Gold-bearing diamond drill core McMillan Gold Mine, arsenopyrite and quartz veining in a chloritic matrix.

"TECHNICAL (GEOLOGICAL) REPORT

on the

MCMILLAN GOLD MINE PROPERTY"

Mongowin and McKinnon Townships, Sudbury Mining Division
Sudbury District, Ontario, Canada

Approximate center of McMillan Gold Mine Property
@ Latitude ~ 46° 08'26" N (46.141° N),
Longitude ~ 81° 47'49" W (81.797° W)
UTM (NAD 83) Zone 17, 438450m E, 5109950m N
NTS 41I/04

Prepared for

GARSON RESOURCES LIMITED

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by

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(APGO No. 350)

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3. SUMMARY

The 100%-owned McMillan Gold Mine Property ("McMillan") of Garson Resources Ltd. comprises a contiguous block of 17 mining claims (34 mining claim units) in Lots 9,10,11 and 12 (Concession 3) of Mongowin Township, and Lots 1 and 2 (Concessions 2 and 3) of McKinnon Township, Sudbury Mining Division, Sudbury District, Ontario. McMillan occurs towards the western end of the Huronian Gold Belt – a zone of past gold producers that extends from NE of Sudbury to south of Espanola where McMillan is located, a distance of roughly 120 km. Moreover, McMillan lies in a linear belt of gold deposits stretching for about 18 km, as an E-W line, through McKinnon, Mongowin and Curtin Townships.

In 1910, prospector A. Heard sunk a 12 ft test pit on gold-bearing veins found on the north-shore of House Lake. Sinking commenced on the original McMillan mineshaft in 1927. The shaft bottomed at 900 feet and 7 levels were cut, all of which found gold-bearing quartz vein systems. Drilling below the 875 ft level continued to find mineralization (Lapierre, 1986). According to Ontario Department of Mines records, from August 13, 1934 to March 29, 1937, mine production totalled ~10,591 ounces of gold from 60,139 tons of ore for an average recovered grade of 0.176 oz/ton Au. In 1985-86, Loki Resources dewatered the shaft and panel-sampled the old workings, outlining 4 vein systems. Subsequent drilling by Garson Resources Ltd. has discovered new vein systems. Qualified person J.F. Church proposed a 12-hole program totalling 8,300 ft to follow up these new results (report dated June 15, 2004).

Under an agreement dated November 9, 2004, McMillan has been optioned to Young-Shannon Gold Mines Ltd. (GYS-TSX.V). Specifically, the option agreement provides for Young-Shannon to earn a 50% interest in McMillan over a period of 3 years with staged cash payments of $75,000 (Cdn.), and 650,000 common shares, as well as a 3-year work commitment of $900,000. Young-Shannon also has an option to increase its interest to 60% by issuing a further 250,000 common shares and spending another $400,000 on exploration.

Recent work by Ontario Geological Survey ("OGS") geologists and private firms has established a definite alteration signature and style for Huronian Gold Belt ore bodies. An exploration model and work proposal - in this report, a budget of $965,000 - has been prepared based on these ideas, and from a compilation of previous exploration and underground mining results, and recent information on McMillan proper. Young-Shannon has recently announced positive diamond drilling results and down-hole IP anomalies associated with mineralization (see also MBMI *News Release*, August 15, 2005).

4. INTRODUCTION

This report is designed to comply with the guidelines seen in National Instrument 43-101, and was prepared following the updated "Item" list in Form 43-101F1 (updated list and guidelines to be used as of December 30, 2005, Anonymous 2005).

I was retained by Garson Resources Ltd. to assess available technical data and review work proposals for McMillan, in the light of my geological experience in Huronian Gold Belt ores. Information for the creation of this report was derived from a number of sources, including

published literature, maps, level plans, geophysical plans, diamond drill logs and assay certificates. My most recent visit to McMillan was on September 2, 2005 accompanied by Edward James Stringer of Garson Resources Ltd., and Mary Lou Fabbro of Sudbury (Figure 1).

5. RELIANCE ON OTHER EXPERTS

5.1 Disclaimer

For information relating to claim ownership, I have examined information and data supplied by Edward James Stringer of Garson (on behalf of Garson Resources Ltd.), as well as the Ontario Ministry of Northern Development and Mines ("MNDM") which to the best of my knowledge and experience are correct and complete. For technical data on McMillan, secure steps were taken to confirm the data sources that to the best of my knowledge and experience are also correct and complete. Many of the geological and drilling reports were written by qualified persons known to me (Joseph F. Church, Ken Lapierre), and I have no reason to doubt their veracity. However, I disclaim responsibility for such information.

6. PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

McMillan consists of 17 mining claims (34 contiguous mining units) in Lots 9,10,11 and 12 (Concession 3) of Mongowin Township, and Lots 1 and 2 (Concessions 2 and 3) of McKinnon Township, District of Sudbury, Sudbury Mining Division, Ontario (Figures 2 & 3).

Table 1 – Recorded Claims Mongowin and McKinnon Townships (as of April 4, 2006).

Claim No.	No. of Units	Township	Owner of Record (from MNDM website)	Ownership (%)	Assessment Due Date
S 605812	1	Mongowin	Garson Resources Ltd.	100	2010-Mar-02
S 605813	1	Mongowin	Garson Resources Ltd.	100	2010-Mar-02
S 791201	1	Mongowin	Garson Resources Ltd.	100	2010-Mar-02
S 791202	1	Mongowin	Garson Resources Ltd.	100	2010-Mar-02
S 791203	1	Mongowin	Garson Resources Ltd.	100	2010-Mar-02
S 791204	1	Mongowin	Garson Resources Ltd.	100	2010-Mar-02
S 791205	1	Mongowin	Garson Resources Ltd.	100	2010-Mar-02
S 791206	1	Mongowin	Garson Resources Ltd.	100	2010-Mar-02
S 791207	1	Mongowin	Garson Resources Ltd.	100	2010-Mar-02
S 791208	1	Mongowin	Garson Resources Ltd.	100	2010-Mar-02
S 831142, & S 23550	1	Mongowin	Garson Resources Ltd.	100	2010-Jun-03
S 831143, & S 23551	1	Mongowin	Garson Resources Ltd.	100	2010-Jun-03
S 3009444, & 1 part S 23549	4	Mongowin	Garson Resources Ltd.	100	2010-Jan-19
S 3009445	8	McKinnon	Garson Resources Ltd.	100	2010-Jan-19
S 3009446	2	Mongowin	Garson Resources Ltd.	100	2010-Jan-19
S 3018458	4	Mongowin	Garson Resources Ltd.	100	2007-Jan-20
S 3018459	4	Mongowin	Garson Resources Ltd.	100	2007-Jan-20

Note: Data gathered from MNDM CLAIMaps III website.

Since these are surveyed townships, the area covered by the claims is very nearly 1.625 square miles (1,040 acres, or 420 hectares). According to Church (2003), the property is subject to a 2% Gross or Net Smelter Return ("NSR") Royalty to the Rainbow Group of companies.

Under an agreement dated November 9, 2004, McMillan has been optioned to Young-Shannon Gold Mines Ltd. (GYS-TSX.V). Specifically, the option agreement provides for Young-Shannon to earn a 50% interest in McMillan over a period of 3 years with staged cash payments of $75,000 (Cdn.), and 650,000 common shares, as well as a 3-year work commitment of $900,000. Young-Shannon also has an option to increase its interest to 60% by issuing a further 250,000 common shares and spending another $400,000 on exploration.[1]

If bodies of water need to be crossed, Ontario regulations require that timed temporary permits be issued. All surface exploration activity requires notification of various provincial government agencies and this appears to have been adhered to during previous exploration campaigns - that is, the Ontario MNDM, MNR, MOE and the Ministry of Labor need notifications, and issue permits for drilling, construction and other necessary activities and amenities.

7. ACCESSIBILITY, CLIMATE, LOCAL RESOURCES, INFRASTRUCTURE, AND PHYSIOGRAPHY

7.1 Accessibility

Access to McMillan is via Provincial Highway 6 south of the town of Espanola for ~13 kilometers, and then by following an all-weather dirt road westwards for 4 kilometers, and a branch road right to the former mine site. Boat access for much of the claim block might also be accomplished from Highway 6 at the eastern end of House Lake.

7.2 Climate

The area has a southern boreal climate with temperatures averaging ~20°C in the summer and, depending entirely on the season, -10°C in the winter. During the warm spells in the summer the temperatures may reach 30°C and higher, and in the depths of winter the temperatures can occasionally drop below -35°C, although unlike the usual temperature variability of Canadian Shield climate, temperature fluctuations are ameliorated to a degree by the closeness of Lake Huron's north shore (~ 4km to the south). Despite these climatic difficulties, active exploration work, such as diamond drilling and ground geophysics can be performed throughout the year often during the coldest periods. Occasionally, fieldwork may not be permitted due to forest fire danger and the Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources ("MNR") can then prevent access.

7.3 Local Resources and Infrastructure

Food, fuel and lodgings are available in local towns such as Espanola (a paper mill and wood products town), or farther away (~80 km) in the Greater City of Sudbury. The full range of

[1] Further information can be viewed in a *News Release* on the MBMI website, as, "Final McMillan Gold Mines Option Agreement Signed," and dated, Tuesday, November 09, 2004.

equipment, supplies and services that would be required for any mining exploration or development are available in the Greater City of Sudbury - one of the largest base metal mining centers in the world. Sudbury is home to a number of other companies involved in mineral exploration, and mining (e.g., INCO, Falconbridge and FNX-Dynatec). Laurentian University has a mining faculty and a geological department with an affiliated research center involved in the study of ore-deposit models. The Ontario Geological Survey has its main offices in Sudbury.

Sketch 1 - Remains of mine manager's house, McMillan Mine (photograph by Mary Lou Fabbro).

7.4 Physiography

The local physiography comprises rough Laurentide Icesheet-scraped linear rocky ridges running roughly east-west along the strike of Proterozoic sedimentary units (Figure 4). Lakes occupy valleys among these ridges. Around McMillan, a secondary growth forest cover consists of birch, spruce and pine species along with typical southern boreal forest undergrowth. The forest has recently been logged. Due to thin soils, trees are thinly scattered on ridges, but are somewhat denser near lakeshores. The north shore of House Lake is fairly steep and rocky, but the area around the former mine has been reclaimed. Glacial tills occur in valleys along with varved clays (the remains of ancestral Lake Huron).

