

**43-101 TECHNICAL REPORT
RESOURCE ESTIMATE
OF THE DUQUESNE GOLD PROPERTY**

PROJECT N° 111-18576-00

Prepared for Clifton Star Resources Inc



Prepared by: Nicole Rioux, Geo.



GENIVAR Limited Partnership
152, Murdoch Avenue
Rouyn-Noranda (Quebec)
J9X 1E1

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3. SUMMARY

3.1 Property Description, Location and Accessibility

The property consists of fifty-five contiguous mining claims (seventeen development licences) totalling 751.7 hectares and one mining concession (# 377-Block 4) of 183.85 hectares. Everything is situated in the Destor Township. The total area of the mining property is 935.55 hectares. On June 20, 2010, Clifton Star fulfilled all obligations under an option agreement and acquired 100% of the Duquesne property. The optionor will retain a 3% Net Smelter Return Royalty, while Clifton Star has the option to purchase from the optionor the 3% NSR in consideration for the sum of \$1,000,000 for each 0.5% at any time for a total of \$6,000,000.

During the year ended June 30, 2009, Clifton Star acquired additional claims totalling 964 hectares known as the Duquesne Extension. Clifton Star also acquired other claims totalling 525 hectares known as the Lepine and Destor properties. The optionor of this last transaction will retain a 2% Net Smelter Return Royalty.

The Duquesne property is located within the Abitibi Greenstone Belt (Northwestern Québec, Canada) in central-west Destor Township in the Duparquet mining district, approximately 30 kilometres northwest of the city of Rouyn-Noranda and some 16 kilometres east of the town of Duparquet.

It can be reached by travelling north from the town of Rouyn-Noranda, via the all-season paved Highway 101, over approximately 25 km. An all-weather gravel road leads west from Highway 101 and gives access to the central section of the property. The western section of the property can be accessed from Highway 393 through an all-weather gravel road / skidder-ATV road which is situated some 4.5 km west of Highway 101 (about 31.5 km northwest of the town of Rouyn-Noranda).

3.2 History

Gold was first discovered in 1910 at the Beattie Mine, some sixteen kilometres to the west and geologically along strike with the Duquesne property. In 1923, exploration work began on the Duquesne property with overburden removal and trenching. From 1934 to

1939, more trenching was completed. In 1935, Eclipse Gold Mines Ltd carried out geological and magnetic surveys on the property.

In 1941, excavation and construction of the Duquesne Gold Mine Ltd shaft commenced with a three compartment vertical shaft down to a depth of 152.4 m, reaching a depth of 266.7 m by 1945. By 1949, the Duquesne Mine had developed a total of nine levels down to a depth of 390 metres. In 1949, pre-production gave 21,954 tonnes at an average mill head grade of 9.48 g Au/t for about 6,500 oz. In 1951, underground development covered nine (9) levels with spacing of 38 metres each and the shaft reached a depth of about 393 metres. From 1949 to 1952, some 103,883 tonnes averaging 10.25 g/t Au were extracted down to the 228 m level by Consolidated Duquesne Mining Limited. By the end of 1952, production on the property ceased.

In 1966, a new company, Duquesne Gold Mines Ltd., bought the property including 55 mining claims and one mining concession, and carried out surface geophysical surveys.

In 1972 and 1973, the western portion of the Duquesne Mines Limited property lapsed. Claremont Mines Limited staked it and it is now called the Duquesne West property (adjacent property).

Diamond drilling has been carried out on the property in several campaigns spanning over sixty years. From 2000 to present, Duquesne Gold Mines Ltd. under exploration management by F.T. Archibald, drilled parallel mineralized zones north of the mine workings and west extensions of the mine workings in areas of sparse exploration.

In 2007, Clifton Star Resources Inc. signed an option agreement with Duquesne Gold Mines Ltd. The asset of Duquesne is the Duquesne Gold Project that includes 55 mineral claims and one mining concession.

Historic mineral resource estimates have been carried out by engineering firms between 1987 and 1991 using block models constrained by wireframe solid models for the Duquesne Mine underground workings. These mineral resource calculations were done by four independent companies; Radisson Mining Resources Inc in 1987, St. Michel

Géoconseil Inc in 1988, American Mine Services of Canada Inc (for Deak International) in 1989 and Kilborn and Associates Ltd in 1991.

3.3 Geological Setting

The property is located within the Abitibi Greenstone Belt and lies within the southern limb of the Lepine Lake Syncline structure. The consolidated rocks in the area are of Archean age with the exception of Proterozoic diabase dykes. The Duquesne mine is located within and considered genetically related to the Porcupine – Destor Fault Zone. The regional geology of the study area consists of an Archean volcano-sedimentary assemblage divided into three volcanic rock groups and two sedimentary rock groups (Goutier & Lacroix 1992; Goutier 1997; Goutier 2003 a, b; Goutier *et al.* 2005).

The Duquesne property is crossed by seven important faults recognized from surface mapping and also from diamond drill holes. From south to north, they are the Porcupine - Destor, Mine Duquesne, Ultramafique-Un, Andésite, Ankérite, Duquesne and Lac Lépine faults.

Gold bearing zones within the Duquesne mine workings are associated with pyrite-carbonate rich breccia within syenite porphyry host rock. Gold values have also been found associated to contact areas with iron formation, sheared conglomerate sediments and within chert horizons of sedimentary rocks. The main host for gold mineralization lies within sheared and silicified syenite porphyry host rock within felsic syenite intrusive rock which lies at the footwall of the Porcupine-Destor Fault.

3.4 Deposit Type and Mineralization

The Duquesne Mine is a gold deposit, a variant of the classic orogenic vein type. Disseminated sulfides with quartz-carbonate veinlets associated with porphyritic intrusions describe the mineralization as known from underground observations at the mine site. Legault *et al.* (2005) classified the deposit as 'disseminated sulphides associated with calc-alkaline intrusive rocks'.

The zones of alteration which host gold-bearing rocks are associated with sericite (fuchsite within the rhyolites and ultramafics, and non-fuchsite within basalts, porphyritic tonalites and syenites), fine-grained silica (commonly called chert alteration), silica flooding (generally finer grey-white sugary textured quartz), carbonate, chlorite, and pyrite finely disseminated in amounts averaging generally between one and three percent of the total rock, but in amounts that can be as low as one quarter percent or as high as ten percent.

The vein systems are generally associated with shear zones or cross-cutting fault zones and appear to splay or converge upon one another. Generally they “bulge” (up to thicknesses of forty metres) close to cross-cutting fault structures and are usually concentrated on one side of the cross-cutting fault versus the other. Mineralization controls in this deposit type are frequently unclear. Gold is associated with quartz flooding and sulphide-bearing veinlets, but much of the gold is present as disseminations throughout a wide volume of rock rather than being in or immediately adjacent to veins.

Gold values in the Duquesne deposit take the form of disseminated gold associated with pyrite and molybdenite, and with quartz veinlets. Gold is typically fine grained and lies at the pyrite grain boundaries, although some is found as independent grains in the quartz veinlets.

3.5 Exploration

Exploration work has been carried out by Duquesne Gold Mines Ltd. since 1986, intermittently under management consulting contracts with F.T. Archibald Consulting Ltd and C.W. Archibald Limited. Radisson Mining Resources Inc optioned the property (with an earn-in interest) from 1988 until 1995 and focussed on both mining of the Vein 20 system from the fifth level down to the ninth level and completing a mineral resource estimate of the surrounding vein systems in the vicinity of the mine workings. The property reverted one hundred percent back to Duquesne Gold Mines Ltd when financing to continue was not attainable.

Two areas of gold-bearing systems were observed within the property and only one part of these areas (concentrating in the vicinity of the Duquesne Mine workings) was focussed on. VLF electromagnetic surveys were useful in delineating fault and shear

structures which host the gold-bearing vein systems. The proton magnetometer surveys were useful in delineating the magnetite-rich intrusive rocks which include gabbro intrusions. The geological survey has been useful in outlining the felsic intrusive rocks, which include felsic syenites and syenite porphyries, which are the main hosts for the gold-bearing systems. Recent assessment drilling has indicated another gold-bearing structure with potential wide widths along Vein 20 and some five hundred to six hundred metres west of the Duquesne Mine shaft.

3.6 Drilling

Table 3.1 Drilling by Clifton Star

Drilling by Clifton Star Resources Inc			
Date	Drill Holes	Metres Drilled	Operator
2003 – 2006	3	543	Clifton Star Resources Inc
2007	21	3,368	Clifton Star Resources Inc
2008	38	20,034	Clifton Star Resources Inc
2009	14	6,619	Clifton Star Resources Inc
2010	70	20,300	Clifton Star Resources Inc

3.7 Mineral Resource Estimate

Data were integrated, such as old drill holes, recent drill holes, Duquesne Mine's facilities, topographical data, specific gravity, etc.... Then, the mineralized zones interpretation was conducted using the GEMCOM software. The mineralized zones interpretation was conducted for each vein. A 2D "polyline" was traced in the mineralized envelop. A minimal thickness and a grade > 1 g Au/t were established as the basis criteria. However, the thickness of the zone, which was sometimes smaller than 1.0 m due to a lack of information and lower grade, was integrated to the block model in order to ensure a continuous mineralization. Following the interpretation of each section, a 3D envelop was then produced for each vein.

The lower limit for the grade was established at two different values, 1.0 g/t Au and 2.0 g/t Au, to see the difference obtained in the final results, without taking into account the width and no dilution was applied when the horizontal width was 1 m or less. But however, when pertinent, intersections with grade lower than 1.0 g/t were included in the estimation to demonstrate the continuity of the structures.

The data compilation was carried out with the Gemcom software and the resource estimation was done with the vein module of the Promine software. A 25 m search radius was used for the indicated resource. For a part of the West sector, the drill holes are too far apart and therefore, it was categorized as an inferred resource and a search radius of 50 m was used with no minimal width. The blocks were modeled from longitudinals built along the veins attitude. The value of the blocks was determined with the inverse distance squared method, using a maximum of four samples within the search radius. The blocks are 5 x 5 m and the horizontal width of the mineralized intersection defined the third dimension.

The table below shows the results obtained at two different lower grade limits (cut-offs), 1 and 2 g/t Au.

Table 3.2 Summary of Resource Estimate

	2010 Drilling not Included		2010 Drilling Included	
	Indicated	Inferred	Indicated	Inferred
1 g/t Cut-off				
Tonnes	1,859,200	1,563,100	-	-
Au, g/t	3.33	5.58	-	-
Ounces	199,161	280,643	-	-
2 g/t Cut-off				
Tonnes	615,417	1,563,100	612,577	-
Au, g/t	6.87	5.58	6.44	-
Ounces	135,962	280,643	126,988	-

3.8 Conclusions and Recommendations

The mineralization is associated to the porphyry. The most interesting zones can be detected by the pyrite content and by alteration. The porphyry has an irregular spatial distribution. This, with the presence of many little faults which displaced the geological units, makes the interpretation more difficult to do. The 2010 drilling program was concentrated in the East and North-West extensions. These holes are actually too distant to be used for a resource estimate.

Drilling done in 2010 had no significant impact upon the resource estimate. In general, the few intersections hit during the 2010 program were too narrow and as a result, were diluted in the resource calculation. The 2010 program also did not allow to change the inferred resource. Only one hole, DQ-10-63, intersected a new zone but its continuity is not established yet. Further drilling is then required.

The following recommendations result from the very first visits done by GENIVAR:

- ❖ **Documentation of available drill core.** A listing of the available drill core of the property must be prepared. Recent and old core which are available should be listed;
- ❖ **2007-2008 DDH re-sampling.** Producing the vertical cross section allowed identifying some strategic locations which were not sampled. Some of these zones deserve to be adequately sampled in the near future;
- ❖ **2009 DDH integration.** The 2009 drill holes should be part of the mineralized zones interpretation;
- ❖ **Data verification and QA/QC.** QA/CQ procedures should be improved by inserting “blanks” through the drill core samples in order to control any contamination of the laboratory;
- ❖ **Data verification and QA/QC.** Review the laboratory protocol in order to correct the problems related to results reproducibility. A third independent laboratory should help resolving those problems related to the pulps and rejects results variability;
- ❖ **Historic Resources.** Review the drill holes used to calculate historic resources. Identify the mineralized zones related to the resources. Re-sample those zones

which were used to calculate the resources. Compare obtained results to the historic results;

- ❖ **Specific gravity.** For the next drilling programs, specific gravity measurements of the main units containing the mineralization (syenite, ultramafic, volcanite mafic), should be carried out properly.

These additional recommendations address issues as a result of the 2010 drilling program as well as improvements achieved from the recommendations presented above:

- ❖ **Blanks.** The insertion of blanks was done during the 2010 drilling program;
- ❖ **Standards.** For the standards, when a bad assay result is obtained, showing a considerable difference with its reference value, verifications should be asked to the lab;
- ❖ **Core Logging.** The core logging information is now integrated into the Geotic software. However, the codes used for lithologies are different from the ones used in the preceding years. This should be standardized;
- ❖ **Core Logging.** During core logging, it would be a good practice to indicate the name of the veins or structures when it is possible;
- ❖ **Hole Collars Coordinates.** The drill hole collars were surveyed by two different surveyors. For the drilling programs done years before, the surveying firm provided an azimuth and an inclination of the collars. This information was missing for the 2010 program. It would be absolutely necessary to have this information, especially when the deviation test done in the hole is not valid;
- ❖ **Core Sampling.** The core is sampled over regular lengths. These intervals do not always fit with the geological contacts. It is then strongly recommended to base sampling upon the geological limits and the walls for the mineralized zones when the usual observations allow it;
- ❖ **Drilling Pattern.** For the best zones, use a tighter drilling pattern to validate the grades, get a better understanding of the geology;
- ❖ **Visual Observation.** Because no specific gravity measurements were done, the sulphur content was used to determine the density via a mathematical formula. Visual observation was not performed on a regular basis during the 2010 program. This should be carried out more rigorously if no specific gravity measurement is done;

- ❖ **Re-assays.** Re-assays should be done periodically even if the grade is below 10 g/t Au;
- ❖ **Review of geological data.** A complete review of the old drilling is recommended to carry out a proper interpretation of the geological sections. Emphasis should be put on faults.

4. INTRODUCTION

In February 2009, Clifton Star Resources Inc. requested GENIVAR to prepare a 43-101 Technical Report for a Mineral Resource Estimate of the Duquesne property, based on all available drill data collected during the 2007-2008 summers.

GENIVAR's mandate included: 1) data verification and integration, 2) site visit and QA/QC verification, 3) GEMCOM modeling and 4) Technical Report preparation.

During spring and summer of 2009, from March to July, GENIVAR integrated recent drilling data and historic drilling data into the geological model, updated the geological interpretation of the property based on the new information and obtained new specific gravity measurements to be used in the mineral resource calculation. All this involved data acquisition, data entry and validation, land survey conversion UTM vs mine grid, determination of the topography, production of vertical cross sections, 3D modeling and QA/QC analysis.

The preparation of this report began under the supervision of Rémi Asselin, Eng, a qualified and independent person as defined by the 43-101 regulation. During the surface drilling program performed from June 3rd, 2007, to August 2nd, 2008, Rémi Asselin did not visit the site. However, during spring and summer of 2009, Rémi Asselin visited the Duparquet's property, office and core shack on ten occasions. These visits allowed him to review the documentation related to the deposit and exploration, and verify the DDH core (surface and underground), the samples rejects, the logging and sampling methods, the quality control methods, the drill holes location, the specific gravity measurements and the historical resources/reserves definition. In November 2009, Nicole Rioux, Geo., a qualified and independent person as defined by the 43-101 regulation, from GENIVAR, took over the mandate and resumed the work needed to complete the Technical Report. She went to the site on 2 occasions during December 2009.

Then, Clifton Star undertook another drilling program in 2010 and therefore, asked GENIVAR to stop temporarily the work until the program completion, to carry on the resource calculation and the Technical Report. Work on the report resumed in 2011 and Nicole Rioux visited the site again on May 6 and July 14 during that year to review

information, observe the site, have a look at the logging facility and do the QA/QC work required for the mandate.

The Duquesne property interpretation and resource estimate rely upon historic drill holes and new data. Furthermore, ten (10) historic surface and underground drill holes were also reviewed by GENIVAR. New specific gravity measurements were also obtained by GENIVAR from recent 2007-2008 drill holes. One hundred and three (103) specific gravity tests were carried out on the main lithological units over a total of fifteen (15) different drill holes.

5. RELIANCE ON OTHER EXPERTS

No other expert was required for the purpose of this mandate.

6. PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

6.1 Property Description

The property consists of fifty-five contiguous mining claims (seventeen development licences) totalling 751.7 hectares and one mining concession (# 377-Block 4) of 183.85 hectares. Everything is situated in the Destor Township. The total area of the mining property is 935.55 hectares. The property and claims are illustrated in Figure 6.1.

AMS of Canada Inc. has supplied “Lettres Patentes Minières for Libro 490 Folio 226” of the Ministre de l’Énergie et des Ressources which corresponds to Mining Concession #377 and shows it to be registered under Mines D’Or Duquesne Gold Mines Inc. The property boundary perimeters for both the unpatented mining claims and the patented Mining Concession are marked by red-painted wood survey posts. The Mining Concession patent # 377 includes surface, mining and timber rights. The surface rights for the unpatented claims can be leased for surface as well as mining rights. Permits related to water, effluents, potential tailings storage, ore storage, waste storage and plant processing / manpower living quarters areas were addressed to the satisfaction of the Quebec Government authorities and the Ministry of Environment in 1989.

Under the terms of a Letter Agreement dated September, 2006, Duquesne Gold Mines Ltd (as beneficial owner of one hundred percent undivided interest in fifty-five mineral claims and one mining concession named MC377 Block 4) granted to Clifton Star Resources Inc. an option to acquire one hundred percent undivided interest of the Duquesne shares. On June 20, 2010, the Clifton Star fulfilled all obligations under the option agreement and acquired a 100% interest in Duquesne.

Pursuant to the option agreement dated September 20, 2006, (amended on May 14, 2007 and June 11, 2007), Clifton Star issued 10,000 common shares valued at \$18,500 to the optionor, paid \$1,800,000 cash and incurred over \$4,000,000 in exploration expenditures to acquire all of the issued shares of Duquesne Gold Mines Ltd (*Duquesne*). Duquesne was a private Canadian mineral exploration company which owned 55 mineral claims and one mining concession located in Destor Township, Quebec, which are known as the Duquesne Gold Project. The optionor will retain a 3% Net Smelter Return Royalty, while

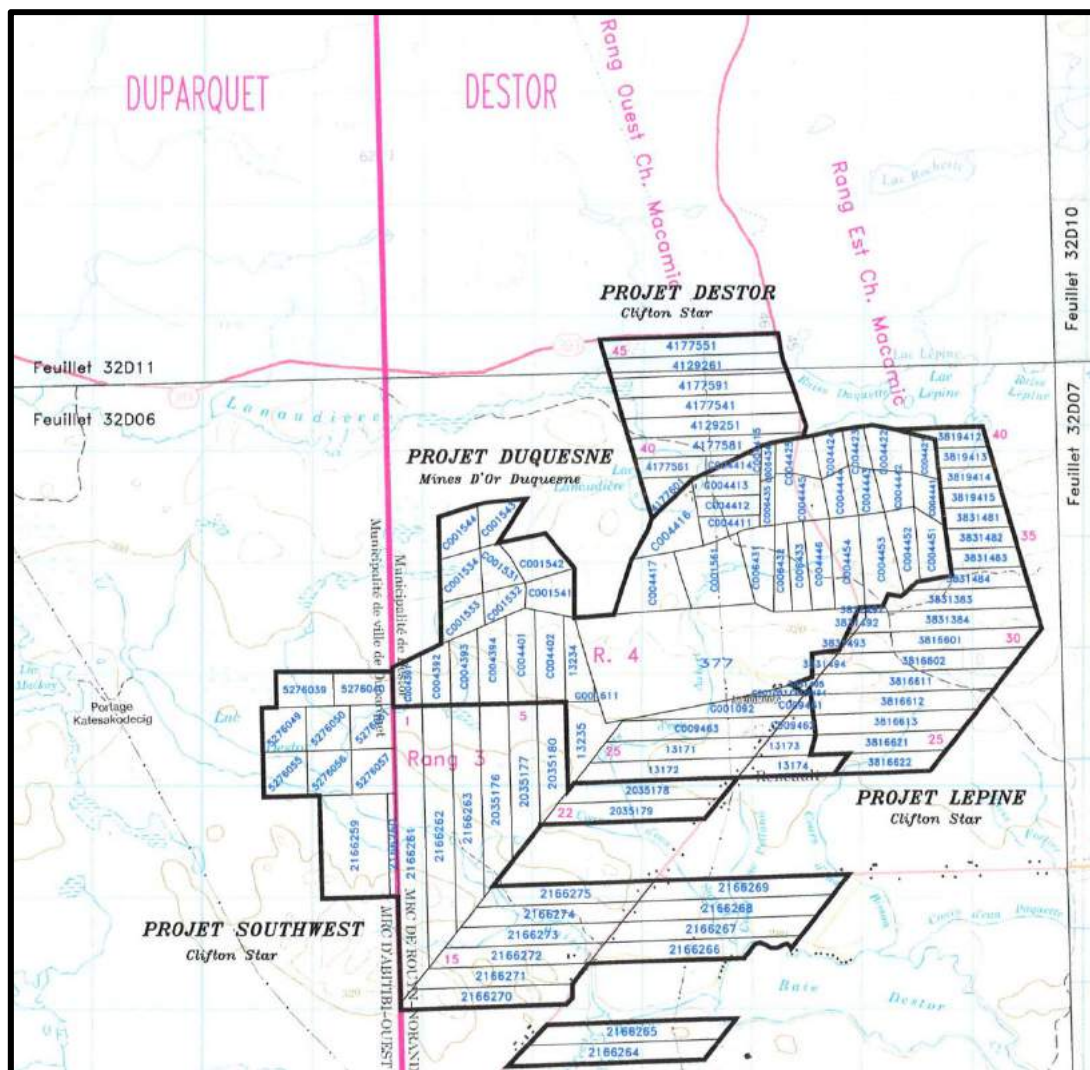
Clifton Star has the option to purchase from the optionor the 3% NSR in consideration for the sum of \$1,000,000 for each 0.5% at any time for a total of \$6,000,000.

During the year ended June 30, 2009, Clifton Star acquired additional claims totalling 964 hectares known as the Duquesne Extension for \$35,000. The Duquesne Extension adjoins the Duquesne property to the south and southwest. In addition, Clifton Star paid \$250,000 to acquire claims totalling 525 hectares known as the Lepine and Destor properties. These claims are contiguous to the northwest and east respectively of the Duquesne property. The optionor will retain a 2% Net Smelter Return Royalty.

6.2 Property Location

The Duquesne property is located within the Abitibi Greenstone Belt (Northwestern Québec, Canada) in central-west Destor Township in the Duparquet mining district, approximately 30 kilometres northwest of the city of Rouyn-Noranda and some 16 kilometres east of the town of Duparquet. It lies within the NTS sheet 32D06; more precisely, the shaft is located at 5370940.59 N latitude and 645204.37 E longitude (UTM, NAD83).

Figure 6.1 Map of Claims



From Gescad Inc.

7. ACCESSIBILITY, CLIMATE, LOCAL RESOURCES, INFRASTRUCTURE AND PHYSIOGRAPHY

7.1 Accessibility

The property can be reached by travelling north from the town of Rouyn-Noranda, via the all-season paved Highway 101, over approximately 25 km. An all-weather gravel road leads west from Highway 101 and gives access to the central section of the property. The western section of the property can be accessed from Highway 393 through an all-weather gravel road / skidder-ATV road which is situated some 4.5 km west of Highway 101, about 31.5 km northwest of the town of Rouyn-Noranda (Figure 7.1).

7.2 Climate

Generally, the property is covered by one half to one meter of snow, from mid-November to mid-April. The weather is not severe and mining operations can run throughout the year.

7.3 Local Resources

The cities of Rouyn-Noranda and La Sarre, less than 50 kilometres away, could supply equipment, repairs and experienced mine operators. Add to those cities, Duparquet and Timmins who can supply part of the workforce. Power and water are available to the mine site and housing is available in the town of Duparquet.

7.4 Infrastructure

There is no infrastructure left on site. Plugged collars of both a main shaft and a ventilation shaft are in place. A power line is located nearby the property.

7.5 Physiography

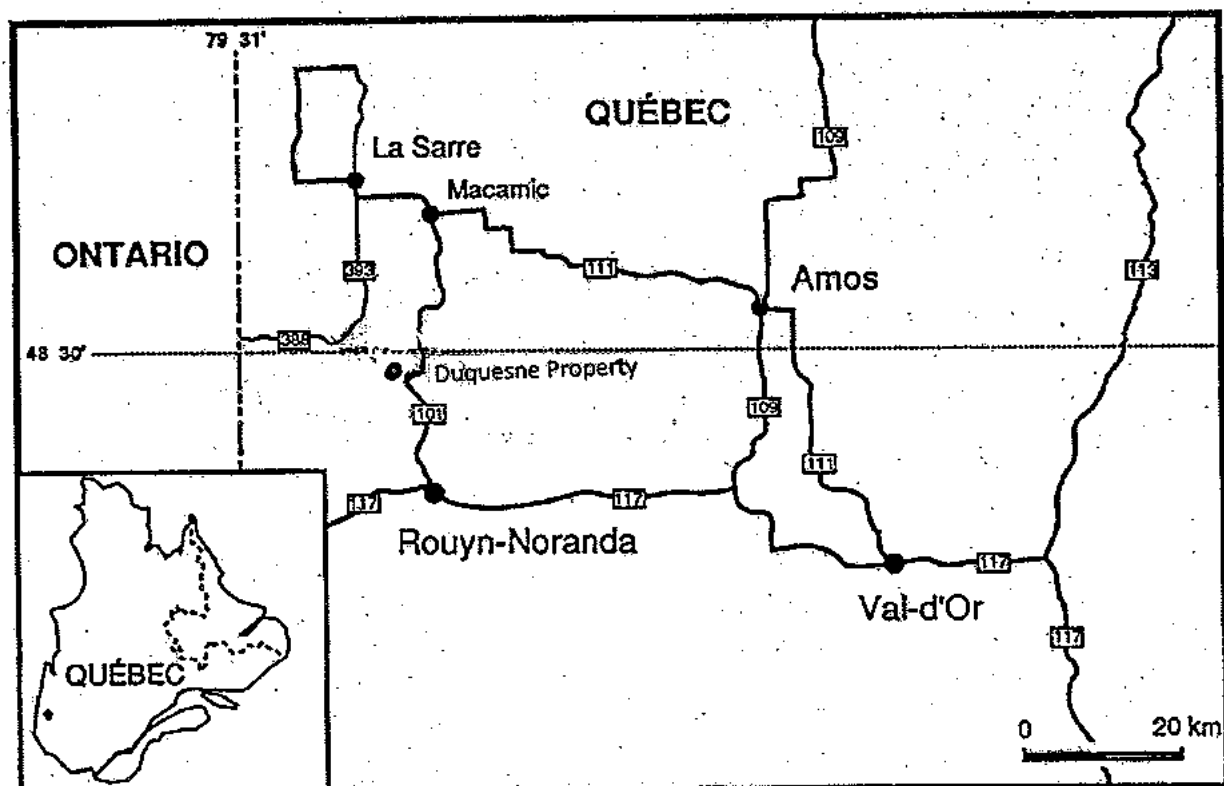
The property has generally flat lying terrain in the southern section which is covered with glacial sand, gravel and clay. It is a gently undulating ground in the central area and

steeply undulating rock knolls are present in the northwest. Several east-west to northwest and southeast trending areas of low swampy ground cut the central portion of the property. Some of it occupies shear or fault zones which are numerous in the vicinity north of the main fault in the area, the Porcupine-Destor Fault. Several of the cliff faces are 6 to 10 m high and some of the knolls stand 20 to 30 m above the swamp level. Many of the steeper knolls are related to diorite and gabbro intrusive rocks.

The vegetation cover in the low lying areas consists of tag alder, spruce, tamarack and larch. The trees show diameters between 10 to 20 cm and are considered immature growth. The vegetation in the higher areas consists of immature birch and poplar or mixtures of these trees. Birch grows on the top of the rock formations and poplars on the sides or bottoms. These trees average a 10 cm diameter in the eastern section and up to 20 cm in the western part of the property.

Most of the timber is considered immature and growths are sparse and spread out. The southeast, south-central, northeast and western areas of the property have been timbered by locals for firewood, a practice authorized by the Ministry within areas of crown-land.

Figure 7.1 Location and Access to the Property



8. HISTORY

8.1 Introduction

Although historical work on the property as described here is mostly limited to the claims of the report, it is important to consider that the mineralized zones known as the Duquesne property continue at least onto the adjacent property to the west. Thus some mention of these veins and mineralized extensions is appropriate at various points in the description of the property and its historical development. Discoveries on adjacent properties stimulated work on the Duquesne property during several periods over the last 75 years.

8.2 Early History (pre-1980)

In this region, gold was first discovered in 1910 at the Beattie Mine, some sixteen kilometres to the west and geologically along strike with the Duquesne property. In 1923, exploration work began on the Duquesne property with overburden removal and trenching. From 1934 to 1939, more trenching was completed. In 1935, Eclipse Gold Mines Ltd carried out geological and magnetic surveys on the property.

Between 1925 and 1946, some 18,360 m of diamond drilling was carried out.

In 1941, excavation and construction of the Duquesne Gold Mine Ltd shaft commenced with a three compartment vertical shaft down to a depth of 152.4 m, reaching a depth of 266.7 m by 1945. A total of 620 m of drifting was carried out with approximately 713 m of diamond drilling.

Surface drilling of 11,084 m as well as an underground campaign of 3,903 m were carried out by the end of 1946. Additional underground drilling was done between 1947 and 1952 for a total of 14,665 m.

In 1945, some 5,254 m were drilled by Duquesne Gold Mines Ltd with 31 drill holes (numbered R1 to R11, R14 to R19, R21 to R34). From 1946 to 1948, Duquesne Gold Mines Ltd drilled 11,026 metres in thirty-eight drill holes (35R to 62R, 63S to 72S). In

addition, in 1947, Duquesne Gold Mines Limited drilled five holes (R73 to R77) totalling some 984 m. From 1948 to 1952, Duquesne Gold Mines Ltd. drilled 14,414 m in 398 underground holes on the property (U2-1 to 31, U3-1 to 92, U5-1 to 80, U6-1 to 82, U-7-1 to 71, U8-1 to 25, U12-1 to 17).

From 1949 to 1950, some forty-seven underground drill holes (S3-3-1 to 9, S3-4-1 to 5, S5-1 to S5-8, S5-4-1 to 6, S7-1-1 to 5, S6-1 to S6-6, S7-2-1 to 7, S7-3 -1) were completed.

By 1949, the Duquesne Mine had developed a total of nine levels down to a depth of 390 metres.

In 1949, pre-production gave 21,954 tonnes at an average mill head grade of 9.48 g Au/t for about 6,500 oz. In 1951, underground development covered nine (9) levels with spacing of 38 metres each and the shaft reached a depth of about 393 metres. Commercial production from 1949 to 1952 totalled about 81,929 tonnes at an average grade of 10.46 g Au/t for more than 23,250 oz and 72 kg Ag milled. During this period, no production was obtained from the four (4) lowest levels of the mine, between 229 m and 393 m.

In total, from 1949 to 1952 some 103,883 tonnes averaging 10.25 g/t Au were extracted down to the 228 m level by Consolidated Duquesne Mining Limited (P.S. Teare, 1952). The material was milled at the Powell Mine in Noranda and at the Beattie Mine in Duparquet. In the 1950's, Consolidated Duquesne Mines Limited changed its name to Duquesne Gold Mining Company Limited. By the end of 1952, production on the property ceased. Proposed development (*Veins 8, 10, and 20*) below the sixth level to the ninth level was recommended within a widening of a syenite porphyry host rock at a cross-cutting fault structure. Another zone within syenite porphyry (some 152 metres west of the Duquesne Mine shaft and below the eighth level) was also recommended for extraction due to visible gold and higher values within the veins (35.31 g/t Au over 1.43 metres for a strike length of 21.3 metres).

Several years later, in 1963, 14 holes were drilled from surface for a total of 1,994 m of drill core. In 1966, the new company, Duquesne Gold Mines Ltd, bought the property

including 55 mining claims and one mining concession, and carried out surface geophysical surveys.

During 1963, some 1,993 m were completed in fourteen surface drill holes on the property to test the extension of the ore zone below the 267th m (7th) level. Results were inconclusive as a highly deformed syenite porphyry host rock was intersected. In 1972 and 1973, the western portion of the Duquesne Mines Limited property lapsed. Claremont Mines Limited staked it and it is now called the Duquesne West property (adjacent property).

8.3 Drilling

Diamond drilling has been carried out on the property in several campaigns spanning over sixty years. There were 1,242 drill holes (94,284 metres) within the Duquesne Mine area drilled between 1925 and 1992 and from those, 1,011 were underground drill holes (51,844 metres). Almost the entire core drilled since 1986 is stored under secured facilities at the Beattie Gold Mines Ltd. property compound in Duparquet, Quebec. These surface and underground diamond drillings have been used to outline the gold-bearing vein systems within the Duquesne Mine area and within the adjacent areas. Most of this drilling has been used to delineate a series of parallel gold-bearing quartz veins which extend over a strike length of approximately 800 metres and generally down to a depth of 361 metres. These zones are open along strike to the west and are open at depth below the last level of the mine (361 metres).

In the 90's, Santa Fe Can. Mining Ltd and Radisson Mining Resources Inc, led by the Noranda Group, drilled twenty-one (21) surface drill holes on the property, totalling 10,907 metres.

Table 8.1 Drilling on Duquesne Gold Mine and Duquesne West Adjacent Property

Duquesne Gold Mines Ltd Property and Duquesne West Adjacent Property			
Date	Drill Holes	Metres Drilled	Operator
1925 – 1940		18,360	Duquesne Mines Limited
1930 – 1940*	55	3,719	Duquesne West Property
1941*	5	895	Duquesne West Property
1942 – 1950*	53	6,745	Duquesne West Property
1945	31	5,254	Duquesne Mines Limited
1946 – 1948	38	11,026	Duquesne Mines Limited
1947	5	983	Duquesne Mines Limited
1948 – 1952	398	14,414	Duquesne Mines Limited
1963	14	1,993	Duquesne Mines Limited
1975*	27	2,030	Louvem Mining Company
1978*	17	2,252	Claremont Mines Limited
1986 -1987	20	3,048	Duquesne Gold Mines Ltd.
1987 – 1988	59+	55,869	Radisson Mining Resources Inc.
1990 – 1991	13	3,244	Radisson Mining Resources Inc.
1992	4	2,172	Radisson Mining Resources Inc.
1993	7	2,631	Radisson Mining Resources Inc.
1994	20	7,173	Radisson Mining Resources Inc.
1995*	16	7,906	Santa Fe Can. Mining Ltd
1995	3	1,771	Radisson Mining Resources Inc.
1996*	23	9,982	Santa Fe Can. Mining Ltd
1997*	5	2,785	Globex Mining Enterp. Inc.
2000 – 2002	3	435	Duquesne Gold Mines Ltd.
2002*	14	5,302	Kinross Gold Corp.
2003*	20		Qeenston Mining Inc.

