Moneta Porcupine Mines Inc.

ANNUAL INFORMATION FORM

for the year ended December 31, 2008

This Annual Information Form ("AIF"), for Moneta Porcupine Mines Inc. ("Moneta" or the "Company"), is prepared with an effective date of March 31, 2009, unless otherwise indicated. Other continuous disclosure documents, including the Company's press releases and quarterly and annual reports are available through its filings with the securities regulatory authorities in Canada at www.sedar.com ("SEDAR") and are also available on the Company's website www.monetaporcupine.com.

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1. GLOSSARY OF TECHNICAL INFORMATION

The estimated mineral reserves and mineral resources discussed herein have been calculated in accordance with the Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Petroleum ("**CIM**") – Definitions Adopted by CIM Council on December 11, 2005 (the "**CIM Standards**") which were adopted by the Canadian Securities Administrators' National Instrument 43-101 *Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects* ("**NI 43-101**"). The following definitions are reproduced from the CIM Standards:

The term "**mineral reserves**" means the economically mineable part of a measured or indicated mineral resource demonstrated by at least a preliminary feasibility study. This study must include adequate information on mining, processing, metallurgical, economic and other relevant factors that demonstrate, at the time of reporting, that economic extraction can be justified. A mineral reserve includes allowances for dilution and losses that may occur when the material is mined. A **"proven mineral reserve"** is the economically mineable part of a measured mineral resource demonstrated by at least a preliminary feasibility study. This study must include adequate information on mining, processing, metallurgical, economic and other relevant factors that demonstrate, at the time of reporting, that economic extraction is justified. A **"probable mineral reserve"** is the economically mineable part of an indicated mineral resource, and in some circumstances a measured mineral resource, demonstrated by at least a preliminary feasibility study. This study must include adequate information on mining, processing, metallurgical, economic and other relevant factors that demonstrate, at the time of reporting, that economic extraction can be justified.

The term "**mineral resources**" means a concentration or occurrence of natural, solid, inorganic or fossilized organic material in or on the earth's crust in such form and quantity and of such a grade or quality that it has reasonable prospects for economic extraction. The location, quantity, grade, geological characteristics and continuity of a mineral resource are known, estimated or interpreted from specific geological evidence and knowledge. A **"measured mineral resource"** is that part of a mineral resource for which quantity, grade or quality, densities, shape, physical characteristics are so well established that they can be estimated with confidence sufficient to allow the appropriate application of technical and economic parameters, to support production planning and evaluation of the economic viability of the deposit. The estimate is based on detailed and reliable exploration, sampling and testing information gathered through appropriate techniques from locations such as outcrops, trenches, pits, workings and drill holes that are spaced closely enough to confirm both geological and grade continuity. An **"indicated mineral resource"** is that part of a mineral resource for which quantity, grade or quality, densities, shape and physical characteristics, can be estimated with a level of confidence sufficient to allow the appropriate application of technical and economic parameters, to support mine planning and evaluation of the economic viability of the deposit. The estimate is based on detailed and reliable exploration and test information gathered through appropriate techniques from location such as outcrops, trenches, pits, workings and drill holes that are spaced closely enough for geological and grade continuity to be reasonably assumed. An **"inferred mineral resource"** is that part of a mineral resource for which quantity and grade or quality can be estimated on the basis of geological evidence and limited sampling and reasonably assumed, but not verified, geological and grade continuity. The estimate is based on limited information and sampling gathered through appropriate techniques from locations such as outcrops, trenches, pits, workings and drill holes.

The following technical terms may be used in this AIF, and may appear capitalized or in lower case, without any difference in meaning:

Advance royalty - A form of royalty where the payment is made before the start of commercial production.
Albite – A plagioclase sodium feldspar.
Alkalic - Containing either sodium or potassium.
Alteration - Any change in the mineral composition of a rock that is brought about by physical or chemical means
Andesite – Igneous rock of intermediate composition.
Ankerite - An iron rich carbonate mineral.
Anomaly - Geochemical and/or geophysical data, which deviates from the norm.
Archean - Oldest rocks of the Precambrian Era, older than about 2.5 billion years.

Assay - An analysis to determine the presence, absence or quantity of one or more chemical components.
Au – Chemical symbol for the element gold.
Basalt – Common dark and fine grained extrusive volcanic rock.
Base Metal - A metal, such as copper, lead, nickel, zinc or cobalt.
Belt - A specific elongate area defined by unique geologic characteristics.
Breccia - Rock fragmented into angular components surrounded by a mass of finer grained material.
Carbonate - Mineral calcium carbonate (CaC03) and often a rock composed principally thereof.
Chalcopyrite – Copper iron sulphide (CuFeS2).
Chlorite - A green platy iron-magnesium rich metamorphic mineral.
Claim (Mineral) – The area that confers mineral exploration/exploitation rights to the registered holder under the laws of the governing jurisdiction.
Collar - The top of a drill hole.
Conglomerate - A sedimentary rock composed of rounded to subrounded transported fragments greater than 2 millimetres (pebbles, cobbles, boulders) cemented into a solid mass.
Dacitic – Igneous rock intermediate in compositions between andesite and rhyolite.
Diamond Drilling/Drill Hole - A method of obtaining a cylindrical core of rock by drilling with a diamond impregnated bit.
Diabase - A common basic igneous rock usually occurring in dykes or sills.
Dip - The angle at which a stratum is inclined from the horizontal.
Dyke - A tabular body of igneous rock cross cutting the host strata at a high angle.
Epithermal - A hydrothermal deposit formed close to surface at low temperature and pressure.
Fault - A fracture in a rock along which there has been relative movement between the two sides either vertically or horizontally.
Fe - Chemical symbol for the element iron.
Feldspar - A group of common aluminosilicate minerals.
Felsic - Igneous rock composed principally of feldspars and quartz.
Fluvial/fluvialtile - Sedimentary material found in river beds.
Fold - Bend in strata or any planar structure.
Foliation - Parallel orientation of platy minerals or mineral banding in rocks.
Footwall - The wall or rock on the underside of a vein or structure.
Formation - A body of rock identified by lithological characteristics and stratigraphic position.
Fracture - A break in the rock, the opening of which allowing the entry of mineral-bearing solutions.
Fuchsite - Mica with a characteristic (emerald) green colour arising from the presence of chrome or vanadium.
Gabbro – A fine to coarse grained, dark coloured crystalline igneous intrusive rock composed mainly of calcic plagioclase, clinopyroxene and sometimes olivine.
Geochemistry/Geochemical - Study of variation of chemical elements in rocks or soil.
Geology/Geological – Study of the Earth's history and life, mainly as recorded in rocks.
Geophysics/Geophysical - Study of the earth by quantitative physical methods, either by surveys conducted on the ground, in the air (by fixed wing aircraft or helicopter) or in a borehole or drillhole.
Gold – A heavy, soft, ductile, malleable precious metal used in jewelry, dentistry, electronics and as an investment.
Grams per tonne (g/t) – A unit of measurement commonly used to quantify the concentration of precious metals.
Greenstone belt - Area underlain by metamorphosed volcanic and sedimentary rocks, usually in a continental shield.
Greywacke - Grey sandstone consisting of poorly sorted grains of quartz, feldspar and rock fragments in a clay matrix.
Hangingwall - The wall or rock on the upper side of a vein or structure.
Hectare - A square of 100 metres on each side.
Hematite - Black to reddish brown, non-magnetic iron oxide (Fe2O3).
Horizon - A defined layer within a stratigraphic sequence, having unique characteristics distinguishing it from the rest of the sequence.
Igneous - A classification of rocks formed from the solidification from a molten state.
Infill drilling - Any method of drilling intervals between existing holes, used to provide greater

geological detail and to help establish resource/reserve estimates.
Intrusive/Intrusions - An igneous rock that invades older rocks.
Iron formation (banded) - Chemically precipitated rock consisting of repeated thin layers of chert (silica) and iron oxides commonly magnetite and/or hematite.
Ironstone - A sedimentary rock containing a substantial proportion of iron.
IP/Induced polarization - Method of ground geophysical surveying employing an electrical current to determine indications of mineralization through the measurement of resistivity and chargeability.
JV/Joint venture - business arrangement usually between companies that defines each parties vested interest in an asset.
Komatiite - A volcanic rock containing a high concentration of magnesium and generally a low concentration of silica.
Mafic - An igneous rock composed chiefly of dark iron and manganese silicate minerals.
Magnetic Survey - A geophysical survey conducted on the earth's surface that measures variations in the earth's magnetic field caused by variations in rock type or geological structures.
Magnetite - Black, magnetic iron ore, an iron oxide (Fe3O4).
Mapping – The art and science of recording geological observations on a map.
Massive - Solid (without fractures) wide (thick) rock unit.
Metamorphism/Metamorphic/Meta - A process whereby the composition of rock is modified by heat and pressure/A class of rock affected by metamorphism.
Mg - Chemical symbol for the element magnesium.
Mineralization - The concentration of metals and their chemical compounds in a body of rock.
Molybdenite - Molybdenum sulphide (MoS2)
Mudstone – A fine grained sedimentary rock originally composed of clay and mud.
NSR - Net Smelter Royalty – Royalty based on the actual gold sale price received less the cost of refining at an off-site refinery.
Ore - Rock containing mineral(s) or metals that can be economically extracted to produce a profit.
Orogen/Orogeny – Deformation of a belt of rocks through folding and faulting, in many places accompanied by metamorphic and intrusive rocks that form mountains/the process of mountain building.
Outcrop - An exposure of bedrock at the surface.
Pillowed - Volcanic rock texture that formed from the bulbous cooling of magma when cooled quickly in water.
Plunge - The vertical angle an ore body makes between the horizontal plane and the direction along which it extends, longitudinally to depth.
Pluton - Body of rock exposed after solidification at great depth.
ppb – Cconcentration in parts per billion.
ppm – Concentration in parts per million.
Porphyry - A rock consisting of larger crystals embedded in a more compact finer grained groundmass.
Prospecting – The art and science of searching for mineral deposits.
Proterozoic - The youngest part of the Precambrian from 2450 - 570 million years ago.
Pyrite - Iron sulphide mineral (FeS2).
Pyroxene – A calcium/sodium ferromagnesium silicate.
Pyrrhotite - A magnetic iron sulphide mineral (Fes).
Quartz - A mineral composed of silicon dioxide.
Rhyolitic – Igneous rock of felsic (silica rich) composition.
Sandstone – A sedimentary rock composed mainly of sand-sized quartz and/or feldspar.
Schist – Rocks of medium-grade metamorphism with well developed lamellar minerals.
Sediment - Solid material that has settled down from a state of suspension in a liquid; may be transported and deposited by wind, water or ice, chemically precipitated from solution, or secreted by organisms, forms in layers in loose unconsolidated form.
Sedimentary - Pertaining to or containing sediment or formed by its deposition.
Sericite - Generally light coloured iron, magnesium and sodium rich mica.
Shear - A planar zone of deformed rock caused by the movement of the rock.
Siliceous - A rock rich in silica.
Sill - A tabular body of igneous rock conforming to the strata it invades.
Siltstone – A sedimentary rock with an intermediate grain size finer than sandstone with a higher clay fraction.

Soil Sampling - Systematic collection of soil samples from a series of different locations in order to study the distribution of its geochemical composition.
Specific gravity - The density of a substance relative to the density of water.
Splay – Branch of a fault.
Stockwork – A local higher density of veins/stringers at numerous orientations
Strike - Direction or trend of a geologic structure.
Stringer - A very small vein or irregular filament of mineral(s) cutting a rock mass, occurs independently or as a branch of a larger vein.
Structure/Structural - Pertaining to geological structure such as folds, faults, etc.
Sulphide/Sulphidation - A group of minerals in which one or more metals are found in combination with sulfur/rock that has been sulphidized.
Syenite - An felsic intrusive igneous rock composed chiefly of the mineral orthoclase
Tholeiite – Volcanic rock with higher silica and lower sodium, potassium and magnesium content.
Tuff/Pyroclastics - A rock formed of compacted volcanic fragments.
Turbidite - Submarine landslide along a continental slope containing large masses of sediment.
Ultramafic – A dark coloured igneous rock with a low silica content and characterized by mafic minerals, such as olivine, amphibole and pyroxene.
Unconformity - A surface of erosion that separates younger rocks from older rocks.
Vein - A thin sheet-like intrusion into a fissure or crack, commonly bearing quartz /a small vein or cluster of veins.
Volcanic - Descriptive of rocks originating from volcanic activity.
Volcano-sedimentary - A mix of rocks formed by volcanic and sedimentary processes.

2. FORWARD-LOOKING/SAFE HARBOUR STATEMENT AND FAIR DISCLOSURE STATEMENT

This AIF may contain certain forward looking statements concerning the future performance of Moneta's business, its operations and its financial performance and condition, as well as management's objectives, strategies, beliefs and intentions. These forward-looking statements are based on information currently available to the Company and the Company provides no assurance that actual results will meet management's expectations. Forward-looking statements include estimates and statements that describe the Company's future plans, objectives or goals, its ability to access capital, the speculative nature of mineral exploration and development, fluctuating commodity prices, competitive risks and reliance on key personnel, and include words to the effect that the Company or management expects a stated condition or result to occur. This list is not exhaustive of the factors that may affect any of the Company's forward-looking statements. Statements relating to estimates of reserves and resources are also forward-looking statements as they involve risks and assumptions, including but not limited to assumptions with respect to future commodity prices and production economics, that the reserves and resources described exist in the quantities and grades estimated and are capable of economic extraction. Forward-looking statements may be identified by such terms as "believes", "anticipates", "expects", "estimates", "may", "could", "would", "will", or "plan". All forward-looking information is inherently uncertain and subject to risks, uncertainties, and a variety of assumptions to address future events and conditions. These and other factors should be considered carefully and readers should not place undue reliance on the Company's forward-looking statements. The Company does not undertake to update any forward-looking statement that may be made from time to time by the Company or on its behalf, except in accordance with applicable securities laws.

3. HISTORICAL RESOURCE ESTIMATES

Moneta's projects include properties with historical resource estimates which are not compliant with National Instrument 43-101 ("NI 43-101"). These estimates are sourced from various government and company archives which provide information on the geology and extent of the mineralization. A "qualified person" has not done sufficient work to classify the historical estimate as a current mineral resource or mineral reserve. Moneta is not treating historical estimates as current mineral resources or mineral reserves as defined by NI 43-101 and historical estimates should not be relied upon.

4. INCORPORATION OR ORGANIZATION OF THE ISSUER

Moneta Porcupine Mines Inc. was incorporated pursuant to the laws of the Province of Ontario on October 14, 1910. Moneta's head office is located at 65 Third Avenue, Timmins, Ontario, P4N 1C2.

Moneta's public documents may be accessed at www.sedar.com. For further information on Moneta, please visit our website at www.monetaporcupine.com or email us at info@monetaporcupine.com.

Moneta has two wholly-owned subsidiaries: Wounded Bull Resources Inc., incorporated pursuant to the laws of the State of Nevada; and 508825 Ontario Ltd., incorporated pursuant to the laws of the Province of Ontario.

