

Qualifying Report
On
Burntbush Property, Hoblitzell Township, Ontario
For
Rockhaven Resources Ltd.

By: G.A. Harron P.Eng.
Effective Date: October 18, 2005
Signing Date: October 18, 2005

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1.0 Summary

The property is located about 20 km west of the Ontario / Québec border, approximately 120 km northeast of Cochrane, Ontario, and approximately 90 km northwest of La Sarre, Québec. Vehicle access to the property is via the all-weather gravel "Tomlinson Road", which departs north from the "Trans-Limit" road at kilometer 89 as measured from Cochrane.

The property consists of 7 unpatented contiguous claims comprised of 85 units covering a nominal 1,368 ha, in the southeast quadrant of Hoblitzell Township, Larder Lake Mining Division, Ontario. Surface rights and are attached to the claims. All claims are in good standing until January 27, 2007. An area of mutual interest extends for 10 km exterior to the current claim boundaries.

Rockhaven holds an option to acquire a 100% interest in the property from Vista Gold by spending \$ 50,000 on or before January 27, 2007, and an additional \$ 300,000 on or before January 27, 2008, and issuing 1 million common shares of Rockhaven on or before January 27, 2008.

The property is located in the Burntbush Greenstone Belt, which is situated in the northwest corner of the Archean age Abitibi Subprovince. The Burntbush Greenstone Belt continues eastward into adjacent Québec as the Harricana-Turgeon Greenstone Belt. This greenstone belt hosts the Matagami, Selbaie, Joutel and Casa-Berardi mining camps in Québec and the Detour Lake Mine in Ontario.

An east trending assemblage of felsic volcanic rocks and coeval porphyritic felsic intrusions post date assemblages of mafic and intermediate volcanic rocks present in the area. East-trending shear zones developed at the contacts of contrasting rock types are known locations of gold mineralization. Deformation is poorly documented in the area, but three phases of deformation are probably present, as is common in the rest of the greenstone belt.

A total of 64 historical diamond drill holes are spread over the entire length of the property and the historical gold intercepts represent targets for future drilling programs. Twenty-one of these holes reported at least one sample > 2 grams Au per tonne over a 1 metre intersection.

Gold mineralization on this property appears to be related to an oxidized hydrothermal fluid system. The gold mineralization predominantly occurs with pyritic quartz veins, hosted in felsic and mafic volcanic rocks and sediments. Alteration accompanying the gold mineralization includes sericite, hematite, magnetite, chlorite and minor tourmaline.

Examples of this type of deposit model include Kirkland Lake gold deposits, the Ross Mine in Hislop Township and the Young-Davidson deposit near Matachewan. Experience in the Burntbush area indicates that induced polarization surveys can detect zones of disseminated pyrite and chalcopyrite, which accompany the higher grade gold intercepts. Mobile metal ion geochemical surveys may prove to be useful for detecting zones of gold mineralization in this area of reworked till.

Rockhaven is proposing a two phase exploration program estimated to cost \$ 435,000 to explore for economic gold mineralization on the Burntbush property. The author of this report is of the opinion that the property has sufficient merit to warrant further exploration.

The proposed Phase 1 budget of \$ 75,000 will allow a detailed compilation of all historical exploration data, especially diamond drill information and geophysical surveys, which can be re-

interpreted to better define drill targets. A 100 line-kilometre survey grid, with a 100 m line spacing keyed to the Cogema grid will be established over the entire property to which new geophysical and geochemical surveys can be referenced. A geochemical survey measuring mobile metal ion concentrations is proposed for the entire property in this work program.

The proposed Phase 2 budget and work program is contingent on the results of the Phase 1 program. It is estimated that this phase will cost \$ 360,000 and will include a detailed magnetic survey covering the entire survey grid, and an initial induced polarization survey to be conducted on every second line. Results from these surveys and the geochemical survey will be used to guide an initial 3,000 metre drill program. Drill sites will be determined by the combined geophysical / geochemical results.

2.0 Introduction and Terms of Reference

At the request of Mr. Richard Graham, President of Rockhaven Resources Ltd. ("Rockhaven"), G.A. Harron & Associates Inc. ("GAHA") has been contracted to prepare a Qualifying Report on the Burntbush property, Hoblitzell Township, Larder Lake Mining Division, Ontario, as of October 1, 2005. GAHA was also requested to qualify the proposed exploration programs and budgets for the on-going development of the property. The property is material to Rockhaven, being it's most significant asset. The purpose of this report is to provide disclosure of the property, and to qualify the proposed expenditures.

This technical report is to conform to National Instrument 43-101 standards. Terms of engagement are in a letter from GAHA to Rockhaven dated September 19, 2005.

Prior to this assignment GAHA has not provided any technical or advisory services to the corporation.

The author is familiar with the general area through involvement in several exploration programs in the region on behalf of other companies. The most recent visit to the Rockhaven property was on October 7, 2005 at which time the location of claim posts, access, terrain characteristics, surficial geology and exploration logistics were noted.

The information herein is derived from a review of documents listed in the Section 21.0, information provided by the Ontario Ministry of Northern Development and Mines, and private files maintained by GAHA.

There were no limitations put on the author in preparation of this report with respect to technical information.

This report contains details of the land tenure, a summary of previous exploration and development work, a compilation and synthesis of geology, geophysics and assay data, and recommendations for further exploration and development of the property.

Cost data used to create proposed budgets to support the proposed work programs are based on a general knowledge of current costs, as experienced by the author on other projects in the Province of Ontario over the past 12 months. References to dollars in the report are to the Canadian currency, unless otherwise indicated.

Metric units of measure are used in this report. References to dollars in the report are to the Canadian currency, unless otherwise indicated.

The following list shows the meaning of the abbreviations for technical terms used throughout the text of this report.

<u>Abbreviation</u>	<u>Meaning</u>
AEM	airborne electromagnetic (survey)
Ag	silver
AMAG	airborne magnetic (survey)
As	arsenic
Au	gold
AVLF_EM	airborne very low frequency electromagnetic (survey)
cm	centimetre
Cu	copper
DDH	diamond drill hole
FA-ASS	Fire assay-atomic absorption spectroscopy

g	gram
g/t	grams per tonne
ha	hectare(s)
HLEM	horizontal loop electromagnetic (survey)
HMC	heavy mineral concentrate
ICP-OES	induction coupled plasma-optical emission spectroscopy
IP/RES	induced polarization / resistivity (survey)
km	kilometre(s)
m	metre(s)
MAG	magnetic (survey)
mm	millimetre
ppb	part per billion
ppm	part per million
RCH	reverse circulation drill hole
VLF-EM	very low frequency electromagnetic (survey)
Zn	zinc

The prefix “meta-” has been omitted from the words metasediment and metavolcanic for the sake of brevity and readability. It is to be understood that all of the Precambrian age rocks in the Superior Province exhibit sub greenschist to amphibolite facies of metamorphism.

3.0 Disclaimer

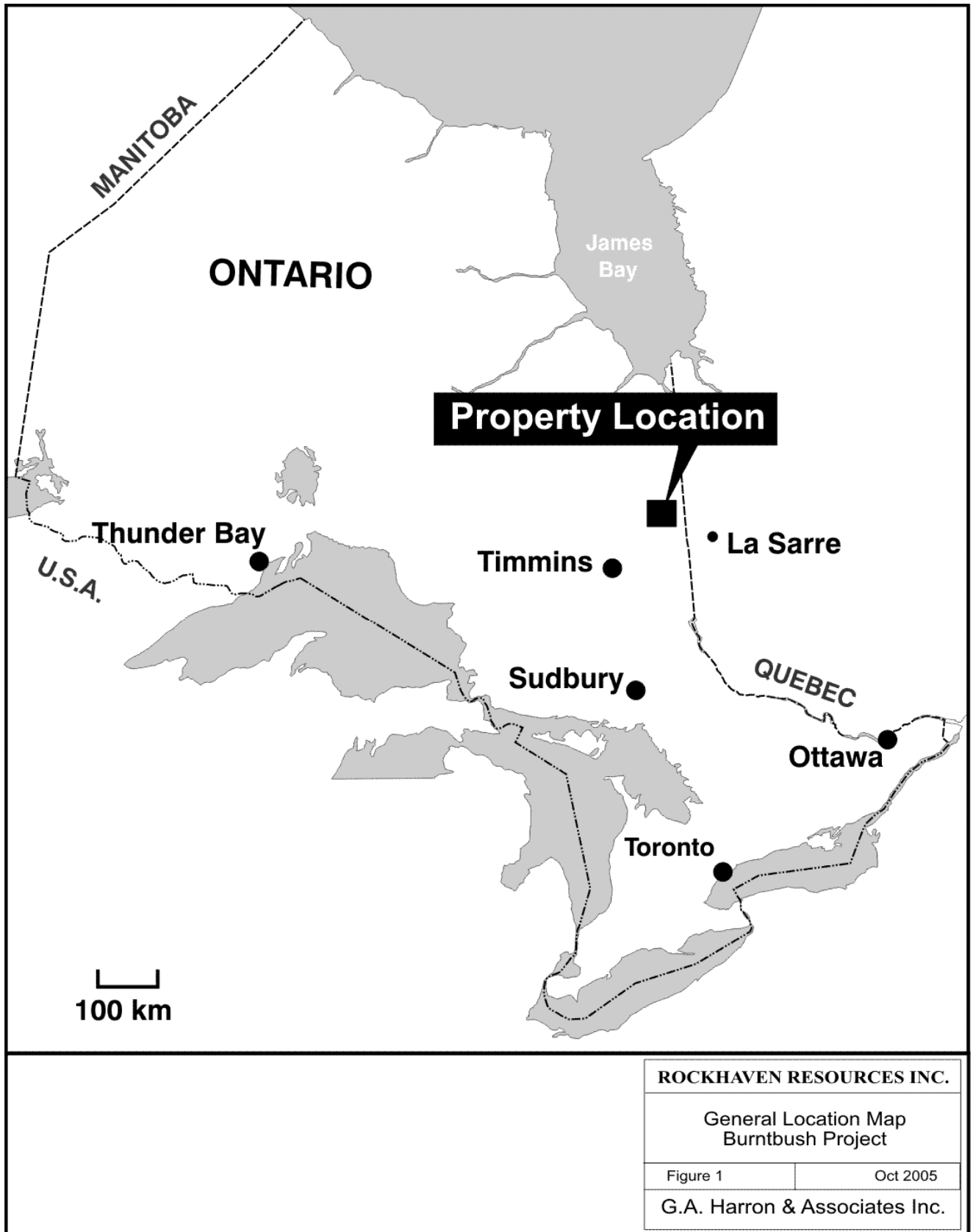
Land tenure information has been obtained from the Ontario Ministry of Northern Development and Mines (“MNDM”) web site, which contains a disclaimer as to the veracity of the data. In addition the existence and validity of any un-registered agreements between parties are not reflected in the MNDM land management system. GAHA has relied on representations of Rockhaven management that the corporation has a valid option agreement with Vista Gold Corp. in place and in force concerning the subject property.

Some of the historical work reported in this technical document is derived from assessment files maintained by the MNDM, and published reports and maps authored by consultants and other individuals. While the author has made every attempt to accurately transcribe and convey the contents of these report and maps, he cannot guarantee the accuracy, validity or completeness of the data contained in these files and maps. The authors of these files are not necessarily qualified persons within the context of National Policy 43-101.

4.0 Property Description and Location

The property is located about 20 km west of the Ontario / Québec border, approximately 120 km northeast of Cochrane, Ontario, and approximately 90 km northwest of La Sarre, Québec (Figure 1).

The property consists of 7 unpatented and un-surveyed contiguous claims comprised of 85 units covering a nominal 1,368 ha, in the southeast quadrant of Hoblitzell Township, Larder Lake Mining Division, Ontario (Figure 2). Surface rights are attached to the claims.



