HOWLETT RESEARCH Corp.

RESEARCH REPORT

Metanor Resources Inc.

(MTO – TSX Venture, MEAOF.PK)

Continuing with aggressive mine & mill development program at Lac Bachelor (Abitibi Mining Camp, Quebec), along with strategy to increase accessible ounces through continuing exploration & acquisition. For valuation issues see p. 2.

The Company

Since closing its IPO late in 2003, Metanor has progressed into a highly interesting gold play. The company now owns 3 mineral properties in Québec and an option on another in Sudbury, Ontario. Through an adept series of transactions, ***Metanor is now highly focused on both increasing its gold resources (internally & through acquisition) and commencing gold production at its now 100%-owned Lac Bachelor mill complex. Due largely to capital constraints, potential from the other projects may be realized through future jv arrangements.***

Why the Focus on Lac Bachelor

❶ **Production**. The Lac Bachelor property includes a 500 tpd mining milling complex (previously evaluated at $27.8 million by Genivar in 2005) – which is now being ***refurbished for processing*** by summer / 07 with future expansion to 750 – 1,000 tpd planned.

❷ **Resources**. At Lac Bachelor, resources (all categories) now stand at 1.26 million tonnes @ 7.37 g/t --> **300,000 oz**, with the recently acquired *Barry deposit* contributing 719,446 tonnes @ 4.46 g/t --> **100,000 oz**. (see pgs. 2-3).

❸ **Potential acquisitions**. Within a 100 km radius, there are numerous deposits (totaling in excess of *1 million oz.* of Au resources) with the Lac Bachelor mill as the only facility for processing (see p. 8). The Barry acquisition could be the first of many highly beneficial transactions for Metanor (acq'd for 9% NSR). In the area, additional exploration properties are being actively explored with success.

❹ **Exploration**. The Lac Bachelor deposit is open not only to the west and east but – most importantly – ***at depth*** and the Val D'Or / Abitibi mining camp is known for its vertically extensive gold deposits (see p. 5). The property also includes the past producing ***Coniagas Zn mine*** (718,465 t @ 10.77% Zn, 1% Pb, 183 g/t Ag) and the property also hosts the eastern extension of the its marker horizon.

Targets

The short term target for 2007 is to commence production at the Lac Bachelor mill, double the current 300,000 oz resource, and negotiate for additional gold ounces for processing at the Lac Bachelor mill.

Current / 18 Month Program

An aggressive 18 month program includes: ❶ completing mill refurbishing & head frame modification / new hoist installation, ❷ open pit development at the Barry deposit, ❸ follow up exploration drilling on the highly prospective potential identified through the 2005 program, ❹ shaft sinking / underground development, ❺ mining at Lac Bachelor, ❻ acquisition of other deposits, and ❼ exploration drilling at depth to examine this important potential.

Market Data

Share Data ($Cdn):

Recent Price:	$0.94
52-week Price Range:	$0.49 - $1.37
Shares Outstanding (1/12/07):	30.2 million
Fully Diluted Shares (1):	47.5 million

(1) 17.3 million options / warrants @ $0.50 - $1.00. 6.9 million warrants @ $0.85 have 3/31/07 expiry (unknown how many to be exercised).

Capitalization ($US):

Market Capitalization:	$28.4 million
Cash, near cash (12/31/06) :	$3.15 million
Working Capital (12/31/06):	$2.72 million
Long Term Debt (12/31/06):	nmf

Corporate Information:

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Investment Considerations (*see additional details p.2*)

The Upside. This rests with Metanor's ability to realize several related milestones.

- Becoming a profitable producer,
- Establishing resources of 1+ million ounces, and
- Making a strong case for continuing to expand the reserve / resource base.

Successfully achieving these milestones could be expected to result in a valuation based on reserves of some US $200 – US $450 / Au oz (based on reasonable estimates of mine production) ➔ ***Cdn $2.75+ /sh.*** (*important details on p. 2*)

Downside Risks. Need for capital, exploration risk, unproven operator (but having the requisite expertise).

Opinion – Valuation Issues

With a current market cap of some Cdn $30 million (US $25 million), Metanor has begun to be noticed by the market. Taking the gold ounces identified at both Lac Bachelor and Barry (400,000 ounces – all categories), this would equate to about ***US $62.50*** per Au ounce, which is not out of line for a pure exploration company. However, in this case one may point to the fact that Metanor is preparing itself to begin producing at Lac Bachelor and we note that ***producers enjoy a significant value bump in its resource base, generally trading at US $200 – US $450 per life of mine Au ounce*** *(with an important consideration as to where a company fits within this spectrum related to its cash cost per ounce)*. This is the course that Metanor is embarking on.

Earlier, on p. 1 we noted that the primary investment considerations relate to Metanor's future ability to become a profitable producer, establishing a healthy resource base (i.e. 1+ million ounces), and with continuing growth prospects for its resources.

Potential Share Valuation – 12-18 months

Should Metanor reach these milestones, we believe that there is plenty of upside in the share value of Metanor, depending on dilution from financing and other factors.

Potential Metanor Target Price
Based on Metanor Reaching Critical Milestones - as Outlined
12 – 18 month timeframe

Gold Ounces (life of mine)	1,000,000		1,500,000	
	Low	High	Low	High
Attributed Value Per Ounce ($US)	$200	$450	$200	$450
Potential Market Cap	$200,000,000	$450,000,000	$300,000,000	$675,000,000
Current F.D. Shares (millions)	47.5		47.5	
Assumed Add'l Financing Req'd To reach milestones ($Cdn 25 million @ $1.00)	25.0		25.0	
Revised Shares Outstanding	72.5		72.5	
	Low	High	Low	High
Potential Share Price	**$2.76**	**$6.21**	**$4.14**	**$9.31**

At this point, we would see Metanor as coming in initially at the lower end of the valuation range (i.e. we don't see evidence that cash costs per ounce would be at the lower end of the industry). The critical consideration – we believe – is ultimately how many ounces Metanor can bring into the fold. If they can bring in over 1 million ounces we can certainly see the potential for a ***$3.00+ share value***. In view of the proven potential to bring in ounces (paying a 9% NSR - $600 Au price x 9% = US $54/oz.) versus a valuation of US $200+ / oz. for Metanor as being favorable from both the exploration company and Metanor.

For these reasons, we would rate Metanor as a ***speculative buy for risk oriented investors wishing exposure to junior gold exploration / development companies***.

BACHELOR LAKE GOLD PROPERTY (100%), Abitibi Greenstone Belt, Quebec (6,721.06 hectares)

Summary

- Properties are now consolidated under one ownership umbrella.
- Metanor on the way to refurbishing existing 500 tpd mill (with plans to upgrade to 750-1000 tpd) to exploit the resource at the newly acquired Barry property (~100,000 oz – see table p. 3) and at Lac Bachelor (some 300,000 oz. in all resource categories – see table below).
- Many known deposits within an "exploitable" area (i.e. 100 km radius) and the Bachelor Lake mill is the only one within this area – potential is believed to be in the neighborhood of *1.5 million oz*. (historical estimates – these resources not compliant with NI 43-101).
- Significant potential at depth + a wide variety of deposit types and showings – which did not receive adequate attention in the past owing to an emphasis on mining.