8. HISTORY

8.1 General History

In the 1840s, provincial geologist Alexander Murray made an examination along Lake Huron's north shore and visited the Wallace Mine roughly 5 km SE of McMillan. The Wallace Mine was the first nickel sulphide discovery in Canada (Card, 1984). In 1856, provincial land surveyor

Albert Salter discovered outcropping "Fe-Cu-Ni magnetic trap" at what is now INCO Ltd's Creighton Ni-Cu-PGE (Au-Ag) mine – an event that was promptly forgotten until the discovery of the Murray Ni-Cu-PGE (Au-Ag) deposit during the construction of the CPR railway in 1883. Prospecting parties soon combed (what was then) the surrounding dense forests, and found many new sulphide deposits associated with the Sudbury Basin and veins and disseminations in Nipissing diabase (a.k.a. Sudbury gabbro).

Sketch 2 - Reclaimed McMillan Mine site looking south (photograph by Mary Lou Fabbro).

Shortly thereafter, several gold discoveries were made to the east of Wanapitei Lake (Gates, 1991) leading to further gold discoveries that, in time, were recognized as the Huronian Gold Belt. There have been approximately three campaigns to examine these gold occurrences. The first campaign, the discovery phase, occurred for 40 years after the discovery of Sudbury Basin ores, and was really only stopped by World War I. Numerous showings were discovered on lakeshores and several hundred shallow pits and trenches were dug in many locations in the Sudbury District. The second campaign commenced in the 1930's after gold was priced at US$ 35/oz and this led to the sinking of shafts to 900 ft on McMillan, and to 468 ft at the Bousquet Mine in Curtin Township to the east. Renewed activity in the 1980's led to the discovery of the Scadding deposits in Scadding Township that were mined by open pit, and a spiral decline down to the 315 ft level was used to mine further resources at the Norstar Mine at that time.

8.2 McMillan History

In 1910, prospector A. Heard sunk a 12 ft pit on gold-bearing veins on the northern shore of House Lake – known later as the Lakeshore Pit Vein System, or "C" Zone. From 1920 to 1926, The Gold Nugget Mining Co. prospected the area around these showings.

In 1926, five diamond drill holes intersected gold-bearing veins, and McMillan Gold Mines Ltd. was incorporated on December 31, 1926. In 1927, a vertical shaft was sunk to 550 ft, and two levels were opened at 325 ft and 525 ft. In 1928, veins up to 30 ft wide were found on both levels, with the "J" vein system on the 525 ft level. Further mineralization was found about 500 ft east of the main showing and a large mineralized specimen was sent to the Royal Ontario Museum. In 1929, D. R. Derry, professor of geology at the University of Toronto sampled McMillan material with the results: 1.72 oz/t Au in abundant arsenopyrite, 1.12 oz/t Au in abundant pyrrhotite, and 1.32 oz/t Au in abundant chalcopyrite – evidence of a strongly sulphidized gold-bearing system.

In 1929 also, P.E. Hopkins examined the property and gained assays from the Pit #2 Vein as follows: 0.85 oz/t Au over 8.8 ft and 0.35 oz/t Au over 3.4 ft for an average of 0.72 oz/t Au; and also observed that the Lakeshore Pit Vein had "commercial gold values" for a length of 80 ft. Hopkins' underground sampling suggested 4 "ore lenses" on the 325 ft level for a total length of 245 ft with an average width of 2.9 ft, and an average assay of 0.35 oz/t Au. On the 525 ft level, he determined that there were 2 "ore lenses" over a length of 213 ft with an average width of 3.7 ft and an average assay of 0.38 oz/t Au.

Around the same time, mine manager Dr J.H. Banks gave the Lakeshore Pit Vein a surface length of 65 ft with an average width of 4 ft and an average assay of 0.929 oz/t Au. In contradiction to Hopkins, Banks found 6 "ore lenses" on the 325 ft level over a length of 314 ft with an average width of 3.4 ft and an average assay of 0.45 oz/t Au. Banks' estimate for the 425 ft level was 1 "ore lens" for a length of 28 ft, an average width of 4.3 ft and an average assay of 0.52 oz/t Au. Banks' estimate for the 525 ft level was 2 "ore lenses" over a length of 267 ft with an average width of 3.6 ft and an average assay of 0.51 oz/t Au, and his estimate for the "J" orebody was a length of 180 ft with an average width of 3.7 ft and an average assay of 0.22 oz/t Au. A total of 107 samples representing a uniform bulk sample were sent to 3 independent laboratories with the average results: 0.50 oz/t Au, 0.08 oz/t Ag, 0.07% Cu, 0.65% As (arsenic) and 3.51% S (sulphur). In November 1929, operations were suspended due to a lack of funds.

The shaft was flooded in 1931, and the period 1931-1932 saw more drilling. Dewatering commenced in the middle of 1933 and the shaft was sunk down to 650 ft with a new level started at 625 ft. J.G. McGregor produced a composite average for the 325 ft and 525 ft levels - a total length of "ore" as 272 ft with an average width of 4 ft and an average assay of 0.49 oz/t Au. McGregor's total tonnage estimate (surface to 525 ft level) was 152,800 tons, assuming that "a drag-fold swelled the ore to depth." In 1934, the 625 ft level yielded as follows: length of 100 ft at 0.424 oz/t Au, 30 ft length at 0.21 oz/t Au, 40 ft length at 0.55 oz/t Au, and a 20 ft wide gold-bearing quartz vein system, undetermined length with an average assay of 0.35 oz/t Au.

In August 1934, a 145 tons per day mill commenced operation with stoping on the 225 ft, 325 ft and 625 ft levels, and the establishment of stations on the 750 ft and 875 ft levels. There was an apparent problem with the recovery of "coarse gold" in the mill circuit, so a new jigging system was installed in the mill in 1935. The "J" orebody yielded lower grades than expected so stoping was discontinued there. The 1935 production was approximately 40,200 tons for 7,776 ounces gold recovered – an average recovered grade of 0.19 oz/t Au – somewhat lower than the reported panel sample grades. In December 1935, operations were suspended once again.

In 1936, mining resumed on the 525 ft, 750 ft and 875 ft levels but only yielded 3,656 tons of ore. In 1937, only 7,638 tons were mined and on March 29, 1937, the mining operation was permanently closed. In 1954, the Ontario Department of Mines reported the mine had produced 10,590.628 ounces gold from 60,139 tons of rock. In 1959, McMillan sold its assets to Sumac Exploration Ltd. for 200,000 Sumac shares. In 1962, Dayjon Explorers Ltd. intersected quartz veins east of the main workings between the 325 ft and 525 ft levels, possibly part of the "J" ore vein system. McMillan Gold Mines Ltd. had its Ontario charter cancelled in 1979.

In the period 1961-1962, Dayjon Explorers Ltd. completed geological and geophysical surveys. Five holes were drilled in the shaft area and 6 holes were drilled on the "J" vein system. In 1984, Sanfred Resources Ltd. examined the property, but there appears to have been no work done. During 1985, Loki Resources Inc. dewatered the mine to the 635 ft level and commenced panel sampling. In January 1986, Loki dewatered the shaft to the 875 ft level and commenced a program of sampling and geological mapping on all mine levels. These observations (Lapierre, 1986) indicated 4 main vein systems described in the section on "mineralization" below. It is estimated that Loki spent close to $ 830,000 (Church, 2003). In 1988, Mill City Gold Inc. completed 150 line miles of magnetics and VLF-EM surveys over a 130-claim block including McMillan. In 1989, Norwin Geological Ltd. reviewed Mill City Gold data and recommended 15 surface diamond drill holes for 17,250 ft to follow the "J" Zone, the "D" Zone, and the "C" Zone for an estimated cost of $631,250. The drill program was not done.

From 1989 to the present, Garson Resources Ltd. performed assessment work on the claims, including drilling. Reported results have been posted by MBMI Resources Inc. from time to time. In April 2004, a 7-hole diamond drilling program was conducted totaling 1,077 m; to intersect the top of the "C" Zone in the shaft area; to crosscut a section of the geology below House Lake to the east; to drill the "J" Zone located 850 ft (260 m) to the east of the shaft (over-cutting and under-cutting 525 ft level mineralization); and to explain an EM conductor beneath House Lake. This drilling confirmed "C" Zone grade and located new gold mineralization in the hangingwall. Two holes were abandoned due to drilling conditions. This drilling campaign suggests an expansion of the McMillan vein system beyond the previously known vein systems. Qualified person J.F. Church proposed a further 12 hole program totaling 8,300 ft (2.530 m) to follow up these new results (summary report and plans dated June 15, 2004).

Under an agreement dated November 9, 2004, McMillan has been optioned to Young-Shannon Gold Mines Ltd. (GYS-TSX.V). Specifically, the option agreement provides for Young-Shannon to earn a 50% interest in McMillan over a period of 3 years with staged cash payments of $75,000, and 650,000 common shares, as well as a 3-year work commitment of $900,000. Young-Shannon also has an option to increase its interest to 60% by issuing a further 250,000 common shares and spending another $400,000 on exploration.[2] In a MBMI *News Release* dated August 15, 2005, it was reported, quote, "… a new, wide, and highly conductive geophysical target, related to recently drilled gold mineralization, has been defined at least 300 metres below surface." Down hole spectral IP surveys were completed in 8 of the recent boreholes drilled (reported by both MBMI and Young-Shannon in 2004 and 2005, qualified person, Greg Lipton, P. Geo, 2005).

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[2] Further information can be viewed in a *News Release* on the MBMI website, as, "Final McMillan Gold Mines Option Agreement Signed," and dated, Tuesday, November 09, 2004.

