NI 43-101 Compliant Technical Report
Lessard Project
Quebec, Canada

Prepared for:
Landore Resources Canada Inc.

31 December 2008
083111

Prepared by:
Chlumsky, Armbrust & Meyer, LLC

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Page No.

Section

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Page No.

Tables

Figures

43-101F1 Table of Contents Reference Item | **Reference in this Report**

1.0 SUMMARY

1.1 Introduction and Terms of Reference

This report was prepared by Chlumsky, Armbrust & Meyer, LLC (CAM) on behalf of Landore Resources Canada Inc. (Landore) which is a 100% owned subsidiary of Landore Resources Limited to define and describe a National Instrument 43-101 (NI 43-101) compliant mineral Resource for the Lessard Project, Chibougamau District, Quebec, Canada.

George Armbrust, Qualified Person of Chlumsky, Armbrust & Meyer LLC visited the property on March 17, 2008.

1.2 Property

The Lessard Project is located in the Lac Frotet area of north central Quebec, Canada about 107 kilometers north of the town of Chibougamau, centered approximatly at 50^0 48' N latitude, 74^0 52' W longitude.

The Lessard Property is contained within 111 contiguous claims totaling 2,276.97 hectares. The Lessard Deposit is located on claims 3090201, 3090202, 3090203 and 3090204. Title is held 100 percent by Landore and remains active via biannual assessment work.

1.3 Geology and Mineralization

The Lessard property is dominated by greenstone; felsic, intermediate and mafic volcanic; and ultramafic intrusives rocks typical of a volcanogenic massive sulfide (VMS) setting. The Lessard VMS sulfide zone occurs in a very siliceous felsic volcanic host, which is overlain by mafic metasedimentary rocks and/or a basaltic sill. The stratigraphy of the deposit appears to have been multiply folded into a generally north-south trend. Interpretation of the stratigraphy has delineated tops (or younging direction) at the bottom of the volcanic pile; thus it is overturned. A large unit of younger Precambrian-aged coarse-grained very magnetic peridotite is located in the north and west limits of the drilled area and appears to be faulted against and cross cutting the original and secondary metamorphic fabric of the volcanic units.

Mineralization has a pronounced sulfide zoning typical to VMS deposits in that zinc is enriched at the top and margins of the deposit, and copper is enriched at the center. There are indications of two main centers of discharge in the Lessard deposit and a third weakly mineralized horizon. These centers are spaced approximately 200 meters apart along the strike of the deposit, and from surface down to a depth of 500 meters. The central or main zone of zinc-copper mineralization is approximately 250 meters in diameter. A smaller, less well defined zone of zinc-copper mineralization is located at greater depth and to the south, and an upper zone hosting weak mineralization is located to the northwest.

1.4 Exploration and Drilling

Exploration by Selco Mining Corp. Ltd. (Selco) on the property between 1971 and 1981 included various ground-based geophysical surveys (MAG, EM, Gravity, Resistivity, and IP) and an airborne EM survey. Surface geologic maps were produced by Selco at scales of 1:25,000 and 1:12,500. A feasibility study was completed in 1975 reflecting the results of the first 55 holes. A second phase drill campaign by Selco in 1979 completed an additional 11 holes.

Work by Landore commenced in 2006 and included compilation and acquisition of available digital data, editing and management of the database. A deep penetrating VTEM helicopter borne time-domain EM and magnetic survey was completed over the entire property, followed by a reconnaissance property visit to locate the previous drill hole casings and existing cut gridlines, and a diamond drill program comprising 7 NQ drill holes (0906-01 to 07) totaling 1,731 meters.

The positive results from the 2006 campaign led to a second drilling campaign of 31 holes for 10,637 meters to target possible strike extensions of the existing resource, to explore other targets generated by the airborne survey, and to provide core for metallurgical studies. Petrographic and litho-geochemical studies also were conducted. The 2008 exploration program also aimed at quantifying the Selco resource to 43-101 and JORC standards.

CAM observed the drilling and core logging conducted by the drilling contractor and Landore personnel during the site visit, and CAM believes that the work was conducted in a professional manner, at or above industry standards.

1.5 Sampling, Assaying and QA/QC

Sampling methods and specific gravity determinations performed by Landore personnel was done at acceptable NI 43-101 standards.

Samples were shipped to and assayed by Accurassay Laboratories in Thunder Bay, Ontario. About 20 percent of the pulp samples from mineralized intervals also were sent to the check laboratory ALS Chemex. Both the primary laboratory and check laboratory are ISO certified.

Quality control measures for the drill core assays included insertion alternately of a certified standard or blank sample every 10th sample in the submittal to the principal and check assay lab.

CAM believes that preparation and analysis of samples are acceptable and within industry standards, except for borderline acceptable results for duplicate copper assays as discussed in Section 14.2.2 of this report. Security measures were always in place and more than adequate to ensure integrity of the samples. The samples were controlled and handled in a secure manner at all times eliminating the possibility of loss or contamination.

1.6 Data Verification

To test for consistency of the new (Landore) and old (Selco) assay data, CAM constructed grade-times-thickness plots for the drill hole intercepts of the mineral zone on a vertical longitudinal north-south profile. In general, results are locally erratic but reflect the zoning of the deposit. On the basis of these plots, CAM believes that the differences between Selco's and Landore's mean assay grades are due to the location of their holes in a zoned deposit. CAM does not believe that there is any significant bias between the old and newer assays, and also believes that Selco's and Landore's assay databases can be combined for resource estimation.

Overall, CAM believes that the standards, blanks and duplicates indicate that the database is acceptable for resource estimation at the inferred level. Due to the 10 percent difference in copper grades for duplicate pulp assays by Accurassay and ALS Chemex, CAM recommends that additional samples be submitted, perhaps to a third lab, to resolve this discrepancy.

1.7 Mineral Resources

Data from the sections, spaced at 30-meter intervals, were used to construct a geological model of the deposit using perpendicular projections of 15 meters, that is, half the distance to the adjacent sections. As the mineralization in the Lessard Deposit contains four payable metals (Cu, Zn, Ag, and Au), CAM converted the assays to an NSR (net smelter return) value and used the NSR value to determine the boundaries for the resource zones.

To calculate the NSR values for each sample, CAM used 60 percent of the 36 monthly rolling average of the COMEX or LME metal prices and 40 percent of the 24 monthly rolling average Futures Market prices to estimate metal prices. The estimated metal prices are as of August 1, 2008. Metal recoveries are from the Selco 1975 feasibility study. Details of these calculations are described in Section 17.1 of this report.

Total resources for the Lessard Deposit are shown in the Table 1-1.

Table 1-1 Inferred Mineral Resources Lessard Deposit (as of August 1, 2008)						
Zone	Tonnes	NSR$ value	Copper%	Zinc%	Ag g/t	Au g/t
Main	719,000	$206.20	1.89	3.45	38.77	0.84
North	21,000	$217.30	1.66	5.30	33.51	0.56
Total	740,000	$206.52	1.88	3.50	38.62	0.84

1.8 Interpretations and Conclusions

Following are CAM interpretations and conclusions with regard to the Lessard Project:

1. Exploration by Landore and the previous property owner, Selco, has defined zones of VMS mineralization in the Lessard Deposit, which hosted within a siliceous felsic volcanic rock. The deposit is zoned with zinc enriched at the top and margins of the deposit, and copper enriched at the center.
2. CAM observed the drilling and core logging conducted by the drilling contractor and Landore personnel during the site visit, and CAM believes that the work was conducted in a professional manner, at or above industry standards.
3. CAM believes that preparation and analysis of samples are acceptable and within industry standards. Security measures were always in place and more than adequate to ensure integrity of the samples. The samples were controlled and handled in a secure manner at all times eliminating the possibility of loss or contamination.
4. Overall, CAM believes that the standards, blanks and duplicates indicate that the database is acceptable for resource estimation at the inferred level.
5. Work on the property has been successful in identifying mineralization of potential economic interest, and further work is warranted.

1.9 Recommendations

CAM believes that additional drilling could increase the resource in this deposit; however, there is a low probability that this resource would be significantly greater than 1 million tonnes.

With respect to most VMS districts, Franklin (2008) stated that the geological setting of the Lessard Deposit "*seems to resemble a high-temperature hydrothermal system. Typically such districts are host to at least 5 deposits, which are log-normally distributed in size. Lessard is a small deposit in this context. Most camps (Flin Flon, Snow Lake, Noranda and Matagami Lake) contain one giant deposit (>30 million tones), one medium-size deposit (8-15 million tones) and 3 to 5 small (1 million tonne) deposits. Lessard represents the latter, and the large one has yet to be found*".

Landore controls a large property position around the Lessard Deposit; therefore, CAM recommends that the major exploration effort should be to locate a larger deposit. If a larger deposit is found which could support the cost of mine development and plant construction, then additional work on the Lessard Deposit (metallurgical test work and infill drilling to upgrade resources to the measured and indicated categories) would be warranted.

The following are CAM's recommendations with regard to the Lessard Project:

1. A mapping program of the whole property should be undertaken.
2. Rock samples from outcrops should be collected for litho-geochemical analysis to locate areas with favorable VMS alteration.
3. Landore should consider a deep-penetrating airborne geophysical survey to explore for the "missing larger deposit".
4. The results of the litho-geochemical and geophysical surveys should be evaluated to identify drill targets.

Landore has proposed the exploration budget shown in Table 1-2 for the Lessard Project. Mapping, surface sampling and analyses, and the geophysical survey total $C265,000. If valid drill targets are identified, a follow-up drill program of 2,000 meters for $C400,000 is proposed. Total possible cost is $C665,000. CAM believes that this budget is appropriate for the 2009 exploration program.

Table 1-2
Proposed Work Program

Category	Amount	Basis	Cost $C
Field exploration (mapping and sampling)	12 weeks: Senior Geologist, Junior Geologist and two techs with logistics		160,000
Compilation and Report			25,000
Consultants			10,000
Geophysics			70,000
Subtotal			265,000
Possible follow-up drilling	2,000 meters	$C200/meter	400,000
Total			605,000

2.0 INTRODUCTION

This report, which complies with Canada National Instrument 43-101 (NI 43-101), was prepared by Chlumsky, Armbrust & Meyer LLC (CAM) for Landore Resources Canada Inc. (Landore), to define a copper-zinc-silver-gold resource at the Lessard Project, Chibougamau District, Quebec, Canada. Landore Resources Canada Inc. is a 100% owned subsidiary of Landore Resources Limited which is listed on the London AIM stock exchange. Data contained in this report are drawn from original work by Landore, and unpublished data from former owners (Selco Mining Corporation and Noranda Mining and Exploration). The report includes data and analysis from contractors, consultants, certified laboratories, and CAM's Qualified Persons.

The author's direct knowledge of the property is based on a site visit conducted on March 17, 2008 and a visit to Landore's office in Thunder Bay, Ontario on March 19-20, 2008. During this time period, the undersigned, George Armbrust, examined the locations of drill holes, observed drilling and sampling of core, observed logging and sampling procedures and reviewed the Project with Landore staff. Archived core stored at Landore's Thunder Bay office was also examined.

2.1 Qualified Persons

George A. Armbrust, Ph.D. Geology, and Robert Sandefur, P.E., both Qualified Persons as defined by NI 43-101, prepared this report, with input by other individuals as listed in Section 3.0. Dr. Armbrust is responsible for Sections 1 through 13, 15, 16, and 18 through 24 of this report. Mr. Sandefur is responsible for Sections 14 and 17.

2.2 Conventions

All references to dollars ($) in this report are in US dollars unless otherwise noted. Distances, areas, volumes, and masses are expressed in the metric system unless indicated otherwise.

2.3 Units and Abbreviations

For the purpose of this report, all common measurements are given in metric units. All tonnages shown are in metric tonnes of 1,000 kilograms, and precious metal values are given in grams or grams per metric tonne.

To convert to English units, the following factors should be used:

1 short ton = 0.907 metric tonne (MT)
1 troy ounce = 31.103 grams (g)
1 troy ounce/short ton = 34.286 g/MT

1 foot = 30.48 centimeters = 0.3048 meters

1 mile = 1.61 kilometer

1 acre = 0.405 hectare

The following is a list of abbreviations used in this report:

Abbreviation	**Unit or Term**
AA	atomic absorption
Ag	silver
AIM	(London) Alternative Investment Market
Au	gold
CAM	Chlumsky, Armbrust and Meyer, L.L.C.
°C	degrees Celsius
Cu	copper
DDH	diamond drill hole
EM	Electromagnetic (geophysical survey)
Fe	iron
gm or g	gram
g/t or gpt	grams per tonne
g/cc	grams per cubic centimeter
GIS	geographic information system
GPS	global positioning system
ha	hectare
HCl	hydrochloric acid
IP	induced polarization (geophysical survey)
ICP-ES	Inductively Coupled Plasma-Atomic Emission Spectrometer
ISO	International Organization for Standardization
JORC	Joint Ore Reserves Committee of Australian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy
kg	kilogram
km	kilometer
kT	1,000 tonnes
Landore	Landore Resources Canada Inc.
lb	pound
m	meter
M	million
MAG	Magnetic (geophysical Survey)
Mg	magnesium
Mo	molybdenum
Ni	nickel
NI 43-101 or 43-101	Canadian Securities Administrators' National Instrument 43-101

Abbreviation	Unit or Term
ounce or oz	troy ounce
Pb	lead
Pd	palladium
Pt	platinum
ppm	parts per million
Project	Lessard Project
QA	quality assurance
QC	quality control
RC	reverse circulation
RQD	rock quality designation
SG	specific gravity
Std. Dev.	standard deviation
t or tonne	metric ton
US$	United States dollars
VLP	vertical longitudinal profile
VMS	volcanic massive sulfide (deposit)
VTEM	Versatile Time Domain Electromagnetic (geophysical survey)
y or yr	year
Zn	zinc
/	per

3.0 RELIANCE ON OTHER EXPERTS

Other persons beside the undersigned provided data for this report. These included James Garber, P. Geol., Landore's Exploration Manager; Joy L. Lester, MS Geology, Consultant to Landore; Jennifer Gignac, BSc, Landore Exploration Geologist; and Michele Tuomi, Landore G.I.S. Technician.

Where checks and confirmations were not possible, CAM has assumed that all information supplied is complete and reliable within normal accepted limits of error. During the normal course of the review, CAM has not discovered any reason to doubt that assumption. In forming this opinion, CAM has relied on information provided by Landore and all of the contractors listed above.

CAM has not specifically reviewed or audited the property ownership documents at Lessard. However, Landore has informed CAM that they have acquired the mineral claims which cover the mineralized zones and adjacent land. CAM has reviewed the signed Exploration Permit dated January 30, 2008.

4.0 PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

4.1 Location

The Lessard Project is located in the Lac Frotet area of north central Quebec, Canada about 107 kilometers north of the town of Chibougamau (Figure 4-1). The property is centered approximately at 50^0 48' N latitude, 74^0 52' W longitude.

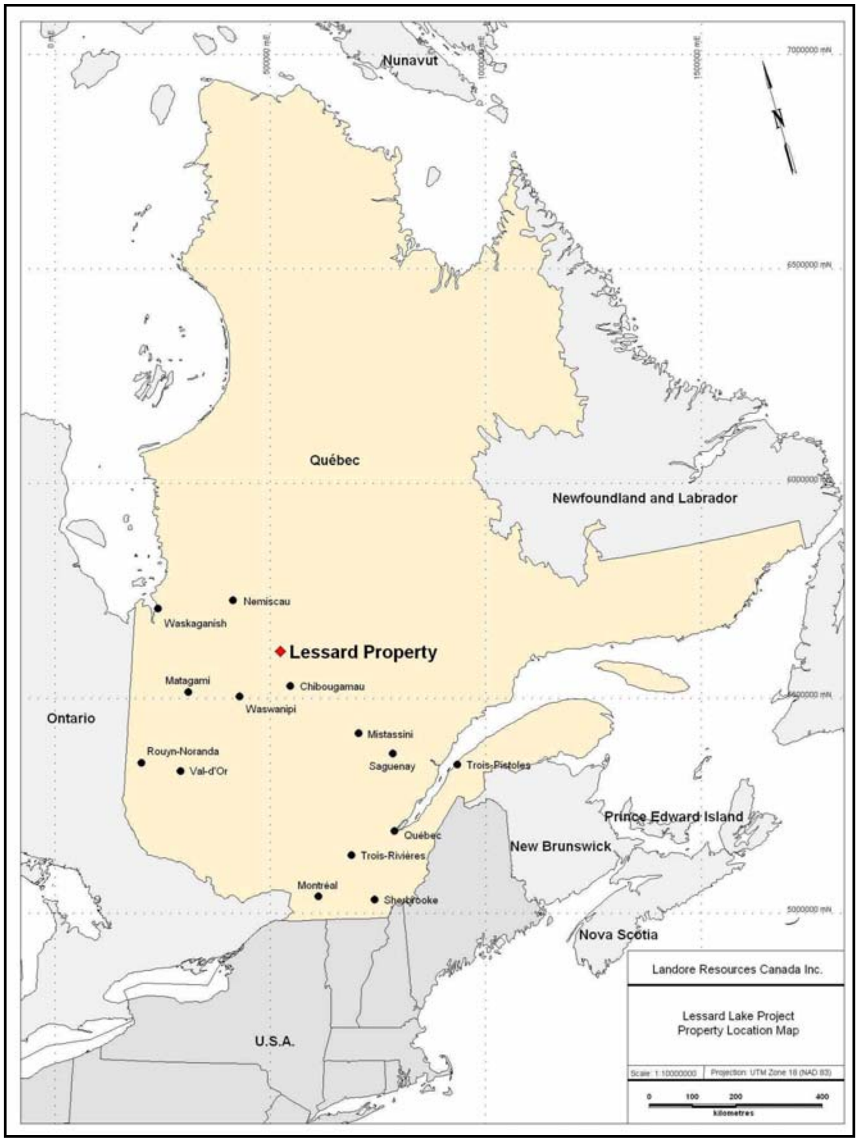

Figure 4-1
Project Location

4.2 Mineral Tenure and Title

The Lessard Property is contained within 111 contiguous claims totaling 2,276.97 hectares (Figure 4-2). The Lessard Deposit is located on claims 3090201, 3090202, 3090203 and 3090204. Title is held 100 percent by Landore and remains active via biannual assessment work, reporting, and payments as listed in Table 4-1. It should be noted that this table was extracted from the Quebec government site before assessment was applied. Credits have now been distributed to all the 16 hectare claims due in January 2009 so they are in good standing for another 2 years. Landore is currently in the process of having reports completed and assessment credits filed for the remaining claims due in March 2009 and later.