Background

The property is located within the Abitibi Greenstone Belt (Northwestern Québec, Canada) in the Township of Le Sueur, approximately 3 km southeast of the village of Desmaraisville and 225 km north of the town of Val-d'Or. The original property was acquired in 2005 and consisted of two claim blocks:

Bachelor Lake Mine.
Produced **131 029 oz** of refined gold from 869 412 tonnes of ore grading 4.70 g/t Au from 1982 to 1989.

- The eastern block (**Bachelor Lake claims**), host of the Bachelor Lake past producer, comprises 51 claims and 2 mining concessions optioned from GéoNova/MSV/Campbell. The claims are subject to an NSR royalty to Concopper Enterprise Ltd. The purchase included an ore mill located on the property with a capacity of 500 tons per day – the *replacement cost for this mill has been estimated at **Cdn $28 million***.

  The mine site includes surface infrastructures, hoist room, shaft house, mill (500 tons per day), tailing pond, and core shack. The infrastructure was considered to be in generally good condition but required modifications and rehabilitation to work underground for future exploration programs.

- The Western block (**Hewfran claims**) comprises 38 claims. Metanor has the right to acquire a 100% interest from Aur Resources Inc., conditional to a work commitment of $1.6M. The claims are subject to an NSR royalty to Aur.

2005 Resource Estimate (43-101 compliant)

	Measured	Indicated	Inferred	Total
Metric Tonnes	192,594	648,997	426,148	**1,267,739**
Grade	8.80	7.49	6.52	**7.37**
Ounces	54,504	156,352	89,366	**300,222**

These two claim groups cover an area of 2551.17 hectares.

Coniagas mine (1961 – 67).
Production of 718 465 tonnes grading ***10.77% Zn***, 1% Pb, and 183 g/t Ag).

- In July, 2005, Metanor acquired the **MJL claims** (74 claims, 1 975.36 ha) and **Hansen claims** (14 claims, 311.33 ha), located adjacent and contiguous to the property). The past-producing ***Coniagas*** mine lies on the Hansen claims Its discovery was made in 1947 by *Dome Exploration Co. (Quebec) Ltd.*.

Joint Venture Established. In September, 2005, Halo Resources Inc. earned a 50% interest in the properties by completing exploration work totaling $3,500,000 and paying $100,000 to Metanor. At that time, the parties signed an agreement for exploring, developing and operating the property.

Acquisition of 100% Interest. In May, 2006 (amended August/06), Metanor signed an agreement to acquire Halo's 50% interest (who managed the jv) by paying $2,000,000 on November 20, 2006, $500,000 on or before March 31, 2007, and by making 3 additional payments of $500,000 on or before May 31, August and November 30, 2007 in cash or common shares (Metanor's option). Metanor also granted Halo a 1% NSR.

Financing. Metanor closed two private placements in 12/06, netting **Cdn $4.9 million**.

Subsequent Acquisitions. After acquiring 100% of the property, management began to aggressively build its land and resource base.

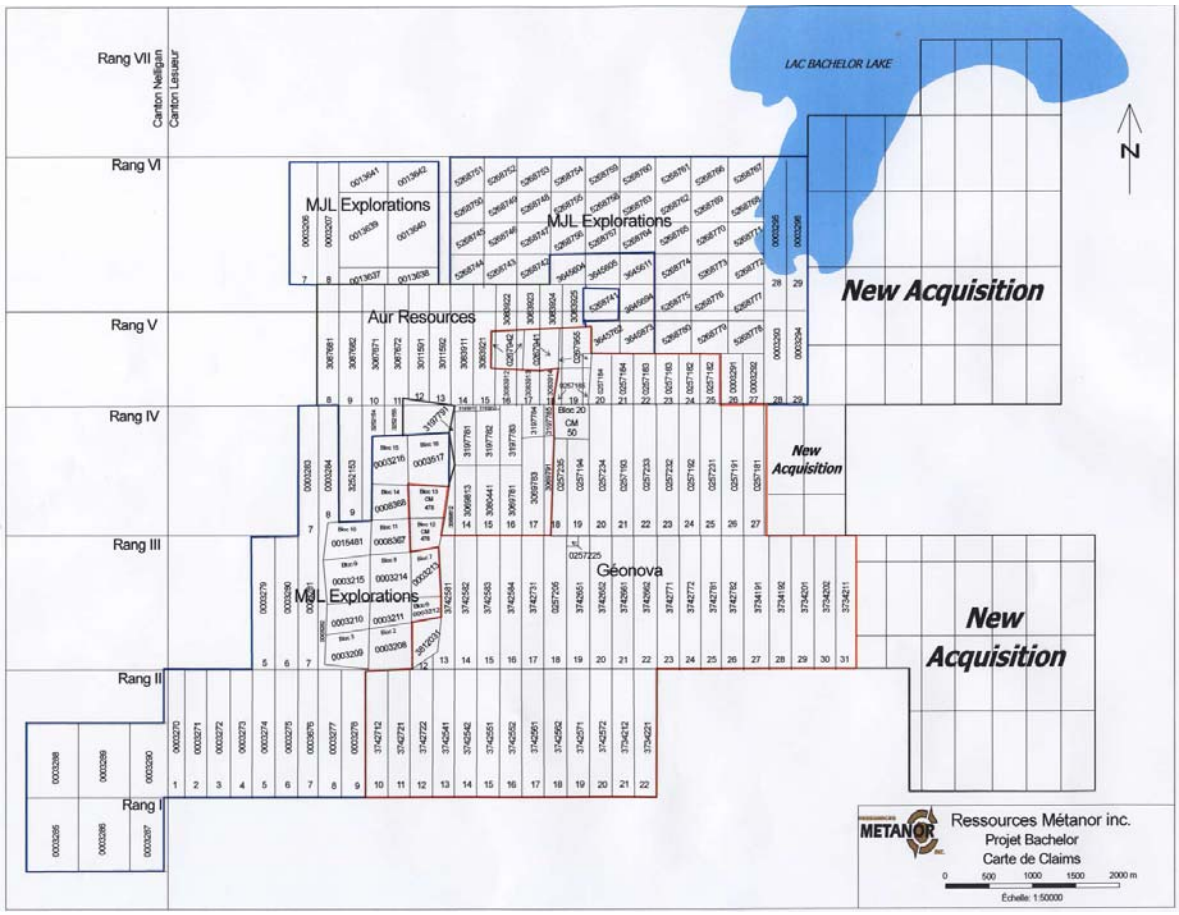
- In December, 2006, acquiring Murgor Resources' 100% interest in the **Barry** gold deposit for $200,000 in cash and a 9% NSR on gold produced from Barry. The deposit is located about 65 km southeast of the Bachelor Lake mine.

Current Barry Resources (43-101 compliant)

	Indicated	Inferred	Total
Metric Tonnes	269,000	450,000	**719,000**
Grade	4.10	4.68	**4.46**
Ounces	35,500	67,600	**103,100**

Plans are to mine the deposit and truck it to Bachelor Lake for processing – it represents one of many deposits in the area (i.e. within ~100 km of the mill that could be trucked there for processing).

- In January, 2007, Metanor announced an agreement to acquire 63 mining claims (***2,787.2 hectares***) located easterly and in continuity with the Bachelor Lake Property. With these, Metanor extended its Bachelor Lake property toward the east over more than 3 km. Consideration payable included $5,000 in cash, 400,000 shares and a 2% NSR (which can be bought out).



Property History

An extensive amount of work has been completed at both the Bachelor Lake and Hewfran properties.

