



Geological technologist Brian Wright on sheared quartz vein to left, biotite trondhjemite to right, Brackin Gold Property, D Vein and D Shear - photograph by the author on November 5, 2008.

“TECHNICAL (GEOLOGICAL) REPORT on the BRACKIN GOLD PROPERTY”

Brackin and Leeson Townships, Sault Ste. Marie Mining Division, Ontario
CANADA

Center of Brackin Gold Property

Latitude 48°20'46" N, Longitude 83°50' W;

UTM Zone 17N (NAD 83) ~290,000 mE, ~5,358,675 mN

NTS 42B/5

Prepared for

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(APGO No. 350)

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3. SUMMARY

3.1 Goldwright Explorations Inc.

Goldwright Explorations Inc. (“Goldwright” or the “Company”) was incorporated on March 17, 1997 (Canada Corporation No 3355781, and Ontario Ministry of Northern Development and Mines Client No. 303574). Goldwright is a “greenfields exploration company” specializing in grassroots mineral exploration programs. The Company’s mandate is not limited to any particular mining commodity, allowing it the freedom to operate in Canadian areas that are believed to be under explored. For continued growth, the Company intends the following:

- a) To maintain a high-level awareness of current exploration models for particular mineral deposit types in Canada, especially in the Province of Ontario:
- b) To research Canadian public-domain archives and data and, thereby, identify under-explored mineral and mining locations that fit the models:
- c) To locate and acquire prospective ground by mining claim staking or inexpensive option deals (i.e., to option and/or joint venture properties to further advance their development while seeking cash payments and/or stock payments):
- d) To conduct preliminary exploration programs on acquired property (i.e., prospecting, mapping, geophysics, sampling, drilling), and to remain as the exploration operator during the earn-in phase of option deals.

3.2 Summary Brackin Gold Property

The Property comprises four contiguous mining claims totalling slightly over 58 claim units or ~941 hectares located in Brackin and Leeson Townships, Sault Ste Marie Mining Division, Ontario ~72 km NE of the town of Wawa, ~11 km east of the village of Missanabie, and to the SSE of the former Renabie Gold Mine with similar mineralization and geological setting (Figure 1).

The most obvious mineralized structure on the Property is a NNW-SSE-trending complex shear called the D Shear, that has been mapped by Ontario Geological Survey (“OGS”) geologists as part of a shear pattern that hosts mesothermal gold mineralization at the Renabie Gold Mine inside a favourable Tonalite-Trondhjemite-Granodiorite (“TTG”) batholithic host.¹ On the Property, the D shear is up to 35 m wide and has been traced in outcrop exposures for *circa* 300 m. Gold mineralization is associated with shear-ribboned quartz veins with a complex structural history and has been examined by the author in outcrop areas that has been cleaned of debris on the side of a NW-sloping ridge.

¹ Trondhjemite is a leucocratic variety of tonalite (quartz-plagioclase granitoid) in which the plagioclase is oligoclase (sodic variety). Part of the plagiogranite suite, trondhjemite can be common in Archean terranes occurring in conjunction with more calcic plagioclase tonalites and granodiorites forming the TTG (Tonalite-Trondhjemite-Granodiorite) assemblage - a common gregarious batholithic assemblage often present as early orthogneisses. Trondhjemite dykes can also form part of the sheeted dyke complexes in Phanerozoic obducted ophiolites.