



Evaluation Report on the Barraute Property,

Nord-du-Québec, Quebec, Canada

Submitted to

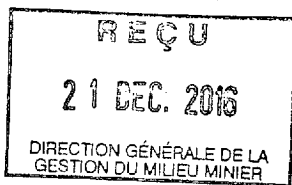
Steven Lauzier

Pierre Alexandre Pelletier



GM 70123

Pierre-Alexandre Pelletier
P.Ge., OGQ member # 1324



13 JUL. 2017

October 1st, 2016

Table of Contents

Table of Contents	2
List of Tables	2
List of Figures	2
Item 1: Summary	3
Item 2: Introduction	4
Item 3: Property Description and Location.....	4
Item 3.1 Exploration Restrictions.....	5
Item 4: Accessibility, Climate, Local Resources, Infrastructure and Physiography.....	6
Item 5: History	8
Item 5.1 Geophysics.....	9
Item 5.2: Drilling.....	12
Item 6: Geological Setting	17
Item 7: Adjacent showings and deposit	17
Item 8: Interpretations and Conclusion.....	19
Item 9: Recommendation and Budget.....	21
Item 10: References	22
Annexe 1: Claim Map.....	24

List of Tables

Table 1 : Claim list of the Barraute Property, held 100% by Steven Lauzier.....	5
Table 2 : Drillholes done inside the Property	12
Table 3: Proposed Budget.....	21

List of Figures

Figure 1 : Location of the Barraute Property	4
Figure 2 : Exploration restrictions in the area of the Property	6
Figure 3 : Satellite imagery of access roads to the property (Image provided by Google)	7
Figure 4 : Magnetic survey done by Géophysique TMC (Tremblay, 2007).....	10
Figure 5: Electromagnetic anomalies over residual total magnetic field (GSC, 2009)	10
Figure 6: EM anomalies over a vertical magnetic gradient map (SIGEOM, 2016)	11
Figure 7 : Compilation map of the 2006 exploration work (Tremblay, 2007)	15
Figure 8 : Drillholes done on the property	16
Figure 9 : Showings and deposit around the Property	17
Figure 10: Ore potential within the Property	20

Item 1: Summary

This report describes the historical exploration work and the mineral potential of the property held by Steven Lauzier based on data obtained from the Québec government's public database and available historical reports.

The Barraute Property ("Property") is found 10km northeast of the Barraute village and 40km east of Amos. Road 386 passes 4km west of the property, and a series of logging dirt road passes in the property in a north-south and east-west direction. The Property is made of four claims in good standing. The claims expire in December 2016 and require a total of 3,120\$ in exploration expenses for renewal.

The Property is made of two geological units. A syenitic intrusive to the north and its volcanic host rock to the south. The contact is sheared with alteration minerals such as silica, sericite, biotite-chlorite and some epidote and hematite. There are different strike-slip faults on the Property which are part of a bigger fault network related to tectonism.

A copper (Cu), molybdenum (Mo), gold (Au) showing, named Barraute VII-56, is present on the Property and is a quartz vein discovered in 1959.

Over the years, 21 drillings have been done on the Property. Most of them near the showing and the rest on the south of Property, near an electromagnetic anomalous zone. Assay returned up to 2100ppm Mo, 2.09 g/t Au and 7870ppm Zn in syenites.

In 1973, drillings returned no results for precious metals. In 1992, between 0,45 and 1,1 g/t Au was assayed. Exploration work done between 2001 and 2002 by Claims Beaudoin to the east of the showing found quartz veinlet with disseminated pyrite (Py), chalcopyrite (Ccp), molybdenite (Mo) with gold content up to 1.1 g/t. Between 2004 and 2006 an extension to the sulfur zone was discovered with new drillings, giving up to 1.34 g/t over 5.0 meters. In 2007, Claims Beaudoin did five drillings to investigate the contact zone. Anomalous values of gold were found but the extension of the mineralized zone couldn't be determined.

There is no restriction on exploration and mining activities on the property.

It is recommended to compile the existing geophysical data and to determine the area with the best potential. The area of interests should then be explored. An estimated budget of 20,450\$ is proposed for a 10-days exploration campaign, with one geologist and one technician.

Item 2: Introduction

This report describes the historical exploration work and the gold and zinc potential of the property held by Steven Lauzier based on data obtained from the Québec government's public database and available historical reports.

The exploration data presented in this report were obtained from the EXAMINE database of the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources of Quebec ("MERN"; *Ministère de l'Environnement et des Ressources Naturelles*), unless indicated otherwise.

Item 3: Property Description and Location

The Barraute Property (the "Property"), is found in the administrative region of Abitibi-Témiscamingue, as shown in figure 1, approximately 10km northeast of Barraute and 40km east of Amos.

The property is composed of 4 claims. The property is located on the NTS map sheet 32C12 (1:50,000 scale) and lies entirely east of Laplante Creek. A railroad passes through the western claim in a NNE-SSW direction. Table 1 lists the claims (170.74 ha) in good standing and registered to Steven Lauzier. The center of the property is located at 309450mE, 5377850mN, UTM projection, Nad83, zone 18.

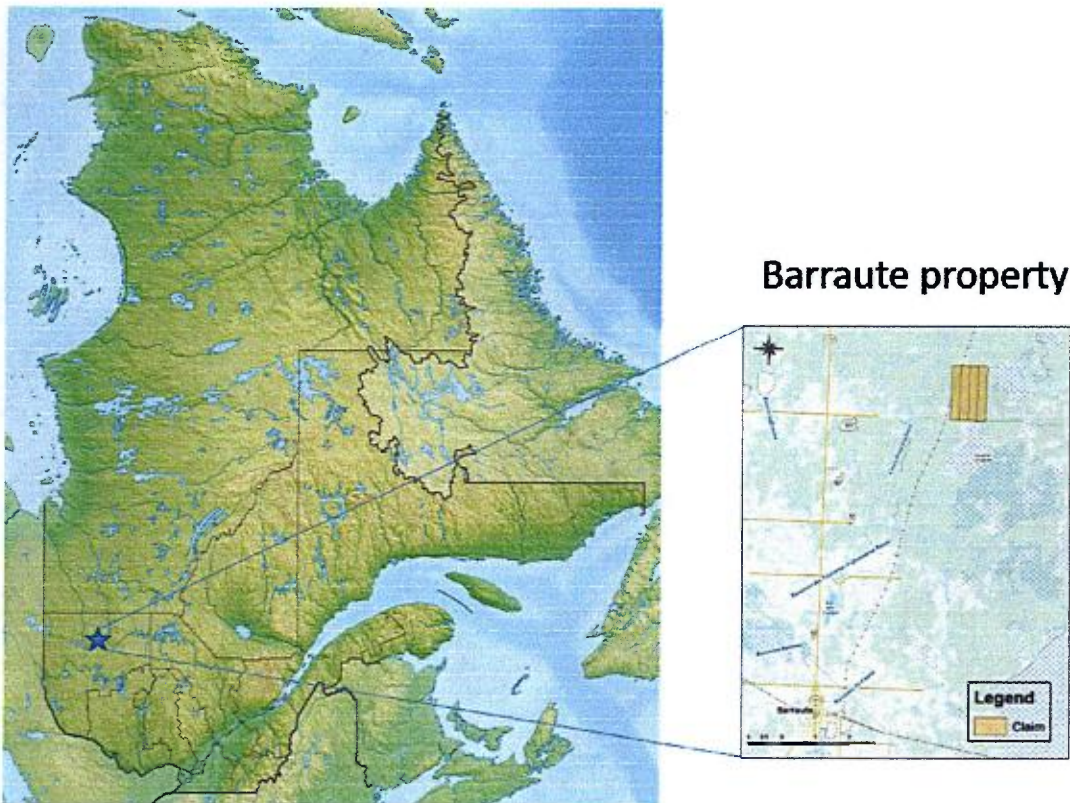


Figure 1 : Location of the Barraute Property

Table 1 : Claim list of the Barraute Property, held 100% by Steven Lauzier

Claim #	Expiry Date	Area (ha)	Required Fees for Renewal (\$)	Amount of Expenses for Renewal (\$)
2420463	2016/12/22	42.72	119.34	780.00
2420464	2016/12/22	42.64	119.34	780.00
2420465	2016/12/22	42.75	119.34	780.00
2420466	2016/12/22	42.63	119.34	780.00
Total		170.74	477.36	3120.00

Item 3.1 Exploration Restrictions

There is no restriction on the property regarding exploration.