Moneta owns 50% of the common shares of 2025369 Ontario Inc. (50% owned by Geodex Minerals Inc. ("Geodex")) incorporated pursuant to the laws of the Province of Ontario to hold the mineral rights for the Potter-Stock Project.

5. GENERAL DEVELOPMENT OF THE BUSINESS

Moneta is in the business of exploring for mineral resources and acquires mineral exploration properties from time to time through staking, joint ventures and purchases. During the last three years, Moneta has concentrated on mineral exploration in the Timmins, Ontario region, focusing primarily on gold exploration properties, and significantly reducing resources allocated to base metal properties for which it continues to seek purchasers or joint ventures.

Moneta's exploration strategy has also shifted to one based primarily on sole-risk exploration of its major properties and away from joint ventures in which it would option such properties to third parties. Exploration expenditures over the last three years have been $446,111 in 2006, $352,482 in 2007, and $1,558,687 in 2008, reflecting a significant increase in sole-risk activity with a focus on advancement of the Golden Highway Project.

Over the last three years, several option agreements have resulted in vesting by both Moneta and third parties reflecting the current status of the Golden Highway Project. There were no comparable agreements on properties in the Porcupine Camp other than an advance royalty agreement from the Alaire quarry development in North Tisdale.

Moneta's mineral properties are all in good standing. Moneta has kept current the applicable mining taxes payable on patented and leased claims. Also, adequate exploration expenditures have been incurred and filed for unpatented (staked) claims resulting in banked exploration assessment credits which are appropriately allocated to all contiguous unpatented claims to maintain them in good standing.

General development of the business over the last three years is listed below:

- Acrex Ventures Ltd. ("Acrex") earned a 50% interest in 65 claim units forming part of the Golden Highway Project in 2004, after $1 million of exploration expenditures beginning in 2001. The parties have formed the 50/50 Michaud Joint Venture ("*Michaud Joint Venture*") to continue exploration on the property, with Moneta continuing as the operator. Programs over the last three years focused on the *Dyment 3* earn-in and additional drilling of the *55 Zone*.
- In 2004, Moneta entered into an option to earn a 75% interest in the *Dyment 3* property from St Andrew Goldfields ("St Andrew") over 4 years. The option was subsequently conveyed to the *Michaud Joint Venture*. The *Michaud Joint Venture* earned a 75% vested interest by spending the required $150,000 on exploration completing a drill program from 2006 to 2007.

- As part of the 2004 *Dyment 3* agreement, Moneta entered into a reciprocal option agreement with St Andrew on the *Guibord* property, under which St Andrew can earn a 75% interest in the property with exploration expenditures of $150,000 over four years. This option is currently under extension discussions.

- In 2004, the *Turner Lake* property, comprised of 10 claim units, was optioned. A 1,039 metre drill program was completed resulting in a vested interest in the property. The property is subject to a $5,000 annual advance royalty which began in 2008.

- In 2005, Moneta stakes Perry Lake property comprised of 68 claim units in central Michaud Township. The property is contiguous with the Golden Highway Project. Moneta completed an IP survey on the property.

- Moneta undertook sole-risk exploration in winter 2006/2007 conducting a 1,077-metre, three-hole diamond drill program on the *Collins Zone* on its Nighthawk Lake project, previously drilled in 1997.

- In 2006, St Andrew completed the purchase of the Hollway-Holt mine and mill complex and associated mining lands from Newmont Canada. As a consequence, St Andrew also acquired the majority interest and operatorship in the historical Moneta/Newmont Joint Venture on three groups of mining patents in Garrison, Holloway, and Marriott Townships. Moneta now holds 8.8% (Garrison as part of the St Andrew Garrison Joint Venture) and 17.6% (Holloway, Marriott) minority interests. There has been no reported activity on the Holloway and Marriott patents.

- In 2007, St Andrew completed exploration primarily by drilling on the Garrison patent/staked claim group as part of its 2002 Garrison option earn-in program and is vested at 50% with the operatorship. Earn-in requirements were cash payments of $50,000 to Moneta and minimum exploration expenditures of $350,000.

- A similar agreement with St Andrew also from 2002, covered the Barnet option calling for $20,000 in option payments to Moneta and $200,000 of exploration expenditures. The option is currently under extension with a spending deficit of $9,000.

- The previously announced quarry development by Leo Alaire & Sons Ltd. of Timmins has not advanced in 2008. If approved and completed, this development would pay production royalties to Moneta and improve exploration access into the area.

- Moneta has maintained its 50/50 joint venture with Geodex established in 2004 on the Potter-Stock Project with one 350 metre drill hole completed in 2008.

- In 2008 Moneta completed the acquisition of a patented mining right comprised of 4 units, previously under option, within the Nighthawk Lake project ensuring future mining rights contiguity.

- Exploration work consisting of ground geophysics (IP and Mag) and limited diamond drilling, in each of the last three years, has been completed on the North Tisdale project.

- On March 13, 2008, Moneta announced it had entered into an agreement with Amador Gold Corporation ("Amador") for the sale of the *Kamiskotia* base metal project (Godfrey and Jamieson Townships), *Loveland Nickel* (Loveland Township), and *Fripp* (Fripp Township) for staged cash payments totalling $500,000 and 1.35 million shares over three years. The properties host nickel, copper, and zinc mineralization and are being actively explored.

Significant Acquisitions

On November 7, 2007, Moneta announced that it had entered into an agreement with a subsidiary of Newmont Mining Corporation ("Newmont") to acquire 50% interest and operatorship in a joint venture known as the *Windjammer Property* ("*Windjammer*") comprised of two mining leases covering 356 hectares or 22 mining claims in Garrison and Michaud Townships. Moneta issued 4,380,000 common shares to Newmont as consideration for the acquisition.

In October 2008, the Company submitted an application for a vesting order to the Ontario Mining and Lands Commissioner to increase its interest to 100% in the *Windjammer Property*, from the 50% interest acquired from Newmont. In February 2009, the vesting order was approved and Moneta's interest increased to 100%, with no encumbrances, in the *Windjammer Property*.

Windjammer is located immediately east and contiguous to the Golden Highway Project and hosts the *Windjammer North* and *Windjammer South* gold zones from drilling by Noranda Inc. in the mid-late 1980s.

Windjammer South has an updated NI 43-101 resource estimate of 305,379 indicated ounces (7,786,000 tonnes @ 1.22 g/t) and 211,951 inferred ounces (5,834,000 tonnes @ 1.13 g/t) of gold. This NI 43-101 resource estimate was updated on March 11, 2009 following a $1M drill program in 2008 on *Windjammer South.* An initial NI 43-101 technical report including a gold resource estimate on *Windjammer South* was filed on SEDAR in July 2008.

6. DESCRIPTION OF THE BUSINESS

Moneta is a mineral resource exploration and development company. The Company has no properties in current production and no production revenues at the present time. Fees are earned from the rental of its core shack facility, core storage, and from management fees as the operator of joint venture exploration programs. In addition, royalty income is generated by an Idaho perlite operation.

The ability of the Company to continue operations is dependent upon obtaining the necessary financing to complete the exploration and development of its properties or the realization of proceeds from the sale of one or more of its properties.

The Company is operated by an experienced geological and management team which maintains a low-cost, efficient Timmins-based exploration operation with its own field office, equipment, and drill core logging and storage facility with over 121km of drill core related to prior drill programs over the extensive history of the Company.

The Company holds an extensive, high-quality exploration portfolio with four primary gold projects in the prolific Golden Highway Camp and Porcupine Camp near Timmins, Ontario. These camps have collectively produced over 72 million ounces of gold primarily from some 26 mines, each of which generated more than 100,000 ounces.

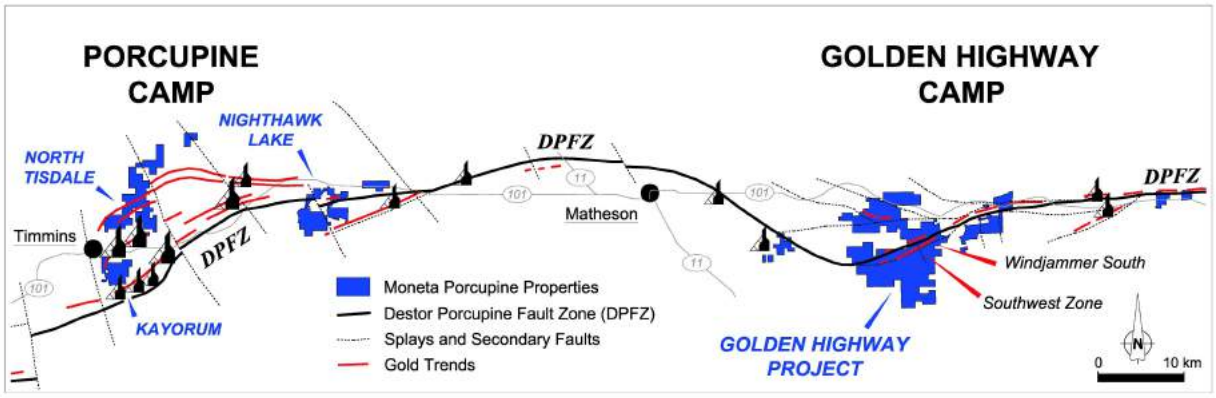

Figure I: Moneta's Key Exploration Properties

Moneta's primary focus within the *Golden Highway Project* is the area directly associated with the Destor as it crosses Michaud and Garrison Townships as illustrated on the map below. Evident are two distinctive geological settings or parallel corridors – a northern corridor hosted by volcanics, and a southern corridor defined by Timiskaming sediments and iron formation.

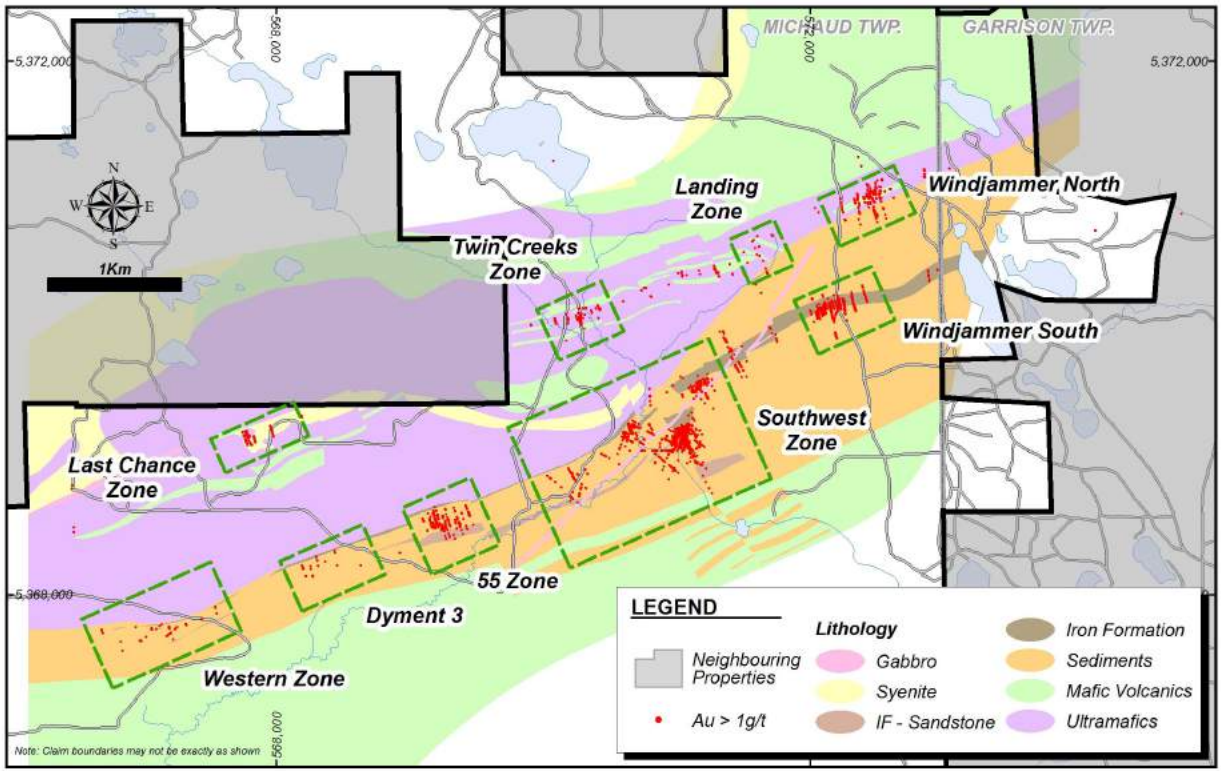

Figure II - Golden Highway Project: Exploration Area Geology and Gold Intercepts / Zone Locations

These distinct geological settings contain most of the gold zones discovered to date on the property. An extensive digital geological database covering the area has been built and is updated and refined on an ongoing basis facilitating Moneta's activities on the *Golden Highway Project* in 2009.

Moneta spent $1,558,686 on exploration activities during 2008, primarily on the *Golden Highway Project,* including *55 Zone and Windjammer South* zone, and *North Tisdale* located in the Porcupine Camp. Expenditures on other properties and projects were made to maintain the properties in good standing. All material results were published by way of press release, filed on SEDAR and posted on Moneta's website. Further information is also contained in "Note 4: Mineral properties and deferred costs" of the 2008 Audited Consolidated Financial Statements.

6.1 PROPERTY SUMMARY AS AT DECEMBER 31, 2008

Moneta has interests in a total of 1,253 claim units each approximately 16 hectares in area (total area ~20,000 hectares) in the form of patents, leases and staked claims. Certain claim units in unsurveyed and out of province townships may be larger or smaller than the standard 16 hectares (40 acres).

Main property groups are primarily located in the Porcupine and Golden Highway gold camps and are identified in Figure I above.

6.2 Land Tenure

Ontario staked mining claims require annual assessment credits of $400 per claim unit and these obligations are meet by distributing suitable banked assessment credits originally generated by completing and filing eligible exploration work. When mining claims are not contiguous, local expenditures may be necessary to keep those claims in good standing. Patents and leases are subject to a provincial mining tax on a calendar basis. Quebec claims require a $1,000 payment or work equivalent on a 2 year cycle.

6.3 Drilling, Sampling, Analysis and Security

Drilling for 2007 and 2008 has been carried out by Norex Drilling headquartered in Timmins, Ontario. Primary analytical work has been by Swastika Laboratories Ltd. in Swastika, Ontario, with checks and duplicates analyses by Laboratoire Expert Inc. in Rouyn-Noranda, Quebec. GeoVector Management Inc., based in Nepean, Ontario, provided geological consulting services in 2008 for the *55 Zone* and *Windjammer South*. All drill intersections are being reported using *drilled widths* and gold values that may include averaged duplicate and metallic assays.

Historical drilling data is sourced from assessment and company files and considered indicative of geology and mineralization. Assay results may not be reliable. Core sizes range from AQ to BQ.

