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

**PROJECT Nº 161-06939-00**

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# 1. SUMMARY

## 1.1. 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, data verification and integration, site visit and QA/QC verification, 3D modeling. Technical Report preparation.

During spring and summer of 2009, from March to July, GENIVAR[1] integrated recent drilling data and historic drilling data into the geological model, updated the geological interpretation of the property based on the new information. 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 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. No visit had been made by WSP since 2011; the type of work that does not require additional visit.

[1] In **2012** GENIVAR acquired WSP. In January **2014**, the company reorganized as WSP Global Inc. and adopted WSP as its brand. All work carried out prior to the acquisition of WSP will be identified as the GENIVAR.

On September 20, 2012, Xmet Inc. announced it entered into a purchase agreement with Clifton Star to acquire its 100% owned mineral claims of the Duquesne Mine property. On July 3 2013, XMET announced the agreement to purchase Duquesne-Ottoman Project has expired.

On April 8, 2016, First Mining Finance Corp has acquired all of the issued and outstanding shares of Clifton Star Resources Inc. WSP Group had then been retained to re-address its Technical Report to First Mining Finance Corp. to reflect the assets of the Clifton Star Resources Inc. The works done by Clifton Star Resources in the last three years were updated. No more resources estimation was provided by WSP Group.

### 1.2. 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) of 183.85 hectares. Everything is situated in the Destor Township. The total area of the mining property is 935.55 hectares.

The Duquesne property is located within the Abitibi Greenstone Belt (Nothwestern 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).

### 1.3. 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.

On September 20, 2012, Xmet Inc. announced it entered into a purchase agreement with Clifton Star to acquire its 100% owned mineral claims of the Duquesne Mine property. On July 3 2013, XMET announced the agreement to purchase Duquesne-Ottoman Project has expired.

On April 8, 2016, First Mining Finance Corp has acquired all of the issued and outstanding shares of Clifton Star Resources Inc.

## 1.4. 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.

## 1.5. 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.

## 1.6. 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.

Between 2012 to 2015, Clifton Star Resources conducted various surveys on the mining concession (CM 377), 10km of line cutting and IP survey, and 101 surface grab samples were collected.

## 1.7. Drilling

**Table 1.1 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 |

## 1.8. 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 for the base case at a lower grade limit (cut-off) of 1 g/t Au.

**Table 1.2 Summary of the Resource Estimate**

| | Indicated and Inferred Resource | |
|---|---|---|
| | Indicated | Inferred |
| **1 g/t Cut-off** | | |
| Tonnes | 1,859,200 | 1,563,100 |

## 1.9. 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,**
- **2007-2008 DDH re-sampling,**
- **2009 DDH integration,**
- **Data verification and QA/QC,**
- **Historic Resources,**
- **Specific gravity.**

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

- **Blanks,**
- **Standards,**
- **Core Logging integrated into the Geotic software,**
- **Harmonization of drill hole collars coordinates,**
- **Core Sampling,**
- **Drilling Pattern,**
- **Visual Observation and estimation of** the sulphur content. Because no specific gravity measurements were made, the sulphur content was used to determine the density via a mathematical formula,
- **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.

According to these recommendations, the next steps are working on the compilation and resampling the historical cores. For these works, the following budget is recommended.

| Item | Unit | $/unit | Cost (CDN$) |
|---|---|---|---|
| Documenting drill core | 10 | 600 | 6 000 |
| 2007-08 DDH Re-sampling | 15 | 600 | 9 000 |
| 2009 DDH Integration | 10 | 600 | 6 000 |
| Re-sampling Historic drilling | 30 | 600 | 18 000 |
| Assays | 500 | 30 | 15 000 |
| Supervision | 55 | 800 | 44 000 |
| Vehicle, Gas | 55 | 100 | 5 500 |
| Report | 11 | 800 | 8 800 |
| Drafting | 20 | 300 | 6 000 |
| Miscellaneous | | 10% | 11 830 |
| | Total | | 130 130 |
| | Admin | 15% | 19 520 |
| | Grand Total | | 150 000 |

According to the works done by Clifton Star Resources, the results of the 2014 surface sampling program should be integrated with the results of the previous diamond drilling programs and the interpreted mineralized veins.

Additional IP surveying should be performed on the remainder of the property to better define the existing mineralized zones and to help identifying new zones. The allowed budget for the next IP survey is 6500$.

It is recommended to complete a thorough geological compilation and targeting exercise followed by diamond drilling. The allowed budget to drill targets developed from this work is 1 000 000$.

## 2. 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:

- data verification and integration,
- site visit and QA/QC verification,
- 3D modeling
- Technical Report preparation.

During spring and summer of 2009, from March to July, GENIVAR[2] 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.

[2] In **2012** GENIVAR acquired WSP. In January **2014**, the company reorganized as WSP Global Inc. and adopted WSP as its brand. All work performed before WSP acquisition will be identified under the name GENIVAR.

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.

No visit has been made by WSP since 2011, the type of work that does not require additional visit.

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.

On September 20, 2012, Xmet Inc. announced it entered into a purchase agreement with Clifton Star to acquire its 100% owned mineral claims of the Duquesne Mine property. On July 3 2013, XMET announced that the agreement to purchase Duquesne-Ottoman Project has expired.

On April 8, 2016, First Mining Finance Corp has acquired all of the issued and outstanding shares of Clifton Star Resources Inc. WSP Group readdress its Technical Report to First Mining Finance Corp. to reflect the assets of the Clifton Star Resources Inc. The activities conducted by Clifton Star Resources in the last three years were updated. No more resources estimation was provided by the WSP Group.

# 3. RELIANCE ON OTHER EXPERTS

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

## 4. PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND 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).

The Duquesne property. (Duquesne Gold Mine) consists of fifty-five contiguous mining claims (seventeen development licences) totalling 751.7 hectares and one mining concession (# 377) 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 4.1, including the Projects Lepine, Destor, and Southwest claims, for a total of1387.81Ha. A list of these claims is presented in Annex 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.

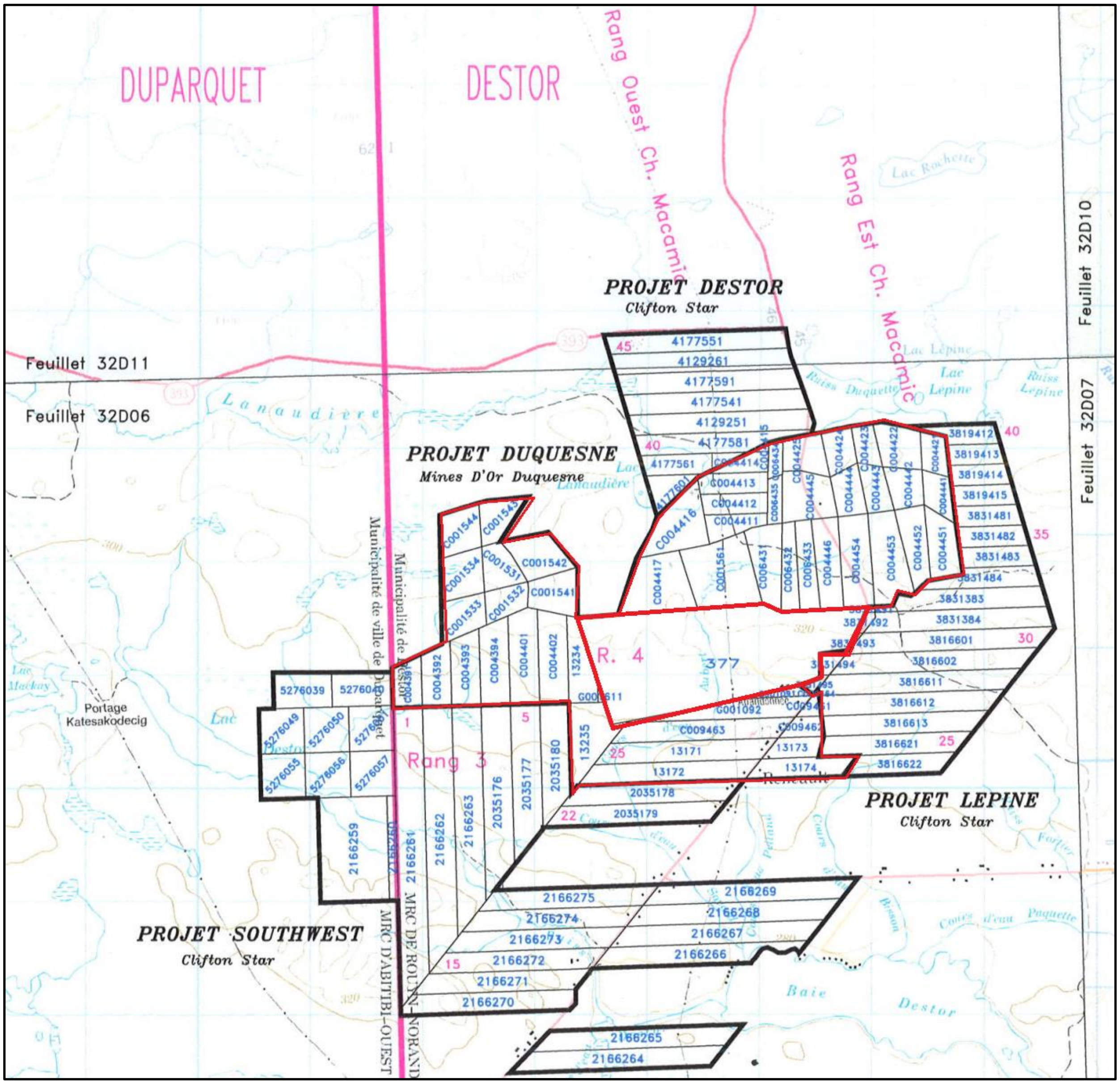
On September 20, 2012, Xmet Inc. announced it entered into a purchase agreement with Clifton Star to acquire its 100% owned mineral claims of the Duquesne Mine property. In exchange for 100% ownership of the Duquesne Mine property, Xmet has agreed to issue Clifton Star a maximum of 19.9% of its outstanding shares after Xmet has exercised its option from Globex. On July 3 2013, XMET announced that the agreement to purchase Duquesne-Ottoman Project has expired.

On April 8, 2016, First Mining Finance Corp has acquired all of the issued and outstanding shares of Clifton Star Resources Inc.

To the extent known, there is no significant factors and risks that may affect access, title, or right or ability to perform work on the property.

**Figure 4.1 Map of Claims**

From Gescad Inc.



# 5. ACCESSIBILITY, CLIMATE, LOCAL RESOURCES, INFRASTRUCTURE AND PHYSIOGRAPHY

## 5.1 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 5.1).

## 5.2 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.

## 5.3 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.

## 5.4 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.

## 5.5 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.

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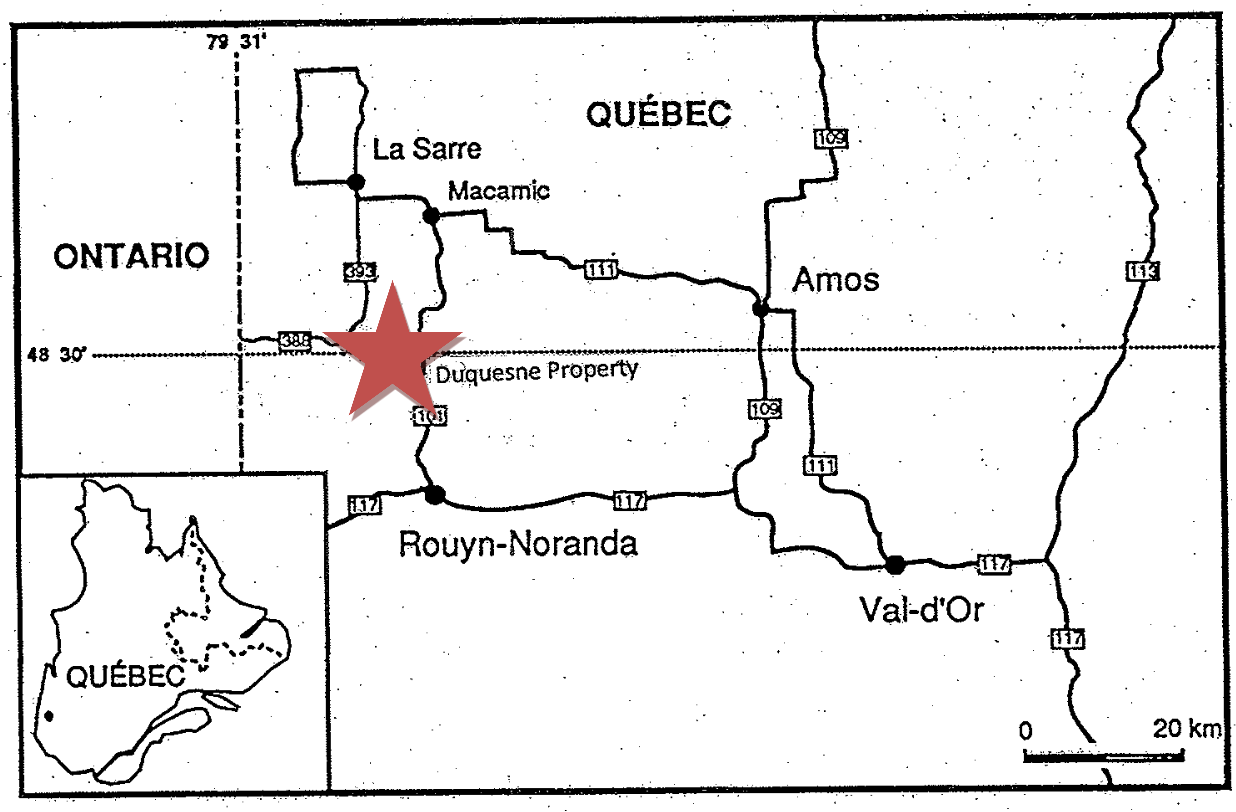
**Figure 5.1 Location and Access to the Property**



# 6. HISTORY

## 6.1 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.

## 6.2 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 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).

## 6.3 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 6.1 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. |

### 6.4 Recent History (since 1980)

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 2.

## 6.5 Historic Estimates of Mineral Resources

GENIVAR (WSP Group) did not verify the relevance and validity of the following historic mineral estimates as well as the methods used to define mineral resource and reserve categories. The qualified person has not done sufficient work to classify all these historical estimates as current mineral resources. First Mining Finance Corp. is not treating these historical estimates as current mineral resources.

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 volocanics, 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 <u>immediate</u> 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 6.2 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 6.3 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 6.4 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 6.5 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

# 7. GEOLOGICAL SETTING AND MINERALIZATION

## 7.1 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 (Gelinas *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 alcaline 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-alcaline affinity. Finally, the Beattie syenite represents almost the only alcaline 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-alcaline and alcaline 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 7.1 presents the regional geology and Figure 7.2 illustrates the regional stratigraphy (Goutier et Lacroix 1992).

## 7.2 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.

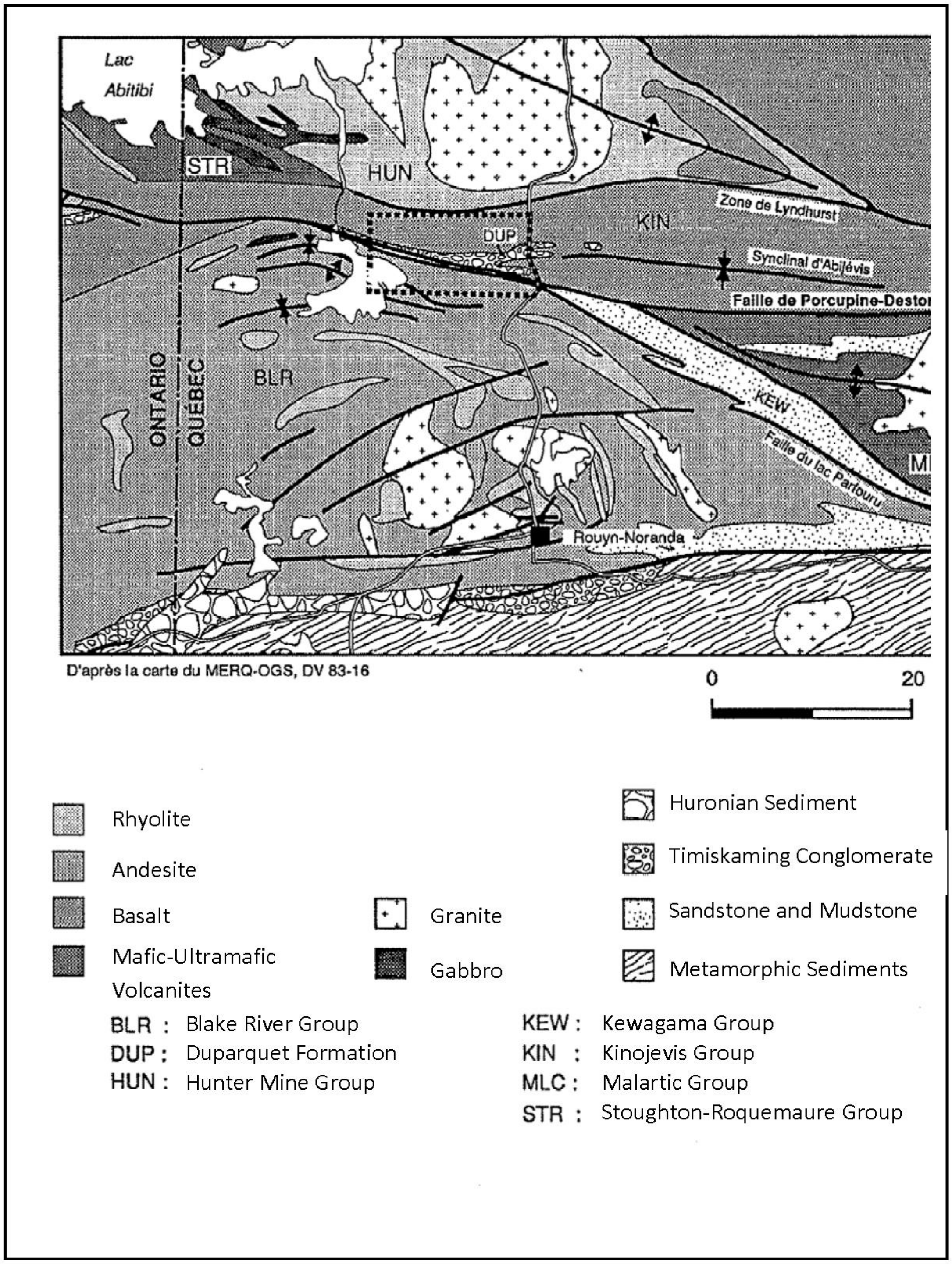
The Duparquet formation crops out in the north-west part of the property. This sedimentary unit lies with a discordant angular contact on an erosion surface on the volcanic rocks of the Lanaudière complex and is composed of conglomerate, arkose and greywacke.

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.

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).

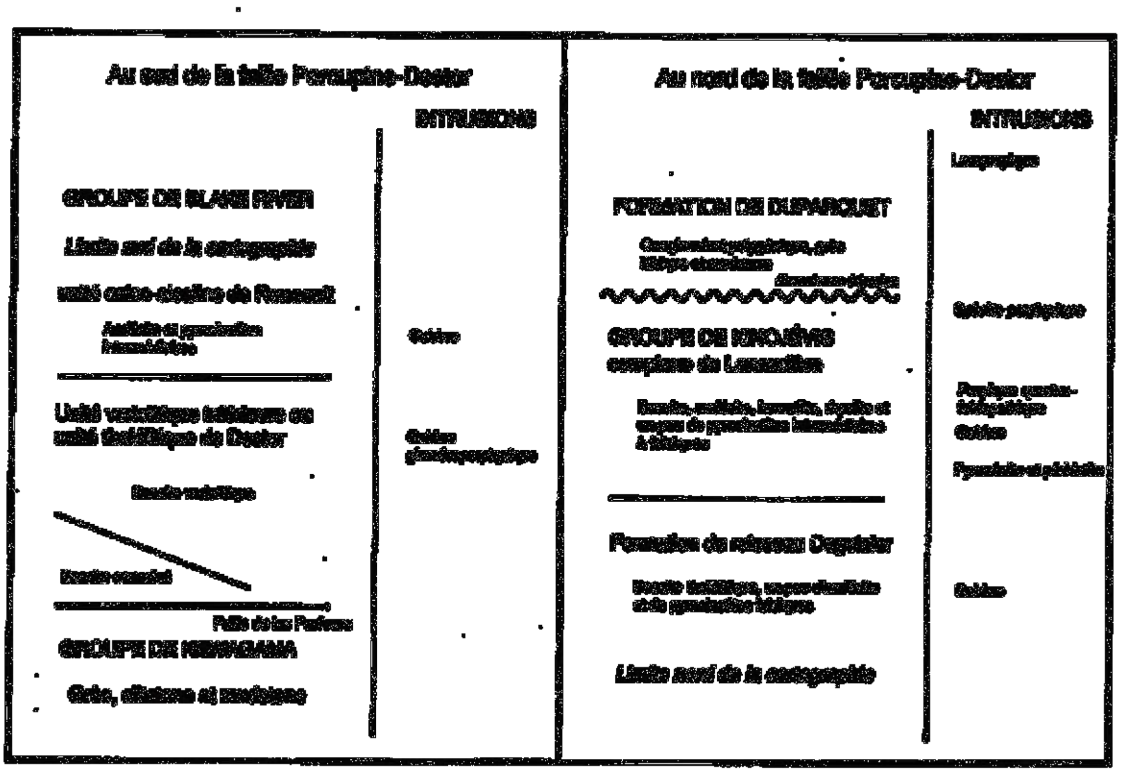
The principal gold-associated alterations reported from rocks of the property are silicification, carbonatization and sericitization. Gold and pyrite mineralizations are generally associated with silicification. In the fault zones, chlorite and sericite alterations are found.