There are three urban areas in a 10km radius around the property and two protected forests 12km northeast of the property. Exploration is prohibited in the areas shown in Figure 2.

The only significant obligation to retain the property is to declare exploration expenses totalling 3,120\$ and pay a 477.36\$ rent fee before the expiry of the claim in December 2016.

There are no known significant factors or risks in addition to those noted in the report that could affect access, title, the right or ability to perform the recommended exploration program.

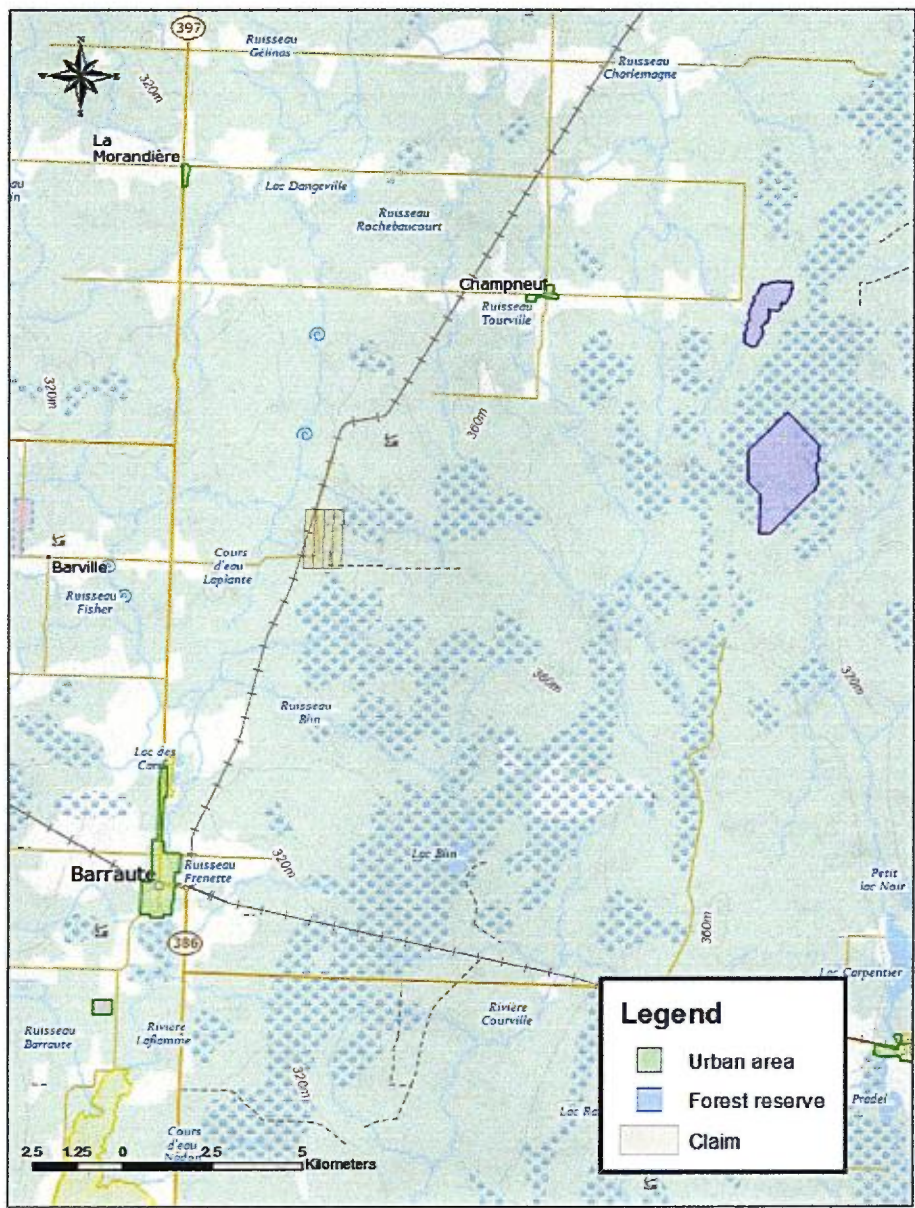


Figure 2 : Exploration restrictions in the area of the Property

Item 4: Accessibility, Climate, Local Resources, Infrastructure and Physiography

The topography is relatively flat with small elevation variations ranging from 310 to 335m. The average elevation above sea level is 319m and the eastern claim is on a topographical high of 335m. Swampy low ground is common and overburden, consisting of glacial clay and fluvio-glacial till, may locally be thick. The area is moderately tree covered with black spruce mostly. Drainage is primarily towards the Laflamme river,

west of the property. A series of small lakes, stream and swamps occur around the property.

Access to the property is northeast of the town of Barraute, along paved route 397, via principal all weather gravel forestry roads, then by secondary roads. A network of wood cutting roads provides access to the property as show in Figure 3.

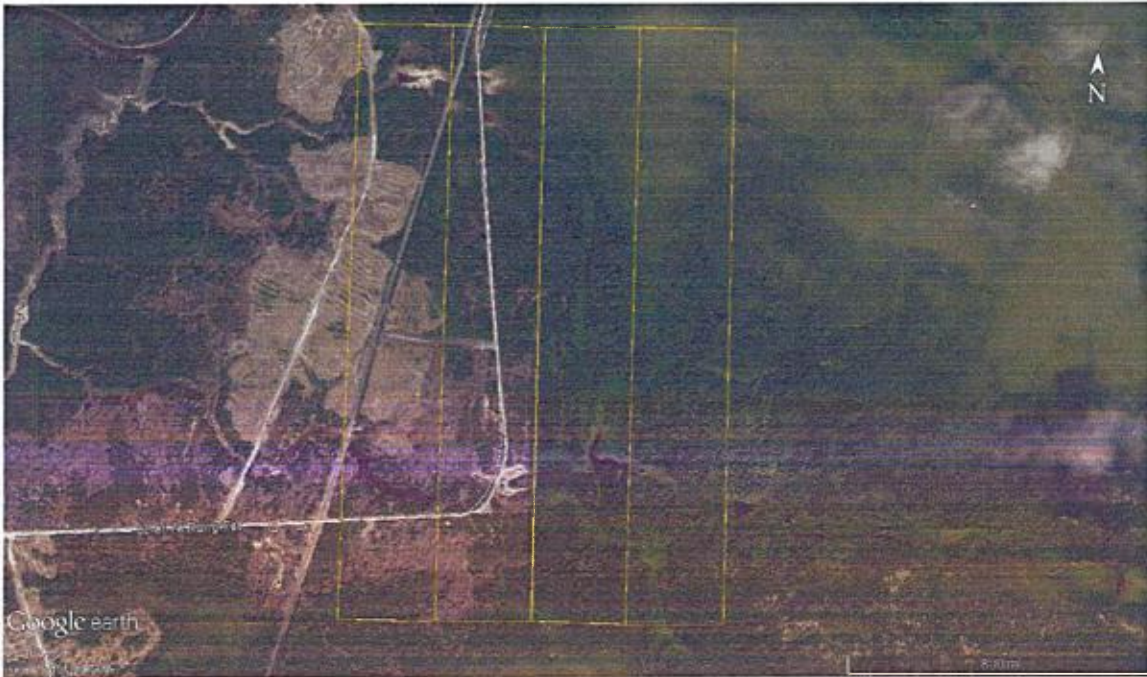


Figure 3 : Satellite imagery of access roads to the property (Image provided by Google)

Climate is characterized by short mild summers (June to August) and long cold winter (December to March) with mean temperatures ranging from -17°C in January to 17°C in July. Peak temperature can reach -23°C in the winter and 23°C in the summer (Environment Canada).

