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REPORT ON THE DIAMOND DRILLING PROGRAM, WINDY 2 CLAIM GROUP, MACLEOD LAKE PROPERTY

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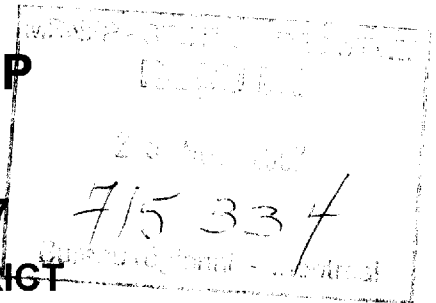
Québec 

WESTERN TROY CAPITAL RESOURCES INC.

MACLEOD LAKE PROPERTY

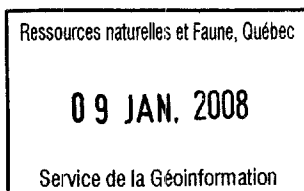
WINDY 2 CLAIM GROUP

**LAC CADIEUX AREA 33 A/07
CHIBOUGAMAU MINING DISTRICT
QUEBEC**



REPORT ON THE DIAMOND DRILLING PROGRAM

APRIL 2007



November 5, 2007

GM 6 3 2 7 7

TABLE OF CONTENTS

<u>ITEM</u>	<u>PAGE</u>
1. Summary	4
2. Introduction and Terms of Reference	5
3. Property Description and Location	6
3.1 Location	6
3.2 Property and Ownership Status	6
3.3 Nature of Company's Interest	7
4. Accessibility, Climate, Local Resources, Infrastructure and Physiography	8
4.1 Topography and Physiography	8
4.2 Access and Infrastructure	8
4.3 Climate	9
5. History	9
6. Geological Setting	12
6.1 Regional Geology	12
6.2 Property Geology	14
7. Work Done	16
8. Results	17
9. Interpretation and Conclusions	17
10. Expenditures	18
11. Personnel	19
References	20
Certificate of Author	23
Appendix 1 Mining Claims as of January 25, 2007 (Windy 2)	
Appendix 2 Drill Logs 2007 Drill Program & Drill Sections	

LIST OF FIGURES

- Figure 1: Location Map
- Figure 2: Claim Location Map
- Figure 3: Regional Geology
- Figure 4: 2007 Drill Hole Locations

LIST OF TABLES

Table 1: Claim Group Summary	7
Table 2: Diamond Drill Hole Program, 2007	16
Table 3: 2007 Drill Program Expenditures	18

1. SUMMARY

The MacLeod Lake Property is located at about 73° W and 52° 15' N. The Property is in two parts, a wholly-owned group of claims in four separate claim groups (Windy 1, 2 5 and 6) and another claim group, the Eastmain River claims, which are contiguous with the Windy 1 claims and in which Western Troy has acquired a 100% interest.

The MacLeod Lake Property is accessible by air, either by fixed wing charters or by helicopters out of Chibougamau, Québec. There are no services or infrastructure in the immediate vicinity of the Property.

The MacLeod Lake Property is relatively flat with some minor ridges and depressions. About 30% of the Property is covered by lakes and swamps. The main vegetation is small jackpine and spruce. The climate is typical of northern Canada with low winter temperatures and moderate summer temperatures. The average snow pack in winter is about 92 cm.

Mineralization was located on the MacLeod Lake Property in 1988 with the discovery of outcropping chalcopyrite-molybdenite mineralization. There was extensive exploration in the period 1988 to 1992, with limited programs in the years 1996, 1997 and 2002 on the staked claims and adjacent licences of exploration.

The MacLeod Lake Property lies within the Superior Province of the North American Craton. Within that Craton, the Property lies within the Eastmain Greenstone Belt. The margins of a granodiorite intrusion, informally known as the MacLeod granodiorite appear to control chalcopyrite-molybdenite mineralization. However, mineralization is strongest in the wall rocks adjacent to the contact.

In 1990 a combined helicopter electromagnetic (EM) and magnetometer survey was flown over the MacLeod Lake staked claims and licences of exploration that had been acquired. Follow-up work identified massive sulphide boulders and showings

in mafic metavolcanics containing indications of copper and zinc mineralization. Subsequently, the Windy 2 claim group was staked to cover an area of particular interest. Further ground prospecting in 1998 led to the identification of boulders carrying anomalous to potentially economic zinc mineralization which was followed in 1999 with line-cutting, ground magnetometer and induced polarization (IP) surveys and geological mapping.

Following a review of the IP survey in 2006, Western Troy decided to drill three (3) holes testing IP anomalies during their 2007 drilling program at MacLeod Lake. In early April 2007, the Company drilled two (2) holes testing IP anomalies for their potential for zinc mineralization of economic interest. The following report summarizes the information on the Property, the work done and the results obtained.

2. INTRODUCTION AND TERMS OF REFERENCE

The MacLeod Lake Property of Western Troy is located approximately 275 km northeast of Chibougamau, immediately adjacent to the Eastmain River at 52° 15'N latitude, 73°W longitude within the Chibougamau Mining Division, Quebec (Figure 1).

The Property consists of 539 unpatented mining claims in four groups, Windy 1, Windy 2, Windy 5/6 and Magrill which collectively cover an area of approximately 15200 ha (Figure 2). In addition, Western Troy has acquired a 100% interest in the adjacent Eastmain River Property of Match Capital which is contiguous, to the northeast, to the Windy 1 claim group. The following report is specifically related to the Windy 2 claim group and the work completed in April 2007.

In early April 2007, 2 holes for a total of 384.0 m were drilled by Bradley Bros. Ltd. on the Windy 2 claim group. The following report summarizes the work done and the results obtained from these two holes.

The writer supervised the 2007 drilling program, logged the core and supervised the core splitting. Additional information has been obtained from technical



0 100 200 300 400 500
kilometres

Figure 1
 Western Troy Capital Resources Inc.
 MacLeod Lake Property
 Québec
General Location Map

Handwritten signature

reports on the various exploration programs carried out between 1988 and 1997 as well as publicly available information on the geology and mineral resources of the area.

3. PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

3.1 LOCATION

The Property is centred at approximately 52°15'N latitude, 73°W longitude, approximately 275 km northeast of Chibougamau, Quebec and within the Chibougamau Mining Division (Figure 1). The Windy 2 Property lies immediately south of the Eastmain River, one of the major westward flowing rivers of the area which flows into James Bay (Figure 2).

