

MEGASTAR DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION

TECHNICAL REPORT ON THE RALLEAU PROPERTY EEYOU ISTCHEE-BAIE-JAMES TERRITORY LEBEL-SUR-QUEVILLON AREA, QUEBEC

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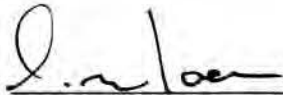
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Date and Signature Page

This report entitled "Technical Report on the Ralleau Property, Eeyou Istchee-Baie-James Territory, Lebel-Sur-Quevillon Area, Quebec", dated July 10th, 2015, was prepared and signed by the following author:



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Signed at Salaberry de Valleyfield on July 10th, 2015

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1. SUMMARY

Megastar Development Corporation (TSX.V: MDV) retained Roger Moar, consulting geologist, on July 22nd 2014 to conduct a geological mapping and a lithogeochemical sampling program on the Ralleau property. Fieldwork has been carried out over a period of 44 days between August 5th to August 29th and September 10th to September 28th 2014. The author has also been mandated for completion of an independent technical report in compliance with the Canadian National Instrument 43-101 (Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects).

The Ralleau property is located in the west-central part of the Province of Quebec, Canada. It is readily accessible via Lebel-sur-Quévillon located approximately 620 km N-NW of Montreal and 160 km NE from Val d'Or along highways. The Ralleau property lies 67 km E-NE of the town of Lebel-sur-Quévillon along a network of forestry roads. The property is situated in Category III lands as defined in the James Bay and Northern Quebec Agreement. Category III Lands are public lands on which Native people can, while respecting the principles of conservation, carry on their traditional activities year-round, and on which they have exclusive rights to certain animal species. It straddles Cree family traditional territories or Cree Traplines of Mr Sammy Blacksmith (trapline No W24C) and Mr Clarence Blacksmith (trapline No W24D) members of the Cree First Nation of Waswanipi.

The Ralleau property currently consists of 89 designated claim cells totalling 5 014 Ha (50.14 km²) and covering one block of contiguous claims among Ralleau and Wilson townships and the National Topographic Sheets (NTS) 32F01 (Lac de la Ligne). The listing of the claims indicates that all mining titles are owned 100% by Megastar and are in good standing as of May 30th, 2015. Expiry dates varying from July 31st, 2015 to September 11th, 2016. According to the surface area and the location of the claims, Megastar must spend as minimum work requirement totalling \$159 600 in order to support the renewal of these claims.

The Ralleau property is located within the Urban-Barry Belt in the central-east portion of the North Volcanic Zone of the Archean Abitibi Greenstone Belt. The Urban-Barry Belt extends over 135 km and is 4-20 km wide. It is bordered in the north by the Mountain and Father plutons and in the south by the

Wilson and Souart plutons that range from granodioritic to tonalitic in composition. The Ralleau property is located within the Urban Formation in the western part of the Urban-Barry Belt.

The Urban Formation comprises mafic to intermediate volcanic rocks; and felsic volcanics of dacitic to rhyolitic composition attributed to the Novellet Member. These lithological units mainly strike WNW-ESE, changing to E-W in the western portion of the property and to NE-SW in the eastern portion of the property. These changes in orientation may be related the Urban and Cameron Deformational Zones. The Ralleau Syncline is oriented E-W. It has been interpreted to coincide with the Urban Deformational Zone forming a two km wide corridor through the central part of the greenstone belt. The area experienced amphibolite-facies metamorphism; however, the central part of the Urban Formation appears to have been exposed to greenschist-facies conditions. The rocks surrounding the synvolcanic felsic intrusives record contact metamorphic to amphibolite-facies conditions.

The geological mapping and a lithogeochemical sampling program on the Ralleau property has been carried out in order to refine the accuracy of the geological map, obtain a better understanding of the geological setting of the property and to ultimately define potential targets for VMS mineralization. All geological data has been compiled and merged with earlier reconnaissance mapping to produce geological maps covering the property at 1: 7 500 scale. A limited amount of fieldwork due to the time constraint has been carried out in the Lake Sheilann area. The mapping program significantly improved understanding of the geological setting of the property. Of particular interest is a better delineation of felsic units of the Novellet Member which may have an important association with potential mineralization in a bimodal mafic VMS model.

The lithogeochemical sampling program was conducted to map compositional variations across the Ralleau property. Classification diagrams were used, in part, to confirm field classification of rock samples but also to establish a geological context that can then be compared to other mining districts. It should be noted that the region experienced metamorphism and deformation. All rocks have therefore suffered varying intensity of alteration which may obscured mineralogical, textural and geochemical properties of the rocks. Classification diagrams indicate that the lithological units range from mafic to felsic compositions whichs is consistent with bimodal volcanism, a prospective trait of VMS deposits in the Abitibi. They furthermore suggest that the geological setting of the Ralleau property is favorable for

Abitibi-style VMS mineralization. Further analytical data including immobile incompatible elements are required to corroborate interpretation.

Zonal alteration patterns are key features in volcanic rocks surrounding VMS deposits. The intensity of hydrothermal alteration was evaluated using combined the alteration indexes of Ishikawa (AI) and the chlorite-carbonate-pyrite index (CCPI) into an “alteration box plot”, a method developed by *Large et al. (2001)*. The alteration box plot indicates that while most samples plot in the field of least altered rocks, some samples plot in the carbonate zone of alteration. However, the plot also suggests that above average sericite alteration is not common in rock samples.

The intensity of hydrothermal alteration was also calculated using Normat a software program that calculates normative minerals and alteration indices (*Piché and Jebrack, 2006*). Alteration indexes IFRAIS and ISER were used in this study. The IFRAIS and ISER alteration indexes quantify the degree of overall “freshness,” thus paragonitization and sericitization, respectively. Unaltered rocks have an IFRAIS value of 100, whereas totally altered rocks have a value to 0. Rocks that are completely altered have an ISER value to 100 and unaltered rocks have a value to 0. Anomalous IFRAIS values appear NE of Lake Wilson and east of Lake Sheilann. By contrast, anomalous sericite values only occur east of Lake Sheilann. K₂O enrichment is anomalous north of Lake Wilson, near the western limit of the property, whereas anomalous Na₂O depletion was detected in a sample from the north-central part of the property.

A total of ninety-four (94) grab samples were analyzed for a group of 33 elements. Assay results from a grab sample collected in an old trench located approximately 30 m S-SE of historical drill hole SA-5. Grab sample yielded 0.19% Cu and 0.84% Zn (Sample Q592641). Shear zone-hosted mineralization consists of disseminated (10%) pyrite with trace amount of chalcopyrite. Most of the forty-seven (47) grab samples sent for gold assays returned low values. A weakly anomalous gold value was obtained from a grab sample (No Q592576) collected 1.5 km NE of Lake Wilson, just outside the north boundary of the property. Assay results returned 0.039 g/t Au from a weakly to moderately carbonatized andesite which contained disseminations of sulphides.

The Ralleau property is underexplored and has been subject of basic grassroots exploration. Based on what is currently known about the geology of the property, it represents a favorable setting for bimodal-mafic VMS mineralization. A three-stage exploration program totalling \$388,765 is proposed to further

define prospective areas of VMS mineralization within the Urban Formation.

2. INTRODUCTION

Megastar Development Corporation (TSX.V: MDV) retained Roger Moar, consulting geologist, on July 22nd 2014 to conduct a geological mapping and a lithogeochemical sampling program on the Ralleau property. Fieldwork has been carried out over a period of 44 days between August 5th to August 29th and September 10th to September 28th 2014. The author has also been mandated for completion of an independent technical report. The author completed the technical report titled “Technical Report on the Ralleau Property, Eeyou Istchee-Baie-James Territory, Lebel-Sur-Quevillon Area, Quebec” and dated July 10th, 2015. The title ownership and status information documented in this technical report are considered current as of May 30th, 2015. The technical report has been prepared in compliance with the Canadian National Instrument 43-101 (Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects).

2.1. Purpose of the Report

The purpose of this technical report is to provide an independent evaluation of the Ralleau property, summarize the data on which this assessment is based and make recommendations to undertake a specific exploration program in order to determine the potential for base and precious metal mineralization.

2.2. Sources of Information

This report is based on a review of the available data including public assessment files and government reports available in the public records as well as pertinent report and maps, and data provided by Mr Christiaan F. Staargaard, director of Megastar Development Corporation. Where cited, references are referred to in the present technical report by author and date. All references are listed in Section 19 (References).

2.3. Property Visits

The author conducted a geological mapping and lithogeochemical rock sampling program on the Ralleau property between August 5th to August 29th and September 10th to September 28th 2014.

2.4. Units

All measurements quoted in this report are expressed in metric unless otherwise stated. Geochemical analyses are reported in parts per million (ppm) unless otherwise stated. All dollars referred to in this technical report are expressed in Canadian dollar (\$).

2.5. Terms and Definitions

« Megastar » refers to Megastar Development Corporation, « MERNQ » refers to *Ministère de l'Énergie et des Ressources Naturelles du Québec*, « GESTIM » refers to *Gestion des Titres Miniers - Ministère de l'Énergie et des Ressources Naturelles du Québec*.

3. RELIANCE ON OTHER EXPERTS

Author's opinions contained herein and effective on May 30th 2015, are relied upon historical data, assessment files, government reports and recent exploration work conducted by Megastar Development Corporation available in the public records. For the purpose of this report, the author has also relied, and believes that there is a reasonable basis to rely on the technical report entitled "NI 43-101 Technical Report - Ralleau Project NTS 32F/01 & 32F/02, Chibougamau District, Quebec", dated February 9th, 2011 and prepared by Mr John Stephens, P. Geo.. While the author carefully reviewed all the available information, the author cannot guarantee its accuracy and completeness.

The mining title ownership and status information documented in this technical report were obtained from information provided by the *Ministère de l'Énergie et des Ressources Naturelles du Québec (MERNQ)* on the *GESTIM* website and are considered current as of May 30th, 2015. The title ownership and status information provided by the *MERNQ* website are not considered valid legal opinion.

The author has not verified and is not qualified to comment on any legal issues related to royalties, back-in rights, payments, agreements, permitting or environmental matters.

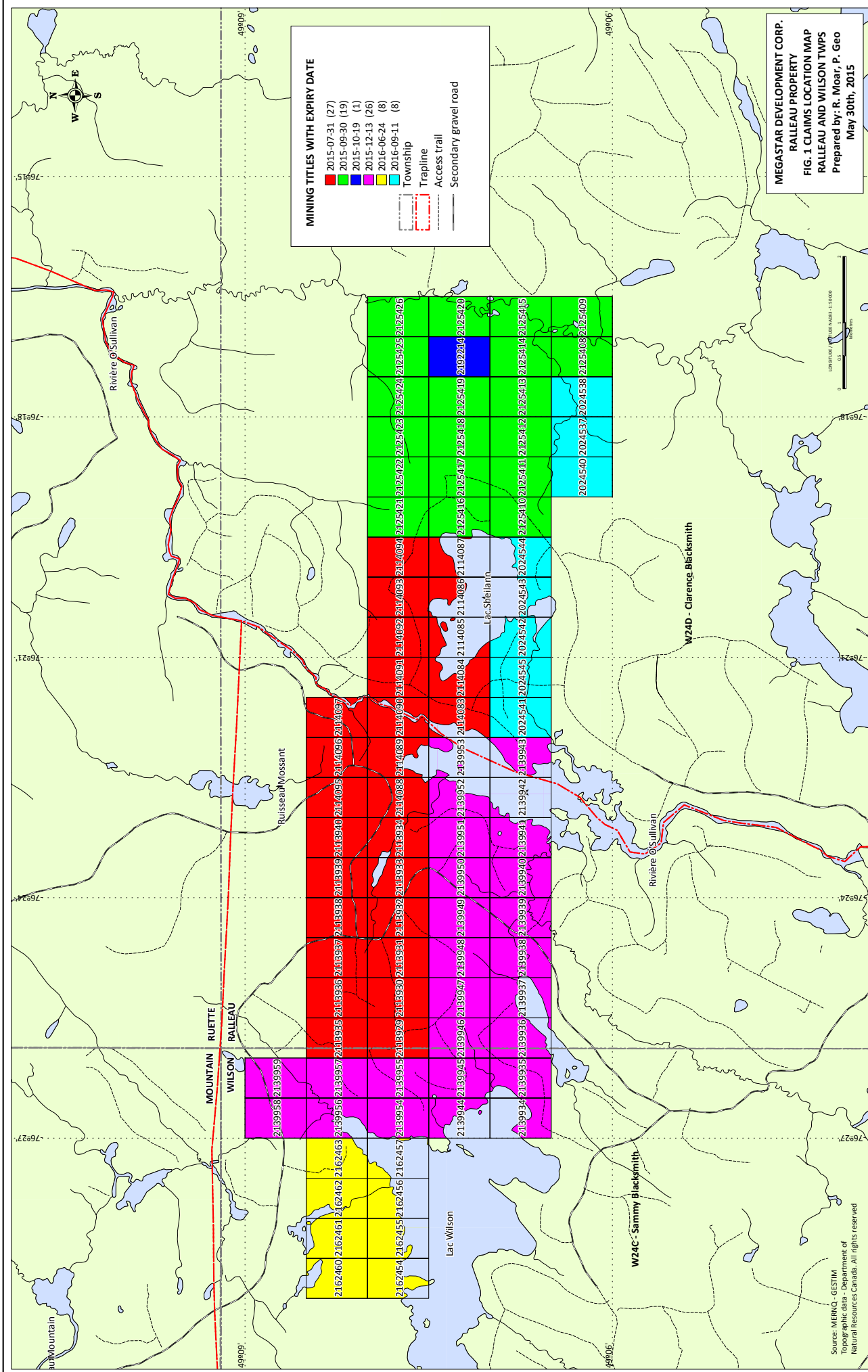
4. PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

The Ralleau property is located in the west-central part of the Province of Quebec, Canada, approximately 680 km N-NW of Montreal. The property is readily accessible by road from the town of Lebel-sur-Quévillon. It is located between latitudes 49°06'00"N and 49°09'00"N and longitudes 76°16'30" W and 76°29'00" W (Fig. 1). The property covers the Ralleau and Wilson townships and the National Topographic Sheets (NTS) 32F01 (Lac de la Ligne).

The property is situated in Category III lands as defined in the *James Bay and Northern Quebec Agreement*. Category III Lands are public lands on which Native people can, while respecting the principles of conservation, carry on their traditional activities year-round, and on which they have exclusive rights to certain animal species. The Eeyou Istchee James Bay Regional Government established pursuant to the *Agreement on Governance in the Eeyou Istchee James Bay Territory* signed by the Cree and the Government of Quebec on July 2012, exercises jurisdictions, functions and powers on Category III Lands located south of the 55th parallel. The Regional Government is formally constituted with equal representation of Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal populations. The Ralleau property straddles Cree family traditional territories or Cree Traplines of Mr Sammy Blacksmith (*trapline* No W24C) and Mr Clarence Blacksmith (*trapline* No W24D) (*Cree Mineral Exploration Board*, 2014) members of the Cree First Nation of Waswanipi.

4.1. Mineral Tenure

The Ralleau property currently consists of 89 designated claim cells totalling 5 014 Ha (50.14 km²) and covering one block of contiguous claims among Ralleau and Wilson townships located on the Lac de la Ligne topographic sheet (Fig. 1). Each claim covers an area of 30 seconds in latitude and 30 seconds in longitude. The author has verified the status of the claims of the Ralleau property provided by *MERNQ* on the *GESTIM* website as of May 30th, 2015. The listing of the claims indicates that all mining titles are owned 100% by Megastar and are in good standing. Expiry dates varying from July 31st, 2015 to September 11th, 2016. A complete list of mining titles forming the Ralleau property and owned by Megastar is provided in Appendix I. According to the surface area and the location of the claims, Megastar must spend as minimum work requirement totalling \$159 600 in order to support the renewal of these claims.



MEGASTAR DEVELOPMENT CORP.
RALLEAU PROPERTY
FIG. 1 CLAIMS LOCATION MAP
RALLEAU AND WILSON TOWNSHIPS
Prepared by: R. Moar, P. Geo
May 30th, 2015

Source: MERNQ - GESTIM
Topographic data - Department of
Natural Resources Canada. All rights reserved

4.2. Royalties, Back-in rights, Payments and Agreements

Twelve contiguous designated claim cells totalling 675.93 Ha (6.76 km²) were acquired by agreement between Megastar and Nievex Geoconsultant Inc. (Megastar - news releases dated June 1st, 2005 and July 25th, 2005). The agreement entitles Megastar to acquire a 100% interest in the claims by payment of \$1 000 and the issuance of 250,000 shares in the capital of Megastar Development Corporation to the vendor. In addition, Megastar grants a two percent net smelter return (“NSR”) to the vendor. One percent (1%) of the NSR can be purchased by Megastar at anytime for \$1 000 000. The mining titles have been transferred to Megastar as of January 29th 2007 (*MRNFQ - Régistre public des droits miniers, réels et immobiliers*, Registration No 52122).

4.3. Environmental Liabilities

As of the effective date of the report and to the best of the author’s knowledge, the Ralleau property is not subject to any environmental liabilities.

4.4. Permits

No permit was required to conduct the geological mapping and lithogeochemical sampling program during summer 2014.

Other than obtain the *Permis d'intervention forestière en vue d'activités minières* issued by the MERNQ, there are no significant factors and risks that may affect access, title or the right or ability to perform the exploration work recommended for the Ralleau property at the time of this report. Authorizations and permits with regard to the Ralleau property will be obtained from governmental agencies when required.

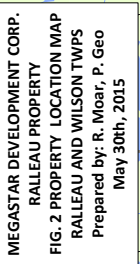
5. ACCESSIBILITY, CLIMATE, LOCAL RESOURCES, INFRASTRUCTURE AND PHYSIOGRAPHY

5.1. Accessibility

The Ralleau property is readily accessible via Lebel-sur-Quévillon located approximately 620 km N-NW of Montreal and 160 km NE from Val d'Or along highways. The town of Lebel-sur-Quévillon is accessible via highway 113 which links highway 117 a few kilometers north of the sector of Louvicourt of the town of Val d'Or; and highway 167 some 10 km south of Chibougamau. The Ralleau property lies 67 km E-NE of the town of Lebel-sur-Quévillon along a network of forestry roads (Fig. 2). The property is accessible by gravel road from Lebel-sur-Quévillon, 30 km eastward on gravel haul road 5000 and 23 km northward along secondary gravel road IE 5900. The western and the northern portion of the property can also be reached 16 km north-eastward along main gravel haul road 3000 and 19 km south-eastward along secondary gravel road HE3300. Road 3000 connects with gravel haul road 1000 at 9.5 km north of road 5000. The eastern portion of the property covering the Lake Sheilann area can be accessed by truck via secondary gravel road JE5200 and all terrain vehicles (ATV) along winter road JH5200. The northern portion of road JE5200 is obstructed in many places by dense alder growth. Secondary gravel road JE5200 intersects road 5000 at 50 km east of Lebel-sur-Quévillon. Travel within the property is by all terrain vehicles (ATV) or snowmobiles along secondary forestry roads, or on foot. Total driving time from Lebel-sur-Quévillon to the Ralleau property can vary between 1 hour and 1 hour and 30 minutes depending on road conditions.

5.2. Local Resources and Infrastructure

Lebel-sur-Quévillon, situated in the administrative region of Northern Quebec, is a small town providing housing, servicing, supplies, consumable, transport facilities and experienced workforce. Services also include a health care center with emergency services, primary and secondary schooling and provincial government services. The current population of Lebel-sur-Quévillon is 2 159 people (*Statistics Canada, 2014*). Lebel-sur-Quévillon has a municipal airstrip but it should be noted that there are presently no regular flights. The town of Val d'Or located 160 km southwest has a regional airport with daily scheduled flight to Montreal. Other infrastructure in Lebel-sur-Quévillon area includes the



Barraute-Lebel-sur-Quévillon-Franquet-Matagami freight railway line operated by *Chemin de fer d'intérêt local du nord du Québec (CFILINQ)*, a semi-autonomous division of *Canadian National (CN)*, serving the administrative region of Abitibi-Témiscamingue and Nord-du-Québec; a 315 kV powerline supplying Lebel hydroelectric substation; and a 120 kV transmission line from Lebel substation to the Langlois mine (Nyrstar) located at 18 km NW of the northwestern corner of the Ralleau property. The Comtois sawmill (Resolute Forest Products) and the Langlois mine (Nyrstar) are main businesses operating in the Lebel-sur-Quévillon area.

5.3. Climate

The Lebel-sur-Quévillon area is characterized by a cold temperate continental climate with cold winters and generally warm and short summers. Climate data was collected at Lebel-sur-Quévillon meteorological station by Environment Canada from 1971 to 2000. Temperatures in January range between -12° and -23.4° C with an average temperature of -17.7° C. July is the warmest month with temperature ranging from 10.1° C to 23.1° and an average temperature of 17.1° C. The annual average daily temperature at Lebel-sur-Quévillon is slightly over the freezing point at 1.0°C. The annual precipitation is averaged to 924.4 mm of which 226 cm as snowfall and 703.8 mm as rainfall. Snow accumulation and freeze-up of lakes begin in November and snow remains on the ground until the end of April. Coldest temperatures occur between the months of January and February. Exploration activities can be carried out throughout the year.

5.4. Physiography

The Ralleau property lies in the Mistassini Highlands natural province of the Canadian Shield. The Mistassini Highlands is characterized by an irregular topography and consists of relatively flat lands dotted with hills averaging 300 to 450 m in elevation. Glacial deposits are abundant and variable in thickness.

The Ralleau property has a range in elevation from 370 m to 430 m with the highest area located north of Lake Sheilann. The hill immediately to the north of Lake Sheilann reaches an elevation of approximately 430 meters above sea level and is the highest hills on the property (Fig. 3). A few hills to the north of Lake Wilson attain an altitude of approximately 410 meters. The central and southern portion of the property is characterized by a low relief topography and an overall soft slope towards the

northern part of the property.



Figure 3 Hill located north of Lake Sheilann

The water from the central and eastern part of the property drains into Lake Novellet which feed into the O'Sullivan River (Fig. 4) and ultimately reach the James Bay via the Nottaway river systems.



Figure 4 O'Sullivan river – View northwestward

Lake Wilson situated at an elevation of about 366 m above sea-level drains into the River Wilson which

flows south-west to Lake Quévillon. Although the area was logged in the past decades it supports typical boreal forest species including black spruce in the swamps and jack pine in the drier areas (Fig. 5).



Figure 5 Typical relief and vegetation – Central area of the property - View northward

6. HISTORY

Major geologic features at a scale of 1: 63 360 (one inch to one mile) were published by the Ministère des Mines du Québec, by *Fairbairn (1940, 1946)* for the Ralleau, Effiat and Carpiquet townships. More recently, the Lac de la Ligne area (NTS 32F01) has been mapped at a scale of 1: 50 000 by *Bandyayera (2003)*. This work was undertaken mainly in order to update the geological maps of the Urban-Barry Greenstone Belt and evaluate the mineral potential of the area. Regional mapping covers the entire Ralleau property.

The area under study is covered by regional helicopter-borne magnetic and electromagnetic INPUT MK VI surveys conducted in 1984 by Questor Surveys Ltd (*Relevés Geophysiques Inc., 1985*). Regional magnetic data over the study area were acquired at a nominal lines spacing of 200 meters and a nominal mean terrain clearance of 120 meters.

PREVIOUS EXPLORATION

Limited exploration work has carried out sporadically on portions of the Ralleau property since the end of the 1950's. Exploration work consisted of reconnaissance geological mapping, line cutting and ground geophysical surveys, and preparation of reconnaissance reports. In a few cases, companies conducted limited amounts of diamond drilling to test electromagnetic and/or magnetic anomalies. Most of the historical works have been conducted in the Lake Sheilann area. The following table presents a summary of exploration work conducted on the Ralleau property.

Table 1 Historical work conducted on the Ralleau property				
Assessment Report No	Year	Company	Type of work	Area / Results
GM 05363	1956	SPES Exploration Ltd	Geological mapping and prospecting program	Geological mapping program covering the area situated between the Lake Sheilann and Perigny river; the exploration program failed to encounter any significant base or precious metal mineralization.
GM 04721	1956	Dome Exploration	8 inclined ddh's (SA-1, SA1-A and SA-2 to SA-7)	Holes drilled into the western area of Lake Sheilann; best assay results yielded 0.53%

Table 1 Historical work conducted on the Ralleau property				
Assessment Report No	Year	Company	Type of work	Area / Results
		(Quebec) Ltd	totalling 610 m.	Cu and 9.49 g/t Ag over 1.86 m in hole SA-6 and 0.61% Cu and 2.97 g/t Ag over 1.46 in hole SA-1.
GM 05419	1956	Malartic Gold Fields Ltd	Geological and ground electromagnetic surveys (Squire vertical loop electromagnetic unit (VLEM)) followed by a packsack drilling program in spring 1957	Work carried out in the southwestern area of Lake Novellet at 450 m south of the southern limit of the Ralleau property; presence of an E-W trending conductor extending over 1 km; follow up consisted of several unsuccessful attempts to test the conductor by short packsack drill holes.
GM 07306A GM 07306-B	1957	Malartic Gold Fields Ltd	Limited ground electromagnetic surveys (Squire and Ronka electromagnetic surveys); three packsack drill holes (N1, N2 and N3) totalling 31.4 m	Same location as GM 05419; short vertical holes did not explain the electromagnetic conductor previously outlined in 1956.
GM 15993	1965	Anglo American Nickel Mining Corporation Ltd	Ground magnetic survey (MF-1 fluxgate magnetometer)	Survey covering the east and NE areas of lake Sheilann; the survey, totalling approximately 50.6 km, was conducted along lines oriented N-S spaced at 183 m interval with readings taken every 15 m; results indicate several narrow E-W elongated magnetic anomalies and two NW-SE magnetic anomalies.
GM 18253	1966	Anglo American Nickel Mining Corporation Ltd	Ground electromagnetic (Crone JEM dual frequency unit) and magnetic surveys	Same location as GM 15992; the EM survey outlined two parallel conductors oriented NW-SE in the western portion of the property; conductors are coincident with two NW-SE magnetic anomalies outlined in 1965; follow up with detailed geophysical surveys along grid lines oriented N030°.
GM 19519	1967	Anglo American Nickel Mining Corporation Ltd	4 inclined ddh's (R-1, R-1 (A), R-2 and R-3) totalling 421.2 m.	Holes were collared to test two parallel EM conductors (GM 18253). Any assay results reported. Holes encountered disseminated, semi-massive to massive sulphides mineralization associated with graphite stringers; mineralized intercepts as follows: R-1A: 1% pyrrhotite and chalcopyrite over 4.57 m; R-1: 20% pyrrhotite over 2.90 m and up to 30% pyrrhotite over 1.52 m; R-2: 60% pyrrhotite ±pyrite over 15.24 m and 10-20% sulphides ±chalcopyrite over 12.74 m; R-3: 20% pyrrhotite ±chalcopyrite over 1.07 m

Table 1 Historical work conducted on the Ralleau property				
Assessment Report No	Year	Company	Type of work	Area / Results
GM 38840	1979	Shell Canada Ltd	Evaluation report	General geological compilation covering Verneuil, Wilson, Ralleau and Effiat townships.
GM 44514	1986	Mines Sullivan Inc.	Evaluation report	The Ralleau property is covered by regional magnetic and electromagnetic INPUT MK VI survey. CDI Surveys Inc. performed an interpretation of geophysical data. The interpretation outlined 31 EM conductors and delineated 8 target areas of which two are located on the Ralleau property (western and southeastern area of Lake Sheilann).
GM 44513	1986	Mines Sullivan Inc. / Ressources Onyx Inc.	Geochemical sampling program	Survey conducted over the Novellor project covering portion of the Ralleau, Effiat and Carpiquet twps. Humus samples were systematically collected over a 400 m X 400 m grid and analyzed for Au. Assay results indicated anomalous values of 60 ppb Au above a very low background level of <5 ppb Au in a sample collected 2 km south of the southeastern limit of the Ralleau property.
GM 45088	1986-1987	Mines Sullivan Inc. / Ressources Onyx Inc.	Ground VLF-EM (Geonics EM-16, NAA (24.0 kHz) and NSS (21.4 kHz)) and magnetic (Unimag instrument) surveys	Surveys carried out on Grid I of the Novellor project covering an area of 7.68 km ² in the central part of the Ralleau property.
GM 47599	1988	Ressources Onyx Inc.	Induced polarization (IP) survey (totalling 70.0 line kilometers; in line pole-pole configuration)	Survey carried out over the West grid of the Novellor project located between the western and the southeastern area of Lake Sheilann. The IP survey delineated 32 anomalous axis oriented NW-SE to E-W. A total of 9 IP anomalies were recommended for drill testing.
GM 52058	1991	Claims Coda and Derosier	Technical evaluation	Technical evaluation report regarding 58 claims located in the Mountain, Ruelle, Wilson and Ralleau twps.
GM 52037	1992	Explorateurs-Innovateurs Quebec Inc. / Soquem - Claims Coda and Derosier	Beep Mat prospecting and rock sampling	Airborne EM anomalies were investigated by a Beep Mat survey. Eleven shallow conductors associated with disseminated pyrite mineralization were delineated. Assay results did not return any significant value.

According to a review of historical documents, there is no historical mineral resource or mineral reserve estimate at the Ralleau property, and there is no historical mineral production.

7. GEOLOGICAL SETTING AND MINERALIZATION

The following sections describe the regional and local geological settings of the Ralleau property and are largely based on work by *Bandyayera et al. (2003)*. The Property Geology sub-section is based on the previous NI 43-101 Technical Report prepared by SEMIco Ltd which has been reviewed in order to include results of the geological mapping program carried out by the author during the summer 2014 field season.

7.1. Regional Geology

The Ralleau property is situated within the Urban-Barry Belt located in the central-east portion of the North Volcanic Zone (*Chown et Al., 1992*) of the Abitibi Greenstone Belt (Fig. 6). With the exception of Proterozoic diabase dykes (Psen), all the rocks in the area formed during the Archean (Fig. 7). The volcanic rocks of this region are generally grouped into two lithostratigraphic sequences: (1) the Urban-Barry Belt, which covers the central part of the region and (2) the Currie-LeSueur Belt in the north-west area. The latter is stratigraphically associated with the Obatogamau Formation which represents the first volcanic cycle of the Roy Group (*Cimon, 1977*) on the southern flank of the Chibougamau Anticline. The Obatogamau Formation forms a sequence of tholeiitic basalts with up to 60% plagioclase phenocrysts and occurs as either pillow lavas or as massif or brecciated flows. The Currie-LeSueur Belt forms a 17 km long, east-west trending band that is generally about 8 km wide. The belt is truncated in the South by the Cameron Deformation Zone and in the east by the Mossant fault.

The Urban-Barry Belt extends over 135 km and is 4-20 km wide. This greenstone belt is delimited in the north by the Mountain (Amou) and Father plutons (Afat) and in the south by the Wilson (Awil) and Souart (Asou) plutons. These intrusives range in composition from granodiorite to tonalite. The Urban-Barry Belt consists mainly of volcanic rocks that vary in age from 2791 Ma to 2707 Ma. It is cross-cut by oblique thrust-faults oriented E-W to ENE-WSW which form imbricated structural blocks that increase in age from the NW to the SE (*Rhéaume and Bandyayera, 2007*). Based on the work of *Bandyayera et al. (2002)*, *Bandyayera et al. (2003)*, *Bandyayera et al. (2004a)*, *Bandyayera et al. (2004b)* and *Rhéaume and Bandyayera (2007)* the Urban-Barry Belt has been subdivided into five formations : the Fecteau (2791 Ma), Lacroix, Chanceux, Macho (2718 Ma), and Urban Formations (2707-2714 Ma). The Ralleau property

is located in the Urban Formation at the far west of the Urban-Barry Belt.

