TECHNICAL REPORT ON THE COPPER-GOLD RESOURCE FOR THE

MERRY WIDOW PROPERTY

NANAIMO MINING DIVISION

VANCOUVER ISLAND, BC

50º 21" N. LATITUDE, 127º 15' W. LONGITUDE

UTM: 625000mE, 5579000mN; ZONE 9 NAD 83

NTS 92L/6

FOR

GRANDE PORTAGE RESOURCES Inc.
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By

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September 24, 2007

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1.0 SUMMARY

The Merry Widow copper-gold property, situated in the Nanaimo Mining Division, about 40 km southwest of Port McNeill on Vancouver Island, British Columbia, consists of 101 cell mineral claims and 56 crown granted mineral claims encompassing an area of 35,870.21 hectares.

Copper, gold, silver, cobalt and magnetite mineralization at Merry Widow occurs in skarn zones principally as 1) massive magnetite and magnetite-calcite skarn and 2) copper-gold bearing sulphide mineralization predominantly with actinolite skarn.

Magnetite forms as tabular bodies, lenses and as fracture fillings, lying sub parallel to the easterly dipping gabbro-diorite intrusive contact and along the easterly trending Kingfisher fault zone. Copper-gold bearing sulphide mineralization forms massive bodies with the contact area of the Bonanza volcanics and the Quatsino limestone.

Between November 1st and November 30th of 2005 Grande Portage Resources contracted crews from Nicholson and Associates to establish 8.5 line kilometres of survey grid which was subsequently tested by crews from SJ Geophysics/ S.J.V. Consultants Ltd. by an Induced Polarization survey covering the grid area. During grid establishment a total of 8 silt and 5 moss mat samples were collected from various creeks draining the grid area. A total of 30 rock samples were collected at points on the grid and from rock outcrops located along the logging access roads. A total of $113,096.96 was spent in the conducting of the IP survey and collecting silt, moss mat and rock samples.

The 2005 geophysical survey successfully identified a strong chargeability anomaly with a coincidental low resistivity anomaly. Rock samples, taken from the Road Zone and the MWM52 Zone, showed massive sulphide mineralization and returned elevated copper values, with sample BL 21 also returning 20,007 ppb gold.

In 2006, Grande Portage substantially increased its claim holdings by claim staking, optioning and purchasing adjacent holdings with favourable geological, geochemical, and geophysical signatures. In May 2006, it flew a 1,474 line kilometre airborne geophysical Mag and EM survey over the original core claim holdings. In June, a camp was constructed on Kathleen Lake and a 47 hole diamond drilling programme commenced. Forty-three (43) drill holes were completed in copper-gold-silver-cobalt-iron massive sulphide mineralization located in the vicinity of the past producing Merry Widow open pit while four (4) drill holes were designed to initially test induced polarization ground geophysical targets. All 43 open pit area drill holes successfully intersected good grades of copper-gold-silver-cobalt-iron mineralization. Some $750,000 was expended on the airborne and diamond drilling projects. As well, silt geochemical sampling

was initiated. Drainage areas anomalous in silver-copper-zinc and nickel-copper-cobalt-chromium were identified that require detailed ground follow-up.

Giroux Consultants Ltd. was contracted to produce a preliminary resource estimation for the Merry Widow deposit. The data base consisted of gold, silver, copper, iron and cobalt assays from a total of 43 diamond drill holes. Assays were capped for each element to remove erratic high grades. A geologic three dimensional solid was developed from cross sections to constrain the resource estimate. Uniform 5 m composites were produced from drill holes within this solid. Semivariograms were produced for each variable and used to both estimate and classify the resource. Grades for all variables were interpolated into 5 m cube blocks by ordinary kriging. Specific gravity was measured on 274 pieces of drill core. The results were subdivided by rock type and an appropriate average was assigned to each sample based on lithology. Specific gravity was then interpolated into each block using inverse distance squared. Since this deposit is a multi variable deposit and copper and gold are not well correlated an NSR or Au Equivalent value should be calculated to determine a value for each block. Unfortunately at this time, the metallurgy is not sufficiently understood to determine recoveries for the various elements. As a result the resource has been tabulated at a straight Au cut-off recognizing that there will be blocks with low gold and significant Cu that may not show up in this tabulation. At a 0.5 g/t Au cut-off there are 950,000 tonnes averaging 2.0 g/t Au, 5.6 g/t Ag, 0.34 % Cu and 0.013 % Co classed measured plus indicated and an additional 120,000 tonnes averaging 1.2 g/t Au, 2.8 g/t Ag, 0.13 % Cu and 0.008 % Co classed Inferred.

A Phase II programme has been recommended at a cost of $8,580,000 to advance the property through detailed diamond drilling, geophysical analysis, property wide geological mapping and silt and rock sampling. Diamond drilling of 12,000 metres in the Merry Widow pit area and surrounding showings is recommended to accurately define the extent and the shape of the present mineralized body. A further 18,000 metres of diamond drilling is recommended to test the mineral potential and extent of the Old Sport Horizon. Metallurgical testing should be initiated with samples from several Au-Cu Domains tested. Finally it is recommended that the company complete a property wide airborne geophysical mag/EM survey, and initiate baseline environmental studies.

2.0 INTRODUCTION AND TERMS OF REFERENCE

Grande Portage Resources Ltd. controls through direct ownership and option agreements the 35,870.21 hectare Merry Widow copper-gold property situated about 40 km southwest of Port McNeill on Vancouver Island, British Columbia.

Since initiating exploration in 2005, the company has undertaken exploration programs which have included geological mapping, geochemical sampling, airborne and ground geophysical surveys and about 3,450 metres of diamond drilling from 47 holes.

The authors were retained by the Directors of Grande Portage to complete this technical report which is intended to provide a summary overview of the project with particular emphasis on a preliminary resource estimate. The report has been prepared in compliance with the requirements of National Instrument 43-101 and Form 43-101F1 for the purpose of providing documentation in support of any necessary filings with the TSX Venture Exchange and other regulatory agencies as required.

Much of the background information contained in this report is based on a review of published and available unpublished information relating to the property's geological setting, nature and style of mineralization and results of previous exploratory work. References to various sources of information are listed in the appropriate section of this report.

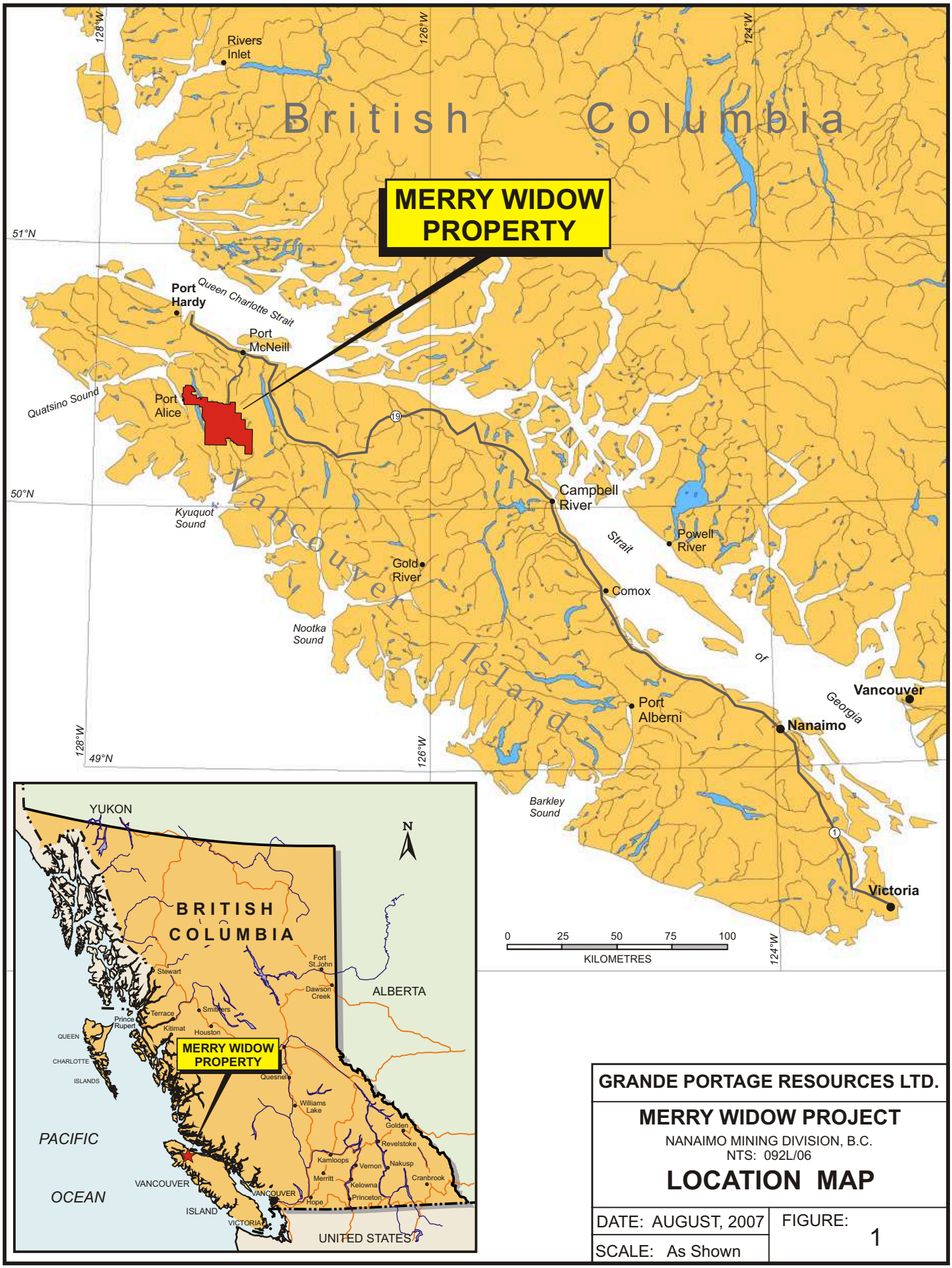
Author Game visited the property from March 28-30, 2007. Author Giroux visited the property June 25-26, 2007 and is responsible for the resource estimation section of this report. On – site supervision of exploratory programs at the Merry Widow Property during the period June to December, 2006 was the responsibility of Warren Robb, P. Geo. And Wesley Raven, P. Geo., both of whom may be termed "qualified persons."

3.0 RELIANCE ON OTHER EXPERTS

Some sections of the attached report are based on published reports by the Geological Survey of Canada ("GSC"), the Geological Survey of BC., and private reports acquired by or provided to the author's. All consulted sources are listed in the References section. While reasonable care has been taken in preparing this report, the writers cannot guarantee the accuracy or completeness of all supporting documentation provided by others. Many of the quoted authors would be considered to be qualified persons for reliance on information for purposes of this report. In addition, the author's did not attempt to determine the veracity of geochemical or assay data reported by third parties. The author's are grateful to

Don Graham of Arbutus Resources and Jim Laird of Laird Explorations Ltd. for their assistance in locating surface showings and general descriptions of the property.

It was not within the scope of this report to independently verify the legal status or ownership of the mineral properties or underlying option agreements and transfers of title. Information related to claim ownership, option agreements, permitting requirements and environmental liabilities have been provided by Grande Portage Resources Ltd. and although the author's have no reason to believe this information is misleading or misrepresented, determination of the accuracy of such information is solely the responsibility of Grande Portage Resources Ltd.



GRANDE PORTAGE RESOURCES LTD.

MERRY WIDOW PROJECT

NANAIMO MINING DIVISION, B.C.
NTS: 092L/06

LOCATION MAP

DATE: AUGUST, 2007	FIGURE: 1
SCALE: As Shown	

4.0 PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

The Merry Widow property consists of 101 cell mineral claims and 56 Crown granted mineral claims, acquired either through staking, purchase or through Option agreements and encompasses an area of 35,870.21 hectares. The property is bordered on the north and east by Alice, Kathleen and Benson lakes and on the south and west by Victoria Lake and Neroutsos Inlet. The property covers Merry Widow Mountain and projects to the Northwest to the height of land above Rumble Beach.

The property is situated in the Nanaimo Mining Division, about 40 km southwest of Port McNeill on Vancouver Island (Figure 1). The claims are situated on NTS 1:50,000 scale map sheet 92L/06 and is centered at approximately 50º 21" N. latitude , 127º 15' W. longitude with UTM coordinates 625000mE, 5579000mN; NAD 83 Zone 9 and B.C. Geographic System 1:20,000 scale map sheets 92L/025,34,35,43,44. The property shape and boundary are displayed on Figure 2. The various option and purchase agreements and their respective terms are summarized below.

Grande Portage has an option with Arbutus Resources Ltd. to acquire a one hundred percent (100%) interest in the 44 crown granted mineral claims and tenures 512835 and 512842. The Crown grants and claims are listed in Table 1 and 2.

Table 1
Crown Grants Optioned to Grande Portage

Lot No	Lot No	Lot No	Lot No
1529	1540	1554	1629
1530	1541	1555	1630
1531	1542	1556	1631
1532	1543	1557	1634
1533	1544	1558	1635
1534	1545	1559	1638
1535	1548	1562	1639
1536	1549	1625	1640
1537	1550	1626	1641
1538	1551	1627	1642
1539	1553	1628	1643

Table 2
Claims Held by Record Optioned to Grande Portage

Claim Name	Tenure No.	Expiry Date
None	512835	2009/SEP/30
TMW	512842	2009/SEP/30

The option agreement dated March 25, 2004, has the following terms:

1) Aggregate cash payments $75,000.00 over three years

2) Aggregate share payments of 450,000 shares over three years

3) 2% Net Smelter Returns (A-G Royalty) which Grande Portage can purchase for $750,000.00

4) Advance Royalty of $16,000.00 per year starting on the first year anniversary following the year in which the Option is exercised. The Advance Royalty will be indexed to the Statistics Canada Consumer Price Index for British Columbia and will be paid only when the A.G. Royalty for a given year is exceeded and only in the amount of shortfall of the Advance Royalty payable.

5) Restrictions on bulk sampling size:

    - Two tonnes in the year between the first and second anniversary payments
    - Four tonnes in the year between the second and third anniversary payments
    - Upon Grande Portage acquiring 100% interest in the property, the Company will have no size restrictions on the size of bulk sample taken

Upon completion of the 2005 exploration program the following claims were acquired by Grande Portage either through staking or through option agreements.

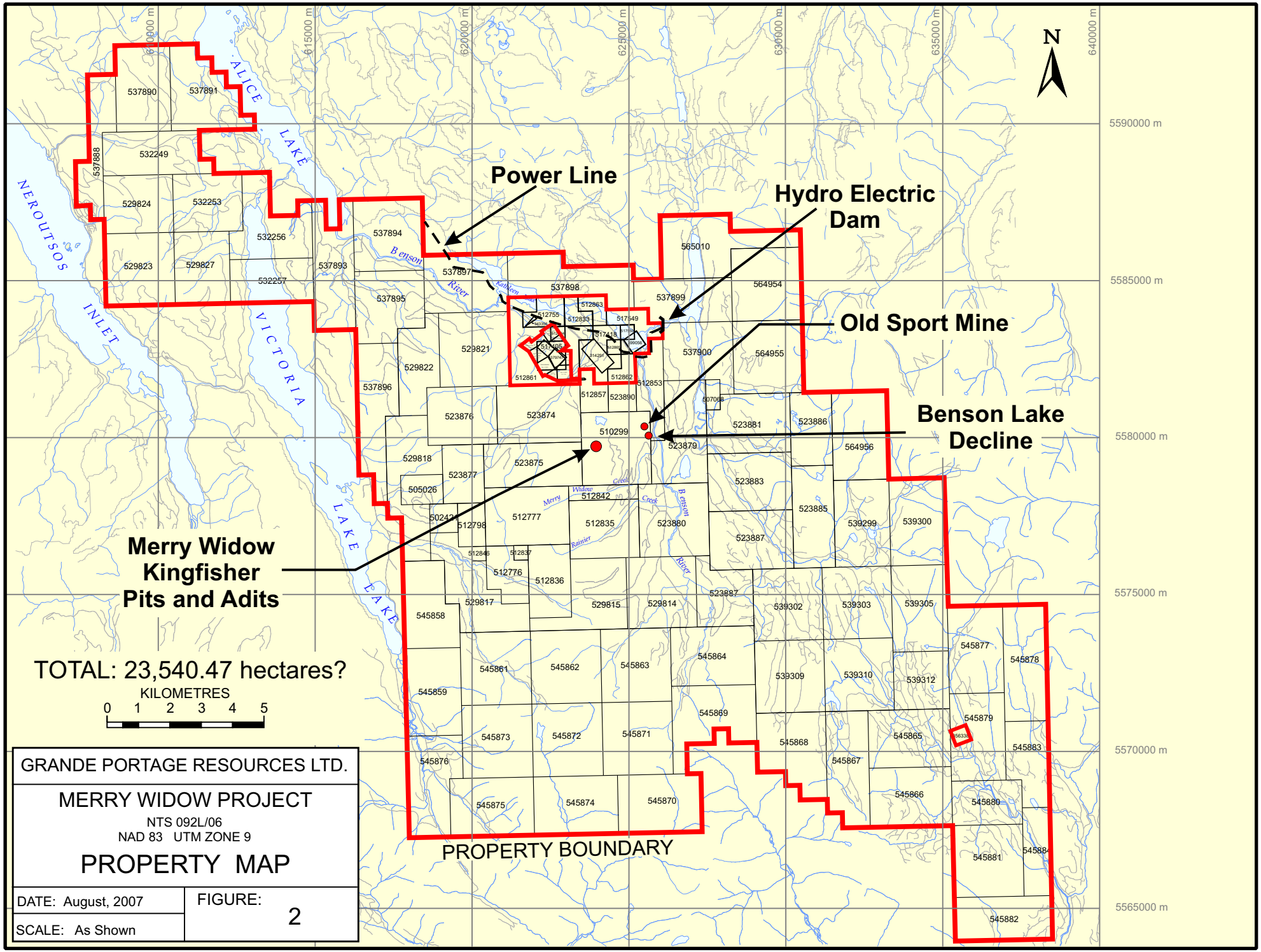

Power Line
Hydro Electric Dam
Old Sport Mine
Benson Lake Decline
Merry Widow Kingfisher Pits and Adits
PROPERTY BOUNDARY
TOTAL: 23,540.47 hectares?
KILOMETRES
0 1 2 3 4 5
N
ALICE LAKE
NEROUTSOS INLET
VICTORIA LAKE
Benson River
Kathleen Lake
Merry Widow Creek
Rainier River
615000 m
620000 m
625000 m
630000 m
635000 m
640000 m
5590000 m
5585000 m
5580000 m
5575000 m
5570000 m
5565000 m
GRANDE PORTAGE RESOURCES LTD.
MERRY WIDOW PROJECT
NTS 092L/06
NAD 83 UTM ZONE 9
PROPERTY MAP
DATE: August, 2007
FIGURE: 2
SCALE: As Shown

Table 3
Claims Held 100% by Grande Portage

Claim Name	Tenure Number	Expiry date
MW 1	523874	2009/SEP/30
MW 2	523875	2009/SEP/30
MW 3	523876	2009/SEP/30
MW 4	523877	2009/SEP/30
MW 5	523879	2009/SEP/30
MW 6	523880	2009/SEP/30
MW 7	523881	2009/SEP/30
MW 8	523883	2009/SEP/30
MW 9	523884	2009/SEP/30
MW 10	523885	2009/SEP/30
MW 11	523886	2009/SEP/30
MW 12	523887	2009/SEP/30
MW 13	523890	2009/SEP/30
MW 1*	529814	2009/SEP/30
MW 2*	529815	2009/SEP/30
MW 3*	529817	2009/SEP/30
MW 4*	529818	2009/SEP/30
MW 5*	529821	2009/SEP/30
MW 6*	529822	2009/SEP/30

A second option agreement was entered into on January 6, 2006 between Grande Portage and Red Lake Minerals and James Laird where Grande Portage can earn a seventy-five percent (75%) interest in the following eight mineral claims:

Table 4
Claims 75% Optioned to Grande Portage

Claim Name	Tenure No.	Expiry Date
RUBY	502421	2009/SEP/30
RUBY WEST	505026	2009/SEP/30
TRG	512846	2009/SEP/30
TG	512776	2009/SEP/30
	512777	2009/SEP/30
	512798	2009/SEP/30
	512836	2009/SEP/30
	512837	2009/SEP/30

The terms of the option are as follows:

a) James Laird hereby grants to Red Lake the sole and exclusive right and option to acquire an undivided One Hundred Percent (100%) interest in and to the Property, free and clear of all liens, charges, encumbrances, claims, rights or interest of any other person, in accordance with the terms and conditions of this Agreement (the "Red Lake Option").

b) Provided that the Red Lake Option has been exercised, Red Lake hereby grants to Grande Portage the sole and exclusive right and option to acquire up to an undivided Seventy-Five Percent (75%) interest in and to the Property, free and clear of all liens, charges, encumbrances, claims, rights or interest of any other person, in accordance with the terms and conditions of this Agreement (the "GP Option").

c) In order to exercise the Red Lake Option, Grande Portage shall make total payments of Ninety Thousand Dollars ($90,000) to James Laird by certified cheque or bank draft, and Red Lake shall issue to James Laird a total of Five Hundred Thousand (500,000) common shares in the capital stock of Red Lake (of which the James Laird acknowledges the prior receipt of Three Hundred Thousand [300,000] common shares from Red Lake pursuant to the terms of the Underlying Agreement) on or before the dates specified below:

Date	**Payments from Grande Portage**	**Shares from Red Lake**
Upon execution of this Agreement	$20,000	Nil
Within 150 days from the date of execution of this Agreement	$20,000 (additional)	200,000
November 1, 2006	$20,000 (additional)	Nil
November 1, 2007	$30,000 (additional)	Nil
Totals:	**$90,000**	**200,000**

d) Within 150 days from the date of execution of this Agreement, Grande Portage will elect by notice in writing to James Laird and Red Lake that the Grande Portage intends to either proceed with this Agreement or to not

proceed with this Agreement. If Grande Portage elects to not proceed, or fails to deliver a notice of its election in which event it will be deemed to have elected to not proceed, then Red Lake may still exercise the Red Lake Option by making the payments and share issuance to the James Laird directly on the dates specified in the table in Section c, and in such event Grande Portage will have no further interest in the Property or this Agreement from the date of its election or deemed election. If Grande Portage elects to proceed with this Agreement, then Red Lake will forthwith issue the 200,000 common shares specified in the table in Section c and Grande Portage will then continue to have the option to make the payments to cause the exercise of the Red Lake Option. In the event that Red Lake fails or refuses to issue the said common shares, then Grande Portage will have the right to issue Two Hundred Thousand (200,000) common shares in the capital stock of the Grande Portage to the James Laird in lieu and full satisfaction thereof to exercise the Red Lake Option solely for and on behalf of the Grande Portage, and Red Lake will have no further interest in the Red Lake Option, the Property or this Agreement from the date of its failure or refusal to so act.

e) In order to exercise the GP Option, Grande Portage shall incur minimum Expenditures on the Property in the aggregate amount of One Million Dollars ($1,000,000) on or before the dates specified in the following table, in order to earn the undivided interests in the Property specified below: The property is located on northern Vancouver Island, approximately four kilometres south of Benson Lake centred at 50° 21" North latitude 127° 15' west longitude with UTM coordinates of 625000mE, 5579000mN ;Zone 9 NAD 83 on N.T.S. Map sheet 92L/6.

Date	**Expenditures by Grande Portage**	**Interest Earned by Grande Portage**
November 1, 2008	$ 500,000	50%
November 1, 2010 (additional)	$ 500,000 (additional)	25%
Totals:	**$1,000,000**	**75%**

f) Any amount incurred by Grande Portage for Expenditures in any particular year in excess of that year's required minimum amount, will be applied towards the next year's minimum Expenditures.

g) If and when the Red Lake Option has been exercised, the James Laird will transfer a One Hundred Percent (100%) interest in the Property to Red Lake, subject only to the Net Smelter Returns Royalty in favour of the James Laird.

h) Grande Portage and Red Lake may elect at any time, upon written notice to James Laird to purchase from James Laird, and James Laird will sell to Grande Portage and Red Lake, Fifty percent (50%) of the Net Smelter Returns Royalty, in consideration of the aggregate payment to the James Laird of One Million Dollars ($1,000,000) by certified cheque or bank draft, payable in proportion to their interests in the Property at the time of such election.

A third and fourth agreement were entered into on January 17, 2006 by Grande Portage and James Laird on an additional 2 claims where the company can purchase a one hundred percent (100%) interest in the following two mineral claims.

Table 5
Claims 100% Optioned to Grande Portage

Claim Name	Tenure No.	Expiry Date
NEWT	512853	2009/SEP/30
GOOD SPORT	512857	2009/SEP/30

Total consideration for each claim consists of $100,000 in cash payments and 400,000 shares of the company as follows:

1. Upon signing: $5,000
2. Within 90 days of exchange acceptance: $10,000, 100,000 shares
3. By Jan. 1, 2007: $25,000, 100,000 shares
4. By Jan. 1, 2008: $30,000, 100,000 shares
5. By Jan. 1, 2009: $30,000, 100,000 shares

A fifth agreement was entered into between Grande Portage and Arbutus Resources Ltd. where Grande Portage has an option to acquire an undivided One hundred percent (100%) interest in nine Crown granted mineral claims lot numbers 1104, 1105, 1106, 1107, 1116, 1118, 1585, 1587, 1588 and one 2 post mineral claim named the White Marble with tenure number 379747.

The terms of the agreement are:

1) Grande Portage to pay $5000.00 cash and issue 50,000 shares on receiving regulatory approval
2) On February 16, 2007 pay an additional $12,000.00 and issue and additional 50,000 shares
3) On February 16, 2008 pay an additional $15,000.00 and issue and additional 50,000 shares
4) On February 16, 2009 pay an additional $20,000.00 and issue and additional 50,000 shares
5) On February 16, 2010 pay an additional $23,000.00 and issue and additional 125,000 shares

The total consideration would be $75,000.00 cash and 325,000 shares.
In March of 2006 Grande Portage purchased 3 crown granted mineral claims from Arbutus Resources Ltd. the details of the crown grants are as follows:

1. All mineral deposits, precious and base (save coal, petroleum and any gas or gases) in, upon or under Lot 1095, Rupert District, known as "Robin" Mineral Claim, modified by EW88690; PID 004-755-197;

2. All mineral deposits, precious and base (save coal, petroleum and any gas or gases) in, upon or under Lot 1096, Rupert District, known as "Red Bird" Mineral Claim, modified by EW88690; PID 004-755-235; and

3. All mineral deposits, precious and base (save coal, petroleum and any gas or gases) in, upon or under Lot 1101, Rupert District, known as "Wren" Mineral Claim, modified by EW88690; PID 004-771-249.

The Lands are subject to an agreement dated March 31, 1994 between Taywin Resources Ltd. ("Taywin") and Ian Ross Graham (the "Taywin Royalty Agreement") for the payment to Taywin of a royalty equal to 1% of net proceeds from commercial production from the Lands, as more particularly described in the Taywin Royalty Agreement.

