Therefore, the block can be held in good standing for some 45 years, until 2054. Wescan reports no royalties, payments or other agreements or encumbrances against the Property.

Howe has not conducted a legal due diligence on the property, and has relied on information provided by Wescan and available on the Saskatchewan Ministry of Energy and Resources website[5].

Wescan reports that all required permits were in place for surface exploration and diamond drilling that it conducted on the Property in 2005 and 2007-2008. None are in place at present. Disturbance associated with Wescan's exploration work to date is limited to construction of drill access roads and drill pads. No direct mining related activities have been conducted. Permits required to conduct the recommended Phase 1 work programs on the Property include a Surface Exploration permit, a Temporary Work Camp permit, a Forest Product permit, Aquatic Habitat Protection permits and Rights to Use Water permits.

Howe is not aware of any environmental liabilities to which the Property is currently subject. Wescan has not yet conducted any baseline environmental studies, such as surface or groundwater sampling, of the Property area. Such studies should be conducted to document any residual effects that historic exploration activities within, and historic mining activities outside the Property boundaries may still be having on the soils and streams of Property area.

[5] http://www.ir.gov.sk.ca/MinDispMapsDatabase

5 ACCESSIBILITY, CLIMATE, LOCAL RESOURCES, INFRASTRUCTURE AND PHYSIOGRAPHY

5.1 ACCESSIBILITY

The Jojay Lake property is located approximately 150 kilometres northeast of La Ronge, Saskatchewan and some 13 kilometres west of Highway 102 (Figure 4-1). Access to the area is via Highway 102. At kilometre 129, a private all-weather gravel road proceeds from a locked gate to the Jolu mill site. This road, established by past operators to exploit the Star Lake and Jolu gold deposits, extends one kilometre past the mill site, a total distance of 14 kilometres from Hwy. 102. From this point, a rough all-terrain and four-wheel drive trail departs northeasterly and, at the 7 kilometre mark from the origin of the trail, a rough access trail branches westerly for about 3 kilometres to the Jojay prospect (Figure 5-1; Plate 5-1). The road access from Highway 102 to the final 3 kilometre trail into the Property is courtesy of Golden Band Resources Inc., which owns the Jolu mill and a major portion of the gated road and access trails.

Generally, access throughout much of the Property is possible only by foot along old cut lines and by all-terrain vehicle or high-centred 4x4 pickup traveling along drill access trails (Plate 5-1).

The property is also accessible from La Ronge or Missinipe (Otter Lake) via float-equipped aircraft to Bog Lake (Figure 4-2 and Figure 7-1). From an old camp on Bog Lake, an old access trail can be taken on foot approximately 1 kilometre east to the centre of the property. Although in poor condition and overgrown by alders and poplar, the road could be rehabilitated.

For the 2007/2008 winter drill program, a temporary camp was set-up 100m southwest of Gnat Lake.

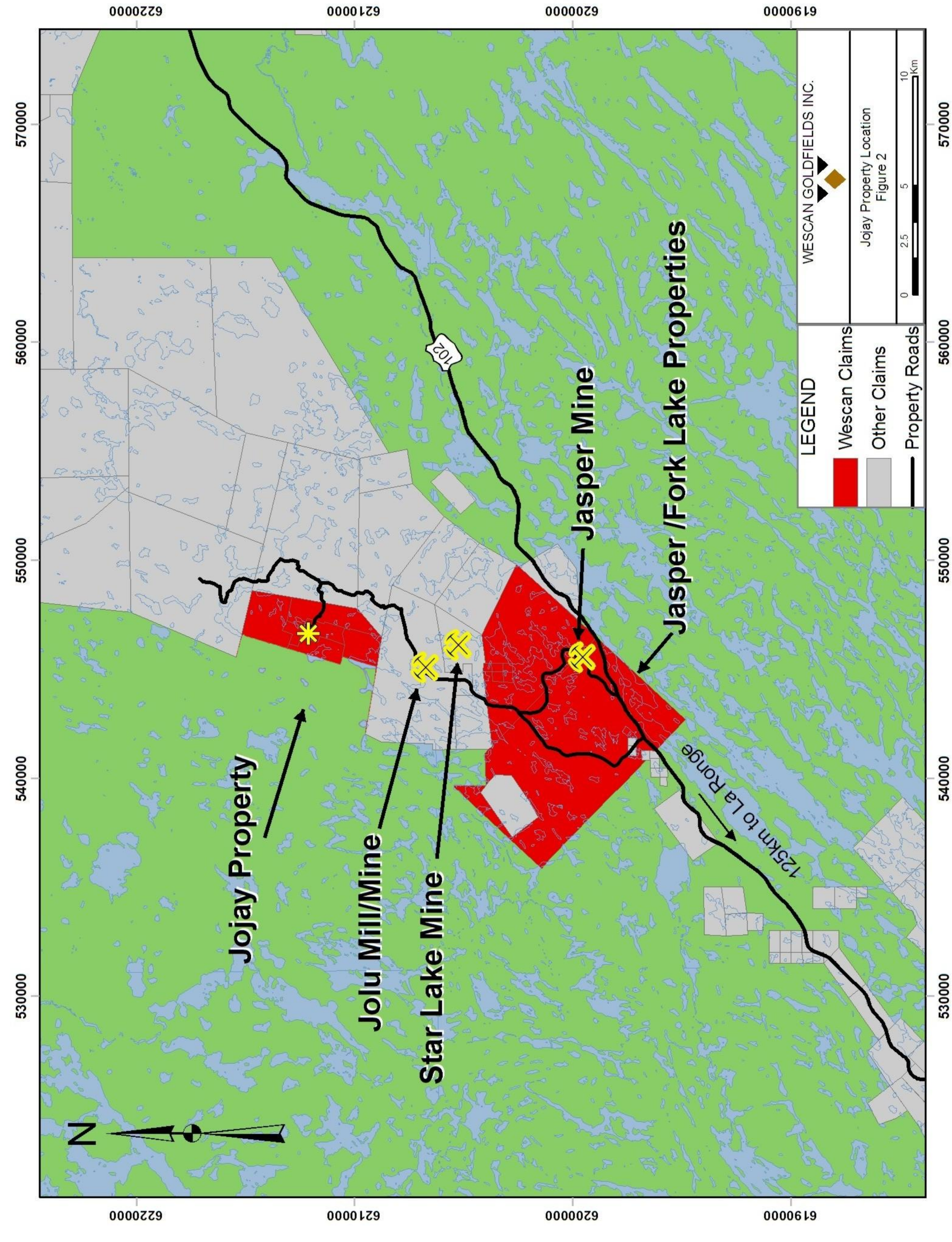


Figure 5-1: Jojay Property Access.

Plate 5-1: Typical property access - October 20, 2009
dirt-gravel road to Jolu mill (upper left); bridge on access trail north from Jolu mill (upper right) and; 2008 drill access trail on Jojay Property (bottom)

5.2 PHYSIOGRAPHY

The Property area lies within a sub-region known as the Kazan Upland in the Kazan Region of the Shield physiographic province of Canada near the Interior Plains (Natural Resources Canada, 2007). The surface of the Kazan Upland is a rather expressionless, knobby, rolling surface, with lakes, swamps, or muskegs occupying the valleys and depressions between the low hills and ridges. The surface expression is the result of a complex history of glacial erosion.

The Jojay project area is characterized by low to moderate relief ranging from 10 to a maximum of 65 metres above lake levels. Larger hills in the area attain elevations up to 550 metres above sea level while lake levels vary from 485 to 510 metres above sea level.

Glacial drift, muskeg, swamps and lakes cover approximately 85 to 90% of the property area. Rock outcrop and moss-covered subcrop comprise the remaining 10 to 15% of the surface area. Poorly developed and disrupted drainage on the property is characterized by intermittent creeks with low flow rates and numerous swamps and muskeg (Plate 5-2). A creek, blocked by a beaver dam, flows from Gnat Lake to Bog Lake over the Jojay deposit. From Bog Lake, water flows to Jojay Lake, Error Lake and then into Island Lake. Regionally, drainage is eastwards and southwards, ultimately into the Churchill River system.

Glacial drift consists of a thin mantle of boulder-sand till, up to 3m thick, over approximately 50% of the property. A lower till, consisting of angular cobbles of local bedrock, sand and minor silt, is exposed in trenches across the Jojay deposit. Stratified glaciofluvial deposits have also been recognized overlying the lower till in the trenches. An upper bouldery, ablation till of distal origin forms a discontinuous mantle over the lower till and locally directly overlies bedrock.

Plate 5-2: Physiographic expression of the Jojay Property

5.3 CLIMATE

The La Ronge area and the Property lie within the Churchill River Upland eco-region of the Boreal Shield ecozone. Climate is strongly continental, characterized by cool summers and long, very cold winters. Permafrost is distributed throughout the ecoregion, but is only widespread in organic deposits. This ecoregion is classified as having a subhumid high boreal ecoclimate (Environment Canada, 2007a,b). Seasonally specific mineral exploration activities may be conducted year-round. Flooding of natural drainage and basins commonly occurs during a three-week period at the end of the winter.

The following temperature and precipitation data have been summarized from 30-year average data (1971-2000) for La Ronge, Saskatchewan; the Environment Canada climate station nearest the Jojay Property meeting WMO standards (Environment Canada, 2007c,d).

Annually, mean monthly temperature ranges between -20.4°C (January) and 17.2°C (July), with extremes as low as –48.3°C and as high as 36.1°C. The mean annual temperature is -0.1° C. The mean monthly temperatures are below 0°C for five months of the year (November – March).

The average annual precipitation for the region is 483.8 millimetres, of which 348.8 millimetres (74%) falls as rain. Average annual snowfall is 148.4 centimetres. The wettest three-month period is from June to August, which accounts for approximately 45% of the total annual precipitation.

5.4 FLORA AND FAUNA

The region is characterized by coniferous boreal forest consisting of stands of black spruce and jack pine with a shrub layer of ericaceous shrubs and a ground cover of mosses and lichens. Much of the Property is forested with stands of black spruce. In areas of good drainage and soil development minor amounts of white spruce, aspen, poplar and birch are present in addition to black spruce. Bedrock exposures have fewer trees (black spruce and jack pine) and are covered with lichens.Less well-drained areas are predominantly black spruce and minor tamarack larch. Stands of stunted black spruce and minor tamarack larch with ericaceous shrubs and a ground cover of sphagnum moss dominate poorly drained peat-filled depressions (swamps) (Environment Canada, 2007a,b).

The region provides habitat for moose, black bear, lynx, wolf, beaver, muskrat, snowshoe hare and red-backed vole. Bird species include raven, common loon, spruce grouse, bald eagle, gray jay, hawk owl, and waterfowl, including ducks and geese. Mining, trapping, hunting, fishing, and tourism are the dominant uses of land in the region (Environment Canada, 2007a,b).

5.5 INFRASTRUCTURE AND LOCAL RESOURCES

The town of La Ronge is the largest community near the Property, approximately 150 kilometres to the southwest along Highway 102. La Ronge is situated 237 kilometres north of Prince Albert on the paved, all-weather Highway 2. La Ronge is a growing community recognized as the service centre for resource development including forestry, mining, tourism and natural food products in the northern part of the Province. The population of La Ronge during 2001 was 2,727 according to Stats Canada. However, the area population including the Village of Air Ronge and the Lac La Ronge Indian Band is reported at 4,436 according to the Saskatchewan Hospital Services Plan for 2001. A pool of skilled and unskilled mining personnel is available within the many small towns in the area, which have traditionally supplied miners to the Saskatchewan potash industry and to the gold and uranium mines in northern Saskatchewan.

No infrastructure exists on the Property.

6 HISTORY

This section has been extracted from Howe's 2003 technical report on the Property with minor updates. Table 6-1 follows and summarizes the detailed exploration history.

Table 6-1: Historic Exploration Summary – Jojay Lake Project

1940-1941	Consolidating Mining and Smelting Co. (Cominco, 1963) • Prospecting - discovery of the Jojay Prospect • Claim Staking and trenching (on Jojay Prospect)
1944-1947	Consolidating Mining and Smelting Co. (Cominco, 1963) • Claims restaked • Geological mapping (1:4,800 scale), prospecting, trenching and panning (on and around Jojay Prospect) • Diamond drilling totaling 2,472.6m in 37 holes
1953	Consolidating Mining and Smelting Co. (Cominco, 1963) • Claim Surveying
1967	Cominco • Completion of one diamond drill hole on the Jojay Prospect totaling 139m
1977	Questor for International Mogul/SMDC • Input survey
1986	Saskatchewan Mining Development Corporation • Linecutting • Magnetic and VLF-EM surveys • 2 phases of diamond drilling, 17 holes totaling 2,068m • Trench re-establishment, geological mapping and sampling • Limited prospecting, bulk till and humus (orientation) geochemistry surveys
Winter 1987	Saskatchewan Mining Development Corporation • Linecutting • Magnetic and VLF-EM surveys • Diamond drilling, 18 holes totaling 2,673.7 metres • Bulldozer stripping and trenching • Winter road construction
Summer 1987	Saskatchewan Mining Development Corporation • Geological mapping at 1:2,500 and 1:500 scale • Prospecting and humus geochemical surveying • Definition drilling, 18 holes totaling 1,738.0 metres • Exploration diamond drilling, 7 holes totaling 1,620.0 metres
Winter 1988	Saskatchewan Mining Development Corporation • Exploration diamond drilling, 19 holes totaling 3,194.5 metres
Summer 1988	Saskatchewan Mining Development Corporation • Detailed prospecting • Humus and soil geochemical verification surveys • Bulk till survey

The property lies in the southeast corner of the Foster Lake Sheet (East Half), the geology of which was first mapped by R. McMurchy in 1937 on a scale of 4 miles to the inch (1:253,440). In 1949, Miller described the geology of the Windrum Lake area (Maribelli Lake Sheet — East Half), which includes the east half of the property. In 1986 C. Harper of Saskatchewan Energy and Mines completed geological mapping of an area including the property, at 1:20,000 scale.

Economic interest in the area was sparked by government reconnaissance surveys from 1926 to the mid 1930s, which confirmed the presence of gold mineralisation in the southern part of the La Ronge Domain. The Jojay showing was discovered in 1940 by prospectors Coffyne and Krauchi who prospected and staked the property for Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company of Canada Ltd. (subsequently Cominco). 517 cubic yards of trenching was completed. The property was abandoned in 1941 but was restaked by Cominco in 1944. Over the next twenty-three years, Cominco conducted the following exploration activities:

1945 - 1947:

- 19.7 cubic yards trenching on Jojay deposit in 1946 bringing total to 536.7 cubic yards
- geological mapping (1:4,800 scale), prospecting and panning (on and around the Jojay deposit)
- X-ray and EX diameter diamond drilling of 37 holes totaling 2,472.5 metres in the Property area including 22 holes at the Jojay deposit totaling 1,679.3 metres (Holes #1 to #22)

1953:

- Twenty one claims surveyed (leased August 15, 1954)

1962:

- diamond drilling of 7 holes totaling 676 metres on the Windrum Lake project's Hope Group north of Jojay
- detailed geological mapping on north and central parts of the Windrum Lake project

1967:

- one diamond drill hole totalling 139 metres on the Jojay deposit (Hole #38).

The Jojay deposit auriferous zones were traced over 300 metres strike length and drill tested to a depth of approximately 75 metres. The deposit was considered open at depth.

Claude Resources (Claude) acquired 100% of the mineral rights to these claims in June 1984 from BEC International Corporation who had acquired the claims from Cominco in January 1984. Claude subsequently sold a 66% interest to Saskatchewan Mining Development Corporation (SMDC). Shore Gold

Fund Inc was entitled to earn a 15% interest in the property by funding certain expenditure commitments. SMDC took over the Jojay Lake project as operator in April 1986.

Precambrian Expediting of La Ronge, Saskatchewan established a geophysical grid in March 1986. The baseline was cut at an Azimuth of 005 for a length of 1,350 metres from 6+50S to 20+00S. Cross lines were established at 25 metre intervals from 12+00S to 16+00S and at 50 metre intervals elsewhere along the baseline. Patterson Mining Geophysics Ltd. of La Ronge was contracted to conduct 26 kilometres of ground total field magnetic and 29 kilometres of VLF-EM surveys. Duma Enterprises of La Ronge cut additional 25m spaced lines from 9+00S to 12+00S in September 1986 and Patterson conducted a detailed 3.245 kilometre total field magnetic survey between 9+00S and 13+00S at 5 metre intervals. Numerous magnetic anomalies were noted on the property, including several in direct association with known gold-pyrrhotite mineralisation. Magnetic susceptibility readings were also conducted on drill holes JJ6-001 to JJ6-009. (SMDC, 1986a)

During the summer and fall of 1986, trenches were re-established, geological mapping and sampling were conducted and a 2,068 metre NQ diamond drill programme (holes JJ6-1 to JJ6-17) was completed in two phases (SMDC, 1987a). The latter was designed to confirm the results of previous work by Cominco. In particular, the drill program systematically tested the Jojay Red Zone (Cominco's C zone) on 25 metre horizontal and 40 metre vertical centres to a depth of 80 metres. Drilling delineated the Red, Blue and Orange zones. Detailed topographic and down-hole survey work, bulk till and humus geochemical orientation studies, limited grid preparation and prospecting were also completed.

During the January and February 1987, SMDC contracted Duma Enterprises of La Ronge to conduct additional linecutting and 33.64 kilometres of magnetic surveying and 33.64 kilometres of VLF-EM surveying resulting in full coverage of the property (SMDC, 1987b). Measurements were taken every 10 metres along east-west traverses spaced 50 metres apart. The results assisted the mapping of the geological contacts. The Jojay deposit exhibits a positive magnetic anomaly approximately 700nT above background due to its pyrrhotite content. Similar magnetic responses were noted in proximity to the sediment volcanic contact north and south of the Jojay deposit. JVX Ltd. of Thornhill, Ontario was contracted in March 1987 to conduct a trial Induced Polarisation (IP) survey over the known mineralisation using gradient and pole-dipole arrays (SMDC, 1987c). The gradient array appeared to respond largely to overburden and did not delineate the known mineralisation. The pole-dipole array produced a strong chargeability anomaly across the known mineralisation and identified a resistivity low that correlated with the Jojay Fault.

Eighteen NQ diamond drill holes (JJ7-18 to JJ7-35) totaling 2,673.7 metres were completed during February to April 1987 (SMDC 1987d). The winter 1987 drill programme was designed to continue testing the down dip, down-plunge and along strike potential of the Jojay Red, Blue and Orange zones on 25 metre horizontal and 40 metre vertical centres to a depth of 120 to 160 metres vertical. The program also tested unexposed, positive, short strike length magnetic anomalies near the deposit.

SMDC contracted N. Nagyl of La Ronge Saskatchewan to conduct trenching and stripping using a John Deere 750 bulldozer during the winter 1987 drill program. Seven trenches (Trenches #12 to #18) totaling 836 m^3 were excavated to test the extent of subcropping portions of the Red, Blue and Orange zones (SMDC 1987d). A winter road was constructed.

SMDC conducted an exploration program comprising geological mapping, prospecting, geochemical sampling and diamond drilling in the summer of 1987 (SMDC, 1988a). Geological mapping at 1:2,500 and prospecting was conducted over the entire property. Detailed geological mapping at 1:500 scale was also completed in the immediate area of the Jojay deposit. Humus geochemical surveying tested magnetic anomalies covered by overburden. Additional diamond drilling was conducted on the Jojay deposit comprising 18 definition holes (JJ7-36 to JJ7-53) totaling 1,738 metres which further tested the Red and Blue zones of the known portion of the deposit and 6 exploration holes (JJ7-54 to JJ7-59) totaling 1,668 metres that tested the Red and Blue zones downplunge to the north. An additional mineralised lens, termed the Purple Zone, was partially defined. An additional exploration hole (JJ7-60) totaling 52 metres tested a coincident magnetic and gold in humus anomaly outside of the deposit area.

In September 1987, SMDC submitted 62 samples of the Jojay mineralisation totaling 28.527 kilograms to Lakefield Research for limited metallurgical testwork incorporating: Head Analysis; Work Index Determination; Gravity Cyanidation Testwork; Detailed Cyanidation Solution Analysis and; Carbon Adsorption Testing. Lakefield reported their results in January 1988 (Lakefield Research, 1988). Results are presented in Section 16 of this report.

In the winter of 1988, SMDC conducted exploration diamond drilling, comprising 19 holes totaling 3,194.5 metres (JJ8-61 to JJ-79). Seventeen (17) of the holes in this drill program were laid out to test the continuity of the main mineralised zones through definition drilling, and to continue exploration drill testing of the Purple Zone and a newly discovered Footwall Zone down-plunge to the north-northeast, at depth beneath known mineralisation, and along strike to the south. The results of this drilling were not incorporated into resource estimates completed by SMDC, its partners or their consultants. Positive magnetic anomalies on or near the volcanic-sedimentary contact away from the immediate vicinity of the Jojay deposit were also tested (JJ8-75 and JJ8-79), though no significant mineralisation was intersected.

In the summer of 1988, SMDC conducted detailed prospecting and geochemical surveys including a humus and soil geochemical verification survey and a bulk till survey (Cameco, 1988). The prospecting program evaluated the Jojay structural zone that hosts the Jojay deposit and an adjacent linear geophysical feature known as the Parallel structural zone. Prospecting was also conducted in the vicinity of 1987 gold-in-humus anomalies. The results of the prospecting program were generally disappointing. The most significant gold value obtained was 120 ppb from a sample of pyritiferous quartz vein stockwork hosted by dacite not associated with the interpreted structural zone trend(s).

The humus and soil geochemical survey was completed to verify the 1987 gold-in-humus anomalies. All gold-in-humus anomalies were resampled and bracketing samples were taken 10 metres away from the anomalous sample site. Wherever possible, a soil sample was also taken at each 1988 humus sample site. Geochemical results indicated that there was very poor correlation between the 1987 and 1988 gold-in-humus data. In general, humus collected at the same sample sites in 1988 contained significantly lower gold contents possibly due to gold volatilisation during ashing or seasonal variation in gold content of humus.

The bulk till survey was designed to systematically test for gold-in-till dispersion trains throughout the property. Ninety-five BM and C-horizon tills were collected from 0.5 to 1.0 metre deep pits on a 100 metre (east-west) by 150 metres (north-south) grid pattern. In addition, twenty-four bulk till samples had already been collected during 1986 and 1987 as part of orientation surveys around the Jojay deposit.

Surficial deposit mapping indicated that suitable basal tills dominate the southern and northern portions of the grid while ablation tills are dominant in the central portions. Ice transport direction, based on striae and pebble orientation studies, appears to be from N30°E.

Glacial till survey geochemical results indicated the presence of two anomalies:

- one anomaly overlying and up to 100 metres down-ice of the Jojay deposit (till samples with up to 3,118 delicate grains, indicating limited transport)
- a southern anomaly located 400 to 1300 metres due south of the deposit (up to 43 gold grains, 27% of which were irregular and delicate).

These anomalies were separated by 300 to 400 metres of ablation till and swamp that can only be sampled by overburden or diamond drilling. Minor anomalies were also detected proximal to the crosscutting Gnat Lake Fault along strike from the Jojay deposit, and close to the Park Lake fault, which is proximal to the Parallel Structural Zone.

In 1988 SMDC merged with Eldorado Nuclear and changed its name to “Cameco - A Canadian Mining and Energy Corporation” which was later shortened to Cameco Corporation (Cameco). Its last available report on the property is dated March 1989 and details a proposal to conduct a bulk mining test, access road upgrading and milling at the Star Lake Mill (Cameco, 1989). This work was not carried out. No further exploration work was conducted on the property until exploration was re-initiated in 2005 under the Wescan-Cameco joint venture. Wescan’s initial interest in the Property was acquired from Shore Gold Inc. in 2004 when Shore agreed to transfer its portfolio of gold property assets to Wescan in exchange for shares of Wescan. At the time, Shore Gold had a 25% participating joint venture interest in the Jojay Lake Property and Claude Resources Inc. held the remaining 75% participating interest. Wescan took Shore’s role as operator. Wescan acquired a 100% interest in the Property when it purchased Claude’s interest on October 24, 2006.

6.1 HISTORICAL RESOURCE ESTIMATES

All historic resources and estimates stated in this report are historical in nature and were calculated prior to the implementation of National Instrument 43-101 (NI 43-101). Neither Howe nor Wescan have completed the work necessary to verify the classification of the historical mineral resource estimates according to NI 43-101. Howe and Wescan are not treating the historic mineral resource estimates as NI 43-101 defined resources verified by a qualified person. The historical estimates should not be relied upon.

Cominco reported several resource estimates including:

- 1946: estimated ‘reserves’ of 110,000 tons grading 0.26 oz Au/ton (‘indicated’) in seven shoots and a further 200,000 tons grading 0.26 oz Au/ton (‘inferred’) for the Jojay deposit (Cominco – Moore, 1946).
- 1961: estimated ‘reserves’ of 170,000 tons at 0.22 oz Au/ton to a depth of 225 feet (Cominco – Moore, 1961).
- 1963: 108,000 tons indicated grading 0.237 oz Au/ton and 25,000 tons of “nebulous inferred” (Cominco - Morris, 1963).

In 1975, L.J. Manning and Associates estimated a drill indicated reserve of 364,000 tons grading 0.102 oz Au/ton over an average width of 31.6 feet (L.J. Manning & Assoc. - Hogan J.W., 1975).

Following the summer 1987 drilling, SMDC conducted geological mineral resource estimates to that date using both cross-sectional and a computerized 3-D geostatistical (GEOSTAT) method (SMDC, 1988a) as presented in Table 6-2.

Table 6-2: Jojay Deposit Geological Reserves - SMDC 1987- Non-Compliant with NI43-101

SMDC Jojay Deposit Geological "Reserves" - Database up to DDH JJ7-60 - Cross-Sectional Method					
Zone	Tonnes	Grade (g Au/t)	Tons	Grade (oz Au/ton)	Category
Red	153,000	7.9	168,600	0.23	Probable
Blue	78,700	9.6	86,800	0.28	Probable
Total Red and Blue	231,700	8.5	255,400	0.25	Probable
Orange	16,300	11.0	18,000	0.32	Possible
SMDC Jojay Deposit Geological "Reserves" - Database up to DDH JJ7-60 – GEOSTAT Method					
Zone	Tonnes	Grade (g Au/t)	Tons	Grade (oz Au/ton)	Category
Red	187,700	6.8	206,900	0.20	Probable
Blue	63,100	11.9	69,600	0.35	Probable
Total Red and Blue	250,800	8.1	276,500	0.24	Probable
Orange	16,300	11.0	18,000	0.32	Possible

SMDC considered the GEOSTAT resource the most reliable since it took into account the geostatistical characteristics of the deposit. The GEOSTAT geological reserve was calculated over a strike length of 250 metres and to a depth of 150 metres using a cut-off grade of 0.1 oz Au/ton and density of 2.95 g/cm^3. Using the same database, SMDC estimated probable mineable reserves of 129,100 tons grading 0.26 oz Au/ton for the Red and Blue Zones and possible mineable reserves of 16,500 tons at a grade of 0.30 oz Au/ton for the Orange Zone under National Policy 2A guidelines utilising a cut-off grade of 0.15 oz Au/ton, minimum mining width of 1.2 metres, dilution of 10% and a maximum depth of 100 metres (SMDC, 1987f, 1987g).

Based on the above resources, SMDC conducted and reported a prefeasibility study in November 1987, assuming custom milling at the nearby Star Lake mill that was subsequently decommissioned (SMDC, 1987f, 1987g). The study concluded that a small operation to selectively mine certain pockets of high-grade mineralisation would be viable at the then current gold price of $600 Cdn, but recommended additional drilling to delineate a peripheral mineralised zone prior to proceeding to a full feasibility study.

In August 1987, Kilborn Engineering prepared an engineering report on the SeaBee and Jojay properties for Claude Resources. The Jojay portion of the report consisted of a review and summary of results to that date on the Property. In October 1987, Kilborn prepared a revision to its August report which included a cross-sectional mineral reserve estimate for the Jojay deposit based on the results of SMDC's exploration up to and including the 1986-1987 winter drill program. Kilborn estimated probable mineral reserves of 325,900 tons grading 0.218 oz Au/ton for the Red and Blue Zones utilizing a cut-off grade of 0.1 oz Au/ton, minimum mining width of 1.2 metres, dilution of 15% at nil grade, and a minimum pillar width of 5 metres (if the pillar width was less than 5 metres then either one vein was dropped from the calculation or the pillar was included as waste). Average composited intersections were cut to 1.0 oz Au/ton if over 1.0 oz Au/ton.

7 GEOLOGICAL SETTING

7.1 REGIONAL GEOLOGY

The project area is located in the west central portion of a north-northeasterly trending, steeply west dipping, early to mid-Proterozoic sequence of metamorphosed supracrustal rocks known as the La Ronge Domain. This Domain comprises three distinct sub domains or belts. From northwest to southeast they are: the Crew Lake, Central Metavolcanic and MacLean Lake Belts.

The Crew Lake Belt comprises psammitic to pelitic sediments and greywackes with subordinate volcanics and volcaniclastics.

The Central Metavolcanic Belt consists of ultramafic flows at its base (Waddy Lake area) followed by several cycles of mafic to felsic volcanics and subordinate volcaniclastics.

The MacLean Belt comprises two contrasting lithological assemblages: feldspathic arenites of the MacLennan Group which occur along the northwestern margin of the MacLean Lake Belt, and an assemblage of psammitic to pelitic sediments, greywackes and amphibolitic gneisses to their southeast.

The supracrustal rocks have been intruded by a diverse suite of ultramafic to felsic rocks including compositionally zoned plutons (ranging from gabbro-diorite margins to granite cores); syn- to post-volcanic mafic dykes and sills; and late dykes and sills related to plutonic granodiorite-granitic bodies.

Most of the supracrustal rocks have been metamorphosed to upper greenschist and lower amphibolite facies while the MacLennan Group feldspathic arenites have attained middle to upper amphibolite facies. Locally, retrogressive metamorphism to greenschist facies mineral assemblages accompanied later shearing and faulting.

7.2 PROPERTY GEOLOGY

The following description of Property geology is based on reports by SMDC geologists.

The Jojay Lake project area straddles the north-northeasterly trending contact between a sequence of interbedded mafic to felsic volcanic rocks and an extensive package of immature psammitic and pelitic sedimentary rocks (Figure 7-1). These supracrustal rocks were intruded by (in chronological order): subvolcanic gabbro/diorite intrusions, quartz (eye)-feldspar porphyry, feldspar porphyry, and mafic dykes.

The volcanic rocks, which dominate in the eastern two-thirds of the property, consist of approximately equal amounts of andesite-basalt and dacite. Hornblende porphyroblast-bearing andesitic-basaltic volcanics typically occur as relatively thin flows, within sequences dominated by felsic pyroclastic rocks in the southeast and east or as much more extensive and readily traceable flow units in the central and east central parts of the property. Andesitic ash, crystal and lapilli tuffs, and tuff-breccia do occur but are relatively rare. Primary volcanic textures and structures such as pillows and amygdales are only locally preserved in the flow units.

Felsic volcanics, predominantly of dacitic composition, are most common in the extreme southern and eastern parts of the property. Pyroclastics, such as ash crystal and lapilli tuffs, are dominant: although massive to feldspar phyric dacitic and rhyo-dacitic flows are not uncommon.

Rocks mapped as gabbro/diorite, outcrop in two narrow subparallel bands, varying between 100 to 200 metres in width in the central and the southern portions of the property. These rocks are generally massive, medium to coarse-grained and porphyroblastic. Dark green to black hornblende porphyroblasts 3 to 10 mm, frequently comprise 20 to 30 percent of these rocks. The gabbroic rocks are compositionally similar to the andesite-basalts and are interpreted to be subvolcanic intrusive equivalents. Alternatively, the coarse-grain size could be due to metamorphism and these rocks could be thick mafic flows. Interpretation of these rocks is difficult but because of the apparent crosscutting/discordant relationships between this unit and distinct volcanic units, the subvolcanic intrusive origin is preferred.

Quartz -feldspar and feldspar porphyry dykes were mapped intruding both sedimentary and volcanic rocks along their contacts.

Sedimentary rocks occur principally in the western third of the property and consist of a package of epiclastic rocks, mainly non-calcareous psammite to pelite, interbedded with argillite. tuffaceous siltstone, volcanic and lithic arkosic sandstones, grit, greywacke and intraformational conglomerate. Polymictic conglomerate with a greywacke matrix is exposed at the northern corner of the property, immediately adjacent to the sedimentary-volcanic contact.

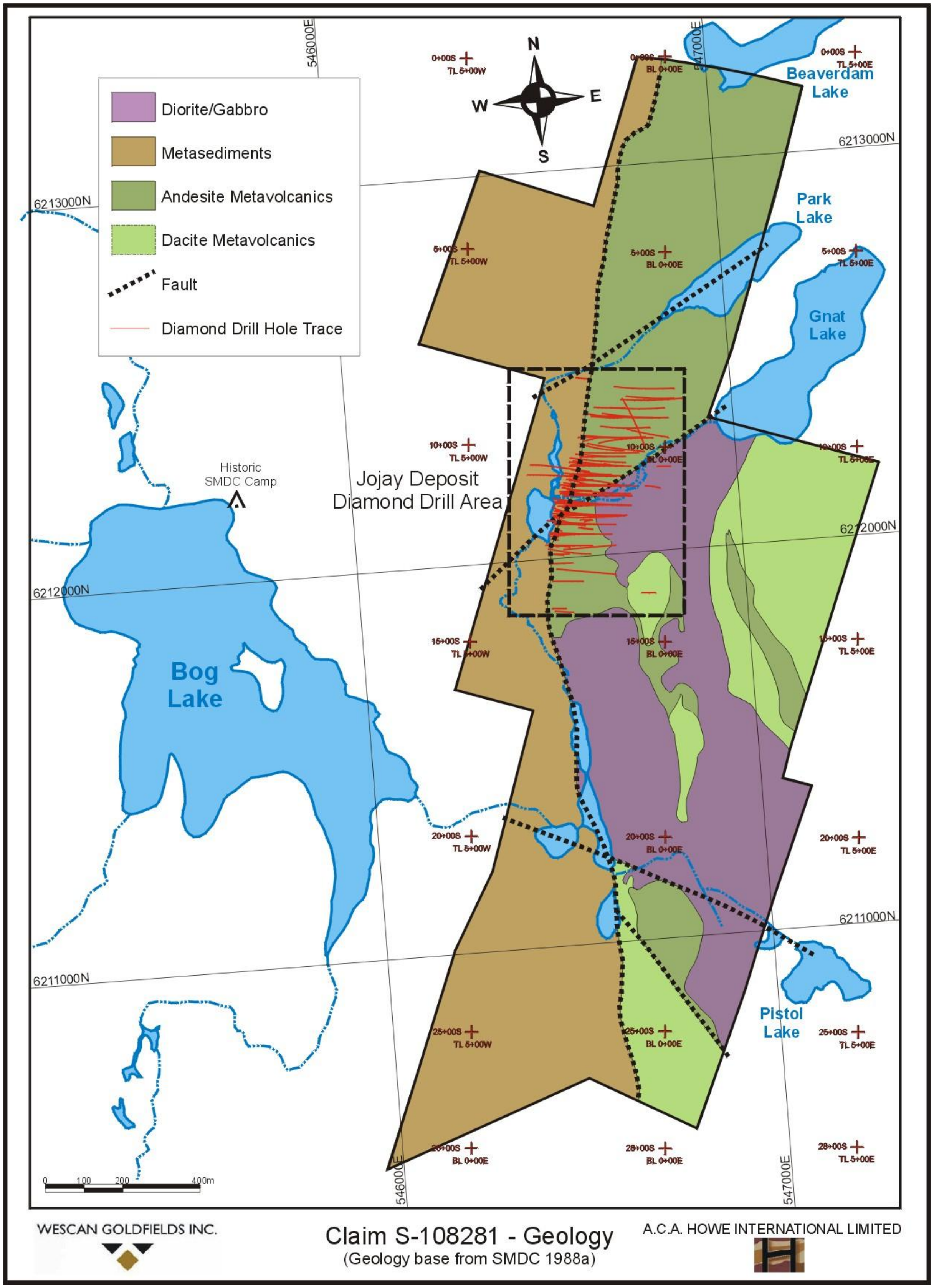


Figure 7-1: Geology of the S-108281 claim area.

The sedimentary rocks, with the exception of the conglomerate, are predominantly fine grained clastics (pelite, argillite) in the immediate vicinity of the sedimentary-volcanic contact. Most of the finer grained sedimentary rocks commonly contain biotite and garnet porphyroblasts. The sedimentary assemblage becomes progressively coarser grained, mainly interbedded psammite and pelite, towards the western boundary of the property.

Primary bedding and other sedimentary structures are well preserved in both the clastic sedimentary and the epivolcaniclastic rocks and include load casts, flame structures, slump structures, graded and cross bedding, and small channel scours.

A deformation zone, known as the Jojay Structural Zone sub-parallels stratigraphy and is localized just east of the sediment-volcanic contact. This zone of brittle-ductile deformation trends north-northeast and dips steeply to the west near surface and to the east at depth. Shearing and hydrothermal alteration are focused in less-competent metavolcanic/dioritic rocks adjacent to feldspar porphyry sills; broader zones of moderate to intense biotite(-carbonate) alteration and pyrrhotite-minor chalcopyrite concentrations encompass silica-flooded, quartz-veined zones marked by concentrations of pyrrhotite, sphalerite, galena and gold localized within tensional areas. The zone of most intense shearing can be observed over a 20 metre width. Sub-parallel to oblique shears, some of which are auriferous, exist east of the main deformation zone. Shearing resulted in boudinage of competent quartz-feldspar porphyry as indicated in Trench 1/2 (SMDC, Summer 1988).

A late deformation event resulted in the formation of steeply dipping northeasterly 040°-060° and northwesterly (145°-160°) trending brittle faults. Dextral slip of approximately 35 metres was estimated on a major northeast-trending fault zone, the Gnat Lake fault, which displaces the Jojay deposit. An opposite sense of movement (sinistral) was noted on the northwest trending faults. The indicated strike slip on one of these sinistral faults was typically less than 1 metre. These brittle faults appear to represent a related (conjugate) set.

Peak metamorphism was attained after intrusion of these sills, resulting in the development of most of the present mineral assemblage. A retrograde greenschist facies metamorphic event resulted in the local formation of calcite and chlorite along the fault/fracture systems.

Several episodes of alteration and vein development were imprinted on the andesitic volcanic rocks and to a lesser extent on all supracrustal rocks, soon after their deposition. A progression of alteration events has been interpreted, commencing with pervasive biotite (metamorphic equivalent to original alteration mineral) and carbonate formation in the andesite. The intensity of the biotite/calcite alteration increases with proximity to the hanging wall (stratigraphically upwards) and the main zones of gold mineralisation. Pale blue-grey coloured quartz veining which is present in minor amounts (<1%) throughout the andesite, increases in volume in the biotite/calcite alteration zone (5 — 15%) and eventually becomes so intense that a quartz (sulphide-gold bearing) stockwork breccia is formed. Local zones of quartz replacement with sulphide and gold (silica flooding) occur, particularly near or adjacent to the feldspar porphyry sills. Relicts of biotite altered andesite occur in the silica flooded zone.

Later generations of carbonate-chlorite veining, milky quartz veins, carbonate/sericite veins and locally vuggy quartz-carbonate veins occur. Only the carbonate/sericite and vuggy quartz-carbonate veins were observed in the porphyritic and mafic sills. The porphyritic sills appear to predate peak metamorphism and post-date the most significant alteration (biotitisation, carbonitisation and silicification). A major metamorphic event, of amphibolite facies, resulted in the formation of a stable secondary mineral assemblage including hornblende porphyroblast and biotite development in the andesites.

7.3 GEOLOGY OF THE JOJAY GOLD DEPOSIT

The Jojay gold deposit consists of a group of volcanic hosted, steeply (80°-90°) east to west dipping, gold, pyrrhotite, pyrite, galena, sphalerite and chalcopyrite bearing quartz vein stock work/silica flooded zones, located adjacent to and paralleling an intensely deformed, north-northeasterly (015°) trending volcanic-sedimentary contact (Figure 7-2).

The host supracrustal assemblage, dips steeply east (80°-85°) and apparently faces to the west, consists of the following lithologies (in order of decreasing age):

- Andesite – massive to porphyroblastic tuff and flows.
- Andesite/dacite-tuff and lapilli tuff.
- Epivolcaniclastic sediment.
- Graphitic and pyritic pelite.
- Pelite/greywacke.

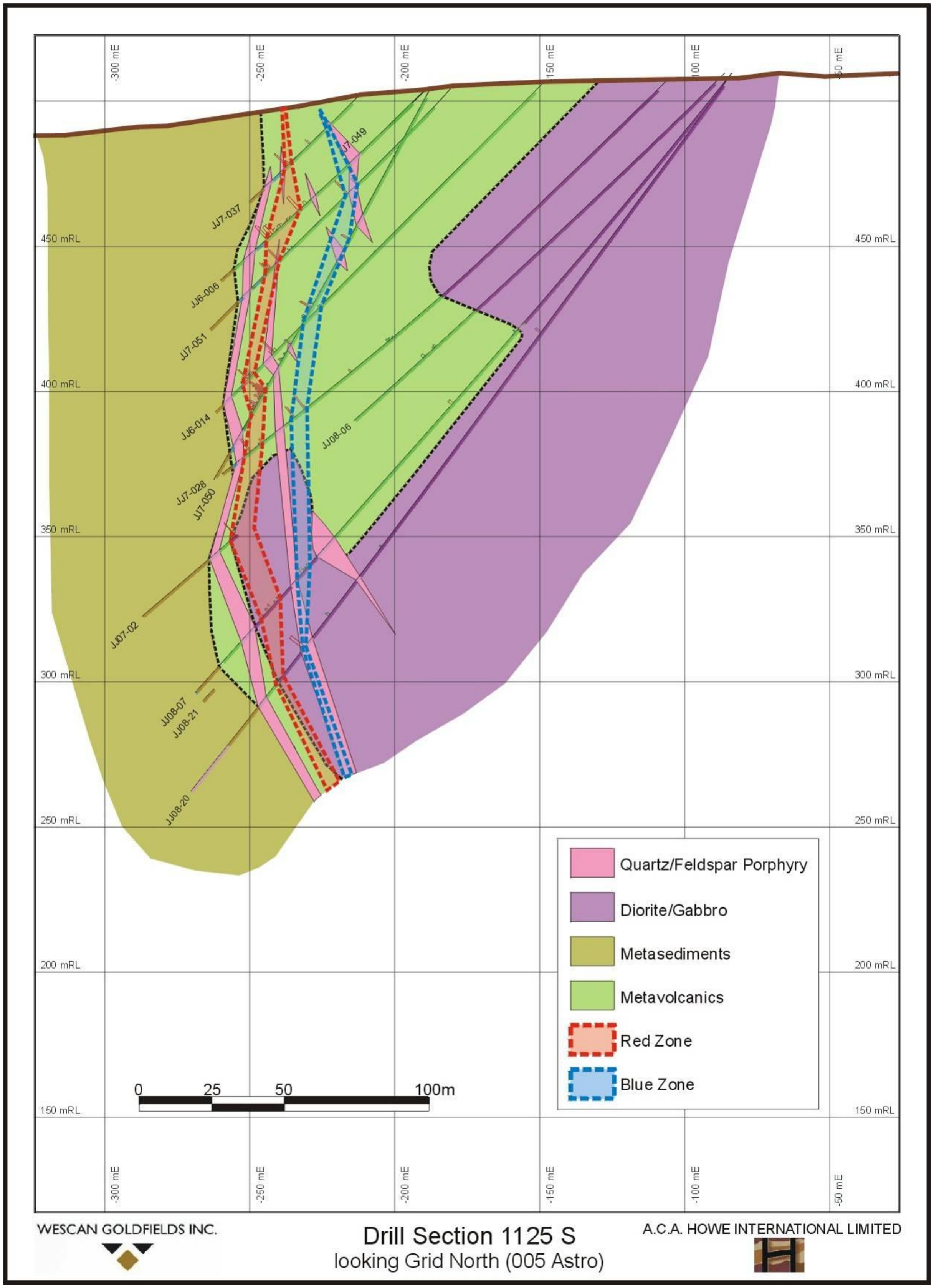


Figure 7-2: Typical Geological Drill Section – Jojay Deposit – Section 11+25S

The Jojay gold deposit is hosted entirely within brecciated, veined, and carbonate and biotite altered andesite, near the contact with the clastic sedimentary unit. Howe observed brecciation and shearing in outcrops proximal to the baseline.

Quartz-feldspar porphyry, feldspar porphyry and mafic sills (in chronological order) trend ~025°, dip subvertically and thus cut the gold bearing zone as well as the supracrustal assemblage at a low angle (Figure 7-2).

The trend of the gold bearing zones also parallels the Jojay Structural Zone, which is centred on the contact between the volcanic/epivolcaniclastic rocks and the pelitic sedimentary units, extends the entire length of the claim S-108281, and continues beyond its boundaries. A second structurally deformed zone, termed the Parallel Structural Zone, lies some 250 metres east of the Jojay Structural Zone.

A prominent northeasterly striking late brittle fault set (Gnat Lake fault) displaces the Jojay deposit and host assemblage in a dextral sense and several other faults with similar trend displace the host shear to the north and south of the deposit. Northwesterly striking faults of similar appearance but displaying sinistral movement also cut the assemblage.

7.4 GLACIAL GEOLOGY

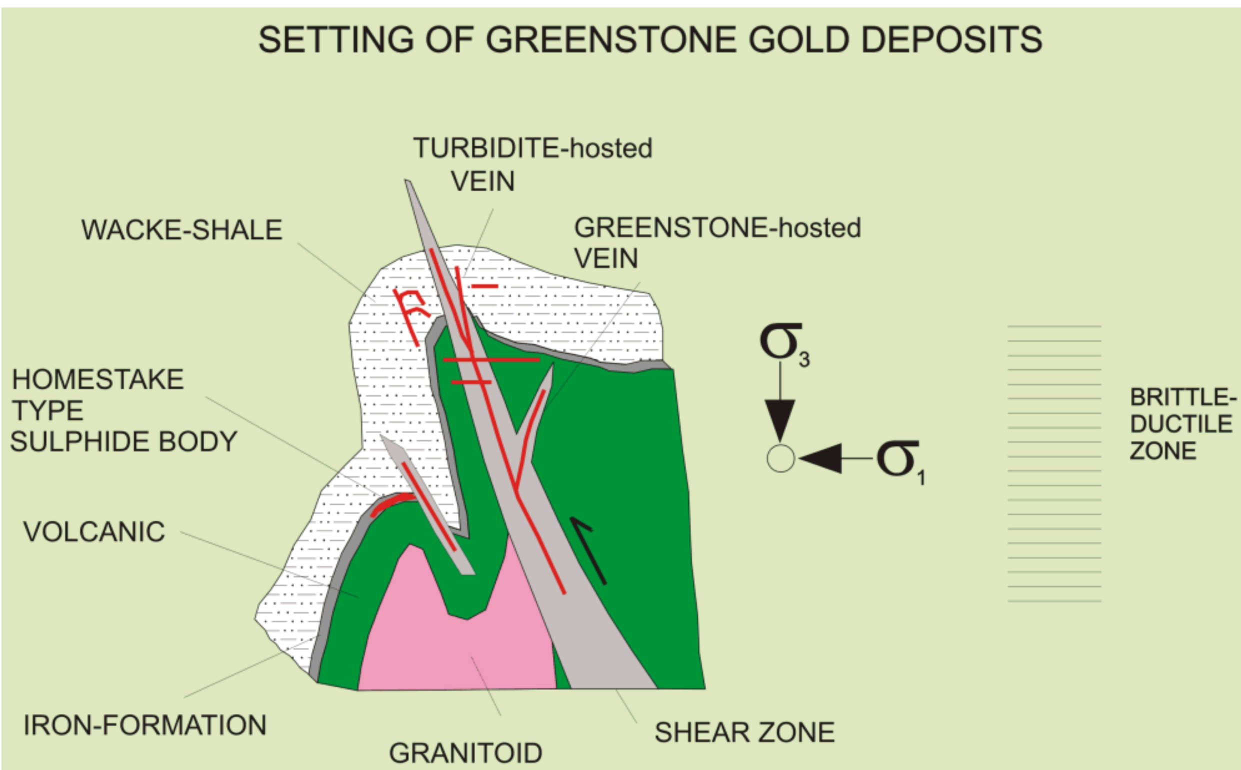
Glacial drift, muskeg, swamp and lakes cover approximately 90% of the property area. Rock outcrop or thinly covered (moss) outcrop comprises the remaining 10 to 15% of the surface area.

Glacial drift consists almost entirely of a relatively thin (up to 3 metres) mantle of boulder-sand till over approximately 50% of the property. A lower till, (possible weathered bedrock) consisting of angular cobbles of local bedrock, sand and minor silt, was exposed in trenches across the Jojay deposit. Stratified glaciofluvial deposits have also been recognized in the trenches overlying the lower till. An upper bouldery, ablationary till of distal origin forms a discontinuous mantle over the lower till and locally directly on bedrock.

8 DEPOSIT TYPE

The Jojay exploration target is structural/stratigraphic controlled gold mineralisation, comprising gold-pyrite-pyrite-galena-sphalerite-chalcopyrite-bearing quartz-carbonate vein stockwork and silica flooded zones, adjacent to and paralleling an intensely deformed north-northeasterly-trending volcanic-sedimentary contact.

The Jojay gold deposit is a typical greenstone-hosted quartz-carbonate vein deposit. Greenstone-hosted quartz-carbonate vein (GQCV) deposits are a sub-type of lode gold deposits. They are also known as mesothermal, orogenic lode gold, shear-zone-related quartz-carbonate or gold-only deposits. Simply, they are quartz and carbonate veins with valuable amounts of gold and silver, in faults and shear zones located within deformed terrains of ancient to recent orogenic greenstone belts (Figure 8-1) (Dubé and Gosselin, 2006).



Source: Dubé and Gosselin, 2006

Figure 8-1: Schematic diagram illustrating the setting of greenstone-hosted quartz-carbonate vein deposit

The following description of greenstone-hosted quartz-carbonate vein deposits has been extracted from the Geological Survey of Canada's web-based synthesis entitled: Mineral Deposits of Canada; Lode gold: Greenstone-hosted quartz-carbonate vein deposits (orogenic, mesothermal, lode gold, shear-zone-related quartz-carbonate or gold-only deposits) (Dubé and Gosselin, 2006).

> *The GQCV deposits are structurally controlled complex epigenetic deposits characterized by simple to complex networks of gold-bearing, laminated quartz-carbonate fault-fill veins. These veins are hosted by moderately to steeply dipping, compressional brittle-ductile shear zones and faults with locally associated shallow-dipping extensional veins and hydrothermal breccias. The deposits are hosted by greenschist to locally amphibolite facies metamorphic rocks of dominantly mafic composition and formed at intermediate depth (5-10km). The mineralization is syn- to late-deformation and typically post-peak greenschist facies or syn-peak amphibolite facies metamorphism. They are typically associated with iron-carbonate alteration. Gold is largely confined to the quartz-carbonate vein network but may also be present in significant amounts within iron-rich sulphidized wallrock selvages or within silicified and arsenopyrite-rich replacement zones.*
>
> *There is a general consensus that the GQCV deposits are related to metamorphic fluids from accretionary processes and generated by prograde metamorphism and thermal re-equilibration of subducted volcano-sedimentary terranes. The deep-seated, Au-transporting metamorphic fluid has been channelled to higher crustal levels through major crustal faults or deformation zones. Along its pathway, the fluid has dissolved various components - notably gold - from the volcano-sedimentary packages, including a potential gold-rich precursor. The fluid then precipitated as vein material or wallrock replacement in second and third order structures at higher crustal levels through fluid-pressure cycling process and temperature, pH and other physico-chemical variations.*
>
> *The diagnostic features of the greenstone-hosted quartz-carbonate vein type gold deposits are arrays and networks of fault- and shear-zone-related quartz-carbonate laminated fault-fill and extensional veins in associated carbonatized metamorphosed greenstone rocks. The deposits are typically associated with large-scale (crustal) compressional faults. They have a very significant vertical extent (? 2km), with a very limited metallic zonation.*

9 MINERALIZATION

Jojay mineralization comprises structural/stratigraphic controlled gold-pyrite-pyrite-galena-sphalerite-chalcopyrite bearing quartz vein stockworks and quartz flooded zones adjacent to and paralleling a volcanic-sedimentary contact.

ACA Howe has modeled six separate zones of gold mineralisation at the Jojay deposit (**Figure 9-1**, **Figure 9-2** and **Figure 9-3**). These include the following in order of increasing distance from the volcanic-sedimentary contact:

- The **Red Zone** has been modeled over a north-northeast strike length of approximately 500 metres and to a vertical depth of approximately 400 metres in the Howe resource geological model and represents the main zone of mineralization at the Jojay deposit. Gold bearing intercepts in this zone range from 0.01 to 11.84 g/t Au over estimated true thicknesses of 1.2 to 12.4 metres. The zone maintains a close spatial relationship with a feldspar porphyry sill which cross-cuts the zone an shallow angle. The Red Zone remains open down-plunge (**Figure 9-2**).
- The **Blue Zone** comprises the Blue 1 and Blue 2 subzones and has been modeled over a north-northeast strike length of approximately 300 metres and to a vertical depth of approximately 200 metres in the Howe resource geological model. The Blue zone contains gold intercepts ranging from 0.01 to 28.47 g/t Au over estimated true thicknesses of 0.6 to 6.8 metres.
- The **Orange Zone** has been combined with the historic Purple zone and has been modeled over a north-northeast strike length of approximately 100 metres and to a vertical depth of approximately 100 metres in the Howe resource geological model. The zone was historically intersected in drill hole JJ6-009 at a relatively shallow depth (~25 metres) where an intersection of 11.03 g/t Au was obtained over an estimated true thickness of 4.5 metres. Follow-up diamond drill holes completed to bracket the original intersection all intersected narrow, sulphide bearing quartz veins at or near the expected location of the Orange zone with gold intercepts ranging from 0.5 to 21.84 g/t Au over estimated true thicknesses of 0.4 to 4.5 metres. The best gold value of 28.84 g/t Au was obtained over 1.2 approximate true width in Wescan hole JJ05-02. The portion of the Orange zone containing significant gold is limited to the area approximately 75m in strike length and 60 metres in vertical extent and, therefore has limited tonnage potential.
- The "**X" Zone** has been modeled over a strike length of approximately 125 metres and a vertical distance of 150 metres. This zone may be the northern extension of the Orange zone and appears

to have limited exploration potential. Gold intercepts range from 0.43 to 15.35 g/t Au over estimated true thicknesses of 0.6 to 3.5 metres in this zone.

- The **Footwall Zone** has been modeled over a strike length of approximately 80 metres and a vertical distance of 120 metres. Gold bearing intercepts in this zone range from 0.99 to 17.42 g/t Au over estimated true thicknesses of 0.8 to 1.1 metres.
- The **Flat Zone** is a minor zone intersected by three drill holes and has been modeled over a strike length of approximately 25 metres and a vertical distance of 60 metres. Gold bearing intercepts in this zone range from 1.74 to 4.88 g/t Au over estimated true thicknesses of 0.6 to 1.6 metres.

Historic exploration diamond drilling completed to test positive magnetic anomalies away from the Jojay deposit gave geologically interesting but disappointing results. A silicate/oxide facies iron formation was intersected in one hole, while a second encountered a broad zone of sulphide-bearing (pyrrhotite, pyrite, sphalerite, galena, arsenopyrite, chalcopyrite) sericitised felsic volcanic rocks. Only elevated background gold content was detected.