8.4 Recent and Current History (1980 to present)

Exploration in this sector started again in the 1980's. SOQUEM undertook airborne magnetic and electromagnetic surveys in 1980.

In 1986, F.T. Archibald, acting for Eldorado Gold Mines Ltd, performed magnetic surveys, VLF electromagnetic surveys, geological surveys, and basal-till sampling surveys over the property. A total of 3,048 m of diamond drilling in twenty holes was completed to outline west extensions and parallel zones north of the Duquesne Mine workings. The most significant values outlined from the drill program were 1.23 g/t over a 8.23 m width and 1.89 g/t Au over a 2.3 m width. One zone of chert-carbonate altered quartz porphyry with 5.0% to 10.0% disseminated pyrite mineralization (northwest sector of the property) returned from a channel sample 3.22 g/t Au over a width of 9.5 m.

In 1987 and 1988, Radisson Mining Resources Inc performed a surface and underground exploration program consisting of shaft dewatering and rehabilitation, resource calculations, geological mapping and sampling, 37,365 m of underground drilling and 18,504 m of surface drilling in fifty-nine drill holes. In the underground workings, a total of 1,540 m of crosscuts were opened with 490 m of sub-levels and 630 m of raises in 15 stopes. This work was undertaken to support the extraction and processing of a bulk sample.

From 1990 to June of 1991, Radisson Mining Resources Inc processed 93,156 tonnes of material averaging 9.40 g/t Au (totalling 26,600 ounces of gold) at Aurizon Mines Inc (Giant mill) and Deak Resources, Virginiatown (Kerr-Addison mill), where 91.0% and 96.0% gold recoveries were obtained respectively. Also in 1990 and 1991, Noranda Exploration Company Limited (Hemlo Gold Mines Inc) drilled thirteen drill holes (DQ90-1 to 6 and D91-7 to 13 incl.) totalling 3,244 m on the Duquesne Gold Mines Ltd property. The end of the mining operation was May, 10th 1991.

In 1992, Noranda Exploration Company Limited (Hemlo Gold Mines Inc) drilled 2,172 m in four holes (DUM 92-137 to 92-140) under *Zone 74* and west extension of Vein 20. The hole into the west extension of Vein 20 intersected 76.6 g/t over 1.50 metres. In 1993, Noranda Exploration Company Limited (Hemlo Gold Mines Inc) drilled 2,631 m in 7 drill

holes (93-01 to 93-07). In 1994, Hemlo Gold Mines Limited (Hemlo Gold Division) drilled 7,173 m in twenty drill holes (DUM94-08 to 94-28).

In 1995, three drill holes totalling 1,771 m were drilled by Noranda Exploration Company Limited on the Duquesne Gold Mines Ltd property to test areas of the west end of the property which has provided the most encouraging mineralized alteration zones outside of the original area of underground workings. It was recommended that the northwest sector of the property provided the most favourable and encouraging area outside the mine working area, and that the drilling stepped back too far to reach the intended targets. It was also recommended to drill extensions of the Nippissing Vein (within ultramafic-mafic volcanic stratigraphy) which plunges onto the property from the West Duquesne property.

In 1996, Radisson Mining Resources Inc drilled the west extension of *Vein 20* and returned values of 10.32 g/t Au over a width of 1.10 m, substantiating that this system continues for at least 600 m west of the Duquesne shaft.

From 2000 to present, Duquesne Gold Mines Ltd under exploration management by F.T. Archibald, drilled parallel mineralized zones north of the mine workings and west extensions of the mine workings in areas of sparse exploration. From 2000 to 2003, the area of intercalated syenite porphyry intrusives and ultramafics was drilled, some two hundred metres north of the shaft where there was little work done in the past. The most significant results coincided with narrow syenite porphyry bands which returned values as high as 1.37 g/t Au over a 3.65 m width. From 2004 to 2006, Vein 20 and Vein 10 were intersected (some 600 m west of the Duquesne shaft) where values averaging 1.40 g/t Au over a 15.0 m width, were intersected. This area as well as west extensions have been considered since 2004 as future targets for exploration.

A summary of the work done on the property, of production and history, is presented in Annex 1.

8.5 Historic Estimates of Mineral Resources

GENIVAR did not verify the validity of the following historic mineral estimates as well as the methods used to define mineral resource and reserve categories.

In May of 1953, R.V. Hopper (Mine Manager) stated that 90,256 short tonnes of ore were milled at the Powell Mine in Rouyn, Quebec, and at the Beattie Mine in Duparquet, Quebec, between 1946 and 1952, and that an average grade of 10.46 g/t Au was recovered (A. St. Michel 1988).

Historic mineral resource estimates have been carried out by engineering firms between 1987 and 1991 using block models constrained by wireframe solid models for the Duquesne Mine underground workings. These mineral resource calculations were done by four independent companies; Radisson Mining Resources Inc in 1987, St. Michel Géoconseil Inc in 1988, American Mine Services of Canada Inc (for Deak International) in 1989 and Kilborn and Associates Ltd in 1991. The estimates have not been conducted systematically with respect to cut-off grades or to areas to be included in the mine and the geological database. The result of these various estimates is a confusing mixture of reported grades and tonnages which in general cannot be compared to one another nor used to plan any future operations. Historic estimates are briefly described and summarized below.

In April of 1987, I. Cadieux and M. Dubé for St. Michel Géoconseil Inc estimated that a mineable tonnage of 128,659 tonnes averaging 11.56 g/t Au recoverable, existed between levels 2 and 9. A total of 527,542 tonnes averaging 6.31 g/t Au was estimated remaining above the 229 metre level up to surface in the area of the historical underground mine workings. A total of 678,821 tonnes averaging 8.56 g/t Au exists down to the ninth level (above 361 metre depth) in probable-possible-broken historic ore categories (A.Steward, 1989). A 30 metre polygon range between intercepts was used in calculating the estimations. In October of 1989, A.J. Steward (P.Eng.) and M.Sirois (P.Eng.) of AMS of Canada Inc (for Deak International) estimated mill costs and recoveries, revised ore reserve estimates, with a revision of mine planning and costs. A total of 416,985 tonnes averaging 8.42 g/t Au (probable and possible) was delineated between surface and the ninth level (historic mineral reserves). All reserves included

15.0% mining dilution. A 20 metre polygon between intercepts was used in calculating the estimations. In December of 1991, after production from Radisson Mining Resources Inc had terminated, Kilborn and Associates Ltd summarized the geological potential and mineral reserves in the area of the Duquesne mine workings. Vein 20 and Vein 10 are the most significant gold-bearing structures which are associated along the contact between felsic porphyritic syenites and ultramafic volcanics, or with cross-cutting fault structures. Below the ninth level, the gold-bearing zones continue within both the ultramafics and felsic porphyritic syenites and below the ninth level the values average between 7.6 g/t and 10.1 g/t Au. The minimum true width of Vein 20 is 1.80 to 1.90 metres and dips are between 70 to 85 degrees south. Ore was extracted from Vein 20 over a strike length of two hundred metres and the mineralized zone continues for at least another two hundred metres in strike length. A total of 141,988 tonnes averaging 12.0 g/t Au has been extracted from Vein 20 from 1946 to 1952 and from 1990 to June of 1991. Historic mineral reserve calculations for Vein 20 (probable and possible) average 560,599 tonnes at 7.74 to 9.46 g/t Au, above the ninth level (380 metres). Another 275,000 to 350,000 tonnes (possible) can be estimated from 380 metres vertical depth to 760 metres vertical depth with grades averaging 7.6 g/t Au to 10.1 g/t Au. In the area of the shaft, there are 39,480 tonnes averaging 7.69 g/t Au (probable) above the 5th level. East of the shaft, between levels 2 and 9, another 100,000 to 150,000 tonnes (possible) of the same grade exist. A total of 975,079 to 1,100,079 tonnes averaging between 7.69 to 8.43 g/t Au of probable and possible historic mineral resources has been estimated remaining in the underground working area by Kilborn and Associates Ltd. Kilborn stated that it was possible to upgrade this to 3,000,000 tonnes with the same grades through further diamond drilling.

Discrepancies between the mineral resource calculations from the different estimates can be accommodated by differences between block sizes and cut-off values used where lower-grade intersections were used in some of the estimates and not others. Some estimates include results from other vein systems which have not been included in all of the estimates.

The following historical mineral resource estimates* were carried out (probable and possible within the immediate Duquesne Mine area):

St. Michel Géoconseil Inc, April, 1988	1,317,088 t	@ 5.83 g/t Au
AMS of Canada, Inc October, 1989	446,942 t	@ 9.96 g/t Au
Kilborn & Associates Ltd January, 1991	159,599 t	@ 8.20 g/t Au
Radisson Mining Resources Inc, 1991	1,787,515 t	@ 5.83 g/t Au

* These estimates are historical in nature and are not intended to be used as estimates of mineral resources as defined by the 43-101 standard.

Variations in the mineral resource estimates are observed for the amounts mined by Radisson between 1988 and 1991, and within the estimates published by the four independent mineral estimate calculations done between 1987 and 1991. These can be reconciled to some extent as follows:

- 1) The St. Michel Géoconseil Inc calculations have increased block size and have taken in more assumptions as to the continuity of values over wider lengths than AMS Inc. AMS Inc used a computer assisted calculation using 20 metre blocks which is less than the St. Michel Géoconseil Inc blocks;
- 2) Some estimates were being done at a later time and some at an earlier period when production was taking place, which would affect comparisons;
- 3) Radisson Mining Resources Inc takes into account lower grade intersections and drift assays without cut-off grades;
- 4) Normal practices for erratic gold deposits involve cutting high-grade assays to less than 34.286 g/t to avoid overestimation by addition of erratic highs to normal size ore calculation blocks. AMS Inc used cut values but Radisson Mining Resources Inc used uncut values;
- 5) Some estimates were done using vein systems with low values below cut-off values even though values were uneconomical at the time the estimates were done.

Modeling shows that the values continue in all directions and it appears to be most promising within Vein 10 and Vein 20 to a depth below the ninth level (below 361 metres in depth). All resources are classified as to proven, probable, and indicated, in accordance with the classification system defined by CIM Standards on mineral resources and reserves definitions and guidelines. Grades have been capped as to cut values and to recovery rates from several milling tests. Mineral resources classified as inferred, average 8.20 to 9.96 g/t Au within the higher grade sections and 5.20 to 6.20 g/t Au within all vein systems combined (uncut values).

Historic mineral resource estimates indicate an inferred resource of 1,540,511 tonnes averaging 6.03 grams per tonne Au (after deducting amounts extracted and mined during 1989 to 1990) in all vein systems associated with the Duquesne Mine and immediately adjacent, after the last mining terminated (St. Michel Géoconseil Inc Qualification Report, 1989-1990). Of this, the most significant is within Veins 7, 8, 10, and 20, with some 159,599 tonnes averaging 8.20 g/t Au (Kilborn & Associates Ltd, 1991). Prior to the beginning of the Radisson Mining Resources Inc mining program, when some 93,156 tonnes averaging 9.40 g/t Au were mined, there was an inferred historic mineral resource of 1,633,667 tonnes averaging 6.22 g/t Au within the vicinity of the Duquesne Mine. At the end of 1990, there was an inferred historic mineral resource of 1,540,511 tonnes averaging 6.03 g/t Au as outlined on the Duquesne Gold Mines Ltd property (Radisson Mining Res. Inc / St. Michel Géoconseil Inc, 1989).

The best potential associated with the Duquesne Mine workings and adjacent areas is within Veins 7, 8, 9, 10, 20 and between levels 7 and 9, and below level nine, plunging steeply to the west.

Table 8.2 Historic Resource Estimate, St Michel Géoconseil Inc, April 1988

Vein	Probable		Possible		Total
	Tonnes	Au, g/t	Tonnes	Au, g/t	Tonnes @ g/t Au
1A	95,923	5.14	22,755	8.69	118,678 @ 6.88 g/t Au
1D	42,325	5.49	23,785	4.51	66,110 @ 5.14 g/t Au
1(10)	157,319	7.20	55,439	5.16	212,758 @ 6.67 g/t Au
2(20)	131,444	6.86	57,227	9.57	188,671 @ 7.68 g/t Au
3	47,438	4.80	31,157	2.88	78,595 @ 4.04 g/t Au
5			135,428	2.72	135,428 @ 2.72 g/t Au
7	44,420	5.50	59,838	3.66	104,258 @ 4.44 g/t Au
8	11,888	4.45	17,112	3.28	29,000 @ 3.76 g/t Au
9	52,233	5.61	8,552	4.40	60,785 @ 5.44 g/t Au
11	61,054	6.96	37,447	3.95	98,501 @ 5.82 g/t Au
12	8,481	7.99	15,406	4.21	23,887 @ 5.55 g/t Au
13	10,489	13.15	5,689	13.55	16,178 @ 13.29 g/t Au
19	39,752	8.37	34,795	3.45	74,547 @ 6.07 g/t Au
21	9,173	10.55	17,441	5.01	36,614 @ 7.91 g/t Au
22-26	23,959	7.44	49,119	4.47	73,078 @ 5.44 g/t Au
TOTAL					1,317,088 @ 5.83 g/t Au

Table 8.3 Historic Resource Estimate, AMS of Canada Inc, October 1989*

Vein	Tonnes	Au, g/t	Level
7	6,147	9.01	8
	9,983	9.01	6, 7, 9
	5,059	5.14	1 - 5
8	10,860	3.46	5, 6, 7
	4,820	3.46	8, 9
9	29,093	5.74	9
	3,387	5.74	6, 7, 8
	4,844	5.71	5
10	25,075	6.51	9
	9,614	9.26	5, 6, 7, 8
	39,787	12.27	2, 3, 4
11	9,575	12.32	9
	1,226	6.56	5, 6, 7, 8
	35,155	6.63	2, 3, 4
13	356	3.40	6, 7, 8, 9
14	3,253	3.58	6, 7, 8, 9
19	7,840	5.88	6, 7, 8, 9
	14,054	5.88	2, 3, 4, 5
20	70,358	14.40	6, 7, 8, 9
	109,394	6.45	1, 2, 3, 4, 5
21	13,550	20.26	6, 7, 8, 9
	10,332	23.54	1, 2, 3, 4, 5
	2,438	41.86	1, 2, 3, 4, 5
22	14,610	5.24	1, 2, 3, 4, 5
26	5,132	5.38	1, 2, 3, 4, 5
Sub-total	168,267	9.96	Below level 5
Broken Ore	278,675	9.96	Above level 5
Total	446,942	9.96	

* Probable and possible categories

Table 8.4 Historic Resource Estimate, Kilborn & Associates Ltd, January 1991

Vein	Probable		Possible		Total
	Tonnes	Au, g/t	Tonnes	Au, g/t	Tonnes @ g/t Au
20 East	26,270	8.90	6,174	9.40	32,444 @ 9.00 g/t Au
20 Shaft	12,625	8.80	15,004	8.80	27,629 @ 8.80 g/t Au
20 (13410E)	8,019	5.30	3,861	4.80	11,880 @ 5.14 g/t Au
20 (13375E)	5,386	5.60	3,557	6.00	8,943 @ 5.76 g/t Au
20 (level 2)	4,087	12.30	906	21.40	4,993 @ 13.88 g/t Au
20 (level 1)	3,228	11.10	958	14.70	4,186 @ 11.92 g/t Au
20 (8-2-4)	3,285	7.60			3,285 @ 7.60 g/t Au
20 West	3,086	16.40	729	4.70	3,815 @ 14.17 g/t Au
10 East (levels 8-9)	11,624	5.00	8,667	5.40	20,291 @ 5.17 g/t Au
10 West (levels 8-9)	6,347	9.10	466	8.30	6,813 @ 9.05 g/t Au
7	9,893	6.80	875	5.90	10,768 @ 6.73 g/t Au
8 (levels 6 and 8)	5,762	9.50	460	15.00	6,222 @ 9.91 g/t Au
Other (broken)	18,330	8.82			18,330 @ 8.82 g/t Au
TOTAL					159,599 @ 8.20 g/t Au

Table 8.5 Historic Resource Estimate, Radisson Mining Resources Inc, 1991*

Vein	Tonnes	Au, g/t	Area
20	307,444	9.04	Levels 6 and 9
1 (Grey Zone)	193,013	6.77	East of the shaft
2 (Grey Zone)	226,559	6.41	East of the shaft
10	20,291	5.20	Above level 1
1D	59,975	5.04	Above level 4
1A	179,950	4.44	Above level 4
3 (Lepine Zone)	71,300	4.03	South of shaft
5	233,474	2.72	-----
7	104,258	4.50	-----
8	29,000	3.76	-----
9	60,785	5.44	-----
11	98,501	5.82	-----
12	23,887	5.56	-----
13	16,178	13.29	-----
19	74,547	6.07	-----
21	36,614	7.91	-----
22	23,730	4.21	-----
24	16,997	2.76	-----
26	11,012	3.67	-----
Total	1,787,515	5.83	

* Probable and possible categories

9. GEOLOGICAL SETTING

9.1 Regional Geology

The property is located within the Abitibi Greenstone Belt and lies within the southern limb of the Lepine Lake Syncline structure. The consolidated rocks in the area are of Archean age with the exception of Proterozoic diabase dykes. During the Pleistocene and recent periods, sand, gravel, clay and glacial till were laid down over the other units and attain thicknesses of up to 40 metres. Outcrops are abundant in the north and northeast sections of the property, but scarce in the south and southeast sections of the property where there is a thick clay coverage.

The Duquesne mine is located within and considered genetically related to the Porcupine – Destor Fault Zone. The structural corridor known as the Porcupine - Destor Fault forms one of the most important gold camps of the Southern Abitibi Belt. This fault zone follows an E-W trend for over 200 km from Timmins, Ontario to the Quebec town of Destor.

The regional geology of the study area consists of an Archean volcano-sedimentary assemblage divided into three volcanic rock groups and two sedimentary rock groups (Goutier & Lacroix 1992; Goutier 1997; Goutier 2003 a, b; Goutier *et al.* 2005).

The oldest rock group, forming the base of the stratigraphy in this area, is the Kinojevis Group, itself sub-divided in two volcanic rock units. The Deguisier Formation is composed of iron and magnesian tholeiites. It is overlain by the Lanaudière Formation formed by basalts, andesites, rhyolites and komatiites. Rocks of the Malartic Group are in fault contact with other units and are constituted dominantly by ultramafic rocks, andesites and lapilli tufs. The Hébécourt and Reneault - Dufresnoy formations form the Blake River Group on the south of the Porcupine – Destor Fault. The Hébécourt formation is formed generally by tholeiitic basalts, characterized by varioles and glomeroporphyric textures. The Reneault - Dufresnoy formation, composed of andesites and intermediate pyroclastics rocks, lies in stratigraphic continuity on the Hébécourt formation. The Kinojevis Group is made up of tholeiitic basalts and the Blake River Group is made up of calc-alkaline and tholeiitic varieties (Gelinis *et al.* 1983). The two sedimentary groups in this area are younger than the volcanic groups. Sedimentary rocks of the Mont-Brun and

Caste formations of the Kewagama Group are turbidites deposited in the deep basins. The Duparquet formation of the Timiskaming Group is the youngest Archean unit of the region. It is formed by coarse sedimentary rocks, polygenic and poorly sorted, which were deposited in alluvial and fluvial environments (Lajoie & Ludden 1984). At certain locations, Timiskaming units can be shown to have been deposited with angular discordance on volcanic and intrusive rocks of the region.

Numerous ultramafic to felsic and alkaline intrusions cut the rocks of the Porcupine – Destor Fault area. Several mafic and ultramafic intrusions are interpreted as synvolcanic sills. Quartz-feldspar porphyries are seen throughout the Duparquet camp and are characterized by the presence of feldspar and quartz phenocrysts, and a weak to intense iron – carbonate, and sericite alteration. These intrusions are of andesite to rhyodacite composition and of calc-alkaline affinity. Finally, the Beattie syenite represents almost the only alkaline intrusion found on the Quebec side of this gold-bearing belt of rocks.

The area of the present report is geologically highly complex. The level of erosion is apparently less deep than typical in the Abitibi Belt. This factor may have allowed the preservation of calc-alkaline and alkaline porphyry intrusive rocks as well as Timiskaming Group conglomerates. Two generations of folds are observed in this sector: folding associated with the Lanaudière Formation and the other associated with the Duparquet Formation. Many E-W faults are present in the area and dissect most lithologies. These faults are not necessarily subsidiary structures of the Porcupine-Destor Fault oriented ESE-WNW. Intense schistosity ENE-WSW to E-W is associated with the Porcupine - Destor Fault and E-W faults, but appears to be locally variable.

All the rocks of the Duparquet camp experienced conditions of metamorphism at or below the green schist facies. Furthermore, regional metamorphism postdated the Porcupine - Destor Fault, because metamorphic isograds cross this geological feature rather than being parallel to it or being offset by the fault zone. Figure 9.1 presents the regional geology and Figure 9.2 illustrates the regional stratigraphy (Goutier et Lacroix 1992).

9.2 Local Geology

The Duquesne property is underlain by a zone of complex geology. A major regional fault zone, the Porcupine - Destor Fault, trending N110 with a steep dip toward the south, crosses the property, separating it into two geological parts. To the south of the Porcupine - Destor Fault is the volcanic group of Blake River rocks, mostly variolitic basalts of the Hébécourt formation. The sedimentary unit of the Kewagama Group is situated literally at the contact on the south side of the Porcupine - Destor Fault. The sequence has an average width of 100 metres and a N100 strike with a dip of 70° to 80° to the south. Its south limit is the contact with the Blake River Group. The north contact is inside the Porcupine - Destor Fault for more than 20 metres and these sediments are transformed into a sericite-carbonate-quartz schist with chlorite, fuchsite and albite.

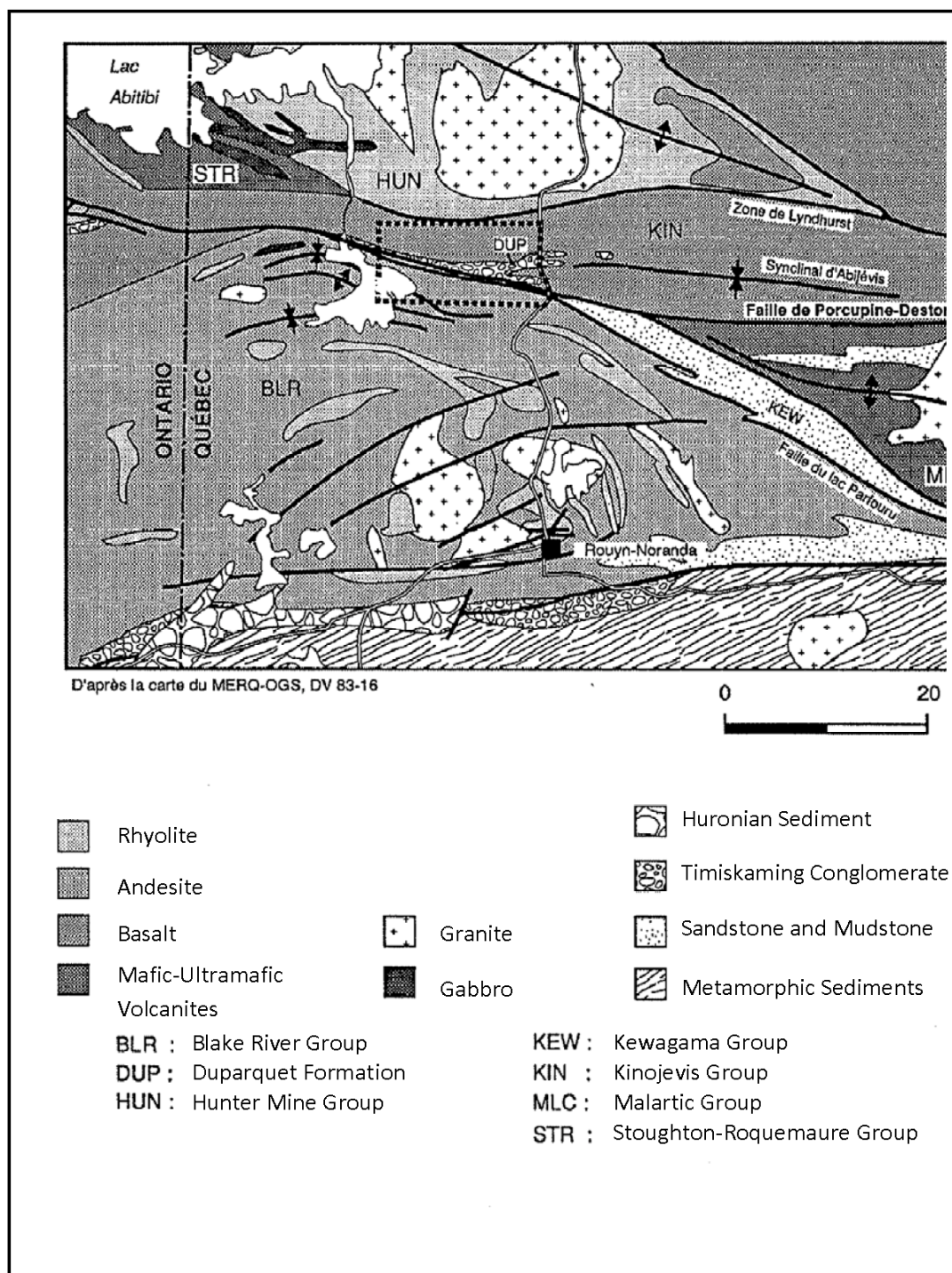
The Lanaudière formation of the Kinojevis Group covers a major part of the property on the north side of the Porcupine - Destor Fault. Many distinct volcanic units lie from the north part of the property to the south with some intrusions at the contact between sequences. The first one is a mafic volcanic andesite, some 200 m thick, which includes some felsic porphyritic dykes. The second unit is a komatiitic ultramafic lava unit with a spinifex texture. Its thickness varies from 100 metres in the east to 400 metres in the west. A gabbro dyke lies between these two first units and has a width close to 200 metres. From here, basalt-andesite units succeed directly to the south and can reach a 600 metre width. A stock of quartz-felspar porphyry covers a large part of the north portion of the property, along highway 101. Lacroix (1991) called this stock “the central Intrusion”. This stock is followed in the south all along the property, in the vicinity with Duquesne fault, by a rhyolite with quartz-eye phenocrysts. After this, still to the south, a massive basaltic unit is found inter-stratified with gabbro sills followed by a tholeiitic andesite of pillow lava facies. Finally, the last unit in the Lanaudière complex is called by Lacroix (1991) the “Duquesne structural and plutonic complex”. It is composed of ultramafic volcanics (komatiites), some porphyritic tonalite intrusions and a gabbro intrusion. The komatiite unit has a maximum width of 400 metres and is injected by several felsic porphyry dykes of metric thickness. This complex runs along the Porcupine - Destor Fault.

The Duparquet formation crops out in the north-west part of the property. This sedimentary unit lies with a discordant angular contact on an erosion surface on the volcanic rocks of the Lanaudière complex and is composed of conglomerate, arkose and greywacke.

Felsic porphyry intrusions are very important for gold mineralization in the Duquesne Mine. On the property, these felsic intrusions are always located either on the contact between two lithostratigraphic units either in the fault zone or in the extension of the sedimentary band of the Duparquet formation.

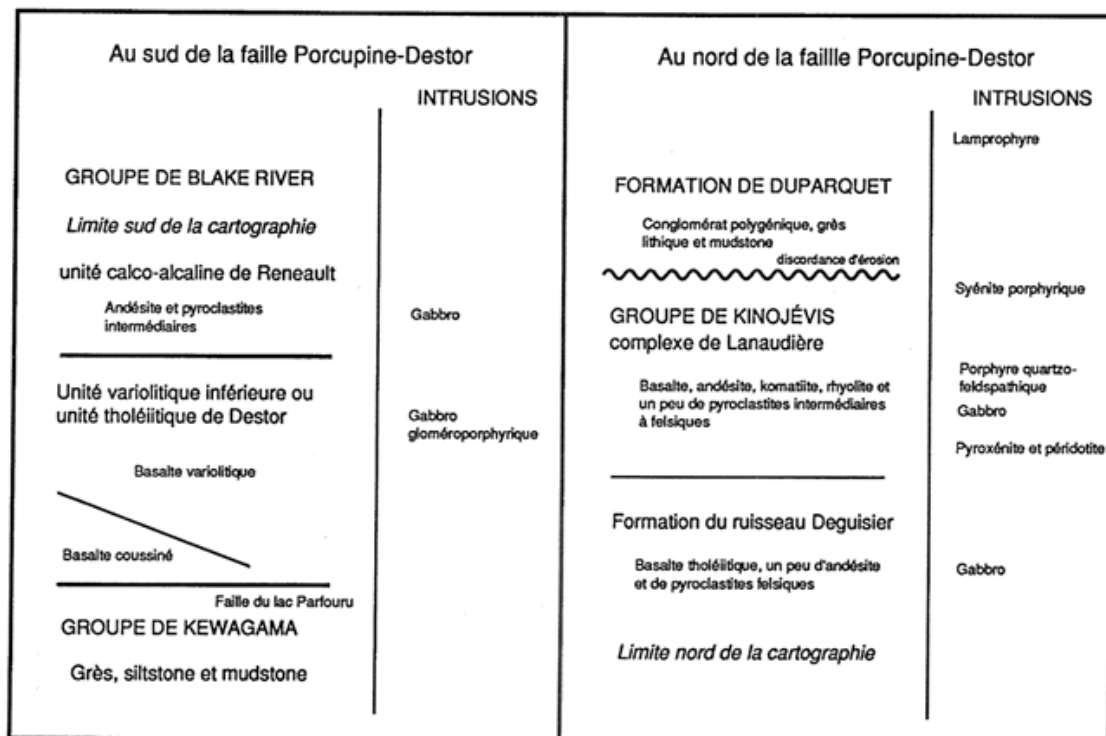
The principal gold-associated alterations reported from rocks of the property are silicification, carbonatization and sericitization. Gold and pyrite mineralizations are generally associated with silicification. In the fault zones, chlorite and sericite alterations are found.

Figure 9.1 Regional Geology



Goutier J and Lacroix S. 1992

Figure 9.2 Regional Stratigraphy



Goutier J and Lacroix S. 1992

9.3 Property Geology

The Duquesne property is located in the heart of the Porcupine-Destor Deformation corridor. The latter is a kilometric deformation zone of about 200 km long which extends from Timmins, Ontario to the Destor Township in Quebec. This corridor is constituted by a set of major faults including the Porcupine - Destor, Duquesne, Lac Lepine, Central Duparquet, Beattie, *etc.* Moreover, several other subsidiary faults are closely related with these structures with N-E to E-W orientations. Gold mineralization in this deformation system is well known, especially on the Ontario side where several deposits are mined.

The Duquesne property is crossed by seven important faults recognized from surface mapping and also from diamond drill holes. From south to north, they are the Porcupine - Destor, Mine Duquesne, Ultramafique-Un, Andésite, Ankérite, Duquesne and Lac Lépine faults.

The Porcupine - Destor Fault crosses the entire property in its southern part with a N110 trend and a steep dip to the south. No outcrop over the fault zone has been found, but it is intercepted by diamond drill holes. The fault plane is a talc-chlorite schist zone totally sheared to an unconsolidated fault gouge over a thickness of about 1.5 m. The schist has a total thickness of 10 metres. However, the fault zone has a width close to 100 metres and is constituted of an alternation of horizons weakly to strongly sheared and altered. Its gold potential is best recognized in a silicified zone named Zone 74.

The Mine Duquesne fault (N110) is very important economically because it hosts the mine itself and its several gold horizons. After Graham, in 1954, there is an important fault defined by a green rock band strongly sheared with several porphyry dykes. This corridor named 'Mine Duquesne unit' is formed by ultramafic sequences altered to chlorite-talc-carbonate schist with a small quantity of quartz-feldspar porphyries and syenite.

Other splay-faults which control gold mineralization include the Beattie, Donchester, Lac Lépine, Fox Creek, Shaft and Liz faults.

The gold mineralization is located within four geological settings: A) within syenite and feldspar porphyry, and mafic to ultramafic host rocks lying within shears which splay off

the Porcupine-Destor Fault, B) within sheared and brecciated zones associated with the spaly-faults and associated with quartz-feldspar porphyry and syenite porphyry, C) within quartz-carbonate rich systems within quartz-feldspar porphyry , syenite porphyry, and quartz diorite; in particular silicified and chert rich quartz-flooding of the sheared areas of the host rocks, D) along contacts between mafic and ultramafic sheared contact areas.

Mineralization is within or parallel to secondary fault splays from the Porcupine-Destor Fault, which are gold-bearing. Gold bearing zones within the Duquesne mine workings are associated with pyrite-carbonate rich breccia within syenite porphyry host rock. Gold values have also been found associated to contact areas with iron formation, sheared conglomerate sediments and within chert horizons of sedimentary rocks. The main host for gold mineralization lies within sheared and silicified syenite porphyry host rock within felsic syenite intrusive rock which lies at the footwall of the Porcupine-Destor Fault.

Figure 9.3 presents the property geology and Figure 9.4 shows a typical section as produced by Radisson in the 1990s.