Later that month the company entered into an additional option agreement with Arbutus Resources Ltd. where Grande Portage Resources could earn a 100% interest in 9 crown granted mineral claims and a two post mineral claim which are described below:

Table 6
Claims 100% optioned from Arbutus Resources

<u>Two Post Mineral Claim</u>:

Claim Name	Tenure Number	Area in Hectares	Expiry Date
White Marble	379747	25	August 12, 2010

Located in the Nanaimo Mining Division, British Columbia

Crown Grants:

Parcel Identifier (PID)	Lot Number	Legal Description
004-762-452	1104	All mineral deposits, precious and base (save coal, petroleum and any gas or gases) in, upon or under Lot 1104, Rupert District, known as "Hemlock No. 2" Mineral Claim modified by EW88690
004-755-324	1105	All mineral deposits, precious and base (save coal, petroleum and any gas or gases) in, upon or under Lot 1105, Rupert District, known as "Cedar No. 2" Mineral Claim modified by EW88690
004-755-332	1106	All mineral deposits, precious and base (save coal, petroleum and any gas or gases) in, upon or under Lot 1106, Rupert District, known as "Spruce No. 2" Mineral Claim modified by EW88690
004-755-367	1107	All mineral deposits, precious and base (save coal, petroleum and any gas or gases) in, upon or under Lot 1107, Rupert District, known as "Tamarack No. 2" Mineral Claim modified by EW88690
004-762-541	1116	All mineral deposits, precious and base (save coal, petroleum and any gas or gases) in, upon or under Lot 1116, Rupert District, known as "Long Fraction" Mineral Claim modified by EW88690
004-769-911	1118	All mineral deposits, precious and base (save coal, petroleum and any gas or gases) in, upon or under Lot 1118, Rupert District, known as "Hawk Fraction" Mineral Claim modified by EW88690
009-876-332	1585	All mineral deposits, precious and base (save coal, petroleum and any gas or gases) in, upon or under Lot 1585, Rupert District, known as "Owl" Mineral Claim modified by EW88690
009-876-367	1587	All mineral deposits, precious and base (save coal, petroleum and any gas or gases) in, upon or under Lot 1587, Rupert District, known as "Snowbird No. 1" Mineral Claim modified by EW88690
009-876-405	1588	All mineral deposits, precious and base (save coal, petroleum and any gas or gases) in, upon or under Lot 1588, Rupert District, known as "Snowbird No. 2" Mineral Claim modified by EW88690

The terms of the option agreement are summarized below:

a) The Optionor hereby grants to the Optionee the sole and exclusive right and option to acquire an undivided One Hundred Percent (100%) interest in and to the Property, free and clear of all liens, charges, encumbrances, claims, rights or interest of any other person, except under the Taywin Royalty

Agreement, in accordance with the terms and conditions of this Agreement (the "Option").

b) In order to exercise the Option, the Optionee shall make total payments of Seventy-Five Thousand Dollars ($75,000) to the Optionor by certified cheque or bank draft, and shall issue to the Optionor a total of Two Hundred and Seventy-Five Thousand (275,000) common shares in the capital stock of the Optionee on or before the dates specified in the following table:

Date	Payments from Optionee	Shares
Upon the Approval Date	$ 5,000	50,000
February 16, 2007	$12,000 (additional)	50,000 (additional)
February 16, 2008	$15,000 (additional)	50,000 (additional)
February 16, 2009	$20,000 (additional)	50,000 (additional)
February 16, 2010	$23,000 (additional)	125,000 (additional)
Totals:	**$75,000**	**275,000**

c) If and when the Option has been exercised, the Optionor will transfer a One Hundred Percent (100%) interest in the Property to the Optionee, subject only to the Net Smelter Returns Royalty in favour of the Optionor and the Taywin Royalty Agreement.

d) The Optionee may elect at any time upon written notice to the Optionor to purchase from the Optionor, and the Optionor will sell to the Optionee, all of the Net Smelter Returns Royalty, in consideration of the aggregate payment to the Optionor of Seven Hundred and Fifty Thousand Dollars ($750,000) by certified cheque or bank draft.

On April 20, 2006 the company purchased a 100% interest in the Merry Widow mineral claim, tenure number 531451 from a third party for $10,000 cash and 50,000 shares company stock.

In July of 2006, Grande Portage optioned a 100% interest in the Alice Rocks project from United Exploration Management Inc. (UEMI). Option terms call for payments each 6 months of $15,000 and 250,000, 2 year share purchase

warrants exercisable at the price at the time of issue. UEMI retains a 2½% Net Smelter Royalty; 1% of the 2½% can be purchased for $1,000,000.

Table 7
Claims 100% Optioned to Grande Portage

Claim Name	Tenure No.	Expiry Date
MWM 1	529823	2009/SEP/30
MWM 2	529824	2009/SEP/30
MWM 3	529827	2009/SEP/30
MWM 4	532249	2009/SEP/30
MWM 5	532253	2009/SEP/30
MWM 6	532256	2009/SEP/30
MWM 7	532257	2009/SEP/30
MWM 8	537888	2009/SEP/30
MWM 9	537890	2009/SEP/30
MWM 10	537891	2009/SEP/30

The UEMI ground covers the only other known surface expression of gabbroic hosted massive sulphide/magnetite skarn mineralization. Grande Portage subsequently staked all ground tracing the Quatsino limestone from its Merry Widow project connecting to Alice Rocks to the west.

The total claim package assemblage, either optioned or owned by Grande Portage, appears in Figure 3.

The claims owned 100% by Grande Portage are shown below:

Table 8
Claims 100% Owned by Grande Portage

Claim Name	Tenure No.	Expiry Date
MWM 11	537893	2009/SEP/30
MWM 12	537894	2009/SEP/30
MWM 13	537895	2009/SEP/30
MWM 14	537896	2009/SEP/30
MWM 15	537897	2009/SEP/30
MWM 16	537898	2009/SEP/30
MWM 17	537899	2009/SEP/30
MWM 18	537900	2009/SEP/30
MW 1	523874	2009/SEP/30
MW 2	523875	2009/SEP/30

Claim Name	Tenure No.	Expiry Date
MW 3	523876	2009/SEP/30
MW 4	523877	2009/SEP/30
MW 5	523879	2009/SEP/30
MW 6	523880	2009/SEP/30
MW 7	523881	2009/SEP/30
MW 8	523883	2009/SEP/30
MW 9	523884	2009/SEP/30
MW 10	523885	2009/SEP/30
MW 11	523886	2009/SEP/30
MW 12	523887	2009/SEP/30
MW 13	523890	2009/SEP/30
MW 1	529814	2009/SEP/30
MW 2	529815	2009/SEP/30
MW 3	529817	2009/SEP/30
MW 7	529818	2009/SEP/30
MW 5	529821	2009/SEP/30
MW 6	529822	2009/SEP/30
Widow	531451	2009/SEP/30
MWM 19	539299	2009/SEP/30
MWM 21	539300	2009/SEP/30
MWM 22	539302	2009/SEP/30
MWM 22	539303	2009/SEP/30
MWM 23	539305	2009/SEP/30
MWM 24	539309	2009/SEP/30
MWM 25	539310	2009/SEP/30
MWM 26	539312	2009/SEP/30
SE1	545858	2009/SEP/30
SE2	545859	2009/SEP/30
SE3	545861	2009/SEP/30
SE4	545862	2009/SEP/30
SE5	545863	2009/SEP/30
SE6	545864	2009/SEP/30
SE7	545865	2009/SEP/30
SE8	545866	2009/SEP/30
SE9	545867	2009/SEP/30
SE10	545868	2009/SEP/30
SE11	545869	2009/SEP/30
SE12	545870	2009/SEP/30
SE13	545871	2009/SEP/30

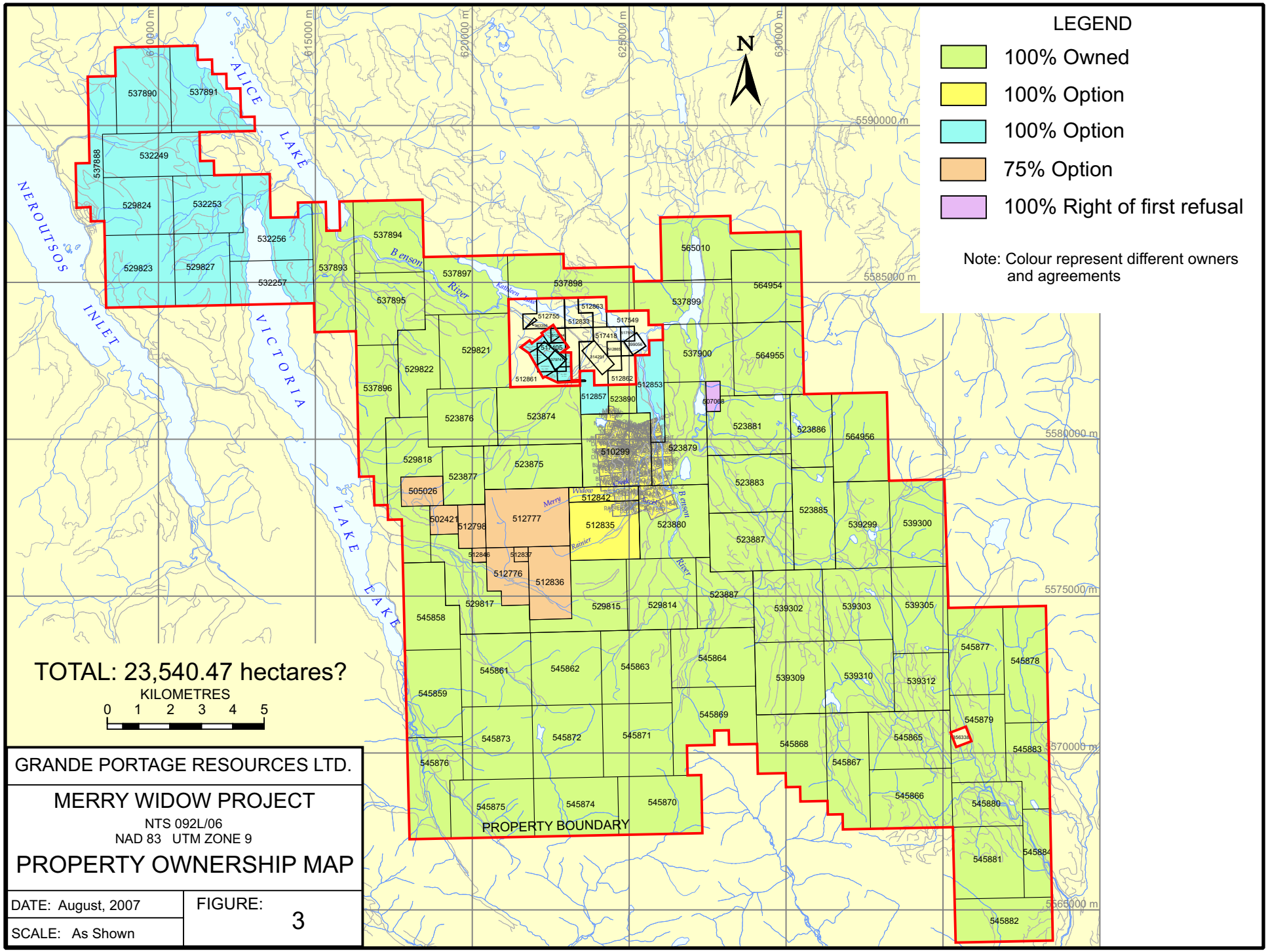
Claim Name	Tenure No.	Expiry Date
SE14	545872	2009/SEP/30
SE15	545873	2009/SEP/30
SE16	545874	2009/SEP/30
SE17	545875	2009/SEP/30
SE18	545876	2009/SEP/30
SE19	545877	2009/SEP/30
SE20	545878	2009/SEP/30
SE21	545879	2009/SEP/30
SE22	545880	2009/SEP/30
SE23	545881	2009/SEP/30
SE24	545882	2009/SEP/30
SE25	545883	2009/SEP/30

***Note all claim expiry dates do not include outstanding work credits to be filed. A common anniversary date will be applied for.**

There are three medium sized open pits located on the property. The Merry Widow Main, Kingfisher Central and Kingfisher East pits and the Kingfisher adit which extends below these open pits. Several mine dumps are situated proximal to the open pits. The Benson Lake Mine decline is situated along the Merry Widow Main logging road which was used to access underground workings well below the level of the current road. The decline is presently buried under the present logging road. This decline allowed access to a network of underground workings. The former operations of the Old Sport mine are located further north along the Merry Widow logging road. There is presently an enclosed work area and several old buildings. The Crown grants covering these old workings and buildings are in good standing and do not form part of the property as it is described in this report. The location of the former mining operations are shown on Figure 2

To the best of the author's knowledge there are no environmental liabilities associated with old mining operations or to the property itself.

At present the company has a permit for diamond drilling obtained from the BC ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources, Permit Number 06-0800324-067. The company also has a road use agreement with Western Forest Products and has conducted on site property tours with the Quatsino First Nations. The drill permit and the road use agreements will expire on December 31, 2007.


LEGEND
100% Owned
100% Option
100% Option
75% Option
100% Right of first refusal
Note: Colour represent different owners and agreements
N
ALICE LAKE
NEROUTSOS INLET
VICTORIA LAKE
B enson River
Merry Widow Creek
Rainier River
Kathleen Lake
PROPERTY BOUNDARY
TOTAL: 23,540.47 hectares?
KILOMETRES
0 1 2 3 4 5
GRANDE PORTAGE RESOURCES LTD.
MERRY WIDOW PROJECT
NTS 092L/06
NAD 83 UTM ZONE 9
PROPERTY OWNERSHIP MAP
DATE: August, 2007
FIGURE: 3
SCALE: As Shown

5.0 ACCESIBILITY, CLIMATE, LOCAL RESOURCES, INFRASTRUCTURE AND PHYSIOGRAPHY

The property can be accessed by road from Port Hardy or Port McNeil 45 kilometres to the north-east or Port Alice 22 kilometres to the west. The property is crisscrossed by several logging roads and deactivated mining roads.

The climate is typical of northern Vancouver Island with hot dry summers and mild winters with heavy rainfall. Snowfall may also be heavy during the winter months.

The area is characterized by steep terrain with elevations ranging from 250 m ASL at the Benson River to 1200 m above means sea level on the east flank of Merry Widow Mountain. Vegetation is profuse with dense forests of hemlock, cedar and spruce. Thick underbrush occupies creek drainages and some slopes making foot traverses difficult.

A skilled labour force for mining and exploration is available in Port Hardy and Port McNeil, which are also a supply and service center for the mining, forestry and fishing industries.

The property has access to good infrastructure and to tide water facilities at Port Alice and Port McNeil. A well maintained haul road accesses the Port Alice facilities and major logging haul roads access Port McNiel. A 25,000 volt B.C. Hydro power transmission lines bisect the property and carries electricity generated at the Maynard lake dam located just east of the property. The property is crisscrossed by an intricate network of logging roads and old mine roads which allow excellent access to several of the mineralized zones.

6.0 HISTORY

There has been over 100 years of prospecting, staking, exploration and mining within the boundaries of the property. Occurrences of copper are reported to have been discovered in 1897 along the Old Sport horizon near the Benson River on the east slope of Merry Widow Mountain. The subsequent claim staking that eventually covered the whole property started at that time.

A group of six claims was staked for copper in 1911 and many of the other claims which comprise the subject property were probably staked and crown granted around that time.

The Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company of Canada Limited acquired control of the claims adjoining and to the north of the property in 1916 and

immediately started exploration and underground development of the copper, gold, silver and iron mineralization along the Old Sport horizon through their subsidiary, Coast Copper Company Limited.

Apart from a period of inactivity in 1921 and 1922, development continued until 1931, when economic conditions forced the closure of operations. At that time, development included about 5 miles of underground workings and many thousands of feet of diamond drilling. There was an established camp, a hydro-electric generating system on the Raging River that provided all power, including Jeune Landing at tidewater on the west coast of Vancouver Island. Following 1931 these assets fell into decay.

Quatsino Copper Gold Mines, who held the subject property, explored the claims aggressively during the period 1929-1931 until work was suspended in 1939 because of the depression and later the Second World War, discovered magnetite at the pit area and blocked out a substantial tonnage of magnetite ore during the period 1930-1952.

Merry Widow, Kingfisher Magnetite Development

In 1956 the Empire Development Co. Ltd. was formed to mine the Merry Widow magnetite deposit. Ownership of the mine was 60% Mannix Ltd. and 40% Quatsino Copper Gold Mines. During the period 1957 to 1962 the open pit was mined to its economic limits. In 1964, the Kingfisher adit, which had been driven under the adjoining Kingfisher pits to mine the lower sections of those ore bodies, was extended to the Merry Widow ore zone. Extraction of magnetite ore from underground draw points continued until 1967. During its mine life total production from Merry Widow, Kingfisher and Raven open pits and the Kingfisher and Merry Widow underground operations totalled 3,371,815 tonnes which yielded 1.68 million tonnes of magnetite. Several zones of massive sulphide mineralization occurring proximal to the Merry Widow open pit were identified by the Empire Development Co. Ltd. geological staff. These zones were not exploited by the company as the sulphide zones were viewed as a nuisance by management since the magnetite was penalized for sulphur content and that rock termed “coppery mineralization” was either discarded or left in place.

The Merry Widow deposit occurs as 3 stacked lenses containing massive magnetite within Lower Jurassic Bonanza Group volcaniclastics and underlying Upper Triassic Vancouver Group, Quatsino Formation limestone. The occurrence lies several hundred metres east of the diorite to gabbro Coast Copper or Benson Lake stock of the Early to Middle Jurassic Island Plutonic Suite.

The sediments and volcanics are north to northwest striking and west dipping. The intrusion has locally modified attitudes. The north striking intrusive contact dips 90 to 70 degrees eastward; but in the vicinity of the open pit it dips only 55

degrees east. Contract metamorphism of limestone is limited to recrystallization, with destruction of bedding features. The volcanic rocks (clastics, pyroclastics and flows) are hornfelsed with local lenses of garnet- epidote-actinolite-diopside-chlorite skarn. Intrusive greenstone sills, dikes and masses, and crosscutting dykes of andesite, alaskite, diabase and granodiorite are present. Northeast trending faults, dipping south, predominate.

The upper lens of the main deposit occurs as two distinct ore zones, separated laterally by about 30 metres of unmineralized skarn. The upper lens measures 104 metres in diameter, is 17 metres thick and dips 30 degrees east. Limestone abruptly terminates the mineralization down dip.

The middle lens is separated from the upper by 12 metres of barren, skarned volcanic rock through which passes a flat-lying thrust fault. The middle lens is 85 metres wide and 9 metres thick.

The lowermost lens lies along the gabbro contact and is separated from it by a thin skarn rind. It has been explored for 165 metres down dip, where the lens thins considerably from a 12-metre maximum width near its' upper limit (Property File – J.C. Lund, 1966).

Magnetite mineralization in the lenses is massive, with sharp contacts where enclosed by limestone. Contacts with volcanic and intrusive rocks are less distinct, with disseminated magnetite occurring at some distance away from the massive lenses, giving a gradational change in magnetic distribution. Bedding structures can in places be traced into magnetite. Ore locally passes outward into stringers along bedding planes or follows dikes and sills in limestone.

Small amounts of arsenopyrite with pyrrhotite, sphalerite, marcasite, cuprite, chalcopyrite and calcite are reported. A north striking fault south of the open pit hosts small amounts of iron and copper sulphides and cobaltite with cobalt bloom (erythrite). Minor pyrite, chalcopyrite and pyrrhotite accompanied by quartz are present. Jefferey (Minister of Mines Annual Report 1960, page 97) believes this latter mineralization to be later than the magnetite, and that the ore body is the result of successive mineralization periods of silicates (skarn), oxides, sulphides and carbonate emplacement. Commercial ore has developed where the intrusive contact has locally the lowest dip, and where the bulge in the intrusion has caused a change in the strike of the layered rocks. In addition, northeast striking faults are believed to localize mineralization (Minister of Mines Annual Report 1960, page 97).

Benson Lake, Old Sport Mine Development

In 1960 Coast Copper, after a long history of development work, brought the Benson Lake mine into production. Coast Copper also made an agreement with

Quatsino to mine the southern extension of the Old Sport horizon which underlies the present property at depth.

The Old Sport mine lines within Upper Triassic Vancouver Group, Karmutsen Formation volcanics comprised of fine to medium-grained andesite, basalt and porphyritic flows. The volcanics are conformably overlain by Upper Triassic Vancouver Group, Quatsino Formation limestone. Bedded rocks strike northwest and dip about 35 degrees to the west. The Vancouver Group rocks are intruded by the "Coast Copper stock" of the Early-Middle Jurassic Island Plutonic Suite. The contact dips 70 degrees to the northeast. Volcanic rocks have undergone pyrite, sericite, epodite and carbonate alteration.

Near the top of the Karmutsen Formation a thin limestone unit is overlain by a conformable diorite sill (the "included diorite" of early reports) that has been suggested to constitute a 3 to 24 metre thick flow (Minister of Mines Annual Report 1960, page 98). Both Quatsino and Karmutsen limestone have been replaced by garnet-epidote-magnetite-calcite-chalcopyrite-bornite mineralization. The lower ore horizon, below the diorite sill is referred to as the Old Sport Horizon. The upper horizon of lesser continuity is called the Hanging Wall Horizon. The Old Sport Horizon has been developed south to the Benson Lake mine (092L 091), a distance of more than 3 kilometres.

During the period 1960-1973 the Old Sport horizon in the Coast Copper and Benson Lake mines produced 2,621,131 tonnes of ore which yielded 90,814,161 pounds of copper; 377,165 oz of silver; 124,386 oz of gold; 507,207 tonnes of iron. It should be noted that production from 1968 to 1972 was derived almost exclusively from ore hosted in the Benson Lake mine located on Grande Portage's present property.

Magnetite, chalcopyrite and local bornite constitute the main ore minerals. Pyrite is widely distributed; pyrrhotite occurs locally. Minor gold and silver are associated with chalcopyrite. The chalcopyrite occurs as veinlets (plus or minus quartz) and disseminated gains in sill-like lenses, skarn and magnetite. Ore shoots are discontinuous, and their control is not evident.

Taywin Exploration 1989-1992

During the period 1989-1992 Taywin Resources Ltd explored the property for its gold bearing massive sulphide deposits. Approximately $500,000 was spent on the property. Work included mapping, trenching, surface sampling and diamond drilling of 2,850m (10,000 ft) in 42 holes and ± 120 reverse circulation drill holes. A pre-feasibility study was initiated to mine and extract only the copper-gold ore in the Merry Widow pit area with milling to be undertaken at BHP-Utah's then producing Island Copper open pit porphyry mine at Port Hardy.

2005 Exploration Program

Between November 1st and November 30th of 2005 Grande Portage Resources contracted crews from Nicholson and Associates to establish 8.5 line kilometres of survey grid which was subsequently tested by crews from SJ Geophysics/ S.J.V. Consultants Ltd. by an Induced Polarization survey covering the grid area. During grid establishment a total of 8 silt and 5 moss mat samples were collected from various creeks draining the grid area. A total of 30 rock samples were collected at points on the grid and from rock outcrops located along the access logging roads. A total of $113,096.96 was spent in the conducting of the IP survey and collecting silt, moss mat and rock samples.

I.P. Survey

The following is a brief summary of the results from the Induced Polarization survey conducted on the property. The full report with sections is available in the Grande Portage office.

A high chargeability zone was identified by the inversion model and this zone trends north-easterly through the southern portion of the grid area. The IP zone displays low to moderate resistivity values compared to the average inverted resistivity values. The resistivity features shown by the inversion model are consistent with the interpreted geological structures on the property.

Silt and Moss Mat Sampling

A total of 5 moss mat and 8 silt samples were collected during the 2005 program. Samples were taken from streams draining the east side of Merry Widow Mountain. Samples were collected above any road in the vicinity to avoid contamination from material eroding off the road and were placed in 4”x6” kraft sample bags, and then were sent to Acme Analytical Labs in Vancouver for analysis.

All thirteen samples returned elevated values in copper (128.8-1012.6 ppm). Of these samples 3 had coincidentally high cobalt values (131.3-135.0 ppm), 4 had coincidentally high arsenic values (113.7-201.4 ppm) and 5 had coincidentally high gold values (190.8-458.9 ppb). All the samples returned high values in iron ranging from 2 to 18 percent.

7.0 GEOLOGICAL SETTING

7.1 Regional Geology

The oldest rocks in the area are the early Upper Triassic Karmutsen volcanic rocks consisting of pillow basalts and andesites (see Figure 4). The Karmutsen Formation is overlain by the middle Upper Triassic Quatsino Formation, a limestone sequence estimated at 600-1200 metres thick. The top third of the sequence contains argillaceous layers. Regionally the Quatsino Formation strikes south-easterly and dips gently to the southwest.

The late Upper Triassic Bonanza volcanic rocks overlie the Quatsino limestone sequence. This package consists of massive andesitic to dacitic flows and tuffs commonly with feldspar phenocrysts. Locally the Bonanza Formation is underlain by an argillaceous sedimentary package with gradational contacts between the two.