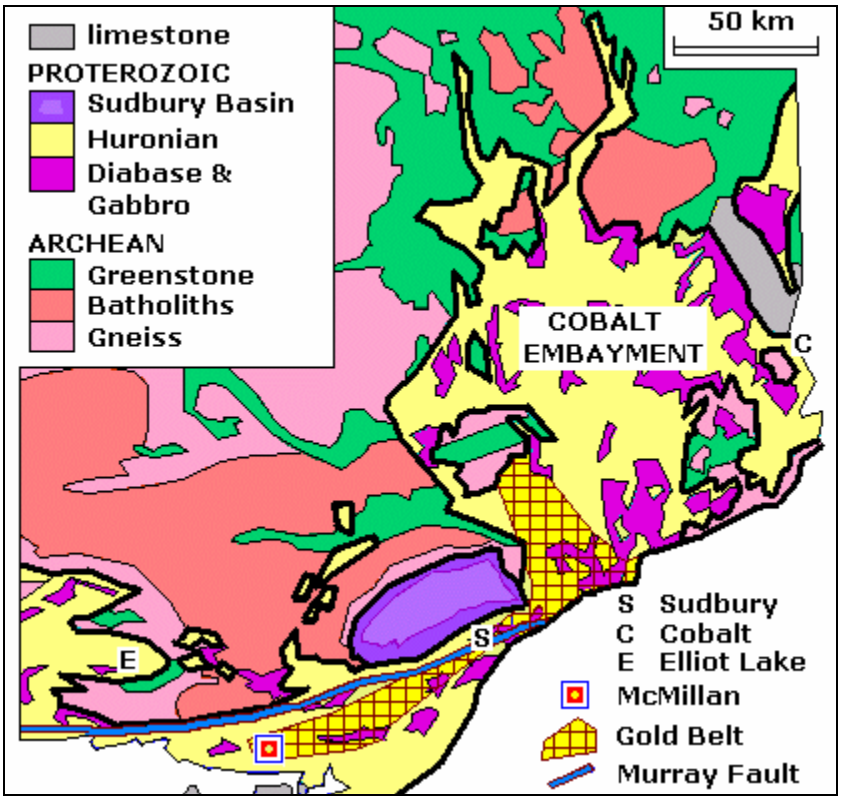
According to information supplied to me by Garson Resources Ltd., and as seen on the MNDM website, the company claims a 100% ownership of the property at the present time.

9. GEOLOGICAL SETTING

9.1 Regional Geology [3]

Sometime before 2.4 Ga, passive anoxic sedimentation (with uraniferous conglomerates) and basaltic volcanism (Elsie Mountain and Stobie formations) commenced above a major unconformity at the southern-rifted margin of the Archean-aged Superior Province. Soon thereafter, this sedimentation was accompanied by the injection of anorthosite-ultramafic complexes (East Bull Lake gabbros, and the Matachewan dyke swarm), and acid volcanics (Copper Cliff formation). Episodic sedimentation continued, and the sediments and volcanics are collectively known as the Huronian Supergroup.

Sketch 3 – Simplified sketch of regional geology.



In the period 2.4 to 2.2 Ga, folding and metamorphism (up to upper amphibolite facies) of the Huronian sedimentary-volcanic packages commenced to the south during the Blezardian orogeny, and small-sized granitic plutons (*circa* 2.3 Ga) formed an ENE axis parallel to the folds south of the Sudbury Basin 60 km to the NE of McMillan. Before the Blezardian folding ceased, well-differentiated tholeiitic diabase sheets (Nipissing diabase) injected the Huronian,

[3] Geological summary from Spray, Butler and Thompson (2004).

and the upper parts of its underlying Archean basement. The initiation of Huronian deformation certainly occurred pre-Nipissing, as indicated by Nipissing intrusions cutting early folds within the Huronian units. To the NE, Blezardian tectonism led to a southward overturning of Huronian units (Riller and Schwerdtner, 1997). The subsequent 1.9-1.7 Ga Penokean Orogeny imposed a static greenschist overprint on to Blezardian metamorphics accompanied by northward thrusting and dextral transpression. This new tectono-metamorphic event was accompanied by shearing and faulting along ENE lines following major faults that were part of the pre-2.4 Ga rifting. Even though McMillan is 80 km distant from Sudbury, it lies within the "regional zone of damage" of the 1.85 Ga Sudbury Impact Structure (Spray, Butler and Thompson, 2004). Sudbury impact-generated E-type pseudotachylytes occur in the vicinity of McMillan. Around 1 Ga, Grenville tectonism occurred about 20 km ESE of McMillan, but had no visible effect on pre-existing Huronian Gold Belt mineralization.

9.2 The Huronian Gold Belt

The Huronian Gold Belt comprises two main loci: east and SE of Sudbury in Scadding, Davis, Kelly, Rathbun, Mackelcan, Maclennan, Street and Falconbridge townships; south and SW of Sudbury in Eden, Roosevelt, Curtin, Mongowin and McKinnon townships. Gold showings in Davis Township lie within middle and upper Huronian sediments. For the Norstar Mine, the host unit is Gowganda formation as immature periglacial greywackes, conglomerates and argillites. At McMillan, mineralization is also hosted in Gowganda formation units.

Table 2 - Table of reported tonnages, grades and calculated values.

Name & Date	Company	Tonnage	Au oz/t	Value US$
Scadding, 1973	Gulf Minerals	34,000	0.303	5,800,000
Scadding, 1984, Pit 1	Orofino	24,000	0.199	2,690,000
Scadding, 1988, Pit 2	Orofino	120,000	0.22	14,850,000
Norstar, 1959	Norstar	275,000	0.41	63,350,000
Norstar, 1987	Orofino	63,000	0.21	7,440,000
McMillan, 1937	McMillan	60,139	0.176	5,950,000
Bousquet, 1938	Bousquet	17,129	0.27	2,600,000
Ed Rose, 1980	Ed Rose	2,467	0.206	285,500

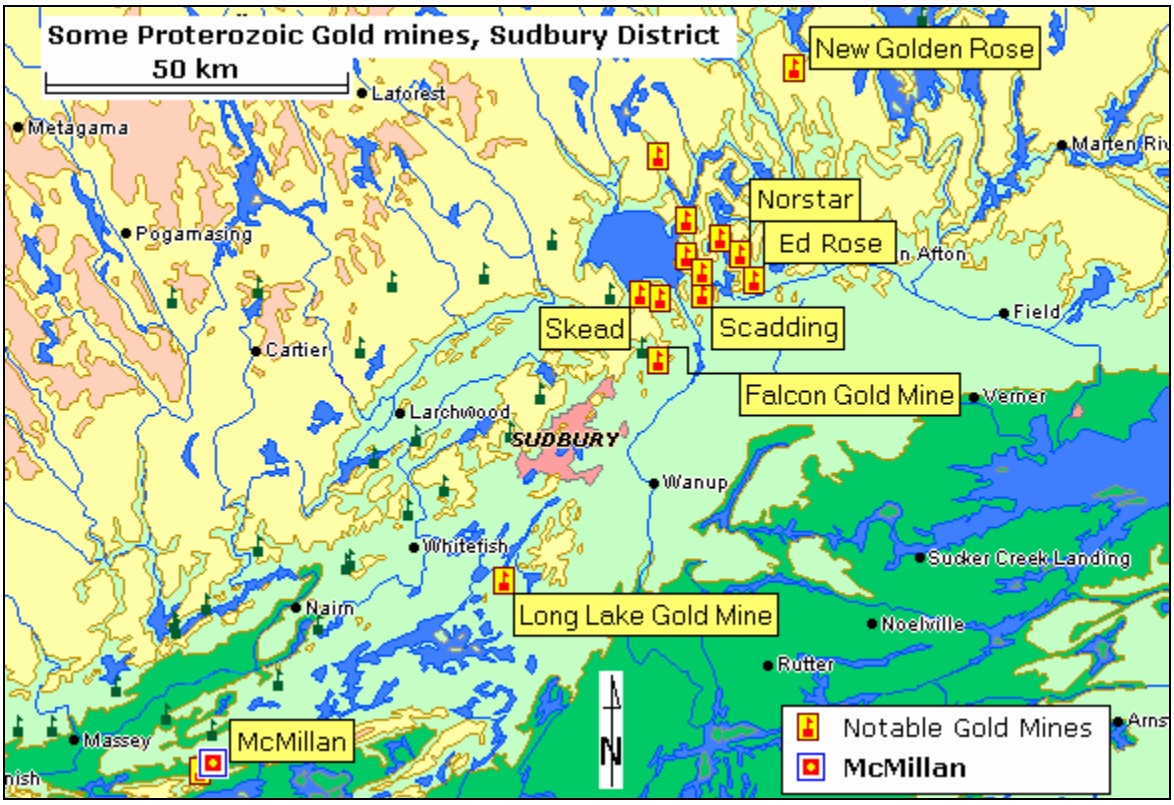
Note: Various sources and OGS Open File Report 5771 (1991). Calculation Au @ US$ 500 /oz.

9.3 Property Geology

The claim group is underlain by Gowganda formation and Lorraine formation metasediments of the Cobalt Group – upper members of the Huronian Supergroup. At the mine site, outcrops of Gowganda are steeply dipping and comprise quartzites (with some conglomerates) commonly with alternating bands of massive to finely layered quartzite and slaty metapelite. To the south of House Lake, steeply dipping impure quartzites of the Lorraine formation form prominent ridges. Diabase and amphibolite ("trap") intrusions crosscut all units and at the mine apparently deflect the veins (Card, 1984, p.54). The mine metasedimentary units form the limb of the LaCloche Syncline to the south and the Fox Lake Anticline to the north. A local NE-trending anticline plunging at 65° is associated with the McMillan Mine to the east of the shaft. A large olivine

diabase dyke crosses the property to the east of the mine (Sudbury dyke swarm), but does not effect earlier formed mineralization (Figure 5).

Sketch 4 - Some gold mines of the Proterozoic Gold Belt.



Gold-bearing sulphidized quartz veins seem to be associated with the contacts of folded quartzite and metapelitic units in close proximity to diabase sills and dykes (Lapierre, 1986). Free gold is associated with arsenopyrite, pyrite, pyrrhotite and chalcopyrite. In the vicinity of outcropping mineralization, the massive quartzite units are albitized (as a pinkish alteration). Penokean tectonism is expressed in outcrop at the mine site in the following ways (Figure 6):

a) Thick and massive pink albitized quartzite beds are cut by discrete brittle fractures and shears *circa* 10 cm wide and spaced apart in the meter to multi-meter range. These shear-fractures are often lined with narrow centimeter-scaled quartz veins.
b) Adjacent gray metapelites show strong slaty cleavage roughly parallel to the steeply folded bedding, and centimeter-scaled crenulation cleavages can be imposed on the slaty cleavage. Metapelites acted as ductile units in the local stress field.

10. DEPOSIT TYPES

10.1 Huronian Gold Belt Deposits

A common element in the Huronian Gold Belt was an initial pulse of albitization through the rock types that host ore. Albitization appears to span the time of the Penokean orogeny.