More recent drill programs since 1986 have used primarily BQ and NQ sized core with some HQ as determined by drilling situations and program design. Results from theses programs are believed reliable with the inclusion extensive duplicates and metallic analyses when warranted. Relationships between the sample length and the true thickness of the mineralized intercepts may not be well understood due to data density, multiple vein orientations, folding, and changes in drill dip and azimuth. Significant current intersections have been summarized under the project area drilling.

Moneta's drill core samples are prepared at the company's core logging and storage facility, a gated area outside Timmins where all core, pulps and rejects from post 1986 drilling is stored. A permanent insulated building, suitable for winter operations, is available for core logging and sample preparation including diamond saws, office area and core logging and display areas.

Sample lengths are determined by the geological logging with samples ranging form 0.20 to 1.5 metres in length. Typical sample lengths are 0.5 to 1.0 metres. All mineralized sections of drill core considered significant are split using a diamond saw after being marked and tagged with one-half being retained as a reference sample and the other being used for assay purposes as directed by the project geologist and "Qualified Person". Sample intervals and corresponding sample numbers are entered into the standardized core log sheets by computer. The samples selected for assay are individually bagged and shipped by bus from secure lockups, to Swastika Laboratories in Swastika, Ontario near Kirkland Lake or other labs such as Laboratoire Expert in Rouyn-Noranda, Quebec.

At the lab (Swastika), core samples are dried, crushed by jaw crusher and further reduced to approximately 6 mesh using Sturtevant rolls. The rolls are cleaned with a wire brush and air jet. A Jones riffle is used to take a 400-gram sub-sample for pulverizing. The remaining reject portion is bagged and stored. After reducing a nominal –100 mesh with a Braun pulverizer, the sample is thoroughly blended and sent to the fire assay department. A 1-assay ton portion (29.166 g) is used for fire assaying. This process results in a particle of gold that, in the normal assay method, is weighed on a Cahn Electrobalance.

For geochemical analysis or where lower detection is required, the gold is dissolved and determined by Atomic Absorption Spectrophotometry. This is done after collecting the precious metals with a fire assay fusion. Repeat or check assays are done regularly on original pulp and occasionally on second pulp prepared from the stored reject. Standard pulps and blanks are also used for control samples. Selected samples, determined on the basis of showing significant variability, defining zones, or having noted visible gold during logging, are reprocessed using metallic assay methodologies. Up to 15% of pulps displaying a range of values are re-assayed by another laboratory (Laboratoire Expert) as checks using internal standards. Rejects and pulps are stored for any additional analytical work.

6.4 Risk Factors

The following is a brief description of the certain risk factors Moneta's operations and industry which may have a material impact on its financial performance, business and operations.

Mineral Exploration and Development Activities

The business of mineral exploration and extraction involves a high degree of risk. Few properties that are explored are ultimately developed into production and there is a risk that none of the Company's properties will ultimately be developed into productive mines. Unusual or unexpected formations, formation pressures, seismic activity, fires, power outages, labour disruptions, flooding, explosions, rock bursts, cave-ins, landslides, variations in grade, deposit size, density and other geological problems, hydrological conditions, metallurgical and other processing problems, mechanical equipment performance problems, the unavailability of materials and equipment including fuel, unanticipated transportation costs, unanticipated regulatory changes, unanticipated or significant changes in the costs of supplies including, but not limited to, petroleum, and adverse weather conditions and other conditions involved in the drilling and removal of material, any of which could result in damage to, or destruction of, mines and other producing facilities, damage to life or property, environmental damage and possible legal liability, are other risks involved in extraction operations and the conduct of exploration programs. Although Moneta carries liability insurance with respect to its mineral exploration operations, it may become subject to liability for damage to life and property, environmental damage, cave-ins or hazards against which it cannot insure or against which it may elect not to insure.

Uncertainty of Mineral Resources

The figures for mineral resources and reserves stated in this AIF, or in the documents incorporated by reference, are estimates and no assurance can be given that the anticipated tonnages and grades will be achieved or that the indicated level of recovery will be realized. Market fluctuations and metal prices may render resources uneconomic.

The Company's mineral projects are in the exploration stage. Until mineral resources on these exploration properties are categorized as "mineral reserves" under NI 43-101, the known mineralization at these projects is not determined to be economic. The Company's ability to put these properties into production will be dependent upon the results of further drilling and evaluation. There is no certainty that expenditure made in the exploration of the Company's mineral properties will result in identification of commercially recoverable quantities of ore or that mineral reserves will be mined or processed profitably. Such assurance will require completion of final comprehensive feasibility studies and, possibly, further associated exploration and other work that concludes a potential mine at each of these projects is likely to be economic.

Current Global Financial Condition

Current global financial conditions have been characterized by increased volatility. Several financial institutions have either gone into bankruptcy or have had to be rescued by governmental authorities. Access to public financing has been negatively impacted by both the rapid decline in value of sub-prime mortgages and the liquidity crisis affecting the asset-backed commercial paper market. These factors may impact the ability of the Company to obtain equity or debt financing in the future on terms favourable to the Company. Additionally, these factors, as well as other related factors, may cause decreases in asset values that are deemed to be other than temporary, which may result in impairment losses. If such increased levels of volatility and market turmoil continue, the Company's operations could be adversely impacted and the trading price of its common shares may be adversely affected.

Fluctuation of Mineral Prices

The price of gold and other base and precious metals has fluctuated widely in recent years. Gold prices are subject to significant fluctuations and are affected by a number of factors which are beyond the control of the Company. Such factors include, but are not limited to, interest rates, foreign exchange rates, inflation or deflation, fluctuation in the value of the United States dollar and foreign currencies, global and regional supply and demand, and the political and economic conditions of major gold-producing countries throughout the world. Future significant gold price declines may result in material write-downs of the Company's mineral properties and deferred costs.

Currency fluctuations

Currency fluctuations may affect the costs the Company incurs in its operations and may affect the Company's operating results and cash flows. Gold is sold throughout the world based principally on the United States ("US") dollar gold price. The Company's financial assets and liabilities and operating costs are principally denominated in Canadian dollars. The Company has no US dollar hedging program due to its minimal exposure to financial gain or loss as a result of US dollar foreign exchange fluctuations against the Canadian dollar.

History of Net Losses

To date, the Company has not recorded any significant revenues from operations. The Company has no properties in current production and no production revenues at the present time. Fees are earned from the rental of its core shack facility, core storage, and from management fees as the operator of joint venture exploration programs. In addition, royalty income is generated by an Idaho perlite operation.

There can be no assurance that significant losses will not continue in the near future or that the Company will be profitable in the future. The Company's operating expenses and capital expenditures may increase in subsequent years as consultants, personnel and equipment associated with advancing exploration and development of its mineral properties. The Company expects to continue to incur losses unless and until such time as it enters into commercial production and generates sufficient revenues to fund its continuing operations. The development of the Company's properties will require the commitment of substantial resources. There can be no assurance that the Company will generate any revenues or achieve profitability.

The ability of the Company to continue operations is dependent upon obtaining the necessary financing to complete the exploration and development of its properties and/or the realization of proceeds from the sale of its properties.

Possible Loss of Interests in Mineral Properties

Moneta must spend certain minimum amounts on mineral exploration to satisfy ongoing assessment work required on staked claims as well mining taxes on patented and leased claims. Although Moneta is the operator in most of its joint ventures, some require Moneta to contribute its share of ongoing expenditures in order to maintain its ownership interest. Moneta may lose a portion or all its interest in certain mineral properties if it fails to make such payments or expenditures on a timely basis. Moneta may not be able to obtain the necessary licenses or permits to conduct exploration and development operations on its mineral properties, and may not realize any benefits from its exploration activities on such properties.

Title Risks

Moneta holds an interest in its properties through mining leases, and patented and staked claims administered by Provincial governments under their repective Mining Acts. Certain disputes may arise with mining claims such as disputes over title and over the precise area and location of such claims. There is no guarantee that title will not be challenged or impaired. Although title to its material properties have been reviewed by the Company, no assurances can be given that there are no title defects affecting the properties. Title insurance generally is not available for mining claims in Canada and the Company's ability to ensure that it has obtained secure claim to individual mineral properties may be severely constrained. There may be challenges to the title of the properties in which the Company may have an interest, which, if successful, could result in the loss or reduction of the Company's interest in the properties. Moneta has not conducted surveys of all of the claims in which it holds direct or indirect interests, therefore, the precise area and location of such claims may be in doubt. Accordingly, the properties may be subject to prior unregistered liens, agreements, transfers or claims including native land claims, and title may be affected by, among other things, undetected defects. In addition, Moneta may be unable to conduct work on the properties as permitted or to enforce its rights with respect to its properties.

Environmental Risks

Mining operations have inherent risks and liabilities associated with pollution of the environment and the disposal of waste products occurring as a result of mineral exploration and development. Laws and regulations involving the protection and remediation of the environment and the governmental policies for implementation

of such laws and regulations are constantly changing and are generally becoming more restrictive. Moneta cannot give any assurance that, notwithstanding its precautions, breaches of environmental laws, even inadvertent, or environmental pollution will not materially and adversely affect its financial condition and its results from operations. Previous mining operations may have caused environmental damage at certain of Moneta's properties. It may be difficult or impossible to assess the extent to which such damage was caused by Moneta or by the activities of previous operators, in which case, any indemnities and exemptions from liability may be ineffective. There is no assurance that future changes in environmental regulation, if any, will not adversely affect the Company's operations. Environmental hazards may exist on the properties on which the Company holds interests which are unknown to the Company at present and which have been caused by previous or existing owners or operators of the properties.

Risks Associated with Joint Venture Agreements

Moneta's interests in certain JV properties may, in certain circumstances, become subject to the risks normally associated with the conduct of joint ventures. In the event that any of its properties become subject to a joint venture, the existence or occurrence of one or more of the following circumstances and events could have a material adverse impact on the profitability or the viability of its interests held through joint ventures, which could have a material adverse impact on business prospects, results of operations and financial condition: (i) disagreements with joint venture partners on how to conduct exploration; (ii) inability of joint venture partners to meet their obligations to the joint venture or third parties; and (iii) disputes or litigation between joint venture partners regarding budgets, development activities, reporting requirements and other joint venture matters.

Risks Relating to Statutory and Regulatory

There is no assurance that all permits which may be required for future exploration or development will be obtainable on reasonable terms or on a timely basis, or that such laws and regulations would not have an adverse effect on any project which the Company may undertake. Failure to comply with applicable laws, regulations and permits may result in enforcement actions there-under, including the forfeiture of claims, orders issued by regulatory or judicial authorities requiring operations to cease or be curtailed, and may include corrective measures requiring capital expenditures, installation of additional equipment or costly remedial actions.

Competition

The Company competes with other gold exploration and development companies. The business is intensely competitive and many other gold companies have greater financial and technical resources and experience. Such competition may result in the Company being unable to acquire desired properties, recruit or retain qualified employees, or acquire the capital necessary to fund its operations and explore and develop its properties. The Company's inability to compete with other gold exploration and development companies could have a material adverse effect on the Company's results of operations.

Dependence on Key Management and Employees

The success of the operations and activities of Moneta is dependent to a large extent on the efforts and abilities of its management and outside consultants. Investors must be willing to rely to a significant extent on management's discretion and judgment, as well as the expertise and competence of outside consultants. The Company does not have in place formal programs for succession of management and training of management, nor does it hold key person insurance on these individuals. The loss of one or more of these key employees or contractors, if not replaced, could adversely affect the Company's profitability, results of operations and financial condition.

Market Price of Securities

There can be no assurance that an active and sustainable market for the securities of the Company. Securities of junior exploration companies have experienced substantial volatility in the past. The price of the securities of the Company is likely to be significantly affected by short-term changes in commodity prices and other precious metal prices or other mineral prices.

Market Price Volatility

The market price of securities of many junior exploration companies, particularly those that are not yet in

commercial production like Moneta, have experienced a high level of price and volume volatility in recent years and have experienced wide fluctuations in prices which have not necessarily been related to the operating performance, underlying asset values or prospects of such companies. There can be no assurance that future fluctuations in price will not occur.

7. GOLDEN HIGHWAY PROJECT

7.1 Introduction

The *Golden Highway Project* continues to be the primary focus of Moneta's exploration programs. Detailed information is available on SEDAR and referenced as follows;

- Geological Report On The Michaud Gold Property Michaud Township, Ontario, by Henry M. Meixner, P.Geo. , dated November 5, 2001;
- 2002 Drilling Report On The Michaud Gold Property Michaud Township, Ontario by Henry M. Meixner, P.Geo. , dated March 28, 2003;
- 2003-2004 Drilling Report On The Michaud Gold Property Michaud Township, Ontario, by Henry M. Meixner, P.Geo., dated April 8, 2004, filed by Moneta on SEDAR April 22, 2005;

Additional technical information, primarily on exploration and resource work completed by Moneta on the *Windjammer Property* is available on SEDAR and referenced as follows;

- Initial NI 43-101 Technical Report On The Windjammer Project, Michaud And Garrison Townships, Ontario dated July 28th , 2008, by D. George Cargill, Ph.D. P.Eng., of Cargill Consulting Geologists Limited;
- Updated NI 43-101 report by D. George Cargill, Ph.D. P.Eng., of Cargill Consulting Geologists Limited, expected to be filed by April 25th, 2009.

Exploration of the current central core and contiguous land position (534 claim units or ~8,500 hectares) in Michaud, Barnet, Guibord and Garrison Townships, is ongoing as sole-risk exploration, two active joint ventures (Acrex Ventures and St Andrew Goldfields), and one property option agreement (St Andrew Goldfields).

The identified gold mineralization of the *Windjammer South, 55 Zone, Western Zone,* and *Dyment 3,* is found in the same geological setting of Timiskaming sediments as the *Southwest Zone* (collectively the former *South, Southwest, 04*, and *04 Extension Zones*).

Past drill programs (2004) on the *Western Zone*, the *Dyment 3* claims (2006-2007) and the recent results from the *55 Zone* (2005-2008) on *Michaud Joint Venture* property have confirmed significant gold potential.

The *Golden Highway Project* has the potential to develop significant gold resources through exploration. Drilling was completed in fiscal 2007/2008 on the *Windjammer Property* resulting in updated NI 43-101 resource estimate completed by D. George Cargill, Ph.D. P.Eng., of Cargill Consulting Geologists Limited Cargill ("Cargill"), of a 305,379 indicated plus 211,951 inferred ounce gold resource.

Cut-Off Grade (g/t Au)	Category	Tonnes	Grade (g/t Au)	Oz Au
0.7	Indicated	7,786,000	1.22	**305,379**
	Inferred	5,834,000	1.13	**211,951**

The *Southwest Zone* has an inferred historical resource of 624,500 ounces gold (non NI 43-101 compliant) as modelled by Barrick Gold (2003 - 2004 Drilling Report On The Michaud Gold Property Michaud Township, Ontario, by Henry M. Meixner, P.Geo. April 8, 2004 filed by Moneta on SEDAR, April 22, 2005).