Period	Event
1946	• Originally staked by O'Brien Gold Mines Ltd. followed by the discovery of the "Main" Zone on the eastern part of the O'Brien pluton. This discovery rapidly led to trenching, geophysical surveys and numerous drill holes.
1961 - 64	• Sturgeon River Mines Ltd. sank a shaft and drilled underground to the 7th Level. • At the Hewfran claims, Sturgeon River completed an IP survey, followed by a drilling program, covering the entire region looking for Coniagas-type massive sulphides.
1972 - 75	• 739,000 short tons at a grade of 0.18 oz/t Au were outlined.
1980s	• Bachelor Lake Gold Mines (subsidiary of Sturgeon) conducted several underground development work phases in order to ***start mining in*** **1982**. They deepened the shaft to the 12th Level in **1987**, and stopped production in **1989** (958,368 short tons at a grade of 0.136 oz/t Au were mined, for a total of ***131,029 oz*** of refined gold). • In 1986, at the *Hewfran claims*, Aur Resources initiated a program to explore for the extension of Bachelor Lake mine: Between 1987 – 89, Aur conducted a drilling campaign that included **47** surface holes for 14,255.5 m (46 770') and **96** underground holes for 10,401 m (34 125').

Mining Issues. As discussed in the 2005 Tech Report, there were some issues that served to create problems for mining, as indicated by two observations.

Bachelor Lake Gold Mine 1989 operating cost	
	Cost / Ton
Mining:	$35.00
Milling:	$12.50
Adm. & general:	$9.00
Camp:	$5.50
Total:	$62.00

- The spacing interval of mine levels was reduced as mining progressed.

  Surface to 1st Level: 53.34 m (175');
  2nd to 7th Levels: 45.72 m (150');
  8th to 12th Levels: 38.10 m (125').

- The calculated head grade was approximately **0.145 opt** for the life of the mine, indicating a serious dilution problem especially when the estimated grade for the resources was **0.21 opt**.

This reduced level interval indicates the difficulties encountered while extracting the ore tonnage and it also explains the higher production costs relative to the increased amount of development required to access ore. Operations were awarded to mining contractors and the production mining equipment was also supplied by the contractor (loco, cars, jack legs, mucking machines, etc.). This also could explain the overall higher production costs. If the mining operations have been fully integrated and equipment included, then cost results would have improved.

Mining Problems

- Use of a lip shoot (dumping ore & waste in the same place – mixing).
- Remuneration of contracted operator based on tonnage.
- ***The result – significant ore dilution 0.21 opt → 0.145 opt – so although reasonable per tonne operating costs revenues were off significantly.***

Subsequent work included several phases, leading up to the current program.

Period	Event
1990	• Under a Joint Venture agreement with Acadia Mineral Venture Ltd. (controlled by Hecla Mining Company of Canada, **34** drill holes were drilled from the 12th Level and **5** drill holes from the 11th Level (Bachelor Lake). Roughly at this time, Hecla made a corporate decision to pull out of all its Canadian resource operations.
1994 - 95	• Espalau Mining acquired 100% and drilled **10** surface hole since 1995.
2004 - 05	• Metanor acquires the property and options 50% to Halo. • The mine was dewatered during the winter of 2004-2005 to commence an underground drilling program in 2005. • Halo completes a 13,346 m (69 hole) underground drilling program and fulfills its option agreement.

Successful 2005 Drilling

It was planned initially that new underground developments were required in order to have new drilling access, adequate angle and a regular spacing of drill intercepts on the extension at depth of the mineralized zones. Later, this changed to include a major ***exploration/delineation underground drilling program*** which was as performed between April and July 2005. A total of **13,345.55 m** was drilled in **69 BQ holes** from 2 fixed drill stations located on the 12th Level of the Bachelor Lake mine by performing azimuth drilling. The drill program had a ***clear objective of upgrading the resources*** by drilling on 20-25 m centers on the "Main" zone and to some extent on the "B" and "A" zones.

The 2005 Drilling Program was successful – according to the 2005 Tech Report.

- Continuity. Out of the 69 holes drilled, 40 intercepted composite grades over a cut-off grade of 3.43 g/t Au on a minimum horizontal width of 1.5 m or higher.
- It allowed the inclusion of Hewfran East & West into the mineral resource estimates.
- It has led to the ***generation of significant new drill targets***.
- Roughly **85%** of Inferred Resources were upgraded to M&I (with more drilling management believes more could have been added).
- This knowledge has the ***potential to significantly increase resource tonnage***.

The importance of 2005 underground drilling program.

This underground drilling program had a significant impact on the geological understanding of the deposit. Highlighted geological features from the program showed:

- The *continuity of the "Main Zone"* extended substantially (over a total strike length of 450 m (1 500') from the Bachelor Lake to the East zone on the Hewfran claims;

See diagram on next page for illustrative model of deposit & potential.

- *Significant bulges or widening of the mineralized zones* appearing at the junction of several major structural features (such as the "A" zone with the "B" zone).
- The O'Brien granite contact opening at depth which opens the possibility of *extending the mineralized zones to the east*.
- The "Main" zone documented in the footwall of the Waconichi fault (Big Wac fault – search for displacement which is not expected to be far away).
- Indications that the "A West" and "B West" (Hewfran) are probably connected with the "A" and "B" zones at Bachelor Lake.
- The projection of the "Main" zone remained untested on the Hewfran claims.

Why the Metanor Exploration Team is Excited – Very Meaningful 2007 Targets

- The B Zone appears to be running parallel to the Main (about 75' away) at the same plunge (~ 85º) - if this continues, then there is potential to double the resource in the same "space".
- Is there another, parallel zone behind the B zone (untested).
- The O'Brien pluton (the heat source) ❶ has only been explored on one side: ❷ the original surface discovery was on the other side, ❸ all the known zones / resources go through the pluton (in the pluton narrower intervals but good grades).
- The C zone, which crosses both the Main & B zones, deserves more attention.

Metanor plans to conduct exploration this summer to test for these important / prospective possibilities (i.e. drift into O'Brien, drill from surface).

General Geology, Mineralization

The property is located within the Northern Volcanic Zone of the Archean Abitibi Greenstone Belt, Superior Province of the Canadian Shield and lies along the major northeast-trending Wedding-Lamarck fault. The property hosts a wide variety of deposit types from volcanogenic polymetallic mineralization (zinc showings no.1 and no.2; Coniagas horizon) to syn- to lateorogenic gold deposit (Bachelor Lake gold deposit). The Bachelor Lake gold mineralization has been interpreted to be associated with a late-tectonic granodioritic intrusion (the O'Brien pluton located east of the deposit and associated dykes documented at the mine).