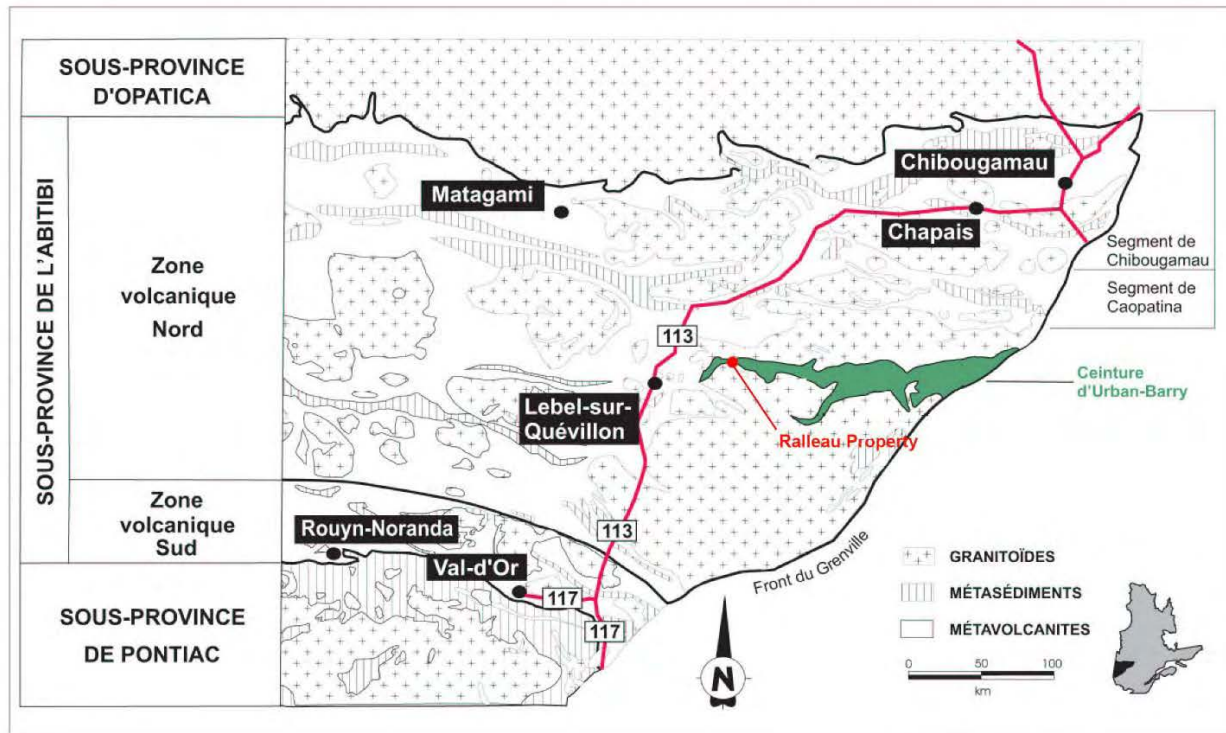
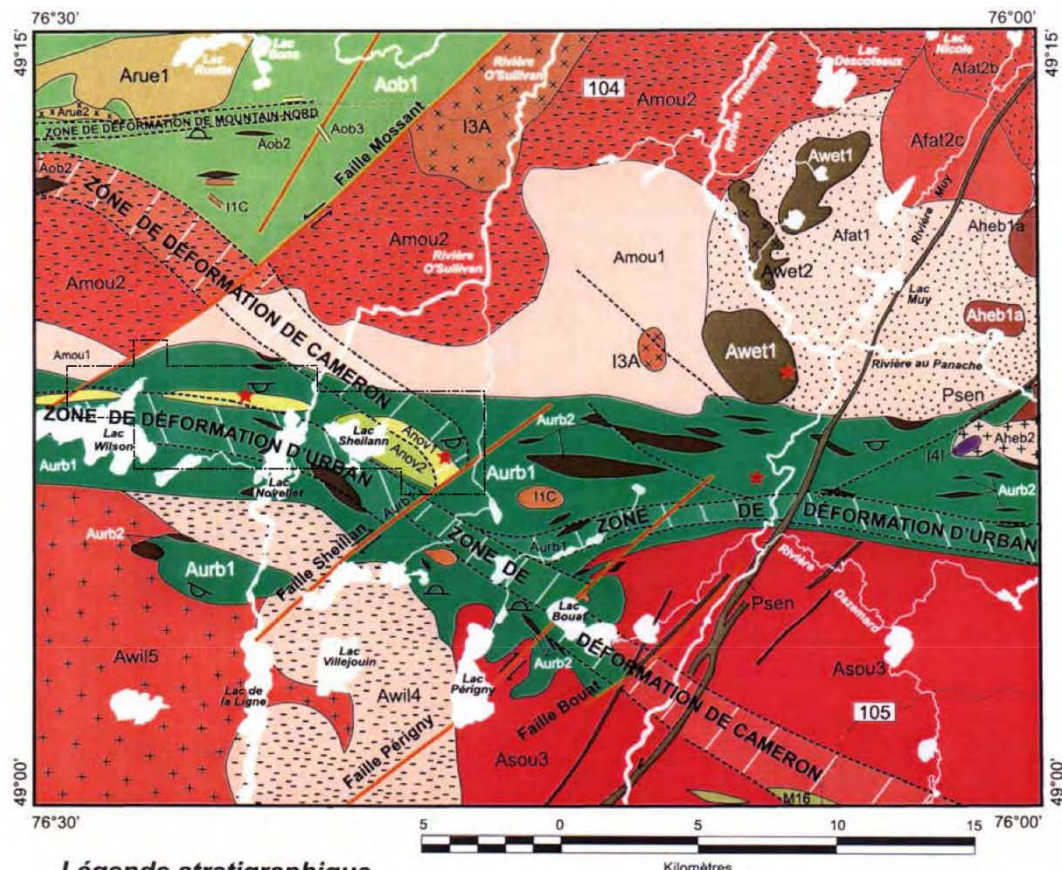


Figure 6 Urban-Barry Greenstone Belt
(Modified from Bandyayera, 2003)

The Urban Formation was first described near lakes Picquet and Mesplet (*Bandyayera et al., 2002*). The formation extends over more than 125 km between the Grenville Front and Lake Wilson. It is composed principally of tholeiitic, glomeroporphyritic basalts (Aurb1) and approximately 5% synvolcanic gabbros (Aurb2), felsic volcanics (Aurb3), and various metasediments (Aurb4). The two main felsic volcanic units of the Urban Formation are the Novellet (2714 Ma) (*Bandyayera et al., 2002*) and Freeman (2707 Ma) (*Bandyayera et al., 2004b*) members. The Freeman member (Afre) forms a 25 km long and 4 km wide band in the Lake Hébert area (NTS 32G03). This unit is mainly composed of rhyolitic to dacitic flows, lapilli tuffs and blocky tuffs of calc-alkaline affinity. At its limit, it is interdigitated with the Urban Formation. The Novellet Member (Anov) is composed mainly of volcanic and volcanoclastic rocks (Anov1) and undifferentiated tuffs of intermediate to felsic composition of calc-alkaline affinity. The felsic volcanic rocks of the Novellet Member have been dated at 2714.1 ± 1.1 Ma (*Bandyayera et al., 2003*). The Novellet Member crops out on the Ralleau property north of Lake Wilson and east of Lake Sheilann.



Légende stratigraphique

- Protérozoïque**
- Psen** Dyke de diabase
 - Archéen**
 - Pluton d'Hébert**
 - Aheeb2** Tonalite gneissique à foliée
 - Aheeb1a** Diorite massive ou foliée
 - Pluton de Father**
 - Afat2b** Granodiorite à grains grossiers
 - Afat2c** Granodiorite à grains moyens
 - Afat1** Tonalite à biotite ± hornblende
 - Pluton de Mountain**
 - Amou2** Granodiorite à biotite ± épidote
 - Amou1** Tonalite à biotite ± hornblende
 - Pluton de Wilson**
 - Awil5** Granodiorite à biotite
 - Awil4** Tonalite à biotite ± épidote
 - Pluton de Souart**
 - Asou3** Granodiorite à biotite ± hornblende

Intrusion de Ruette

- Aue1** Granophyre à hornblende
- Aue1** Gabbro

Intrusion de Wetetnagami

- Awet2** Gabbro-diorite
- Awet1** Gabbro-gabbro-norite

Formation d'Urban

- Aurb2** Gabbro (filons-couches)
- Aurb1** Basalte glomérophyrique

Membre de Novellet

- Anov2** Tufs indifférenciés
- Anov1** Volcanites et volcanoclastites felsiques (2714 Ma)

Formation d'Obatogamau

- Aob3** Volcanites et volcanoclastites felsiques
- Aob2** Gabbro (filons-couches)
- Aob1** Basalte glomérophyrique

Légende lithologique

- IIC** Granodiorite
- I3A** Gabbro
- I4I** Périodotite
- M16** Amphibolite
- Site anomal en métaux**
- Faille tardive**
- Zone de déformation**
- Faille ductile**
- Polarité**
- 104-** Chemin forestier

Limit of Ralleau property

Figure 7 Regional geology
(Modified from Bandyayera et al., 2003)

The Urban-Barry Belt is located in a large syncline bordered by felsic intrusive plutons. The belt is characterized by an overall E-W oriented schistosity consistent with the overall structural fabric of the Abitibi sub-province. The region has been sub-divided into several structural domains based on the orientation of planar and linear fabrics (*Bandyayera et al., 2003*). The Urban Deformation Zone forms a two km wide corridor through the central part of the greenstone belt. The schistosity is oriented N265°-N275° with a sub-vertical dip.

The Cameron Deformation Zone is a NW-SE trending, late-stage structural zone, characterized by a series of anastomosing shear planes/zones associated with sub-horizontal shear indicators. The Mossant, Sheilann, Perigny and Bouat faults are late-stage, brittle structures. They are oriented NE-SW but are not associated with any significant displacement. The other important structures in the area are the Ralleau Syncline and the Mountain Anticline. The Ralleau Syncline is oriented approximately E-W and is interpreted to coincide with the Urban Deformation Zone. The Mountain Pluton is a synvolcanic intrusion separating the Urban-Barry and Currie Le Sueur Belts and is at the center of the Mountain Anticline. The Mountain Anticline is based on the observation that the stratigraphic polarity is oriented towards the North in the Obatogamau Formation and towards the South in the Urban Formation. These extensive regional folds suggest a N-S compressional phase that affected all of the Abitibi (*Chown et al., 1992*).

Overall, the area experienced amphibolite-facies, regional metamorphism characterized by the assemblage hornblende +actinolite +chlorite +biotite ± garnet (*Bandyayera et al., 2003*). However, in the central part of the Urban Formation the predominant mineral assemblage is albite +epidote +actinolite +chlorite +carbonates which is more consistent with greenschist-facies conditions. The rocks surrounding the synvolcanic felsic intrusives record amphibolite-facies, contact metamorphic conditions characterized by the assemblage hornblende +biotite +garnet.

Rhéaume and Bandyayera (2007) reviewed the lithostratigraphy of the Urban-Barry, Chapais and Chibougamau regions and proposed a sequence of three volcano-sedimentary cycles for the Urban-Barry Belt dated between 2791 to 2707 Ma. The volcanic rocks of the Urban Formation (2714-2707 Ma) are interpreted to represent the third and last volcano-sedimentary cycle of the Urban-Barry Belt. With the exception of the volcano-sedimentary Haüy Formation, which has been dated at 2691.7 ±2.9 Ma (*Davie*

et al., 2007), the Urban Formation is younger than the volcanic rocks of the Chibougamau-Chapais region. *Rhéaume and Bandyayera (2007)* proposed three interpretations to explain the age difference: either (1) the volcanic events that formed the Urban Formation did not affect the Chibougamau-Chapais area, (2) the equivalent rocks were eroded, or (3) they represent a local submarine volcanic basin, contemporary with the erosion of the volcanic centers in the Chibougamau-Chapais region.

7.2. Property Geology

Bedrock exposures are scarce due to the extensive glacial deposits and swampy organic material covering most areas of the property. The current interpretation of property geology described below and shown in accompanying maps is based on the geological mapping program carried out during the summer of 2014 as well as previous geological mapping programs, and geophysical and drill hole data. Only geological reconnaissance work was carried out by the author in the areas north, east and south-east of Lake Sheilann. Geological information covering these areas is largely based on previous field mapping conducted in 2010 by MRB and Associates.

The Ralleau property is situated within the western portion of the Urban-Barry Greenstone Belt. The geology of the property is dominated by mafic to intermediate volcanic rocks of the Urban Formation; and felsic volcanics of dacitic to rhyolitic composition of the Novellet Member. These lithological units mainly strike WNW-ESE, changing to E-W in the western portion of the property and to NE-SW in the eastern portion of the property. These changes in orientation may be related the Urban Deformational Zone and the Cameron Deformational Zone. The Ralleau Syncline has also been interpreted to coincide with the Urban Deformational Zone (*Bandyayera et al., 2003*). Overall, the area experienced amphibolite-facies metamorphism; however, the central part of the Urban Deformational Zone appears to have been exposed to only greenschist-facies conditions.

7.2.1. The Urban Formation

The Urban Formation is composed primarily of a series of intermediate to mafic volcanic rocks but also contains of the Novellet Member, a suite of dacitic and rhyolitic volcanic rocks. At its northern limit, the Urban Formation is in contact with the tonalitic Mountain Pluton. Overall, mafic and andesitic rocks make up approximately 85% of the Urban Formation.

The mafic rocks form a variety of textures including aphyritic, porphyritic, amygdular and pillowed units. The basalts are greyish green to dark green on weathered surfaces and dark greyish green on a fresh surface. Mafic lavas are aphanitic and locally contain 2-5% amygdules (2-3mm) filled with calcite and occasionally with quartz. The porphyritic units contain up to 15% plagioclase phenocrysts (2-5mm). Pillowed basalts contain a relatively common epidote alteration at the center of the pillows, which was observed both in the central part of the property and near the Mountain Pluton in the north. Moderately deformed pillowed basalt occurs in the NE corner of the Ralleau Township and at the northern extremity of the property. The long axis of the pillows are oriented parallel to the regional foliation and measured between 0.60 and 0.80 m. Pillowed mafic flows strike at N274°-N284° with stratigraphic tops oriented to the south. These units are chloritized, variably carbonatized and locally silicified.

A porphyritic, pillowed andesite unit forms a band, with an apparent thickness of 220 m, at the contact of the felsic volcanic Novellet Member and the mafic rocks of the Urban Formation. Several outcrops of this unit were mapped in the central part of the property, as well as west of Lake Sheilann. The andesites are a medium greenish grey on weathered surfaces and a light, greyish green on fresh surfaces. They contain 15-30% subhedral plagioclase phenocrysts (2-4 mm) in a fine-grained matrix with 5-15% euhedral amphibole and fine-grained biotite. The pillows are moderately to strongly deformed and vary in thickness between 15 and 30 cm. The long axis of the pillows measure approximately 50 cm and are oriented N270°-N283° with a steep to subvertical dip to the North. The borders (2 cm) of the pillows have a rusty appearance and contain disseminated pyrite. The center of the pillows are depleted in mafic minerals and are weakly altered to epidote. The pillows are commonly deformed and contain a series of parallel fractures, several decimeters apart. The fractures are oriented N-NW to N-NE and are locally filled with quartz.

Intermediate volcanoclastic rocks crop out only rarely on the property. They have been logged in drill core and mapped on a few outcrops located north and west of Lake Wilson Lake, north of Lake Novellet, at the mouth of the O'Sullivan River and NW of Lake Sheilann. They form relatively continuous bands (several tens of meters wide) at the contact with the Novellet Member. The intermediate tuffs are layered with alternating, centimeter-scale bands of greyish beige rock interlayered with darker-colored, greenish grey rocks. The lighter colored layers are fine-grained and composed of plagioclase, quartz, and 10% mafic minerals, including biotite, amphibole and chlorite. The darker colored bands are coarser-grained and contain approximately 50% mafic minerals. This unit contains less than 1% quartz-carbonate

veins oriented parallel to the foliation. Fine-grained pyrite occurs locally disseminated parallel to the plan of foliation. Monogenic lapilli tuffs of intermediate composition are grey and beige on weathered surfaces and pale greenish-grey on fresh surfaces. This unit contains 30-40% elongated, felsic volcanic fragments in a fine-grained, chloritized matrix with minor pyrite. Sericite and biotite define the foliation.

Metasediments crop out only rarely on the property. Nevertheless, a few outcrops of metasediments have been identified among the mafic and intermediate layers of the Urban Formation. A first outcrop (Outcrop RM-14-006) was mapped in the central part of the property, approximately 500 m south of the felsic rocks of the Novellet Member.

It consists of thinly laminated, schistosed, very fine-grained metasédiments interlayered within massive mafic lavas. Dark thin laminae indicate the presence of graphite. The metasediments are sericitized and weakly mineralized with pyrite. The bedding is oriented at N286°/70°. Thin layers of wacke occur sporadically within pillowed and porphyritic intermediate lava flows. A thin wacke layer has also been mapped north of Lake Wilson (outcrop No RM-14-109). The rock is pale grey on weathered surface and medium grey on fresh surface. It forms a massive to thinly laminated, pluricentimetric- to pluridecimeteric-scale thick layer. The unit is moderately magnetic and contains 3-4% finely disseminated magnetite.

Several gabbro sills intrude the Urban Formation. They are massive to very weakly foliated, medium-grained and contain about equal proportions of chloritized amphibole and plagioclase. The gabbros are also weakly to strongly carbonatized. These sills are concordant with the regional foliation.

Amphibolite occurs between lakes Novellet and Sheilann (outcrops RM-14-136, RM-14-137 and RM-14-148). This unit includes amphibolites and garnet-amphibolites, which are interpreted to be recrystallized and metamorphosed basalts. Fresh rocks are dark greenish grey and weathered surfaces are dark green. They vary from medium- to coarse-grained and display a foliated texture. The amphibolites consist mainly of hornblende, 10% plagioclase and up to 15% garnet porphyroblasts (1-10 mm). Amphibolites are weakly mineralized with pyrite and pyrrhotite and are variably carbonatized.

7.2.2. The Novellet Member

The Novellet Member regroups a suite of dacitic to rhyolitic felsic volcanic rocks found in the center and near the western limit of the property. It accounts for approximately 10% of the property. It has an apparent width of 150-180 m in the center of the property and of 300-350 m at the western limit of the property. The felsic lavas are light grey in color and weather greyish-white to white. They contain 3-15%, millimeter-scale, blue quartz, 3-7% acicular amphibole and minor biotite in a fine-grained, quartzofeldspathic matrix. Subhedral phenocrysts (2-5 cm) of white plagioclase occur locally. The schistosity is oriented N260°/68° à N270°/90°. Quartz veins are relatively rare and unmineralized. Alteration is characterized primarily by silicification, albitization and a weak sericitization.

A suite of felsic volcanoclastic was mapped on a hill north of Lake Wilson (outcrop RM-14-111). The rocks are light grey on a fresh surface and weather to white on outcrops. This unit contains 20% angular to sub-rounded blocks (6.4-21 cm) and 30-40% lapilli fragments (0.2-3 cm). The matrix is fine-grained, tuffaceous and is composed of sericitized plagioclase, quartz and 20-25% fine-grained biotite. The fragments contain 5-15% rounded quartz phenocrysts (2-8mm) and are commonly elongated parallel to the foliation (N270°).

Few outcrops of felsic tuffs or reworked felsic volcanoclastics were mapped in Lake Wilson area (outcrops RM-14-123 to RM-14-126). The rocks are grey on a fresh surface and greyish-white when weathered. They are very fine-grained and composed primarily of quartz and feldspar with 3-7% biotite and disseminated magnetite. These units contain up to 15% angular to sub-rounded fragments (2mm) of grey and blue quartz and 5-10% fragments/phenocrysts of white plagioclase. Locally, the rocks developed a schistose texture and are strongly sericitized. Overall, the unit is weakly mineralized with trace amounts of disseminated pyrite.

7.2.3. The Mountain Pluton and Felsic Intrusive Units

The Mountain Pluton crops out north of the Urban Formation and is a relatively homogenous, synvolcanic intrusion in the center of the Mountain Anticline. The unit crops out at the NW limit of the Ralleau property. A biotite tonalite is the main intrusive phase of the Mountain Pluton on the property. In the field, this unit either occurs as small, isolated outcrops or as large zone of exposed rock on hill tops in the NE part of the Wilson canton. The biotite tonalite is pale grey on fresh surfaces and weathers to a whitish grey. The unit is medium-grained and very homogenous. It contains 60% subhedral plagioclase,

30% interstitial, blue quartz and approximately 10% fine-grained biotite. The Mountain Pluton also contains a granodiorite phase with 20-25% K-feldspar which crops out a few hundred meters north of the property line.

A small quartz-feldspar porphyry (QFP) dyke intruding mafic volcanic rocks of the Urban Formation has been mapped on the central northern limit of the Ralleau property, less than 1 km southwest of the Ruisseau Mossant (outcrop No RM-14-064). The QFP dyke forms a small escarpment oriented E-W with an estimated thickness of 10 m. Although, the dyke does not crop out a lot, it is interpreted to be concordant with the regional foliation. It is beige on weathered surfaces and speckled beige and medium grey on fresh surfaces. This unit contains 25-40% whitish, subhedral plagioclase phenocrysts (2-4 mm), 7% fine black biotite flakes and 3% millimeter-scale blue quartz eyes stretched or flattened parallel to the schistosity (N276°), set in a fine-grained quartz-feldspathic groundmass. The unit is weakly sericitized and weakly mineralized with finely disseminated pyrite.

7.2.4. Structural Geology

The rocks experienced intense deformation associated with the Urban Deformation Zone. It is characterized by intermediate to high strain producing a weak to moderate schistosity. Structural measurements indicated that the schistosity varies from N288°/85°, in the southeast area of Lake Sheilann, to N270°/89° in western portion of the property, whereas the schistosity in the central area is generally oriented N283°/89°. The Ralleau Syncline is based on the geological observation that there is a reversal of the stratigraphic polarity on either side of the Urban-Barry Belt (*Bandyayera et al., 2003*). The axis of the syncline is oriented approximately E-W and is interpreted to coincide with the Urban Deformational Zone.

Several small, NW-SE oriented brittle faults or fractures displaying centimeter- to decimeter-scale dextral displacement were mapped on the property. The brittle fault/fractures crosscut all lithological units and are the last deformational event at the Ralleau property.

The Urban Deformational Zone hosts several decimeter- to meter-scale shear zones. They are characterized by well developed shear planes oriented E-W and dipping towards the North. These shear zones are associated with chlorite, biotite and sericite alteration and locally contain minor pyrite.

7.2.5. Mineralization

In 1956, 8 inclined diamond drill holes (SA-1, SA1-A and SA-2 to SA-7) totalling 610 m are bored in the western area of Lake Sheilann by Dome Exploration (Quebec) Ltd (GM 04721). Best assay results yielded 0.53% Cu and 9.49 g/t Ag over 1.86 m in hole SA-6 and 0.61% Cu and 2.97 g/t Ag over 1.46 in hole SA-1. At this location, felsic and hydrothermally altered rocks which locally host up to 50% sulphides have been identified within felsic to intermediate rocks, portions of which exhibit moderate to strong sericitic and occasionally chloritic alteration.

8. DEPOSIT TYPES

The Ralleau property is still relatively underexplored and has only been the subject of basic grassroots exploration. Based on what is currently known about the geology of the property, it is a setting favorable for volcanic massive sulfide (VMS) mineralization. The following section describing volcanic massive sulphide deposits is largely based on *Franklin (1996)*, *Galley et al. (2007)*, *Gibson et al. (2007)* and *Hannington (2014)*.

Volcanic massive sulphide (VMS) deposits commonly refers to volcanic-associated (*Franklin, 1996*), volcanic-hosted (*Large, 1992; Large et al., 2001*) and volcanogenic (*Galley et al., 2007; Hannington, 2014*) massive sulphide deposits. VMS deposits are important sources of Cu, Zn, Pb; may contain economically recoverable significant Ag and Au; and are significant sources of Co, Sn, Se, Mn, Cd, In, Bi, Te, Ga and Hg recovered as byproduct metals. There are close to 350 known VMS deposits (>200 000 t) in Canada and over 800 known worldwide. They contribute 27% of Canada's historical Cu production, 49% of its Zn, 20% of its Pb, 40% of its Ag, and 3% of its Au (*Galley et al., 2007*). Thirteen of these VMS deposits were producing mines as of 2006. Based on the polymetallic character of the mineralization, VMS deposits are considered economically viable exploration targets and one of the best deposit types for security against fluctuating prices of base metals.

Important Canadian deposits include: the Kid Creek deposit (Ontario), deposits in the Bathurst mining district (New Brunswick) and deposits of the Noranda mining district (Quebec). The Langlois mine, a volcanogenic massive-sulphide (VMS) deposit, located 18 km to the northwest of the Ralleau property, hosts total mineral reserves totalling of 3.18 Mt grading 10.05% Zn, 0.67% Pb, 0.23% Cu and 48.37 g/t Ag; with measured and indicated mineral resources totalling 4.85 Mt grading 10.33% Zn, 0.25% Pb, 0.66% Cu, 51.70 g/t Ag; and inferred mineral resources totalling 0.86 Mt grading 7.19% Zn, 0.19% Pb, 0.38% Cu, 43.12 g/t Ag (Nyrstar - news release dated April 30th, 2014).

VMS deposits occur worldwide in submarine volcanic terranes that range in age from Archean to actively-forming deposits on the modern seafloor. These deposits are composed of a mound-shaped to tabular, stratabound massive sulphide lens (>40%) formed either on or immediately below the seafloor,

and discordant to semi-discordant, extensively altered, stockwork veins and disseminated sulphides referred to as the “feeder zone”, “stringer zone” or “alteration pipe” that represent fluid flow conduits below the seafloor. VMS deposits have been variably classified according to their metal content (the copper-zinc and the zinc-lead-copper group) (Franklin *et al.*, 1981); or ratios of precious metals (gold-silver) to base metals (Poulsen and Hannington, 1995). Based on base metal ratios, characteristics of the depositional environment and alteration habit, Canadian VMS deposits have been also subdivided into Noranda-type (Cu-Zn) and Mattabi-type (Zn-Cu-Pb) by Morton and Franklin (1987). Recent classification for VMS deposits are based on lithostratigraphic and lithotectonic environment of formation (Barrie and Hannington, 1999; Franklin *et al.*, 2005; Galley *et al.*, 2007). The lithostratigraphic types of VMS are shown in Fig. 8. According to this classification, the most probable deposit type for the Ralleau property is bimodal mafic model.

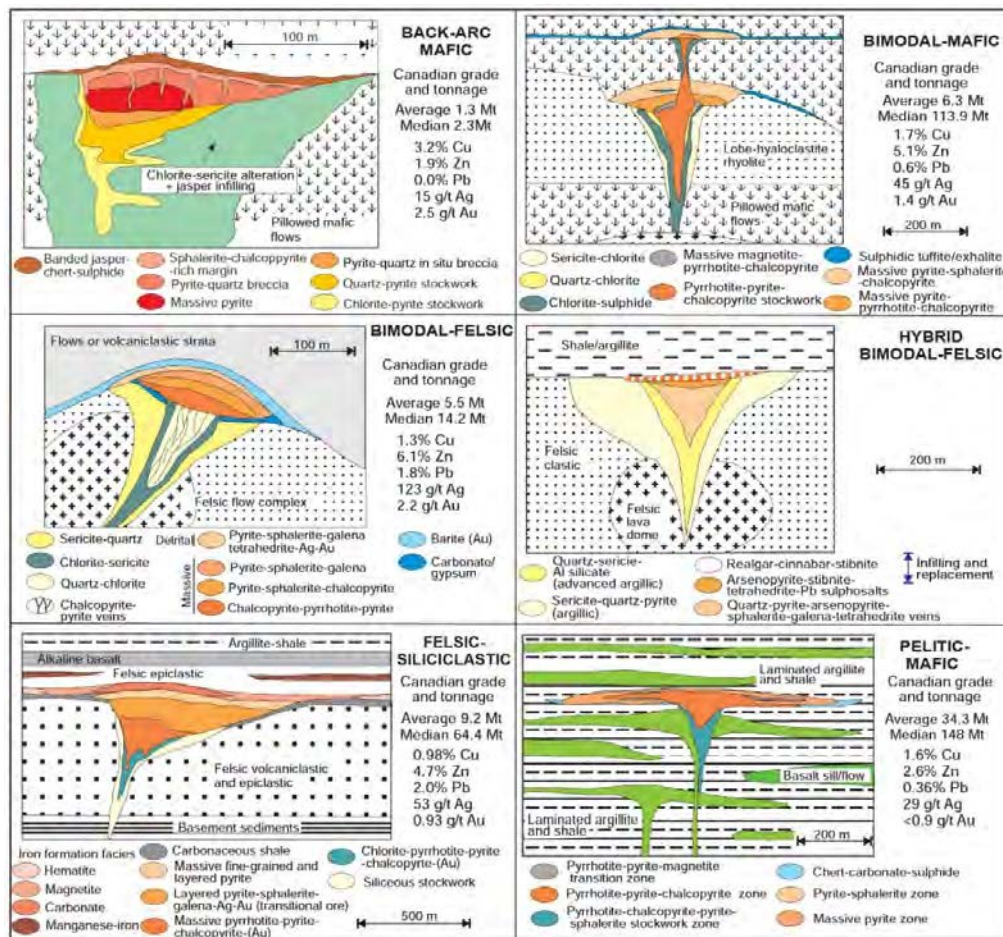


Figure 8 Lithological classification of VMS deposits

Proposed by Barrie and Hannington (1999), modified by Galley *et al.*, (2007).

VMS deposits occurring in mafic volcanic rocks are characterized by significant amounts of Fe sulphides such as pyrite (FeS_2), accompanied by less abundant pyrrhothite (Fe_{1-x}S) or marcasite (FeS_2), and variable amounts of chalcopyrite (CuFeS_2) and sphalerite (ZnS). VMS deposits dominated by felsic rocks are generally characterized by abundant but variable amounts of pyrite, chalcopyrite, and sphalerite, along with significant galena (PbS) and tetrahedrite ($(\text{Cu,Fe})_{12}\text{Sb}_4\text{S}_{13}$). Many deposits also show a zonation pattern in which the upper stockwork is dominated by chalcopyrite-pyrite±magnetite, the basal part of the massive ore body is dominated by pyrite-chalcopyrite, and the upper and outer margins of the massive sulfide ore are dominated by sphalerite ±galena± barite. The gangue material varies greatly according to several parameters such as metamorphic grade, age, and geologic setting of the VMS deposits. For deposits that occur at lower greenschist facies, the gangue material may consist of quartz, carbonate, barite, sericite, and chlorite. At higher metamorphic grades, chloritoid, garnet, amphibole, cordierite, gahnite, staurolite, kyanite, and andalusite are common gangue constituents.

Alteration zones surrounding VMS deposits are caused by a complex interplay of ore-forming fluids, circulating seawater and host-rock interaction processes. Hydrothermal alteration is widely variable from district to district and even among individual VMS deposits. Alteration pipes beneath Cu-Zn deposits formed in deep water are generally characterized by a chloritic core and a sericitic outer zone (*Franklin, 1996*). VMS deposits within the Matagami camp are also characterized by the presence of talc, magnetite and phlogopite. Alteration associated with Zn-Pb-Cu deposits is dominated by sericite and quartz. The alteration zones associated with the stringer zone may extend vertically for several hundred meters below the VMS deposits and up to ten meters laterally forming a proximal hanging-wall alteration zone. Most proximal alteration zones can be traced for up to twice the diameter of the massive sulfide deposit and may extend to depths roughly 10 times the thickness of the deposit. Many deposits overlie stratified alteration zones that can have a strike length of 5–50 km and thicknesses of 1–3 km, especially in caldera settings (*Galley et al., 2007*). Thus, alteration zones make a much broader exploration target than the deposits themselves.

9. EXPLORATION

The following describes all relevant exploration work conducted by Megastar on the Ralleau property since acquisition in 2005. It is largely derived from the previous NI 43-101 technical report (*Stephens, 2011*) with some minor modifications included.

The exploration work consisted of reconnaissance geology and reporting (2005); line cutting (2006); ground geophysical surveys (2006); diamond drilling (2006); stripping and channel sampling (2008); heliborne geophysical survey (2008); a program of reconnaissance geological mapping to follow-up heliborne geophysical anomalies (2010); and a geological mapping and lithogeochemical sampling program (2014). This following section provides details for all this work except for diamond drilling which will be discussed in Section 10 of the present report. The results of the 2014 geological mapping and lithogeochemical sampling program are described in this section.

9.1. Geological Compilation

Megastar completed limited geological compilation (GM 63677) in the fall of 2005 shortly after the acquisition of the initial block of 12 designated claim cells. Additional compilation work was done in the spring of 2010, to bring together the results of the various work programs completed between 2005 and 2010 (*Langton and Stephens, 2010*).

9.2. Line Cutting

Following the acquisition of the property in 2005, Megastar initiated field exploration work in January of 2006, consisting of approximately 75 line-km of line cutting over areas of the initial block of 12 designated claim cells, in preparation for ground geophysical surveys (Megastar - news release dated Jan 31, 2006). Parallel cut lines were oriented N-S, spaced at 100 m intervals and stations marked with a picket every 25 m.

9.3. Ground Geophysical Surveys

A ground magnetic survey and time-domain Pulse-EM survey (GM 62775) were completed on the Ralleau property during March 2006 following completion of the line cutting. The objective was to refine

the geological interpretation, and to define on the ground a group of three isolated airborne INPUT MK VI electromagnetic anomalies.

The ground magnetic survey, totalling 78.9 line-km, was conducted using a GSM-19 proton precession magnetometer with a sensitivity of ± 0.1 nt. Readings were collected at 12.5 m intervals along grid lines. Diurnal corrections were applied using a base station magnetometer collecting readings at 20 seconds intervals. Survey products include a series of maps at a scale of 1:5 000. Total magnetic field profiles and contours, as well as vertical magnetic gradient.

The surveyed area is characterized by a moderate to strong magnetic relief with the total magnetic field fluctuating from 55 200 to 59 000 nanotesla (nt). The area can be subdivided into three magnetic domains. The first one covers the northern portion of the grid. It forms an arcuate magnetic zone with values up to 1 400 nt above the magnetic background and extending over 2 km. The eastern portion of this zone is likely produced by two or three distinct magnetic bodies for a total width estimated at 100 to 200 m. This magnetic domain is interpreted to be related with mafic rock units. The second magnetic domain occupies the central part of the grid. It is characterized by a low magnetic relief with variations in total field intensity lower than 200 nt. This domain is punctuated by narrow and linear magnetic anomalies. The third domain occurs in the SW part of the surveyed area. Results indicated a broad (200 m) strong magnetic zone trending at N100°. This domain shows a strong magnetic relief forming a 200 m zone with variations ranging from 500 to 1500 nt. According to the vertical gradient map, the principal zone of magnetic high could be constituted of two or three more or less continuous magnetic horizons. Several magnetic breaks along main magnetic axes are interpreted as major structural features oriented NE-SW to NW-SE.

The Pulse-EM survey, totalling 39.3 line-km, was executed with a Crone Geophysics Pulse-EM (PEM) systems using 16.66 milliseconds time-base, a 1500 usec ramp-time and 20 sampling channels. The survey was based on six transmitter loops (900 m X 1300 m) on the grid, with survey lines at 100 m spacings. The readings were taken every 25 m for the vertical component (Z) and the horizontal component (X) which is parallel to the survey lines. Detailed interpretation shows seven conductors of variable intensities designated by the letters A to G. Five of these anomalies are coincident with INPUT MK VI anomalies. Conductors B, C, E and F were considered first priority targets with well defined electromagnetic responses. Five diamond drillholes (MAR-06-01 to MAR-06-05) (GM 63676) were

completed by Megastar between March and April 2006 in order to investigate Pulse-EM anomalies.

