CANE SPRINGS PROPERTY

Tooele County, Clifton Mining District, Utah

SUMMARY OF APRIL 2006 DIAMOND DRILL PROGRAM

prepared for

THE UTAH JOINT VENTURE

by

Dumont Nickel Inc.

September 30, 2006

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1 TERMS OF REFERENCE AND SCOPE OF WORK

1.1 TERMS OF REFERENCE AND SCOPE OF WORK

The Cane Springs 2006 diamond drill program was designed to test and confirm the style, subsurface distribution and potential down-dip and down-plunge southeast strike of the mineralized interval intersected in 2005 RC drill hole 5CSRC-020. The primary purpose of this drill program was to determine whether the mineralization represents a zone that merits further drilling to fully delineate it.

The drilling was carried out under the direction of Dumont Nickel Inc. and jointly funded by Dumont Nickel Inc., Clifton Mining Company and Woodman Mining Company pursuant to recommendations of a prior report prepared by Dumont in 2005 for the property[1]. The 2006 drilling comprises and initial portion only of the work recommended in the 2005 report.

This report was prepared by Dumont Nickel Inc., as Operator of the Utah Joint Venture, to summarize results and conclusions from the Cane Springs 2006 diamond drill program in an attempt to provide a geological framework for continuing exploration of this Zone.

This report has been consolidated by I.Trinder[2] and is intended to be incremental to the 2005 property report.

Ian D. Trinder, PGeo
Sr. Geologist, Dumont Nickel Inc.
September 30, 2006

[1] Cane Springs Property, Summary of Work 2003-2005(Sept) and Work In Progress 2005, completed for the Utah Joint Venture, Dumont Nickel Inc., S. Sabag & I. Trinder, September 15, 2005

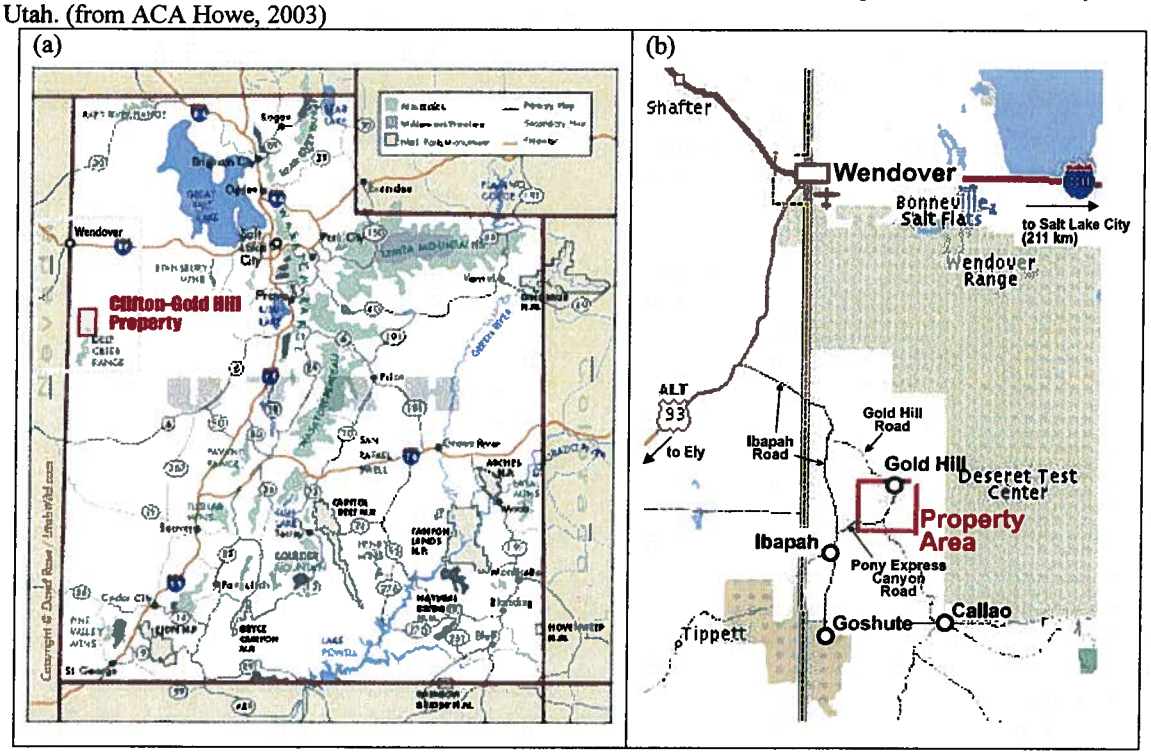
[2] Ian Trinder, Professional Geoscientist, PGeo Ontario Registration #0452; Manitoba Registration #22924

2 LOCATION, ACCESS AND DESCRIPTION

2.1 LOCATION AND ACCESS

The Cane Springs property lies immediately to the west of the village of Gold Hill in the northwest part of Dumont's Utah Properties. These Properties are in the historic Clifton-Gold Hill Mining District located in Tooele County, northwest Utah, in the Deep Creek Mountains, approximately 304 kilometres (190 miles) west-southwest of Salt Lake City and 48 kilometres (30 miles) south of the town of Wendover on the Utah-Nevada border (Figure 2-1).

Figure 2-1 Location and access, Clifton Gold Hill District and Dumont's Utah Properties, Tooele County, N.W. Utah. (from ACA Howe, 2003)



The Cane Springs Property area is reached by taking Alternate 93A south from Wendover for approximately 39 kilometres (24.5 miles) to the Ibapah road, and travelling southeast on this road for approximately 27 kilometres (17 miles) to the Gold Hill road turn-off. The Ibapah Road is a paved two-lane road that services the settlements of Ibapah and Goshute situated southwest of the Project Area. The Gold Hill road, a well-groomed, all-weather gravel road, leads to the town of Gold Hill, approximately 22 kilometres (14 miles) from the turnoff.

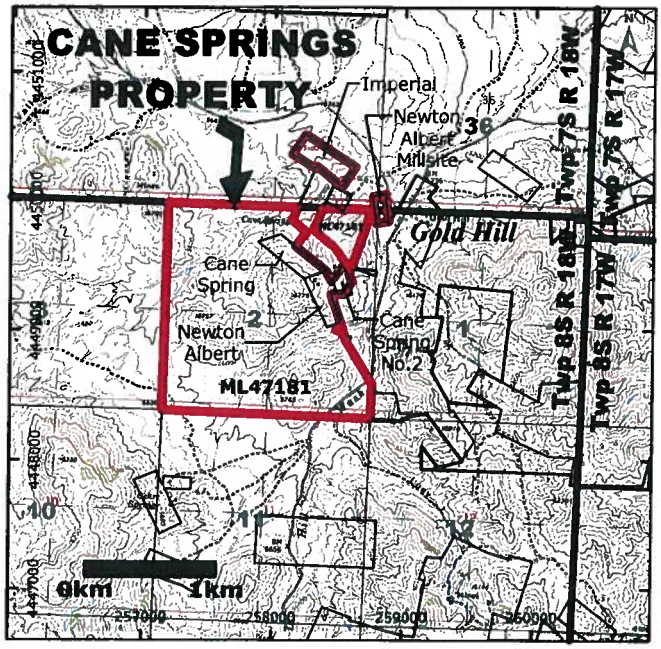
The Cane Springs 2006 drill site is accessed by a trail leading south from Clifton Mining's millsite entrance gate immediately west of the Gold Hill townsite. The unmaintained trail is in good condition and easily negotiable by 2-wheel drive vehicle.

