Boston Property Site Visit

Eastern Mindanao, Philippines

Submitted to: Sentosa Mining Ltd.

Submitted by: Ronnie Therriault, M.Sc., P.Geo

Kakabeka Falls, Ontario, Canada May 5, 2011

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Introduction

An approximately 10 day property evaluation was carried out on the Boston property between April 22 and May 5, 2011 by the author of this report and an Indonesian geologist, Imam Malik. The southern BMMC property and northern BMOR properties are located approximately 10km NW of the community of Boston in the Davao Oriental province of the Philippines. The intention of the program was to test previously reported anomalous gold values on the southern Property and to determine the potential for similar mineralization on the northern block.

Historical production from small scale mining (SSM) operations have been from a low sulphide epithermal system characterized by zones of strong silicification and high-level (brittle) faulting that overprints intermediate volcanic/volcaniclastic rocks and epiclastic sedimentary rocks.

Access

Access to the property as well as other generalities can be found in the accompanying reports located in Appendix C. Access on the property is via motorbike and by foot. Area-specific details not covered in earlier accounts are discussed more thoroughly later in this report.

Geology & Mineralization

Reconnaissance-scale "mapping" was conducted during the April 2011 program, largely to get an eye for the various lithotypes, structures and mineralization and to confirm an earlier mapping effort (2008). Detailed mapping of (some/all?) of the trenches was conducted in 2008 and are included in Appendix A. The existing mapping appears to be accurate but simplified. Also, the strike extensions of many of the veins and faults are likely rather interpreted/exaggerated.

The southern Property is underlain primarily by andesitic volcanics and siliciclastic sandstones probably of epiclastic origin. Minor clean fossilliferous limestone unconformably overlies the aforementioned rocks. The andesitic (minor dacitic and basaltic) volcanics consist of feldspar phyric tuffs, feldspar porphyritic flows, pillowed flows, volcaniclastic breccias (debris and pyroclastic deposits) and volcaniclastic conglomerates (epiclastics). Based on observations to the north, the contacts between volcanic units are good places to look to mineralized structures. The sandstones are generally dark coloured fine to medium grained. The contact between the volcanics and sediments is very close to the Laborte tunnel and other SSM operations supporting the above comment. While the current mapping is generally accurate, it does not attempt to break out the physical volcanology - future mapping should attempt to do this in order to trace stratigraphy and potentially important contacts.

The eastern part of the property is dominated by andesitic volcanics and volcaniclastic rocks. A sequence of fluivial conglomerates mixed with volcanic conglomerates/debris and volcanic breccias is well exposed in a drainage west of Rajah north of the river.

The brief visit to the west side of the northern property indicated that it is partially underlain by magnetic basaltic flows. Pillowed and sheeted flows were noted as well as pyroclastic and autoclastic material. Based on two locations, the mineralization in the west appears to trend NNE.

The geology, particularly the vein styles and hosting structures, are best observed in the underground workings. As a result, some time was spent visiting the active underground workings (Chavez, Laborte and Yugo adits). In doing so it became quite clear that a better understanding of the styles and orientations of the veins and hosting structures is required. While many of the veins and vein breccias are steeply dipping, they are part of a larger vein array system that include veins of various sizes and orientations. Of particular interest is a low angle set (vein and fault) seen in the Laborte adit which reportedly runs 2-3g/50kg bag. Close to the time we were leaving they were reporting very high grades (see picture as start of report) from this structure, noting that with further tunnelling, the structure appears to be turning up to the vertical (may indicate a flat structure connecting two steeper structures making up the array with fluid ponding at the intersection?). These low angle structures are of interest because they can be easily missed during prospecting (although the topography does work to ones advantage) but also because of the issues/problems that can develop during drilling and resource calculation when vein arrays are involved. The nuggety nature of the gold will also prove to be a concern during drilling, sampling and resource calculation.

The sparse amount of pyrite in the system generally composes 1-3% of the rock, locally up to 20%. It is always fine grained disseminated and most commonly occurs in the wall rock or wall rock clasts in the breccias. Much of the pyrite has a silvery colour suggesting an arsenian component. This is supported by the soil sampling survey. Keeping an eye out for the presence of arsenopyrite and noting the As values in soils/rock may be useful as there could be a correlation with gold values.

Previous Work

As described by Swatton, 2011:

"The earliest recorded production was by the Japanese during WW2. It is unclear who held the mine after the war but it is reported that 'a Western company' owned it in the 1970's before the current family took ownership and the current owners have held it for 30 years."

The Japanese operation apparently took place to the northeast of the BMMC property and was halted after the war. Existing small-scale mining operations have been active since the 1990s, producing gold from ore containing 0.1-3 grams per 50kg bag with less common high grade intervals as high as 100g/50kg bag. Trenching was conducted in 2006 and 2008 by Omega Gold Resources Phils Inc. and a nine hole diamond drilling program was completed in 2008. Soil and stream sediment sampling was also completed in 2008, covering much of the BMMC claim group. A gold rush is reported to have occurred SW of the BMOR block on the Jordan Mining Ventures group. Small scale mining continues in that area.

According to the locals, WMC has done some exploratory work in the area west of Rajah Kabu and Barrick did some sniffing around but were scared off due to a dispute between Boston and Picop.

2011 Program

Sampling

Several grab samples and a small number of crude chip samples were taken from existing and former small-scale mining operations. as well as other potentially mineralized areas. A series of grab samples were also taken along Trench 1 (2006). See Table 1 below for details.

A previously unknown showing of quartz vein breccia was located and sampled during the program. It is located in the main drainage north of Boston and is part of the northern Property (LS showing in Table 1). The system was traced along strike for approximately 25m. Its width is not known due to the river. If the samples show elevated gold, additional work should be carried out on the showing.

Resampling of Trench 9 (2008) was also completed over approximately 35m. The rest of the 76m long trench has been subsequently buried by a landslide. Previous sampling involved hammer, chisel, level, measuring tape and plumb and was supervised by a geologist. Samples were taken over 2m intervals. According to the 2008 sampling team, the first inch of material was removed and the lower portion sampled. The result was trenches approximately 15cm wide and 10cm deep. Most of the trenches are on a rather steep slope and so widths of the mineralization are not true; however, the vein system dips to the southeast. The 2011 sampling intended to reproduce the 2008 sampling in Trench 9 - sample numbers and lengths have been preserved for comparison purposes. Two repeat channels were also completed under the authors immediate supervision. Table 2 describes the initial results.

Drillhole Locations

The collars for the nine 2008 diamond drillholes were all located during the program. Most still have the cement pad preserved. Approximate strike/dips were taken from provided maps while more precise measurements were collected when possible (Table 3). The core is currently being held by the drilling company due to lack of payment; however, Alberto indicated that Sentosa could likely gain access for viewing and sampling purposes after communicating with the contractor.

GIS

An initial effort to put together a useable GIS compilation was done largely for the purposes of the 2011 program. Most of this compilation was passed off to D. Besserer of APEX Geosciences. Going forward, a small amount of work should be done to reorganize the data and try to secure the 2008 database which contains useful geographic information (contours, roads etc). Alternatively, a surprisingly accurate topographic map can be digitized. It currently exists as a georeferrenced raster file in the compilation (Figure 1).

Sample	Location	Easting_WGS84_Zn52	Northing_WGS_Zn52
11RTP001	Goy-Goy	202635	877700
11RTP002	New Zone	202671	877681
11RTP003	Chavez	202923	877723
11RTP004	Jun-Mesariu	202884	877758
11RTP005	Adit	202868	877750
11RTP006	Adit	202868	877750
11RTP007	Mario	202933	877775
11RTP008	Mansing	202975	877768
11RTP009	Rolly-Inta	202939	877770
11RTP010	Trench 8	202952	877915
11RTP011	Trench 8	202952	877915
11RTP012	Awi	202986	877900
11RTP013	Adit	203042	877937
11RTP014	Senorita	203072	877925
11RTP015	Senorita	203072	877925
11RTP016	Mario-Corsino	203125	877896
11RTP017	Yugo	203114	877846
11RTP018	Valcorza	203084	877821
11RTP019	Laborte	203063	877849
11RTP020	Templado	203030	877845
11RTP021	Samaringa	203014	877831
11RTP022	Trench 1	202902	877690
11RTP023	Trench 1	202898	877696
11RTP024	Trench 1	202881	877713
11RTP025	Trench 1	202889	877725
11RTP026	Trench 1	202874	877735
11RTP027	Trench 1	202880	877743
11RTP028	Block 2	202826	877794
11RTP029	Block 2	202826	877794
11RTP030	Adit	202835	877799
11RTP031	Chavez	202923	877723
11RTP032	Chavez	202923	877723
11RTP033	Chavez	202923	877723
11RTP034	Laborte	203063	877849
11RTP035	Laborte	203063	877849
11RTP036	Laborte	203063	877849
11RTP037	Laborte	203063	877849
11RTP038	Yugo	203114	877846
11RTP039	Yugo	203114	877846
11RTP040	Ultra	203102	877786
11RTP041	Near Trench 9	202929	877904
11RTP042	Near Trench 9	202929	877904
11RTP043	Omega property	199467	880521
11RTP044	North Prop	203309	882055
11RTP045	North Prop	203241	882116
11RTP046	North Prop	203235	882126
11RTP047	North Prop	203235	882126
11RTP048	North Prop	203235	882126
11RTP049	North Prop	199171	882676
11RTP050	North Prop	195792	882903
11RTP051	North Prop	195773	882912
11RTP052	North Prop	195642	883495
11RTP053	North Prop	195495	883379
11RTP054	North Prop	195142	882986
11RTP055	North Prop	195223	882950
11RTP056	North Prop	195975	883452
11RTP057	North Prop	195975	883452
11RTP058	North Prop	196463	881739
11RTP059	North Prop	196463	881739
11RTP060	North Prop	202017	882678
11RTP061	North Prop	202017	882678
11RTP062	North Prop	203203	893156
11RTP063	North Prop	203203	893156
11RTP064	Boston East	205213	878444
11RTP065	Boston East	205234	878471
11RTP066	Boston East	205028	878557
11RTP067	Boston East	204039	878265
11RTP068	LM Showing	203860	878227
11RTP069	LM Showing	203814	878215
11RTP070	Adit	203149	878052
11RTP071	Adit	191466	881704
11RTP072	Adit	191452	881619
11RTP073	Cortez	188069	881961
11RTP074	Cortez	188034	882013
11RTP075	Cortez	188034	882013
11IMP001	In drainage	199646	880910
11IMP002	In drainage	199646	880910
11IMP003	Omega property	199640	880891

Table 1a: Grab sample locations

Sample	Width (m)	Location	Easting_WGS84_Zn52	Northing_WGS_Zn52
11RTC001	3.9	Block 2 adit	202826	877794
11RTC002	1.5	Adit	202835	877799
11RTC003	3	Adit	195773	882912

Table 1b: Chip sample locations

Sample	Security Tag	Type	Width (m)	Location	Description	Au (g/t) 2011 Result	Au (g/t) 2008 Result	
OM-10063	4865401/2/3	Channel	2	Trench 9 (2008)			2.563	
OM-10064	4865401/2/3	Channel	2	Trench 9 (2008)			2.324	
OM-10065	4865401/2/3	Channel	2	Trench 9 (2008)			5.98	
OM-10065R	4865401/2/3	Channel	2	Trench 9 (2008)	Repeat sample			
OM-10066	4865401/2/3	Channel	2	Trench 9 (2008)			7.736	Resampling of Trench 9 from 2008 initiated in 2011. Sampling started at south end working north. Sample numbering, length and location from 2008 preserved. 17 samples collected, north part of trench covered by landslide.
OM-10067	4865401/2/3	Channel	2	Trench 9 (2008)			13.023	
OM-10068	4865401/2/3	Channel	2	Trench 9 (2008)			6.736	
OM-10069	4865401/2/3	Channel	2	Trench 9 (2008)			4.07	
OM-10070	4865401/2/3	Channel	2	Trench 9 (2008)			6.526	
OM-10071	4865401/2/3	Channel	2	Trench 9 (2008)			5.586	
OM-10072	4865401/2/3	Channel	2	Trench 9 (2008)			4.483	
OM-10072R	4865401/2/3	Channel	2	Trench 9 (2008)	Repeat sample			
OM-10073	4865401/2/3	Channel	2	Trench 9 (2008)			5.011	
OM-10074	4865401/2/3	Channel	2	Trench 9 (2008)			5.913	
OM-10075	4865401/2/3	Channel	2	Trench 9 (2008)			4.275	
OM-10076	4865401/2/3	Channel	2	Trench 9 (2008)			5.625	
OM-10077	4865401/2/3	Channel	2	Trench 9 (2008)			7.614	
OM-10078	4865401/2/3	Channel	2	Trench 9 (2008)			2.875	
OM-10079		NA					4.294	
OM-10080	4865401/2/3	Channel	2	Trench 9 (2008)			2.774	