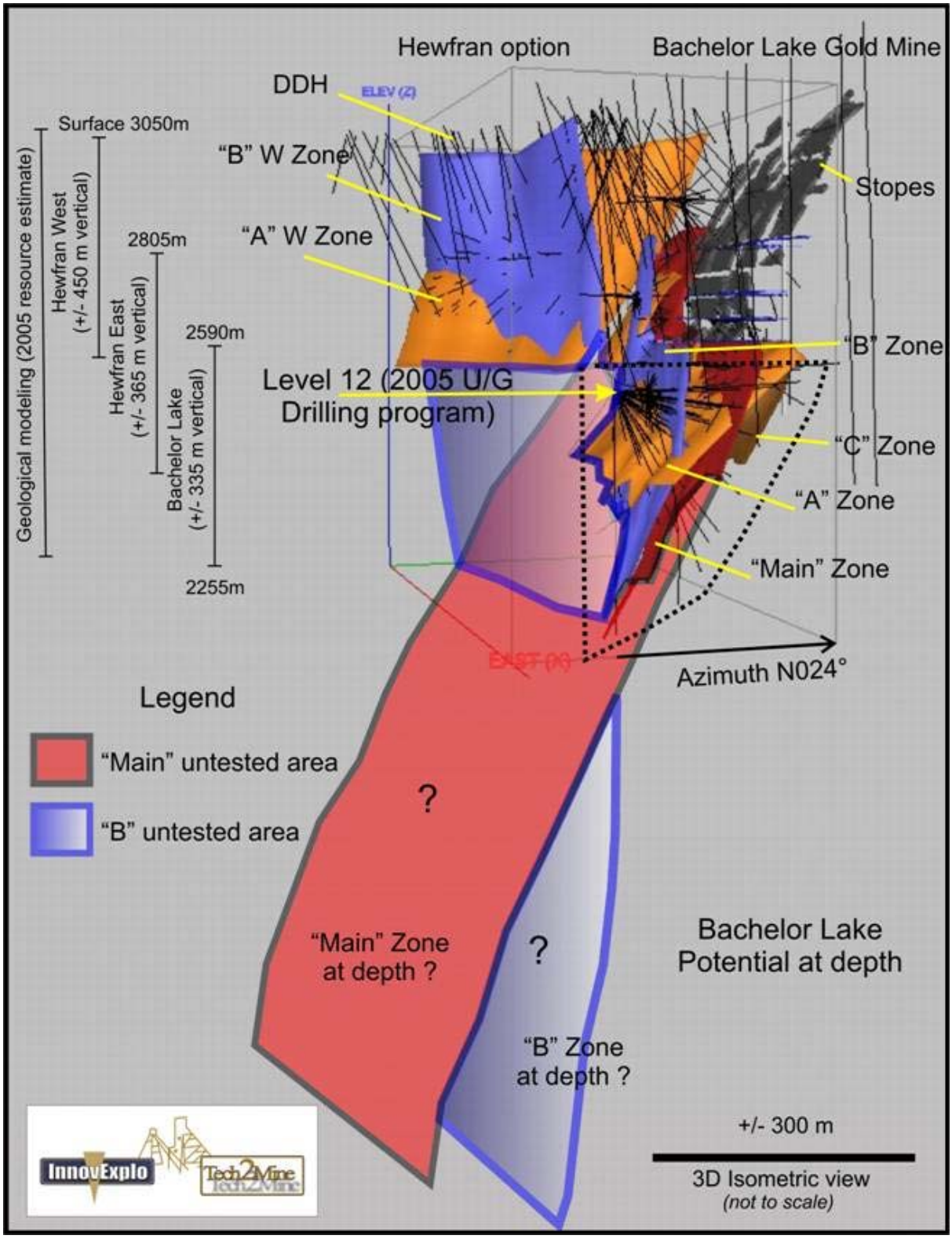
The Bachelor Lake property lies along a local northeast-trend which is deviated from the general east-west pattern of the Abitibi Subprovince due to significant synvolcanic pluton emplacement and the influence of the major northeast-trending Wedding-Lamarck fault in the Bachelor Lake area (Doucet et al., 1998). ***This general trend includes several mines*** as Agnico-Eagle's *Telbel mine*, Golden Hope's *Estrades deposit* and other deposits in Douay Township. Other deposits in this area include the *Lac Shortt gold mine*, the *Joe Mann gold mine*, the Zn-Pb-Ag massive sulphide *Coniagas mine* and the Cu-Zn massive sulphide deposit of the *Gonzague-Langlois mine* (Grevet).

The property is underlain by Archean volcanic rocks of the Obatogamau Formation in a poorly known and poorly explored area of the Abitibi greenstone belt. Because of the absence of marker horizons and the paucity of outcrops, it is difficult to establish a well defined rock sequence in the Coniagas-Bachelor Lake area.

The Late emplacement of several plutons (e.g. O'Brien granodiorititic pluton located east of the Bachelor Lake deposit), adds to the complexity of the region. Gold mineralization at Bachelor Lake has been interpreted to be related to the late granodioritic O'Brien pluton (Buro, 1984 and Lauzière, 1989).

There are currently ***six (6) gold-bearing mineralized zones*** ("Main", "A", "B", "C", "A West" and "B West") which usually consist of disseminated sulphides (pyrite) and variably developed stockworks in intensely altered wallrocks (red-colour silica-hematite alteration).

- The "**Main"**, "**A**", and "**B**" zones were originally defined at the Bachelor mine and extend to the West on the Hewfran claims (Hewfran East zone area).
- The "**A West**" and "**B West**" zones are located in the Hewfran West zone area and can be interpreted as extensions of the "A" and "B" zones documented at the Bachelor mine. The "A" and "A West" zones are associated with later shearing and interpreted as gold remobilization from earlier formed gold-bearing zones.



[*<u>note on future drilling efforts at depth</u> – deepen shaft, drift both to the west and east – drill from the west back into the structure at 45° - 60°angles to intersect the structure at depth – which is more cost effective than either drifting at the current level (drifting at lower levels facilitates mining as well) or drilling from surface (which is much more costly). In addition, drilling from the two drill stations used in the 2005 program would not have been effective given that holes would have essentially run parallel to these projected structures.*

[general geology, mineralization con't next page].

Mining Production Issues

The mine is currently accessible by a 3-compartment shaft to the 8th Level and a 4-compartment shaft beyond the 7th Level. The shaft sump is at a depth of *562.66 m* (1 846'). ***Twelve levels***, with ventilation and egress, have been developed. Underground access from the Bachelor mine on the Hewfran claims already exists on the 4th, 6th and 8th Levels.

The mine site includes surface infrastructures, hoist room, shaft house, mill (500 tons per day), tailing pond, and core shack. The infrastructure is generally in good condition but required modifications and rehabilitation for future underground work, particularly the mill, hoist and headframe.

There are several changes planned to rectify the problems encountered from past mining efforts:

- Mining techniques utilized in the past were mainly by ***shrinkage stoping*** whereas the planned approach now is to utilize ***long hole mining*** (currently estimated possible for **90%** of the zones).
- Use of ***ore & waste passes*** (versus use of lip shoot – it is believed that considerable "mixing" of ore resulted in the past.
- Increase hoist capacity and increase skip size (0.5 t ➔ 6 t).
- Crush on the last u/g level.
- In addition, Metanor has detailed plans to streamline the various mill processes.

The historic mill recovery rate during a period of seven 7 (1982 - 89) ranges from 91.8% to 93.7%, with an average ***gold recovery rate of 93.0%.*** It is felt that this may be an appropriate estimate for the Bachelor Lake resources.

As stated on the Metanor website, "The access infrastructures to the mineralized zones are evaluated at ***CAD$11 million*** (shaft, headframe, drifts, hoist, service buildings and equipment). Cost of building a 500 tpd mill would be around C***AD$27.8 million*** and such a mill complex is already built on site and could be rehabilitated for ***less than CAD$3 million.***" These efforts are a critical part of the Metanor 2007 operating plan.