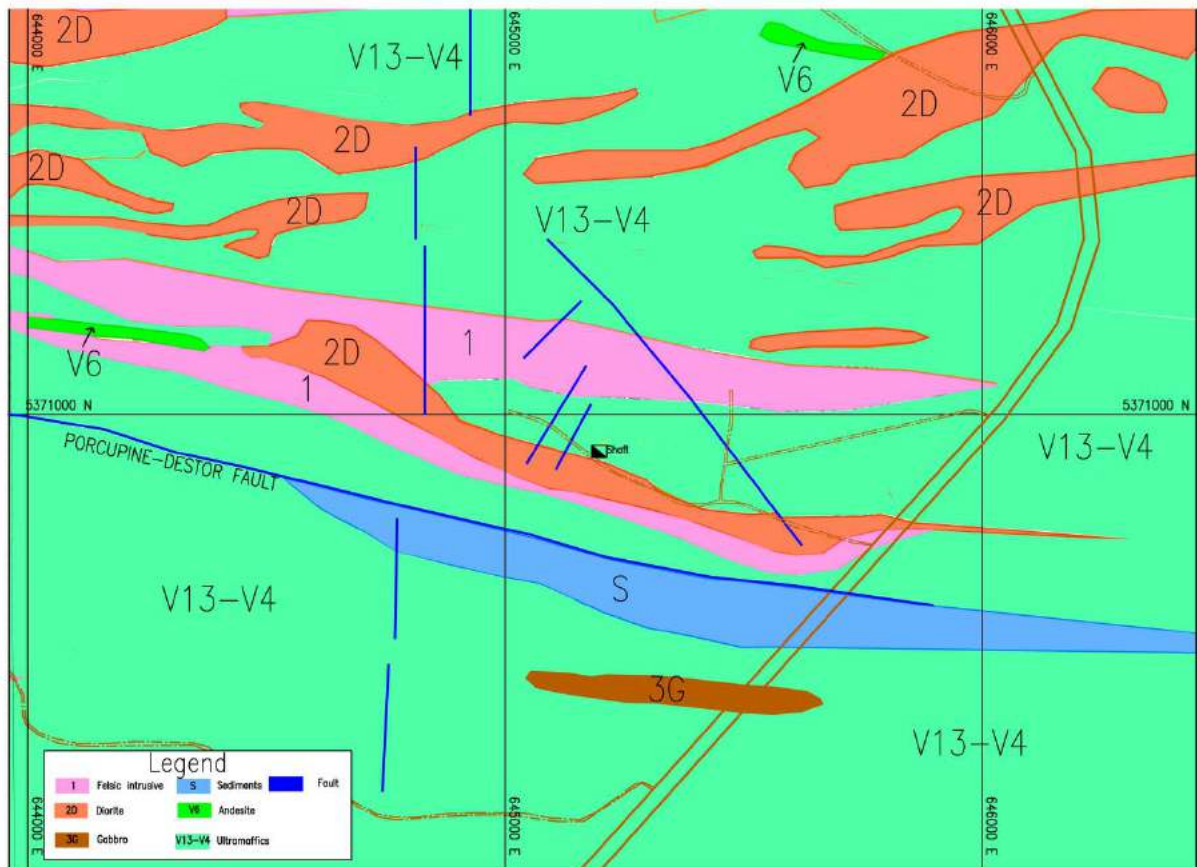
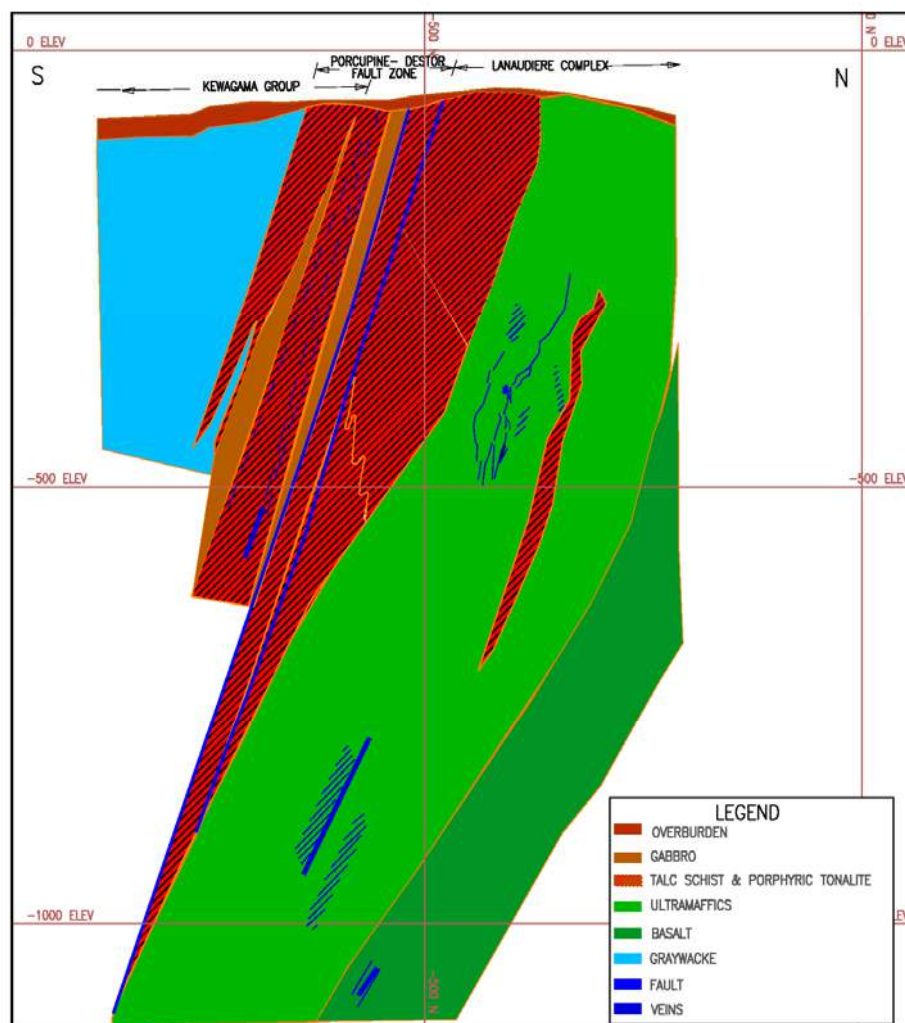
Figure 9.3 Property Geology


Figure 9.4 Typical Section



10. DEPOSIT TYPE

10.1 Introduction

The Duquesne Mine is a gold deposit, a variant of the classic orogenic vein type. Disseminated sulfides with quartz-carbonate veinlets associated with porphyritic intrusions describe the mineralization as known from underground observations at the mine site. Legault *et al.* (2005) classified the deposit as 'disseminated sulphides associated with calc-alkaline intrusive rocks'.

10.2 Vein Stages

Veins in the Porcupine-Destor Gold Camp consist of early barren veins without visible alteration like main stage barren and gold-bearing quartz veins with sericite – carbonate – ankerite - chlorite alteration haloes and late barren quartz - carbonate veins with ankerite alteration haloes. Early veins are widespread and oriented at various angles; main stage veins are generally confined to well defined vein systems related to faults at specific strike directions; and late stage veins locally crosscut and brecciate earlier veins.

10.3 Spatial and Geometric Relationships

The main stage gold-bearing vein systems are associated with faults which commonly form the contacts between gabbroic intrusive rocks and ultramafic or basaltic flows. The syenite and granite intrusive rocks within these areas provide a host for silica-flooding enrichment and provide zones of brittle rock which can allow fluid ingress during vein-forming events. Secondary cross-faulting provides an area for increased concentrations for gold and for syenite and granite intrusion corridors. Usually an area of widening for the gold-bearing structures is found where two fault systems cross. Two corridors for syenite-granite hosted mineralized zones are found on the Duquesne property. One is associated with the Duquesne Mine workings area and appears to widen west of the original mine workings. The other, a much wider system, is located in the northwest section of the property and although it has not been intensely explored within the confines of the property, it is associated with the properties to the west (Duquesne West property) where there is continuing exploration with significant results.

10.4 Alteration Types

The zones of alteration which host gold-bearing rocks are associated with sericite (fuchsite within the rhyolites and ultramafics, and non-fuchsite within basalts, porphyritic tonalites and syenites), fine-grained silica (commonly called chert alteration), silica flooding (generally finer grey-white sugary textured quartz), carbonate, chlorite, and pyrite finely disseminated in amounts averaging generally between one and three percent of the total rock, but in amounts that can be as low as one quarter percent or as high as ten percent. Alteration is consistent within contact areas of basalts, gabbros, and ultramafic rocks and is usually associated with sheared, faulted or brecciated units within the geological units. Porphyritic syenites and granites are hosts for brecciated quartz-flooding and all of the above alteration products associated with gold-bearing structures.

10.5 Vein Systems, Deposit Model and Mineralization Controls

The vein systems are generally associated with shear zones or cross-cutting fault zones and appear to splay or converge upon one another. Generally they “bulge” (up to thicknesses of forty metres) close to cross-cutting fault structures and are usually concentrated on one side of the cross-cutting fault versus the other. Offsets of up to thirty to fifty metres are not uncommon in areas where vein systems are cross-cut by younger faults. Block faulting is also observed affecting these systems. Cross-cutting faults also play a factor in remobilization and reconcentrating gold values. Intrusion of late porphyry dykes within fault fractures is associated with reconcentration of gold values. Generally to the west of the property (Beattie Mine, Donchester Mine, Harker-Holloway Mine) the gold-bearing systems are associated with sheared zones with silica-flooding and within syenite porphyries (up to seventy metres in width) which plunge approximately forty-five degrees to the east. On the Duquesne property along the west boundary and at the Duquesne Mine, these gold-bearing systems are associated with the same rock types and fault controls, but appear to plunge generally steeply to the east, except where they are cut by cross-cutting faults and may plunge steeply to the west.

Mineralization controls in this deposit type are frequently unclear. Gold is associated with quartz flooding and sulphide-bearing veinlets, but much of the gold is present as

disseminations throughout a wide volume of rock rather than being in or immediately adjacent to veins.

11. MINERALIZATION

Gold values in the Duquesne deposit take the form of disseminated gold associated with pyrite and molybdenite, and with quartz veinlets. Gold is typically fine grained and lies at the pyrite grain boundaries, although some is found as independent grains in the quartz veinlets. Alteration with development of sericite, carbonates and sulphides is typical of the deposit and of the deposit class. Silver and molybdenum are associated with gold values in this deposit type. Concentrations of arsenic in the deposits of this class are typically low, reported as less as 100 ppm (Legault *et al.* 2005).

12. EXPLORATION

Exploration work has been carried out by Duquesne Gold Mines Ltd since 1986, intermittently under management consulting contracts with F.T. Archibald Consulting Ltd and C.W. Archibald Limited. Radisson Mining Resources Inc. optioned the property (with an earn-in interest) from 1988 until 1995 and focussed on both mining of the Vein 20 system from the fifth level down to the ninth level and completing a mineral resource estimate of the surrounding vein systems in the vicinity of the mine workings. The property reverted one hundred percent back to Duquesne Gold Mines Ltd when financing to continue was not attainable. As a result of the 1986 to 1995 work programs, two areas of gold-bearing systems were observed within the property and only one part of these areas (concentrating in the vicinity of the Duquesne Mine workings) was focussed on. VLF electromagnetic surveys were useful in delineating fault and shear structures which host the gold-bearing vein systems. The proton magnetometer surveys were useful in delineating the magnetite-rich intrusive rocks which include gabbro intrusions. The main gold-bearing vein systems have been found to be related with the footwall contacts of the gabbro units. The geological survey has been useful in outlining the felsic intrusive rocks, which include felsic syenites and syenite porphyries, which are the main hosts for the gold-bearing systems. Two main felsic syenite corridors, which extend both west of the Duquesne underground workings and east of the Duquesne West gold-bearing occurrences, are the areas to be focussed on for future exploration programs. The Duquesne Gold Mines Ltd property and the West Duquesne Occurrence (adjacent to the west side of the property) have similar geological structures which are shear zones associated with splay faults from the Porcupine-Destor Fault. Recent assessment drilling has indicated another gold-bearing structure with potential wide widths along *Vein 20* and some five hundred to six hundred metres west of the Duquesne Mine shaft. It is in an area controlled by cross-cutting fault structures.

The other area which has indicated significant gold values on surface is within a syenite porphyry and granite intrusive unit which is in the northwest section of the property. Mineralized portions of this system seem to continue onto the adjacent property to the west.

The recent exploration work (2010-2011) is as follows:

A surface mapping and sampling program consisting of some 222 sample analyses; some 39 samples superior to 0.10 g/t Au and some 9 samples superior to 1.0 g/t Au. A total of five zone of gold-bearing mineralization were encountered by the program. Drill targets are proposed for one of these zones which is some 600 meters north of the Main Zone.

Airborne geophysics was flown over the property in December of 2010 and January 2011. The compilations were produced in March of 2011 and second derivative magnetics are currently being reviewed for exploration targets. Several areas of east-west anomalies with northeasterly splays have been indicated by this survey and will be investigated.

13. DRILLING

More recently, in the years 2007-10, Clifton Star Resources Inc took an option on the Duquesne Gold Mine property and drilled 130 surface drill holes, totalling 50,865 metres. In addition, some surface stripping was carried out in order to increase the mineralized zones understanding. The drilling area is essentially located west of the shaft. Most of Clifton Star's drill holes are located within 85 metres and 1,200 metres west of the mine main shaft. The acknowledge purpose of these campaigns was to explore Zones 10, 20, 30 and 74 lateral extensions. These drill holes covered the surface area down to a vertical depth of approximately 700 metres. Furthermore, five 2007 and five 2009 drill holes were located at the west end of the property in order to reach the known Liz and Nippissing Veins both located on the adjacent property. While the 2007 drill holes intended target was located near the surface, the 2009 drilling campaign intended target was located 500 metres below the surface.

Table 13.1 Diamond Drilling Summary

Drilling by Clifton Star Resources Inc			
Date	Drill Holes	Metres Drilled	Operator
2003 – 2006	3	543	Clifton Star Resources Inc
2007	21	3,368	Clifton Star Resources Inc
2008	38	20,034	Clifton Star Resources Inc
2009	14	6,619	Clifton Star Resources Inc
2010	70	20,300	Clifton Star Resources Inc

A total of 46,616 metres of drilling in over 240 drill holes has been used to delineate sections of four gold-bearing systems located on the property adjacent to Duquesne , on its west side (Duquesne West Occurrence). At least two of these zones, associated with the Liz Zone and the Nip Zone, have been traced by both diamond drilling and surface exposures onto the west portion of the Duquesne Gold Mines Ltd property. One surface sample from shearing (offset from the Duquesne Fault) and associated with the Nip Zone extension, has returned values averaging 3.77 g/t Au over 4.82 metres and is located in the northwest section of the property. The last major drill program on the property, by

Hemlo Gold Mines Inc, indicated that other than extensions to the underground workings, the best potential was the projection of the Shaft (Nip) Zone with a drill result of 9.30 g/t Au over a 8.20 metre width (along a sheared ultramafic felsic syenite porphyry contact), that can be projected onto the northwest corner of the property (J.Garber, P.Geo. & L.Gariepy, P.Geo. 1995). Five zones with inferred mineral resources have been outlined by the drilling programs, one of which was developed and mined by Duquesne Gold Mines Ltd between 1946 and 1952, and between 1989 and 1991.

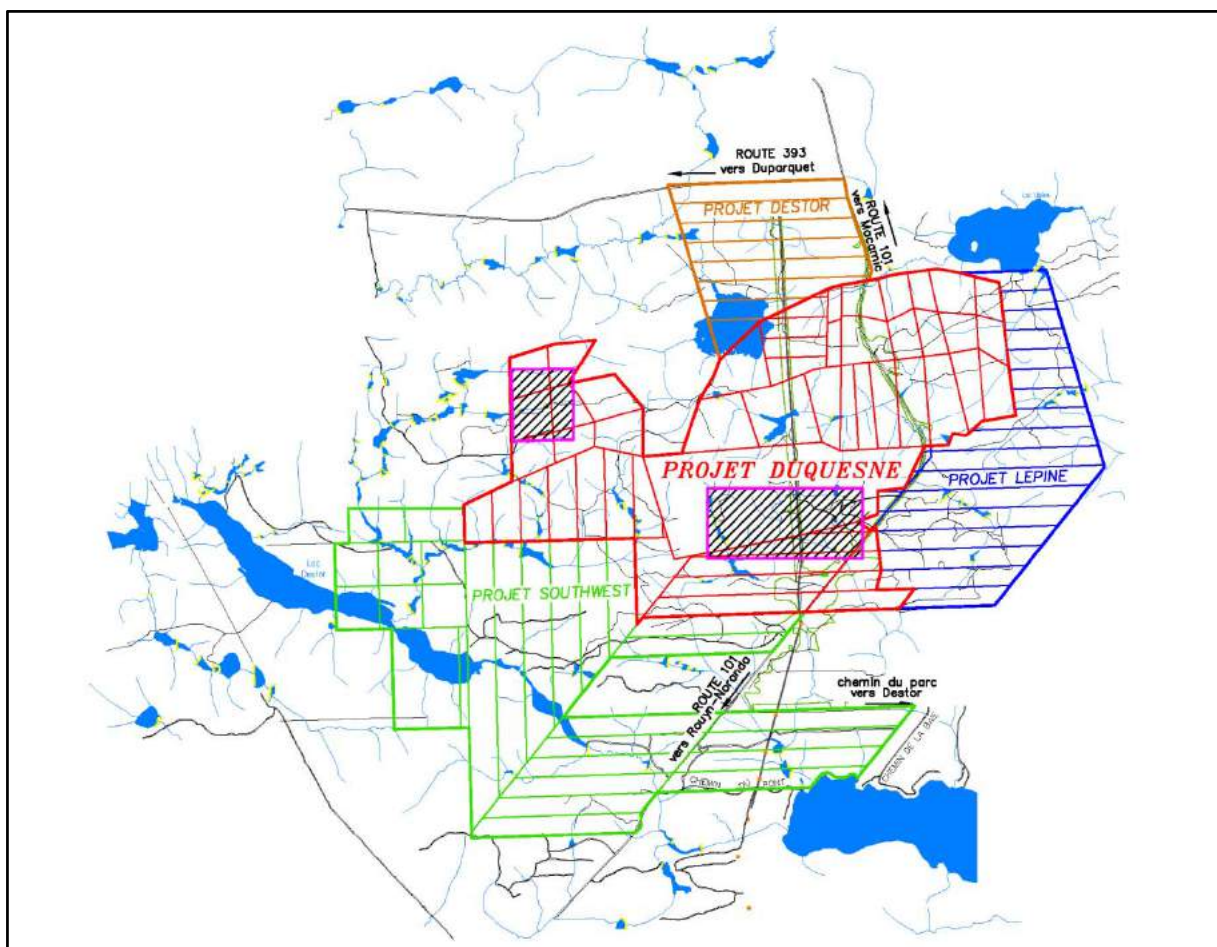
Clifton Star carried out several diamond drilling programs since 2003

A program of 20,300 m of diamond drilling was carried out in 2010 on the property and was concentrated in three areas:. A) the Nippissing Zone in the northwest section of the property over a strike length of approximately 800 meters using drill spacing of 50 meters between lines and 50 meters centers. B) the Main Zone associated with the Duquesne underground workings and to the east of the underground workings. C) East Extension for some 1200 meters east using drill spacings of 50 to 100 meters between lines with centers at approximately 50 meters The following figures present the location of each area, done by Clifton Star and also by the previous owners. .

The diamond drill holes of 2007 and 2008 were surveyed by Mazac Géosciences. They provided approximate inclination and azimuth. Drill holes of 2010 were surveyed by Osisko. Only the coordinates (position) of the holes' collars were provided. The inclination and plunge were extrapolated from the results of the tests deviation.

All the diamond drill holes coordinates are found in the Annex.

Figure 13.1 Location of Diamond Drill Holes



From Mazac Géoservices Inc.

The map displays the Durgam Cheruvu area, featuring several key locations and infrastructure:

- Landmarks and Buildings:**
 - Durgam Cheruvu:** The central lake area, surrounded by greenery.
 - Government Buildings:** Indicated by yellow squares with black outlines.
 - Religious Structures:** Represented by orange circles with black outlines.
 - Other Buildings:** Shown as blue rectangles with black outlines.
- Road Network:** Major roads are shown as thick red lines, while smaller streets are thin red lines. Road numbers like 100, 101, 102, etc., are visible along the main thoroughfares.
- Water Bodies:** In addition to the lake, there are smaller ponds or reservoirs scattered throughout the area.
- Legend:** Located in the top right corner, it defines the symbols used for different building types:
 - Yellow square: Government Building
 - Orange circle: Religious Structure
 - Blue rectangle: Other Building
- Scale Bar:** At the bottom, a scale bar measures distances from 0 to 100 meters.
- Coordinates:** The map is overlaid with a grid showing latitude and longitude coordinates, ranging from approximately 17° 48' N to 17° 52' N and 78° 16' E to 78° 20' E.

Figure 13.3 Location of Diamond Drill Holes in the Eastern Part

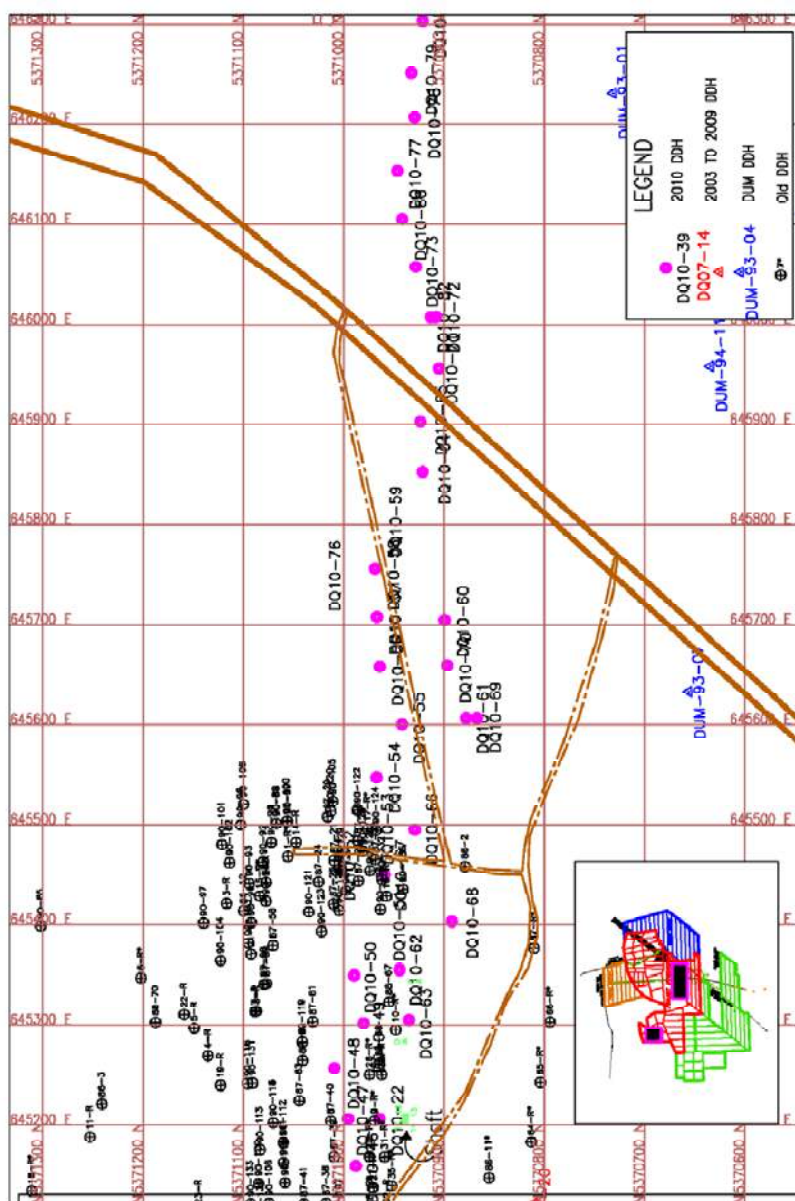
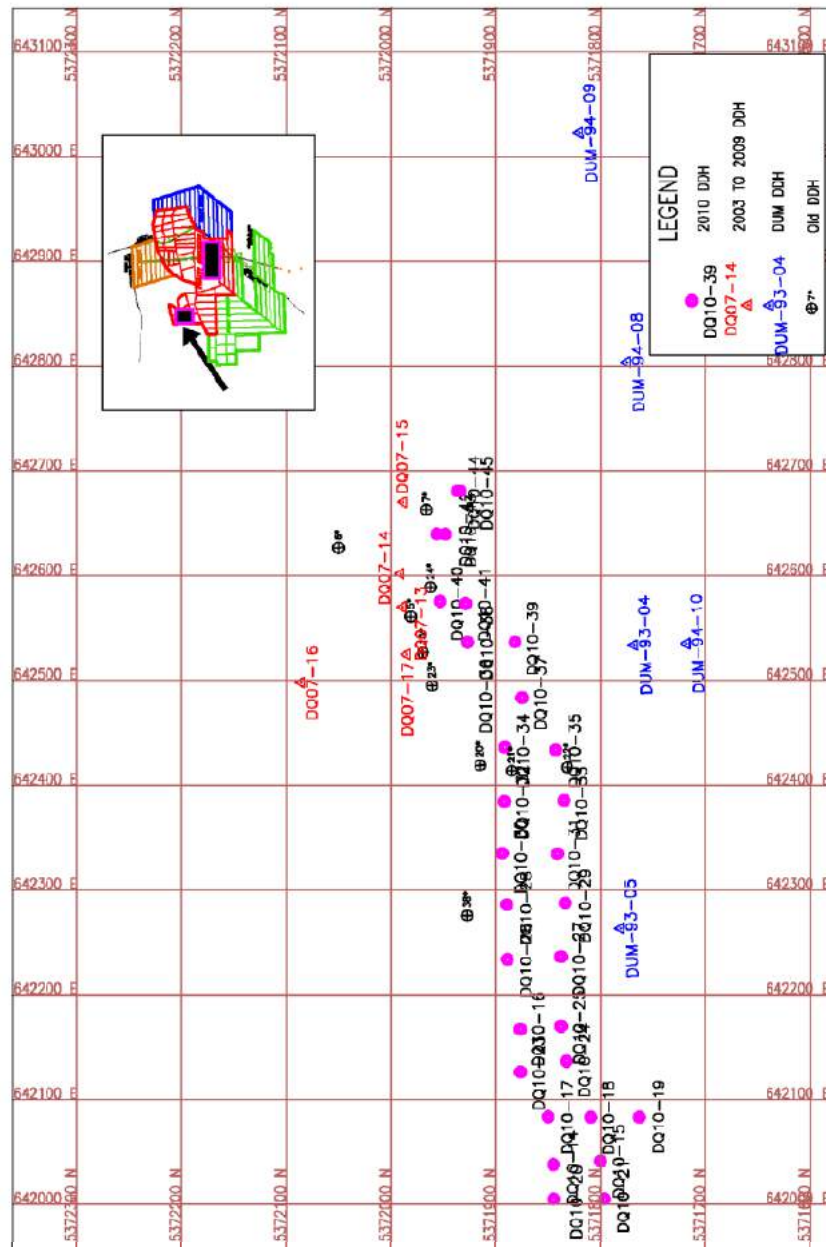


Figure 13.4 Location of Diamond Drill Holes in the North-Western Part (Nippissing Zone)



14. SAMPLING METHOD AND APPROACH

14.1 2007-2008 Drilling Programs

In May, Rémi Asselin visited the site on four (4) occasions with the purpose of reviewing firstly, the core obtained during the 2007-2008 campaign, and secondly, the core obtained during the 80's.

From the 2007-2008 drilling campaign, the core coming from the first 28 drill holes was reviewed (DQ-07-01 to DQ-07-20 and DQ-08-21 to DQ-08-28). Using Clifton Star's drilling logs, the main units and the mineralized zones were identified. With this drill holes review, the following points were noticed:

- ❖ For the first 17 holes, there was no wood marker, therefore reducing the geological contacts (DQ-07-01 à DQ-07-17) precision;
- ❖ In general, the RQD was excellent. The fault zones were also good from that point of view;
- ❖ The identification of units was good enough, except for the contacts which were sometimes blurred in the first holes;
- ❖ Altered syenite was easily mistaken for mafic and ultramafic units;
- ❖ The gold-bearing mineralization was closely associated to syenite and to the presence of fine pyrite (0.5 to 5%) and sometimes to chalcopryite;
- ❖ Syenite was highly injected with quartz veinlets randomly laid out or forming a stockwork-like network. There was also some quartz-carbonate veinlets injected in the ultramafic rock, but no significant gold-bearing mineralization;
- ❖ Zones 74, 10, 20A and 20B were observed in the core.

Some holes drilled in the 80's by Radisson were also reviewed with the purpose of relating past-production to new 2007-2008 drill holes. Five (5) surface and five (5) underground drill holes were observed. Surface holes 87-30, 87-32, 88-67, 88-71 and 88-73 as well as underground holes Du-6-33, Du-6-37, Du-6-44, Du-7-19 and Du-9-39 allowed observing that the gold-bearing mineralization style was similar to what was found in recent drill holes. In the area surrounding the mined stopes, the gold veins seemed thicker than the veinlets observed in the 2007-2008 core.

On April 22, Rémi Asselin visited Clifton Star's core shack located in Duparquet, in the Old Beattie Mine buildings. The purpose of this visit was to verify the procedures used by Clifton Star's geologists and technicians to sample the drill core. Considering the 2007-2008 campaign was completed since awhile, this verification was done during the 2009 campaign. The drilling contractor who was working on the property for this campaign was Discovery Drilling, an Ontario-based contractor.

The steps undertaken, starting from drilling up to storage of the core, were the following:

- ❖ The drilling contractor brought the NQ size core to the old Beattie Mine site which is located in Duparquet;
- ❖ Clifton Star's employees received the core boxes outside, on some framework support;
- ❖ The core boxes were opened, measured and tagged;
- ❖ The core boxes were put on outdoor core racks;
- ❖ If required, the core boxes were brought in the core shack and Clifton Star's geologists logged them;
- ❖ While describing the core, geologists indicated with a red mark where the core would be split;
- ❖ Once the core split, the geologist who also logged the core boxes sampled them;
- ❖ Each sample was put into a plastic bag along with a numbered tag;
- ❖ Samples were analyzed for gold only;
- ❖ Clifton Star kept the pulps and rejects at the old Beattie Mine site;
- ❖ Some 60 gram standards were integrated into the project's samples. In general, one standard sample for every 20 Duquesne's samples;
- ❖ Oreas reference material was provided by Analytical Solution Ltd. located in Toronto. Clifton Star's standards were the following:
 - O53Pb, QMP @ 0.623 g/t ± 0.021
 - O15Pa, Basalt @ 1.02 g/t ± 0.030
 - O6Pc, Greywacke @ 1.52 g/t ± 0.070
 - OPc, Greywacke @ 2.77 g/t ± 0.050
 - O61d, Meta-andesite @ 4.76 g/t ± 0.140

In December 2009, Nicole Rioux made a visit to observed the core previously drilled by Radisson. These core was stored on the O'Brien mine site and then, brought to Duparquet. Several boxes that were deteriorated were replaced. Overall, we observed that there was very little core lost. These drill holes are representative of the mineralized areas of the eastern part of the property. Eight of these drill holes were examined. This allowed to validate the geological description and to have a look at the mineralized intersections. The geological description was well done and the marks for assays were still visible.

To check the grade of the mineralization, half of the core of the intervals was split and sent to the ALS Laboratory in Val d'Or, always keeping the same lengths. Sampling was also carried out on new sections of syenite containing a small amount of pyrite.

A total of 184 samples were sent to the laboratory: 125 re-assays, 36 new samples, 11 blanks and 12 standards.

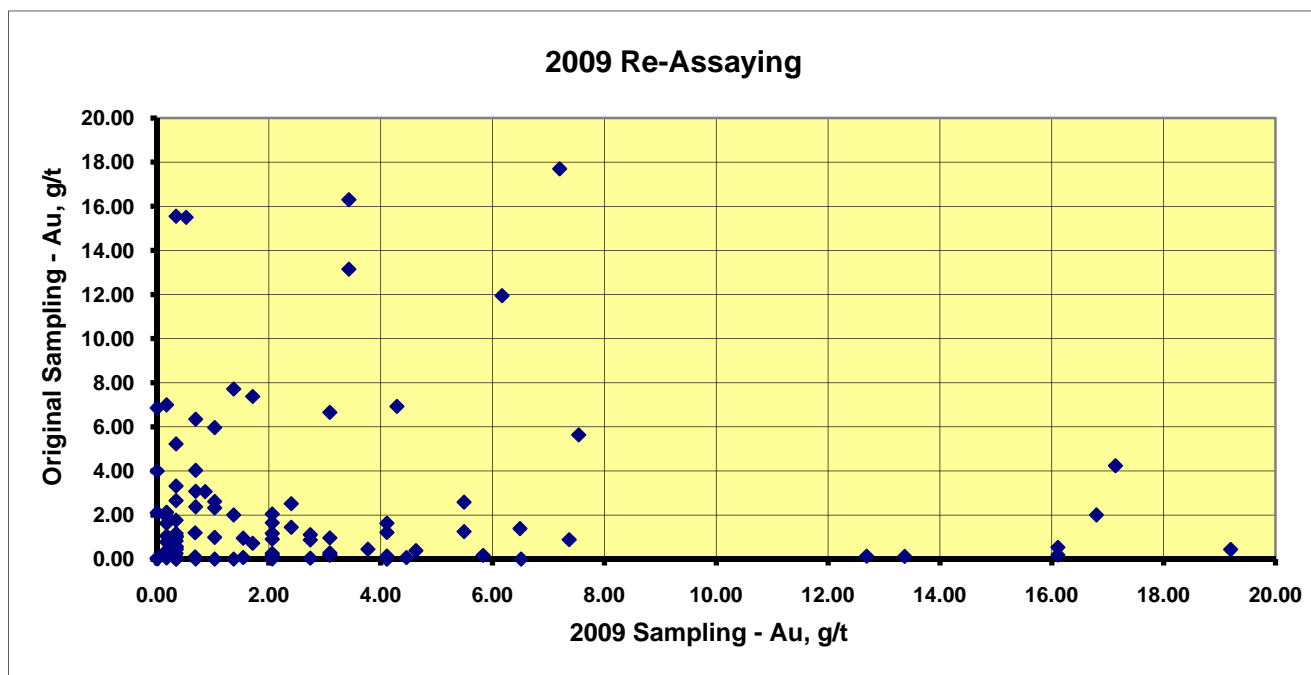
Table 14.1 and Figure 14.2 present the comparison between the original results and the new ones. The difference in the results is often significant.

Table 14.1 Comparaison of the Average original Results with the 2009 Re-Assays

Hole No.	From	To	Length	Original Assays	09-10 Re-Assays	Difference
			m	Au, g/t	Au, g/t	%
DQN90-94	21.50	29.36	7.86	3.38	2.06	164.08
DQN90-94	37.74	40.75	3.01	2.38	2.33	102.15
DQN90-96	15.00	20.00	5.00	6.64	2.13	311.74
DQN90-96	46.50	72.60	26.10	4.71	4.97	94.77
DQN87-36	89.38	96.20	3.93	1.46	1.13	129.20
DQN87-33	8.60	13.42	4.82	2.60	0.60	433.33
DQN90-100	64.90	68.15	3.25	8.60	8.00	107.50
DQN90-100	72.34	77.07	4.73	2.60	1.33	195.49
DQN90-99	26.00	45.85	19.85	0.90	0.85	105.88

DQN87-32	37.22	43.72	13.60	2.09	0.82	254.88
DQN87-38	18.28	32.10	14.70	3.40	3.40	100.00

Figure 14.1 Comparison of the Average Original Results with the 2009 Re-Assays



14.2 2010 Drilling Program

On July 14, 2011, Nicole Rioux visited the Duquesne property, the core shack and the storage area for the core. The objective was to carry out a verification for the work done on the 2010 drilling program.

On site, the position of some drill holes, infrastructure remnants, outcrops and surface stripping was verified with a GPS. Drill holes had metal casings with a steel rod, the hole number being indicated on both the casing and a plate welded on the upper part of the rod.

The core shack was also visited. Two holes were selected at random (DQ-10-46 and DQ-10-76). The portions with the higher gold values were observed and the lithologies were examined. The logging and sampling methods were verified.

Core storage in the yard of the Beattie property was looked at and questions were asked on the core storage management. It was noticed that the core racks were properly identified, making a lot easier the search for a specific drill hole.

During the core shack visit, it was noticed that core logging is carried out with the Geotic Log software. The core saws area was seen and housekeeping was good. The blanks and standards are inserted during sawing at every 20 samples, according to the geologist instructions.

ALS Minerals did the assays. They picked up the samples and brought them to their laboratory.