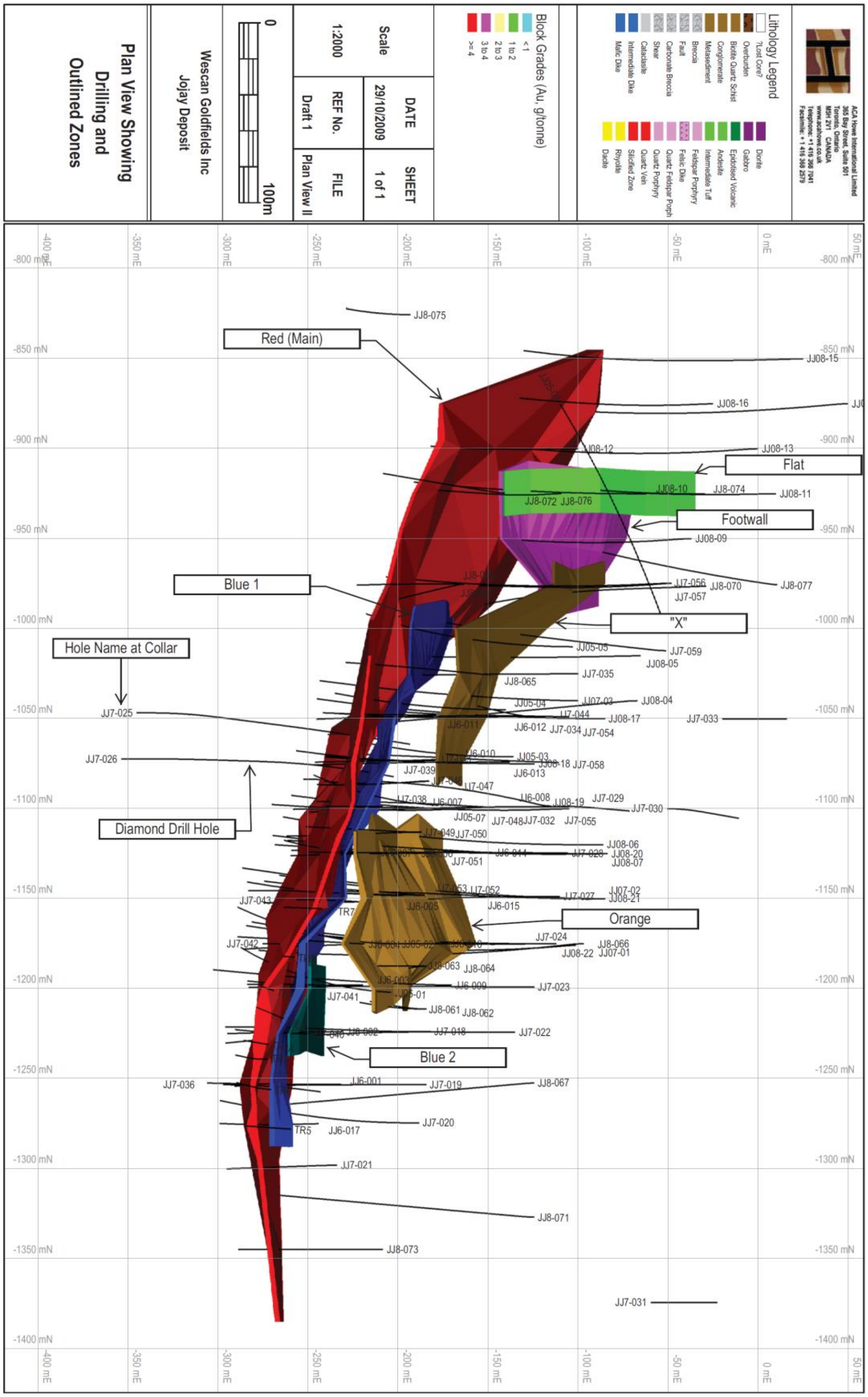


Figure 9-1: Plan view of resource model with drill traces

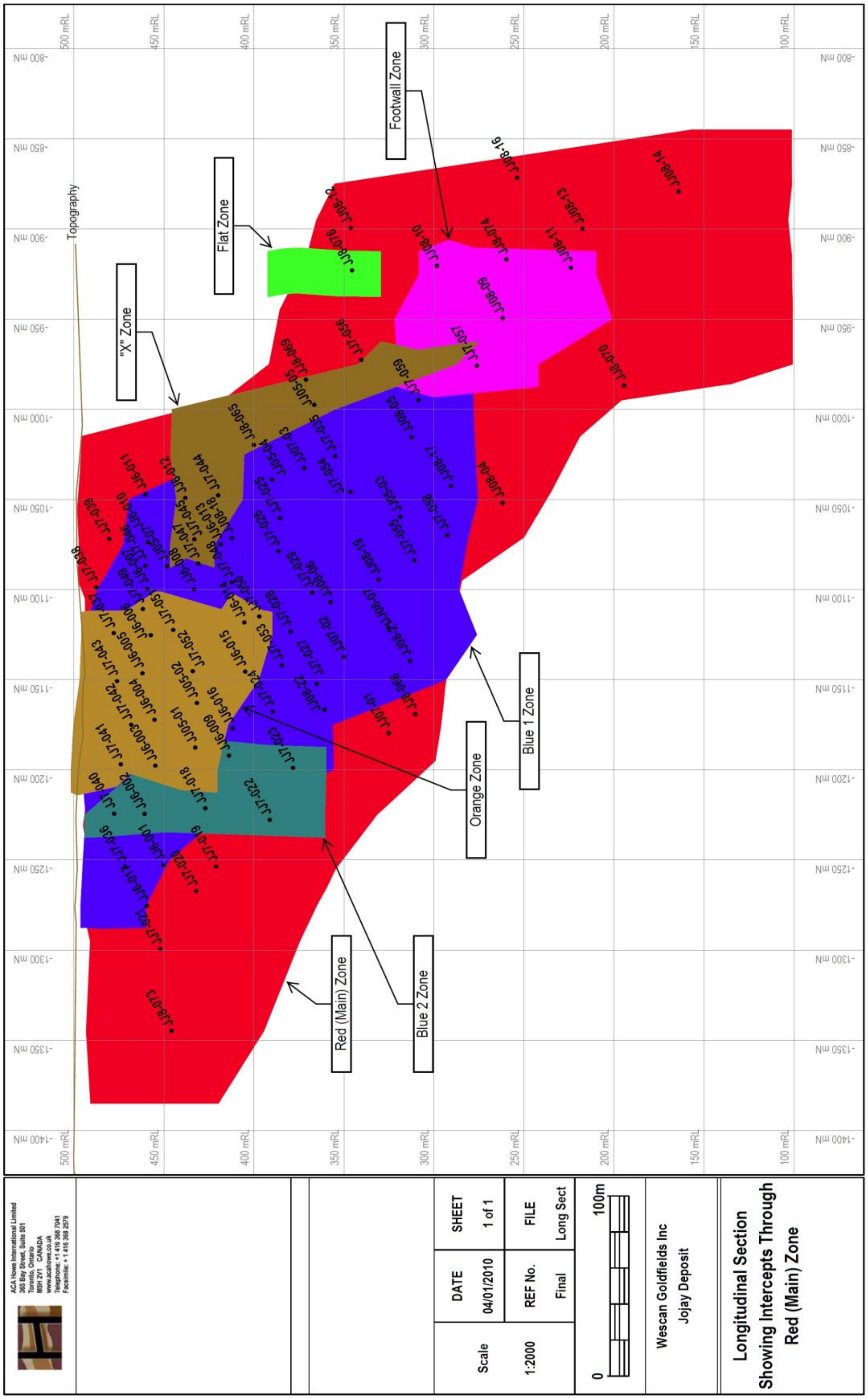


Figure 9-2: Longitudinal view of resource model (looking west) with Red Zone drill intercepts

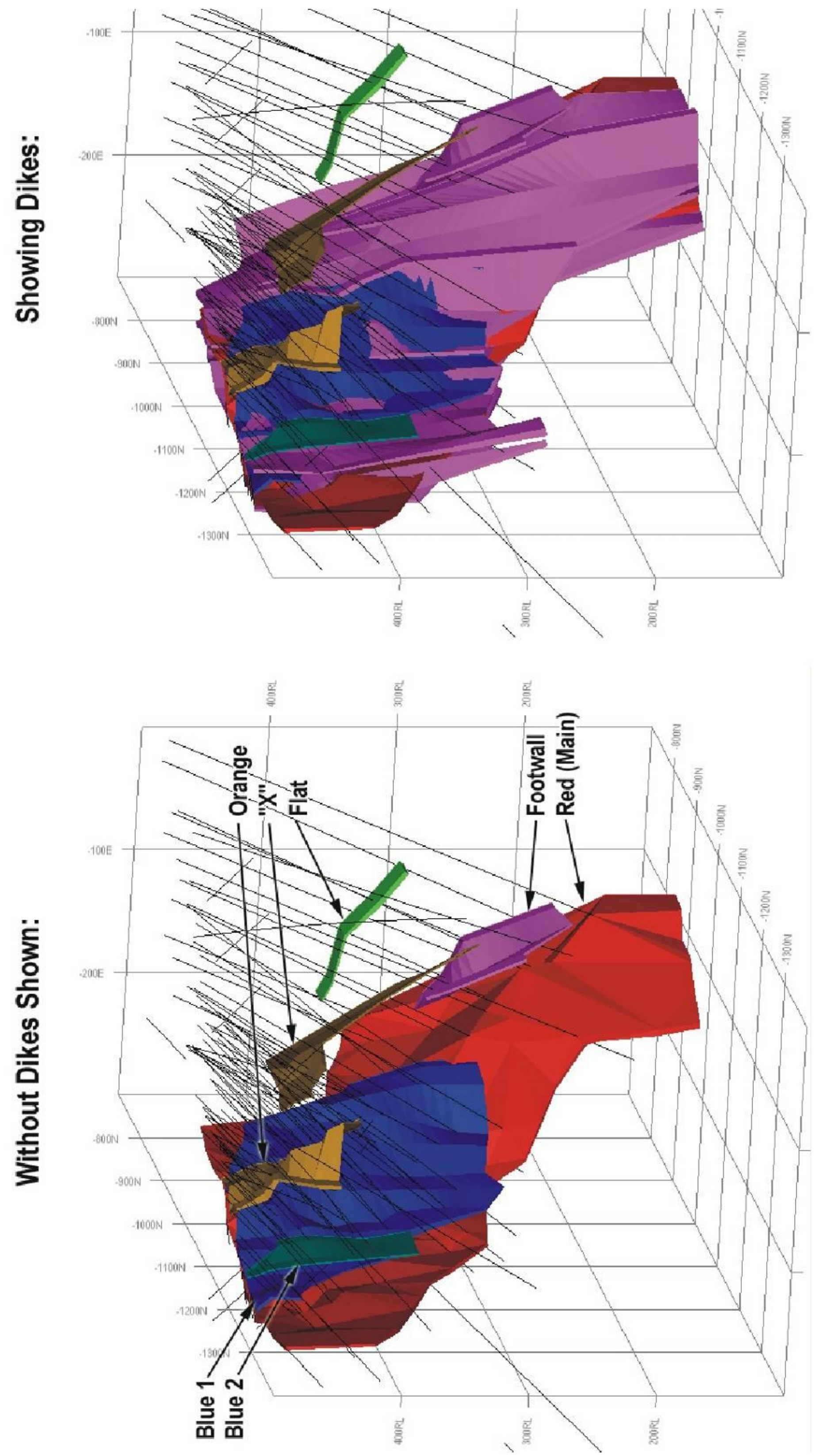


Figure 9-3: Three-dimensional view of resource model facing northwest

10 EXPLORATION

Historic exploration activities are briefly described in Section 6 "History". This Exploration section commences with Wescan's work on the Property.

10.1 SUMMER 2005 DRILL PROGRAM

As operator of the Wescan-Claude joint venture, Wescan completed a diamond drill program between June 21 and July 5, 2005. Seven BQ holes totaling 1218.7 metres were drilled, surveyed and sampled (Table 10-1, Figure 10-1). The drilling contractor was Newmac Industries of Prince Albert, Saskatchewan. James Murton, P.Eng. of J.W. Murton and Associates, Kelowna, B.C. was contracted to supervise the drill program. A temporary accommodation trailer camp was set-up at the Jolu Mill site approximately 1¼ hours drive from the drill sites via rough access roads/trails. The program is described in detail in the following Section 11.

The purpose of the drill program was to explore for additional mineralization, especially on the projected down dip and down plunge extensions of previously drilled mineralization at the main Jojay zones.

Table 10-1: List of 2005 Wescan drill holes.

Drill Hole	Local Grid		UTM Zone 13 (NAD 83)			Survey Info			Drilling Dates	
	West	South	Easting	Northing	Elev (m)	Az (true)	Dip	Length (m)	Start	Finish
JJ05-01	2+04	12+02	546605	6212074	508	278.0	-47.5	135.3	21-Jun-05	23-Jun-05
JJ05-02	2+00	11+75	546617	6212105	507	275.0	-47.0	132.6	23-Jun-05	24-Jun-05
JJ05-03	1+36	10+71	546683	6212202	512	274.0	-63.0	225.9	25-Jun-05	27-Jun-05
JJ05-04	1+40	10+45	546679	6212228	514	275.0	-58.0	181.4	28-Jun-05	29-Jun-05
JJ05-05	1+03	10+10	546721	6212256	512	275.0	-57.0	208.8	29-Jun-05	1-Jul-05
JJ05-06	1+10	8+75	546712	6212394	509	154.0	-55.5	233.2	1-Jul-05	4-Jul-05
JJ05-07	1+78	10+98	546637	6212179	507	278.0	-45.0	101.5	4-Jul-05	5-Jul-05
							Total	**1,218.7**		

10.2 WINTER 2007-2008 DRILL PROGRAM

Wescan completed a diamond drill program between December 10, 2007 and February 28, 2008. Twenty-two BQ thin wall (BQTK) holes totaling 6335.8 metres were drilled, surveyed and sampled (Table 10-2, Figure 10-2). The drill contractor was Larsen Diamond Drilling of Martensville, Saskatchewan. Wescan personnel supervised the drill program. A temporary exploration camp was set-up 100m southwest of Gnat Lake. The program is described in detail in the following Section 11.

The main objectives of the drilling program were to extend the deposit down plunge of the known mineralization and; to increase drill hole density and infill areas within the within the known R1 and R2 mineralized zones

Table 10-2: List of 2007-2008 Wescan drill holes.

Drill Hole	Local Grid		UTM Zone 13 (NAD 83)			Survey Info			Drilling Dates	
	West	South	Easting	Northing	Elev (m)	Az (true)	Dip	Length (m)	Start	Finish
JJ07-01	0+97	11+75	546713	6212095	514	268.5	-48.0	275.8	10-Dec-07	13-Dec-07
JJ07-02	0+85	11+50	546725	6212120	509	276.5	-45.0	275.8	13-Dec-07	16-Dec-07
JJ07-03	1+00	10+40	546719	6212230	510	276.5	-52.0	227.1	17-Dec-07	19-Dec-07
JJ08-04	0+67	10+40	546752	6212228	510	269.5	-61.0	300.8	8-Jan-08	11-Jan-08
JJ08-05	0+65	10+15	546755	6212254	510	273.5	-59.0	276.5	12-Jan-08	14-Jan-08
JJ08-06	0+86	11+25	546726	6212144	509	275.0	-44.0	242.9	15-Jan-08	17-Jan-08
JJ08-07	0+83.5	11+25	546728	6212144	509	275.0	-51.0	282.5	17-Jan-08	20-Jan-08
JJ08-08	BL 0+00	20+00			499	275.0	-46.0	203.3	21-Jan-08	23-Jan-08
JJ08-09	0+37	9+50	546787	6212316	512	270.5	-66.0	322.2	24-Jan-08	26-Jan-08
JJ08-10	0+56	9+25	546769	6212343	512	275.0	-63.0	285.6	27-Jan-08	30-Jan-08
JJ08-11	0+10E	9+25	546834	6212339	511	273.5	-65.0	364.8	30-Jan-08	2-Feb-08
JJ08-12	1+00	9+00	546727	6212370	511	274.0	-67.5	218.5	2-Feb-08	4-Feb-08
JJ08-13	BL 0+00	9+00	546826	6212364	511	270.5	-66.5	352.7	4-Feb-08	6-Feb-08
JJ08-14	0+50E	8+75	546878	6212386	511	269.5	-67.5	425.8	6-Feb-08	10-Feb-08
JJ08-15	0+25E	8+50	546854	6212412	512	273.0	-66.0	376.1	10-Feb-08	13-Feb-08
JJ08-16	0+25	8+75	546804	6212390	511	272.0	-67.0	322.2	13-Feb-08	15-Feb-08
JJ08-17	0+85	10+50	546731	6212220	510	275.5	-59.5	310.6	15-Feb-08	18-Feb-08
JJ08-18	1+24	10+75	546692	6212196	510	275.0	-45.0	185.0	18-Feb-08	19-Feb-08
JJ08-19	1+05	11+00	546710	6212171	509	272.5	-52.5	252.1	19-Feb-08	21-Feb-08
JJ08-20	0+83.5	11+25	546727	6212144	509	274.0	-53.5	310.0	21-Feb-08	23-Feb-08
JJ08-21	0+85	11+50	546723	6212120	509	275.0	-51.0	282.6	23-Feb-08	26-Feb-08
JJ08-22	1+12	11+75	546696	6212095	512	275.0	-47.0	242.9	26-Feb-08	28-Feb-08
							Total	**6,335.8**		

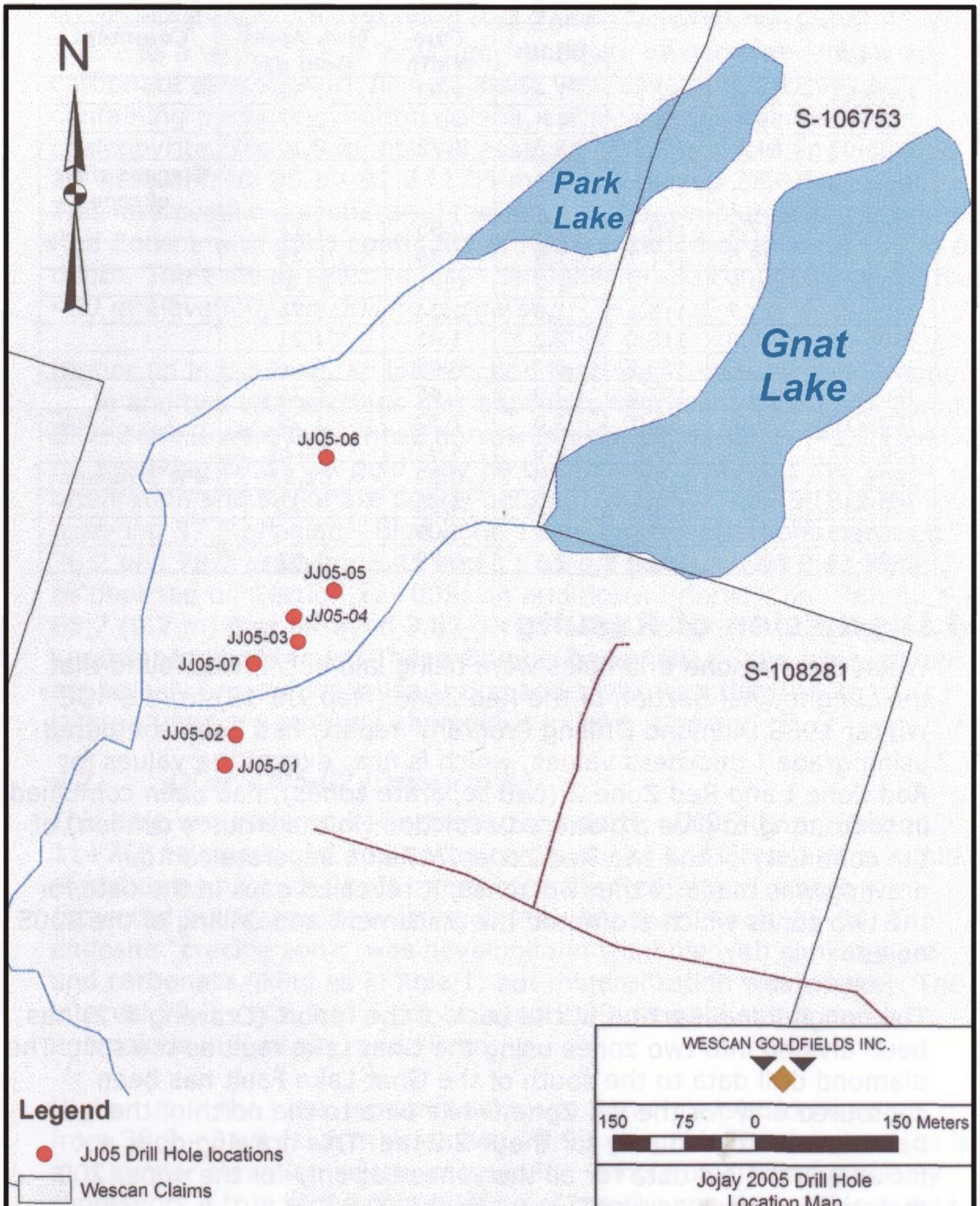


Figure 10-1: Wescan 2005 Diamond Drill Hole Collar Locations

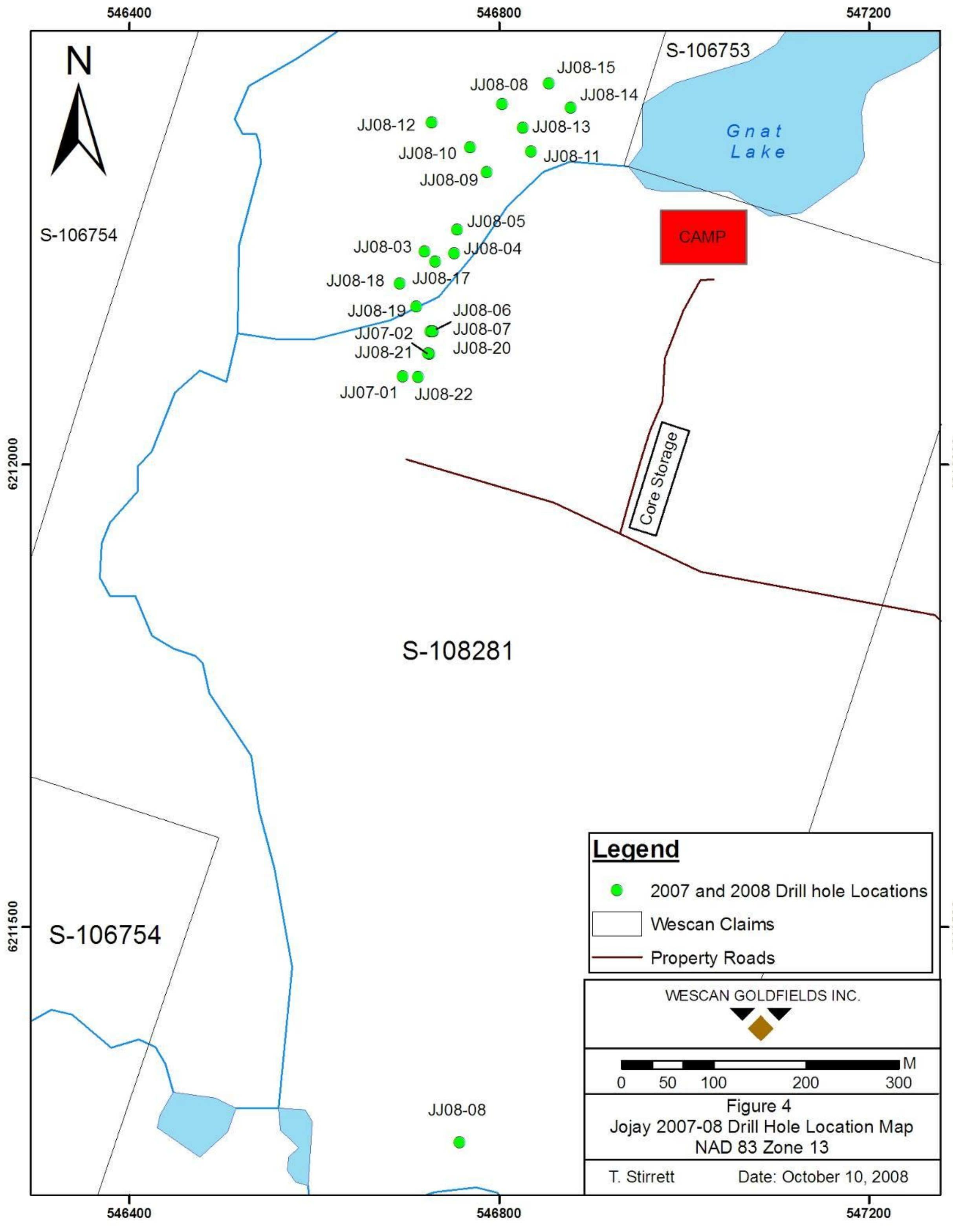


Figure 10-2: Wescan 2007-2008 Diamond Drill Hole Collar Locations

10.3 WINTER 2008 DIFFERENTIAL GPS SURVEY

Tri-City Surveys of Saskatoon was contracted to survey locations of 2007-2008 drill holes, JJ07-01 to JJ08-22 (except reconnaissance hole JJ08-08); 2005 drill holes, JJ05-01 to 07; and three 1980's drill collars (Table 10-3). The survey was completed using a differential GPS system. A best-fit re-construction of the grid, via a 1:5,000 plot of the UTM locations generated by the GPS survey demonstrated that all holes except JJ08-10 fell within a 2m radius of the hip-chain and compass measured co-ordinates. Grid co-ordinates for JJ08-10 adjusted by Wescan to conform to the Tri-City data.

Table 10-3: Wescan Diamond Drill Hole Collar Survey – Differential GPS

NORTHING NAD83 UTM ZONE 13	EASTING NAD83 UTM ZONE 13	ELEV	Hole ID	Local Grid Coordinates			
6212073.72	546605.22	508.27	JJ05-01	2 + 04	W	12 + 02	S
6212104.93	546616.60	506.66	JJ05-02	2 + 00	W	11 + 75	S
6212202.17	546683.14	512.06	JJ05-03	1 + 36	W	10 + 71	S
6212228.37	546678.96	513.88	JJ05-04	1 + 40	W	10 + 45	S
6212255.99	546720.67	512.37	JJ05-05	1 + 03	W	10 + 10	S
6212394.41	546712.48	509.30	JJ05-06	1 + 10	W	8 + 75	S
6212179.41	546636.69	506.86	JJ05-07	1 + 78	W	10 + 98	S
6212094.65	546712.65	513.76	JJ07-01	0+97	W	11+75	S
6212120.06	546724.83	509.15	JJ07-02	0+85	W	11+50	S
6212230.49	546719.27	510.15	JJ07-03	1+00	W	10+40	S
6212228.49	546751.74	509.87	JJ08-04	0+67	W	10+40	S
6212254.11	546754.73	510.26	JJ08-05	0+65	W	10+15	S
6212144.12	546725.76	509.19	JJ08-06	0+86	W	11+25	S
6212144.00	546728.27	509.23	JJ08-07	0+83.5	W	11+25	S
6212316.08	546786.52	511.60	JJ08-09	0+37	W	9+50	S
6212343.10	546768.65	511.61	JJ08-10	0+56	W	9+25	S
6212338.58	546834.44	511.25	JJ08-11	0+10	E	9+25	S
6212369.91	546726.78	510.65	JJ08-12	1+00	W	9+00	S
6212364.18	546826.02	511.14	JJ08-13	0+00	BL	9+00	S
6212385.90	546877.66	511.43	JJ08-14	0+50	E	8+75	S
6212412.20	546854.03	511.54	JJ08-15	0+25	E	8+50	S
6212390.08	546803.59	511.37	JJ08-16	0+25	W	8+75	S
6212219.56	546730.95	509.75	JJ08-17	0+85	W	10+50	S
6212196.30	546692.44	509.50	JJ08-18	1+24	W	10+75	S
6212171.11	546710.30	509.33	JJ08-19	1+05	W	11+00	S
6212143.88	546727.45	509.22	JJ08-20	0+83.5	W	11+25	S
6212120.17	546723.33	509.22	JJ08-21	0+85	W	11+50	S
6212095.37	546695.69	512.27	JJ08-22	1+12	W	11+75	S
6212222.91	546679.36	514.13	JJ6-012	1+40	W	10+50	S
6212220.84	546710.20	510.33	JJ7-054	1+05	W	10+50	S
6212094.84	546707.69	513.38	JJ8-066	1+00	W	11+75	S

11 DRILLING

11.1 HISTORIC 1986-1988 DIAMOND DRILL PROGRAMS

Historic 1986-1988 SMDC (Cameco) drill data are included in Wescan's drill hole database and therefore are briefly described herein.

SMDC conducted a series of five drill programs from the summer of 1986 to the winter of 1988:

Table 11-1: SMDC Diamond Drill Hole Chronology

Program	Diamond Drill Holes	From	To	Holes Drilled	Core Diameter	Metres Drilled
Summer 1986	JJ06-001 to JJ06-009	1986-07-26	1986-08-10	9	NQ	1,000.0
Fall 1986	JJ06-010 to JJ06-017	1986-09-23	1986-10-08	8	NQ	1,068.0
Winter 1987	JJ07-018 to JJ07-035	1987-02-17	1987-04-08	18	NQ	2,673.7
Summer 1987	JJ07-036 to JJ07-060	1987-07-09	1987-08-27	25	NQ	3,358.0
Winter 1988	JJ08-061 to JJ07-079	1988-01-09	1988-02-11	19	NQ	3,194.5
			Total	79		11,294.2

Drilling in the summer and fall of 1986 was contracted to Midwest Drilling of Winnipeg, Manitoba. All subsequent drilling was contracted to Longyear Canada Ltd. of Saskatoon, Saskatchewan.

Drilling was conducted on sections 25 metres apart along the major part of the mineralised zone, with more widely separated sections beyond the extremities of the known shoots. Holes on the sections were collared a nominal 40 metres apart and in the earlier campaigns, inclined to the west at approximately 45°. In later exploration drilling, hole spacing and inclinations varied. Upon completion of drilling casing was left in all holes and capped.

To ensure accurate topographic control for the diamond drilling program, a detailed topographic survey was carried out by R. Middleton of the Star Lake Mining Company. Middleton also surveyed co-ordinates and elevation for the diamond drill holes at the end of each drill program.

Down-hole directional surveys were completed using Pajari Instrument's Tropari; a single shot directional surveying instrument that provides magnetic azimuth for direction and an inclination reading from a plumb device. Like all magnetic instruments, Tropari readings must be taken at a safe distance from any magnetic interference such as drill rods or magnetic rock formations during operation, to be able to provide reliable survey data. The principle in surveying with magnetic instruments in wireline drilling is to raise the drill rod train 10 metres (30 feet) so that the complete survey train (survey instrument, non-magnetic buffer rods, couplings and impact foot) can pass through and extend beyond the bit. This will place the survey instrument beyond the magnetic influence of the drill bit and rods.

The Tropari surveying indicated a significant number of erroneous azimuth readings. Accordingly, Techdel International Inc. of Toronto, Ontario was contracted during the Winter and Summer 1997 drill programs to conduct down-hole azimuth and dip readings in all open holes utilizing their Light Log survey instrument which was unaffected by magnetic influences. Short drill holes and holes blocked by broken, caved rock were not surveyed with the Light Log probe. Holes from the Winter 1988 drill program were surveyed only with Tropari instrument.

The Light-Log system utilizes optical methods to record the changes of direction in a drill hole by measuring the bending of a steel tube inserted into the drill hole. This is done by photographing a point of light on a target, the location of which is proportional to the amount of bend in the tube. With the Light-Log, photographs are taken at known intervals along the length of the hole and the information obtained is converted into the hole coordinates for these points. Using the known direction of the hole at the surface, the actual hole location in space can be calculated. In order to orient the target, an air bubble is photographed with the target. An inclinometer is included inside the instrument so that an inclination reading is photographed with the target. A timing device activates the camera and advances the film. On completion of the hole survey, the film is removed from the instrument and developed. The information is then read from the film and converted by a computer to give the hole coordinates.

Drill core logging was conducted utilizing a computerised data entry system on site. Drill core was racked and stored at the SMDC (Cameco) exploration camp on Bog Lake, approximately 1 kilometre west of the Jojay deposit (Approximate UTM NAD83 545700E, 6212200N).

11.1.1 Drill Data

Collar location data for SMDC drill holes is presented in Appendix A. Core and sludge samples were collected from the drill holes and sent to TSL Laboratories in Saskatoon (Table 11-2).

Table 11-2: SMDC Diamond Drill Programs

Program	Diamond Drill Holes	Holes Drilled	Metres Drilled	Core Samples Analyzed	Sludge Samples Analyzed
Summer-Fall 1986	JJ06-001 to JJ06-017	17	2,068.0	508	627
Winter 1987	JJ07-018 to JJ07-035	18	2,673.7	713	58
Summer 1987	JJ07-036 to JJ07-060	25	3,358.0	1,000	521
Winter 1988	JJ08-061 to JJ07-079	19	3,194.5	554	84
	Total	79	11,294.2	2,775	1,290

11.2 2005 DIAMOND DRILL PROGRAM

As operator of the Wescan-Claude joint venture, Wescan completed a diamond drill program between June 21 and July 5, 2005. Seven BQ holes totaling 1218.7 metres were drilled, surveyed and sampled (Table 4-1, Figure 10-1).

The drilling contractor was Newmac Industries Ltd. of Prince Albert, Saskatchewan. Drill access trails and drill pads were constructed by the drill contractor. James Murton, P.Eng. of J.W. Murton and Associates, Kelowna, B.C. was contracted to supervise the drill program on behalf of the Wescan-Claude joint venture. The drill was mobilized to the site on June 20 and demobilized July 5, 2005.

Temporary trailer accommodation was provided by the drill contractor at the Jolu Mill Site. Travel time by four-wheel drive pickup truck to the drill site was approximately 1 ¼ hours each way on the Jojay access road. The final 3 kilometres of the access road is very rough but passable

The historic exploration grid was located and collar locations of many historic drill holes were found. The baseline bearing is 005^{o}, with cross lines at 275^{o}. Parts of the old grid had been previously refurbished but pickets were difficult to read. Therefore, all 2005 drill holes were referenced to the old drill hole locations by chaining from old collars that were well marked in most cases by casing left in the holes.

The 2005 drill holes were drilled from the east to west at a bearing of approximately 275^{o} to intersect the strike of the sub-vertically dipping Jojay structure at the perpendicular except drill hole JJ05-06 which was drilled at a bearing of 154^{o} to intersect the Gnat Lake fault zone in an area of previously indicated mineralization. Casing was left in all holes upon completion of drilling.

The drill contractor completed acid test dip surveys at least once at the bottom of each diamond drill hole. Down-hole directional surveys were also completed using Pajari's Tropari at the bottom of all holes except JJ05-02. Despite efforts to avoid it, the Tropari azimuth results from two holes were magnetically distorted by what was interpreted by Morton as probable pyrrhotite mineralization. In these cases, the probable deviation in drill hole bearing was estimated based on results from Tropari tests in adjacent holes.

Upon completion, three of the seven diamond drill holes were plugged with cement; JJ05-01 at 9 metres and holes JJ05-02 and 07 at 15 metres. Casing was left in all holes and marked with metal tape. The collars were surveyed in 2008 by contract surveyor Tri-City Surveys of Saskatoon utilizing a high-accuracy DGPS survey instrument.

Core was retrieved from the drill string using conventional wireline techniques. Core was removed from the core tube by drill contractor personnel and carefully placed in wooden core boxes. The filled core boxes are removed from the drill site to a temporary core shack on the Property for logging and sampling.

At the core shack, the core was laid out on workbenches for geologic logging and sample interval marking. The drill geologist then logged the core and created a hardcopy longhand detailed descriptive log including rock type, alteration, structure, mineralisation and vein density/percentage.

The geologist selected and marked the sample intervals down the hole, generally based on geologic contacts, alteration or a maximum sample length of about 1.0 metre within mineralised zones. A minimum sample length of about 0.25 metres is also a consideration. The down-hole sample intervals were measured and recorded on a sample log. Sample numbers were assigned sequentially down-hole using pre-labeled sample tag booklets.

All drill core was photographed before splitting and sampling. Wescan subsequently input the drill-hole collar, survey, geology and assay data into a project database.

Core boxes are labeled with metal tape with "from" and "to" metres and stored in racks at the west end of the access road into the property at approximate grid location 12+50S, 1+35W (UTM NAD83 546675E 6212020N) (Plate 11-1).

Following core logging, the core was sampled as detailed in Section 12.2.

Plate 11-1: Wescan 2005 Drill Core Racks – October 20, 2009

11.2.1 Drill Data

Collar location data for Wescan-Claude 2005 drill holes is presented in Table 10-1. One hundred sixty-two (162) core samples were collected from the seven drill holes and sent to TSL Laboratories in Saskatoon (Table 11-3). Significant mineralised drill hole intercepts are included in Table 11-4. Note that the tabled mineralised interval is the core length interval and therefore the apparent width, not the true width.

Table 11-3: Wescan-Claude 2005 Drill Core Sample Summary

Hole ID	Hole Length (m)	Sampled Length (m)	Sample Nos.	TSL Certificate #	Core Samples	Blanks	Standards
JJ05-01	135.3	43.6	811701-811733	S17046, S17047, S17197	33	--	--
JJ05-02	132.6	37.0	811734-811759	S17046, S17047, S17197	26	--	--
JJ05-03	225.9	37.7	811760-811789	S17046, S17047, S17197	30	--	--
JJ05-04	181.4	19.6	811790-811808	S17046, S17047, S17197	19	--	--
JJ05-05	208.8	8.0	811809-811817	S17046, S17047, S17197	9	--	--
JJ05-06	233.2	28.8	811818-811847	S17046, S17047,	30	--	--
JJ05-07	101.5	19.7	811848-811862	S17046, S17047,	15	--	--
Total	**1,218.7**	**194.4**			**162**	**0**	**0**

The 2005 diamond drilling program was successful in confirming the continuity of the Jojay structure down plunge in the top 100 metres of the deposit, while the two holes (JJ05-03 and JJ05-05) drilled into the lower section to 150 metres below surface were less successful.

JJ05-06 tested a possible “new style” of mineralization associated with the Gnat Lake fault zone as suggested by analytical and drill log data from DDH JJ8-77. Results were generally negative; a number of narrow (1 – 3 cm) quartz veins were cut in the vicinity of the fault but with generally low values.

The Gnat Lake Fault may be a much more complex structure than has been proposed. Drill hole JJ05-06 intersected a well-defined fault zone where it was projected to be, while drill hole JJ05-03 intersected an interpreted subsidiary structure that ran sub parallel to the hole over a significant interval in an area where no faulting had been projected.

Table 11-4: Significant Mineralized 2005 Drill Intersections

HOLE #	FROM	TO	WIDTH (m)	TRUE WIDTH (m)	GOLD (g/tonne)	COMMENTS
JJ05 - 01	40.70	41.10	0.40	0.28	30.35	Possible Orange Zone
	69.20	69.50	0.30	0.21	37.30	Blue Zone 1
	76.20	76.90	0.70	0.61	5.45	Blue Zone 2
	78.30	78.70	0.40	0.28	11.85	Blue Zone 2
	88.50	88.70	0.20	0.17	3.82	
	95.30	101.20	5.90	4.84	10.52	Red Zone 1
incl	95.30	97.20	1.90	1.35	27.87	Red Zone 1
JJ05 - 02	30.90	31.90	1.00	0.77	77.93	Possible Orange Zone
	99.00	106.30	7.30	5.17	2.39	Red Zone 1 / 2
JJ05 - 03	40.70	40.90	0.20	0.20	2.59	
	80.50	81.30	0.80	0.61	32.41	Blue Zone? Fault Offset
	162.60	163.10	0.50	0.38	3.01	
	172.10	172.50	0.40	0.26	21.18	Red Zone 1? Fault Offset
	175.90	179.20	3.30	2.67	5.46	Red Zone 2? Fault Offset
	187.50	190.20	2.70	1.35	3.14	Mineralization in Fault Zones
	212.40	214.30	1.90	0.95	18.84	Mineralization in Fault Zones
	220.60	220.90	0.30	0.26	34.88	Mineralization in Fault Zones
	222.70	223.10	0.40	0.35	4.09	Mineralization in Fault Zones
JJ05 - 04	122.40	123.40	1.00	0.71	6.75	Red Zone 1
	144.30	150.10	4.30	3.04	2.68	Red Zone 2
JJ05 - 05	19.00	21.30	2.30	2.28	2.69	
	101.10	101.70	0.60	0.56	6.70	Purple Zone?
JJ05 - 06	191.70	191.90	0.20	0.20	12.84	Gnat Lake Fault
	197.30	197.50	0.20	0.15	1.74	Gnat Lake Fault
JJ05 - 07	60.20	60.90	0.70	0.54	14.64	Red Zone 1
	78.50	80.10	1.60	1.03	12.56	Red Zone 2

11.3 2007-2008 WINTER DIAMOND DRILL PROGRAM

Wescan completed a diamond drill program between December 10, 2007 and February 28, 2008. Twenty-two BQ thin wall (BQTK) holes totaling 6335.8 metres were drilled, surveyed and sampled (Table 10-2, Figure 10-2).

The drill contractor was Larsen Diamond Drilling of Martensville, Saskatchewan. Drill access trails and drill pads were constructed by the drill contractor. Wescan supervisory personnel included Judy Stoeterau, Tabetha Stirret and John Jansen.

A temporary exploration camp was set-up by M.A.R.S.H. Expedition on the Jojay Property, 100m southwest of Gnat Lake. The camp was removed in April 2008.

The 2007-2008 drill holes were spotted relative to the 1980's grid. The baseline (005º) had been previously re-established; cross-lines were locally obliterated by dense re-growth of alder in low-lying areas and birch-poplar in areas cleared during previous drilling. The 2007/08 collars were spotted by hip-chain and, where necessary, by compass from the baseline. Locations were referenced to nearby historic holes with known grid co-ordinates where casing could be found. The 2007-2008 drill holes were drilled from the east to west at a bearing of approximately 275^{o} to intersect the strike of the sub-vertically dipping Jojay structure at the perpendicular.

Tri-city Surveys of Saskatoon surveyed in all Wescan drill holes, except reconnaissance hole JJ08-08; the survey included the 2005 holes, JJ05-01 to 07, and three of the 1980's collars (Table 10-3). A best-fit re-construction of the grid, via a 1:5,000 plot of the UTM locations generated by the differential GPS survey, demonstrated that all holes except JJ08-10 fell within a 2m radius of the hip-chain and compass measured co-ordinates. Grid co-ordinates for JJ08-10 have been adjusted to conform to the Tri-city data.

Down-hole surveys were conducted using either Pajari's Tropari or Reflex Instrument's EZ –Shot. The Reflex EZ-SHOT is a single shot magnetic and gravimetric instrument. Three fluxgate magnetometers measure the local geomagnetic field and provide the horizontal component the azimuth relative to magnetic north. Three accelerometers provide the vertical component, the dip and the rotation relative gravity. The instrument measures seven parameters in one single shot: azimuth, dip, roll angle relative gravity, roll angle relative magnetic north, temperature, magnetic field strength and magnetic dip angle.

Downhole survey tests during the 2007-2008 drill program were taken below the casing and near hole bottom, with additional surveys near the midpoint of deeper holes. Readings in the metasedimentary sequence in the lower part of most holes were unaffected by magnetic interference; iron sulphide in these rocks is in the form of pyrite rather than pyrrhotite. However, concentrations of magnetic pyrrhotite distorted some readings higher in the holes. In these cases, additional tests were conducted above and/or below the questionable reading. Reliable readings were not obtained in JJ08-10; the below-casing reading was assumed to be the same as the collared azimuth and dip while the bottom-of-hole values were estimated by Wescan's geologist based on deviations in nearby holes of similar depth and initial inclination. Wescan reports that hole JJ08-04 was misaligned at the collar and the minor deviation in this hole is considered due to malfunctioning hydraulics and low feed pressure.

Upon completion, diamond drill holes were plugged with cement at a down hole depth of approximately nine metres. Casing was removed from all holes. The collars were surveyed in 2008 by contract surveyor Tri-City Surveys of Saskatoon utilizing a high-accuracy DGPS survey instrument.

Core was retrieved from the drill string using conventional wireline techniques. Core was removed from the core tube by drill contractor personnel and carefully placed in wooden core boxes. The filled core boxes were removed from the drill site to a temporary core shack on the Property for logging and sampling.

At the core shack, the core was laid out on workbenches for geologic logging and sample interval marking. The drill geologist then logged the core and created a hardcopy longhand detailed descriptive log. Following core logging, the core was sampled as detailed in Section 12.2. Wescan subsequently input the drill-hole collar, survey, geology and assay data into a project database.

Core boxes are labeled with metal tape with "from" and "to" metres and stored in racks at the west end of the access road into the property at approximate grid location 13+00S, 1+40E (UTM NAD83 546940E 6211980N) (Plate 11-2).

Plate 11-2: Wescan 2007-2008 Drill Core Racks – October 20, 2009

11.3.1 2007-2008 Drill Data

Collar location data for Wescan 2007-2008 drill holes is presented in Table 10-2. A total of 1058 core samples were collected from the twenty-two drill holes and sent to TSL Laboratories in Saskatoon (Table 11-5). Significant mineralised drill hole intercepts are included in Table 11-6. Note that the tabled mineralised interval is the core length interval and therefore the apparent width, not the true width.

Table 11-5: Wescan-Claude 2007-2008 Drill Core Sample Summary

Hole ID	Hole Length (m)	Sampled Length (m)	Sample Nos.	TSL Certificate #	Core Samples	Blanks	Standards
JJ07-01	268.5	16.8	159401-159422	S26630	22	--	--
JJ07-02	276.5	32.4	159423-159452	S26630	30	--	--
			188258-188264	S26939	7	--	--
JJ07-03	276.5	52.9	159307-159310	S26861	4	--	--
			159453-159460	S26861	8	--	--
			159461-159471	S26862	11	--	--
			159473-159500	S26862	28	--	--
			159472	S26939	1	--	--
JJ08-04	269.5	62.9	159311-159377	S26861	66	1	--
JJ08-05	273.5	41	159378-159400	S26861	23	--	--
			188001-188020	S26862	20	--	--
JJ08-06	275.0	68.3	188021-188067	S26862	46	1	--
			188068-188092	S26938	23	2	--
JJ08-07	275.0	60.5	188093-188165	S26938	73	--	--
			188166-188178	S26938	13	--	--
JJ08-08	275.0	12	188179-188210	S26938	32	--	--
JJ08-09	270.5	54.4	188211-188246	S26939	36	--	--
JJ08-10	275.0	47.8	188247-188257	S26939	11	--	--
			188265-188301	S26939	37	--	--
JJ08-11	273.5	53.2	188302-188355	S26939	50	4	--
			188356-188363	S27042	8	--	--
JJ08-12	274.0	27.6	188364-188395	S27042	32	--	--
JJ08-13	270.5	29.9	188396-188436	S27042	39	2	--
JJ08-14	269.5	56.5	188437-188502	S27042	65	1	--
JJ08-15	273.0	8.5	188503-188504	S27042	2	--	--
			188505-188513	S27142	8	--	1
JJ08-16	272.0	39.95	188514-188557	S27142	40	--	4
JJ08-17	275.5	75.25	188558-188610	S27142	47	--	6
			188611-188643	S27143	30	--	3
JJ08-18	275.0	44.55	188644-188687	S27143	40	--	4
			188688-188694	S27247	6	--	1
JJ08-19	272.5	54.8	188695-188764	S27247	63	--	7
JJ08-20	274.0	46.6	188765-188780	S27247	14	--	2
			188781-188824	S27248	39	1	4
JJ08-21	275.0	42.7	188825-188876	S27248	44	3	5
			188877	S27387	1	--	--
JJ08-22	275.0	38.3	188878-188921	S27387	39		5
Total	**6,014.5**	**966.8**			**1,058**	**15**	**42**

Table 11-6: Significant Mineralized 2007-2008 Drill Intersections

Drill Hole	Objective	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Au (g/t) * composite calc.	Zone Results Comments
JJ07-01	Step-out	249.00	250.00	1.00	1.28	Tested Red Zone at depth. Encountered fault; extended Metased. contact
JJ07-02	Step-out	130.00	130.80	0.80	13.31	Possibly extended Purple zone down to this level; possible blue 2 zone; red 2 extended down.
JJ07-02	Step-out	173.60	175.30	1.70	22.95 *	
incl.	Step-out	173.60	174.30	0.70	52.47 *	
JJ07-02	Step-out	202.70	203.40	0.70	1.16	
JJ07-02	Step-out	216.50	216.80	0.30	6.69	
JJ07-02	Step-out	230.40	231.60	1.20	1.15	
JJ07-02	Step-out	231.60	234.40	2.80	4.14 *	
incl.	Step-out	233.00	233.30	0.30	15.12	
JJ07-02	Step-out	234.40	235.40	1.00	1.71	
JJ07-03	Infill	179.60	180.10	0.50	4.9	Extended Red Zone (2?) down plunge?
JJ08-04	Step-out	226.10	226.60	0.50	4.12	Significantly extended the R2 Zone down plunge to the south and remains open at depth; didn't encounter the metaseds so the contact is deeper than interpreted in the model.
JJ08-04	Step-out	252.50	253.50	1.00	4.08	
JJ08-04	Step-out	271.40	272.40	1.00	2.22	
JJ08-04	Step-out	280.60	281.40	0.80	41.36	
JJ08-04	Step-out	284.30	286.40	2.10	5.73 *	
incl.	Step-out	285.80	286.40	0.60	10.25	
JJ08-04	Step-out	288.30	289.30	1.00	10.69 *	
incl.	Step-out	288.80	289.30	0.50	18.35	
JJ08-05	Infill	216.60	217.60	1.00	1.71	Purpose was to infill Red Zone and this hole shows limited extent of a high grade shoot in this area.
JJ08-05	Infill	223.90	224.90	1.00	1.09	
JJ08-05	Infill	232.90	235.30	2.40	3.17 *	
JJ08-06	Step-out	176.00	176.70	0.70	11.01	Extends Red Zone down plunge of hole JJ07-02.
JJ08-06	Step-out	198.70	199.70	1.00	1.85	
JJ08-06	Step-out	212.40	212.90	0.50	1.82	
JJ08-06	Step-out	216.90	217.50	0.60	6.55	
JJ08-06	Step-out	223.20	223.70	0.50	3.02	
JJ08-06	Step-out	225.60	231.10	5.50	6.48 *	
incl.	Step-out	227.50	228.10	0.60	36.18 *	
JJ08-07	Step-out	223.00	224.00	1.00	1.71	Objective was to test Red Zone down plunge from JJ07-02 and JJ08-06. Results indicate that this hole indeed extended R1 and R2 in southern area; found lower contact for both fault and metaseds was different from the model.
JJ08-07	Step-out	224.50	227.10	2.60	2.46 *	
incl.	Step-out	226.10	227.10	1.00	4.39	
JJ08-07	Step-out	228.40	229.60	1.20	1.16	
JJ08-07	Step-out	238.40	239.40	1.00	2.08	
JJ08-07	Step-out	240.40	240.90	0.50	1.36	
JJ08-07	Step-out	242.90	243.40	0.50	4.01	
JJ08-07	Step-out	244.40	245.10	0.70	2.77	
JJ08-07	Step-out	246.60	248.00	1.40	3.73 *	
incl.	Step-out	247.40	248.00	0.60	7.1	

Drill Hole	Objective	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Au (g/t) * composite calc.	Zone Results Comments
JJ08-08	**Step-out**	**N/A**	**N/A**	**N/A**	**N/A**	**Did not extend the Jojay Structure to the South**
JJ08-09	Infill	235.20	235.70	0.50	49.07	Objective was to test R1 and R2 down plunge and infilling between 57 and 74 and to test hanging wall hits. This hole indeed confirmed the continuity of the Red Zone in this area; defined the Metased contact as well.
JJ08-09	Infill	251.30	251.80	0.50	4.36	
JJ08-09	Infill	254.80	255.80	1.00	1.73	
JJ08-09	Infill	260.90	261.90	1.00	1.02	
JJ08-09	Infill	268.90	269.90	1.00	2.09	
JJ08-09	Infill	273.70	276.30	2.60	9.37 *	
incl.	Infill	273.70	274.10	0.40	37.52	
incl.	Infill	274.10	274.60	0.50	9.02	
JJ08-10	Infill	142.5	143	0.50	14.51	No significant results; defined edge of shoot.
JJ08-11	Step-out	172.70	173.50	0.80	3.09	Several significant intervals encountered in this hole. Difficult to determine zone as geology is not well defined in this area as of yet. But does confirm the presence of auriferous zones at depth.
	Step-out	176.80	177.10	0.30	16.80	
	Step-out	254.20	254.50	0.30	22.70	
	Step-out	255.30	255.90	0.60	19.65	
	Step-out	256.70	257.20	0.50	9.19	
	Step-out	307.10	308.70	1.60	7.18 *	
incl.	Step-out	307.10	307.70	0.60	17.46	
	Step-out	313.30	314.30	1.00	4.73	
	Step-out	316.20	316.60	0.40	9.98	
	Step-out	322.70	324.70	2.00	2.83 *	
JJ08-12	Step-out	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	No significant results
JJ08-13	Step-out	301.10	302.10	1.00	62.50 *	Several significant intervals encountered in this hole. Difficult to determine zone as geology is not well defined in this area as of yet. But does confirm the presence of auriferous zones at depth.
incl.	Step-out	301.10	301.60	0.50	123.00	
	Step-out	313.50	319.90	6.40	2.93 *	
incl.	Step-out	319.60	319.90	0.30	29.01	
JJ08-14	Step-out	227.40	228.50	1.10	10.60 *	Several significant intervals encountered in this hole. Difficult to determine zone as geology is not well defined in this area as of yet. But does confirm the presence of auriferous zones at depth.
	Step-out	295.50	295.80	0.30	7.30	
	Step-out	355.80	356.80	1.00	3.00	
	Step-out	368.60	369.10	0.50	6.17	
	Step-out	374.10	374.90	0.80	3.50	
	Step-out	378.90	381.90	3.00	3.77 *	
incl.	Step-out	379.90	381.00	1.10	7.54	
	Step-out	384.70	386.50	1.80	2.66 *	
JJ08-15	Step-out	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	No significant results
JJ08-16	Step-out	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	No significant results
JJ08-17	In-fill	251.80	252.80	1.00	7.06	Possible Red Zone?
	In-fill	255.80	256.80	1.00	4.87	

Drill Hole	Objective	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Au (g/t) * composite calc.	Zone Results Comments
JJ08-18	In-fill	110.40	110.95	0.55	3.84	Several significant intervals encountered in this hole. Difficult to determine zone as geology is not well defined in this area as of yet. But does confirm the presence of auriferous zones at depth.
	In-fill	123.90	124.90	1.00	16.74	
	In-fill	134.30	135.30	1.00	9.40	
	In-fill	139.30	144.30	5.00	4.57 *	
incl.	In-fill	141.30	142.30	1.00	12.52	
JJ09-19	Step-out	171.70	174.20	2.50	2.33 *	Several significant intervals encountered in this hole. Difficult to determine zone as geology is not well defined in this area as of yet. But does confirm the presence of auriferous zones at depth.
	Step-out	183.60	184.10	0.50	18.31	
	Step-out	202.00	202.50	0.50	15.67	
	Step-out	222.40	227.00	4.60	5.56 *	
incl.	Step-out	225.00	226.00	1.00	18.55	
		229.00	230.00	1.00	3.74	
JJ08-20	In-fill	110.60	111.20	0.60	5.80	Successfully infilled main Red 1 and 2 zones where gaps were seen on the long section.
	In-fill	232.30	233.00	0.70	2.85	
	In-fill	246.30	247.40	1.10	30.62	
JJ08-21	In-fill	175.50	176.10	0.60	5.28	Successfully infilled main Red 1 and 2 zones where gaps were seen on the long section.
	In-fill	240.90	241.40	0.50	13.79	
	In-fill	249.60	252.00	2.40	11.71 *	
incl.	In-fill	250.70	252.00	1.30	17.90	
	In-fill	255.90	256.60	0.70	7.17	
	In-fill	258.70	259.80	1.10	4.80 *	
JJ08-22	In-fill	193.90	195.30	1.40	12.29 *	Successfully infilled main Red 1 and 2 zones where gaps were seen on the long section.
	In-fill	198.90	200.90	2.00	3.43 *	
	In-fill	208.80	209.90	1.10	25.41	
	In-fill	213.10	217.40	4.30	8.39 *	
incl.	In-fill	213.10	214.30	1.20	18.45	

The 2007-2008 drilling program successfully extended known mineralization down plunge to a depth of approximately 340 metres below surface at the north end of the deposit, although it was difficult to determine which zone the mineralization may represent due to limited drilling and geological control in the area. Infill drilling was generally successful intersecting mineralization in known areas of the Red (R) zone(s).

12 SAMPLING METHOD AND APPROACH

12.1 HISTORIC 1986-1988 DIAMOND DRILL PROGRAMS

Historic 1986-1988 SMDC (Cameco) drill data are included in Wescan's drill hole database and therefore are briefly described herein.

Mineralized drill core was split, sampled and shipped to TSL Laboratories using industry standards applicable at the time. The core was split in half (50% split) with one half placed into labeled sample bags and the other half returned to the core box for archive and future verification and testing. Sludge samples were collected for each 3m drill run in holes JJ6-001 to JJ7-035; JJ7-054 to JJ7-060; JJ8-71; JJ8-73 and; JJ8-79, however not all sludge samples were submitted for analysis. Core logging, splitting, sample bagging and sample shipment preparation was completed either by or under the onsite supervision of the SMDC geologists.

After sampling was completed, the archived core boxes were labeled and placed in core racks assembled at SMDC's Bog Lake camp at approximately UTM NAD83 545700E 6212200N.

12.2 WESCAN 2005 AND 2007-2008 DIAMOND DRILL CORE SAMPLING

Core was retrieved from the drill string using standard wireline methods. Upon retrieval, the core was removed from the core tube and placed into core boxes in the order in which it was drilled.

After cleaning and logging, the geologist selected the sample intervals. Sample intervals were marked down the hole, generally based on nominal 1m intervals or geological, alteration and/or mineralisation contacts. A minimum sample length of about 0.3 metres was also a consideration. The down-hole sample intervals are measured and recorded on a sample log. Sample numbers are assigned sequentially down-hole using pre-labeled sample tag booklets.

Technicians, trained and supervised by Wescan's geologists and consultants, split the core samples with a hydraulic splitter. The core was split in half (50% split) with one half placed into labelled sample bags and the other half returned to the core box for archive and future verification and testing (if required). Care was taken to return the archived ½ split core to the core box in the correct orientation. Each sample bag had the sample number written on the outside of the bag with black permanent marker and a corresponding sample tag was placed inside. Core logging, splitting, sample bagging and sample shipment preparation was completed either by or under the onsite supervision of the Wescan geologists and consultants.

After sampling was completed, the archived core boxes were labeled and placed in core racks assembled on the Property at UTM NAD83 546675E 6212020N (2005 drill core) and 546940E 6211980N (2007-2008 drill core).

Wescan geologists and consultants selectively sampled the core drilled at the Property, limiting sampling to mineralised, veined and altered sections. Howe recommends that when selectively sampling, samples should be collected for approximately 5m beyond the mineralized zone into “unmineralized” wallrock.

Selected results from Wescan’s 2005 and 2007-2008 diamond drill program are presented in Sections 11.2 and 11.3, Table 11-4and Table 11-6 respectively.

12.3 WESCAN VERIFICATION SAMPLING OF HISTORIC SMDC CORE SAMPLES

In 2007 Wescan re-sampled of a representative number of historic SMDC core intervals to confirm that historic analytical results that were not completed under current industry QA-QC protocols. Wescan geologists collected and submitted one hundred eighty-eight (188) core samples for assay from sample intervals that had previous analytical results ranging from 0.5 g/tonne to 31.034 g/tonne. Some intervals which had been preselected for resampling were not re-sampled due to intervals not present in the core racks, intervals had been previously re-sampled resulting in no core remaining and, intervals were not available or incomplete due to core rack failure. A blank was inserted in every 20th position and a standard reference material in every 40th position for a total of 10 blanks and 5 standards.

Wescan’s geologists selected the sample intervals, duplicating historic SMDC sample intervals. The down-hole sample intervals were measured and recorded on a sample log. Sample numbers were assigned sequentially down-hole using pre-labeled sample tag booklets.

Howe has been unable to confirm if Wescan’s geologists and technicians split the archived ½ split core (quartered) or placed the entire remaining core into the sample bag. Based on standard industry practice and the reported weights of the screen metallic samples Howe believes that it is likely the archived ½ split core was split in half (quartered) with one half placed into labeled sample bags and the other half returned to the core box for archive and future verification and testing (if required).

Each sample bag had the sample number written on the outside of the bag with black permanent marker and a corresponding sample tag was placed inside. Sample preparation and shipment was completed either by or under the onsite supervision of the Wescan geologists and consultants.

Results from Wescan's verification sampling of historic SMDC diamond drill core are detailed and discussed in Section 14.2.

13 SAMPLE PREPARATION, ANALYSIS, AND SECURITY

Howe believes that sample preparation, analytical procedures and security with respect to the Jojay Property samples are appropriate, however more rigorous and regimented QA-QC protocols are required to be implemented in future work programs in order to meet current industry standards.

13.1 HISTORIC 1986-1988 DIAMOND DRILL PROGRAMS

Historic 1986-1988 SMDC (Cameco) drill data are included in Wescan's drill hole database and therefore are briefly described herein.

SMDC's samples were prepared and analysed at TSL Laboratories Inc.'s laboratory located at 2 - 302 48th Street, Saskatoon, Saskatchewan. At the time of SMDC's drill programs, the TSL lab performed sample preparation, geochemical analyses and assay services consistent with industry standards of that time. Howe recognizes TSL as a reputable laboratory qualified for the material analyzed at that time.

Preparation and analytical methods are described in the following sections.

13.1.1 Sample Preparation

SMDC sample preparation methods were not documented but Howe believes the samples were prepared according to industry standards at that time. Core samples would have been bagged and sealed once collected then temporarily stored onsite until a sufficient quantity had been collected, for delivery to TSL's laboratory facility in Saskatoon, Saskatchewan. At the lab, samples were crushed in jaw crushers; a sub-sample split from the crushed material using a riffle splitter and ground with a ring-and-puck style pulverizer and; the remaining crushed material stored as reject.

13.1.2 SMDC Drill Program Analytical Procedures

All core samples were analyzed for gold by Fire Assay-Gravimetric (FAGR) method on a 1AT (29.16g) pulp. Sludge assays were analyzed for gold by Fire Assay-atomic adsorption (FAAA) method on a 1AT (29.16g) pulp and where results exceeded the upper detection limit of 1,000 ppb; aliquots were automatically analyzed by the FAGR method. Samples with very high gold contents were, following renumbering by SMDC staff, reanalyzed at TSL using the V.G. FAGR method, which is similar to the present-day Screen Metallic assay method.

Analytical procedures used during the SMDC drill programs are summarized in Table 13-1:

Table 13-1: Analytical Procedures – SMDC Drill Programs

Method	Description	Detection Limit
Fire Assay FAAA	• Completed on sludge samples. • Au fire assay – Atomic adsorption spectrometry (AAS) finish.	Lower – 5ppb Au Upper – 1000ppb Au
Fire Assay Gravimetric FAGR	• Completed on all core samples and on sludge samples with FAAA overlimits (>1000ppb). • Au fire assay - gravimetric (FAGR) finish. • 1 A.T. (29.16g) nominal sample weight.	Lower – 0.001 oz/ton Au
V.G. Fire Assay V.G. FAGR	• Pulverize approximately half of crushed sample to 100 mesh. • Pass pulverized sample through 100 mesh screen. • Assay the entire +100 mesh fraction - Au fire assay - gravimetric (FAGR) finish. Multiple charges of up to 2 A.T. utilized if necessary. • Two assays of -100 mesh fraction - Au fire assay - gravimetric (FAGR) finish, 1 A.T. (29.16g) nominal sample weight. • Calculate weighted average of Au for entire sample.	Lower – 0.001 oz/ton Au

All samples with FAGR results greater than 0.100 oz/ton Au were automatically reanalysed (repeated) by TSL one to three times depending on reproducibility of the results.

During the Summer-Fall 1986 and Winter 1987 drill programs SMDC also submitted check samples (coarse crush rejects and pulps) to Loring Laboratories in Calgary, Alberta. During the Summer 1987 and Winter 1988 drill programs SMDC submitted check samples (coarse crush rejects) to TSL Laboratories.

During the Summer and Fall 1986 drill programs SMDC calculated an average gold value using the TSL primary analysis, TSL repeat(s), TSL V.G. FAGR check and the Loring check sample results if available. In samples where the V.G. FAGR analysis was performed, an arbitrary weighting of 2 was applied to the V.G. FAGR assay value because of its increased reliability. The following formulae were used where N = number of individual assay values:

(1)

$$\frac{\text{TSL (primary FAGR)} + \text{TSL (repeat FAGR)} + 2 * \text{TSL (V.G. FAGR)} + \text{Loring (FAGR)}}{N + 1}$$

or when the V.G. FAGR analysis was not performed:

(2)

$$\frac{\text{TSL (primary FAGR)} + \text{TSL (repeat FAGR)} + \text{Loring (FAGR)}}{N}$$

During the Winter 1987, Summer 1987 and Winter 1988 drill programs, SMDC calculated an average gold value using the TSL primary analysis, TSL repeat(s) and the Loring/TSL check sample (rejects) results if available (see Formula 2 above). In contrast to the 1986 programs, for the 1987-1988 samples on which V.G. FAGR analysis was performed, the V.G. FAGR values were taken as the accepted value because of its increased reliability.

13.1.3 Quality Assurance / Quality Control (QA/QC)

As was standard industry practice at the time, SMDC did not include independent standards, blanks or ¼ split duplicates in its sample lots. It did however conduct routine check assaying. During the Summer-Fall 1986 and Winter 1987 drill programs SMDC submitted check samples (coarse crush rejects and pulps) to Loring Laboratories in Calgary, Alberta while during the Summer 1987 and Winter 1988 drill programs check samples (coarse crush rejects) were submitted to TSL Laboratories. In addition, TSL routinely inserted a repeat (pulp duplicate) approximately every ten samples and pulps of all samples with FAGR results greater than 0.100 oz/ton Au were automatically reanalyzed (repeated) by TSL one to three times depending on reproducibility of the results.

