GM 64935

TECHNICAL REPORT AND RECOMMENDATIONS, THE POULARIES GOLD PROPERTY

GM 64935

Technical Report and Recommendations

The Poularies gold property,
Poularies Township, Abitibi, Quebec
Canada, NTS 32D11

ANGLO-CANADIAN URANIUM CORP.
February 5, 2010

GÉON

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ITEM 3 SUMMARY

The Poularies gold property is located in the Abitibi region of southwestern Quebec 55 km north of Rouyn-Noranda in the regional municipality of Abitibi West, Poularies Township. The Poularies property is 100% owned by Mr. Fayz who irrevocably granted to Anglo-Canadian Uranium Corporation the sole and exclusive right and option to acquire an undivided 100% interest in and to the property, free and clear of all liens, charges, encumbrances, claims, rights or interest of any other person. The Poularies property is underlain by Archean plutonic rocks dominated by biotite tonalite rocks.

Exploration for lode gold deposits, as in the case for the Poularies property, needs to focus on structures (i.e. faults, fractures and shears) through which gold mineralized fluids can percolate, alteration zones surrounding gold-rich quartz carbonate veins, commonly manifested by silicification, carbonatization, chloritization and saussuritization and apply geophysical methods, notably magnetic and resistivity/IP survey to help identify structures and zones of low conductivity associated with the mineralization.

A new heliborne magnetic survey thus conducted over the 693 ha area covered by the Poularies gold property has identified two principal sets of linear structures associated with magnetic low readings and oriented N35°E-N70°E and N325°W-N340°W. The principal structure (N50°E) extends for 2 km across the property and is characterized by a prominent magnetic low. Another important linear structure with a N339°W strike and a length of 1.72 km abuts the previous structure. The Poularies gold showing lies near the intersection of these two important linear trends which may represent shear zones through which gold-mineralizing hydrothermal / metamorphic fluid circulated.

The historical Poularies showing consists of water and tree-filled trenches exposing massive and fractured altered tonalite cut by a weakly-developed NE-trending shear zone. The shear is invaded by cm-thick quartz veins and lenses with erratically distributed pyrite (1 to 8%) containing the gold mineralization. New gold assay results show that the pyrite-bearing quartz

vein material with fragments of pyritized and chloritized wall rocks produced assay results from 0.60 to 17.6 g/t Au.

Anglo-Canadian Uranium Corp. intends to pursue the exploration of the Poularies property through prospecting and geological mapping of targeted areas associated with the main linear structures. In Phase I of the exploration program, cleaning of the old trenches related to the Poularies showing and stripping of nearby outcrops of moss and trees will be performed during the spring of 2010. A resistivity/induced polarization ground survey is also contemplated. The total amount devoted to Phase I is $64,987. Contingent on the results obtained in Phase I, Phase II of the exploration program involves a drilling campaign at a cost of $292, 356.

ITEM 4 INTRODUCTION AND TERMS OF REFERENCE

This report was prepared for Anglo-Canadian Uranium Corp. in compliance with National Instrument 43-101Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects and form 43-101F1. The report provides technical geological data relevant to Anglo-Canadian Uranium Corp (Anglocanex) Poularies gold property located in the Abitibi region of southwestern Quebec in the Poularies Township. The purpose of this report is to present the status of current geological information generated from Anglocanex ongoing exploration program and to provide recommendations for future work. This report is based on information gathered by the author during the 2009 field work campaign and on the results obtained from the heliborne magnetic geophysical survey conducted in 2009. The author also extracted data and information from reports available in the public record with the Ministère des Richesses naturelles et de la Faune du Québec and general geological reports and maps. All these reports were prepared before the implementation of NI 43-101. Although many authors of such reports appear to be qualified and the information was prepared to standards acceptable to the exploration community at the time, the data does not fully meet present requirements. The author however believes the information provided is verifiable in the field, and that it is a reasonable representation of the mineralization. The author visited the Poularies property during the course of 2009. The last visit occurred on July 13 and 14, 2009.

ITEM 5 RELIANCE ON OTHER EXPERTS

The author has relied upon information provided by Anglocanex that described the purchase option agreement into which Anglocanex entered into the project and on data that describe the exploration rights, obligations and claim titles. To the best knowledge of the author, there are no current or pending litigations that may be material to the Poularies property assets. The writer also relied on one published geophysical report entitled "Helicopter-borne magnetic and VLF survey, Poularies area, Québec, NTS sheet 32D11. Data Acquisition Report" by Olivier Létourneau and Réjean Paul. The document served as a basis for the interpretation of the heliborne magnetic survey as well as providing contour maps. However, the interpretations and conclusions derived from the consultation of this document and presented in the Technical Report are the sole responsibility of the author.

ITEM 6 PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

The Poularies property is located in the Abitibi region of southwestern Quebec, 55 km north of Rouyn-Noranda, in the regional municipality of Abitibi West, Poularies township, NTS map sheet 32D11 (Figure 1). The property extents in a NW-SE direction (~4 x 3 km) and intersects the Chemin des Quatrième et Cinquième Rangs roughly 6 km west of the regional road 101. The Poularies property, owned by Mr. Fayz Yacoub and optioned to Anglocanex consists of 14 mineral claims (polygons) for a total area of 693.1 hectares or 6.93 km^2 (Figure 2). The claim block is centered at coordinates 79°01'07" W Long. and 48°37'27"N Lat. or UTM coordinates 645994E and 5387593N (NAD83; Zone 17N), with the details of the titles given in Appendix 1. The Poularies property was staked by Mr. Fayz Yacoub through the GESTIM website run by the Ministère des richesses Naturelles et de la Faune du Québec. The UTM coordinates and grid contours on the geological maps are extracted from the information given on the GESTIM website. The boundary of each claim, expressed as UTM coordinates or Longitude and Latitude, can also obtained through the GESTIM site.

Pursuant to an Agreement dated July 2009 between **Anglo-Canadian Uranium Corporation** (the "Optionee") and **Fayz Yacoub** (the "Optionor"), the legal and beneficial owners of a One Hundred percent (100%) interest in and to certain mineral claims situated in the northern part of

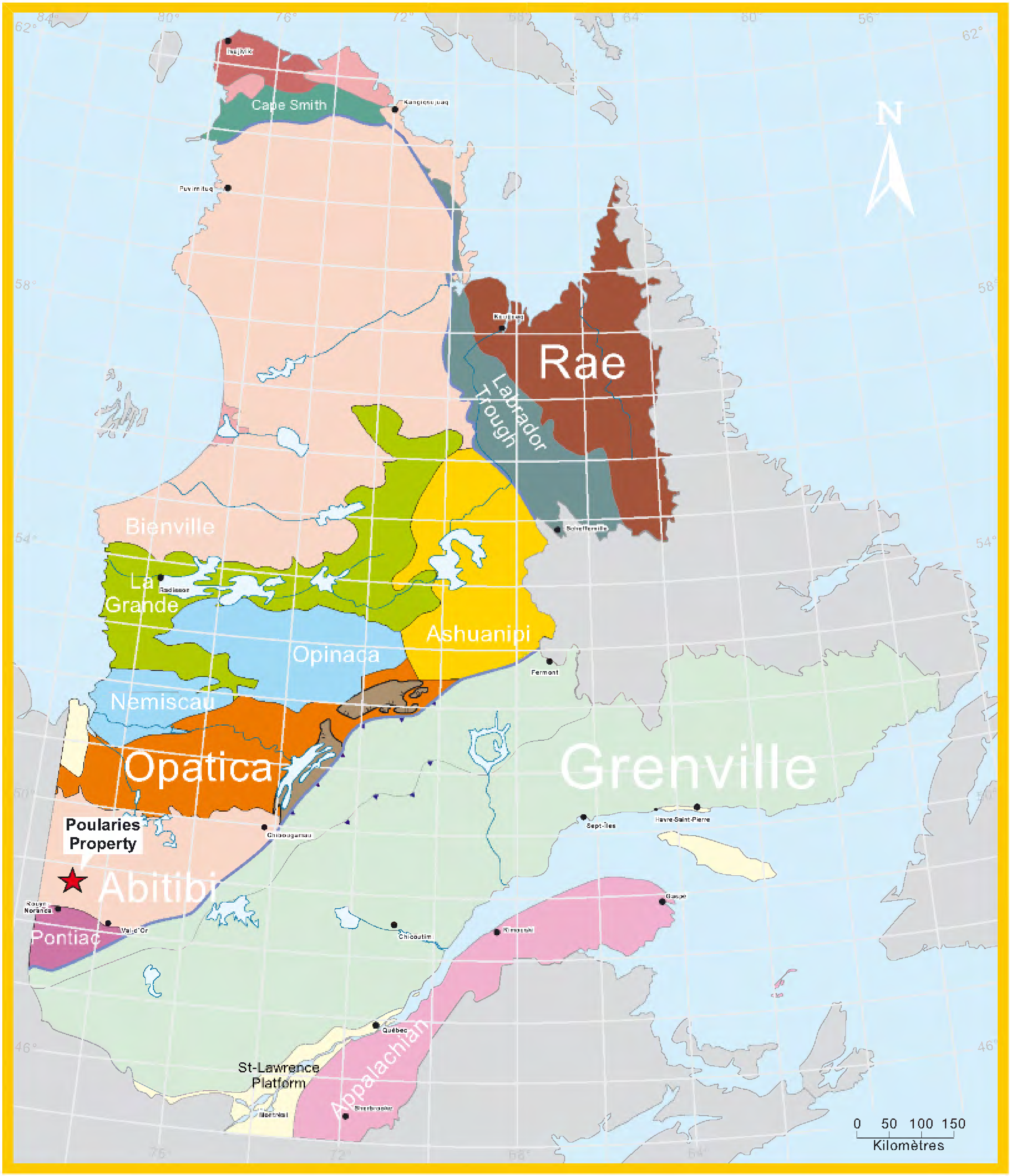


Figure 1. Geological map of the Quebec province illustrating the different geological provinces and subprovinces and the localization of the Poularies Property.

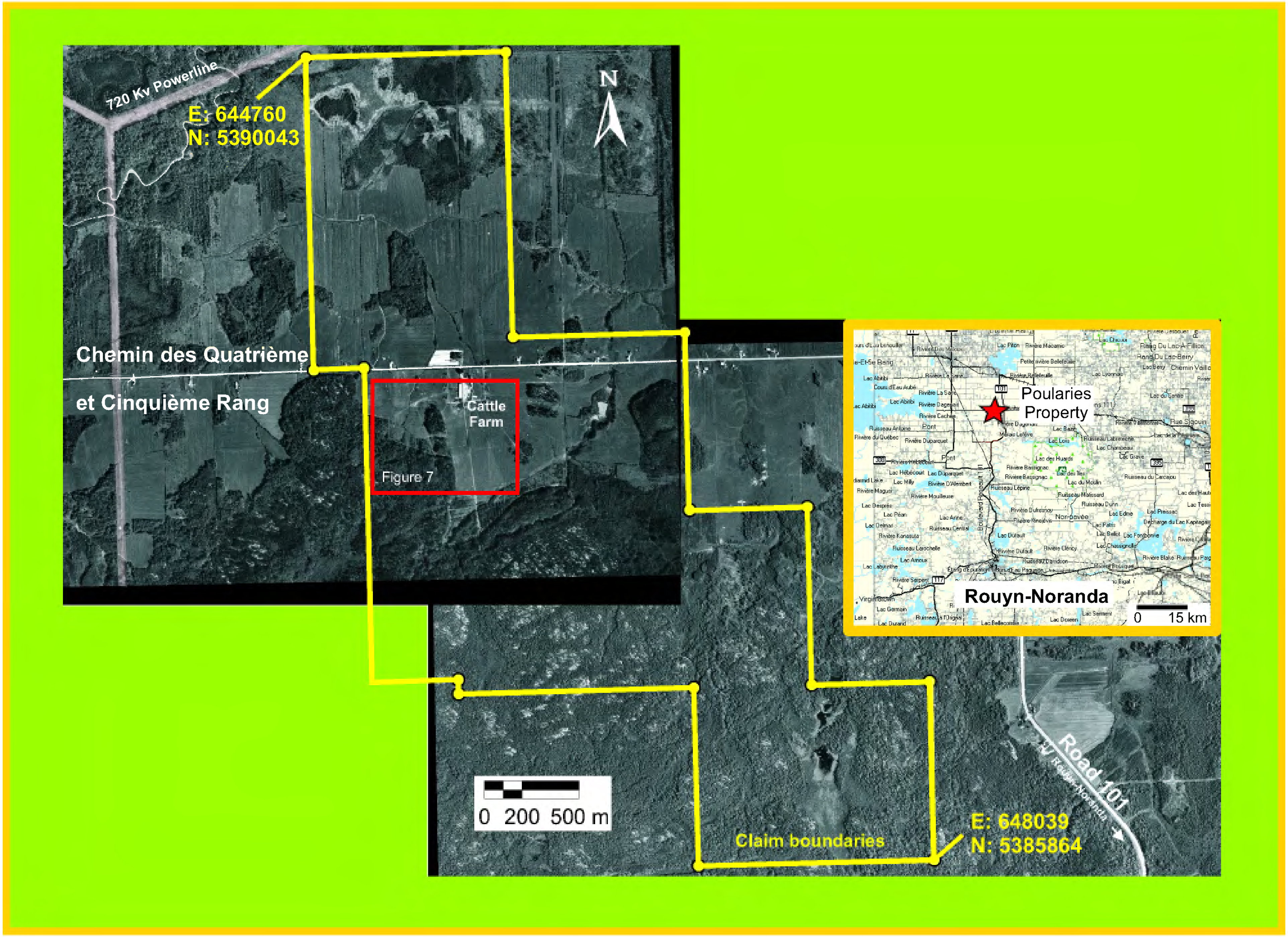


Figure 2. Claim boundaries of the Poularies Property. UTM Coord.; NAD83; Zone 17N; E=Easting; N=Northing.

Quebec, approximately fifty-five (55) kilometers north of the City of Rouyn-Noranda, in Poularies Township, (the "Property"); the Optionor wish to grant and the Optionee wishes to acquire all such interest in and to the Property on the terms and subject to the conditions set out in the Agreement. The Optionors hereby irrevocably grants to the Optionee the sole and exclusive right and option to acquire an undivided One Hundred percent (100%) interest in and to the Property, free and clear of all liens, charges, encumbrances, claims, rights or interest of any other person, such option to be exercisable by the Optionee: (a) paying to the Optionors an aggregate of $65,000 and 275,000 shares as follows: (i) $20,000 and 75,000 shares immediately; (ii) an additional $20,000 and 100,000 shares by the first anniversary; (iii) an additional $25,000 and 100,000 shares by the second anniversary. There is no work commitment requirement as part of this agreement. In addition, the Optionee has agreed to a 2% NSR, which has a buy back option of $750,000 per 1%.