**Figure 7.1 Regional Geology**




Goutier J and Lacroix S. 1992

## Figure 7.2 Regional Stratigraphy




Goutier J and Lacroix S. 1992

## 7.3 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 110 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.

### 7.4 Mineralization

The gold mineralization is located within four geological settings:

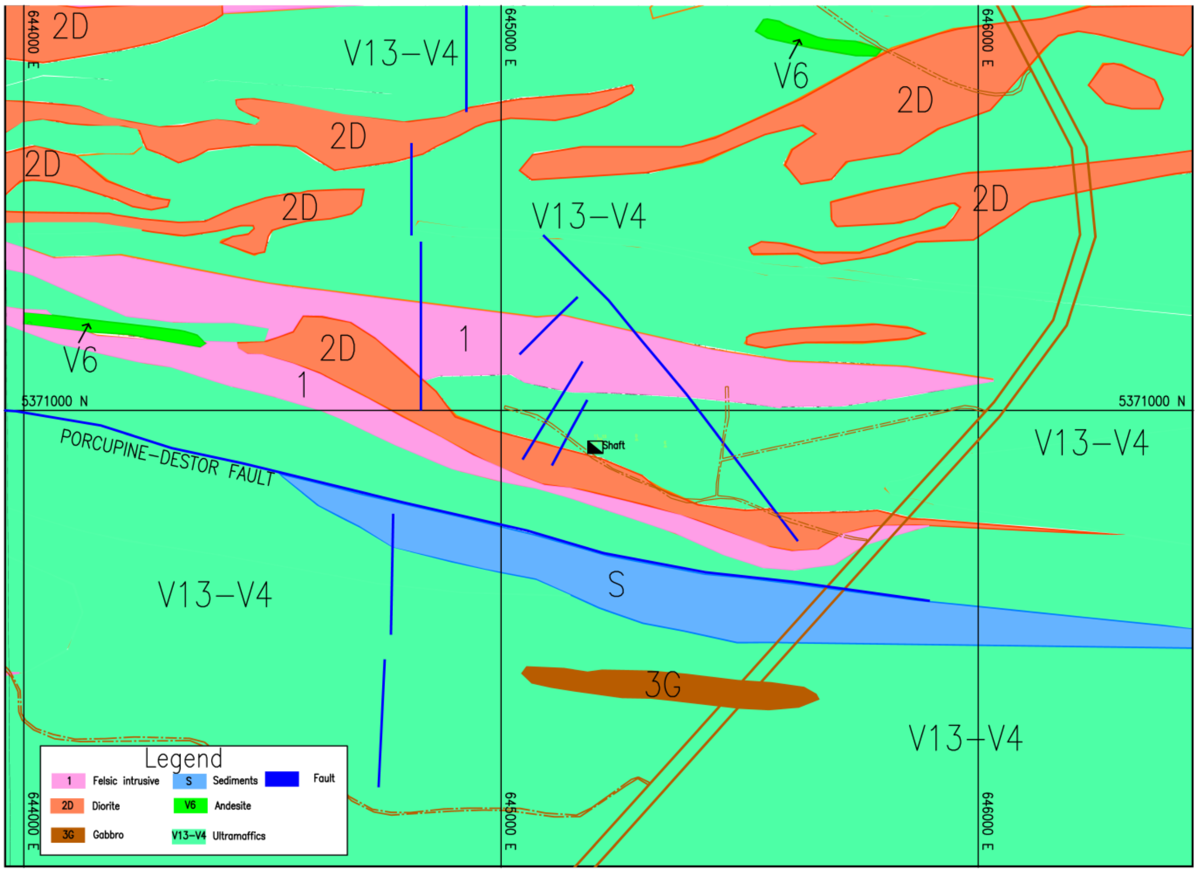
- within syenite and feldspar porphyry, and mafic to ultramafic host rocks lying within shears which splay off the Porcupine-Destor Fault,
- within sheared and brecciated zones associated with the spaly-faults and associated with quartz-feldspar porphyry and syenite porphyry,
- within quartz-carbonate 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,
- along contacts between mafic and ultramafic sheared contact areas.

The gold-mineralized zones occur within fault related structures lying between the footwall of a gabbro intrusive and the hanging wall of an ultramafic unit.
The mineralized zone lies immediately north of the Porcupine-Destor Fault and appears to be parallel to the main fault. Vein 10 and Vein 20 are the most important gold-bearing systems with a third, Vein 74, associated with the north contact of the Porcupine Destor Fault. Between these important veins, a number of short ones are present and named separately.

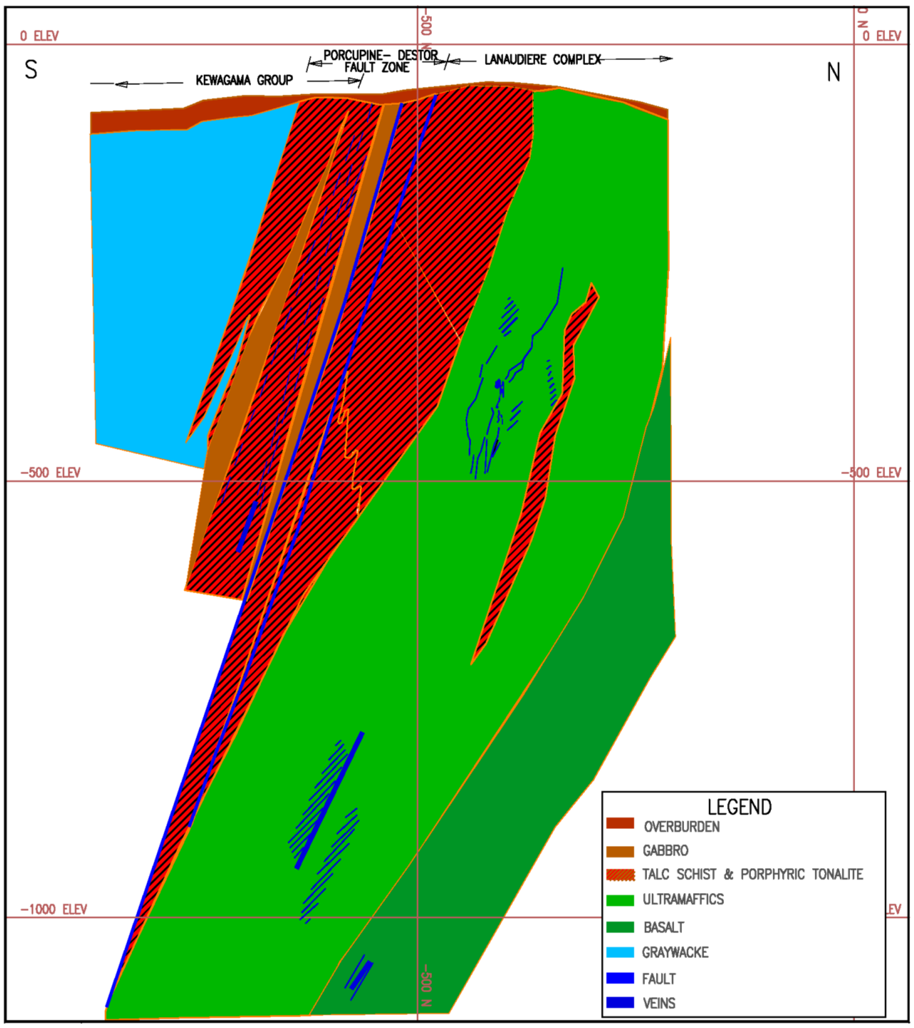
Gold bearing zones within the Duquesne mine workings are associated with pyrite-carbonate rich breccia within syenite porphyry host rock. Gold values have also been found associated to contact areas with iron formation, sheared conglomerate sediments and within chert horizons of sedimentary rocks. The 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 7.3 presents the property geology and Figure 7.4 shows a typical section as produced by Radisson in the 1990s.

## Figure 7.3 Property Geology



## Figure 7.4 Typical Section



# 8. DEPOSIT TYPE

## 8.1 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'.

## 8.2 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.

## 8.3 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.

## 8.4 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.

## 8.5 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.

# 9. 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.

During December and January 2011, Geophysics GPR International Inc. flew a helicopter-borne magnetic and time-domain electromagnetic geophysical survey over a larger area, which included the Duquesne Project. The survey was composed of one (1) single block located near Rouyn-Noranda, (Québec) on the NTS sheet 032/D06 and 032/D11. The block surveyed is shown on figure 9.1. Magnetic and time-doe main electromagnetic survey was flown on December 15th and 16th, 2010 and from January 16th to 19th, 2011 for a total of 1159.1 line-km. Of this total 290.1 line-km are located on the Duquesne project

The time-domain electromagnetic survey was flown using a TDEM EMosquito II™, a high resolution time-domain electromagnetic system with a large penetration. The system uses a 4 KW generator and a large condenser to transmit alternating 2.75-ms half sine pulses with intervening off-times of 13.916 ms electric pulse, 60 pulses per second. Depth of investigation depends on the time interval after shutoff of the current, since at later times the receiver is sensing eddy currents at progressively greater depths. The intensity of the eddy currents at specific times and depths is determined by the bulk conductivity of subsurface rock units and their contained fluids.

For this survey, a Geometrics G-823A (optically pumped caesium vapour) total magnetic field sensor with a sampling interval of 0.1 second was installed 28 meters below a 65 meter cable under the helicopter, halfway between the helicopter and the TDEM loop system. The magnetometer sends the signal to the Pico Envirotec's data acquisition system which converted it to measured magnetic field strength units, nanoTesla (nT), using a Larmor counter. These magnetometers have a sensitivity of 0.005 nT and a range of 15,000 to 100,000 nT with a sensor noise of less than 0.02 nT.

The radar altimeter, was a FreeFlight TRA3000 radar altimeter, combined with a TRI40 Indicator unit mounted on the helicopter provides the pilot with highly accurate altitude above- ground-level (AGL) information with a resolution of 0.5 m and an accuracy of 5 % over a range up to 2,500 ft. The radar altimeter data is recorded and sampled at 10 Hz.

A DGPS system was mounted onto the helicopter. This included a Novatel Pro-Pak V3 DGPS receiver that offers many differential correction options for various environments and worldwide coverage was used for inflight navigation, with a sampling interval of 1 second.

During data acquisition, quality control was carried out on data at the beginning by GPR's experienced technician to ensure that quality remained within specifications. At the end of the planned survey, data were reviewed by the same experienced technician and re-flight lines were identified. Profiles were checked to ensure correct flight path recovery and instrument noise was verified using Geosoft Oasis Montaj Software. Processing was performed on high performance desktop computers optimized for quick daily QC and processing tasks. Geosoft software Oasis Montaj version 7.1 was used for data processing. Data recorded were transferred after each flight for checking, editing, reformatting and flight path recovery. Corrections applied included Lag, Altitude, diurnal, tie line leveling and microleveling.

The survey block parameters include flight lines with an orientation of 00-1800 and tie lines were 900-2700, with respect to UTM coordinates. The survey included 100 meters line spacing, and 1000 meters tie-line spacing.

TDEM Interpretation

The following basic interpretation is solely based on the helicopter-borne EM data acquired in this project and there was no match with the geology. Further interpretation works should include the determination of specific geological target type and the correlation between other data sources.

Overview of the electromagnetic data

There is actually no automatic picking program involved in the interpretation procedures of the EMosquito system.

The TDEM early time window (0.11 ms) between channels Z13 to Z18 was extracted, summed and gridded because it best represents the surface apparent resistivity. While no individual anomalies were indicated in the report, the data was presented in a series of maps that cover the entire survey block.

**Figure 9.1 Duquesne Project (blue) within larger survey area (red)**

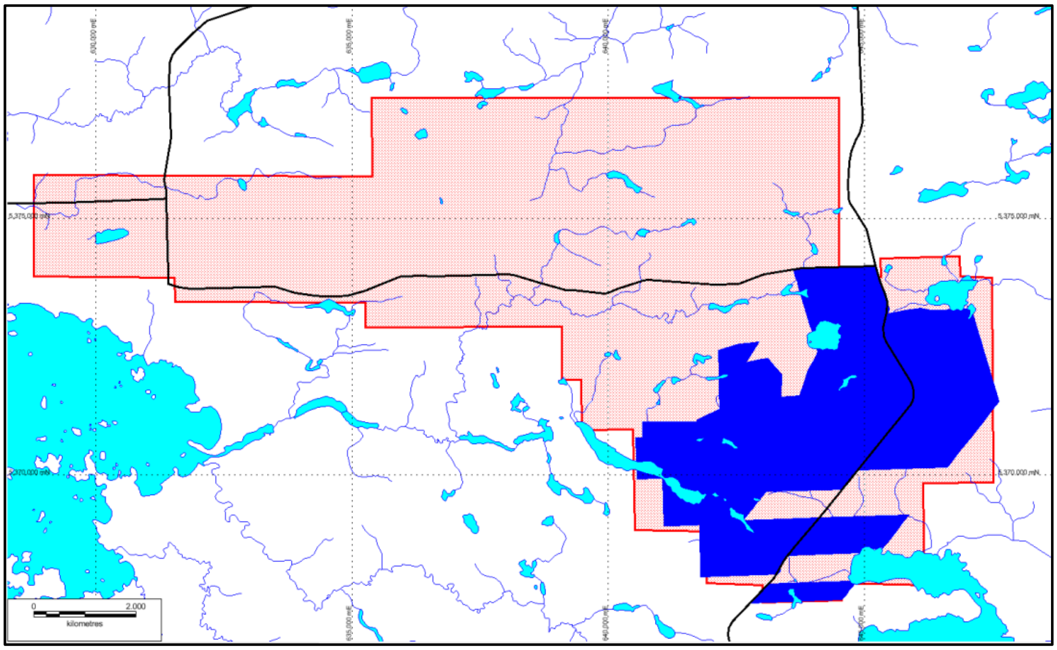


**Figure 9.2 EM Profiles Map**

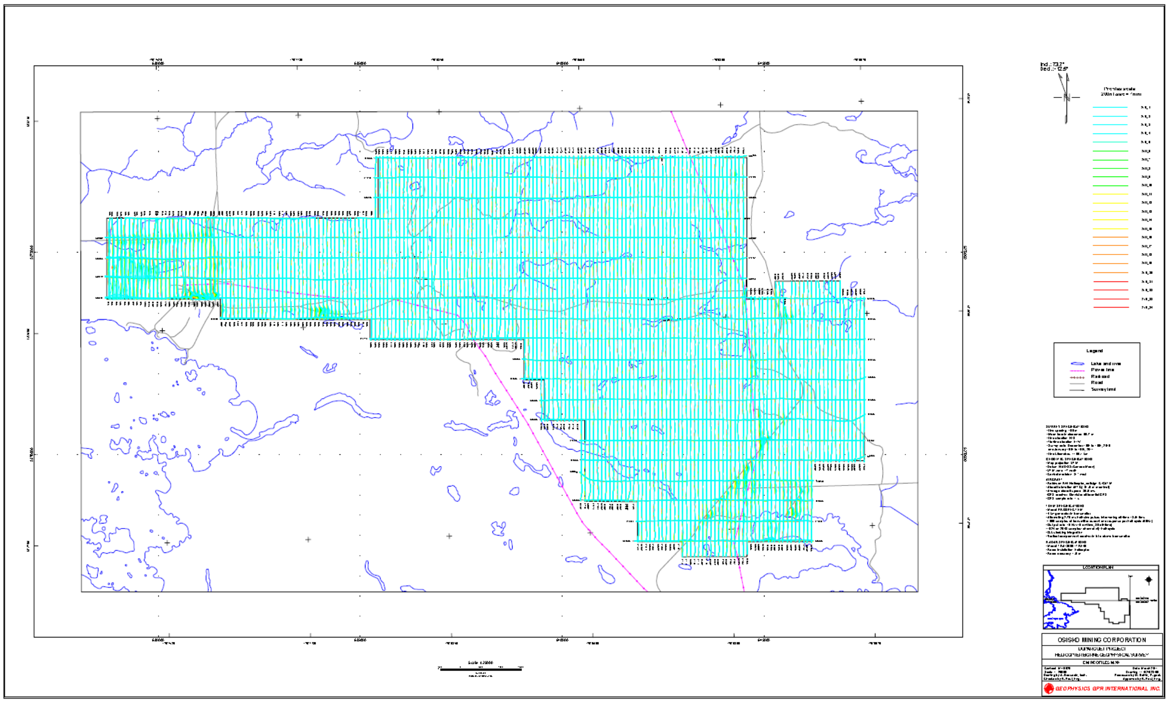


**Figure 9.3 First Vertical Derivative (nT/m)**

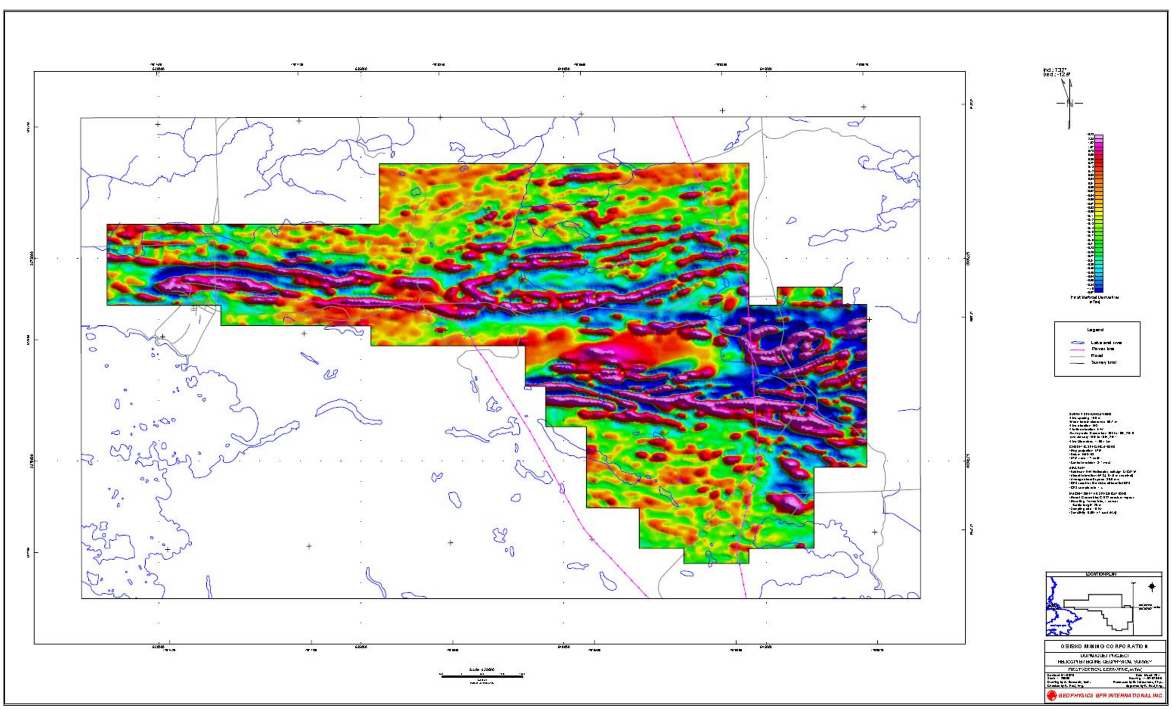


**Figure 9.4 Early Time Amplitude Map**

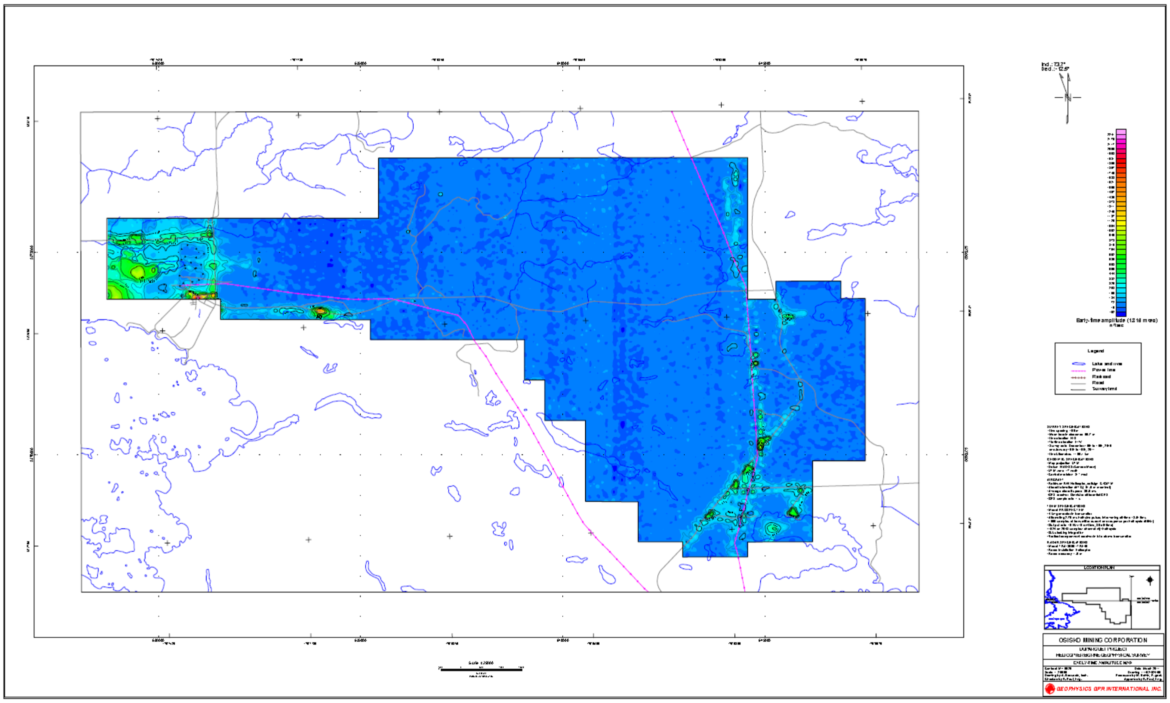
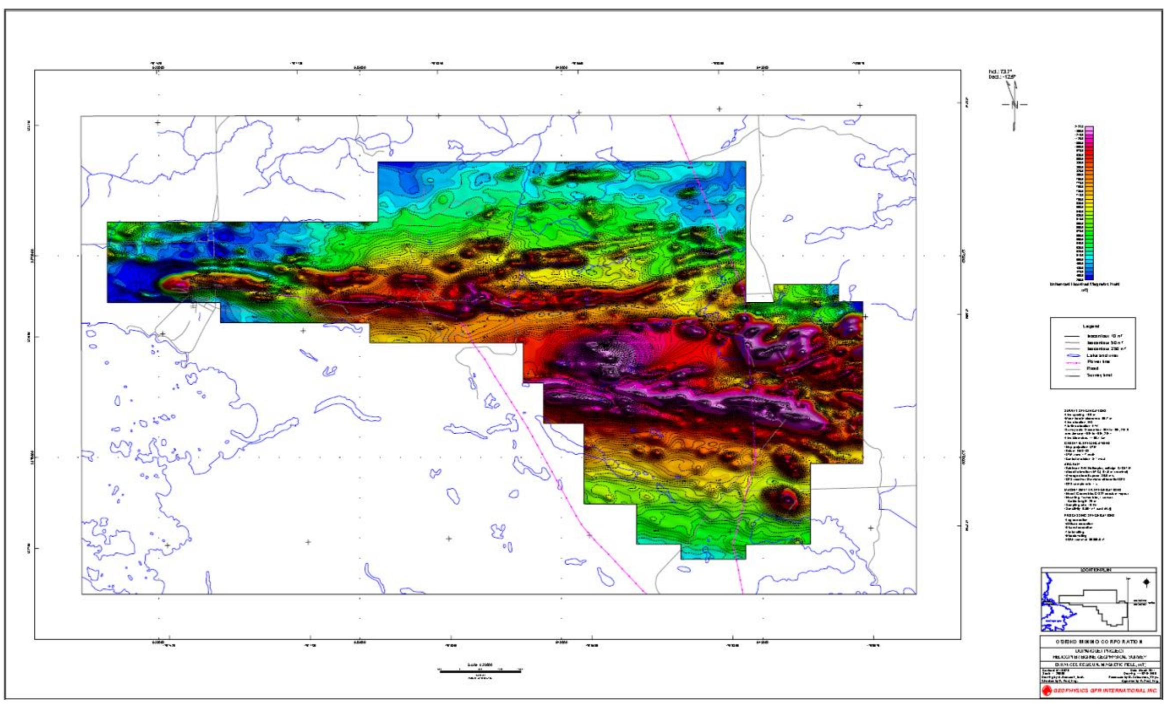