13.2 WESCAN DIAMOND DRILLING

Wescan's samples were prepared and analysed at TSL Laboratories Inc.'s laboratory located at 2 - 302 48th Street, Saskatoon, Saskatchewan. The facility offers sample preparation, geochemical analyses and assay services. The TSL lab conforms to requirements of ISO/IEC Standard 17025 guidelines and in April 2004, received its certificate stating accreditation for specific tests from the Standards Councils of Canada, Laboratory Number 538. Those tests include gold utilizing instrumental or gravimetric finish, silver, platinum, palladium, arsenic, cobalt, copper, nickel, lead and zinc. TSL participates in the Proficiency Testing program sponsored by the Canadian Certified Reference Materials Project**.** The lab has qualified for the Certificates of Laboratory Proficiency since the program's inception in 1997. Howe recognizes TSL as a reputable accredited laboratory qualified for the material analyzed.

Preparation and analytical methods are described in the following sections.

13.2.1 Sample Preparation

All samples core were bagged and sealed once collected. Wescan maintained possession of the samples until delivery to the laboratory. Core samples were temporarily stored onsite at the core shack. When a sufficient quantity had been collected, the samples were delivered to TSL's laboratory facility in Saskatoon, Saskatchewan.

At the laboratory, samples were received, sorted and verified according to a Sample Submittal Form. Any discrepancies between the actual shipment and the submittal form were noted and reported. The shipment was assigned a TSL reference number (S#). A worksheet with analyses requested was generated. Labels for the samples were produced from the worksheet and identified the S# and customer sample number. The labels were placed on tin-tie bags for the pulverized portion (pulp), and plastic bags for crushed material (rejects). Original sample bags were discarded due to damage incurred during shipping.

Samples were crushed in oscillating jaw crushers to 70% passing 10 mesh (1.70mm). Generally, a 250g sub-sample was split from the crushed material using a stainless steel riffle splitter; the remaining crushed material stored as reject. The 250g split was ground with a ring-mill pulverizer to 95% passing 150 mesh (106 micron). At the beginning of each shift and/or the start of a new group, samples were screened to ensure correct particle sizes. Crushers, rifflers, and pans were cleaned with compressed air between samples. Pulverizing pots and rings were brushed, hand cleaned, and air blown.

13.2.2 2005 Drill Program Analytical Procedures

All core samples were analyzed for gold by Fire Assay (FA)/AA finish on a 30g pulp and where results exceeded the detection limit of 3,000 ppb, 1AT (29.16g) aliquots were analyzed by the FA/gravimetric method. During analysis of the first sample batch, the possibility of a nugget effect was encountered in some mineralized intersections and as a result, 12 of the samples were re-analyzed by the screen metallics assay method. All samples in the subsequent sample batch were analyzed only by the screen metallics assay method. In addition, multi-element ICP-AES (induced coupled plasma-atomic emission spectroscopy) analysis was completed on all core samples from the 2005 drill program.

Analytical procedures used during the Wescan 2005 drill program are summarized in Table 13-2:

Table 13-2: Analytical Procedures – 2005 Drill Program

Method	Description	Detection Limit
Trace Level Fire Assay FA-AAS	• Au fire assay – Atomic adsorption spectrometry (AAS) finish • 30 g nominal sample weight.	Lower – 5ppb Au Upper – 3000ppb Au
Gravimetric Fire Assay FA-GRAV	• Au fire assay - gravimetric (GRAV) finish completed only on samples with AAS overlimits (>3000ppb) • 1 A.T. (29.16g) nominal sample weight.	Lower – 0.03g/t Au
Screen Metallic Fire Assay FA-GRAV	• Pulverize half of crushed sample to 95% passing 150 mesh • Screen pulverized sample through 150 mesh • Assay of entire +150 mesh fraction - Au fire assay - gravimetric (GRAV) finish • Two assays of -150 mesh fraction - Au fire assay - gravimetric (GRAV) finish • Calculate weighted average of Au for entire sample	Lower – 0.03g/t Au
Multi-Element ICP-AES	• Aqua Regia digest (3:1 HCl:HNO_3) and ICP-AES finish • 29 elements – Ag, Al*, As, Ba*, Be*, Bi, Ca*, Cd, Co, Cr*, Cu, Fe*, K*, Mg*, Mn*, Mo, Na*, Ni, P*, Pb, Sb, Sn*, Sr*, Ti*, V*, W*, Y, Zn, Zr* *partial digestion – results semi-quantitative	varies with element

For the drill hole database Wescan utilized the TSL primary FA-AAS result or in the case of overlimits, the primary FA-GRAV result only. TSL repeats were reviewed but not averaged into the database. For samples on which the Screen Metallic FA-GRAV analysis was performed, the Screen Metallic FA-GRAV values were taken as the accepted value because of its increased reliability.

13.2.3 2007-2008 Drill Program Analytical Procedures

All core samples were analyzed for gold by Fire Assay (FA)/AA finish on a 30g pulp and where results exceeded the detection limit of 3,000 ppb, 1AT (29.16g) aliquots were analyzed by the FA/gravimetric method. Specific gravity was determined on selected (103) samples.

Analytical procedures used during the Wescan 2007-2008 drill program are summarized in Table 13-3:

Table 13-3: Analytical Procedures – 2007-2008 Drill Program

Method	Description	Detection Limit
Trace Level Fire Assay FA-AAS	• Au fire assay – Atomic adsorption spectrometry (AAS) finish • 30 g nominal sample weight.	Lower – 5ppb Au Upper – 3000ppb Au
Gravimetric Fire Assay FA-GRAV	• Au fire assay - gravimetric (GRAV) finish completed only on samples with AAS overlimits (>3000ppb) • 1 A.T. (29.16g) nominal sample weight.	Lower – 0.03g/t Au

For the drill hole database Wescan utilized the TSL primary FA-AAS result or in the case of overlimits, the primary FA-GRAV result only. TSL repeats were reviewed but not averaged into the database. Screen Metallic FA-GRAV analysis was not performed on the 2008 drill core samples.

13.2.4 Quality Assurance / Quality Control (QA/QC)

Wescan did not implement independent QA/QC procedures during its 2005 diamond drill program; it relied on TSL Laboratories internal QA-QC procedures which included the routine insertion of two repeats (duplicate pulps), one standard and one blank along with every twenty samples analysed by FA-AA methods. TSL's internal QA-QC procedures for FA-Gravimetric method included the routine insertion of three repeats (duplicate pulps) and one standard along with every twenty samples analysed. TSL's internal QA-QC procedures for Screen Metallic FA-Gravimetric method included the routine insertion of one standard with every seven (7) samples (minimum of twenty-one charges).

Wescan initiated an independent QA-QC system for its 2007-2008 diamond drill program in addition to TSL's internal QA-QC procedures described above. Wescan's QA-QC included the insertion of non-mineralized, granitic blanks after sample intervals with visible gold. A certified standard (Rocklabs Reference Material SF30) was inserted every tenth sample in holes JJ08-15 to JJ08-22. To date however, most drill core samples submitted by Wescan to TSL have not been routinely accompanied by a complete QA-QC program of certified reference materials (standards), field blanks and duplicates.

For future sampling programs Howe recommends that Wescan establish a more rigorous quality control program including the routine and systematic insertion of certified reference materials (standards), field blanks and duplicates into the sample stream. A discussion of recommended industry-standard QA-QC protocols follows:

Certified Reference Materials (Standards)

To monitor accuracy, a series of certified reference materials should be inserted into the sample stream in the field at a rate of 1 in every 20 to 40 samples submitted. Where possible, the grade of the standard should be matched to the expected grade of the samples in the batch. A minimum of a higher grade and a lower grade standard is recommended. If sampling a drill hole from top to bottom, an effort should be made to have appropriate standards associated with defined mineralized zones which means deviations may have to be made from the insertion of a standard every twenty samples.

Control limits are established at accepted mean ±3σ (standard deviation) and warning limits at accepted mean ±2σ. Any single standard analysis beyond the upper (UCL) and lower (LCL) control limits is considered a "failure". In addition, two successive standard analyses outside of the upper (UWL) and lower (LWL) warning limits on the same side of the mean could also constitute a failure.

It is preferable to utilize certified reference materials obtained from a third party, not the primary analytical lab. Prepared, pre-packaged standards may be purchased from several laboratory sources. Alternatively, representative mineralized material may be shipped to these labs for preparation as standards. The material may be cut with non-mineralized rock to provide several different grades. Accepted values are generally established through round robin analyses at selected labs worldwide.

Duplicate Samples

Precision should be monitored by the insertion of duplicate samples at a rate of 1 in 20 to 40 samples submitted.

Preparation duplicates are split after crushing; so much of the initial geological variability should be eliminated, resulting in better precision overall. Howe recommends that quarter core duplicates be inserted into the sample stream in addition to the preparation duplicates. In a sampling program, the core duplicate analyses account for the largest portion of the total error in the entire process, and as such provide the best indication of the precision of any individual analyses. In a duplicate sampling program, quarter core duplicates are a compromise, as the best measure of precision would be to analyze the other half of the core, leaving no remaining core, which is generally not acceptable. Precision indicated by quarter core duplicate is generally poorer than indicated by half core duplicates. In addition, labs routinely analyze pulp duplicates as part of their internal quality control programs. The laboratory should provide all such results.

Field Blank Material

Contamination should be monitored through the routine insertion of field blank material into the sample stream at the rate of 1 in each group of 20 to 40 samples submitted. The blank material is generally unmineralized local rock. A rough guide for blanks is that samples should have analyses of less than 5x the detection limit. This however, depends on how low the detection limit is and the natural background concentration of the blank material. Wescan uses unmineralized granite as a field blank.

External Check Assays

Howe also recommends the use of external check assays. External check analyses provide an independent check of relative bias and accuracy. In a routine quality control program, approximately 5% of pulps would be submitted along with standard reference material to a separate lab. Pulps are the preferred sample type as it eliminates much of the sampling error and provides a better comparison of the analyses. The check lab should employ a similar analytical method.

Metallic Screen Fire Assays

If preparation and quarter core duplicates indicate considerable variability in gold analyses, a limited test of samples by metallic screen fire assay may be warranted to determine if there is a significant component of coarse gold. In metallic screen gold fire assays, a 1000g coarse crushed sample split is pulverized in its entirety to make a pulp. The pulp is then screened at 100 µm (0.1 mm) or 150 mesh (Tyler). The fine fraction passing through the screen is weighed and two 30 g splits are each fire assayed with an AAS finish. The coarse fraction that has not passed through the screen is weighed and fire assayed in its entirety with a gravimetric finish. The two assays of the fine fraction are averaged together to provide a value of the fine fraction. A weighted average is then calculated using the weight of the coarse fraction and the weight of the fine fraction. If there is significant coarse gold in the +100 µm fraction there should be a significantly higher gold value for the coarse fraction than the fine fractions.

13.3 WESCAN VERIFICATION SAMPLING OF HISTORIC SMDC CORE SAMPLES

All historic SMDC core samples were bagged and sealed once collected. Wescan maintained possession of the samples until delivery to the laboratory. When a sufficient quantity had been collected, the samples were delivered to TSL's laboratory facility in Saskatoon, Saskatchewan.

At the laboratory, samples were received, sorted and verified according to a Sample Submittal Form. Any discrepancies between the actual shipment and the submittal form were noted and reported. The shipment was assigned a TSL reference number (S#). A worksheet with analyses requested was generated. Labels for the samples were produced from the worksheet and identified the S# and customer sample number.

The labels were placed on tin-tie bags for the pulverized portion (pulp), and plastic bags for crushed material (rejects). Original sample bags were discarded due to damage incurred during shipping.

Samples were crushed in oscillating jaw crushers to 70% passing 10 mesh (1.70mm). Generally, a 250g sub-sample was split from the crushed material using a stainless steel riffle splitter; the remaining crushed material stored as reject. The 250g split was ground with a ring-mill pulverizer to 95% passing 150 mesh (106 micron). At the beginning of each shift and/or the start of a new group, samples were screened to ensure correct particle sizes. Crushers, rifflers, and pans were cleaned with compressed air between samples. Pulverizing pots and rings were brushed, hand cleaned, and air blown.

13.3.1 Wescan Verification Sampling Program - Analytical Procedures

All 188 core samples were analyzed for gold by Fire Assay (FA)/AA finish on a 30g pulp and where results exceeded the 500ppb, sample rejects were re-analyzed by the screen metallics assay method. 153 samples were analysed by the screen metallics method.

Analytical procedures are summarized in Table 13-4:

Table 13-4: Analytical Procedures – 2007 SMDC Core Verification Program

Method	Description	Detection Limit
Trace Level Fire Assay FA-AAS	• Au fire assay – Atomic adsorption spectrometry (AAS) finish • 30 g nominal sample weight.	Lower – 5ppb Au Upper – 3000ppb Au
Screen Metallic Fire Assay FA-GRAV	• Pulverize half of crushed sample to 95% passing 150 mesh • Screen pulverized sample through 150 mesh • Assay of entire +150 mesh fraction - Au fire assay - gravimetric (GRAV) finish • Two assays of -150 mesh fraction - Au fire assay - gravimetric (GRAV) finish • Calculate weighted average of Au for entire sample	Lower – 0.03g/t Au

13.3.2 Wescan Verification Sampling Program Quality Assurance / Quality Control (QA/QC)

The verification-sampling program included the insertion of certified reference materials (standards), field blanks. To monitor accuracy, Wescan inserted prepared, pre-packaged, standard reference materials into the sample stream in the field at a rate of 1 in every 40 samples submitted for a total five standards. To monitor contamination, non-mineralized, granitic blanks were inserted at a rate of one in every twenty samples submitted.

In addition, TSL Laboratories' internal QA-QC procedures included the routine insertion of two repeats (duplicate pulps), one standard and one blank along with every twenty samples analysed by FA-AA methods. TSL's internal QA-QC procedures for Screen Metallic FA-Gravimetric method included the routine insertion of one standard with every twenty-three sample charges.

14 DATA VERIFICATION

14.1 HISTORIC SMDC CHECK SAMPLING

During the Summer-Fall 1986 and Winter 1987 drill programs SMDC submitted check samples (coarse crush rejects and pulps) to Loring Laboratories in Calgary, Alberta. During the Summer 1987 and Winter 1988 drill programs check samples (coarse crush rejects) were submitted to TSL Laboratories.

14.1.1 Discussion of Analytical Results

Preparation duplicates are split after crushing; therefore much of the initial geological variability should be eliminated, resulting in better overall precision in comparison to ¼ or ½ core duplicates. The TSL-Loring coarse crush reject (preparation) duplicate results are presented in as a scatterplot and absolute relative percent difference (RPD) plot (Figure 14-1).

Wescan's check sampling program of coarse crush reject (preparation duplicates) at Loring Laboratories shows a scattering of TSL-Loring duplicate pairs about the 1:1 correlation line with increased scattering at lower gold grades (Figure 14-1). The data show a correlation coefficient of 0.83. The median of absolute values of percent change TSL to Loring is approximately 34% and the mean is approximately 167%.

Absolute relative percent difference (RPD) is a measure of precision, calculated by:

$$RPD(\%) = \left[\frac{\left| \left(X_1 - X_2 \right) \right|}{X_{ave}} \right] \times 100 \text{ where:}$$

X_1 = concentration observed in first analysis;
X_2 = concentration observed duplicate analysis; and
X_{ave} = average concentration = $((X_1 + X_2) / 2)$

A RPD of 0% is an optimum result where both the first and duplicate analyses have identical results and therefore perfect precision. The larger the RPD value, the greater the difference between the two analytical results and the poorer the precision.

The TSL-Loring preparation duplicate pairs show moderate to good precision with absolute RPD values ranging from approximately 0% to 200% (Figure 14-1). The majority of duplicate pairs with mean duplicate assay values greater than approximately 0.2 oz/ton Au have absolute RPD values of less than 70%. Howe attributes the outliers to the variability in distribution of gold in the mineralised material (nugget effect). The increased scatter at lower gold grades may also reflect the lower precision of the FA-Grav method near its lower detection limit of 0.001 oz/ton Au.

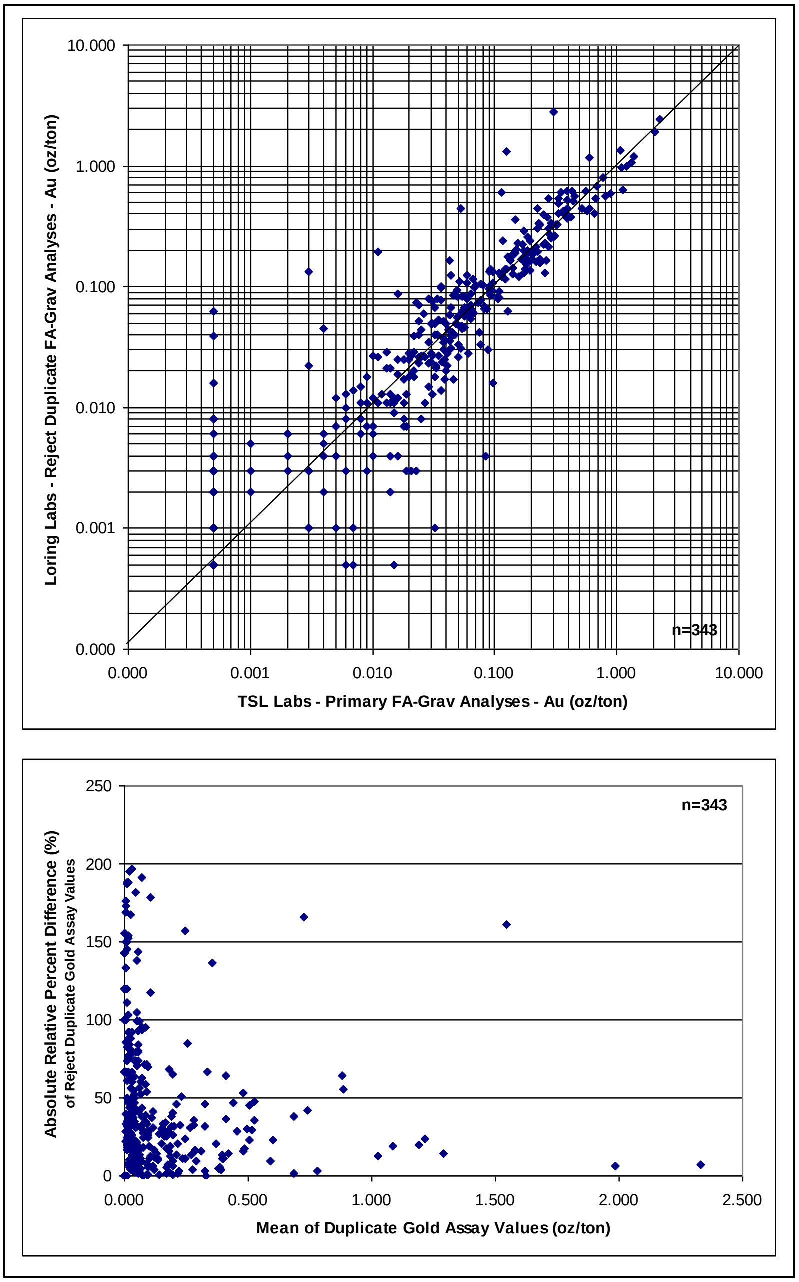


Figure 14-1:TSL-Loring Preparation Duplicates – Gold

Pulp duplicates are split after pulverising; so, the initial geological variability in the sample should be eliminated, resulting in the best overall precision in comparison to ¼ or ½ core duplicates and preparation duplicates. Significant differences in pulp duplicate pairs may be an indication of errors in the sample preparation or analysis, a mix-up laboratory sample labeling, or a nugget effect. The TSL-Loring pulp duplicate results are presented in as a scatterplot and absolute relative percent difference (RPD) plot (Figure 14-2).

The TSL-Loring pulp duplicates show a scattering along the 1:1 correlation line. The data show a correlation coefficient of 0.89. The median of absolute values of percent change primary to duplicate pulp is approximately 31% and the mean is 45% (Figure 14-2). The duplicate pairs show moderate to good precision with absolute RPD values ranging from approximately 0% to 190%. The majority of duplicate pairs with mean duplicate assay values greater than approximately 0.2 oz/ton Au have absolute RPD values of less than 60%. Howe attributes the outliers to the variability in distribution of gold in the mineralised material (nugget effect). The increased scatter at lower gold grades may also reflect the lower precision of the FA-Grav method near its lower detection limit of 0.001 oz/ton Au.

The historic SMDC-Loring check sampling program is further independent confirmation of the presence of significant gold at the Jojay deposit. It is Howe's opinion that the variation between the SMDC original and Loring coarse crush reject and pulp duplicate assay results is reasonable and is typical for gold exploration projects exhibiting a nugget effect.

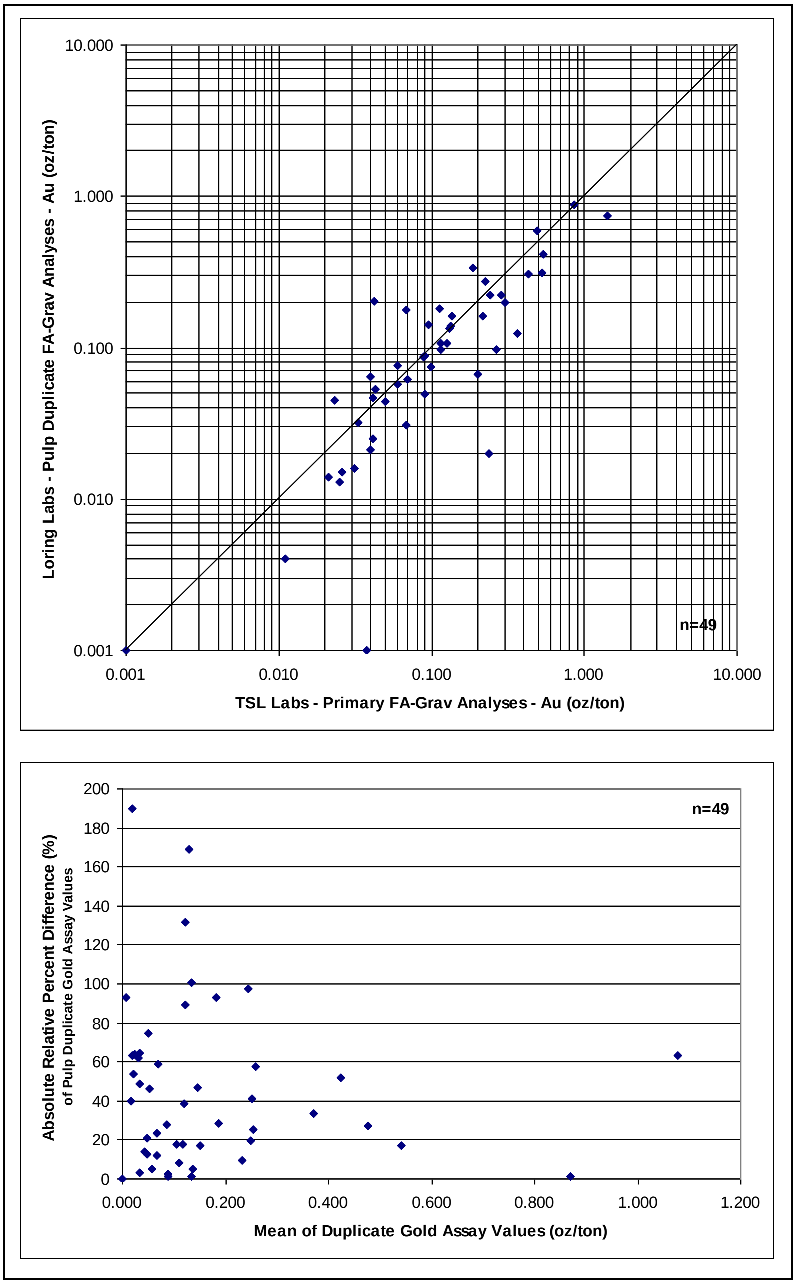


Figure 14-2: TSL-Loring Pulp Duplicates – Gold

14.2 WESCAN VERIFICATION SAMPLING OF HISTORIC SMDC CORE SAMPLES

Core from the 1986-88 SMDC drill holes remains on the property at an old campsite on the northeast shore of Bog Lake (UTM NAD83 545700E 6212200N), approximately 1kilometre west of the Jojay deposit. Of the 79 historical SMDC holes drilled, all core is present except a portion at the bottom of hole

JJ6-02, all of JJ6-03 and first 26m of JJ6-04. Core from JJ6-003, is stored at the Saskatchewan Energy and Mines drill core collection in La Ronge, Saskatchewan.

The age of the core racks and weight of the stored core has resulted in the collapse of a number of the racks but the core appears to have remained largely intact. Recovery of the core from the collapsed racks could possibly enable access to at least 90% of the core drilled at Jojay for relogging and resampling. Wescan personnel retrieved twenty-six (26) "intact" and accessible historic SMDC drill holes for the purpose of verification sampling of previously sampled intervals. A total of one hundred eighty-eight (188) core samples were collected and submitted for analysis (Table 14-1) (Appendix B).

Table 14-1: Historic SMDC Diamond Drill Holes Resampled by Wescan

DDH Id	# Samples	DDH Id	# Samples	DDH Id	# Samples	DDH Id	# Samples
JJ6-001	10	JJ6-012	2	JJ7-036	8	JJ8-076	2
JJ6-002	13	JJ6-013	17	JJ7-037	9	JJ8-077	5
JJ6-004	12	JJ6-014	10	JJ7-038	1		
JJ6-005	7	JJ7-019	2	JJ7-039	2		
JJ6-006	8	JJ7-020	1	JJ7-040	21		
JJ6-007	8	JJ7-021	5	JJ7-041	4		
JJ6-008	11	JJ7-022	2	JJ7-042	3		
JJ6-009	10	JJ7-035	10	JJ8-065	5		

14.2.1 Discussion of Analytical Results

Core duplicate analyses account for the largest portion of the total error in a sampling program, and as such provide the best indication of the precision of any individual analyses. Core duplicates, ¼ or ½ core, will generally show lower overall precision than preparation duplicates split from the same crushed reject which eliminates much of the initial geological variability between the duplicates.

Gold results of duplicate core sampling program are presented in Appendix B and a series of scatterplots and absolute relative percent difference (RPD) plots (Figure 14-3). The plots are presented with linear scales that emphasize high concentrations and log scaled plots that provide detail at lower concentrations.

Wescan's verification sampling program shows a scattering of SMDC-Wescan duplicate pairs about the 1:1 correlation line with increased scattering at lower gold grades. The data show a correlation coefficient of 0.86. The median of absolute values of percent change SMDC to Wescan is approximately 40%.

The gold duplicate mean values exhibit a significant range of RPD's from zero to approximately 200%. The majority of duplicate pairs with a mean value of greater than approximately 8 g/tonne have RPD's of less than 50%. Howe attributes the generally low precision to:

- The variability in distribution of gold in the mineralised material (nugget effect). The presence of a nugget effect is well documented in the SMDC and Wescan drill reports.
- The inherent difficulties in achieving repeatability in duplicate core samples – particularly when comparing ½ core to ¼ core sample pairs.

The duplicate samples provide an independent confirmation of the presence of significant gold at the Jojay deposit. It is Howe's opinion that the Wescan sample results are in general agreement with the historical SMDC results. Variation between original and duplicate core assay results is reasonable and is typical for gold exploration projects exhibiting a nugget effect.

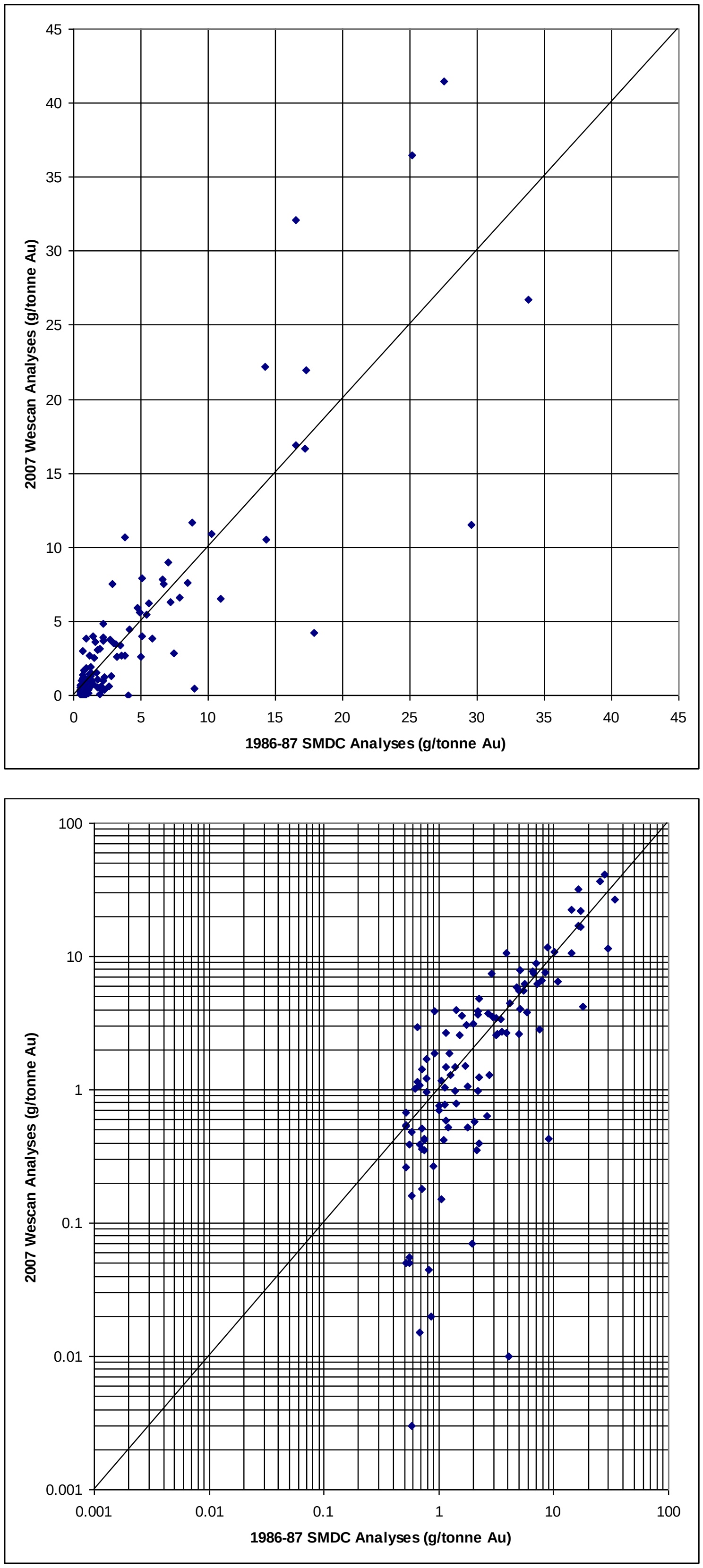
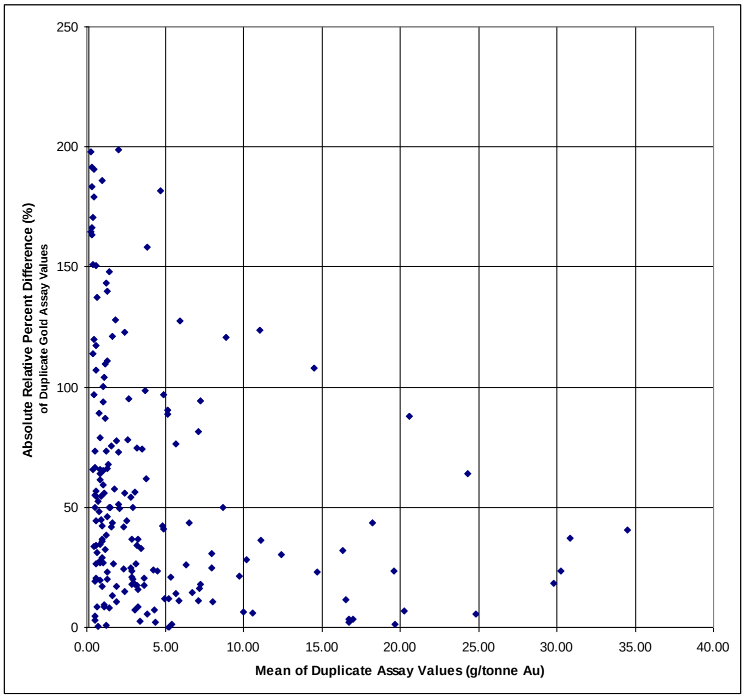


Figure 14-3: Duplicate Pairs – SMDC Original and Wescan Duplicate - Gold



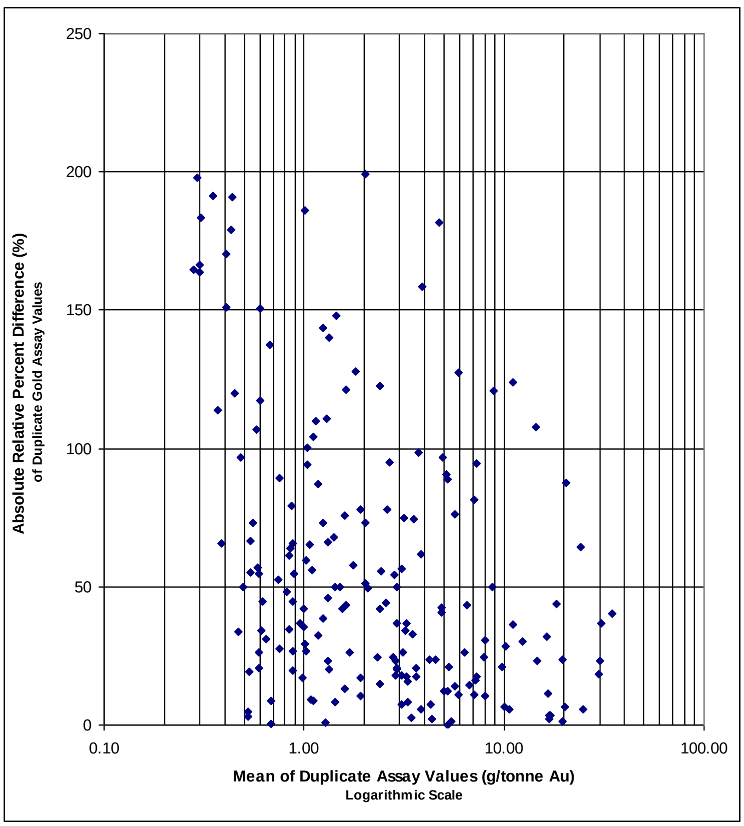


Figure 14-3 cont'd: Duplicate Pairs – SMDC Original and Wescan Duplicate - Gold

14.2.2 Quality Assurance / Quality Control (QA/QC)

The verification-sampling program included the insertion of certified reference materials (standards), field blanks, preparation duplicates and the use of internal laboratory standards and pulp duplicates.

To monitor accuracy, five prepared, standard reference materials were inserted into the sample stream in the field at a rate of 1 in every 40 samples submitted. Because of personnel turnover, Wescan has been unable to locate certificates of analysis of the five different standards used. Howe is therefore unable to comment on the analytical results of Wescan's inserted standards.

As part of it's internal QA-QC TSL Laboratories also monitored accuracy by regularly inserting certified reference materials as discussed in Section 13.3.2 of this report. The standards utilized by TSL are presented in Table 14-2.

Table 14-2: Certified Reference Standards used by TSL Laboratories

Standard	Supplier	Recommended Value	Stndrd Deviation	Assay Method
GS-1P5B	CDN Resource	1.46 g/tonne	0.06 g/tonne	FA-AA
G905-6	Geostat	5.96 g/tonne	0.26 g/tonne	FA-GRAV

Control limits (CL) are established at accepted mean ±3σ (standard deviation) and warning limits (WL) at accepted mean ±2σ. Any single standard analysis beyond the upper (UCL) and lower (LCL) control limits is considered a "failure". In addition, two successive standard analyses outside of the upper (UWL) and lower (LWL) warning limits on the same side of the mean could also constitute a failure.

All TSL standard analyses fell within the upper and lower control limits and with exception of one analysis, all fell within the upper and lower warning limits (Figure 14-4). The majority of standard analyses fell at or slightly below their recommended values.

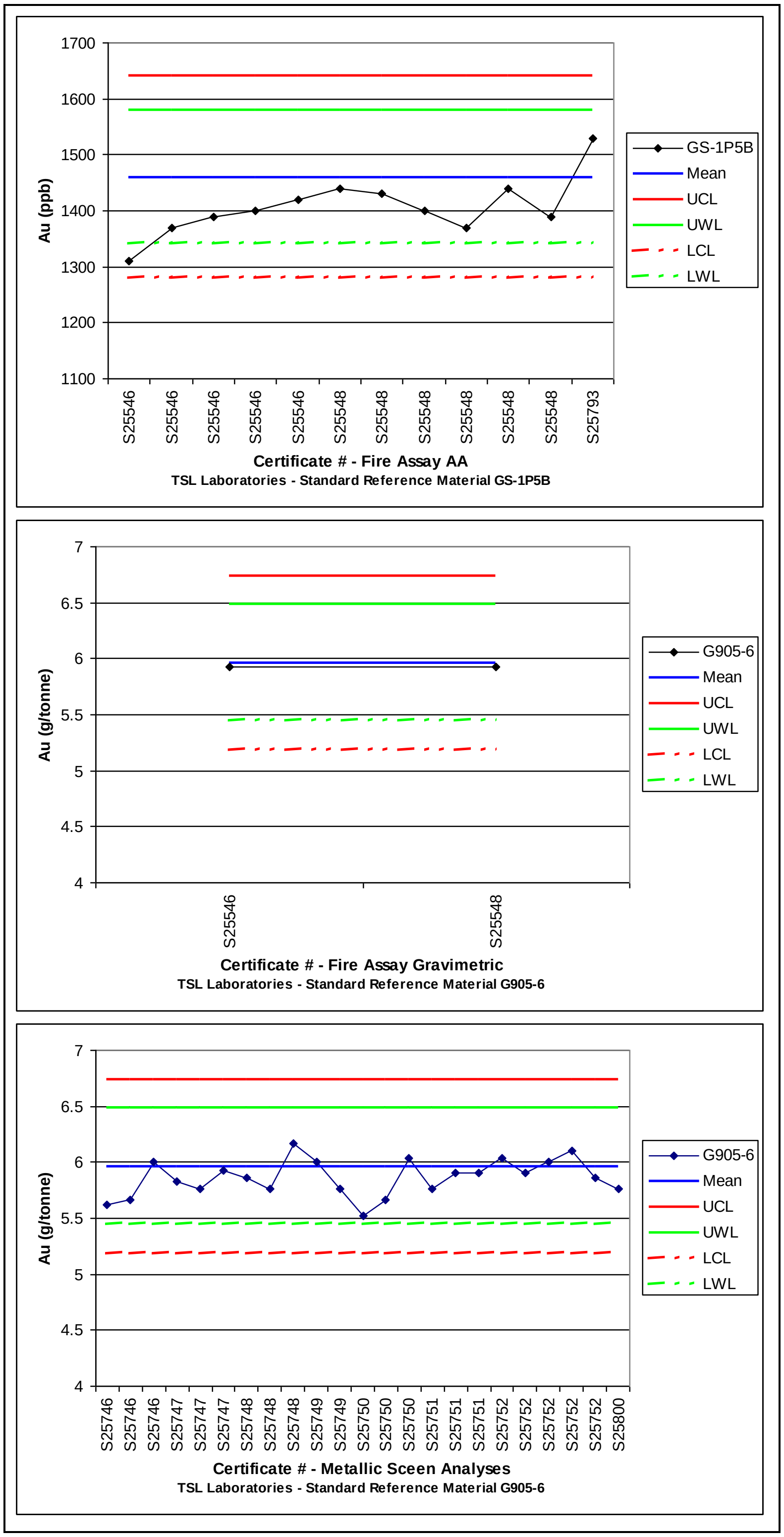


Figure 14-4: Schewart Charts – Gold – TSL Standards

Precision is monitored by the insertion of duplicate samples. Wescan did not specifically request the insertion of duplicate samples. However, the fact that all samples were analysed by the FA-AA method and all samples with FA-AA results greater than 0.5 g/tonne Au were then analysed by FA_GRAV method has resulted in preparation duplicates of all samples with a FA-AA grade ranging from 0.5 g/tonne Au to 3.0 g/tonne Au (upper detection limit of FA-AA). While the use of two different analytical methods is not ideal, the duplicates do provide an indication of the analytical precision. In addition, TSL reported pulp duplicate (replicate) analyses as part of its internal quality control program for the FA-AA method.

Preparation duplicate results are presented in a scatterplot and absolute relative percent difference (RPD) plot of corresponding FA-AA and Screen Metallic results (Figure 14-5). Preparation duplicates are split after crushing; therefore much of the initial geological variability should be eliminated, resulting in better overall precision in comparison to ¼ or ½ core duplicates.

Gold preparation duplicates show a scattering along the 1:1 correlation line with increased scattering at higher screen metallic gold grades (Figure 14-5). The data show a correlation coefficient of 0.72. The median of absolute values of percent change FA-AA to FA-GRAV is approximately 32% and the mean is 43%. The duplicate pairs show only moderate precision with absolute RPD values ranging from approximately 0% to 135%. The majority of duplicate pairs have absolute RPD values of less than 60% which Howe attributes to the variability in distribution of gold in the mineralised material (nugget effect). The increased scatter at higher screen metallic gold grades may also reflect the lower precision of the FA-AA method near its upper detection limit of 3000ppb.

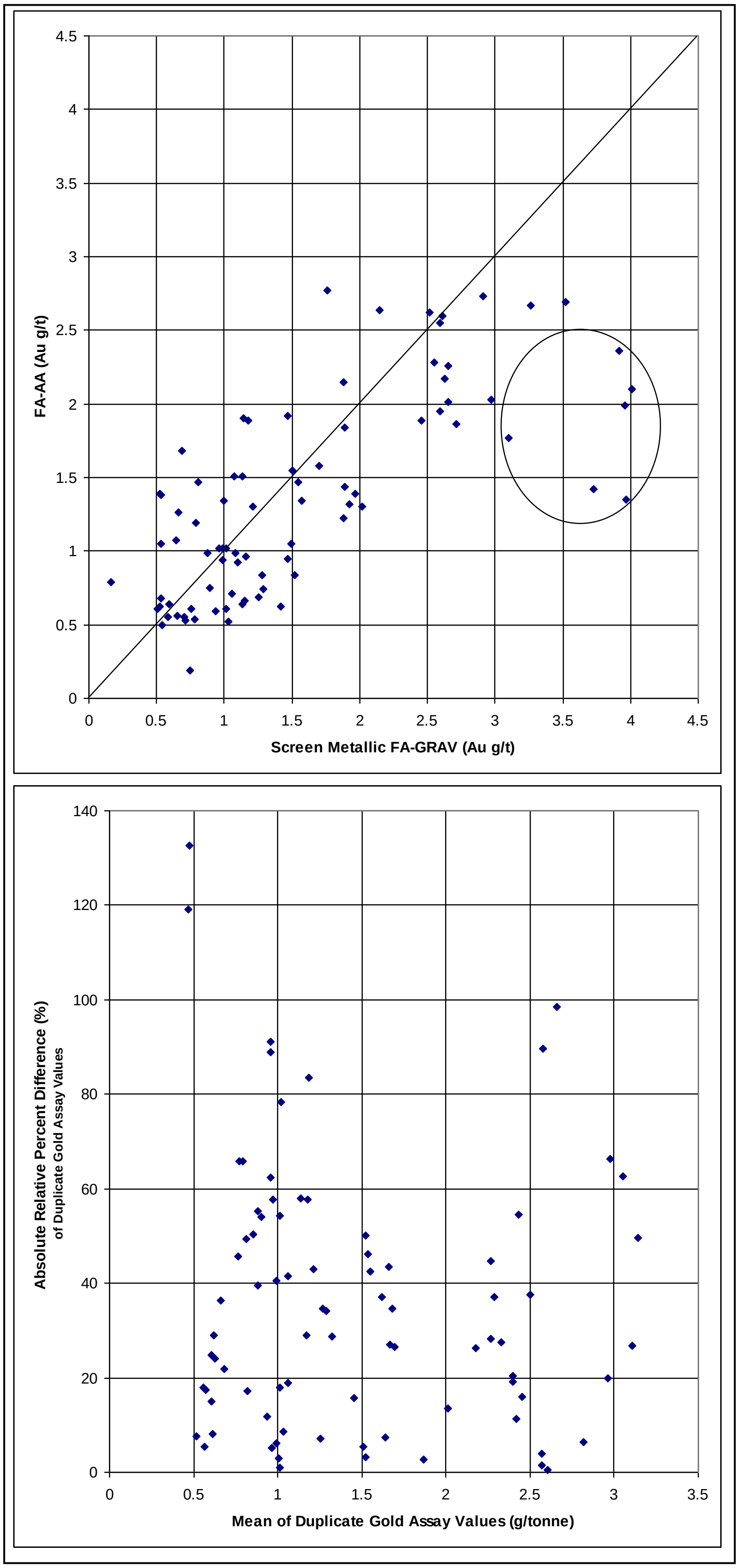


Figure 14-5: Preparation Duplicates – Gold

Pulp duplicate results are presented in Table 14-3 and as a scatterplot and absolute relative percent difference (RPD) plot (Figure 14-6).

Pulp duplicates are split after pulverising; so, the initial geological variability in the sample should be eliminated, resulting in the best overall precision in comparison to ¼ or ½ core duplicates and preparation duplicates. Significant differences in pulp duplicate pairs may be an indication of errors in the sample preparation or analysis, a mix-up laboratory sample labeling, or a nugget effect.

Gold pulp duplicates show a scattering along the 1:1 correlation line with two outliers resulting from analytical results exceeding the upper detection limit (Figure 14-6). If the two outliers are disregarded, the data show a correlation coefficient of 0.81. The median of absolute values of percent change from primary to duplicate pulp is approximately 24% and the mean is 33%. However, if the two outliers are included and the overlimits conservatively given a value equal the upper detection limit (3000ppb Au), the data show a correlation coefficient of only 0.23 due to the limited number of samples in the dataset. The median of absolute values of percent change from primary to duplicate pulp then become approximately 30% and the mean is 86%. The duplicate pairs show only moderate precision with absolute RPD values ranging from approximately 0% to 135%. The majority of duplicate pairs have absolute RPD values of less than 60%, which Howe attributes to the variability in distribution of gold in the mineralised material (nugget effect). The increased scatter at higher gold grades may also reflect the lower precision of the FA-AA method near its upper detection limit of 3000ppb.

Table 14-3: Gold Analyses – FA-AA Pulp Duplicate Pairs

Hole Id	From (m)	To (m)	Sample ID	Au_primary (ppb)	Au_duplicate (ppb)
JJ6-001	43.22	44.22	159501	560	250
JJ6-002	10.28	10.78	159511	1300	1050
JJ6-002	59.30	60.30	159521	1510	970
JJ6-004	64.84	65.84	159531	380	>3000
JJ6-008	117.15	118.15	159572	710	880
JJ6-009	134.19	135.20	159582	370	260
JJ6-014	145.96	146.43	159619	1020	1250
JJ7-021	39.70	40.20	159634	1510	2620
JJ7-035	179.36	180.03	159644	>3000	1040
JJ7-036	27.59	28.09	159654	55	60
JJ7-040	23.53	24.03	159674	840	1450
JJ7-040	31.10	31.60	159684	1770	2050
JJ7-041	25.00	25.48	159694	1190	1080

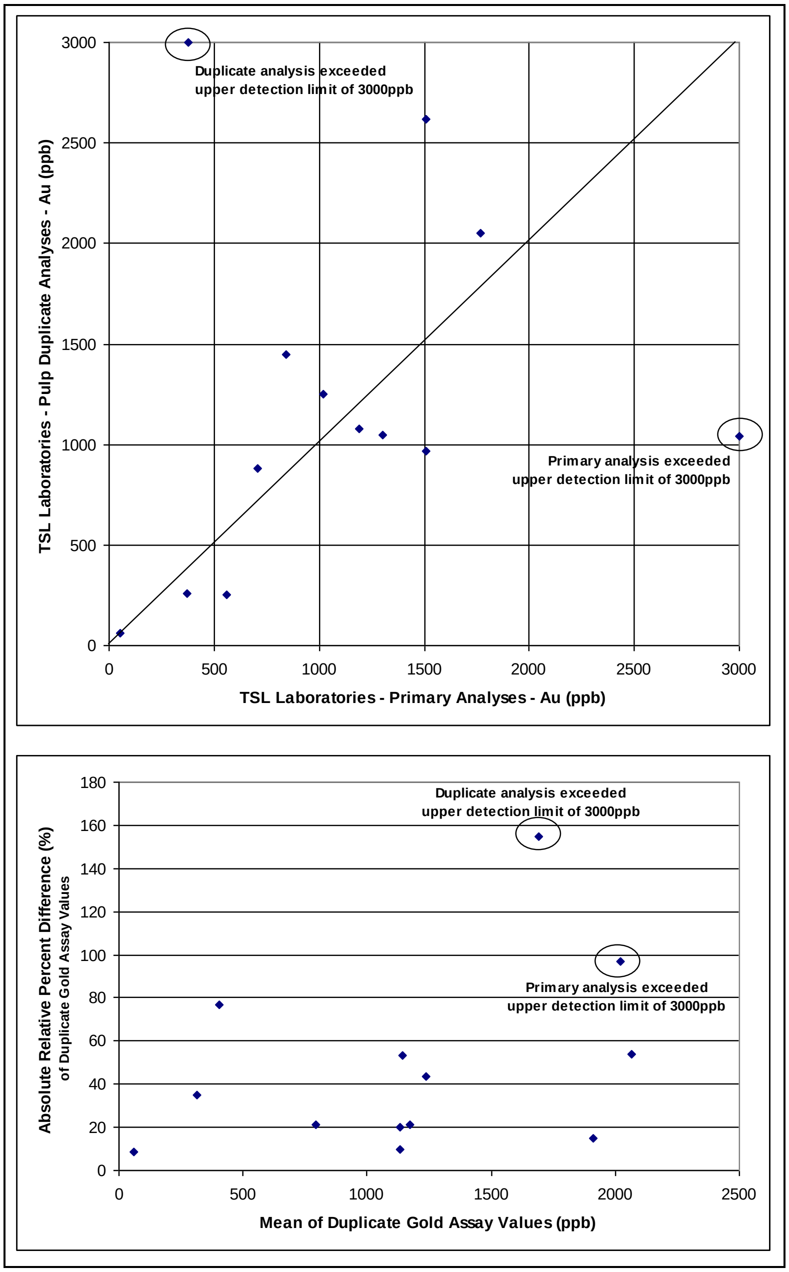


Figure 14-6: TSL Pulp Duplicates – Gold

Contamination was monitored through the routine insertion of field blank material into the sample stream at the rate of 1 in each group of 20 samples submitted. The blank material is un-mineralized granite. A rough guide for blanks is that samples should have analyses of less than 5x the detection limit. This, of course depends on how low the detection limit is and the natural background concentration of the blank material.

Figure 14-7 presents the gold analytical results of the field blanks. All gold analyses except one returned less than or equal to the detection limit of 5 ppb. The exception returned an acceptable result of 10 ppb Au, far less than the upper limit of 5x the detection limit (25 ppb Au).

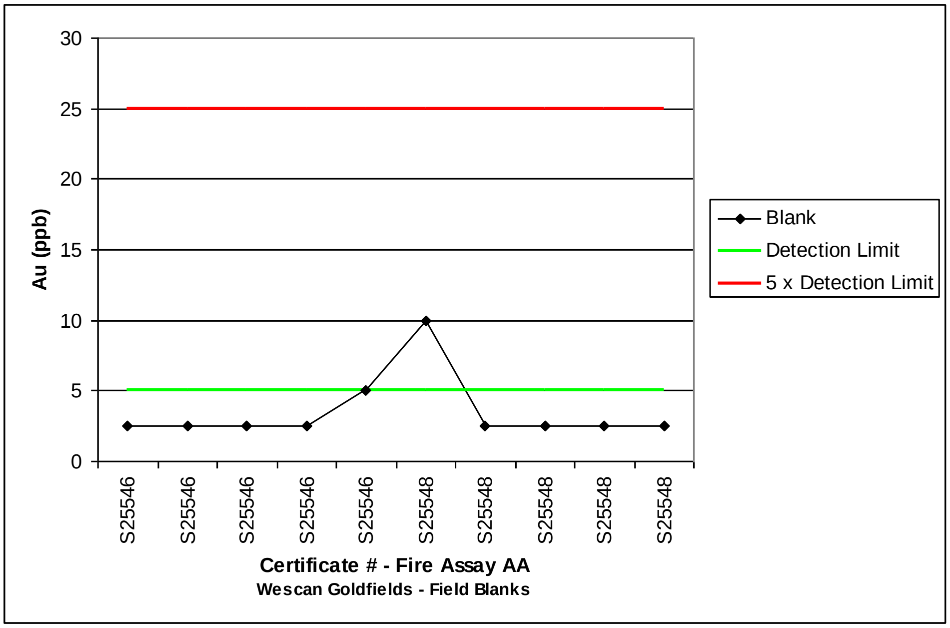


Figure 14-7: Field Blank Analytical Results

14.3 WESCAN 2005 AND 2007-2008 DRILL CORE ANALYSIS QA/QC

Wescan's did not implement independent QA/QC procedures during its 2005 diamond drill program; it relied on TSL Laboratories internal QA-QC procedures. Wescan initiated an independent QA-QC system in the latter part of its 2007-2008 diamond drill program in addition to relying on TSL's internal QA-QC procedures. QA-QC procedures as described in Section 13.2 of this report. To date, the majority of drill core samples submitted by Wescan to TSL have not been routinely accompanied by an independent, complete QA-QC program of certified reference materials (standards), field blanks and duplicates.

To monitor accuracy in the latter part of its 2007-2008 drill program, Wescan inserted 42 samples of standard reference material into the sample stream at a rate of 1 in every 10 samples submitted (Table 14-4). Wescan standards were only utilized with samples in the preliminary FA-AA analyses. Wescan standards were not inserted into the follow-up FA-GRAV analyses.

Table 14-4: Certified Reference Standard used by Wescan Goldfields (2008)

Standard	Supplier	Recommended Value	Standard Deviation	Assay Method
SF-30	Rocklabs	832 ppb Au	21 ppb	FA-AA

The majority of Wescan standards fell within the upper and lower control limits and with exception of one analysis, all fell within the upper and lower warning limits (Figure 14-8). A sequence of five consecutive samples at the beginning and two consecutive samples at the end of sample batch 27248 returned values above the upper control limits. This may indicate a potential problem with the accuracy of the analyses of this batch. Follow-up investigation of this sample batch may be warranted however sample blanks and TSL standards from this batch are within limits and all samples greater than 3 grams per tonne (3000 ppb) were re-analyzed by FA-GRAV methods where TSL standard values were within limits. The elevated values for the SF-30 standards in this batch may reflect settling of the standard pulp prior to or during shipment to the TSL lab and subsequent incomplete re-homogenization of the pulp prior to splitting and analysis.

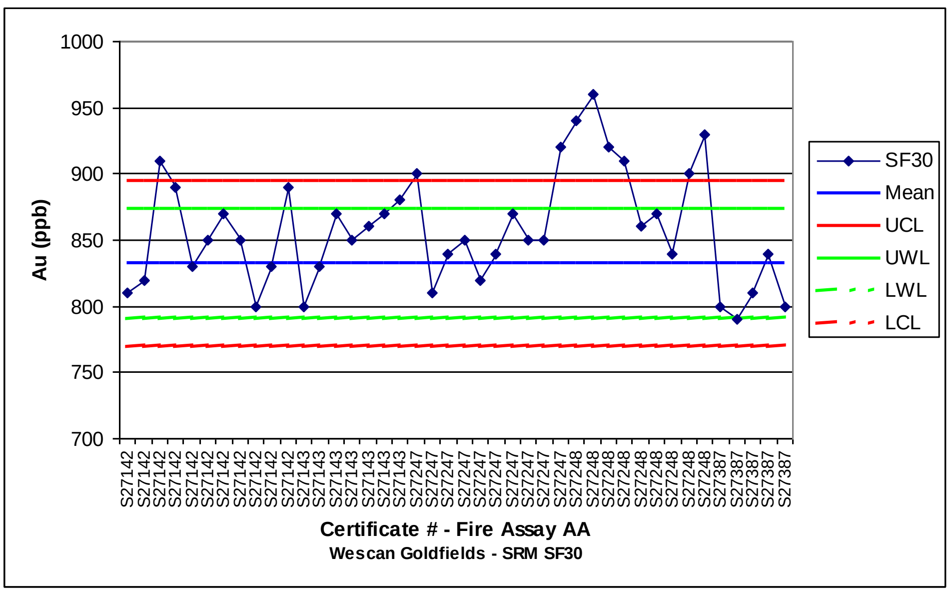


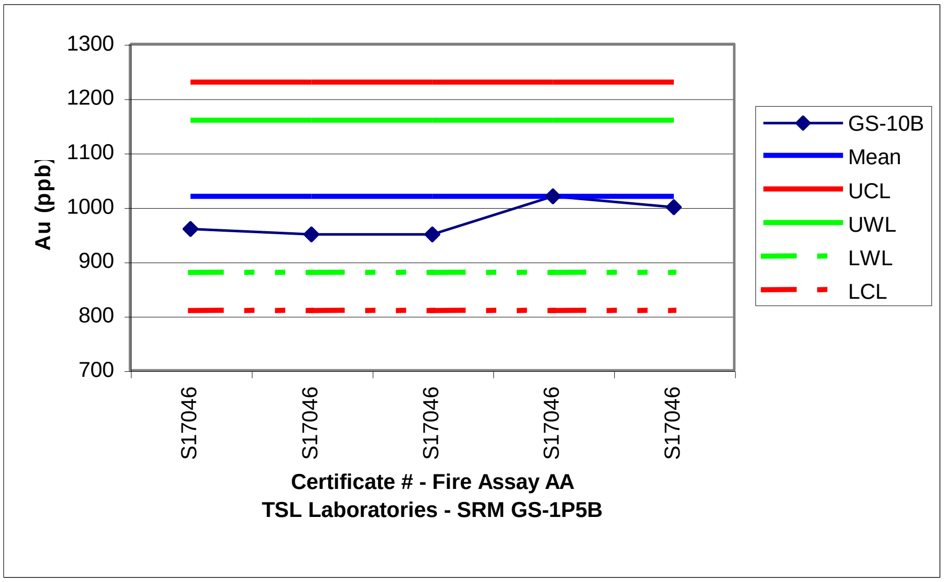
Figure 14-8: Schewart Charts – Gold – Wescan 2008 Standard SF-30

As part of it's internal QA-QC, TSL Laboratories also monitored accuracy by regularly inserting certified reference materials as discussed in Section 13.2.4 of this report. The standards utilized by TSL are presented in Table 14-5.

Table 14-5: Certified Reference Standards used by TSL Laboratories

Standard	Supplier	Recommended Value	Standard Deviation	Assay Method
GS-1P5B	CDN Resource	1.46 g/tonne	0.06 g/tonne	FA-AA
GS-10B	CDN Resource	8.64 g/tonne	0.245 g/tonne	FA-GRAV
G903-9	Geostat	11.15 g/tonne	0.77 g/tonne	FA-GRAV
AuM-2	TSL	5.00 g/tonne	0.216 g/tonne	FA-GRAV
AuL-2	TSL	0.963 g/tonne	0.054 g/tonne	FA-GRAV

All TSL standard analyses fell within the upper and lower warning limits (Figure 14-9 and Figure 14-10).