Table 2: 2011 Channel Samples, Trench 9

DDH Name	Easting (WGS84_Zn52)	Northing (WGS84_Zn52)	Approximate Strike	Approximate Dip	Measured Strike	Measured Dip	Length (m)
BN-01	202981	877735	NW	-50			223.3
BN-02	202933	877658	NW	-50			246.2
BN-03	202944	877705	NW	-50			231.1
BN-04	202833	877670			310	-50	259.1
BN-05	202719	877600			340	-50	236.65
BN-06	202882	877684	NW	-50			259.95
BN-07	203076	877979	SE	-50			250.25
BN-08	203057	877933			135	-60	250
BN-09	203010	877900	SE	-50			245

Table 3: 2008 Diamond Drillhole Information

Local Information

General

The roads, in general, are in reasonable shape having a good base of limestone material quarried locally. Heavy rains and poor/no maintenance have left a number of small areas washed out so that access to most areas can only be accomplished by motorbike.

The local rebel group, the New Peoples Army (NPA) has a presence in the Property area. They are generally friendly; however, they do need to be negotiated or dealt with somehow if any future work by Sentosa is to be done. An initial `gift` of P4000 was given to them during our stay on the Property. The rebels apparently do not have access to the Rajah Kabu town/Baranga.

Getting accurate consistent information from the locals is generally impossible. This is in part due to their very limited radius of geographical knowledge and their inability to say 'I don't know'. The best route for getting information is talking to as many people as possible, asking the same questions

over and over and taking an average of all the various answers. This applies especially to old workings - there are likely hundreds of them on the two properties but you have to talk to the right people in order to locate them.

Boston Camp

Accommodations at Boston are quite adequate to support a small geology team and drilling crew. An existing core logging & storage facility is located next to the camp; however, it is not known if it is owned by Boston. Communications should be improved by installing a satellite dish. The locals are quite friendly and helpful, eager to see continued exploration in the area. The areas of previous work on the southern Property are easily accessed by foot and motorbike via the Boston Camp.

The largest operation in the area is the Laborte tunnel, probably followed by Yugo and Chavez. The Laborte tunnel can be (safely?) accessed by a small geologist while the Yugo tunnel can accommodate a larger person. The Chavez shaft is pretty tight.

A number of sluicing operations currently exist on the main drainage on the NE part of the southern Property near the stream/soil sediment anomaly. They generally yield 1-2g every couple of days. This drainage should not be accessed via the route show by the tracks in the included figure - it is too rugged.

Rajah Kabu Area

Rajah Kabu is located toward the eastern part of the northern Property along the Simulaw River. Good lodging and reasonable access to food can be found in Rajah. It is the most sensible location for a camp for exploration of the east side of the north property as it eliminates the 45min motorbike ride from Boston. It is approximately 40km from Mangagoy via motorbike. In speaking with the prior Baranga captial, government monies to repair the road for truck access were promised, but have not yet been delivered. The new Baranga Captain appears to be less pro-active than the previous Captain. It may be possible to land a small lightly loaded float plane on the river just north of Rajah.

Small scale mining operations took place in the Rajah Kabu area in the early 1990`s; however, harassment by Picop Resources Inc. drove the miners away. It seems little to no mining activity has occurred in the Rajah area since then. Although Picop has left, the locals apparently have no interest in continuing the SSM, likely because of lack of start up capital to finance a ball mill.

Negotiations by the author and Alberto with the Baranga captain and local tribe were conducted prior to entering the area. Everyone was quite friendly and expressed interest in Sentosa returning to the area for continued exploration.

There was mention of previous work conducted by WMC in the Rajah area, particularly to the west along Coconut Ridge where two adits and a shaft were visited. SSM occurs to the south on Omegas property.

Pangyan Area

Only a short time was spent in the Pangyan area - as with Rajah, negotiations were carried out by Alberto with the Captain and leaders of the local tribes. Similar to Rajah, the people appeared friendly and excited to work with Sentosa. The Pangyan area is accessed from the west of the Property via truck & motorbike through Salvacion, a small community along the main highway. The topography is somewhat more pronounced in this area. Work conducted on the west side of the northern Property can be based out of a small hotel & restaurant located on the main highway just south of Salvacion.

Diwalwal Site Visit

A brief site visit was made to the Diwalwal SSM operation south of Boston. Access while on the property was limited as much of the workings are controlled by unfriendly and rather covert groups.

The hostrock appears to be the same as at Boston - porphyritic andesites. Similar structures and mineralization/alteration were also noted, largely trending to the NE. The quartz veins however do not display the same drusy/coxcomb textures as is seen at Boston suggesting that Diwalwal formed at a somewhat deeper level in the crust. This is a bit speculative though as very little was seen while on site. Discussions with the District Geologist indicate that the deepest shaft goes down about 500m with tunnels running along strike to the NE for 2-3km toward Boston.

Recommendations

Overall, the Property displays good potential for high-level gold mineralization in (partially) structurally controlled NE trending quartz +/- calcite and pyrite vein, stockwork, breccia and silicified zones. Clearly the best potential is located on the southern Property where the existing SSM is taking place.

Only a handful of previously producing SSM operations were seen on the northern Property and the mineralization appeared rather local. The few drainages that were walked did not reveal any obvious signs of significant mineralization with the exception of the LS showing discussed above; however, only a small part of the Property was seen during the 2011 program. If the assay results come back favourably I would suggest a more detailed reconnaissance study after the EP is granted and before acquiring the northern Property. A good strategy for an early exploration effort on the northern Property should include: 1) visit the SSM on Omega's property. This was attempted during the 2011 program, but they are difficult to reach and get back from in one day. The trip toward these workings did reveal a couple of interesting structures in the drainage controlled by lithological contacts that trend onto Boston's northern Property, so these could be followed up on the NE part of the northern block; 2) Visit the showings on the Jordan claim and see if they trend onto the western part of the northern Property; 3) start mapping out the geology in the drainages with emphasis on changes in physical volcanology and location of limestone caps; 4) Stream sediment sampling is a reasonable first step on the northern Property. Several small tributaries drain into the Simulaw River south and north of Rajah. The samplers should be accompanied by a geologist in order to map the geology en route. It may be easiest to do this with a boat out of Rajah rather than walking the cumbersome Coconut Trails.

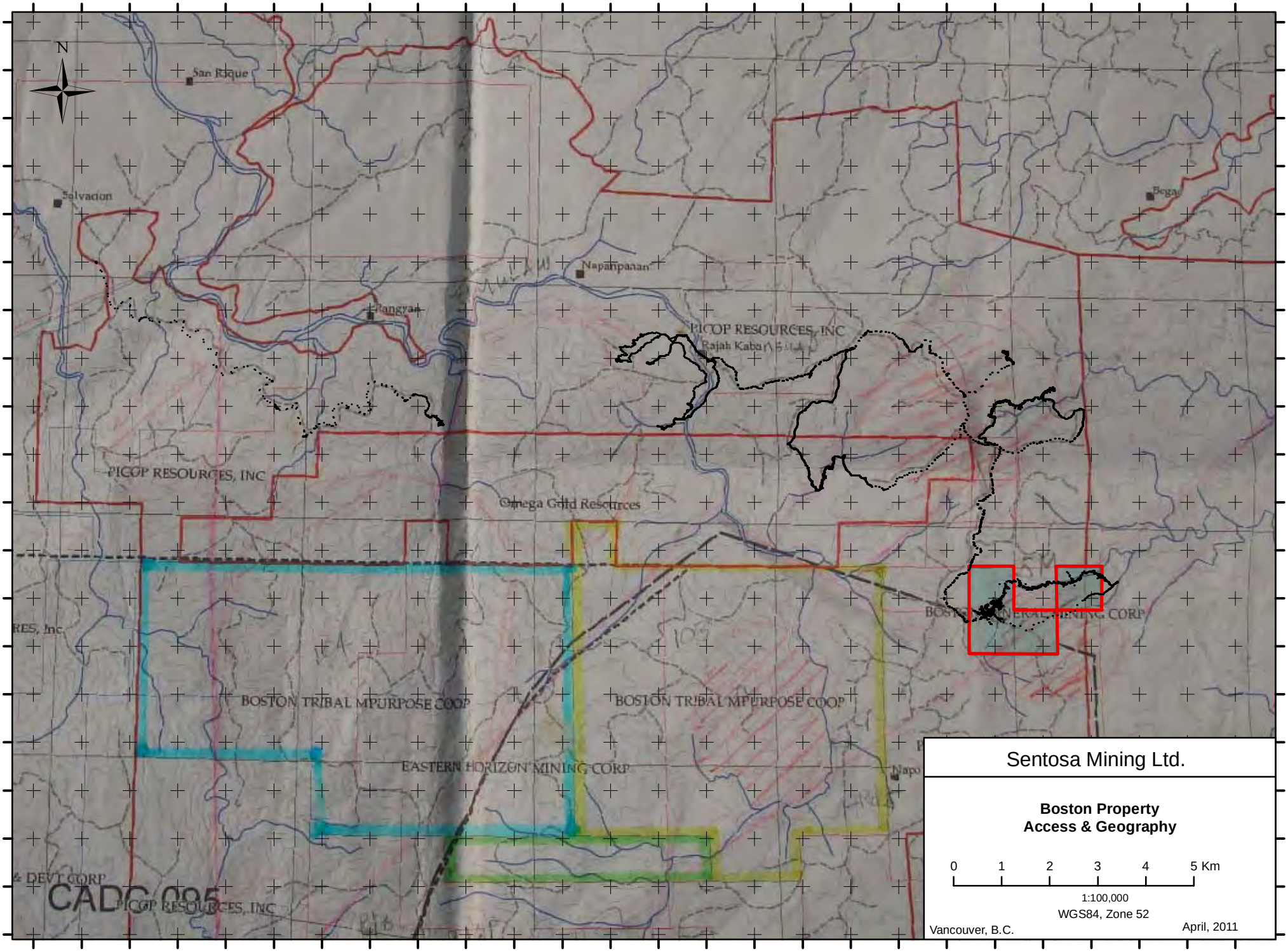
Other more general recommendations/comments are discussed below:

1) The structural controls on the gold mineralization are quite clearly important and will need to be better understood prior to initiating a drilling program. A reasonable amount of structural data already exists from the earlier trench mapping which should be incorporated into future structural studies. The best place to observe the mineralization and associated structures is underground, so any prospective geologist should be willing to enter the tunnels. At this stage the work need only be geared toward measuring vein orientations, documenting vein types (mineralogy, grade etc) thickness and strike extent and placing this information into a three dimensional context. The purpose of this of course is to help guide future drilling and to aid in identifying vein types in core. As previously discussed, very high grade veins can occur at very low angles - this observation alone will likely influence how the Laborte area should be drilled. It should be noted that many of the lithologies are magnetic.

2) For various rather obvious reasons I would not suggest following through with the deal unless the drillcore is looked at and check assayed. The biggest concern is near-immediate loss of grade with depth. According to the District geologist this has become a problem with the SSM operations at Diwalwal and other nearby operations.

