SGS

Technical Report
Mineral Resource Estimation
Authier Lithium Property
Abitibi, Quebec
Glen Eagle Resources Inc.

Respectfully submitted to:
Glen Eagle Resources Inc.

By:
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1- EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

SGS Canada Inc. – Geostat ("SGS Geostat") was commissioned by Glen Eagle Resources Inc. ("Glen Eagle") on September 3, 2010 to prepare an independent estimate of the mineral resources of the Authier lithium deposit for an open pit mining perspective. The mineral resource estimate was completed by SGS Geostat based on data available from historical drill holes completed by previous operators and recent drilling data collected by Glen Eagle from the 2010 exploration program. The mineral resource estimate was done in accordance with National Instrument 43-101 Standards and Disclosure for Mineral Projects.

The Authier property ("Property") is located approximately 45 km northeast of the city of Val d'Or, Province of Quebec. The Property is accessible by the rural road network connecting to the main highway Route 109 situated a few kilometres east which links to the south with Route 117, the provincial highway linking Val d'Or and Rouyn-Noranda. The nearest city, Val d'Or, with more than 30,000 citizens, is a regional centre with infrastructures and workforce to support a mining operation.

The Property consists in one block of map designated claim cells located at the border between the La Motte Township and the Preissac Township totalling 19 claims covering 653.57 ha. The Property extends 3.4 km in the east-west direction and 3.1 km north-south. From the 19 claims composing the Property, 3 claims were acquired by staking, 15 claims were acquired through two separate purchasing agreements and one claim is held under an option agreement. Glen Eagle is conducting exploration work under valid intervention permits delivered by the Quebec government and no known environmental liabilities pertaining to the Property.

The Property has been explored in the 1950's and 1960's for volcanic nickel-copper sulfides mineralisation then for lithium mineralisation since the late 1960's with the discovery of a significant spodumene-bearing pegmatite intrusion. The Property saw significant amount of exploration work between 1966 and 1980 with delineation drilling programs then from 1991 until 1999 with bulk sampling and metallurgical testing programs. In 2010, Glen Eagle secured the mining rights and completed a 1905 m definition drilling program with 18 additional holes targeting the main mineralised pegmatite intrusion including twin holes designed to validate the historical analytical data.

The lithium mineralisation outlined on the Property occurs in a spodumene-bearing pegmatite intrusion interpreted to be genetically derived from the late peraluminous monzongranitic pluton of La Motte located north of the pegmatite. The La Motte pluton is located in the Southern Volcanic Zone of the Abitibi Greenstone Belt and is part of the Archean-age syn- to post- tectonic Preissac-Lacorne batholith which intruded along the La Pause anticline in lithologies of the Malartic Group. The Authier pegmatite crosscut the lithologies of the Malartic Group which is mainly composed of mafic to ultramafic metavolcanics and metasediments.

As part of the independent verification program, the author of the report validated the exploration methodology which includes core logging, sampling, analytical procedures, and quality analysis-quality control protocol implemented by Glen Eagle. SGS Geostat considers the samples representative and of good quality, and is confident that the system is appropriate for the collection of data suitable for the estimation of a NI 43-101 compliant mineral resources.

The author visited the Property on September 23 and November 5, 2010 and conducted an independent sampling of mineralised core from the 2010 exploration program. SGS Geostat also completed a verification of the drill hole database as part of the verification program. The author and SGS Geostat are in the opinion that the data quality is acceptable and that the final drill hole database is adequate to support a mineral resource estimate.

The mineral resource block model has been interpolated from 3 m long analytical composite data constrained within a 3D wireframe envelop of the mineralised pegmatite defined from drill hole mineralised intercepts. The mineral resource model is defined by block 5 m (east-west) by 5 m (north-south) by 5 m (elevation) in size, located below the bedrock/overburden interface, and covers an area located within sections 707,050 mE and 707,775 mE on the Property to a maximum depth of 180 m below surface. The interpolation of the block grade was performed by ordinary kriging in multiple passes using anisotropic search ellipsoids increasing is size from one pass to another. The final mineral resources correspond to the estimated blocks located below the bedrock/overburden interface and net of un-mineralised material located within the modeled pegmatite envelop. The mineral resources were finally classified into indicated and inferred resource categories using a two-step approach starting with an automated classification of each block follow by a manual smoothing. An average bulk density of 2.71 t/m^3 was used to calculate the final tonnage of the mineral resources based on the volumetric estimates of the block model.