The steps undertaken, starting from drilling up to storage of the core, were the following:

- ❖ The drilling contractor brought the NQ size core to the old Beattie Mine site which is located in Duparquet;
- ❖ Clifton Star's employees received the core boxes outside, on some framework support, and the Quick Log was done;
- ❖ The core boxes were opened, measured and tagged. The core was sawed;

- ❖ The core boxes were put on outdoor core racks;
- ❖ Once the core split, a technician sampled them;
- ❖ Each sample was put into a plastic bag along with a numbered tag;
- ❖ Samples were analyzed for gold only;
- ❖ Clifton Star kept the pulps and rejects at the old Beattie Mine site;
- ❖ Some 60 gram standards were integrated into the project's samples. In general, one standard sample for every 20 Duquesne's samples.

OREAS reference material was used during that program and was provided by Analytical Solution Ltd, located in Toronto. The standards used were:

- O50Pb 0.841 g/t \pm 0.016
- O52Pb 0.307 g/t \pm 0.008
- O53Pb 0.623 g/t \pm 0.011
- O54Pa 2.90 g/t \pm 0.070
- O61d 4.76 g/t \pm 0.070
- O6Pc 1.52 g/t \pm 0.070

Other reference material was used during that program and was provided by Rocklabs, located in Toronto. The standards used were:

- SF45 0.848 g/t \pm 0.010
- SG31 0.996 g/t \pm 0.011

The table below shows the numbers of samples obtained for each year of drilling.

Table 14.2 Nb of Samples per Year of Drilling

Year of Drilling	Number of Holes	Nb of Samples
2003-2005	3	143
2007	20	958
2008	51	2,455
2009	8	1,580
2010	70	13,332
Total	152	18,468

For the 2010 drilling program, there is a total of 12,051 samples, of which 42 are above 10 g/t Au. 11,469 samples (95%) are below 1 g/t Au and 84.5 % of the total samples are below 0.2 g/t Au. Statistics based on data above 0.2 g/t, show arbitrarily that 98% of the values are less than 11 g/t Au.

15. SAMPLE PREPARATION, ANALYSES AND SECURITY

15.1 2007-2009 Drilling Programs

The following procedure was used to prepare samples for the assay laboratory:

- ❖ Samples were sent to three different laboratories: Techni-Lab located in Ste-Germaine Boulé, Laboratoire Expert located in Rouyn-Noranda and ALS Chemex located in Val d'Or;
- ❖ Samples were analyzed for gold only;
- ❖ Clifton Star kept the pulps and rejects at the old Beattie Mine site;
- ❖ Those three (3) laboratories used pyro-analysis and atomic absorption when they analyzed the samples; when the grade was over 3 g/t Au, they automatically conducted a gravimetric analysis;
- ❖ The bags containing samples were closed with a "tie wrap" or any other type of clips;
- ❖ Approximately 15 bags were put into a transport container and sent to the laboratory;
- ❖ When ALS Chemex was conducting the analyses, they came on a regular basis to get those containers;
- ❖ When Techni-Lab and Laboratoire Expert were conducting those analyses, Clifton Star's employees brought the containers to the laboratory;
- ❖ Laboratoire Expert was in charge of the 2009 campaign and analyzed the samples by atomic absorption and gravimetric method;
- ❖ There was no blank integrated to the Duquesne's samples;
- ❖ Once they were sampled, the core boxes were stored on outdoor core racks at the Beattie Mine site.

15.2 2010 Drilling Program

The following procedure was used to prepare samples for the assay laboratory:

- ❖ Samples were sent to only one laboratory: ALS Chemex in Val d'Or;
- ❖ Samples were analyzed for gold only;
- ❖ Clifton Star kept the pulps and rejects at the old Beattie Mine site;

- ❖ The laboratories used pyro-analysis and atomic absorption when they analyzed the samples; when the grade was over 3 g/t Au, they automatically conducted a gravimetric analysis;
- ❖ The bags containing samples were closed with a “tie wrap” or any other type of clips;
- ❖ Approximately 15 bags were put into a transport container and sent to the laboratory;
- ❖ ALS Chemex came on a regular basis to get those containers;
- ❖ Once they were sampled, the core boxes were stored on outdoor core racks at the Beattie Mine site.

16. DATA VERIFICATION

16.1 Specific Gravity Measurements

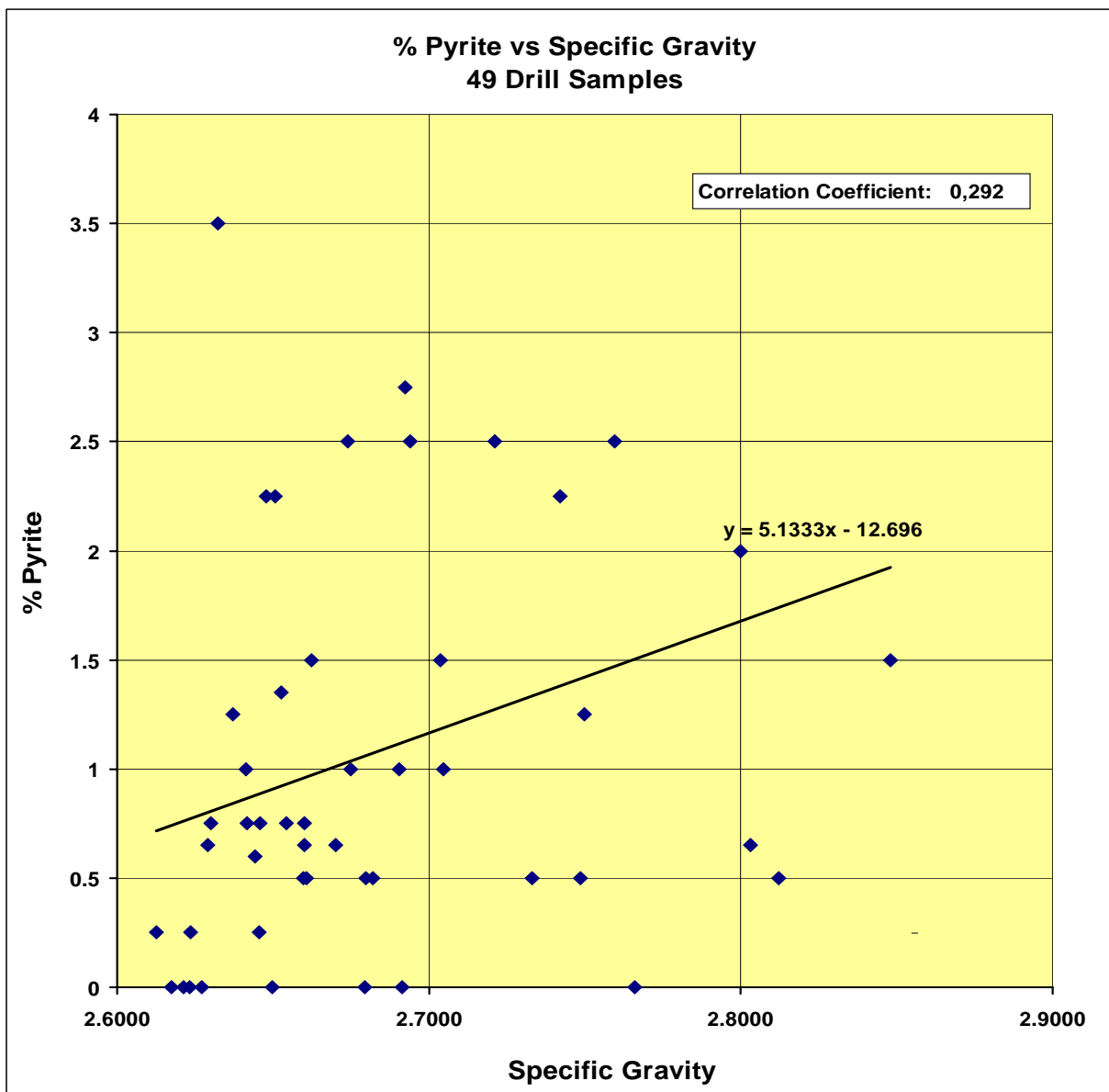
Radisson's reports indicate a 2.7 g/cm^3 constant specific gravity based on the resources calculations. In May, GENIVAR took the initiative of measuring the core specific gravity for the main units and for the Duquesne's mineralized zones. The measured core was the one of the 2007-2008 campaign.

A total of 103 measurements were taken on 15 different holes. Annex 2 summarizes the results obtained for the Duquesne's main geological units and the known mineralized zones. In Figure 16.1, the pyrite percentage shows no correlation with the specific gravity.

The measured data were used to assign a specific gravity to each drill hole sample. Therefore, on the basis of the measured results, a specific gravity was entered into GEMCOM for each analysis based on the geological unit in which the sample was taken. This represented over 47,895 surface and underground DDH analyses conducted by the Groupe Noranda during the 90's and 4,993 surface DDH analyses drilled from 2003 to 2009.

There was no specific gravity measurements carried out for the 2010 drilling program.

Figure 16.1 % Pyrite vs Specific Gravity



16.2 2002-2008 Pulps and Rejects Re-Analyses

An analytical verification of the pulps and rejects was conducted on the 2007 and 2008 drill holes. A total of 230 verifications were conducted on 41 different holes done on the property's significant mineralized zones. Zones 74, 10, 20 and 30 were subjected to this re-analysis process. Annex 3 presents the results obtained from 132 pulp and 71 reject samples.

ALS Chemex located in Val d'Or conducted those re-analyses. The method used was the same as the one used by Clifton Star. First, assaying was conducted using the "atomic absorption spectrometer" method and when the results were > 3 g/t Au, an additional analysis was done with a gravimetric method.

Figures 16.2 to 16.5 illustrate these results. In the pulps duplicates graphs, 132 samples were retained. A 96 % correlation coefficient was observed. The sign test result was 42 % and indicated that ALS Chemex's laboratory results had a trend of obtaining a higher grade. 57 % of the analyses showed that the deviation between Clifton Star's and ALS Chemex's results was over the expected 10 %, which is much too high. Therefore, the results were somewhat difficult to reproduce and the method used by the reference laboratory might be to blame. As a result, assaying in a third independent laboratory would likely help identifying the problem and correcting it.

In the rejects duplicates graphs, 71 samples were considered. The correlation coefficient was near 95 %, but the sign test result was only 32 % and also indicated that ALS Chemex's laboratory results had a trend of obtaining a higher grade. 42 % of the analyses showed that the variation between Clifton Star's and ALS Chemex's results was over the expected 20 %, which was much too high. As a result, for rejects it was also difficult to reproduce the results. Again, assaying in a third independent laboratory would likely help identifying the problem and correcting it.

Figure 16.2 2007-08 Pulps Duplicates

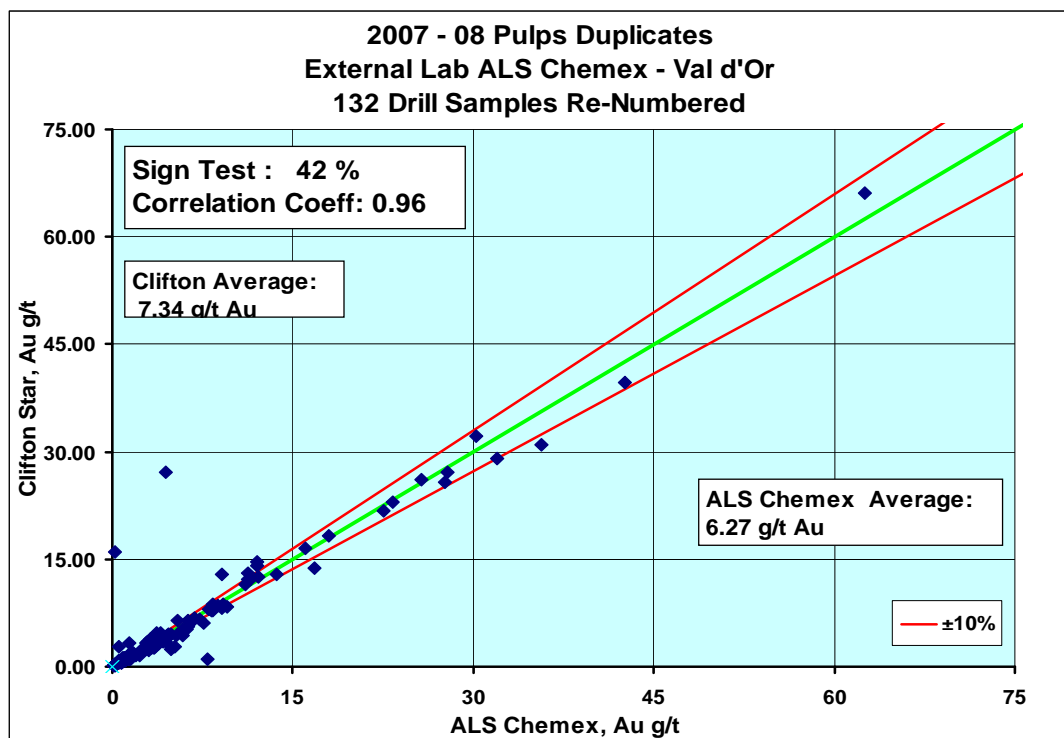


Figure 16.3 2007-08 Pulps Duplicates

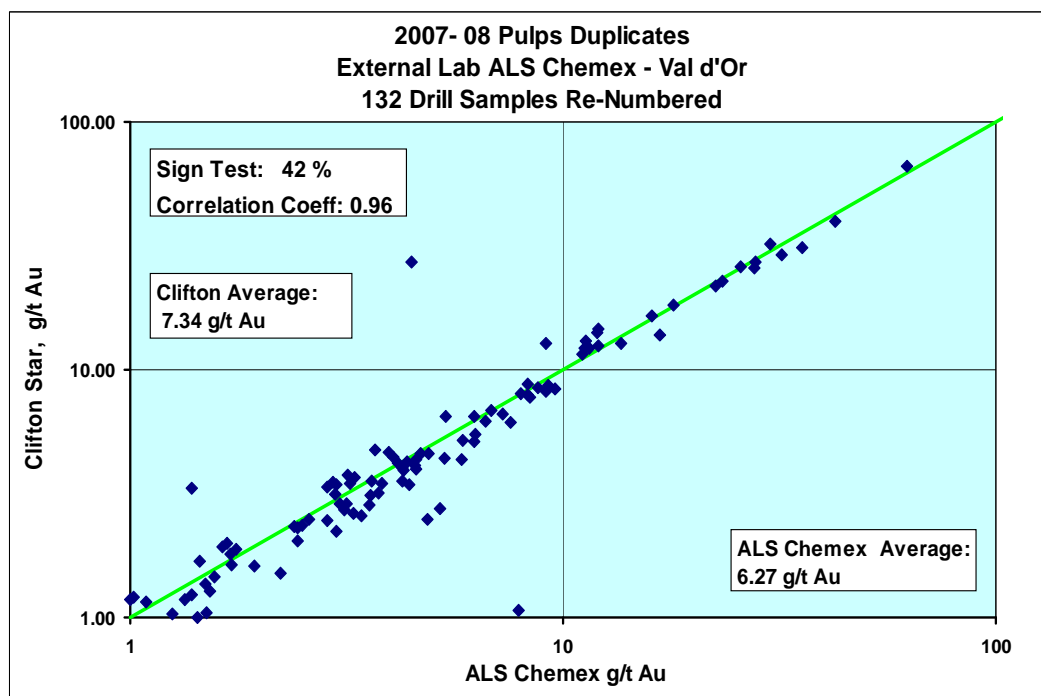


Figure 16.4 2007-08 Rejects Duplicates

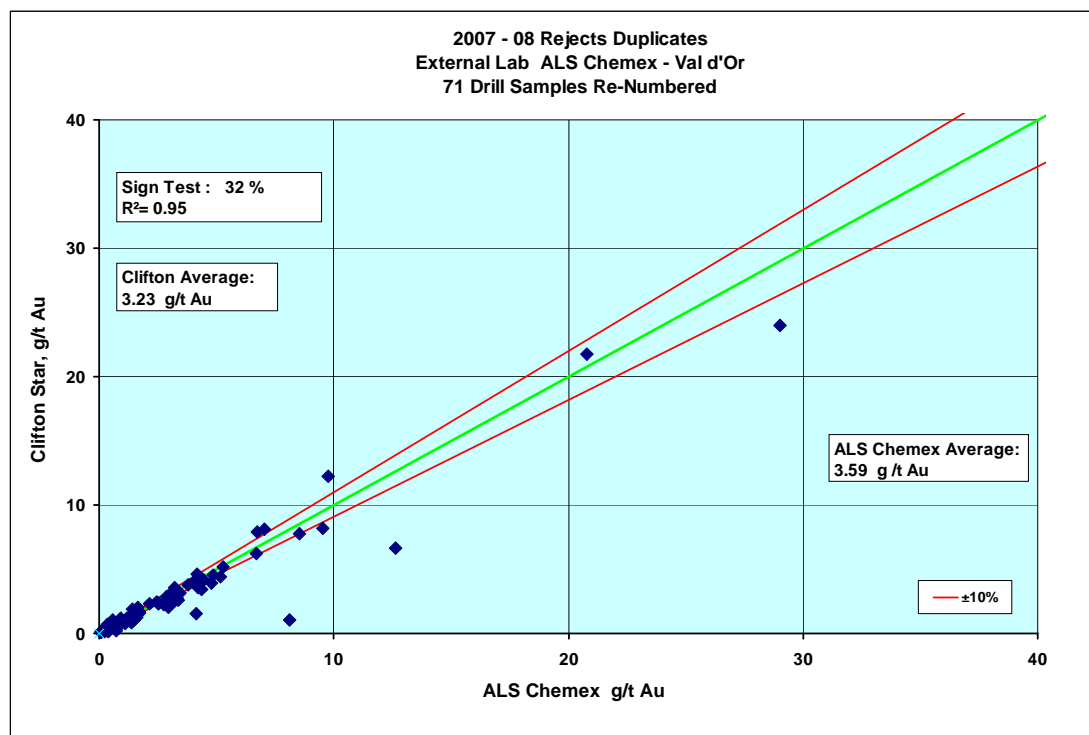
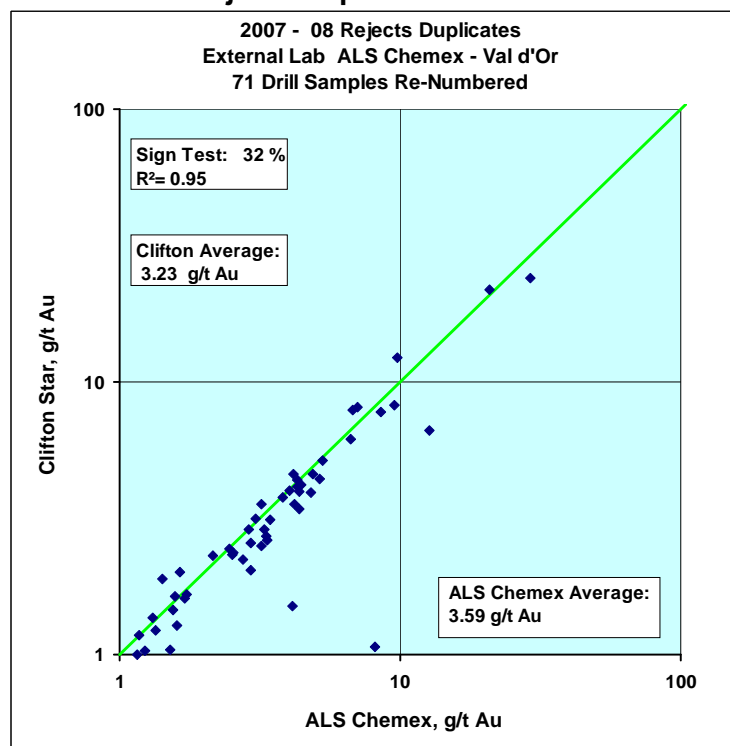


