NI 43-101 RESOURCES EVALUATION REPORT

FOR THE

VASSAN PROPERTY

Vassan Township,
Province of Quebec, Canada
NTS 32C/4

Prepared for

STELLAR PACIFIC VENTURES INC.

Prepared by

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SEPTEMBER 13TH, 2006

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1. Executive summary

On behalf of Stellar Pacific Ventures Inc (**STELLAR**), the following Resources Evaluation Report has been prepared on the Vassan gold property located in Vassan Township, near Val-d'Or, Quebec. This report has been prepared according to the guides set forth in National Instrument 43-101 by Yves Gagnon, P. Eng., M. Sc. A. a geological consultant who is the acting Qualified Person for this work.

STELLAR owns an option to acquire a 51 % interest in the Vassan property which consists in 7 contiguous mining claims covering 280 hectares in range II of the Vassan Township (lots 39 to 45). It is located 520 km northwest of Montreal and five km northwest of Val-d'Or in the Abitibi area, north-western Quebec.

The property straddles the Dubuisson Formation within the Malartic Group. The geology is characterized by a series of mafic to ultramafic flows where granodioritic intrusions and felsic porphyries were intruded. The Vassan property is located within the Val-d'Or Gold Mining Camp which produced to date over 450 tonnes of gold from 27 mines. This district is also known for its volcanogenic massive sulphide mines.

Gold mineralization was discovered on the Vassan property by Vassan Resources Inc. between 1985 and 1988. The Hamelin Gold Zone is a sub-vertical east-west trending structure consisting in a quartz-carbonate-pyrrhotite-chalcopyrite vein usually less than a meter wide. Gold grades are related to the sulphide content with values up to 30 or 40 g/t Au within massive to semi-massive sulphides. Copper grade ranges between 0.1 and 2 % and there is no direct relationship to the gold content.

Since 1997, the Hamelin Gold Zone has been followed over 400 meters laterally and 500 meters vertically through over 30 diamond drill holes. The structure is well developed within mafic flows but fades away within ultramafic flows. The Hamelin Gold Zone is still open to the east and at depth.

The mineral inventory of the Vassan property is estimated at 385 054 tonnes grading 5.01 g/t Au, 0.19 % Cu and 3.41 g/t Ag within the indicated category. An inferred resource is also estimated at 62 600 tonnes grading 4.15 g/t Au, 0.10 % Cu and 1.32 g/t Ag.

The Vassan property has sufficient merits to justify the continuation of an exploration program to explore and define the gold mineralization first within the surface and the 400 meter level. Exploration should then target the gold zone extent at depth below the 400 meter level.

2. Introduction and terms of reference

At the request of Mr. Pierre O'Dowd, P. Geo., acting for **STELLAR PACIFIC VENTURES INC. (SPX-TSX Venture)**, Yves Gagnon, P. Eng. (Spinofex) was given the mandate to realise the resources estimate for the Vassan property in compliance with National Instrument 43-101.

The review covered all information from previous exploration programs on the property. The examination and validation of pertinent documents were also completed for the mining rights, claim status and environmental issues via internet on Québec government's official web site. The author's responsibility consists in assessing the geological information from previous programs and other relevant data, such as infrastructure and resources estimate. The author considers that this review was thoroughly done and includes all the pertinent information on the Vassan property and neighbouring deposits. The author of this report, Mr. Yves Gagnon, P. Eng., visited the property numerous times. Mr. O'Dowd provided access to internal reports and **GESCAD INC.**, a geotechnical office based in Rouyn-Noranda, provided the drawings.

The resources evaluation has been prepared in order to present the Vassan resources in accordance with the recommendations of CIM Standing Committee on reserves definitions (CIM Definition Standards, Nov. 1st, 2004) and is compliant with the National Instrument 43-101 and its addendum 43-101F1.

3. Disclaimer

The author has assumed that the previous reports, maps and other geological data reviewed and listed in the Reference Section were complete and accurate. However, he did not carry out any independent exploration work, environmental work, metallurgical testing or metal assays. The author visited the property on numerous occasions in the past namely, more recently, on July 13th and 28th, 2006.

The author is not an insider, associate or affiliate of **STELLAR** and he did not act as advisor to **STELLAR** or its affiliates in connexion with this project. The results of the review made by Mr. Gagnon are not dependent of any prior agreement concerning the conclusions to be reached, nor is there any undisclosed understanding concerning any future business dealing.

This resources estimation report was completed by Mr. Yves Gagnon, P. Eng. The estimation work was done on all available historic data and work reports. These results were provided by the issuer (**STELLAR**). The author validates geological interpretations and work done previously by Mr. Pierre O'Dowd and **GESCAD INC.** for the Vassan property. The previous interpretations were used as a basis for the new mineral estimate.

3.1 Abbreviations used

Data from different sources were used in the compilation of this report. The author used the metric system: thousands are expressed by a space and decimals are separated by a point. As an example, "12 345.67" should be read "twelve thousand, three hundred and forty five" the decimals being after the point.

°C	Degree Celsius		**oz**	Troy ounce
g	Gram		**oz/st**	Ounce per short ton
ha	Hectare		**g/t**	Gram per tonne
kg	Kilogram		**km**	Kilometre
st	Short ton		**m**	Metre
Tonne		**$**	Canadian dollar	**t**

3.2 Conversion factors used for measurements

1 inch = 25.4 mm	**1 mm** = 0.3937 inch
1 foot = 0.305 m	**1 m** = 3.28083 foot
1 mile = 1.609 km	**1 km** = 0.6214 mile
1 acre = 0.405 ha	**1 ha** = 2.471 acre
1 acre = 4046.825 m^2	**1 ha** = 0.01 km^2
1 oz = 31.103 g	**1 g** = 0.03215 oz
1 oz = 1.097 oz (avdp)	**1 g/t** = 0.0291 oz/st
1 ton (short) = 0.907 t	**1 t** = 1.102 ton (short)

4. Property description and location

4.1 Location

The Vassan property is located 5 km northwest of Val-d'Or in Vassan Township, Québec, Canada. Access to the property is provided from Val-d'Or via paved Highway 111 for 5 km going northward towards Amos (Figure 1). The property is located adjacent to the northeast of the De Montigny Lake easily accessed through the paved road accessing the Siscoe Island.

4.2 Claim Status

The current status of the Mining Titles was verified using **GESTIM**, from the Ministère des Ressources Naturelles, de la Faune et des Parcs du Québec (**MRNFP**). **GESTIM** is a claim management system accessible at the following internet address: https://gestim.mines.gouv.qc.ca.

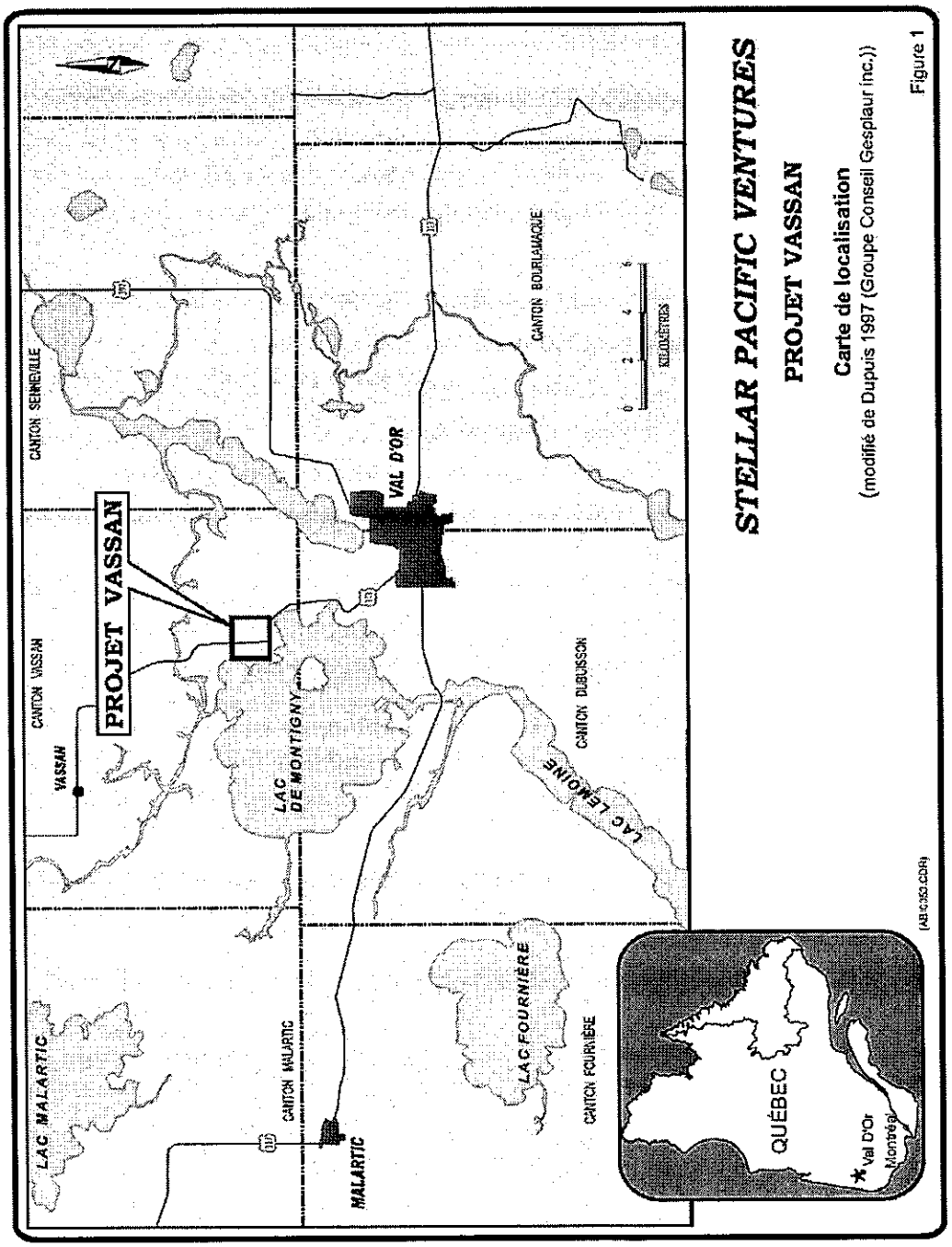

Figure 1: Regional location map.

The Vassan property consists of 7 contiguous mining claims (CL) numbered 1030656 to 1030659 and 5192802 to 5192804 (lots 39 to 45). According to **GESTIM** the mineral holdings cover an area of 280 hectares in range II of the Vassan Township (Figure 2). It also indicates that the claims are in good standing and wholly owned (100%) by Mr. Pierre O'Dowd until the nearest due date (March 2, 2007). In addition, there is over 929 000 dollars of assessment work already filed on the property.

STELLAR owns an option to acquire a 51 % interest over a 3 year period by issuing 600 000 shares to the owner of the claims and to a third party involved in the transaction and by completing 1 000 000 $ in exploration work over the same period.

The property is subject to royalty payments of 2 % NSR evenly split between Mr. A. Morissette, Y. Morissette and P. O'Dowd.

STELLAR recently acquired the surface rights of lots 38, 39 and 40A for 50 000 $ and 100 000 shares in order to secure the access to the mineralized zone area (press release July 6, 2006).

4.3 Environmental liabilities

There are no known environmental liabilities on the property.

