

**Final NI 43-101 Technical Report - Ralleau Project
NTS 32F/01 & 32F/02, Chibougamau District,
Quebec**

Prepared for:

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1. SUMMARY

This report has been prepared for Megastar Development Corporation ("Megastar"), a publicly traded, junior, gold and base-metal exploration company, with head offices at Unit #600 - 625 Howe Street, Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada, V6C 2T6.

The Ralleau property, covering parts of NTS map sheets 32F01 and 32F02, is located within the Abitibi Greenstone Belt, approximately 50 kilometres east of Lebel-sur-Quevillon, a small community in Northern Quebec. The property straddles a sequence of Archean volcanic rocks that have the potential to host volcanogenic massive-sulphide (VMS), or even a lode gold, Ni-Cu, or PGE deposit.

The property, which is roughly rectangular in shape, extends approximately 25 kilometres in an east-west direction and 12 km in a north-south direction. It comprises 220 map-designated cells, with a total area of approximately 12,400 hectares. Access to the property is via logging roads from Lebel-sur-Quevillon.

A variety of work by other companies has taken place on parts of the property and neighbouring properties commencing in the 1950s, including geological reconnaissance mapping, geophysical surveys, and a small amount of diamond drilling. Although encouraging results were obtained from several of the programs, and a number of showings of base metals identified, all of the early explorers abandoned their claims.

Since acquisition of the property in 2005, Megastar has completed a reconnaissance geology survey (2005), line cutting (2006), a surface geophysical survey (2006), a diamond-drilling program (2006), trenching and sampling (2008), a Vertical Time Domain Electromagnetic (VTEM) airborne geophysical survey (2008), a compilation of the above work (2010), and most recently, a reconnaissance geological survey over almost the entire property (2010). With the exception of the airborne geophysical survey and the reconnaissance geological survey, the work was confined to the more westerly cells, as the property was much smaller at that time. It has only been in the past 2-3 years that the property has been expanded significantly toward the east. Felsic volcanic rocks, displaying characteristic hydrothermal alteration known to be associated with VMS-style deposits, had been identified from the geological review, past diamond drilling, and the trenching. Geophysical survey work confirmed the presence of multiple conductors, several with magnetic correlation that could be associated with a VMS deposit. Overall, the varied types of work done to that point in time had confirmed the environment as being a favourable host for a VMS deposit.

Based on the earlier findings, in early 2010 Megastar initiated a program of reconnaissance geological mapping to follow-up on the anomalies identified from the airborne VTEM survey and to gain a better understanding of other areas of the property. This work was undertaken during the past summer (2010), and the results of that work are presented herein.

The findings were limited to some extent by the lack of outcrop on the property. Where outcrop was located near the anomalies identified by the airborne survey, the outcrops were found to be small or often very weathered, rendering it difficult to explain many of the anomalies. However, sufficient work was done near the anomalies and at other locations to verify what is believed to have been an active hydrothermal system in the vicinity of Lac Sheilann. It is through this same region that the Novellet Rhyolite (east-west trending band of felsic rocks mapped by government geologists) passes, where semi-massive sulphides, sometimes anomalous in copper, have been investigated on surface, and where historic diamond drilling has indicated wide zones at depth anomalous in copper.

At several other locations on the property, wide zones of shearing accompanied by anomalous concentrations of sulphides have suggested a potential for gold mineralization.

The recent mapping work, in conjunction with a reinterpretation of the magnetic information received from the airborne geophysical survey, has resulted in a number of modifications to the original geological understanding of the property. Although the geological picture remains similar to what existed before, the location, shape, and size of many of the felsic volcanic units and the mafic intrusive units have been modified to conform to what is now known about the property. Similarly, the structural interpretation has also been modified to conform to field observations and the lineations observed on the most recent magnetic maps.

The revised geology (lithology, alteration, and structure) on the updated maps continues to support the theory that the property is an environment with characteristics similar to that favourable to host one or more VMS deposits.

Given the encouraging results to date, additional work is recommended for the property, initially in the form of more detailed geological and geophysical work over those areas where the greatest potential exists, and subsequently followed by an aggressive diamond drilling program to test as many of the most promising anomalies as possible.

To accomplish the above, a two-phase work program is recommended, the first phase being additional fieldwork to be completed during the spring and summer of 2011, followed by a 7500 m drilling program in the fall to winter of 2011, when there would be good access to all parts of the property.

The budget developed for the work would be approximately \$550,000 for the Phase 1 work and \$1,200,000 for the Phase 2 work.

2. INTRODUCTION

2.1 Purpose of Report

This report has been prepared for Megastar Development Corporation ("Megastar"), a publicly traded, junior, gold and base-metal exploration company, with head offices at Unit #600 - 625 Howe Street, Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada, V6C 2T6.

In the spring of 2010, MBR & Associates, a mineral exploration consulting firm, with head office in Val-d'Or, Quebec, was retained to plan and expedite a field exploration program on an exploration property in Ralleau Township located approximately 120 km east of Val-d'Or Quebec. Refer to Figure 1 - Location of Project, in Appendix A.

This report has been prepared to combine the results of the summer field exploration program with existing historical information. This report shall provide the basis for future recommended work programs on the property. The report is to conform to the requirements of National Instrument 43-101 - Reporting, as information in the report may be used as a basis for future financing of the work.

2.2 Sources of Information

The most recent source of information is from field mapping and sampling across accessible areas of the property completed during the months of June, July, and August of 2010. A crew of five, comprised of two graduates in earth sciences, and three undergraduates, worked in teams to ground-proof geophysical anomalies identified from analysis of an airborne Vertical Time Domain Electromagnetic Survey completed in 2008, and to conduct reconnaissance prospecting and mapping over areas of outcrop on the property. The recent information consists of field notes describing lithology, structure, mineralization, hydrothermal alteration, and other features which may be relevant to the explanation of the geophysical anomaly and / or to the discovery of one or more economic deposits of metals.

In addition to the information collected during the past summer, a variety of information is available from work done by Megastar since 2005, and other companies prior to that.

Megastar conducted several varied exploration campaigns over parts of the property during the past four to five years, the results of which were recently compiled into a comprehensive report describing the highlights of the work and presenting recommendations for continued exploration on the Ralleau Property (Langton and Stephens, April 2010).

Other information discussed has been obtained principally from Ministerie de Ressources naturelles et la Faune (MRNF) records, which include government surveys and maps, plus numerous assessment work documents filed with the MRNF 'Examine' document retrieval system by companies formerly working in the area of the Ralleau Project.

2.3 Property Visits

The author of this report has reviewed many areas of the property with the field crews during several separate visits to the property throughout the summer of 2010. Special attention was paid to those areas where lithological observations during the initial reconnaissance indicated greater potential to host a mineral deposit.

2.4 Definitions

For the purposes of understanding this report, a number of definitions have been provided where clarification of terms may be warranted.

Airborne survey - is a geomatics method of collecting information about the earth's surface by using remote sensing technologies, in this case magnetic and electromagnetic equipment, mounted within an aircraft (fixed wing airplane or helicopter). (adapted from Wikipedia.com, 2010)

Alteration - or, hydrothermal alteration, is a rock or mineral phase change caused by the interaction of hydrothermal liquids and wall rock; may be important as an indicator of a hydrothermal system responsible for the deposition of a mineral deposit. (Adapted from Answers.com, 2010)

Assay - Qualitative or quantitative analysis of a metal or ore to determine its components (Answers.com, 2010)

Channel sampling - A sample obtained by removal of pieces of rock from a groove cut into the rock outcrop or face.

Cell - A (usually) rectangular area of land shown on the maps of the Quebec MRNF 'Gestim' Property Management System, which can be 'designated' as mining property by any person using a computer, along with payment of the appropriate fee, i.e., as in 'map designation' or 'map staking'. The cell replaces the former 'mining claim', which previously was only obtainable by actually marking out the boundaries in the field.

Felsic rock - A term, which combines the words "feldspar" and "silica", used in geology to describe typically lighter coloured rocks which are enriched in silicate minerals, such as silicon, oxygen, aluminium, sodium, and potassium, e.g., quartz, muscovite, orthoclase, and sodium-rich plagioclase feldspars. (Adapted from Wikipedia, 2010)

Gossan - An intensely oxidized, weathered, or decomposed rock, usually the upper and exposed part of an ore deposit or mineral vein. (Wikipedia.com, 2010)

Grab Sampling - A random mode of sampling; the samples being taken from broken rocks in a pile or from the outcrop, typically at random locations where mineralization is believed to exist. (Adapted from thefreedictionary.com, 2010)

Intermediate rock - An igneous rock whose chemical composition lies between that of mafic and felsic rocks, e.g., andesite. The limits are not fixed rigidly and a number of schemes exist that are based on modal mineralogy and the whole rock chemistry. (Encyclopaedia.com, 2010)

Lithology - The gross physical character of a rock or rock formation, or the microscopic study, description, and classification of rock. (thefreedictionary.com, 2010)

Lode - The metalliferous ore that fills a fissure in a rock formation; a vein of mineral ore deposited between clearly demarcated layers of rock. (Answers.com, 2009)

Mafic rock - A dark coloured rock that is rich in magnesium and iron; the term "mafic" was derived from contracting "magnesium" and "ferric", and including common rock-forming mafic minerals such as olivine, pyroxene, amphibole, and biotite, e.g., basalt and gabbro. (Adapted from Wikipedia, 2010)

Map designation - To select one or more cells, or predetermined areas of land shown on the maps of the Quebec MRNF Gestim Property Management System, using a computer. Also referred to as 'map staking'.

Mapping - The collection of geologically related data in the field for the purpose of preparing a graphical representation of selected geological features within a desired surface or subsurface area. (adapted from gsc.nrcan.gc.ca/org/calgary/research/geomap_e.php, 2010)

Physiography - or physical geography, is that branch of science which deals with the study of processes and patterns in the natural environment like atmosphere, biosphere and geosphere.

Qualified Person - means an individual who: (a) is an engineer or geoscientist with at least five years of experience in mineral exploration, mine development or operation or mineral project assessment, or any combination of these; (b) has experience relevant to the subject matter of the mineral project and the technical report; and, (c) is in good standing with a professional association, and, in the case of a foreign association listed in Appendix A, has the corresponding designation in Appendix A. (Ontario Securities Commission, 2005)

Specimen - a sample, in this case, of rock, taken for the purpose of later verification of the rock properties by visual observation in a controlled environment, such as an office or laboratory.

Subject Property - refers to the various parcels of land which have been staked by map designation by Megastar or their affiliates, and which comprises the total land package comprising the Ralleau Project.

Overburden - The material that lies above the area of economic or scientific interest, e.g., as in mining or mineral exploration, the rock, soil, or ecosystem that lies above the bedrock surface. (adapted from Wikipedia, 2010)

Pillows - or, pillow lavas, are lavas that contain characteristic pillow-shaped structures that are attributed to the extrusion of the lava under water, or subaqueous extrusion.

Sphagnum - commonly called peat moss, due to its prevalence in peat bogs and mires, usually refers to either the live moss growing on top of a peat bog, or the decaying matter underneath. (Wikipedia.com, 2010)

Structure - or, geological structure, refers to the permanent deformation and rock failure created by the changes in stress through geologic time, resulting in discontinuity planes (fractures, faults, joints) that permeate rock masses controlling their strength, stress-strain characteristics and the transmission and storage of fluids. (Department of Civil and Geological Engineering, University of Saskatchewan, 2010)

Sulphides - Sulphides refers to a mineral group where sulphur is combined with one or more metals, including iron, copper, zinc, lead, or arsenic, and which form an important class of minerals that includes the majority of ore minerals. (adapted from the Probert Encyclopaedia, 2010)

Technical report - a report prepared and filed in accordance with this Instrument and Form 43-101F1 Technical Report that does not omit any material scientific and technical information in respect of the subject property as of the date of the filing of the report.

Trace Element Geochemistry - In geochemistry, a trace element is a chemical element whose concentration is less than 1000 ppm or 0.1% of a rock's composition, used mainly in igneous petrology. (Wikipedia, 2010)

VTEM (Vertical Time Domain Electromagnetic Survey) - An airborne geomatic survey system which utilizes a transmitter loop suspended below the aircraft to transmit signals into the earth, which are subsequently received and processed by on-board electronic receiving equipment, to identify anomalous subsurface conditions for mineral exploration companies. (Adapted from Geotech.com, 2010)

Whole Rock Geochemistry - Geochemical analysis to determine all of the principal constituents (oxides, chlorides, sulphides, fluorides) of a particular rock.

3. RELIANCE ON OTHER EXPERTS

SEMICo Limited (John Stephens) has reviewed and analyzed data provided by MRB and Associates, the data collected by the field crews during the past summer, and the analytical results received from an accredited analytical laboratory.

Both before and following the field programs, SEMICo also completed limited research on the Internet. It has subsequently formulated its own conclusions based on the data.

The author completed several 2-4 day field visits to the property between the end of May and the end of August of 2010. The field visits were conducted for several reasons, including: training of the field teams, follow-up supplementary examination of areas which the field teams identified as having unusual features, and general reconnaissance of areas where field work had been limited. SEMICo did not carry out extensive detailed mapping work, drill any holes, or carry out a comprehensive program of sampling and assaying. While exercising reasonable diligence in use of the data, SEMICo has principally relied upon the data collected by the field crews and results from the analytical laboratory.

The details of the agreement under which Megastar holds title to the mineral lands for this project have not been thoroughly investigated or confirmed by SEMICo; hence, SEMICo offers no opinion as to the validity of the mineral titles celled. The description of the property has been presented here for general information purposes only as required by NI 43-101.

SEMICo is not qualified to provide professional opinion on issues related to mining and exploration title and land tenure, royalties, permitting, and legal and environmental matters, within the province of Quebec.

The authors have accordingly relied upon the representations of executives working for the issuer, Megastar, for Section 4 of this report, and have not verified the information presented in that section. The economic viability of any type of mineral resource mentioned in this report, if any, has not been demonstrated. Any mineral resources referred to by any party in this report should be considered too geologically speculative to have any economic value as mineral reserves. There is no assurance that exploration or development work will lead to a mineral reserve that can be mined economically.

The conclusions and recommendations in this report reflect the authors' best judgment' in light of the information available to them at the time of writing. The authors and SEMICo reserve the right to, but will not be obliged to, revise this report and conclusions if additional information becomes known to them subsequent to the date of this report. Use of this report acknowledges acceptance of the foregoing conditions.

4. PROPERTY DESCRIPTION & LOCATION

4.1 Area and Location

The property is presently comprised of an amalgamation of 220 map-designated cells, comprising a total area of approximately 12,400 hectares, as shown in Figure 2 - Location of Property, in Appendix A.

The property is roughly rectangular in shape, extending in an east-west direction approximately 25 kilometres and in a north-south direction approximately 12 kilometres. The southeast end of the property tends to 'droop' toward the southeast. Refer to Figure 3 - Topography and Location of Claims.

The Ralleau property, covering parts of both NTS map sheets 32F01 and 32F02, is located within the Abitibi Greenstone Belt, approximately 50 kilometres east of Lebel-sur-Quevillon, a small community in Northern Quebec, as shown in Appendix A - Figure 1 - Location of Project.

The property straddles a sequence of Achaean volcanic rocks that have the potential to host one or more volcanogenic massive-sulphide (VMS) or even a lode gold, Ni-Cu, or PGE deposit.

4.2 Cells and Tenure

During the summer of 2005, Megastar Development Corporation acquired 100% ownership of the first part of the property (12 cells) from the vendor for payment of \$1,000 in cash, issuance of 250,000 shares, and agreement to a 2% Net Smelter Return (NSR) on the property. (See July 25, 2005 News release) The property was acquired due to its attractiveness to host a VMS deposit, as reported in government publications. (News Release, Aug 18, 2005)

As a result of VMS-style alteration observed during the Phase 1 diamond-drilling program completed in 2006, Megastar acquired an additional 17 new mineral cells to the east, contiguous with the original 100% owned Ralleau property. (News Release, Jan 26, 2007)

Following regional compilation and fieldwork on the Ralleau property in early 2007 which suggested a much more extensive favourable volcanic belt than originally interpreted, Megastar acquired an additional 37 cells contiguous and to the southeast of the then-existing Ralleau copper-zinc project. The 37 new cells brought Megastar's total number of cells for the Ralleau property to 166, increasing the land under control by an additional 2,084 hectares for a total of 9,400 hectares. (News Release, Jul 7, 2008)

In 2008, adopting a larger scale perspective to the area in order to locate all favourable targets for drilling following a MAG-EM airborne survey, Megastar added another 35 cells to the property. These new cells added eight (8) contiguous cells to the north boundary and 27 contiguous cells on the south boundary, bringing Megastar's total number of cells for the Ralleau property to 215, a 19.1% increase of the land under 100% control from 9,400 hectares to over 12,100 hectares. (News Release, Sep 24, 2008)

A further 17 cells were acquired in October of 2009 to bring the total number of cells to 232, representing a total land area of 13,074 hectares. The new cells were located in the southeast end of the existing property.

At the commencement of the most recent field program, the property was larger, comprising the 232 cells described above. However, in July 2010, several cells were allowed to lapse as they were deemed to be of less geological potential and there was insufficient

assessment credits to maintain them in good standing. Several of the lapsed cells were again map designated to fill 'holes' between the cells that had not lapsed.

Presently, the property comprises 220 cells for a total area of approximately 12,400 hectares. The most recent listing of all registered cells, or cells, obtained from the GESTIM website on October 28, 2010, is provided in Appendix B - Property Summary. The listing provides pertinent details (% ownership, expiry dates, area, and other information relevant to ownership).

4.3 Property Boundaries

The property boundaries are defined by the geographic coordinates (UTM Eastings and Northings) shown on the GESTIM cell management system. These coordinates have been subsequently copied into topographic, geophysical, and geological maps prepared for the Ralleau property. This information in turn was programmed into the various GPS units of the field crews so that they at all times knew their location relative to the boundaries of the property.

4.4 Mineralized Zones and Pre-existing Mining Features

Various portions of the property have been explored by a number of companies during the past 80-100 years. Only limited features were identified as a result of historic research and the fieldwork.

Previously known mineralized zones include areas south of Lac Sheilann where several old shallow exploration pits were located, covering a length of approximately 200 m. Examination of several of the pits, which were grown over with at least 10-15 cm of moss, yielded anomalous sulphides, principally pyrite and pyrrhotite, with trace chalcopyrite. Due to the extensive overburden and the absence of proper equipment and time to further investigate the pits, only very limited effort was input into investigation of the pits.

Other pits were advanced by previous explorers in areas southwest of Lac Novellet and north of Lac Wilson. Other than these developments, there is nothing that could be considered to be mine workings.

4.5 Royalties, Back-in rights, Payments and Other Agreements

The project began in 2005 with the initial acquisition of twelve (12) cells near the west upper portion of the property. The agreement for that acquisition was for 100% ownership, payment of \$1,000 in cash, issuance of 250,000 shares, and the agreement to a 2% Net Smelter Return (NSR) on the property.

All other cells have been acquired by map designation of cells available on the MRNF Gestim website. It is unlikely that there are any special arrangements on any of these cells.

It is possible there exists surface rights agreements with regard to the harvesting of timber on portions of the property. Details on any such agreements has not been investigated as part of this assignment.

Several hunting shacks were noted during the course of the fieldwork. It is possible that permits have been granted by the MRNF to the owners of these shacks.

4.6 Environmental Issues

There are no apparent environmental issues related to the exploration and or development of the property, with the possible exception that there are numerous prominent streams and

lakes which may require precautions be taken during certain types of exploration activity, such as diamond drilling or stripping.

4.7 Permits

At the present time, it is likely that all permits previously granted to Megastar for work on the Ralleau Project have expired, e.g., airborne survey, diamond drilling, stripping and sampling. No permit was required for the most recent work which consisted of reconnaissance geological mapping.

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

5.1 Topography, Elevation, and Vegetation

5.2 Location and Access

The property is located approximately 155 km northeast of Val-d'Or, Quebec, and 50 km east of Lebel-sur-Quevillon.

5.2.1 Topography

The majority of the property is at an elevation between 370 to 390 metres above mean sea level. North of both Lac Wilson and Lac Sheilann there exists a series of hills with peaks attaining elevations of 420 to 430 metres. The lowest elevation is approximately 325 metres and occurs in the valley of the Riviere O'Sullivan, which drains toward the north. The low relief results in considerable marshland and bogs.

A drainage divide appears to exist between the east end of Lac Wilson and the remainder of the property. The areas surrounding Lac Wilson appears to drain toward the west, whereas the eastern areas of the property drain toward the north.

5.2.2 Elevation

The highest and lowest regional elevations are north of Lac Wilson (430 m) and Riviere O'Sullivan (325 m), respectively.

Over the remainder of the general region, the altitudes vary between 325 m and 430 m.

5.2.3 Vegetation

Forest cover is a mix of conifers, including spruce, pine, hemlock, and cedar, and deciduous trees, including birch and poplar. Although the natural succession has been disrupted over the years by human activity, it is still evident that deciduous growth favours deep overburden while conifers prefer to grow over shallow bedrock or muskeg areas.

5.3 Accessibility

From the Senneterre-Chibougamau Provincial Highway #113, a Domtar logging road leads eastward from Lebel-sur-Quevillon toward the property. Approximately 12 kilometres along the logging road, the logging road splits into two, with a northern branch leading across the north side of the property, and a southern branch leading along the southern side of the property. From the north and south logging roads, a network of secondary, generally north-south trending, all-weather logging roads lead to various areas of the property. From these secondary roads, non-all weather roads suitable for four wheel drive vehicles, ATVs, or snowmobiles exist.

Many formerly forested areas of the property have been logged at various times during the past 30 years, likely as a source of fibre for the paper mill which was formerly in operation at the nearby town of Lebel-sur-Quevillon. A small quantity of logging continues in the general area, as a source of wood for a sawmill located a short distance west of Lebel-sur-Quevillon.

The consequence of the logging activity has been the higher visibility of the glacial moraines and rock outcroppings. This affords increased potential to locate outcrops for examination.

5.4 Local Resources & Infrastructure

The closest community to the Ralleau property is Lebel-sur-Quevillon, a community with a present population of approximately 2000 persons. The community, which had been somewhat larger (population of 3500) in the past, and more prosperous, was originally developed to serve a Domtar paper mill located a few kilometers from town. However, since the mill closure, the population has dwindled and the infrastructure within the town has started to decay, with many business closures, shuttering of apartment buildings and houses, lack of street maintenance, etc.

As there remains a sawmill near the town, the town has managed to survive. In addition to the sawmill, there are two mining operations east of town which have operated sporadically, dependent upon metals prices and supply of ore. These operations include the Breakwater Resources Ltd. Langlois base metals operation and the Metanor Resources Inc. Barry open pit gold mine located approximately 50 and 125 km east of town, respectively.

The Langlois mine is located approximately 50 kilometres northeast of the town of Lebel-sur-Quévillon and 215 kilometres northeast of Val-d'Or. Breakwater acquired the Langlois zinc/copper mine effective May 1, 2000, operated it briefly during 2007 to 2008, closing the mine in late 2008 due to low metal prices. The mine remains on a care and maintenance basis, although limited underground development work is reported to be taking place. The mine facilities include a headframe, a paste backfill plant, mechanical and electrical shops, a service building, a zinc/copper concentrator and a tailings pond.

The Barry gold deposit is located in the Urban-Barry greenstone belt approximately 65 km southeast of the Bachelor Lake mine, and 125 km east of Lebel-sur-Quevillon. The mine was acquired in 2007 and has been operating since that time, with ore being shipped by truck on logging roads 65 km north to the Metanor Bachelor Lake mill. The mine facilities include mine equipment maintenance shops, an office, bunkhouses, and an explosives magazine.

Lebel-sur-Quevillon is serviced by an all-weather paved Highway 113, which leads south to meet with Highway 117, which extends between Val-d'Or to the west and ultimately Montreal to the southeast. To the north, the highway leads to Chibougamau, another mining community. A railroad also exists with daily freight traffic to the north and south. A small municipal airport exists a few kilometers south of town. High voltage power lines exist within the local area, likely having formerly serviced the paper mill.

5.5 Physiography

5.5.1 Geomorphology

The topography of the property can best be described as gently undulating, with several higher discontinuous ridges following along the north side of the property, and numerous lower hills along the southern portions. A few deep valleys exist along watercourses suggesting regional faulting. The valleys confine a number of large and small lakes which typically trend in a northeast-southwest direction, parallel to the regional topography and the geological structures. Lac Wilson tends to trend in an east-west direction, although it is made up of a number of interconnected lobes which conforms to the northeast-southwest lineament.

Several muskeg bogs provide a buffer for control of runoff water from intense precipitation or snowmelt. However, washouts across several of the gravel roadways are apparent where beavers have restricted or redirected the flow in creeks.

5.5.2 Hydrology

A drainage divide appears to exist between the east end of Lac Wilson and the remainder of the property. The areas surrounding Lac Wilson appears to drain toward the west, whereas the eastern areas of the property drain toward the north or northeast.

5.5.3 Glaciology

The indicated ice movement direction is generally from the northeast to the southwest, which may be the reason for the drainage patterns tending in the same direction. (Prest et al, 1968)

5.5.4 Climatology

Statistics for the Town of Lebel-sur-Quevillon (the closest community) indicate a northern boreal climate, with summer average temperatures (June-August) of 15.7 degrees Celsius, and winter average low temperatures (December-February) of -15.7 degrees Celsius. Extremes recorded indicate +34.4 and -43.0 degrees Celsius.

Accumulated precipitation amounts to approximately 930 mm per year, of which approximately 1/3 would be as snowfall. (Environment Canada, 2010)

5.5.5 Pedology (Soils)

Principal soil types include glacial till and outwash deposits of sands and gravels strewn with many large boulders, with silt and clay deposits in lower lying areas. Bogs and swamps are typically covered with a thick layer of mosses and sphagnum (peat).

6. HISTORY

6.1 Prior Ownership

Portions of the property have been held by numerous companies since the early 1950s; however, records are not readily available. It is believed that at the time Megastar acquired the property, most, if not all, of the land in this area was available for staking.

6.2 Previous Exploration and Development

Most of the companies that held property in the Ralleau Project area since the 1950s only held small parcels of land and performed very limited work, usually consisting of reconnaissance mapping, or line cutting and magnetic and/or electromagnetic surveys, and preparation of simple reports. In a few cases, diamond drilling may have been used to test the occasional anomaly. As no one company persisted for any great length of time, it would seem plausible that nothing significant enough to justify further expenditures was found during these preliminary investigations.

The price of gold, up until the early 1980s was less than \$400 per ounce. Base metals experienced several cycles of very low prices, which may have contributed to the abandonment of several of the exploration projects.

Because many of the former operators did not perform surveys of their claims, it is not possible to georeference most of these properties with the present Ralleau property, or the precise location of the work done.

In 1940, a geologist by the name of Fairburn, working for the Quebec Department of Mines, had completed mapping in the area, and confirmed the presence of the felsic rocks to the NW of Lac Sheilann. (Fairburn, 1940)

Following the availability of new information, companies appear to have shown an interest in the area in spite of its remote location. The following is a summary of work undertaken by a variety of companies who are believed to have held property within the boundaries of the present Ralleau Project.

In 1956, Cyprus Exploration Corporation Limited completed mapping in the area west of Lac Novellet. Following their investigations, Cyprus decided to discontinue further work. (Russell and Duff, 1956, GM61348)

In 1956, Malartic Goldfields completed an airborne EM geophysical survey over prospective gold claims to the southwest of Lac Novellet, followed by reconnaissance mapping and a surface electromagnetic survey. Eight packsack drill holes were attempted over a long conductor identified from the survey, but none of the drill holes were able to penetrate the overburden. No further work was recommended, although the source of the conductor was never explained. It appears that at a later date, three shallow drill holes were completed into the conductor, but the results were not encouraging. (Eakins, 1957, GM5419)

In 1956, Dome Exploration Company advanced eight diamond drill holes at discrete locations on the southwest side of Lac Sheilann in the same general area of the pits observed during the 2010 work. The casing from one of the holes was located about midway along the area of the pits. The casing, as determined from its coordinates, represented drill hole number DDH SA-5 as shown on a photocopy of a plan received from the MRNF offices. Mineralization in that particular hole consisted of 0.11% Cu over 1.8 m. Three other holes appear to have intersected the same mineralization at greater depth: DDH S-A1, DDH SA-1A, and DDH SA6 returned 0.61% Cu over 1.46 m, 0.21% Cu over 1.58 m, and 0.38% Cu

over 2.9 m, respectively. Another hole DDH SA-2, drilled approximately 60 m further to the NW along strike, returned 0.12% Cu over 19.2 m. in the upper part of the hole and 0.18% Cu over 5.2 m in a lower part of the hole. This location may be a candidate for more detailed geophysical surveys, such as a surface pulse-EM, as the area appears to be strongly anomalous in copper. (Dome Exploration Company, 1956, GM04721)

In 1956, SPES Exploration investigated the copper potential of the areas northeast of Lac Sheilann, as a result of an encouraging copper assay from a sample taken from a showing. However, after several weeks of reconnaissance prospecting, without success, the work was halted. (Grant, 1957, GM5363)

In 1964, Mining Corporation of Canada Limited completed EM and magnetic surveys over areas north of Lac Wilson. Trenching and results from seven drill holes produced encouraging results, including one trench over 20 m long and 11 m wide, which produced results of 4.4% Cu over 1.2 m and 1.9% Cu over 11.4 m. The best result from the drilling was 0.33% Cu over 14.3 m. Another nearby hole returned several metres of graphite and barren massive pyrite. (GM15336, 15337, 15348).

During 1964 and 1965, Coniagas Mines Limited completed EM and Magnetic surveys and six diamond drill holes on property towards the NE end of Lac Wilson. The most favourable result was 0.27% Cu over 0.6 m and 0.12% Cu over 7.3 m. (GM15848, 15849, GM17234)

In 1965, Anglo American conducted a magnetic survey over areas of the above property. Anglo followed up with a Crone EM survey and identified two conductors, both of which were drill tested. Assays were not published, but several of the holes reportedly intersected alteration. One hole intersected high concentrations of sulphides, including 20% sulphides over 3 m and 30% sulphides over 10 m in the same hole. A second hole intersected higher concentrations of sulphides with only a trace of chalcopyrite. This area continues to hold potential for hosting a deposit. (GM18253) (GM19519)

In 1968, Madison Syndicate and Atlantic Syndicate completed a horizontal loop EM survey and drilled five holes for 616 m. Results of two of the holes included: 0.42% Cu over 8.54 m and 0.37% Cu over 8.84 m. The location of this work was not provided. (Girard, 1982, GM39363)

In 1981, SEREM Limited completed work on a number of claims held north of Lac Wilson, including line cutting, horizontal loop Maxmin EM, and magnetic surveys. Fifteen conductive zones were identified. A program of drilling a number of the more promising conductors does not appear to ever have been completed. (J. Girard, 1982, GM39363)

In 1986, CDI Surveys Inc. performed an interpretation of data collected by Questor Surveys a few years earlier, over areas covering the eastern half of the Ralleau Project property. The principal results of the survey indicated an additional 20-25% of anomalies over what previously had been known, plus a series of long formational conductors of higher conductivity. It was noted that many of these formational conductors were not continuous, which may suggest greater opportunities for VMS-style systems. Magnetic susceptibility interpretation differences were believed to be caused by alternating zones of felsic to mafic volcanic rocks, plus several known structural features representing N-S trending lineaments. (GM44514, McCurdy, 1986)

6.3 Recent Exploration and Development

Following acquisition of the property by Megastar in 2005, various types of work have occurred in stages over a period of the last 3-4 years. Work performed by Megastar has included: reconnaissance geology and reporting (2005), line cutting (2006), surface

geophysical surveys (2006), diamond drilling (2006), trenching and sampling (2008), and an airborne geophysical survey (2008).

The details of the various work is provided in the sections below.

6.3.1 Geological Compilation

Megastar completed limited geological compilation in the fall of 2005 shortly after the initial block of cells had been acquired. (Fournier, 2005) Prior to the most recent work during the summer of 2010, additional compilation was done in the spring of 2010, to bring together the results of the various work programs completed since 2005 (Langton and Stephens, 2010)

6.3.2 Line Cutting

Following acquisition of the property in the summer of 2005, Megastar Development Corporation initiated field exploration work in January of 2006, consisting of approximately 75 line-km of line cutting over areas of the original 12 cells, in preparation for ground geophysical surveys. (News Release, Jan 31, 2006)

6.3.3 Surface Geophysics

A magnetometer survey and DeepEM in-loop survey were completed over the same 12 cells of the Ralleau property during March and April of 2006 following completion of the line cutting. (Boileau, 2006) The objective was to refine the geological interpretation and further characterize the historic airborne Input conductors. (News Release, Apr 11, 2006)

6.3.3.1 Geophysics Magnetometer Survey

The magnetic survey outlined a unit of low magnetic susceptibility that correlated with the Novellet Rhyolite identified in a Government survey (RG2002-12). Based on local outcrop exposure of the Novellet Rhyolite, the RG2002-12 Report estimated it to be 500 m thick. The recent detailed ground magnetic survey conducted by Megastar suggested that the unit measured more than 850 m thick and extended across the entire Ralleau property. In addition, magnetic anomalies adjacent to the south contact of the rhyolite were coincident with reported surface mineralization and DeepEM conductors. (News Release, Apr 11, 2006)

6.3.3.2 TDEM Pulse EM Down hole Survey (DeepEM)

The DeepEM in-loop survey identified six distinct DeepEM conductors, four of which occurred within the favourable Novellet Rhyolite. Drilling to test these conductors was scheduled within the following weeks.

6.3.4 Exploration Drilling

Megastar completed five diamond-drill holes in 2006 for a total of 1,545.7 metres. Drilling was planned to test coincidental Magnetic, DeepEM conductors, and favourable geology which had been identified on the original 12 cells.

The locations of the five diamond-drill holes are summarized in Table 1, and illustrated in Appendix A - Figure 4 - Areas of Previous Work.

Table 1 - 2006 Diamond-Drill Program Details (GM63676 - Piché, 2007)

Hole #	Length (m)	UTM (E) NAD83, Zone 18	UTM (N) NAD83, Zone 18	Grid (E)	Grid (N)	Azimuth	Dip
MAR-06-01	300	397688	5443970	22+00	7+50	360	-50
MAR-06-02	297	397502	5444364	20+00	11+50	180	-50
MAR-06-03	299	397275	5443238	18+00	0+00	360	-50
MAR-06-04	300	397861	5442897	24+00	3+25	360	-50
MAR-06-05	300	397846	5442459	34+00	7+25	360	-50

All EM conductors were reportedly explained by the drill hole intersections. Although no economic Au, Ag, Cu or Zn mineralization was found in the samples analysed, the anomalous values correspond to an environment of geochemical alteration. Geochemical data was used to characterize the rock types, as well as their alteration type and intensity. Whole rock analyses of several samples showed depletion of Na₂O in the footwall, whereas other samples exhibited K₂O enrichment of hanging wall. These alteration styles are often associated with VMS environments. In addition, DDH MAR-06-01 intersected a wide zone of sericitized rhyolite, a type of alteration also associated with VMS deposits. Additional cells, as referenced in Section 3.1, were acquired further to the east to cover the area along strike from the known alteration zones.

The limited diamond drilling that was completed in 2006, although it did not locate any significant economic mineralization, and was limited to a very small area of the property, did confirm the presence of an environment capable of hosting one or more VMS-style deposits. The report (GM63676 - Piché, 2007) confirms the presence of felsic volcanic flows and volcanoclastic rocks, VMS-style alteration, and includes a preliminary structural interpretation of the area. The report identified the southern part of the original property as being more favourable for exploration as it has similar geology to the Selbaie deposit in western Quebec, and the Mattabi deposit in northwestern Ontario.

6.3.5 Stripping and Sampling

In early 2008, Megastar completed a stripping and channel sampling program on the Ralleau Project. The program was designed to follow up on a VMS target situated approximately six kilometres east of Megastar's earlier discovery six kilometres to the west-northwest near Lac Novellet. A 15 kilometre long snow road was opened to Site #1 (refer to Appendix A - Figure 4 - Areas of Previous Work), where approximately one (1) metre of overburden was removed to expose the bedrock surface. Forty-seven (47) channel samples were taken from the outcrop over a distance of approximately 50 metres, in a north-south direction. A rock-saw channel was cut and the channel material chipped out over approximately one metre. The work program exposed the Novellet conductor and recovered

massive to semi-massive sulphides that appeared anomalous in copper and zinc. The sulphide enrichment appeared to have occurred along the contact between the felsic and mafic rocks.

Five kilometres of snow road was opened to access Site #2, which was located about three kilometres west of Site #1. Two shallow trenches encountered water, prohibiting sampling. The site was rehabilitated and abandoned. All locations were surveyed for mapping and the resulting samples were submitted for analysis. (News Release, Feb 12, 2008)

Fifty (50) samples were submitted to ALS Chemex for assay of gold, silver, copper and zinc values. Eight of these samples were also sampled for whole rock analysis of 14 metal compounds. Strict quality control (QA/QC) procedures were complied with meeting National Instrument (NI) 43-101 reporting requirements. Six samples were duplicate-assayed; five blanks, and nine standards were also submitted and assayed. (News Release, Mar 18, 2008)

The highlights of the analyses are shown below.

Table 2 - Anomalous Copper and Zinc Values in Channel Samples, Site #1

Sample	Copper	Zinc
Number	(ppm)	(ppm)
572001	246	204
572005	307	462
572006	210	257
572009	250	196
572024	123	478
572027	346	277

Table 3 - Whole Rock Geochemical Analysis in Channel Samples, Site #1

Sample	SiO ₂	Al ₂ O ₃	Fe ₂ O ₃	CaO	MgO	TiO ₂	MnO
Number	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
572001	53.39	9.20	15.12	5.04	5.62	1.01	0.25
572007	49.37	12.22	16.62	4.92	7.79	1.00	0.30
572013	64.90	17.36	4.41	2.64	2.24	0.61	0.07
572017	65.14	17.70	4.33	3.09	1.98	0.60	0.06
572026	63.66	14.55	7.90	2.98	2.54	0.74	0.11
572035	45.08	10.58	15.22	10.34	8.60	1.73	0.41
572042	57.07	11.94	13.00	4.73	5.80	1.47	0.26
572050	58.08	12.39	14.82	3.82	3.40	2.41	0.26

It was concluded from the work that potential existed for VMS-style alteration in the area sampled east of Lac Sheilann, and that the area exhibited similarities to the classic pattern of Noranda-type VMS. (GM63732, Proulx, 2008)

6.3.6 VTEM Airborne Surveys (2008)

In late April of 2008, Megastar Development Corporation engaged Abitibi Geophysique Ltd. of Val d'Or, Quebec, and Geotech Ltd. of Aurora, Ontario, to conduct a helicopter-borne electromagnetic geophysical survey known as Versatile Time-Domain Electromagnetic (VTEM). The survey area totalled 1,456 line kilometres over 8,000 hectares, on Megastar's entire 100% owned Ralleau project area (additional cells were acquired following the survey). Flight lines were spaced at 75 metre intervals, and accurately located using a GPS device and a radar altimeter for elevation.

The VTEM system is one of the leading airborne geophysical systems in use today and is particularly suited to identifying deeply buried, conductive ore bodies. The VTEM system is renowned for its deep penetration, high spatial resolution, and ability to detect and differentiate weak electro-magnetic anomalies at depth. VTEM has an impressive history of aiding experienced geophysicists in outlining favourable geology, structures, zones of conductivity, magnetic zones, and zones of alteration. This survey was intended to provide Megastar with priority drill targets that could be caused by underlying VMS deposits. (News Release, Mar 25, 2008)

The VTEM survey demonstrated that geological units on the Ralleau property exhibit high contrast of magnetic signature, of an order of magnitude of approximately 1630 nanoTeslas. Magnetic lineaments follow the orientation of the Urban Deformation Zone, oriented generally E to W on the west side of the property, changing to ESE to WNW on the SE end of the property. These have been interpreted as two distinct fault systems from the magnetic data, one oriented at approximately 360 degrees Az (Azimuth), and a second at 060 to 070 degrees Az. The magnetic lineaments are interpreted to be mafic to ultramafic formations that existed before the development of the fault systems. The boundaries of the magnetic lineaments and the anomalies was determined using the Oasis Montaj Tilt Derivative method, and the depth using the Oasis Montaj Euler Deconvolution method. Summary diagrams of the results are presented herein as Appendix A - Figure 5 - Tilt Derivative and Figure 6 - DMF Map and Euler Deconvolution Results. (Cifuentes, 2008)

The survey identified 49 discrete anomalies based on the contoured results of the early and late time channels of the Z component off-time of the B-field. Most are oriented E to W, although a few are oriented between 090 degrees Az and 135 degrees Az. The anomalies range in length from 200 m to as great as 1400 m. The particular amplitude and wavelengths indicate varying depths from shallow to deep, and varying widths from thin to thick. Generally, the conductors dip toward the north. (Cifuentes, 2008)

The 49 discrete anomalies have been classified as priorities 1 to 4 based on conductivity and strike length. Eight (8) of these anomalies were classified as Priority 1, an additional eight as priority 2, 13 were classified as priority 3, and finally 20 more were classified as priority 4. From its analysis of the anomalies identified from the survey, Abitibi recommended ground follow-up work on all of the priority 1, 2 and 3 anomalies, and drilling on all of the priority 1 and 2 anomalies once additional modelling has been completed. It should be emphasized that any such drill targets identified have been determined without the benefit of a thorough geological evaluation. Geological evaluation may result in the upgrading or downgrading of certain of the exploration targets identified from the VTEM survey.