Albitization also proceeded during reactivation of the Murray Fault system during the waning phases of the Penokean orogeny. This latter albitization episode with some silica flooding was confined near major faults, but contained no significant gold mineralization. In general terms, the gold deposits of the Huronian Gold Belt have the following characteristics:

a) First phase of hydrothermal alteration appears to have been albitization of Huronian sediments, Nipissing Diabase, and sills and dykes in and along the boundaries of massive units almost certainly during prograde Penokean (greenschist) metamorphism and regional deformation.
b) Albitization zones up to several hundred meters long were then followed by silica flooding, and carbonate veins and breccias (dolomite and ankerite).
c) These siliceous alteration packages stiffened the hydrothermal-metamorphic alteration package allowing further brittle deformation, and the gold episode arrived along with sulphidization and the infilling of fissures by chlorite, carbonate and silica, with pyrite, pyrrhotite, arsenopyrite, chalcopyrite and native gold.
d) During the waning phases of hydrothermal activity, narrow quartz veins cut the alteration packages, and gold can be found along the margins of some quartz veins along with chalcopyrite, pyrite and some cobalt sulfo-salts.

From the exploration standpoint, therefore, it is the sulphide-chlorite-carbonate episode inside a silica-flooded albitization zone that forms the primary gold target. This is the only target type of known merit on the McMillan property.

11. MINERALIZATION

11.1 Huronian Gold Belt Mineralization

As noted above, McMillan is part of the Huronian Gold Belt. In these ores, elevated assays of Co, Ni and Cu are often associated with gold-in-pyrite or gold-in-arsenopyrite mineralization. The association of Ni and Co in pyrite, inside an albitized envelope in Huronian quartzites is, at first glance, unusual. Arsenical gold ores, however, are very common and the presence of both Ni and Co with pyrite should not be too surprising. Pyrite (FeS_2), cobaltite (CoAsS) and gersdorffite (NiAsS) belong to the cubic close packed "pyrite MS_2" mineral group so can be associated in a weakly arsenical environment (Stanton, 1972). Arsenopyrite (Fe, Co sulpharsenide–sulphantimonide) is a mineral related to marcasite (also FeS_2) part of the "marcasite MX_2" series, and is an orthorhombic dimorph of pyrite. In the mineralogical sense, therefore, the presence of small amounts of Co, Ni and Cu in these ores is logical.

11.2 Mine Mineralization

As summarized by Lapierre (1986) during Loki Resources Inc. underground exploration campaign, there are 4 main vein systems in the drifts of the former McMillan Mine (Figure 7) described as follows:

a) *Pit #2 Vein System*: This system occurs on the 225 ft, 325 ft, 425 ft, 525 ft and 625 ft levels. It strikes around 100° and dips steeply north. It is well exposed on the 325 ft

level where it has a maximum width of 28 ft and a length of 400 ft. There is around 10% sulphide and a variable chlorite and tourmaline alteration zone. Both the hangingwall and footwall contacts of the vein system are made of a grey-green to white massive quartzite, and on the 325 ft level the Pit #2 Vein System terminates against the Lakeshore Pit Vein System.

b) *Lakeshore Pit Vein System ("H & C" Zones)*: This vein system occurs in all the levels of the former mine, and approximately 80% of former mine production came from it. The vein system strikes from 80° to 90° E of N and dips from 45° S to 80° S. Its average width is *circa* 10 ft with occasional swellings up to 35 ft, and has a strike length of at least 250 ft. Sulphides comprise 20% (mostly arsenopyrite) with varying quantities of dark green chlorite, black tourmaline and ankerite alteration. The hangingwall of the vein system is characterized by a shear-lineated chloritized metapelite - a more ductile zone when compared with the more brittle vein system host, as a grey-green to white massive quartzite.

c) *Fault-Shear Zone Vein System ("D" Zone)*: This vein system occurs on the 325 ft, 525 ft and 625 ft levels of the former mine. The system strikes from 20° to 30° E of N and dips from 85° SE to 75° NW. Width varies from 5 ft to 8 ft and has an undetermined length. The vein system is sandwiched between a sheared and crenulated chloritized metapelite (more ductile unit) to the east and a grey-green to white massive quartzite (more brittle unit) to the west. Underground mapping observations indicate that the "drag folded appearance" of the metasediments in the vicinity of this vein system is the result of dextral offsets along local shears.

d) *"J" Zone Structure*: The J zone was initially located on the 525 ft level. According to Lapierre, underground observations suggest that it is related to a major crenulated 6 ft to 8 ft wide fault zone. The fault strikes from 70° to 80° E of N and dips from 70° N to vertical. The hangingwall of the fault is characterized by a sheared and crenulated chloritized metapelite, and the footwall is characterized by a sheared, chloritized quartzite. Lapierre suggested that a 200 ft dextral displacement along the fault would make the J zone coincide with the on-strike continuation of the H/C Zone.

Outside of the vein systems briefly described above, and south of the J Zone, underground sampling in footwall metasediments indicated a strike length of 50 ft grading 0.137 oz/t over 4.1 ft including a 25 ft strike length grading 0.203 oz/t over a width of 3.8 ft. More recent drilling by MBMI and Young-Shannon have intersected new mineralization outside of these vein systems, and assay data on these discoveries is summarized in the section labeled "drilling" below.

12. EXPLORATION

12.1 Post-Mine Exploration

Subsequent to mine closure (on March 29, 1937), McMillan Gold Mines Ltd. (in 1959) sold its assets to Sumac Exploration Ltd. for 200,000 Sumac shares. In 1962, Dayjon Explorers Ltd. intersected quartz veins east of the main workings between the 325 ft and 525 ft levels, possibly part of the "J" ore vein system. In the period 1961-1962, Dayjon Explorers Ltd. completed geological and geophysical surveys over the property. Five holes were drilled in the shaft area

and 6 holes were drilled on the "J" vein system. In 1984, Sanfred Resources Ltd. examined the property, but there appears to have been no work done.

During 1985, Loki Resources Inc. dewatered the mine to the 635 ft level and commenced panel sampling. In January 1986, Loki dewatered the shaft to the 875 ft level and commenced a program of sampling and geological mapping on all mine levels. In 1988, Mill City Gold Inc. completed 150 line miles of magnetics and VLF-EM surveys over a 130-claim block including McMillan. In 1989, Norwin Geological Ltd. reviewed Mill City Gold data and recommended 15 surface diamond drill holes for 17,250 ft to follow the "J" Zone, the "D" Zone, and the "C" Zone for an estimated cost of $631,250. The drill program was not done.

From 1989 to the present, Garson Resources Ltd. has performed assessment work, including drilling. In April 2004, MBMI conducted a 7 hole diamond drilling program on behalf of Garson Resources Ltd. totaling 1,077 m; to intersect the top of the "C" Zone in the shaft area; to crosscut a section of the geology below House Lake to the east; to drill the "J" Zone located 850 ft (260 m) to the east of the shaft (over-cutting and under-cutting 525 ft level mineralization); and to explain an EM conductor beneath House Lake. This drilling confirmed "C" Zone grade and located new gold mineralization in the hangingwall. Two holes were abandoned due to drilling conditions. This drilling campaign suggests an expansion of the McMillan vein system beyond the previously known vein systems. Qualified person J.F. Church proposed a further 12 hole program totaling 8,300 ft (2.530 m) to follow up these new results (summary report and plans dated June 15, 2004). Under an agreement dated November 9, 2004, McMillan was optioned to Young-Shannon Gold Mines Ltd. (GYS-TSX.V). Specifically, the option agreement provides for Young-Shannon to earn a 50% interest in McMillan over a period of 3 years with staged cash payments of $75,000 (Cdn.), and 650,000 common shares, as well as a 3-year work commitment of $900,000. Young-Shannon also has an option to increase its interest to 60% by issuing a further 250,000 common shares and spending another $400,000 on exploration.[4] In a MBMI *News Release* dated August 15, 2005, it was reported that a quote,

> "… a new, wide, and highly conductive geophysical target, related to recently drilled gold mineralization, has been defined at least 300 metres below surface."

Down hole spectral IP surveys were completed in eight of the recent boreholes drilled during 2004 and 2005 (qualified person, Greg Lipton, P. Geo, 2005).

12.2 Exploration Model

Based on McMillan's historical discoveries and recent exploration success, an appropriate gold exploration model for the property would take into consideration the following characteristics:

a) Gold targets will be within a sulphidic envelope (arsenical and/or FeS).
b) An envelope of dark green chlorite + quartz + ankeritic carbonate will be commonly associated with the arsenopyrite, pyrrhotite, pyrite and chalcopyrite. The dark green chloritic envelope itself will likely be gold bearing. Black tourmaline can be present.

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[4] Further information can be viewed in a *News Release* on the MBMI website, as, "Final McMillan Gold Mines Option Agreement Signed," and dated, Tuesday, November 09, 2004.

c) Although more difficult to characterize, the sulphidized zone along with chlorite + quartz + carbonate may occur within or along the boundary of a wide zone of albitization and silica flooding (hydrothermal discharge zones). Both sulphides and chloritic alteration can be highly sheared. Hard sulphide species such as pyrite and arsenopyrite will be recrystallized in sections of softer chlorite-rich alteration.
d) The best host for sulphidization is likely to be massive sediments (quartzites and conglomerates) that can be fractured in a brittle fashion – in contrast to more ductile metapelites and/or diabase adjacent to them. The ductile and brittle characteristics of individual units should be noted particularly during core logging.
e) Diabase dyke and sill boundaries control ore location. This is especially true at the Bousquet Mine farther to the east. In this case, the intrusive contact acted as a zone of ductile contrast under the action of the Penokean stress field.
f) In some cases, the chlorite vein complex (± pyrrhotite) can be weakly magnetic inside a flat magnetic background, and may form a weak traceable magnetic anomaly. For a magnetic survey to fully cover the normal strike length of these systems, a grid with a spacing of 25 m and a spacing of 6.25 m along the lines would give the best coverage.
g) IP and down hole IP has been shown to be successful in finding the ore-related sulphidized envelopes and should be continued as a "matter of course" procedure, and especially as a down-hole system during new drilling campaigns.

13. DRILLING

Tables of recent drill-hole assays and intervals have been prepared below.