In this part of Québec, all land is Crown Land. Politically the province is very mining supportive. The Quebec government has demonstrated a will to encourage natural resources development through quick permitting, title security and financial incentives.

Some supplies, contractors and qualified manpower are available from nearby town of Barraute but will be readily available in the towns of Senneterre and Amos, 30 and 40km away, respectively.

Item 5: History

- In 1959, a gold-bearing quartz vein showing was discovered in claim #2420464. (MER, 2014);
- In 1971, Questor Surveys LTD conducted an airborne electromagnetic survey in the Amos region. Most of these anomalies are those shown in Figure 6 (Questor Surveys LTD, 1971);
- In 1973, Umex Inc did 6 diamond drillholes on the Property. Only sulfurs were found (Essop, 1973);
- From 1979 to 1983, gravimetric airborne surveys were done in the Rouyn – Val d’or region. The data was acquired and published by the Ministère des Ressources Naturelles et de la Faune du Québec and federal government (MER, 1985);
- In 1984, a trench was done and six samples were collected from a N-S quartz vein and are associated to pyrite, chalcopyrite and molybdenite. Best result are 22.28 g/t and 9.26 g/t Au (Larouche, 1984);
- In 1992, Claims Michaud did three diamond drillholes (92-1, 92-2 and 92-3) in the west border of the property, showing gold content in selected samples ranging from 450ppb to 1,1g/t (Cloutier, 1993);
- In the summer of 1993 and 1994, the Ministère des Ressources Naturelles et de la Faune du Québec did a mapping campaign in the Amos area and the economic aspect of the region is published. The Barraute Property is included in the report (Labbé, 1999);
- Between July 2001 and August 2003, Fugro Airborne Surveys conducted a magnetic and electromagnetic airborne survey, totaling 85,255km of flight lines, on behalf of Xstrata Zinc Canada and Mines Virginia Inc. The data was made public by the company in order to stimulate new exploration. The Property is included in the *N* (Amos) sheet (Geological Survey of Canada *et al*, 2009);
- In 2002, Claims Beaudoin conducted a ground survey and diamond drillings on the Property (BB-02-1, BB-02-2) and found new gold mineralization of 445ppb, 879ppb and 1100 ppb in the syenitic altered shear zone. The mineralization is associated with 2-7% disseminated pyrite and 2-3% magnetite, 1% chalcopyrite & molybdenite (Tremblay, 2003);
- Between 2004 and 2006, Claims Beaudoin conducted, on the Property, a magnetic ground survey, prospection, blasting, basal till sampling and five new drillholes (BB-06-01 to BB-06-05), showing gold content of 1,22 g/t to 1,34 g/t over 1 meter. The last drillhole intercepted a Zn-Pb rich quartz veinlet over 1.5m. It assayed 7870 ppm Zn & 837 ppm Pb. It is named Barraute Zinc showing. Boulders sampled returned no anomalous value. (Tremblay, 2007);
- In 2007, Abitibi Geophysics Inc. conducted a VTEM airborne survey on behalf of Galahad Metals Inc on their Barville property. The survey data includes only the

extreme southwest part of the property. Other ground magnetic survey, MMI soil sampling and one diamond drillhole (outside the property) was also done by the company. 45 airborne VTEM & 17 ground magnetic anomalies were found. (Langdon, 2009).

Item 5.1 Geophysics

Various geophysical have been done over the years: gravimetry, electromagnetism and magnetism. Figure 6 shows that the electromagnetic anomalies identified by the MERN are all located on the southern part of the property. The magnetic gradient shows a low anomaly (blue) in the western side, while a high (purple) is on the eastern side, this contrast should be investigated further.

- In 1971, Questor Surveys LTD did an airborne survey using the input MK V method. Airborne survey revealed six electromagnetic anomalies on the property. Four of them were considered the highest, being 6 channels anomaly, one was a 5 channels and the last one was 4 channels.
- In 2006, on behalf of Claims Beaudoin, the company Géophysique TMC did a magnetic survey of the Property. The data collected was compiled to produce a total magnetic field, calculated gradient and a profile of total field. All the maps are at scale of 1:2500. The readings were done with a spacing of 6.5 m and corrected with a base station recording daily variations. The magnetic pattern suggests strike-slip faults, seen outcropping by the two NNW-SSE faults. In the east part of the survey an elongated WSW-ENE anomaly can be seen being interrupted by a WNW-ESE magnetic axe, this could suggest presence of folds and faults but further investigation to the east should be done do conclude. The anomalies to the east, west and northwest were surveyed but no outcrop was discovered. Two drillings (BB-06-01 and BB-06-04) were done (Figure 4) to further investigate the magnetic anomalies and it was concluded that overburden was too thick for trenching. This survey gives a better idea of the contact between the syenitic intrusion and its volcanites host (Tremblay, 2007).

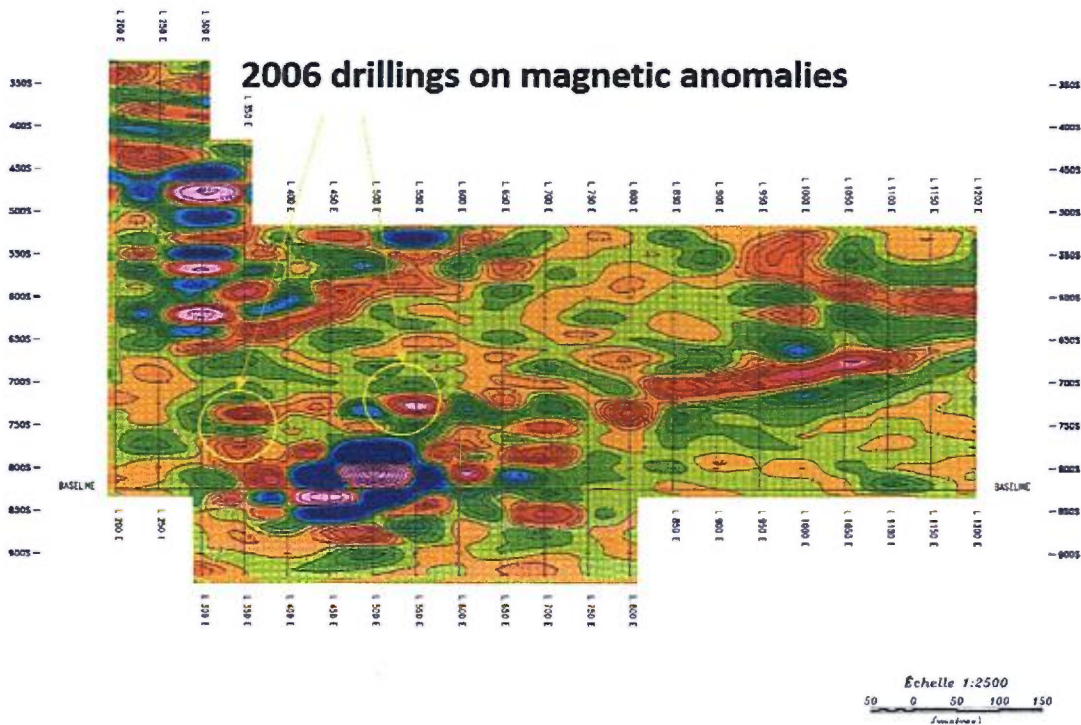


Figure 4 : Magnetic survey done by Géophysique TMC (Tremblay, 2007)

- The 2008 MEGATEM airborne survey is done with a temporal domain electromagnetic system of type MEGATEM II and is combined with a divided beam cesium magnetometer. The electromagnetic and magnetic sensors were installed in a DASH 7 aircraft. Flight lines were spaced with 200 m and average altitude was 120 m. In total, 85,255 km flight lines were done. This resulted in 18 anomalies on the property. Sixteen of them were considered high anomalies, being 11-12 channels while one is a 9-10 channel anomaly and the last one is a 7-8 channel anomaly (Figure 5).