3) Stripping of the trenched area using a Wajax pump may be a viable option in order to get a better idea of the distribution of the mineralization. Mapping, preferably using a detailed DEM, and channel sampling should follow.

4) A magnetics study may be useful to locate prospective mineralization. This is particularly true in the volcanics, where most of the lithologies are magnetic. Strong silica alteration associated with the gold has resulted in demagnetization of the rocks which should be picked up by a magnetics survey. It may also help better delineate the volcanic stratigraphy which may aid in vectoring toward prospective litho contacts.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Omega Gold Resources
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BOSTON TRIBAL MPURPOSE COOP
EASTERN HORIZON MINING CORP
PICOP RESOURCES, INC
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Sentosa Mining Ltd.
Boston Property
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Vancouver, B.C.
April, 2011
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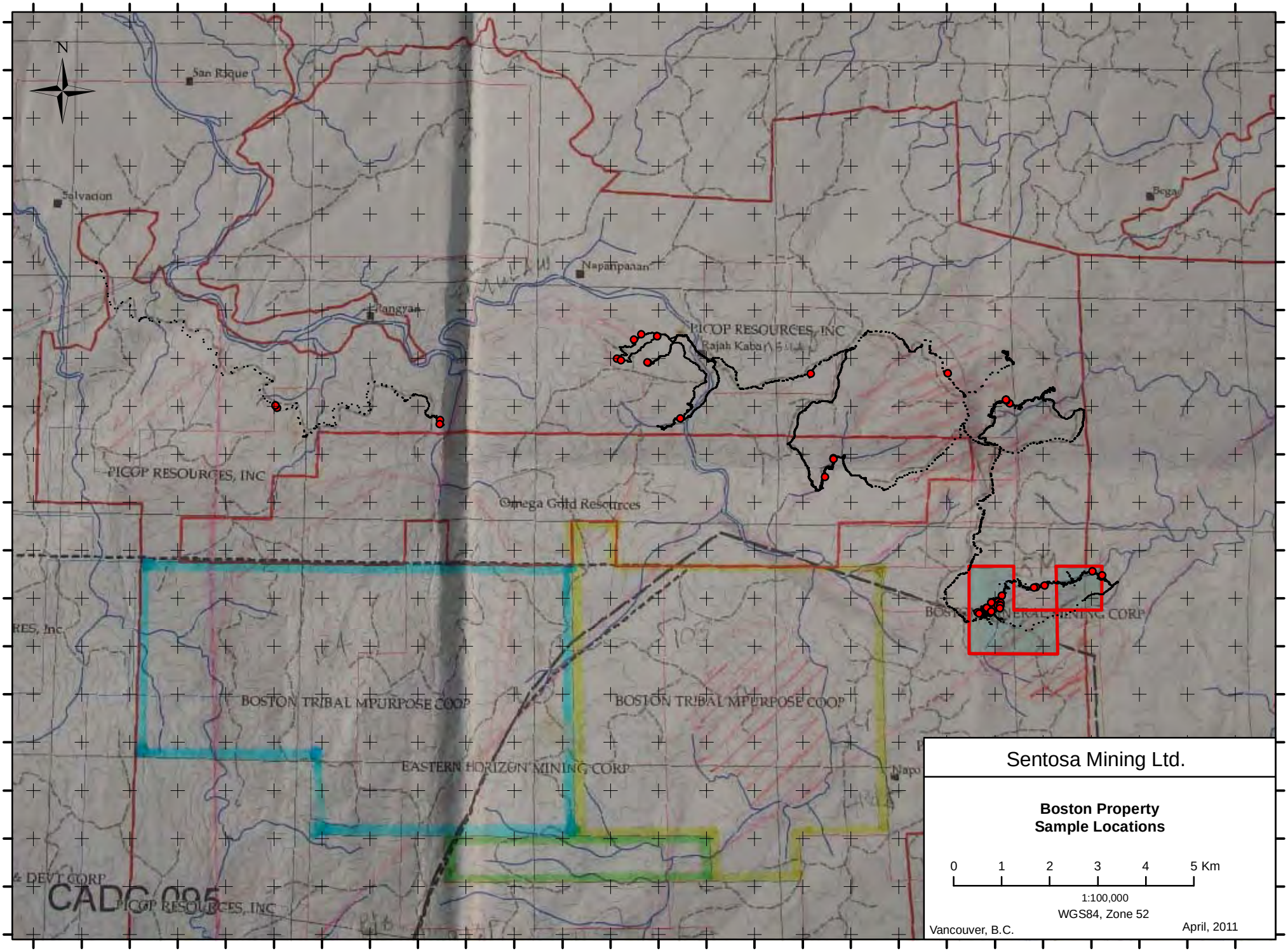
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San Roque
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Pangyan
PICOP RESOURCES, INC
Rajah Kabay
Omega Gold Resources
BOSTON TRIBAL MPURPOSE COOP
EASTERN HORIZON MINING CORP
CADC 095
Sentosa Mining Ltd.
Boston Property
Sample Locations
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1:100,000
WGS84, Zone 52
Vancouver, B.C.
April, 2011
183000 184000 185000 186000 187000 188000 189000 190000 191000 192000 193000 194000 195000 196000 197000 198000 199000 200000 201000 202000 203000 204000 205000 206000 207000 208000
871000 872000 873000 874000 875000 876000 877000 878000 879000 880000 881000 882000 883000 884000 885000 886000 887000 888000 889000 890000

Qualifications

I, Ronnie Therriault, of #32 Hwy. 595, Kakabeka Falls, Ontario, do hereby certify that:

1) I am a graduate of The University of Western Ontario with a B.Sc. and in 2006 with an M.Sc., both in Geology.

2) I have practiced my profession continuously since 2006.

3) I am responsible for, or directly supervised, the writing of this report dated May 5, 2011. It is based on a study of the data and literature available on the Boston Property.

4) As of the date of this certificate, to the best of my knowledge, information and belief, the report contains all scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make the report not misleading.

R. Therriault, M.Sc., P.Geo

Kakabeka Falls, Ontario

APPENDIX A: 2008 Trench Mapping and Results

LEGEND

- Andesite Porphyry
- Scree / channel-fill
- Brecciated Adesite Prophyry cut by quartz veinlets/stockwork
- Andesitic tuff
- Sediments (sandstone / siltstone)
- Fault
- Vein
- Joint
- Lithological contact
- Fault set
- Quartz vein/ veinlets
- Fracture set
- Rock sample location

202850 mE
202900 mE
202950 mE
203000 mE
877950 mN
877900 mN
877850 mN

TR-09
gouge
54m @ 4.78 gpt Au with peak assay of 2m @ 13.02 gpt Au
8m @ 1.62 ppm Au with peak assay of 2m @ 2.18 ppm Au
TR-08
18m @ 2.88 ppm Au with peak assay of 2m @ 3.97 ppm Au
TR-12
47.4m @ 3.90 ppm Au with peak assay of 2m @ 7.58 ppm Au
TR-11
10m @ 2.04 ppm Au with peak assay of 2m @ 2.79 ppm Au
10m @ 2.31 ppm Au with peak assay of 2m @ 6.46 ppm Au
8m @ 1.88 ppm Au with peak assay of 2m @ 2.29 ppm Au
12m @ 1.42 ppm Au with peak assay of 2m @ 2.38 ppm Au
TR-10
TR-08

N

0 10 20 M

OMEGA GOLD RESOURCES PHILS INC

Boston Gold Project Area

Trenches 08, 09, 10, 11 and 12

FIG. 14

Scale :	1:500	Geologist :	JR, RE, RM, DF, DG, FL
GIS :	JBR, JOC	Projection :	WGS-84, UTM Zone 52N
Date :	January 2009	Workspace :	BMMC Trench 8-9-10-11-12.wor
Revised by :		Date revised :	

LEGEND

- Andesite Porphyry
- Scree / channel-fill
- Brecciated Adesite Prophyry cut by quartz veinlets/stockwork
- Andesitic tuff
- Sediments (sandstone / siltstone)
- Fault (75)
- Vein (75)
- Joint (75)
- Lithological contact
- Fault set
- Quartz vein/ veinlets
- Fracture set
- OM-10007 (51.4 - 53.4: 2 m) 0.931, 0.6, 57, 13, 33

Sample Number (from - to: interval) Au, Ag, Cu, Pb, Zn in ppm

202900 mE
202940 mE
202960 mE
202980 mE
877940 mN
877920 mN
877900 mN
877880 mN

OM-10090 (0 - 2: 2 m) 2.183, 0.9, 21, 13, 10
OM-10089 (2 - 4: 2 m) 1.467, <0.5, 24, <10, 10
OM-10088 (4 - 6: 2 m) 1.448, 0.6, 19, 10, 12
OM-10087 (6 - 8: 2 m) 1.39, <0.5, 20, <10, 12
OM-4220 (12.6 - 14.6: 2 m) 0.827, 0.5, 28, <10, 13
OM-4219 (14.6 - 16.6: 2 m) 2.528, 0.7, 30, 10, 16
OM-4218 (16.6 - 18.6: 2 m) 1.494, 0.5, 54, <10, 36
OM-4217 (18.6 - 20.6: 2 m) 2.181, 0.5, 39, <10, 15
OM-4216 (20.6 - 22.6: 2 m) 1.517, 0.5, 13, <10, 10
OM-4215 (22.6 - 24.6: 2 m) 5.182, 1.6, 69, 15, 33
OM-4214 (24.6 - 26.6: 2 m) 7.576, 2.0, 89, 14, 38
OM-4213 (26.6 - 28.6: 2 m) 4.833, 1.5, 51, 12, 28
OM-4212 (28.6 - 30.6: 2 m) 4.734, 1.0, 51, 10, 30
OM-4211 (30.6 - 32.6: 2 m) 0.668, 0.6, 54, <10, 31
OM-4210 (32.6 - 34.6: 2 m) 2.731, 1.5, 45, 10, 25
OM-4209 (34.6 - 36: 1.4 m) 7.256, 1.2, 48, 10, 20
OM-4207 (36 - 40: 4 m) 2.176, 1.4, 70, <10, 22
OM-4206 (40 - 42: 2 m) 5.648, 2.7, 53, 12, 24
OM-4205 (42 - 44: 2 m) 5.519, 3.4, 53, 19, 19
OM-4204 (44 - 46: 2 m) 3.556, 2.4, 53, 12, 19
OM-4203 (46 - 48: 2 m) 5.226, 1.1, 60, 10, 23
OM-4202 (48 - 50: 2 m) 7.272, 2.4, 86, 10, 67
OM-4201 (50 - 52: 2 m) 4.002, 1.9, 49, 13, 20
OM-10001 (52 - 54: 2 m) 1.885, 2, 105, <10, 55
OM-10002 (54 - 56: 2 m) 5.148, 1.3, 56, <10, 27
OM-10003 (56 - 58: 2 m) 3.497, 1.4, 57, <10, 28
OM-10004 (58 - 60: 2 m) 3.332, 1.5, 60, <10, 34
OM-10005 (60 - 62: 2 m) 4.527, 1, 60, <10, 30
OM-10006 (62 - 64: 2 m) 0.519, 0.8, 49, <10, 27
OM-10007 (64 - 66: 2 m) 0.931, 0.6, 57, 13, 33
OM-10008 (66 - 68: 2 m) 0.588, <0.5, 53, <10, 40
OM-10009 (68 - 70: 2 m) 2.104, 1.3, 42, <10, 21
OM-10010 (70 - 72: 2 m) 0.608, <0.5, 53, <10, 26
OM-10011 (72 - 74: 2 m) 0.698, 0.6, 68, 10, 27
OM-10012 (74 - 76: 2 m) 0.667, <0.5, 85, <10, 38
OM-10013 (79 - 81: 2 m) 0.878, 0.5, 66, <10, 65
OM-10014 (81 - 83: 2 m) 0.28, <0.5, 100, 10, 90
OM-10015 (83 - 85: 2 m) 0.077, <0.5, 98, <10, 82
OM-10016 (85 - 87: 2 m) 0.534, 0.5, 83, <10, 68
OM-10017 (87 - 89: 2 m) 0.578, <0.5, 43, <10, 28
OM-10018 (89 - 91: 2 m) 0.822, 0.7, 73, 10, 51
OM-10019 (91 - 93: 2 m) 0.968, <0.5, 53, 10, 42
OM-10020 (93 - 95: 2 m) 0.847, <0.5, 41, 10, 27
OM-10021 (95 - 97: 2 m) 6.464, 2.7, 35, 10, 14

Multi-directional crystalline quartz veinlets cutting moderately weathered, quartz-chlorite-pyrite altered brecciated, andesite porphyry.