Cut-Off Grade (g/t Au)	Non 43-101 Compliant	Tonnes	Grade (g/t Au)	Oz Au

3.0	Historical inferred resource	3,250,000	5.98	**624,500**

7.2 Property Description and Location

The *Golden Highway Project* is located in northeastern Ontario within NTS block 42 A/09 and consists of a large mining claims package concentrated in Guibord, Michaud, Barnet, and Garrison Townships with scattered property interests in Hislop, Guibord, Holloway, and Marriott Townships. The project now encompasses 665 claim units totalling approximately 10,600 hectares. Only the leases (79 units) and patents (22) in Michaud Township include surface rights.

Several current joint venture/option agreements have subdivided the project including the *Michaud Joint Venture* with Acrex Ventures ("Acrex") and joint venture or option agreements with St Andrew Goldfileds ("St Andrew") covering portions of Garrison, Barnet, Guibord Townships as well as the former Newmont joint venture acquired by St Andrew through its acquisition of the Holloway-Holt Mine Complex and the associated mining lands in 2006.

Included in the *Golden Highway Project* are two properties originally optioned by Moneta being *Turner Lake* and *Dyment 3* as well as the November 2007 acquisition of the *Windjammer Property*.

All claims are 100%-owned by Moneta except for the few of joint ownership and those subject to joint venture or option agreements. Included is the former Newmont joint venture in Holloway and Marriott Townships in which Moneta holds a 17.56% participating interest. St Andrew has a vested 50% interest in the *Garrison* option and 50% ownership of 4 staked claim units also in *Garrison Township*. The Michaud Joint Venture is 50/50 with Acrex and has a 75% interest in the *Dyment 3* property with St Andrew holding the balance. Two option agreements with St Andrew (*Guibord* and *Barnet*) remain at the earn-in stage.

In Michaud Township, the underlying royalties are a 10% net profits interest ("NPI") on 12 claim units and 0.5% net smelter royalty ("NSR") on 27 claim units. In Garrison Township (St Andrew JV), there is a 0.5% NSR on 52 claim units, while in Barnet Township, 76 units are subject to a 0.5% NSR. *Turner Lake* is subject to an annual advance royalty of C$5,000 starting in 2008. Similarly, on *Dyment 3*, the *Michaud Joint Venture* is now subject to a (75%) shared C$1,200 annual advance royalty with St Andrew and an underlying 2% NSR. A listing and details of Moneta's staked claims is available from the Ontario Mining Recorder.

Moneta is not aware of any environmental liabilities within the *Golden Highway Project* area and of any restrictions beyond those covered by existing legislation and regulation with respect to potential tailings and disposal sites should future development take place.

7.3 Accessibility, Climate, Local Resources, Infrastructure and Physiography

The *Golden Highway Project* property lies approximately 35 kilometres east along Highway 101 from Matheson, Ontario and is accessed southerly over an extensive network of logging and drilling roads of varying quality. The southern and southwestern area is primarily muskeg and generally poorly drained with primary drainage by way of the Pike River and its tributaries.

The climate is typical of northeastern Ontario with below freezing temperatures (-5^0 to -40^0 C) from November to April and brief periods of hot weather in the summer from 10^0 to 30^0 C. Precipitation averages 80 centimetres a year, with a substantial portion falling in the form of snow averaging 2.4 metres per year.

A skilled labour force for mining and exploration is available in Matheson, Kirkland Lake and Timmins. Timmins and Kirkland Lake are also major supply and service centers for the mining industry. Communications and power are available along Highway 101 and cell phone coverage extends to the property. Moneta is not aware of any restrictions beyond those covered by existing legislation and regulation with respect to potential mine, tailings, and disposal sites should future development take place.

Vegetation consists of low stands of black spruce, alder, birch, poplar, and pine. Drilling operations are best

carried out over the winter months from January to late March when the low swampy ground is frozen or mid-summer to late fall in sandy areas. Topography is generally flat with less than 25 metres of relief. The southern portion of the property is swampy whereas the northern and eastern portion, overlain by sands and outwash from the Munro Esker, has higher relief.

7.4 History

Property

The first recorded claims in the area were staked in 1944 as a consequence of an Ontario Department of Mines report which suggested that the Destor-Porcupine Fault Zone (the "Destor") passed through the core Moneta property (patents) in Michaud Township. Various portions of the property have been held by a succession of companies since that time.

In 1946 Moneta and Mining Corporation of Canada formed a joint venture on the 42 patents in Garrison, Holloway, and Marriott Townships which have seen various changes of ownership and percentage interests. Moneta is currently in joint venture with St Andrew Goldfields on these 3 claim groups and has a residual 8.8% interest in *Garrison* and a 17.6% interest in *Holloway* and *Marriott*.

Prior to 1998, Moneta held a northern parcel of claims called the *Michaud Parcel*, and a southern block of claims under option from Nufort Resources Inc., known as the *Nufort Leases*. Moneta's land position was primarily acquired through staking and by a series of joint venture agreements in the late 1980s. Subsequent to 1998, Moneta assumed a 100% interest in both the *Michaud Parcel* and the *Nufort Leases*, extinguishing all underlying encumbrances. In 2004, Acrex vested in a portion of the *Nufort Leases* by meeting earn-in requirements and both companies formed the *Michaud Joint Venture*. Also in 2004, the *Perry Lake* property was staked (68 claim units) and two properties were optioned – *Turner Lake* (10 claim units) and *Dyment 3* (3 claim units). In 2006, an additional 10 claim units were staked adjoining the *Perry Lake* block to the north.

In 2007, Moneta acquired Newmont's interest in the *Windjammer Property* consisting of 22 claim units in 2 mining leases. Moneta also staked an additional 3 units in 2008 for a total of 665 claim units under the *Golden Highway Project*.

Exploration

Between 1945 and 1947, Moneta carried out magnetic and geological surveys and completed 15 diamond drill holes, totalling 11,402 feet (3,475 metres), on the *Miller Occurrence*. This prospect is located to the east of, and alongside the present *Twin Creek Zone*, and both are located geologically within the *North Zone*, which tracks the Destor in altered mafic/ultramafic volcanics. Local high-grade gold mineralization is present in drilled intercepts over relatively narrow widths. Some of the better intervals include 19.2 g/t Au over 0.8 metres and 6.9 g/t Au over 1.8 metres. From the late 1940s to the 1980s, there was little work carried out in this area.

In 1978, Redstone Resources Inc. staked most of the area of what became the *Nufort Leases*. Redstone and Nahanni Mines Ltd. carried out a series of geophysical surveys and short drilling programs. A total of 2,743 metres of drilling in 28 reverse circulation and diamond drill holes was completed. Moneta obtained the option on the *Nufort Leases* in 1987.

In 1987, Moneta carried out magnetometer, induced polarization and VLF - EM surveys which were followed by diamond drilling as well as reverse circulation drilling. By February 1988, some 93 cored holes and 125 RC holes had been completed (UNOCAL 1989). As a result of this work, Moneta discovered the *Southwest Zone* gold mineralization as well as the two adjacent mineralized zones named the *South Zone* (immediately northeast of *Southwest Zone*) and the *04 Zone* (immediately southwest of *Southwest Zone*) within Timiskaming sediments and adjacent to a chert-hematite iron formation. These zones are now collectively referred to as the *Southwest Zone*. MPH Consulting Ltd. compiled and interpreted the geophysical data in a report written in March 1988.

In 1989, UNOCAL Canada Ltd. optioned the property and completed two phases of drilling comprising 9,246 metres in 44 holes. Some power stripping, hydraulic washing, mapping and limited sampling were also carried out. This work outlined three new discoveries of gold mineralization along the Destor named the *Landing* and *Twin Creeks Zone* (now collectively the *North Zone*) within altered mafic/ultramafic volcanics and the *Last Chance*

Zone (albitized syenite porphyry within ultramafic volcanics). The best values encountered included 11.3 g/t over 3.7m, 20.6 g/t over 1.2m, 8.6 g/t over 2.5m, 13.0 g/t over 3.1m, and 13.0 g/t over 1.8m. UNOCAL dropped its option in the same year.

In 1990, Independence Mining Corporation optioned the property and carried out additional IP, VLF – EM, and magnetic surveys followed by drilling 12 holes on the *Michaud Parcel* (*North Zone*) totalling of 3,439 metres.

Lac North America Ltd. (a subsidiary of Barrick Gold Inc. ("Barrick")) optioned the Michaud Parcel from Moneta in 1994 and then optioned the *Nufort Leases* in 1995 in a separate agreement.

From December 1994 to April 1995, Barrick drilled 4,583 metres in 11 holes on the Michaud Parcel. Three of the holes were drilled on mineralized zones (*North Zone*) associated with the Destor, and the remaining eight holes were drilled on the *Southwest Zone*.

In 1996, Barrick prepared a preliminary and now historical resource estimate for the *Southwest Zone* of 2.4 million tonnes averaging 6.07 g/t gold over a 6.4 metre width for a total of 468,400 ounces of gold. The estimate was based on information from approximately 65 drill holes from Moneta's 1987 drilling and Barrick's drilling in 1995 and 1996. Initial metallurgical tests indicated that gold recoveries to 95% were possible and that the free gold and minor low-sulfide ore could be readily processed at Barrick's former (now St Andrew's) Holt–McDermott Mill nearby.

In 1997, Barrick drilled an additional 44 holes (22,270 metres), primarily on the greater *Southwest Zone*. Information from this drilling was not integrated into the (1996) preliminary historical resource estimate, and the property was returned to Moneta in 1998 as Barrick began to focus on large international projects. In late 2003, Moneta reviewed additional project files received from Barrick which contained an updated internal resource calculation based on a re-interpretation of the collective *Southwest Zone* (*South, Southwest*, and *04 Zones*) and incorporating relevant data from the last phase of drilling completed in 1997. Using the same methodology and modified parameters reflecting an alternative interpretation, Barrick calculated a total historical resource of 3.25 million tonnes @ 5.98 g/t or 624,500 oz. The major change was use of a different zone width (3.8m) and modelling of several en-echelon vein sets with an orientation of approximately 310º. These resources are historical and not NI 43-101 compliant.

In 2001, Moneta completed two diamond drill holes totalling 385 metres on the *Twin Creek* and *Landing Zones*, both within the *North Zone*. Gold mineralization was intersected in both holes. A limited Quantec Realsection IP survey with the objective of determining the relationship of mineralization to north-northwest trending structures was also conducted in the area immediately north of the *Southwest Zone*.

In 2002, three historical drill holes were extended into areas believed to hold additional potential for gold mineralization, either at depth and/or along the southern contact of the *North Zone* against talc-chlorite schist for a total of 350 metres leading to the discovery of the *Independence Zone*. The other two extensions did not intersect significant gold values. In the *Independence Zone* area, an orientation Insight gradient IP survey was also completed.

In 2003, a second follow-up drill phase was completed consisting of four drill holes totalling 1,250 metres – two in the *Independence Zone* area and two on the 1946 *Miller Zone* area, located between the *Twin Creek* and *Landing Zones*.

In 2004, two diamond drill holes (545 metres) were completed on 100% Moneta Golden Highway Project mining claims. Both targeted a west-northwest trending magnetic low starting immediately north of the *04 Zone Extension* iron formation and terminating at the intersection of the north branch of the Destor some 1.2 km to the west-northwest. This feature has been termed the *Last Chance Extension*.

In 2004, Falconbridge completed due diligence ground truthing on a portion of the most northerly *Golden Highway Project* claims assessing the validity of several MegaTEM airborne EM anomalies. It became apparent that these had been tested historically with negative results and the program was terminated.

From 2001 to 2004, Acrex completed diamond drilling (*Southwest Zone*, *55 Zone* and *Western Zone* areas) and ground geophysics (magnetics and IP on the *55 Zone* and *Western Zone*). The details of this work and results are documented in Meixner NI 43-101 technical reports posted on SEDAR under both Acrex and Moneta.

In 2005, the Michaud Joint Venture drilled additional holes on the *55 Zone* (2,142 metres in six holes) increasing to 18 the total number of holes into the zone. Moneta also drilled 1,039 metres in two holes on the Turner Lake property.

An exploration methodology research profile under the 2005 Discover Abitibi Initiative Program was laid out, reaching from south of the *South Zone* (sub-unit of the *Southwest Zone*) north-northwest across the central mafic/ultramafic belt through the *Miller Zone* area and terminating south of Emens Lake and east of Emens Creek. This geo-scientific profile is one of several in the Discover Abitibi program to catalogue responses of modern exploration techniques (geophysical and geochemical) to different geological/overburden gold mineralization settings and the final results were released in early 2006. It generated the "104" geochemical anomaly between the *North Zone* and *Southwest Zone*. This area was detailed by Moneta with additional gradient IP survey lines and remains to be drill tested.

Moneta also had a tuned gradient IP survey completed in winter 2005/2006 over a portion of the *Perry Lake* ground. It focused on the contact area between mafic and ultramafic volcanics along the Munro/Pipestone fault zone, a splay off the Destor. Targets generated remain to be drilled.

In 2006, the *Michaud Joint Venture* continued exploration starting with the earn-in on *Dyment 3* by way of a diamond drill program. Due to the late start to winter drilling, only limited drilling (302 metres in three partially-completed drill holes) could be completed. An additional drill hole was completed between *Dyment 3* and the *55 Zone*, as well as a "scissor hole" in the *55 Zone*. Drilling on *Dyment 3* was completed in early 2007 with 5 holes totalling 1,426 metres intersecting scattered gold mineralization.

In November 2007, Moneta acquired Newmont's operating interest Windjammer and, subsequently, in December 2007, completed three drill holes totalling 988 metres on *Windjammer South* to audit historical (Noranda) data and facilitate an initial NI 43-101 resource estimate by Cargill. that resulted in a 154,000 ounce (2.1 million tonnes @ 2.3 g/t, 1.0 g/t cutoff) inferred gold resource. The report recommended a follow-up infill drill program.

In 2008, this program totaling 6,914 metres of diamond drilling in 21 holes, was completed by Moneta. As a subsequent event, an updated NI 43-101 resource estimate was completed by Cargill, resulting in a 305,379 indicated (7.79 Mt @ 1.22 g/t Au) plus 211,951 inferred (5.83 MT @ 1.13 g/t Au) ounce gold resource based on a cut-off of 0.7 g/t Au. This was released March 11, 2009.

Also in 2008, the *Michaud Joint Venture* completed an 8-hole, 2,449 metre drill program, on the *55 Zone* primarily to increase drill data density and provide input for future resource modelling. To date 27 drill holes have been completed on the zone.

7.5 Geological Setting

Regional Geology

The *Golden Highway Project* is located in the western Archean Abitibi Greenstone Belt, comprised of mafic to ultramafic volcanic assemblages which contain or are bounded by sedimentary basins. Syn-volcanic to post-tectonic felsic to ultramafic intrusives are common in the volcano-sedimentary assemblage. Late Proterozoic dykes cut all units.