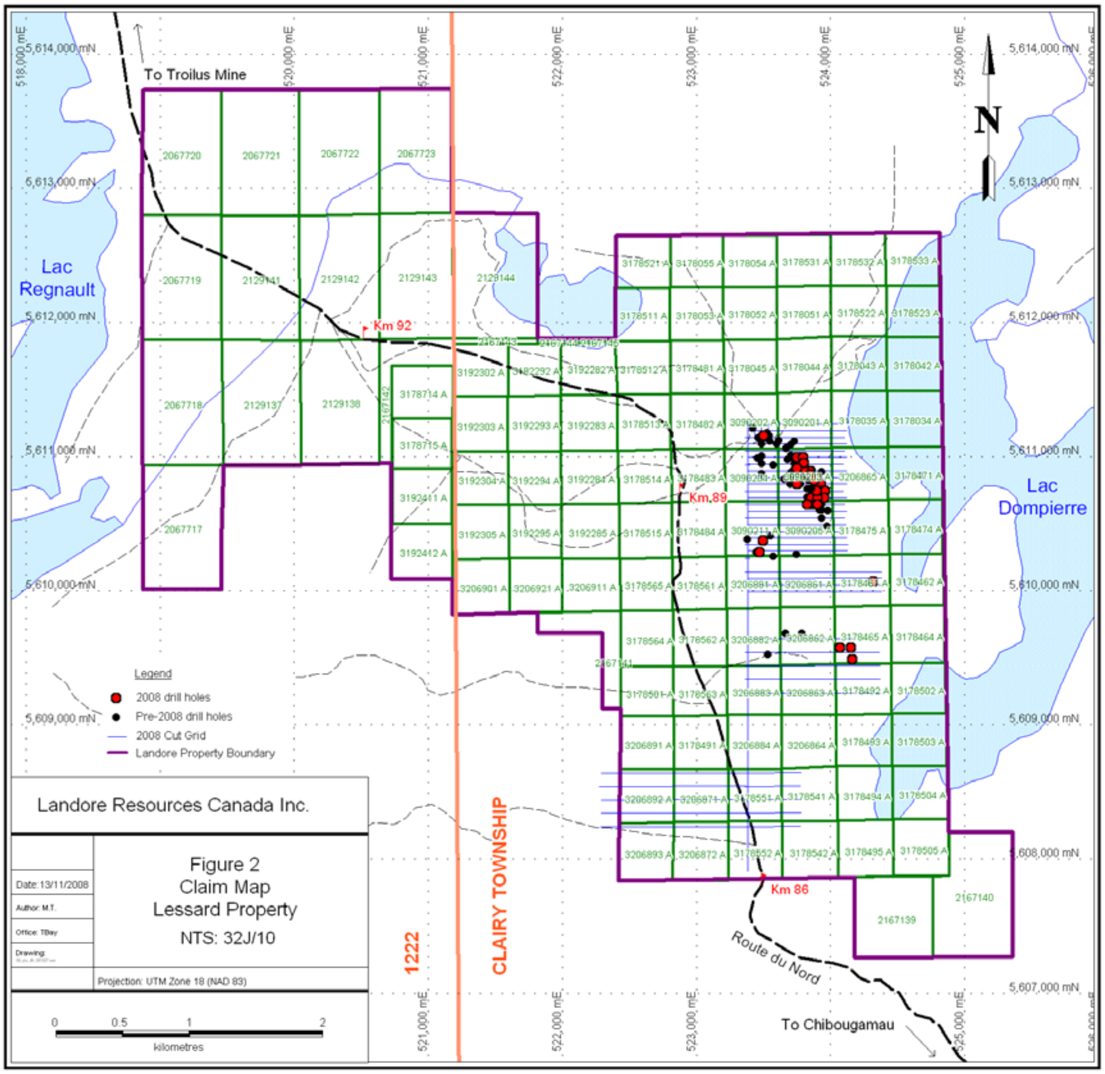

Figure 4-2
Location of the Lessard Claims

Table 4-1 Landore Resources Claim Status Lessard Property, Quebec								
Title No.	**Title Holder (100%)**	**Registration Date**	**Expiration Date**	**Excess Work Credits (US$)**	**Work Required (US$)**	**Twp**	**NTS**	**Area (ha)**
CDC2067717	Ressources Landore inc (17271)	2007-03-21	2009-03-20	0	1200	1222	32J10	54.60
CDC2067718	Ressources Landore inc (17271)	2007-03-21	2009-03-20	0	1200	1222	32J10	54.59
CDC2067719	Ressources Landore inc (17271)	2007-03-21	2009-03-20	0	1200	1222	32J10	54.58
CDC2067720	Ressources Landore inc (17271)	2007-03-21	2009-03-20	0	1200	1222	32J10	54.57
CDC2067721	Ressources Landore inc (17271)	2007-03-21	2009-03-20	0	1200	1222	32J10	54.57
CDC2067722	Ressources Landore inc (17271)	2007-03-21	2009-03-20	0	1200	1222	32J10	54.57
CDC2067723	Ressources Landore inc (17271)	2007-03-21	2009-03-20	0	1200	1222	32J10	54.57
CDC2129137	Ressources Landore inc (17271)	2007-10-12	2009-10-11	0	1200	1222	32J10	54.59
CDC2129138	Ressources Landore inc (17271)	2007-10-12	2009-10-11	0	1200	1222	32J10	54.59
CDC2129141	Ressources Landore inc (17271)	2007-10-12	2009-10-11	0	1200	1222	32J10	54.58
CDC2129142	Ressources Landore inc (17271)	2007-10-12	2009-10-11	0	1200	1222	32J10	54.58
CDC2129143	Ressources Landore inc (17271)	2007-10-12	2009-10-11	0	1200	1222	32J10	54.58
CDC2129144	Ressources Landore inc (17271)	2007-10-12	2009-10-11	0	1200	1222	32J10	54.58
CDC2167139	Ressources Landore inc (17271)	2008-07-24	2010-07-23	0	1200	Clairy	32J10	35.63
CDC2167140	Ressources Landore inc (17271)	2008-07-24	2010-07-23	0	1200	Clairy	32J10	51.05
CDC2167141	Ressources Landore inc (17271)	2008-07-24	2010-07-23	0	500	Clairy	32J10	2.50
CDC2167142	Ressources Landore inc (17271)	2008-07-24	2010-07-23	0	500	1222	32J10	18.15
CDC2167143	Ressources Landore inc (17271)	2008-07-24	2010-07-23	0	500	Clairy	32J10	2.14
CDC2167144	Ressources Landore inc (17271)	2008-07-24	2010-07-23	0	500	Clairy	32J10	1.92
CDC2167145	Ressources Landore inc (17271)	2008-07-24	2010-07-23	0	500	Clairy	32J10	0.03
CL3090201	Ressources Landore inc (17271)	1970-10-19	2009-10-01	0	1000	Clairy	32J10	16
CL3090202	Ressources Landore inc (17271)	1970-10-19	2009-10-01	16,629.46	1000	Clairy	32J10	16
CL3090203	Ressources Landore inc (17271)	1970-10-19	2009-10-01	224,781.89	1000	Clairy	32J10	16
CL3090204	Ressources Landore inc (17271)	1970-10-19	2009-10-01	0	1000	Clairy	32J10	16
CL3090205	Ressources Landore inc (17271)	1970-10-19	2009-10-01	0	1000	Clairy	32J10	16
CL3090211	Ressources Landore inc (17271)	1970-10-19	2009-10-02	0	1000	Clairy	32J10	16
CL3178034	Ressources Landore inc (17271)	1972-01-10	2009-01-07	0	1000	Clairy	32J10	16
CL3178035	Ressources Landore inc (17271)	1972-01-10	2009-01-07	0	1000	Clairy	32J10	16
CL3178042	Ressources Landore inc (17271)	1972-01-10	2009-01-07	0	1000	Clairy	32J10	16
CL3178043	Ressources Landore inc (17271)	1972-01-10	2009-01-07	0	1000	Clairy	32J10	16
CL3178044	Ressources Landore inc (17271)	1972-01-10	2009-01-07	0	1000	Clairy	32J10	16
CL3178045	Ressources Landore inc (17271)	1972-01-10	2009-01-07	0	1000	Clairy	32J10	16
CL3178051	Ressources Landore inc (17271)	1972-01-10	2009-01-07	0	1000	Clairy	32J10	16
CL3178052	Ressources Landore inc (17271)	1972-01-10	2009-01-07	0	1000	Clairy	32J10	16
CL3178053	Ressources Landore inc (17271)	1972-01-10	2009-01-07	0	1000	Clairy	32J10	16
CL3178054	Ressources Landore inc (17271)	1972-01-10	2009-01-07	0	1000	Clairy	32J10	16
CL3178055	Ressources Landore inc (17271)	1972-01-10	2009-01-07	0	1000	Clairy	32J10	16
CL3178461	Ressources Landore inc (17271)	1972-01-10	2009-01-07	0	1000	Clairy	32J10	16
CL3178462	Ressources Landore inc (17271)	1972-01-10	2009-01-07	0	1000	Clairy	32J10	16
CL3178464	Ressources Landore inc (17271)	1972-01-10	2009-01-07	0	1000	Clairy	32J10	16
CL3178465	Ressources Landore inc (17271)	1972-01-10	2009-01-07	0	1000	Clairy	32J10	16

Table 4-1 Landore Resources Claim Status Lessard Property, Quebec								
Title No.	**Title Holder (100%)**	**Registration Date**	**Expiration Date**	**Excess Work Credits (US$)**	**Work Required (US$)**	**Twp**	**NTS**	**Area (ha)**
CL3178471	Ressources Landore inc (17271)	1972-01-10	2009-01-07	0	1000	Clairy	32J10	16
CL3178474	Ressources Landore inc (17271)	1972-01-10	2009-01-07	0	1000	Clairy	32J10	16
CL3178475	Ressources Landore inc (17271)	1972-01-10	2009-01-07	0	1000	Clairy	32J10	16
CL3178481	Ressources Landore inc (17271)	1972-01-10	2009-01-07	0	1000	Clairy	32J10	16
CL3178482	Ressources Landore inc (17271)	1972-01-10	2009-01-07	0	1000	Clairy	32J10	16
CL3178483	Ressources Landore inc (17271)	1972-01-10	2009-01-07	0	1000	Clairy	32J10	16
CL3178484	Ressources Landore inc (17271)	1972-01-10	2009-01-07	0	1000	Clairy	32J10	16
CL3178491	Ressources Landore inc (17271)	1972-01-10	2009-01-07	0	1000	Clairy	32J10	16
CL3178492	Ressources Landore inc (17271)	1972-01-10	2009-01-07	0	1000	Clairy	32J10	16
CL3178493	Ressources Landore inc (17271)	1972-01-10	2009-01-07	0	1000	Clairy	32J10	16
CL3178494	Ressources Landore inc (17271)	1972-01-10	2009-01-07	0	1000	Clairy	32J10	16
CL3178495	Ressources Landore inc (17271)	1972-01-10	2009-01-07	0	1000	Clairy	32J10	16
CL3178501	Ressources Landore inc (17271)	1972-01-10	2009-01-07	0	1000	Clairy	32J10	16
CL3178502	Ressources Landore inc (17271)	1972-01-10	2009-01-07	0	1000	Clairy	32J10	16
CL3178503	Ressources Landore inc (17271)	1972-01-10	2009-01-07	0	1000	Clairy	32J10	16
CL3178504	Ressources Landore inc (17271)	1972-01-10	2009-01-07	0	1000	Clairy	32J10	16
CL3178505	Ressources Landore inc (17271)	1972-01-10	2009-01-07	0	1000	Clairy	32J10	16
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CL3178512	Ressources Landore inc (17271)	1972-01-10	2009-01-07	0	1000	Clairy	32J10	16
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CL3178515	Ressources Landore inc (17271)	1972-01-10	2009-01-07	0	1000	Clairy	32J10	16
CL3178521	Ressources Landore inc (17271)	1972-01-10	2009-01-07	0	1000	Clairy	32J10	16
CL3178522	Ressources Landore inc (17271)	1972-01-10	2009-01-07	0	1000	Clairy	32J10	16
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CL3178532	Ressources Landore inc (17271)	1972-01-10	2009-01-07	0	1000	Clairy	32J10	16
CL3178533	Ressources Landore inc (17271)	1972-01-10	2009-01-07	0	1000	Clairy	32J10	16
CL3178541	Ressources Landore inc (17271)	1972-01-10	2009-01-07	0	1000	Clairy	32J10	16
CL3178542	Ressources Landore inc (17271)	1972-01-10	2009-01-07	0	1000	Clairy	32J10	16
CL3178551	Ressources Landore inc (17271)	1972-01-10	2009-01-07	0	1000	Clairy	32J10	16
CL3178552	Ressources Landore inc (17271)	1972-01-10	2009-01-07	0	1000	Clairy	32J10	16
CL3178561	Ressources Landore inc (17271)	1972-01-10	2009-01-07	0	1000	Clairy	32J10	16
CL3178562	Ressources Landore inc (17271)	1972-01-10	2009-01-07	0	1000	Clairy	32J10	16
CL3178563	Ressources Landore inc (17271)	1972-01-10	2009-01-07	0	1000	Clairy	32J10	16
CL3178564	Ressources Landore inc (17271)	1972-01-10	2009-01-07	0	1000	Clairy	32J10	16
CL3178565	Ressources Landore inc (17271)	1972-01-10	2009-01-07	0	1000	Clairy	32J10	16
CL3178714	Ressources Landore inc (17271)	1972-01-12	2009-01-07	0	1000	1222	32J10	16
CL3178715	Ressources Landore inc (17271)	1972-01-12	2009-01-07	0	1000	1222	32J10	16
CL3192282	Ressources Landore inc (17271)	1972-01-11	2009-01-07	0	1000	Clairy	32J10	16
CL3192283	Ressources Landore inc (17271)	1972-01-11	2009-01-07	0	1000	Clairy	32J10	16
CL3192284	Ressources Landore inc (17271)	1972-01-11	2009-01-07	0	1000	Clairy	32J10	16

Table 4-1 Landore Resources Claim Status Lessard Property, Quebec								
Title No.	**Title Holder (100%)**	**Registration Date**	**Expiration Date**	**Excess Work Credits (US$)**	**Work Required (US$)**	**Twp**	**NTS**	**Area (ha)**
CL3192285	Ressources Landore inc (17271)	1972-01-11	2009-01-07	0	1000	Clairy	32J10	16
CL3192292	Ressources Landore inc (17271)	1972-01-11	2009-01-07	0	1000	Clairy	32J10	16
CL3192293	Ressources Landore inc (17271)	1972-01-11	2009-01-07	0	1000	Clairy	32J10	16
CL3192294	Ressources Landore inc (17271)	1972-01-11	2009-01-07	0	1000	Clairy	32J10	16
CL3192295	Ressources Landore inc (17271)	1972-01-11	2009-01-07	0	1000	Clairy	32J10	16
CL3192302	Ressources Landore inc (17271)	1972-01-11	2009-01-07	0	1000	Clairy	32J10	16
CL3192303	Ressources Landore inc (17271)	1972-01-11	2009-01-07	0	1000	Clairy	32J10	16
CL3192304	Ressources Landore inc (17271)	1972-01-11	2009-01-07	0	1000	Clairy	32J10	16
CL3192305	Ressources Landore inc (17271)	1972-01-11	2009-01-07	0	1000	Clairy	32J10	16
CL3192411	Ressources Landore inc (17271)	1972-01-13	2009-01-07	0	1000	1222	32J10	16
CL3192412	Ressources Landore inc (17271)	1972-01-13	2009-01-07	0	1000	1222	32J10	16
CL3206861	Ressources Landore inc (17271)	1972-01-10	2009-01-07	0	1000	Clairy	32J10	16
CL3206862	Ressources Landore inc (17271)	1972-01-10	2009-01-07	0	1000	Clairy	32J10	16
CL3206863	Ressources Landore inc (17271)	1972-01-10	2009-01-07	0	1000	Clairy	32J10	16
CL3206864	Ressources Landore inc (17271)	1972-01-10	2009-01-07	0	1000	Clairy	32J10	16
CL3206865	Ressources Landore inc (17271)	1972-01-10	2009-01-07	0	1000	Clairy	32J10	16
CL3206871	Ressources Landore inc (17271)	1972-01-10	2009-01-07	0	1000	Clairy	32J10	16
CL3206872	Ressources Landore inc (17271)	1972-01-10	2009-01-07	0	1000	Clairy	32J10	16
CL3206881	Ressources Landore inc (17271)	1972-01-10	2009-01-07	0	1000	Clairy	32J10	16
CL3206882	Ressources Landore inc (17271)	1972-01-10	2009-01-07	0	1000	Clairy	32J10	16
CL3206883	Ressources Landore inc (17271)	1972-01-10	2009-01-07	0	1000	Clairy	32J10	16
CL3206884	Ressources Landore inc (17271)	1972-01-10	2009-01-07	0	1000	Clairy	32J10	16
CL3206891	Ressources Landore inc (17271)	1972-01-10	2009-01-07	0	1000	Clairy	32J10	16
CL3206892	Ressources Landore inc (17271)	1972-01-10	2009-01-07	0	1000	Clairy	32J10	16
CL3206893	Ressources Landore inc (17271)	1972-01-10	2009-01-07	0	1000	Clairy	32J10	16
CL3206901	Ressources Landore inc (17271)	1972-01-10	2009-01-07	0	1000	Clairy	32J10	16
CL3206911	Ressources Landore inc (17271)	1972-01-10	2009-01-07	0	1000	Clairy	32J10	16
CL3206921	Ressources Landore inc (17271)	1972-01-10	2009-01-07	0	1000	Clairy	32J10	16
111Claims				**241,411.35**	**111,500**			**2,276.97**
7 Note: Excess credits on claims are current as of January 1, 2008								

4.3 Mineral Property Encumbrances and Environmental Liabilities

No previous mining activity has been conducted on the Lessard Property. To the best of CAM's knowledge, the property is not subject to any mineral property encumbrances or environmental liabilities related to exploration or mining activities.

4.4 Permits

Exploration work is governed by a National Forestry permit, and this is the only permit required for the Lessard Project. Landore is granted permission to conduct an exploration program through an “Intent to Work” notice filed in the province of Quebec outlining the potential area that will be affected by the exploration activity. The granting of this permit is determined locally through the Chibougamau forestry division office according to the specific campaign dates. CAM examined the signed letter, dated January 30, 2008, granting this permit (Permis No. 3004528).

5.0 ACCESSIBILITY, CLIMATE, LOCAL RESOURCES, INFRASTRUCTURE AND PHYSIOGRAPHY

5.1 Climate, Topography, and Vegetation

The Lessard Property is centered at north latitude 50 degrees. The nearest permanent weather monitoring station is located in Chapais, Quebec, approximately 100 kilometers southwest of the property. Weather statistics from Environment Canada for the period 1971-2000 indicate a mean daily temperature of 0°C. Mean annual temperature ranges between +22.2 and -24.2°C. The mean annual rainfall is recorded at 659.7 millimeters and snowfall is 301.7 centimeters.

There are several small lakes interconnected with rivers on the property. Lac Dompierre is located along the eastern boundary of Landore's claims. Till depths in the deposit area generally ranges from 0 on outcrops to approximately 15 meters. Elevations range between 1,350 and 1,650 meters above sea level, giving 300 meters of relief. The deposit area is generally flat and is surrounded by hills to the south and west. Much of the property has been logged and/or burnt by forest fires over the last two years.

5.2 Access and Infrastructure

Access to the property is via La Route Du Nord, an all-season gravel road that runs north from Highway 167, at approximately 17 kilometers northeast from Chibougamau (Figure 5-1). Logging roads and trails provide excellent access throughout the property at kilometer 89. Chibougamau can be accessed from the southwest by highways from Noranda and Val-d'Or, and from the southeast from Saguenay. Barrett Chapais logging company's trailer camp at kilometer 102 along the Route Du Nord was used by Landore as a base of operations.

The Mining/Logging town of Chibougamau, population approximately 8,000, offers services and supplies needed by the exploration and mining industries. There are several hotels/motels, restaurants, grocery stores, outfitters and vehicle rental agencies. Also, there is a hospital and a small airport. The town is also serviced by the Canadian National Railway with lines connecting to Noranda and to ocean shipping facilities on the Saguenay River. The Copper Rand Mine, located approximately 8 kilometers southeast of Chibougamau, is currently operating (although reported to close in December 2008) and may provide access to custom milling.

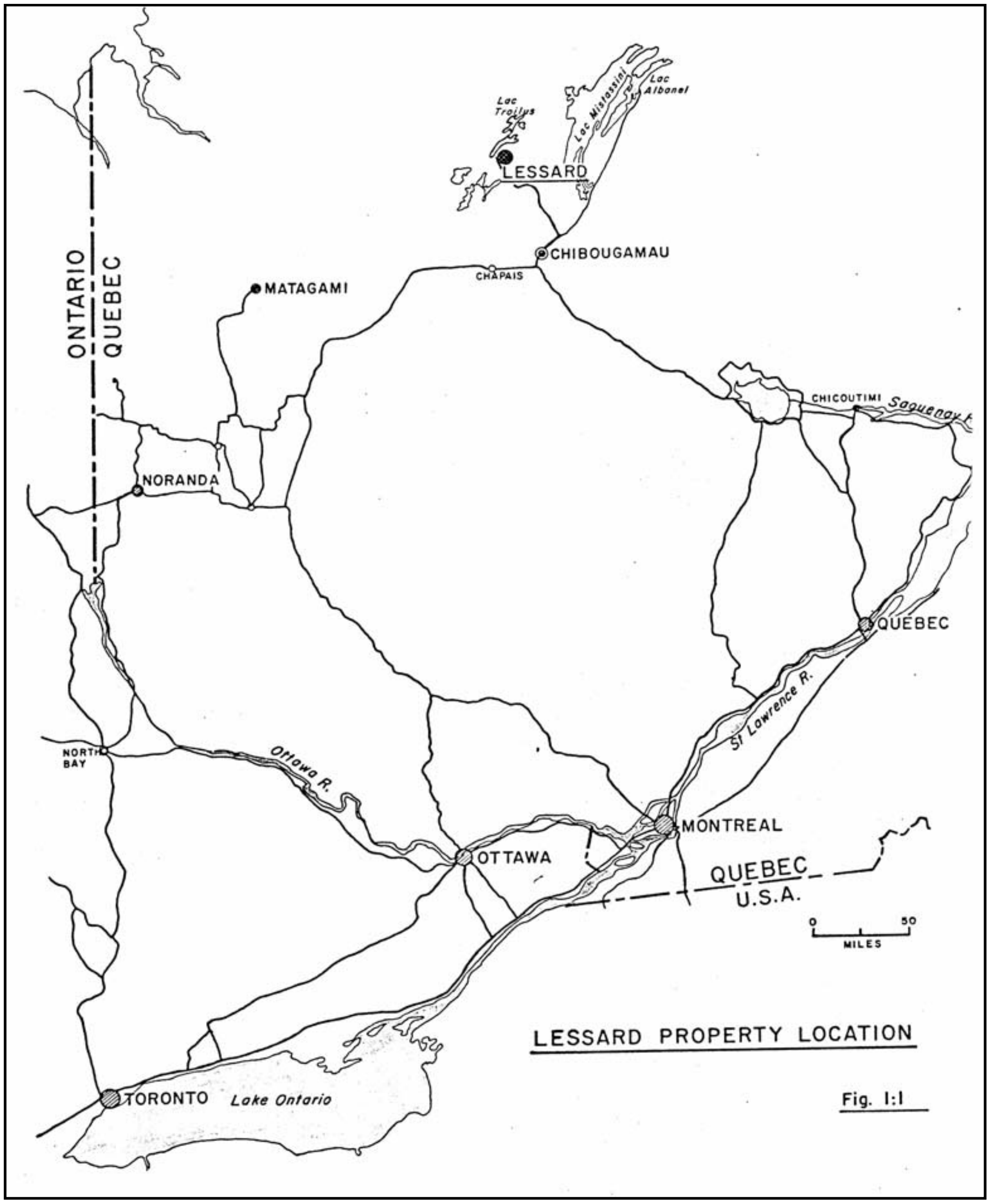

Figure 5-1
Location of Lessard Property
and Access Roads

6.0 HISTORY

6.1 Early History (1958-2005)

During 1958-1959, Hunting Airborne Geophysics completed a regional Airborne Electromagnetic (EM) Survey. In 1970, prospector Antoine Lessard noticed the conductive high on the regional EM survey, and while prospecting discovered chalcopyrite in a quartz vein in gabbro at Lac Strip (Lac Dompierre). He subsequently staked the property and following completion of a VLF-EM ground survey, he confirmed the conductive high. Mr. Lessard optioned the property to Selco Mining Corp. Ltd. and Muscocho Explorations, who from 1971-1979 drilled EM conductivity anomalies and outlined the Zn-Cu deposit. From 1979-1981 Selco/Muscocho added Conwest Exploration to the joint venture and continued drilling and exploration activities. Noranda Mining and Exploration briefly held interest with Conwest from 1994-1996. Conwest was acquired by Alberta Energy Co. Ltd and in 1996 amalgamated with others to form Golden Goose. Landore predecessor, Brancote Canada Ltd., purchased 100% interest in the Lessard claims in 1998 and then in 2001 the claims were transferred to Landore Resources Inc. Landore reorganized in 2005 to Landore Resources Ltd. with 100% of the claims transferred to the current subsidiary Landore Resources Canada Inc.

The deposit has been identified historically as the Domergue deposit. Landore has been actively exploring the property since its acquisition in 2001. Table 6-1 summarizes the Exploration History and presents details of previous work.

6.2 Historical Exploration Results

Early exploration efforts by Selco Mining Corp. Ltd. included various ground-based geophysical studies (MAG, EM, Gravity, Resistivity, and IP) and an airborne EM study. Surface geologic maps were produced by Selco at scales of 1:25,000 and 1:12,500. Further exploration work by Selco included 14,753.75 meters of diamond drilling (EX, AQ and BQ size core) in 46 holes, and 560 samples in two separate campaigns. A feasibility study was completed in 1975 reflecting the results of the first 55 holes. A second phase drill campaign by Selco in 1979 completed an additional 11 holes.

Table 6-1
Exploration History of the Lessard Property to 2006

Year	Company	Ownership	Line cutting & Geophysics	Drilling			Remarks
				No. of Holes	Names	Meters	
1958-59	Hunting Airborne Geophysics	N/A	AEM survey	N/A			Regional Airborne survey.
1970	Antoine Lessard	Antoine Lessard	Cut Discovery Grid and conducted Ground VLF-EM survey	N/A			Conducted prospecting around a conductive high on the regional AEM survey and discovered chalcopyrite in a quartz vein in gabbro at Lac Strip (Lac Dompierre), and staked claims. He then confirmed the conductive high with a ground VLF-EM survey along the claim lines. ~
1971-79	Selco Mining Corp. Ltd., Muscocho Explorations	Jointly optioned by Selco Mining Corp. Ltd. (72%), Muscocho Explorations (18%). Mr. Lessard retained 10% interest.	1971-72-Nine grids cut at different line separation, but picketed every 100 ft. 1971-79-Ground Fluxgate MAG, HLEM, VLEM, Gravity, Mise-a-la-masse, Resistivity and I.P. surveys and Airborne Input EM survey conducted.~	70	L-01 to L-55, L-52A, L-45-5-1 to 6, L-45-7-1 to 4, L-45-8-1, L-45-8-3, 135-1 and 135-3. Note 45-5, 7 and 8 represent different gridlines. 135-1 and 135-3 are south-east of claims.	19,845	1971-Holes tested conductors. Holes L-01, L-02, and L-04 intersected Cu-Zn sulphides. Hole L-03 intersected graphite slips in serpentinized peridotite.* 1971-74-Drilling intersected disseminated to massive sulphides in silicified horizon. Magnetic, Input EM and HLEM surveys discriminate the main zone from the serpentinized peridotite.* 1972-Thin section analysis. 1975-Feasibility completed. Undiluted mineral reserve estimate: 1,463,835 short tons averaging 1.73% Cu, 2.96% Zn, 1.10 oz/t Ag, 0.019 oz./t Au. (1 327 969 metric tonnes averaging 1.73% Cu, 2.96% Zn, 37.71 gpt Ag, 0.65 gpt Au). **
1979	Selco Mining Corp. Ltd., Conwest Exploration Co. Ltd., Muscocho Explorations	Selco Mining Corp. Ltd. (57%), Conwest Exploration Co. Ltd. (23%), Muscocho Explorations (20%)	N/A	11	L-56 to L-64, L-61-W, and L-64-A	4,818	Geological reserves decreased. New undiluted mineral reserve estimate: 953 850 metric tonnes averaging 1,051,440 short tons averaging 1.82% Cu, 3.30%Zn, 1.12 oz./t Ag, 0.021 oz./t Au. (1.82% Cu, 3.30% Zn, 38.40 gpt Ag, 0.72 gpt Au).^
1981	Selco Mining Corp. Ltd., Conwest Exploration Co. Ltd., Muscocho Explorations	Selco Mining Corp. (57%), Conwest Exploration Co. Ltd. (23%), Muscocho Explorations (20%)	DEEPEM survey	N/A			Survey verified previously known conductors. Survey did not verify continuation at depth of the main zone.
1994-95	Noranda Mining and Exploration Inc., Conwest Exploration Co. Ltd., Muscocho Explorations	Noranda Mining and Exploration Inc. (60%), Conwest Exploration Co. Ltd. and Muscocho Explorations (40%)	Cut a new grid over the old ones. DEEPEM and Overhauser Magnetometer surveys.	1	CW-95-01	657	No significant mineralization intersected. Digitization of Selco's drill core data with assays. Surveys verified previously known conductors.
1995-96	Noranda Mining and Exploration Inc., Conwest Exploration Co. Ltd., Muscocho Explorations	Noranda Mining and Exploration Inc. (60%), Conwest Exploration Co. Ltd. and Muscocho Explorations (40%)	N/A	2	CW-96-02 and CW-96-03	756	No significant mineralization intersected. September 1996, Noranda Mining and Exploration Inc. terminates the option arrangement.
1996-98	Jascan Resources Inc. and Golden Goose	Jascan Resources Inc. (53%) and Golden Goose (47%)	N/A	N/A			Conwest was acquired by Alberta Energy Company Ltd. in 1996. Jascan Resources Inc. then purchased the residual mining assets. Muscocho Explorations Ltd. amalgamated with McNellen Resources Inc. and Flanagan McAdam Resources Inc. to form Golden Goose.