Andesite porphyry, brecciated. Moderate to strong quartz-chlorite-pyrite altered. Weakly weathered and limonite stained. Cut by EW to NW trending (S dipping) vuggy, crystalline veins and stringers.

TR-09

Andesite porphyry. Brecciated. Greenish-grey, intensely quartz-chlorite-pyrite altered clasts in quartz matrix . Pyrite grains as disseminations in angular fragments.

Andesite porphyry. Partly weathered with silicified sections cut by crystalline quartz veinlets.

Intensely quartz-chlorite altered andesite porphyry cut by 1-2cm wide crystalline to vuggy quartz veinlet.

Brecciated andesite porphyry. Strong quartz-chlorite-pyrite altered. Pyrite as medium grained specks. Limonite stained. Cut by 1-2cm wide crystalline quartz veinlets and stringers.

Andesite porphyry. Pale green, intense quartz-chlorite+-pyrite altered, cut by closely spaced quartz veinlets and stringers.

Barrick trench

TR-08 east

Andesite porphyry. Pale green, strong quartz-chlorite+-pyrite altered. Partly weathered in some sections.

N

0 4 8 m

OMEGA GOLD RESOURCES PHILS INC

Boston Gold Project Area

Trench 08 east - Geology and assay

Scale :	1:200	Geologist :	RE, RG, JM, DF, JR
GIS :	JBR, JOC	Projection :	WGS-84, UTM Zone 52N
Date :	November 2008	Workspace :	BMMC Trench08.wor
Revised by :		Date revised :	

LEGEND

- Andesite Porphyry
- Scree / channel-fill
- Brecciated Adesite Prophyry cut by quartz veinlets/stockwork
- Andesitic tuff
- Sediments (sandstone / siltstone)
- Fault
- Vein
- Joint
- Lithological contact
- Quartz vein/ veinlets
- Fracture set
- OM-10007 (51.4 - 53.4: 2 m) 0.931, 0.6, 57, 13, 33

Sample Number (from - to: interval) Au, Ag, Cu, Pb, Zn in ppm

- Trench meterage

202800 mE | 202820 mE | 202840 mE | 202860 mE | 202880 mE

877880 mN | 877860 mN | 877840 mN

OM-10022 (0 - 2: 2 m) 4.498, 0.8, 76, 10, 15
OM-10023 (2 - 4: 2 m) 3.959, 1.3, 43, 22, 17
OM-10024 (4 - 6: 2 m) 0.958, <0.5, 60, 30, 35
OM-10025 (6 - 8: 2 m) 0.577, <0.5, 56, 15, 50
OM-10026 (8 - 10: 2 m) 0.717, <0.5, 16, 20, 15
OM-10027 (10 - 12: 2 m) 0.528, <0.5, 22, 12, 14
OM-10028 (12 - 14: 2 m) 0.424, <0.5, 15, 10, 16
OM-10029 (14 - 16: 2 m) 0.937, 0.5, 17, 11, 19
OM-10030 (16 - 18: 2 m) 0.673, <0.5, 14, <10, 26
OM-10031 (18 - 20: 2 m) 0.535, <0.5, 13, 10, 13
OM-10032 (20 - 22: 2 m) 0.395, <0.5, 11, <10, 12
OM-10033 (22 - 24: 2 m) 0.405, <0.5, 11, 10, 15
OM-10034 (24 - 26: 2 m) 0.382, <0.5, 15, <10, 18
OM-10035 (26 - 28: 2 m) 0.762, <0.5, 17, <10, 18
OM-10036 (28 - 30: 2 m) 0.378, <0.5, 20, <10, 35
OM-10037 (30 - 32: 2 m) 0.408, <0.5, 16, <10, 25
OM-10038 (32 - 34: 2 m) 0.877, <0.5, 19, 15, 24
OM-10039 (34 - 36: 2 m) 0.62, <0.5, 15, 10, 16
OM-10040 (36 - 38: 2 m) 0.772, <0.5, 17, <10, 23
OM-10041 (38 - 40: 2 m) 0.803, 0.6, 21, <10, 28
OM-10042 (40 - 42: 2 m) 0.468, <0.5, 18, <10, 60
OM-10043 (42 - 44: 2 m) 0.649, <0.5, 15, <10, 48
OM-10044 (44 - 46: 2 m) 0.46, <0.5, 12, <10, 56
OM-10045 (46 - 48: 2 m) 0.477, 0.5, 12, <10, 54
OM-10046 (48 - 50: 2 m) 0.616, 0.8, 15, 13, 72
OM-10047 (50 - 52: 2 m) 0.521, 0.6, 19, 10, 81
OM-10048 (52 - 54: 2 m) 0.508, 0.8, 14, 12, 61
OM-10049 (54 - 56: 2 m) 0.477, <0.5, 22, 10, 141

TR-08 west

TR-10

Brecciated andesite porphyry. Intensely silicified and limonite stained. Cut by closely spaced crystalline quartz veinlets and stringers.

Andesite porphyry. Moderate to intensely weathered. Limonite stained.

Andesite porphyry. Strong quartz-limonite altered. Cut by closely spaced multi-directional crystalline quartz veinlets and stringers. Weakly weathered in some sections.

N

0 4 8 m

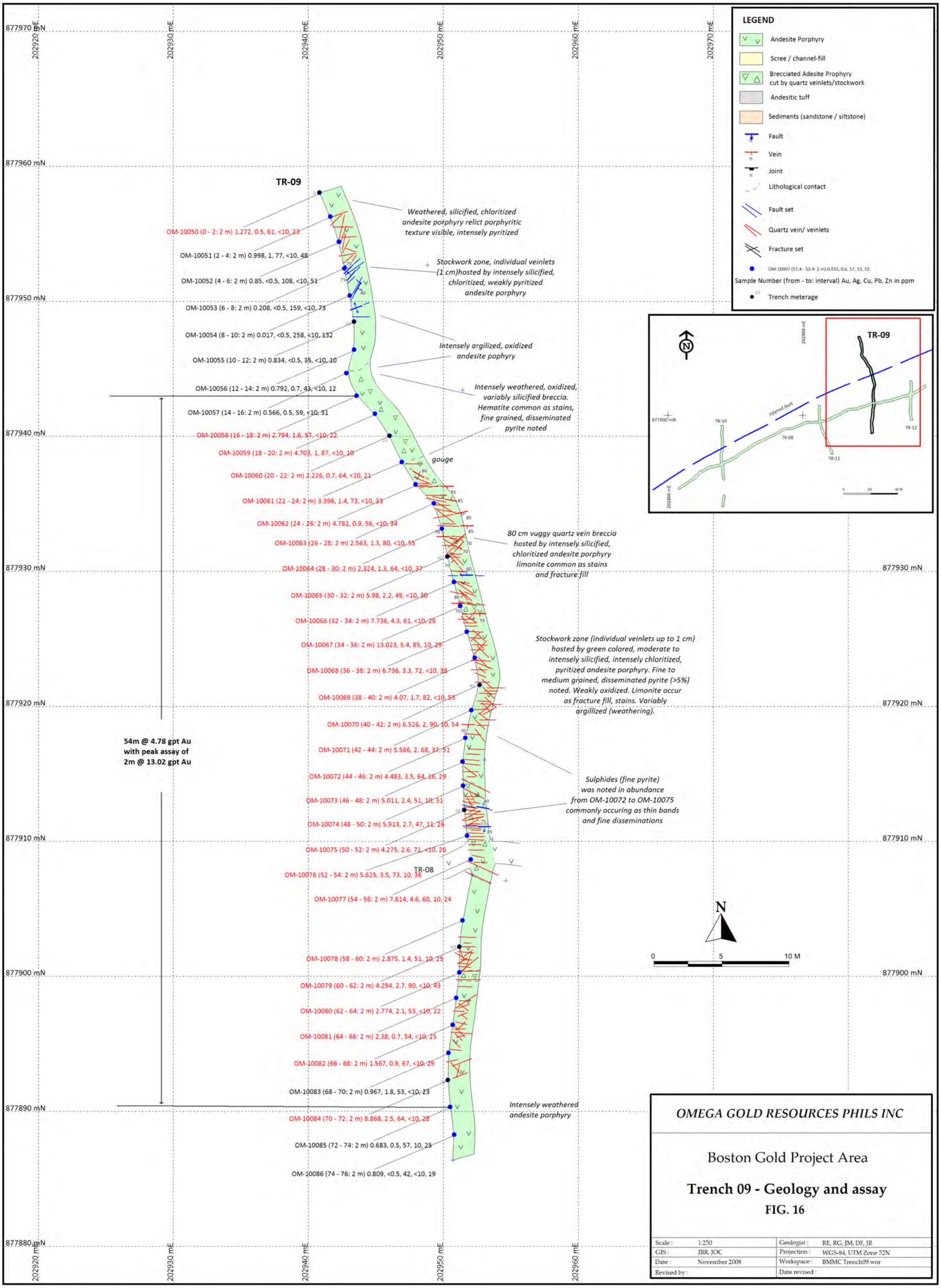
202780 mE | 202800 mE | 202820 mE | 202840 mE | 202860 mE

OMEGA GOLD RESOURCES PHILS INC

Boston Gold Project Area

Trench 08 west - Geology and assay

Scale :	1:200	Geologist :	RE, RG, JM, DF, JR
GIS :	JBR, JOC	Projection :	WGS-84, UTM Zone 52N
Date :	November 2008	Workspace :	BMMC Trench08.wor
Revised by :		Date revised :	



OMEGA GOLD RESOURCES PHILS INC

Boston Gold Project Area

Trench 09 - Geology and assay

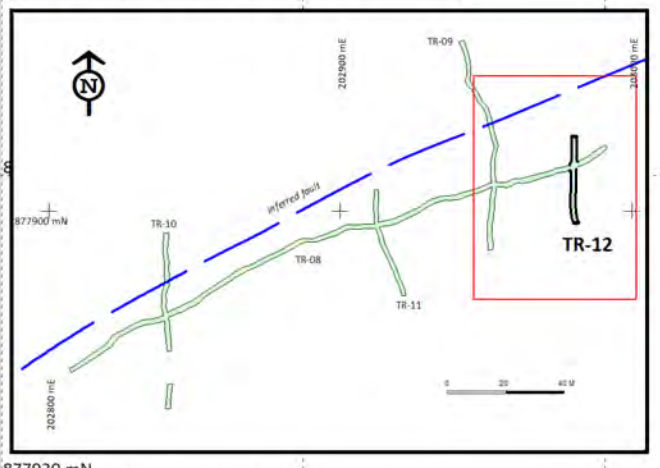
FIG. 16

Scale :	1:250	Geologist :	RE, RG, JM, DF, JR
GIS :	JBR, JOC	Projection :	WGS-84, UTM Zone 52N
Date :	November 2008	Workspace :	BMMC Trench09.wor
Revised by :		Date revised :	

LEGEND

- Andesite Porphyry
- Scree / channel-fill
- Brecciated Adesite Prophyry cut by quartz veinlets/stockwork
- Andesitic tuff
- Sediments (sandstone / siltstone)
- Fault
- Vein
- Joint
- Lithological contact
- Fault set
- Quartz vein/ veinlets
- Fracture set
- OM-10007 (51.4 - 53.4: 2 m) 0.931, 0.6, 57, 13, 33