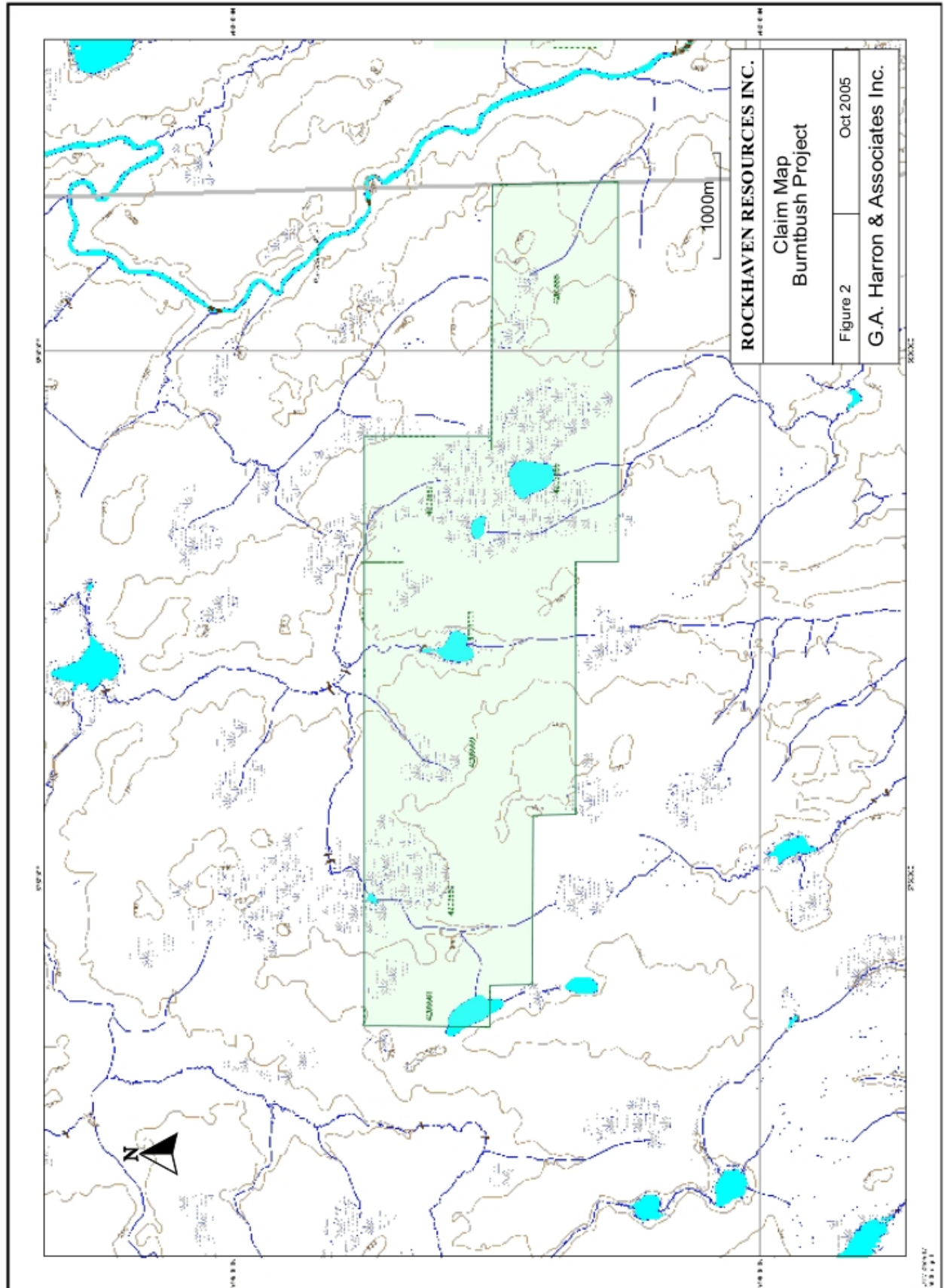


Table 1 lists the individual mining claim serial numbers, recording date, due date, current registered owner and work requirements in order to maintain tenure.

Table 1 List of Mining Claims

Claim No.	Units	Recording Date (y-m-d)	Due Date (y-m-d)	Work Req'd (\$)	Work Reserve (\$)	Registered Owner
4203555	15	05-01-27	07-01-27	6,000	0	Vista Gold Corp.
4203556	12	05-01-27	07-01-27	4,800	0	Vista Gold Corp.
4203557	9	05-01-27	07-01-27	3,600	0	Vista Gold Corp.
4203558	15	05-01-27	07-01-27	6,000	0	Vista Gold Corp.
4203559	15	05-01-27	07-01-27	6,000	0	Vista Gold Corp.
4203560	16	05-01-27	07-01-27	6,400	0	Vista Gold Corp.
4203560	3	05-01-27	07-01-27	1,200	0	Vista Gold Corp.
Totals: 7	85			34,000	0	

Rockhaven holds an option to acquire a 100% interest in the property from Vista Gold by spending \$ 50,000 on or before January 27, 2007, and an additional \$ 300,000 on or before January 27, 2008 and issuing 1 million common shares of Rockhaven, or an amount of Rockhaven common shares equal to a value of \$ 1,000,000 at the date of issuance, at Rockhaven's option on or before January 27, 2008.. Any shortfalls in expenditures prior to January 27, 2008 can be remedied by equivalent cash payments, which will be treated as expenditures.

An area of mutual interest extends for 10 km exterior to the current claim boundaries.

In Ontario an annual work expenditure of \$400 per claim unit extends the tenure of a claim unit by one year past their expiry date listed in the above table. An analysis of the above table indicates that assessment work in the amount of \$ 34,000 needs to be filed annually commencing in 2007 in order to maintain the tenure of the entire property.

To the writer's knowledge there are no current or pending challenges to ownership of the lands, as revealed by examining claim abstracts maintained by the MNDM.

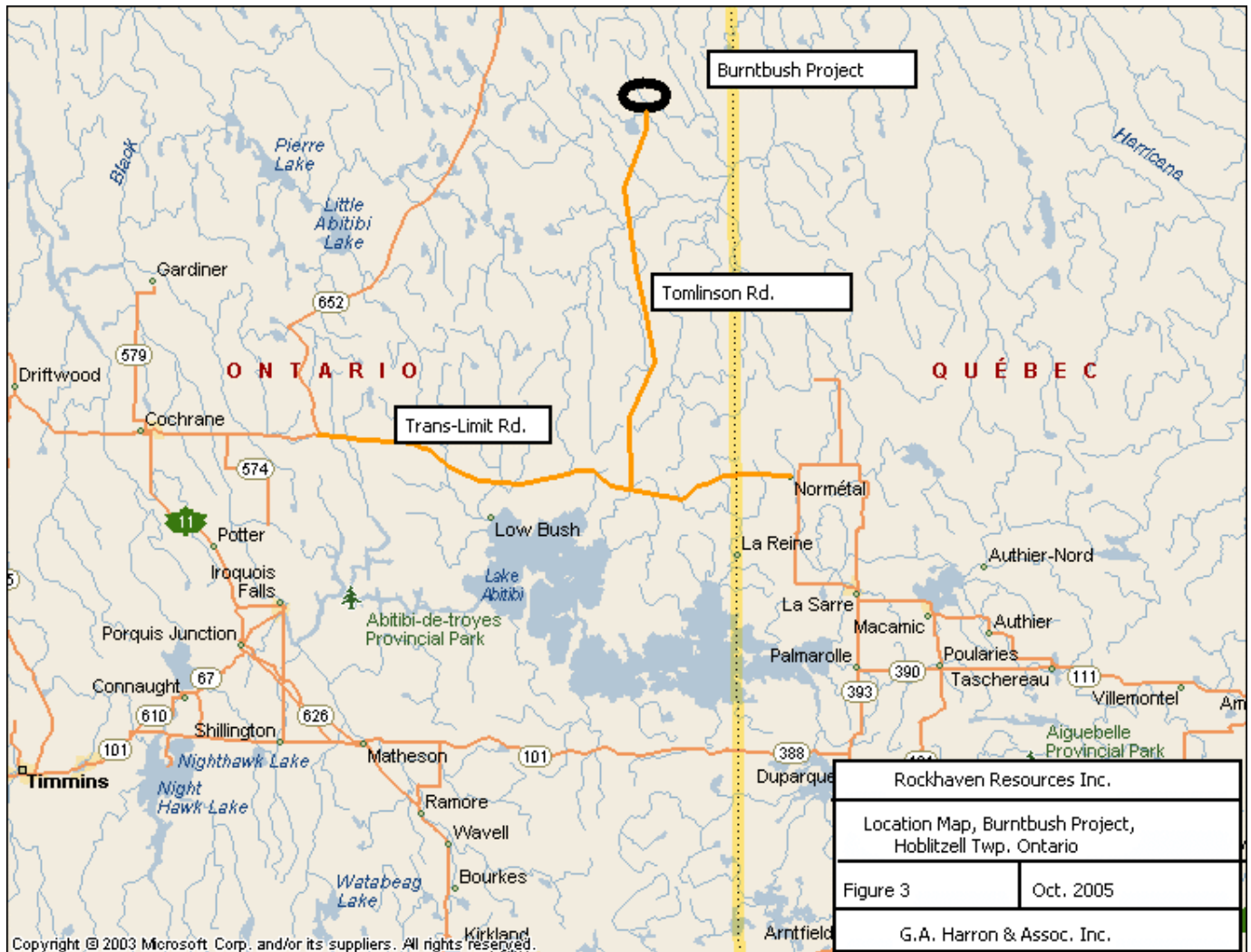
Both Vista Gold and Rockhaven warrant that they have not received from any government authority any notice of, or communication relating to, any actual or alleged breach of any environmental laws, regulations, policies or permits.

Permits issued by Provincial and Federal Government ministries are not required in order to execute preliminary exploration activities on the property.

5.0 Accessibility, Climate, Local Resources, Infrastructure, Physiography

Vehicle access to the property is via the all-weather gravel "Tomlinson Road", which departs north from the "Trans-Limit" road at kilometer 89. The Tomlinson Road is followed in a northerly direction for approximately 48 km to the southern boundary of the Burntbush property in Hoblitzell Township (Figure 3).

Topographic relief on the claim groups is about 10 m above an average elevation of 290 m (asl).



Drainage is poorly organized with meandering watercourses and abundant wetlands, typical of the Canadian Shield. Bedrock outcroppings are very scarce on the claim group, hence bedrock geology is mostly known from drill cores, geophysical surveys and geological interpretation.

Abitibi Consolidated Inc. forest harvesting activities extend into the southeastern part of Hoblitzell Township, and currently affect the western part of claim 4203558 and the eastern part of claim 4203559. Forest cover consists of black spruce, balsam and tamarack, with groves of poplar in the slightly more elevated areas.

The Municipality of La Sarre, Québec (90 km southeast) and Cochrane, Ontario (120 km west-southwest) are the major population centers in the region offering a full range of goods, services and experienced personnel required for exploration, mining and ancillary services. Paved highways provide direct access from these communities to the southern parts of Ontario and Québec. Trucking is the dominant and best-developed bulk transportation system in the area.

Local resources on the property consist of an abundance of fresh water and construction aggregate. Wire line telecommunication services as well as electrical power are absent in the local area.

The property has the sufficiency of surface rights for future exploration or mining operations including potential tailings storage areas, potential waste disposal areas and potential processing plant sites.

Climatic conditions are typical of the northern boreal forest, with moderately cold winter conditions from November until March including 0.6 to 2 m of snowfall. Summers conditions include a moderate amount of precipitation and warm temperatures in the upper 20s and low 30s persisting for several months. Experience indicates that most preliminary exploration activities can be executed year round, except geological and geochemical surveys, which are best executed in the summer months.

6.0 History

The author has no reason to believe that the data as presented below is not an accurate representation of facts at this stage of exploration of the Burntbush property.

The general geology of the Burntbush area is known from the geological mapping by Tanton (1919), Thomson (1936), Wilson (1979) and Johns (1982).

In 1980 the Ontario Geological Survey sponsored a combined AMAG and AEM survey of the area (Ont. Geol. Surv. 1989). This survey defined a series of conductors located along the northern margin of the current property and many east to east-northeast linear magnetic features.

In the general area of the property, the Cyril Knight Prospecting Company made the first recorded gold discovery in the early 1930s. The site is on the east shore of the Burntbush River in southwestern Noseworthy Township (Thomson, 1936). It is reported that a 1.8 m channel sample across sheared felsic volcanic rocks returned an assay of 2.1 g/t Au.

Regional exploration by Conwest Exploration Co. Ltd. resulted in the 1958 drilling of DDHs CW-1 to 7, approximately 1.5 km east of property. Highlights of the program include a 2.4 m intersection of semi-massive pyrite and pyrrhotite, from which no assays are reported.