5. Accessibility, climate, local resources and physiography

Val-d'Or is a very active industrial and mining community located in the Province of Quebec. The city is served by daily airline connections linking it to Montreal. Access is also possible via highway 117 from Montreal to the southeast (520 km) or from the Ontario 160 km to the west. Direct access to the property is provided by driving 5 km northwest of Val-d'Or on highway 111.

The region is characterized by a continental climate having contrasting seasons. The winters are cold and dry, the summers being hot with most of the precipitations occurring in late summer. The average temperature from November to March is -10.4° C and the average for April to October is 10.8° C. In February the average temperature is -14° C and in July the average temperature is 20° C.

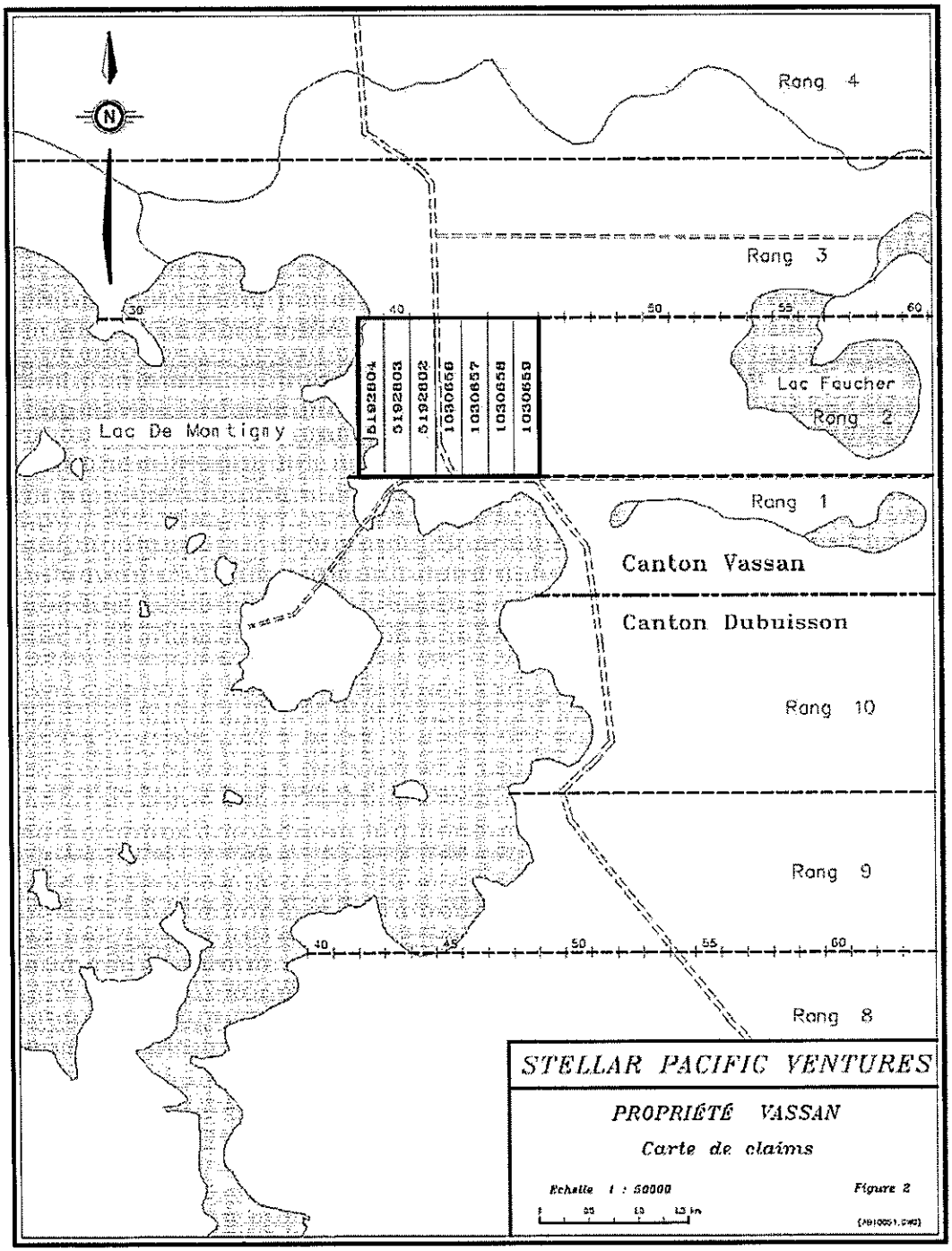

Figure 2: Claim map.

The forest cover in the area is comprised of both coniferous and deciduous trees. Several fresh water fish species populate the many lakes and rivers and a wide variety of animals inhabit the area including moose, black bear, grouse, fox, beaver and wolf.

The proximity of an active mining centre such as Val-d'Or guarantees the availability of material and human resources for exploration and mining.

6. History

The following history of the previous works is summarized from O'Dowd (2006), Racine (1997) and Dupuis (1997). In 1933, the government's geologist was reporting possible drilling on lot 41 by Dorval Siscoe Gold Mines.

In the 1940's, Camp Bird Mines explores a property covering a portion of the actual Vassan property (lots 39 to 41). A magnetic survey is done on the property in 1942 and anomalies are identified.

In 1952-53, T. H. Higginson undertakes an exploration program of which 3 holes are located on the property. Holes 52-1, 53-2 and 53-3 intersect an east-west trending gold bearing zone within andesitic lavas close by a granodioritic intrusion. Sulphides such as pyrite and pyrrhotite, and to a lesser extent chalcopyrite, are found whether disseminated, in veinlets or associated to quartz-carbonate veinlets. The best results are 6.5 g/t Au over 0.97 m in hole 52-1 and 1.71 g/t Au over 1.98 m in hole 53-3.

In 1954, Higginson realised 7 drill holes within lot 41, range II. All the holes are located along the line bordering lots 41 and 42 (# 2, 4, 8, 9 and 10), with the exception of holes 1 and 5 located in the southwest of lot 41. No mineralized zone is reported and drill logs are not available.

By the late fifties, Nemrod holds a property in the eastern part of ranges I and II, covering the southern half portion of lots 41 and 41 in range II. This property is covered by Mag and geological surveys in 1959 with no significant result.

In 1963, 2 water wells are drilled for 248 m in lot 29 (range II). The geology is reported as talc chlorite schists, silicified porphyries and amphibolites with large pyrite crystals, but gold is not assayed.

In 1963-64, Nemrod drilled 23 holes of which 2 are located on the Stellar property. Holes 63-10 and 64-1 intersected the gold bearing structure cut by previous hole 52-1 with no significant result even if a number of mineralized sections were undercut.

In 1981, M. Garneau was holding the claims and performed a VLF survey from which some anomalies were interpreted as sulphides or shear zones or graphitic horizons.

Vassan Resources ran geophysical surveys in 1985 on a 16 claim property covering lots 39 to 41 in range II. VLF and Mag anomalies are reported from these surveys. A 24 hole program is performed the same year mostly in the 52-1 hole area. Gold results are lower than expected, the best value being 1.46 g/t Au over 0.31 m in hole RV-8. Holes RV-2 and RV-10 are targeting geophysical anomalies with the best result assaying 1.19 g/t Au over 0.61 m.

Early in 1986, an IP survey is performed in the southern part of the property with conclusive results identifying a series of northeast trending anomalies. A drilling campaign totalling 2 160 m in 8 holes is then performed mostly concentrated in the southern part of lot 39. Gold is reported in 3 holes: RV-86-1, RV-86-4 and RV-86-6 (over 34.28 g/t Au in hole RV-86-4). Gold mineralization is found within a shear zone bearing quartz and carbonate veinlets, and also some massive sulphide. Hole RV-86-1 also reported 3.8 % Cu over 0.31 m within a quartz-calcite vein containing 20 to 30 % sulphides (mostly chalcopyrite, pyrrhotite and pyrite). As a follow-up to these drilling results geophysical surveys (Mag and IP) were performed over the whole property.

In the fall of 1987, Vassan Resources drilled 44 holes (RV-87-1 to 44) for a total of 11 771 m, with 38 of these holes on the southern mineralized zone (10 612 m). Numerous holes cut gold bearing mineralization assaying up to 17.04 g/t Au over 10.46 m (with visible gold). Copper was also found in some samples with values up to 1 % Cu and 6.7 % Cu over 0.31 m. Numerous Mag and IP anomalies were drilled resulting in the discovery of some shear zones and also quartz-carbonate veins containing 1 to 5 % pyrrhotite, pyrite and chalcopyrite. Re-assaying of the northern mineralized zone drilled in 1985 gave no new results.

In 1988, Vassan Resources mandated J. Munger to evaluate their property. His interpretation shows that mineralization is concentrated in a series of north-south trending zones steeply dipping east. Two main zones 50 m apart were defined: the A and B zones. Drill indicated reserves were estimated at 36 480 t grading 6.63 g/t Au and possible reserves were standing at 8 228 t for the 2 zones. These estimates are not compliant to NI 43-101 guidelines and should only be considered as historical figures.

Noveder acquires the claims over the gold bearing zone in 1996. The year after, 23 holes were drilled for 5 610 m on lots 39 and 40 of the Abitibi property (AB-97-01 to 23). The first 5 holes were drilled east-west to confirm Vassan's results, while the 18 other were drilled bearing 158 or 338 degrees perpendicular to an ENE-WSW "mise à la masse" conductor shown in hole AB-97-06. Gold is shown associated to massive sulphides and quartz-carbonate veins within chlorite schists. Assay results were grading up to 12.89 g/t Au over 2.5 m (AB-97-10). Some samples also showed copper values up to 2.28 % Cu over 0.3 m (AB-97-07). Pulse EM surveys were conducted in holes AB-97-18, 19 and 22 detecting an all 3 holes conductive zones corresponding to the known zone's extensions.

In 1998, Noveder drilled 1 362 m on the Hamelin zone, deepening hole AB-97-19 over 65,7 more meters and drilling holes AB-98-01 to 03. Four down hole Pulse EM surveys and a DEEPEM surface survey were also conducted, all of them showing the Hamelin zone.

Early in 2002, Atlantis Exploration (formerly Noveder) drilled 11 holes totalling 3 501 m on the Hamelin zone (AB-2002-01 to 11). Most of the drilling was targeting the structure between 150 and 300 m levels. Later the same year, Provenor optioned the property performing a compilation of all available data and drilling 2 holes for a total of 608 m on the Hamelin zone (C-1 and 2). The company then dropped the option while attempting divesting from the mining industry.

In 2005, the claims were transferred to M. P. O'Dowd after Atlantis Exploration reoriented itself and changed name to Echographes Noveko. During the winter of the same year, Stellar Pacific Ventures drilled 10 holes totalling 3 115.7 m on the Hamelin gold zone (V2005-01 to 10). Most of the holes returned gold values within the zone consistent with the historical results previously found along this gold bearing structure.

In 2006, Stellar drilled 10 more holes totalling 4 370.7 m on the Hamelin gold zone (V2006-01 to 05). This drilling campaign confirmed the gold and copper content of the Hamelin zone with intersections such as 22.21 g/t Au and 0,47 % Cu over 1.94 m (V2006-02) or 11.5 g/t Au and 0.14 % Cu over 3.38 m (V2006-03).

