Report on Magnetics Surveys at the Santa Maria Prospect Cobalt Area, NE Ontario

ClearView Geophysics Inc.
Report on
Magnetics Surveys
at the
Santa Maria Prospect
Cobalt Area, NE Ontario

On behalf of:

Cabo Mining Enterprises Corp.
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Contact: Mr. Joe Mihelcic

ClearView Ref: 10106a
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1. INTRODUCTION

ClearView Geophysics Inc. carried out total field magnetics surveys for Cabo Mining Enterprises Corp. (hereafter Cabo) at their Santa Maria Prospect, located approximately nine (9) kilometres southeast of the town of Cobalt. The work was completed in early June 2004. The following sections (2) through (6) were supplied by Cabo personnel (references at end of report).

2. ACCESS

Access is via the Coleman Road that departs eastwards from Highway 11A at the southwestern end of the town of Cobalt for 5 km to the abandoned "Mayfair" minesite and for 4½ km south along an ATV trail. The south end of the grid is easier reached via the Houndchutes Road (a Hydro Dam access road that extends southward form the Coleman Road at a point 1½ kms south of Cobalt).

3. TOPOGRAPHY & VEGETATION

Maximum relief on the property is approximately 80 metres. Topography is generally rolling with local steep ledges and cliffs and occasional swamp. The property drains into the Botha and Borden Lake system (both of which occur within the grid), which flows southward and westward through the grid area and into the Montreal River.

Overburden is relatively shallow over much of the grid except for local swamps. Vegetation consists mainly of mature mixed forest with abundant dense underbrush.
4. Claims

The grid covers parts of four unpatented mining claims numbered as follows:

K 1098668
K 1135378
K 1140509
K 1221535

The following map indicates the location of the Santa Maria Prospect Grid and claims relative to topographic features:

Figure - Santa Maria Grid Location Map
5. Geology

The grid is located in the southern part of the Cobalt mining camp. The eastern half of the grid is underlain by highly deformed Archean aged mafic to felsic metavolcanic rocks. These rocks are steeply dipping and trend in a northwest – southeast direction. A Nipissing aged diabase sill believed to be up to 300 metres thick occupies the western part of the grid and dips gently (25 degrees) eastward into the Archean volcanic rocks. In the extreme southeast and southwest corners of the grid, there is a shallow cover of relatively flat lying, Huronian aged, Coleman Group conglomerate.

Numerous “Cobalt Type” prospects, consisting of silver-cobalt-base metals hosted within calcite-quartz veins and vein breccia, are known to exist within the grid area. At least 4 shallow shafts and 1 short adit have explored these. None of these report any past production.

6. Previous Work

Previous work, including the underground exploration shafts and adit, is thought completed between 1900 and 1930. There is very little documentation in the assessment files. A large silver nugget (estimated to contain 9000 oz of silver) is reported discovered in the northern part of the grid in the 1920’s. Santa Maria Mines Ltd. completed trenching, sampling and a 16-hole drill program in this general area between 1946 and 1960.

Cabo Mining Corp. (the predecessor of Cabo Mining Enterprises Corp.) completed an airborne geophysical survey that included this grid in 1998 (High Sense Geophysical Surveys). Cabo Mining Enterprises Corp. completed 6 drill holes in the immediate area of the Santa Maria shaft in the north part of the grid in March of 2004 (Sears, 2004).
7. Logistics

Mr. Denis Presseault, Timiskaming Economic Res. & Dev.; Field Technician:
Mr. Presseault carried out the magnetics fieldwork on June 8 through June 11, 2004. He was responsible for ensuring that data were acquired and edited in a proper manner.

Mr. Joe Mihelcic; Geophysicist:
Mr. Mihelcic processed the data received from Mr. Presseault, prepared this report and is responsible for data storage.

Table 1 – Survey Specifications

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Total: 2606 37337.5
8. Survey Methodology

8.1 Magnetometer Surveys

The base station magnetometer was established in a low gradient location. Base readings were automatically recorded at 5-second intervals. The operator carried the field unit sensor at head-level. He ensured that all metallic objects that could influence the measurements were absent from the setup and his body. Readings were taken at regular intervals and referenced to grid coordinates. The location of readings taken between pickets was estimated.

9. Data Processing and Presentation

Magnetics data were diurnally corrected using in-house software. This software straight-line interpolates base station data to time-match field data. The interpolated base readings, along with line, station, time, uncorrected and corrected magnetics, are output as separate columns in the processed file. These data were subsequently imported to Geosoft Oasis software for plotting.

