

Dubuisson Property (Val-d'Or, Quebec)

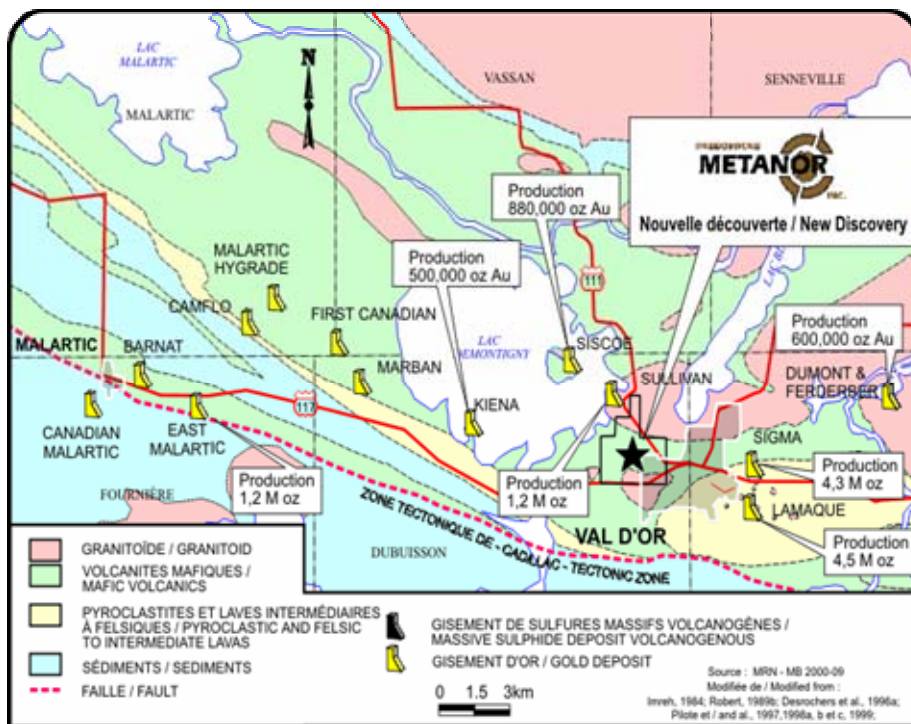
The Dubuisson Property consists of 14 contiguous unpatented mining claims covering 432.11 hectares within the city limits of Val-d'Or, Québec. The property is located within Dubuisson township near the geological limits of the Superior Province and is defined by a stacking of mafic volcanic rocks in contact with the southwestern edge of the Bourlamaque Batholith.

There are no known environmental or land claim issues pending with the Dubuisson gold property.

Accessibility, Local Resources and Infrastructure

Situated within the city limits of Val-d'Or, Québec, the property can be reached via Highway 117 and then proceeding south for approximately 0.5 km by a newly built gravel road that leads directly to the property. Furthermore, a railroad line crosses the entire length of the property. The property is situated at the North-West limit of the City of Val-d'Or in a scarcely populated area classified as commercial and industrial pursuant to the by-laws of the City of Val-d'Or, which classification comprises among others, extraction industries activities. Since the City of Val-d'Or and the Val-d'Or region are one of the major mining centre in the Province of Québec, the Corporation do not anticipate constraints in regard to the conduct of its mining activities on the Dubuisson Property.

The city of Val-d'Or is a comprehensive mining centre capable of providing personnel, contractors, equipment and supplies to a number of operations in the area. Power is available from a provincial power line which crosses the entire length of the Dubuisson Property.