**Figure 9.5 Enhanced Residual Magnetic Field (nT)**

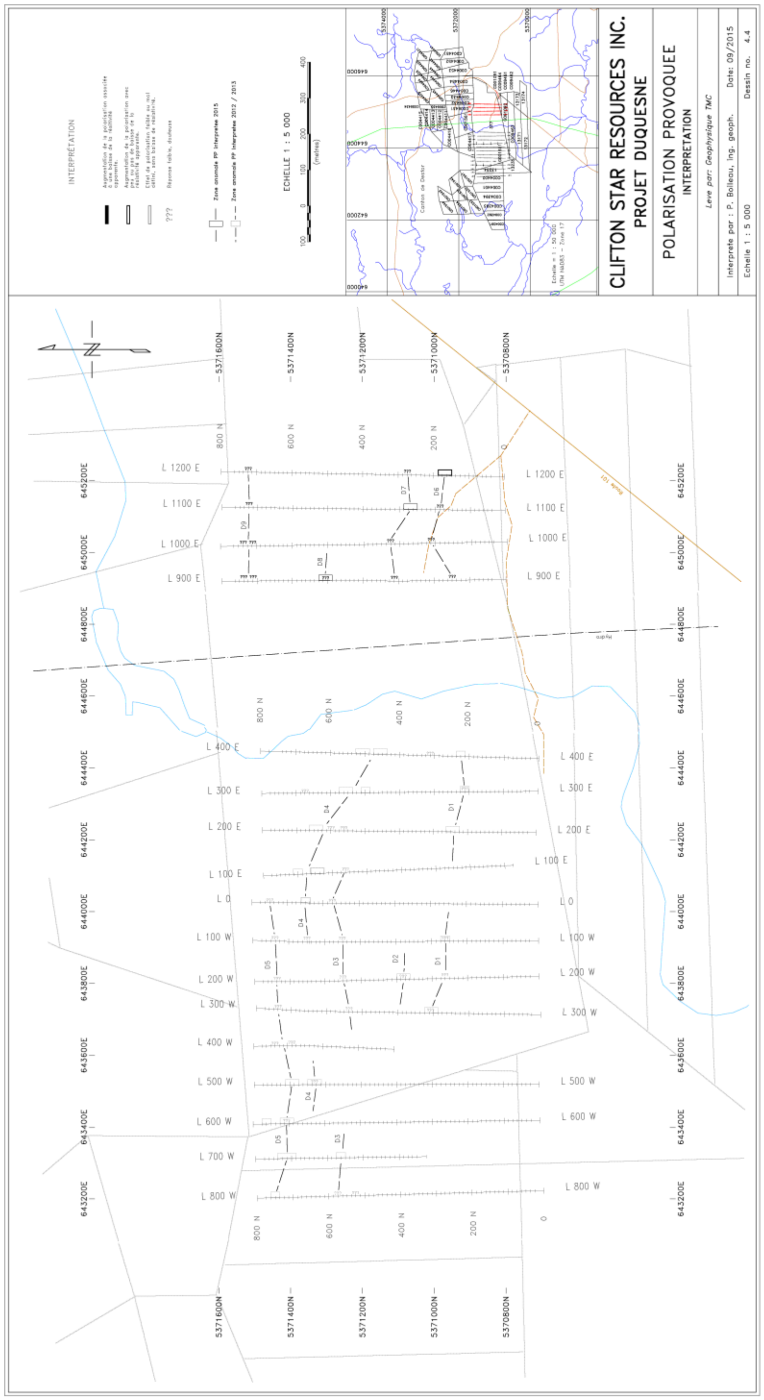


Between 2012 to 2015, Clifton Star Resources conducted various surveys on the mining concession (CM 377).

An initial 3.6 km IP and resistivity surveys were conducted by Géophysique TMC in September 2012 (Boileau, 2012) in the west side of the mining concession. The surveys investigated the presence of mineralized structures or horizons. A complementary 3.1 km survey was conducted in August 2013 to investigate possible extensions of the anomalies previously detected (Boileau, 2013). Only low to moderate IP and resistivity responses were detected with these surveys. However, some of these may be generated by fine disseminated mineralization in the rock and consequently may require further investigation.

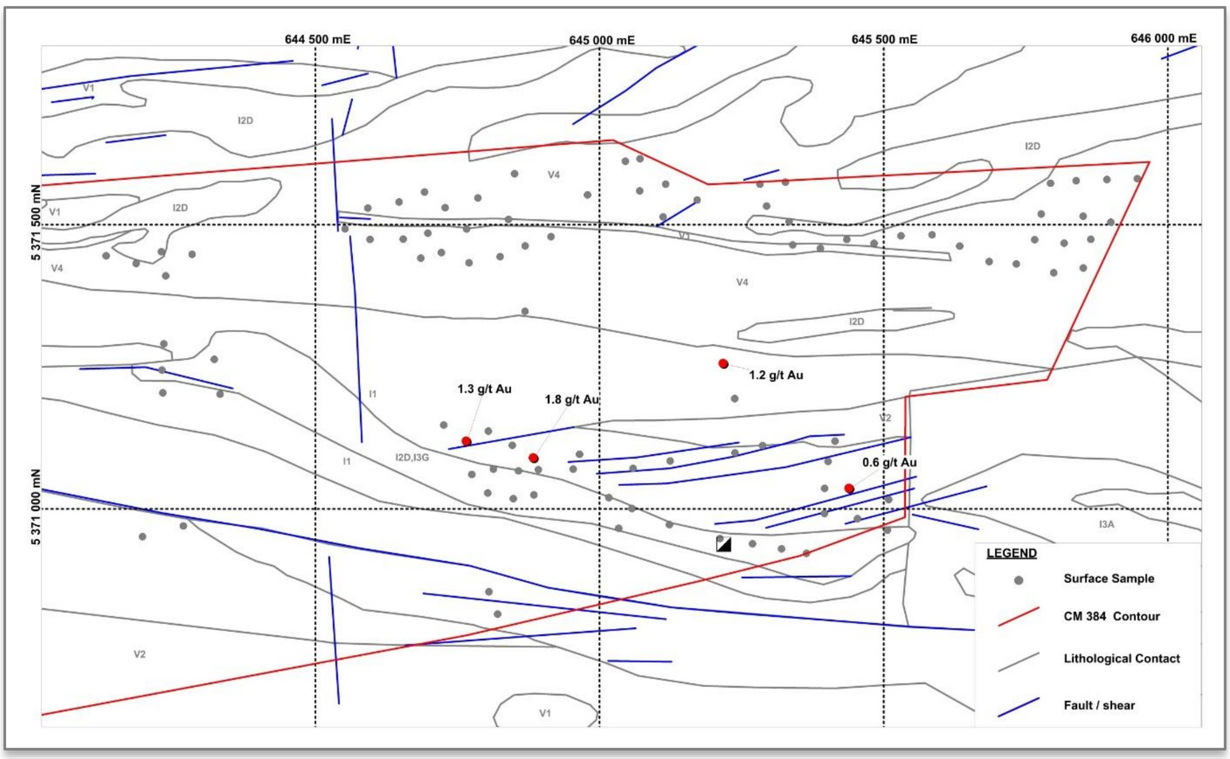
On 2015, an additional 3.2 km of line cutting and 3.2 km of induced polarization and resistivity has been performed on the project. This survey is the extension of 2012 and 2013 surveys. Figure 9.6 shows the anomalies detected the 2012,2013 and 2015 surveys as provided by Boileau 2015.

## Figure 9.6 IP anomaly zones interpreted in the 2012-2015 surveys



In 2014, Clifton Star Resources Inc. undertook the process of collecting surface grab samples from outcrops on the Duquesne mining concession. A total of 101 surface samples were collected. Anomalous levels of gold were detected in 4 samples on the Duquesne property (0.6 g/t, 1.2 g/t, 1.3 g/t and 1.8 g/t Au). These samples are located in the southeast portion of the mining concession. Figure 9.7 is a plan map with the location and anomalous results of the samples (Martin and Pilote, 2014).

**Figure 9.7 Surface Sample Location Map and best results**



## 10. DRILLING

In general, drilling orientation is perpendicular to the mineralized structures and therefore, in the best of our knowledge, the sample length is close to the real thickness of these structures.

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 10.1 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:

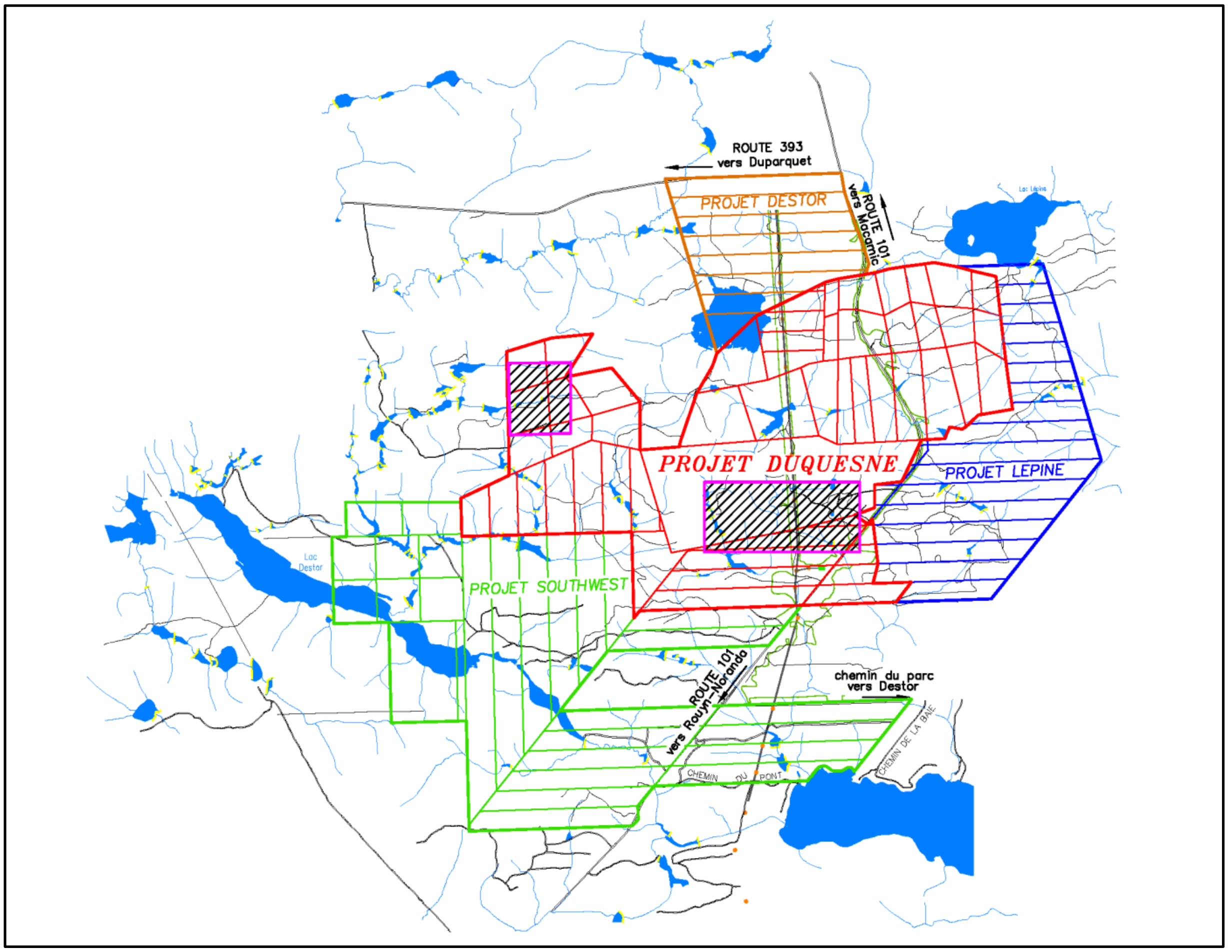
- the Nippissing Zone in the northwest section of the property over a strike length of approximately 800 meters using drill spacing of 50 meters between lines and 50 meters centers.
- the Main Zone associated with the Duquesne underground workings and to the east of the underground workings.
- East Extension for some 1200 meters east using drill spacing 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. Approximate inclination as well as azimuth were obtained, and combined with the Flexit tests that were also carried out, it provided information accurate enough to make the current resource estimate reliable. 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. Flexit tests were also carried out, which again, provided information accurate enough to make the current resource estimate reliable.

All the diamond drill holes coordinates are found in the Annex 3.

**Figure 10.1 Location of Diamond Drill Holes**




From Mazac Géoservices Inc.

## Figure 10.2 Location of Diamond Drill Holes in the Western Part

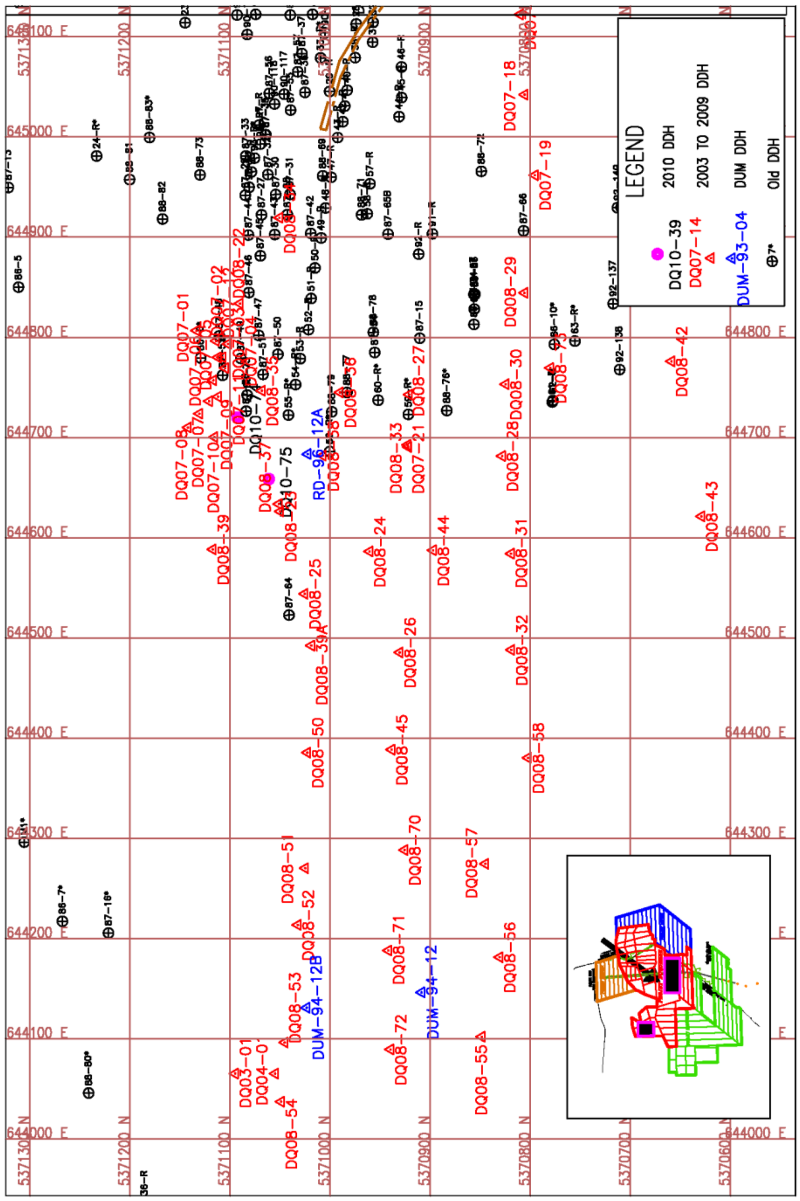


**Figure 10.3 Location of Diamond Drill Holes in the Eastern Part**

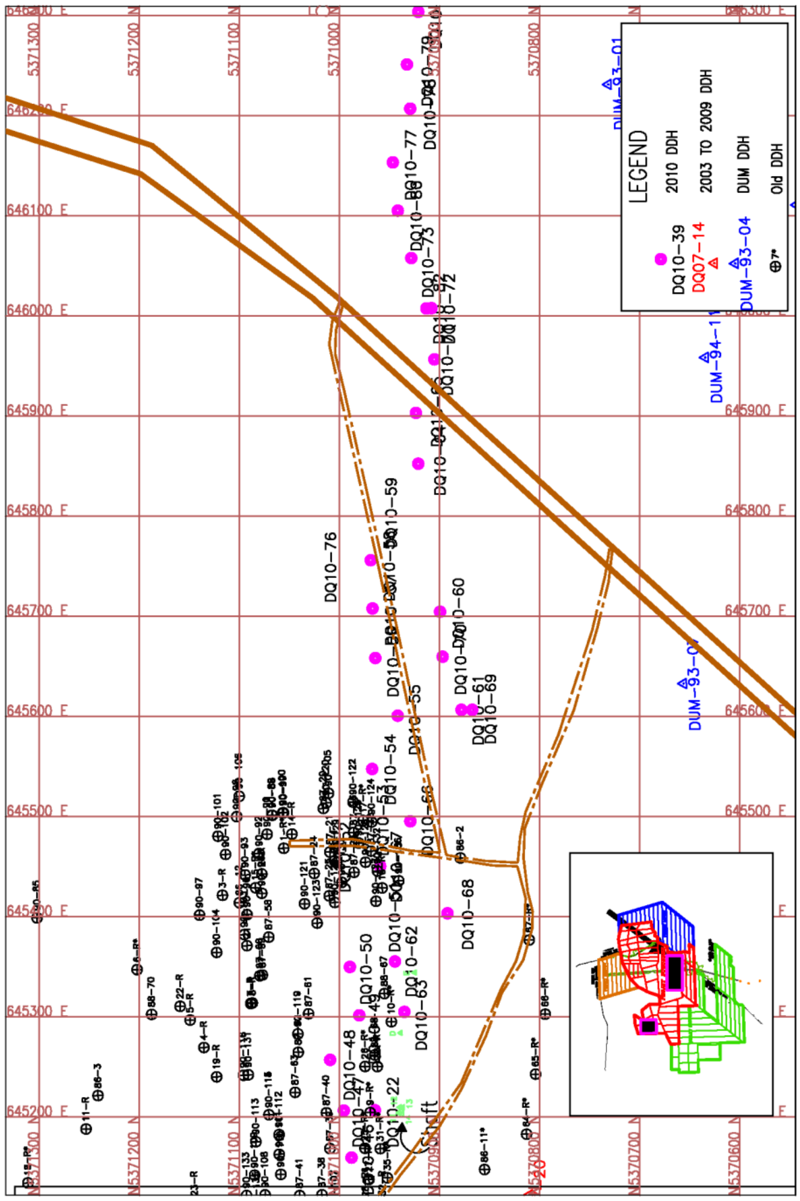
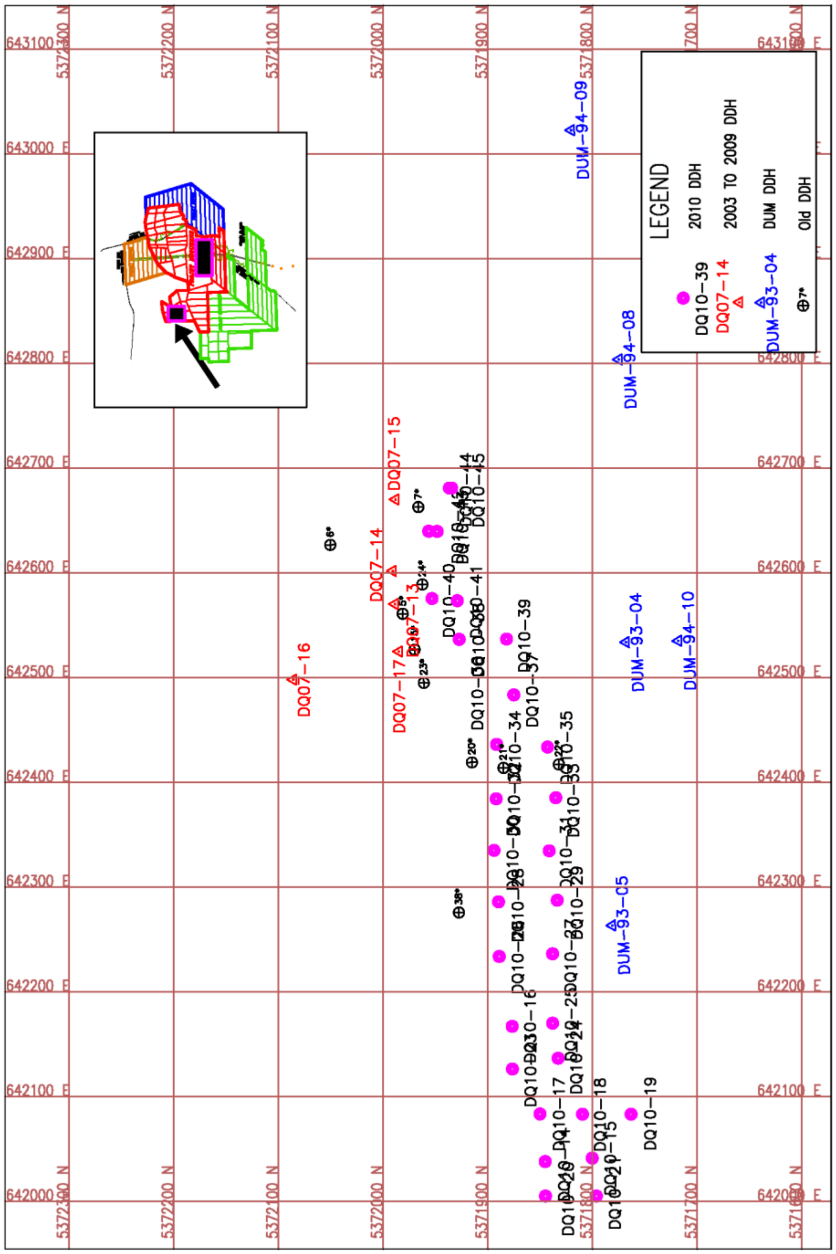


Figure 10.4 Location of Diamond Drill Holes in the North-Western Part (Nippissing Zone)



# 11. SAMPLE PREPARATION, ANALYSES AND SECURITY SAMPLING METHOD AND APPROACH

## 11.1 Sample preparation methods

The core samples were sent to different labs, according to the exploration programs undertaken. Techni-Lab (ACTLABS) located in Ste-Germaine Boulé, Laboratoire Expert located in Rouyn-Noranda and ALS Chemex located in Val d'Or

These laboratories are all ISO certified and independent of the claims owners. Handling procedure varies with the type of samples transportation to the selected laboratory.