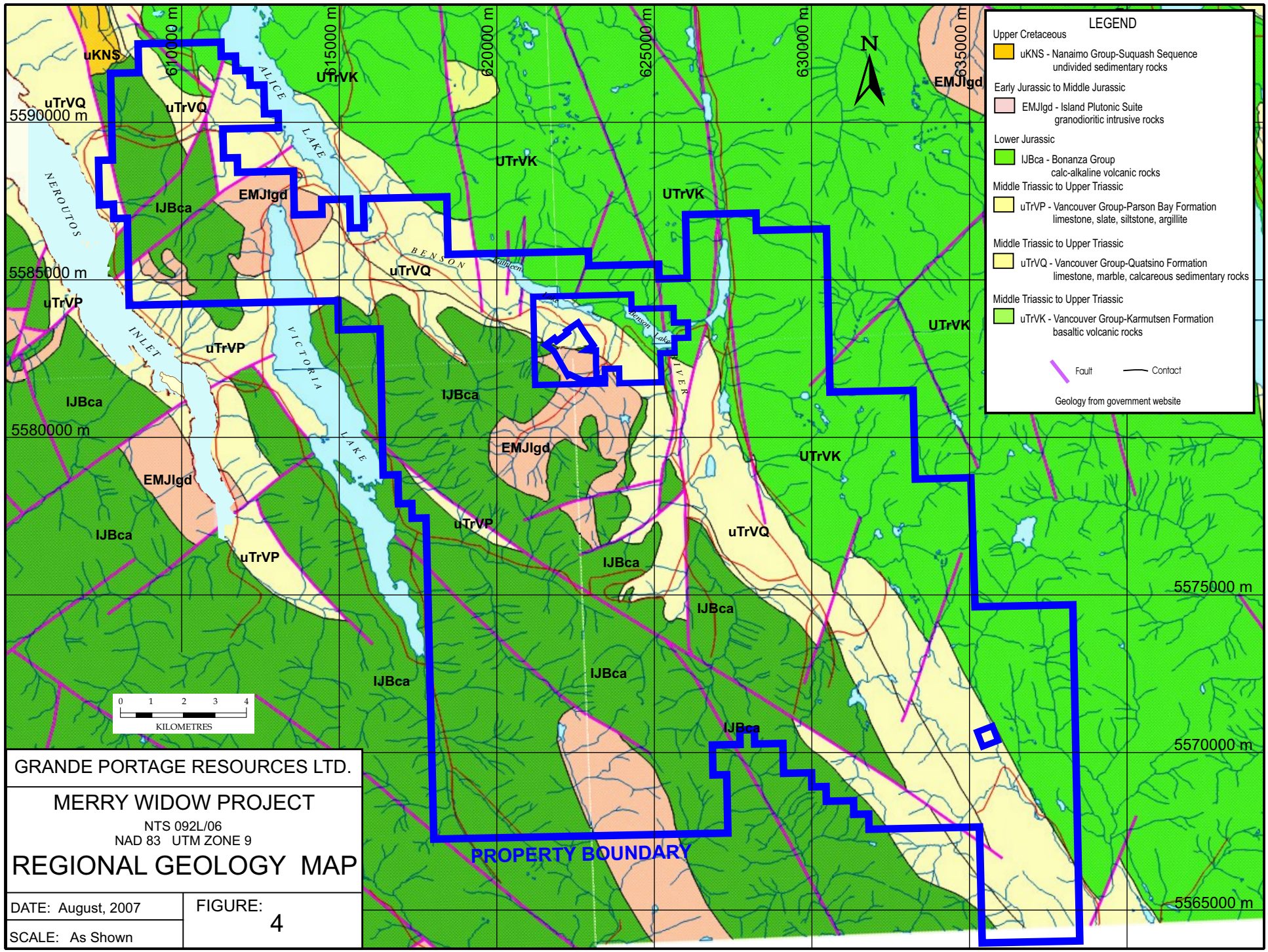
Fine grained andesitic dykes and sills intrude the Quatsino and Bonanza Formations. These dykes and sills have a similar appearance to the host volcanics and are difficult to differentiate. These are possibly feeders to the Bonanza volcanic rocks.

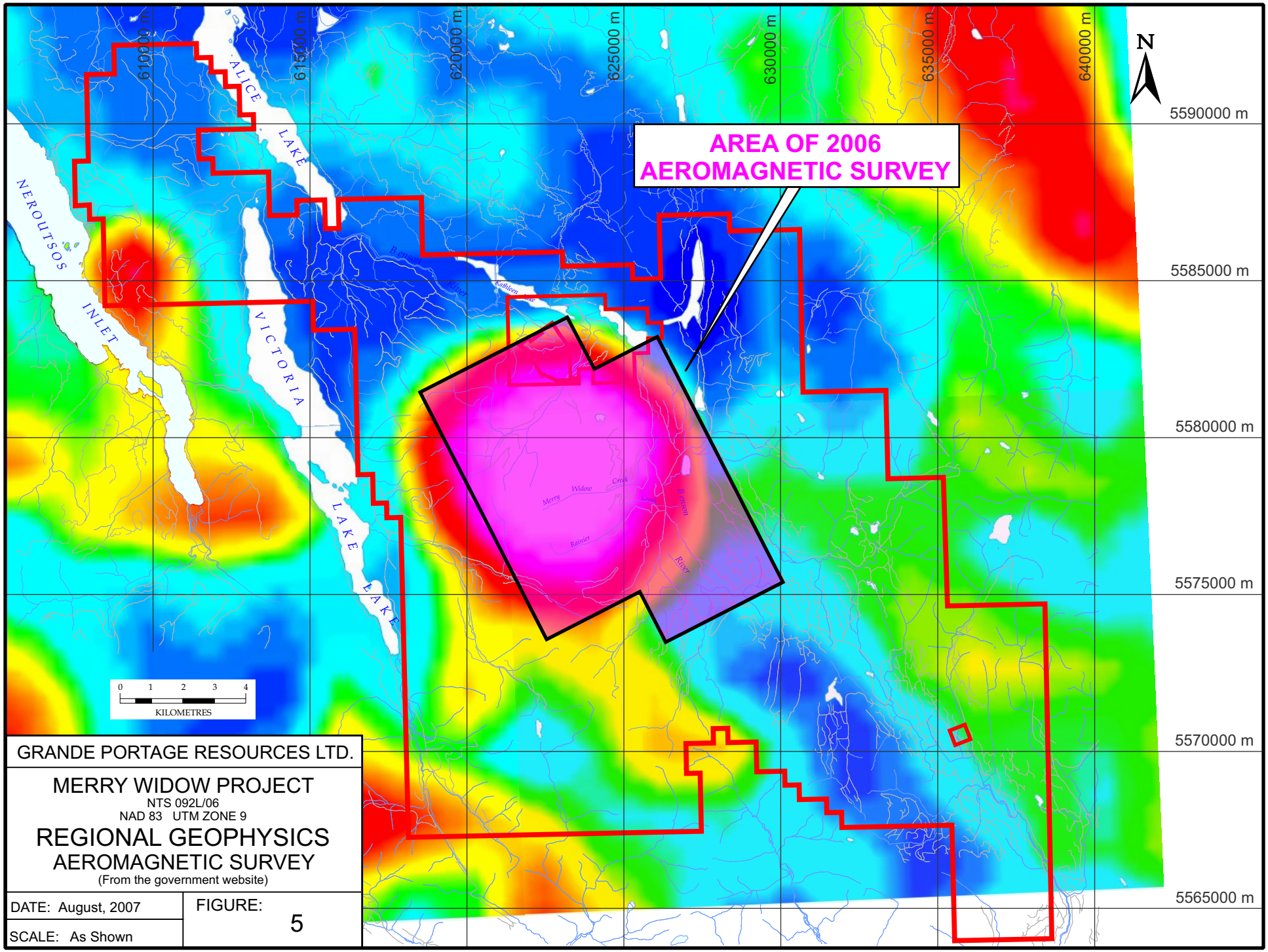
The entire assemblage consisting of Karmutsen, Quatsino and Bonanza Formations is intruded by the Coast Copper stock to the west. All three formations, which dip gently to the west, become intensely buckled near the contact with the Coast Copper stock. The Coast Copper stock is a multiphase intrusion with a composition that varies from gabbroic margins to quartz monzonite centres. The age of the Coast Copper stock is estimated as mid Jurassic.

Two major structures, the Kingfisher and South Creek faults, are parallel faults striking north-easterly and thought to be responsible for the localizing of the skarn zones in the vicinity of the open pit. Numerous other large and small scale structures are evident and may also be conduits for mineralizing solutions.

7.2 Regional Geophysics

The area is dominated by a large circular magnetic feature measuring approximately 10 kilometres in diameter (Figure 5). The magnetic intensity exceeds 5000 nT in the centre of the magnetic high, with magnetic intensity trailing to 3300 nT around the periphery. The magnetic data was retrieved from the B.C. Geological Survey Branch Map Place website. The data represents a compilation of original analogue data and was collected from 1947 until the late 1970's in the format of 1:63,360 or 1:50,000 contour maps. These were digitized and profile records were created by locating the intercept of each contour interval


LEGEND
Upper Cretaceous
uKNS - Nanaimo Group-Suquash Sequence
undivided sedimentary rocks
Early Jurassic to Middle Jurassic
EMJlgd - Island Plutonic Suite
granodioritic intrusive rocks
Lower Jurassic
IJBca - Bonanza Group
calc-alkaline volcanic rocks
Middle Triassic to Upper Triassic
uTrVP - Vancouver Group-Parson Bay Formation
limestone, slate, siltstone, argillite
Middle Triassic to Upper Triassic
uTrVQ - Vancouver Group-Quatsino Formation
limestone, marble, calcareous sedimentary rocks
Middle Triassic to Upper Triassic
uTrVK - Vancouver Group-Karmutsen Formation
basaltic volcanic rocks
Fault
Contact
Geology from government website
N
610000 m
615000 m
620000 m
625000 m
630000 m
635000 m
5590000 m
5585000 m
5580000 m
5575000 m
5570000 m
5565000 m
ALICE LAKE
NEROUTOS INLET
VICTORIA LAKE
BENSON
Benson Lake
uKNS
uTrVQ
uTrVK
EMJlgd
IJBca
uTrVP
0 1 2 3 4
KILOMETRES
PROPERTY BOUNDARY
GRANDE PORTAGE RESOURCES LTD.
MERRY WIDOW PROJECT
NTS 092L/06
NAD 83 UTM ZONE 9
REGIONAL GEOLOGY MAP
DATE: August, 2007
FIGURE: 4
SCALE: As Shown



GRANDE PORTAGE RESOURCES LTD.

MERRY WIDOW PROJECT

NTS 092L/06
NAD 83 UTM ZONE 9

REGIONAL GEOPHYSICS
AEROMAGNETIC SURVEY

(From the government website)

DATE: August, 2007	FIGURE: 5
SCALE: As Shown	

(typically 10 nT intervals) along flight path lines. Typical line spacing was half mile (805 m) and altitude 1000 feet (305 m) above ground. The profile data records consist of latitude, longitude, magnetic value for each digitized point, and a magnetic value levelled to the national datum.

To the west, on the recently optioned Alice Rocks, is a smaller in diameter and slightly less intense magnetic high lobe, possibly originating from the same source. This other magnetic high also has gabbroic margins and associated magnetite-massive sulphide skarn mineralization.

7.3 Property Geology

Four main rock types occur on the property. Bonanza volcanics, comprised of andesitic flows and tuffs, overlie Quatsino limestone overlying Karmutsen volcanics which have been intruded by gabbros and diorites of the Coast Copper stock and the Keystone stock (Figure 6).

Skarn zones are present in the Merry Widow open pit as well as in several outcrops proximal to the limestone-volcanic contact. Predominately three main types of skarn have been observed (Clarke, 1988). Closest to the intrusive rocks is a massive, medium to dark brown garnetoid skarn. As you move away from the intrusion the garnetoid skarn grades into garnet actinolite skarn, coarse crystalline actinolite +/- calcite skarn and finally a fine grained epidote skarn. Magnetite has been observed to be associated with all the skarn zones and is present in structures cutting across re-crystallized limestone.

Predominately two types of mineralization associated with skarns and skarn related structures occur on the property.

1) Massive magnetite and magnetite-calcite skarn
2) Gold and copper bearing sulphide mineralization associated predominantly with actinolite skarn

Magnetite forms as tabular bodies, lenses and as fracture fillings, lying sub parallel to the easterly dipping gabbro-diorite intrusive contact and along the easterly trending Kingfisher fault zone.

Minor chalcopyrite and pyrite is present in the calcite matrix within the magnetite. Cobaltite is associated with gold. Sulphide mineralization is predominately concentrated in the northeast walls of the Merry Widow open pit. A small exposure is also present in the lower most southwest wall immediately south of the ventilation raise. The sulphides are associated mainly actinolite skarn and in places in the calcite matrix.

The sulphides present in order of decreasing abundance, are pyrrohotite, chalcopyrite, pyrite, arsenopyrite and cobaltite. The sulphides form massive

bodies with the contact area of the Bonanza volcanics and the Quatsino limestone.

GRANDE PORTAGE RESOURCES LTD.

MERRY WIDOW PROJECT

NTS 092L/06
NAD 83 UTM ZONE 9

PROPERTY GEOLOGY

DATE: August, 2007

SCALE: As Shown

FIGURE: 6

LEGEND

- 1 QUATSINO LIMESTONE
- 2 PARSONS BAY
- 3 BONANZA VOLCANICS
- 4 KEYSTONE STOCK
- 5 COAST COPPER STOCK
- FAULT
- CONTACT-Assumed
- DRILL HOLE-2006
- SHOWING

METRES
0 100 200 300 400 500

N

Road to Camp

624000E
625000E
626000E
5580000N
5579000N

Whiskey Jack Fe
North Notch Cu, Au, Co, Ag
Approximate location of Raven Pit (covered) Fe, Cu, Au
Adit Show Cu, Co, Au
Raven Copper Cu, Au, Ag,Co, Fe
MW06-19
MW06-15
MW06-16
MW06-17
MW06-18
MW06-21
MW06-22
MW06-23
MW06-01
MW06-02
MW06-03
MW06-04
Merry Widow Pits Cu, Au, Ag, Co, Fe
Marten Cu, As, Au
Bluebird 2 Cu, Au
Bluebird 1 Cu, Au
MW06-05
MW06-06
MW06-07
MW06-08
MW06-20
MW06-14
MW06-09
MW06-10
MW06-11
MW06-12
MW06-13
Approximate location Rambler Fe
KingFisher Pits Fe, Cu, Co
Keystone Fe
Snowline Cu, Au
Dry Hill Co, Cu
Blackbird Fe
MW06-24
MW06-26
MW06-25
MW06-27

531451
523879

BENSON RIVER

These massive sulphides generally consist of up to 80% pyrrhotite, 3-5% chalcopyrite and less the 1% pyrite, arsenopyrite and cobaltite.

The extensive Old Sport-Benson Lake skarn lies close to the Quatsino - Karmutsen contact along the eastern portion of the property. It consists of discontinuous ore lenses that dip about 40 degrees westerly. Mineralization is characterized by magnetite, chalcopyrite, bornite, pyrite, lesser pyrrhotite and trace gold in a garnet-epidote-amphibole-carbonate gangue. The garnets vary from brown to yellow-green, and minor albite and potassium feldspar are locally present.

The contact between the base of the Bonanza and the underlying Quatsino limestone is the locus of faulting, extensive skarn alteration, and mineralization responsible for the deposit and other magnetite rich deposits. In general, this contact zone lies close to the exposed edge of the Coast Copper intrusive stock, and has been complicated by the intrusion of numerous greenstone rocks including dikes, sills and breccia filled volcanic pipes. In total the resulting northerly trending zone has provided a favourable host for the emplacement of gold rich massive sulphide mineralization that is the target of the present exploration program.

Structure

Bedding for most of the property strikes north to north-west and dips southwest at moderate angles. In and around the Coast Copper stock the strike parallels the intrusive contact. Local variations found mainly in the limestone reflect gentle open folds.

Faults

Three fault sets have been observed on the property; 1) north trending steep normal faults; 2) east to north-easterly trending high angle faults and 3) northerly trending reverse faults with moderate easterly dips (50-57º)

8.0 DEPOSIT TYPES

The target deposit type of the exploration program is a Precious Metals Enriched Skarn deposit. The locus of the known gold bearing massive sulphide showings is centred at the old Merry Widow open pit.

The last stage of Jurassic volcanic and intrusive activity was the introduction of skarn forming magnetite solutions. This and other magnetite ore bodies are thought to have been introduced along northeast trending fault and fracture systems. Copper mineralization is associated with the magnetite and also contains variable gold.

9.0 MINERALIZATION

The main showings are situated along a north-south trending zone of favourable host rocks between the Jurassic Coast Copper intrusive gabbro/diorite stock to the west and Upper Triassic Quatsino Formation limestone rocks to the east. This favourable host rock zone is, at present, known to be about 7 km long. The trend from the Merry Widow pit parallels this for 3.5 km. Potential exists around the entire circumference of the gabbro/diorite stock. The favourable host rock is Upper Triassic Quatsino Formation limestone into which a complicated assemblage of greenstone rocks including dikes, sills and breccia filled volcanic pipes related to the overlying Lower Jurassic Bonanza volcanics (tuffs, flows and agglomerates) have been intruded.

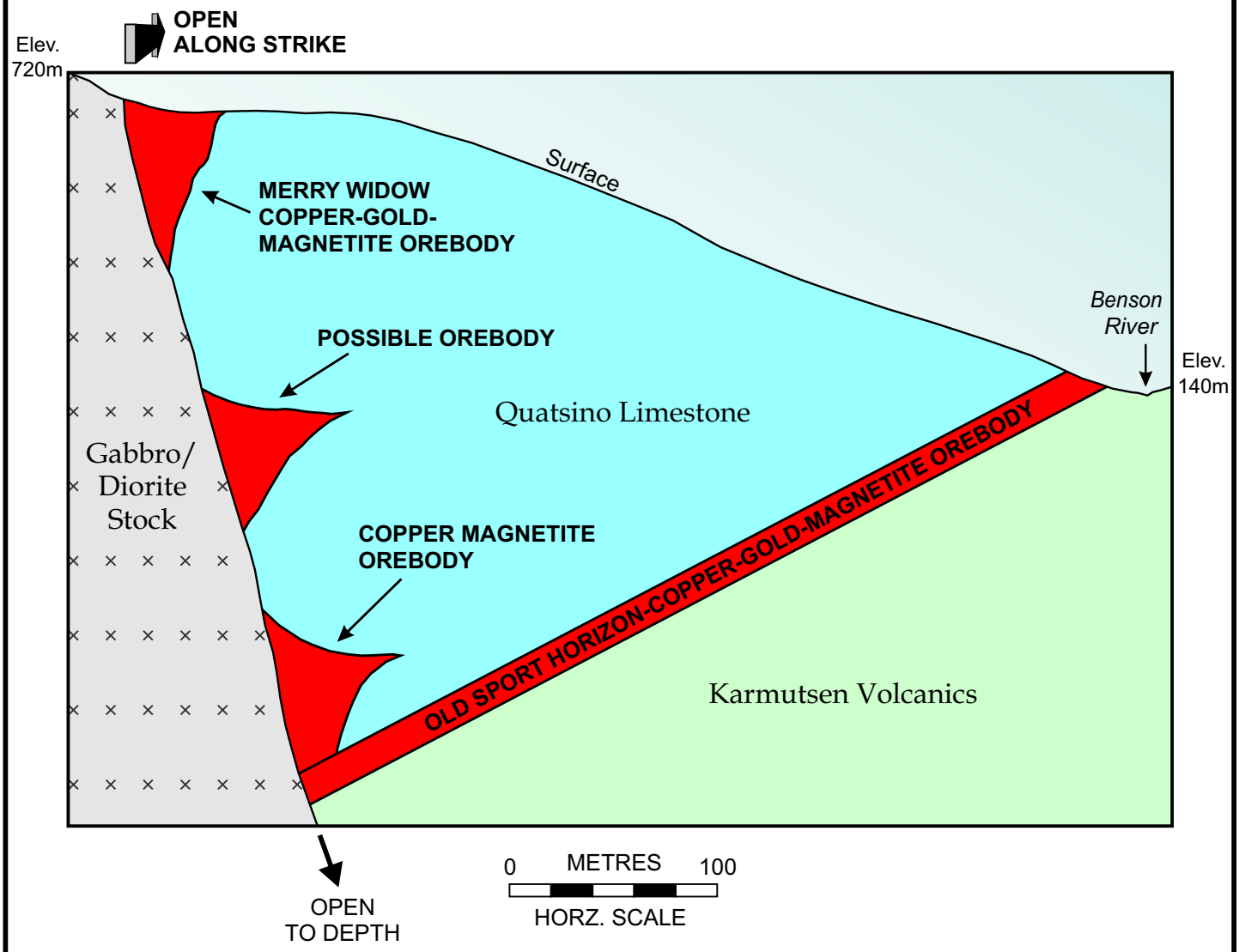
Late stage north trending fractures and dikes appear to be associated with feeder zones that have brought in the massive sulphide mineralization containing excellent values in gold and copper along with interesting values in silver and cobalt. This mineralization is hypothesized to belong to the Tertiary Period as are many of the gold deposits of Vancouver Island. The massive sulphide mineralization is comprised of pyrite, pyrrhotite, chalcopyrite, arsenopyrite and cobaltite along with gold and silver which are present in part as particulate or free gold and silver. This type and age of mineralization is described in Tertiary Mineral Deposits of Vancouver Island (Carson, 1969).

Two large ore bodies on the property were mined during the period 1957 to 1973. First was the Empire Development Mine, which lay at surface elevation of about 732 m ASL. Far below this magnetite mine, at the contact of the Karmutsen volcanics Formation and the overlying Quatsino limestone Formation along what is called the Old Sport horizon, Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company mined out a copper deposit with accessory gold and silver values first at the Old Sport then in the Benson Lake mines. This mineralized horizon underlies all or most of the property, dipping at about 40 degrees westerly from near the eastern boundary of the property at an elevation of about 150 m ASL. At a position below the mine pit, the Old Sport Horizon would be at least 770 metres lower. Potential exists for other ore bodies of gold bearing massive sulphide deposits; close to the diorite/gabbro stock throughout the 770 metres of elevation, along the entire 7 kilometres of contact zone, the 3.5 kilometres from the open pit, and to depth (Figure 7).

10.0 EXPLORATION

Following the success of the 2005 exploration program, the company initiated the follow-up 2006 exploration program. Commencing in early 2006, a multi-phase program was designed to:

a) Initiate an airborne mag and EM geophysical survey with tight line spacing over the core claims and known mineral showings. Given



GRANDE PORTAGE RESOURCES LTD.	
MERRY WIDOW PROJECT NANAIMO MINING DIVISION, B.C. NTS: 092L/06 **SCHEMATICAL GEOLOGICAL SECTION**	
DATE: August, 2007	FIGURE: 7
SCALE: As Shown	

the terrain and the advancements in detection offered by the new airborne systems, this was deemed to be the most cost effective means of obtaining reliable geophysical data for the deposit and surrounding area. Aeroquest Surveys flew the airborne survey.

b) Start diamond drilling of known targets within the former producing Merry Widow open pit area. While assays from previous drilling were known, drill logs were sketchy, assays were primarily for gold and copper only, no drill core was remaining, no metallurgical test work had been completed, and the data was not in GIS format nor digitized. Westcore Drilling of Hope, BC, conducted all aspects of drilling.

c) Preliminary diamond drilling of IP targets to determine reliability of data, obtain geological information on rock units, and hopefully penetrate to the mineral rich Old Sport horizon.

d) Initiate a property wide silt sampling program to locate possible new mineral occurrences, prospect, and geological mapping of accessible areas.

e) Provide a base for operations with expansion potential.

f) Commence dialogue with all potentially impacted and interested parties, including: Quatsino First Nations, Ministry of Forests, logging companies, town officials, and other mineral tenure owners in the area.

g) Secure mineral title to all prospective ground in the area.

h) Digitize all data in GIS format.

All aspects of this program were successfully completed.

10.1 Airborne Geophysics

Between May and July 2006 Aeroquest Limited flew 1474 line kilometres of helicopter airborne Mag and EM geophysical surveys utilizing their proprietary AeroTem time domain EM system. Flight lines were oriented to transect not only the favourable stratigraphy but also major faults and lineaments. A complete airborne survey report is available in the Grande Portage office and an outline of the area flow at 50 m line spacing appears in Figure 5.

The airborne survey was completed at the end of June and data was received at the end of August. The survey clearly identifies the nature and extent of the

Coast Copper stock and spatial relationships to the Bonanza volcanics, Quatsino limestone and Karmutsen volcanics. The plots displaying Tilt Derivative of the Total Magnetic Intensity identifies a broad zone of elevated values trending north-south and situated over the workings of the Old Sport and Benson Lake Mines. The zone extends a total of 7.5 kilometres and will be the focus of drill testing of the Old Sport horizon. Several other EM conductors were identified and will be investigated by ground follow-up to determine if drilling is warranted (Figure 8).

Several previously unknown at or near surface EM targets were also located possibly indicative of new massive sulphide showings. The targets in the Merry Widow Open Pit area extend out over 3.5 km.

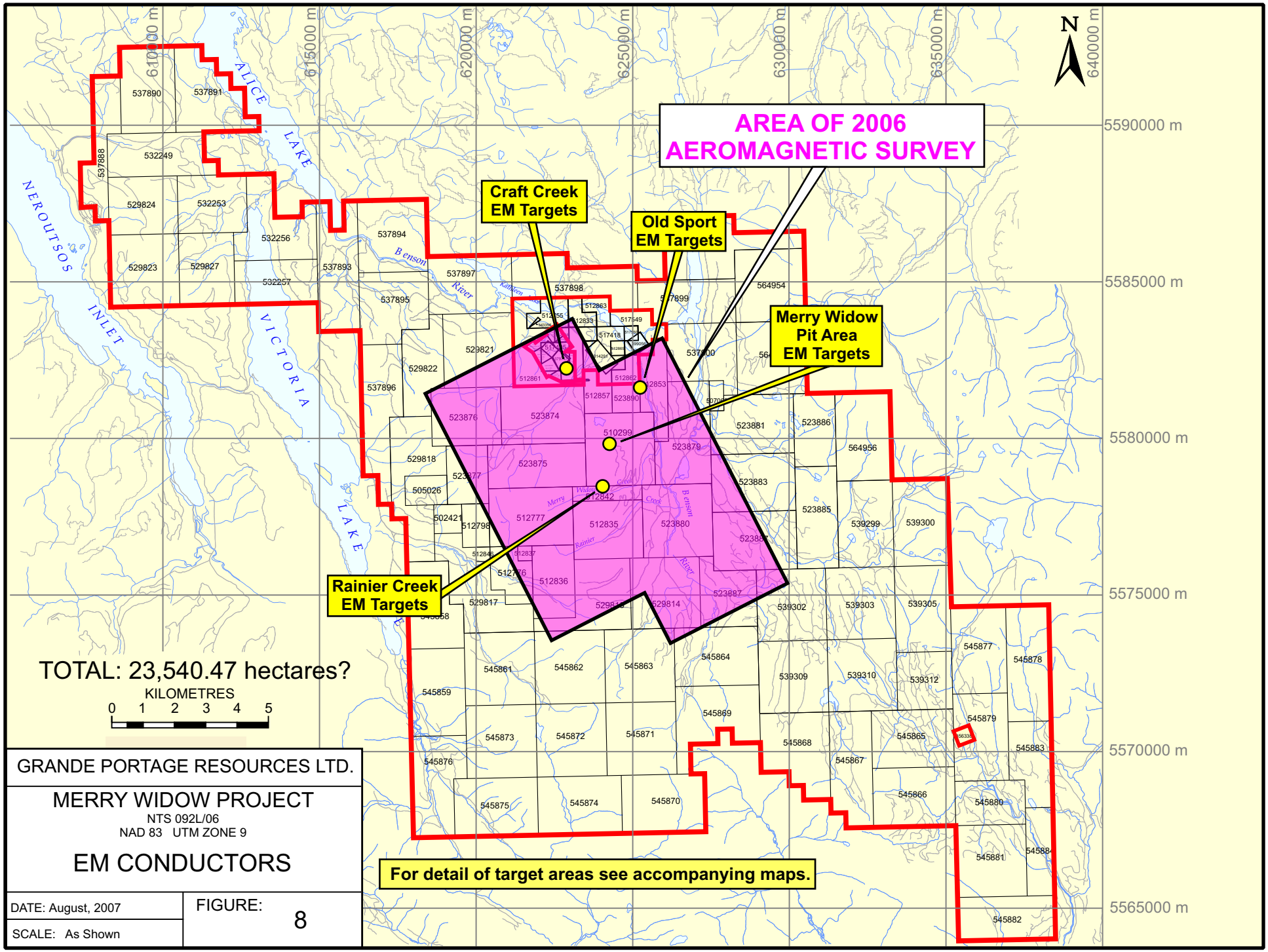
10.2 Silt and Moss Mat Sampling

A regional silt sampling program was conducted between June 15 and July 31, 2006. A total of 365 samples were collected. The results are displayed on Figures 9 b, c, d, e, f, and g with separate plots for gold, silver, copper, zinc, cobalt, chromium and nickel. Two areas display coincidental anomalous values with respect to different suites of metals.

