9215-8062 QUEBEC INC.

MONTAUBAN PROJECT

RESOURCE EVALUATION REPORT

(TRANSLATION OF THE « RAPPORT PRELIMINAIRE DE TRAVAUX EFFECTUES EN JUIN 2003 »)

MONTAUBAN TOWNSHIP

QUÉBEC

CANADA

MAP SNRC 31I16

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Ordre des Ingenieurs du Québec N° 37722

Québec, June 1st 2010

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STATEMENT ON THE TRANSLATION

This document is the official translation of the «"RAPPORT PRÉLIMINAIRE DE TRAVAUX EFFECTUÉS EN JUIN 2003"» by Jacques Marchand Eng Geo and dated June the 20th, 2003. There are no modifications to the content and to the units and formats used. There was no update made on the Mining permits.

Please note that the original report is conform to the International System (IS) for number, formats and devises (as an example decimals are comas). When non-specified the cost is in Canadian dollars (CAD).

In the original report, price of gold used was 350 USD and price of silver was 4.80 USD.

ACTUAL PRICE ADJUSTMENT

In order to actually represent a conservative economic value of the zone, the following adjustments have to be made to the original price figures:

Gold: 900 USD/ounces
Silver: 13 USD/ounces
Cost of works: 180% of the original

With these figures, here is the report using estimations at today prices in the **USA System rules** (slight differences are due to rounding of the numbers):

***Interpretation/Discussion / Bulk sample**:*

Depending on the budget (see item Conclusion), the Author estimates the income of the bulk sample to be 95% of the cost.

Bulk Samples Economics

Parameter	*South*	*North*	*Total*
Samples (short ton)	*3300*	*3300*	*6600*
Grade (oz/st eqAu)	*0.125*	*0.098*	*0.111*
Recuperation	*90%*	*90%*	*90%*
Ounces (eqAu)	*371*	*292*	*663*
Value (900 USD)	*333,797*	*262,645*	*596,442*

***Conclusion**:*

Zone 1 south:

126,185 short tons at 0.178 oz/st Au and 2.74 oz/st Ag

136,172 short tons at 0.102 oz/st Au and 1.63 oz/st Ag

Zone 1 north:

302,884 short tons at 0.082 oz/st Au and 0.44 oz/st Ag

the actual value of available near surface gold and silver mineral resources is more than 39 million USD

we propose a three phase exploration program totaling 1,300,000 USD.

***Recommendation / Cost**:*

The incomes generated by the extracted minerals will defray a least 95% of the phase III costs. Works to be realized is estimated at 1,300,000 USD.

CERTIFICATION

I certified that the following translation is the true representation of the original report and that the current conservative price adjustment is valid in the actual context.

Jacques Marchand
B. Engineer Geologist

TRANSLATION

INTRODUCTION

At request of Ressources Mirabel Inc, Jacques Marchand Engineer Geologist is mandated for the elaboration and realization of a mineral resource evaluation program on the available near surface material of the Montauban mining project.

LOCATION

The Montauban Project is located in Canada, province of Quebec, about 120km west of Quebec City and about 60 kilometers northwest of the city of Trois-Rivières.

Figure 1: Localization plan

FRAMEWORK

This study is realized as part of the current company operation related to the development of the Project.

GOAL

The objective of this study is to quantify the mineral resources in gold and silver, available in the surface pillar overlying the previous underground exploitations.

OBJECTIVE

In this study, we produced two resources evaluation methods:

- Manual calculation using a vertical projection of blocks;
- Interpolation calculation using a horizontal projection.

RESULT

This study permitted the valuation of measured resources of 398,034 tons at 3,03g/t Au and 28g/t Ag for the combined Zone 1 South and Zone 1 North.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

We thank Mr. Jean Bernard for the compilation of data and for his supportive work all along the study and to Géosig for the production of the compilation blocks plans.

DISCLAIMER

This report is based on sources external to the Author. The Author does not control the analysis of the mineralization. Throughout this study, the Author uses extracts and/or reports from different persons and/or organizations that may or may not be qualified in regards to the Canadian National Instrument 43-101.

GEOGRAPHIC CONTEXT

LOCATION / ACCESS

The Montauban exploitation Project is located in the province of Quebec in Canada, at about 120 kilometers west of Quebec City and about 60 kilometer northwest of Trois-Rivières.

The general location is represented on figure 1.

Topographic sheet 50k: 31I16

Datum 20k: Quebec MTM Nad 83, Zone 8. 392640E, 5187750N

Longitude: 72˚21’ West

Latitude: 46˚49’ North

Automobile access to the Project is possible via road 363 joining Saint-Marc des Carrières, St-Casimir, Saint-Ubalde and Lac-aux-Sables and then by Rivière-à-Pierre road that crosses the project area. Several tracks are present that give access to the different parts of the Project area.

TOPOGRAPHY / HYDROGRAPHY

The regional landscape is characterized by sandy-argillaceous plateau boarding the Laurentian hills. They represent the highest sedimentation area of the Champlain Sea.

The Batiscan River borders the project area to the south. This river is the principal artery of the regional hydrographic network. The river flows to the south to the St-Laurence River.

The topography is characterized by a terrain of small step hills reaching 220 meters from a mean elevation of 160 meters for the valleys and terraces.

POPULATION / SERVICE / INFRASTRUCTURE

This is a rural region composed principally of potato and corn farms.

Basic services, specialized transport and staff are available in St-Ubald and the surrounding villages. Specialized services for quarrying are available in St-Marc-Des-Carrières. Forestry machinery and services are available in Ste-Thècle.

HISTORIC / PREVIOUS WORKS

The mining history of Montauban “les Mines” region, starts in 1910 with the discovery and the exploitation, by the prospector Elzéar Gauthier, of a lead-zinc deposit known as the Montauban mine. This discovery begets several exploitation periods, more or less prolonged and fruitful, by: British Metal Co Ltd. from 1925 to 1929, Succession Tétreault from 1925 to 1929, Sisco Metals/War Time Metals co from 1938 to 1944, Anacon Lead Mines from 1948 to 1956 and Ghisleau Mining co ltd from 1957 to 1966. The gold veins discovered by these exploitations are subsequently exploited by Muscocho Ltd from 1982 to 1992.

RECENT WORKS

In 1999, Explorations Malartic Sud inc. conducts a 95 sample geochemical soil survey, a soil magnetic and a VLF survey, 18 diamond drill holes totaling 820,57m in the south area, 10 overburden removal / trench / channel sampling / sampling on the south zone and 15 on the north zone.

SOUTH AREA

The south zone was tested by 18 short DDH and by ten trenches. The trenches where done at the end of the year and have cleared the overburden covering the mineralized zone on surface. The infiltration of water along the walls of the trenches combined with very cold temperatures prevented the trenches

from being kept in a good condition. From the grid north to south, the overburden thickness is highly variable. At the north end, rocky outcrops cover a large area, gradually to the southern, marine clay covers can reach a thickness of more than five meters. For this reason the excavation work has not crossed the line L375SW. Chip sampling was done at approximately 1,5 m intervals before the collapse of trench walls. Each sample weighed about 2,5 kilograms and was placed in a plastic bag before being shipped by bus to the laboratory of Bondar Glegg in Val-d'Or. No blank and standard sample has been inserted in the samples shipped. Some samples were preserved and are now stored in St-Ubald near Montauban. The drill cores (half portion) are also stored in the same place.

The drilling campaign was carried out despite the lack of information on the limits of the old Muscocho work-sites. Of the 18 DDH, 4 pierced through to the old galleries. The choice of the NQ dimension has been taken because of the visible gold presence indicated in drill logs of old Anacon and Muscocho DDH.

NORTH AREA

The north zone was evaluated in early march of 2000 with trenches dug every 30m between lines L301N and L745N, this represents a distance of 450m. Initially, the trees were cut before the overburden removal. Overburden is generally less than 1 meter and individually, trenches can reach more than 150m in length. The next step was to chip sample at 1,5m spacing, the trenches with a jackhammer. Following the results, a series of channel samples were made in zones where at least two chip samples returned values higher than 1 g/t Au. The channels were between 2 and 30 meters long, 10 cm wide and 3 to 5 cm deep. Each sample was 1 meter in length. The channel depth was kept constant and as such, should reach as much as possible, fresh rock. For each sample, we tried to keep the same volume and to remove as much as possible the secondary enrichment.

In 2001, a drilling program of 17 short holes was conducted on the northern zone, the aim being to confirm the results of the trenches. In addition, surveys have improved the understanding of the spatial mineralization arrangement. This area had already been tested by DDH, none indicated the presence of visible gold. The size of the BQ cores drilled and the length of samples ranged between 0,5 and 1,0 meters.

MINING TERRAIN

MINING RIGHT

The right is composed of 69 contiguous licenses that cover an area of 1 997,83 ha. According to the register, Ressources Mirabel Inc. owns the mining rights except for licenses CL5233138 to CL5233150 attributed to Jean Bernard.

Licenses characteristics are presented in the following table;

Coordinate table Number	Range	Column	Surface	Registration	Expiration	Renewal	Works
CDC1037668			23,81	2001/11/20	2003/11/19	46 $	1 200 $
CDC1037669			11,49	2001/11/21	2003/11/20	46 $	1 200 $
CL5233138	RSATH	295	20,00	2001/05/21	2003/05/20	46 $	1 200 $
CL5233139	RSATH	294	20,00	2001/05/21	2003/05/20	46 $	1 200 $
CL5233140	RSATH	293	20,00	2001/05/21	2003/05/20	46 $	1 200 $
CL5233141	RSATH	292	20,00	2001/05/21	2003/05/20	46 $	1 200 $
CL5233142	RSATH	291	20,00	2001/05/21	2003/05/20	46 $	1 200 $
CL5233143	RSATH	290	20,00	2001/05/21	2003/05/20	46 $	1 200 $
CL5233144	RSATH	289	20,00	2001/05/21	2003/05/20	46 $	1 200 $
CL5233145	RSATH	288	20,00	2001/05/21	2003/05/20	46 $	1 200 $
CL5233146	RSATH	287	20,00	2001/05/21	2003/05/20	46 $	1 200 $
CL5233147	RSATH	286	20,00	2001/05/21	2003/05/20	46 $	1 200 $
CL5233148	R1RPR	322	26,70	2001/05/21	2003/05/20	46 $	1 200 $
CL5233149	R1RPR	321	30,00	2001/05/21	2003/05/20	46 $	1 200 $
CL5233150	R1RPR	320	32,00	2001/05/21	2003/05/20	46 $	1 200 $
CL5233151	R1RPR	319	27,00	2001/05/21	2003/05/20	46 $	1 200 $
CL5233152	R1RPR	318	27,50	2001/05/21	2003/05/20	46 $	1 200 $
CL5233153	R1RPR	317	28,20	2001/05/21	2003/05/20	46 $	1 200 $
CL5233154	R1RPR	316	28,80	2001/05/21	2003/05/20	46 $	1 200 $
CL5233155	R1RPR	315	29,00	2001/05/21	2003/05/20	46 $	1 200 $
CL5233158	R1RPR	323	24,82	2001/06/07	2003/06/06	46 $	1 200 $
CL5233159	R1RPR	324	24,00	2001/06/07	2003/06/06	46 $	1 200 $
CL5233160	R1RPR	325	25,00	2001/06/07	2003/06/06	46 $	1 200 $
CL5233161	R1RPR	326	31,00	2001/06/07	2003/06/06	46 $	1 200 $
CL5233162	R1RPR	327	31,00	2001/06/07	2003/06/06	46 $	1 200 $
CL5233163	R1RPR	328	31,00	2001/06/07	2003/06/06	46 $	1 200 $
CL5233190	R1RPR	307	29,00	2001/07/22	2003/07/21	46 $	1 200 $
CL5233191	R1RPR	306	29,00	2001/07/22	2003/07/21	46 $	1 200 $
CL5233192	R1RPR	305	29,00	2001/07/22	2003/07/21	46 $	1 200 $
CL5233193	R1RPR	304	29,00	2001/07/22	2003/07/21	46 $	1 200 $
CL5233221	R1RPR	308	29,00	2001/07/22	2003/07/21	46 $	1 200 $
CL5233222	R1RPR	309	29,00	2001/07/22	2003/07/21	46 $	1 200 $
CL5233223	R1RPR	329	28,73	2001/07/22	2003/07/21	46 $	1 200 $
CL5233224	R1RPR	330	28,73	2001/07/22	2003/07/21	46 $	1 200 $
CL5233225	R1RPR	331	28,73	2001/07/22	2003/07/21	46 $	1 200 $
CL5233226	R1RPR	332	28,73	2001/07/22	2003/07/21	46 $	1 200 $
CL5233227	R1RPR	333	28,73	2001/07/22	2003/07/21	46 $	1 200 $
CL5233228	R1RPR	334	28,73	2001/07/22	2003/07/21	46 $	1 200 $
CL5233229	R1RPR	335	28,73	2001/07/22	2003/07/21	46 $	1 200 $
CL5233230	R1RPR	336	28,73	2001/07/22	2003/07/21	46 $	1 200 $
CL5233231	R1RPR	337	28,73	2001/07/22	2003/07/21	46 $	1 200 $
CL5233232	R1RPR	338	28,73	2001/07/22	2003/07/21	46 $	1 200 $
CL5233233	R1RPR	339	28,73	2001/07/22	2003/07/21	46 $	1 200 $
CL5233234	R1RPR	340	28,73	2001/07/22	2003/07/21	46 $	1 200 $
CL5233235	R1RPR	341	28,73	2001/07/22	2003/07/21	46 $	1 200 $
CL5233236	1	47	46,40	2001/07/22	2003/07/21	46 $	1 200 $

CL5233237	1	46	48,80	2001/07/22	2003/07/21	46 $	1 200 $
CL5233241	R1RPR	314	35,00	2001/07/22	2003/07/21	46 $	1 200 $
CL5233242	R1RPR	313	40,00	2001/07/22	2003/07/21	46 $	1 200 $
CL5233243	R1RPR	312	30,00	2001/07/22	2003/07/21	46 $	1 200 $
CL5233244	R1RPR	311	27,00	2001/07/22	2003/07/21	46 $	1 200 $
CL5233245	R1RPR	310	29,00	2001/07/22	2003/07/21	46 $	1 200 $
CL5233257	1	33	34,80	2001/07/22	2003/07/21	46 $	1 200 $
CL5233258	1	34	34,80	2001/07/22	2003/07/21	46 $	1 200 $
CL5233259	1	35	34,40	2001/07/22	2003/07/21	46 $	1 200 $
CL5233260	1	36	34,40	2001/07/22	2003/07/21	46 $	1 200 $
CL5233272	RSATH	303	28,00	2001/07/22	2003/07/21	46 $	1 200 $
CL5233273	RSATH	302	22,20	2001/07/22	2003/07/21	46 $	1 200 $
CL5233274	RSATH	301	21,09	2001/07/22	2003/07/21	46 $	1 200 $
CL5233275	RSATH	300	21,09	2001/07/22	2003/07/21	46 $	1 200 $
CL5233276	RSATH	299	21,09	2001/07/22	2003/07/21	46 $	1 200 $
CL5233277	RSATH	298	21,09	2001/07/22	2003/07/21	46 $	1 200 $
CL5233278	RSATH	296	40,56	2001/07/22	2003/07/21	46 $	1 200 $
CL5233327	1	44	44,20	2001/02/07	2003/02/06	46 $	1 200 $
CL5233328	1	45	43,30	2001/02/07	2003/02/06	46 $	1 200 $
CL5233329	1	39	40,50	2001/02/07	2003/02/06	46 $	1 200 $
CL5233330	1	40	40,50	2001/02/07	2003/02/06	46 $	1 200 $
CL5233331	1	32	40,50	2001/02/07	2003/02/06	46 $	1 200 $
CL5233336	1	43	40,30	2001/02/07	2003/02/06	46 $	1 200 $
TOTAL	**69**	**67**	**1 997,83 ha**	**2001/02/07**	**2003/02/06**	**3 174 $**	**82 800 $**

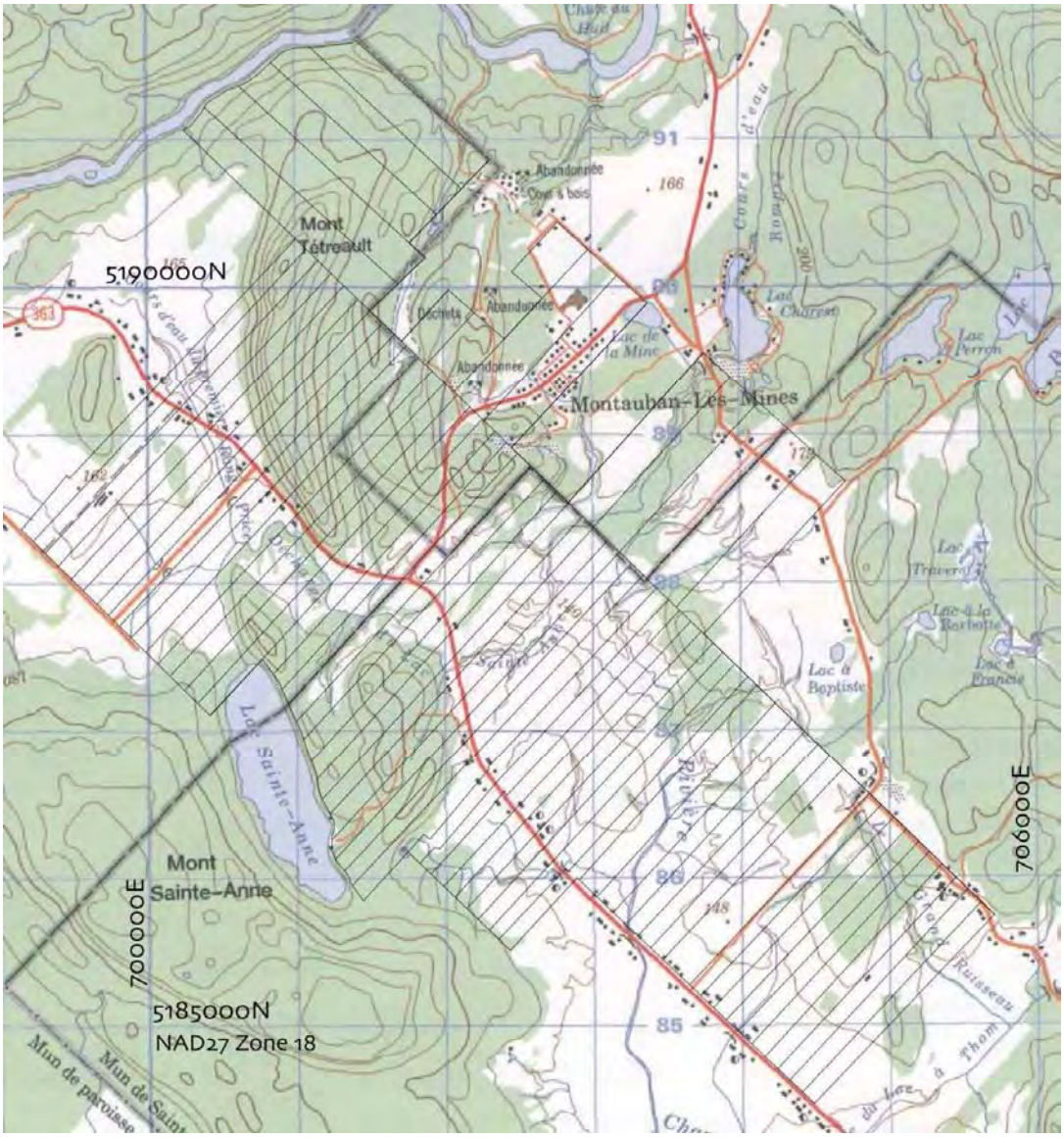


Figure 2: Mining rights

GEOLOGICAL / METALLOGENIC CONTEXT

REGIONAL

The geological context is presented in figure 3.

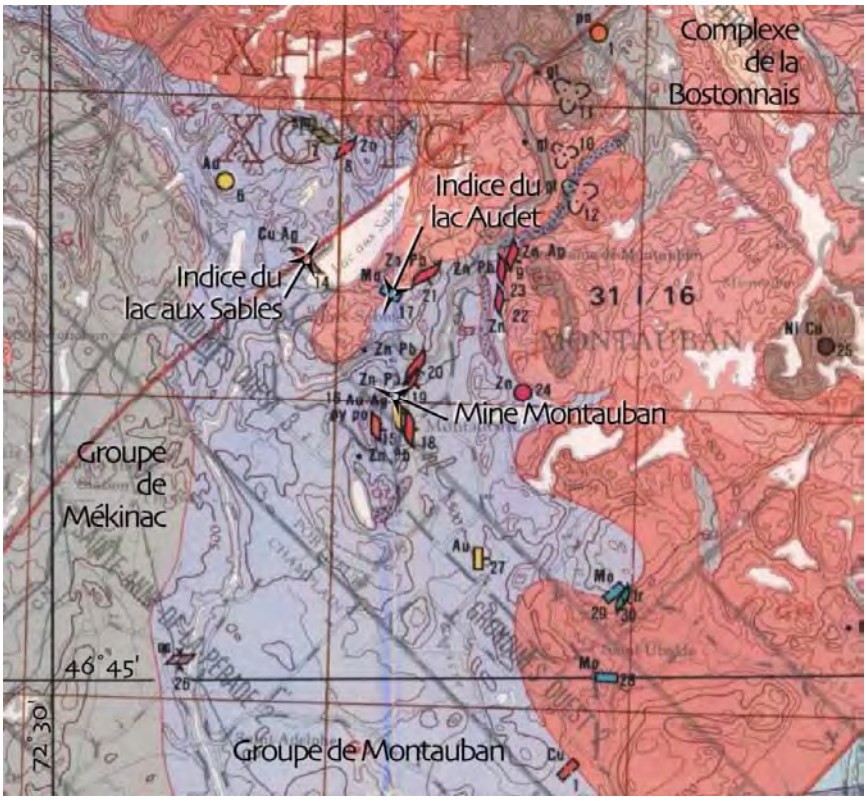


Figure 3: Regional geology

GEOLOGY

BASEMENT

The Montauban Project is located within the Grenville geologic province. This province, of a NE-SW trending band, covers a width of 300 to 600 km and extends 2000km south of Ontario, where it disappears under the Paleozoic platform cover and to the east of the Labrador coast. This province is subdivided in 3 major sections: the basement, supracrustal rocks and intrusions.

Regionaly, rocks are mostly affiliated to the Paleoheliquien supracrustal sequence belonging to the Grenville Supergroup and are defined as the Montauban group. They cover and are delimited to the west, by the charnockitic migmatite of the Mekinac group and to the east, they are covered by the basic rocks of the Bostonnais Complex.