9.4.Stripping and Channel Sampling

In December 2007, a stripping and channel sampling program was completed on the Ralleau property (GM 63732). The program was designed to follow up on an historical Cu-Zn occurrence located less than 1 km NE of Lake Sheilann as well as to sample a rusty sulphidized outcrop.

The first trench, referred as Site No 1, covers an area of 50 m in length by 7 m wide. Thirty-two channel samples were collected from nine channels totalling 37.83 m and varying in length from 0.81 m to 11.54 m. The sampling length varie from 0.42 m to 1.62 m with an average length of 1.18 m. Best assays results returned anomalous Cu and Zn values with 346 ppm Cu over 1.23 m (Sample No 522027), 373 ppm Cu over 1.27 m (Sample No 572038) and 478 ppm Zn over 1.41 m (Sample No 572024). Twelve grab samples were also collected of which one returned anomalous Cu values of 353 ppm Cu (Sample No 502036). The sulphide mineralization is weakly to heavily disseminated and occurs along the contact of felsic and mafic rocks.

A group of three other trenches referred to as Site No 2 are located between Lakes Sheilan and Novellet approximately three kilometers west of Site No 1. All trenches encountered water, prohibiting sampling. Trenches were rehabilitated and abandoned.

Fifty (50) samples collected during channel sampling on Site No 1 were sent to ALS Chemex, a commercial laboratory, in Val d'Or, Quebec. Samples were prepared using standard preparation procedures used by ALS Chemex. Entire samples were crushed to 70% less than 2 mm, split off up to 250 g, pulverize split to better than 85% passing 75 microns, and homogenized. All samples were assayed for gold by fire assay and atomic absorption spectroscopy; silver, copper and zinc using aqua regia digestion and atomic absorption spectroscopy. Eight of these samples were also sampled for whole rock analyses of 14 metal compounds as well as yttrium and zirconium by X-Ray fluorescence spectrometry.

9.5.VTEM Helicopter-borne Survey

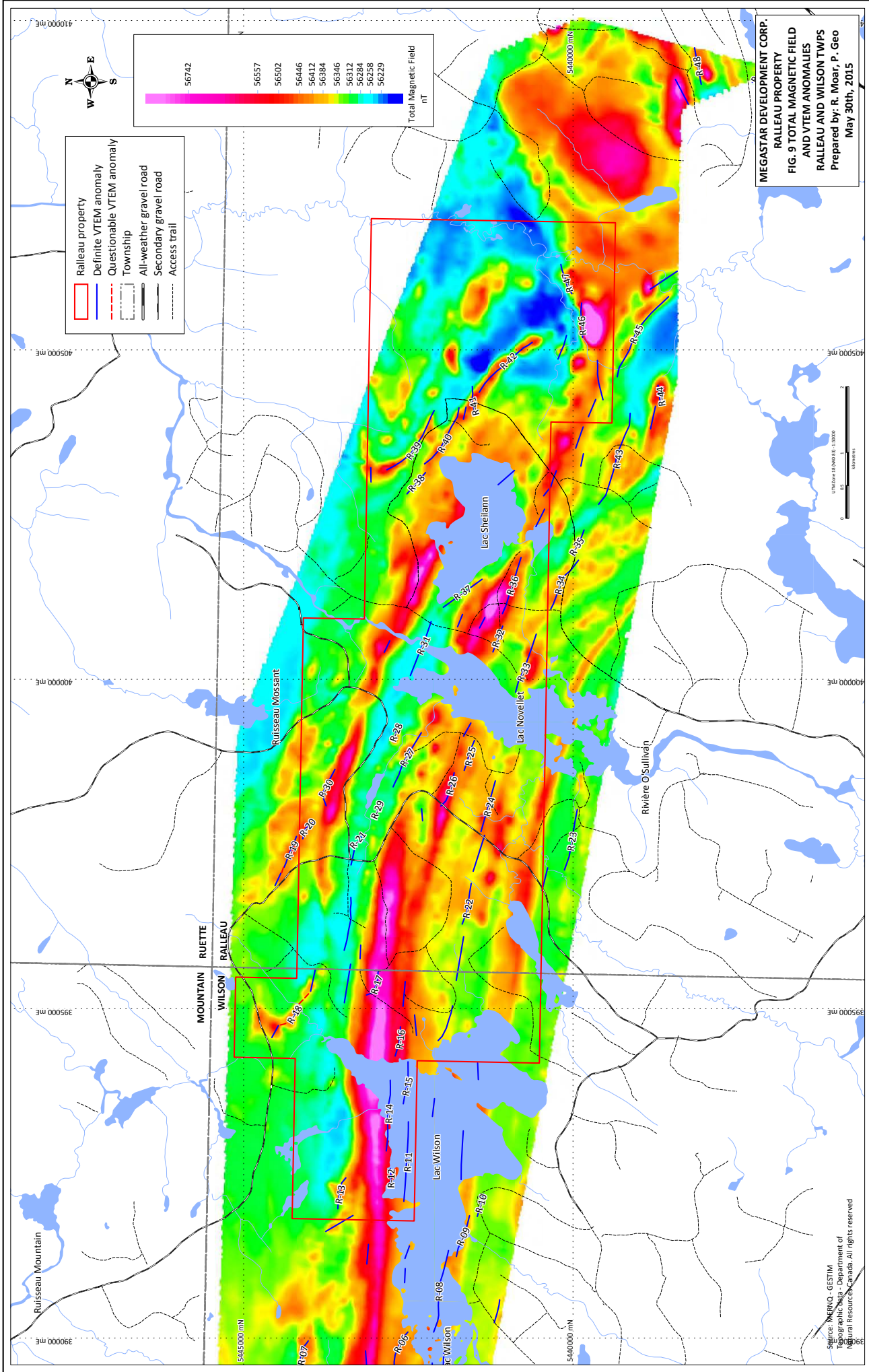
In late April of 2008, Megastar engaged Abitibi Geophysique Ltd of Val d'Or, Quebec, and Geotech Ltd. of Aurora, Ontario, to conduct a helicopter-borne electromagnetic geophysical survey known as Versatile Time-Domain Electromagnetic (VTEM). The survey area totalled 1,456 line kilometers over 8,000

hectares, on Megastar's entire 100% owned Ralleau project area (additional cells were acquired following the survey). Flight lines were spaced at 75 meter intervals, and accurately located using a GPS device and a radar altimeter for elevation.

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 nT. 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 N360°, and a second at N060° to N070°. The magnetic lineaments are interpreted to be mafic to ultramafic formations that existed before the development of the fault systems.

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 N090° and N135°. The anomalies range in length from 200 m to as much as 1 400 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.

The 49 discrete anomalies have been classified as priorities 1 to 4 based on conductivity and strike length (Fig. 9). 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 Geophysique Ltd 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 Geophysique Ltd, there exists a large number of anomalies that were not classified. Abitibi Geophysique Ltd 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.



9.6.2010 Reconnaissance Geological Survey

During the summer of 2010, Megastar conducted a reconnaissance geological survey (GM 65611) on its property at that time consisting of 220 designated claim cells covering an area of 124 km². The reconnaissance geological survey was initiated to follow-up on the anomalies previously identified from the helicopter-borne VTEM survey and to gain a better understanding of the geological setting of the property. Fieldwork was carried out by five individuals trained in earth science and working under contract to *MRB and Associates*, a geological consulting firm located in Val-d'Or, QC. The field crew were under the guidance of Mr John Stephens, P. Geo., of *SEMICO Ltd*, a geological consulting firm based in Wellington, ON.

The reconnaissance geological survey, 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 relocation of the geological units and the new interpretation of the regional structure have resulted in several significant changes, including:

- Repositioning of the Lake Wilson felsic volcanic lenses unit further north but following the same general trend;
- Shifting of the Lake Wilson felsic volcanic lenses 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 Lake Wilson felsic volcanic lenses;
- Extension of the Lake Novellet felsic volcanic lenses toward the east, across Lake 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.

One hundred and sixty-one (161) grab samples were collected during the course of the mapping in 2010. Samples location are shown on a compilation map that accompanies the technical report prepared by SEMICo Ltd in 2011. All samples were sent to ALS Chemex Laboratories in Val d'Or, Quebec for multi-element (109), whole rock (35), gold (22), and platinum and palladium (5) analysis. Out of 109 grab samples submitted for trace element geochemistry, twelve samples returned over 200 ppm Cu with a maximum of 584 ppm Cu (Sample 108412). Eight samples returned values exceeding 200 ppm Zn with a maximum value of 1 190 ppm Zn (Sample 7899). No significant values were obtained from grab samples sent for gold, platinum or palladium analysis. 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*). Thirteen grab samples are reported as having anomalous copper-zinc as well as K-enrichment and Na and Ca depletion.

9.7.2014 Geological Mapping and Lithogeochemical Sampling

The geological mapping and lithogeochemical program was carried out by the author assisted by Mr. Martin Heiligmann, Ph. D. (McGill), over a period of 44 days period between August 5th to August 29th and September 10th to September 28th 2014.

9.7.1. Geological Mapping Program

The geological mapping program was conducted along N-S oriented traverses as well as various forestry roads and access trails throughout the property. Traverses totalling 94 km were spaced at 400 m interval with infill at 200 m interval along the linecutting grid. The 2014 exploration program has been conducted in order to refine the accuracy of the geological map, obtain a better understanding of the geological setting of the property and to ultimately define potential targets for VMS mineralization. A total of 158

outcrops over an area of 20 km² have been mapped during the course of the survey. All geological data has been compiled and merged with earlier reconnaissance mapping to produce geological maps covering the western and the eastern part of the property at 1: 7 500 scale. A limited amount of fieldwork has been carried out in the Lake Sheilann area and most of the outcrops have been mapped in the central and the western portion of the property. A description of geological stations is provided in Appendix II. Section 7.2 “Property Geology” of the present report presents a complete description of lithological units and structural settings observed throughout the 2014 geological mapping program.

A total of ninety-four (94) grab samples of representative lithological units or mineralization were collected and were analyzed for a group of 33 elements.. Grab sample descriptions with assay results are listed in Appendix III. All certificates of assay are provided in Appendix V. Table 2 shows a description of grab samples collected during the 2014 geological mapping program for which significant assay results for Cu and Zn were obtained.

Table 2 Significant assay results and description of grab samples collected during the 2014 geological mapping program						
Sample		Coordinates (UTM NAD 83 - Zone 18)		DESCRIPTION	Cu (ppm)	Zn (ppm)
Sample No	Geological station	Easting (mE)	Northing (mN)			
Q592576	RM14029	395 878	5 444 293	Weakly to moderately carbonatized fine-grained andesite; 2-3% pyrite and chalcopyrite associated with a shear zone oriented at N278° / 88°	2070	190
Q592641	RM14150	401 501	5 441 397	Sericitized and chloritized shear zone (10 cm) affecting intermediate volcanic; up to 10% pyrite with minor amount of chalcopyrite	1920	8360
Q592645	Trench No 1	404 228	5 441 569	Massive, fine-grained basalt; moderately carbonatized with 3% disseminated PY	720	130

Forty-seven grab samples were sent for gold assays. A weakly anomalous gold value was obtained from a grab sample (No Q592576) collected 1.5 km NE of Lake Wilson, just outside the north boundary of the property. Assay results returned a weakly anomalous value of 0.039 g/t Au from a weakly to moderately carbonatized andesite which contained disseminations of sulphides.

9.7.2. Lithogeochemical Sampling Program

In total, 62 grab samples from the Ralleau property were analyzed by ALS Minerals of Val D'Or for whole rock and trace element data. The samples were selected on the basis that they represent typical geological units, so that they can be used to map compositional variations across the Ralleau property. In addition, some samples were chosen because they experienced hydrothermal alteration, as indicated by the presence of minerals such as carbonates, sericite and chlorite. It should also be noted that the region experienced greenschist to amphibolite-facies metamorphism and that all samples are therefore, to some extent altered.

9.7.2.1. Classification

The whole rock data was used to determine the composition and affinity of the samples and to delimit their geological setting. Classification diagrams were used, in part, to confirm field classification of rock samples but also to establish a geological context that can then be compared to other mining districts. For example, VMS deposits in the Abitibi commonly occur in extensional and arc-related geological settings that typically contain bimodal volcanic rocks of tholeiitic to transitional affinity (*Galley et al., 2007*).

Plots of whole rock data were generated using Geochemical Data Toolkit (*Janousek et al., 2006*) and Microsoft Excel. The Geochemical Data Toolkit is a program used for recalculating data and plotting a wide range of classification diagrams.

For the classification plots, samples were color-coded by rock type based on field identification (see Table 3). Analyses were recalculated to 100% excluding water and carbon dioxide.

Table 3 Classification of whole rock samples				
Unit	Generic field name	No of samples	Symbol	Color
V1	Felsic volcanic	15	diamond	grey
V1[Tuf]- S3	Reworked felsic volcanic / metasediment	2	square	blue
V1[Tuf]-S10	Reworked felsic volcanic /cherty metasediment	1	circle	blue
V2	Intermediate volcanic/andesite	19	triangle	magenta
V2[Tuf]	Intermediate volcanoclastic	9	diamond	cyan

Table 3 Classification of whole rock samples				
Unit	Generic field name	No of samples	Symbol	Color
V3	Mafic volcanic/basalt	14	diamond	green
I3A	Gabbro	1	circle	black
QFP	Quartz feldspar porphyry	1	triangle	black

TAS CLASSIFICATION

The TAS diagram, proposed by *Le Bas et al. (1986)* and modified by *Le Maitre et al. (2002)*, is used to assign names to common types of volcanic rocks. It is based on the relationship between the total alkali and silica content (TAS – Total Alkali versus SiO_2), as their relative proportions are important in determining actual and normative mineralogy.

With the exception of a few outliers, samples from the Ralleau property all plot in the subalkaline/tholeiitic part of the diagram (Fig. 10). Compositionally, the samples span the range from mafic to felsic compositions, consistent with bimodal volcanism, a prospective trait of VMS deposits in the Abitibi. Despite the alteration and metamorphism that the samples experienced, the field classifications are generally consistent with the basalt to rhyolite classification derived from the TAS diagram. Note that the few outliers that plot just outside the limit of the subalkaline/tholeiite field or the data points in the trachybasalt and basaltic trachyandesite are probably due to alteration of the samples.

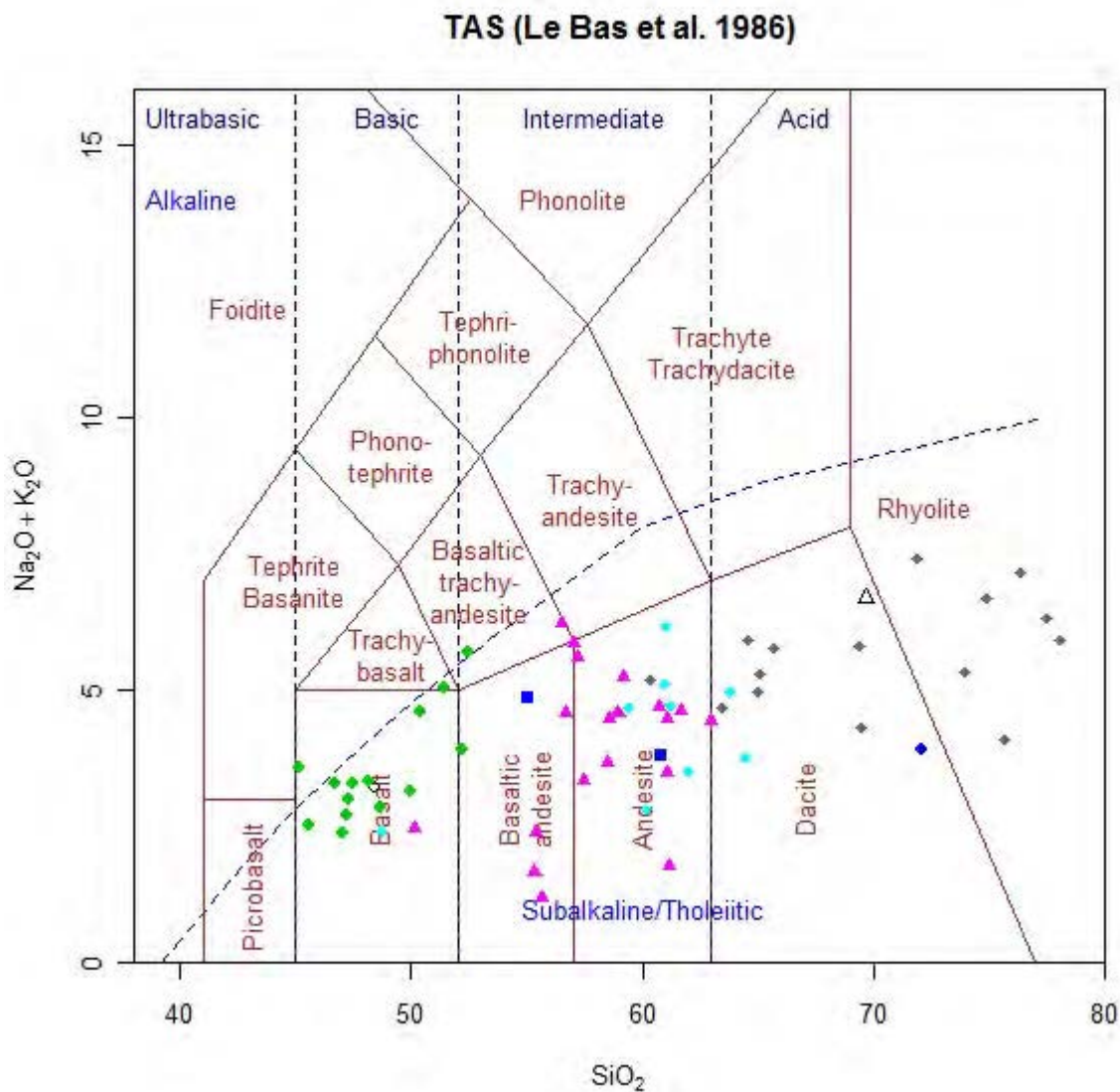


Figure 10 TAS classification

AFM triplot and SiO_2 -FeOt/MgO diagram

AFM and SiO_2 -FeOt/MgO diagrams are both used to distinguish tholeiitic from calc-alkaline magma affinities. AFM diagrams (Irvine and Baragar, 1971) are triangular plots with apices A = $\text{K}_2\text{O} + \text{Na}_2\text{O}$, F = FeO total and M = MgO (Fig. 11). All data is in weight % oxides and normalized to 100%. The SiO_2 -FeOt/MgO diagram proposed by Miyashiro (1974) separates volcanic rocks on the basis of silica abundance versus their iron/magnesium ratio (Fig. 12). Samples with high FeOt/MgO ratios are grouped in the tholeiite field in the upper left part of the diagram. Note that mafic and some intermediate samples plot in the tholeiite field on the upper left of the diagram, while the more felsic samples plot in

the calc-alkaline field. Both diagrams show that the bulk of the mafic rocks (V3 – green) and a significant fraction of the intermediate andesitic rocks (V2 – purple) plot in the tholeiite field of the diagrams. The AFM diagram also shows a linear trend between the A and F apices of the diagram that could be interpreted as a fractionation trend resulting from the crystallization of a primitive, mantle derived magma. Both diagrams suggest that the geological setting of Ralleau property is favorable for Abitibi-style VMS mineralization.

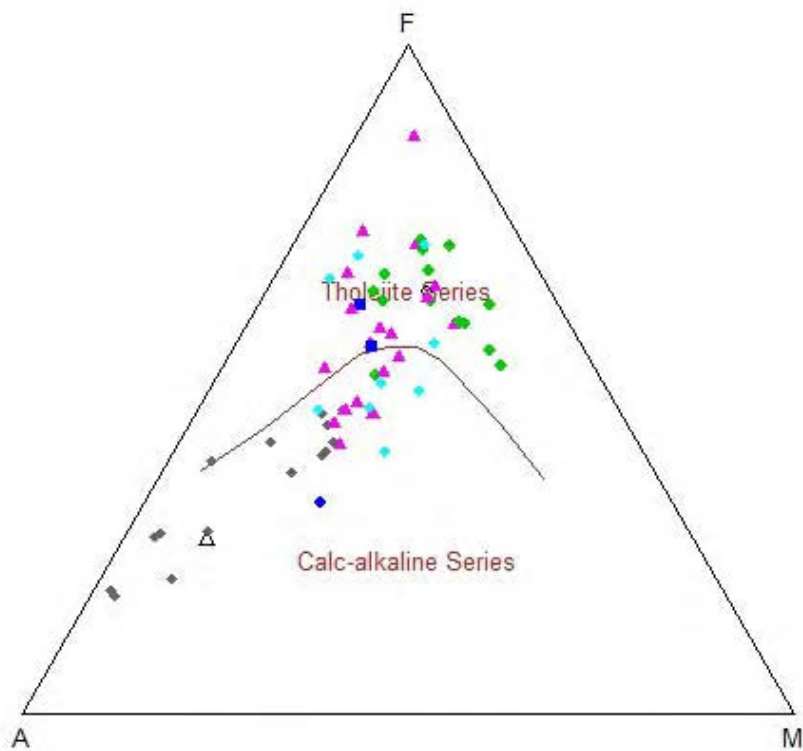


Figure 11 AFM classification

(Irvine and Baragar, 1971). A = K_2O+Na_2O , F = FeO total and M = MgO

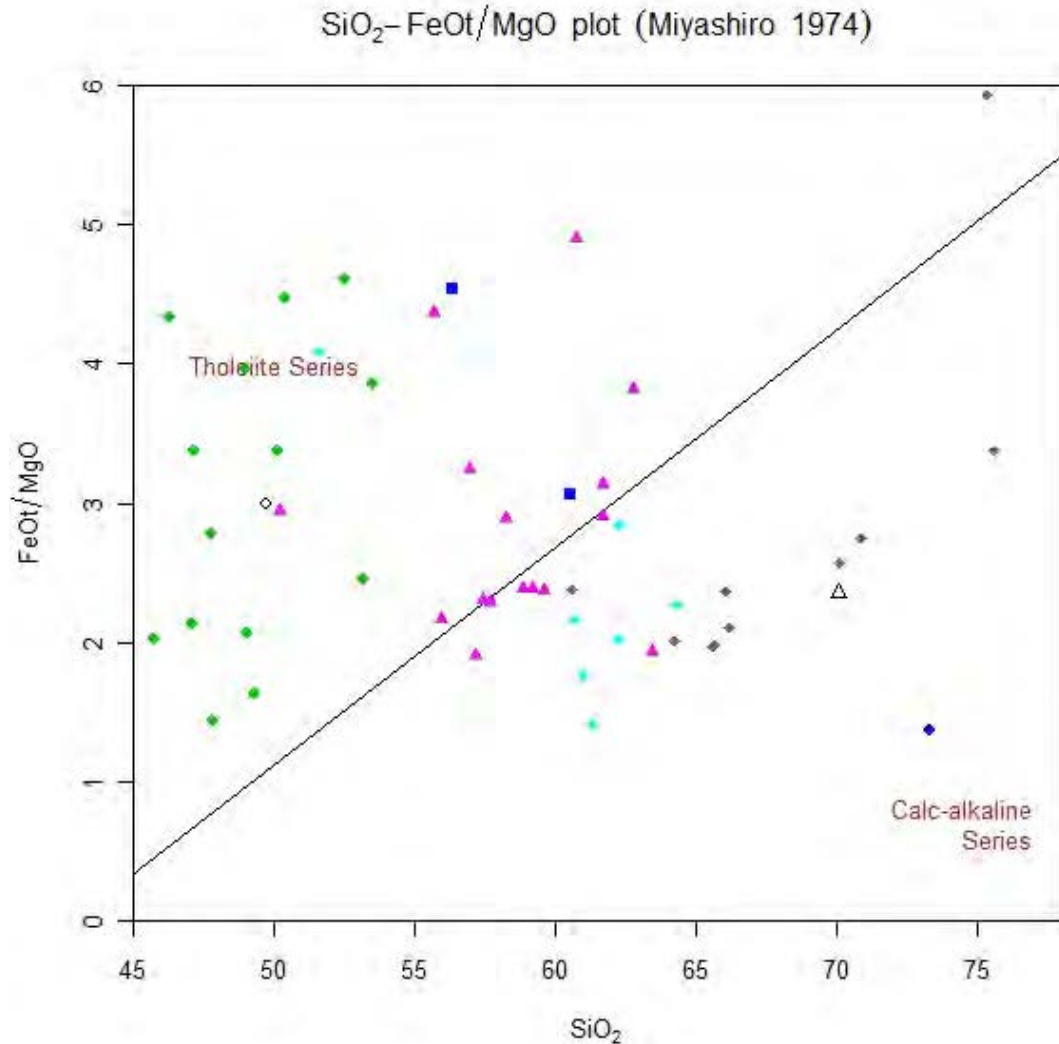


Figure 12 SiO₂-FeOt/MgO diagram

Mullen

Mullen (1983) proposed a geotectonic classification diagram for basaltoids, based on the relative proportions of MnO, TiO₂ and P₂O₅ found in basalt from different tectonic environments. Mafic rocks with SiO₂ between 45 and 54% from the Ralleau property plot primarily in 'island arc tholeiite' field of the plot (Fig. 13). Samples near the margins but outside of the 'island arc tholeiite field' are interpreted as having 'drifted' due to alteration. The island arc geological setting of the mafic units would place the Ralleau property into a favorable geological context for VMS mineralization.

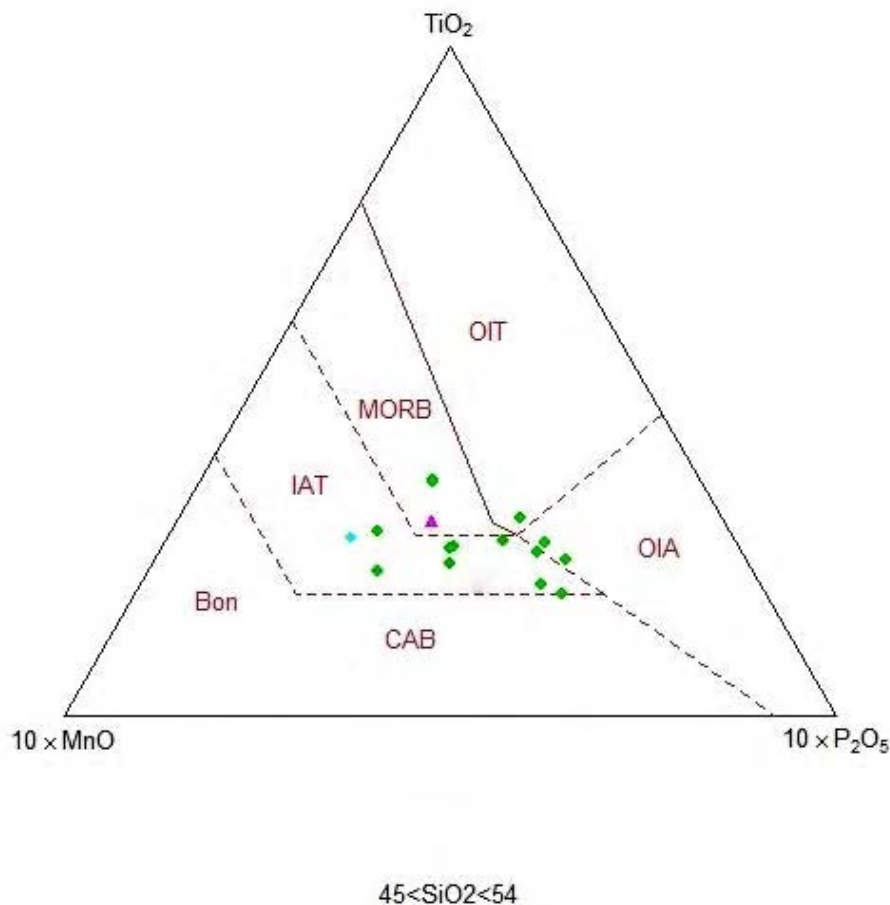


Figure 13 Mullen geotectonic diagram

CAB – calc-alkaline basalts, IAT – island arc tholeiite, MORB – mid-ocean ridge basalt, OIT – Ocean Island Tholeiite

9.7.2.2. Alteration

The degree of hydrothermal alteration that a rock has experienced is often difficult to evaluate. A number of methods have been proposed using whole rock and trace element data as well as normative calculations.

Aluminum and titanium are generally considered immobile during alteration and their ratio has been used to evaluate the extent of hydrothermal alteration (*Gaboury, 2006*). *Gaboury (2006)* suggested that

this diagram can be used for both intrusive and extrusive rocks of mafic to felsic compositions. The spread in the data is interpreted to indicate the extent of hydrothermal alteration experienced by the rocks (Fig. 14).

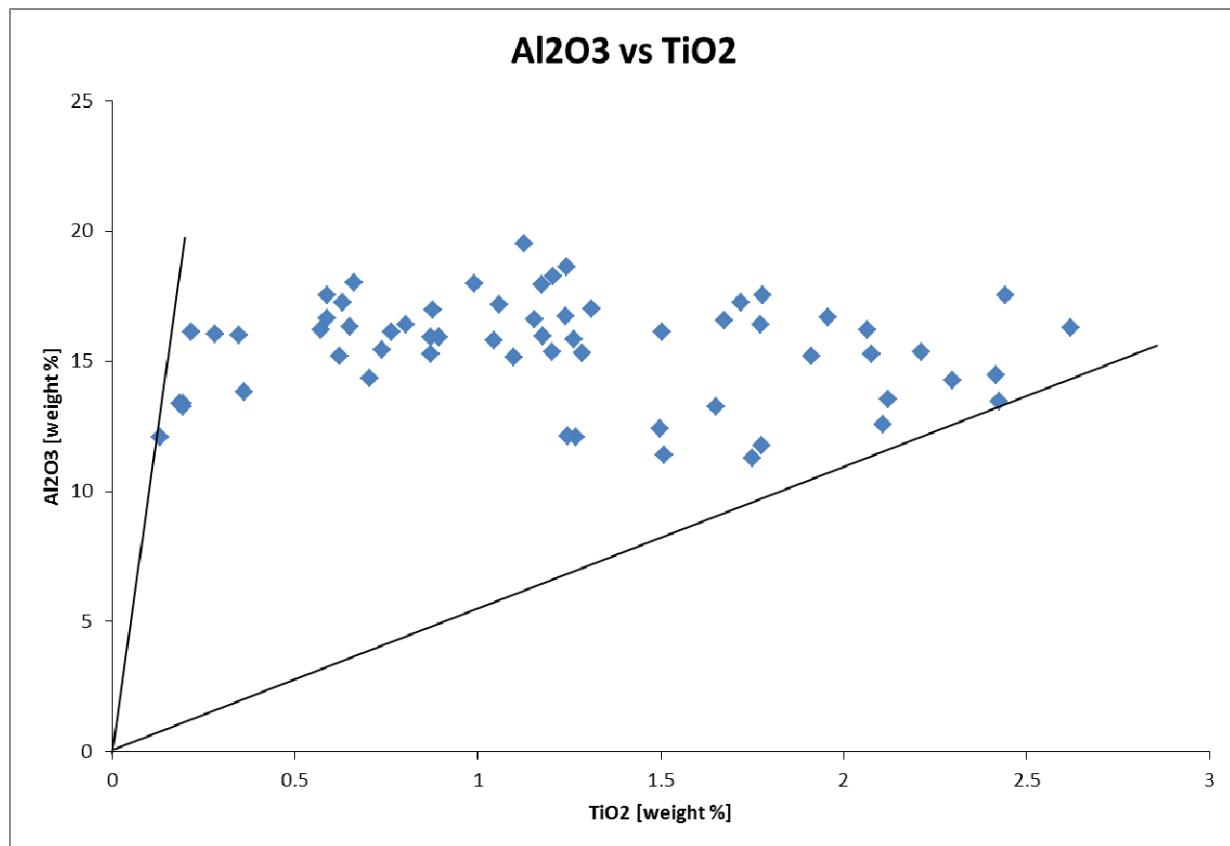


Figure 14 Al_2O_3 vs TiO_2 diagram

Blue diamonds represent whole rock samples and the black lines show the fan-shaped distribution of altered samples.

Zonal alteration patterns are key features in volcanic rocks surrounding VMS deposits. *Large et al. (2001)* combined the alteration indexes of Ishikawa (AI) and the chlorite-carbonate-pyrite index (CCPI) into an “alteration box plot” to evaluate the intensity of hydrothermal alteration. *Ishikawa et al. (1976)* proposed that the ratio $\text{AI} = 100(\text{K}_2\text{O} + \text{MgO}) / (\text{K}_2\text{O} + \text{MgO} + \text{Na}_2\text{O} + \text{CaO})$ can be used to evaluate sericite and chlorite alteration of volcanic rocks in Kuroko-style deposits. The index attempts to evaluate the breakdown of sodic plagioclase to sericite and quartz and the alteration of sericite to chlorite. The first reaction is common in the outer alteration zone of Kuroko VMS deposits, while the second reaction approximates alteration closer to the core of the mineralization. The limitation of the Ishikawa Index is

that it does not take into account carbonate alteration (which may lead to a decrease in Al) and does not separate sericitic from chloritic alteration. The chlorite-carbonate-pyrite index (CCPI) is based on the equation: $CCPI = 100(MgO+FeOt)/(MgO+FeO+Na_2O+K_2O)$. Since chlorite commonly forms close to VMS deposits, the index has been developed to measure an increase in MgO and FeOt. The index also accounts for the formation of Mg-Fe carbonate alteration (siderite, ankerite and dolomite), and pyrite, magnetite and hematite enrichment (Large et al., 2001).