Table 6-1 Exploration History of the Lessard Property to 2006							
Year	**Company**	**Ownership**	**Line cutting & Geophysics**	**Drilling**			**Remarks**
				No. of Holes	**Names**	**Meters**	
1998	Brancote Canada Ltd.	Brancote Canada Ltd. (100%)	N/A	N/A			Brancote Canada Ltd. purchased 100% interest to the Lessard claims.
2001	Landore Resources Inc.	Landore Resources Inc. (100%)	N/A	N/A			Claims transferred to Landore Resources Inc.
2005	Landore Resources Canada Inc.	Landore Resources Canada Inc. (100%)	N/A	N/A			Landore Resources Inc. reorganized to Landore Resources Ltd. Claims transferred to subsidiary Landore Resources Canada Inc.

Information between the years 1958-1996 is from: Parent, Real-Jr and Denys Vermette. Rapport Sur Les Travaux D'Exploration 1995-1996. Noranda Mining and Exploration Inc., 1997.
~Reed, L.E. Report of Magnetic and Electromagnetic Surveys on the Lessard Claim Group Townships 1222 and 1223 Abitibi Territory, Quebec. Selco Mining Corp. Ltd., 1972.
*Reed, L.E. "The Discovery and Definition of the Lessard Base Metal Deposit, Quebec." Rpt. of Geophysics and Geochemistry in the Search for Metallic Ores. Ed. P.J. Hood. Rpt. In Geological Survey of Canada, Economic Geology Report 31 (1979): 631-639.
**Selco Mining Corp. Ltd. Feasibility Study. Selco Mining Corp. Ltd., 1975.
^Warren, T.E. Diamond Drilling 1979 Summary Report. Conwest Exploration Company Ltd., 1979.
Information between the years 1997-1998 is from: Zurowski, Michael. "Re: Lessard Property Claims & 1222 TWPS-Quebec (91 in total)." Memo to Noranda Inc. Toronto: Jascan Resources Inc., 1998.

The sum of work by Selco defined two zones of massive and fracture filling (stringer) sulfides in felsic host rocks one located in the north part of the deposit (the arcuate fold limb) and a second north-south trending more robust and continuous zone to the south. Mineral reserves estimated in a feasibility study in 1975 contained 1,463,835 tons at 1.73% Cu, 2.96% Zn, 1.1oz/t Ag and 0.019oz/t Au, allowing for a 10% mining dilution and 90% recoverable resource. True thickness vertical longitudinal profiles (VLP) of Cu, Zn, and Ag were produced in conjunction with the resource estimation, and ore reserve blocks on VLP were also produced as part of the feasibility study. CAM noted some inconsistencies in the methods used in drawing resource polygons. It is CAM's opinion that the resources and reserves as stated in the Selco report do not satisfy the requirements for reporting resources and reserves as set out by NI 43-101.

At the time in 1975 when Selco's feasibility study was prepared, the value of the resource based on metals prices had a shortfall of 500,000 tons. The mineralized zone was open at depth and indicated reasonable expectations of outlining additional 360,000 tons of higher than average grade town to a 600-meter level (from surface) in the reserve area. Selco expressed optimism for further exploration potential down plunge and along strike in the southern portion of the deposit; however the second phase drilling campaign (post-feasibility, south and down plunge) did not yield significant results and an intercompany report downgraded the reserves to 953,850 tonnes at 1.82% Cu, 3.30 % Zn, 1.2 oz/t Ag and 0.021 oz/t Au.

It is important to note that hole L-55 (first phase drilling of Selco) reported 8.35 meters of 3.79% Cu, 3.06% Zn, 3.28 oz/t Ag and 0.04 oz/t Au. Selco reported in the second phase drilling (down dip and along strike to L-55) as returning no intercepts of interest; however, Landore was able to confirm continuity in drilling up dip.

6.3 Landore Exploration

Landore commenced exploration of the Lessard Property in 2006. Results of this work are presented in Sections 10 through 14 of this report.

7.0 GEOLOGICAL SETTING

7.1 Regional Setting

The Lessard Property is located within the Frotet-Troilus greenstone belt, the northern extension of the Archean age Abitibi greenstone belt of the Superior Province of the Precambrian Shield (Figure 7-1). The Abitibi is the largest of the Archean greenstone terrains in the shield and is host to a large proportion of Canada's mineral resources including lode gold, kimberlite-hosted diamond, volcanogenic massive sulfide, uranium, and to a lesser extent Cu-Au +/- Mo deposits (Houle, 2005).

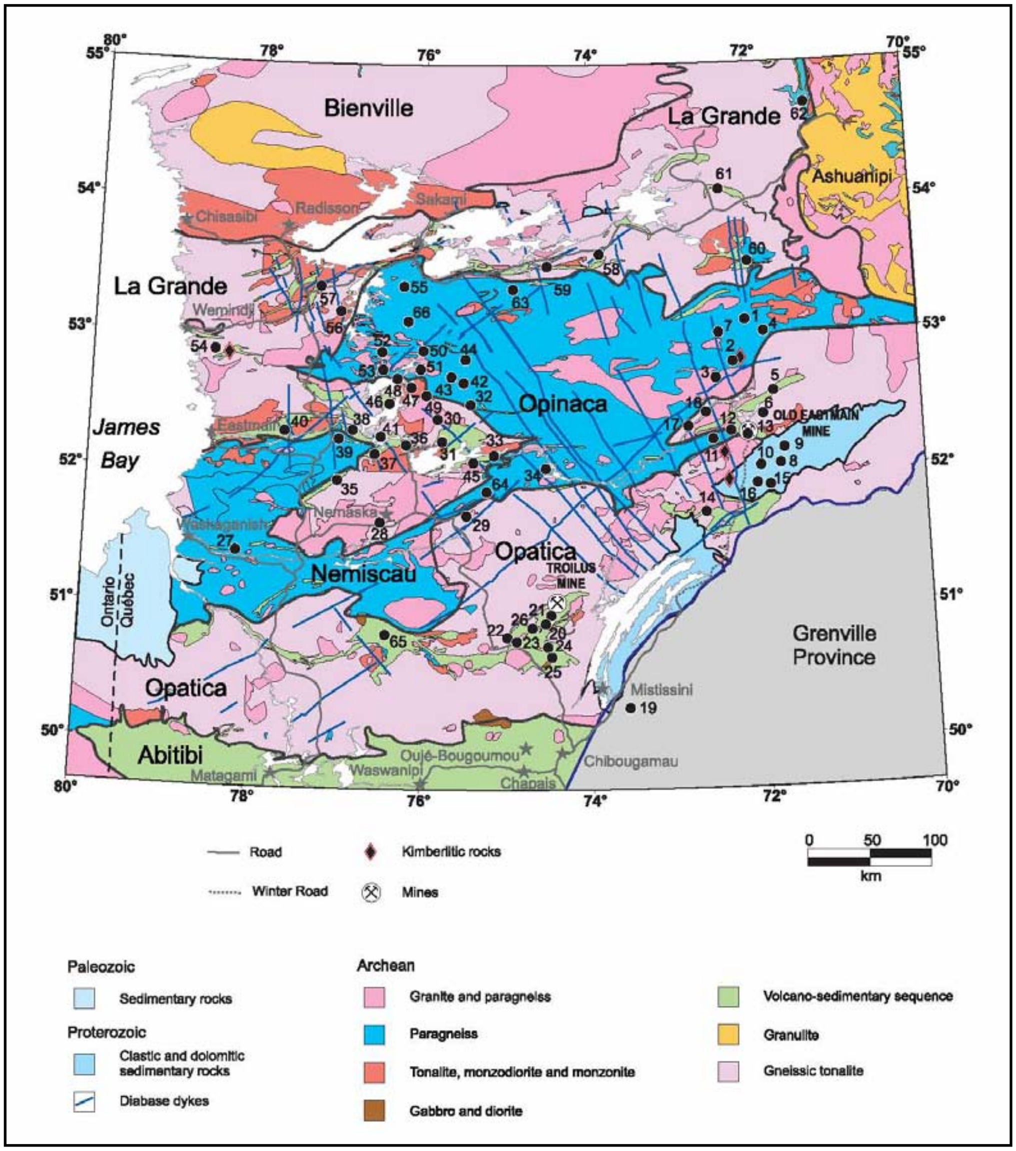

Figure 7-1
Geologic and Exploration Project Map of Northwest Quebec (Houle, 2005)
(The Lessard Project is located near the number 23)

Franklin, 2006, summarized the regional setting as *"…the Lessard property is a volcanogenic massive sulfide (VMS) deposit which occurs in the eastern end of the Troilus greenstone belt that forms the northern margin of the Abitibi Belt. This linear belt extends 340 kilometers from Hudson's Bay (James Bay) on the west to the Grenville Front, and is separated from the main Abitibi Belt to the south by a large plutonic complex. Overall it contains about 10.5% volcanic strata, consisting of 9% mafic and 1.5% felsic rocks".*

The Opatica domain is one of 4 geological sub-provinces of the greater central Superior Province. This region is transected by a series of E-W to WNW-ESE and NE-SW trending shear zones of metamorphosed greenschist with minor amphibolites facies. Several granitoids compose plutonic suites in the area. One of the principally explored terrains in the region is Frotet-Evans which hosts numerous VMS deposits including Lessard, and the Inmet Troilus Cu-Au-Ag Mine (71.2 million tonnes at 0.11% Cu, 1.02 g/t Au), which has been in operation since 1997.

Much of the early exploration activity in the region was based on airborne geophysical studies. Mineralization styles vary in the Frotet-Troilus region, and includes the porphyry-type Troilus Mine, Moleon VMS style, Domergue (Lessard) VMS style, Tortigny, VMS deposit and the Soquem VMS deposits (Figure 7-2).

Franklin (2006) states that, *"The overall geologic setting seems to resemble a high-temperature hydrothermal system. Typically such districts are host to at least 5 deposits, which are log-normally distributed in size. Lessard is a small deposit in such context. Most camps (Flin-Flon, Snow Lake, Noranda and Matagami Lake) contain one "giant" deposit (>30 million tonnes), one medium-sized deposit (8-15 million tonnes) and 3-5 small (1 million tonnes) deposits. Lessard represents the latter and the large one has yet to be found".*

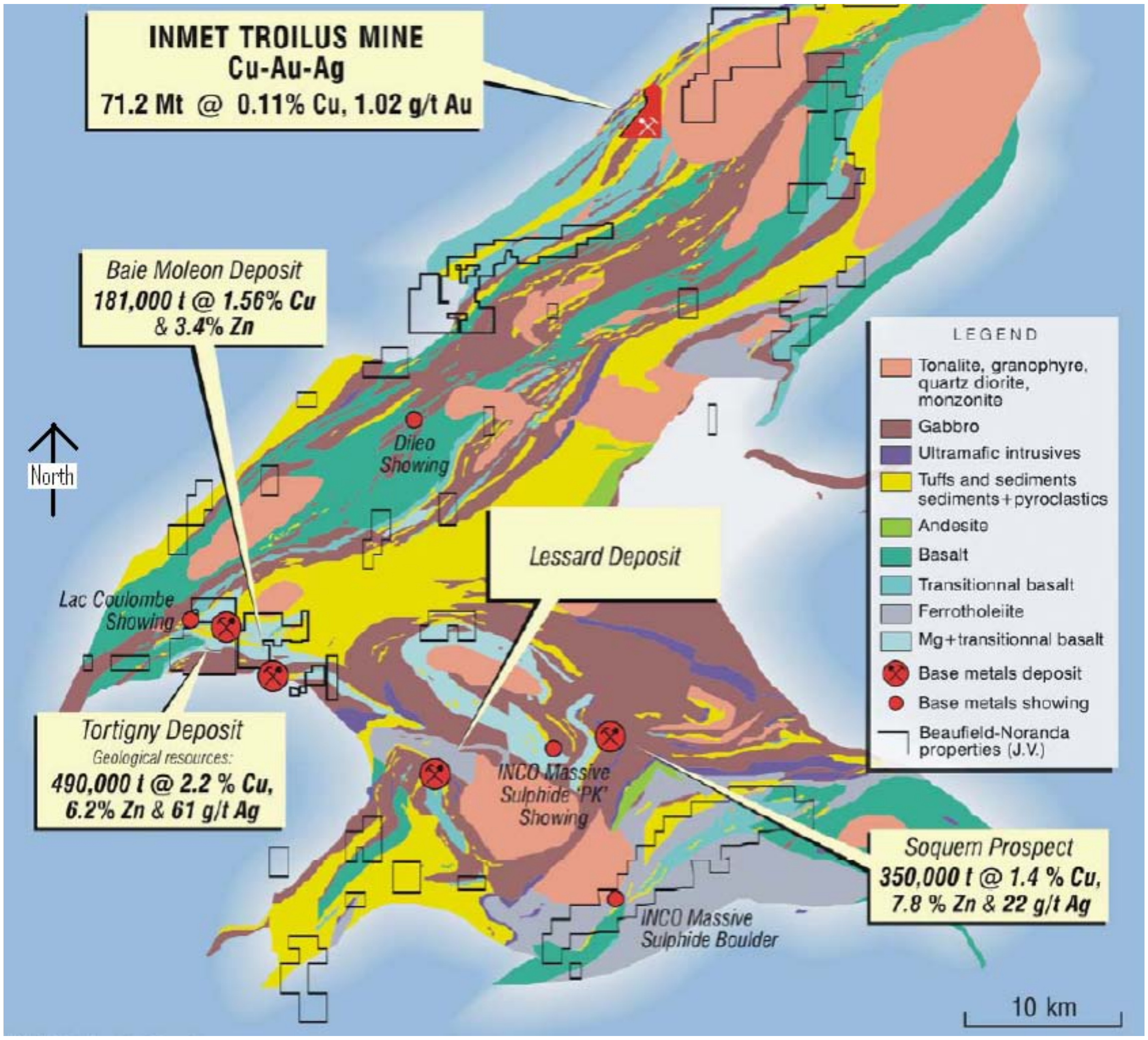

Figure 7-2
Map of the Frotet-Troilus Belt (Beaufield Resources, 2006)

7.2 Property Geology

The Lessard Property is dominated by greenstone; felsic, intermediate and mafic volcanic; and ultramafic intrusives rocks typical of a VMS setting. Detailed studies by Franklin (2006 and 2008) helped define the setting and classification of the lithology. This work was further supported by petrographic work by Leitch (2007 and 2008). The volcanic package of rocks hosting the Lessard deposit is interpreted to have been overturned to the west. Generally speaking, the stratigraphic footwall of the Lessard deposit is comprised of altered intermediate to mafic volcanic rocks, intruded by gabbros, with alteration becoming more intense towards the sulfide horizon. The mafic to intermediate and felsic volcanic sedimentary rocks have undergone greenschist facies metamorphism. Seafloor (?) gabbro and late gabbroic dikes are also present in the property area. A large unit of younger Precambrian-aged coarse-grained very magnetic peridotite is located in the north and west limits of the drilled area and appears to be faulted against and cross cutting the original and secondary metamorphic fabric of the volcanic units.

The Lessard VMS sulfide zone occurs in a very siliceous felsic volcanic host, which is overlain by mafic metasedimentary rocks and/or a basaltic sill. The stratigraphy of the deposit appears to have been multiply folded into a generally north-south trend. Interpretation of the stratigraphy has delineated tops (or younging direction) at the bottom of the volcanic pile; thus it is overturned.

A surface geologic map of the Lessard Property, as mapped by Selco in 1974, is shown in Figure 7-3.

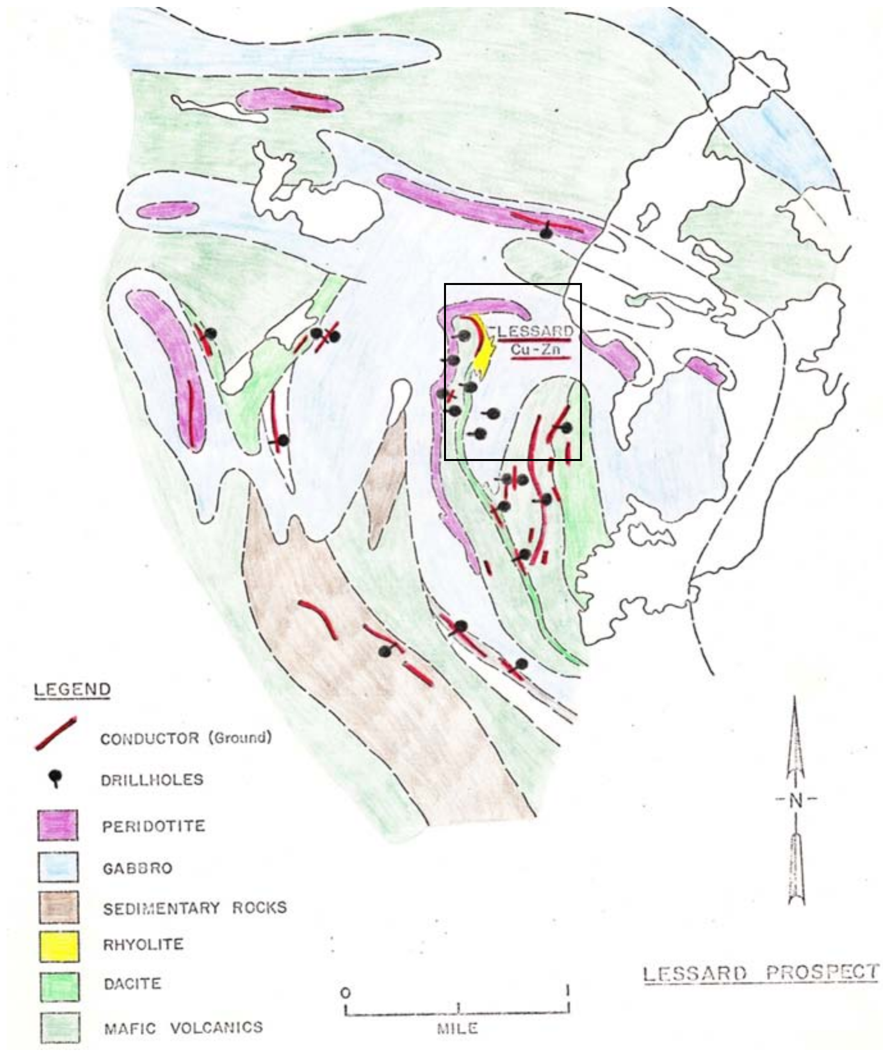

Figure 7-3
Lessard Property Geology

7.2.1 Lithology

The dominate rock types at Lessard are as follows:

Peridotite:

Peridotite is coarse-grained, dark green, porphyritic; pyrrhotite bearing mafic igneous rock dominantly located in the north and western portion of the Lessard project area and is reported to outcrop in the northern part of the drilled area. The rock generally is a serpentinite and is locally quite talcose. Serpentinite varies from dark to very dark green to almost black, quite hard, and highly magnetic. This unit appears to be intrusive in nature, often exhibits brittle fractures and localized shears with mylonite (serpentine). Contacts are often abrupt or sheared. The unit is commonly altered to chlorite. Thicknesses are up to 100's of meters. It appears fault bounded in most localities.

Gabbro:

Two types of occurrence are noted (Downie, 1972?): one essentially separate from the peridotite, the other as dykes within the peridotite.

The first shows a marked textural and compositional variety defining a complex intrusion. The gabbros vary from fine-grained (not necessarily contact phases) through medium-grained to coarse-grained and from quite a light gray-green to dark green rock of basaltic composition determined previously from geochemistry (Franklin 2008). The coarser phases generally have a high feldspar content (<40 percent); medium-grained phases contain <40 percent feldspar with variation down to 10 percent or less. Fine-grained phases are usually quite mafic. In coarse-grained phases the mafic mineral is usually hornblende with minor chlorite and remnant pyroxene, biotite is uncommon. Medium-grained phases show similar alteration, but with higher feldspar content and biotite is quite common, forming up to 20 percent of the rock. Finer units tend to amphibolite (pyroxenite?). Gabbro often exhibits sheared interflow and or pillow margins within the more massive sections. Altered pillow margins often host sterile white to gray pyrite bearing quartz veins some up to 1 meter in true width. The unit can host up to 10% disseminated pyrite and pyrrhotite. This unit may have 2 origins; pillow basalt flows, or intrusive dikes. Unit often resembles fine grained mafic volcanic rock and may in fact be the same. Typically exhibits chlorite alteration and feldspars often altered to carbonate. Occasionally hosts blue quartz eyes. Unit is occasionally foliated. Contacts are often sheared. Thicknesses are up to 100's of meters. The prominent feature of the complex is its complete lack of magnetism.

A separate gabbro occurs as dykes within the peridotite. The general aspect is different from that of the main complex. The rock is medium-grained, green and feldspar is apparently coated(?) with chlorite.

Mafic Volcanic:

Mafic volcanic rocks are aphanitic to fine grained dark green and appear as a fine grained variant of the gabbro. The geochemical composition is basaltic (Franklin, 2008). These units host pyrite bearing sterile quartz veins and up to 5% disseminated pyrite or pyrrhotite (non-mineralized) and very infrequently stringers of chalcopyrite. Occasionally this unit is moderately foliated however not consistently throughout and locally sheared. Contacts may be sheared or abrupt to gradational with coarse gabbro. Contact with massive sulfide mineralization is usually abrupt but in places exhibits erosional features such as plucking, inter mixing and weak brecciation.

Intermediate Volcanic:

These vary from fine-to medium-grained, are usually hard and green occasionally with clasts of volcanic fragments up to 1 centimeter. Often these units are altered to sericite, andalusite or chlorite. Secondary biotite generation is common along foliation planes. Andalusite altered "ovoid" shapes of former feldspar are common. Quartz and quartz-calcite stringers occur and up to 5% disseminated pyrite and pyrrhotite. These units are usually non-magnetic, and magnetism, when present, is due to blebs, stringers and finely disseminated pyrrhotite.