The Montauban Group is defined as being composed mainly of sedimentary rocks with a well developed bedding and a metamorphic gradient lower than other units. Its' thickness is about 2 km with the base located to the west and the summit to the east. It is represented by three (3) main lithologies:

Biotite gneiss

This is the most commonly found rock in the studied area. Its weathering color is usually gray but it becomes rusty with the alteration of disseminated pyrite. The stratification is

well developed and the bands range from a few millimeters to more than 10 cm thick. Upon a fresh fracture, the rock has a whitish color due to the large amount of quartz. The rock contains varying proportions of quartz, plagioclase, biotite and sillimanite. According to Prabhu, the nature of the biotite gneiss is of sedimentary origin and for Seymour, these rocks are of volcanic origin, either acid volcanic rocks or silicified tuffs and interbedded clastic sediments.

Amphibolite

The amphibolites form elongated ridges, clearly visible in the region. The rock is generally very dark gray or green. Upon a fresh fracture, there is a large amount of hornblende and biotite. Often, red almandine garnet is found in the contact zones and crystals can reach a half-centimeter in diameter. According to Morin (1987), pillow lavas have occured west of the Montauban deposit. However, they have never been found at the site of the old mine. This amphibolite is the equivalent of basalt.

Calc-silicate unit

These rocks include several units that are more or less altered. They go from a tremolite unit, south of Montauban mine, to a rock rich in diopside and anthophyllite to the north. Wilsonite, talc and crystalline limestone may also be associated with these rocks. They generally form the envelope of the Montauban mine massive sulfides zones. They are colored to whitish-green from cheekbone to purple (wilsonite).

From a structural point of view, the S1 schistosity is well developed, by the alignment of various minerals such as mica, quartz or amphibole. It usually coincides with the primary bedding. The folds are numerous in the region and are the result of following three (3) episodes of deformation. The first phase of deformation is represented by isoclinals folds. The second phase created open folds with a one-kilometer wavelength. Finally, a last phase sees the introduction of diorites and granites near the end of the metamorphism event, which results in large undulations and sometimes a slight overturning of earlier structures. Previous works did not formally identify the presence of fault structures in the area.

The degree of metamorphism of the volcano-sedimentary sequence of the Montauban varies from greenschist facies to the upper amphibolite.

The sequence is partially injected by masses of pegmatite.

The opening rift hypothesis (Baer 1976) would have produced a period of volcanic activity, which occurred on the “horst” and “graben” edges. The carbonates represent the quiet

environment existing at the center of these fault blocks. The clastic sediments deposed themselves near the fault zones where the sedimentation is faster and rougher. Gauthier (1983) hypothesized that the basic rocks would be deposited near major fault systems that have permitted their rise.

OVERBURDEN

The southern region is covered by thick deposits of loose Pleistocene soil, which come from the northernmost sedimentation of the Champlain Sea. This has enabled the setting of clay with coastal and deltaic deposits that cover the basement rocks. In the north, there is a constant presence of glacial till, which occupies valleys forming small hills in places.

METALLOGENY

The Grenville Province is the first that had been prospected, since the beginning of the occupation by Europeans, for its potential in base and precious metals, especially in Ontario. Subsequently, we discovered deposits that were exploited and which are currently closed or depleted, such as those of Montauban, Calumet and Rensey.

MINERALIZATION

The main metallogenic characteristic of the region is the presence of massive sulfide deposits, containing zinc, lead, silver and copper, along with satellite and interbedded gold zones.

Montauban Mine (Tétreault, Anacon)

This mine, between 1913 and 1948, produced 1 400 000 tons grading an average of 3,5% Zn – 1,1% Pb – 38,74g/t Ag and 0,036kg/t Cu. The ore came from structurally deformed massive sulfide lenses.

Muscocho Mine

In 1983, the reserves estimation for the north zone was, 923 000 t at 3,8g/t Au and 13g/t Ag. The south zone was evaluated to 90 000 t at a grade of 6,5g/t Au and 68,2g/t Ag.

Several less important metallic showings are also present:

La Traverse (sphalerite, galena, chalcopyrite, pyrrhotite), Lac des Laurentides (sphalerite, galena, chalcopyrite, pyrrhotite), The old five dollar (chalcopyrite, pyrite, pyrrhotite), Perron

(pyrite, arsenopyrite), Lac des Americains (sphalerite, galena, chalcopyrite, pyrite, pyrrhotite), St. Thomas (Gold, Molybdenum), Lac Froid (sphalerite, pyrite, pyrrhotite), Lac aux Sables (chalcopyrite, pyrite, arsenopyrite, pyrrhotite), Grawmont (chalcopyrite, pyrite, pyrrhotite), Lac Audet (pyrite, pyrrhotite, molybdenum).

Note that the calc-silicate units that encompass the Montauban mine massive sulfide, are sought in the region where it is considered as a metallotec. Some localities contain such rock, such as; the Lac aux Sables, the Lac des Laurentides and the La Traverse gold showings.

SUPERFICIAL DEPOSIT

The areas adjacent to the mining zones contain mineralized gold and silver.

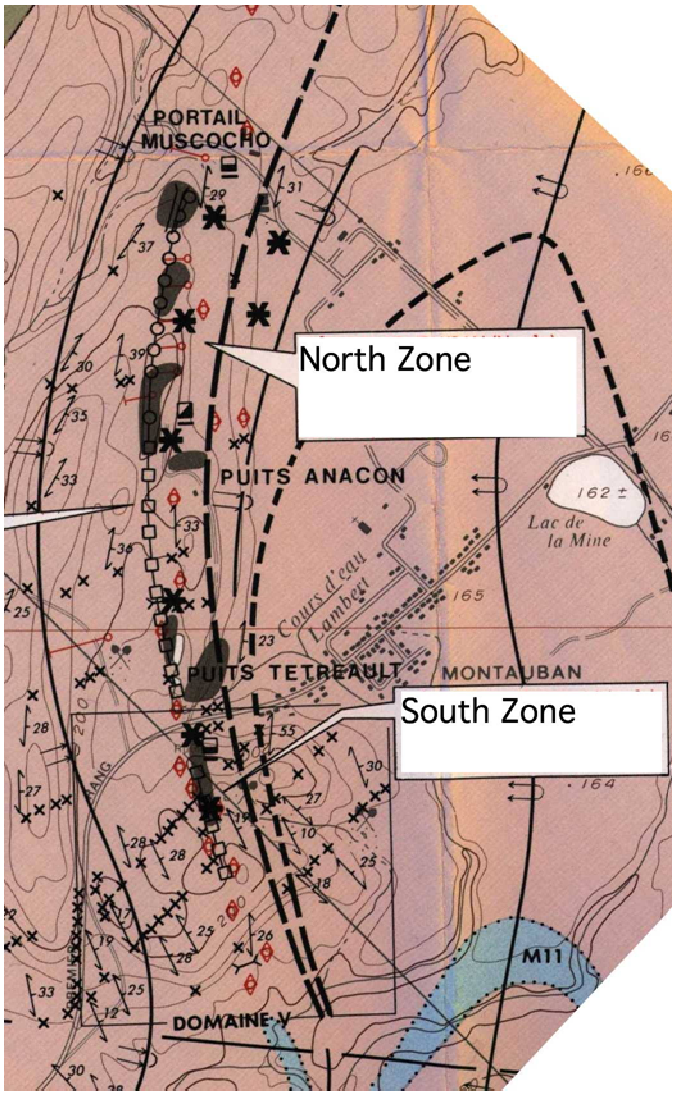


Figure 4: Local geology

The main sources of sand and gravel in the region are glaciofluvial deposits west of Lac Croche and between the villages of Montauban and St. Ubald, the littoral deposits north of Lac Blanc and Sainte-Anne River delta. The material is generally granite and of good quality.

LOCAL CONTEXT

The geological local context is presented in figure 4.

GEOLOGY

Indicated are the main features of the geological units present throughout a linear structure oriented northerly and associated with the mineral deposit of Montauban. In general, we describe from south to north and from west to east.

In the southern area, we find the west quartz-biotite gneiss topped to the east by the quartz-sericite gneiss. A level of garnet amphibolites, two to three meters thick, is

inserted in the quartz-sericite gneiss, it is usually found between six and ten meters above the mineralization. Consequently, this lithology was used as a horizon marker in previous work for the sampling of the core. Rarely were the samples taken above the amphibolite or hornblende gneiss level.

As we move north, the quartz-biotite gneiss becomes more siliceous and passes to a migmatitia. The level of almandine garnet amphibolite is always present above the zone and furthermore, there is a second level of amphibolite more massive and devoid of garnets. The roof area is headed by muscovite-sericite rich quartz gneiss. The gneiss also contains garnet and millimetric biotite beds. Small intrusives of pegmatite follow the quartz-muscovite gneiss. At line L120SW, the rock to the west remains siliceous, but gradually contains more of sericite and biotite. Both amphibolite levels are cut by mineralization. Indeed, we find small quartz veins containing native gold, which intrude these rocks. To the east, the quartz-sericite-biotite gneiss is alternating with the quartz-sillimanite gneiss.

Between lines 075S and 120S, a large pegmatite intrusion is present; it limits new lithologies that appear in the north. The quartz-biotite gneiss disappears to the west and it is replaced by a rock rich in tremolite. The gold mineralization then passes over the two horizons of amphibolite. Also, richer levels of tremolite and diopside begin to appear, overlain by a quartz-biotite mix gneiss.

The northern sector begins with the calc-silicate rocks, containing varying amounts of tremolite, diopside, talc and carbonate that are clearly visible on the surface, especially in the old pits that reflect the early mining operations in Montauban. The two levels of amphibolites are followed over two kilometers from the southern sector to the river Batiscan north. Both levels outcrop west of the mineralized zone and intersect it further north, where they hide it for a distance of 150 meters. Always to the west of the northern zone, from south to north, the rock changes from a quartz-biotite gneiss to sillimanite gneiss. The mix gneiss borders to the east of all the mineralized zones including the calc-silicate rocks.

STRUCTURES

Several discordant lineaments are present; they are possibly related to patterns of faults. Some of which are associated with significant increases in the amount of overburden (limit of the southern zone) and others had been intruded by pegmatite intrusion (boundaries of areas in Central and South).

The geological units and mineralization present, contain at least two phases of folding, as

highlighted by parasite folding and the abrupt variation in the attitude of geologic units.

METALLOGENY

To help clarify and classify all mineralization present, we have listed their different characteristics.

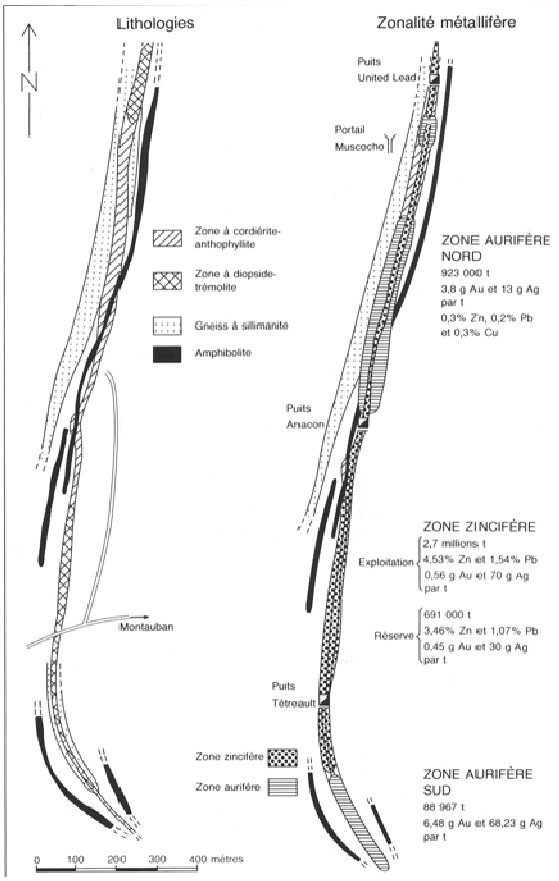


Figure 5: Mineralized zones

- Southern Sector: the sector is located south of the Montauban village access road, it corresponds to the South Gold Zone.
- Central sector: the sector is adjacent to the immediate vicinity of the road, it corresponds to the zinc area.
- Sector North: is the area north of the road and the claims of Golden Goose, it corresponds to the North Gold Zone.

SOUTH ZONE

The ore body has a mean direction of 330° and an average dip of 25° to NE. It extends northeast on the property of Golden Goose (Lot 37, Rang I of Montauban). The surface length is about 700 m (lines 152N to 540S) and the pillar surface, not mined in the southern portion, between 15 and 50 meters (~ 35 m) deep.

At its southern end (L540SW) the area is trapped by a fold whose axial plane is oriented NNE and by a major unconformity oriented NE and is marked by a sharp increase in the thickness of overburden (loose soil). A gold mineralization is also present in some DDH (MS88) northeast of this unconformity.

At its northern end, the zone is displaced by a discordant lineament. The trenches have confirmed the surface trace of the mineralized zones up L120SW. Beyond this point, a pegmatite marks the mineralization down move, so that the main gold zone no longer appears on the surface.

Precious metals, which are found north of this fault, are associated with rocks rich in tremolite-anthophyllite-cordierite. Moreover, they are associated with higher amounts of sulfides (galena, sphalerite). These sulfides have been mined in large part by the early mining companies present at Montauban.

Three subparallel levels, 10 m apart are present:

- Zone 1s (main unit exploited by Muscocho in the 80s) disseminated sulfides (pyrite, pyrrhotite) and stringer (10% sphalerite) with electrum. It contains values in Au / Ag / Zn and varies from 1 to 10 m in thickness.

- Zone 2s (underlying zone 1s), mainly gold with rare dissemination of pyrite and pyrrhotite. The gold is free and usually not visible. Varies from 0,5 to 2 m in thickness.

- Zone 3s (overlying the zone 1s), mainly gold with rare scattered dissemination of pyrite and pyrrhotite. The gold is free and usually not visible. Varies from 0,3 to 1,5 m in power. Same as Zone 2s.

Level 1 appears to be sub concordant to the main geological unit, a quartz-sericite-biotite gneiss while levels 2 and 3 are rather discordant. Level 3 is directly associated with the garnet amphibolite.

CENTER ZONE

The surface length of the mineralized zone is about 300 m (152N to 370n) and the surface pillar was extracted.

The zone is oriented towards the north with a strong dip to the east. It is trapped by a discordant lineament in its southern end and passes gradually to the north zone.

Two remote levels of about 20 m are super-imposed:

- Area 1c (main unit operated, Tétreault, Anaconda), massive sulfide (pyrite, pyrrhotite, chalcopyrite, galena, sphalerite). Contains values of Au, Ag, Cu, Pb and Zn. Varies from 1 to 3 m in thickness.

- Area 4c (overlying zone 1c) calc-silicate unit with disseminated sulfide (pyrite, sphalerite, galena). Contains zinc, lead, high silver and more or less gold. Varies from 0,5 to 2 m in thickness.

Levels 1c and 4c appear sub concordant to main geological units, quartz-sericite gneiss and quartz-hornblende-plagioclase gneiss. They are characterized by the presence of tremolite in the walls. The area 4c presents a sillimanite gneiss in its hanging wall.

There is a small area, about 200 m to the west, undeveloped and characterized by a dissemination of pyrite / pyrrhotite in biotite gneiss.

NORTH ZONE

The length of the surface is approximately 2600 m (above L370N and including lots of Golden Goose). The surface pillar is not extracted and the zone has not been mined.

The zone is oriented north and has a variable dip to the east yet generally strong.

Just one level of mineralization is encountered:

- Zone 1n (start of production in the '80s by Muscocho) disseminated chalcopyrite with visible gold, contains levels of Au and Cu varies from 3-15 m in thickness.

It appears sub-concordant to the main geological units, an anthophyllite-cordierite-silimanite gneiss and a biotite-garnet gneiss. A garnet-amphibole gneiss and pegmatite intersect the mineralization.

The area seems to be the northern extension of the central zone 1c.

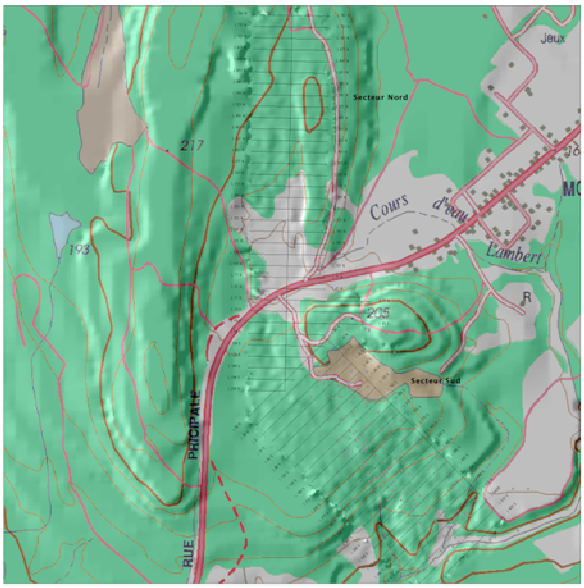


Figure 6: Works location

WORK REALIZED

The work was conducted from May to June 2003 by the Author assisted by Mr. Jean Bernard geologist.

ORGANIZATION / MATERIAL

We used computers using operating systems OSX and Windows 2000. The softwares were MapInfo, Excel, Words, Canvas, MicroStation and Acrobat.

RESOURCE EVALUATION

In total, 236 DDH and nine trenches are used to define the southern area and a total of 83 DDH and 10 trenches are used to define the northern zone. The drill logs from companies Anacon, Ghislau Mining, Explorations Muscocho, Soquem, South Malartic and Ressources Mirabel Inc. were used to assess the ore. Some drill logs are not available to the public but are held at the Ministry of Natural Resources of Quebec. An agreement between Golden Goose and Ressources Mirabel allows us to examine all documents that were filed in Quebec City at the closing of the Montauban mine.

The following table present the available DDH used:

Company	Number	Used	Count
United Lead	UL-01 a UL-125	partly	125
United Lead	U1 a U366	no	366
Anacon	A-1 a A-211	majority	211
Muscocho	M1 a M48	no	48
Muscocho	MM81-1 a MM81-146	partly	146
Muscocho	MM84-1 a MM84-119	partly	119
Muscocho	MM85-01 a MM85-86	partly	86
Muscocho	MM86-01 a MM86-97	partly	97
Muscocho	MM87-01 a MM87-60	partly	60
Muscocho	MM88-01 a MM88-08	partly	8
Muscocho	MS88-01 a MS88-27	all	27
Muscocho	S84-01 a S84-50	all	50
Muscocho	S85-01 a S85-64	majority	64
Muscocho	S86-01 a S86-29	all	29
Muscocho	MAR84-01 a MAR84-29	partly	29
Muscocho	EZ88-01 a EZ88-17	all	17
Muscocho	NZ88-01 a NZ88-07	all	7
Soquem	11-770-01 a 11-770-86	partly	86
Ghislau	GH-1 a GH-70	partly	70
Malartic Sud	ZS99-01 a ZS99-18	majority	18
Mirabel	ZN-01 a ZN-17	majority	17
Total			**1680**

We include all intersections greater than 1g/t Au and 15g/t Ag and some intercalations greater than 0,5g/t Au. An average weighted by the length is used in the agglomeration of adjacent continuous intersections. No cut-off grade was used.

The southern zone is evaluated between the lines and L120SW L540SW a distance of approximately 420 meters. It was partially exploited by Muscocho Exploration and Marcor.

The northern zone is evaluated between the lines and L425N L745N, a distance of approximately 320 meters.

A former pit twenty feet deep lies between the lines L121N and L321N. This area corresponds to the central area, which has been exploited north of the line of the southern zone L120SW.

We use two types of evaluation:

- Blocks estimate on a vertical projection. This is a manual method using cross sections projected orthogonally on a perpendicular vertical surface.
- Surface interpolation estimate. It is a computer-assisted method using the interpolation of items after orthogonal projection on a horizontal surface.

We do not assess areas South 2, South 3 and Center 4, as the concentrations are low, averaging less than 2g/t Au and not containing sector with a high grade. Similarly, we did not consider the zone Center 1, where the surface pillar is non-existent.

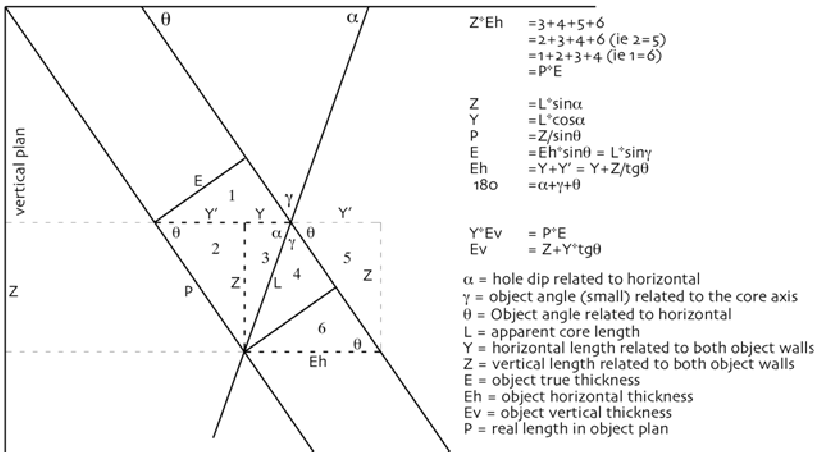
BLOCK METHOD ESTIMATE

Two longitudinal sections are built; one for the South Zone 1 and one for North Zone 1.

LONGITUDINAL CONSTRUCTION

For the execution of the longitudinal sections, we have reported DDH and trenches on cross-sections spaced approximately 15 meters between them. The attitude (θ) of the zone is interpreted by at least two DDH.

The methodology for the projection evaluation is shown in the box below:



This implies that the vertical projection surface of the mineralized zone, multiplied by the horizontal thickness of the mineralized zone, actually corresponds to the volume of the mineralized zone.

On the longitudinal intersections, those which grade more than one gram per metric ton, are indicated. The thickness of each intersection is the apparent horizontal thickness (Eh) of the area interpreted.

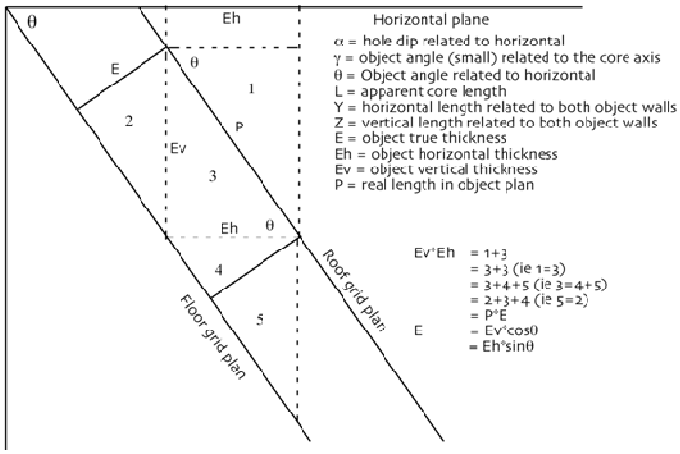
INTERPOLATION METHOD ESTIMATE

For this method, we use a set of files belonging to the database of DDH.