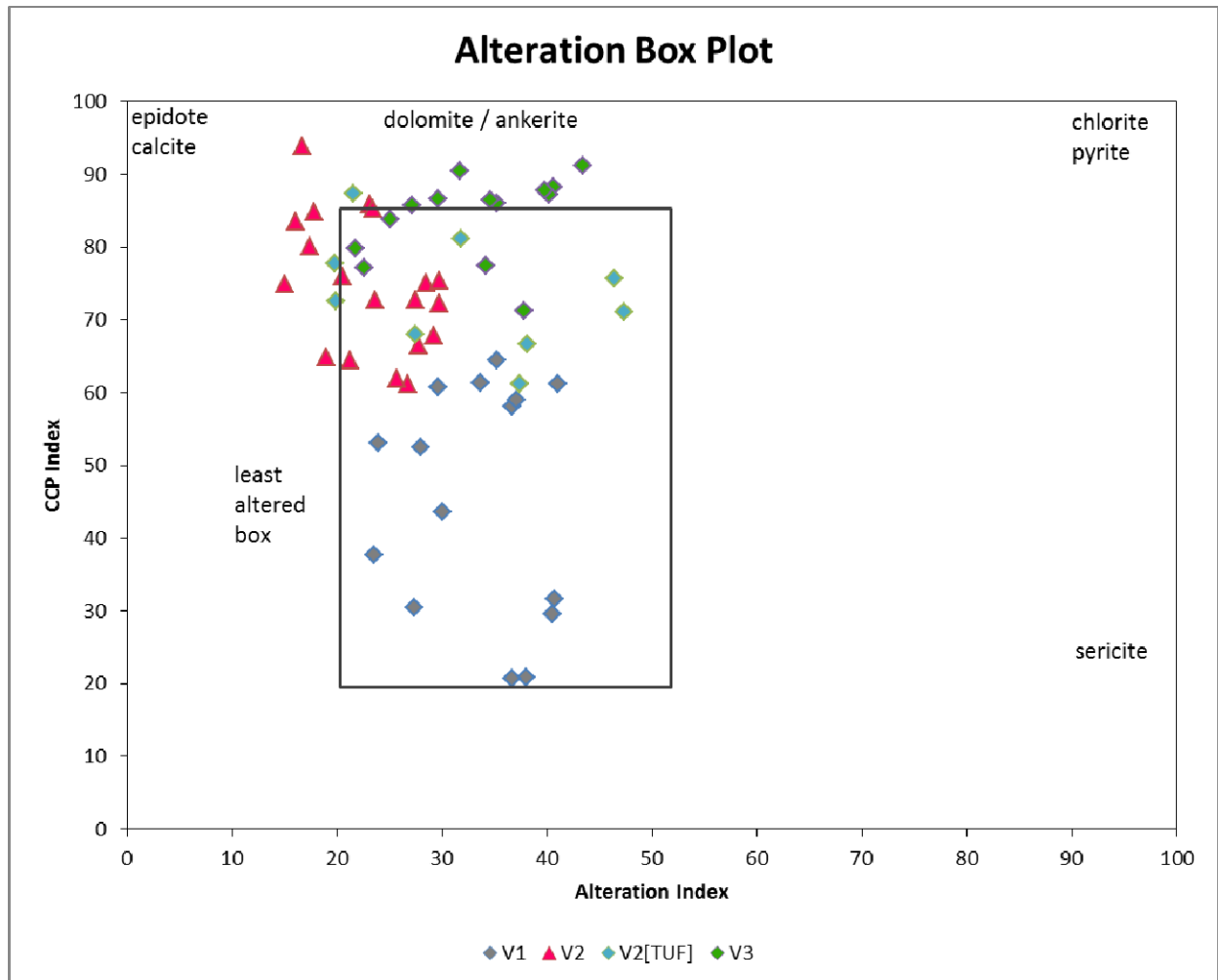


Figure 15 Alteration box plot

The black box shows the zone of least altered sample compositions

The alteration box plot (Fig. 15) shows that while most samples plot in the field of least altered rocks (indicated by the box), some samples plot in the carbonate zone of alteration (samples outside the box). However, the plot also suggests that above average sericite alteration is not common in Ralleau samples.

NORMATIVE MINERALS AND ALTERATION INDICES

Normat is a software program that calculates normative minerals and alteration indices (*Piche and Jebrack, 2006*). The program calculates normative minerals based on the CIPW norm and Bowen's crystallization sequence and then transforms anomalous compositions into alteration minerals. The formulas used are based on published chemical reactions, experimental geochemistry and by equations calibrated with empirical data. Normat is also calibrated for greenschist- and amphibolite-facies metamorphic environments.

Alteration indexes used in this study are IFRAIS and ISER. They are based on ratios between normative peraluminous alteration minerals and the sum of alteration and normative feldspars and clino-pyroxene precursor minerals. These equations quantify alkali element depletion based on the stoichiometric proportions of Na₂O, K₂O, and CaO versus Al₂O₃ in feldspars and peraluminous minerals. The IFRAIS and ISER alteration indexes quantify the degree of overall "freshness," thus paragonitization and sericitization, respectively (*Piche and Jebrak, 2006*).

The IFRAIS index is computed using equation: $IFRAIS = 100 \times (Ab + Or + An + Cpx) / ((HChl + HSer + HPrI + HPrg) + (Ab + Or + An + Cpx))$. Unaltered rocks have an IFRAIS value of 100, whereas totally altered rocks have a value to 0.

Similarly, ISER is calculated using equation: $ISER = 100 \times ISER / ((HChl + HSer + HPrg + HPrI) + (Ab + Or + An + Cpx))$. Rocks that are completely altered have an ISER value to 100 and unaltered rocks have a value to 0.

In both equations, Ab is albite, Or is orthoclase, An is anorthite, Cpx is clinopyroxene, HChl is hydrothermal chlorite, HSer is hydro- thermal sericite, HPrg is hydrothermal paragonite, and Hprl is pyrophyllite.

IFRAIS values plotted on the geology map (See the stratigraphic legend on Fig. 20) of the property show anomalous samples NE of Lake Wilson and east of Lake Sheilann (Fig. 16). By contrast, anomalous sericite values only occur east of Lake Sheilann (Fig. 17). K₂O enrichment is anomalous north of Lake Wilson (Fig. 18), near the western limit of the property, whereas anomalous Na₂O depletion was detected in a

sample from the north-central part of the property (Fig. 19).

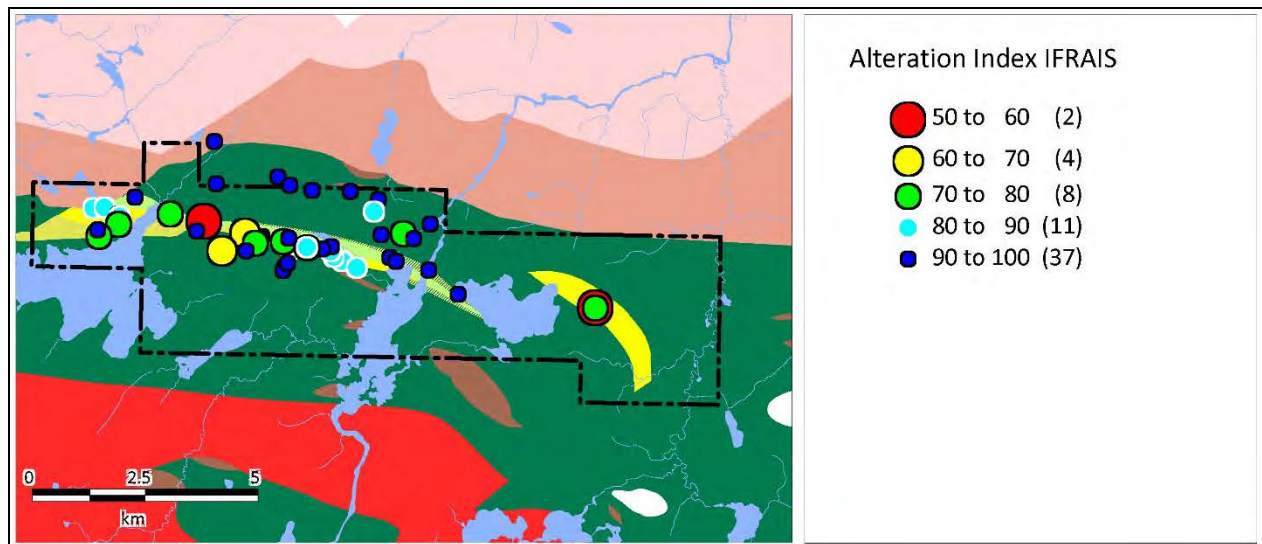


Figure 16 Alteration index IFRAIS (Normat)

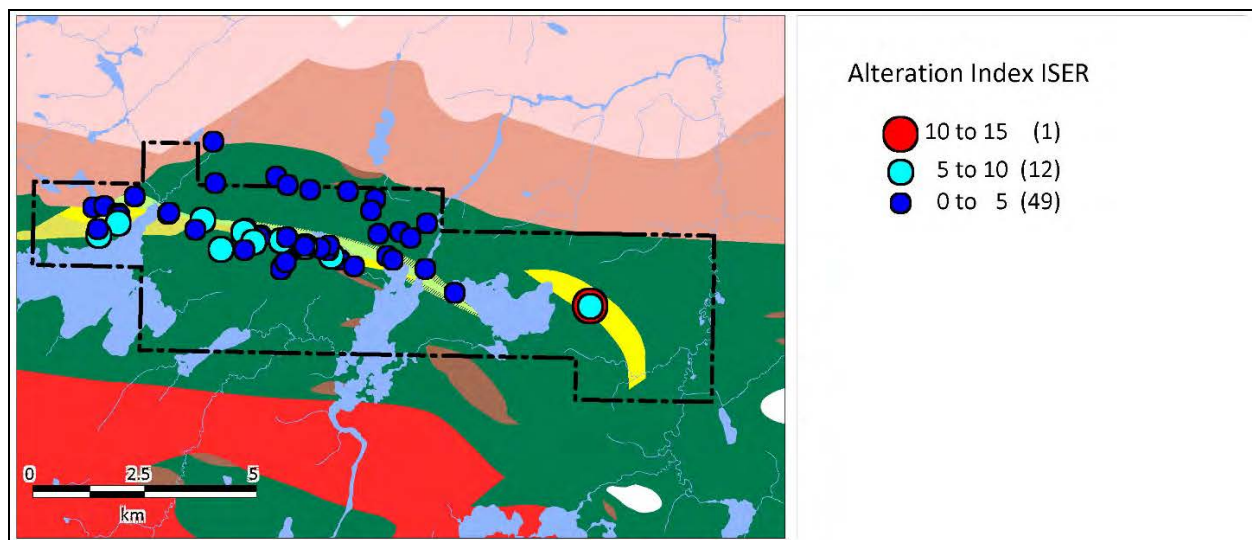


Figure 17 Alteration index ISER (Normat)

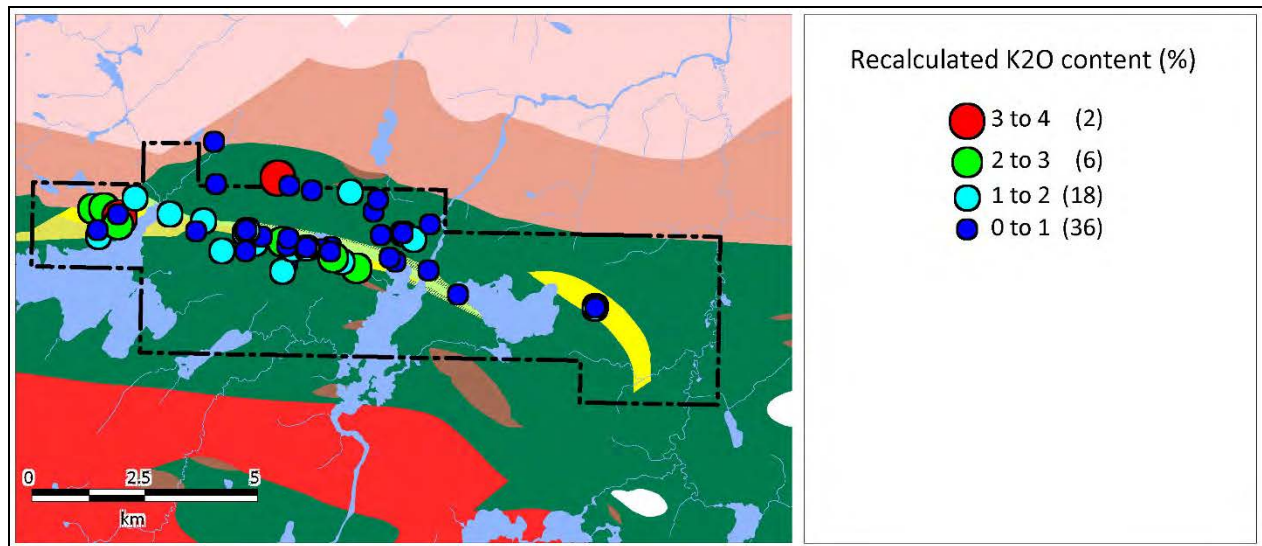


Figure 18 Recalculated K₂O content

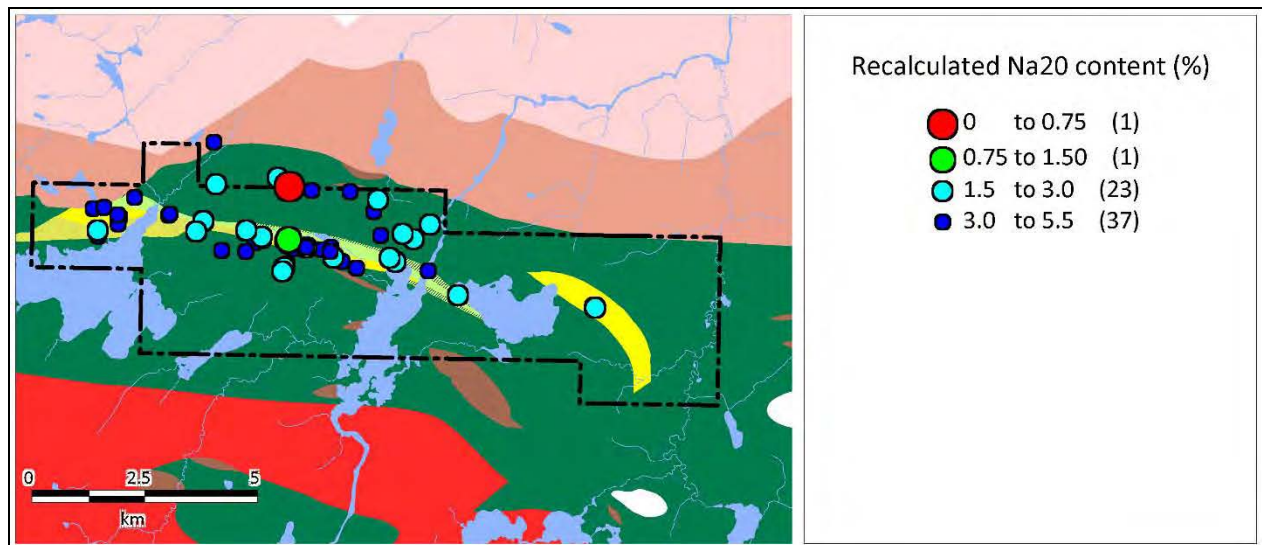


Figure 19 Recalculated Na₂O content



Figure 20 Stratigraphic legend of the Ralleau property

10.DRILLING

During spring 2006, Megastar conducted a diamond drilling program. The geological compilation map (west area) in pocket shows the location of the five diamond drill holes (MAR-06-01 to MAR-06-05) completed on the Ralleau property. The program consisted of 1 545.70 m of BQ diamond drilling to test electromagnetic Pulse-EM anomalies (A, B, C, D and F) located during March 2006 (GM 62775). Technical parameters of diamond drill holes are summarized in Table 4. During the course of the 2014 geological mapping and lithogeochemical sampling program, casings of holes MAR-06-01, MAR-06-02 and MAR-06-04 have been localized, identified in the field, and positioned using a hand-held GPS (Global Positioning System) unit in Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM) system in the North American Datum 1983 (NAD83).

Table 4 Technical parameters of 2006 diamond drill holes (BQ Caliber)										
DDH No	Coordinates - UTM NAD 83 - Zone 18		Coordinates - Grid		Azimuth (°)	Plunge (°)	Length (m)	Sampling		
	Easting (mE)	Northing (mN)	Line	Station				Number of samples	Total Length (m)	% Sampling
MAR-06-01	397 695	5 443 980	L22+00E	7+50N	360	-50	299.70	23	31.35	10.46
MAR-06-02	397 498	5 444 372	L20+00E	11+50N	180	-50	297.00	33	46.20	15.56
MAR-06-03	397 275	5 443 238	L18+00E	0+00	360	-50	299.00	32	37.05	12.40
MAR-06-04	397 866	5 442 897	L24+00E	3+25N	360	-50	300.00	39	48.41	16.14
MAR-06-05	398 846	5 442 459	L34+00E	7+25N	360	-50	350.00	66	91.60	26.17
TOTAL							1 545.70	193	254.61	16.47

All Pulse-EM conductors were reportedly explained by variable amount of pyrite and /or pyrrhotite mineralization in drill holes intersections. The 2006 diamond drilling program did not returned any Au, Ag, Cu or Zn values of economic significance despite the favorable VMS geological setting encountered in holes MAR-06-03, MAR-06-04 and MAR-06-05. It is reported from whole rock analyses that sericitized

quartz phyric rhyolitic units are slightly depleted in Na₂O whereas other samples exhibited an anomalous normative orthoclase zone affecting andesitic to dacitic rocks. The sericitized rhyolitic unit intersected in hole MAR-06-05 is also characterized by low ISER values; a normative mineral alteration index (Piché and Jébrak, 2006) which quantifies the degree of overall sericitization. These alteration styles are often associated with VMS environments.

The following table summarized anomalous Cu and Zn values obtained during the 2006 diamond drilling program.

Table 5 Significant assay results - 2006 diamond drill holes						
DDH No	Sample No	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Cu (ppm)	Zn (ppm)
MAR-06-02	63358	241.50	243.00	1.50	19	473
MAR-06-03	61220	66.00	67.50	1.50	47	1 475
MAR-06-03	61244	216.00	216.30	0.30	631	2 130

11.SAMPLE PREPARATION, ANALYSES AND SECURITY

A total of ninety-nine (99) grab samples of representative lithological unit or mineralization were collected during the course of the geological mapping and lithogeochemical sampling program on the Ralleau property in 2014.

11.1. Sample Preparation

All grab samples were collected on surface using hammer and chisels. Samples were megascopically described in the field. Geological description includes rock type, color, texture, alteration, mineralization and structural data. The sample number was written on an aluminum tag and left at the sampling site. The date, GPS position in UTM coordinates and optional comments were added to the non-detachable tag of the sampling book. The sampling sites were positioned using a handheld Garmin (model GPSmap 60CSx) GPS (Global Positioning System) in Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM) system using the North American Datum 1983 (NAD83). All samples were collected under the supervision of the author. In the field, samples were placed into transparent plastic bags clearly marked with the sample number. A waterproof and tear resistant sample tag was also added into the sample bag. Samples bags were immediately sealed with cable ties and placed into labeled and numbered shipping bags at the end of each day.

Samples preparation at the laboratory followed standard preparation procedures of ALS Minerals at Val D'Or. Samples were weighed, dried and crushed so that 70% of the sample was finer-grained than 10 mesh (2mm). A 250 g split from each sample was crushed to 200 mesh (0.075 mm). Crushing equipment is cleaned with compressed air after each sample and with a neutral cleaning agent after each sample batch.

11.2. Analyses

Ninety-four (94) samples were analyzed by ALS Minerals for a group of 33 elements. Samples were digested with a mix of four acids (method ME-ICP61a), specifically nitric acid (HNO_3), perchloric acid (HClO_4), hydrofluoric acid (HF) and hydrochloric acid (HCl), and then analyzed by Inductively Coupled Plasma Atomic Emission Spectrometry (ICP/AES). Forty-seven (47) samples were also analyzed for gold using conventional fire assay with atomic absorption (method Au-AA24) on a 50 g pulp sample. The

detection limit for Au is 0.005 ppm with an upper detection limit of 10 ppm. Sixty-two (62) representative samples were also analyzed for whole rock using lithium borate fusion and X-ray fluorescence (method ME-XRF26). This method has a detection limit of 0.01% for major oxides.

A detailed description of the sample preparation protocol and of the analytical procedures with their detection limits is given in Appendix VI of this report.

As part of the quality assurance and quality control protocol (QA/QC), two standards and two blanks were added to verify reproducibility, precision and contamination in the lab. Standards are certified for Au and Cu and unmineralized blanks were collected in the field by the author. These control samples were added to the submitted samples in the field and represent 3.88% of the total samples collected during the 2014 field season.

An unmineralized, massive, medium-grained tonalite with no visible mineralization or alteration was used as a blank sample. The standards were provided by *Analytical Solutions Ltd* of Toronto and were prepared by *ORE Research and Exploration Pty Ltd* of Australia. Both companies are certified for QA/QC programs. Certified values of standard sample OREAS 502, with a 95% confidence level (± 1.96 standard deviations (σ)), are 0.491 ± 0.009 g/t Au and $0.755 \pm 0.009\%$ Cu. Certified values for standard sample OREAS 504, at a 95% confidence level, are 1.48 ± 0.02 g/t Au and $1.137 \pm 0.014\%$ Cu.

Table 6 Assay Results – QA / QC			
Sample No	Type	Cu (ppm)	Au (g/t)
Q592619	Blank	-10	-0.005
Q592625	Blank	-10	-0.005
Q592650	Standard OREAS 502	7460	0.481
Q592575	Standard OREAS 504	11000	1.540

Analytical results listed in Table 6 show that the blank samples (Q592619 and Q592625) yielded values below the detection limit for both Au and Cu, indicating that there was no contamination in the laboratory. The analytical results for standard samples « OREAS 502 » (Q592650) and « OREAS 504 » (Q592575) are within 2 sigma of the certified values for both Au and Cu. These results are deemed

acceptable and no re-analysis is current planned.

11.3. Security

Sampling was done under the supervision of the author. The sealed sample bags were placed into labeled and numbered shipping bags at the end of each day. All samples were kept locked up until the moment they were shipped. Samples were transported and submitted to ALS Minerals by the author at the end of each work period. The laboratory did not report any damage either the sample bags or the shipping bags. No incident, risking the security of the samples, has been observed or reported during the sampling, preparation or analysis process.

12. DATA VERIFICATION

Along with a review of all available technical data and geoscientific literature, the geological setting and mineralization of the Ralleau property have been reviewed by the author based on his own mining exploration experience. During the 2014 exploration program on the Ralleau property, the author has verified the location of three diamond drill holes completed in 2006 and one historical drill holes collared west of Lake Sheilann in 1956. Casing locations were clearly identified in the field, photographed and accurately positioned using a handheld GPS (Global Positioning System) Garmin unit in Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM) system in the North American Datum 1983 (NAD83). Table 7 shows the results of the collar verification.

Table 7 Verification of diamond drill hole location on the Ralleau property							
DDH No	Previous coordinates			Verified Coordinates			Comment
	Easting (mE)	Northing (mN)	Elevation (m)	Easting (mE)	Northing (mN)	Elevation (m)	
MAR-06-01	397 688	5 443 970	N/A	397 695	5 443 980	398	NW casing left in place; continuous water flow has been observed in the casing
MAR-06-02	397 502	5 444 364	N/A	397 498	5 444 372	412	NW casing left in place
MAR-06-04	397 861	5 442 897	N/A	397 866	5 442 897	386	NW casing left in place
SA-5	N/A	N/A	N/A	401 492	5 441 426	383	AW casing left in place

Location of historical diamond drill holes is consistent with information reported from previous exploration work on the Ralleau property.

13. MINERAL PROCESSING AND METALLURGICAL TESTING

There have been no mineral processing and metallurgical tests carried out on material on any of the material collected on the Ralleau property.

14. MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATES

The Ralleau property is at the early stage of exploration and consequently there is no sufficient data to support a mineral resources estimate.

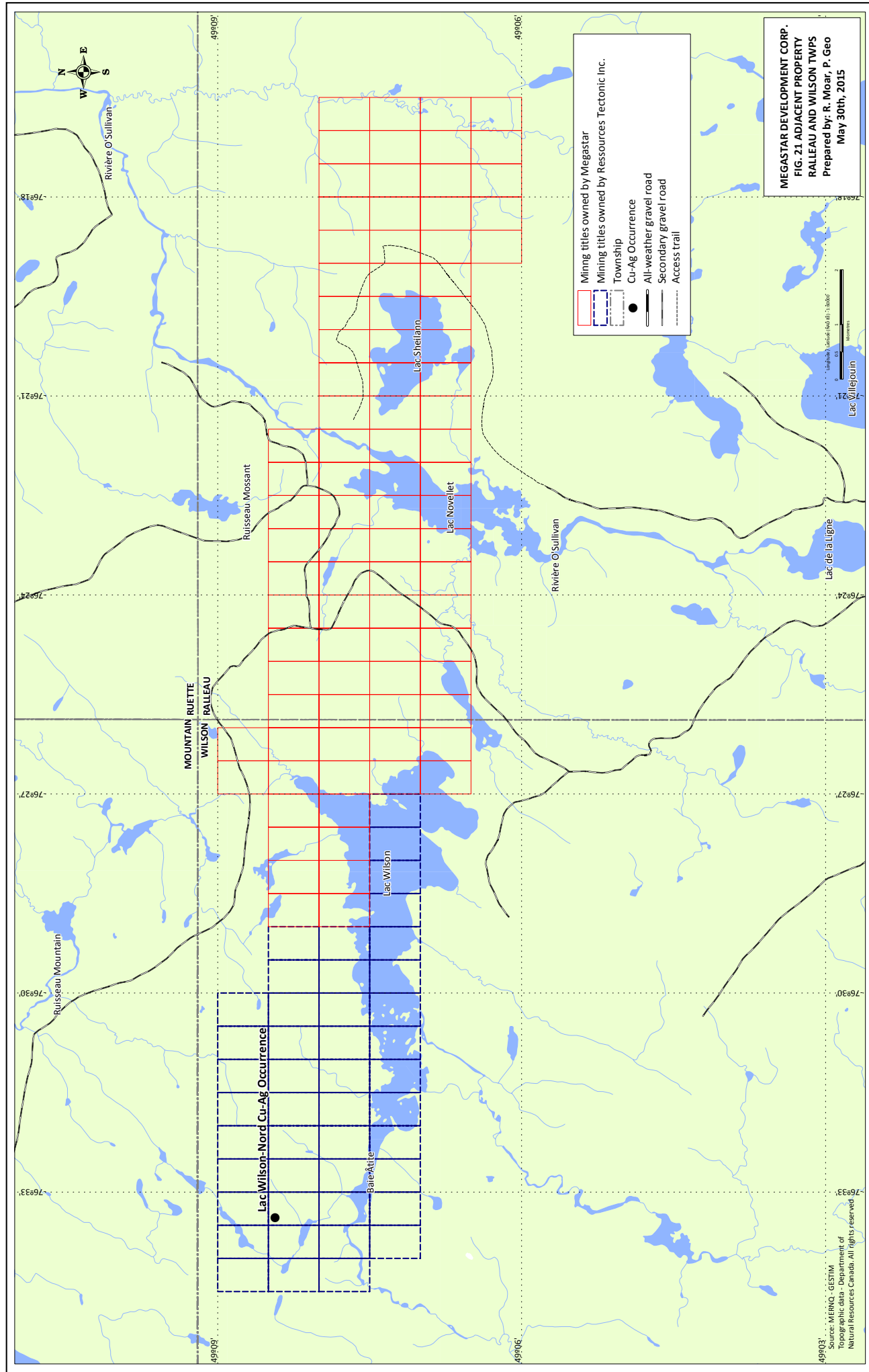
15. ADJACENT PROPERTIES

The discussion below is based on public information available as of the date of the report. The author has not verified the information unless otherwise stated.

The Ralleau property is adjacent to a block of 45 contiguous claims owned 100% by *Ressources Tectonic Inc.* (Fig. 21). This property is located next to the western portion of the Ralleau property and covers an area of 25.35 km² in the Wilson Township. The author is not aware of any exploration work carried out by *Ressources Tectonic Inc.* on this property. Public assessment files indicate that this property hosts a copper and silver occurrence known as Lac Wilson-Nord. This showing is located less than 2 km NW of Baie Âtite and 5.3 km west of the Ralleau property.

The Lac Wilson-Nord copper and silver occurrence was discovered by Mr William Saganash while trapping (GM 15336). In 1964, the area and mineralized zone were investigated by a series of trenches. Rock chip samples returned 1.90% Cu over 11.43 m, 1.12% Cu over 4.57 m and 1.24% Cu over 3.05 m (GM 15336). During the same time period, eight short diamond drill holes (J-1 to J-8) totalling 762 m were completed by *Mining Corporation of Canada Ltd* (GM 15348). The first seven holes were drilled in order to test the extent of the disseminated to massive sulphide mineralization. These holes failed to return copper values comparable to those discovered during trenching. Best intercepts returned 0.33% Cu over 14.33 m in hole J-4. A detailed compilation of the historical geological and drilling data by *SEREM Ltd* (GM 39363) reported that a further five diamond drill holes (M-1 to M-5), totalling 616 m, were completed by *Madison Syndicate* and *Atlantic Syndicate* in 1968. Holes M-1 to M-4 were designed to evaluate vertical and lateral continuity of the copper mineralization. Assay results returned low grade copper values, such as 0.42% Cu over 8.54 m in hole M-1 and 0.37% Cu over 8.84 m in hole M-3 (GM 39363).

During the Summer of 1981, *SEREM Ltd* collected a series of channel samples from the original showing which yielded values of 1.56% Cu and 17.2 g/t Ag over 14.0 m, and 5.43% Cu and 56 g/t Ag over 2.0 m (GM 39363). The mineralization occurs in rhyolite and agglomerate horizons, composed of blocs and fragments of rhyolite and mafic rocks with 30-60% amphibolite needles. These units are cross-cut by



felsic and mafic dykes. The ore occurs as disseminated to massive pyrite, pyrrhotite and chalcopyrite mineralization. The mineralization occurs as veins, fracture infilling or as masses and in the matrix around the rhyolite fragments. The mineralized zone is oriented N070°-N110°, with a dip of 50°-85° degrees to the north. In 1989, *SEREM Ltd* conducted an initial drill program (89-WA-01 to 89-WA-03) of 462 m to test Pulse-EM conductors (GM 49242). Anomalous values did not exceed 800 ppm Zn over 1.5 m and 850 ppm Cu over 0.60 m in drill hole 89-WA-02. In 1997, *Cambior* conducted a second drill program (WA-97-04 to WA-97-06) totaling 953.4 m (GM 54960). This drill program was designed to test MELIS conductors in the western part of the property (GM 53530). Drill hole WA-97-04, located approximately 240 m E-NE of the Lac Wilson-Nord showing, yielded slightly anomalous values of Cu. The Cu occurred in a silicified and carbonatized, intermediate volcanic unit with disseminated pyrite and pyrrhotite. Drill hole WA-97-06, located 2.4 km E-SE of the Lac Wilson-Nord showing yielded 1.56 g/t Au in a quartz vein cross-cutting a feldspar-porphyry dyke.

Public assessment files show that no exploration was conducted in the area of the Lac Wilson-Nord showing since 1997. Information concerning the Lac Wilson-Nord copper and silver occurrence does not necessarily imply that similar mineralization is present on the Ralleau property.

16. OTHER RELEVANT DATA AND INFORMATION

The Ralleau property is situated in Category III lands property and straddles Cree family traditional territories. Consequently, consultation with the Cree First Nation of Waswanipi may be necessary prior to exploration work conducted on the Ralleau property.

The Ralleau property is for the present time, without a known economical ore body. The proposed program is a grass-root exploration program mainly oriented toward geological, geophysical and geochemical data acquisition which can lead to the discovery of economic mineral deposit.

No other information or explanation is necessary to make this technical report understandable and not misleading.

17. INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSIONS

The Ralleau property is located within the Urban-Barry Belt in the central-east portion of the North Volcanic Zone of the Archean Abitibi Greenstone Belt. The Urban-Barry Belt extends over 135 km and is 4-20 km wide. It is bordered in the north by the Mountain and Father plutons and in the south by the Wilson and Souart plutons that range from granodioritic to tonalitic in composition. The Ralleau property is located within the Urban Formation in the western part of the Urban-Barry Belt.

The Urban Formation comprises mafic to intermediate volcanic rocks; and felsic volcanics of dacitic to rhyolitic composition attributed to the Novellet Member. These lithological units mainly strike WNW-ESE, changing to E-W in the western portion of the property and to NE-SW in the eastern portion of the property. These changes in orientation may be related the Urban and Cameron Deformational Zones. The Ralleau Syncline is oriented E-W. It has been interpreted to coincide with the Urban Deformational Zone forming a two km wide corridor through the central part of the greenstone belt. The area experienced amphibolite-facies metamorphism; however, the central part of the Urban Formation appears to have been exposed to greenschist-facies conditions. The rocks surrounding the synvolcanic felsic intrusives record contact metamorphic to amphibolite-facies conditions.