The first area, along the Bolder creek main logging road, approximately at the center of tenure # 512835, shows coincidental highs of silver-copper and zinc. The Bolder creek anomaly is interesting as the deposits at Merry Widow, Kingfisher and on the Old Sport horizon are depleted with respect to zinc. This anomaly is elevated in zinc along with copper and silver suggesting differing metallogeny to the above mentioned deposits.

The second area, along the J-Main logging road south of Lac Triute, is anomalous in Ni-Cu-Co-Cr-Mn and suggests perhaps another style of mineralization. A possible explanation would be from a magmatic source within gabbroic rocks. This suite may have Ni-Cu+/-Pt-Pd potential and will need to be more fully investigated in the future.

The samples were dried at 60°C, and then sieved (up to) 100 grams to –80 mesh (180 microns). A 10 gram split was then taken and a 35 element ICP-MS analysis with an aqua regia digestion was conducted.

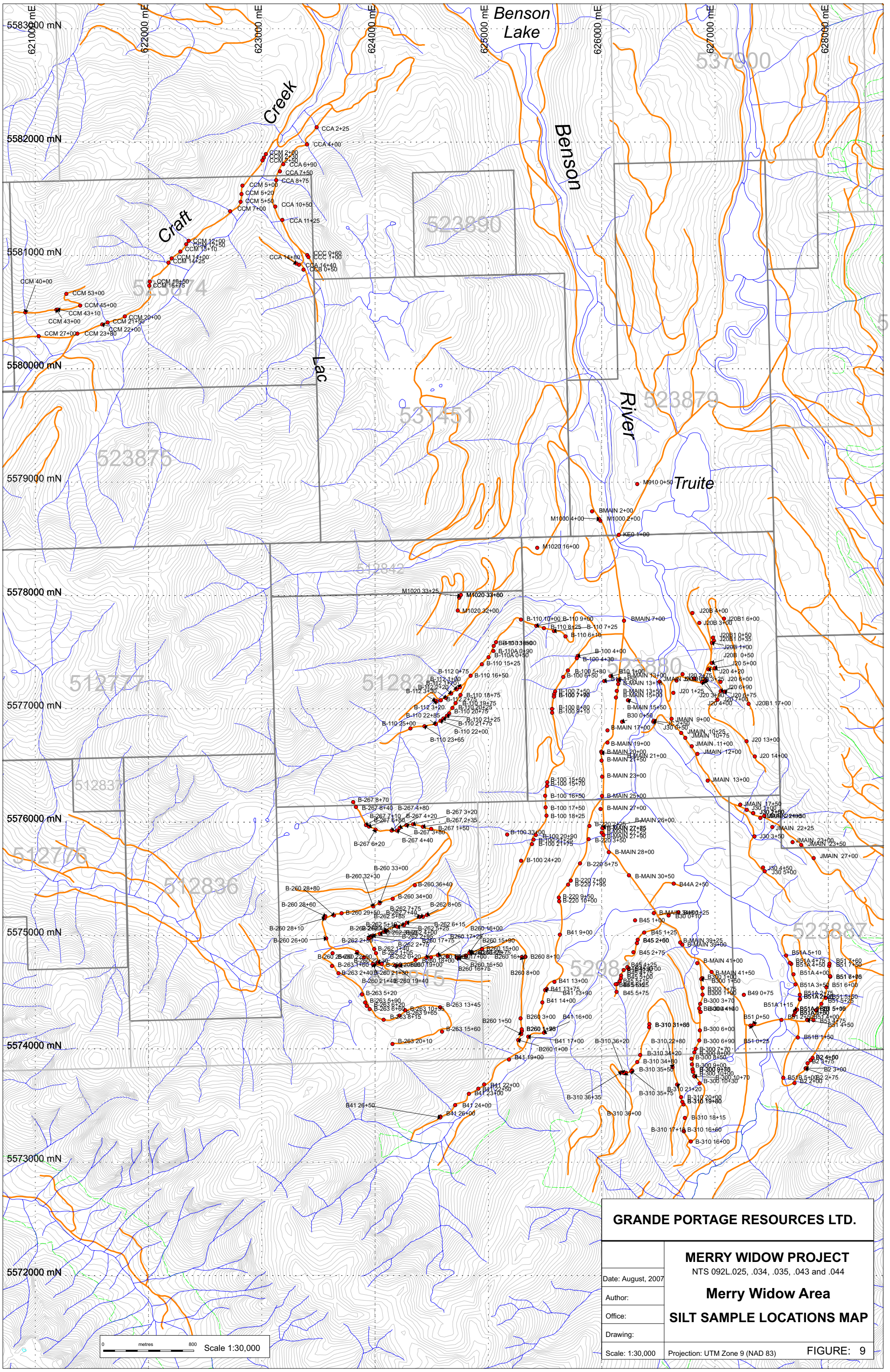


GRANDE PORTAGE RESOURCES LTD.

MERRY WIDOW PROJECT
NTS 092L/06
NAD 83 UTM ZONE 9

EM CONDUCTORS

DATE: August, 2007	FIGURE: 8
SCALE: As Shown	



GRANDE PORTAGE RESOURCES LTD.

MERRY WIDOW PROJECT

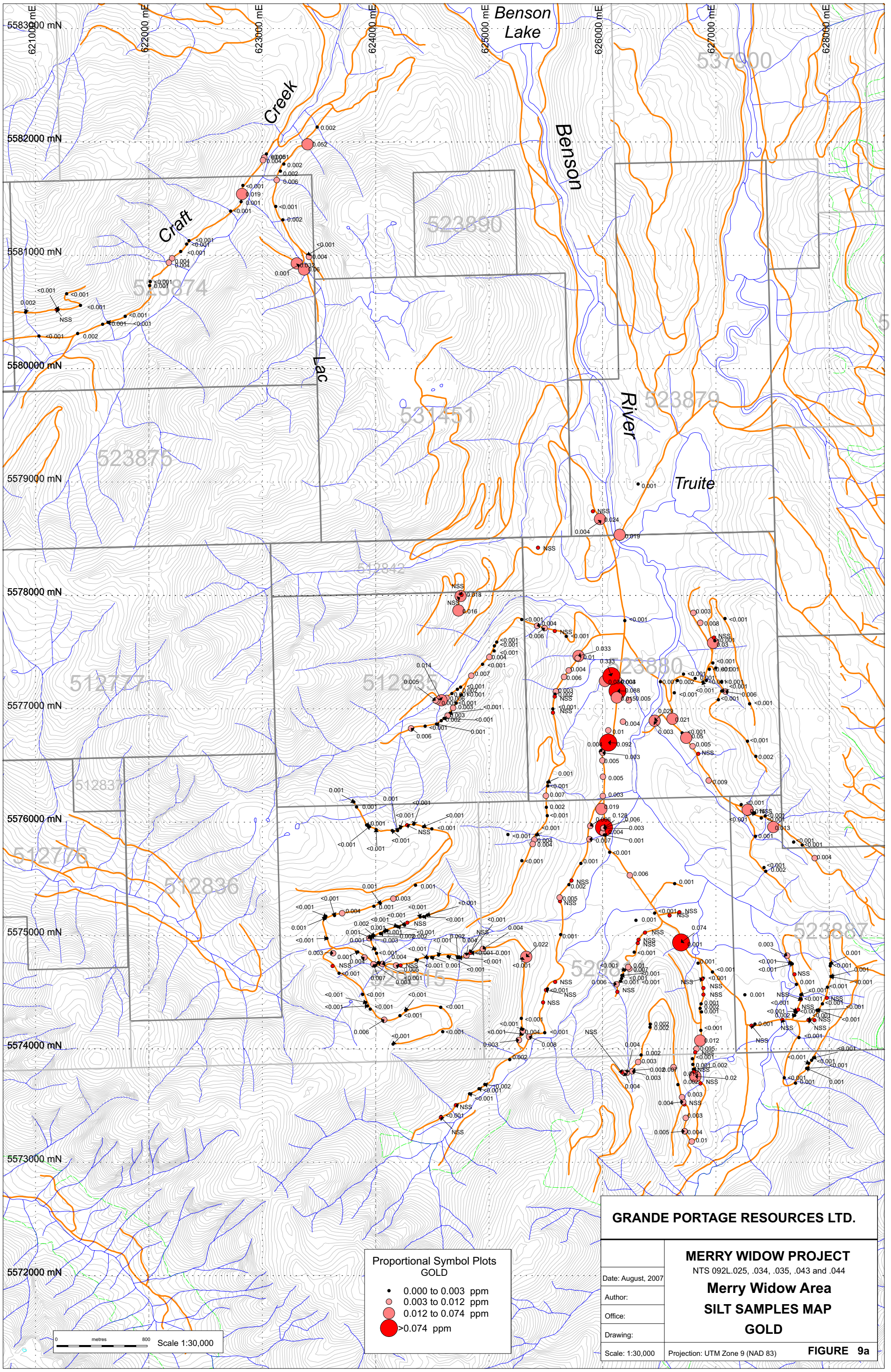
NTS 092L.025, .034, .035, .043 and .044

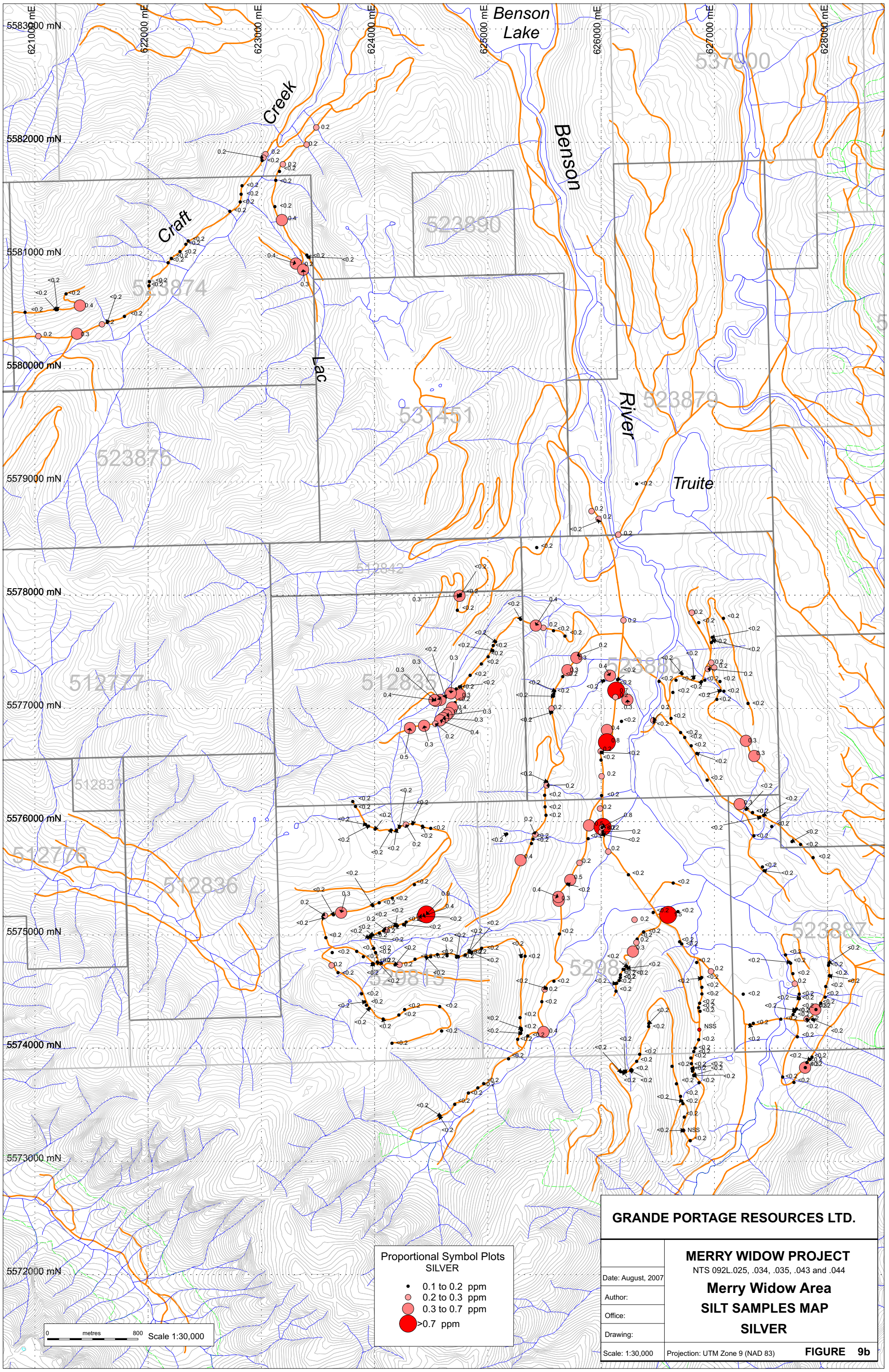
Merry Widow Area

SILT SAMPLE LOCATIONS MAP

Date: August, 2007	
Author:	
Office:	
Drawing:	
Scale: 1:30,000	Projection: UTM Zone 9 (NAD 83)

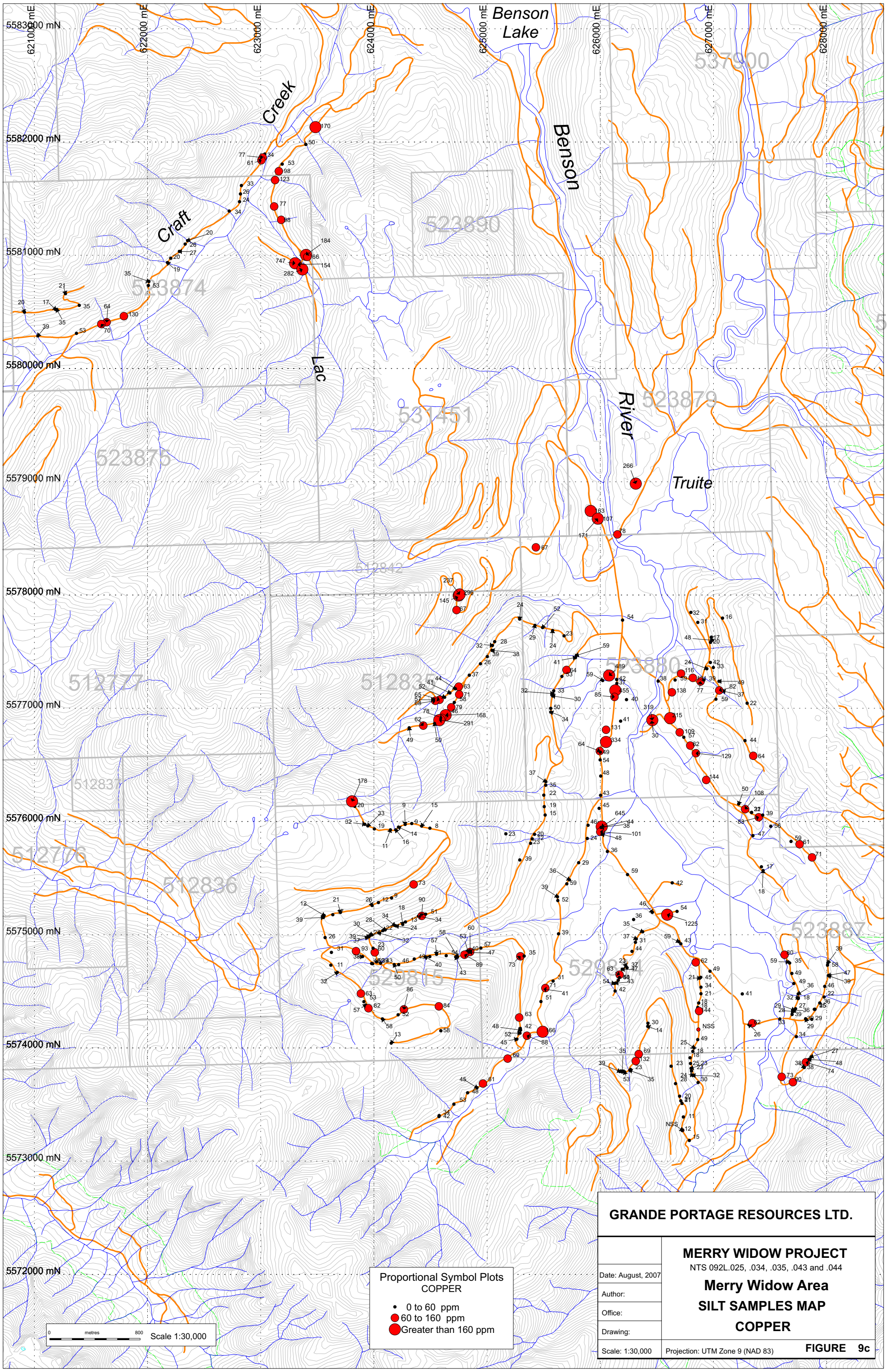
FIGURE: 9

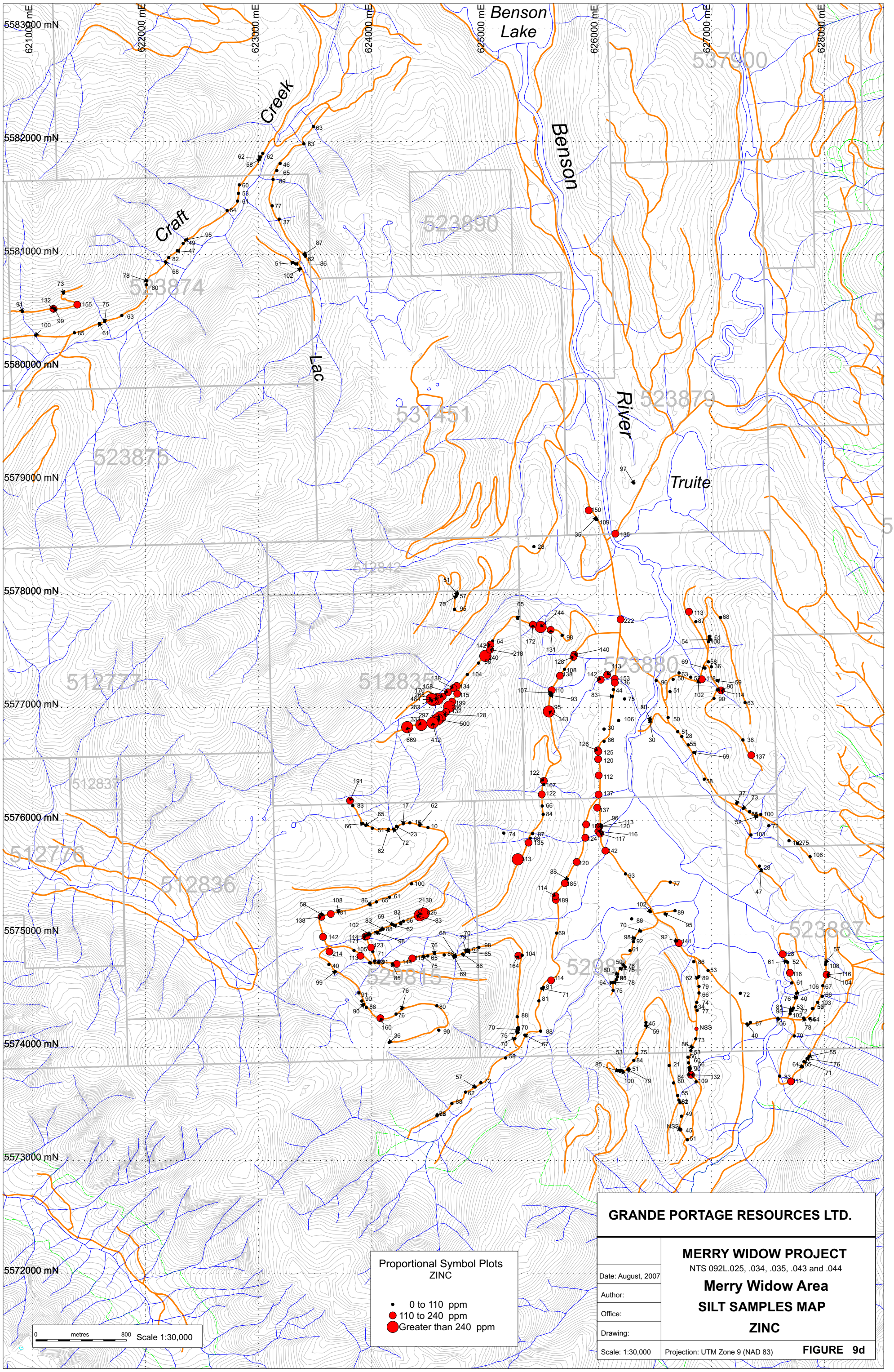

Benson Lake
Creek
Craft
Benson
River
Truite
Lac
6210000 mE
6220000 mE
6230000 mE
6240000 mE
6250000 mE
6260000 mE
6270000 mE
6280000 mE
5583000 mN
5582000 mN
5581000 mN
5580000 mN
5579000 mN
5578000 mN
5577000 mN
5576000 mN
5575000 mN
5574000 mN
5573000 mN
5572000 mN
537900
523890
523874
523879
531451
523875
512842
512777
512835
523880
512837
512776
512836
523887
529814
525815
Proportional Symbol Plots
GOLD
0.000 to 0.003 ppm
0.003 to 0.012 ppm
0.012 to 0.074 ppm
>0.074 ppm
0 metres 800
Scale 1:30,000
GRANDE PORTAGE RESOURCES LTD.
MERRY WIDOW PROJECT
NTS 092L.025, .034, .035, .043 and .044
Merry Widow Area
SILT SAMPLES MAP
GOLD
Date: August, 2007
Author:
Office:
Drawing:
Scale: 1:30,000
Projection: UTM Zone 9 (NAD 83)
FIGURE 9a



GRANDE PORTAGE RESOURCES LTD.

	MERRY WIDOW PROJECT NTS 092L.025, .034, .035, .043 and .044
Date: August, 2007	**Merry Widow Area**
Author:	**SILT SAMPLES MAP**
Office:	**SILVER**
Drawing:	
Scale: 1:30,000	Projection: UTM Zone 9 (NAD 83) **FIGURE 9b**


Benson Lake
Benson
Creek
Craft
Lac
River
Truite
621000 mE
622000 mE
623000 mE
624000 mE
625000 mE
626000 mE
627000 mE
628000 mE
5583000 mN
5582000 mN
5581000 mN
5580000 mN
5579000 mN
5578000 mN
5577000 mN
5576000 mN
5575000 mN
5574000 mN
5573000 mN
5572000 mN
537900
523890
523874
531451
523879
523875
512842
523880
512777
512835
512837
512776
512836
523887
529815
529814
Proportional Symbol Plots
COPPER
0 to 60 ppm
60 to 160 ppm
Greater than 160 ppm
0 metres 800
Scale 1:30,000
GRANDE PORTAGE RESOURCES LTD.
MERRY WIDOW PROJECT
NTS 092L.025, .034, .035, .043 and .044
Merry Widow Area
SILT SAMPLES MAP
COPPER
Date: August, 2007
Author:
Office:
Drawing:
Scale: 1:30,000
Projection: UTM Zone 9 (NAD 83)
FIGURE 9c


Benson Lake
Benson
Creek
Craft
Creek
Lac
River
Truite
621000 mE
622000 mE
623000 mE
624000 mE
625000 mE
626000 mE
627000 mE
628000 mE
5583000 mN
5582000 mN
5581000 mN
5580000 mN
5579000 mN
5578000 mN
5577000 mN
5576000 mN
5575000 mN
5574000 mN
5573000 mN
5572000 mN
537900
523890
523874
531451
523879
523875
512842
523880
512777
512835
512837
512776
512836
523887
520844
523815
Proportional Symbol Plots
ZINC
0 to 110 ppm
110 to 240 ppm
Greater than 240 ppm
0
metres
800
Scale 1:30,000
GRANDE PORTAGE RESOURCES LTD.
MERRY WIDOW PROJECT
NTS 092L.025, .034, .035, .043 and .044
Merry Widow Area
SILT SAMPLES MAP
ZINC
Date: August, 2007
Author:
Office:
Drawing:
Scale: 1:30,000
Projection: UTM Zone 9 (NAD 83)
FIGURE 9d

Benson Lake
Benson River
Craft Creek
Lac Truite
523874
523875
523890
537900
531451
523879
512842
512777
512835
523880
512837
512776
512836
523815
529824
523887
5583000 mN
5582000 mN
5581000 mN
5580000 mN
5579000 mN
5578000 mN
5577000 mN
5576000 mN
5575000 mN
5574000 mN
5573000 mN
5572000 mN
621000 mE
622000 mE
623000 mE
624000 mE
625000 mE
626000 mE
627000 mE
628000 mE
0 metres 800
Scale 1:30,000

Proportional Symbol Plots
COBALT

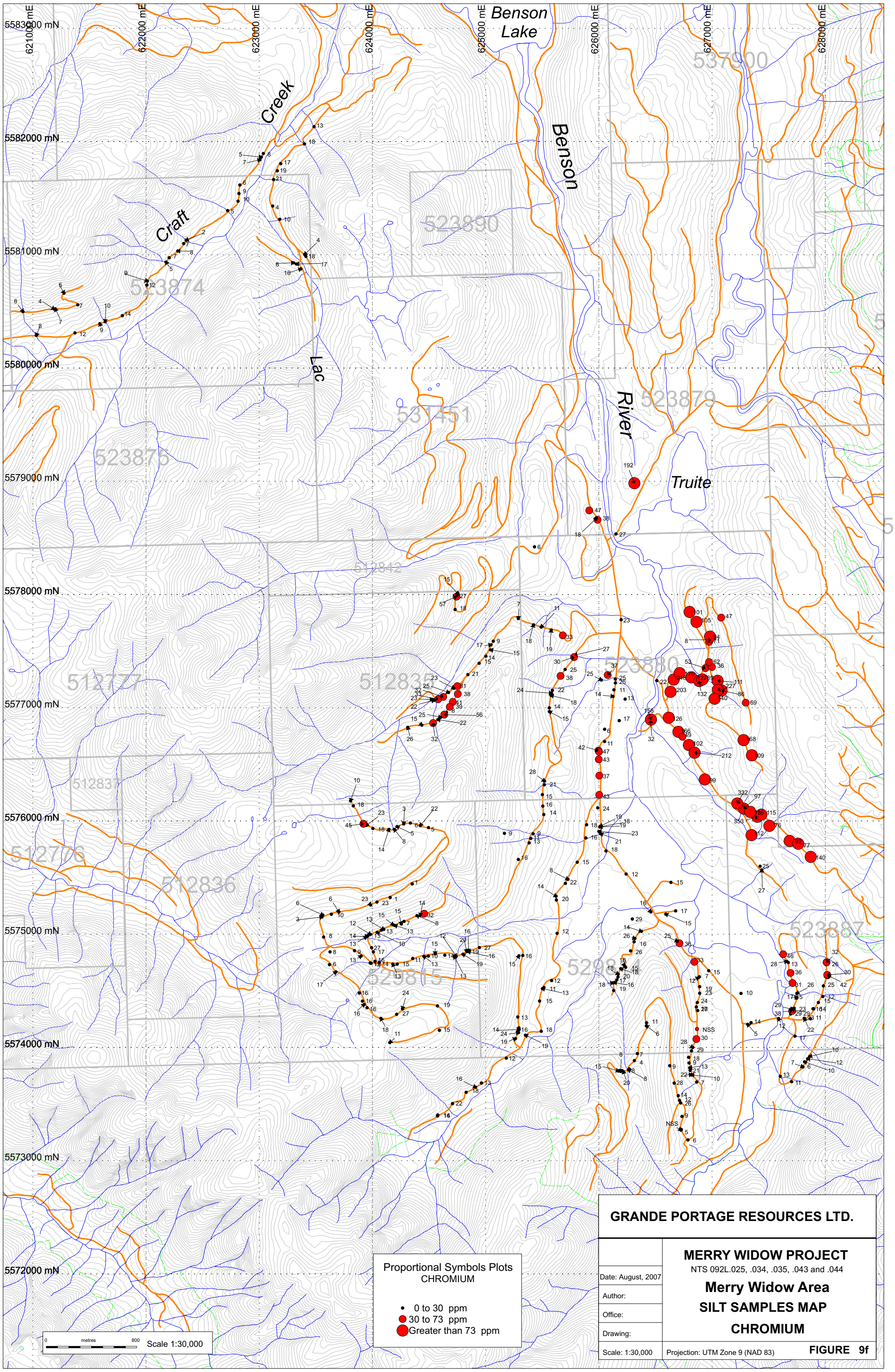
- 0 to 21 ppm
- 21 to 37 ppm
- Greater than 37 ppm

GRANDE PORTAGE RESOURCES LTD.