All plots were output to an HP Designjet 800PS 42" Colour Plotter.
10. DISCUSSION OF RESULTS

A brief discussion of the magnetic survey results follows. Refer to the plan maps in Appendix B.

The main area with the largest magnetic anomalies is located in the south-central to southeastern part of the grid. Readings peak up to 1600 nT above background levels on L650E south of TL900N (refer to Plate 2). These could be due to sulphide mineralization. Several sub-zones are visible on the contour map (refer to Plate 1) and appear to trend northwest-southeast in the south side. A broad zone of highly variable magnetics can be seen along TL900N between L100W and L150E. These anomalies could be associated with the highly deformed Archean aged mafic to felsic metavolcanic rocks known to occur within the grid. The relatively flat magnetic response south of TL400S likely coincides with the Huronian aged, Coleman Group conglomerate.

Between ~TL900N and 1600N readings are relatively flat. North of stn.1600N, the magnetic response is more variable and likely indicates a different rock formation. Some of the strongest discrete magnetic high anomalies north of 1600N are at L650E/1575N, L500E/2150N, and TL2400N/stn.625E. Readings are up to 1100 nT above background at these locations, and could indicate sulphides and/or geologic variations. A strong magnetic high anomaly at L300E/stn.2725N is approximately 3800 nT above background. This could indicate the presence of magnetite/pyrrhotite mineralization.
11. Conclusions

The surveys were successful in defining a number of magnetic regions. Within these regions are anomalous zones and trends that could indicate favourable mineralization. These anomalies should be correlated with geologic data to determine their sources. Many of the magnetic zones appear to extend beyond the survey limits. Coverage beyond these limits is recommended where anomalies/zones prove favourable for exploration. Additional geophysical surveys, such as IP/resistivity, are recommended to further prioritize targets.

If there are any questions about the surveys, please do not hesitate to contact the undersigned.

Sincerely,

ClearView Geophysics Inc.

Joe Mihelcic, P.Eng., M.B.A.
Geophysicist/President
12. References

Ontario Geological Survey
2000: Airborne magnetic and electromagnetic surveys, Temagami area; Ontario Geological Survey, Maps 82067 & 82069, scale 1:20 000.

High Sense Geophysics Ltd
1998: Assessment Report for Cabo Mining Corp

Born, P. and Hitch, M.W.
1990: Precambrian Geology, Bay Lake Area; Ontario, Geological Survey Report 276; including map 2551, Eastern half; 1:20,000.

Lovell, H.L., and de Grijs, J.
1978: Lorrain Township, Southern Part, Concessions I to VI, District of Timiskaming; Ontario, Geological Survey Preliminary Map, P1559; Scale 1:15,840.

Sears, S.M.
2004: Drill Hole Logs, Holes CSM-1 to CSM-6, Santa Maria Area; Gillies Limit North Twp., Cobalt Area Project, Assessment Report for Cabo Mining Corp.

Assessment Files of the Ontario Geological Survey, Larder Lake Office.
13. STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS, JOE MIHELICIC

I, Joe Mihelcic, Hereby certify that:

1) I am a geophysicist with business office at 12 Twisted Oak Street, Brampton, Ontario L6R 1T1.

2) I am a principle of ClearView Geophysics Inc., a company performing geophysical services.

3) I am a graduate of Queen’s University in Applied Science, Geological Engineering (B.Sc. 1988) and of Ivey Business School (M.B.A. 1995).

4) I am a member of the Professional Engineers of Ontario (PEO).

5) I have practiced my profession for over 15 years.

6) I do not have a direct or indirect interest in Cabo Mining Enterprises Corp. securities.

Signed

Joe Mihelcic, P.Eng., M.B.A.
Brampton, Ontario
July 3, 2004
APPENDIX A – Instrument Specifications
Key System Components

Key components that differentiate the GSM-19 from other systems on the market include the sensor and data acquisition console. Specifications for components are provided on the right side of this page.

Sensor Technology

GEM's sensors represent a proprietary innovation that combines advances in electronics design and quantum magnetometer chemistry.

Electronically, the detection assembly includes dual pick-up coils connected in series opposition to suppress far-source electrical interference, such as atmospheric noise. Chemically, the sensor head houses a proprietary hydrogen-rich liquid solvent with free electrons (free radicals) added to increase the signal intensity under RF polarization.