- For each file we calculate the three-dimensional coordinates of all intersections present in the drill logs that are reported in the database.
- For the file containing the analysis we perform a weighted combination of consecutive assays for each of the mineralized zones.
- An overburden coordinate file is extracted for each of the mineralized zones.

HORIZONTAL PROJECTION

For the horizontal projection, all data is plotted orthogonally on a horizontal plane. The following diagram shows the geometric relationships used.



This implies, for an interpolated surface, that the surface of the pixel multiplied by the vertical thickness of the mineralized zone is the volume of the mineralized zone.

The procedure for the process is as follows:

- For each type of data, points' intercepts are drawn on the plan and a polygon around each set is constructed with a maximum extension of 50 m from each known points.
- Only one method was used to interpolate the values of each file. Interpolation is by the natural neighbors method and we use the following parameters
    - Cell: 1 m (2 m for topography);
    - Distance aggregation: 3 m, type: step forward progression, average aggregation;
    - Point evaluation: by slope calculation, skewness = 1, smoothing hermitian, weight = 2, order = 2, without overrun;
    - The outer boundary is given by the polygon limit.

WORK RESULTS

GEOLOGIC CONSIDERATION

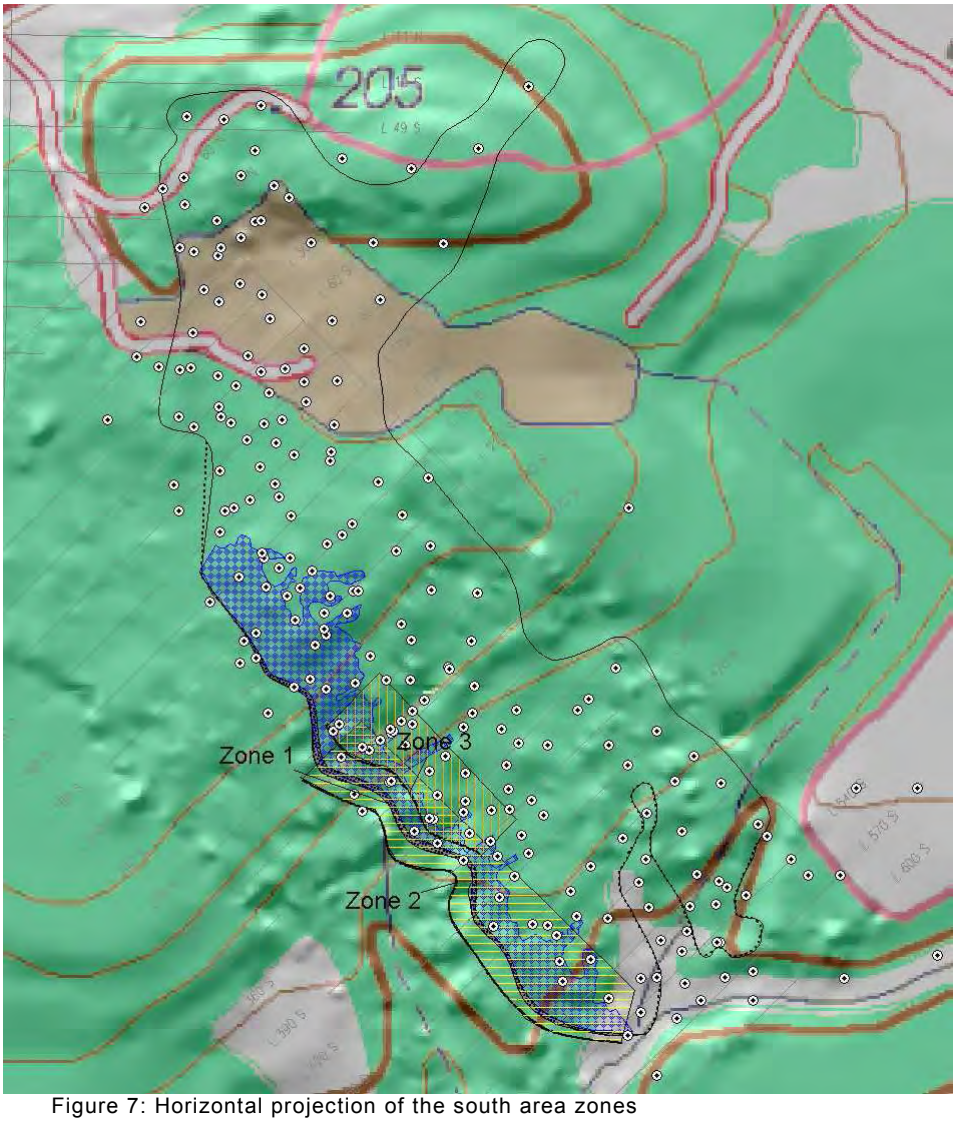


Figure 7: Horizontal projection of the south area zones

SOUTH AREA

In annex IIIb, we placed the general interest figures that are related to the following text.

From our work, the following findings are reported for the south area:

- The attitude of the South zone 1 is 342˚ with an average dip of 28˚ to the ENE. The average thickness is 2m.
- More precisely, the zone has parasite folds oriented 242˚ with a 70m frequency with 25m short flanks having a 0 to 10˚ dips and 45m long flanks with a 45˚ dip.
- At its' south end the zone shows an orienta-tion change of the structures and the bearing becomes 260˚ with a dip to the north, varying from 0 to 45˚. This implies the presence of a synform type fold with an axial plan trace oriented NNE and a possible flat dip of the plane to the WNW. It is also noted on the slopes and attitude distribution plans a series of parasite folds showing 120m long flanks oriented 342˚ displaced to the east by 30m short flanks. They are distributed along an axis oriented to the north. This type of fold also indicates the presence of a synform to the south.

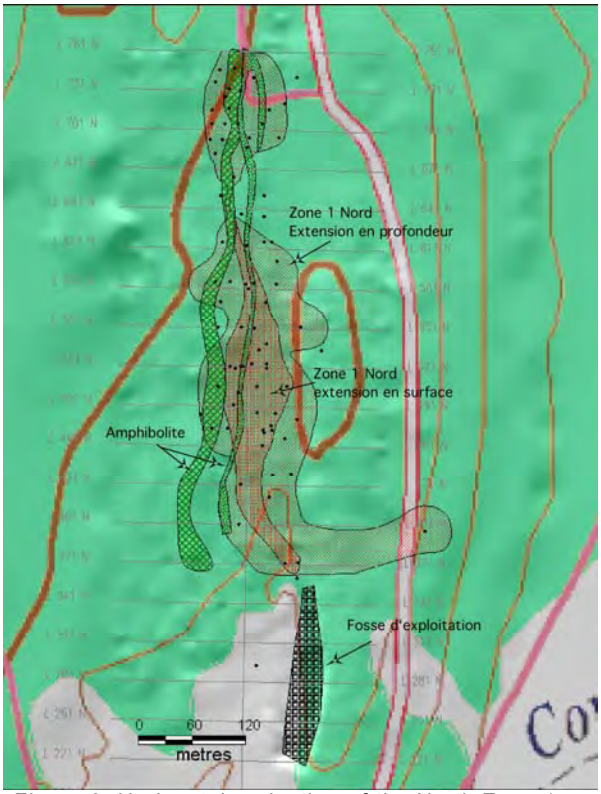


Figure 9: Horizontal projection of the North Zone 1

- There is a lenticular horizontal ore shoot with a width of 50m and a thickness of 3,5m bearing 342˚ at the topographic level 135m. Muscocho mined this level. It appears on the surface between lines 360S and 420S. It is located on a donkey back (between dip at 5˚ and 45˚).
- In the south part, there is a sudden increase in the overburden along a NE direction, which correspond to the Zone 1 south. Smaller topographic discontinuities are also seen in the central portion of the south part. The first is oriented towards the north (directly above the easterly running short flanks suite) and two others bearing to the east.

NORTH AREA

We placed in annex IVb the general interest figures that are related to the following text.

From our work, the following findings are reported for the south area:

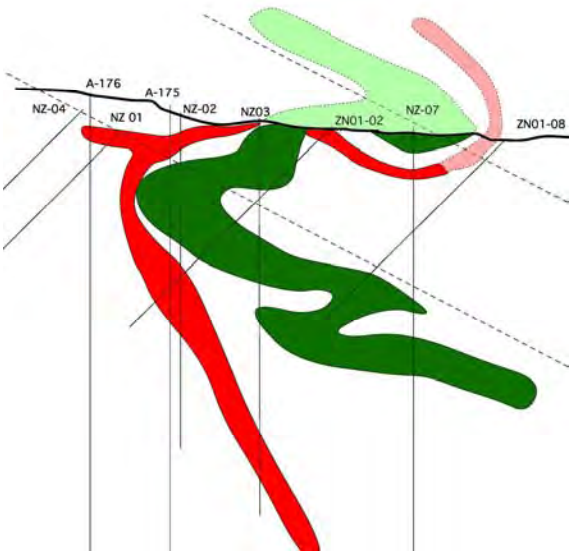


Figure 8: Schematic profile from section L0701N

- The North Zone 1 is generally sub-horizontal to the east of the base line and has an average dip to the east, west of it. In fact this area is included in a drag fold with an axial plane running to the north where it gently plunges. The general form is a Z fold with a horizontal short flank and an average east dipping long flank. The western end surface zone, represents the long flank part that plunges under the mineralization
- Garnet amphibolites units cut the zone. These units show an ambivalent relationship with the mineralization, cutting it, but also with gold values in other areas. This unit is refolded by the same structural deformation as the North Zone 1.
- The center area is practically free of overburden

RESOURCE EVALUATION

BLOCK METHOD ESTIMATE

The resource calculation and longitudinal sections, adjusted to letter paper size, are presented in annexes I and II.

ZONE 1 SOUTH

We evaluate the indicated mineral resource of the unexploited surface pillar of this zone to 114 473 tons at 6,1 g/t Au and 94 g/t Ag equivalent to 22 281 ounces of gold and 347 086 ounces of silver.

Using an equivalence ratio of 73g Ag = 1g Au give a gold equivalent grade of 7,3 g/t eqAu (82% Au and 18% Ag).

The following table shows the principal characteristics for the South Zone 1 evaluated resource:

Section		Grid	Block	Horizontal thickness	Tonnage (ton)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)
517,5	**547,5**	**S**	1	5,5	6727	2,2	100
480,0	**517,5**	**S**	2	6,0	8003	2,7	13
451,0	**480,0**	**S**	3	7,0	6615	1,8	121
427,5	**451,0**	**S**	4	5,0	2741	8,5	106
412,5	**427,5**	**S**	5	10,5	4706	5,1	131
390,0	**412,5**	**S**	6	6,0	5800	3,5	208
367,5	**390,0**	**S**	7	5,0	2066	5,8	143
367,5	**390,0**	**S**	8	4,0	1674	7,5	217
352,5	**367,5**	**S**	9	6,0	1345	48,8	390
352,5	**367,5**	**S**	10	2,0	221	19,7	310
337,5	**352,5**	**S**	11	4,0	1361	1,3	95
322,5	**337,5**	**S**	12	7,0	1871	8,5	244
307,5	**322,5**	**S**	13	8,0	2614	3,2	51
292,5	**307,5**	**S**	14	5,5	1960	14,0	269
277,5	**292,5**	**S**	15	5,0	1553	4,5	51
277,5	**292,5**	**S**	16	3,0	851	9,7	355
262,5	**277,5**	**S**	17	4,0	1912	4,2	86
262,5	**277,5**	**S**	18	7,0	3648	1,2	7
247,5	**262,5**	**S**	19	4,5	4860	8,3	8
232,5	**247,5**	**S**	20	8,0	3456	12,3	69
232,5	**247,5**	**S**	21	13,0	5897	5,6	10
232,5	**247,5**	**S**	22	4,2	2506	8,5	9
217,5	**232,5**	**S**	23	7,0	9318	17,2	314
202,5	**217,5**	**S**	24	4,5	3317	3,6	76
202,5	**217,5**	**S**	25	3,5	1257	4,6	13
202,5	**217,5**	**S**	26	14,0	2003	3,3	10
187,5	**202,5**	**S**	27	5,0	4037	3,3	2
172,5	**187,5**	**S**	28	4,5	4653	3,6	1

157,5	**172,5**	**S**	29	5,0	1674	0,7	1
157,5	**172,5**	**S**	30	11,0	7277	0,9	9
142,5	**157,5**	**S**	31	2,0	1755	2,3	5
142,5	**157,5**	**S**	32	3,0	1118	5,2	68
127,5	**142,5**	**S**	33	4,7	3329	5,5	56
120,0	**127,5**	**S**	34	6,5	2352	5,7	50
Total			**34**		**114473**		
Average				**5,8**		**6,1**	**94,3**

Since we do not have enough DDH/trench to have a satisfactory assessment of the distribution and that we did not used a cutoff grade, we qualified this resource as indicated

NORTH ZONE 1

For the North Zone 1, we record a total of 274 500 tons at 2,8g/t Au and 15g/t Ag corresponding to 24 917 ounces of gold and 133 912 ounces of silver. The gold equivalent content is 3,0g/t eqAu (93% Au and Ag 7%) considering a ratio of 73 g = 1 g Au.

The following table shows the principal characteristics for the North Zone 1 blocks:

Section		Grid	Block	Horizontal thickness	Tonnage (ton)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)
425	452	N	1	25	3780	3,8	34
425	452	N	2	2	2117	2,45	24
425	452	N	3	3	7711	1,05	0
452	480	N	4	40	22896	2,19	14
452	480	N	5	3	2147	1,64	18
452	480	N	6	3	7557	4,75	22
480	498,5	N	7	35	10490	5,6	23,8
480	506,5	N	8a	2,5	878	8,59	6,55
480	506,5	N	8b	5	1755	2,8	35
480	506,5	N	8c	5	11408	2	8,35
495,5	513,5	N	9	35	8505	5,31	0
513,5	536	N	10	41	20369	2,8	8,3
506,5	551	N	11	5	5967	1,23	24
506,5	551	N	12	6,5	28852	3	23,8
536,5	513,5	N	13	40	9720	1,45	1,6
566	597	N	15	42	14062	2,56	12,7
551	597	N	16	3	6010	6,1	6,9
551	597	N	17	2	8019	2,05	1,61
597	636,5	N	19	40	21600	2	4,4
597	636,5	N	20	3	3402	6,1	6,9
597	636,5	N	21	2	8019	2,05	1,61
636,5	675	N	22	3	17545	1,4	7,7
675	702	N	23	40	17496	3,9	55
675	702	N	24	4	3413	5,5	38,7

675	702	N	25	4	11286	1,4	6,7
702	703	N	27	2	972	2	21
702	723	N	28	3	4568	4	4,2
723	738	N	29	10	2025	3,65	36
723	738	N	30	5	6183	2,7	12,85
738	745	N	31	15	1499	4,9	31
738	745	N	32	7	4253	1,2	29,6
Total			**28**		**274501**		
Average				**6,3**		**2,8**	**15,2**

However, note that in this zone, 113 284 tons grading 3,1 g/t Au and 19 g/t Ag (3,4 g/t eqAu) are available within the first 10 meters. This mass corresponds to 46% of the surface pillar value.

INTERPOLATION METHOD ESTIMATE

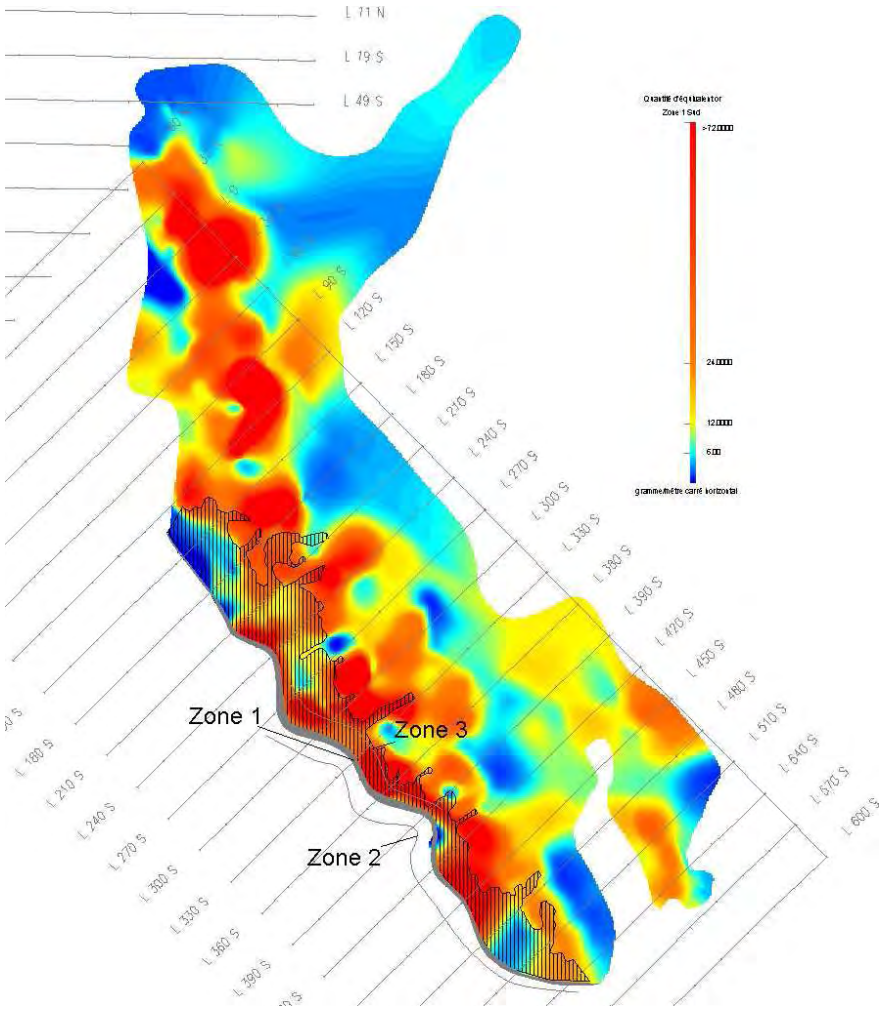


Figure 10: South Zone 1 equivalent gold distribution (g/horiz m2)

SOUTH AREA

The various tables and figures relating to South area are presented in annex III

South Zone 1

Following the interpolation and the modeling of the zone, a measured mineral resource of 123 533 tons at 4,27 g/t eqAu (82%Au and 18% Ag) equivalent to 16 969 ounces of gold equivalent (13 915 ounces of gold and 222 974 ounces of silver) is evaluated.

We qualified this resource as measured , since the weighting method is robust, the DDH grid is dense, that the grades are sufficiently grouped and the geological continuity is high.

With regards to distribution of the equivalent amount of gold shown in figure 10, we indicate through hatched, wertical projection, the non extracted zone which was used for the resource calculation

NORTH AREA

The various tables and figures relating to North area are presented in annex IV.

North Zone 1

Upon verification and interpretation of the drilling results in the north area, we are unable to apply the interpolation method for the North Zone 1. This technique requires precise positioning and discrimination of the zone that were impossible to determine with precision.

INTERPRETATION / DISCUSSION

The difference observed between the block methods related to the interpolation for the zone 1 south is principally related to the absence of a cut grade. In fact, the weighting due to the blocks with very high grades is very important and we can see, among other things, that the block 23 (section 217,5-235,5) provides 23% of the gold and 27% of the silver. This situation is anomalous and disputable; since that block is located outside of the ore shoot location. In addition, the interpolation method in this area reveals lower grades at 6 g/t eqAu (~5 g/t Au). Also there is a questionable matter for block 9 (extreme grade, representative character of the trench sampling), 19 (grade choice) and 20 (representative character of the trench sampling). Finally, if we applied a cut grade, to the blocks, equivalent to 90% of the distribution percentile of grade (~7 g/t eqAu) we lower the grade mean under 5 g/t eqAu, witch appears to be plausible.

The horizontal projection block method only used the old drillings (DDH and the surface trenche) located at the limit of the Muscocho work site of the year 1999. This method did not take into account the exact mine's working limits. The samples that are extracted from the trenches are not channel samples but rather chip samples.

Since zones 2 and 3 south show low grades and thickness, we decided not to carry out the evaluation of those zones, however if there is a positive study conducted for extraction by open pit, they will be considered.

The modeling of the zones and the surrounding grounds, clearly shows their structural characteristics. We have mentioned a few but we consider that a deeper study will produce more knowledge for them especially by the use of the geological units.

BULK SAMPLE

In the following table, we interpret the general economic parameters for the extraction of two bulk samples, equally distributed between the north and the south area in easily accessible sections. Those parameters do not take into account the cost flux optimization, the higher grade present in the sampling area and the income generated by associated minerals.

Depending on the budget (see item Conclusion), the Author estimates the income of the bulk sample to be 60% of the cost.

The estimate presented is for orientation; it is not a formal analysis.

Bulk samples economics

Parameter	South	North	Total
Samples	3000	3000	6000
Grade (g/t eqAu)	4,27	3,36	3,82
Recuperation	90%	90%	90%
Ounces (eqAu)	371	292	663
Value (325 USD)	$120 538	$94 844	$215 382
Value (CAD)	**162 726 $**	**128 039 $**	**290 765 $**

CONCLUSION

The Author has done a preliminary study of the Montauban Mine surface pillar available mineral resource. The Mine is located some 60km west of Quebec City and geologically located within the Grenville province in the volcano-sedimentary rocks of the Montauban Group. The mineralized body is formed of several linear lenses that contain accumulations of lead-zinc-silver, copper-gold and gold-silver.

From this study, we evaluate the resources as follow:

South Area

Zone 1 south:

- Extrapolation bloc method: Indicated mineral resource of 114 473 tons at 6,1 g/t Au and 94 g/t Ag equivalent to 22 281 ounces of gold and 347 086 ounces of silver.
- Interpolation method: Measured mineral resource of 123 533 tons at 3,5 g/t Au and 56 g/t Ag equivalent to 13 915 ounces of gold and 222 974 ounces of silver.
- The substantial difference between the two methods (zone 1 south) is related to the fact that for the blocks method, no cut grade was used and the pound of the high-grade blocks is important.
- We consider that the interpolation method is more adequate.

North Area

Zone 1 North:

- Extrapolation blocks method: Indicated mineral resource 274 500 tons at 2,8g/t Au and 15g/t Ag corresponding to 24 917 ounces of gold and 133 912 ounces of silver.
- Interpolation method: considering the structural complexity of this zone and the drilling imprecision, it is not possible to use this method for the resource calculation.
- We consider that, from the characteristic (uniform grade), this zone is well represented by the blocks method.