As well as the 49 anomalies identified by Abitibi, there exists a large number of anomalies that were not classified. Abitibi has suggested that the poorer anomalies may be the result of ionic sources, originating from overburden troughs, fault or shear zones, geological contacts, disseminated sulphides, or sphalerite. (Cifuentes, 2008)

For this reason, and because VMS deposits are more often than not associated with anomalies of shorter strike length and moderate to low conductivity, the Company assumed the position that all 49 anomalies would need to be reclassified following a field mapping program to verify those anomalies that may be near surface, and corroborate them with favourable geological environments (rock type, alteration, and structural context). (adapted from Megastar News Release, Mar 25, 2009)

6.4 Documented Mineral Resources

There are no known documented mineral resources on the property comprising the Ralleau Project.

6.5 Production

No records were found indicating any production from any areas of the Ralleau Project property.

7. GEOLOGICAL SETTING

7.1 General Geology

The Ralleau property is located within the Abitibi Greenstone Belt in Quebec. More precisely, the property is located within the Abitibi-Wawa sub-province, which attains a width of 250 km and extends a distance of 600 km east to west from Quebec to Ontario. (GM45086 - Beauregard et al, 1987) Refer to Appendix A - Figure 7 - Regional Geology.

Within Quebec, the Abitibi-Wawa sub-province is comprised of approximately 50% volcanic rocks of extrusive, intrusive, and volcanoclastic origin. Approximately 15% of the area is comprised of sedimentary rocks, with the remaining 35% comprised of felsic to mafic plutons, emplaced during the Kenoran Orogeny.

With the exception of the diabase dykes of Proterozoic age, the rocks in the region are Archaean age and comprise part of the Abitibi sub-province. The Archaean volcanic rocks comprise two lithological assemblages: the Urban-Barry belt at the centre, and the Currie-Le Sueur belt at the northwest extremity of the region. The Urban-Barry belt forms the western extension of the Urban Formation. The Currie-Le Sueur belt is stratigraphically connected to the d'Obatogamau Formation (Gauthier, 1986, Proulx, 1992). The two formations display the same lithological and geochemical characteristics.

They are principally composed of glomeroporphyritic tholeiitic basalts, intruded by numerous sills of gabbro and pyroxenite. Locally can be found metasediments, undifferentiated tuffs, and felsic volcanic flows and volcanoclastics. Comparing petrographic, geochemical, and geochronology, Bandyayera et al., 2001, confirmed that the formations are equivalent. According to the geochemistry, the two formations represent an ocean floor tectonic environment which was part of the first cycle of the north volcanic zone of the Abitibi sub-province.

Locally, age dating of rocks from the area of the Ralleau Project gives an age of 2714 Ma for the rocks comprising the Novellet Member. (Goutier et Melancon, 2007) This age is apparently quite unexpected, as within the unit can be found Obatogamau basalts with an age of 2730 Ma. A similar situation has been observed in the Timmins mining camp several hundreds of kilometres to the west. Three hypothesis have been proposed to explain the geochronological stratigraphy. The first hypothesis is that the Obatogamau magmatic chambers were heterogeneous. The second hypothesis is that the Obatogamau magmatic chambers represented a geological event spread evenly in time and space. Lastly, it is suggested the Novellet member is a distinct lithostratigraphic unit from the Urban Formation. However, given the present lack of geochronological data, no conclusions can be drawn relative to these theories. Further work would be necessary. Further to the west, in the region of the Wilson River, exists the Quevillon Group, which is comprised of basalts, andesites, rhyolites, and sediments. It has been concluded that the Quevillon Group and the Urban Formation are lithographically distinct. (Bandyayera, D., et al, 2002)

On a regional scale, the metamorphism is typically greenschist facies. Near some plutons, the metamorphic grade is amphibolite-almandine facies. This is particularly true in the area of the Ralleau property and further east, approaching the Grenville Tectonic Front.

The orientation of the lithologies, for the most part, of areas less affected by the plutons, is east to west. The intrusive rocks appear to be sub-concordant with the volcanic sequences, and appear as dome-like structures. The Urban-Barry belt forms a structural syncline between the felsic plutons. The trace of the syncline, referred to as the Ralleau Syncline, is believed to coincide with the Urban Deformation Zone. The Cameron Deformation Zone is

interpreted to be a later stage of faulting which also has cut the Urban Deformation Zone. The Mountain pluton occupies the core of an anticlinal structure to the north, referred to as the Mountain Syncline, which separates the Urban and Obatogamau Formations. The observed relationships suggest a stratigraphic correlation between the Urban and Obatogamau Formations. (Bandyayera, D., et al, 2002)

Government mapping of the Urban-Barry volcano-sedimentary belt has identified the potential for several types of mineralization. The metallogenic and geologic nature of the Urban-Barry shear zone is comparable to the Miquelon area, where a number of discoveries have been made, including the Langlois Zn-Cu Mine. Mapping has identified the potential for VMS deposits related to the felsic units, gold mineralization associated with the volcanic metasediments, and Ni-Cu deposits either associated with synvolcanic or late tectonic mafic-ultramafic intrusions. (Bandyayera, D., et al, 2002)

7.2 Local & Property Geology

The Ralleau property covers a felsic to mafic volcanic sequence over 25 km of strike length in an east to west direction, as shown in Appendix A - Figure 7 - Regional Geology. This belt had been interpreted by Geologie Quebec to include three major felsic domes: West Dome (north of Lac Wilson), Central Dome (northwest of Lac Novellet) and East Dome (east of Lac Sheilann). Two main regional deformation corridors were believed to have affected the felsic domes: the Urban Deformation Zone and the Cameron Deformation Zone. The latter has been recognized as being auriferous along strike and is associated with the Langlois Zinc Mine, a volcanogenic massive-sulphide (VMS) deposit approximately 20 km to the northwest that hosts proven reserves and indicated and inferred resources totalling 13.3 MT grading 9.65% Zn, 0.6% Cu and 46 g/t Ag (Breakwater Resources Website, as of December 31, 2008).

The volcanic sequences are intruded by mafic to intermediate sills and dykes, and several large felsic and mafic plutons.

Major felsic domes, like those exposed on the Ralleau property, may represent volcanic centres, and are known to be favourable environments for VMS deposits throughout the Abitibi. (News Release, Mar 25, 2009)

The litho-stratigraphic units are typically sub-vertical with a tendency to dip toward the north. They strike 270 degrees Az on the west end of the property, changing to 300 degrees Az toward the southeast part of the property.

7.3 Modified Property Geology

Interpretation of the geology of the property following the mapping program has confirmed the original geological interpretation to be generally representative. However, as a result of analysis of the data from the field mapping program, and new information available from the more up-to-date airborne magnetic survey, more precise location of the geological units is possible. The relocation of the geological units and the new interpretation of the regional structure have resulted in several significant changes, including:

- Repositioning of the Lac Wilson felsic unit further north but following the same general trend;
- Shifting of the Lac Wilson felsic 'dome' toward the west, and a reduction in its width from 400 m to just over 100m;
- Identification of a narrow siliceous or cherty horizon within the core of the Lac Wilson felsic dome;

-
- Extension of the Lac Novellet felsic dome toward the east, across Lac Sheilann, and an increase in its width toward the west;
 - Field correlation of observed mafic intrusive rocks in the field with many of the magnetic high features observed on the magnetic maps, and interpretation of similar magnetic high features to also be mafic intrusive rocks;
 - Repositioning of many of the earlier mapped mafic intrusives due to direct field observation and correlation with magnetic maps;
 - Elimination of several of the faults or shears indicated on the original maps;
 - Modification to other of the faults or shears on the original maps;
 - Addition of several new faults or shears;
 - Repositioning of several regional shears based on correlation with the topography of the property;
 - Addition of drill hole traces where the information was known to illustrate the direction of the hole and any significant intersections; and,
 - Addition of labels identifying the zones with the most apparent economic significance.

The changes have resulted in creation of a new set of maps, which are illustrated in Appendix A - Figures 8 to 10 - Geological Compilation (3 maps).

8. DEPOSIT TYPES

8.1 Deposit Types

The Ralleau property has the potential to host a variety of different deposit types, including volcanogenic massive-sulphide (VMS) deposits, lode-type gold deposits, nickel and copper, or platinum group elements (PGE).

VMS deposits are typically associated with intermediate to felsic volcanic rocks including andesite flows and tuffs, rhyolite flows, felsic volcanoclastic rocks, and tuffs. These rock units usually comprise a fraction of the volcanic package, which is usually dominated, especially in the eastern areas of the Abitibi, by mafic volcanic flows, pillow flows, and tuffs. These units are commonly intruded by syn-volcanic gabbro to diorite sills and dykes (mafic intrusions).

VMS deposits are typically associated with semi-massive to massive sulphides (pyrite and pyrrhotite), that are occasionally enriched in zinc (sphalerite) and copper (chalcopyrite). Small quantities of lead (galena), silver, and gold are often associated with VMS deposits. As VMS-type deposits result from the deposition of mineral-enriched hydrothermal fluids, feeder or alternation zones exist which may be enriched in certain common rock-forming elements and depleted in others.

Lode-gold deposits are typically hosted by quartz-carbonate veins in shear zones within volcanic or intrusive rocks. Tourmaline is often associated with the gold bearing veins. Total sulphide (pyrite, pyrrhotite, chalcopyrite) content in lode-gold deposits is typically low (<10%). There is commonly a relationship between the sulphide and gold content within the host veins. (Sauvé et al., 1991). These deposits can be of sufficient size and with high enough concentration of gold to be extracted economically.

Faults and zones of high-strain ("shear-zones") play an important role in the formation of lode-gold deposits, as they act as receptive conduits for mineralized fluids to pass upward toward the sea floor where native metal and metallic sulphide content is precipitated. A prominent deformation zone with numerous smaller offset shears and faults exists across the length of the property. Further to the west this deformation zone is known to host several gold deposits within sheared and silicified mafic volcanic rocks.

Nickel and platinum group elements (PGE) deposits are typically hosted within mafic and ultramafic intrusive rocks. Mafic intrusions of sufficient size to host a deposit exist on the Ralleau property.

8.2 Geological Model

As the primary focus of the work is the discovery of a VMS deposit, the geological model being employed for the Ralleau Project property is limited to that type of deposit at this time. Should evidence be identified during the course of the work of the potential of gold or nickel deposits, the scope of the work and the models utilized would be expanded to include models for either of those commodities.

Models for VMS exploration in the Abitibi principally employ the Mafic Bimodal model as detailed by Galley et al, 2007. VMS deposits in this model type are usually found within a mafic dominated terrane, with lesser felsic rocks, typically as flows and / or volcanoclastics. It is often near the felsic to mafic interface that the VMS deposits are located.

Bimodal mafic hostrocks are dominated by effusive volcanic successions and accompanying, large-scale hypabyssal intrusions. This high-temperature subseafloor environment at one

time supported high-temperature ($>350^{\circ}\text{C}$) hydrothermal systems, from which VMS deposits of Cu, Cu-Zn, and Zn-Cu- (Pb) precipitated, often with anomalous Au and Ag. The formation of the felsic exhalites on the mafic substrate was usually accompanied by silicification and/or chloritization of the underlying strata, the depth of which can be significant. VMS mining camps where this phenomenon has been observed include Noranda, Matagami Lake, and Snow Lake. In felsic volcanoclastic terrains, the generation of iron rich exhalites can be accompanied by extensive K-Mg alteration of the felsic substrate.

The large majority of VMS deposits in Canada form in either bimodal mafic or bimodal felsic volcanic terranes dominated by basalt-basaltic andesite and rhyolite-rhyodacite. Prospective VMS-hosting arc terranes are characterized by bimodal volcanic successions that have a tholeiitic to transitional tholeiitic-calc alkaline composition. The felsic volcanics are characterized by low Zr/Y (<7) and low (La/Yb)N (<6) ratios, with elevated high field strength element contents (Zr >200 ppm, Y >30 ppm, and elevated LREE and HREE) typical of high-temperature, reduced magmas derived from partially hydrated crust (Barrie et al., 1993; Barrie, 1995; Lentz, 1998). The lower viscosities of the high-temperature felsic magmas result in rapid ascent with minimal heat loss into subseafloor settings where hydrothermal convection can be initiated. For this reason, most prospective VMS environments are characterized by high-level sill-dyke swarms, discrete felsic extrusive centres, and large (>15 km long and 2000 m thick) subvolcanic composite intrusions. The Precambrian VMS-related exhalites are commonly composed of finely bedded, sulphide-rich tuffaceous material. Both types of exhalite may form proximal to massive sulphide deposits or extend for strike lengths of several kilometres to tens of kilometres (Spry et al., 2000; Peter, 2003). Proximity to a hydrothermal source in these formations is indicated by positive inter-element correlation between hydrothermal components (Eu, Fe, Mn, Pb, Zn, Cd, Au, Ca, Sr, Ba, P, and CO_2) versus clastic components (Si, Ti, Al, Mg, K, and Zr), increasing chondrite normalized Eu/Eu* (hydrothermal input), and decreasing Ce/Ce* (seawater input) towards the source (Peter and Goodfellow, 1996; Peter, 2003). Vertical and horizontal facies vary from oxide through silicate to carbonate, which in some cases, also may reflect proximity to focused hydrothermal activity (Peter, 2003). (Galley et al, 2007)

In effusive flow-dominated settings in oceanic arc and continental margin arcs, VMS deposits can be associated with 15 to 25 km long, mafic to composite synvolcanic intrusions. These intrusions are Na-rich and depleted in low field strength elements and have low airborne radiometric responses but commonly show magnetic halos due to surrounding zones of high-temperature fluid interaction. Exploration should be focused up to 3000 m upsection in the comagmatic volcanic suites in the hanging wall of the intrusions. Rhyolites with high Zr (>300 ppm), negative chondrite-normalized Eu anomalies, (La/Yb)N values of less than 7, (Gd/Yb)N values of less than 2, and Y/Zr ratios of less than 7 define high-temperature ($>900^{\circ}\text{C}$) felsic volcanic environments favourable for VMS formation. The presence of synvolcanic dyke swarms and exhalite horizons are indicative of areas of high paleo-heat flow. (Galley et al, 2007)

Mineralogy and chemistry can be used to identify large scale hydrothermal alteration systems in which clusters of VMS deposits may form. Broad zones of semiconformable alteration will show increases in Ca-Si (epidotization-silicification), Ca-Si-Fe (actinolite-clinzoisite-magnetite), Na (spilitization), or K-Mg (mixed chlorite-sericite \pm Kfeldspar). Proximal alteration associated with discordant sulphide-silicate stockwork vein systems includes chlorite-quartz-sulphide- or sericite-quartz-pyrite \pm aluminosilicate rich assemblages and is typically strongly depleted in Na and Ca due to high-temperature feldspar destruction. In addition to geochemical analysis, X-ray diffraction, PIMA, and oxygen isotope analysis can assist in vectoring towards higher temperature, proximal

alteration zones and associated VMS mineralization. Although PIMA has been used most effectively on alteration systems that contain minerals with a high reflective index, there has been some success in identifying greenschist-facies minerals within Precambrian VMS hydrothermal systems (Thompson et al., 1999). (Galley et al, 2007)

9. MINERALIZATION

9.1 Locations and Distribution of Mineralization

Several areas of mineralization, or areas deemed to have potential to host mineralization, have been identified from the field reconnaissance work. The limited number of occurrences can be explained by the lack of exposure due to the prevalent glacial drift cover over most areas of the property, or in the lower areas where muskeg bog is present.

The areas include, which represent a summary of the field mapping work, in order of decreasing significance:

1. Southwest of Lac Sheilann, in the same general area of airborne anomaly R-37 (refer to Appendix A - Figure 9 - Geological Compilation (Map 2 of 3)) - At this location, felsic and hydrothermally altered rocks which locally host up to 50% sulphides have been identified over a distance of approximately 400 metres within felsic to intermediate rocks, portions of which exhibit moderate to strong sericitic and occasionally chloritic hydrothermal alteration. This is the same area that hosts numerous ancient shallow pits and 8 drill holes, mentioned in Section 6 - History.
2. North of Lac Sheilann, in the same general area of airborne anomaly R-39A (refer to Appendix A - Figure 8 - Geological Compilation (Map 1 of 3)). - At this location, silicified, sericitized, and altered felsic to intermediate rocks exist which locally hosts up to 10% sulphides. Weathering is extensive in the area. The extent of the apparent alteration was traced over a distance of approximately 50 meters, although exposure was discontinuous. Hematized basalt was noted at a contact margin to the silicified unit.
3. East of Lac Sheilann, in the same general area of airborne anomaly R-41 (refer to Appendix A - Figures 8 and 9 - Geological Compilation (Map 2 of 3, Map 3 of 3)). - At this location, which lies along a logging trail, in 2006, overburden was removed from the shallow bedrock and a continuous channel sample taken along a length of approximately 50 meters. Lithology consists of multiple zones of interlayered narrow felsic to mafic units intruded by gabbroic dykes. The mineralization primarily consists of small pockets of near to massive pyrite with very minor chalcopyrite and / or sphalerite, and stringers of 2-10% pyrite, along the contacts between the gabbro sills and the volcanic rocks. Use of a beep mat over this area failed to trace the weak conductors beyond the limits of the stripped area.
4. Centre Zone (between Lac Novellet and Lac Wilson, in the same general area of airborne anomaly R-19 (refer to Appendix A - Figure 9 - Geological Compilation (Map 2 of 3)). At this location there existed a number of ancient pits within the felsic Novellet member which reportedly had returned significant Cu and Zn values.
5. South Centre Zone, in the same general area of airborne anomalies R-21 and R-29 (refer to Appendix A - Figure 9 - Geological Compilation (Map 2 of 3)). - At this location, a deep valley exists, possibly the trace or parallel splay of the regional Cameron Deformation Zone, which is known to host gold bearing mineralization. Although there are no outcrop exposures with the valley, elevated levels of sulphides within a schistose rock cut by a white quartz vein at the south edge of the valley suggests the potential for gold mineralization. Megastar drilled two holes in this area in 2006, on two separate Infitem anomalies, which also coincide with two anomalies from the VTEM survey. Airborne anomaly R-21 exists approximately 100 m north of this area, and although the hole drilled at that location did not return gold

values, it did confirm the presence of elevated concentrations of sulphides. Further to the east, another drill hole was advanced to test an Infinitum anomaly coincident with airborne anomaly R-29. This hole, which was collared in a dacite to rhyodacite tuffaceous unit, also intersected anomalous sulphides. It is possible that structural analysis of the area could identify one or more structural traps for deposition of gold in quartz-carbonate veins.

6. NE Au Zone - Lac Wilson (refer to Appendix A - Figures 8 and 9 - Geological Compilation (Map 1 of 3, Map 2 of 3)). - Although no airborne anomaly exists at this location, very interesting geological features (oxidation, silicification, shearing, proximity to a large granodiorite intrusive, and numerous diorite or aplite dykes and sills, within highly deformed mafic pillow lavas and flows), suggest the potential for gold mineralization along this contact. The exposure exhibiting the shearing and alteration at this location extended for a distance of approximately 100 m, but likely extends for several kilometres.
7. SE Corner of the property (refer to Appendix A - Figure 10 - Geological Compilation (Map 3 of 3)). - The limited reconnaissance mapping / prospecting that was done in this area identified principally mafic and intermediate extrusive rocks, with local occurrences of shearing and accompanying alteration and / or weak sulphide mineralization. Although a number of cells have since elapsed in this area, further prospecting on the remaining cells may yield an environment suitable for gold mineralization. An environment similar to what exists in this area is known to host several gold-bearing mineralized zones west of Lebel-sur-Quevillon, along the same geological trend.

9.2 Nature of the Geology and Geological Controls

Principal geological controls with the regions described above include the stratigraphic position within the volcanic sequence, the severity and extent of shearing, and the proximity to a felsic to intermediate intrusion.

The nature of the stratigraphic position is difficult to determine primarily due to the lack of outcrop exposure. It does appear to be possible to infer geological contacts from the differences in the magnetic susceptibility of each rock type, as interpreted from the airborne survey. This has allowed for the determination of the location and extent of the favourable felsic zone, referred to as the Novellet Member, which appears to host a number of the former pits and showings. Fieldwork has identified sporadic evidence of sulphide mineralization and hydrothermal alteration in the regions centred around Lac Sheilann. Only a few of the reported showings were located during the most recent work. Given that much of the past work (stripping and drilling) on the various showings was completed anywhere from 25 to 60 years ago, many of these areas have grown over with both ground cover and new forest. There is little, if any, evidence that work had taken place in many of these areas. Also, as there was no reliable means to georeference these areas, locating them even when they are known to exist can be very difficult.

Evidence of shear zones and / or faults is present on the property. The most prominent feature is a deep ravine which extends in a general east - west direction across the northern half of the property. It is believed that this ravine is the surface representation of a major regional fault system associated with the Cameron Deformation Zone.

Mapping in areas adjacent to this ravine has shown wide parallel zones of shearing within mafic units to the north and mixed mafic-felsic units along the south extremity. In many cases the shearing is accompanied by silicification, iron enrichment (primarily as pyrite, with

occasionally trace chalcopyrite and sphalerite), hematite and / or epidote and / or carbonate alteration, primarily in the mafic rocks. Numerous secondary offset shear zones and displacements are apparent along the zones of shearing. Although no particular area reviewed and sampled was anomalous in gold mineralization, the structural controls appear to be present which has the potential to host one or more gold deposits.

The volcanic belt that extends across the Ralleau property is bounded to the north and south by regional-scale intrusions. Locally, smaller intrusive bodies exist, in particular intermediate to felsic batholithic or stock-sized bodies. These types of structures have, in other camps, been credited with providing the heat to support hydrothermal convection systems that can generate VMS or lode-gold mineral deposits. For at least one location on the property, a large granodioritic body exists, and appears to have resulted in pronounced alteration of adjacent mafic pillow lavas and flows along an east-west trending shear zone which extended for approximately 100m. This one known exposure was sampled for gold, with low but detectable gold present in all 13 samples. Additional work along this trend may lead to a more fertile area which could host a deposit.

10. EXPLORATION

10.1 Exploration Methods Employed

The original mandate was to locate in the field the locations of the airborne anomalies, principally conductors (low resistivity bodies) indicated from the VTEM survey. The procedure employed to do this was to record the location of the anomalies from the geophysical plots, and to enter this information into GPS devices. Once in the field, the GPS was used to locate one end of the anomaly system. The end of the anomaly was flagged with survey ribbon, and the anomaly traced and flagged at regular intervals along its length. At that point, the area was traversed for signs of visible outcrop. The visible outcrops near the anomaly trace were examined and mapped, to determine if the cause of the conductor could be determined. Many areas of the property were covered with either thick layers of till or muskeg bogs limiting the success to some degree. In many cases, although areas of apparent mineralization were located, it often appeared that the concentration of mineralization was insufficient as to explain the presence of the conductive body.

A second mandate was to locate in the field any other outcrop areas and collect geological information so as to prepare the most comprehensive database possible to aid in overall interpretation of the geology. To aid in completing this task, aerial photographs and topographic maps were employed to detect regions of higher ground, and to focus the attention to those areas.

Traverses were also completed in the southeast areas of the property, which had not been covered by the VTEM survey. It was known that a number of these claims were to expire in July, and it was deemed desirable to perform reconnaissance mapping over these areas to confirm whether or not they held sufficient potential for hosting a mineral deposit. For a period of approximately one week, traverses were conducted daily by both field crews throughout this area.

The fieldwork resulted in the identification and location of numerous outcrops, ranging in area from less than a square meter to tens, or in a few instances, hundreds of square metres. When these areas were located, the available geological information (lithology, mineralization, alteration, and structure) was documented to the extent possible. At many of the locations, a specimen or sample was taken for further review or geochemical analysis.

10.2 Interpretation of Results

What has been determined as a result of the most recent work are the following:

1. The most predominant lithological unit in the area of the property is mafic to intermediate volcanic rocks, principally basalt and andesite. In most cases the units have been identified as being flow material or tuffs, due to the predominantly fine-grained massive nature of the rocks and lack of pyroclastic features, such as lapilli, fragments, or bombs. Alteration consists primarily of silicification, weak chloritization, and minor carbonitization. Near areas where shearing exists, there is a tendency for increased biotite and / or chloritic alteration, often accompanied by elevated levels of manganese and occasionally iron, in the form of pyrite enrichment. These rocks extend from one end of the property to the other and are interrupted frequently by gabbroic intrusions, principally sills and dykes. Occasional white barren quartz veins are also present within the mafic to intermediate units.
2. Felsic rocks, comprising dacite, rhyodacite, and rhyolite, in the form of flows and / or tuffs, appear to occupy the central portion of the property, extending just beyond

Lac Sheilann to the east, and toward the western limit of the property north of Lac Wilson. Confirmation in the field of the occurrence of felsic units is somewhat difficult due to the lack of outcrop exposure. However, analysis of the airborne magnetic total field survey map in conjunction with what is known about the felsic rock occurrences from the field work confirms the existence of a wide felsic zone within the limits suggested above. Altered versions of the above felsic unit, usually in the form of sericitization, is most predominant along the southwest sides of Lac Sheilann, suggesting a formerly active hydrothermal system in that area. Anomalous copper in drill holes and the numerous exploration pits along the south side of Lac Sheilann, west of Lac Novellet, and along the north side of Lac Wilson, support an environment for a potential VMS-style deposit.

3. Small intrusive bodies of mafic rocks (gabbro), including dykes and sills, typically elongated in an east to west, or northwest to southeast, direction, cut all lithologies, and usually result in weakly mineralized zones with pyrite and minor pyrrhotite at the contacts. It is believed that many of the anomalies identified from the airborne survey may be related to these weak mineralized zones.
4. One large topographical high feature has been interpreted to be amphibolitic gabbro due to its higher than normal content of coarse to very coarse grained massive amphiboles. Very minor sulphides (pyrrhotite) was noted in the gabbro, but returned no anomalous values in Au, Pt, or Pd.
5. Large regional-scale felsic intrusions (diorite to granodiorite) exist to the north and south of the overall volcanic belt. It has been postulated by some that these intrusions may be responsible for the anomalous but low-grade occurrences of copper mineralization that occurs along the margins of the felsic volcanic rocks. (Girard, 1982, GM39363) At one location northeast of Lac Wilson, extensive shearing and anomalous mineralization was present within deformed and sheared basalt pillow lavas and flows adjacent to the contact with the diorite-granodiorite.
6. The majority of airborne conductors, where they could be located in outcrop, appeared to be the result of weak sulphide mineralization along the contacts with the mafic intrusive units. This was apparent in only a few cases, because in most cases the sulphide content was insufficient to provide an adequate or continuous conductive body which would be discernable by an airborne survey.

In conclusion, the objectives of the work were achieved to some degree; however, considerable other types of work (surface geophysical surveys, stripping and detailed mapping, stripping and blasting to obtain better samples, geochemistry, etc.) can be employed to gain a much better understanding of the felsic units and what appears to be the right type of plumbing system for the generation of a VMS deposit.

10.3 Field Personnel

Five individuals trained in earth science carried out all fieldwork and working under contract to MRB and Associates, a Quebec registered geological consulting firm located in Val-d'Or, QC.

The five individuals were retained under the guidance of a senior contracting firm SEMICo Limited (geologist John Stephens), which also was working under contract to MRB and Associates.

11. DRILLING

The scope of the present work did not include any diamond drilling.

12. SAMPLING METHOD AND APPROACH

12.1 Sampling Methods

Grab sampling was undertaken over all areas of the property (potentially 12,400 hectares) where evidence of mineralization or alteration existed, or where the geology was not well understood. Sample locations are shown on the geological compilation that accompanies this report. Refer to Figures 8 to 10 in Appendix A.

Samples were taken for a variety of reasons, including hand specimens for later examination, and other samples for laboratory analysis. Hand specimens were typically examined again at the office and stored for future use. A portion of the samples originally taken for laboratory analysis were sent to an accredited analytical laboratory for analysis of one or more of the following: trace element geochemistry-to identify low concentrations of economic or indicator minerals in a sample; whole rock analysis-to identify basic chemical composition of rocks for the purpose of correct nomenclature; whole rock analysis-to confirm increased or decreased level of elements within altered samples; gold analysis-to determine gold content; and platinum and palladium analysis-to determine platinum or palladium content.

Not all samples taken were submitted to the laboratory. Following a review of the samples in a controlled environment, certain samples were eliminated from being analyzed.

In total, the following samples were taken and submitted to the laboratory, as shown in Table 4 - Sample Summary.

Table 4 - Sample Summary

Number of Samples	Trace Element Geochemistry	Whole Rock Analysis	Gold	Platinum and Palladium
161	109	35	22	5

12.2 Factors Influencing Results

There are no external factors observed which would be likely to affect the results of any of the sample analysis reported herein.

12.3 Sample Quality

As the samples were taken as grab samples, the quality was solely determined by what was available on the outcrop for the geologist to choose from. It should be noted that many outcrops have very limited relief, and collection of samples can be a very difficult process. Ultimately, it is up to the particular field geologist to determine what constitutes an acceptable sample.

12.4 Sampling Controls

Samples for Trace Element Geochemical analysis were selected primarily based on their potential to indicate the presence of any concentration of economic minerals. In all cases, there was never any economic mineralization located which appeared to be in excess of 1% concentration of any particular metallic element at any time. No controls were placed on collection of these samples; the practice was simply to take what appeared to be the best.

Samples for Whole Rock Analysis were selected for two principal reasons. The first objective was to confirm the effects of hydrothermal alteration, or, alternatively, to assist in the rock identification and naming process for rocks that appeared to be unaltered.

12.5 Sampling Results Summary

All sample results are presented in raw form in Appendix C - Certificates of Analysis.

As a precursor to assessment of the sample information, all samples results have been input into tables for comparison of the interpreted rock type with the associated mineralogical content. These tables have been included in Appendix D - Summary of Analytical Results.

Plots of whole rock data were generated by the Geochemical Data Toolkit for Windows (Janousek et. al., 2008) and in Microsoft Excel. The Geochemical Toolkit is a program for recalculating and handling whole rock data from igneous rocks into a variety of plots and classification diagrams commonly used by earth scientists. For the purpose of this report, six different plots/classifications were utilized to investigate geochemical results from 35 samples submitted for whole rock analysis at ALS Chemex Laboratories in Val d'Or, Quebec. Field samples submitted were chosen to: (1) clearly identify primary rock types observed in the field; (2) investigate similarities to known VMS deposits in the region; and, (3) determine characteristic changes (if any) across the property. Samples acquired for whole rock analysis were chosen to be relatively unaltered, but due to regional metamorphism in the area have all been altered to varied extents (all rocks observed showed characteristics of greenschist facies metamorphism and occasionally lower amphibolite facies).

The TAS plot identifies rock nomenclature of volcanic rocks. The AFM, Miyashiro, and Peccerillo and Taylor classifications define rock types as "tholeiitic" or "calc-alkaline" (and variations of). This is of importance as VMS-deposits in the Abitibi are known to occur in volcanic belts in which extension is indicated by relatively primitive (tholeiitic to transitional) bimodal volcanism in nascent arc, rifted-arc and back-arc environments (Galley et. al., 2007; Kerrich et. al., 2008). The Mullen classification identifies probable volcanic environment based on whole rock geochemistry, and the Shand plot classifies the rocks by alumina content.

For classification plots of whole rock data generated by the Geochemical Toolkit the data was organized first into rock type based on field names (color), and secondly, into two series to denote meaningful alteration in one and relative location in another (symbolology). See tables 5 and 6 for colors and symbolology used in the plots.

Table 5 - Colors used for rock types (based on field names) on whole rock geochemistry classification plots
















Generic field name	Color	Total # of samples
Felsic intrusive		1
Mafic intrusive		4
Felsic volcanic		10
Intermediate volcanic		9
Mafic volcanic		8
Schist		2
Amphibolite		1

Table 6 - Symbolology used for alteration and relative location series(s) of whole rock geochemistry classification plots

	Symbolology
SERIES 1: Alteration	
Sericite	
Garnet	
neither	
SERIES 2: Location	
Center Zone	
Lac Sheilann	
West Zone	
South-east claims	
unknown	

TAS

TAS diagram, as proposed by Le Bas et. al. (1986), codified by Le Maitre et. al. (1989) and slightly modified by Le Bas (2000). The diagram (in its basic form) defines volcanic rock types based on SiO₂, Na₂O and K₂O weight percents. Please see Figure 11 for TAS classification plots of the Ralleau whole rock data.

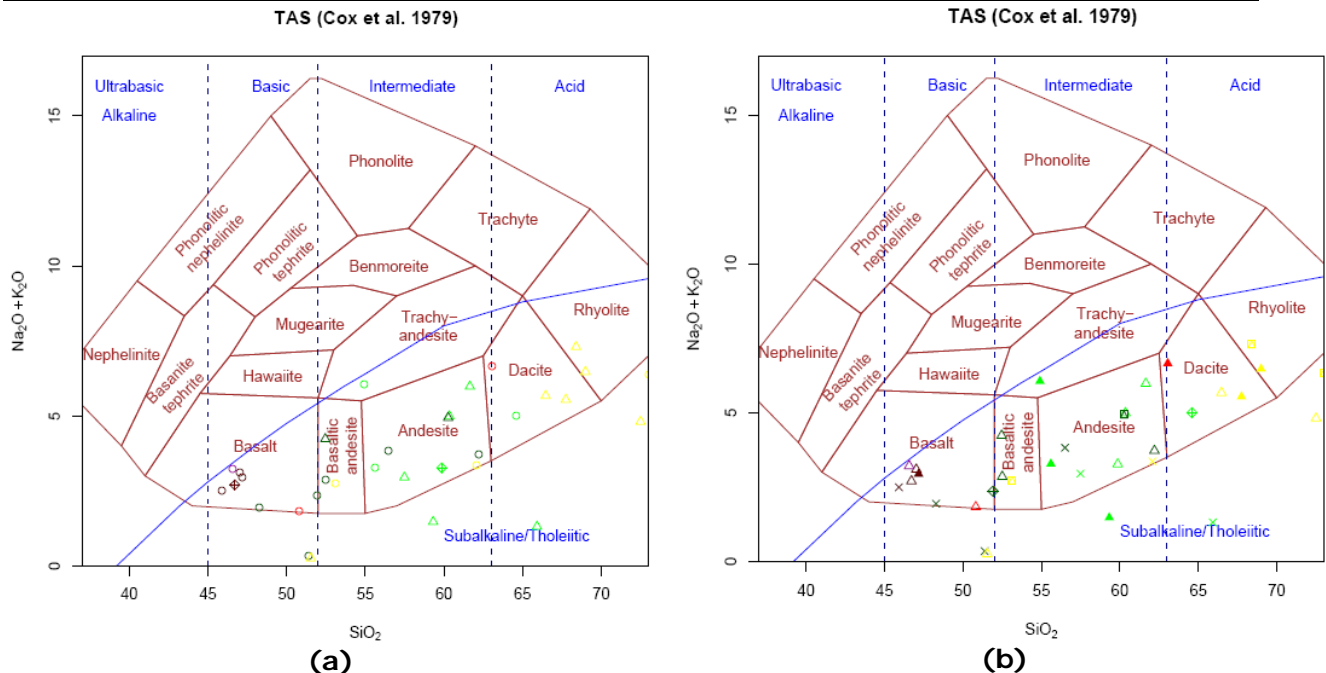


Figure 11 - TAS diagrams for 2010 Ralleau whole rock samples, (a) 1st series (alteration), (b) 2nd series (relative location).

Rock types: Rock types for Ralleau samples all fall in the “Subalkaline/Tholeiitic” region of the TAS plot. Principal rock types for samples are basalt, andesite and dacite, with a couple landing in basaltic andesite, rhyolite and trachy-andesite regions of the plot. Field names appear to be fairly consistent with the TAS classification of rock types.

1st series: The first data series (alteration) shows a relationship between sericite alteration and SiO₂ weight percent. Through the intermediate to acid regions of the TAS plot there is a relative increase in noted sericite alteration when compared to samples which lie in the basic region of the plot. Garnet alteration appears to prefer basic to intermediate rock types with lower Na₂O+K₂O (approximately 2.5 to 3.0) in contrast to the majority of samples. Sericite bearing samples do not appear to prefer a specific Na₂O+K₂O and are found from 1.5 to 6 Na₂O+K₂O.

2nd series: The second data series (relative location) shows that no locations are host to one specific rock type, but each has two or more lithologies present. It is of interest to note that samples from the Lac Sheilann area plot across the range of basic to acid rocks (basalt to rhyolite) which may represent bi-modal volcanism, a prospective trait of Archaean VMS deposits in the Abitibi.

AFM

The AFM diagram is a triangular plot with apices A, F and M defined as follows:

$$\begin{aligned} A &= (K_2O + Na_2O) \text{ wt. \%} \\ F &= FeO_{tot} \text{ wt. \%} \\ M &= MgO \text{ wt. \%} \\ A + F + M &= 100 \% \end{aligned}$$

The classification diagram divides data into 'tholeiite series' and 'calc-alkaline series' as proposed by Irvine and Baragar (1971). For extreme values the linear extrapolation of boundary curve is employed. Please see Figure 12 for AFM classification plots of the Ralleau whole rock data.

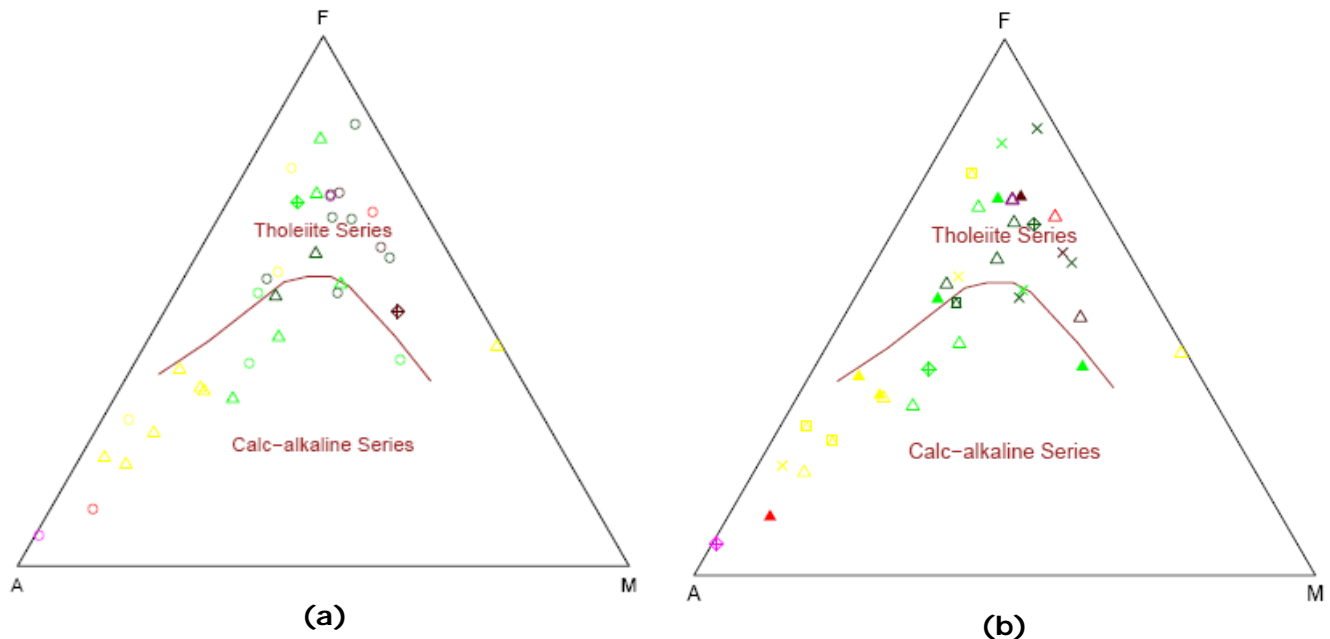


Figure 12 - AFM diagrams for 2010 Ralleau whole rock samples, (a) 1st series, (b) 2nd series

Rock types: To further differentiate the subalkaline-tholeiitic (noted from TAS plot) rocks of Ralleau, the AFM diagram classifies rock types as part of the tholeiitic (iron-rich) or the calc-alkaline series. The majority of felsic volcanics plot in the calc-alkaline series along the A (K_2O+Na_2O) to F apices, whereas the majority of intermediate to mafic rock types plot in the tholeiitic series. It is of interest to note that the trend of samples (from right to left across AFM) may be indicative of primitive to depleted mantle source of magma.