The geological mapping and a lithogeochemical sampling program on the Ralleau property has been carried out in order to refine the accuracy of the geological map, obtain a better understanding of the geological setting of the property and to ultimately define potential targets for VMS mineralization. All geological data has been compiled and merged with earlier reconnaissance mapping to produce geological maps covering the property at 1: 7 500 scale. A limited amount of fieldwork due to the time constraint has been carried out in the Lake Sheilann area. The mapping program significantly improved understanding of the geological setting of the property. Of particular interest is a better delineation of felsic units of the Novellet Member which may have an important association with potential mineralization in a bimodal mafic VMS model.

Sixty-two (62) grab samples selected to represent typical geological units were analyzed for whole rock and trace element data. The samples were collected on the basis that they can be used to map

compositional variations across the Ralleau property. Classification diagrams were used, in part, to confirm field classification of rock samples but also to establish a geological context that can then be compared to other mining districts. It should be noted that the region experienced metamorphism and deformation. All rocks have therefore suffered varying intensity of alteration which may obscure mineralogical, textural and geochemical properties of the rocks.

The TAS diagram, proposed by *Le Bas et al. (1986)* and modified by *Le Maitre et al. (2002)*, indicate with the exception of a few outliers, that rock samples plot in the subalkaline/tholeiitic part of the diagram. AFM (*Irvine and Baragar, 1971*) and SiO₂-FeOt/MgO (*Miyashiro, 1974*) diagrams are both used to distinguish tholeiitic from calc-alkaline magma affinities. Both diagrams show that the bulk of the mafic rocks and a significant fraction of the intermediate andesitic rocks plot in the tholeiitic field of the diagrams. A linear trend between the A and F apices depicted in the AFM diagram could be interpreted as a fractionation trend resulting from the crystallization of a primitive, mantle derived magma. Based on a geotectonic classification diagram for basaltoids (*Mullen, 1983*), mafic rocks from the Ralleau property plot primarily in 'island arc tholeiite' field of the diagram. Rock samples near the margins but outside of the 'island arc tholeiite field' are interpreted as having 'drifted' due to alteration. Classification diagrams indicate that the lithological units range from mafic to felsic compositions which is consistent with bimodal volcanism, a prospective trait of VMS deposits in the Abitibi. They furthermore suggest that the geological setting of the Ralleau property is favorable for Abitibi-style VMS mineralization. Further analytical data including immobile incompatible elements are required to corroborate interpretation.

Zonal alteration patterns are key features in volcanic rocks surrounding VMS deposits. Lithogeochemical data was used to characterize the intensity of hydrothermal alteration. *Large et al. (2001)* combined the alteration indexes of Ishikawa (AI) and the chlorite-carbonate-pyrite index (CCPI) into an "alteration box plot" to evaluate the intensity of alteration. The limitation of the Ishikawa Index is that it does not take into account carbonate alteration (which may lead to a decrease in AI) and does not separate sericitic from chloritic alteration. Since chlorite commonly forms close to VMS deposits, the CCPI index has been developed to measure an increase in MgO and FeOt. The alteration box plot indicates that while most samples plot in the field of least altered rocks, some samples plot in the carbonate zone of alteration. However, the plot also suggests that above average sericite alteration is not common in rock samples.

The intensity of hydrothermal alteration was also calculated using Normat a software program that

calculates normative minerals and alteration indices (*Piche and Jebrack, 2006*). Alteration indexes IFRAIS and ISER were used in this study. The IFRAIS and ISER alteration indexes quantify the degree of overall “freshness,” thus paragonitization and sericitization, respectively. Unaltered rocks have an IFRAIS value of 100, whereas totally altered rocks have a value to 0. Rocks that are completely altered have an ISER value to 100 and unaltered rocks have a value to 0. Anomalous IFRAIS values appear NE of Lake Wilson and east of Lake Sheilann. By contrast, anomalous sericite values only occur east of Lake Sheilann. K₂O enrichment is anomalous north of Lake Wilson, near the western limit of the property, whereas anomalous Na₂O depletion was detected in a sample from the north-central part of the property.

A total of ninety-four (94) grab samples were analyzed for a group of 33 elements. Assay results from a grab sample collected in an old trench located approximately 30 m S-SE of historical drill hole SA-5. Grab sample yielded 0.19% Cu and 0.84% Zn (Sample Q592641). Shear zone-hosted mineralization consists of disseminated (10%) pyrite with trace amount of chalcopyrite. Most of the forty-seven (47) grab samples sent for gold assays returned low values. A weakly anomalous gold value was obtained from a grab sample (No Q592576) collected 1.5 km NE of Lake Wilson, just outside the north boundary of the property. Assay results returned 0.039 g/t Au from a weakly to moderately carbonatized andesite which contained disseminations of sulphides.

18. RECOMMENDATIONS

The Ralleau property is underexplored and has been the subject of basic grassroots exploration. Based on what is currently known about the geology of the property, it represents a favorable setting for bimodal-mafic VMS mineralization. The three-stage exploration program proposed is oriented toward geological, geophysical and geochemical data acquisition to further define prospective areas of VMS mineralization within the Urban Formation.

Since the VMS deposits are closely correlated with zonal alteration patterns, lithogeochemical methods represent an effective approach to locate favourable horizons indicative of VMS mineralization. It is recommended to extend the lithogeochemical and mapping program over the eastern portion of the Ralleau property covering an area approximately 8 km². It is also recommended to include immobile incompatible elements (Zr, Y, Nb and REE (Rare Earth Elements)) in the analytical data in order to establish geochemical affinities and define precursor volcanic rock type. These elements are generally considered immobile during hydrothermal alteration and metamorphism. The objective of Phase I will be to delineate prospective alteration zones associated with electromagnetic anomalies outlined by the helicopter-borne VTEM survey.

Based on positive results generated from the Phase I, a Pulse-EM survey is recommended as follow-up to the lithogeochemical sampling program. The third phase of the proposed exploration program is conditional on positive results generated from Phase II. It comprises a 1 500 m diamond drilling program to test high-priority targets delineated by the Pulse-EM survey.

Cost Estimate

Phase I - Lithogeochemical sampling and mapping program (3 weeks)

Geologist and field assistant	\$17,000
Assays	\$10,660
Transportation	\$3,425
Room & board	\$5,400
Field equipment	\$750

Final report	\$4,200
Contingencies (10%)	\$4,145
Total Phase I	\$45,580
 Phase II – Pulse-EM survey	
Linecutting (36 km)	\$18,000
Pulse EM survey (30 line-km)	\$35,000
Mobilization / demobilization	\$2,200
Interpretation & report	\$5,000
Contingencies (10%)	\$6,020
Total Phase II	\$66,220
 Phase III – Diamond drilling program	
NQ Diamond drilling, 1 500m @\$120/m	\$180,000
Core logging, sampling and field supervision	\$25,500
Assays	\$21,410
Room & board	\$8,100
Transportation	\$5,000
Permitting	\$1,000
Miscellaneous equipment & rental	\$1,775
Final report	\$9,000
Contingencies (10%)	\$25,180
Total Phase III	\$276,965
 Grand total	\$388,765

The author has reviewed the proposed program for the Ralleau property as recommended and is of the opinion that the properties have sufficient merit to justify the program and proposed budget.

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GM 39363	Rapport du levé géologique, Propriété Wilson A. 1982, by Girard, J., 19 pages. 3 maps
GM 38840	Geological report on the Wilson lake greenstone belt. 1979, by Birkett, T. C., 10 pages. 2 maps.
GM 19519	Diamond drill record. 1967, by Honsberger, J. A., 11 pages. 1 map.
GM 18253	Geophysical survey report. 1966, by Honsberger, J. A., 10 pages. 3 maps.
GM 15993	Report on magnetometer survey. 1965, by Dumont, G. H., 5 pages. 1 map.
GM 15348	Diamond drill record, Julien Option. 1964, by MacFarlane, R. L., 10 pages. 1 map.
GM 15336	Geological report, Julien Option. 1964, by MacFarlane, R.L., 7 pages. 2 maps.
GM 07306-A	Report on assessment work. 1958, by Boyd, J. A., 7 pages. 2 maps.
GM 05419	Report on exploration carried out on the Novellet claim group. 1957, by Eakins, P. R., 9 pages. 1 map.
GM 07306-B	Diamond drill record, Novellet lake property. 1957, by Boyd, J. A., 4 pages.
GM 04721	Diamond drill core log and sample record. 1956, by Bambrick, H., 15 pages. 5 maps.
GM 05363	Report on Sheilann lake property. 1956, by Grant, G. W. 5 pages. 1 map.

20. CERTIFICATE OF QUALIFICATION

I, Roger Moar, do hereby certify that:

1. I am a consultant geologist with office at 583 De la Brise, Salaberry de Valleyfield, Quebec, J6T 6N2, Canada.
2. I graduated with a Bachelor of Science Degree in Geology from the University of Montreal in 1993.
3. I am a member in good standing with the Ordre des Géologues du Québec (No. 733).
4. I have worked as a geologist for a total of nineteen years since my graduation from university.
5. I have read the definition of "qualified person" set out in National Instrument 43-101 ("NI 43-101) and certify that by reason of my education, affiliation with a professional association (as defined in NI 43-101) and past and relevant work experience, I fulfill the requirements to be a "qualified person" for the purposes of NI 43-101.
6. I am responsible for the preparation of the technical report titled "Technical Report on the Ralleau Property, Eeyou Istchee-Baie-James Territory, Lebel-Sur-Quevillon Area, Quebec" and dated July 10th, 2015, (the "Technical Report"). I have conducted a geological mapping program on the Ralleau property between August 5th to August 29th and September 10th to September 28th 2014.
7. I am not aware of any material fact or material change with respect to the subject matter of the Technical Report that is not reflected in the Technical Report, the omission to disclose which makes the Technical Report misleading.
8. I am independent from the issuer applying all of the tests in section 1.5 of National Instrument 43-101.
9. I have read National Instrument 43-101 and Form 43-101F1, and the Technical Report has been prepared in compliance with that instrument and form.
10. I consent to the filing of the Technical Report with any stock exchange and other regulatory authority and any publication by them for regulatory purposes, including electronic publication in the public company files on their websites accessible by the public, of the Technical Report.

Dated this July 10th, 2015



Signature of Qualified Person
Roger Moar, B.Sc., OGQ (No. 733)



APPENDIX I LIST OF MINING TITLES

NTS SHEET		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	MINING RIGHTS TRANSFER
32F01	CDC	2024537	Active	2006-09-12	2016-09-11	0	4	4	56.36	0.00 \$	1 800.00 \$	54.75 \$	Megatar Developments Corp. (19263) 100% (responsible)		NO	NO	YES
32F01	CDC	2024538	Active	2006-09-12	2016-09-11	0	4	4	56.36	0.00 \$	1 800.00 \$	54.75 \$	Megatar Developments Corp. (19263) 100% (responsible)		NO	NO	YES
32F01	CDC	2024540	Active	2006-09-12	2016-09-11	0	4	4	56.36	0.00 \$	1 800.00 \$	54.75 \$	Megatar Developments Corp. (19263) 100% (responsible)		NO	NO	YES
32F01	CDC	2024541	Active	2006-09-12	2016-09-11	0	4	4	56.35	0.00 \$	1 800.00 \$	54.75 \$	Megatar Developments Corp. (19263) 100% (responsible)		NO	NO	YES
32F01	CDC	2024542	Active	2006-09-12	2016-09-11	0	4	4	56.35	0.00 \$	1 800.00 \$	54.75 \$	Megatar Developments Corp. (19263) 100% (responsible)		NO	NO	YES
32F01	CDC	2024543	Active	2006-09-12	2016-09-11	0	4	4	56.35	0.00 \$	1 800.00 \$	54.75 \$	Megatar Developments Corp. (19263) 100% (responsible)		NO	NO	YES
32F01	CDC	2024544	Active	2006-09-12	2016-09-11	0	4	4	56.35	0.00 \$	1 800.00 \$	54.75 \$	Megatar Developments Corp. (19263) 100% (responsible)		NO	NO	YES
32F01	CDC	2024545	Active	2006-09-12	2016-09-11	0	4	4	56.35	0.00 \$	1 800.00 \$	54.75 \$	Megatar Developments Corp. (19263) 100% (responsible)		NO	NO	YES
32F01	CDC	2113929	Active	2007-08-01	2015-07-31	0	3	3	56.33	6.00 \$	1 800.00 \$	54.75 \$	Megatar Developments Corp. (19263) 100% (responsible)		YES	NO	YES
32F01	CDC	2113930	Active	2007-08-01	2015-07-31	0	3	3	56.33	6.00 \$	1 800.00 \$	54.75 \$	Megatar Developments Corp. (19263) 100% (responsible)		YES	NO	YES
32F01	CDC	2113931	Active	2007-08-01	2015-07-31	0	3	3	56.33	132.00 \$	1 800.00 \$	54.75 \$	Megatar Developments Corp. (19263) 100% (responsible)		YES	NO	YES
32F01	CDC	2113932	Active	2007-08-01	2015-07-31	0	3	3	56.33	132.00 \$	1 800.00 \$	54.75 \$	Megatar Developments Corp. (19263) 100% (responsible)		YES	NO	YES
32F01	CDC	2113933	Active	2007-08-01	2015-07-31	0	3	3	56.33	100.00 \$	1 800.00 \$	54.75 \$	Megatar Developments Corp. (19263) 100% (responsible)		YES	NO	YES
32F01	CDC	2113934	Active	2007-08-01	2015-07-31	0	3	3	56.33	69.00 \$	1 800.00 \$	54.75 \$	Megatar Developments Corp. (19263) 100% (responsible)		YES	NO	YES
32F01	CDC	2113935	Active	2007-08-01	2015-07-31	0	3	3	56.33	6.00 \$	1 800.00 \$	54.75 \$	Megatar Developments Corp. (19263) 100% (responsible)		YES	NO	YES
32F01	CDC	2113936	Active	2007-08-01	2015-07-31	0	3	3	56.33	38.00 \$	1 800.00 \$	54.75 \$	Megatar Developments Corp. (19263) 100% (responsible)		YES	NO	YES
32F01	CDC	2113937	Active	2007-08-01	2015-07-31	0	3	3	56.33	6.00 \$	1 800.00 \$	54.75 \$	Megatar Developments Corp. (19263) 100% (responsible)		YES	NO	YES
32F01	CDC	2113938	Active	2007-08-01	2015-07-31	0	3	3	56.32	38.00 \$	1 800.00 \$	54.75 \$	Megatar Developments Corp. (19263) 100% (responsible)		YES	NO	YES
32F01	CDC	2113939	Active	2007-08-01	2015-07-31	0	3	3	56.32	38.00 \$	1 800.00 \$	54.75 \$	Megatar Developments Corp. (19263) 100% (responsible)		YES	NO	YES
32F01	CDC	2113940	Active	2007-08-01	2015-07-31	0	3	3	56.32	6.00 \$	1 800.00 \$	54.75 \$	Megatar Developments Corp. (19263) 100% (responsible)		YES	NO	YES
32F01	CDC	2114083	Active	2007-08-01	2015-07-31	0	3	3	56.34	6.00 \$	1 800.00 \$	54.75 \$	Megatar Developments Corp. (19263) 100% (responsible)		YES	NO	NO
32F01	CDC	2114084	Active	2007-08-01	2015-07-31	0	3	3	56.34	56.03 \$	1 800.00 \$	54.75 \$	Megatar Developments Corp. (19263) 100% (responsible)		YES	NO	NO

NTS SHEET	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	MINING RIGHTS TRANSFER
32F01	CDC	2125422	Active	2007-10-01	2015-09-30	0	3	56.33	0.00 \$	1 800.00 \$	54.75 \$	Megatar Developments Corp. (192.63) 100% (responsible)	NO	NO	NO
32F01	CDC	2125423	Active	2007-10-01	2015-09-30	0	3	56.33	0.00 \$	1 800.00 \$	54.75 \$	Megatar Developments Corp. (192.63) 100% (responsible)	NO	NO	NO
32F01	CDC	2125424	Active	2007-10-01	2015-09-30	0	3	56.33	0.00 \$	1 800.00 \$	54.75 \$	Megatar Developments Corp. (192.63) 100% (responsible)	NO	NO	NO
32F01	CDC	2125425	Active	2007-10-01	2015-09-30	0	3	56.33	0.00 \$	1 800.00 \$	54.75 \$	Megatar Developments Corp. (192.63) 100% (responsible)	NO	NO	NO
32F01	CDC	2125426	Active	2007-10-01	2015-09-30	0	3	56.33	0.00 \$	1 800.00 \$	54.75 \$	Megatar Developments Corp. (192.63) 100% (responsible)	NO	NO	NO
32F01	CDC	2139934	Active	2007-12-14	2015-12-13	0	3	56.35	0.00 \$	1 800.00 \$	54.75 \$	Megatar Developments Corp. (192.63) 100% (responsible)	NO	NO	NO
32F01	CDC	2139935	Active	2007-12-14	2015-12-13	0	3	56.35	0.00 \$	1 800.00 \$	54.75 \$	Megatar Developments Corp. (192.63) 100% (responsible)	NO	NO	NO
32F01	CDC	2139936	Active	2007-12-14	2015-12-13	0	3	56.35	0.00 \$	1 800.00 \$	54.75 \$	Megatar Developments Corp. (192.63) 100% (responsible)	NO	NO	NO
32F01	CDC	2139937	Active	2007-12-14	2015-12-13	0	3	56.35	0.00 \$	1 800.00 \$	54.75 \$	Megatar Developments Corp. (192.63) 100% (responsible)	NO	NO	NO
32F01	CDC	2139938	Active	2007-12-14	2015-12-13	0	3	56.35	0.00 \$	1 800.00 \$	54.75 \$	Megatar Developments Corp. (192.63) 100% (responsible)	NO	NO	NO
32F01	CDC	2139939	Active	2007-12-14	2015-12-13	0	3	56.35	0.00 \$	1 800.00 \$	54.75 \$	Megatar Developments Corp. (192.63) 100% (responsible)	NO	NO	NO
32F01	CDC	2139940	Active	2007-12-14	2015-12-13	0	3	56.35	0.00 \$	1 800.00 \$	54.75 \$	Megatar Developments Corp. (192.63) 100% (responsible)	NO	NO	NO
32F01	CDC	2139941	Active	2007-12-14	2015-12-13	0	3	56.35	0.00 \$	1 800.00 \$	54.75 \$	Megatar Developments Corp. (192.63) 100% (responsible)	NO	NO	NO
32F01	CDC	2139942	Active	2007-12-14	2015-12-13	0	3	56.35	0.00 \$	1 800.00 \$	54.75 \$	Megatar Developments Corp. (192.63) 100% (responsible)	NO	NO	NO
32F01	CDC	2139943	Active	2007-12-14	2015-12-13	0	3	56.35	0.00 \$	1 800.00 \$	54.75 \$	Megatar Developments Corp. (192.63) 100% (responsible)	NO	NO	NO
32F01	CDC	2139944	Active	2007-12-14	2015-12-13	0	3	56.34	0.00 \$	1 800.00 \$	54.75 \$	Megatar Developments Corp. (192.63) 100% (responsible)	NO	NO	NO
32F01	CDC	2139945	Active	2007-12-14	2015-12-13	0	3	56.34	0.00 \$	1 800.00 \$	54.75 \$	Megatar Developments Corp. (192.63) 100% (responsible)	NO	NO	NO
32F01	CDC	2139946	Active	2007-12-14	2015-12-13	0	3	56.34	0.00 \$	1 800.00 \$	54.75 \$	Megatar Developments Corp. (192.63) 100% (responsible)	NO	NO	NO
32F01	CDC	2139947	Active	2007-12-14	2015-12-13	0	3	56.34	0.00 \$	1 800.00 \$	54.75 \$	Megatar Developments Corp. (192.63) 100% (responsible)	NO	NO	NO
32F01	CDC	2139948	Active	2007-12-14	2015-12-13	0	3	56.34	0.00 \$	1 800.00 \$	54.75 \$	Megatar Developments Corp. (192.63) 100% (responsible)	NO	NO	NO
32F01	CDC	2139949	Active	2007-12-14	2015-12-13	0	3	56.34	0.00 \$	1 800.00 \$	54.75 \$	Megatar Developments Corp. (192.63) 100% (responsible)	NO	NO	NO
32F01	CDC	2139950	Active	2007-12-14	2015-12-13	0	3	56.34	0.00 \$	1 800.00 \$	54.75 \$	Megatar Developments Corp. (192.63) 100% (responsible)	NO	NO	NO
32F01	CDC	2139951	Active	2007-12-14	2015-12-13	0	3	56.34	0.00 \$	1 800.00 \$	54.75 \$	Megatar Developments Corp. (192.63) 100% (responsible)	NO	NO	NO
32F01	CDC	213995													

APPENDIX II GEOLOGICAL STATION DESCRIPTIONS

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS	
I1D	Tonalite
I3A	Gabbro
M16	Amphibolite
QFP	Quartz-feldspar porphyry dyke
S3	Wacke
S6D	Mudstone
V1	Felsic volcanic
V1/V2[TUF]	Felsic / intermediate tuff
V1[TUF]	Felsic tuff
V2	Intermediate volcanic
V2[TUF]	Intermediate tuff
V2J	Andesite
V3A	Andesitic basalt
V3B	Basalt
AMY	Amygdular
APH	Aphanitic
BA	Banded
BR	Brecciated
CG	Coarse-grained
DEF	Deformed
EQ	Equigranular
FG	Fine-grained
FO	Foliated
LA	Laminated
LPL	Lapilli
MA	Massive
MAG	Magnetic
MG	Medium-grained
PID	Pillowed
POR	Porphyritic
SCHS	Schistosed
VFG	Very fine-grained
BO+	Biotitized
CB+	Carbonatized
CL+	Chloritized
EP+	Epidotized
SR+	Sericitized
CP	Chalcopyrite
GR	Garnet
MG	Magnetite
PO	Pyrrhotite
PY	Pyrite
QZ	Quartz
SULP	Sulphide

RALLEAU PROPERTY
GEOLOGICAL STATION DESCRIPTIONS

GEOLOGICAL STATION	OUTCROP AREA	UTM MAD 83 - Zone 18			LITHOLOGY A			LITHOLOGY B			LITHOLOGY C			LITHOLOGY D				
		EASTING	NORTHING	%	LITHOLOGY	TEXTURE	ALTERATION	MINERALIZATION	%	THOLOS	TEXTURE	ALTERATION	MINERALIZATION	%	LITHOLOGY	TEXTURE	ALTERATION	MINERALIZATION
RM41001	1000	397311	544302	100 V3B	PID													
RM41002	800	397311	544353	100 V3B	PID													
RM41003	48	397361	544245	100 V3B	PID SH													
RM41004	48	397361	544245	100 V3B	PID MAG	EP+												
RM41005	30	397299	544247	100 V3B	PID													
RM41006	1	397318	544236	100 S3 S6D	LA SCHS VFG	SR+	GP											
RM41007	50	397484	544255	100 V3B	PID													
RM41008	24	397465	544377	100 V3B	PID													
RM41009	150	396855	544334	100 V2	PID													
RM41010	48	396855	544301	100 V3B	PID7 DEF													
RM41011	6	396944	544249	100 V1	FO													
RM41012	600	396515	544265	100 V2	POR PID			PH-PO (2.5% SULP)										
RM41013	30	396888	544319	100 V1 TUF	FO LA SH	SR+												
RM41014	100	396709	544309	100 V3A	MA EQ													
RM41015	250	396712	544298	100 V1 TUF S3	PO SCHS VFG	SR+												
RM41016	320	397174	544450	100 V2	VFG	CL+				20 V3A	MA VFG							
RM41017	40	398487	544351	100 V3A	FO EQ MG	CB+												
RM41018	500	398518	544406	100 V3B	VFG	CB+												
RM41019	200	398358	544372	95 V3A	MA EQ MG					30 V3B	POR							
RM41021	60	397553	544286	100 V1	FO FG													
RM41022	25	397323	544293	100 V2 TUF	MA FG													
RM41023	36	397235	544303	100 V1	FO POR	SR+												
RM41024	150	399748	544355	100 V3A	POR PID													
RM41025	25	399625	544372	100 V3A	POR AMY													
RM41027	6	399599	544424	100 V3A	POR													
RM41028	20	398200	544384	100 V2	MA VFG													
RM41029	400	398200	544384	100 V2	MA VFG SH													
RM41030	4	398249	544408	100 V2	MA VFG													
RM41031	6	398256	544431	100 V2	PID7													
RM41032	25	395861	544432	100 V2	PID7													
RM41033	150	395803	544437	100 V2	MA VFG													
RM41034	200	395781	544436	100 V2	MA VFG													
RM41035	4	397607	544265	100 V3B	PID MAG SH	EP+												
RM41036	24	397653	544286	100 V3B	MG													
RM41037	16	397853	544289	50 V1	FO POR					50 V2	POR PID							
RM41038	10	397867	544293	100 V2	PID	EP+												
RM41039	25	397454	544308	100 V2	POR PID													
RM41040	125	397493	544300	100 V2	POR PID													
RM41041	140	397517	544300	100 V2	POR PID	EP+												
RM41042	60	397516	544303	100 V2	POR PID													
RM41043	50	397435	544296	100 V1	FO VFG	SR+												
RM41044	60	397495	544290	10 V1	FO VFG													
RM41045	90	397626	544296	100 V2	POR PID DEF													
RM41046	60	397654	544290	100 V2	POR PID DEF													
RM41047	300	397695	544301	100 V2	PID DEF	SR+	Tr-PY											
RM41048	100	397718	544304	100 V2	POR PID													
RM41049	50	397776	544298	100 V2	PID													
RM41050	25	397200	544307	100 V2	POR PID													
RM41051	80	397945	544319	50 V2	POR PID													
RM41052	9	397946	544330	100 V2	POR													
RM41053	18	397834	544316	100 V2	POR													
RM41054	40	397810	544316	100 V2	POR SH	CL+ BO+												
RM41055	18	396509	544280	100 V2	MA FG	CL+												
RM41056	36	395980	544283	100 V3A	FO VFG													
RM41057	12	395579	544348	100 V3B	FO VFG													
RM41058	2000	398866	544397	100 V3B	MA SCHS VFG													
RM41059	240	398678	544053	100 V3B	PID DEF													
RM41060	240	398678	544053	100 V3B	PID DEF													
RM41061	525	398679	544081	100 V3B	PID DEF													
RM41062	2500	398721	544417	100 V3B	PID DEF													
RM41063	375	398735	544422	100 V3A	EQ MG													
RM41064	300	398810	544425	100 QTP	POR													
RM41065	150	398888	544374	100 V3B	MA VFG													
RM41066	6	399081	544309	100 V2	FO VFG													
RM41067	120	399430	544394	100 V3B	POR MA													
RM41068	25	399440	544378	100 V3B	POR													
RM41069	40	399338	544387	100 V21	MA APH SCHS		Tr-PY											
RM41070	150	399496	544316	100 V21	AMY	CB+												
RM41071	90	399589	544343	100 V21	AMY	CB+												
RM41072	200	399564	544382	100 V2	POR SCHS													
RM41073	240	399574	544385	97 V2	AMY MA	CB+				30 V3A	FG							
RM41074	100	399504	544384	100 V2	AMY PID													
RM41075	36	399501	544384	50 V3A	EQ MG													
RM41076	375	399441	544406	90 V3A	EQ MG					50 V2	POR							
RM41077	90	399280	544388	100 V3A	POR					10 M16	MA MG							
RM41078	2500	399613	544387	100 V3A	MA AMY													
RM41079	50	399678	544354	100 V3A	AMY													
RM41080	400	399689	544267	100 V1 V2 TUF	BA FG													
RM41081	400	399689	544267	100 V1 V2 TUF	BA FG													
RM41082	6	399801	544262	100 V1 V2 TUF	UPL DEF													
RM41083	90	399799	544269	100 V1 V2 TUF	UPL DEF													

RALLEAU PROPERTY
GEOLOGICAL STATION DESCRIPTIONS

GEOLOGICAL STATION	OUTCROP	UTM MAD 83 - Zone 18			LITHOLOGY A			LITHOLOGY B			LITHOLOGY C			LITHOLOGY D				
		EASTING	NORTHING	%	LITHOLOGY	TEXTURE	ALTERATION	MINERALIZATION	%	THOLOS	TEXTURE	ALTERATION	MINERALIZATION	%	LITHOLOGY	TEXTURE	ALTERATION	MINERALIZATION
RM41084	9	399715	544350	100 3A	MA EQ MG													
RM41085	120	399720	544350	100 3A	MA EQ MG													
RM41086	17	399760	544307	50 V3B	POY FG													
RM41087	2500	400214	544308	100 V1 V2 TUF	MA FG MAG		EP+ CB+											
RM41088	16	399875	544329	100 3A	MA EQ MG													
RM41089	500	399011	544215	100 3A	MA EQ MG													
RM41090	50	398899	544267	100 V3B	MA FG													
RM41091	400	398855	544266	100 V1	POY FG		SR+											
RM41092	400	398855	544266	100 V1	POY FG													
RM41093	16	398443	544261	100 V1	MA FG VFG													
RM41094	20	398379	544263	100 V2	FG													
RM41095	100	398388	544263	100 V2	SGHS FG													
RM41096	120	398395	544290	100 V2	POR DEF													
RM41097	150	398208	544276	100 V2	POR		Tr PY											
RM41098	16	398185	544276	100 V2	POR													
RM41099	20	398151	544283	100 V2	POR													
RM41100	400	394060	544399	100 V2 TUF	FG		Tr PY											
RM41101	90	393836	544415	100 V1	MA EQ MG													
RM41102	500	393709	544448	100 V1	MA EQ MG													
RM41103	10	393697	544405	100 V1	MA EQ MG													
RM41104	100	393717	544391	100 V1	MA EQ MG													
RM41105	150	393717	544391	100 V1	POR DEF													
RM41106	12	393765	5443015	100 V2	POR DEF													
RM41107	480	397254	5443065	100 V2	POR DEF													
RM41108	100	393812	544522	3	MA G BR													
RM41109	24	393753	5443849	80 V2														
RM41110	90	393746	5443781	100 V2	POR DEF													
RM41111	300	393370	5446545	100 V1	POR DEF													
RM41112	300	393370	5446545	100 V1	MA EQ MG													
RM41113	16	393289	5444108	100 V1	MA EQ MG													
RM41114	90	393257	5443906	100 V1	MA EQ MG													
RM41115	100	393191	5443866	100 V1	MA EQ MG													
RM41116	10	393140	5443756	100 V1	POR DEF													
RM41117	100	393140	5443756	100 V1	POR DEF													
RM41118	100	393381	5443780	100 V1	MA EQ MG													
RM41119	6000	393602	5443934	100 V1	MA EQ MG													
RM41120	105	393685	544362	3	MA VFG													
RM41121	2000	393725	5443572	100 V1	POR DEF		SR+											
RM41122	50	393692	5443416	100 V2 TUF	SH VFG MAG		SR+ CL+											
RM41123	75	393245	544308	100 V1 TUF	VFG													
RM41124	40	393256	544335	100 V1 TUF	FG MAG													
RM41125	38	393239	5443385	100 V1 TUF	FG MAG													
RM41126	10	393237	5443279	85 V1 TUF	SH MAG													
RM41127	25	392999	5444007	100 V1	MA EQ MG													
RM41128	150	392376	5443780	100 V1	MA EQ MG													
RM41129	6	392788	544386	100 V1 TUF	SGHS FG													
RM41130	45	392815	544373	100 V1	MA EQ MG													
RM41131	150	392832	5443845	100 V1	MA EQ MG													
RM41132	50	392827	5443716	100 V3B	PID DEF													
RM41133	120	394809	5443610	100 V2	DEF SGHS VFG MAG		Tr PY											
RM41134	300	394832	5443637	90 V2	MA HDP													
RM41135	48	395418	5443254	100 V3B	MA FG													
RM41136	60	400892	544316	100 V3B	MA FG													
RM41137	160	400972	544301	100 M3B	MA EQ MG CG		CB+											
RM41138	21	401354	544318	100 V2	POR DEF													
RM41139	300	401378	5441527	100 V2	POR													
RM41140	2000	401324	5441557	100 V2	POR DEF													
RM41141	25	401297	5441626	100 V2	POR DEF													
RM41142	40	401267	544169	100 V2 TUF	SGHS VFG		SR+											
RM41143	24	401207	544171	100 V2	MA FG													
RM41144	30	401215	544181	100 V2	MA FG													
RM41145	20	401265	544165	100 V2	MA FG													
RM41146	15	401265	544165	100 V2 TUF	MA FG MG		CB+											
RM41147	80	401203	544184	100 V2 TUF	FG		CB+											
RM41148	750	401153	544187	50 M3B	POR DEF													
RM41149	40	401501	544139	100 V1 V2 TUF	SH		CL+ SR+ CB+											
RM41150	100	401716	544159	100 V2	POFG													
RM41151	15	402727	5440875	100 V2	POFG													
RM41152	20	397428	5442537	100 V2	SGHS VFG		CL+											
RM41153	8	397524	5442378	100 V2	POR DEF													
RM41154	240	400580	5443040	100 V3B	MA POR VFG													
RM41155	16	400612	5443265	100 V3B	MA VFG													
RM41156	6	400544	5442386	100 V2 TUF	LPL DEF													