## 11.2 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.

## 11.3 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.

# 12. DATA VERIFICATION

Several visits were done by Rémi Asselin, Eng., and Nicole Rioux, P. geo., to compile and verify the data of the project. The drilling logs, the plans and sections were available in the offices of Clifton Star, located at 75 Duparquet Street in Duparquet, Quebec. The plans, sections, logs and documents related to history were stored in files. More recent information were put on computer via different softwares and made accessible to GENIVAR

## 12.1 2007-2008 Drilling Programs

In May 2009, 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 chalcopyrite;
- 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 observe 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.

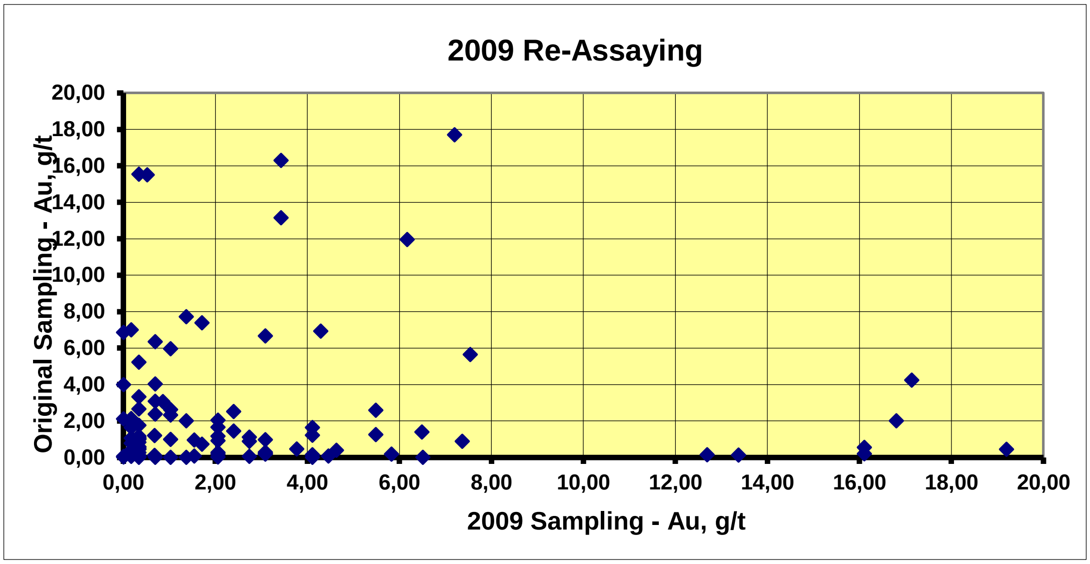
A total of 184 samples were sent to the laboratory: 125 re-assays, 36 new samples, 11 blanks and 12 standards.

Table 12.1 and Figure 12.1 present the comparison between the original results and the new ones. The difference in the results is often significant and this is most likely due to a nugget effect which makes results erratic. This is typical for this type of mineral deposit. Therefore, the reliability of historic drill holes information can be questioned.

## Table 12.1 Comparison 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 12.1 Comparison of the Average Original Results with the 2009 Re-Assays**



## 12.2 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 ± 0.016
- O52Pb 0.307 g/t ± 0.008
- O53Pb 0.623 g/t ± 0.011
- O54Pa 2.90 g/t ± 0.070
- O61d 4.76 g/t ± 0.070
- O6Pc 1.52 g/t ± 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 ± 0.010
- SG31 0.996 g/t ± 0.011

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

**Table 12.2 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.

### 12.2.1 Specific Gravity Measurements

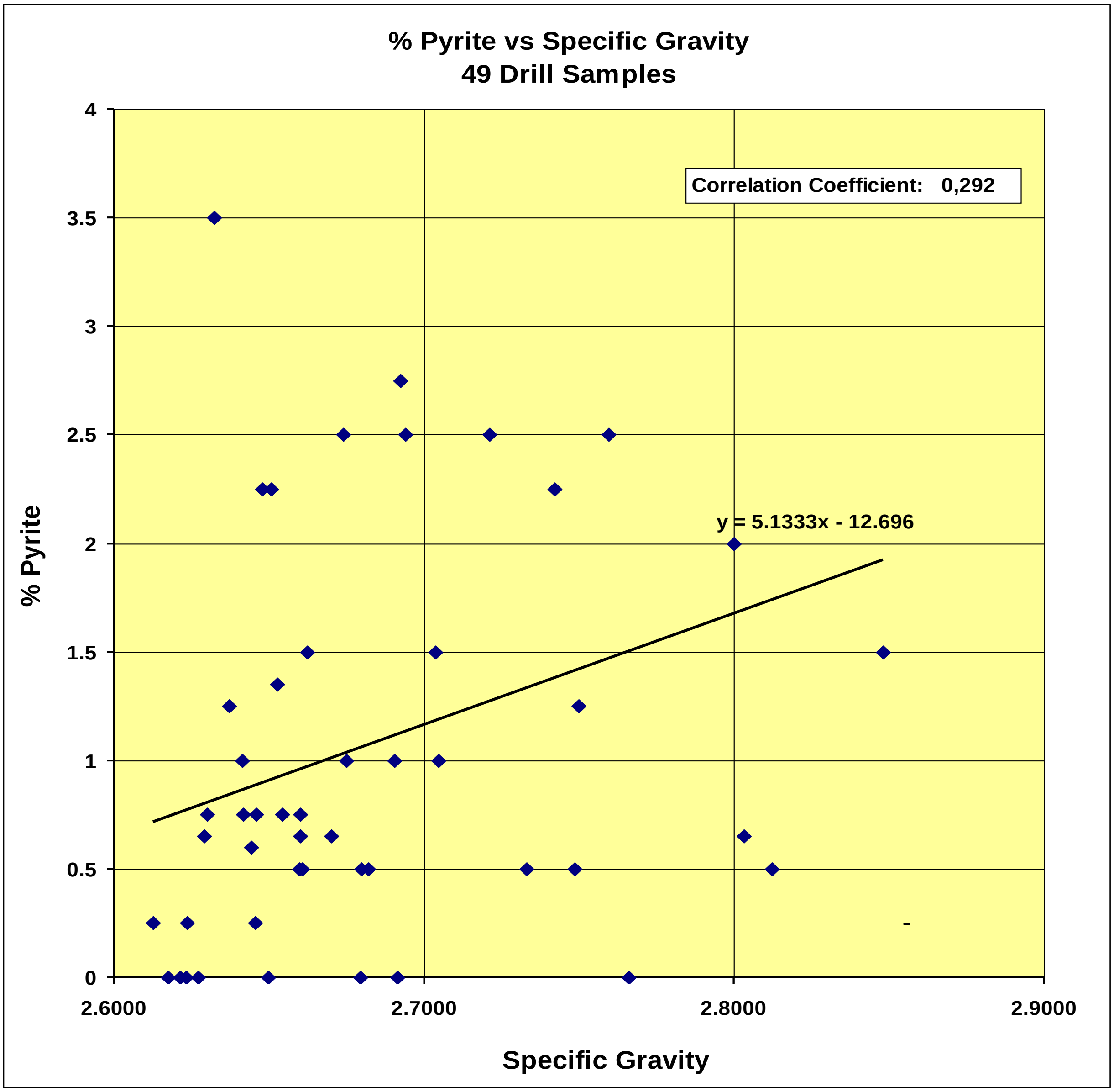
Radisson's reports indicate a 2.7 g/cm$^3$ constant specific gravity based on the resources calculations. In May 2009, GENIVAR took the initiative of measuring the core specific gravity for the main units and for the Duquesne's mineralized zones. The measured core was the one of the 2007-2008 campaign.

A total of 103 measurements were taken on 15 different holes. Annex 4 summarizes the results obtained for the Duquesne's main geological units and the known mineralized zones. In Figure 12.2, 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 12.2 % Pyrite vs Specific Gravity**



## 12.3 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 5 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 12.3 to 12.6 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.

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**Figure 12.3 2007-08 Pulps Duplicates**

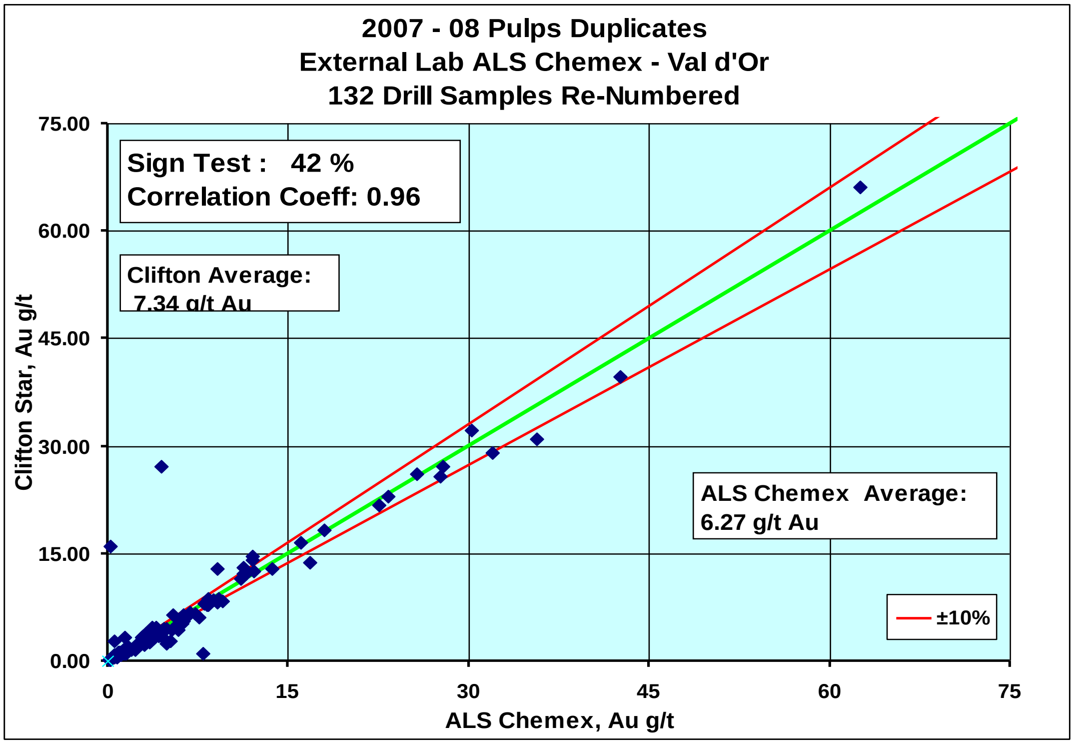
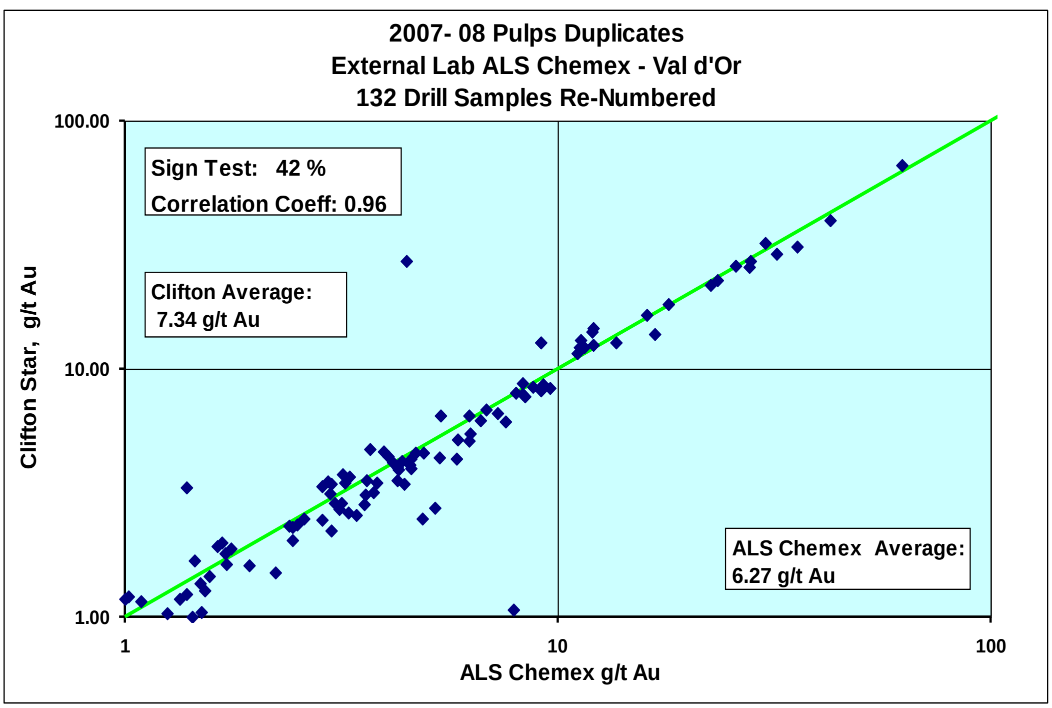
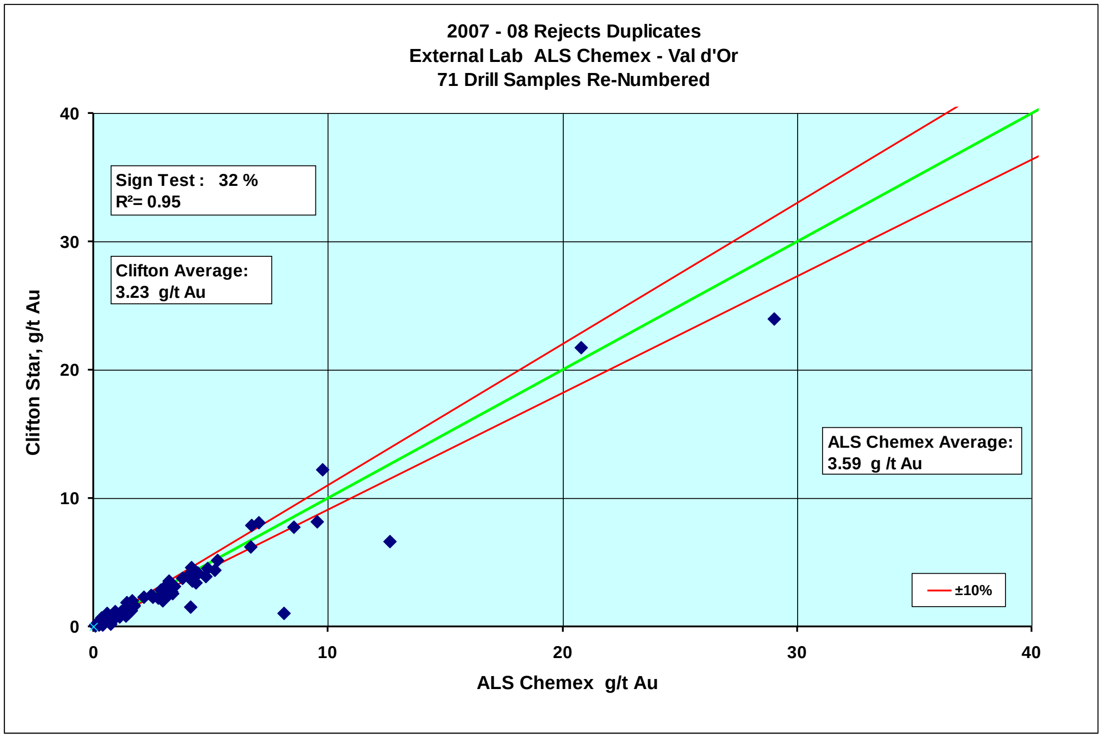