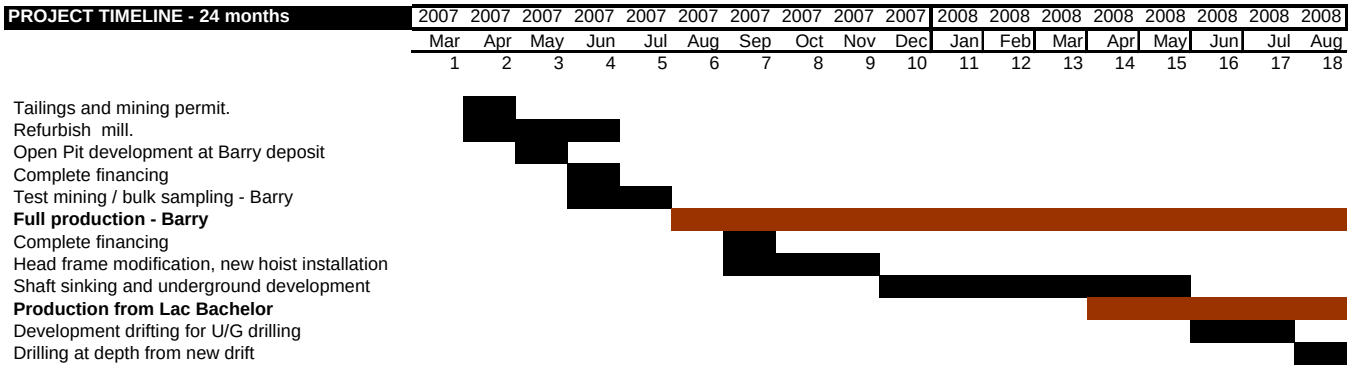
2007 Program, Timeline

Timeline. Metanor is now progressing with an aggressive effort in 2007 / 08

1. Tailings and mining permit.
2. Refurbish mill.
3. Open Pit development at Barry deposit (site prep, supervision of contractors).
4. Head frame modification, new hoist installation
5. Shaft sinking (from 1846' which is the current bottom to 2500', the new 16th level where underground drifting and development will occur – also a new drilling program for full testing at depth).

Phase I Expected Costs	Total Cdn $
Tailing rehabilitation	2,000,000
Mill refurbish (750 tpd)	6,000,000
Barry open pit start-up	1,000,000
Operation cash flow	2,000,000
Total	11,000,000
Phase II Expected Costs	
Change hoist	2,000,000
Shaft sinking	6,500,000
Underground development	5,500,000
Total	14,000,000

In addition, an important part of the Metanor effort in 2007 will be to ***acquire additional gold deposits*** in the area (or otherwise process material from additional deposits through increasing the throughput at the Lac Bachelor mill).



(note – it is felt that production schedules can be flexible / altered when more than 1 deposit can be mined – i.e. when Lac Bachelor is set for mining / other deposits become available, etc.).

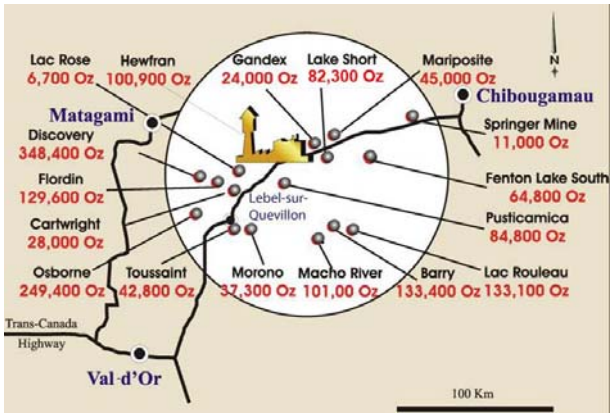
2007 Program, Timeline

Important milestones on the horizon include:

1. The commencement of a 28,000 tonne bulk sample program for the Barry deposit (expected summer / 07), followed by
2. Commencement of full scale mining (fall / 2007) – this will allow an analysis of mining costs and what the feasibility might be to process other deposits in the area (facilitate feasibility analysis).
3. Results from the summer 2007 exploration program (see above, p. 5) – fall / 2007.
4. Results from drilling from underground (on the new level 16 – test at depth all the known structures known today and others expected from the 2007 exploration program) – 18 -24 months.

Custom Milling, Add'l Acquisitions?

The Bachelor Gold Mill complex is the only one within a 100 km radius from Desmaraisville and the possibility exists to either custom mill ore from numerous surrounding gold deposits or acquire additional gold deposits (as in the case of the Barry acquisition).



Bachelor-Resources within 100 KM radius

Mines_ Gisements		Tonnage	Grade	Au	Au	
		Metric tons	g/t	grams	oz	
Mine du Lac Shortt	Inmet Mining	525,332	4.87	2,558,367	82,253	
Mine Lac Rose	Géoconseil Jack Stock	18,224	11.42	208,118	6,691	
Mine Springer	Explorateurs Innovateurs	127,546	2.67	340,548	10,949	
Barry-IV (Barry-1)	Murgor	610,000	6.80	4,148,000	133,361	
Carthwright	Iamgold	82,930	10.50	870,765	27,996	
Comtois-Zone Osborne	Minéraux Maudore	808,000	9.60	7,756,800	249,387	
Discovery	Cadiscor Resources	2,120,520	5.11	10,835,857	348,381	
Flordin (Zone B)	Iamgold	397,868	5.30	2,108,700	67,796	129,596
Flordin (autres zones)	Iamgold	417,868	4.60	1,922,193	61,800	
Lac Fenton-Sud	Soquem	402,000	5.01	2,014,020	64,752	
Zone Putiscamica	Freewest-Murgor	482,104	5.47	2,637,109	84,785	
Lac Rouleau-Sud	Beaufield	600,000	6.90	4,140,000	133,104	
Macho River (Indice Souart)	Ressources unifiées Oasis	510,110	6.17	3,147,379	101,190	
Mariposite	Soquem	518,000	2.70	1,398,600	44,966	
Morono	Normabec-Soquem	360,008	3.22	1,159,226	37,270	
Toussaint	Freewest-Golden Tag	187,706	7.1	1,332,713	42,848	
Zone Lemnac (GANDEX)	Soquem	145,000	5.14	745,300	23,962	
somme totale		8,313,216	5.70	47,323,694	1,521,491	

Moreover, it is believed that there is additional *potential to add to the resource base at these known deposits* as well as to *discover and delineate new deposits* – there are several efforts in this direction. ***It would not be surprising to learn that one of the effects of the mill re-opening at Lac Bachelor would be to spur new exploration / development efforts in this area***. We note the interesting structure of the deal with Murgor (Barry deposit), whereby Metanor acquired a *part* of the property (the actual deposit) for an NSR while Murgor continues to explore the surrounding claims for additional resources. However structured, opportunities are evident.

It is believed that – given the similarities in rock types throughout the Abitibi mining camp (i.e. Hematized rock) – that ore from many of these other deposits could likely be processed with high recoveries at the Lac Bachelor mill.