Table 3 – Drill intersection data, 2004

Drill Hole	Location	Dip, Azimuth	Interval (m)	Length (m)	Au (g/t)
MM 1-04	00E – 425S	-45, 180	3.13 – 3.33	0.2	**15.46**
			9.15 – 9.67	0.52	**13.92**
			16.58 – 16.77	0.19	1.58
			17.09 – 17.39	0.3	**3.74**
MM 1A-04	00E – 425S	-45, 190	9.63 – 9.83	0.2	**3.57**
			17.84 – 18.26	0.42	**4.66**
MM 1B-04	00E – 450S	-45, 200	7.90 – 8.40	0.50	2.66
			9.90 – 24.55	4.65	**11.21**
			Incl. 13.75 – 14.05	0.30	**94.77**
MM 2-04	850E – 075S	-45, 180	113.30 –118.30	5.00	**9.89**
			137.20 – 139.30	2.10	**5.79**
MM 3-04	850E – 075S	-65, 180	170.60 – 171.25	0.65	**6.03**
			179.30 – 179.65	0.35	**8.81**
			182.75 – 193.60	10.85	**7.91**
			Incl. 182.75 – 184.25	1.50	**26.97**
			Incl. 189.00 – 190.00	1.00	**17.11**
			Incl. 192.50 – 193.60	1.10	**23.89**
MM 4-04	1000E – 700S	-45, 270			NSA
MM 5-04	1230E – 850S	-45, 180	144.90 – 148.40	3.50	0.30

Note: NSA = no significant assays; Assays of >3 g/t Au in **bold**.

Table 4 – Drill intersection data, 2005

Drill Hole	Location	Dip, Azimuth	Interval (m)	Length (m)	Au (g/t)
MM 05-01	3+00E – 75S	-47, 180	117.10 – 120.60	3.50	1.59
			Incl. 117.10 – 119.00	1.90	2.05
			140.70 – 142.50	1.80	2.76
			Incl. 140.70 – 142.15	1.45	**3.10**
			181.45 – 183.00	1.55	**3.08**
			187.20 – 191.10	3.90	2.99
			Incl. 187.20 – 188.40	1.20	**6.85**
			Incl. 190.30 – 191.10	0.80	**3.32**
MM 05-02	9+00E – 75S	-65, 180	169.00 – 172.35	3.35	1.60
			Incl. 170.10 – 171.85	1.75	1.99
			200.70 – 203.00	2.30	**4.02**
MM 05-03	8+00E – 50S	-50, 180	152.00 – 155.00	3.00	**7.74**
			Incl. 153.50 – 155.00	1.50	**12.59**
MM 05-03	As above	As above	167.75 – 168.30	0.55	**4.79**
			172.10 – 174.00	1.90	**3.85**
			177.90 – 178.25	0.35	**7.41**
MM 05-04	8+00E – 49S	-65, 180	210.65 – 214.70	4.05	**5.52**
			223.10 – 227.75	4.65	**11.16**
			Incl. 223.60 – 225.45	1.85	**22.20**
MM 05-05	5+00E – 400N	-63, 183			NSA
MM 05-06	7+50E – 50S	-65, 180	156.00 – 159.35	3.35	1.10
			183.00 – 183.90	0.90	1.13
			188.10 – 195.35	7.25	**7.30**
			203.30 – 204.30	1.00	**3.00**
			226.70 – 227.60	0.90	1.05
MM 05-07	2+00E – 43S	-50, 180	114.70 – 117.00	2.30	**3.58**
			Incl. 116.50 – 117.00	0.50	**13.78**
MM 05-08	3+00W – 46S	-65, 180	103.30 – 103.60	0.30	2.53
			110.10 – 110.70	0.60	1.73
MM 05-09	11+00E -130S	-65, 180			NSA
MM 05-10	8+00E – 20S	-68, 180	193.05 – 194.15	1.10	1.41
			201.30 – 202.10	0.80	2.69
			205.75 – 206.45	0.70	**3.45**
			210.65 – 214.70	4.05	**5.52**
			223.10 – 227.75	4.65	**11.16**
			Incl. 223.60 – 225.45	1.85	**22.20**
			Incl. 223.60 – 224.50	0.90	**32.64**
			231.50 – 231.70	0.20	1.58
			236.50 – 237.10	0.60	1.58
			239.40 – 240.00	0.60	2.19
			242.45 – 243.00	0.55	2.09

Note: NSA = no significant assay; Assays of >3 g/t Au in **bold**.

14. SAMPLING METHOD AND APPROACH

Previous sampling included the sawing of drill core in half over obviously mineralized intervals. This procedure is now standard practice and must continue in the future. Due diligence must be

followed once a sampling campaign is commenced, whether the campaign be grab samples, the cutting of diamond drill cores with a diamond saw, or surface channel samples that would also be cut with a diamond saw, and supervised by a qualified person.

15. SAMPLE PREPARATION, ANALYSES AND SECURITY

Garson Resources Ltd. samples were assayed by Swastika Laboratories. A qualified person must continue to supervise future sample collection, and the samples themselves must be secured directly from the site to the laboratory, and resultant assay certificates should be stored at a secure location. Laboratories to be used should be ISO/IEC 17025 compliant, and should have internal standard checks and upgrades to ensure quality and security following the latest industry qualifications, standards and practice.

16. DATA VERIFICATION

None of assays seen in the various drilling reports seemed to be outside the norm for ores of this type with their visible sulphide content. Assay value ranges from different company exploration campaigns compare favorably with previous assays from the same location.

A sample of drill core (1/4 sawn core) was collected from a locked storage location in Garson, Greater City of Sudbury, and sent to Accurassay in Thunder Bay as a check on former Swastika results (half sawn core). The sample was assayed for gold, and is tabulated below.

Table 5 – Check assays on sawn core; Accurassay is ISO/IEC 17025 compliant.

Drill Hole No.	Interval (m) From - To	Length (m)	Swastika Au (g/t)	Accurassay Au (g/t)
05-06	193.15 - 194.15	1.00	38.81	62.205

For mineralization of this kind, the results appear to be within the range of the natural variability of the system. The difference in the gold results suggests that further check assays and bulk samples would be needed for an advanced exploration program.

17. ADJACENT PROPERTIES

Several gold showings and deposits occur in an east-west line through Curtin, Mongowin and McKinnon Townships (Figure 8). All of the gold showings appear to occur in the upper part of Gowganda formation stratigraphy. All showings are found in quartz veins with associated arsenopyrite, pyrrhotite, pyrite and chalcopyrite sulphidization envelopes, and can be summarized as follows:

a) To the west of McMillan in McKinnon Township, the Evangeline Lake showings - the *west showing* as an east-west striking pyritic shear with a known borehole intersection of 0.17 oz/t Au over 8.5 ft. The *east showing* (a.k.a. the Bob Tough Gold Mine) has quartz veins with associated pyrite-arsenopyrite-chalcopyrite in sheared metapelite. A shaft was

sunk to 150 ft with 118 ft of drifting on veins that gave widths from 2.5 ft to 4.0 ft and grades from 0.14 oz/t Au to 0.43 oz/t Au.

b) To the immediate east of McMillan in Mongowin Township, the Majestic showing – described as a large east-west striking quartz vein in Gowganda formation quartzite in a zone of alteration up to 332 ft wide and traced for 4,000 ft. In one place, it consists of 18 ft of massive quartz with 32 ft of quartz stringers in the wallrock. Irregular pyrite-arsenopyrite-chalcopyrite can be found scattered in the system. A shaft was sunk to 228 ft with 480 ft of lateral work done on the 100 ft and 200 ft levels. This discovery shows that under appropriate circumstances, the alteration system size associated with Huronian Gold Belt mineralization can be of substantial size.
c) Farther east in Mongowin Township, the Jo-Ami showing – described as quartz veins in quartzite, with channel samples having best values of 1.44 oz/t Au over 9 ft and a borehole having 2.20 oz/t Au over 6 ft, although most samples show lower grades.
d) Farther east in Curtin Township, the Upsala showing is described as a quartz vein in sheared quartzites and argillites, with a maximum thickness of 8 ft along with carbonate, pyrite and chalcopyrite. Reported grades are variable.
e) Northeast of McMillan, the Fox Lake Showing – Fox Lake occurs against the NE-striking Fox Lake Fault that brings Serpent and Gowganda formations into juxtaposition. The main showing is a silicified breccia in Gowganda units with carbonate and quartz veining in a sulphidized system. A bulk sample weighing 690 lbs gave an assay of 0.83 oz/t Au, 0.94 oz/t Ag and 1.91% Cu.
f) Farther east in Curtin Township, the Bousquet Mine – Bousquet is described as quartz veins in Gowganda formation quartzite adjacent to Nipissing Diabase. The sedimentary contact with the diabase appears to be the main control on gold mineralization – a zone of brittle-ductile contrast. The showing was traced at surface for 420 ft, and the Main Vein was reported to range in value from 0.34 to 0.55 oz/t Au over an average width of 2.8 ft. Gold is associated with carbonate, pyrite, chalcopyrite and arsenopyrite. A shaft was sunk to 468 ft, and 3 levels at 150 ft, 300 ft and 450 ft were developed to extract 17,129 tons of material with a recovered grade of 0.27 oz/t Au.
g) Farther east in Curtin Township, the Bridger Showing – A shaft to 108 ft was completed with 280 ft of lateral development. Quartz-carbonate veins occurred in sheared Gowganda formation conglomerates, quartzites and argillites along with an alteration envelope of carbonate, pyrite and arsenopyrite. Sampling at the 100 ft level reported 0.19 oz/t Au over one interval of 18 ft.
h) Farther east in Curtin Township, the Howry Creek Showing – description similar to the others in Curtin Township with a shaft to 70 ft and 528 ft of adit development. A chip sample at a depth of 56 ft in the shaft assayed 0.51 oz/t Au.

18. MINERAL PROCESSING AND METALLURGICAL TESTING

This Item does not apply to the McMillan Property at this time.

19. MINERAL RESOURCE AND MINERAL RESERVE ESTIMATES

This Item also does not apply to the McMillan Property at this time.

20. OTHER RELEVANT DATA AND INFORMATION

This Item also does not apply to the McMillan Property at this time.

21. INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSIONS

McMillan lies near the SW extension of the Huronian Gold Belt. As a former gold producer with known extensions to vein systems that have been mined, as well as new vein system discoveries, it has a high potential to provide mineralization that can be put into "resource" categories on drilling cross-sections, level plans and longitudinal sections. Further areas of the property have an unknown potential but certainly deserve a systematic exploration campaign.