Figure 16.5 2007-08 Rejects Duplicates



16.3 2010 QA/QC

Figure 16.6 Standard O50Pb

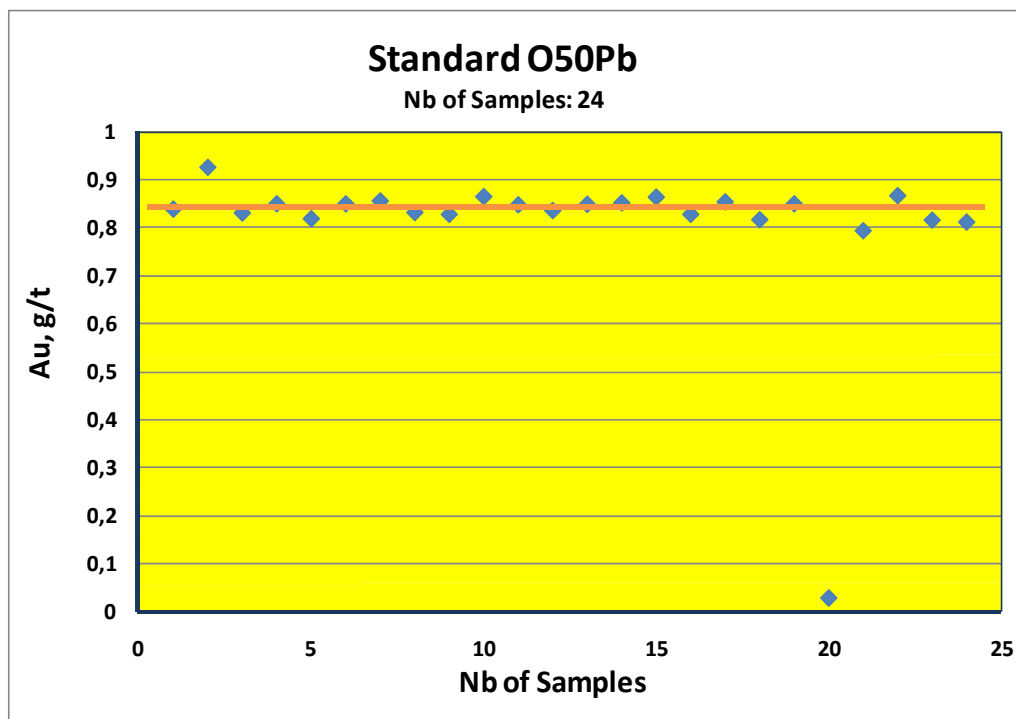


Figure 16.7 Histogram for Standard O50Pb

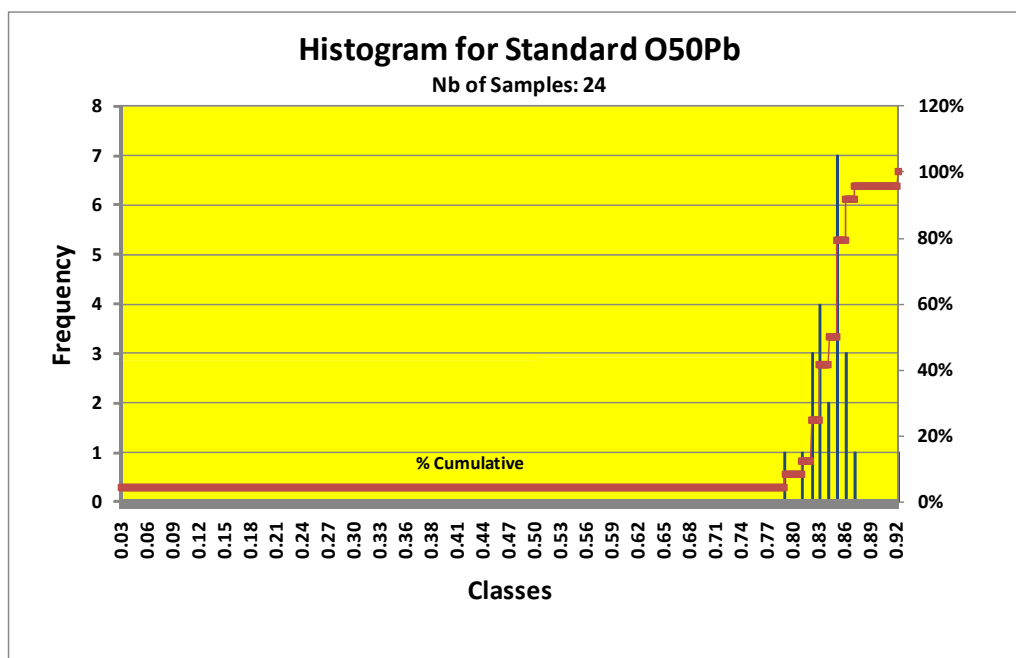


Figure 16.8 Standard O52Pb

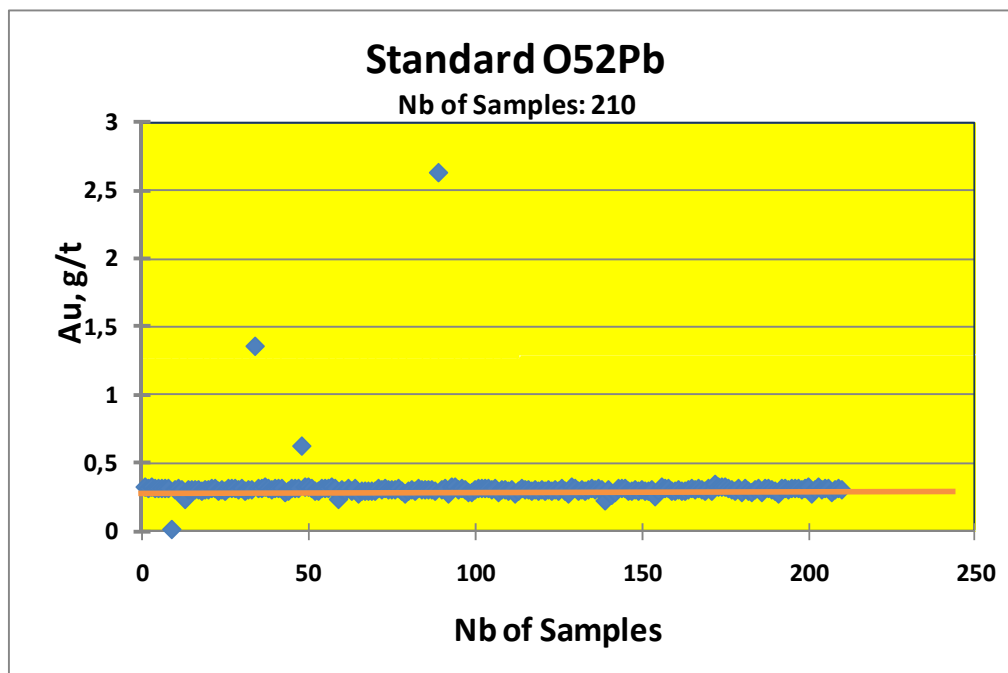


Figure 16.9 Histogram for Standard O52Pb

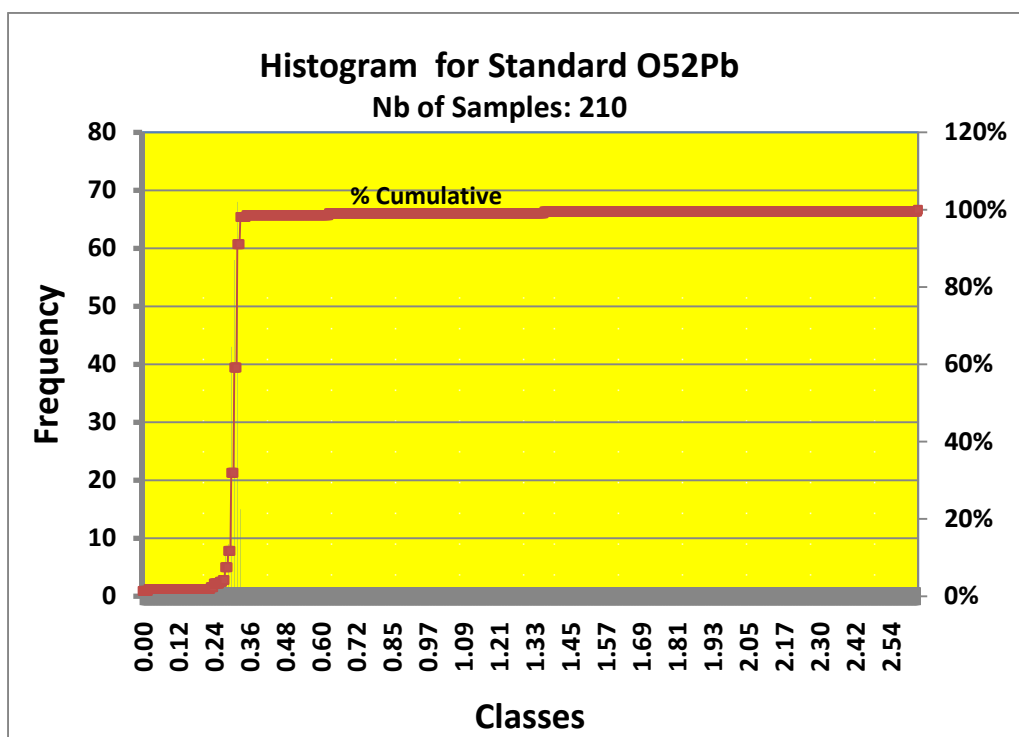


Figure 16.10 Standard O53Pb

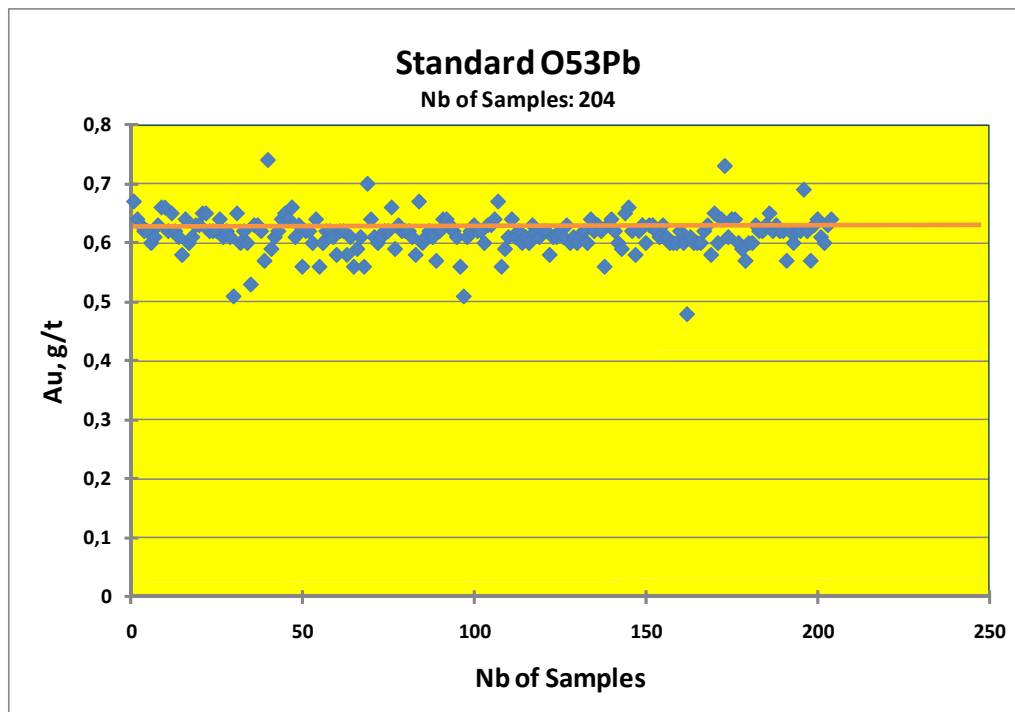


Figure 16.11 Histogram for Standard O53Pb

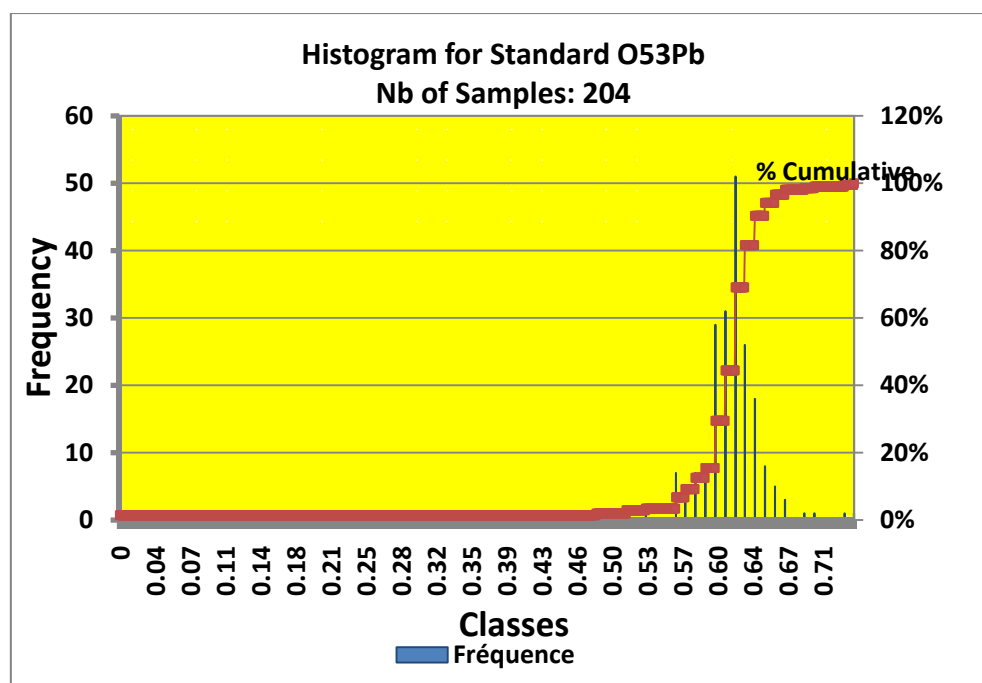


Figure 16.12 Standard O54Pa

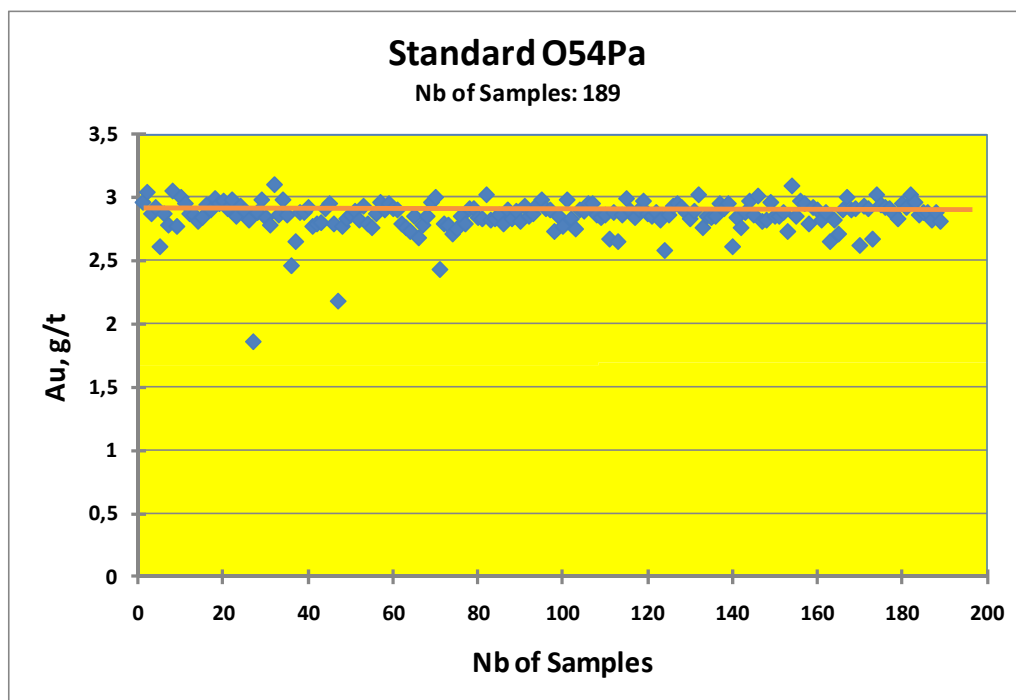


Figure 16.13 Histogram for Standard O54Pa

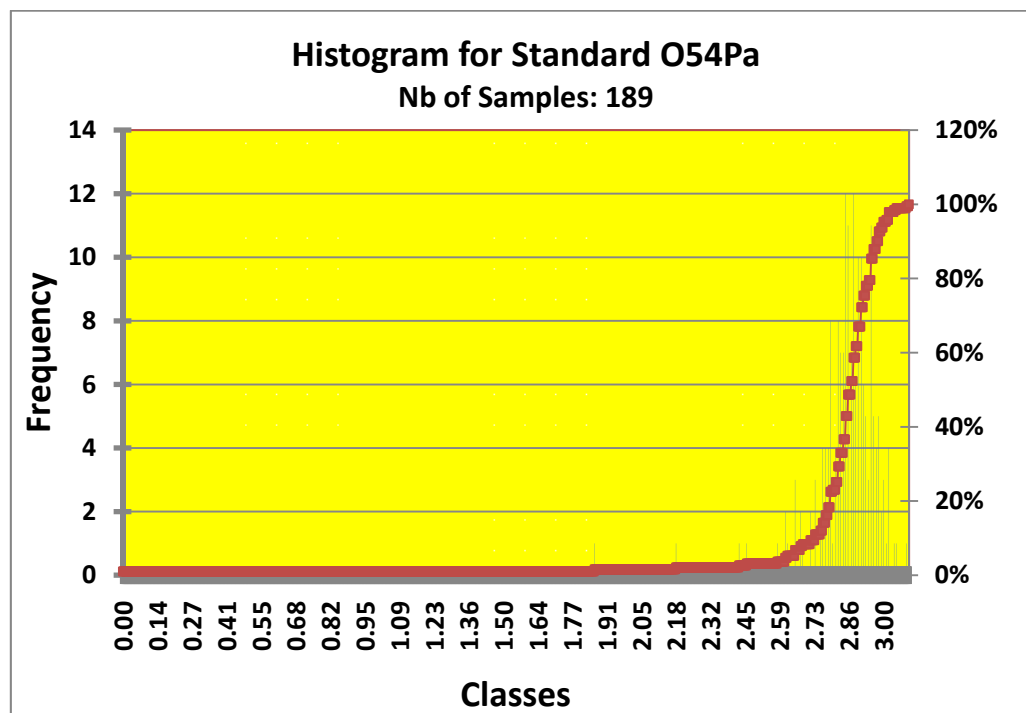


Figure 16.14 Standard O61d

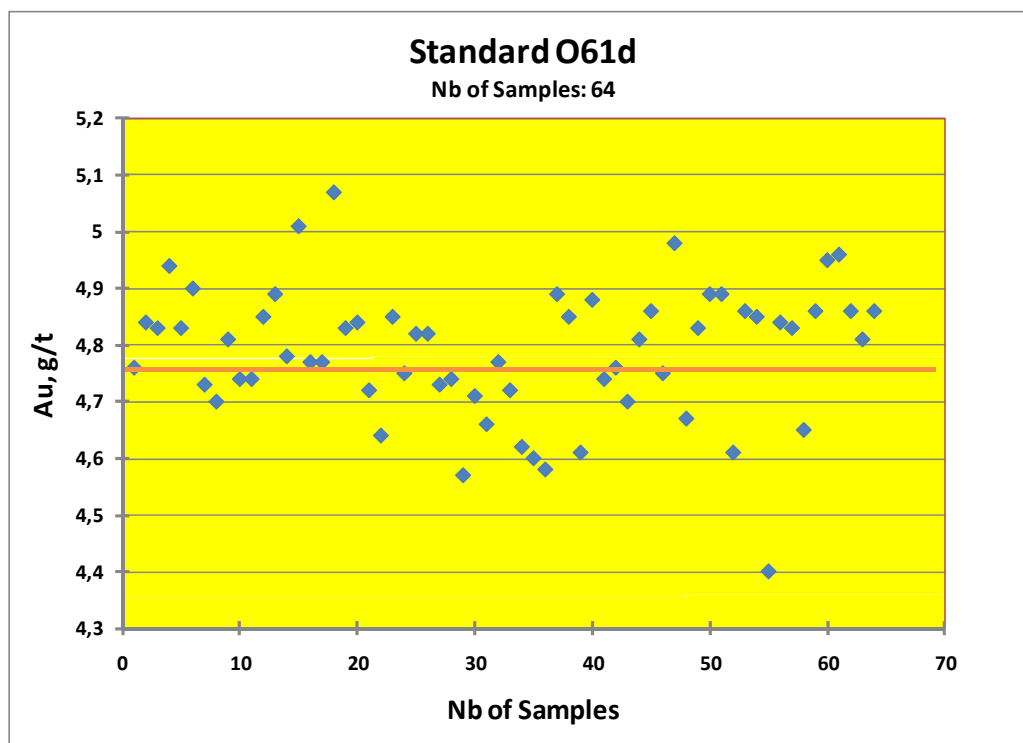


Figure 16.15 Histogram for Standard O61d

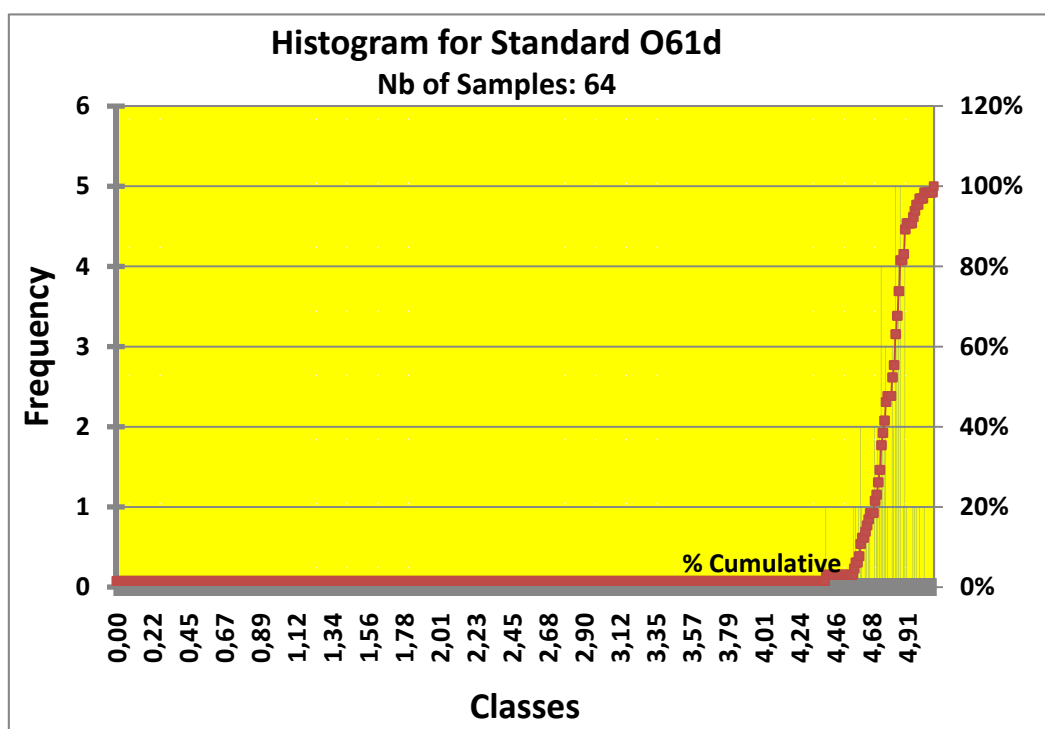


Figure 16.16 Standard O6Pc

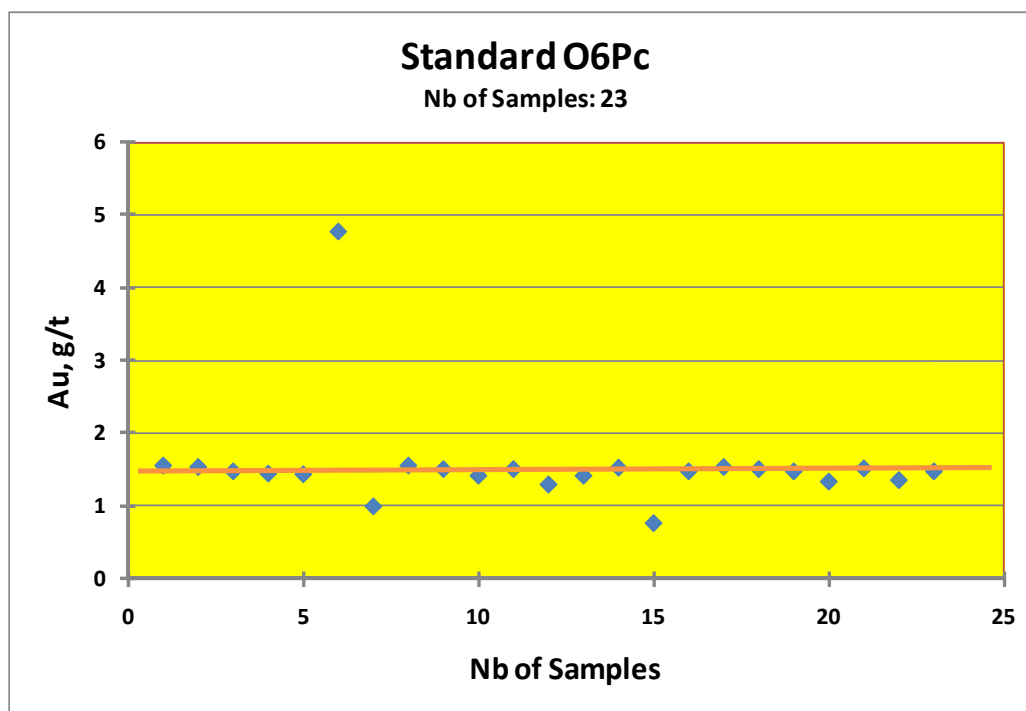


Figure 16.17 Histogram for Standard O6Pc

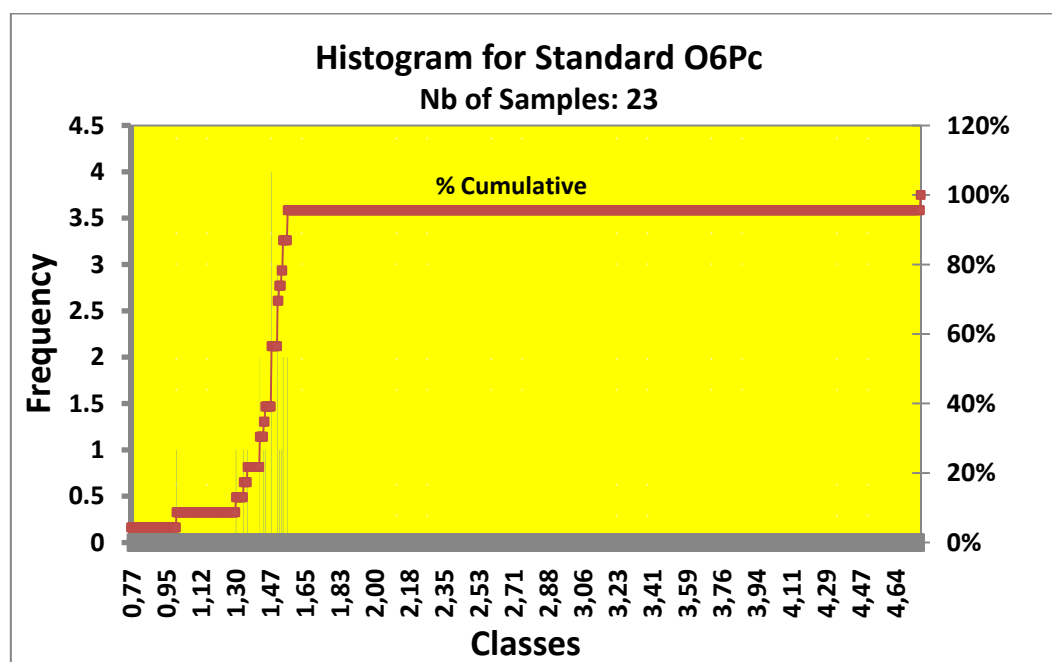


Figure 16.18 Standard SF45

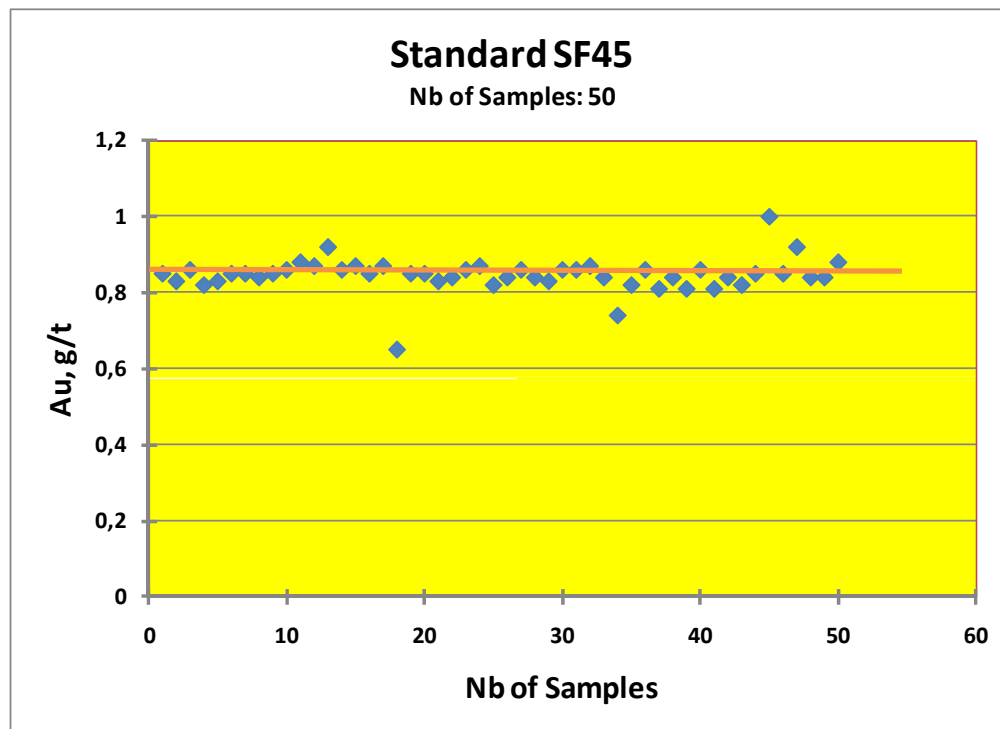


Figure 16.19 Histogram for Standard SF45

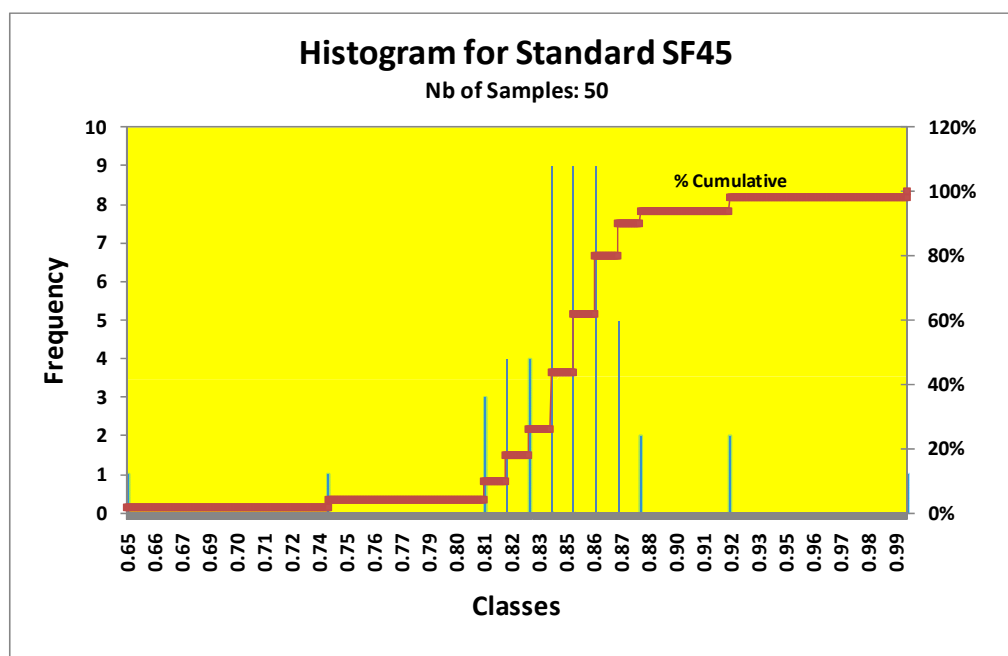


Figure 16.20 Standard SG31

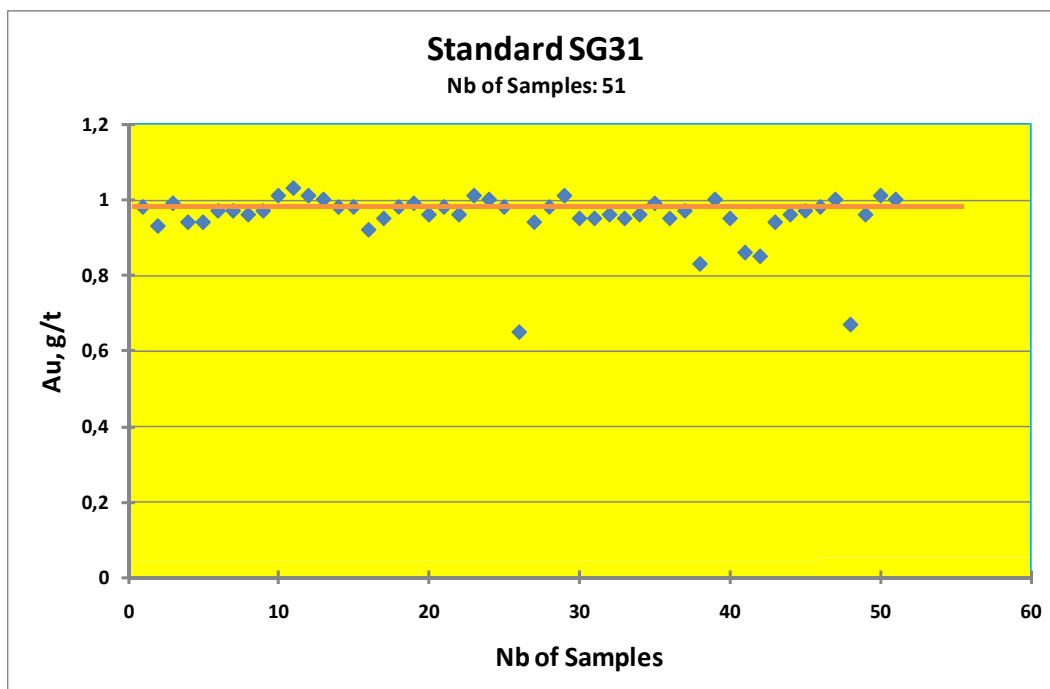


Figure 16.21 Histogram for Standard SG31

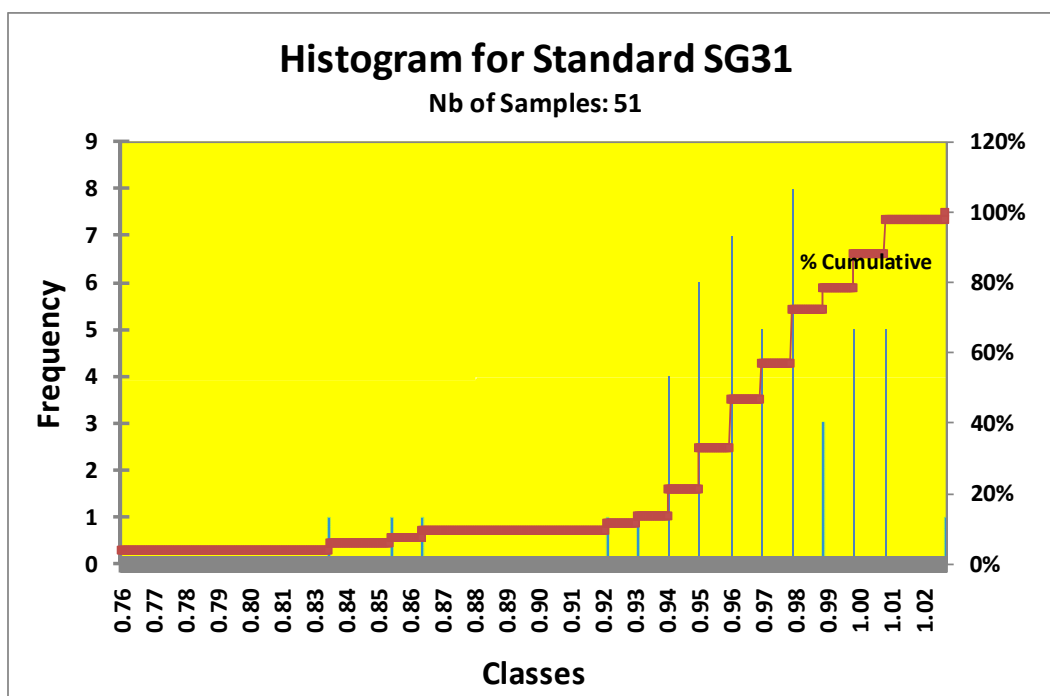


Table 16.1 Statistics on Standards

Standard	Number of Standards	Reference Value	Minimum	Maximum	Average	Exclusions*
O50Pb	23	0.841 ± 0.016	0.79	0.92	0.84	1
O52Pb	210	0.307 ± 0.008	0.23	0.35	0.31	7
O53Pb	204	0.623 ± 0.010	0.48	0.74	0.61	3
O54Pb	189	2.900 ± 0.070	2.58	3.00	2.86	10
O61Pb	64	4.760 ± 0.070	4.40	5.07	4.79	-
O6Pc	23	1.520 ± 0.070	1.30	1.56	1.47	3
SF45	48	0.848 ± 0.010	0.74	0.92	0.85	2
SG31	46	0.996 ± 0.011	0.92	1.03	0.97	5

* Number of standards excluded from the calculations

In general, the standards used in the 2010 program are within the norms and the graphs show a fairly even distribution.

However, there is one standard, O61Pb, for which the graph shows a great heterogeneity. The use of this standard is then not recommended any longer.

The blanks used during the 2010 drilling program are commercial decorative rock available in hardware stores. We assume they have no metal content. Out of 372 samples, 343 showed values inferior to the detection limit and 22 were below 0.01 g/t Au. 5 samples had values from 0.011 and 0.02 g/t Au. One sample had an unacceptable value.

17. ADJACENT PROPERTIES

At least some of the gold-bearing zones known from the Duquesne property continue on the adjacent property to the west, called the Duquesne West property.

Recent traversing of the west portion of the Duquesne Gold Mines Ltd property has indicated that at least one zone (Nip Zone) has been traced by diamond drilling from the adjacent property up to the boundary between the property, and that old historical surface trenches on the Duquesne Gold Mines Ltd property coincide with the zone outlined by the diamond drilling.

Work has been ongoing at the Beattie Gold Mines Ltd and Donchester Gold Mines Ltd properties further to the west where mineral resource estimates and three-dimensional modelling have been carried out over the past thirty years. It is only within the past few years that infill drilling indicated that many of the zones are inter-related and coincide with the silicified outer contact of a syenite porphyry unit which lies between the Beattie Fault along the north contact and the Donchester Fault along the south contact. Both of these faults splay from the Porcupine-Destor Fault (on the north side).

The Beattie-Donchester Mines further to the west and within a similar syenite porphyry structure as the Duquesne Mine property and likewise between two splay faults, produced some 9,719,400 tonnes averaging 4.1 g/t Au (1946 to 1955). There is a current mineral resource calculation from the Beattie-Donchester property of the proven-probable categories (Watts-Griffiths-McOuat- and P. Bevan P. Eng. September, 2004) which approached the tonnages and grades of the past. The Duquesne West property, with some 37,563 metres drilled in 193 holes (done by seven companies during eleven drilling campaigns) showed a mineral resource (within four zones) of 1,481,886 tonnes averaging 9.0 g/t Au. The western portion of the property reverted to Claremont Mines and then to Globex Mining Enterprises Inc in the early 1970's due to failure of paying taxes and will be named the Duquesne West property or "*adjacent property*").

In 2002, Kinross Gold Corporation drilled 5,302 metres in fourteen holes on the Duquesne West property and discovered two new zones, the Liz Zone and the Nip Zone. Significant values for the Liz Zone returned 6.86 g/t Au over 11.15 metres (upper) and 5.48 g/t Au over 11.40 metres (lower), and values for the Nip Zone averaging 9.90 g/t Au over 3.50

metres. In 2003, Reddick Consulting Inc, on behalf of Kinross Gold Corporation, obtained an updated resource of 1,067,033 tonnes grading 8.89 g/t Au (using a minimum grade of 4.0 g/t Au and a minimum width of 2.0 metres) on the Duquesne West (adjacent property) of Globex Mining Enterprises Inc. A total of 9,733 metres of diamond drilling was completed in 2002 and 2003 by Kinross on the Duquesne West property. In 2003 and 2004, Queenston Mining Inc drilled the Liz Zone on the Duquesne West property and this returned values as high as 6.10 g/t Au over 9.1 metres. Queenston Mining Inc drilled some twelve holes totalling 7,633 metres in 2003 (DQ03-15 to DQ03-20 and DQ04-21 to DQ04-25) into the Liz Zone and three holes (DQ04-26 to DQ04-28) in 2004 through the South 43 Zone (5.2 g/t Au over 1.0 metre) and the Fox Zone (24.9 g/t Au over 0.5 metre). In 2006, Diadem Resources Ltd carried out 5,000 metres of diamond drilling. The first three holes tested deeper extensions of the Liz Zone and returned significant values of 8.90 g/t Au over 6.0 metres and 16.6 g/t Au over 1.0 metre.

18. MINERAL PROCESSING AND METALLURGICAL TESTING

Metallurgical testing to-date has been limited to bench-scale testing with a number of samples. The work achieved to-date is deemed by Clifton Star, sufficient to predict milling parameters such as gold recovery, grinding requirements, reagents consumption and ultimately, milling costs. However, other alternatives, more environmentally friendly, such as falcon gravity concentrators and in-line jigs for free gold recovery as well as bacterial leaching should also be investigated. The fineness of grind required would also have to be re-assessed if these methods showed any serious potential.

It appears that the gold mineralization within the syenite porphyry hosted deposits of the Duquesne property is mainly pyrite mineralization averaging concentrations of 1 to 3% with the absence of arsenopyrite, which is evident further to the west along the Porcupine-Destor Fault structure (ie Beattie Mine, Donchester Mine, Harker-Holloway Mine).

19. MINERAL RESOURCE AND MINERAL RESERVE ESTIMATE

19.1 Mineralized Zones Interpretation

Once all data were integrated, such as old drill holes, recent drill holes, Duquesne Mine's facilities, topographical data, specific gravity, etc., the mineralized zones interpretation was conducted using the GEMCOM software.

The interpretation was conducted using the three drill holes data banks totalling 1,379 historic drill holes, 21 holes drilled by Noranda in the 90's and 79 holes drilled in 2007-08-09 and 70 other holes done in 2010 by Clifton Star Resources Inc. This represents a total of 66,730 analyses.

The work was also carried out using the Mine Grid coordinates. The objective was an interpretation of the mineralized zones representing the "Historic Resources" mentioned in Ressources Minières Radisson's last report published in 1991. The interpretation of the mineralized envelopes produced by GENIVAR might slightly differ from the one produced by Radisson. The main criterion was the continuity of the mineralized zones associated with the syenite dykes, rather than the higher grades alignment from one drill hole to the other.

First, the interpretation work was conducted in UTM coordinates in the area where the Clifton Star drill holes were located. A vertical cross section, looking west, was produced for the entire property, every 50 m from the 643 000E to 646 700E coordinates.

The mineralized zones interpretation was conducted for each vein. A 2D "polyline" was traced in the mineralized envelop. A minimal thickness and a grade > 1 g Au/t were established as the basis criteria. However, the grade of the zone, which was sometimes smaller than 1.0 g/t due to a lack of information and lower grade, was integrated to the block model in order to ensure a continuous mineralization.

Following the interpretation of each section, a 3D envelop was then produced for each vein.

Underground excavations drawings were also scanned and reproduced in 3D.

Finally, the entire mine sector was graphically converted into the UTM coordinates system, to make it uniform with the remainder of the work.

19.2 Methodology

For this resource evaluation, the property was divided in three areas. In the Annex, a figure indicates the location of these areas with the position of the shaft and the drifts, looking north.

West Sector

This sector is situated between coordinates 643000 mE and 646700 mE. It was drilled essentially in 2007 and 2008. Drill spacing is 100 m and the drill holes have a length of about 100 to 800 m, allowing to cover a vertical distance of 600 m.

The cross-sections used to do the geological interpretation are 50 m apart. Generally, in this sector, the drill holes are far apart and as a result, the geological interpretation was difficult to do. Three main veins were identified within a 40 m corridor.

The density of drilling is more important between sections 644600 and 644850 mE, an area adjacent to the mined area. The drilling grid is 20 m with many holes having a length inferior to 200 m, allowing to undertake a detailed investigation close to surface. Interpretation was carried out with sections on a 20 m spacing.

Mine Sector

The Mine sector is spread from the 644850 and 645200 mE coordinates (limit of the shaft). This sector was investigated with many drill holes from both surface and underground drifts. Interpretation was carried out from cross-sections 10 m apart and from plan drawings with a 20 m spacing.

Many veins were mined and the information required to match the outlines of the stopes with the mined vein was not available to enable the integration of that information in the 3D model. The evaluation of this sector was concentrated above the 200 m elevation and below the 100 m elevation, which is above and below the mined out stopes.

For the area below 100 m, the data are treated as being historical because all the drilling was performed from underground drifts in the 1980's. These diamond drill holes are not accessible and their position is approximate within the reference system used for the current study. As observed within the mine limits, the continuity of the structures doesn't spread too far.

East Sector

This area is located east of the shaft between coordinates 645200 mE and 645500 mE. The drilling grid is 25 m and drill holes done from an underground exploration drift also help define that sector.

Interpretation was carried out from sections and plan drawings with a 20 m spacing.

The veins were interpreted according to their configuration in the host rock. The majority of these veins are subparallel and E to ESE oriented. The structures located farther to the north are subvertical, whereas the veins of the south are strongly inclined towards south, between 75 and 80°. These veins are often displaced by minor faults which complicates correlation. A fault with a more significant displacement, is located east of the shaft, setting an arbitrary limit between the Mine and the East sectors.

In general, the veins network consists of 3 to 4 structures within a 60 m corridor. The veins seem sinuous and anastomosed. Their average horizontal width varies from 0.20 to 1.50 m, the gold content determining this width.

19.3 Miscellaneous

For this resource estimation, the lower limit for the grade was established at two different values, 1.0 g/t Au and 2.0 g/t Au, to see the difference obtained in the final results, without taking into account the width and no dilution was applied when the horizontal width was 1 m or less. But however, when pertinent, intersections with grade lower than 1.0 g/t were included in the estimation to demonstrate the continuity of the structures.

The estimation was complicated by the absence of assays and the occurrence of low grade results in areas where the vein structure was present.

There are many good grade intersections which were not taken into account because the continuity of the structures could not be established.

The data compilation was carried out with the Gemcom software and the preliminary resource estimation was done with the vein module of the Promine software. A 25 m search radius was used for the indicated resource. For a part of the West sector, the drill holes are too far apart and therefore, it was categorized as an inferred resource and a search radius of 50 m was used with no minimal width (cf. figures in Annex). The blocks were modeled from longitudinals built along the veins attitude. The value of the blocks was determined with the inverse distance squared method, using a maximum of four samples within the search radius. The blocks are 5 x 5 m and the horizontal width of the mineralized intersection defined the third dimension.

A number of intervals had a specific gravity value and when no value was available, a value of 2.68 was applied. Table 19.1 shows the average specific gravity for each vein.

Table 19.1 Average Specific Gravity per Vein

Vein	Nb	Au, g/t			Core Length, m			Spec Grav
		Avg	Min	Max	Avg	Min	Max	
A	40	2.84	0.40	25.69	6.33	0.57	18.46	2.69
A1	16	1.95	1.00	3.78	5.14	0.76	13.00	2.69
A2	13	3.86	1.37	10.22	2.02	0.50	5.47	2.68
B	12	2.81	1.03	9.12	3.57	2.36	11.50	2.70
B1	7	3.68	1.48	7.48	5.29	0.27	8.90	2.68
C	59	4.65	0.56	48.03	3.31	0.87	12.07	2.70
C1	14	3.02	1.07	6.99	3.62	1.20	9.34	2.69
D	12	5.28	1.28	16.62	2.95	0.16	7.17	2.68
F	16	2.75	0.70	10.47	1.81	0.20	4.73	2.68
K	92	3.95	0.89	43.66	2.64	0.14	10.33	2.70
L	127	6.06	0.77	44.92	2.71	0.27	9.90	2.69
M	191	6.57	0.60	60.00	2.25	0.01	10.79	2.71
N	191	5.98	0.60	71.74	2.10	0.15	11.70	2.70
P	51	8.29	0.82	60.00	2.27	0.16	19.74	2.72
R	96	3.95	0.57	61.54	3.37	0.16	13.85	2.71
1	219	13.47	0.10	866.63	2.33	0.65	10.46	2.71
2	34	2.90	0.00	19.55	2.32	0.46	10.60	2.69
3	44	2.84	0.00	16.50	2.52	0.15	13.46	2.70
4	47	5.87	0.34	60.00	2.29	0.50	8.20	2.65
5	6	6.55	0.92	23.54	2.62	0.33	7.70	2.70
6	8	2.36	1.17	4.83	2.69	0.60	6.22	2.71
7	31	2.89	0.34	14.06	4.47	0.60	16.92	2.69
8	12	11.27	1.15	104.90	4.47	0.60	16.92	2.69
9	109	3.32	0.00	64.93	2.87	0.26	16.07	2.70

19.4 Results of the Resource Estimate, Drill Results of 2010 not Included

Table 19.2 Indicated Resource With Lower Grade Limit at 1.0 g/t Au, 2010 Drill Results not Included

Vein	Tonnes	Au, g/t	Ounces
West Sector			
Vein 9	384,000	2.28	28,149
Vein 3	168,100	2.03	10,955
Vein 2	101,000	2.55	8,280
Sub-total	653,100	2.26	47,384
Mine Sector			
Vein 8 inf	23,500	10.00	7,555
Vein 8 sup	28,700	2.49	2,293
Vein 1 west	69,600	6.58	14,724
Vein 1 east	104,500	9.09	30,540
Vein 7	232,000	2.76	20,609
Vein D	40,800	4.58	6,008
Sub-total	499,100	5.09	81,729
East Sector			
Vein C1	116,000	3.08	11,487
Vein C	145,500	3.79	17,729
Vein B1	81,300	3.84	10,032
Vein B	54,100	3.21	5,583
Vein A2	41,800	3.04	4,085
Vein A1	102,600	1.90	6,267
Vein A	165,700	2.79	14,863
Sub-total	707,000	3.08	70,048
Total for West, Mine and East Sectors:			
	1,859,200	3.33	199,161
Method used: Inverse distance squared			
Search radius of 25 m			
Average specific gravity: 2.68			
Dilution: 0 g/t Au when horizontal width was 1 m or less			

Table 19.3 Inferred Resource With Lower Grade Limit at 1.0 g/t Au, 2010 Drill Results not Included

Vein	Tonnes	Au, g/t	Ounces
West Sector			
Vein 9	665,000	5.67	121,226
Vein 3	345,500	4.85	53,874
Vein 2	290,000	4.61	42,982
Vein 5	262,600	7.41	62,561
Total	1,563,100	5.58	280,643
Method used: Inverse distance squared			
Search radius of 50 m			
Average specific gravity: 2.68			
No minimum horizontal width			

For the underground mine sector, all the underground drilling data were compiled and identified by a letter code in the Gemcom software. Correlation with the nomenclature used in the previous resource calculations could hardly be done. Because these drill holes were not verified as it should for a 43-101 estimate and because their position is approximate, a calculation was done and is considered historical.