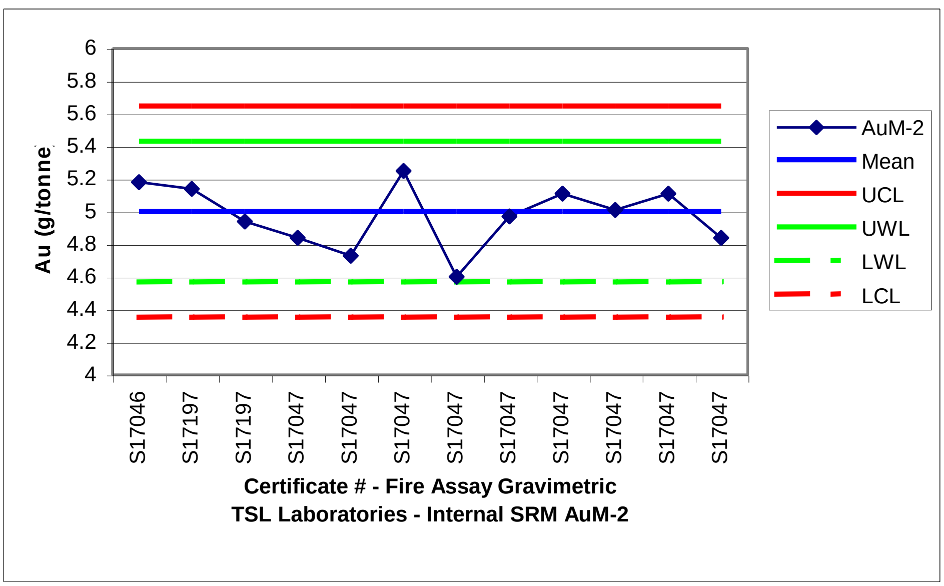


Figure 14-9: Schewart Charts – Gold – TSL Standards 2005 Drill Program

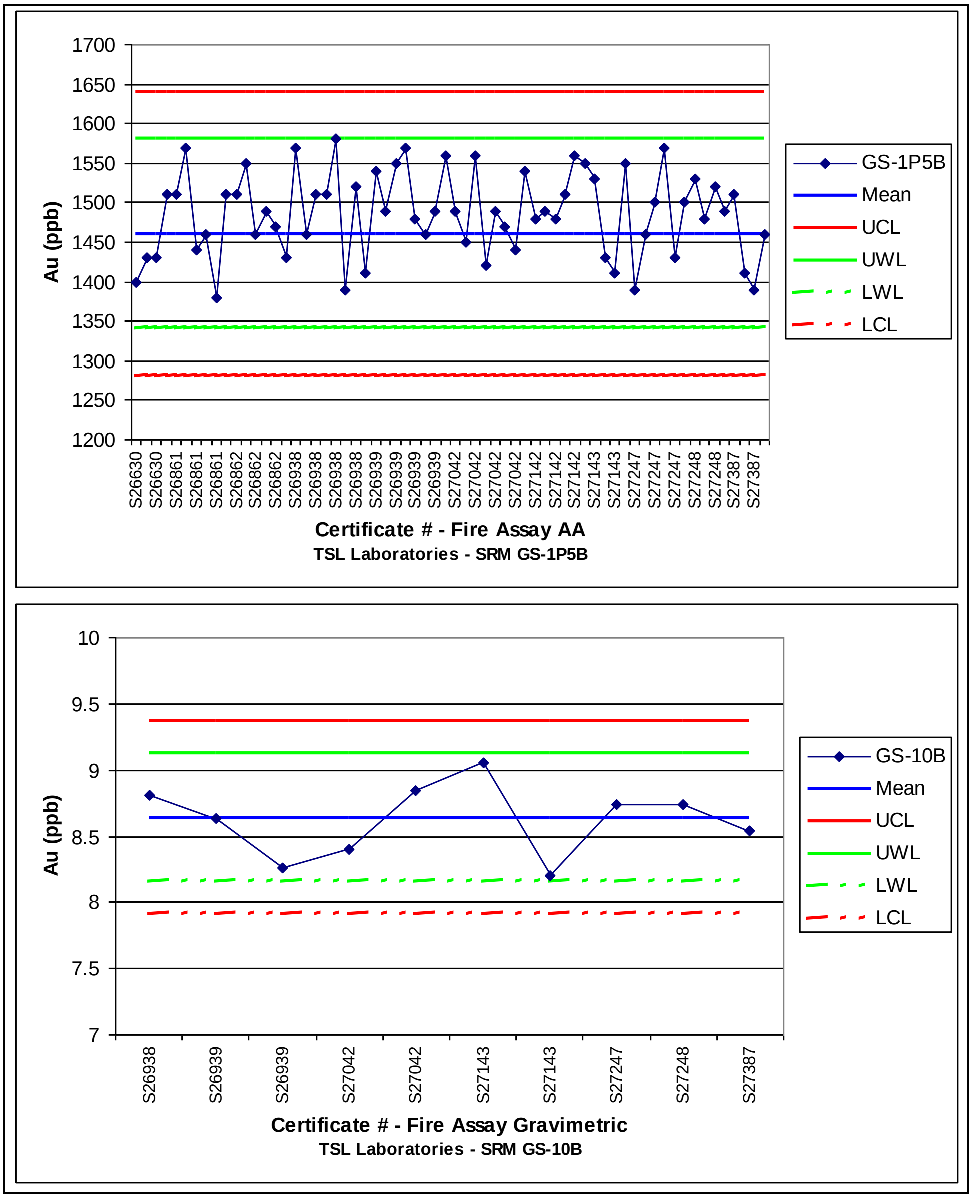


Figure 14-10: Schewart Charts – Gold – TSL Standards 2007-2008 Drill Program

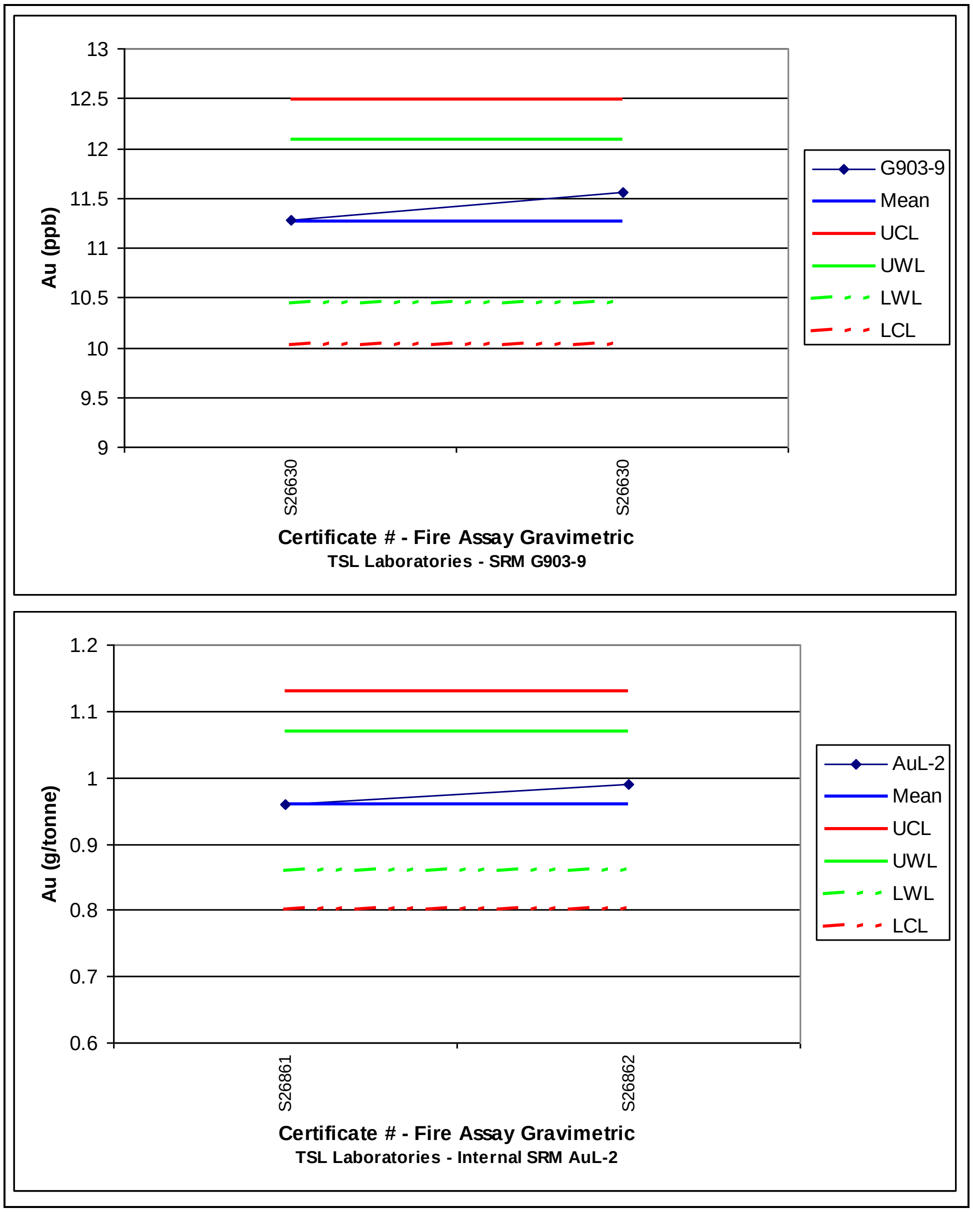


Figure 14-10 cont'd: Schewart Charts – Gold – TSL Standards 2007-2008 Drill Program

Wescan did not specifically request the insertion of duplicate samples to monitor precision however in the first sample batch submitted for the 2005 samples were analysed by the FA-AA and FA-GRAV methods from which eleven samples were selected to be analysed by the Screen Metallics method. This has resulted in a very limited number of Wescan preparation duplicates for only the 2005 drill program. While the use of two different analytical methods is not ideal, the duplicates do provide an indication of the analytical precision. In addition, TSL reported pulp duplicate (replicate) analyses as part of its internal quality control program for the FA-AA method.

Wescan 2005 drill core preparation duplicate results are presented in a scatter plot and absolute relative percent difference (RPD) plot (Figure 14-11). Preparation duplicates are split after crushing; therefore much of the initial geological variability should be eliminated, resulting in better overall precision in comparison to ¼ or ½ core duplicates.

Gold preparation duplicates show a scattering along the 1:1 correlation line with increased scattering at higher screen metallic gold grades (Figure 14-11). The data show a correlation coefficient of 0.99. The median of absolute values of percent change FA-AA to FA-GRAV is approximately 25% and the mean is 28%. The duplicate pairs show moderate to good precision with absolute RPD values ranging from approximately 0% to 70%. The majority of duplicate pairs have absolute RPD values of less than 30%. Howe attributes the range in RPD values to the variability in distribution of gold in the mineralised material (nugget effect) and possibly lower precision of the FA-GRAV method at low grades.

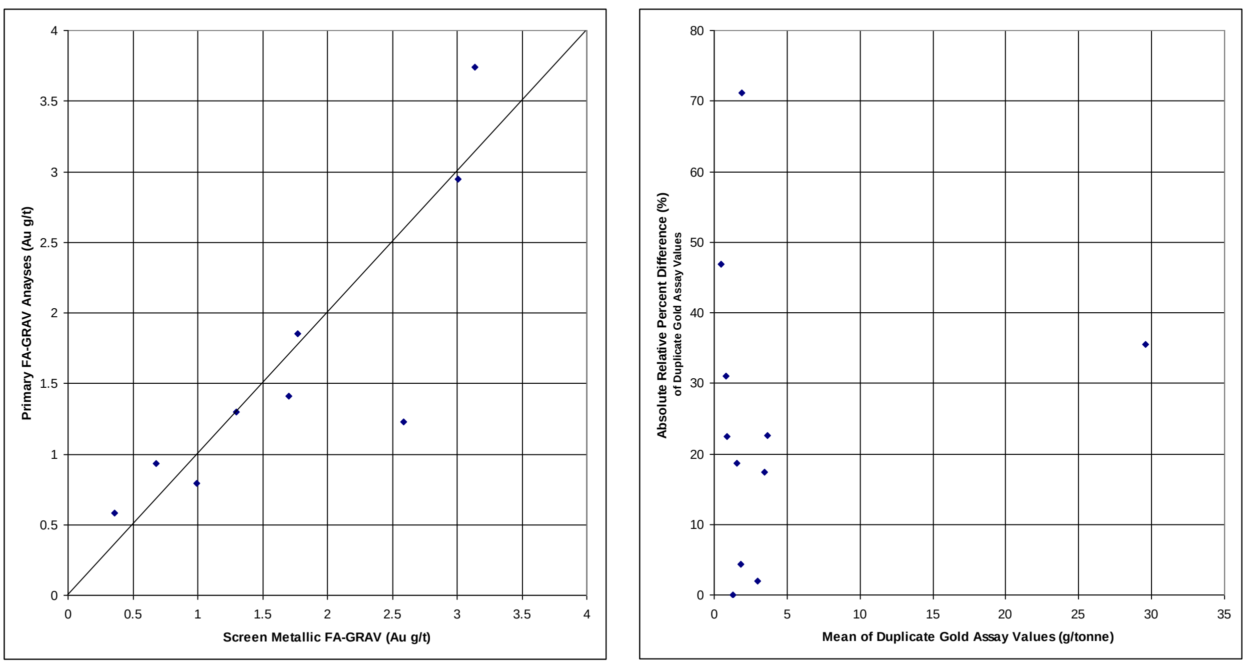


Figure 14-11: Wescan 2005 Drill Core Preparation Duplicates – Gold

TSL pulp duplicate results are presented as scatter plots and absolute relative percent difference (RPD) plots (Figure 14-12 and Figure 14-13).

Pulp duplicates are split after pulverising; so, the initial geological variability in the sample should be eliminated, resulting in the best overall precision in comparison to ¼ or ½ core duplicates and preparation duplicates. Significant differences in pulp duplicate pairs may be an indication of errors in the sample preparation or analysis, a mix-up laboratory sample labeling, or a nugget effect.

Gold pulp duplicates show a relatively tight scattering along the 1:1 correlation line. The median of absolute values of percent change from primary to duplicate pulp is approximately 24% and the mean is 33%. The data show an excellent correlation coefficient of 0.98. The median of absolute values of percent change primary to duplicate pulp then become approximately 17% and the mean is 24%. The duplicate pairs show moderate to good precision with absolute RPD values ranging from approximately 0% to 110%. At mean duplicate assay values greater than approximately 200 ppb Au, the majority of duplicate pairs have absolute RPD values of less than 20%. The greater variability of RPD values at lower grades is because small changes in grade at very low grades will result in relatively large RPD values.

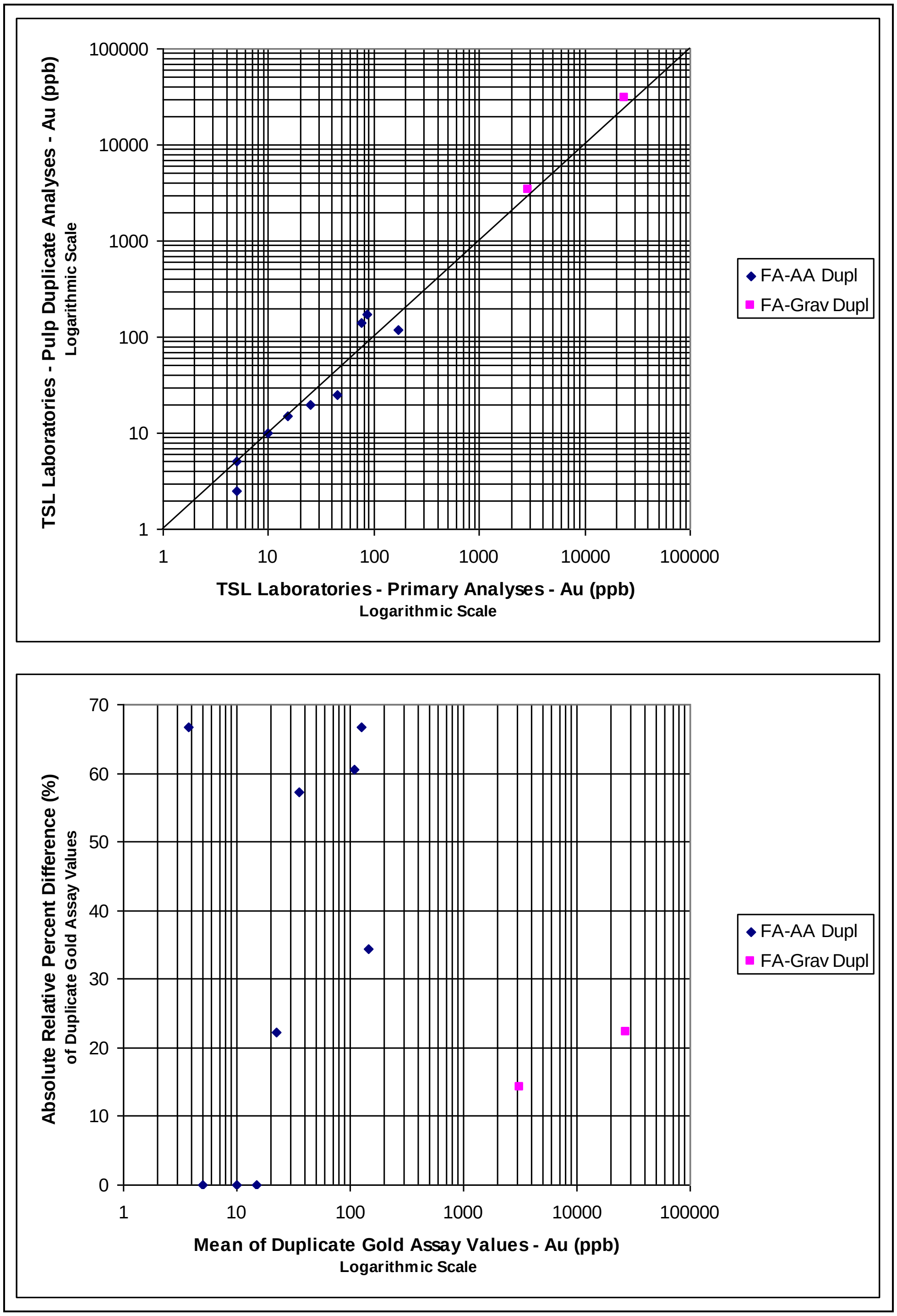


Figure 14-12: TSL Pulp Duplicates - 2005 Drill Program – Gold

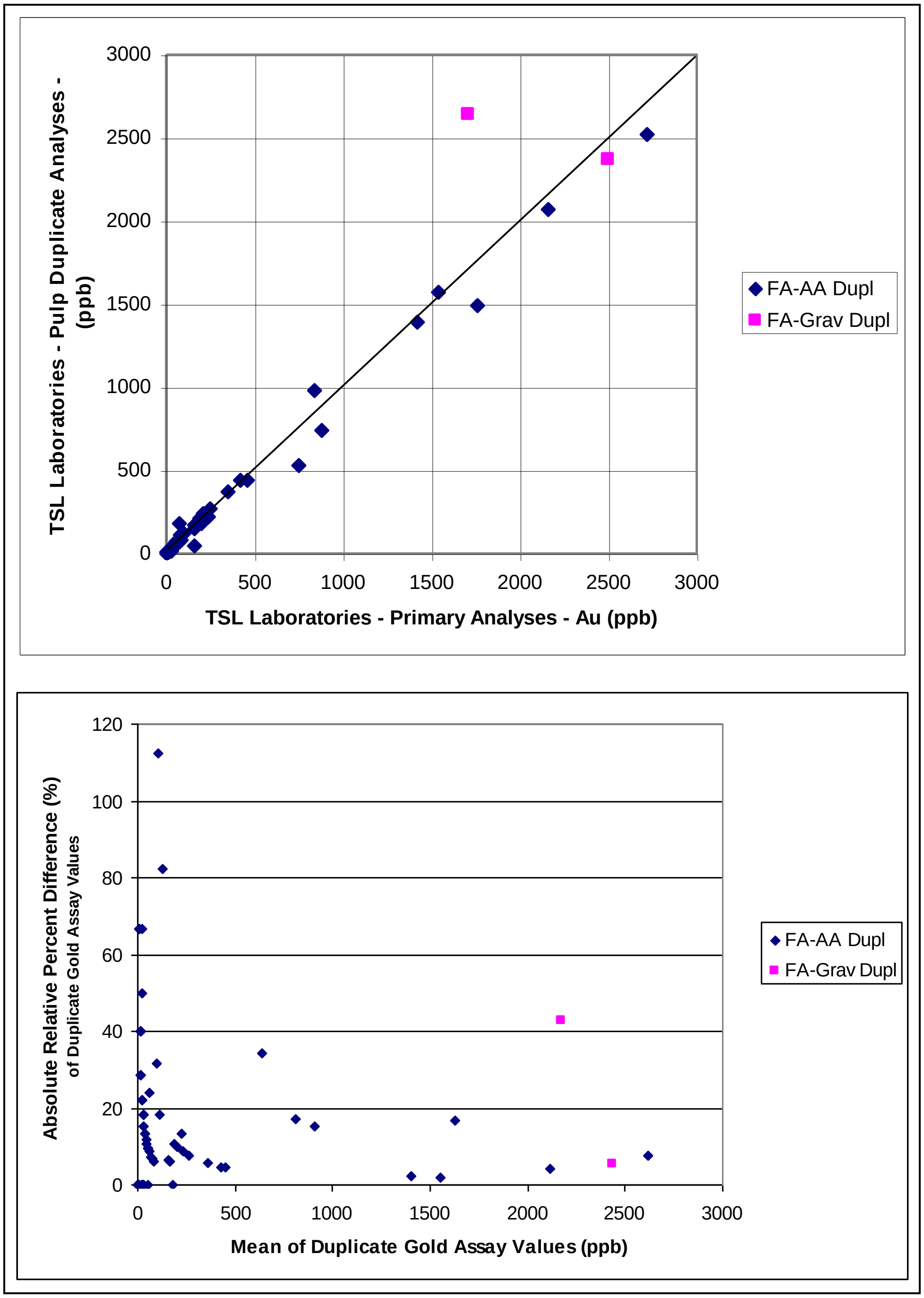


Figure 14-13: TSL Pulp Duplicates – 2007-2008 Drill Program – Gold

Contamination was monitored through the routine insertion of samples of un-mineralized granite blank material immediately following samples containing visible gold during the 2007-2008 drill program. Figure 14-14 presents the gold analytical results of the field blanks used in the preliminary FA_AA analyses. Wescan blanks were not inserted into the follow-up FA-GRAV analyses.

All gold analyses except two were at or above the detection limit of 5 ppb Au. However, all except three samples (batch S27042) returned less than 5x the detection limit (25 ppb Au). The three samples exceeding 5x the detection limit may indicate potential sample preparation contamination in Batch S27042 FA-AA analysis or it may simply reflect a selection of blank material with higher background than that used in the other sample batches. Follow-up investigation of this sample batch may be warranted however, Wescan and TSL standards from this batch are within limits and all samples greater than 3 grams per tonne (3000 ppb) were re-analyzed by FA-GRAV methods where TSL standard values were also within limits.

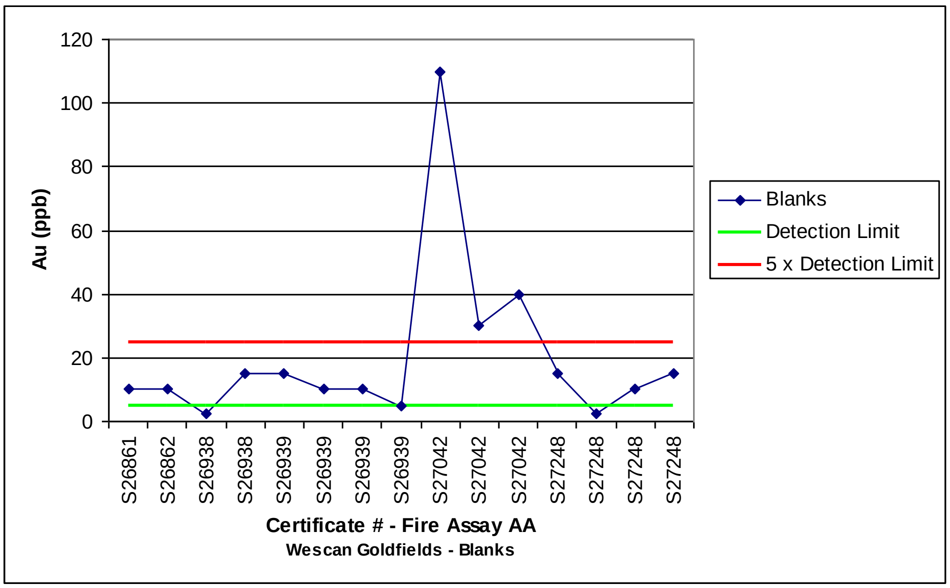


Figure 14-14: Wescan Field Blank Analytical Results – 2007-2008 Drill Program

14.4 ACA HOWE 2009 VERIFICATION

The Howe data verification included general confirmation of existence of work sites, surface workings, drill holes and surface trenches etc. as well as procedures to test the reliability of the Property database, in particular with respect gold analytical results.

14.4.1 ACA Howe 2009 Site Visit

Confirmation of the existence of reported work sites was conducted by Howe representative and author I. Trinder during his visit to the Property on October 20, 2009 as part of due diligence in the preparation of this technical report. Howe representative, D. Patrick, previously completed a one-day visit to the Property in June 2003. Mr. Trinder accessed the Jojay property using an ATV via access roads and trails from Golden Band's Jolu mine and millsite, accompanied and ably guided by Mr. Grant Merriman of M.A.R.S.H. Expediting, La Ronge, Saskatchewan. Mr. Trinder completed an inspection of isolated surface outcrops, historic trenches, and selected SMDC and Wescan drill hole collars. The condition of Wescan's onsite 2005 and 2007-2008 core racks was checked and core from several holes was examined. Water levels and inaccessible bush trails prevented access to the SMDC core racks on Bog Lake; Mr. Patrick had however previously viewed the SMDC core racks in 2003. In essence all of the work sites and technical observations were as reported by Wescan.

As part of the property visit, Mr. Trinder met with Ms. Kirsten Marcia, Wescan's V.P. Exploration in the Sakatoon head office to discuss and review Wescan's exploration activities, methodologies, data, results and interpretations from October 21 to 23, 2009.

14.4.2 ACA Howe 2009 Verification Sampling

Howe conducted limited verification sampling during its 2009 site visit which included one rock sample from outcrop between Trenches 1 and 2 and one sample of remaining half core from hole JJ05-04. Howe also retrieved four archived reject and seven archived pulp samples from Wescan's warehouse in Saskatoon, Saskatchewan on October 23, 2009.

Howe sealed both field sample bags with ladder lock ties and maintained possession of all samples until delivery by courier to SGS Canada's geochemistry lab at 1885 Leslie Street, Toronto, Ontario. SGS-Toronto as a reputable, ISO/IEC17025 accredited laboratory qualified for the material analysed. SGS quality control procedures are method specific and include duplicate samples, blanks, replicates, reagent / instrument blanks for the individual methods.

The samples were prepared using SGS sample preparation package PRP89, which consists of conventional drying if required, in 105^{o}C ovens; crushing; splitting and; pulverizing. After drying, the sample was passed through a primary oscillating jaw crusher producing material of 75% passing a 2mm screen. A 250-gram sub-sample was split from the crushed material using a stainless steel riffle splitter. This split was then ground to 85% passing 75 microns or better using a ring pulveriser.

The verification samples were analysed for gold using SGS analytical code FAG303 (Table 14-6). The assay certificate is presented in Appendix C.

Table 14-6: ACA Howe Verification Samples – SGS Analytical Method

Method code	Description	Lower Detection Limit
FAG303	Au fire assay; gravimetric finish, 30 g nominal sample weight.	>0.03g/t Au

The outcrop and duplicate core, reject and pulp samples provide an independent confirmation of the presence of significant gold mineralisation at the Jojay Property (Table 14-7, Figure 14-15). Data are too limited however, to make a meaningful comparison of Howe's duplicate sample analytical results with the Wescan's original analytical results. Howe notes that the variation between the original and duplicate assay results are generally reasonable and are typical for gold exploration projects. ACA Howe pulp duplicate sample 7105 and 7106 results are significantly lower however than Wescan's results; Howe attributes this to a nugget effect. Wescan should consider the routine use of screen metallic assays within significant mineralized intervals and intervals with visible gold.

Table 14-7: ACA Howe Duplicates *vs*. Original Samples

DDH	UTM NAD83		From	To	Length	Sample Type	ACA Howe	Au	Wescan	Au
	Northing	Easting	(m)	(m)	(m)		Sample #	(g/tonne)	Sample #	(g/tonne)
Outcrop					0.6	Rock Chip	7101	14.1		
JJ05-04			149.2	150.1	0.9	1/2 Core	7102	1.50	811807	1.59
JJ05-01			76.2	76.9	0.7	Pulp	7103	4.07	811719	5.45
JJ05-01			78.3	78.7	0.4	Pulp	7104	11.5	811721	11.85
JJ05-01			95.3	96.4	1.1	Pulp	7105	8.56	811728	15.32
JJ05-01			96.4	97.2	0.8	Pulp	7106	16.50	811729	45.13
JJ05-01			97.2	98.4	1.2	Pulp	7107	1.90	811730	2.08
JJ05-01			98.4	100.3	1.9	Pulp	7108	0.95	811731	1.02
JJ05-01			100.3	101.2	0.9	Pulp	7109	3.92	811732	5.20
JJ08-09			273.7	274.1	0.4	Reject	7110	33.10	188223	37.52
JJ08-09			274.1	274.6	0.5	Reject	7111	7.10	188224	9.02
JJ08-09			274.6	275.1	0.5	Reject	7112	3.30	188225	3.29
JJ08-09			275.1	276.3	1.2	Reject	7113	1.97	188226	2.66
CDN-GS-5D						Standard	7114	4.96	Reference	5.06

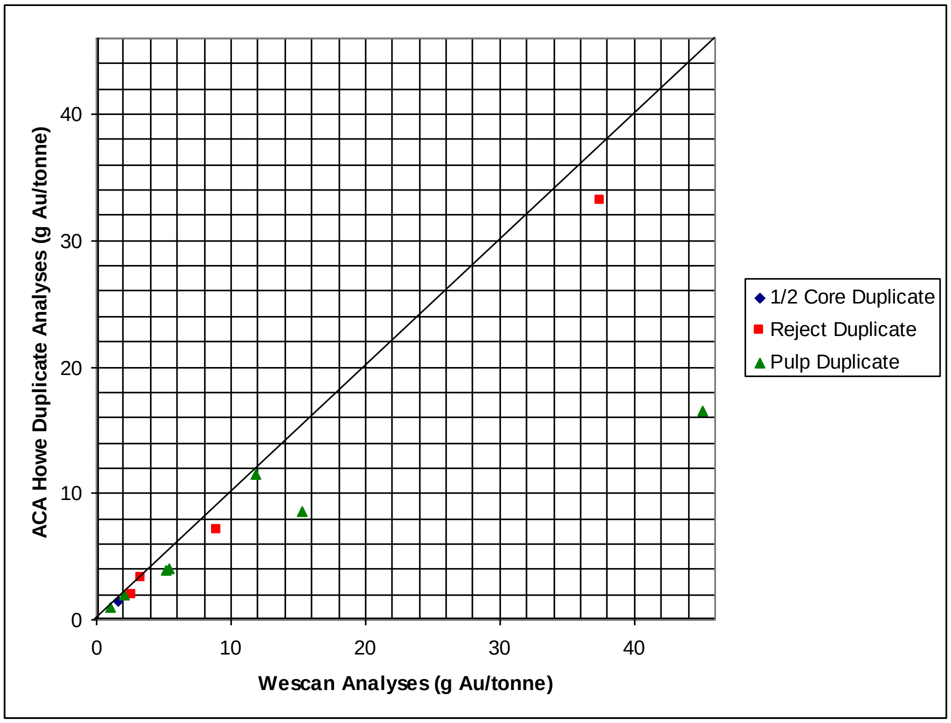


Figure 14-15: Howe - Wescan Duplicates - scatter plot comparison

14.5 DOWN-HOLE DIRECTIONAL SURVEYS

The primary instrument of choice for SMDC and Wescan down-hole directional surveys has been Pajari Instrument's Tropari; a single shot directional surveying instrument that provides magnetic azimuth for direction and an inclination reading from a plumb device. Like all magnetic instruments, the reliability of Tropari azimuth readings can be affected by magnetic interference from sources such as drill rods or magnetic rock formations.

A significant number of erroneous Tropari azimuth readings were recognized in both the historic SMDC and current Wescan down-hole directional surveys. Accordingly SMDC contracted Techdel International Inc. of Toronto, Ontario during the Winter and Summer 1987 drill programs to conduct down-hole azimuth and dip readings in all open holes utilizing their Light Log survey instrument which was unaffected by magnetic influences. Short drill holes and holes blocked by broken, caved rock were not surveyed with the Light Log probe. Holes from the SMDC's Winter 1988 and Wescan's 2005 and 2007-2008 drill programs were surveyed only with a Tropari instrument.

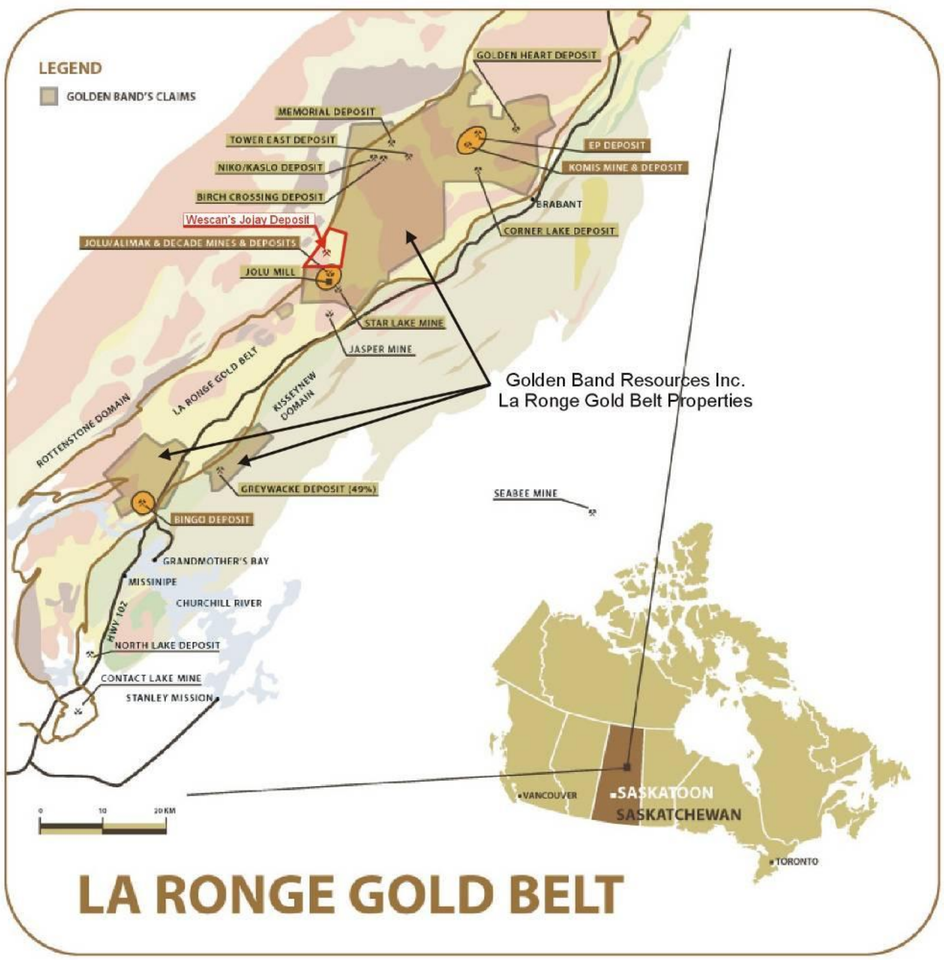
Wescan reviewed the historic survey data and decided to exclude the Light Log survey data because the hole deviations were often much smaller than the Tropari readings of both suspect holes and adjacent holes assumed to have correct Tropari readings. Wescan considered that Light Log readings may have been in error. Therefore, in holes with obvious survey errors Wescan instead decided to estimate the azimuth changes based on deviations in adjacent holes of similar depth and initial inclination. Howe notes that this method is dependant on the assumption that the deviations in the adjacent holes are correct despite the fact that they are Tropari readings that are susceptible to magnetic errors.

Given that the Light Log readings were completed by the manufacturer's representative, Howe cannot justify excluding them despite recognizing Wescan's observation that recorded hole deviations were often much smaller than the Tropari readings of suspect holes and adjacent holes assumed to have correct Tropari readings. For the purposes of this report and resource estimate, Howe has replaced Tropari readings with Light Log readings where available; the exception being holes JJ6-004, JJ6-006, JJ7-44 to JJ7-50 and JJ7-52 to JJ59. Hardcopy light log readings for these holes were located by Howe after the resource estimate was initiated. Howe has determined that the difference between Tropari and Light Log deviations for these holes are not significant enough to affect the resource estimate.

Given the recognized magnetic errors in Tropari azimuths and descrepencies between Tropari and Light Log surveys at Jojay, Howe recommends that future down-hole directional surveys be completed with a gyroscopic survey instrument in addition to preliminary magnetic survey methods. Gyroscopic surveys should also be conducted on select historic holes if they remain un-blocked. Based on the Gyroscopic results a decision may then be made whether or not to disregard historic readings and estimate the azimuth changes in historically erroneous holes based on deviations in adjacent holes of similar depth and initial inclination.

15 ADJACENT PROPERTIES

The Jojay Property is bordered by Golden Band Resources Inc.'s La Ronge Gold Belt properties (Figure 15-1). Golden Band reports that its focus is the long-term, systematic exploration and development of its mostly 100%-owned La Ronge Gold Belt properties, a land package of more than 750 km^2, including 12 known gold deposits, five former producing mines, and a licensed gold mill (Golden Band, 2009). Golden Band is pursuing its goal of near-term commercial production from its Bingo, Komis, EP, and Golden Heart deposits with processing at the 100%-owned 500 tonne per day Jolu mill, subject to financing and completion of the permitting process. Wescan's Jojay deposit lies approximately 5 kilometres due north of the Jolu mill (10 kilometres by access trails).



Source: Golden Band Resources Inc. website (2009)

Figure 15-1: Location of the Golden Band's properties in relation to the Wescan's Jojay Property

Table 15-1 presents a summary of NI 43-101 compliant Measured + Indicated and Inferred Mineral Resources for eight of Golden Band's La Ronge Gold Belt deposits as extracted from the company's website (Golden Band, 2009).

Table 15-1: NI 43-101 Compliant Measured + Indicated and Inferred Mineral Resources - Golden Band La Ronge Gold Belt Deposits

Deposit	Date	Author	Grade capping	Au cut off (g/tonne)	Tonnes	Au (g/tonne)	Ounces Au	Au cut off (g/tonne)	Tonnes	Au (g/tonne)	Ounces Au
				Measured + Indicated Resources				Inferred Resources			
Komis	Dec-09	In-House	cut to 115 g/t Au	4	191,740	7.85	48,398	4	10,746	7.91	2,731
Tower East	Dec-07	In-House	cut to 15 g/t Au	1	5,019,080	1.858	299,835	1	902,020	1.516	43,965
Golden Heart	Dec-09	In-House	uncapped					4	671,650	9.1	196,549
Memorial	Mar-06	Simpson	cut to 30 g/t Au	1	288,400	2.83	26,220	1	90,900	2.49	7,272
EP	Nov-08	P&E	cut to 40 g/t Au	1	102,000	3.81	12,500				
Birch Crossing	Dec-07	Simpson	cut to 120 g/t Au					2	536,300	5.11	88,100
Greywacke*	Apr-08	Wardrop		5	90,160	8.4	24,353	5	28,420	7.29	6,664
Bingo	Nov-08	In-House	cut to 105 and 70 g/t Au	5	148,564	14.04	94,954	5	42,099	14.75	19,966
				Total	5,866,048		485,077		2,395,110		413,037

*Golden Band owns 49% of the resource at Greywacke and this is accounted for in the above table. Golden Band owns four other deposits (Jolu, Decade, Niko/Kaslo and Corner Lake) that do not have reportable NI 43-101 compliant resources.

16 MINERAL PROCESSING AND METALLURGICAL TESTING

In September 1987, SMDC submitted 62 samples of the Jojay mineralisation totaling 28.527 kg to Lakefield Research for limited metallurgical testwork incorporating: Head Analysis; Work Index Determination; Gravity Cyanidation Testwork; Detailed Cyanidation Solution Analysis and; Carbon Adsorption Testing. Lakefield reported their results in January 1988 (Lakefield Research, 1988).

The samples were composited to a single sample then jaw and cone crushed to -6 mesh at which time 10 kg was riffle split for Bond Work index charges. The remainder of the sample was roll crushed to -10 mesh for 1 kg charge preparation and head sampling. Direct head grade assays returned 9.21 g/t Au, 5.3 g/t Ag, 5.45% Fe and 1.79% S.

The Bond Work Index was determined by a standard ball mill closed circuit grindability test. The mill feed was –6 mesh and the 'fineness of classification' was 200 mesh. The Work Index was calculated as 15.48kWh/ST (kilowatt hour/short ton). 80% of the test product passed a 59 micron sieve, while 80% of the test feed passed a 2150 micron sieve.

A series of 1.0 kg charges was ground for predetermined intervals to study the effect of fineness of grind on cyanidation and gravity separation. Each sample was then tabled on a Mozley Mineral Separator to produce a low-weight (0-1%), high grade (3,000 to 14,000 g/t Au) concentrate. Gravity gold recovery averaged 59.73%. The gravity tailing was filtered and cut into 500 gm samples for cyanidation tests, involving bottle roll testing for 2x24 hour stages. Cyanide and lime consumptions were determined to be 2.5 and 4.35 kg per tonne respectively. Average gold recoveries were 97.75% after 24 hours and 98.45% after 48 hours.

A carbon adsorption test was carried out utilising a 1.0 kg sample ground for 25 minutes to 73% passing 400 mesh which was tabled on the Mozley Mineral Separator to produce a gravity concentrate. After dewatering, the concentrates were repulped to 33% solids in a 2 litre bottle, cyanide (0.5 g/L) and lime (1.0 g/L) were added and cyanidation tests conducted on rolls for 48 hours. The slurry was then split into four and activated carbon (GRC-22) was added to give 5, 10, 20 and 30 g/L concentrations and roll adsorption tests were conducted for four hours. The gravity-cyanidation results from the four tests averaged 99.06% and the carbon adsorption averaged 99.0%. The effectiveness of adsorption increased with increasing carbon concentration.

17 MINERAL RESOURCE AND MINERAL RESERVE ESTIMATES

During October-December 2009 and January 2010, ACA Howe International Limited ("Howe") carried out a resource estimate for the Jojay deposit using historical drilling (prior to 2005) and current drilling (drilled during 2005-2008). The resource estimate includes holes up to Hole JJ08-22, drilled in 2008.

This resource estimate was prepared by Doug Roy, M.A.Sc., P.Eng., an Associate Mining Engineer with Howe. Mr. Roy had no prior involvement with Wescan and was independent of Wescan according to Section 5.3 of NI 43-101.

Micromine software (Version 11.0.4) was used to facilitate the resource estimating process.

The resource estimate was prepared in accordance with CIM Standards on Mineral Resources and Reserves[6] where:

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

[6] CIM Standards in Mineral Resources and Reserves, Definitions and Guidelines, adopted August 20, 2000.

geological evidence and limited sampling and reasonably assumed, but not verified, geological and grade continuity. The estimate is based on limited information and sampling gathered through appropriate techniques from locations such as outcrops, trenches, pits, working and drill holes."

Classification, or assigning a level of confidence to Mineral Resources, was undertaken in strict adherence to the CIM Standards on Mineral Resources and Reserves.

This report quotes estimates for mineral resources only. There were no mineral reserves prepared or reported in this technical report.

Mineral resources that are not mineral reserves do not account for mineability, selectivity, mining loss and dilution and do not have demonstrated economic viability. Mineral resource estimates include inferred mineral resources that are normally considered too speculative geologically to have economic considerations applied to them that would enable them to be categorized as mineral reserves. There is also no certainty that these inferred mineral resources will be converted to the measured and indicated categories through further drilling, or into mineral reserves, once economic considerations are applied.

17.1 DATA SOURCES

For resource estimation, the author relied upon data that Wescan supplied. Drill hole data up to, and including 2005 were included in a "Gemcom" formatted, Microsoft Access database titled "GD_Jojay.mdb" (584,620 kilobytes).

Drill hole data for the 2007/2008 drill program were included in 22 separate, Microsoft Excel digital spreadsheet files.

The data was compiled, and then imported to Micromine. The following files made up the new, Micromine format database:

Table	Micromine File
Collar Survey	ddh-header.dat
Downhole Survey	ddh-survey - Howe.dat
Assays	ddh-assays.dat

17.2 DATABASE VALIDATION

The database was checked for errors and inconsistencies. Apart from some problems with the downhole survey data (refer to Section 14.5), no major errors or inconsistencies were detected.

17.3 MINERALISED ZONE AND DIKE INTERPRETATION AND MODELLING

Mineralised zones were outlined to enforce geological control during block modeling. Interpretations from previous workers were used as a guide.

The following guidelines were used when outlining mineralised zones.

1. A cut-off grade of 1 g/tonne of gold was generally used.
2. Zones were extended horizontally halfway to the next section and down dip by up to 50 metres beyond the last intercept.
3. Zones were extended halfway to adjacent, under-mineralised sections or on-section intercepts.
4. Outlines were refined using longitudinal sections of the zones.
5. A minimum horizontal width of 1.5 metres was used.
6. Higher grade intercepts were used as a guide for the general geometry of the main zone. But, the outlines crossed lower grade intercepts where there were indications of structure continuity.

Mineralised zones were outlined on cross-sections spaced 25 metres apart.

All zones were vertical or sub-vertical. From west to east, the following mineralised zones were outlined:

- The Red Zone (main zone) was closest to, and paralleled the contact between the volcanics and metasediments. It was near the contact, within the volcanics. Zone R was the widest zone – 10-20 metres wide in places. It was also the most continuous zone, running between -1385 metres North and -850 metres North for a strike length nearly 500 metres.

- The Blue Zone followed the western contact between the volcanics and a sub-vertical felsic sill. It ran between -1200 metres North and -1100 metres North. Zone B1 followed the eastern contact of the sill and ran between and -1290 metres North and -980 metres

North. Two subzones were outlined – B1 and B2. Zone B1 was the most continuous and the most extensive (laterally and vertically). Zone B2 was traced over only two sections – approximately seventy metres along strike.

- Other minor zones included the Orange, X, Footwall and Flat Zones.

Zone Name	Code
Red	R
Blue1	B1
Blue2	B2
Orange	O
"X"	X
Footwall	F
Flat	Fl

In places, continuity of the minor zones was questionable. Though they were modeled as continuous zones, they may pinch out in places where they pass through non-mineralised or non-sampled intercepts. For the purpose of global resource estimation, the author decided to model them as continuous. That way, the non-mineralised intercepts contributed to the grade estimating process. If those intercepts were excluded by modeling 'holes' in the zone, the average grade may have been overstated.

Five separate dikes were modeled. Generally these were thin, vertical, non-mineralised bodies that cut through the zones. The dikes were numbered from west to east, 1 to 5. Dike 1, the most westerly and closest to the sediment/volcanic contact, was the most continuous and the most extensive (laterally and vertically).

The Gnat Lake Fault caused some displacement of the mineralised zones at the following locations:

Cross-Section (m North)	Elevation (m RL)
-1100	350-400
-1075	325-375
-1050	300-375

Howe lacked enough information to determine exactly how the fault affected the mineralised zones. For example, the deformation style could be a single brittle-type break, multiple, parallel breaks, boudinage (stretching), *et cetera*. For the purpose of the global resource estimation, it was decided to model the fault area as stretched, but continuous across the fault zone. Indicated resources were only defined down to the top of the faulted area.

17.4 SOLID MODELLING (WIREFRAMING)

Tie line files were made between the (section) outlines to aid the wireframing process. These had the names “tie lines – zone X.str”, where “X” represented the zone name.

The mineralised zone solid models were named Red, Blue1, Blue2, Orange, X, Footwall and Flat.

The main zone (Red Zone) was modeled by creating footwall and hanging wall ‘surfaces,’ then joining them together to form a ‘solid’ wireframe. A point file was created of footwall and hanging wall pierce points. Supplemental points were added to resolve self-intersection issues.

The dikes were wireframed from their section outlines. Only the dikes that interfered with mineralised zones were wireframed – 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5. These were saved as “Rock Models” and named Dike1, Dike2, Dike3, Dike4 and Dike5.

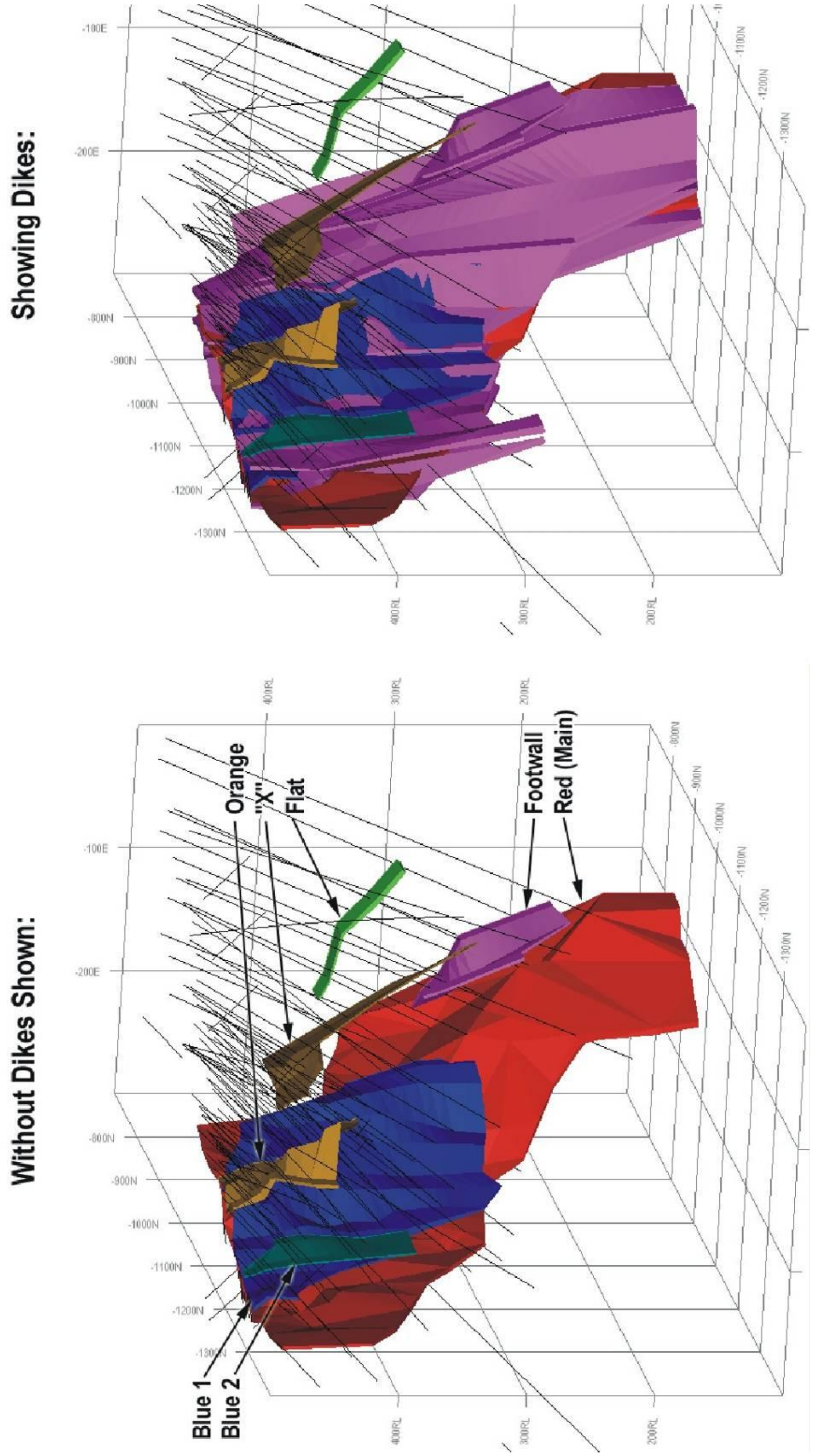


Figure 17-1: Three-dimensional view of resource model facing northwest

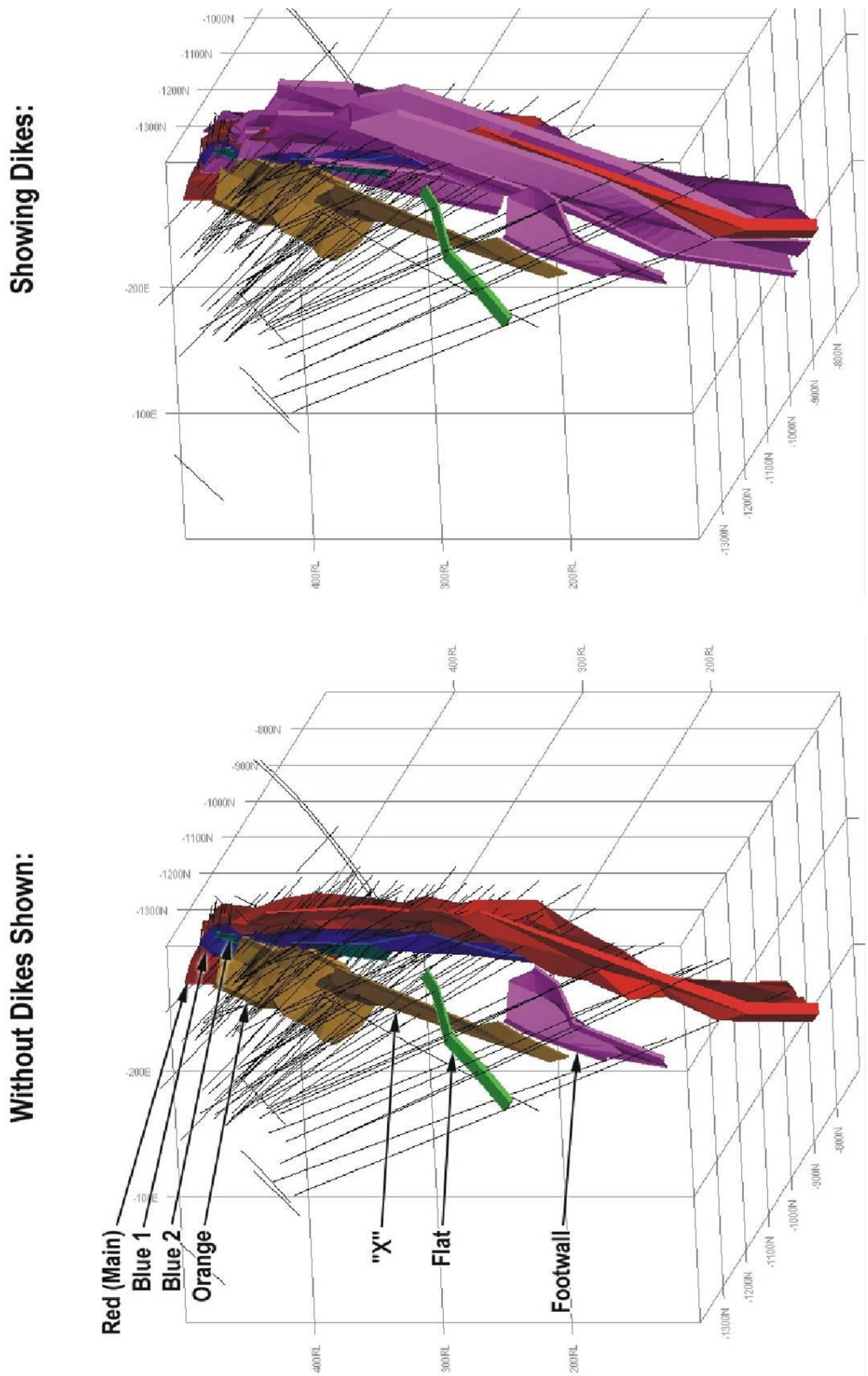


Figure 17-2: Three-dimensional view of resource model facing southwest.

17.5 SAMPLE COMPOSITING / REGULARISING

The sample interval values within the main zone (Red Zone) were analysed (Figure 17-3). The most common sample intervals were 0.5 1.0 and 1.5 metres. For the purpose of statistical analysis, it was decided to composite or *regularise* the sample interval to 0.5 metres.

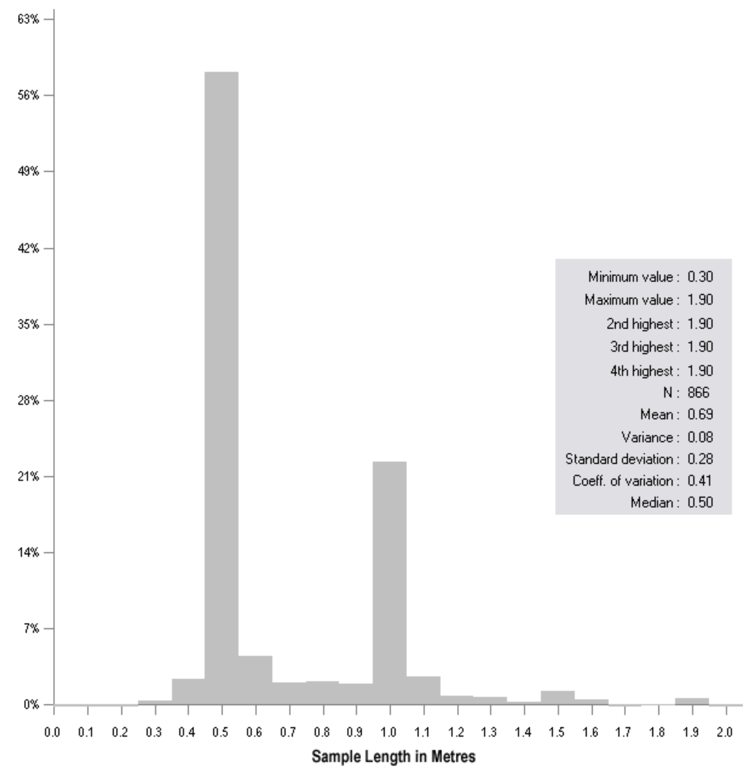


Figure 17-3: Sample intervals within the main zone.

17.6 SAMPLE STATISTICS

Statistics for regularised samples within the main zone (Red Zone) were analysed. The average (mean) grade was 3.75 g/tonne.

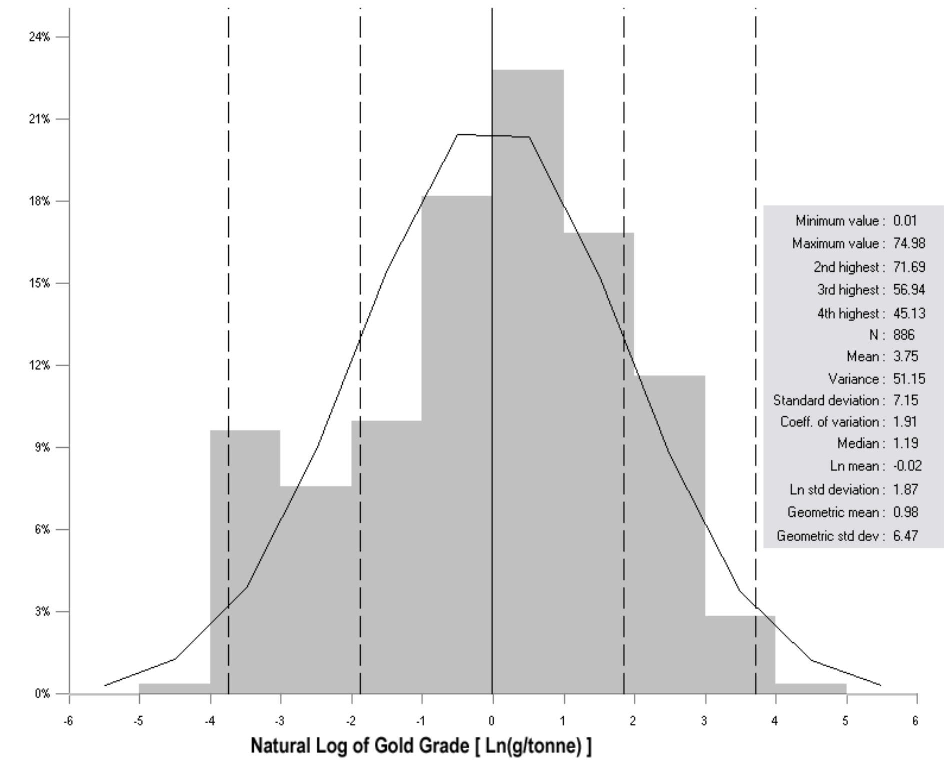


Figure 17-4: Regularised sample statistics – main zone (Red Zone).

17.7 SAMPLE INTERCEPTS

The mineralised zone and dike wireframes were used to tag the drill hole assays with a 'geology' code, stored as the 'Zone' variable. To refine the interpretation, the intercept intervals were manually adjusted within the assay file.

17.7.1 Non-Sampled Intercepts

There were many interpreted intercepts that were not sampled. Conservatively, non-sampled intercepts were assigned a zero grade. Assays for those non-sampled intercepts were created by making a downhole composite file, named "ddh-assay-Comp20cm.DAT," with regularised sample lengths of 20 centimetres. The mineralised zone wireframe models were then used to tag the regularised samples with zone names. Non-tagged samples were deleted. Within this file, gold assays were capped at 41 g/tonne (refer to Section 17.11).

An intercept data file was created from the 20 centimetre composite file, named "ddh-assay-intercepts.dat." In that file, there were many instances where a dike cut through a zone intercept.

17.7.2 Dike Material

Through careful consideration and close examination of the cross-sections, the author decided that the dike material represented a straight loss of resource material (tonnes) rather than a diluting material. In other words, the dike material would subtract from the tonnes but would not dilute the grade.

That implies that the dike material could be avoided (left behind) when mining the deposit. The author was reasonably assured that this could be done. However, underground exploration and test mining would be required to confirm this hypothesis prior to determining mineral reserves.

The modified intercept file for grade estimation purposes was saved as the file "ddh-assay-intercepts for grade est.dat." In that file, the intercept length and true width values represent the actual, contact-to-contact values (i.e.: including any dike material within the intercept).

17.8 INTERCEPTS

Sample intercepts were compiled (refer to Table 17-1). The true width values were calculated using collar dip and azimuth values and average deposit strike and dip values of 20 ° and 90 °, respectively.

Table 17-1: Main zone (Red Zone) intercepts.