The final mineral resource estimate at a base case cut-off grade of 0.8% Li_2O totals 4,167,000 tonnes grading 1.04% Li_2O in the indicated resource category with an additional 2,290,000 tonnes grading 1.00% Li_2O in the inferred resource category. The final mineral resources for the Authier property are presented in the table below.

Final Mineral Resource Estimate - Authier Property			
Cut-off Grade Li_2O (%)	**Resources Categories**	**Tonnes***	**Li_2O Grade (%)**
0.8%	**Indicated**	**4,167,000**	**1.04**
	Inferred	**2,290,000**	**1.00**

Effective date February 11, 2011. Inferred mineral resources are exclusive of indicated resources.

Mineral resources are not mineral reserves and do not have demonstrated economic viability.

Bulk density of 2.71 t/m3 used. * Rounded to the nearest thousand.

SGS Geostat is in the opinion that the Company successfully confirmed the mineral resource potential at the Authier project based on 2010 exploration program. The author considers the Project to be sufficiently robust to warrant additional exploration and development work and proposes the following recommendations.

1. Twin drill holes should be completed on the AL-XX series in order to further confirm the viability of the historical analytical data from this drilling period;

2. A mineralogical study of representative mineralised pegmatite samples should be completed in order to characterise and quantify the different lithium-bearing minerals occurring in the pegmatite dykes;

3. Additional metallurgical testing should be undertaken on representative mineralised sample in order to validating the historical recovery rate and concentrate grade reported in previous metallurgical tests and refining the concentration flowsheet using the latest metallurgical technology;

4. Additional drilling or surface trenching should be conducted in the vicinity of the mineralised pegmatite dykes on the Property with the objective of 1) testing the along-strike and down-dip extension of the mineralised pegmatite dyke, 2) confirming the up-dip extent of the mineralised pegmatite at surface, and 3) increasing the resource confidence level by converting the inferred resources into indicated resources and potentially convert some indicated resources into the measured category;

5. An updated economic analysis of the Project is recommended using the new NI 43-101 compliant mineral resource estimate and the results from an updated metallurgical study in order to evaluate the economics of a potential open pit mining operation.

In addition to the work recommendation listed above, the author recommends that Glen Eagle carry out all necessary work and property acquisition payments to secure the mining rights. Glen Eagle should also consider completing a baseline environmental study of the Property and conducting discussions with the communities neighbouring the Authier project about the impact of a potential open pit mining operation.

2- INTRODUCTION AND TERMS OF REFERENCE

2.1 General

This technical report was prepared by SGS Canada Inc. – Geostat ("SGS Geostat") for Glen Eagle Resources Inc. ("Glen Eagle" or "Company") to support the disclosure of mineral resources for the Authier property ("Property" or "Project").

The report describes the basis and methodology used for modeling and estimation of the Authier lithium deposit from historical drill holes completed by various operators between 1966 and 1993 and recent holes drilled by Glen Eagle during the 2010 exploration program. The report also presents a full review of the history, geology, sample preparation and analysis, and data verification of the Project. The report also provides recommendations for future work.

SGS Geostat was commissioned by Glen Eagle on September 3, 2010 to prepare an independent estimate of the mineral resources of the Authier deposit for an open pit mining perspective. Glen Eagle supplied electronic format data from which SGS Geostat generate and validated a final database.

2.2 Terms of Reference

This report on the mineral resource estimation at the Authier property was prepared by André Laferrière M.Sc. P.Geo. The author, André Laferrière M.Sc. P.Geo, is responsible for all sections of the report.

This technical report was prepared according to the guidelines set under "Form 43-101F1 Technical Report" of National Instrument 43-101 Standards and Disclosure for Mineral Projects. The certificate of qualification for the Qualified Person responsible for this technical report has been supplied to the Company as a separate document and can also be found in section 23 of the report.

The author visited the Property on September 23 and November 5, 2010, for a review of exploration methodology, sampling procedures and to conduct an independent check sampling of selected mineralised drill intervals.