OUTCROP	GEOLOGICAL STATION	AREA	UTM RAD 83 - Zone 18		SUMMARY
			EASTING	NORTHING	
RM41.001	1000	397231	544302	V3B PID	
RM41.002	900	397231	544302	V3B PID	
RM41.003	800	397231	544440	V3B PID SH	
RM41.004	48	397361	5442456	V3B PID MAG EP*	
RM41.005	30	397299	5442472	V3B PID	
RM41.006	1	397318	5442365	S3 S6D LA SCHS VEG SR+ GP	
RM41.007	50	397484	5442955	V3B PID EP*	
RM41.008	20	397484	5442955	V3B PID EP*	
RM41.009	150	396856	5443117	V3B PID C-26 PY	
RM41.010	150	396856	5443117	V3B PID	
RM41.011	48	396855	5443101	V3B PID DEF. Tr PY	
RM41.012	6	396944	5442949	V1 FO SR+	
RM41.013	600	396515	5443265	V2 POR PID PH-PO D-5% SULP	
RM41.014	30	396888	5443219	V1 TUFF TO LA SH SR+	
RM41.015	25	396712	5443208	V1 TUFF TO LA SH SR+	
RM41.016	25	396712	5443208	V1 TUFF TO LA SH SR+ VEG SR+ Tr PY	
RM41.017	150	397174	5444259	V2 TUFF / S37 LA VEG CL+ / V3A MA VEG	
RM41.018	320	397971	5444150	V2 VEG CL+	
RM41.019	40	398487	5443617	U4 FO EQ MG CB+	
RM41.020	500	398518	5444064	V3B VEG CB+ Tr PY	
RM41.021	200	398358	5443723	U4 MA EQ MG / V3B POR Tr PY	
RM41.022	20	397971	5443617	V2 TUFF	
RM41.023	25	397432	5442931	V2 TUFF MA VEG	
RM41.024	36	397245	5443033	V1 FO POR SR+	
RM41.025	150	399748	5443557	V3A POR PID	
RM41.026	25	399625	5443723	V3A POR AMY	
RM41.027	6	399299	5444245	V3A POR Tr PY	
RM41.028	20	398200	5443848	V2 MA VEG	
RM41.029	40	398240	5443848	V2 MA VEG	
RM41.030	4	398240	5444008	V2 MA VEG	
RM41.031	6	398556	5444311	V2 PID7	
RM41.032	25	395861	5444028	V2 PID7	
RM41.033	150	395803	5444071	V2 MA VEG	
RM41.034	200	395781	5444565	V2 MA VEG	
RM41.035	2	397627	5442630	V3B PID MAG SH EP*	
RM41.036	2	397627	5442630	V3B PID MAG SH EP*	
RM41.037	6	397653	5442868	V1 FO POR / V2 POR PID	
RM41.038	10	397867	5442533	V2 PID EP*	
RM41.039	25	397454	5443089	V2 POR PID	
RM41.040	175	397493	5443009	V2 POR PID	
RM41.041	140	397517	5443001	V2 POR PID EP*	
RM41.042	60	397516	5443024	V2 POR PID	
RM41.043	60	397516	5443024	V2 POR PID	
RM41.044	60	397485	5442900	U4 FO VEG / M16 FO MG Tr PY	
RM41.045	90	397626	5442964	V2 POR PID DEF	
RM41.046	60	397654	5442906	V2 POR PID DEF	
RM41.047	300	397695	5443021	V2 PID DEF SR+ Tr PY	
RM41.048	100	397718	5443040	V2 POR PID	
RM41.049	30	397776	5442985	V2 PID Tr PY	
RM41.050	30	397776	5442985	V2 PID Tr PY	
RM41.051	80	397045	5443110	V2 POR PID / V2 TUFF TO VEG	
RM41.052	9	397946	5443130	V2 POR	
RM41.053	18	397634	5443137	V2 POR 2-3% PY	
RM41.054	40	397010	5443161	V2 POR SH CL+ 80+	
RM41.055	18	396809	5442809	V2 MA VEG CL+	
RM41.056	18	396809	5442809	V2 MA VEG CL+	
RM41.057	18	396809	5442809	V2 MA VEG CL+	
RM41.058	2000	398866	5443970	V3B MA SCHS VEG	
RM41.059	240	398678	5444053	V3B PID DEF	
RM41.060	240	398678	5444053	V3B PID DEF	
RM41.061	525	398679	5444081	V3B PID DEF	
RM41.062	2500	398721	5444172	V3B PID DEF	
RM41.063	300	398810	5444172	V3B PID DEF	
RM41.064	300	398810	5444172	V3B PID DEF	
RM41.065	150	398888	5443741	V3B MA VEG	
RM41.066	6	399081	5443409	V2 FO VEG	
RM41.067	120	399430	5443947	V3B POR MA	
RM41.068	25	399440	5443781	V3B POR	
RM41.069	40	399338	5443887	V2 MA APH SCHS Tr PY	
RM41.070	90	399589	5443887	V2 MA APH SCHS Tr PY	
RM41.071	90	399589	5443887	V2 MA APH SCHS Tr PY	
RM41.072	200	399564	5443821	V2 POR SCHS	
RM41.073	240	399574	5443851	V2 ANHY MA CB+	
RM41.074	100	399504	5443889	V2 ANHY PID CB+	
RM41.075	36	399501	5443841	U4 EQ MG / V2 POR	
RM41.076	375	399441	5444068	U4 EQ MG / M16 MA MG / V3A POR	
RM41.077	300	399441	5444068	U4 EQ MG / M16 MA MG / V3A POR	
RM41.078	2600	399313	5443970	V3A MA AMY	
RM41.079	50	399678	5443544	V3A AMY	
RM41.080	400	399680	5442670	V1 V2 TUFF BA IG	
RM41.081	400	399621	5442585	V2 MA IG	
RM41.082	6	399801	5442621	V1 V2 TUFF UPL UPL DEF	
RM41.083	90	399799	5442698	V1 V2 TUFF UPL UPL DEF	

OUTCROP	UTM NAD 83 - Zone 18	EASTING	NORTHING	SUMMARY
GEOLOGICAL STATION	AREA			
RM41088	9	399715	544390	13A MA EQ MG
RM41089	13	399760	544390	13A MA EQ MG
RM41086	400	399860	5443207	V1H DVFG / 13A EQ MG / V1 VFGS SR+ / V1 VFGS
RM41087	2500	400214	5443083	V1 V21UUF1 BAY FG MAG EP+ CB+
RM41088	16	399875	5443298	13A MA EQ MG
RM41089	500	399011	5442154	13A MA EQ MG
RM41090	50	398893	5442167	V3B MA FG
RM41091	50	398851	5442167	V3B MA FG
RM41092	400	398851	5442167	V3B MA FG
RM41093	16	398443	5442683	V1 VFGS SR+ / V21UUF1 BAY FG MAG EP+ CB+
RM41094	20	398578	5442803	V2 FG
RM41095	100	398388	5442838	V2 SCHS FG
RM41096	120	398395	5442904	V2 POR DEF
RM41097	150	398208	5442976	V2 POR TP PY
RM41098	16	398151	5442976	V2 POR TP PY
RM41099	20	398151	5443387	V2 POR
RM41100	400	394060	5443999	V21UUF1 FG TP PY
RM41101	90	393836	5444158	10 MA EQ MG
RM41102	500	393709	5444148	10 MA EQ MG
RM41103	10	393697	5444055	10 MA EQ MG
RM41104	100	393717	5443991	10 MA EQ MG
RM41105	100	393717	5443991	10 MA EQ MG
RM41106	10	393765	5443915	V2 POR DEF / V21UUF1 BAY FG MAG EP+ CB+
RM41107	15	393765	5443915	V2 POR DEF
RM41108	480	397554	5443065	V2 POR PID DEF
RM41109	100	395412	5445223	10 MA MG BR / V11UUF1 S3 SCHS SR+ EP+ PD PY
RM41110	24	393753	5443849	V2 POR PID DEF / S3 MA LA FG VFG MAG
RM41111	90	393746	5443781	V2 POR PID DEF
RM41112	90	393886	5443973	V11UUF1 BAY FG MAG EP+ CB+
RM41113	16	393765	5444008	10 MA EQ MG
RM41114	90	393575	5443908	10 MA EQ MG
RM41115	100	393191	5443866	10 MA EQ MG
RM41116	10	393140	5443750	V1 POR IDZ
RM41117	250	393266	5443797	10 MA EQ MG
RM41118	100	393181	5443780	V1 POR IDZ
RM41119	100	393181	5443780	V1 POR IDZ
RM41120	100	393865	5443923	V1 POR IDZ SR+ / V3 MA VFG
RM41121	2000	393725	5443416	V21UUF1 SH VFG MAG SR+ CL+ TP PY
RM41122	50	393692	5443416	V21UUF1 SH VFG MAG SR+ CL+ TP PY
RM41123	75	393243	5443058	V11UUF1 VFG
RM41124	40	393256	5443347	V11UUF1 MAG TP PY
RM41125	36	394239	5443385	V11UUF1 FG MAG
RM41126	25	392769	5444007	V3 MA VFG SR+ CL+ PY
RM41127	25	392769	5444007	V3 MA VFG SR+ CL+ PY
RM41128	150	392376	5443780	10 MA EQ MG
RM41129	6	392768	5443186	V11UUF1 SCHS FG
RM41130	45	392815	5443739	10 MA EQ MG
RM41131	150	392831	5443849	10 MA EQ MG
RM41132	100	392871	5443710	V3B MA FG
RM41133	130	392871	5443710	V3B MA FG
RM41134	300	394832	5443837	V2 MA PID / V21UUF1 LPL PY
RM41135	48	395418	5443254	V3B MA FG
RM41136	60	400892	5441159	M16 MA EQ MG
RM41137	160	400972	5443016	M16 MA EQ MG CG CB+ TP PY
RM41138	21	401354	5441518	V2 POR PID DEF
RM41139	300	401354	5441518	V2 POR PID DEF
RM41140	25	401297	5441527	V2 POR PID DEF
RM41141	25	401297	5441527	V2 POR PID DEF
RM41142	40	401267	5441695	V21UUF1 SCHS VFG SR+
RM41143	24	401207	5441771	V2 MA FG
RM41144	30	401215	5441818	V2 MA FG
RM41145	20	401265	5441851	V2 MA FG
RM41146	15	401265	5441851	V2 MA FG
RM41147	80	401301	5441894	V21UUF1 FG CB+
RM41148	15	401153	5441894	V21UUF1 FG CB+
RM41149	750	401438	5441542	V2 MA FG / V21UUF1 FG SR+ CL+ / V11UUF1 VFG / 13A MA EQ FG
RM41150	40	401501	5441397	V1 V21UUF1 SH CL+ SR+ 10% PY
RM41151	100	401716	5441195	V2 FG FG
RM41152	16	402727	5440979	V2 FG FG CB+
RM41153	16	402727	5440979	V2 FG FG CB+
RM41154	25	397324	5442378	V2 POR DEF
RM41155	250	400625	5443423	V3B MA VFG
RM41156	240	400580	5443404	V3B MA POR VFG
RM41157	16	400612	5443265	V3B MA VFG
RM41158	6	400544	5442386	V21UUF1 LPL DEF

APPENDIX III GRAB SAMPLES DESCRIPTIONS AND ASSAY RESULTS

RALLEAU PROPERTY
GRAB SAMPLES DESCRIPTIONS AND ASSAY RESULTS

Sample			UTM coordinates (NAD 83 - Zone 18)		DESCRIPTION		ME-ICP61a						AU-AA24
Sample_Nu	Type	Geological station	Easting (mE)	Northing (mN)	Lithology	Mineralization	Ag_ppm	Cu_ppm	Ni_ppm	Pb_ppm	Zn_ppm	Au_ppm	
Q592551	Grab	RM14002	397215	5444443	Moderately silicified basalt intersected by 2% QZ veinlets; shear zone oriented at N326°	Tr of PY	-1	70	50	-20	90	-0.005	
Q592552	Grab	RM14086	399980	5443207	Shear zone (0.80 m) oriented at 284°/78°; CL+; SR+; affecting felsic volcanic	No apparent mineralization	-1	60	210	-20	130	0.020	
Q592553	Grab	RM14003	397230	5444439	2 deformed QZ veins (5-10 cm) oriented at N094°; orange rusty weathering on wallrocks	No apparent mineralization	-1	10	-10	-20	20	-0.005	
Q592554	Grab	RM14004	397361	5442456	Pillowed basalt; strongly magnetic		-1	-10	-10	-20	90		
Q592555	Grab	RM14004	397361	5442456	Decimetric wide, massive, equigranular coarser-grained mafic horizon; non magnetic		-1	20	20	-20	90		
Q592556	Grab	RM14006	397318	5442365	Thinly laminated metasediment; schistosed; presence of thin black graphitic laminae (3 mm) SR+	Tr of PY	-1	20	-10	-20	20	-0.005	
Q592557	Grab	RM14009	396863	5443134	Pillowed intermediate volcanic	Tr-2% PY	-1	50	10	-20	120	-0.005	
Q592558	Grab	RM14010	396856	5443117	Weakly foliated very fine-grained felsic volcanic; 5-7% mafic minerals (AM)		-1	30	10	-20	70		
Q592559	Grab	RM14011	396855	5443101	Pillowed basalt	Tr of PY	-1	60	150	-20	110		
Q592560	Grab	RM14013	396543	5443286	Pillowed porphyritic intermediate volcanic		-1	40	60	-20	60	-0.005	
Q592561	Grab	RM14013	396525	5443278	Centimetric to pluricentimetric wide alteration zone affecting pillowed porphyritic intermediate volcanic; SR+; oriented at N080°	5% PY-PO	-1	70	50	-20	80	-0.005	
Q592562	Grab	RM14014	396488	5443219	Shear zone (0.60 m) oriented at 082°/68°; affecting laminated reworked felsic tuf or metasediment	No apparent mineralization	-1	20	30	-20	90	-0.005	
Q592563	Grab	RM14015	396709	5443009	Weakly foliated, equigranular, medium-grained gabbro		-1	40	90	-20	130		
Q592564	Grab	RM14016	396712	5442998	Schistosed and SR+ reworked felsic volcanic / metasediment	Tr of PY	-1	70	110	-20	120		
Q592565	Grab	RM14017	397474	5444259	Reworked intermediate tuf or metasediment; well laminated; very fine-grained; interlayered greenish grey and grey plurimillimetric wide laminae	Up to 10% disseminated PO±PY±CP	-1	170	40	-20	220	-0.005	
Q592566	Grab	RM14017	397474	5444259	Massive, fine-grained intermediate volcanic - Andesitic basalt; presence of subedral (1 mm) GR; CB filling fractures	Tr of disseminated PY	-1	10	-10	-20	200	-0.005	
Q592567	Grab	RM14018	397971	5444150	Massive, very fine-grained intermediate volcanic - andesite; intersected by few QZ-CC veinlets (3-5 mm)		-1	10	10	-20	190		
Q592568	Grab	RM14022	397553	5442869	Foliated, fine-grained felsic volcanic; up to 10% subedral PG phenocrysts (1-2 mm); <1% QZ veins (<2 cm) oriented along S1	Tr of PY	-1	40	30	-20	60	-0.005	
Q592569	Grab	RM14022	397553	5442869	QZ vein (2 cm) intersecting felsic volcanic; transposed along S1	No apparent mineralization	-1	-10	10	-20	-20	-0.005	
Q592570	Grab	RM14023	397423	5442931	Coarse-grained QZ vein (2-5 cm)	No apparent mineralization	-1	-10	10	-20	30	-0.005	
Q592571	Grab	RM14023	397423	5442931	Massive, fine-grained intermediate volcanic; 5% acicular AM		-1	40	20	-20	100		
Q592572	Grab	RM14024	397325	5443033	Homogeneous porphyritic felsic volcanic; 3-5% blue anedral QZ phenocryst (2 mm); 5-7% subedral PG phenocrysts (2 mm); very fine-grained siliceous groundmass with 5% BO; presence of SR along foliation planes		-1	-10	-10	-20	80		
Q592573	Grab	RM14024	397325	5443033	QZ vein (2 cm) crosscutting felsin volcanic at N080°-74°		-1	-10	-10	-20	20	-0.005	

RALLEAU PROPERTY
GRAB SAMPLES DESCRIPTIONS AND ASSAY RESULTS

Sample			UTM coordinates (NAD 83 - Zone 18)		DESCRIPTION		ME-ICP61a						AU-AA24
Sample_Nu	Type	Geological station	Easting (mE)	Northing (mN)	Lithology	Mineralization	Ag_ppm	Cu_ppm	Ni_ppm	Pb_ppm	Zn_ppm	Au_ppm	
Q592574	Grab	RM14027	399299	5444245	Angular boulder (10-15 lbs); QZ vein (7 cm) intersecting medium-grained granodiorite	5% disseminated PY	-1	10	20	-20	30	-0.005	
Q592575	Standard	OREAS 504					4	11000	30	20	110	1.540	
Q592576	Grab	RM14029	395878	5444293	Weakly to moderately CB+ fine-grained intermediate volcanic	2-3% PY-CP	2	2070	70	-20	190	0.039	
Q592577	Grab	RM14029	395878	5444293	Metric wide shear zone oriented 288°/88°; affecting fine-grained intermediate volcanic; SR+; BO+ (5%)	2-4% disseminated PY	-1	250	60	-20	140	0.012	
Q592578	Grab	RM14029	395878	5444293	Flat-lying QZ vein (10 cm) crosscutting intermediate volcanic	No apparent mineralization	-1	-10	10	-20	-20	-0.005	
Q592579	Grab	RM14029	395854	5444296	Sl+ fine-grained intermediate volcanic		-1	10	40	-20	40		
Q592580	Grab	RM14035	397619	5442670	QZ vein (20 cm) within shear zone oriented at 270°/78°	No apparent mineralization	-1	-10	10	-20	-20	-0.005	
Q592581	Grab	RM14035	397619	5442670	Shear zone (0.80 m) oriented at 270°/78°; SR+; Sl+ Moderately foliated porphyritic felsic volcanic; 3% blue anedral QZ phenocrysts (2-4 mm); very fine-grained siliceous groundmass with <3% AM; presence of SR along foliation planes		-1	40	70	-20	120	-0.005	
Q592582	Grab	RM14037	397853	5442898			-1	10	30	-20	70		
Q592583	Grab	RM14037	397853	5442898	Pillowed porphyritic intermediate volcanic; 15-20% subedral PG phenocrysts (2-3 mm); very fine-grained intermediate groundmass with 10% mafic minerals (AM-BO±CL); strongly deformed / flattened pillows		-1	20	30	-20	70		
Q592584	Grab	RM14039	397454	5443089	Pillowed porphyritic intermediate volcanic; 15% subedral PG phenocrysts (2-3 mm); very fine-grained intermediate groundmass with 20% mafic minerals	2-3% PO; Tr of CP	-1	40	60	-20	290		
Q592585	Grab	RM14047	397695	5443021	Shear zone (0.25 m) oriented at N280°; affecting pillowed porphyritic intermediate volcanic	Tr of disseminated PY	-1	50	80	-20	60	-0.005	
Q592586	Grab	RM14047	397695	5443021	Coarse-grained QZ vein (15 cm) intersecting pillowed porphyritic intermediate volcanic at 234°/50°		-1	30	100	-20	90	-0.005	
Q592587	Grab	RM14053	397034	5443137	Slightly SR+ shear zone (0.25 m) oriented at 266°/88°; affecting pillowed porphyritic intermediate volcanic	2-3% disseminated PY	-1	-10	10	-20	30	-0.005	
Q592588	Grab	RM14054	397010	5443161	CL+ and weakly BO+ shear zone (1 m) oriented at 280°/72°; affecting pillowed porphyritic intermediate volcanic	No apparent mineralization	-1	50	40	-20	90	-0.005	
Q592589	Grab	RM14055	396509	5442809	CL+, weakly schistosed, fine-grained intermediate volcanic - andesite	Tr of disseminated PY	-1	50	50	-20	70		
Q592590	Grab	RM14056	395980	5442831	Strongly deformed QZ vein (2-4 cm) intersecting very fine-grained andesitic basalt; strongly EP+ and CB+ wallrocks	2-3% disseminated PY	-1	30	140	-20	80	-0.005	
Q592591	Grab	RM14056	395980	5442831	Moderately foliated, very fine-grained andesitic basalt		-1	10	30	-20	160		
Q592592	Grab	RM14057	395579	5443488	Well foliated, very fine-grained mafic volcanic; 2% PG/QZ phenocrysts (1.5 mm); presence of SR and BO along foliation planes		-1	30	20	-20	200		

RALLEAU PROPERTY
GRAB SAMPLES DESCRIPTIONS AND ASSAY RESULTS

Sample			UTM coordinates (NAD 83 - Zone 18)		DESCRIPTION		ME-ICP61a						AU-AA24
Sample_Nu	Type	Geological station	Easting (mE)	Northing (mN)	Lithology	Mineralization	Ag_ppm	Cu_ppm	Ni_ppm	Pb_ppm	Zn_ppm	Au_ppm	
Q592593	Grab	RM14058	398686	5443979	Shear zone (12 cm) oriented at 285°/80°; orange rusty weathering; affecting weakly foliated to massive, fine-grained basalt	3% disseminated PY or forming very thin stringers transposed along S1	-1	30	20	-20	200	-0.005	
Q592594	Grab	RM14064	398816	5444125	Quartz-feldspar porphyry dyke; 25-40% subedral PG phenocrysts (2 mm); 3% anedral QZ phenocrysts (2 mm); fine-grained felsic groundmass with 7% BO; thickness estimated to 10 m	Tr of disseminated PY	-1	10	10	-20	50		
Q592595	Grab	RM14067	399430	5443947	Porphyritic mafic volcanic; 5-15% subedral PG phenocrysts (2-5 mm)	<1% disseminated PY	-1	140	50	-20	120		
Q592596	Grab	RM14067	399430	5443947	Massive aphanitic basalt	Tr of disseminated PY	-1	-10	80	-20	160		
Q592597	Grab	RM14069	399338	5443687	Massive aphanitic intermediate volcanic / andesite	Tr of disseminated PY	-1	20	10	-20	150		
Q592598	Grab	RM14070	399496	5443165	Moderately schistosed amygdular intermediate volcanic - andesite; 4% amygdules (4 mm) filled with CC	Tr of disseminated PY	-1	-10	10	-20	160		
Q592599	Grab	RM14075	399501	5443841	Quartz vein (70 cm) intersecting sheared contact of massive medium-grained gabbro and porphyritic intermediate volcanic; orange rusty weathering surface; oriented at N280°; CL+ wallrocks	No apparent mineralization	-1	20	10	-20	30	-0.005	
Q592600	Grab	RM14079	399678	5443454	Quartz vein (4-11 cm) crosscutting andesitic basalt at N296°; CB+ wallrocks	No apparent mineralization	-1	10	10	-20	80	-0.005	
Q592601	Grab	RM14080	399689	5442670	Well foliated, banded, fine-grained felsic / intermediate tuff; <1% ankerite-calcite veinlets; presence of BO along foliation planes	Tr of disseminated PY	-1	30	60	-20	100		
Q592602	Grab	RM14081	399821	5442585	Homogeneous, massive, fine-grained intermediate volcanic; 15% eudral (acicular) AM		-1	40	30	-20	100		
Q592603	Grab	RM14086	399980	5443207	Massive, fine-grained, fractured basalt		-1	100	80	-20	180		
Q592604	Grab	RM14086	399980	5443207	Weakly foliated, fine-grained felsic volcanic horizon (0.40-0.80 m) oriented at 284° / 78°		-1	10	-10	-20	50		
Q592605	Grab	RM14084	399915	5443290	QZ-CC vein (5 cm) intersecting strongly CB+, foliated, fine-grained basalt		-1	70	60	-20	130	-0.005	
Q592606	Grab	RM14087	400214	5443083	Moderately EP+ and CB+, fine-grained well banded intermediate volcanic - tuff		-1	30	10	-20	120		
Q592607	Grab	RM14087	400214	5443083	Strongly EP+ and CB+, fine-grained well banded intermediate volcanic - tuff		-1	20	10	-20	80		
Q592608	Grab	Boulder	398686	5441824	Angular to sub-rounded boulder (10 lbs); quartz-calcite vein with strongly BO+ wallrocks	Malachite stains; 7% py; 1% CP	-1	340	40	-20	30	-0.005	
Q592609	Grab	Boulder	398883	5441778	Partially exposed angular boulder (1 m X 0.60 m); SR+ felsic volcanic; orange rusty alteration surface	3-5% disseminated PY	-1	130	50	-20	90	-0.005	
Q592610	Grab	RM14091	398958	5442446	Well foliated, fine-grained felsic volcanic; 10-15% very fine-grained BO		-1	10	30	-20	80		
Q592611	Grab	RM14092	398635	5442591	Well foliated, fine-grained felsic volcanic; 2-3% very fine-grained BO		-1	40	40	20	70		
Q592612	Grab	RM14093	398443	5442681	Weakly foliated, fine-grained felsic tuff; presence of feldspath-quartz sub-rounded fragments (0.5 mm); 3-5% very fine-grained BO; Tr amount of CL		-1	20	30	-20	70		
Q592613	Grab	RM14094	398379	5442803	Homogeneous, fine-grained intermediate volcanic; <1% anedral PG phenocrysts (1-2 mm)		-1	40	20	-20	110		

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GRAB SAMPLES DESCRIPTIONS AND ASSAY RESULTS

Sample			UTM coordinates (NAD 83 - Zone 18)		DESCRIPTION		ME-ICP61a						AU-AA24	
Sample_Nu	Type	Geological station	Easting (mE)	Northing (mN)	Lithology	Mineralization	Ag_ppm	Cu_ppm	Ni_ppm	Pb_ppm	Zn_ppm	Au_ppm		
Q592614	Grab	RM14096	398395	5442904	Porphyritic intermediate volcanic; 15-20% anedral and subedral PG phenocrysts (2-5 mm)		-1	50	60	-20	90			
Q592615	Grab	RM14098	398198	5442852	Homogeneous, massive, fine-grained, intermediate volcanic	Tr of disseminated PY	-1	40	40	-20	90			
Q592616	Grab	RM14100	394060	5443999	Intermediate tuff; 5% fragments (2-5 mm) of green AM and BO; 2-3% cavities (<10 mm) with quartz filling; intermediate fine-grained groundmass	Tr of disseminated PY	-1	30	70	-20	90			
Q592617	Grab	RM14107	397269	5443056	Angular boulder (0.6 m X 0.6 m) with strong orange rusty weathering; partially exposed; SR+, fine to very fine-grained felsic tuff with presence of angular to sub-rounded QZ fragments (2-5 mm); up to 10% AM forming euedral grains (0.25-0.50 mm)	Tr of finely disseminated PY	-1	30	50	20	90	0.005		
Q592618	Grab	RM14108	395812	5445223	Reworked felsic volcanic / metasediment forming a magmatic enclave within medium-grained tonalite; moderately SR+ with orange rusty weathered surface	Tr-5% PO±PY	-1	90	60	-20	70	-0.005		
Q592619	Blank						-1	-10	-10	-20	30	-0.005		
Q592620	Grab	RM14116	393140	5443756	Felsic volcanic; 15-20% anedral QZ phenocrysts (2-3 mm); 7% mafic minerals		-1	-10	-10	-20	20			
Q592621	Grab	RM14118	393381	5443780	Felsic volcanic; 15-20% anedral QZ phenocrysts (1-3 mm); 10% BO forming plurimillimetric to centimetric (2-10 mm) wide masses		-1	-10	-10	-20	30			
Q592622	Grab	RM14120	393685	5443623	Mafic volcanic forming a 2 m thick horizon; homogeneous; massive; very fine-grained; presence of anedral QZ fragments (2 mm) close to the contact with felsic volcanic; Tr of disseminated PY	Tr of disseminated PY	-1	10	-10	-20	120			
Q592623	Grab	RM14121	393725	5443572	Felsic volcanic; 15% angular to sub-rounded QZ fragments (2-5 mm); 5-10% subedral (2-5 mm) whitish PG; 3-5% fine-grained BO; weakly developed foliation oriented at N271°		-1	40	-10	-20	80			
Q592624	Grab	RM14122	393692	5443416	Schistosed and moderately CL+ / SR+ intermediate volcanic / tuff; <1% CC veinlets transposed along S1	<1% disseminated PY	-1	50	30	-20	80			
Q592625	Blank						-1	-10	-10	-20	30	-0.005		
Q592626	Grab	RM14124	393256	5443147	Felsic volcanic; 5-7% sub-angular to sub-rounded fragments (1 mm) of blue QZ; fine-grained felsic groundmass with 5-7% BO; slightly magnetic unit with finely disseminated MG	Tr of disseminated PY	-1	-10	-10	-20	70			
Q592627	Grab	RM14126	393237	5443279	Mafic volcanic forming a 0.40 m thick horizon; schistosed and moderately CL+ / SR+ intermediate volcanic; <1% CC veinlets transposed along S1	Tr of disseminated PY	-1	70	90	-20	130			
Q592628	Grab	RM14126	393237	5443279	QZ vein (2-3 cm) located at contact of felsic and intermediate volcanic; oriented at N270° / 68°; absence of visible mineralization							-0.005		
Q592629	Grab	RM14133	394809	5443610	Intermediate very fine-grained volcanic - andesite; massive to moderately schistosed; 20% mafic minerals (AM); moderately magnetic with 3% finely disseminated MG	Tr of disseminated PY	-1	40	40	-20	150			
Q592630	Grab	RM14134	394832	5443637	Monogenic intermediate lapilli tuff; 30-40% felsic fragments (1-10 cm) stretched along S1; fine-grained tufaceous intermediate groundmass	Tr of disseminated PY	-1	80	90	-20	70			
Q592631	Grab	RM14135	395418	5443254	Massive, fine-grained basalt		-1	30	110	-20	100			

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GRAB SAMPLES DESCRIPTIONS AND ASSAY RESULTS

Sample			UTM coordinates (NAD 83 - Zone 18)		DESCRIPTION		ME-ICP61a						AU-AA24
Sample_Nu	Type	Geological station	Easting (mE)	Northing (mN)	Lithology	Mineralization	Ag_ppm	Cu_ppm	Ni_ppm	Pb_ppm	Zn_ppm	Au_ppm	
Q592637	Grab	RM14146	401198	5441854	Felsic / intermediate volcanic - tuff; well banded with alternance of centimetric to pluricentimetric wide felsic and intermediate layers; 80% fine-grained felsic layers; 20% coarser-grained mafic-rich layer; moderately CB+	5% disseminated PY	-1	70	70	-20	120	-0.005	
Q592638	Grab	RM14147	401203	5441842	Small excavated? block collected in the vicinity of the outcrop; semi-massive (25-30%) PO forming a 3 cm thick layer in intermediate volcanic - tuff	25-30% PO	1	320	120	20	110	0.005	
Q592639	Grab	RM14148	401153	5441887	Porphyroblastic amphibolite; 10-15% pale rose anedral GR porphyroblasts (1-10 mm) set in a fine-graine AM-rich groundmass; <1% CC veinlets oriented along S1	<5% disseminated PY-PO	-1	80	30	-20	90	-0.005	
Q592640	Grab	RM14148	401153	5441887	OZ vein (2 cm) hosted in a 10 cm wide shear zone oriented at N330°; no apparent mineralization							-0.005	
Q592641	Grab	RM14150	401501	5441397	Decimetric wide shear affecting felsic / intermediate volcanic; oriented at N266° / 42°; SR+ and CL+	Up to 10% PY; Tr of CP	-1	1920	110	40	8360	0.008	
Q592642	Grab	RM14150	401501	5441397	Felsic / intermediate volcanic intersected by a massive PY veinlet (1 mm) oriented along S1	Massive PY veinlet (1 mm)	-1	120	60	30	420	-0.005	
Q592643	Grab	RM14150	401501	5441397	Excavated block from the trench; semi-massive PY forming a centimeter thick layer; overall 20% PY	20% PY	-1	300	60	-20	320	-0.005	
Q592644	Grab	Trench No 1	404231	5441599	Very fine-grained well schistosed felsic volcanic; <1% anedral QZ fragments (2-4 mm) stretched along S1; 2% mafic minerals (BO+CL); presence of SR		-1	50	20	-20	130		
Q592645	Grab	Trench No 1	404228	5441569	Massive, fine-grained basalt; moderately CB+	3% disseminated PY	-1	720	470	-20	130		
Q592646	Grab	Trench No 1	404224	5441570	Well laminated felsic volcanic - tuff; 10% angular FP-QZ fragments (1-10 mm); 10% mafic minerals oriented along S1	<1% disseminated PO	-1	90	420	-20	50		
Q592647	Grab	Trench No 1	404227	5441584	Strongly deformed QZ-TL vein (3 cm) located at contact of metasedimentary unit and felsic volcanic; oriented at N282°; no apparent mineralization							-0.005	
Q592648	Grab	Trench No 1	404222	5441569	Strongly deformed medium-grained QZ vein (5 cm) oriented at N278°; no apparent mineralization							-0.005	
Q592649	Grab	Trench No 1	404221	5441581	Well laminated metasedimentary unit; very fine-grained; SR+; SO oriented at N292°		-1	10	20	-20	50	-0.005	
Q592650	Standard	OREAS 502					2	7460	30	30	110	0.481	
Q592651	Grab	Trench No 1	404225	5441577	Metasediment with orange rusty weathering surface; 15% cherty layers (1 cm); presence of very thin PY-rich and SR/GP-rich laminae; intrafolial folds; moderately to strongly CB+	Up to 10% PY-PO	-1	120	50	-20	300	0.012	
Q592652	Grab	Trench No 1	404228	5441573	Metasediment with orange rusty weathering surface	1% finely dispersed PY-PO	1	210	580	-20	250	-0.005	
Q592653	Grab	Trench No 1	404221	5441565	Intermediate / felsic tuffaceous fine-grained groundmass; 30% sub-angular to sub-rounded FP-QZ fragments (2-6 mm) oriented along S1; 15-20% fine-grained BO		-1	270	460	-20	90		
Q592654	Grab	RM14013	396518	5443263	Lenticular QZ vein (17 cm) located at contact of reworked intermediate volcanic and intermediate porphyritic volcanic; no apparent mineralization							-0.005	