Hole	From (m)	To (m)	Grade (g/tonne)	Length (m)	True Width (m)	Accumulation (g-m/tonne)
JJ6-001	73.0	76.9	3.0	3.9	2.7	8
JJ6-002	51.3	66.8	2.3	15.5	10.3	24
JJ6-003	63.1	74.1	3.7	11.0	7.3	27
JJ6-004	61.8	75.3	3.2	13.5	8.9	29
JJ6-005	53.7	67.2	3.2	13.5	9.0	29
JJ6-006	59.5	75.3	6.0	15.8	10.5	63
JJ6-007	62.2	67.3	7.7	5.0	3.3	26
JJ6-008	105.0	120.4	3.1	15.4	10.2	31
JJ6-009	135.2	148.8	3.5	13.6	9.0	32
JJ6-010	65.7	68.3	9.2	2.6	1.7	16
JJ6-011	65.0	68.0	0.9	3.0	2.0	2
JJ6-012	109.2	111.4	3.8	2.2	1.5	6
JJ6-013	120.6	129.9	7.6	9.3	6.2	47
JJ6-014	138.2	147.4	2.2	9.2	6.1	13
JJ6-015	141.0	153.0	0.6	12.0	8.0	4
JJ6-016	128.9	140.5	5.9	11.7	7.8	46
JJ6-017	50.4	61.2	0.9	10.8	7.2	6
JJ7-018	124.8	128.9	3.0	4.1	2.9	9
JJ7-019	119.9	122.4	1.1	2.5	1.6	2
JJ7-020	110.2	113.6	4.8	3.4	2.2	11
JJ7-021	65.6	67.6	0.4	2.0	1.3	0
JJ7-022	179.8	182.6	-	2.8	1.8	-
JJ7-023	187.3	201.6	3.0	14.3	9.0	27
JJ7-024	184.1	192.4	4.1	8.3	5.4	22
JJ7-025	158.3	169.3	5.0	11.0	7.1	35
JJ7-026	165.3	168.0	2.4	2.8	1.8	4
JJ7-027	204.2	207.6	2.4	3.4	2.2	5
JJ7-028	187.6	195.5	3.3	7.9	5.2	17
JJ7-029	193.8	198.6	2.9	4.8	3.1	9
JJ7-035	179.4	185.5	1.0	6.1	3.0	3
JJ7-036	20.6	27.1	2.7	6.5	4.4	12
JJ7-037	33.0	36.0	3.7	3.0	2.0	7
JJ7-038	21.7	23.7	11.8	2.0	1.3	16
JJ7-039	30.9	37.5	0.3	6.6	4.4	1
JJ7-040	23.5	37.1	4.0	13.6	9.0	36
JJ7-041	28.5	41.0	4.0	12.5	7.9	31
JJ7-042	19.5	26.3	7.0	6.8	3.1	22
JJ7-043	21.6	24.7	7.2	3.1	2.1	15
JJ7-044	125.1	127.2	0.5	2.1	1.3	1
JJ7-045	85.8	89.8	4.2	4.0	2.0	8
JJ7-046	62.3	65.4	6.5	3.1	2.1	13
JJ7-047	79.1	94.2	3.1	15.1	7.1	22
JJ7-048	120.7	130.9	4.5	10.2	6.0	27
JJ7-049	58.9	68.3	6.8	9.4	6.3	43
JJ7-050	116.8	129.3	3.7	12.5	5.7	21
JJ7-051	78.2	91.5	2.2	13.3	8.0	18
JJ7-052	86.1	106.7	2.0	20.6	12.4	25
JJ7-053	135.9	147.4	1.9	11.6	5.6	11
JJ7-054	187.8	190.7	4.0	3.0	1.4	6
JJ7-055	230.9	235.3	3.9	4.4	2.1	8
JJ7-056	220.1	222.2	2.4	2.1	1.2	3
JJ7-057	251.2	264.9	2.7	13.7	5.4	15
JJ7-058	242.3	246.8	3.0	4.5	2.1	6
JJ7-059	238.2	242.7	1.0	4.5	2.2	2
JJ8-065	127.0	130.5	6.7	3.5	1.6	11
JJ8-066	248.9	251.4	0.1	2.5	1.3	0
JJ8-069	134.1	140.6	4.4	6.5	1.6	7
JJ8-070	332.8	345.5	1.4	12.8	4.1	6
JJ8-073	79.4	85.6	1.8	6.1	4.1	7
JJ8-074	273.4	276.9	4.6	3.5	1.3	6
JJ8-076	175.2	178.7	0.6	3.5	1.3	1
JJ05-01	95.3	102.0	8.8	6.7	4.3	38
JJ05-02	94.0	108.8	1.6	14.8	9.5	15
JJ05-03	208.8	223.1	3.7	14.3	6.1	22
JJ05-04	140.0	150.1	1.6	10.1	5.0	8
JJ05-05	172.5	178.1	-	5.6	2.9	-
JJ05-07	78.0	81.7	5.8	3.7	2.5	14
JJ07-01	249.0	251.1	0.7	2.1	1.4	1
JJ07-02	230.4	235.4	2.9	5.0	3.3	10
JJ07-03	176.0	180.1	1.1	4.1	2.4	3
JJ08-04	280.7	289.3	7.5	8.6	4.0	30
JJ08-05	232.9	236.6	2.1	3.7	1.7	4
JJ08-06	216.9	231.1	3.6	14.2	9.4	34
JJ08-07	238.4	248.0	1.3	9.6	5.7	8
JJ08-09	268.9	276.3	3.7	7.4	2.9	11
JJ08-10	237.6	241.0	0.2	3.4	1.4	0
JJ08-11	306.1	328.0	1.5	21.9	8.0	12
JJ08-12	174.0	180.6	0.2	6.6	2.4	1
JJ08-13	318.4	321.8	-	3.4	1.3	-
JJ08-14	365.7	386.5	1.4	20.8	7.6	10
JJ08-16	276.4	283.0	0.0	6.6	2.4	0
JJ08-17	251.8	259.8	1.9	8.0	3.9	7
JJ08-18	134.3	144.3	3.4	10.0	6.6	23
JJ08-19	222.4	230.0	3.9	7.6	4.4	17
JJ08-21	249.6	259.9	3.9	10.3	6.2	24
JJ08-22	205.4	217.4	6.4	12.0	7.8	50

17.9 ZONE INTERCEPT STATISTICS

Main zone (Red Zone) intercept statistics were analysed (refer to Figure 17-5). The average (mean) grade was 3.37 g/tonne – similar to the mean grade of 3.75 g/tonne for regularised main zone samples. The main difference between the two distributions (intercept and regularised) is that the intercept distribution is 'tighter' – the log standard deviation is less. This 'smoothing' of the distribution is a common artifact of averaging samples over a mineralised intercept.

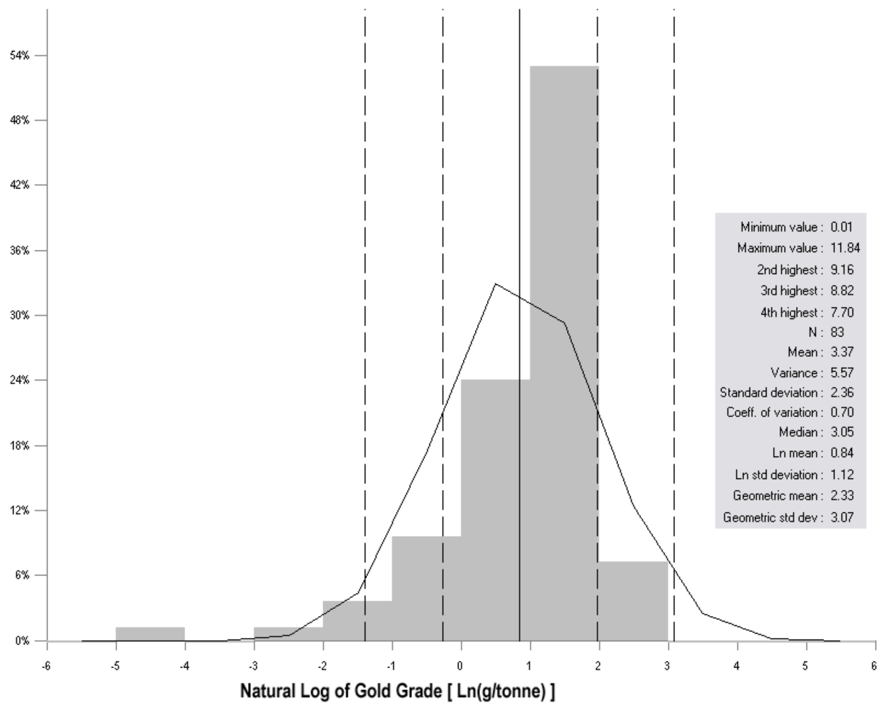


Figure 17-5: Intercept statistics – main zone (Red Zone).

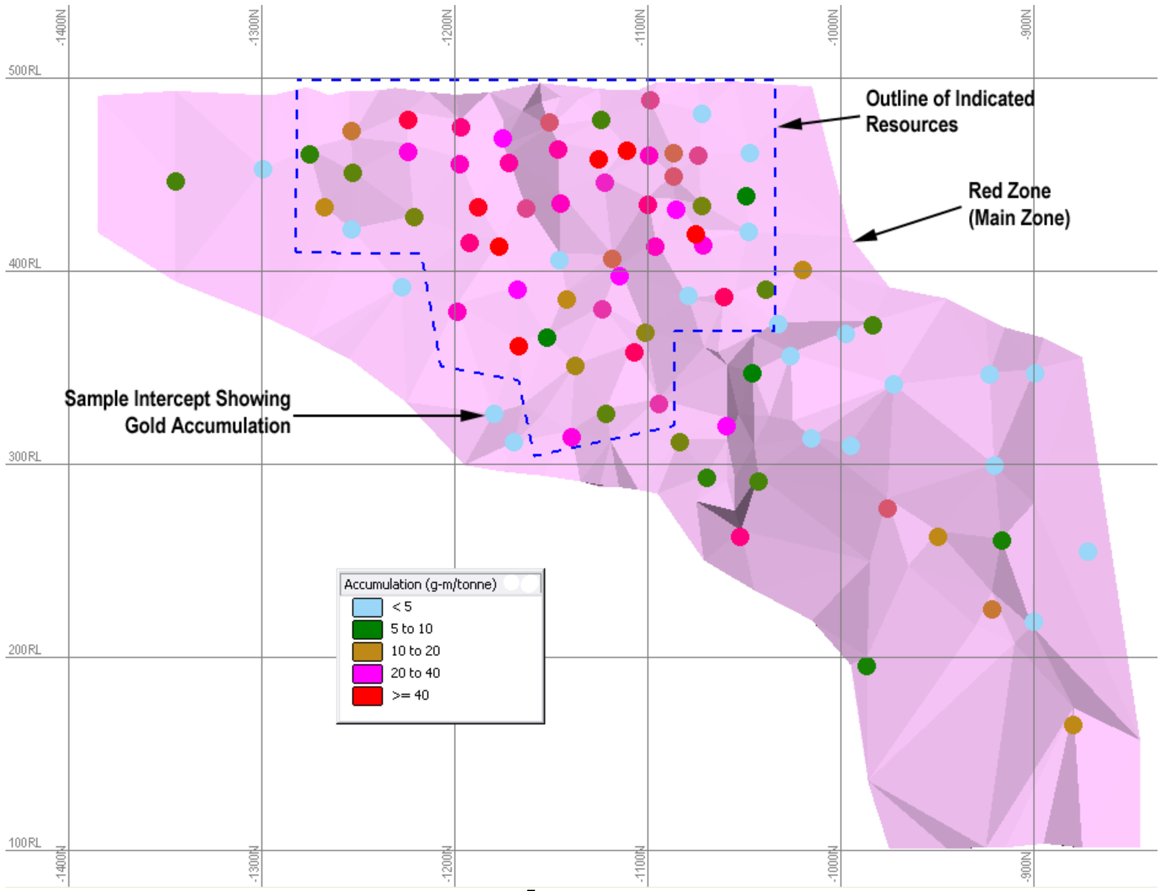


Figure 17-6: Gold 'accumulation'[7] in the main zone (Red Zone), facing west.

17.10 SAMPLE TRENDS

From the plot of gold accumulation (refer to Figure 17-6), there appeared to be a trend in the data with a plunge (dip) of 45-60 ° (in the north direction).

17.11 TOP-CUT GRADE

A top-cut value is normally chosen to prevent the overestimation of block grades by a small number of very high assays or *outliers*.

There was no indication that there was more than one sample population present. However the author felt that it was prudent to cap sample values at 41 g/tonne – the logarithmic mean plus two standard deviations[8].

[7] Accumulation = intercept grade x true width.

The top-cut was applied to regularised samples prior to calculating the intercept grade. This ‘cut’ intercept grade was used for block grade estimation.

17.12 VARIOGRAPHY

Variography was carried out on main zone intercepts.

Directional semi-variograms were created in the plane of the deposit for dip increments of 22.5 °. The most stable[9] semi-variogram data was obtained for the direction Azimuth 020, dip 45 (down) (refer to Figure 17-7). An exponential model was fit to the data. The model parameters were presented in Table 17-2.

The semi-variogram data and model for the -45 deg dip direction (up) was presented in Figure 17-8.

A downhole semi-variogram was calculated for main zone samples, regularised over a 0.5 metre sample interval (refer to Figure 17-9). The range was short at 2.1 metres.

[8] This refers to the statistics of regularized samples within the main zone rather than the intercepts.
[9] Least amount of ‘scatter.’

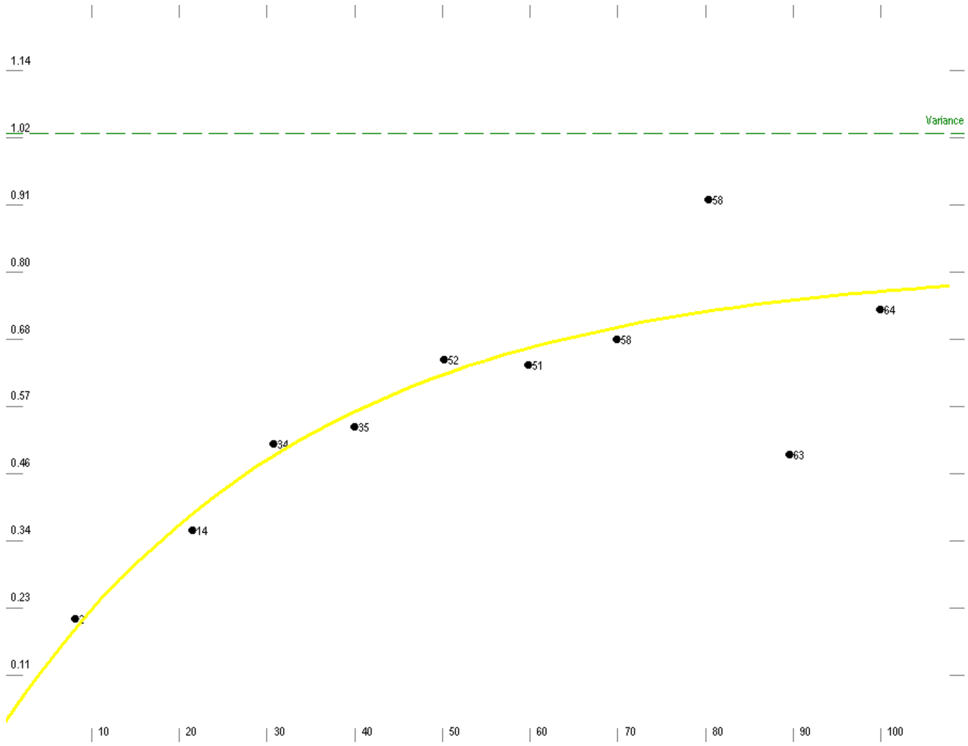


Figure 17-7: Directional semi-variogram – Azimuth 020, Dip 45 (down).

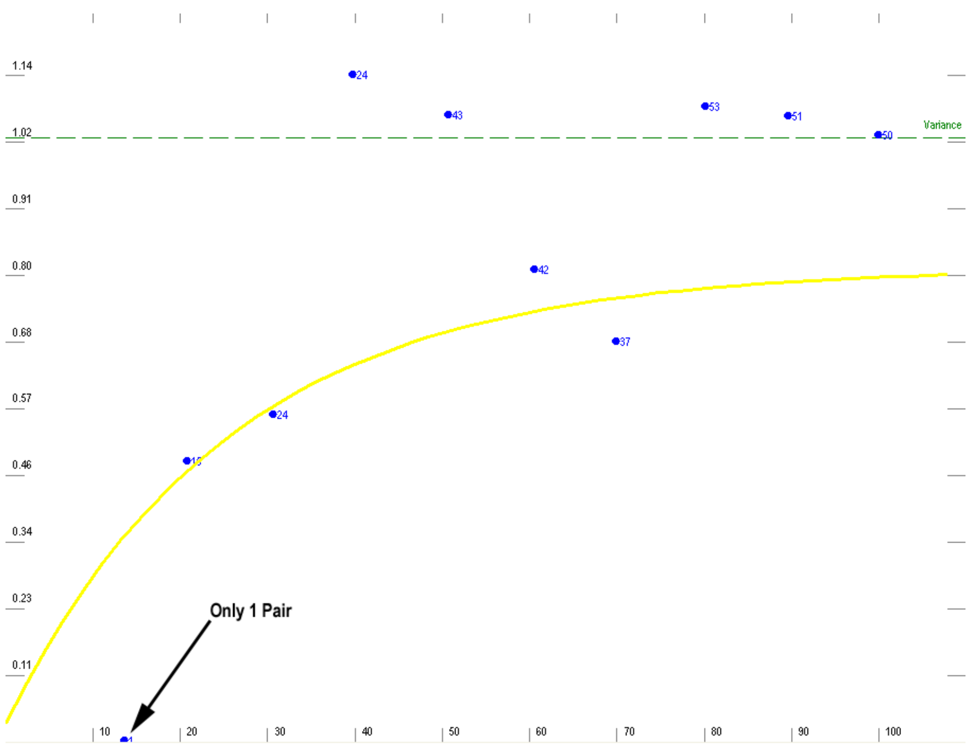


Figure 17-8: Directional semi-variogram – Azimuth 020, Dip -45 (up).

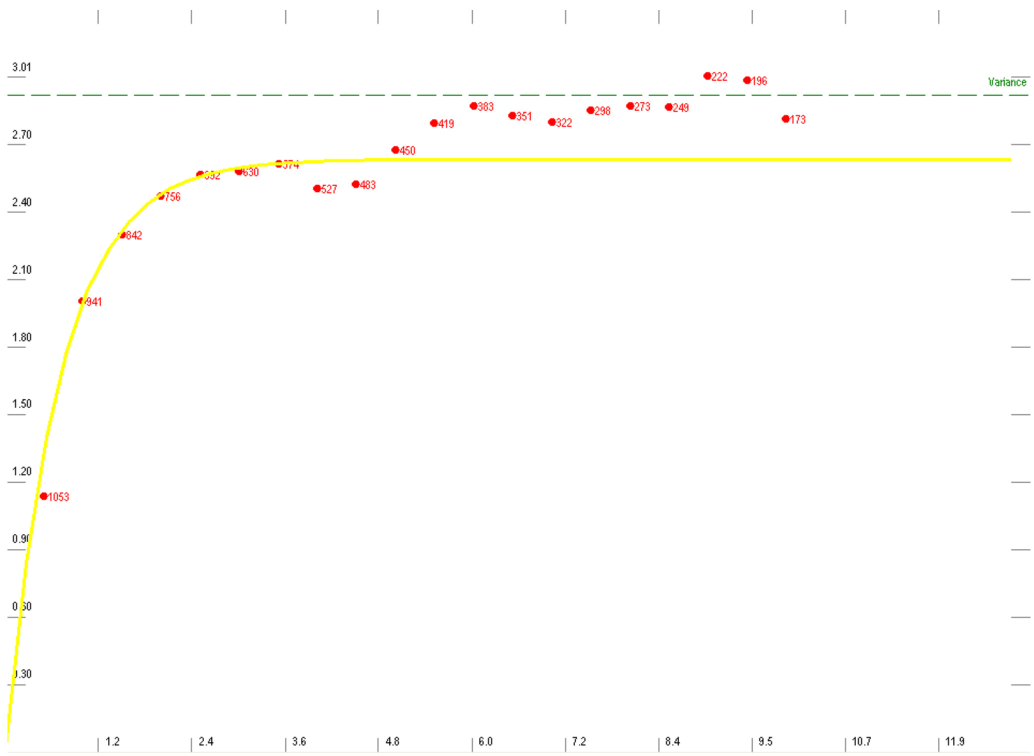


Figure 17-9: Downhole semi-variogram.

Table 17-2: Semi-variogram model parameters (main zone intercepts).

Direction	Model Type	Model Range (m)	Nugget $[Ln(g/tonne)]^2$	Partial Sill $[Ln(g/tonne)]^2$	Fit
Az 020, Dip 45 (down)	Exponential	105	0.03	0.78	Excellent
Az 020, Dip -45 (up)	Exponential	77	0.03	0.78	Poor-to-Fair

17.13 BULK DENSITY / SPECIFIC GRAVITY ("SG")

Specific gravity results were available for 108 samples. Most samples were mineralised with gold. There was no correlation between gold values and SG. The sample distribution was tight with a mean value of 2.80. The mean value of was used to represent an average SG for the deposit.

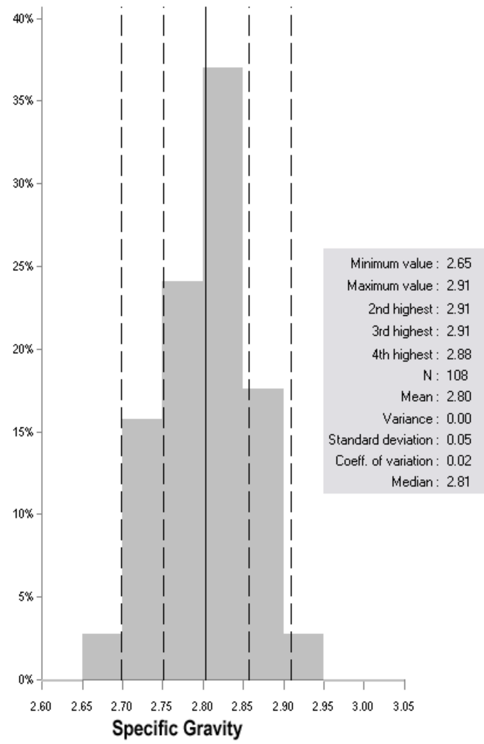


Figure 17-10: Specific gravity results.

17.14 BLOCK MODELLING

A blank block model (file “blocks-blank.dat”) was created with the parameters that were reported in Table 17-3. The blocks were constrained by the mineralised zone wireframes. Dike wireframes were used to ‘overprint’ the zone field.

Table 17-3: Block model parameters.

Direction	Model Origin (Grid, m)	Model Limit (Grid, m)	Model Extent (m)	Block Size (m)	Number of Blocks	Number of Sub-blocks
East	-300	0	300	5	61	10
North	-1400	-700	600	10	71	5
Elevation	0	500	500	10	51	5

Table 17-4: Block model fields.

Field	Description
East	Easting (Grid)
_East	Block Dimension, East Direction
North	Northing (Grid)
_North	Block Dimension, North Direction
RL	Reduced Level (Grid)
_RL	Block Dimension, North Direction
Zone	Outlined Zone
Index	Unique Block ID
AU PPM	Estimated Gold Grade (g/tonne)
NumHoles	Number of Holes Used to Estimate Grade
ResCat	Resource Category

17.15 RESOURCE CATEGORIES

The degree of confidence in the reported resources was classified based on the validity and robustness of input data and the proximity of resource blocks to sample locations. Resources were reported, as required by NI 43-101, according to the CIM Standards on Minerals Resources and Reserves.

Based on the geological continuity, grade continuity and variography, Indicated and Inferred mineral Resources were defined. No Measured mineral Resources or mineral Reserves of any category were defined.

Resource category parameters were chosen based on the author's judgment rather than on the variography results because the semi-variogram range values, calculated from sample intercepts, while useful for the purpose of grade estimation, were not useful predictors of the resource category limits.

Blocks in the Inferred category were defined using the search parameters in Table 17-5.

Blocks in the Indicated category were identified manually. On each cross-section, areas of the Red Zone (main zone) were identified where there was clear geological and grade continuity between intercepts. The outline was refined using a longitudinal section. Indicated resources were only defined down to the top of the Gnat Lake Fault.

With the current intercept spacing, the continuity of zones other than Red was not well enough defined to warrant Indicated category resources.

A solid wireframe was created from the outline, named “Extent of Indicated”. That wireframe was used to identify (tag) the appropriate Red Zone blocks as “Ind” (for “Indicated”) in the “ResCat” (Resource Category) field.

17.16 GRADE ESTIMATION

Ordinary block kriging (“OBK”) was used to estimate block grades. Blocks were discretised twice in the north and elevation directions.

The grade estimation process was carried out separately for each of the zones. A separate block model file was created for each zone, named “Blocks-X.dat”, where “X” represented the zone name. The separate files were then “merged” into a single block model file named “Blocks – All Zones.dat”. A description of that file’s fields was reported in Table 17-4.

All blocks within the outlined mineralised zones were included in the Inferred mineral resource category. Indicated mineral resource blocks were identified using the procedure that was described in Section 17.15.

Table 17-5: Grade estimation process.

Parameter	Value
Variogram Range	
Main Dir (Az 020, Dip 45)	105
2nd Dir (Az 200, Dip 45)	77
3rd Dir (Az 290, Dip 0)	77
Search Radii	Equal to the Range
Hole/Intercept Spacing	N/A
Min. Number of Intercepts	2
Max. Number of Intercepts	5
Discretisation (ExNxRL)	1 x 2 x 2
Zones	All Zones

17.17 RESULTS

The mean grade of the Red Zone's (main zone's) blocks was lower than the average intercept grade. The block grade values were "smoother" (lower standard deviation values) than the sample values – a typical artifact of the grade estimation process.

Cross- and longitudinal sections were reviewed and a comparison between the estimated block grades and the sample intercept grades was made. There was a close agreement between the two. Meaning, the block grade estimation process honoured the original sample grades.

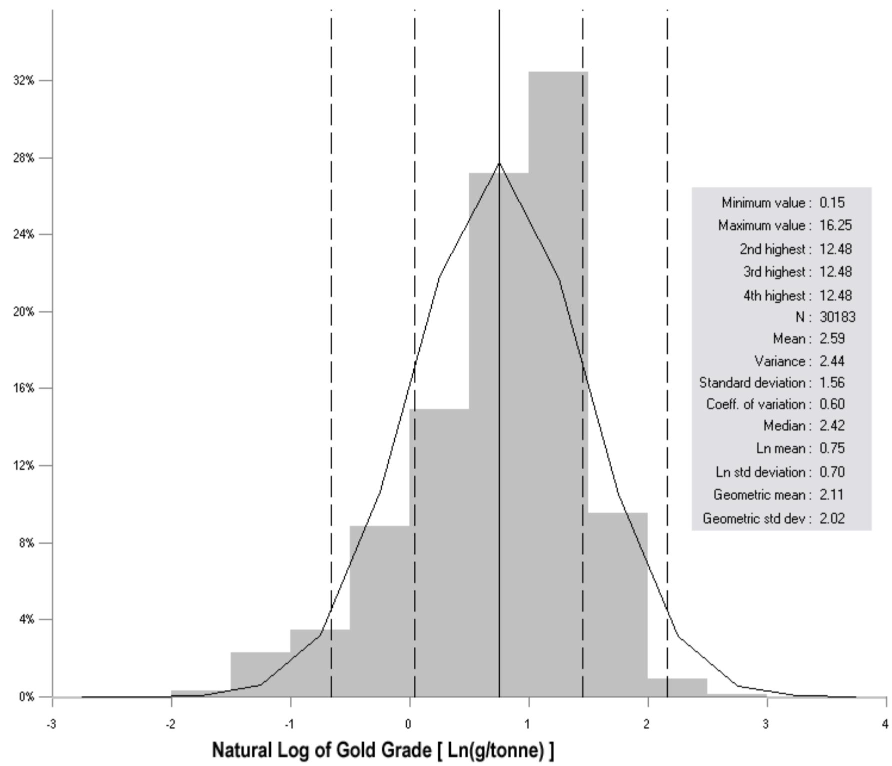


Figure 17-11: Histogram of block grades in the Red Zone (main zone).

17.18 RESOURCES

A block cut-off grade of 2 g/tonne was used to define mineral resources. That cut-off grade is a reasonable, typical operating cut-off[10] using a gold price of $US 1,000 per ounce, an overall recovery factor of 90 %, an exchange rate of $0.94 and a narrow, selective underground mining method.

[10] Not including capital or G&A costs.

The vast majority of mineral resources were contained the Red Zone (main zone).

Non-diluted Inferred mineral resources, most of which was located in the Red Zone (main zone), amounted to 630,000 tonnes with an average grade of 4.3 g/tonne, for 87,000 ounces (refer to Table 17-6).

Non-diluted Indicated mineral resources, located entirely in the Red Zone (main zone), amounted to 420,000 tonnes with an average grade of 3.7 g/tonne, for 50,000 ounces.

The reader should note that mineral resources that are not mineral reserves do not have demonstrated economic viability.

A table showing mineral resources at higher cut-off grades was included as Table 17-7.

Table 17-6: Summary of non-diluted mineral resources.

Category	Tonnes	Average Grade (g/tonne)	Ounces
Indicated (Red Zone)	420,000	3.7	50,000
Inferred	630,000	4.3	87,000

Table 17-7: Non-diluted mineral resources by cut-off grade.

Zone	Cut-off Grade (g/tonne)	Tonnes	Average Grade (g/tonne)	Ounces
Indicated				
Red Zone ("R")	5	60,000	6.2	12,000
	4	130,000	5.2	22,000
	3	290,000	4.2	39,000
	2	**420,000**	**3.7**	**50,000**
Inferred				
Red Zone ("R")				
	5	20,000	5.5	4,000
	4	60,000	4.8	9,000
	3	160,000	3.9	20,000
	2	**350,000**	**3.1**	**35,000**
Blue Zone 1 ("B1")	5	61,000	8.5	17,000
	4	83,000	7.5	20,000
	3	104,000	6.7	22,000
	2	**135,000**	**5.7**	**25,000**
Blue Zone 2 ("B2")	5	7,000	7.5	1,700
	4	9,000	6.9	2,000
	3	11,000	6.3	2,200
	2	**14,000**	**5.5**	**2,500**
Orange ("O")	5	13,000	7.7	3,200
	4	17,000	6.9	3,800
	3	24,000	5.9	4,600
	2	**42,000**	**4.4**	**5,900**
"X"	5	9,000	8.3	2,400
	4	10,000	7.9	2,500
	3	14,000	6.7	3,000
	2	**20,000**	**5.4**	**3,500**
Footwall ("F")	5	43,000	8.8	12,200
	4	52,000	8.1	13,500
	3	53,000	8.0	13,600
	2	**55,000**	**7.9**	**14,000**
Flat ("Fl")	5	-	-	-
	4	3,000	4.4	400
	3	6,000	3.9	800
	2	**15,000**	**2.9**	**1,400**
Subtotal, Inferred	5	150,000	8.5	41,000
	4	230,000	6.9	51,000
	3	370,000	5.5	66,000
	2	**630,000**	**4.3**	**87,000**

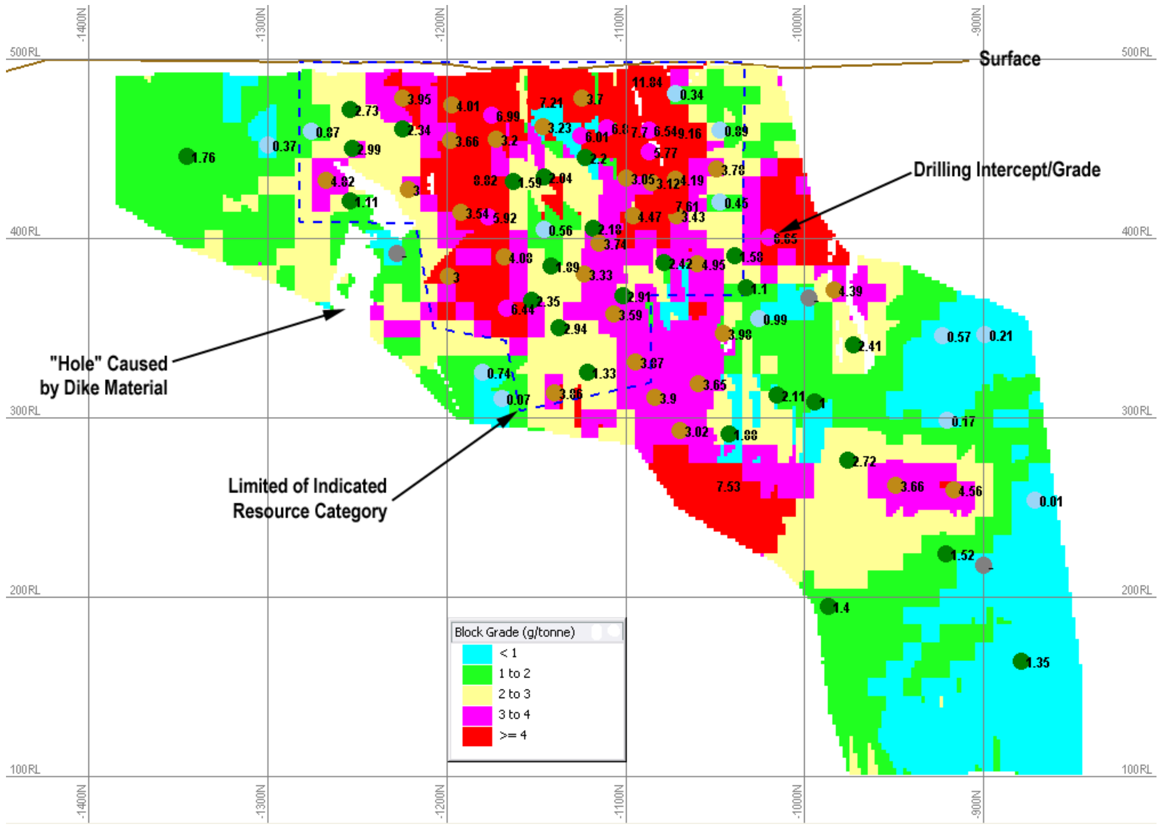


Figure 17-12: "Projected" longitudinal section through Red Zone (main zone) blocks, facing west.

17.19 VERIFICATION OF PRECISION

To verify the precision of the block-kriged resource estimate, inverse distance weighting ("IDW", power of two) was used to estimate the blocks of the Red Zone (the main zone). The results compared very well against each other (refer to Table 17-8 and Figure 17-13). In other words, the precision of the mineral resource estimate was very high.

Table 17-8: Verification of the mineral resource estimate's precision (Red Zone – Main zone).

Uncategorised Resources	Block Kriging Result	Check-IDW
Mean Grade (g/tonne)	2.59	2.63

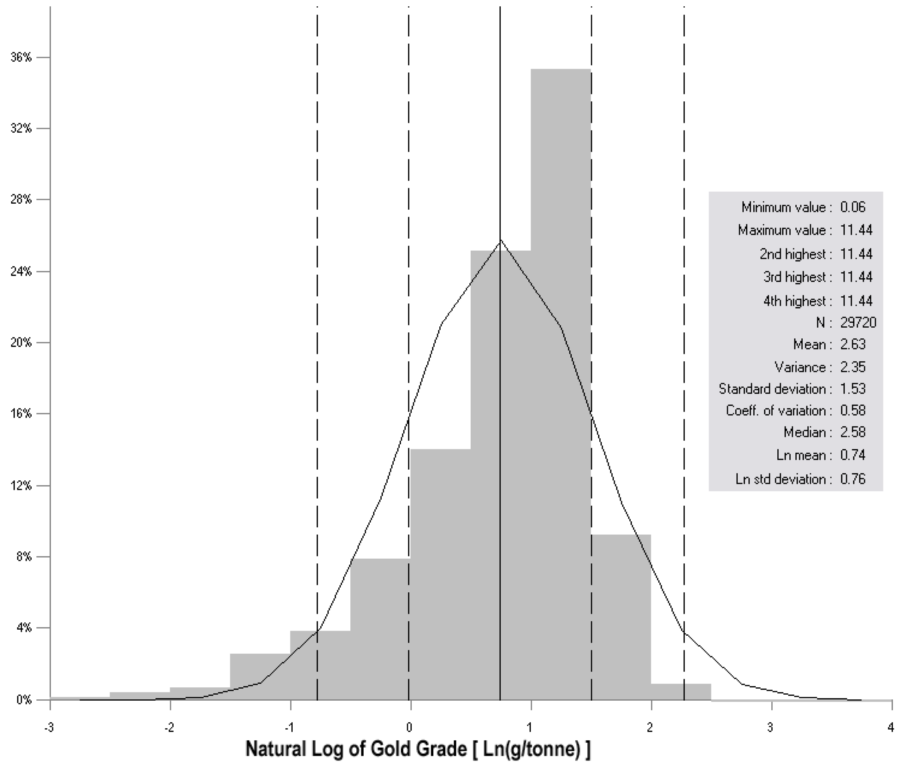


Figure 17-13: Verification of estimate precision using IDS – histogram of block grades in the Red Zone (main zone).

17.20 COMPARISON WITH PREVIOUS MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATES

The most recent historical geostatistical resource estimate was that completed by SMDC in 1987 (SMDC, 1988a). The results were presented in Table 17-9. Note that for the purpose of comparison only, the inferred mineral resources of the current estimate were added to indicated resources.

New drilling has expanded the resources since SMDC's work.

A direct comparison between the current mineral resource estimate and SMDC's was difficult because SMDC used a cut-off grade of 0.1 oz/ton (approximately 3 g/tonne). The current estimate used a lower cut-off grade of 1 g/tonne for outlining the mineralised zones and a block cut-off grade of 2 g/tonne for identifying mineral resources.

One would expect that using a lower cut-off grade for outlining the mineralised zones would (a) increase the volume of the resource and (b) decrease the average grade.

Based on the new drilling and the lower cut-off grade, the Red Zone (main zone) expanded by 270,000 tonnes. The grade decreased but the metal content expanded by 20,000 ounces.

With the lower outline cut-off and the higher block cut-off grade of 3 g/tonne, the Blue and Orange zones increased both in volume (and tonnes) but decreased in grade, resulting in almost no change in the metal content (ounces).

Table 17-9: Comparison between SMDC's mineral resource estimate and the current estimate.

	SMDC, 1988				Current[2.]			Increase	
Zone	Tonnes at SG 2.95	Tonnes at SG 2.8	Grade (g/tonne)	Ounces	Tonnes	Grade (g/tonne)	Ounces	Tonnes at SG 2.8	Ounces
Red[1.]	187,700	180,000	6.8	39,000	450,000	4.1	59,000	270,000	20,000
Blue	63,100	60,000	11.9	23,000	104,000	6.7	22,000	44,000	- 1,000
Orange	16,300	15,000	11.0	5,000	24,000	5.9	4,600	9,000	- 400
Subtotal		255,000	8.2	67,000	580,000	4.6	85,600	**320,000**	**19,000**

Notes:
1. For comparison purposes ONLY, Indicated resource material was added to Inferred.
2. Current resources at a **block cut-off grade of 3 g/tonne** were compared with SMDC's 0.1 oz/ton cut-off.

17.21 DISCUSSION OF RESULTS

The Red Zone (main zone) was by far the most continuous zone, both geologically and grade-wise. Future exploration and evaluation work should focus on this zone.

The minor zones (Blue, Orange, "X", Footwall and Flat) were much less continuous than the Red Zone, both geologically and grade-wise. However, these zones represent possibilities for discrete, small, higher grade targets for future mining.

18 OTHER RELEVANT DATA AND INFORMATION

There are no other relevant data and information on the Jojay Property to report.

19 INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSIONS

Howe has reviewed the Jojay Property data provided by Wescan, including the drilling database, has visited the site and has reviewed sampling procedures and security. Howe believes that the data presented by Wescan are generally an accurate and reasonable representation of the Jojay deposit mineralisation.

Wescan's exploration to date has confirmed and expanded a significant gold resource on the Jojay zone hosted by a continuous shear structure at a volcanic-sedimentary contact. At least seven sub-parallel mineralised zones were identified, although the majority of resource is confined to one zone, the Red Zone. Red Zone remains open down-plunge at depth with the deepest drill hole intercept at a vertical depth of approximately 340 metres. Limited historical metallurgical testwork indicated that up to 99% recovery was achievable using a combination of gravity and cyanidation with carbon adsorption.

Visible gold is routinely reported in drill core at Jojay and a nugget effect is documented. A regimented QA-QC program and the use of metallic screen analysis are required to mitigate this nugget effect.

Magnetic errors are recognized in downhole survey Tropari azimuths as well as discrepancies between "accepted" Tropari and Light Log surveys at Jojay. Future down-hole directional surveys should be completed with a gyroscopic survey instrument in addition to preliminary magnetic survey methods. Gyroscopic surveys should also be conducted on select historic holes if they remain un-blocked.

Howe's 2010 resource estimate outlined one main zone and six minor mineralised zones. The zones were vertically dipping with a north-south strike. The main zone (Red Zone), plunging to the north and modeled over a strike length of approximately 500 metres to a depth of 400 metres, averaged 4-5 metres wide. At a block cut-off grade of 2 g Au/tonne, non-diluted Indicated mineral resources, located entirely in the Red Zone, amounted to 420,000 tonnes with an average grade of 3.7 g/tonne, for 50,000 ounces. Non-diluted Inferred mineral resources, approximately half of which were located in the Red Zone (main zone), amounted to 630,000 tonnes with an average grade of 4.3 g/tonne, for 87,000 ounces. No Measured Resources or Reserves of any category were identified.

Additional drilling on closer spaced centres will be required to upgrade the estimated resources from Inferred to Indicated and possibly Measured. While it not assumed that that closer drill hole spacing will result in the upgrade of all the Inferred Resources to Indicated or Measured Resources, Howe believes that it will lead to the definition of resources in the higher classifications for at least a portion of the current resource.

Howe notes that the moderate 45-50^{o} plunge of the Jojay mineralization to north may be in part, an artifact of drill hole distribution. Howe's block model highlights several possible sub-vertical sub-shoots of higher grade mineralization within the north plunging envelope (Figure 17-12).

The Jojay Deposit, as defined by the newly completed Howe Mineral Resource, represents only a small portion of the >2.5 km long prospective volcanic-sedimentary contact and coincident Jojay structural zone in the Jojay Property area. The Jojay structural zone is highly prospective and additional drilling is warranted to follow-up the Red Zone mineralized shoot both along strike and down plunge. The isolated drill hole at the south end of the Jojay deposit (approximately 50m below surface at 13+00S) intersected appreciable gold mineralisation and may indicate the presence of a second undelineated higher grade shoot.

The existing historical geophysical data should be re-interpreted to determine whether additional geophysical surveying using more modern detailed magnetic, EM and IP methods and digital processing should be conducted. Integration of magnetics and IP geophysical surveys with the drill hole data in 3-D software may assist in targeting further drilling on this structure.

A historic bulk till survey designed to systematically test for gold-in-till dispersion trains on an approximate 100 by 200 metre grid in those parts of the property where muskeg was absent identified two prominent anomalies:

1. one anomaly over and up to 100 metres down-ice of the Jojay deposit
2. a second anomaly located 400 to 1300 metres due south of the deposit

These anomalies are separated by 300 to 400 metres of ablationary till and swamp that can only be tested by trenching, overburden drilling or diamond drilling, which has not been done and they remain valid exploration targets. Additional, more subtle bulk till anomalies were also identified coincident with the Gnat Lake and Park Lake Faults.

20 RECOMMENDATIONS

The Jojay structural zone and the Jojay deposit are highly prospective and additional drilling is warranted to follow-up the Red Zone mineralized shoot both along strike and down plunge. The isolated drill hole at the south end of the Jojay deposit (approximately 50m below surface at 13+00S) intersected appreciable gold mineralisation and may indicate the presence of a second undelineated higher grade shoot. A two-phase work program is recommended:

Phase 1:

Phase 1 should comprise historical data compilation and integration, additional geophysical surveys if warranted, infill and step-out drilling along strike and down plunge of the Red Zone mineralized shoot, metallurgical testing, testing of historic till anomalies and initial baseline environmental studies. This work is budgeted at approximately $2,375,000.

1. Historic geological and geophysical data should be digitised and integrated with the drill hole data in 3-D software may assist in targeting further drilling on this structure. The existing historical geophysical data should be re-interpreted to determine whether additional modern geophysical surveying methods should be conducted.
2. Detailed magnetic and IP surveys with digital processing methods should be conducted if deemed warranted by re-examination of historical geophysics.
3. Infill and extension drilling on closer spaced centres along downplunge extension of higher grade shoot in the Red Zone – approximately 7,750 metres.
4. Step-out drilling at north and south extensions of the Red Zone to test for additional higher grade shoots and follow-up of targets delineated by geophysical surveys if conducted – approximately 2,050 metres.
5. A regimented QA-QC program and the use of metallic screen analysis are required to mitigate the nugget effect in the Jojay mineralization.
6. Future down-hole directional surveys should be completed with a gyroscopic survey instrument in addition to preliminary magnetic survey methods. Gyroscopic surveys should also be conducted on select historic holes if they remain un-blocked in an attempt to resolve discrepancies between "accepted" historic Tropari and Light Log surveys at Jojay.
7. Historical SMDC collars should be located and surveyed as part of differential GPS surveying of future Wescan drill hole collars.

8. Metallurgical testing should continue guided by historical test results.
9. The two main historic bulk till survey anomalies should be tested by trenching, overburden drilling or diamond drilling.
10. Baseline environmental studies should be initiated.

Phase 2:

Phase 2 should comprise a preliminary economic assessment ("PEA"). In support of that work, underground exploration, bulk sampling, metallurgical (mineral processing) work and geotechnical work should be carried out. This second phase is not necessarily contingent on positive results from the first phase but is a natural extension of the first phase. The work would concentrate on the Red Zone (main zone), last approximately 4-6 months and cost approximately $3.6 million **dollars (refer to Table 20-1).**

Table 20-1: Recommended Work – Budget Estimate.

Item	Number	Unit	Cost/Unit	Cost
PHASE 1				
Historical data compilation and integration				$ 10,000
Geophysical re-interpretation				$ 5,000
Geophysical surveys including grid layout				$ 30,000
Trenching and sampling of bulk till anomalies	500	metres	$ 50	$ 25,000
Diamond drilling and assaying (all inclusive)	9,800	metres	$ 200	$ 1,960,000
Metallurgical work				$ 10,000
Downhole Gyroscopic surveys				$ 15,000
Differential GPS DDH collar survey				$ 10,000
Subtotal				$ 2,065,000
Contingency (15%)				$ 310,000
Total				**$ 2,375,000**
PHASE 2				
Camp Setup & Maintenance (4 mos)	1,800	person-day	$ 60	$ 120,000
Underground Work				
Ramp to 50 m Depth	330	metre	$ 4,000	$ 1,320,000
Drifts	150	metre	$ 4,000	$ 600,000
Cross-cuts	50	metre	$ 4,000	$ 200,000
Raises	120	metre	$ 4,000	$ 480,000
Permitting				$ 50,000
Metallurgical Work				$ 50,000
Geotechnical Work				$ 20,000
Preliminary Economic Assessment				$ 50,000
Site Preparation & Closure				$ 50,000
Miscellaneous (5%)				$ 150,000
Subtotal				$ 3,100,000
Contingency (15%)				$ 500,000
Total				**$ 3,600,000**
GRAND TOTAL PHASES 1 and 2				**$ 5,975,000**

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22 DATE AND SIGNATURE PAGE

This report titled "Technical Report on the Jojay Property, Northern Mining Division, Saskatchewan, Canada" for Wescan Goldfields Inc. dated February 4th, 2010, was prepared and signed by the following authors:

Dated at Halifax, Nova Scotia
February 4th, 2010

William D. Roy, M.A.Sc., P.Eng.
Associate Consulting Engineer
A.C.A. Howe International Limited

Dated at Toronto, Ontario
February 4th, 2010

Ian D. Trinder, M.Sc., P.Geo.
Associate Geologist
A.C.A. Howe International Limited

23 CERTIFICATES OF QUALIFICATIONS

CERTIFICATE of CO-AUTHOR

I, William Douglas Roy, M.A.Sc., P.Eng., do hereby certify that:

1) I am an Associate Mining Engineer of ACA Howe International Limited, whose office is located at 365 Bay St, Suite 501, Toronto, Ontario, Canada.

2) I graduated with a B.Eng. degree in Mining Engineering from the Technical University of Nova Scotia (now Dalhousie University) in 1997 and with a M.A.Sc. degree in Mining Engineering from Dalhousie University in 2000.

3) I am a Professional Engineer (Mining), registered with the Association of Professional Engineers of Nova Scotia (Registered Professional Engineer, No. 7472). I am a member of the Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Petroleum ("CIM") and of the Prospectors and Developers Association of Canada ("PDAC").

4) I have worked as a mining engineer for more than ten years since graduating from university. This work has included the estimation of resources and reserves for precious metals, base metals and industrial minerals, as well as participation in pre-feasibility and feasibility studies.

5) I have read the definition of "qualified person" set out in National Instrument 43-101 ("NI 43- 101") and certify that by reason of my education, affiliation with a professional association (as defined in NI 43-101) and past relevant work experience, I fulfil the requirements to be a "qualified person" for the purposes of NI 43-101.

6) I am co-author of the technical report titled: "Technical Report On The Jojay Property – Northern Mining Division, Saskatchewan, Canada" for Wescan Goldfields Inc. dated February 4th, 2010, (the "Technical Report"). I am responsible for Section 17: Mineral Resources.

7) I have read NI 43-101 and Form 43-101 F1. This Technical Report has been prepared in accordance with that Instrument and form.

8) I have not visited the Jojay Property.

9) I have had no prior involvement with Wescan nor the property that is the subject of the Technical Report.

10) I am not aware of any material fact or material change with respect to the subject matter of this Report that is not reflected in the Report, the omission to disclose which makes the Report misleading.

11) I am independent of the issuer applying all of the tests in Section 1.4 of NI 43-101.

12) As of the date of this certificate, to the best of my knowledge, information and belief, the Technical Report contains all scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make the report not misleading.

13) I consent to the filing of the Technical Report with any stock exchange and other regulatory authority and any publication by them for regulatory purposes.

Dated this 4th Day of February, 2010.

William Douglas Roy, M.A.Sc., P. Eng.
Associate Mining Engineer
ACA Howe International Limited

CERTIFICATE of CO-AUTHOR

I, Ian D. Trinder, M.Sc., P.Geo. (ON, MAN), do hereby certify that:

1. I reside at 4185 Taffey Crescent, Mississauga, Ontario, L5L 2A6.

2. I am a self-employed geologist and have been retained since 2007 as an associate consulting geologist with the firm of A.C.A. Howe International Limited, Mining and Geological Consultants located at 365 Bay St., Suite 501, Toronto, Ontario, Canada. M5H 2V1.

3. I graduated with a degree in Bachelor of Science Honours, Geology, from the University of Manitoba in 1983 and a Master of Science, Geology, from the University of Western Ontario in 1989.

4. I am a Professional Geoscientist (P.Geo.) registered with the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of Manitoba (APEGM, No. 22924) and with the Association of Professional Geoscientists of Ontario (APGO, No. 452). I am a member of the Society of Economic Geologists and of the Prospectors and Developers Association of Canada.

5. I have over 20 years of direct experience with precious and base metals mineral exploration in Canada, USA and the Philippines including project evaluation and management. Additional experience includes the completion of various National Policy 2A and NI 43-101 technical reports for gold and base metal projects.

6. I have read the definition of "qualified person" set out in National Instrument 43-101 ("NI 43-101") and certify that by reason of my education, affiliation with a professional association (as defined in NI 43-101) and past relevant work experience, I fulfill the requirements to be a "qualified person" for the purposes of NI 43-101.

7. I am co-author of the technical report titled: "Technical Report on the Jojay Property – Northern Mining Division, Saskatchewan, Canada" for Wescan Goldfields Inc. dated February 4th, 2010, (the "Technical Report"). I am responsible for Sections 1 to 16 and 18 to 21 of the report. I visited the Jojay Property on October 20, 2009.

8. I have no prior involvement with the issuer nor involvement with the property that is the subject of the Technical Report.

9. I am not aware of any material fact or material change with respect to the subject matter of the Technical Report that is not reflected in the Technical Report, the omission to disclose which makes the Technical Report misleading.

10. I am independent of the issuer applying all of the tests in section 1.4 of NI 43-101.

11. I have read National Instrument 43-101 and Form 43-101F1, and the Technical Report has been prepared in compliance with that instrument and form.

12. I consent to the filing of the Technical Report with any stock exchange and other regulatory authority and any publication by them, including electronic publication in the public company files on their websites accessible by the public, of the Technical Report.

DATED this 4th Day of February 2010.

Ian D. Trinder, M.Sc., P. Geo.

PROFESSIONAL GEOSCIENTIST
IAN D. TRINDER
PRACTISING MEMBER
0452
ONTARIO

APPENDIX A.

Diamond Drill Hole Collar Information

Hole ID	Grid East (m)	Grid North (m)	RL (m)	Hole Length (m)	Grid Azimuth	True Azimuth	Collar Dip
JJ6-001	-231.67	-1253.12	500.95	101.00	270	275	-43
JJ6-002	-230.73	-1223.94	501.14	88.00	270	275	-45
JJ6-003	-219.42	-1198.00	503.65	92.00	270	275	-45
JJ6-004	-218.49	-1175.00	502.88	98.00	270	275	-45
JJ6-005	-197.21	-1148.25	503.36	92.80	270	275	-45
JJ6-006	-189.20	-1124.75	503.61	96.50	270	275	-45
JJ6-007	-189.59	-1099.26	504.13	95.00	270	275	-45
JJ6-008	-147.64	-1099.01	506.70	158.00	270	275	-45
JJ6-009	-170.39	-1198.01	512.24	183.00	270	275	-45
JJ6-010	-179.32	-1073.27	506.41	95.00	270	275	-45
JJ6-011	-178.82	-1047.90	507.61	89.12	270	275	-45
JJ6-012	-139.13	-1048.33	512.40	143.00	270	275	-45
JJ6-013	-137.85	-1073.98	510.39	161.00	270	275	-45
JJ6-014	-148.05	-1124.29	506.33	161.00	270	275	-45
JJ6-015	-155.32	-1148.12	505.89	176.00	270	275	-45
JJ6-016	-172.97	-1175.00	508.12	162.00	270	275	-45
JJ6-017	-244.00	-1275.00	500.20	81.15	270	275	-45
JJ7-018	-181.88	-1223.85	510.30	150.70	270	275	-42.5
JJ7-019	-184.35	-1253.24	508.80	153.80	270	275	-47
JJ7-020	-188.39	-1274.54	505.80	147.90	270	275	-46
JJ7-021	-233.87	-1298.04	499.30	87.20	270	275	-46
JJ7-022	-134.91	-1224.14	511.50	214.10	270	275	-47
JJ7-023	-124.30	-1199.02	511.70	217.50	270	275	-48
JJ7-024	-121.87	-1175.00	510.40	211.20	270	275	-46
JJ7-025	-345.24	-1046.73	486.90	193.00	90	95	-47
JJ7-026	-353.69	-1072.25	487.30	190.10	90	95	-47
JJ7-027	-110.28	-1148.71	507.10	226.30	270	275	-47
JJ7-028	-105.50	-1124.66	507.10	205.30	270	275	-45
JJ7-029	-105.10	-1098.90	507.40	205.30	270	275	-47
JJ7-030	-50.52	-1099.95	507.90	55.10	90	95	-45.5
JJ7-031	-59.55	-1374.35	510.10	52.60	90	95	-45
JJ7-032	-109.97	-1098.63	507.80	52.90	90	95	-45.5
JJ7-033	-19.81	-1050.10	508.70	49.60	90	95	-45
JJ7-034	-121.21	-1048.92	509.30	49.60	270	275	-45
JJ7-035	-99.66	-1024.97	509.50	223.50	270	275	-59
JJ7-036	-297.30	-1253.30	488.36	76.00	90	95	-45
JJ7-037	-211.70	-1124.40	501.83	53.06	270	275	-45
JJ7-038	-208.50	-1098.80	503.43	44.80	270	275	-45
JJ7-039	-199.40	-1073.00	504.52	58.00	270	275	-45
JJ7-040	-249.40	-1225.00	499.04	58.00	270	275	-45
JJ7-041	-244.30	-1197.87	499.21	57.00	270	275	-48
JJ7-042	-275.30	-1175.00	488.40	62.00	90	95	-61
JJ7-043	-256.60	-1150.50	492.42	54.16	90	95	-45
JJ7-044	-137.60	-1048.80	512.88	145.00	270	275	-51
JJ7-045	-178.90	-1072.70	506.36	111.38	270	275	-58

Hole ID	Grid East (m)	Grid North (m)	RL (m)	Hole Length (m)	Grid Azimuth	True Azimuth	Collar Dip
JJ7-046	-183.50	-1084.60	505.10	86.00	270	275	-45
JJ7-047	-182.70	-1084.70	505.19	112.66	270	275	-60
JJ7-048	-147.00	-1099.10	507.10	149.00	270	275	-51
JJ7-049	-187.80	-1113.00	504.63	86.00	270	275	-45
JJ7-050	-187.00	-1113.00	504.73	154.88	270	275	-61
JJ7-051	-179.60	-1124.70	504.90	119.00	270	275	-50
JJ7-052	-185.50	-1148.00	504.86	143.00	270	275	-50
JJ7-053	-185.30	-1148.00	504.81	168.20	270	275	-59
JJ7-054	-105.20	-1048.90	508.35	218.00	271	276	-60
JJ7-055	-114.80	-1098.50	507.44	257.47	270	275	-59
JJ7-056	-48.80	-974.70	509.63	245.00	270	275	-50
JJ7-057	-48.00	-974.70	509.56	306.90	270	275	-65
JJ7-058	-110.50	-1074.30	507.91	272.00	270	275	-60
JJ7-059	-50.90	-1012.20	508.94	269.00	270	275	-58
JJ7-060	-252.00	-1415.00	500.00	52.00	270	275	-45
JJ8-061	-185.00	-1211.25	510.47	56.00	270	275	-50
JJ8-062	-184.10	-1211.30	510.61	83.08	270	275	-68
JJ8-063	-185.30	-1187.40	508.82	50.00	270	275	-50
JJ8-064	-184.20	-1187.45	508.81	92.00	270	275	-74
JJ8-065	-148.95	-1025.50	511.22	158.00	270	275	-61
JJ8-066	-101.20	-1175.90	511.99	290.00	270	275	-55
JJ8-067	-124.50	-1252.40	508.58	272.00	270	275	-60
JJ8-068	-163.90	-975.20	502.93	104.66	270	275	-57
JJ8-069	-163.30	-975.20	503.04	167.00	270	275	-75
JJ8-070	-28.90	-976.40	509.34	383.00	270	275	-70
JJ8-071	-124.40	-1326.85	510.73	213.00	270	275	-45
JJ8-072	-140.80	-924.55	505.49	149.00	270	275	-65
JJ8-073	-208.40	-1344.90	502.43	110.00	270	275	-45
JJ8-074	-29.45	-925.10	509.53	311.00	270	275	-67
JJ8-075	-193.10	-825.50	506.43	50.00	270	275	-45
JJ8-076	-109.30	-924.90	508.45	203.00	270	275	-67
JJ8-077	10.60	-975.50	508.97	327.50	270	275	-70
JJ8-078	-193.80	-1425.50	505.86	122.00	270	275	-45
JJ8-079	-10.00	-2340.00	500.00	53.00	270	275	-45
TR1	-269.00	-1201.00	492.00	8.00	288	293	-10
TR2	-263.00	-1217.00	494.00	17.70	295	300	-10
TR2A	-272.00	-1231.00	495.00	14.20	279.5	284.5	-10
TR3	-272.50	-1239.00	494.00	18.40	265	270	-10
TR4	-270.50	-1256.00	495.00	20.10	273	278	-10
TR5	-259.50	-1278.00	498.50	25.40	274	279	-10
TR6	-257.50	-1182.50	493.00	6.50	275	280	-10
TR7	-242.00	-1155.50	498.00	22.00	272	277	-10
JJ05-01	-204.00	-1202.00	507.00	135.30	273	278	-47.5
JJ05-02	-200.00	-1175.00	505.00	132.60	270	275	-47
JJ05-03	-136.00	-1071.00	510.00	225.90	269	274	-63
JJ05-04	-140.00	-1045.00	513.00	181.40	270	275	-58

Hole ID	Grid East (m)	Grid North (m)	RL (m)	Hole Length (m)	Grid Azimuth	True Azimuth	Collar Dip
JJ05-05	-103.00	-1010.00	512.00	208.80	270	275	-57
JJ05-06	-110.00	-875.00	483.00	233.20	149	154	-55.5
JJ05-07	-178.00	-1098.00	505.00	101.50	273	278.0	-45.0
JJ07-01	-97.00	-1175.00	513.76	275.80	270	275	-47
JJ07-02	-85.00	-1150.00	509.15	275.80	270	275	-45
JJ07-03	-100.00	-1040.00	510.15	227.10	270	275	-52
JJ08-04	-67.00	-1040.00	509.87	300.80	270	275	-60
JJ08-05	-65.00	-1015.00	510.26	276.50	270	275	-60
JJ08-06	-86.00	-1120.00	509.19	242.90	270	275	-45
JJ08-07	-83.50	-1125.00	509.23	282.50	270	275	-51
JJ08-08	0.00	-2000.00	499.00	203.30	270	275	-45
JJ08-09	-37.00	-950.00	511.60	322.20	270	275	-65
JJ08-10	-62.00	-925.00	511.61	285.60	270	275	-65
JJ08-11	10.00	-925.00	511.25	364.80	270	275	-67
JJ08-12	-100.00	-900.00	510.65	218.50	270	275	-67
JJ08-13	0.00	-900.00	511.14	352.70	270	275	-67
JJ08-14	50.00	-875.00	511.43	425.80	270	275	-67
JJ08-15	25.00	-850.00	511.54	376.10	270	275	-67
JJ08-16	-25.00	-875.00	511.37	322.20	270	275	-67
JJ08-17	-85.00	-1050.00	509.75	310.60	270	275	-59
JJ08-18	-124.00	-1075.00	509.50	185.00	270	275	-45
JJ08-19	-105.00	-1100.00	509.33	252.10	270	275	-52
JJ08-20	-83.50	-1125.00	509.22	310.00	270	275	-55
JJ08-21	-85.00	-1150.00	509.22	282.50	270	275	-50
JJ08-22	-112.00	-1175.00	512.27	242.90	270	275	-46

APPENDIX B.