Globally, the grades are marginal and higher minerals agglomerations are scarce. As well, the application of usual preliminary evaluation methods do not show an immediate economic value.

However, taking into account that the actual value of available near surface gold and silver

mineral resources is more than 15 millions dollars (USD), we consider that the project is qualified for a prefeasibility phase (technico-economic) oriented for small scale exploitation. Low cost extraction methods, such as the thermal fracturing drilling (south area) and open pit (north area) are possible and might demonstrate an economic result for the exploitation.

To allow a good evaluation of the project's economic potential, we proposed a three phases exploration program totaling $700 000 CAD.

RECOMMANDATION

For the south area, despite the fact that the Author considers trustfully the interpolation method, he is recommending that definition drilling be necessary to clear the uncertainty caused by the 2 methods and to control sections with highest grades.

For the North area, as the localization quality is doubtful and that there is uncertainty to define the mineralization geology and the volumetric characteristics, we recommend a close spacing drilling campaign in the center part of the zone, with a 30m quincunx pattern to asses ambiguities. All holes lengths are estimated to 30m.

Those works shall be followed with a 6 000 tons bulk samples to more precisely qualify the resource and to permit a first metallurgic study. This will permit to elaborate a prefeasibility study (technico-economic study) to extract the surface north and south pillars. The revenues generated by the extracted minerals will defray a least 60% of the phase III costs (see item Budget). The tonnage was selected to optimized the ratio between the monetary lost and the optimal quality of the technical information.

DRILLING PROGRAM, SOUTH AREA

Section	Station	Length (m)	Dip
510S	187W	30	-90
480S	190W	40	-90
465S	190W	40	-90
420S	175W	40	-90
335S	172W	30	-90
300S	174W	30	-90
270S	157W	35	-90
255S	169W	30	-90
240S	142W	45	-90
210S	157W	55	-90
195S	158W	30	-90
180S	155W	60	-90
165S	155W	50	-90
135S	150W	35	-90
Total	**14**	**550**	

In the adjacent table we have located the DDH with the south grid field coordinates. We use system to help the correlation with the blocks method.

On figure 11 we informally present the north area proposed DDH location on the MTM nad 83 zone 8 datum.

The 6 000 tons bulk sample is possible:

In the south area (3 000t) on lines L480S, L390S to L420S, L270S to L300S and L210S to L240S;

In the north area (3 000t) between lines L0461N and L0521N.

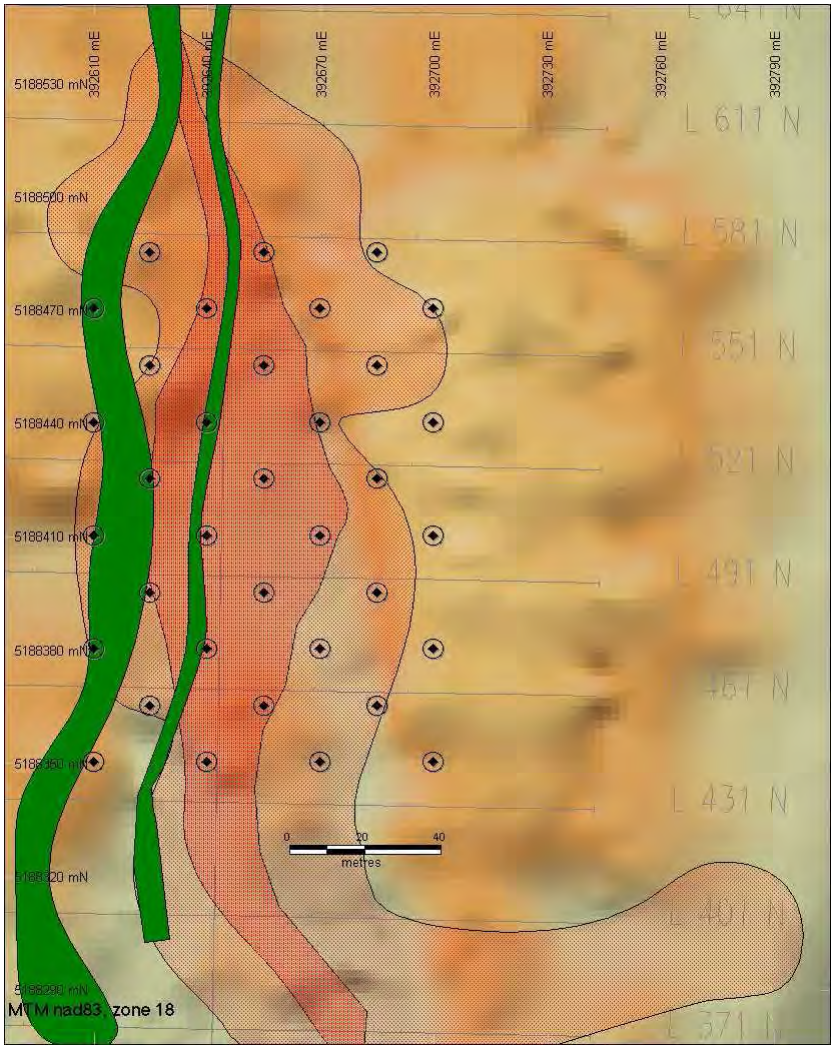


Figure 11: Proposed DDH to adjust the North zone

Cost

Type of works	Unit	Unit cost (CAD)	Value (CAD)
Interpretation	10 dy	500 $	5 000 $
Preparation and permit	10 dy	1 000 $	10 000 $
Supervision et report	20%	15 000 $	3 000 $
Contingences	10%	18 000 $	1 800 $
Administration & Management	20%	19 800 $	3 960 $
Total - Phase I			**23 760 $**
Phase II			
DDH (south area)	550 m	100 $	55 000 $
DDH (north area)	1050 m	100 $	105 000 $
Supervision and report	15%	160 000 $	24 000 $
Contingences	10%	184 000 $	18 400 $
Administration & Management	20%	202 400 $	40 480 $
Total – Phase II			**242 880 $**
Phase III			
Bulk sample	6000 t	10 $	60 000 $
Transport	6000 t	18 $	108 000 $
Treatment	6000 t	22 $	132 000 $
Supervision and report	15%	300 000 $	45 000 $
Contingences	10%	345 000 $	34 500 $
Administration & Management	20%	379 500 $	75 900 $
Total – Phase II			**455 400 $**
TOTAL – PHASE I ET II			**722 040 $**

[Signed Jacques Marchand]

Jacques Marchand
Ingénieur Géologue

BIBLIOGRAPHY

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PUBLICATION

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INTERNET

-

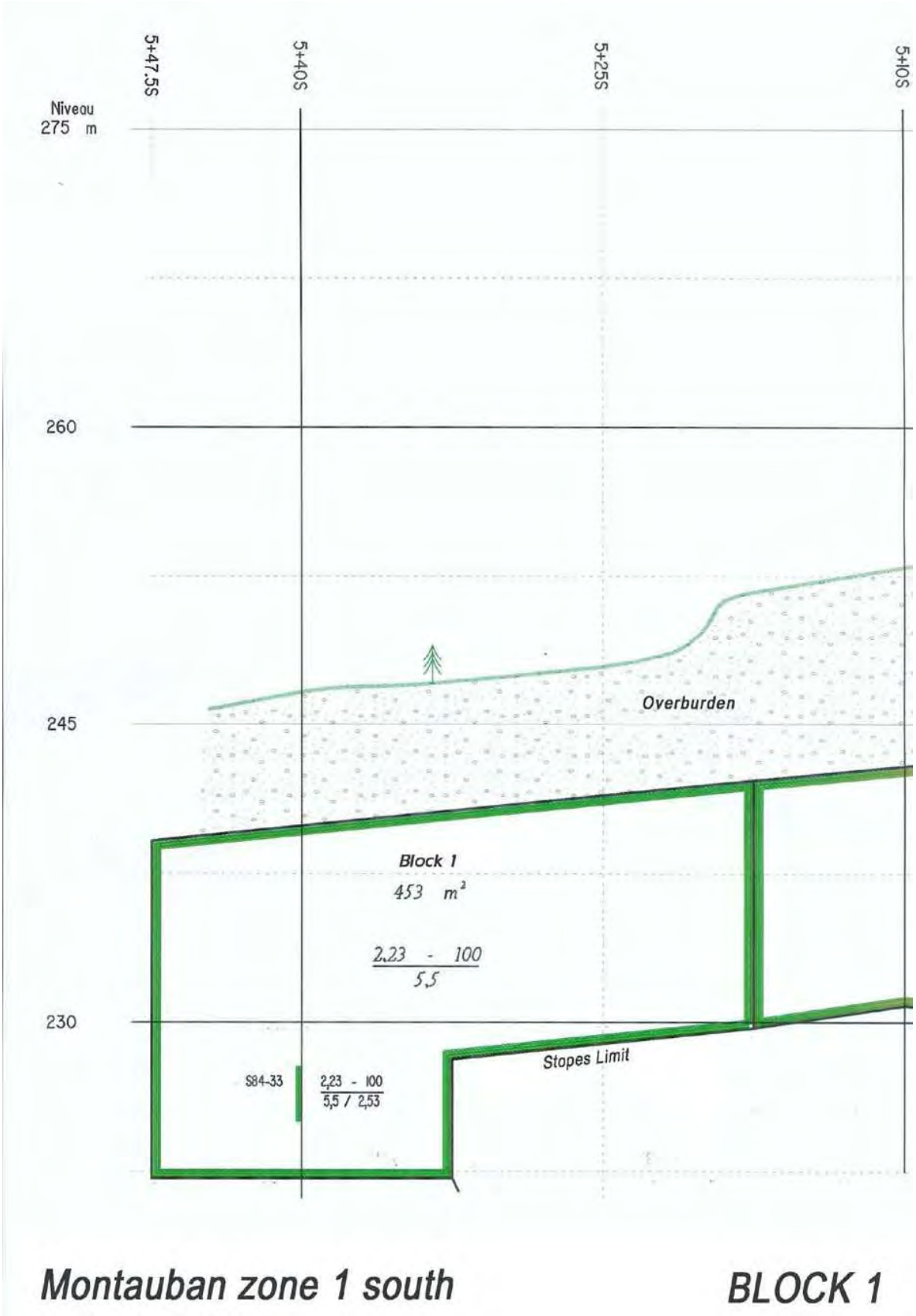
ANNEX I SOUTH AREA

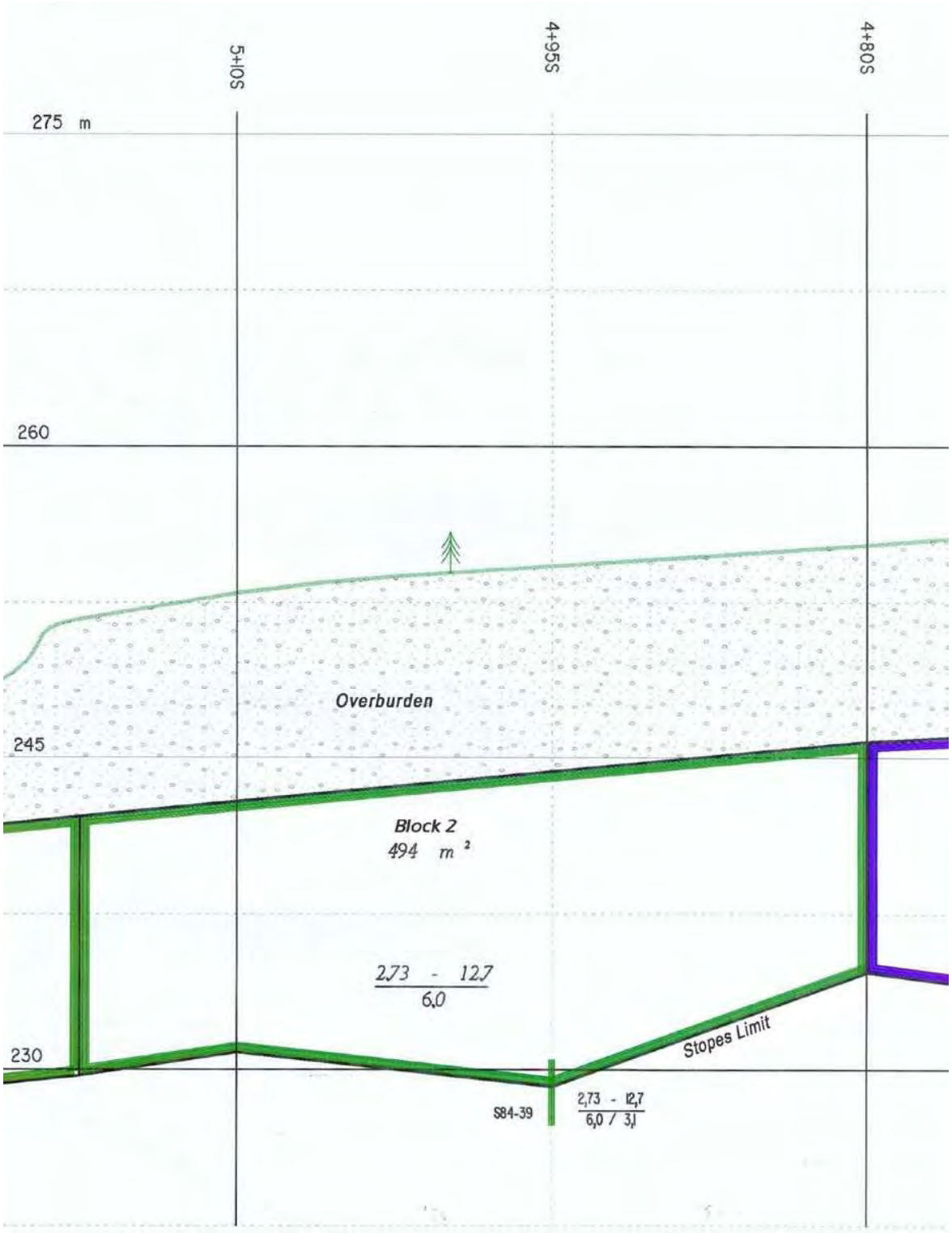
Block Method by Longitudinal Projectiont

A) MINERAL RESOURCE TABLE

Section		Grid	Block	Lenth (m)	Depth Start	Depth End	Surface (m)	Horizontal Thickness	Volume (m3)	Density (g/cm3)	Tonnage (ton)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Au (ounces)	Ag (ounces)	Value (USD)
517,5	547,5	S	1	30,0	0	18,5	453,0	5,5	2492	2,7	6727	2,2	100	482	21628	272 625 $
480,0	517,5	S	2	37,5	0	15	494,0	6,0	2964	2,7	8003	2,7	13	702	3268	261 535 $
451,0	480,0	S	3	29,0	0	14	350,0	7,0	2450	2,7	6615	1,8	121	376	25734	255 280 $
427,5	451,0	S	4	23,5	0	8,5	203,0	5,0	1015	2,7	2741	8,5	106	747	9340	306 342 $
412,5	427,5	S	5	15,0	0	13	166,0	10,5	1743	2,7	4706	5,1	131	773	19821	365 754 $
390,0	412,5	S	6	22,5	0	16,5	358,0	6,0	2148	2,7	5800	3,5	208	649	38785	413 280 $
367,5	390,0	S	7	22,5	5	15	153,0	5,0	765	2,7	2066	5,8	143	385	9496	180 392 $
367,5	390,0	S	8	22,5	0	5	155,0	4,0	620	2,7	1674	7,5	217	404	11679	197 341 $
352,5	367,5	S	9	15,0	4	8	83,0	6,0	498	2,7	1345	48,8	390	2110	16860	819 306 $
352,5	367,5	S	10	15,0	0	4	41,0	2,0	82	2,7	221	19,7	310	140	2207	59 673 $
337,5	352,5	S	11	15,0	0	9	126,0	4,0	504	2,7	1361	1,3	95	55	4156	39 092 $
322,5	337,5	S	12	15,0	0	7,5	99,0	7,0	693	2,7	1871	8,5	244	511	14679	249 428 $
307,5	322,5	S	13	15,0	0	7,5	121,0	8,0	968	2,7	2614	3,2	51	269	4286	114 685 $
292,5	307,5	S	14	15,0	0	9	132,0	5,5	726	2,7	1960	14,0	269	882	16953	390 187 $
277,5	292,5	S	15	15,0	7,5	14,5	115,0	5,0	575	2,7	1553	4,5	51	225	2546	90 835 $
277,5	292,5	S	16	15,0	0	7,5	105,0	3,0	315	2,7	851	9,7	355	265	9707	139 430 $
262,5	277,5	S	17	15,0	0	14	177,0	4,0	708	2,7	1912	4,2	86	258	5286	115 717 $
262,5	277,5	S	18	15,0	14	27	193,0	7,0	1351	2,7	3648	1,2	7	141	821	53 197 $
247,5	262,5	S	19	15,0	0	25	400,0	4,5	1800	2,7	4860	8,3	8	1303	1281	462 259 $
232,5	247,5	S	20	15,0	0	10,5	160,0	8,0	1280	2,7	3456	12,3	69	1367	7700	515 310 $
232,5	247,5	S	21	15,0	10,5	21,5	168,0	13,0	2184	2,7	5897	5,6	10	1062	1820	380 332 $
232,5	247,5	S	22	15,0	21,5	36,5	221,0	4,2	928	2,7	2506	8,5	9	681	685	241 590 $
217,5	232,5	S	23	15,0	0	32	493,0	7,0	3451	2,7	9318	17,2	314	5153	94067	2 254 965 $
202,5	217,5	S	24	15,0	0	18,5	273,0	4,5	1229	2,7	3317	3,6	76	388	8052	174 512 $
202,5	217,5	S	25	15,0	18,5	28,5	133,0	3,5	466	2,7	1257	4,6	13	186	525	67 580 $
202,5	217,5	S	26	15,0	28,5	33	53,0	14,0	742	2,7	2003	3,3	10	211	612	76 882 $
187,5	202,5	S	27	15,0	0	17	299,0	5,0	1495	2,7	4037	3,3	2	428	305	151 358 $
172,5	187,5	S	28	15,0	0	27	383,0	4,5	1724	2,7	4653	3,6	1	539	150	189 232 $
157,5	172,5	S	29	15,0	0	11	124,0	5,0	620	2,7	1674	0,7	1	38	54	13 445 $
157,5	172,5	S	30	15,0	11	23	245,0	11,0	2695	2,7	7277	0,9	9	211	2106	83 800 $
142,5	157,5	S	31	15,0	0	21,5	325,0	2,0	650	2,7	1755	2,3	5	130	282	46 777 $
142,5	157,5	S	32	15,0	21,5	26	138,0	3,0	414	2,7	1118	5,2	68	187	2444	77 139 $
127,5	142,5	S	33	15,0	0	15	261,0	4,7	1233	2,7	3329	5,5	56	593	5973	236 174 $
120,0	127,5	S	34	7,5	0	15	134,0	6,5	871	2,7	2352	5,7	50	431	3781	168 989 $
Total			**34**	**427,5**			**7334**		**42397**	**2,7**	**114473**			**22281**	**347086**	**9 464 441 $**
Average								**5,8**				**6,1**	**94,3**	**350,00 $**	**4,80 $**	
Measured mineral ressources Zone 1 South								**5,8**			**114473**	**6,1**	**94**	**22281**	**347086**	
Value												no cutoff	no cutoff	7 798 426 $	1 666 014 $	**9 464 441 $**
														82%	18%	
Method	block calculation, balanced										**equivalent**	7,3		27041		
Projection	Vertical plan															
Cutoff	Intersected mineralization grading more than 0,5 gt Au, no cutoff superior grades															