1st series: Sericite bearing samples are noted in majority to belong to the calc-alkaline magma series while garnet-bearing samples are restricted to the tholeiitic series.

2nd series: Samples from the same relative location are noted in both tholeiitic and calc-alkaline series in all cases. This indicates the same differentiation trend (from tholeiitic to calc-alkaline) across the Ralleau property.

Miyashiro

Diagram in SiO_2 vs. $FeOt=MgO$ space, proposed by Miyashiro (1974), which defines the data into 'tholeiite series' and 'calc-alkaline series', similar to the AFM plot. The boundary between series was defined by Akiho Miyashiro as a straight line passing through two specific points, where no limits of validity for ultrabasic and high-silica rocks were given. Thus, the boundary implemented in GCDkit script spreads from $FeOt=MgO = 0$ to $SiO_2 = 100\%$. Please see Figure 13 for Miyashiro classification plots of the Ralleau whole rock data.

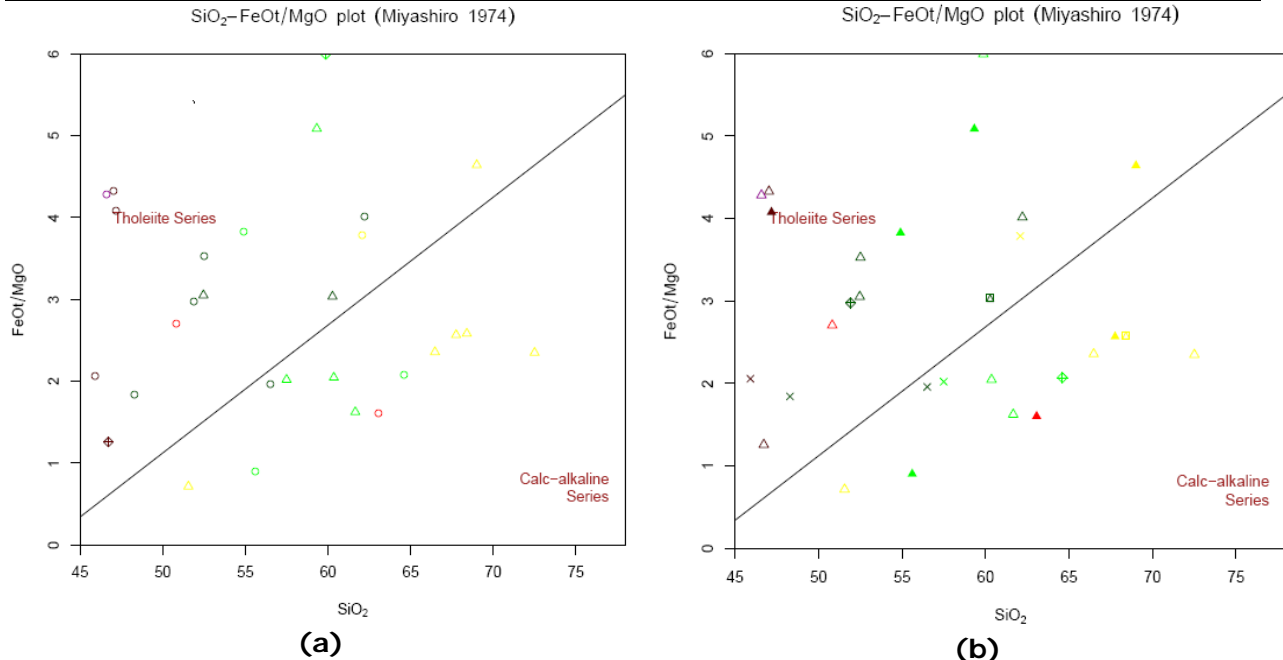


Figure 13 - Miyashiro classification diagrams for 2010 Ralleau whole rock samples, (a) 1st series, (b) 2nd series

Rock types: The Miyashiro plot defines the Ralleau samples into tholeiitic or calc-alkaline (similarly to AFM classification) but uses iron and magnesium content (on the y-axis) instead of Na_2O and K_2O to do so. Similarly to the AFM classification, felsic rock types are in majority on the calc-alkaline series and mafics in majority on the tholeiitic series side of the differentiation line. It is of interest to note from this plot that the majority of intermediate samples fall in the calc-alkaline series defined by Miyashiro, where in the AFM diagram these samples were predominantly classified as tholeiitic.

1st series: Sericitized samples are noted in both series but the majority of the samples are calc-alkaline. Similarly to the AFM, all garnet-bearing samples are found in the iron-rich tholeiitic series. Garnets observed in the field were of the iron-bearing variety, reddish almandine, and therefore, it is logical that they would plot in the tholeiitic series.

2nd series: As noted from the AFM diagram, samples from each relative location are noted in both tholeiitic and calc-alkaline series indicating a similar trend of magma differentiation across the property.

Peccerillo and Taylor 1976

Diagram in SiO_2 vs. K_2O space, proposed by Peccerillo & Taylor (1976), defines the following fields: tholeiite series, calc-alkaline series, high-K calc-alkaline series, and shoshonite series; similar to AFM and Miyashiro plots. Field boundaries were linearly extrapolated up to 75% of SiO_2 between 'calc-alkaline series' and 'high-K calc-alkaline series', and up to 70% of SiO_2 between 'high-K calc-alkaline series' and 'shoshonite series'. Rocks with composition falling beyond defined boundaries are labeled 'undefined' by the 'classify' function. For comparison with similar diagrams used by other authors see Rickwood (1989). Please see Figure 14 for Peccerillo and Taylor classification plots of the Ralleau whole rock data.

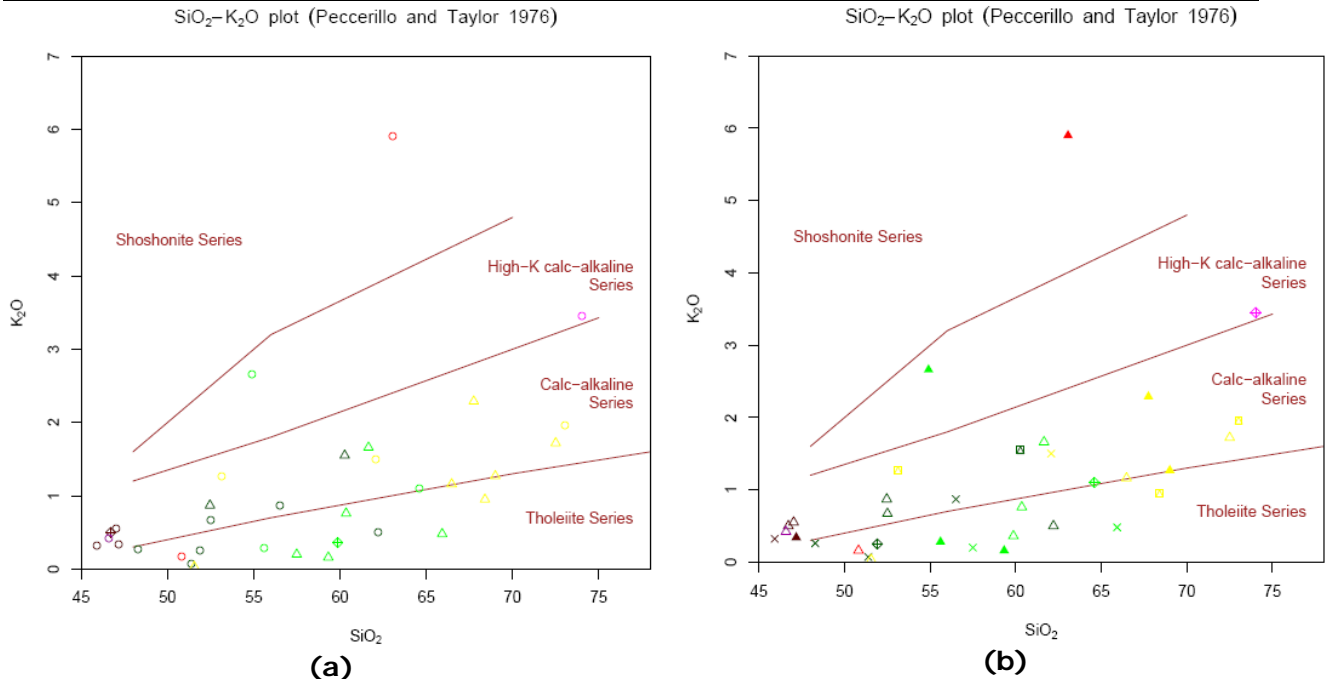


Figure 14 - Peccerillo and Taylor classification diagrams for 2010 Ralleau whole rock samples, (a) 1st series, (b) 2nd series

Rock types: A similar trend to AFM and Miyashiro classifications emerges on the SiO₂-K₂O plot of Ralleau samples where felsic rocks are primarily calc-alkaline. Based on K₂O values for rock samples, the Peccerillo and Taylor (1976) classification shows many intermediate rocks in the tholeiitic series and a relative increase in mafic rocks belonging to the calc-alkaline series. Highest enrichment of potassium is noted in a schist sample (red) and secondly from a felsic intrusive (pink).

1st series: Sericite-bearing samples increase in relative abundance with more SiO₂, and do not appear to be constrained by tholeiitic or calc-alkaline compositional differences. On this plot, a garnet-bearing sample falls within the boundary curves for the calc-alkaline series, unseen on similar plots (AFM, Miyashiro).

2nd series: The Lac Sheilann area samples show potassium enrichment in several rock types (i.e., schist, intermediate volcanic and felsic volcanic) and are the most enriched in K₂O compared to all other relative locations. Samples from the West Zone of the property also show a relative enrichment of potassium, as K₂O values of these samples are almost all above 1 weight percent (majority of samples have K₂O < 1 weight percent).

Mullen

Triangular diagram with apices 10MnO, TiO₂ and 10P₂O₅, proposed by Mullen (1983). Abbreviations used in diagram represent following geotectonic settings: CAB – calc-alkaline basalts, IAT – island arc tholeiites, MORB – mid-ocean ridge basalts, OIA – ocean island andesites, and OIT – ocean island tholeiites. Please see Figure 15 for Mullen classification plots of the Ralleau whole rock data.

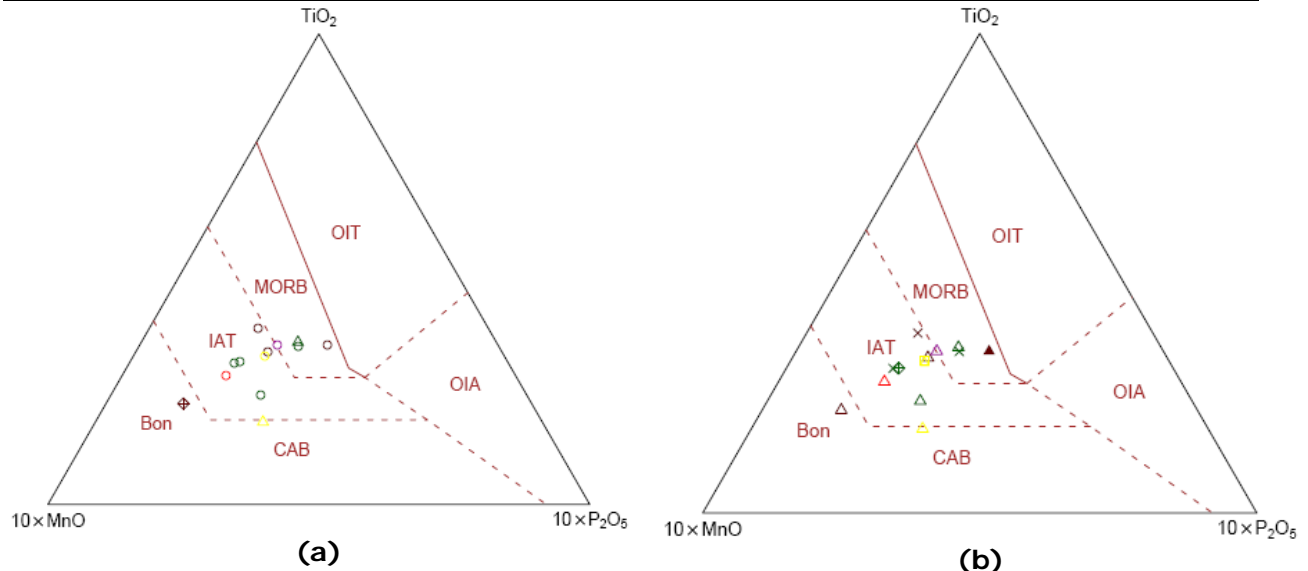


Figure 15 - Mullen classification diagrams for 2010 Ralleau whole rock samples, (a) 1st series, (b) 2nd series

Rock types: The majority of Ralleau samples (only ones with $45 < \text{SiO}_2 < 54$ used for this plot, i.e., mafic rocks) fall within the island arc tholeiites region of the Mullen classification diagram. A few samples are classified as mid-ocean ridge basalts and a couple as calc-alkaline basalts.

1st series: Sericite-bearing samples with $45 < \text{SiO}_2 < 54$ fall in the mid-ocean ridge basalt category and on the border between calc-alkaline basalt and island arc tholeiites. The garnet-bearing sample plotted within the calc-alkaline basalt field according to Mullen.

2nd series: Samples from all relative locations of the property landed in the island arc tholeiites classification whereas mid-ocean ridge basalts and calc-alkaline basalt samples were restricted to the Center Zone of the property.

Shand

Classic Shand's diagram (1943). Three rock types are defined in the A/CNK vs. A/NK plot which are peralkaline, metaluminous, and peraluminous. The x-axis molecular ratio $A/CNK = \text{Al}_2\text{O}_3 / (\text{CaO} + \text{Na}_2\text{O} + \text{K}_2\text{O})$ and the y-axis molecular ratio $A/NK = \text{Al}_2\text{O}_3 / (\text{Na}_2\text{O} + \text{K}_2\text{O})$. Please see Figure 16 for Shand classification plots of the Ralleau whole rock data.

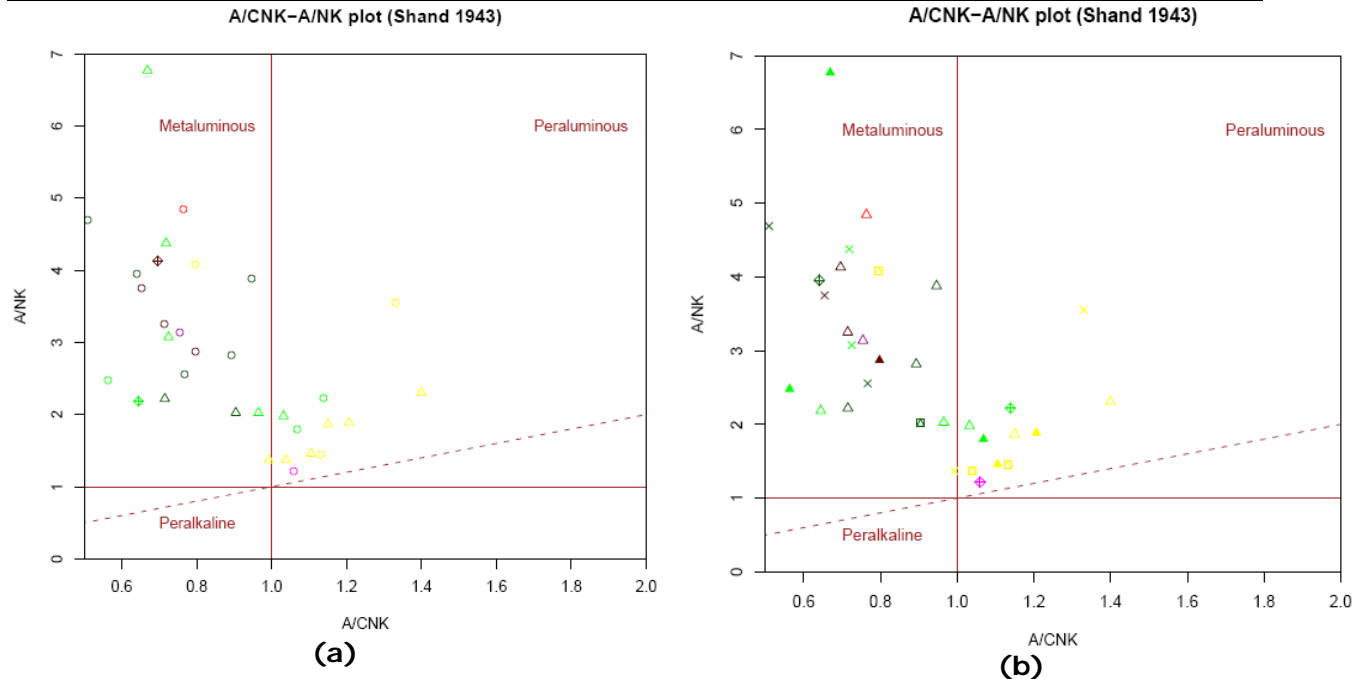


Figure 16 - Shand classification plots of 2010 Ralleau whole rock samples, (a) 1st series, (b) 2nd series

Rock types: The Shand classification plots the majority of felsic rocks (volcanic and intrusive) in the peraluminous quadrant (greater alumina content than $\text{CaO} + \text{Na}_2\text{O} + \text{K}_2\text{O}$) and the majority of mafic-intermediate samples in the metaluminous quadrant (less alumina than $\text{CaO} + \text{Na}_2\text{O} + \text{K}_2\text{O}$). The peraluminous samples have a general A/NK range of about 1 to 2, whereas the metaluminous samples have a A/NK range from 2 to 7. This indicates that the metaluminous samples have a fair amount of CaO to put them in this data range.

1st series: Samples that have sericite alteration show no distinct preference to metaluminous or peraluminous rock types. Garnet-bearing samples on the other hand do show a preference to metaluminous rocks on the Ralleau property.

2nd series: Rocks from different relative locations across the property all showed both metaluminous and peraluminous types.

Aluminum versus titanium oxide weight percents

The oxides Al_2O_3 and TiO_2 are considered immobile during volcanogenic hydrothermal alteration and are therefore useful petrogenetic indicators. Another major advantage of this diagram is the fact that volcanic and intrusive rocks of differentiated compositions (felsic to mafic) may be compared directly without further consideration (Gaboury, 2006). Please see Figure 17 for Al_2O_3 versus TiO_2 plot.

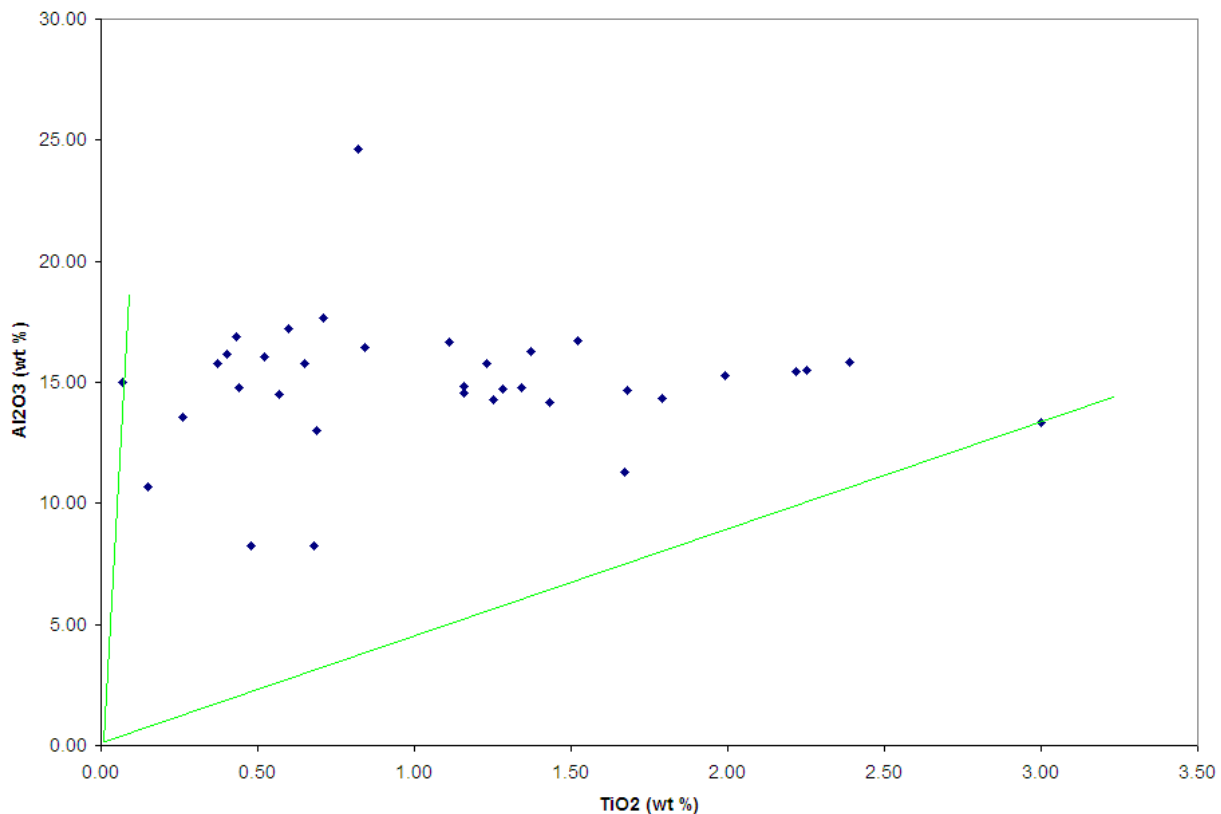


Figure 17 - Al_2O_3 v. TiO_2 for 2010 Ralleau project samples submitted for whole rock analysis. Blue circles represent samples and green lines show fan-shaped distribution of altered samples.

The hydrothermal alteration manifests itself in the sample distribution along alteration lines passing through the origin of the Al_2O_3 versus TiO_2 diagrams, where the fan-shaped distribution of the samples is typical of rocks altered to various degrees (Gaboury, 2006).

Trace Element Geochemistry Analysis

One-hundred and nine samples were submitted for trace element geochemistry at ALS Chemex Laboratories in Val d'Or, Quebec. Results are tabulated (refer to Appendix D) and concentrations of silver, copper, zinc and lead are shown graphically in Figure 18.

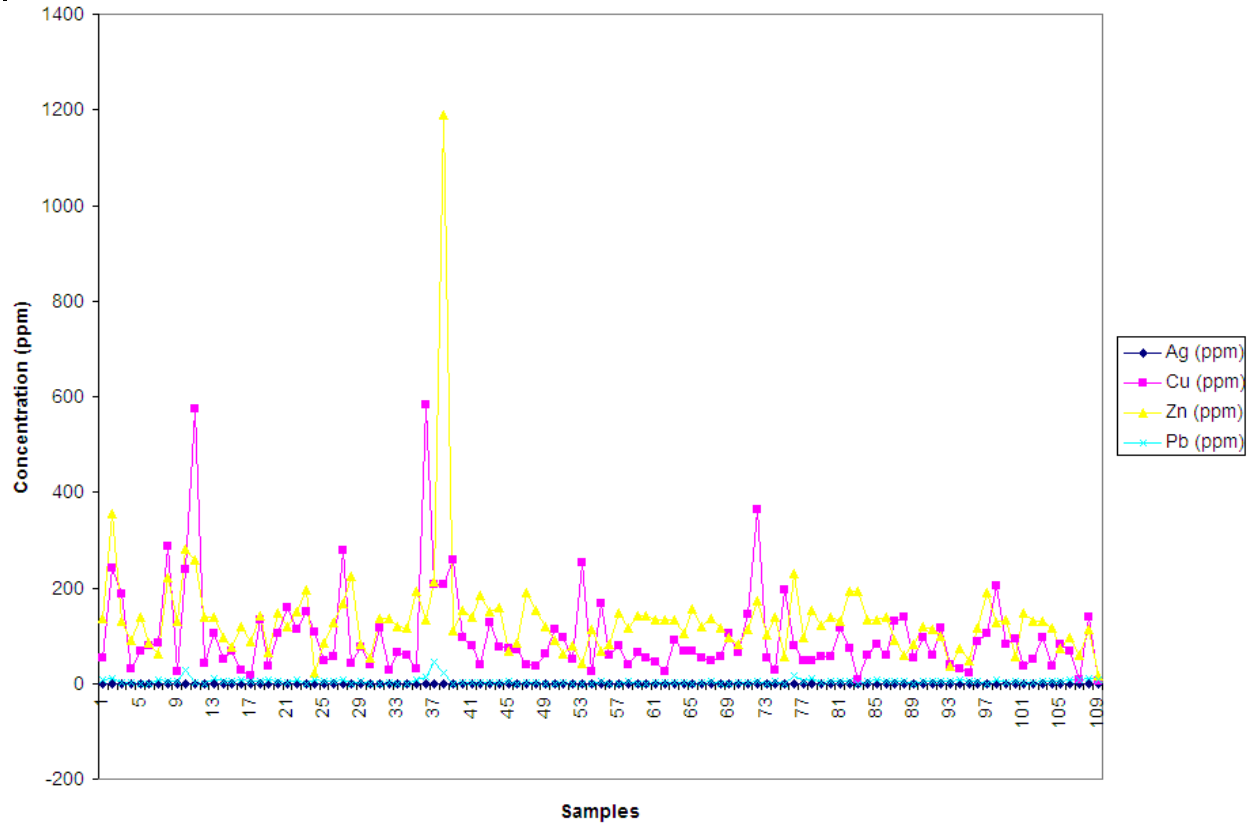


Figure 18 - Concentrations of Ag, Cu, Zn, and Pb for 109 Ralleau project samples

There were eleven samples (or 10% of 109 total) which contained over 200 ppm Cu and two samples (2% of total) which contained over 400 ppm Cu. Eight samples contained over 200 ppm Zn (7% of total), and one sample contained over 1000 ppm Zn (1% of total). These results indicate that there is occasional anomalous Cu + Zn values at surface and may or may not increase with depth.

Proximal alteration associated with discordant sulfide-silicate stockwork vein systems includes chlorite-quartz-sulfide or sericite-quartz-pyrite+/-aluminosilicate rich assemblages and is typically strongly depleted in Na and Ca due to high-temperature feldspar destruction (Galley et. al., 2007). Figure 18 (below) was generated to identify if there was any correlation between Na and Ca depletion, K-enrichment, and copper-zinc mineralization. The plot shows several peaks, of which many times 'line up' with certain samples or clusters of samples indicating there is a geochemical relationship between Ca and Na depletion, K-enrichment and copper-zinc mineralization for many samples from the Ralleau property.

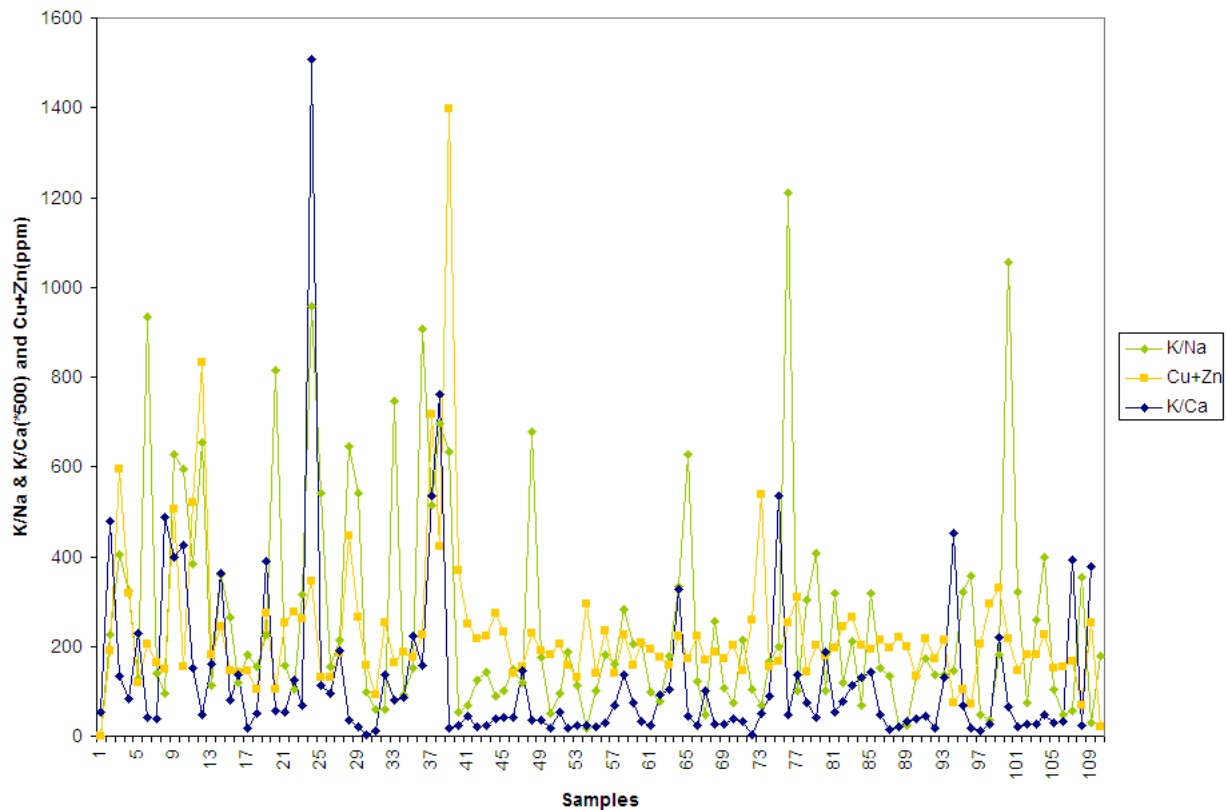


Figure 19 - Depletion of Ca and Na, and enrichment of K compared to Cu, Zn concentrations (K/Na & K/Ca(*500) and Cu+Zn). *This fraction has been multiplied by 500 to allow comparison to Cu+Zn results

From Figure 19, thirteen samples have been identified as having anomalous copper-zinc as well as K-enrichment and Na and Ca depletion. These samples have been summarized in Table 7.

Table 7 - Anomalous samples and locations: 2010 Ralleau samples which have anomalous copper-zinc, K-enrichment, and Na and Ca depletion

Sample	Sample ID	Location: Anomaly (rel. loc.)	Rock type – notes
3	7856	R-42 (E Lac Sheilann)	Schist – <i>sericite, magnetic</i>
9	7924	R-39 (NE Lac Sheilann)	Basaltic-andesite – <i>sericite, tr Py</i>
12	108413	R-41 (E Lac Sheilann)	Schist – <i>sericite, tr Py</i>
14	7871	R-29 (Center Zone)	Gabbro – <i>sericite, magnetic, tr Py</i>
19	7931	R-27 (Center Zone)	Schist – <i>biotite, sericite, silicified</i>
24	7944	R-39A (NE Lac Sheilann)	Felsic tuff – <i>tr Py</i>
37	7707	Trav* (Center Zone)	Dacite - <i>magnetic, 2% Py</i>
38	7899	Trav (SE claims)	Andesite – <i>sericite, magnetic, 5% Py</i>
48	7974	R-19 (Center Zone)	Schist – <i>sericite, magnetic, tr Py</i>
58	7637	Trav (Center Zone)	Basalt – <i>muscovite, magnetic, tr PyCp</i>
64	7751	Trav (Center Zone)	Gabbro – <i>amphibole, carbonate</i>
75	7655	R-39A (NE Lac Sheilann)	Felsic tuff - <i>sericite</i>
76	7658	R-39A (NE Lac Sheilann)	Felsic tuff – <i>silicified, sericite, 7% Py</i>

Notes:

*Trav – traverses were made to areas of known outcrop and elevated topography.

Center Zone traverses were focused around Lac Sheilann.

Abbreviations: tr – trace, Py – pyrite, Cp - chalcopyrite

Results indicate that VMS style alteration exists predominantly in samples from the Center Zone/Lac Sheilann area, specifically east and northeast of Lac Sheilann.

13. SAMPLE PREPARATION, ANALYSES, AND SECURITY

None of the test work or collection of samples was performed by any employee, officer, director or associate of the issuer.

Samples for laboratory analyses were selected solely based on their potential to host anomalous mineralization (trace element geochemistry, or gold, and/or platinum and palladium content) or for confirmation on their specific rock properties (whole rock analysis). There were no special preparation procedures other than to document the location of the sample, enter a brief description of the sample within the records, and to bag and tag the sample for control purposes at the laboratory.

The laboratory utilized for analysis was ALS Chemex Laboratories, a CLAA-Certified Laboratory. A copy of the Certification is included in Appendix C - Certificates of Analysis.

No special quality control measures were employed other than using good geological practice in selection of the samples, and in the procedures used to prepare the sample and deliver it to the laboratory.

The sample preparation, security, and analytical procedures are deemed to be adequate for the nature of the particular work involved and what is reported herein.

14. DATA VERIFICATION

14.1 Quality Control

Given the nature of the work, that being essentially geological prospecting, quality control features were minimal.

All sampling was grab sampling, which consisted of the selection of samples from mineralized outcrop areas where there appeared to be mineralization. There was no attempt to obtain duplicates of any samples. The purpose of the sampling was to determine if any significant concentration of any particular mineralization was present where mineralization appeared to exist. By its very nature, the samples were selected at locations where the opportunity for mineralization appeared most favourable.

The laboratory used was ALS Chemex Laboratories in Val-d'Or, Quebec. ALS prepared (tagged, dried, crushed, split, pulverized, etc.) the samples in the Val-d'Or facility, following which they shipped the pulps to Vancouver for final geochemical analysis. ALS exercised their own internal quality control program. At this time, there was no reason to believe that there were any irregularities within the ALS process.

14.2 Verification of Data

Data was received by e-mail from the ALS Vancouver office in excel and .pdf format, along with a Certificate of Analysis and an invoice for the work.

Initially the results were reviewed and compared with the field notes to determine that the result was consistent with what might have been expected. In all cases, the values were relatively low and therefore nothing out of the ordinary was received.

The Qualified Person has reviewed and verified the results of all testing and sampling reported herein.

14.3 Limitations on Data Verification

There were no limits on data verification with the exception that as this was essentially a prospecting project, and there was no perceived need at the time to initiate a complex system of checks and balances. The reason for this was purely economical. It was desirable to use the money on the exploration and to not waste it on unnecessary geochemical analysis.

15. ADJACENT PROPERTIES

A review of the Gestim claim management website indicates there is no interest in the property to the immediate north and south of the Ralleau Project, as these areas are open for staking.

Property held by a third party extends westward from the Ralleau Project; that property is 100% held by Mark Feteke.

Property held by another third party extends eastward from the Ralleau Project; that property is held by Terrance Coyle and Michel Quevillon on a 50/50% basis.

Both of the above properties follow the same general geological trend which extends across the region. It is believed that both of these properties have been acquired on speculation that should Megastar discover something of interest, that one or the other of the two properties may appreciate in value.

To the best of our knowledge, neither party is performing any work on any of these properties at the present time, with the possible exception of reconnaissance prospecting.

16. MINERAL PROCESSING AND METALLURGICAL TESTING

No mineral processing or metallurgical testing was included in the present scope of work for this report.

17. MINERAL RESOURCES AND MINERAL RESERVE ESTIMATES

There does not appear to ever have been any mineral resource defined on any of the areas comprising the Ralleau Project.

Any information pertaining to mineral resources presented would be historical in nature and while relevant, the information would have been obtained before the implementation of National Instrument 43-101 and as such would not meet National Instrument 43-101 reporting standards. Any historical estimate should not be relied upon until it can be confirmed by the Megastar Development Corporation.

18. OTHER RELEVANT DATA AND INFORMATION

The information and visual observations presented in this report originate from others who have been described within this report. Sampling and analysis were carried out as part of this investigation. However, the findings cannot be extended to portions of the Ralleau Project property which were unavailable for direct observation at the time of the field observations.

Achieving the objectives stated in this report has required that we arrive at conclusions based upon the best information available. No investigative method can completely eliminate the possibility of obtaining imprecise or incomplete information; it can only reduce the possibility to an acceptable level. Professional judgement was exercised in gathering and analysing the information obtained and in the formulation of the conclusions. Like all professional persons rendering advice, we do not act as absolute insurers of the conclusions we reach, but we commit ourselves to care and competence in reaching those conclusions.

The conclusions and recommendations made throughout this report reflect existing site conditions existing at the time of this assessment. Research into the compliance of past owners with environmental regulations was not within the scope of this report.

It is possible that unexpected conditions may be encountered on the site which have not been considered in the scope of this report. Should such conditions be revealed, SEMICo Limited should be notified in order that we might consider whether modifications to the report are necessary.

This report has been prepared in accordance with generally accepted practices as defined in National Instrument 43-101 "Standards for Disclosure". No other warranties, either expressed or implied, are made as to the professional services provided under the terms of this report.

This report is an instrument of service prepared by SEMICo Limited for the use of Megastar Development Corporation. It is acknowledged that this report may be relied upon for the purpose of a pending transaction for which it may have been commissioned. However, no other third party is permitted to rely on this instrument of SEMICo's service without the written approval of SEMICo Limited.

19. INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSIONS

19.1 Objectives

The objective of the exploration program conducted on the Ralleau property is to locate a mineral deposit of sufficient size and grade that can be exploited to generate a profit.

19.2 Ralleau Property

Given the characteristics of the Ralleau property, i.e., a large land area underlain by mafic to felsic volcanic rocks with limited outcrop exposure, geological mapping and sampling can only provide part of the information necessary to aid in the development of a successful exploration program. Many of the airborne anomalies, although located in the field, could not be explained due to the abundance of overburden cover. For this reason, additional work in the form of detailed geological mapping of areas where outcrop does exist, along with surface geophysical surveys, are necessary to properly evaluate the subsurface for the purposes of identifying targets to test by diamond drilling. To drill without first utilizing the other tools to help qualify any given target is not recommended.

A number of companies have in the past employed the practice of saturation drilling. This involves omitting the intermediate steps suggested above, and instead embarking upon a program of drilling short holes into every airborne geophysical anomaly identified from the airborne survey. Although a few companies have had success with this practice, especially in an area where little work had been undertaken previously, many other companies have wasted a lot of money on this risky type of exploration.

This is not to say that ultimately some of the more promising airborne targets may not be drilled, but many targets can probably be eliminated as being of low potential by means other than the more expensive drilling.

Exploration of the Ralleau Project has to date only involved several of the available tools which are available for successful exploration programs. What has been utilized to date has been very limited in its geographical coverage of the property. What is required is to continue with exploration using better and more sophisticated tools over areas of the property where chances of success appear to be greatest at this time. This ultimately should provide the best return for any given exploration budget.

19.3 Additional Research

Historical research identified work programs conducted on portions of the property as long ago as 60 years ago. Those programs involved geological mapping and surface magnetic and electromagnetic surveys. Locating the results of those surveys and integrating them into the present compilation may add some value to the exploration database on the property; however, the benefit may be minimal as the precise location of the surveys may be unknown, or the information could not be easily integrated into the newer database.

For that reason, although additional research may yield useful information, it is not expected to significantly alter what is presently known about the property.

19.4 Summary of Results

The results of the work to date confirm the presence of a felsic zone across almost the entire length of the property. Near to, or within this felsic zone there appears to be considerable evidence of anomalous copper mineralization in conjunction with VMS-style hydrothermal alteration. These two factors support the need to perform additional work on

the property to determine what vectors exist to point in the right direction to locate a deposit.

During the past several weeks, the laboratory analyses have been completed and the data from the summer fieldwork has been compiled onto maps. As a precursor to the generation of this report, the resulting data has been reviewed and analyzed. This section represents the outcome of the past several months of work since the conclusion of the field program.