Wescan Verification Samples of SMDC Drill Core Intervals

Summary Table

Hole Id	From (m)	To (m)	Wescan Sample #	Wescan Au FA-AA (g/t)	Wescan Au Metallics (g/t)	Historic SMDC Sample #	SMDC Au (g/t)
JJ6-001	43.22	44.22	159501	0.56	0.65	JJ6D-1003	0.86
JJ6-001	50.22	51.22	159502	0.75	0.89	JJ6D-1010	1.17
JJ6-001	52.22	53.22	159503	>3.00	4.36	JJ6D-1012	1.99
JJ6-001	57.22	58.22	159504	1.92	1.47	JJ6D-1017	1.20
JJ6-001	58.22	59.22	159505	1.47	1.55	JJ6D-1018	0.51
JJ6-001	59.22	60.22	159506	2.67	3.26	JJ6D-1019	4.01
JJ6-001	62.22	63.22	159507	0.53	0.71	JJ6D-1022	0.65
JJ6-001	73.7	74.14	159508	>3.00	5.53	JJ6D-1026	7.20
JJ6-001	74.14	75.25	159509	2.62	2.52	JJ6D-1027	3.19
JJ6-001	75.25	76.38	159510	0.99	0.88	JJ6D-1028	1.75
JJ6-002	10.28	10.78	159511	1.30	2.02	JJ6D-2024	1.82
JJ6-002	28.46	29.48	159512	2.15	1.88	JJ6D-2002	2.88
JJ6-002	33.83	34.25	159513	>3.00	6.67	JJ6D-2003	22.29
JJ6-002	44.3	45.3	159514	1.47	0.81	JJ6D-2004	6.96
JJ6-002	45.3	46.3	159515	>3.00	3.53	JJ6D-2005	14.26
JJ6-002	51.3	52.3	159516	0.59	0.94	JJ6D-2011	0.55
JJ6-002	54.3	55.3	159517	1.68	0.69	JJ6D-2014	0.69
JJ6-002	55.3	56.3	159518	2.73	2.91	JJ6D-2015	4.05
JJ6-002	58.3	59.3	159519	>3.00	2.54	JJ6D-2018	7.30
JJ6-002	59.3	60.3	159521	1.51	1.13	JJ6D-2019	1.89
JJ6-002	61.3	62.3	159522	1.34	1.57	JJ6D-2021	2.61
JJ6-002	62.3	63.3	159523	2.17	2.63	JJ6D-2022	2.06
JJ6-002	65.55	66.79	159524	>3.00	3.54	JJ6D-2023	3.02
JJ6-004	45.84	46.84	159525	>3.00	24.10	JJ6D-4001	25.51
JJ6-004	46.84	47.84	159526	2.60	2.61	JJ6D-4002	3.12
JJ6-004	49.84	50.84	159527	1.02	1.01	JJ6D-4005	1.61
JJ6-004	59.84	60.84	159528	0.84	1.52	JJ6D-4015	0.55
JJ6-004	61.84	62.84	159529	>3.00	3.75	JJ6D-4017	4.77
JJ6-004	63.84	64.84	159530	1.39	1.97	JJ6D-4019	1.27
JJ6-004	64.84	65.84	159531	0.38		JJ6D-4020	2.54
JJ6-004	66.84	67.84	159532	>3.00	3.50	JJ6D-4022	7.82
JJ6-004	70.88	71.7	159533	>3.00	1.33	JJ6D-4024	0.72
JJ6-004	72.7	73.7	159534	>3.00	2.96	JJ6D-4026	3.19
JJ6-004	73.7	74.5	159535	0.92	1.10	JJ6D-4027	0.58
JJ6-004	74.5	75.29	159536	>3.00	6.76	JJ6D-4028	9.22
JJ6-005	26.18	26.8	159537	>3.00	4.42	JJ6D-5003	4.32
JJ6-005	53.65	54.65	159538	1.26	0.66	JJ6D-5004	1.68
JJ6-005	54.65	55.65	159539	1.42	3.73	JJ6D-5005	3.94
JJ6-005	56.65	57.65	159542	>3.00	10.77	JJ6D-5007	8.71
JJ6-005	58.49	59.4	159543	>3.00	3.59	JJ6D-5009	2.06
JJ6-005	61.19	62.19	159544	0.10		JJ6D-5010	0.72
JJ6-005	66.55	67.2	159545	>3.00	3.90	JJ6D-5015	5.90
JJ6-006	50.61	51.42	159546	1.89	1.18	JJ6D-6001	0.82
JJ6-006	63.5	64.5	159547	0.21		JJ6D-6011	1.13
JJ6-006	64.5	65.5	159548	1.05	0.53	JJ6D-6012	1.68

Hole Id	From (m)	To (m)	Wescan Sample #	Wescan Au FA-AA (g/t)	Wescan Au Metallics (g/t)	Historic SMDC Sample #	SMDC Au (g/t)
JJ6-006	65.5	66.5	159549	0.68	0.53	JJ6D-6013	0.65
JJ6-006	71.5	72.5	159550	2.64	2.15	JJ6D-6019	9.70
JJ6-006	72.5	73.5	159551	>3.00	4.22	JJ6D-6020	10.01
JJ6-006	73.5	74.45	159552	>3.00	3.37	JJ6D-6021	2.81
JJ6-006	74.45	75.27	159553	>3.00	15.58	JJ6D-6022	17.49
JJ6-007	37.2	37.85	159554	0.06		JJ6D-7001	0.75
JJ6-007	53.2	54.2	159555	0.25		JJ6D-7007	0.72
JJ6-007	62.23	63.23	159556	>3.00	3.43	JJ6D-7016	2.37
JJ6-007	63.23	64.23	159557	1.34	1.00	JJ6D-7017	1.47
JJ6-007	64.23	65.23	159558	>3.00	5.30	JJ6D-7018	4.70
JJ6-007	65.23	66.2	159559	>3.00	13.69	JJ6D-7019	18.93
JJ6-007	66.2	66.75	159561	>3.00	16.37	JJ6D-7020	12.99
JJ6-007	66.75	67.25	159562	>3.00	10.31	JJ6D-7021	9.67
JJ6-008	37.61	38.15	159563	2.77	1.76	JJ6D-8001	2.09
JJ6-008	41	41.5	159564	0.66	1.15	JJ6D-8002	0.86
JJ6-008	67.29	67.77	159565	0.03		JJ6D-8003	0.58
JJ6-008	109.15	110.15	159567	0.48		JJ6D-8014	0.75
JJ6-008	110.15	111.15	159568	2.55	2.59	JJ6D-8015	2.23
JJ6-008	113.15	114.15	159569	1.89	2.46	JJ6D-8018	3.15
JJ6-008	115.15	116.15	159570	0.64	1.13	JJ6D-8020	0.58
JJ6-008	116.15	117.15	159571	1.35	3.97	JJ6D-8021	3.33
JJ6-008	117.15	118.15	159572	0.71	1.06	JJ6D-8022	0.89
JJ6-008	118.84	119.64	159573	>3.00	19.57	JJ6D-8024	20.91
JJ6-008	119.64	120.38	159574	>3.00	5.30	JJ6D-8025	6.10
JJ6-009	45.38	45.98	159575	>3.00	13.12	JJ6D-9002	9.09
JJ6-009	47.37	48.19	159576	>3.00	32.58	JJ6D-9005	27.05
JJ6-009	48.19	48.98	159577	1.32	1.92	JJ6D-9006	1.47
JJ6-009	50	50.71	159578	>3.00	19.50	JJ6D-9008	19.78
JJ6-009	131.17	131.68	159579	0.25		JJ6D-9013	0.96
JJ6-009	134.19	135.2	159582	0.37		JJ6D-9014	0.62
JJ6-009	135.2	136.2	159583	1.44	1.89	JJ6D-9015	5.55
JJ6-009	139.2	140.2	159584	0.19	0.75	JJ6D-9019	0.55
JJ6-009	143.17	144.17	159585	>3.00	16.48	JJ6D-9023	17.04
JJ6-009	147.9	148.76	159587	>3.00		JJ6D-9026	5.25
JJ6-012	83.37	84.39	159591	1.90	1.14	JJ6D-12001	0.65
JJ6-012	110.26	110.84	159592	>3.00	22.22	JJ6D-12016	14.26
JJ6-013	24.33	24.83	159593	0.07		JJ6D-13005	1.95
JJ6-013	42.04	42.23	159594	1.55	1.50	JJ6D-13051	1.71
JJ6-013	85.28	85.81	159596	0.43		JJ6D-13008	8.98
JJ6-013	85.81	86.32	159597	0.05		JJ6D-13009	0.82
JJ6-013	86.32	86.83	159598	0.36		JJ6D-13010	0.72
JJ6-013	105.07	105.57	159599	0.02		JJ6D-13017	0.69
JJ6-013	106.57	107.58	159601	0.55	0.70	JJ6D-13019	0.99
JJ6-013	120.6	121.53	159602	>3.00	7.94	JJ6D-13031	5.11
JJ6-013	121.53	122.02	159603	>3.00	16.89	JJ6D-13032	16.53
JJ6-013	122.51	122.99	159604	0.54	0.78	JJ6D-13034	1.13

Hole Id	From (m)	To (m)	Wescan Sample #	Wescan Au FA-AA (g/t)	Wescan Au Metallics (g/t)	Historic SMDC Sample #	SMDC Au (g/t)
JJ6-013	123.95	124.45	159605	>3.00	6.54	JJ6D-13037	10.90
JJ6-013	124.45	125	159606	>3.00	10.87	JJ6D-13038	10.25
JJ6-013	125.44	125.97	159607	>3.00	4.21	JJ6D-13040	17.90
JJ6-013	126.85	127.33	159608	>3.00	6.26	JJ6D-13043	7.23
JJ6-013	127.33	127.85	159609	>3.00	10.71	JJ6D-13044	3.84
JJ6-013	127.85	128.35	159610	>3.00	10.55	JJ6D-13045	14.30
JJ6-013	129.38	129.92	159611	>3.00	2.63	JJ6D-13048	3.22
JJ6-014	130.86	131.8	159612	>3.00	3.77	JJ6D-14008	2.67
JJ6-014	139.76	140.76	159613	0.61	1.01	JJ6D-14014	0.62
JJ6-014	141.76	142.49	159614	0.62	0.52	JJ6D-14016	1.78
JJ6-014	142.49	143.17	159615	>3.00	2.64	JJ6D-14017	5.01
JJ6-014	143.17	143.67	159616	>3.00	7.49	JJ6D-14018	2.88
JJ6-014	143.67	144.17	159617	>3.00	8.95	JJ6D-14019	6.99
JJ6-014	144.17	144.71	159618	>3.00	3.43	JJ6D-14020	3.15
JJ6-014	145.96	146.43	159619	1.02	0.99	JJ6D-14022	2.19
JJ6-014	146.43	146.94	159622	1.58	1.70	JJ6D-14023	0.79
JJ6-014	146.94	147.41	159623	>3.00	3.66	JJ6D-14024	2.19
JJ7-019	93.8	94.3	159629	0.64	0.59	JJ7D-19008	1.17
JJ7-019	119.93	120.43	159630	0.61	0.51	JJ7D-19011	0.72
JJ7-020	113.05	113.55	159631	0.15		JJ7D-20009	1.06
JJ7-021	9.7	10.2	159632	0.35		JJ7D-21003	2.13
JJ7-021	25.5	26	159633	2.26	2.65	JJ7D-21006	1.17
JJ7-021	39.7	40.2	159634	1.51	1.07	JJ7D-21021	1.78
JJ7-021	47.7	48.2	159635	0.55	0.58	JJ7D-21030	2.02
JJ7-021	66.64	67.14	159636	0.18		JJ7D-21050	0.72
JJ7-022	59.2	59.7	159637	<0.005		JJ7D-22009	0.58
JJ7-022	104.25	104.75	159638	>3.00	7.80	JJ7D-22017	6.62
JJ7-035	12.74	13.26	159639	>3.00	2.82	JJ7D-35002	7.47
JJ7-035	39.76	40.25	159640	1.84	1.89	JJ7D-35004	1.23
JJ7-035	41.37	41.96	159641	0.27		JJ7D-35007	0.89
JJ7-035	168.38	169.38	159642	1.02	0.96	JJ7D-35021	0.79
JJ7-035	175.76	176.32	159643	1.86	2.71	JJ7D-35027	3.53
JJ7-035	179.36	180.03	159644	>3.00	3.81	JJ7D-35034	5.86
JJ7-035	182	182.52	159645	0.43		JJ7D-35039	0.75
JJ7-035	183.02	183.52	159646	0.52	1.03	JJ7D-35041	1.13
JJ7-035	184.48	184.98	159647	0.48		JJ7D-35044	0.58
JJ7-035	184.98	185.48	159648	0.42		JJ7D-35045	1.10
JJ7-036	20.55	21.2	159650	>3.00	6.63	JJ7D-36002	7.92
JJ7-036	25.59	26.09	159651	0.94	0.99	JJ7D-36005	1.37
JJ7-036	26.09	26.59	159652	0.40		JJ7D-36006	2.26
JJ7-036	26.59	27.09	159653	0.05		JJ7D-36007	0.51
JJ7-036	27.59	28.09	159654	0.06		JJ7D-36009	0.55
JJ7-036	34.05	34.55	159655	1.22	1.88	JJ7D-36022	0.93
JJ7-036	65.06	65.56	159656	2.28	2.55	JJ7D-36064	1.51
JJ7-036	72.59	73.08	159657	0.02		JJ7D-36079	0.86
JJ7-037	15.17	15.67	159658	>3.00	7.51	JJ7D-37008	6.72

Hole Id	From (m)	To (m)	Wescan Sample #	Wescan Au FA-AA (g/t)	Wescan Au Metallics (g/t)	Historic SMDC Sample #	SMDC Au (g/t)
JJ7-037	23.9	24.41	159659	>3.00	5.49	JJ7D-37025	5.42
JJ7-037	25.42	25.92	159660	1.38	0.53	JJ7D-37028	0.51
JJ7-037	31.5	32	159661	0.26		JJ7D-37040	0.51
JJ7-037	32.97	33.47	159662	0.35		JJ7D-37043	0.75
JJ7-037	33.47	33.95	159663	1.30	1.21	JJ7D-37044	0.79
JJ7-037	33.95	34.5	159664	>3.00	4.46	JJ7D-37045	4.15
JJ7-037	34.5	35	159667	2.03	2.97	JJ7D-37046	0.65
JJ7-037	35.5	36	159668	0.95	1.47	JJ7D-37048	1.17
JJ7-038	22.18	22.69	159669	>3.00	21.94	JJ7D-38021	17.31
JJ7-039	28.28	28.78	159670	0.05		JJ7D-39008	0.55
JJ7-039	35.9	36.44	159671	0.61	0.76	JJ7D-39018	0.99
JJ7-040	21.03	21.53	159672	>3.00	32.08	JJ7D-40007	16.49
JJ7-040	21.53	22.03	159673	0.42		JJ7D-40008	0.75
JJ7-040	23.53	24.03	159674	0.84	1.28	JJ7D-40012	1.27
JJ7-040	24.03	24.53	159675	1.39	0.52	JJ7D-40013	1.20
JJ7-040	24.53	25.03	159676	0.62	1.42	JJ7D-40014	0.72
JJ7-040	25.03	25.53	159677	0.99	1.08	JJ7D-40015	0.69
JJ7-040	26.03	26.53	159678	1.05	1.49	JJ7D-40017	1.37
JJ7-040	28	28.5	159679	>3.00	3.60	JJ7D-40021	1.58
JJ7-040	28.5	28.99	159680	>3.00	4.87	JJ7D-40022	2.23
JJ7-040	28.99	29.55	159681	>3.00	41.49	JJ7D-40023	27.57
JJ7-040	29.55	30.1	159682	>3.00	11.67	JJ7D-40024	8.78
JJ7-040	30.6	31.1	159683	0.39		JJ7D-40026	0.69
JJ7-040	31.1	31.6	159684	1.77	3.10	JJ7D-40027	1.75
JJ7-040	31.6	32.1	159686	0.74	1.29	JJ7D-40028	2.78
JJ7-040	32.1	32.62	159687	>3.00	3.12	JJ7D-40029	1.99
JJ7-040	32.62	33.12	159688	2.01	2.65	JJ7D-40030	3.84
JJ7-040	33.63	34.12	159689	>3.00	5.57	JJ7D-40032	4.94
JJ7-040	34.12	34.6	159690	>3.00	6.20	JJ7D-40033	5.55
JJ7-040	34.6	35.1	159691	2.69	3.52	JJ7D-40034	2.95
JJ7-040	35.6	36.1	159692	2.10	4.01	JJ7D-40036	5.07
JJ7-040	40.53	41.17	159693	0.69	1.25	JJ7D-40041	2.26
JJ7-041	25	25.48	159694	1.19	0.79	JJ7D-41020	1.41
JJ7-041	28.5	28.98	159695	1.95	2.59	JJ7D-41027	3.19
JJ7-041	30	30.48	159696	2.36	3.92	JJ7D-41030	2.19
JJ7-041	31	31.5	159697	0.50	0.54	JJ7D-41032	0.51
JJ7-042	19.5	20	159698	0.39		JJ7D-42033	0.55
JJ7-042	20.47	20.97	159699	1.07	0.64	JJ7D-42001	2.61
JJ7-042	20.97	21.47	159700	>3.00	26.75	JJ7D-42002	33.81
JJ8-065	127	127.5	159702	>3.00	3.87	JJ8D-65016	0.93
JJ8-065	128	128.5	159703	0.96	1.16	JJ8D-65008	1.06
JJ8-065	128.5	129	159704	0.01		JJ8D-65009	4.05
JJ8-065	129	129.5	159705	>3.00	36.51	JJ8D-65010	25.13
JJ8-065	129.5	130	159708	>3.00	7.61	JJ8D-65011	8.47
JJ8-076	159.1	159.6	159709	0.67		JJ8D-76027	0.51
JJ8-076	177.21	177.71	159710	>3.00	3.38	JJ8D-76050	3.46

Hole Id	From (m)	To (m)	Wescan Sample #	Wescan Au FA-AA (g/t)	Wescan Au Metallics (g/t)	Historic SMDC Sample #	SMDC Au (g/t)
JJ8-077	173.93	174.43	159711	1.99	3.96	JJ8D-77003	1.41
JJ8-077	174.43	174.93	159712	>3.00	11.55	JJ8D-77004	29.59
JJ8-077	179.81	180.31	159713	>3.00	5.89	JJ8D-77009	4.77
JJ8-077	293.81	294.31	159714	>3.00	16.68	JJ8D-77037	17.25
JJ8-077	294.31	294.81	159715	0.79	0.16	JJ8D-77038	0.58

APPENDIX C.

SGS Assay Certificate
for
A.C.A. Howe samples collected from the Jojay Property
October 2009

SGS

Certificate of Analysis

Work Order: TO108344

To: **Ian Trinder**
A.C.A. Howe International Ltd.
365 Bay Street
Suite 501
TORONTO
ONTARIO M5H 2V1

Date: Dec 16, 2009

P.O. No.	:	-
Project No.	:	-
No. Of Samples	:	14
Date Submitted	:	Nov 06, 2009
Report Comprises	:	Pages 1 to 2 (Inclusive of Cover Sheet)

Distribution of unused material:
Discard after 90 days:

Certified By :
Gavin McGill
Operations Manager

SGS Minerals Services (Toronto) is accredited by Standards Council of Canada (SCC) and conforms to the requirements of ISO/IEC 17025 for specific tests as indicated on the scope of accreditation to be found at http://www.scc.ca/en/programs/lab/mineral.shtml

Report Footer:

L.N.R.	= Listed not received	I.S.	= Insufficient Sample
n.a.	= Not applicable	--	= No result

*INF = Composition of this sample makes detection impossible by this method

M after a result denotes ppb to ppm conversion, % denotes ppm to % conversion

Methods marked with an asterisk (e.g. *NAA08V) were subcontracted
Methods marked with the @ symbol (e.g. @AAS21E) denote accredited tests

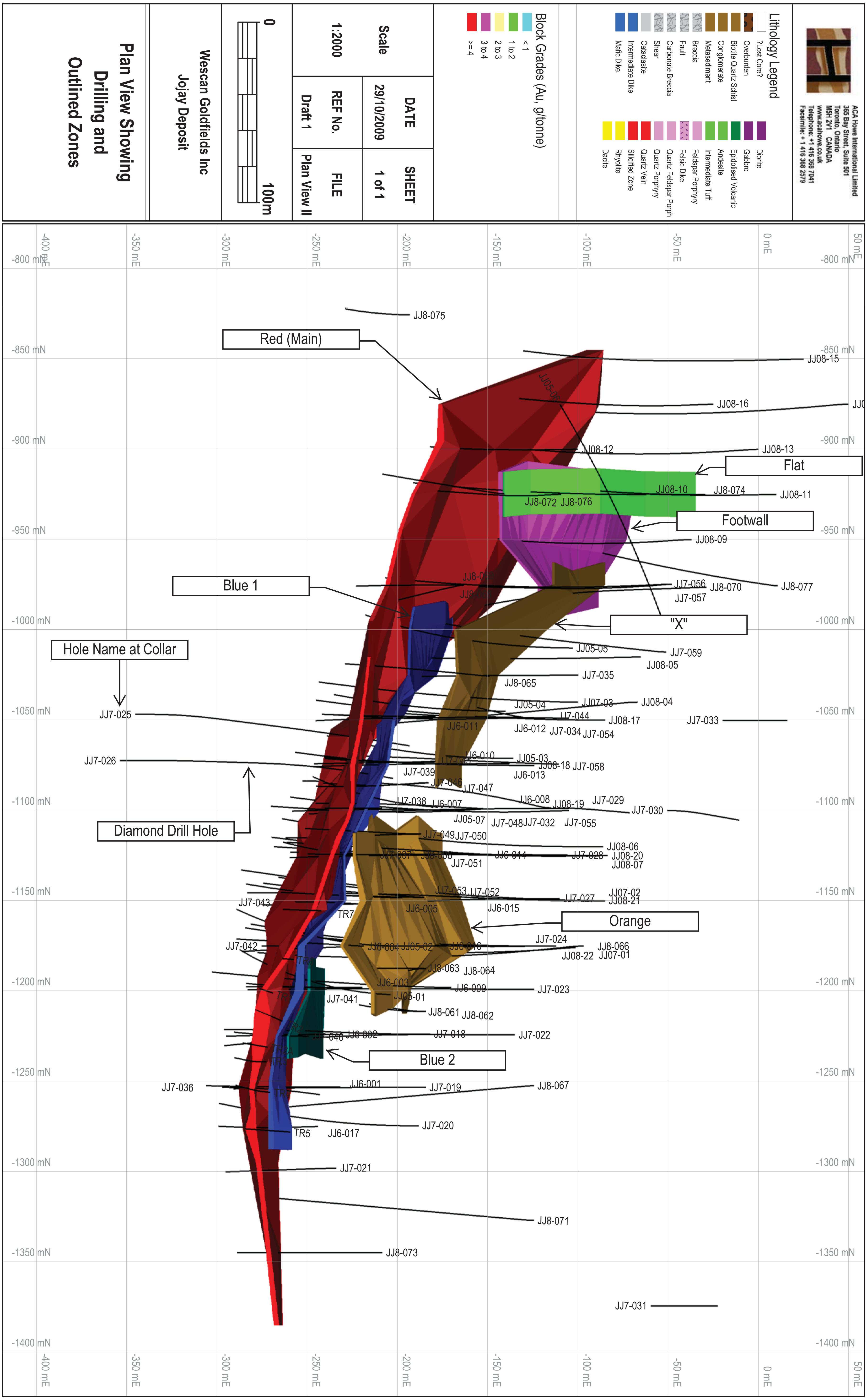
SGS

Final : TO108344 Order:

Element	WtKg	Au
Method	WGH79	@FAG505
Det.Lim.	0.001	0.03
Units	kg	g/t
7101	1.967	14.1
7102	1.225	1.50
7103	0.282	4.07
7104	0.088	11.5
7105	0.646	8.56
7106	0.343	16.5
7107	0.761	1.90
7108	1.053	0.95
7109	0.547	3.92
7110	0.450	33.1
7111	0.679	7.10
7112	0.559	3.30
7113	1.888	1.97
7114	0.071	4.96
*Rep 7111		6.73
*Rep 7113		1.96

APPENDIX D.

Jojay Resource Estimate
Cross Sections


ACA Howe International Limited
365 Bay Street, Suite 501
Toronto, Ontario
M5H 2V1 CANADA
www.acahowe.co.uk
Telephone: +1 416 368 7041
Facsimile: +1 416 368 2579
Lithology Legend
?Lost Core?
Overburden
Biotite Quartz Schist
Conglomerate
Metasediment
Breccia
Fault
Carbonate Breccia
Shear
Cataclasite
Intermediate Dike
Mafic Dike
Diorite
Gabbro
Epidotised Volcanic
Andesite
Intermediate Tuff
Feldspar Porphyry
Felsic Dike
Quartz Feldspar Porph
Quartz Porphyry
Quartz Vein
Silicified Zone
Rhyolite
Dacite
Block Grades (Au, g/tonne)
< 1
1 to 2
2 to 3
3 to 4
>= 4
Scale
1:2000
0
100m
DATE
29/10/2009
SHEET
1 of 1
REF No.
Draft 1
FILE
Plan View II
Wescan Goldfields Inc
Jojay Deposit
Plan View Showing
Drilling and
Outlined Zones
Red (Main)
Flat
Footwall
Blue 1
"X"
Hole Name at Collar
Diamond Drill Hole
Orange
Blue 2
-400 mE
-350 mE
-300 mE
-250 mE
-200 mE
-150 mE
-100 mE
-50 mE
0 mE
50 mE
-800 mN
-850 mN
-900 mN
-950 mN
-1000 mN
-1050 mN
-1100 mN
-1150 mN
-1200 mN
-1250 mN
-1300 mN
-1350 mN
-1400 mN
JJ8-075
JJ08-15
JJ08-16
JJ08-12
JJ08-13
JJ08-10
JJ8-074
JJ08-11
JJ8-072
JJ8-076
JJ08-09
JJ7-056
JJ8-070
JJ8-077
JJ7-057
JJ05-05
JJ7-059
JJ08-05
JJ7-035
JJ8-065
JJ05-04
JJ07-03
JJ08-04
JJ7-044
JJ08-17
JJ7-033
JJ7-025
JJ6-011
JJ6-012
JJ7-034
JJ7-054
JJ7-026
JJ6-010
JJ05-03
JJ08-18
JJ7-058
JJ6-013
JJ7-039
JJ7-046
JJ7-047
JJ6-008
JJ08-19
JJ7-029
JJ7-030
JJ7-038
JJ6-007
JJ05-07
JJ7-048
JJ7-032
JJ7-055
JJ7-049
JJ7-050
JJ08-06
JJ6-014
JJ7-028
JJ08-20
JJ08-07
JJ7-051
JJ7-053
JJ7-052
JJ7-027
JJ07-02
JJ08-21
JJ7-043
TR7
JJ6-005
JJ6-015
JJ7-024
JJ7-042
JJ6-004
JJ05-02
JJ8-066
JJ08-22
JJ07-01
JJ8-063
JJ8-064
JJ6-003
JJ6-009
JJ7-023
JJ7-041
JJ05-01
JJ8-061
JJ8-062
JJ8-002
JJ7-018
JJ7-022
JJ6-001
JJ7-019
JJ8-067
JJ7-036
JJ7-020
TR5
JJ6-017
JJ7-021
JJ8-071
JJ8-073
JJ7-031

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Lithology Legend

- ?Lost Core?
- Overburden
- Biotite Quartz Schist
- Conglomerate
- Metasediment
- Breccia
- Fault
- Carbonate Breccia
- Shear
- Cataclasite
- Intermediate Dike
- Mafic Dike
- Diorite
- Gabbro
- Epidotised Volcanic
- Andesite
- Intermediate Tuff
- Feldspar Porphyry
- Felsic Dike
- Quartz Feldspar Porph
- Quartz Porphyry
- Quartz Vein
- Silicified Zone
- Rhyolite
- Dacite

Block Grades (Au, g/tonne)

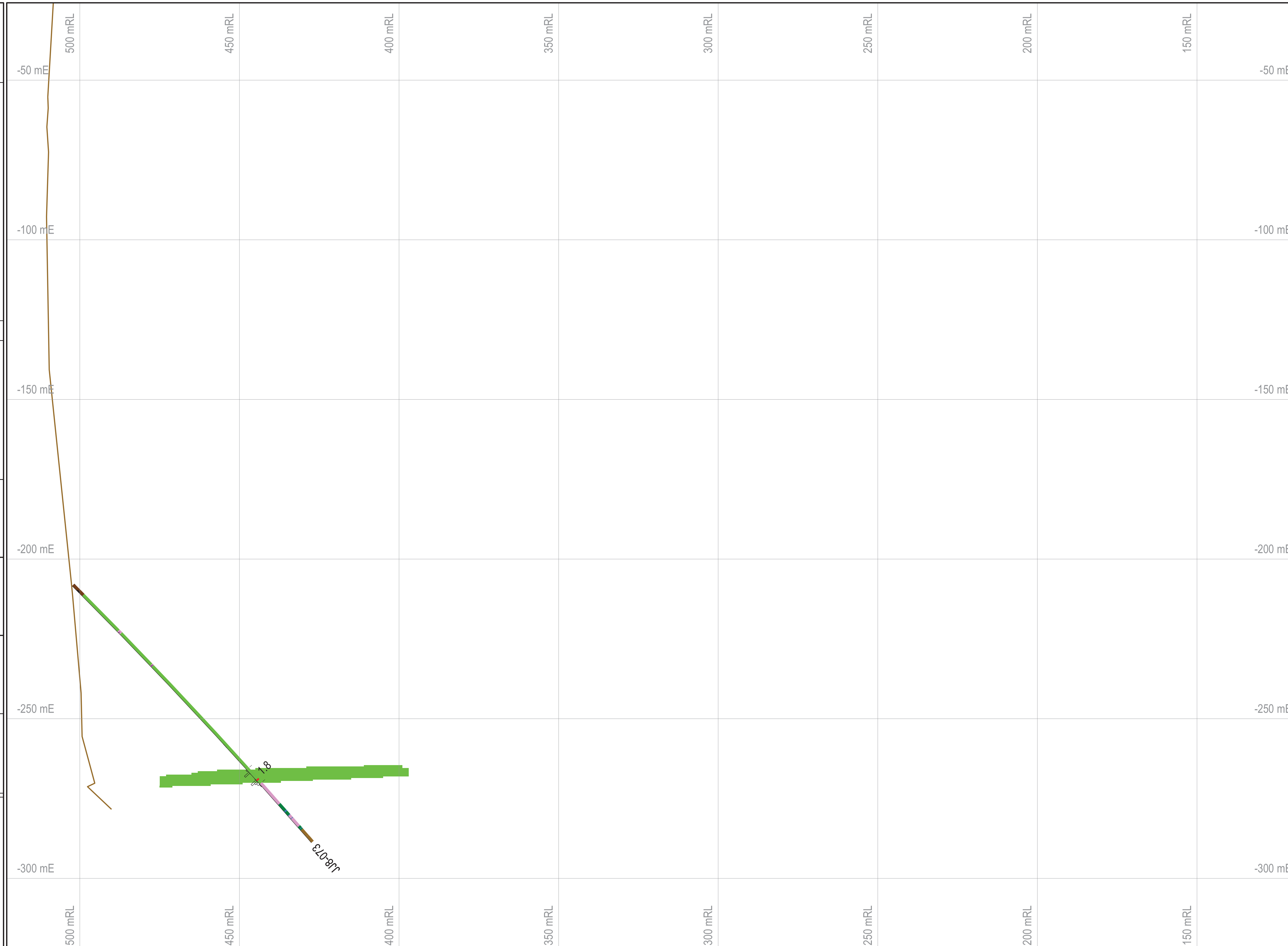
- < 1
- 1 to 2
- 2 to 3
- 3 to 4
- >= 4

Scale	DATE	SHEET
	08/12/2009	1 of 1
1:1250	REF No.	FILE
	Final	-1350N

0 50m

Wescan Goldfields Inc
Jojay Deposit

Cross-Sections Showing Intercepts and Block Grades Facing North



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Lithology Legend

?Lost Core?	Diorite
Overburden	Gabbro
Biotite Quartz Schist	Epidotised Volcanic
Conglomerate	Andesite
Metasediment	Intermediate Tuff
Breccia	Feldspar Porphyry
Fault	Felsic Dike
Carbonate Breccia	Quartz Feldspar Porph
Shear	Quartz Porphyry
Cataclasite	Quartz Vein
Intermediate Dike	Silicified Zone
Mafic Dike	Rhyolite
	Dacite

Block Grades (Au, g/tonne)

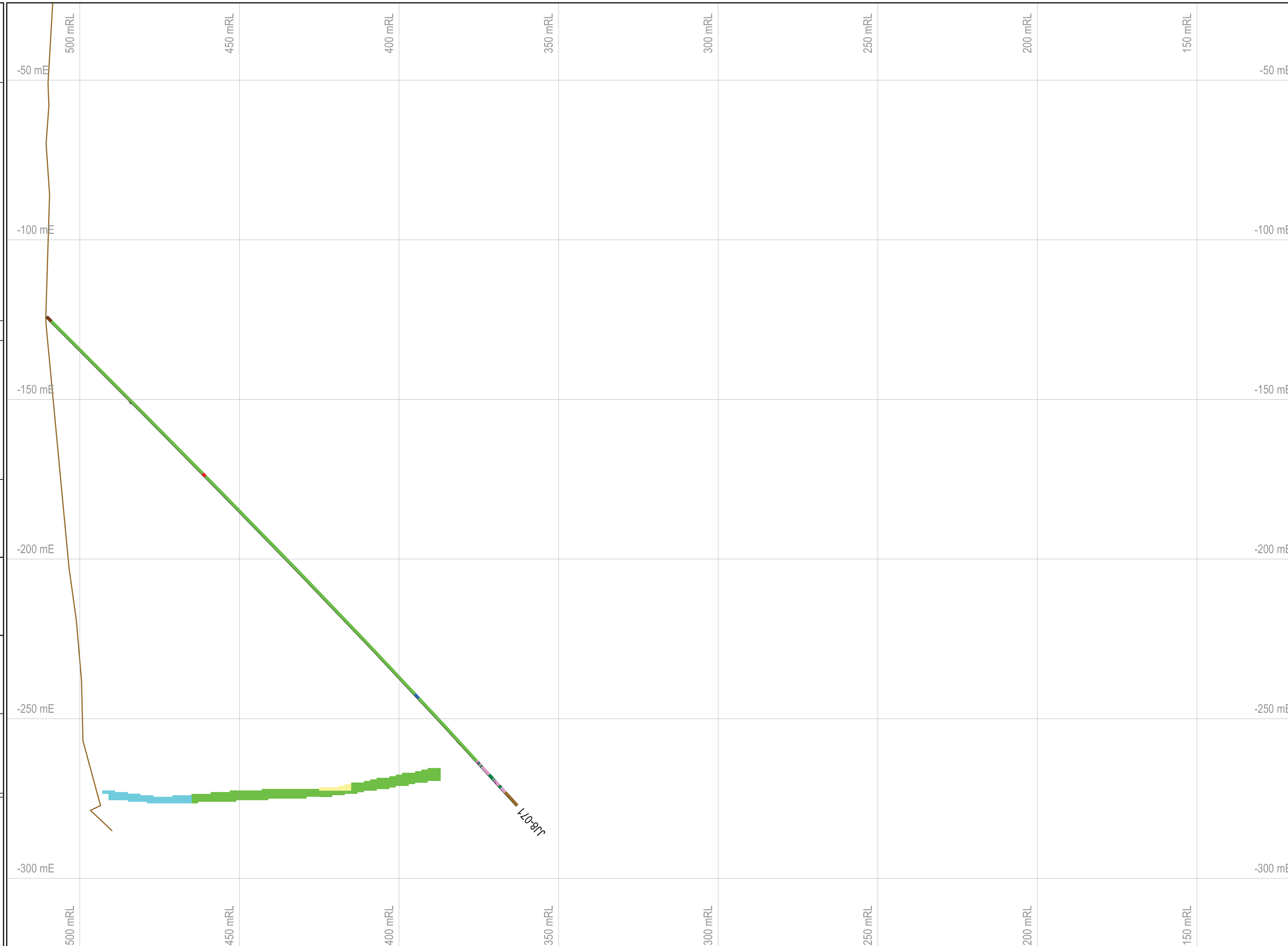
- < 1
- 1 to 2
- 2 to 3
- 3 to 4
- >= 4

Scale	DATE	SHEET
	08/12/2009	1 of 1
1:1250	REF No.	FILE
	Final	-1325N

0 50m

Wescan Goldfields Inc
Jojay Deposit

Cross-Sections Showing Intercepts and Block Grades Facing North



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Telephone: +1 416 368 7041
Facsimile: + 1 416 368 2579

Lithology Legend

- ?Lost Core?
- Overburden
- Biotite Quartz Schist
- Conglomerate
- Metasediment
- Breccia
- Fault
- Carbonate Breccia
- Shear
- Cataclasite
- Intermediate Dike
- Mafic Dike
- Diorite
- Gabbro
- Epidotised Volcanic
- Andesite
- Intermediate Tuff
- Feldspar Porphyry
- Felsic Dike
- Quartz Feldspar Porph
- Quartz Porphyry
- Quartz Vein
- Silicified Zone
- Rhyolite
- Dacite

Block Grades (Au, g/tonne)

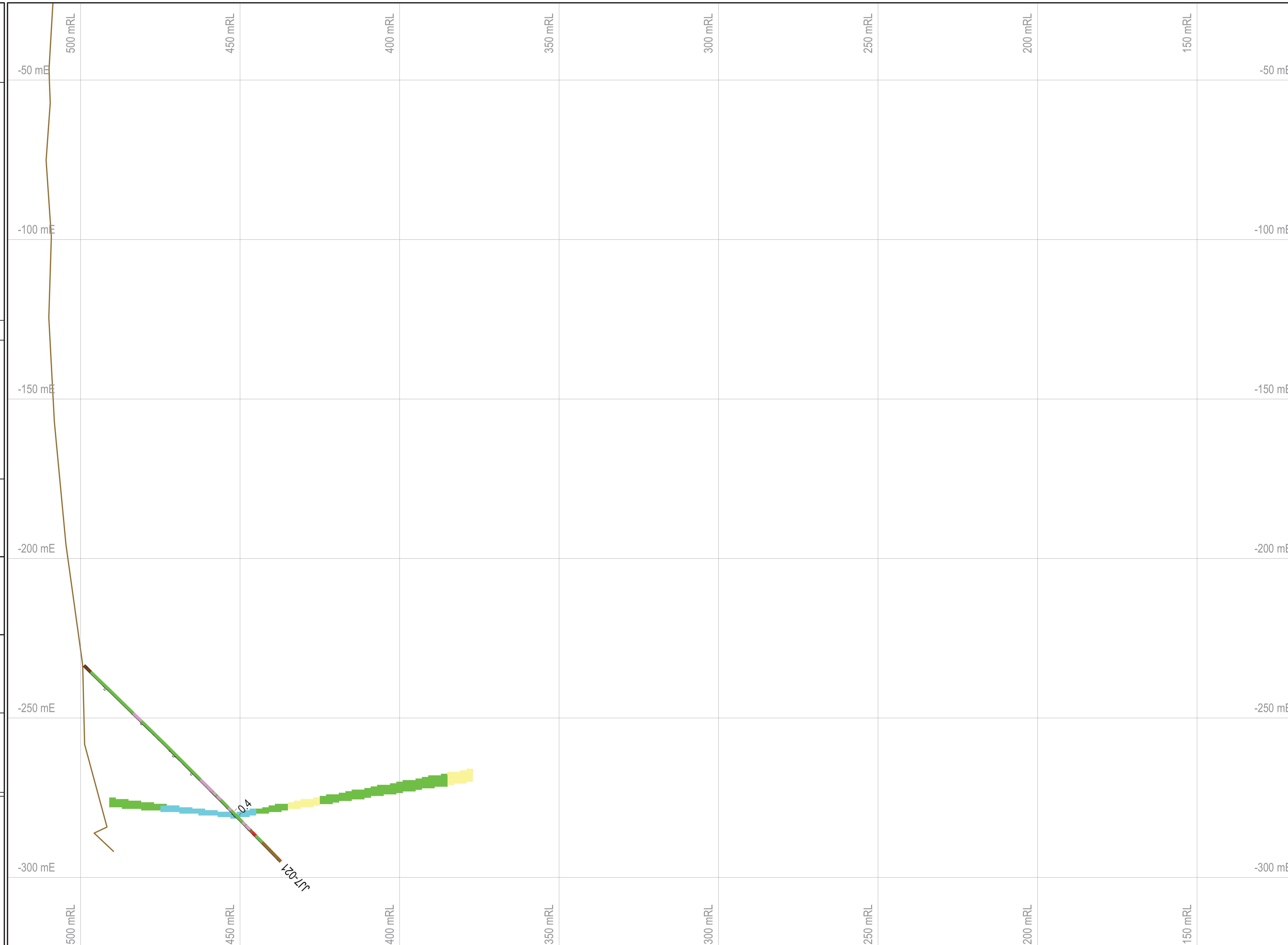
- < 1
- 1 to 2
- 2 to 3
- 3 to 4
- >= 4

Scale	DATE	SHEET
	08/12/2009	1 of 1
1:1250	REF No.	FILE
	Final	-1300N

0 50m

Wescan Goldfields Inc
Jojay Deposit

Cross-Sections Showing Intercepts and Block Grades Facing North



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Lithology Legend

?Lost Core?	Diorite
Overburden	Gabbro
Biotite Quartz Schist	Epidotised Volcanic
Conglomerate	Andesite
Metasediment	Intermediate Tuff
Breccia	Feldspar Porphyry
Fault	Felsic Dike
Carbonate Breccia	Quartz Feldspar Porph
Shear	Quartz Porphyry
Cataclasite	Quartz Vein
Intermediate Dike	Silicified Zone
Mafic Dike	Rhyolite
	Dacite

Block Grades (Au, g/tonne)

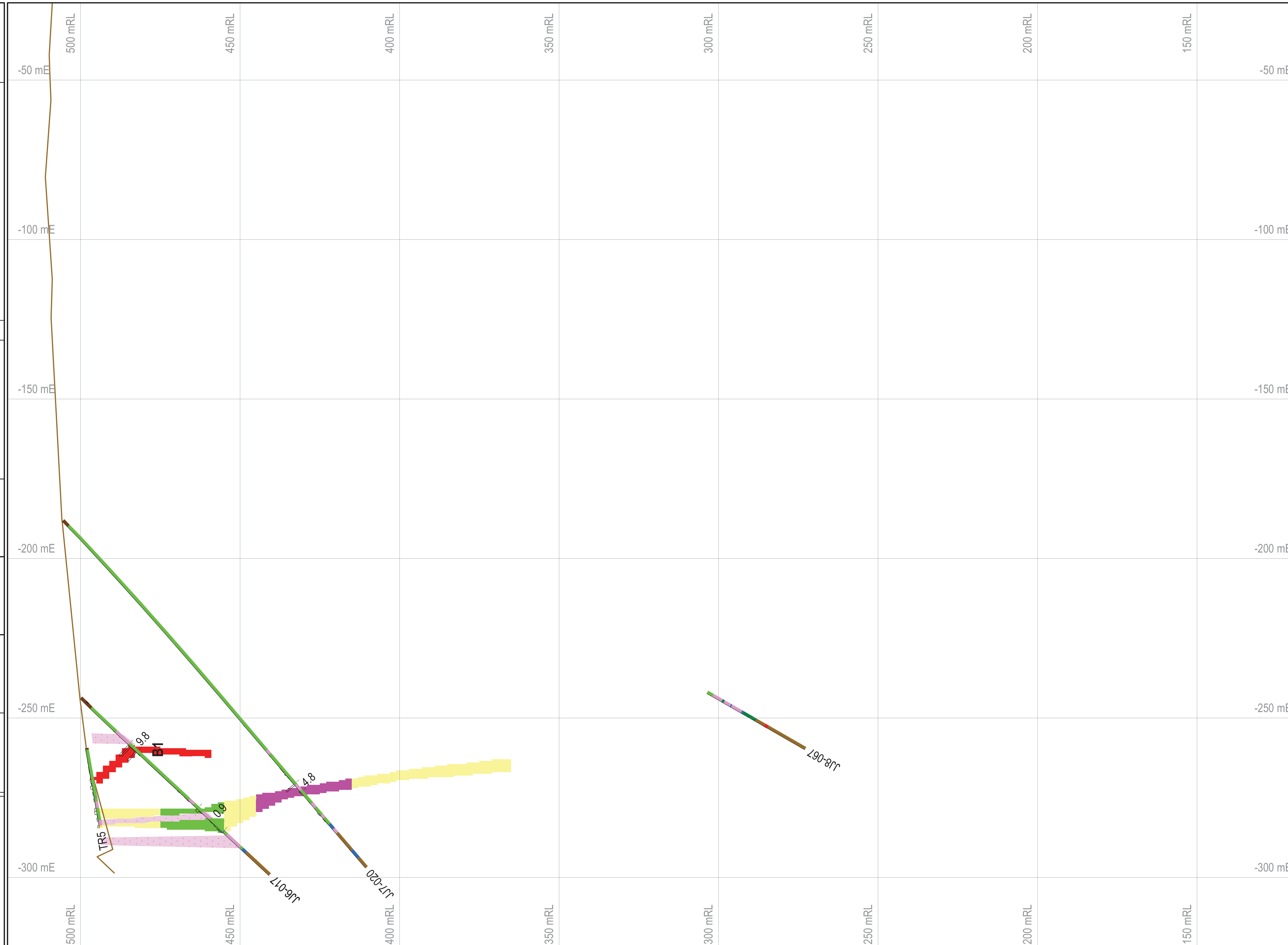
- < 1
- 1 to 2
- 2 to 3
- 3 to 4
- >= 4

Scale	DATE	SHEET
	08/12/2009	1 of 1
1:1250	REF No.	FILE
	Final	-1275N

0 50m

Wescan Goldfields Inc
Jojay Deposit

Cross-Sections Showing Intercepts and Block Grades Facing North



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Facsimile: + 1 416 368 2579

Lithology Legend

- ?Lost Core?
- Overburden
- Biotite Quartz Schist
- Conglomerate
- Metasediment
- Breccia
- Fault
- Carbonate Breccia
- Shear
- Cataclasite
- Intermediate Dike
- Mafic Dike
- Diorite
- Gabbro
- Epidotised Volcanic
- Andesite
- Intermediate Tuff
- Feldspar Porphyry
- Felsic Dike
- Quartz Feldspar Porph
- Quartz Porphyry
- Quartz Vein
- Silicified Zone
- Rhyolite
- Dacite

Block Grades (Au, g/tonne)

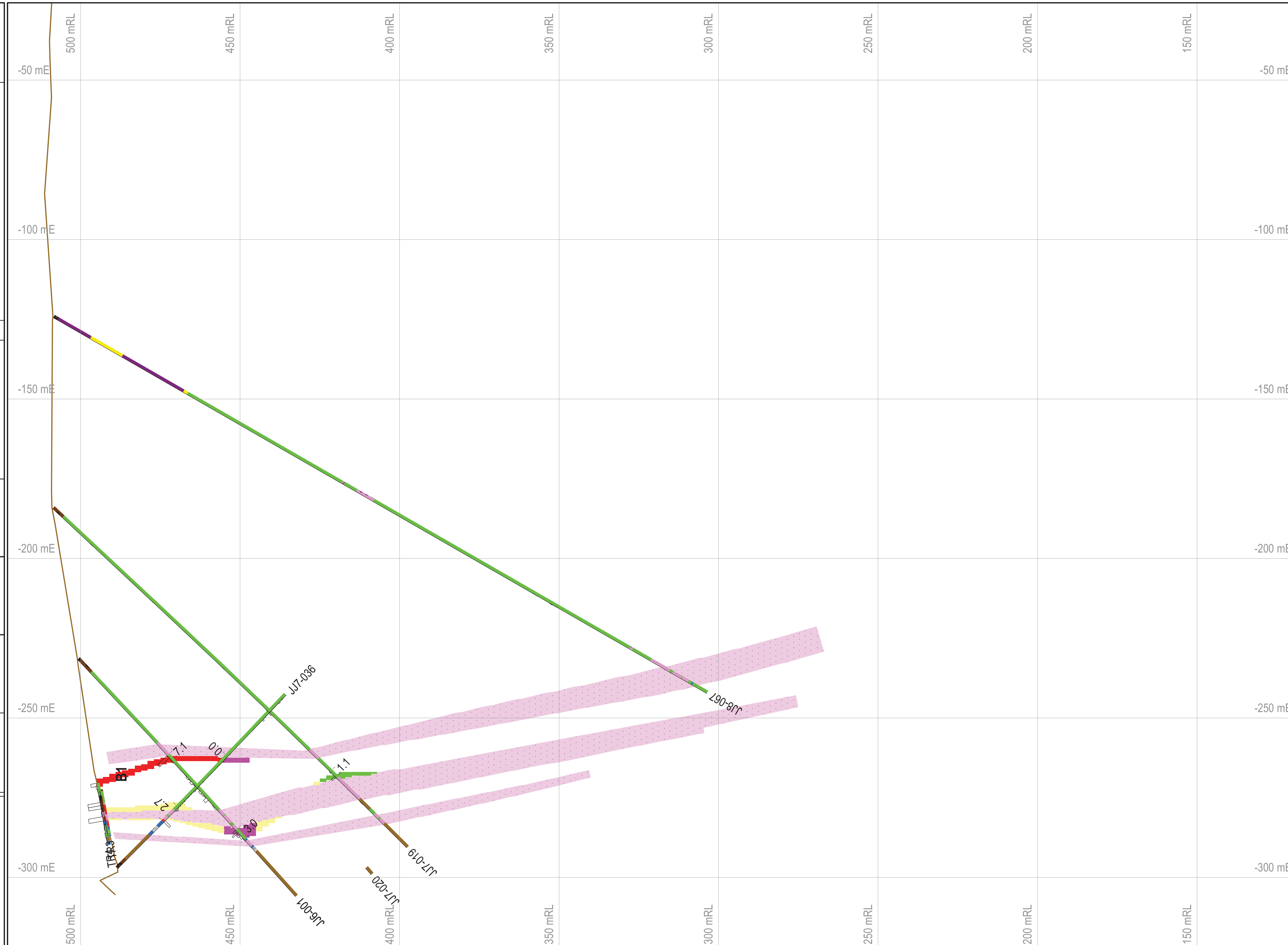
- < 1
- 1 to 2
- 2 to 3
- 3 to 4
- >= 4

Scale	DATE	SHEET
	08/12/2009	1 of 1
1:1250	REF No.	FILE
	Final	-1250N

0 50m

Wescan Goldfields Inc
Jojay Deposit

Cross-Sections Showing Intercepts and Block Grades Facing North



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Lithology Legend

- ?Lost Core?
- Overburden
- Biotite Quartz Schist
- Conglomerate
- Metasediment
- Breccia
- Fault
- Carbonate Breccia
- Shear
- Cataclasite
- Intermediate Dike
- Mafic Dike
- Diorite
- Gabbro
- Epidotised Volcanic
- Andesite
- Intermediate Tuff
- Feldspar Porphyry
- Felsic Dike
- Quartz Feldspar Porph
- Quartz Porphyry
- Quartz Vein
- Silicified Zone
- Rhyolite
- Dacite

Block Grades (Au, g/tonne)

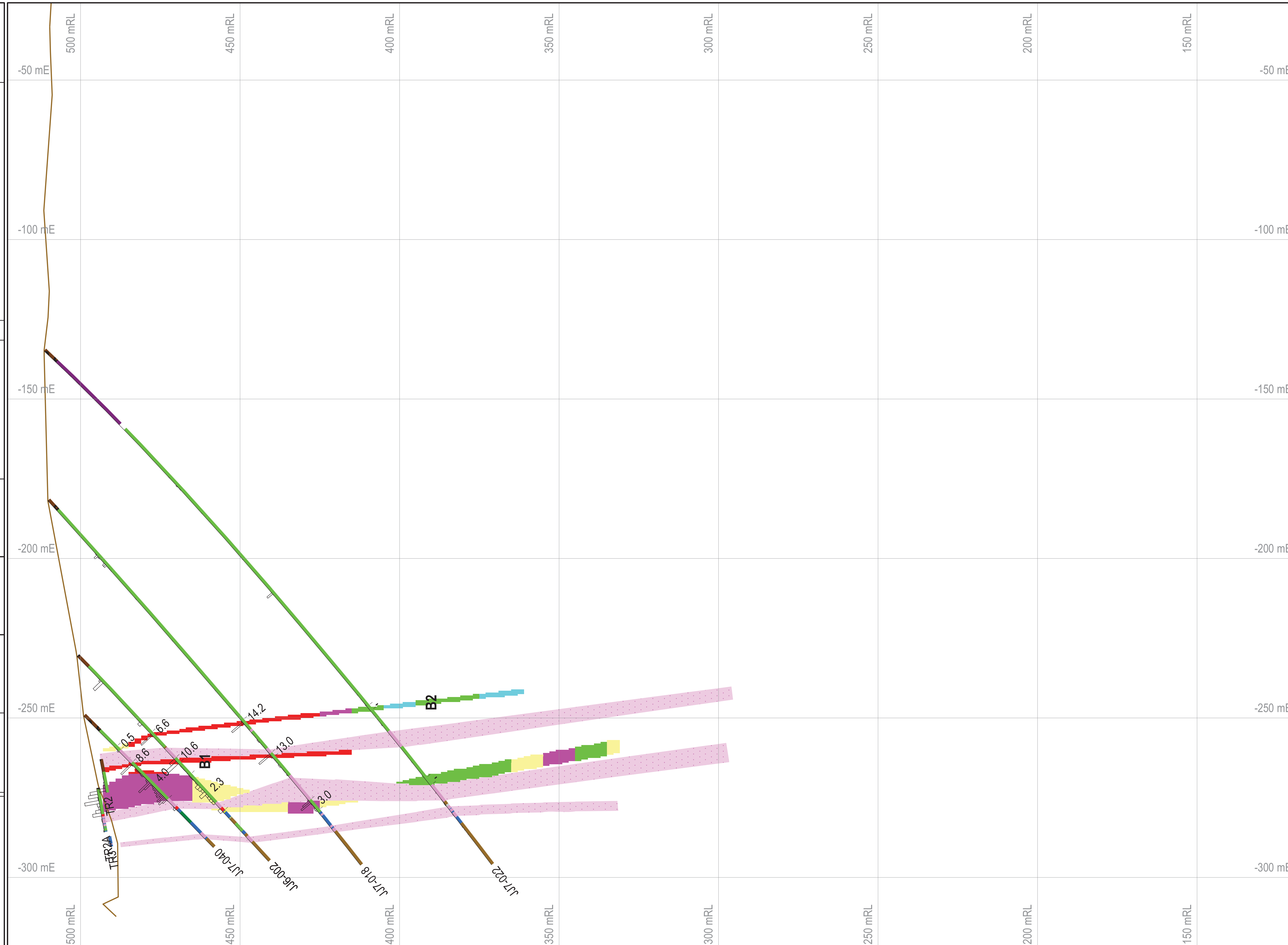
- < 1
- 1 to 2
- 2 to 3
- 3 to 4
- >= 4

Scale	DATE	SHEET
	08/12/2009	1 of 1
1:1250	REF No.	FILE
	Final	-1225N

0 50m

Wescan Goldfields Inc
Jojay Deposit

Cross-Sections Showing Intercepts and Block Grades Facing North



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Lithology Legend

?Lost Core?
Overburden
Biotite Quartz Schist
Conglomerate
Metasediment
Breccia
Fault
Carbonate Breccia
Shear
Cataclasite
Intermediate Dike
Mafic Dike
Diorite
Gabbro
Epidotised Volcanic
Andesite
Intermediate Tuff
Feldspar Porphyry
Felsic Dike
Quartz Feldspar Porph
Quartz Porphyry
Quartz Vein
Silicified Zone
Rhyolite
Dacite

Block Grades (Au, g/tonne)

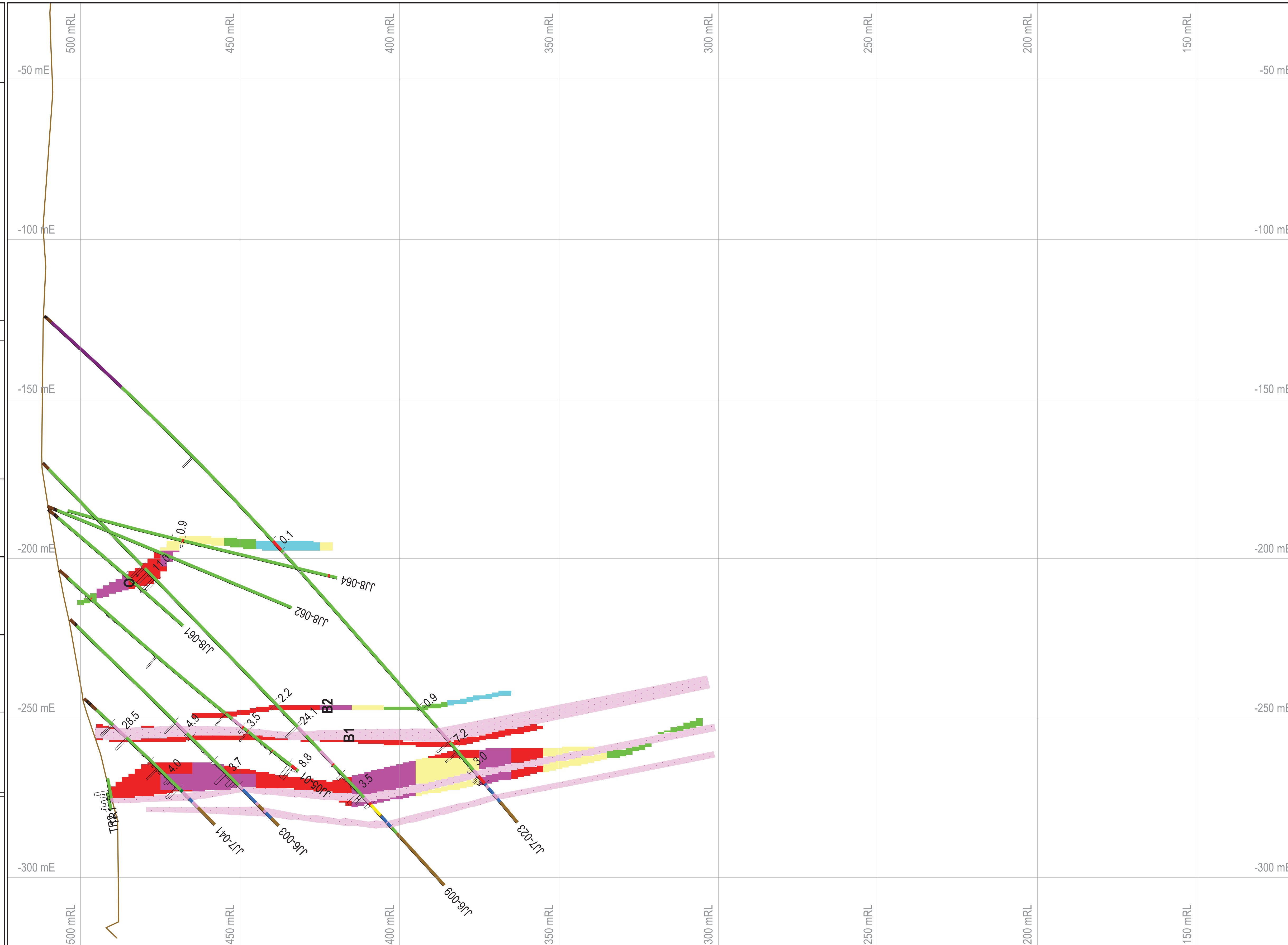
< 1
1 to 2
2 to 3
3 to 4
>= 4

Scale	DATE	SHEET
	08/12/2009	1 of 1
1:1250	REF No.	FILE
	Final	-1200N

0 50m

Wescan Goldfields Inc
Jojay Deposit

Cross-Sections Showing Intercepts and Block Grades Facing North



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Telephone: +1 416 368 7041
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Lithology Legend