In Annex, some plan views illustrate the relative position of these veins. The nomenclature is as follows:

- R and R1: correspond to Vein 20;
- K: correspond to Vein 10;
- Letters L, M and N are included between these veins.

Many small veins, likely anastomosed to the main ones, don't show enough continuity and as a result, were not included in the calculations.

Table 19.4 Underground Mine Sector, Historical Resource

Vein	Tonnes	Au, g/t	Ounces
Vein R	116,500	4.11	15,394
Vein 1 inf	81,700	5.81	15,261
Vein L	175,200	4.82	27,150
Vein N	180,200	5.07	29,373
Vein M	191,300	5.12	31,490
Vein K	141,300	3.59	16,309
Total	886,200	4.74	134,978

Table 19.5 Indicated Resource With Lower Grade Limit at 2.0 g/t Au, 2010 Drill Results not Included

Vein	Tonnes	Au, g/t	Ounces
West Sector			
Vein 9	75,367	3.89	9,427
Vein 3	28,800	4.80	4,445
Vein 2	27,500	5.14	4,545
Sub-total	131,667	4.35	18,417
Mine Sector			
Vein 8 inf	17,400	10.0	5,595
Vein 8 sup	10,450	4.33	1,455
Vein 1 west	32,800	12.95	13,658
Vein 1 east	47,000	16.58	25,057
Vein 7	65,200	4.27	8,951
Vein D	35,500	4.32	4,931
Sub-total	208,350	8.90	59,647
East Sector			
Vein C1	44,000	5.22	7,385
Vein C	64,850	6.54	13,637
Vein B1	50,900	4.70	7,717
Vein B	25,500	5.64	14,820
Vein A2	10,150	6.26	2,043
Vein A1	20,000	3.67	2,360
Vein A	60,000	5.15	9,936
Sub-total	275,400	6.54	57,898
Total for West, Mine and East Sectors:			
	615,417	6.87	135,962
Method used: Inverse distance squared			
Search radius of 25 m			
Average specific gravity: 2.68			
Dilution: 0 g/t Au when horizontal width was 1 m or less			

19.5 Results of the Resource Estimate, Drill Results of 2010 Included

The table below shows the impact of drilling on the resource. This table includes nothing for the 19 drill holes of the East Extension.

Table 19.6 Impact of the 2010 Drilling on the Resource

Section	Drill Hole Number	Comment
West Sector		
644720	DQ10-74	R9 low grade area, no extension to the resource
644660	DQ10-75	R9 low grade area, no extension to the resource
East Sector		
645150	DQ10-46	Influence on R7 and R8; 5.78 g/t on 1.1 m; to define; new vein
645200	DQ10-47	Intersect grades of R7 and R8
645200	DQ10-22	Intersect grades of R7 and R8
645260	DQ10-48	Reduce significantly resource of C-C1-C2
645300	DQ10-49	Only Vein C1 with low grade
645300	DQ10-63	At less than 40 m from surface, new zone; 5.44 g/t over 6.4 m (7.02 g/t over 3.2 m)
645340	DQ10-50	Low grades; nothing seems to follow C1
645340	DQ10-62	Intersection at depth; 9.34 g/t over 1.0 m (0.5 m true width)
645450	DQ10-51	Intersection with A1 but not with B
645440	DQ10-52	Vein A (good value)
645440	DQ10-67	No good grade
645500	DQ10-53	Vein A with another not identified
645500	DQ10-66	Long hole with no value

Table 19.7 presents the results with the addition of the 2010 drill holes. The calculations were carried out with only the lower grade limit of 2 g/t Au as the 2010 drilling had no impact upon the estimate done at 1g/t, which doesn't change. Only the indicated resource is presented as the inferred doesn't change.

Drilling done in 2010 had no significant impact upon the resource estimate. In general, the few intersections hit during the 2010 program were too narrow and as a result, were diluted in the resource calculation. The 2010 program also did not allow to change the inferred resource. Only one hole, DQ-10-63, intersected a new zone but its continuity is not established yet. Further drilling is then required.

Table 19.7 Indicated Resource With Lower Grade Limit at 2.0 g/t Au, 2010 Drill Results Included

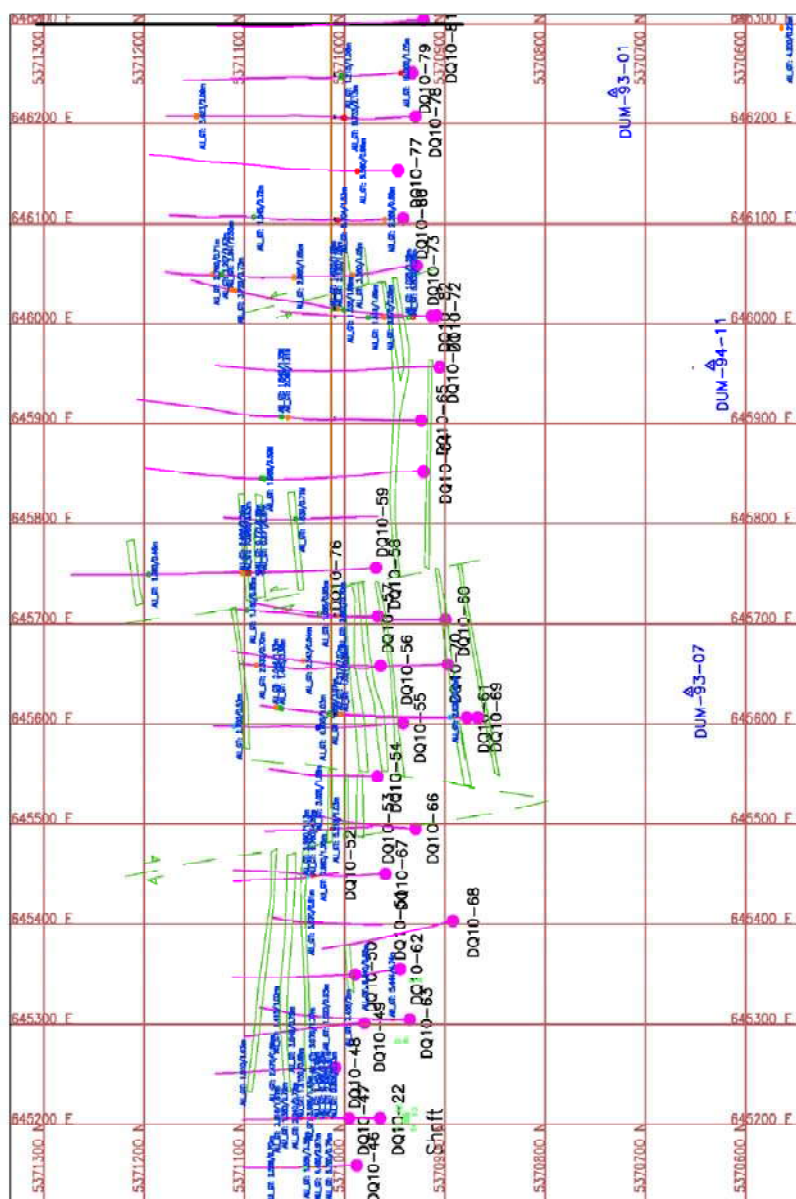
Vein	Tonnes	Au, g/t	Ounces
West Sector			
Vein 9	75,367	3.89	9,427
Vein 3	28,800	4.80	4,445
Vein 2	27,500	5.14	4,545
Sub-total	131,667	4.35	18,417
Mine Sector			
Vein 8 inf	17,400	10.0	5,595
Vein 8 sup	10,450	4.33	1,455
Vein 1 west	32,800	12.95	13,658
Vein 1 east	47,000	16.58	25,057
Vein 7	65,200	4.27	8,951
Vein D	35,500	4.32	4,931
Sub-total	208,350	8.90	59,647
East Sector			
Vein C1	46,310	5.20	7,743
Vein C	70,900	6.51	14,841
Vein B1	39,600	5.79	7,372
Vein B	25,500	5.64	4,624
Vein A2	10,150	6.23	2,033
Vein A1	20,000	3.67	2,360
Vein A	60,100	5.15	9,952
Sub-total	272,560	5.58	48,924
Total for West, Mine and East Sectors:			
	612,577	6.44	126,988
Method used: Inverse distance squared			
Search radius of 25 m			
Average specific gravity: 2.68			
Dilution: 0 g/t Au when horizontal width was 1 m or less			

Drilling in the East Extension showed the presence and the continuity of parallel mineralized structures. The relationship with the zones of the mine sector has not been confirmed since the presence of faults make the geological interpretation complicated.

Figure 19.1 illustrates the projection of these structures on surface and Figure 19.2 shows a longitudinal section which indicates the position of the mineralized intersections and the assumed outline of the faults. For the time being, it is premature to undertake any resource estimate in this sector.

No resource calculation was done for the North-West area of the property. Figure 19.3 shows the best intersections in these holes.

Figure 19.1 Surface Projection of Veins Intersections in the East Extension



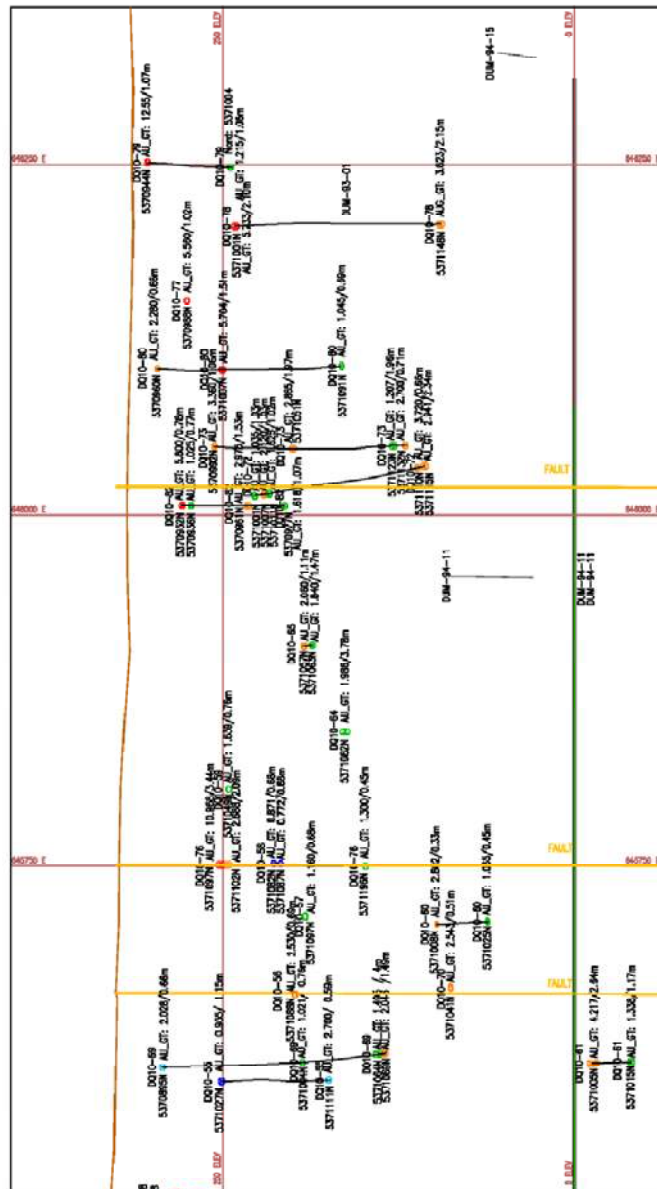
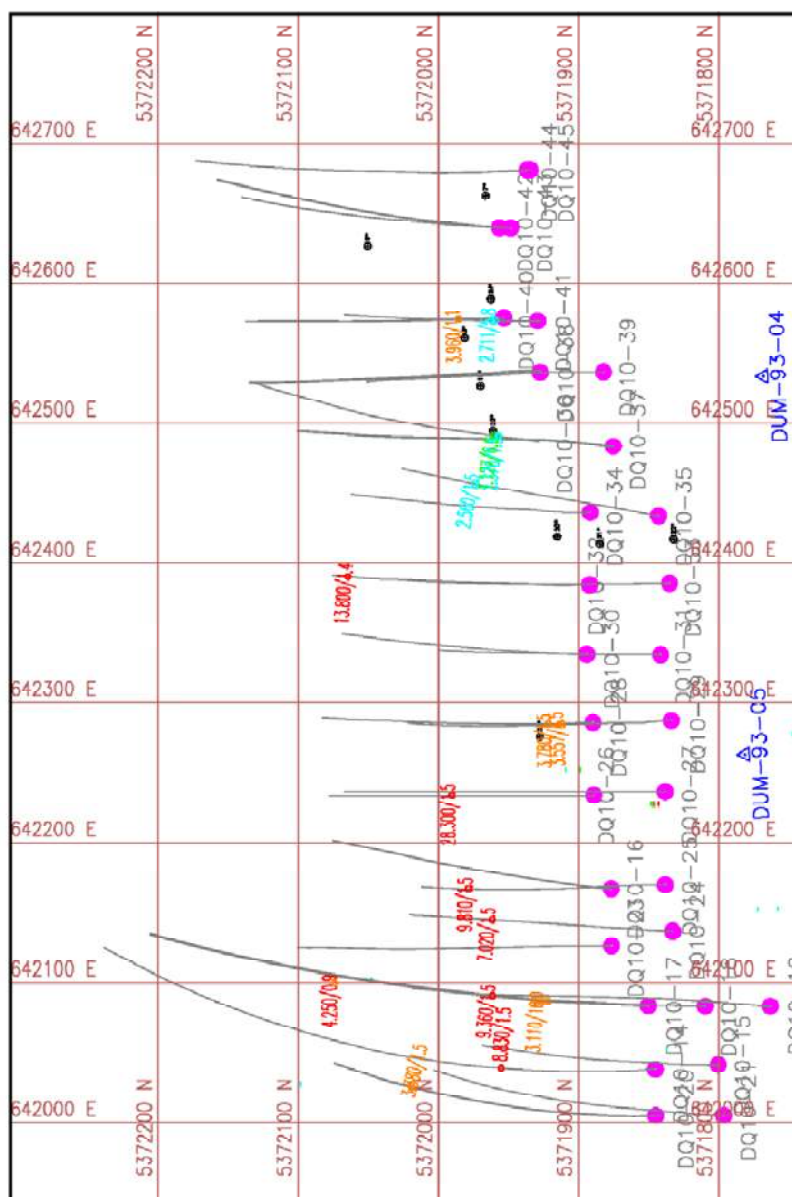


Figure 19.3 Best Intersections in the North-West (Nippissing Zone)



20. OTHER RELEVANT DATA AND INFORMATION

There is no additional information to be included in this section.

21. INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSIONS

The mineralization is associated to the porphyry. The most interesting zones can be detected by the pyrite content and by alteration.

The porphyry has an irregular spatial distribution. This, with the presence of many little faults which displaced the geological units, makes the interpretation more difficult to do. These observations were made within the limits of the mine. At the scale of a drilling program, it's not easy to interpret if the displacement of the mineralization is due to the fault or to the irregularities of the intrusion.

In all the areas of the mine, the mineralized system is constituted of at least three parallel veins with conjugated veins.

The study of the mineralized veins for the surface drill holes was done differently from the work done underground through mapping, sampling and drilling.

To analyze the quality control done, the work focussed on what was done by Clifton Star since 2003.

In general, the blanks and standards used are within acceptable limits.

We observe that the mineralization is narrow and the grades are not high as shown by the statistical analysis. The most interesting mineralized zones are located within the limits of the mine. Even if a number of intersections show a higher grade, amongst the holes there seems to be no homogeneity. This erratic distribution of gold grades did not allow to process data through an effective geostatistical analysis. As a result, interpolation was done with the inverse distance squared method.

Through all of the drill holes, a number of isolated intersections, of which some show a high grade, have not been correlated.

The 2010 drilling program was concentrated in the East and North-West (Nippissing Zone) extensions. These holes are actually too distant to be used for a resource

estimate. Drilling done in 2010 had no significant impact upon the resource estimate. In general, the few intersections hit during the 2010 program were too narrow and as a result, were diluted in the resource calculation. The 2010 program also did not allow to change the inferred resource. Only one hole, DQ-10-63, intersected a new zone but its continuity is not established yet. Further drilling is then required.

22. RECOMMENDATIONS

Following the work carried out by Genivar during the spring and the summer of 2009 on the Clifton Star Duquesne property, a list of recommendations was prepared and is presented below. The following recommendations result from the very first visits done by GENIVAR:

- ❖ **Documentation of available drill core.** A listing of the available drill core of the property must be prepared. Recent and old core which are available should be listed;
- ❖ **2007-2008 DDH re-sampling.** Producing the vertical cross section allowed identifying some strategic locations which were not sampled. Some of these zones deserve to be adequately sampled in the near future;
- ❖ **2009 DDH integration.** The 2009 drill holes should be part of the mineralized zones interpretation;
- ❖ **Data verification and QA/QC.** QA/CQ procedures should be improved by inserting “blanks” through the drill core samples in order to control any contamination of the laboratory;
- ❖ **Data verification and QA/QC.** Review the laboratory protocol in order to correct the problems related to results reproducibility. A third independent laboratory should help resolving those problems related to the pulps and rejects results variability;
- ❖ **Historic Resources.** Review the drill holes used to calculate historic resources. Identify the mineralized zones related to the resources. Re-sample those zones which were used to calculate the resources. Compare obtained results to the historic results;
- ❖ **Specific gravity.** For the next drilling programs, specific gravity measurements of the main units containing the mineralization (syenite, ultramafic, volcanite mafic), should be carried out properly.

These additional recommendations address issues as a result of the 2010 drilling program as well as improvements achieved from the recommendations presented above:

- ❖ **Blanks.** The insertion of blanks was done during the 2010 drilling program;

- ❖ **Standards.** For the standards, when a bad assay result is obtained, showing a considerable difference with its reference value, verifications should be asked to the lab;
- ❖ **Core Logging.** The core logging information is now integrated into the Geotic software. However, the codes used for lithologies are different from the ones used in the preceding years. This should be standardized;
- ❖ **Core Logging.** During core logging, it would be a good practice to indicate the name of the veins or structures when it is possible;
- ❖ **Hole Collars Coordinates.** The drill hole collars were surveyed by two different surveyors. For the drilling programs done years before, the surveying firm provided an azimuth and an inclination of the collars. This information was missing for the 2010 program. It would be absolutely necessary to have this information, especially when the deviation test done in the hole is not valid;
- ❖ **Core Sampling.** The core is sampled over regular lengths. These intervals do not always fit with the geological contacts. It is then strongly recommended to base sampling upon the geological limits and the walls for the mineralized zones when the usual observations allow it;
- ❖ **Drilling Pattern.** For the best zones, use a tighter drilling pattern to validate the grades, get a better understanding of the geology;
- ❖ **Visual Observation.** Because no specific gravity measurements were done, the sulphur content was used to determine the density via a mathematical formula. Visual observation was not performed on a regular basis during the 2010 program. This should be carried out more rigorously if no specific gravity measurement is done;
- ❖ **Re-assays.** Re-assays should be done periodically even if the grade is below 10 g/t Au;
- ❖ **Review of geological data.** A complete review of the old drilling is recommended to carry out a proper interpretation of the geological sections. Emphasis should be put on faults.

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Diamond Drill Log, Duquesne, Hole U2-1 to U2-31

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24. DATE AND SIGNATURE PAGE (WITH CERTIFICATE OF AUTHOR)

This report entitled *43-101 Technical Report - Resource Estimate of the Duquesne Gold Property*, dated July 26th, 2011, was prepared and signed by the following authors:

Signed and sealed by:

Nicole Rioux, Geo.

CERTIFICATE OF AUTHOR

I, Nicole Rioux, do hereby certify that:

- 1) I am a Professional Geologist employed as Senior Geologist by GENIVAR at 152 Murdoch Avenue, Rouyn-Noranda, Quebec.
- 2) I received a Bachelor's Degree in Geology from the Université du Québec à Montréal (Montréal, Québec) in 1981.
- 3) I am a registered member of the Ordre des Géologues du Québec (OGQ licence no. 326).
- 4) I have over 29 years of experience as a geologist. My experience has been acquired mostly in exploration, mining geology and teaching in geology since 1982. I worked for Promine Consultant and later joined GENIVAR in February 2005 as Senior Geologist.
- 5) I have read the definition of "qualified person" set out in Regulation 43-101 ("R 43-101") standards for disclosure for mineral projects and certify that by reason of my education, affiliation with a professional association (as defined in R 43-101) and past relevant work experience, I fulfill the requirements to be a "qualified person" for the purposes of R 43-101.
- 6) I am responsible for the preparation of the report and calculation of the resource of the Duquesne Property as presented in Item 19.0 of the Technical Report entitled "*43-101 Technical Report - Resource Estimate of the Duquesne Gold Property*" dated July 26th, 2011.
- 7) I am "independent" (as such term is defined in Section 1.4 of R 43-101) of Clifton Star Resources Inc.
- 8) I have never had any prior involvement with the property that is the subject of the Technical Report.
- 9) As of the date of this certificate, to the best of my knowledge, information and belief, the Technical Report contains all scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make the Technical Report not misleading.
- 10) I have read R 43-101, Appendix 43-101A1 and the Technical Report which has been prepared in compliance with that instrument and form.
- 11) I consent to the filing of the Technical Report with any stock exchange and other regulatory authority and any publication by them for regulatory purposes, or presentation of excerpts or a summary, including electronic publication in the public company files on their websites accessible by the public, of the Technical Report.

Dated: July 26th, 2011

Signed and sealed by: Nicole Rioux, Geo.

25. ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS FOR TECHNICAL REPORTS ON DEVELOPMENT PROPERTIES AND PRODUCTION PROPERTIES

Non applicable.

ANNEXES

ANNEX 1

List of Claims

RAPPORT DE TITRES MINIERS

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PROJET		DUQUESNE		COMPAGNIE		Clifton Star Resources inc.								
SNRC	Canton ou Secteur	Rang ou Rangée	Lot ou Colonne	Titre	Claim	Date Enregis. jj/mm/aa	Date Expiration jj/mm/aa	Date Renouvel. jj/mm/aa	Superficie (hectares)	Excédents (\$)	Droits requis (\$)	Travaux requis (\$)	Renouv. exécuté	Partenaires
32D06	Destor	OCHM	0025	CL 13171		14-11-40	29-10-12	29-08-12	24.40	0.00	27.00	1 000.00	11	Mines d'Or
32D06	Destor	OCHM	0024	CL 13172		14-11-40	29-10-12	29-08-12	24.40	0.00	27.00	1 000.00	11	Mines d'Or
32D06	Destor	ECHM	0025	CL 13173		14-11-40	29-10-12	29-08-12	7.10	0.00	27.00	1 000.00	11	Mines d'Or
32D06	Destor	ECHM	0024	CL 13174		14-11-40	29-10-12	29-08-12	14.40	0.00	27.00	1 000.00	11	Mines d'Or
32D06	Destor	0004	0007	CL 13234		13-01-41	20-11-12	20-09-12	19.20	0.00	27.00	1 000.00	11	Mines d'Or
32D06	Destor	0003	0007	CL 13235		13-01-41	20-11-12	20-09-12	24.00	0.00	27.00	1 000.00	11	Mines d'Or
32D06	Destor	0016	0003	CL C001531		06-02-31	09-01-13	09-11-12	13.20	221 761.78	27.00	1 000.00	11	Mines d'Or
32D06	Destor	0015	0003	CL C001532		06-02-31	09-01-13	09-11-12	12.00	12 341.32	27.00	1 000.00	11	Mines d'Or
32D06	Destor	0015	0002	CL C001533		06-02-31	09-01-13	09-11-12	12.80	0.00	27.00	1 000.00	11	Mines d'Or
32D06	Destor	0016	0002	CL C001534		06-02-31	09-01-13	09-11-12	16.00	248 521.15	27.00	1 000.00	11	Mines d'Or
32D06	Destor	0015	0004	CL C001541		16-02-31	09-01-13	09-11-12	16.00	0.00	27.00	1 000.00	11	Mines d'Or
32D06	Destor	0016	0004	CL C001542		16-02-31	09-01-13	09-11-12	15.20	4 082.38	27.00	1 000.00	11	Mines d'Or
32D06	Destor	0017	0003	CL C001543		16-02-31	09-01-13	09-11-12	11.60	0.00	27.00	1 000.00	11	Mines d'Or
32D06	Destor	0017	0002	CL C001544		16-02-31	09-01-13	09-11-12	14.40	235 028.70	27.00	1 000.00	11	Mines d'Or
32D06	Destor	0015	0007	CL C001561		10-03-32	13-02-13	14-12-12	37.60	0.00	53.00	2 500.00	11	Mines d'Or
32D06	Destor	0004	0001	CL C004391		02-06-36	09-05-13	09-03-13	12.00	0.00	27.00	1 000.00	11	Mines d'Or
32D06	Destor	0004	0002	CL C004392		02-06-36	09-05-13	09-03-13	15.60	0.00	27.00	1 000.00	11	Mines d'Or
32D06	Destor	0004	0003	CL C004393		02-06-36	09-05-13	09-03-13	17.20	889.45	27.00	1 000.00	11	Mines d'Or
32D06	Destor	0004	0004	CL C004394		02-06-36	09-05-13	09-03-13	18.80	5 542.71	27.00	1 000.00	11	Mines d'Or
32D06	Destor	0004	0005	CL C004401		02-06-36	09-05-13	09-03-13	21.60	9 018.92	27.00	1 000.00	11	Mines d'Or
32D06	Destor	0004	0006	CL C004402		02-06-36	09-05-13	09-03-13	20.40	0.00	27.00	1 000.00	11	Mines d'Or
32D06	Destor	0016	0008	CL C004411		22-06-37	02-06-13	02-04-13	8.00	2 584.25	27.00	1 000.00	11	Mines d'Or
32D06	Destor	OCHM	0037	CL C004412		22-06-37	02-06-13	02-04-13	9.20	2 919.90	27.00	1 000.00	11	Mines d'Or
32D06	Destor	OCHM	0038	CL C004413		22-06-37	02-06-13	02-04-13	10.00	0.00	27.00	1 000.00	11	Mines d'Or

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PROJET **DUQUESNE** COMPAGNIE **Clifton Star Resources inc.**

SNRC	Canton ou Secteur	Rang ou Rangée	Lot ou Colonne	Titre	Claim	Date Enregis. j/jmm/aa	Date Expiration j/jmm/aa	Date Renouvel. j/jmm/aa	Superficie (hectares)	Excédents (\$)	Droits requis (\$)	Travaux requis (\$)	Renouv. exécuté	Partenaires
32D06	Destor	OCHM 0039		CL C004414		22-06-37	02-06-13	02-04-13	6.60	0.00	27.00	1 000.00	11	Mines d'Or
32D06	Destor	OCHM 0040		CL C004415		22-06-37	02-06-13	02-04-13	0.20	5 332.30	27.00	1 000.00	11	Mines d'Or
32D06	Destor	0016 0007		CL C004416		22-06-37	02-06-13	02-04-13	18.40	3 848.49	27.00	1 000.00	11	Mines d'Or
32D06	Destor	0015 0006		CL C004417		22-06-37	02-06-13	02-04-13	24.40	0.00	27.00	1 000.00	11	Mines d'Or
32D06	Destor	0017 0014		CL C004421		22-06-32	17-05-13	17-03-13	8.60	0.00	27.00	1 000.00	11	Mines d'Or
32D06	Destor	0017 0013		CL C004422		22-06-32	17-05-13	17-03-13	15.20	0.00	27.00	1 000.00	11	Mines d'Or
32D06	Destor	0017 0012		CL C004423		22-06-32	17-05-13	17-03-13	6.80	0.00	27.00	1 000.00	11	Mines d'Or
32D06	Destor	0017 0011		CL C004424		22-06-32	17-05-13	17-03-13	10.00	0.00	27.00	1 000.00	11	Mines d'Or
32D06	Destor	0017 0010		CL C004425		22-06-32	17-05-13	17-03-13	11.80	0.00	27.00	1 000.00	11	Mines d'Or
32D06	Destor	0016 0014		CL C004441		08-07-32	12-06-13	12-04-13	7.10	0.00	27.00	1 000.00	11	Mines d'Or
32D06	Destor	0016 0013		CL C004442		08-07-32	12-06-13	12-04-13	10.60	0.00	27.00	1 000.00	11	Mines d'Or
32D06	Destor	0016 0012		CL C004443		08-07-32	12-06-13	12-04-13	7.50	0.00	27.00	1 000.00	11	Mines d'Or
32D06	Destor	0016 0011		CL C004444		08-07-32	12-06-13	12-04-13	12.00	0.00	27.00	1 000.00	11	Mines d'Or
32D06	Destor	0016 0010		CL C004445		08-07-32	12-06-13	12-04-13	19.70	0.00	27.00	1 000.00	11	Mines d'Or
32D06	Destor	0015 0011		CL C004446		08-07-32	12-06-13	12-04-13	14.70	0.00	27.00	1 000.00	11	Mines d'Or
32D06	Destor	0015 0015		CL C004451		08-07-32	12-06-13	12-04-13	15.60	0.00	27.00	1 000.00	11	Mines d'Or
32D06	Destor	0015 0014		CL C004452		08-07-32	12-06-13	12-04-13	17.30	0.00	27.00	1 000.00	11	Mines d'Or
32D06	Destor	0015 0013		CL C004453		08-07-32	12-06-13	12-04-13	19.90	0.00	27.00	1 000.00	11	Mines d'Or
32D06	Destor	0015 0012		CL C004454		08-07-32	12-06-13	12-04-13	25.30	0.00	27.00	1 000.00	11	Mines d'Or
32D06	Destor	0015 0008		CL C006431		27-09-32	28-08-13	28-06-13	15.40	0.00	27.00	2 500.00	11	Mines d'Or
32D06	Destor	0015 0009		CL C006432		27-09-32	28-08-13	28-06-13	12.60	0.00	27.00	1 000.00	11	Mines d'Or
32D06	Destor	0015 0010		CL C006433		27-09-32	28-08-13	28-06-13	13.90	0.00	27.00	1 000.00	11	Mines d'Or
32D06	Destor	0017 0009		CL C006434		27-09-32	28-08-13	28-06-13	8.10	0.00	27.00	1 000.00	11	Mines d'Or
32D06	Destor	0016 0009		CL C006435		27-09-32	28-08-13	28-06-13	4.50	3 205.80	27.00	1 000.00	11	Mines d'Or
32D06	Destor	ECHM 0027		CL C009461		31-07-39	13-07-13	13-05-13	2.00	0.00	27.00	1 000.00	11	Mines d'Or
32D06	Destor	ECHM 0026		CL C009462		31-07-39	13-07-13	13-05-13	4.80	14 375.43	27.00	1 000.00	11	Mines d'Or

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PROJET		DUQUESNE		COMPAGNIE		Clifton Star Resources inc.								
SNRC	Canton ou Secteur	Rang ou Rangée	Lot ou Colonne	Titre	Claim	Date Enregis. jj/mm/aa	Date Expiration jj/mm/aa	Date Renouvel. jj/mm/aa	Superficie (hectares)	Excédents (\$)	Droits requis (\$)	Travaux requis (\$)	Renouv. exécuté	Partenaires
32D06	Destor	OCHM	0026	CL C009463		31-07-39	13-07-13	13-05-13	22.40	0.00	27.00	1 000.00	11	Mines d'Or
32D06	Destor	ECHM	0028	CL C009464		11-10-39	13-07-13	13-05-13	0.40	6 864.34	27.00	1 000.00	11	Mines d'Or
32D06	Destor	OCHM	0028	CL G001091		24-10-40	13-07-13	13-05-13	4.40	283 075.54	27.00	1 000.00	11	Mines d'Or
32D06	Destor	OCHM	0027	CL G001092		24-10-40	13-07-13	13-05-13	14.40	0.00	27.00	1 000.00	11	Mines d'Or
32D06	Destor	0004	0008	CL G001611		13-01-41	20-11-12	20-09-12	2.00	0.00	27.00	1 000.00	11	Mines d'Or
32D06	Destor	0004	0000	CM 377		16-12-49	31-01-12	31-01-12	183.85	0.00	0.00	6 434.75	0	Mines d'Or
56 Titres miniers										935.55	1 059 392.46	1 537.00	64 434.75	

DÉTENTEURS Clifton Star
Duquesne

En attente du transfert
Intéret de 100 %

Secteur Dupanquet

RAPPORT DE TITRES MINIERS

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COMPAGNIE Clifton Star Resources inc.