Information in this report is based on critical review of the documents and information provided by personnel of Glen Eagle, in particular Mr. Gilles Laverdière P.Geo., Director and Mr. Jean Labecque, President of Glen Eagle. A complete list of the reports available to the author is found in the References section of this report.

2.3 Units and Currency

All measurements in this report are presented in Système International d'Unités (SI) metric units, including metric tonnes (tonnes) or grams (g) for weight, metres (m) or kilometres (km) for distance, hectare (ha) for area, and cubic metres (m^3) for volume. All currency amounts are Canadian Dollars (C$) unless otherwise stated. Abbreviations used in this report are listed in Table 2.1.

Table 2.1 – List of Abbreviations

tonnes or t	Metric tonnes
kg	Kilograms
g	Grams
km	Kilometres
m	Metres
µm	Micrometres
ha	Hectares
m^3	Cubic metres
km/h	Kilometre per hour
%	Percent sign
t/m^3	Tonne per cubic metre
$	Dollar sign
°	Degree
°C	Degree Celcius
NSR	Net smelter return
pH	Potential of hydrogen (acidity scale)
ppm	Parts per million
NQ	Drill core size (4.8 cm in diameter)
SG	Specific Gravity
NTS	National Topographic System
UTM	Universal Transverse Mercator
NAD	North America Datum

2.4 Disclaimer

It should be understood that the mineral resources which are not mineral reserves do not have demonstrated economic viability. The mineral resources presented in this Technical Report are estimates based on available sampling and on assumptions and parameters available to the author. The comments in this Technical Report reflect the author's and SGS Canada Inc. – Geostat best judgement in light of the information available.

3- RELIANCE ON OTHER EXPERTS

The author of this Technical Report, Mr. André Laferrière, M.Sc. P.Geo, is not qualified to comment on issues related legal agreements, royalties, permitting, and environmental matters. The author has relied upon the representations and documentations supplied by the Company management which include a) scanned copies of all the legal agreements describing the terms of the agreement and the related royalties, b) email confirmation from Gilles Laverdière, director of the Company, about the status of the permits required to conduct exploration work on the Property and the absence of any environmental liabilities attached to the Property mineral titles. The information related legal agreements, royalties, permitting, and environmental matters supplied by the Company management are reported in section 4 of the Technical Report. The author has reviewed the mining titles, their status, the legal agreement and technical data supplied by Glen Eagle, and any public sources of relevant technical information.

4- PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

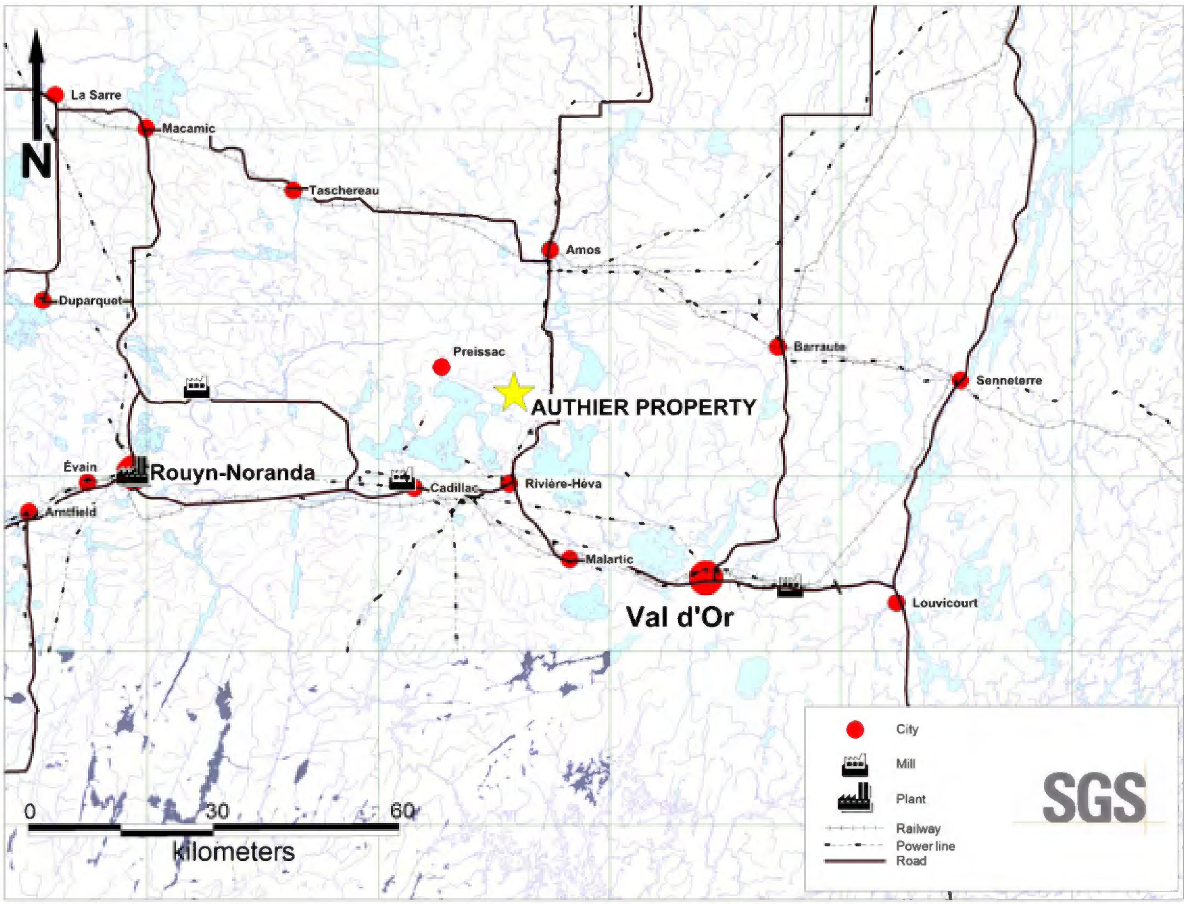
4.1 Location

The Authier property is located in the Abitibi-Témiscamingue Region of the Province of Québec, approximately 45 km northeast of the city of Val d'Or and 15 km north of the town of Rivière Héva (Figure 4.1). The center of the Property is situated on NTS sheet 32D08 at about UTM 5,361,360 mN, 706,725 mE, NAD83 Zone 17. The Property is accessible by the rural road network connecting to the main highway Route 109 situated a few kilometres east which links Rivière Héva to Amos then Matagami. Highway Route 109 connects at Rivière Héva with the Route 117 which is the provincial highway linking Val d'Or and Rouyn-Noranda.

The only significant mineralisation known on the Property is the spodumene-bearing pegmatite intrusion discovered in the late 1960's and worked by various operators between 1969 and 1999. The spodumene-bearing pegmatite intrusion is located on claims number CDC 2183455, 2194819 and 2116146, and extends at surface between approximately 707,050mE and 707,775mE in the East-West direction, and between 5,359,975 mN and 5,360,275 mN in the North-South direction. Figure 4.2 shows the location of the mineralised spodumene-bearing pegmatite intrusion (in magenta) in relation with the Property boundaries.

In 1993, Raymor Resources Ltd conducted a 30 tonnes bulk sample of the mineralised pegmatite. The site of the trench where the bulk sample was collected is located at UTM coordinates 707,400 mE and 5,360,185 mN NAD83 Zone 17.

Figure 4.1 – General Location Map



4.2 Property Ownership and Agreements

As of March 2011, the Property consists in one block totalling 19 claims covering 653.57 ha. The claims are located in the La Motte Township except the two westernmost claims which are located in the Preissac Township. The claims are located over Crown Lands. The Property area extends 3.4 km in the east-west direction and 3.1 km north-south. All claims composing the Property are map designated cells referred as CDC. The Property is adjacent to a protected area reserved for groundwater catchment supply located just the north of the Property, which has been excluded for exploration and mining activities. Figure 4.2 shows the claim map of the Property and a detailed listing of the Authier property claims is included in Table 4.1.