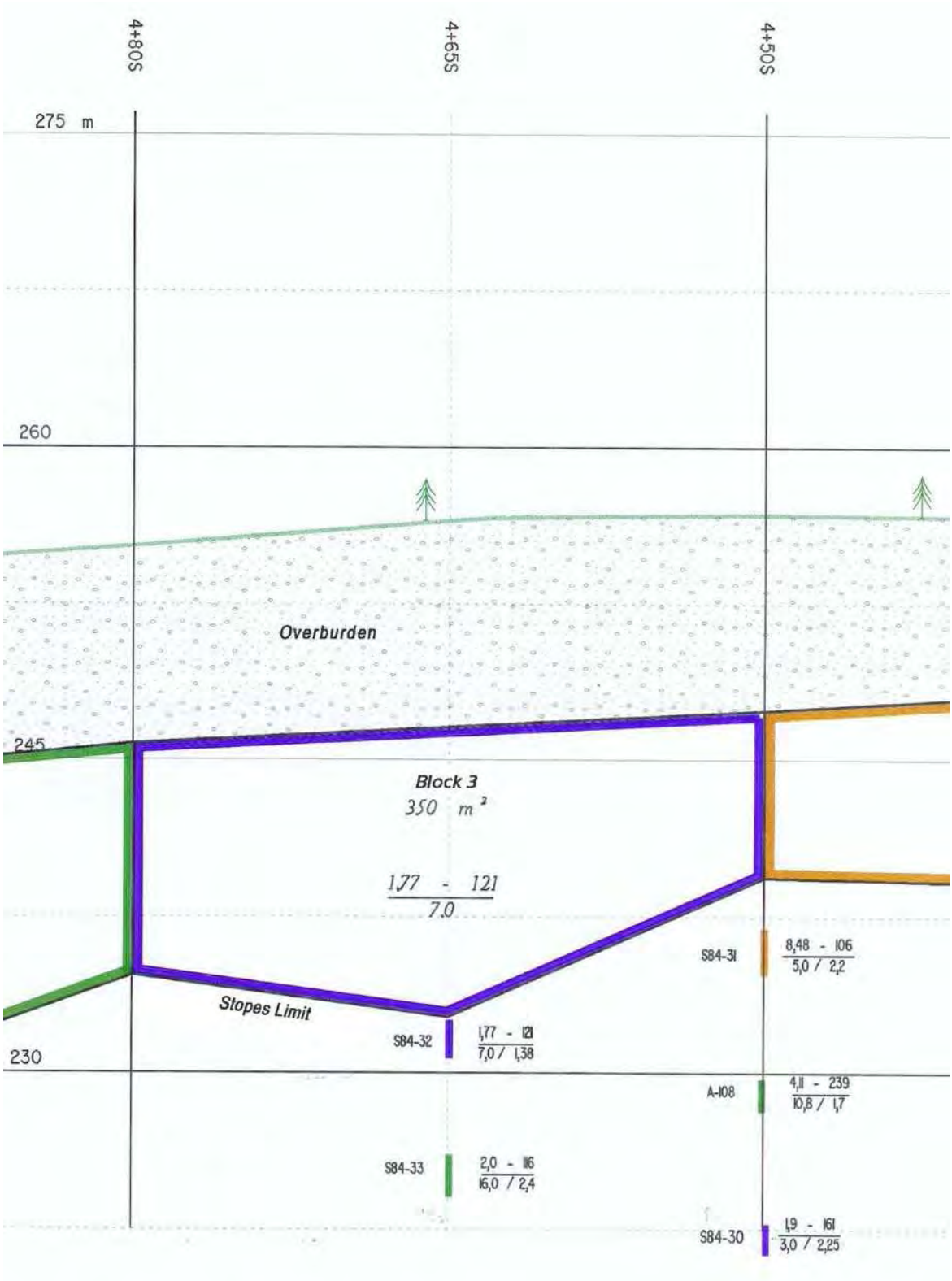
B) LONGITUDINAL SECTION / SOUTH ZONE 1

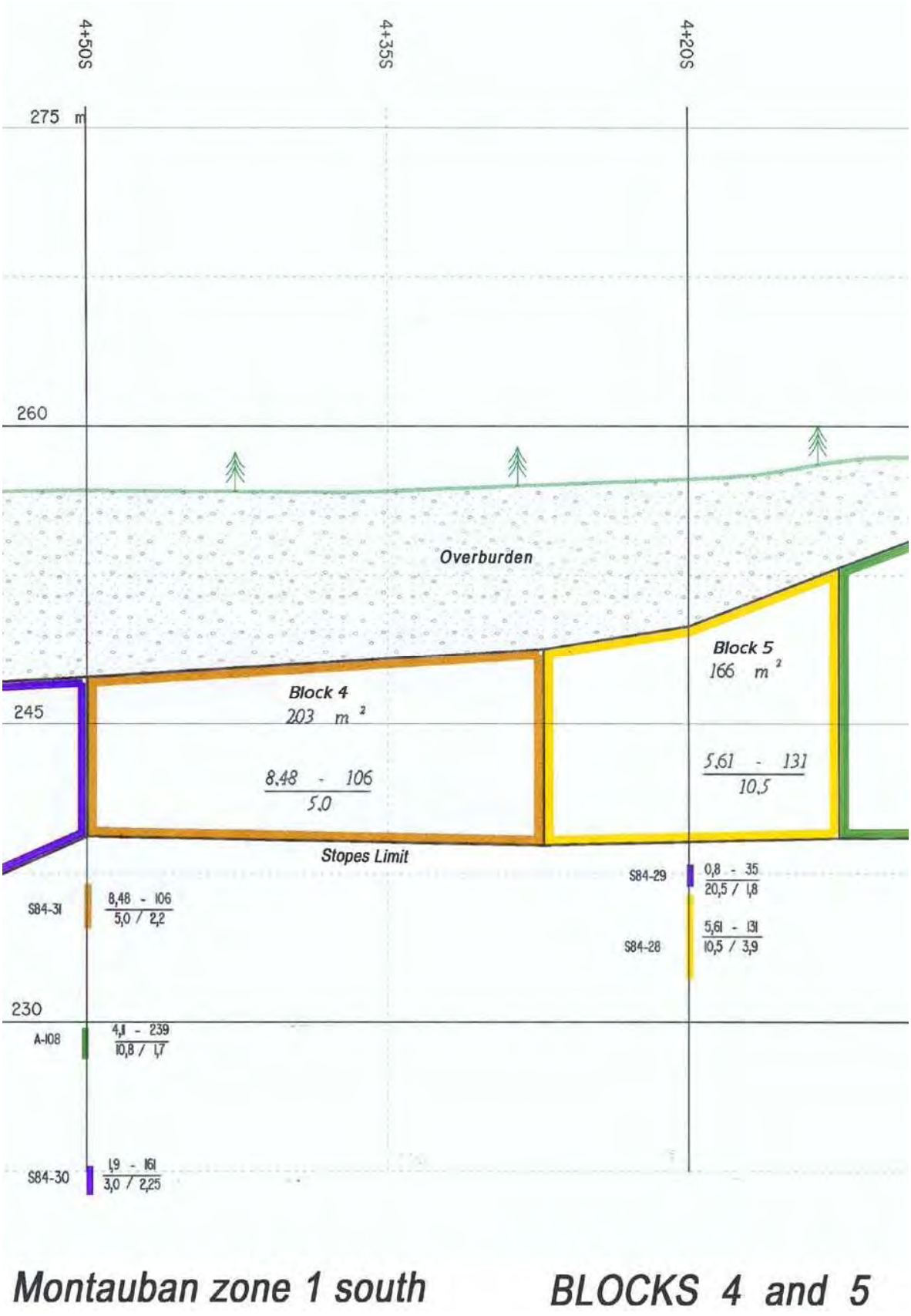

5+47.5S
5+40S
5+25S
5+10S
Niveau
275 m
260
245
230
Overburden
Block 1
453 m²
2,23 - 100
5,5
Stopes Limit
S84-33
2,23 - 100
5,5 / 2,53
Montauban zone 1 south
BLOCK 1

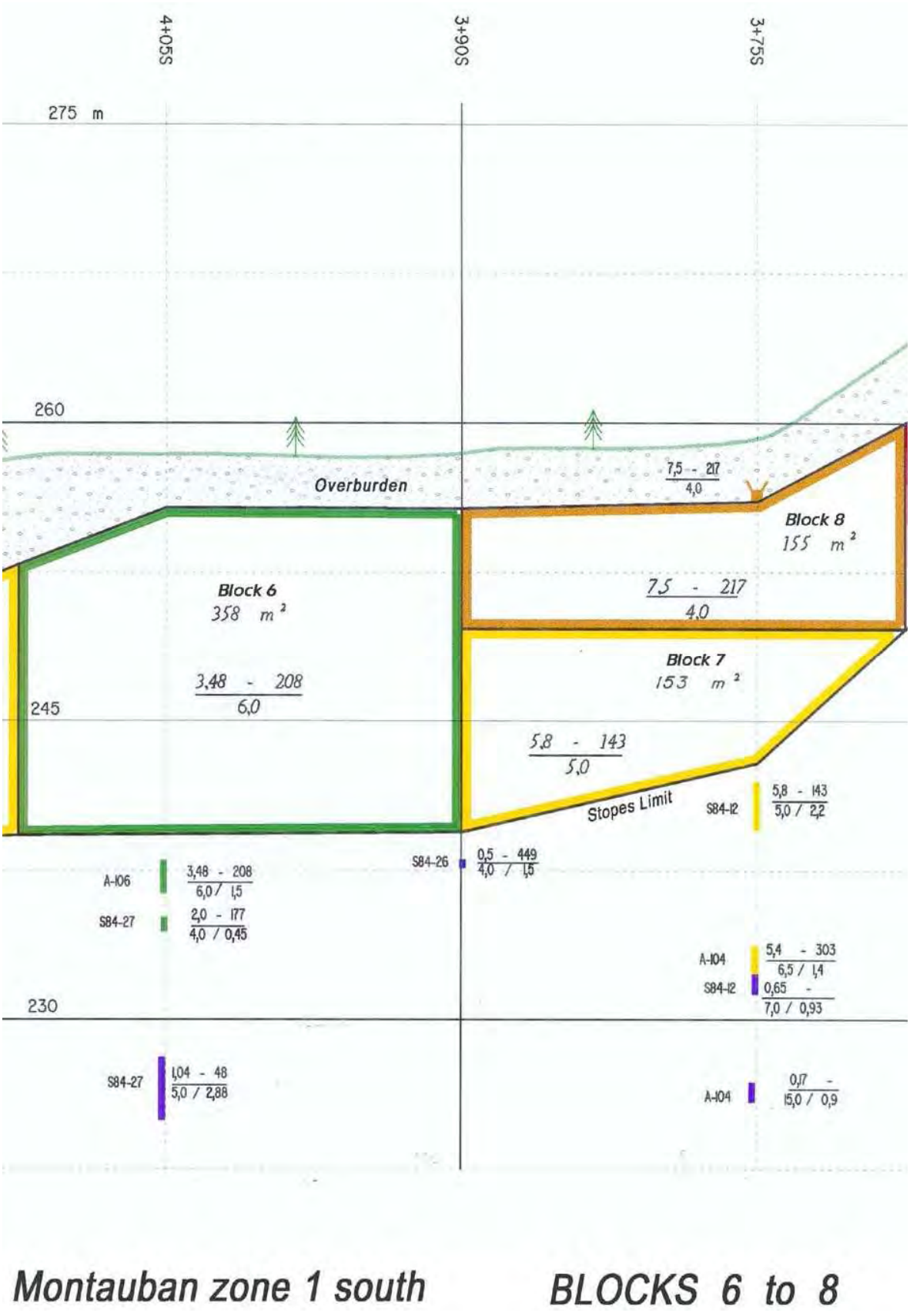


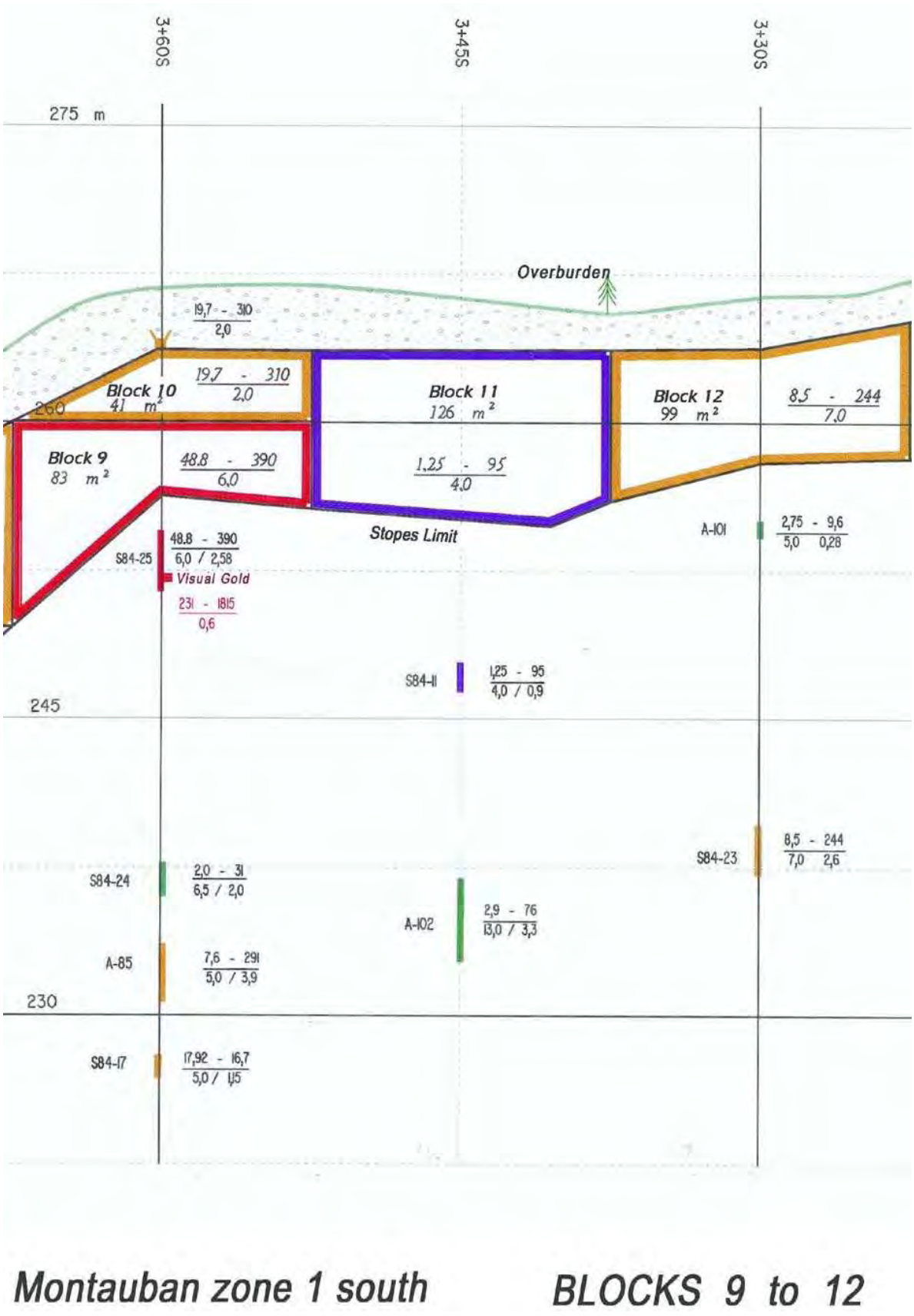
Montauban zone 1 south

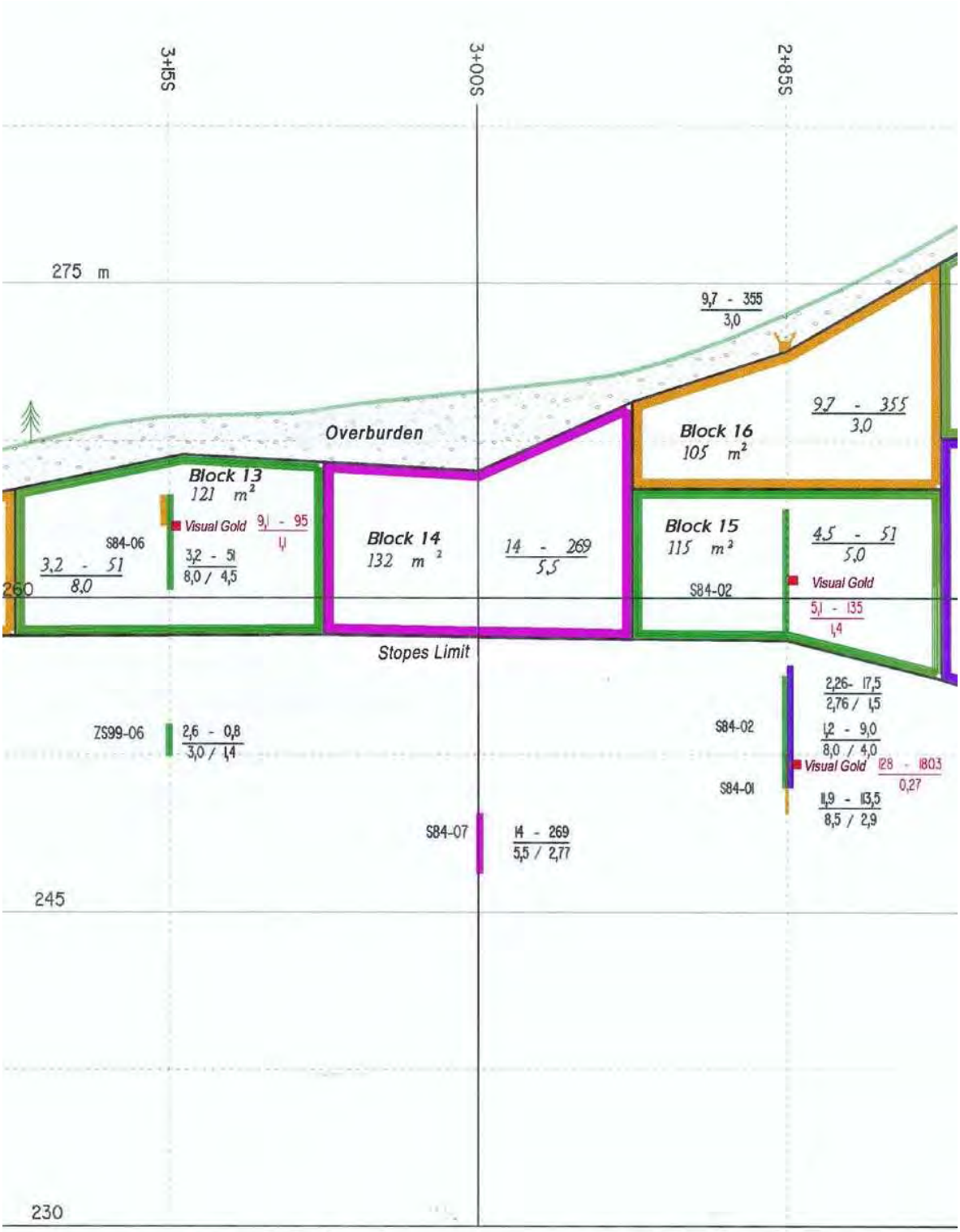
BLOCK 2

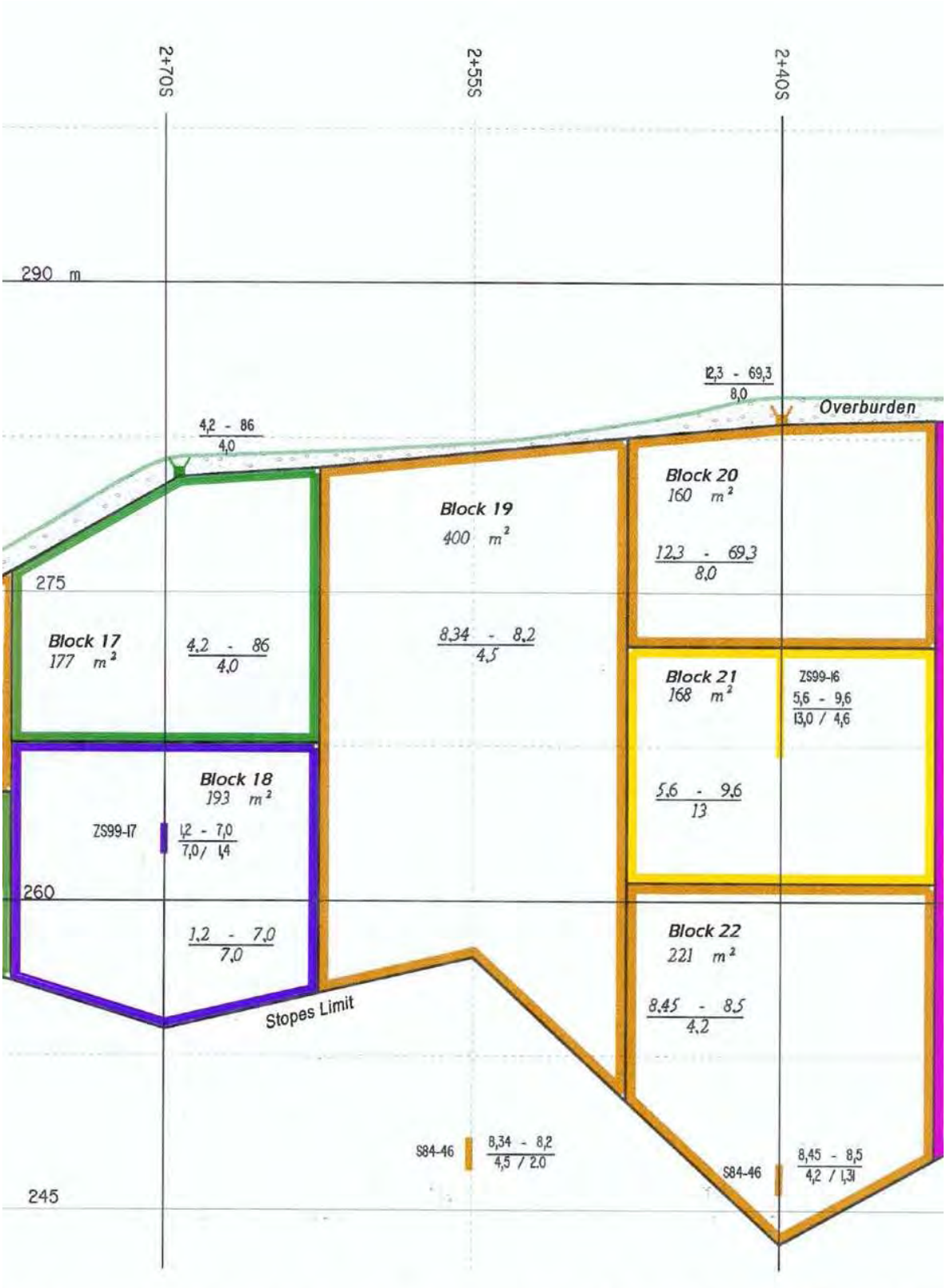

4+80S
4+65S
4+50S
275 m
260
Overburden
245
Block 3
350 m²
1,77 - 121
7,0
Stopes Limit
230
S84-31
8,48 - 106
5,0 / 2,2
S84-32
1,77 - 121
7,0 / 1,38
A-108
4,11 - 239
10,8 / 1,7
S84-33
2,0 - 116
16,0 / 2,4
S84-30
1,9 - 161
3,0 / 2,25
Montauban zone 1 south
BLOCK 3


4+50S
4+35S
4+20S
275 m
260
245
230
Overburden
Block 4
203 m²
8,48 - 106
5,0
Block 5
166 m²
5,61 - 131
10,5
Stopes Limit
S84-31
8,48 - 106
5,0 / 2,2
S84-29
0,8 - 35
20,5 / 1,8
S84-28
5,61 - 131
10,5 / 3,9
A-108
4,1 - 239
10,8 / 1,7
S84-30
1,9 - 161
3,0 / 2,25
Montauban zone 1 south
BLOCKS 4 and 5