Sample Number (from - to: interval) Au, Ag, Cu, Pb, Zn in ppm



202960 mE | 202970 mE | 202980 mE | 202990 mE | 203000 mE

877950 mN | 877940 mN | 877930 mN | 877920 mN | 877910 mN | 877900 mN | 877890 mN | 877880 mN | 877870 mN

OM-10154 (0 - 2: 2 m) 0.116, <0.5, 26, <10, 10
OM-10155 (2 - 4: 2 m) 0.54, <0.5, 28, <10, 12
OM-10156 (4 - 6: 2 m) 0.437, <0.5, 24, <10, 10
OM-10157 (6 - 8: 2 m) 2.086, 0.9, 20, 10, <10
OM-4220 (12.6 - 14.6: 2 m) 0.827, 0.5, 28, <10, 13
OM-4219 (14.6 - 16.6: 2 m) 2.528, 0.7, 39, 10, 16
OM-4218 (16.6 - 18.6: 2 m) 1.494, 0.5, 54, <10, 36
OM-4217 (18.6 - 20.6: 2 m) 2.181, 0.5, 30, <10, 15
OM-4216 (20.6 - 22.6: 2 m) 1.517, 0.5, 15, <10, 10
OM-4215 (22.6 - 24.6: 2 m) 5.182, 1.6, 60, 15, 33
OM-4214 (24.6 - 26.6: 2 m) 7.576, 2.6, 69, 14, 38
OM-4213 (26.6 - 28.6: 2 m) 4.833, 1.5, 51, 12, 28
OM-4212 (28.6 - 30.6: 2 m) 4.734, 1.9, 51, 10, 30
OM-4211 (30.6 - 32.6: 2 m) 0.668, 0.6, 54, <10, 31
OM-4210 (32.6 - 34.6: 2 m) 2.731, 1.5, 45, 10, 25
OM-4209 (34.6 - 36: 1.4 m) 7.256, 1.2, 48, 10, 20
OM-4207 (36 - 40: 4 m) 2.176, 1.4, 70, <10, 22
42 - 44: 2 m) 5.519, 3.4, 53, 19, 19
m) 3.556, 2.4, 53, 12, 19
6, 1.1, 60, 10, 23
10, 67
OM-10158 (8 - 10: 2 m) 0.363, <0.5, 30, <10, 16
OM-10159 (10 - 12: 2 m) 3.676, 0.7, 27, 10, 11
OM-10160 (12 - 14: 2 m) 2.708, 0.7, 19, 10, 10
OM-10161 (14 - 16: 2 m) 2.444, 1, 40, <10, 14
OM-10162 (16 - 18: 2 m) 2.928, 0.9, 47, 23, 22
OM-10163 (18 - 20: 2 m) 2.071, 0.7, 55, 32, 53
OM-10164 (20 - 22: 2 m) 3.969, 2, 57, 11, 43
OM-10165 (22 - 24: 2 m) 2.897, 3.4, 64, 12, 46
OM-10166 (24 - 26: 2 m) 1.78, 0.5, 46, 25, 31
OM-10167 (26 - 28: 2 m) 3.437, 1.6, 59, <10, 32
OM-10090 (0 - 2: 2 m) 2.183, 0.9, 21, 13, 10
OM-10089 (2 - 4: 2 m) 1.467, <0.5, 24, <10, 10
OM-10088 (4 - 6: 2 m) 1.448, 0.6, 19, 10, 12
OM-10087 (6 - 8: 2 m) 1.39, <0.5, 20, <10, 12

TR-08 east
TR-09
TR-12

18m @ 2.88 ppm Au with peak assay of 2m @ 3.97 ppm Au

Intensely fractured, oxidized and silicified andesite porphyry cut by quartz veins and stockwork generally trending NW/NE

N

0 5 10 M

OMEGA GOLD RESOURCES PHILS INC

Boston Gold Project Area

Trench 12 - Geology and assay

FIG. 19

Scale :	1:250	Geologist :	RE, RG, JM, DF, JR
GIS :	JBR, JOC	Projection :	WGS-84, UTM Zone 52N
Date :	January 2009	Workspace :	BMMC Trench12.wor
Revised by :		Date revised :	

APPENDIX B: Plates

Plate 1: A) From left to right, sheeted veins cutting silicified sandstone, vein breccia with angular clasts of silicified sandstone, stockworked fine grained sandstone-siltstone; B) outcrop recently uncovered during a landslide (202671/877681). Clasts of silicified siltstone/sandstone in quartz matrix. Clasts on the right side of the photo are more strongly sulphidized and silicified fragments of sandstone(?) suggesting multiphase hydrothermal activity; C) sheeted veins at the entrance to the Valcorza adit; D) steeply dipping ENE vein breccia at the Block 2 adit.

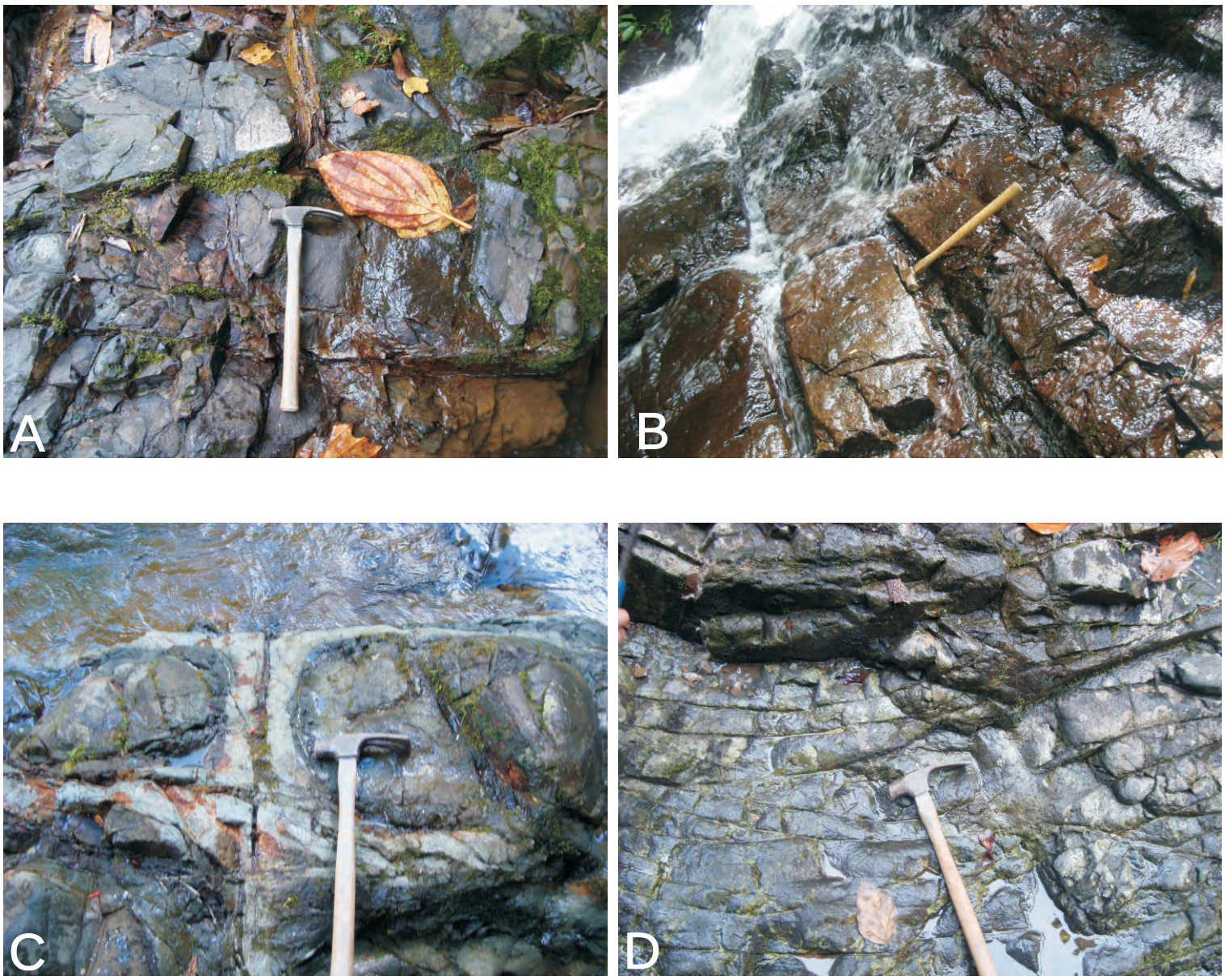


Plate 2: A) Conjugate cleavage sets controlling the distribution of silicification in drainage on Omega's property; B) reworked bedded intermediate crystal tuffs; C) pseudopillowed intermediate volcanics. Conjugate fracture sets have silicified and demagnetized selvedges; D) scour structures in bedded epiclastic sediments indicating tops to the NW.

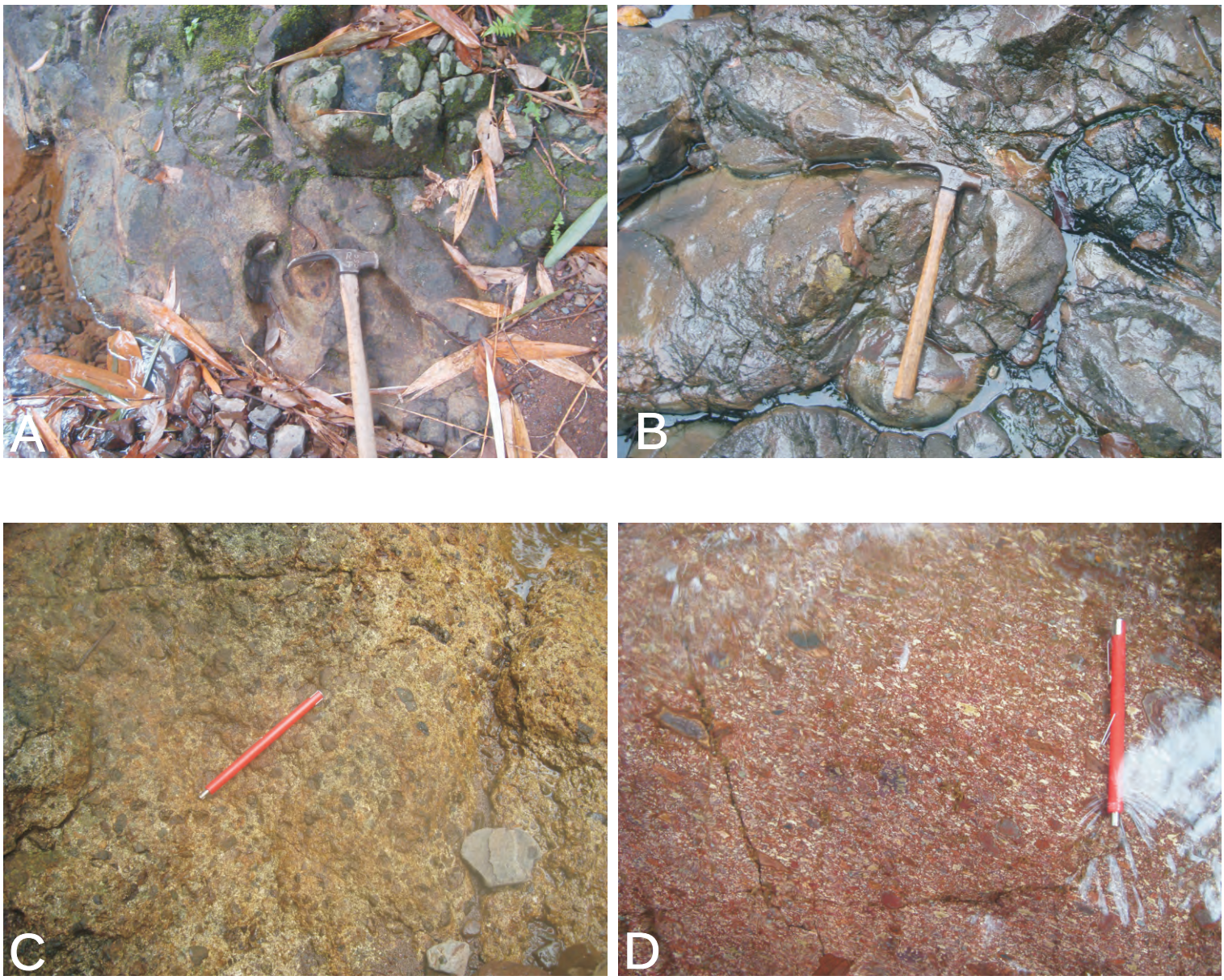


Plate 3: A) Fluvial conglomerate; B) pillowed andesite/basalt topping NW; C) likely a debris flow of some sort; D) andesitic volcaniclastic breccia.

