GRANIZ MONDAL INC.

NI 43-101
TECHNICAL REPORT

OPAWICA PROPERTY
Shortt Lake area
Abitibi, north western Québec
NTS sheet 32 G/12

November 5th , 2007

By: Donald Théberge eng, M.B.A.

SUMMARY

The Opawica property, 100% held by Graniz Mondal, is made of 8 staked claims, covering an area of 125,7 ha, located in Gand township, in north western Québec. The property is not subject to any royalty or third party interest. It is easily accessible, via the 113 provincial road for 130 km to the west until we reach Waswanipi – a Cree First Nation town -, from that point we continue about 1 km west to the intersection of the Shortt Lake mine road, a gravel road, going to the old mine site, then a logging road crosses the north part of the property. The property can easily be serviced from the town of Waswanipi, Chapais or Chibougamau, where services and personnel are readily available.

The first works recorded on the property date back from 1946, with geological mapping, prospecting and several drill holes. However the main part of the exploration in the area, were done by major mining companies like Metall Mining, Minnova, Falconbridge and Inmet, with geophysical surveys and diamond drilling. Several gold intersection in the order of 10 g/t over 1,3 to 2,45 m were obtained by Metall Mining, in the north and south part of the Opawica property. From 2001 until recently, SOQUEM and Graniz Mondal were partners with each 50% interest in the property. SOQUEM managed the exploration works. Line cutting, Mag and I.P surveys were done over the whole property, followed by two drill holes. These works helped to understand the geological context of the property, but failed to return any significant gold values. Recently, SOQUEM withdraw from the project.

The geology of the property is made of the western part of the Caopatina-Desmaraisville volcano-sedimentary belt, to the north west of the Opawica anorthositic complex. The Obatogamau formation, located in the north part of the property, is made of mafic lavas. In the central part and south part, lava flows and pyroclastic rocks varying in composition from intermediate to felsic, and sediments of the Dalime Creek formation are presents. This last formation host the Mariposite deposit located less than 3 km to the E of the property. The now abandoned Shortt Lake mine is located about 2 km to the north west of the Opawica property.

Geologically speaking, two formations occurring on the Opawica property, have been recognized for their gold porphyry deposit potential. The first one is represented by the mafic flows, which occurs in the north and south part of the property, and where gold values, as previously cited, in the order 10 g/t Au over 1,3 to 2,45 m have been obtained. The second one, the Dalime Creek

formation, made of sedimentary and pyroclastic rocks, has been checked only by trenching and one hole oriented perpendicular to the survey lines.

In the Dalime Creek formation, the author, during the site visit, has seen some spectacular felsic agglomerate, containing felsic bombs up to 30 cm in size, and almost undeformed pyrite fragments up to 5 cm in size. The gold values obtained in the south part of the property are associated to quartz-carbonates-sulphides veins, which are often the only markers for the gold porphyry mineralization systems, in the Shortt Lake area.

In our recommendations we have considered the following elements;

- The geological context is favourable for gold mineralization;
- All the preparatory works, as line cutting, geophysical surveys, trenching and some drilling have already been done.
- Part of the favourable Dalime Creek formation has not been probed by diamond drilling;

Following all these observations a two phase program is suggested:

At phase I, make a diamond drill section, starting at TL (tie line) 150 m north, going up TL 1200 m north, for a 1 050 m long section. For this purpose, 6 holes totalling 2 000 m of drilling will be required. If the first phase of works is successful in delineating new targets, a provision of 1 500 m of drilling should be done to probe them. The budget required for both phases is given hereafter.

Budget

Phase I				
Works	**Quantity**	**Unit**	**Unit cost**	**Total**
Program preparation				5 000 $
Diamond drilling	2 000	m	125 $	250 000 $
Report at the end of the program				5000
Miscellaneous (about 12%)				31 200 $
			Total phase I	***291 200 $***
Phase II				
Program preparation				4 000 $
Diamond drilling	1 500	m	125 $	187 500 $
Report at the end of the program				5 000 $
Miscellaneous (about 12%)				23 580 $
			Total phase II	***220 080 $***
			Total, phase I and II	***511 280 $***

TABLE OF CONTENTS

LIST OF TABLES

LIST OF FIGURES

LIST OF ANNEXES

4.0) INTRODUCTION

4.a) Recipient

At the request of Graniz Mondal inc., a technical report, in compliance with the National Instrument 43-101, concerning the Opawica property has been prepared.