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GRAB SAMPLES DESCRIPTIONS AND ASSAY RESULTS

Sample		UTM coordinates (NAD 83 - Zone 18)		DESCRIPTION		ME-ICP61a						AU-AA24
Sample_Nu	Type	Geological station	Easting (mE)	Northing (mN)	Lithology	Mineralization	Ag_ppm	Cu_ppm	Ni_ppm	Pb_ppm	Zn_ppm	Au_ppm
Q592655	Grab	RM14154	397324	5442378	Porphyritic intermediate volcanic; 15-20% subedral PG phenocrysts (1-3 mm); intermediate groundmass with 15-20% mafic minerals (AM-BO)	Tr of disseminated py	1	40	40	-20	90	
Q592656	Grab	RM14153	397428	5442537	Well schistosed aphanitic intermediate volcanic; moderately CL+		-1	10	40	-20	110	
Q592657	Grab	RM14156	400580	5443404	Homogeneous, massive, very fine-grained basalt		-1	110	100	-20	180	
Q592658	Grab	RM14158	400544	5442386	Intermediate tuff; few very fine-grained felsic lapilli (3 cm X 0.5 cm) were observed; fragments are stretched along S1 (269° / 60°)		-1	40	60	-20	80	

APPENDIX IV WHOLE ROCK ANALYSIS

WHOLE ROCK ANALYSIS
RECALCULATED ANALYTICAL DATA WITH ALTERATION INDEXES

Sample	Geological Station	LithoCode	ANALYTICAL DATA RECALCULATED AT 100% ANHYDROUS															ALTERATION INDEX		
			Al2O3	BaO	CaO	Cr2O3	Fe2O3	K2O	MgO	MnO	Na2O	P2O5	SO3	SiO2	SiO	TiO2	H2O+	Total	ISHIKAWA - AI	CHLORITE-CARBONATE-PYRITE INDEX - CPI
Q592551	RM14002	V3	15.63	0.08	8.76	-0.01	10.87	2.93	4.00	0.14	2.65	0.28	0.04	51.56	0.03	1.46	1.57	100.00	37.79	71.14
Q592554	RM14004	V3	13.35	0.01	9.70	-0.01	16.11	0.35	4.29	0.24	2.78	0.55	0.01	49.77	0.06	2.41	0.37	100.00	27.12	85.72
Q592555	RM14004	V3	16.43	0.02	11.74	0.01	13.78	0.41	4.46	0.17	2.85	0.29	0.02	47.04	0.06	1.93	0.79	100.00	25.05	83.82
Q592557	RM14009	V2	15.74	0.02	9.13	-0.01	12.87	0.61	2.65	0.27	1.74	0.13	0.48	54.40	0.06	0.75	1.16	100.00	23.07	85.87
Q592558	RM14010	V1	15.65	0.04	4.56	-0.01	4.85	0.87	2.08	0.10	4.83	0.16	0.01	65.10	0.02	0.88	0.86	100.00	23.91	53.06
Q592559	RM14011	V3	16.48	0.01	9.86	0.03	13.01	0.24	8.15	0.19	2.42	0.19	0.17	46.37	0.04	1.27	1.56	100.00	40.59	88.18
Q592560	RM14013	V2	17.75	0.03	7.18	-0.01	7.02	1.11	3.32	0.10	5.00	0.15	0.17	55.55	0.03	1.17	1.42	100.00	26.67	61.17
Q592561	RM14013	V2	17.70	0.01	11.36	0.01	11.12	0.61	3.39	0.16	1.72	0.14	2.28	47.69	0.04	1.18	2.60	100.00	23.43	85.18
Q592562	RM14014	V1	15.64	0.04	2.33	-0.01	7.07	1.73	2.69	0.10	4.02	0.12	0.09	62.96	0.03	0.76	2.42	100.00	40.99	61.13
Q592563	RM14015	3A	15.59	0.01	11.50	0.02	13.54	0.19	4.08	0.26	2.91	0.31	0.10	46.82	0.05	1.57	3.05	100.00	22.85	84.00
Q592564	RM14016	V1[TUF]-S3	16.37	0.04	5.43	0.02	12.46	1.59	2.47	0.27	3.13	0.34	0.09	53.48	0.04	1.63	2.63	100.00	32.16	74.33
Q592566	RM14017	V2	11.23	0.01	9.49	-0.01	18.10	0.54	1.48	0.43	0.63	0.48	0.35	54.99	0.02	1.49	0.78	100.00	16.61	93.83
Q592567	RM14018	V2	11.99	0.02	6.01	-0.01	13.83	0.47	1.42	0.27	2.99	0.50	0.04	60.85	0.03	1.26	0.32	100.00	17.38	80.01
Q592568	RM14022	V1	17.44	0.06	5.39	-0.01	7.15	1.92	2.71	0.08	3.13	0.12	0.99	58.72	0.04	0.64	1.62	100.00	35.21	64.42
Q592571	RM14023	V2	19.18	0.03	6.02	-0.01	7.30	0.91	2.86	0.10	4.89	0.19	0.04	56.49	0.03	1.11	0.85	100.00	25.65	61.91
Q592572	RM14024	V1	13.07	0.07	0.90	-0.01	1.52	2.54	0.26	0.02	3.68	0.02	0.01	76.61	0.01	0.18	1.10	100.00	38.00	20.77
Q592579	RM14029	V2	15.12	0.01	11.00	0.01	7.26	0.16	2.25	0.09	1.59	0.24	0.01	60.47	0.06	0.72	1.01	100.00	16.08	83.41
Q592582	RM14037	V1	13.73	0.05	3.74	0.01	5.40	1.50	1.77	0.09	2.70	0.11	0.14	67.82	0.03	0.67	2.23	100.00	33.68	61.25
Q592583	RM14037	V2	15.63	0.02	5.72	-0.01	6.73	0.72	3.14	0.09	3.65	0.12	0.06	62.33	0.03	0.85	0.91	100.00	29.18	67.75
Q592584	RM14039	V2	16.02	0.01	14.93	0.01	6.86	0.60	2.85	0.09	1.02	0.14	0.55	54.05	0.03	1.11	1.74	100.00	17.76	84.83
Q592589	RM14055	V2	16.87	0.02	6.98	-0.01	7.31	0.39	2.77	0.12	4.78	0.14	0.11	58.58	0.02	1.04	0.87	100.00	21.21	64.41
Q592591	RM14056	V3	16.12	0.04	4.42	-0.01	14.55	0.92	3.39	0.33	3.88	0.60	0.08	49.15	0.04	2.24	4.24	100.00	34.18	77.43
Q592592	RM14057	V3	15.30	0.03	5.60	-0.01	20.93	1.02	4.35	0.36	2.40	0.37	0.55	43.51	0.02	2.46	3.10	100.00	40.15	87.14
Q592594	RM14064	QFP	15.78	0.06	2.99	-0.01	3.01	1.26	1.15	0.03	5.35	0.09	0.06	69.07	0.06	0.34	0.74	100.00	22.40	36.86
Q592595	RM14067	V3	17.17	0.02	8.21	0.01	13.81	0.73	2.78	0.29	3.78	0.17	0.82	49.36	0.05	1.74	1.07	100.00	22.61	77.13
Q592596	RM14067	V3	14.98	0.02	10.59	0.01	14.97	0.77	6.33	0.22	2.47	0.41	0.01	46.21	0.04	2.04	0.92	100.00	35.19	85.94
Q592597	RM14069	V2	13.47	0.03	4.81	-0.01	11.43	0.62	2.10	0.24	4.03	0.33	0.10	60.43	0.02	2.11	0.27	100.00	23.57	72.69
Q592598	RM14070	V2	12.64	0.02	6.94	-0.01	12.58	0.34	1.59	0.34	4.00	0.37	0.14	57.03	0.02	1.57	2.43	100.00	15.00	74.85
Q592601	RM14080	V2[TUF]	14.96	0.02	7.69	0.01	9.00	0.77	3.74	0.14	2.00	0.20	0.01	59.52	0.03	0.85	1.05	100.00	31.80	81.05
Q592602	RM14081	V2	16.25	0.02	9.59	-0.01	8.56	0.52	2.67	0.16	2.76	0.14	0.05	56.57	0.04	1.20	1.49	100.00	20.53	75.97
Q592603	RM14086	V3	13.95	0.01	8.14	-0.01	18.55	0.41	4.21	0.23	2.84	0.20	0.09	47.18	0.02	2.33	1.84	100.00	29.60	86.53
Q592604	RM14086	V1	15.76	0.07	0.85	-0.01	3.07	1.93	0.42	0.04	5.38	0.09	0.01	71.07	0.03	0.21	1.08	100.00	27.37	30.36
Q592606	RM14087	V2[TUF]	11.67	0.04	6.45	-0.01	11.59	0.79	1.43	0.22	2.60	0.56	0.25	59.85	0.02	1.41	3.13	100.00	19.73	77.76
Q592607	RM14087	V2[TUF]	11.43	0.05	6.91	-0.01	9.55	1.29	0.99	0.15	2.34	0.53	0.15	62.44	0.03	1.17	2.98	100.00	19.83	72.54
Q592610	RM14091	V1	15.95	0.08	4.80	-0.01	5.34	2.13	2.44	0.08	3.10	0.11	0.03	64.51	0.04	0.56	0.84	100.00	36.63	58.08
Q592611	RM14092	V1	16.81	0.03	6.18	-0.01	5.25	1.53	2.36	0.07	3.06	0.12	0.01	62.61	0.03	0.61	1.33	100.00	29.60	60.68
Q592612	RM14093	V1	16.27	0.04	5.08	-0.01	5.20	2.21	2.36	0.08	2.68	0.11	0.04	64.17	0.03	0.57	1.18	100.00	37.04	59.01
Q592613	RM14094	V2	14.99	0.01	4.82	-0.01	9.87	0.47	2.84	0.16	3.94	0.16	0.02	60.35	0.02	1.26	1.11	100.00	27.42	72.63
Q592614	RM14096	V2	17.59	0.03	5.93	-0.01	8.49	0.76	3.35	0.12	4.78	0.15	0.07	56.63	0.02	1.15	0.93	100.00	27.72	66.47
Q592615	RM14098	V2	15.36	0.03	7.15	-0.01	7.34	0.81	1.73	0.20	3.71	0.13	0.05	60.45	0.03	1.13	1.89	100.00	18.97	64.84
Q592616	RM14100	V2[TUF]	16.12	0.04	5.92	0.01	6.56	1.59	4.18	0.10	3.47	0.12	0.02	60.57	0.02	0.64	0.64	100.00	38.06	66.61
Q592618	RM14108	V1[TUF]-S3	14.70	-0.01	7.88	0.01	8.16	0.40	2.40	0.12	3.25	0.17	2.09	58.51	0.02	0.60	1.70	100.00	20.10	72.72
Q592620	RM14116	V1	13.09	0.07	0.88	-0.01	1.82	2.78	0.21	0.04	4.27	0.03	0.02	75.55	0.01	0.19	1.04	100.00	36.70	20.73
Q592621	RM14118	V3	11.96	0.11	1.12	-0.01	1.86	2.36	0.78	0.03	3.50	0.02	0.01	77.54	0.02	0.13	0.57	100.00	40.46	29.51
Q592622	RM14120	V3	15.14	0.02	8.48	-0.01	14.01	0.54	2.74	0.32	3.34	0.67	0.03	51.82	0.04	2.18	0.66	100.00	21.72	79.80
Q592623	RM14121	V1	13.07	0.11	1.60	-0.01	2.89	3.07	0.44	0.07	3.52	0.03	0.01	74.24	0.02	0.19	0.75	100.00	40.69	31.57
Q592624	RM14122	V2[TUF]	17.18	0.07	3.34	-0.01	7.76	1.95	2.45	0.09	4.04	0.15	0.16	59.57	0.04	0.95	2.26	100.00	37.36	61.13
Q592626	RM14124	V1	13.45	0.07	2.03	-0.01	3.88	1.81	0.53	0.09	3.42	0.07	0.10	72.85	0.02	0.35	1.34	100.00	30.03	43.51
Q592627	RM14126	V3	14.91	0.03	10.59	0.02	13.65	0.76	5.94	0.22	2.11	0.32	0.22	45.13	0.04	1.90	4.17	100.00	34.55	86.42

WHOLE ROCK ANALYSIS
RECALCULATED ANALYTICAL DATA WITH ALTERATION INDEXES

Sample	Geological Station	LithoCode	ANALYTICAL DATA RECALCULATED AT 100% ANHYDROUS															ALTERATION INDEX		
			Al2O3	BaO	CaO	Cr2O3	Fe2O3	K2O	MgO	MnO	Na2O	P2O5	SO3	SiO2	SiO	TiO2	H2O+	Total	ISHIKAWA - AI	CHLORITE-CARBONATE-PYRITE INDEX - CCPi
Q592629	RM14133	V2	14.93	0.03	6.25	-0.01	11.58	0.77	3.21	0.21	3.74	0.27	0.21	56.01	0.04	1.88	0.86	100.00	28.49	75.12
Q592630	RM14134	V2[TUF]	14.53	0.04	3.88	0.01	9.96	1.19	5.07	0.11	3.34	0.18	0.07	57.72	0.01	1.14	2.76	100.00	46.44	75.62
Q592631	RM14135	V3	15.41	0.02	9.28	0.02	13.78	0.18	7.66	0.21	2.60	0.21	0.02	47.95	0.04	1.23	1.39	100.00	39.75	87.82
Q592637	RM14146	V2[TUF]	14.45	0.02	12.34	0.01	13.72	0.77	3.02	0.29	1.48	0.14	0.41	45.42	0.01	1.56	6.36	100.00	21.51	87.25
Q592644	Trench No 1	V1	17.07	0.04	2.83	-0.01	2.75	1.27	0.96	0.04	4.43	0.16	0.21	68.29	0.04	0.57	1.34	100.00	23.49	37.66
Q592645	Trench No 1	V3	11.29	0.03	9.42	0.13	18.63	0.45	8.29	0.39	1.98	0.24	1.45	43.89	0.04	1.70	2.07	100.00	43.38	91.17
Q592646	Trench No 1	V1	11.16	0.09	1.99	0.14	3.83	0.95	1.02	0.09	3.09	0.14	0.31	74.88	0.04	1.73	0.52	100.00	27.94	52.51
Q592649	Trench No 1	V1[TUF] S10	15.45	0.05	2.83	-0.01	2.92	1.42	1.93	0.08	2.39	0.08	0.05	70.58	0.05	0.27	1.92	100.00	39.09	54.47
Q592653	Trench No 1	V2[TUF]	12.17	0.11	3.22	0.16	9.17	1.89	3.64	0.15	2.94	0.18	0.36	62.35	0.05	2.04	1.57	100.00	47.33	71.13
Q592655	RM14154	V2	16.31	0.05	7.50	0.01	8.47	1.03	3.20	0.13	2.52	0.14	1.20	56.61	0.03	0.84	1.97	100.00	29.71	75.30
Q592656	RM14153	V2	15.67	0.04	6.42	-0.01	9.23	0.80	3.49	0.25	3.74	0.21	0.01	58.65	0.03	1.03	0.44	100.00	29.69	72.20
Q592657	RM14156	V3	14.16	0.02	9.66	-0.01	18.84	0.38	5.02	0.23	1.96	0.20	0.05	46.86	0.02	2.28	0.33	100.00	31.69	90.36
Q592658	RM14158	V2[TUF]	14.62	0.03	6.77	0.01	7.25	0.79	3.22	0.15	3.81	0.35	0.02	60.08	0.03	1.06	1.81	100.00	27.44	67.93

RALLEAU PROPERTY
NORMAT - ALTERATION INDEXES

Sample_Nu	Geological station	Easting (mE_	Northing (mN)	LithoCode	IFRAIS	ISER
Q592551	RM14002	397215	5444443	V3	100.000	0.000
Q592554	RM14004	397361	5442456	V3	100.000	0.000
Q592555	RM14004	397361	5442456	V3	100.000	0.000
Q592557	RM14009	396863	5443134	V2	96.446	0.663
Q592558	RM14010	396856	5443117	V1	92.451	0.800
Q592559	RM14011	396855	5443101	V3	98.410	0.098
Q592560	RM14013	396543	5443286	V2	100.000	0.000
Q592561	RM14013	396525	5443278	V2	99.584	0.079
Q592562	RM14014	396488	5443219	V1	69.314	6.767
Q592563	RM14015	396709	5443009	I3A	100.000	0.000
Q592564	RM14016	396712	5442998	V1[TUF]-S3	75.081	6.243
Q592566	RM14017	397474	5444259	V2	100.000	0.000
Q592567	RM14018	397971	5444150	V2	97.364	0.249
Q592568	RM14022	397553	5442869	V1	81.099	5.447
Q592571	RM14023	397423	5442931	V2	85.517	1.573
Q592572	RM14024	397325	5443033	V1	77.938	6.899
Q592579	RM14029	395854	5444296	V2	100.000	0.000
Q592582	RM14037	397853	5442898	V1	76.709	6.238
Q592583	RM14037	397853	5442898	V2	89.863	1.170
Q592584	RM14039	397454	5443089	V2	100.000	0.000
Q592589	RM14055	396509	5442809	V2	98.736	0.065
Q592591	RM14056	395980	5442831	V3	61.141	5.244
Q592592	RM14057	395579	5443488	V3	58.954	8.959
Q592594	RM14064	398816	5444125	QFP	90.309	1.300
Q592595	RM14067	399430	5443947	V3	96.142	0.433
Q592596	RM14067	399430	5443947	V3	100.000	0.000
Q592597	RM14069	399338	5443687	V2	86.531	1.244
Q592598	RM14070	399496	5443165	V2	100.000	0.000
Q592601	RM14080	399689	5442670	V2[TUF]	91.930	1.638
Q592602	RM14081	399821	5442585	V2	100.000	0.000
Q592603	RM14086	399980	5443207	V3	98.381	0.141
Q592604	RM14086	399980	5443207	V1	77.303	4.329
Q592606	RM14087	400214	5443083	V2[TUF]	99.393	0.102
Q592607	RM14087	400214	5443083	V2[TUF]	100.000	0.000
Q592610	RM14091	398958	5442446	V1	85.748	4.433
Q592611	RM14092	398635	5442591	V1	88.327	2.890
Q592612	RM14093	398443	5442681	V1	82.159	6.269
Q592613	RM14094	398379	5442803	V2	83.264	1.224
Q592614	RM14096	398395	5442904	V2	90.846	0.869
Q592615	RM14098	398198	5442852	V2	100.000	0.000
Q592616	RM14100	394060	5443999	V2[TUF]	93.443	1.518
Q592618	RM14108	395812	5445223	V1[TUF]-S3	100.000	0.000
Q592620	RM14116	393140	5443756	V1	87.207	3.833
Q592621	RM14118	393381	5443780	V1	84.144	4.873
Q592622	RM14120	393685	5443623	V3	96.282	0.359

RALLEAU PROPERTY
NORMAT - ALTERATION INDEXES

Sample_Nu	Geological station	Easting (mE_	Northing (mN)	LithoCode	IFRAIS	ISER
Q592623	RM14121	393725	5443572	V1	87.752	4.467
Q592624	RM14122	393692	5443416	V2[TUF]	71.651	6.834
Q592626	RM14124	393256	5443147	V1	75.511	6.313
Q592627	RM14126	393237	5443279	V3	100.000	0.000
Q592629	RM14133	394809	5443610	V2	91.620	1.004
Q592630	RM14134	394832	5443637	V2[TUF]	74.663	4.812
Q592631	RM14135	395418	5443254	V3	100.000	0.000
Q592637	RM14146	401198	5441854	V2[TUF]	100.000	0.000
Q592644	Trench No 1	404231	5441599	V1	68.760	4.944
Q592645	Trench No 1	404228	5441569	V3	100.000	0.000
Q592646	Trench No 1	404224	5441570	V1	60.807	6.594
Q592649	Trench No 1	404221	5441581	V1[TUF]-S10	50.720	13.851
Q592653	Trench No 1	404221	5441565	V2[TUF]	75.901	7.171
Q592655	RM14154	397324	5442378	V2	90.930	1.925
Q592656	RM14153	397428	5442537	V2	94.195	0.720
Q592657	RM14156	400580	5443404	V3	100.000	0.000
Q592658	RM14158	400544	5442386	V2[TUF]	100.000	0.000

APPENDIX V CERTIFICATES OF ASSAY



ALS Canada Ltd.
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A: MEGASTAR DEVELOPMENT CORP.
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Finalisée date: 14-SEPT-2014
Compte: MEGDEV

Minerals

CERTIFICAT VO14133483

Projet: RA

Ce rapport s'applique aux 69 échantillons de roche soumis à notre laboratoire de Val d'Or, QC, Canada le 30-AOUT-2014.

Les résultats sont transmis à:

ROGER MOAR

CHRIS STAARGAARD

LUCIANO VENDITTELLI

PRÉPARATION ÉCHANTILLONS

CODE ALS	DESCRIPTION
WEI-21	Poids échantillon reçu
LOG-22	Entrée échantillon - Reçu sans code barre
LOG-24	Entrée pulpe - Reçu sans code barre
CRU-QC	Test concassage QC
PUL-QC	Test concassage QC
CRU-31	Granulation - 70 % < 2 mm
SPL-21	Échant. fractionné - div. riffles
PUL-31	Pulvérisé à 85 % < 75 µm

PROCÉDURES ANALYTIQUES

CODE ALS	DESCRIPTION	INSTRUMENT
ME-ICP61a	Teneur élevée quatre acides ICP-AES	ICP-AES
AU-AA24	Au 50 g FA fini AA	AAS
ME-XRF26		XRF
OA-GRA05x	LOI pour XRF	WST-SEQ

A: MEGASTAR DEVELOPMENT CORP.
ATTN: ROGER MOAR
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VANCOUVER BC V6C 1H2

Ce rapport est final et remplace tout autre rapport préliminaire portant ce numéro de certificat. Les résultats s'appliquent aux échantillons soumis. Toutes les pages de ce rapport ont été vérifiées et approuvées avant publication.
***** Voir la page d'annexe pour les commentaires en ce qui concerne ce certificat *****

Signature:

Nacera Amara
Nacera Amara, Laboratory Manager, Val d'Or



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CERTIFICAT D'ANALYSE VO14133483

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Minerals

Projet: RA

CERTIFICAT D'ANALYSE VO14133483

Description échantillon	Méthode élément unités L.D.	ME-XRF26 Total %	OA-GRA05x LOI 1000 %	ME-ICP61a Ag ppm	ME-ICP61a Al %	ME-ICP61a As ppm	ME-ICP61a Ba ppm	ME-ICP61a Be ppm	ME-ICP61a Bi ppm	ME-ICP61a Ca %	ME-ICP61a Cd ppm	ME-ICP61a Co ppm	ME-ICP61a Cr ppm	ME-ICP61a Cu ppm	ME-ICP61a Fe %	ME-ICP61a Ga ppm
Q592551		99.80	1.57	<1	5.81	<50	740	<10	<20	6.50	<10	30	30	70	7.06	<50
Q592552				<1	7.86	<50	50	<10	<20	1.98	<10	60	280	60	10.05	<50
Q592553				<1	0.92	<50	<50	<10	<20	0.07	<10	10	20	10	1.24	<50
Q592554		99.77	0.37	<1	6.77	<50	80	<10	<20	7.15	<10	40	10	<10	11.00	<50
Q592555		100.25	0.79	<1	7.86	<50	150	<10	<20	8.67	<10	40	70	20	9.29	<50
Q592556				<1	3.86	<50	610	<10	<20	0.56	<10	<10	30	20	2.07	<50
Q592557		99.19	1.16	<1	5.44	<50	190	<10	<20	6.68	<10	20	10	50	8.18	<50
Q592558		100.10	0.86	<1	2.65	<50	250	<10	<20	3.07	<10	20	10	30	2.84	<50
Q592559		99.32	1.56	<1	7.95	<50	90	<10	<20	7.17	<10	50	190	60	8.74	<50
Q592560		99.81	1.42	<1	5.63	<50	230	<10	<20	5.18	<10	20	50	40	4.41	<50
Q592561		101.75	2.60	<1	6.37	<50	160	<10	<20	8.50	<10	30	50	70	7.28	<50
Q592562		99.51	2.42	<1	4.08	<50	350	<10	<20	1.45	<10	20	30	20	4.35	<50
Q592563		99.25	3.05	<1	6.95	<50	50	<10	<20	8.47	<10	40	130	40	8.97	<50
Q592564		99.43	2.63	<1	4.83	<50	360	<10	<20	3.86	<10	50	170	70	7.73	<50
Q592565				<1	5.15	<50	340	<10	<20	4.86	<10	30	20	170	10.10	<50
Q592566		100.30	0.78	<1	5.90	<50	70	<10	<20	7.21	<10	<10	10	10	12.55	<50
Q592567		99.36	0.32	<1	4.51	<50	110	<10	<20	4.27	<10	10	10	10	9.13	<50
Q592568		99.89	1.62	<1	3.56	<50	360	<10	<20	3.63	<10	20	40	40	4.33	<50
Q592569				<1	0.94	<50	<50	<10	<20	1.17	<10	<10	20	<10	0.88	<50
Q592570				<1	1.66	<50	60	<10	<20	0.54	<10	10	30	<10	1.25	<50
Q592571		99.40	0.85	<1	4.14	<50	220	<10	<20	4.01	<10	20	20	40	4.34	<50
Q592572		98.75	1.10	<1	2.29	<50	520	<10	<20	0.33	<10	<10	10	<10	0.79	<50
Q592573				<1	1.00	<50	270	<10	<20	0.08	<10	<10	30	<10	0.41	<50
Q592574				<1	2.90	<50	390	<10	<20	0.87	<10	<10	30	10	1.40	<50
Q592575				4	6.64	<50	620	<10	<20	3.06	<10	30	50	11000	7.85	<50
Q592576				2	6.83	<50	100	<10	<20	4.33	<10	30	100	2070	6.99	<50
Q592577				<1	5.85	<50	110	<10	<20	3.26	<10	20	90	250	6.33	<50
Q592578				<1	0.12	<50	<50	<10	<20	0.06	<10	<10	40	<10	0.22	<50
Q592579		99.61	1.01	<1	5.36	<50	<50	<10	<20	7.88	<10	10	70	10	4.74	<50
Q592580				<1	0.49	<50	<50	<10	<20	0.08	<10	<10	50	<10	0.40	<50
Q592581				<1	5.50	<50	260	<10	<20	4.92	<10	40	110	40	7.22	<50
Q592582		99.47	2.23	<1	3.95	<50	360	<10	<20	2.55	<10	10	60	10	3.41	<50
Q592583		99.55	0.91	<1	4.27	<50	180	<10	<20	4.07	<10	20	30	20	4.21	<50
Q592584		100.60	1.74	<1	6.13	<50	70	<10	<20	10.20	<10	30	60	40	4.48	<50
Q592585				<1	7.39	<50	430	<10	<20	2.39	<10	50	50	50	10.30	<50
Q592586				<1	6.13	<50	190	<10	<20	4.56	<10	30	120	30	6.95	<50
Q592587				<1	2.77	<50	180	<10	<20	0.98	<10	10	40	<10	2.65	<50
Q592588				<1	5.17	<50	230	<10	<20	5.62	<10	10	40	50	5.25	<50
Q592589		99.95	0.67	<1	4.57	<50	120	<10	<20	4.85	<10	20	50	50	4.56	<50
Q592590				<1	7.76	<50	120	<10	<20	7.69	<10	40	220	30	7.51	<50

***** Voir la page d'annexe pour les commentaires en ce qui concerne ce certificat *****



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Minerals

Projet: RA

CERTIFICAT D'ANALYSE VO14133483

Description échantillon	Méthode élément unités L.D.	ME-ICP61a															
		K %	La ppm	Mg %	Mn ppm	Mo ppm	Na %	Ni ppm	P ppm	Pb ppm	S %	Sb ppm	Sc ppm	Sr ppm	Th ppm	Ti %	
Q592551		1.9	<50	2.15	1130	<10	2.02	50	1180	<20	<0.05	<50	10	210	<50	0.83	
Q592552		0.1	<50	5.51	1580	<10	1.66	210	310	<20	<0.05	<50	40	120	<50	0.61	
Q592553		<0.1	<50	0.28	130	<10	0.58	<10	80	<20	<0.05	<50	<10	20	<50	0.05	
Q592554		0.3	<50	2.53	1910	<10	2.07	<10	2460	<20	<0.05	<50	30	550	<50	1.43	
Q592555		0.3	<50	2.67	1330	<10	2.12	20	1280	<20	<0.05	<50	30	480	<50	1.13	
Q592556		2.5	<50	0.87	150	<10	1.33	<10	380	<20	0.06	<50	<10	140	<50	0.21	
Q592557		0.4	<50	1.25	2080	<10	1.29	10	580	<20	0.20	<50	10	490	<50	0.43	
Q592558		0.6	<50	0.85	720	<10	3.45	10	630	<20	<0.05	<50	10	160	<50	0.48	
Q592559		0.2	<50	4.84	1460	<10	1.84	150	840	<20	0.07	<50	30	370	<50	0.75	
Q592560		0.8	<50	1.68	810	<10	3.63	60	570	<20	0.06	<50	10	190	<50	0.65	
Q592561		0.4	<50	1.71	1240	<10	1.30	50	620	<20	0.94	<50	10	340	<50	0.66	
Q592562		1.1	<50	1.31	780	<10	2.90	30	520	<20	<0.05	<50	10	230	<50	0.44	
Q592563		0.1	<50	2.37	2050	<10	2.14	90	1360	<20	<0.05	<50	20	410	<50	0.90	
Q592564		0.9	<50	1.15	2030	<10	2.26	110	1370	<20	<0.05	<50	20	330	<50	0.89	
Q592565		1.0	<50	0.73	1890	10	1.29	40	750	<20	3.16	<50	10	140	<50	0.90	
Q592566		0.5	<50	0.89	3370	<10	0.49	<10	2150	<20	0.13	<50	50	220	<50	0.90	
Q592567		0.4	<50	0.71	2070	<10	2.22	10	2200	<20	<0.05	<50	20	220	<50	0.75	
Q592568		1.2	<50	1.03	630	<10	2.26	30	510	<20	0.35	<50	10	220	<50	0.35	
Q592569		0.2	<50	0.08	180	<10	0.29	10	60	<20	<0.05	<50	<10	60	<50	0.05	
Q592570		0.3	<50	0.42	270	<10	1.27	10	70	<20	<0.05	<50	<10	50	<50	0.09	
Q592571		0.5	<50	1.05	780	<10	3.52	20	790	<20	<0.05	<50	10	190	<50	0.60	
Q592572		1.9	<50	0.09	170	<10	2.66	<10	100	<20	<0.05	<50	<10	70	<50	0.11	
Q592573		0.7	<50	<0.05	50	<10	1.34	<10	50	<20	<0.05	<50	<10	30	<50	<0.05	
Q592574		1.4	<50	0.48	190	<10	2.32	20	250	<20	0.27	<50	<10	310	<50	0.09	
Q592575		2.6	<50	1.88	580	640	2.17	30	990	20	1.39	<50	20	490	<50	0.34	
Q592576		0.3	<50	2.90	1070	<10	2.60	70	1660	<20	0.38	<50	10	260	<50	0.69	
Q592577		0.3	<50	2.43	920	<10	2.43	60	1500	<20	0.14	<50	10	230	<50	0.62	
Q592578		<0.1	<50	<0.05	30	<10	<0.05	10	<50	<20	<0.05	<50	<10	<10	<50	<0.05	
Q592579		0.1	<50	1.10	780	<10	1.20	40	1050	<20	<0.05	<50	10	530	<50	0.41	
Q592580		<0.1	<50	0.10	40	<10	0.11	10	<50	<20	<0.05	<50	<10	30	<50	<0.05	
Q592581		0.6	<50	1.60	1590	<10	2.14	70	1480	<20	0.05	<50	10	400	<50	0.92	
Q592582		1.0	<50	0.75	700	<10	1.99	30	460	<20	0.05	<50	10	200	<50	0.38	
Q592583		0.5	<50	1.42	750	<10	2.65	30	490	<20	<0.05	<50	10	240	<50	0.48	
Q592584		0.4	<50	1.40	670	<10	0.78	60	620	<20	0.20	<50	10	240	<50	0.64	
Q592585		1.4	<50	4.57	880	<10	1.25	80	880	<20	<0.05	<50	30	70	<50	0.91	
Q592586		0.6	<50	3.05	1110	<10	2.07	100	840	<20	<0.05	<50	10	210	<50	0.62	
Q592587		0.4	<50	0.94	430	<10	0.75	10	240	<20	<0.05	<50	10	50	<50	0.31	
Q592588		0.5	<50	1.47	1200	<10	2.07	40	450	<20	0.65	<50	10	220	<50	0.56	
Q592589		0.2	<50	1.23	970	<10	3.49	50	540	<20	<0.05	<50	10	170	<50	0.58	
Q592590		0.1	<50	3.78	1250	<10	1.45	140	360	<20	<0.05	<50	20	250	<50	0.52	

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CERTIFICAT D'ANALYSE VO14133483