According to Quebec government records, no part of the land covered by the property is a park or mineral reserve. To our knowledge, the property is devoid of back royalties, back in rights, payments or other encumbrances. The Poularies property is not subject to environmental liabilities except for those specified in the "Loi sur les Mines" (L.R.Q. chapter M-13.1). An intervention permit must be obtained from the Quebec Province government in order to initiate a drilling campaign. The claims of the Poularies property are located on private land in part used for cattle breeding. We have obtained the permission of the owner to conduct mining exploration on his property. Whenever necessary, Anglocanex will compensate the landowner for any inconvenience that their operation may cause to the environment and is fully engaged in rehabilitating all perturbed sites.

In Quebec, the mining claim is valid for a period of 2 years. During this period and/or until renewal, the owner or optionor must spend $1, 2000 per claim validated as exploration expenses (i.e. geological mapping, geophysical survey, drilling…) for the claim to be in good standing. The renewal must be forwarded to the Quebec government, at a cost, 60 days before the claim expiration date. The renewal is obtain only if the exploration expenses satisfy all the requirements established by the Ministère des Richesses naturelles du Québec.

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

The Poularies property is easily reached by paved and gravel road. From the town of Rouyn-Noranda, one has to travel northward on road 101 in direction of La Sarre for 55 km to the intersection with the Chemin des Quatrième et Cinquième Rangs. Turning left (west) on this gravel road, we drive for 6 km to a cattle farm. The main showing of the Poularies property, expressed as trenches, is located 800 m due south in a patch of forest adjacent to the grazing fields. The northern segment of the Poularies property is flat being covered by cattle farms, whilst the southern part is formed by small hills constituted of tonalite outcrops. The altitude ASL varies from 300 to 350 m.

The Abitibi-Temiscamingue region sits on some of the oldest rocks of the Precambrian Canadian Shield (about 2.7 Ga). The region forms a vast plateau with sporadic elevations and was heavily sculpted by the glaciations and the landscape often reflects the effect of glacial deposits (clay, esker, drumlin etc…). The area north of Rouyn-Noranda is characterized by a subarctic cold continental climate with cool summers (May to September) and very cold winters (October to April). Mean average temperatures for the month of July are 23.2°C max. and 10.2°C min. whilst the month of January averages maximum of -11.3°C and minimum of -24.3°C. Average snow precipitations from October to April are 250 cm.

The vegetation is dominated by the boreal forest. White and black spruce, balsam fir repeat itself endlessly across the region. Tamarack and jack pine, along with fast-growing deciduous species such as poplar and birch, are other important members of the Abitibi forest cast. The harsh climate results in an open coniferous forest with a thick mat of lichens growing between the trees. Numberless bogs and fens support black spruce, Labrador tea, blueberries and their kin, bog rosemary, cloudberry and other acid-loving species. However, the large Témiscamingue and Abitibi lowlands; named for the lakes that contribute to the persistence of a more moderate micro-climate, occur within the area and are considered fertile ground for agriculture and cattle breeding. Therefore, the forest cover is more of a mixed variety (deciduous and boreal) relative to the other areas of the Abitibi region. The Poularies property, located 19 km east of the Abitibi lake, is in large part underlain by lacustrine clay sediments. The rivers associated with the lake Abitibi region drain towards the Hudson Bay. The beaver and the loon are the animal symbols of this boreal forest. Other typical wildlife includes the moose, wolf, snowshoe hare, spruce grouse, ruffed grouse, lynx, black bear and caribou (old-growth forests providing their critical winter range).

ITEM 8 HISTORY

The first geological investigation of this region of the Abitibi subprovince was conducted by Lee (1950) who described the different volcanic and plutonic lithologies encountered in the Palmarolle, Poularies, Duparquet and Destor townships. This study was followed up by that of Eakins (1973) who produced geological maps at 1:12000 scale of the Palmarolle and Poularies townships. In 1980, a heliborne magnetic and electromagnetic survey was flown over several townships of the area covering part of the NTS sheets 32D10 and 32D11 and included the Poularies Township (Relevés Géophysiques Inc, 1980). A geochemical soil survey of the Palmarolle area, which included the Poularies Township, was later completed and led to the identification of several base and precious metals anomalies (Kirouac, 1986). Verpaelst and Hocq (1991) and Hocq (1987) established the stratigraphy and structural framework of the Hunter Mine Group and studied the geochemistry of the intermediate and felsic volcanic rocks exposed in the vicinity of the Poularies showing. A 1:20,000 geological map of the volcanic assemblage was published. Finally Lacroix (1995) completed a geological and structural study of the plutonic rocks lying out of the area of the Poularies showing, which included part of the Poularies pluton.

According to Patenaude (1987; GM46375), the earliest recorded work on the Poularies property consisted of trenching and pitting recorded by E.O. Larivière in 1944. Apparently, the assay results were encouraging but no values were given. Larouche (1981; GM37376) consulted personal notes taken by J.D. Agar who visited the property. There is also a report written by J.D. Agar appended to the assessment report of Dumont (1981; GM 37096) that mentions the property owned by Mr. Bill Zizian who gave Mr. Dumont two samples from the Poularies showing assaying 2.45 and 1.80 oz/t Au or 69.5 and 51.0 g/t respectively. However, this author cannot establish the validity of theses assays since no analyses certificate is provided. Larouche also cites that Mr. Agar collected samples from the trenches that produced assay results of 0.01 to 0.18 oz/t or 0.28 to 5.10 g/t respectively. This author could not find any analytical table to corroborate these values.

The first ground based magnetometer and VLF survey was conducted by Dumont (1981; GM37096) who established 284 km of grid lines on behalf of Radisson Gold Corp./Les Mines Messeguay Inc. The survey identified twelve long and strong conductors. The electromagnetic survey detected several anomalies which correspond to magnetic highs (Proulx, 1981; GM 37097). Another ground based survey was later accomplished by Larouche (1981; GM37376). It consisted of a VLF-EM survey on 10.7 km of lines that resulted in the identification of 10 anomalies that remain unexplained to this day. A follow up groundbased VLF survey was completed by Dumont and Coda (1981; GM39614) who found that of the nine long conductors, seven are found slighltly to east of the Poularies showing. In 1983, a groundbased magnetometer survey was made along the same lines that were subjetced to the VLF survey (GM37376). The magnetometer countour map revealed a significant east-west structure, associated with a low magnetic signature, which cuts across the entire grid (Hansen, 1983; GM40189). The latter noted that the Poularies showing occurs close to the intersection of this EW-oriented structure with a NS-trending conductor.

In 1987, Meegwich Surveys cleaned, mapped and sampled the trenches of the Poularies showing. Au assay values of 0.15 and 0.20 oz/t or 4.25 to 5.67 g/t were obtained on selected samples (Patenaude, 1987; GM 46275). In 1988, Taquet (1989; GM 48600) summarized the previous geological and geophysical surveys on the Poularies showing and neighbouring properties. He investigated the Poularies showing but no assay values were reported.

In 1989, Sander Geophysics carried out an helicopter-borne aeromagnetic and VLF-EM survey for British Petroleum Resources Canada Ltd. which acquired mining claims in the Poularies Township that included the Poularies showing (Sander, 1989; GM49125).

Finally, Jacusonek and Chamois (1990; GM49275) mapped the area surrounding the Poularies trenches at a scale of 1:2500, established a small grid and collected samples from the trenches and neighbouring outcrops. Several economic gold values were reported notably from trench samples representing milky-colored oxidised quartz veins containing 2 to 5% pyrite (i.e. TR4757: 1.61 g/t Au; TR4762: 2.86 g/t Au and TR4763: 8.74 g/t Au).

ITEM 9 GEOLOGICAL SETTING

9.1- The Abitibi Subprovince

The Abitibi subprovince is located in the Superior Province of the Canadian Shield. The largest Archean greenstone belt in the world, it is bounded to the west by the Kapuskasing structural zone and to the east by the Grenville Front. In the southern part of the subprovince, the Larder Lake-Cadillac fault juxtaposes the Abitibi Belt against the metasedimentary Pontiac suprovince (Figure 3). The Opatica subprovince, consisting mainly of orthogneiss and plutonic rocks, lies to the north.

Volcanic strata of the southern Abitibi subprovince of Quebec were deposited between 2747 and 2698 Ma (Mortensen, 1993) and soon after were intruded by tonalite-trondhjemite-granodiorite plutons (TTG). These rocks are unconformably overlain by alluvial-fluvial sedimentary rocks of the Temiskaming Group, deposited between 2680 and 2677 Ma (Corfu et al., 1991), and intruded by coeval syntectonic syenitic and monzonitic plutons. Post-tectonic muscovite-biotite monzogranites intruded the regionally metamorphosed strata (2643±4 Ma; Feng and Kerrich, 1991).

The Abitibi subprovince is composed of lozenge-shaped domains of weakly deformed, moderately to steeply dipping units separated by narrow (usually < 100 m) high-strained zones that have been extensively metasomatized (Hubert et al., 1984; Daigneault and Archambault, 1990). These faults can be subdivided into two distinct sets : (1) east-west trending faults, including the Cadillac-Larder Lake and Destor-Porcupine faults, that are spatially associated with gold mineralization and are characterized by steeply plunging stretching and mineral lineations

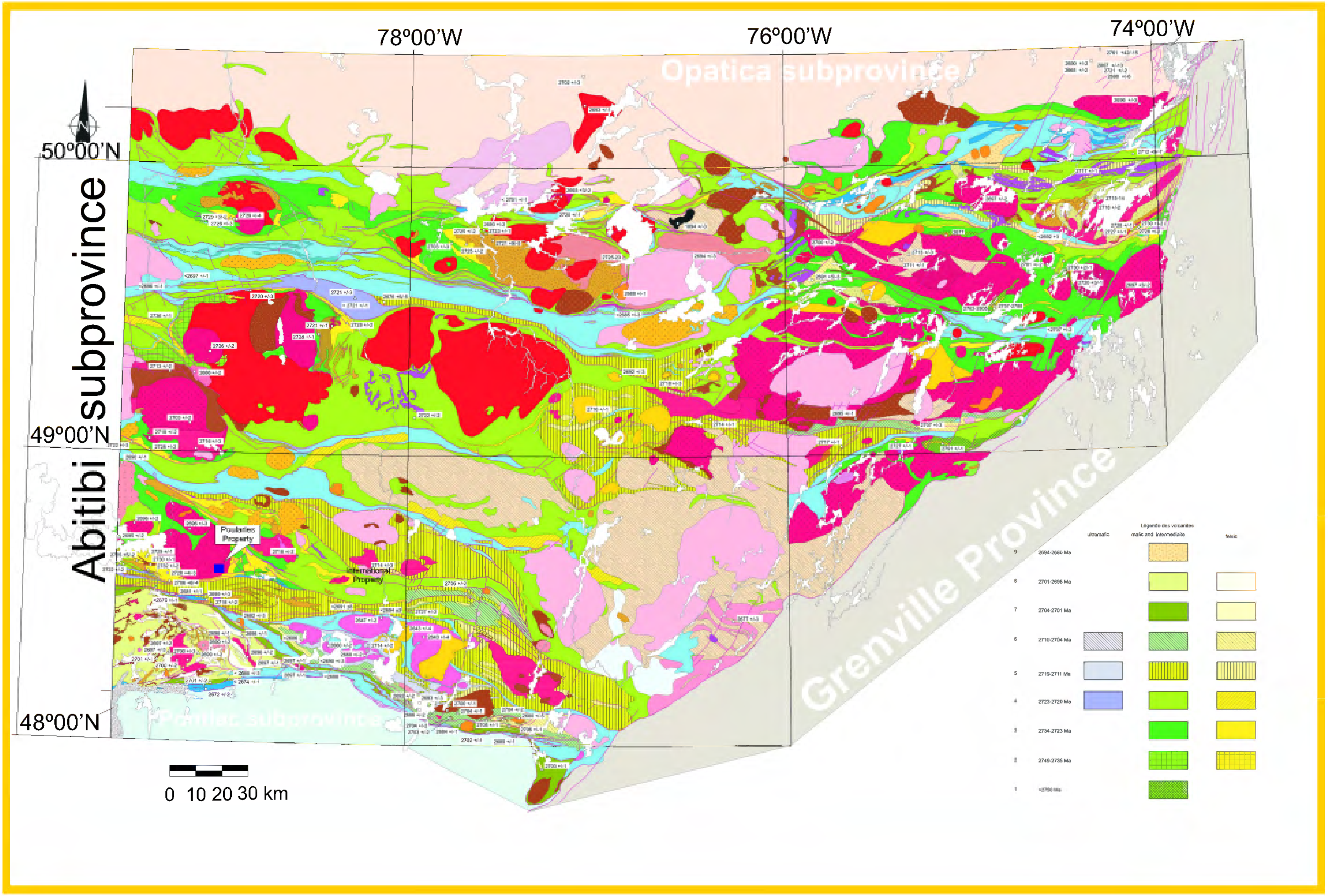


Figure 3. General geology of the Abitibi geological subprovince

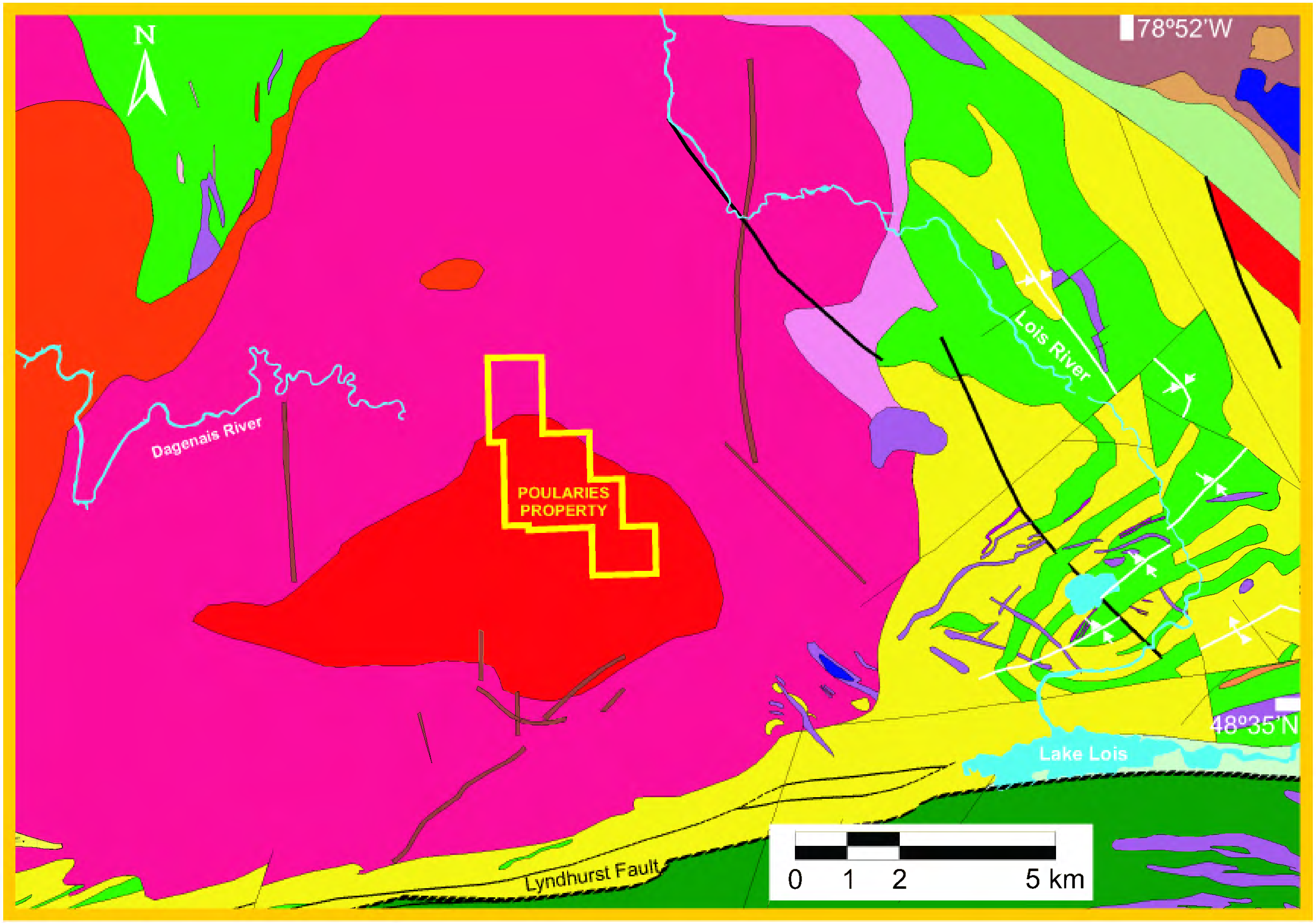
(Robert, 1989) and (2), northwest-southeast trending faults that commonly exhibit a shallow plunging lineation and kinematic indicators that suggest a dextral sense of movement (Daigneault and Archambault, 1990).