3.2 PROPERTY AND OWNERSHIP STATUS

The MacLeod Lake Property currently consists of 539 claims in four groups in the Chibougamau Mining District, Quebec as shown in Figure 2. A list of the claims is presented in Appendix 1. The 54 claims of the 4620 series were staked by the vendors of the Property in 1988 while those of the 5052 series (94 claims) were added by Windy Mountain Explorations Ltd., the previous owner of the Property, in November and December of 1989. An additional 159 claims, the 5046 series, were staked by Windy Mountain Explorations Ltd. in July and early August, 1990. Additional claims were acquired in early 2002 to cover geophysical targets identified as having the potential to be kimberlites and hosts for diamond deposits. In January 2004, 38 new claims adjacent to the Windy 1 claim group were staked, new claims were added to the northeast corner of the Windy 1 claim group in September, 2004 and additional claims were added in 2006.

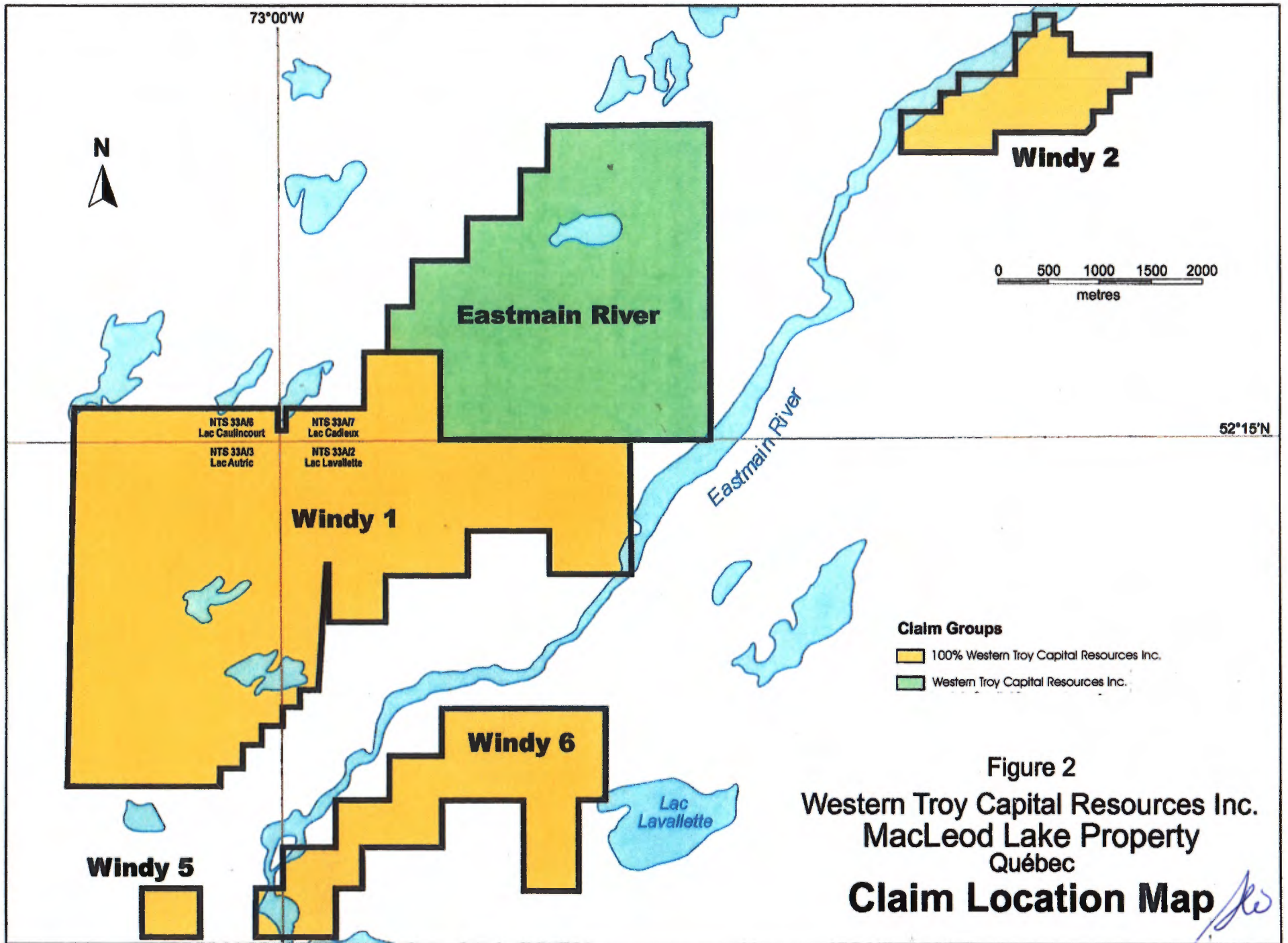


TABLE 1
MACLEOD LAKE PROPERTY
CLAIM GROUP DESCRIPTION

<u>Claim Group</u>	<u>No. of Claims</u>	<u>Area (ha)</u>
Windy 1 Group (MacLeod Lake)	447	11961.71
Windy 2 Group	44	704.00
Windy 5/6 Group	30	1585.15
Magrill claims	<u>18</u>	<u>949.83</u>
TOTAL	539	15200.69

3.3 NATURE OF COMPANY'S INTEREST

Western Troy holds a 100% interest in the MacLeod Lake Property claims which are contained in the Windy 1, Windy 2, Windy 5/6 and Magrill Groups (Figure 2). The vendors of the original 54 claims (4620371, etc.) retain a 2% net smelter royalty (NSR) on these claims with no buy-back provision.

Pursuant to a Joint Venture Agreement (the Agreement) dated February 28, 2005 between Western Troy Capital Resources Inc. (Western Troy) and Match Capital Resources Corp. (Match Capital), Match Capital granted to Western Troy the right to earn a 25% interest in the Match Capital Eastmain River Property by making an exploration expenditure on the Property of at least \$125,000 before December 31, 2005. Western Troy met this requirement by its expenditures during the January to June, 2005 exploration and drilling program on the Eastmain River Property. As a result of additional expenditures on the Eastmain River Property, Western Troy acquired an 87% equity interest in the Match Capital claims and subsequently acquired a 100% interest in the said group.

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

4.1 TOPOGRAPHY AND PHYSIOGRAPHY

The area is generally flat with minor ridges and depressions controlled by the bedrock geology and the surficial glacial deposits. Approximately 30% of the Property is covered by lakes and swamps. The major topographic feature is the Eastmain River which trends southwesterly then west immediately south of the Windy 1 Claim Group. The Windy 2 Group and the Windy 6 Group lie immediately south of the Eastmain River about 10 km northeast and 2 km south respectively of the Windy 1 Group.