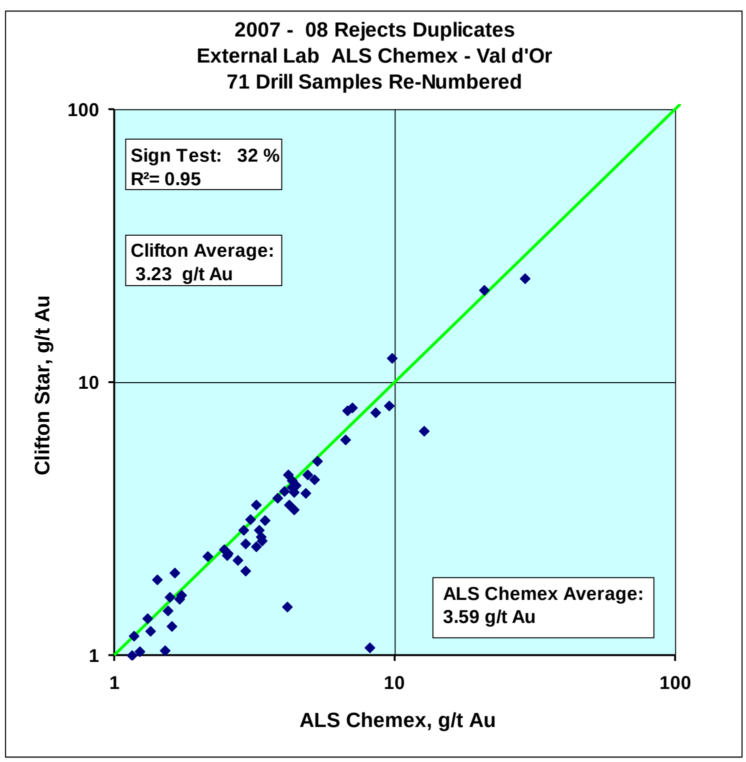

**Figure 12.4 2007-08 Pulps Duplicates**



## Figure 12.5 2007-08 Rejects Duplicates




## Figure 12.6 2007-08 Rejects Duplicates



## 12.4 2010 QA/QC

**FIgure 12.7 Standard O50Pb**

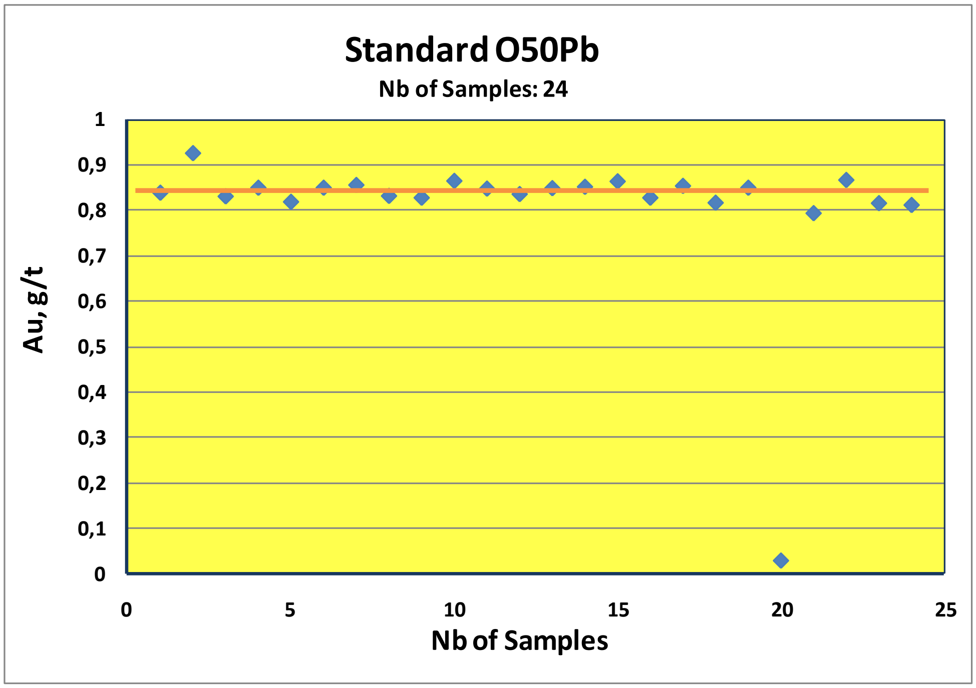



**Figure 12.8 Histogram for Standard O50Pb**

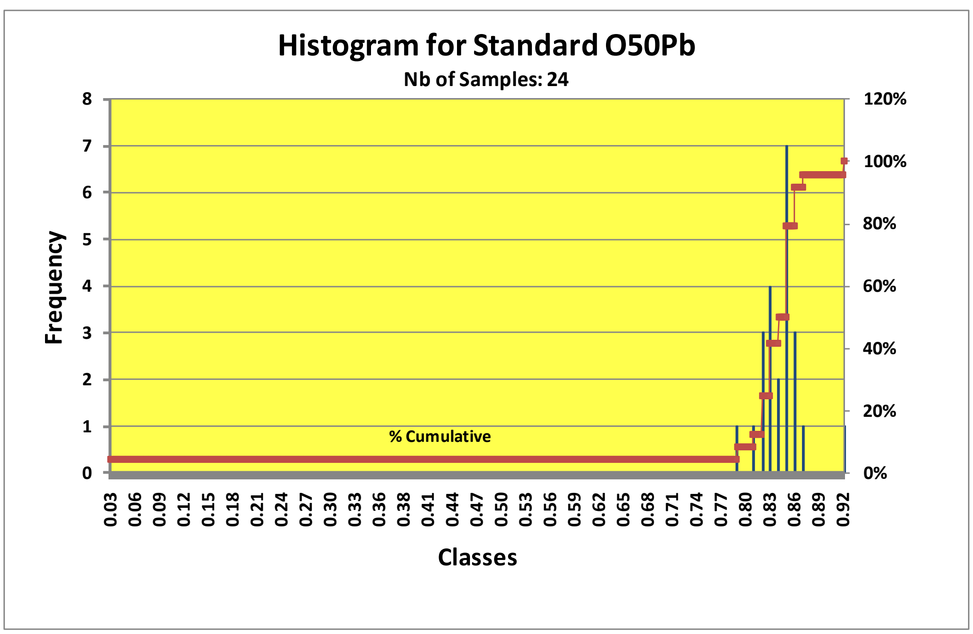


**Figure 12.9 Standard O52Pb**

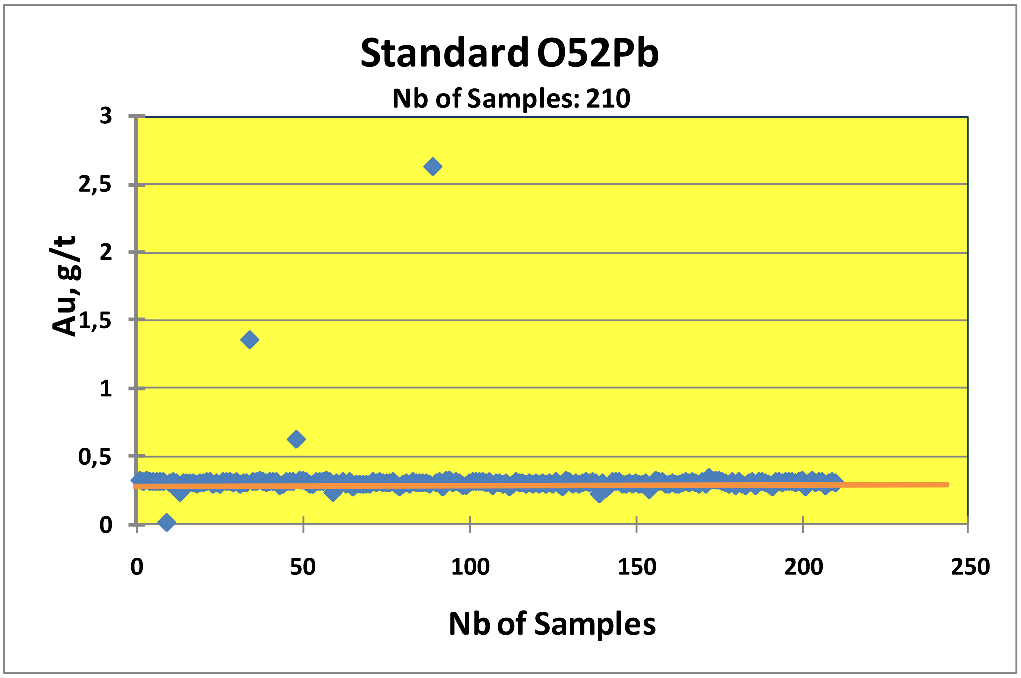



**Figure 12.10 Histogram for Standard O52Pb**

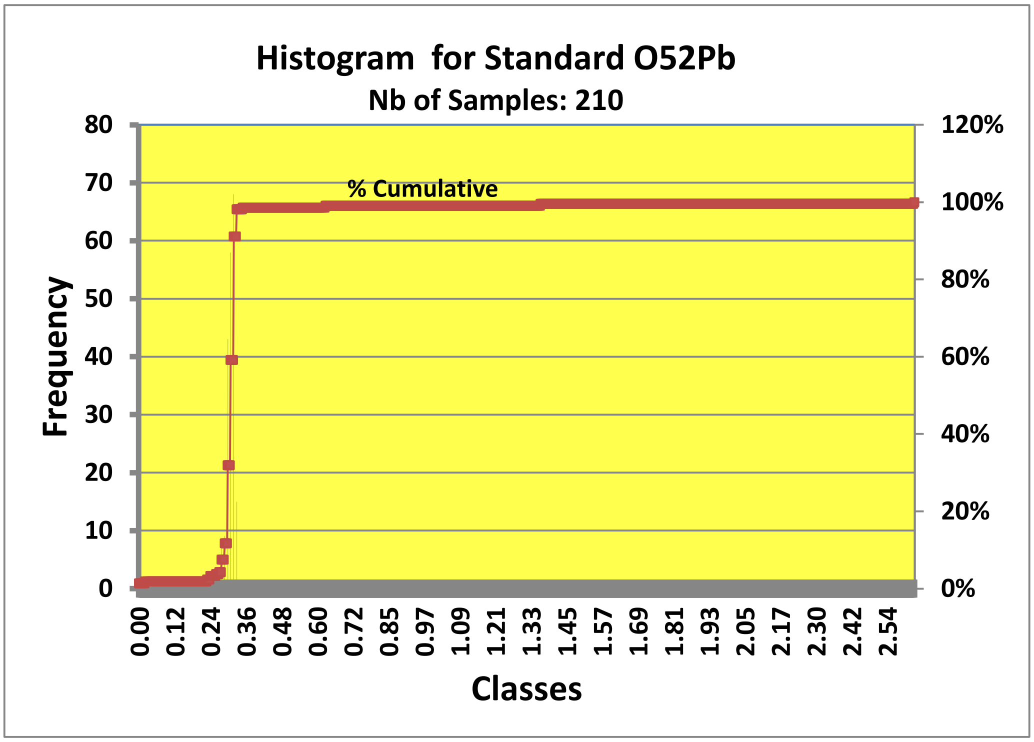


**Figure 12.11 Standard O53Pb**

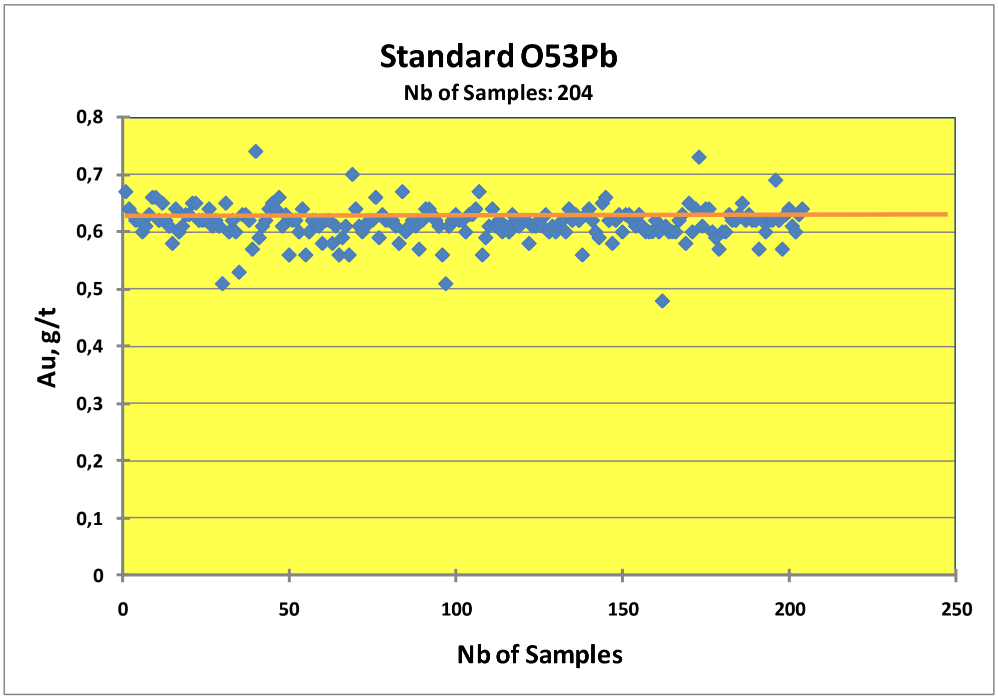



**Figure 12.12 Histogram for Standard O53Pb**

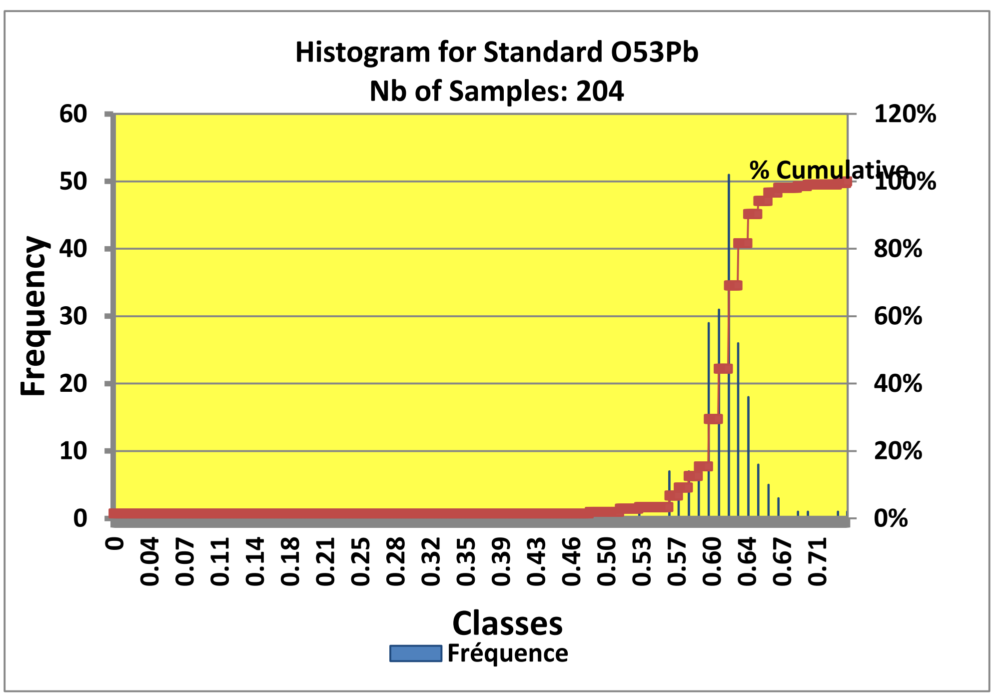


**Figure 12.13 Standard O54Pa**

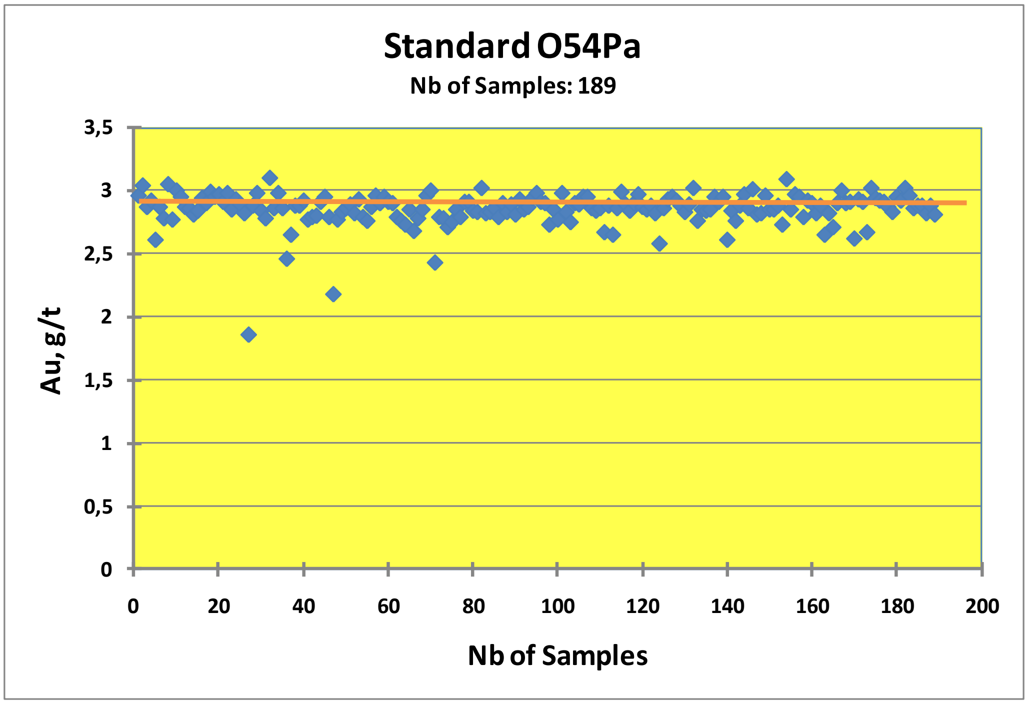



**Figure 12.14 Histogram for Standard O54Pa**

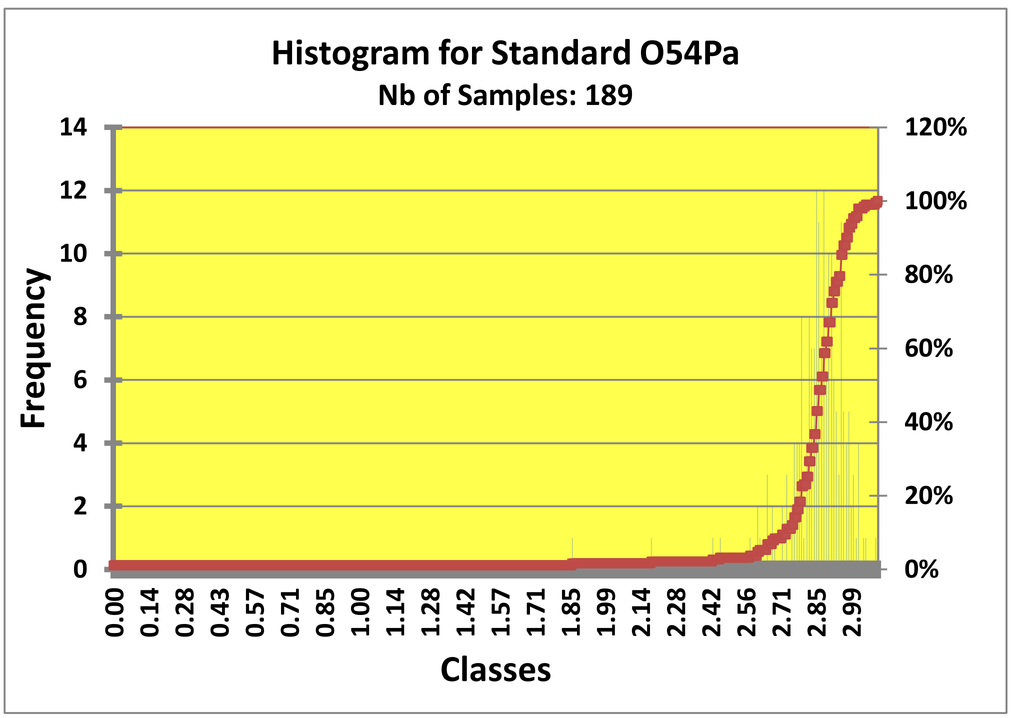


**Figure 12.15 Standard O61d**

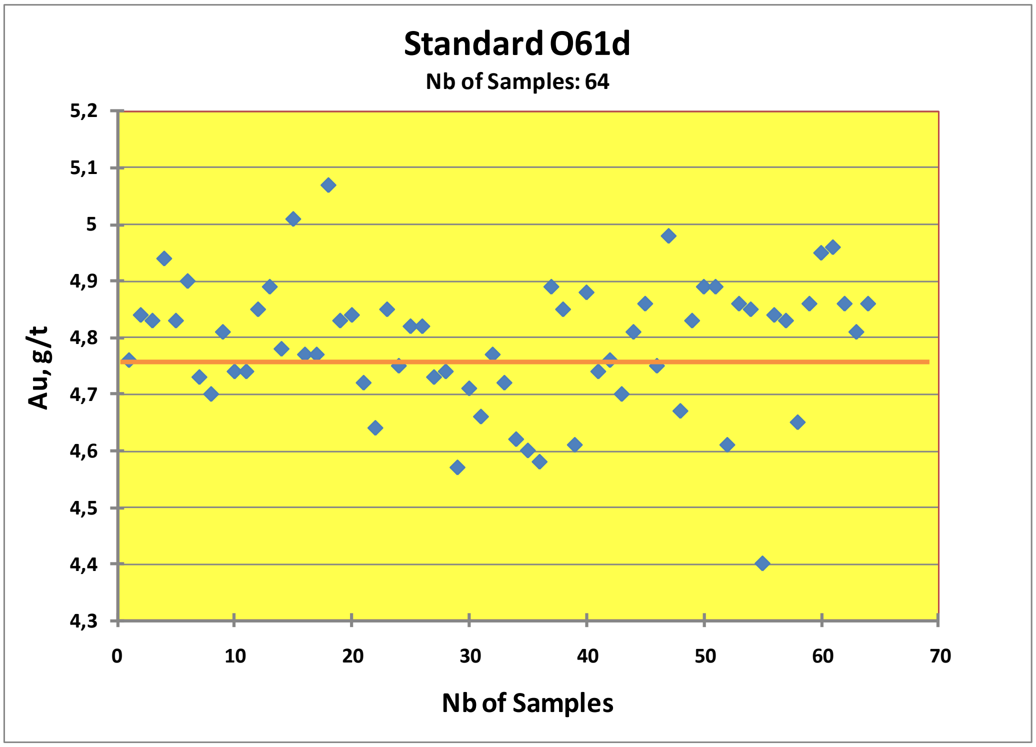



**Figure 12.16 Histogram for Standard O61d**

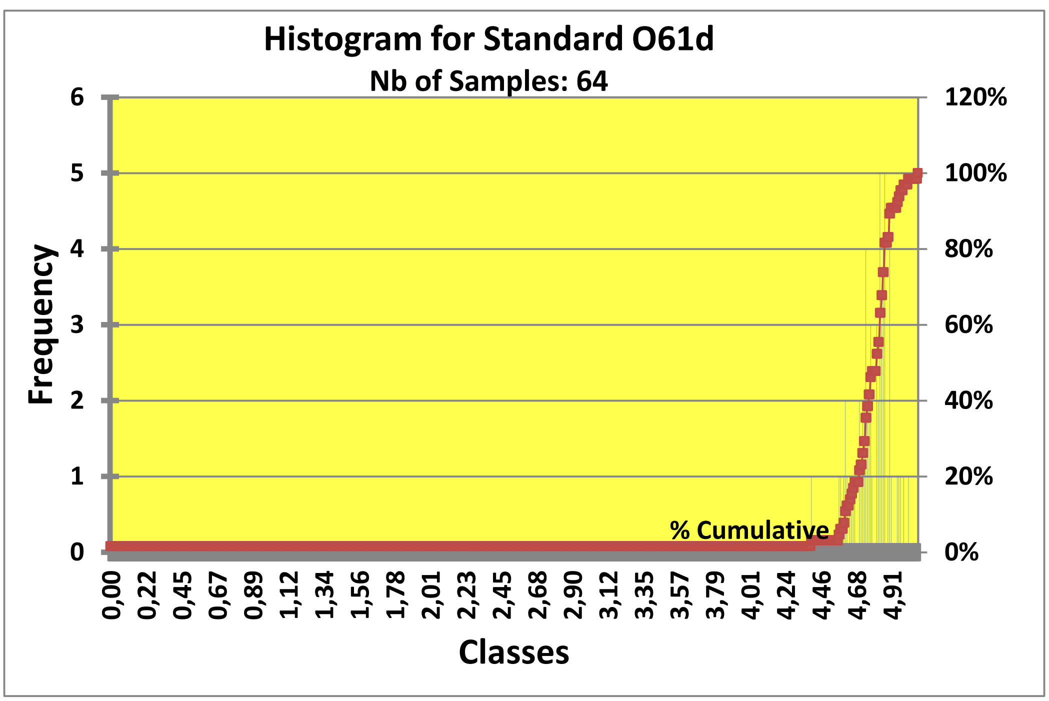


**Figure 12.17 Standard O6Pc**

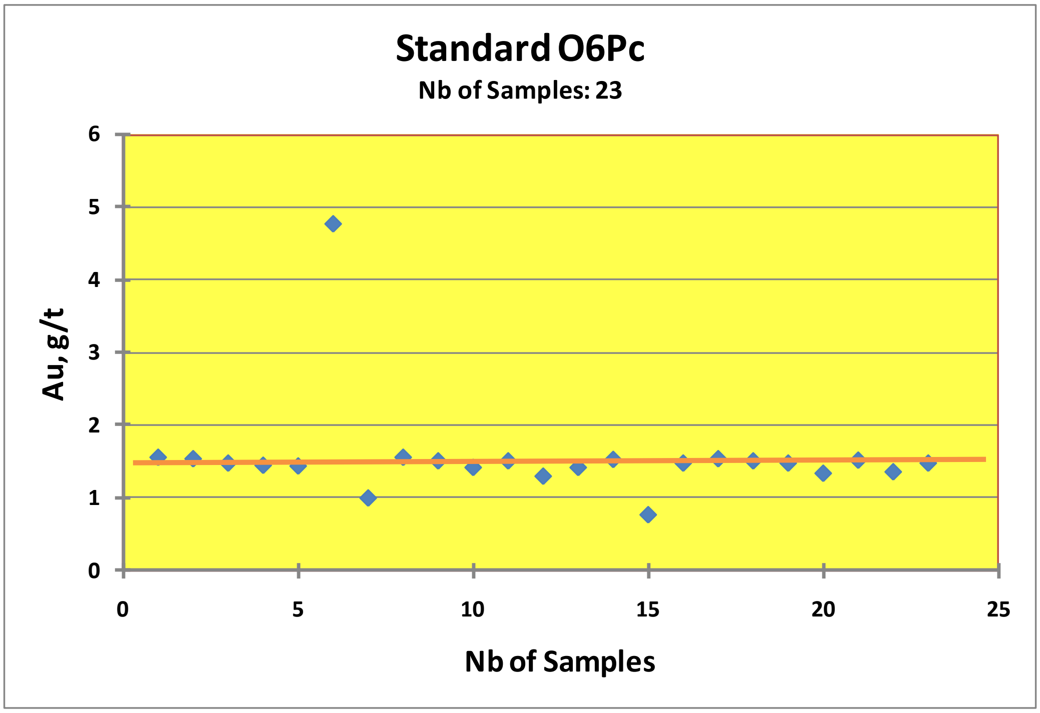



**Figure 12.18 Histogram for Standard O6Pc**

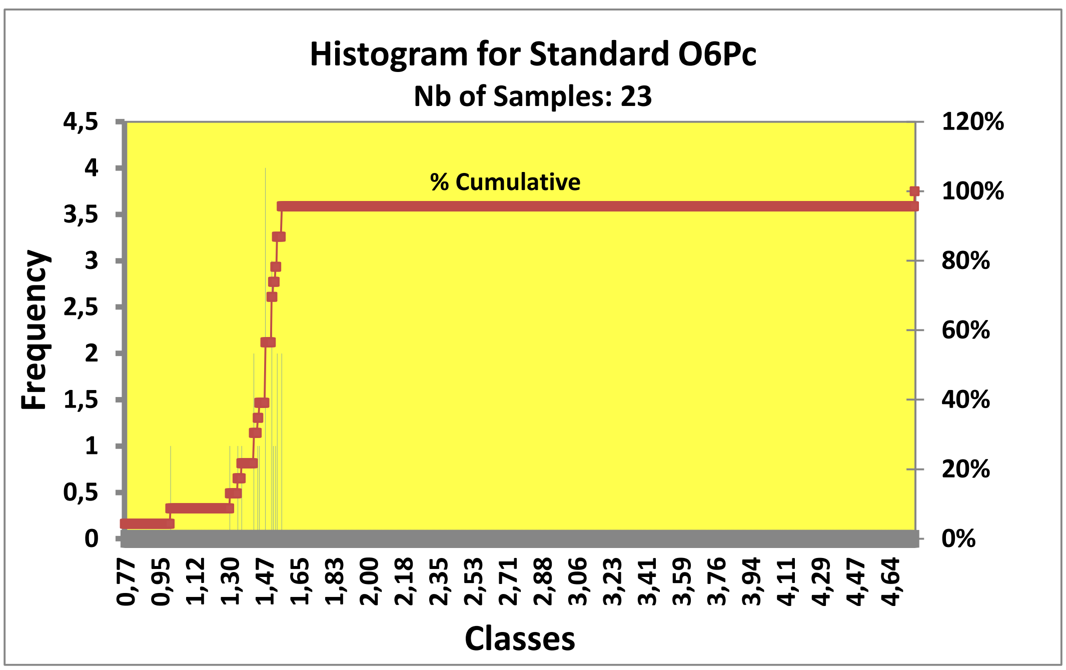


**Figure 12.19 Standard SF45**

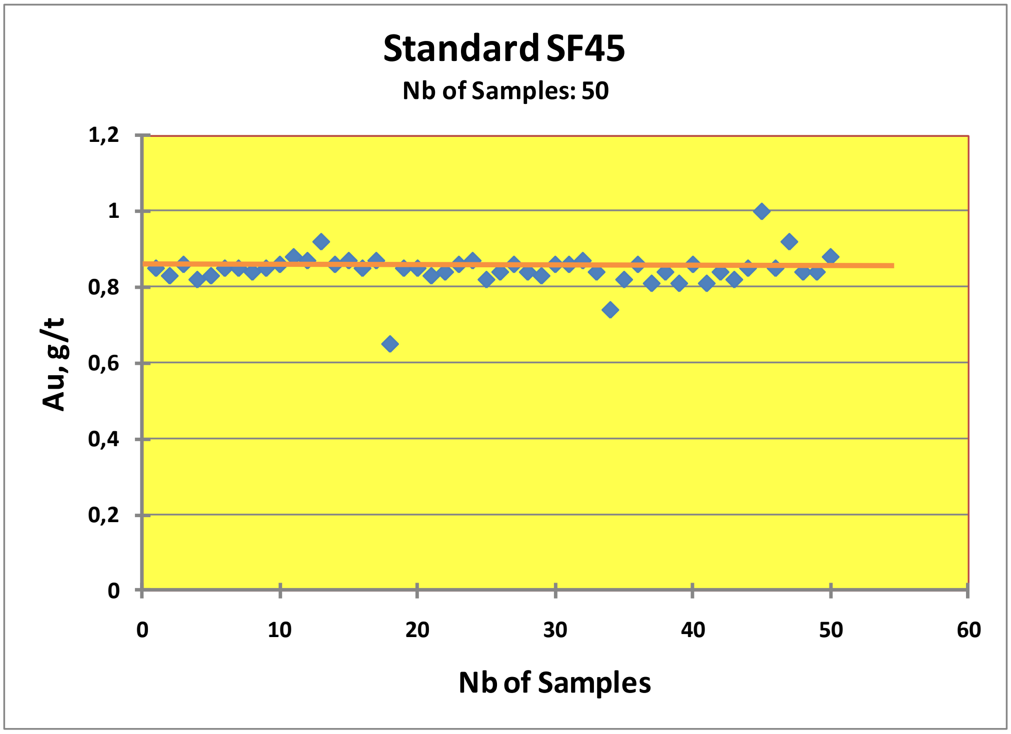



**Figure 12.20 Histogram for Standard SF45**

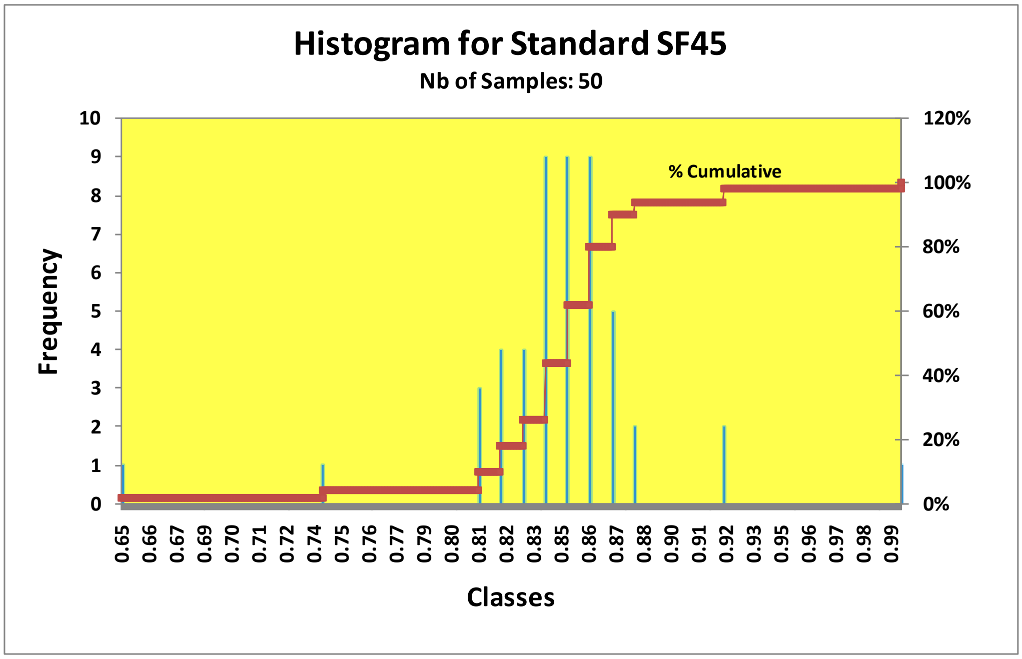


**Figure 12.21 Standard SG31**

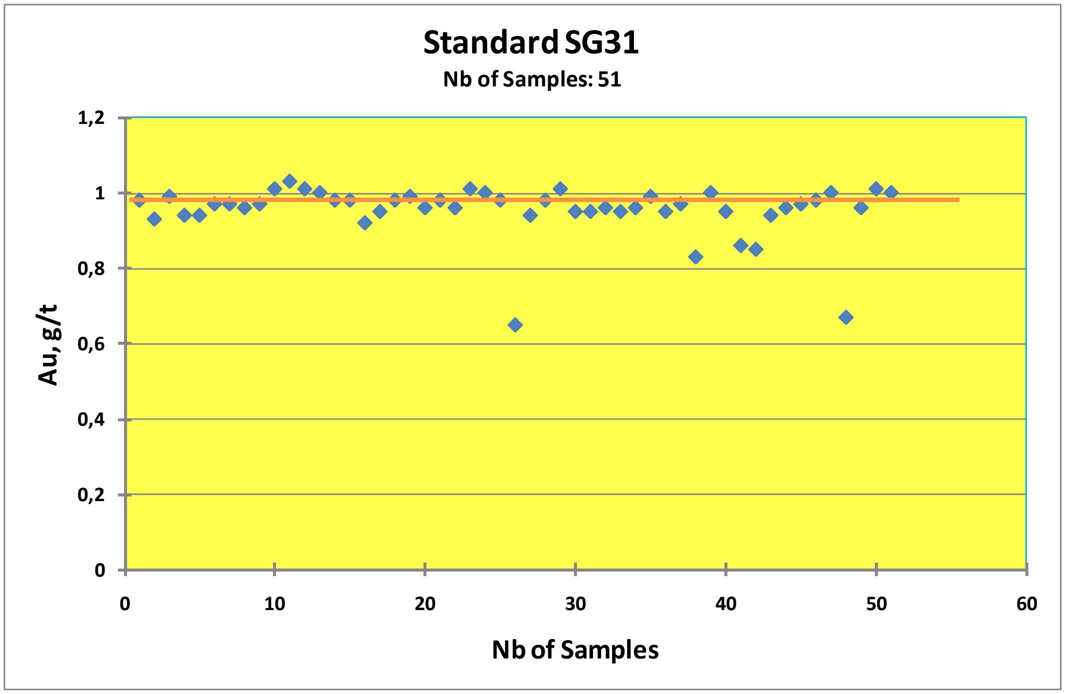
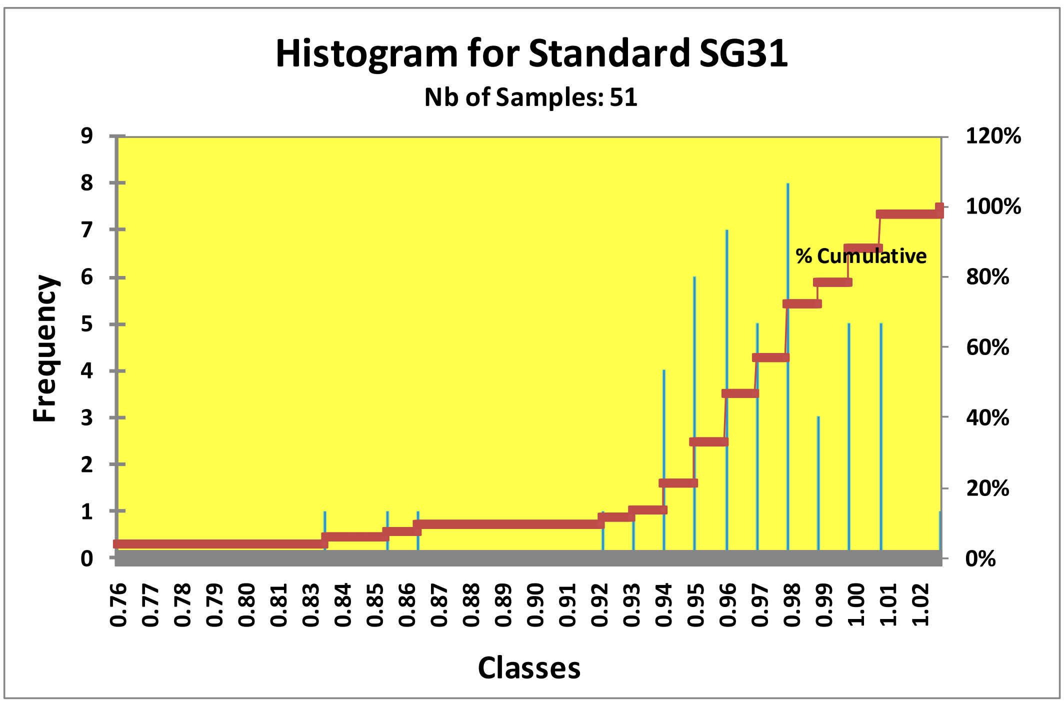



**Figure 12.22 Histogram for Standard SG31**



## Table 12.1 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.

### 12.5 QAQC – 2014 Surface grab sampling

A quality control of the sampling made in 2014 as well as the analytic results was duly made by Clifton Star Resources and presented in the Assessment Report. Their protocols used for the sampling program follow accepted industry standards. WSP did not verify any of these results.

## 13. MINERAL PROCESSING AND METALLURGICAL TESTING

Metallurgical test work to-date has been limited to bench-scale testing with a number of samples. A due diligence study produced by AMS of Canada Inc in October 1989 concluded that metallurgical testing was insufficient to predict milling parameters such as gold recovery, grinding requirements, reagents consumption and ultimately, milling costs.

Lab test work was done at the Belmoral mill in early September of 1989. The head sample grade was 0.736 oz per ton. Testing was done by gravity, flotation and cyanidation. Total gold recovery with gravity was 71%. Maximum gold recovery was between 91 and 94% for flotation and 97% for cyanidation. An overall recovery of between 88 to 91% was achieved in the lab.