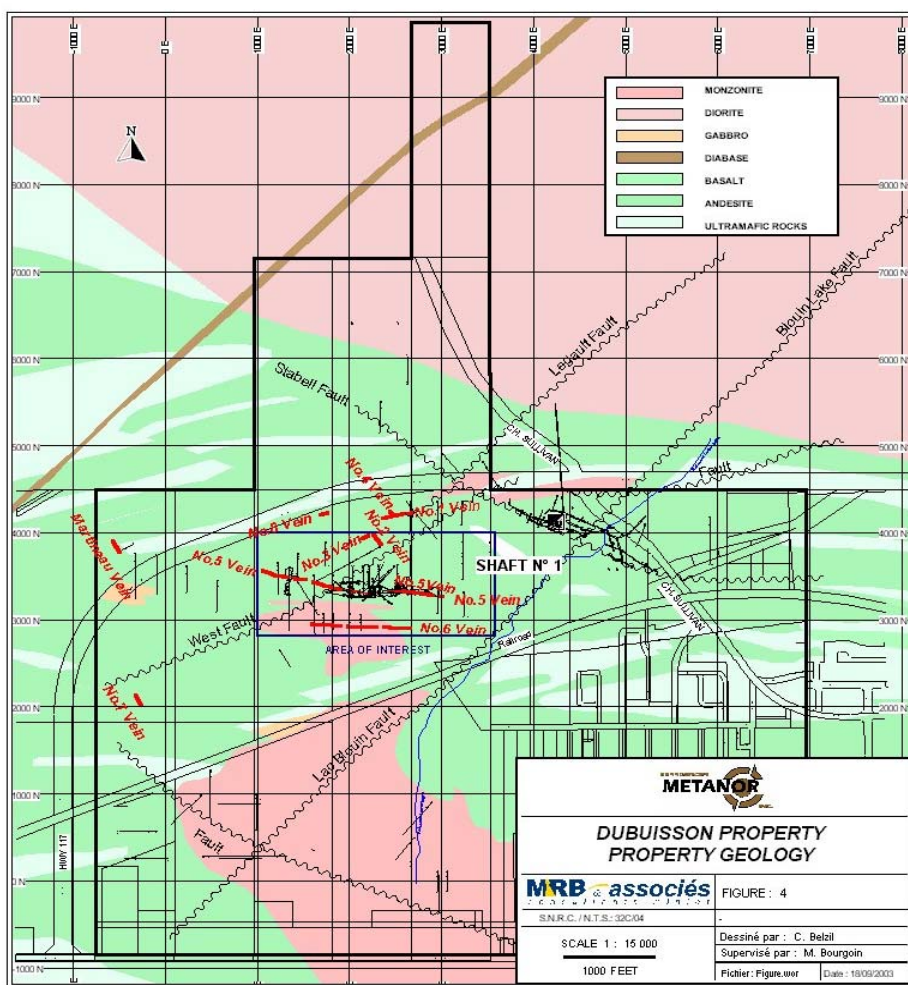


The Dubuisson Property is located in the Val-d'Or mining camp, which has seen a number of gold producers. Among those producing assets are the **Sigma Mine** and **Lamaque Mine**, that, each has produced 4.3 M oz Au thus far.

Geological setting

The Dubuisson Property is located within the Val-d'Or mining district, in the Abitibi greenstone belt of the Superior province of the Canadian Shield. The area consists mostly of NW-SE to E-W striking volcanic and sedimentary rocks of Archean age. Plutonic bodies in the region are diverse in size and composition, and include granitic to granodioritic plutons, and granitic to gabbroic sills and dykes. Volcanic and intrusive rocks have generally been metamorphosed to greenschist facies. The Abitibi Subprovince is the largest greenstone belt of the Superior Province and is well known for its important volcanogenic massive sulphide and lode gold deposits.

Within the Eastern Abitibi Subprovince, two main types of gold deposits are found; the common quartz-vein type and the rare pyritic type. Both occur in areas spatially associated with major fault zones. The Dubuisson Property gold mineralization observed to date belongs to the quartz-vein type. This type of gold deposit commonly consists of simple to complex networks of quartz-carbonate-pyrite veins in reverse shear zones and extensional fractures. They occur in areas dominated by mafic volcanic rocks and are commonly associated with small syn-to late-tectonic porphyritic felsic intrusions. Associated alteration, which postdates peak metamorphism, is dominated by carbonatization, sericitization and pyritization of the wallrocks. These deposits formed late in the geological evolution of the Abitibi.



The Cadillac Tectonic Fault is located some 3 kilometers south of the Property Dubuisson.

Exploration

The Dubuisson Property has been the object of extensive past exploration work. Previous owners limited their exploration efforts, however, on the Stabell vein which has been the object of underground development and subsequent small scale commercial production. Official production figures, from 1933-1937, stand at 64,850 metric tons at an average recovered grade 7.2 g/t Au for a total of 15,000 Oz. Au.