4.b) Objectives

This report provides a summary of the scientific and technical information concerning the exploration activities, both historical and recent, carried on the Opawica property. Graniz Mondal inc., (Graniz) may use this report in the eventuality of raising exploration funds, as requested by the regulatory authorities.

4.c) Source of Data and Information

This report is based on the statutory work filed with the MRNFQ[1], documentation obtained from SOQUEM, and discussion with SOQUEM geologists.

4.d) The Scope of the Personal Inspection by the Qualified Persons

Donald Théberge, eng., M.B.A, is the Qualified Person responsible for all the sections of the technical report. The two diamond drill holes done by SOQUEM in 2003 on the Opawica property, were examined on September 26th 2007. The property was visited on October 31st 2007, and the author spent one day on the property.

5.0) RELIANCE ON OTHER EXPERTS

The authors did not rely on any other expert in the production of this report.

6.0) PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

6.a) Area

The Opawica property consist of a block of 8 staked claims covering an area of 125,7 ha.

[1] MRNFQ: Ministère de la Faune et des Parcs du Québec

6.b) Location

The Opawica property is located in the SW quarter of NTS sheet 32G/12, in Gand township, about 110 km to the south-west of the Chibougamau mining camp. It is centered on 49^0 36' 30'' N and 75^0 49' 40'' W. The localisation of the property is shown on figure 1.

6.c) Type of mineral tenure

The Opawica property is made of 8 staked claims as defined by the Quebec Mining Act. They will expire on February 18th 2009. A list of all the mining titles is given in table 1. The map illustrated in figure 2, provides the location of each claim.

Table 1: Claim list

Claims No	Staking date	Expiry date	Number of renewal	Area (Ha)	Accumulated works	Works required	Required fees for renewal
5239506	2001-01-18	2009-02-18	3	16	22 273,05 $	750,00 $	25,00 $
5239507	2001-01-18	2009-02-18	3	16	6 086,83 $	750,00 $	25,00 $
5239508	2001-01-18	2009-02-18	3	16	13 685,10 $	750,00 $	25,00 $
5239509	2001-01-18	2009-02-18	3	16	7 150,89 $	750,00 $	25,00 $
5239510	2001-01-19	2009-02-18	3	13,7	827,18 $	750,00 $	25,00 $
5239511	2001-01-19	2009-02-18	3	16	827,18 $	750,00 $	25,00 $
5239512	2001-01-19	2009-02-18	3	16	827,18 $	750,00 $	25,00 $
5239513	2001-01-19	2009-02-18	3	16	827,18 $	750,00 $	25,00 $
Total				***125,7***	***52 504,59 $***	***6 000,00 $***	***200,00 $***

6.d) Nature and extend of issuer's titles

All the mining claims are 100% held by Graniz. No third party royalty or interests are attached to the property. They are still registered to the name of SOQUEM within the Quebec government. However the documents for transferring the claims to Graniz have been signed by both parties and deposited to the Ministère des Ressources et de la Faune du Québec on October 24th 2007, by the author, for registration. The property will be officially registered to the name of Graniz in several weeks.

6.e) Property boundaries

The property boundaries have not been surveyed.

Figure 1: Location map

Figure 2: Claim map

6.f) Location of the mineralized zones

They are no mineral resources or any mine workings within the property boundaries. However several gold intercepts have been obtained in diamond drill holes by Metall Mining Corp, and Minnova, in the north and south part of the property.

On the north part of the property, SOQUEM mention gold intercepts of 10,1 and 10,2 g/t Au over respectively 2,45 and 1,3 m, drilled by Metall Mining Corp. On the south part of the property, two holes have intersected gold mineralisation with 10,1 g/t Au over 1,3 m and 0,23 g/t Au over 23 m, including 3,29 g/t Au over 1,0 m, both in quartz injected graphitic zones associated to 10 to 30% py. They were drilled in the nineties by Minnova and Metall Mining Corp.

6.g) Royalties

The property is not subject to any royalty.

6.h) Environmental liabilities

To the knowledge of the author, there are no environmental liabilities pertaining to the Opawica property.

6.i) Required Permits

The only permits that must be requested to pursue exploration work on the property consist in obtaining permits for forestry interventions as it is usually requested for field works, like diamond drilling and stripping. No permits are required for line cutting or geophysical works.