Typically this unit occurs near to or is interbedded with felsic volcanic units and is foliated indicating a steep dip to north and/or east. Contacts are typically abrupt with mafic volcanics and gabbro and are gradational with felsic volcanic units. Occasionally these units host the zinc (sphalerite) and copper (chalcopyrite) mineralization. Thickness is up to 100 meters.

Felsic Volcanic:

These are very light gray fine grained silica-rich volcanic rocks, very often altered to sericite. They are well foliated and typically mineralized with pyrite, pyrrhotite and chalcopyrite on partings. This unit is the dominate host of chalcopyrite and sphalerite mineralized zones of the deposit. Contact with mineralization is gradational however it is typically obscured by alteration overprint. Contact with massive sulfide lenses of mineralization is typically abrupt.

Felsic to Intermediate Metasediments:

The sediments most commonly encountered are graywacke-type consisting of thinly bedded, intercalated argillite or dark gray siltstone and fine-grained sandstone and, chert beds. Often a coarse sand unit exhibits a clastic composition. Typically this unit retains evidence of primary bedding and also exhibits contorted primary slump features. Generally it is altered to quartzite and slate. More often this unit is encountered in holes to the south and east side of the project and appears to thicken in this direction. Typical thickness is 10-50 meters; however, it is often inter-layered with intermediate and mafic volcanic units. This unit is not mineralized and is only encountered in the structural hanging wall (stratigraphically below the mineralization). Contacts are typically abrupt.

Black Graphitic-Sulfide-Rich Shale:

Black and gray interbedded fine grained sulfide rich shale (slate) often hosts up to 20% sulfides (pyrite pyrrhotite and occasionally chalcopyrite). This is a very thin unit often less than 5 meters. It is typically contorted with slump features and often exhibits crenulations. The unit is always located in the structural hanging wall and typically within 20 meters of the mineralized zone. This unit was noted in 4 holes (0908-14, 15, 17, and 22) drilled in the campaign. Contacts are typically abrupt. This unit may represent an exhalite horizon.

Intermediate Dike (Andesite):

These dykes are fine to coarse grained felsic units of andesitic composition. Most often is coarse grained porphyritic with equant white feldspar crystals in gray aphanitic groundmass. Usually forms very thin dikes often less than 2 meters thick and occurs throughout the deposit. Unit is non-mineralized. Contacts are sharp with little no alteration.

7.2.2 Structure

Multiple folding events have resulted in the current configuration of north-south, south plunging, and east-west rippled terrain of the volcanic sediments. The entire suite of rocks appears tightly folded in the northern portion of the property and the hinge area displays abundant shears and minor faults a result of further complications by a WNW trending regional structure. The regional folding and metamorphism has imparted a local realignment of the stockwork mineralization into the plane of foliation.

Examination of the 1st derivative magnetics map (Figure 7-4) indicates a weak north-south oriented stripped appearance in the southern portion of the property. The structural complication in the northern part of the property is also evident in the magnetic signature with a set of strong WNW-ESE trends. Interpretation of the geophysical 1st derivative magnetic map combined with information from literature and regional geologic concepts indicates the possibility that terrain in the Lessard Project has been folded tightly from east to west at least once. This folding has created antiformal and synformal features which appear to have a southerly plunge. The "stripped" appearance of the 1st derivative magnetics may be a manifestation of this folding of the volcanic and seafloor package of the host rocks with the magnetic highs representing a peridotite basement and the magnetic lows the sedimentary and volcano sedimentary sequences.

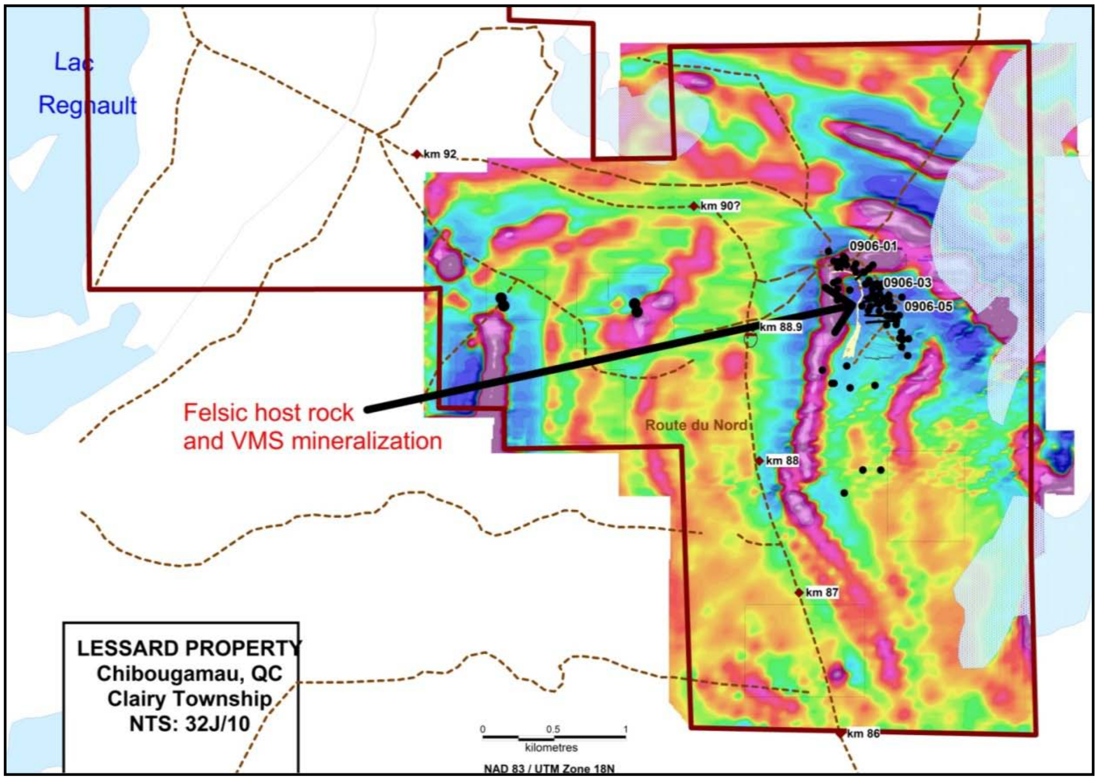

Figure 7-4
1st Derivative Magnetic Interpretation Lessard Area

The structural information from logging indicates that the northern-most holes (0908-08, 09, and 10) present abundant evidence of shearing, and moderate to strong foliation especially in mafic volcanic and gabbro units (which are typically un-foliated). Possible faulting is also evident. Typically the structural intersections are sub-vertical to the drill holes.

The remaining holes presented moderate foliation and shearing most often in the finer grained "sediment" units such as the intermediate and felsic volcanic, and the metasedimentary rocks. This is likely due to poor competence and greater porosity (trapped fluids). The gabbro and mafic volcanic units exhibited occasional localized shearing and are likely associated with interflow contacts.

7.2.3 Alteration

Common to most VMS systems and the Lessard deposit, the stratigraphic hanging wall is unaltered, whereas the stratigraphic footwall is altered. Petrographic work by Touborg, Jens F. during 1972 revealed that the "ovoids" in the footwall are secondary, and possibly have two events. One event is possible hydrothermal cordierite-chlorite-sericite alteration and the second is metamorphic biotite-andalusite-hornblende-staurolite alteration. Franklin, J.M., 2006 further describes alteration in the footwall as having:

"Parts that appear to be strongly Mg-chlorite enriched, some are Fe enriched (possibly with anthophyllite, the amphibolite-assemblage equivalent of Fe-chlorite). Other parts are sericized, and some zones appear to be silicified… The impression that I obtained in examining this zone is that similar to "Noranda-style" alteration, and not similar to "Mattabi-style" alteration. It appears to be strongly Mg-enriched…The "ovoid" zones identified in the current and historic drilling programs may be Mg-enriched alteration, or else primary variolitic textures…Mg-enriched "Noranda-style" alteration typifies high-temperature, deep water, flow-dominated VMS systems…"

Alteration associated with the mineralization is typically moderate to strong silicification, sericitization, and carbonate veining. The presence of thin carbonate veins and stringers are often noted in the stratigraphic footwall (structural hanging wall), hosted in the mafic to intermediated volcanic host rocks within 5 meters of the stockwork zone.

<u>Silica</u>: Silicification is often associated with the mineralizing events, and is a pervasive overprint or patchy replacement of matrix and host rock. Occasional (especially in the southern holes of the deposit) gray to white quartz flooding/veining is noted in the stockwork portion of the mineralized zones.

<u>Sericite</u>: Fine-grained muscovite is especially prevalent as alteration in host felsic volcanic rocks, typically exhibits foliation or preferred orientation in localized stress field, and is present immediate to the mineralization (i.e. in host rocks) with chalcopyrite, sphalerite pyrite, pyrrhotite minerals. The sericitization forms a halo with the mineralization; however, it is limited to the felsic host rocks such that at the structurally lower contact of the mineralization and corresponding change of lithology, there is a diminished presence of the sericitization.

<u>Carbonate</u>: Carbonate veining often accompanies the mineral zones and is typically deposited as stringers oriented in the plane of foliation. The presence of the carbonate likely signifies a degassing (late stage) of the mineralizing event.

Alteration associated with non-mineralized intervals includes the following:

<u>Sericite/Muscovite</u>: infrequent occurrences of metamorphic replacement

Andalusite: typically replacement in ovoid shapes generally in intermediate volcanic rocks and associated with more schistose rocks

Chlorite: pervasive in most host rocks particularly mafic variants, typically weak to moderate and occasionally massive occurrences at quartz vein selvages

Hematite: secondary oxidation typically seen on fractures and near surface intercepts

Biotite/phlogopite: common as fine-grain throughout host rocks especially felsic to intermediate. Occasionally massive crystals up to 1 millimeter of biotite.

Silica: pervasive metamorphic replacement. Silica is especially common at interflow contacts in the mafic units. Often silica replaces rhombohedral sites of carbonate and altered feldspars

Epidote: replacement often noted outside mineralized zones as fracture filling and very thin stringers.

Carbonate: Typically as replacement of feldspar. Also occurs as secondary flooding and veinlets in "crackle" and along foliation fracture fabric structurally above the mineralized intercepts. Likely represents degassing phase of mineralization.

Pyrrhotite: disseminated and massive patches located mainly in mafic volcanic and gabbro. This mineral is typically magnetic.

Pyrite: disseminated and massive to euhedral occurring in mafic volcanic rocks

Other Alteration: Leaching- alteration affect of post mineralization and regional metamorphism.

8.0 DEPOSIT TYPES

Franklin, J.M., 2006, comments on the Lessard Deposit type as follows:

"The Lessard Deposit is quite typical of Noranda or Matagami Lake – style deposits. These are copper-zinc ore bodies with very low lead, and large deposits (>10 m.t.), typically contain about 5% Zn and 1% Cu. Smaller deposits typically have about twice these grades…The deposit is classically zoned; its stringer zone has a zinc-rich margin and copper-rich core, and its massive ore (which probably formed sub-seafloor beneath a capping cherty exhalite) and is vertically zoned, with a copper-rich base and core, and zinc – rich top and margins."

9.0 MINERALIZATION

9.1 Regional Mineralization

Mineralization styles vary in the Frotet-Troilus region, and includes the porphyry-type style at the Troilus Mine, and VMS style at the Moleon, Domergue (Lessard), Tortigny, and Soquem deposits. The locations of these deposits are shown in Figure 7.2.

9.2 Property Mineralization

Lessard Zn-Cu-Ag-Au mineralization occurs in a strongly siliceous felsic volcanic rock. Mineralization has a pronounced sulfide zoning typical to VMS deposits in that zinc is enriched at the top and margins of the deposit, and copper is enriched at the center. There are indications of two main centers of discharge in the Lessard deposit and a third weakly mineralized horizon. These centers are spaced approximately 200 meters apart along the strike of the deposit, and from surface down to a depth of 500 meters.

Zinc rich margins occur as a semi-massive sulfide breccia in a cherty unit, dominated by pyrrhotite and/or pyrite with lesser amounts of sphalerite and chalcopyrite as matrix. Stratigraphically beneath this semi-massive sulfide horizon is the stringer zone within a rhyolitic unit. This stringer zone is dominated by mainly pyrite and sometimes an equal amount of pyrrhotite. Also included is chalcopyrite and trace sphalerite. Sulfides in the stringer zone appear to have been rotated into a local (regional?) direction.

Gold and silver also are present in the mineralized intervals. Galena occurs as erratic blebs in the sulfide horizon locally elevating the silver content. Gold is not seen in the drill core, but has an erratic behavior similar to galena, locally elevating the gold content. Increase of gold grade correlates to the Cu-enrichment.

Mineralization is interpreted to be related to submarine volcanic centers of classic VMS style. The principal host of the VMS mineralization is the north-south trending felsic volcano sedimentary units which were likely more permeable during the migration of the hydrothermal sulfide-rich fluids circulating from the volcanic center. The entire package of volcano sedimentary stratigraphy appears overturned to the west. The west oriented drilling programs have perforated the pile through the stratigraphic footwall (stockwork zone) to the massive sulfide layers at depth and then finally into the west-bounding gabbro and or peridotite.

A vertical longitudinal projection, oriented north-south, showing zinc grade (%) times thickness (meters) is presented in Figure 9-1. An interpreted boundary for zinc mineralization is shown by a heavy dashed black line. The interpreted boundary for copper mineralization is shown by a solid red line. The near-vertical hinge line (thin black dashed line) separates the southern part of the deposit, which trends approximately north-south, from the northern part of the deposit, which trends east-west. The figure shows a central or main zone of zinc-copper mineralization, approximately 250 meters in diameter. A smaller, less well defined zone of zinc-copper mineralization is located at greater depth and to the south. An upper zone hosting weak mineralization is located to the north of the hinge line.

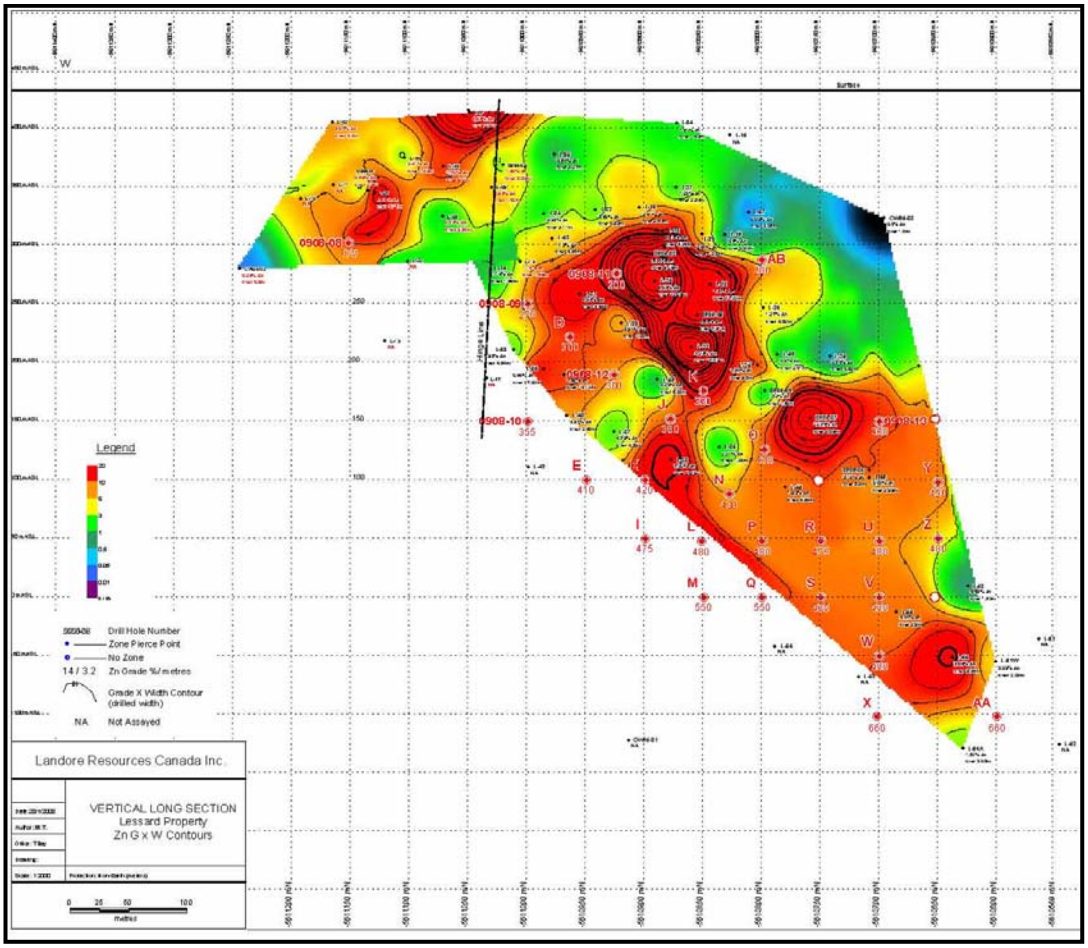

Figure 9-1
Modified VLP with Interpreted Zn and Cu Grade Limit Superimposed

9.2.1 Mineralogy

The four principal sulfide minerals at Lessard, listed in order of decreasing abundance, are pyrite, pyrrhotite, sphalerite and chalcopyrite. A description of these minerals is as follows:

Pyrite: Typically euhedral, up to 0.5centimeters in diameter. Occurs as masses and disseminations, and is associated with all types of the mineralization, but principally it is found with pyrrhotite or sphalerite. Typically pyrite forms a bimodal homogeneous distribution with either pyrrhotite or sphalerite, or is segregated (inter-layered) with either mineral, respectively.

Pyrrhotite: Typically is massive and magnetic, and is often inter-grown with pyrite. Accompanies mineralization but is also prevalent outside of the massive sulfide zones.

Sphalerite: Ore mineral of zinc occurs as irregular mass and typically exhibits translucent and classic platy cleavage. Is reddish brown in color. Typically is found at hanging and footwall contacts in the massive sulfide mineral zone. Occasionally sphalerite can be located along foliation in the stringer zone. Blackjack is abundant. This is a dark brown to nearly black variant of sphalerite, owing its dark color to an iron-rich composition.

Chalcopyrite: Ore mineral of copper mineralization. Typically it occurs as irregular anhedral masses and particularly along partings in the fabric of foliation, and is prominent in the stringer zone. Chalcopyrite is associated with pyrite and occasionally sphalerite, but typically only one or the other dominates (chalcopyrite or sphalerite) in the massive sulfide and stringer mineral zones.

Accessory ore minerals: Silver sulfosalts and galena are present but typically less than 2 percent. They are located in the massive sulfide and stringer zones. Galena is more closely associated with high silica/quartz-rich portion of the stringer stockwork zone. The presence of galena is noted more often in the southern drill holes of the deposit.

In summary, the mineralization is hosted in felsic volcanic rocks, however occasionally it is hosted in intermediate and mafic volcanic rocks. Mineralization is nearly always visible especially in the case of the four principal ore minerals pyrite, pyrrhotite, sphalerite and chalcopyrite. Galena is less frequently identified in core. No visible gold or silver were note although a correlation of visible galena to silver has been suggested from assays and previous work.

9.3 Controls on Mineralization

Mineralization is generally controlled by host rock. Grade is controlled by proximity to the source of the hydrothermal fluids. Additional controls include the location and size of the original VMS setting. Within the Lessard deposit two small to moderate sized VMS systems have been defined as well as a week “upper lens” hosting massive sulfides.

Other controls or consequences of the host rock are the depositional environment and spatial relation to the source of sulfide-rich circulating fluids. It may be concluded that since the deposit does not appear to have a root or breccia pipe, and combined with textural features of the mineralization indicating slump and breccia features, the deposition of the massive sulfide may have been achieved through transport or flow some distance from the actual conduit. Additional controls include metamorphism where the re-alignment of disseminated or stockwork sulfides are now oriented into the plane of foliation.

9.4 Exploration Potential

The potential exists for continued delineation of the second deeper VMS center down plunge. Additionally potential exists to delineate near surface limits of the upper larger VMS body and in further delineation of the “upper lens”.

Within the large claim block of Lessard there are prospective areas especially within 2 kilometers to the south. Five test exploration holes were completed in 2008 testing the geophysical anomalies C, D and E highlighted in Figure 10-1, Section 10 of this report. Results were not significant (with <1000 ppm for Zn and Cu) however there was encouraging presence of massive sulfides (pyrite and pyrrhotite). Further work is planned for these areas. Local surface mapping will also enhance the potential for additional resource discoveries.

10.0 LANDORE EXPLORATION PROGRAM

Work conducted by Landore during 2006 included compilation and acquisition of available digital data, editing and management of the database, geophysical surveys and a short drilling program. A deep penetrating VTEM helicopter borne time-domain EM and magnetic survey was completed over the entire property in late April 2006, followed by a reconnaissance property visit and subsequent site visit by Geological Technician G. Lamothe, to locate the previous drill hole casings and existing cut gridlines established by Selco in the 1970's or Noranda Exploration Co. in the mid 1990's. All located drill holes and key Noranda grid co-ordinates were recorded by GPS in projection NAD 83 for Zone 18. No Selco grid lines were visible in the field.

Following this preliminary work, a diamond drill program comprising 7 NQ drill holes (0906-01 to 07) totaling 1,731 meters was completed by Forages Chibougamau Ltee., of Chibougamau Quebec. Concurrent with the drilling, minor prospecting was completed on the property. After completion of the drill program, positions of all located historic drill casings and current drill casings were surveyed by differential GPS by G.L. Geoservices Inc.

The positive results from the 2006 campaign were sufficiently encouraging for Landore to warrant follow-up exploration. Accordingly, a second drilling campaign was conducted to target possible strike extensions of the existing resource, to explore other targets generated by the airborne survey, and to provide core for metallurgical studies. The 2008 exploration program also aimed at quantifying the Selco resource to 43-101 and JORC standards. Twenty-seven thin sections were prepared and a litho-geochemical study of 60 samples was undertaken in conjunction with J. R. Franklin (Franklin Geosciences Ltd., a geochemist with extensive world experience with VMS deposits) in 2006 and 2008.

10.1 Surface Exploration

Prospector J. Halet, Thunder Bay, Ontario was contracted by Landore to locally prospect the Lessard property during the drilling campaign. Brief prospecting was done to verify rock types and GPS outcrop locations.

10.2 Geophysical Surveys

During April, 2006, Landore contracted Geotech Ltd. to conduct a Helicopter-borne Time Domain Electromagnetic and magnetic geophysical survey over the entire property. The electromagnetic system used was a Geotech Versatile Time Domain EM (VTEM) system, and the magnetic sensor was a Geometrics optically pumped cesium vapor magnetic field sensor.

Results of the EM airborne survey identified several conductors to the south and west of the Lessard property (and within the Lessard contiguous claims) (Figure 10-1) and preliminary drill testing (7 shallow holes in the Landore 2008 campaign holes EA-EG) intersected weak sulfide horizons in felsic to intermediate volcanic host rocks. Further exploration work is pending.

Results of the magnetic survey (previously discussed in Section 7 of this report) helped to locate lithologic boundaries and structural features (see Figure 7-4).