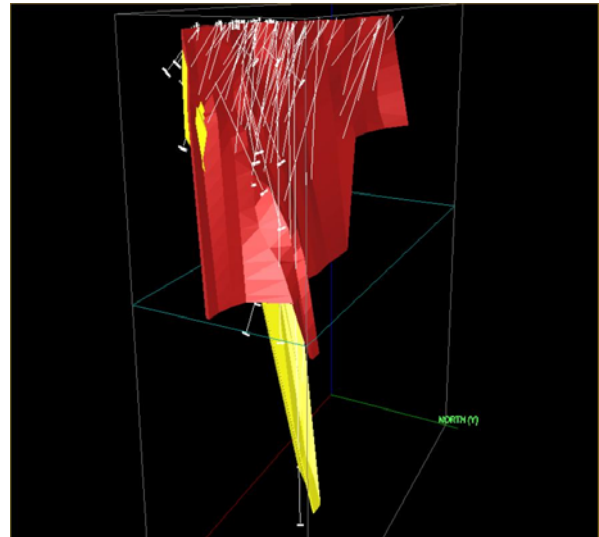
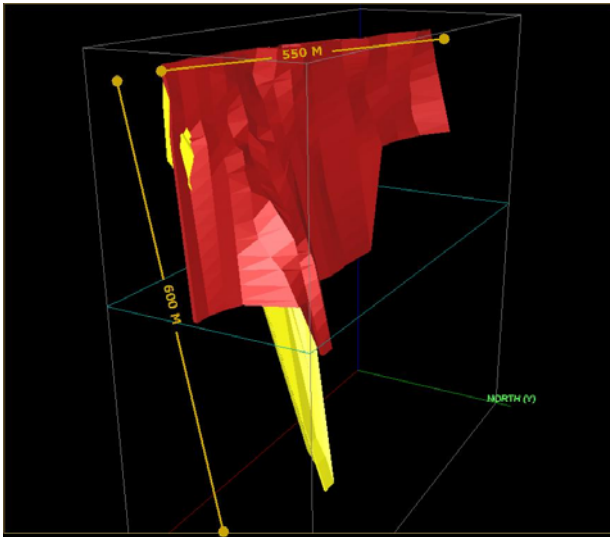
The rejuvenated interest in the property stems from the encouraging results obtained from the summer 2001 and 2002 programs. The exploration work carried out by Metanor consisted in surface stripping work which successfully excavated the N°5 vein structure which has now been exposed, mapped and channel sampled for a strike length of approximately 250 meters.

Between June 2001 and June 2003, Metanor has spent over \$767,642 on the property in exploration expenditures. A total of 5,838 meters of surface diamond drilling in 43 holes has been completed along with surface stripping. All of the work was focused on the N°5 zone, which has demonstrated excellent geological continuity to date in both surface stripping work and subsequent diamond drilling work.

In order to come up with the resources estimates for zone 5 of the Dubuisson Property, all past and current diamond drilling results were entered into a database. In September 2003, Resources were calculated and classified in accordance with National Instrument 43-101. The current mineral resources estimates for Dubuisson are as follows:

Resources Estimates – Dubuisson Property (September 2003)					
Zone	Cut Off (g/t Au)	Category	Metric Tons	Au (g/t)	Ounces Au
Vein Stabell		Measured	31,130	3.74	4,140
		Indicated	19,250	10.60	6,580
		Sub-total	50,380	6.36	10,720
		Inferred	Nil		
Vein no. 5	1.5	Measured	59,338	4.07	7,765
	1.5	Indicated	56,358	4.23	7,665
		Sub-total	115,696	4.15	15,430
	0.0	Inferred	3,245,222	4.15	432,995
Total		Measured	90,468	3.96	11,905
		Indicated	75,608	5.85	14,245
		Total	166,076	4.82	26,150

Zone 5 – Status as at September 2003



As of September 2003, the defined **mineralized envelope is 550m wide and 600m deep.**

This mineralized envelope was followed on surface over a 550 meter distance (Sections 289975 E to 289525 E). It is open towards the West and is intersected on the East by a N70E oriented fault zone.

In the Western (Section 289050 E) and Central (289200 E) sectors, four (4) drill holes tested the extensions of the mineralized zone to a 200 meter depth. These drill holes demonstrated the continuity of the mineralized zone. They all intersected the mineralized shear zones that yielded values ranging from 1 to 3 g/t Au over a thickness reaching 3.5 meters.

In the Eastern sector, a series of close drill holes allowed the delimitation of a richer zone located between Sections 289250 E and 289500 E from the surface to an approximate 200 meter depth. Amongst the previous drill holes carried out (which results were used to calculate the mineral resources hereinabove) the best intersections yielded the following results:

Drill hole	From	To	Thickness (m)	Grade Au (g/t)
PY-02-05	68.8	73.30	4.5	5.96
ME-03-08	57.10	59.15	2.05	3.45
ME-03-29	31.10	34.40	3.3	4.30
ME-03-26	31	33.15	2.15	4.32
ME-03-18	120.2	123.1	2.9	6.65
ME-03-20	42.40	45.90	3.5	3.2
ME-03-19	31.65	33.25	1.6	3.43
RS-227	133.53	139.63	6.1	8.53
RS-224	134.75	141.15	6.4	3.50
RS-202	133.2	137.1	3.9	3.26
RS-220	133.84	135.67	1.85	7.97

Two (2) previous drill holes intersected the main zone at a greater depth and on 50-meter interval sections. Drill hole RS-203 yielded an intersection of 6.42 g/t Au over 2.13 m at a depth of -270 m and RS-208 yielded an intersection of 2.75 g/t Au over 3.65 m at a depth of -330 m.