7.0) PHYSIOGRAPHY, ACCESSIBILITY, INFRASTRUCTURES AND CLIMATE

7.a) Topography, elevation, vegetation and drainage

The property is located at an average elevation of 315 m above sea level, and show a relatively flat topography, with variations of less than 20 m. It is traversed in the south eastern part by the Dalime creek, which joins the Opawica lake just south of the property. Several little creeks, big enough to feed a diamond drill crosses the property, and ends in the Dalime Creek.

Regionally the wood was logged a long time ago, and in the area covered by the property, alders, spruce, and birch have grown. Overburden thickness varies from 0 to 15 m.

7.b) Accessibility

The property is easily accessible, via the 113 provincial road and the Shortt Lake mine road. The intersection of the 113 and the Shortt Lake road is located about 1 km west of the town of Waswanipi, at this point we use the Shortt Lake road, a gravel road, over a distance of 14 km, where secondary gravel roads crosses the north part of the property. This is easily done in a 4x4 vehicle. From that point, old logging and diamond drill trails crosses the property in a north-south direction.

7.c) Infrastructure

Waswanipi, Chapais and Chibougamau respectively located at 15, 105 and 150 km from the property are the closest towns from where the property can be serviced. Chapais and Chibougamau have a long exploration and mining history, they can with Waswanipi, provide personnel and services. The town of Val d'Or located 300 km south-west of the property can provide the personnel and services, not readily available in Waswanipi, Chapais, or Chibougamau.

7.d) Climate

The climate in the Opawica property area is subarctic. This climate zone is characterized by long and cold winters and short and cool summers. Daily average temperature for the area is -19°C in January and +16°C in July. The average of the total annual precipitations is 960 mm.

8.0) HISTORY

The first works reported on the property date back from 1946-1948, with geological mapping and prospection followed by 15 diamond drill holes, by Blouin Lake Gold Mines Ltd and Lake Opawica Mines Ltd. (GM 219, 380, et 7933)[2]. G.R Forbes, P.Eng in a report for Blouin Lake Gold Mines in 1948, report values up to 0,08 oz/t Au and 0,10oz/t Au, from pyritic nodules. In his report, he states «*in a rhyolite breccia containing fragments of chert, jasper, diorite, rhyolite, rhyolite porphyry and round nodules of pyrite from the size of peas up to 2 feet in diameter*».

From 1948 to 1974, no works are reported. From 1974 to 1978, Chibougamau Mining and Smelting inc., has done geological mapping prospecting and magnetic and electromagnetic surveys. They are reported in GM 28907, 29943, and 31148.

In 1980, W.R Financial, Consultants Ltd., ran a Mag and EM (EM-17 with 200' coil separation), along a logging road which crosses the Opawica property in a north-south direction. These two survey, were done to investigate a small outcrop of pyritized cherty agglomerate along the logging road (GM 36374). Pyrite bombs up to 12 cm in size were sampled for gold and did not return significant values.

On the same claims in 1981, geological reconnaissance survey followed by 2,9 km of MaxMin II with a coil separation of 100 m, was done by Consolidated professor Mines Ltd., as described in GM 37944.

From 1986 to 1994, SDBJ, Falconbridge ltd, Minnova inc., Metall Mining Corp., and Inmet, have done geological and geophysical (Mag, EM and I.P) surveys, followed by stripping an 8 diamond drill holes. They are described in GM 43562, 51912, 52755 et 52756. Several gold intercepts were obtained in diamond drill holes by Metall Mining Corp, Falconbridge and Minnova, in the north and south part of the property.

On the north part of the property, SOQUEM mention gold intercepts of 10,1 and 10,2 g/t Au over respectively 2,45 and 1,3 m, drilled by Metall Mining Corp. On the south part of the property, two holes have intersected gold mineralisation with 10,1 g/t Au over 1,3 m and 0,23 g/t Au over 23 m,

[2] GM means gîtes minéraux. As an example, GM 219, is the GM number under which these works are filed with the Ministère des Ressources et de la Faune du Québec.

including 3,29 g/t Au over 1,0 m, both in quartz injected graphitic zones associated to 10 to 30% py. They were drilled in the nineties by Minnova and Metall Mining Corp.