From a physical perspective, the sensor is a small size, light-weight assembly that houses the Overhauser detection system and fluid. A rugged plastic housing protects the internal components during operation and transport.

All sensor components are designed from carefully screened non-magnetic materials to assist in maximization of signal-to-noise. Heading errors are also minimized by ensuring that there are no magnetic inclusions or other defects that could result in variable readings for different orientations of the sensor.

Optional omni-directional sensors are available for operating in regions where the magnetic field is near-horizontal (i.e., equatorial regions). These sensors maximize signal strength regardless of field direction.

Data Acquisition

Console Technology

Console technology comprises an external keypad/display interface with internal firmware for frequency counting, system control and data storage/retrieval. For operator convenience, the display provides both monochrome text as well as real-time profile data with an easy-to-use interactive menu for performing all survey functions.

The firmware provides the convenience of upgrades over the Internet via the GEMLinkW software. The benefit is that instrumentation can be enhanced with the latest technology without returning the system to GEM -- resulting in both timely implementation of updates and reduced shipping/serviceing costs.

Specifications

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<tr>
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Operating Modes

- Manual: Coordinates, time, date and reading stored automatically at minimum 3 second interval.
- Base Station: Time, date and reading stored at 3 to 60 second intervals.
- Input/Output: RS-232 or analog (optional) output using 6-pin weatherproof connector.

Storage - 4Mbytes (# of Readings)

- Mobile: 209,715
- Base Station: 699,050
- Gradiometer: 174,762
- Walking Mag: 299,593

Dimensions

- Console: 223 x 69 x 240 mm
- Sensor: 175 x 75 mm diameter cylinder

Weights

- Console with Belt: 2.1 kg
- Sensor and Staff Assembly: 1.0 kg

Standard Components

- GSM-19 console, GEMLinkW software, batteries, harness, charger, sensor with cable, RS-232 cable, staff, instruction manual and shipping case.

Optional VLF

- Frequency Range: Up to 3 stations between 15 to 30.0 kHz
- Parameters: Vertical in-phase and cut-of-phase components as % of total field, 2 components of horizontal field amplitude and total field strength in pT.
- Resolution: 0.1% of total field

About GEM Systems, Inc.

Advanced Magnetometers

GEM Systems, Inc. delivers the world's only magnetometers and gradiometers with built-in GPS for accurately-positioned ground, airborne and stationary data acquisition. The company serves customers in many fields including mineral exploration, hydrocarbon exploration, environmental and engineering, Unexploded Ordnance Detection, archeology, earthquake hazard prediction and observatory research.

Key products include the QuickTracker™ Proton Precession, Overhauser and SuperSenser™ Optically-Pumped Potassium instruments. Each system offers unique benefits in terms of sensitivity, sampling, and acquisition of high-quality data. These core benefits are complemented by GPS technologies that provide metre to sub-metre positioning.

With customers in more than 50 countries globally and more than 20 years of continuous technology R&D, GEM is known as the only geophysical instrument manufacturer that focuses exclusively on magnetic technology advancement.

At GEM, "Our World is Magnetic!"

GEM Systems, Inc.
52 West Beaver Creek Road, 14
Richmond Hill, ON
Canada L4B 1L9
Email: info@gemsys.on.ca
Web: www.gemsys.ca

Represented By:
Proton Precession Theory of Operation

In a typical proton magnetometer, current is passed through a coil wound around a sensor containing a proton rich liquid. The auxiliary DC field $B$ created by the coil (>100 Gauss) polarizes the protons in the liquid which build up to a higher thermal equilibrium with the auxiliary magnetic field. The current and hence the field is abruptly terminated, allowing the polarized protons to precess around the Earth's magnetic field direction with a frequency $f$, which is strictly proportional to the applied field value:

$$f = \frac{42.5763751 \text{ MHz/T}}{B}$$

The scalar component of the Earth's field is derived from the frequency of the precession signal which decays exponentially and lasts till the protons return to steady state. The quality of the measurement can be derived from the signal amplitude and its decay characteristics and is averaged over the sampling period and recorded.

The light weight and variable cycling speed (1 reading per 3 to 60 second - 0.5 sec for walking option) and exceptionally low power consumption over a wide temperature range and low noise levels combine to make possible a superior magnetic field measuring device. An option for low field measurement is accomplished by creating a small auxiliary magnetic flux density while polarizing.