9.2- Geology of the Poularies Area

The area of the Abitibi subprovince associated with the Poularies showing belong to the Southern Volcanic Zone as defined by Ludden et al. (1986); but was included in the Northern Volcanic Zone of Chown et al. (1992). The principal lithostratigraphic assemblages are from north to south: the Stoughton-Roquemaure, Hunter Mine and Chicobi Groups and the Normetal domain. The Hunter Mine Group is principally composed of calco-alcaline rhyolite and andesite (Verpaelst and Hocq, 1991). The Hunter Mine is overlain by the Stoughton-Roquemaure, Kinojevis and Blake River Groups which occur to the south in an homoclinal south polarity sequence.

The Hunter Group is made of felsic volcanic rocks with subordinate layers of mafic and intermediate rocks that gradually give way to sedimentary rocks of the Loïs Formation. The volcanic rocks were folded into an antiform with the center occupied by the Poularies, Palmarolle and Colombourg plutons (Verpaelst and Hocq, 1991). The deformation and developed schistosities suggest a multiphase deformation with the east-west antiform folding early generation NS folds. The Hunter Mine Group is dominated by rhyolitic rocks and comprises two main units. The Lac Morin Rhyolite is at the core of the antiform and invaded by the Poularies pluton to the east and overlain by Lois River Andesite unit. The second unit, the lac Séguin-Lyndhurst Rhyolite is located within the core and flank of the antiform. Both units are constituted of aphanitic rhyolitic flows with quartz and plagioclase phenocrysts. The Lois River Andesite and Laferte Andesite units are composed of massive to pillowed flows with their associated breccias. Overlying the volcanic rocks, the Loïs Formation exhibits laminated siltstone and sandstone with a polygenic volcanic conglomerate (Figure 4).

Mafic lavas, pillowed and massive and gabbroic/dioritic sills of the Kinojevis Group unconformably overlie the Hunter Mine Group. However Dimroth et al. (1982) have observed a



Proterozoic
Diabase

Archean
Lower Figuery Group
Andesite, tuff, lapilli intermediate tuff, basalt and pillowed basalt
Tuff, wacke, quartzititic sandstone

Deguisier Formation (2718-2730 Ma)
Basalt

Poularies Pluton
Migmatized Tonalite
Diorite
Granodiorite
Tonalite, trondhjemite, granite

Hunter Mine Formation (2730±1 Ma)
Andesite and tuff
Rhyolite, dacite, intermediate and felsic tuff
Iron formation

Chemin Laferté Formation
Polygenic sedimentary breccia

Lois Formation
Sandstone,siltstone, polygenic conglomerate

Bellefeuille River Pluton
Gabbro

Gabbro
Pyroxenite
Granite
Granodiorite

Figure 4. Geological map of the area surrounding the Poularies Property. Modified from the MRNFQ compilation maps CG4_32D10-200-101, 102, 201 and 202.

fault zone at the contact whilst Ludden et al. (1986) and Hocq (1990) place an important strike-slip (longitudinal) fault along the contact.

9.3 –The Poularies Pluton

The Poularies pluton is considered synvolcanic relative to the formation of the Hunter Mine Group. The main plutonic phases are composed of hornblende-biotite mesocratic tonalite, hornblende and/or biotite trondhjemite (Figure 5a, b) and of trondhjemite-injected diorite (Lacroix, 1995). The diorites are located north and west of the Poularies pluton and are intensely deformed. The age of the Poularies pluton is constrained between 2730 Ma (the age of the Hunter Mine Group) and 2718 Ma (the age of the synvolcanic Tascherau pluton to the east; Frarey and Krogh, 1986). Near the contact with the Hunter Mine Group, quartz diorite and granodiorite rocks are exposed. The contact with the volcanic rock is intrusive, with rhyolite enclaves cropping out at the margin of the pluton.

Chemical analyses of the Poularies plutonic rocks define a bimodal signature (Lacroix, 1995). Several dioritic plutons are mafic to intermediate in composition (49 to 59 wt. % SiO_2) whilst the leucocratic tonalities and trondhjemite cropping mainly to the east and south east of the pluton are siliceous (71.8 -73.6 wt/% SiO_2) with high Na_2O (4.65-5.08 wt. %) and moderate K_2O (0.52-1.47 wt. %) and Al_2O_3 (3.0 to 13.8 wt. %). Verpaelst and Hocq (1991) noted that the tonalite trondhjemite and diorite of the Poularies plutons are chemically similar to the felsic-intermediate rocks of the Hunter Mine group suggesting a cogenitic relation.

9.4-Geology of the Poularies Property

Previous airborne magnetometer surveys flown over the Poularies property haveshown four principal structures respectively oriented NS, NE, EW and NW. The main showing, exposed by 4 trenches filled by water and/or trees and bushes, consists of massive altered and fractured biotite±hornblende tonalite cut by NE-trending weakly-developed shear zones containing erratically distributed pyritized quartz veins and lenses (Figure 6a, b). The shear zones are oriented N10°E to N40°E and dip 75°SE. The N10°E trend is the most common and was

Figure 5a. Typical unaltered, white coloured biotite tonalite forming the bulk of the exposed rocks outside the trench area. UTM coord; Easting: 645415, Northing, 5388384, NAD83, Zone 17N.

Figure 5b. Aphanitic rhyolitic dyke oriented N10 E in typical fractured white biotite tonalite rock. UTM coord.; Easting: 645460; Northing: 5388135; NAD83, Zone 17N

Figure 6a. Altered (chloritized and silicified) pyrite-bearing tonalite forming the wallrocks of the gold-bearing pyritized quartz veins exposed in the trenches. UTM coord.; Easting: 645508; Northing: 5387808; NAD83; Zone 17N.

Figure 6b. Chloritized and silicified tonalite wallrock exposed in the trenches. UTM coord.; Easting: 645493; Northing: 5387836; NAD83; Zone 17N.

followed for 30 m. Local mineralization occurs at the contact with the wallrock and consists of quartz veins containing 1 to 8% pyrite and minor chalcopyrite (?) but also extends to the host rocks at proximity of the shear zones. Silicification and/or quartz veinlets can attain 30 cm in thickness, however the gold mineralization is observed in narrow (10 cm) pyritized well-defined white-grey quartz veins. Tonalitic rocks within the trenches have been altered to some degree. Chloritization, saussuritization and sericitization are the prevalent alteration followed by silicification.

ITEM 10 DEPOSIT TYPE

Gold deposit types related to the Poularies property have been called mesothermal gold, metamorphic gold, gold-only, lode gold, shear-zone hosted, structurally-controlled deposits or orogenic gold. In the Abitibi subprovince, Archean greenstone-hosted quartz-carbonate vein deposits are a subtype of lode gold deposits.

The Au-rich veins in greenstone-hosted quartz-carbonate vein deposits are hosted by a wide variety of host rock types; mafic and ultramafic volcanic rocks and competent iron-rich differentiated tholeiitic gabbroic sills and granitoid intrusions (e.g. TTG) are common hosts. Typically, there is a strong structural control of the gold deposits and orebodies at all scales. The morphology can be highly variable, including: 1) brittle faults to ductile shear zones, 2) extensional fractures, stockworks and breccias, and 3) fold hinges (Hodgson, 1989). The orebodies can consist dominantly of altered host rock with disseminated mineralization or of fissure-filled mineralization. Individual quartz-carbonate vein thickness varies from a few centimeters up to 5 meters, and their length varies from 10 up to 1000 m. The vertical extent of the orebodies is commonly greater than 1 km and reaches 2.5 km in a few cases.

The gold-bearing shear zones and faults associated with this deposit type are mainly compressional and they commonly display a complex geometry with anastomosing and/or conjugate arrays (Robert et al., 1994; Robert and Poulsen, 2001). Due to the complexity of the geological and structural setting and the influence of strength anisotropy and competency contrasts, the geometry of vein networks varies from simple (e.g. Silidor deposit, Flavrian tonalite, Abitibi Greenstone Belt), to fairly complex with multiple orientations of anastomosing and/or conjugate sets of veins, breccias, stockworks, and associated structures (Dubé et al., 1989; Robert et al., 1994; Robert and Poulsen, 2001).

Veins in the orogenic gold deposits are dominated by quartz with subsidiary carbonate and sulphide minerals, and less abundantly, albite, chlorite, white mica (fuchsite in ultramafic host rocks), tourmaline, and scheelite. Carbonate minerals consist of calcite, dolomite and ankerite. Gold occurs in the veins and in adjacent wallrocks and is usually intimately associated with sulphide minerals, including pyrite, pyrrhotite, chalcopyrite, galena, sphalerite, and arsenopyrite. In volcano-plutonic settings, pyrite and pyrrhotite are the most common sulphide minerals in greenschist and amphibolite grade host rocks. Gold to silver ratios typically range between 10:1 and 5:1, less commonly 1:1.

Hydrothermal wallrock alteration in orogenic gold deposits is developed in a zoned pattern with a progression from proximal to distal assemblages. The main alteration products of the wall rocks include: 1) carbonate minerals (calcite, dolomite, ankerite, in some cases siderite and magnesite), 2) sulphide minerals (generally pyrite, pyrrhotite or arsenopyrite), 3) alkali-rich silicate minerals (sericite, fuchsite, albite, and less commonly, K-feldspar, biotite, paragonite), 4) chlorite and 5), quartz. Carbonatization, sulphidation and alkali-metasomatism of the wallrocks reflect the addition of variable amounts of CO_2, S, K, Na, H_2O, and LILE during mineralization. Greenstone-hosted quartz-carbonate-vein deposits are typically distributed along crustal-scale fault zones (Kerrich et al., 2000). These are the main hydrothermal pathways towards higher crustal levels. However, the deposits are spatially and genetically associated with second- and third-order compressional reverse-oblique to oblique brittle-ductile high-angle shear and high-strain zones, which are commonly located within 5 km of the first order fault and are best developed in its hanging wall (Robert, 1990). The structures hosting the gold deposits (shear zones, faults, extensional veins, and breccia) are typically discordant with respect to the stratigraphic layering of the host rocks, but in some cases they can be parallel to bedding planes and fold hinges or intrusive contacts. Based on abundant geological similarities between the gold deposits from Phanerozoic orogenic belts and Archean greenstone belts, a plate convergent setting is also suggested for Archean deposits (Kerrich and Wyman, 1990). Lode gold deposits are linked in time and space to diachronous accretion events, and typically occur after and during the later magmatic, metamorphic and deformation stages of each accretion event (Poulsen et al., 1992).

Orogenic gold deposits were in general formed from moderately reduced fluids with a nearly neutral to weakly alkaline pH at all crustal levels (Mikucki, 1998). The ore-forming fluid is typically a 1.5 ± 0.5 kb, 350 ± 50°C, low-salinity H_2O-CO_2 ± CH_4 ± N_2 fluid that transported gold as a reduced sulphur complex (Groves et al., 2003). The fluids maintained approximate thermal equilibrium with the rocks through which they circulated, but their chemical composition was progressively modified through fluid-wallrock interaction and/or mineral precipitation during their ascent. The main complex responsible for gold transport in orogenic gold deposits is $Au(HS)_2^-$ (Mikucki, 1998).

A number of genetic models have been proposed. The main models are : (1) granulitization of the lower crust due to CO_2-enriched fluids from the mantle accompanied by felsic magmatism (Hodgson and Hamilton, 1989), (2) magmatic fluids exsolved from tonalite - trondjemite - granodioritic intrusions (Burrows and Spooner, 1987), (3) fluids produced by metamorphic processes (e.g. Kontak et al., 1990; Kerrich and Cassidy, 1994) and (4), deep circulation of meteoric water (Nesbitt et al., 1986; Boiron et al., 1996). Some authors have ascribed a deep origin to such deposits, suggesting a syn-metamorphic origin (e.g. Neumayr et al., 1993), therefore supporting a crustal continuum model for the orogenic gold deposits (Groves et al., 1998). In contrast, other authors favour a shallow origin for such deposits, subsequently overprinted by deformation and regional metamorphism at deeper structural levels (Penzcak and Mason, 1997). Hutchinson (1993) has proposed a multi-stage, multi-process genetic model in which gold is recycled from pre-enriched source rocks and early formed, typically sub-economic gold concentrations. Hodgson (1993) also proposed a multi-stage model in which the gold was, at least in part, recycled from gold-rich district-scale reservoirs that resulted from earlier increments of gold enrichment.

Exploration concepts in searching for lodegold deposits property will focus on detecting structures (i.e. faults, fractures and shears) through which gold mineralized fluids can percolate, Particular attention must also be given to alteration zones surrounding gold-rich quartz carbonate veins which are commonly revealed by silicification, carbonatization, chloritization and saussuritization. The application of geophysical methods, notably magnetic and resistivity/IP survey , will help identify structures and zones of low conductivity associated with mineralization. Anglocanex has chosen to conduct an airborne magnetic survey over the property which is expected to unearth structures which will later be investigated by geological mapping and geochemical sampling.

ITEM 11 MINERALIZATION

Gold mineralization is found in quartz veins containing 1 to 8% pyrite exposed in four water and tree-filled trenches. Most likely the gold is contained within the pyrite. The quartz veins are associated with shear zones oriented N10°E to N40°E, dipping 75°SE and cutting a homogeneous biotite±hornblende tonalite. The mineralized zone covers an area of 75 X 25 m. Tonalitic rocks within the trenches have been altered to some degree. Chloritization, saussuritization and sericitization are the prevalent alteration followed by silicification.