MERRY WIDOW PROJECT
NTS 092L.025, .034, .035, .043 and .044
Merry Widow Area
SILT SAMPLES MAP
COBALT

Date: August, 2007	
Author:	
Office:	
Drawing:	
Scale: 1:30,000	Projection: UTM Zone 9 (NAD 83)

FIGURE 9e


Benson Lake
Benson River
Craft Creek
Lac Truite
622000 mE
623000 mE
624000 mE
625000 mE
626000 mE
627000 mE
628000 mE
5583000 mN
5582000 mN
5581000 mN
5580000 mN
5579000 mN
5578000 mN
5577000 mN
5576000 mN
5575000 mN
5574000 mN
5573000 mN
5572000 mN
537900
523890
523874
523879
531451
523875
512842
512777
512835
523880
512837
512776
512836
523887
523884
523815
Proportional Symbols Plots
CHROMIUM
0 to 30 ppm
30 to 73 ppm
Greater than 73 ppm
0
metres
800
Scale 1:30,000
GRANDE PORTAGE RESOURCES LTD.
MERRY WIDOW PROJECT
NTS 092L.025, .034, .035, .043 and .044
Merry Widow Area
SILT SAMPLES MAP
CHROMIUM
Date: August, 2007
Author:
Office:
Drawing:
Scale: 1:30,000
Projection: UTM Zone 9 (NAD 83)
FIGURE 9f

621000 mE
622000 mE
623000 mE
624000 mE
625000 mE
626000 mE
627000 mE
628000 mE

5583000 mN
5582000 mN
5581000 mN
5580000 mN
5579000 mN
5578000 mN
5577000 mN
5576000 mN
5575000 mN
5574000 mN
5573000 mN
5572000 mN

Benson Lake
Benson River
Craft Creek
Lac Truite

537000
523890
523874
523879
531451
523875
512842
512777
512835
523880
512837
512776
512836
523887
529834
529815

Proportional Symbol Plots
NICKEL

- 0 to 28 ppm
- 28 to 82 ppm
- Greater than 82 ppm

0 metres 800 Scale 1:30,000

GRANDE PORTAGE RESOURCES LTD.

MERRY WIDOW PROJECT
NTS 092L.025, .034, .035, .043 and .044
Merry Widow Area
SILT SAMPLES MAP
NICKEL

Date: August, 2007	
Author:	
Office:	
Drawing:	
Scale: 1:30,000	Projection: UTM Zone 9 (NAD 83)

FIGURE 9g

11.0 DRILLING

From June 15, 2006 to December 15, 2006 the company employed Westcore Drilling of Hope, B.C. to complete 47 diamond drill holes totalling 4447.98 metres. An Atlas Copco 250 drill rig was employed and returned BQTK sized drill core.

Forty three holes were drilled to test mineralization in the Merry Widow pit and to verify results previously obtained by Taywin Resources in 1989-1990. Four holes were drilled to test chargeability targets generated by the 2005 I.P. survey. The purpose of the 2006 drilling was to provide assay data for a 43-101 compliant resource calculation and to test for possible extensions of the known mineralization. The core would also provide material for specific gravity determinations and later metallurgical testing.

Of the 43 holes drilled in the pit area, 16 were drilled to twin holes previously drilled; 7 holes MW06-7, 8, MW06-17, 18 and MW06-21, 22, 23 were drilled to test extensions of previous drill holes (Figure 10).

Drill holes were oriented at azimuths ranging between 285ºand 323º and dips ranged from -40ºto -65º from the horizontal (Figure 10 Plan Map of Drill Holes). All holes successfully intersected skarn assemblages containing magnetite and massive sulphide mineralization.

The drilling has successfully outlined a mineralized body with a strike length of 76 metres, intersected widths of up to 50 metres and down dip extensions of 128 metres. True widths have not been calculated for the mineralized body as the complexity of its shape will require additional definition drilling. The mineralized body remains open to depth and along strike. Significant assays of gold-copper-silver-iron over substantial intersected lengths were returned from all holes. A summary of the weighted averages of significant intersections for gold, copper and silver over the reported intersected length of the drill core are tabled below.

Grande Portage Resources Ltd.

Figure 10: Detailed Plan Map Merry Widow Open Pit Drill Locations
UTM NAD 83 Zone 9
Scale: as shown
By: Mark Nelson, Nicholson & Assoc.

Collar Locations
Bench
Road

0 5 10 20 30 40
Meters

N
W E
S

624200
624250
624300
624350
624400
5580000
5579950
5579900
5579850
5579800
5579750
5579700
5579650

MW06-39
MW06-29
MW06-30
MW06-41
MW06-40
MW06-36
MW06-37
MW06-38
MW06-33
MW06-18
MW06-15
MW06-35
MW06-17
MW06-19
MW06-20
MW06-14
MW06-34
MW06-09
MW06-28
MW06-31
MW06-16
MW06-23
MW06-32
MW06-22
MW06-12
MW06-13
MW06-10
MW06-07
MW06-21
MW06-01
MW06-11
MW06-43
MW06-02
MW06-04
MW06-42
MW06-06
MW06-47
MW06-46
MW06-44
MW06-45
MW06-05

750 Ramp

Access Ramp

Merry Widow Open Pit (Flooded)

DRILL HOLE	FROM	TO	INTERVAL metres	Gold gram/tonne	Silver gram /tonne	copper %
DDHMW06-01						
	4.78	7.00	2.22	6.37	6.96	0.134
	50.97	56.74	5.77	5.1	12.81	0.862
DDHMW06-02	4.67	6.42	1.75	4.28	5.02	0.35
	13.46	31.66	18.2	4.98	6.73	0.32
DDHMW06-03	37.43	46.72	8.18	5.02	8.43	0.45
	55.53	60.35	4.82	6.13	4.87	0.218
	12.21	17.50	5.29	15.49	12.47	0.63
	31.85	38.41	6.56	2.38	7.07	0.4
DDHMW06-04	5.24	6.25	1.01	95.2	21	1.01
	26.15	27.97	1.82	18.63	10.28	0.4
DDHMW06-05	61.98	64.04	2.06	11.53	2.06	0.71
	1.45	72.66	71.21	1.8	5.93	0.35
DDHMW06-06	1.15	34.45	33.3	1.87	4.89	0.32
DDHMW06-07	0.50	100.05	99.55	2.81	4.96	0.28
DDHMW06-08	1.53	87.48	85.95	3.83	4.94	0.26
DDHMW06-09	28.85	63.09	34.24	5.06	9.61	0.51
DDHMW06-10	26.88	64.63	37.75	3.03	4.28	0.2
DDHMW06-11	28.45	37.76	9.31	7.02	9.83	0.39
DDHMW06-12	35.50	63.80	28.3	2.25	4.71	0.26
DDHMW06-13	34.54	40.75	6.25	1.12	5.9	0.38
DDHMW06-14	35.84	40.19	4.35	7.4	5.82	0.17
DDHMW06-15	26.88	64.63	47.32	5.16	23.48	1.47
DDHMW06-16	26.88	64.63	49.31	4.56	18.73	1.14
DDHMW06-17	20.02	70.44	50.32	6.51	21.93	1.38
DDHMW06-18	19.33	69.00	49.67	3.26	15.02	1.02
DDHMW06-19	63.5	66.78	3.28	7.1	5.67	0.25
DDHMW06-20	57.12	58.81	1.69	16.05	8.8	0.27
DDHMW06-21	21.51	63.09	41.58	1.99	30.15	1.82
DDHMW06-22	23.47	63.98	40.51	2.46	8.75	0.51
DDHMW06-23	25.65	66.66	41.01	2.13	11.17	0.67
DDHMW06-31	62.70	78.86	16.06	6.13	5.80	0.27
	90..53	92.16	1.63	19.57	12.55	0.42
DDHMW06-32	62.65	65.57	2.92	9.67	11.86	0.55
	74.44	76.49	2.05	12.83	8.54	0.28
DDHMW06-33	41.76	53.28	11.52	1.48	5.36	0.58
DDHMW06-35	38.65	71.26	32.61	8.60	9.95	0.76
DDHMW06-36	11.10	15.63	4.63	2.80	4.90	0.61
DDHMW06-37	48.64	56.09	7.45	5.04	8.76	0.68
DDHMW06-42	43.26	71.06	27.80	4.65	7.88	0.44
	83.67	100.46	16.79	0.96	16.79	0.84
DDHMW06-43	43.00	48.52	5.22	4.64	4.36	0.13
	90.39	97.41	7.02	3.70	3.24	0.16
DDHMW06-44	25.45	27.18	2.67	5.02	6.07	0.31
	77.24	78.54	1.30	0.91	22.0	1.44

Table 9
Weighted averages of significant intersections

Note reported intercepts are intercept lengths and not true widths

Cobalt distribution is not well understood at this point.

The drilling conducted to test the Road Zone (MW06-24-27) intersected a gradational contact between the Bonanza volcanics and the Quatsino limestone. The contact measured approximately 40 metres in core length and consisted of minor epidote skarn interbedded with gritty black mudstone with disseminated pyrite. No significant results were obtained from these holes**.**

12.0 SAMPLING METHOD AND APPROACH

Diamond drilling, core logging and sampling at the Merry Widow Property has been supervised by Wesley Raven, P. Geo. and Warren Robb, P. Geo., both Qualified Persons in accordance with National Instrument 43-101.

Orientations of drill holes were defined in the field by the geologist present, the dip angle was set by the geologist using a Brunton compass, and acid tests were taken at the end of each hole. Drill sample intervals were determined first by lithology and then by length. As a general rule samples lengths in mineralized sections were not to exceed 1.50 metres, thus if a lithologic unit was longer than 1.5 metres the samples within the interval would not exceed 1.5 metres. In some instances, in unmineralized lithologies, sample lengths were increased to 2.00 metres. All drill core samples were marked by the geologist logging the core and then moved to the rock splitting saw where the core was halved.

Silt samples were collected and placed in Kraft styled paper bags. The paper bag would display the logging road it was collected on and the approximate horizontal distance along the road determined from mile boards or road intersections. At each sample location the sampler would obtain a UTM coordinate from a hand held “GPS” and record the sample number and UTM coordinate in a log book, The sampler would also mark his location on a field map. The samples were then returned to camp where they would be air dried.

13.0 SAMPLE PREPARATION, ANALYSIS AND SECURITY

After the drill core had been logged a digital photograph of the core was taken. Drill core samples intervals were marked directly on the core with red lumber crayons and sent for splitting. The splitting was done using a gas or electric powered rock saw. A butter soft metal tag displaying the sample number and the sample interval (From –To) was stapled into the wooden core box at start of the sample interval. Half of the core sample was placed in a 6 mil plastic sample bag

with an ALS Chemex paper sample number tag while the other half was returned to the core box. The bags were then sealed with a “zap strap”. Once an entire hole was sampled, the samples were placed in numeric order in groups of 6 to 8 samples and secured in white rice bags sealed with “duct tape”. The rice bags would list the range of sample numbers that it contained. From the camp the samples were transported by pick-up truck to ALS Chemex laboratory in North Vancouver.

At the laboratory the drill core samples were crushed so that 70% would pass through a 2 mm mesh, the sample was then split with a riffle splitter. Half of the split was then pulverized so that 85% would pass through 75 um screen. Then a prepared sample (0.25 g) is digested with perchloric, nitric, hydrofluoric and hydrochloric acids. The residue is topped up with dilute hydrochloric acid and the resulting solution is analyzed by inductively coupled plasma-atomic emission spectrometry. If results were greater than 250 ppb Au, 10 ppm Ag, 1000 ppm Cu or 500 ppm Co, a fire assay was performed on the sample.

For silt samples the material was dried then screened to a -180 um, the a prepared sample (0.50 g) is digested with aqua regia for 45 minutes in a graphite heating block. After cooling, the resulting solution is diluted to 12.5 ml with demineralised water, mixed and analyzed by inductively coupled plasma-atomic emission spectrometry. The analytical results are corrected for inter-element spectral interferences.

14.0 DATA VERIFICATION

Quality control involved the insertion of standards and blanks which were randomly inserted in the sampling pattern at an interval of approximately every twenty samples.

The blank samples were white limestone taken, for the most part, from the quarry area of the property. There does not appear to be any evidence of laboratory contamination.

The standard used was purchased from CDN Resource Laboratories Ltd of Delta, B.C. These check samples are in addition to QA/QC procedures employed by ALS Chemex as part of that company’s internal control. All of the results from the standard analyses were within acceptable deviations of the known values.

At all times access to the samples was limited to authorized personnel. Results from the laboratory are reported directly to the Qualified Person who disseminates the information as required. It is the author’s opinion that the sampling methodology, sample preparation, security, analytical procedures and quality assurance practices used by Grande Portage Resources Ltd. and the

laboratory were both adequate and conducted in compliance with standard industry practices.

15.0 ADJACENT PROPERTIES

There are no adjacent properties with similar geologic characteristics.

16.0 MINERAL PROCESSING AND METALLURGICAL TESTING

There are reports on two separate metallurgical test preformed on Merry Widow drill core. The first consisted of drill rejects from 10 samples sent to Coastech Research Inc. in 1989 by Taywin Resources. The second consisted of two composite high grade samples sent to BHP Minerals Island Copper metallurgical lab in 1993.

The Coastech testing was done on a composite of Merry Widow drill rejects from the following samples: 4022, 4056, 4040, 4067, 4043, 4029, 4058, 4028, 4057 and 4042. A 2 kg batch grind was employed to produce slurry of 84.4 % minus 200 mesh for gravity and flotation testing. A Nelson concentrator was used for free gold gravity recovery. The rougher gravity concentrate was panned to approximately one gram and the pan tails added to the Nelson concentrator tails for flotation testing. Floatation testing was conducted using a Denver 5 litre bench scale flotation machine.

The recovery of free gold to a gravity product was approximately 10% with gravity concentrate grade of 1,425 g/t Au. The free gold is probably relatively fine. The elevated gold assay in float concentrate 1 of 852 g/t Au is indicative of fine gold by-passing the gravity process and reporting wit the flotation products. Magnetic separation with a hand magnet was completed on all rougher flotation products to produce a magnetic concentrate and a non-magnetic flotation concentrate. The large weight percent of magnetic concentrates indicates that sulphide minerals and magnetic minerals are probably finely intergrown. Magnetic products are consistently lower grade than the non-magnetic products in terms of precious metals, although indications are that magnetic separation will not produce a discardable tailings product.

Copper recoveries were very good considering the relatively low copper grade of the sample. Liberation of copper minerals in rougher flotation is good as the overall copper recovery was 95.1 %. The recovery of magnetic material represented 52.6 % of the total feed weight, with an iron grade of over 55 %. Further upgrading would probably result in the production of magnetite concentrate saleable as a heavy media for use in the coal industry.

In July 1992 two composite samples from the M-750 and M-690-707 zones were shipped to BHP Minerals Island Copper metallurgical lab. Two sets of flotation

tests were performed on each composite sample. The first set of tests determined the recoveries to rougher concentrate while the second set dealt with the overall recoveries of gold and silver. It consisted of refloating the rougher concentrate three times to determine through interpolation the precious metal grades of a 24 % copper concentrate. The results are summarized below

Flotation Test Results (From Fleming, 1993)
Merry Widow Ore Samples M-750 and M-690-707

Feed	Sample M-750	Sample M-690-707
Specific Gravity	3.00 g/cc^3	3.05 g/cc^3
Copper Grade	2.00 % Cu	1.41 % Cu
Gold Grade	11.45 g/t Au	15.4 g/t Au
Rougher Flotation		
Cum. Grade – Cu	13.94% Cu	5.83% Cu
Cum. Recovery – Cu	96.11 %	97.73%
Cum. Grade – Au	43.69 g/t Au	46.91 g/t Au
Cum. Recovery – Au	62.23%	72.27 %
Third-Cleaner Concentrate		
Grind (+100 Mesh)	18 %	18 %
Copper Grade	31.2 % Cu	29.6 % Cu
Gold Grade	50.0 g/t Au	111.0 g/t Au
Interpolated Grades and Recoveries (24% Cu concentrate)		
Copper Recovery	90 %	90 %
Gold Grade	68 g/t Au	103 g/t Au
Gold Recovery	49 %	39 %

Neither of these tests is particularly useful at present. The first was not designed to recover the gold except for the portion of free gold collected in a gravity circuit. The second was composed of two samples taken from a particularly high grade copper area (samples graded 2.0 % and 1.4 % Cu) and is not representative of the deposit as a whole. In addition it was run at Island Copper Mines plant with a view to what would be recovered within their existing process. More metallurgy needs to be run with samples taken from a low gold-high copper area, low copper-high gold area and perhaps a third taken from an area with average grades for copper and gold. Silver and cobalt while present in relatively low proportions could both impact the economics and recovery information should be obtained for both.

17.0 MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATION

17.1 Data Analysis

The data base provided by Grande Portage Resources Ltd. consisted of 43 diamond drill holes (see Appendix 1 for Listing), with 104 down hole surveys and 2,290 samples assayed for Au, Ag, Cu, Fe and Co. The grade statistics for these assays are presented below in Table 10. Values below detection limit were replaced with assays at ½ the detection limit. Nominal low grades were inserted in intervals of missing or unsampled core.

Table 10
Summary of Grade Statistics for Drill Hole Assays

	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Cu (%)	Fe (%)	Co (%)
Number	2,327	2,327	2,327	2,327	2,327
Mean	1.75	4.94	0.298	16.26	0.012
Standard Deviation	5.85	18.61	1.127	15.35	0.065
Minimum	0.001	0.10	0.0001	0.01	0.0001
Maximum	95.20	291.0	18.35	50.0	2.07
Coefficient of Variation	3.34	3.76	3.78	0.94	5.29

Lognormal cumulative frequency plots were used to assess the various grade distributions and determine in capping was required and if so at what levels. In all cases the grade distributions showed positively skewed distributions and lognormal transforms were required. For each variable a number of overlapping lognormal populations were identified and these are summarized below in Tables 11 to 14 for Au, Ag and Cu.

Table 11
Summary of Grade Populations for Gold

Population	Mean Au (g/t)	Proportion of Data Base	Number of Samples
1	52.67	0.63 %	14
2	12.18	6.94 %	159
3	3.81	8.80 %	202
4	0.60	14.12 %	323
5	0.03	69.51 %	1,592

Table 12
Summary of Grade Populations for Silver

Population	Mean Ag (g/t)	Proportion of Data Base	Number of Samples
1	103.6	1.14 %	26
2	51.7	1.71 %	39
3	20.2	5.97 %	137
4	7.4	8.24 %	189
5	0.25	82.94 %	1,899

Table 13
Summary of Grade Populations for Copper

Population	Mean Cu (%)	Proportion of Data Base	Number of Samples
1	12.24	0.42 %	9
2	7.35	0.46 %	11
3	3.56	1.79 %	41
4	1.02	7.79 %	178
5	0.26	14.49 %	332
6	0.01	75.05 %	1,719

Table 14
Summary of Grade Populations for Cobalt

Population	Mean Co (%)	Proportion of Data Base	Number of Samples
1	1.165	0.14 %	3
2	0.507	0.18 %	4
3	0.212	1.53 %	34
4	0.080	3.03 %	68
5	0.020	8.30 %	186
6	0.005	19.75 %	443
7	0.001	67.06 %	1,504

Examining the distribution of gold grades population 1 representing 0.63 % of the data is widely spaced and considered erratic. A threshold to cap gold would be at 2 standard deviations above the mean of population 2, a value of 32 g Au/t. A total of 18 gold assays were capped at 32.0 g Au/t.

The distribution of silver grades showed a high grade population representing 1.14 % or 26 samples and this cannot be considered erratic. A threshold for capping silver was 2 standard deviations above the mean of population 1, a level of 165 g Ag/t to reduce the upper tail of this distribution. A total of 9 assays were capped at 165 g Ag/t.

The distribution of copper assays indicated two high grade populations, representing 0.42 % and 0.46 % of the data respectively. The highest of these was considered erratic and capped at 2 standard deviations above the mean of population 2. A total of 7 assays were capped at 11.7 % Cu.

The cobalt distribution showed 2 high grade populations representing 0.14 and 0.18 % of the data. Both of these populations were considered erratic high grade and a capping level of 2 standard deviations above the mean of population 3 was established. A total of 5 assays were capped at 0.48 % Co.

The effects of capping are shown in Table 15.

Table 15
Summary of Grade Statistics for Drill Hole Capped Assays

	Uncapped Assays				Capped Assays			
	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Cu (%)	Co (%)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Cu (%)	Co (%)
Number	2,327	2,327	2,327	2,327	2,327	2,327	2,327	2,327
Mean	1.75	4.94	0.298	0.012	1.61	4.71	0.292	0.011
Standard Deviation	5.85	18.61	1.127	0.065	4.59	15.90	1.046	0.043
Minimum	0.001	0.10	0.0001	0.0001	0.001	0.10	0.0001	0.0001
Maximum	95.20	291.0	18.35	2.07	32.00	165.0	11.70	0.480
Coefficient of Variation	3.34	3.76	3.78	5.29	2.85	3.37	3.59	3.87

17.2 Geologic Model

The outline of the mineralization was developed on level plans and a 3D geologic solid was created. The solid was trimmed by surface topography and the existing open pit. (see Figures 11 and 12).

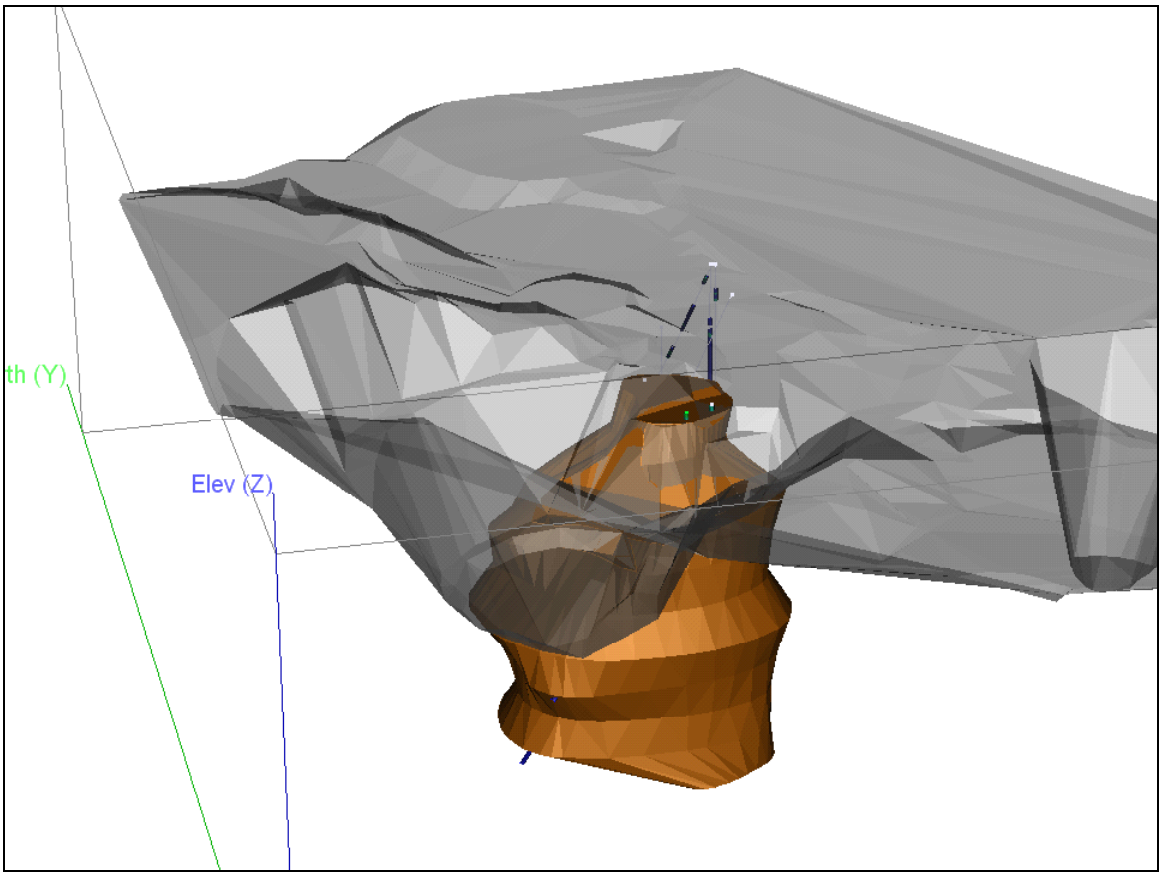


Figure 11 : Isometric View Looking NE of mineralized Solid in Orange and surface topography in grey (note the position of the current open pit.)