Additional Exploration Potential

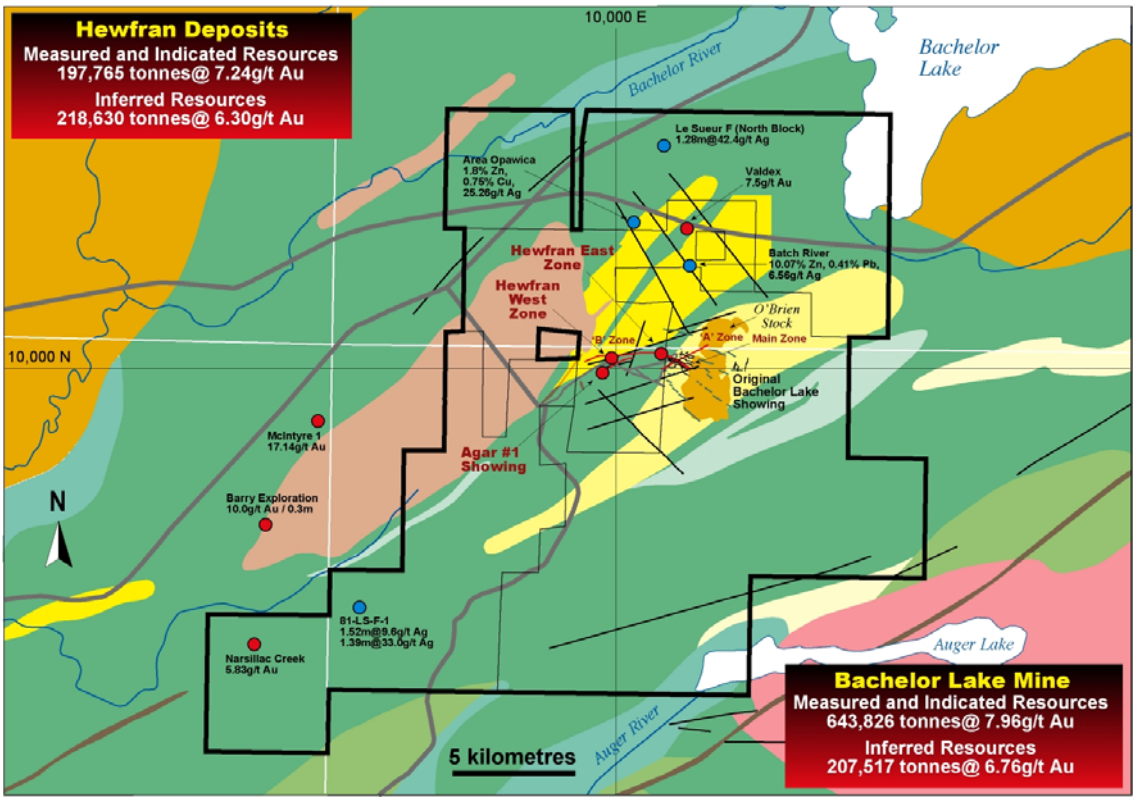
Extensions to Lac Bachelor / Hewfran deposit.

- The 2005 drilling program showed that the O'Brien granite contact opening at depth opens the possibility of ***extending the mineralized zones to the east***. It also showed that the projection of ***the "Main" zone remained untested on the Hewfran claims***.

- Underground exploration under the Bachelor Lake and East Zone areas may increase the resources especially ***in the plunge of ore-shoot at depth*** and ***at the site of structural junctions*** (local widening of the zones).
- There is very clear potential for the Lac Bachelor deposit to ***extend at depth***.

Other Areas of the Property. Mineralization was discovered from surface exploration in 1946 and the property hosts several gold and base metal showings on surface that clearly indicated that the project has additional potential for both types of mineral deposits: ❶ *lode gold mineralization* (Bachelor-type and lode gold mineralization) and ❷ *polymetallic* (Zn-Cu-Au-Ag) massive sulphide mineralization.

- **Gold**. O'Brien showing (the original discovery), Terri and Middle showings, Agar #2, Valdex.
- **Base Metals**. Agar #1 (Au-Zn), Area-Opawica (Zn-Cu-Ag), Zinc showing #1, Zinc showing #2, Hole 19501-52 occurrence (Zn-Au),.also the E extension of the Coniagas marker horizon (Zn-Pb-Ag).
- **IP Targets**. Surface exploration potential has been compiled on a preliminary basis and some target areas have been identified; ❶ within O'Brien granodiorite about 1 000' south of the eastward projection of the "Main" zone; ❷ hole 82-11 area, about 1 000' south of the "Main" zone; ❸ area of drill holes 45, 51, 53 approximately 1 500' SSW of the Bachelor shaft; ❹ the SW contact of the O'Brien granodiorite; ❺ alteration and low gold values in trenches 400' N of the shaft; and ❻ pyritic shear zone 2 500' north of the shaft).



DUBUISSON GOLD PROPERTY, Val D'Or, Quebec, (100%, 432.11 hectares)

Summary

- Interesting inferred resource of 3.25 million tonnes @ 4.15 g/t Au (433,500 oz) identified to date + small resources identified in surface pods. What is potential at depth, laterally ? Significant drill program required to investigate potential.
- Additional targets remain untested and Dubuisson displays similar geological characteristics to the nearby Sigma Mine (4.3 million Au ounces produced to date).

This property is Metanor's initial property holding when it went public in late 2003. Although it continues to be very prospective for gold, because the corporate priority of Metanor is to develop the Lac Bachelor mine and resources, virtually all capital raised is expected to be dedicated to those operations. We note however, that in view of its 100% ownership, these properties could represent attractive jv opportunities.

Dubuisson Gold Property, Quebec

The Dubuisson gold property is situated within the city limits of Val d'Or, Quebec, at its north west limit in a scarcely populated area classified as commercial and industrial (which classification comprises among others, extraction industries). The City of Val-d'Or and the entire region is one of Quebec's major mining centres and is fully supportive of the mineral resource industry.

Prospective Area. Geologically, the Dubuisson property is located within the prolific Archean Abitibi subprovince, Canada. It is located some 7 kilometers west and along strike of the Sigma mine which, since 1937, has produced in excess of 4.3 million oz. of gold. The Abitibi Subprovince is the largest greenstone belt of the Superior Province and is well known for it's important volcanogenic massive sulphide and lode gold deposits.

Past Work. The property has been the object of extensive past exploration work but previous owners limited their exploration efforts to the *Stabell vein* – the the object of underground development and subsequent small scale commercial production. Official production figures, from 1933-1937, stand at ***64,850 tonnes*** *at an average recovered grade* ***7.2 g/t Au*** for a total of 15 000 oz. Au.

Period	Event
1914	• Originally staked following the discovery of the Stabell vein.
1922 - 24	• Ground prospecting and surface stripping, followed by the diamond drilling work and the sinking of the N°1 shaft . By fall 1924, the shaft sinking work had achieved its final depth of 189 m.
1933 - 37	• Initiation of pre production work including building an on site ore treatment facility. Commercial production began in November 1933 at a daily rate of 60 tons per day. The first gold brick was poured in December 1933. The Mine continued to produce until 1936 and was officially closed in March 1937.
1942	• Ground magnetometer survey followed by limited shallow diamond drilling.
1980 - 83	• Several evaluation reports were completed by different consulting firms, all of which were in agreement to pursue exploration with a systematic work program. • Magnetometer and VLF-EM surveys were completed, which identified several anomalies. In 983, 15,758 m of surface diamond drilling was completed, yielding encouraging results.
1985 - 86	• Line cutting, ground geophysics (Mag, VLF-Em, IP and Seismic surveys), surface stripping and 4,868 m of drilling through 23 surface diamond drill holes.
1987	• Aquisitor Mines Ltd. acquires a 50% interest from Stabell Resources Inc. and mandated an independent evaluation report, which recommends further work on the southern portion of the property – which corresponds with the property outline presently held by Metanor Resources.
1988	• 7,411 m. of surface diamond drilling was completed, which led to the discovery of the **N°5 vein** which is the focus of Metanor's exploration program.