Noranda Ltd. in 1976 completed DDH H-76-1 (123 m) off the property near the northwest corner of current claim 4203559. This hole tested an AEM and intersected graphitic sediments, with no assays reported.

Regional exploration by Dome Exploration (Canada) Ltd. in 1982 resulted in the drilling of two DDHs to test AEM conductors approximately 2 km north of the property. Results indicate low Au values associated with graphitic sediments.

Discovery of the Golden Pond deposits (now Mine de Casa-Berardi) in 1981 by Inco Limited was coincident with the acquisition of a large land package in the area by Newmont Exploration Canada Limited ("Newmont"). DuPont of Canada Explorations Ltd. was a joint venture partner on this 35 km long land package. Other exploration companies acquired the balance of the lands extending for 35 km eastward from this property to Mine de Casa-Berardi.

In 1992 Aurizon Mines Limited completed 6 DDHs (1,326 m) on claims immediately north of current claim 4293560 testing IP/RES anomalies, which proved to be disseminated pyrrhotite and pyrite mineralization with quartz veinlets and gold values < 50 ppb (Smith, 1992)

On the current property significant historical exploration has been carried out by Cogema Canada Ltd. ("Cogema"), Newmont Exploration of Canada Limited ("Newmont") and Trader Resources Corp. ("Trader") acting on behalf of their joint venture partners. The location of diamond drill holes

resulting from these exploration activities is illustrated in Figure 4 and assay results from core samples are listed in Table 2.

Table 2 Compilation of Diamond Drill Holes and Analytical Results

DDH #	Line	Station	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au (g/t)	Azim °	Dip °	Length (m)
Cogema 1987-1992, Cogema Grid									
Coordinates									
BUR-12	L59+25W	0+50 N	53.0	77.0	24.0	0.19	S	-45.0	191.0
			84.5	95.0	10.5	0.21			
BUR-14	L59+25W	0+83N	114.0	161.0	47.0	0.36	S	-45.0	197.6
			incl. 148.0	150.0	2.0	2.25			
BUR-15	70+00W	0+25S	71.6	88.0	16.4	0.13	S	-45.0	202.7
			incl. 77.7	80.5	2.8	0.41			
			94.0	98.4	4.5	0.09			
			101.5	106.0	4.5	0.07			
			112.0	115.0	3.0	0.09			
BUR-16	L68+00W	8+00N		n.s.v.			S	-45	216.6
BUR-19	L48+00W	0+00N	111.0	172.0	62.0	0.81	S	-45.0	214.9
			incl. 157.0	161.5	4.5	7.90			
			incl. 160.0	161.5	1.5	12.56			
			incl. 166.0	167.5	1.5	1.86			
			incl. 169.0	170.5	1.5	1.39			
			176.5	191.5	15.0	0.72			
			incl. 181.0	182.5	1.5	5.96			
BUR-20	L56+00W	0+75N	116.5	146.0	29.5	0.41	S	-45.0	181.4
			incl. 128.0	130.0	2.0	2.32			
			incl. 133.0	134.0	1.0	1.54			
			incl. 135.0	136.0	1.0	1.68			
			156.0	160.5	4.5	0.43			
			incl. 159.0	160.5	1.5	1.06			
BUR-21	L62+00W	0+50N	93.0	140.0	47.0	0.19	S	-45.0	181.4
			incl. 127.0	128.0	1.0	1.13			
			138.0	139.0	1.0	1.00			
BUR-22	L65+00W	0+50N	135.0	136.0	1.0	0.35	S	-45.0	227.1
BUR-23	L53+00W	0+25N	83.5	102.0	18.5	0.28	S	-45.0	157.0
			incl. 96.0	99.1	3.1	1.32			
BUR-24	L43+00W	3+75S		n.s.v.			S	-45	181.7
BUR-25	L62+00W	0+65N	152.5	224.5	72.0	0.10	S	-75.0	257.9
			incl. 153.0	154.5	1.5	0.68			
			235.0	253.0	18.0	0.12			
BUR-26	L49+00W	0+00 N	108.5	147.5	39.0	0.40	S	-45.0	202.4
			incl. 132.5	134.0	1.5	6.10			
BUR-27	L48+50W	0+00N	133.5	174.0	40.5	0.12	S	-65.0	221.0
			184.5	193.5	9.0	0.12			
BUR-28	L47+00W	0+00N	134.5	176.5	42.0	0.18	S	-45.0	266.4
			226.0	227.0	1.0	2.00			

DDH #	Line	Station	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au (g/t)	Azim °	Dip °	Length (m)
BUR-29	L47+50W	0+20S	157.0	202.0	45.0	0.14	S	-75.0	254.8
BUR-30	L44+00W	0+50S	115.0	143.5	28.5	0.35	S	-45.0	183.5
			incl. 130.0	131.5	1.5	1.40			
			179.5	181.0	1.5	1.60			
BUR-35	L35+00W	1+50S	109.5	148.5	39.0	0.07	S	-45.0	220.8
BUR-36	L50+00W	0+00N	91.0	119.5	28.5	0.30	S	-45.0	178.3
			incl. 108.0	110.0	2.0	1.66			
BUR-37	L46+00W	0+25S	93.5	98.0	4.5	1.23	S	-45.0	259.1
			incl. 96.5	98.0	1.5	3.30			
			102.5	104.0	1.5	1.54			
			111.5	117.5	6.0	0.20			
			123.5	164.0	40.5	0.28			
			incl. 147.5	149.0	1.5	1.05			
			195.5	221.0	25.5	0.29			
BUR-38	L38+00W	1+00S	168.0	171.0	3.0	0.20	S	-45.0	187.6
BUR-39	L41+00W	0+50S	118.5	130.5	12.0	0.14	S	-45.0	224.0
			139.5	153.0	13.5	2.75			
			incl. 142.5	144.0	1.5	23.40			
					note: re-assay 6.38				
			161.0	167.5	6.5	0.82			
			incl. 163.5	165.0	1.5	1.85			
			188.5	202.0	13.5	0.98			
			incl. 200.5	202.0	1.5	6.50			
					note: re-assay 3.73				
BUR-40	L30+00W	2+00S	87.5	95.0	7.5	0.13	S	-45.0	196.6
			and 138.5	146.0	7.5	0.12			
BUR-42	L70+00W	5+50N			n.s.v.		S	-45	163.4
BUR-43	L58+00W	0+75N	110.5	146.5	36.0	0.21	S	-45.0	189.3
BUR-45	L57+00W	0+75N	117.5	148.3	30.8	0.08	S	-45.0	183.8
			123.5	124.0	0.5	0.20			
BUR-48	L48+00W	0+75N	186.5	216.5	30.0	0.13	S	-45.0	272.8
BUR-50	L48+00W	3+50N			n.s.v.		S	-45.0	191.4
BUR-51	L47+50W	0+40N	162.0	208.0	46.0	0.33	S	-45.0	239.3
			incl. 200.5	202.5	2.0	1.53			
			incl. 205.0	206.0	1.0	3.67			
			207.0	208.0	1.0	2.13			
BUR-52	L57+00W	3+00N	115.5	116.5	1.0	0.20	S	-45.0	217.9
BUR-53	L38+00W	2+00N			n.s.v.		S	-45.0	181.4
BUR-55	L14+00W	8+50S	54.0	56.0	2.0	1.81	S	-45	254.8
			58.0	59.0	1.0	2.10			
BUR-56	L46+00W	0+40N	237.5	239	1.5	2.00	S	-63.5	303.9
BUR-57	L46+00W	1+25N	328.5	330	1.5	0.20	S	-65	371.1
BUR-58	L15+00W	8+00S	80.0	81.0	1.0	1.13	S	-46.5	121.0

DDH #	Line	Station	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au (g/t)	Azim °	Dip °	Length (m)
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Newmont / Golden Shield 1986-88 Newmont Grid

Coordinates

86-1	L126+00W	33+50S	49.3	50.0	0.7	0.20	S	-45	267.0
86-2	L126+00W	30+00S	165.5	168.7	3.2	1.70	S	-45	348.0
			180.4	184.7	4.3	0.70			
			202.5	202.8	0.3	12.03			
			212.0	213.6	1.6	17.80			
			240.2	241.3	1.1	4.59			
87-1	L110+00W	30+00S	22.5	23.47	0.97	0.43	S	-45	285.6
87-2	L110+00W	33+00S	169.86	170.13	0.27	0.38	S	-45	178.9
87-3	L123+00W	31+00S	142.65	143.58	0.93	0.18	S	-45	163.7
87-4	L129+95W	31+65S	50.75	51.5	0.75	1.60	S	-45	151.5
87-5	L126+00W	27+00S				n.s.v.	S	-45	330.2
87-6	L110+00W	38+50S	251.22	252.22	1.0	0.45	S	-45	274.9
87-7	L127+00W	30+00S	59.69	60.59	0.9	1.92	S	-45	240.8
87-8	L102+00W	37+50S	91.86	92.25	0.39	2.53	S	-45	198.8
			108.4	108.9	0.5	6.3			
88-1	L102+00W	36+00S			3.0	2.18	S	-50	284.0
					1.28	3.66			
88-2	L133+00W	25+50S				n.s.v.	S	-50	140.0
88-3	L103+00W	38+00			2.4	3.4	S	-50	180.0
88-4	L138+00W	24+00S			1.3	3.9	S	-50	180.0
88-5	L101+00W	37+75S			0.6	11.8	S	-50	357.4
88-6	L144+00W	20+75S			1.4	1.2	S	-50	359.0
88-7	L92+00W	31+25S				n.s.v.	S	-50	302.0
88-8	L87+00W	35+50S			3.3	2.59	S	-50	339.9
88-9	L82+00W	36+00S			n.s.v.		S	-50	278.9
88-10	L102+00W	33+50S			1.3	1.24	S	-50	303.4
88-11	L152+00W	19+00S			1.3	2.61	S	-50	319.4
88-12	L100+00W	43+00S			2.4	3.43	S	-50	296.2
88-13	L 87+00W	39+00S			1.0	2.56	S	-50	314.2

Trader Resources Corp. 1992 Newmont Grid

Coordinates

MK 92-7	L102+97W	36+70S	18.0	18.5	0.5	0.52	S	-52	297.0
			18.5	23.6	5.1	1.31			
		incl.	21.5	22.0	0.5	8.98			
			23.6	32.0	8.4	0.32			
		incl.	23.6	24.5	0.9	2.19			
			71.0	73.7	2.7	0.85			
			79.4	80.6	1.2	2.49			
		incl.	80.0	80.6	0.6	4.70			
			147.5	149.0	1.5	0.58			
			221.0	222.5	1.5	0.96			

Rockhaven, Burntbush Project

DDH #	Line	Station	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au (g/t)	Azim °	Dip °	Length (m)
			246.0	247.5	1.5	0.93			
MK 92-8	L105+00W	36+70S	29.0	39.75	10.75	0.24	S	-45	200
			incl. 31.0	32.0	1.0	0.62			
			69.5	75.5	6.0	0.79			
			78.5	80.5	2.0	0.89			
			108.5	113.0	4.5	0.78			
MK 92-9	L92+00W	36+50S	36.5	44.7	8.2	0.34	S	-48	500.0
			incl. 37.5	38.0	0.5	1.08			
			44.0	44.7	0.7	0.69			
			67.0	68.0	1.0	0.52			
			75.0	77.0	2.0	0.79			
			119.0	120.5	1.5	0.79			
			130.0	131.0	1.0	0.62			
			185.0	195.0	10.0	0.86			
			216.5	218.0	1.5	0.5			
			266.0	267.0	1.0	0.52			
			320.0	322.2	2.2	0.7			
			371.0	372.5	1.5	0.69			
			381.1	383.0	1.9	0.7			
			435.0	436.0	1.0	0.9			