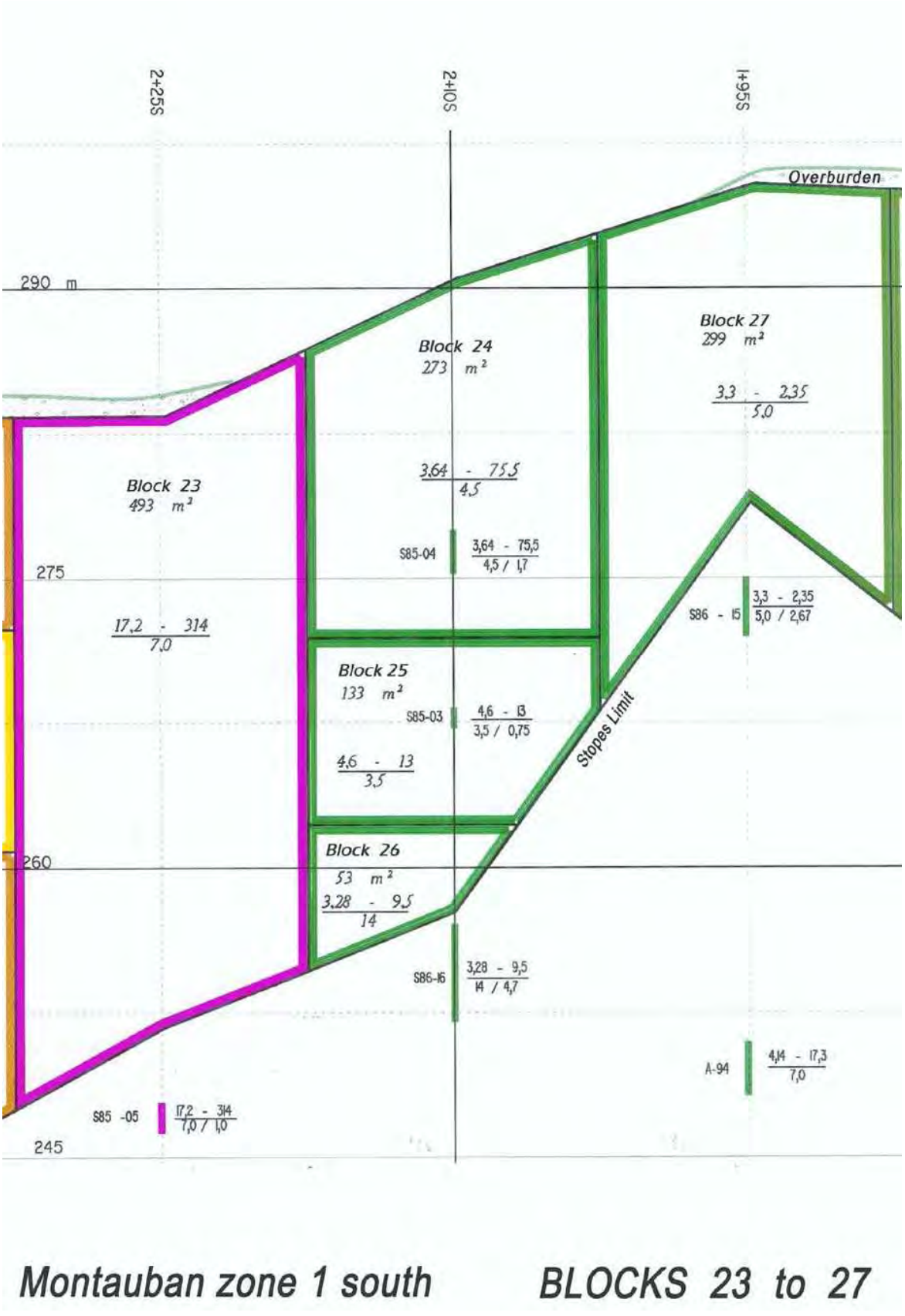

4+05S
3+90S
3+75S
275 m
260
245
230
Overburden
Block 6
358 m²
3,48 - 208
6,0
Block 8
155 m²
7,5 - 217
4,0
Block 7
153 m²
5,8 - 143
5,0
Stopes Limit
7,5 - 217
4,0
S84-12
5,8 - 143
5,0 / 2,2
S84-26
0,5 - 449
4,0 / 1,5
A-106
3,48 - 208
6,0 / 1,5
S84-27
2,0 - 177
4,0 / 0,45
A-104
5,4 - 303
6,5 / 1,4
S84-12
0,65 -
7,0 / 0,93
S84-27
1,04 - 48
5,0 / 2,88
A-104
0,17 -
15,0 / 0,9
Montauban zone 1 south
BLOCKS 6 to 8

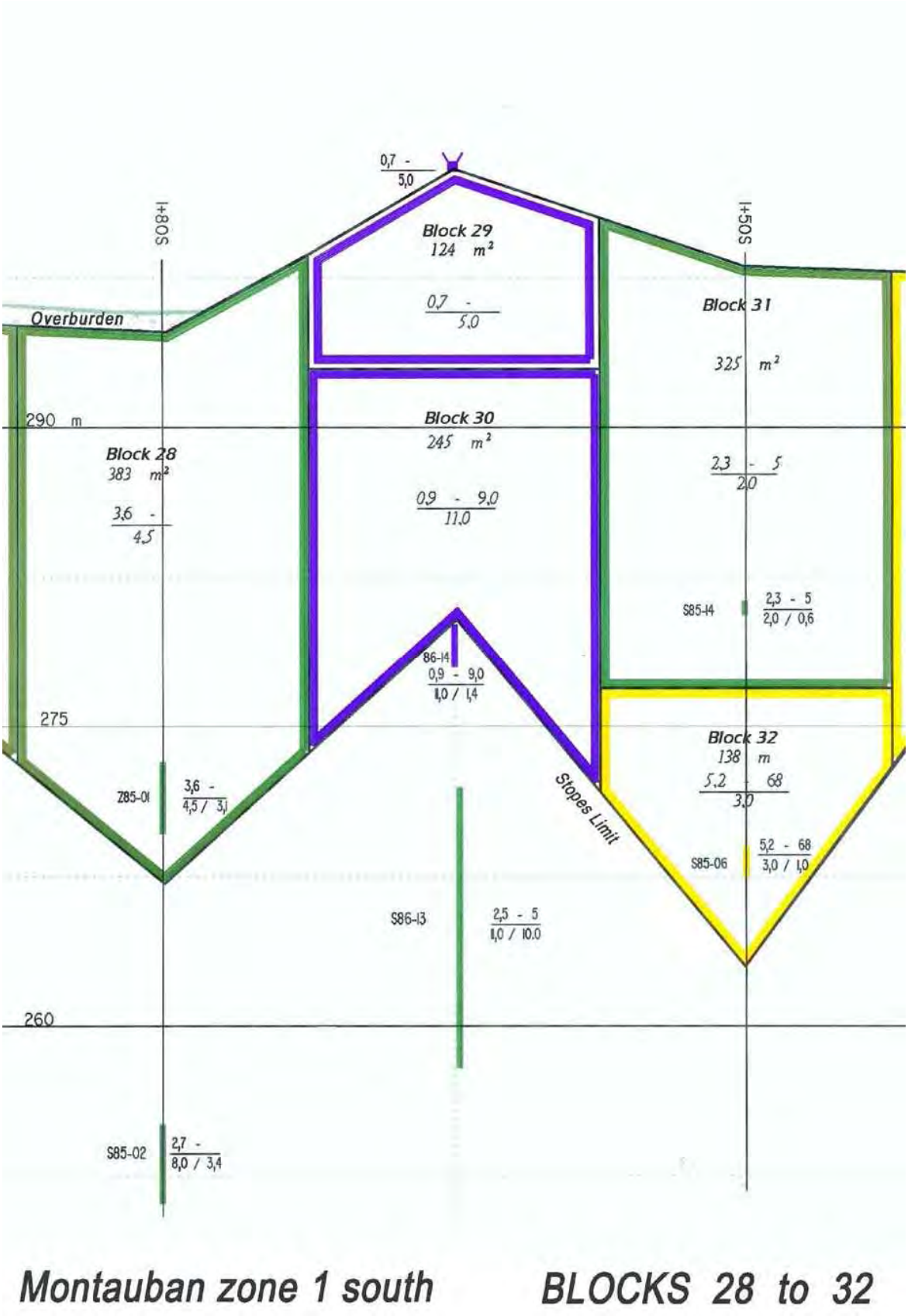

3+60S
3+45S
3+30S
275 m
Overburden
19,7 - 310
2,0
Block 10
41 m²
19,7 - 310
2,0
Block 11
126 m²
Block 12
99 m²
8,5 - 244
7,0
260
Block 9
83 m²
48,8 - 390
6,0
1,25 - 95
4,0
Stopes Limit
A-101
2,75 - 9,6
5,0 0,28
S84-25
48,8 - 390
6,0 / 2,58
Visual Gold
231 - 1815
0,6
S84-11
1,25 - 95
4,0 / 0,9
245
S84-23
8,5 - 244
7,0 2,6
S84-24
2,0 - 31
6,5 / 2,0
A-102
2,9 - 76
13,0 / 3,3
A-85
7,6 - 291
5,0 / 3,9
230
S84-17
17,92 - 16,7
5,0 / 1,5
Montauban zone 1 south
BLOCKS 9 to 12

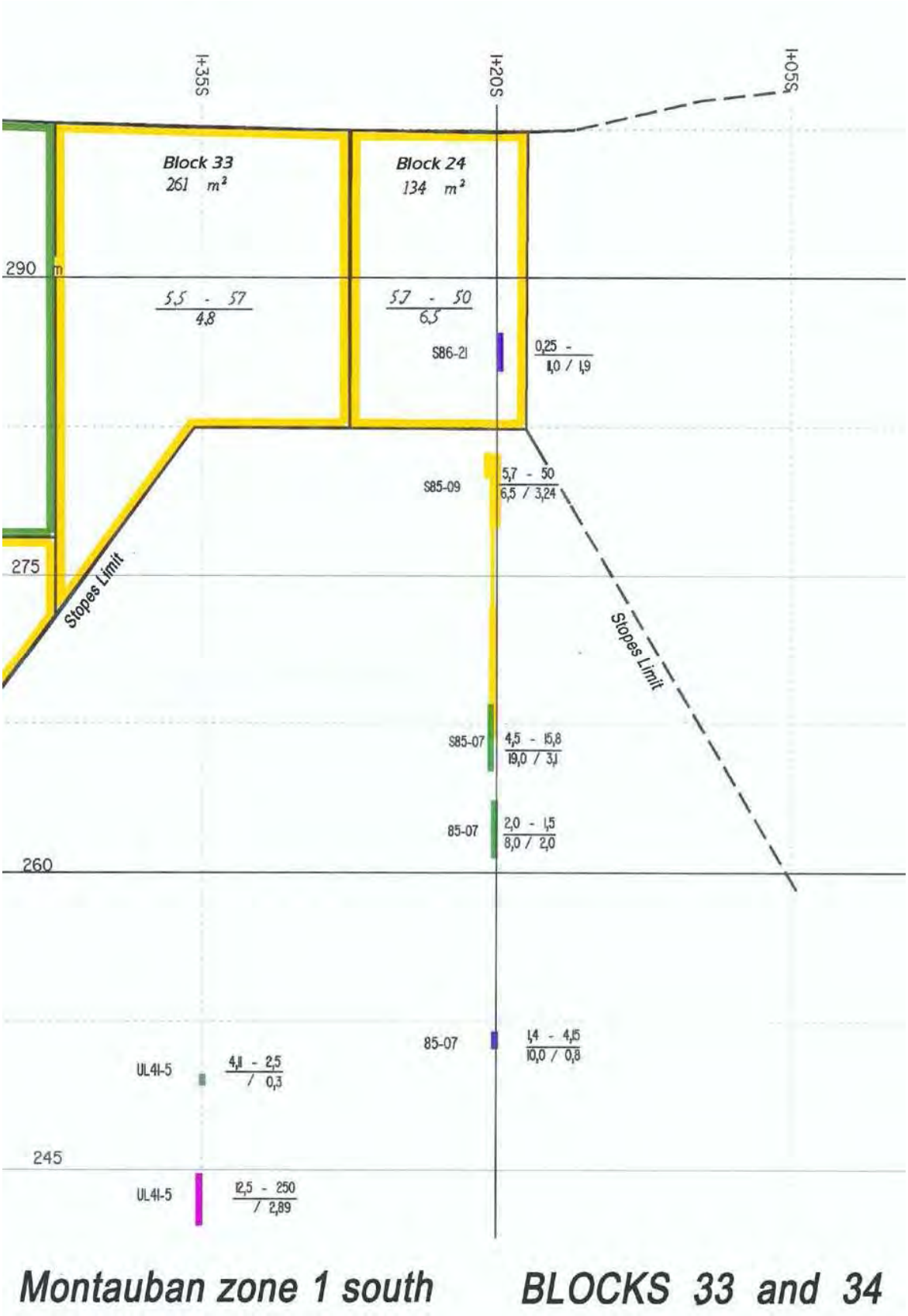

3+15S
3+00S
2+85S
275 m
260
245
230
Overburden
Block 13
121 m²
Visual Gold 9,1 - 95
1,1
S84-06
3,2 - 51
8,0
3,2 - 51
8,0 / 4,5
Block 14
132 m²
14 - 269
5,5
Block 15
115 m²
Block 16
105 m²
9,7 - 355
3,0
9,7 - 355
3,0
4,5 - 51
5,0
S84-02
Visual Gold
5,1 - 135
1,4
Stopes Limit
2,26- 17,5
2,76 / 1,5
ZS99-06
2,6 - 0,8
3,0 / 1,4
S84-02
1,2 - 9,0
8,0 / 4,0
Visual Gold 128 - 180,3
0,27
S84-01
11,9 - 13,5
8,5 / 2,9
S84-07
14 - 269
5,5 / 2,77
Montauban zone 1 south
BLOCKS 13 to 16



Montauban zone 1 south **BLOCKS 17 to 22**


2+25S
2+10S
1+95S
Overburden
290 m
275
260
245
Block 24
273 m²
3,64 - 75,5
4,5
Block 27
299 m²
3,3 - 2,35
5,0
Block 23
493 m²
17,2 - 314
7,0
S85-04
3,64 - 75,5
4,5 / 1,7
S86 - 15
3,3 - 2,35
5,0 / 2,67
Block 25
133 m²
S85-03
4,6 - 13
3,5 / 0,75
4,6 - 13
3,5
Stopes Limit
Block 26
53 m²
3,28 - 9,5
14
S86-16
3,28 - 9,5
14 / 4,7
A-94
4,14 - 17,3
7,0
S85 -05
17,2 - 314
7,0 / 1,0
Montauban zone 1 south
BLOCKS 23 to 27

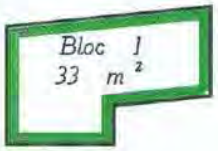

0,7 - 5,0
S08+I
S05+I
Block 29
124 m²
0,7 - 5,0
Block 31
325 m²
Overburden
290 m
Block 30
245 m²
0,9 - 9,0
11,0
Block 28
383 m²
3,6 - 4,5
2,3 - 5
2,0
S85-14
2,3 - 5
2,0 / 0,6
86-14
0,9 - 9,0
1,0 / 1,4
275
Block 32
138 m
5,2 - 68
3,0
Stopes Limit
Z85-01
3,6 - 4,5 / 3,1
S85-06
5,2 - 68
3,0 / 1,0
S86-13
2,5 - 5
1,0 / 10,0
260
S85-02
2,7 - 8,0 / 3,4
Montauban zone 1 south
BLOCKS 28 to 32


1+35S
1+20S
1+05S
Block 33
261 m²
Block 24
134 m²
290
5,5 - 57
4,8
5,7 - 50
6,5
S86-21
0,25 -
1,0 / 1,9
S85-09
5,7 - 50
6,5 / 3,24
275
Stopes Limit
Stopes Limit
S85-07
4,5 - 15,8
19,0 / 3,1
85-07
2,0 - 1,5
8,0 / 2,0
260
85-07
1,4 - 4,5
10,0 / 0,8
UL41-5
4,11 - 2,5
/ 0,3
245
UL41-5
12,5 - 250
/ 2,89
Montauban zone 1 south
BLOCKS 33 and 34

MONTAUBAN
ZONE 1 SOUTH
LONGUTUDINAL

Legend

Evaluated blocks
Diamond drill holes and Trenches



Evaluated Blocks

Diamond Drill Holes

Trenches

Gold Values in Au g/t

	> 20
	14 - 19,99
	7 - 13,99
	5 - 6,99
	2 - 4,99
	0 - 1,99

Diamond Drill Holes and Trenches Intersection

$$\frac{2{,}53 - 100}{5{,}5 \;/\; 2{,}2} \qquad \frac{\text{Au g/t - Ag g/t}}{\text{horizontal / vertical thickness}}$$

Blocks Calculations

$$\frac{2{,}53 - 100}{5{,}5} \qquad \frac{\text{Au g/t - Ag g/t}}{\text{horizontal thickness}}$$