22. RECOMMENDATIONS

22.1 General Comments

An on-going emphasis on diamond drilling is clearly justified, and is currently in the hands of Young-Shannon's exploration team. Exploration emphasis is naturally drawn to the areas surrounding the former mine, but the rest of the property should not be neglected since gold discoveries occur along strike to the east, west and north. Since the gold ores occur in sulphidized systems, a systematic EM "beep mat" survey is likely to discover new mineralization fairly cheaply at the surface and should be conducted along with close-spaced winter magnetometer surveys and followed by IP surveys in areas of new discovery.

22.2 Proposed Exploration Work Program

The clear exploration emphasis for this property is a campaign of diamond drilling to trace old and newly discovered vein systems. Such drilling would be designed to bring ore-grade intersections into a "resource category" to be plotted on cross sections, level plans and longitudinal sections.

Further surface IP surveys should be contemplated along strike from previous geophysical surveys and a closely spaced ground magnetometer survey should be conducted in the winter (when the lakes are frozen) to determine whether the ore-related chloritic (± pyrrhotite) envelopes can be traced using this cheap exploration tool. Detailed geological mapping of outcrops should emphasize deformation as expressed in the Huronian units and exposed vein systems so that this can be related to underground mapping on updated level plans.

A systematic surface EM "beep mat" program should be conducted to find new sulphide zones in shallow overburden areas. On this property, beep mat discovered sulphides would be quite likely to be associated directly with gold mineralization.

22.3 Budget Estimates

PHASE 1a on property, general reconnaissance program and surface geology.

1.	(50m and 25 m cross lines, winter magnetic survey on 6.25 m stations) for chlorite alteration, and pyrrhotite-rich mineralization	$ 25,000
2.	Beep mat survey, outcrop cleaning and channel sampling	$ 35,000
3.	Relogging drill core, upgrading geological maps, drill sections	$ 20,000
4.	Reports, data sorting and contingency	$ 20,000
	Total	**$ 100,000**

PHASE 1b On-going drilling in the vicinity of the McMillan Mine and newly discovered mineralization

5.	~5,500 m, assaying and logging	$ 550,000
6.	IP surveys	$ 40,000
7.	Report writing, data sorting and contingency	$ 25,000
	Total	**$ 615,000**

PHASE 2 on property, general reconnaissance (contingent on PHASE 1a)

1.	Detailed ground examination of new anomalous zones	$ 25,000
2.	Assaying and fill-in surface geological mapping	$ 30,000
3.	~2,000 m diamond drilling	$ 175,000
4.	Reports, data sorting and contingency	$ 20,000
	Total	**$ 250,000**

All phases	TOTAL	$ 965,000

23. REFERENCES

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Winter, L.D.S. (1989): Geological Report on the Evangeline Lake – McMillan Property, McKinnon and Mongowin Townships for Rainbow Exploration Corp; dated October 16, 1989.

OGS Map 2312 – Mongowin and Curtin Townships

OGS Map 2361 – Sudbury-Cobalt Geological Compilation Series

24. DATE AND SIGNATURE PAGE

I, Hadyn R. Butler, B.Sc. Hons, P.Geo, Consultant Geologist with residence and business address at 647 Silver Lake Road, Sudbury, Ontario, P3G 1J9, do hereby certify that:

1. I have practiced my profession as a geologist in the private sector since 1966 throughout Australia, Papua New Guinea, Indonesia, Brazil and Canada.
2. I graduated with a degree in geology in 1974 (Batchelor of Science, with First Class Honours and University Medal) at the University of New England, Armidale, New South Wales, Australia.
3. I am a Professional Geoscientist - a Practicing Member of the Association of Professional Geoscientists of Ontario (APGO No 350).
4. My first field experience with gold ores occurred in 1972. I have examined many Huronian Gold Belt deposits in recent years.
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 by 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 sections (Items 1 through 26) of the technical report entitled, "Technical (Geological) Report on the McMillan Gold Mine Property," and dated April 7, 2006 (the "Technical Report"). Unless otherwise indicated, I have prepared the illustrations for this report. As of the date of the certificate, I certify, that to the best of my knowledge, information and belief, the technical report contains all scientific and technical data required to be disclosed to make the report not misleading. My most recent visit to McMillan occurred on September 2, 2005 to examine outcrops, locate drill collars, and to evaluate the condition of the site (Figure 1).
7. I have had no prior involvement with the property that is the subject of the Technical Report.
8. 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.
9. I am independent of the issuer applying all of the tests in section 1.5 of National Instrument 43-101, and there were no circumstances that were or could be seen to interfere with my judgment in preparing the Technical Report.
10. I have read National Instrument 43-101 and the (updated) Form 43-101F1, and the Technical Report has been prepared in compliance with that instrument and that form.
11. I consent to the filing of the Technical Report with any stock exchange and other regulatory authority and any publication by them for regulatory purposes, including electronic publication in the public company files on their websites accessible by the public, of the Technical Report.

Dated at Sudbury, Ontario, this 7th Day of April, 2006.

Hadyn R. Butler

Hadyn R. Butler, B.Sc.Hons., P. Geo (APGO No. 350)

25. ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS FOR TECHNICAL REPORTS ON DEVELOPMENT PROPERTIES AND PRODUCTION PROPERTIES

This Item does not apply to the McMillan Property at this time.

26. ILLUSTRATIONS

Figure 1 - McMillan on September 2, 2005: 1) concrete cap on McMillan mineshaft; 2) gated entrance; 3) & 4) diamond drill-hole collars; 5) partly covered outcrop; photographs by Mary Lou Fabbro.

Figure 2 – Mongowin and McKinnon Townships and the McMillan claim package, base map courtesy of the Govt. of Ontario (map modified from an illustration on the MNDM CLAIMaps III website).

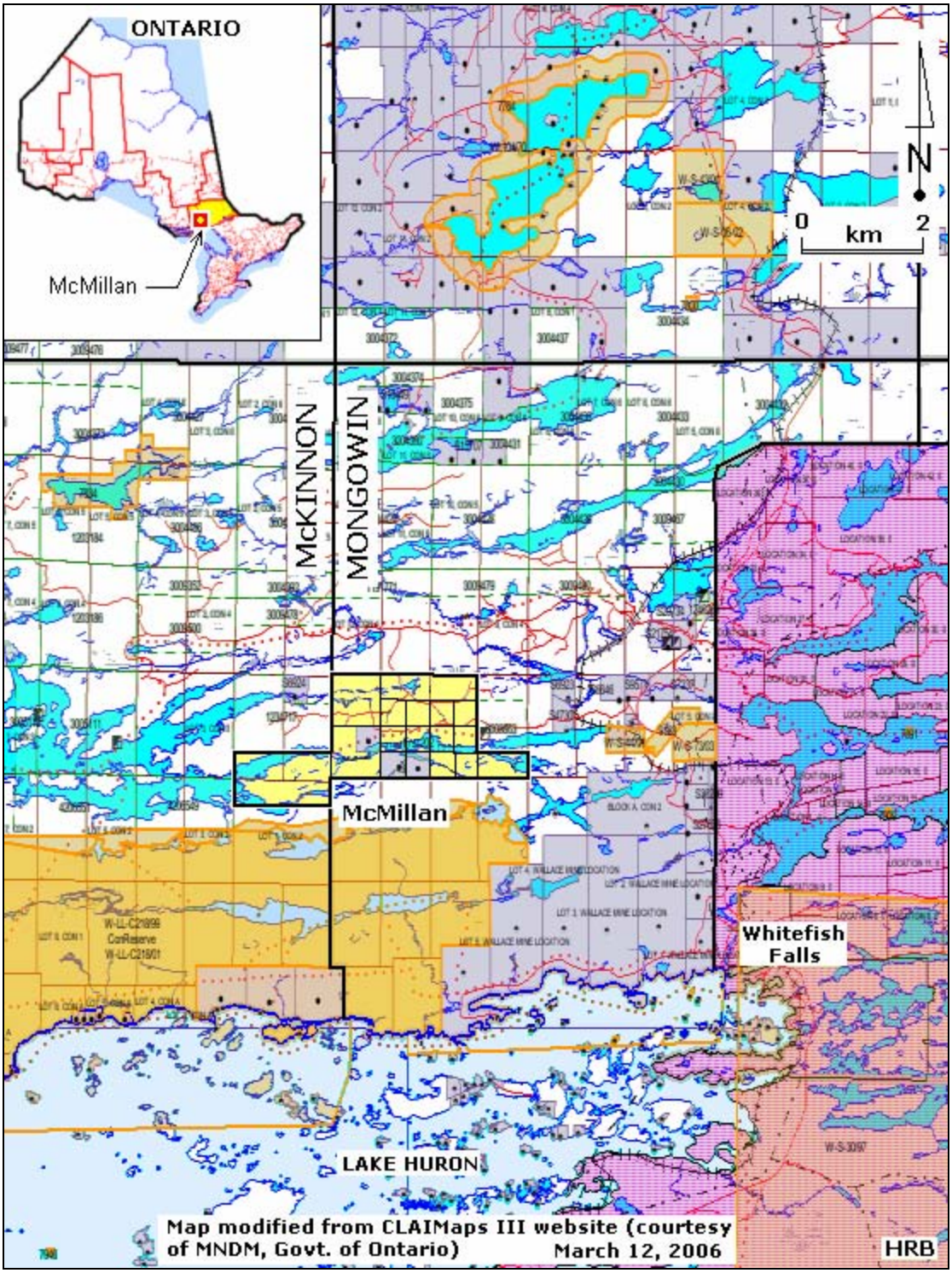


Figure 3 - Disposition of McMillan numbered mining claims; base map courtesy of the Govt. of Ontario (map modified from an illustration on the MNDM CLAIMaps III website).