2.2 LOCAL INFRASTRUCTURE AND FACILITIES

The Cane Springs property is centred approximately 0.8km (0.5 miles) southwest of Gold Hill.

Gold Hill is a very small old mining town with a population of approximately 17. As such, it has no public facilities. The settlement consists of a half dozen homes linked to the Utah electrical power grid and serviced with a fibre-optic telephone line. Domestic water for the Gold Hill settlement is piped from Ochre Springs approximately 2mi (3km) southwest of Gold Hill. Cane Spring, a water source approximately 0.5mi (0.8km) west of Gold Hill, once provided water for the historical mill operations at Gold Hill and is, reportedly, able to provide enough water for a 250 ton per day inactive gold mill owned by Clifton Mining Company. Dumont acquires its drill water for the Cane Springs Property from the Cane Spring water storage tank.

Figure 2-2 Local Access – Cane Springs Property



Dumont currently maintains a trailer home equipped with bathroom, kitchen and a landline telephone/fax. This facility is primarily used for storage of field gear and ATV's, and is also occasionally used as a way-station during drilling or for emergencies. Dumont also maintains a locked container style trailer used for archive sample storage.

The climate of the Clifton-Gold Hill area is that of the Basin and Range: typically arid with hot, dry summers and cold, dry winters. Annual precipitation averages 12 inches. Approximately half of this amount falls between February and May. During the winter, snowfall is generally light and seldom reaches depths of more than a foot. Weather does not present an impediment to work at the property as access is year-round.

2.3 PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND STATUS

A portion of the Utah Joint Venture Utah Properties, Clifton-GoldHill Mining District, comprising 580 acres over and around the past gold producer Cane Springs Mine, has been designated a Special Project Area under the terms of the Utah Option Agreement dated December 6, 2002, among Dumont, Clifton Mining Company and Woodman Mining Company, providing Dumont an accelerated earn-in of a 50% interest therein by spending US$400,000 toward exploration and development work by December 2005. Dumont completed cumulative expenditures in excess of this amount by December, 2005, and completed its 50% earn-in. While formalities of the earn-in and an operating agreement are being finalized, the joint venture partners agreed during January, 2006, to proceed with ongoing work at the Property under an interim arrangement to advance its development as quickly as possible.

The Cane Springs Property comprises the Cane Springs Special Project Area, as defined in the Agreement, and consists of the following parcels:

Patented Claims: *Cane Spring Lode, Cane Spring Lode #2, Newton Albert Lode & Millsite* and *Imperial*, all of which are registered to, and held 100%, by the Woodman Mining Company; and
State Trust Lands: Utah State Lease For Metalliferous Minerals: Mineral Lease No.47181, Twp 8S, R18W, SLB&M, Section 2: Lots 1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,S1/2NW1/4, SW1/4, SW1/4SE1/4, Date Issued: December 1, 1996 (expires December 31, 2005). Total Area - 532.77 acres, registered to, and held 100% by, Clifton Mining Company.

3 CANE SPRINGS PROPERTY GEOLOGY

The geology and exploration history of the Cane Springs Property has been described in a prior report prepared by Dumont in 2005 for the property[3]. The Property is predominantly underlain by the Ely Limestone and in the northeast quadrant by the older Chainman Formation.

The Cane Springs Historic Gold Mine, located approximately one half mile uphill from Clifton's inactive gold mill, produced gold during the late 1800's and early 1900's from a high grade shoot in a marble unit interpreted to be Ochre Mountain formation. This unit appears to be a narrow wedge in the immediate footwall of the Chainman formation. The historic gold shoot is an elongate 20ft-50ft wide, 30ft-50ft high, skarn zone which rakes 35-40 degrees southeasterly down a steeply dipping shear plane which trends approximately 330 degrees azimuth. The shear plane dips approximately 70-75 degrees to the northeast and is cross-cut by a number of shallow dipping (25-30 degrees westerly) faults which offset (down-drop) the ore shoot westwards.

Underground workings extend down to 240 feet below surface, although the ore zone was mined only down to the 147foot level below surface as activities were abruptly curtailed by events leading up to the Second World War. Production was never resumed even though active mine headings terminated in ore. Several other gold zones adjacent to the pay zone were not explored in detail nor developed

[3] Cane Springs Property, Summary of Work 2003-2005(Sept) and Work In Progress 2005, completed for the Utah Joint Venture, Dumont Nickel Inc., S. Sabag & I. Trinder, September 15, 2005

4 CANE SPRINGS 2006 DIAMOND DRILL PROGRAM

4.1 DRILL PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

The Cane Springs 2006 diamond drill program consisted of completion of 7 shallow core holes designed to test and confirm the style, subsurface distribution and potential down-dip and down-plunge southeast strike of the mineralized interval intersected in 2005 RC drill hole 5CSRC-020 (Figure 4-1). The primary purpose of this drill program was to determine whether the mineralization represents a zone that merits further drilling to fully delineate it.

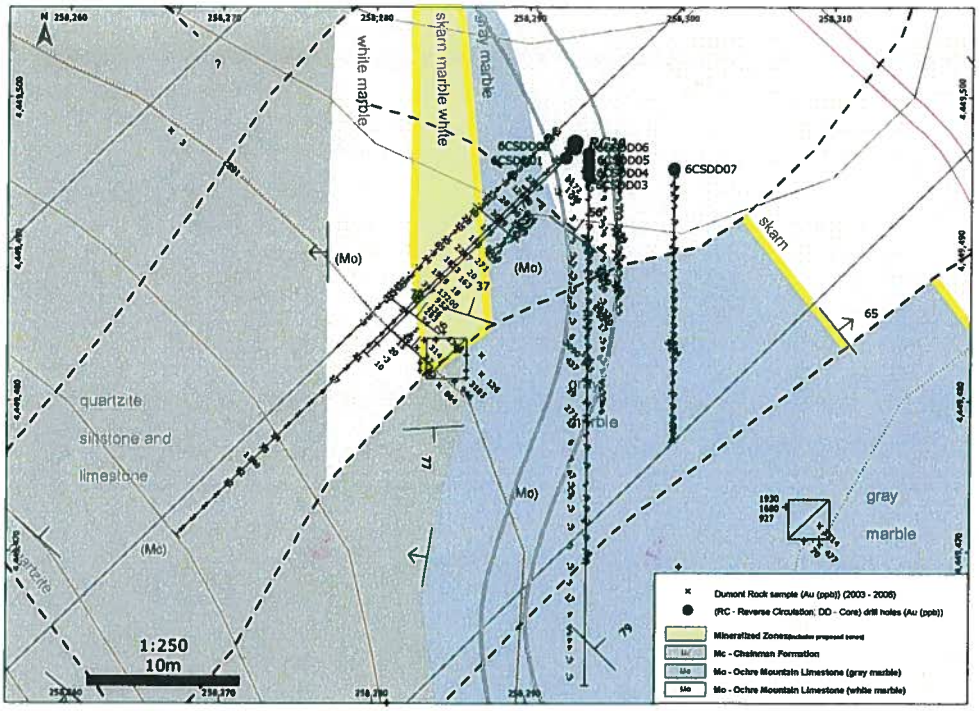


Figure 4-1. Drill hole locations, 2006 (6CSDD series) and 2005 (5CSRC-020)