The Abitibi Greenstone Belt in this region can be subdivided into 3 main stratigraphic groups: the Kidd-Munroe (north), Porcupine (central) and the Kinojevis (south). The Kidd-Munro Group consists primarily of ultramafic and iron tholeiite. The Porcupine Group is composed of sediments including sandstone, siltstone, conglomerate and iron formation. The Kinojevis Group is characterized by Mg and Fe rich basalts overlying the Porcupine sediments. The contacts between these groups are usually defined by major structures such as the Destor. This regional deformation zone is a key geological feature hosting numerous and geologically varied gold deposits in

this part of the Abitibi Greenstone Belt.

Within and around Michaud Township, three sequences of strata are predominant, together with an alkalic intrusive suite of plutons, consisting of syenite, monzonite and granite. All rock types have been metamorphosed to greenschist facies.

The oldest sequence consists of mafic to ultramafic flows or intrusions that are variously textured as well as being schistose. The ultramafics occur north of the Destor. Moderate to intense chlorite, talc and carbonate alteration is present. Interlayered with ultramafic flows are basalts that are massive to brecciated and occasionally pillowed. The basaltic komatiites and komatiites form a significant component of this sequence that may be disconformable or in fault contact with the overlying mafic volcanics or younger Timiskaming sediments. The mafic to intermediate volcanics are the most extensive assemblage exhibiting a variety of volcanic flows with lesser tuffs, and tuff breccias.

Younger rocks consist of a sequence of chemical metasedimentary rocks which include iron formation (oxide, sulfide, silicate (chert) and graphite facies) that may be a discrete sub-unit of the Timiskaming sediments. Timiskaming sediments include greywackes, conglomerates, mudstones and siltstones. They appear to reflect a fault bounded half-graben grading from a hematite-chert iron formation (BIF) southwards into conglomerate, pyritiferous greywackes and fine sandstones. The greywacke is typically green-grey, fine-grained, massive to well bedded. Some argillite beds have been intersected. Coarse grained to conglomeratic greywacke is present throughout and is grey to pink-grey, medium grained and well bedded with 15% sub-angular to sub-rounded lithic fragments. This unit is from 500 to 900 metres thick.

The BIF comprises three distinct zones of very fine grained and prominantly bedded jasper, magnetite, or hematite iron formation often interbedded with centimetre to metre bedded greywacke beds. The rock is typically strongly silicified and hematized. Pyrite is present locally in concentrations of 5% to 10% as veins and fine disseminations. This unit is typically 10 to 100 metres thick.

The property straddles the Destor, the most prolific gold – bearing structure in this part of the belt, and numerous splays associated with it. In the vicinity, are the Holt-McDermott Mine (1.37 million ounces gold production to 2004/2006 from 7.28 million tonnes grading 5.84 g/t), and the Holloway Mine (930,000 ounces gold production to April 2006 from 4.94 million tonnes grading 5.87 g/t). The Holt-McDermott Mine was operated by Barrick Gold, but was placed on care and maintenance in 2004, to be subsequently sold to Newmont Canada. The Holloway Mine Complex (including Holt-McDermott) and surrounding mining lands were sold to St Andrew in late 2006. In addition to the Destor, other documented structures in the Michaud Township area are the Pipestone/Munro/Contact faults/splays trending northwest then east, north of the Destor, and the Arrow Fault trending east-west. On a local scale, numerous faults have been interpreted from core and geophysical interpretations with minor strike displacements – slip displacements remain unknown. These faults can typically be east-westerly and at high angles to the Destor. Folds are not well defined, however, multiple BIF horizons and changes in dip from drill information suggests isoclinal folds of unknown scale in the Timiskaming sediments and BIF.

Property Geology

The core project area is best described as the North and South corridors representing the Destor Porcupine Fault Zone ("Destor") primarily in Michaud and western Garrison Townships. These are two distinct geological settings containing the bulk of known gold mineralization discovered to date with the Northern corridor a volcanic setting in contrast to the sedimentary setting of the Southern corridor.

The volcanics hosting the Destor cross the property (*Michaud Parcel*, *Windjammer* and *Turner Lake*) as the Northern corridor, a 4.5 km. long, variably altered and deformed sequence of intercalated komatiites and tholeiitic basalts, generally bounded by talc-chlorite schists except to the east and south (*Southwest Zone* and *Windjammer South*) where Timiskaming-type metasediments are found. The basalts are traceable along most of the Destor across the property, and, generally, when altered and quartz carbonate veined, host numerous gold zones such as *Twin Creek*, *Miller*, *Landing, and WIndjammer North* as well as scattered higher-grade gold intercepts.

To the north (*Perry Lake* property), the volcanics associated with the Munro Fault as it splays off the Destor to the northwest, are less well understood. Limited drilling has established an alternating sequence of Mg and Fe tholeiites. Untested stratigraphy is found along the ultramafic volcanics defining the Munro Fault and the eastern extension of the known altered volcanics and in contact to the south by phases of the Emens Lake (Central Michaud) syenite complex. The Arrow and a portion of the Pipestone Faults, a regional east-west structure, follow this contact. Limited drilling in the syenite and syenite contact area, has returned scattered low-to moderate grade gold values.

Parallels to the setting and mineralization (Lightning Zone type) of the Holloway Mine, approximately 20 kilometres east along the Destor, have been found within the volcanics of the project area. Lightning Zone type mineralization is hosted in pyritic sericite/albite altered variolitic Fe tholeiite in contact with ultramafics.

Previous gold intersections throughout the property, some historical and isolated, include geological settings such as that of the *Last Chance Zone* (pyritic albitized syenite along the Destor) and *Last Chance Extension* (tectonized pyritic and potassic altered syenite) northwest of the *Southwest Zone*.

To the south, the *Southern Corridor* is well defined by the belt of Timiskaming sediments trending along the Destor and includes the main gold zones discovered to date on the property. This corridor has a strike length of approximately 12 kilometres crossing Michaud and continuing north-easterly into Garrison Townships hosting the *Western, 55 Zone, Dyment 3, Southwest,* and *Windjammer South* gold zones. The sediments consist of a series of alternating sandstone and greywacke units with subordinate argillite and conglomerate. Conglomerate is typically found along the south chert-hematite-magnetite iron formation contact. This oxide facies iron-formation is much more massive to the east while to the west it thins quickly containing primarily hematite. The sediments are bounded to the north by the dominantly ultamafic volcanics sequence usually altered to talc chlorite schist.

The area is largely covered with overburden, mostly sands associated with the Munro Esker complex. A few outcrops are located in the centre of the *Michaud Parcel* (*Miller Zone* area) and on the southeast portion of the Nufort Leases south of the Pike River.

Target Mineralization

Several gold mineralization settings have been discovered and are being explored in the *Golden Highway Project*:

- Mineralization hosted by altered ultramafic and mafic volcanic rocks occurs along the Destor. This includes the *Perry Lake* property, *Twin Creeks to the Landing Zones*, and *Windjammer North* (collectively the *North Zones)*. Typically, the zones in volcanics exhibit quartz carbonate veining in high strain zones usually silicified and carbonatized with subordinate hematite, sericite, and albite. Calcite is commonly replaced by ankerite which can also define an alteration halo enclosing the main structures. Gold values may be erratic and are typically associated with 2% to 5% very fine pyrite and occasional visible gold has been noted. Of particular interest in this setting is the Lightning Zone (Holloway Mine) style of mineralization consisting primarily of a massive or pervasive quartz-albite-pyrite alteration core surrounded by intensely foliated sericite-ankerite schists. Gold is associated with fine grained clustered pyrite averaging 5-10% occurring in albitic stringers, veinlets and fine disseminations.

- Mineralization associated with clastic sediments and/or banded oxide facies iron formation in the *Southern Corridor* is principally in the *Windjammer South*, *Southwest Zone* (*South, Southwest, 04,* and *04 Extension Zones*). Also included are the *Independence, 55 Zone*, *Dyment 3* and *Western Zones*. Variably intense silicification and sericitization with hematitzation is common within mineralized zones that may also exhibit local brecciation and fractures filled by quartz-pyrite stringers and stockworks. Elevated gold values have been found in these mineralized breccia zones and several vein orientations documented reflecting the complexities of this mineralization.

- Mineralization hosted by syenite is found in the lower of two porphyritic syenite intrusives in contact with variably altered ultramafic and mafic rocks on the south side of the Destor on the *Nufort Leases* (*Last Chance Zone*). The syenite has a bleached and albitized core enveloped by a hematized zone. Scattered clots and disseminations of pyrite up to 5% are common. Gold is concentrated in zones of

narrow quartz carbonate stringers. Less pervasively altered but tectonized syenite has now been documented as the *Last Chance Extension*. The contact zone of the porphyry to the ultramafics was characterized by a 24-metre wide microfractured breccia zone with abundant disseminated and stringer pyrite with scattered only weakly anomalous gold values.

7.6 Exploration Programs (2008)

In 2008 Moneta's exploration efforts focused on the *Windjammer Property*. *Windjammer South* lies one kilometre easterly along strike from the *Southwest Zone*. *Windjammer South* combined with Moneta's *Southwest Zone* and the *55 Zone* and *Western Zones* from the *Michaud Joint Venture* represent a strike length of approximately six kilometres of the *Southern Corridor* with gold mineralization found along the entire length. *Windjammer North* is easterly along strike from the Moneta *North Zone* (*Last Chance, Twin Creek, Miller and Landing Zones).*

7.6.1 Michaud

Moneta continues to evaluate the *Southwest Zone* and its historical resource. Detailed modelling has been initiated to refine the Barrick interpretation, determine additional potential, and develop a comprehensive drill program to establish a NI 43-101 compliant higher grade resource.

As part of the *Southern Corridor*, the area between the *Windjammer South* and *Southwest Zone* has indicated potential to host significant gold mineralization. Previous drilling in the area is sparse with a significant section of deeper scissor holes completed by Barrick approximately halfway between the two zones, containing numerous occurrences of gold mineralization in the sediments both north and south of the main iron formation. A single 437 metre drill hole M08-259 was completed as a 100m eastern stepout from this Barrick section with numerous gold intersections of moderate grade including several wider low grade alteration zones 1.06 g/t Au over 16.50 metres. This drill hole is also a 800 metre westerly stepout from the *Windjammer South* zone. More drilling in this area is warranted both along strike and to depth.

7.6.2 *Windjammer*

Drilling on *Windjammer* in the 1980s by Noranda resulted in two separate gold discoveries, *Windjammer South* and *Windjammer North,* which have not had any further development in the intervening period with only 58 holes drilled to-date. *Windjammer* comprises two mining leases covering 356 hectares or 22 mining claims in Garrison and Michaud Townships. It is immediately adjacent and contiguous to the eastern *Golden Highway Proj*ect.

Windjammer North

The *Windjammer North* discovery is located one kilometre north of *Windjammer South* on the northern boundary of the Destor and is on strike with Moneta's *North Zone* (*Last Chance, Twin Creek, Miller and Landing Zones).* In total, this area represents an under-explored strike length of 4.5 kilometres. *Windjammer North* has been defined by 21 drill holes over 400 metres along strike with intersections including 6.37 g/t over 5.9m core length. Mineralization occurs in two gold bearing environments hosted in altered ultramafic to mafic volcanics or altered mafic volcanics. The first typically consists of quartz carbonate veining in high strain zones with carbonate, silica, fuchsite, and sericite alteration. The second is characterized by auriferous, strongly carbonatized, sericitized, and pyritized, mafic volcanic rocks. Both environments contain visible gold in quartz veins. No exploration work has been completed since the acquisition.

Moneta's *North Zone* has returned erratic but encouraging gold intersections including 11.3 g/t over 3.7 metres, 20.6 g/t over 1.2 metres, 8.6 g/t over 2.5 metres, 13.0 g/t over 3.1 metres and 13.0 g/t over 1.8 metres.

Windjammer South

Prior drilling on *Windjammer South* consisted of 23 drill holes that identified several gold-bearing zones within a mineralized system currently known to extend for 500 metres along strike to a depth of 350 metres. The system was found to dip moderately to the southeast and remained open in both directions along strike and to depth. *Windjammer South* closely resembles the style of mineralization in the nearby *Southwest Zone* where gold mineralization is typically hosted by fine quartz stringers and veining found within variably altered (hematite, silica, and sericite) Timiskaming sediments. These sediments form the hanging wall to a thick sequence of banded oxide facies iron formation. All are associated with the southern portion of the Destor Porcupine Fault Zone.

Moneta completed a short drill program during the winter 2007/2008 on the *Windjammer South* consisting of three diamond drill holes totalling 988 metres. This program was designed to evaluate and confirm historical drill holes representative of the gold mineralization, to generate comparative geological information, and to infill

areas in the historical drilling. Drill holes MWJ07-01 and MWJ07-02 verified assays from prior drill holes while MWJ07-03 drilled into a historically untested area in the centre of *Windjammer South* returning 47.3 metres (drilled width) grading 2.21 g/t gold.

Subsequently a summer/fall 2008 drill program was undertaken completing 6,914 metres of diamond drilling in 21 holes. Included is one hole abandoned in an area of difficult overburden and three holes drilled as step-outs from the *Windjammer South* zone. One step-out hole was drilled 1200 metres to the east and intersected weak gold mineralization. The remaining two step-out holes were drilled 200 and 800 metres to the west along strike returning several low grade intersections and confirming the continuation of the gold system. The 800 metre step-out hole (M08-259) is located approximately halfway between the *Windjammer South* and *Southwest Zones* and 100 metres east of a set of scissor holes completed by Barrick with several gold intersections.

Within the *Windjammer South* zone, wide and locally well mineralized drilled width intercepts include 3.40 g/t Au over 27.0 metres in MWJ08-11, 2.59 g/t Au over 12.90 metres in MWJ08-07, and 2.02 g/t Au over 45.45 metres in MWJ08-18. Holes MWJ08-07 and MWJ08-17, both stepped back approximately 150m from the known mineralization, have intersected mineralization in areas not previously tested. Mineralization in the upper portion of the holes is similar to that found uppermost in the one historical step-back Noranda drill hole WJ88-40 drilled very steeply 50m behind all other *Windjammer South* drill holes. Further down-hole, MWJ08-17 was well-mineralized with 18.60m @ 2.19 g/t gold from 297.4m to 316.0m, representing another possible new zone.

Although the orientation and extent of these possible new zones has not been determined, the potential for additional gold mineralization in the hanging wall of the *Windjammer South* zone has been confirmed.

Windjammer South Resource

The new drilling data has been incorporated into the *Windjammer South* database and an updated NI 43-101 resource estimate of a 305,379 indicated (7,786,000 tonnes @ 1.22 g/t) plus 211,951 inferred (5,834,000 tonnes @ 1.13 g/t) ounce gold resource, using a 0.7 g/t cut-off grade, completed by Cargill and released on March 11, 2009.