The Property is beyond the limits of commercial timber and for the most part, the forest cover consists of small jackpine and spruce.

4.2 ACCESS AND INFRASTRUCTURE

The Property is located at 52°15'N latitude, 73°W longitude approximately 200 km north-northeast of Baie du Poste, Lake Mistissini, Quebec and 275 km north-northeast of Chibougamau, Quebec (Figure 1).

The Property can be accessed only by air. There are fixed-wing bases at Mistissini at the south end of Lake Mistissini and at the Témiscamie River at the end of the road 100 km northeast of Mistissini. Canadian Helicopters has a base in Chibougamau approximately 100 km south of Mistissini. MacLeod Lake in the northwest part of the Windy 1 Group, the Eastmain River and Lac de la Corne to the southeast are all accessible to float-equipped aircraft.

There are no services or infrastructure in the immediate area with the closest community being at Mistissini approximately 200 km to the south. The closest all-weather road is at the Témiscamie River. A winter road from the Témiscamie River connects to the former Eastmain Gold Mine where there is a landing strip that can

handle DC-3 or similar type aircraft on wheels. This is approximately 40 km southeast of the Windy 1 Claim Group. A second road leading north from the Mistissini - Chibougamau road provides access to the Troilus Mine which is approximately 150 km southwest of the MacLeod Lake Property.

4.3 CLIMATE

The Property lies within the cold continental climatic zone with cool summers and cold winters. The normal temperature range is from a maximum of 36°C to a minimum of -48°C. Freeze-up usually occurs in late October with breakup in May with snow on the ground for 7 to 8 months per year. Annual precipitation is in the 500 mm to 750 mm range.

5. HISTORY

The initial Property of 54 claims was staked in 1988 by W. Holmstead, Kingston, Ontario and E. Canova and W. Brack of Montreal to cover two showings of chalcopyrite-molybdenite mineralization.

The claim group was subsequently acquired by Windy Mountain Explorations Ltd. in the fall of 1988 and, at that time, a limited exploration program consisting of line-cutting, ground geophysical surveys, geological mapping and sampling was carried out. This work indicated the Property had the potential to host a significant body of base metal mineralization and further work was recommended (Winter, 1988). During the summer of 1989, a program of geological mapping, prospecting and geochemical sampling as well as a limited diamond drilling program (930 m) was carried out. Based on the favourable results of this program, an additional diamond drilling program of 3808 m was completed during the months of January, February and March, 1990. The 35 holes completed by the end of March, 1990 indicated a significant body of disseminated copper and molybdenum mineralization with minor gold and silver values over a strike length of approximately 1000 m, to a depth below surface of approximately 160 m and across widths of up to 80 m. Based on the drilling results, a preliminary estimate of over

30,000,000 metric tonnes of mineralized material was calculated with an average grade of 0.48% copper (Cu), 0.07% molybdenum (Mo), 0.05 g/t gold (Au) and 4.31 g/t silver (Ag) (Norwin Geological Ltd., 1990).

As a result of the positive results obtained during the 1989 field work on the Windy Mountain claim group, Windy Mountain applied for and received from the Quebec government three exclusive exploration permit licences 881, 882 and 883 covering an area of 935 km² surrounding the Windy Mountain claim group. Subsequently, a fourth licence of exploration, 893 consisting of an additional 390 km², was added to the Property during the summer of 1990. Licence 883 was abandoned as of the anniversary date in October, 1990 and licence 893 was abandoned in July, 1992 due to poor results from the exploration work.

Windy Mountain entered into a farm-in agreement in early 1990 with Cochise Resources Inc. (Cochise) whereby Cochise could earn a 50% interest in licences of exploration 881, 882, 883 and 893 (excluding an area 14 km x 8 km in licence of exploration 881 - the Windy 1 area) by carrying out certain specified exploration work on the licences by October 31, 1992.

The three licences of exploration 881, 882 and 883 as well as the Windy Mountain claims were covered by an airborne geophysical survey flown by Aerodat Ltd. in early 1990. As a follow-up to the airborne survey, Cochise funded a ground follow-up program during September of 1990 to further investigate the three licences. The work consisted of following up airborne anomalies identified by the Aerodat survey and mapping of the licences on a reconnaissance basis using helicopter support. The objective of this work was to define in general terms the outline of the granodiorite body and to prospect as much as possible the area of the contact. This work indicated that the granodiorite body was much larger than previously thought and that it had an area of approximately 200 km² and a contact length of approximately 60 linear km.

The airborne follow-up also identified five areas in licences 881 and 882 with the potential to host volcanogenic massive sulphide deposits associated with the Upper

Eastmain River greenstone belt immediately east of the granodiorite. One area of particular interest was identified and was staked. This is the Windy 2 claim group.

The work completed on the MacLeod Lake Property and the licences of exploration is summarized chronologically below with particular reference to the Windy 2 claim group.

1988:

- Staking of original 54 claim property by W. Holmstead, E. Canova and W. Brack.
- Line-cutting on original 54 claims.
- VLF and total field magnetometer surveying of entire 54 claim block excluding areas covered by water at 100 m line spacing by Exsics Explorations Limited (Grant, 1989).
- Dipole-dipole IP survey over the area of the known showings at 50 m line spacing by Exsics Exploration Limited (Grant, 1989).
- Sampling and geological mapping of two showings (Winter, 1988).

1990:

- Helicopter EM, VLF and magnetometer survey over Licences of Exploration and the MacLeod Lake Property at 125 m line spacing by Aerodat (Podolsky, 1990).
- Helicopter supported reconnaissance exploration within licences of exploration 881, 882 and 883 (Prior, 1990).
- Acquisition of licence of exploration 893 and abandonment of licence of exploration 883.

1991:

- Reconnaissance mapping and prospecting of licence of exploration 893 with abandonment of 161 km² in July, 1991.

1998

- Prospecting of Windy 2 claim group area with discovery of boulders carrying zinc mineralization of potential economic interest.