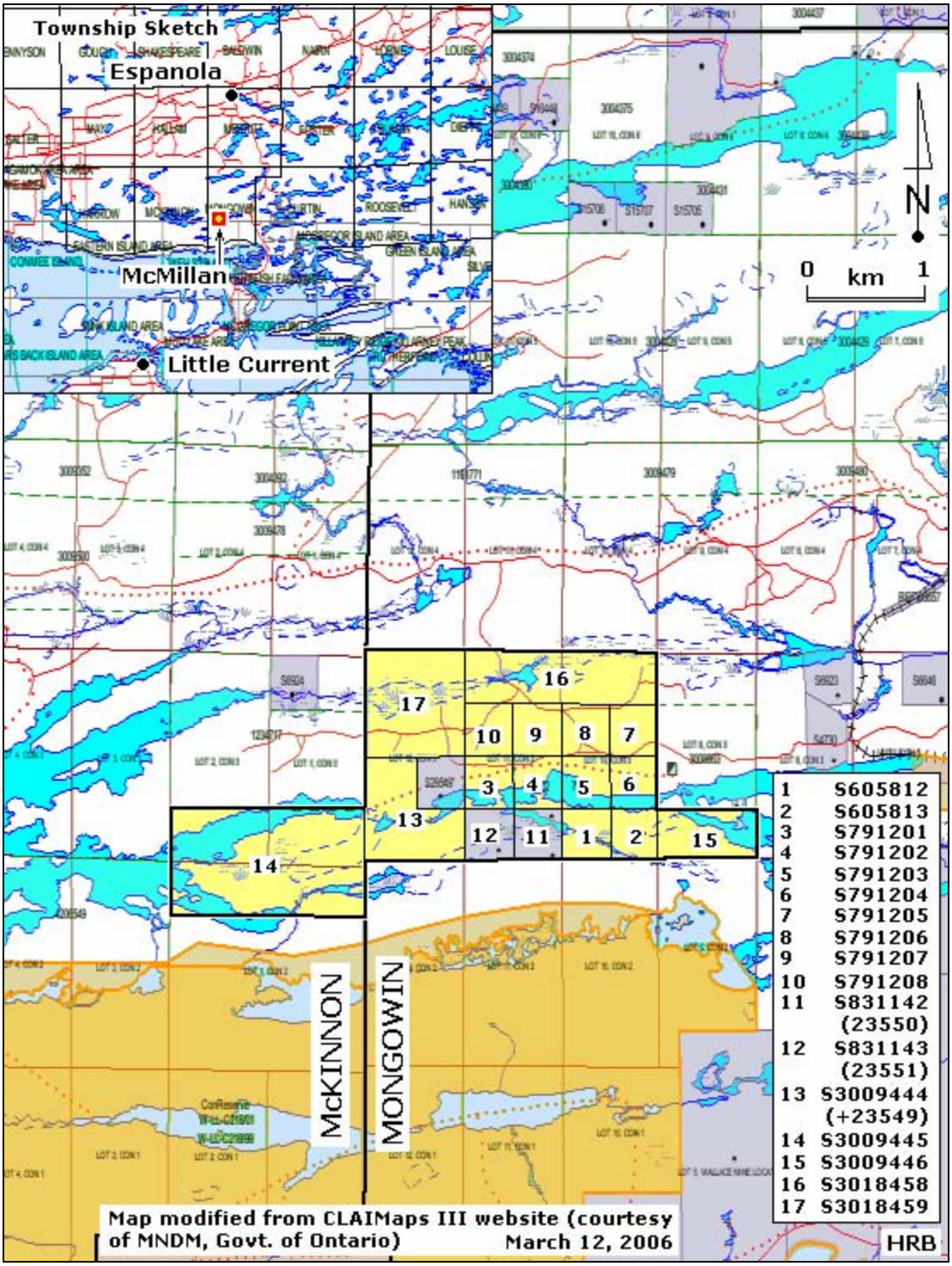


Figure 4 – Local topography around McMillan; base map courtesy Govt. of Ontario.

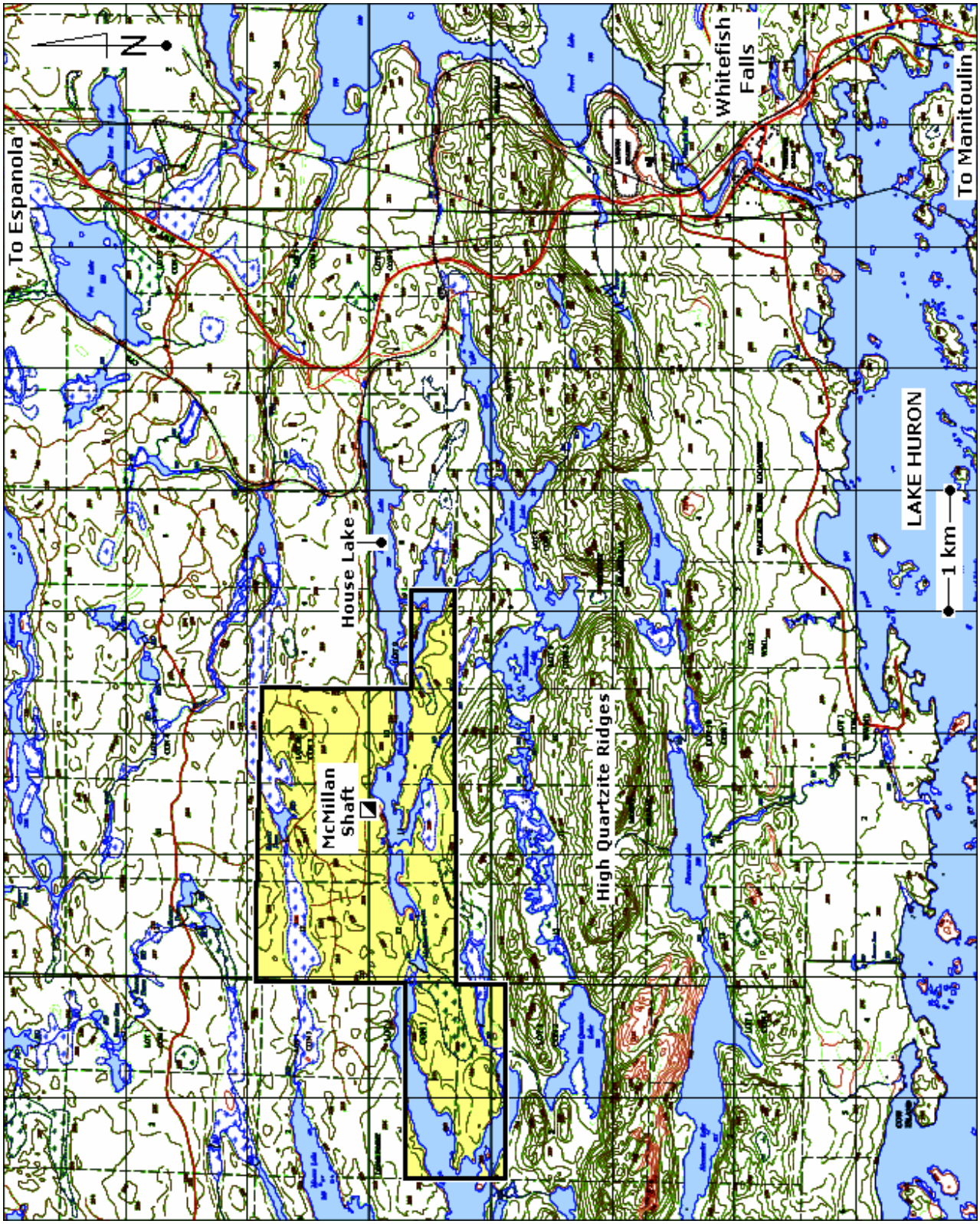


Figure 5 – Geology around McMillan in Mongowin Township (modified after OGS Map 2312). From north to south, Huronian Supergroup units include Serpent formation, Gowganda formation and Lorrain formation. These units have been further subdivided into east-west striking packages. To the south, the Lorrain is cut by Nipissing diabase. All units are cut by diabase (amphibolite) dykes and an olivine diabase dyke (part of the MacKenzie dyke swarm). Huronian Gold Belt mineralization lies in the upper units of the Gowganda formation in an east-west zone.

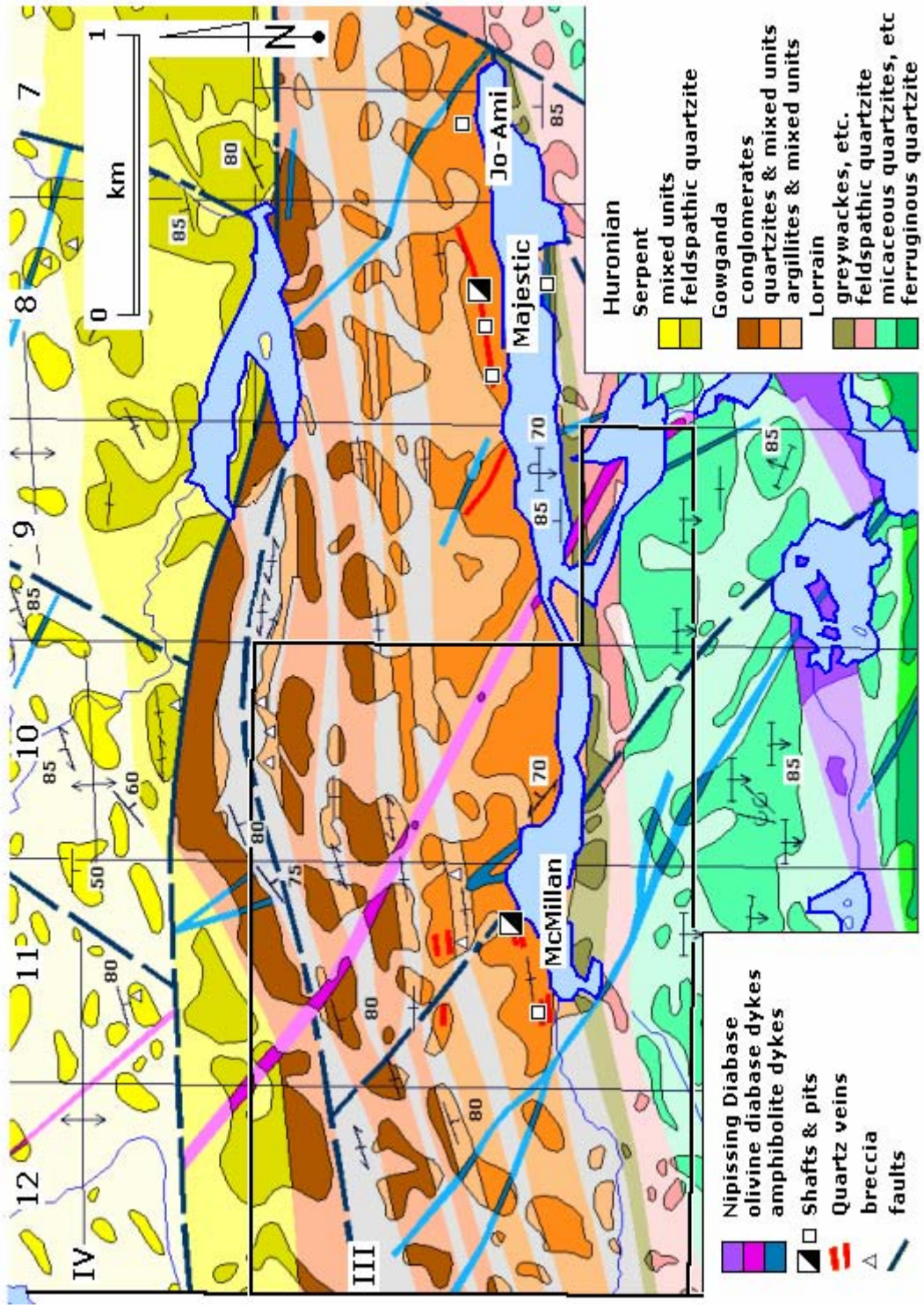


Figure 6 – Structures in outcrop at McMillan; 1) complex fracturing of quartz vein in chloritic alteration matrix; 2) narrow shear fractures in massive quartzite; 3) narrow quartz vein lining shear fracture; 4) shearing in Gowganda greywackes (along the bedding); photographs by Mary Lou Fabbro.