Cut-Off Grade (g/t Au)	Category	Tonnes	Grade (g/t Au)	Oz Au
0.7	Indicated	7,786,000	1.22	**305,379**
	Inferred	5,834,000	1.13	**211,951**

7.6.3 *Michaud Joint Venture*

The *Michaud Joint Venture* (Moneta 50% / Acrex 50%) property contains several gold zones including the *55 Zone*, *Dyment 3*, and *Western Zones*. Drilling in 2008 concentrated on the *55 Zone*.

In 2006 the *Michaud Joint Venture* completed five drill holes totalling 1,117 metres on *Dyment 3*, the area between *Dyment 3* and the *55 Zone*, and on the *55 Zone* itself. This was followed in 2007 by five drill holes totalling 1,426 metres on *Dyment 3* fulfilling the option requirements and vesting at 75% split equally between the JV partners. St Andrew Goldfields holds the remaining 25% interest.

The *Western Zone* was discovered during the 2003-2004 winter drilling program and 14 drill holes were completed for a total of 4,147 metres. No additional drilling has taken place.

55 Zone

A total of 27 drill holes (9,523 metres), including those in the first quarter of 2008, have been completed in the *55 Zone* by the *Michaud Joint Venture* (15 holes), Barrick (5 holes) and Acrex (7 holes), with significant gold mineralized intervals encountered. Numerous instances of visible gold have been noted and metallic assays completed.

In 2008, eight drill holes totalling 2,449 metres were completed increasing the data density within the zone by completing sections and drilling between sections. One hole stepped out to the east. All drill holes intersected

gold mineralization, with best results from holes MA-08-43, MA-08-44 and MA-08-49, drilled in the more central portion of the zone.

Highlights from the current drilling include the zones intersected in MA08-43 and MA08-49. Notable in MA08-49 is an intersection of 9.68 g/t Au over 27.75 metres drilled width with a peak value of 49.03 g/t Au over 1.00 metres. Within this zone are five narrow quartz vein or stringer intercepts each of which may be up to 0.30 metres in true width, intersecting the drill core at variable but generally very low core angles, with the result that a significant portion of the vein intersections carrying the higher grades were drilled down-dip. The overall zone is defined by intense ankerite/pyrite alteration with gold values typically ranging from 2 to 5 g/t gold. A similar orientated vein carrying visible gold in the same geological setting was intersected in MA08-43 returning 42.09 g/t Au over 2.90 metres drilled width, with a peak vein value of 187.99 g/t Au over 0.50 metres.

The results confirm the high grade and well mineralized gold tenor of these very narrow veins and due to their orientation, the true width of the two zones is significantly reduced and will have to be determined by an additional drill program.

The *55 Zone* drill program continues to follow up on encouraging results from previous drilling (2002-2006) intersecting multiple gold mineralized alteration zones. These zones occur within a mineralized system currently extending for 350 metres along strike. Mineralization is found within a restricted window of variably altered Timiskaming sediments tracking footwall ultramafics within the Destor immediately to the north. Scattered narrow syenite dykes have also been intersected within this window. This northern contact is typically marked by narrow hematite and magnetite (rare) poorly developed iron formation. The southern limit appears to be a relatively unaltered and intercalated purplish hematitic iron formation/chloritic greywacke-sandstone hanging-wall sequence.

Gold zones may contain a combination of quartz and quartz/feldspar stringers, veins and stockworks with variable orientations ranging from sub-parallel to high-angle relative to the core axis. The altered wall rock is predominantly and pervasively sericitized and carbonatized. Mineralized zones are typically defined by a lower-grade sericite and carbonate alteration halo. Pyrite is often 3% to 5% up to 10% locally finely disseminated and as coarser grained sub-hedral aggregates, often localized along micro-fractures, quartz stringers and boudins. Visible gold and accessory molybdenite and chalcopyrite has been noted. Gold tenor, notwithstanding the essential presence of quartz veining, is generally deter-mined by alteration intensity and pyrite content.

7.6.4 Other Properties and Exploration

Guibord

Moneta's *Guibord* land position (26 claim unit) near the former Ross Mine was the subject of an option swap with St Andrew. Moneta could earn a 75% interest in the *Dyment 3* property (three claim units), located between the *55 Zone* and *Western Zone*, for an exploration expenditure of $150,000 over 4 years. The same terms apply to the St Andrew option on Moneta's *Guibord* property however an extension of the earn-in period is under discussion.

Garrison and *Barnet* Options

In Garrison, St Andrew completed (2007) the option and is now being vested with a 50% interest and remains operator. No further work has been completed.

In Barnet no fieldwork has been reported for 2008 and an extension of the earn-in period is in place.

8. *NORTH TISDALE*

8.1 Introduction

Several projects constitute Moneta's activities in the Porcupine Gold Camp. Moneta continues to maintain a large land holding in North Tisdale. The higher gold price and new activity in the immediate area has enhanced these properties' strategic value in the search for gold mineralization along the "New Mine Trends".

Porcupine Gold Mines (Goldcorp) is evaluating the residual open pit potential and upper reaches of the past producing Hollinger Gold Mine in Timmins which adjoins Moneta's Kayorum property, and Lake Shore Gold is re-

activating the Bell Creek mine and mill complex.

8.2 Property Description and Location

North Tisdale consists of 38 patented, 9 leased, and 119 unpatented mining claim units for a total of 166, located in Tisdale, Murphy and Hoyle Townships, all north of Timmins and covering approximately 2,650 hectares. The property can be subdivided into four general areas, *West Tisdale*, *North Tisdale*, *Murphy/Hoyle* and *Porcupine Prime*. All claims are 100%-owned by Moneta subject to underlying encumbrances as follows; 32 single unit patents with a 2% NSR, one four-unit patent with a 10% NPI, nine staked units with a production royalty of $1/ton, 51 staked units with a 15% NPI, eight staked units with a 2% NSR, and three staked units with a 1% NSR. A listing of the staked claims is available from the Ontario Mining Recorder.

Several patented surface rights are also owned by Moneta, specifically, lands adjoining and containing the core logging facility (approximately 13 hectares), those with underlying aggregate royalties (approximately 60 hectares), and 16 hectares within the Porcupine Prime block. Moneta is not aware of any environmental liabilities within the project area.

8.3 Accessibility, Climate, Local Resources, Infrastructure and Physiography

North Tisdale is easily accessible by vehicle and is located within the (greater) City of Timmins approximately six kilometres north along Highway 655 from the Highway 101 intersection. An extensive network of trails and old roads provides excellent access in an area that is primarily sand covered with local. Drilling operations are possible throughout the year although some areas are better accessed during the winter.

Climate is typical of northeastern Ontario with below freezing temperatures (-5^0 to -40^0C) from November to April and brief periods of hot weather in the summer from 10^0 to 30^0C. Precipitation averages 80 cm. a year, with a substantial portion falling in the form of snow averaging 2.4 metres per year.

Topography is generally flat with less than 25 metres of relief. The greatest relief is due to extensive sand and aggregate operations. The western and eastern portions of the property have swampy sections. Vegetation is comprised of spruce, alder, birch, poplar and pine.

A skilled labour force for mining and exploration is available in Timmins, a major supply and service centre for the mining industry. Communications and power are available along Highway 655 and cell phone coverage extends to the property. Potential milling, tailings and disposal sites are already available should future development take place.

8.4 History

Historical work is described by subgroups within the project. More recent work (since 1995) is on the consolidated property. Unless otherwise indicated, all drill intersections are drilled widths.

North Tisdale Claim Group

Keevil Exploration performed ground magnetic and electromagnetic surveys on claim 594788 from 1964 to 1965. In that time period, Inco drill tested one electromagnetic anomaly intersecting mafic volcanics with interflow graphitic horizons.

In 1982, Esso Minerals Canada conducted a VLF-EM survey on claims P529973 and P529974. The survey found weak conductors thought to be conductive overburden and/or geological noise. The same survey was carried out on claims P594781 - 93, P595767 - 70, and P595967 - 69, outlining five to six conductors. In 1983, Esso Minerals Canada conducted a VLF-EM and ground magnetometer survey on claims 594787 and 594788 and did not define any probable gold-bearing targets on the claims. Hollinger Argus Limited filed a geological survey in 1984 on work performed in 1981 and 1982 on ten claims in lots 6, 7 and 8, Concession VI. An IP-resistivity survey in August 1984 over claims P594781 - 85 and P594788 - 93 confirmed the HEM anomalies previously found but did not detect any VLF-EM anomalies. Finally, in 1985, Labrador Mining & Exploration (Hollinger) completed four diamond drill holes (637 metres) testing IP anomalies with poor results.

Moneta performed ground geophysics (magnetometer and VLF-EM) over the Murphy-Tisdale block, reverse circulation overburden holes (175 reverse circulation drill (“RCD”) holes totalling 14,269 ft.) and diamond drilling in 1987 (19 holes totalling 14,089 ft.). Of the total, 28 RCD holes were completed in 1988. Basal till anomalies

were identified, but not all were tested since the RCD and drilling were concurrent programs. Diamond drilling returned several low-grade gold intercepts primarily related to intercalated mafic/ultramafic/graphitic argillite units containing quartz vein zones and "grey zone" carbonaceous alteration. Moneta drilled one hole on claim P987557 in 1989 defining a shear zone between basalt and an ultramafic unit. A total field magnetic survey was completed on 10 claims in concessions 4 and 5 and lots 8, 9 and 10 in Tisdale Township. The results showed a significant northeast-southwest structure running through the property now defined as an ultramafic 'zone'. This work was part of the program completed by Independence Mining Company Inc. which also included linecutting, MaxMin EM and IP surveys and preliminary diamond drilling from late 1989 to early 1990. The IP surveys were carried out on the western part of the north section of Lot 9 finding a zone of moderate chargeability and on the south half of Lot 6 identifying a graphitic conductor. Three drill holes were completed, one in 1989 and two in 1990 without significant gold results.

Porcupine Prime

The most intense exploration was carried out by Porcupine Prime Gold Mines from 1944 to 1951, a total of 27 drill holes (10,589 metres). Several high-grade but very narrow gold intercepts with little continuity were documented.

The 1981 EM survey discovered four anomalies concordant with the strike of the area (lithological boundaries) while the magnetic survey defined two major structures.

In 1982, Esso Minerals/Hollinger completed three drill holes totalling 791 ft. with poor results.

In 1983, Newmont Exploration of Canada Ltd. conducted line cutting, surface mapping, magnetometer and IP-resistivity surveys on claims P530746 - 55. Newmont also filed three drill holes in 1984 of which one drilled a diorite dyke while the remaining holes intersected interflow graphitic argillite within basalts.

In 1987, Moneta conducted a reverse circulation drilling program, consisting of 121 holes totalling 8,227 ft. (Richard, 1988). No significant mineralization was detected. The same year, the Company drilled 12 diamond drill holes (8,365 ft.) and six trenches were also mapped. In 1991, a VLF EM and magnetic survey was conducted over claim P996962.

Murphy/Hoyle

Broulan Reef Mines drilled two holes on their property in South Murphy. One hole contained quartz carbonate stringers in an argillite to graphitic argillite.

Renzy Mines conducted an IP survey on Lot 6 - Con I in 1966. The survey identified a 60 to 100-metre wide anomaly tested with a drill hole in 1968 intersecting greywacke with minor graphite beds. No assays were filed.

In 1981, Comstate Resources Limited/D. R. Pyke performed airborne magnetic and EM surveys over the South Murphy property as well as completing a small overburden sampling program.

In 1982, Arnax Minerals Exploration geologically mapped their claim group although no outcrops were found.

Line cutting, total field magnetics and a VLF-EM survey were conducted by Moneta on the Murphy package in 1987. The underlying rocks were interpreted to be greywackes and argillites with the more conductive area composed of graphite and sulphide beds.

Moneta drilled 15 RCD holes (1,527 ft.) on South Murphy, 37 RCD holes (2,950 ft.) on Goose Lake, and six RCD holes (593 ft.) on North Murphy land packages in December 1988. The bedrock chip samples indicate the area is underlain by argillite and argillaceous greywacke. No significant mineralization was found. A total of 3 diamond drill holes were completed (2,401 ft.).

Moneta also completed an IP survey (1994) and one drill hole (345.5 metres) on the Hoyle portion immediately northeast of the Kidd Creek railroad with no significant results.

West Tisdale

The earliest significant work from assessment file records is from 1932/41 on the Jones/McMahon claims, former patents near the western boundary of the property, recently staked by Moneta after reverting to the Crown. A shallow shaft (43 ft.) and several test pits were sunk on a "blue quartz" vein carrying some chalcopyrite and pyrite, striking north 78º east over some 300 ft. and ranging in width from 1.3 to 4.0 ft. with a steep southerly to vertical dip. Hollinger sampling returned poor results from the shaft and surface sampling (memo 1941). A 1932 memo however documented eight gold samples ranging from trace to 23.9 g/t.

Pamour Mines explored this area from 1981 to 1985, undertaking geological mapping and a geophysical program of VLF-EM and magnetometer surveys, followed by reverse circulation drilling (17 holes, 1,131 ft.) and limited diamond drilling. One RCD anomaly (4,905 ppb) was followed up by one diamond drill hole (501 ft.). No significant gold mineralization was found but the program did confirm the presence of steeply south dipping ultramafic volcanics.

In 1982 and 1984, additional VLF-EM and magnetometer surveys were completed by Esso Minerals, but did not detect probable gold bearing targets.

In 1987, Moneta completed one diamond drill hole east of Hwy 655 intersecting narrow quartz tourmaline veins with minor gold values.

More Recent Project Area Work

A portion of the property was optioned by Placer Dome in 1995. In 1996, line-cutting as well as 144.7 line-km of magnetic and 131.0 line-km of electromagnetic (HLEM) surveys were completed detecting eleven conductors. Follow-up drilling consisted of seven diamond drill holes totalling 1,667 metres to test stratigraphy and numerous geophysical targets. The best results from this drilling were from Hole 546-005, which intersected 1.99 g/t gold over 1.18 metres (including 10.0 g/t Au over 0.22 metres from within "Grey Zone" - carbon altered mafic volcanics intercalated with graphitic argillite).

During 1997, Pentland Firth Ventures Ltd. and Moneta pooled their respective mining claims and formed a joint venture. A regional and property-scale data compilation of previous work was completed to delineate potential drill targets for gold mineralization. Field work included line-cutting and magnetic surveys over a portion of the Pentland lands. Higher potential portions of the property were selectively covered with Mobile Metal Ion (MMI) soil geochemical surveys. One 350-metre diamond drill hole was completed, targeting a MMI gold anomaly and intersecting intervals of "grey zone" altered mafic volcanics. Although no significant gold values were encountered in this drilling host stratigraphy and alteration was confirmed.

In 2002, a stripping, drilling, and blasting sampling and lab work program was undertaken by Leo Alarie & Sons Ltd. ("Alarie") testing the mafic and ultramafic volcanics in West Tisdale for their development potential of a quarry for high-specification aggregates. Results were positive for coarse fraction concrete stone. Alarie advanced the quarry development with permitting, site design, and stakeholder consultations into 2006. No further work has been completed.

In 2003, Moneta Porcupine completed two IP profiles on ground in Murphy Township immediately to the north of the North Tisdale Project area, testing for west-southwest trending structures and graphitic argillite units within the sediments. No new geological features were delineated.