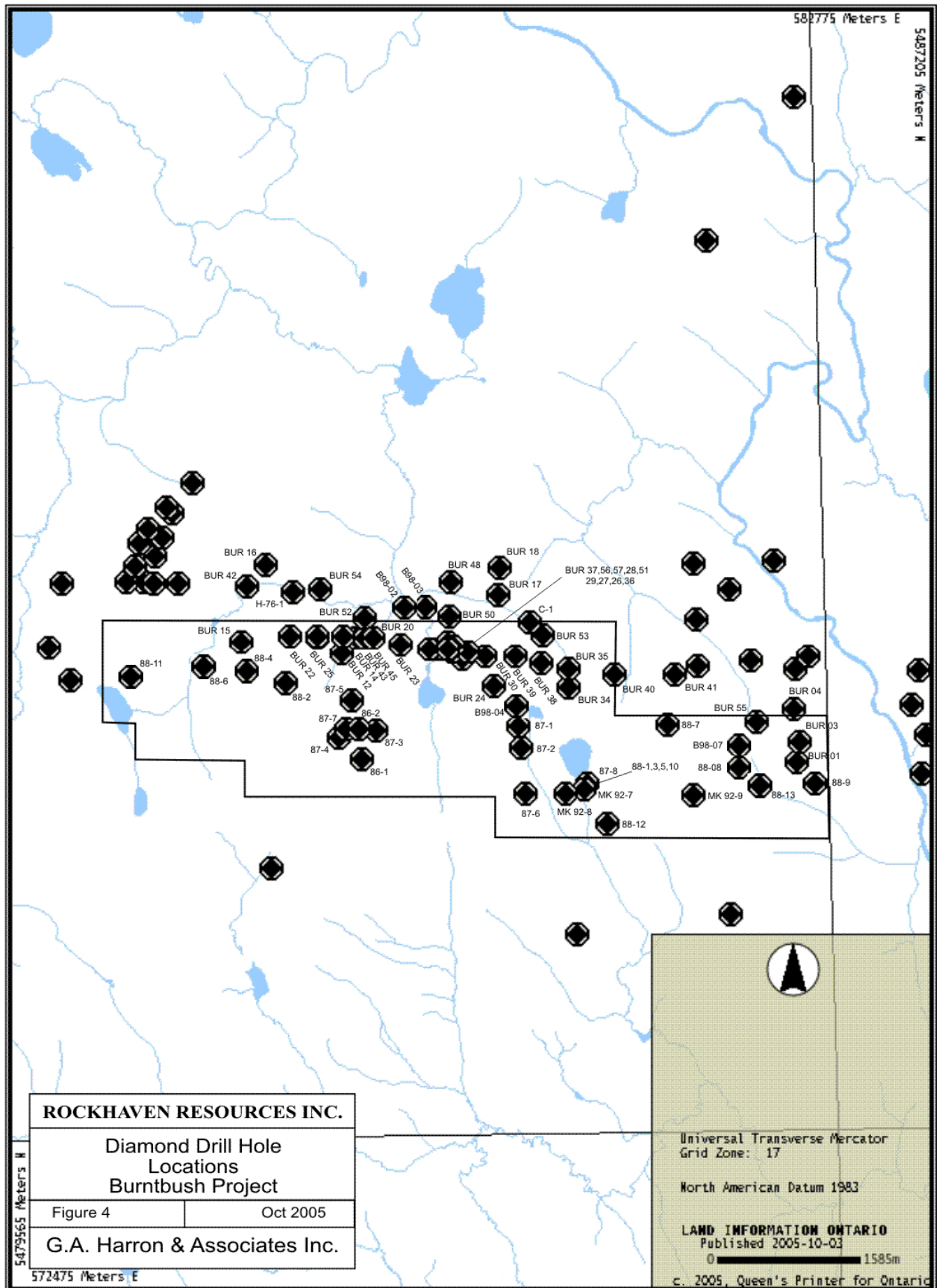
**Tri Origin 1998 Cogema Grid
Coordinates**

B98-02	L51+00W	2+50N	281.0	284.0	3.0	1.04	S	-55	384.0
			298.0	300.0	2.0	0.95			
			320.0	333.8	13.8	0.24			
B98-03	L48+00W	2+50N	379.0	381.0	2.0	0.98	S	-55	844.0
			397.0	398.0	1.0	1.12			
			414.0	415.0	1.0	1.08			
			426.0	433.0	7.0	0.9			
			incl. 426.0	429.0	3.0	1.47			
B98-04	L39+00W	4+00S	46.0	48.0	2.0	1.54	S	-45	159.0
			106.0	107.0	1.0	2.2			
			113.5	114.5	1.0	19.7			
B98-07	L20+00W	9+00S	n.s.v.				S	-45	225.0

Note: n.s.v. means no significant values

Geophysical Engineering Ltd. in 1976 completed DDH # CC-1 in the north central part of current claim 4203557. This hole tested an AEM and intersected graphitic sediments, with best assays of 340 ppb Au and 0.02% Cu reported.

In 1984 Ameritex Explorations Inc. ("Ameritex") staked 312 contiguous claims in Hoblitzell and Noseworthy townships and completed an Aerodat AVLF-EM and AMAG survey over the landholdings.



In 1986 Cogema formed a joint venture with Ameritex and subsequently earned a 100% interest in the property (subject to a 5% net profits interest in favour of Ameritex). In 1986 Cogema added 12 claims and covered the property with a 1,148 line-km Dighem AEM and AMAG survey flown at 100 m spacing along N-S flight lines. The airborne geophysical survey suggested that both mafic and felsic volcanic rocks cut by significant shear zones underlie the current claims. Other activities by Cogema included, detailed prospecting of the claim block and mechanical stripping of five large outcrops located at various locations on the property. The detailed prospecting identified a 110 ppb gold value in outcrop, which is not on the current property.

In 1987 133 RCHs (3,159 m) were drilled at 400 m x 400 m intervals over the southern half of the 324 claim Cogema property (Learn, 1988a). A total of 35 of the RCHs (570.4 m) are located mainly in the northern part of the current claims. Results indicated that most of the lodgment till was removed or reworked by a later ice sheet advance, and the subsequent RCH till sampling is of little value in defining glacially dispersed gold anomalies. Anomalous samples were defined as containing 5 gold grains and > 500 ppb Au. However bedrock chips collected from each hole do provide bedrock lithology data substantiating the dominantly volcanic terrane underlying the current claims.

Overburden Drilling Management Ltd. ("ODM") performed HMC recovery and gold grain counting. Chimitec Ltée analyzed the HMC samples for Au and 33 other elements using a combination of FA-AAS and ICP-OES techniques. Cogema personnel and consultants described bedrock samples.

In 1988 a 50 m line spacing survey grid was established in the northeastern quarter of current claim 4203555. Both MAG and VLF-EM surveys were conducted on this portion of the grid, defining linear magnetic features and several VLF responses (Learn, 1988b). An additional 40 RCHs (758 m) were drilled in 1988, however only RCH # BOB 158 is located on the current property in the northeast corner of current claim 4203555. A bedrock chip sample from this RCH, located on the north flank of a positive magnetic feature returned a value of 323 ppb Au, which is considered anomalous. Heath & Sherwood Drilling Ltd. supplied the drill equipment, and sample collection operations, HMC preparation and gold grain counting was completed by ODM. Chimitec Ltée analyzed the HMC samples for Au and 33 other elements using a combination of FA-AAS and ICP-OES techniques. Cogema personnel and consultants described bedrock samples (Learn, 1988c).

Thirteen DDHs (BUR 1 to 13; 2,905 m) were drilled in 1988 as north aligned fences, of which DDH # BUR 01, 03 and possibly BUR-04 are situated in the northeast corner of current claim 4203555. These DDHs were designed to identify the diverse lithologies in this area and test a weak (31 ppb Au) bedrock anomaly. In addition DDH # BUR-12 was drilled west of Spade Lake to test a magnetic contact and another weak (28 ppb Au) bedrock anomaly. This DDH intersected a pyritic shear zone containing several sections with > 100 ppb Au over a total width of 40 metres.

In 1988 Cogema logged and sampled drill core on site, using Cogema employees. Samples were transported to both Chimitec in Val d'Or, and the assay lab of Mine Yvan Vezina, located at Destor. Sample preparation at Chimitec included crushing the entire sample and pulverizing 500 g of the sample to 100% passing 150 mesh screen, aqua regia digestion of a 30 g sample with FA-AAS determination. The detection limit was 5 ppb Au.

Mine Yvan Vezina sample preparation included crushing the entire sample and pulverized a 500 g sub-sample to pass a 150 mesh screen, aqua regia digestion of a 30 g sample followed by FA-AAS determination methods. Detection limit was 0.2 g/t Au.

Quality control at both laboratories consisted of inserting a blank sample in each batch of 25 samples, and the sample numbers were not sequential. Both laboratories participate in the "Proficiency Testing Program for Mineral Analysis Laboratories", a testing program that is

conducted bi-annually by the Standards Council of Canada. Both laboratories have obtained a "Certificate of Laboratory Proficiency."

Major oxide, minor element and trace element analyses was completed by Chimitec, Val d'Or.

In 1989 Cogema extended the survey grid by 79 line-km (100 m line spacing) to the western boundary of the property, upon which MAG and HLEM surveys (150 m cable, 440, 1760, 7040 and 14080 Hz) were completed. The HLEM data indicated that the auriferous shear zone was characterized by a high frequency response.

Diamond drilling in 1989 consisted of DDHs # BUR 14-25 (2,433 m) testing the area around DDH # BUR-12 and the sedimentary / volcanic contact situated in the northern part of the current claims. The main result of the drilling in the BUR-12 area (7 DDHs) was the delineation of an auriferous 40 to 100 m wide, east striking, and north dipping shear zone with a probable strike length of 5 km. This shear zone, called the Spade Lake Shear Zone ("SLSZ") is located in the northern parts of current claims 4203557 to 4203560. Drill core samples indicate a general 100-200 ppb Au content across the entire shear zone, several sub economic intersections > 1 g/t Au and one economic intersection of 7.9 g/t Au over 4.5 m in DDH # BUR-19. Potential eastward (2,800 m) and westward (500 m) extensions of the shear were postulated at the end of the program (Learn, 1989).

In 1990 Cogema re-established previous survey grids (129 km) and conducted MAG (12.5 m stations), and HLEM (440, 1760, 7040 and 14080 Hz. 150 m cable) surveys over all the grided areas. These surveys cover the northern part of the current claims. The MAG data faithfully reflects the bedrock lithologies, with low values underlain by sedimentary rocks and higher values underlain by volcanic rocks. A distinctive zone characterized by a moderate magnetic signature and a high frequency HLEM response parallels the auriferous SLSZ, discovered in DDH # BUR-12 in 1989. This magnetic feature reflects the presence of magnetite developed along the margins of felsic porphyritic intrusions and related felsic tuffs.

Diamond drilling in 1990 consisted of 30 DDHs (# BUR-26 to 55, 6,353 m) of which 18 (4,692.5 m) are located on the current claims. Seventeen of the DDHs focused on further delineation of the SLSZ, and one DDH (# BUR-55) tested an HLEM response in the southeastern part of the current claim block. This drill hole intersected 1.81 g/t Au over 3 m and 2.1 g/t Au over 1m (Cadieux, 1990).

Drilling of the SLSZ in the vicinity of Spade Lake yielded modest results. Twenty-eight samples returned values > 100 ppb Au, generally in the range of 1.2 g/t to 3.7 g/t Au over < 5 m. Three assays > 5 g/t Au over 1.5 m were recorded. DDH # BUR 26 returned a gold value of 6.1 g/t Au over 1.5 m, and DDH # BUR-39 reported values of 6.38 g/t Au over 1.5 m and 6.5 g/t over 1.5 m. The later sample appears to be south of the SLSZ and tested a vein developed in the felsic Spade Lake porphyry intrusion.

The 1990 Cogema drill core was logged and sawn on site. Samples were analyzed for Au, K₂O, Na₂O and where chalcopyrite was observed for Cu and Zn. Sample intervals were 1.0 or 1.5 m, except in areas of core loss. In addition 0.5 m intervals of various units were analyzed by Chimitec in Ste-Foy, Quebec for major elements, CO₂, Au and 33 minor elements by ICP-OES methods (Cadieux, 1990).

Cogema undertook no exploration activities in 1991.

In 1992 Cogema completed a 5 line-km IP/RES survey in the vicinity of DDH # BUR-55 in order to site a future drill hole. Subsequently DDH # BUR- 58 (121 m) was drilled to explore the down plunge extension of gold mineralization noted in DDH # BUR 55. Elsewhere on the SLSZ, DDH's # BUR-56 (303.9 m) and # BUR-57 (371.1 m) were drilled to examine the eastern down plunge extension of the intersections obtained in DDH # BUR-19. Both drill holes failed to intersect an

extension of the zone, probably as a result of structural complications. The maximum value obtained in these two DDHs was 2.0 g/t Au over 1.5 m (Learn, 1992).