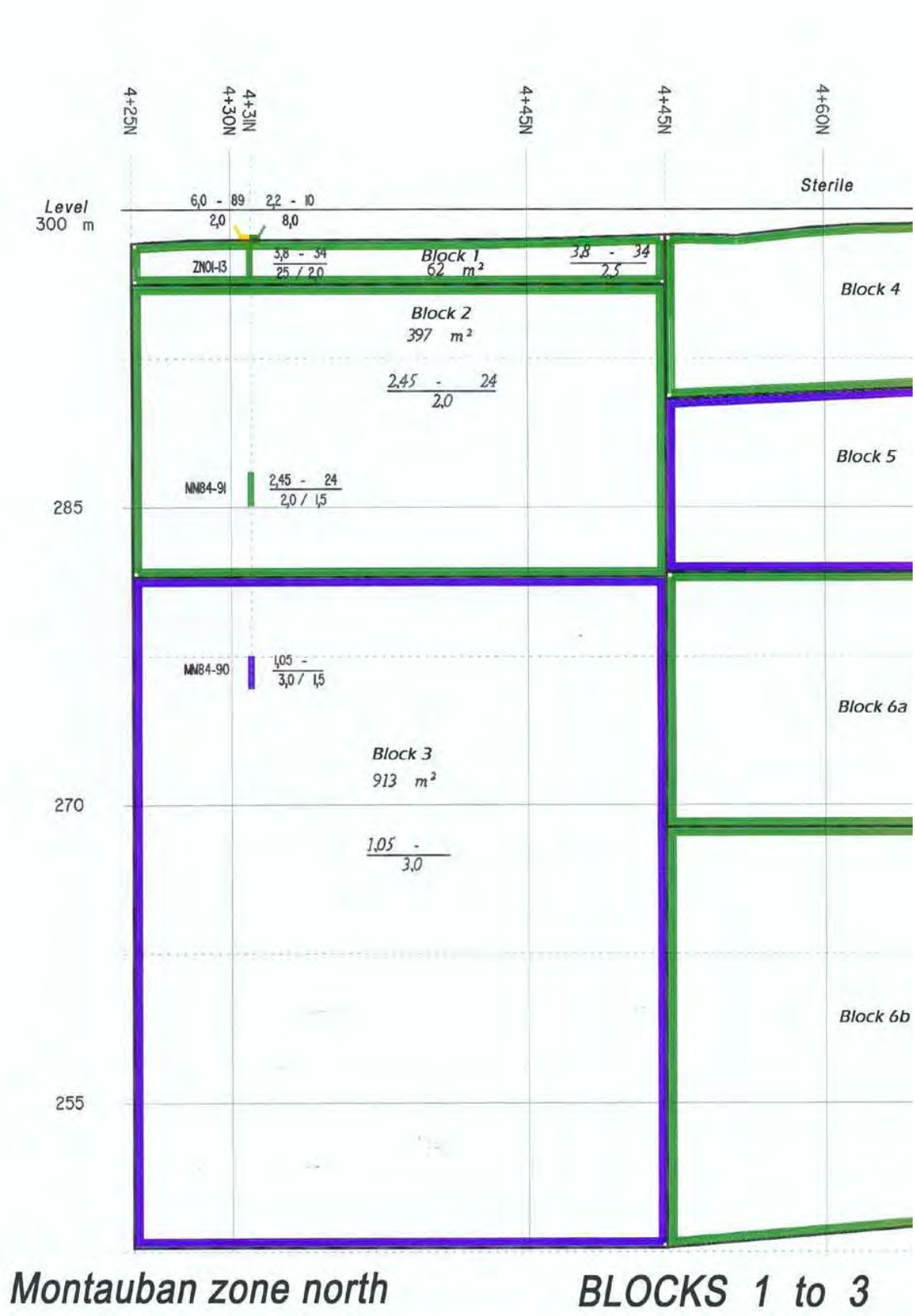
ANNEX II NORTH AREA

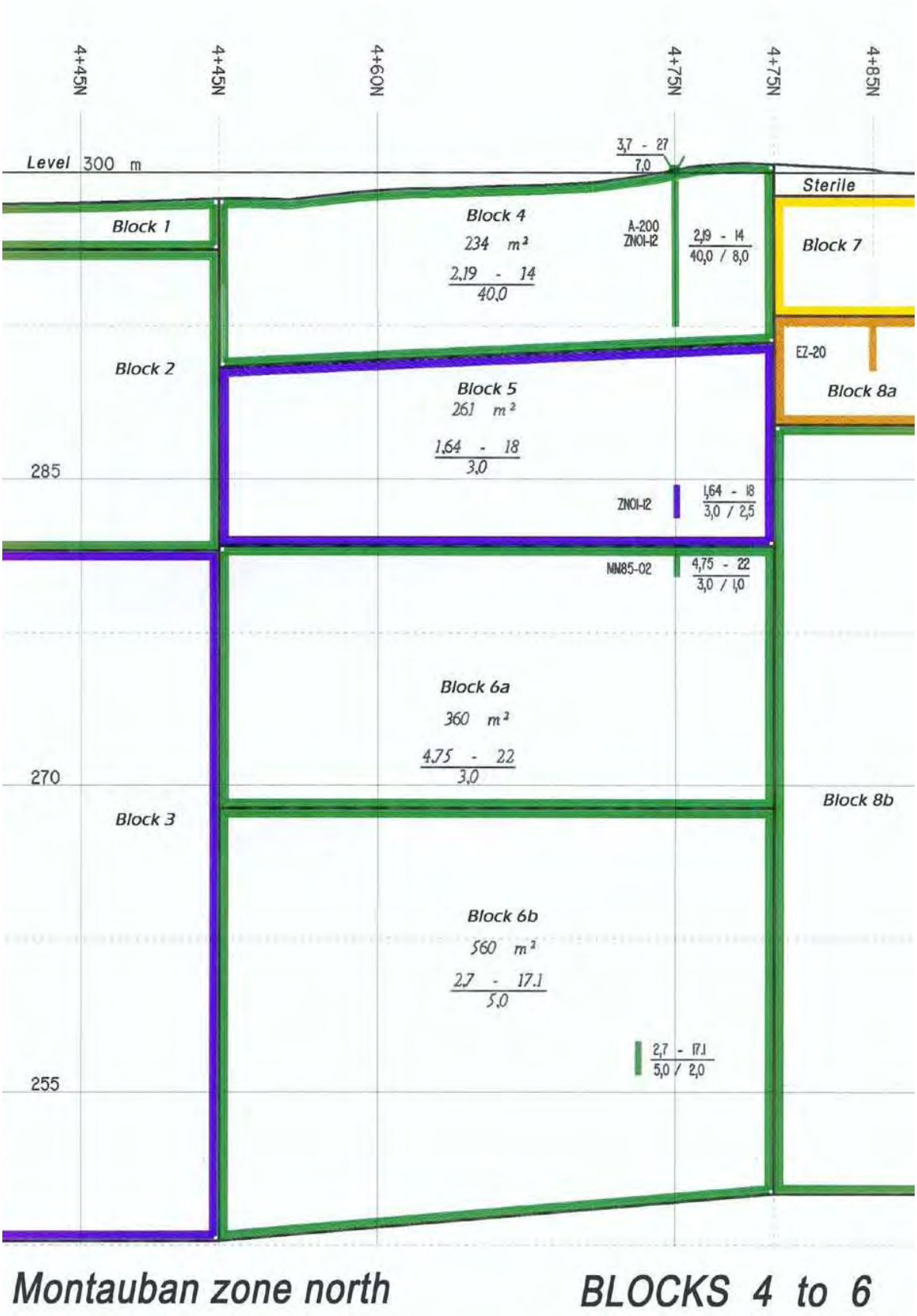
Block Method by Longitudinal Projection

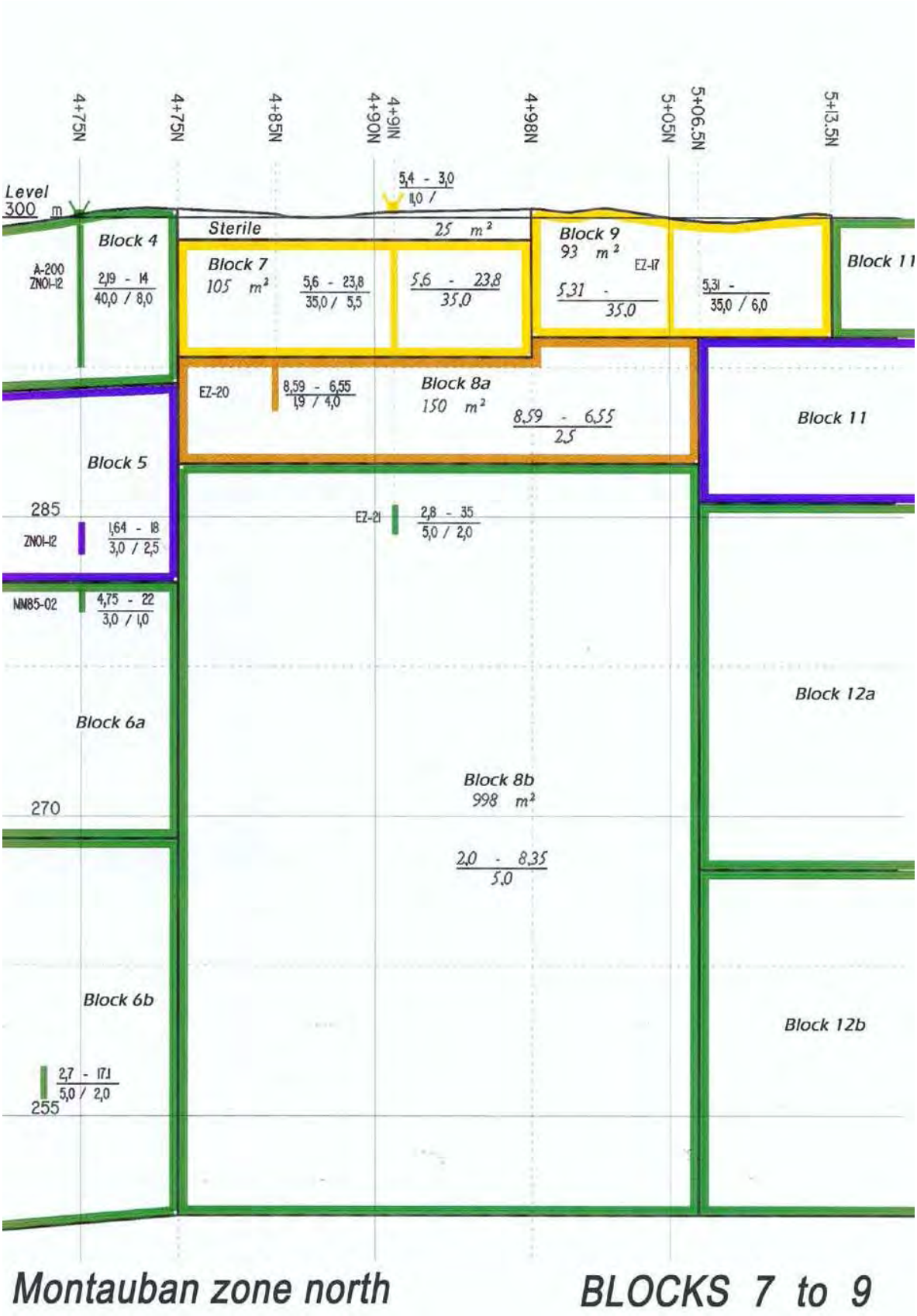
A) MINERAL RESOURCE TABLE

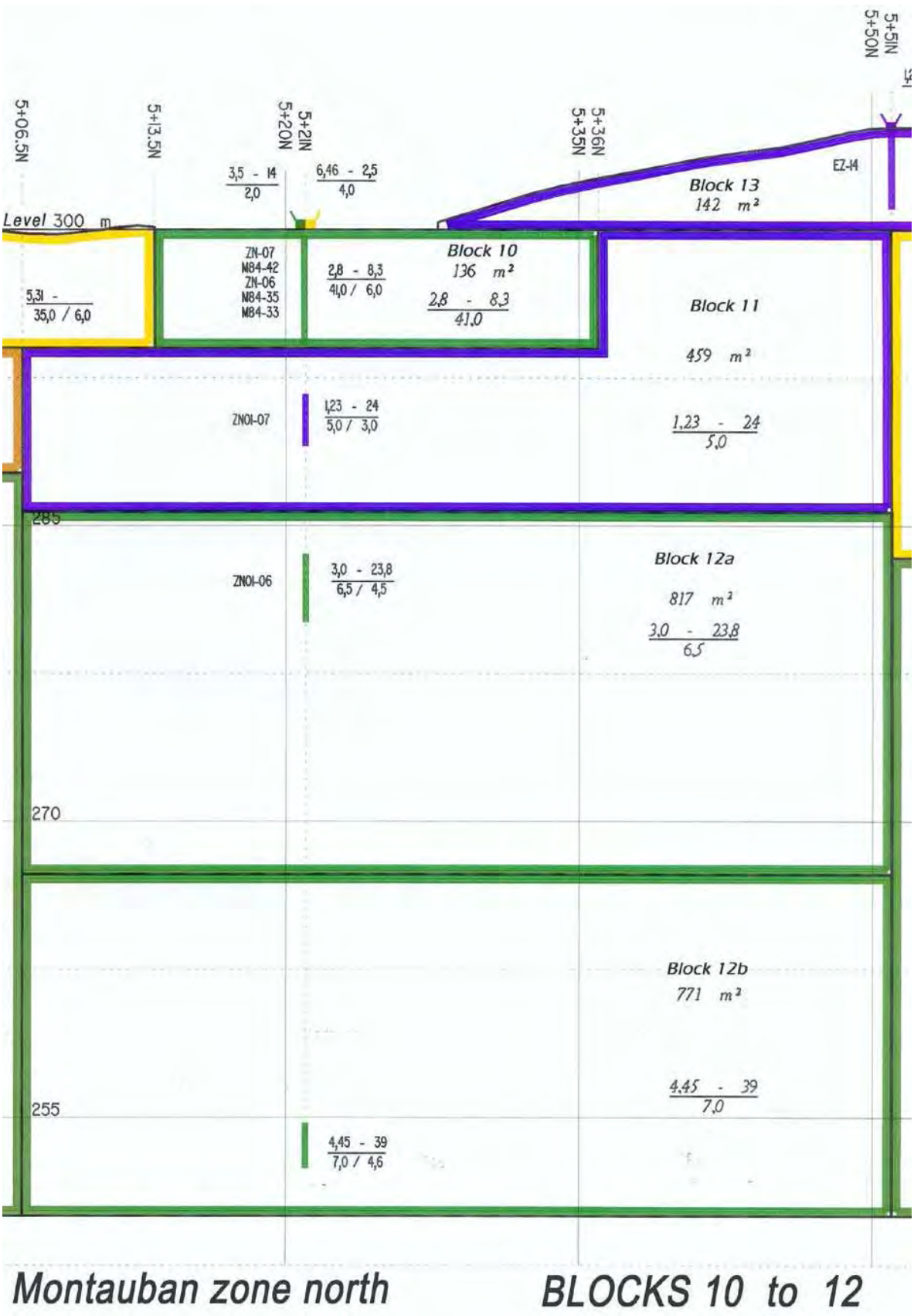
Section		Grid	Block	Lenth (m)	Depth Start	Depth End	Surface (m)	Horizontal Thickness	Volume (m3)	Density (g/cm3)	Tonnage (ton)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Au (ounces)	Ag (ounces)	Value (USD)
425	452	N	1	27	0	2	56	25	1400	2,7	3780	3,8	34	462	4132	181 471 $
425	452	N	2	27	2	16,5	392	2	784	2,7	2117	2,45	24	167	1633	66 200 $
425	452	N	3	27	16,5	50	952	3	2856	2,7	7711	1,05	0	260	0	91 112 $
452	480	N	4	28	0	8	212	40	8480	2,7	22896	2,19	14	1612	10306	613 716 $
452	480	N	5	28	8	16,5	265	3	795	2,7	2147	1,64	18	113	1242	45 576 $
452	480	N	6	28	16,5	50	933	3	2799	2,7	7557	4,75	22	1154	5345	429 607 $
480	498,5	N	7	18,5	1,5	7	111	35	3885	2,7	10490	5,6	23,8	1889	8027	699 538 $
480	506,5	N	8a	26,5	7	12	130	2,5	325	2,7	878	8,59	6,55	242	185	85 709 $
480	506,5	N	8b	26,5	12	17	130	5	650	2,7	1755	2,8	35	158	1975	64 776 $
480	506,5	N	8c	26,5	17	50	845	5	4225	2,7	11408	2	8,35	734	3062	271 436 $
495,5	513,5	N	9	18	0	6	90	35	3150	2,7	8505	5,31	0	1452	0	508 200 $
513,5	536	N	10	22,5	0	6	184	41	7544	2,7	20369	2,8	8,3	1834	5436	667 875 $
506,5	551	N	11	44,5	6	9,5	442	5	2210	2,7	5967	1,23	24	236	4604	104 691 $
506,5	551	N	12	44,5	9,5	50,5	1644	6,5	10686	2,7	28852	3	23,8	2783	22078	1 079 989 $
536,5	513,5	N	13	-23	0	4,5	90	40	3600	2,7	9720	1,45	1,6	453	500	160 999 $
566	597	N	15	31	2	6	124	42	5208	2,7	14062	2,56	12,7	1157	5742	432 640 $
551	597	N	16	46	6	21,5	742	3	2226	2,7	6010	6,1	6,9	1179	1333	418 957 $
551	597	N	17	46	21,5	54,5	1485	2	2970	2,7	8019	2,05	1,61	529	415	186 979 $
597	636,5	N	19	39,5	7	13,5	200	40	8000	2,7	21600	2	4,4	1389	3056	500 794 $
597	636,5	N	20	39,5	13,5	23	420	3	1260	2,7	3402	6,1	6,9	667	755	237 146 $
597	636,5	N	21	39,5	23	55,5	1485	2	2970	2,7	8019	2,05	1,61	529	415	186 979 $
636,5	675	N	22	38,5	0	56	2166	3	6498	2,7	17545	1,4	7,7	790	4343	297 248 $
675	702	N	23	27	0	6,5	162	40	6480	2,7	17496	3,9	55	2194	30938	916 342 $
675	702	N	24	27	6,5	18,5	316	4	1264	2,7	3413	5,5	38,7	603	4246	231 605 $
675	702	N	25	27	18,5	55,5	1045	4	4180	2,7	11286	1,4	6,7	508	2431	189 470 $
702	703	N	27	1	16	25,5	180	2	360	2,7	972	2	21	63	656	25 026 $
702	723	N	28	21	25,5	56	564	3	1692	2,7	4568	4	4,2	588	617	208 593 $
723	738	N	29	15	5	10,5	75	10	750	2,7	2025	3,65	36	238	2344	94 424 $
723	738	N	30	15	10,5	40	458	5	2290	2,7	6183	2,7	12,85	537	2554	200 119 $
738	745	N	31	7	9,5	15,5	37	15	555	2,7	1499	4,9	31	236	1494	89 795 $
738	745	N	32	7	15,5	45	225	7	1575	2,7	4253	1,2	29,6	164	4047	76 849 $
Total			**28**	**138**			**16160**		**101667**	**2,7**	**274501**			**24917**	**133912**	**9 363 859 $**
Average								**6,3**				**2,8**	**15,2**			
Measured mineral ressources Zone 1 North								**6,3**			**274501**	**2,8**	**15**	**24917**	**133912**	
Value												no cutoff	no cutoff	8 721 080 $	642 779 $	**9,363,859 $**
											equivalent	3,0		93%	7%	
Methode	block calculation, balanced															
Projection	Vertical Plan															
Cutting	Intersected mineralization grading more than 0,5 gt Au, no cutoff superior grades															
Note	Sterile bolcks indicated below															
566-597	14(sterile)	0	3	85		0	2,7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 $		
597-636-5	18(sterile)	0	7	280		0	2,7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 $		
702-745	26(sterile)	0	16	507	0	0	2,7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 $		
Measured mineral resources, blocks above 10m depth											**113284**	**3,1**	**19**	**11289**	**69685**	**45,77%**
41,27% of the tonnage											41,27%	3,4		3 950 985 $	334 486 $	**4 285 471 $**
45,77% of the gross value																

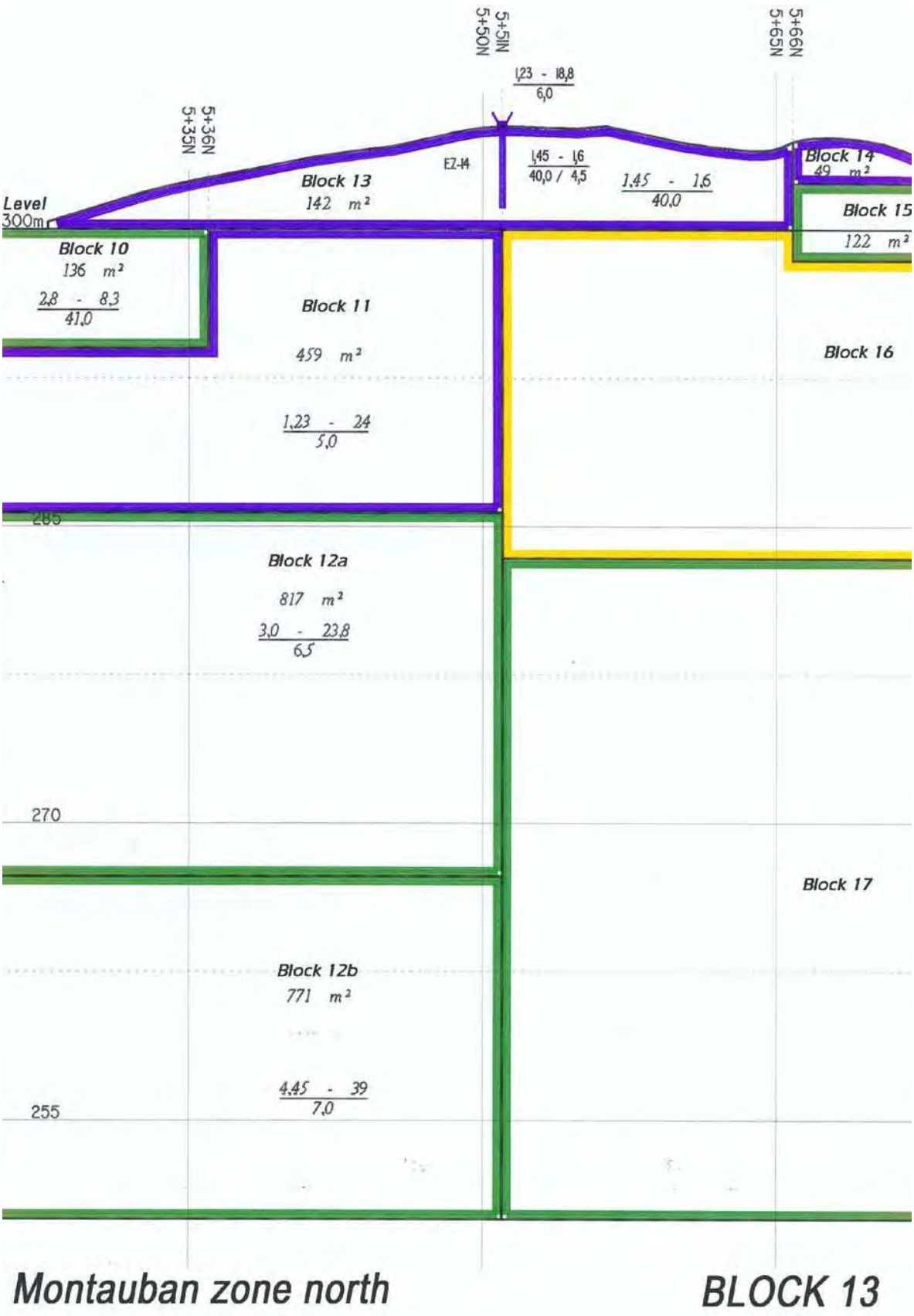
B) LONGITUDINAL SECTION


4+25N
4+30N
4+35N
4+45N
4++45N
4+60N
Level
300 m
Sterile
6,0 - 89
2,0
2,2 - 10
8,0
ZN01-13
3,8 - 34
2,5 / 2,0
Block 1
62 m²
3,8 - 34
2,5
Block 4
Block 2
397 m²
2,45 - 24
2,0
Block 5
MM84-91
2,45 - 24
2,0 / 1,5
285
MM84-90
1,05 -
3,0 / 1,5
Block 6a
Block 3
913 m²
270
1,05 -
3,0
Block 6b
255
Montauban zone north
BLOCKS 1 to 3

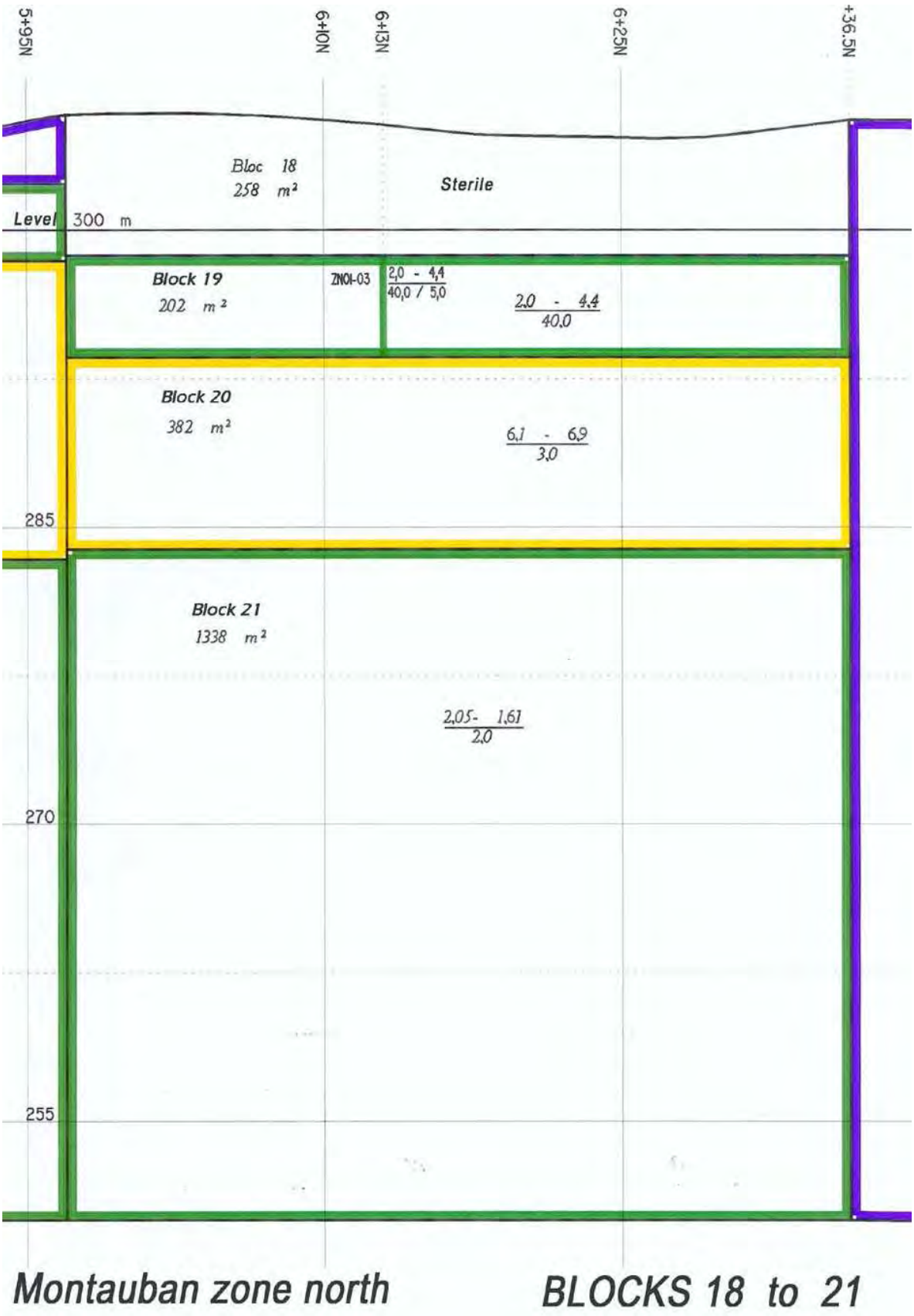

4+45N
4+45N
4+60N
4+75N
4+75N
4+85N
Level 300 m
3,7 - 27
7,0
Sterile
Block 1
Block 4
234 m²
2,19 - 14
40,0
A-200
ZN01-12
2,19 - 14
40,0 / 8,0
Block 7
Block 2
EZ-20
Block 8a
Block 5
261 m²
1,64 - 18
3,0
285
ZN01-12
1,64 - 18
3,0 / 2,5
MM85-02
4,75 - 22
3,0 / 1,0
Block 6a
360 m²
4,75 - 22
3,0
270
Block 8b
Block 3
Block 6b
560 m²
2,7 - 17,1
5,0
2,7 - 17,1
5,0 / 2,0
255
Montauban zone north
BLOCKS 4 to 6

