Hammond Reef Deposit, Atikokan, Ontario
Brett Resources Inc.

LOCATION: The Hammond Reef property is located in the Sawbill Bay / Marmion Lake Area of the Thunder Bay Mining Division, approximately 220 km west of Thunder Bay, Ontario.

STORY: Brett's Hammond Reef property hosts widespread low-grade gold mineralization within a 100 m to 300 m wide, northeasterly-trending corridor of altered granitoid rocks. A new resource estimate completed in October of 2008, indicates that an inferred resource of nearly 4.8 M Oz Au, or 141.5 Mt at 1.05 g/t (0.6 g/t cut-off) is contained in the A Zone and 41 Zone. The deposit remains open along strike and at depth and over 97% of the resource is within 300 m of surface. The resource, which was audited by independent consultant Scott Wilson Roscoe Postle Associates Inc., is National Instrument 43-101 compliant. Metallurgical tests indicate that the gold is free-milling and amenable to recovery using conventional cyanidation techniques.

GEOLOGY: The Hammond Reef property is underlain by the western portion of the Marmion Lake batholith, situated at the southern margin of the Wabigoon subprovince of the Superior Province. The Marmion Lake Batholith is a diverse assemblage of felsic intrusive rocks, varying from granite to tonalite and includes rafts of local mafic sheets, gneissic remnants and late stage pegmatite dykes. Mineralization on the Hammond Reef Property comprises only a small portion of gold metallogeny of the broader Sawbill Bay District. A continuous anastomosing corridor (1 km to 6 km wide) of sericite alteration and associated gold enrichment was defined within the Marmion Lake Batholith, between the Steep Rock Group, 15 km to the southwest and the Lumby Lake assemblage, some 30 km to the northeast.

DEPOSIT: Gold mineralization at Hammond Reef A Zone and 41 Zone is found in all lithological phases of the Marmion Batholith, except gneiss. Mineralization is associated with fracture-controlled quartz vein stockwork and minor pyrite (generally < 1%), in variably altered granitoid rocks and mafic dykes within and adjacent to a foliated schist/fault zone. Gold is hosted within any lithology exhibiting an appropriate concentration of brittle, micro- to macro-fractures. A petrographic study by Lakefield Research indicates gold grains to be preferentially sited on pyrite aggregate grain boundaries. Visible gold also occurs as free grains on sericitic foliation planes within the highly altered granitoids. Late porosity, such as microfractures, shear planes and quartz-carbonate veins were the preferred structural sites of gold deposition on specific grain boundaries (pyrite > silica > other sulphides > carbonate).

DISPLAY: Two to four core boxes displaying typical rock samples from Hammond Reef deposit. Cross sections and maps to illustrate the main A Zone and 41 Zone will also be displayed.