In 1985, Golden Shield Resources Inc. staked 97 claims in Hoblitzell Township and completed an Aerodat AEM and AMAG survey of their lands flown at 100 m spacing along N-S flight lines.

In 1985 Newmont and 50% joint venture partner Consolidated CSA Minerals Inc., (a successor to DuPont of Canada Explorations Ltd.) optioned the Golden Shield property, which was considered to cover the westward extension of the lithologies that host the Mine de Casa-Berardi deposit and the A8 vein gold occurrence, which is located to the east of the current property. Reconnaissance geological mapping located a thin pyrite and chalcopryite-bearing quartz vein in dacitic tuffs adjacent to an iron tholeiite basalt unit. A chip sample of the mineralized vein (L 126W vein) returned an assay of 3.67 g/t Au over 1.5 metres (Archer, 1986).

In 1986 the joint venture winter exploration program focused on this gold showing and consisted of 43 RCHs (644 m) and 9.65 km of IP/RES surveying (Archer, 1986). The overburden drilling program was conducted by St. Lambert Drilling Co. Ltd. and consisted of 43 holes drilled on a 400 m spacing along the length of the property "down ice" from the L 126W vein. Samples were processed by ODM of Nepean, Ontario, and HMC samples plus the -200 mesh size fraction were analyzed by XRAL Assay Laboratories of Don Mills, Ontario using a combination of AAS and OES techniques. Thin sections of bedrock chips were prepared by Janwill Petrographics of Sudbury, and described by M. White of Newmont. Bedrock chips were analyzed for Au by Bell-White Laboratories of Haileybury, Ontario using FA-AAS determination of Au, and whole rock analyses by Technical Service Laboratories of Toronto, Ontario, using X-ray diffraction methods.

Results of the overburden drilling program were disappointing, as most of the lodgent till has been removed or reworked leading to poor sample representivity. Three sites reported anomalous values in heavy mineral concentrate samples approximately 1.5-2.5 km east-southeast of the L 102W area at Tadpole Lake (local name).

In 1986 the joint venture summer exploration program consisted of establishing 192 km of survey grid with cross lines at 100 m intervals. A MAG survey and geological mapping were conducted on this grid. Work also included the excavation of 12 trenches (383 m) in the L 126W vein area.

Mineralization in the trenches is hosted by 100°-110° trending shear zones developed in felsic volcanic rocks. The quartz veins are sigmoidal and en echelon crossing the shear zones at 115° to 120° azimuths. Coarse pyrite and minor chalcopryite accompanies the higher-grade samples. It is thought that the shear zones present at this location are analogues of the SLSZ located approximately 1 km to the north.

Results of the trenching are listed in Table 3 and illustrated in Figure 5.

Table 3 Line 126W Area Trench Assay Results

Trench	# of Samples	Sampled Length (m)	Results
A	24	24.0	1 sample, 0.96 g/t Au
B	16	7.4	3 samples, 3.26 g/t Au / 1.2; 1.17 g/t Au / 1.2; 1.85 g/t Au / 1.5
B1	2	3.1	n.s.v.
C	24	31.0	n.s.v.
C1	6 channel, 3 grab	6.9	2 samples 4.77 g/t Au / 1.5 m; 9.50 g/t Au / 1.0 m; 3 grabs 1.78 g/t Au; 102.51 g/t Au; 108.68 g/t
C2	5	8.1	n.s.v.
D	29	43.44	1 sample 0.12 g/t Au / 1.8 m

D1	2	2.3	n.s.v.
D2	11	9.54	3 samples 0.89 g/t Au / 1.5 m; 1.10 g/t Au / 1.9 m; 4.11 g/t Au / 0.7 m
E	27	43.0	1 sample 0.82 g/t Au / 1.6 m
F	7	11.0	n.s.v.
G	10 channel, 1 grab	15.1	n.s.v. 1 grab 1.58 g/t Au

Note: n.s.v. means no significant gold values

The gold mineralization is associated with a distinct IP response. The depth potential of the L126W vein was subsequently tested with DDHs # 86-1 (267 m) and 86-2 (348 m). Drill core samples from DDH # 86-2 indicated a 76 m wide zone of geochemically anomalous gold values related to pyritic quartz veinlets hosted in dacitic tuffs. Within the 76 m wide alteration zone significant intersections (DDH # 86-2) include 12.03 g/t Au over 0.3 m, 17.80 g/t Au over 1.6 m and 4.59 g/t Au over 1.1 m (Table 2). Drill core was logged in the field camp prior to transporting the core to Newmont's Timmins office for sawing and sampling.

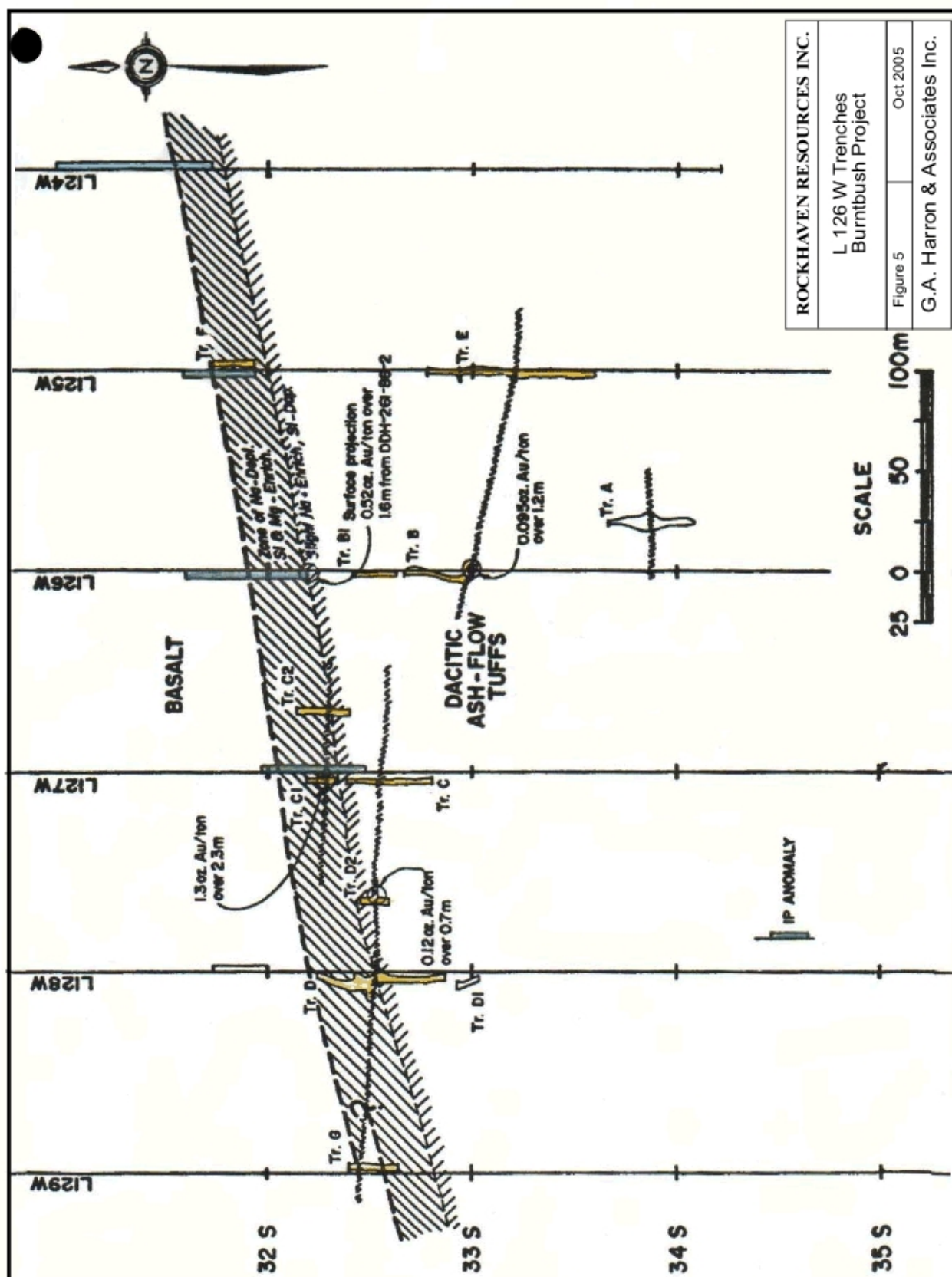
In 1987 the Newmont joint venture undertook a second diamond drilling program on the optioned Golden Shield property (Newmont, 1987). This program consisted of 4 DDHs (886.2 m) with a focus on extensions of the L 126W vein and other IP/RES responses present in the area, DDH # 87-4 drilled under the "D" trench returned a value of 0.38 g/t over 0.27 m, suggesting that the mineralized zone has an eastern plunge. DDH # 87-3 returned an assay of 0.18 g/t Au over 0.93 m, and DDH # 87-7 intersected 1.92 g/t Au over 0.9 m. DDH # 87-5 tested an IP/RES response north of the L 126W vein area and did not intersect any significant gold values. Drill core was logged in the field camp prior to transporting the core to Newmont's Timmins office for sawing and sampling.

A third diamond drill campaign in 1988 on the Golden Shield optioned claims consisted of 13 DDHs (# 88-1 to 13) (3,654 m) with a focus on untested IP/RES responses (Newmont, 1988). In general the drill intersections are in the range of nil to 4 g/t Au over 1 to 3.3 m intervals. The highest value recorded is from DDH # 88-5, 11.8 g/t Au over 0.6 metres. Drill core was logged in the field camp prior to transporting the core to Newmont's Timmins office for sawing and sampling.

Diamond drilling also occurred south of Tadpole Lake southeast of the L 126W vein area in the L 102 W and L 87W areas. The purpose of the drilling was to test known IP/RES responses. DDHs # 87-1, 2, 6 returned values of < 1 g/t over < 1.5 m in the L 110 W area. DDH # 88-3 returned a value of 3.4 g/t over 2.4 m in the L 87W area. This drill core was also logged in the field camp prior to transporting the core to Newmont's Timmins office for sawing and sampling.

By 1992 ownership of the property was divided as to 50% Trader Resources, Hemlo Gold Mines 30%, Freewest Resources Inc. 20%. In late 1992 Trader (controlled by Royal Oak Mines Ltd.) completed DDHs # MK 92-7, 8, 9 (797.0 m) on the Golden Shield optioned claims. DDH # MK 92-7 returned intersections of 8.98 g/t Au over 0.5m, 2.19 g/t Au over 0.9 m, and 2.49 g/t Au over 1.2 m. Approximately 1 km to the east DDH # MK 92-9 intersected 1.08 g/t Au over 0.5 m (Coad, 1993).

Trader logged all core on site prior to moving the core to the Royal Oak Mines Inc. Schumacher mine site for sampling. Most drill cores were sawn in half and sampled in their entirety. Sample intervals of sawn core were variable in the 0.5 to 1.5 m, intervals in order to accommodate variable intercepts of lithologies and alteration / mineralization. Sections of the core deemed to be of little economic significance were sampled by collecting small pieces of whole core over a specified interval. Analytical services were provided by the Royal Oak Mines Inc. assay laboratory in Timmins, Ontario. Gold was determined by FA-AAS techniques on 1 assay ton sub samples. Quality control measures are not discussed in the public documents.



In 1997, Tri Origin Exploration Ltd. optioned the Cogema property and completed a “Real Section” gradient array IP/RES survey in the northwestern part of the current property. Tri Origin also reviewed most of the Cogema drill core in order to assess lithological and structural controls of the gold mineralization. Results of these activities provided drill targets for a subsequent 11 hole diamond drill program (2,763 m). Four of the DDHs (1,612 m) occur on the current property. DDHs # B98-02 and 03 probed the SLSZ at depth and returned values of 1.04 g/t Au over 3.0 m, 1.12 g/t Au over 1.0 m, 1.08 g/t Au over 1.0 m; and 1.47 g/t Au over 3.0 m respectively. DDH # B98-04 targeted an IP/RES response in southwest corner of current claim 4203557. Assay results indicated 1.54 g/t Au over 2.0 m, 2.2 g/t Au over 1.0 m and 19.7 g/t Au over 1 m. The very high assay reflects a 1 cm wide base metal rich quartz vein slightly discordant with the drill core axis. DDH # B98-07 targeted an IP/RES response in the northwest corner of current claim 4203555, with no significant Au values reported (Mandzuik and Perkins, 1998).