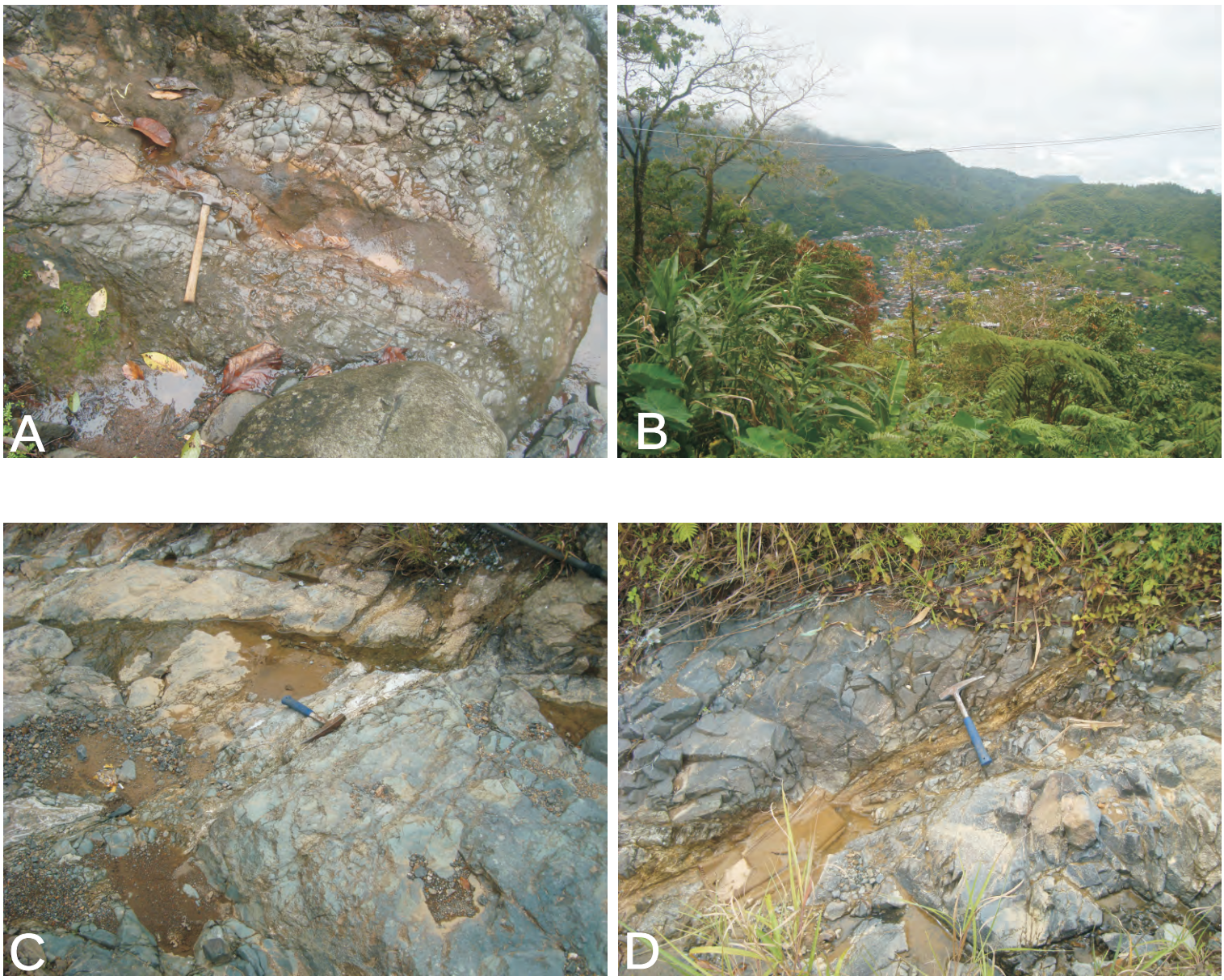


Plate 4: A) Basaltic pillows, sheeted flows and autoclastic breccia with interbedded pyroclastic material. Note peperitic textures toward centre of photo. Near adit on west side of northern Property; B) Diwalwal; C) faulted and veined contact between volcaniclastic breccia and porphyritic andesite flow/tuff, Diwalwal; D) Magnetic mafic dyke with faulted contact with andesite, Diwalwal.

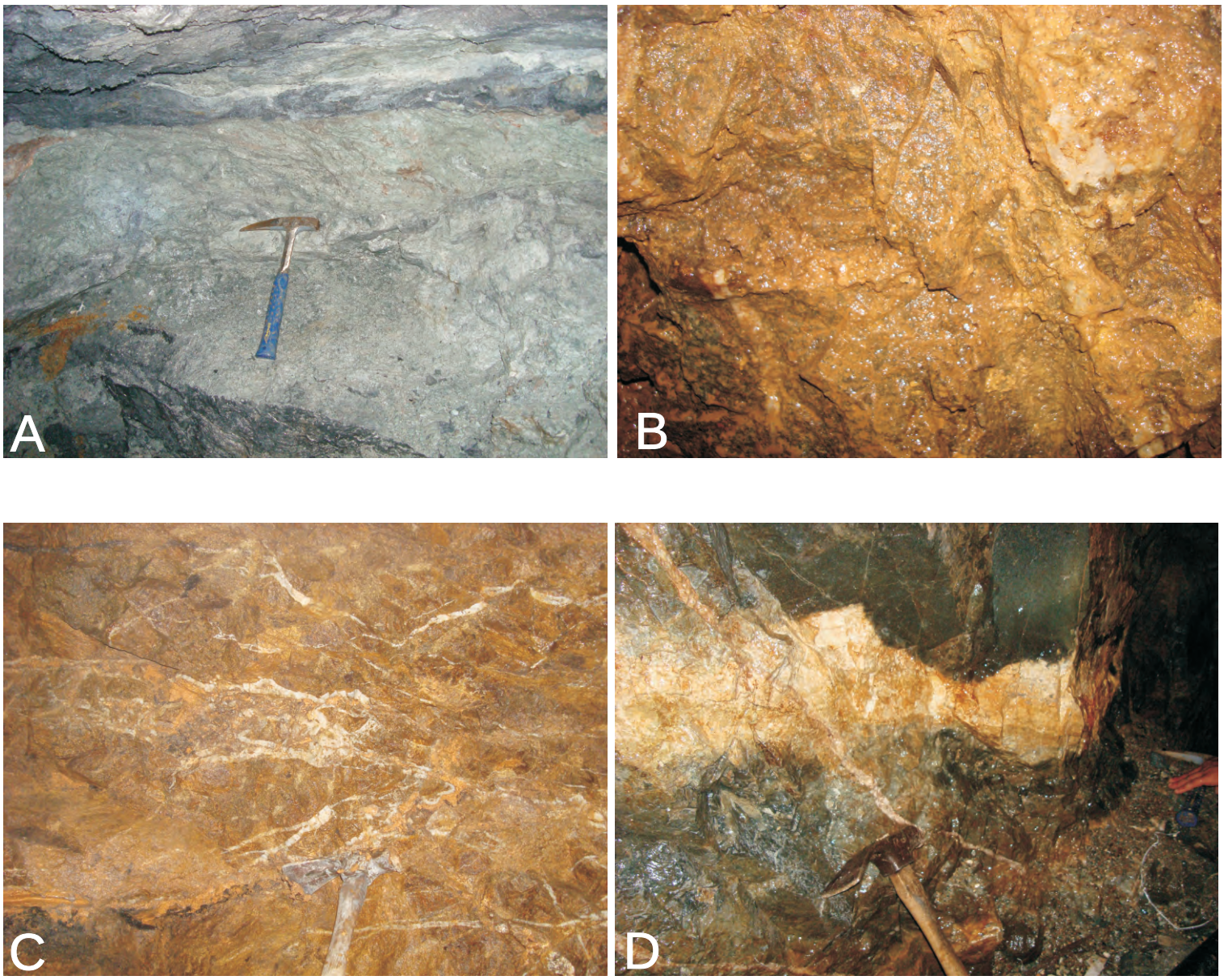


Plate 5: A) Low angle fault zone bordered by faulted quartz vein. The faults sometimes contain lithons of mineralized vein material, Laborte adit; B) low and high angle veins, Yugo adit; C) roof shot of vein orientations in the Yugo adit; D) offset limestone bed cut by small moderately dipping quartz vein, Laborte adit.

APPENDIX C: Relevant Literature

TENEMENT

The tenement comprising of 339 hectares is located approximately 17 km northeast of the well-known Diwalwal mining area and around ten (10) aerial kilometers northwest of Boston Municipality. It is within Sitio Road 5M, Barangay Caatihan, Municipality of Boston, Province of Davao Oriental and bounded by geographical coordinates 203,000E to 203,500E and 877,500N to 878,000N using WGS 64 Zone 52 system.

Figure 1. Location Map of

ACCESSIBILITY

From Davao City, the gold property is accessible via a well-paved cemented highway up to Barangay Cuevas, Trento, Agusan del Sur. Access to the area is via the 38 kilometer Trento-Mangagoy-Boston poorly maintained gravel/dirt roads and thence through a 12 km, poorly maintained feeder road which used to be an integral part of a logging road network of PICOP, linking township of Boston with Brgy. San Jose, and Sitio Napo, Brgy. Caatihan.

TOPOGRAPHY AND DRAINAGE

The gold property is at the eastern fringe of the almost north-south trending Diwata Range characterized by a moderate to rugged topographic relief with elevations between 458 and 484 meters above mean sea level. The terrain within the property exhibits a precipitous slopes and steep valley walls with numerous cascades along the upstream sections of the river and creek tributaries.

The drainage system in the area is controlled by the main Napo River and its first and second order tributaries that display a semi-dendritic pattern indicating that portions of the drainages are generally controlled by faults, joints and bedding structures. This easterly flowing meandering Napo River discharges its loads into the Cateel Bay of the Philippine Sea.

CLIMATE AND VEGETATION

According to the climate map of the Philippines produced by PAGASA (Philippine Atmospherical Geophysical & Astronomical Services Administration) , the region including the exploration area falls under the Type 4 of the climatic condition characterized by rainfall more or less evenly distributed throughout the year. The driest month of the year start from April that lasted till October while the wet season commence from November to March with a maximum precipitation commonly occurs during

Figure 2. Regional geological s
(BMMC) showing the

area occurs within the Diwalwal northeast trending structural corridor. This corridor is apparent on aerial photos and, although conceptual, the known mineralized zones within the corridor have similar characteristics including style of mineralization, trend of veins and mineral associations (Figure 3). The Diwalwal Gold Mine is a world class deposit with a potential resource exceeding six million ounces.

Figure 3. Plan showing the northeast trending corridor where the occurrence of gold mineralization are currently exploited by small scale mining ba

Results of the semi-detailed geological survey and sampling in selected shafts, tunnels, adits and surrounding areas within the property is summarized below:

1. Chavez Shaft

The drives intersected a moderately dipping quartz-carbonate vein and breccia system generally trending 050° azimuth. Quartz veins range from a few millimeters to about 6 centimeters wide, crystalline to comb and generally vuggy. A total of eleven channel samples collected along the drive walls returned 4m @ 7.89 g/t Au, 7.33 ppm Ag and 3m @ 7.84 g/t Au, 7.4 ppm Ag from the east and west drives, respectively. Recent rock chip sampling (0056 to 0059) from new quartz vein exposures in the drives returned with peak assays up to 43.12 g/t Au.