The deepening of these drill holes allowed the intersection of a sub parallel zone located about 70 m further south. The following results were obtained: drill hole RS-203 yielded a 2.70 g/t Au intersection over 3.6 m at -445 m and drill hole RS-208 yielded a 3.61 g/t Au intersection over 4.20 m at -535 m. Drill hole **ME-04-49** aimed at investigating the extension at depth of those two (2) mineralized zones. It deviated towards the east and intersected on the east boundary of the enriched zone, six (6) sub parallel auriferous zones over an approximate 165 m total width between 400 m and 680 m in depth and which yielded values ranging **from 1 to 4 g/t Au** over widths reaching **3.20 m**.

Therefore, this long drill hole revealed the **presence of six (6) mineralized auriferous zones** and the **widening, at depth, of the mineralized envelope**. At this time, a controlled drilling is underway directly under the mineralized envelope. It will reach approximately 800 meters in vertical depth (900 meters of total length).

The second phase of the drilling campaign will comprise additional drill holes designed to delimit the extensions of Zone #5 which should allow for a **new calculation of mineral resources** for this zone.

Stabell Vein:

A few drill holes intersected the Stabell vein along its western extension from the old mine (where a shaft and several kilometres of tunnels were completed and which are still usable for future work), to an approximate 180 meter depth. The best auriferous intersections were obtained in drill hole **ME-04-53** which yielded **3.05 g/t Au over 5.55 m (including 6.53 g/t Au over 2.25 m)** and drill hole **ME-04-58** which yielded **14.60 g/t Au over 2.1 m**.

A structural reinterpretation (comprising the verification of existing data) is underway. Drill holes carried out during the first phase yielded additional information documenting and improving the understanding of the Stabell vein structure. These drill holes, most importantly, allowed for the determination of the drill targets of the second phase of the drilling campaign which will mainly aim at outlining the extension of this auriferous zone at depth.

Conclusion & Recommendations

After reviewing all of the available geological data, it appears that the Dubuisson Property displays similar geological characteristics to that of the nearby Sigma Mine, which has produced approximately 4.3 million ounces of gold to date.

Due to these similarities with the Sigma deposit, it is proposed to pursue the exploration work on the Dubuisson Property. The next work program should include but not be limited to surface drilling. Further surface drilling will enable for development of additional resources along the N°5 Shear Vein structure along strike and at depth but will not allow for exploration of other geological targets found at the Sigma mine such as flat veins (tension fractures found to lie perpendicular to the shear zones at Sigma) or G-dyke stringer type mineralization which again consist of near flat lying quartz-carbonate stringers found in local concentrations within feldspar porphyry units.

PROPOSED SURFACE WORK - BUDGET

Surface diamond drilling on N°5 Zone: 15,000 metres @ \$100/metre at 50 meter spacing (including assays and technical support)	\$1,530,000
Metallurgical tests & structural studies of Zone #5 material and area	
Surface stripping of veins N°2-3-4-6-7 & others (including assays and technical support)	\$ 550,000
Surface drilling on veins N°2-3-4-6-7 & others: 5,000 meters @ \$100/metre (including assays and technical support)	
Pending positive results from works above mentioned	
Definition drilling of Zone N°5: 5,000 meters @ \$100/metre At 25 meter spacing (including assays and technical support)	<u>\$ 500,000</u>
Total:	\$2,580,000

Underground development program

If the results obtained from the work described above warrant it, an underground development program is planned, consisting of the construction of an access ramp to drift along the No 5 Zone to test for grade and continuity on 2 levels (30m and 60m levels), and an underground diamond drilling will be done to outline position of porphyry units and to test for flat lying tension veins. After, the development of two 50m cross cuts on each level will be realised to access feldspar porphyry units and subsequent drifting. Additional underground drilling within feldspar porphyry units to test for local concentrations of stringer type mineralization will then follow.

Diamond drilling program underway

A drilling program, started mid January 2004, aims to define Zone 5 in depth and towards the West, to delineate other shear zone parallel to Zone 5 and augment the inferred, measured and indicated mineral resources of the Property.

Other relevant data and information

The province of Québec is considered as one of the most mining friendly province in Canada. For the past few years, the "Minitères des Ressources Naturelles et du Revenu" have offered grants and other means to support exploration efforts. In addition, through "Géologie Québec", the government continues to open new areas of exploration with detailed fieldwork and revisiting of known areas to enhance the geological knowledge. Their work is consistently of excellent quality and often focuses strongly on the mining potential of the area studied.