Swastika Laboratories Ltd. completed the analytical work using a 30 g sub sample with gold determination by FA-AAS methods, and Cu, Pb and Zn determined by AAS methods. Samples reporting > 100 ppb Au, or every tenth sample was reanalyzed (for Au) as part of Swastika’s quality control program.

7.0 Geological Setting

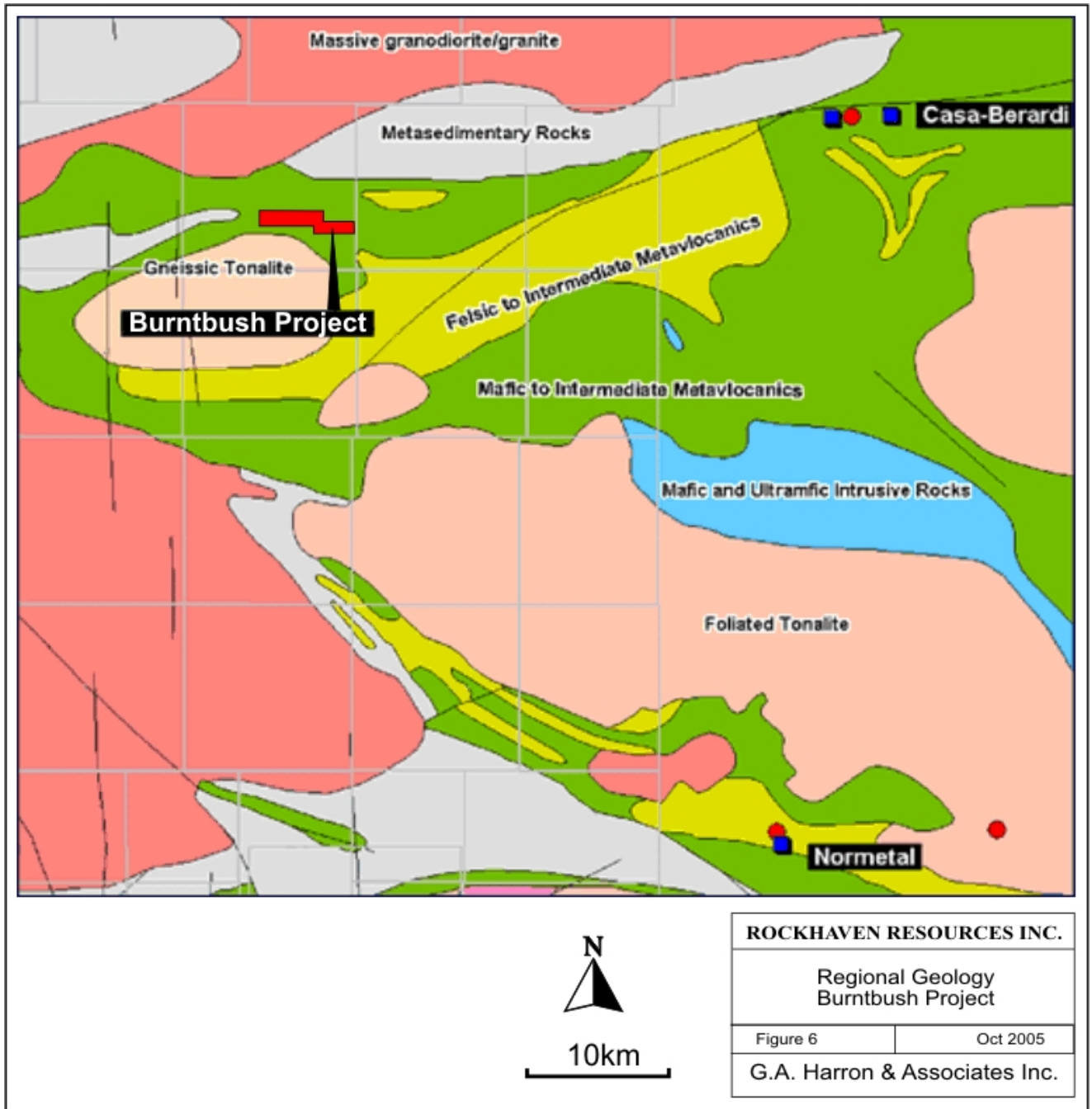
7.1 Regional Geology

The property is located in the Burntbush Greenstone Belt (“BGB”) which is situated in the northwest corner of the Archean age Abitibi Subprovince. The BGB continues eastward in adjacent Québec as the Harricana-Turgeon Greenstone Belt (“HTGB”). This greenstone belt hosts the Matagami, Selbaie, Joutel and Casa-Berardi mining camps in Québec and the Detour Lake Mine in Ontario. The HTGB/BGB trends east west and is 60-90 km wide and extends over a distance of about 150 km. The northern and western boundaries correspond to the Opatoca granite gneiss terrain, and the Mistawak, Boivin, Mistauac, and Marest batholiths mark the southern boundary. Lacroix et al, (1990) provide a detailed description of the geology and mineral deposits contained in the HTGB portion of the greenstone belt.

In the Ontario portion the greenstone belt, four assemblages are recognized (Jackson and Fyon, 1991). From north to south the generally east-west trending assemblages are the Noseworthy, Blakelock, Bradette and St. Laurent (Figure 6).

The Noseworthy is comprised of sedimentary rocks dominated by upper greenschist facies argillaceous greywackes, mudstones, and conglomerates. The eastward extension of this assemblage probably corresponds with similar rocks located north of the Casa-Berardi deformation zone. On the Mine de Casa-Berardi property small volumes of gold mineralization of economic interest have been located in these rocks.

The Blakelock assemblage is characterized by a uniformly elevated magnetic signature and associated AEM conductors. It is interpreted to be mainly upper greenschist facies mafic volcanic rocks (tholeiites) with intercalated graphitic and sulphidic sedimentary rocks. Felsic volcanic rocks may underlie the eastern portion of the Blakelock assemblage (Johns, 1982). From a regional perspective, this assemblage appears to be equivalent to the mafic volcanics found in the Cartwright domain south of Mine de Casa-Berardi. The Cartwright domain composed of basaltic to komatiitic volcanic rocks interpreted as ocean floor volcanism capped by pelagic sedimentary rocks and oxide facies iron formations of the Tiabi Domain.



The Bradette assemblage consists of calc-alkalic dacitic and rhyolitic quartz phyrlic tuffs, lapilli tuff, pyroclastic breccia, tuff breccia and flows intercalated with graphitic sedimentary units (Johns, 1982). It is characterized by a subdued magnetic signature and numerous AEM conductors. In the eastern portion of the Bradette, a southwest-trending sinistral shear zone located near the interface between the Blakelock and Bradette assemblages is inferred on the basis deflected AEM conductors. The inferred shear zone may represent the western continuation of the Casa-Berardi deformation zone. This is plausible, as the Bradette is the probable westward continuation of the Dieppe domain in the Casa-Berardi area. The Dieppe Domain rests unconformably upon the Tiabi and Cartwright domains. Volcanic rocks of this domain are mainly tholeiites with abundant chert horizons intercalated with the pillowed basalt rocks.

The St. Laurent assemblage consists of iron and magnesium-rich tholeiitic basalts and andesites, which are massive, pillowed, feldspar megacrystic or fragental. Minor ultramafic units are also present. The assemblage is characterized by a uniformly high magnetic signature and numerous west to northwest-trending AEM conductors. This assemblage is considered to be the western extension of the sedimentary rocks found south of the "Golden Pond Sequence", a local component of the Taibi sedimentary domain in Casa-Berardi Township.

All of the lithotectonic domains are intruded by north-trending Proterozoic diabase dykes.

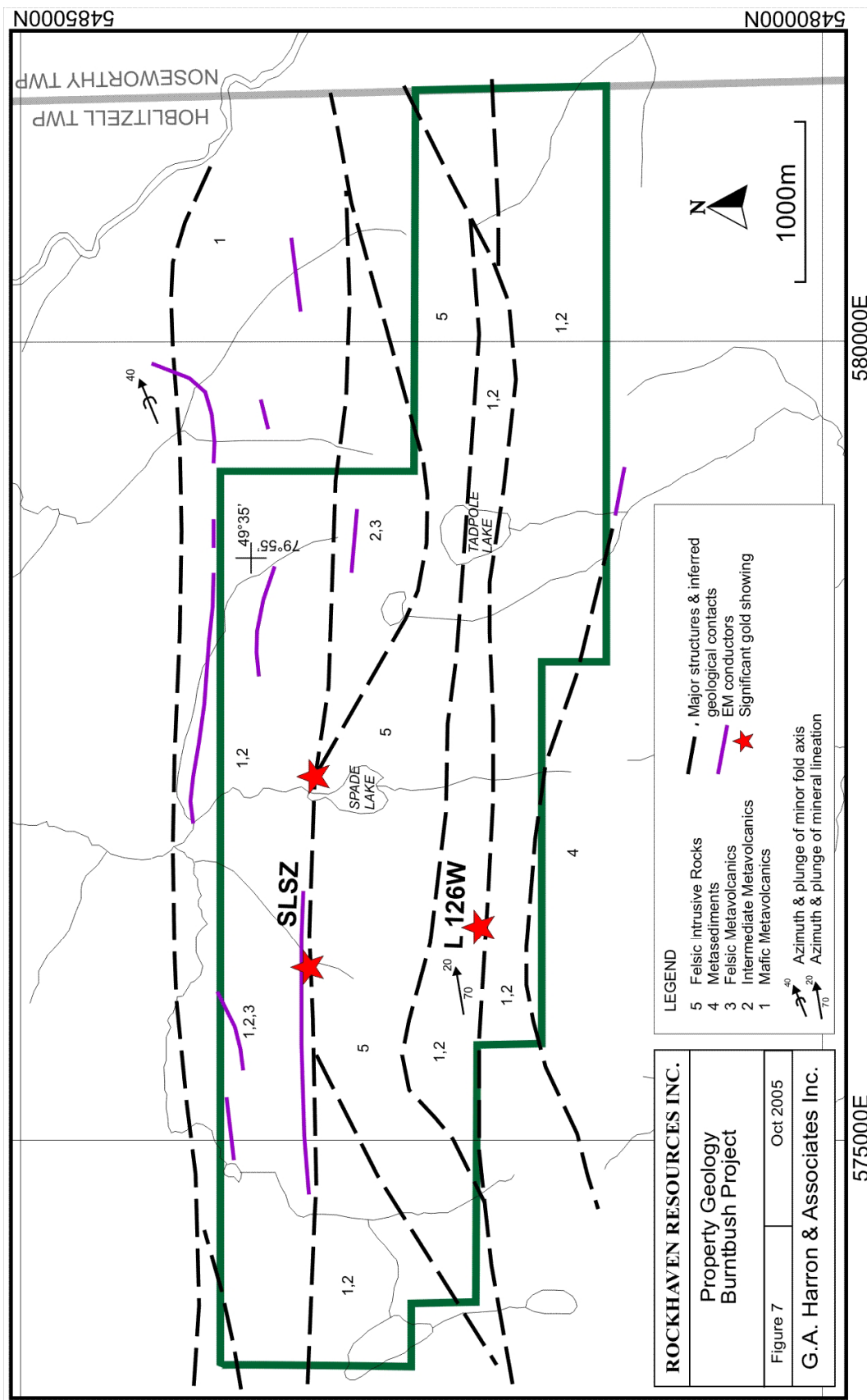
Numerous deformation zones, from 100s to 1000s of m wide, traverse the HTGB/BGB terrane, with strike dimensions in the order of 10s to 100s of kms. They are highly schistose zones characterized by a dominantly ductile deformation style. The contacts of lithotectonic domains are commonly marked by graphitic sediments and are the sites of major deformation zones, such as the Casa-Berardi deformation zone.