From the 19 claims composing the Property, 3 claims were acquired by staking on November 27, 2009 (CDC 21955725) and July 9, 2010 (CDC 2240226 and 2240227). The other 16 claims were acquired either by a purchasing agreement or are held under an option agreement. The different agreements are detailed below:

One-hundred-percent (100%) interest of 3 claims (CDC 2183454-2183455 and 2194819) was acquired through a purchase agreement concluded with 9187-1400 Québec Inc. on June 8, 2010. The terms and obligations of the purchase agreement are as follow:

- Payment of $20,000 upon signing and payment of $30,000 on the deposit of the file at the regulatory authorities.
- Payment of $25,000 plus 300,000 shares upon acceptance of the transaction by the regulators;
- Payment of $50,000 and 500,000 shares on each first, second and third anniversary of the agreement;
- Payment of $500,000 and one million shares plus a 2% NSR royalty upon completion of a positive feasibility study;
- Required exploration expenditures totalling $2,250,000 distributed over three years.

Seventy-percent (70%) interest of one claim (CDC 2116146) is currently held under an option and joint venture agreement concluded with Royal Nickel Corporation ("Royal Nickel") on September 10, 2010 with the signing of a letter of intent. The claim is subject to a 2% NSR royalty to Jefmar Inc. which half of the royalty can be repurchased for $1,000,000. The terms and obligations of the purchase agreement are as follow:

- Payment of $10,000 upon execution of the agreement;
- Payment of $10,000 on first and second anniversary, and $50,000 on third anniversary of the agreement;
- Exploration work commitment of $100,000 on year one, $150,000 on year two and $200,000 on year three of the agreement;
- Formation of a 70% Glen Eagle and 30% Royal Nickel joint venture agreement at the end of the option period of the agreement.
- 1.5% NSR royalty to Royal Nickel.

One-hundred-percent (100%) interest of 12 claims (CDC 2116154-156, 2187651, 2192470-2192471, 2219206-2219209, and 2247100-2247101) was acquired through a purchase agreement concluded with Globex Mining Entreprises Inc. ("Globex") on October 5, 2010. The terms and obligations of the purchase agreement are as follow:

- Payment of $25,000 upon signing and 400,000 shares upon acceptance of the transaction by the regulators;
- Payment of $25,000 on the first anniversary of the agreement;
- 2% Gross Metal Royalty to Globex;