ITEM 12 EXPLORATION

12.1-Geochemical Sampling and Results

We have collected 25 rock specimens from the Poularies property. Of these, ten grab samples were extracted from relatively unaltered tonalitic outcrops (POCH01, 02, 03, 04, 05, 07, 08, 10, 11, 12), two channel samples were cut through a series of quartz veins in the unaltered tonalite (PORA-06 and 09) and thirteen grab samples were taken from mineralized and/or altered rocks from the trenches (POTR01-13) (Figure 7). Eighteen samples were assayed for Au, Ag and other trace elements (see Appendix 2) and four samples were submitted for a complete analytical package that included major and trace elements. Finally, eight rock slabs were sent to Geodic Labs of Vancouver for cobaltinitrite staining on cut slabs to identify potassic feldspar and five thin sections were made from tonalite rock slabs.

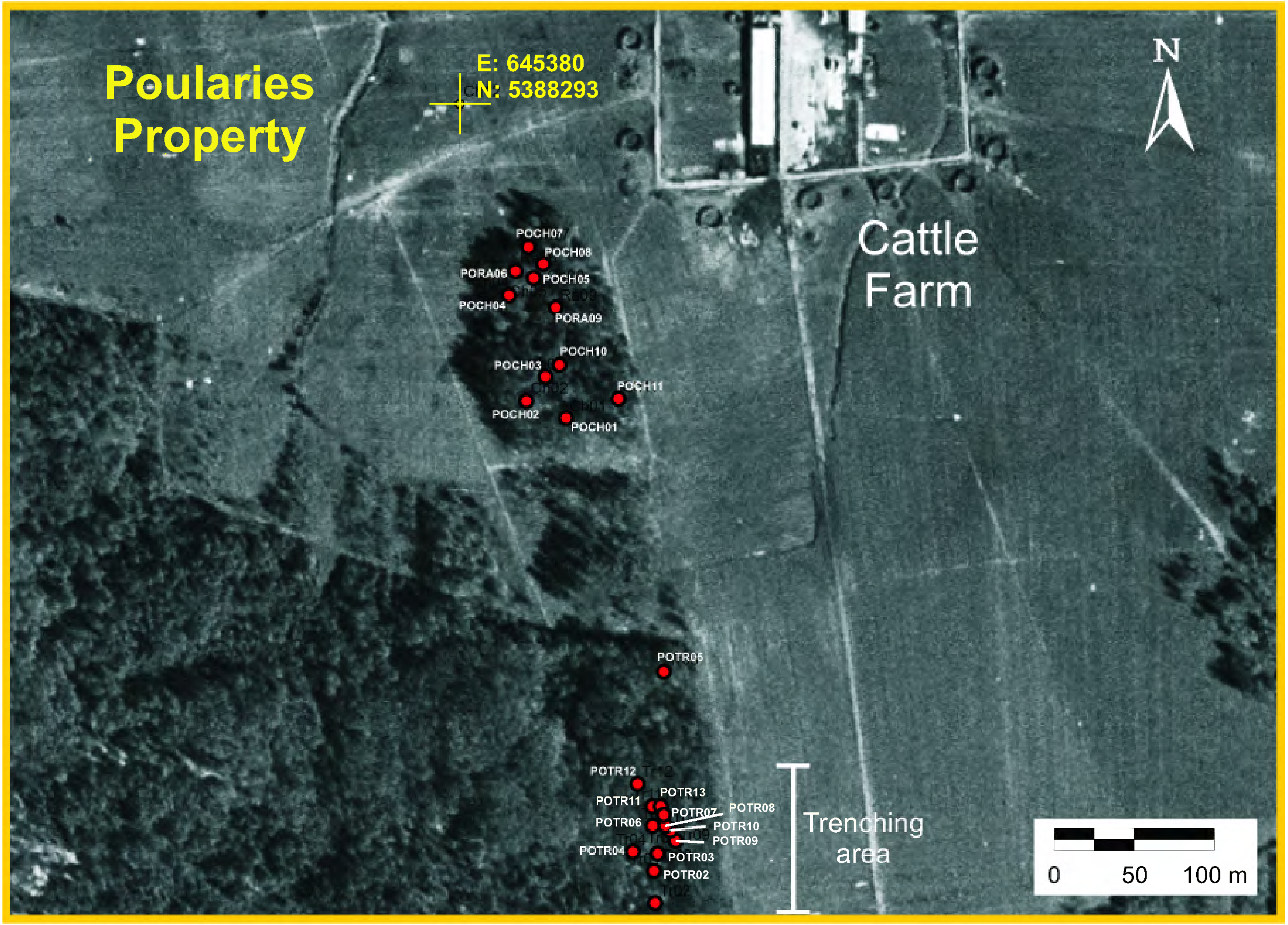


Figure 7. Localization of grab rock samples collected from the Poularies property during the 2009 summer visit. See Table 1 for UTM coordinates of samples. UTM Coord.; NAD83; Zone 17N; E=Easting; N=Northing.

The results for gold assays are encouraging considering that the presence of trees, moss and water in the trenches prevented a good retrieval of mineralized rocks. Six of the thirteen samples, mainly pyrite-bearing quartz vein material with fragments of pyritized and chloritized wall rocks produced assay results from 0.60 to 17.6 g/t Au (Table 1). Note that the seven other trench samples represent altered tonaltic wall rocks and are barren in gold (0.01-0.03 g/t Au). The other samples collected from the unaltered tonalites or pyrite-free quartz veins do not contain gold. Silver assays are not significant with the highest value reaching 11.5 g/t.

From this relatively small data base, we can conclude that gold mineralization at the Poularies property is spatially associated with pyrite in quartz veins. The relation between the wall rock alteration and gold mineralization will remain unresolved until a thorough cleaning of the trenches and stripping/washing of nearby outcrops is done.

Major and trace element geochemical data confirm the typical tonalitic composition of the Poularies pluton (Table 2). The unaltered plutonic rocks are moderately siliceous (69.5-71.0 wt. % SiO_2) and aluminous (13.50-14.2 wt.% Al_2O_3) with high Na_2O/K_2O ratios (3.0-4.6) and present a typical Rare Earth Element (REE) chondrite-normalized pattern characterized by Light Rare Earth Element enrichment (LREE) with no Eu anomaly. One altered rock, POTR12, exhibits higher Al_2O_3, MgO, Fe_2O_{3T} and CaO and low silica concentrations which we ascribe to the pyritization and chloritization of the trench wall rocks. Otherwise, there is no compositional difference between the unaltered plutonic rocks in the vicinity of the trenches and those cropping out on the property. Therefore all plutonic rocks are tonalitic in composition.

12.2-Mineralogical Studies

The confirmation of the tonalitic composition of the exposed plutonic rocks of the Poularies pluton was obtained through slab staining. Eight rocks slabs collected from the trench wall rocks and other outcrops were etched by a fluorhydric acid vapour (HF) and stained by immersion in a cobaltinitrite solution. Any potassic feldspar present in the rock should then acquire a yellowish color. The staining results show < 5% potassic feldspar in the rock, with at least 20 % quartz

Table 1. Geochemistry and description of the channel and grab samples collected from the Poularies property

		POULARIES PROJECT	UTM Coordinates					
Sample no.	**Loc.**	**Description**	**Easting***	**Northing**	**Au (g/t)**	**Ag (g/t)**	**Cu (ppm)**	**Fe (wt.%)**
POCH05	O	BO tonalite, pinkish feldspath	645427	5388184	0,00	0,03	7,80	2,27
POCH07	O	BO tonalite, slightly altered	645423	5388204	0,00	0,06	6,90	2,03
POCH12	O	BO tonalite BO, hematite,	645380	5388293	0,00	0,03	7,40	2,05
PORA06	O	Channel sample, BO tonalite, quartz veins	645415	5388189	0,00	0,04	5,90	2,24
PORA09	O	Channel sample, BO tonalite, quartz veins	645440	5388166	0,01	0,05	10,40	2,17
POTR01	T	Quartz vein, BO-CL, 3-4 % pyrite	645501	5387815	**3,10**	2,35	11,30	4,60
POTR02	T	Granod-Trondhj., BO, CHLOR, no sulfide, grey-green color	645502	5387795	0,01	0,03	6,30	2,06
POTR03	T	Mainly quartz vein, ±BO-CL, 1-3% pyr	645503	5387826	**17,60**	0,60	4,60	1,72
POTR04	T	Quartz vein, 1-2% pyr, altered	645488	5387827	**0,60**	11,50	15,20	4,23
POTR05	T	Quartz vein, BO, HB (?), fine-grained CL, greenish color	645507	5387939	0,09	0,02	8,50	1,94
POTR06	T	BO-CL tonalite, grey-green, altered, no sulfide	645500	5387844	0,01	0,06	7,70	1,77
POTR07	T	Tonalite, CL, quartz-rich, no sulfide	645506	5387850	0,03	0,05	10,20	1,49
POTR08	T	Quartz, CL, HB (?), Altered	645508	5387843	**0,93**	0,52	8,50	1,94
POTR09	T	Tonalite, CL-HB, quartz-rich, no sulfide	645514	5387834	0,01	0,03	6,70	2,10
POTR10	T	Quartz vein, 1-3% Pyrite	645510	5387841	**1,20**	0,78	4,40	1,58
POTR11	T	BO-CL tonalite, grey-green color	645500	5387855	0,02	0,02	7,60	1,72
POTR12	T	CL-BO altered tonalite	645491	5387869	0,01	0,02	15,20	2,79
POTR13	T	Quartz vein, 1-2% pyrite, altered	645504	5387855	**0,76**	0,84	11,00	2,16

* NAD83; Zone 17N

O=Outcrop, T=trench; BO=biotite, Cl=Chlorite, HB=hornblende

(Figure 8). Therefore all rocks are tonalitic in composition with 5-10 % biotite, chlorite and accessory hornblende.

12.3-Helicopter-Borne Geophysical Survey

12.3.1- Introduction

A helicopter-borne magnetic geophysical survey was flown over the Poularies property on December 22th, 2009. The survey conducted by GPR Géophysique Inc. based in Longueuil, Québec, covered the entire property for a total linear distance of 415 line-km. The survey helicopter was a Bell 206B Jet Ranger II operated by Canadian Helicopter, based in Les Cèdres, Quebec. The helicopter and geophysical crew were based in Baie-Comeau at the Motel Villa Mon Repos. Mobilization was completed for the project on December 21th, 2009. A test flight was flown after mobilization in order to validate the orientation of the sensors and check the data acquisition system operation. There were no lost days due to bad weather conditions. The crew demobilized on December 23th, 2009. The helicopter was equipped with a Helimager™ system, which is a towed bird system configured with three cesium vapor magnetometers, two at the end of the lateral arms, and one above the central body of the bird. DGPS positioning and radar altimeter data were measured at the bird and at the helicopter, allowing a digital elevation model to be produced.

12.3.2- Data Acquisition and Quality Control

The table below shows the planned survey parameters for the project.

Parameter	**Specification**
Mag. Sampling Interval	2.5m (0.1s)
Flight-line Spacing	50m
Flight-line Direction	0° - 180° (N-S)
Control-line Spacing	500 m

Control-line Direction	90-270° (E-W)
Aircraft MTC	60m ± 6m
Mag. Sensor MTC	30m ± 6m
Ground speed	80 km/h ± 20 km/h

During data acquisition, quality control was carried out on the data on a daily basis by GPR's data processor to ensure that quality remained within specifications. At the end of the planned survey, data were reviewed by GPR's team leader and reflight lines were identified. Profiles were checked after each production day to ensure correct flight path recovery, instrument noise was evaluated and average spectral peaks were verified using Geosoft Oasis Montaj Software.

12.3.3- Helicopter-Borne Detectors and Recording Equipment

12.3.3.1- Magnetometers

Three Geometrics G-823A (optically pumped cesium vapor) total magnetic field sensors with a sampling interval of 0.1 second were mounted on the gradiometer, 30 meters below the helicopter. The sensors were installed at each end of the horizontal boom (6 m) and one at the upper pod (1.5 m), in order to measure the lateral and vertical gradients. The magnetometers send the measured magnetic field intensity as nanoTesla (nT) to the data acquisition system via a RS-232 port.

A Geometrics G-856 Ax (proton precession) total field magnetic sensor, with a sampling interval of 1 second was used to record the diurnal variation of the magnetic field at the base-station's location. The base-station was set up at a location away from power lines and the main road to avoid interference from traffic. A FreeFlight TRA3000 radar altimeter, combined with a TRI30 Indicator unit mounted on the helicopter provides the pilot with highly accurate altitude aboveground-level (AGL) information (mounted on the helicopter). A second radar altimeter comprising the same elements was mounted on the bird, along with the GPS and magnetic sensors.

Table 2. Major and trace element geochemistry of selected tonalitic rock samples collected from the trenches and surrounding outcrops.

SAMPLE	POCH 03	POCH 05	POCH 12	POTR 09	POTR 12
SiO_2 (wt.%)	70.10	70.20	69.50	71.00	61.60
Al_2O_3	14.00	14.20	14.15	13.50	16.20
Fe_2O_{3T}	3.59	3.48	3.83	3.45	6.78
CaO	2.53	2.30	3.31	1.40	6.00
MgO	0.77	0.80	0.99	0.75	2.36
Na_2O	4.52	4.78	4.41	4.50	3.72
K_2O	0.99	0.92	0.83	1.51	0.81
TiO2	0.34	0.34	0.38	0.32	0.78
MnO	0.05	0.05	0.06	0.05	0.08
P_2O_5	0.09	0.08	0.09	0.08	0.16
LOI	1.10	0.90	1.20	1.80	1.50
Total	98.08	98.05	98.75	98.36	99.99
Ba (ppm)	424.0	433.0	393.0	490.0	215.0
Ce	44.70	55.30	39.20	65.80	27.50
Co	6.1	6.3	6.9	5.3	16.4
Cr	20	20	20	20	40
Cs	0.35	0.41	0.44	0.64	0.42
Dy	1.40	1.41	2.18	1.59	2.30
Er	0.79	0.87	1.16	0.91	1.30
Eu	0.86	0.88	0.87	0.84	0.93
Ga	16.2	16.4	18.8	17.8	20.6
Gd	2.12	2.44	2.92	2.87	2.86
Hf	4.0	4.2	4.0	3.7	3.6
Ho	0.26	0.28	0.41	0.30	0.46
La	21.60	29.20	19.80	35.00	12.50
Lu	0.12	0.14	0.17	0.14	0.18
Nb	4.1	4.3	4.7	4.8	4.5
Nd	14.90	19.40	16.00	22.00	13.30
Ni	9.00	5.00	8.00	8.00	30.00
Pr	4.32	5.72	4.29	6.63	3.32
Rb	22.30	23.90	21.60	39.00	20.70
Sm	2.44	2.71	3.02	3.02	2.74
Sr	294	348	353	184	310
Ta	0.30	0.30	0.40	0.40	0.40
Tb	0.27	0.28	0.40	0.34	0.42
Th	3.74	4.16	3.03	5.76	1.78
Tm	0.10	0.12	0.17	0.12	0.18
U	0.43	0.61	0.56	0.60	0.27
V	34	34	45	32	109
Y	7.50	7.60	11.20	8.60	12.50
Yb	0.75	0.82	1.10	0.85	1.16
Zr	139	138	145	124	139

Figure 8a. Sample POCH10. Poularies tonalite. Note the absence of yellow staining in rock testifying to the absence of potassic feldspar. UTM Coord; Easting: 645443; Northing: 5388130; NAD83; Zone 17N.