The drilling was carried out under the direction of I.Trinder of Dumont Nickel Inc. and jointly funded by Dumont Nickel Inc., Clifton Mining Company and Woodman Mining Company pursuant to recommendations in Dumont Nickel Inc.'s 2005 summary report[4]. The 2006 drilling comprises only an initial portion of the work recommended in the 2005 report.

The Cane Springs 2006 diamond drill program consisted of 7 HQ core holes totaling 285.3 meters (936 feet). The drilling contractor was Major Drilling America Inc. and work was conducted on a single 12-hour shift per day basis, over a six day period. Drilling was conducted under a Major Drilling-Dumont Nickel contract signed on January 23, 2006. A copy of the drill contract, the Major invoices and all the daily shift reports are in the Toronto office files.

[4] Cane Springs Property, Summary of Work 2003-2005(Sept) and Work In Progress 2005, completed for the Utah Joint Venture, Dumont Nickel Inc., S. Sabag & I. Trinder, September 15, 2005

Drill equipment included a truck-mounted Longyear LF70 core drill rig with 20 foot pull mast, 1,500 feet of HQ drill rod, strings, related tools and ancilliary equipment. A tandem-axle Sterling water truck (3,000 gallon capacity) transported water to the drillsite.

Drilling was conducted under an existing Dumont NOI originally submitted in February 2005 and permitted by the Utah Department of Oil Gas and Mining (DOGM) under Ref# E/045/142 secured by a US$5,000 cash bond (CD) maintained by Dumont. Drilling was completed on a single pre-exiting drill pad (Pad P-17 – Hole 5CSRC-020). Copies of the permit application and authorization letter are appended in Dumont's 2005 summary report.

Major Drilling mobilized to the Cane Springs drillsite on April 19th and 20th, 2006. The drill site was accessed via pre-existing roads and drilling was completed on a pre-existing drill pad. Water was trucked from the Cane Spring water storage tank in Gold Hill. Hole 6CSDD-01 was collared on April 20th, 2006 and hole 6CSDD-07 was completed on April 26th, 2006. Removal and demobilization of all Major drilling equipment from the Cane Springs property was completed on April 28th, 2006. Table 4-1 presents hole summary information.

Table 4-1. 2006 Drill Program - Drill Hole Collar Information and Drill Dates

Hole ID	DNI GPS Easting	DNI GPS Northing	DNI GPS RL (m)	Bearing (UTM)	Azimuth (Astro)	Dip	TD (m)	TD (ft)	Start Date	End Date
6CSDD-01	258292.4	4449496.0	1678.53	225	223	-45	25.91	85.0	04/20/06	04/21/06
6CSDD-02	258293.0	4449496.6	1678.23	225	223	-65	42.98	141.0	04/21/06	04/22/06
6CSDD-03	258293.9	4449494.8	1678.63	180	178	-45	47.55	156.0	04/22/06	04/23/06
6CSDD-04	258293.9	4449495.3	1678.53	180	178	-55	45.42	149.0	04/23/06	04/24/06
6CSDD-05	258293.9	4449495.8	1678.43	180	178	-65	39.62	130.0	04/24/06	04/25/06
6CSDD-06	258293.9	4449496.3	1678.33	180	178	-75	41.15	135.0	04/25/06	04/26/06
6CSDD-07	258299.5	4449495.3	1678.23	180	178	-65	42.67	140.0	04/26/06	04/26/06

Ian D. Trinder oversaw the drilling program with assistance from James P. Robinson, both Dumont geologists. Drill hole collars were spotted and all core logged by I.Trinder. Paul Breitrick, a geologic technician from Ely, Nevada, on contract to Dumont through Geotemps of Reno, Nevada, assisted with core washing, recovery measurements, core sawing, sample bagging and sample shipping. Earnest Chandler of Gold Hill, Utah, capped all seven holes with 5-foot cement plugs on May 4, 2006.

Core handling, logging and sampling procedures are detailed in Appendix B.

Drill holes 6CSDD-01 and 6CSDD-02 were drilled on the same cross-section as 2005 RC hole 5CSRC-020. Drill hole 6CSDD-01 was completed to twin and confirm the mineralized interval intersected in the upper part of 5CSRC-020. Drill hole 6CSDD-02 was completed to test the potential down-dip extent of the mineralized interval. The rig was then rotated 45 degrees to the east and a fence of four holes, 6CSDD-03 to 6CSDD-06 were completed to test and confirm the potential down-dip and down-plunge southeast strike of the same mineralized interval. The rig was finally moved approximately 6m east and hole 6CSDD-07 was completed to further test the potential down-dip and down-plunge southeast strike of the same mineralized interval.

Drill hole locations are shown in summary Figure 4-1 (also in Drawing CS200609-1 and CS2006-2d). Drill logs are appended (Appendix C1). Downhole lithology and gold assays are shown in cross-sections on Drawings CS200609-2a, CS200509-2b and CS200509-2c (Appendix C2). 229 core samples, 7 core duplicates, 7 standards and 7 sand blanks were submitted in two sample lots to Sparks-based American Assay Laboratories (AAL) for sample preparation and gold fire

assay (AA finish) (Table 4-2). A summary table of analytical reports, work orders and analytical certificates are appended (Appendix C3 and C4).

236 splits of sample pulps were forwarded from AAL in two sample lots to Activation Laboratories for multielement analysis by INAA and 4-acid digestion ICP techniques (Table 4-2). A summary table of analytical reports, work orders and analytical certificates are appended (Appendix C3 and C5).

Two sample lots of coarse reject from 36 samples were analysed by screen Fire Assay at AAL (Table 4-2). A summary table of analytical reports, work orders and analytical certificates are appended (Appendix C3 and C6).