According to the information provided by Clifton Star, there seems to be no more test work done after what is described above.

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).

# 14. MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATE

## 14.1 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 envelops 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.

## 14.2 Methodology

For this resource evaluation, the property was divided in three areas. In the Annex 9, 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 anostomosed. Their average horizontal width varies from 0.20 to 1.50 m, the gold content determining this width.

## 14.3 Miscellaneous

For this resource estimation, the lower limit (cut-off) for the grade was established at 1.0 g/t Au for the base case without taking into account the width and no dilution was applied when the horizontal width was 1 m or less. Results were also estimated for a 2.0 g/t Au cut-off, to see the difference obtained in the final results. But however, when pertinent, intersections with grade lower than 1.0 g/t Au 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 9). The blocks were modeled from longitudinal 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 14.1 shows the average specific gravity for each vein.

**Table 14.1 Average Specific Gravity per Vein**

| Vein | Nb | Au, g/t | | | Core Length, m | | | Spec Grav |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Avg | Min | Max | Avg | Min | Max | Avg |
| 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 |

## 14.4 Results of the Resource Estimate

### Table 14.2 Indicated Resource With Lower Grade Limit (Cut-off) at 1.0 g/t Au

| 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 14.3 Inferred Resource With Lower Grade Limit (Cut-off) at 1.0 g/t Au

| 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 | | | |
| | | | |

Table 14.4 presents the resource estimate calculated with a 2 g/t Au cut-off. Only the indicated resource is presented as the inferred doesn't change

## Table 14.4 Indicated Resource With Lower Grade Limit (Cut-off) at 2.0 g/t Au

| 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 | | | |

The table below shows the impact of the 2010 drilling on the resource estimate. This table includes nothing for the 19 drill holes of the East Extension.

**Table 14.5 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 |

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.

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 14.1 illustrates the projection of these structures on surface and Figure 14.2 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 14.3 shows the best intersections in these holes.