Figure 8b. Sample POCH01. Poularies tonalite. Note the paucity of yellow staining in rock (~ 1-2%) testifying to the rarity of potassic feldspar. UTM Coord.; Easting: 645446; Northing: 5388097; NAD83; Zone 17N

A DGPS Novatel ProPak L-Band signal receiver system which provides various types of correction data for increased accuracy was used for in-flight navigation, with a sampling interval of 1 second. The antenna was mounted directly on the bird, and allowed an accurate positioning of the bird. The DGPS system provides an accurate positioning as well as the height above the WGS-84 ellipsoid. A LED-type track bar (from AG-NAV Inc.) was used by the pilot for efficient line tracking in any lighting conditions.

12.3.3.2- Helicopter Data Acquisition and Recording System

The Helicopter data acquisition and recording system is composed of proprietary hardware developed by Geophysics GPR International Inc. and an industry standard navigation / recording software package (Hypack Max 4.3). Data were recorded on hard disk and backed up after each flight.

12.3.4– Data Processing

Data recorded on the helicopter were transferred after each flight to the processing computer for verification and quality control. The raw GPS data (longitude, latitude and height) were recorded in the WGS-84 geodetic system. These coordinates were transformed into the NAD83 datum, UTM projection, Zone 18N by the navigation software and compared in real-time to the theoretical coordinates of the flight paths to provide a correction to the pilot. The DGPS data (1.0 s interval) were interpolated at the same rate as the magnetic data (0.1 s interval) and exported for flight path recovery and quality control.

The raw line data was transformed into Oasis Montaj .XYZ format by a proprietary software program. The magnetic data recorded at the base-station were synchronized, using the GPS time and merged with the helicopter-borne data. Subsequently, the diurnal corrections obtained by subtracting the mean value of the base-station readings were applied to the data after low pass filtering. The first vertical derivative was obtained with the help of the 2D-FFT first vertical derivative calculated from the total magnetic field.

12.3.4.1- Presentation

The Total Magnetic Intensity (TMF) and First Vertical Derivative (FDV) were gridded using the Minimum Curvature algorithm of Oasis Montaj using a 20 meters size cell.

12.3.5- Results and Interpretation

The results of the heliborne magnetic survey are presented in contour maps of the Residual Total Magnetic Field (RMF) and First Vertical Derivative (FVD) of the total magnetic field in linear and log mode (Figures 9, 10 and 11). Variations in the total magnetic from the mean IGRF value of 56358.6 nT are moderate ranging from -32.7 to +201.8 nT for an absolute difference of 234 nT. The high positive magnetic values (in red and pink hues) closely correspond to areas of homogeneous tonalitic outcrops. These are manifested by small hills and regions of tree groves on the various farm's fields (Figure 9). The low magnetic values (in green and blue hues) commonly define linear features, the most prominent forming an N50°W linear trend crossing the center of the property. The most conspicuous magnetic low coincides with the intersection of the major linear features (N50°E and N339°W) at the center of the property. A better definition of the linear features related to magnetic low readings is obtained from the First Vertical Derivative (FVD) maps of the total magnetic intensity on linear and log modes (Figures 10 and 11). The maps reveal two principal sets of linear structures oriented N35°E-N70°E and N325°W-N340°W associated with magnetic low readings. The oriented N50°E-oriented structure is well expressed and extends for 2 km across the property and is characterized by negative nT/m values. It was recognized in an earlier ground based magnetometer survey conducted in 1983 (Hansen, 1983; GM 40189). Another important linear structure, with a N339°W strike and a length of 1.72 km, abuts on the previous structure. The Poularies Au showing lies near the intersection of these two important linear trends. It is possible that the two structures represent shear zones through which gold-mineralizing hydrothermal / metamorphic fluid may have circulated. The resulting metasomatism and alteration of tonalite rocks lead to the destruction of magnetite reflected in low magnetic readings. Part of the N50ºE linear structure crossing the southwestern end of the property and corresponding to a depression in the tonalitic terrane was earlier interpreted as a

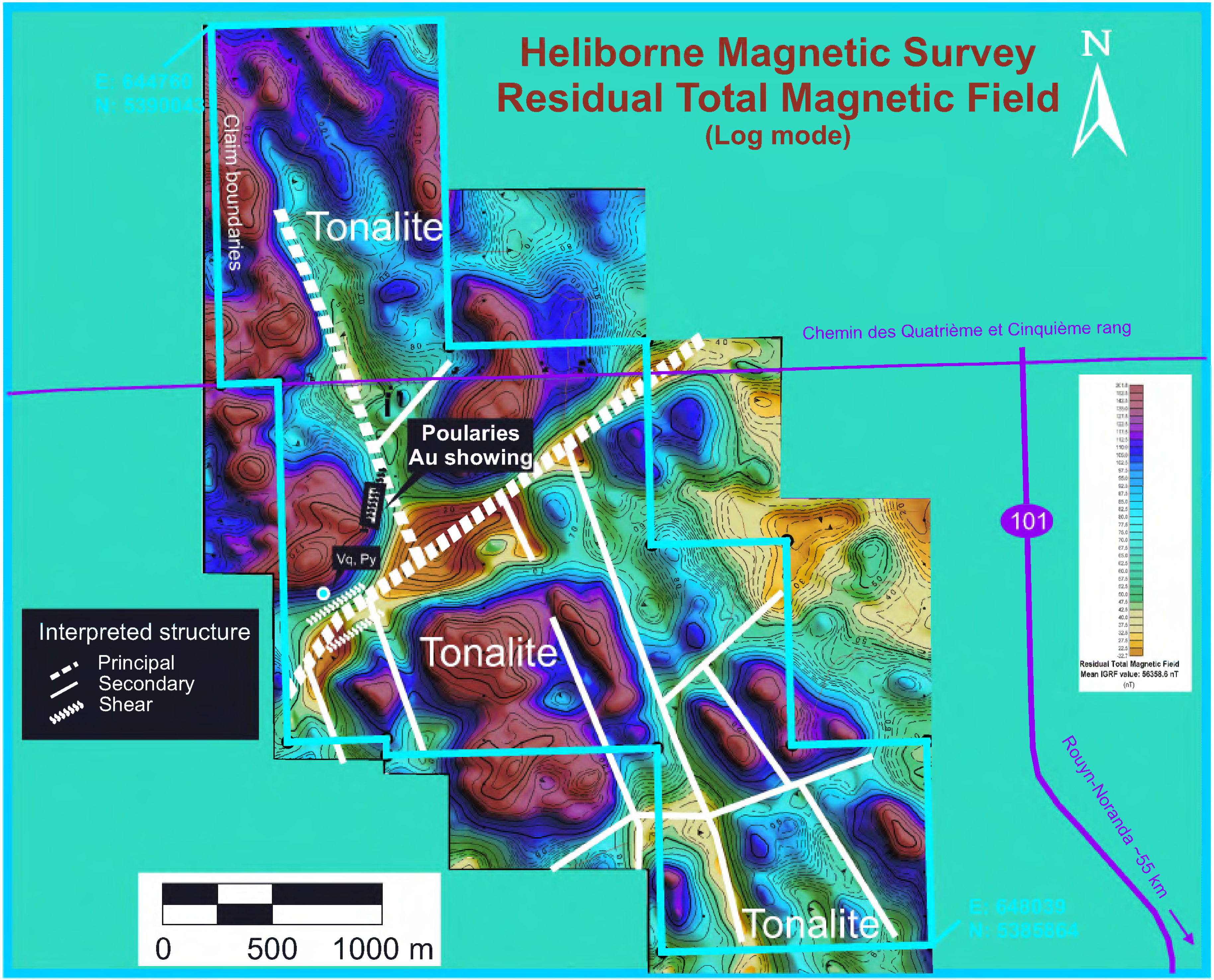


Figure 9. Residual Total Magnetic Field contour map in log mode, Poularies property. UTM Coord.; NAD83; Zone 17N; E=Easting; N=Northing.

shear zone (Taquet, 1989; GM48600). A big quartz/pyrite-rich tonalite boulder of proximal origin (not analyzed) was observed lying immediately north of the shear (Figure 10 and GM48600). The two principal structures will be the focus of our future ground investigations principally in the area surrounding their intersection. Sections of the structure marked by the lowest RMF or negative nT/m values may be particularly interesting owing to the possibility of extensive hydrothermal alteration leading to gold enrichment.

ITEM 13 DRILLING

No drilling was performed during the course of this study.

ITEM 14 SAMPLING METHOD AND APPROACH

Each sample was carefully collected by the author or the technician, bagged and sealed in a clean plastic bag. The samples were securely handled at each stage from the field to the laboratory and their integrity is unquestioned. The author and technician who collected the rock samples were careful to extract specimen representative of the exposed rock and/or mineralization types. A gasoline-powered saw equipped with a diamond edged blade was used to cut all channels. These were cut to a depth of 10 cm perpendicularly, as much as possible, to the strike of the quartz vein. The position and extent of each channel was determined and delineated by the technician Hughes Laforêt.

The author is satisfied by the quality of all rock samples collected from the Poularies property and is fully confident that the specimen are representative of the exposed mineralization. The density of samples is also acceptable in view of poor rocks exposures of the water and tree-filled trenches. The quality of the geochemical data is excellent since we have submitted the samples to the super trace level aqua regia gold digestion using a larger sample size.

ITEM 15 SAMPLE PREPARATION, ANALYSES AND SECURITY

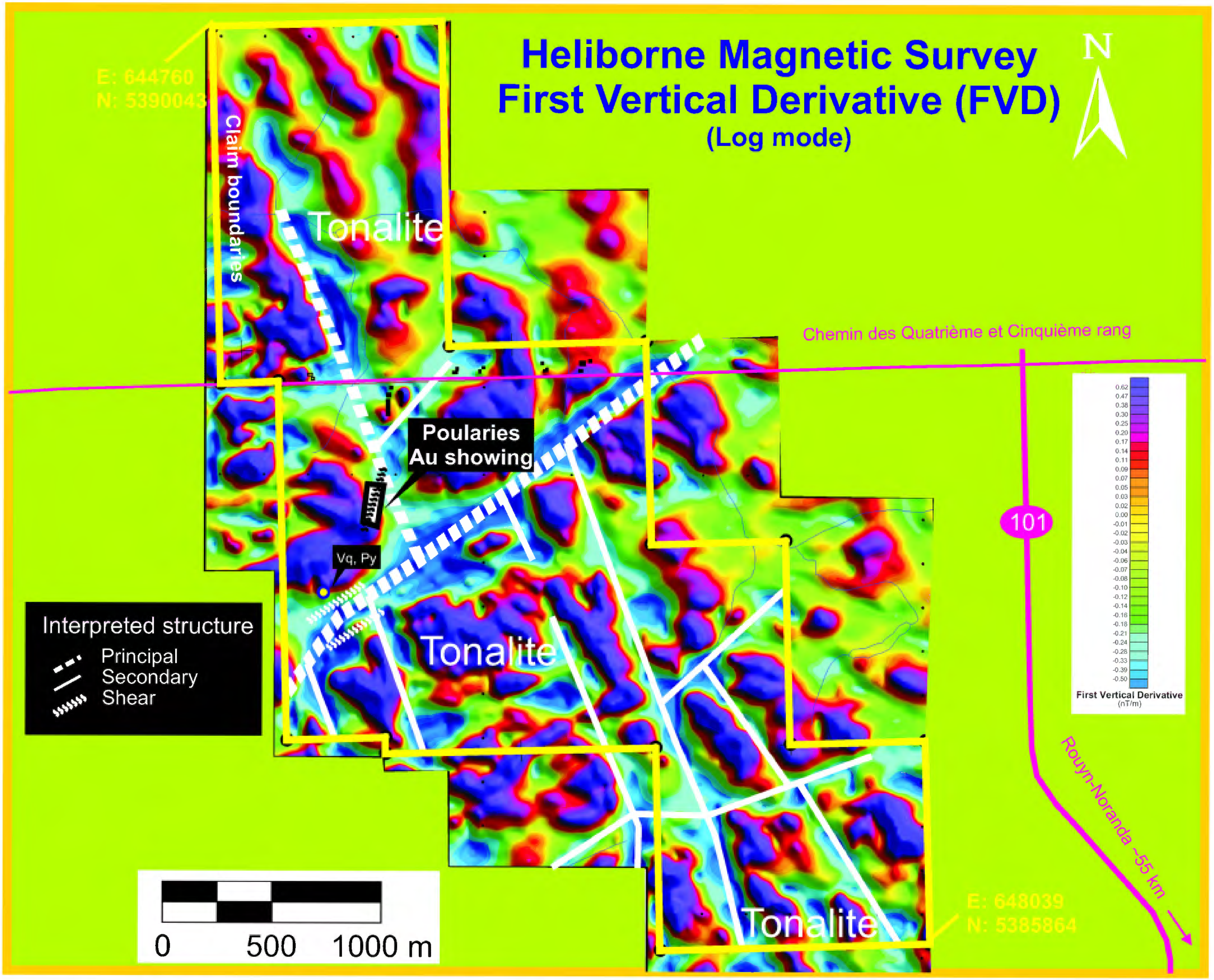


Figure 10. Contour map of the First Vertical Derivative (FVD) of the total magnetic field in log mode, Poularies property. UTM Coord.; NAD83; Zone 17; E=Easting; N=Northing.