Table 4-2. Sample Lots and Work Orders – Cane Springs 2006 Drill Program

DH ID	Sample Lot / Work Order	Lab	Core Samples	Pulp Splits	Coarse Rejects	Duplicate Samples	Standards CDN-GS-P5	Sand Blanks
6CSDD-01	CS050906	AAL	30			1	1	1
6CSDD-02	CS050906	AAL	35			1	1	1
6CSDD-03	CS050906	AAL	37			1	1	1
6CSDD-04	CS050906	AAL	34			1	1	1
6CSDD-05	CS051606	AAL	32			1	1	1
6CSDD-06	CS051606	AAL	30			1	1	1
6CSDD-07	CS051606	AAL	31			1	1	1
6CSDD-01	CS052206	Actlabs		31				
6CSDD-02	CS052206	Actlabs		36				
6CSDD-03	CS052206	Actlabs		38				
6CSDD-04	CS052206	Actlabs		35				
6CSDD-05	CS052606	Actlabs		33				
6CSDD-06	CS052606	Actlabs		31				
6CSDD-07	CS052606	Actlabs		32				
6CSDD-01	CS061406	AAL			20			
6CSDD-03	CS071306	AAL			4			
6CSDD-04	CS071306	AAL			4			
6CSDD-05	CS071306	AAL			8			

4.2 2006 Drill Hole Geology and Mineralization

All 2006 drill holes intersected a white to grey medium grained (1-2mm) marble with bands of calcareous to silicate-rich skarn (Drill Logs - Appendix C1, Drill Cross-Sections – Appendix C2). The marble comprises core intervals of up to 5m thick, unoxidized to weakly oxidized massive to interbanded medium grey to off-white crystalline marble. Color banding where present are up to 10cm thick or more. The marble banding fabric is at 35 to 40 LCA in –75 inclined holes and approximately 50 to 55 LCA in -45 inclined holes. The general strike and dip of the marble banding in outcrop is 290-310/50-55NE. Core is generally moderately fractured with minor light orange brown fe-oxide on fracture surfaces. Locally <5mm thick weak fe-oxide/calc-silicate laminations cut the marble intervals.

Skarn intervals, 10cm up to 2 metres thick, with variable composition, are interbanded with, and generally subparallel, the marble banding. Skarn contacts are gradational to broken and rubbly. Skarn types include:

1. White very fine grained alabaster/chalk-like very hard groundmass. Weakly stockworked by grey silica-carbonate veinlets. Both groundmass and veinlets have moderate to strong reaction to HCL. No oxides.

2. Light grey to white to pale pinkish-white to cream, fine to very fine grained laminated/patchy groundmass with weak to strong reaction to HCl interlayered with white to light grey marble. Minor calc-silicate

banding/lamination. Minor late grey quartz veinlets/patches. Trace Fe-oxide disseminations and laminations after pyrite?

3. Interbanded white to pale greenish-white very fine grained, relatively soft, chalk-like to talcose groundmass locally grading to Type 2 above. Minor light orange brown fe-oxide and abundant Mn-oxide dendrites on fracture surfaces.

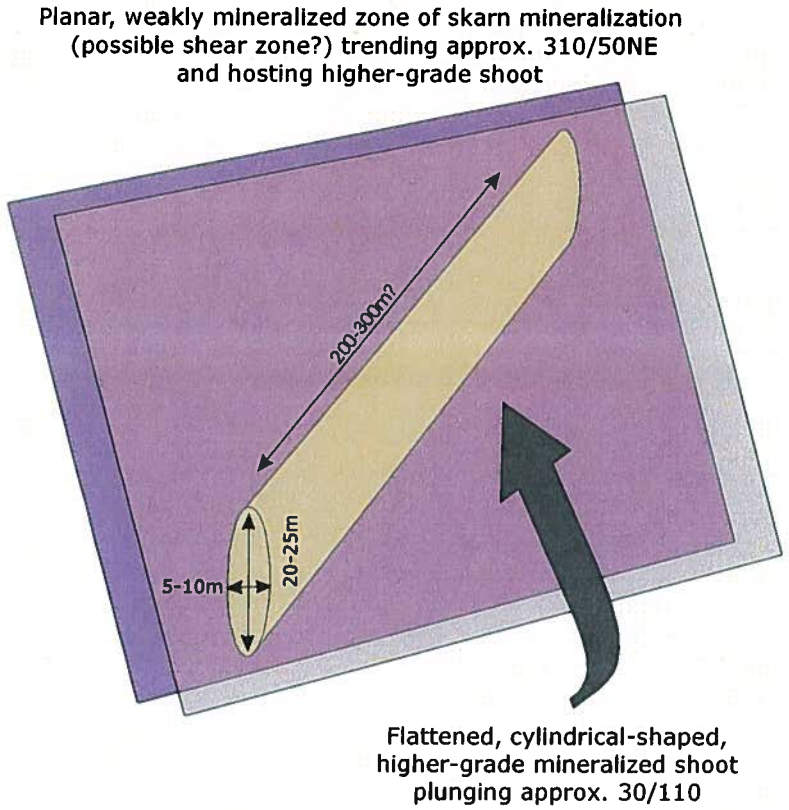
4. Semi-massive garnet-diopside interbanded and interlaminated with white to light grey marble. Minor late silica? and carbonate veinlets/patches. Local lamination of very fine pyrite (trace - 1%) or Fe-ox after pyrite.

5. Minor pervasive fe-oxidized, intensely fractured rubbly, very fine/aphanitic brown skarn or dike. No HCl reaction. Minor green Cu-ox often intermittently visible on fracture surfaces. Semi-massive garnet-diopside bands often at start and end of sections.

The 2006 drilling outlined a series of 290-310/50-55NE structures defined by weakly gold mineralized skarn banding hosted by non-mineralized marble. These structures lie in the footwall of and parallel the skarn structure hosting the Historic Cane Springs Mine mineralized shoot. The mineralization intersected in 2005 hole 5CSRC-020 lies within the largest of these skarn structures and is within a plunging higher-grade shoot characterized by higher-grade skarn–hosted gold mineralization with internal weakly mineralized marble sections.

The 2006 drilling tested only a 15m strike length and 15m down dip length along this zone due to the limitations of drilling from a single drill set-up. As such, it is difficult define the orientation of the higher grade shoot over such a short distance, but based on the drilling combined with nearby surface pits, a general trend of approximately 100-110 can be estimated (SE plunge/rake of approximately 25-35). However, given the zone's structural and mineralogical similarity to the Historic Cane Springs Mine mineralized shoot, it is reasonable to assume that it has a similar geometry. The new shoot might typically measure some 5-10m x 20-25m in cross-section, dipping to the approximately 50 degrees to the northeast in the plane of the skarn structure (Map 200609-2b), with an along-strike geometry resembling a plunging (30/100) flattened cylinder. The shoot remains open down-plunge to the southeast and potentially a short distance up-plunge to the northwest. If the new zone has a strike-length similar to the historic Cane Springs Mine shoot, it could potentially be up to 200m-300m long, plunging moderately to the east-southeast in the plane of the skarn structure which trends approximately 310/55NE (Figure 4-2).