1999

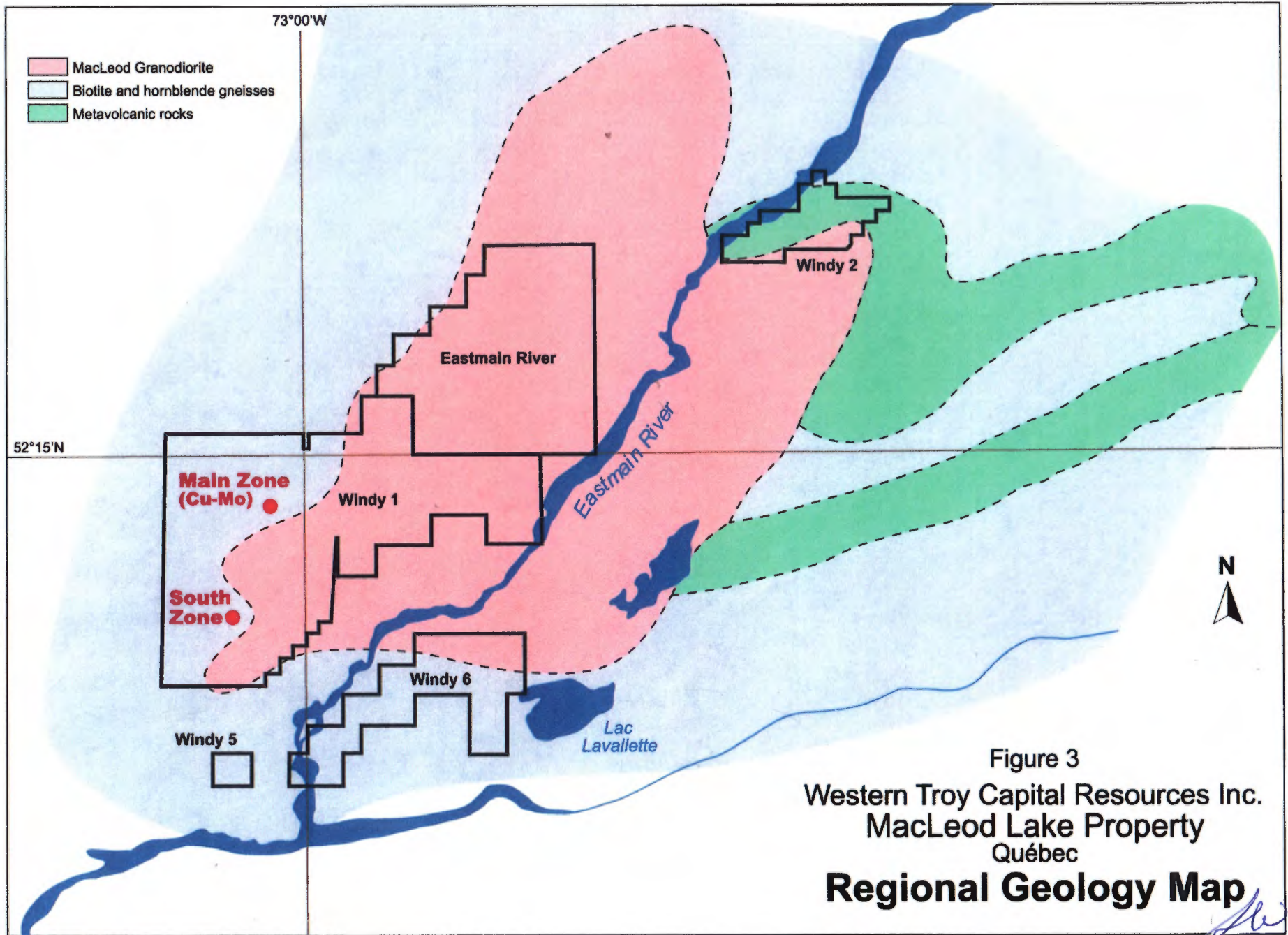
- During the summer of 1999 a program of line-cutting, ground magnetometer and IP geophysical surveys and geological mapping were completed on the Windy 2 claim group area.

During early 2002, Gold Summit Mines Ltd. optioned the Windy 1 Claim Group plus 8 additional groups for evaluation for their potential to host kimberlites and diamonds. During the 2002 summer, Gold Summit carried out a program of till sampling for KIM. Subsequently, the option was dropped and the claim groups were returned to the owners, however, this work did indicate KIM of interest on claim groups Windy 2 and Windy 6.

6. GEOLOGICAL SETTING

6.1 REGIONAL GEOLOGY

The MacLeod Lake Property area is situated within the Superior Province of the Canadian Shield approximately 100 km northwest of the Grenville Front and 250 km north-northeast of the Abitibi Subprovince. The geology of the region encompassing the project area is dominated by medium to high grade Archean gneisses overlain to the east by the Archean Upper Eastmain River Greenstone Belt. The Upper Eastmain River Greenstone Belt is in turn unconformably overlain to the southeast by Proterozoic clastic sediments of the Otish Basin. Intrusions of Archean age, predominantly felsic to intermediate, occupy large areas within the gneissic terrain (Figure 3). The gneisses are also cut by northwesterly to northerly trending Proterozoic diabase dykes. All of the Archean supracrustal lithologies have been subjected to regional amphibolite grade



metamorphism (Couture and Guha, 1990; Hocq, 1985; Eade, 1966; Winter, 1990, Prior, 1991b).

The basement gneissic complex is composed predominantly of biotite and hornblende gneisses which may contain hypersthene, cordierite and illmanite. Within the gneisses small lenses of amphibolite, hornblende, pyroxenite and peridotite occur locally. Major intrusions within the gneisses, predominantly granites, granodiorites and tonalites, commonly occupy areas of several tens of square km's. Small bodies of pegmatite also intrude the gneisses. The dominant structural trend within the gneissic terrain near the Eastmain River is east to east-northeast (Couture, 1987; Hocq, 1985; Winter, 1990, Prior, 1991b).

Air photo patterns (Hocq, 1985) and field mapping and diamond drilling for Windy Mountain and Cochise in the gneisses west of the greenstones, support the interpretation that the Property area is underlain by a northeast-plunging (10°) synformal structure (Prior, 1991b; Pilkey, 1990). This is the Lac Lavallette synform.

The main granodiorite body which is the upper unit in the regional synform is informally referred to as the MacLeod granodiorite in this report. This granodiorite, which includes both hornblende dominant granofels and biotite dominant foliate phases, is not shown on government maps of the area (government mapping efforts in the region have generally focused on the greenstones). Helicopter reconnaissance mapping undertaken during the Eastmain River project shows that the MacLeod granodiorite extends over an area approximately 20 km in length in an east-northeast direction by 15 km in width (Prior, 1991b). Due to its potential economic significance the MacLeod granodiorite has been incorporated into the regional geology map (Figure 3).

6.2 PROPERTY GEOLOGY

The MacLeod granodiorite is the dominant unit within the central portion of the Property (Figure 4). Outcrop and drill core observations indicate that it is in sharp contact with the surrounding biotite gneisses, biotite foliates and migmatitic gneisses. Outcrops of granodiorite may be either hornblende dominant, generally lineated, granofels or biotite dominant, foliates. The northwestern and central parts of the MacLeod granodiorite are generally hornblende-rich whereas the southeastern part of the unit, in the Lac de la Corne area, is biotite dominant.