Figure 7 – Sketch of former mine levels and gold mineralization on levels.

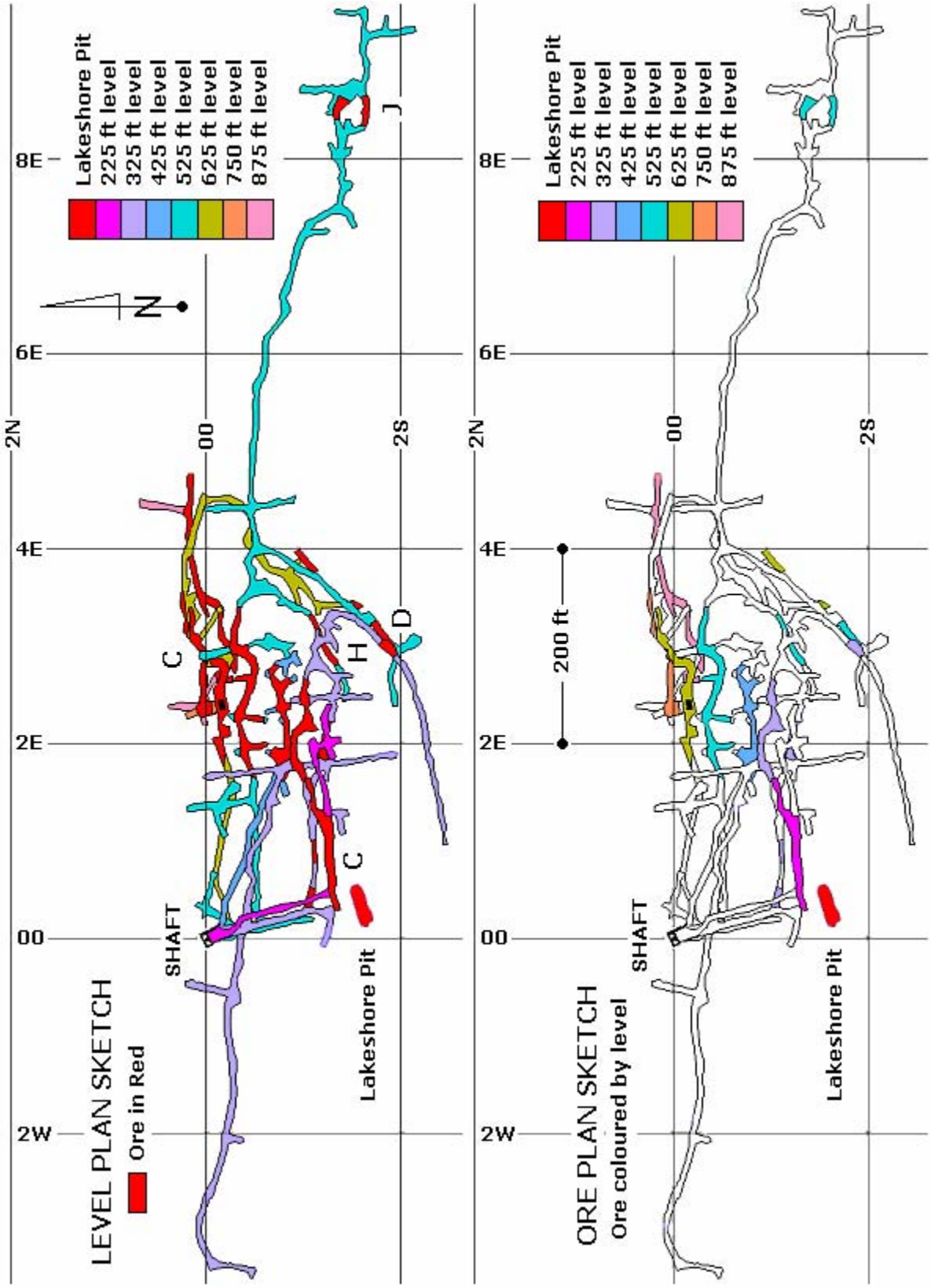
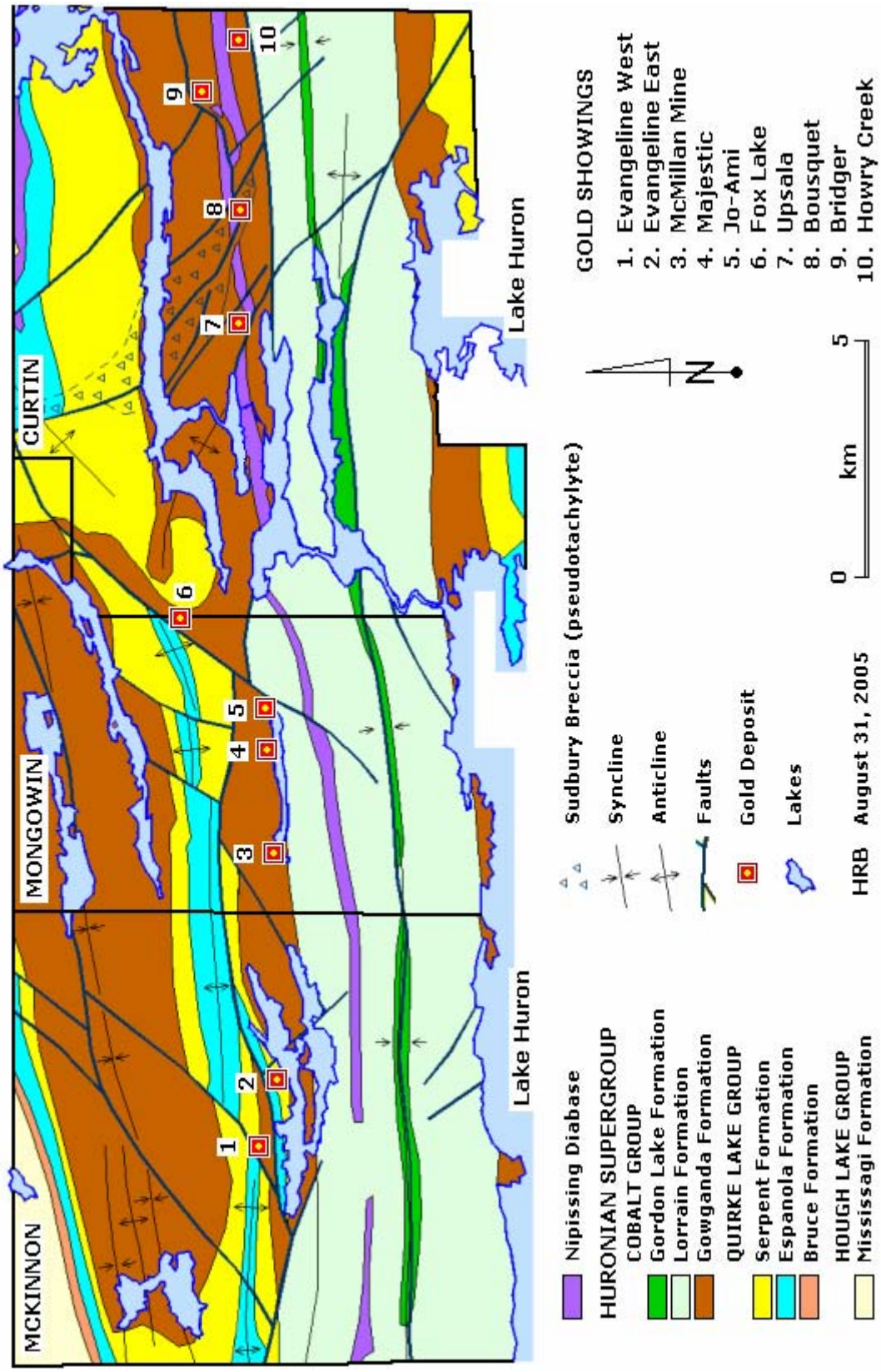


Figure 8 – Line of gold mineralization in McKinnon, Mongowin and Curtin Townships.



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Consent of Author

TO: BRITISH COLUMBIA SECURITIES COMMISSION
ONTARIO SECURITIES COMMISSION
MANITOBA SECURITIES COMMISSION

RE: GARSON RESOURCES LIMITED. –
"Technical (Geological) Report on the McMillan Gold Mine Property,"

I, Hadyn R. Butler P.Geo., do hereby consent to the filing of the written disclosure of the technical report entitled "Technical (Geological) Report on the McMillan Gold Mine Property" and dated April 7, 2006 (the "Technical Report," a NI 43-101 document) and any extracts from or a summary of the Technical Report in the AIF of Garson Resources Ltd, and to the filing of the Technical Report with the securities regulatory authorities referred to above.

I also certify that I have read the written disclosure being filed and I do not have any reason to believe that there are any misrepresentations in the information derived from the Technical Report or that the written disclosure in the AIF of Garson Resources Ltd. contains any misrepresentation of the information contained in the Technical Report.

Dated this 7th Day of April, 2006.

Hadyn R Butler

Hadyn R. Butler, P.Geo
(APGO No. 350)