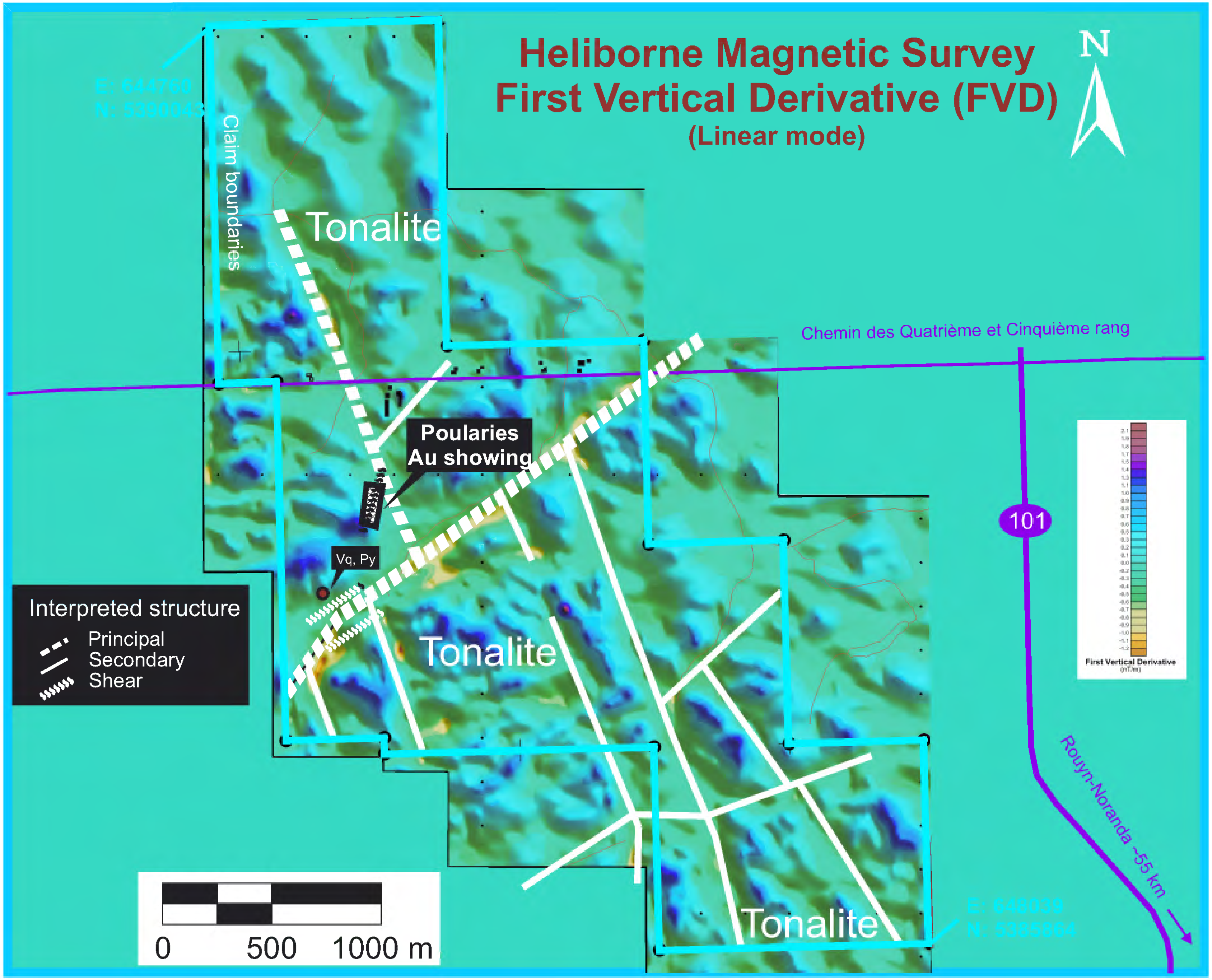


Figure 11. Contour map of the First Vertical Derivative (FVD) of the total magnetic field in linear mode, Poularies property. UTM Coord.; NAD83; Zone 17N; E=Easting; N=Northing.

The samples were fist shipped to GÉON in Montreal and then transported by courier to the ALS Chemex Analytical Laboratories located in Val d'Or, Quebec. The samples were then sent to Vancouver, BC, Canada to be analyzed. Splits of 250g to 1kg samples were pulverized to better than 85% passing through a 75 microns sieve. Four rock specimen were submitted to the full spectrum of geochemical analyses that include the major (ICP-ES method), trace element analyses (ICP-MS method) and C (Leco furnace) analyses. The following elements were determined: SiO_2, Al_2O_3, Fe_2O_3, CaO, MgO, Na_2O, K_2O, Cr_2O_5, TiO_2, MnO, P_2O_5, SrO, BaO, LOI, Ag, Ba, Ce, Co, Cr, Cs, Cu, Dy, Er, Eu, Ga, Gd, Hf, Ho, La, Lu, Mo, Nb, Nd, Ni, Pb, Pr, Rb, Sm, Sn, Sr, Ta, Tb, Th, Tl, Tm, U, V, W, Y, Yb, Zn and Zr. All samples were further digested for one hour in hot (95ºC) aqua regia (a mixture HNO_3-HCl acids) to be analyzed by ICP-MS and ICP-AES methods for the following elements: Ag, Al, As, Au, B, Ba, Be, Bi, Ca, Cd, Ce, Co, Cr, Cs, Cu, Fe, Ga, Ge, Hf, Hg, In, K, La, Li, g, Mn, Mo, Na, Nb, Ni, P, Pb, Rb, Re, S, Sb, Sc, Se, Sn, Sr, Ta, Te, Th, Ti, Tl, U, V, W, Y, Zn and Zr. To reduce the potential nugget effect and provide the lowest possible detection limit for Au, we have submitted the samples to the super trace level aqua regia gold digestion using a larger sample size. The full results and the certificates of analyses (VO09080139) are provided in Appendix 2. Laboratory personnel who were wholly unrelated to the client company and who were unaware of the source and content of the samples prepared the samples for analysis.

No in house reference sample or blank was submitted to the ALS Chemex laboratories.

The ALS Chemex Vancouver laboratory is accredited to ISO 17025 by Standards Council of Canada for a number of specific test procedures including fire assay Au by AA, ICP and gravimetric finish, multielement ICP and AA Assays for Ag, Cu, Pb, and Zn. The ALS Chemex laboratories participate in a number of international proficiency tests, such as those managed by CANMET (Proficiency Testing Program-Mineral Analysis Laboratories) and Geostats. ALS Chemex standard operating procedures require the analysis of quality control samples (reference materials, duplicates and blanks) with all sample batches. As part of the assessment of every data set, results from the control samples are evaluated to ensure they meet set standards determined by the precision and accuracy requirements of the method. ALS Chemex uses barren wash material between sample preparation batches. This cleaning material is tested before use to ensure no contaminants are present and results are retained for reference. The data from the quality control checks did not indicate any significant bias or quality control issues. The authors have not visited the ALS Chemex Laboratory to see the operation firsthand, nor are they familiar with the general historical performance of the facility.

The author has verified the results of the geochemical analyses provided by ALS Chemex and is satisfied by their precision and accuracy. The author is familiar with the quality control measures and data verification procedures (including the use of reference materials, duplicates and blanks) employed at the ALS Chemex laboratories.

ITEM 16 DATA VERIFICATION, DATA CONTROL AND QUALITY ASSURANCE POLICIES AND PROCEDURES

The author has not verified all the historical Au assay values. Only one report, GM49275, contained a table presenting the assay results accompanied by a certificate of analyses. It is the judgment of the author that these assay results are valid and represent typical gold values from the mineralized zone, despite not being conform to the NI-43-101 norms. The other assessment reports did not produce the method of analyses or any analysis of duplicate or standard. The other has supervised the technician, Hughes Laforêt, who took some grab samples and cut the channel rock samples. The author was present in the field when the technician conducted the sampling and has verified the location, handling and bagging of the samples. All samples were then assembled under the care of the author who expedited them to the analytical laboratory (see ITEM 15).

ITEM 17 ADJACENT PROPERTIES

There is no gold property adjacent to the Poularies property

ITEM 18 MINERAL PROCESSING AND METALLURGICAL TESTING

No mineral processing or metallurgical testing was conducted during the completion of this report.

ITEM 19 MINERAL RESOURCE AND MINERAL RESERVE ESTIMATE

There is no mineral resource and mineral estimate produced during the course of this study.

ITEM 20 OTHER RELEVANT DATA AND INFORMATION

There is no other relevant data and information.

ITEM 21 CONCLUSIONS

Having evaluated the Poularies property for its gold potential the author believes that more exploration is warranted in the coming years. The close spatial association of known shear zones with gold mineralization and linear structures expressed as magnetic low readings suggest that the mineralization could extend to areas of the property where no outcrops are present.

Results of a new heliborne magnetic survey conducted over the Poularies gold property has revealed two principal sets of linear structures oriented N35°E-N70°E and N325°W-N340°W associated with magnetic low readings, the most prominent forming an N50°W linear trend crossing the center of the property. The most conspicuous magnetic low coincides with the intersection of two major linear features (N50°E and N339°W) at the center of the property. The linear N339°W-oriented structure has a length of 1.72 km. The Poularies Au showing lies near the intersection of these two linear trends. It is possible that they represent shear zones through which gold-mineralizing hydrothermal/metamorphic fluid may have circulated.

Our visit to the historical Poularies showing allowed the rediscovery of several old trenches exposing an altered and pyritized tonalite with remnants of pyrite-bearing cm-thick quartz veins. The new gold assay results indicate that the pyrite-bearing quartz veins contain between 0.60 to 17.6 g/t Au gold whilst the altered wallrocks are barren. These results are consistent with those obtained by Jacusconek and Chamois (1990; GM49275).

ITEM 22 RECOMMENDATIONS

In Phase I of the exploration program, the author recommends the use of a backhoe and water pressure hoses to clean the historical trenches. The nearby outcrops could also be stripped of moss and trees to see if the zone of mineralized rocks could be enlarged. One of the benefits of this low cost operation is to reveal the relation between the wall rock alteration and the mineralization.

A team of prospectors could be employed to roam the property and identify any anomalous features (i.e. gossan, pyrite zones and shear) whilst a geologist could focus on specific targets. We have determined three of these targets in Figure 12. Target A (1200 x 850 m) is the most important since it comprises the area where the two principal structures, possibly related to shear zones, intersects. The zone also includes the old Poularies trenches. Most of the area is forested and may expose several tonalitic outcrops. The establishment of a NS-oriented grid with 50 m line spacing should be planned and could be used for systematic geological mapping and geochemical sampling. Targets B and C are secondary. They correspond to areas located on the main linear structures characterized by low magnetic values. They are situated near forested islands in the farm's field that may reveal outcrops.

A resistivity/induced polarization ground survey should also be run on the gridlines to detect zones of alteration and quartz veins within a homogeneous background of tonalitic rocks.

The execution of Phase II of the exploration program is contingent on the results obtained in the first phase. Initially, Phase II would involve a drilling campaign along the N50°E and N339°W structures with hole spacing of 250 to 500 m and depths of 100 m. A proposed plan of drilling is given in the table below and illustrated in Figure 13. The locations and depth of each hole are obviously subject to change as new geological information gathered from the Phase I program is forthcoming.

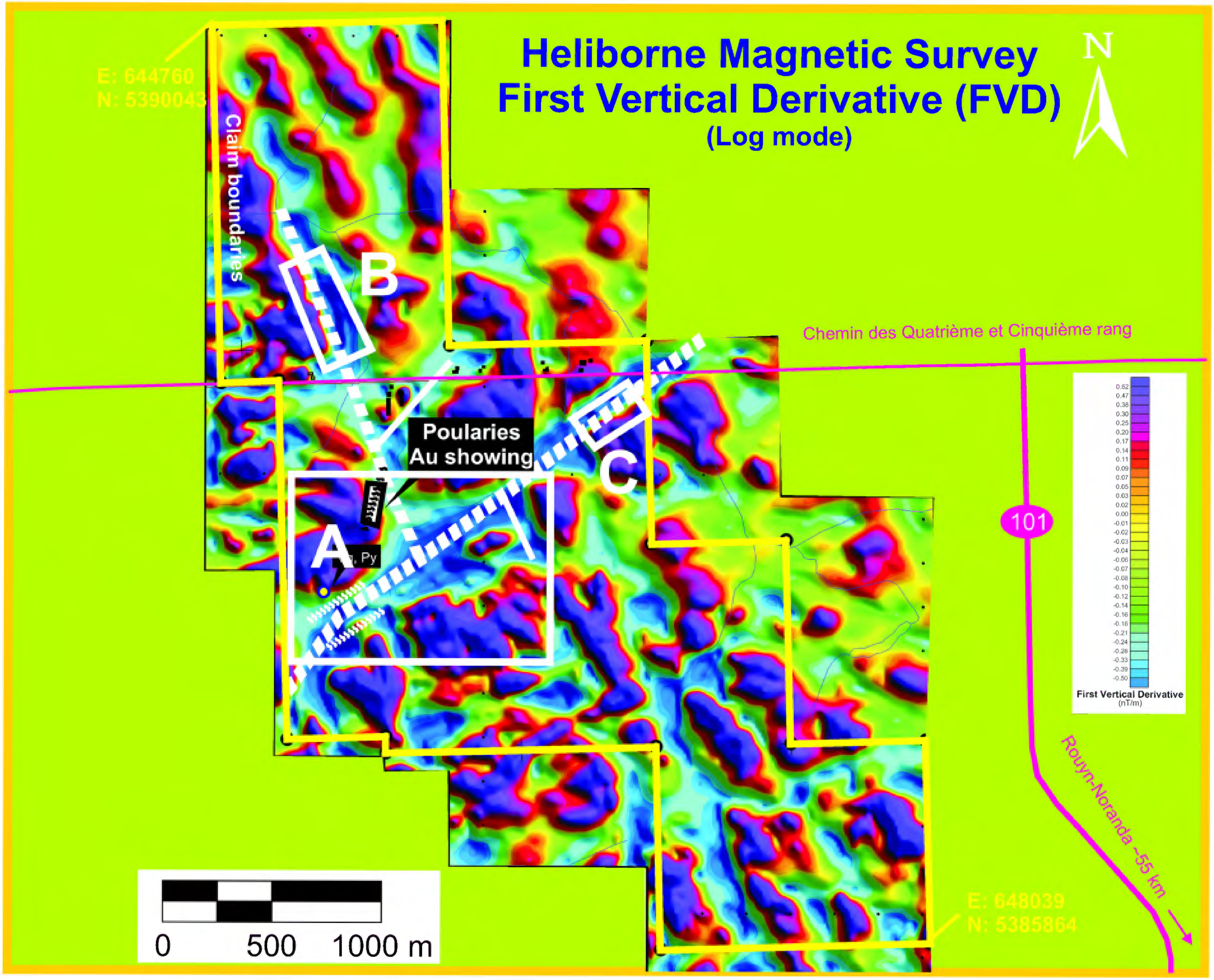
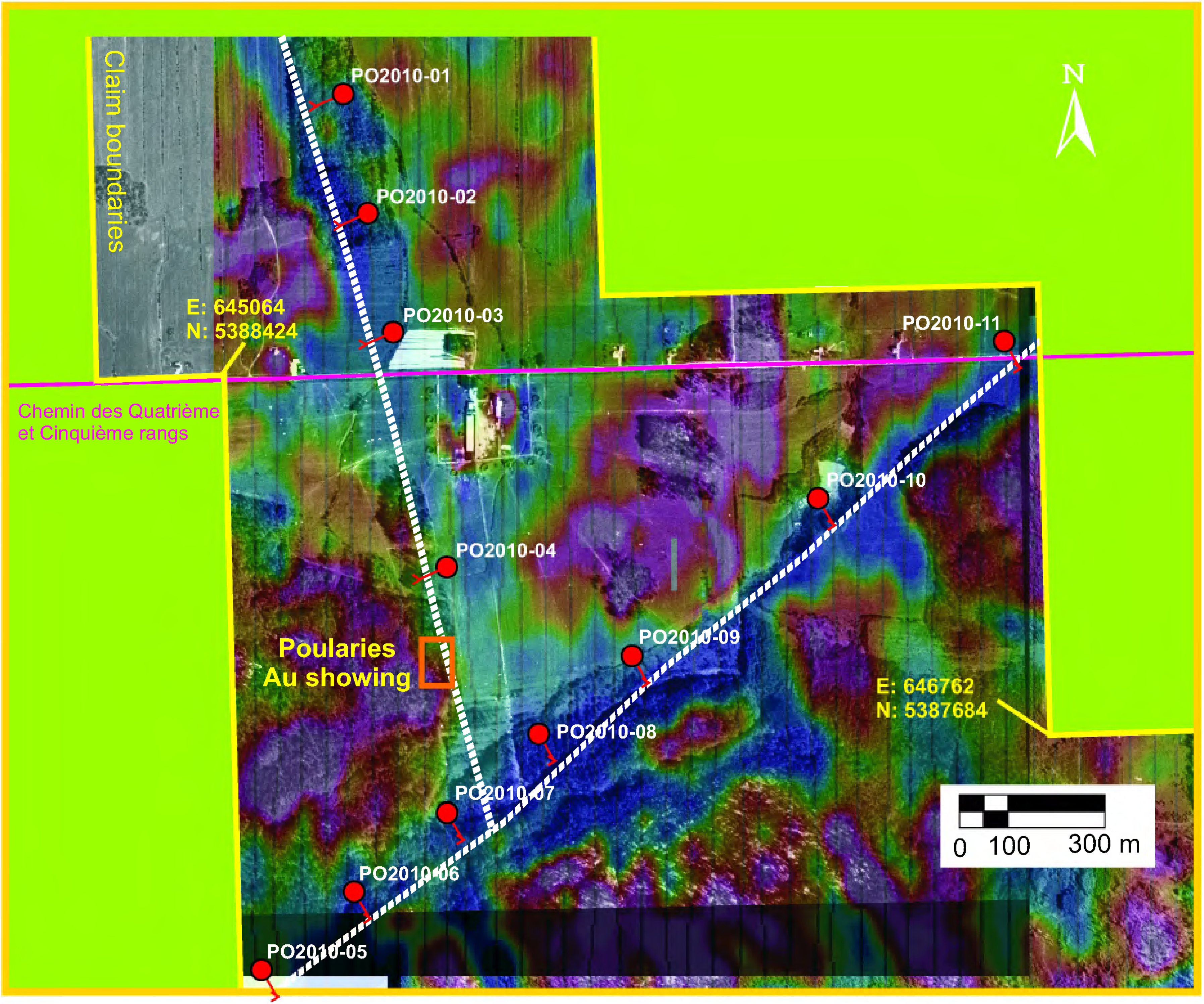