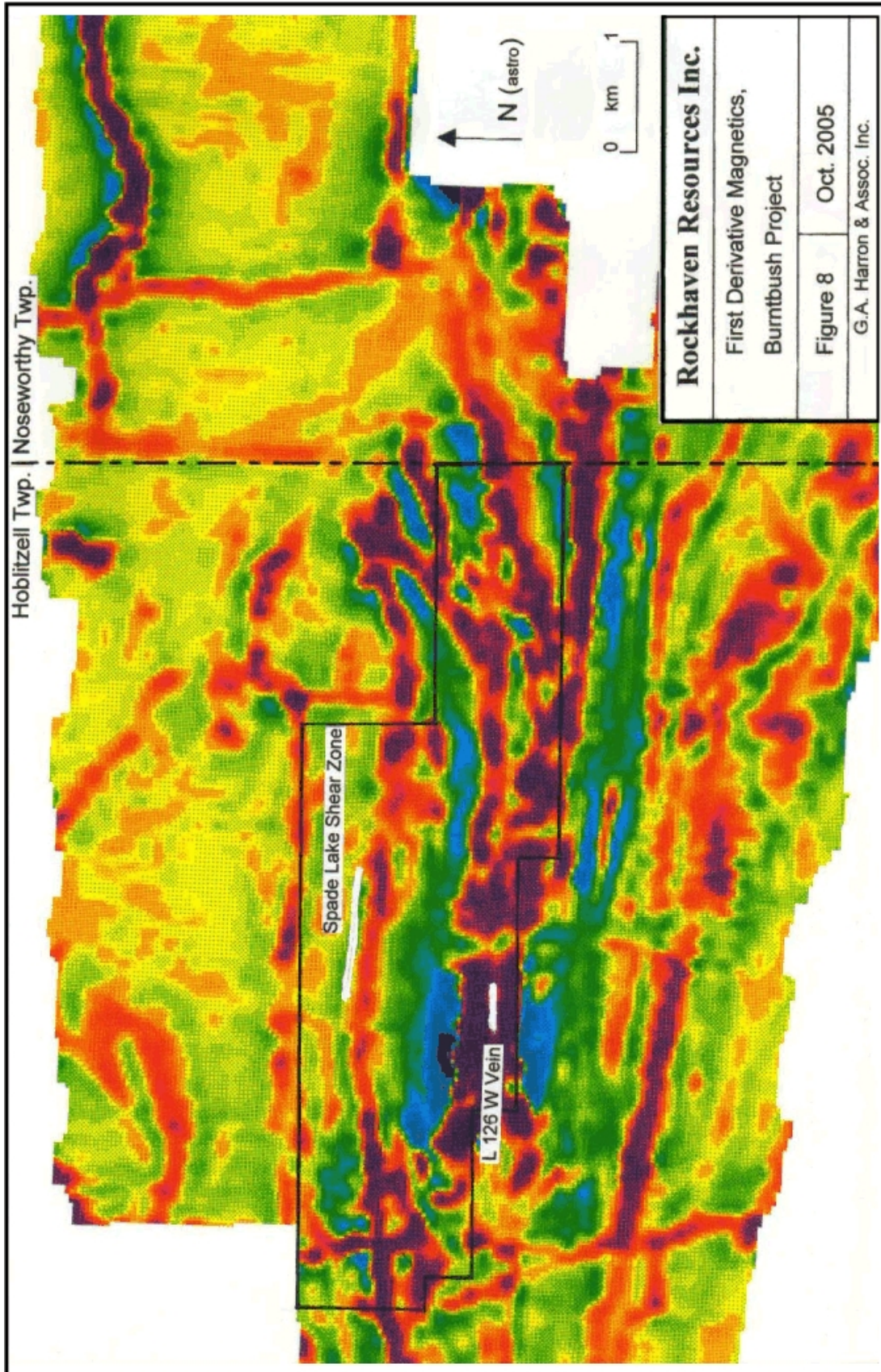
7.2 Property Geology

The geology of the property (Figure 7) is largely known from a synthesis of drill core geology, overburden chip samples and geophysical interpretation, as the only known bedrock outcropping occurs in the L 126W vein area. Figure 8 is the first vertical derivative of the total field magnetic survey covering the current claims and illustrates the correlation between rock types and their magnetic signature. Low magnetic susceptibilities (cool colours) are related to felsic volcanic and sedimentary rocks. Higher values (hot colours) are related to mafic volcanic rocks and the development of magnetite marginal to the felsic porphyritic intrusions. Compilation maps of ground geophysical surveys have not been made for the Rockhaven property.

The northern part of the property is underlain by a mixed assemblage of felsic, intermediate and mafic volcanic rocks, which probably corresponds to the Blacklock assemblage. Felsic tuffs predominate in the western part of this belt and mafic volcanic flows and volcanoclastics are more common in the eastern part of this belt. Iron-rich sediments as banded magnetite – silica – amphibole +/- garnets occur along the northern contact of this assemblage. Drill information suggests a steep northerly dip for the lithologies. The SLSZ, which also dips north, defines the southern limit of this mixed volcanic belt.

The area to the south of the SLSZ is composed predominantly of mixed volcanic and volcanoclastic units of mafic to felsic composition intruded by the Spade Lake Porphyry. This assemblage probably correlates with Bradette assemblage. The Spade Lake Porphyry is a coarse grained felsic intrusion with a general granodiorite to granite composition.





Shear zones and/or high strain zones of varying intensities appear to bound the porphyry body on both the north and south sides. Also contacts between the various lithologies are often high strain zones showing little lateral movement and offset.

Lying to the south of this belt is another mixed volcanic assemblage composed of intermediate to mafic volcanic flows, which dip steeply north and are cut by generally east-trending shear zones, such as the L 126W vein zone. A broad area of sedimentary rocks lies south of this volcanic assemblage along the southern margin of the property.

8.0 Deposit Types

Cameron and Hattori (1987) in a study of oxidized hydrothermal fluids and gold mineralization in the Abitibi and Western Australia have described a genetic model applicable to the gold mineralization on this property. These authors have described a spatial, temporal and probably a genetic link between oxidized (magnetite, hematite, barite, biotite, hornblende-bearing) felsic intrusions and auriferous quartz-carbonate-sulphidic veins. The oxidized nature of the hydrothermal fluid is visually manifest as an abundance of magnetite and hematite in the altered rocks. Accordingly, structures developed in and proximal to these oxidized intrusions are considered highly prospective for the occurrence of economic gold mineralization. Such appears to be the case in relation to the Spade Lake Porphyry and other felsic porphyritic intrusions in the area, which are intimately associated with the gold mineralization.

Canadian examples of this type of deposit include the deposits in Hislop Township, Ontario (Canadian Arrow and Ross Mine), the gold deposits along the Kirkland Lake Break, the Young Davidson and Matachewan Consolidated deposits at Matachewan and the gold associated with the Pearl Lake Porphyry in the McIntyre Mine, Timmins, Ontario.

Deposits of this type respond to normal geological, geophysical, and geochemical exploration techniques. Geological surveys are hampered by the lack of outcrop in the area of the claims. Magnetic and induced polarization surveys are particularly useful in the interpretation of bedrock lithologies in overburden-covered terrane. Basal till sampling has been shown to be ineffective in this area due to erosion of the lodgment till, however partial extraction and soil gas geochemistry may offer reliable methods of geochemical exploration.

The staking rush of 1981 was predicated on a comparison with Mine de Casa-Berardi gold deposits located approximately 35 km east-northeast of the Burntbush Project. On a regional scale the two areas are along a collection of significant positive magnetic features and discontinuous AEM conductors (graphitic sediments). The Casa-Berardi deposits are hosted by both sedimentary and mafic to intermediate fragmental volcanic rocks and occur proximal to a graphitic shear zone on the north and a highly deformed oxide iron formation on the south.

Gold mineralization at Mine de Casa-Berardi extends over a strike length of 5 km and appears to be controlled by 70° and 135° trending structural elements. Ankeritic carbonate alteration at Casa-Berardi is pervasive and extends over a width of at least 1 kilometre. Trace element geochemistry of mineralization at Casa-Berardi shows enrichment of arsenic, tellurium, tungsten, selenium, antimony and silver, suggestive of a reduced hydrothermal fluid.

On the Burntbush Project the dominant structural features are considered to be generally 70° to 90° and grossly concordant with lithologies and the 135° striking structures have not yet been recognized.

The broad Fe-carbonate alteration envelope at Casa-Berardi contrasts with the virtual absence of carbonate haloes in the Burntbush area, and the widespread potassic alteration at Burntbush is

only present as narrow vein selvages at Mine de Casa-Berardi. Trace element geochemistry of mineralization at Burntbush documents mainly a Cu enrichment and a virtual absence of arsenic. Copper concentrations encountered in some of the Burntbush drill holes range up to 0.3 % Cu accompanied by low gold concentrations, which is suggestive of oxidized hydrothermal fluids.

9.0 Mineralization

The issuer has not commenced nor completed any exploration activities on the property; accordingly there is no discussion of mineralization discovered by the issuer. The following information is a discussion of gold mineralization discovered by previous operators of the property.

Exploration by Cogema resulted in the discovery of the SLSZ mineralization. The SLSZ is up to 5 km long and strikes east-to east-northeast and dips from 50° to 70° north. The width averages from 45-75 m and varies from 4m to 145 m. The most abundant rock type in the shear zone is sheared felsic tuff characterized by sericitization, hematitic alteration, recrystallization, strong foliation, disseminated pyrite and magnetite, and the development of quartz-pyrite-chalcopyrite ribbons in the most intensely sheared rocks. Gold mineralization is associated with the thicker horizons of strongly deformed and altered felsic tuffs containing quartz and coarse clots of pyrite and chalcopyrite. The sulphides are disseminated and generally occur in the range of 1-5%. Gold values in the range of 100-200 ppb across the full width of the structure containing an occasional narrow higher-grade gold-bearing vein are common. Telluride mineralization was noted in drill core from BUR-37. It is also noted that gold values > 1.0 g/t Au are also encountered in quartz-veined conglomerate (BUR-44) south of the SLSZ.

In the L 126W area Newmont trenched a vein system hosted in a sheared dacitic tuff (Figure 4). Alteration minerals accompanying quartz veins include abundant chlorite and sericite, magnetite, hematite and clots of pyrite and chalcopyrite. Quartz vein and vein systems containing 1-5% pyrite and / or chalcopyrite are the hosts for Au mineralization. However continuity of the gold mineralization over the 400 m length explored by trenching was not demonstrated, possibly due to the plunge of the high-grade shoots.

Diamond drilling in this area (6 DDHs) generally returned low Au values (0.3 g/t Au) over narrow widths. However, DH # 86-2 intersected the down plunge extension of the Au mineralization found in the surface trenches and yielded values of 12.03 g/t Au over 0.3 m, 17.8 g/t Au over 1.6 m and 4.59 g/t Au over 1.1 metres. Drill logs indicate that the gold mineralization is associated with 1-5% chalcopyrite and pyrite in sericitic quartz veins hosted in mafic volcanic rocks.

The L 102W area on current claim 4203556 was tested with 7 DDHs (1,821 m) and the gold values are generally in the range of 2-4 g/t Au over 0.5 to 3.3 metres. The highest value of 11.8 g/t Au over 0.6 m in DDH # 88-5 is described as quartz veining with 2-5% pyrite with minor chalcopyrite in hematized sericitic felsic tuff.

Another area of significant gold mineralization is the L 87W area on current claim 4203555. This area has been partially drill tested by 5 DDHs (2,038 m). Gold values are generally in the range of nil to 2.5 g/t Au over 1.0 to 3.3 metres. Mineralization in this area is described as sericitic quartz veins with 2-5% combined pyrite and minor chalcopyrite hosted in sheared hematized mafic volcanic rocks.

10.0 Exploration

The corporation has recently acquired the property and has not completed any exploration on the property.

11.0 Drilling

The corporation has not conducted any drilling programs on the subject property. A discussion of drill hole data generated by previous operators is included in Section 6 of this report.

12.0 Sampling Method and Approach

The corporation has not conducted any exploration activities on the property, and accordingly there is no discussion related to sampling methods. Some details of previous operators sampling methods and approaches are embedded in the historical narrative of Section 6.0

13.0 Sample Preparation, Analyses and Security

The issuer has not conducted any exploration programs on the property, and accordingly there is no discussion of sample preparation, security issues or analytical techniques. Details of these issues as they relate to previous operators of the property are embedded in Section 6.0.

14.0 Data Verification

The issuer has not completed any exploration work on the property, and accordingly there is no data to be verified.

Cogema (Learn, 1986, 87,88, 89) provides details of the data verification process for the core samples from the northern part of the current property. Data verification by other historical operators of the current property is unknown.