From 2001 to 2003, Graniz Mondal inc., and SOQUEM inc., did line cutting, Mag and I.P surveys followed by 7 trenches and finally in 2003, a 3D modelling of the I.P anomaly and two drill holes totalling 303 m. The two drill holes cut a sequence of sedimentary and volcanic rocks cut by several intermediate intrusive. Weakly anomalous gold values were obtained in hole 1318-03-2 with 717 ppb over 0,9 m from 46,2 to 47,1 m . These works are described in GM 59342, 59781, and 60612.

Recently, SOQUEM withdraw from the project, and the claims were returned to Graniz Mondal, which has now 100% interest in the property.

9.0) GEOLOGICAL SETTING[3]

The Archean rocks of the area are part of the volcano-sedimentary rock series of Caopatina-Desmaraisville, which form the south part of the Chibougamau-Matagami belt (see figure 3). The Shortt Lake area is divided in two main units: the Obatogamau formation at the base and the Dalime Creek formation on top. The first one is made of a succession of tholeiitic basalts with plagioclase phenocrist. Inside this formation, is located the Wachigabau member, who is made of felsic pyroclastic and lavas. The Dalime Creek formation is made of volcanogenic sediments and pyroclastic rocks.

The rocks are cut by comagmatic gabbroic sills, by two synvolcanic stratiform intrusive and by several pre-tectonic to tardi-tectonic intrusive. The rocks of the area have been affected by the Kenorean orogenesis, resulting in folded and metamorphosed rocks to the greenschist facies. The tectonic fabric is oriented E-W.

Two major faults systems have been observed in the area. The first one is ductile and oriented E-W to ESE. The second one, late compared to the first one is NE trending.

Three past producing mines exist in the area. The Shortt Lake Mine located at less than 2 km to the NW of the property, with a production of 2 694 920 metric tons, at a grade of 4,59 g/t Au, and

oriented at 065^0, with a dip of 85^0 to the SE; the Bachelor Mine, (actually reactivated by Metanor Resources), with a past production of 964 376 metric tons grading 5,04 g/t Au and oriented at 110^0 with a dip of varying from 55^0 to 90^0 to the SW; and finally the Coniagas Mine with a past production of 718 465 metric tons at a grade of 10,7% Zn,1,1% Pb, and 182 g/t Ag. The deposits are shown on figure 3, along with other small undeveloped deposit. Table 2, given hereafter outline the deposit of the area.

Table 2: Deposits of the area

Deposit name	Metric tons	Remarks	Au g/t	Ag g/t	Cu %	Zn %	Pb %	Ni %
Lac Shortt Mine	2 694 920	Past production	4,29					
Bachelor Mine	964 376	Past production	5,04					
Coniagas Mine	718 465	Past production		182		10,7	1,1	
Gand deposit	104 257	Historical resources, not categorized	4,97					
Mariposite deposit	470 300	Historical resources, not categorized	2,75					
Feton deposit	426 173	Historical resources, not categorized	4,66					
Lac Nicobi deposit	1 935 572	Historical resources, not categorized			0,214			0,30

At the property level the geology is made of the western part of the Caopatina-Desmaraisville volcano-sedimentary belt, to the NW of the Opawica anorthositic complex. The Obatogamau formation, located in the N part of the property, is made of mafic lavas. In the central part and S part, lavas flows and pyroclastics rocks varying in composition from intermediate to felsic, and sediments of the Dalime formation are presents. This last formation host the Mariposite deposit located less than 3 km to the E of the property.

Locally in the N part of the property, some magnetic gabbros associated to the Sturgeon Falls Complex, cut of the volcanic rocks of the Obatogamau formation. The rocks underlying the property have been affected by two main deformation structures, host of gold mineralization. The south sector is cut by the Opawica deformation zone made of shears oriented E-W and ENE to WSW metric to decametric in thickness and of kilometric extension. This corridor is associated to the Mariposite deposit and to several gold showings. The second structure is recognized to the north of the property is the host for the Shortt Lake mineralization. The geological context of the property is illustrated in figure 4.

[3] Modified and adapted from Rapport annuel d'exploration 2003, district de Chibougamau, secteur Lac Shortt, Propriété Opawica, by J.F. Pouliot, géol., chef de projet, novembre 2003.

Figure 3: Regional geology

Figure 4: Property geology

10.0) DEPOSIT TYPES[4]

In the past, the deposits of the area were evaluated considering only a model of auriferous quartz veins associated with carbonates and/or sulphides. The characteristics were generally only recorded for this model. The studies done by Brisson and Guha (see references), have shown that the quartz veining is only one component of the auriferous mineralization system, and the possibility exist for larger volume deposits with a significant gold grade, in the formations protected in part by the Opawica property. These systems are classified as gold porphyry deposits.