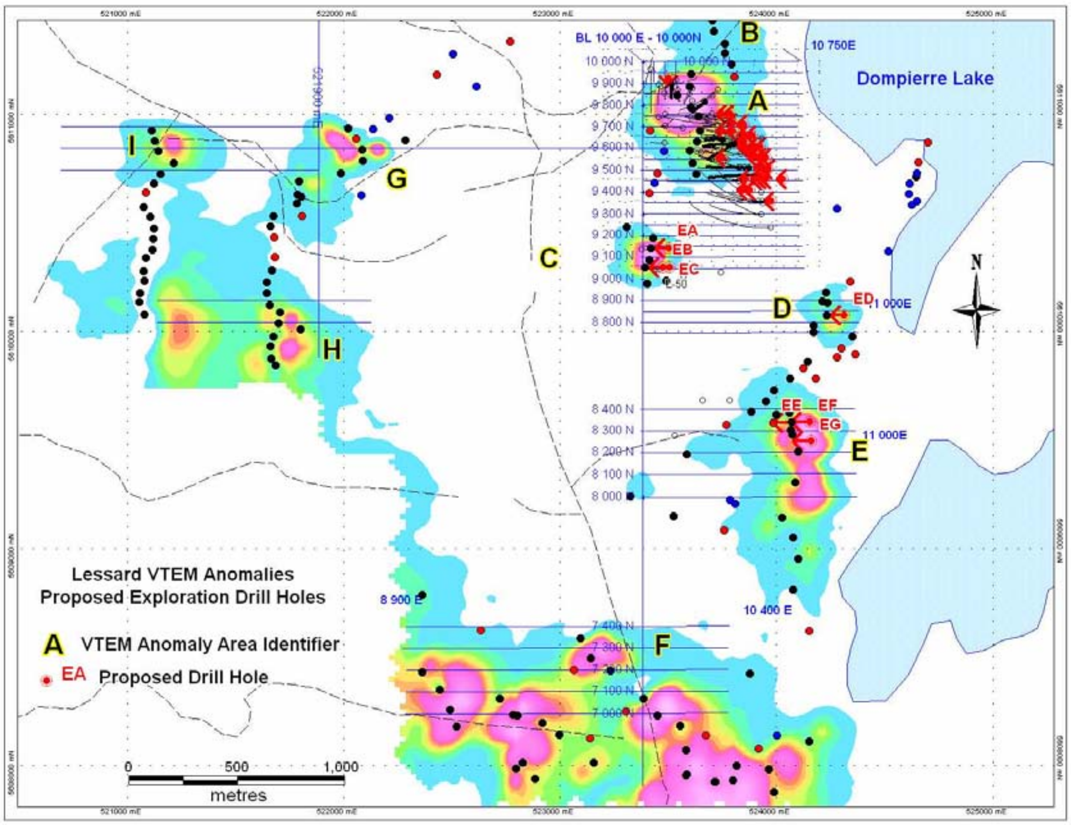

Figure 10-1
Geophysical Targets on the Lessard Properties, Area A is the Lessard Drilled Deposit

10.3 Petrography

Fifty-one petrography samples were examined by Dr. Craig Leitch of Vancouver Petrographics Ltd. (2007 and 2008), with a focus on the mineralization and examination of the lithology. In conjunction with the petrography, a litho-chemical study was undertaken on 60 core samples. Dr. J. H., Franklin evaluated the data with a focus on lithologic classification, deposit type, and prospectivety.

The petrography samples were selected from the drill core of the 2006 and 2008 campaigns. Thirty samples were selected for lithologic classification and 21 were selected for ore microscopy and paragenesis evaluations. Samples of ore were selected to represent the various mineralization styles and an equal distribution throughout the strike and depth of the deposit. The first objective was to identify the principal rock types especially the host. The second objective was to determine the mineralogy of the ore and paragenesis.

General conclusions are that the mineralization is a volcanogenic massive sulfide style with varying evidence of flow/breccias (mainly syn-depositional), and evidence that the stockwork sulfides are rotated into the plain of foliation. Mineralization in the stockwork is noted to cross-cut the host rock; however, the mineralization does not appear as disseminated outside of the contact/host rock. The paragenesis indicates pyrite or pyrrhotite hosting abundant sphalerite and to a less degree chalcopyrite. The sphalerite and chalcopyrite are also present as individual mineral horizons. The abundances of the ore metals are related to the location of the assumed VMS center with abundant copper mineralization at the center and transition to zinc on the margins.

Leitch (2008) concluded that Slivering or interleaving by deformation or tectonization appears likely to have disrupted or obscured many of the contact relations, such that even knife-edge contacts between massive sulfides and wall rock could be tectonic in origin, and much of the mineralization labeled “disseminated” may actually be stringer-zone style mineralization that has been flattened and rotated into the foliation. Also, deformation may be responsible for the breccia textures in which quartz-rich clasts “float” in a deformed sulfide-rich matrix.

Franklin’s work in 2006 and 2008 involved whole rock analysis of core samples with results calculated into norms and key ratios. REE data was normalized. Once the lithotypes were defined alteration parameters were established. Work also included field notes from site visits. The most difficult rock type to assess was the mafic volcanic and gabbro. Chemically they were nearly identical and texturally they could be confused. Most of the key element ratios were used to determine fractionation history and melt contamination or mobility during metamorphism or hydrothermal alteration. Sodium by far was the most useful element because during fractionation it functions opposite Zr/TiO_2. Through a series of iterations of various ratios a rock classification was established. The resultant work was incorporated into the Lessard Lithcode nomenclature.

The alteration aspect was especially useful for application to VMS and is well understood. Franklin not only delimited the footwall as overturned by virtue of Na-depletion, he also investigated high aluminous alteration (sericite- K enrichment, chlorite- Mg and Fe enrichment) and the relationship to alteration pipes. He highlighted the relationship of felsic-intermediate host rocks with mineralization in that alteration characteristics of Na and K are lithotype dependant especially in the Lessard area. Overall the alteration appeared moderate in strength and narrowly focused; typical of Noranda style settings.

10.4 Exploration Program Results

CAM believes that results from the geophysical surveys and petrographic studies were properly evaluated and used by Landore to identify valid drilling targets.

11.0 DRILLING

11.1 Drilling Programs

Drilling by Landore in 2006 and 2008 was aimed at verifying a resource previously indicated by Selco as well as delineation of additional resources. This included five twin holes drilled to establish credibility of the Selco drilling.

Drilling of diamond drill holes (DDH) were carried out under contract by Forages Chibougamau Drilling, Chibougamau, Quebec, an established credible Canadian drilling company. Drilling by the contractor was witnessed by George Armbrust of CAM in March 2008.

The parameters of the drilling included a program of 50- to 30-meters spaced infill drilling and 50-meter spaced extension drilling, or twin holes. The location of the holes drilled by Landore, Selco and Noranda are shown in Figure 11-1. The drilling grid was oriented east-west roughly perpendicular to the trend of the mineralization and nearly all drilling was oriented at 270 degrees or due west. Table 11-1 summarizes the collar information, orientation and length of Landore drilling in the vicinity of the Lessard Deposit. Holes 0908-23, 24 and 35 to 38 were exploration holes testing Lessarde look-alike VTEM targets along the general trend direction to the south of the Lessard Deposit.

Each drill hole was sighted and terminated by the qualified geologists; logging was accomplished on-site and a quick geologic log was prepared on site for the core with detailed logging accomplished latter at the core logging facility. Proposed collars and platforms collars were sighted by hand-held GPS, and by triangulation from previously drilled and surveyed collars of Selco or Landore. A final survey of the drilled collars was completed by a competent topographer using total station technology. The orientation of the drill rig (azimuth and inclination) was accomplished by qualified company personnel along surveyed orientation stakes. Daily site visits involving at least several hours on-site were made by the Landore supervisor/project geologist for quality control. Core was transported several times daily form the rig to the core logging facility.

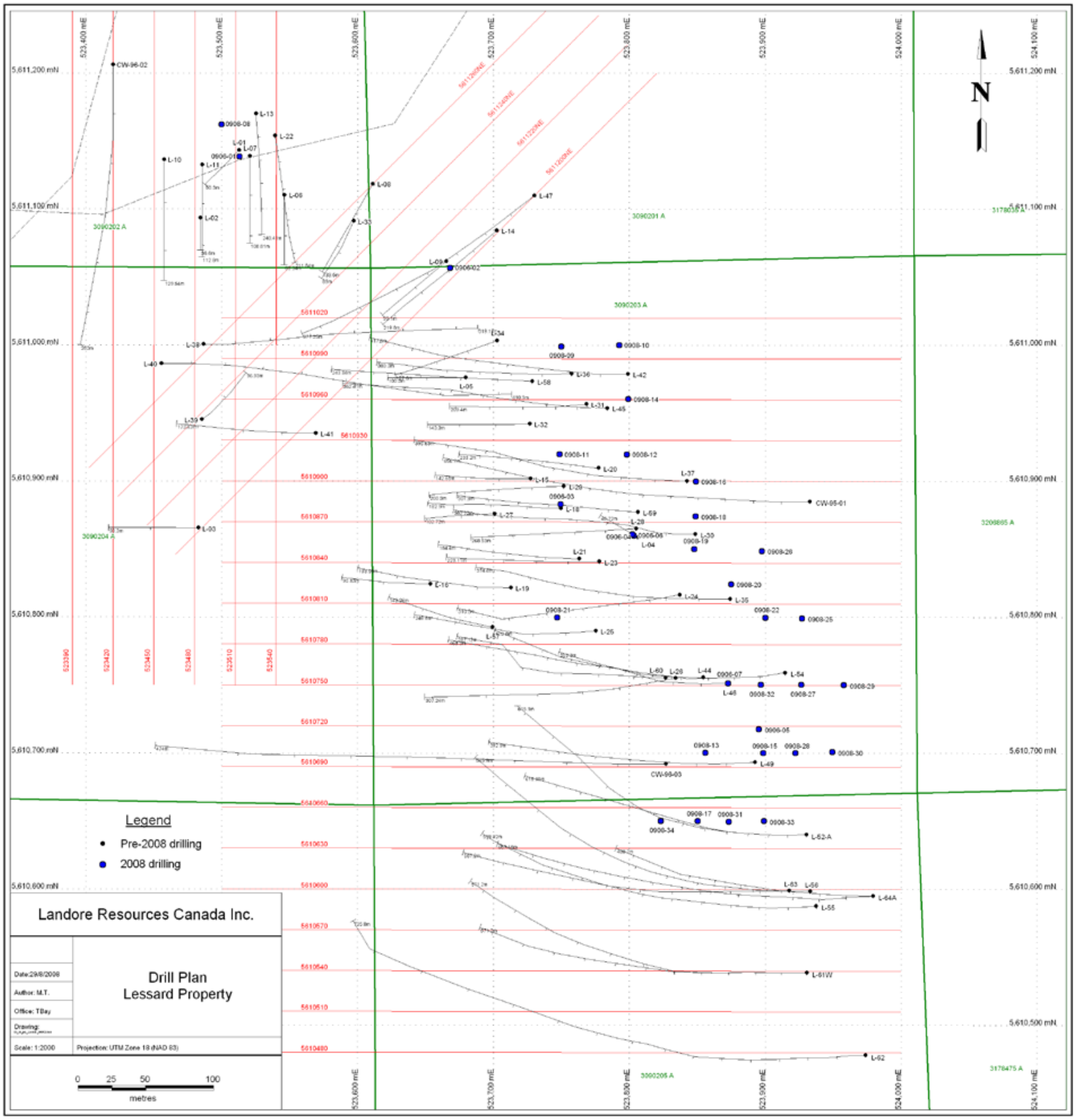

Figure 11-1
Drillhole and Cross Section Locations

Table 11-1 Drill Collar Information					
Hole Number	**Grid (Northing)**	**Grid (Easting**	**Azimuth (degrees)**	**Inclination (degrees)**	**Length (meters)**
2006 Drilling Summary					
0906-01	561139	523513	180	-53	108
0906-02	561058	523668	230	-49	114
0906-03	561883	523750	270	-63	177
0906-04	561860	523803	245	-62	309
0906-05	561896	523718	270	-62	402
0906-06	561802	523861	270	-62	270
0906-07	561873	523752	270	-58	351
2008 Drilling Summary					
0908-08	5611162	523500	180	-58	219
0908-09	5611000	523752	270	-58	273
0908-10	5611000	523790	270	-62	393
0908-11	5610920	523750	270	-65	192
0908-12	5610920	523800	270	-65	291
0908-13	5610700	523857	270	-61	348
0908-14	5610960	523800	270	-58	264
0908-15	5610700	523900	270	-64	450
0908-16	5610900	523850	270	-65	393
0908-17	5610650	523850	270	-67	417
0908-18	5610875	523850	270	-61	363
0908-19	5610850	523900	270	-61	312
0908-20	5610825	523875	270	-64	368
0908-21	5610800	523750	270	-54	204
0908-22	5610800	523900	270	-59	384
0908-23	5610380	523497	270	-50	162
0908-24	5610292	523471	270	-50	159
0908-25	5610800	523925	270	-61	438
0908-26	5610850	523900	270	-63	444
0908-27	5610750	523925	270	-61	449
0908-28	5610700	523925	270	-64	498
0908-29	5610750	523960	270	-64	513
0908-30	5610700	523950	270	-68	561
0908-31	5610650	523875	270	-70	477
0908-32	5610750	523900	270	-60	390
0908-33	5610650	523900	268	-70	555
0908-34	5610650	523825	270	-67	375
0908-35	5609581	524066	270	-50	153
0908-36	5610075	524317	270	-50	216
0908-37	5609581	524153	270	-50	207
0908-38	5609497	524158	270	-50	159
Total					12,368

11.2 Diamond Drilling Methods

Two HC-150 drill rigs (#3 and #6 by name) capable of HQ-size core up to 600 meters depth (#6) and 1000 meters depth (#3) were contracted from Forages Chibougamau Drilling, Chibougamau Quebec. Overall, the drill production was excellent with an average of just over 150 meters per day for both drill rigs. Diamond drilling was carried out under supervised 24-hour shifts. Core was handled properly, extracted directly from the core barrel, cleaned and inserted into marked core boxes, which were then sealed (closed) and removed from the site to the to the logging area as soon as possible.

Drill holes testing the Lessard deposit were surveyed with a Reflex Instruments, EZ-Shot downhole survey every 50 meters down-hole as each hole progressed, followed in most cases by a Reflex Maxibor II survey upon completion of the hole. The Maxibor is an optical system not susceptible to magnetic interference. Overall the deviation of the inclination (dip) of the drill holes was normal for NQ diamond drilling with an average of up to 1 degree per 100 meters; however, in most holes drilled during Landore's drilling campaigns at Lessard, the average deviation was 3 degrees for 500 meters or approximately 1 degree per 150 meters. Three exceptions were noted; hole 0908-09, 0908-10, and the upper part of hole 0908-34. The deviation of these holes is likely due to moderate to strongly foliated or strongly bedded nature of the host rock near these holes. The deviation of the azimuth of the holes was also normal for this type of drilling with typically less than 3 degrees per 500 meters.

The collars were marked clearly and permanently with casing and 2-meter steel posts. Care was taken to insure preservation of historical collars in the drill area. The drilling was executed to industry standards in a safe, secure, and environmentally responsible manner with the sites cleaned and reclaimed as possible.

All drill holes were cased. Maximum depth of casing was 27 meters and minimum depth 6 meters. A total of 333 meters of casing was installed.

11.3 Drill Core Logging

Drill core was logged twice; first a quick log was done immediately after the boxes were received from the rig; latter detailed logging on a scale of 1:3 meter (host rock) and 1:1 (in the zones of interest/mineralization). Logging was done by traditional paper method, utilizing the codes and rock types set forth by Landore. Later this data was entered into the database. The logging was performed by the project geologist and the supervised junior geologist in-training. The core logging also included the designation of core for sampling which was controlled by the geologist.

Quick log details were entered digitally and forwarded to the principal office daily. Highlights included contact depths, rock types, mineralized intercepts and type and quantity of mineralization.

Geotechnical examinations were carried out to the previously accepted standards of Landore and included:

- One meter increments marked on the entire drill hole,
- Recovery: 3 meter intervals,
- Rock Quality: 3 meter intervals,
- Magnetic susceptibility: 3 meter intervals, (KP-6 magnetic susceptibility meter)
- Specific Gravity one per 10 meters and additionally 4 per mineralized intercept,
- Photography wet and dry of the entire hole,
- Box labeling (dymo tags),
- Record of box labels and core intervals.

11.4 Results of Drilling

The Landore drilling programs were successful in meeting their objectives, in substantiating the existence of, and in extending, the massive sulfide mineralization delineated by Selco. Table 11-2 highlights the intervals of interest.

Table 11-2
2006 and 2008 Lessard Mineralized Intersections

Drill Hole Number	From (meters)	Interval (meters)	Zinc (%)	Copper (%)	Silver (g/t)	Gold (g/t)
2006						
0906-02	85.2	0.9	7.13	1.15	107	0.46
0906-03	143.8	9.2	5.33	0.89	23.3	0.3
Including	149.1	2.3	16.94			
0906-04	286.8	1.6	1.42	2.06	68.3	0.8
0906-05	381.5	2.9	5.61	2.42	122	0.6
0906-06	220.7	6.1	5.96	1.89	39.1	0.7
0906-07	337.5	3.4	12.36	0.22	15.6	0.1
Including	340	0.5	48			
2008						
0908-11	175	9	4.94	1.47	24.9	0.44
Including	179	3	0.93	2.63	41.2	0.58
Including	183	1	15.04	1.27	26.3	0.26
0908-14	253	2	7.44	0.36	5.7	0.04
0908-15	438	2	5.37	0.07	13.7	-
0908-18	317	2	5.97	1.16	19.3	0.14
0908-19	294	10	1.49	1.18	27.2	0.33
Including	301	1	3.63	1.56	32	0.2

Table 11-2 2006 and 2008 Lessard Mineralized Intersections						
Drill Hole Number	From (meters)	Interval (meters)	Zinc (%)	Copper (%)	Silver (g/t)	Gold (g/t)
0908-20	365	6	2.24	0.08	3.9	0.03
0908-21	166.5	0.5	5.7	3.88	60	0.13
0908-22	358	8	1.95	1.05	40.5	0.32
0908-25	417	2.4	3.01	0.24	10.4	-
0908-25	429	1.3	6.54	0.45	25.9	-
0908-27	432	2.3	7.6	0.41	23	0.27
0908-32	375	7	1.49	0.19	4.7	-
0908-33	528	9	4.3	0.7	61.8	0.5
Including	534	3	10.97	0.78	63.5	0.42

11.5 Interpretation of the Drilling Results

Interpretation of the Lessard drilling results reveals one main Zn-enriched massive sulfide layer striking roughly N-S and inclined slightly to the east. The sulfide layer appears to represent two coalesced VMS centers with Cu-rich cores. This sulfide layer is up to 30 meters thick including the stockwork mineralization but can be as thin as 5 meters. Figures 11-2 and 11-3 are two representative east-west cross sections (Sections 5610810N and 5610870N, respectively) through the deposit (location shown on Figure 11-1).

The presence of and variable thickness of the felsic and intermediate rocks, as well as the presence of the weak "upper zone" layer of sulfides are apparent on the cross sections. In general the mineralization appears to be controlled along a now sub-vertical plane oriented north-south, except at the northern most part of the deposit where it curves to the west complicated by more recent structural events. This plane likely corresponds to the original depositional horizon of the sediments and sulfides. The strike length of the mineralized horizon defined by drilling is approximately 500 meters with an average thickness of 15 meters.

The metasediments are an important unit in that they may provide guides to "tops" or paleosurface. Figure 11-4 illustrates an interpretation of the distribution of the metasediments based on drilling intercepts in holes 0908-12, 15, 16, 18, 19, 20, 31, 33(?) and 34. The identification of this unit could be used as a marker horizon and an exploration tool in mapping and location additional drill targets. A black shale unit also often appears as thin beds in several drill holes: 0908-14, 15, 17 and 22. This unit may indicate an exhalite horizon.