2. Valcorza Tunnel

Rock chip sample OM-064 collected from the left wall of the main tunnel near the crosscut retuned with 14.59 g/t Au and 10 ppm Ag. Rock chip sample (065) taken from the face of the crosscut about 7 meters from the junction returned with 7.79 g/t Au and 2.5 ppm Ag.

3. Yugoo Adit

Two parallel northeast trending lodes were intersected in epidote-chlorite-pyrite altered and highly fractured porphyritic andesite. The dominant quartz-carbonate filled veins range from 5-7 centimeters thick. The breccia is clast-supported and partly vuggy in pyrite-rich (± 7% by vol) rock flour matrix. The quartz-carbonate veins cross-cut and postdate the breccia event.

4. Longhair Tunnel

A 0.4 meter thick moderately dipping (50°) quartz vein/breccia trending 236° was exposed 3 meters from the portal.

5. Senorita Adit

Quartz vein breccia and stockwork was observed in the walls and on the face of the adit. Vuggy to crystalline quartz vein textures are common. The quartz veins range from a few millimeters to 4.5 centimeters wide and trending 231° and dips 65° to the northwest.

Rock chip sample OM-0S5 collected from the adit face returned with 2.62 g/t Au.

6. Awi Tunnel

A 2.4 meter wide, 035° trending quartz vein system was intersected 17 meters from the portal. The quartz veins are generally vuggy, crystalline with comb and dogtooth textures. Vughs are commonly lined with quartz crystals and limonite stained. Small scale miners developed a crosscut and a shaft to further explore the extent of the lode. Rock chip sample OM- 069 from the Awi tunnel returned with 3.18 g/t Au.

7. Banana Tree Adit

The miners appear to have been exploiting a single steeply dipping (85°) 0.30-0.70 m thick quartz veined and brecciated lode which appears to have cropped out as the vertical stope has broken through to surface in places. This lode trends east-north-east. To date the miners have only developed along the lode where weathering has made manual mining possible. At the base of the shaft the hardness of the relatively fresh rock has prevented further development. Individual grab samples from the mid (B1) and lower stope (B2) returned grades of 13.41 Au g/t; 6.6 g/t Ag and 7.5 Au g/t; 3.2 Ag g/t respectively.

TRENCHING

In 2006, 5 trenches were excavated with the following significant results:

Trench BT 01 is about 52 meters long exposing several gold-bearing quartz vein / breccia systems generally trending northeast. The quartz vein / breccia range from few millimeters to a maximum of 0.8 meter and are generally pale white, vuggy and exhibit comb and dogtooth textures. Sheeted quartz veins and veinlets are spread sporadically in highly fractured and partly sheared silicified sandstone and siltstone.

Of the 46 samples collected; 14 samples returned with anomalous values with an average grade of 1.74 ppm Au, 34 ppm Ag and a peak assay of 4.25 ppm Au. Additionally, samples taken on the two exposed quartz veins returned with an average grade of 11.10 ppm Au and 5 ppm Ag.

Photograph 1. Photo showing outcrop of limonite-hematite stained crystalline quartz vein/breccia exposed along trench BT-01 in Bilatan Gold project area (2011). Assays: 10.9 ppm Au, 7 ppm Ag; 4.0 ppm Au.

Trench BT 02 is 70 meters long; situated about 50 meters northeast from trench BT 01. Quartz vein/ breccia zones were exposed from 17-31 meters and from 53-67 meters, the former projected as the extension of the quartz vein system mapped in trench BT 01. Sampling on exposed quartz veins proximal to the trench assayed up to 7.9 ppm Au.

Trench BT 03, did not expose any insitu outcrop and is covered predominantly by thick reddish brown lateritic soil. Colluvial to boulder size fragments of

silicified sandstone / siltstone and rare quartz vein clasts are embedded within the puggy laterite. No significant assay returns from this trench. Recent rock chip sampling in quartz vein/breccia from an adit adjacent to the trench yielded an average assay of 21.17 ppm Au and 9.7 ppm Ag with a peak assay of 35.2 ppm Au and 13 ppm Ag.

In 2008, additional trenching and sampling located NW of the tenement and underlain by pervasively silicified and silica flooded andesite breccia.

Five (5) trenches were excavated to outline the persistence of the mineralized zone delineated in the northwest section of the claim and to assess it as to its gold content. The Trench Plan is presented in Figure 4.

An east-west trending TR-08 was initially excavated to delimit the lateral extent of the outcrop. TR-09 and TR-10 was excavated, transecting regions of TR-08 that presents best geology. TR-11, an old trench of Barrick Gold located in between TR-09 and TR-10 was mapped and sampled. TR-12 located east of TR-09 was excavated to confirm the thickness of the projected gold grade detected in TR-09.

The outlined andesite porphyry outcrop is lenticular in shape, trending NE-SW and dipping steeply to the NW. It could be traced for a distance of 325m along its strike length with a maximum width of about 95m (Figure 4).

Significant quartz vein breccia bodies and subordinate thin quartz stringers hosted by andesite porphyry. Intense chloritization and selectively pervasive silicification was noted throughout the trenches. Slight to moderate pyritization was likewise observed in the fresh outcrops occurring as fracture fillings and disseminations. Oxidation is usually controlled by the degree of silicification wherein less silicified portions are more oxidized with intense limonite staining.

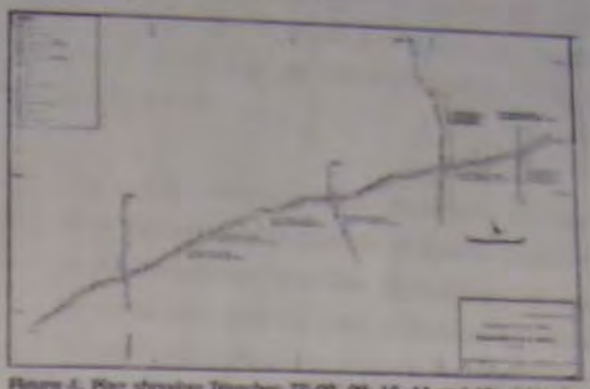


Figure 4. Plan showing Trenches TR-08, 09, 10, 11 and 12 within the project area.

A total of one hundred eighty six (186) channel samples were collected at 2m interval along every exposed outcrop and analyzed for gold, silver, copper, lead and zinc. The following table shows the summary and significant assay results for gold in each trench:

Trench	Samples	Meters	Au ppm		
			Ave	Max	Min
TR-08	91	183.40	1.79	7.58	0.08
TR-09	37	74.00	3.68	13.02	0.02
TR-10	24	46.50	0.44	0.74	0.01
TR-11	20	39.5	0.52	2.79	0.17
TR-12	14	28.00	1.13	3.97	0.12

Table 1: Summary and significant assay results for gold in each trench

Assay results per Trench:

Trench 8:
- 8m @ 1.63 gpt Au with a peak assay of 2 m @ 2.18 gpt Au.
- 47.4m @ 3.9 gpt Au with a peak assay of 2m @ 7.58 gpt Au.
- 10m @ 2.31 gpt Au with a peak assay of 2m @ 6.46 gpt Au.
- 8m @ 1.88 gpt Au with a peak assay of 2m @ 2.27 gpt Au
- 12m @ 1.42 gpt Au with a peak assay of 2m @ 2.38 gpt Au

Trench 9:
- 54m @ 4.78 gpt Au with a peak assay of 2m @ 13.02 gpt Au.

Trench 11:
- 10m @ 2.04 gpt Au with a peak assay of 2m @ 2.79 gpt Au.

Trench 12:
- 18m @ 2.38 gpt Au with a peak assay of 2m @ 3.97 gpt Au.

Photograph 2. Silica flooding in quartz-chlorite-pyrite altered and brecciated andesite porphyry with limonite staining.

Photograph 3. Channel cut along trench TB-11 showing crystalline quartz veins and stringers in quartz-chlorite-pyrite altered and limonite stained andesite porphyry.

DRILLING

Nine (9) drill holes were complete with an aggregate depth of two thousand two hundred two (2,202) meters. A total of nine hundred twenty (920) drill core samples from BN-01 to BN-09 were assayed and analyzed for gold, silver, copper, lead and zinc.

Generally, the drill hole intersected in thick sequence of weathered sediments underlain by thick, massive, dark gray fossilliferous limestone with associated thin coal lenses. This was underlain by alternating sequence of green colored, chloritized sequence of andesite, and weakly chloritized siltstone/ mudstone beds with minor lenses conglomerate. Intruding the prophyllitic rocks are the moderately chloritized, andesite porphyry commonly occurring as dikes or sills. Pyrite is common in the prophyllitic rocks occurring as disseminations, clusters or fracture infill.

The gold mineralization incepted in the drill hole commonly occurs in a quartz breccia zone characterized by massive, crystalline and vuggy in textures and stained with yellow brown limonite. Tables 2 and 3 show some of the drill hole intercepts.

Table 2: BN-001

SAMPLE	FROM	TO	INT	Au gpt	Ag gpt
601	16.5	17.0	0.5	1.05	0.9
1602	17.0	18.0	1.0	1.68	1.0
6109	182.5	183.5	1.0	2.39	0.5

Intercepts

- 16.50 -18.00 m: 1.5m @ 1.472 gpt Au, 1.0ppm Ag
- 182.5-183.5 m: 1.0m @ 2.393 gpt Au, 0.5ppm Ag

Table 3: BN-002

SAMPLE	FROM	TO	INT	Au gpt	Ag gpt
1636	18.0	18.5	0.50	2.80	5.8
1637	18.5	19.0	0.50	6.59	25.0
1638	19.0	19.5	0.50	35.56	703.0
1639	19.5	20.0	0.50	1.34	9.4
1640	20.0	20.5	0.50	0.76	4.0
1641	20.5	21.0	0.50	0.44	25.2

Intercepts

- 18.0-21.0m: 3.0m @ 7.8 gpt Au, 128 ppm Ag

JULY - DECEMBER, 2006

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BOSTON MINERALS MINING CORP.

PROGRESS REPORT
on the
BOSTON GOLD PROJECT AREA

SITIO NAPO, CAATIHAN, BOSTON

DAVAO ORIENTAL

JULY - DECEMBER 2006

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Introduction

The Boston property with Explration Permit No. EP 000002-00-XI comprises three hundred and thirty nine hectares. Situated in the island of Minadano, the Boston Gold Project area is considered a gold rich low sulphidation epithermal system. This report covers exploration work carried out by Boston Minerals Mining Corporation from the period January 2006 to June 2006.

The Boston Gold project area is located approximately 17 km northeast of the Diwalwal mining area. Access to the property from Davao City is via a series of poorly maintained semi-paved highways and gravel/dirt roads requiring eight hours using a 4WD vehicle via Barangay Caatihan, Municipality of Boston. The Boston Gold project area can also be reached from Barangay Caatihaan via a 7-kilometer feeder road which used to be a part of the logging road network of PICOP (Figure 1).

Topography

The BGPA is located in the northeastern Mindanao mountain range. Steep slopes and valleys are common within the mountain range with elevations between 458 - 484 meters AMSL. Limestone formations were mapped to the southeast and western sections of the area, characterised by karst topographic features.

First Pass Reconnaissance Survey

The reconnaissance survey consisted of geological mapping along the drainage systems, existing foot-trails, and old logging roads from January to June, 2006. Rock sampling of the mineralized outcrops, and collection of stream sediments were also undertaken and submitted for assay, mineragraphic, and petrographic analyses. Stream sediment samples were collected over an area of 20 sq kms with a sampling density of about 1-2 sq km per sample. A large amount of un-sieved and wet stream sediment samples were first collected and brought to the base camp for drying. After drying, the samples were dry-sieved to obtain a -80 mesh size fraction. Two duplicate samples were collected and submitted as part of the regular batch of samples. The results of the duplicate sample analysis and the original sample analysis were in close agreement. Photo-geological interpretation was also initiated using a black and white aerial photograph with a scale of about 1:44,000 to gain a birds-eye view of the geology, geomorphic features, and the primary and secondary structures traversing the area.