Based on our analysis, seven local areas of interest sufficient to warrant additional work have been identified. These areas have been grouped into regions (as shown on Figures 8 to 10 - Geological Compilation, in Appendix A) to simplify the planning of the work going forward. The proposed work has been grouped into two phases, each with an estimated budget required to complete the work.

1. Lac Sheilann Zones (including Southwest of Lac Sheilann, North of Lac Sheilann, and East of Lac Sheilann) - It appears that the lake may be centered on a felsic dome. Anomalous sulphides, carrying low values of copper, exist on the south side of the lake over a broad area. Trace element geochemistry has identified several samples from this area, and specifically the north-easterly anomaly system (R-39A), to have VMS-style alteration suggested by Galley (2007) as Na and Ca depletion, K-enrichment, and copper-zinc mineralization. Given the encouragement of the past drilling by Dome Mines in the 1950s, the area can be considered to be very favourable for hosting a VMS deposit. Work in the form of line cutting, detailed mapping, including mapping over stripped areas, and surface geophysics is recommended for this area. The objective of this work would be to better understand the geology and alteration, and to further define any mineralization at depth over the whole area. The cost for the work has been included in Table 8 - Preliminary Exploration Budget 2011.
2. Centre Zone (between Lac Novalett and Lac Wilson, in the same general area of airborne anomaly R-19) - At this location there existed a number of ancient pits which reportedly had returned significant Cu and Zn values, although the source of the information is uncertain. Given the encouragement of the work by others some 50 years ago, work in the form of line cutting, detailed mapping, and surface geophysics is recommended for this area. The precise amount of work is difficult to know at this time; however, an allowance has been provided in the budget, as shown in Table 8 - Preliminary Exploration Budget 2011.
3. South Centre Zone - The Cameron Deformation Zone, which passes across the top of the Ralleau property, is known to host gold bearing mineralization at other locations. The deep valley which is present on the property appears to define the zone, and although there are no outcrop exposures with the valley, elevated levels of sulphides within a schistose rock cut by a white quartz vein at the south edge of the valley indicate favorable conditions. Two holes were drilled in this area, on two separate Infinitem anomalies, which also coincide with two anomalies from the VTEM survey. Airborne anomaly R-21 exists approximately 100 m north of this area, and although the hole drilled at that location did not return gold values, it did confirm the presence of elevated sulphides. Further to the east, another drill hole was advanced to test an Infinitem anomaly coincident with airborne anomaly R-29. This hole, which was collared in a felsic unit, also intersected anomalous sulphides. It is possible that structural analysis of the area could identify one or more structural traps for deposition of gold in quartz-carbonate veins. Further geological follow-up in this area could provide information on favourable zones for gold deposition which could be later tested by diamond drilling.

4. NE (Lac Wilson) Au Zone - no airborne anomaly exists at this location, but very interesting geological features (oxidation, silicification, shearing, proximity to a large granodiorite intrusive, and numerous dioritic or aplitic dykes and sills, within highly deformed mafic pillow lavas and flows), suggest the potential for gold mineralization along this contact. Additional geological reconnaissance and prospecting along this trend is recommended.
5. SE Zone - The limited reconnaissance mapping / prospecting that was done in the southeast corner of the property identified principally mafic and intermediate extrusive rocks, with local occurrences of shearing and accompanying alteration and / or weak sulphide mineralization. Although a number of cells have since elapsed in this area, further prospecting on the remaining cells may yield an environment suitable for gold mineralization. An environment similar to what exists in this area is known to host several gold-bearing mineralized zones west of Lebel-sur-Quevillon, along the same geological trend. Additional geological reconnaissance and prospecting along this trend is recommended.

19.5 Data Reliability

There is no reason to doubt that the data from the field mapping work, samples collected, or laboratory analyses would not be reliable. The only potential uncertainty would be with regards to the true mineral content of many of the samples taken for Trace Element Geochemistry or Whole Rock Analysis. Because outcrop exposures were often less than ideal, and because in many cases, the outcrop surface where mineralization did appear to be present were highly weathered, it is possible that a portion of the mineralization in those outcrops had been leached out. This would typically result in an under-estimation of what economic minerals may have been present. However, at this time, there is no reliable means to discern for which samples this may have been a factor.

19.6 Conclusions

The most recent work program was only partially successful in accomplishment of the objectives set out at the commencement of the program, principally due to the lack of outcrop over most areas of the Ralleau Project property. As the program of work was principally a visual review, the lack of outcrop had a direct effect on the results of the work.

This does not mean to say that the work was not useful. Additional information was gathered, and combined with what other information is available about the property, it is possible to continue to build a comprehensive geological plan which certainly is beneficial to future exploration.

The most important conclusions derived from the work and subsequent analysis is as follows:

1. Although outcrop exposures were limited, the recent fieldwork appears to have confirmed the presence of the wide zone of felsic rocks known as the Novellet Rhyolite extending along almost the total length of the property.
2. Whole rock geochemistry identified rock samples from the Ralleau property as tholeiitic to transitional calc-alkaline, which predominantly is classified as forming in an island arc setting.
3. Anomalous sulphides exist at numerous locations, likely near to the boundaries of the felsic zone.

-
4. Trace element geochemistry indicates a relationship between Na and Ca depletion, K-enrichment and copper-zinc mineralization in several rocks submitted for analysis.
 5. Rocks exhibiting VMS-style hydrothermal alteration were identified in areas surrounding Lac Sheilann.
 6. Historic research has confirmed the presence of anomalous copper mineralization at several locations on the property; additional work is required to follow up on these occurrences.
 7. Lithological and structural features along and north of the Cameron Deformation Zone suggest a favourable environment for gold mineralization.
 8. The presence of the large amphibolite / ultramafic body north of Lac Sheilann invites further assessment for nickel potential.
 9. Additional mineralogical studies can provide a useful tool for directing the focus of future exploration work.

20. RECOMMENDATIONS

Several types of work have been performed to date, but the majority of the work has been on very limited geographical areas. The most recent reconnaissance program, although it covered a much larger area, was limited in the amount of detail that was obtained. However, it did accomplish one objective, that being, it confirmed that several areas hold more considerable promise due to the felsic environment, the presence of anomalous mineralization, and most recently, evidence of VMS-style hydrothermal alteration.

Now that several areas have been identified as having more potential than other areas, additional investigations, tailored to each environment, are necessary to locate the source of the mineralization or alteration and hopefully to locate a deposit.

Work that is recommended includes line cutting, surface geophysical surveys, stripping of overburden, and detailed mapping and sampling. A budget is included as Table 8 - Preliminary Exploration Budget 2011.

20.1.1 Surface Geophysical Surveying and Line Cutting

Geophysics is a tool to complement the geological understanding of a property, and is especially useful when outcrop exposure is very limited, as it is with the Ralleau property. Geophysics allows for extrapolation of geological observation to those areas where overburden or water cover prevents direct observation. It is also important to note that it is through geological observation that the quality of geophysical anomalies can be assessed.

At this time, there is very limited ground geophysical survey coverage. Although almost the entire property has now been covered by an airborne survey, an airborne survey in itself is not sufficient to plan a diamond-drilling program. Following up on the more prospective areas identified from geological and other surveys with surface geophysical surveys is essential to maximize the value prior to committing to a diamond drilling program. Technological advances during the past twenty years have greatly added to the ability of geophysical equipment, when properly employed in the right environment, to detect weak or very deep mineralization, which has lead to a number of very notable discoveries.

Work done to date on the Ralleau Project has indicated that there exist several favourable areas where more sophisticated geophysical surveys could be employed with reasonable chances of success.

Where geophysical surveys are to be done over forested lands, it is necessary to establish a gridwork of cut lines oriented to cross the geological structures at optimum angles. The purpose of the cut lines is for control of the survey plus to facilitate access in the field for the crews. A grid would need to be cut for each of the geophysical surveys planned.

A budget is included as Table 8 - Preliminary Exploration Budget 2011, which includes surface geophysical surveys and line cutting.

The general locations where line cutting and geophysical surveys are recommended are shown in Appendix A in Figure 20 - Areas of Recommended Work.

20.2 Stripping and Trenching

In the 1950s, Dome advanced eight drill holes in a southwesterly direction from the West side of Lac Sheilann. Interesting results included approximately 0.12% Cu over 19.20 m, 0.38% Cu over 2.90 m, and 0.21% Cu over 1.58 m. It is in this general area where the 2010 work has identified numerous ancient trenches, some with concentrations of sulphides, principally Py, as high as 25-30%. Also, from the preliminary geological mapping,

it appears this area hosts rhyolite to dacite flows and tuffs, felsic to intermediate volcaniclastic rocks, and areas of VMS-style alteration, including variations of biotite, sericite, chlorite, and / or garnet schists. Further geological mapping is warranted in this area to better define the nature of the alteration relative to the felsic lithologies observed.

On the East side of Lac Sheilann, there exists an area which was stripped and sampled several years ago by a crew working for Megastar. This area appears to have never been mapped in detail. Preliminary geological investigations indicate felsic flows and tuffs, a 35 cm wide zone of altered felsics (sericite schist), evidence of strongly sheared zones up to 100 cm or more, all of which are bisected by numerous sills of gabbro, originally reported to be basalt.

A third area of interest has been identified to the north of Lac Sheilann. The author has not visited this area, so the remarks that follow are based on reports from the field crews. Apparently there are zones with considerable silicification and oxidization possibly related to one or more VMS-style 'alteration pipes'. Samples from this relative location (anomalies R-39 and R-39A) had prospective trace element geochemistry (Na, Ca depletion, K-enrichment and Cu-Zn mineralization), which indicates proximity to a hydrothermal alteration system associated with Abitibi VMS deposits.

Stripping and trenching affords an opportunity to view the geology beneath areas of thin overburden cover or in a third dimension; however, due to the effort involved, it is limited to relatively small areas of the property. Stripping provides an opportunity, in addition to better geological mapping, to take numerous channel samples simulating a diamond-drill cross-section across a geological feature. The channel samples are very useful in gold exploration, when the mineral being sought constitutes such a small proportion of the rock. With regards to base metals, the concentrations are typically much greater and channel sampling may not provide much new information above what can be seen in outcrop, unless precious metals are also expected to be present with the base metals. Trenching, utilizing drilling short holes and explosives to create better exposures of fresh rock, can be very useful to assess areas where the bedrock surface has been severely weathered, or oxidized, making it impossible to retrieve fresh samples for analysis.

As with diamond drilling, trenching should only be undertaken when a thorough evaluation of the geological nature of the property has been undertaken, and the company can be quite sure that trenching will yield new and worthwhile information, as it is relatively expensive when compared with other techniques. Both methods usually employ some form of mechanized equipment, such as a backhoe and pressure washer, to remove the overburden or blasted rock and to wash down the rock surfaces for better viewing.

At the present time, several areas of the property have been identified where both of the above tools may provide considerable information for relatively low cost. Stripping of the higher topographic areas presently covered with thick layers of moss on the areas surrounding Lac Sheilann would be extremely beneficial to aid in the mapping of the alteration and known mineralization.

A budget is included as Table 8 - Preliminary Exploration Budget 2011, which includes stripping and trenching of several areas on the property.

20.2.1 Detailed Geological Mapping

The geological work that was undertaken during the summer of 2010 was primarily reconnaissance geological mapping, undertaken to identify areas which may hold promise for a discovery. For the most part, the work was successful in identifying areas where the

geological environment is more favourable for discovery of a VMS or gold deposit. However, detailed geological mapping is an efficient means to further add to the database on a given area and to complement information received from other surveys.

A proposed budget has been attached at the end of this section (Table 8) to include detailed geological mapping and sampling. This also includes detailed mapping on the stripped areas and sampling in any blasted trenches.

Detailed mapping is recommended for all areas where current indications point to anomalous mineralization, extensive shearing, or VMS-style alteration. This would include the NE Lac Wilson zone, the centre and south centre zones, and the southwest, east, and north of Lac Sheilann areas, as shown on Figure 20 - Areas of Recommended Work.

20.2.2 Geochemical Sampling

The value of geochemical, or soil sampling, is sometimes difficult to determine. The short history of soil building since the last ice age is a deterrent to success for conventional soil sampling programs. A newer method, referred to as Mobile Metal Ion (MMI) surveys, has reported successes in glaciated terrains; however, it is not typically recommended where the ground cover has been disturbed, such as it has been at the Ralleau property, by the forestry operations over vast areas of the property during the past 20-30 years. For this reason, a geochemical program would likely not be beneficial to the exploration program.

20.3 Summary of Proposed Work

Phase 1 (April 2011 to September 2011)

A budget of \$550,000 should be planned for the additional surveys necessary to create a database which can support recommendations for an extensive drilling program. These surveys would include detailed geological mapping and follow-up on the areas which have been identified as being most promising. Also, on several of these areas, line cutting and use of the appropriate ground geophysical survey should be undertaken to further define the most promising targets to be tested by drilling.

Phase 2 (October 2011 to March 2012)

As the property is large, and there are likely to be numerous drilling targets evolve from the aforementioned surveys, an aggressive drilling program is recommended. A budget of \$1.21M is recommended to accomplish this. The locations of any proposed drilling would be determined following completion of future geophysical and geological surveys.

A minimum of 25-300 meter deep holes is recommended for a total meterage of 7,500 metres. The budgeted amount would include project management, planning, contract supervision, mobilization, drilling, demobilization, logging and sampling, assaying, preparation of draft and final reports for the work, and other related expenses.

Table 8 - Preliminary Exploration Budget 2011

Area	Work	# Units	Units	Cost/Unit *	Extended	Total
PHASE 1				* includes expenses		
Lac Sheilann Area	Detailed Mapping	4	person months	10,000	40,000	
	Line Cutting	120	km	550	66,000	
	Magnetometer	130	km	150	19,500	
	Maxmin	120	km	350	42,000	
	Pulse EM or Equivalent	10	days	4,000	40,000	
	Report	1	ea	4,000	4,000	
Lac Novellet Area	Detailed Mapping	4	person months	10,000	40,000	
	Line Cutting	50	km	550	27,500	
	Magnetometer	55	km	150	8,250	
	Maxmin	50	km	350	17,500	
	Pulse EM	5	days	4,000	20,000	
	Report	1	ea	3,000	3,000	
NE Lac Wilson-Cameron Deformation Zone	General Reconnaissance Mapping/Prospecting	4	person months	10,000	40,000	
All Areas	General Reconnaissance Mapping/Prospecting	2	person months	10,000	20,000	
Lac Sheilann, Lac Novellet	Stripping, Washing, Trenching	30	days	3,000	90,000	
	Subtotal				477,750	
Ralleau Project Total	Project Management			15% of Subtotal	71,663	549,413
PHASE 2						
Lac Sheilann	Diamond Drilling	5000	meters	150	750,000	
Other Areas	Diamond Drilling	2500	meters	150	375,000	
	Subtotal				1,125,000	
Ralleau Project Total	Project Management			7.5% of Subtotal	84,375	1,209,375

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Examine Files

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CERTIFICATE OF QUALIFICATION**Thomas John Stephens**

I, John Stephens, do hereby certify that:

1. I am currently a consulting geologist employed as a Contractor for MRB & Associates.
2. I am a graduate of the University of Manitoba with a Bachelor of Science Degree in Geological Engineering.
3. I am a member in good standing of the following associations:
 - Ordre des Geologues du Quebec (#1172)
 - Professional Engineers of Ontario (#44328508)
 - Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of Manitoba (#6191)
 - Texas Board of Professional Engineers (#88837)
 - Member of Prospectors and Developers Association (#11424)
4. I have worked as a geologist and engineer for a total of 30 years since my graduation from University.
5. I have read the definition of "Qualified Person" set out in National Instrument 43-101 and certify that by reason of my education, affiliation with professional associations, and past relevant work experience, I fulfil the requirements to be a 'qualified person' for the purposes of NI 43-101.
6. I am the author of the report entitled "NI 43-101 Technical Report - Ralleau Project NTS 32F/01 & 32F/02, Chibougamau District, Quebec", dated February 9, 2011.
7. I have visited the property on several occasions during the course of the work reported on.
8. I am not aware of any material fact or material change with respect to the subject matter of the Work Report that is not reflected in the Work Report, the omission to disclose which makes the Work Report misleading.
9. I am independent of the issuer applying all of the tests of Section 1.5 of National Instrument 43-101.
10. I have read National Instrument 43-101 and Form 43-101F1, and the Technical Report has been prepared in general compliance with that instrument and form.

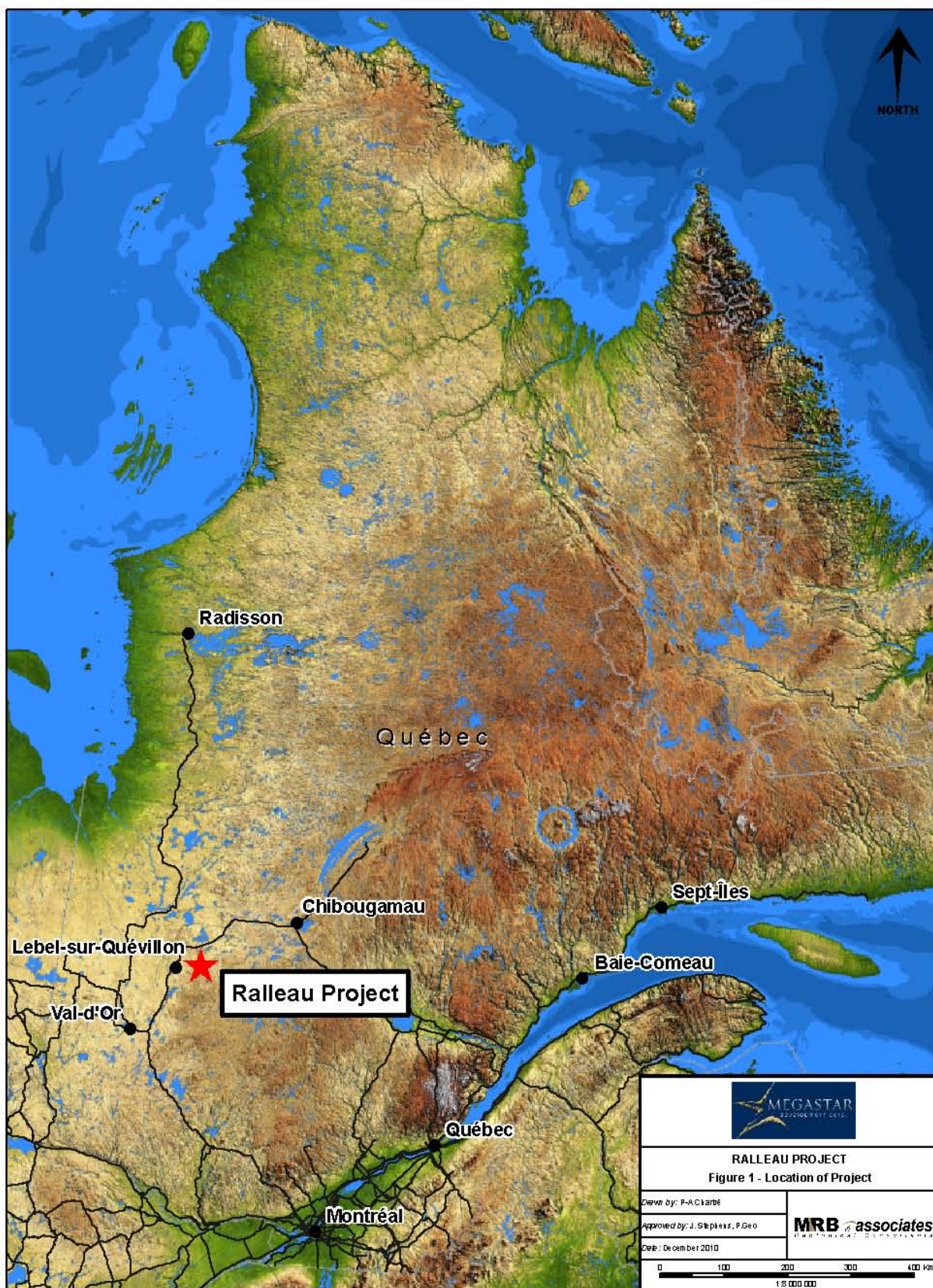
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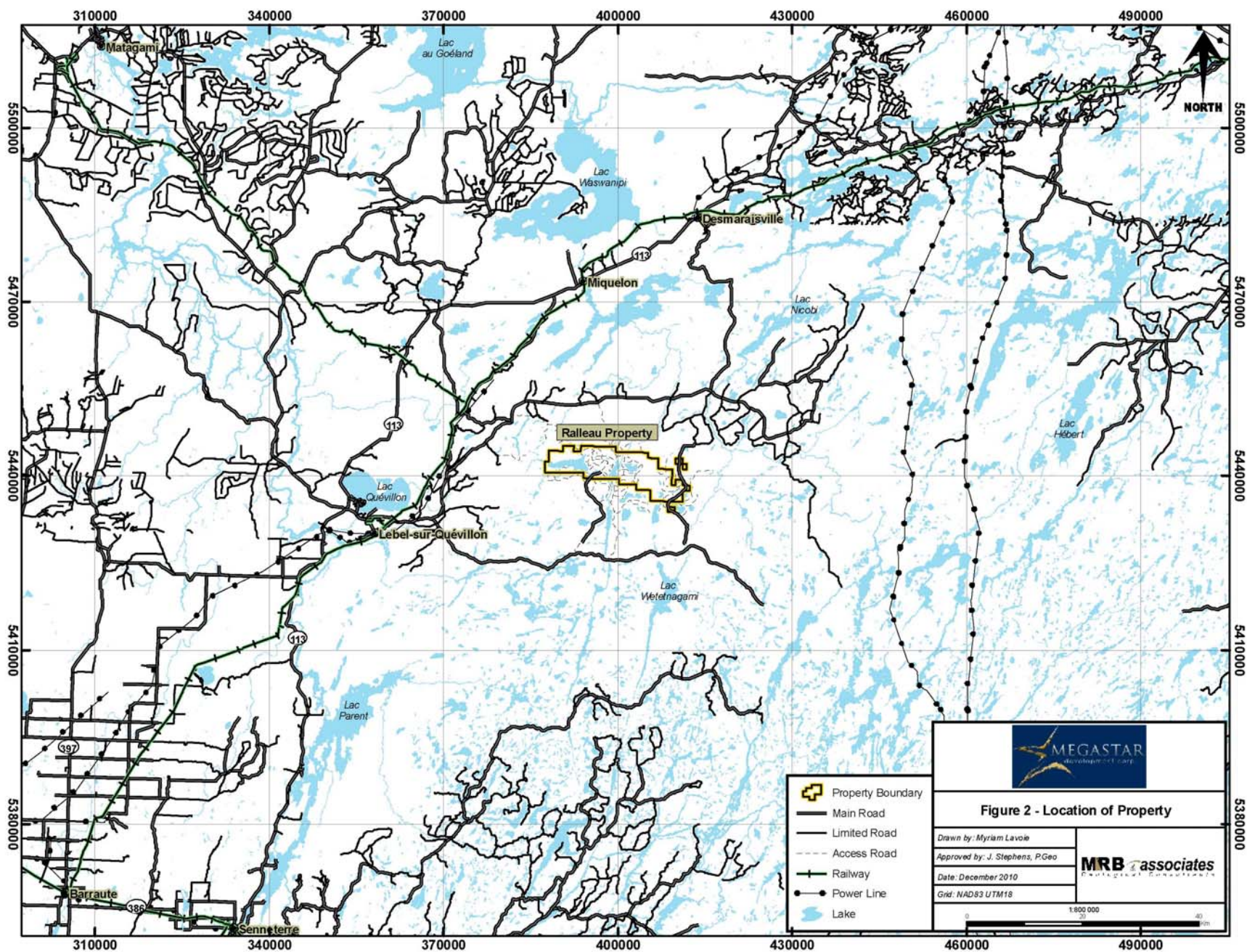
John Stephens, P.Eng.(ON, MB), P.Geo.(QC, MB), PE (Texas)

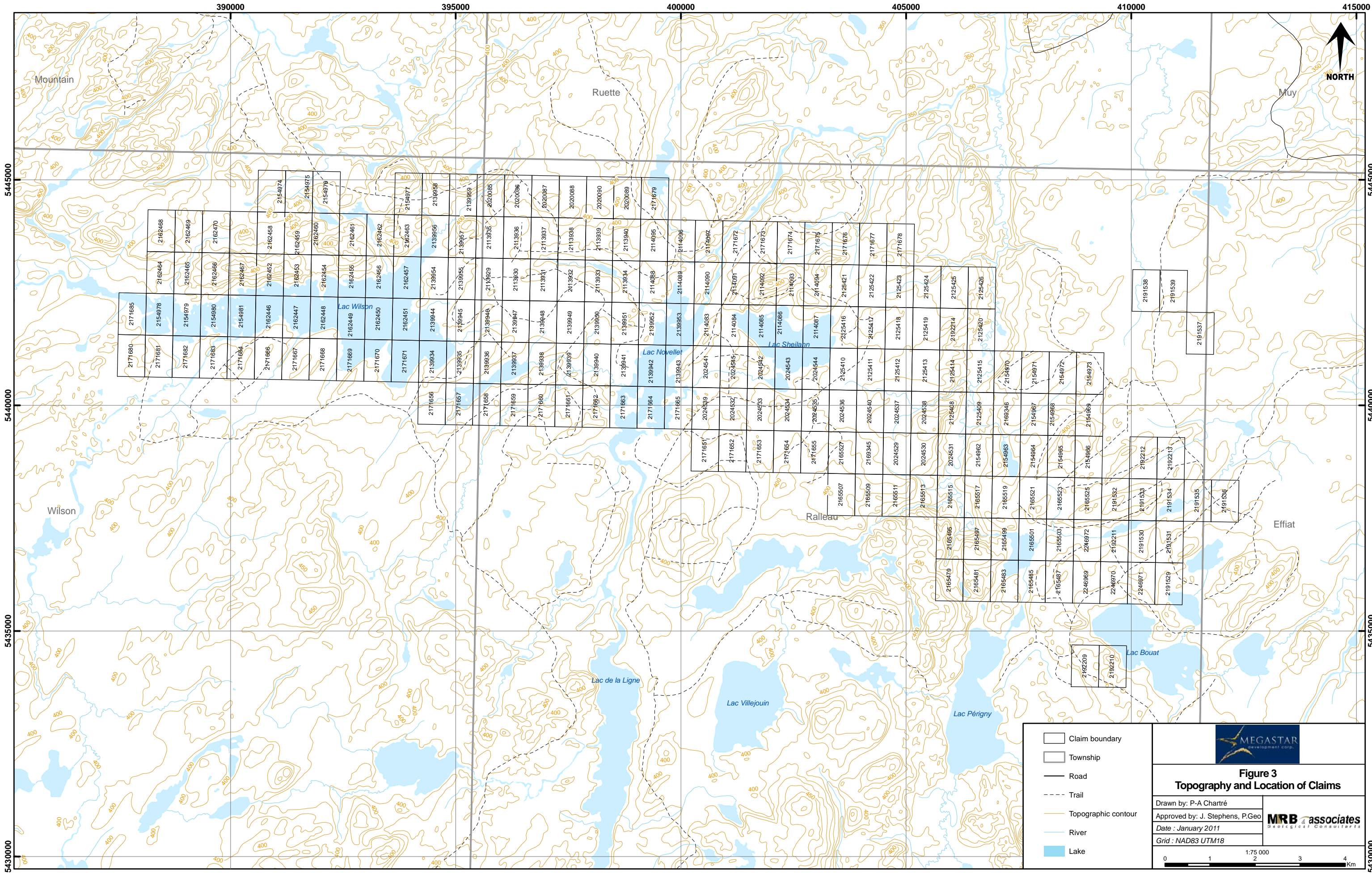
22. ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Given the nature of the project work, there is no consideration for additional information at this time.

APPENDIX A - FIGURES







Claim boundary

Township

Road

Trail

Topographic contour

River

Lake

MEGASTAR

development corp.

Figure 3

Topography and Location of Claims

Drawn by: P-A Chartré

Approved by: J. Stephens, P.Geo

Date : January 2011

Grid : NAD83 UTM18

MRB

associates

Geological Consultants

0

1

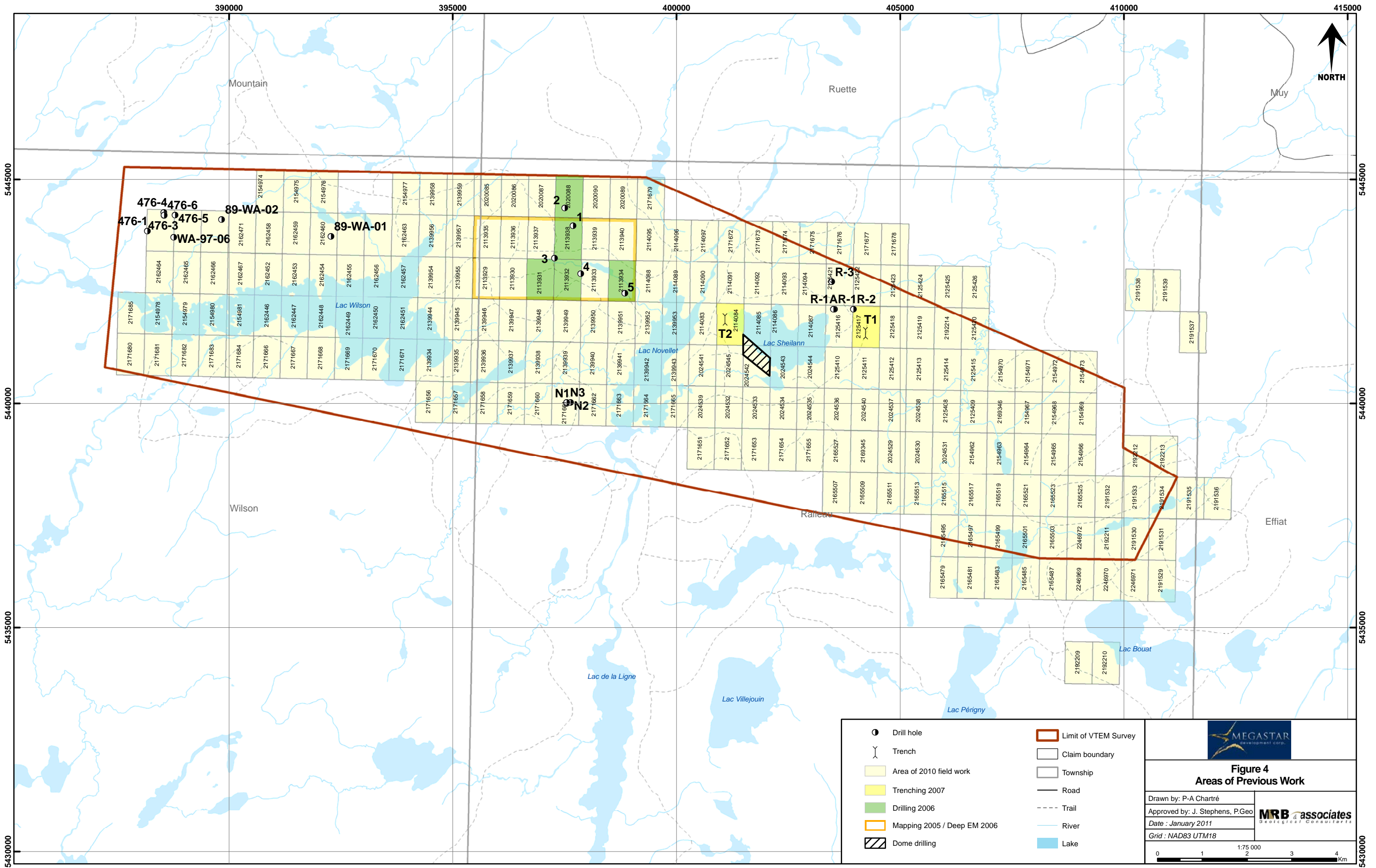
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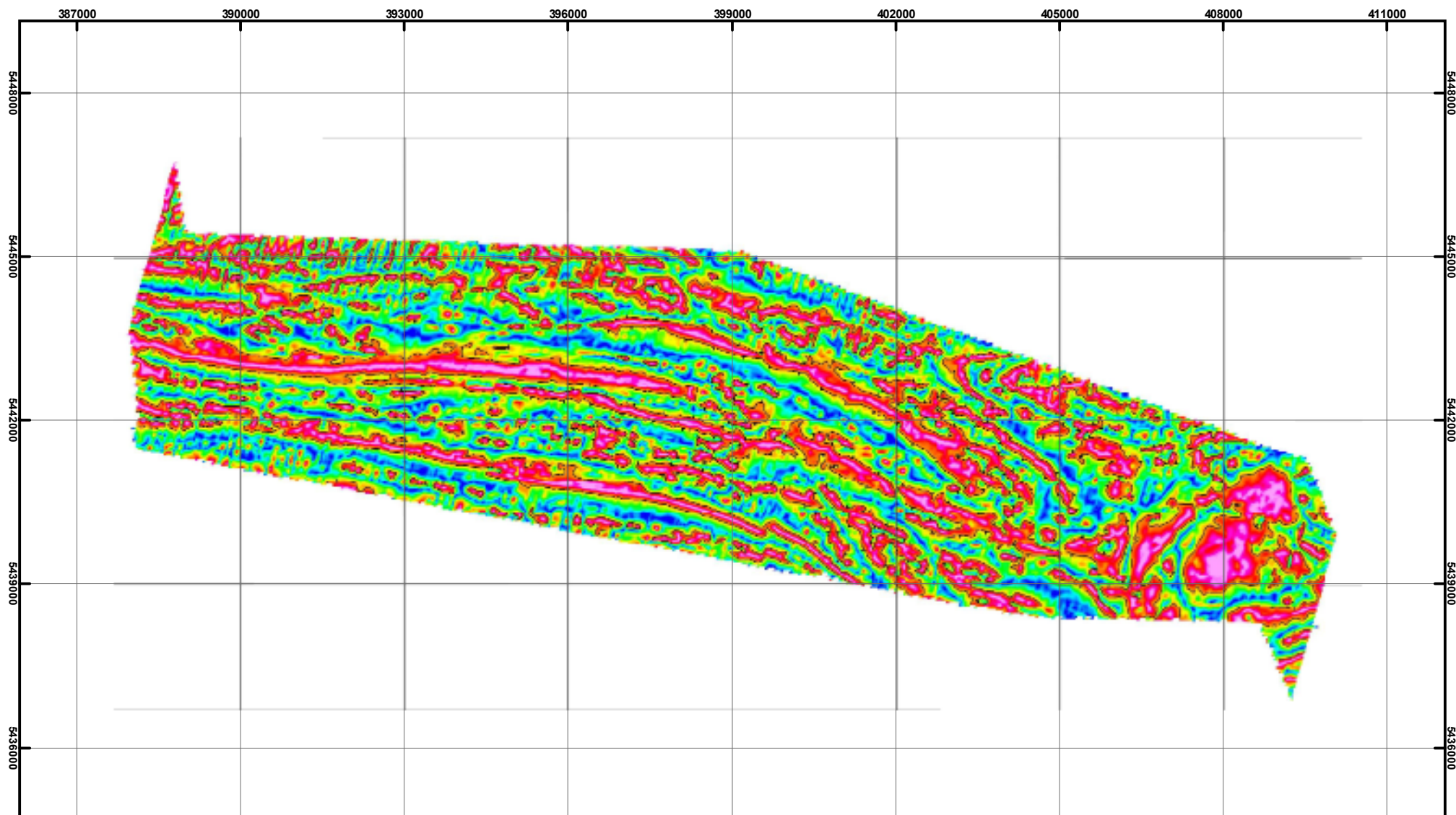
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4

1:75 000

Km





Legend



Figure 5 - Tilt Derivative

Drawn by: P-A Chartré

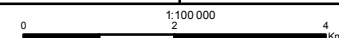
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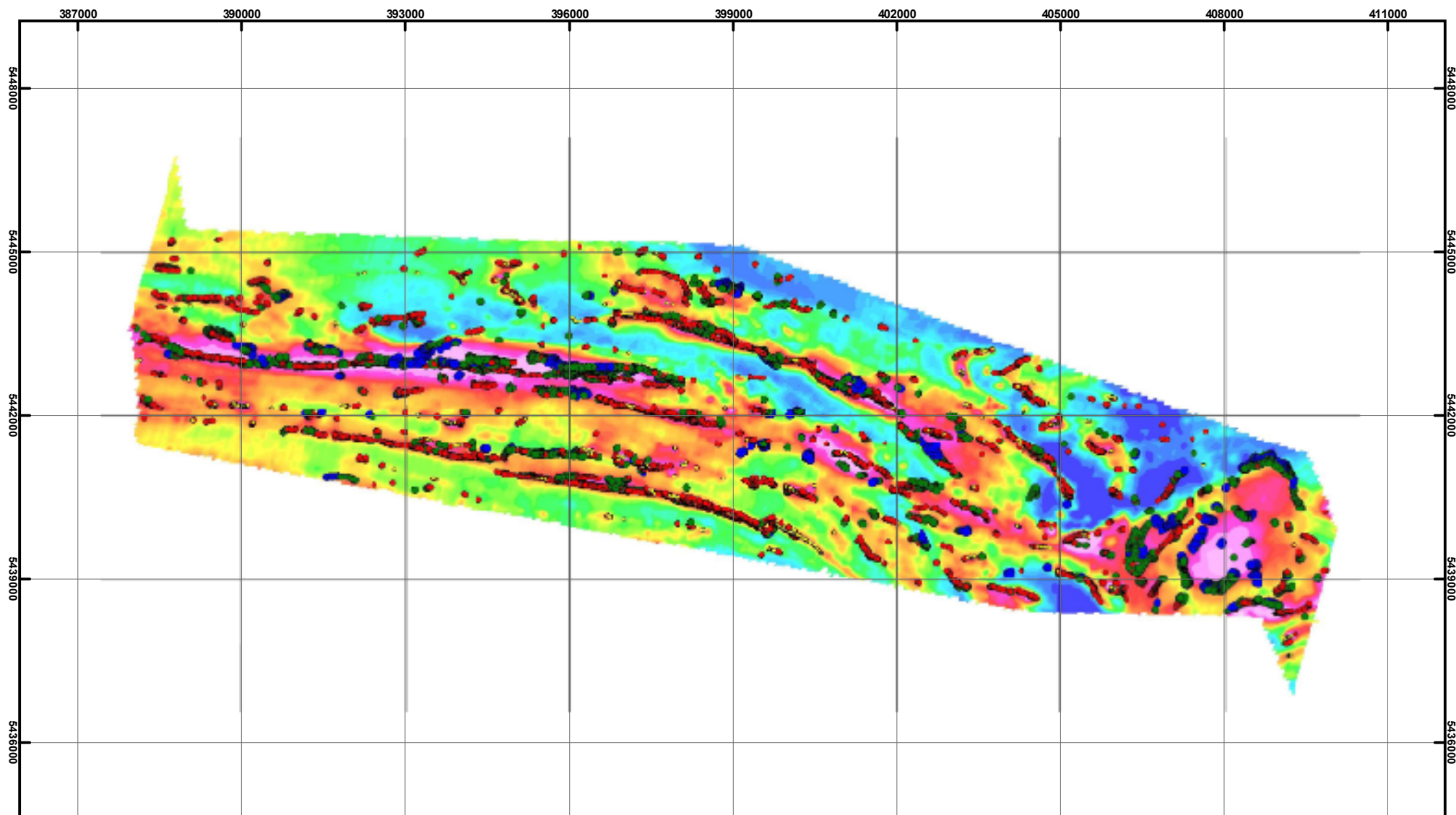
Date: January 2011

Grid: NAD83 UTM18

MRB associates
Geological Consultants

Source : Abitibi Géophysique, 2008





Legend

Depth (m)