7. Geological setting

The Vassan property is located in the southern part of the Abitibi sub-province. The geology of this sub-province is essentially composed of volcano-plutonic rocks extending from the Timmins area in Ontario to the Chibougamau area in Quebec. This rock unit is bordered to the north by granitoid rocks of the Opatica sub-province and to the south by the sedimentary rocks of the Pontiac sub-province along the Cadillac tectonic zone (figure 3).

According to Daigneault (1996), the Abitibi Belt is composed of a fabric of lithostratigraphic blocks separated by major faults. Within these blocks, Chown et al (1992) identified 2 volcanic zones included in the Abitibi Sub-province: the north and south volcanic zones. The south zone is composed of 2 distinct lithostratigraphic blocks: the Blake River in the Rouyn-Noranda area and the Malartic in the Val-d'Or area, where the Vassan property is located.

The Malartic Group is the main unit within the Malartic Block, it is mainly composed of mafic and ultramafic volcanic rocks. This Group was previously interpreted by Gunning and Ambrose (1940) and by McIntosh (1977) as folded and included within a major anticlinal structure, the Malartic anticline. In 1982, Imreh renamed the structure as the La Motte-Vassan Anticlinorium and also subdivided the Malartic Group in a number of different formations. To the bottom, the ultramafic lavas of the La Motte-Vassan

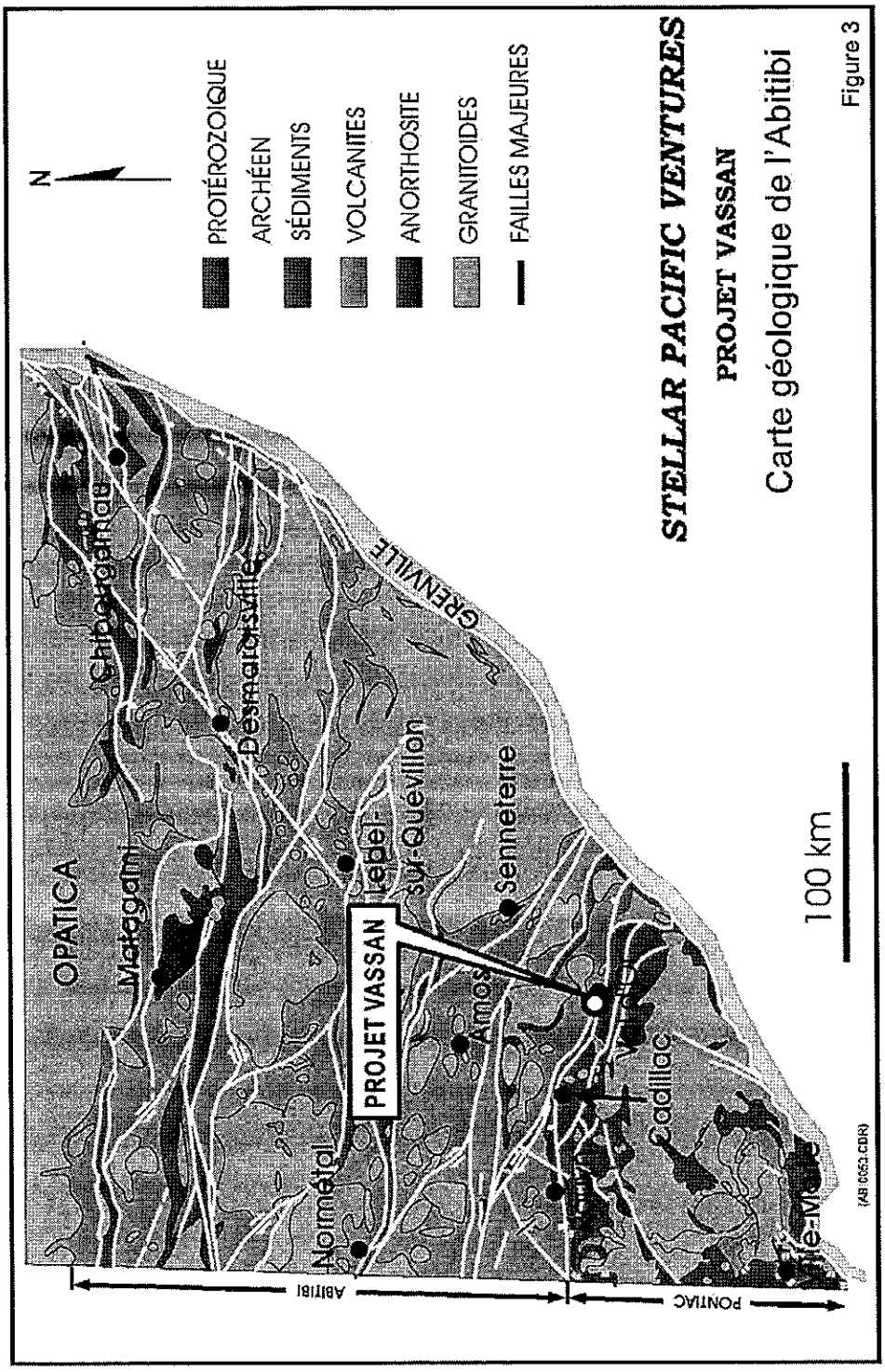

Figure 3: Geological map.

Formation are underneath the mafic lavas of the Dubuisson Formation. Towards the top the Jacola, Val-d'Or and Héva Formation are found.

The recent works performed on the Malartic Block by Babineau (1983) and Desrochers et al (1996) are defining 7 domains within this Block: the North domain, the Vassan domain, the Central domain, the Montigny domain, the South domain, the Baie Carpentier domain and the Val-d'Or domain (figure 4). Each of these domains is differentiated from the others by its geochemical and structural characteristics and no stratigraphical correlation is established between them. All these rocks are metamorphosed to the green schist facies, with the exception of the batholith borders where amphibolite facies is reached.

The Bourlamaque Batholith is located to the southeast of the Vassan property. It is a faulted intrusive body covering an area 10 km large and 20 km long. Its composition ranges from diorite to quartz diorite. The calco-alcaline intrusive is considered to be synvolcanic and comagmatic to the Val-d'Or domain volcanic rocks. The other batholiths in the area, Lacorne, La Motte and Preissac, are syn to late tectonic origin intrusives, varying in composition from granodioritic to monzonitic (often pegmatitic).

The structural geology is characterised by 3 different deformational episodes. The first phase, D1, is visible in the Malartic Block mafic and ultramafic lavas. It is characterised by northwest, southeast or north-south trending folding and by a rotation of lithologies, these ending upside down and steeply dipping. The second phase produced an east-west sub-vertical regional foliation and z shaped folds associated to shear zones. Finally, fracture zones oriented N035 with dextral displacement and its conjugated system are the latest deformational phase.

The Vassan property is included within the Dubuisson Formation in the Malartic Group (Imreh, 1984). It is located in the southern part of the Vassan domain within the Montigny tectonic zone. The Vassan domain extends from the north of lake de Montigny to the north of the Lacorne Batholith. It is in contact to the north with the Lac Caste Group sediments and to the south with the de Montigny domain volcanic rocks (figure 5).

The Vassan domain is considered to be a homoclinal sequence toping south mainly composed of alternating mafic and ultramafic lavas with a number of granodioritic and felsic porphyritic intrusions. The basis of the volcanic sequence is mainly composed of komatiitic flows while basalts are often observed to the top. The komatiitic rocks are frequently showing massive and spinifex facies and sometimes breccias and pillows. The basaltic flows are massive or pillowed and occasionally brecciated.

The Vassan domain units are usually oriented east-west with a regional schistosity bearing 280 degrees dipping sub-vertical. This schistosity is more or less developed towards the center of the domain. Primary volcanic structures are often well preserved, but the regional schistosity tends to be penetrative towards the limits of the Vassan domain. A Proterozoic diabase dyke is crossing the property along a north-south axis.

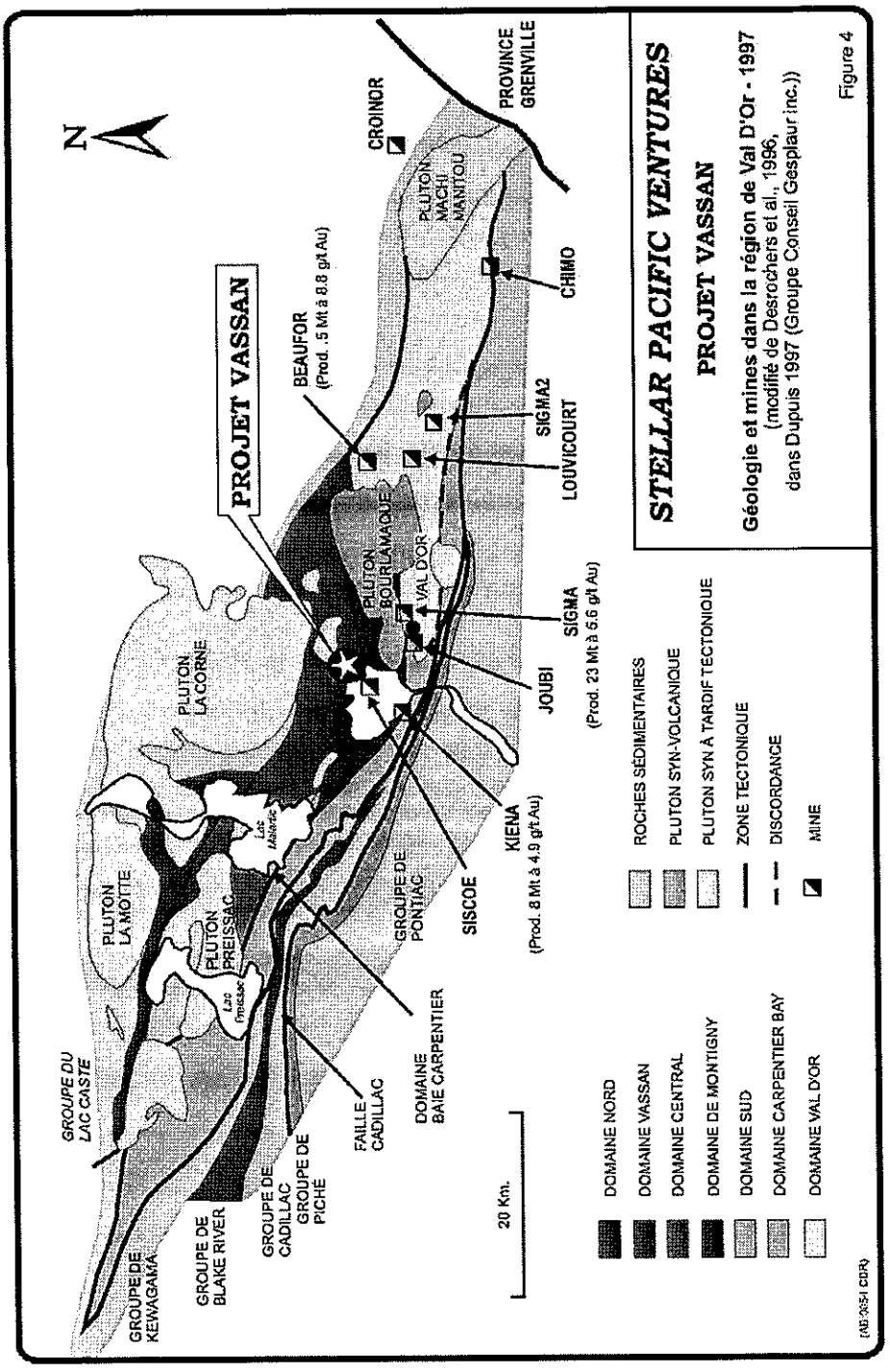

Figure 4: Geology and mines in the Val-d'Or area.