- ?Lost Core?
- Overburden
- Biotite Quartz Schist
- Conglomerate
- Metasediment
- Breccia
- Fault
- Carbonate Breccia
- Shear
- Cataclasite
- Intermediate Dike
- Mafic Dike
- Diorite
- Gabbro
- Epidotised Volcanic
- Andesite
- Intermediate Tuff
- Feldspar Porphyry
- Felsic Dike
- Quartz Feldspar Porph
- Quartz Porphyry
- Quartz Vein
- Silicified Zone
- Rhyolite
- Dacite

Block Grades (Au, g/tonne)

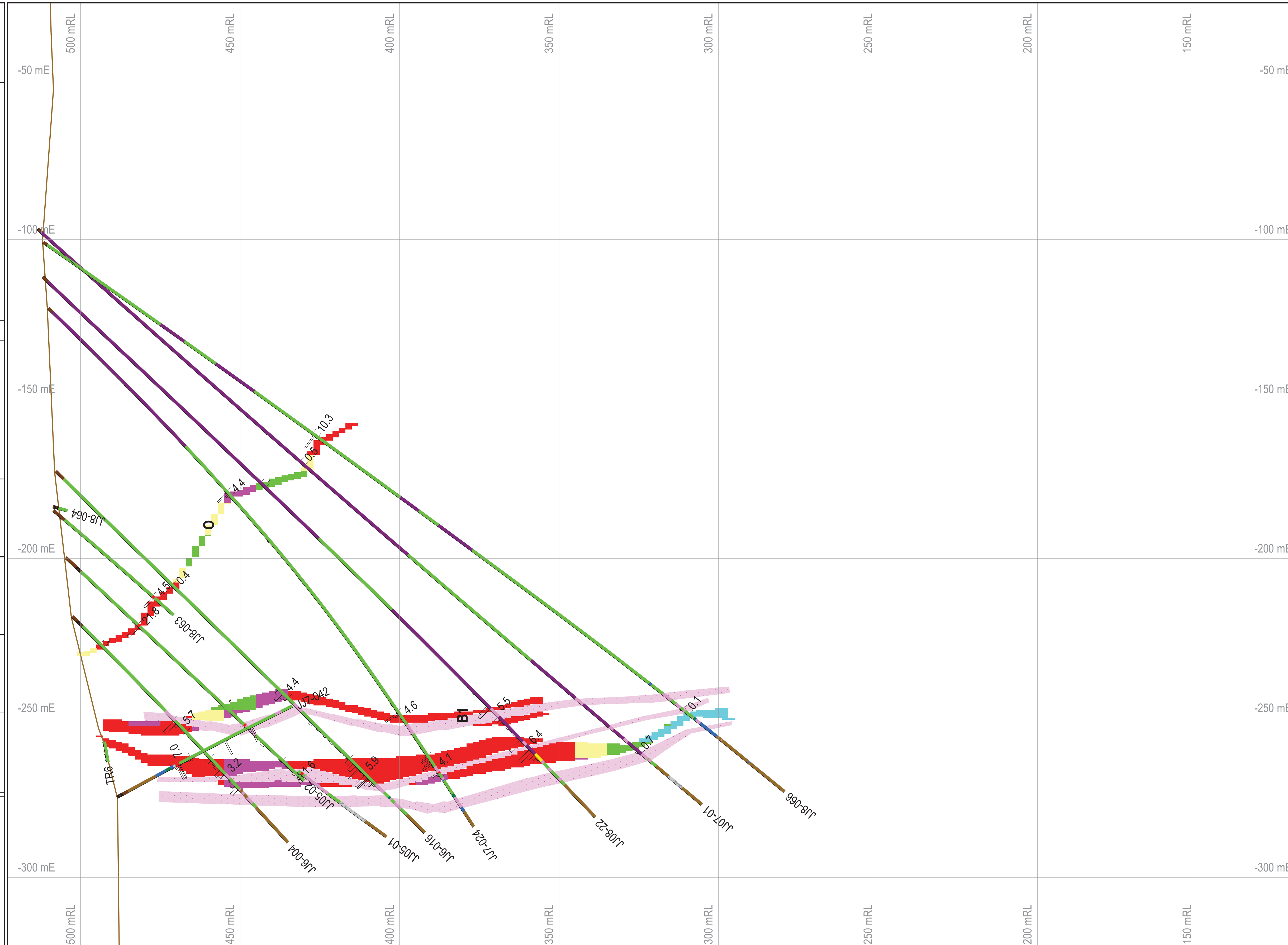
- < 1
- 1 to 2
- 2 to 3
- 3 to 4
- >= 4

Scale	DATE	SHEET
	08/12/2009	1 of 1
1:1250	REF No.	FILE
	Final	-1175N

0 — 50m

Wescan Goldfields Inc
Jojay Deposit

Cross-Sections Showing Intercepts and Block Grades Facing North



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Lithology Legend

- ?Lost Core?
- Overburden
- Biotite Quartz Schist
- Conglomerate
- Metasediment
- Breccia
- Fault
- Carbonate Breccia
- Shear
- Cataclasite
- Intermediate Dike
- Mafic Dike
- Diorite
- Gabbro
- Epidotised Volcanic
- Andesite
- Intermediate Tuff
- Feldspar Porphyry
- Felsic Dike
- Quartz Feldspar Porph
- Quartz Porphyry
- Quartz Vein
- Silicified Zone
- Rhyolite
- Dacite

Block Grades (Au, g/tonne)

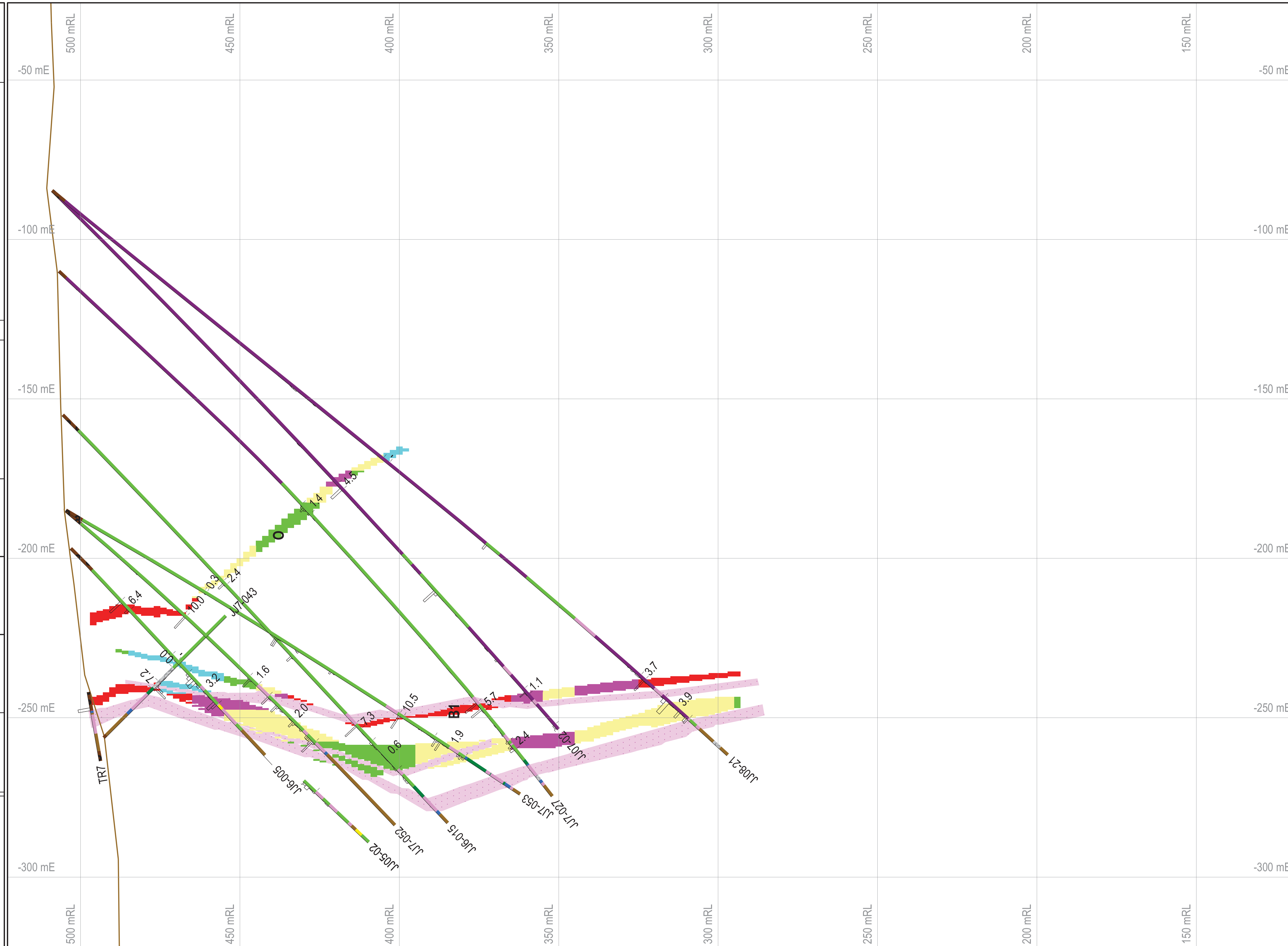
- < 1
- 1 to 2
- 2 to 3
- 3 to 4
- >= 4

Scale	DATE	SHEET
	08/12/2009	1 of 1
1:1250	REF No.	FILE
	Final	-1150N

0 50m

Wescan Goldfields Inc
Jojay Deposit

Cross-Sections Showing Intercepts and Block Grades Facing North



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Telephone: +1 416 368 7041
Facsimile: + 1 416 368 2579

Lithology Legend

- ?Lost Core?
- Overburden
- Biotite Quartz Schist
- Conglomerate
- Metasediment
- Breccia
- Fault
- Carbonate Breccia
- Shear
- Cataclasite
- Intermediate Dike
- Mafic Dike
- Diorite
- Gabbro
- Epidotised Volcanic
- Andesite
- Intermediate Tuff
- Feldspar Porphyry
- Felsic Dike
- Quartz Feldspar Porph
- Quartz Porphyry
- Quartz Vein
- Silicified Zone
- Rhyolite
- Dacite

Block Grades (Au, g/tonne)

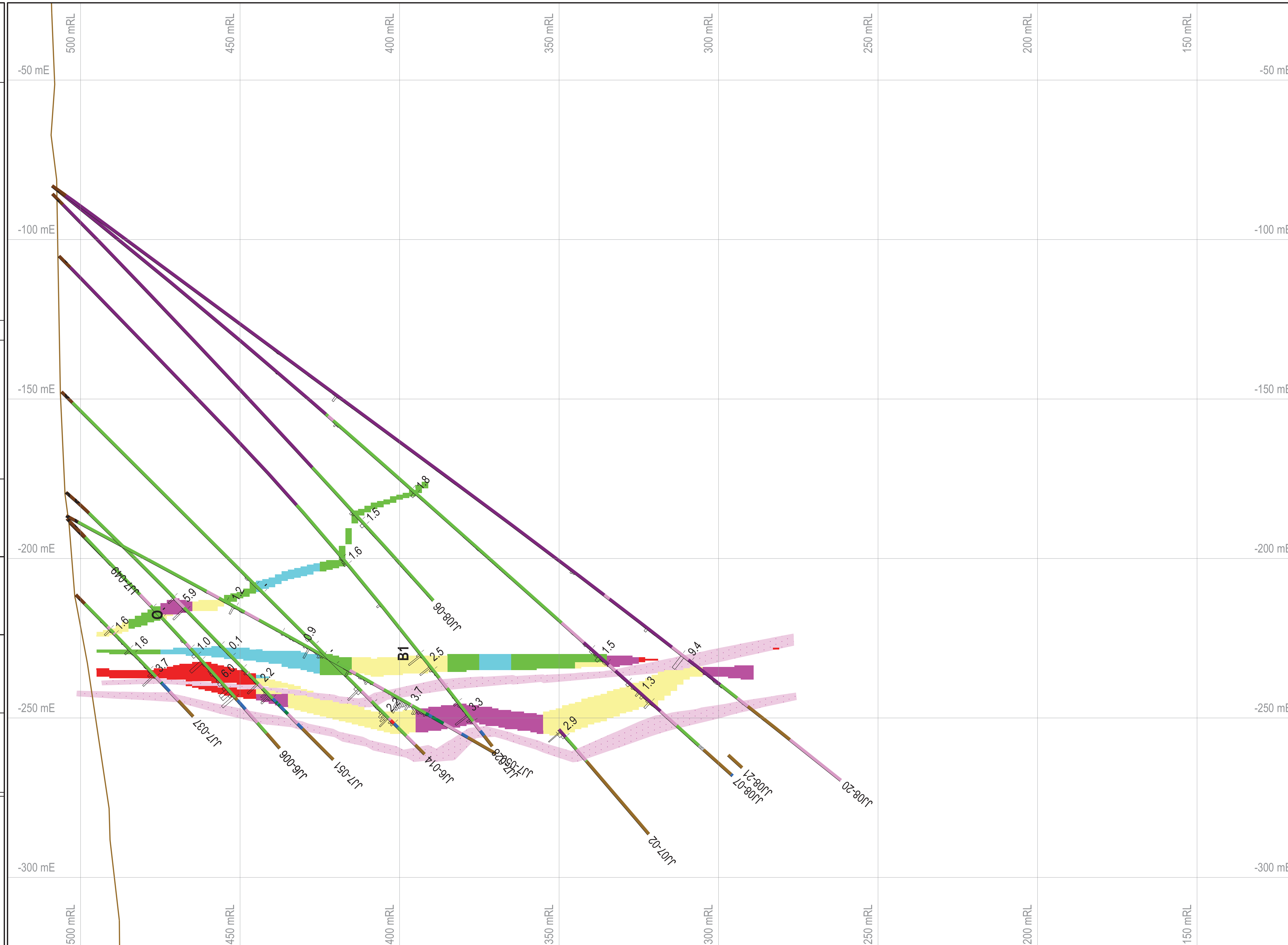
- < 1
- 1 to 2
- 2 to 3
- 3 to 4
- >= 4

Scale	DATE	SHEET
	08/12/2009	1 of 1
1:1250	REF No.	FILE
	Final	-1125N

0 — 50m

Wescan Goldfields Inc
Jojay Deposit

Cross-Sections Showing Intercepts and Block Grades Facing North



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Lithology Legend

- ?Lost Core?
- Overburden
- Biotite Quartz Schist
- Conglomerate
- Metasediment
- Breccia
- Fault
- Carbonate Breccia
- Shear
- Cataclasite
- Intermediate Dike
- Mafic Dike
- Diorite
- Gabbro
- Epidotised Volcanic
- Andesite
- Intermediate Tuff
- Feldspar Porphyry
- Felsic Dike
- Quartz Feldspar Porph
- Quartz Porphyry
- Quartz Vein
- Silicified Zone
- Rhyolite
- Dacite

Block Grades (Au, g/tonne)

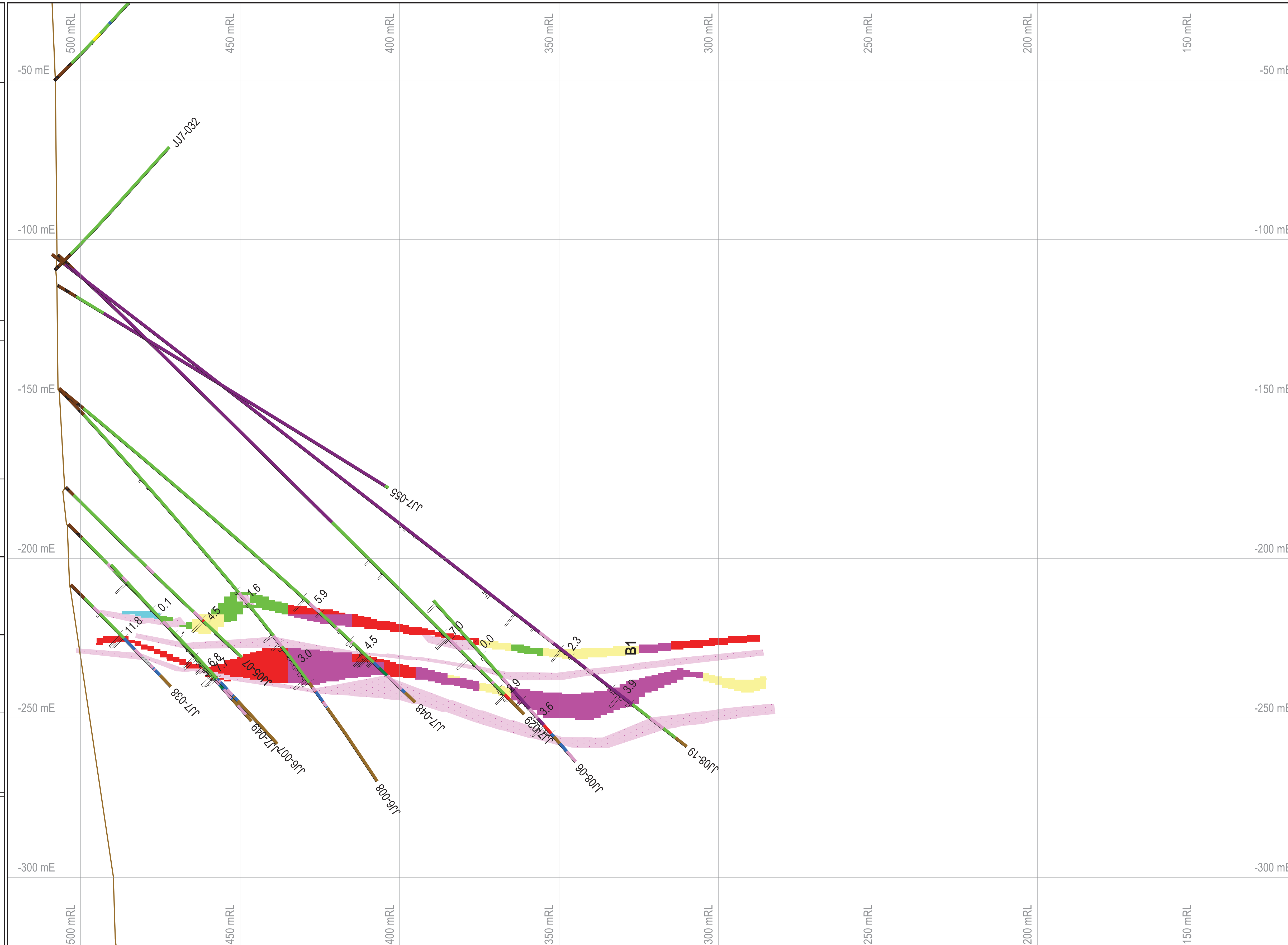
- < 1
- 1 to 2
- 2 to 3
- 3 to 4
- >= 4

Scale	DATE	SHEET
	08/12/2009	1 of 1
1:1250	REF No.	FILE
	Final	-1100N

0 50m

Wescan Goldfields Inc
Jojay Deposit

Cross-Sections Showing Intercepts and Block Grades Facing North



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Lithology Legend

- ?Lost Core?
- Overburden
- Biotite Quartz Schist
- Conglomerate
- Metasediment
- Breccia
- Fault
- Carbonate Breccia
- Shear
- Cataclasite
- Intermediate Dike
- Mafic Dike
- Diorite
- Gabbro
- Epidotised Volcanic
- Andesite
- Intermediate Tuff
- Feldspar Porphyry
- Felsic Dike
- Quartz Feldspar Porph
- Quartz Porphyry
- Quartz Vein
- Silicified Zone
- Rhyolite
- Dacite

Block Grades (Au, g/tonne)

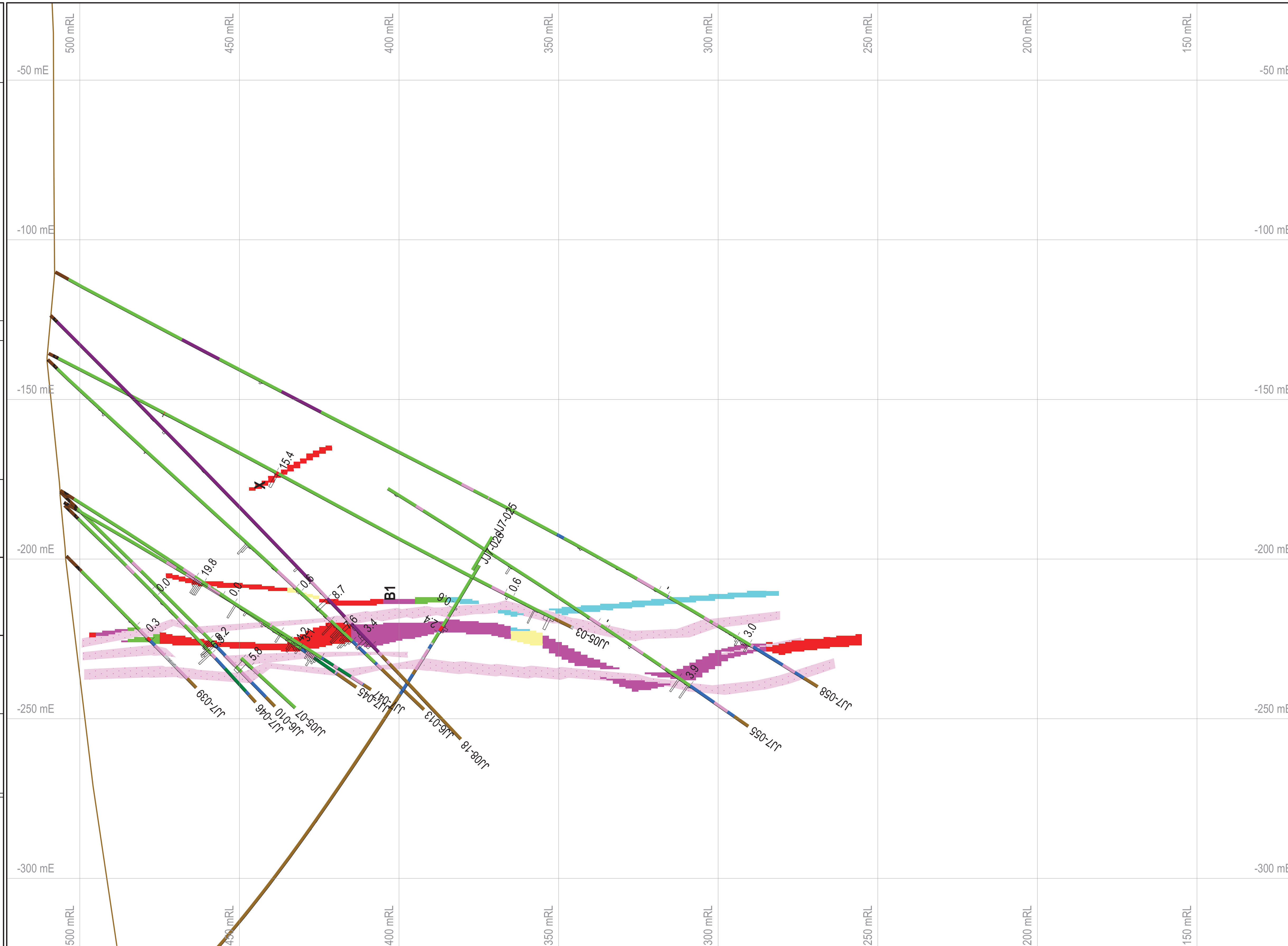
- < 1
- 1 to 2
- 2 to 3
- 3 to 4
- >= 4

Scale	DATE	SHEET
	08/12/2009	1 of 1
1:1250	REF No.	FILE
	Final	-1075N

0 50m

Wescan Goldfields Inc
Jojay Deposit

Cross-Sections Showing Intercepts and Block Grades Facing North



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www.acahowe.co.uk
Telephone: +1 416 368 7041
Facsimile: + 1 416 368 2579

Lithology Legend

- ?Lost Core?
- Overburden
- Biotite Quartz Schist
- Conglomerate
- Metasediment
- Breccia
- Fault
- Carbonate Breccia
- Shear
- Cataclasite
- Intermediate Dike
- Mafic Dike
- Diorite
- Gabbro
- Epidotised Volcanic
- Andesite
- Intermediate Tuff
- Feldspar Porphyry
- Felsic Dike
- Quartz Feldspar Porph
- Quartz Porphyry
- Quartz Vein
- Silicified Zone
- Rhyolite
- Dacite

Block Grades (Au, g/tonne)

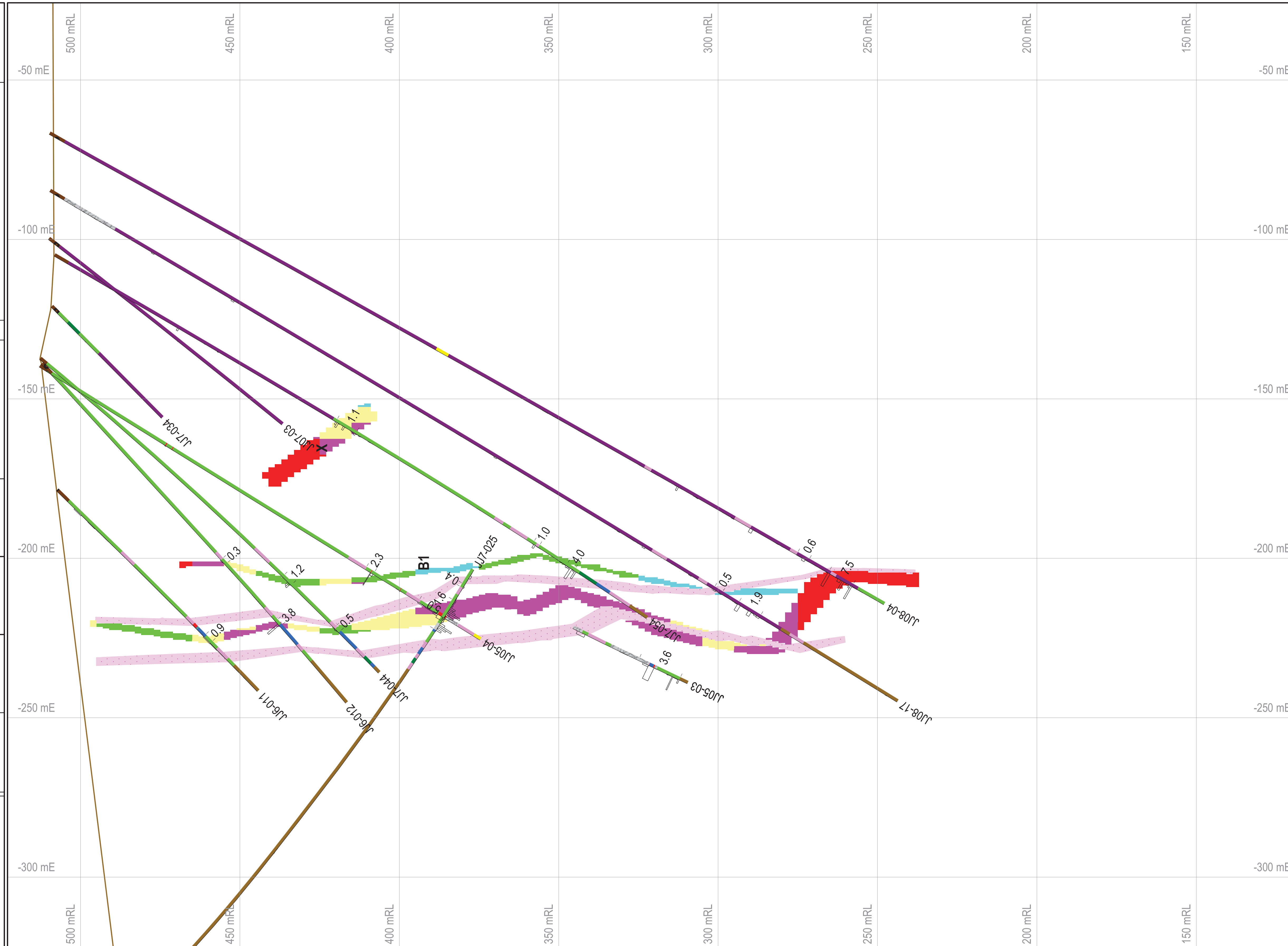
- < 1
- 1 to 2
- 2 to 3
- 3 to 4
- >= 4

Scale	DATE	SHEET
	08/12/2009	1 of 1
1:1250	REF No.	FILE
	Final	-1050N

0 50m

Wescan Goldfields Inc
Jojay Deposit

Cross-Sections Showing Intercepts and Block Grades Facing North



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Lithology Legend

- ?Lost Core?
- Overburden
- Biotite Quartz Schist
- Conglomerate
- Metasediment
- Breccia
- Fault
- Carbonate Breccia
- Shear
- Cataclasite
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- Diorite
- Gabbro
- Epidotised Volcanic
- Andesite
- Intermediate Tuff
- Feldspar Porphyry
- Felsic Dike
- Quartz Feldspar Porph
- Quartz Porphyry
- Quartz Vein
- Silicified Zone
- Rhyolite
- Dacite

Block Grades (Au, g/tonne)

- < 1
- 1 to 2
- 2 to 3
- 3 to 4
- >= 4

Scale	DATE	SHEET
	08/12/2009	1 of 1
1:1250	REF No.	FILE
	Final	-1025N

0 50m

Wescan Goldfields Inc
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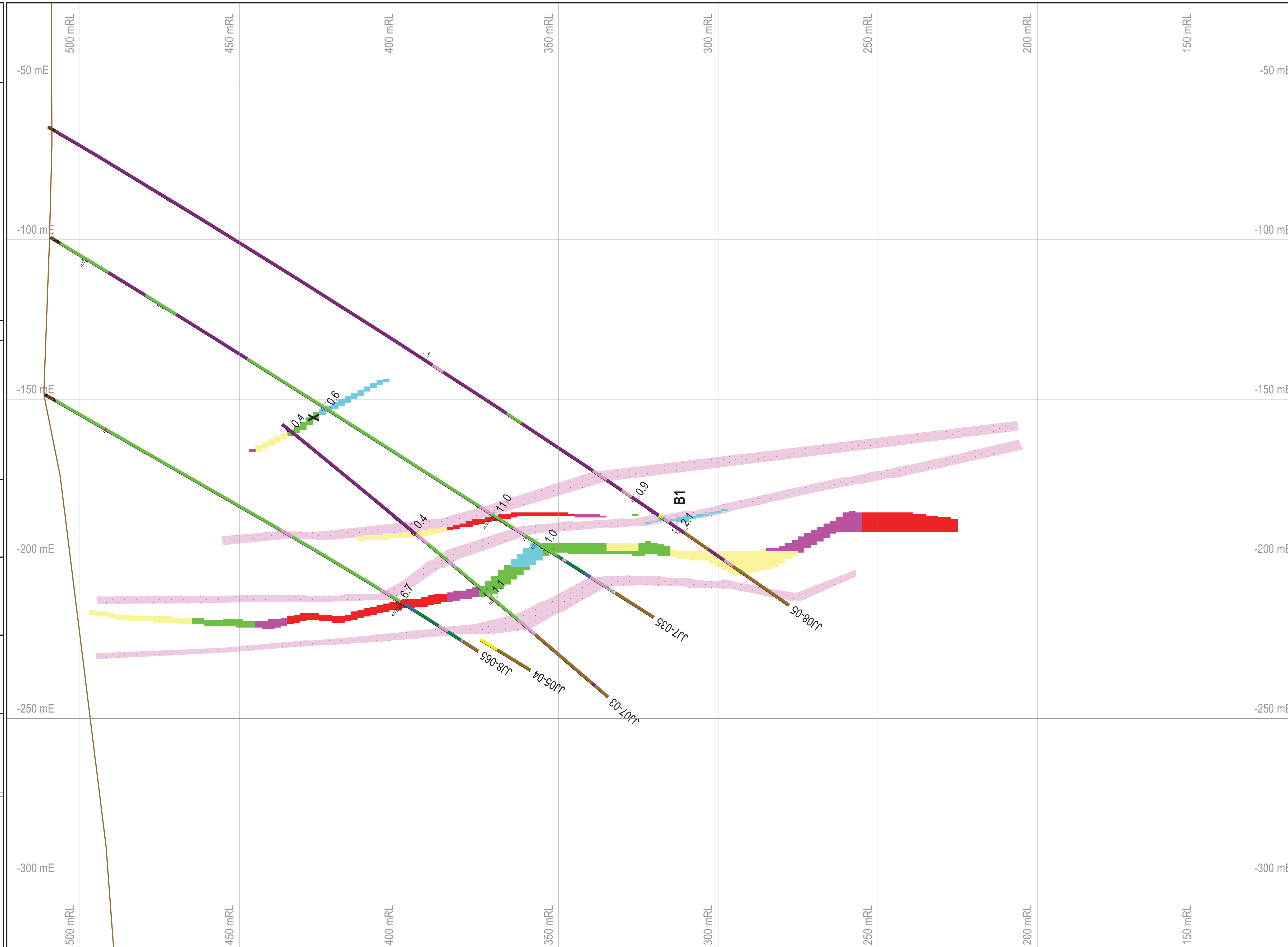
Cross-Sections Showing Intercepts and Block Grades Facing North



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Telephone: +1 416 368 7041
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Lithology Legend

- ?Lost Core?
- Overburden
- Biotite Quartz Schist
- Conglomerate
- Metasediment
- Breccia
- Fault
- Carbonate Breccia
- Shear
- Cataclasite
- Intermediate Dike
- Mafic Dike
- Diorite
- Gabbro
- Epidotised Volcanic
- Andesite
- Intermediate Tuff
- Feldspar Porphyry
- Felsic Dike
- Quartz Feldspar Porph
- Quartz Porphyry
- Quartz Vein
- Silicified Zone
- Rhyolite
- Dacite

Block Grades (Au, g/tonne)

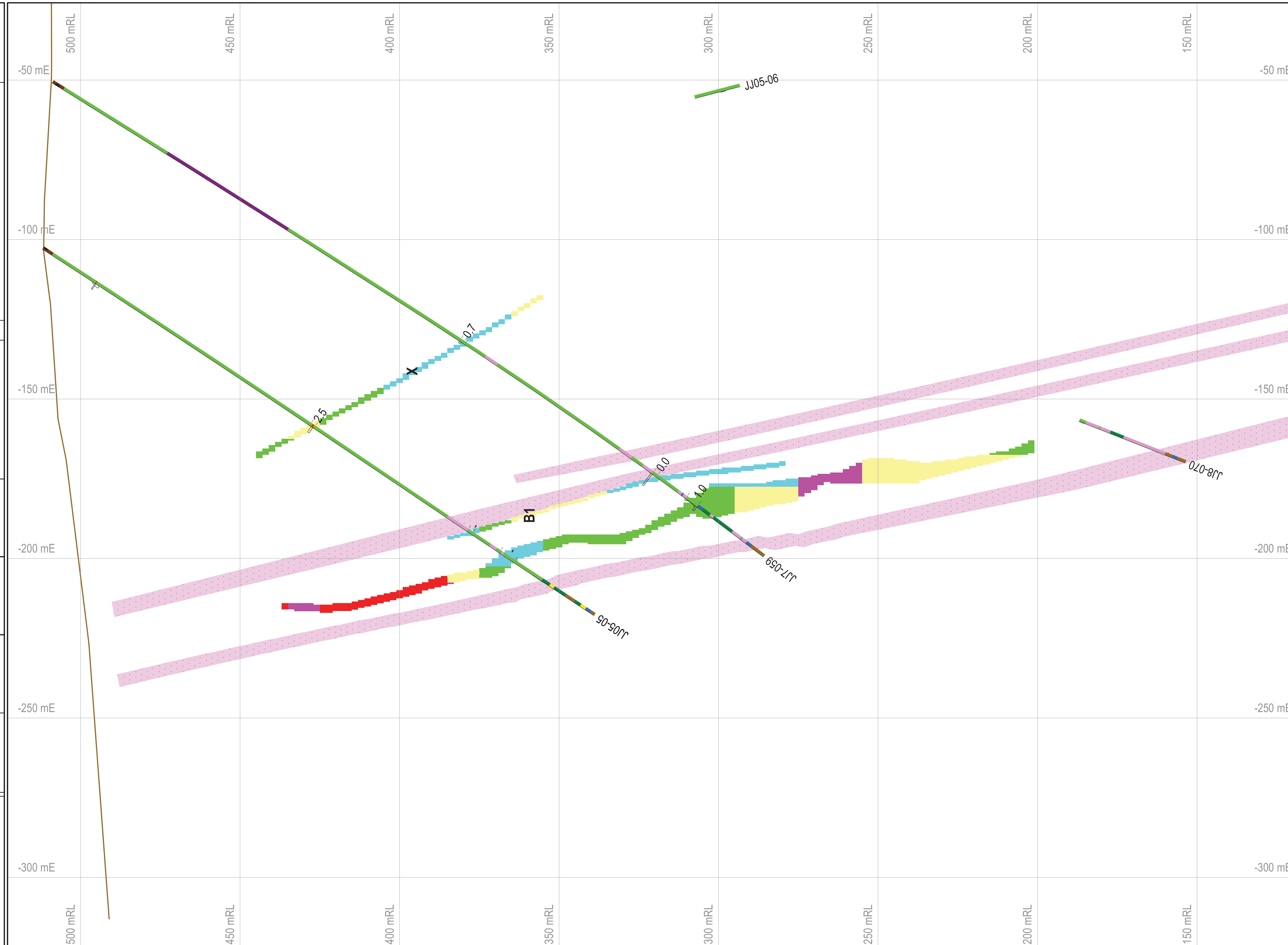
- < 1
- 1 to 2
- 2 to 3
- 3 to 4
- >= 4

Scale	DATE	SHEET
	08/12/2009	1 of 1
1:1250	REF No.	FILE
	Final	-1000N

0 50m

Wescan Goldfields Inc
Jojay Deposit

Cross-Sections Showing Intercepts and Block Grades Facing North



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Lithology Legend

- ?Lost Core?
- Overburden
- Biotite Quartz Schist
- Conglomerate
- Metasediment
- Breccia
- Fault
- Carbonate Breccia
- Shear
- Cataclasite
- Intermediate Dike
- Mafic Dike
- Diorite
- Gabbro
- Epidotised Volcanic
- Andesite
- Intermediate Tuff
- Feldspar Porphyry
- Felsic Dike
- Quartz Feldspar Porph
- Quartz Porphyry
- Quartz Vein
- Silicified Zone
- Rhyolite
- Dacite

Block Grades (Au, g/tonne)

- < 1
- 1 to 2
- 2 to 3
- 3 to 4
- >= 4

Scale	DATE	SHEET
	08/12/2009	1 of 1
1:1250	REF No.	FILE
	Final	-0975N

0 50m

Wescan Goldfields Inc
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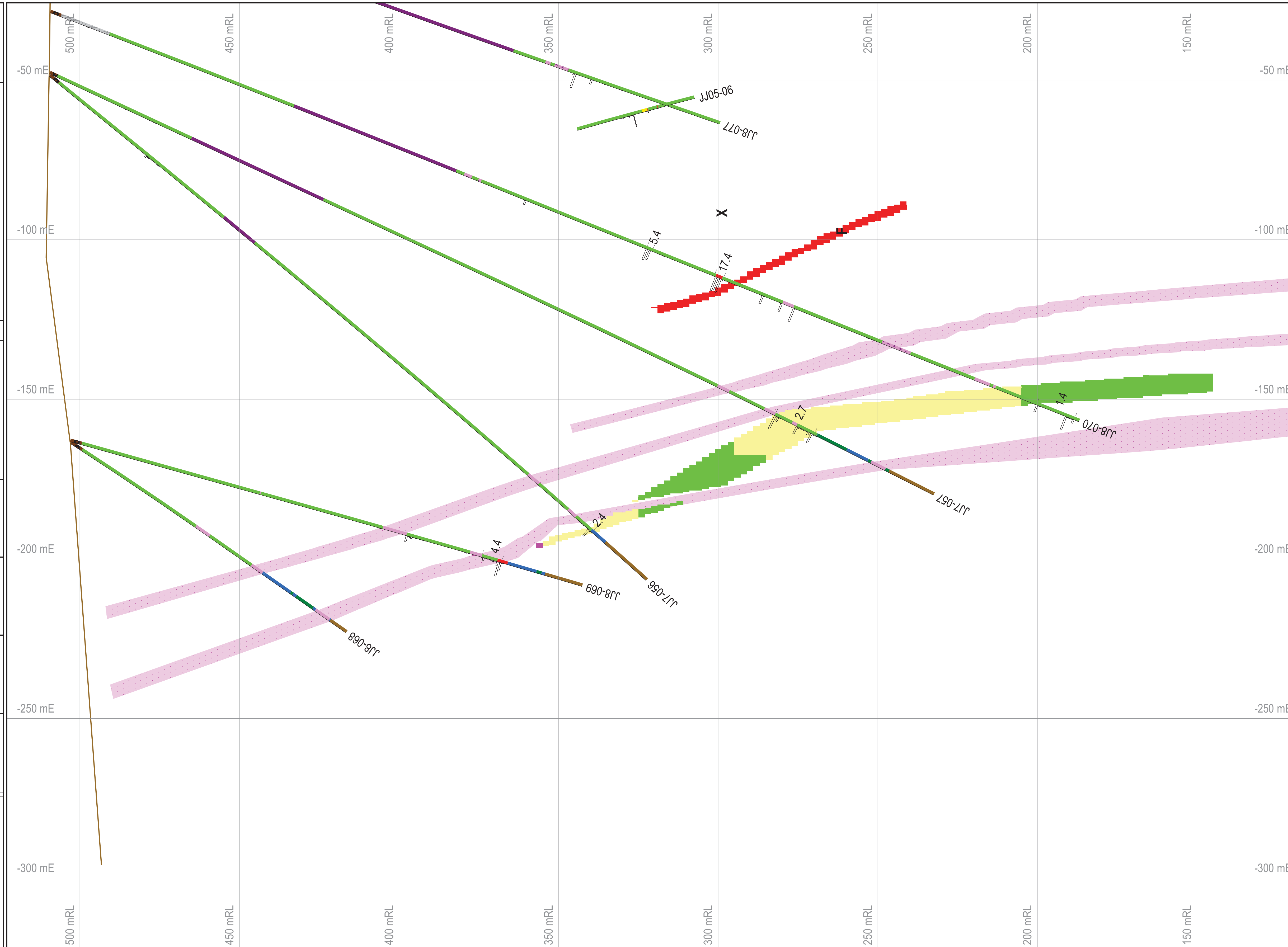
Cross-Sections Showing Intercepts and Block Grades Facing North



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Lithology Legend

- ?Lost Core?
- Overburden
- Biotite Quartz Schist
- Conglomerate
- Metasediment
- Breccia
- Fault
- Carbonate Breccia
- Shear
- Cataclasite
- Intermediate Dike
- Mafic Dike
- Diorite
- Gabbro
- Epidotised Volcanic
- Andesite
- Intermediate Tuff
- Feldspar Porphyry
- Felsic Dike
- Quartz Feldspar Porph
- Quartz Porphyry
- Quartz Vein
- Silicified Zone
- Rhyolite
- Dacite

Block Grades (Au, g/tonne)

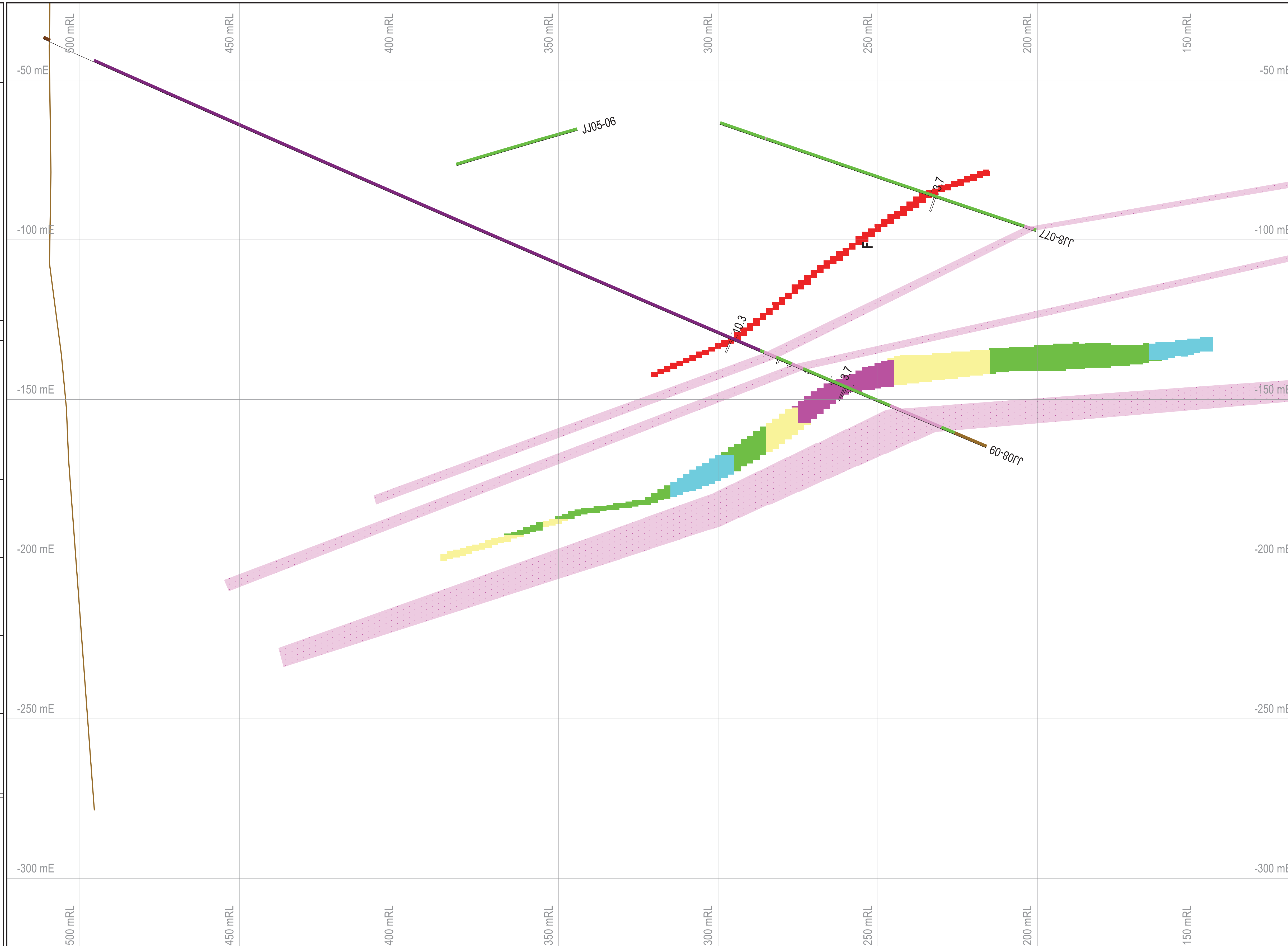
- < 1
- 1 to 2
- 2 to 3
- 3 to 4
- >= 4

Scale	DATE	SHEET
	08/12/2009	1 of 1
1:1250	REF No.	FILE
	Final	-0950N

0 50m

Wescan Goldfields Inc
Jojay Deposit

Cross-Sections Showing Intercepts and Block Grades Facing North



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Lithology Legend

- ?Lost Core?
- Overburden
- Biotite Quartz Schist
- Conglomerate
- Metasediment
- Breccia
- Fault
- Carbonate Breccia
- Shear
- Cataclasite
- Intermediate Dike
- Mafic Dike
- Diorite
- Gabbro
- Epidotised Volcanic
- Andesite
- Intermediate Tuff
- Feldspar Porphyry
- Felsic Dike
- Quartz Feldspar Porph
- Quartz Porphyry
- Quartz Vein
- Silicified Zone
- Rhyolite
- Dacite

Block Grades (Au, g/tonne)

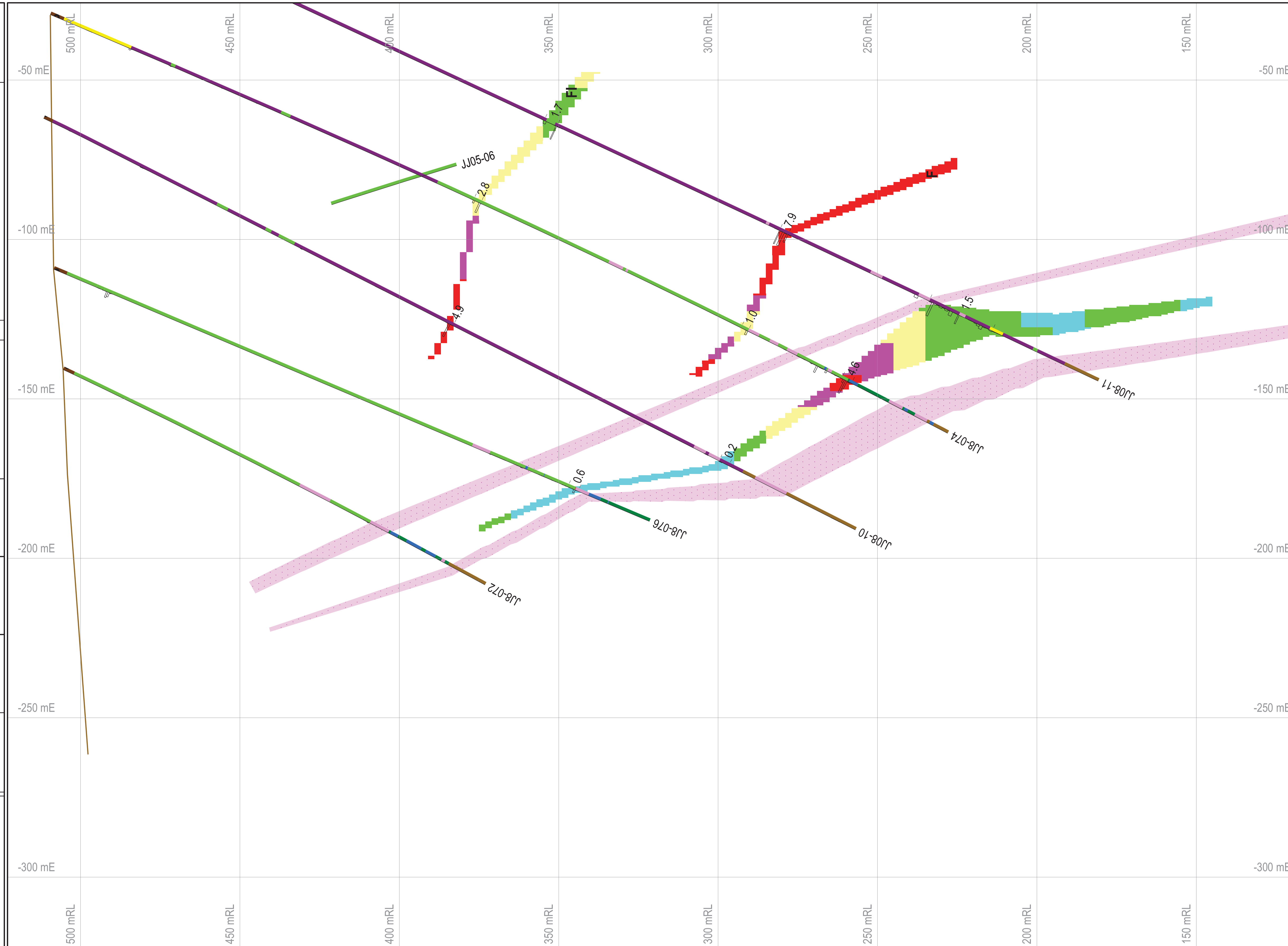
- < 1
- 1 to 2
- 2 to 3
- 3 to 4
- >= 4

Scale	DATE	SHEET
	08/12/2009	1 of 1
1:1250	REF No.	FILE
	Final	-0925N

0 50m

Wescan Goldfields Inc
Jojay Deposit

Cross-Sections Showing Intercepts and Block Grades Facing North



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Lithology Legend

- ?Lost Core?
- Overburden
- Biotite Quartz Schist
- Conglomerate
- Metasediment
- Breccia
- Fault
- Carbonate Breccia
- Shear
- Cataclasite
- Intermediate Dike
- Mafic Dike
- Diorite
- Gabbro
- Epidotised Volcanic
- Andesite
- Intermediate Tuff
- Feldspar Porphyry
- Felsic Dike
- Quartz Feldspar Porph
- Quartz Porphyry
- Quartz Vein
- Silicified Zone
- Rhyolite
- Dacite

Block Grades (Au, g/tonne)

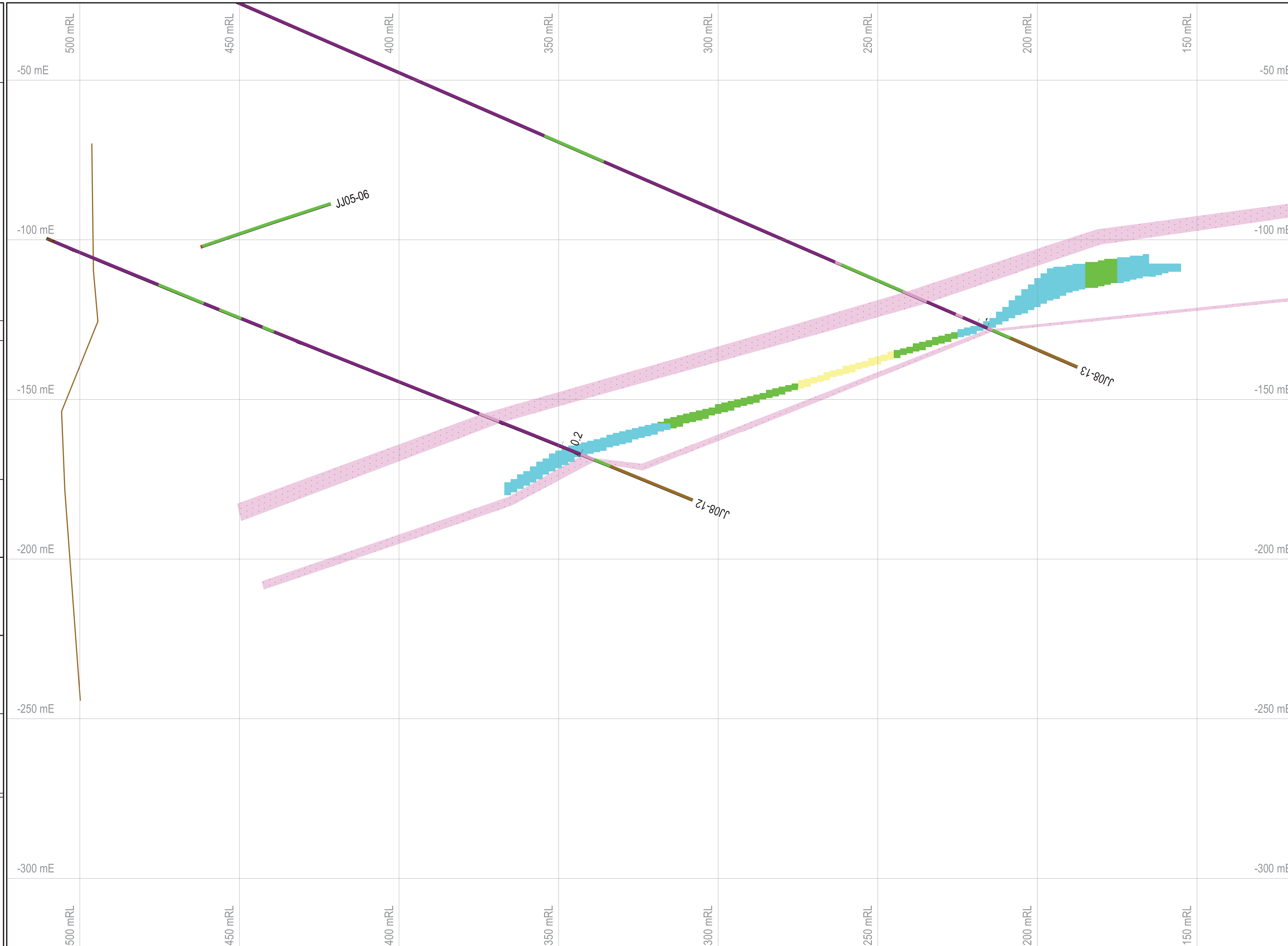
- < 1
- 1 to 2
- 2 to 3
- 3 to 4
- >= 4

Scale	DATE	SHEET
	08/12/2009	1 of 1
1:1250	REF No.	FILE
	Final	-0900N

0 50m

Wescan Goldfields Inc
Jojay Deposit

Cross-Sections Showing Intercepts and Block Grades Facing North



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Lithology Legend

- ?Lost Core?
- Overburden
- Biotite Quartz Schist
- Conglomerate
- Metasediment
- Breccia
- Fault
- Carbonate Breccia
- Shear
- Cataclasite
- Intermediate Dike
- Mafic Dike
- Diorite
- Gabbro
- Epidotised Volcanic
- Andesite
- Intermediate Tuff
- Feldspar Porphyry
- Felsic Dike
- Quartz Feldspar Porph
- Quartz Porphyry
- Quartz Vein
- Silicified Zone
- Rhyolite
- Dacite

Block Grades (Au, g/tonne)

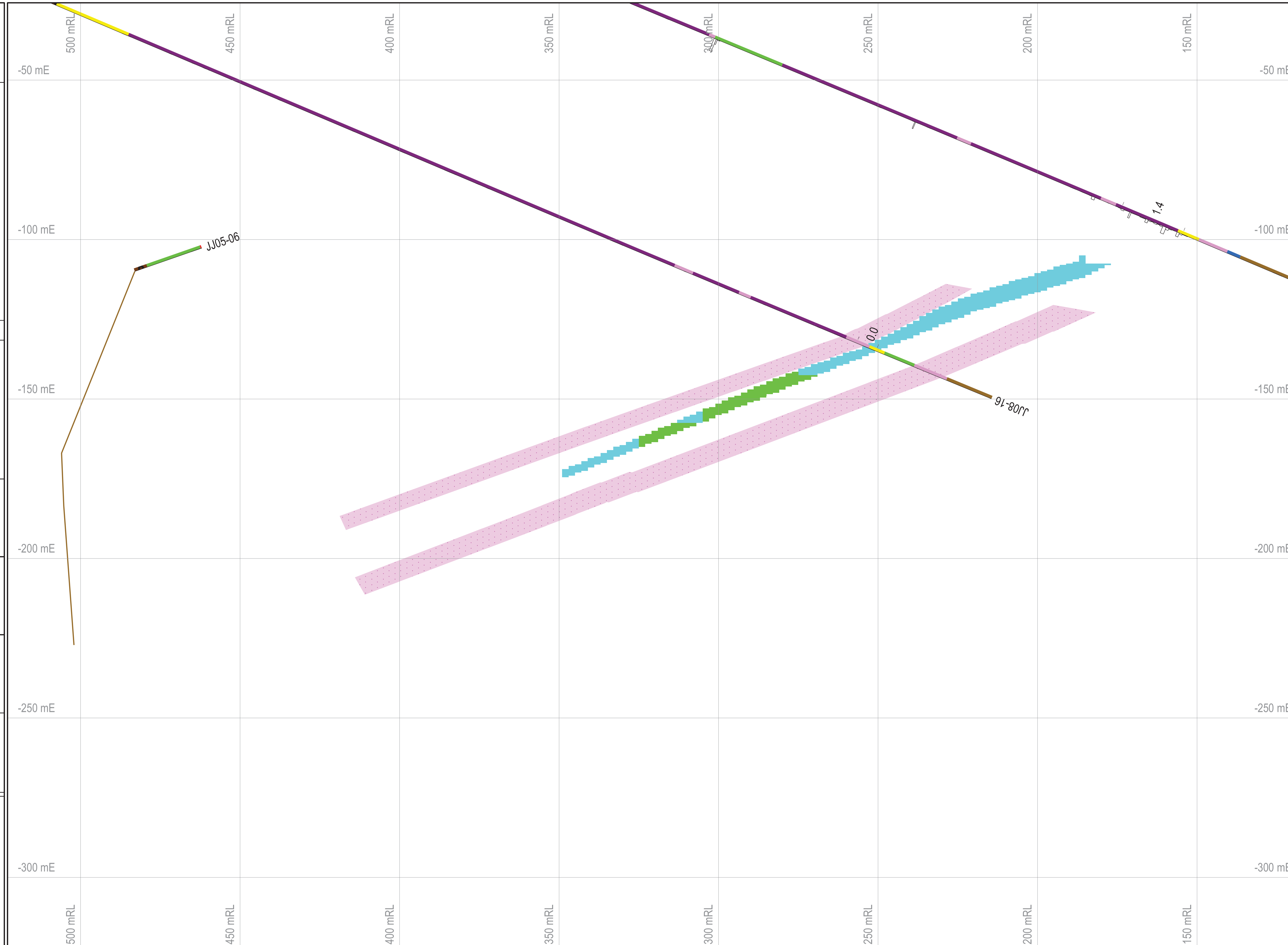
- < 1
- 1 to 2
- 2 to 3
- 3 to 4
- >= 4

Scale	DATE	SHEET
	08/12/2009	1 of 1
1:1250	REF No.	FILE
	Final	-0875N

0 50m

Wescan Goldfields Inc
Jojay Deposit

Cross-Sections Showing Intercepts and Block Grades Facing North



APPENDIX E.