Optional Omnidirectional VLF

With GEM Systems' omnidirectional VLF option, up to three transmitter stations of VLF data can be acquired without orienting the sensor. Moreover, the operator is able to record both magnetic and VLF data with a single operation on the key pad.

Frequency Range: 15 - 30.0 kHz

Parameters Measured:
- Vertical in-phase & out-of-phase components as % of total field.
- 2 relative components of the horizontal field.
- The absolute amplitude of the total field.

Resolution: 0.1%

Number of Stations: Up to 3 at a time.

GSM-19T Sensor Specifications

Sensitivity: 0.2 nT/√Hz
Resolution: 0.01 nT
Absolute Accuracy: 1.0 nT
Dynamic Range: 20,000 to 100,000 nT
Gradient Tolerance: >7,000 nT/meter
Sampling Rate: 1 reading per 3 to 60 seconds
Console: 223 x 69 x 240 mm, 2.1 kg
Sensor: 140 x 75 mm diameter cyl.
Sensor and Staff Assembly: (1) 2.0 kg, (2) 3.0 kg
VLF Sensor: 160 x 150 x 150 mm, 1.3 kg

Environmental:
- Storage Temperature: -70°C to 60°C.
- Operating Temperature: -40°C to 60°C.
- Humidity: 0 to 100%, splashproof console.

Power Requirements:
- 12 V 2.2 Ah battery will operate continuously for 45 hours on standby

Power Consumption:
- 12 watt-seconds per reading typical at 20 degrees C.

Outputs:
- Direct readings of the Earth's magnetic field in ascii format at selectable baud rates and optional analog 200-step voltages for chart recorders.

About GEM Systems Inc.

GEM Systems has provided its clients with quality instrumentation for magnetic measurements of the Earth's magnetic field since 1980. A commitment to high performance, small size and weight and low power consumption has been the GEM Systems' philosophy since the introduction of its first instrument.
APPENDIX B – Plates
## Work Report Summary

Transaction No: W0480.01084  
Status: APPROVED  
Recording Date: 2004-JUL-12  
Work Done from: 2004-MAY-01  
Approval Date: 2004-JUL-13  
to: 2004-JUL-03

### Client(s):

- 178510 OUTCROP EXPLORATIONS LIMITED
- 302234 SIMPSON, MURRAY D
- 302646 WAREING, SIMON KEITH

### Survey Type(s):

- LC
- MAG

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**Total:**

- $17,889
- $17,889
- $17,889
- $17,889
- $17,889
- $0
- $0

### External Credits:

- $0

### Reserve:

- $0  
  Reserve of Work Report#: W0480.01084

- $0  
  Total Remaining

Status of claim is based on information currently on record.
Dear Sir or Madam

Sub: Approval of Assessment Work

We have approved your Assessment Work Submission with the above noted Transaction Number(s). The attached Work Report Summary indicates the results of the approval.

At the discretion of the Ministry, the assessment work performed on the mining lands noted in this work report may be subject to inspection and/or investigation at any time.

If you have any question regarding this correspondence, please contact STEVEN BENETEAU by email at steve.beneteau@ndm.gov.on.ca or by phone at (705) 670-5855.

Yours Sincerely,

Ron C. Gashinski
Senior Manager, Mining Lands Section

Cc: Resident Geologist
Outcrop Explorations Limited
(Claim Holder)

Seymour M Sears
(Agent)

Simon Keith Wareing
(Claim Holder)

Assessment File Library
Outcrop Explorations Limited
(Assessment Office)

Murray D Simpson
(Claim Holder)
TOWNSHIP / AREA
GILLIES LIMIT NORTH
PLAN
G-3429

ADMINISTRATIVE DISTRICTS / DIVISIONS
Mining Division
Land Titles/Registry Division
Ministry of Natural Resources District
Larder Lake
TIMISKAMING
NORTH BAY

TOPOGRAPHIC
Land Tenure

LAND TENURE WITHDRAWALS

LAND TENURE WITHDRAWAL DESCRIPTIONS

2.28057
LC
MAG
Total Field Magnetics
Caba Mining Enterprises Corp.
Santa Maria Prospect, Cobalt Area
Contours: 50 nT, 250 nT, 1000 nT
Instrumentation: Gem Systems GDM-10 Overhauser Mag
Plotted July 2, 2004
PLATE 1
ClearView Geophysics Inc. (ref 10061a)