Four samples from DDH # BUR-19 were reanalyzed (pulp sample) and subjected to “screened metallics” analyses in the +/- 150 mesh size fractions. The results are shown in the following table.

Table 4 Pulp Re-analyses and Screened Metallics Analyses, DDH # BUR-19

Sample	Core Location (m)	1 st Analysis (ppb)	2 nd Assay (g/t)	Screened Metallics (g/t)
6084	157.0-158.5	2110	2.31	2.83
6085	158.5-160.0	9020	9.40	10.01
6086	160.0-161.5	12560	10.4	17.50
6096	181.0-182.5	5960	5.96	7.41

The above data indicate a variance of 22.5% at lower concentrations and 68% at high concentrations, indicating the presence of coarse gold (nugget effect).

In 1988 a total of 669 samples were analyzed for gold at Mine Yvan Vezina (175 samples) and Chitec Ltée (494 samples). Blank samples were inserted at a rate of one per 25 samples. Results

indicate that 20 of the 21 blank samples sent to Chimitec returned Au values < 2ppb, which is the correct value. Nine of the 10 blank samples submitted to Mine Yvan Vezina returned values below the detection limit (0.2 g/t), which is acceptable.

Additional check assaying in 1989 was completed on 58 samples by submitting a second core sample. It was found that the analytical Au values from the "Mine Yvan Vezina" assay lab, which was doing approximately 25% of the Au analyses were unreliable at concentration levels near the lower detection limit.

Further data verification will be undertaken when Rockhaven compiles all of the exploration data pertaining to this property.

15.0 Adjacent Properties

The reader is cautioned that the information in this section is not necessarily indicative of the mineralization on the property that is the subject of this report.

The A8 gold deposit is currently owned by Beta Minerals Inc., in which ESO Uranium Corp. holds an option to earn a 51% interest. The deposit is located approximately 12 km east of the Burntbush Project, in Noseworthy Township.

Lithologies hosting the A8 deposit consist of a diverse assemblage of interbedded turbiditic sediments comprised of argillite, greywacke and conglomerate; intermediate to felsic pyroclastics with minor flows, chert, intrusive felsic porphyry and minor chloritic oxide-sulphide iron formation. All rock types exhibit pervasive sericite-ankerite alteration and mild to intense shearing. Gold mineralization is associated with abundant quartz veining, silicification, and sulphidization (pyrite and arsenopyrite). The mineralized zone trends northeast and is complexly folded with a overall vertical dip. Diamond drilling has tested the zone over a strike length of 1 km and to a maximum depth of 300 metres. Drill information indicates that the A8 deposit is approximately 210 m long and dips 75° to 90° north and extends from 110 m to 285 m vertically. There is insufficient definition of the deposit to calculate a resource (Jensen, 2003).

Gold values are generally in the range of < 1.0 g/t Au over 1.5 m, and significant values are considered to be those > 1.0 g/t. Approximately 7% of the assays are classified as significant. The best assay from the Trader drill campaign (DDH # MK 92-1) is 8.16 g/t Au over 4.3 m in a zone of semi massive pyrite with disseminated arsenopyrite.

16.0 Mineral Processing and Metallurgical Testing

The corporation has not instigated any activities related to mineral processing or metallurgical testing.

17.0 Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserve Estimates

There has been no attempt by previous operators of the property to calculate a mineral resource. Similarly the corporation has not attempted to calculate a mineral resource on the property.

18.0 Other Relevant Data and Information

There is to the author's knowledge no additional data or information, of either a positive or negative aspect, that would change the data presented or the contained recommended program.

19.0 Interpretation and Conclusions

Historical exploration on the current land position has focused on gold mineralization analogous to the Mine de Casa-Berardi deposits located about 35 km east-northeast of the Burntbush project area. A major exploration program by Cogema resulted in the delineation of the auriferous SLSZ in the center of the property.

The SLSZ is recognized over a 5 km strike length as a locus of gold mineralization. The zone is 4 to 75 m wide, steeply north dipping, characterized by sheared felsic tuffs marginal to feldspar porphyry intrusions. Chemically the zone is characterized by high K_2O/Na_2O ratios and is enriched in Au and Cu. Geophysically the shear zone exhibits an IP/RES response and a weak high frequency HLEM response. Magnetic responses closely parallel the gold mineralized zones and are related to magnetite mineralization on the margins of porphyritic felsic intrusions. The highest-grade mineralization is thought to form pods with a 20° pitch to the east along the plane of the shear zone footwall. It is also noted that the higher-grade gold mineralization occurs not only within sheared felsic tuffs, but also within un-sheared felsic tuffs and porphyritic intrusions, following a structural fabric.

It is the writer's opinion that the SLSZ has been adequately drill tested and found to be sub-economic.

Gold mineralization associated with the SLSZ is a rather a good example of oxidized hydrothermal gold mineralization similar to Ross Mine in Hislop Township and the Kirkland Lake deposits, rather than a Mine de Casa-Berardi analogue. The nearby A8 Zone has similarities to both the Au mineralization on the Burntbush Project and the mineralization at the Mine de Casa-Berardi.

Generally the southern half of the property offers the potential to discover a gold ore deposit. This part of the property has not been subjected to intensive exploration and contains five known gold occurrences. In the extreme western part of the property, DDHs 88-4, 88-6 and 88-11 returned significant gold values (> 2 g/t Au) over 1.3 to 1.4 metres. This area is not adequately explored as evidenced by the lack of follow-up drilling.

A second area of interest is the western extension of the L 126W zone, approximately 1 km south of the SLSZ. This area contains shear zones and is located on the south side of the Spade Lake Porphyry. The sheared contact of the porphyry is a known host for gold mineralization as noted by Cogema's drilling of the SLSZ. Previous drilling indicates the potential to discover other potentially economic gold mineralization along strike and to depth of the trench area.

A third area is the L 102W sector. Previous drilling suggests a broad zone, 800 m wide by 1,200 m long of low grade (< 1 g/t Au) gold mineralization in which narrow high grade gold bearing veins can be located.

A fourth target area is the L 87W sector, where previous drilling (DDHs 88-8, 88-9 and 88-13) have returned significant values such as 2.59 g/t Au over 3.3 m. There is the potential to discover additional gold mineralization along strike from DDHs # 88-8 and # 88-9.

A fifth area of interest is highlighted by the 1990 drill results from the DDH # BUR-55 area. Here drilling has discovered an 18 m wide section of pyritic quartz veins with an average grade of almost 1 g/t Au. Diamond drilling along strike to the east will allow another test of the wide quartz vein system.

The currently known gold occurrences are spread over a 7.5 km distance and at differing stratigraphic levels, which suggests that the whole Rockhaven property represents a favourable terrain for the occurrence of additional gold mineralization. The exploration target is considered to be gold mineralization similar to the Kirkland Lake deposits as suggested by the ore deposit model and substantiated by descriptions of the known mineralization.

20.0 Recommendations

The author is of the opinion that the property has sufficient unexplored potential for the occurrence of economic gold mineralization, and recommends a two-phase exploration program estimated to cost \$ 435,000.

20.1 Phase 1 Proposed Budget and Work Program

The Phase 1 proposed program estimated to cost \$ 75,000 consists of compiling data and establishing a survey grid on the property and completing a geochemical survey.

- Compile all geophysical, bedrock chip sample data and diamond drill hole information in order to create a geological map and a ground geophysical map encompassing the whole property. Capture of the ground and airborne geophysical data will allow inversions of the data to better appreciate the significance of the data.
- A new metric survey grid should be established over the entire property by extending the Cogema grid lines to the south. The grid will be used for a geochemical survey in the Phase 1 program and for geophysical surveys and diamond drilling, in the Phase 2 program.
- Mobile metal ion soil geochemistry appears to be an applicable method of geochemical exploration, as the till is sandy, reworked and resorted lodgment till.

Table 5 Proposed Phase 1 Budget

Activity	Units	Quantity	Unit Cost \$	Expenditure
Compilation	days	40	350	\$ 14,000
Line Cutting	km	100	350	\$ 35,000
MMI Collection	sample	900	3.00	\$ 2,700
MMI Analyses	sample	900	23.00	\$ 20,700
Contingency	~4%			\$ 2,600
Total				\$ 75,000

20.2 Phase 2 Proposed Budget and Work Program

A phase 2 budget and work program estimated to cost \$ 360,000 is contingent upon the results from the phase 1 budget and work program. The phase 2 program consists of exploration activities designed to further define and test potentially economic gold mineralization.

- The focus of the future exploration should be on areas marginal to felsic porphyritic intrusions, specifically looking for structural features such as faults and shear zones associated with disseminated sulphides as represented by IP/RES responses and flanking positive magnetic features. It is recommended that all of the grid lines be covered with a magnetic survey, and every second line be covered with IP/RES surveying. Fill in coverage can be completed at a later date, if additional detailing of the IP/RES responses is required. Geochemical anomalies spatially related to IP/RES responses will be given a high priority rating.
- In anticipation of the definition of new drill targets, an initial 3,000 m of diamond drilling is recommended. Drill sites will be determined upon analyses of the new data.

Table 6 Proposed Phase 2 Budget

Activity	Units	Quantity	Unit Cost \$	Expenditure
Magnetic Survey	line-km	100	150.00	\$ 15,000
IP/RES Survey	line-km	50	1,500.00	\$ 75,000
Diamond drilling	metre	3,000	60.00	\$ 180,000
Core Logging	day	30	450.00	\$ 13,500
Assistant	day	30	150.00	\$ 4,500
Analytical Work	sample	500	35.00	\$ 17,500
Rentals	day	60	200.00	\$ 12,000
Accommodation	man-day	160	80.00	\$ 12,800
Travel	per trip	4	2000.00.	\$ 8,000
Report & Filing	day	20	450.00	\$ 9,000
Contingency	~ 4%			\$ 12,700
Total				\$ 360,000

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22.0 Certification

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CERTIFICATE OF AUTHOR

I, Gerald A. Harron, P.Eng., do hereby certify that:

1. I am President of:

G.A. Harron & Associates Inc.
133 Richmond Street West, Suite 615,
Toronto, Ontario
M5H 2L3,

2. I graduated with a Bachelor of Science degree from Carleton University in 1969 and also graduated from The University of Western Ontario with a Master of Science degree in economic geology in 1972.
3. I am a member of the Association of Professional Engineers, Geologists and Geophysicists of the Northwest Territories and Nunavut; a member of the Professional Engineers of Ontario; the Society of Economic Geologists; and the Association of Exploration Geochemists.
4. I have worked as a geologist for a total of 35 years since my graduation from university and have been involved in minerals exploration for base, precious and noble metals and uranium throughout North America, South America and Africa, during which time I directed, managed and evaluated regional and local exploration programs.
5. I have read the definition of "qualified person" set out in National Instrument 43-101 ("NI 43-101") and certify that by reason of my education, affiliation with a professional association (as defined in NI 43-101) and past relevant work experience, I fulfill the requirements to be a "qualified person" for the purposes of NI 43-101.
6. I am responsible for the preparation of all of the sections of the of the technical report titled "Qualifying Report on Burntbush Property, Hoblitzell Township, Ontario for Rockhaven Resources Ltd. and dated October 18, 2005 (the "Technical Report").
7. I visited the Burntbush Property for 1 day, being October 7, 2005 for the purpose of conducting due diligence.
8. Most of the technical information in the Technical Report is based on examination of public and private documents pertaining to the Burntbush Project. Information on adjacent properties was obtained from public domain publications. The sources of all information not based on personal examination are referenced in the Technical Report. In the disclosure pertaining to claim status I have relied on information provided by the Ontario Ministry of Northern Development and Mines. I disclaim responsibility for such information, as found in Item 4 of the Technical Report.
9. I have not had prior involvement with the property that is the subject of the Technical Report.

10. I am not aware of any material fact or material change with respect to the subject matter of the Technical Report that is not reflected in the Technical Report, the omission to disclose which makes the Technical Report misleading.
11. I am independent of the issuer applying all of the tests in section 1.5 of NI 43-101.
12. I have read NI 43-101 and Form 43-101F1, and the Technical Report has been prepared in compliance with that instrument and form.

Dated this 18 th day of October, 2005.

Gerald A. Harron

Sealed: Professional Engineers Ontario

Signature of Qualified Person

Gerald A. Harron

Print name of Qualified Person