Jojay Resource Estimate
Level Plans

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Lithology Legend

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- Conglomerate
- Metasediment
- Breccia
- Fault
- Carbonate Breccia
- Shear
- Cataclasite
- Intermediate Dike
- Mafic Dike
- Diorite
- Gabbro
- Epidotised Volcanic
- Andesite
- Intermediate Tuff
- Feldspar Porphyry
- Felsic Dike
- Quartz Feldspar Porph
- Quartz Porphyry
- Quartz Vein
- Silicified Zone
- Rhyolite
- Dacite

Block Grades (Au, g/tonne)

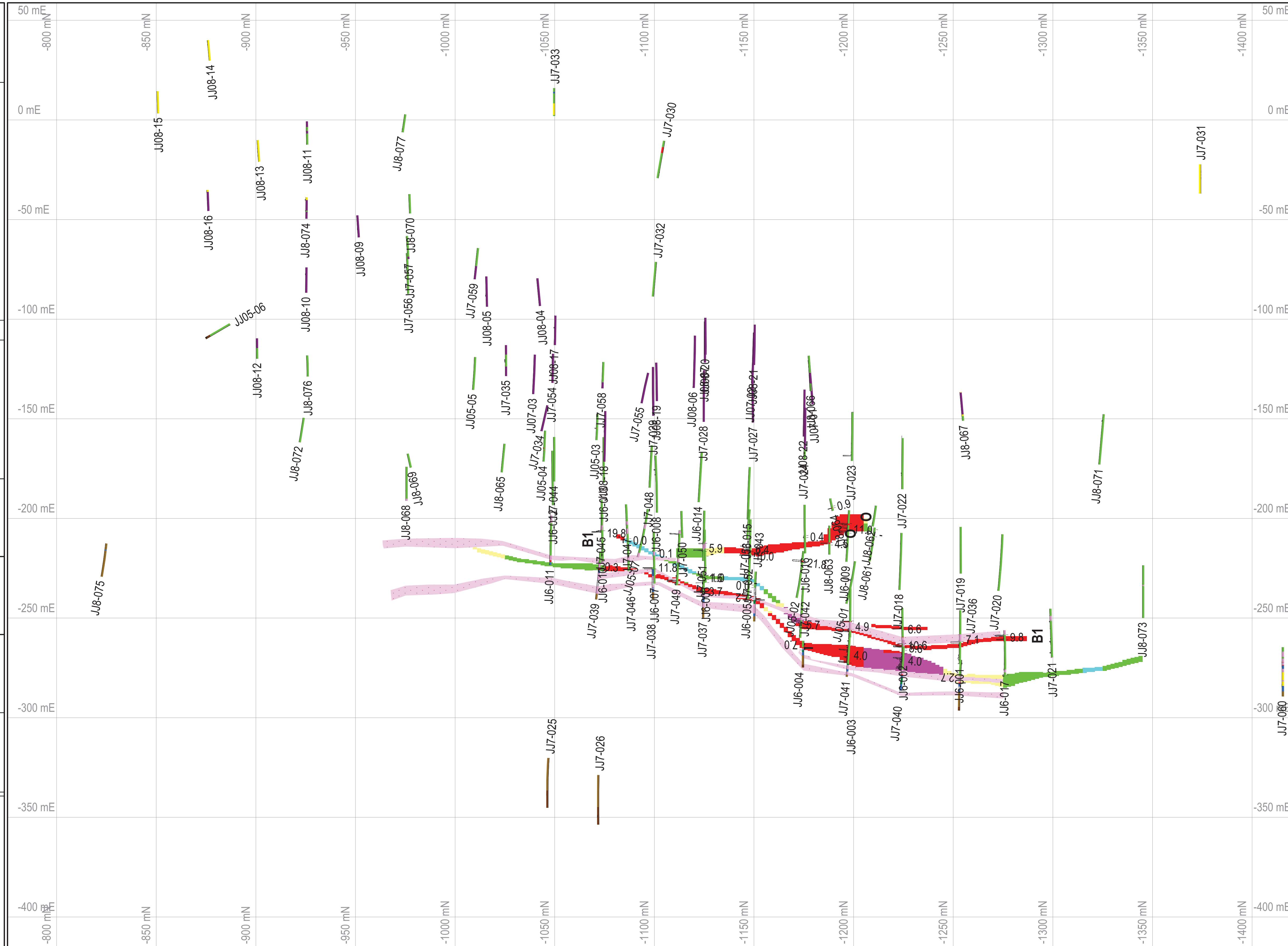
- < 1
- 1 to 2
- 2 to 3
- 3 to 4
- >= 4

Scale	DATE	SHEET
	08/12/2009	1 of 1
1:2000	REF No.	FILE
	Final	475L

0 100m

Wescan Goldfields Inc
Jojay Deposit

Plan Sections Showing Intercepts and Block Grades



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Telephone: +1 416 368 7041
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Lithology Legend

- ?Lost Core?
- Overburden
- Biotite Quartz Schist
- Conglomerate
- Metasediment
- Breccia
- Fault
- Carbonate Breccia
- Shear
- Cataclasite
- Intermediate Dike
- Mafic Dike
- Diorite
- Gabbro
- Epidotised Volcanic
- Andesite
- Intermediate Tuff
- Feldspar Porphyry
- Felsic Dike
- Quartz Feldspar Porph
- Quartz Porphyry
- Quartz Vein
- Silicified Zone
- Rhyolite
- Dacite

Block Grades (Au, g/tonne)

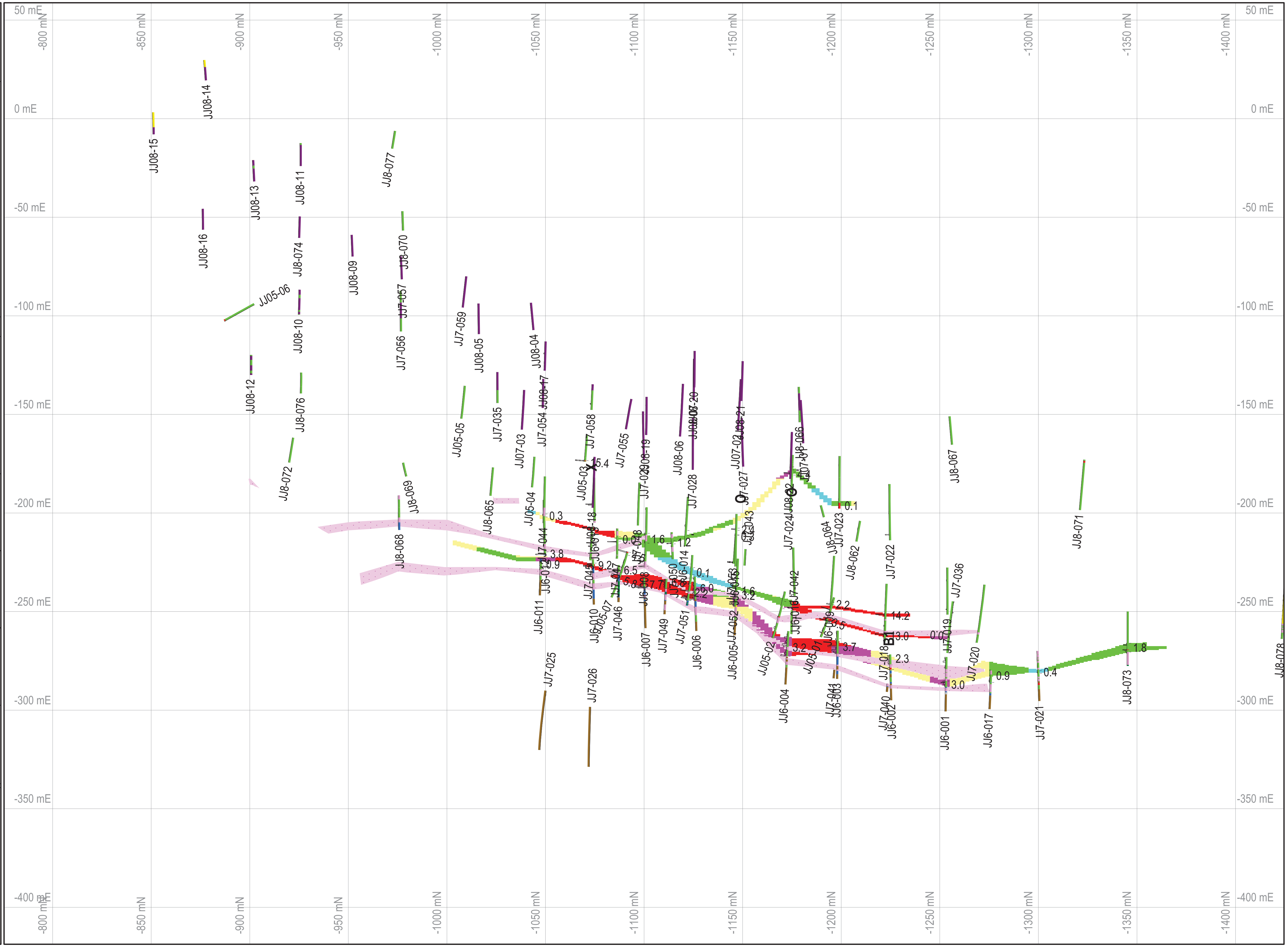
- < 1
- 1 to 2
- 2 to 3
- 3 to 4
- >= 4

Scale	DATE	SHEET
	08/12/2009	1 of 1
1:2000	REF No.	FILE
	Final	450L

0 100m

Wescan Goldfields Inc
Jojay Deposit

Plan Sections Showing Intercepts and Block Grades



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Telephone: +1 416 368 7041
Facsimile: + 1 416 368 2579

Lithology Legend

- ?Lost Core?
- Overburden
- Biotite Quartz Schist
- Conglomerate
- Metasediment
- Breccia
- Fault
- Carbonate Breccia
- Shear
- Cataclasite
- Intermediate Dike
- Mafic Dike
- Diorite
- Gabbro
- Epidotised Volcanic
- Andesite
- Intermediate Tuff
- Feldspar Porphyry
- Felsic Dike
- Quartz Feldspar Porph
- Quartz Porphyry
- Quartz Vein
- Silicified Zone
- Rhyolite
- Dacite

Block Grades (Au, g/tonne)

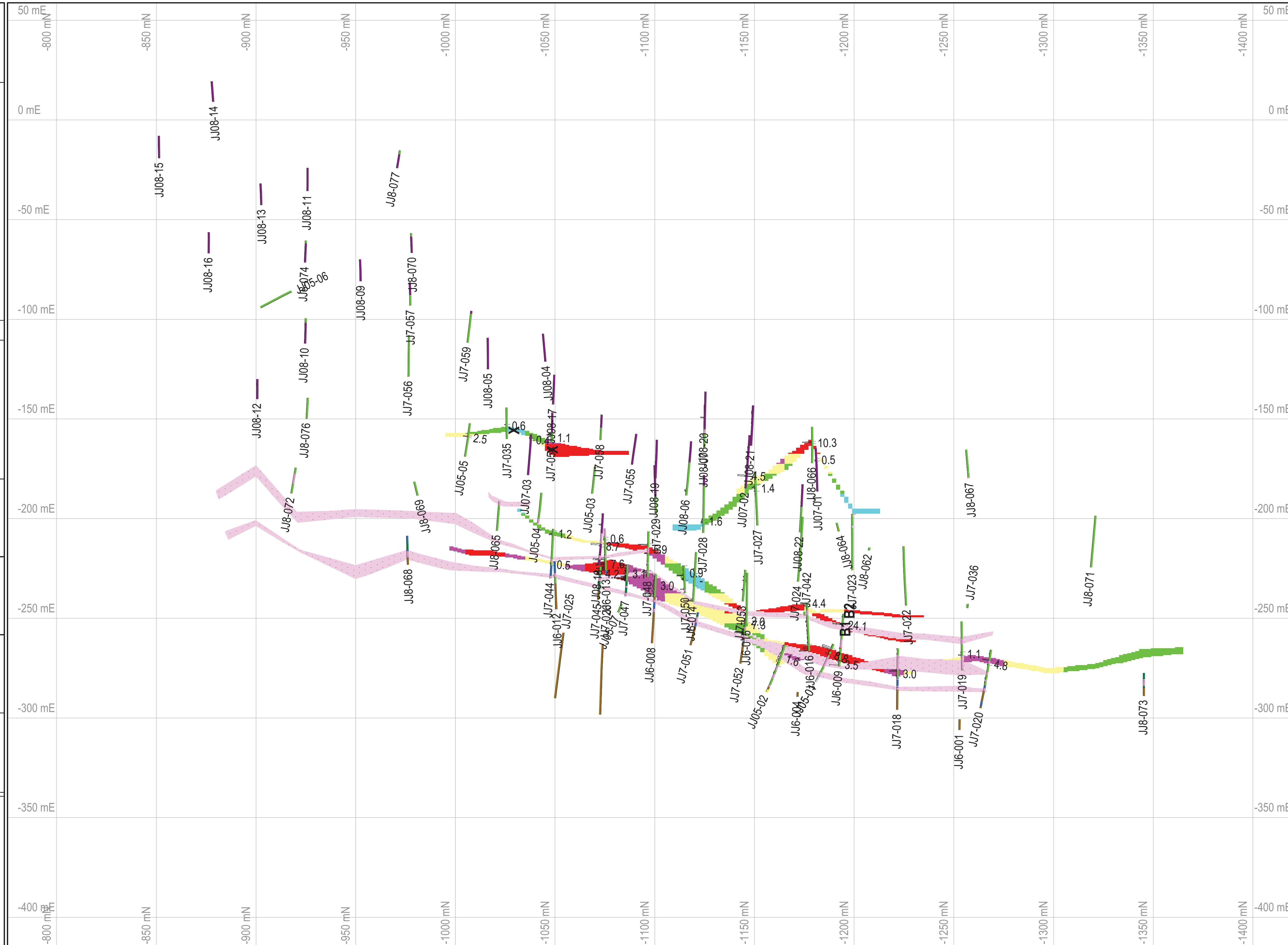
- < 1
- 1 to 2
- 2 to 3
- 3 to 4
- >= 4

Scale	DATE	SHEET
	08/12/2009	1 of 1
1:2000	REF No.	FILE
	Final	425L

0 100m

Wescan Goldfields Inc
Jojay Deposit

Plan Sections Showing Intercepts and Block Grades



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Lithology Legend

- ?Lost Core?
- Overburden
- Biotite Quartz Schist
- Conglomerate
- Metasediment
- Breccia
- Fault
- Carbonate Breccia
- Shear
- Cataclasite
- Intermediate Dike
- Mafic Dike
- Diorite
- Gabbro
- Epidotised Volcanic
- Andesite
- Intermediate Tuff
- Feldspar Porphyry
- Felsic Dike
- Quartz Feldspar Porph
- Quartz Porphyry
- Quartz Vein
- Silicified Zone
- Rhyolite
- Dacite

Block Grades (Au, g/tonne)

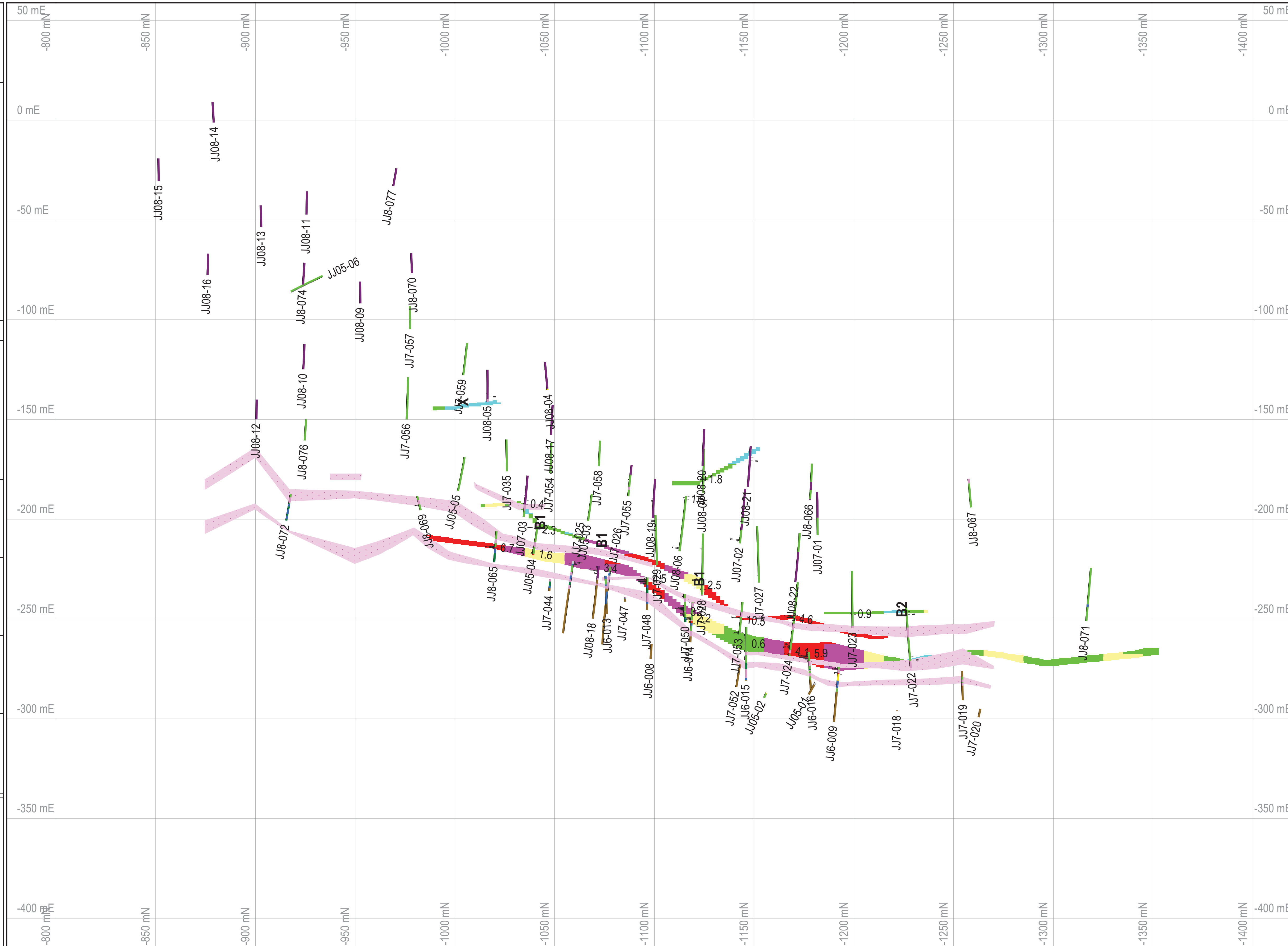
- < 1
- 1 to 2
- 2 to 3
- 3 to 4
- >= 4

Scale	DATE	SHEET
	08/12/2009	1 of 1
1:2000	REF No.	FILE
	Final	400L

0 100m

Wescan Goldfields Inc
Jojay Deposit

Plan Sections Showing Intercepts and Block Grades



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Lithology Legend

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- Biotite Quartz Schist
- Conglomerate
- Metasediment
- Breccia
- Fault
- Carbonate Breccia
- Shear
- Cataclasite
- Intermediate Dike
- Mafic Dike
- Diorite
- Gabbro
- Epidotised Volcanic
- Andesite
- Intermediate Tuff
- Feldspar Porphyry
- Felsic Dike
- Quartz Feldspar Porph
- Quartz Porphyry
- Quartz Vein
- Silicified Zone
- Rhyolite
- Dacite

Block Grades (Au, g/tonne)

- < 1
- 1 to 2
- 2 to 3
- 3 to 4
- >= 4

Scale	DATE	SHEET
	08/12/2009	1 of 1
1:2000	REF No.	FILE
	Final	375L

0 100m

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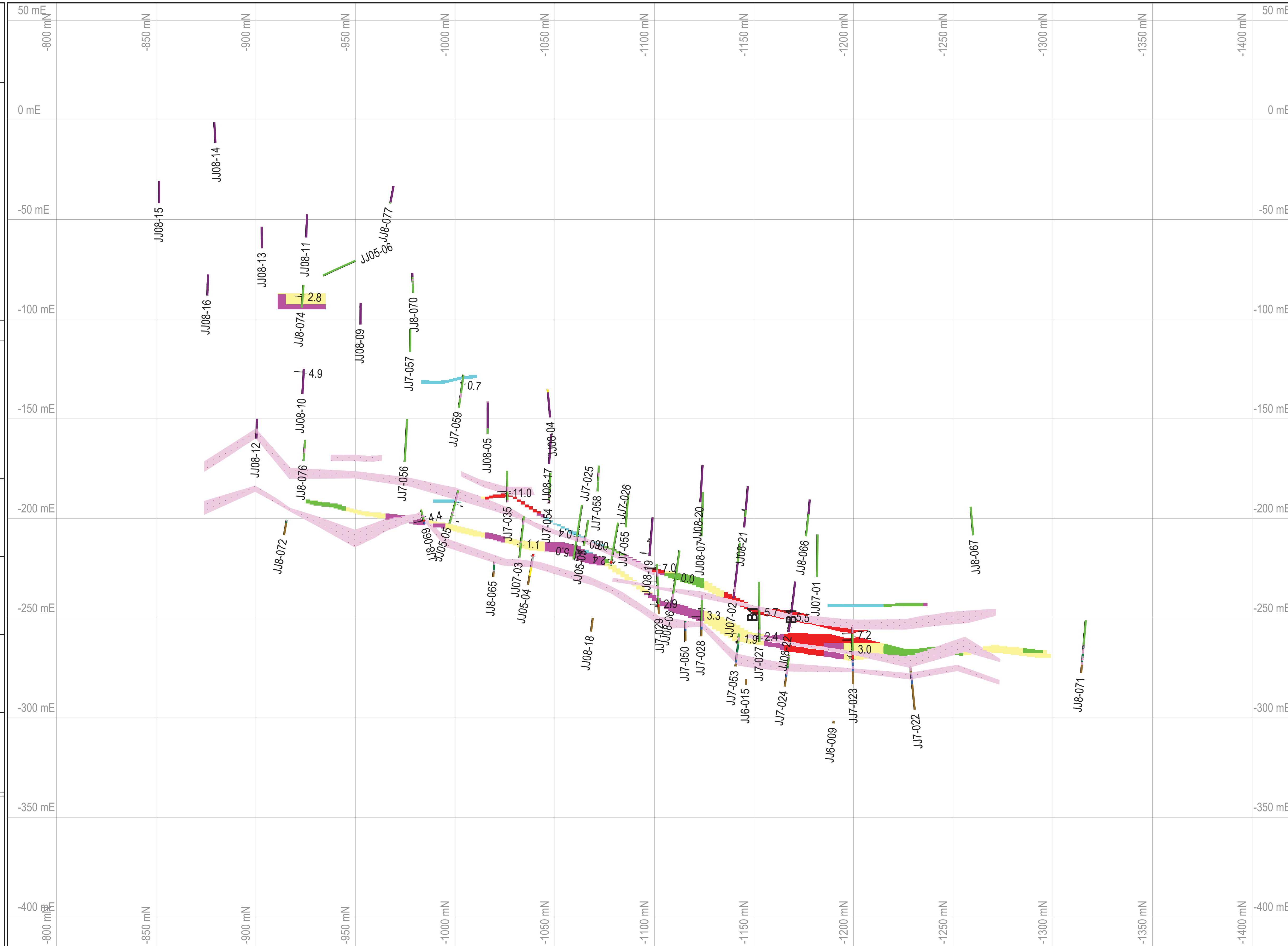
Jojay Deposit

Plan Sections Showing Intercepts and Block Grades



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Telephone: +1 416 368 7041
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Lithology Legend

- ?Lost Core?
- Overburden
- Biotite Quartz Schist
- Conglomerate
- Metasediment
- Breccia
- Fault
- Carbonate Breccia
- Shear
- Cataclasite
- Intermediate Dike
- Mafic Dike
- Diorite
- Gabbro
- Epidotised Volcanic
- Andesite
- Intermediate Tuff
- Feldspar Porphyry
- Felsic Dike
- Quartz Feldspar Porph
- Quartz Porphyry
- Quartz Vein
- Silicified Zone
- Rhyolite
- Dacite

Block Grades (Au, g/tonne)

- < 1
- 1 to 2
- 2 to 3
- 3 to 4
- >= 4

Scale	DATE	SHEET
	08/12/2009	1 of 1
1:2000	REF No.	FILE
	Final	350L

0 100m

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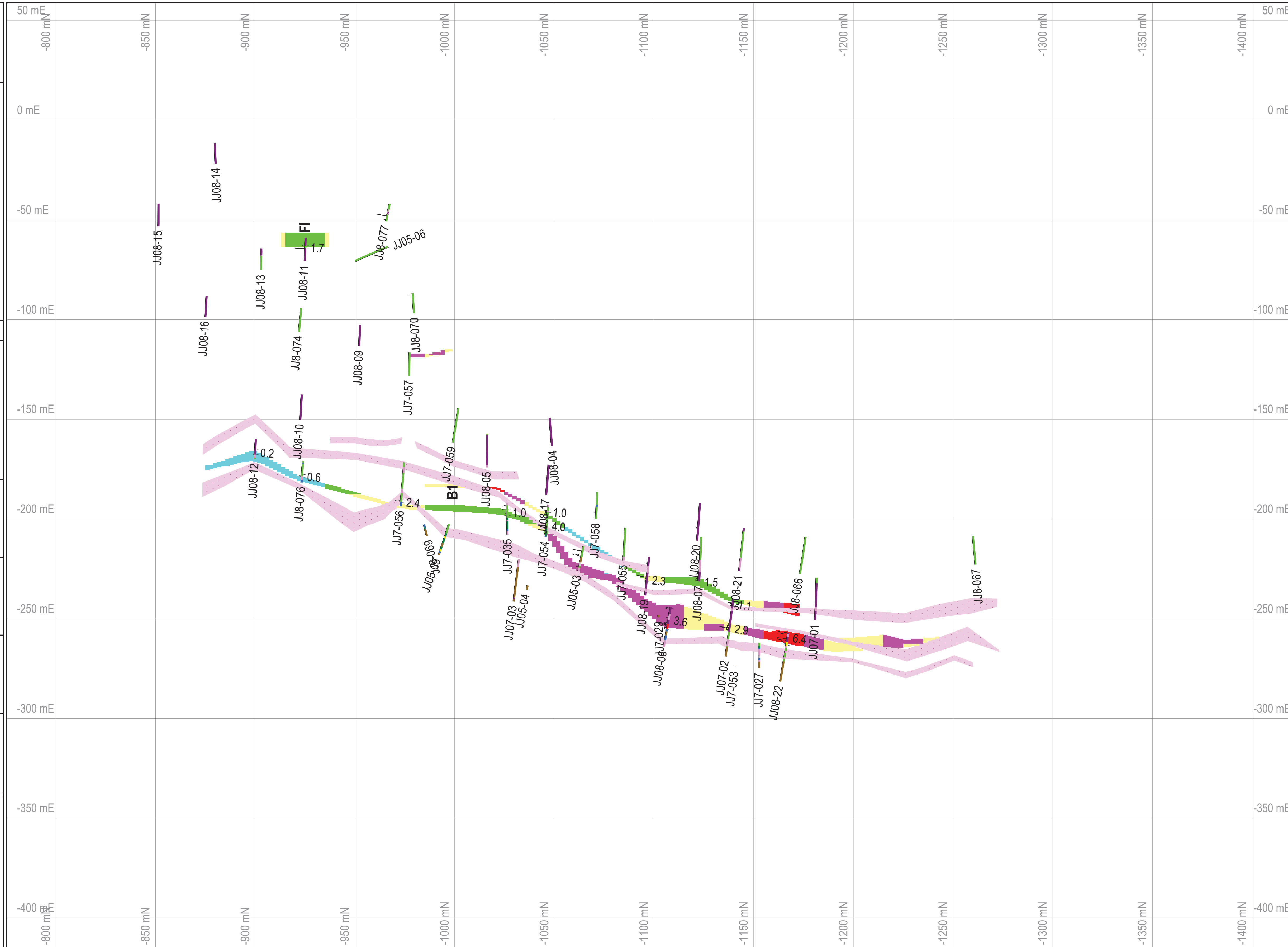
Jojay Deposit

Plan Sections Showing Intercepts and Block Grades



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Telephone: +1 416 368 7041
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Lithology Legend

- ?Lost Core?
- Overburden
- Biotite Quartz Schist
- Conglomerate
- Metasediment
- Breccia
- Fault
- Carbonate Breccia
- Shear
- Cataclasite
- Intermediate Dike
- Mafic Dike
- Diorite
- Gabbro
- Epidotised Volcanic
- Andesite
- Intermediate Tuff
- Feldspar Porphyry
- Felsic Dike
- Quartz Feldspar Porph
- Quartz Porphyry
- Quartz Vein
- Silicified Zone
- Rhyolite
- Dacite

Block Grades (Au, g/tonne)

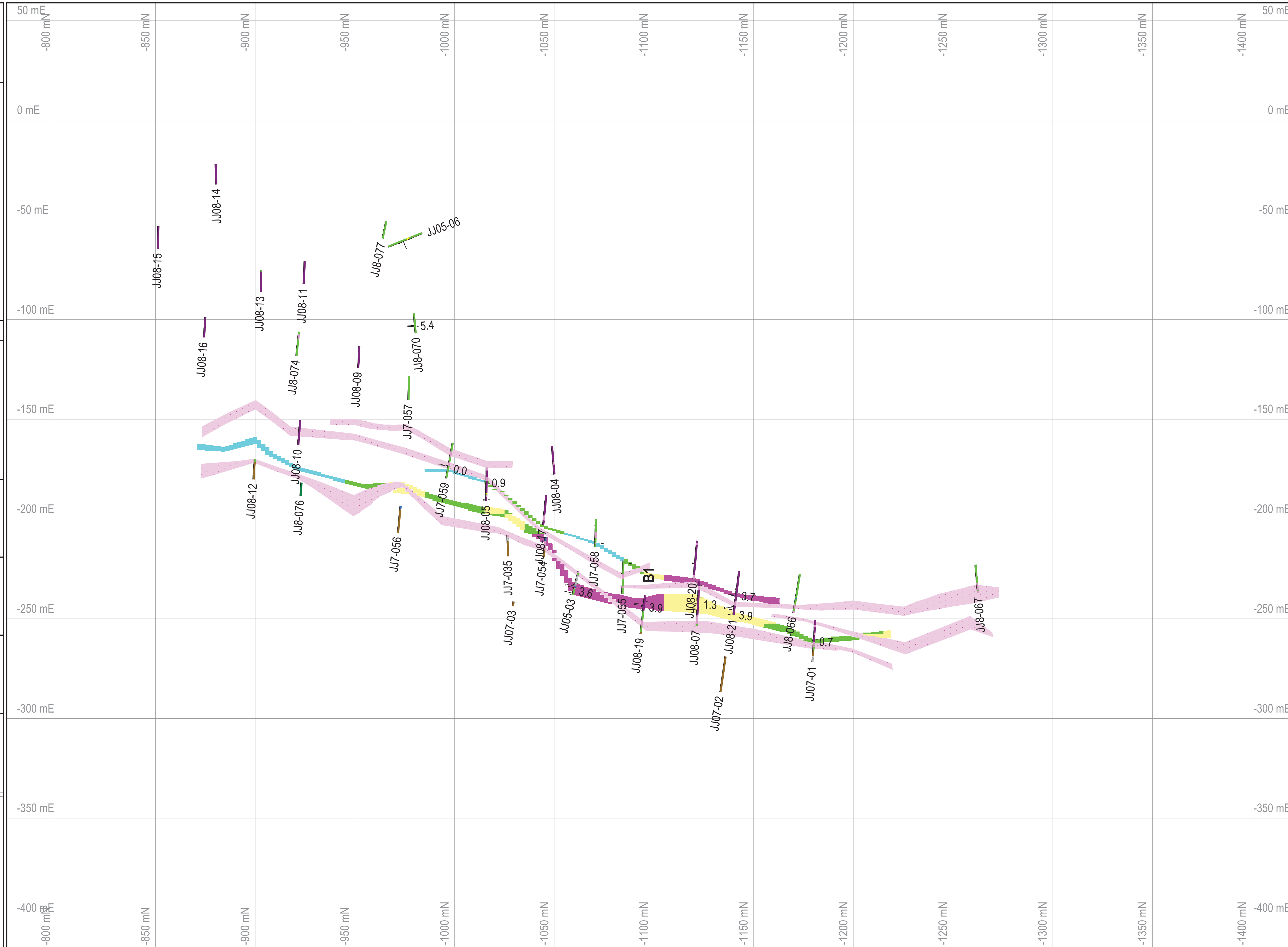
- < 1
- 1 to 2
- 2 to 3
- 3 to 4
- >= 4

Scale	DATE	SHEET
	08/12/2009	1 of 1
1:2000	REF No.	FILE
	Final	325L

0 100m

Wescan Goldfields Inc
Jojay Deposit

Plan Sections Showing Intercepts and Block Grades



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Lithology Legend

?Lost Core?	Diorite
Overburden	Gabbro
Biotite Quartz Schist	Epidotised Volcanic
Conglomerate	Andesite
Metasediment	Intermediate Tuff
Breccia	Feldspar Porphyry
Fault	Felsic Dike
Carbonate Breccia	Quartz Feldspar Porph
Shear	Quartz Porphyry
Cataclasite	Quartz Vein
Intermediate Dike	Silicified Zone
Mafic Dike	Rhyolite
	Dacite

Block Grades (Au, g/tonne)

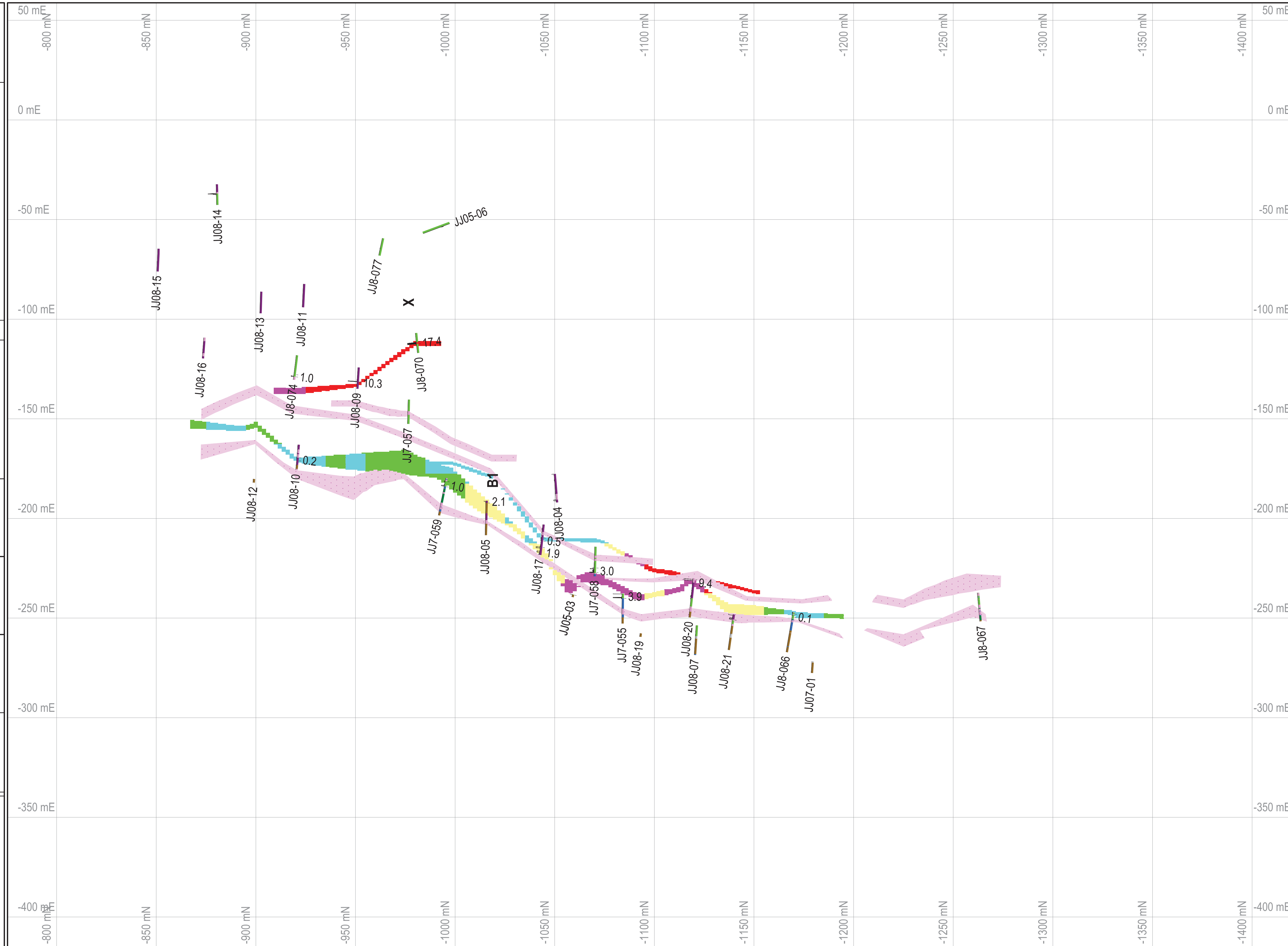
- < 1
- 1 to 2
- 2 to 3
- 3 to 4
- >= 4

Scale	DATE	SHEET
	08/12/2009	1 of 1
1:2000	REF No.	FILE
	Final	300L

0 100m

Wescan Goldfields Inc
Jojay Deposit

Plan Sections Showing Intercepts and Block Grades



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Telephone: +1 416 368 7041
Facsimile: + 1 416 368 2579

Lithology Legend

- ?Lost Core?
- Overburden
- Biotite Quartz Schist
- Conglomerate
- Metasediment
- Breccia
- Fault
- Carbonate Breccia
- Shear
- Cataclasite
- Intermediate Dike
- Mafic Dike
- Diorite
- Gabbro
- Epidotised Volcanic
- Andesite
- Intermediate Tuff
- Feldspar Porphyry
- Felsic Dike
- Quartz Feldspar Porph
- Quartz Porphyry
- Quartz Vein
- Silicified Zone
- Rhyolite
- Dacite

Block Grades (Au, g/tonne)

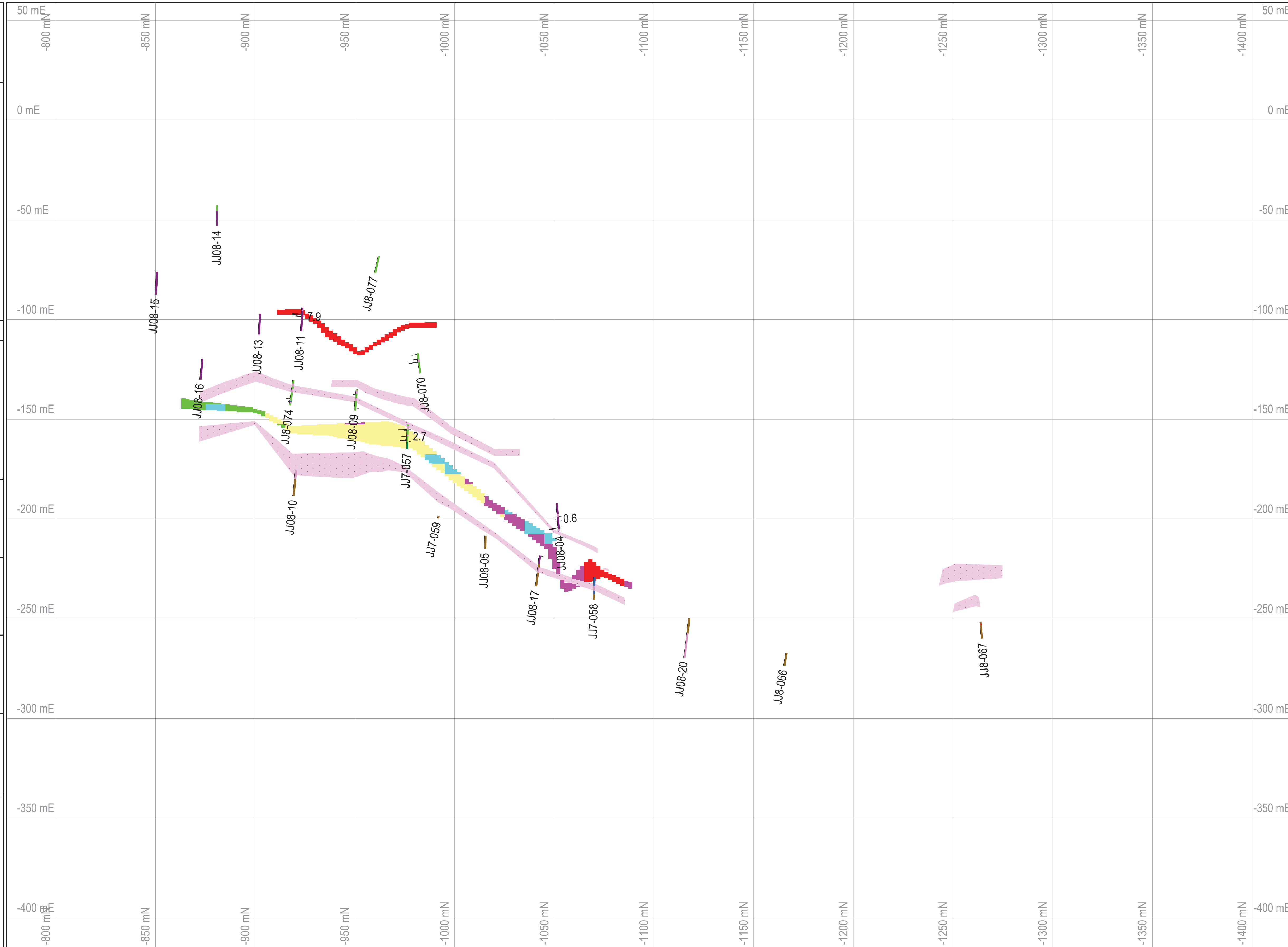
- < 1
- 1 to 2
- 2 to 3
- 3 to 4
- >= 4

Scale	DATE	SHEET
	08/12/2009	1 of 1
1:2000	REF No.	FILE
	Final	275L

0 100m

Wescan Goldfields Inc
Jojay Deposit

Plan Sections Showing Intercepts and Block Grades



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Telephone: +1 416 368 7041
Facsimile: + 1 416 368 2579

Lithology Legend

?Lost Core?	Diorite
Overburden	Gabbro
Biotite Quartz Schist	Epidotised Volcanic
Conglomerate	Andesite
Metasediment	Intermediate Tuff
Breccia	Feldspar Porphyry
Fault	Felsic Dike
Carbonate Breccia	Quartz Feldspar Porph
Shear	Quartz Porphyry
Cataclasite	Quartz Vein
Intermediate Dike	Silicified Zone
Mafic Dike	Rhyolite
	Dacite

Block Grades (Au, g/tonne)

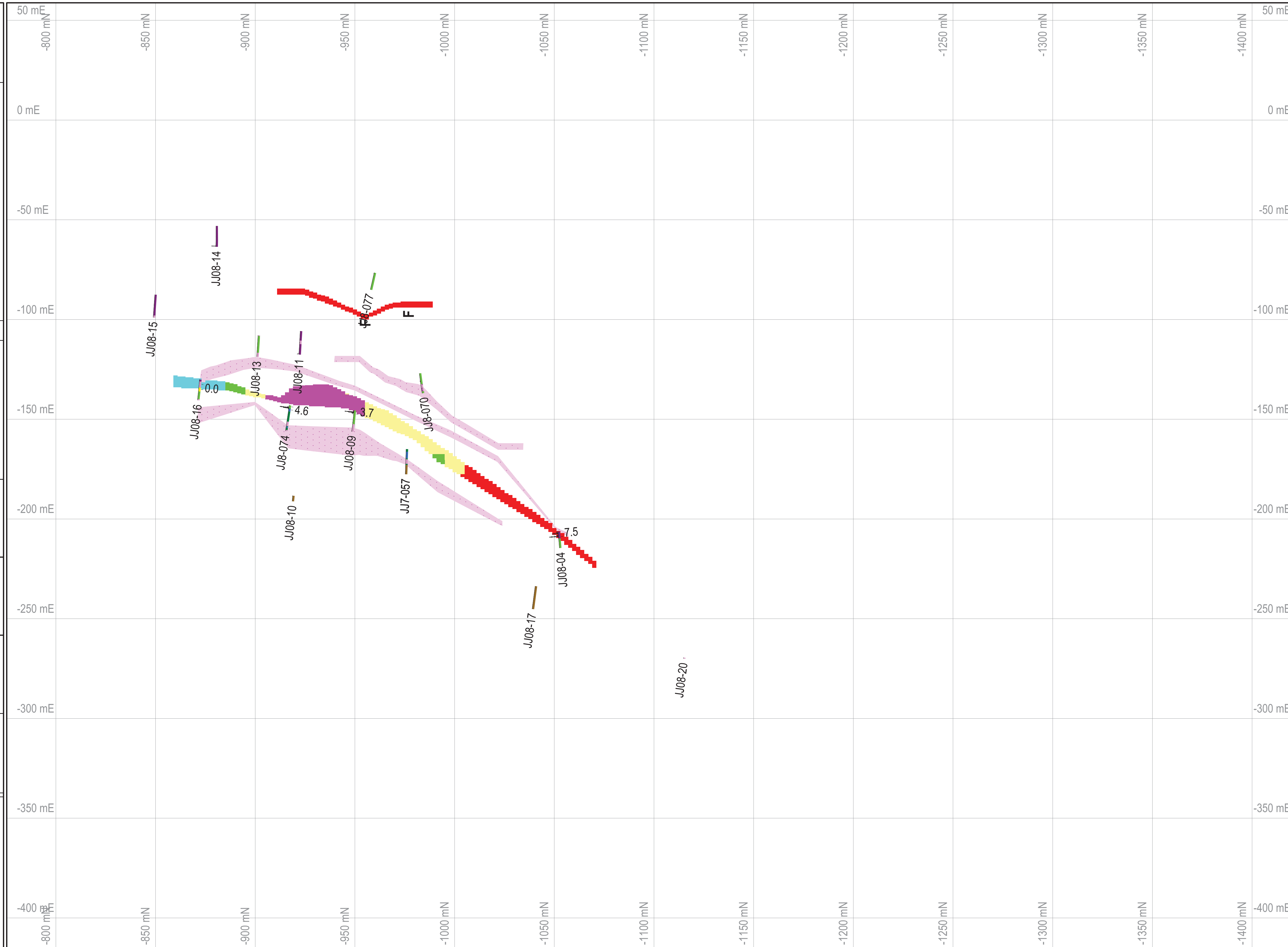
- < 1
- 1 to 2
- 2 to 3
- 3 to 4
- >= 4

Scale	DATE	SHEET
	08/12/2009	1 of 1
1:2000	REF No.	FILE
	Final	250L

0 100m

Wescan Goldfields Inc
Jojay Deposit

Plan Sections Showing Intercepts and Block Grades



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Lithology Legend

- ?Lost Core?
- Overburden
- Biotite Quartz Schist
- Conglomerate
- Metasediment
- Breccia
- Fault
- Carbonate Breccia
- Shear
- Cataclasite
- Intermediate Dike
- Mafic Dike
- Diorite
- Gabbro
- Epidotised Volcanic
- Andesite
- Intermediate Tuff
- Feldspar Porphyry
- Felsic Dike
- Quartz Feldspar Porph
- Quartz Porphyry
- Quartz Vein
- Silicified Zone
- Rhyolite
- Dacite

Block Grades (Au, g/tonne)

- < 1
- 1 to 2
- 2 to 3
- 3 to 4
- >= 4

Scale	DATE	SHEET
	08/12/2009	1 of 1
1:2000	REF No.	FILE
	Final	225L

0 100m

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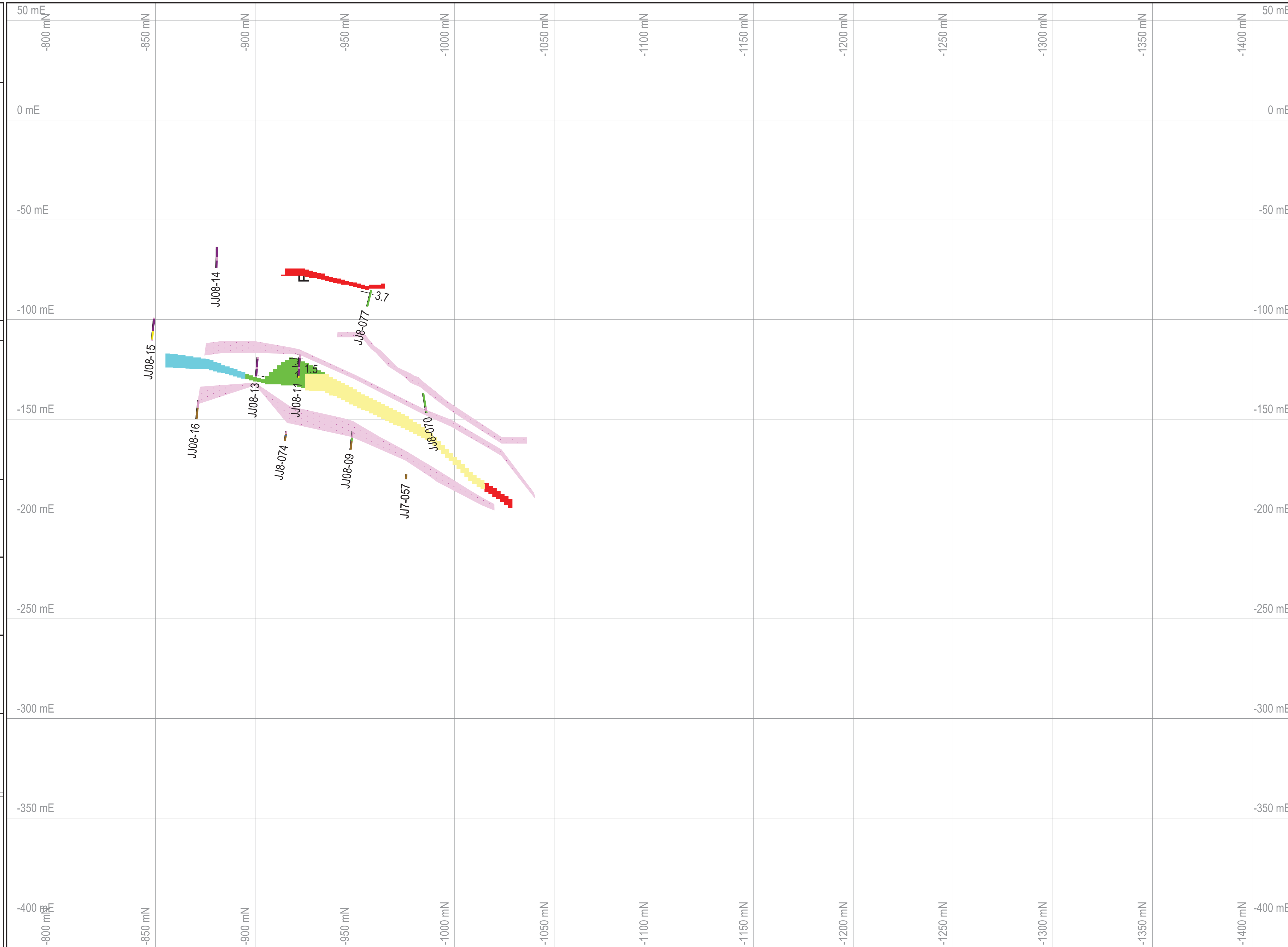
Plan Sections Showing Intercepts and Block Grades



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Lithology Legend

- ?Lost Core?
- Overburden
- Biotite Quartz Schist
- Conglomerate
- Metasediment
- Breccia
- Fault
- Carbonate Breccia
- Shear
- Cataclasite
- Intermediate Dike
- Mafic Dike
- Diorite
- Gabbro
- Epidotised Volcanic
- Andesite
- Intermediate Tuff
- Feldspar Porphyry
- Felsic Dike
- Quartz Feldspar Porph
- Quartz Porphyry
- Quartz Vein
- Silicified Zone
- Rhyolite
- Dacite

Block Grades (Au, g/tonne)

- < 1
- 1 to 2
- 2 to 3
- 3 to 4
- >= 4

Scale	DATE	SHEET
	08/12/2009	1 of 1
1:2000	REF No.	FILE
	Final	200L

0 100m

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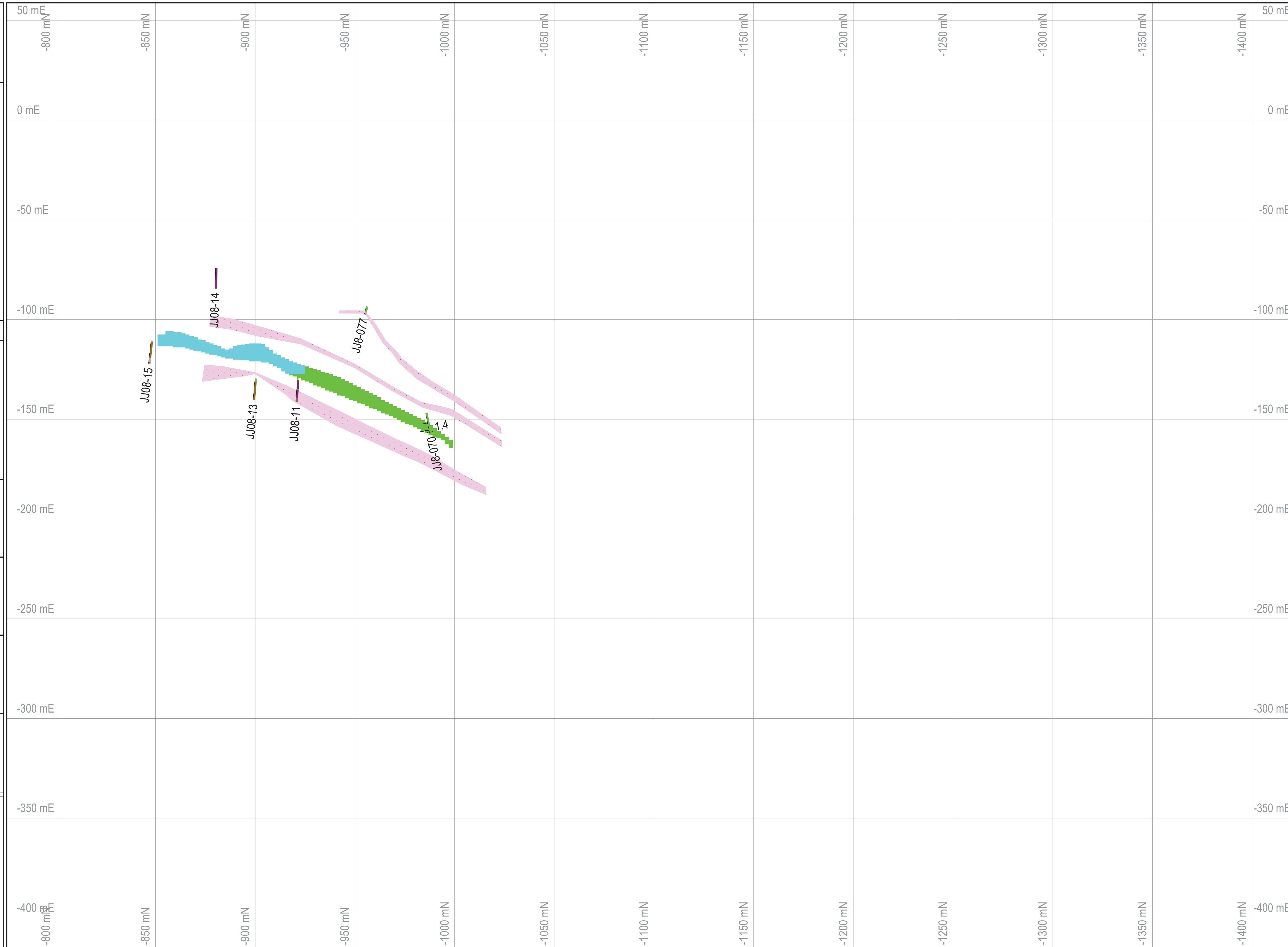
Plan Sections Showing Intercepts and Block Grades



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Lithology Legend

- ?Lost Core?
- Overburden
- Biotite Quartz Schist
- Conglomerate
- Metasediment
- Breccia
- Fault
- Carbonate Breccia
- Shear
- Cataclasite
- Intermediate Dike
- Mafic Dike
- Diorite
- Gabbro
- Epidotised Volcanic
- Andesite
- Intermediate Tuff
- Feldspar Porphyry
- Felsic Dike
- Quartz Feldspar Porph
- Quartz Porphyry
- Quartz Vein
- Silicified Zone
- Rhyolite
- Dacite

Block Grades (Au, g/tonne)

- < 1
- 1 to 2
- 2 to 3
- 3 to 4
- >= 4

Scale	DATE	SHEET
	08/12/2009	1 of 1
1:2000	REF No.	FILE
	Final	175L

0 — 100m

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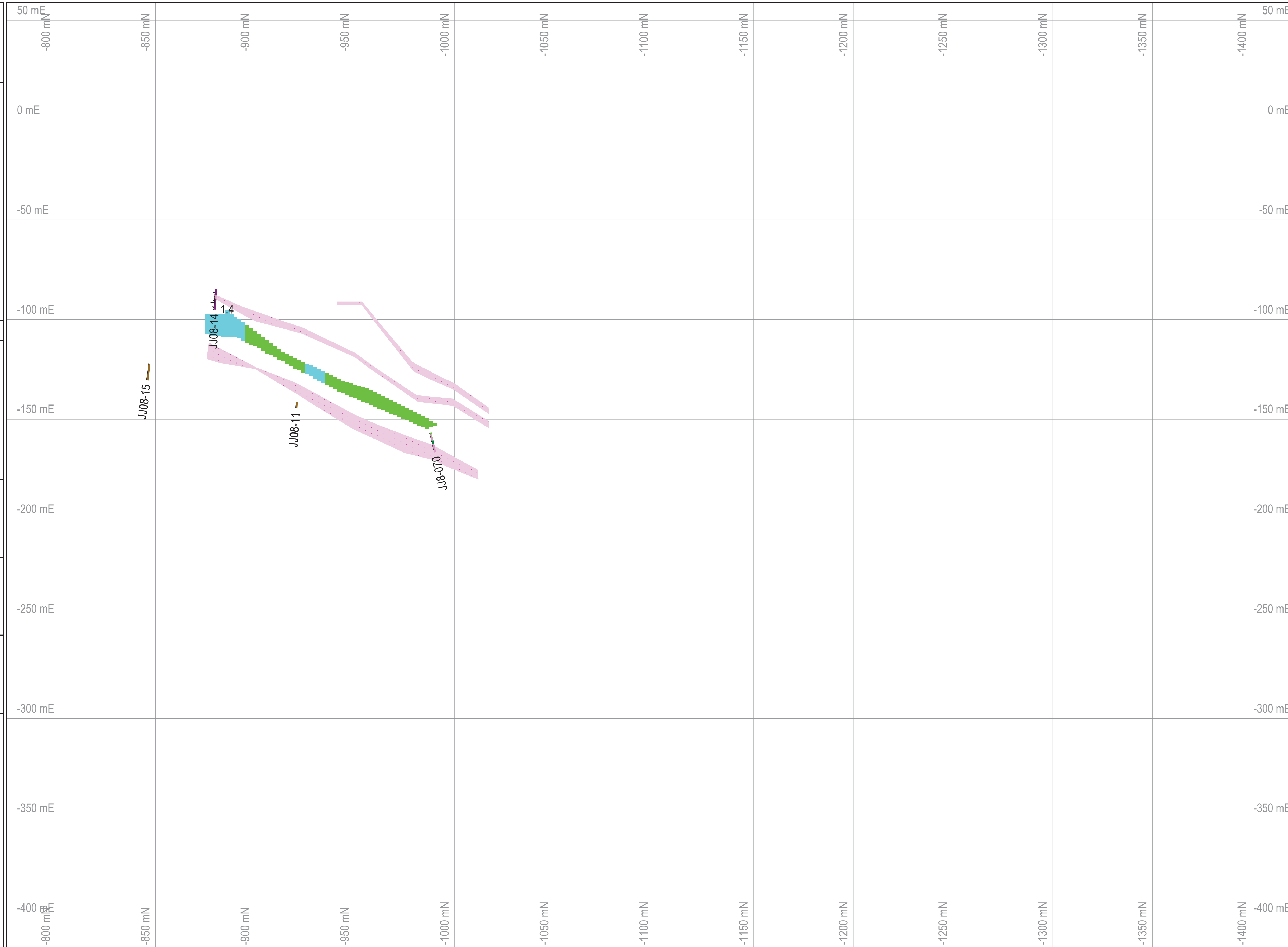
Plan Sections Showing Intercepts and Block Grades



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Lithology Legend

?Lost Core?	Diorite
Overburden	Gabbro
Biotite Quartz Schist	Epidotised Volcanic
Conglomerate	Andesite
Metasediment	Intermediate Tuff
Breccia	Feldspar Porphyry
Fault	Felsic Dike
Carbonate Breccia	Quartz Feldspar Porph
Shear	Quartz Porphyry
Cataclasite	Quartz Vein
Intermediate Dike	Silicified Zone
Mafic Dike	Rhyolite
	Dacite

Block Grades (Au, g/tonne)

- < 1
- 1 to 2
- 2 to 3
- 3 to 4
- >= 4

Scale	DATE	SHEET
	08/12/2009	1 of 1
1:2000	REF No.	FILE
	Final	150L

0 100m

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Plan Sections Showing Intercepts and Block Grades