Biotite gneisses, biotite foliates and migmatitic gneisses are the main lithologies to the north, west and south of the MacLeod granodiorite. To the east, the MacLeod granodiorite abuts against the western end of the Eastmain metavolcanic belt which is dominantly composed of mafic metavolcanics (amphibolite) which occur in two east-west trending belts. The Windy 2 claim group is located on the northern belt where it abuts the MacLeod granodiorite (Figure 3).

The Lac Lavallette synform plunging at 010° at 060° is the main structural feature underlying the MacLeod Lake - Eastmain River Property. The gneissic and metavolcanic units form the limbs of the structure with the MacLeod granodiorite occupying the axial region. Small scale recumbent-type folds plunging northwest at 15° have been observed, however, no major structures of this configuration have been identified to date.

An airphoto lineament study (Brack, 1990) identified four dominant lineament directions; northwest, northeast to east-northeast, east-west and north-south. The northwest trend correlates with observed faulting and the well-developed set of diabase dykes. North-south structures have also been observed in outcrop. The northeast and east-west trends appear to offset the granodiorite contact in places although actual faulting has not been observed.

The diabase dykes which occupy the northwest set of structures have been named the Mistissini Set and have been dated by Fahrig et al., (1986). They consider that the Mistissini dyke swarm was emplaced between 2.0 and 2.2 Ga years ago within a tensional feature probably related to the opening of an early Proterozoic ocean in the area of the Grenville Province to the south. Fahrig, et al., (1986) consider the dykes represent the failed third arm (aulocogen) of this triple junction point.

Abitibi dykes trend northeasterly through the area and occupy some of the northeast trending structures.

The MacLeod Lake - Eastmain River area Properties are covered by deposits of Pleistocene moraine and glacial-fluvial materials. The moraine consists of ground and hummocky moraine which is of a sandy to gravelly nature and contains many large transported boulders. In limited areas, glacial-fluvial and lacustrine deposits are present. They consist of eskers, kames and areas of sandy outwash. To date, no significant areas of clay have been identified.

The major direction of glacial transport is from northeast to southwest (S45°W). Preliminary work by the Geological Survey of Canada southwest of the area has indicated an early ice movement from east to west. There is evidence of this direction of transport in the distribution of anomalous geochemical soil sample values. The southwest trending glacial dispersion patterns often show values apparently displaced to the west which would represent the first stage of transport.

Work to date indicates the moraine and glacial lacustrine material form a relatively thin veneer over the bedrock surface with the maximum depth of overburden encountered being in the order of 10 m to 15 m.

7. WORK DONE

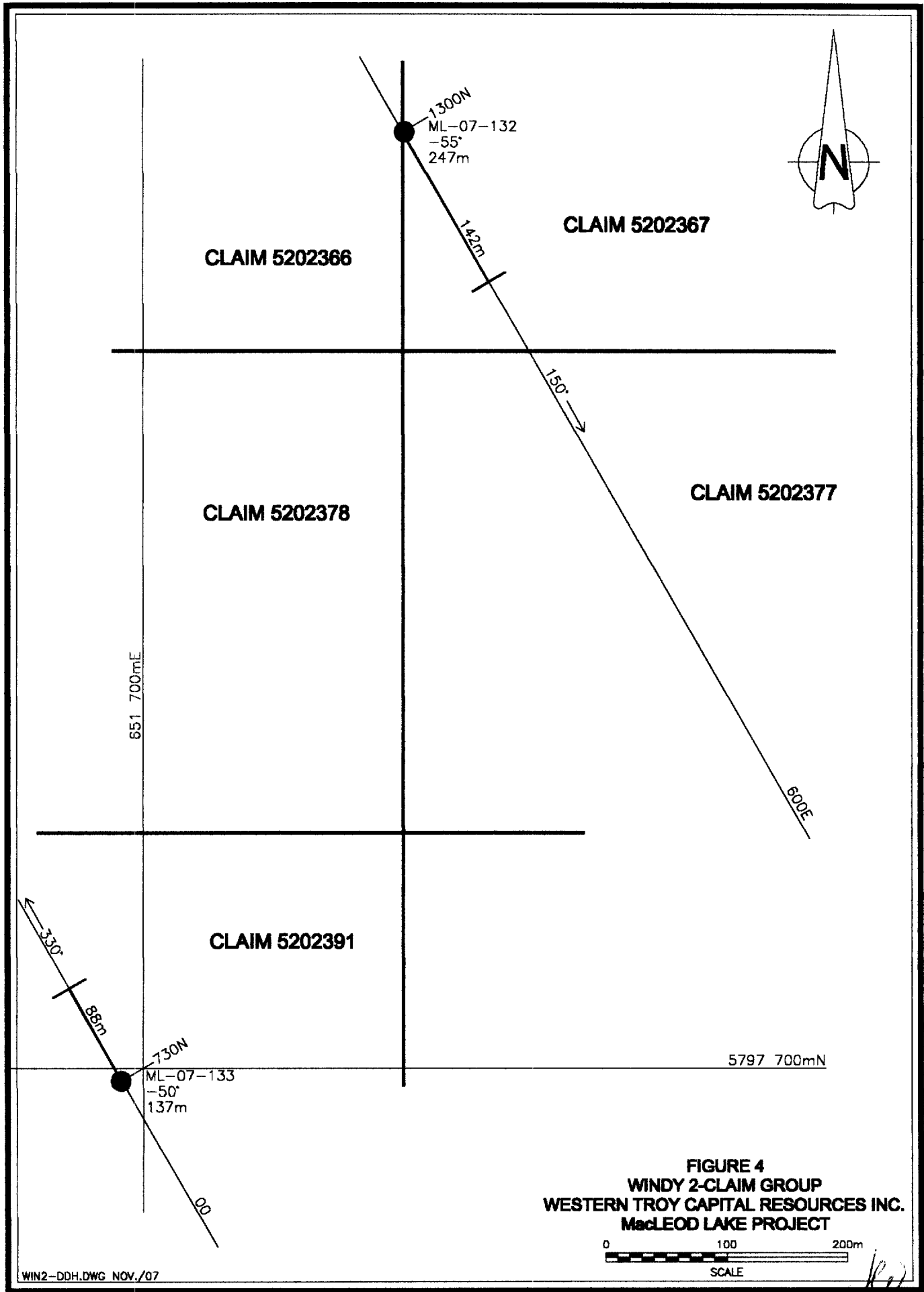
In 1990 a combined helicopter electromagnetic (EM) and magnetometer survey was flown over the MacLeod Lake staked claims and licences of exploration that had been acquired. Follow-up work identified massive sulphide boulders and showings in mafic metavolcanics containing indications of copper and zinc mineralization. Subsequently, the Windy 2 claim group was staked to cover an area of particular interest. Further ground prospecting in 1998 led to the identification of boulders carrying anomalous to potentially economic zinc mineralization which was followed in 1999 with line-cutting, ground magnetometer and induced polarization (IP) surveys and geological mapping.