Figure 4.2 – Map of the Property Mineral Titles

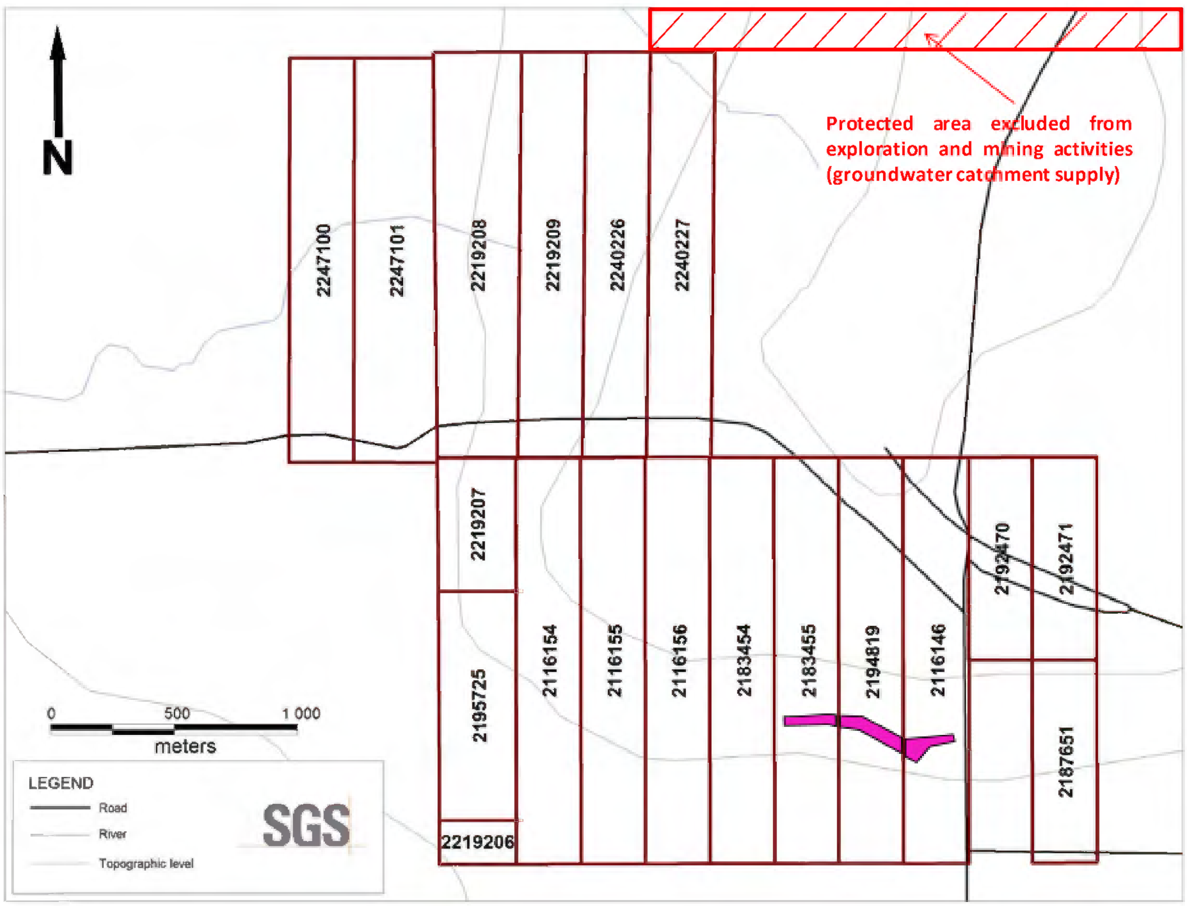


Table 4.1 – List of Claims

SNRC	Canton	Superficie (ha)	Titre	Date d'inscription	Date d'expiration	Renouvellements Executes	Excédents ($)	Travaux requis ($)	Droits requis ($)	Détenteur
32D08	LA MOTTE	42.88	CDC 2116154	08/08/2007	07/08/2011	1	179.31	1200.00	52.00	Glen Eagle Resources (82675)
32D08	LA MOTTE	42.87	CDC 2116155	08/08/2007	07/08/2011	1	179.31	1200.00	52.00	Glen Eagle Resources (82675)
32D08	LA MOTTE	42.86	CDC 2116156	08/08/2007	07/08/2011	1	179.31	1200.00	52.00	Glen Eagle Resources (82675)
32D08	LA MOTTE	42.85	CDC 2183454	02/06/2009	01/06/2011	0	0.00	1200.00	52.00	Glen Eagle Resources (82675)
32D08	LA MOTTE	42.84	CDC 2183455	02/06/2009	01/06/2011	0	0.00	1200.00	52.00	Glen Eagle Resources (82675)
32D08	LA MOTTE	21.39	CDC 2187651	02/09/2009	01/09/2011	0	0.00	500.00	26.00	Glen Eagle Resources (82675)
32D08	LA MOTTE	21.08	CDC 2192470	22/10/2009	21/10/2011	0	0.00	500.00	26.00	Glen Eagle Resources (82675)
32D08	LA MOTTE	21.39	CDC 2192471	22/10/2009	21/10/2011	0	0.00	500.00	26.00	Glen Eagle Resources (82675)
32D08	LA MOTTE	42.82	CDC 2194819	19/11/2009	18/11/2011	0	0.00	1200.00	52.00	Glen Eagle Resources (82675)
32D08	LA MOTTE	29.03	CDC 2195725	27/11/2009	26/11/2011	0	0.00	1200.00	52.00	Glen Eagle Resources (82675)
32D08	LA MOTTE	5.51	CDC 2219206	22/04/2010	21/04/2012	0	0.00	500.00	26.00	Glen Eagle Resources (82675)
32D08	LA MOTTE	17.06	CDC 2219207	22/04/2010	21/04/2012	0	0.00	500.00	26.00	Glen Eagle Resources (82675)
32D08	LA MOTTE	55.96	CDC 2219208	22/04/2010	21/04/2012	0	0.00	1200.00	52.00	Glen Eagle Resources (82675)
32D08	LA MOTTE	42.71	CDC 2219209	22/04/2010	21/04/2012	0	0.00	1200.00	52.00	Glen Eagle Resources (82675)
32D08	LA MOTTE	42.71	CDC 2240226	09/07/2010	08/07/2012	0	0.00	1200.00	52.00	Glen Eagle Resources (82675)
32D08	LA MOTTE	42.71	CDC 2240227	09/07/2010	08/07/2012	0	0.00	1200.00	52.00	Glen Eagle Resources (82675)
32D08	PREISSAC	42.75	CDC 2247100	23/08/2010	22/08/2012	0	0.00	1200.00	52.00	Glen Eagle Resources (82675)
32D08	PREISSAC	53.77	CDC 2247101	23/08/2010	22/08/2012	0	0.00	1200.00	52.00	Glen Eagle Resources (82675)
32D08	LA MOTTE	43.24	CDC 2116146	08/08/2007	07/08/2011	1	83.51	1200.00	52.00	Royal Nickel Corporation (98220)