The following rock formations have the best possibilities for containing a gold porphyry deposit:

The Dalime Creek sedimentary formation, close to the heat source of the Opawica anorthositic complex;
The felsic intrusions;
And inside the mafic lavas;

On the property the Dalime Creek formation has been recognized in the south and central part of the property, being divided by mafic lavas flows.

These deposits are characterized by a wide alteration zone, associated to an average gold content of 1 to 3 g/t. Gold is generally in association with minor sulphide content, or can be associated with tellurides. Inside the mineralized envelope of the porphyry system, gold bearing quartz veins, with carbonates and/or sulphides can be found. In the Shortt Lake area, these quartz veins are usually the only marker of the auriferous mineralization. The other characteristics of the porphyry system, such as magnetism, chargeability, resistivity etc., are often hidden by the conductive clay cover.

11) MINERALIZATION

They are no mineral resources within the property boundaries. Several gold intercepts have been obtained in diamond drill holes by Metall Mining Corp, Falconbridge and Minnova, in the north and south part of the property.

[4] Translated and adapted from SOQUEM technical sheet for the Opawica property.

On the north part of the property, SOQUEM mention gold intercepts of 10,1 and 10,2 g/t Au over respectively 2,45 and 1,3 m, drilled by Metal Mining Corp. These values are associated to a disseminated pyrite zone, altered in carbonates inside mafic lavas.

On the south part of the property, two holes have intersected gold mineralisation with 10,1 g/t Au over 1,3 m and 0,23 g/t Au over 23 m, including 3,29 g/t Au over 1,0 m, both in quartz injected graphitic zones associated to 10 to 30% py. They were drilled in the nineties by Minnova and Metall Mining Corp. These intercepts are located inside the Dalime Creek sedimentary formation.

12.0) EXPLORATION

Until now, all the exploration works conducted by SOQUEM and Graniz Mondal, were managed by SOQUEM. The exploration works are described hereafter:

- ***2001***: 16,1 km of magnetic, and I.P (induced polarization) survey, done by Abitibi Geophysics of Val d'Or. For the Mag survey, readings were taken every 12, 5 m. The I.P survey was run using an electrode separation of 25 m with n= 1 to 6. The Mag survey outlined 3 different magnetic domains corresponding roughly to the Dalime Creek formation and mafic lavas flows. The I.P survey outlined one new relatively weak I.P anomaly in the central part of the property, this anomaly was never drilled in the past. The geophysical results were compiled by Abitibi Geophysics, the compilation map is given in annex 1.

2002: During that year a stripping and trenching program was initiated. All the field geological works and the subsequent geological interpretation, were done by SOQUEM geologists. From the seven trenches which have been dug, only three hit the rock, for a total of 380 m^2 of exposed rock. 119,7 m of channel sampling have been done, resulting in 117 samples, sent to the laboratory for Au, Ag, Cu and Zn assaying. These trenches are located in the central part of the property over a part of the I.P anomaly discovered in 2001. At this place, the I.P anomaly is explained by sulphides mineralized tuffs. The pyrite content varies from 5% to 100%. The assays did not return any significant Au, Ag, Cu or Zn values.

● ***2003***: 3D I.P data inversion on the north part of the property, followed by two diamond drill holes totalling 303 m. The 3D I.P inversion was done by Abitibi Geophysics and revealed a chargeability envelope, more or less parallel to the survey lines. From the two holes one has been drilled on the north of the property the other one in the northern middle part and drilled art 75^0 or perpendicular to the survey lines, this hole cut several intrusives and sedimentary rocks, and failed to return any significant values. The hole drilled in the north part cut intermediate to felsic lavas, the best value obtained was 717 ppb Au, or 0,7 g/t Au, over 0,9 m from 46,2 to 47,1 m, associated to 20-25% quartz-carbonates veining, containing from traces to 3% pyrite.

Since 2003, no more exploration works have been done on the property. The drill holes and trenches compilation map done by the SOQUEM geologist is given in annex 2.