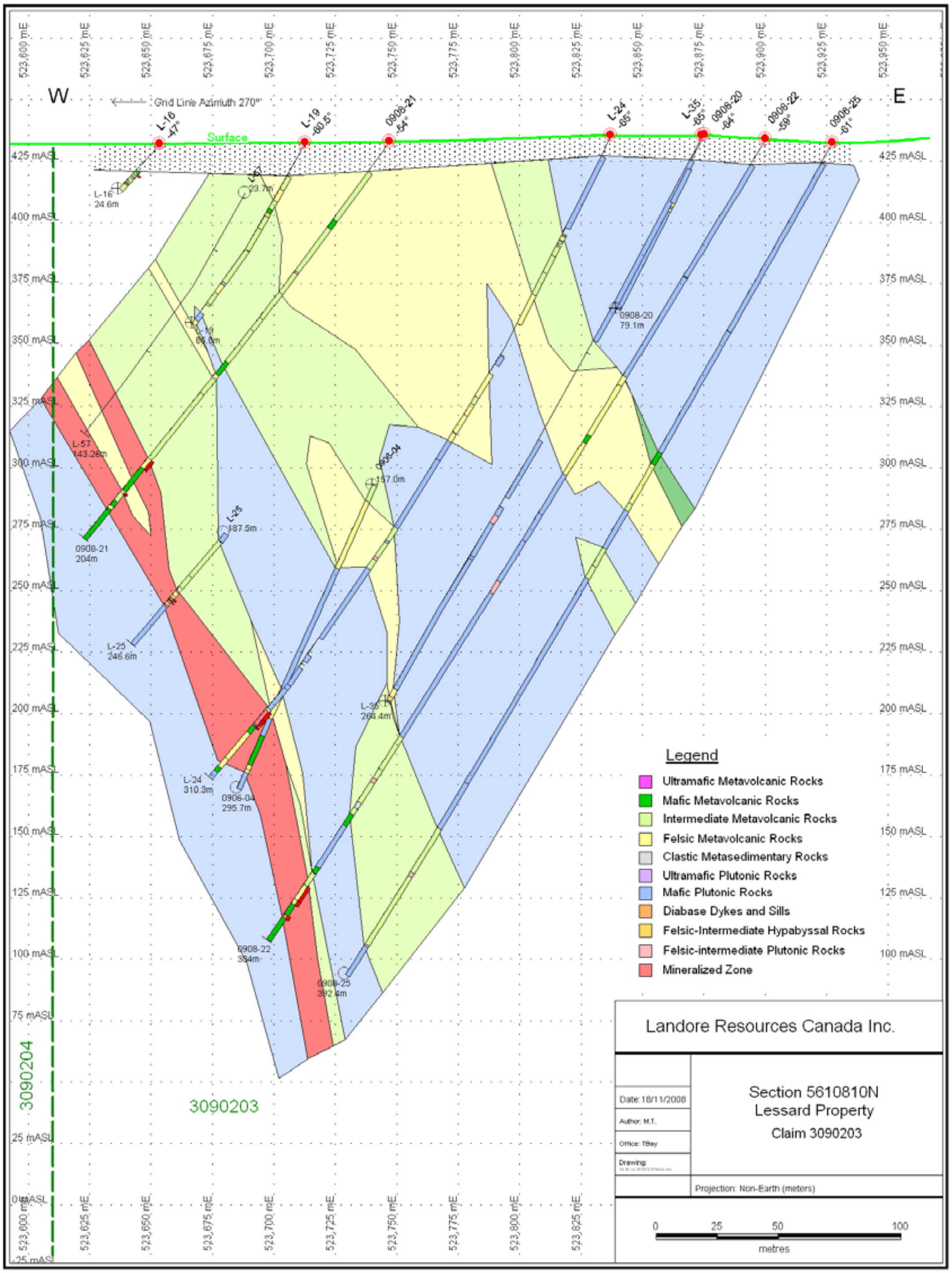

Figure 11-2
Example Cross Section 5610870N

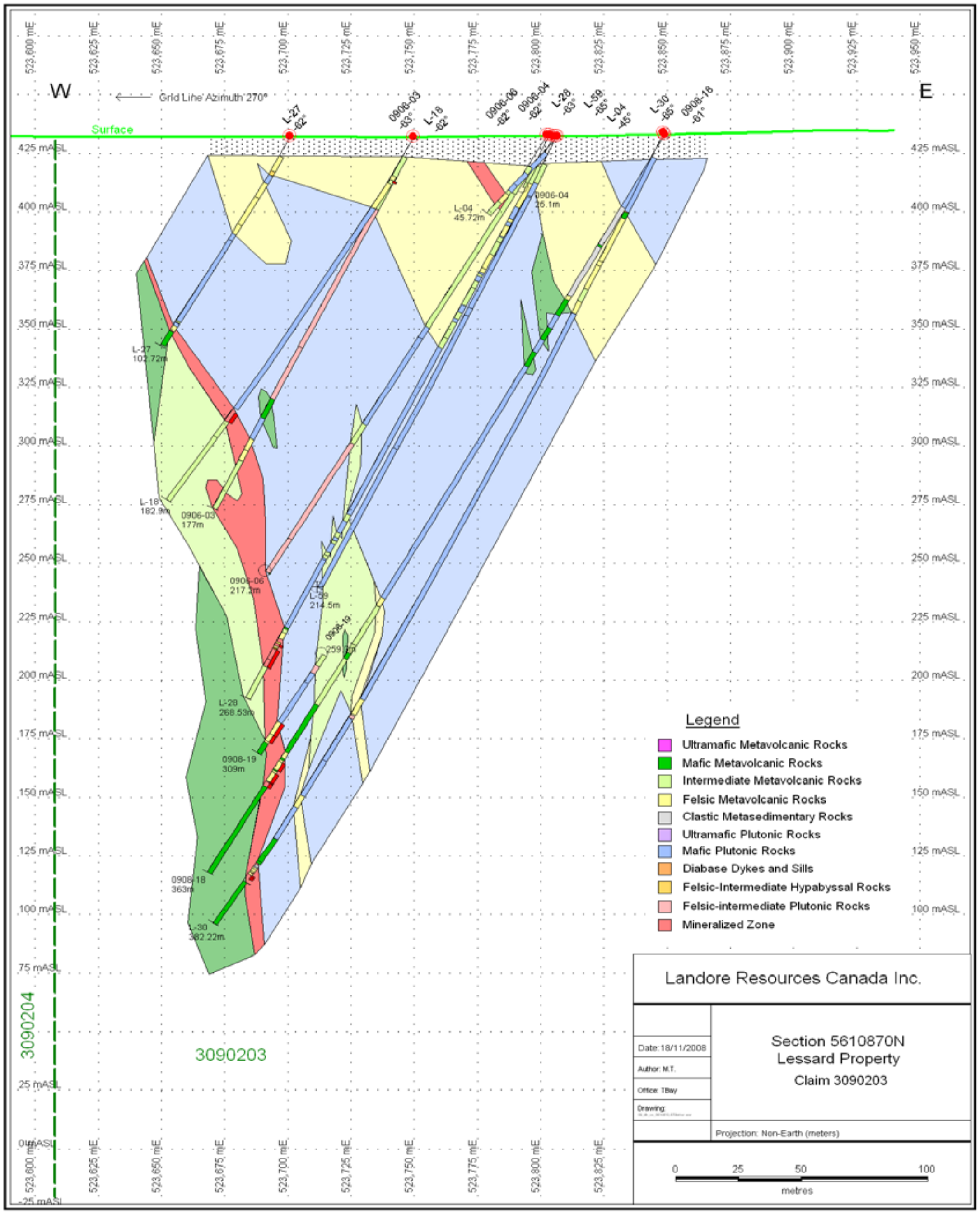

Figure 11-3
Example Cross Section 5610870N

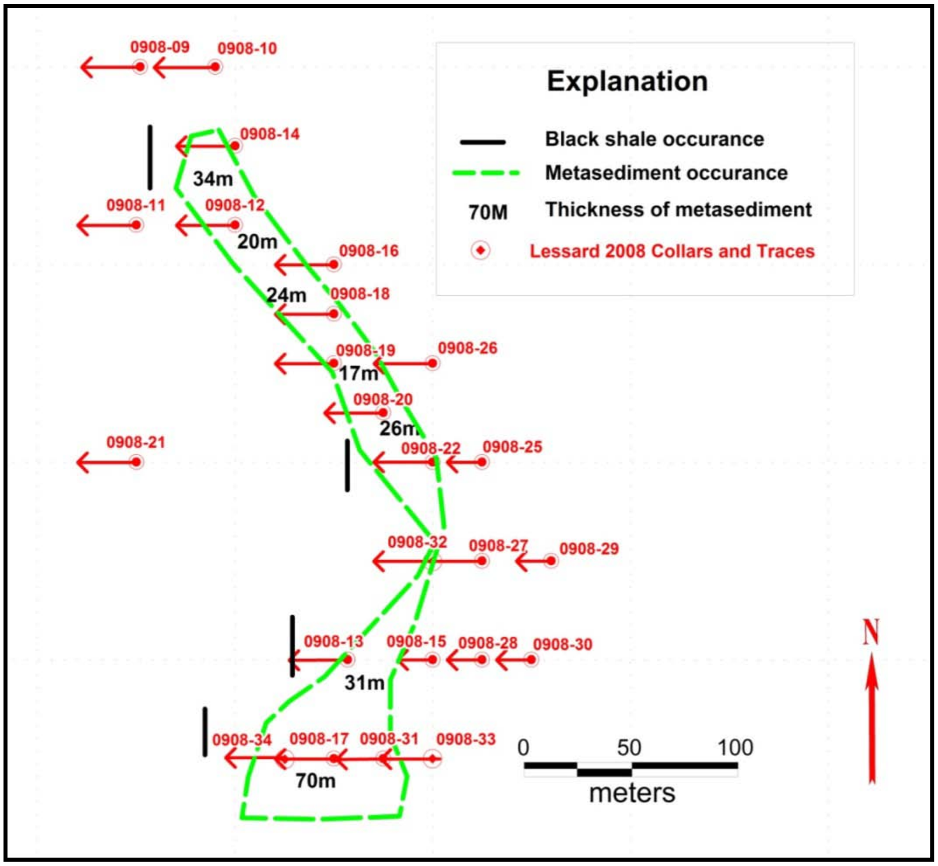

Figure 11-4
Interpretation of Metasedimentary Intercepts and
Location of Black Shale Occurances

If the VLP section showing a zinc-grade times thickness plot (previously presented in Figure 9-1) is rotated so that the original surface is upwards, as shown in Figure 11-5, it becomes more apparent that there are likely two centers of VMS within a coalescing Zn layer. Figure 11-6 of a typical VMS model, is presented for comparison. The location of the thickest package of infilling sediments (up to 70m from logging details) may represent coalescing sedimentation on the flanks of the two neighboring VMS systems. It is likely that the exhalite horizon (black shale) and thin sedimentary sequences near the "top" of the larger VMS system define a paleosurface that were coeval with the deposition of VMS. The larger of the two VMS systems has approximate dimensions of 350 meters strike length, and at least a 200 meters in diameter. Thickness is up to 30 meters including the stockwork zone as defined by drilling.

11.6 CAM Review

CAM observed the drilling and core logging conducted by the drilling contractor and Landore personnel during the site visit, and CAM believes that the work was conducted in a professional manner, at or above industry standards.

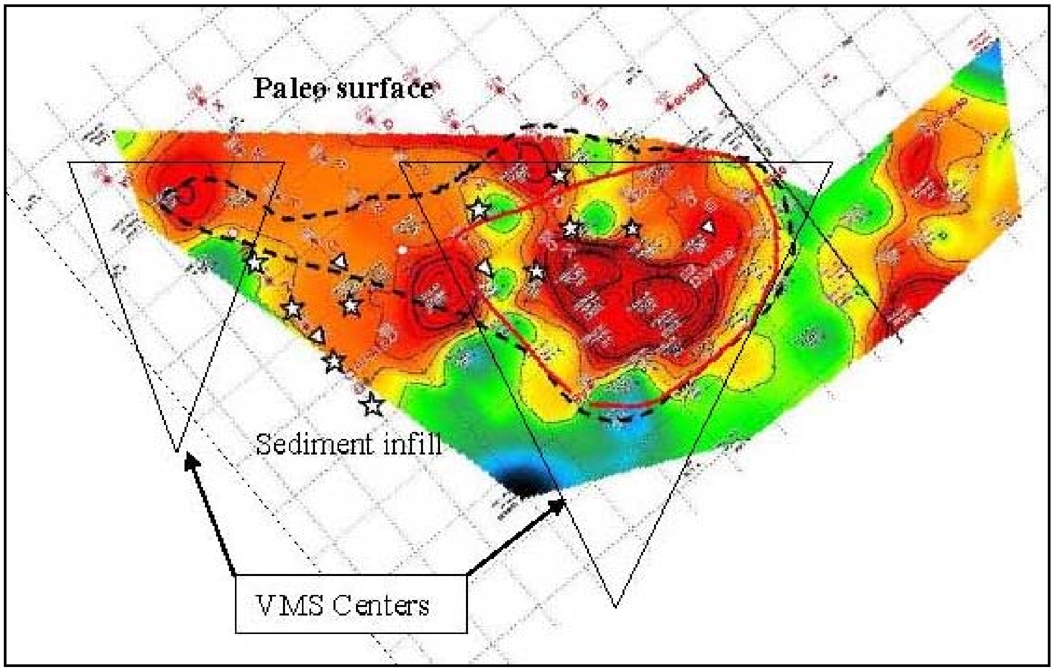

Figure 11-5
Rotated Interpretive VLP- Lessard.

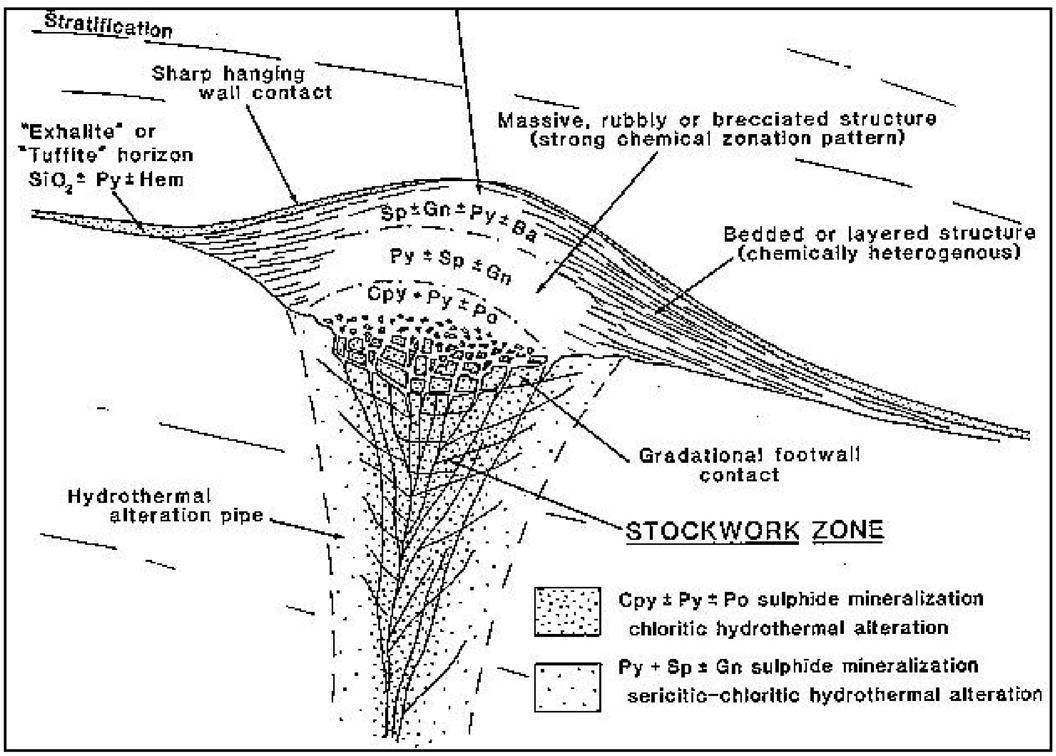

Figure 11-6
Typical VMS Model

12.0 SAMPLING METHODS AND APPROACH

Standard industry sampling methods were used by Landore for the Lessard Project.

12.1 Diamond Drilling Samples

Core was removed from the core barrel into a cradle, washed, and carefully placed in an organized manner into the numbered core boxes. Depth markers were inserted by the drill supervisor. The boxes were closed and stacked into trucks or a snowmobile and transported by drill contractor personnel to the nearby core shack for logging and sampling.

Generally the samples were limited to one-meter intervals of mineralized rock or zones of interest. As mineralization is easily visible, barren core generally is not sampled. The project geologist designated the sample intervals based on visual indications. The samples were split with a rock saw after being marked by the geologist with a cut line. Special care was taken to ensure that the core was split perpendicular to the structural trend.

After the core was cut, technicians prepared the samples by selecting the left hand sample of the split (down hole to the right) for the appropriate intervals. Samples were inserted with the sample tag into sterile poly bags, and were immediately closed and zip tied with security tags. A second corresponding sample tag was affixed to the corresponding meter in the core box, and details of the depth (from to) and hole identification were logged into the sample ticket book by the geologist. Standards and blanks were inserted every 10 meters alternating standard or blank so that every tenth sample was a control sample. After the individual samples were bagged they were inserted into large plastic burlap bags (rice bags) and sealed. The sampling operation was guided and supervised by the project geologist. No officer, director, or associate of the issuer was involved in the sampling of any material from the project.

The half of the core retained in the core box was shrink-wrapped and shipped to Landore's Thunder Bay office for storage.

12.2 Core Recovery

Overall core recovery was excellent for the drilling conducted by Landore. In the cased portions of the holes no details were recorded. Typically the rock was very competent. Zones of weakness were generally noted in minor shear zones in the mafic volcanic rock. Recovery was greater than 90 percent for over 99 percent of the drilling. A total of 21meter of core reported less than 80 percent recovery. An additional 27 meters reported less than 90 percent recovery.

12.3 True Width and Orientation of the Drill Target and Drill Intercepts

Mineralization intercepted in drilling was massive to bedded sulfides, and stringer stockwork which had been rotated into the local plane of schistosity in the volcanic-sedimentary packages. Typical true width of massive beds is approximately 5 meters; however, this is variable along the strike and plunge of the deposit. The stockwork can range from up to 20 meters true width to as narrow as 1 meter. True width mineralized intercepts were well documented in the detailed logging. Drilling was oriented as perpendicular to the ore horizon intercepts as possible. Typical angle of holes ranged from 58 to 70 degrees and core angle/intercepts ranged from 35-80 degrees.

12.4 Specific Gravity Determinations

Specific gravity (SG) data was collected as part of the geotechnical examination. Determinations were made on 1,284 samples. Measurements were taken systematically through the entire length of the drill holes, one determination every 3 meters.

SG determinations were made on 90 mineralized intercepts. Care was taken to note the quantity and type of visible sulfides, and to specify the hanging wall or footwall position.

12.4.1 Specific Gravity Methodology

The intervals for specific gravity determinations were selected by the project geologist, and the process was carried out by technicians under the geologists' supervision. The selected core samples were at least 20 centimeters long. Basic method was to measure the weight of the core dry in air, then measure the core weight in water and calculate the density utilizing the formula:

Dry Bulk Density: DBD (gm/cc) = WA / (WA-WB), where
WA is the weight in air and
WB is the weight in water.

The samples were not sealed prior to weighing in water; however, CAM does not believe that this results in any significant error, because the samples are very dense with little or no porosity.

12.4.2 Specific Gravity Results

The specific gravity values are typical for this type of deposit with:

- Lessard mineralization average 3.67, maximum 5.12
- Lessard host rock average 3.06

The high SG value for host rock is due to the relatively high content of pyrite and/or pyrrhotite in host rock outside but near the defined mineralized zones.

12.5 Summary of Sampling

It is CAM's opinion that Landore's drilling and sampling approach and procedures were carried out to acceptable industry standards and produced samples of sufficient reliability to be appropriate for use in resource estimation.

13.0 SAMPLE PREPARATION, ANALYSIS AND SECURITY

Samples were stored near the core-cutting building on the property. Samples were shipped via Forages Chibougamau Ltee., or Manitoulin Transport, to Accurassay Laboratories in Thunder Bay, Ontario, for analysis. Sample bags and rice bags containing several sample bags were tied with security tags, prior to shipping, and recorded. Upon reception, the lab notified Landore data controller of the arrival.

13.1 Sample Preparation

The rock samples were first entered into Accurassay Laboratories' Local Information Management System (LIMS). The samples were dried, if necessary, and then jaw crushed to approximately 8 mesh and a 250 to 500 gram sub-sample was taken. The sub-sample was pulverized to 90 percent minus 150 mesh and then matted to ensure homogeneity. Silica sand was used to clean out the pulverizing dishes between each sample to prevent cross contamination. The homogeneous sample was then sent to the fire assay laboratory or the wet chemistry laboratory depending on the analysis required.

Rejects and pulp samples were returned to Landore for storage in their warehouse.

13.2 Sample Analysis

The samples were prepared and analyzed for Au, Ag, Cu, Pb, Zn and Fe by the Geochemical method (multi-acid digestion on a 0.25-gram sample). Any sample containing more than 1 percent Cu, Pb, Zn, or Fe was re-assayed by the Full Assay Method (multi-acid digestion on a 2.5-gram sample) and a gold determination by the Fire Assay Method with AA finish on a 50-gram sample. ICP Analyses for Ni, Pt and Pd were completed during the first phase of Landore drilling, during 2006, to evaluate the potential for nickel and platinum group mineralization associated with the gabbroic rocks. No anomalous values were returned so this package of elements was excluded from 2008 analyses.

13.3 Quality Control

Quality control measures for the drill core assays included insertion alternately of a certified standard or blank sample every 10th sample in the submittal to the principal and check assay lab. Landore submitted about 20 percent of the pulps from the mineralized intervals to Accurassay and to ALS Chemex for re-assaying. Additional splits of coarse rejects for 20 percent of the mineralized intercepts were selected for submittal to ALS Chemex Thunder Bay, Ontario preparation lab, and then sent to ALS Chemex assay lab in Vancouver, BC for analysis. Both the primary laboratory, Accurassay Thunder Bay Ontario, and the check laboratory, ALS Chemex Thunder Bay, Ontario and Vancouver, BC, are ISO certified.

A discussion of quality control issues regarding results from analysis of blanks, standards and duplicate samples is presented in Section 14, DATA VERIFICATION of this report.

13.4 Adequacies of Sample Preparation, Security, and Analytical Procedures

CAM believes that preparation and analysis of samples are acceptable and within industry standards, except for borderline acceptable results for duplicate copper assays as discussed in Section 14.2.2 of this report. Security measures were always in place and more than adequate to ensure integrity of the samples. The samples were controlled and handled in a secure manner at all times eliminating the possibility of loss or contamination.

14.0 DATA VERIFICATION

14.1 Data Verification by Landore

The Lessard drillhole database is maintained in ACCESS and linked to a GIS program, MAPINFO, controlled by the Landore GIS Geologist. MapInfo validation routines check for obvious data entry errors in drillhole lengths and from-to intervals in the assay database.

Data also was validated by visual review of digital and paper files, as well as computer-aided checking systems. This validation also included the physical re-checking (in some case re-surveying) of field locations including drill collars. Validation also included review of historic drill logs reports, including maps, assays and cross sections. Data verification included database searches, certificate validation, and QA/QC test on assay results. Other forms of validation included the twining of drill holes (2006), examination of the historic drill logs, and review of the geophysical data. Minor limitations on validation include the lack of a few supporting documents from the historic data set from Selco. In some cases the data was re-generated, surveyed or duplicated for confirmation.

Data validation was completed by the project geologist (J. Lester) and Landore's GIS geologist responsible for maintaining the database. Landore's Exploration Manager, J. Garber, a qualified person, checked selected assays for each drill hole against laboratory certificate values to validate data entry. Assay data is typically received as Excel data, and imported into Access allowing little likelihood of data entry error. Many of the historical and several of the current (2006, 2008) drill hole locations were verified by the qualified person during visits to the property.

14.1.1 Quality Assurance and Quality Control by Landore

In addition to the inclusion of certified standards and blanks submitted with samples, quality control measures include completing laboratory rechecks of mineralized intercepts. Upon receipt of initial assays the pulps and rejects are returned to Landore. Five percent (1 in 20) of pulp samples are then assigned new sample numbers and are submitted by Landore to Accurassay and to ALS Chemex for re-assay. Additional splits of coarse rejects of 5 percent (1 in 20) of the mineralized intercepts were selected for submittal to ALS Chemex Thunder Bay, Ontario preparation lab, and subsequently sent to ALS Chemex assay lab in Vancouver, BC for analysis. Depending upon the number of samples submitted for re-checking and at the discretion of the geologist, standards and blanks are re-submitted with the samples to be rechecked. The laboratories conduct their own QA/QC protocols with each batch of samples analyzed.

Standards and blanks are reviewed and failures in excess of 3 standard deviations from the certified value resulted in re-assaying of some or the entire batch of samples included with the failed standard, depending upon the degree of failure.

The initial assay results received from Accurassay included numerous failures for each of Zn, Cu, Ag, Au, and Pb, indicating a laboratory problems and prompting re-analyses of the majority of samples from the 2008 drill program, a total of 673 samples. Pulp samples submitted for re-assay followed Landore protocols. Forty three (43) samples were submitted to ALS Chemex for external check analysis. Analysis of reject samples has not yet been completed.

14.2 Data Verification by CAM

The database was provided to CAM as a series of Excel spreadsheets. These were dumped to comma-separated-value files by CAM and reformatted for use in the MicroModel geological modeling and mine planning system. During the course of this conversion some issues relating to missing collar coordinates and down-hole surveys were found and reported to Landore.

The topography file was prepared by Landore, and is based on surveyed points (mainly the drilled collars) by the certified surveyor, Gilbert Lamothe. This data was processed in GIS by a Landore geologist to produce the topographic grid. An excel file was supplied to CAM with the corresponding raw data.

During the site visit, CAM compared the visual estimates of sphalerite and chalcopyrite, as recorded in the logs for four drill holes, with the assay results for zinc and copper in the database. Agreement between the visual mineral estimate and the assay results generally was very good.

14.2.1 Comparison of Landore and Selco Data

Five holes were twinned by Lessard. In general, massive sulfide mineralization was encountered in the Landore hole at about the same location encountered in the Selco twin, but grades were highly variable. Twinning legacy holes in a VMS deposit is problematic because of the inherent grade variability over short distances of only a few meters for this type of deposit. Another complicating factor is that Selco drilled smaller diameter holes that showed greater hole deviation than the Landore holes; therefore, there is some uncertainty about the exact location of the Selco mineralized interval. The hole may be displaced a few meters near the bottom of deep holes and grades can change greatly over a few meters. CAM believes that the deviation in the Selco holes do not present a significant problem in defining polygons for resource estimation, but makes it difficult to compare assay results from twinned holes.

To test for consistency of the new (Landore) and old (Selco) assay data, CAM compared the global statistics of 0.5-meter composites within the main mineralized zone for the two different drilling campaigns. Selco drilling accounts for 66 percent of the mineralized composites; the remaining 34 percent are from Landore holes. The mineralized zone was defined by CAM, as described in Section 17 of this report. The results of this analysis were highly variable and inconsistent as shown in Table 14-1.