Period	Event
2000 - 02	• Surface stripping work was conducted on the N°5 vein structure – which was exposed, mapped and channel sampled for a strike length of approximately ***250 meters***. The structure was subsequently drilled (5 surface diamond drill holes) for a total of 227.42 m.

New Focus by Metanor. The rejuvenated interest in the property stems from the encouraging results obtained from the summer 2001 and 2002 programs.

Period	Event
2003	• Metanor's program consisted of **38** new surface diamond drill holes along with the ***deepening of two existing diamond drill holes*** for a total of ***5,650 m***. • Past and present diamond drilling work was integrated into computer format consisting of **185 DDH** for a total of 24,739.12 m. • An additional 1983 meters of surface diamond drilling was completed.

DDH N°	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Au (g/t)
ME-03-08	47,40	49,20	1,80	4,04
ME-03-11	76.30	78.00	1.70	4.43
ME-03-18	120.20	123.10	2.90	6.57
ME-03-19	32.00	33.20	1.20	4.34
ME-03-26	31.00	32.60	1.60	5.40
ME-03-27	12.70	13.45	0.75	7.05
ME-03-29	31.10	33.10	2.00	6.01
ME-03-29	31.10	31.50	0.40	29.45
ME-03-32	115.00	115.65	0.65	5.38
ME-03-33	21.00	21.90	0.90	7.35
ME-03-34	63.00	63.60	0.60	5.02
RS-203	456.10	456.60	0.50	5.79
RS-203	459.00	459.65	0.65	9.73
RS-208	548.00	549.00	1.00	11.85

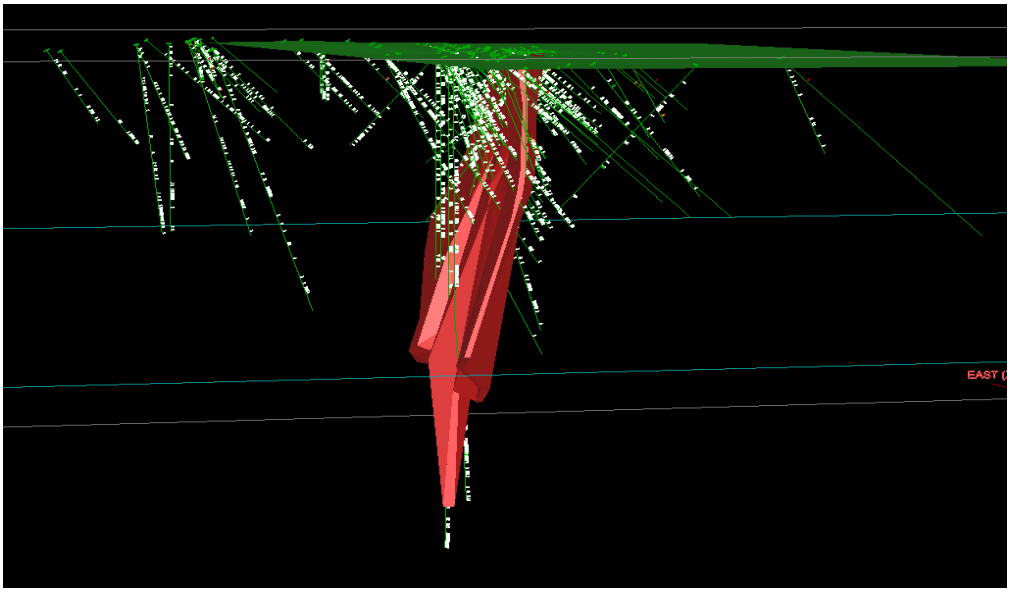
Resources were tabulated in conformity with NI 43-101 standards. A proximity method was used to assign categories to the resource blocks. The Dubuisson property gold resources derived from the study stand at:

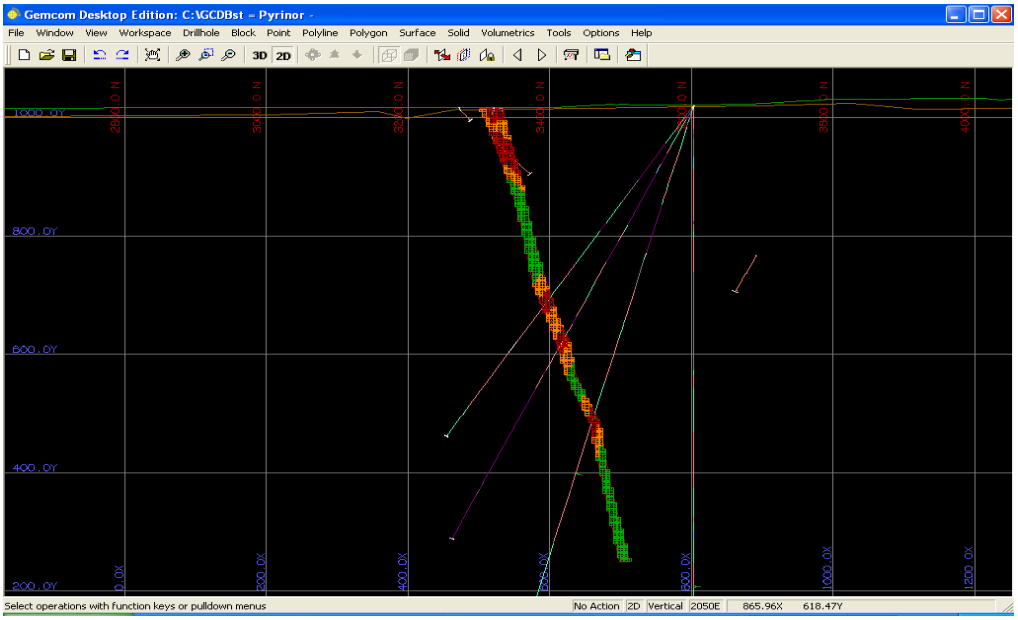
Zone	Cut Off g/t Au	*Category*	*Metric Tonnes*	*Au (g/t)*	*Ounces Au*
Stabell Vein		Measured	31 130	3,74	4 140
		Indicated	19 250	10,60	6 580
		Sub total	50 380	6,36	10 720
		Inferred	Nil		
N°5 Zone	1,5	Measured	59 338	4.07	7 765
	1,5	Indicated	56 358	4.23	7 665
		Sub total	115 696	4.15	15 430
	0,0	Inferred	3 245 222	4.15	432 995
Total		Measured	90 468	3.96	11 905
		Indicated	75 608	5.85	14 245
		Total	**166 076**	**4.82**	**26 150**

The Big Question

With Metanor establishing some gold-bearing zones relatively near surface, and obviously seeing some evidence of additional zones at depth, the "big" question is whether these inferred resources are there – in other words what is happening at depth ? One pictoral representation (see following page – taken from the 2003 Tech Report) would indicate a model whereby several different zones may widen at depth. Intercepts also shown in another diagram (below) seem to indicate that gold continues at depth but that drilling has been inadequate. Certainly with a meaningful inferred resource category

currently, this most certainly is a property of interest. Another question is whether there is a budget at Metanor currently to conduct what would be a drilling program requiring a significant budget.