13.0) DRILLING

As cited in the preceding item all the diamond drilling done on behalf of the issuer has been done under the management of SOQUEM inc. Two holes were drilled for a total of 303 m. The drilling was contracted by Forage Benoît of Val d'Or. BQ core size was used. The casings were left in place. Dip test were taken, and because the holes were relatively shallow, no azimuth tests were recorded. Both holes were logged by J.F Pouliot, geologist for SOQUEM inc., the core is stored at the SOQUEM core shack in Chibougamau. Finally the samples taken were assayed only for gold.

From the two holes one has been drilled on the north of the property the other one in the northern middle part and drilled art 75^0 or perpendicular to the survey lines, this hole (1318-03-01) cut several intrusives and sedimentary rocks, and failed to return any significant values. The hole drilled in the north part (1318-03-02) cut intermediate to felsic lavas, the best value obtained was 717 ppb Au, or 0,7 g/t Au, over 0,9 m from 46,2 to 47,1 m, associated to 20-25% quartz-carbonates veining, containing from traces to 3% pyrite.

14.0) SAMPLING AND APPROACH

For the diamond drilling, the density of the samples was dictated by the mineralization intercepted. The part of the core containing some sulphides or quartz veining were splitted or saw, one half of the core was put in a plastic bag, for assaying, while the other half remain in the core box as a witness.

The same philosophy was used for the channel sampling but in this case the outcrop itself remained as a witness.

15.0) SAMPLE PREPARATION, ANALYSES AND SECURITY

After being marked by the geologist, the sampling, be it from channel sampling, core splitting or sawing was done by a SOQUEM technician. The rock sample was then put in a plastic bag and then about ten of them, put in larger size bags, and sent usually by bus to the laboratory.

In the case of the channel sampling, the samples were sent to Xral Laboratories in Rouyn-Noranda, for the diamond drilling the samples they were sent to Techni-Lab S.G.B. of Ste-Germaine Boulé. In both cases assays were done using the atomic absorption method (A.A).

SOQUEM has a standard method of quality control using blanks samples, and verification by a different laboratory. In the case of the Opawica property, like the results were always less than 1000 ppb, only the blanks samples were used. Both laboratories used their usual preparation and A.A assaying, using duplicates and standards to validate their results.

It is in the opinion of the author that all the sample preparation, security and analytical procedure was done in a professional and state of the art manner.

16.0) DATA VERIFICATION

The author has verified all the data related to the diamond drilling and to the channel sampling. The drill core was checked, and trenches were inspected during the field visit. No discrepancies were observed as much in the data than in the core or outcrops observed.

17.0) ADJACENT PROPERTIES

To date no significant exploration results have been obtained on adjacent properties that would have a material impact on the Opawica property. Let's say only that the Shortt Lake mine which has produced 2,7 MT @4,29 g/t Au is located at about 2 km to the north-west.

18.0) MINERAL PROCESSING AND METALLURGICAL TESTING

Like the property is still in an early exploration stage, mineral processing and metallurgical testing have never been done.

19.0) MINERAL RESOURCES AND MINERAL RESERVES ESTIMATES

No mineral resources or mineral reserves estimates were calculated in the past concerning the Opawica property.

20.0) OTHER RELEVANT DATA AND INFORMATION

All the pertinent data and information have been given in the previous sections

21.0) INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSIONS

Two formations occurring on the Opawica property, have been recognized for their gold porphyry deposit potential. The first one is represented by the mafic flows, which occurs in the north and south part of the property, and where gold values in the order 10 g/t Au over 1,3 to 2,45 m have been obtained. The second one, the Dalime Creek formation, made of sedimentary and pyroclastic rocks, has been checked only by trenching and one hole oriented perpendicular to the survey lines.

In the Dalime Creek formation, the author, during the site visit, has seen some spectacular felsic agglomerate, containing felsic bombs up to 30 cm in size, and almost undeformed pyrite fragments up to 5 cm in size. We refer the reader to the picture shown in item 26, illustrations.

The gold values obtained in the south part of the property are associated to quartz-carbonates-sulphides veins, which are often the only markers for the gold porphyry mineralization systems, in the Shortt Lake area.

In conclusion, the property is located in a geological context favourable to gold mineralization.

22.0) RECOMMENDATIONS

Like all the preparatory works, as line cutting, geophysical surveys, trenching and some drilling have already been done, and like a part of the favourable Dalime Creek formation has not been probed by diamond drilling, it is suggested:

To make a diamond drill section, starting at TL (tie line) 150 m north, going up TL 1200 m north, for a 1 050 m long section. For this purpose, 6 holes totalling 2 000 m of drilling will be required. This will complete the phase I.