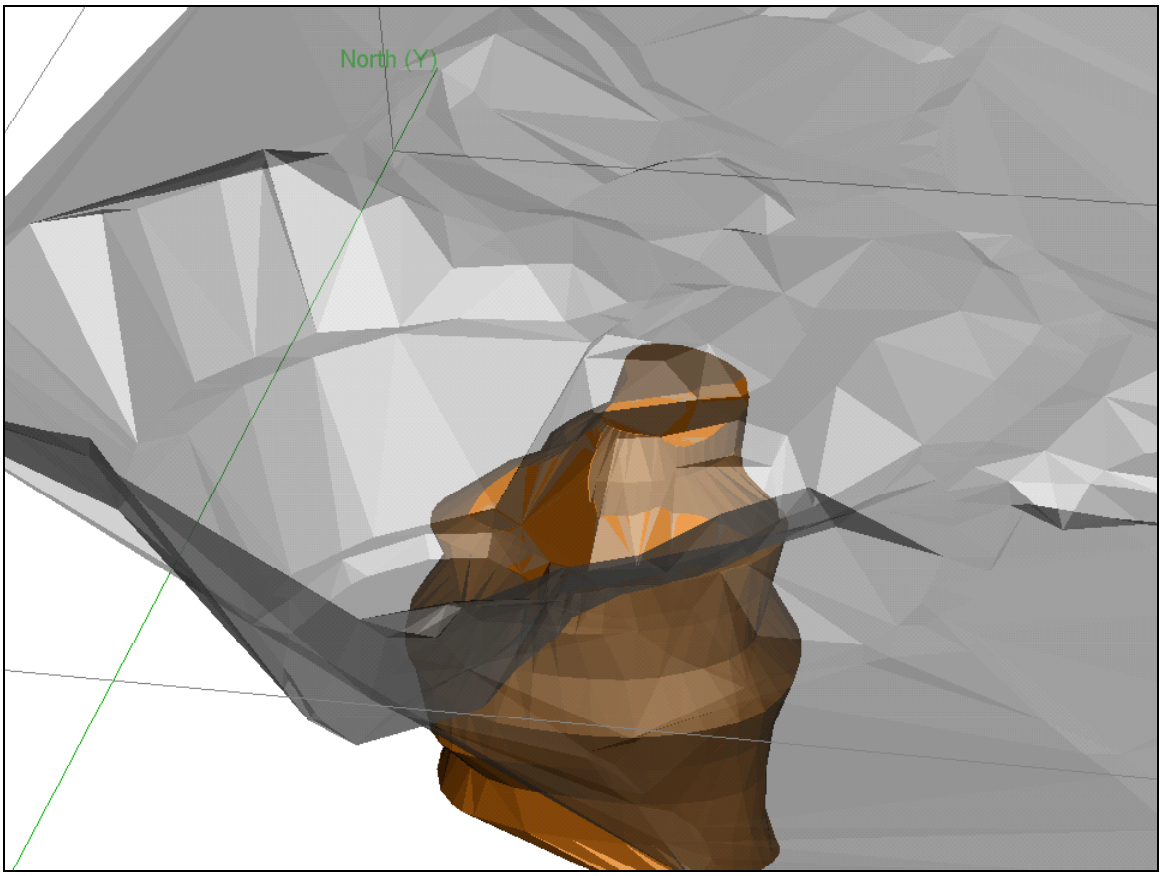


Figure 12: Isometric view Looking N showing mineralized solid in orange and surface topography in grey.

17.3 Composites

Drill holes were "passed through" the geologic 3D solid with the points at which they entered and exited the solid recorded. Uniform down hole 5 m composites were then formed to honour these limits. Composites at the boundaries less than 2.5 m were joined with the adjacent composite to produce a file of composites of uniform support, 5± 2.5 m in length. The statistics for 5 m composites are shown below.

Table 16
Summary of Grade Statistics for 5 m Composites

	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Cu (%)	Co (%)	Fe (%)
Number	574	574	574	574	574
Mean	1.27	3.75	0.241	0.009	14.21
Standard Deviation	2.58	9.40	0.636	0.024	11.36
Minimum	0.001	0.10	0.0001	0.0001	0.01
Maximum	18.07	97.72	6.39	0.214	49.52
Coefficient of Variation	2.03	2.50	2.64	2.55	0.80

The relatively high coefficients of variation all over 2 .0 show that even after capping and smoothing into 5 m composites there is still a considerable amount of variation of Au, Ag, Cu and Co grades within this data set. A Pearson Correlation matrix for composites is shown below.

	Au	Ag	Cu	Co	Fe
Au	1.0				
Ag	0.5517	1.0			
Cu	0.4124	0.8864	1.0		
Co	0.4240	0.4003	0.3332	1.0	
Fe	0.3423	0.2540	0.2027	0.2246	1.0

17.4 Variography

Pairwise relative semivariograms were produced for each variable. The horizontal plane was modelled first and once a direction of maximum continuity was established the vertical plane perpendicular to this was modelled. In all cases geometric anisotropy was identified and nested spherical models were fit to the data. The models are shown in Appendix 2.

For gold the direction of maximum continuity was at azimuth 180 dip -45 with a range of 58 m. Silver showed a direction of maximum continuity of 58 m in the vertical direction. For copper the direction of maximum continuity was Azimuth 0 dip 0 with range of 60 m. The maximum continuity for cobalt was 50 m in the vertical direction. The semivariogram parameters for all models are shown below.

Table 17
Summary of Semivariogram Parameters

Variable	Azimuth	Dip	C_o	C_1	C_2	Short Range (m)	Long Range (m)
Au	090	0	0.40	0.40	0.44	20	30
	0	-45	0.40	0.40	0.44	15	28
	180	-45	0.40	0.40	0.44	15	58
Ag	0	0	0.20	0.40	0.38	20	42
	90	0	0.20	0.40	0.38	15	36
	0	-90	0.20	0.40	0.38	30	58
Cu	0	0	0.40	0.40	0.44	20	60
	90	0	0.40	0.40	0.44	20	48
	0	-90	0.40	0.40	0.44	12	50
Co	90	0	0.30	0.20	0.50	5	34
	0	0	0.30	0.20	0.50	5	32
	0	-90	0.30	0.20	0.50	12	50
Fe	90	0	0.05	0.35	0.30	20	80
	0	0	0.05	0.35	0.30	15	60
	0	-90	0.05	0.35	0.30	8	25

17.5 Block Model

A block model of dimensions 5 x 5 x 5 m was superimposed over the geologic 3D Solid with the proportion of each block below topography and inside the mineralized solid recorded. The block model had the following origin:

Lower Left Corner	624200 E	5 m	35 columns
	5579650 N	5 m	36 rows
Top of Model	780 Elevation	5 m	41 levels
No Rotation			

17.6 Grade Interpolation

Grades for gold, silver, copper, cobalt and iron were interpolated into blocks below topography with some percentage of the block inside the mineralized solid by ordinary kriging. The estimation was completed for each variable in three passes with the search ellipse expanding with each pass. The first pass required a minimum of 4 composites within a search ellipsoid oriented in the 3 principal directions of anisotropy and with the dimensions of the ellipsoid equal to ¼ of the semivariogram range for the variable being estimated. For blocks not estimated in this pass, the dimensions of the ellipsoid were increased to ½ the semivariogram ranges. For blocks still not estimated a third pass using the full range of the semivariograms was used. In all cases if more than 16 composites were found the closest 16 were used. The directions and search dimensions for the kriging exercise are shown below in Table 18.

Table 18
Summary of Kriging Search Ellipse Parameters

Variable	Pass	Direction	Dist. (m)	Direction	Dist. (m)	Direction	Dist. (m)
Au	1	Az 90 Dip 0	7.5	Az 0 Dip -45	7.0	Az 180 Dip -45	14.5
	2	Az 90 Dip 0	15.0	Az 0 Dip -45	14.0	Az 180 Dip -45	29.0
	3	Az 90 Dip 0	30.0	Az 0 Dip -45	28.0	Az 180 Dip -45	58.0
Ag	1	Az 0 Dip 0	10.5	Az 90 Dip 0	9.0	Az 0 Dip -90	14.5
	2	Az 0 Dip 0	21.0	Az 90 Dip 0	18.0	Az 0 Dip -90	29.0
	3	Az 0 Dip 0	42.0	Az 90 Dip 0	36.0	Az 0 Dip -90	58.0
Cu	1	Az 0 Dip 0	15.0	Az 90 Dip 0	12.0	Az 0 Dip -90	12.5
	2	Az 0 Dip 0	30.0	Az 90 Dip 0	24.0	Az 0 Dip -90	25.0
	3	Az 0 Dip 0	60.0	Az 90 Dip 0	48.0	Az 0 Dip -90	50.0
Co	1	Az 90 Dip 0	8.5	Az 0 Dip 0	8.0	Az 0 Dip -90	12.5
	2	Az 90 Dip 0	17.0	Az 0 Dip 0	16.0	Az 0 Dip -90	25.0
	3	Az 90 Dip 0	34.0	Az 0 Dip 0	32.0	Az 0 Dip -90	50.0
Fe	1	Az 90 Dip 0	20.0	Az 0 Dip 0	15.0	Az 0 Dip -90	6.25
	2	Az 90 Dip 0	40.0	Az 0 Dip 0	30.0	Az 0 Dip -90	12.5
	3	Az 90 Dip 0	80.0	Az 0 Dip 0	60.0	Az 0 Dip -90	25.0

The Merry Widow deposit still contains a significant quantity of magnetite. Although iron was assayed and estimated into the model the deposit also contains significant quantities of pyrrhotite and pyrite. Based on iron content alone there is no way to separate these iron bearing minerals. To determine the quantity of magnetite present, an indicator approach was used. The drill logs coded massive magnetite when ever it was encountered. Samples coded as massive magnetite were assigned an indicator of 1 while all other samples were coded 0. The 0's and 1's were modelled using variography and a model developed. The 0's and 1's were then kriged into each block to produce a number between 0 and 1, the percentage or proportion of the block that might be massive magnetite.

17.7 Bulk Density

From the 2006 drilling a total of 274 pieces of core were weighted in air and in water to determine a specific gravity. The results are shown below sorted by rock type. The coded lithology for each drill hole was used to estimate specific gravity into the block model. Each sample was assigned a specific gravity based on its lithology.

Table 19
Summary of Specific Gravity Measurements

Results			
Rock Type	Avg SG	Std. Dev.	Num. Samples
CCS	2.84	0.21	28
GS	3.37	0.25	40
ES	3.14	0.24	29
AS	3.05	0.30	31
VOL	2.86	0.12	40
MM	4.42	0.41	49
MS	4.21	0.35	41
LST	2.83	0.21	18

As a check on the field measurements 10 pieces of core were sent to Chemex for specific gravity measurements. The results are shown as Table 20. The checks compare well with the field measurement averages.

Table 20
Chemex SG's compared to Assigned SG's based on Field Averages

SAMPLE DESCRIPTION	Chemex SG	SG from Rock Type	Hole_ID	From	To		Rocks types
MW-SG-01	2.82	2.83	MW06-01	58.37	58.44	LST	Grey limestone
MW-SG-02	2.81	2.83	MW06-04	17.50	17.65	LST	White limestone
MW-SG-03	4.09	4.42	MW06-04	7.27	7.33	MM	Massive magnetite
MW-SG-04	4.50	4.21	MW06-08	22.40	22.46	MS	Massive sulphide
MW-SG-05	3.40		MW06-03	31.85	31.90	SMS	Semi-massive sulphide
MW-SG-06	3.57	3.37	MW06-03	12.98	13.04	GS	Garnet skarn
MW-SG-07	2.94	3.05	MW06-06	16.00	16.18	AS	Actinolite skarn
MW-SG-08	3.13	3.14	MW06-05	31.10	31.18	ES	Epidote skarn
MW-SG-09	2.86	2.86	MW06-05	47.14	47.32	VOL	Volcanics
MW-SG-10	2.73	2.84	MW06-06	56.88	57.00	CCS	Coast Copper Stock

Specific gravity was then interpolated into the block model using Inverse Distance Squared. The search ellipse directions and dimensions were taken from the iron semivariogram.

17.8 Classification

Based on the study herein reported, delineated mineralization of the Merry Widow Deposit is classified as a resource according to the following definitions from National Instrument 43-101 and from CIM (2005):

> *"In this Instrument, the terms "mineral resource", "inferred mineral resource", "indicated mineral resource" and "measured mineral resource" have the meanings ascribed to those terms by the Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Petroleum, as the CIM Definition Standards on Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves adopted by CIM Council, as those definitions may be amended."*

The terms Measured, Indicated and Inferred are defined by CIM (2005) as follows:

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

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

Inferred Mineral Resource

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

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

Indicated Mineral Resource

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

"Mineralization may be classified as an Indicated Mineral Resource by the Qualified Person when the nature, quality, quantity and distribution of data are such as to allow confident interpretation

of the geological framework and to reasonably assume the continuity of mineralization. The Qualified Person must recognize the importance of the Indicated Mineral Resource category to the advancement of the feasibility of the project. An Indicated Mineral Resource estimate is of sufficient quality to support a Preliminary Feasibility Study which can serve as the basis for major development decisions."

Measured Mineral Resource

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

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

The geologic continuity at the Merry Widow has been established through close spaced diamond drilling and surface mapping from within the open pit and from outcrop around the open pit. Grade continuity for the five variables estimated can be quantified by the semivariogram. Classification of this resource used the semivariogram ranges.

Measured -	Blocks with gold and copper both estimated in Pass 1 using a search ellipse with dimensions equal to ¼ of the semivariogram range were classed measured.
Indicated -	Blocks not classified with both gold and copper estimated in at least Pass 2 using search ellipse dimensions equal to ½ the semivariogram range
Inferred -	All other blocks estimated

The results are presented in a series of grade-tonnage tables at a range of gold cutoffs. At this point no economics have been applied to this resource and as a result there is no economic cutoff established.

Table 21
MERRY WIDOW MEASURED RESOURCE

Cutoff	Tonnes > Cutoff	Grade > Au Cutoff				
Au (g/t)	(tonnes)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Cu (%)	Co (%)	Fe (%)
0.10	450,000	1.85	5.41	0.36	0.011	15.3
0.20	400,000	2.04	5.92	0.39	0.012	15.4
0.30	380,000	2.16	6.22	0.41	0.013	15.5
0.40	360,000	2.27	6.50	0.43	0.013	15.6
0.50	340,000	2.34	6.72	0.44	0.014	15.7
0.60	330,000	2.43	6.90	0.45	0.014	15.8
0.70	310,000	2.50	7.10	0.46	0.014	15.9
0.80	300,000	2.60	7.34	0.47	0.015	16.0
0.90	290,000	2.66	7.53	0.48	0.015	16.1
1.00	270,000	2.76	7.79	0.49	0.016	16.2
1.10	260,000	2.83	8.00	0.51	0.016	16.4
1.20	250,000	2.91	8.21	0.52	0.016	16.5
1.30	240,000	3.00	8.43	0.53	0.017	16.6
1.40	230,000	3.08	8.68	0.54	0.017	16.8
1.50	220,000	3.16	8.82	0.54	0.018	16.9
2.00	170,000	3.54	9.60	0.59	0.020	17.1
2.50	130,000	4.00	10.09	0.61	0.022	17.3
3.00	93,000	4.44	10.75	0.62	0.025	17.7

Table 22
MERRY WIDOW INDICATED RESOURCE

Cutoff	Tonnes > Cutoff	Grade > Au Cutoff				
Au (g/t)	(tonnes)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Cu (%)	Co (%)	Fe (%)
0.10	860,000	1.41	4.03	0.24	0.011	15.4
0.20	780,000	1.54	4.37	0.25	0.012	15.7
0.30	710,000	1.65	4.63	0.27	0.012	15.9
0.40	660,000	1.76	4.85	0.28	0.013	16.1
0.50	610,000	1.86	5.03	0.29	0.013	16.3
0.60	570,000	1.95	5.21	0.30	0.013	16.5
0.70	540,000	2.04	5.38	0.31	0.014	16.6
0.80	500,000	2.13	5.58	0.31	0.014	16.8
0.90	470,000	2.21	5.76	0.32	0.014	16.8
1.00	450,000	2.28	5.94	0.33	0.014	17.0
1.10	420,000	2.36	6.15	0.33	0.014	16.9
1.20	390,000	2.45	6.28	0.34	0.014	17.1
1.30	370,000	2.52	6.41	0.35	0.014	17.1
1.40	350,000	2.59	6.53	0.35	0.014	17.1
1.50	330,000	2.67	6.67	0.35	0.014	17.3
2.00	230,000	3.05	7.29	0.37	0.015	17.4
2.50	150,000	3.50	7.64	0.39	0.016	17.6
3.00	90,000	4.01	8.45	0.43	0.018	17.4

Table 23
MERRY WIDOW INFERRED RESOURCE

Cutoff	Tonnes > Cutoff	Grade > Au Cutoff				
Au (g/t)	(tonnes)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Cu (%)	Co (%)	Fe (%)
0.10	260,000	0.70	1.98	0.10	0.005	15.2
0.20	230,000	0.78	2.15	0.11	0.005	15.7
0.30	180,000	0.91	2.37	0.12	0.006	16.1
0.40	150,000	1.03	2.53	0.13	0.007	16.2
0.50	**120,000**	**1.19**	**2.77**	**0.13**	**0.008**	**16.2**
0.60	100,000	1.30	2.99	0.14	0.008	16.4
0.70	88,000	1.40	3.28	0.14	0.009	16.7
0.80	71,000	1.56	3.73	0.15	0.009	17.0
0.90	61,000	1.68	4.03	0.15	0.009	16.9
1.00	53,000	1.78	4.28	0.16	0.008	16.4
1.10	48,000	1.86	4.51	0.16	0.008	16.2
1.20	43,000	1.95	4.63	0.16	0.008	16.2
1.30	38,000	2.03	4.84	0.16	0.008	16.7
1.40	34,000	2.11	5.00	0.17	0.007	17.1
1.50	31,000	2.19	5.16	0.17	0.007	17.1
2.00	18,000	2.50	5.96	0.19	0.007	17.7
2.50	7,000	2.90	6.39	0.21	0.005	17.6
3.00	2,000	3.24	5.37	0.23	0.003	22.4

Table 24
MERRY WIDOW MEASURED PLUS INDICATED RESOURCE

Cutoff	Tonnes > Cutoff	Grade > Au Cutoff				
Au (g/t)	(tonnes)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Cu (%)	Co (%)	Fe (%)
0.10	1,310,000	1.56	4.50	0.28	0.011	15.4
0.20	1,180,000	1.71	4.90	0.30	0.012	15.6
0.30	1,090,000	1.83	5.18	0.32	0.012	15.7
0.40	1,020,000	1.94	5.43	0.33	0.013	15.9
0.50	**960,000**	**2.03**	**5.64**	**0.34**	**0.013**	**16.1**
0.60	900,000	2.12	5.83	0.35	0.014	16.3
0.70	850,000	2.21	6.02	0.36	0.014	16.4
0.80	800,000	2.31	6.24	0.37	0.014	16.5
0.90	760,000	2.38	6.43	0.38	0.014	16.5
1.00	720,000	2.46	6.64	0.39	0.015	16.7
1.10	680,000	2.54	6.86	0.40	0.015	16.7
1.20	640,000	2.63	7.03	0.41	0.015	16.9
1.30	610,000	2.71	7.20	0.42	0.015	16.9
1.40	570,000	2.78	7.37	0.42	0.015	17.0
1.50	540,000	2.87	7.52	0.43	0.016	17.1
2.00	400,000	3.26	8.27	0.46	0.017	17.3
2.50	270,000	3.73	8.76	0.49	0.019	17.5
3.00	180,000	4.23	9.62	0.53	0.022	17.6

An estimate of magnetite content was also made for the Merry Widow Deposit. This was more difficult, since although Fe was assayed there is significant pyrite and pyrrhotite in the deposit in addition to magnetite. An indicator approach was used to estimate the amount of magnetite in a given block. The lithologic logs were used to assign a 1 to any sample coded as MM (massive magnetite) and a 0 to all others. The 0's and 1's were estimated using the semivariogram and the same search strategy as used for iron. The resulting estimate indicated the percentage of magnetite that might be located in any block. The results are reported below for blocks classed as indicated and inferred.

Table 25
MERRY WIDOW MEASURED PLUS INDICATED MAGNETITE RESOURCE

Cutoff	Tonnes > Cutoff	Grade > Au Cutoff				
Fe (%)	(tonnes)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Cu (%)	Co (%)	Fe (%)
5.0	198,000	0.77	2.76	0.15	0.010	23.8
10.0	184,000	0.80	2.88	0.15	0.011	25.0
15.0	160,000	0.81	3.01	0.15	0.011	26.9
20.0	125,000	0.75	2.99	0.13	0.012	29.5
25.0	90,000	0.63	2.93	0.10	0.013	32.1
30.0	57,000	0.63	3.29	0.09	0.013	34.9
35.0	25,000	0.70	3.91	0.10	0.013	38.1
40.0	5,000	0.66	4.22	0.11	0.007	41.6

Table 26
MERRY WIDOW INFERRED MAGNETITE RESOURCE

Cutoff	Tonnes > Cutoff	Grade > Au Cutoff				
Fe (%)	(tonnes)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Cu (%)	Co (%)	Fe (%)
5.0	40,000	0.38	1.67	0.07	0.008	21.9
10.0	35,000	0.40	1.80	0.08	0.009	23.6
15.0	28,000	0.43	1.98	0.08	0.011	26.4
20.0	23,000	0.42	2.09	0.08	0.012	28.4
25.0	15,000	0.43	2.34	0.08	0.013	31.6
30.0	9,000	0.34	1.95	0.07	0.013	34.5
35.0	3,400	0.34	2.50	0.08	0.015	38.0
40.0	700	0.20	2.32	0.07	0.013	41.0

18.0 OTHER RELEVANT DATA AND INFORMATION

The Company constructed a Camp on the site of a previous logging operation on crown grant lot number 1095 named the “Robin” claim adjacent to Kathleen Lake. It consists of an office, core shack, and core splitting facility, kitchen, dry, 4 sleepers, first aid, and core storage. Power is provided by diesel generator and all construction is 2” x 4” frame. The camp was visited and approved by the Quatsino First Nations during one of their trips to the project. The company maintains an ongoing dialogue with First Nations groups in the area. Discussions are continuous between the company’s forestry consulting technician/First Nations facilitator and Quatsino First Nations, Ministry of Forests, and western Forest Products.

As part of the ongoing database acquisition, all forestry trim maps were obtained which clearly define all past, present and future logging operations. These provide a base from which to plan the property wide silt sampling programme as they indicate accessible areas. The silt sampling commenced this summer with 365 silt samples collected. The sampling was suspended due to a dry summer when creeks dried up too much and the collection of good silt samples became difficult. It is anticipated to start again and be completed as part of the next phase exploration.

19.0 INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSIONS

The airborne geophysical survey, completed in 2006, successfully defined the surface size and shape of the Coast Copper stock. The survey also identified a number of EM conductors occurring both along the contact with the stock and stratigraphically lower in the Quatsino limestone. The tilt derivative map produced by Aeroquest displays a board band of high values extending for some 7.5 kilometres. By superimposing the areas mined from the Old Sport and Benson Lake mines on to the tilt derivative map the board band of high values sits directly above theses old workings suggesting that the Old Sport horizon which was the focus of these two mines may be represented by the tilt derivative expression. The silt geochemical sampling program identified two areas; the Bolder Main anomaly and the J-Main anomaly both of which are suitable for detailed ground follow up.

The diamond drill program successfully identified a mineralized body on the northern edge of the old Merry Widow open pit. The majority of the drilling was conducted to verify results obtained by Taywin resources in 1989-1992. Seven new holes were drilled to infill areas and extend the understanding of the mineralization. The mineralized body remains open to depth towards the south and has a possible lateral extension to the south towards the Marten showing and to the northeast towards the Raven showing.

The 2006 exploration programs conducted on the Merry Widow project of Grande Portage Resources has successfully:

- extended massive sulphide copper-gold-silver-iron zones through drilling beyond previous limits
- returned higher assay results than previously recorded
- uncovered numerous airborne geophysical EM conductors worthy of ground follow-up.
- located several coincident Cu-Au-Co silt anomalies and previously unrecognized nickel (Ni-Cu-Co-Cr) silt anomalies.
- maintained healthy working relationships and dialogue with interested and potentially impacted third parties.
- produced a resource estimate for copper, gold, silver, cobalt and magnetite

20.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

- In order to advance the property it is recommended that a Phase II diamond drilling program of 12,000 metres be implemented in and around the Merry Widow open pit. The drilling should be conducted in such a manner and at drill spacing that would enable a resource estimate to the measured or indicated categories to be completed. Step out drilling towards the Raven and Marten showings should also be undertaken to determine the extent and limits of the mineralization.

- Concurrent with the detailed drilling, metallurgical testing should be conducted on the mineralized material to determine suitable techniques for metal recovery and determine recoveries for the main economic minerals. This would allow for the creation of a gold and/or copper equivalent value to use in a preliminary economic assessment valuation. Samples should be selected to characterize a high copper-low gold area, high gold-low copper area and an area with average copper and gold to determine a set of reasonable recoveries.

- A program of monitoring water quality and properties should be initiated along creeks draining the property to establish baselines for future environmental impact studies.

- In addition to the drilling around the mineralized body at the Merry Widow pit a Phase II program of 18,000 metres of diamond drilling should be conducted to test the nature and extent of mineralization along the Old Sport Horizon. The drilling should begin proximal to the old workings of the Benson Lake mine and then continue south utilizing the information gained from the airborne geophysical survey to establish drill setups. A program

of metallurgical testing should also be implemented on material recovered from this program.

- Concurrent with the recommended Phase II diamond drilling an airborne geophysical survey covering the entire property is also recommended. This should be supplemented with property wide silt sampling, geological mapping and prospecting of all roads and outcrops and known showings.

- All available and historic data should be converted to digital form and compiled into suitable geologic software.

- Use current economics and costs and produce a preliminary economic assessment. This would determine the viability of the project and if positive a program of infill drill holes could be laid out. If negative then the drill dollars could be better spent in trying to increase the tonnage and/or grade by step out drilling.