Geology

The survey area (Figure 2) is mainly within, gently folded, low grade metamorphosed sedimentary sequence comprising a rhythmic sequence of highly indurated red and green mudstone, siltstone and massive sandstone with intercalated pillow basalt and basalt flow breccias. Lenses of limestone may also be present. On a more regional scale the meta-sedimentary sequence is unconformably overlain by a non-metamorphosed sedimentary sequence comprising siltstone, sandstone with lenses of conglomerate, limestone and thin coal beds. The conglomerates contain predominantly clasts of andesite porphyry and meta-sedimentary units and to a minor extent basalt and limestone. Porphyritic andesite intrudes into the lower metamorphosed sedimentary sequence where it occurs as stocks, dykes and sills. The andesite porphyry has not been mapped in the upper non-metamorphosed sedimentary sequence. This observation coupled with the presence of conglomerates in the non-metamorphosed sedimentary sequence which contains clasts of andesite

Figure 1. Simplified geological map of eastern Mindanao showing the Boston Gold Project Area.

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porphyry and similar lithologies found in the lower metamorphosed sedimentary sequence as well as the metamorphic grade differences indicates a significant age difference between the upper and lower sedimentary sequences. The upper sedimentary sequence is therefore, regarded as post-dating the intrusive activity associated with the andesite porphyry.

The auriferous quartz veins / vein breccia (Photograph 1) and associated alteration occur only in the metamorphosed sedimentary sequence. The andesite porphyry is chlorite altered and contains pyrite and perhaps some other sulfide species in areas close to the mineralized areas.

Photograph 1. Outcrop of limonite stained quartz vein breccia within the Boston Gold Project area.

Structures

Both the meta-sedimentary and young sedimentary formations exhibit gentle folding. Dip angle varies from 10° to 55° at most but the dominant is within the range of 20° to 25°. The hinge of the fold generally trends north to north-east. Step faulting or imbricate faults could have contributed to the series of step-ladder like waterfalls in the area. Numerous faults mostly as normal and strike-slip faults truncate the various formations. A prominent NE-trending high angle fault transects the eastern section of the survey area.

Dikes and sills of andesite porphyry have variable strike direction with vertical to high-angle dips (75°-80°).

Mineralisation and Alteration

The style of mineralisation within Boston Gold Project area is a gold rich low sulphidation epithermal system. The mineralized areas are characterized by zones of closely spaced quartz veins and vein breccias that range in thickness from few millimeters to about 80 centimeters and

Figure 2. Geological Map of the Boston Gold Project Area (BGPA) within the Boston Minerals Mining Corp's tenement

trend generally to the northeast and dip to the southeast. The present zone of interest occurs over approximately 450 m and is up to 200 m wide (Figure 3). The most common northeast trending veins and vein breccias are generally banded with vuggy, dogtooth and comb structures. The veins are not continuous and may be en-echelon in vertical section.

Intense silicification is the dominant alteration within the Boston Gold project area. Pervasive pyrite may occur adjacent to the veins and local intense silicification and kaolinisation may be present. Outside the vein zones chlorite alteration predominates.

Trench Geology and Sampling

Five trenches (BT 01-05) were excavated within the Boston Gold project area over the small scale workings. The trenches were excavated to expose new areas for potential mineralisation and possible extensions of known quartz vein systems. The location of the trenches is shown in Figure 3. Channel samples were collected in 1-meter intervals in mineralised sections whereas in suspected mineralised zones, 2-meter samples were collected. Descriptions and significant assay results of all the trenches are given below.

Trench BT 01 is about 52 meters long exposing several gold-bearing quartz vein / breccia systems generally trending northeast. The quartz vein / breccia range from few millimeters to a maximum of 0.8 meter and are generally pale white, vuggy and exhibit comb and dogtooth textures. Sheeted quartz veins and veinlets are spread sporadically in highly fractured and partly sheared silicified sandstone and siltstone. Limonite stained quartz vein / vein breccia zones up to 3 meters wide were also exposed (Photographs 2 and 3). Of the 46 samples collected, 14 samples returned with anomalous values with an average grade of 1.74 ppm Au, 34 ppm Ag and a peak assay of 4.25 ppm Au. Additionally, samples taken on the two exposed quartz veins returned with an average grade of 11.10 ppm Au and 5 ppm Ag. Local small scale miners are active within the area.

Trench BT 02 is 70 meters long, situated about 50 meters northeast from trench BT 01. It is aimed to test the possible northeast extension of the quartz veins exposed in trench BT 01. The trench is underlain by moderately silicified, fractured and intercalated sandstone / siltstone with thick lateritic soil and scree. Quartz vein/breccia zones were exposed from 17-31 meters and from 53-67 meters, the former projected as the extension of the quartz vein system mapped in trench BT 01. Assay returns did not register any significant results nonetheless, recent sampling on exposed quartz veins proximal to the trench assayed up to 7.9 ppm Au.

Trench BT 03, 100 meters in length is located about 120 meters northeast of trench BT 01. The trench did not expose any insitu outcrop and is covered predominantly by thick reddish brown lateritic soil. Cobble to boulder size fragments of silicified sandstone / siltstone and rare quartz vein clasts are embedded within the puggy laterite. No significant assay returns from this trench. Recent rock chip sampling in quartz vein/breccia from an adit adjacent to the trench yielded an average assay of 21.17 ppm Au and 9.7 ppm Ag with a peak assay of 35.2 ppm Au and 13 ppm Ag.

Located about 20 meters northeast of trench BT 03, the northeast trending trench BT- 04 is about 100 meter long. The trench for the most part is underlain by thick brown lateritic soil and silicified sediments to the northern end. No significant assay results from this trench.

This 100 meters long trench BT 05 is located about 40 meters west of trench BT 01. The primary objective of this trench was to expose the projected quartz vein/breccia zone from BT-01 to the southwest. Most parts of the trench were covered with reddish brown puggy lateritic soil with occasional gravel to cobble size clasts of silicified sediments and quartz vein materials. A thin veneer of loose gravel at the surface is indicative of previous sluicing by small scale miners.

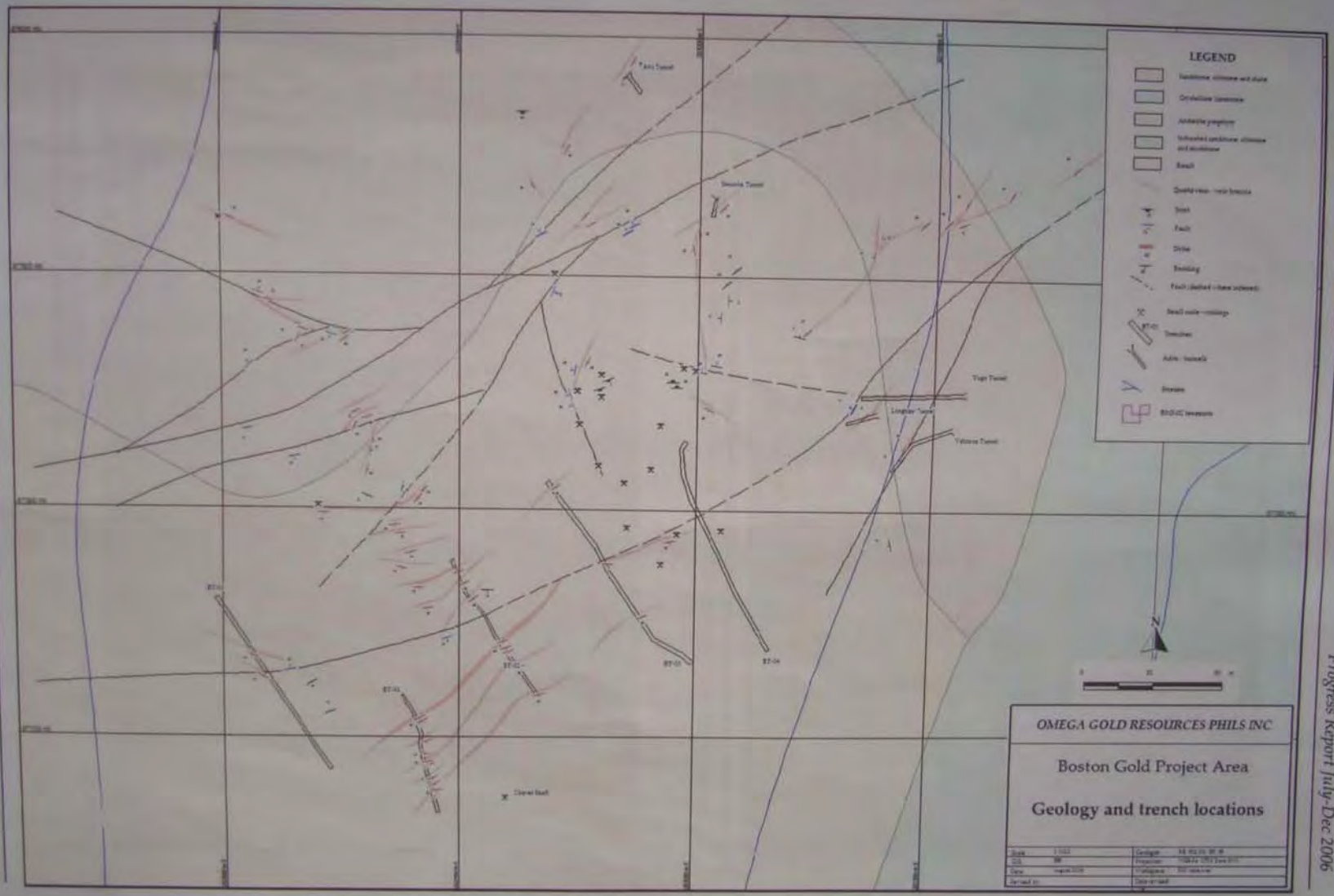

Figure 3. Geological map of the Bostn Gold Project Area showing trench locations.

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Photograph 2. Photo showing outcrop of limonite-hematite stained crystalline quartz vein/breccia exposed along trench BT-01 in Boston Gold project area (OM-051). Assays: 10.9 ppm Au, 7 ppm Ag, 8.0 ppm As

Photograph 3. Close-up view of the quartz vein breccia with angular clasts of silicified sandstone and siltstone. Channel sample BT1 24-25 returned with 1.76 ppm Au and 5.4 ppm Ag.

Environmental

Within the BMMC license area, only the 5M area covering about 400m x 500m has been disturbed due to the excavation 5 shallow trenches aimed to expose bedrock to test possible mineralization. Geological mapping and sampling were conducted in the trenches. Upon the receipt of the analysis of the samples collected, site locations of samples with anomalous and significant assay returns were re-mapped in detail. The trenches were back-filled and rehabilitated upon the completion of above exercise (mapping and sampling) almost to its original configuration. Some sections of the excavations were also reforested.

Summary of Accomplishments

Data Compilation and Collation

Data	Quantity
Total Number of Reports Utilized	5
Number of Maps Produced	
Geologic Map (1:50,000 scale)	1
Topographic Map (1:50,000 scale)	1

Reconnaissance Geological Mapping

Number of Hectares Covered	430 Has.
Line kilometers traversed	15 km
Maps Produced	
Geologic Map (1:25,000 scale)	1
Alteration Map (1:25,000 scale)	1
Geologic Cross Sections (1:25,000 scale)	2
Observation Points (1:25,000 scale)	1
Photo Points (1:25,000 scale)	1
Rock Sample Location Map	1
Database Produced	
Observation Points	1
Photo Database	1
Rock Samples Taken	40

Geochemical Survey and Sampling

Number of Hectares Covered	430 Has
Stream Sediment Samples Taken	25
Rock Chip/Ore Samples Taken	45
Map Produced	1
Stream Sediment Sample Location Map	1
Stream Sediment Database Produced	1

Laboratory Analysis/Studies

Total No. of Ore/Rock Samples Processed	85
Total No. of Stream Sediment Samples Processed	25

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