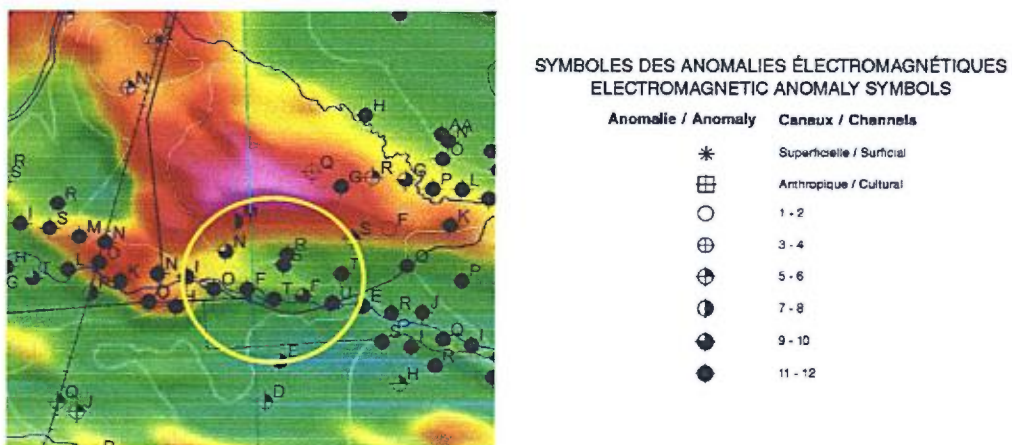


Figure 5: Electromagnetic anomalies over residual total magnetic field (GSC, 2009)

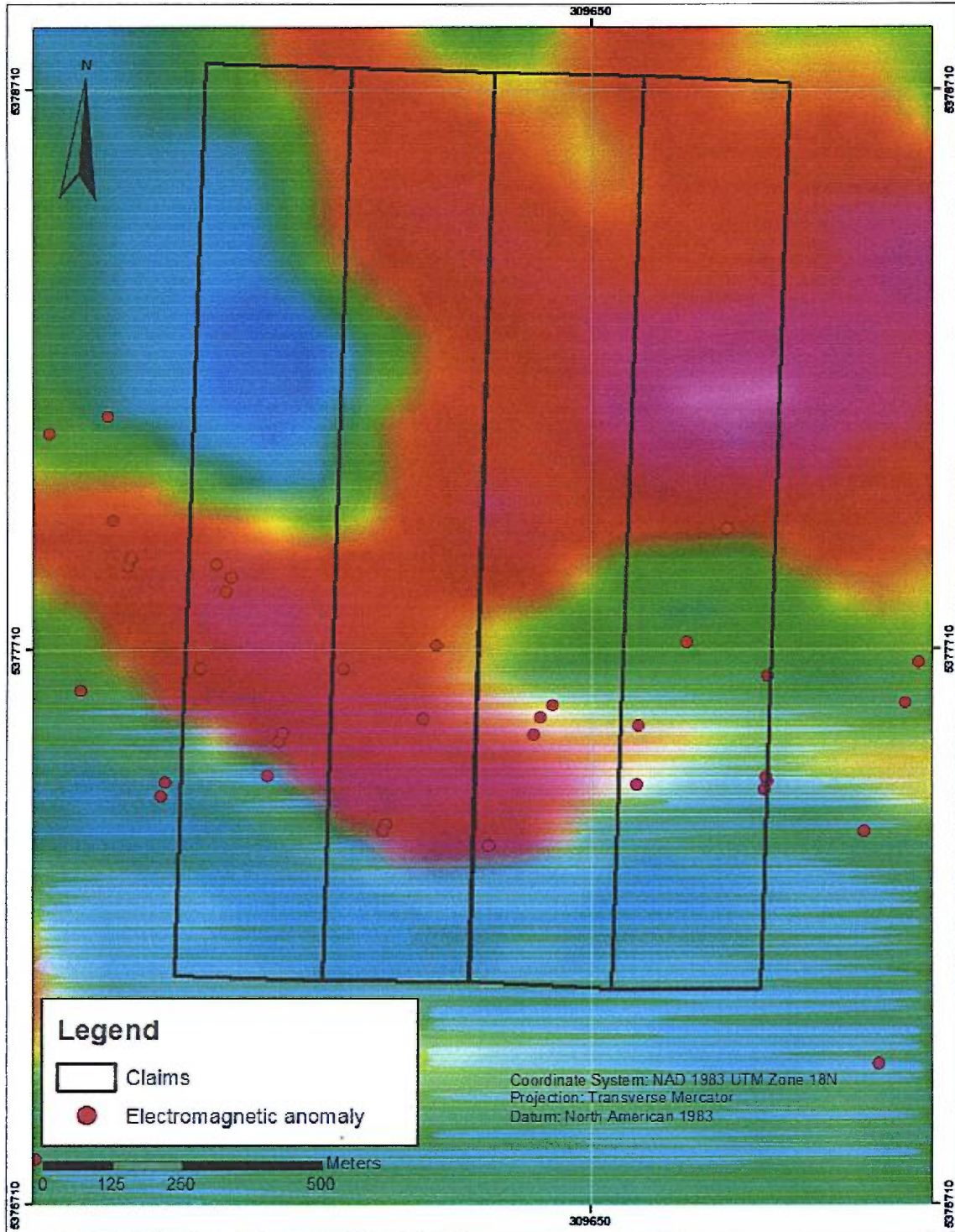


Figure 6: EM anomalies over a vertical magnetic gradient map (SIGEOM, 2016)

Item 5.2: Drilling

There have been seven different drilling campaigns over the years:

Table 2 : Drillholes done inside the Property

#2420463	#2420464	#2420465	#2420466
B66-1	B66-2, B66-4		B66-3
DU.32, DU.28, DU.30			
		BB-78-19	
	92-1, 92-2, 92-3		
		BB-02-01, BB-02-02	
	BB-06-05, BB-06-04	BB-06-01, , BB-06-02, BB-06-03	
	BB-07-01	BB-07-03, BB-06-01A-2007	

The following drill holes have been executed inside the Property:

In 1966, Bargold Mines LTD, Keevil Mining Group LTD & Lamaque Mining Co LTD, conducted a drilling campaign with 4 drillholes on the property (Graham, 1966):

- B66-1: Euhedral disseminated Py from <1% to 5% with minor Po between 56 to 147 ft in grey massive intermediate flow (tuff). Traces of Galena, Sphalerite, Arsenopyrite and chalcopyrite in dacite flow between 177.6-196 ft. From 196-199.4 ft very fine pyrrhotite in an amygdular massive gray flow. From 199.4-211.3, disseminated pyrrhotite and arsenopyrite with traces of chalcopyrite in graphitic slate. Between 211.3-232 ft., a porphyritic host, grey intermediate flow, with fine pyrrhotite and rare red sphalerite.
- B66-2: Graphitic slate between 20-58 ft with some mineralization: 80% pyrite, marcasite (Mcr), minor Py and Sp between 20-22 ft, 50-70% Py/Ma with rare Sp flecks between 28-35 ft. Sparse Mrc nodules and rare Sp between 35-58 ft.
- B66-3 is a 482 ft deep hole with mostly lapilli tuff rocks near the surface and intercalations of syenitic dykes. As it gets deeper, the graphitic slate appears at 408 ft with minor pyrite and pyrrhotite and rare flecks of red sphalerite.
- B66-4 is a 246 ft drill hole. Rock is a syeno-gabbro coarsely porphyritic with minor molybdenite, chalcopyrite and pyrite inside rare quartz stringers.