Description échantillon	Méthode élément unités L.D.	ME-ICP61a Ti ppm 50	ME-ICP61a U ppm 50	ME-ICP61a V ppm 10	ME-ICP61a W ppm 50	ME-ICP61a Zn ppm 20	Au-AA24 Au ppm 0.005
Q592551		<50	<50	180	<50	90	<0.005
Q592552		<50	<50	270	<50	130	0.020
Q592553		<50	<50	10	<50	20	<0.005
Q592554		<50	<50	250	<50	90	
Q592555		<50	<50	340	<50	90	
Q592556		<50	<50	40	<50	20	<0.005
Q592557		<50	<50	110	<50	120	<0.005
Q592558		<50	<50	130	<50	70	
Q592559		<50	<50	210	<50	110	
Q592560		<50	<50	170	<50	60	<0.005
Q592561		<50	<50	180	<50	80	<0.005
Q592562		<50	<50	110	<50	90	<0.005
Q592563		<50	<50	240	<50	130	
Q592564		<50	<50	250	<50	120	
Q592565		<50	<50	180	<50	220	<0.005
Q592566		<50	<50	20	<50	200	<0.005
Q592567		<50	<50	<10	<50	190	
Q592568		<50	<50	100	<50	60	<0.005
Q592569		<50	<50	30	<50	<20	<0.005
Q592570		<50	<50	30	<50	30	<0.005
Q592571		<50	<50	170	<50	100	
Q592572		<50	<50	<10	<50	80	
Q592573		<50	<50	<10	<50	20	<0.005
Q592574		<50	<50	40	<50	30	<0.005
Q592575		<50	<50	170	<50	110	1.540
Q592576		<50	<50	80	<50	190	0.039
Q592577		<50	<50	120	<50	140	0.012
Q592578		<50	<50	<10	<50	<20	<0.005
Q592579		<50	<50	120	<50	40	
Q592580		<50	<50	20	<50	<20	<0.005
Q592581		<50	<50	230	<50	120	<0.005
Q592582		<50	<50	80	<50	70	
Q592583		<50	<50	160	<50	70	
Q592584		<50	<50	150	<50	290	
Q592585		<50	<50	260	<50	60	<0.005
Q592586		<50	<50	170	<50	90	<0.005
Q592587		<50	<50	70	<50	30	<0.005
Q592588		<50	<50	140	<50	90	<0.005
Q592589		<50	<50	160	<50	70	
Q592590		<50	<50	180	<50	80	<0.005

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Description échantillon	Méthode élément unités L.D.	WEI-21 Poids reçu kg	ME-XRF26 Al2O3 %	ME-XRF26 BaO %	ME-XRF26 CaO %	ME-XRF26 Cr2O3 %	ME-XRF26 Fe2O3 %	ME-XRF26 K2O %	ME-XRF26 MgO %	ME-XRF26 MnO %	ME-XRF26 Na2O %	ME-XRF26 P2O5 %	ME-XRF26 SO3 %	ME-XRF26 SiO2 %	ME-XRF26 SPO %	ME-XRF26 TiO2 %
Q592591		1.22	16.10	0.04	4.42	<0.01	14.53	0.92	3.39	0.33	3.88	0.60	0.08	49.1	0.04	2.24
Q592592		0.84	15.15	0.03	5.55	<0.01	20.73	1.01	4.31	0.36	2.38	0.37	0.54	43.1	0.02	2.44
Q592593		0.96														
Q592594		1.28	15.65	0.06	2.97	<0.01	2.99	1.25	1.14	0.03	5.31	0.09	0.06	68.5	0.06	0.34
Q592595		1.62	17.25	0.02	8.25	0.01	13.88	0.73	2.78	0.29	3.80	0.17	0.82	49.6	0.05	1.75
Q592596		1.22	14.85	0.02	10.50	0.01	14.84	0.76	6.27	0.22	2.45	0.41	0.01	45.8	0.04	2.02
Q592597		1.66	13.40	0.03	4.78	<0.01	11.37	0.62	2.08	0.24	4.01	0.33	0.10	60.1	0.02	2.10
Q592598		1.29	12.70	0.02	6.97	<0.01	12.64	0.34	1.60	0.34	4.02	0.37	0.14	57.3	0.02	1.58
Q592599		1.00														
Q592600		0.64														
Q592601		1.03	14.90	0.02	7.66	0.01	8.97	0.77	3.73	0.14	1.99	0.20	0.01	59.3	0.03	0.85
Q592602		1.72	16.20	0.02	9.56	<0.01	8.53	0.52	2.66	0.16	2.75	0.14	0.05	56.4	0.04	1.20
Q592603		1.04	13.90	0.01	8.11	<0.01	18.48	0.41	4.19	0.23	2.83	0.20	0.09	47.0	0.02	2.32
Q592604		0.77	15.70	0.07	0.85	<0.01	3.06	1.92	0.42	0.04	5.36	0.09	0.01	70.8	0.03	0.21
Q592605		1.41														
Q592606		2.31	11.60	0.04	6.41	<0.01	11.52	0.79	1.42	0.22	2.58	0.56	0.25	59.5	0.02	1.40
Q592607		1.54	11.40	0.05	6.89	<0.01	9.53	1.29	0.99	0.15	2.33	0.53	0.15	62.3	0.03	1.17
Q592608		1.80														
Q592609		1.33														
Q592610		1.10	15.90	0.08	4.78	<0.01	5.32	2.12	2.43	0.08	3.09	0.11	0.03	64.3	0.04	0.56
Q592611		0.83	16.70	0.03	6.14	<0.01	5.22	1.52	2.34	0.07	3.04	0.12	0.01	62.2	0.03	0.81
Q592612		1.15	16.15	0.04	5.04	<0.01	5.16	2.19	2.34	0.08	2.86	0.11	0.04	63.7	0.03	0.57
Q592613		1.41	14.90	0.01	4.79	<0.01	9.81	0.47	2.82	0.16	3.92	0.16	0.02	60.0	0.02	1.25
Q592614		1.08	17.55	0.03	5.92	<0.01	8.47	0.76	3.34	0.12	4.77	0.15	0.07	56.5	0.02	1.15
Q592615		1.18	15.30	0.03	7.12	<0.01	7.31	0.81	1.72	0.20	3.89	0.13	0.05	60.2	0.03	1.13
Q592616		1.10	16.05	0.04	5.89	0.01	6.53	1.58	4.16	0.10	3.45	0.12	0.02	60.3	0.02	0.64
Q592617		1.07														
Q592618		1.51	14.65	<0.01	7.85	0.01	8.13	0.40	2.39	0.12	3.24	0.17	2.08	58.3	0.02	0.60
Q592619		0.96														

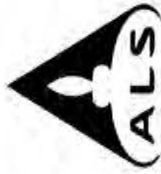
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Minerals

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Description échantillon	Méthode élément unités L.D.	ME-ICP61a K %	ME-ICP61a La ppm	ME-ICP61a Mg %	ME-ICP61a Mn ppm	ME-ICP61a Mo ppm	ME-ICP61a Na %	ME-ICP61a Ni ppm	ME-ICP61a P ppm	ME-ICP61a Pb ppm	ME-ICP61a S %	ME-ICP61a Sb ppm	ME-ICP61a Sc ppm	ME-ICP61a Sr ppm	ME-ICP61a Th ppm	ME-ICP61a Ti %	ME-ICP61a Tl %
Q592591		0.7	<50	1.80	2490	<10	2.87	30	2580	<20	<0.05	<50	20	320	<50	1.31	
Q592592		0.7	<50	2.32	2770	<10	1.81	20	1630	<20	0.21	<50	30	170	<50	1.44	
Q592593		0.7	<50	2.34	2750	<10	1.89	20	1800	<20	0.19	<50	30	180	<50	1.43	
Q592594		0.9	<50	0.45	280	<10	3.87	10	420	<20	<0.05	<50	<10	<50	<50	0.20	
Q592595		0.5	<50	1.38	2200	<10	2.80	50	700	<20	0.31	<50	20	380	<50	1.00	
Q592596		0.6	<50	3.74	1720	<10	1.91	80	1890	<20	<0.05	<50	20	310	<50	1.21	
Q592597		0.4	<50	0.97	1880	<10	2.34	10	1430	<20	<0.05	<50	20	120	<50	1.22	
Q592598		0.2	<50	0.81	2550	<10	2.92	10	1510	<20	<0.05	<50	20	180	<50	0.90	
Q592599		0.1	<50	0.69	390	<10	0.13	10	140	<20	<0.05	<50	10	140	<50	0.24	
Q592600		0.2	<50	0.65	1270	<10	0.98	10	910	<20	<0.05	<50	10	170	<50	0.67	
Q592601		0.5	<50	1.82	1070	<10	1.49	60	870	<20	<0.05	<50	10	200	<50	0.48	
Q592602		0.4	<50	1.33	1270	<10	2.11	30	620	<20	<0.05	<50	20	290	<50	0.70	
Q592603		0.3	<50	2.33	1770	<10	2.15	80	820	<20	<0.05	<50	20	210	<50	1.38	
Q592604		1.5	<50	0.12	280	<10	3.91	<10	320	<20	<0.05	<50	<10	130	<50	0.12	
Q592605		0.3	<50	1.05	2740	<10	0.79	60	360	<20	<0.05	<50	20	90	<50	0.84	
Q592606		0.6	<50	0.67	1710	<10	1.95	10	2380	<20	0.09	<50	20	190	<50	0.83	
Q592607		0.9	<50	0.39	1200	<10	1.75	10	2120	<20	0.05	<50	10	220	<50	0.67	
Q592608		0.3	<50	0.61	280	<10	0.28	40	110	<20	1.37	<50	<10	60	<50	0.11	
Q592609		0.4	<50	1.87	860	<10	2.23	50	400	<20	3.47	<50	10	200	<50	0.39	
Q592610		1.5	<50	0.90	630	<10	2.21	30	440	<20	<0.05	<50	<10	240	<50	0.31	
Q592611		1.0	<50	0.79	530	<10	2.17	40	440	<20	<0.05	<50	<10	160	<50	0.32	
Q592612		1.5	<50	0.79	600	<10	1.97	30	430	<20	<0.05	<50	<10	200	<50	0.31	
Q592613		0.3	<50	1.28	1230	<10	2.87	20	680	<20	<0.05	<50	10	150	<50	0.72	
Q592614		0.5	<50	1.47	900	<10	3.47	60	600	<20	<0.05	<50	10	160	<50	0.63	
Q592615		0.5	<50	0.61	1530	<10	2.68	40	510	<20	<0.05	<50	10	220	<50	0.60	
Q592616		1.1	<50	2.02	770	<10	2.52	70	510	<20	<0.05	<50	10	210	<50	0.35	
Q592617		0.9	<50	1.18	600	<10	2.40	50	560	<20	0.21	<50	10	170	<50	0.57	
Q592618		0.3	<50	1.09	1050	<10	2.44	60	720	<20	0.76	<50	10	150	<50	0.36	
Q592619		1.6	<50	0.07	200	<10	3.10	<10	80	<20	<0.05	<50	<10	70	<50	0.06	

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Minerals

CERTIFICAT D'ANALYSE VO14133483

Description échantillon	Méthode élément unités L.D.	ME-ICP61a					ME-ICP61a		ME-ICP61a		ME-ICP61a		Au-AA24	
		TI	U	V	W	Zn	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	Au	ppm
Q592591		<50	<50	200	<50	160								
Q592592		<50	<50	190	<50	200								
Q592593		<50	<50	190	<50	200								<0.005
Q592594		<50	<50	40	<50	50								
Q592595		<50	<50	230	<50	120								
Q592596		<50	<50	280	<50	160								
Q592597		<50	<50	110	<50	150								
Q592598		<50	<50	20	<50	160								
Q592599		<50	<50	70	<50	30								<0.005
Q592600		<50	<50	80	<50	80								<0.005
Q592601		<50	<50	130	<50	100								
Q592602		<50	<50	220	<50	100								
Q592603		<50	<50	290	<50	180								
Q592604		<50	<50	10	<50	50								
Q592605		<50	<50	170	<50	130								<0.005
Q592606		<50	<50	30	<50	120								
Q592607		<50	<50	20	<50	80								
Q592608		<50	<50	50	<50	30								<0.005
Q592609		<50	<50	150	<50	90								<0.005
Q592610		<50	<50	90	<50	80								
Q592611		<50	<50	100	<50	70								
Q592612		<50	<50	100	<50	70								
Q592613		<50	<50	210	<50	110								
Q592614		<50	<50	170	<50	90								
Q592615		<50	<50	200	<50	90								
Q592616		<50	<50	120	<50	90								0.005
Q592617		<50	<50	160	<50	90								<0.005
Q592618		<50	<50	120	<50	70								<0.005
Q592619		<50	<50	10	<50	30								<0.005

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Total # les pages d'annexe: 1
Finalisée date: 14-SEPT-2014
Compte: MEGDEV

Projet: RA

ALS

CERTIFICAT D'ANALYSE VO14133483

COMMENTAIRE DE CERTIFICAT

ADRESSE DE LABORATOIRE

Traité à ALS Val d'Or, 1324 Rue Turcotte, Val d'Or, QC, Canada.

Au-AA24
LOG-24
WEI-21
CRU-31
PUL-31

LOG-22
SPL-21

Traité à ALS Vancouver, 2103 Dollarton Hwy, North Vancouver, BC, Canada.

ME-ICP61a

OA-GRA05x

ME-XRF26

Applique à la Méthode:

Applique à la Méthode:



Minerals

ALS Canada Ltd.
2103 Dollarton Hwy
North Vancouver BC V7H 0A7
Téléphone: 604 984 0221
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Compte: MEGDEV

CERTIFICAT VO14152812

Projet: RA

Ce rapport s'applique aux 34 échantillons de roche soumis à notre laboratoire de Val d'Or, QC, Canada le 30-SEPT-2014.

Les résultats sont transmis à:

ROGER MOAR

CHRIS STAARGAARD

LUCIANO VENDITTELLI

PRÉPARATION ÉCHANTILLONS

CODE ALS	DESCRIPTION
WEI-21	Poids échantillon reçu
LOG-22	Entrée échantillon - Reçu sans code barre
CRU-QC	Test concassage QC
LOG-24	Entrée pulpe - Reçu sans code barre
PUL-QC	Test concassage QC
CRU-31	Granulation - 70 % < 2 mm
SPL-21	Échant. fractionné - div. riffles
PUL-31	Pulvérisé à 85 % < 75 µm

PROCÉDURES ANALYTIQUES

CODE ALS	DESCRIPTION	INSTRUMENT
ME-ICP61a	Teneur élevée quatre acides ICP-AES	ICP-AES
AU-AA24	Au 50 g FA fini AA	AAS
ME-XRF26		XRF
OA-GRA05x	LOI pour XRF	WST-SEQ

A: MEGASTAR DEVELOPMENT CORP.
ATTN: ROGER MOAR
1130 - 789 W PENDER
VANCOUVER BC V6C 1H2

Ce rapport est final et remplace tout autre rapport préliminaire portant ce numéro de certificat. Les résultats s'appliquent aux échantillons soumis. Toutes les pages de ce rapport ont été vérifiées et approuvées avant publication.

***** Voir la page d'annexe pour les commentaires en ce qui concerne ce certificat *****

Signature:

Nacera Amara

Nacera Amara, Laboratory Manager, Val d'Or



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minerals

CERTIFICAT D'ANALYSE VO14152812

Description échantillon	Méthode élément unités L.D.	WEI-21 Poids reçu kg	ME-XRF26 Al2O3 %	ME-XRF26 BaO %	ME-XRF26 CaO %	ME-XRF26 Cr2O3 %	ME-XRF26 Fe2O3 %	ME-XRF26 K2O %	ME-XRF26 MgO %	ME-XRF26 MnO %	ME-XRF26 Na2O %	ME-XRF26 P2O5 %	ME-XRF26 SO3 %	ME-XRF26 SiO2 %	ME-XRF26 SrO %	ME-XRF26 TiO2 %
Q592620		1.86	13.05	0.07	0.88	<0.01	1.81	2.77	0.21	0.04	4.26	0.03	0.02	75.3	0.01	0.01
Q592621		1.35	11.95	0.11	1.12	<0.01	1.86	2.36	0.78	0.03	3.50	0.02	0.01	77.5	0.02	0.13
Q592622		1.21	15.05	0.02	8.43	<0.01	13.92	0.54	2.72	0.32	3.32	0.67	0.03	51.5	0.04	2.17
Q592623		1.77	13.10	0.11	1.60	<0.01	2.90	3.08	0.44	0.07	3.53	0.03	0.01	74.4	0.02	0.19
Q592624		0.91	17.25	0.07	3.35	<0.01	7.79	1.96	2.46	0.09	4.06	0.15	0.16	59.8	0.04	0.95
Q592625		1.06														
Q592626		0.92	13.40	0.07	2.02	<0.01	3.87	1.80	0.53	0.09	3.41	0.07	0.10	72.6	0.02	0.35
Q592627		0.98	15.00	0.03	10.65	0.02	13.73	0.76	5.98	0.22	2.12	0.32	0.22	45.4	0.04	1.91
Q592628		0.55														
Q592629		1.24	14.85	0.03	6.22	<0.01	11.52	0.77	3.19	0.21	3.72	0.27	0.21	55.7	0.04	1.87
Q592630		1.50	14.55	0.04	3.89	0.01	9.97	1.19	5.08	0.11	3.34	0.18	0.07	57.8	0.01	1.14
Q592631		1.42	15.30	0.02	9.21	0.02	13.68	0.18	7.60	0.21	2.58	0.21	0.02	47.6	0.04	1.22
Q592637		1.18	14.35	0.02	12.25	0.01	13.62	0.76	3.00	0.29	1.47	0.14	0.41	45.1	0.01	1.55
Q592638		0.92														
Q592639		1.30														
Q592640		0.34														
Q592641		1.07														
Q592642		1.48														
Q592643		1.11														
Q592644		1.39	17.00	0.04	2.82	<0.01	2.74	1.26	0.96	0.04	4.41	0.16	0.21	68.0	0.04	0.57
Q592645		1.63	11.40	0.03	9.51	0.13	18.81	0.45	8.37	0.39	2.00	0.24	1.46	44.3	0.04	1.72
Q592646		1.25	11.15	0.09	1.99	0.14	3.83	0.95	1.02	0.09	3.09	0.14	0.31	74.8	0.04	1.73
Q592647		0.77														
Q592648		0.76														
Q592649		1.17	15.45	0.05	2.83	<0.01	2.92	1.42	1.93	0.08	2.39	0.08	0.05	70.6	0.05	0.27
Q592650		0.07														
Q592651		0.68														
Q592652		1.24														
Q592653		1.74	12.10	0.11	3.20	0.16	9.12	1.88	3.62	0.15	2.92	0.18	0.36	62.0	0.05	2.03
Q592654		0.90														
Q592655		1.23	16.45	0.05	7.56	0.01	8.54	1.04	3.23	0.13	2.54	0.14	1.21	57.1	0.03	0.85
Q592656		1.61	15.60	0.04	6.39	<0.01	9.19	0.80	3.47	0.25	3.72	0.21	0.01	58.4	0.03	1.03
Q592657		0.99	14.20	0.02	9.69	<0.01	18.89	0.38	5.03	0.23	1.97	0.20	0.05	47.0	0.02	2.29
Q592658		0.91	14.50	0.03	6.72	0.01	7.19	0.78	3.19	0.15	3.78	0.35	0.02	59.6	0.03	1.05

***** Voir la page d'annexe pour les commentaires en ce qui concerne ce certificat *****



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CERTIFICAT D'ANALYSE VO14152812

Méthode élément unités L.D.	Description échantillon	ME-XRF26															
		Total %	OA-GRAO5x LOI 1000 %	ME-ICP61a Ag ppm	ME-ICP61a Al %	ME-ICP61a As ppm	ME-ICP61a Ba ppm	ME-ICP61a Be ppm	ME-ICP61a Bi ppm	ME-ICP61a Ca %	ME-ICP61a Cd ppm	ME-ICP61a Co ppm	ME-ICP61a Cr ppm	ME-ICP61a Cu ppm	ME-ICP61a Fe %	ME-ICP61a Ga ppm	
	Q592620	99.72	1.04	<1	1.93	<50	470	<10	<20	0.32	<10	<10	40	<10	0.88	<50	
	Q592621	99.98	0.57	<1	2.75	<50	910	<10	<20	0.49	<10	<10	10	<10	1.01	<50	
	Q592622	99.47	0.66	<1	6.50	<50	60	<10	<20	6.07	<10	<10	10	<10	9.11	<50	
	Q592623	100.30	0.75	<1	3.54	<50	870	<10	<20	0.81	<10	<10	20	40	1.61	<50	
	Q592624	100.45	2.26	<1	4.12	<50	450	<10	20	2.11	<10	<10	30	50	4.53	<50	
	Q592625			<1	2.52	<50	490	<10	<20	0.34	<10	<10	20	<10	1.08	<50	
	Q592626	99.72	1.34	<1	3.67	<50	480	<10	<20	1.20	<10	<10	10	<10	2.23	<50	
	Q592627	100.70	4.17	<1	6.51	<50	160	<10	<20	7.48	<10	<10	120	70	8.77	<50	
	Q592628																
	Q592629	99.56	0.86	<1	5.79	<50	180	<10	<20	4.49	<10	<10	40	40	7.29	<50	
	Q592630	100.25	2.76	<1	5.97	<50	230	<10	<20	2.81	<10	<10	100	80	6.38	<50	
	Q592631	99.40	1.39	<1	7.37	<50	50	<10	<20	6.59	<10	<10	50	30	8.99	<50	
	Q592637	99.45	6.36	<1	6.57	<50	160	<10	<20	8.89	<10	<10	100	70	9.00	<50	
	Q592638			1	5.39	<50	<50	<10	<20	5.41	<10	<10	100	320	21.9	<50	
	Q592639			<1	6.08	<50	<50	<10	<20	5.75	<10	<10	10	80	15.05	<50	
	Q592640			<1	6.31	<50	<50	<10	<20	6.00	<10	<10	30	1920	12.95	<50	
	Q592641			<1	6.41	<50	180	<10	<20	3.68	<10	<10	50	120	7.76	<50	
	Q592642			<1	4.53	<50	280	<10	<20	1.02	<10	<10	60	300	12.20	<50	
	Q592643			<1	3.03	<50	220	<10	<20	1.53	<10	<10	10	50	1.46	<50	
	Q592644	99.63	1.34	<1	3.03	<50	220	<10	<20	1.53	<10	<10	10	50	1.46	<50	
	Q592645	101.20	2.07	<1	5.66	<50	210	<10	<20	6.71	<10	<10	100	720	12.35	<50	
	Q592646	100.05	0.52	<1	3.22	110	690	<10	<20	1.19	<10	<10	70	840	2.28	<50	
	Q592647																
	Q592648																
	Q592649	100.10	1.92	<1	3.56	<50	330	<10	<20	1.65	<10	<10	30	10	1.69	<50	
	Q592650																
	Q592651			2	4.83	<50	880	<10	20	2.96	<10	<10	80	7460	5.04	<50	
	Q592652			<1	4.66	<50	560	<10	<20	0.46	<10	<10	20	120	5.22	<50	
	Q592653			1	3.67	<50	360	<10	<20	0.15	<10	<10	90	210	12.00	<50	
	Q592654	99.62	1.57	<1	5.42	<50	950	<10	20	2.37	<10	<10	100	270	5.99	<50	
	Q592655																
	Q592656	100.90	1.97	1	5.09	<50	370	<10	<20	5.38	<10	<10	30	70	5.27	<50	
	Q592657	99.65	0.44	<1	5.34	<50	230	<10	<20	4.64	<10	<10	20	10	5.75	<50	
	Q592658	100.45	0.33	<1	7.00	<50	60	<10	<20	6.87	<10	<10	60	110	12.40	<50	
	Q592659	99.29	1.61	<1	4.71	<50	170	<10	<20	4.77	<10	<10	30	40	4.60	<50	



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Projet: RA

Minerals

CERTIFICAT D'ANALYSE VO14152812

Description échantillon	Méthode élément unités L.D.	ME-ICP61a Ti ppm 50	ME-ICP61a U ppm 50	ME-ICP61a V ppm 10	ME-ICP61a W ppm 50	ME-ICP61a Zn ppm 20	Au-AA24 Au ppm 0.005
Q592620		<50	<50	<10	<50	20	
Q592621		<50	<50	<10	<50	30	
Q592622		<50	<50	80	<50	120	
Q592623		<50	<50	<10	<50	80	
Q592624		<50	<50	160	<50	80	
Q592625		<50	<50	10	<50	30	<0.005
Q592626		<50	<50	20	<50	70	
Q592627		<50	<50	270	<50	130	
Q592628		<50	<50	250	<50	150	<0.005
Q592629		<50	<50	170	<50	70	
Q592630		<50	<50	260	<50	100	
Q592631		<50	<50	<50	<50	120	<0.005
Q592637		<50	<50	130	<50	110	0.005
Q592638		<50	<50	80	<50	90	<0.005
Q592639		<50	<50	150	<50	8360	0.008
Q592640		<50	<50	200	<50	420	<0.005
Q592641		<50	<50	140	<50	320	<0.005
Q592642		<50	<50	70	<50	130	
Q592643		<50	<50	240	<50	130	
Q592644		<50	<50	180	<50	50	
Q592645		<50	<50	50	<50	50	<0.005
Q592646		<50	<50	130	<50	110	0.481
Q592647		<50	<50	40	<50	300	0.012
Q592648		<50	<50	180	<50	250	<0.005
Q592649		<50	<50	250	<50	90	
Q592650		<50	<50	140	<50	90	<0.005
Q592651		<50	<50	150	<50	110	
Q592652		<50	<50	280	<50	180	
Q592653		<50	<50	140	<50	80	
Q592654		<50	<50		<50		
Q592655		<50	<50		<50		
Q592656		<50	<50		<50		
Q592657		<50	<50		<50		
Q592658		<50	<50		<50		

***** Voir la page d'annexe pour les commentaires en ce qui concerne ce certificat *****



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minerals

CERTIFICAT D'ANALYSE VO14152812

COMMENTAIRE DE CERTIFICAT	
Applique à la Méthode:	ADRESSE DE LABORATOIRE Traité à ALS Val d'Or, 1324 Rue Turcotte, Val d'Or, QC, Canada. Au-AA24 LOG-24 WEI-21 Traité à ALS Vancouver, 2103 Dollarton Hwy, North Vancouver, BC, Canada. ME-ICP61a
Applique à la Méthode:	CRU-QC PUL-QC LOG-22 SPL-21 OA-GRA05x

APPENDIX VI METHOD SAMPLE PREPARATION AND ANALYSES

SAMPLE PREPARATION PACKAGE

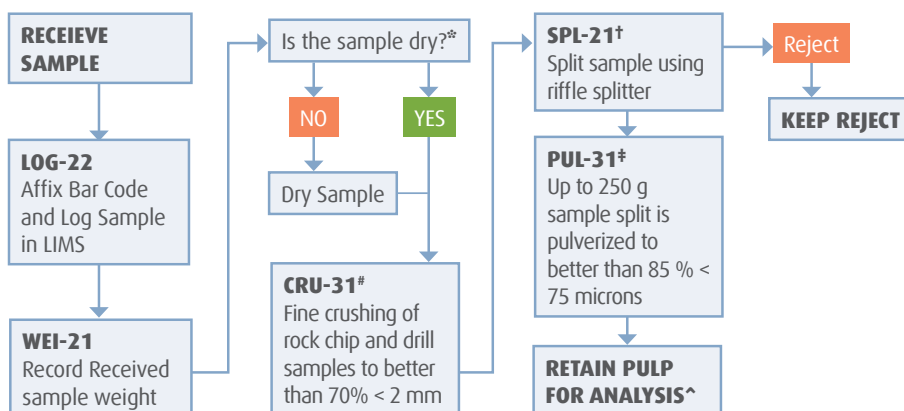
PREP- 31

STANDARD SAMPLE PREPARATION: DRY, CRUSH, SPLIT AND PULVERIZE

Sample preparation is the most critical step in the entire laboratory operation. The purpose of preparation is to produce a homogeneous analytical sub-sample that is fully representative of the material submitted to the laboratory. The sample is logged in the tracking system, weighed, dried and finely crushed to better than 70 % passing a 2 mm (Tyler 9 mesh, US Std. No.10) screen. A split of up to 250 g is taken and pulverized to better than 85 % passing a 75 micron (Tyler 200 mesh, US Std. No. 200) screen. This method is appropriate for rock chip or drill samples.

METHOD CODE	DESCRIPTION
LOG-22	Sample is logged in tracking system and a bar code label is attached.
DRY-21	Drying of excessively wet samples in drying ovens. This is the default drying procedure for most rock chip and drill samples.
CRU-31	Fine crushing of rock chip and drill samples to better than 70% of the sample passing 2 mm.
SPL-21	Split sample using riffle splitter.
PUL-31	A sample split of up to 250 g is pulverized to better than 85% of the sample passing 75 microns.

FLOW CHART - SAMPLE PREPARATION PACKAGE – PREP-31 STANDARD SAMPLE PREPARATION: DRY, CRUSH, SPLIT AND PULVERIZE



*If samples air-dry overnight, no charge to client. If samples are excessively wet, the sample should be dried to a maximum of 120°C. (DRY-21)

#QC testing of crushing efficiency is conducted on random samples (CRU-QC).

†The sample reject is saved or dumped pending client instructions. Prolonged storage (> 45 days) of rejects will be charged to the client.

‡QC testing of pulverizing efficiency is conducted on random samples (PUL-QC).

^Lab splits are required when analyses must be performed at a location different than where samples received.

GEOCHEMICAL PROCEDURE

ME- ICP61a

EVALUATION OF HIGH GRADE MATERIALS USING CONVENTIONAL ICP- AES ANALYSIS

SAMPLE DECOMPOSITION

HNO₃ -HClO₄ -HF-HCl digestion (ASY-4A02)

ANALYTICAL METHOD

Inductively Coupled Plasma - Atomic Emission Spectroscopy (ICP - AES)

The sample is digested in a mixture of nitric, perchloric and hydrofluoric acids. Perchloric acid is added to assist oxidation of the sample and to reduce the possibility of mechanical loss of sample as the solution is evaporated to moist salts. Elements are determined by inductively coupled plasma – atomic emission spectroscopy (ICP-AES).

NOTE: Four acid digestions are able to dissolve most minerals; however, although the term “near- total” is used, depending on the sample matrix, not all elements are quantitatively extracted.

ELEMENT	SYMBOL	UNITS	LOWER LIMIT	UPPER LIMIT	DEFAULT OVER-LIMIT METHOD
Silver	Ag	ppm	1	200	Ag-OG62
Aluminum	Al	%	0.05	50	
Arsenic	As	ppm	50	100,000	
Barium	Ba	ppm	50	50,000	
Beryllium	Be	ppm	10	10,000	
Bismuth	Bi	ppm	20	50,000	
Calcium	Ca	%	0.05	50	
Cadmium	Cd	ppm	10	10,000	
Cobalt	Co	ppm	10	50,000	Co-OG62
Chromium	Cr	ppm	10	100,000	
Copper	Cu	pmm	10	100,000	Cu-OG62
Iron	Fe	%	0.05	50	
Gallium	Ga	ppm	50	50,000	
Potassium	K	%	0.1	30	
Lanthanum	La	ppm	50	50,000	
Magnesium	Mg	%	0.05	50	
Manganese	Mn	ppm	10	100,000	

ME-ICP61a

ELEMENT	SYMBOL	UNITS	LOWER LIMIT	UPPER LIMIT	DEFAULT OVER-LIMIT METHOD
Molybdenum	Mo	ppm	10	50,000	Mo-OG62
Sodium	Na	%	0.05	30	
Nickel	Ni	ppm	10	100,000	Ni-OG62
Phosphorus	P	ppm	50	100,000	
Lead	Pb	ppm	20	100,000	Pb-OG62
Sulphur	S	%	0.1	50	
Antimony	Sb	ppm	50	50,000	
Scandium	Sc	ppm	50	50,000	
Strontium	Sr	pm	10	100,000	
Thorium	Th	ppm	50	50,000	
Titanium	Ti	%	0.05	30	
Thallium	Tl	ppm	50	50,000	
Uranium	U	ppm	50	50,000	
Vanadium	V	ppm	10	100	
Tungsten	W	ppm	50	50,000	
Zinc	Zn	ppm	20	100,000	Zn-OG62

ELEMENTS LISTED BELOW ARE AVAILABLE UPON REQUEST

ELEMENT	SYMBOL	UNITS	LOWER LIMIT	UPPER LIMIT	DEFAULT OVER-LIMIT METHOD
Cerium	Ce	ppm	50	500	
Hafnium	Hf	ppm	10	10,000	
Lanthanum	La	ppm	10	10,000	
Lithium	Li	ppm	100	10,000	
Niobium	Nb	ppm	10	10,000	
Phosphorus	P	ppm	10	10,000	
Rubidium	Rb	ppm	10	10,000	
Selenium	Se	ppm	25	10,000	
Tin	Sn	ppm	10	10,000	
Tantalum	Ta	ppm	10	10,000	
Tellurium	Te	ppm	10	10,000	
Yttrium	Y	ppm	10	10,000	
Zirconium	Zr	ppm	10	10,000	

FIRE ASSAY PROCEDURE

Au-AA23 & Au-AA24

FIRE ASSAY FUSION, AAS FINISH

SAMPLE DECOMPOSITION

Fire Assay Fusion (FA-FUS01 & FA-FUS02)

ANALYTICAL METHOD

Atomic Absorption Spectroscopy (AAS)

A prepared sample is fused with a mixture of lead oxide, sodium carbonate, borax, silica and other reagents as required, inquarted with 6 mg of gold-free silver and then cupelled to yield a precious metal bead.

The bead is digested in 0.5 mL dilute nitric acid in the microwave oven, 0.5 mL concentrated hydrochloric acid is then added and the bead is further digested in the microwave at a lower power setting. The digested solution is cooled, diluted to a total volume of 4 mL with de-mineralized water, and analyzed by atomic absorption spectroscopy against matrix-matched standards.

METHOD CODE	ELEMENT	SYMBOL	UNITS	SAMPLE WEIGHT (G)	LOWER LIMIT	UPPER LIMIT	DEFAULT OVERLIMIT METHOD
Au-AA23	Gold	Au	ppm	30	0.005	10.0	Au-GRA21
Au-AA24	Gold	Au	ppm	50	0.005	10.0	Au-GRA21

GEOLOGICAL COMPILATION MAPS OF RALLEAU PROPERTY (1: 7 500)