Figure 12. Proposed target areas (A, B and C) for future ground-based geophysical and geological exploration, Poularies property. UTM Coord.; NAD83; Zone 17N; E=Easting; N=Northing.



39 Figure 13. Localization of diamond drill hole collars for the Phase II campaign of exploration. The First Vertical Derivative (FVD) countour map was superposed on the orthophoto of the Poularies property. UTN Coord.; NAD83; Zone 17N; E=Easting; N=Northing.

DDH #	**Easting***	**Northing**	**Azimuth (°)**	**Plunge (°)**	**Depth (m)**
PO2010-01	645309	5389002	246	45	100
PO2010-02	645360	5388757	246	45	100
PO2010-03	645411	5388513	246	45	100
PO2010-04	645513	5388023	246	45	100
PO2010-05	645141	5387201	150	45	100
PO2010-06	645331	5387362	150	45	100
PO2010-07	645522	5387524	150	45	100
PO2010-08	645712	5387686	150	45	100
PO2010-09	645903	5387847	150	45	100
PO2010-10	646284	5388170	150	45	100
PO2010-11	646666	5388494	150	45	100

* NAD83; Zone 17N

22.1-Budget Breakdown

PHASE I	
OVERBURDEN STRIPPING	
Bulldozer: $125/hr X 7hr/day X 2 days	$1 750
OUTCROP WASHING	
Location of pumps for 2 days	$400
Washing: 2 men X 2 days X $200/day	$800
CHANNEL AND GRAB SAMPLING	
Analyses: 50 samples @ $30/sample (Au+other traces)	$1 500
GEOLOGISTS AND TECHNICIANS	
1 senior geologist: $500/day X 5 days	$2 500
2 prospectors: $225/day X 5 days	$2 250
GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY	
Line cutting: 20.4 km x $600/km	$12 240
Resistivity/Induced Polarization survey: 20.4 km X $1,000/km	$20 400
TRANSPORT AND LODGING	
Transport	$3 000
Lodging and food for 3 people X 5 days	$4 500
Rentals (truck, ATV, saws, etc.)	$3 000
Subtotal	$52 340
Contingency (10%)	$5 234
Total before taxes	$57 574
GST (5%)	$2 879
QST (7.5%)	$4 534
Grand Total	$64 987

22.1-Budget Breakdown (ctnd.)

IVRY PROPERTY (PHASE II)	
DRILLING	
1100 m (NQ) X $120/m	$132 000
Mobilisation-demobilisation	$10 000
Core racks	$5 000
Core shack (12'x 16')	$3 000
Analyses: 1100 samples X $35/sample	$38 500
Supervision: 1 geologist :$550/day X 19 days	$10 450
1 technician: $275/day X 19 days	$31 350
Core splitter, survey instrument, sample bags, etc..	$6 000
Administration/supervision	$10 000
GOLOGICAL REPORT	$15 000
LODGING AND MEALS	$7 600
EQUIPMENT	
Truck location, ATV	$3 000
Maps, stationary, etc..	$3 000
Subtotal	$222 900
Contingency (10%)	$22 290
Total before taxes	$245 190
GST (5%)	$12 260
TVQ (7.5%)	$35 107
Grand Total	$292 556

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ITEM 24 DATE AND SIGNATURE

CERTIFICATE OF QUALIFICATIONS

I, Michel Boily, Ph.D., P. Geo. HEREBY CERTIFY THAT:

I am a Canadian citizen residing at 2121 de Romagne, Laval, Québec, Canada.

I am a consultant geologist for the company **GÉON Ltée.**

I obtained a PhD. in geology from the Université de Montréal in 1988.

I am a registered Professional Geologist in good standing with l'Ordre des Géologues du Québec (OGQ; permit # 1097).

I had the following work experience:

From 1986 to 1987: Research Associate in Cosmochemistry at the **University of Chicago**, Chicago, Illinois, USA.

From 1988 to 1992: Researcher at **IREM-MERI/McGill University,** Montréal, Québec as a coordinator and scientific investigator in the high technology metals project undertaken in the Abitibi greenstone belt and Labrador.

From 1992 to present: Geology consultant with **Geon Ltée,** Montréal, Québec. Consultant for several mining companies. I participated, as a geochemist, in two of the most important geological and metallogenic studies accomplished by the Ministère des Richesses naturelles du Québec (MRNQ) in the James Bay area and the Far North of Québec (1998-2005). I am a specialist of granitoid-hosted precious and rare metal deposits and of the stratigraphy and geochemistry of Archean greenstone belts.

I have gathered field experience in the following regions : James Bay, Quebec; Strange Lake, Labrador/Quebec; Val d'Or and Rouyn-Noranda, Quebec; Grenville (Saguenay and Gatineau area); Cadillac, Quebec; Otish Mountains, Quebec, Lower Noerth Shore, Quebec and Sinaloa Province, Mexico.

I am the author of the 43-101F1 Technical Report entitled : "The Poularies gold property, Poularies Township, Quebec, Canada, NTS 32D11" written on February 5, 2010 for Anglo-Canadian Uranium Corp.

As of the date of the certificate, to the best of my knowledge, information and belief, this report contains all scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make the report not misleading.

The Qualified Person, Michel Boily, has written this report in its entirety and is responsible for its content.

I read the National Instrument 43-101 Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects (the "Instrument") and the report fully complies with the Instrument.

I am an independent qualified person, QP, according to NI 43-101. I have no relation to Anglo-Canadian Uranium Corp.according to section 1.4 of NI 43-101. I am not aware of any relevant fact which would interfere with my judgment regarding the preparation of this technical report.

I have visited the PoulariesProperty on July 13 and 14 2009.

I have not had prior involvement with the Poularies Property that is the subject of this report.

I consent to the filing of this technical Report with any stock exchange and any 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.

GÉOLOGUE / GEOLOGIST
MICHEL BOILY
#1097
QUÉBEC

Michel Boily, PhD., P. Geo.
Dated at Montréal, Qc
February 5, 2010

Appendix 1

Appendix 1. List of designated claims composing the Poularties Property

Title #	Surface Area (Ha)	Expiry Date
CDC2186785	25,94	2011-08-04
CDC2186786	56,91	2011-08-04
CDC2186782	28,42	2011-08-04
CDC2186783	56,92	2011-08-04
CDC2186784	56,92	2011-08-04
CDC2186780	56,93	2011-08-04
CDC2186781	56,93	2011-08-04
CDC2136408	42,82	2011-11-13
CDC2136409	42,79	2011-11-13
CDC2136410	42,83	2011-11-13
CDC2154666	41,94	2010-05-22
CDC2154667	42,88	2010-05-22
CDC2154668	42,33	2010-05-22
CDC2154669	42,35	2010-05-22

Appendix 2

ALS Chemex
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ALS Canada Ltd.
2103 Dollarton Hwy
North Vancouver BC V7H 0A7
Téléphone: 604 984 0221 Télécopieur: 604 984 0218 www.alschemex.com

À: **ANGLO CANADIAN URANIUM**
530-355 BURRARD ST
BC V6C 2G8

Finalisée date: 23-AOUT-2009
Cette copie a fait un rapport sur 8-SEPT-2009
Compte: ANCAUR

CERTIFICAT VO09080139

Projet: POULARIES
Bon de commande #:
Ce rapport s'applique aux 18 échantillons de roche soumis à notre laboratoire de Val d'Or, QC, Canada le 3-AOUT-2009.

Les résultats sont transmis à:

MICHEL BOILY	LEN HARRIS	

PRÉPARATION ÉCHANTILLONS

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

PROCÉDURES ANALYTIQUES

CODE ALS	DESCRIPTION	INSTRUMENT
ME-ICP06	Roche entière - ICP-AES	ICP-AES
OA-GRA05	Perte par calcination à 1 000 C	WST-SEQ
ME-MS81	Fusion 38 éléments ICP-MS	ICP-MS
TOT-ICP06		ICP-AES
Au-TL42	Degré trace Au - 15 g AR	ICP-MS
ME-MS41	Aqua regia 51 éléments ICP-MS	

À: **ANGLO CANADIAN URANIUM**
ATTN: MICHEL BOILY
530-355 BURRARD ST
BC V6C 2G8

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.

Signature:
Colin Ramshaw, Vancouver Laboratory Manager

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Finalisée date: 23-AOUT-2009
Compte: ANCAUR

Projet: POULARIES

CERTIFICAT D'ANALYSE VO09080139

Description échantillon / Méthode / élément / unités / L.D.	WEI-21 Poids reçu kg 0.02	Au-TL42 Au ppm 0.001	ME-MS41 Ag ppm 0.01	ME-MS41 Al % 0.01	ME-MS41 As ppm 0.1	ME-MS41 Au ppm 0.2	ME-MS41 B ppm 10	ME-MS41 Ba ppm 10	ME-MS41 Be ppm 0.05	ME-MS41 Bi ppm 0.01	ME-MS41 Ca % 0.01	ME-MS41 Cd ppm 0.01	ME-MS41 Ce ppm 0.02	ME-MS41 Co ppm 0.1	ME-MS41 Cr ppm 1
POCH 03	1.81	0.002	0.03	0.98	0.7	<0.2	<10	50	0.11	0.04	0.47	0.03	45.1	5.8	12
POCH 05	2.07	0.002	0.06	1.00	0.4	<0.2	<10	60	0.15	0.02	0.46	0.03	56.7	5.8	12
POCH 12	2.81	0.003	0.03	1.16	0.4	<0.2	<10	60	0.14	0.02	0.69	0.03	35.1	6.8	12
PORA 06	0.95	0.002	0.04	0.95	0.3	<0.2	<10	50	0.14	0.04	0.50	0.05	46.8	6.4	10
PORA 09	0.96	0.005	0.05	0.95	0.2	<0.2	<10	70	0.17	0.03	0.58	0.05	54.4	5.8	11
POTR 01	2.61	>1.00	2.35	0.38	0.7	3.1	<10	60	0.11	1.12	0.06	<0.01	14.40	13.6	11
POTR 02	0.82	0.012	0.03	0.89	0.1	<0.2	<10	60	0.17	0.02	0.73	0.04	57.3	5.1	10
POTR 03	1.07	>1.00	0.60	0.23	0.5	0.6	<10	50	0.08	0.49	0.04	0.02	16.20	4.9	12
POTR 04	3.03	>1.00	11.50	0.27	1.5	17.6	<10	60	0.08	2.89	0.03	0.20	15.35	14.7	12
POTR 05	1.77	0.086	0.02	0.89	0.1	<0.2	<10	50	0.14	0.02	1.91	0.04	83.0	5.1	9
POTR 06	1.39	0.009	0.06	0.79	0.3	<0.2	<10	70	0.15	0.07	0.87	0.03	62.0	4.2	11
POTR 07	1.72	0.027	0.05	0.73	<0.1	<0.2	<10	60	0.15	0.04	1.01	0.06	63.7	4.0	9
POTR 08	2.50	0.925	0.52	0.69	0.1	0.7	<10	60	0.17	0.48	0.53	0.01	51.4	5.2	12
POTR 09	1.41	0.013	0.03	0.87	0.2	<0.2	<10	70	0.15	0.02	0.71	0.04	72.9	5.3	12
POTR 10	3.35	>1.00	0.78	0.28	0.3	1.2	<10	60	0.09	0.50	0.04	0.01	18.35	4.2	13
POTR 11	1.27	0.022	0.02	0.77	0.1	<0.2	<10	70	0.14	0.02	0.80	0.02	72.6	4.8	10
POTR 12	1.64	0.007	0.02	1.44	0.4	<0.2	<10	30	0.13	0.01	0.69	0.02	16.90	11.6	23
POTR 13	0.82	0.759	0.84	0.34	0.4	0.8	<10	70	0.14	0.84	0.14	0.01	25.8	8.7	8

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

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À: ANGLO CANADIAN URANIUM
530-355 BURRARD ST
BC V6C 2G8