The 1973 campaign done by Umex Inc. resulted in three drillholes inside the property. Sulfurs where found but no precious metals were discovered (Essop, 1973):

-
- DU.28: 8-10% pyrite (py) and pyrrhotine (po) in grey intraformational conglomerates at 38-53 ft. 1-2% py,po in graphite intraformational conglomerate between 118-138.5 ft and in impure intraformational conglomerate with intercalated greywacke and graphite argillites between 167-191 ft. Conductor and magnetic anomaly are explained by impure intraformational conglomerate with graphite argillite at 38-53 ft and the 53-64 ft intersection with 8-10% py,po.
- DU.30: 1-2% py, po in alternating graphite argillite with pebbly greywacke between 76-103 ft which is conductive. 1-2% py,po in pebbly greywacke to intraformational conglomerate with magnetite association between 103-135 ft. 1-2% py,po in graphite intraformational conglomerate that is conductive.
- DU.32: 1-2% py, po and local traces of 0.25% of sphalerite are found in intraformational conglomerate between depths of 58 to 83 feet. 1-2% py,po is found in graphite conglomerate 83 to 101 feet deep. 0.50% sphalerite and 1-2% py-po is found in graphite argillite with carbonate stringers between 147 and 151 ft. Conductor is explained by the graphite intersections at 83-101 ft and 147-151 ft.

The 1978 drilling campaign done by Brominco Inc. resulted in one drill hole on the property, BB-78-19. The drill hole intersected Mo mineralization over 0.8m was at 68m deep with a content of 0,21% inside a monzonite (Bérubé, 1978):

- BB-78-19 is a 373.5 ft deep drill hole. From 12-221.5 ft is a porphyritic massive coarse-grained monzonite similar to the "Central Post" of East Sullivan. Quartz veinlets are found at 47-49.5 and 154-156.4 ft with 0,21% MoS₂ around the intrusion contacts. 1-10% pyrite and traces of chalcopyrite are found in the walls. Between 221.5-260 ft is a massive light grey rhyolite with 5-10% conductive magnetite and 1-10% disseminated or banded pyrite with traces of chalcopyrite. Afterwards is a sequence of andesite, aplitic dyke, rhyolite, andesite and monzonite with 5-15% pyrite in the andesite.

In 1992, Claims Michaud conducted a drillhole survey with three drillings on the property. Mineralization was intersected in hole 92-1 with 450-600 ppb Au inside the syenitic host (Cloutier, 1993):

- 92-1 is a 312.5 ft deep drill hole. From 0-265 ft is a syenite rock with mineralization of 0.6 g/t Au and 0.001 g/t Ag at 28-30 ft. There is local hematization and traces of disseminated pyrite. Between 265-282.5 ft is a sterile, fine-grained basaltic rock, while a magnetic basalt begins at 282.5 until the end of the drillhole. It has 5% local magnetite, 1% disseminated pyrite and grades 0.45 g/t Au and 0.001 g/t Ag between 295-300 ft.

- 92-2 is 105 ft deep with a syenitic host rock. Between 34.5 – 35.5 is a white quartz with chlorite veinlets and 1% pyrite and disseminated masses of 1% Mo. This section grades at 1.10 g/t Au and 0.001 g/t Ag.
- 92-3 is 50 ft deep, with the syenitic host rock starting at 12ft and intense carbonate and chlorite alteration at 24.5-30.5. No assay was done.

In 2002, Claims Beaudoin conducted a drillhole survey with two holes on the property. Gold mineralization was found inside a syenite in hole BB-02-02 with 813 ppb Au over 0.9m (Tremblay, 2002);

- BB-02-01. Is 50m deep, inside a syenite to syenogabbro suite and returned 342 ppb Au on four different stratas, with the highest value being between 16.35 – 17.20 m. Assay returned 813 ppb Au over 0.85m with 5-10% Py. In general, the gold is associated with 1-10% pyrite (up to 15% on decimetric intervals) and disseminated magnetite. The mineralization contains traces of chalcopyrite and molybdenite and dips 80° to the north. It has a moderate schistosity and leached texture.
- BB-02-02 is 31 m deep and returned value of gold of 448 ppb over 0.75m. It is associated to 1-5% pyrite and fine disseminated magnetite. The mineralization strata have a weak schistosity and leached texture while there is a medium to high silica alteration. The chlorite and epidote alteration is weak. Chalcopyrite in traces and pyrite-rich zones were intersected over 6m with a 60° SE dip

The 2006 campaign done by Claims Beaudoin resulted in six drillholes: BB-06-01 to BB-06-06. They were shallow holes, down to 53m. Gold mineralization was found in a syenite around 30m and content ranged between 0.3 g/t to 1.3 g/t. Best result is hole BB-06-01, with 1.34 g/t Au over 1m, and hole BB-06-05 with 7870 ppm Zn over 1.5m (Tremblay, 2007)

- BB-06-01 is 53.3m deep. The objective was to intersect a magnetic high, possibly due to magnetite presence and gold-rich pyrite, at the syenite – volcanite contact. A gold-bearing zone was intersected between 15.6m -20.1m with gold content of 0.39 g/t to 0.96 g/t. A second one was found between 24.05 and 25.05 m with 1.34 g/t Au. At 44.1m there is another gold mineralization of 0.54 g/t over one meter. All this mineralization is associated with disseminated fine pyrite.
- BB-06-02 is 65.8m deep. The drilling was done underneath an existing trench where anomalous values of gold had been discovered. A gold-bearing zone was intersected between 52 – 55m with values of 0.216 g/t – 1.22 g/t Au. It is associated with disseminated fine pyrite.
- BB-06-03 is 56.4m deep. This hole intended to intersect the sheared altered horizon that is host to the gold-rich pyrite found in BB-02-01, 15m downdip. The drillhole was started 25m to the east to verify if the transversal fault had moved

the gold-rich zone. A gold-bearing zone was intersected between 24.5 – 35.5 m with 0.566 g/t Au and another one was found at 29.5- 34.5 m with 0.571 – 1.340 g/t Au. Gold background of 0.228 – 0.235 ppm is present down to 40.5m and is associated to disseminated fine pyrite.

- BB-06-04 is 26.5 m deep. This hole intended to evaluate a magnetic anomaly. No anomalous values of gold were found. Intersected rocks were rhyolites, andesitic pillow flows with 2-3% disseminated pyrite and 0.5% chalcopyrite in acid zones, massive magnetite in micro clusters.
- BB-06-05 is 82.9m deep. The objective of this drill hole was to evaluate north-south quartz veins and verify electromagnetic conductivity in the southern part of the Property. In shallow depth, porphyritic rhyolite with 25% Po-Py with only 0.202 ppm Au was intersected. Another interval of 16 m is found with quartz-chlorite veinlets with 0.5 – 2% Sp-Galena and traces of chalcopyrite. Two 1.5 m samples assayed at 0.62% and 0.78 % Zn. This acid volcanic horizon is in the same stratigraphy as the one of the old Barvue mine.