Following a review of the IP survey in 2006, Western Troy decided to drill three (3) holes testing IP anomalies during their 2007 drilling program at MacLeod Lake. In early April 2007, the Company drilled two (2) holes testing IP anomalies for their potential for zinc mineralization of economic interest.

The drill was transported by helicopter to the Windy 2 claim group on April 9, 2007 and returned to the MacLeod Lake camp site area on April 13, 2007. Drilling on the Windy 2 claims was part of a larger drill program carried out between the 23rd of March 2007 and the 20th of April 2007.

The details for the two completed 2007 drill hole are as follows in Table 2.

HOLE	UTM CO-ORDINATES		INCLINATION (degrees)	AZIMUTH (degrees)	LENGTH (metres)
	EASTING	NORTHING			
ML-07-132	651918	5798480	-55	155	247.0
ML-07-133	651683	5797686	-50	325	137.0
UTM Co-ordinates are NAD 83, Zone 18				TOTAL	384.0



CLAIM 5202366

CLAIM 5202367

CLAIM 5202378

CLAIM 5202377

CLAIM 5202391

1300N
ML-07-132
-55°
247m

142m

150'

800E

651 700mE

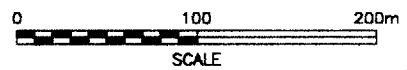
5797 700mN

330'
88m

130N
ML-07-133
-50°
137m

00

**FIGURE 4
WINDY 2-CLAIM GROUP
WESTERN TROY CAPITAL RESOURCES INC.
MacLEOD LAKE PROJECT**



The two drill holes was logged, however, due to the low quantities of sulphides with pyrrhotite being the dominant one, no samples were taken for assay.

The core is stored at the MacLeod Lake core storage facility.

8. RESULTS

Hole ML-07-132 intersected a sequence of mafic metavolcanic tuffs at the amphibolite grade of metamorphism with the foliation being essentially vertical. Pyrrhotite is the dominant sulphide mineral intersected with lesser amounts of pyrite and occasional grains to blebs of chalcopyrite associated with quartz stringers. The best mineralization occurs between 166.45 m and 247.00 m, however, the amount of sulphides present is not sufficient to be of economic interest (overall less than 1%). No samples were taken for assay.

Mafic metavolcanic flows were intersected in hole ML-07-133. They are generally massive with a weak foliation parallel to subparallel to the core axis. All units are at the amphibolite grade of metamorphism. Mineralization consists of foliation-parallel stringers, blebs and disseminations of pyrrhotite, pyrite and minor chalcopyrite. The best mineralized interval is from 101.0 to 119.0 m where 1% to 2% sulphide overall is present. No samples were taken for assay.

A copy of the two drill hole logs are provided in Appendix 2.

9. INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSIONS

The two completed drill holes intersected mafic metavolcanic tuffs and flows at the amphibolite grade of metamorphism. Both holes contained sufficient sulphide minerals, mainly pyrrhotite to account for the IP chargeability anomalies, however, the quantity and type of sulphides (dominantly pyrrhotite) are such that the intersected zones are considered to be non-economic and no further work is recommended directed at the localization of sulphide mineralization of economic interest.

PAGE(S) CONTENANT DE L'INFORMATION NON
PERTINENTE A ÉTÉ RETIRÉE(S)

11. **PERSONNEL**

March – April Drill Program

1. Bradley Frères Ltée. - mob to project – 23 and 24 March 2007
- demob from project – 18, 19 and 20 April 2007


2. Core logging, supervision


L.D.S. Winter
1849 Oriole Drive
Sudbury, ON P3E 2W5
15 March to 3 April 2007 inclusive

3. Support Personnel

Stanley Brien
88 Albanel St.
Mistissini, Quebec) GOW 1C0

Jonah Brien
88 Albanel St.
Mistissini, Quebec) GOW 1C0


L.D.S. Winter, P. Geo:
November 5, 2007



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Mineral Resource Estimate on the MacLeod Lake Property, Chibougamau Mining District, Quebec for Western Troy Capital Resources Inc., 8 Figures, 47 p.
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L.D.S. Winter
1849 Oriole Drive, Sudbury, ON P3E 2W5
(705) 560-6967
(705) 560-0765 (fax)
email: winbourne@bellnet.ca

CERTIFICATE OF AUTHOR

I, Lionel Donald Stewart Winter, P. Geo. do hereby certify that:

1. I am currently an independent consulting geologist.
2. I graduated with a degree in Mining Engineering (B.A.Sc.) from the University of Toronto in 1957. In addition, I have obtained a Master of Science (Applied) (M.Sc. App.) from McGill University, Montreal, QC.
3. I am a Life Member of the Canadian Institute of Mining, a Member of the Prospectors and Developers Association of Canada, a Registered Geoscientist in Ontario and a Registered Geoscientist in British Columbia (P.Geo.) with Temporary Registration in Quebec (OGQ #918).
4. I have worked as a geologist for a total of 48 years since my graduation from university.
5. I have read the definition of "qualified person" set out in National Instrument 43-101 ("NI43-101") 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.
6. I have prepared 8 earlier reports as listed in the References to this report on the MacLeod Lake Property, Chibougamau Mining District, Quebec in 1988, 1990, 1992, 2004, 2005 and 2006.