Figure 4-2: Illustration of potential geometry of high-grade shoot intersected in 2006 drill program



Average grades of the intercepted mineralized shoot and significant internal intervals include:

Hole_#	From_(m)	To_(m)	Length_(m)	Au_(ppb)*		From_(m)	To_(m)	Length_(m)	Au_(ppb)*
6CSDD-01	5.45	18.85	13.40	1267	includes	10.35	10.80	0.45	8010
						16.08	16.85	0.77	13200
6CSDD-05**	16.75	24.69	7.94	2317	includes	22.86	23.55	0.69	2077
					includes	23.55	24.15	0.60	22970
6CSDD-06	19.35	21.80	2.45	2270	includes	20.12	20.75	0.63	7524
6CSDD-07	27.35	28.10	0.75	3044					
5CSRC-020***	4.57	19.81	15.24	5339	includes	4.57	7.62	3.05	7461
					includes	7.62	9.14	1.52	28730
					includes	9.14	19.81	10.67	1401

**Averages reported are uncut – AAL FA with AA finish*
***Intercept in 6CSDD-05 also averages 0.3% Copper over 7.9m, the highest grade portion being a 0.8m section from 16.8m grading 2.3% Copper*
****Drill intercept in 5CSRC-020 forms part of the zone and was previously described in Dumont's 2005 summary report.*

The remaining holes intersected the upper and lower pinch-out contacts. Two of these holes reported gold in the contact areas from intercepts typically ranging 1m to 6m, with narrow higher-grade seams grading 1g/t to 3g/t gold surrounded by sub-gram material.

The marble intervals outside the mineralized zone generally contain only background gold (<10ppb Au) while minor marble intervals within the mineralized zone contain anomalous gold (locally up to 100ppb Au). Significant gold mineralization is associated with the skarn intervals, however not all skarn intervals are gold mineralized. Generally skarn types 1 to 3 contain only background to weakly anomalous gold contents. Highest gold grades are associated with skarn types 4 and 5 – those containing the skarn silicate minerals garnet and diopside.

The skarns are generally enriched in the rare earth elements and generally in the metals (See drill hole strip logs – Appendix C1) however there is not a strong correlation between their relative abundances and gold content. The presence of Cu-oxide in the drill core is however a strong indicator of the presence of significant gold mineralization.

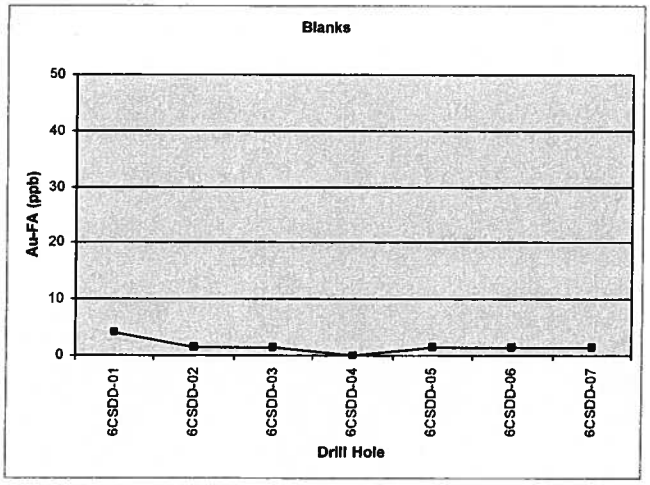
4.3 2006 Gold Grades, Grade Homogeneity, Data Reproducibility and Grade Distribution

4.3.1 Blanks, Standards and Duplicates

Barren silica sand (a Blank) was inserted into the primary analytical lot throughout the drilling program. A certified analytical reference sample (a Standard) was also similarly inserted. A duplicate core sample (a Duplicate) consisted of a sample taken by quartering of a selected drill core interval. The frequency of Blank, Standard and Duplicate was one per drill hole. Assay results from the blanks, standards and duplicates are graphed below.

Blanks typically reported fire assay gold grades ranging 0ppb-4ppb No extreme results were reported. Data from AAL is shown below in Figure 4-3. The x-axis shows the holes in the sequence in which they were drilled (and assayed); a single blank was assayed for each drill hole (data in Appendix C7)

Figure 4-3: Gold grade variations – Dumont Blanks

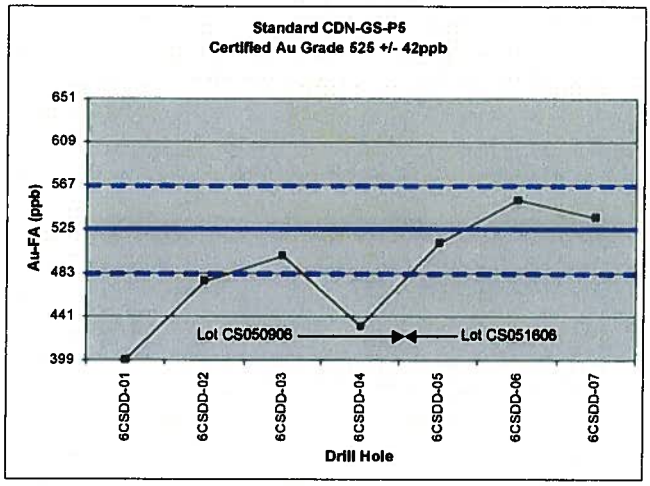


CDN-GS-P5, a certified 525±42ppb standard, supplied by CDN Resource Laboratories Ltd., Delta, B.C., Canada, was used during the 2006 drill program.

CDN-GS-P5 reported variations often greater than the certified variance of 42ppb. This might be attributed to inhomogeneities in this standard but also to laboratory "noise" as suggested by the

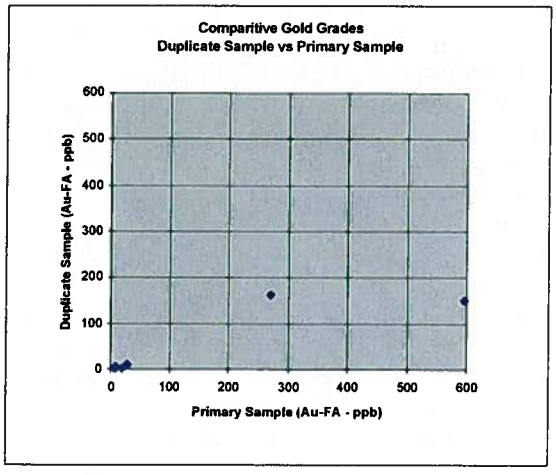
difference in variation between the two sample lots (Figure 4-4, data in Appendix C7). Two of the four samples from the first sample lot CS050906 reported variations greater than twice the certified variance of 42ppb, whereas the 3 samples from the second lot CS051606 were all well within the standard's certified variance. The limited sample population hinders the definite identification of the cause of the variations.