Table 14-1
Selco vs. Landore Composites in the Main Zone

	Selco		Landore		T Statistics			
					Raw		Log	
	Count	Mean	Count	Mean	t	Prob	t	Prob
NSR $	292	210.162	152	161.148	3.914	0.0001055	0.827	0.4086572
Cu%	292	2.094	152	1.072	7.521	0.0000000	4.246	0.0000278
Zn%	292	2.769	152	4.500	-3.506	0.0005467	-2.768	0.0060177
Ag g/t	292	37.064	152	31.384	1.807	0.0715217	-0.482	0.6303129
Au g/t	292	1.033	152	0.308	3.754	0.0002090	4.051	0.0000614

VMS deposits commonly are zoned, and a visual inspection of the drill hole collar locations showed that a disproportionate number of the Selco holes are in the thicker mineralized zone which contains higher copper grades. Many of Landore's holes tested the margins of the deposit and the area between the two copper-rich areas.

CAM constructed grade-times-thickness plots for the drill hole intercepts of the mineral zone on a vertical longitudinal north-south profile. The plots for copper, zinc, silver and gold are shown (looking west) on Figures 14-1, 14-2, 14-3 and 14-4, respectively. Green squares are for Landore holes; red squares are for Selco holes. The high-copper holes are in the upper right and lower left of the profile where many of the holes are Selco holes.

In general, results are locally erratic but reflect the zoning of the deposit. On the basis of these plots, CAM believes that the differences between Selco's and Landore's mean assay grades are due to the location of their holes in a zoned deposit. CAM does not believe that there is any significant bias between the old and newer assays, and also believes that Selco's and Landore's assay databases can be combined for resource estimation.

14.2.2 Blank, Standard and Duplicate Checks

A total of 56 blanks and 74 standards were included in the assay database provided to CAM. Results for the blanks were good with only a few values being above zero and all of the values above zero are well below ore grade. Performance of the standards in terms of internal consistency was likewise very good with the exception of standard CDN-FCM-1 which showed a wider spread and more anomalous values than any of the other standards.

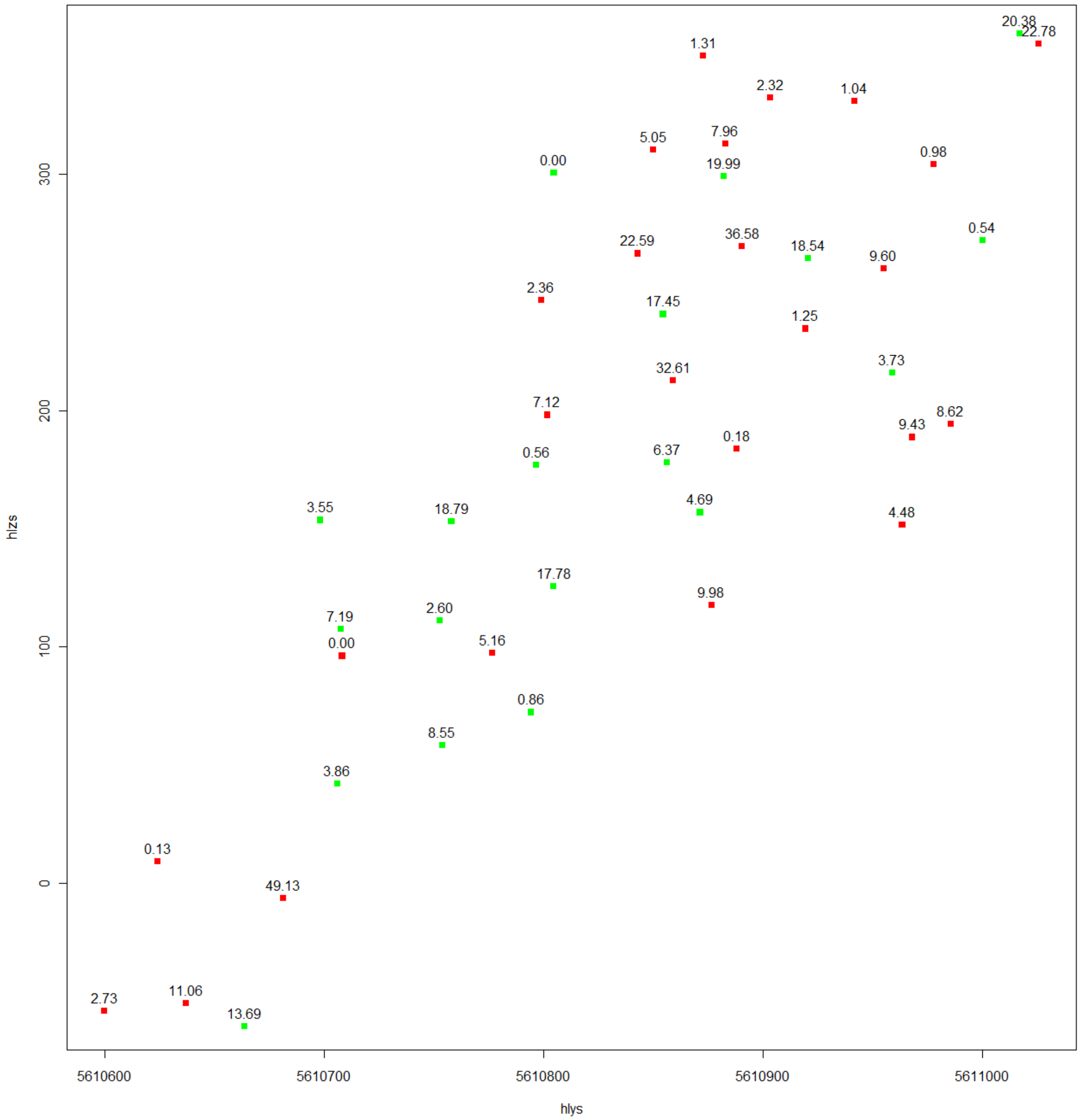

Figure 14-1
Ore Zone Elev North Plot
Cu Grade * East Thickness
Selco (Red); Landore (Green)

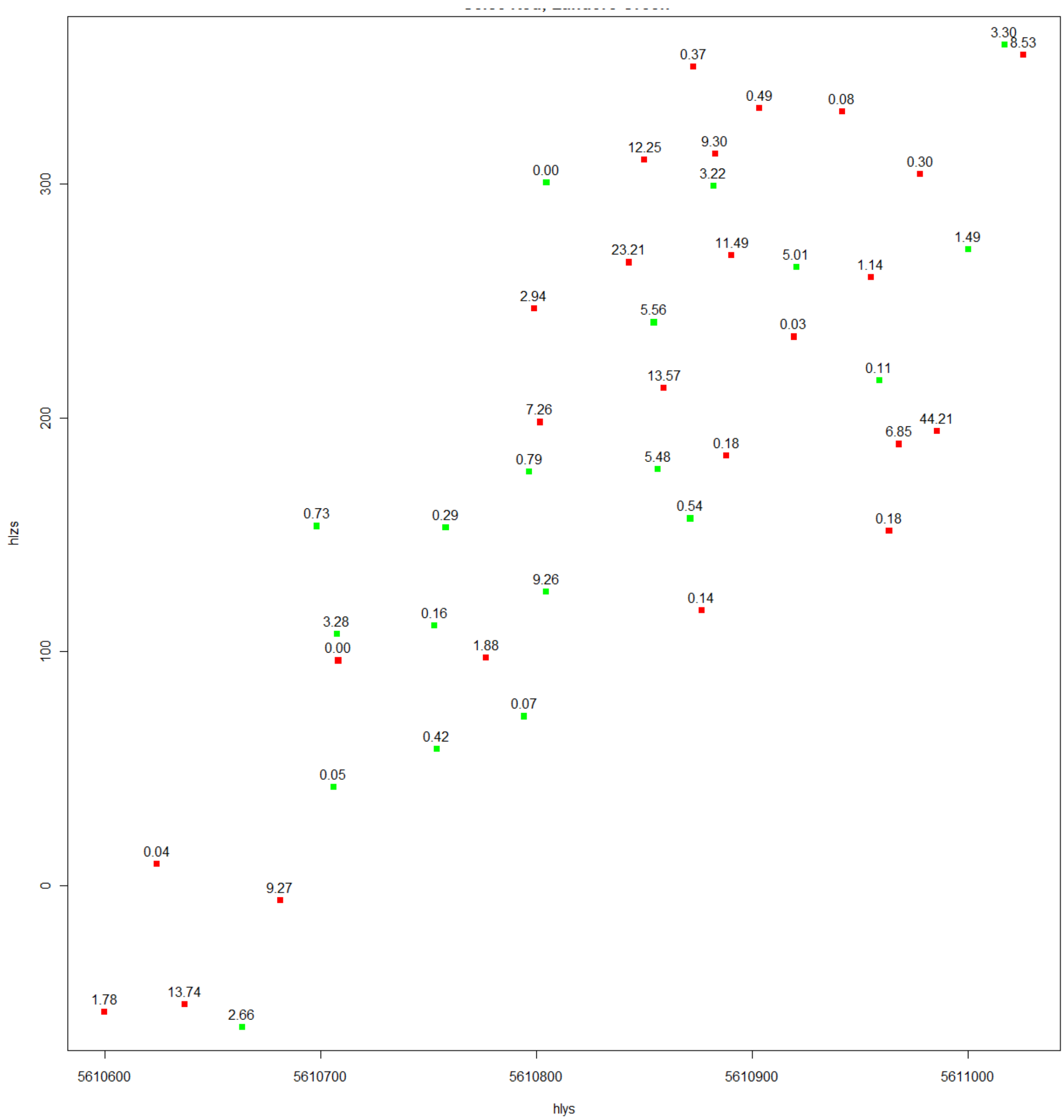

Figure 14-2
Ore Zone Elev North Plot
Zn Grade * East Thickness
Selco (Red); Landore (Green)

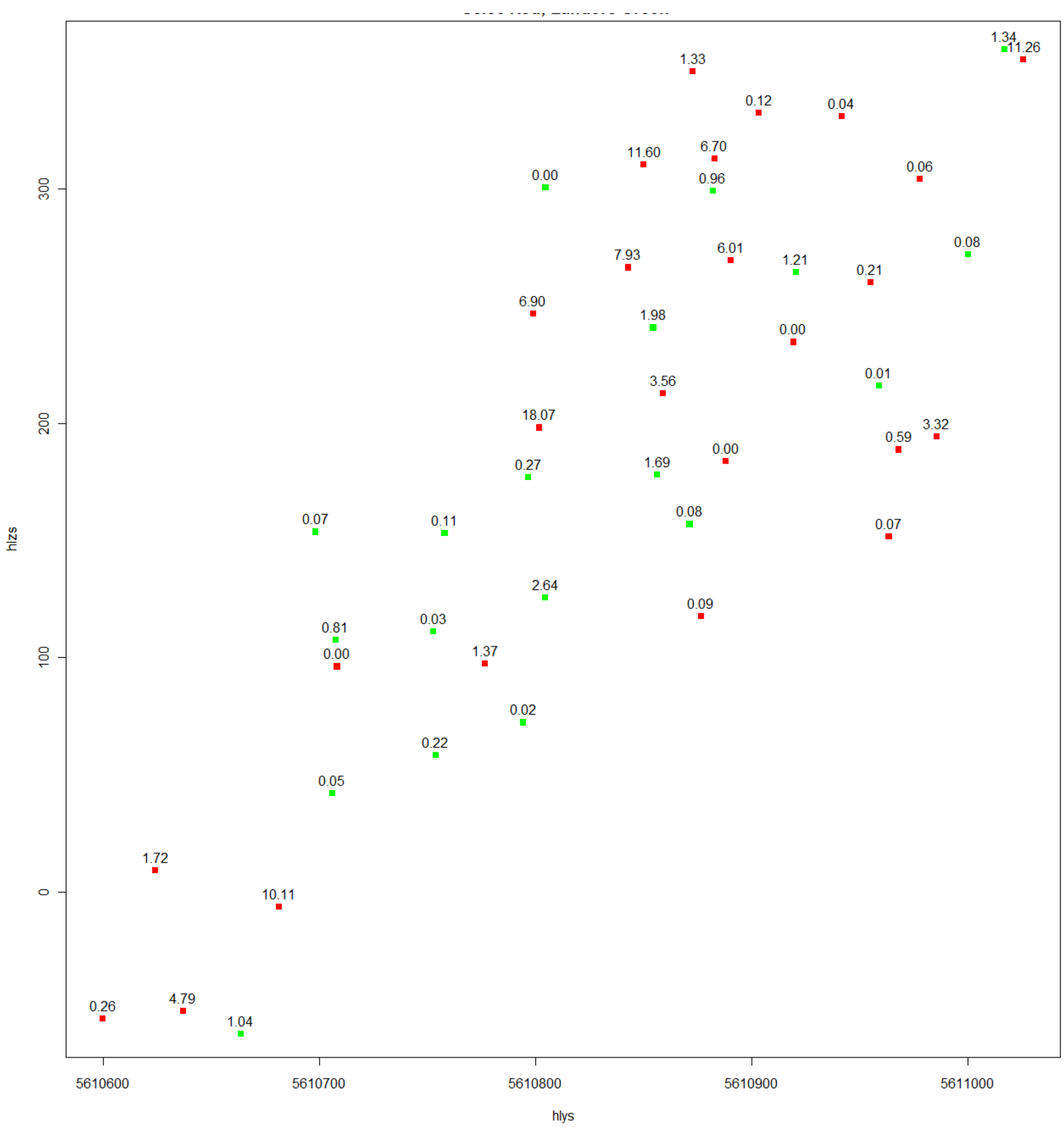

Figure 14-3
Ore Zone Elev North Plot
Ag Grade * East Thickness
Selco (Red); Landore (Green)

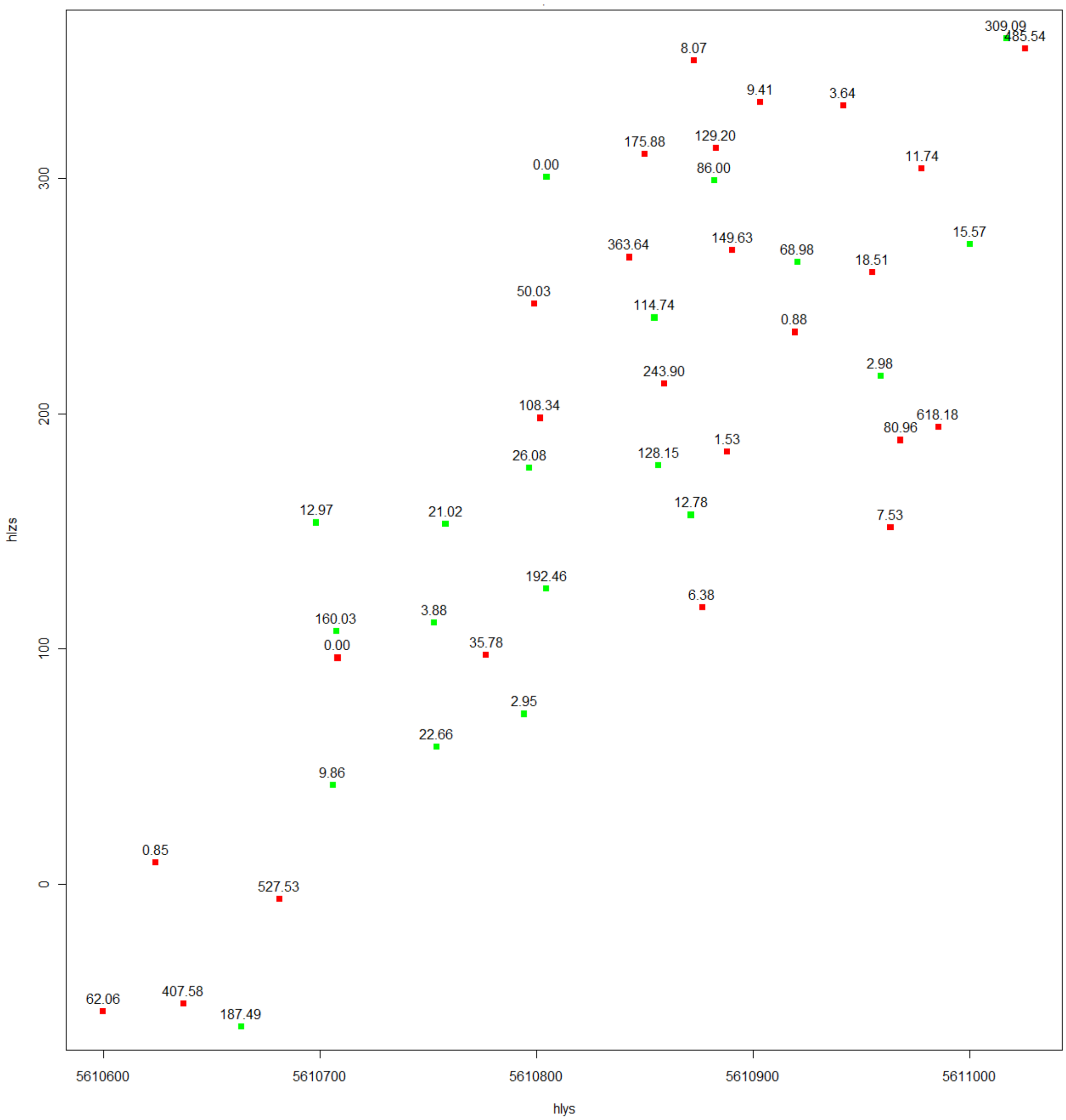

Figure 14-4
Ore Zone Elev North Plot
Au Grade * East Thickness
Selco (Red); Landore (Green)

A total of 38 pulp duplicate samples were analyzed at ALS Chemex. A paired t-test on the elements of interest indicated an acceptable check; however, the ALS copper values systematically average 10 percent higher than the original Accurassay lab results. This difference is borderline acceptable. Gold values were erratic and may be problematic as well. As the lower, Accurassay copper values are the assays used in the database, CAM believes that database is acceptable for resource estimation, but may lead to a slightly conservative estimate of copper grades

14.2.3 Specific Gravity Data

A total of 1,152 density measurements were available. A cumulative frequency plot of these data is shown in Figure 14-5. This figure is typical of a cumulative frequency plot for density data for a VMS deposit in that it shows a mixture of one or two normal distributions and a high tail. The high tail usually corresponds to massive sulfides (mostly pyrite and/or pyrrhotite).

As this deposit most likely would be mined by underground methods, density in the mineralized zone is of primary interest. There were 33 density measurements within the mineralized zone as defined by CAM, and these have an average density of 3.77. Above an NSR cutoff of $80 per tonne (the cutoff grade used by CAM to define the mineralized zone), there were 35 density measurements with an average density of 3.83. CAM selected a density of 3.80 for use in the resource estimation.

The 1,152 density measurements are more than sufficient to characterize the density of the wall rock; however, additional density measurements in the ore zone are recommended for all future drilling programs.

14.2.4 CAM's Conclusions

Overall, CAM believes that the standards, blanks and duplicates indicate that the database is acceptable for resource estimation at the inferred level.

Due to the 10 percent difference in copper grades for duplicate pulp assays by Accurassay and ALS Chemex, CAM recommends that additional samples be submitted, perhaps to a third lab, to resolve this discrepancy.

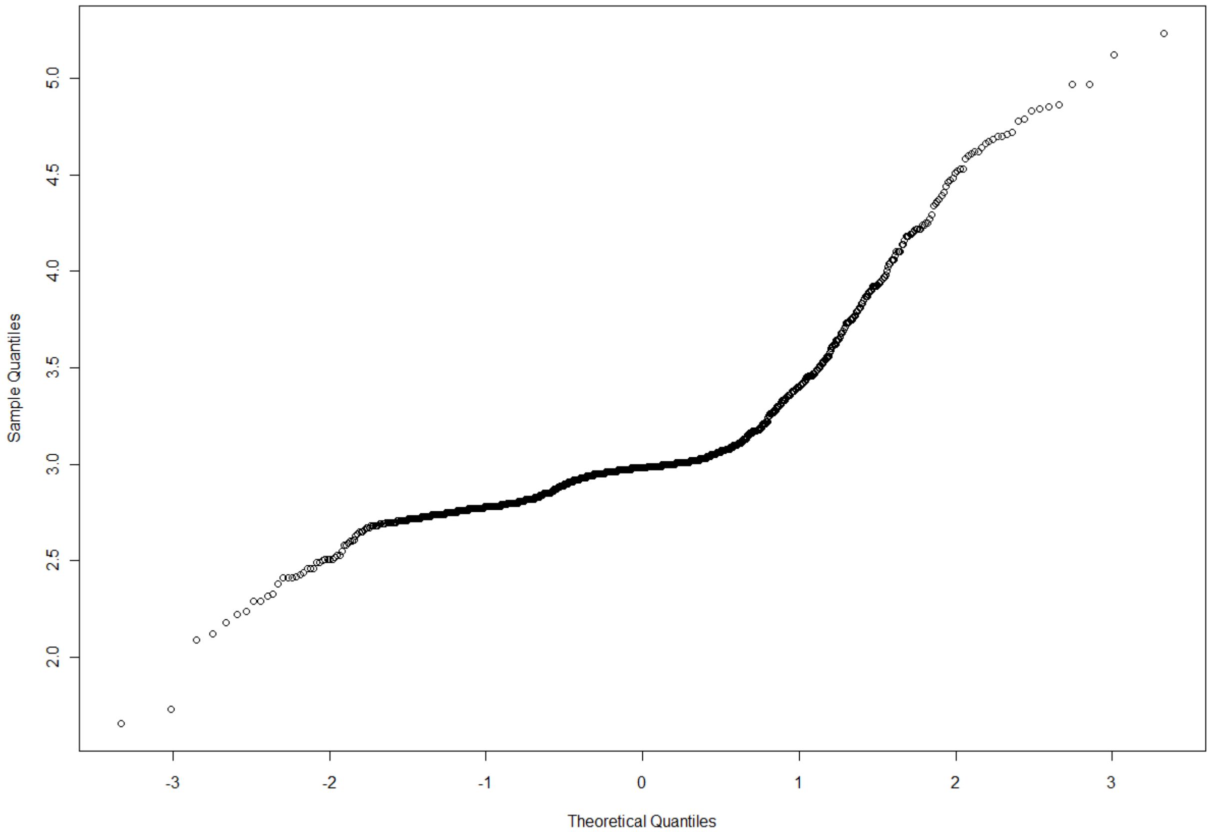

Figure 14-5
Specific Gravity Cumulative Frequency Plot

15.0 ADJACENT PROPERTIES

Beaufield Resources Inc. (Beaufield) holds adjacent claims to the northwest, south and southwest of Landore's claims, and claims held by Soquem Inc. are adjacent to the north and east of the Landore claims. Although the geological environment of the properties held by Beaufield and Soquem is similar to Landore, no investigation has been completed to date by Landore with respect to known mineralization or resources on these properties.

Beaufield holds the Tortigny base metal deposit in the Troilus belt about 25 kilometers northwest of the Lessard property and is actively exploring this property, having completed a 3,411 meter drill program early in 2008 (Beaufield press release, Feb 22, 2008). A historical 'geological resource' estimate was reported by Beaufield at 490,000 tonnes grading 2.2% copper, 6.2% zinc and 61 g/t silver. This resource estimate was calculated by Beaufield in-house and is not certified to NI 43-1-1 standards (Beaufield press release, Jan 22, 2008). Any similarity between the Tortigny base metal deposit and the Lessard deposit has not been investigated to date by Landore.

16.0 MINERAL PROCESSING AND METALLURGICAL TESTING

There has been no recent metallurgical test work. Selco completed a feasibility study of the Lessard Deposit during 1975, and some metallurgical test work was carried out at South Bay Mines on Lessard mineral samples from diamond drill core.

The test work was done on small samples. Selco reported metal recoveries of 65% for gold, 65% for silver, 90% for copper and 70% for zinc. CAM cannot confirm that these recoveries are representative of the whole deposit; however, these values are within the range of recovery values commonly obtained for VMS deposits. CAM has used these recoveries to calculate an NSR cutoff grade to delineate resource polygons.