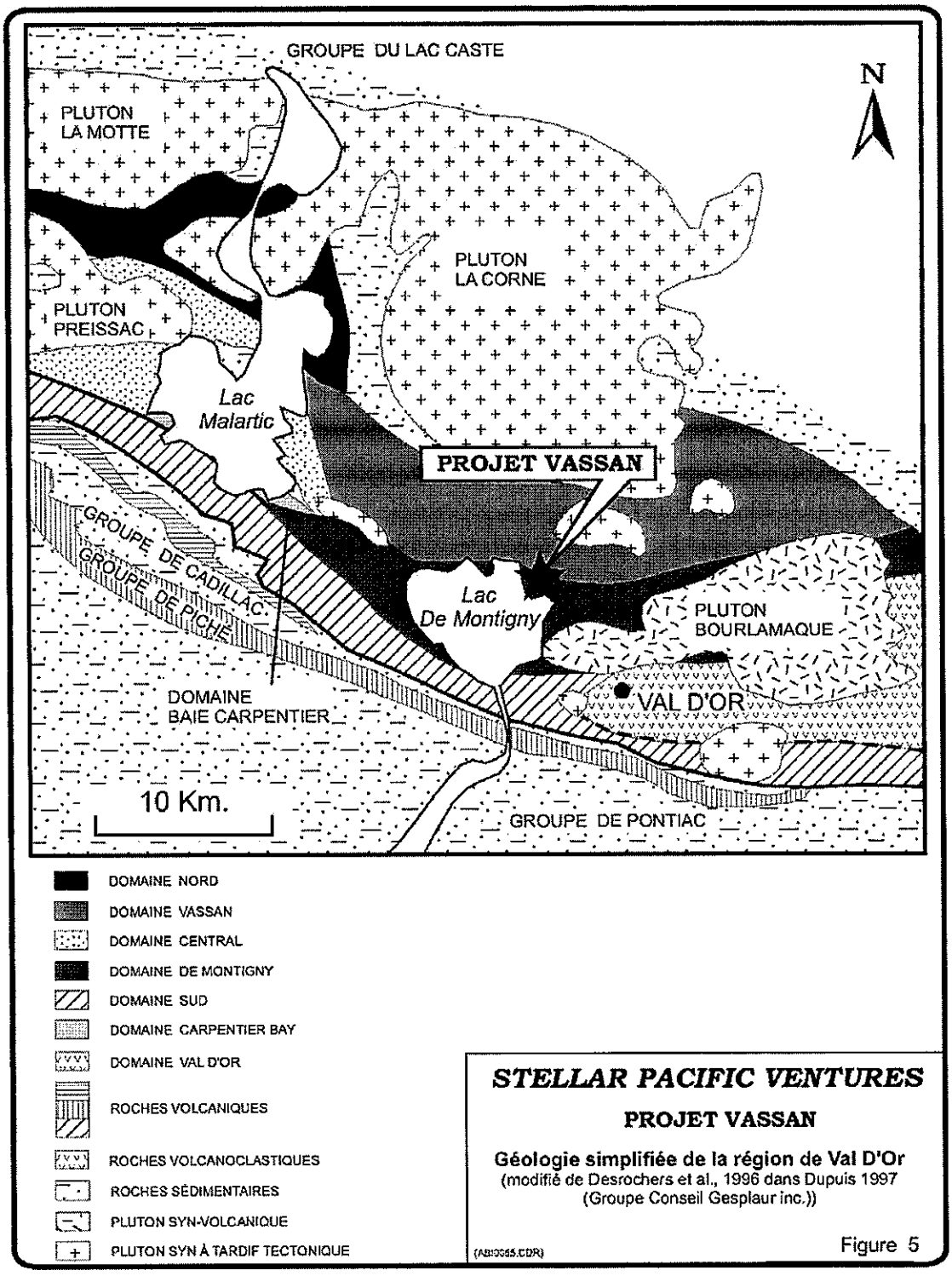

Figure 5: Simplified geology of the Val-d'Or area.

8. Deposit types

The area surrounding the Vassan property is characterised by the presence of 2 main mineralization types: gold-silver mainly within quartz veins and Cu-Zn volcanogenic sulphides.

The gold mineralization is widely spread in the Val-d'Or area where over 450 tonnes of gold were produced over the last 60 years (Desrochers et al, 1996). The Vassan property is located in the heart of the Val-d'Or mining district on the shores of the de Montigny Lake, around and underneath which numerous gold deposits and showings are located (figure 6).

The gold deposit model that is used as a lead to the evaluation of the Vassan property is not perfectly sticking to any of the generally proposed models in the scientific literature: a) gold mineralization associated with magmatic hydrothermal activities related to crystallization of felsic magmas, b) gold mineralization associated with metamorphism and the fluids originating from the dehydration of rocks exposed to deep seated transition between greenschist and amphibole metamorphic facies (Kerrich and Fyfe, 1981) or c) gold fluids and lithophile elements liberated and concentrated in open structures in the upper part of the crust during crystallization of its lower part (Colvine et al, 1984).

The last model is the one showing the better correlations with the actually known characteristics of the Hamelin gold mineralization where gold is somehow related to sulphides (mainly pyrrhotite) within open spaces filled by tension veins. One of the closest fitting existing gold concentration that would match the Hamelin gold mineralization is the former Siscoe Mine deposit described in the adjacent properties section.

9. Mineralization

The Hamelin zone is mineralized in gold and to a lesser extent in copper and silver. This mineralization is contained within a zone injected with quartz, carbonates and sulphides veins and veinlets that cuts mafic and ultramafic lavas as well as dioritic sub-volcanic intrusions along an east-west axis (figure 7). The structure is not absolutely straight and is also dipping sub-vertically with variations (figure 8). It is composed of a main vein 30 to 150 cm thick with frequent less important parallel veins.

The Hamelin zone is usually chloritized and occasionally carbonatized, biotized or amphibolitized. Magnetite is frequently noted either as crystals, veinlets or as semi-massive horizons or veinlets.

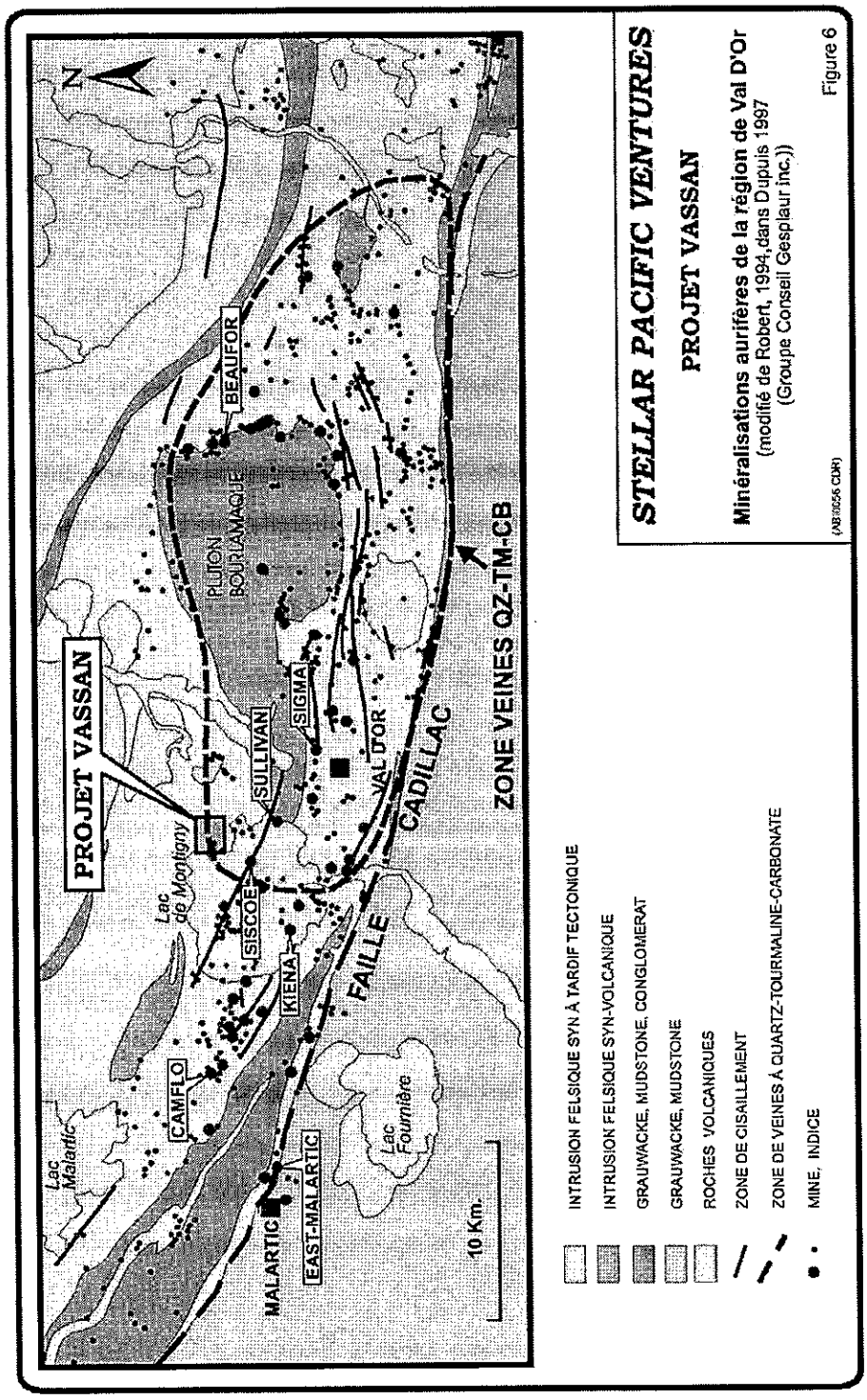

Figure 6: Gold mineralization of the Val-d'Or area.