Dated this 5th Day of November, 2007




L.D.S. Winter, P.Geo. (OGQ #918)

APPENDIX 1

MINING CLAIMS AS OF JANUARY, 2007

WINDY 2

PAGE(S) CONTENANT DE L'INFORMATION NON
PERTINENTE A ÉTÉ RETIRÉE(S)

APPENDIX 2

DRILL LOGS 2007 DRILL PROGRAM

DRILL SECTIONS

HOLES: ML-07-132 & ML-07-133

**WESTERN TROY CAPITAL RESOURCES INC.
DIAMOND DRILL LOG**

HOLE # : ML-07-132

PROPERTY : MACLEOD LAKE	ZONE : Zinc - Windy 2 Claims	HOLE # : ML-07-132
NTS MAP : 33A/07	TOWNSHIP / AREA : Lac Cadieux	CLAIM # : 5202367
LINE / STATION : L6+00E; 13+00N	EASTINGS : 651918 <i>JTM NAD83</i>	ELEVATION : Surface
LENGTH : 247.0 m	NORTHINGS : 5798480	AZIMUTH : 150°
OVERBURDEN : 2.0 m	INCLINATION : -55°	CASING : 4.0 m
LOGGED BY : S. Winter	DRILLED BY : Bradley Bros. Limited	ASSAYING BY : ALS Chemex
DATE LOGGED : April 9 and 10, 2007	DATE DRILLED : April 2-5, 2007	CORE LOCATION : MacLeod Lake campsite

Acid Dip Test

**Depth
200.0 m**

**Dip
- 44°**

**WESTERN TROY CAPITAL RESOURCES INC.
DIAMOND DRILL LOG**

HOLE # : ML-07-132

From (m)	To (m)	Description	Sample #	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Cu (ppm)	Mo (ppm)	Cu (%)	Mo (%)	Au (ppm)	Ag (ppm)
0.00	2.00	Overburden.										
2.00	247.00	Mafic metavolcanic tuffs (with occasional bedding parallel quartz and/or quartz-pegmatite veins). Colour: medium to dark grey. Grain Size: generally fine to very fine with medium sized clasts in some units. Fracturing: weak <10 fracture per metre. Magnetic Response: generally nil unless otherwise noted when pyrrhotite present. Composition: appears to be 100% amphiboles; due to fine grain size. Structure: well developed tuffaceous layering/bedding generally at 40° to 45° to CAX: bedding generally on mm scale with individual units being from a few mm to thick. Alteration: dominant mineral is amphibole indicating units have been regionally metamorphosed to amphibolite grade. Mineralization: within this interval pyrite, pyrrhotite and locally chalcopyrite occur as fine disseminated grains along foliation surfaces, occasional as thin 1-2 mm foliation parallel pyrite and pyrrhotite layers and as disseminated pyrite associated with quartz epidote veining/zones. Pyrrhotite with occasional chalcopyrite occurs associated with quartz veins / stringers. Total sulphide content <1%. Possibly occasional grain of sphalerite associated with quartz veins/stringers(?). Sub-intervals, dykes, veins. 28.10 m: 5 cm pegmatitic plagioclase dyke.										

**WESTERN TROY CAPITAL RESOURCES INC.
DIAMOND DRILL LOG**

HOLE # : ML-07-132

From (m)	To (m)	Description	Sample #	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Cu (ppm)	Mo (ppm)	Cu (%)	Mo (%)	Au (ppm)	Ag (ppm)
		31.65 - 32.10 m: Quartz-plagioclase pegmatite dyke parallel to foliation.										
		35.40 - 36.10 m: Quartz-plagioclase pegmatite dyke parallel to foliation.										
		38.50 - 41.40 m: Section of <1% total sulphides; pyrite with minor pyrrhotite in foliation parallel layers and also 1 mm wide pyrite veinlets at 80° to CAX; associated quartz veining.										
		48.00 - 53.00 m: Lapilli tuff with mafic fragments generally 2 mm x 3-4 mm.										
		53.52 m: 10 cm foliation parallel plagioclase neosome dyke.										
		54.00 - 55.00 m: Pegmatite dyke; plagioclase 80%, quartz 20%; contacts upper foliation parallel at 85° to CAX, lower 45° to CAX, parallel to foliation.										
		57.00 m: For 10 cm quartz vein/bleb with med. anhedral to euhedral pyrite along contact.										
		62.50 - 62.75 m: Quartz vein/quartz-plagioclase dyke parallel to foliation at 50° to CAX.										
		66.95 m: 5 cm quartz vein at 45° to CAX; with pyrite "plates" along adjacent foliation surfaces.										
		72.25 - 72.53 m: Quartz veins, white, parallel foliation at 50° to CAX.										
		78.00 - 86.15 m: Lapilli tuff, with mafic fragments up to 3 mm x 4 mm, foliation 45° to CAX.										
		82.33 - 82.82 m: Quartz-plagioclase pegmatite dyke, contacts parallel foliation at 75° to CAX.										
		100.00 - 116.90 m: Lapilli tuff with mafic fragments to 5 mm - foliation 45° to CAX.										

**WESTERN TROY CAPITAL RESOURCES INC.
DIAMOND DRILL LOG**

HOLE # : ML-07-132

From (m)	To (m)	Description	Sample #	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Cu (ppm)	Mo (ppm)	Cu (%)	Mo (%)	Au (ppm)	Ag (ppm)
		121.85 - 129.72 m: Coarse lapilli tuff with mafic fragments to 10 mm, foliation at 75° to CAX.										
		131.10 m: 5 cm grey-white quartz vein at 80° to CAX.										
		131.63 - 132.15 m: Pegmatite dyke; very irregular; plagioclase 80%; quartz 20%.										
		137.60 m: 12 cm pegmatite dyke; plagioclase 80%, quartz 20%.										
		139.78 m: 16 cm pegmatite dyke; plagioclase 80%, quartz 20%.										
		140.92 - 141.88 m: Grey, fine to very fine grained aplitic dyke, contacts parallel foliation at 45° to CAX.										
		142.45 - 166.45 m: Zone of thinly laminated mafic tuff which is highly contorted due to small scale folding. Upper contact of this zone marked by 5 cm wide quartz vein parallel to foliation at 30° to CAX.										
		160.68 m: 10 cm white quartz vein parallel foliation - upper contact 80° to CAX, lower contact 40° to CAX.										
		166.45 - 247.00 m: Within this interval pyrite, pyrrhotite and locally chalcopyrite occur as fine disseminated grains along foliation surfaces, occasional as thin 1-2 mm foliation parallel pyrite and pyrrhotite layers and as disseminated pyrite associated with quartz epidote veining/zones. Pyrrhotite with occasional chalcopyrite occurs associated with quartz veins / stringers. Total sulphide content <1%. Possibly occasional grain of sphalerite associated with quartz veins/stringers(?).										
		172.81 m: 7 cm white quartz vein at 90° to CAX.										
		175.00 m: 45 cm white quartz vein at 90° to CAX.										
		185.90 - 186.30 m: White plagioclase 75%; 25% grey quartz pegmatite dyke: contacts foliation parallel, upper at 45° to CAX, lower 90° to CAX.										
		188.87 m: 5 cm pegmatite dyke as above (185.90 m).										