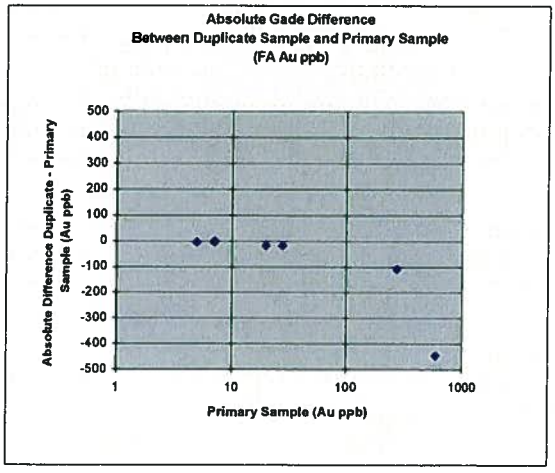
Figure 4-4: Gold grade variations – Dumont Standard CDN-GS-P5



Duplicate samples from individual drill intervals, generally reported good corroboration at lower grades (Figure 4-5; data in Appendix C8) however significant variations are associated with samples with grades exceeding approximately 200ppb. The limited sample population and the fact that only 2 of the seven primary samples exceeded 200ppb Au hinder the definite identification of the cause of the variations. The variations can be attributed to a coarse gold effect (the primary sample was derived from a half split of core while the duplicate was derived from a quarter split of core) or they may be reflective of inadequate sample homogenization during sample preparation.

Figure 4-5: Comparative Grades and Grade Differences Duplicate vs. Primary Samples

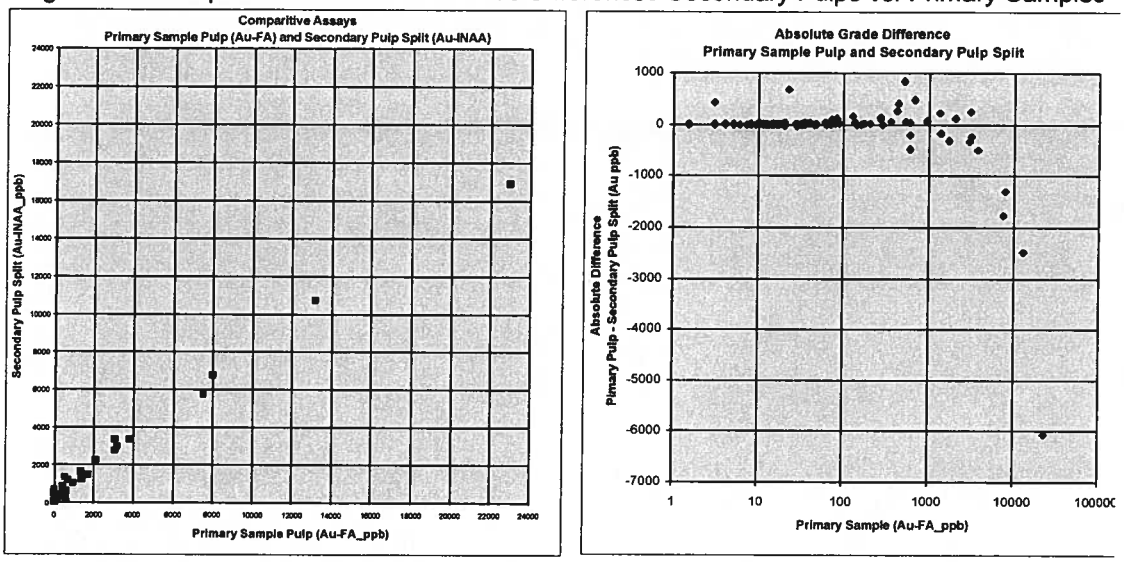




4.3.2 Pulps Check Analyses

Gold assays of pulp splits analysed by INA at Actlabs, are compared to grades reported from fire assaying by AAL Figure 4-6, and show corroboration between the two pulps, especially for grades below 1000ppb. For samples with grades above 800ppb, however, the results show greater scatter with variations typically ranging up to 500ppb range, and at grades above 6000ppb the variation is much higher (data in Appendix C2).

Figure 4-6: Comparative Grades and Grade Differences Secondary Pulps vs. Primary Samples



4.3.3 Drill Hole Twinning – RC-to-Core

Hole 6CSDD-01 was drilled to twin 5CSRC-020 to evaluate the reliability of the RC drill samples. Results from this drilling are summarized in Table 4-3 below. They are best reviewed by comparing the average for the overall mineralized portion of each hole to that from its twin, since RC holes were sampled on a standard 5ft interval whereas core holes were sampled in most cases under geological control. The overall width of the mineralized zone intersected in the two holes compares relatively well however there is a significant difference between the holes in terms of the average grade of the overall zone as well as considerable variations in corresponding (approximate) downhole intervals. The differences may be attributed to inherent difficulties of twinning any hole particularly in the presence of coarse gold.

Table 4-3. Comparison of Assay Results - Twinned Holes 5CSRC-020 and 6CSDD-01

5CSRC-020				6CSDD-01			
From_(m)	To_(m)	Au-FA_(ppb)	Au-INAA_(ppb)	From_(m)	To_(m)	Au-FA_(ppb)	Au-INAA_(ppb)
0.00	1.52	22	34	0.00	1.30	11	7
1.52	3.05	21	44	1.30	3.30	-3	5
3.05	4.57	3	28	3.30	5.45	4	9
4.57	6.10	2267	1970	5.45	5.90	606	633
6.10	7.62	12690	10200	5.90	6.60	541	595
7.62	9.14	28730	23700	6.60	7.05	166	169
9.14	10.67	3069	2640	7.05	7.30	1389	1220
10.67	12.19	176	146	7.30	8.30	142	133
12.19	13.72	158	101	8.30	9.05	27	41
13.72	15.24	2267	1760	9.05	9.45	8	17
15.24	16.76	1823	1610	9.45	10.35	71	66
16.76	18.29	1909	1830	10.35	10.80	8010	6700
18.29	19.81	397	391	10.80	11.15	423	687
19.81	21.34	32	30	11.15	13.00	271	373
21.34	22.86	14	21	13.00	13.72	20	30
22.86	24.38	9	9	13.72	14.90	163	158
24.38	25.91	4	9	14.90	16.08	18	35
25.91	27.43	6	9	16.08	16.85	13200	10700
27.43	28.96	11	13	16.85	17.65	953	998
28.96	30.48	3	10	17.65	18.45	136	172
30.48	32.00	17	25	18.45	18.85	283	285
32.00	33.53	4	6	18.85	20.15	34	61
33.53	35.05	-3	-2	20.15	21.15	5	6
35.05	36.58	-3	6	21.15	21.55	8	7
36.58	38.10	-3	-2	21.55	21.80	12	16
38.10	39.62	14	17	21.80	22.10	31	35
39.62	41.15	75	160	22.10	23.00	15	-2
41.15	42.67	1140	1180	23.00	24.10	20	2
42.67	44.20	92	101	24.10	24.90	-3	-2
44.20	45.72	12	10	24.90	25.91	10	-2
45.72	47.24	-3	6				
47.24	48.77	-3	-2				
48.77	50.29	3	7				
50.29	51.82	-3	-2				
Average Grade 4.57m-19.81m				Average Grade 5.45m-18.85m			
5339 ppb Au over 15.24m (Au-FA)				1267 ppb Au over 13.40m (Au-FA)			
4427 ppb Au over 15.24m (Au-INAA)				1111 ppb Au over 13.40m (Au-INAA)			
Analytical Lots CS060605, CS081905				Analytical Lots CS050906, CS052206			

4.3.4 Screen Fire Assays

Screen fire assays were completed at AAL on 500g splits of selected coarse rejects (36 samples) from holes 6CSDD-01, 03, 04 and 05 to address potential nugget effect and to probe sections of core which have reported copper enrichment but no significant gold (Table 4-4; Appendix C2) Presence of coarse gold at Cane Springs is documented in historical mine records and corroborated by discovery of coarse gold in random samples collected by Dumont and its Utah partners from waste rock piles around the Mine.