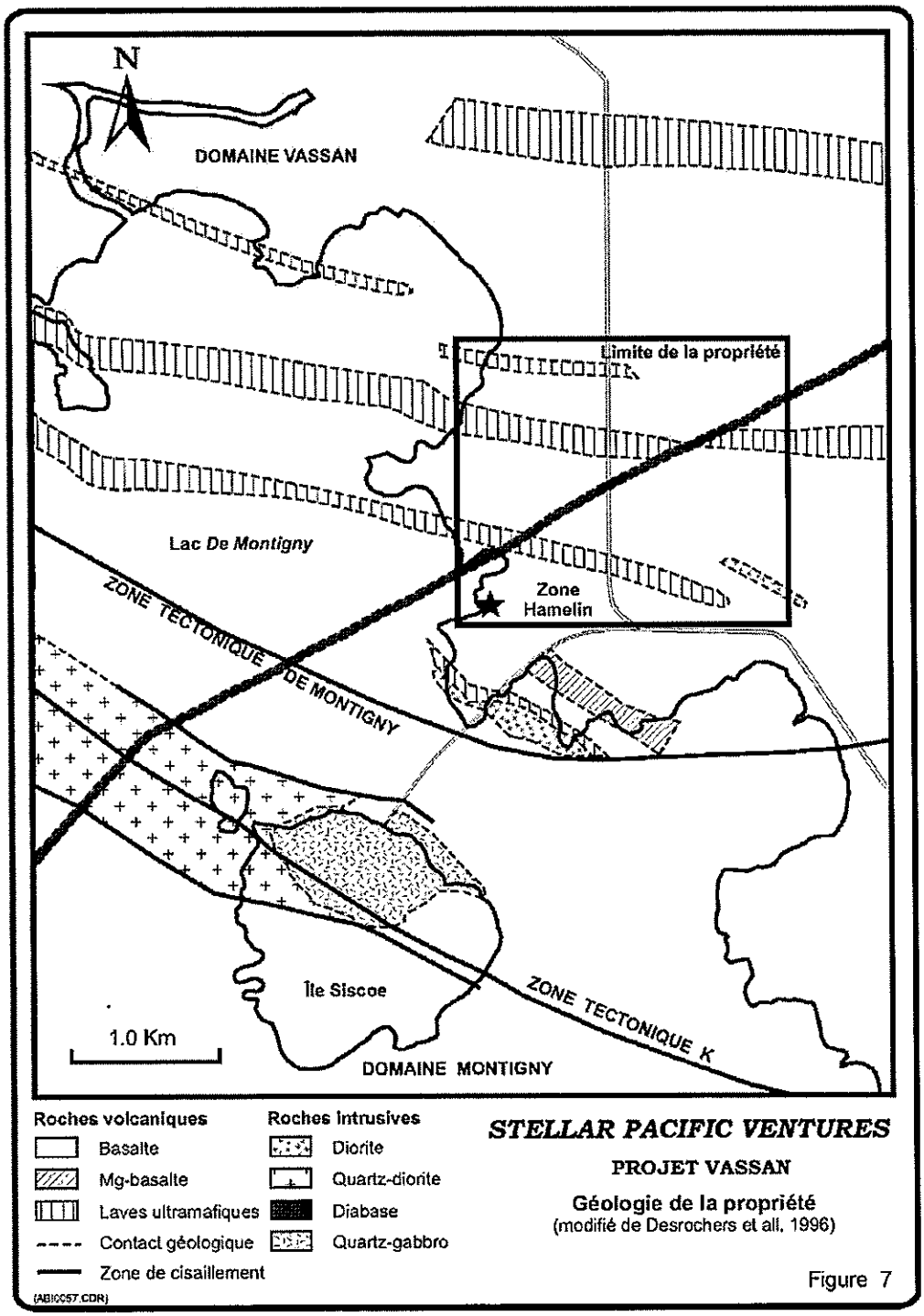

Figure 7: Geology of the Vassan Property.

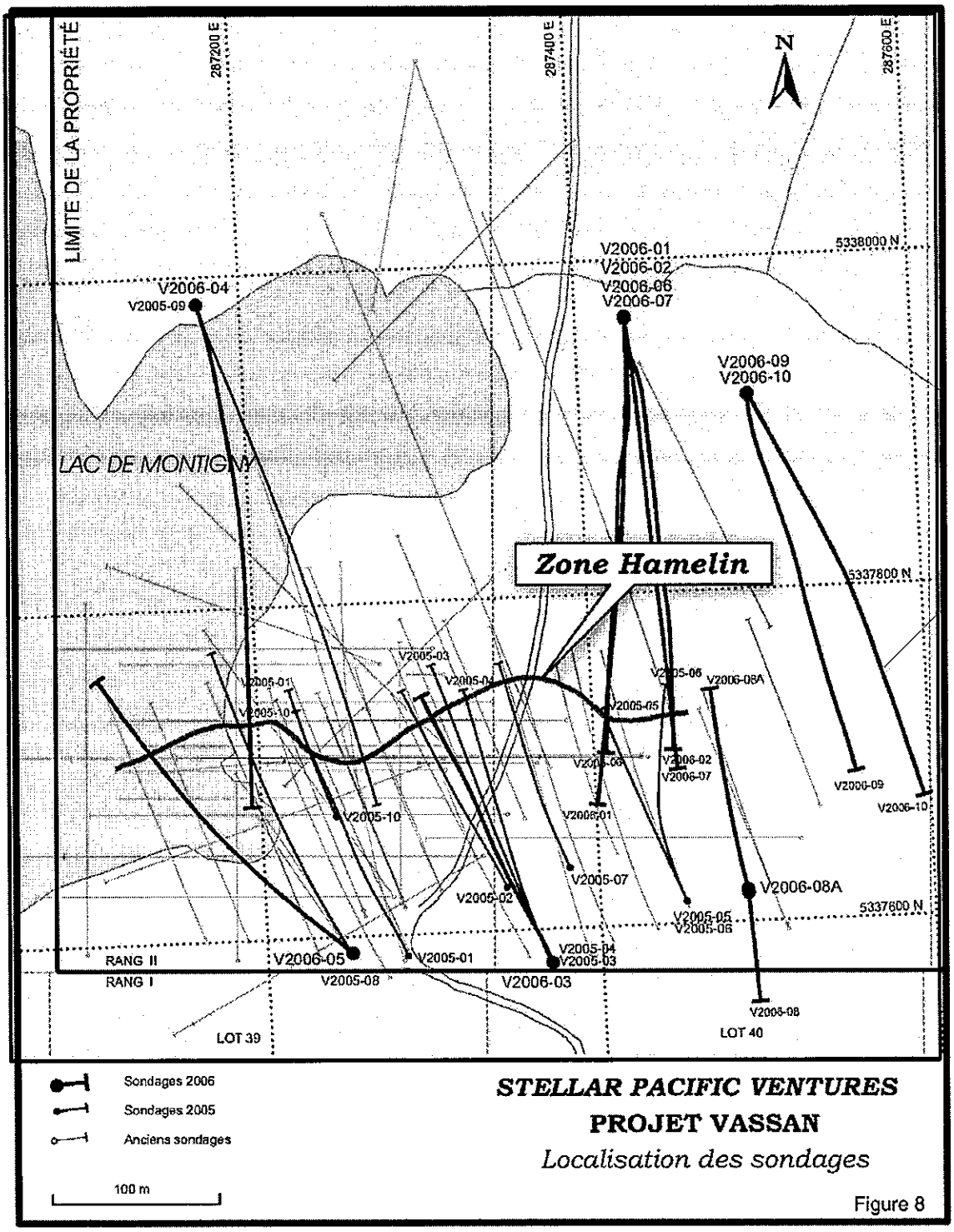

Figure 8: Drill holes' location on the Hamelin Zone.

The sulphides, being the main metallotect for gold, are mainly pyrrhotite and to a lesser extent pyrite and chalcopyrite. The sulphides are reported either disseminated or in veinlets within quartz-carbonate veins, or in patches, veins or banded semi-massive to massive horizons of a few centimetres (figure 9).

10. Exploration

No more exploration work was carried out on the property since July 2006, with the exception of limited mapping.

11. Drilling

No diamond drilling program was carried out on the property since July 2006.

12. Sampling method and approach

The most recent diamond drilling (2006) was performed by **STELLAR** with each hole collars spotted by Corriveau and Associates by means of a GPS. Drilling deviations were measured with a Reflex type apparatus giving dip and non-corrected azimuth of holes at pre-selected depths of about 50 m down the hole.

The core was described by the geologist and all data were compiled into Excel files easily convertible to be exported to AutoCad format for sections' drafting by Gescad, a drafting consultant in Rouyn-Noranda.

The core intervals that were selected to be assayed were split by the geologist also in charge of bringing the samples to the ALS Chemex laboratory in Val-d'Or. Gold was assayed through FA-AA and FA-GRAV methods, the assaying techniques are very well described in the O'Dowd (2006) report.

The author considers that the sampling method and approach is well within the known industry standards and that the sampling results should be considered reliable.

13. Sample preparation, assaying and security

During core logging and sample preparation, the company's QA/QC program included that control samples were systematically intercalated within each and every shipment to assess the accuracy of the laboratory. Those control samples were both standards and barren.

Figure 9: Typical sulphide occurrences in drill holes on the Hamelin Zone.

When assaying results were over 1 g/t Au, both rejects and pulps from the first assay were re-assayed to insure a better accuracy. The final assay result included into the assay data base when such procedure was applied was the average of all assay results obtained (first cut, reject and pulp).

All planning work, preparation management and supervision of the project were performed by P. O'Dowd, geologist and qualified person for the purposes of NI 43-101.

14. Data verification

During this NI 43-101 technical report process, the author reviewed all data available which was placed at the author's disposal by **STELLAR** and Mr. Pierre O'Dowd. Validation of the diamond drill hole database was done during this step, the data pertinent to the project was checked and compared to its representation on cross sections and on the main longitudinal view.

A few mistakes or errors were discovered in the Excel database including all diamond drill assays and these were corrected. These were essentially consisting in re-assay results that were not included in the averaging process. It is the author's opinion that none of the data entry errors identified would have a material impact on any previous estimates.

The results shown in the data base are very consistent and samples re-assayed are also showing a very homogeneous distribution with no apparent nugget effect. The author concludes that gold distribution in the core samples, rejects and pulps is reasonably homogeneous and repeatable. For these reasons no additional sampling was requested by the author.

The author is confident that the density of information collected from all diamond drill core taken by **STELLAR** is representative of the expected grades assigned to the following resources evaluation.

15. Adjacent properties

Numerous mineral occurrences and past producing mines are located in the immediate surroundings of the Vassan property. The Siscoe Mine was operated between 1929 and 1949 about 2.7 km southwest of the Vassan property. It is the nearest gold deposit, both spatially and as far as its model is concerned. This deposit was discovered in 1913 and it is located on the Siscoe Island to the immediate southwest of the property. It was the first mine exploited in Quebec mainly for gold through a 754 m shaft, producing a total of 2 975 734 t of ore containing 27.4 t of gold and 9.5 t of silver at grades averaging 9.22 g/t Au and 3.19 g/t Ag (Sauvé et al, 1991). Most of the gold

mineralization was concentrated within quartz veins included in a quartziferous gabbro close-by a highly sheared zone.

The Sullivan Mine was also located on the eastern shore of lake De Montigny, 3.5 km south of the Vassan property. Discovered in 1911, it was operated from 1934 to 1968 and produced 4 613 000 t of ore containing 35.3 t of gold and 9.1 t of silver (average grades of 7.65 g/t Au and 1.98 g/t Ag) (Sauvé et al, 1991). The ore was reached through a 972 m deep shaft and gold was concentrated within 4 quartz veins hosted by chlotite schists associated to mafic dykes to the western border of the Bourlamaque Batholith.

About 1.6 km southeast of the Vassan property, on the north-eastern shore of lake De Montigny, a 221 m deep shaft was sunk in 1938 by Siscoe Extension Gold Ltd. Exploration drifting was done at 106.7 and 221 m depth on a schist zone mineralized with pyrite, chalcopyrite, pyrrhotite, magnetite and to a lesser extent arsenopyrite. Three ore shoots were identified over lengths between 19.5 and 25.9 m with grades of 7.2 to 12 g/t Au over widths varying between 0.6 and 0.9 m. This mineralization was quite comparable to the Hamelin Gold zone and it was also containing some quartz veins included into a granitic dyke.