In 2004, Moneta completed two diamond drill holes totalling 536 metres designed to test mafic/ ultramafic/argillite (often graphitic) contacts and complete or expand geological sections. No significant gold mineralization or alteration was intersected.

In 2004, the project area was traversed by a seismic profile line under the Discovery Abitibi Initiative along much of Highway 655 and onward to the south through Timmins, passing through Murphy and Tisdale Townships. The data was released in 2005 and detailed follow-up modelling tied into the geological drill profiles has been proposed that may reveal deep-seated fault systems parallel to the Destor and help define the architecture of the Porcupine Gold Camp.

In 2005, diamond drill hole MT-05-01 (281 metres) was completed in central Tisdale Township testing the extension of graphitic argillite/mafic volcanic stratigraphy for gold mineralization potentially analogous to that of the Owl and Bell Creek deposits. The target stratigraphy was intersected with no significant results.

In 2006, diamond drilling (299 metres) in North Tisdale and IP/ground magnetic surveys in West Tisdale were completed. West Tisdale is the under-explored western portion of the property where historically 3.96 g/t over 0.3 metres was intersected in a quartz-tourmaline vein. The geophysics program consisted of line-cutting a 19.5 km. grid with 100-metre spaced north-south gridlines turned off an east-west baseline. Pickets were located every 25 metres. A pole-dipole IP and ground magnetic survey was completed and several IP anomalies and magnetic high trends (interpreted as ultramafic volcanics) were identified.

In 2007, diamond drill hole MNT07-5 totalling 350 metres was completed on strike west northwest of the 2006 IP survey area. This drill hole closed a data gap intersecting intercalated mafic and ultramafic volcanics with barren ultramafic volcanics intersected.

A 2008 drill hole MNT08-01 undercut a Placer Dome 1996 drill hole that had intersected low but anomalous gold values including a narrow vein returning 10.0 g/t over 0.22 metres. No significant gold mineralization was found.

8.5 Geological setting

Regional Geology

North Tisdale is in the Porcupine Gold Camp within the western part of the Abitibi Greenstone Belt, typically comprised of mafic to ultramafic volcanic assemblages which contain or are bounded by sedimentary basins. Syn-volcanic to post-tectonic felsic to ultramafic intrusives are abundant in the volcano-sedimentary assemblage.

The majority of the rock types underlying the Timmins area are Archean in age. Metavolcanic rocks have been subdivided into two groups, the Deloro and Tisdale assemblages. The Deloro Group is largely composed of calc-alkaline metavolcanics, primarily andesitic and basaltic flows in the lower part, and dacitic flows and, dacitic/rhyolitic pyroclastics towards the top of the sequence. Iron formation is common at or near the top of the group. Most of the Deloro Group is confined to a large domal structure located in the southern part of the area. A major change in volcanism marks the beginning of the younger Tisdale Group. The basal formations are largely made up of ultramafic to mafic komatiitic flows, which are overlain by a thick sequence of tholeiitic basalts. The top of the group is composed primarily of calc-alkaline, dacitic volcanoclastics. Metasedimentary rocks, including interlayered wacke, siltstone and conglomerate are interpreted to be coeval with the upper part of the Deloro Group and all of the Tisdale Group. This turbidite sequence, together with a thin sequence of overlying fluviatile sediments, has been referred to as the Porcupine Group. Small quartz-feldspar porphyry intrusions, possibly of subvolcanic origin, intruded into a restrictive stratigraphic interval of the Tisdale mafic flows.

A major structural break, the Destor, trends northeast across the area, but is south of the property. North of the Destor, two periods of folding have been interpreted; an original north trending series of folds which have been refolded about an east-northeast axis. The main axis of the later folding is delineated by the Porcupine Syncline.

Virtually all of the gold production (70 million ounces) in the area has been from quartz carbonate veins in metavolcanic/metasedimentary rocks and quartz stringers in porphyries north of the Destor in the Tisdale Group. Most of the auriferous veins tend to be controlled by anticlinal fold axis.

Property Geology

The area is underlain by the lower portion of the favourable Tisdale Assemblage stratigraphy and most of the magnesian tholeiitic rocks of the Tisdale Group and the lower formation (mainly sediments) of the Porcupine Group, all on the north limb of the isoclinal North Tisdale Anticline. Recent government field work, compilation and interpretation has confirmed that the property is underlain by an east-west trending belt of intercalated (tholeiitic) mafic volcanics and minor (komatiitic) ultramafic volcanic flows and variably graphitic argillites. Much of the property is covered by overburden (5 to 50 metres).

Target Mineralization

Gold mineralization is hosted mainly within quartz-sulphide-carbonate stockwork zones occupying porphyry/mafic/ultramafic/graphitic argillite contacts and/or structural zones. Although portions of the property may host the potential for an extension of the Hollinger-McIntyre gold system to the northeast and the western extension of the Pipestone fault system, the primary target remains the western extension of the Bell Creek-Owl Creek setting as this stratigraphy crosses the central portion of the property.

Historical gold intersections are generally associated with grey-zone alteration and graphitic argillite with anomalous gold tenors. Two target areas within this stratigraphy have been defined in the northern and southern parts of Con VI, with the latter containing best gold values of 2.44 g/t over 3.05 metres, 1.32 g/t over 4.12 metres and 1.54 g/t over 1.52 metres. On strike to the west of this zone, drilling by Placer Dome (1996) intersected 1.99 g/t gold over 1.18 metres including a narrow quartz vein returning 10.0 g/t over 0.22 metres. More recent drill holes along strike to the east and north-south across the greater target stratigraphy returned no significant gold values.

8.6 Exploration Program (2008)

In 2008, diamond drill hole MNT08-1 totalling 359 metres was completed undercutting a Placer Dome 1996 drill hole in the southern portion of Con VI. This hole was drilled in the southern prospective horizon and had intersected low but anomalous gold values including a narrow vein returning 10.0 g/t over 0.22 metres. Assay results from the current hole indicated that no significant gold mineralization had been intersected.

In Q1 2009 a 374 metre drill hole was completed on the northernmost mafic volcanic stratigraphy north of the previously defined targets to test a MMI (Mobile Metal Ion) soil geochemical anomaly. The anomaly is potentially associated with grey zone type alteration previously established 400 metres on strike to the east. No significant mineralization was intersected.

The *West Tisdale* area remains of particular interest from the results of the 2006 IP/mag ground survey shown below. Results indicate a central east-westerly trending series of IP anomalies that appear to be offset by faulting and at the western end and include the historical McMahon shaft and Pentland diamond drill hole. The shaft area has a documented east-west trending quartz vein while the drill hole to the west intersected three “grey zones” and quartz-carbonate veining. Additionally, the historical overburden drilling anomalies are concentrated south of this IP trend.

8.7 Quarry Development

In 2006, public information and stakeholder meetings were held to address the potential impact of the Alaire quarry development. Continued consultations were planned for 2007, but to date no further development or advancement of the project has occurred.

9. NIGHTHAWK LAKE PROJECT

9.1 Introduction

The *Nighthawk Lake Project* ("*Nighthawk Lake*") is found at the eastern end of the Porcupine Camp on Nighthawk Lake immediately south of Hwy. 101 primarily in Cody Township.

The primary focus of Moneta's exploration remains the *Collins Group*. To-date, in the 1996/7, 2002, and 2006/2007 drilling programs, a total of 6,038 metres of "BQ" and 1,077 metres of "NQ" core has been drilled and several gold intersections of economic merit intersected.

The previously reported 3-hole drill program in 2006/2007 filled data gaps and was successful in intersecting gold mineralization similar to that seen in previous drilling. Analytical results have shown notable variability, but have not diminished the tenor of the gold mineralization and zones. Note that unless otherwise indicated, all drill intersections are drilled widths. Digital geological modelling is underway with the objective of evaluating the potential for a resource given the style of gold mineralization, high gold price, proximity to infrastructure and potentially favourable zone geometry.

9.2 Property Description and Location

Moneta's property is primarily in Cody and Matheson Townships and consists of both patented (30) and staked (91) claim units for a total of 121 (~1,900 hectares) of which 18 are in German Township and not contiguous. All mining rights, except those claims staked by Moneta, are subject to underlying NSRs ranging from 0.5 to 3% with partial buyouts. One patent previously subject to an annual option fee of $1,000 has been purchased.

The complete *Nighthawk Lake* property is contiguous and inter-fingered with that of St Andrew Goldfields (formerly held by Kinross Gold and Echo Bay Mines) and Porcupine Gold Mines (Goldcorp).

9.3 Accessibility, Climate, Local Resources, Infrastructure and Physiography

Nighthawk Lake is easily accessible by vehicle and is located within the (greater) City of Timmins approximately 30 km. east along Highway 101 from city centre just past the Frederickhouse bridge, then southerly for 2 km along the Penninsula Road formerly Highway 855. A series of trails and drill roads provides excellent access. Drilling operations are possible throughout the year and some areas are better accessed during the winter although water may be scarce for drilling at that time.

Climate is typical of northeastern Ontario with below freezing temperatures (-5^0 to -40^0C) from November to April and brief periods of hot weather in the summer from 10^0 to 30^0C. Precipitation averages 80 cm a year, with a substantial portion as snow averaging 2.4 metres.

Topography is generally flat with up to 25 metres of relief due to gullies incised into the bluffs along the shoreline of the northeast bay of Nighthawk Lake. The area is primarily clay overburden covered with local beaver ponds and small steep sided gullies that drain into the northeast bay of Nighthawk Lake. Vegetation is comprised of alder, birch and poplar.

A skilled labour force for mining and exploration is available in Timmins, a major supply and service centre for the mining industry. Communications and power are available along Highway 101 and cell phone coverage extends to the property. Development sites are close by and Moneta is not aware of any environmental liabilities.

9.4 History

Collins Patents

Outcrop in this area is limited to Timiskaming greywacke with minor pebble conglomerate to the north and diabase to the south. Historically, the only reported indication of gold on surface was the discovery of a large boulder of greywacke on the lake shore carrying visible gold. At least two historical exploration programs have been completed on the patents. The bulk of related work took place in the central portion of the patent group (*Wilwood Zone*) just north of the shoreline.

Up to 1935, the Wood-Porcupine Syndicate drilled 5 diamond drill holes totalling 1,733 ft, which was followed by a 1937 Wilwood Gold Mines drilling program consisting of 12 drill holes totalling 4,502 ft. During a follow-up program in 1945-6, at least 14 additional holes totalling 9,949 ft. were completed. Some of these holes were drilled on the ice on what are now St Andrew's (formerly Kinross) water claims. These drill programs discovered several anomalous gold intersections in sediments and altered ultramafic rocks. Of particular interest were two intersections, namely 0.12 oz/t over 7.0 ft. and 0.13 oz/t over 3.5 ft. in altered sediments close to, or inter-fingering, with the contact to the underlying ultramafics. The ultramafics were found to be highly carbonatized with some poorly developed green carbonate and predominately talc-chlorite schist. Within the ultramafics are several occurrences of narrow highly altered intermediate to felsic intrusives. These occurrences may be pervasively albitized diorite dykes that are known from the work on the nearby Aquarius Deposit.

Moneta's 1996 exploration work consisted of line-cutting and a Real Section IP survey covering the southern portion of the patents. The primary objective was to test the sedimentary-ultramafic volcanic contact, the ultramafics themselves, and the area of previous drilling. A ground magnetic survey was completed later. Several IP sections were completed with a variety of chargeability and resistivity responses.

Three north-south diamond drill holes (NHL-96-2/3/4), totalling 606 metres, were completed to audit the historical geology and results of the Wilwood Zone. Gold was found in the two holes drilled to cross both the sedimentary-ultramafic contact and the ultramafics south to the property limit, marked by the main east-northeast trending diabase and a major shear/fault zone with talc-chlorite schist and numerous gouge zones.

The best results were in NHL-96-2 in two narrow, weakly altered pyritic greywacke units with minor narrow quartz stringers, inter-bedded with the conglomerate/boulder conglomerate that marks the contact to the ultramafics (1.74 g/t over 1.80 metres including 2.48 g/t over 0.90 metres, 1.78 g/t over 1.37 metres and 1.29 g/t over 1.13 metres). The highest value was 3.05 g/t over 0.51 metres at the hanging wall contact. These intersections appear to correspond reasonably well with the highest historical intersections.

Drill hole NHL-96-4, approximately 100 metres west of NHL-96-2, had two intersections in a narrow mafic dyke (1.01 g/t over 0.16 metres) and conglomerate (1.46 g/t over 0.50 metres).

Drill hole NHL-96-3 was drilled to the north of NHL-96-2 in order to test a distinctive chargeability anomaly within the sediments. No significant gold values were intersected and minor and very local increases in the pyrite content of the greywacke appear to cause the anomaly.

The first phase of the 1997 program concentrated on the western portion of the Collins Patents where no previous historical work except Wilwood hole-4 in the extreme southwest, had been documented, and the IP results showed targets, in particular, a resistivity anomaly trending northwest-southeast with an associated chargeability anomaly on the northern flank. Other IP responses were also drilled with the strongest ones reflecting the locally pyritic and chloritic boulder conglomerate at the sedimentary-ultramafic contact.

Hole NHL-97-5 was drilled north-south and 300 metres west of NHL-96-4 testing several IP features and profiling the sedimentary-ultramafic contact and ultramafics with no significant gold results.

NHL-97-6 and 7 completed a north-south profile. The best intersection in hole NHL-97-6 was from an altered intrusive with 5% to 7% coarse pyrite and trace chalcopyrite, with a value of 3.11 g/t over 2.71 metres. The highest values within the fuchsite-altered ultramafic volcanics were 1.37 g/t over 1.02 metres, 1.17 g/t over 1.14 metres and 6.86 g/t over 1.25 metres. Other anomalous gold values ranging from 0.30 g/t over 0.57 metres to 0.86 g/t over 1.25 metres occur throughout the green-carbonate to fuchsite-altered ultramafics over a drilled interval of 32 metres.

A large 28.7 metre (drilled width) felsic intrusive intersection in hole NHL-97-7 yielded a high value of 0.92 g/t over 0.5 metres. Anomalous gold values from 0.40 g/t over 1.0 metre to 0.88 g/t over 0.8 metres occur throughout the green-carbonate to fuchsite-altered ultramafic volcanics over 20 metres with a best value of 2.16 g/t over 0.1 metres.

NHL-97-8 and 9 completed a north-south profile. Hole NHL-97-8 returned the best intersection from an altered intermediate to mafic intrusive only 14.7 metres from surface, returning a value of 2.36 g/t over 2.25 metres. A value of 2.03 g/t over 0.66 metres was found in a brecciated ultramafic in contact with a mineralized intrusive that returned no significant gold values. Anomalous gold values from 0.31 g/t over 1.25 metres to 1.0 g/t over 1.27 metres occur throughout the altered ultramafics over an interval of approximately 33 metres.