The +120 mesh screen fraction from 12 of 36 samples returned fire assays greater than two times that of the –120 mesh fractions. The Calculated Screen FA however, generally compares well with the FA and INAA gold results obtained from the primary sample (FA) and the corresponding pulp split (INAA) which would suggest that Dumont's protocol of pulverizing samples to –150mesh addresses potential nugget effect which mighty arise from the presence of coarse gold within the sample material collected. A single Calculated Screen FA result was significantly less than its corresponding Primary FA and INAA results however, and may reflect a poorly prepared inhomogeneous coarse crush sample or an isolated nugget effect (Table 4-4; Figure 4-7). Two INNA results were also significantly different from both the FA of the same pulp

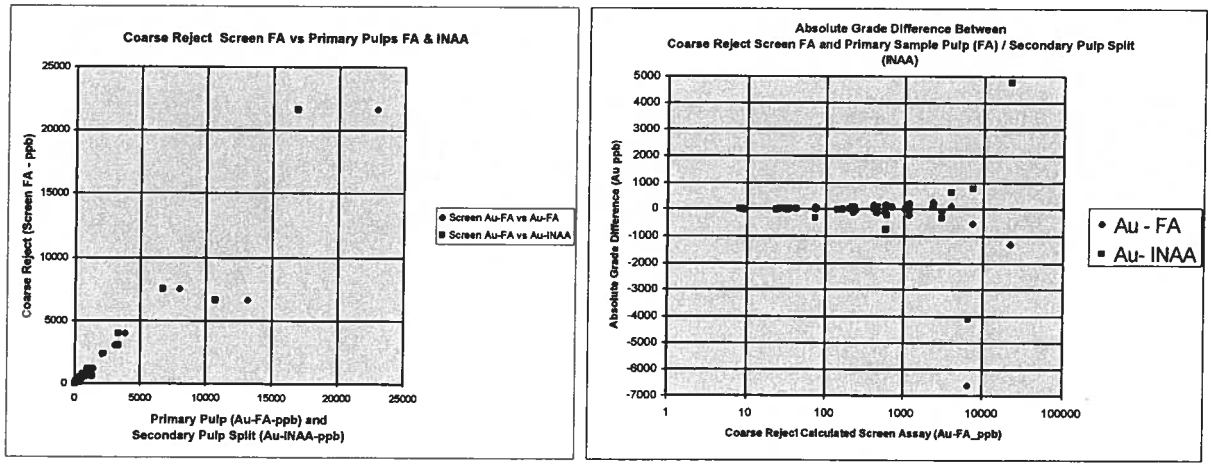
and the coarse reject Screen FA (Table 4-4; Figure 4-7). This likely reflects an initial inhomogeneous pulp.

Table 4-4. Coarse Reject Screen FA Results and Comparative Primary Sample Results

DH_#	Sample No.	From_(m)	To_(m)	+120 Screen Weight_(g)	-120 Screen Weight_(g)	+120 Screen Au FA_(ppb)	-120 Screen (1) Au FA_(ppb)	-120 Screen (2) Au FA_(ppb)	Calc Screen Au FA_(ppb)	Primary Sample Au FA_(ppb)	Primary Sample Au INAA_(ppb)
6CSDD-01	6CSDD0100330	3.30	5.45	19.4	443	12	10	6	8	4	9
6CSDD-01	6CSDD0100545	5.45	5.90	17.9	469	1292	713	644	701	606	633
6CSDD-01	6CSDD0100590	5.90	6.60	22.8	470	142	483	454	453	541	595
6CSDD-01	6CSDD0100660	6.60	7.05	5.9	474	1007	202	244	233	166	189
6CSDD-01	6CSDD0100705	7.05	7.30	9.6	484	6091	1097	1049	1171	1389	1220
6CSDD-01	6CSDD0100730	7.30	8.30	5.2	404	1315	193	228	225	142	133
6CSDD-01	6CSDD0100830	8.30	9.05	12.3	463	20	33	34	33	27	41
6CSDD-01	6CSDD0100905	9.05	9.45	12.8	491	9	11	7	9	8	17
6CSDD-01	6CSDD0100945	9.45	10.35	12.3	470	80	66	89	78	71	66
6CSDD-01	6CSDD0101035	10.35	10.80	23.2	472	13203	7420	6960	7472	8010	6700
6CSDD-01	6CSDD0101080	10.80	11.15	8.3	471	300	599	576	583	423	687
6CSDD-01	6CSDD0101115	11.15	13.00	17.5	472	108	238	228	229	271	373
6CSDD-01	6CSDD0101300	13.00	13.72	8.3	471	51	32	28	30	20	30
6CSDD-01	6CSDD0101372	13.72	14.90	16.5	483	47	163	133	145	163	158
6CSDD-01	6CSDD0101490	14.90	16.08	8.6	460	31	27	32	30	18	35
6CSDD-01	6CSDD0101608	16.08	16.85	13.1	482	19580	6490	5960	6578	13200	10700
6CSDD-01	6CSDD0101685	16.85	17.65	13.5	482	3767	991	1189	1163	953	998
6CSDD-01	6CSDD0101765	17.65	18.45	10.5	454	814	141	156	164	136	172
6CSDD-01	6CSDD0101845	18.45	18.85	12.4	493	240	262	219	240	283	285
6CSDD-01	6CSDD0101885	18.85	20.15	14.3	473	34	30	36	33	34	61
6CSDD-03	6CSDD0301565	15.65	16.40	19.0	452	6695	2906	2748	2983	3090	3330
6CSDD-03	6CSDD0301640	16.40	18.55	24.7	396	762	573	605	599	437	832
6CSDD-03	6CSDD0301855	18.55	21.70	6.2	442	34	22	29	26	19	16
6CSDD-03	6CSDD0302170	21.70	22.15	32.3	404	140	407	475	419	271	408
6CSDD-04	6CSDD0401700	17.00	17.60	9.2	452	46	33	34	34	16	26
6CSDD-04	6CSDD0401760	17.60	18.80	4.7	432	121	41	41	42	31	39
6CSDD-04	6CSDD0402100	21.00	22.30	5.8	474	1257	464	461	467	596	391
6CSDD-04	6CSDD0402230	22.30	23.00	28.3	440	987	1112	972	1039	945	1010
6CSDD-05	6CSDD0501615	16.15	16.75	16.7	476	25	71	85	76	3	425
6CSDD-05	6CSDD0501675	16.75	17.55	8.5	606	272	196	216	207	176	197
6CSDD-05	6CSDD0501755	17.55	18.25	18.4	514	3580	3837	4097	3954	3830	3330
6CSDD-05	6CSDD0501825	18.25	18.90	7.6	456	63	76	75	75	63	55
6CSDD-05	6CSDD0501890	18.90	20.45	7.8	474	42	25	23	24	20	44
6CSDD-05	6CSDD0502286	22.86	23.55	22.3	444	1941	2307	2422	2344	2077	2200
6CSDD-05	6CSDD0502355	23.55	24.15	19.6	456	88469	19680	17880	21652	22970	16900
6CSDD-05	6CSDD0502415	24.15	24.69	23.3	470	1079	585	547	590	624	1360