- > 125
- 75 - 125
- 25 - 75
- < 25



Figure 6 - DMF Map and Euler Deconvolution Results

Drawn by: P-A Chartré

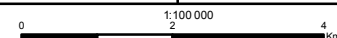
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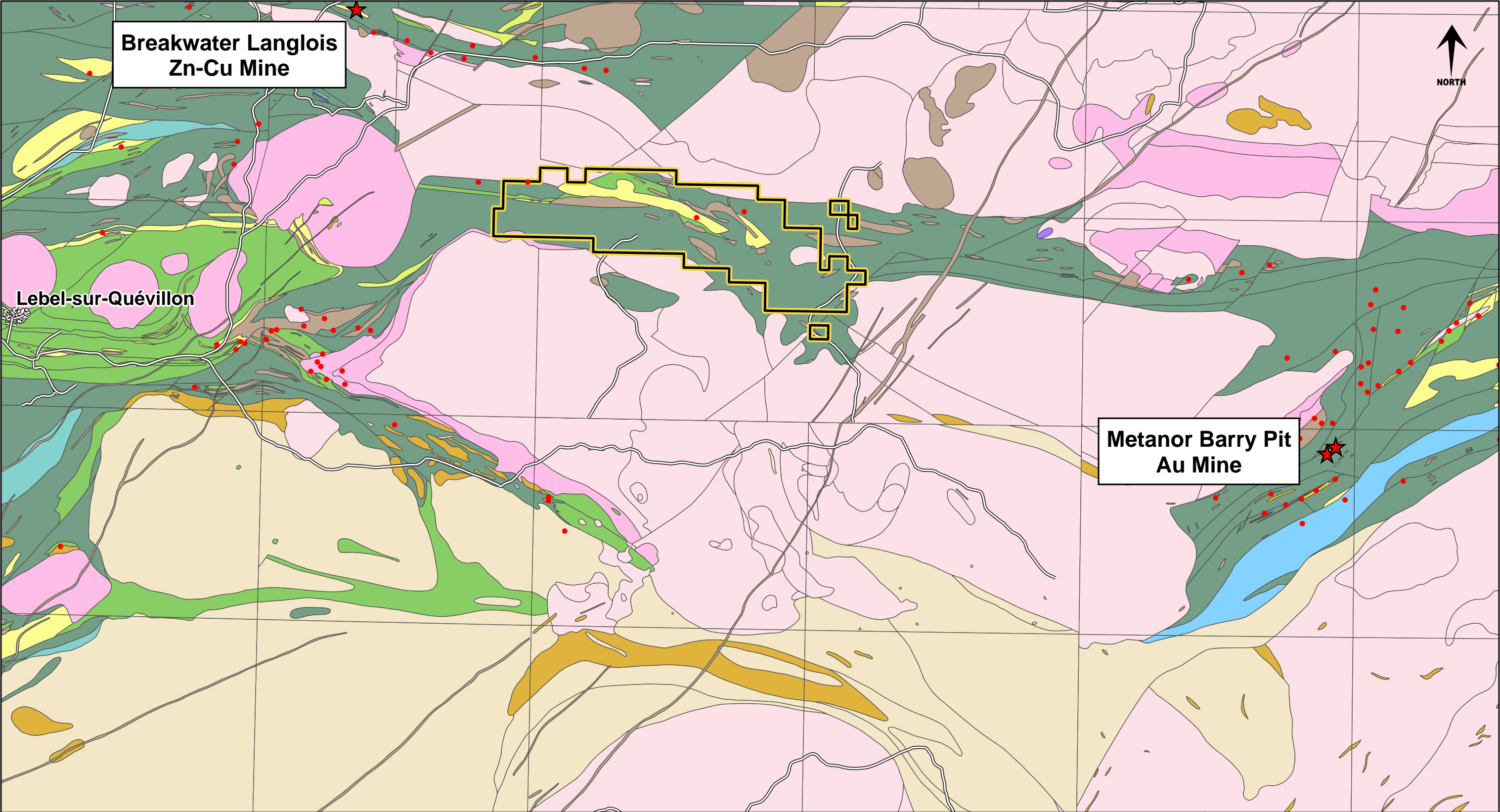
Date: January 2011

Grid: NAD83 UTM18

MRB associates
Geological Consultants

Source : Abitibi Géophysique, 2008





**Breakwater Langlois
Zn-Cu Mine**

Lebel-sur-Quévillon

**Metanor Barry Pit
Au Mine**



Lithology

Felsic Intrusive	Amphibolite	Sediment
Intermediate Intrusive	Undetermined Volcanic	Sandstone
Mafic Intrusive	Felsic Volcanic	Wacke
Ultramafic Intrusive	Intermediate Volcanic	Conglomerate
Gneiss / Schiste	Mafic Volcanic	Limestone / Mudrock

Mineral Occurrence

Ralleau Property

Road

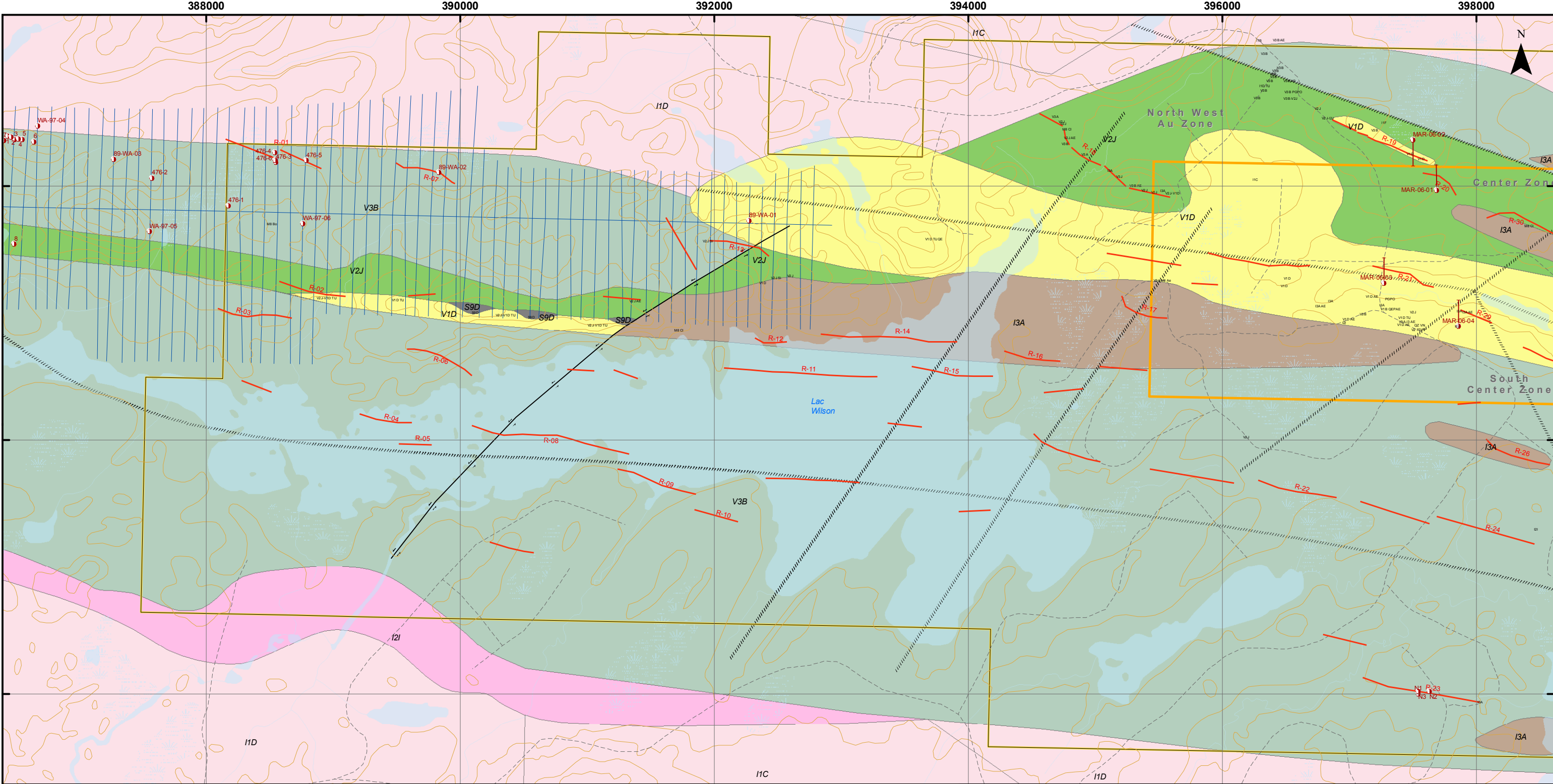


**Figure 7
Regional Geology**

Drawn by: P-A Chartré
Approved by: J. Stephens, P.Geo
Date : January 2011
Grid : NAD83 UTM18

MRB associates
Geological Consultants

0 4 8 12 Km
1:250 000



Lithology

I1C - Granodiorite	V1B, VIC, V1D - Rhyolite, Rhyodacite, Dacite
I1D - Tonalite	V2J - Andesite
I2J, I3A - Diorite, Gabbro	V2J-V3B, V3B - Andesitic Basalt, Basalt
I2I - Quartz-diorite	S9D - Silicated iron formation

Fault

	Fault
	Shear zone
V3B, V2J, etc. Geology Code from 2010 Field Work	

Drill hole (Historic)

Geophysical anomaly axis

Grid cut (2005/2006)

Mapping 2005 / Deep EM 2006

Property boundary

Trail

Topographic contour

River

Lake

Wetland

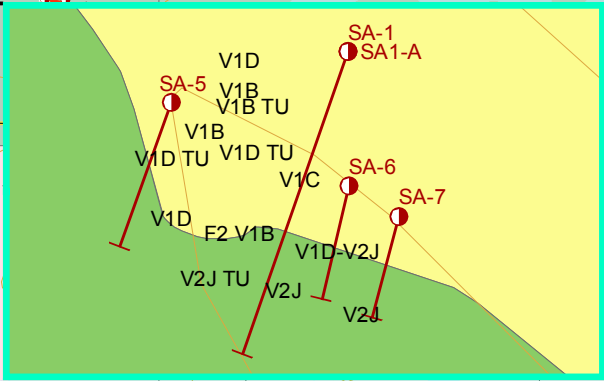
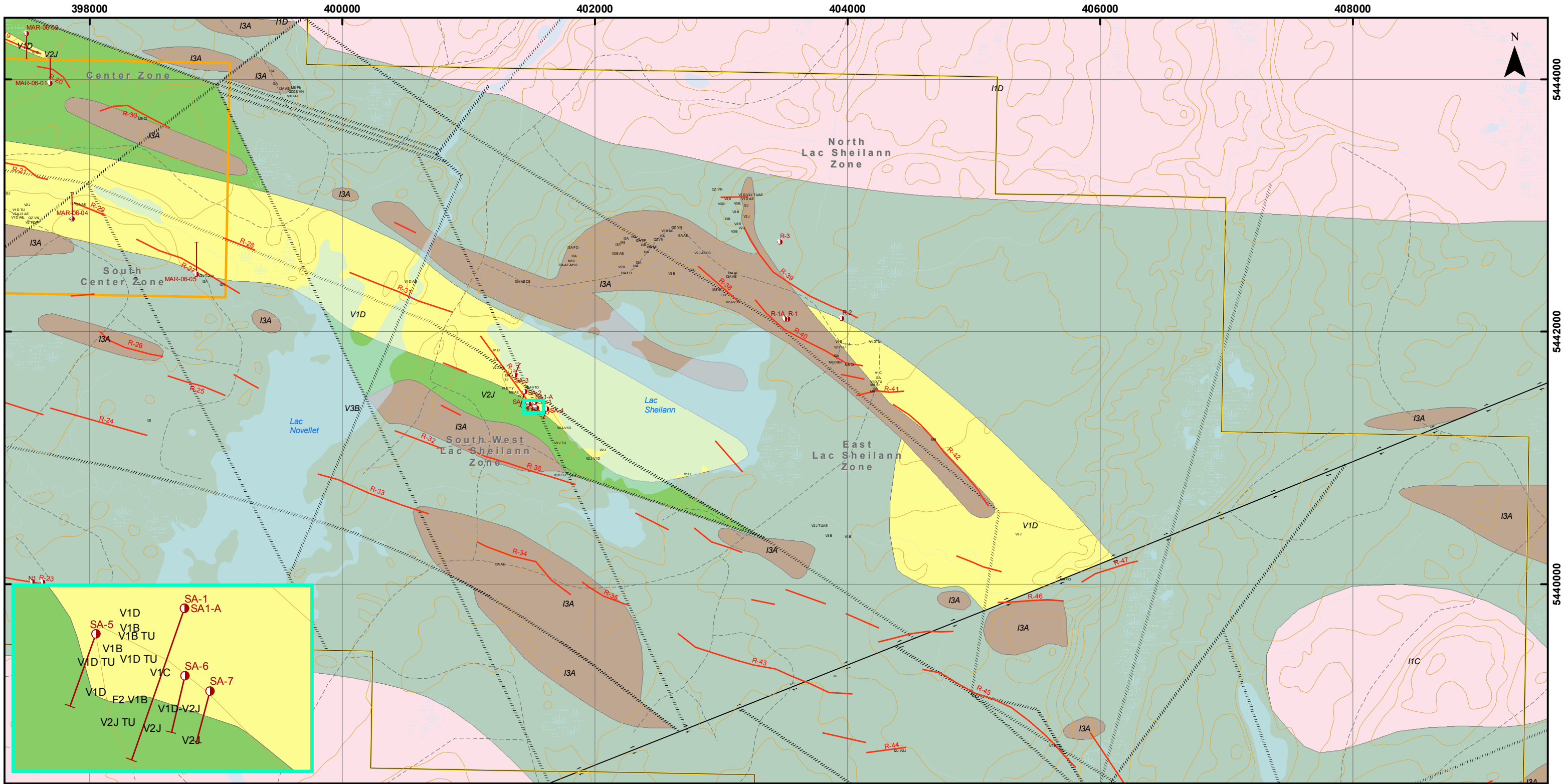
Figure 8

Geological Compilation (Map 1 of 3)

Drawn by: P-A Chartré	
Approved by: J. Stephens, P.Geo	
Date: January 2011	
Grid: NAD83 UTM18	

0 1 000 2 000 m

1:30 000



Lithology

- | | |
|----------------------------|--|
| I1C - Granodiorite | V1B, VIC, V1D - Rhyolite, Rhyodacite, Dacite |
| I1D - Tonalite | V2J - Andesite |
| I2J, I3A - Diorite, Gabbro | V2J-V3B, V3B - Andesitic Basalt, Basalt |
| I2I - Quartz-diorite | S9D - Silicated iron formation |

Fault

- | | |
|------------|--|
| Fault | V3B, V2J, etc. Geology Code from 2010 Field Work |
| Shear zone | |

Drill hole (Historic)

- | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------------------|
| Drill hole (Historic) | Geophysical anomaly axis |
| Grid cut (2005/2006) | Mapping 2005 / Deep EM 2006 |

Property boundary

- | | |
|---------|---------------------|
| Trail | Topographic contour |
| River | Lake |
| Wetland | |

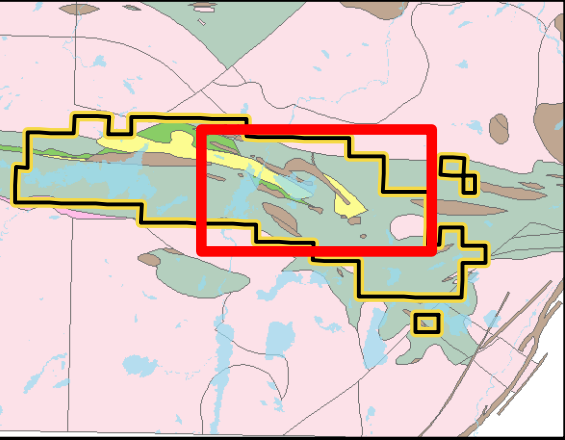
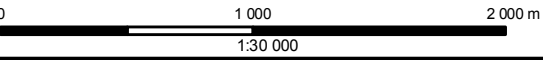
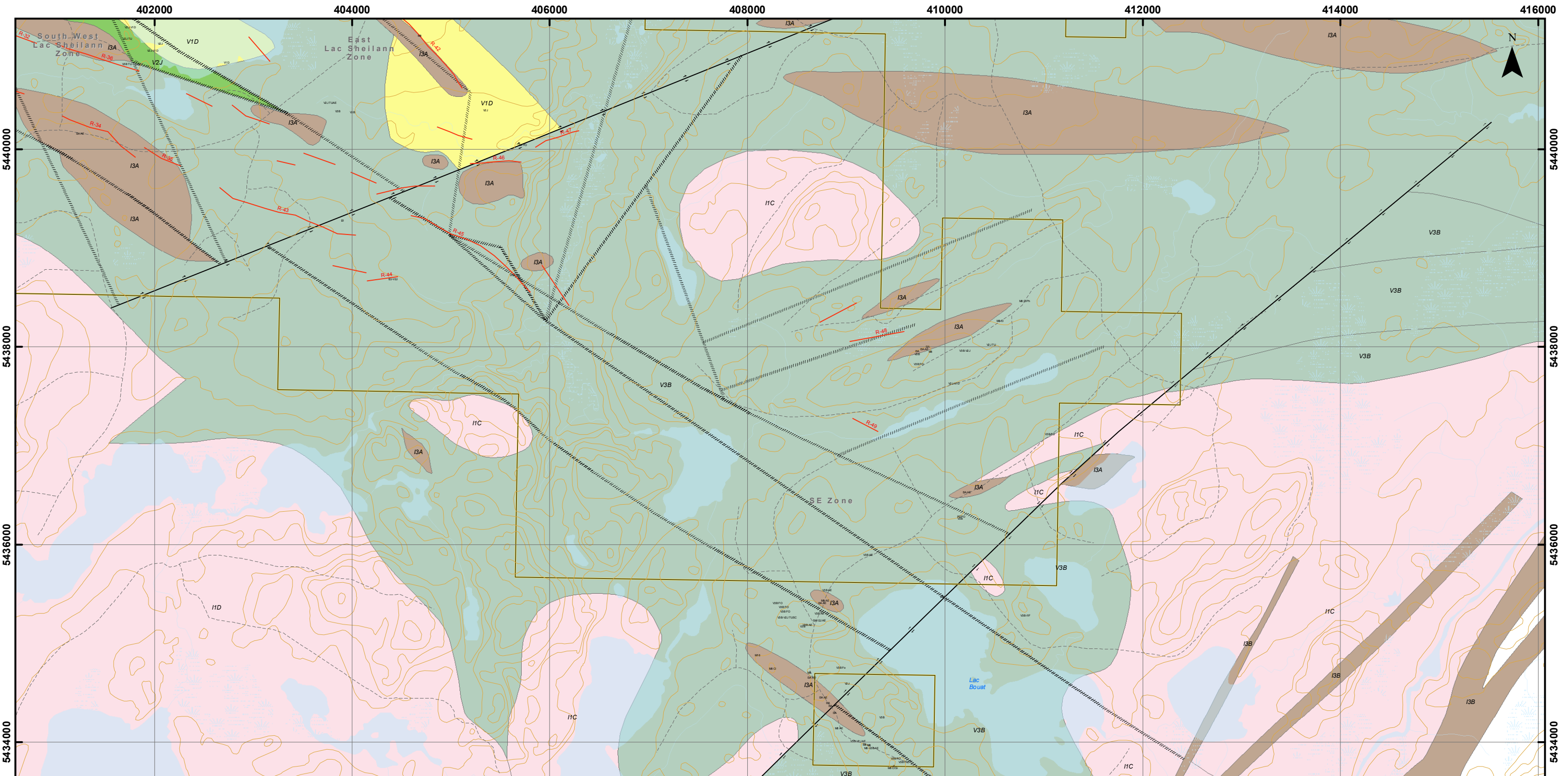


Figure 9
Geological Compilation (Map 2 of 3)

Drawn by: P-A Chartré
Approved by: J. Stephens, P.Geo
Date: January 2011
Grid: NAD83 UTM18

MRB associates
Geological Consultants

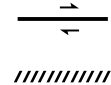




Lithology

I1C - Granodiorite	V1B, VIC, V1D - Rhyolite, Rhyodacite, Dacite
I1D - Tonalite	V2J - Andesite
I2J, I3A - Diorite, Gabbro	V2J-V3B, V3B - Andesitic Basalt, Basalt
I2I - Quartz-diorite	S9D - Silicated iron formation

Fault



Fault
Shear zone

V3B, V2J, etc. Geology Code from 2010 Field Work



Drill hole (Historic)



Geophysical anomaly axis



Grid cut (2005/2006)



Mapping 2005 / Deep EM 2006



Property boundary



Trail



Topographic contour



River



Lake



Wetland

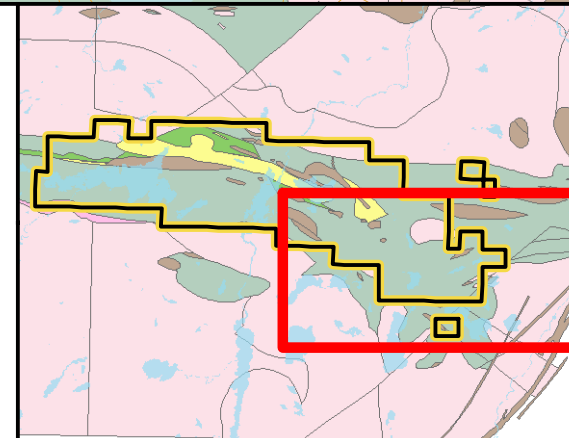


Figure 10
Geological Compilation (Map 3 of 3)

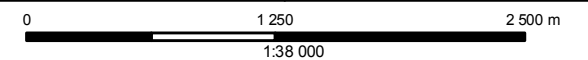
Drawn by: P-A Chartré

Approved by: J. Stephens, P.Geo

Date: January 2011

Grid: NAD83 UTM18

MRB associates
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APPENDIX B - PROPERTY SUMMARY

NTS Sheet	Row/Block	Column/Lot	Area Polygon	Type of Title	Title No	Status	Date of Registration	Expiry Date	Number of Annual Terms	Number of Renewals	Area (Ha)	Excess Work	Required Work	Required Fees	Titleholder(s) (Name, Number and Percentage)	Renewal File Being Processed	Work File Being Processed
NTS 32F01	18	9	56,32	CDC	2020085	Active	2006-07-06 00:00	2012-07-05 23:59	0	2	56,32	601,86	1200	52	Megastar Developments Corp (19263) 100 % (responsible)	No	No
NTS 32F01	18	10	56,32	CDC	2020086	Active	2006-07-06 00:00	2012-07-05 23:59	0	2	56,32	601,86	1200	52	Megastar Developments Corp (19263) 100 % (responsible)	No	No
NTS 32F01	18	11	56,32	CDC	2020087	Active	2006-07-06 00:00	2012-07-05 23:59	0	2	56,32	601,86	1200	52	Megastar Developments Corp (19263) 100 % (responsible)	No	No
NTS 32F01	18	12	56,32	CDC	2020088	Active	2006-07-06 00:00	2012-07-05 23:59	0	2	56,32	13561,60	1200	52	Megastar Developments Corp (19263) 100 % (responsible)	No	No
NTS 32F01	18	14	56,32	CDC	2020089	Active	2006-07-06 00:00	2012-07-05 23:59	0	2	56,32	601,86	1200	52	Megastar Developments Corp (19263) 100 % (responsible)	No	No
NTS 32F01	18	13	56,32	CDC	2020090	Active	2006-07-06 00:00	2012-07-05 23:59	0	2	56,32	601,86	1200	52	Megastar Developments Corp (19263) 100 % (responsible)	No	No
NTS 32F01	12	24	56,37	CDC	2024529	Active	2006-09-12 00:00	2012-09-11 23:59	0	2	56,37	3,46	1200	52	Megastar Developments Corp (19263) 100 % (responsible)	No	No
NTS 32F01	12	25	56,37	CDC	2024530	Active	2006-09-12 00:00	2012-09-11 23:59	0	2	56,37	3,46	1200	52	Megastar Developments Corp (19263) 100 % (responsible)	No	No
NTS 32F01	12	26	56,37	CDC	2024531	Active	2006-09-12 00:00	2012-09-11 23:59	0	2	56,37	3,46	1200	52	Megastar Developments Corp (19263) 100 % (responsible)	No	No
NTS 32F01	13	18	56,36	CDC	2024532	Active	2006-09-12 00:00	2012-09-11 23:59	0	2	56,36	603,14	1200	52	Megastar Developments Corp (19263) 100 % (responsible)	No	No
NTS 32F01	13	19	56,36	CDC	2024533	Active	2006-09-12 00:00	2012-09-11 23:59	0	2	56,36	603,14	1200	52	Megastar Developments Corp (19263) 100 % (responsible)	No	No
NTS 32F01	13	20	56,36	CDC	2024534	Active	2006-09-12 00:00	2012-09-11 23:59	0	2	56,36	603,14	1200	52	Megastar Developments Corp (19263) 100 % (responsible)	No	No
NTS 32F01	13	21	56,36	CDC	2024535	Active	2006-09-12 00:00	2012-09-11 23:59	0	2	56,36	3,14	1200	52	Megastar Developments Corp (19263) 100 % (responsible)	No	No
NTS 32F01	13	22	56,36	CDC	2024536	Active	2006-09-12 00:00	2012-09-11 23:59	0	2	56,36	3,14	1200	52	Megastar Developments Corp (19263) 100 % (responsible)	No	No
NTS 32F01	13	24	56,36	CDC	2024537	Active	2006-09-12 00:00	2012-09-11 23:59	0	2	56,36	3,14	1200	52	Megastar Developments Corp (19263) 100 % (responsible)	No	No
NTS 32F01	13	25	56,36	CDC	2024538	Active	2006-09-12 00:00	2012-09-11 23:59	0	2	56,36	3,14	1200	52	Megastar Developments Corp (19263) 100 % (responsible)	No	No
NTS 32F01	13	17	56,36	CDC	2024539	Active	2006-09-12 00:00	2012-09-11 23:59	0	2	56,36	603,14	1200	52	Megastar Developments Corp (19263) 100 % (responsible)	No	No
NTS 32F01	13	23	56,36	CDC	2024540	Active	2006-09-12 00:00	2012-09-11 23:59	0	2	56,36	3,14	1200	52	Megastar Developments Corp (19263) 100 % (responsible)	No	No
NTS 32F01	14	17	56,35	CDC	2024541	Active	2006-09-12 00:00	2012-09-11 23:59	0	2	56,35	602,81	1200	52	Megastar Developments Corp (19263) 100 % (responsible)	No	No
NTS 32F01	14	19	56,35	CDC	2024542	Active	2006-09-12 00:00	2012-09-11 23:59	0	2	56,35	602,81	1200	52	Megastar Developments Corp (19263) 100 % (responsible)	No	No
NTS 32F01	14	20	56,35	CDC	2024543	Active	2006-09-12 00:00	2012-09-11 23:59	0	2	56,35	602,81	1200	52	Megastar Developments Corp (19263) 100 % (responsible)	No	No
NTS 32F01	14	21	56,35	CDC	2024544	Active	2006-09-12 00:00	2012-09-11 23:59	0	2	56,35	602,81	1200	52	Megastar Developments Corp (19263) 100 % (responsible)	No	No
NTS 32F01	14	18	56,35	CDC	2024545	Active	2006-09-12 00:00	2012-09-11 23:59	0	2	56,35	602,81	1200	52	Megastar Developments Corp (19263) 100 % (responsible)	No	No
NTS 32F01	16	9	56,33	CDC	2113929	Active	2007-08-01 00:00	2011-07-31 23:59	0	1	56,33	602,18	1200	52	Megastar Developments Corp (19263) 100 % (responsible)	No	No
NTS 32F01	16	10	56,33	CDC	2113930	Active	2007-08-01 00:00	2011-07-31 23:59	0	1	56,33	602,18	1200	52	Megastar Developments Corp (19263) 100 % (responsible)	No	No
NTS 32F01	16	11	56,33	CDC	2113931	Active	2007-08-01 00:00	2011-07-31 23:59	0	1	56,33	602,18	1200	52	Megastar Developments Corp (19263) 100 % (responsible)	No	No
NTS 32F01	16	12	56,33	CDC	2113932	Active	2007-08-01 00:00	2011-07-31 23:59	0	1	56,33	602,18	1200	52	Megastar Developments Corp (19263) 100 % (responsible)	No	No
NTS 32F01	16	13	56,33	CDC	2113933	Active	2007-08-01 00:00	2011-07-31 23:59	0	1	56,33	602,18	1200	52	Megastar Developments Corp (19263) 100 % (responsible)	No	No
NTS 32F01	16	14	56,33	CDC	2113934	Active	2007-08-01 00:00	2011-07-31 23:59	0	1	56,33	602,18	1200	52	Megastar Developments Corp (19263) 100 % (responsible)	No	No
NTS 32F01	17	9	56,33	CDC	2113935	Active	2007-08-01 00:00	2011-07-31 23:59	0	1	56,33	2,18	1200	52	Megastar Developments Corp (19263) 100 % (responsible)	No	No
NTS 32F01	17	10	56,33	CDC	2113936	Active	2007-08-01 00:00	2011-07-31 23:59	0	1	56,33	362,81	1200	52	Megastar Developments Corp (19263) 100 % (responsible)	No	No
NTS 32F01	17	11	56,33	CDC	2113937	Active	2007-08-01 00:00	2011-07-31 23:59	0	1	56,33	123,44	1200	52	Megastar Developments Corp (19263) 100 % (responsible)	No	No
NTS 32F01	17	12	56,32	CDC	2113938	Active	2007-08-01 00:00	2011-07-31 23:59	0	1	56,32	185,32	1200	52	Megastar Developments Corp (19263) 100 % (responsible)	No	No
NTS 32F01	17	13	56,32	CDC	2113939	Active	2007-08-01 00:00	2011-07-31 23:59	0	1	56,32	601,86	1200	52	Megastar Developments Corp (19263) 100 % (responsible)	No	No
NTS 32F01	17	14	56,32	CDC	2113940	Active	2007-08-01 00:00	2011-07-31 23:59	0	1	56,32	601,86	1200	52	Megastar Developments Corp (19263) 100 % (responsible)	No	No
NTS 32F01	15	17	56,34	CDC	2114083	Active	2007-08-01 00:00	2011-07-31 23:59	0	1	56,34	363,19	1200	52	Megastar Developments Corp (19263) 100 % (responsible)	No	No
NTS 32F01	15	18	56,34	CDC	2114084	Active	2007-08-01 00:00	2011-07-31 23:59	0	1	56,34	3923,89	1200	52	Megastar Developments Corp (19263) 100 % (responsible)	No	No
NTS 32F01	15	19	56,34	CDC	2114085	Active	2007-08-01 00:00	2011-07-31 23:59	0	1	56,34	304,23	1200	52	Megastar Developments Corp (19263) 100 % (responsible)	No	No
NTS 32F01	15	20	56,34	CDC	2114086	Active	2007-08-01 00:00	2011-07-31 23:59	0	1	56,34	484,58	1200	52	Megastar Developments Corp (19263) 100 % (responsible)	No	No
NTS 32F01	15	21	56,34	CDC	2114087	Active	2007-08-01 00:00	2011-07-31 23:59	0	1	56,34	602,50	1200	52	Megastar Developments Corp (19263) 100 % (responsible)	No	No
NTS 32F01	16	15	56,33	CDC	2114088	Active	2007-08-01 00:00	2011-07-31 23:59	0	1	56,33	602,18	1200	52	Megastar Developments Corp (19263) 100 % (responsible)	No	No
NTS 32F01	16	16	56,33	CDC	2114089	Active	2007-08-01 00:00	2011-07-31 23:59	0	1	56,33	602,18	1200	52	Megastar Developments Corp (19263) 100 % (responsible)	No	No
NTS 32F01	16	17	56,33	CDC	2114090	Active	2007-08-01 00:00	2011-07-31 23:59	0	1	56,33	2,18	1200	52	Megastar Developments Corp (19263) 100 % (responsible)	No	No

NTS 32F01	16	18	56,33	CDC	2114091	Active	2007-08-01 00:00	2011-07-31 23:59	0	1	56,33	602,18	1200	52	Megastar Developments Corp (19263) 100 % (responsible)	No	No
NTS 32F01	16	19	56,33	CDC	2114092	Active	2007-08-01 00:00	2011-07-31 23:59	0	1	56,33	602,18	1200	52	Megastar Developments Corp (19263) 100 % (responsible)	No	No
NTS 32F01	16	20	56,33	CDC	2114093	Active	2007-08-01 00:00	2011-07-31 23:59	0	1	56,33	602,18	1200	52	Megastar Developments Corp (19263) 100 % (responsible)	No	No
NTS 32F01	16	21	56,33	CDC	2114094	Active	2007-08-01 00:00	2011-07-31 23:59	0	1	56,33	602,18	1200	52	Megastar Developments Corp (19263) 100 % (responsible)	No	No
NTS 32F01	17	15	56,32	CDC	2114095	Active	2007-08-01 00:00	2011-07-31 23:59	0	1	56,32	601,86	1200	52	Megastar Developments Corp (19263) 100 % (responsible)	No	No
NTS 32F01	17	16	56,32	CDC	2114096	Active	2007-08-01 00:00	2011-07-31 23:59	0	1	56,32	601,86	1200	52	Megastar Developments Corp (19263) 100 % (responsible)	No	No
NTS 32F01	17	17	56,32	CDC	2114097	Active	2007-08-01 00:00	2011-07-31 23:59	0	1	56,32	601,86	1200	52	Megastar Developments Corp (19263) 100 % (responsible)	No	No
NTS 32F01	13	26	56,36	CDC	2125408	Active	2007-10-01 00:00	2011-09-30 23:59	0	1	56,36	3,14	1200	52	Megastar Developments Corp (19263) 100 % (responsible)	No	No
NTS 32F01	13	27	56,36	CDC	2125409	Active	2007-10-01 00:00	2011-09-30 23:59	0	1	56,36	3,14	1200	52	Megastar Developments Corp (19263) 100 % (responsible)	No	No
NTS 32F01	14	22	56,35	CDC	2125410	Active	2007-10-01 00:00	2011-09-30 23:59	0	1	56,35	2,82	1200	52	Megastar Developments Corp (19263) 100 % (responsible)	No	No
NTS 32F01	14	23	56,35	CDC	2125411	Active	2007-10-01 00:00	2011-09-30 23:59	0	1	56,35	602,82	1200	52	Megastar Developments Corp (19263) 100 % (responsible)	No	No
NTS 32F01	14	24	56,35	CDC	2125412	Active	2007-10-01 00:00	2011-09-30 23:59	0	1	56,35	2,82	1200	52	Megastar Developments Corp (19263) 100 % (responsible)	No	No
NTS 32F01	14	25	56,35	CDC	2125413	Active	2007-10-01 00:00	2011-09-30 23:59	0	1	56,35	0,82	1200	52	Megastar Developments Corp (19263) 100 % (responsible)	No	No
NTS 32F01	14	26	56,35	CDC	2125414	Active	2007-10-01 00:00	2011-09-30 23:59	0	1	56,35	2,82	1200	52	Megastar Developments Corp (19263) 100 % (responsible)	No	No
NTS 32F01	14	27	56,35	CDC	2125415	Active	2007-10-01 00:00	2011-09-30 23:59	0	1	56,35	2,82	1200	52	Megastar Developments Corp (19263) 100 % (responsible)	No	No
NTS 32F01	15	22	56,34	CDC	2125416	Active	2007-10-01 00:00	2011-09-30 23:59	0	1	56,34	602,50	1200	52	Megastar Developments Corp (19263) 100 % (responsible)	No	No
NTS 32F01	15	23	56,34	CDC	2125417	Active	2007-10-01 00:00	2011-09-30 23:59	0	1	56,34	34570,11	1200	52	Megastar Developments Corp (19263) 100 % (responsible)	No	No
NTS 32F01	15	24	56,34	CDC	2125418	Active	2007-10-01 00:00	2011-09-30 23:59	0	1	56,34	602,50	1200	52	Megastar Developments Corp (19263) 100 % (responsible)	No	No
NTS 32F01	15	25	56,34	CDC	2125419	Active	2007-10-01 00:00	2011-09-30 23:59	0	1	56,34	2,50	1200	52	Megastar Developments Corp (19263) 100 % (responsible)	No	No
NTS 32F01	15	27	56,34	CDC	2125420	Active	2007-10-01 00:00	2011-09-30 23:59	0	1	56,34	602,50	1200	52	Megastar Developments Corp (19263) 100 % (responsible)	No	No
NTS 32F01	16	22	56,33	CDC	2125421	Active	2007-10-01 00:00	2011-09-30 23:59	0	1	56,33	602,18	1200	52	Megastar Developments Corp (19263) 100 % (responsible)	No	No
NTS 32F01	16	23	56,33	CDC	2125422	Active	2007-10-01 00:00	2011-09-30 23:59	0	1	56,33	512,07	1200	52	Megastar Developments Corp (19263) 100 % (responsible)	No	No
NTS 32F01	16	24	56,33	CDC	2125423	Active	2007-10-01 00:00	2011-09-30 23:59	0	1	56,33	241,75	1200	52	Megastar Developments Corp (19263) 100 % (responsible)	No	No
NTS 32F01	16	25	56,33	CDC	2125424	Active	2007-10-01 00:00	2011-09-30 23:59	0	1	56,33	0,00	1200	52	Megastar Developments Corp (19263) 100 % (responsible)	No	No
NTS 32F01	16	26	56,33	CDC	2125425	Active	2007-10-01 00:00	2011-09-30 23:59	0	1	56,33	0,00	1200	52	Megastar Developments Corp (19263) 100 % (responsible)	No	No
NTS 32F01	16	27	56,33	CDC	2125426	Active	2007-10-01 00:00	2011-09-30 23:59	0	1	56,33	0,00	1200	52	Megastar Developments Corp (19263) 100 % (responsible)	No	No
NTS 32F01	14	7	56,35	CDC	2139934	Active	2007-12-14 00:00	2011-12-13 23:59	0	1	56,35	602,82	1200	52	Megastar Developments Corp (19263) 100 % (responsible)	No	No
NTS 32F01	14	8	56,35	CDC	2139935	Active	2007-12-14 00:00	2011-12-13 23:59	0	1	56,35	602,82	1200	52	Megastar Developments Corp (19263) 100 % (responsible)	No	No
NTS 32F01	14	9	56,35	CDC	2139936	Active	2007-12-14 00:00	2011-12-13 23:59	0	1	56,35	602,82	1200	52	Megastar Developments Corp (19263) 100 % (responsible)	No	No
NTS 32F01	14	10	56,35	CDC	2139937	Active	2007-12-14 00:00	2011-12-13 23:59	0	1	56,35	602,82	1200	52	Megastar Developments Corp (19263) 100 % (responsible)	No	No
NTS 32F01	14	11	56,35	CDC	2139938	Active	2007-12-14 00:00	2011-12-13 23:59	0	1	56,35	602,82	1200	52	Megastar Developments Corp (19263) 100 % (responsible)	No	No
NTS 32F01	14	12	56,35	CDC	2139939	Active	2007-12-14 00:00	2011-12-13 23:59	0	1	56,35	602,82	1200	52	Megastar Developments Corp (19263) 100 % (responsible)	No	No
NTS 32F01	14	13	56,35	CDC	2139940	Active	2007-12-14 00:00	2011-12-13 23:59	0	1	56,35	602,82	1200	52	Megastar Developments Corp (19263) 100 % (responsible)	No	No
NTS 32F01	14	14	56,35	CDC	2139941	Active	2007-12-14 00:00	2011-12-13 23:59	0	1	56,35	602,82	1200	52	Megastar Developments Corp (19263) 100 % (responsible)	No	No
NTS 32F01	14	15	56,35	CDC	2139942	Active	2007-12-14 00:00	2011-12-13 23:59	0	1	56,35	602,82	1200	52	Megastar Developments Corp (19263) 100 % (responsible)	No	No
NTS 32F01	14	16	56,35	CDC	2139943	Active	2007-12-14 00:00	2011-12-13 23:59	0	1	56,35	602,82	1200	52	Megastar Developments Corp (19263) 100 % (responsible)	No	No
NTS 32F01	15	7	56,34	CDC	2139944	Active	2007-12-14 00:00	2011-12-13 23:59	0	1	56,34	602,50	1200	52	Megastar Developments Corp (19263) 100 % (responsible)	No	No
NTS 32F01	15	8	56,34	CDC	2139945	Active	2007-12-14 00:00	2011-12-13 23:59	0	1	56,34	602,50	1200	52	Megastar Developments Corp (19263) 100 % (responsible)	No	No
NTS 32F01	15	9	56,34	CDC	2139946	Active	2007-12-14 00:00	2011-12-13 23:59	0	1	56,34	602,50	1200	52	Megastar Developments Corp (19263) 100 % (responsible)	No	No
NTS 32F01	15	10	56,34	CDC	2139947	Active	2007-12-14 00:00	2011-12-13 23:59	0	1	56,34	602,50	1200	52	Megastar Developments Corp (19263) 100 % (responsible)	No	No
NTS 32F01	15	11	56,34	CDC	2139948	Active	2007-12-14 00:00	2011-12-13 23:59	0	1	56,34	602,50	1200	52	Megastar Developments Corp (19263) 100 % (responsible)	No	No
NTS 32F01	15	12	56,34	CDC	2139949	Active	2007-12-14 00:00	2011-12-13 23:59	0	1	56,34	602,50	1200	52	Megastar Developments Corp (19263) 100 % (responsible)	No	No
NTS 32F01	15	13	56,34	CDC	2139950	Active	2007-12-14 00:00	2011-12-13 23:59	0	1	56,34	602,50	1200	52	Megastar Developments Corp (19263) 100 % (responsible)	No	No
NTS 32F01	15	14	56,34	CDC	2139951	Active	2007-12-14 00:00	2011-12-13 23:59	0	1	56,34	602,50	1200	52	Megastar Developments Corp (19263) 100 % (responsible)	No	No
NTS 32F01	15	15	56,34	CDC	2139952	Active	2007-12-14 00:00	2011-12-13 23:59	0	1	56,34	602,50	1200	52	Megastar Developments Corp (19263) 100 % (responsible)	No	No
NTS 32F01	15	16	56,34	CDC	2139953	Active	2007-12-14 00:00	2011-12-13 23:59	0	1	56,34	602,50	1200	52	Megastar Developments Corp (19263) 100 % (responsible)	No	No
NTS 32F01	16	7	56,34	CDC	2139954	Active	2007-12-14 00:00	2011-12-13 23:59	0	1	56,34	602,50	1200	52	Megastar Developments Corp (19263) 100 % (responsible)	No	No