If the first phase of works is successful in delineating new targets, a provision of 1 500 m of drilling should be done to probe them. The budget required for both phases is given hereafter.

Budget

Phase I				
Works	**Quantity**	**Unit**	**Unit cost**	**Total**
Program preparation				5 000 $
Diamond drilling	2 000	m	125 $	250 000 $
Report at the end of the program				5000
Miscellaneous (about 12%)				31 200 $
			Total phase I	***291 200 $***
Phase II				
Program preparation				4 000 $
Diamond drilling	1 500	m	125 $	187 500 $
Report at the end of the program				5 000 $
Miscellaneous (about 12%)				23 580 $
			Total phase II	***220 080 $***
			Total, phase I and II	***511 280 $***

23.0) REFERENCES[5]

Brisson, H., Guha, J.,	1989, Reconnaissance géologique dans le secteur de la mine du Lac Shortt – Abitibi – MB 89-30
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Otis, M.B.,	Géochimie des sols, région du lac Opawica. MB 85-51

[5] All the references listed hereafter are part of the publications of the Ministère des Ressources Naturelles et de la Faune du Québec.

24.0) DATE AND SIGNATURE PAGE

This technical report is dated November 5th 2007, and is signed by the author.

Donald Théberge, eng., M.B.A November 5th 2007

25.0) ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS FOR TECHNICAL REPORTS ON DEVELOPMENT PROPERTIES AND PRODUCTION PROPERTIES

This item doesn't apply to the Opawica property.

26.0) ILLUSTRATIONS

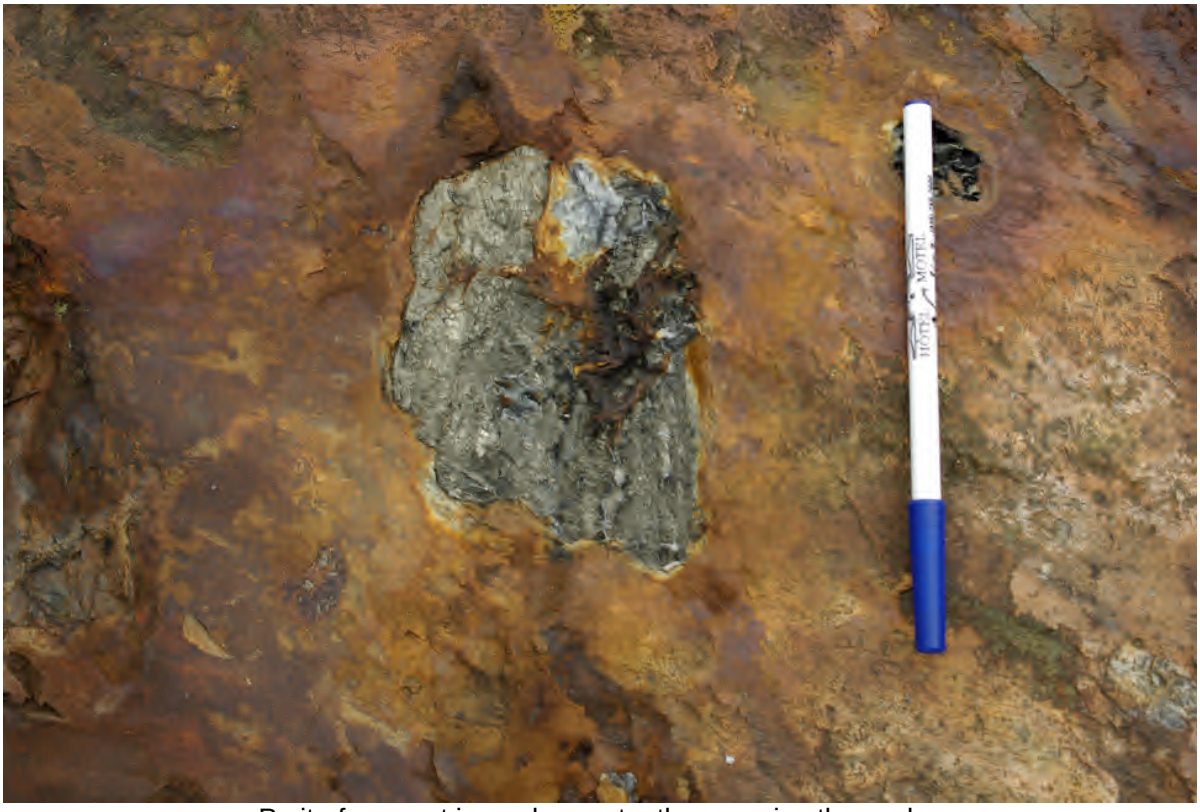
Picture of the conglomerate cut by a hole drilled by SOQUEM.