**Figure 14.1 Surface Projection of Veins Intersections in the East Extension**

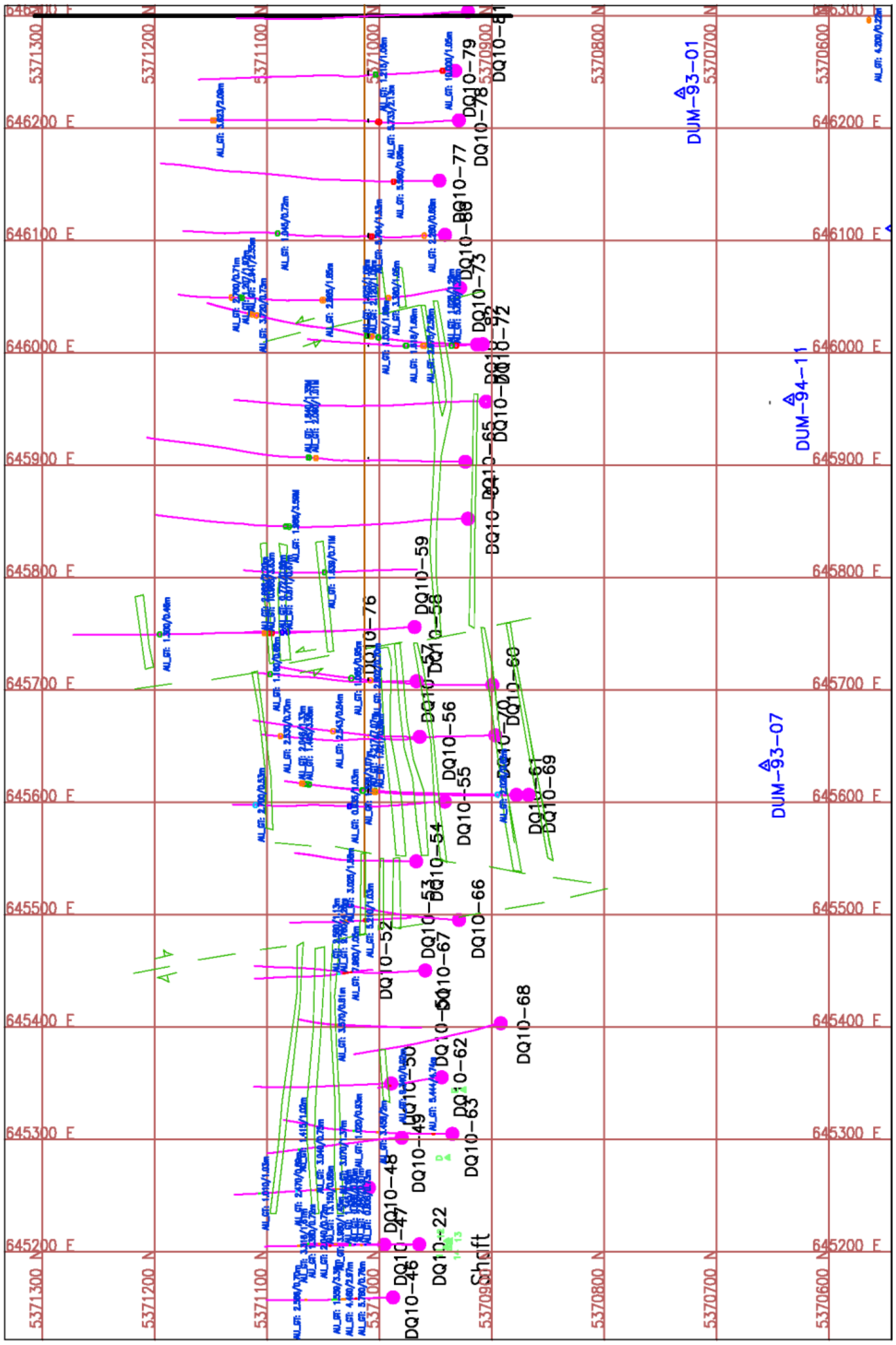


**Figure 14.2 Longitudinal Section of the East Extention**

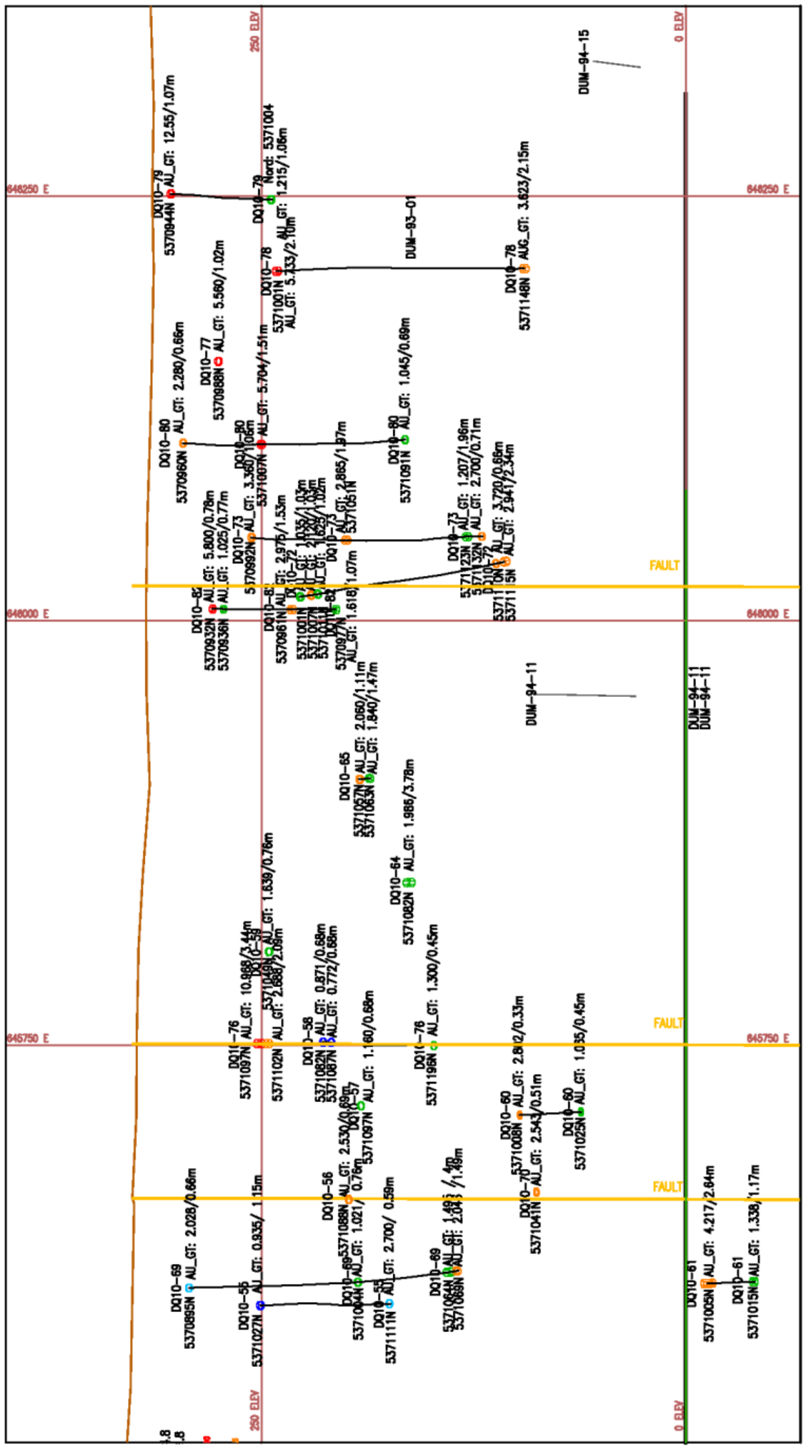
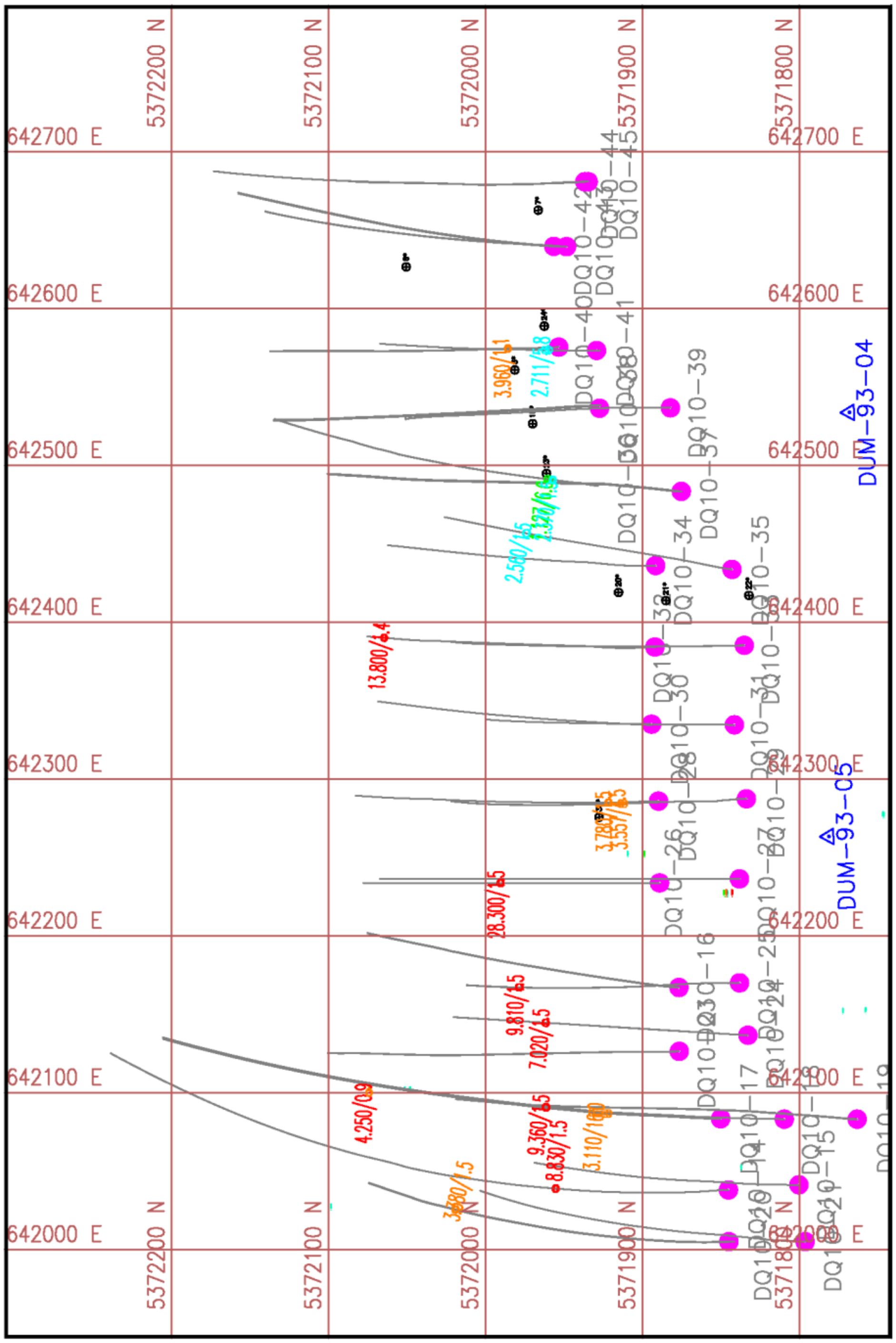


**Figure 14.3 Best Intersections in the North-West (Nippissing Zone)**



# 15. MINERAL RESERVE ESTIMATE

There is no information to be included in this section.

## 16. MINING METHODS

There is no information to be included in this section.

## 17. RECOVERY METHODS

There is no information to be included in this section.

# 18. PROJECT INFRASTRUCTURE

There is no information to be included in this section.

# 19. MARKET STUDIES AND CONTRACTS

There is no information to be included in this section.

## 20. ENVIRONNEMENTAL STUDIES, PERMETTING AND SOCIAL OR COMMUNITY IMPACT

There is no information to be included in this section.

# 21. CAPITAL AND OPERATING COSTS

There is no information to be included in this section.

## 22. ECONOMIC ANALYSIS

There is no information to be included in this section.

## 23. 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.

For the other properties described below, the qualified person has been unable to verify the information and that the information is not necessarily indicative of the mineralization on the property that is the subject of the technical report.

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.

## 24. OTHER RELEVANT DATA AND INFORMATION

There is no information to be included in this section.

## 25. 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.

Since then, Clifton Star Resources proposed new exploration works on the Duquesne property. The IP surveys and grab sampling made by Clifton Star during the period from 2012 to 2015 has identified potential targets on the Duquesne property. Recommended compilation and correlation will make a connection between the mineralized structures already known by drilling, the IP anomalies and the surface sampling.

## 26. 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.**

According to these recommendations, the next steps are working on the compilation and resampling the historical cores. For these works, the following budget is recommended.

**Table 26.1 Budget on DDH verification and QAQC**

| Item | Unit | $/unit | Cost (CDN$) |
|---|---|---|---|
| Documenting drill core | 10 | 600 | 6 000 |
| 2007-08 DDH Re-sampling | 15 | 600 | 9 000 |
| 2009 DDH Integration | 10 | 600 | 6 000 |
| Re-sampling Historic drilling | 30 | 600 | 18 000 |
| Assays | 500 | 30 | 15 000 |
| Supervision | 55 | 800 | 44 000 |
| Vehicle, Gas | 55 | 100 | 5 500 |
| Report | 11 | 800 | 8 800 |
| Drafting | 20 | 300 | 6 000 |
| Miscellaneous | | 10% | 11 830 |
| | Total | | 130 130 |
| | Admin | 15% | 19 520 |
| | Grand Total | | 150 000 |

According to the work done by Clifton Star Resources, the results of the 2014 surface sampling program should be integrated with the results of the previous diamond drilling programs and the interpreted mineralized lenses.

Additional IP surveying should be performed on the remainder of the property to better define the existing mineralized zones and to help identifying new zones. The allowed budget for the next IP survey is 6500$.

It is recommended to complete a thorough geological compilation and targeting exercise followed by diamond drilling. The allowed budget to drill targets developed from this work is 1 000 000$.

**Table 26.2 Overall Budget**

| Item | Cost (CDN$) |
|---|---|
| Review and Resampling | 150 000 |
| IP survey | 6 500 |
| Drilling | 1 000 000 |
| Total | 1 156 500 |

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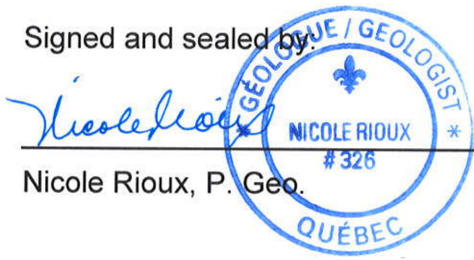
## 28. DATE AND SIGNATURE PAGE (WITH CERTIFICATE OF AUTHOR)

This report entitled *43-101 Technical Report - Resource Estimate of the Duquesne Gold Property* was prepared and signed by the following author:

Signed and sealed by:




Nicole Rioux, P. Geo.

Original Report Date: July 26, 2011

First Mining Finance Re-Issue Date: May 25, 2016

## CERTIFICATE OF AUTHOR

I, Nicole Rioux, do hereby certify that:

1) I am a Professional Geologist and independent consultant.

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 33 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 until January 2012. Since then, I work occasionally on short contracts for WSP Group.

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 for all items of the report and calculation of the resource of the Duquesne Property as presented in Item 14.0 of the Technical Report entitled "*43-101 Technical Report - Resource Estimate of the Duquesne Gold Property*" dated July 26th, 2011 and re-issued on May. 25 2016. I visited the site on four occasions.

7) I am "independent" (as such term is defined in Section 1.5 of R 43-101) of First Mining Finance Corp.

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.

Originally dated July 26, 2011 with an effective date of July 26, 2011 and re-issued to First Mining Finance Corp on May. 25 2016.

Signed and sealed by: Nicole Rioux, P. Geo.

GÉOLOGUE / GEOLOGIST
NICOLE RIOUX
# 326
QUÉBEC

# 29. ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS FOR TECHNICAL REPORTS ON DEVELOPMENT PROPERTIES AND PRODUCTION PROPERTIES

Non applicable.

# ANNEXES

# ANNEX 1

## List of Claims

| NTS Sheet | Township | Range Block Parcel | Column Lot | Part | Type | Title No | Date of Staking | Date of Registration | Expiry Date | Area (Ha) | Excess Work | Required Work | Required Fees | Description |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 32D06 | DESTOR | 4 | 0 | 2 | CM | 377 | | 1949-12-16 | | 183.85 | 0 | 35 | | EMIS 1949/12/16 (SUPERIEUR) |
| 32D06 | DESTOR | 16 | 3 | 0 | CL | C001531 | 1931-01-10 | 1931-02-06 | 2019-01-09 | 13.2 | 217111.78 | 650 | 30.51 | 8047R PTIE DE LOTS 4 ET 5 |
| 32D06 | DESTOR | 15 | 3 | 0 | CL | C001532 | 1931-01-10 | 1931-02-06 | 2019-01-09 | 12 | 9691.32 | 650 | 30.51 | 8048R DOSS 200-02-0PTIE DE LOTS 4 ET 5 |
| 32D06 | DESTOR | 15 | 2 | 0 | CL | C001533 | 1931-01-10 | 1931-02-06 | 2019-01-09 | 12.8 | 0 | 650 | 30.51 | 8049R DOSS 200-02-00PTIE DE LOTS 2 à 4 |
| 32D06 | DESTOR | 16 | 2 | 0 | CL | C001534 | 1931-01-10 | 1931-02-06 | 2019-01-09 | 16 | 218760.6 | 650 | 30.51 | 8050RDOSS 200-02-001PTIE DE LOTS 2 à 4 |
| 32D06 | DESTOR | 15 | 4 | 0 | CL | C001541 | 1931-02-10 | 1931-02-16 | 2019-01-09 | 16 | 0 | 650 | 30.51 | 8052R DOSS 200-0 PTIE DE LOTS 5 à 7 |
| 32D06 | DESTOR | 16 | 4 | 0 | CL | C001542 | 1931-02-10 | 1931-02-16 | 2019-01-09 | 15.2 | 1432.38 | 650 | 30.51 | 8053R DOSS 200-0 PTIE DE LOTS 4 à 7 |
| 32D06 | DESTOR | 17 | 3 | 0 | CL | C001543 | 1931-02-10 | 1931-02-16 | 2019-01-09 | 11.6 | 0 | 650 | 30.51 | 8054RDOSS 200-0 PTIE DE LOTS 4 ET 5 + RG 5 |
| 32D06 | DESTOR | 17 | 2 | 0 | CL | C001544 | 1931-02-10 | 1931-02-16 | 2019-01-09 | 14.4 | 202362.95 | 650 | 30.51 | 8055RDOSS 200-0 PTIE DE LOTS 2 à 4 + RG 5 |
| 32D06 | DESTOR | 15 | 7 | 0 | CL | C001561 | 1932-02-14 | 1932-03-10 | 2019-02-13 | 37.6 | 0 | 1625 | 59.67 | 11179R LOTS 32 A 36 |
| 32D06 | DESTOR | 4 | 1 | 3 | CL | C004391 | 1936-05-10 | 1936-06-02 | 2019-05-09 | 12 | 0 | 650 | 30.51 | 28168R LOT=SUD |
| 32D06 | DESTOR | 4 | 2 | 1 | CL | C004392 | 1936-05-10 | 1936-06-02 | 2019-05-09 | 15.6 | 0 | 650 | 30.51 | 28169R LOT=SUD |
| 32D06 | DESTOR | 4 | 3 | 1 | CL | C004393 | 1936-05-10 | 1936-06-02 | 2019-05-09 | 17.2 | 0 | 650 | 30.51 | 28170R LOT=SUD |
| 32D06 | DESTOR | 4 | 4 | 1 | CL | C004394 | 1936-05-10 | 1936-06-02 | 2019-05-09 | 18.8 | 2892.71 | 650 | 30.51 | 28171R LOT=SUD |
| 32D06 | DESTOR | 4 | 5 | 1 | CL | C004401 | 1936-05-10 | 1936-06-02 | 2019-05-09 | 21.6 | 6368.92 | 650 | 30.51 | 28172R LOT=SUD |
| 32D06 | DESTOR | 4 | 6 | 1 | CL | C004402 | 1936-05-10 | 1936-06-02 | 2019-05-09 | 20.4 | 0 | 650 | 30.51 | 28173R LOT=SUD |
| 32D06 | DESTOR | 16 | 8 | 0 | CL | C004411 | 1937-06-03 | 1937-06-22 | 2019-06-02 | 8 | 0 | 650 | 30.51 | 34933R RG= O CH MACAMIC |
| 32D06 | DESTOR | OCHM | 37 | 3 | CL | C004412 | 1937-06-03 | 1937-06-22 | 2019-06-02 | 9.2 | 269.9 | 650 | 30.51 | 34934R RG= O CH MACAMIC |
| 32D06 | DESTOR | OCHM | 38 | 3 | CL | C004413 | 1937-06-05 | 1937-06-22 | 2019-06-02 | 10 | 0 | 650 | 30.51 | 34935R RG= O CH MACAMIC |
| 32D06 | DESTOR | OCHM | 39 | 2 | CL | C004414 | 1937-06-05 | 1937-06-22 | 2019-06-02 | 6.6 | 0 | 650 | 30.51 | 34936R RG= O CH MACAMIC |
| 32D06 | DESTOR | OCHM | 40 | 2 | CL | C004415 | 1937-06-05 | 1937-06-22 | 2019-06-02 | 0.2 | 2682.3 | 650 | 30.51 | 34937R RG= O CH MACAMIC |
| 32D06 | DESTOR | 16 | 7 | 0 | CL | C004416 | 1937-06-03 | 1937-06-22 | 2019-06-02 | 18.4 | 1198.49 | 650 | 30.51 | 11184R P35A38+LAC+PTIE 9 ET 10 ET10 |
| 32D06 | DESTOR | 15 | 6 | 0 | CL | C004417 | 1937-06-03 | 1937-06-22 | 2019-06-02 | 24.4 | 0 | 650 | 30.51 | 11185R PTIE 8à10+32à35+RG OCHM |
| 32D06 | DESTOR | 17 | 14 | 0 | CL | C004421 | 1932-05-18 | 1932-06-22 | 2019-05-17 | 8.6 | 0 | 650 | 30.51 | PTIE DE LOTS 38 À 40 |
| 32D06 | DESTOR | 17 | 13 | 0 | CL | C004422 | 1932-05-18 | 1932-06-22 | 2019-05-17 | 15.2 | 0 | 650 | 30.51 | 11659R PTIE DE LOTS 38à41 |
| 32D06 | DESTOR | 17 | 12 | 0 | CL | C004423 | 1932-05-18 | 1932-06-22 | 2019-05-17 | 6.8 | 0 | 650 | 30.51 | LOT 39 à 41. 11660R.RG 99=E. CH MACAMIC |
| 32D06 | DESTOR | 17 | 11 | 0 | CL | C004424 | 1932-05-18 | 1932-06-22 | 2019-05-17 | 10 | 0 | 650 | 30.51 | LOT 39 à 41. 11661R.RG 99=E. CH MACAMIC |
| 32D06 | DESTOR | 17 | 10 | 0 | CL | C004425 | 1932-05-18 | 1932-06-22 | 2019-05-17 | 11.8 | 0 | 650 | 30.51 | LOT 38 à 40. 11662R.RG 99=E. CH MACAMIC |
| 32D06 | DESTOR | 16 | 14 | 0 | CL | C004441 | 1932-06-13 | 1932-07-08 | 2019-06-12 | 7.1 | 0 | 650 | 30.51 | R11767 PTIE DE LOTS 36 à 38 |
| 32D06 | DESTOR | 16 | 13 | 0 | CL | C004442 | 1932-06-13 | 1932-07-08 | 2019-06-12 | 10.6 | 0 | 650 | 30.51 | R11768 PTIE DE LOTS 37-38 |
| 32D06 | DESTOR | 16 | 12 | 0 | CL | C004443 | 1932-06-13 | 1932-07-08 | 2019-06-12 | 7.5 | 0 | 650 | 30.51 | R11769 PTIE DE LOTS 36 à 39 |
| 32D06 | DESTOR | 16 | 11 | 0 | CL | C004444 | 1932-06-13 | 1932-07-08 | 2019-06-12 | 12 | 0 | 650 | 30.51 | R11770 PTIE DE LOTS 36 à 39 |
| 32D06 | DESTOR | 16 | 10 | 0 | CL | C004445 | 1932-06-13 | 1932-07-08 | 2019-06-12 | 19.7 | 0 | 650 | 30.51 | R11771 PTIE DE LOTS 36 à 38+RG OCHM |
| 32D06 | DESTOR | 15 | 11 | 0 | CL | C004446 | 1932-06-13 | 1932-07-08 | 2019-06-12 | 14.7 | 0 | 650 | 30.51 | 11776R= CH MACAMIC |
| 32D06 | DESTOR | 15 | 15 | 0 | CL | C004451 | 1932-06-13 | 1932-07-08 | 2019-06-12 | 15.6 | 0 | 650 | 30.51 | 11772R RG=E CH MACAMIC |
| 32D06 | DESTOR | 15 | 14 | 0 | CL | C004452 | 1932-06-13 | 1932-07-08 | 2019-06-12 | 17.3 | 0 | 650 | 30.51 | 11773R RG=E CH MACAMIC |
| 32D06 | DESTOR | 15 | 13 | 0 | CL | C004453 | 1932-06-13 | 1932-07-08 | 2019-06-12 | 19.9 | 0 | 650 | 30.51 | 11774R RG=E CH MACAMIC |
| 32D06 | DESTOR | 15 | 12 | 0 | CL | C004454 | 1932-06-13 | 1932-07-08 | 2019-06-12 | 25.3 | 0 | 1625 | 59.67 | 11775R.ARP 83-03-11 RG=E CH MACAMIC |
| 32D06 | DESTOR | 15 | 8 | 0 | CL | C006431 | 1932-08-29 | 1932-09-27 | 2019-08-28 | 15.4 | 0 | 650 | 30.51 | 12475R PTIE DE LOTS 32 à 36 |
| 32D06 | DESTOR | 15 | 9 | 0 | CL | C006432 | 1932-08-29 | 1932-09-27 | 2019-08-28 | 12.6 | 0 | 650 | 30.51 | 12476R PTIE DE LOTS 32 à 36 |
| 32D06 | DESTOR | 15 | 10 | 0 | CL | C006433 | 1932-08-29 | 1932-09-27 | 2019-08-28 | 13.9 | 0 | 650 | 30.51 | 12477R PTIE DE LOTS 32 à 36 |
| 32D06 | DESTOR | 17 | 9 | 0 | CL | C006434 | 1932-08-29 | 1932-09-27 | 2019-08-28 | 8.1 | 0 | 650 | 30.51 | 12479R PTIE DE LOTS 39 ET 40 |
| 32D06 | DESTOR | 16 | 9 | 0 | CL | C006435 | 1932-08-29 | 1932-09-27 | 2019-08-28 | 4.5 | 555.8 | 650 | 30.51 | 12478R PTIE DE LOTS 37 ET 38 |

| NTS Sheet | Township | Range Block Parcel | Column Lot | Part | Type | Title No | Date of Staking | Date of Registration | Expiry Date | Area (Ha) | Excess Work | Required Work | Required Fees | Description |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 32D06 | DESTOR | ECHM | 27 | 1 | CL | C009461 | 1939-07-14 | 1939-07-31 | 2019-07-13 | 2 | 0 | 650 | 30.51 | LOT=OUEST. 42326R RG 99=E. CH MACAMIC |
| 32D06 | DESTOR | ECHM | 26 | 1 | CL | C009462 | 1939-07-14 | 1939-07-31 | 2019-07-13 | 4.8 | 11725.43 | 650 | 30.51 | LOT=OUEST. 42327R RG 99=E. CH MACAMIC |
| 32D06 | DESTOR | OCHM | 26 | 0 | CL | C009463 | 1939-07-14 | 1939-07-31 | 2019-07-13 | 22.4 | 0 | 650 | 30.51 | 42328R .ARP 11-03-83RG 98=O. CH MACAMIC |
| 32D06 | DESTOR | ECHM | 28 | 1 | CL | C009464 | 1939-09-20 | 1939-10-11 | 2019-07-13 | 0.4 | 4214.34 | 650 | 30.51 | LOT=SO. 42912R RG 99=E. CH MACAMIC |
| 32D06 | DESTOR | OCHM | 28 | 2 | CL | G001091 | 1940-09-30 | 1940-10-24 | 2019-07-13 | 4.4 | 226425.54 | 650 | 30.51 | LOT=SO ARP 11-03-83 RG=98=O. CH MACAMIC |
| 32D06 | DESTOR | OCHM | 27 | 0 | CL | G001092 | 1940-09-30 | 1940-10-24 | 2019-07-13 | 14.4 | 0 | 650 | 30.51 | LOT=SE ARP 11-03-83 RG 98=O. CH MACAMIC |
| 32D06 | DESTOR | 4 | 8 | 3 | CL | G001611 | 1940-11-21 | 1941-01-13 | 2018-11-20 | 2 | 0 | 650 | 30.51 | LOT=P-SO |
| 32D06 | DESTOR | OCHM | 25 | 0 | CL | 13171 | 1940-10-30 | 1940-11-14 | 2018-10-29 | 24.4 | 0 | 650 | 30.51 | RG 98=O. CH MACAMIC |
| 32D06 | DESTOR | OCHM | 24 | 0 | CL | 13172 | 1940-10-30 | 1940-11-14 | 2018-10-29 | 24.4 | 0 | 650 | 30.51 | RG 98=O. CH MACAMIC |
| 32D06 | DESTOR | ECHM | 25 | 1 | CL | 13173 | 1940-10-30 | 1940-11-14 | 2018-10-29 | 7.1 | 0 | 650 | 30.51 | LOT = P-O RG 99=E. CH MACAMIC |
| 32D06 | DESTOR | ECHM | 24 | 1 | CL | 13174 | 1940-10-30 | 1940-11-14 | 2018-10-29 | 14.4 | 0 | 650 | 30.51 | AR 11MARS83 LIG E CH MACAMIC EST |
| 32D06 | DESTOR | 4 | 7 | 1 | CL | 13234 | 1940-11-21 | 1941-01-13 | 2018-11-20 | 19.2 | 0 | 650 | 30.51 | LOT=P-S |
| 32D06 | DESTOR | 3 | 7 | 0 | CL | 13235 | 1940-11-21 | 1941-01-13 | 2018-11-20 | 24 | 0 | 650 | 30.51 | |
| | | | | | | **56 Titles** | | | | **935.55** | **905692.46** | | | |