PROJET DESTOR

SNRC	Canton ou Secteur	Rang ou Rangée	Lot ou Colonne	Titre	Claim	Date Enregis. j/jmm/aa	Date Expiration j/jmm/aa	Date Renouvel. j/jmm/aa	Superficie (hectares)	Excédents (\$)	Droits requis (\$)	Travaux requis (\$)	Renouv. exécuté	Partenaires
32D06	Destor	O. MA	41	CL 4129251		05-12-83	18-11-12	18-09-12	28.00	22 192.34	53.00	2 500.00	11	
32D11	Destor	O. MA	44	CL 4129261		05-12-83	18-11-12	18-09-12	28.00	0.00	53.00	2 500.00	11	
32D06	Destor	O. MA	42	CL 4177541		05-12-83	18-11-12	18-09-12	28.00	107 943.92	53.00	2 500.00	11	
32D11	Destor	O. MA	45	CL 4177551		16-12-83	29-11-12	29-09-12	28.00	0.00	53.00	2 500.00	11	
32D06	Destor	O. MA	39	CL 4177561		22-11-83	05-12-12	05-10-12	20.00	3 907.49	27.00	1 000.00	11	
32D06	Destor	O. MA	40	CL 4177581		05-12-83	18-11-12	18-09-12	19.00	12 140.29	27.00	1 000.00	11	
32D06	Destor	O. MA	43	CL 4177591		05-12-83	18-11-12	18-09-12	28.00	70 275.30	53.00	2 500.00	11	
32D06	Destor	0005	NOSO	CL 4177601		22-12-83	05-12-12	05-10-12	16.00	1 376.04	27.00	1 000.00	11	
8 Titres miniers										217 835.38	346.00	15 500.00		

RAPPORT DE TITRES MINIERS

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PROJET		LEPINE		COMPAGNIE		Clifton Star Resources Inc.								
SNRC	Canton ou Secteur	Rang ou Rangée	Lot ou Colonne	Titre	Claim	Date Enregis. j/j/mm/aa	Date Expiration j/j/mm/aa	Date Renouvel. j/j/mm/aa	Superficie (hectares)	Excédents (\$)	Droits requis (\$)	Travaux requis (\$)	Renouv. exécuté	Partenaires
32D06	Destor	E. MA	30	CL 3816601		15-06-79	25-05-13	25-03-13	29.00	65 269.26	53.00	2 500.00	11	
32D06	Destor	E. MA	29	CL 3816602		15-06-79	25-05-13	25-03-13	29.00	69 169.26	53.00	2 500.00	11	
32D06	Destor	E. MA	28	CL 3816611		15-06-79	25-05-13	25-03-13	29.00	230 087.48	53.00	2 500.00	11	
32D06	Destor	E. MA	27	CL 3816612		15-06-79	25-05-13	25-03-13	26.00	239 867.24	53.00	2 500.00	11	
32D06	Destor	E. MA	26	CL 3816613		15-06-79	25-05-13	25-03-13	24.00	204 074.86	27.00	1 000.00	11	
32D06	Destor	E. MA	25	CL 3816621		15-06-79	26-05-13	26-03-13	24.00	183 548.11	27.00	1 000.00	11	
32D06	Destor	E. MA	24	CL 3816622		15-06-79	26-05-13	26-03-13	14.00	166 641.74	27.00	1 000.00	11	
32D06	Destor	E. MA	40	CL 3819412		01-10-79	10-09-13	11-07-13	11.00	6 587.04	27.00	1 000.00	11	
32D06	Destor	E. MA	39	CL 3819413		01-10-79	10-09-13	11-07-13	11.00	6 587.04	27.00	1 000.00	11	
32D06	Destor	E. MA	38	CL 3819414		01-10-79	10-09-13	11-07-13	12.00	4 791.37	27.00	1 000.00	11	
32D06	Destor	E. MA	37	CL 3819415		01-10-79	10-09-13	11-07-13	12.00	7 976.41	27.00	1 000.00	11	
32D06	Destor	E. MA	32	CL 3831383		09-10-79	21-09-13	22-07-13	24.00	14 238.64	27.00	1 000.00	11	
32D06	Destor	E. MA	31	CL 3831384		09-10-79	21-09-13	22-07-13	29.00	0.00	53.00	2 500.00	11	
32D06	Destor	E. MA	36	CL 3831481		09-10-79	21-09-13	22-07-13	12.00	0.00	27.00	1 000.00	11	
32D06	Destor	E. MA	35	CL 3831482		09-10-79	21-09-13	22-07-13	12.00	0.00	27.00	1 000.00	11	
32D06	Destor	E. MA	34	CL 3831483		09-10-79	21-09-13	22-07-13	12.00	0.00	27.00	1 000.00	11	
32D06	Destor	E. MA	33	CL 3831484		09-10-79	21-09-13	22-07-13	14.00	0.00	27.00	1 000.00	11	
32D06	Destor	O. MA	32	CL 3831491		09-10-79	22-09-13	23-07-13	0.20	0.00	27.00	1 000.00	11	
32D06	Destor	O. MA	31	CL 3831492		09-10-79	22-09-13	23-07-13	1.00	0.00	27.00	1 000.00	11	
32D06	Destor	O. MA	30	CL 3831493		09-10-79	22-09-13	23-07-13	1.00	0.00	27.00	1 000.00	11	
32D06	Destor	O. MA	29	CL 3831494		09-10-79	22-09-13	23-07-13	3.00	2 576.48	27.00	1 000.00	11	
32D06	Destor	O. MA	28	CL 3831495		09-10-79	22-09-13	23-07-13	1.00	0.00	27.00	1 000.00	11	

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COMPAGNIE **Clifton Star Resources inc.**

PROJET **LEPINE**

SNRC	Canton ou Secteur	Rang ou Rangée	Lot ou Colonne	Titre	Claim	Date Enregis. jj/mm/aa	Date Expiration jj/mm/aa	Date Renouvel. jj/mm/aa	Superficie (hectares)	Excédents (\$)	Droits requis (\$)	Travaux requis (\$)	Renouv. exécuté	Partenaires
					22 Titres miniers				330.20	1 201 414.93	724.00	29 500.00		
DÉTENTEURS Clifton Star														
Intéret de 100 %														

Secteur Duparquet

RAPPORT DE TITRES MINERS

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COMPAGNIE Clifton Star Resources Inc.

PROJET SOUTHWEST

SNRC	Canton ou Secteur	Rang ou Rangée	Lot ou Colonne	Titre	Claim	Date Enregis. jj/mm/aa	Date Expiration jj/mm/aa	Date Renouvel. jj/mm/aa	Superficie (hectares)	Excédents (\$)	Droits requis (\$)	Travaux requis (\$)	Renouv. exécuté	Partenaires
32D06	Destor	0003	0004	CDC 2035176		27-11-06	26-11-12	26-09-12	41.03	0.00	53.00	1 200.00	2	
32D06	Destor	0003	0005	CDC 2035177		27-11-06	26-11-12	26-09-12	32.91	0.00	53.00	1 200.00	2	
32D06	Destor	OCHM 0023		CDC 2035178		27-11-06	26-11-12	26-09-12	26.80	0.00	53.00	1 200.00	2	
32D06	Destor	OCHM 0022		CDC 2035179		27-11-06	26-11-12	26-09-12	26.74	0.00	53.00	1 200.00	2	
32D06	Destor	0003	0006	CDC 2035180		27-11-06	26-11-12	26-09-12	24.79	56 805.85	27.00	500.00	2	
32D06		0026	0050	CDC 2166259		21-07-08	20-07-12	20-05-12	57.09	0.00	53.00	1 200.00	1	
32D06		0026	0051	CDC 2166260		21-07-08	20-07-12	20-05-12	7.12	0.00	27.00	500.00	1	
32D06	Destor	0003	0001	CDC 2166261		21-07-08	20-07-12	20-05-12	65.39	0.00	53.00	1 200.00	1	
32D06	Destor	0003	0002	CDC 2166262		21-07-08	20-07-12	20-05-12	57.28	0.00	53.00	1 200.00	1	
32D06	Destor	0003	0003	CDC 2166263		21-07-08	20-07-12	20-05-12	49.15	0.00	53.00	1 200.00	1	
32D06	Destor	ECHM 0010		CDC 2166264		21-07-08	20-07-12	20-05-12	31.88	0.00	53.00	1 200.00	1	
32D06	Destor	ECHM 0011		CDC 2166265		21-07-08	20-07-12	20-05-12	31.31	0.00	53.00	1 200.00	1	
32D06	Destor	ECHM 0015		CDC 2166266		21-07-08	20-07-12	20-05-12	28.30	0.00	53.00	1 200.00	1	
32D06	Destor	ECHM 0016		CDC 2166267		21-07-08	20-07-12	20-05-12	31.98	0.00	53.00	1 200.00	1	
32D06	Destor	ECHM 0017		CDC 2166268		21-07-08	20-07-12	20-05-12	31.90	0.00	53.00	1 200.00	1	
32D06	Destor	ECHM 0018		CDC 2166269		21-07-08	20-07-12	20-05-12	31.82	0.00	53.00	1 200.00	1	
32D06	Destor	OCHM 0013		CDC 2166270		21-07-08	20-07-12	20-05-12	27.37	0.00	53.00	1 200.00	1	
32D06	Destor	OCHM 0014		CDC 2166271		21-07-08	20-07-12	20-05-12	26.22	0.00	53.00	1 200.00	1	
32D06	Destor	OCHM 0015		CDC 2166272		21-07-08	20-07-12	20-05-12	26.28	0.00	53.00	1 200.00	1	
32D06	Destor	OCHM 0016		CDC 2166273		21-07-08	20-07-12	20-05-12	26.35	0.00	53.00	1 200.00	1	
32D06	Destor	OCHM 0017		CDC 2166274		21-07-08	20-07-12	20-05-12	26.42	0.00	53.00	1 200.00	1	
32D06	Destor	OCHM 0018		CDC 2166275		21-07-08	20-07-12	20-05-12	26.48	0.00	53.00	1 200.00	1	
32D06	Duparquet	0012	0038	CL 5276039		08-12-08	07-12-12	07-10-12	16.00	0.00	27.00	500.00	1	
32D06	Duparquet	0012	0040	CL 5276040		08-12-08	07-12-12	07-10-12	16.00	0.00	27.00	500.00	1	

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PROJET **SOUTHWEST**

COMPAGNIE **Clifton Star Resources inc.**

SNRC	Canton ou Secteur	Rang ou Rangée	Lot ou Colonie	Titre	Claim	Date Enregl. jj/mm/aa	Date Expiration jj/mm/aa	Date Renouvel. jj/mm/aa	Superficie (hectares)	Excédents (\$)	Droits requis (\$)	Travaux requis (\$)	Renouv. exécuté	Partenaires
32D06	Duparquet	0011	0038	CL 5276049		08-12-08	07-12-12	07-10-12	16.00	0.00	27.00	500.00	1	
32D06	Duparquet	0011	0039	CL 5276050		08-12-08	07-12-12	07-10-12	16.00	0.00	27.00	500.00	1	
32D06	Duparquet	0011	0040	CL 5276051		08-12-08	07-12-12	07-10-12	16.00	0.00	27.00	500.00	1	
32D06	Duparquet	0010	0038	CL 5276055		08-12-08	07-12-12	07-10-12	16.00	0.00	27.00	500.00	1	
32D06	Duparquet	0010	0039	CL 5276056		08-12-08	07-12-12	07-10-12	16.00	0.00	27.00	500.00	1	
32D06	Duparquet	0010	0040	CL 5276057		08-12-08	07-12-12	07-10-12	16.00	0.00	27.00	500.00	1	
				30 Titres miniers					862.61	56 805.85	1 330.00	29 000.00		

DÉTENTEURS Clifton Star Intérêt de 100 %

Secteur Duparquet

ANNEX 2

Summary of Work and History of the Property

Summary of Work Done

Year	Company	Work Carried Out	Results	Source of Information
1934	Del Rio Mining Co. Ltd	Trenching, sampling		GM-9663
1935	Eclipse Gold Mines Ltd	Geological, magnetic, electromagnetic surveys	Maps and plans	704-A, 704-B
1935	Duquesne Mines Ltd	Acquires 91 contiguous claims		Northern Miner, May 7, 1936
1936	Duquesne Mines Ltd	One DDH	30 feet, \$4.20	Northern Miner, Nov. 12, 1936
1937	Duquesne Mines Ltd	Level plans and sections, DDH 1 to 5 and 10		Maps, company files
1937	Duquesne Mines Ltd	Drilling continues	DDH 14, \$178.85 over 2 feet	Northern Miner, May 20, 1937
1938	Duquesne Mining Co.	Reorganization		Northern Miner June 16, 1938
1939	Duquesne Mining Co.	25,000 feet of DDH	3 feet at \$17.85, 2.9 feet at \$1.40, 6.2 feet at \$3.85	Northern Miner, March 2, 1939
1941	Duquesne Mining Co.	Shaft construction	Shaft at 500 feet	Northern Miner, Oct. 23, 1941
1942	Duquesne Mining Co.	Underground drilling	Best value 0.11 opt over 5 feet	Northern Miner, Feb. 12 1942
1945	Duquesne Mining Co.	Shaft at 625 feet		Northern Miner, Nov. 25, 1945
1945	MERQ	Geological compilation		GM-9667
1946	Duquesne Mining Co.	Drilling U6-77 to U-082, total 582 feet		Beattie – Duquesne file, 1946
1946	Duquesne Mining Co.	Drilling U7-1 to U7-25, total 4610 feet		Beattie – Duquesne file, 1946
1947	Duquesne Mining Co	Drilling U12-1 to U12-17, total 2976 feet and U8-1 to U8-25, total 4060 feet	Best values 1.05 opt over 4 feet, 0.37 opt over 1.6 feet, 0.35 opt over 1.1 foot	Beattie – Duquesne file, 1952
1947	Duquesne Mining Co	Plans and sections form DDH for levels 250, 375, 500, 750		Maps, company file
1948	Lepine Lake Gold Ltd	Geological report		GM-9679
1949	Consolidated Duquesne Mining Co. Ltd	Work progress report		GM-3070
1949	Consolidated Duquesne Mining Co. Ltd	Milling 150 t/d at 0.383 opt Au		Northern Miner, June 23, 1949
1950	Consolidated Duquesne Mining Co. Ltd	Deposit description		GM-7868-7474 (MousseauTemblay)
1951	Consolidated	Shaft deepened to		Northern Miner,

	Duquesne Mining Co. Ltd.	1,280 feet		May 1951
1951	Consolidated Duquesne Mining Co. Ltd	Activity report		GM-7868
1951	Beattie Duquesne Mines Ltd	Merger of Consolidated Beattie with Consolidated Duquesne Mining Co.		Northern Miner Nov. 1, 1951
1951	Beattie Duquesne Mines Ltd	Mine inspection report		GM-8613
1952	Beattie Duquesne Mines Ltd	Mining Operations suspended		Beattie – Duquesne file, 1952
1954	Beattie Duquesne Mines Ltd	Geological report 61		Beattie – Duquesne file, 1954
1955	MERQ	Notes accompanying geological compilation		Beattie – Duquesne file, J.E. Gilbert 1955
1963	Beattie Duquesne Mines Ltd	Drilling, planned reopening		Northern Miner, June 13, 1963
1963	Beattie Duquesne Mines Ltd	Drilling, 2 DDH, total 2,996 feet	0.2 opt Au over 5 feet	GM-16638
1963	Beattie Duquesne Mines Ltd	Drilling, 7 DDH total 3,748 feet	0.2 opt Au over 5 feet	Beattie – Duquesne file, 1963
1964	Beattie Duquesne Mines Ltd	Level plans		GM-15773
1966	Beattie Duquesne Mines Ltd	Surface geophysics		Northern Miner, Sept. 8, 1966
1974	Eldorado Gold Mines Ltd.	Property report		Beattie – Duquesne file, 1974
1980	SOQUEM	Airborne geophysics		GM-36344
1981	MERQ	1 DDH (for water)		GM38678
1986	Duquesne Gold Mines Ltd.	Geological compilation	Exploration program recommended	C.W. Archibald
1986	Duquesne Gold Mines Ltd	Geophysics, till sampling, 20 DDH		C.W. Archibald

Summary of Historical Production

Past Mining Operations 1949-1952				
	Tonnage Mined (mt)	Grade (g/t Au)	Ounces of Gold	Sector : Vein 20
1949	21,954	9.48	6,500	Level 3,5,6,7
1950-1952	81,929	10.46	23,250	Level 3,5,6,7

Total: 103,883 metric tonnes at 10.25 g/t for 29,750 g

D.S. Teare, Consolidated Duquesne Mining Company Ltd., 1952, Pearson, 1974, A. S. Michel (P.Eng.) 1998, J. Jean (P.Eng.) 1998, D. Adam (PhD, P.Geo.) 1998

Summary of Recent Production

Recent Mining Operations 1989-1991			
Tonnage Mined (mt)	Grade (g/t Au)	Ounces of Gold	Sector : Veins 10 & 20
93,156	9.40	26,619	Level 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9,

(Below 2nd and above 9th level) G.Parent (P.Geo.) Radisson Mineral Resources Inc. 1991

ANNEX 3

DDH Location

HOLE-ID	LOCATIONX	LOCATIONY	LOCATIONZ	LENGTH	AZIMUT	DIP
DQ-03-01	644065.0	5371095.0	315.0	177	289.00	-55.00
DQ-04-01	644065.0	5371055.0	315.0	156	360.00	-55.00
DQ-05-01	644686.0	5371052.0	314.0	210	360.00	-70.00
DQ-07-01	644806.7	5371133.5	316.6	36.6	6.29	-59.00
DQ-07-02	644796.4	5371114.0	316.7	60	6.78	-58.30
DQ-07-03	644780.0	5371112.2	314.7	65.5	360.00	-60.01
DQ-07-04	644780.0	5371107.7	314.3	49.05	360.00	-90.00
DQ-07-05	644757.1	5371116.7	315.0	64.6	360.00	-60.00
DQ-07-06	644736.2	5371121.0	312.9	61.3	360.00	-60.00
DQ-07-07	644723.7	5371130.7	312.2	60.65	360.00	-60.00
DQ-07-08	644707.0	5371142.1	311.4	31.4	360.00	-60.00
DQ-07-09	644740.7	5371112.0	313.2	54.6	360.00	-90.00
DQ-07-10	644700.4	5371115.6	307.2	61.6	360.00	-60.00
DQ-07-11	644769.3	5371104.9	313.9	66.15	360.00	-60.00
DQ-07-12	644793.4	5371102.1	316.8	46.65	360.00	-60.00
DQ-07-13	642570.1	5371988.8	332.5	47.25	0.47	-49.80
DQ-07-14	642601.8	5371990.8	331.6	25.2	9.00	-50.00
DQ-07-15	642670.0	5371988.3	333.7	35.35	358.05	-50.01
DQ-07-16	642498.0	5372086.0	328.6	36.8	344.14	-49.60
DQ-07-17	642524.8	5371985.0	328.7	47.9	359.06	-50.00
DQ-07-18	645042.2	5370805.7	309.9	687	3.46	-73.70
DQ-07-19	644961.8	5370795.5	310.3	693	354.91	-73.00
DQ-07-20	645122.2	5370810.4	314.3	621.6	350.04	-72.20
DQ-07-21	644692.6	5370922.7	307.4	516	359.87	-71.60
DQ-08-22	644833.7	5371090.1	319.5	159	10.82	-71.00
DQ-08-23	644626.1	5371049.9	310.7	294	2.56	-71.00
DQ-08-24	644586.3	5370960.6	303.2	468	357.38	-70.50
DQ-08-25	644543.9	5371025.5	305.7	267	355.12	-72.10
DQ-08-26	644485.4	5370930.6	309.9	585	354.82	-70.80
DQ-08-27	644742.7	5370921.2	310.0	471	0.12	-74.00
DQ-08-28	644681.5	5370828.2	305.7	651.35	10.91	-74.00

43-101 Resource Estimate of the Duquesne Property



DQ-08-29	644844.3	5370805.8	308.0	595	354.55	-72.80
DQ-08-30	644753.1	5370824.6	309.3	530.6	338.05	-75.00
DQ-08-31	644584.0	5370819.4	303.5	624	1.05	-71.20
DQ-08-32	644487.9	5370819.0	303.2	621.4	353.46	-69.70
DQ-08-33	644690.6	5370922.2	307.4	374	8.32	-65.00
DQ-08-34	644919.3	5371050.7	317.5	142.6	350.00	-75.00
DQ-08-35	644746.7	5371068.2	316.6	182	356.85	-72.40
DQ-08-36	644745.0	5370990.2	309.3	347	7.46	-71.70
DQ-08-37	644633.6	5371051.4	311.1	201	345.42	-49.50
DQ-08-38	644681.8	5371007.3	309.0	359.1	357.34	-71.90
DQ-08-39	644588.3	5371117.3	308.7	69.3	6.92	-69.00
DQ-08-39A	644492.2	5371018.9	311.3	402	3.21	-71.30
DQ-08-40	645039.0	5370701.0	307.0	486	347.60	-76.00
DQ-08-41	644892.1	5370680.5	306.8	1038	339.43	-71.50
DQ-08-42	644776.0	5370659.0	311.7	867	338.92	-72.10
DQ-08-43	644621.3	5370629.0	299.4	1026	337.25	-74.80
DQ-08-44	644587.4	5370897.2	307.2	588	1.65	-70.80
DQ-08-45	644388.4	5370938.7	310.5	729	344.22	-71.10
DQ-08-50	644385.4	5371022.8	314.2	462	337.32	-73.00
DQ-08-51	644270.1	5371025.0	312.3	717	353.43	-72.20
DQ-08-52	644213.4	5371032.3	312.4	357	328.25	-72.10
DQ-08-53	644096.1	5371045.5	310.2	484.44	335.24	-72.70
DQ-08-54	644036.9	5371049.0	308.8	444	305.20	-66.10
DQ-08-55	644101.8	5370848.5	301.7	287.5	353.99	-73.60
DQ-08-56	644181.2	5370830.7	301.6	735.11	329.72	-72.00
DQ-08-57	644274.4	5370844.9	305.0	759	341.18	-72.70
DQ-08-58	644380.2	5370802.3	303.8	663	352.62	-75.60
DQ-08-70	644288.2	5370925.7	309.2	804	351.35	-69.10
DQ-08-71	644187.9	5370941.8	309.8	810	354.59	-72.40
DQ-08-72	644089.1	5370939.7	303.5	645	337.60	-73.30
DQ-08-73	644769.4	5370780.1	304.9	789	342.21	-70.90
DQ-09-01	644384.9	5371027.5	314.5	330	345.70	-58.00

43-101 Resource Estimate of the Duquesne Property



DQ-09-02	644334.3	5371026.7	314.1	390	348.82	-57.00
DQ-09-03	644264.4	5371036.2	312.5	387	351.32	-59.90
DQ-09-04	644388.6	5370981.1	312.5	507	356.42	-51.70
DQ-09-05	644439.5	5371034.0	312.2	510	337.83	-56.00
DQ-09-06	644440.0	5371076.3	314.5	75	334.82	-53.20
DQ-09-06A	644440.0	5371076.3	314.5	564	334.82	-53.20
DQ-09-07	644384.6	5371082.2	314.0	426	340.88	-49.50
DQ-09-08	644330.7	5371089.0	315.6	474	338.13	-55.30
DQ-09-09	642106.9	5371796.5	322.2	697	330.57	-56.40
DQ-09-10	642247.8	5371913.7	324.9	333	341.83	-55.40
DQ-09-11	642313.5	5371903.5	326.0	600	339.85	-53.10
DQ-09-12	642215.2	5371874.3	324.4	648	322.35	-54.80
DQ-09-13	642249.6	5371885.7	326.0	678	344.55	-67.10
DQ10-14	642037.9	5371845.2	312.0	524.3	0.00	-43.30
DQ10-15	642041.2	5371800.3	321.5	339	0.00	-61.00
DQ10-16	642167.0	5371876.7	324.5	273	5.30	-44.00
DQ10-16A	642041.0	5371745.0	322.0	15	0.00	-45.00
DQ10-17	642083.3	5371850.2	321.2	513	5.30	-44.40
DQ10-18	642083.0	5371809.6	321.3	369	0.00	-55.00
DQ10-19	642082.9	5371763.2	323.7	420	5.00	-59.30
DQ10-20	642004.9	5371841.4	320.7	318	357.00	-44.00
DQ10-21	642004.9	5371796.4	321.0	429	0.00	-60.60
DQ10-22	645206.8	5370964.7	321.3	150	358.00	-46.70
DQ10-23	642126.3	5371876.5	324.3	288	357.50	-44.00
DQ10-24	642136.5	5371832.8	323.7	300	3.50	-51.50
DQ10-25	642170.0	5371838.1	323.5	333	356.00	-60.70
DQ10-26	642233.7	5371889.1	324.4	267	0.00	-45.00
DQ10-27	642236.3	5371838.2	324.6	324	0.00	-59.00
DQ10-28	642285.9	5371889.8	326.5	264	0.00	-43.80
DQ10-29	642287.4	5371833.8	326.3	335.5	0.00	-57.50
DQ10-30	642334.5	5371894.1	326.4	246	0.00	-45.00
DQ10-31	642334.5	5371841.4	327.9	354	0.00	-65.80

43-101 Resource Estimate of the Duquesne Property



DQ10-32	642384.2	5371892.0	325.7	243	0.00	-44.00
DQ10-33	642385.2	5371835.1	329.4	366	357.00	-61.00
DQ10-34	642436.1	5371891.6	329.8	234	0.00	-43.50
DQ10-35	642433.7	5371842.9	330.7	393	6.50	-64.60
DQ10-36	642486.9	5371928.2	332.0	285	7.40	-42.90
DQ10-37	642483.4	5371875.2	334.8	375	7.00	-57.10
DQ10-38	642538.3	5371926.5	335.8	285	355.00	-45.30
DQ10-39	642536.7	5371882.2	339.7	386.25	1.60	-68.50
DQ10-40	642575.4	5371953.4	335.7	252	355.00	-44.00
DQ10-41	642573.3	5371927.1	337.6	297	0.00	-64.00
DQ10-42	642639.6	5371949.4	336.7	286.5	3.00	-44.00
DQ10-43	642639.5	5371948.4	336.7	417	4.10	-63.90
DQ10-44	642681.0	5371935.7	337.0	315	0.00	-42.20
DQ10-45	642681.0	5371934.6	337.2	336	0.00	-63.70
DQ10-46	645159.5	5370988.1	320.6	150	0.00	-42.50
DQ10-47	645206.6	5370991.7	320.3	150	0.00	-43.00
DQ10-48	645257.1	5371009.5	319.5	165	0.00	-44.00
DQ10-49	645301.7	5370980.4	319.5	165	0.00	-44.10
DQ10-50	645349.9	5370989.7	319.5	171	0.00	-45.00
DQ10-51	645399.5	5370962.9	318.9	150	2.30	-43.00
DQ10-52	645450.9	5371006.3	327.7	150	0.00	-45.60
DQ10-53	645497.2	5370972.2	327.6	148.5	0.00	-43.70
DQ10-54	645547.6	5370967.5	327.5	150	1.20	-44.60
DQ10-55	645600.9	5370941.9	327.7	255	0.00	-43.00
DQ10-56	645656.6	5370963.3	325.8	201	0.00	-45.80
DQ10-57	645707.9	5370967.1	324.4	201	0.00	-46.50
DQ10-58	645756.1	5370968.9	323.4	210	0.00	-44.20
DQ10-59	645807.3	5370966.9	322.4	210	0.00	-42.70
DQ10-60	645704.7	5370899.6	331.3	447	0.00	-65.60
DQ10-61	645606.3	5370878.3	321.4	465	0.00	-69.90
DQ10-62	645355.4	5370944.7	319.8	153	0.00	-68.50
DQ10-63	645305.1	5370935.2	326.0	411	0.00	-68.50

DQ10-64	645852.5	5370921.4	319.7	385	0.00	-44.90
DQ10-65	645903.2	5370923.8	316.6	387	0.00	-44.00
DQ10-66	645495.4	5370929.3	323.3	291	0.00	-69.20
DQ10-67	645450.5	5370959.4	323.3	417	0.00	-69.60
DQ10-68	645403.6	5370890.5	316.7	378	0.00	-69.20
DQ10-69	645606.6	5370867.5	319.2	294	0.00	-44.20
DQ10-70	645659.8	5370897.0	326.1	415	0.00	-59.30
DQ10-71	645957.1	5370910.3	317.7	324	0.00	-47.10
DQ10-72	646007.5	5370911.1	318.2	354	2.70	-44.90
DQ10-73	646057.9	5370928.4	317.3	351	0.00	-45.70
DQ10-74	644719.9	5371092.7	312.4	132	0.00	-45.00
DQ10-75	644658.5	5371061.3	310.4	111	0.00	-45.00
DQ10-76	645752.8	5371029.4	322.7	351	0.00	-46.60
DQ10-77	646153.4	5370946.9	314.8	345.35	0.00	-44.60
DQ10-78	646207.1	5370929.4	313.5	351	0.00	-45.60
DQ10-79	646251.2	5370932.7	314.3	321	0.00	-44.50
DQ10-80	646105.2	5370941.8	315.7	333	0.00	-46.90
DQ10-81	646303.7	5370921.4	313.8	291	0.00	-44.90
DQ10-82	646007.8	5370908.1	317.7	300	0.00	-58.60

ANNEX 4

Specific Gravity Measurements

43-101 Resource Estimate of the Duquesne Property



Nb	Drilling #	LITHO	Sulfide %	Distance		Specific Gravity	Dry Weight	Weight Under Water
				From	To			
1	DQ07-18	Felsic Metasediment		18.00	19.00	2.71	887.8	559.9
2	DQ07-18	Syenite Porphyry Int.		113.00	114.00	2.69	960.0	603.3
3	DQ07-18	Ultramafic Volcanic		175.00	176.00	2.75	740.5	471.7
4	DQ07-18	Gabbro		266.00	267.00	2.79	1159.2	743.6
5	DQ07-18	Vein 74 (syenite)	2% Py	282.00	283.00	2.80	827.1	531.7
6	DQ07-18	Vein 10 (syenite)	0.5% Py	513.00	514.00	2.66	749.0	467.4
7	DQ07-18	Vein 20A (syenite)	0.5% Py	533.00	534.00			
8	DQ07-18	Vein 20B (syenite)	1% Py	552.00	553.00	2.69	604.8	380.0
9	DQ07-18	Ultramafic Volcanic		570.00	571.00	2.83	1076.1	696.5
10	DQ07-18	Basalt		590.00	591.00	2.75	772.0	491.6
11	DQ07-18	Vein 30 (syenite)	0.25% Py	654.00	655.00	2.65	877.0	545.5
12	DQ07-18	Ultramafic Volcanic		666.00	667.00	2.82	731.5	471.9
13	DQ07-19	Felsic Metasediment		85.00	86.00	2.79	1105.2	708.8
14	DQ07-19	Ultramafic Volcanic		240.00	241.00	2.81	1148.9	740.0
15	DQ07-19	Gabbro		300.00	301.00	2.86	743.4	483.3
16	DQ07-19	Vein 74 (syenite)	2-3% Py	383.50	384.40	2.67	761.3	476.6
17	DQ07-19	Syenite Porphyry Int	4-5% Py	415.00	416.00	2.77	1027.6	656.7
18	DQ07-19	Syenite Porphyry Int		435.00	436.00	2.77	797.7	509.3
19	DQ07-19	Vein 10 (syenite)	1-2% Py	507.00	508.00	2.70	757.8	477.5
20	DQ07-19	Vein 20A (syenite)	1-2% Py	548.00	549.00	2.85	862.9	559.9
21	DQ07-19	Ultramafic Volcanic		568.00	569.00	2.79	1301.5	834.2
22	DQ07-19	Vein 20B (syenite)	3-4% Py	582.50	583.50	2.63	798.1	494.9
23	DQ07-19	Ultramafic Volcanic		585.00	586.00	2.78	610.5	390.5
24	DQ07-19	Syenite Porphyry Int		590.00	591.00	2.62	1005.2	622.0
25	DQ07-19	Vein 30 (syenite)	0.5% Py	612.00	613.00	2.81	1120.7	722.2
26	DQ07-19	Basalt		623.00	624.00	2.82	731.9	472.8
27	DQ07-20	Felsic Metasediment		10.00	11.00	2.81	1178.2	759.4
28	DQ07-20	Basalt		67.00	68.00	2.82	949.0	611.9
29	DQ07-20	Ultramafic Volcanic		121.00	122.00	2.79	1110.4	712.7
30	DQ07-20	Syenite Porphyry Int		190.00	191.00	2.63	1020.4	632.0
31	DQ07-20	Vein 74 (QFP)	7-8% Py	224.20	224.80	2.83	922.2	596.9
32	DQ07-20	Vein 10 (syenite)	1.5% Py	456.00	457.00	2.66	910.0	568.2
33	DQ07-20	Vein 20 (syenite)	0.5-0.7% Py	524.00	524.50	2.64	848.4	526.3
34	DQ07-20	Vein 20B (syenite)	1.25% Py	568.75	569.35	2.75	751.5	478.2
35	DQ07-21	Gabbro altered		10.00	11.00	2.81	1171.2	754.3
36	DQ07-21	Vein 74 (gabbro)	1-1.5% Py	20.60	21.35	2.74	793.5	503.9
37	DQ07-21	Ultramafic Volcanic		55.00	56.00	2.75	954.2	606.8
38	DQ07-21	Syenite Porphyry Int		331.00	332.00	2.68	997.9	625.5
39	DQ07-21	Vein 10 (syenite)	1% Py	368.80	369.30	2.64	559.7	347.8
40	DQ07-21	Vein 10 (syenite)	1% Py	369.3	370.10	2.68	1000.2	626.3
41	DQ07-21	Vein 20A (syenite)	2-3% Py	405.00	406.00	2.72	821.5	519.6
42	DQ07-21	Vein 20A (syenite)	2-3% Py	406.00	407.00	2.69	753.5	473.8
43	DQ07-21	Ultramafic Volcanic	8% Py	473.90	474.30	3.03	766.1	513.2
44	DQ08-22	Vein 10 (syenite)	0.5% Py	26.00	27.00	2.68	696.0	436.5
45	DQ08-22	Syenite Porphyry Int	0.5-1.0% Py	31.80	32.65	2.65	840.6	523.9
46	DQ08-22	Vein 20A Quartz-Monzonite	0.5% Py	47.00	47.60	2.81	762.5	490.8
47	DQ08-22	Mafic Metavolcanic		58.00	59.00	2.80	698.3	448.8