Finalisée date: 23-AOUT-2009
Compte: ANCAUR

Projet: POULARIES

CERTIFICAT D'ANALYSE VO09080139

Description échantillon	Méthode / élément / unités / L.D.	ME-MS41 Cs ppm 0.05	ME-MS41 Cu ppm 0.2	ME-MS41 Fe % 0.01	ME-MS41 Ga ppm 0.05	ME-MS41 Ge ppm 0.05	ME-MS41 Hf ppm 0.02	ME-MS41 Hg ppm 0.01	ME-MS41 In ppm 0.005	ME-MS41 K % 0.01	ME-MS41 La ppm 0.2	ME-MS41 Li ppm 0.1	ME-MS41 Mg % 0.01	ME-MS41 Mn ppm 5	ME-MS41 Mo ppm 0.05	ME-MS41 Na % 0.01
POCH 03		0.17	7.8	2.27	5.48	0.08	0.19	<0.01	0.009	0.09	20.6	14.2	0.43	323	0.15	0.08
POCH 05		0.15	6.9	2.03	5.30	0.09	0.19	<0.01	0.006	0.09	29.1	12.8	0.43	350	0.24	0.08
POCH 12		0.10	7.4	2.05	5.47	0.08	0.15	<0.01	0.008	0.09	17.2	17.2	0.54	369	0.13	0.08
PORA 06		0.22	5.9	2.24	4.79	0.07	0.03	<0.01	0.007	0.14	24.0	19.2	0.41	365	0.13	0.05
PORA 09		0.30	10.4	2.17	4.46	0.07	0.09	<0.01	0.006	0.18	27.7	16.8	0.36	326	0.25	0.06
POTR 01		0.27	11.3	4.60	1.39	0.07	0.09	<0.01	<0.005	0.23	8.1	1.6	0.04	80	8.53	0.02
POTR 02		0.15	6.3	2.06	4.03	0.09	0.09	<0.01	0.007	0.16	34.0	16.0	0.34	383	0.18	0.06
POTR 03		0.21	4.6	1.72	0.92	<0.05	0.06	<0.01	<0.005	0.16	8.4	0.5	0.01	90	0.38	0.03
POTR 04		0.23	15.2	4.23	0.96	0.06	0.08	0.01	0.006	0.18	7.9	0.5	0.02	63	0.34	0.03
POTR 05		0.14	8.5	1.94	3.87	0.09	0.11	<0.01	0.006	0.15	42.9	15.7	0.36	378	0.10	0.05
POTR 06		0.26	7.7	1.77	3.26	0.08	0.10	<0.01	<0.005	0.23	33.2	11.7	0.25	276	0.26	0.05
POTR 07		0.25	10.2	1.49	3.07	0.08	0.12	<0.01	<0.005	0.20	33.9	11.6	0.24	284	0.11	0.05
POTR 08		0.33	8.5	1.94	2.59	0.08	0.14	<0.01	<0.005	0.22	30.1	10.3	0.22	230	0.19	0.04
POTR 09		0.11	6.7	2.10	4.77	0.10	0.22	<0.01	0.006	0.14	37.4	14.7	0.37	342	0.23	0.07
POTR 10		0.26	4.4	1.58	1.12	<0.05	0.08	<0.01	<0.005	0.18	9.8	0.7	0.02	78	0.20	0.04
POTR 11		0.16	7.6	1.72	3.60	0.08	0.13	<0.01	<0.005	0.19	37.4	12.1	0.29	304	0.10	0.06
POTR 12		0.16	15.2	2.79	5.76	0.07	0.09	<0.01	0.008	0.07	8.2	14.4	0.81	289	0.36	0.07
POTR 13		0.28	11.0	2.16	1.40	0.06	0.09	<0.01	<0.005	0.21	13.7	2.3	0.05	82	0.66	0.02

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Projet: POULARIES

Finalisée date: 23-AOUT-2009
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CERTIFICAT D'ANALYSE VO09080139

Méthode / élément / unités / L.D. — Description échantillon	ME-MS41 Nb ppm 0.05	ME-MS41 Ni ppm 0.2	ME-MS41 P ppm 10	ME-MS41 Pb ppm 0.2	ME-MS41 Rb ppm 0.1	ME-MS41 Re ppm 0.001	ME-MS41 S % 0.01	ME-MS41 Sb ppm 0.05	ME-MS41 Sc ppm 0.1	ME-MS41 Se ppm 0.2	ME-MS41 Sn ppm 0.2	ME-MS41 Sr ppm 0.2	ME-MS41 Ta ppm 0.01	ME-MS41 Te ppm 0.01	ME-MS41 Th ppm 0.2
POCH 03	0.52	6.3	380	2.9	4.9	<0.001	0.01	0.06	3.0	0.3	0.5	42.2	<0.01	<0.01	4.6
POCH 05	0.46	6.0	380	2.4	5.4	<0.001	0.01	0.06	2.5	0.3	0.4	53.5	<0.01	0.01	5.2
POCH 12	0.40	6.8	430	1.9	4.5	<0.001	0.01	0.05	3.8	0.3	0.4	60.3	<0.01	<0.01	3.3
PORA 06	0.13	5.5	420	2.1	7.5	<0.001	0.01	<0.05	1.9	0.2	<0.2	18.0	<0.01	<0.01	4.1
PORA 09	0.06	5.3	420	2.8	9.2	<0.001	0.01	<0.05	1.4	0.3	<0.2	18.6	<0.01	<0.01	4.6
POTR 01	0.06	6.6	190	7.7	7.9	0.003	4.29	<0.05	0.4	1.9	<0.2	3.8	<0.01	0.02	2.5
POTR 02	0.05	4.4	310	1.3	6.3	<0.001	0.02	<0.05	1.2	0.2	<0.2	24.2	<0.01	<0.01	4.9
POTR 03	0.05	3.3	160	3.8	6.2	<0.001	0.82	0.05	0.3	0.4	<0.2	2.4	<0.01	0.01	1.8
POTR 04	0.05	6.9	120	16.4	6.9	<0.001	4.16	0.05	0.4	1.8	<0.2	2.5	<0.01	0.03	2.0
POTR 05	<0.05	4.2	370	2.3	5.0	<0.001	0.02	<0.05	1.4	0.2	<0.2	81.7	<0.01	<0.01	6.3
POTR 06	<0.05	3.3	350	1.3	8.1	<0.001	0.05	<0.05	0.9	0.3	<0.2	15.3	<0.01	<0.01	5.7
POTR 07	<0.05	3.3	330	1.8	7.9	<0.001	0.02	<0.05	0.8	0.3	<0.2	25.6	<0.01	<0.01	6.4
POTR 08	0.05	3.6	330	1.8	7.5	<0.001	0.33	<0.05	0.7	0.3	<0.2	8.7	<0.01	0.01	5.2
POTR 09	0.25	4.8	370	1.5	5.9	<0.001	0.01	<0.05	2.3	0.3	0.3	24.0	<0.01	<0.01	6.4
POTR 10	<0.05	2.7	120	2.4	6.8	<0.001	0.96	<0.05	0.4	0.5	<0.2	2.7	<0.01	0.01	1.7
POTR 11	0.06	4.0	380	1.2	8.1	<0.001	0.01	<0.05	1.1	0.3	<0.2	18.9	<0.01	<0.01	6.2
POTR 12	0.35	20.7	580	0.6	4.3	<0.001	0.01	<0.05	2.7	0.2	0.2	35.1	<0.01	<0.01	2.0
POTR 13	<0.05	4.2	190	4.6	7.7	<0.001	1.73	<0.05	0.4	0.9	<0.2	5.4	<0.01	0.02	3.4

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CERTIFICAT D'ANALYSE VO09080139

Description échantillon	Méthode / élément / unités / L.D.	ME-MS41 Ti % 0.005	ME-MS41 Tl ppm 0.02	ME-MS41 U ppm 0.05	ME-MS41 V ppm 1	ME-MS41 W ppm 0.05	ME-MS41 Y ppm 0.05	ME-MS41 Zn ppm 2	ME-MS41 Zr ppm 0.5	ME-MS81 Ag ppm 1	ME-MS81 Ba ppm 0.5	ME-MS81 Ce ppm 0.5	ME-MS81 Co ppm 0.5	ME-MS81 Cr ppm 10	ME-MS81 Cs ppm 0.01	ME-MS81 Cu ppm 5
POCH 03		0.127	<0.02	0.28	26	0.07	5.70	44	4.8	<1	424	44.7	6.1	20	0.35	7
POCH 05		0.116	<0.02	0.45	22	0.05	5.78	45	4.7	<1	433	55.3	6.3	20	0.41	7
POCH 12		0.131	0.02	0.33	27	0.05	6.55	46	3.3	<1	393	39.2	6.9	20	0.44	8
PORA 06		0.006	0.02	0.31	15	<0.05	5.40	50	1.6							
PORA 09		<0.005	0.03	0.31	12	0.05	5.35	43	2.7							
POTR 01		<0.005	0.03	0.17	3	0.06	2.05	5	2.8							
POTR 02		<0.005	0.02	0.21	9	<0.05	5.38	41	2.8							
POTR 03		<0.005	0.03	0.13	2	0.07	1.69	2	1.8							
POTR 04		<0.005	0.03	0.17	2	0.07	1.51	3	2.6							
POTR 05		<0.005	0.02	0.36	7	<0.05	5.95	41	2.8							
POTR 06		<0.005	0.03	0.49	5	<0.05	6.24	29	3.1							
POTR 07		<0.005	0.03	0.48	6	<0.05	6.29	29	3.3							
POTR 08		<0.005	0.03	0.38	3	0.07	5.97	23	4.2							
POTR 09		0.076	0.02	0.38	18	<0.05	7.14	43	5.6	<1	490	65.8	5.3	20	0.64	7
POTR 10		<0.005	0.03	0.12	2	0.07	1.40	2	2.8							
POTR 11		0.009	0.03	0.28	9	<0.05	7.11	32	3.5							
POTR 12		0.128	<0.02	0.23	49	0.05	3.82	39	1.5	<1	215	27.5	16.4	40	0.42	15
POTR 13		<0.005	0.03	0.30	2	<0.05	2.65	5	2.7							

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CERTIFICAT D'ANALYSE VO09080139

Description échantillon	Méthode / élément / unités / L.D.	ME-MS81 Dy ppm 0.05	ME-MS81 Er ppm 0.03	ME-MS81 Eu ppm 0.03	ME-MS81 Ga ppm 0.1	ME-MS81 Gd ppm 0.05	ME-MS81 Hf ppm 0.2	ME-MS81 Ho ppm 0.01	ME-MS81 La ppm 0.5	ME-MS81 Lu ppm 0.01	ME-MS81 Mo ppm 2	ME-MS81 Nb ppm 0.2	ME-MS81 Nd ppm 0.1	ME-MS81 Ni ppm 5	ME-MS81 Pb ppm 5	ME-MS81 Pr ppm 0.03
POCH 03		1.40	0.79	0.86	16.2	2.12	4.0	0.26	21.6	0.12	<2	4.1	14.9	9	5	4.32
POCH 05		1.41	0.87	0.88	16.4	2.44	4.2	0.28	29.2	0.14	<2	4.3	19.4	5	6	5.72
POCH 12		2.18	1.16	0.87	18.8	2.92	4.0	0.41	19.8	0.17	<2	4.7	16.0	8	6	4.29
PORA 06																
PORA 09																
POTR 01																
POTR 02																
POTR 03																
POTR 04																
POTR 05																
POTR 06																
POTR 07																
POTR 08																
POTR 09		1.59	0.91	0.84	17.8	2.87	3.7	0.30	35.0	0.14	<2	4.8	22.0	8	<5	6.63
POTR 10																
POTR 11																
POTR 12		2.30	1.30	0.93	20.6	2.86	3.6	0.46	12.5	0.18	<2	4.5	13.3	30	7	3.32
POTR 13																

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Description échantillon	Méthode élément unités L.D.	ME-MS81 Rb ppm 0.2	ME-MS81 Sm ppm 0.03	ME-MS81 Sn ppm 1	ME-MS81 Sr ppm 0.1	ME-MS81 Ta ppm 0.1	ME-MS81 Tb ppm 0.01	ME-MS81 Th ppm 0.05	ME-MS81 Tl ppm 0.5	ME-MS81 Tm ppm 0.01	ME-MS81 U ppm 0.05	ME-MS81 V ppm 5	ME-MS81 W ppm 1	ME-MS81 Y ppm 0.5	ME-MS81 Yb ppm 0.03	ME-MS81 Zn ppm 5
POCH 03		22.3	2.44	1	294	0.3	0.27	3.74	<0.5	0.10	0.43	34	2	7.5	0.75	50
POCH 05		23.9	2.71	1	348	0.3	0.28	4.16	<0.5	0.12	0.61	34	2	7.6	0.82	55
POCH 12		21.6	3.02	1	353	0.4	0.40	3.03	<0.5	0.17	0.56	45	<1	11.2	1.10	43
PORA 06																
PORA 09																
POTR 01																
POTR 02																
POTR 03																
POTR 04																
POTR 05																
POTR 06																
POTR 07																
POTR 08																
POTR 09		39.0	3.02	1	184.0	0.4	0.34	5.76	<0.5	0.12	0.60	32	<1	8.6	0.85	41
POTR 10																
POTR 11																
POTR 12		20.7	2.74	1	310	0.4	0.42	1.78	<0.5	0.18	0.27	109	<1	12.5	1.16	57
POTR 13																

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Description échantillon / Méthode	ME-MS81	ME-ICP06	ME-ICP06	ME-ICP06	ME-ICP06	ME-ICP06	ME-ICP06	ME-ICP06	ME-ICP06	ME-ICP06	ME-ICP06	ME-ICP06	ME-ICP06	ME-ICP06	OA-GRA05
élément	Zr	SiO2	Al2O3	Fe2O3	CaO	MgO	Na2O	K2O	Cr2O3	TiO2	MnO	P2O5	SrO	BaO	LOI
unités	ppm	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
L.D.	2	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
POCH 03	139	70.1	14.00	3.59	2.53	0.77	4.52	0.99	<0.01	0.34	0.05	0.09	0.04	0.05	1.10
POCH 05	138	70.2	14.20	3.48	2.30	0.80	4.78	0.92	<0.01	0.34	0.05	0.08	0.04	0.05	0.90
POCH 12	145	69.5	14.15	3.83	3.31	0.99	4.41	0.83	<0.01	0.38	0.06	0.09	0.04	0.04	1.20
PORA 06															
PORA 09															
POTR 01															
POTR 02															
POTR 03															
POTR 04															
POTR 05															
POTR 06															
POTR 07															
POTR 08															
POTR 09	124	71.0	13.50	3.45	1.40	0.75	4.50	1.51	<0.01	0.32	0.05	0.08	0.02	0.06	1.80
POTR 10															
POTR 11															
POTR 12	139	61.6	16.20	6.78	6.00	2.36	3.72	0.81	0.01	0.78	0.08	0.16	0.03	0.02	1.50
POTR 13															

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Description échantillon / Méthode élément unités L.D.	TOT-ICP06 Total % 0.01
POCH 03	98.2
POCH 05	98.1
POCH 12	98.8
PORA 06	
PORA 09	
POTR 01	
POTR 02	
POTR 03	
POTR 04	
POTR 05	
POTR 06	
POTR 07	
POTR 08	
POTR 09	98.4
POTR 10	
POTR 11	
POTR 12	100.0
POTR 13	

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Méthode	COMMENTAIRE DE CERTIFICAT
ME-MS41	L'analyses de l'or par cette méthode sont semi-quantitatif à cause du peu d'échantillon pesée (0.5g).