The best intersection from hole NHL-97-9 was 6.0 g/t over 0.59 metres within the conglomerate with anomalous gold values from 0.27 g/t over 1.25 metres to 0.91 g/t over 1.25 metres throughout the green-carbonate to fuchsite-altered ultramafics.

A 1997 second phase of follow-up drilling was completed (NHL97-12 to 22 with three extensions of prior holes) totalling 2,691 metres.

The best results were from NHL97-13 with an intersection averaging 27.3 g/t over 1.80 metres from a moderately well developed quartz-ankerite vein within a section of green-grey carbonate altered ultramafic with 20% quartz veining. Also within the interval is a grey carbonate altered ultramafic locally brecciated with several narrow quartz (ladder) veins and 3% to 5% patchy to banded fine pyrite and minor chalcopyrite blebs.

The best intersection returned from hole NHL97-19 was 2.17 g/t over 3.43 metres including 4.2 g/t over 1.24 metres from a partially brecciated grey ankerite-altered ultramafic. This unit has weak to moderate irregular quartz-ankerite veining with patchy sulphides locally to 1%. Significant ankerite and/or green-carbonate/fuchsite alteration zones were in all holes, along with zones of increased brecciation and quartz-veining and elevated gold values in the 0.2-1.0 g/t range.

The extension of hole NHL97-3 through the ultramafic stratigraphy returned only widely scattered values in the 0.2-1.0 g/t range. Increased structural activity in NHL97-19 suggests a northwest-trending structure that has offset stratigraphy. Shallow altered intrusives were found in holes NHL97-21 and NHL97-22. Hole NHL97-16 was stopped without hitting the intended diabase target due to very poor ground conditions making further drilling impossible.

A third phase of drilling of three holes was completed in 1997 totalling 634 metres. NHL97-23 (277 metres) was a shared drill hole with Echo Bay Mines, drilled north-south along the western boundary of the Collins Group. Both NHL97-24 (210 metres) and NHL97-25 (147 metres) were drilled to complete north-south profiles and close data gaps. In 2002, NHL-96-2 and 3 were re-logged and re-assayed.

As part of the past exploration drilling program down-hole surveys with a multi-parameter probe were completed where possible. The prime purpose of this logging was to accurately and digitally survey azimuth and dip of the drill holes. Simple geophysical data was also generated, in particular, magnetic susceptibility, self potential (conductivity and resistivity) and temperature.

Rio Algom (New Electra) Peninsula Group

This area is contiguous with the *Collins Patents* and consists of several staked claims (Meikle/Anderson Option) and three groups of patents (10) originally optioned from Rio Algom, but now owned by Moneta. The most significant historical work on the patents was a north-south fence of five drill holes (1,713 metres) completed by Pardee Amalgamated Mines in 1946.

In 1996, line cutting and a ground magnetic survey were completed on the complete land or peninsula portion of the property. Magnetic responses are muted with several local highs believed to represent north and north-northwest trending diabase dykes.

NHL-96-1 was drilled south to north for 354 metres on the most northerly patent of this group on Nighthawk Peninsula. It extended the 1946 Pardee drill profile to the north and attempted to confirm the historical "visible gold" intersection. A mixture of mafic to ultramafic volcanics and intrusives with minor felsite all with no significant gold values or alteration, were intersected.

In 1997, two IP surveys were attempted/completed on the previously cut grid. The first IP survey was to test the effectiveness of standard IP in a deep clay overburden setting. Two profiles were completed with poor and inconclusive results. Subsequently a Real Section IP survey was completed over the southern 2/3 of the peninsula land package with weak but interpretable results. Several low-priority targets were outlined which remain to be drilled.

Two drill holes NHL-97-10 and 11 (393 metres) were completed on the basis of the magnetic survey and a preliminary IP interpretation. The results were disappointing with respect to gold values and inconclusive primarily due to rapid steepening of the drill holes.

Eastern Group

In 2002, drill hole PG-02-01, (154.3 metres) was completed on the Eastern Group of claims (18 claim units) which start immediately northeast of the Collins Group and continue along Hwy.101 for four miles to Hwy. 67. This hole was drilled northerly and located just south of the highway intersection and no significant results were obtained.

9.5 Geological Setting

Regional Geology

The Nighthawk area geology consists predominantly of a variably altered ultramafic volcanic unit of the Tisdale Group that strikes east-southeast parallel to the regional trend as defined by the Destor Porcupine Fault Zone the main regional structure. The ultramafics are typically talc-chlorite schist with local carbonate to green carbonate alteration and in Destor contact with overlying Timiskaming sediments. To the south, the talc-chlorite schists are separated from a belt of altered mafic volcanics of the Deloro Group by the Nighthawk Break striking 070. The sediments, talc-chlorite schists and the mafic volcanics have all been intruded by albitite dikes, altered and unaltered mafic intrusives, and feldspar and quartz-feldspar porphyries.

Property Geology

The *Collins Patents* covers rocks of the immediate hanging wall of the Destor where it dips moderately to the north with an east-west strike. Numerous high angle cross faults striking north-northwest are thought to cut across the main structure.

The northernmost lithology consists of Timiskaming sediments ranging from greywacke to conglomerate/boulder conglomerate that dips to the north at a fairly shallow angle (40-50 deg. East). The sediments overlie a sequence of ultramafic volcanics which have undergone moderate to intense degrees of alteration and deformation and form part of the Destor. Talc-chlorite alteration predominates along the hanging and footwall margins of the ultramafic unit, gradually grading into a central zone of increasing quartz-ankerite alteration. Within the core of the alteration zone, green carbonate and fuchsite predominate. Sulphide mineralization ranges from large isolated pyrite cubes and anhedral patches within the talc-chlorite zone to 1 mm. stringers along fractures and the margins of quartz veins within the fuchsitic alteration. Patchy disseminated sulphides occur up to 1%.

The basal sedimentary and diabase contacts appear sub-parallel to the east with some suggestion that these contacts diverge to the west, where the dip of the diabase appears to steepen significantly so that the overall volume of the ultramafic package increases. The grey-carbonate to fuchsitic (green carbonate) alteration zones within the ultramafics appear to more closely follow the overlying sedimentary contact trend than that of the diabase. The divergence from east to west significantly increases the thickness of the talc-chlorite footwall. A step-out hole completed by Echo Bay 200 metres west of the shared hole (NHL-97-23) confirmed this analysis and also intersected a deeper but much narrower alteration zone.

The *Collins Zone* is a sub-cropping shallow north dipping mineralized zone trending east-westerly and open to the west, but may be pinched-off to the east where it encounters the northeast-trending diabase. The property is also cut off by St Andrew's water claims. The dip of the ultramafics is inconclusive, with either a sub-vertical or shallow north dip indicated. Thus the gold potential within the volcanic package is only limited along strike but not by dip.

Altered intermediate to mafic dykes (albitites) occur within the ultramafic volcanics, and generally carry the most

concentrated sulphides and often return the highest gold values within and in the immediate surrounding alteration zone. These dykes may be following a late north to north-northwest faulting trend that occurs throughout the area. Similarly a 110° orientation has been noted in the area. The Aquarius interpretation is believed reflective for the area as well.

To the south, the Nighthawk break is a major Destor splay that strikes at 070 degrees and is the common structure for much of the gold mineralization defined to date in this gold camp. The western end of the Nighthawk break is anchored by the Nighthawk Lake Mine (in production under Pamour/Royal Oak) followed by numerous gold zones including Goldhawk, Narrows, Hopson, and Ronnoco, (Porcupine Gold Mines/Goldcorp) to the east and all of economic interest, ending with the Aquarius and Pominex deposits (St Andrew).

9.6 Exploration Program

No work was completed on the property in 2008. The most recent exploration program consisted of a three-hole NQ diamond drill program completed in winter 2006/2007 totalling 1,077 metres to fill data gaps from the previous programs.

This short drill program had the objectives of gathering interpretive data to assist in the digital modelling of the property, and evaluating possible extensions to known gold zones to justify a more extensive future drill program. Widely distributed gold intercepts greater than 0.25 grams g/t over drilled width were encountered in all three holes. The best intercepts recorded were 2.01 g/t over 9.4 metres which included three short higher-grade zones of 5.77, 4.16 and 7.78 g/t, 2.07 g/t over 3.2 metres and 1.20 g/t over 12.1 metres.

Many additional samples were taken with repeat analyses in order to establish background values and test for lower-grade material primarily from surface down, including sampling of the overlying Timiskaming sediments. A drill database has been created and 3-D digital modelling and interpretation has been undertaken.

Standard sampling and assay procedures as elaborated on earlier were used in the 1996-97 drill program. Assays were based on a standard 30 gram pulp fire assay, with an AA or gravimetric finish depending on values with quality control by lab internal duplicates and standards. Assay results greater than 850 ppb gold were automatically re-assayed from the reject by the laboratory, in this case Bondar-Clegg. The final results were quoted as a simple average of the two assays.

The repeat assaying procedure and quality control was modified for the 1997 drill program whereby assay results greater than 850 ppb gold were again automatically re-assayed from the reject by the assay laboratory but using a 50-gram pulp. The results are quoted as a proportional average of the two assays to account for the increased sample size. Unusual variations in the results were also followed up with gold metallic assays, particularly when visible gold was involved. Similar procedures were in place for the 2002 sample program. A 50-gram pulp was being used as a first pass.

Repeat or check assays continue to be done regularly on original pulp and occasionally on second pulp prepared from the stored reject. In the case of the 2006/7 Nighthawk Lake program two 30 gram fire assays (first and second draw material from the secondary crusher) were completed for all samples to get a better representative assay results as this style of gold mineralization is known for its variability. Standard pulps and blanks are also used for control samples. Selected samples, determined on the basis of showing significant variability, defining zones, or having noted visible gold during logging, are reprocessed using metallic assay methodologies. Up to 15% of pulps displaying a range of values, are re-assayed by ALS Chemex or Laboratoire Expert as checks using internal standards. Rejects and pulps are stored for any additional analytical work.

10. CAPITAL STRUCTURE

The Company is authorized to issue an unlimited number of Class A Preferred shares, Class B Preferred shares, Common shares, and Non-voting shares. Class A Preferred shares are entitled to preference as to the payment of dividends and distribution of the remaining property of the Company on dissolution over Class B Preferred shares, Common shares and Non-voting shares. Class B Preferred shares are entitled to preference as to the payment of dividends and distribution of the remaining property of the Company on dissolution over Common

shares and Non-voting shares. The Non-voting shares shall rank equally with Common shares in all respects except that the holders are not entitled to vote at shareholder meetings.

The issued and outstanding share capital consists of 101,879,792 Common shares.

11. MARKET FOR SECURITIES

Moneta common shares trade through the facilities of the TSX (ME), as well as the Berlin Stock Exchange (MOP) and the Frankfurt Stock Exchange (MOP). Moneta's share trading on the Toronto Stock Exchange for 2008 is presented in the table below:

Month	Price Range		Volume
January	$0.21	$0.27	3,583,900
February	$0.22	$0.24	1,505,200
March	$0.19	$0.24	2,074,400
April	$0.16	$0.20	1,136,000
May	$0.16	$0.19	1,412,000
June	$0.15	$0.22	2,352,500
July	$0.11	$0.19	1,977,400
August	$0.12	$0.15	1,552,300
September	$0.08	$0.13	3,399,900
October	$0.03	$0.11	16,631,100
November	$0.04	$0.06	3,869,700
December	$0.04	$0.07	2,362,200

12. DIRECTORS AND OFFICERS

The following are Moneta's officers and directors:

Name, Place of Residence and Position with Corporation	Principal Occupation	Period Served as a Director	Common Shares Beneficially Owned or Controlled
MICHAEL COULSON[(1)(2)] London, England Director	Mining analyst and author	Since 6/24/2005	850,000
ALEX D. HENRY, C.A.[(1)(2)] Toronto, Ontario Director	Chartered Accountant and a Principal of Hampton Equity Management Inc., a real estate finance company	Since 6/24/2005	1,920,000
JOHN LARCHE Timmins, Ontario Director	Prospector	Since 7/29/1992	-
CHARLES PARSONS, ACA, FCA[(1)(2)] Brinkworth, Wiltshire, England Director	Chartered Accountant and Chief Executive Officer of EastWest Timber AS, an Estonian company with timber manufacturing capacity in Estonia and forest concessions in northwest Russia	Since 6/14/2004	200,000
Ian C Peres, CA Toronto, Ontario CEO, acting CFO and Director	Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer	Since 8/7/2008	3,357,222

ROD WHYTE, BA, B.ECON MSI(DIP) London, England President and Director	Natural resources financier	Since 7/6/1994	3,500,000

[1] Member of the Audit Committee

[2] Independent Director

Other information, including information on the remuneration of senior executives and interests of insiders in material transactions are presented in the 2008 Management Information Circular available on SEDAR.

13. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

The Ontario Ministry of Mines filed an order in 2001 requiring the Company to file a Closure Plan for the Moneta Mine which closed in 1943. The Company filed an appeal of the order on the basis that no Closure Plan was required. The appeal was heard in November 2007 and January 2008, however no decision has been rendered as of current date. In April 2004, the site of an opening to the underground workings of the Moneta Mine subsided. Moneta rehabilitated the property following the occurrence by filling in the subsidence and restoring the surface. The financial statements include a provision of $70,000 (2007 – $70,000) which the Company estimates may be required for certain additional costs such as consulting, fencing and a geotechnical study, if a Closure Plan order is received.

In addition, certain parties, which owned the surface rights and occupied buildings on the site of the former Moneta Mine, filed suit in 2005 against the Company, its directors and other third parties claiming damages related to the subsidence. One of these parties brought a claim for compensation under the Ontario Mining Act which was dismissed by the Mining Commissioner in March 2008. The Company believes the claims have no merit and intends to defend such claims vigorously. Accordingly, no provision has been made in these financial statements for these claims.

14. INTEREST OF MANAGEMENT AND OTHERS IN MATERIAL TRANSACTIONS

The Company recorded fees of $289,739 (2007 - $101,853) to related companies controlled by officers and consultants for the year ended December 31, 2008. The fees were for management and consulting services provided to the Company under ongoing contracts. Stock options with an aggregate Black Scholes valuation of $385,576 (2007 - $Nil) were issued to directors, officers or consultants during the year. All related party expenditures were in the normal course of business at the exchange amounts.

15. TRANSFER AGENTS AND REGISTRAR

Moneta's transfer agent and registrar is Computershare Investor Services Inc., with principal offices in Toronto, Ontario.

16. MATERIAL CONTRACTS

Moneta entered into no material contracts in the past three fiscal years outside of the ordinary course of business.

17. INTERESTS OF EXPERTS

George Cargill, Ph.D., P.Eng., of Cargill Consulting Geologists Limited, is the author of the technical report on the "Windjammer Project, Michaud and Garrison Townships, Ontario", published on SEDAR on July 28, 2008.

Sievert & Sawrantschuk, LLP are the independent auditors of the Company.

No experts have received any securities or other property of the Company. The Company believes that none of the experts hold any securities of the Company.