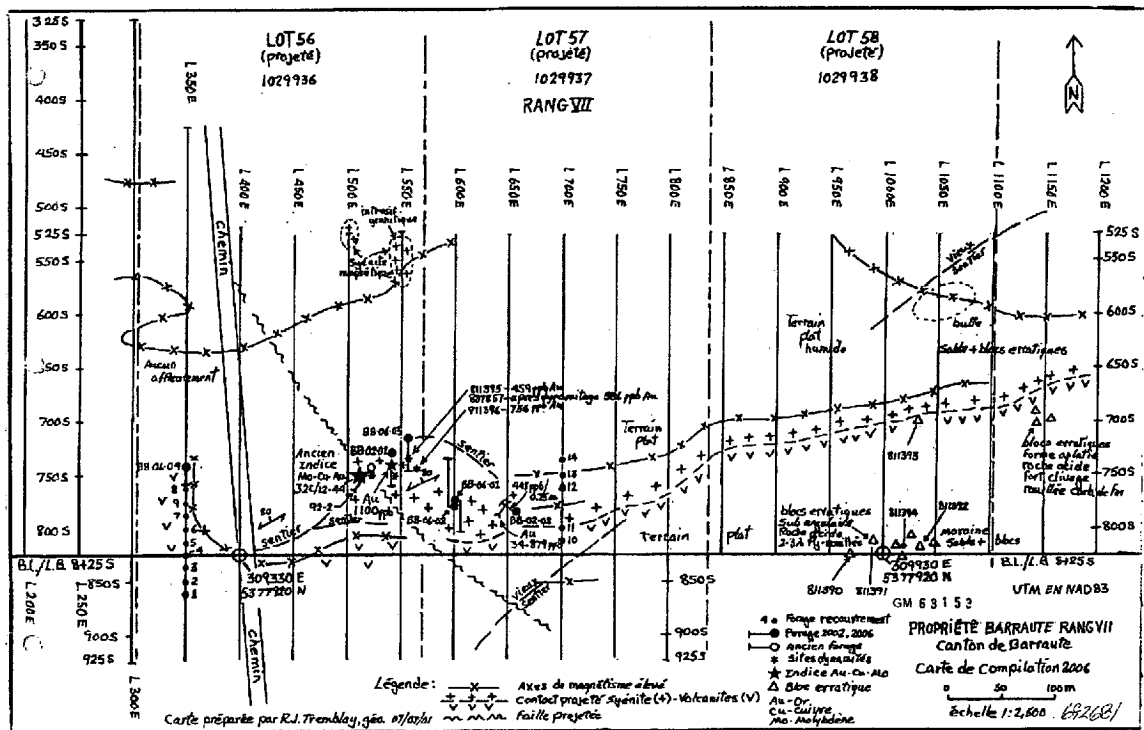


Figure 7 : Compilation map of the 2006 exploration work (Tremblay, 2007)

In 2007, Claims Beaudoin did another drillholes survey. Gold content was inside a syenite assayed between 0.30 g/t to 2.09 g/t. Best hole being BB-07-01 with 2090 g/t Au. Even if shearing is present, gold content, quartz veinlets and disseminated pyrite are all lower to the east and west of BB-02-01 and BB06-03, indicating that the target zone hasn't been intersected with the 2007 drillings (Tremblay, 2008):

- BB-07-01 is 53.3 m deep. This drillhole objective was to verify the depth of the old showing. At shallow depths, 0.63 g/t Au was found in a low schistosity, high silification interval. Between 11.45 – 12.15 m a moderate hematized, highly silicified interval assays returned 2.09 g/t Au. At the bottom of the hole, between 0.33 g/t and 0.61 g/t Au was observed, over 1 to 2 m in an altered and sheared zone, which could be the same one found in BB-02-01 and BB-06-03 to the east.
- BB-07-03 is 62.2 m deep. Between 13 – 16 m, 0.72 g/t Au was found in the superior wall of the sheared zone. Along the inferior wall, between 28.1 – 30.2 m, the assay returned 0.23 g/t Au.
- BB-06-01A-2007 was done to make the original BB-06-01 deeper in order to get to the lithological contact and magnetic anomaly found in hole BB-07-04. That contact was altered and sheared with 1-7% pyrite, 1-3% disseminated magnetite and traces of chalcopyrite. A value of 0.12 g/t Au was returned.

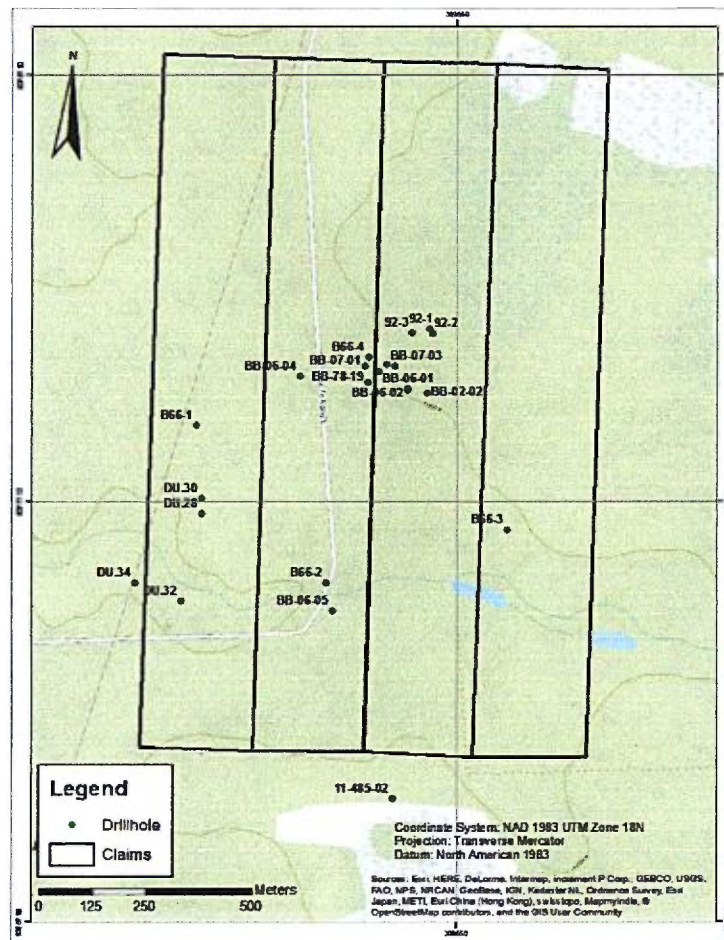


Figure 8 : Drillholes done on the property

Item 6: Geological Setting

The property is located in the Superior geological province and is of Archean age. It is part of the Figuery group. The southern area of the property is made of volcanoclastic rocks while the northern part is comprised of syenite, diorite and monzonite rocks and is mostly known as an syenitic intrusion.