Another important showing is located 3.3 km west of the Vassan property on a small island in lake De Montigny. A 104.5 m deep prospecting shaft was sunk in 1930 by Dorval Siscoe Mines Ltd. A talc-schist zone was then followed over 600 m (Siscoe's K zone's extension ?) where a 237.7 m long vein is reported bearing 320 degrees with a 50 degrees south dip. Gold values were assayed up to 18.17 g/t within this vein.

Wesdome Gold Mines is reporting resources totalling 760 000 t grading 5.2 g/t Au in the A zone of a gold showing located 5 km west of the Vassan property. Finally, the Kiena Mine is located about 5 km south-southeast of the Vassan property. This mine produced over 1.5 M oz of gold since 1981, most of which from the S-150 deposit, essentially a gold bearing carbonated mafic breccia mostly north-south within a fold axis in a series of basalts and ultramafites (Sauve et al, 1991 and Desrochers et al, 1996).

16. Mineral processing and metallurgical testing

No mineral processing or metallurgical testing was ever done on any material from the Vassan property and the author did not proceed with any metallurgical testing or any mineral processing test whatsoever.

17. Mineral resources estimate

In order to complete the resources evaluation of the Vassan deposit, **STELLAR** compiled all the past and present diamond drilling information into an Excel database. New sets of interpreted sections and longitudinal views were prepared on by **GESCAD** to represent the trace of all diamond drill holes and corresponding area of influence. This work was done under the supervision of Mr. Pierre O'Dowd, Geologist, a Qualified Person under the terms of the National Instrument 43-101.

Results from the author's data validation and mineral resources evaluation of the Vassan gold deposit are presented in this section. According to the CIM Standing Committee on Reserves Definitions (CIM Definition Standards, Nov. 1st, 2004):

> *"A Mineral Resource is a concentration or occurrence of natural, solid, inorganic or fossilized organic material in or on the Earth's crust in such form and quantity and of such a grade or quality that is 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 resources estimate of the Vassan gold deposit is based on previous evaluation works done by **STELLAR and others** (1997 to 2006). This estimate is based on all results made available by **STELLAR**.

The author has established the parameters for the definition of the different resource categories (measured. indicated and inferred). The recommendations of CIM Standing Committee on Reserves Definitions (CIM Definition Standards, Nov. 1st, 2004) were used in defining the resource classification. **Results of the resource estimate are compliant to regulation of the National Instrument 43-101 and its addendum 43-101F1.**

The following resource estimate was calculated along the entire length of the Hamelin gold zone which includes the main structure and the parallel lenses located close-by on the **STELLAR**'s 100% owned Vassan property. The area covered by the resources estimation is corresponding to cross-sections 4 650 to 5 100 E from surface to -530 m.

17.1 Geological interpretation

The drill data have been plotted on cross-sections by **STELLAR** and mineralized zones were allocated to the appropriate vein structure. The geological interpretation is concordant with the different units and fits well with the geological interpretation. Lateral and at-depth geological continuity of the mineralization is confirmed by the geological description of the numerous diamond drill holes intersects on 20 m spaced cross-sections (figure 10). Due to the continuous nature of the mineralization and its relatively simple geometry, differences in hole-to-hole correlation do not appear to be a possible source of discrepancies. The density of the drilling performed to date

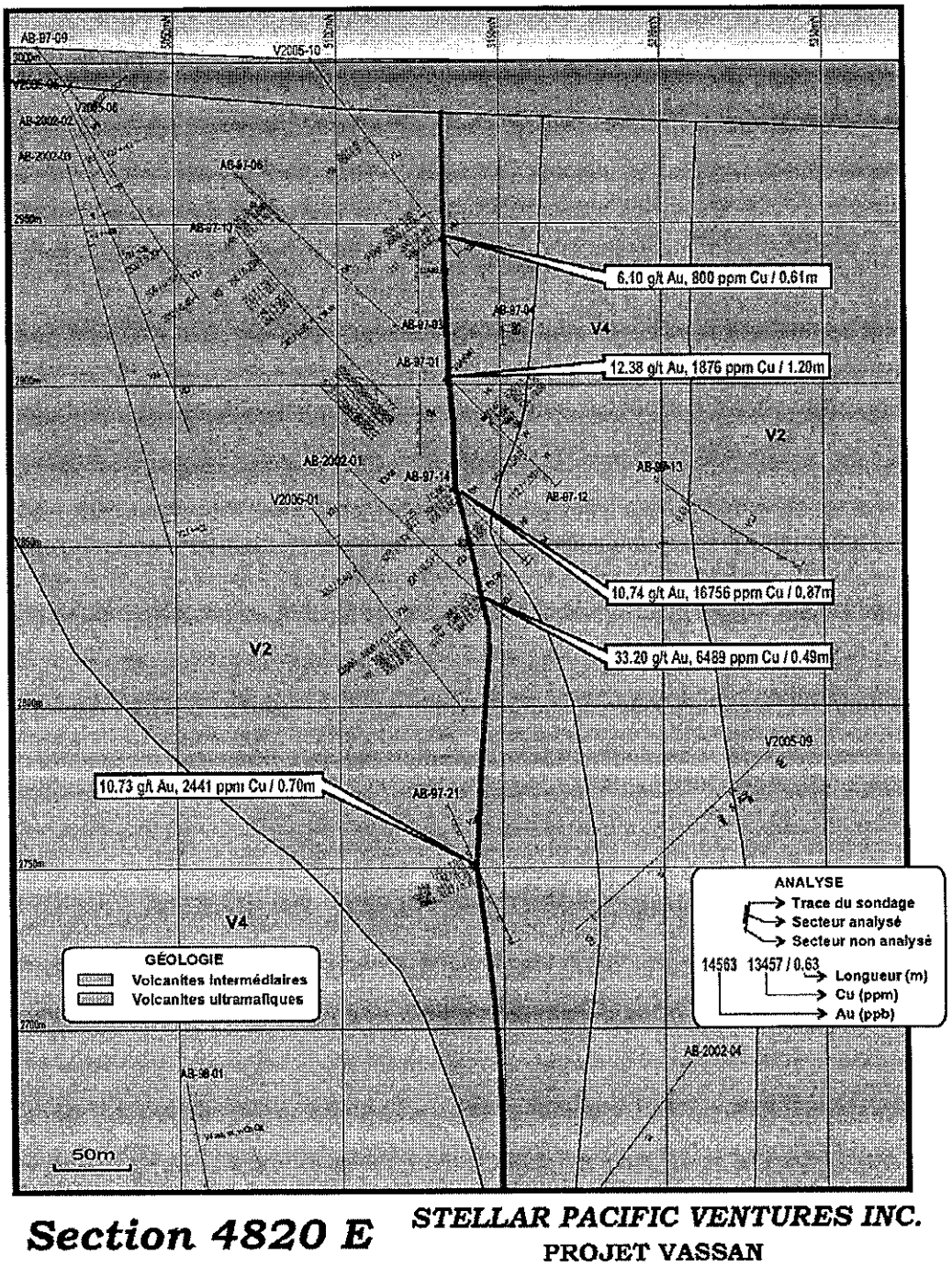

Figure 10: Typical cross section on the Hamelin Zone (section 4820 E).

combined to the character of the Hamelin zone allow us to make a reliable estimate of the size, tonnage and grade of the gold mineralization.

The interpretation of the data collected by **STELLAR** shows the Hamelin zone as the main structure generally striking E-W and dipping sub-vertically. The Hamelin zone is probably opened to the west even if the presence of ultramafic lithologies is usually not a positive factor for the presence of gold mineralization. More than one vein is locally observed. Those secondary veins are sporadic and it was not possible to define those too well. These structures could eventually be of importance since grades are locally impressive (33.5 g/t Au over 0.7 m in V2005-01 and 31.7 g/t Au and 0.55 % Cu over 0.41 m in V2006-02). These veins were encountered in 2006 both to the north and to the south of the Hamelin zone.

Lithologies observed in hole AB-97-23 on section are not corresponding with the surrounding drill hole information leading us to believe that this particular intersection could not be where it is actually shown on section. As a matter of fact no deviation test was taken in that specific hole which is drilled from north to south. It would then be possible that hole AB-97-22, previously interpreted as barren, would have intersected a lower grade mineralized zone grading 2.6 g/t Au over 0.35 m. If this hypothesis proves to be true, then the mineralized zone would be totally opened at depth in that specific sector.

The presence of gold into the Hamelin zone is somehow related to the sulphides content even if the relationship is not direct. Magnetite is also noted in the Hamelin zone, even up to semi-massive veins, but it is not related to the gold content. Chalcopyrite in variable concentration is also observed in the Hamelin zone and again it is not related to the gold content.

The hanging walls of the mineralized zone were studied and it shows that gold values are found outside the Hamelin zone even if the concentration is fairly low. On the average about 200 ppb Au is the grade of the hanging walls.

17.2 Methodology

The polygonal method was used in the estimation work completed by the author. The Hamelin zone and its satellite veins were entirely reviewed, calculated and classified into indicated and inferred mineral resources by the author. Detailed calculations for all the estimated blocks are provided in Appendix I and illustrated on the longitudinal view.

The estimated resources blocks were delineated in two (2) steps. First, the **indicated mineral resources** were delimited using the parameters defined in the following section in areas characterized by a greater density of geological data showing continuity. Those indicated resources are only including the Hamelin zone (the most continuous one). Each block is drill defined by an intersection which is centered on the block. Grade of the estimated blocks were obtained from the weighted averages of drill

hole intersections including, if needed, the internal dilution (which is the dilution taken in the hanging walls to make the block at least 1.5 m wide). Areas of influence for each polygon were extended mid-distance between holes or to a maximum distance of 50 m.

In a second step, **inferred mineral resources** were obtained from blocks located in parallel lenses and/or from blocks within the Hamelin zone, but isolated from the main mineralized zone. Since those inferred resources are showing a lesser number of holes and also less data, the maximum extension of these blocks is limited to 25 m.

Since the mineralization was not seen underground yet, no **measured mineral resources** was estimated on the Vassan property.

To our knowledge, no statistical evaluation of the grade was made in the past. However, no nominal higher cut-off grade was applied neither to the samples nor to the blocks since the distribution of the grades of the samples is not erratic. Moreover, this resources estimate is essentially performed to facilitate further exploration and development work.

The drill data have been plotted on cross-sections and mineralized zones then allocated to the appropriate vein structure. The reserves have been blocked out using the above criteria on a vertical longitudinal section. Tonnages for each block have been calculated by multiplying the horizontal width of the vein by the polygon surface area and applying a specific gravity factor as defined in section 17.4.

17.3 Resources categories definition

Resources categories for the Vassan property are following the recommendations of the CIM Standing Committee on Reserves Definitions:

> *"Mineral resources are sub-divided, in order of increasing geological confidence into Inferred, Indicated and Measured categories. An Inferred Mineral Resource has a lower level of confidence than that applied to an Indicated Mineral Resource. An Indicated Mineral Resource has a higher level of confidence than an Inferred Mineral Resource but has a lower level of confidence than a Measured Mineral Resource."*

17.3.1 Measured mineral resource

According to CIM Definition Standards, the definition of a measured resource is:

> *"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."

17.3.2 Indicated mineral resource

According to CIM Definition Standards, the definition of an indicated resource is:

*"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 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."*

17.3.3 Inferred mineral resource

According to CIM Definition Standards, the definition of an inferred resource is:

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

The author is considering that inferred resources are only indicative of areas having the potential to be upgraded to upper categories depending on the amount of information made available by subsequent surface and/or underground works. Considering the lower level of confidence given by this category, the inferred resources should not be used to evaluate reserves.