Duquesne Project
Clifton Star Resources Inc
2016-05-19

| NTS Sheet | Township | Range Block Parcel | Column Lot | Part | Type | Title No | Date of Staking | Date of Registration | Expiry Date | Area (Ha) | Excess Work | Required Work | Required Fees | Description |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Secteur Southwest** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 32D06 | DESTOR | 3 | 4 | 0 | CDC | 2035176 | | 2006-11-27 | 2018-11-26 | 41.03 | 0 | 1170 | 59.67 | |
| 32D06 | DESTOR | 3 | 5 | 0 | CDC | 2035177 | | 2006-11-27 | 2018-11-26 | 32.91 | 0 | 1170 | 59.67 | |
| 32D06 | DESTOR | OCHM | 23 | 0 | CDC | 2035178 | | 2006-11-27 | 2018-11-26 | 26.8 | 0 | 1170 | 59.67 | |
| 32D06 | DESTOR | OCHM | 22 | 0 | CDC | 2035179 | | 2006-11-27 | 2018-11-26 | 26.74 | 0 | 1170 | 59.67 | |
| 32D06 | DESTOR | 3 | 6 | 0 | CDC | 2035180 | | 2006-11-27 | 2018-11-26 | 24.79 | 16105.85 | 487.5 | 30.51 | |
| 32D06 | DUPARQUET | 26 | 50 | | CDC | 2166259 | 2008-07-08 | 2008-07-21 | 2018-07-20 | 57.09 | 0 | 1170 | 59.67 | |
| 32D06 | DUPARQUET | 26 | 51 | | | 2166260 | 2008-07-08 | 2008-07-21 | 2018-07-20 | 7.12 | 0 | 487.5 | 30.51 | |
| 32D06 | DESTOR | 3 | 1 | 0 | CDC | 2166261 | | 2008-07-21 | 2018-07-20 | 65.39 | 0 | 1170 | 59.67 | |
| 32D06 | DESTOR | 3 | 2 | 0 | CDC | 2166262 | | 2008-07-21 | 2018-07-20 | 57.28 | 0 | 1170 | 59.67 | |
| 32D06 | DESTOR | 3 | 3 | 0 | CDC | 2166263 | | 2008-07-21 | 2018-07-20 | 49.15 | 0 | 1170 | 59.67 | |
| 32D06 | DESTOR | ECHM | 10 | 0 | CDC | 2166264 | | 2008-07-21 | 2018-07-20 | 31.88 | 0 | 1170 | 59.67 | |
| 32D06 | DESTOR | ECHM | 11 | 0 | CDC | 2166265 | | 2008-07-21 | 2018-07-20 | 31.31 | 0 | 1170 | 59.67 | |
| 32D06 | DESTOR | ECHM | 15 | 0 | CDC | 2166266 | | 2008-07-21 | 2018-07-20 | 28.3 | 0 | 1170 | 59.67 | |
| 32D06 | DESTOR | ECHM | 16 | 0 | CDC | 2166267 | | 2008-07-21 | 2018-07-20 | 31.98 | 0 | 1170 | 59.67 | |
| 32D06 | DESTOR | ECHM | 17 | 0 | CDC | 2166268 | | 2008-07-21 | 2018-07-20 | 31.9 | 0 | 1170 | 59.67 | |
| 32D06 | DESTOR | ECHM | 18 | 0 | CDC | 2166269 | | 2008-07-21 | 2018-07-20 | 31.82 | 0 | 1170 | 59.67 | |
| 32D06 | DESTOR | OCHM | 13 | 0 | CDC | 2166270 | | 2008-07-21 | 2018-07-20 | 27.37 | 0 | 1170 | 59.67 | |
| 32D06 | DESTOR | OCHM | 14 | 0 | CDC | 2166271 | | 2008-07-21 | 2018-07-20 | 26.22 | 0 | 1170 | 59.67 | |
| 32D06 | DESTOR | OCHM | 15 | 0 | CDC | 2166272 | | 2008-07-21 | 2018-07-20 | 26.28 | 0 | 1170 | 59.67 | |
| 32D06 | DESTOR | OCHM | 16 | 0 | CDC | 2166273 | | 2008-07-21 | 2018-07-20 | 26.35 | 0 | 1170 | 59.67 | |
| 32D06 | DESTOR | OCHM | 17 | 0 | CDC | 2166274 | | 2008-07-21 | 2018-07-20 | 26.42 | 0 | 1170 | 59.67 | |
| 32D06 | DESTOR | OCHM | 18 | 0 | CDC | 2166275 | | 2008-07-21 | 2018-07-20 | 26.48 | 0 | 1170 | 59.67 | |
| 32D06 | DUPARQUET | 12 | 38 | 1 | CL | 5276039 | 2008-10-14 | 2008-12-08 | 2018-12-07 | 16 | 0 | 487.50 | 30.51 | Décision du chef de division |
| 32D06 | DUPARQUET | 12 | 40 | 1 | CL | 5276040 | 2008-10-14 | 2008-12-08 | 2018-12-07 | 16 | 0 | 487.50 | 30.51 | Décision du chef de division |
| 32D06 | DUPARQUET | 11 | 38 | 0 | CL | 5276049 | 2008-10-14 | 2008-12-08 | 2018-12-07 | 16 | 0 | 487.50 | 30.51 | |
| 32D06 | DUPARQUET | 11 | 39 | 0 | CL | 5276050 | 2008-10-13 | 2008-12-08 | 2018-12-07 | 16 | 0 | 487.50 | 30.51 | |
| 32D06 | DUPARQUET | 11 | 40 | 0 | CL | 5276051 | 2008-10-13 | 2008-12-08 | 2018-12-07 | 16 | 0 | 487.50 | 30.51 | |
| 32D06 | DUPARQUET | 10 | 38 | 0 | CL | 5276055 | 2008-10-14 | 2008-12-08 | 2018-12-07 | 16 | 0 | 487.50 | 30.51 | |
| 32D06 | DUPARQUET | 10 | 39 | 0 | CL | 5276056 | 2008-10-13 | 2008-12-08 | 2018-12-07 | 16 | 0 | 487.50 | 30.51 | |
| 32D06 | DUPARQUET | 10 | 40 | 0 | CL | 5276057 | 2008-10-13 | 2008-12-08 | 2018-12-07 | 16 | 0 | 487.50 | 30.51 | |
| | | | | | | **30** | | | | **862.61** | | | | |

Duquesne Project
Clifton Star Resources Inc
2016-05-19

| NTS Sheet | Township | Range Block Parcel | Column Lot | Part | Type | Title No | Date of Staking | Date of Registration | Expiry Date | Area (Ha) | Excess Work | Required Work | Required Fees | Description |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | **Secteur Lépine** | | | | | | |
| 32D06 | DESTOR | ECHM | 30 | 0 | CL | 3816601 | 1979-05-26 | 1979-06-15 | 2017-05-25 | 29 | 60269.26 | 1625 | 59.67 | RG 99=E. CH MACAMIC |
| 32D06 | DESTOR | ECHM | 29 | 0 | CL | 3816602 | 1979-05-26 | 1979-06-15 | 2017-05-25 | 29 | 64169.26 | 1625 | 59.67 | RG 99=E. CH MACAMIC |
| 32D06 | DESTOR | ECHM | 28 | 2 | CL | 3816611 | 1979-05-26 | 1979-06-15 | 2017-05-25 | 29 | 202887.48 | 1625 | 59.67 | RG 99=E. CH MACAMIC |
| 32D06 | DESTOR | ECHM | 27 | 2 | CL | 3816612 | 1979-05-26 | 1979-06-15 | 2017-05-25 | 26 | 212067.24 | 1625 | 59.67 | LOT=EST RG 99=E. CH MACAMIC |
| 32D06 | DESTOR | ECHM | 26 | 2 | CL | 3816613 | 1979-05-27 | 1979-06-15 | 2017-05-25 | 24 | 198474.86 | 650 | 30.51 | LOT=EST RG 99=E. CH MACAMIC |
| 32D06 | DESTOR | ECHM | 25 | 2 | CL | 3816621 | 1979-05-27 | 1979-06-15 | 2017-05-26 | 24 | 177948.11 | 650 | 30.51 | LOT=EST RG 99=E. CH MACAMIC |
| 32D06 | DESTOR | ECHM | 24 | 2 | CL | 3816622 | 1979-05-27 | 1979-06-15 | 2017-05-26 | 14 | 128641.74 | 650 | 30.51 | 1/2 E R99=E.CH MACAMIC |
| 32D06 | DESTOR | ECHM | 40 | 7 | CL | 3819412 | 1979-09-12 | 1979-10-01 | 2017-09-10 | 11 | 4587.04 | 650 | 30.51 | RG 99=E.CH MACAMIC |
| 32D06 | DESTOR | ECHM | 39 | 6 | CL | 3819413 | 1979-09-12 | 1979-10-01 | 2017-09-10 | 11 | 4587.04 | 650 | 30.51 | RG 99=E.CH MACAMIC |
| 32D06 | DESTOR | ECHM | 38 | 6 | CL | 3819414 | 1979-09-12 | 1979-10-01 | 2017-09-10 | 12 | 2791.37 | 650 | 30.51 | RG 99=E.CH MACAMIC |
| 32D06 | DESTOR | ECHM | 37 | 6 | CL | 3819415 | 1979-09-12 | 1979-10-01 | 2017-09-10 | 12 | 5976.41 | 650 | 30.51 | RG 99=E.CH MACAMIC |
| 32D06 | DESTOR | ECHM | 32 | 4 | CL | 3831383 | 1979-09-22 | 1979-10-09 | 2017-09-21 | 24 | 12238.64 | 650 | 30.51 | RG 99=E.CH MACAMIC |
| 32D06 | DESTOR | ECHM | 31 | 0 | CL | 3831384 | 1979-09-22 | 1979-10-09 | 2017-09-21 | 29 | 0 | 1625 | 59.67 | RG 99=E.CH MACAMIC |
| 32D06 | DESTOR | ECHM | 36 | 7 | CL | 3831481 | 1979-09-22 | 1979-10-09 | 2017-09-21 | 12 | 0 | 650 | 30.51 | RG 99=E.CH MACAMIC |
| 32D06 | DESTOR | ECHM | 35 | 5 | CL | 3831482 | 1979-09-22 | 1979-10-09 | 2017-09-21 | 12 | 0 | 650 | 30.51 | RG 99=E.CH MACAMIC |
| 32D06 | DESTOR | ECHM | 34 | 5 | CL | 3831483 | 1979-09-22 | 1979-10-09 | 2017-09-21 | 12 | 0 | 650 | 30.51 | RG 99=E.CH MACAMIC |
| 32D06 | DESTOR | ECHM | 33 | 5 | CL | 3831484 | 1979-09-22 | 1979-10-09 | 2017-09-21 | 14 | 0 | 650 | 30.51 | RG 99=E.CH MACAMIC |
| 32D06 | DESTOR | OCHM | 32 | 8 | CL | 3831491 | 1979-09-23 | 1979-10-09 | 2017-09-22 | 0.2 | 0 | 650 | 30.51 | RG 98=O.CH MACAMIC |
| 32D06 | DESTOR | OCHM | 31 | 0 | CL | 3831492 | 1979-09-23 | 1979-10-09 | 2017-09-22 | 1 | 0 | 650 | 30.51 | RG 98=O.CH MACAMIC |
| 32D06 | DESTOR | OCHM | 30 | 0 | CL | 3831493 | 1979-09-23 | 1979-10-09 | 2017-09-22 | 1 | 0 | 650 | 30.51 | RG 98=O.CH MACAMIC |
| 32D06 | DESTOR | OCHM | 29 | 0 | CL | 3831494 | 1979-09-23 | 1979-10-09 | 2017-09-22 | 3 | 576.48 | 650 | 30.51 | RG 98=O.CH MACAMIC |
| 32D06 | DESTOR | OCHM | 28 | 1 | CL | 3831495 | 1979-09-23 | 1979-10-09 | 2017-09-22 | 1 | 0 | 650 | 30.51 | RG 98=O.CH MACAMIC |
| | | | | | | 22 | | | | 330.2 | | | | |

Duquesne Project
Clifton Star Resources Inc
2016-05-19

| NTS Sheet | Township | Range Block Parcel | Column Lot | Part | Type | Title No | Date of Staking | Date of Registration | Expiry Date | Area (Ha) | Excess Work | Required Work | Required Fees | Description |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | **Secteur Destor** | | | | | | | |
| 32D06 | DESTOR | OCHM | 41 | 0 | CL | 4129251 | 1983-11-19 | 1983-12-05 | 2018-11-18 | 28 | 14692.34 | 1625 | 59.67 | RG98=O.CM MACAMIC |
| 32D06.32D11 | DESTOR | OCHM | 44 | 0 | CL | 4129261 | 1983-11-19 | 1983-12-05 | 2018-11-18 | 28 | 0 | 1625 | 59.67 | RG98=O.CM MACAMIC |
| 32D06 | DESTOR | OCHM | 42 | 0 | CL | 4177541 | 1983-11-19 | 1983-12-05 | 2018-11-18 | 28 | 98319.96 | 1625 | 59.67 | RG98=O.CN MACAMIC |
| 32D11 | DESTOR | OCHM | 45 | 0 | CL | 4177551 | 1983-11-30 | 1983-12-16 | 2018-11-29 | 28 | 0 | 1625 | 59.67 | RG98=O.CH MACAMIC |
| 32D06 | DESTOR | OCHM | 39 | 1 | CL | 4177561 | 1983-12-06 | 1983-12-22 | 2018-12-05 | 20 | 907.49 | 650 | 30.51 | LOT=P-O RG98=O.CH MAC+LAC |
| 32D06 | DESTOR | OCHM | 40 | 1 | CL | 4177581 | 1983-11-19 | 1983-12-05 | 2018-11-18 | 19 | 8390.29 | 650 | 30.51 | LOT=P-O RG98=O.CM MAC+LAC |
| 32D06 | DESTOR | OCHM | 43 | 0 | CL | 4177591 | 1983-11-19 | 1983-12-05 | 2018-11-18 | 28 | 52775.3 | 1625 | 59.67 | RG98==O.CM MACAMIC |
| 32D06 | DESTOR | OCHM | 38 | 1 | CL | 4177601 | 1983-12-06 | 1983-12-22 | 2018-12-05 | 16 | 0 | 650 | 30.51 | #NOM? |
| | | | | | | **8** | | | | **195** | | | | |

# 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 Duquesne Mining Co. Ltd. | Shaft deepened to 1,280 feet | | Northern Miner, 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 |

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 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 |

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 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 |

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 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

| 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 |

| Nb | Drilling # | LITHO | Sulfide % | Distance | | Specific Gravity | Dry Weight | Weight Under Water |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | From | To | | | |
| 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 |
| 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 |

| Nb | Drilling # | LITHO | Sulfide % | Distance From | Distance To | Specific Gravity | Dry Weight | Weight Under Water |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 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 | | | |
| 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 | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Felsic Metasediment | 2.77 | |
| | Ultramafic Volcanic | 2.79 | |
| | Basalt | 2.77 | |
| | Gabbro | 2.80 | |
| **I2D** | 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

## 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 |
| Nb | Drilling # | Zone | Sample # | Distance | | Grade | | Pulps | | | Rejects | |

| | | | | From | To | | Re-Analyses Grade | (500 g) | Re-Analyses Grade | Pulps (Total) | | Re-Analyses Grade |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 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

| | | | Length | 2009 Re-Sampling | Original Assays |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Hole No. | From | To | 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 |
| 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 |
| 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 |
| 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)

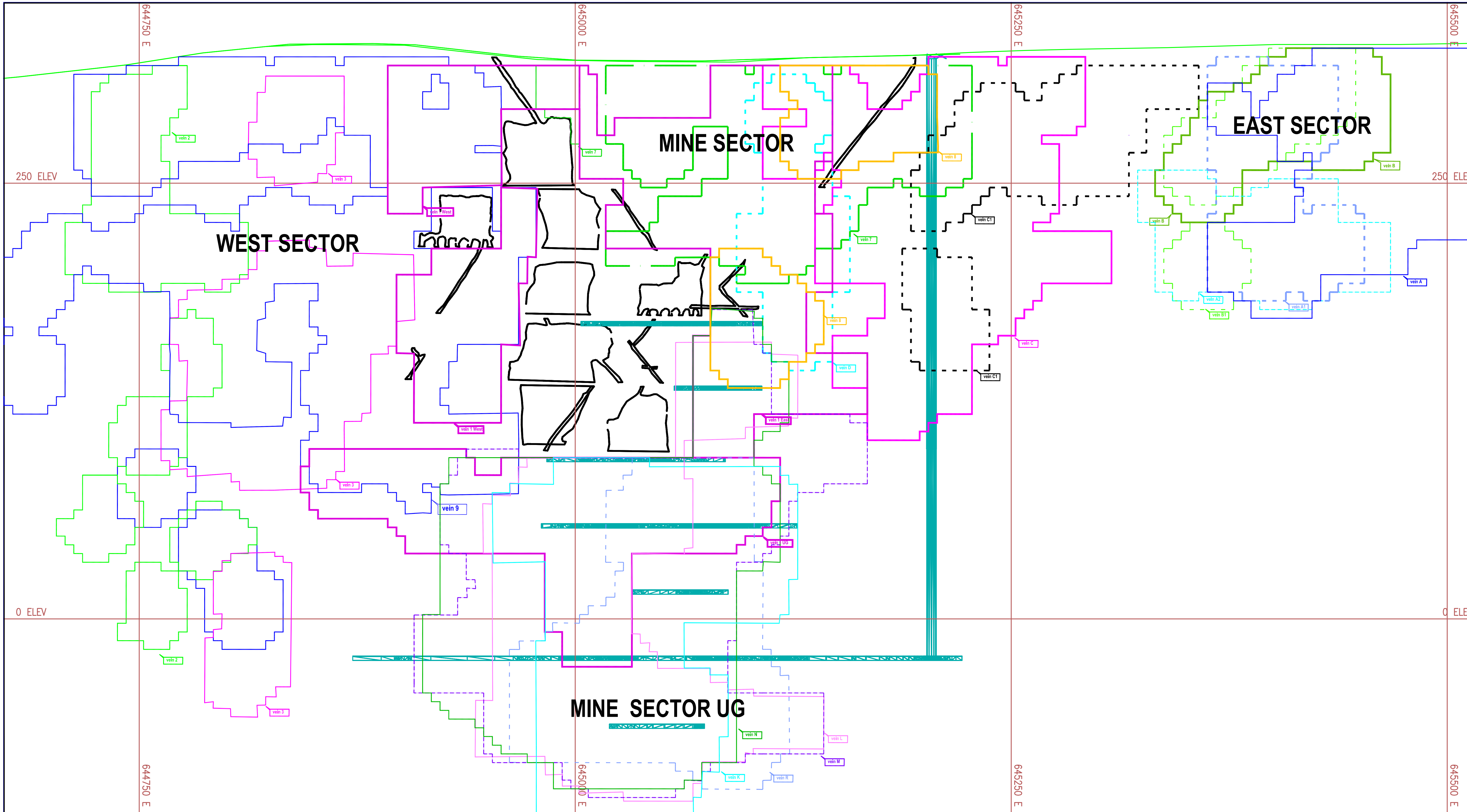
Other abbreviations which might be used in this report are as follows:

- As: arsenic
- Au: gold
- Ag: silver
- Be: berylium
- Cd: cadmium
- cm: centimetre
- Cr: chromium
- Cu: copper
- ddh: diamond drill hole
- ft: foot
- $ft^2$: square foot
- g: gram
- g/t: grams per tonne
- Ha: hectare
- Hg: mercury
- kg: kilogramme
- km: kilometre
- m: metre
- $m^2$: 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 |
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PROJET PROJECT: DUQUESNE

CLIENT: CLIFTON STAR RESOURCES



TITRE/TITLE: DUQUESNE PROJECT LONGITUDINAL SECTION COMPOSITE

| | |
|---|---|
| No PROJET PROJECT No | 111–18576–00 |
| ECHELLE SCALE | 1:2000 |
| Ref DAO | |
| No DESSIN DRAWING No | |
| RÉV./ REV. | 0 |
| FORMAT SIZE | |
| CONCU LE / DESIGN DATE | 2010/04/13 |
| FEUILLE / SHEET | 1/1 |