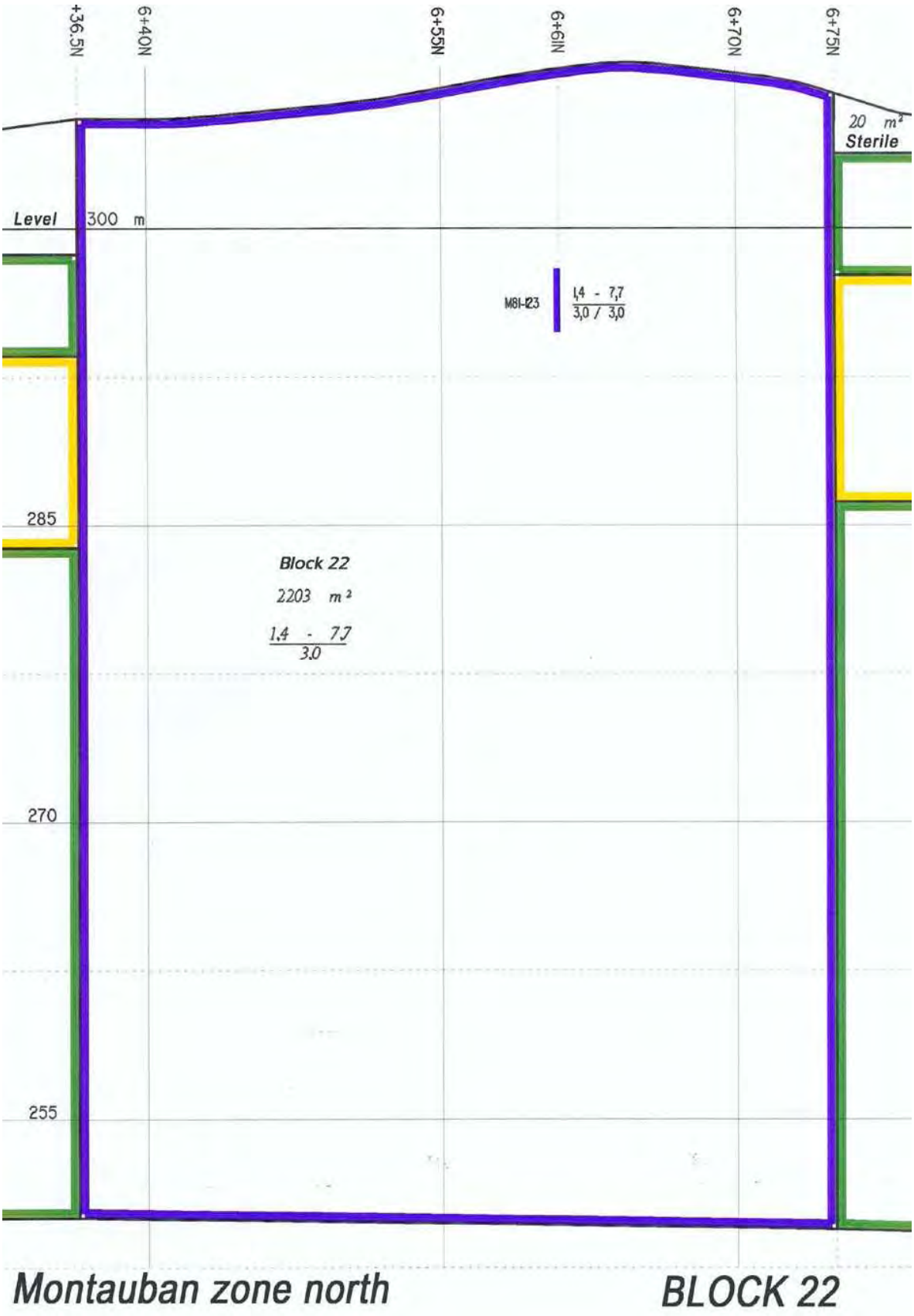

4+75N
4+75N
4+85N
4+90N
4+91N
4+98N
5+05N
5+06.5N
5+13.5N
Level
300 m
5,4 - 3,0
11,0 /
Sterile
25 m²
Block 4
A-200
ZNOI-12
2,19 - 14
40,0 / 8,0
Block 7
105 m²
5,6 - 23,8
35,0 / 5,5
5,6 - 23,8
35,0
Block 9
93 m²
EZ-17
5,31 -
35,0
5,31 -
35,0 / 6,0
Block 11
EZ-20
8,59 - 6,55
1,9 / 4,0
Block 8a
150 m²
8,59 - 6,55
2,5
Block 11
Block 5
285
ZNOI-12
1,64 - 18
3,0 / 2,5
EZ-21
2,8 - 35
5,0 / 2,0
NM85-02
4,75 - 22
3,0 / 1,0
Block 12a
Block 6a
Block 8b
998 m²
270
2,0 - 8,35
5,0
Block 6b
Block 12b
2,7 - 17,1
5,0 / 2,0
255
Montauban zone north
BLOCKS 7 to 9

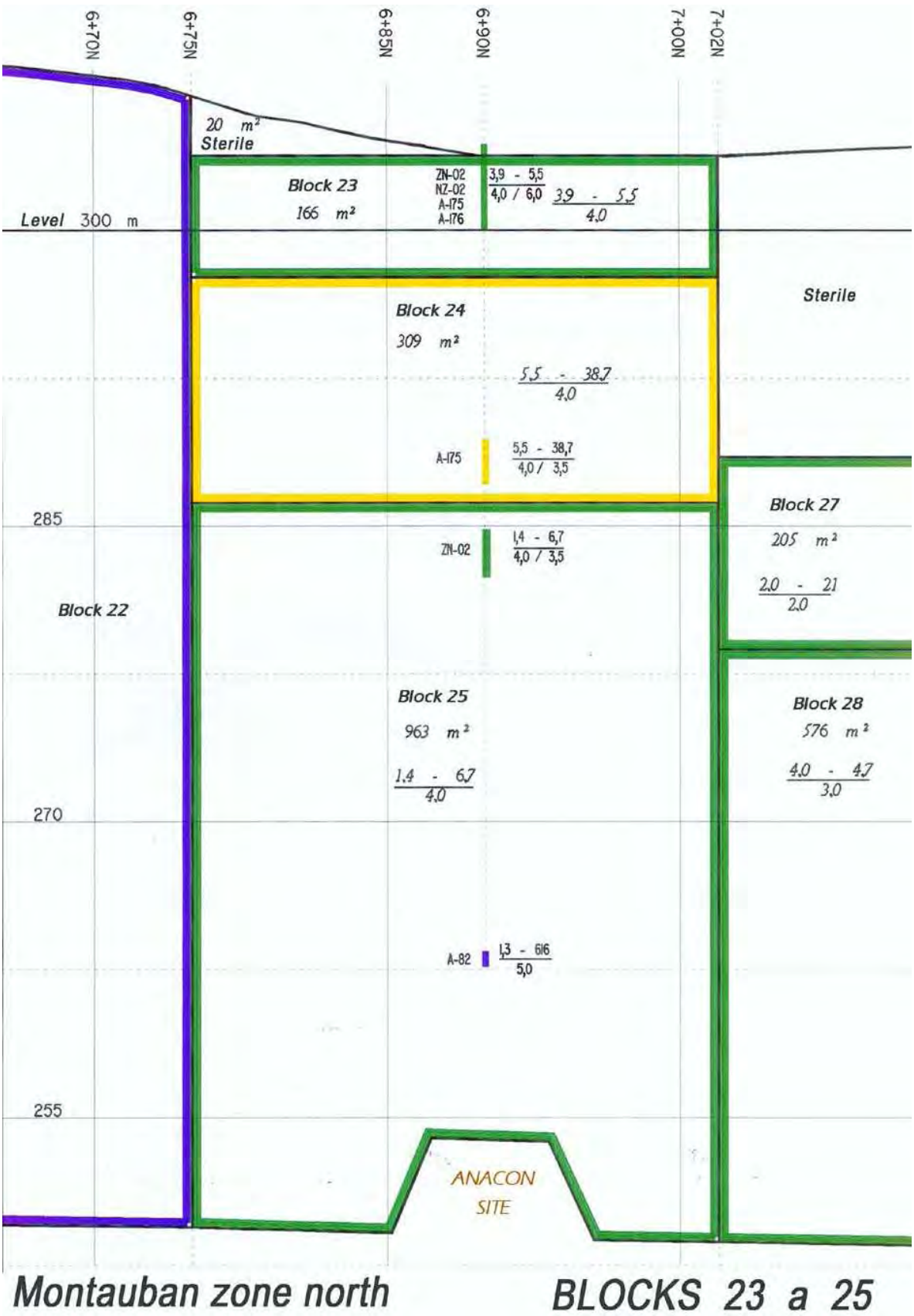

5+06.5N
5+13.5N
5+20N
5+21N
5+35N
5+36N
5+50N
5+51N
Level 300 m
3,5 - 14
2,0
6,46 - 2,5
4,0
EZ-14
Block 13
142 m²
ZN-07
MB4-42
ZN-06
MB4-35
MB4-33
2,8 - 8,3
41,0 / 6,0
Block 10
136 m²
2,8 - 8,3
41,0
5,31 -
35,0 / 6,0
Block 11
459 m²
ZNOI-07
1,23 - 24
5,0 / 3,0
1,23 - 24
5,0
285
ZNOI-06
3,0 - 23,8
6,5 / 4,5
Block 12a
817 m²
3,0 - 23,8
6,5
270
Block 12b
771 m²
4,45 - 39
7,0
255
4,45 - 39
7,0 / 4,6
Montauban zone north
BLOCKS 10 to 12

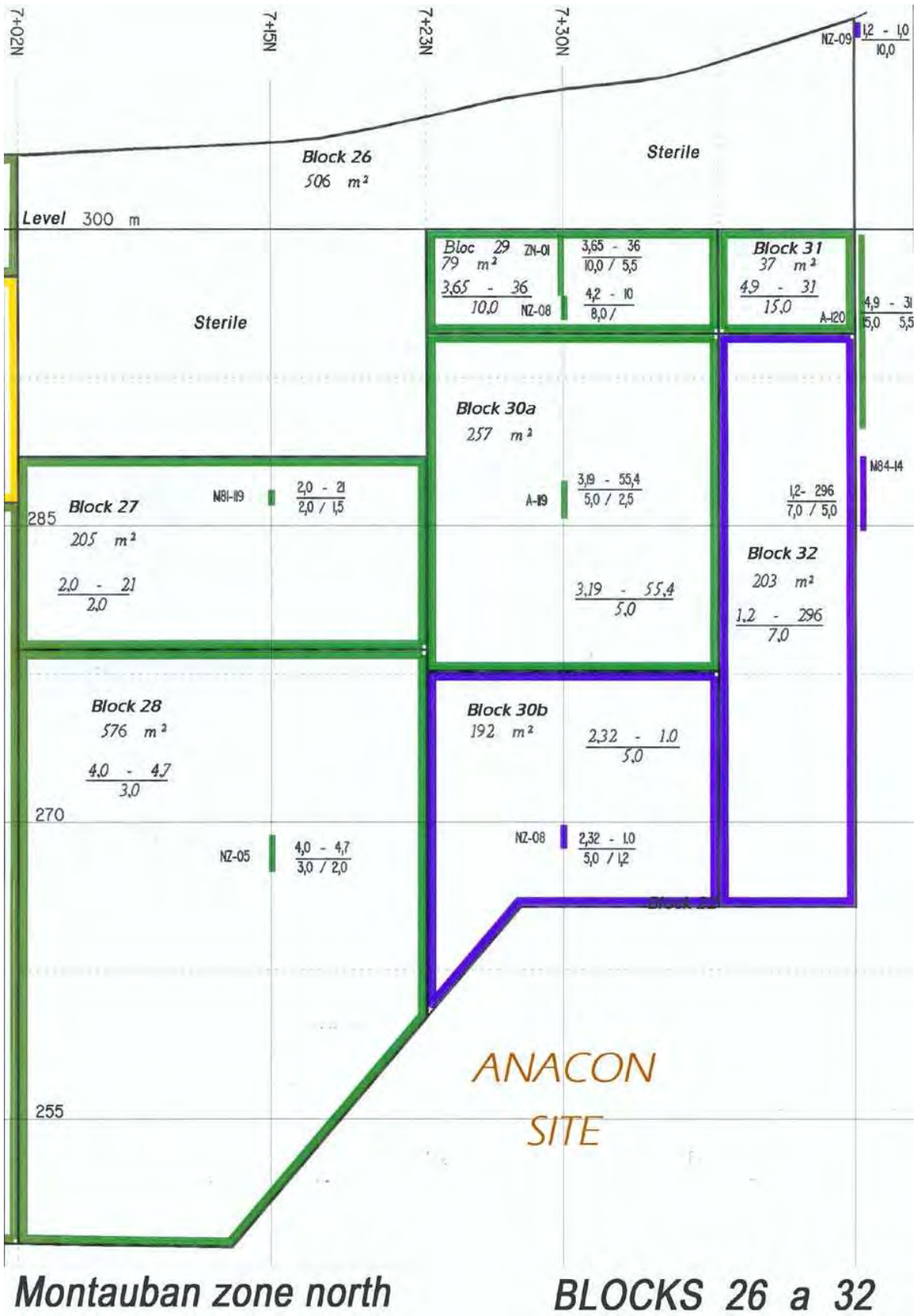

5+50N
5+51N
5+65N
5+66N
5+35N
5+36N
1,23 - 18,8
6,0
Block 13
142 m²
EZ-14
1,45 - 1,6
40,0 / 4,5
1,45 - 1,6
40,0
Block 14
49 m²
Block 15
122 m²
Level
300m
Block 10
136 m²
2,8 - 8,3
41,0
Block 11
459 m²
1,23 - 24
5,0
Block 16
285
Block 12a
817 m²
3,0 - 23,8
6,5
270
Block 17
Block 12b
771 m²
4,45 - 39
7,0
255
Montauban zone north
BLOCK 13


5+5IN
5+65N
5+66N
5+80N
5+81N
5+95N
1,23 - 18,8
6,0
Block 13
1,45 - 1,6
40,0 / 4,5
1,45 - 1,6
40,0
Level 300 m
Block 14
49 m²
1,23 - 188
6,0
1,23 - 188
6,0
Block 15
122 m²
M85-03
ZN-04
A-195
2,56 - 127
42,0/4,0
2,56 - 127
42,0
Block 16
716 m²
6,1 - 6,9
3,0
285
M85-03
6,1 - 6,9
3,0 / 1,5
ZN-05
3,0 - 1,8
3,0 / 1,0
Block 17
1535 m²
2,05 - 161
2,0
270
255
Montauban zone north
BLOCKS 14 to 17


5+95N
6+10N
6+13N
6+25N
+36.5N
Bloc 18
258 m²
Sterile
Level 300 m
Block 19
202 m²
ZN01-03
2,0 - 4,4
40,0 / 5,0
2,0 - 4,4
40,0
Block 20
382 m²
6,1 - 6,9
3,0
285
Block 21
1338 m²
2,05 - 1,61
2,0
270
255
Montauban zone north
BLOCKS 18 to 21


+36.5N
6+40N
6+55N
6+61N
6+70N
6+75N
20 m²
Sterile
Level 300 m
M81-23
1,4 - 7,7
3,0 / 3,0
285
Block 22
2203 m²
1.4 - 7.7
3.0
270
255
Montauban zone north
BLOCK 22

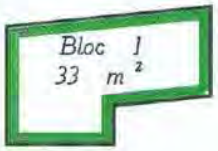

6+70N
6+75N
6+85N
6+90N
7+00N
7+02N
20 m²
Sterile
Block 23
166 m²
ZN-02
NZ-02
A-175
A-176
3,9 - 5,5
4,0 / 6,0
3,9 - 5,5
4,0
Level 300 m
Block 24
309 m²
5,5 - 38,7
4,0
A-175
5,5 - 38,7
4,0 / 3,5
Sterile
Block 27
205 m²
2,0 - 21
2,0
285
ZN-02
1,4 - 6,7
4,0 / 3,5
Block 22
Block 25
963 m²
1,4 - 6,7
4,0
Block 28
576 m²
4,0 - 4,7
3,0
270
A-82
1,3 - 6,6
5,0
255
ANACON
SITE
Montauban zone north
BLOCKS 23 a 25


7+02N
7+15N
7+23N
7+30N
NZ-09
1,2 - 1,0
10,0
Block 26
506 m²
Sterile
Level 300 m
Bloc 29 ZN-01
79 m²
3,65 - 36
10,0
NZ-08
3,65 - 36
10,0 / 5,5
4,2 - 10
8,0 /
Block 31
37 m²
4,9 - 31
15,0
A-120
4,9 - 31
5,0 5,5
Sterile
Block 30a
257 m²
M84-14
M81-119
2,0 - 21
2,0 / 1,5
Block 27
285
205 m²
2,0 - 21
2,0
A-119
3,19 - 55,4
5,0 / 2,5
1,2- 296
7,0 / 5,0
Block 32
203 m²
1,2 - 296
7,0
3,19 - 55,4
5,0
Block 28
576 m²
4,0 - 4,7
3,0
Block 30b
192 m²
2,32 - 1,0
5,0
270
NZ-05
4,0 - 4,7
3,0 / 2,0
NZ-08
2,32 - 1,0
5,0 / 1,2
ANACON
SITE
255
Montauban zone north
BLOCKS 26 a 32

MONTAUBAN
ZONE NORTH
LONGUTUDINAL

Legend

Evaluated blocks
Diamond drill holes and Trenches



Evaluated Blocks

Diamond Drill Holes

Trenches

Gold Values in Au g/t

	> 20
	14 - 19,99
	7 - 13,99
	5 - 6,99
	2 - 4,99
	0 - 1,99
	Sterile

Diamond Drill Holes and Trenches Intersection

$\frac{2,53 - 100}{5,5 / 2,2}$ $\frac{Au\ g/t - Ag\ g/t}{horizontal / vertical\ thickness}$

Blocks Calculations

$\frac{2,53 - 100}{5,5}$ $\frac{Au\ g/t - Ag\ g/t}{horizontal\ thickness}$

ANNEX III SOUTH AREA

Interpolation Method by Horizontal Projection

A) MINERAL RESOURCE TABLE

ZONE	Level 0	Muscocho	Marcor	Entire
Surface	13624,18	22547,30	10225,83	109554,17
Topo minimum surface	144,68	145,45	145,92	143,02
Topo maximum surface	199,82	209,04	181,69	220,00
Topo average surface	174,41	181,92	168,03	182,27
Topo median surface	173,98	188,01	167,48	189,27
Topo extended surface	55,14	63,59	35,76	76,98
Topo surface variation coefficient	0,09	0,08	0,05	0,10
Topo surface deviation	16,29	15,43	7,87	18,27
Topo surface volume	2376121	4093174	1721316	19969170
Topo surface of 4m2 cells	3406	5625	2561	27390
Topo surface % zero cells	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
Tope surface sum	594030	1023294	430329	4992292
Overburden minimum	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
Overburden maximum	22,42	19,86	20,12	22,44
Overburden average	7,44	6,23	11,67	6,89
Overburden median	4,45	4,58	14,51	5,73
Overburden extensive	22,42	19,86	20,12	22,44
Overburden variation coefficient	0,89	0,86	0,55	0,77
Overburden deviation	6,66	5,35	6,47	5,28
Overburden volume	101325	140589	76116	754576
Overburden 1m2 cells	13622	2550	6521	109571
Overburden % zero cells	0,00	0,00	36,15	0,00
Overburden sum	101325	140589	76116	754576
Topography minimum	114,45	77,8	64,73	10,24
Topography maximum	190,77	171,79	109,66	190,77
Topography average	149,23	128,05	76,81	107,88
Topography median	151,49	127,61	72,18	108,95
Topography extended	76,32	93,90	44,93	180,53
Topography variation coefficient	0,13	0,14	0,15	0,31
Topography deviation	18,74	17,33	11,84	33,79
Topography volume	2024710,	2887629	239577	11634500
Topography attitude minimum	0,08	0,02	0,09	0,01
Topography attitude maximum	359,93	359,82	359,95	360,00
Topography attitude average	84,57	77,65	128,21	84,27
Topography attitude median	71,61	65,05	30,21	64,21
Topography attitude extended	359,79	359,94	359,99	360,00
Topography attitude variation coefficient	0,750,	0,82	1,13	0,95
Topography attitude deviation	63,75	63,87	145,08	79,96
Topography slope minimum	0,00	0,39	0,41	0,00
Topography slope maximum	81,16	82,14	40,23	84,81
Topography slope average	27,81	28,81	14,84	27,07
Topography slope median	27,92	27,50	14,83	25,76
Topography slope extended	81,16	81,85	39,83	84,81
Topography slope variation coefficient	0,67	0,50	0,55	0,58
Topography slope deviation	18,64	14,47	8,16	15,72

Thickness vertical minimum	0,00	0,00	1,59	0,00
Thickness vertical maximum	13,60	13,99	4,27	13,99
Thickness vertical average	3,37	2,97	2,88	2,34
Thickness vertical median	2,64	2,46	2,66	1,95
Thickness vertical extended	13,60	13,99	2,67	13,99
Thickness vertical variation coefficient	0,74	0,71	0,30	0,76
Thickness vertical thickness deviation	2,49	2,12	0,85	1,78
Thickness vertical volume	45753	66992	8975	252350
Tonnage minimum Tonnage	0,00	0,00	4,30	0,00
Tonnage maximum tonnage	36,72	37,78	11,52	37,78
Tonnage average tonnage	9,10	8,02	7,77	6,32
Tonnage median tonnage	7,12	6,64	7,18	5,25
Tonnage extended	36,72	37,78	7,22	37,78
Tonnage variation coefficient	0,74	0,71	0,30	0,76
Tonnage deviation	6,73	5,71	2,30	4,80
Gold equivalent grade minimum	0,53	0,89	1,18	0,06
Gold equivalent grade maximum	26,44	158,16	4,62	158,16
Gold equivalent grade average	3,81	6,99	2,41	3,85
Gold equivalent grade median	2,89	4,17	2,33	2,33
Gold equivalent grade extended	25,92	157,28	3,44	158,11
Gold equivalent grade variation coefficient	0,80	1,64	0,33	1,88
Gold equivalent grade deviation	3,04	11,45	0,79	7,26
Gold equivalent quantity minimum	0,01	0,01	6,18	0,01
Gold equivalent quantity maximum	497,14	1954,41	37,41	1954,41
Gold equivalent quantity average	38,90	58,68	18,95	28,22
Gold equivalent quantity median	22,74	27,96	18,08	12,03
Gold equivalent quantity extended	497,13	1954,40	31,23	1954,40
Gold equivalent quantity variation coefficient	1,39	2,29	0,45	2,93
Gold equivalent quantity deviation	54,25	134,17	8,44	82,60

Characteristics of the area	Level 0	Muscocho	Marcor	Entire
aracteristic of the area	342	335	300	334
dip (degree)	28	27	15	26
true thickness (meter)	3,8	2,6	2,8	2,1
Volume (cubic meter)	45753	66992	8975	252350
Tonnage (ton)	**123533**	180878	24233	681346
Gold equivalent grade (g / t)	**4,27**	7,32	2,44	4,47
Gold equivalent quantity (g)	527790	1323132	59115	3043261
Gold equivalent quantity (ounces)	**16969**	42540	1901	97845
Gold equivalent value (USD)	**$ 5,939,190**	$ 14,889,122	$ 665,221	$ 34,245,618
Overburden (meter)	7,44	6,23	11,67	6,89
Volume of overburden (cubic meter)	101325	140589	76116	154576
Thickness of rock (m)	17,74	47,63	79,55	67,50
Volume of rock (ton)	652639	2899597	2196272	19967626
Au (g/t)	3,5	6,00	2,00	3,66
Ag (g/t)	56,14	96,12	32,05	58,69