NTS 32F01	16	8	56,33	CDC	2139955	Active	2007-12-14 00:00	2011-12-13 23:59	0	1	56,33	602,18	1200	52	Megastar Developments Corp (19263) 100 % (responsible)	No	No
NTS 32F01	17	7	56,33	CDC	2139956	Active	2007-12-14 00:00	2011-12-13 23:59	0	1	56,33	2,18	1200	52	Megastar Developments Corp (19263) 100 % (responsible)	No	No
NTS 32F01	17	8	56,33	CDC	2139957	Active	2007-12-14 00:00	2011-12-13 23:59	0	1	56,33	182,49	1200	52	Megastar Developments Corp (19263) 100 % (responsible)	No	No
NTS 32F01	18	7	56,32	CDC	2139958	Active	2007-12-14 00:00	2011-12-13 23:59	0	1	56,32	601,86	1200	52	Megastar Developments Corp (19263) 100 % (responsible)	No	No
NTS 32F01	18	8	56,32	CDC	2139959	Active	2007-12-14 00:00	2011-12-13 23:59	0	1	56,32	601,86	1200	52	Megastar Developments Corp (19263) 100 % (responsible)	No	No
NTS 32F01	12	27	56,37	CDC	2154962	Active	2008-05-26 00:00	2012-05-25 23:59	0	1	56,37	0,63	1200	52	Megastar Developments Corp (19263) 100 % (responsible)	No	No
NTS 32F01	12	28	56,37	CDC	2154963	Active	2008-05-26 00:00	2012-05-25 23:59	0	1	56,37	0,63	1200	52	Megastar Developments Corp (19263) 100 % (responsible)	No	No
NTS 32F01	12	29	56,37	CDC	2154964	Active	2008-05-26 00:00	2012-05-25 23:59	0	1	56,37	0,63	1200	52	Megastar Developments Corp (19263) 100 % (responsible)	No	No
NTS 32F01	12	30	56,37	CDC	2154965	Active	2008-05-26 00:00	2012-05-25 23:59	0	1	56,37	0,63	1200	52	Megastar Developments Corp (19263) 100 % (responsible)	No	No
NTS 32F01	12	31	56,37	CDC	2154966	Active	2008-05-26 00:00	2012-05-25 23:59	0	1	56,37	0,63	1200	52	Megastar Developments Corp (19263) 100 % (responsible)	No	No
NTS 32F01	13	29	56,36	CDC	2154967	Active	2008-05-26 00:00	2012-05-25 23:59	0	1	56,36	0,63	1200	52	Megastar Developments Corp (19263) 100 % (responsible)	No	No
NTS 32F01	13	30	56,36	CDC	2154968	Active	2008-05-26 00:00	2012-05-25 23:59	0	1	56,36	0,63	1200	52	Megastar Developments Corp (19263) 100 % (responsible)	No	No
NTS 32F01	13	31	56,36	CDC	2154969	Active	2008-05-26 00:00	2012-05-25 23:59	0	1	56,36	0,63	1200	52	Megastar Developments Corp (19263) 100 % (responsible)	No	No
NTS 32F01	14	28	56,35	CDC	2154970	Active	2008-05-26 00:00	2012-05-25 23:59	0	1	56,35	0,63	1200	52	Megastar Developments Corp (19263) 100 % (responsible)	No	No
NTS 32F01	14	29	56,35	CDC	2154971	Active	2008-05-26 00:00	2012-05-25 23:59	0	1	56,35	0,63	1200	52	Megastar Developments Corp (19263) 100 % (responsible)	No	No
NTS 32F01	14	30	56,35	CDC	2154972	Active	2008-05-26 00:00	2012-05-25 23:59	0	1	56,35	0,63	1200	52	Megastar Developments Corp (19263) 100 % (responsible)	No	No
NTS 32F01	14	31	56,35	CDC	2154973	Active	2008-05-26 00:00	2012-05-25 23:59	0	1	56,35	0,63	1200	52	Megastar Developments Corp (19263) 100 % (responsible)	No	No
NTS 32F01	18	1	56,32	CDC	2154974	Active	2008-05-26 00:00	2012-05-25 23:59	0	1	56,32	174,73	1200	52	Megastar Developments Corp (19263) 100 % (responsible)	No	No
NTS 32F01	18	2	56,32	CDC	2154975	Active	2008-05-26 00:00	2012-05-25 23:59	0	1	56,32	591,63	1200	52	Megastar Developments Corp (19263) 100 % (responsible)	No	No
NTS 32F01	18	3	56,32	CDC	2154976	Active	2008-05-26 00:00	2012-05-25 23:59	0	1	56,32	591,63	1200	52	Megastar Developments Corp (19263) 100 % (responsible)	No	No
NTS 32F01	18	6	56,32	CDC	2154977	Active	2008-05-26 00:00	2012-05-25 23:59	0	1	56,32	591,63	1200	52	Megastar Developments Corp (19263) 100 % (responsible)	No	No
NTS 32F02	15	57	56,35	CDC	2154978	Active	2008-05-26 00:00	2012-05-25 23:59	0	1	56,35	203,04	1200	52	Megastar Developments Corp (19263) 100 % (responsible)	No	No
NTS 32F02	15	58	56,35	CDC	2154979	Active	2008-05-26 00:00	2012-05-25 23:59	0	1	56,35	591,63	1200	52	Megastar Developments Corp (19263) 100 % (responsible)	No	No
NTS 32F02	15	59	56,35	CDC	2154980	Active	2008-05-26 00:00	2012-05-25 23:59	0	1	56,35	591,63	1200	52	Megastar Developments Corp (19263) 100 % (responsible)	No	No
NTS 32F02	15	60	56,35	CDC	2154981	Active	2008-05-26 00:00	2012-05-25 23:59	0	1	56,35	591,95	1200	52	Megastar Developments Corp (19263) 100 % (responsible)	No	No
NTS 32F01	15	1	56,35	CDC	2162446	Active	2008-06-25 00:00	2012-06-24 23:59	0	1	56,35	602,82	1200	52	Megastar Developments Corp (19263) 100 % (responsible)	No	No
NTS 32F01	15	2	56,35	CDC	2162447	Active	2008-06-25 00:00	2012-06-24 23:59	0	1	56,35	602,82	1200	52	Megastar Developments Corp (19263) 100 % (responsible)	No	No
NTS 32F01	15	3	56,35	CDC	2162448	Active	2008-06-25 00:00	2012-06-24 23:59	0	1	56,35	602,82	1200	52	Megastar Developments Corp (19263) 100 % (responsible)	No	No
NTS 32F01	15	4	56,35	CDC	2162449	Active	2008-06-25 00:00	2012-06-24 23:59	0	1	56,35	124,08	1200	52	Megastar Developments Corp (19263) 100 % (responsible)	No	No
NTS 32F01	15	5	56,34	CDC	2162450	Active	2008-06-25 00:00	2012-06-24 23:59	0	1	56,34	602,50	1200	52	Megastar Developments Corp (19263) 100 % (responsible)	No	No
NTS 32F01	15	6	56,34	CDC	2162451	Active	2008-06-25 00:00	2012-06-24 23:59	0	1	56,34	602,50	1200	52	Megastar Developments Corp (19263) 100 % (responsible)	No	No
NTS 32F01	16	1	56,34	CDC	2162452	Active	2008-06-25 00:00	2012-06-24 23:59	0	1	56,34	602,50	1200	52	Megastar Developments Corp (19263) 100 % (responsible)	No	No
NTS 32F01	16	2	56,34	CDC	2162453	Active	2008-06-25 00:00	2012-06-24 23:59	0	1	56,34	602,50	1200	52	Megastar Developments Corp (19263) 100 % (responsible)	No	No
NTS 32F01	16	3	56,34	CDC	2162454	Active	2008-06-25 00:00	2012-06-24 23:59	0	1	56,34	602,50	1200	52	Megastar Developments Corp (19263) 100 % (responsible)	No	No
NTS 32F01	16	4	56,34	CDC	2162455	Active	2008-06-25 00:00	2012-06-24 23:59	0	1	56,34	602,50	1200	52	Megastar Developments Corp (19263) 100 % (responsible)	No	No
NTS 32F01	16	5	56,34	CDC	2162456	Active	2008-06-25 00:00	2012-06-24 23:59	0	1	56,34	602,50	1200	52	Megastar Developments Corp (19263) 100 % (responsible)	No	No
NTS 32F01	16	6	56,34	CDC	2162457	Active	2008-06-25 00:00	2012-06-24 23:59	0	1	56,34	602,50	1200	52	Megastar Developments Corp (19263) 100 % (responsible)	No	No
NTS 32F01	17	1	56,33	CDC	2162458	Active	2008-06-25 00:00	2012-06-24 23:59	0	1	56,33	602,18	1200	52	Megastar Developments Corp (19263) 100 % (responsible)	No	No
NTS 32F01	17	2	56,33	CDC	2162459	Active	2008-06-25 00:00	2012-06-24 23:59	0	1	56,33	602,18	1200	52	Megastar Developments Corp (19263) 100 % (responsible)	No	No
NTS 32F01	17	3	56,33	CDC	2162460	Active	2008-06-25 00:00	2012-06-24 23:59	0	1	56,33	602,18	1200	52	Megastar Developments Corp (19263) 100 % (responsible)	No	No
NTS 32F01	17	4	56,33	CDC	2162461	Active	2008-06-25 00:00	2012-06-24 23:59	0	1	56,33	602,18	1200	52	Megastar Developments Corp (19263) 100 % (responsible)	No	No
NTS 32F01	17	5	56,33	CDC	2162462	Active	2008-06-25 00:00	2012-06-24 23:59	0	1	56,33	602,18	1200	52	Megastar Developments Corp (19263) 100 % (responsible)	No	No
NTS 32F01	17	6	56,33	CDC	2162463	Active	2008-06-25 00:00	2012-06-24 23:59	0	1	56,33	602,18	1200	52	Megastar Developments Corp (19263) 100 % (responsible)	No	No
NTS 32F02	16	57	56,34	CDC	2162464	Active	2008-06-25 00:00	2012-06-24 23:59	0	1	56,34	2,50	1200	52	Megastar Developments Corp (19263) 100 % (responsible)	No	No
NTS 32F02	16	58	56,34	CDC	2162465	Active	2008-06-25 00:00	2012-06-24 23:59	0	1	56,34	2,50	1200	52	Megastar Developments Corp (19263) 100 % (responsible)	No	No
NTS 32F02	16	59	56,34	CDC	2162466	Active	2008-06-25 00:00	2012-06-24 23:59	0	1	56,34	2,50	1200	52	Megastar Developments Corp (19263) 100 % (responsible)	No	No
NTS 32F02	16	60	56,34	CDC	2162467	Active	2008-06-25 00:00	2012-06-24 23:59	0	1	56,34	2,50	1200	52	Megastar Developments Corp (19263) 100 % (responsible)	No	No

[illegible]

NTS 32F01	14	6	56,35	CDC	2171671	Active	2008-09-15 00:00	2012-09-14 23:59	0	1	56,35	602,82	1200	52	Megastar Developments Corp (19263) 100 % (responsible)	No	No
NTS 32F01	17	18	56,32	CDC	2171672	Active	2008-09-15 00:00	2012-09-14 23:59	0	1	56,32	601,86	1200	52	Megastar Developments Corp (19263) 100 % (responsible)	No	No
NTS 32F01	17	19	56,32	CDC	2171673	Active	2008-09-15 00:00	2012-09-14 23:59	0	1	56,32	511,77	1200	52	Megastar Developments Corp (19263) 100 % (responsible)	No	No
NTS 32F01	17	20	56,32	CDC	2171674	Active	2008-09-15 00:00	2012-09-14 23:59	0	1	56,32	241,49	1200	52	Megastar Developments Corp (19263) 100 % (responsible)	No	No
NTS 32F01	17	21	56,32	CDC	2171675	Active	2008-09-15 00:00	2012-09-14 23:59	0	1	56,32	0,00	1200	52	Megastar Developments Corp (19263) 100 % (responsible)	No	No
NTS 32F01	17	22	56,32	CDC	2171676	Active	2008-09-15 00:00	2012-09-14 23:59	0	1	56,32	0,00	1200	52	Megastar Developments Corp (19263) 100 % (responsible)	No	No
NTS 32F01	17	23	56,32	CDC	2171677	Active	2008-09-15 00:00	2012-09-14 23:59	0	1	56,32	0,00	1200	52	Megastar Developments Corp (19263) 100 % (responsible)	No	No
NTS 32F01	17	24	56,32	CDC	2171678	Active	2008-09-15 00:00	2012-09-14 23:59	0	1	56,32	0,00	1200	52	Megastar Developments Corp (19263) 100 % (responsible)	No	No
NTS 32F01	18	15	56,32	CDC	2171679	Active	2008-09-15 00:00	2012-09-14 23:59	0	1	56,32	421,68	1200	52	Megastar Developments Corp (19263) 100 % (responsible)	No	No
NTS 32F02	14	56	56,36	CDC	2171680	Active	2008-09-15 00:00	2012-09-14 23:59	0	1	56,36	0,00	1200	52	Megastar Developments Corp (19263) 100 % (responsible)	No	No
NTS 32F02	14	57	56,36	CDC	2171681	Active	2008-09-15 00:00	2012-09-14 23:59	0	1	56,36	0,00	1200	52	Megastar Developments Corp (19263) 100 % (responsible)	No	No
NTS 32F02	14	58	56,36	CDC	2171682	Active	2008-09-15 00:00	2012-09-14 23:59	0	1	56,36	0,00	1200	52	Megastar Developments Corp (19263) 100 % (responsible)	No	No
NTS 32F02	14	59	56,36	CDC	2171683	Active	2008-09-15 00:00	2012-09-14 23:59	0	1	56,36	0,00	1200	52	Megastar Developments Corp (19263) 100 % (responsible)	No	No
NTS 32F02	14	60	56,36	CDC	2171684	Active	2008-09-15 00:00	2012-09-14 23:59	0	1	56,36	0,00	1200	52	Megastar Developments Corp (19263) 100 % (responsible)	No	No
NTS 32F02	15	56	56,35	CDC	2171685	Active	2008-09-15 00:00	2012-09-14 23:59	0	1	56,35	0,00	1200	52	Megastar Developments Corp (19263) 100 % (responsible)	No	No
NTS 32F01	9	34	56,40	CDC	2191529	Active	2009-10-14 00:00	2011-10-13 23:59	0	0	56,40	0,00	1200	52	Megastar Developments Corp (19263) 100 % (responsible)	No	No
NTS 32F01	10	33	56,39	CDC	2191530	Active	2009-10-14 00:00	2011-10-13 23:59	0	0	56,39	0,00	1200	52	Megastar Developments Corp (19263) 100 % (responsible)	No	No
NTS 32F01	10	34	56,39	CDC	2191531	Active	2009-10-14 00:00	2011-10-13 23:59	0	0	56,39	0,00	1200	52	Megastar Developments Corp (19263) 100 % (responsible)	No	No
NTS 32F01	11	32	56,38	CDC	2191532	Active	2009-10-14 00:00	2011-10-13 23:59	0	0	56,38	0,00	1200	52	Megastar Developments Corp (19263) 100 % (responsible)	No	No
NTS 32F01	11	33	56,38	CDC	2191533	Active	2009-10-14 00:00	2011-10-13 23:59	0	0	56,38	0,00	1200	52	Megastar Developments Corp (19263) 100 % (responsible)	No	No
NTS 32F01	11	34	56,38	CDC	2191534	Active	2009-10-14 00:00	2011-10-13 23:59	0	0	56,38	0,00	1200	52	Megastar Developments Corp (19263) 100 % (responsible)	No	No
NTS 32F01	11	35	56,38	CDC	2191535	Active	2009-10-14 00:00	2011-10-13 23:59	0	0	56,38	0,00	1200	52	Megastar Developments Corp (19263) 100 % (responsible)	No	No
NTS 32F01	11	36	56,38	CDC	2191536	Active	2009-10-14 00:00	2011-10-13 23:59	0	0	56,38	0,00	1200	52	Megastar Developments Corp (19263) 100 % (responsible)	No	No
NTS 32F01	15	35	56,34	CDC	2191537	Active	2009-10-14 00:00	2011-10-13 23:59	0	0	56,34	0,00	1200	52	Megastar Developments Corp (19263) 100 % (responsible)	No	No
NTS 32F01	16	33	56,33	CDC	2191538	Active	2009-10-14 00:00	2011-10-13 23:59	0	0	56,33	0,00	1200	52	Megastar Developments Corp (19263) 100 % (responsible)	No	No
NTS 32F01	16	34	56,33	CDC	2191539	Active	2009-10-14 00:00	2011-10-13 23:59	0	0	56,33	0,00	1200	52	Megastar Developments Corp (19263) 100 % (responsible)	No	No
NTS 32F01	7	31	56,42	CDC	2192209	Active	2009-10-20 00:00	2011-10-19 23:59	0	0	56,42	0,00	1200	52	Megastar Developments Corp (19263) 100 % (responsible)	No	No
NTS 32F01	7	32	56,42	CDC	2192210	Active	2009-10-20 00:00	2011-10-19 23:59	0	0	56,42	0,00	1200	52	Megastar Developments Corp (19263) 100 % (responsible)	No	No
NTS 32F01	10	32	56,39	CDC	2192211	Active	2009-10-20 00:00	2011-10-19 23:59	0	0	56,39	0,00	1200	52	Megastar Developments Corp (19263) 100 % (responsible)	No	No
NTS 32F01	12	33	56,37	CDC	2192212	Active	2009-10-20 00:00	2011-10-19 23:59	0	0	56,37	0,00	1200	52	Megastar Developments Corp (19263) 100 % (responsible)	No	No
NTS 32F01	12	34	56,37	CDC	2192213	Active	2009-10-20 00:00	2011-10-19 23:59	0	0	56,37	0,00	1200	52	Megastar Developments Corp (19263) 100 % (responsible)	No	No
NTS 32F01	15	26	56,34	CDC	2192214	Active	2009-10-20 00:00	2011-10-19 23:59	0	0	56,34	0,00	1200	52	Megastar Developments Corp (19263) 100 % (responsible)	No	No
NTS 32F01	9	31	56,40	CDC	2246969	Active	2010-08-19 00:00	2012-08-18 23:59	0	0	56,40	0,00	1200	52	Megastar Developments Corp (19263) 100 % (responsible)	No	No
NTS 32F01	9	32	56,40	CDC	2246970	Active	2010-08-19 00:00	2012-08-18 23:59	0	0	56,40	0,00	1200	52	Megastar Developments Corp (19263) 100 % (responsible)	No	No
NTS 32F01	9	33	56,40	CDC	2246971	Active	2010-08-19 00:00	2012-08-18 23:59	0	0	56,40	0,00	1200	52	Megastar Developments Corp (19263) 100 % (responsible)	No	No
NTS 32F01	10	31	56,39	CDC	2246972	Active	2010-08-19 00:00	2012-08-18 23:59	0	0	56,39	0,00	1200	52	Megastar Developments Corp (19263) 100 % (responsible)	No	No
								TOTAL			12397,17	hectares					

APPENDIX C - CERTIFICATES OF ANALYSIS



ALS Canada Ltd.
2103 Dollarton Hwy
North Vancouver BC V7H 0A7
Phone: 604 984 0221 Fax: 604 984 0218 www.alsglobal.com

To: MEGASTAR DEVELOPMENT CORP.
600- 625, HOWE STREET
VANCOUVER BC V6C 2T6

Page: 1
Finalized Date: 9- AUG- 2010
Account: MEGDEV

CERTIFICATE VO10101840

Project: RALLEAU
P.O. No.: BATCH 2
This report is for 15 Rock samples submitted to our lab in Val d'Or, QC, Canada on 26- JUL- 2010.

The following have access to data associated with this certificate:

JACK STEPHENS

SAMPLE PREPARATION

ALS CODE	DESCRIPTION
WEI- 21	Received Sample Weight
CRU- QC	Crushing QC Test
LOG- 22	Sample login - Rcd w/o BarCode
CRU- 31	Fine crushing - 70% < 2mm
SPL- 21	Split sample - riffle splitter
PUL- 31	Pulverize split to 85% < 75 um

ANALYTICAL PROCEDURES

ALS CODE	DESCRIPTION	INSTRUMENT
ME- ICP61	33 element four acid ICP- AES	ICP- AES

To: MEGASTAR DEVELOPMENT CORP.
ATTN: JACK STEPHENS
MRB & ASSOCIÉS
1020, 4E RUE
VAL- D OR QC J9P 1J7

This is the Final Report and supersedes any preliminary report with this certificate number. Results apply to samples as submitted. All pages of this report have been checked and approved for release.

Signature:

Colin Ramshaw, Vancouver Laboratory Manager



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North Vancouver BC V7H 0A7

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Total # Pages: 2 (A - C)

Finalized Date: 9- AUG- 2010

Account: MEGDEV

Project: RALLEAU

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VO10101840

[illegible]



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North Vancouver BC V7H 0A7

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Page: 2 - B
Total # Pages: 2 (A - C)
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Account: MEGDEV

Project: RALLEAU

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[illegible]



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Total # Pages: 2 (A - C)

Finalized Date: 9- AUG- 2010

Account: MEGDEV

Project: RALLEAU

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VO10101840

Sample Description	Method Analyte Units LOR	ME- ICP61 U ppm 10	ME- ICP61 V ppm 1	ME- ICP61 W ppm 10	ME- ICP61 Zn ppm 2
007652		<10	193	<10	139
007655		<10	56	<10	57
007658		<10	102	<10	231
007716		<10	208	<10	95
007718		<10	197	<10	154
007720		<10	211	<10	122
007778		<10	186	<10	139
007780		<10	218	<10	130
007783		<10	211	<10	193
007785		<10	229	<10	194
007787		<10	203	<10	132
007791		<10	253	<10	133
007795		<10	201	<10	139
007798		<10	173	<10	90
007800		<10	129	<10	60



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Page: 1
Finalized Date: 17- AUG- 2010
Account: MEGDEV

CERTIFICATE VO10100999

Project: RALLEAU
P.O. No.: BATCH 1
This report is for 17 Rock samples submitted to our lab in Val d'Or, QC, Canada on 26- JUL- 2010.

The following have access to data associated with this certificate:

JACK STEPHENS

SAMPLE PREPARATION

ALS CODE	DESCRIPTION
WEI- 21	Received Sample Weight
LOG- 22	Sample login - Rcd w/o BarCode
CRU- 31	Fine crushing - 70% < 2mm
SPL- 21	Split sample - riffle splitter
PUL- 31	Pulverize split to 85% < 75 um

ANALYTICAL PROCEDURES

ALS CODE	DESCRIPTION	INSTRUMENT
ME- ICP61	33 element four acid ICP- AES	ICP- AES

To: MEGASTAR DEVELOPMENT CORP.
ATTN: JACK STEPHENS
MRB & ASSOCIÉS
1020, 4E RUE
VAL- D OR QC J9P 1J7

This is the Final Report and supersedes any preliminary report with this certificate number. Results apply to samples as submitted. All pages of this report have been checked and approved for release.

Signature:

Colin Ramshaw, Vancouver Laboratory Manager



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 600- 625, HOWE STREET
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Page: 2 - A
 Total # Pages: 2 (A - C)
 Finalized Date: 17- AUG- 2010
 Account: MEGDEV

Project: RALLEAU

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VO10100999

Sample Description	Method Analyte Units LOR	WEI- 21 Recvd Wt. kg 0.02	ME- ICP61 Ag ppm 0.5	ME- ICP61 Al % 0.01	ME- ICP61 As ppm 5	ME- ICP61 Ba ppm 10	ME- ICP61 Be ppm 0.5	ME- ICP61 Bi ppm 2	ME- ICP61 Ca % 0.01	ME- ICP61 Cd ppm 0.5	ME- ICP61 Co ppm 1	ME- ICP61 Cr ppm 1	ME- ICP61 Cu ppm 1	ME- ICP61 Fe % 0.01	ME- ICP61 Ga ppm 10	ME- ICP61 K % 0.01
007635		2.26	<0.5	7.21	<5	240	0.9	<2	6.00	<0.5	43	17	80	9.83	20	0.82
007637		1.79	<0.5	7.37	<5	310	1.2	<2	4.02	<0.5	37	12	40	6.33	20	1.11
007640		2.16	<0.5	7.86	<5	280	1.2	<2	5.78	<0.5	33	9	65	8.61	20	0.85
007642		1.82	<0.5	7.78	<5	110	0.7	<2	4.86	<0.5	48	72	53	9.58	20	0.33
007644		1.37	<0.5	7.58	<5	50	0.7	<2	5.73	<0.5	39	41	44	10.25	20	0.26
007648		1.85	<0.5	7.56	<5	180	1.2	<2	4.47	<0.5	34	13	24	8.56	20	0.83
007713		3.76	<0.5	9.46	<5	330	0.7	<2	5.75	<0.5	41	142	89	8.88	20	1.19
007751		1.79	<0.5	7.92	<5	350	0.8	<2	3.68	<0.5	48	41	69	10.40	20	2.40
007753		2.28	<0.5	8.00	<5	130	0.9	<2	5.74	<0.5	39	28	68	10.65	20	0.51
007756		1.86	<0.5	8.03	<5	80	0.6	<2	5.43	<0.5	41	123	52	8.93	20	0.25
007758		2.50	<0.5	8.55	<5	260	0.9	<2	5.16	<0.5	37	16	49	9.61	20	1.03
007760		2.51	0.5	8.85	7	130	0.7	<2	7.60	<0.5	39	138	57	8.94	20	0.42
007762		2.92	<0.5	8.36	<5	440	0.7	<2	7.58	<0.5	41	129	105	7.00	20	0.39
007765		1.47	<0.5	7.85	6	100	<0.5	<2	7.91	<0.5	46	315	65	9.64	20	0.61
007767		3.68	<0.5	8.33	<5	190	0.7	<2	7.13	<0.5	46	220	144	9.01	20	0.46
007769		3.24	0.6	6.47	5	70	<0.5	<2	14.55	0.6	39	224	365	8.62	20	0.12
007771		2.16	<0.5	9.07	<5	200	0.8	<2	7.66	<0.5	28	35	52	9.33	20	0.78



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 VANCOUVER BC V6C 2T6

Page: 2 - B
 Total # Pages: 2 (A - C)
 Finalized Date: 17- AUG- 2010
 Account: MEGDEV

Project: RALLEAU

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VO10100999

Sample Description	Method Analyte Units LOR	ME- ICP61 La ppm 10	ME- ICP61 Mg % 0.01	ME- ICP61 Mn ppm 5	ME- ICP61 Mo ppm 1	ME- ICP61 Na % 0.01	ME- ICP61 Ni ppm 1	ME- ICP61 P ppm 10	ME- ICP61 Pb ppm 2	ME- ICP61 S % 0.01	ME- ICP61 Sb ppm 5	ME- ICP61 Sc ppm 1	ME- ICP61 Sr ppm 1	ME- ICP61 Th ppm 20	ME- ICP61 Ti % 0.01	ME- ICP61 Tl ppm 10
007635		10	1.31	1850	<1	1.45	75	760	<2	0.09	<5	24	233	<20	1.19	<10
007637		20	1.47	1170	<1	2.71	45	670	4	0.22	<5	18	306	<20	1.00	<10
007640		20	1.54	1545	<1	2.03	40	750	<2	0.05	<5	21	275	<20	1.08	<10
007642		10	2.86	1695	<1	1.67	131	530	<2	0.06	<5	23	224	<20	0.94	<10
007644		10	2.93	1670	<1	1.71	39	570	2	0.03	<5	32	246	<20	1.09	<10
007648		20	1.87	1490	<1	2.33	42	690	3	0.03	<5	20	232	<20	1.04	<10
007713		10	1.66	2550	<1	1.78	69	770	2	0.20	<5	36	199	<20	1.17	<10
007751		10	3.15	1570	<1	1.91	54	670	2	0.12	<5	30	216	<20	1.11	<10
007753		10	2.26	1815	<1	2.09	53	790	<2	0.06	<5	24	236	<20	1.25	<10
007756		10	2.46	1760	<1	2.69	111	500	3	0.06	<5	26	144	<20	1.00	<10
007758		10	1.55	1385	<1	2.01	53	740	5	0.03	<5	22	175	<20	1.15	<10
007760		10	1.87	1610	<1	1.94	61	690	<2	0.04	<5	36	364	<20	1.16	<10
007762		10	1.48	1320	<1	2.61	74	660	<2	0.15	<5	31	271	<20	1.03	<10
007765		10	2.32	2390	<1	1.43	194	410	2	0.03	<5	34	191	<20	0.80	<10
007767		10	2.75	1740	<1	2.19	146	850	3	0.11	<5	31	361	<20	0.88	<10
007769		<10	2.49	2080	<1	0.86	155	330	5	0.11	<5	26	131	<20	0.61	<10
007771		10	1.73	2200	<1	2.34	34	620	<2	0.08	<5	23	248	<20	0.92	<10



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Project: RALLEAU

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VO10100999

Sample Description	Method Analyte Units LOR	ME- ICP61	ME- ICP61	ME- ICP61	ME- ICP61
		U	V	W	Zn
		ppm 10	ppm 1	ppm 10	ppm 2
007635		10	218	<10	147
007637		10	168	<10	117
007640		10	183	<10	142
007642		10	207	<10	141
007644		10	290	<10	132
007648		10	173	<10	133
007713		10	288	<10	134
007751		10	324	<10	104
007753		10	211	<10	156
007756		10	212	<10	118
007758		10	216	<10	137
007760		10	311	<10	116
007762		20	268	<10	96
007765		10	261	<10	82
007767		10	240	<10	114
007769		10	202	<10	173
007771		10	202	<10	102



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CERTIFICATE VO10100996

Project: RALLEAU
P.O. No.: BATCH 3
This report is for 4 Rock samples submitted to our lab in Val d'Or, QC, Canada on 26-JUL-2010.

The following have access to data associated with this certificate:

JACK STEPHENS

SAMPLE PREPARATION

ALS CODE	DESCRIPTION
WEI-21	Received Sample Weight
LOG-22	Sample login - Rcd w/o BarCode
CRU-31	Fine crushing - 70% <2mm
SPL-21	Split sample - riffle splitter
PUL-31	Pulverize split to 85% <75 um

ANALYTICAL PROCEDURES

ALS CODE	DESCRIPTION	INSTRUMENT
Au-ICP22	Au 50g FA ICP-AES finish	ICP-AES

To: MEGASTAR DEVELOPMENT CORP.
ATTN: JACK STEPHENS
MRB & ASSOCIÉS
1020, 4E RUE
VAL-D OR QC J9P 1J7

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Signature:

Colin Ramshaw, Vancouver Laboratory Manager



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Project: RALLEAU

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VO10100996

Sample Description	Method Analyte Units LOR	WEI-21	Au-ICP22
		Recvd Wt. kg 0.02	Au ppm 0.001
007660		1.25	<0.001
007661		1.44	<0.001
007663		1.78	0.001
007669		2.73	0.002



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Finalized Date: 27-JUL-2010

Account: MEGDEV

CERTIFICATE VO10094889

Project: RALLEAU

P.O. No.: BATCH 1

This report is for 17 Rock samples submitted to our lab in Val d'Or, QC, Canada on 13-JUL-2010.

The following have access to data associated with this certificate:

DUSAN BERKA

JACK STEPHENS

SAMPLE PREPARATION

ALS CODE	DESCRIPTION
WEI-21	Received Sample Weight
LOG-22	Sample login - Rcd w/o BarCode
CRU-31	Fine crushing - 70% <2mm
SPL-21	Split sample - riffle splitter
PUL-31	Pulverize split to 85% <75 um

ANALYTICAL PROCEDURES

ALS CODE	DESCRIPTION	INSTRUMENT
PGM-ICP24	Pt, Pd, Au 50g FA ICP	ICP-AES
ME-ICP61	33 element four acid ICP-AES	ICP-AES

To: MEGASTAR DEVELOPMENT CORP.

ATTN: JACK STEPHENS


MRB & ASSOCIÉS

1020, 4E RUE

VAL-D OR QC J9P 1J7

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Signature:


Colin Ramshaw, Vancouver Laboratory Manager



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Project: RALLEAU

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VO10094889

Sample Description	Method Analyte Units LOR	WEI-21	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61	
		Recvd Wt.	Ag	Al	As	Ba	Be	Bi	Ca	Cd	Co	Cr	Cu	Fe	Ga	K
		kg	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	%
		0.02	0.5	0.01	5	10	0.5	2	0.01	0.5	1	1	1	0.01	10	0.01
007626		1.89	<0.5	8.75	5	90	0.7	<2	5.83	<0.5	54	68	97	11.60	20	0.29
007629		2.05	<0.5	8.29	<5	180	0.6	<2	5.78	<0.5	51	62	79	10.95	20	0.50
007631		2.14	<0.5	8.10	<5	30	0.5	<2	5.61	<0.5	40	30	39	17.15	20	0.24
007632		1.80	<0.5	7.36	<5	80	0.6	<2	6.05	<0.5	44	27	126	11.20	20	0.27
007633		2.08	<0.5	7.66	<5	120	0.8	<2	5.26	<0.5	43	28	75	12.10	20	0.41
007885		3.10	<0.5	8.40	<5	150	0.5	<2	6.08	<0.5	24	44	72	6.91	20	0.51
007890		2.58	<0.5	7.93	<5	80	<0.5	<2	6.17	<0.5	41	118	71	8.93	20	0.53
007971		2.09	<0.5	8.16	5	350	1.5	<2	5.37	<0.5	23	32	40	5.94	30	1.57
007974		1.39	<0.5	6.31	<5	70	1.4	<2	5.55	<0.5	8	9	35	13.60	20	0.38
007976		1.79	<0.5	7.22	<5	80	0.9	<2	4.43	<0.5	33	28	62	9.44	20	0.31
007989		3.22	<0.5	8.76	<5	50	<0.5	<2	8.26	<0.5	44	218	113	8.75	20	0.29
007991		3.67	<0.5	7.32	<5	150	0.5	<2	7.00	<0.5	31	207	97	6.54	20	0.76
007992		3.71	<0.5	8.22	<5	70	<0.5	<2	8.52	<0.5	35	206	51	7.80	20	0.32
007994		2.56	<0.5	7.36	<5	30	0.6	<2	2.37	<0.5	37	71	253	10.45	20	0.11
007995		2.39	<0.5	7.03	<5	20	<0.5	<2	6.21	<0.5	55	121	26	9.50	20	0.30
007997		2.53	<0.5	7.37	<5	120	0.6	<2	9.59	<0.5	41	198	166	7.08	20	0.38
008000		1.77	<0.5	8.22	<5	60	<0.5	<2	8.88	<0.5	39	213	59	8.17	20	0.51



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Project: RALLEAU

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VO10094889

Sample Description	Method Analyte Units LOR	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61
		La	Mg	Mn	Mo	Na	Ni	P	Pb	S	Sb	Sc	Sr	Th	Ti
		ppm 10	% 0.01	ppm 5	ppm 1	% 0.01	ppm 1	ppm 10	ppm 2	% 0.01	ppm 5	ppm 1	ppm 1	ppm 20	% 0.01
007626		10	2.07	1970	<1	2.15	89	790	3	0.04	<5	31	248	<20	1.33
007629		10	2.10	1845	<1	2.00	80	760	3	0.15	<5	29	265	<20	1.26
007631		10	1.92	4820	<1	0.84	57	500	2	0.04	<5	28	62	<20	1.12
007632		10	2.47	1920	<1	1.50	26	740	2	0.02	<5	37	264	<20	1.14
007633		10	2.80	1905	<1	2.01	26	800	3	0.09	6	40	179	<20	1.25
007885		10	1.68	994	<1	1.72	48	490	4	1.88	<5	16	219	<20	0.55
007890		10	3.41	1655	<1	2.23	60	490	<2	0.10	<5	41	168	<20	0.74
007971		20	0.79	1765	<1	1.16	33	850	3	0.29	<5	21	165	<20	1.08
007974		10	1.49	2870	<1	1.09	3	2250	3	0.08	<5	25	132	<20	0.81
007976		20	2.20	1735	<1	3.11	24	970	<2	0.35	<5	32	177	<20	1.27
007989		10	4.06	1535	<1	1.54	126	330	<2	0.29	<5	40	112	<20	0.62
007991		10	2.32	1260	<1	2.03	86	270	3	0.71	<5	33	137	<20	0.51
007992		10	3.68	1495	1	1.41	101	310	<2	0.15	<5	36	136	<20	0.58
007994		<10	1.71	780	<1	3.29	23	630	<2	0.95	<5	42	73	<20	1.19
007995		10	5.23	1575	<1	1.48	209	390	<2	0.01	<5	15	90	<20	0.67
007997		10	3.27	1380	19	1.05	100	320	4	0.51	<5	36	148	<20	0.44
008000		10	3.86	1465	1	1.59	112	240	<2	0.05	<5	40	206	<20	0.48



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Project: RALLEAU

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VO10094889

Sample Description	Method Analyte Units LOR	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61	PGM-ICP24	PGM-ICP24	PGM-ICP24
		U	V	W	Zn	Au	Pt	Pd
		ppm 10	ppm 1	ppm 10	ppm 2	ppm 0.001	ppm 0.005	ppm 0.001
007626		<10	289	<10	154	0.002	<0.005	<0.001
007629		<10	277	<10	139	0.004	<0.005	<0.001
007631		<10	261	<10	184	0.002	<0.005	<0.001
007632		<10	349	<10	149	0.001	<0.005	<0.001
007633		<10	359	<10	158	0.001	<0.005	<0.001
007885		<10	150	<10	69			
007890		<10	289	<10	84			
007971		<10	204	<10	190			
007974		<10	15	<10	154			
007976		<10	331	<10	120			
007989		<10	292	<10	91			
007991		<10	223	<10	61			
007992		<10	290	<10	79			
007994		<10	372	<10	42			
007995		<10	252	<10	113			
007997		<10	242	<10	68			
008000		<10	269	<10	81			



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Page: 1
Finalized Date: 14- AUG- 2010
Account: MEGDEV

CERTIFICATE VO10100995

Project: RALLEAU
P.O. No.: BATCH 4
This report is for 11 Rock samples submitted to our lab in Val d'Or, QC, Canada on 26- JUL- 2010.