There is an extensive network of faults in the gold-rich zone of the Au-Cu-Mo showing and between BB-02-01 and BB-06-03 that have been mapped. A NW-SE fault is visible at two locations. This fault cuts E-W tectonics indicators and shows dextral movement over ten meters. This is only a part of the bigger fault network which includes the one at Bartec gold deposit, one kilometer away. (Tremblay, 2007)

Item 7: Adjacent showings and deposit

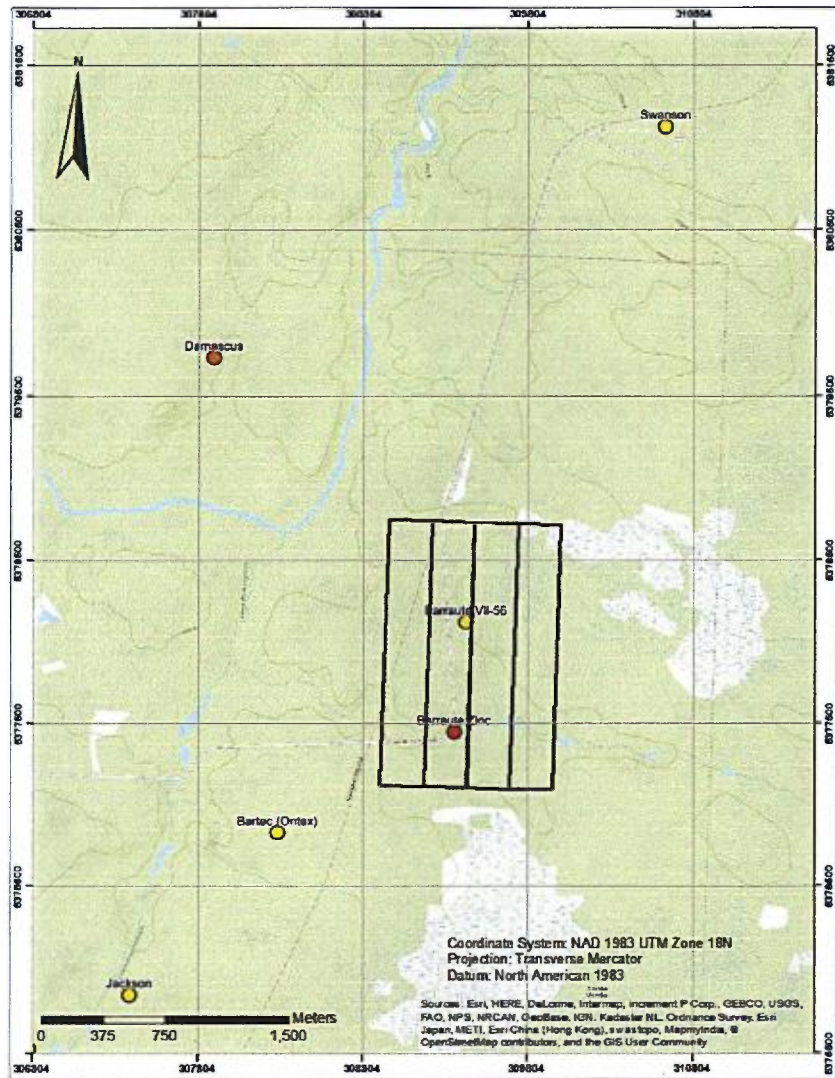


Figure 9 : Showings and deposit around the Property

- The *Barraute VII-56* showing is located on the northern half of the property. The mineralization consists in disseminated and veinlets of pyrite, chalcopyrite, azurite, malachite and molybdenite. Best results returned from drillholes 1.34g/t Au over 1.0m; 1.22g/t Au over 1.0m and 1.34g/t Au over 1m (Tremblay, 2002). Grab samples returned up to 22.28g/t Au (Bérubé, 1978)
- The *Barraute Zinc* is in the southern half of the property. The mineralisation consists in disseminated sphalerite and galene. The host rock is a brecciated porphyric rhyolite. Best assay results returned up to 7870ppm Zn and 837ppm Pb (Tremblay 2007).
- The *Bartec (Ontex)* showing is located 600m southwest of the property. It is a quartz-carbonate vein, between 1m and 3m in width and by 300m long. It is hosted inside a shear zone between an andesite and pyroclastic rocks. The mineralization consists in disseminated pyrite, visible gold, chalcopyrite and native silver. Best results returned up to 2.4g/t Au over 0.7m; 3.4g/t Au over 1.5m; 11.66g/t Au and 6.86g/t over 0.2m (Ross, 1941)
- The *Damascus* copper showing is 3km northwest of the property and is close to the geological contact with the granodiorite-syenitic stock. The massive sulfurs are associated with sheared tuff and graphitic conglomerates, intercalated with andesitic flow of the Figuery Formation. The associated minerals are disseminated and massive. The showing is located 885 m west of the Laflamme river with 0.79% Cu over 1.5 m. Other drillings have also shown silver content up to 59.3 g/t Ag over 0.4m at 83.3 m deep (Labbé, 1999)
- The *Jackson* showing is 3km southwest of the property. Gold mineralization was intersected over 275m and is oriented E-W. The quartz vein system found in schists and layers of granodiorite are gold bearing. This schist is possibly a sheared tuff. Rocks are part of the upper Figuery formation and the mineralized zone is in a horizon comprised of quartz veins, carbonates, pyrite and is part of the sheared zone of Barvue which have mylonitic rocks with a gabbro dyke. This shearing is oriented N270-300 and is cut by the the Laflamme NNE senestral fault. The shearing seems to be the structural control of the mineralization since it is almost parallel to the said shearing with a direction of N265-270 (Bourgoin, 2003).
- The *Swanson* deposit is a gold-rich disseminated pyrite around the Swanson syenite, about 4km to the north. The minerals are part of a quartz-fuschite veinlets associated to the polyphased syenite intruding the altered and sheared basaltic rocks of the Amos Group. The genesis of this orogenic gold vein system are stress fractures in aplitic and granitic dykes filled with quartz. Measured reserves are of 78 516 t at 2.1 g/t Au and indicated are of 663 508 t at 3.1 g/t Au. With the inferred resources, the total being 955 332 t at 3.0 g/t Au (Eustache, 2012).

Item 8: Interpretations and Conclusion

The presence of numerous base metal and precious metal deposits in close proximity and in the same altered sheared syenitic rocks present on the Property indicate a potential of similar mineralization on the property. The tectonic context giving the fault network present on the Property is also a contributing factor that has permitted mineralization around the intrusive.

The Property was subjected to numerous exploration programs and drilling campaigns by various companies over the past decades. There is already a gold showing (“Barraute VII-56”) and a zinc showing (“Barraute Zinc”) on the property (Figure 7). It is also part of a “high potential zone for orogenic gold” per the MRNF metallogenical model as seen in Figure 10 (Lamothe & Harris, 2006). Most of the exploration work was recently done near the Barraute VII-56 showing, where magnetic anomalies have been found in the 2005 survey done by Claims Beaudoin.

South zone

All the electromagnetic anomalies are located in the southern part of the Property. Recently, only the BB-06-05 drilling was done on the EM conductive zone, where 0.62% and 0.78 % Zinc was returned. It is suggested that the few holes done nearby these EM anomalies be reanalyzed in order to explain the EM anomalies and produce targets on the southern part according to those findings. This work should be done in an economic environment favorable to Zn-Pb values.

North zone

The northern part of the Property hasn't been investigated since no outcrops have been observed. No data is available for this zone of the syenitic intrusive. It is interpreted that mineralization could be similar to the Bourlamaque batholith and the Central Post syenitic intrusion (Tremblay, 2008).

Barraute VII zone

Only two drillholes were done on magnetic anomalies found in the 2005 survey. As seen in various drillings, magnetite seems associated with the gold-rich pyrite. Magnetic anomalies could suggest the presence of this mineralization at the contact with the syenitic intrusive and its host rock.

Since there are no visible outcrops on the grid surveyed, new drillings and trenching in shallow zones should be executed.

A new magnetic survey should also be done to better define the new anomalies with ore potential. Since disseminated pyrite is associated with the gold mineralization, an induced polarization (IP) could also be done to locate gold-rich pyrite

The last drilling done in 2007 shows that the mineralization to the east and west of BB-02-01 and BB-06-03 was not intersected. They have not determined the orientation of the mineralized zone. The altered and sheared zone as only been explored down to 30 meter of vertical depth. New targets would be deeper than previous holes and could be done to the north and south of known gold-rich drillholes, following the dip of the altered and sheared syenitic rock which seems to be the host for the mineralization. The northern targets should be distanced with the 1992 drillings since they were of low gold content.