17.4 Specific gravity

The specific gravity used for the tonnage estimate is derived from different sources: measured specific gravities for drilling data from 2005 and 2006, interpolated specific gravities for drilling data from 1997 to 2003 and a fix specific gravity of 2.7 g/cm^3 for the waste material used as dilution.

Since the specific gravity was not measured on the data from 1997 to 2003, we had to design a way to estimate it for these samples. Assuming that the gold grade is rather well correlated to the veins' sulphide content, we built a plot of the gold grade versus the specific gravity of the 2005-06 samples in order to derive the 1997-2003 samples' specific gravities (figure 11). The plot is graphically showing that specific gravity is

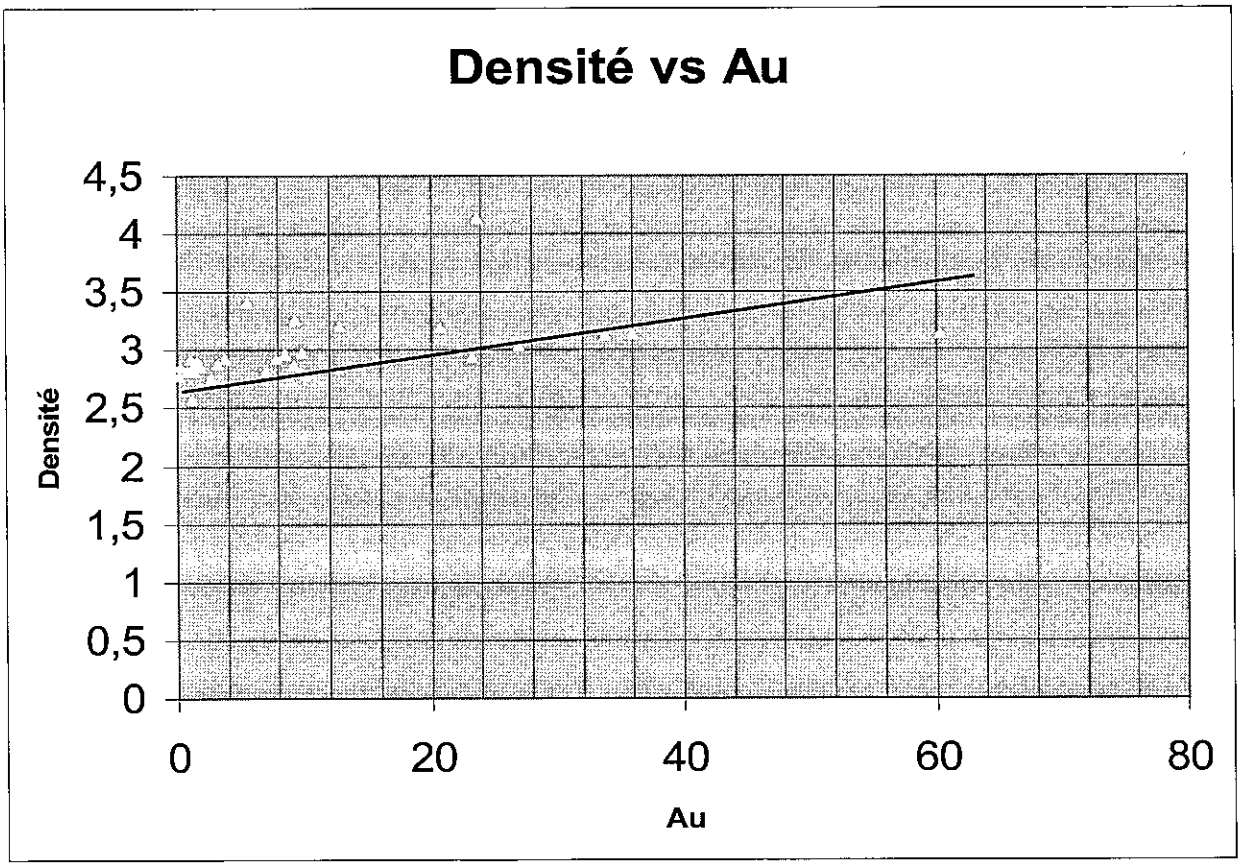

Figure 11: Correlation between gold grades and specific gravity.

getting higher with richer samples. A theoretical curve was drawn to demonstrate this relationship. This line shows that a grade of 24 g/t Au is corresponding to a specific gravity in the 3 g/ cm^3 range, which is very conservative since grades over 4 g/t Au frequently gave specific gravities up to 3.5 g/ cm^3. However the author is considering that the use of a conservative approach is more appropriate and the curve will then be used to extrapolate the specific gravity of the samples for which these data were not made available.

17.5 Minimum width

A minimum horizontal width of 1.5 m was used for defining the minimum mineralized intercepts (drill holes) by using the average grade of the adjacent material assayed at a value of 0.2 g/t Au. Mineralized intervals on the Vassan property is averaging a horizontal width of 0.54 to 0.6 m (inferred and indicated resources).

17.6 Resources estimate

The mineral inventory of the Vassan property was compiled from all available data and the individual resource blocks are all listed in appendix 1, where one will find hole numbers, gold, silver and copper grades, horizontal widths, polygons surface, volumes, specific gravities (measured or extrapolated), tonnages, and total metal content (Au, Ag and Cu). These results were then plotted on a longitudinal vertical section as shown on figure 12.

The in situ resources estimate of the Vassan property amounts to **385 054 tonnes @ 5.01 g/t Au, 0.19 % Cu and 3.41 g/t Ag** of diluted **indicated resources** for the Hamelin zone. The diluted **inferred resources** are totalling **62 600 tonnes @ 4.15 g/t Au, 0.10 % Cu and 1.32 g/t Ag.**

This resources estimate is totalling 62 064 ounces of gold of indicated resources in situ to which copper and silver credits could be added.

18. Interpretation and conclusions

The author of this technical report carried out an exhaustive examination of the Vassan property in July and August 2006. The general quality of the information produced by the previous managements is very good and can be used for future exploration and development planning.

The diamond drilling programs performed by STELLAR in 2005 and 2006 confirmed the continuity of the gold mineralized structure and also its extension towards the surface and possibly at depth to the east. The grades intersected are globally comparable to the previous results. One major new result is the discovery of numerous mineralized structures in a number of holes thus increasing the potential of the Hamelin gold zone.

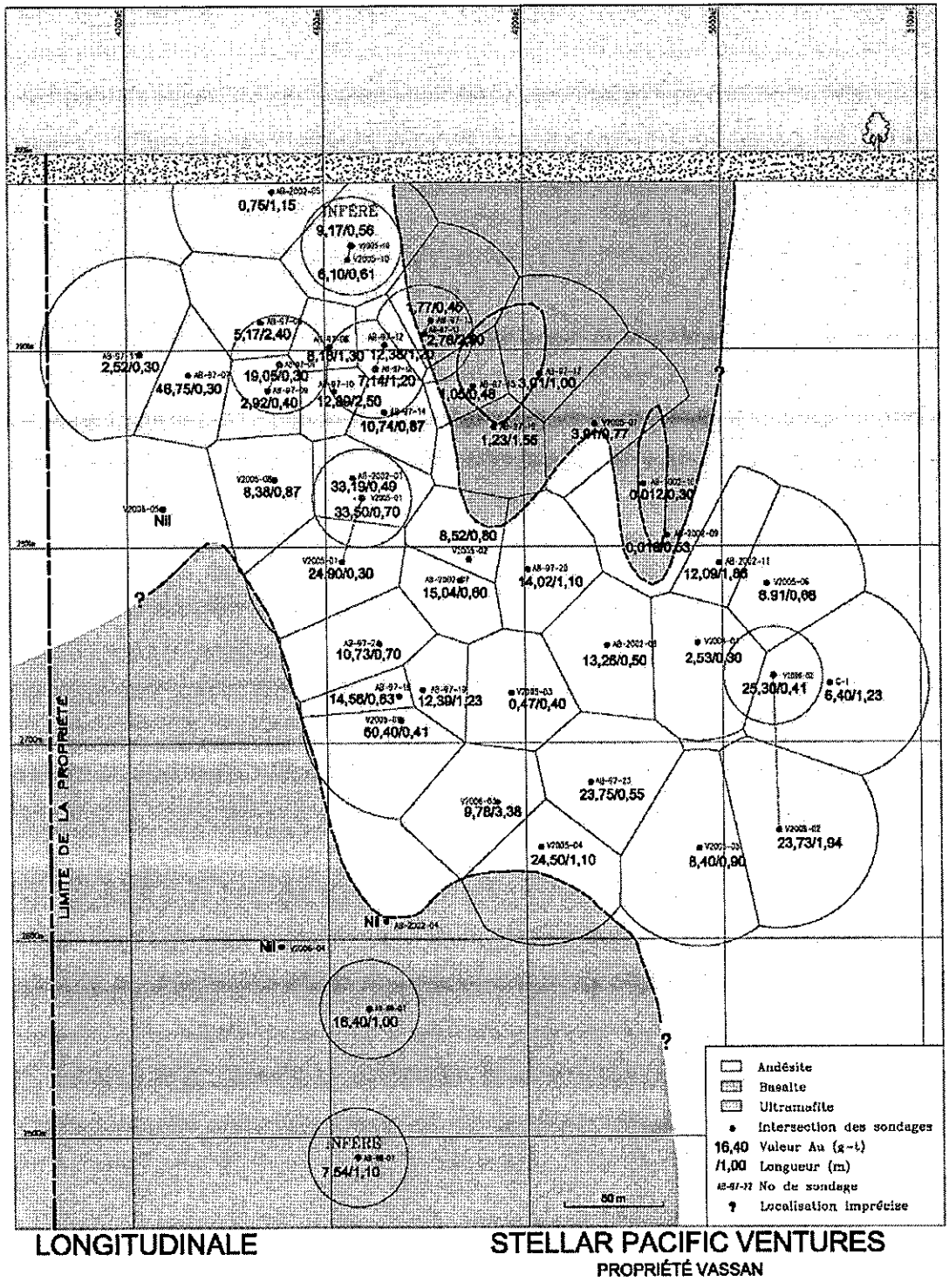

Figure 12: Longitudinal section showing block resources estimate.

The Hamelin zone is included within a 150 m wide corridor raking towards the east within mafic lavas. However 2 gold intersections were cut within ultramafic horizons in hole AB-98-01, these results are opening a vast sector to the exploration below 400 m from the surface.

The diamond drill holes V2006-04, V2005-09, AB-2002-04 and AB-97-23 all drilled from north to south, did intersect an exhalative cherty horizon rich in zinc and close-by the surface. This volcanogenic type mineralization should be investigated further.

The author carried out NI 43-101 compliant resources evaluation based on the information provided by the surface diamond drill intersections performed in the recent years. The author followed rigorous procedures to validate these data and to estimate the mineral resources and is quite confident that they represent the "in-situ" tonnages and grades of the deposit.

Moreover, the probabilities to add up to the existing mineral resources are considered excellent. There is also a number of near surface targets that can be drill tested on the property.