Additional metallurgical test work will be needed prior to estimation of mineral reserves for the Lessard Deposit.

17.0 MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATE

The Lessard resource estimate was based on data provided to CAM by Landore. Data included the exploration database, surface topography and interpreted cross-sections. CAM did exploratory data analysis, statistics and geostatistics on assays and composites and developed a resource model. Robert Sandefur, P.E., a Qualified Person, performed the Resource estimation.

17.1 Block Model

Interpreted geologic sections were provided to CAM as a series of MapInfo files. These MapInfo files were in a local grid and the transformation to global coordinates was carefully checked prior to preparation of the geological model.

Data from the sections, spaced at 30-meter intervals, were used to construct a geological model of the deposit using perpendicular projections of 15 meters, that is, half the distance to the adjacent sections. In reviewing the sections and the check plots it became apparent that mineralized zones as defined in the MapInfo sections, while they did delineate the boundaries for mineralized material, they included material that was too low grade to be economically mined by underground methods. Additionally, there were a number of intervals within the delineated mineralized zones that had no assay values, particularly in the earlier Selco drilling. CAM notes that the practice of not assaying obviously non-ore grade material is common in legacy databases; however, unassayed material must be treated as zero during the grade estimation process.

Defining the boundaries of potentially economic mineralization is always difficult for deposits that contain more than one payable metal. As the mineralization in the Lessard Deposit contains four payable metals (Cu, Zn, Ag, and Au), CAM recommended that the assay grades be converted to an NSR (net smelter return) value and that the NSR value should be used to determine the boundaries for the resource zones.

To calculate the NSR values for each sample, metal prices and metal recoveries must be assumed. A method accepted by many financial institutions for estimating metal prices is to take 60 percent of the 36 monthly rolling average of the COMEX or LME metal prices and 40 percent of the 24 monthly rolling average Futures Market prices (i.e., the average prices for the past three years and the expected price for the next two years). The estimated metal prices for Cu, Zn, Ag and Au as of August 1, 2008, are listed in Table 17-1. The metal recoveries in Table 17-1 are the recoveries from Selco's 1975 feasibility study as described in Section 16 of this report.

Table 17-1 Assumed Metal Recoveries and Metal Prices (as of August 1, 2008)		
Metal	**Recovery (%)**	**Metal Prices (US$)**
Copper	90	$3.21/lb
Zinc	70	$1.12/lb
Silver	65	$15.19/oz
Gold	65	$795.52/oz

Based on project evaluations for three base metal/precious metal projects conducted by CAM in the past year, CAM recommended that a cutoff NSR value of $80.00 per tonne be used to define the boundaries for potentially economic mineralization. The economic cutoff grades for the above mentioned projects were somewhat greater than $80.00, but CAM believes that a slightly optimistic cutoff NSR is appropriate for resource estimation. More accurate, project specific, minimum NSR values can be used later in a feasibility study to define mineable reserves.

CAM calculated an NSR value based on the metal recoveries and prices in Table 17-1 using the following formula:

NSR $ value = (22.05xCuGx0.9xCuP) + (22.05xZnGx0.7xZnP) + (AgGx0.65xAgP/31.1) + (AuGx0.65xAuP/31.1)

Where:
22.05 is a constant to convert % metal to pounds per metric ton
CuG is the grade of copper in percent
CuP is the assumed price of copper
31.1 is a constant to convert grams to ounces

The sections were replotted showing the NSR values, and CAM interpreted mineralized shapes at an $80/tonne NSR cutoff. These mineralized shapes or polygons were constrained to be within the mineralized zones interpreted by Landore and extended nominally half way to the next hole on the section. If the polygon was not closed off at depth by a drill hole, the polygon was extended 25 meters below the deepest mineralized interval. In some cases holes and material with NSR values less than $80 were included in the interpreted mineralized polygon where nearby holes strongly suggested continuity of the mineralized zone. This lower-grade material was included as internal waste.

The sections provided by Landore were labeled N, NE and E and initially CAM constructed models for each of the three areas. Check plots showed that the three areas overlapped, so there was risk of double counting resources. CAM conducted additional analysis to define the models to be used in the resource estimate. The analysis is illustrated in Figure 17-1 which shows a plan view of the sections and 0.5-meter composites used in the resource estimate. Composites with NSR values greater than $80 per tonne are shown in red.

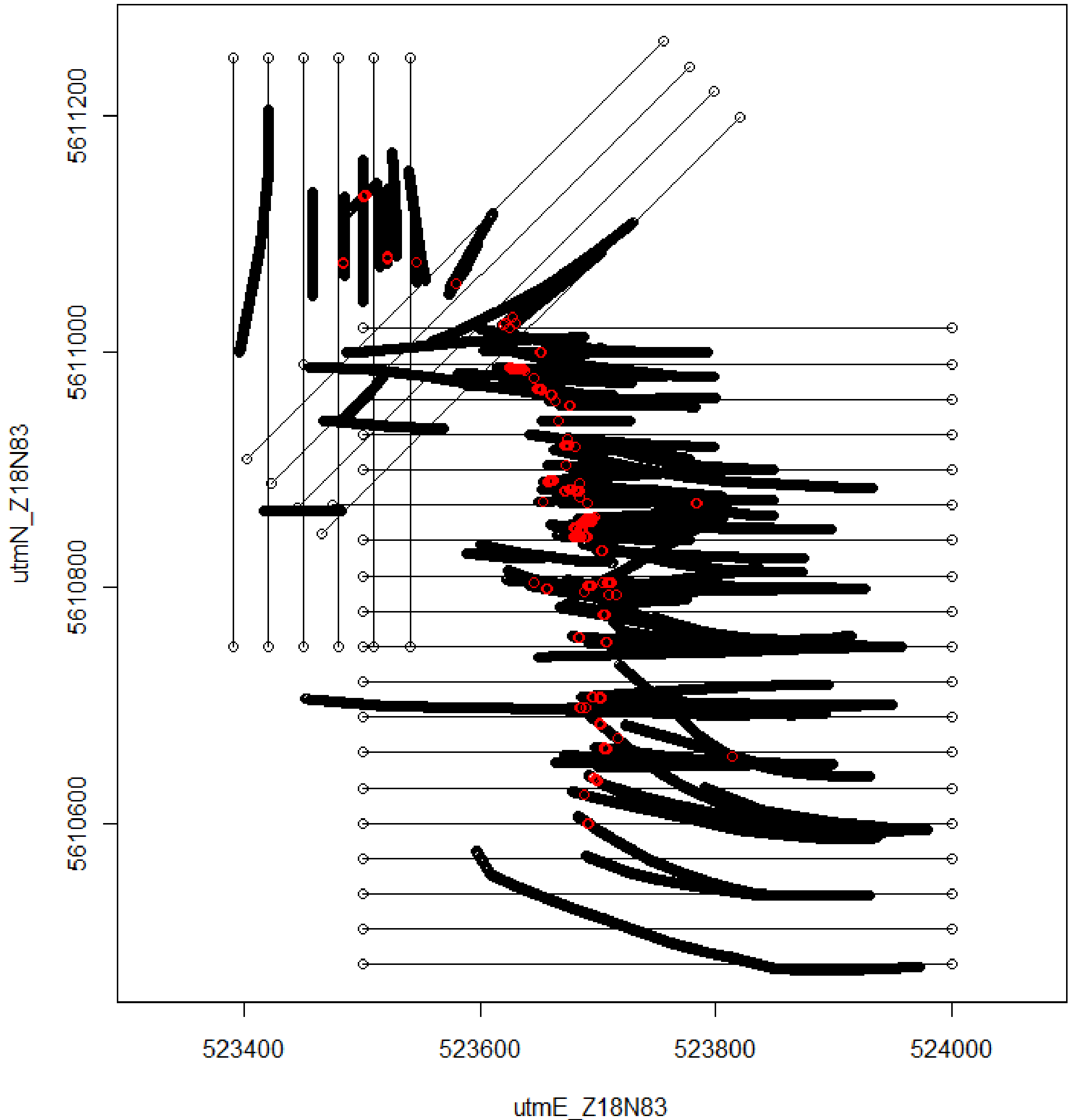

Figure 17-1
Section and Composite Plan View (NSR>=80 in Red)

With the exception of one red point (1.5 meters with an NSR of $96/tonne) on the northeast sections all ore grade composites can be contained in two models one based on the sections labeled N (the Main zone) and the other based on the sections labeled E (the North zone). The geometric parameters of these two models are shown in Tables 17-2 and 17-3. Blocks within the model were assigned to an ore zone by perpendicular projection of up to 15 meters from the nearest section.

Table 17-2 Model Geometric Parameters Main Zone					
Origin (meters)		Number of		Block Size (meters)	
Northing	5610550.00	Rows	140	Row	5.00
Easting	523550.00	Columns	600	Column	0.50
Elevation	-100.00	Benches	1100	Vertical	0.50
Rotation Angle (0.00)					

Table 17-3 Model Geometric Parameters					
Origin (meters)		Number of		Block Size (meters)	
Northing	5611025.00	Rows	350	Rows	0.50
Easting	523360'00	Columns	42	Columns	5.00
Elevation	-100	Benches	1100	Vertical	0.50
Rotation Angle (0.00)					

Because of the long intervals of missing assays, it is necessary to composite prior to resource estimation. A composite length of one-half meter (0.25 minimum) was chosen because it corresponds to the block size perpendicular to the sections. Composites were assigned to the ore zone based on the centroid of the block within which they fell. Because of the rectangular array of the blocks (0.5-meter squares on section) sometimes ore grade material just outside a zone was assigned to waste and waste composites just inside a zone were assigned to ore. These were visually reviewed and zone assignments revised. Appropriate 42 composites were adjusted. In no case was it found necessary to make an adjustment of more than 0.5 meter from the mineralized zone, which indicates that the interpretation and digitization the ore zones is consistent with the composites used to prepare the polygons.

17.2 Variography

CAM constructed an omni-directional variogram of NSR times mineralization thickness in Easting but there were insufficient pairs to allow an interpretation of any short range structure which might be used to define resource categories. Hence, at this time, drill spacing in the plane of the vein necessary to define resource categories must be left to geological judgment.

17.3 High Grade Restriction

It is often necessary to restrict very high values as these may not be found an actual mining. The most common tool for determining if high grade restriction is necessary is the cumulative frequency plot. For poly metallic deposits a cumulative frequency plot of NSR is general most useful as show in Figure 17-2.

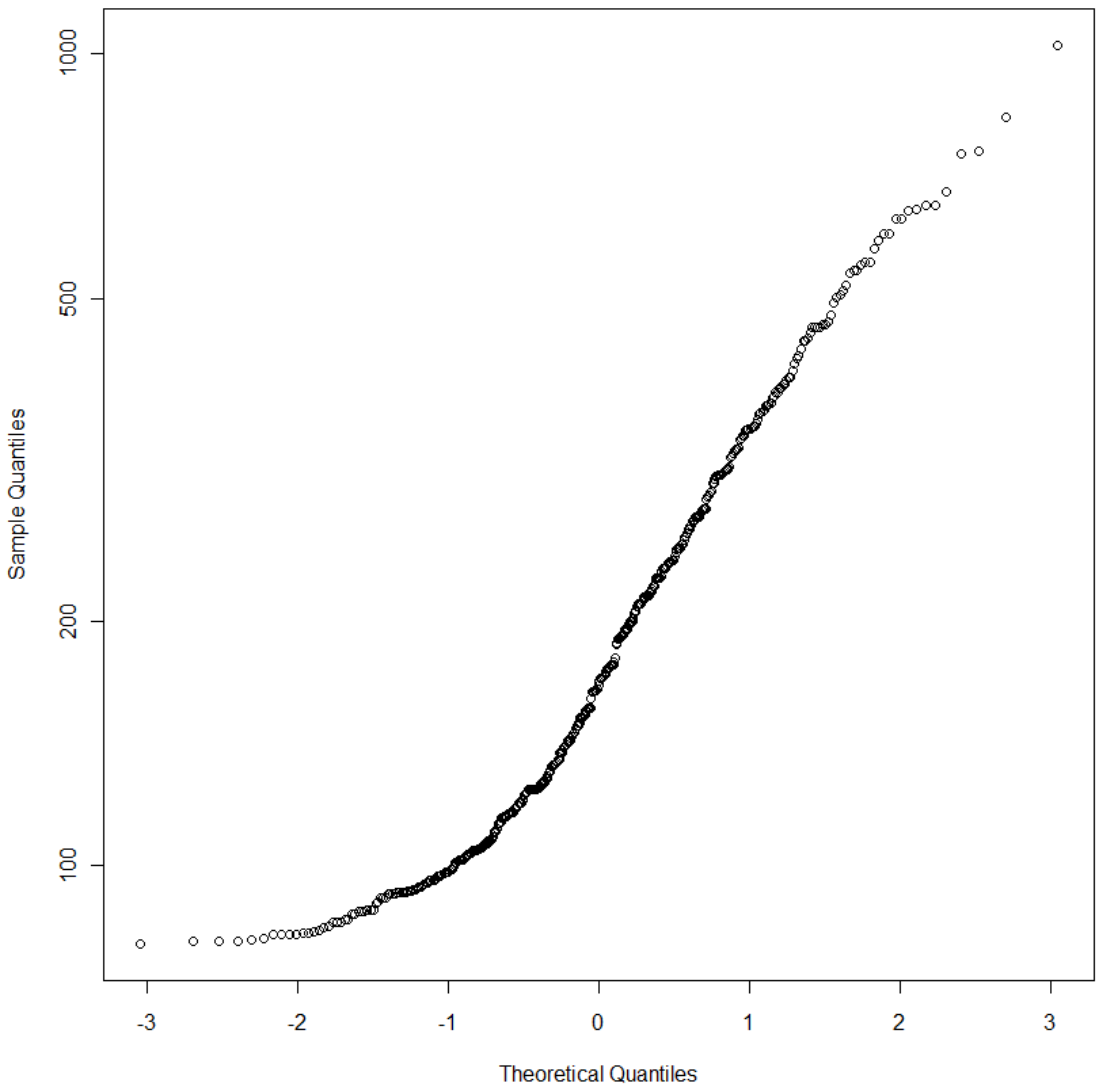

Figure 17-2
NSR >=80 Cumulative Frequency Plot

Although there is a high tail, it is below the line which would be extrapolated from the majority of the data; therefore, CAM did not cap the data. Cumulative frequency plots for the individual elements were similar.

17.4 Resource Estimation

Resource estimate for the Main Zone was done using inverse distance squared within the polygons using a maximum of eight composites and minimum of one composite with isotropic search of 50 meters. There were only four intercepts in the North zone with an NSR greater than $80 per tonne; therefore, resources in this area were calculated as a nearest neighbor estimate with the search radius of 22 x 22 x 1 meters with the short axis oriented due north. The 22-meter search radius corresponds to the half diagonal of a 30-meter square (30 meters is a section separation). Total resources for both areas are shown in the Table 17-4.

Table 17-4
Inferred Mineral Resources Lessard Deposit
(as of August 1, 2008)

Zone	Tonnes	NSR$ value	Copper%	Zinc%	Ag g/t	Au g/t
Main	719,000	$206.20	1.89	3.45	38.77	0.84
North	21,000	$217.30	1.66	5.30	33.51	0.56
Total	740,000	$206.52	1.88	3.50	38.62	0.84

17.5 Resource Classification

Although there is a reasonable degree of confidence in the survey and assay databases, some uncertainty always exists with legacy data where QA/QC procedures not as well documented as is common practice for NI 43-101 reporting of resources. The 10 percent difference in copper assays from duplicate pulp samples from the Landore drilling is borderline acceptable. As the Accurassay values were consistently lower than the ALS Chemex assays, and the lower Accurassay copper assays were used for the resource estimation, CAM believes that the database is acceptable for estimation of inferred resources. More infill drilling and resolution of the duplicate assay issues are needed to classify resources in the measured and/or indicated categories.

18.0 OTHER RELEVANT DATA OR INFORMATION

CAM is unaware of any other information not included herein, the omission of which would tend to make this report misleading.

19.0 ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS FOR TECHNICAL REPORTS ON DEVELOPMENT PROPERTIES AND PRODUCTION PROPERTIES

This report does not establish or describe any mineral Reserves, or any development or production scenarios.

20.0 INTERPRETATIONS AND CONCLUSIONS

Following are CAM interpretations and conclusions with regard to the Lessard Project:

1. Exploration by Landore and the previous property owner, Selco, has defined zones of VMS mineralization in the Lessard Deposit, which hosted within a siliceous felsic volcanic rock. The deposit is zoned with zinc enriched at the top and margins of the deposit, and copper enriched at the center.
2. CAM observed the drilling and core logging conducted by the drilling contractor and Landore personnel during the site visit, and CAM believes that the work was conducted in a professional manner, at or above industry standards.
3. CAM believes that preparation and analysis of samples are acceptable and within industry standards. Security measures were always in place and more than adequate to ensure integrity of the samples. The samples were controlled and handled in a secure manner at all times eliminating the possibility of loss or contamination.
4. Overall, CAM believes that the standards, blanks and duplicates indicate that the database is acceptable for resource estimation at the inferred level.
5. Work on the property has been successful in identifying mineralization of potential economic interest, and further work is warranted.

21.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

Work on the Lessard Property by Landore has confirmed an inferred resource of 740,000 tonnes having an NSR value of $206.52 using an NSR value of $80.00 as a cutoff grade to define the resource block boundaries. CAM believes that additional drilling could increase the resource in this deposit; however, there is a low probability that this resource would be significantly greater than 1 million tonnes.

With respect to most VMS districts, Franklin (2008) stated that the geological setting of the Lessard Deposit " *seems to resemble a high-temperature hydrothermal system. Typically such districts are host to at least 5 deposits, which are log-normally distributed in size. Lessard is a small deposit in this context. Most camps (Flin Flon, Snow Lake, Noranda and Matagami Lake) contain one giant deposit (>30 million tones), one medium-size deposit (8-15 million tones) and 3 to 5 small (1 million tonne) deposits. Lessard represents the latter, and the large one has yet to be found*".

Landore controls a large property position around the Lessard Deposit; therefore, CAM recommends that the major exploration effort should be to locate a larger deposit. If a larger deposit is found which could support the cost of mine development and plant construction, then additional work on the Lessard Deposit (metallurgical test work and infill drilling to upgrade resources to the measured and indicated categories) would be warranted.

The following are CAM's recommendations with regard to the Lessard Project:

1. A mapping program of the whole property should be undertaken.
2. Rock samples from outcrops should be collected for litho-geochemical analysis to locate areas with favorable VMS alteration.
3. Landore should consider a deep-penetrating airborne geophysical survey to explore for the "missing larger deposit".
4. The results of the litho-geochemical and geophysical surveys should be evaluated to identify drill targets.

Landore has proposed the exploration budget shown in Table 21-1 for the Lessard Project. Mapping, surface sampling and analyses, and the geophysical survey total $C265,000. If valid drill targets are identified, a follow-up drill program of 2,000 meters for $C400,000 is proposed. Total possible cost is $C665,000. CAM believes that this budget is appropriate for the 2009 exploration program.

Table 21-1
Proposed Work Program

Category	Amount	Basis	Cost $C
Field exploration (mapping and sampling)	12 weeks: Senior Geologist, Junior Geologist and two techs with logistics		160,000
Compilation and Report			25,000
Consultants			10,000
Geophysics			70,000
Subtotal			265,000
Possible follow-up drilling	2,000 meters	$C200/meter	400,000
Total			605,000

22.0 REFERENCES

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23.0 DATE AND SIGNATURE

23.1 George Armbrust

George A. Armbrust
12600 W. Colfax Ave., Suite A-250
Lakewood, CO 80215
Phone (303) 716-1617

I, George A. Armbrust, of Lakewood, Colorado, do hereby certify that:

- I am a Consulting Geologist and Associate in the mining consulting firm Chlumsky, Armbrust and Meyer LLC (CAM) at 12600 W. Colfax Ave., Suite A-250, Lakewood, Colorado 80215.
- I am a Registered Geologist, State of Wyoming (Registration Number 1051), and a member of the Society of Economic Geologists (SEG) and Society of Mining, Metallurgy and Exploration (SME).
- I graduated from the University of Ottawa in 1963 with a B. Sc. Honours degree in Geology, and from the University of Colorado in 1967 with a PhD in Geology.
- I have practiced my profession continuously since 1967.
- I have read the definition of “qualified person” set out in National Instrument 43-101 (“NI 43-101”) and certify that by reason of my education, affiliation with a professional association (as defined in NI 43-101) and past relevant work experience, I fulfill the requirements to be a “qualified person” for the purposes of NI 43-101.
- I am responsible for the preparation of the report entitled “NI 43-101 Compliant Technical Report, Lessard Project, Quebec, Canada” dated December 31, 2008 (the “Technical Report”). The Technical Report is based on my personal knowledge of the geology of the area covered by the Technical Report, on review of published and unpublished information on the property and surrounding areas, on a site visit and review of the exploration program conducted on March 17, 2008, and a review of data supplied by Landore Resources Canada Inc., regarding their mining project and exploration programs on the Lessard Property and nearby exploration projects.
- 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.
- I am independent of Landore Resources Canada Inc. applying all of the tests in section 1.5 of National Instrument 43-101.
- I have read National Instrument 43-101 and Form 43-101F1, and the Technical Report has been prepared in compliance with that Instrument and Form.
- I consent to the filing of the Technical Report with and stock exchange and other regulatory authority and any publication by them, including electronic publication in the public company files on their website accessible by the public, of the Technical Report.

Dated this 31st day of December 2008

George A. Armbrust, PhD, CPG

23.2 Robert Sandefur

Robert L. Sandefur
1139 South Monaco
Denver, CO 80224
Phone (303) 472-3240
rlsandefur@aol.com

I, Robert L. Sandefur, of Denver, Colorado, do hereby certify that:

- I am a Consulting Geostatistician and Principal in the mining consulting firm Chlumsky, Armbrust and Meyer LLC (CAM) at 12600 W. Colfax Ave., Suite A-250, Lakewood, Colorado 80215.
- I am a Certified Professional Engineer (Number 11370) in the state of Colorado, USA, and a member of the American Institute of Mining, Metallurgical and Petroleum Engineers (SME).
- I graduated from the Colorado School of Mines with a Professional (BS) degree in engineering physics (geophysics minor) in 1966 and subsequently obtained a Master of Science degree in physics from the Colorado School of Mines in 1973.
- I have practiced my profession continuously since 1969.
- I have read the definition of "qualified person" set out in National Instrument 43-101 ("NI 43-101") and certify that by reason of my education, affiliation with a professional association (as defined in NI 43-101) and past relevant work experience, I fulfill the requirements to be a "qualified person" for the purposes of NI 43-101.
- I am the author of sections 14 and 17, of the report entitled "NI 43-101 Compliant Technical Report, Lessard Project, Quebec, Canada" dated December 31, 2008 (the "Technical Report"). The Technical Report is based on my knowledge of the Project Area and resource database covered by the Technical Report, and on review of published and unpublished information on the property and surrounding areas.
- 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.
- I am independent of Landore Resources Canada Inc. or any of their subsidiary companies applying all of the tests in section 1.5 of National Instrument 43-101.
- I have read National Instrument 43-101 and Form 43-101F1, and the Technical Report has been prepared in compliance with that Instrument and Form.
- I consent to the filing of the Technical Report with any Canadian stock exchange and other regulatory authority and any publication by them, including electronic publication in the public company files on their website accessible by the public, of the Technical Report.

Dated this 31st day of December, 2008

Robert L. Sandefur, P.E.