**WESTERN TROY CAPITAL RESOURCES INC.
DIAMOND DRILL LOG**

HOLE # : ML-07-132

From (m)	To (m)	Description	Sample #	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Cu (ppm)	Mo (ppm)	Cu (%)	Mo (%)	Au (ppm)	Ag (ppm)
		211.00 m: 22 cm pegmatite dyke as above (185.90 m).										
		225.72 - 226.20 m: Massive white quartz vein at 80° to CAX.										
		226.78 - 227.00 m: Very fine grained grey aplite dyke parallel to foliation at 35°-40° to CAX.										
		246.15 - 247.00 m: Highly contorted foliation with quartz veins occupying about 60 cm of the interval. Epidote veining of tuffs with associated euhedral pyrite - locally 5%; overall <1% sulphides.										
247.00		End of Hole.										

**WESTERN TROY CAPITAL RESOURCES INC.
DIAMOND DRILL LOG**

HOLE # : ML-07-133

PROPERTY : MACLEOD LAKE	ZONE : Zinc - Windy 2 Claims	HOLE # : ML-07-133
NTS MAP : 33A/07	TOWNSHIP / AREA : Lac Cadieux	CLAIM # : 5202391
LINE / STATION : L0+00; 7+30N	EASTINGS : 651683 <i>UTM NAD83</i>	ELEVATION : Surface
LENGTH : 137.0 m	NORTHINGS : 5797686	AZIMUTH : 330°
OVERBURDEN : 2.0 m	INCLINATION : -50°	CASING : 4.0 m
LOGGED BY : S. Winter	DRILLED BY : Bradley Bros. Limited	ASSAYING BY : ALS Chemex
DATE LOGGED : April 11 and 12, 2007	DATE DRILLED : April 6-8, 2007	CORE LOCATION : MacLeod Lake campsite

Acid Dip Test

**Depth
137.0 m**

**Dip
-50°**

**WESTERN TROY CAPITAL RESOURCES INC.
DIAMOND DRILL LOG**

HOLE # : ML-07-133

From (m)	To (m)	Description	Sample #	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Cu (ppm)	Mo (ppm)	Cu (%)	Mo (%)	Au (ppm)	Ag (ppm)
0.00	2.00	Overburden.										
2.00	137.00	Mafic Metavolcanic Flow.										
		Colour: medium to dark grey.										
		Grain Size: fine to very fine.										
		Fracturing: weak, generally <<10 per metre.										
		Magnetic Response: generally weak to nil unless pyrrhotite present.										
		Composition:										
		Plagioclase 40%.										
		Amphibole 40%.										
		Pyroxene(?) 20%.										
		Structure: generally massive but with weak foliation parallel / sub-parallel to CAX which gradually becomes more pronounced by 75 m with scattered small faults/slips, quartz-carbonate veinlets, at low angles to CAX; 10° to 20° to CAX. These are generally parallel to the foliation.										
		Alteration: all rock appears to be at amphibolite grade of metamorphism.										
		Mineralization:										
		Chalcopyrite: minor disseminations and in foliation - parallel stringers associated with pyrrhotite and pyrite.										
		Pyrrhotite: generally in foliation - parallel stringers, blebs and disseminations associated with ccp and py.										
		Pyrite: in foliation-parallel stringers and minor disseminations, associated with po-ccp.										
		Sphalerite: possibly occasional grain of sphalerite associated with other sulphides?										

**WESTERN TROY CAPITAL RESOURCES INC.
DIAMOND DRILL LOG**

HOLE # : ML-07-133

From (m)	To (m)	Description	Sample #	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Cu (ppm)	Mo (ppm)	Cu (%)	Mo (%)	Au (ppm)	Ag (ppm)
		Sub-intervals, veins and dykes.										
		34.35 - 35.15 m: Very fine grained pale cream to light grey-green coloured felsic dyke with irregular contacts but generally about 10° to CAX.										
		40.68 - 41.15 m: Very fine grained felsic dyke as above along fracture at 10° to CAX.										
		47.65 - 48.60 m: Very fine grained felsic material as above at 10° to CAX.										
		52.45 - 52.60 m: Very fine grained felsic material as above at 45° to CAX.										
		57.10 - 57.35 m: Very fine grained felsic material as above at 20° to CAX.										
		61.75 - 62.20 m: Very fine grained felsic material as above sub-parallel CAX.										
		64.40 - 64.75 m: Very fine grained felsic material as above at 10° to CAX.										
		66.08 - 66.50 m: Very fine grained felsic material as above at 10° to CAX with 1% disseminated po and minor ccp.										
		76.75 - 76.85 m: Very fine grained felsic material as above at 30° to CAX with 1% associated blebby po.										
		85.80 - 86.15 m: Very fine grained material as above at 20° to CAX with <1% disseminated po.										
		101.00 - 119.00 m: Moderately well developed foliation parallel to sub-parallel to core axis with parallel zones a few cm wide of felsic veining plus minor py-po and mineralized shear zones (also foliation parallel, sub-parallel to CAX. Locally 5% po-py with minor ccp; overall 1-2% sulphides in zones.										
		126.00 - 132.95 m: Zone of porphyroblastic/porphyritic mafic metavolcanic unit same as above but now is porphyroblastic with porphyroblasts to 2 mm x 4 mm. Foliation parallel to CAX.										
		132.95 - 137.00 m: Typical mafic metavolcanic as throughout the hole.										
	137.00	End of Hole.										

NAD83/ZONE18

651 918mE

5798 480mN

Casing/Overburden

150°

SURFACE

55°

CLAIM NUMBER:5202367
NTS:33A/7 (LAC CADIEUX)

-50m

-100m

-150m

-200m

Mafic metavolcanic tuffs, amphibolite facies
with generally less than 1% sulphides, mainly pyrrhotite
NO SAMPLES

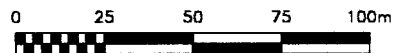
247m

HOLE ML-07-132

WINDY 2-CLAIM GROUP

WESTERN TROY CAPITAL RESOURCES INC.

MacLEOD LAKE PROJECT



1:2000

ML-07-132.DWG

Handwritten initials, possibly 'JW', in the bottom right corner of the drawing.

NAD83/ZONE 18
651 683mE
5797 686mN SURFACE
50° Casing/Overburden

← 330'

CLAIM NUMBER:5202391
NTS:33A/07 (Lac Cadieux)

-25m

-50m

-75m

-100m

-125m

Mafic metavolcanic flows, amphibolite facies
with 1-2% sulphides, mainly pyrrhotite
from 101.0m-119.0m
NO SAMPLES

137m

HOLE ML-07-133
WINDY 2-CLAIM GROUP
WESTERN TROY CAPITAL RESOURCES INC.
MacLEOD LAKE PROJECT