19. Recommendations

The mineral potential of the Vassan property is of sufficient merit to justify an exploration program. A 600 000 $ budget is proposed essentially to drill 14 surface holes (250 to 550 m long) following up the mineralized structure over 400 m laterally and vertically, with a drilling pattern of 50 x 50 m. Drilling contractor's overall cost for BQ size core is estimated at 60$ per metre which is not including related costs (technical and geological staff, sampling and assaying and QA/QC protocol). The drilling cost is expected to reach 90$ per metre overall.

A smaller portion of the exploration budget should be allocated to a surface IP geophysical survey targeting the eastern portion of the Vassan property. A second phase of drilling short holes could be implemented to follow up on specific results from the geophysical survey

The total expenditures for this exploration program would be **600 000 $** as shown in the next table:

PROPOSED EXPLORATION BUDGET

Program planning		5 000$
Geophysical survey		
Line cutting	45 km @ 350$/km	15 750$
IP Survey	42 km @ 1 000$/km	42 000$
Interpretation, supervision	10 d @ 500$/d	5 000$
Diamond drilling		
Diamond drill mob/demob.		5 000$
Drilling	6 050 m @ 60$/m	363 000$
Geologist	85 d @ 250$/d	21 250$
Assaying	150 assays @ 20$/assay	3 000$
Supervision	40 d @ 500$/d	20 000$
Lodging	85 d @ 100$/d	8 500$
Transportation	85 d @ 50$/d	4 250$
Communication		2 500$
Equipment		7 000$
Core-shack		1 500$
Miscellaneous		7 000$
Report		
Drafting		3 000$
Report		6 500$
Administration and contingencies		79 750$
	Total	**600 000$**

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AUTHOR'S CERTIFICATE OF QUALIFICATION

I, Yves Gagnon, from Val-d'Or (Québec), Canada, do hereby certify that:

1. I am a Professional Engineer, consulting in Geology, that I reside at 1668 rue des Pins, Val-d'Or (Québec) and can be reached at : (819) 825-0873 or (819) 856-7446.

2. I am a registered member of the Ordre des Ingénieurs du Québec (OIQ, permit # 032460). I am a graduate from the École Polytechnique de l'Université de Montréal (Québec) with a Bachelor in Applied Sciences (geological engineering) in 1978 and a Master in Applied Sciences (lithogeochemistry) in 1983. I am a graduate of McGill University (Montréal, Québec) with a Mineral Project Evaluation Techniques and Application Certificate in 1986. I am a graduate of the Université du Québec en Abitibi-Témiscamingue (Rouyn-Noranda, Québec) with a Business Administration Certificate in 1990.

3. I have over 27 years of experience as a geological engineer in the exploration and mining industry. My expertise has been acquired with the Ministère des Richesses Naturelles du Québec, SOQUEM, Yorbeau Resources Inc., Géospex Sciences Inc., Espalau Mining Corporation, Dessau-Soprin Inc., Bioptic Vision Inc., Abcourt Mines Inc., Métanor Resources Inc., Spinofex and InnovExplo Inc. I am a consulting geological engineer working under the name of Spinofex since 2000.

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

5. I am responsible for the preparation of the mineral resources estimate and was involved in the writing of most of the sections of the technical report entitled "NI 43-101 Resources Evaluation Report for the Vassan Property" dated September 12th 2006 relating to the Vassan property. I conducted, as a geological engineer, a number of field visits on the Vassan property, the most recent of which were on July 13th and 28th 2006..

6. I have not had prior involvement with the property that is the subject of the Technical Report.

7. To my knowledge, I have incorporated within this report all elements that are pertinent to this project's evaluation and to the recommendations derived herein.

8. I have not received nor will I receive any interest, direct or indirect, in the Vassan property. I have therefore fulfilled the specific requirements of section 1.5 of NI 43-101.

9. I have reviewed NI 43-101 and that this technical report complies with the NI 43-101 and its addendum 43-101A1.

(s) Yves Gagnon
Yves Gagnon, P. Eng., M. A. Sc.,
September 13th, 2006

APPENDIX 1

RESOURCES ESTIMATE

DETAILED CALCULATIONS PER BLOCK

RESOURCE CALCULATIONS PER BLOCK - VASSAN PROPERTY - HAMELIN ZONE

INDICATED RESOURCES

Hole #	From	To	Length	Au g/t	Ag g/t	Cu %	Horiz. Width	AREA m²	VOLUME m³	S. GRAV g/cm³	TONNAGE t	Gr Au	Kg Cu	Gr Ag
AB-2002-01	219,07	219,56	0,49	33,19	17	0,65	0,38	2077	789	3,00	2368	78581	15390	40250
AB-2002-06	19,75	20,90	1,15	0,75	1	0,04	0,66	2527	1668	2,70	4502	3377	1666	4502
AB-2002-07	271,20	271,80	0,60	15,04	8	0,66	0,38	1621	616	2,90	1787	26869	11791	14292
AB-2002-08	294,00	294,50	0,50	13,26	3	0,23	0,29	3049	884	2,90	2564	34000	5897	7692
AB-2002-11	237,00	238,86	1,86	12,09	5	0,14	0,93	1923	1789	2,90	5188	62719	7263	25938
AB-97-06	146,00	147,30	1,30	8,16	5	0,24	1,17	1047	1225	2,80	3431	27995	8234	17154
AB-97-07	167,70	168,00	0,30	50,47	40	2,32	0,22	2056	452	3,30	1492	75317	34622	59693
AB-97-08	138,20	140,60	2,40	5,09	10	0,84	1,99	2562	5098	2,75	14020	71363	117770	140202
AB-97-09	178,10	178,50	0,40	2,92	26	1,80	0,31	1522	472	2,70	1274	3719	22927	33116
AB-97-10	161,00	163,50	2,50	12,89	13	0,85	2,17	999	2168	2,90	6289	81060	53453	81752
AB-97-11	157,40	157,70	0,30	2,52	2	0,16	0,23	5031	1157	2,70	3124	7873	4968	6248
AB-97-12	136,30	137,50	1,20	12,38	6	0,19	0,85	1070	910	2,90	2639	32665	5013	15831
AB-97-13	127,80	128,25	0,45	1,77	2	0,00	0,36	2971	1070	2,70	2888	5111	0	5776
AB-97-14	166,23	167,10	0,87	10,74	26	1,68	0,56	1526	854	2,85	2435	26153	40910	63313
AB-97-16	181,00	182,55	1,55	1,23	1	0,04	1,08	2312	2497	2,70	6742	8293	2697	6742
AB-97-17	139,70	140,70	1,00	3,01	3	0,16	0,62	3197	1982	2,70	5351	16106	8562	16053
AB-97-18	311,70	312,33	0,63	14,56	32	1,35	0,32	830	266	2,90	771	11220	10404	24660
AB-97-19	294,00	295,23	1,23	12,39	7	0,99	0,48	1212	582	2,90	1687	20898	16698	11807
AB-97-20	233,40	234,50	1,10	14,02	5	0,21	0,48	2798	1343	2,90	3895	54606	8179	19474
AB-97-21	273,10	273,80	0,70	10,73	7	0,24	0,30	2600	780	2,85	2223	23857	5336	15564
AB-97-23	437,45	438,00	0,55	23,75	31	0,88	0,41	3114	1277	3,00	3830	90964	33705	118732
C-1	296,27	297,50	1,23	6,41	0	0,00	0,54	3737	2018	2,75	5550	35572	0	0
V2005-01	258,00	258,30	0,30	27,00	13	0,91	0,19	3289	625	3,03	1893	51122	17230	24614
V2005-02	239,70	241,60	1,90	10,16	12	1,35	1,07	1733	1855	2,79	5174	52570	69852	62091
V2005-03	323,40	323,80	0,40	1,38	1	0,03	0,22	2726	600	2,82	1691	2333	507	1691
V2005-04	387,40	388,50	1,10	23,25	6	0,10	0,47	3976	1869	2,94	5494	127741	5494	32966
V2005-05	374,40	375,30	0,90	9,20	15	0,53	0,31	2909	902	2,87	2588	23807	13715	38816
V2005-06	247,95	248,63	0,68	6,98	9	0,36	0,33	3230	1066	2,81	2995	20893	10783	26959
V2005-07	166,60	167,37	0,77	3,71	3	0,10	0,47	3187	1498	2,92	4373	16204	4373	13120
V2005-08	221,45	222,32	0,87	7,81	16	1,19	0,62	2706	1678	2,93	4916	38393	58499	78654
V2005-09	397,38	397,79	0,41	60,40	18	0,59	0,32	3128	1001	3,14	3143	189810	18541	56566
V2005-10	70,09	70,70	0,61	5,48	2	0,08	0,39	3303	1288	3,41	4393	24075	3515	8787
V2006-01	354,20	354,50	0,30	1,59	2	0,35	0,24	3220	773	2,90	2241	3563	7844	4482
V2006-02	421,51	423,45	1,94	22,21	13	0,47	1,25	3458	4323	3,18	13747	305321	64611	178711
V2006-03	366,10	369,48	3,38	11,50	4	0,14	1,53	3009	4604	3,16	14550	167319	20369	58198
V2006-06	166,6	369,48	1,76	7,52	4	0,09	1,13	2583	2918	2,90	8463	63642	7617	33852
				11,80		**4,50**	**0,60**	**92238**	**54895**		**159710**	**1885115**	**718433**	**1314445**
						Average width =			**0,60**	Average grade =		**11,80**	**0,45**	**8,23**
Dilution				0,20	0	0,00	0,90	92238	83461	2,70	225345	45069		

	Au (g/t)	Cu (%)	Ag (g/t)
Total Indicated Resources (t)	385054		**5,01**	**0,19**	**3,41**
Total Gold (oz)	62064		

INFERRED RESOURCES

Hole #	From	To	Length	Au g/t	Ag g/t	Cu %	Horiz. Width	AREA m²	VOLUME m³	S. GRAV g/cm³	TONNAGE t	Gr Au	Kg Cu	Gr Ag
AB-98-01	445,60	446,60	1,00	16,40		0,42	0,21	1964	412	2,90	1196	19611	5022	0
AB-98-01	522,30	523,40	1,10	7,54		0,52	0,24	1964	471	2,80	1319	9949	6861	0
V2005-01	216,00	216,70	0,70	33,50	3	0,16	0,40	1964	785	3,10	2435	81564	3896	7304
V2005-10	61,14	61,70	0,56	9,17	12	0,96	0,35	1964	687	2,98	2048	18780	19660	24575
V2006-02	320,96	321,37	0,41	25,30	4	0,55	0,25	1964	491	3,35	1644	41604	9044	6578
AB-97-13	138,00	140,50	2,50	2,76	2	0,03	2,03	1694	3439	2,70	9285	25626	2785	18570
AB-97-12	153,75	154,95	1,20	7,14	2	0,06	0,87	1688	1469	2,80	4112	29359	2467	8224
AB-97-09	156,75	157,05	0,30	19,04	13	0,89	0,23	1957	450	2,95	1328	25287	11820	17266
				10,77			**0,54**	**15157**	**8205**		**23367**	**251779**	**61556**	**82516**
						Average width =			**0,54**	Average grade =		**10,77**	**0,26**	**3,53**
Dilution				0,20	0	0,00	0,96	15157	14531	2,7	39233	7847		

	Au (g/t)	Cu (%)	Ag (g/t)
Total Inferred Resources (t)	62600		**4,15**	**0,10**	**1,32**
Total Gold (oz)	8348		