The cost of the entire Phase II program is budgeted at $8,580,000.00. A breakdown of the budget appears below:

Phase II Exploration Budget

Diamond Drilling (Merry Widow Pit)	12,000 m @ $200/m	$2,400,000
Diamond Drilling (Old Sport)	18,000 m @ $200/m	3,600,000
Airborne Geophysics and interpretation		530,000
Property Wide Silt Sampling (incl. labour, assays)		40,000
Geological Mapping, Sampling, Data digitizing		60,000
Metallurgical Test Work		30,000
Baseline Environmental Studies, Metallurgy		500,000
Camp Logistics, Expansion, Management		200,000
Property Payments, Reclamation Bonding		420,000
Subtotal		**$7,780,000**
Contingency		800,000
TOTAL Phase II		**$8,580,000**

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22.0 Statement of Qualifications

CERTIFICATE G.H. Giroux

I, G.H. Giroux, of 982 Broadview Drive, North Vancouver, British Columbia, do hereby certify that:

1) I am a consulting geological engineer with an office at #1215 - 675 West Hastings Street, Vancouver, British Columbia.
2) I am a graduate of the University of British Columbia in 1970 with a B.A. Sc. and in 1984 with a M.A. Sc., both in Geological Engineering.
3) I am a member in good standing of the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of the Province of British Columbia.
4) I have practised my profession continuously since 1970. I have had over 30 years experience calculating mineral resources. I have previously completed resource estimations on a wide variety of skarn deposits many similar to Merry Widow.
5) I have read the definition of "qualified person" set out in National Instrument 43-101 and certify that by reason of education, experience, independence and affiliation with a professional association, I meet the requirements of an Independent Qualified Person as defined in National Instrument 43-101.
6) This report titled "**Technical Report on the Copper-Gold Resource for the Merry Widow Property**", dated September 24, 2007, is based on a study of the data and literature available on the Merry Widow Property. I am responsible for the Section 17 on the resource estimation completed in Vancouver during 2007. I am also responsible for the preparation of the Technical Report. I have visited the property on June 25-26, 2007 and examined drill core, drill sites and discussed the project with staff geologists.
7) I have not previously worked on this property.
8) 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 technical report not misleading.
9) I am independent of the issuer applying all of the tests in section 1.4 of National Instrument 43-101.
10) I have read National Instrument 43-101 and Form 43-101F1, and the Technical Report has been prepared in compliance with that instrument and form.

Dated this 24th day of September, 2007

"signed and sealed"

G. H. Giroux, P.Eng., MASc.

CERTIFICATE Brian D. Game

I Brian D. Game of 3140 Richmond Street, Richmond, British Columbia, do hereby certify that:

1) I am a consulting geologist with an office at 3140 Richmond Street, Richmond, British Columbia.
2) I am a graduate of the University of British Columbia in 1985 with a BSc. in Geology.
3) I am a member in good standing of the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of the Province of British Columbia.
4) I have practised my profession as a geologist continually since my graduation in 1985.
5) I have read the definition of " qualified person " set out in National Instrument 43-101 and certify that by reason of education, experience, independence and affiliation with a professional association, I meet the requirements of an Independent Qualified Person as defined in National Instrument 43-101.
6) This report titled **"Technical Report on the Copper-Gold Resource for the Merry Widow Property"** dated September 24, 2007 is based on a study of the data and literature available on the Merry Widow Property. I am responsible for all facets of the Technical Report with the exception of Section 17, on the resource estimation, which is the sole responsibility of co author Giroux. I have visited the property on March 28-30 2007, and examined drill core, drill sites and discussed the project with staff geologists.
7) I have not previously worked on this property.
8) 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 technical report not misleading.
9) I am independent of the issuer applying all of the tests of section 1.4 of National Instrument 43-101.
10) I have read National Instrument 43-101 and Form 43-101F1, and the Technical Report has been prepared in compliance with that instrument and form.

Dated this 24th day of September, 2007

"signed and sealed"

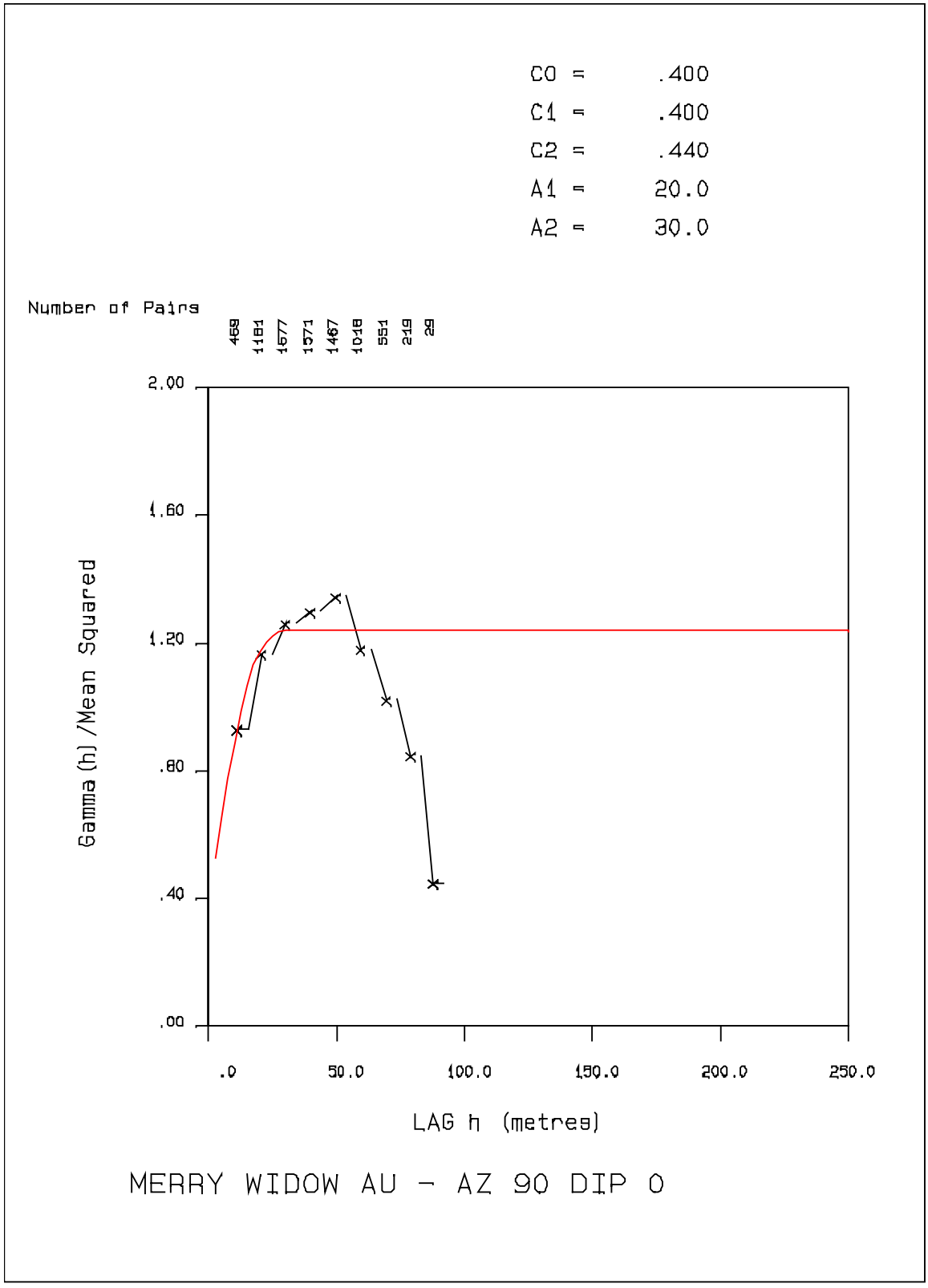
Brian D Game, P. Geo.

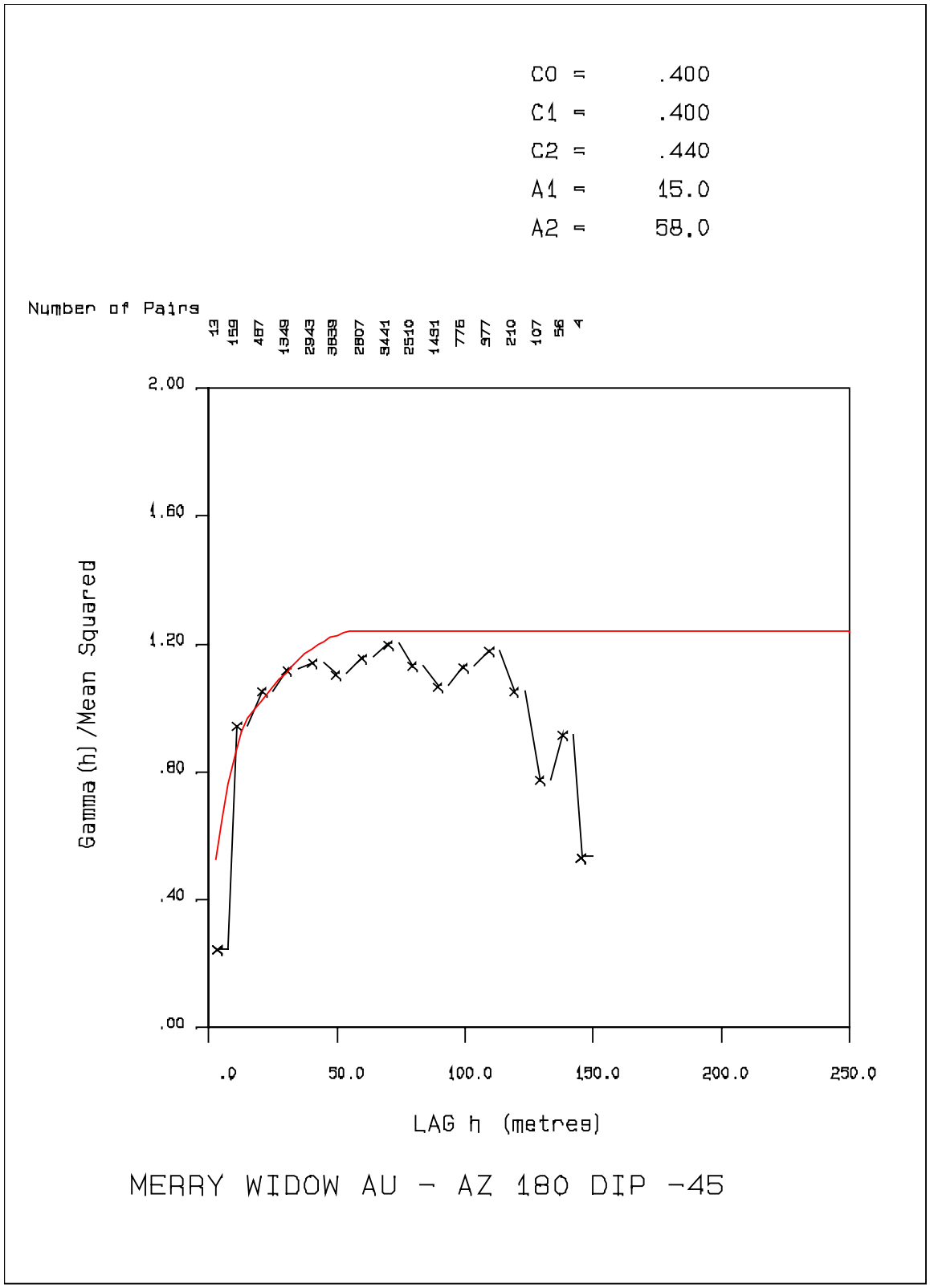
APPENDIX 1

LISTING OF DRILL HOLES USED FOR RESOURCE ESTIMATE

HOLE	EASTING	NORTHING	ELEVATION	HOLE LENGTH
MW06-01	624300.40	5579703.30	684.44	81.08
MW06-02	624299.25	5579703.35	684.27	89.00
MW06-03	624298.55	5579704.05	684.07	90.52
MW06-04	624299.65	5579703.10	684.38	90.52
MW06-05	624289.25	5579705.95	682.91	72.66
MW06-06	624289.30	5579706.95	682.90	107.89
MW06-07	624288.90	5579707.05	682.90	102.72
MW06-08	624288.30	5579707.55	682.79	87.48
MW06-09	624317.75	5579709.95	687.46	78.33
MW06-10	624318.15	5579709.85	687.57	87.48
MW06-11	624310.55	5579704.75	686.26	87.48
MW06-12	624310.35	5579704.95	686.22	84.42
MW06-13	624310.10	5579705.35	687.27	68.28
MW06-14	624333.55	5579720.60	691.85	96.62
MW06-15	624298.55	5579737.95	715.35	118.87
MW06-16	624299.20	5579737.20	715.57	81.38
MW06-17	624298.70	5579737.95	715.70	78.33
MW06-18	624298.70	5579738.00	715.35	87.48
MW06-19	624317.25	5579748.75	715.42	93.57
MW06-20	624316.95	5579748.50	715.71	99.67
MW06-21	624300.95	5579736.05	715.66	78.33
MW06-22	624300.60	5579736.40	715.66	78.33
MW06-23	624300.15	5579736.75	715.68	84.43
MW06-28	624349.00	5579844.00	720.00	188.50
MW06-29	624349.00	5579878.00	720.00	154.53
MW06-30	624349.00	5579878.00	720.00	154.43
MW06-31	624314.00	5579818.00	720.00	157.58
MW06-32	624314.00	5579818.00	720.00	197.21
MW06-33	624295.00	5579768.00	720.00	96.62
MW06-34	624295.00	5579768.00	720.00	92.35
MW06-35	624295.00	5579768.00	720.00	81.38
MW06-36	624295.00	5579768.00	720.00	93.57
MW06-37	624295.00	5579768.00	720.00	99.36
MW06-38	624295.00	5579768.00	720.00	81.38
MW06-39	624350.00	5579878.00	720.00	169.77
MW06-40	624351.00	5579877.00	720.00	55.10
MW06-41	624351.00	5579877.00	720.00	130.15
MW06-42	624302.85	5579734.85	720.00	108.81
MW06-43	624313.95	5579740.65	720.00	117.96
MW06-44	624301.35	5579701.70	684.00	99.67
MW06-45	624311.75	5579703.15	686.00	108.81
MW06-46	624318.95	5579708.25	687.00	114.91
MW06-47	624326.15	5579714.25	690.00	121.01

APPENDIX 2
SEMIVARIOGRAMS FOR AU, AG, CU & CO

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1.20
.80
.40
.00
Gamma(h)/Mean Squared
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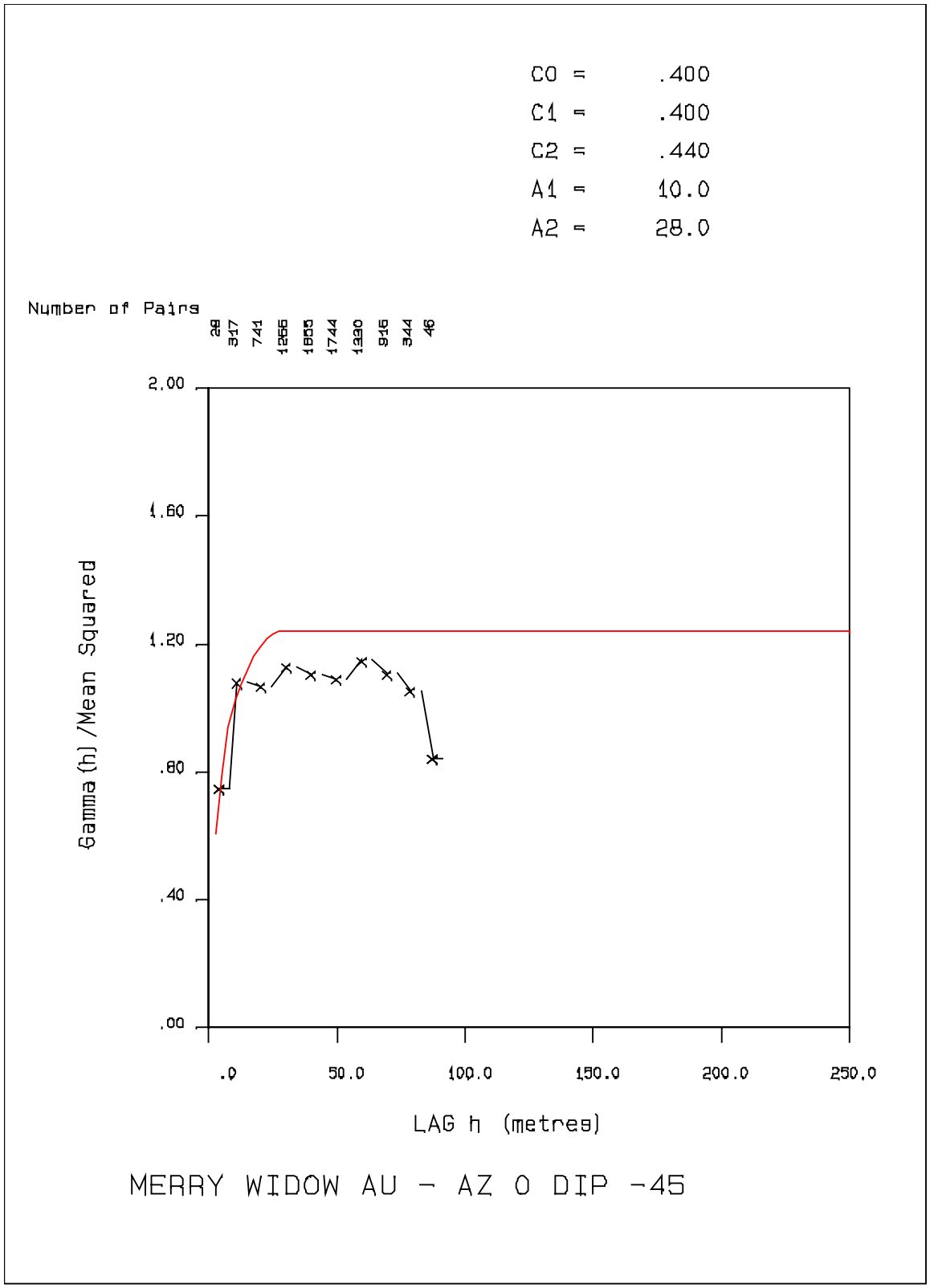
50.0
100.0
150.0
200.0
250.0
LAG h (metres)
MERRY WIDOW AU - AZ 180 DIP -45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1744
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1.60
1.20
.80
.40
.00
Gamma(h)/Mean Squared
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50.0
100.0
150.0
200.0
250.0
LAG h (metres)
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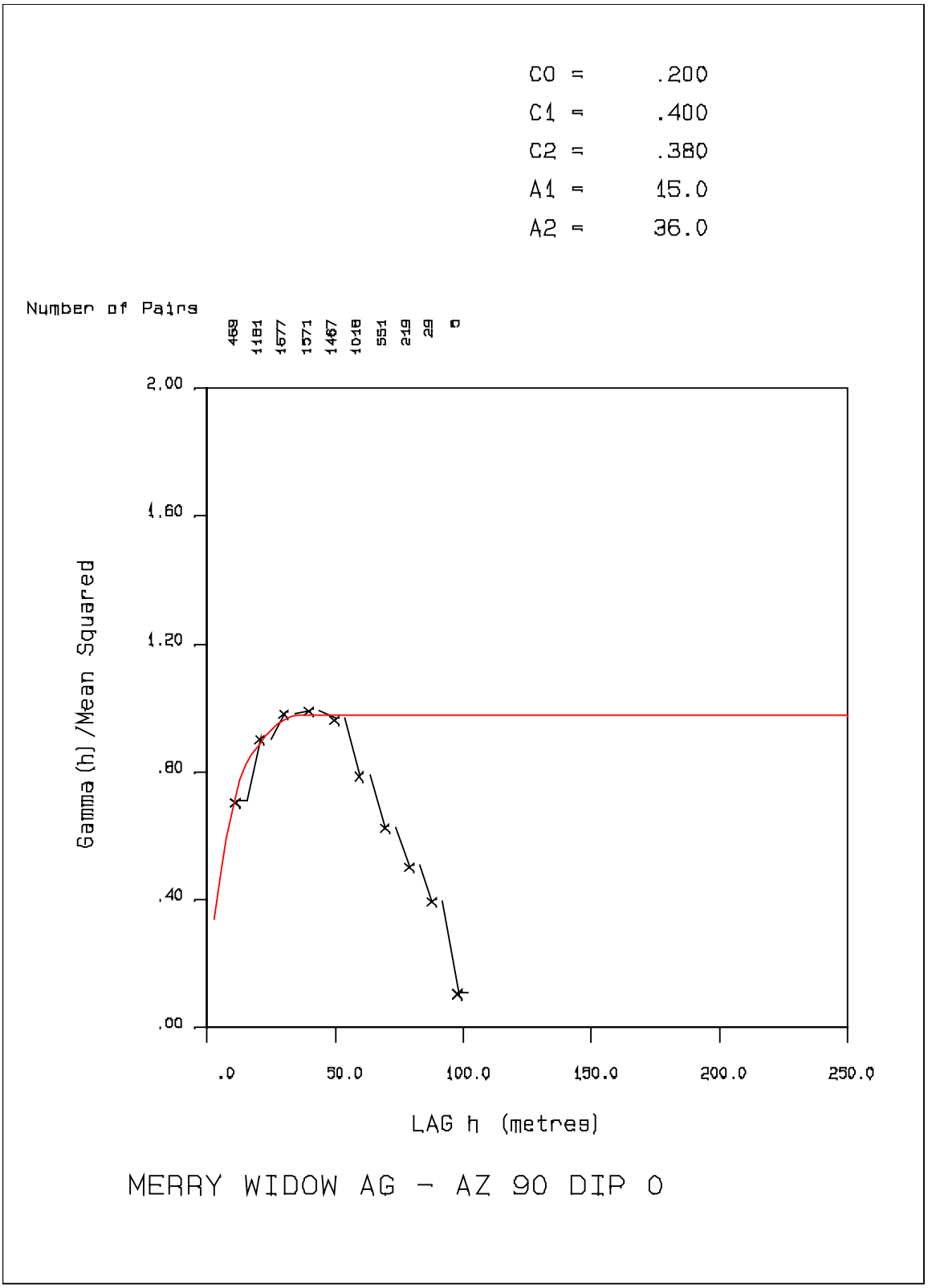
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1.20
.80
.40
.00
Gamma(h)/Mean Squared
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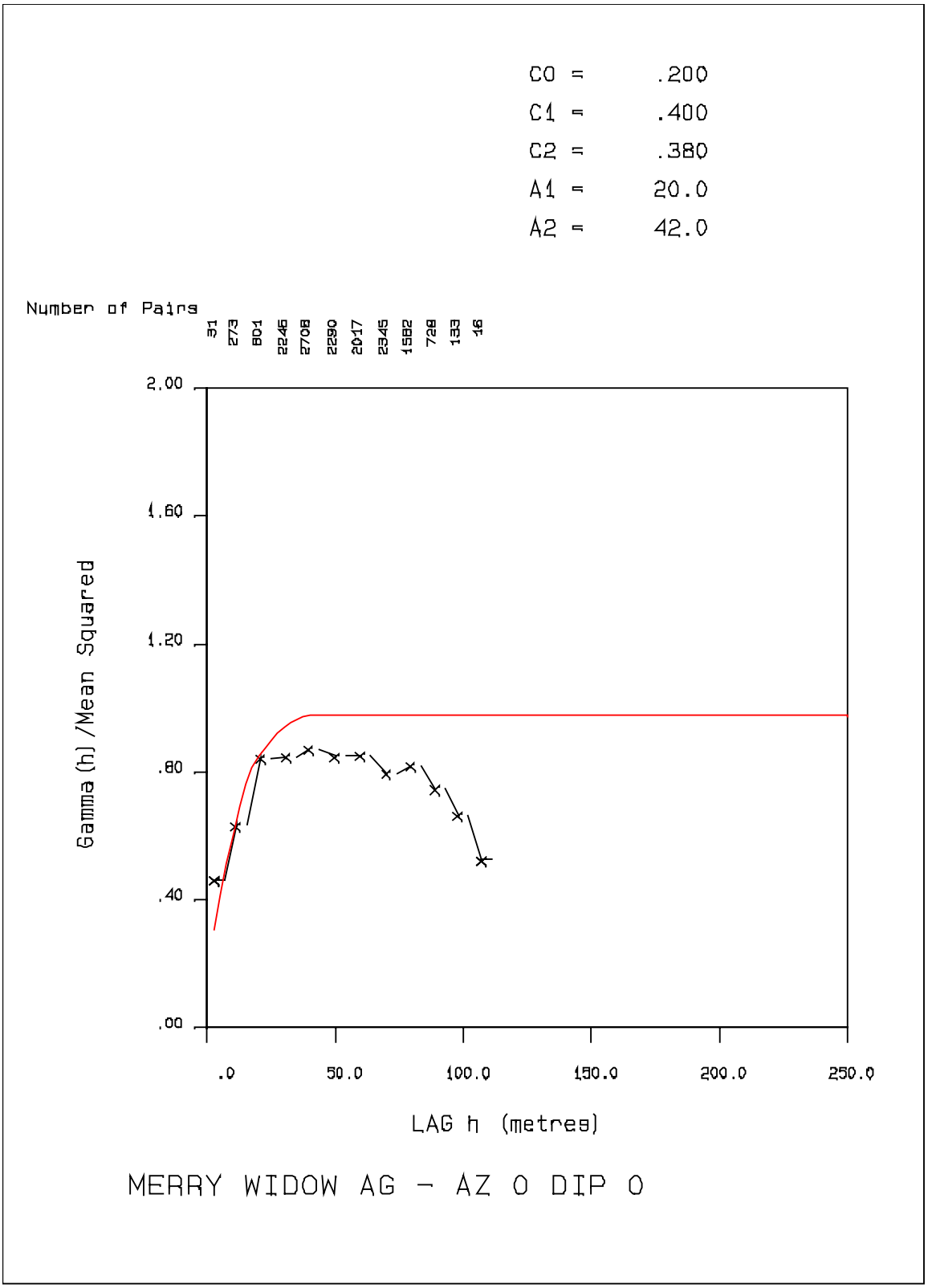
50.0
100.0
150.0
200.0
250.0
LAG h (metres)
MERRY WIDOW AG - AZ 90 DIP 0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2017
2345
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728
133
16
2.00
1.60
1.20
.80
.40
.00
Gamma(h)/Mean Squared
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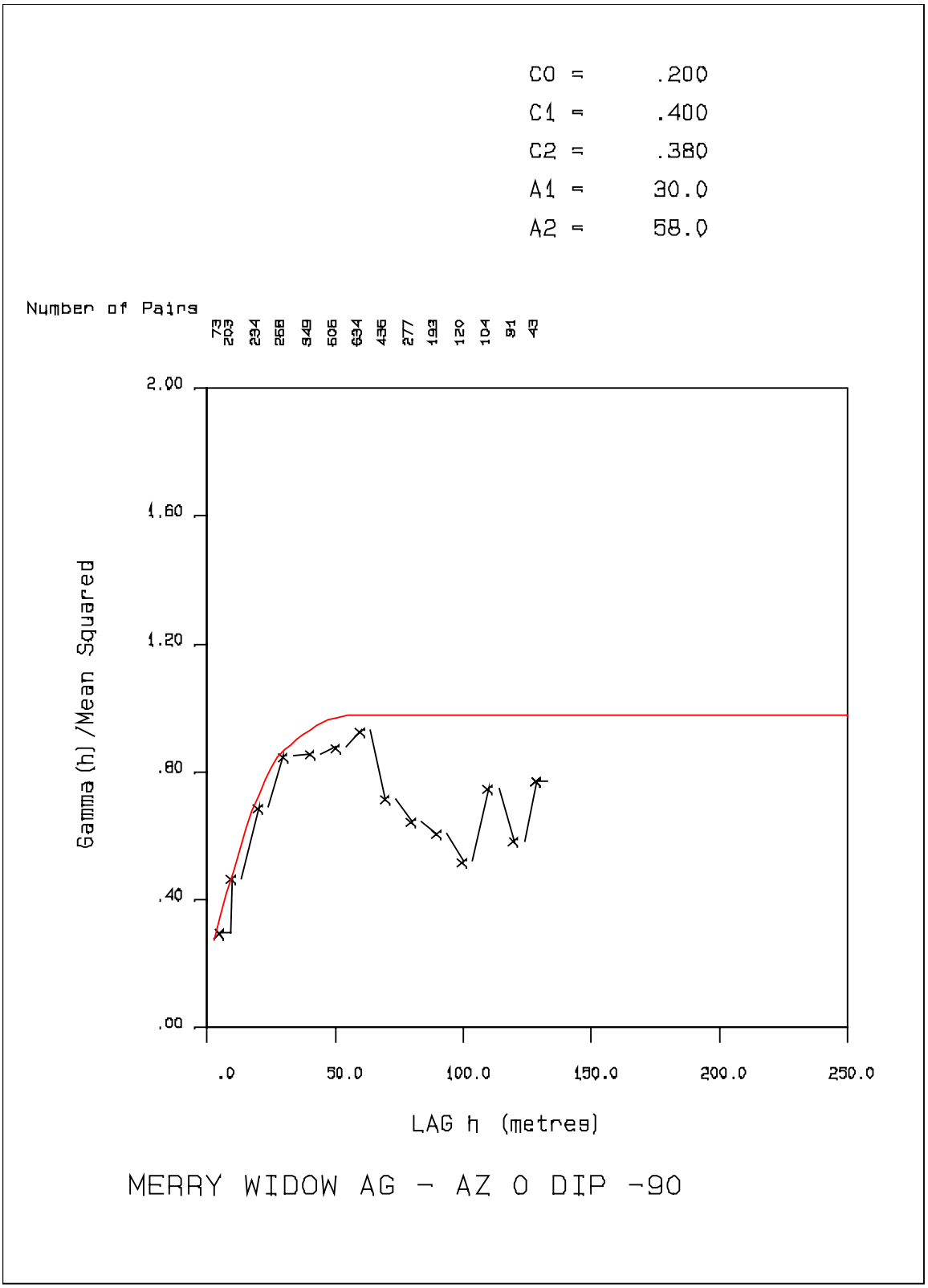
50.0
100.0
150.0
200.0
250.0
LAG h (metres)
MERRY WIDOW AG - AZ 0 DIP 0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1.20
.80
.40
.00
Gamma (h) /Mean Squared
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50.0
100.0
150.0
200.0
250.0
LAG h (metres)
MERRY WIDOW AG - AZ 0 DIP -90