Resource Categories; Red=measured, Orange=indicated, Green=inferred

Proposed Future Work. Further exploration work was strongly recommended in the 2003 Tech Report prepared by MRB & Associates. It was noted that all of the recent exploration work was focused on the N°5 zone, which has demonstrated excellent geological continuity to date in both surface stripping work and subsequent diamond drilling work.

However, many targets remain untested. One such target is a large EW trending VLF anomaly which sits just south of the western extremity of the Vein #6 area and continues up to the Vein #7 area. Further exploratory work should also be devoted to the several mineralized showings on the property (Veins 2-3-4-6-7). Finally, in view of the fact that the Dubuisson Property displays similar geological characteristics to the nearby Sigma Mine (4.3 million Au ounces produced to date) – for example –

❶ Shear zones trending east west with multiple subsidiary veins oriented oblique to the shear zones,

❷ Narrow feldspar porphyry units present and oriented sub parallel to the shear zones which contain stringer type mineralization and could be very similar to the Sigma G-Dykes, and

❸ Diorite units are also found on the property could represent the Sigma 'C porphyry unit' where flat veins have been known to develop.

WAHNAPITEI GOLD PROPERTY, Sudbury, Ontario, (90%, 241 hectares)

Summary

- Interesting multi-element analysis of core from previous drilling of (gold) resource.
- Geophysical survey results show that the original gold discovery is one of the lower anomalies with several others returning interesting results (presence of Pd, Pt).
- Series of highly interesting targets: ❶ original gold target, ❷ Pt / Pd in diorite, ❸ presence of quartz breccia, ❹ other targets identified by IP.

Acquisition

On February 24, 2004, the Company was granted an option to acquire a 90% interest in a property, comprised of 2 mining leases (130 hectares) located in Sudbury, Ontario. Consideration included $100,000 cash, common shares having a value of $150,000, $300,000 in work commitments, and a further $300,000, in common shares in four installments after completion of phase 2.

In January, 2006, the Company acquired an additional 3 mining claims located near the Wahnapitei property for a cash payment of $10,000 and 50,000 common shares.

Background, Work Program

The Wahnapitei Property is located on the southern shore of Lake Wanapitei, approximately 25 km northeast to the Town of Sudbury. The ***Nickel Rim South deposit*** ,owned by *Falconbridge Ltd.*, is located less than 5 km southwest to the southwest.

The Nickel Rim South Deposit

In 2001, Falconbridge discovered Nickel Rim South – a high-grade 13.4 million tonne inferred resource with over 1.8% nickel, 3.3% copper, 0.04% cobalt, 1.8 g/t platinum, 2.0 g/t palladium and 0.8 g/t gold.

Since the 1800's,the area was explored for the nickel, copper, uranium and gold. The gold exploration peak was reached during the 1920-1930's. The more recent period is summarized below.

Period	Event
1981	• Discovery of a mineralized zone located close-by the center of the Wahnapitei property.
1982	• A trench was blasted on the gold mineralized zone, resulting in about 500 tonnes of muck stored on site. The trench is open over a length of ***44,2 meters*** (145') and shows 2 gold bearing sulphide lenses exposed over close to ***6 meters*** each (25').
1988	• Diamond drilling of 60 to 100 m deep holes (200 to 330 feet) is performed, • 16 holes are then drilled targeting the trench zone.

2003	• Metanor takes chip samples along the mineralized zone, oriented 250º, over a distance of about 60 m (180'), and also on a tension fracture bearing north-west to the western end of the trench).
	  • Most of the 19 samples (chips) taken returned values *higher than 3 g/t Au* and *up to 76,1 g/t Au*.
	  • A total of 8 samples, taken along the gold mineralized Zone and *representative of the surrounding rocks* were analyzed for multiple elements. Most of the samples returned interesting values in Cobalt and Nickel (reaching 5810 ppm (0.58%) Co and 5940 ppm (0.59%) Ni in one of them)
	This sampling confirmed the gold bearing results obtained in previous channels on the mineralized shear zone (with assays up to 16,8 g/t Au over 3,7 m in channel sampling or up to 28,6 and 76,1 g/t Au in chip samples).

2004	• A "counterchecking" program was undertaken of 1988 drill results successfully confirmed the results obtained with earlier campaign.
2006	• A diamond drilling campaign was performed to investigate other geophysical targets identified in 2004.

Results

Results from Metanor's 2003 – 04 work programs are as follows:

- The gold bearing mineralization on the Wahnapitei Property is characterized by a combination of highly pyritized (up to 80 %) and albitized salmon colored quartzite, and continuous quartz-carbonate-pyrite vein system developed in tension fractures in greyish quartzite.
- The presence of visible gold reported in the past diamond drill holes was confirmed as in the new zone discovered.
- ***The gold bearing zones reported in diamond drill holes are the extension of the zones sampled in the trench which assayed 2.0 to 41.4 g Au/t***.
- The actual known extent of the gold bearing envelope is over a ***length of 100 m and a width of 75 m***. It is still ***open in all directions*** as previous work was concentrated on the trench and in the shallow surroundings.

				Gold grade	
DDH	From	To	Thick	1988	Metanor 2004
#	m	M	m	g/t Au	g/t Au
SH-88-02	31,3	32,6	1,3	3,5	Lost core
SH-88-03	22,6	23,1	0,5	11,3	34,5
SH-88-04	21,3	21,9	0,6	n/a	1.7**
SH-88-05	8,1	14	5,9	11,6	14,3
	37,8	38,1	0,3	15	20,7
	61,7	62	0,3	102,6 **	87,1
SH-88-06	9,4	9,7	0,3	10,9	18,3
SH-88-07	6,8	6,9	0,1	132,7	87,4
SH-88-09	11,1	15,4	4,3	7,4	10
SH-88-11	4	4,6	0,6	3	6,8
SH-88-13	8,2	9,1	0,9	9,3	5,3
	11,7	12	0,3	11,6	22,1
SH-88-14	57,3	57,6	0,3	2,2	2,2
	78,3	78,6	0,3	10,7	6,4
	82,3	82,6	0,3	2,8	1,8
	85,5	85,8	0,3	20,5 **	12,3
SH-88-15	5,5	10,1	4,6	18,2	14,1
	14	14,3	0,3	5,3	Lost core

** Visible Gold

Multi element potential ? As most of the samples taken (end of 2003) on the mineralized zone returned interesting values in Co and Ni (up to 0.58% Co and 0.59% Ni in a sample representing a quartzite with 5% pyrite and 25.50 g/t Au), *chemical assays were performed on the diamond drill core for other elements than gold including Ni, Cu, Co, Pt, and Pd*. ***The multi-element assays confirm the existence of a cobalt rich mineralization associated to the network of auriferous structures already known on the Wahnapitei Property***. The mineralization which is rich in gold and cobalt, and to a lesser extent in nickel, is associated to sulphide concentrations of 30 to 60 %, in mineralized zones previously reported. The results are reported as follow:

DDH	From	To	Thick	Au	Co	Ni
#	m	m	m	g/t	%	%
SH-88-05	8,1	11,3	3,2	19,7	0,108	0,069
SH-88-09	11,1	12,2	1,1	7,7	0,175	0,141
SH-88-15	5,5	7,2	1,7	8	0,361	0,238

Certainly there is interesting potential at Wahnapitei and any number of exploration programs could be developed for this prospect that could generate significant news for Metanor and / or an option partner.