Outcrop with massive pyrite beds, the pencil in white in the middle upper part of the picture give the scale.

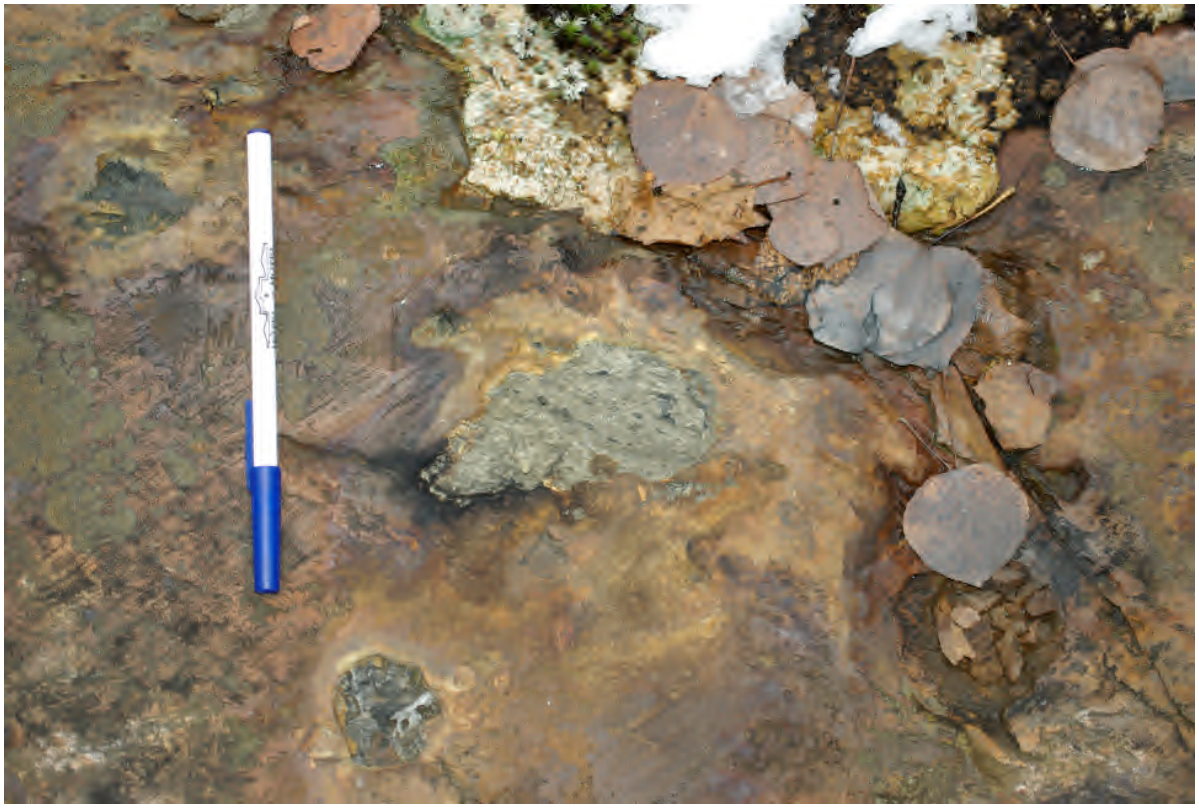
Sample showing the massive pyrite

Part of a trench excavated by SOQUEM

Agglomerate outcrop showing felsic bombs



Pyrite fragment in agglomerate, the pen give the scale.



Other pyrite fragments, observed on the same outcrop

Drill site of hole 1398-03-02 drilled by SOQUEM

Access road which crosses the north part of the property

ANNEX 1

GEOPHYSICAL COMPILATION MAP

Done by Abitibi Geophysics for SOQUEM

ANNEX 2

TRENCHES AND DIAMOND DRILLING COMPILATION MAP

Done by SOQUEM
Gm 60612