Screen FA Certificates: SP072862 and SP073242
Primary FA Certificates: SP072471 and SP072615
Pulp Split INAA Certificates: A06-1684 and A06-1750

Figure 4-7. Comparative Grades and Grade Differences Coarse Reject Screen FA vs. Primary Samples



5 CONCLUDING REMARKS & RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 CONCLUDING REMARKS

The objective the 2006 drill program at the Cane Springs Property was to determine the orientation of the host structure of the gold zone discovered in 2005 drill hole 5CSRC-020 and to make a preliminary determination of its cross-sectional dimension.

The seven core holes indicate:

1. Results from this work are consistent with 2005 drill results and other Historic information from the Cane Springs Mine.

2. The 2006 drilling outlined a series of planar structures defined by weakly gold mineralized skarn banding hosted by non-mineralized marble. These structures lie in the footwall of and parallel the skarn structure hosting the Historic Cane Springs Mine mineralized shoot.

3. The mineralization intersected in 2005 hole 5CSRC-020 lies within the largest of these skarn structures and is within a plunging higher-grade shoot characterized by higher-grade skarn–hosted gold mineralization with internal weakly mineralized marble sections.

4. Based on the drilling combined with nearby surface pits, a general trend of approximately 100-110 can be estimated for the higher grade shoot (SE plunge/rake of approximately 25-35). Given the zone's structural and mineralogical similarity to the Historic Cane Springs Mine mineralized shoot it is reasonable to assume that it has a similar geometry. The new shoot might typically measure some 5-10m x 20-25m in cross-section, dipping to the northeast in the plane of the skarn structure (300/50NE) (Map 200609-2b), with an along-strike geometry resembling a plunging (30/105) flattened cylinder. The shoot remains open down-plunge to the southeast of 2006 drilling and potentially a short distance up-plunge to the northwest. If the new zone has a strike-length similar to the historic Cane Springs Mine shoot, it could potentially be up to 200m-300m long, plunging moderately to the east-southeast in the plane of the skarn structure which trends approximately (Figure 4-3).

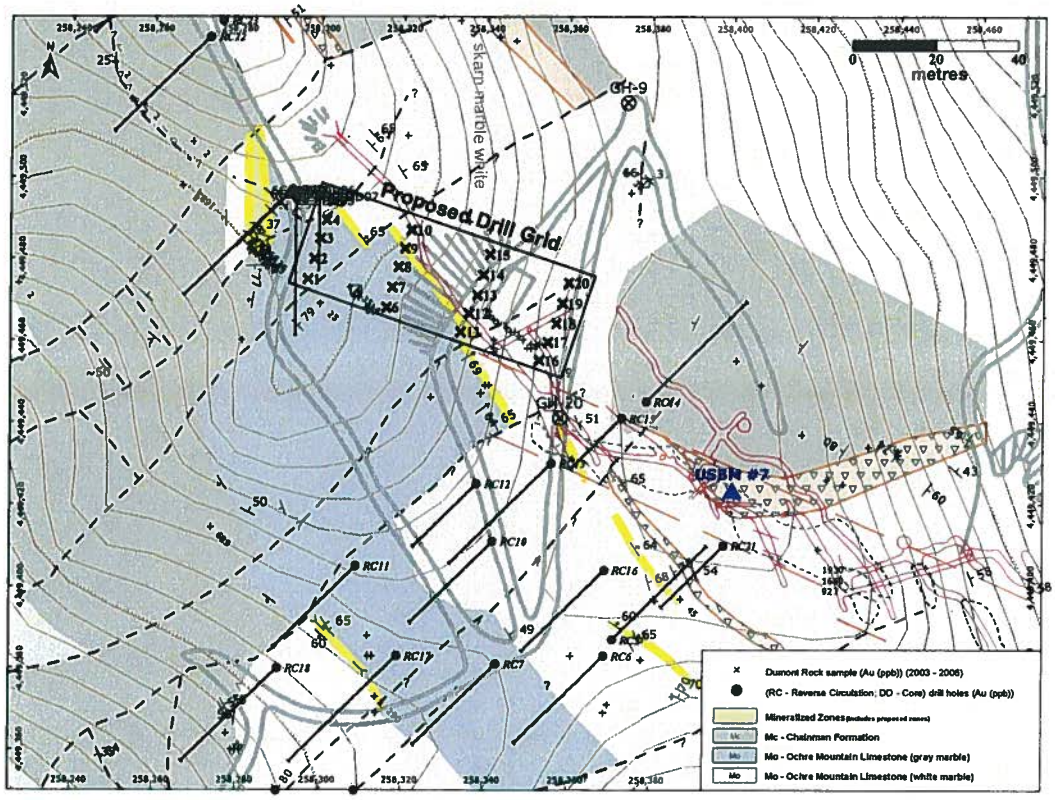
5. The presence of skarn intervals outside of the zone of mineralization prevents the definitive demarcation of its boundaries by lithology alone. Assays are required to adequately define the higher-grade shoot however the presence of Cu-oxide in the core is a good indicator of significant gold mineralization.

6. Based on broad geological inferences, the new zone can be regarded to hold potential for yielding gold ounces from a small higher-grade tonnage potentially accessible from surface.

5.2 GENERAL RECOMMENDATIONS

Work required to further define the size, grade and distribution of the newly discovered gold zone over a strike length of approximately 60m would entail the drilling of approximately 20 vertical RC holes (aggregate 4000 to 5000ft) with 5m spacing on 20m spaced lines over an area of 30m x 60m. The close-spaced grid of vertical drill holes is recommended as the best drill plan to intersect the relatively small footprint of the projected mineralized shoot (Figure 5-1). Proposed drill pad locations must be finalized and field checked for accessibility – the waste-rock dump and open workings of the Historic Cane Springs Mine may require the repositioning of several holes.

Figure 5-1: Recommended follow-up drill pattern (approx. location)



Additional infill and step-out drilling would be contingent on the results of this initial drill phase and refined as the geology of the new zone is better understood.

Dumont Nickel Inc.
per: Ian D. Trinder, PGeo

6 REFERENCES

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