43-101 Resource Estimate of the Duquesne Property



Nb	Drilling #	LITHO	Sulfide %	Distance		Specific Gravity	Dry Weight	Weight Under Water
				From	To			
48	DQ08-22	Vein 20B (syenite)	0.5-1.0% Py	124.75	125.45	2.64	614.2	381.7
49	DQ08-22	Ultramafic Volcanic		154.00	155.00	2.79	781.6	501.5
50	DQ08-23	Meta Sediment	1-4% Py	31.50	32.50	2.96	642.5	425.8
51	DQ08-23	Felsic Intrusive	1.0-1.5% Py	66.00	67.00	2.66	774.0	483.4
52	DQ08-23	Felsic Intrusive		84.00	85.00	2.60	919.0	565.4
53	DQ08-23	Gabbro		90.00	91.00	2.87	1307.2	852.2
54	DQ08-23	Vein 10 (Felsic Int.)	0.5% Py	104.70	105.35	2.59	605.3	371.5
55	DQ08-23	Ultramafic Volcanic		155.00	156.00	2.78	1000.5	640.4
56	DQ08-23	Vein 20A (syenite)	0.5-1.0% Py	159.40	160.20	2.65	725.5	451.3
57	DQ08-23	Vein 20A (syenite)	2.0-2.5% Py	164.20	165.00	2.65	736.0	458.7
58	DQ08-23	Gabbro		193.00	194.00	2.78	815.2	521.8
59	DQ08-23	Vein 20B (syenite)	2.0-3.5% Py	202.15	203.00	2.69	756.3	475.4
60	DQ08-23	Ultramafic Volcanic		220.00	221.00	2.80	1065.1	684.5
61	DQ08-24	Basalt		310.00	311.00	2.81	977.1	628.8
62	DQ08-24	Vein 10 (syenite)	2.0-3.0% Py	323.25	323.80	2.76	696.5	444.1
63	DQ08-24	Vein 20B (syenite)	0.5% Py	381.00	381.50	2.75	548.6	349.0
64	DQ08-24	Ultramafic Volcanic		378.00	379.00	2.75	798.2	508.1
65	DQ08-24	Ultramafic Volcanic		390.00	391.00	2.74	774.0	491.6
66	DQ08-25	Basalt altered		123.00	124.00	2.64	612.6	380.7
67	DQ08-25	Gabbro		170.00	171.00	2.77	1049.7	670.5
68	DQ08-25	Syenite Porphyry Int		190.00	191.00	2.62	694.4	429.1
69	DQ08-25	Syenite Porphyry (zone min)	0.5-0.75% Py	200.50	201.00	2.63	595.2	368.8
70	DQ08-25	Vein 20B (syenite)	0.5% Py	212.50	213.30	2.68	809.0	507.1
71	DQ08-25	Syenite Porphyry Int		229.00	230.00	2.65	878.1	546.7
72	DQ08-25	Mafic Metavolcanic		234.30	235.50	2.82	909.9	587.6
73	DQ08-26	Felsic Volcanic		100.00	101.00	2.85	848.6	551.1
74	DQ08-26	Vein 74 (Felsic Volc.)	2.0-3.0% Py	149.00	150.00			
75	DQ08-26	Vein 74 (Felsic Volc.)	2.0-3.0% Py	198.00	199.00	2.63	601.2	372.7
76	DQ08-26	Ultramafic Volcanic		200.00	201.00	2.75	718.8	457.1
77	DQ08-26	Gabbro altered		372.00	373.00	2.74	772.3	490.1
78	DQ08-26	Vein 20A (syenite)	1.0-1.5% Py	406.50	407.50	2.64	740.8	459.9
79	DQ08-26	Vein 20B (syenite)	1.0-3.5% Py	462.40	463.30	2.74	617.0	392.0
80	DQ08-27	Felsic Intrusive	2.0-3.0% Py	197.00	198.00	2.79	713.0	457.1
81	DQ08-27	Gabbro		200.00	201.00	2.80	1346.8	866.3
82	DQ08-27	Ultramafic Volcanic (alt.)		295.00	297.00	2.77	1194.7	763.1
83	DQ08-27	Vein 20A (syenite)	0.5-0.75% Py	306.40	307.20	2.80	781.2	502.5
84	DQ08-27	Vein 20A (syenite)	0.5% Py	307.20	308.00	2.66	691.5	431.6
85	DQ08-27	Vein 20B (syenite)	0.25% Py	319.80	321.10	2.62	826.7	511.6
86	DQ08-27	Vein 20B (syenite)	0.25% Py	321.10	322.60	2.61	569.0	351.2
87	DQ08-27	Vein 20B (syenite)	0.5-1.0% Py	322.60	323.60	2.63	694.1	430.2
88	DQ08-27	Gabbro altered		326.00	327.00	2.79	917.0	588.8
89	DQ08-27	Mafic Metavolcanic	0.5% Py	382.30	384.80	2.80	837.0	538.3
90	DQ08-28	Sediment		10.00	11.00	2.72	1407.1	889.0
91	DQ08-28	Sediment		25.00	26.00	2.67	904.0	565.9
92	DQ08-28	Felsic Volcanic		170.00	171.00	2.83	872.0	563.6
93	DQ08-28	Vein 74 (syenite)	1.0% Py	175.80	176.60	2.70	701.3	442.0
94	DQ08-28	Vein 74 (syenite)	1.5-2.0% Py	183.10	183.90			

43-101 Resource Estimate of the Duquesne Property



Nb	Drilling #	LITHO	Sulfide %	Distance		Specific Gravity	Dry Weight	Weight Under Water
				From	To			
95	DQ08-28	Vein 74 (syenite)	1.5-2.0% Py	183.90	184.70			
96	DQ08-28	Ultramafic Volcanic (alt.)		187.00	188.00	2.79	1162.2	745.7
97	DQ08-28	Syenite Porphyry Int		214.00	215.00	2.62	866.1	535.7
98	DQ08-29	Sediment		10.00	11.00	2.73	1101.5	697.8
99	DQ08-29	Sediment		11.00	12.00	2.71	863.4	544.8
100	DQ08-29	Vein 10 (syenite)	1.25-1.50% Py	475.75	476.55	2.65	766.3	477.4
101	DQ08-29	Vein 20A (syenite)	2.0-2.5% Py	509.70	510.50	2.65	612.2	381.0
102	DQ08-29	Vein 20B (syenite)	0.5% Py	571.80	572.60	2.73	836.8	530.0
103	DQ08-32	Vein 74 (Felsic Volc.)	1.0-2.0% Py	221.00	221.70	2.64	914.9	567.7
104	DQ08-32	Vein 74 (Felsic Volc.)	1.0-2.0% Py	221.70	222.40	2.71	966.4	609.6
105	DQ08-31	Vein 20 (syenite)	0.5-1.0% Py	515.85	516.55	2.66	870.0	542.8
106	DQ08-31	Vein 20 (syenite)	0.5-0.75% Py	516.55	517.25	2.66	727.0	453.7
107	DQ08-31	Vein 20 (syenite)	0.5-0.75% Py	518.75	519.75	2.67	919.3	574.9

SUMMARY

	TYPE OF ROCK	Average specific gravity	
I2D	Felsic Metasediment	2.77	
	Ultramafic Volcanic	2.79	
	Basalt	2.77	
	Gabbro	2.80	
	Syenite Porphyry Int.	2.68	
	Felsic Intrusive	2.66	
	QFP	2.83	8% Py
	Quartz-Monzonite	2.81	
S	Meta Sediment	2.76	
	Felsic Volcanic	2.73	
V3,V3B	Mafic Metavolcanic	2.81	

ANNEX 5

2007-08 Pulps and Rejects Re-Analyses

43-101 Resource Estimate of the Duquesne Property



Analyses Verification (1st Batch)

Nb	Drilling #	Zone	Sample #	Distance		Grade	Re-Analyses Grade	Pulps (500 g)	Re-Analyses Grade	Pulps (Total)	Rejects	Re-Analyses Grade
				From	To							
1	DQ08-21		117578	314.55	315.30	0.48	0.77	1119186			1119288	0.82
2	DQ07-02	20	86015	4.70	5.50	4.18	4.16	1119124			1119279	4.45
3	DQ07-03	20	86117	14.25	15.15	8.63	9.24	1119175				
4	DQ07-04	20	86153	32.55	33.25	5.14	6.23	1119176			1119284	5.3
5	DQ07-05	20	86178	28.05	29.00	7.89	8.28	1119181			1119281	6.75
6	DQ07-05	20	86179	29.00	30.00	0.21	0.25	1119142			1119296	0.25
7	DQ07-05	30	86188	52.00	53.00	0.17	0.212	1119158			1119289	0.23
8	DQ07-08	30	93005	6.55	7.70	1.28	1.53	1119130			1119280	1.6
9	DQ07-09	20?	93025	45.00	46.30	6.65	7.25	1119117			1119283	12.65
10	DQ07-09	20?	93035	53.60	54.60	3.57	3.61	1119153			1119290	3.2
11	DQ07-11	20?	58414	23.30	24.50	1.18	1.34	1119164			1119278	1.17
12	DQ07-11	20?	58415	24.50	25.50	5.49	6.27	1119132				
13	DQ07-11	20?	58416	25.50	26.50	12.82	13.65	1119128				
14	DQ07-12	20?	93068	27.90	28.55	2.23	2.99	1119151			1119297	2.75
15	DQ07-12		93069	28.55	29.40	1.23	1.39	1119146			1119285	1.34
16	DQ07-12		93070	29.40	30.40	3.43	4.4	1119143			1119286	4.38
17	DQ07-17		93201	3.35	4.25	16.00	0.226	1119154				
18	DQ07-17		93202	4.25	5.15	0.43	0.31	1119147				
19	DQ07-18	10	93417	522.00	522.75	8.01			8	1119221		
20	DQ07-18	20A	93421/15527	535.60	536.40	14.61	11.4	1119171	12.7	1119219		
21	DQ07-18	20A	93422/15528	536.40	537.25	12.83	8.68	1119107	9.58	1119223		
22	DQ07-18	20B	93432/15529	552.55	553.05	12.26	nss	1119140	11.25	1119229		
23	DQ07-18	20B	117635	553.05	553.90	1.03	1.25	1119182			1119293	1.23
24	DQ07-19	10	93459	506.50	507.50	8.50	8.73	1119169				
25	DQ07-19	10	93457/15532	507.50	508.05	3.19	3.25	1119173	4.24	1119224		
26	DQ07-19	20A	93467/15535	547.85	548.35	12.45	11.85	1119150	12.35	1119225		
27	DQ07-19	20A	93468/15536	548.35	548.85	6.45	6.51	1119106	5.97	1119220		
28	DQ07-19	20B	93476	582.35	582.85	11.56			11.6	1119222		
29	DQ07-19	20B	93477/15538	582.85	583.60	1.15	1.06	1119178	1.11	1119230		
30	DQ07-20	74	86330	217.80	218.70	0.10	0.09	1119179			1119277	0.08
31	DQ07-20	10	86348	456.15	456.80	26.16	25.7	1119167				
32	DQ07-20	10	117662	456.80	457.55	0.79			0.98	1119235		
33	DQ07-20	20A	117505	525.85	526.55	3.53	2.94	1119185				
34	DQ07-20	20A	117676	526.55	527.35	1.02	0.82	1119166			1119291	0.59
35	DQ07-21	20	117699	404.15	405.10	0.13	0.17	1119138			1119292	0.38
36	DQ07-21	20	117591	405.10	405.80	27.13	4.48	1119131	28.8	1119228		
37	DQ07-21	20	117592	405.80	406.50	39.63	42.6	1119187	35.1	1119227		
38	DQ07-21	20	117593	406.50	407.20	31.03	35.7	1119184	6.54	1119226		
39	DQ07-21	20B	117599	417.65	418.30	2.36	2.49	1119108			1119287	2.54
40	DQ07-21	20B	117600	418.30	418.90	6.14			7.55	1119234		
41	DQ08-22	10	117724/131301	25.60	26.25	4.73	3.71	1119134	3.66	1119245		
42	DQ08-22	10	117725	26.25	27.05	4.01	4.25	1119161			1119295	4.03
43	DQ08-23	20A	117798	160.20	161.00	0.54	0.38	1119145			1119294	0.68
44	DQ08-23	20A	117799/15750	161.00	161.80	6.83	6.81	1119121	8.31	1119233		
45	DQ08-23	20A	117800/15751	161.80	162.60	32.13	30.2	1119177	26	1119232		
46	DQ08-23	20A	117801/15752	162.60	163.40	6.48	5.37	1119112	5.19	1119239		
47	DQ08-23	20B	117819/15761	202.15	203.00	13.04			5.89	1119237		
48	DQ08-23	20B	117820/15762	203.00	203.90	1.80			1.61	1119238		
49	DQ08-24	10	117896	323.25	323.80	7.76						
50	DQ08-24	10	117897	323.80	324.60	0.73						
51	DQ08-24	20A	117903/131310	332.45	333.20	5.21			5.87	1119241		
52	DQ08-24	20A	15580/131318	333.20	334.00	0.54	0.53	1119170	0.4	1095512		
53	DQ08-27	20B	15590	312.10	313.00	0.76	0.89	1119156			1119249	0.76

43-101 Resource Estimate of the Duquesne Property



Nb	Drilling #	Zone	Sample #	Distance		Grade	Re-Analyses Grade	Pulps (500 g)	Re-Analyses Grade	Pulps (Total)	Rejects	Re-Analyses Grade
				From	To							
54	DQ08-27	20B	15598	313.00	313.90	2.00	1.67	1119149			1119258	1.64
55	DQ08-27	20B	15597	313.90	314.80	1.89	1.76	1119122			1119256	1.42
56	DQ08-27	20B	15596	314.80	315.60	4.46	4.06	1119172				
57	DQ08-27	20B	15507/131317	315.60	316.80	3.44	2.99	1119137	3.39	1095511		
58	DQ08-28	74	15561/131315	175.80	176.60	14.13	12	1119125	13.25	1095513		
59	DQ08-28	74	15562/131316	176.60	177.40	0.60	0.58	1119120	0.47	1095514		
60	DQ08-28	74	15573/15824	183.10	183.90	27.19	27.9	1119102	21.9	1119242		
61	DQ08-28	74	15574/15825	183.90	184.70	4.62	3.96	1119123	6.43	1119231		
62	DQ08-28	74	15575/15826	184.70	185.50	1.22	0.84	1119110	0.99	1119243		
63	DQ08-28	30	15616	644.00	645.00	0.20	0.2	1119160			1119252	0.73
64	DQ08-29	10	15705	475.75	476.55	0.80	1.1	1119126			1119264	1.1
65	DQ08-29	10	15706	479.40	480.80	0.72	0.88	1119174			1119253	0.36
66	DQ08-31		15874	498.00	498.80	2.56	3.43	1119163			1119255	2.93
67	DQ08-31		15875	515.20	515.85	7.78	8.37	1119129			1119254	8.54
68	DQ08-31		15876	515.85	516.55	2.48	4.85	1119159				
69	DQ08-31		15877	516.55	517.25	13.78	16.75	1119183				
70	DQ08-31		15878	517.25	517.95	0.19	0.2	1119157			1119265	0.44
71	DQ08-32	10	43144	426.35	427.15	0.56	0.71	1119115			1119260	0.73
72	DQ08-32	10	43145	427.15	427.80	22.89			23.3	1119240		
73	DQ08-32	10	15989	427.80	428.90	8.78	8.31	1119136				
74	DQ08-32	10	43146	428.90	429.65	0.75			0.58	1119247		
75	DQ08-32		43148	434.85	435.65	0.79			0.58	1119236		
76	DQ08-32		15992	435.65	436.45	8.19	9.13	1119180			1119257	9.55
77	DQ08-32		43149	436.45	437.15	?manquant						
78	DQ08-32	20A	15995	469.90	470.80	3.77	3.18	1119148			1119259	3.8
79	DQ08-32	20A	15996	470.80	471.70	2.88	3.05	1119135			1119263	2.88
80	DQ08-32	20A	15997	471.70	472.60	3.12	3.6	1119104			1119282	3.43
81	DQ08-32	20A	15998	472.60	473.60	3.15	2.98	1119109			1119275	3.06
82	DQ08-32	20B	131322	475.60	476.60	2.88	3.16	1119144			1119298	3.27
83	DQ08-32	20B	131323	476.60	477.70	1.07	7.91	1119113			1119299	8.12
84	DQ08-33	20B	43011	348.80	349.30	16.49	16	1119165				
85	DQ08-39A	20B	43128	239.60	240.50	0.32	0.19	1119105			1119261	0.2
86	DQ08-39A	20B	43130	240.50	241.50	2.33	2.39	1119162			1119262	2.51
87	DQ08-51		7749	515.30	516.30	2.84	3.57	1119168				
88	DQ08-51		7750	516.80	516.80	66.20	62.5	1119127				
89	DQ08-52		43319	210.50	210.50	8.08					1119266	7.04
90	DQ08-52		43320	211.40	211.40	1.66					1119276	1.73
91	DQ08-57		3638	711.81	711.81	2.50	2.59	1119118			1119273	3.21
92	DQ08-57		3639	712.81	712.81	3.56	4.26	1119119			1119269	4.2
93	DQ08-57		3640	713.81	713.81	0.86	1.13	1119116			1119272	1.36
94	DQ08-58		3793	518.08	518.08	25.82	27.6	1119103				
95	DQ08-58		3814	538.90	538.90	4.12	4.56	1119111			1119268	4.3
96	DQ08-58		3815	539.88	539.88	2.72	3.13	1119114			1119270	3.33
97	DQ08-58		3816	540.88	540.88	2.30	2.44	119101			1119248	2.15
98	DQ08-70		7840	337.50	337.50	1.46	1.57	1110141			1119271	1.55
99	DQ08-70		7841	338.50	338.50	12.26	11.5	1119155			1119267	9.76
100	DQ08-70		7842	339.50	339.50	1.36	1.49	1119139			1119250	1.31
101	DQ08-70		8372	648.70	648.70	11.90						
102	DQ08-71		3549	695.73	695.73	8.40	9.59	1119133				
103	DQ08-71		3550	697.43	697.43	1.00	1.43	1119152			1119274	1.15
104	DQ08-73		9192	570.20	570.20	23.98					1119251	29.00
			117819-15761						16.65	1119246		
			117820/15762						1.79	1119244		

Analyses Verification (2nd Batch)

Nb	Drilling #	Zone	Sample #	Distance		Grade	Re-Analyses Grade	Pulps (500 g)	Re-Analyses Grade	Pulps (Total)	Rejects	Re-Analyses Grade
				From	To							
1	DQ07-13		93240	19.95	21.05	1.61	1.94	1119198			1.71	1095530
2	DQ07-14		93254	10.95	11.45	1.51	2.23	1119210			4.13	1095531
3	DQ07-17		93205	7.35	8.35	0.97	0.85	1119212				
4	DQ07-17		93206	8.35	9.55	3.48	3.81	1119201				
5	DQ08-22	20A	117746	47.00	47.60	4.86						
6	DQ08-22	20A	117747/131304	47.60	48.55	1.03	0.975	1119195	0.86	1095505		
7	DQ08-22	20B	117762/131308	122.25	123.20	1.69	1.45	1119197	1.53	1095510		
8	DQ08-22	20B	117763/131303	124.75	125.45	3.66	3.29	1119199	3.46	1095504		
9	DQ08-23	20B	117822/15760	204.80	206.40	0.94	1.02	1119204				
10	DQ08-23	20B	117823/15763	206.40	207.50	21.78	22.5	1119192			20.8	1095527
11	DQ08-25	20B	117954/131312	212.40	213.30	4.34	5.84	1119213	1.84	1095503		
12	DQ08-25	20B	117955	213.30	214.20	0.12	0.11	1119200			0.09	1095532
13	DQ08-26	20B	43087	411.85	412.75	3.47			3.22	1095507		
14	DQ08-26	20B	43088	412.75	413.65	3.36			2.85	1095509		
15	DQ08-27	74	117976/131313	196.70	197.50	1.18	1	1119218	1.08	1095502		
16	DQ08-27	74	117977/131314	197.50	198.10	1.93	1.63	1119206	1.93	1095508		
17	DQ08-27	74	117978	198.10	198.70	0.69	0.57	1119188			0.57	1095533
18	DQ08-29		15655	388.80	389.80	4.58	4.89	1119191			4.87	1095520
19	DQ08-29		15645	369.40	370.20	4.59	4.68	1119202			4.17	1095516
20	DQ08-29	20A	15722	520.50	521.20	4.41	5.33	1119193			5.15	1095521
21	DQ08-29	20A	15723	521.20	521.90	2.45	2.85	1119194			2.46	1095522
22	DQ08-35		15800	68.55	69.55	3.33	TM		1.39	1095506		
23	DQ08-35		15801	69.55	70.30	1.21	1.02	1119205			0.9	1095524
24	DQ08-36		15906	213.60	214.50	1.63	1.71	1119208			1.57	1095523
25	DQ08-36		15907	246.00	246.90	4.25	TM		4.35	1095501		
26	DQ08-39A	20B	43131	241.50	242.40	6.17	6.64	1119217			6.68	1095525
27	DQ08-41		3876	646.15	647.15	18.26	17.95	1119209				
28	DQ08-41		3879	650.90	651.63	3.96	4.59	1119214			4.36	1095517
29	DQ08-41		3962	680.70	681.60	2.76	5.2	1119211				
30	DQ08-41		3953	681.60	682.60	29.04	32	1119189				
31	DQ08-42		7281			4.36	4.57	1119196			4.31	1095518
32	DQ08-42		7282			2.04	2.43	1119215			2.94	1095515
33	DQ08-44	10	43252	393.30	394.10	3.92	4.27	1119216			4.8	1095526
34	DQ08-44	10	43253	394.10	395.80	2.62	3.27	1119207			3.37	1095528
35	DQ08-44	10	43254	420.70	421.50	1.04	1.5	1119203			1.51	1095529
36	DQ08-45		7574	353.00	354.00	2.84	0.56	1119190			0.59	1095519

ANNEX 6

2009-2010 Duquesne Re-Sampling

2009-2010 Duquesne Re-Sampling

Hole No.	From	To	Length	2009 Re-Sampling	Original Assays
			m	Au, g/t	Au, g/t
DQN-90-94	21.50	22.89	1.39	0.039	2.74
DQN-90-94	22.89	23.62	0.73	2.02	4.46
DQN-90-94	23.62	24.20	0.58	3.29	3.09
DQN-90-94	24.20	25.50	1.30	2.85	4.11
DQN-90-94	25.50	26.63	1.13	2.41	4.29
DQN-90-94	26.63	27.15	0.52	1.325	0.34
DQN-90-94	27.15	28.55	1.40	3.36	2.06
DQN-90-94	28.55	29.36	0.81	1.245	5.49
DQN-90-94	37.74	39.00	1.26	2.60	3.09
DQN-90-94	39.00	40.00	1.00	2.28	1.71
DQN-90-94	40.00	40.75	0.75	1.955	2.06
DQN-90-94	40.75	41.85	1.10	0.238	0.34
DQN-90-94	41.85	43.35	1.50	1.81	1.37
DQN-90-94	43.35	44.75	1.40	2.14	16.80
DQN-90-94	121.68	122.90	1.22	1.625	7.20
DQN-90-96	9.60	10.00	0.40	-0.005	0.34
DQN-90-96	12.00	13.08	1.08	0.089	0.17
DQN-90-96	13.08	13.50	0.42	0.32	0.34
DQN-90-96	14.00	15.00	1.00	0.049	0.17
DQN-90-96	15.00	15.75	0.75	0.077	0.34
DQN-90-96	15.75	16.40	0.65	0.29	0.17
DQN-90-96	16.40	17.34	0.94	1.215	19.20
DQN-90-96	17.34	18.17	0.83	6.93	7.37
DQN-90-96	18.17	18.79	0.62	2.66	13.37
DQN-90-96	18.79	20.00	1.21	1.655	0.34
DQN-90-96	46.50	47.30	0.80	1.255	2.06
DQN-90-96	47.30	47.62	0.32	6.66	3.09
DQN-90-96	47.62	48.60	0.98	7.38	4.11
DQN-90-96	48.60	50.00	1.40	2.05	2.74
DQN-90-96	50.00	51.33	1.33	0.993	0.86
DQN-90-96	51.33	52.25	0.92	7.72	5.49
DQN-90-96	52.25	53.00	0.75	2.01	4.11

43-101 Resource Estimate of the Duquesne Property



DQN-90-96	53.00	54.29	1.29	17.70	16.11
DQN-90-96	54.29	55.50	1.21	49.80	48.00
DQN-90-96	55.50	55.90	0.40	2.13	1.37
DQN-90-96	55.90	56.50	0.60	15.55	6.51
DQN-90-96	56.50	57.00	0.50	1.055	1.54
DQN-90-96	57.00	58.00	1.00	0.268	1.03
DQN-90-96	58.00	59.15	1.15	0.191	0.34
DQN-90-96	59.15	60.55	1.40	0.445	0.34
DQN-90-96	60.55	61.66	1.11	0.889	0.34
DQN-90-96	61.66	62.50	0.84	0.131	0.17
DQN-90-96	62.50	64.00	0.50	0.831	1.37
DQN-90-96	64.00	64.96	0.96	0.91	1.03
DQN-90-96	64.96	66.10	1.14	0.969	1.03
DQN-90-96	66.10	66.61	0.50	0.144	0.34
DQN-90-96	66.61	67.60	0.99	0.877	0.34
DQN-90-96	67.60	69.00	1.40	3.07	3.77
DQN-90-96	69.00	69.85	0.85	2.59	3.09
DQN-90-96	69.85	70.50	0.65	1.635	2.74
DQN-90-96	70.50	72.00	1.50	0.541	0.17
DQN-90-96	72.00	72.60	0.60	0.127	3.43
DQN-90-96	72.60	74.02	1.42	2.01	0.17
DQN-87-36	88.73	89.38	0.65	0.01	0.17
DQN-87-36	89.38	90.19	0.81	0.959	2.06
DQN-87-36	90.19	90.67	0.48	5.97	4.63
DQN-87-36	90.67	90.87	0.20	0.568	1.03
DQN-87-36	90.87	91.50	0.63	0.013	0.68
DQN-87-36	91.50	91.92	0.42	1.77	1.03
DQN-87-36	92.76	93.62	0.86	0.061	0.68
DQN-87-36	95.67	96.20	0.53	0.009	0.34
DQN87-33	7.77	8.60	0.83	0.008	0.00
DQN87-33	8.60	9.87	1.27	0.994	4.11
DQN87-33	9.87	10.84	0.97	0.578	2.06
DQN87-33	10.84	11.54	0.70	0.479	2.06
DQN87-33	11.54	12.90	1.36	0.456	2.06
DQN87-33	12.90	13.42	0.52	0.207	2.06
DQN90-100	64.90	66.00	1.10	1.115	1.54
DQN90-100	66.00	67.09	1.09	7.00	12.69
DQN90-100	67.09	67.70	0.61	13.15	16.11
DQN90-100	67.70	68.15	0.45	20.20	5.83

43-101 Resource Estimate of the Duquesne Property



DQN90-100	68.15	69.32	1.17	0.785	0.17
DQN90-100	72.34	73.40	1.06	-0.005	0.34
DQN90-100	73.40	74.13	0.73	0.391	0.34
DQN90-100	74.13	75.00	0.87	2.33	3.09
DQN90-100	75.00	76.00	1.00	1.20	2.40
DQN90-100	76.00	77.07	1.07	2.62	6.17
DQN90-100	77.07	78.07	1.00	0.109	0.17
DQN90-99	15.53	16.00	0.47	-0.005	0.17
DQN90-99	16.00	17.00	1.00	-0.005	0.26
DQN90-99	26.00	27.49	1.49	0.005	0.69
DQN90-99	27.49	28.74	1.25	0.265	0.34
DQN90-99	28.74	30.17	1.43	0.014	0.00
DQN90-99	30.17	31.50	1.33	0.179	0.34
DQN90-99	31.50	33.00	1.50	1.17	1.71
DQN90-99	33.00	34.18	1.18	0.082	0.00
DQN90-99	34.18	35.00	0.82	0.14	0.52
DQN90-99	35.00	36.27	1.27	0.195	0.69
DQN90-99	36.27	37.42	1.15	0.178	0.34
DQN90-99	37.42	38.80	1.38	0.317	0.69
DQN90-99	38.80	39.50	0.70	0.069	0.34
DQN90-99	39.50	40.84	1.34	0.054	0.34
DQN90-99	40.84	41.63	0.79	0.184	0.69
DQN90-99	41.63	42.50	0.87	2.52	2.40
DQN90-99	42.50	43.29	0.79	11.95	7.54
DQN90-99	43.29	44.00	0.71	1.63	0.69
DQN90-99	44.00	45.00	1.00	0.123	0.34
DQN90-99	45.00	45.85	0.85	0.386	0.34
DQN90-99	45.85	47.00	1.15	0.012	0.00
DQN87-32	37.22	37.73	0.51	3.32	6.49
DQN87-32	37.73	39.23	1.50	0.019	0.34
DQN87-32	39.23	40.73	1.50	0.005	0.00
DQN87-32	40.73	41.79	1.06	0.724	0.17
DQN87-32	41.79	42.12	0.33	0.053	0.00
DQN87-32	42.12	42.42	0.30	15.50	17.14
DQN87-32	42.42	43.72	1.30	3.08	3.43
DQN87-32	43.72	44.87	1.15	0.101	0.17
DQN87-38	18.28	19.64	1.36	4.03	5.83
DQN87-38	19.64	21.04	1.40	5.23	4.80
DQN87-38	21.04	22.29	1.25	1.17	1.37

43-101 Resource Estimate of the Duquesne Property



DQN87-38	22.29	22.97	0.68	6.35	9.77
DQN87-38	22.97	23.28	0.31	1.45	2.40
DQN87-38	23.28	24.56	1.28	5.64	2.92
DQN87-38	24.56	25.32	0.76	2.38	2.88
DQN87-38	25.32	25.83	0.51	1.035	0.56
DQN87-38	25.83	26.37	0.54	0.438	0.25
DQN87-38	26.37	27.33	0.96	6.86	7.96
DQN87-38	27.33	28.43	1.10	1.39	1.10
DQN87-38	28.43	29.00	0.57	1.07	1.26
DQN87-38	29.00	30.00	1.00	4.00	4.63
DQN87-38	30.00	31.00	1.00	0.393	0.17
DQN87-38	31.00	31.62	0.62	2.11	2.92
DQN87-38	31.62	31.86	0.24	4.24	4.77
DQN87-38	31.86	32.10	0.24	16.30	10.97
DQN87-38	32.10	32.97	0.87	1.94	1.19

ANNEX 7

CIM Definition and Standards for Mineral Resource and Mineral Reserve

CIM DEFINITION STANDARDS

For Mineral Resource and Mineral Reserve

A **Mineral Resource** is 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.

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 drillholes.

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 testing information gathered through appropriate techniques from locations such as outcrops, trenches, pits, workings and drillholes that are spaced closely enough for geological and grade continuity to be reasonably assumed.

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 drillholes that are spaced closely enough to confirm both geological and grade continuity.

ANNEX 8

Abbreviations

ABBREVIATIONS

Unless otherwise noted, all units of measurement used in this report are expressed according to the metric system. The following conversion factors and their respective abbreviations are used in this report:

- ❖ 1 ounce troy (oz) = 31.1035 grams (g)
- ❖ 1 ton: 2,000 pounds
- ❖ 1 tonne (t) = 1 metric tonne
- ❖ 1 metre (m) = 3.28 feet (ft)

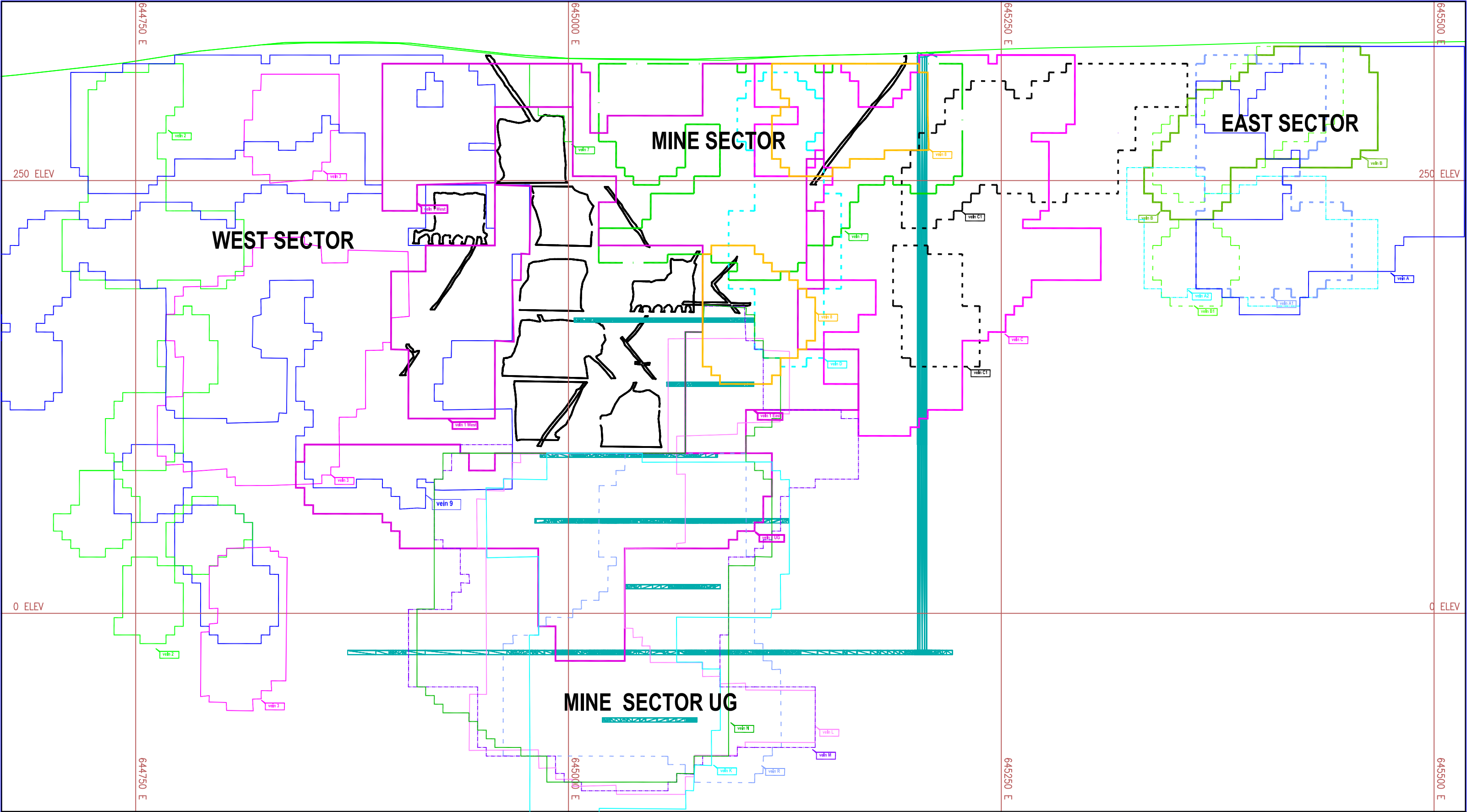
Other abbreviations which might be used in this report are as follows:


- ❖ As: arsenic
- ❖ Au: gold
- ❖ Ag: silver
- ❖ Be: beryllium
- ❖ Cd: cadmium
- ❖ cm: centimetre
- ❖ Cr: chromium
- ❖ Cu: copper
- ❖ ddh: diamond drill hole
- ❖ ft: foot
- ❖ ft²: square foot
- ❖ g: gram
- ❖ g/t: grams per tonne
- ❖ ha: hectare
- ❖ Hg: mercury
- ❖ kg: kilogramme
- ❖ km: kilometre
- ❖ m: metre
- ❖ m²: square metre
- ❖ M: million
- ❖ mm: millimetre
- ❖ oz: ounce
- ❖ opt: ounce per ton

- ❖ Pb: lead
- ❖ Pd: palladium
- ❖ Pt: platinum
- ❖ T: tonne
- ❖ t/d: tonnes/day
- ❖ Zn: zinc

ANNEX 9

Longitudinal Sections



LÉGENDE LEGEND	SCEAU STAMP	DATE ÉMISSION ISSUE DATE	2011-07-25		 GENIVAR Val-d'Or Tél.: +1(819)825-4274/Fax: (819)824-1514 Tél.: +1(819)825-4711/Fax: (819)824-4715 Rouge-Moreau Tél.: +1(819)787-3222/Fax: (819)782-8640 Amos Tél.: +1(819)732-0457/Fax: (819)732-0458 Site Web: www.genivar.com	PROJET PROJECT	DUQUESNE		TITRE/TITLE		DUQUESNE PROJECT LONGITUDINAL SECTION COMPOSITE			
		DESSINÉ PAR DRAWN BY	NICOLE RIOUX, géo.			CLIENT	CLIFTON STAR RESOURCES		No PROJET PROJECT No	111-18576-00	ECHELLE SCALE	1:2000		
		VERIFIÉ PAR CHECKED BY						Ref DAO						
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