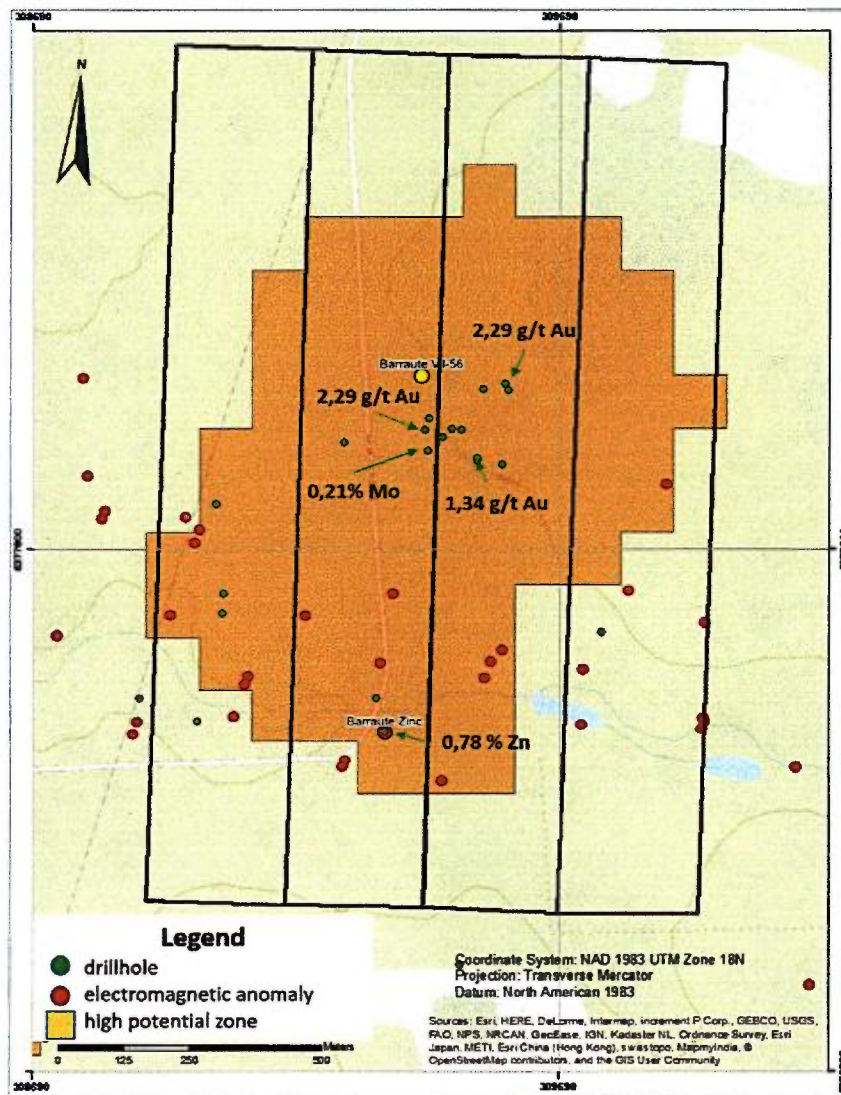


Figure 10: Ore potential within the Property

Item 9: Recommendation and Budget

The mineralized zone has not been thoroughly explored and the structural control remains to be determined since there are two directions possible, an E-W network and a younger NW-SE one. Understanding the genesis of this mineralization will be beneficial in order to explore the extension of the mineralized zone. Structural mapping should be further refined in order to get a better idea of the structural control on the mineralization.

The geological interpretation should be reviewed in order to define the porphyritic potential of the property. As mentioned in the BB-78-19 drilling, where a porphyritic monzonite was observed, it could be similar to the mineralized Central Post. The Swanson deposit could also be compared to the geology of the property since they are both syenitic intrusions and the mineralization is present at the contact with their respective host rock.

The area of interests should then be explored with ground geochemistry (till or boulder sampling). An estimated budget of 20,450\$ (Table 3) is proposed for a 10-days exploration and mapping campaign, with one geologist and one technician.

Table 3: Proposed Budget

Exploration:			
Description	Unit Cost (\$)	Quantity	Total (\$)
Geologist (day)	550.00	10	5500
Technician (day)	425.00	10	4250
Mob-demob (km)	1.00	2300	2300
Lodging (day)	150.00	9	1350
Food (day)	65.00	10	650
Sampling (each)	40.00	60	2400
Equipment-ATV (day)	150.00	6	900
Total:			17350

Description	Unit Cost	Quantity	Total
Geologist (day)	550.00	2	1100
Report	2000.00	1	2000
Total:			3100

Grand Total:			20450
---------------------	--	--	--------------

Item 10: References

Bérubé, M., 1978. Journal de sondages au diamant, terrain Brominco Inc. Brominco Inc. GM 34345, 8p.

Bourgoin, M., 2003. Compilation Report, Swanson Property. CHIMITEC LTEE, MRB & ASSOCIATES, SWASTIKA LABORATORIES LTD. GM 60625, 61p.

Cloutier, R., 1993. Journal de sondage, propriété Barraute. Claims Michaud. GM 52196, 10p.

Commission géologique du Canada, Mines d'or Virginia Inc, Noranda Exploration, 2009. Cartes géophysiques couleurs Megatem – 32C12. DP 2008-09, 5p.

Environment Canada, 2016. Données des stations pour le calcul des normales climatiques au Canada de 1981 à 2010. Taken the 27th of november 2016 from: http://climat.meteo.gc.ca/climate_normals/results_1981_2010_f.html?searchType=stnProv&lstProvince=QC&txtCentralLatMin=0&txtCentralLatSec=0&txtCentralLongMin=0&txtCentralLongSec=0&stnID=6019&dispBack=0

Essop, S., 1973. Diamond drill, record. Umex Inc. GM 28614, 30p.

Eustache, L., 2012. Rapport de forage 2011, projet Swanson-Carpentier. ALS Minerals. GM 66445, 103p.

Graham, R.J., 1966. Diamond drill hole logs. Bargold Mines LTD, Keevil Mining Group LTD, Lamaque Mining CO LTD. GM 17753, 26p.

Labbé, J.Y., 1999. Études géologiques dans la région d'Amos. Ministère des Ressources Naturelles. ET 98-04, 88p.

Lamothe, D., Harris, J.R., 2006. Assesment of the potential for orogenic gold deposits in the Abitibi. Ministère de la faune et des ressources naturelles. EP 2006-2, 64p.

Langon, J., 2009. Assesment report, Barville Minerals Properties. Als Chemex, MRB & Associates, SGS. GM 64577, 79p.

Larouche, C., 1984. Évaluation sur les terrains aurifère. Ovaltex Inc. GM 41543, 26p.

Ministère de l'Énergie et des Ressources, 1985. Levés gravimétriques dans la région de Rouyn – Val d'or. ET 85-02, 1 plan.

Questor Surveys LTD, 1971. Levé EM aérien par Input MK V – Région d'Amos. DP 066. 12 plans.

Ross, S.H., 1941: Report on Hollinger Oprion, Thompson, Dufour and Walsh Claims. Claims Dufour, Claims Thomson, Claims Walsh, Hollinger Exploration Ltd. [GM 05974]

Tremblay, R.J., 2002. Rapport sur les résultats du programme d'exploration 2002, Projet Barraute Rang VII. Chimitec Ltée, Laboratoire d'analyse Bourlamaque Ltée. GM 61299, 29p.

Tremblay, R.J., 2007. Travaux d'exploration 2004-2006, propriété Barraute. Als Chemex, Laboratoire d'analyse Bourlamaque Ltée. GM 63153, 71p.

Tremblay, R.J., 2008. Rapport travaux de orages, propriété Barraute. 3421856 CANADA INC, Lab d'Analyse Bourlamaque LTEE. GM 64209, 54p.

Annexe 1: Claim Map