The following have access to data associated with this certificate:

JACK STEPHENS

SAMPLE PREPARATION

ALS CODE	DESCRIPTION
WEI- 21	Received Sample Weight
LOG- 22	Sample login - Rcd w/o BarCode
CRU- 31	Fine crushing - 70% < 2mm
SPL- 21	Split sample - riffle splitter
PUL- 31	Pulverize split to 85% < 75 um

ANALYTICAL PROCEDURES

ALS CODE	DESCRIPTION	INSTRUMENT
ME- XRF06	Whole Rock Package - XRF	XRF
OA- GRA06	LOI for ME- XRF06	WST- SIM

To: MEGASTAR DEVELOPMENT CORP.
ATTN: JACK STEPHENS
MRB & ASSOCIÉS
1020, 4E RUE
VAL- D OR QC J9P 1J7

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Signature:

Colin Ramshaw, Vancouver Laboratory Manager



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Project: RALLEAU

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VO10100995

Sample Description	Method Analyte Units LOR	WEI- 21 Recvd Wt. kg	ME- XRF06 SiO2 %	ME- XRF06 Al2O3 %	ME- XRF06 Fe2O3 %	ME- XRF06 CaO %	ME- XRF06 MgO %	ME- XRF06 Na2O %	ME- XRF06 K2O %	ME- XRF06 Cr2O3 %	ME- XRF06 TiO2 %	ME- XRF06 MnO %	ME- XRF06 P2O5 %	ME- XRF06 SrO %	ME- XRF06 BaO %	ME- XRF06 LOI %
		0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.001	0.01	0.01	0.01
007646		1.93	60.35	15.77	6.71	4.71	2.95	4.23	0.76	0.01	0.65	0.10	0.140	0.04	0.02	3.80
007649		1.88	52.46	14.36	12.72	7.49	3.75	3.36	0.87	0.01	1.79	0.19	0.152	0.03	0.01	1.65
007653		1.44	69.00	14.51	4.85	1.76	0.94	5.20	1.27	<0.01	0.57	0.07	0.137	0.05	0.04	1.30
007656		2.01	67.75	14.77	3.88	2.43	1.36	3.25	2.29	<0.01	0.44	0.04	0.160	0.04	0.06	2.34
007725		2.31	59.86	11.31	12.52	6.81	1.88	2.91	0.36	0.01	1.67	0.40	0.586	0.03	0.01	0.86
007731		2.16	50.81	14.15	16.03	8.59	5.33	1.67	0.16	0.02	1.43	0.28	0.100	0.02	<0.01	1.48
007732		1.87	66.47	16.19	3.93	2.97	1.50	4.51	1.16	0.01	0.40	0.09	0.129	0.05	0.04	1.76
007734		2.36	52.50	16.72	13.33	7.35	3.40	2.18	0.67	0.02	1.52	0.32	0.180	0.05	0.02	1.72
007738		2.52	61.65	17.63	4.28	4.50	2.37	4.32	1.66	0.01	0.71	0.08	0.164	0.04	0.03	1.76
007742		2.14	72.50	16.03	1.41	2.48	0.54	3.09	1.72	0.01	0.52	0.02	0.165	0.06	0.05	1.24
007799		2.64	51.55	8.24	12.24	6.23	15.36	0.22	0.03	0.13	0.68	0.20	0.118	0.01	<0.01	4.33



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Project: RALLEAU

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VO10100995

Sample Description	Method Analyte Units LOR	ME- XRF06 Total % 0.01
007646 007649 007653 007656 007725		100.25 98.84 99.70 98.81 99.21
007731 007732 007734 007738 007742		100.05 99.21 99.98 99.20 99.83
007799		99.33



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Page: 1

Finalized Date: 27-JUL-2010

Account: MEGDEV

CERTIFICATE VO10094888

Project: RALLEAU

P.O. No.: BATCH 2

This report is for 11 Rock samples submitted to our lab in Val d'Or, QC, Canada on 13-JUL-2010.

The following have access to data associated with this certificate:

DUSAN BERKA

JACK STEPHENS

SAMPLE PREPARATION

ALS CODE	DESCRIPTION
WEI-21	Received Sample Weight
LOG-22	Sample login - Rcd w/o BarCode
CRU-31	Fine crushing - 70% <2mm
SPL-21	Split sample - riffle splitter
PUL-31	Pulverize split to 85% <75 um

ANALYTICAL PROCEDURES

ALS CODE	DESCRIPTION	INSTRUMENT
ME-ICP61	33 element four acid ICP-AES	ICP-AES

To: MEGASTAR DEVELOPMENT CORP.

ATTN: JACK STEPHENS


MRB & ASSOCIÉS

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Signature:


Colin Ramshaw, Vancouver Laboratory Manager



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Total # Pages: 2 (A - C)

Finalized Date: 27-JUL-2010

Account: MEGDEV

Project: RALLEAU

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VO10094888

Sample Description	Method Analyte Units LOR	WEI-21 Recvd Wt. kg 0.02	ME-ICP61 Ag ppm 0.5	ME-ICP61 Al % 0.01	ME-ICP61 As ppm 5	ME-ICP61 Ba ppm 10	ME-ICP61 Be ppm 0.5	ME-ICP61 Bi ppm 2	ME-ICP61 Ca % 0.01	ME-ICP61 Cd ppm 0.5	ME-ICP61 Co ppm 1	ME-ICP61 Cr ppm 1	ME-ICP61 Cu ppm 1	ME-ICP61 Fe % 0.01	ME-ICP61 Ga ppm 10	ME-ICP61 K % 0.01
007605		1.23	<0.5	8.52	<5	60	0.5	<2	8.74	<0.5	40	251	75	8.02	20	0.37
007610		1.36	<0.5	7.33	<5	10	<0.5	<2	9.03	<0.5	36	189	38	7.59	20	0.07
007612		1.19	<0.5	7.70	<5	10	<0.5	<2	5.49	<0.5	52	137	117	12.35	20	0.13
007615		1.24	<0.5	9.86	<5	320	1.1	<2	5.89	<0.5	61	195	29	8.24	20	1.61
007618		1.66	<0.5	9.92	<5	120	0.6	<2	3.78	<0.5	49	20	66	8.54	20	0.60
007620		1.59	<0.5	8.41	<5	220	0.6	<2	4.71	<0.5	40	20	59	5.05	20	0.80
007622		1.72	<0.5	9.34	<5	390	1.7	<2	4.66	0.5	12	24	32	4.27	30	2.07
007703		2.42	<0.5	7.38	<5	240	0.6	<2	3.31	<0.5	9	173	584	14.85	20	1.05
007707		2.04	<0.5	7.95	<5	330	0.9	<2	1.76	0.5	7	106	208	3.75	20	1.88
007899		2.15	<0.5	7.09	<5	550	0.8	<2	1.24	2.2	31	27	208	6.21	20	1.89
108418		1.84	<0.5	8.46	5	120	<0.5	<2	5.56	<0.5	29	184	259	9.27	20	0.21



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Total # Pages: 2 (A - C)

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Project: RALLEAU

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VO10094888

Sample Description	Method Analyte Units LOR	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61
		La	Mg	Mn	Mo	Na	Ni	P	Pb	S	Sb	Sc	Sr	Th	Ti
		ppm	%	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm
		10	0.01	5	1	0.01	1	10	2	0.01	5	1	1	20	0.01
007605		10	3.54	1740	2	1.91	104	220	4	0.12	<5	42	125	<20	0.66
007610		10	3.00	1225	<1	0.59	71	270	<2	<0.01	<5	34	225	<20	0.42
007612		10	5.37	2480	<1	1.07	53	350	<2	0.01	<5	40	33	<20	0.69
007615		10	2.12	3630	<1	1.08	172	860	3	0.17	<5	29	238	<20	1.06
007618		10	1.36	2100	6	3.26	61	760	<2	0.28	<5	26	292	<20	1.02
007620		10	1.08	1165	<1	2.63	57	600	<2	0.19	<5	24	312	<20	0.99
007622		20	0.91	1515	<1	1.14	27	800	8	0.63	<5	20	365	<20	0.52
007703		10	1.26	3580	<1	1.02	33	740	14	0.92	5	24	219	<20	0.78
007707		10	0.79	1610	1	1.35	15	490	46	0.61	<5	10	140	<20	0.40
007899		10	0.67	885	1	1.49	74	460	23	2.97	<5	6	203	<20	0.21
108418		10	3.04	1550	<1	1.92	43	240	<2	0.13	<5	46	96	<20	0.71



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Page: 2 - C

Total # Pages: 2 (A - C)

Finalized Date: 27-JUL-2010

Account: MEGDEV

Project: RALLEAU

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VO10094888

Sample Description	Method Analyte Units LOR	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61
		U	V	W	Zn
		ppm 10	ppm 1	ppm 10	ppm 2
007605		<10	300	<10	83
007610		<10	265	<10	53
007612		<10	339	<10	135
007615		<10	264	<10	136
007618		<10	226	<10	120
007620		10	214	<10	117
007622		<10	35	<10	194
007703		<10	196	<10	132
007707		<10	91	<10	213
007899		<10	42	<10	1190
108418		<10	326	<10	111



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Page: 1
Finalized Date: 6-AUG-2010
Account: MEGDEV

CERTIFICATE VO10094887

Project: RALLEAU

P.O. No.:

This report is for 5 Rock samples submitted to our lab in Val d'Or, QC, Canada on 13-JUL-2010.

The following have access to data associated with this certificate:

JACK STEPHENS

SAMPLE PREPARATION

ALS CODE	DESCRIPTION
WEI-21	Received Sample Weight
LOG-22	Sample login - Rcd w/o BarCode
CRU-31	Fine crushing - 70% <2mm
SPL-21	Split sample - riffle splitter
PUL-31	Pulverize split to 85% <75 um

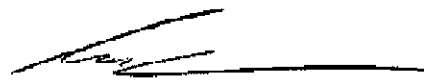
ANALYTICAL PROCEDURES

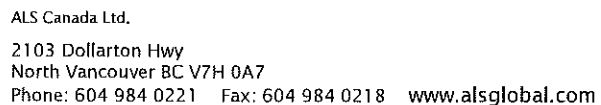
ALS CODE	DESCRIPTION	INSTRUMENT
ME-XRF06	Whole Rock Package - XRF	XRF
OA-GRA06	LOI for ME-XRF06	WST-SIM

To: MEGASTAR DEVELOPMENT CORP.
ATTN: JACK STEPHENS
MRB & ASSOCIÉS
1020, 4E RUE
VAL-D OR QC J9P 1J7

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Signature:


Colin Ramshaw, Vancouver Laboratory Manager



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CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS **VO10094887**

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Page: 2 - B
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Finalized Date: 6-AUG-2010
Account: MEGDEV

Project: RALLEAU

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VO10094887

Sample Description	Method Analyte Units LOR	ME-XRF06 Total % 0.01
007624		99.98
007627		99.89
007973		99.55
007988		100.25
007999		99.98



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Page: 1

Finalized Date: 19-JUL-2010

Account: MEGDEV

CERTIFICATE VO10086351

Project: RALLEAU

P.O. No.:

This report is for 3 Rock samples submitted to our lab in Val d'Or, QC, Canada on 28-JUN-2010.

The following have access to data associated with this certificate:

DUSAN BERKA

JACK STEPHENS

SAMPLE PREPARATION

ALS CODE	DESCRIPTION
WEI-21	Received Sample Weight
LOG-22	Sample login - Rcd w/o BarCode
CRU-31	Fine crushing - 70% <2mm
SPL-21	Split sample - riffle splitter
PUL-31	Pulverize split to 85% <75 um

ANALYTICAL PROCEDURES

ALS CODE	DESCRIPTION	INSTRUMENT
ME-XRF06	Whole Rock Package - XRF	XRF
OA-GRA06	LOI for ME-XRF06	WST-SIM

To: MEGASTAR DEVELOPMENT CORP.
ATTN: JACK STEPHENS
MRB & ASSOCIÉS
1020, 4E RUE
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Signature:

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Total # Pages: 2 (A - B)

Finalized Date: 19-JUL-2010

Account: MEGDEV

Project: RALLEAU

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VO10086351

Sample Description	Method Analyte Units LOR	WEI-21	ME-XRF06	ME-XRF06	ME-XRF06	ME-XRF06	ME-XRF06	ME-XRF06	ME-XRF06	ME-XRF06	ME-XRF06	ME-XRF06	ME-XRF06	ME-XRF06	ME-XRF06	ME-XRF06
		Recvd Wt.	SiO2	Al2O3	Fe2O3	CaO	MgO	Na2O	K2O	Cr2O3	TiO2	MnO	P2O5	SrO	BaO	LOI
		kg	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
		0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.001	0.01	0.01	0.01
007945		0.96	54.90	15.25	9.91	3.19	2.33	3.40	2.66	0.01	1.99	0.18	0.489	0.04	0.07	4.83
007950		1.46	60.27	14.70	8.64	4.95	2.56	3.39	1.55	<0.01	1.28	0.15	0.158	0.03	0.04	1.06
007961		1.38	53.12	15.42	12.82	8.58	1.11	1.46	1.27	0.01	2.22	0.31	0.166	0.03	0.05	2.75
																</



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Account: MEGDEV

Project: RALLEAU

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VO10086351

Sample Description	Method Analyte Units LOR	ME-XRF06
		Total %
		0.01
007945		99.24
007950		98.78
007961		99.31



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Page: 1

Finalized Date: 11-JUL-2010

Account: MEGDEV

CERTIFICATE VO10086350

Project: RALLEAU

P.O. No.:

This report is for 16 Rock samples submitted to our lab in Val d'Or, QC, Canada on 28-JUN-2010.

The following have access to data associated with this certificate:

DUSAN BERKA

JACK STEPHENS

SAMPLE PREPARATION

ALS CODE	DESCRIPTION
WEI-21	Received Sample Weight
LOG-22	Sample login - Rcd w/o BarCode
CRU-31	Fine crushing - 70% <2mm
SPL-21	Split sample - riffle splitter
PUL-31	Pulverize split to 85% <75 um

ANALYTICAL PROCEDURES

ALS CODE	DESCRIPTION	INSTRUMENT
ME-ICP61	33 element four acid ICP-AES	ICP-AES

To: MEGASTAR DEVELOPMENT CORP.
ATTN: JACK STEPHENS
MRB & ASSOCIÉS
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Signature:

Colin Ramshaw, Vancouver Laboratory Manager



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Finalized Date: 11-JUL-2010

Account: MEGDEV

Project: RALLEAU

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VO10086350

Sample Description	Method Analyte Units LOR	WEI-21 Recvd Wt. kg	ME-ICP61 Ag ppm	ME-ICP61 Al %	ME-ICP61 As ppm	ME-ICP61 Ba ppm	ME-ICP61 Be ppm	ME-ICP61 Bi ppm	ME-ICP61 Ca %	ME-ICP61 Cd ppm	ME-ICP61 Co ppm	ME-ICP61 Cr ppm	ME-ICP61 Cu ppm	ME-ICP61 Fe %	ME-ICP61 Ga ppm	ME-ICP61 K %
		0.02	0.5	0.01	5	10	0.5	2	0.01	0.5	1	1	1	0.01	10	0.01
007870		2.56	<0.5	7.43	<5	470	1.5	<2	4.07	<0.5	54	571	105	6.21	20	1.30
007871		2.38	<0.5	7.53	5	260	0.7	<2	2.21	<0.5	23	13	50	6.46	20	1.61
007873		2.40	<0.5	8.90	<5	220	0.6	<2	4.17	<0.5	24	43	67	6.19	20	0.67
007876		2.91	<0.5	8.90	<5	340	1.1	<2	3.79	<0.5	17	5	27	6.60	30	1.04
007926		1.97	<0.5	9.02	<5	120	<0.5	<2	8.13	<0.5	48	231	17	8.85	20	0.28
007929		1.41	<0.5	9.65	<5	150	<0.5	<2	6.13	<0.5	51	172	133	9.09	30	0.62
007931		2.24	<0.5	8.15	<5	700	0.7	<2	3.07	<0.5	17	32	37	4.35	20	2.40
007936		1.43	<0.5	7.06	<5	320	0.9	<2	4.88	<0.5	11	5	104	11.85	30	0.56
007938		1.70	<0.5	8.44	6	140	0.6	<2	5.01	<0.5	28	76	160	8.50	30	0.54
007940		1.08	<0.5	8.31	6	330	0.8	<2	4.85	<0.5	36	69	112	8.44	20	1.20
007942		1.54	<0.5	5.99	32	290	2.0	<2	4.98	<0.5	8	653	149	18.70	30	0.69
007944		1.21	<0.5	5.78	8	600	1.1	<2	0.68	<0.5	<1	18	107	15.85	30	2.05
007947		1.30	<0.5	9.12	<5	380	0.6	<2	3.93	<0.5	26	32	47	5.74	20	0.88
007957		1.57	<0.5	6.65	<5	370	1.0	<2	3.94	<0.5	7	10	55	9.90	30	0.76
007959		1.75	<0.5	8.25	<5	640	0.9	<2	5.02	<0.5	38	14	277	10.25	30	1.90
007960		1.79	<0.5	6.46	<5	60	1.2	<2	7.76	<0.5	2	3	42	13.70	30	0.54



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CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VO10086350

Sample Description	Method Analyte Units LOR	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61
		La	Mg	Mn	Mo	Na	Ni	P	Pb	S	Sb	Sc	Sr	Th	Ti	Ti
		ppm 10	% 0.01	ppm 5	ppm 1	% 0.01	ppm 1	ppm 10	ppm 2	% 0.01	ppm 5	ppm 1	ppm 1	ppm 20	% 0.01	ppm 10
007870		20	3.01	1385	<1	1.80	201	760	11	0.10	<5	23	460	<20	0.86	<10
007871		20	1.43	990	<1	3.03	20	710	5	<0.01	<5	20	159	<20	0.71	<10
007873		10	1.82	810	<1	2.83	45	650	6	1.73	<5	19	285	<20	0.63	<10
007876		20	1.88	1000	<1	2.86	6	1910	7	0.10	<5	12	583	<20	0.91	<10
007926		<10	2.83	2180	<1	0.90	151	240	4	<0.01	<5	41	74	<20	0.51	<10
007929		20	3.18	1375	1	1.38	138	960	4	0.44	<5	37	293	<20	1.06	<10
007931		20	1.30	579	<1	1.47	31	490	8	0.76	<5	13	190	<20	0.35	<10
007936		10	1.90	2290	<1	1.76	5	2230	4	0.29	<5	38	439	<20	1.64	<10
007938		10	2.48	1315	<1	2.59	37	880	3	0.40	<5	25	318	<20	1.07	10
007940		20	2.65	1405	<1	1.90	74	1030	9	0.31	<5	24	376	<20	0.96	<10
007942		30	3.83	12450	<1	0.36	56	1010	<2	0.32	<5	42	34	<20	1.62	10
007944		20	0.28	444	1	1.89	2	1380	9	1.01	<5	8	250	<20	0.80	10
007947		10	1.90	1005	<1	2.86	37	610	5	0.02	<5	20	236	<20	0.58	<10
007957		20	1.17	1900	1	1.77	6	2160	4	0.14	<5	52	177	<20	0.86	<10
007959		10	0.77	2070	1	1.47	32	840	8	3.29	<5	27	228	<20	1.22	<10
007960		20	0.94	3560	1	0.50	1	2330	<2	0.30	<5	54	160	<20	0.88	<10



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Account: MEGDEV

Project: RALLEAU

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VO10086350

Sample Description	Method	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61
	Analyte	U	V	W	Zn
	Units	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm
	LOR	10	1	10	2
007870		<10	191	<10	139
007871		<10	180	<10	95
007873		<10	149	<10	77
007876		<10	107	<10	119
007926		<10	253	<10	87
007929		<10	240	<10	142
007931		<10	91	<10	66
007936		<10	158	<10	148
007938		<10	190	<10	118
007940		<10	186	<10	149
007942		<10	322	<10	197
007944		<10	108	<10	23
007947		<10	175	<10	85
007957		<10	17	<10	128
007959		<10	272	<10	168
007960		<10	3	<10	223



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Page: 1

Finalized Date: 29-JUN-2010

Account: MEGDEV

CERTIFICATE VO10078061

Project: RALLEAU

P.O. No.:

This report is for 12 Rock samples submitted to our lab in Val d'Or, QC, Canada on 15-JUN-2010.

The following have access to data associated with this certificate:

JACK STEPHENS

SAMPLE PREPARATION

ALS CODE	DESCRIPTION
WEI-21	Received Sample Weight
LOG-22	Sample login - Rcd w/o BarCode
CRU-31	Fine crushing - 70% <2mm
SPL-21	Split sample - riffle splitter
PUL-31	Pulverize split to 85% <75 um

ANALYTICAL PROCEDURES

ALS CODE	DESCRIPTION	INSTRUMENT
ME-ICP61	33 element four acid ICP-AES	ICP-AES

To: MEGASTAR DEVELOPMENT CORP.

ATTN: JACK STEPHENS

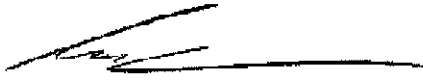
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Signature:


Colin Ramshaw, Vancouver Laboratory Manager



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Finalized Date: 29-JUN-2010

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Project: RALLEAU

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VO10078061

Sample Description	Method Analyte Units LOR	WEI-21 Recvd Wt. kg	ME-ICP61 Ag ppm	ME-ICP61 Al %	ME-ICP61 As ppm	ME-ICP61 Ba ppm	ME-ICP61 Be ppm	ME-ICP61 Bi ppm	ME-ICP61 Ca %	ME-ICP61 Cd ppm	ME-ICP61 Co ppm	ME-ICP61 Cr ppm	ME-ICP61 Cu ppm	ME-ICP61 Fe %	ME-ICP61 Ga ppm	ME-ICP61 K %
		0.02	0.5	0.01	5	10	0.5	2	0.01	0.5	1	1	1	0.01	10	0.01
007854		2.08	<0.5	8.43	7	250	0.5	<2	5.49	<0.5	50	266	52	8.61	20	0.60
007855		2.24	<0.5	8.94	5	860	2.6	<2	2.11	0.5	31	42	240	8.74	30	2.02
007856		2.04	<0.5	6.87	5	670	1.9	<2	3.51	<0.5	55	960	188	11.20	20	0.93
007904		0.87	<0.5	8.36	6	290	0.5	<2	4.54	<0.5	36	111	30	6.61	20	0.76
007908		1.16	<0.5	8.94	7	190	0.6	<2	4.64	<0.5	48	25	68	8.91	20	2.13
007914		1.77	<0.5	7.88	11	80	<0.5	<2	6.58	<0.5	44	206	79	8.42	20	0.54
007917		1.36	<0.5	7.60	7	80	<0.5	<2	5.24	<0.5	59	426	86	5.64	20	0.40
007921		1.13	<0.5	5.44	<5	260	1.4	<2	1.36	<0.5	64	988	287	10.15	20	1.33
007924		1.46	<0.5	7.41	<5	790	2.1	3	2.50	<0.5	5	11	24	9.36	30	2.00
007953		2.25	<0.5	5.22	26	110	<0.5	<2	1.14	0.5	81	49	238	13.95	10	0.97
108412		1.51	0.6	5.82	<5	550	1.4	<2	3.89	<0.5	45	494	574	14.35	20	1.19
108413		1.67	<0.5	8.98	<5	110	0.6	2	5.03	<0.5	42	27	43	11.30	20	0.49



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VANCOUVER BC V6C 2T6

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Total # Pages: 2 (A - C)

Finalized Date: 29-JUN-2010

Account: MEGDEV

Project: RALLEAU

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VO10078061

Sample Description	Method Analyte Units LOR	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61
		La	Mg	Mn	Mo	Na	Ni	P	Pb	S	Sb	Sc	Sr	Th	Ti	Ti
		ppm	%	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm
		10	0.01	5	1	0.01	1	10	2	0.01	5	1	1	20	0.01	10
007854		10	3.36	1195	1	1.32	134	390	7	0.03	<5	28	368	<20	0.99	<10
007855		10	1.99	3040	6	2.49	99	2060	12	1.96	<5	31	643	<20	1.74	<10
007856		30	2.47	2050	1	1.43	206	870	3	0.47	<5	44	414	<20	1.69	<10
007904		20	2.54	1395	<1	2.95	102	590	2	0.01	<5	21	235	<20	0.65	<10
007908		10	1.31	2310	<1	1.14	50	750	<2	0.27	<5	27	216	<20	1.13	<10
007914		10	4.85	1495	<1	1.92	117	270	<2	0.11	<5	38	164	<20	0.51	<10
007917		10	1.23	1515	<1	2.11	217	280	9	0.05	<5	30	109	<20	0.44	<10
007921		40	1.48	1165	5	1.06	317	760	4	2.44	<5	19	169	<20	0.63	<10
007924		30	1.44	1740	1	1.68	4	2170	4	0.34	<5	16	350	<20	0.93	<10
007953		10	0.74	1055	2	1.26	30	410	27	>10.0	<5	9	108	<20	0.28	<10
108412		20	4.55	3140	3	0.91	411	530	2	0.69	<5	25	223	<20	0.71	<10
108413		20	1.83	3010	<1	2.15	49	660	<2	0.10	<5	32	161	<20	0.97	<10



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Total # Pages: 2 (A - C)

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Account: MEGDEV

Project: RALLEAU

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VO10078061

Sample Description	Method Analyte Units LOR	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61
		U	V	W	Zn
		ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm
		10	1	10	2
007854		<10	260	<10	137
007855		<10	312	10	355
007856		<10	386	<10	129
007904		<10	192	<10	90
007908		<10	316	<10	138
007914		<10	260	<10	86
007917		<10	263	<10	62
007921		<10	194	<10	220
007924		<10	27	<10	130
007953		<10	60	<10	282
108412		<10	178	<10	258
108413		<10	283	<10	139



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Page: 1
Finalized Date: 9- SEP- 2010
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CERTIFICATE VO10119382

Project: RALLEAU

P.O. No.:

This report is for 13 Rock samples submitted to our lab in Val d'Or, QC, Canada on 25- AUG- 2010.

The following have access to data associated with this certificate:

JACK STEPHENS

SAMPLE PREPARATION

ALS CODE	DESCRIPTION
WEI- 21	Received Sample Weight
CRU- QC	Crushing QC Test
LOG- 22	Sample login - Rcd w/o BarCode
CRU- 31	Fine crushing - 70% <2mm
SPL- 21	Split sample - riffle splitter
PUL- 31	Pulverize split to 85% <75 um

ANALYTICAL PROCEDURES

ALS CODE	DESCRIPTION	INSTRUMENT
Au- ICP21	Au 30g FA ICP- AES Finish	ICP- AES

To: MEGASTAR DEVELOPMENT CORP.
ATTN: JACK STEPHENS
MRB & ASSOCIÉS
1020, 4E RUE
VAL- D OR QC J9P 1J7

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Signature:

Colin Ramshaw, Vancouver Laboratory Manager



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Project: RALLEAU

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VO10119382

Sample Description	Method Analyte Units LOR	WEI- 21	Au- ICP21
		Recvd Wt. kg 0.02	Au ppm 0.001
007552		2.69	0.003
007553		1.15	0.002
007554		2.20	0.003
007555		2.11	0.003
007556		1.99	0.002
007557		1.80	0.003
007558		1.61	0.001
007559		1.37	0.002
007560		1.41	0.002
007561		1.33	0.002
007562		2.01	0.010
007563		1.85	0.001
007564		1.25	0.001



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Finalized Date: 28-JUN-2010

Account: MEGDEV

CERTIFICATE VO10078060

Project: RALLEAU

P.O. No.:

This report is for 8 Rock samples submitted to our lab in Val d'Or, QC, Canada on 15-JUN-2010.

The following have access to data associated with this certificate:

JACK STEPHENS

SAMPLE PREPARATION

ALS CODE	DESCRIPTION
WEI-21	Received Sample Weight
LOG-22	Sample login - Rcd w/o BarCode
CRU-31	Fine crushing - 70% <2mm
SPL-21	Split sample - riffle splitter
PUL-31	Pulverize split to 85% <75 um

ANALYTICAL PROCEDURES

ALS CODE	DESCRIPTION	INSTRUMENT
ME-XRF06	Whole Rock Package - XRF	XRF
OA-GRA06	LOI for ME-XRF06	WST-SIM

To: MEGASTAR DEVELOPMENT CORP.

ATTN: JACK STEPHENS

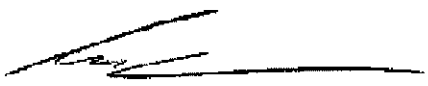
MRB & ASSOCIÉS

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Signature:


Colin Ramshaw, Vancouver Laboratory Manager



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Finalized Date: 28-JUN-2010

Account: MEGDEV

Project: RALLEAU

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VO10078060

Sample Description	Method Analyte Units LOR	WEI-21	ME-XRF06	ME-XRF06	ME-XRF06	ME-XRF06	ME-XRF06	ME-XRF06	ME-XRF06	ME-XRF06	ME-XRF06	ME-XRF06	ME-XRF06	ME-XRF06	ME-XRF06	ME-XRF06
		Recvd Wt.	SiO2	Al2O3	Fe2O3	CaO	MgO	Na2O	K2O	Cr2O3	TiO2	MnO	P2O5	SrO	BaO	LOI
		kg	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
		0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.001	0.01	0.01	0.01
007853		0.68	63.05	24.61	0.98	0.18	0.55	0.76	5.90	0.01	0.82	0.01	0.092	0.03	0.05	3.08
007902		0.77	55.60	12.99	7.87	9.81	7.84	3.00	0.28	0.05	0.69	0.13	0.343	0.06	0.02	1.06
007905		0.87	59.32	15.77	7.18	11.69	1.27	1.31	0.16	0.01	1.23	0.12	0.137	0.04	0.01	1.19
007913		1.63	46.71	17.19	10.45	11.30	7.47	2.20	0.50	0.08	0.60	0.18	0.043	0.02	0.25	1.65
007916		1.53	62.20	16.45	6.96	6.92	1.56	3.22	0.50	0.06	0.84	0.16	0.073	0.02	0.01	0.60
007919		0.99	47.17	13.33	19.03	6.64	4.20	2.60	0.34	0.01	3.00	0.28	0.314	0.03	0.01	2.33
108414		1.04	62.07	16.65	7.03	4.31	1.67	1.86	1.50	0.01	1.11	0.12	0.166	0.05	0.03	2.42
108415		1.82	45.91	14.68	15.75	10.19	6.89	2.17	0.32	0.04	1.68	0.19	0.094	0.03	0.01	2.19



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Project: RALLEAU

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VO10078060

Sample Description	Method Analyte Units LOR	ME-XRF06
		Total %
		0.01
007853		100.10
007902		99.74
007905		99.43
007913		98.65
007916		99.57
007919		99.28
108414		98.99
108415		100.15



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Page: 1
Finalized Date: 16- SEP- 2010
Account: MEGDEV

CERTIFICATE VO10119381

Project: RALLEAU

P.O. No.:

This report is for 5 Rock samples submitted to our lab in Val d'Or, QC, Canada on 25- AUG- 2010.

The following have access to data associated with this certificate:

JACK STEPHENS

SAMPLE PREPARATION

ALS CODE	DESCRIPTION
WEI- 21	Received Sample Weight
LOG- 22	Sample login - Rcd w/o BarCode
CRU- 31	Fine crushing - 70% < 2mm
SPL- 21	Split sample - riffle splitter
PUL- 31	Pulverize split to 85% < 75 um
CRU- QC	Crushing QC Test

ANALYTICAL PROCEDURES

ALS CODE	DESCRIPTION	INSTRUMENT
ME- XRF06	Whole Rock Package - XRF	XRF
OA- GRA06	LOI for ME- XRF06	WST- SIM

To: MEGASTAR DEVELOPMENT CORP.
ATTN: JACK STEPHENS
MRB & ASSOCIÉS
1020, 4E RUE
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Signature:

Colin Ramshaw, Vancouver Laboratory Manager



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Project: RALLEAU

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Page: 1
Finalized Date: 29- AUG- 2010
Account: MEGDEV

CERTIFICATE VO10108268

Project: RALLEAU

P.O. No.:

This report is for 3 Rock samples submitted to our lab in Val d'Or, QC, Canada on 6- AUG- 2010.

The following have access to data associated with this certificate:

JACK STEPHENS

SAMPLE PREPARATION

ALS CODE	DESCRIPTION
WEI- 21	Received Sample Weight
LOG- 22	Sample login - Rcd w/o BarCode
CRU- 31	Fine crushing - 70% < 2mm
SPL- 21	Split sample - riffle splitter
PUL- 31	Pulverize split to 85% < 75 um

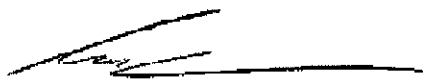
ANALYTICAL PROCEDURES

ALS CODE	DESCRIPTION	INSTRUMENT
ME- XRF06	Whole Rock Package - XRF	XRF
OA- GRA06	LOI for ME- XRF06	WST- SIM

To: MEGASTAR DEVELOPMENT CORP.
ATTN: JACK STEPHENS
MRB & ASSOCIÉS
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Signature:



Colin Ramshaw, Vancouver Laboratory Manager



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Project: RALLEAU

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VO10108268

Sample Description	Method Analyte Units LOR	WEI- 21	ME- XRF06	ME- XRF06	ME- XRF06	ME- XRF06	ME- XRF06	ME- XRF06	ME- XRF06	ME- XRF06	ME- XRF06	ME- XRF06	ME- XRF06	ME- XRF06	ME- XRF06	ME- XRF06
		Recvd Wt.	SiO2	Al2O3	Fe2O3	CaO	MgO	Na2O	K2O	Cr2O3	TiO2	MnO	P2O5	SrO	BaO	LOI
		kg	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
		0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.001	0.01	0.01	0.01
007507		1.15	56.50	14.81	10.10	7.44	4.64	2.95	0.87	0.04	1.16	0.23	0.230	0.04	0.02	0.81
007680		1.68	64.59	16.88	4.97	3.97	2.16	3.90	1.10	0.01	0.43	0.06	0.089	0.03	0.03	1.82
007683		1.47	73.02	13.57	2.90	1.46	0.39	4.39	1.96	<0.01	0.26	0.05	0.051	0.03	0.06	1.82



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Account: MEGDEV

Project: RALLEAU

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VO10108268

Sample Description	Method Analyte Units LOR	ME- XRF06 Total % 0.01
007507 007680 007683		99.85 100.05 99.97



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Page: 1
Finalized Date: 13- SEP- 2010
Account: MEGDEV

CERTIFICATE VO10119380

Project: RALLEAU

P.O. No.:

This report is for 12 Rock samples submitted to our lab in Val d'Or, QC, Canada on 25- AUG- 2010.

The following have access to data associated with this certificate:

JACK STEPHENS

SAMPLE PREPARATION

ALS CODE	DESCRIPTION
WEI- 21	Received Sample Weight
CRU- QC	Crushing QC Test
LOG- 22	Sample login - Rcd w/o BarCode
CRU- 31	Fine crushing - 70% < 2mm
SPL- 21	Split sample - riffle splitter
PUL- 31	Pulverize split to 85% < 75 um

ANALYTICAL PROCEDURES

ALS CODE	DESCRIPTION	INSTRUMENT
ME- ICP61	33 element four acid ICP- AES	ICP- AES

To: MEGASTAR DEVELOPMENT CORP.
ATTN: JACK STEPHENS
MRB & ASSOCIÉS
1020, 4E RUE
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Signature:

Colin Ramshaw, Vancouver Laboratory Manager



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Project: RALLEAU

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VO10119380

Sample Description	Method Analyte Units LOR	WEI- 21 Recvd Wt. kg 0.02	ME- ICP61 Ag ppm 0.5	ME- ICP61 Al % 0.01	ME- ICP61 As ppm 5	ME- ICP61 Ba ppm 10	ME- ICP61 Be ppm 0.5	ME- ICP61 Bi ppm 2	ME- ICP61 Ca % 0.01	ME- ICP61 Cd ppm 0.5	ME- ICP61 Co ppm 1	ME- ICP61 Cr ppm 1	ME- ICP61 Cu ppm 1	ME- ICP61 Fe % 0.01	ME- ICP61 Ga ppm 10	ME- ICP61 K % 0.01
007511		1.07	<0.5	7.66	<5	90	0.7	<2	6.16	<0.5	57	77	203	11.25	20	0.34
007514		1.06	<0.5	7.74	6	370	0.6	<2	3.86	<0.5	23	81	83	8.86	20	1.69
007517		0.76	0.5	4.83	5	150	0.6	<2	3.43	<0.5	4	44	92	8.51	10	0.45
007520		1.03	<0.5	8.45	<5	50	1.2	<2	7.07	<0.5	15	90	36	11.35	30	0.29
007522		2.05	<0.5	5.89	<5	30	0.8	<2	6.77	<0.5	12	114	50	17.25	10	0.35
007524		1.28	<0.5	9.29	8	190	0.9	<2	8.60	<0.5	6	106	97	11.50	30	0.48
007535		1.49	<0.5	9.30	<5	380	0.6	<2	6.13	<0.5	37	25	37	9.39	20	0.57
007536		1.38	<0.5	8.85	<5	110	0.8	<2	4.65	<0.5	31	57	82	5.75	20	0.29
007537		2.27	<0.5	10.00	6	130	0.7	<2	5.08	<0.5	20	68	69	7.38	30	0.33
007565		1.33	<0.5	7.19	5	600	1.3	<2	2.07	<0.5	10	8	9	3.32	20	1.62
007812		1.87	<0.5	9.40	7	100	0.6	<2	3.94	<0.5	62	158	139	10.40	20	0.19
007822		1.82	<0.5	6.20	<5	780	1.9	<2	1.40	<0.5	2	10	6	1.82	20	1.06



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Project: RALLEAU

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VO10119380

Sample Description	Method Analyte Units LOR	ME- ICP61 La ppm 10	ME- ICP61 Mg % 0.01	ME- ICP61 Mn ppm 5	ME- ICP61 Mo ppm 1	ME- ICP61 Na % 0.01	ME- ICP61 Ni ppm 1	ME- ICP61 P ppm 10	ME- ICP61 Pb ppm 2	ME- ICP61 S % 0.01	ME- ICP61 Sb ppm 5	ME- ICP61 Sc ppm 1	ME- ICP61 Sr ppm 1	ME- ICP61 Th ppm 20	ME- ICP61 Ti % 0.01	ME- ICP61 Tl ppm 10
007511		20	2.02	1740	<1	0.93	73	1500	9	5.96	<5	18	238	<20	0.61	<10
007514		10	2.90	1405	<1	0.80	62	700	3	1.02	<5	19	156	<20	0.53	<10
007517		10	1.17	1175	1	0.70	10	500	5	0.70	5	11	128	<20	0.33	<10
007520		10	3.65	2370	<1	1.92	47	1640	2	0.20	<5	20	271	<20	0.70	<10
007522		10	3.09	5510	<1	0.68	25	640	2	0.67	6	16	21	<20	0.55	<10
007524		20	1.76	2840	<1	0.60	37	2110	4	0.50	<5	23	556	<20	0.79	<10
007535		10	2.18	1780	<1	2.76	58	580	4	0.05	<5	24	346	<20	0.94	<10
007536		10	1.68	828	<1	3.00	71	660	5	1.18	<5	18	217	<20	0.71	<10
007537		10	2.46	1135	<1	2.98	14	780	9	0.52	<5	25	247	<20	0.97	<10
007565		20	0.86	470	<1	2.29	9	270	7	0.03	<5	9	264	<20	0.30	<10
007812		20	2.82	1060	<1	3.23	113	1390	10	2.44	8	31	588	<20	0.94	<10
007822		20	0.25	227	<1	2.97	<1	120	8	0.22	<5	5	742	<20	0.12	<10



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To: MEGASTAR DEVELOPMENT CORP.
 600- 625, HOWE STREET
 VANCOUVER BC V6C 2T6

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 Finalized Date: 13- SEP- 2010
 Account: MEGDEV

Project: RALLEAU

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VO10119380

Sample Description	Method Analyte Units LOR	ME- ICP61 U ppm 10	ME- ICP61 V ppm 1	ME- ICP61 W ppm 10	ME- ICP61 Zn ppm 2
007511		<10	140	<10	126
007514		<10	153	<10	134
007517		<10	79	<10	55
007520		<10	161	<10	146
007522		10	126	<10	131
007524		<10	164	<10	130
007535		10	199	<10	116
007536		<10	157	<10	73
007537		<10	206	<10	97
007565		<10	65	<10	59
007812		<10	254	<10	114
007822		<10	3	<10	15



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Page: 1
Finalized Date: 24- AUG- 2010
Account: MEGDEV

CERTIFICATE VO10108267

Project: RALLEAU

P.O. No.:

This report is for 9 Rock samples submitted to our lab in Val d'Or, QC, Canada on 6- AUG- 2010.

The following have access to data associated with this certificate:

JACK STEPHENS

SAMPLE PREPARATION

ALS CODE	DESCRIPTION
WEI- 21	Received Sample Weight
LOG- 22	Sample login - Rcd w/o BarCode
CRU- 31	Fine crushing - 70% <2mm
SPL- 21	Split sample - riffle splitter
PUL- 31	Pulverize split to 85% < 75 um

ANALYTICAL PROCEDURES

ALS CODE	DESCRIPTION	INSTRUMENT
ME- ICP61	33 element four acid ICP- AES	ICP- AES

To: MEGASTAR DEVELOPMENT CORP.
ATTN: JACK STEPHENS
MRB & ASSOCIÉS
1020, 4E RUE
VAL- D OR QC J9P 1J7

This is the Final Report and supersedes any preliminary report with this certificate number. Results apply to samples as submitted. All pages of this report have been checked and approved for release.