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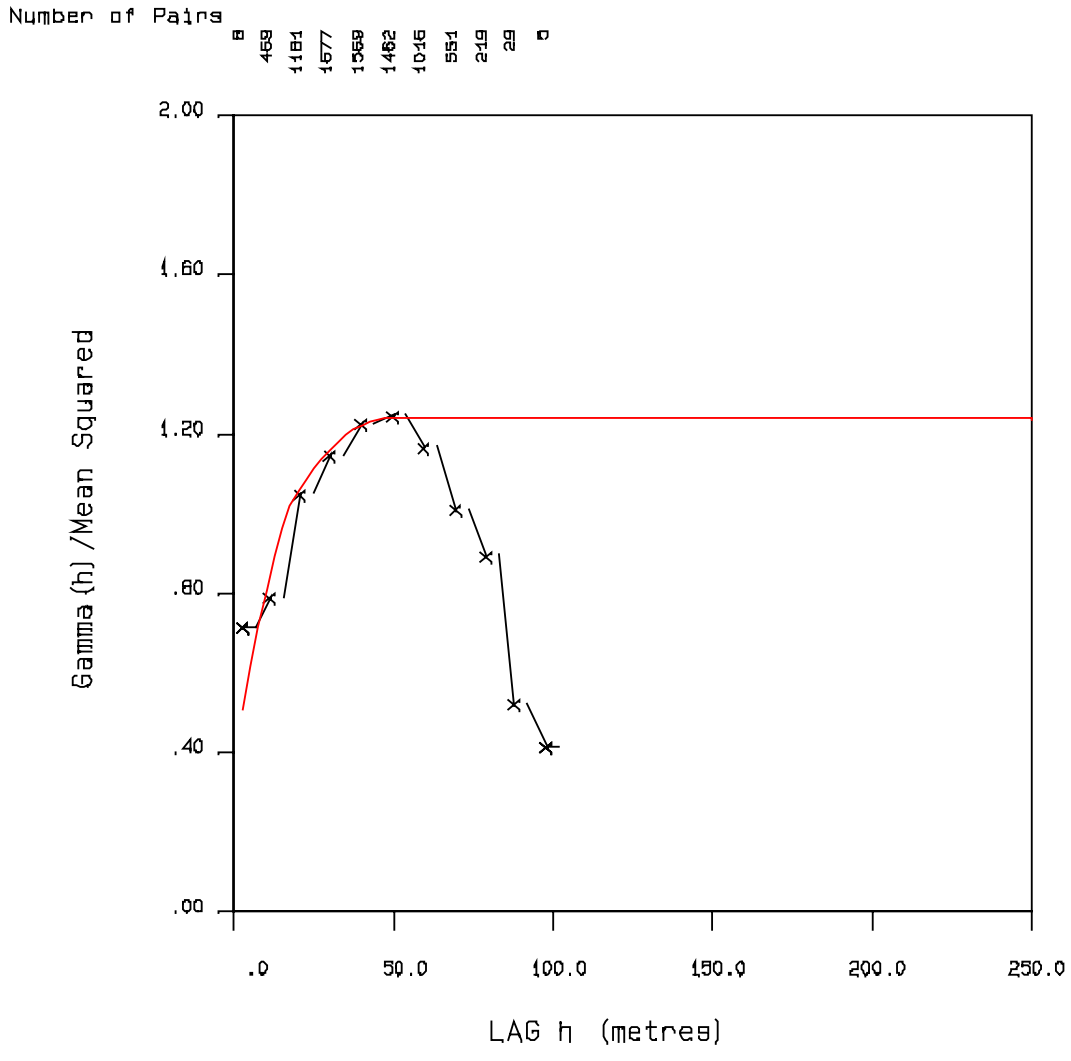

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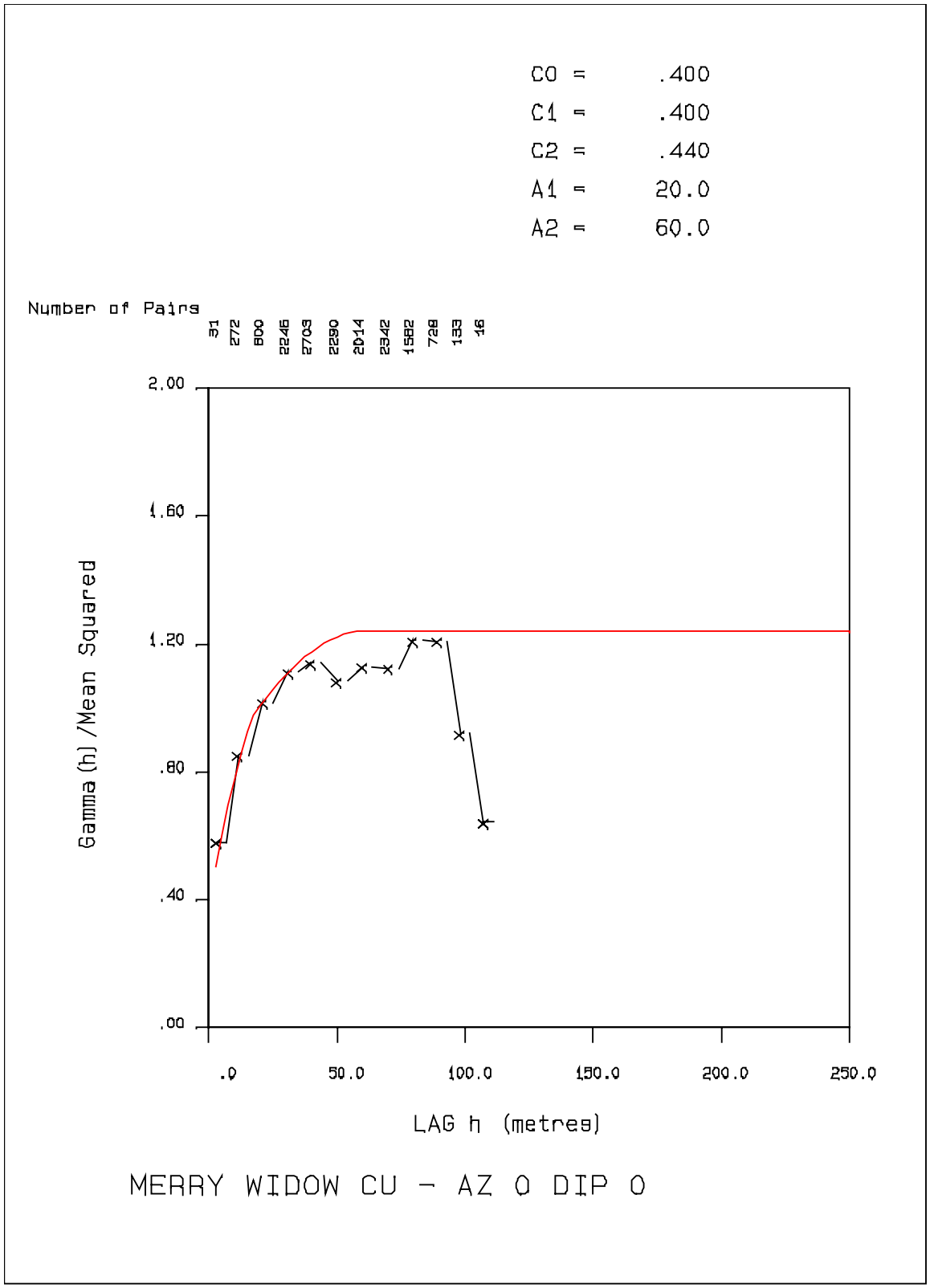
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1.20
.80
.40
.00
Gamma(h)/Mean Squared
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50.0
100.0
150.0
200.0
250.0
LAG h (metres)
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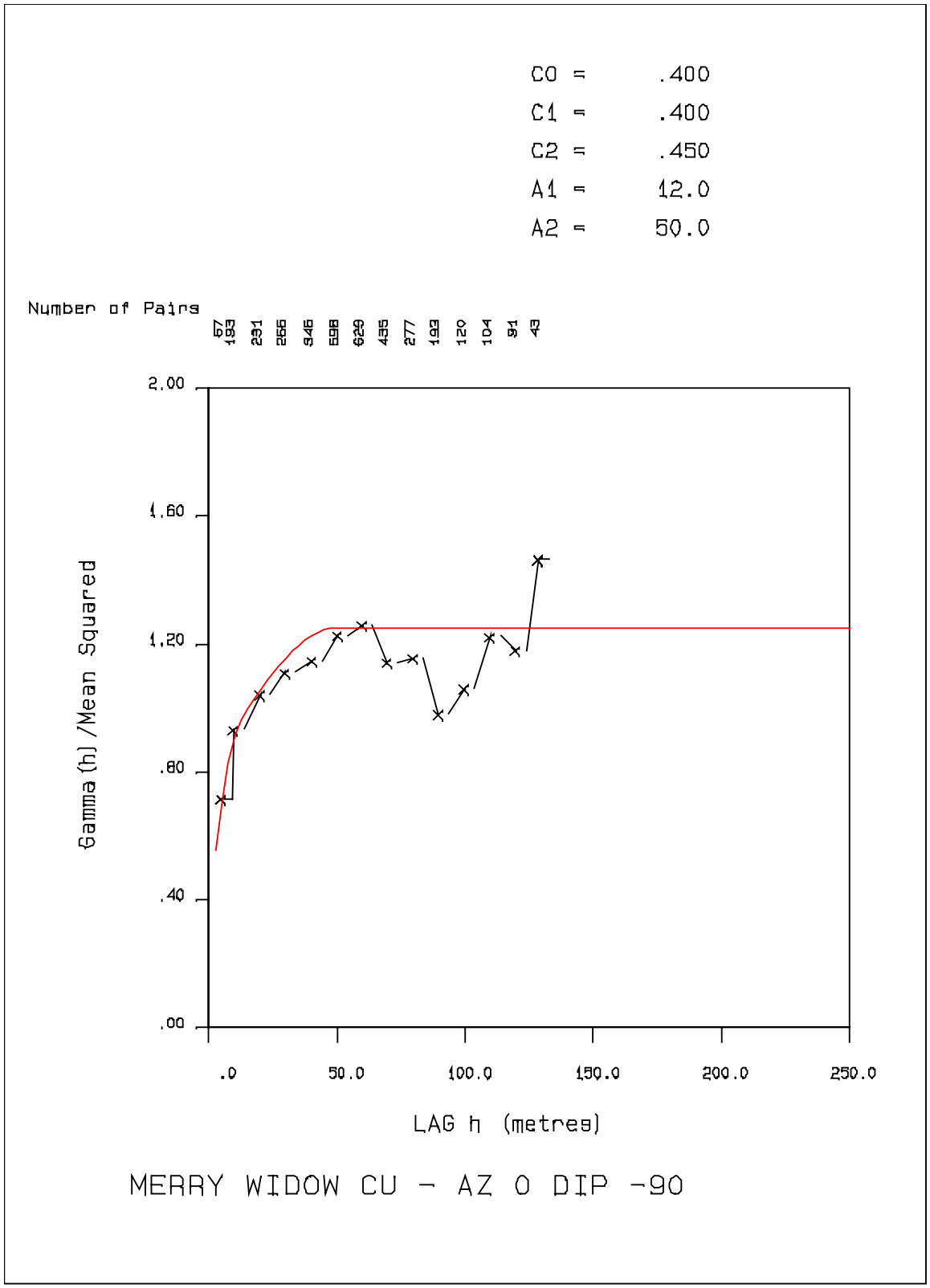
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1.60
1.20
.80
.40
.00
Gamma (h) /Mean Squared
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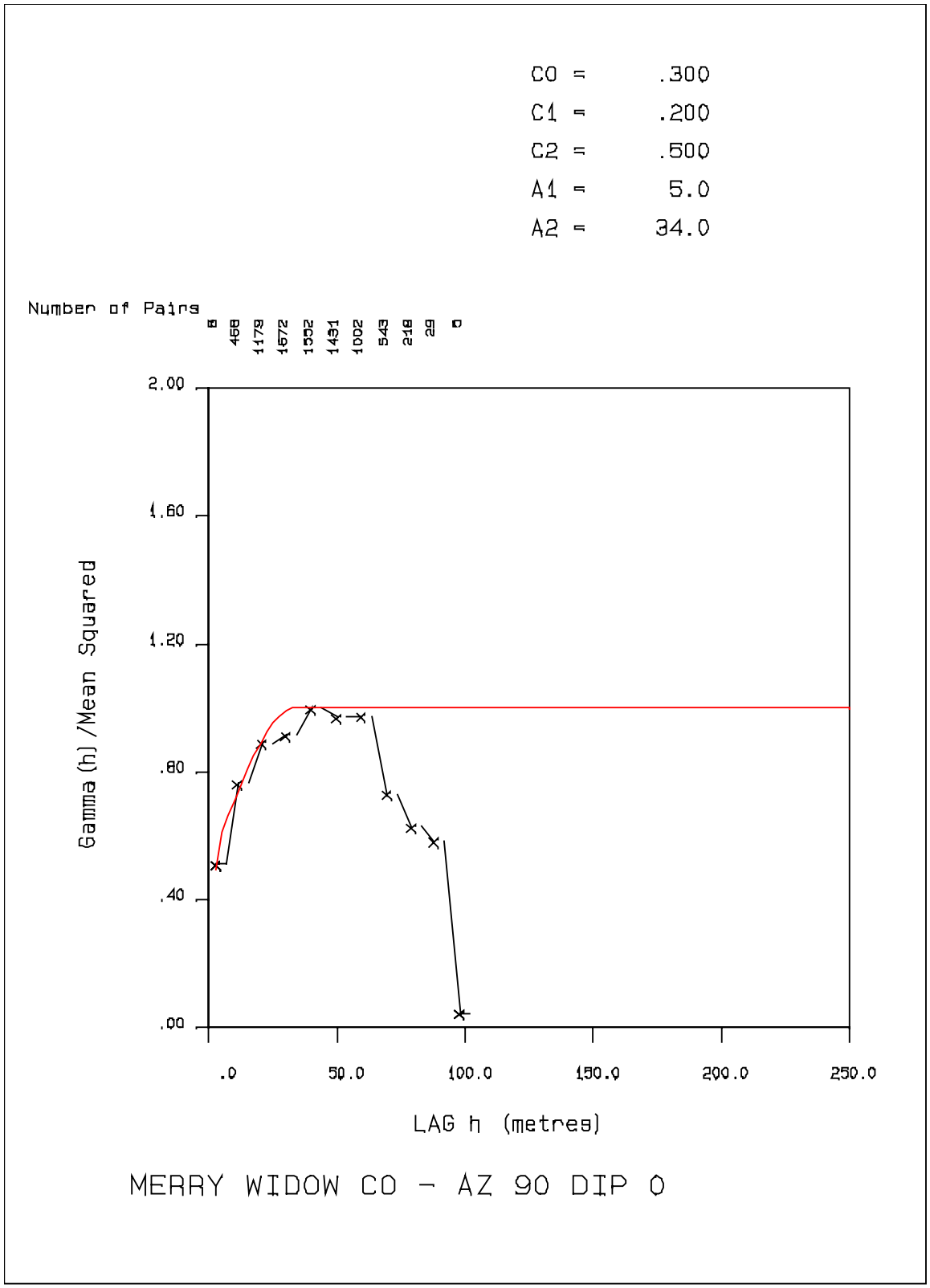
50.0
100.0
150.0
200.0
250.0
LAG h (metres)
MERRY WIDOW CU - AZ 0 DIP -90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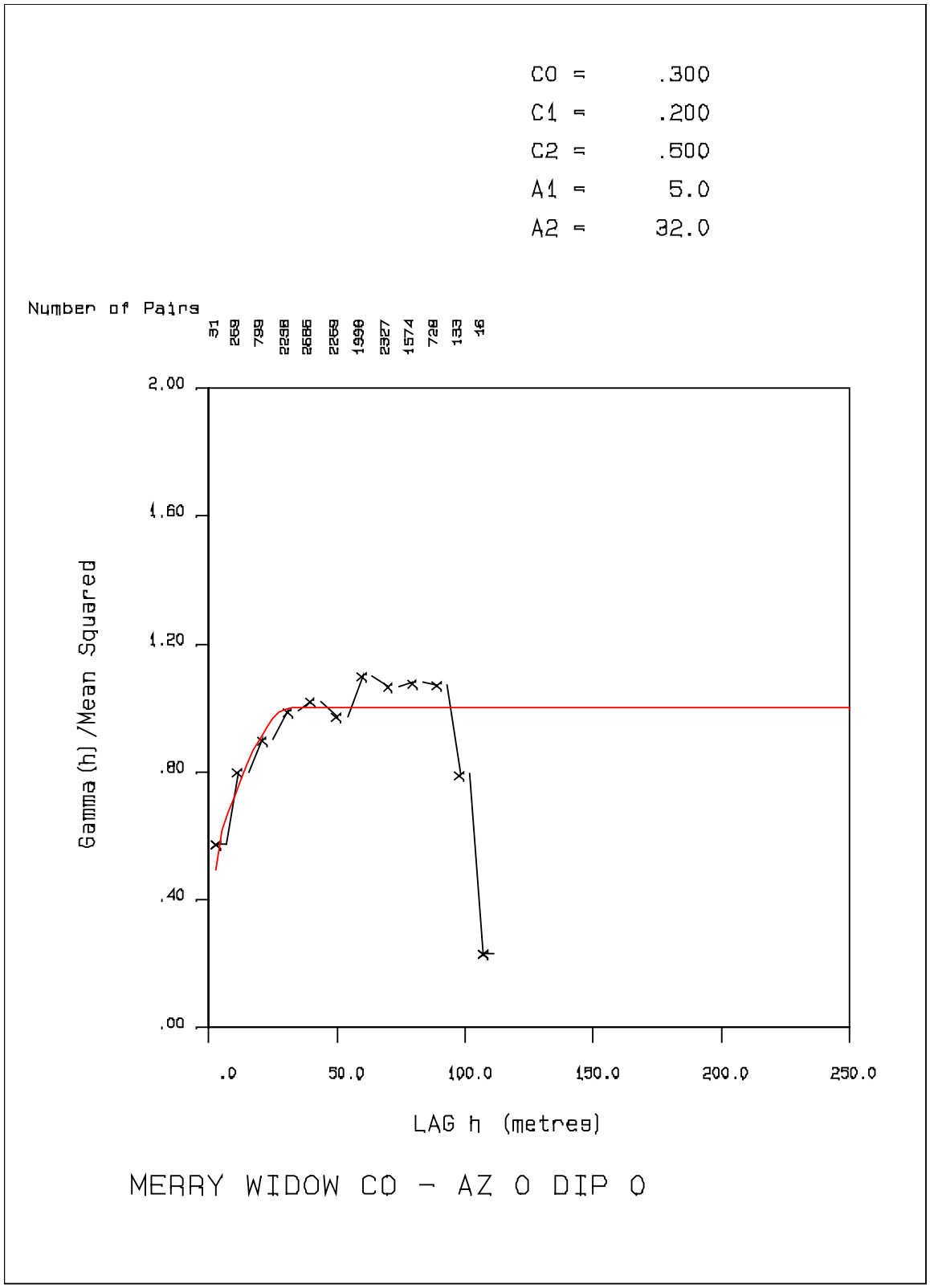
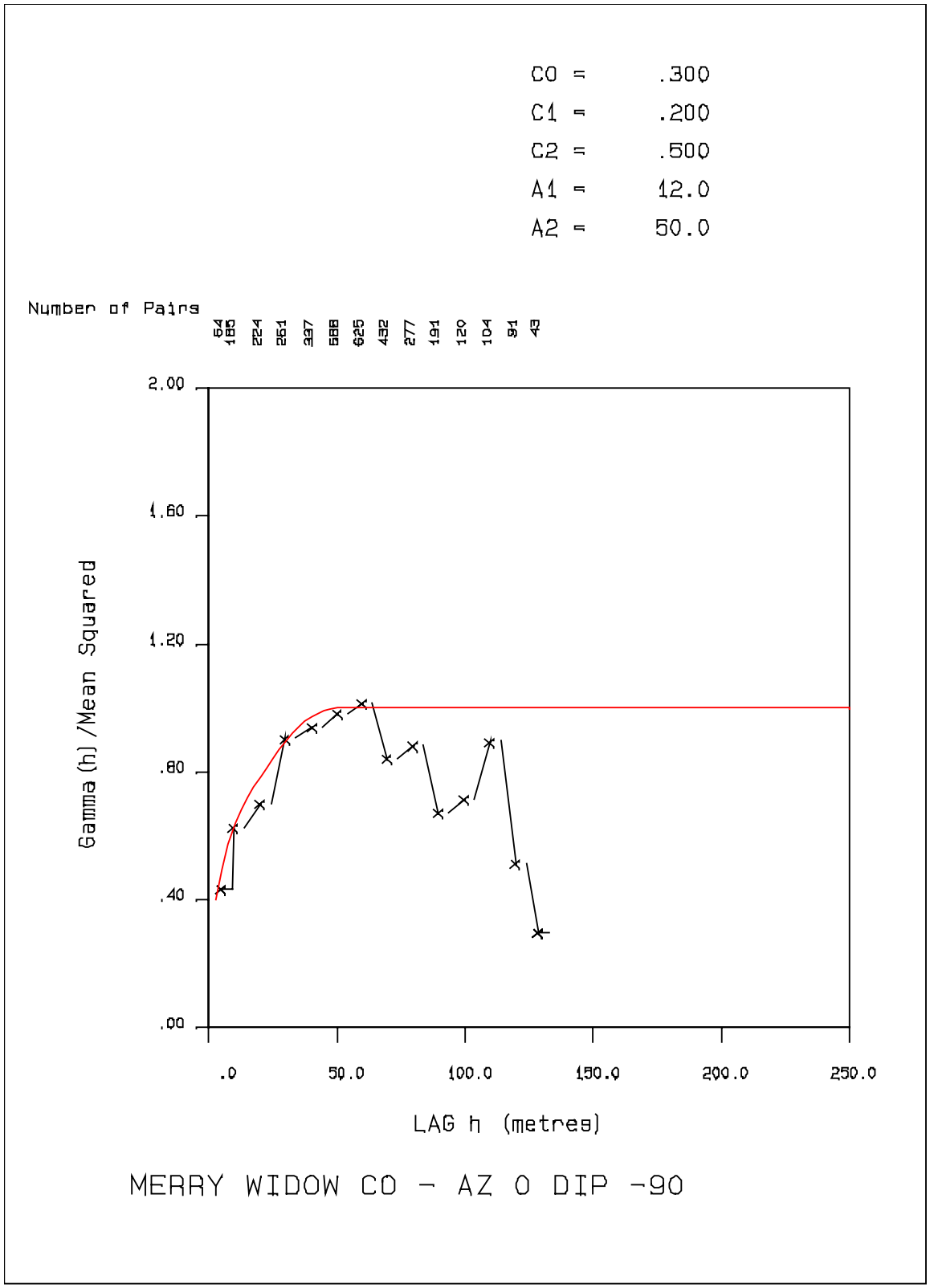
Number of Pairs
8 466 1179 1672 1552 1431 1002 543 218 29 0
2.00
1.60
1.20
.80
.40
.00
Gamma (h) /Mean Squared
.0
50.0
100.0
150.0
200.0
250.0
LAG h (metres)
MERRY WIDOW CO - AZ 90 DIP 0


C0 = .300
C1 = .200
C2 = .500
A1 = 5.0
A2 = 32.0
Number of Pairs
31 259 799 2238 2686 2269 1990 2327 1574 728 133 16
2.00
1.60
1.20
.80
.40
.00
Gamma (h) /Mean Squared
.0
50.0
100.0
150.0
200.0
250.0
LAG h (metres)
MERRY WIDOW CO - AZ 0 DIP 0


C0 = .300
C1 = .200
C2 = .500
A1 = 12.0
A2 = 50.0
Number of Pairs
54 185 224 261 337 588 625 432 277 191 120 104 91 43
2.00
1.60
1.20
.80
.40
.00
Gamma(h)/Mean Squared
.0
50.0
100.0
150.0
200.0
250.0
LAG h (metres)
MERRY WIDOW C0 - AZ 0 DIP -90