Signature:


Colin Ramshaw, Vancouver Laboratory Manager



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To: MEGASTAR DEVELOPMENT CORP.
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Page: 2 - A
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 Finalized Date: 24- AUG- 2010
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Project: RALLEAU

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VO10108267

Sample Description	Method Analyte Units LOR	WEI- 21 Recvd Wt. kg 0.02	ME- ICP61 Ag ppm 0.5	ME- ICP61 Al % 0.01	ME- ICP61 As ppm 5	ME- ICP61 Ba ppm 10	ME- ICP61 Be ppm 0.5	ME- ICP61 Bi ppm 2	ME- ICP61 Ca % 0.01	ME- ICP61 Cd ppm 0.5	ME- ICP61 Co ppm 1	ME- ICP61 Cr ppm 1	ME- ICP61 Cu ppm 1	ME- ICP61 Fe % 0.01	ME- ICP61 Ga ppm 10	ME- ICP61 K % 0.01
007505		0.96	<0.5	7.35	<5	90	0.6	<2	5.27	<0.5	9	95	52	9.93	20	0.35
007509		0.99	<0.5	7.82	<5	160	0.7	<2	6.69	<0.5	36	181	96	9.64	10	0.52
007672		1.83	<0.5	8.24	<5	120	<0.5	2	6.58	0.5	34	209	60	9.08	20	0.60
007677		2.09	<0.5	7.77	<5	80	<0.5	<2	7.71	<0.5	45	212	116	9.03	20	0.28
007679		1.53	<0.5	8.19	<5	230	0.8	<2	3.06	<0.5	13	21	39	3.41	20	0.80
007682		1.51	<0.5	7.99	<5	370	0.8	<2	2.03	<0.5	14	30	32	4.80	20	1.83
007688		2.79	<0.5	8.60	<5	300	<0.5	<2	6.93	<0.5	15	45	22	4.89	30	0.94
007801		2.59	<0.5	8.90	<5	110	0.5	<2	6.79	<0.5	38	153	87	8.50	20	0.25
007809		1.92	<0.5	6.65	<5	40	<0.5	<2	4.98	<0.5	15	2	104	13.50	20	0.12



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Project: RALLEAU

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VO10108267

Sample Description	Method Analyte Units LOR	ME- ICP61	ME- ICP61	ME- ICP61	ME- ICP61	ME- ICP61	ME- ICP61	ME- ICP61	ME- ICP61	ME- ICP61	ME- ICP61	ME- ICP61	ME- ICP61	ME- ICP61	ME- ICP61
		La	Mg	Mn	Mo	Na	Ni	P	Pb	S	Sb	Sc	Sr	Th	Ti
		ppm 10	% 0.01	ppm 5	ppm 1	% 0.01	ppm 1	ppm 10	ppm 2	% 0.01	ppm 5	ppm 1	ppm 1	ppm 20	% 0.01
007505		10	2.63	2470	<1	1.32	37	710	<2	0.19	<5	19	150	<20	0.50
007509		20	3.44	2190	<1	1.52	152	1090	4	0.11	<5	23	317	<20	0.72
007672		<10	4.63	1580	<1	2.18	94	330	4	0.08	<5	41	129	<20	0.59
007677		<10	3.64	2250	<1	1.03	121	270	5	0.05	<5	33	95	<20	0.51
007679		10	1.16	404	<1	2.77	23	410	6	0.03	<5	9	154	<20	0.26
007682		10	1.23	624	<1	2.84	24	500	7	0.91	<5	11	216	<20	0.33
007688		10	1.40	831	<1	1.32	38	600	5	0.04	<5	16	331	<20	0.59
007801		10	3.38	1295	<1	2.65	112	990	4	0.47	<5	30	515	<20	0.79
007809		10	1.56	2900	<1	1.72	<1	3030	<2	0.78	<5	38	131	<20	1.16



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Project: RALLEAU

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VO10108267

Sample Description	Method Analyte Units LOR	ME- ICP61 U ppm 10	ME- ICP61 V ppm 1	ME- ICP61 W ppm 10	ME- ICP61 Zn ppm 2
007505		<10	135	<10	81
007509		<10	169	<10	120
007672		<10	277	<10	113
007677		<10	259	<10	99
007679		<10	59	<10	35
007682		<10	85	<10	72
007688		<10	155	<10	48
007801		<10	209	<10	117
007809		<10	34	<10	191

APPENDIX D - SUMMARY OF ANALYTICAL RESULTS

	SAMPLE	Station	Ag	Al	As	Ba	Be	Bi	Ca	Cd	Co	Cr	Cu	Fe	Ga	K	La	Mg	Mn	Mo	Na	Ni	P	Pb	S	Sb	Sc	Sr	Th	Ti	Tl	U	V	W	Zn
		Comp. Maps	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	%	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm
1	7854	LZR412-004	-0,5	8,43	7	250	0,5	-2	5,49	-0,5	50	266	52	8,61	20	0,6	10	3,36	1195	1	1,32	134	390	7	0,03	-5	28	368	-20	0,99	-10	-10	260	-10	137
2	7855	LZR412-005	-0,5	8,94	5	860	2,6	-2	2,11	0,5	31	42	240	8,74	30	2,02	10	1,99	3040	6	2,49	99	2060	12	1,96	-5	31	643	-20	1,74	-10	-10	312	10	355
3	7856	LZR423-001	-0,5	6,87	5	670	1,9	-2	3,51	-0,5	55	960	188	11,2	20	0,93	30	2,47	2050	1	1,43	206	870	3	0,47	-5	44	414	-20	1,69	-10	-10	386	-10	129
4	7904	MSR37-004	-0,5	8,36	6	290	0,5	-2	4,54	-0,5	36	111	30	6,61	20	0,76	20	2,54	1395	-1	2,95	102	590	2	0,01	-5	21	235	-20	0,65	-10	-10	192	-10	90
5	7908	MSR37-008	-0,5	8,94	7	190	0,6	-2	4,64	-0,5	48	25	68	8,91	20	2,13	10	1,31	2310	-1	1,14	50	750	-2	0,27	-5	27	216	-20	1,13	-10	-10	316	-10	138
6	7914	MSR45-001	-0,5	7,88	11	80	-0,5	-2	6,58	-0,5	44	206	79	8,42	20	0,54	10	4,85	1495	-1	1,92	117	270	-2	0,11	-5	38	164	-20	0,51	-10	-10	260	-10	86
7	7917	MSR44-001	-0,5	7,6	7	80	-0,5	-2	5,24	-0,5	59	426	86	5,64	20	0,4	10	1,23	1515	-1	2,11	217	280	9	0,05	-5	30	109	-20	0,44	-10	-10	263	-10	62
8	7921	MSR41-005	-0,5	5,44	-5	260	1,4	-2	1,36	-0,5	64	988	287	10,15	20	1,33	40	1,48	1165	5	1,06	317	760	4	2,44	-5	19	169	-20	0,63	-10	-10	194	-10	220
9	7924	MSR39-001	-0,5	7,41	-5	790	2,1	3	2,5	-0,5	5	11	24	9,36	30	2	30	1,44	1740	1	1,68	4	2170	4	0,34	-5	16	350	-20	0,93	-10	-10	27	-10	130
10	7953	R-37 - trench "5"	-0,5	5,22	26	110	-0,5	-2	1,14	0,5	81	49	238	13,95	10	0,97	10	0,74	1055	2	1,26	30	410	27	>10.0	-5	9	108	-20	0,28	-10	-10	60	-10	282
11	108412	R-41 - stripping	0,6	5,82	-5	550	1,4	-2	3,89	-0,5	45	494	574	14,35	20	1,19	20	4,55	3140	3	0,91	411	530	2	0,69	-5	25	223	-20	0,71	-10	-10	178	-10	258
12	108413	R-41 - stripping	-0,5	8,98	-5	110	0,6	2	5,03	-0,5	42	27	43	11,3	20	0,49	20	1,83	3010	-1	2,15	49	660	-2	0,1	-5	32	161	-20	0,97	-10	-10	283	-10	139
13	7870	LZR406-002	-0,5	7,43	-5	470	1,5	-2	4,07	-0,5	54	571	105	6,21	20	1,3	20	3,01	1385	-1	1,8	201	760	11	0,1	-5	23	460	-20	0,86	-10	-10	191	-10	139
14	7871	LZR291-001	-0,5	7,53	5	260	0,7	-2	2,21	-0,5	23	13	50	6,46	20	1,61	20	1,43	990	-1	3,03	20	710	5	-0,01	-5	20	159	-20	0,71	-10	-10	180	-10	95
15	7873	LZR291-003	-0,5	8,9	-5	220	0,6	-2	4,17	-0,5	24	43	67	6,19	20	0,67	10	1,82	810	-1	2,83	45	650	6	1,73	-5	19	285	-20	0,63	-10	-10	149	-10	77
16	7876	LZR291-005	-0,5	8,9	-5	340	1,1	-2	3,79	-0,5	17	5	27	6,6	30	1,04	20	1,88	1000	-1	2,86	6	1910	7	0,1	-5	12	583	-20	0,91	-10	-10	107	-10	119
17	7926	MSR24-001	-0,5	9,02	-5	120	-0,5	-2	8,13	-0,5	48	231	17	8,85	20	0,28	-10	2,83	2180	-1	0,9	151	240	4	-0,01	-5	41	74	-20	0,51	-10	-10	253	-10	87
18	7929	MSR27-004	-0,5	9,65	-5	150	-0,5	-2	6,13	-0,5	51	172	133	9,09	30	0,62	20	3,18	1375	1	1,38	138	960	4	0,44	-5	37	293	-20	1,06	-10	-10	240	-10	142
19	7931	MSR27-005	-0,5	8,15	-5	700	0,7	-2	3,07	-0,5	17	32	37	4,35	20	2,4	20	1,3	579	-1	1,47	31	490	8	0,76	-5	13	190	-20	0,35	-10	-10	91	-10	66
20	7936	MSR39A-005	-0,5	7,06	-5	320	0,9	-2	4,88	-0,5	11	5	104	11,85	30	0,56	10	1,9	2290	-1	1,76	5	2230	4	0,29	-5	38	439	-20	1,64	-10	-10	158	-10	148
21	7938	MSR39A-006	-0,5	8,44	6	140	0,6	-2	5,01	-0,5	28	76	160	8,5	30	0,54	10	2,48	1315	-1	2,59	37	880	3	0,4	-5	25	318	-20	1,07	10	-10	190	-10	118
22	7940	MSR39A-007	-0,5	8,31	6	330	0,8	-2	4,85	-0,5	36	69	112	8,44	20	1,2	20	2,65	1405	-1	1,9	74	1030	9	0,31	-5	24	376	-20	0,96	-10	-10	186	-10	149
23	7942	MSR39A-008	-0,5	5,99	32	290	2	-2	4,98	-0,5	8	653	149	18,7	30	0,69	30	3,83	12450	-1	0,36	56	1010	-2	0,32	-5	42	34	-20	1,62	10	-10	322	-10	197
24	7944	MSR39A-009	-0,5	5,78	8	600	1,1	-2	0,68	-0,5	-1	18	107	15,85	30	2,05	20	0,28	444	1	1,89	2	1380	9	1,01	-5	8	250	-20	0,8	10	-10	108	-10	23
25	7947	MSR21-002	-0,5	9,12	-5	380	0,6	-2	3,93	-0,5	26	32	47	5,74	20	0,88	10	1,9	1005	-1	2,86	37	610	5	0,02	-5	20	236	-20	0,58	-10	-10	175	-10	85
26	7957	MSR19-001	-0,5	6,65	-5	370	1	-2	3,94	-0,5	7	10	55	9,9	30	0,76	20	1,17	1900	1	1,77	6	2160	4	0,14	-5	52	177	-20	0,86	-10	-10	17	-10	128
27	7959	MSR19-003 (a)	-0,5	8,25	-5	640	0,9	-2	5,02	-0,5	38	14	277	10,25	30	1,9	10	0,77	2070	1	1,47	32	840	8	3,29	-5	27	228	-20	1,22	-10	-10	272	-10	168
28	7960	MSR19-003 (b)	-0,5	6,46	-5	60	1,2	-2	7,76	-0,5	2	3	42	13,7	30	0,54	20	0,94	3560	1	0,5	1	2330	-2	0,3	-5	54	160	-20	0,88	-10	-10	3	-10	223
29	7605	MSSE-012	-0,5	8,52	-5	60	0,5	-2	8,74	-0,5	40	251	75	8,02	20	0,37	10	3,54	1740	2	1,91	104	220	4	0,12	-5	42	125	-20	0,66	-10	-10	300	-10	83

30	7610	MSSE-017	-0,5	7,33	-5	10	-0,5	-2	9,03	-0,5	36	189	38	7,59	20	0,07	10	3	1225	-1	0,59	71	270	-2	-0,01	-5	34	225	-20	0,42	-10	-10	265	-10	53
31	7612	MSSE-018	-0,5	7,7	-5	10	-0,5	-2	5,49	-0,5	52	137	117	12,35	20	0,13	10	5,37	2480	-1	1,07	53	350	-2	0,01	-5	40	33	-20	0,69	-10	-10	339	-10	135
32	7615	MSR37-010	-0,5	9,86	-5	320	1,1	-2	5,89	-0,5	61	195	29	8,24	20	1,61	10	2,12	3630	-1	1,08	172	860	3	0,17	-5	29	238	-20	1,06	-10	-10	264	-10	136
33	7618	MSR37-012	-0,5	9,92	-5	120	0,6	-2	3,78	-0,5	49	20	66	8,54	20	0,6	10	1,36	2100	6	3,26	61	760	-2	0,28	-5	26	292	-20	1,02	-10	-10	226	-10	120
34	7620	MSR37-013	-0,5	8,41	-5	220	0,6	-2	4,71	-0,5	40	20	59	5,05	20	0,8	10	1,08	1165	-1	2,63	57	600	-2	0,19	-5	24	312	-20	0,99	-10	10	214	-10	117
35	7622	MSR37-014	-0,5	9,34	-5	390	1,7	-2	4,66	0,5	12	24	32	4,27	30	2,07	20	0,91	1515	-1	1,14	27	800	8	0,63	-5	20	365	-20	0,52	-10	-10	35	-10	194
36	7703	LZR37O-002	-0,5	7,38	-5	240	0,6	-2	3,31	-0,5	9	173	584	14,85	20	1,05	10	1,26	3580	-1	1,02	33	740	14	0,92	5	24	219	-20	0,78	-10	-10	196	-10	132
37	7707	CZT11-002	-0,5	7,95	-5	330	0,9	-2	1,76	0,5	7	106	208	3,75	20	1,88	10	0,79	1610	1	1,35	15	490	46	0,61	-5	10	140	-20	0,4	-10	-10	91	-10	213
38	7899	SEOUT2-001	-0,5	7,09	-5	550	0,8	-2	1,24	2,2	31	27	208	6,21	20	1,89	10	0,67	885	1	1,49	74	460	23	2,97	-5	6	203	-20	0,21	-10	-10	42	-10	1190
39	108418	R-41 stripping	-0,5	8,46	5	120	-0,5	-2	5,56	-0,5	29	184	259	9,27	20	0,21	10	3,04	1550	-1	1,92	43	240	-2	0,13	-5	46	96	-20	0,71	-10	-10	326	-10	111
40	7626	MSCZ-002	-0,5	8,75	5	90	0,7	-2	5,83	-0,5	54	68	97	11,6	20	0,29	10	2,07	1970	-1	2,15	89	790	3	0,04	-5	31	248	-20	1,33	-10	-10	289	-10	154
41	7629	MSCZ-003	-0,5	8,29	-5	180	0,6	-2	5,78	-0,5	51	62	79	10,95	20	0,5	10	2,1	1845	-1	2	80	760	3	0,15	-5	29	265	-20	1,26	-10	-10	277	-10	139
42	7631	MSCZ-004	-0,5	8,1	-5	30	0,5	-2	5,61	-0,5	40	30	39	17,15	20	0,24	10	1,92	4820	-1	0,84	57	500	2	0,04	-5	28	62	-20	1,12	-10	-10	261	-10	184
43	7632	MSCZ-006	-0,5	7,36	-5	80	0,6	-2	6,05	-0,5	44	27	126	11,2	20	0,27	10	2,47	1920	-1	1,5	26	740	2	0,02	-5	37	264	-20	1,14	-10	-10	349	-10	149
44	7633	MSCZ-007	-0,5	7,66	-5	120	0,8	-2	5,26	-0,5	43	28	75	12,1	20	0,41	10	2,8	1905	-1	2,01	26	800	3	0,09	6	40	179	-20	1,25	-10	-10	359	-10	158
45	7885	LZR17C5-002	-0,5	8,4	-5	150	0,5	-2	6,08	-0,5	24	44	72	6,91	20	0,51	10	1,68	994	-1	1,72	48	490	4	1,88	-5	16	219	-20	0,55	-10	-10	150	-10	69
46	7890	LZSE1-001	-0,5	7,93	-5	80	-0,5	-2	6,17	-0,5	41	118	71	8,93	20	0,53	10	3,41	1655	-1	2,23	60	490	-2	0,1	-5	41	168	-20	0,74	-10	-10	289	-10	84
47	7971	MSR19-004	-0,5	8,16	5	350	1,5	-2	5,37	-0,5	23	32	40	5,94	30	1,57	20	0,79	1765	-1	1,16	33	850	3	0,29	-5	21	165	-20	1,08	-10	-10	204	-10	190
48	7974	MSR19-006	-0,5	6,31	-5	70	1,4	-2	5,55	-0,5	8	9	35	13,6	20	0,38	10	1,49	2870	-1	1,09	3	2250	3	0,08	-5	25	132	-20	0,81	-10	-10	15	-10	154
49	7976	MSR19-008	-0,5	7,22	-5	80	0,9	-2	4,43	-0,5	33	28	62	9,44	20	0,31	20	2,2	1735	-1	3,11	24	970	-2	0,35	-5	32	177	-20	1,27	-10	-10	331	-10	120
50	7989	SEOC-029	-0,5	8,76	-5	50	-0,5	-2	8,26	-0,5	44	218	113	8,75	20	0,29	10	4,06	1535	-1	1,54	126	330	-2	0,29	-5	40	112	-20	0,62	-10	-10	292	-10	91
51	7991	SEOC-026	-0,5	7,32	-5	150	0,5	-2	7	-0,5	31	207	97	6,54	20	0,76	10	2,32	1260	-1	2,03	86	270	3	0,71	-5	33	137	-20	0,51	-10	-10	223	-10	61
52	7992	SEOC-025	-0,5	8,22	-5	70	-0,5	-2	8,52	-0,5	35	206	51	7,8	20	0,32	10	3,68	1495	1	1,41	101	310	-2	0,15	-5	36	136	-20	0,58	-10	-10	290	-10	79
53	7994	SEOC-014	-0,5	7,36	-5	30	0,6	-2	2,37	-0,5	37	71	253	10,45	20	0,11	-10	1,71	780	-1	3,29	23	630	-2	0,95	-5	42	73	-20	1,19	-10	-10	372	-10	42
54	7995	SEOC-013	-0,5	7,03	-5	20	-0,5	-2	6,21	-0,5	55	121	26	9,5	20	0,3	10	5,23	1575	-1	1,48	209	390	-2	0,01	-5	15	90	-20	0,67	-10	-10	252	-10	113
55	7997	MSSE-001	-0,5	7,37	-5	120	0,6	-2	9,59	-0,5	41	198	166	7,08	20	0,38	10	3,27	1380	19	1,05	100	320	4	0,51	-5	36	148	-20	0,44	-10	-10	242	-10	68
56	8000	MSSE-003	-0,5	8,22	-5	60	-0,5	-2	8,88	-0,5	39	213	59	8,17	20	0,51	10	3,86	1465	1	1,59	112	240	-2	0,05	-5	40	206	-20	0,48	-10	-10	269	-10	81
57	7635	MSCZ-008	-0,5	7,21	-5	240	0,9	-2	6	-0,5	43	17	80	9,83	20	0,82	10	1,31	1850	-1	1,45	75	760	-2	0,09	-5	24	233	-20	1,19	-10	10	218	-10	147
58	7637	MSCZ-011	-0,5	7,37	-5	310	1,2	-2	4,02	-0,5	37	12	40	6,33	20	1,11	20	1,47	1170	-1	2,71	45	670	4	0,22	-5	18	306	-20	1	-10	10	168	-10	117
59	7640	MSCZ-013	-0,5	7,86	-5	280	1,2	-2	5,78	-0,5	33	9	65	8,61	20	0,85	20	1,54	1545	-1	2,03	40	750	-2	0,05	-5	21	275	-20	1,08	-10	10	183	-10	142
60	7642	MSCZ-014	-0,5	7,78	-5	110	0,7	-2	4,86	-0,5	48	72	53	9,58	20	0,33	10	2,86	1695	-1	1,67	131	530	-2	0,06	-5	23	224	-20	0,94	-10	10	207	-10	141
61	7644	MSCZ-015	-0,5	7,58	-5	50	0,7	-2	5,73	-0,5	39	41	44	10,25	20	0,26	10	2,93	1670	-1	1,71	39	570	2	0,03	-5	32	246	-20	1,09	-10	10	290	-10	132
62	7648	MSCZ-017	-0,5	7,56	-5	180	1,2	-2	4,47	-0,5	34	13	24	8,56	20	0,83	20	1,87	1490	-1	2,33	42	690	3	0,03	-5	20	232	-20	1,04	-10	10	173	-10	133
63	7713	LZR371-002	-0,5	9,46	-5	330	0,7	-2	5,75	-0,5	41	142	89	8,88	20	1,19	10	1,66	2550	-1	1,78	69	770	2	0,2	-5	36	199	-20	1,17	-10	10	288	-10	134
64	7751	MSCZ-018	-0,5	7,92	-5	350	0,8	-2	3,68	-0,5	48	41	69	10,4	20	2,4	10	3,15	1570	-1	1,91	54	670	2	0,12	-5	30	216	-20	1,11	-10	10	324	-10	104
65	7753	MSCZ-019	-0,5	8	-5	130	0,9	-2	5,74	-0,5	39	28	68	10,65	20	0,51	10	2,26	1815	-1	2,09	53	790	-2	0,06	-5	24	236	-20	1,25	-10	10	211	-10	156
66	7756	MSCZ-021	-0,5	8,03	-5	80	0,6	-2	5,43	-0,5	41	123	52	8,93	20	0,25	10	2,46	1760	-1	2,69	111	500	3	0,06	-5	26	144	-20	1	-10	10	212	-10	118
67	7758	MSCZ-022	-0,5	8,55	-5	260	0,9	-2	5,16	-0,5	37	16	49	9,61	20	1,03	10	1,55	1385	-1	2,01	53	740	5	0,03	-5	22	175	-20	1,15	-10	10	216	-10	137
68	7760	MSWZ-001	0,5	8,85	7	130	0,7	-2	7,6	-0,5	39	138	57	8,94	20	0,42	10	1,87	1610	-1	1,94	61	690	-2	0,04	-5	36	364	-20	1,16	-10	10	311	-10	116
69	7762	MSWZ-002	-0,5	8,36	-5	440	0,7	-2	7,58	-0,5	41	129	105	7	20	0,39	10	1,48	1320	-1	2,61	74	660	-2	0,15	-5	31	271	-20	1,03	-10	20	268	-10	96

70	7765	MSWZ-004	-0,5	7,85	6	100	-0,5	-2	7,91	-0,5	46	315	65	9,64	20	0,61	10	2,32	2390	-1	1,43	194	410	2	0,03	-5	34	191	-20	0,8	-10	10	261	-10	82
71	7767	MSWZ-006	-0,5	8,33	-5	190	0,7	-2	7,13	-0,5	46	220	144	9,01	20	0,46	10	2,75	1740	-1	2,19	146	850	3	0,11	-5	31	361	-20	0,88	-10	10	240	-10	114
72	7769	MSWZ-007	0,6	6,47	5	70	-0,5	-2	14,55	0,6	39	224	365	8,62	20	0,12	-10	2,49	2080	-1	0,86	155	330	5	0,11	-5	26	131	-20	0,61	-10	10	202	-10	173
73	7771	MSWZ-008	-0,5	9,07	-5	200	0,8	-2	7,66	-0,5	28	35	52	9,33	20	0,78	10	1,73	2200	-1	2,34	34	620	-2	0,08	-5	23	248	-20	0,92	-10	10	202	-10	102
74	7652	MSR39A-020	-0,5	7,53	-5	250	0,9	-2	4,6	0,5	29	22	27	9,9	20	0,81	10	2,57	1720	-1	2,02	28	1540	4	0,04	-5	22	220	-20	1,28	-10	-10	193	-10	139
75	7655	MSR39A-021	-0,5	2,23	-5	110	-0,5	-2	0,59	-0,5	9	54	197	7,98	10	0,63	10	1,23	454	-1	0,26	18	250	-2	0,23	-5	9	48	-20	0,19	-10	-10	56	-10	57
76	7658	MSR39A-022	-0,5	5,24	-5	90	0,8	-2	3,72	0,5	3	135	79	12,6	20	0,35	10	3,69	2160	-1	1,73	19	420	16	0,36	-5	12	493	-20	0,28	-10	-10	102	-10	231
77	7716	R37-1	-0,5	7,74	5	390	0,5	-2	3,66	0,5	36	122	49	6,37	20	1	-10	2,5	1530	-1	1,65	77	660	4	0,12	-5	25	200	-20	0,63	-10	-10	208	-10	95
78	7718	R37-1	-0,5	7,75	-5	300	0,6	-2	5,08	0,5	26	106	49	8,51	20	0,76	10	2,05	2620	-1	0,93	71	610	10	0,61	-5	25	258	-20	0,63	-10	-10	197	-10	154
79	7720	R37-1	-0,5	8,38	-5	190	0,6	3	5,18	0,6	30	120	56	7,8	20	0,42	10	1,8	2180	-1	2,05	79	730	3	0,37	-5	27	234	-20	0,78	10	-10	211	-10	122
80	7778	MSCZ-023	-0,5	6,68	-5	660	1,2	2	3,6	0,6	34	13	57	8,9	20	1,35	10	1,29	1310	1	2,12	38	770	4	0,21	-5	20	591	-20	1	-10	-10	186	-10	139
81	7780	MSCZ-024	-0,5	7,78	-5	90	0,7	2	4,76	0,7	40	17	115	8,88	20	0,5	10	1,33	1800	-1	2,11	48	820	4	0,28	-5	22	269	-20	1,2	-10	-10	218	-10	130
82	7783	MSCZ-026	-0,5	7,54	-5	160	0,7	-2	3,78	-0,5	33	13	72	12,8	20	0,58	10	1,67	2130	-1	1,38	42	660	4	0,11	-5	22	127	-20	1,11	-10	-10	211	-10	193
83	7785	MSCZ-027	-0,5	7,83	-5	60	0,5	-2	0,8	0,7	55	214	7	11,45	20	0,18	-10	3,92	1940	-1	1,31	139	610	-2	-0,01	-5	23	148	-20	0,98	-10	-10	229	-10	194
84	7787	MSCZ-028	-0,5	7,47	-5	290	0,7	-2	3,94	0,5	40	14	60	9,59	20	1,04	10	1,95	1450	-1	1,63	51	820	5	0,12	-5	22	210	-20	1,09	-10	-10	203	-10	132
85	7791	MSCZ-034	-0,5	9,69	-5	330	0,7	3	2,69	0,5	54	17	82	11	30	0,76	10	1,43	1900	-1	2,51	50	510	8	0,41	-5	22	339	-20	1,2	-10	-10	253	-10	133
86	7795	MSCZ-039	-0,5	7,84	-5	190	0,6	-2	5,4	0,6	46	69	58	8,48	20	0,51	10	2,7	1490	-1	1,9	114	500	4	0,02	-5	23	265	-20	0,9	-10	-10	201	-10	139
87	7798	MSCZ-041 (a)	-0,5	8,05	6	60	-0,5	2	4,03	0,5	39	226	129	6,86	10	0,12	10	4,99	920	-1	2,96	69	600	4	0,68	-5	27	304	-20	0,42	-10	-10	173	-10	90
88	7800	MSCZ-041 (b)	-0,5	8,04	-5	120	-0,5	2	3,53	-0,5	57	84	140	6,86	20	0,15	10	4,71	816	-1	3,32	119	300	5	1,54	-5	23	367	-20	0,26	-10	-10	129	-10	60
89	7505	ELR18-04	-0,5	7,35	-5	90	0,6	-2	5,27	-0,5	9	95	52	9,93	20	0,35	10	2,63	2470	-1	1,32	37	710	-2	0,19	-5	19	150	-20	0,5	-10	-10	135	-10	81
90	7509	ELR18-06	-0,5	7,82	-5	160	0,7	-2	6,69	-0,5	36	181	96	9,64	10	0,52	20	3,44	2190	-1	1,52	152	1090	4	0,11	-5	23	317	-20	0,72	-10	-10	169	-10	120
91	7672	MSE-003	-0,5	8,24	-5	120	-0,5	2	6,58	0,5	34	209	60	9,08	20	0,6	-10	4,63	1580	-1	2,18	94	330	4	0,08	-5	41	129	-20	0,59	-10	-10	277	-10	113
92	7677	MSE-007	-0,5	7,77	-5	80	-0,5	-2	7,71	-0,5	45	212	116	9,03	20	0,28	-10	3,64	2250	-1	1,03	121	270	5	0,05	-5	33	95	-20	0,51	-10	-10	259	-10	99
93	7679	MSE-008	-0,5	8,19	-5	230	0,8	-2	3,06	-0,5	13	21	39	3,41	20	0,8	10	1,16	404	-1	2,77	23	410	6	0,03	-5	9	154	-20	0,26	-10	-10	59	-10	35
94	7682	MSWZ-022	-0,5	7,99	-5	370	0,8	-2	2,03	-0,5	14	30	32	4,8	20	1,83	10	1,23	624	-1	2,84	24	500	7	0,91	-5	11	216	-20	0,33	-10	-10	85	-10	72
95	7688	MSWZ-026	-0,5	8,6	-5	300	-0,5	-2	6,93	-0,5	15	45	22	4,89	30	0,94	10	1,4	831	-1	1,32	38	600	5	0,04	-5	16	331	-20	0,59	-10	-10	155	-10	48
96	7801	WTR2-OC1-1	-0,5	8,9	-5	110	0,5	-2	6,79	-0,5	38	153	87	8,5	20	0,25	10	3,38	1295	-1	2,65	112	990	4	0,47	-5	30	515	-20	0,79	-10	-10	209	-10	117
97	7809	LZR023-1	-0,5	6,65	-5	40	-0,5	-2	4,98	-0,5	15	2	104	13,5	20	0,12	10	1,56	2900	-1	1,72	-1	3030	-2	0,78	-5	38	131	-20	1,16	-10	-10	34	-10	191
98	7511	ELR18-09	-0,5	7,66	-5	90	0,7	-2	6,16	-0,5	57	77	203	11,25	20	0,34	20	2,02	1740	-1	0,93	73	1500	9	5,96	-5	18	238	-20	0,61	-10	-10	140	-10	126
99	7514	ELR18-10	-0,5	7,74	6	370	0,6	-2	3,86	-0,5	23	81	83	8,86	20	1,69	10	2,9	1405	-1	0,8	62	700	3	1,02	-5	19	156	-20	0,53	-10	-10	153	-10	134
100	7517	ELR18-10A	0,5	4,83	5	150	0,6	-2	3,43	-0,5	4	44	92	8,51	10	0,45	10	1,17	1175	1	0,7	10	500	5	0,7	5	11	128	-20	0,33	-10	-10	79	-10	55
101	7520	ELR18-13	-0,5	8,45	-5	50	1,2	-2	7,07	-0,5	15	90	36	11,35	30	0,29	10	3,65	2370	-1	1,92	47	1640	2	0,2	-5	20	271	-20	0,7	-10	-10	161	-10	146
102	7522	ELR18-14	-0,5	5,89	-5	30	0,8	-2	6,77	-0,5	12	114	50	17,25	10	0,35	10	3,09	5510	-1	0,68	25	640	2	0,67	6	16	21	-20	0,55	-10	10	126	-10	131
103	7524	ELR18-17	-0,5	9,29	8	190	0,9	-2	8,6	-0,5	6	106	97	11,5	30	0,48	20	1,76	2840	-1	0,6	37	2110	4	0,5	-5	23	556	-20	0,79	-10	-10	164	-10	130
104	7535	ELWZ-08	-0,5	9,3	-5	380	0,6	-2	6,13	-0,5	37	25	37	9,39	20	0,57	10	2,18	1780	-1	2,76	58	580	4	0,05	-5	24	346	-20	0,94	-10	10	199	-10	116
105	7536	ELWZ-14	-0,5	8,85	-5	110	0,8	-2	4,65	-0,5	31	57	82	5,75	20	0,29	10	1,68	828	-1	3	71	660	5	1,18	-5	18	217	-20	0,71	-10	-10	157	-10	73
106	7537	ELWZ-14	-0,5	10	6	130	0,7	-2	5,08	-0,5	20	68	69	7,38	30	0,33	10	2,46	1135	-1	2,98	14	780	9	0,52	-5	25	247	-20	0,97	-10	-10	206	-10	97
107	7565	DSWZ-15	-0,5	7,19	5	600	1,3	-2	2,07	-0,5	10	8	9	3,32	20	1,62	20	0,86	470	-1	2,29	9	270	7	0,03	-5	9	264	-20	0,3	-10	-10	65	-10	59
108	7812	LZR13B2-3	-0,5	9,4	7	100	0,6	-2	3,94	-0,5	62	158	139	10,4	20	0,19	20	2,82	1060	-1	3,23	113	1390	10	2,44	8	31	588	-20	0,94	-10	-10	254	-10	114
109	7822	WZNL4W-1	-0,5	6,2	-5	780	1,9	-2	1,4	-0,5	2	10	6	1,82	20	1,06	20	0,25	227	-1	2,97	-1	120	8	0,22	-5	5	742	-20	0,12	-10	-10	3	-10	15

	Sample	Station	SiO2	Al2O3	Fe2O3	CaO	MgO	Na2O	K2O	Cr2O3	TiO2	MnO	P2O5	SrO	BaO	LOI	Total
	#	(refer to Geological Compilation Maps)	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
1	7853	LZR412-001	63,05	24,61	0,98	0,18	0,55	0,76	5,90	0,01	0,82	0,01	0,09	0,03	0,05	3,08	100,10
2	7902	MSR37-002	55,60	12,99	7,87	9,81	7,84	3,00	0,28	0,05	0,69	0,13	0,34	0,06	0,02	1,06	99,74
3	7905	MSR37-005	59,32	15,77	7,18	11,69	1,27	1,31	0,16	0,01	1,23	0,12	0,14	0,04	0,01	1,19	99,43
4	7913	MSR45-001	46,71	17,19	10,45	11,30	7,47	2,20	0,50	0,08	0,60	0,18	0,04	0,02	0,25	1,65	98,65
5	7916	MSR44-001	62,20	16,45	6,96	6,92	1,56	3,22	0,50	0,06	0,84	0,16	0,07	0,02	0,01	0,60	99,57
6	7919	MSR41-004	47,17	13,33	19,03	6,64	4,20	2,60	0,34	0,01	3,00	0,28	0,31	0,03	0,01	2,33	99,28
7	108414	LZR41-003	62,07	16,65	7,03	4,31	1,67	1,86	1,50	0,01	1,11	0,12	0,17	0,05	0,03	2,42	98,99
8	108415	LZR41-001	45,91	14,68	15,75	10,19	6,89	2,17	0,32	0,04	1,68	0,19	0,09	0,03	0,01	2,19	100,15
9	7513	ELR18-09	57,49	14,57	8,49	8,45	3,78	2,75	0,20	0,03	1,16	0,28	0,37	0,03	-0,01	0,63	98,23
10	7516	ELR18-10	65,92	8,25	11,53	5,28	1,19	0,83	0,48	-0,01	0,48	0,14	0,10	0,02	0,01	4,17	98,41
11	7531	ELWZ-01	48,28	14,28	12,51	13,75	6,11	1,68	0,26	0,05	1,25	0,21	0,08	0,03	0,01	1,27	99,77
12	7532	ELWZ-04	51,38	16,25	10,06	16,29	1,47	0,27	0,07	0,01	1,37	0,15	0,12	0,02	-0,01	1,45	98,91
13	7821	WZNLW4-1	78,30	10,69	1,48	1,63	0,26	4,43	0,48	-0,01	0,15	0,03	0,03	0,08	0,03	0,54	98,13
14	7507	ELR18-05	56,50	14,81	10,10	7,44	4,64	2,95	0,87	0,04	1,16	0,23	0,23	0,04	0,02	0,81	99,85
15	7680	MSE-008	64,59	16,88	4,97	3,97	2,16	3,90	1,10	0,01	0,43	0,06	0,09	0,03	0,03	1,82	100,05
16	7683	MSWZ-022	73,02	13,57	2,90	1,46	0,39	4,39	1,96	-0,01	0,26	0,05	0,05	0,03	0,06	1,82	99,97
17	7646	MSCZ-016	60,35	15,77	6,71	4,71	2,95	4,23	0,76	0,01	0,65	0,10	0,14	0,04	0,02	3,80	100,25
18	7649	MSCZ-017	52,46	14,36	12,72	7,49	3,75	3,36	0,87	0,01	1,79	0,19	0,15	0,03	0,01	1,65	98,84
19	7653	MSR39A-020	69,00	14,51	4,85	1,76	0,94	5,20	1,27	-0,01	0,57	0,07	0,14	0,05	0,04	1,30	99,70
20	7656	MSR39A-021	67,75	14,77	3,88	2,43	1,36	3,25	2,29	-0,01	0,44	0,04	0,16	0,04	0,06	2,34	98,81
21	7725	CTR7-OC-1	59,86	11,31	12,52	6,81	1,88	2,91	0,36	0,01	1,67	0,40	0,59	0,03	0,01	0,86	99,21
22	7731	OUTJL21-001	50,81	14,15	16,03	8,59	5,33	1,67	0,16	0,02	1,43	0,28	0,10	0,02	-0,01	1,48	100,05
23	7732	CTR44-002	66,47	16,19	3,93	2,97	1,50	4,51	1,16	0,01	0,40	0,09	0,13	0,05	0,04	1,76	99,21
24	7734	CTR44-001	52,50	16,72	13,33	7,35	3,40	2,18	0,67	0,02	1,52	0,32	0,18	0,05	0,02	1,72	99,98
25	7738	OUJL22-3	61,65	17,63	4,28	4,50	2,37	4,32	1,66	0,01	0,71	0,08	0,16	0,04	0,03	1,76	99,20
26	7742	OUJL22-6	72,50	16,03	1,41	2,48	0,54	3,09	1,72	0,01	0,52	0,02	0,17	0,06	0,05	1,24	99,83
27	7799	MSCZ-041	51,55	8,24	12,24	6,23	15,36	0,22	0,03	0,13	0,68	0,20	0,12	0,01	-0,01	4,33	99,33
28	7624	MSCZ-001	47,02	15,52	17,51	9,32	3,64	2,54	0,55	0,02	2,25	0,30	0,17	0,03	0,03	1,07	99,98
29	7627	MSCZ-002	46,57	15,83	18,04	8,77	3,79	2,79	0,42	0,02	2,39	0,29	0,18	0,02	0,02	0,75	99,89
30	7973	MSR19-006	68,40	15,75	3,13	2,03	1,09	6,35	0,95	-0,01	0,37	0,04	0,10	0,03	0,06	1,24	99,55
31	7988	SEOC-031	51,91	14,80	13,63	10,65	4,12	2,11	0,25	0,03	1,34	0,22	0,09	0,01	0,01	1,07	100,25
32	7999	MSSE-004	74,02	15,02	0,61	1,00	0,06	5,24	3,45	0,01	0,07	0,02	0,02	0,02	0,02	0,41	99,98
33	7945	MSR39A-009	54,90	15,25	9,91	3,19	2,33	3,40	2,66	0,01	1,99	0,18	0,49	0,04	0,07	4,83	99,24
34	7950	MSR21-003	60,27	14,70	8,64	4,95	2,56	3,39	1,55	-0,01	1,28	0,15	0,16	0,03	0,04	1,06	98,78
35	7961	MSr19-003	53,12	15,42	12,82	8,58	1,11	1,46	1,27	0,01	2,22	0,31	0,17	0,03	0,05	2,75	99,31