4.3 Royalties Obligations

As described in Section 4.2, the property is subject to three separate royalties defined under different agreements. The first royalty concerns the 3 claims CDC 2183454-2183455 and 2194819 acquired from a private party where a 2% NSR royalty will be retained by the original owner upon completion of a positive feasibility study. The second royalty relates to claim CDC 2116146 acquired through an option and joint venture agreement with Royal Nickel. The claim is subject to a 2% NSR underlying royalty to Jefmar Inc. which half of the royalty can be repurchased for $1,000,000. Royal Nickel also gets a 1.5% NSR royalty on claim CDC 2116146. Finally, the third royalty concerns the 12 claims (CDC 2116154-156, 2187651, 2192470-2192471, 2219206-2219209, and 2247100-2247101) acquired from Globex where a 2% Gross Metal Royalty will be retained by Globex upon the completion of the agreement.

4.4 Permits and Environmental Liabilities

Glen Eagle is conducting exploration work under valid forest intervention permit delivered by the provincial Ministère des Ressources Naturelles et de la Faune ("MRNF"). On March 7, 2011, the Company confirmed having valid work permits.

There are no environmental liabilities pertaining to the Property, according to the Company management.

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

5.1 Accessibility

The Property is accessible by the rural road network connecting to the main highway Route 109 situated a few kilometres east which links Rivière Héva to Amos then Matagami. Highway Route 109 connects at Rivière Héva with the Route 117 which is the provincial highway linking Val d'Or and Rouyn-Noranda.

5.2 Physiography

The Property is characterised by a relatively flat topography with the exception of the north-eastern area where gently rolling hills occurs due to the presence of a large sand and gravel esker in the area. Outcrops represent approximately 5% of the area. The overburden is relatively thin (up to 2-3 metres) and is characterised by glacial tills and clays. The land is drained westward by small creeks and local grassy swamps occurs in topographic lows. The area is generally covered by forest populated by mixed balsam, spruce and aspen trees. The elevation above sea level ranges from 320 m at the lowest point on the Property to 380 m near the top of the esker, with an average elevation of 350 m.

5.3 Climate

The climatic data used to characterize the sector under study comes from the meteorological station of Val-d'Or, Québec. These observations were carried out during 1961-1991. Exploration work in the area can typically be carried out year-round but soft ground in the areas covered by wet lands creates difficult working conditions from late spring until early winter.

In the Val-d'Or region, the average daily temperature is slightly over the freezing point, i.e. 1.6°C. The average temperature during July reaches 17°C, while the temperature in January falls to -16°C.

Precipitation averages 928 mm of water annually in the area. Average monthly precipitation ranges from 48 mm in February to 103 mm in September. Snow falls from October to April, but is much more significant from November to March. The average for these five months is 26 mm using snow to water conversion factor. The pH of the precipitations measured at the Joutel station in 1991 varies from 4.30 in November to 4.78 in June.

The anemometric data collected in Val d'Or between 1961 and 1991 shows that from June to January the southwest winds are dominant, whereas from February to May the winds coming from the northwest are more frequent. In this sector, the winds have an average velocity varying between 11 and 14 km/h.

5.4 Local Resources and Infrastructures

The regional resources regarding labour force, supplies and equipment are sufficient, the area being well served by geological and mining service firms. The cities of Val d'Or and Rouyn-Noranda are regional centers for the Abitibi region and have the necessary infrastructures and workforce to support a mining operation. While there is currently a general shortage of qualified personnel in the mining and exploration sector, the location of the project is favourable in that regard. The area is traditionally a mining area with several operating mines and active exploration companies. All major services are available in Val d'Or and Rouyn-Noranda.

5.5 Surface Rights

All the claims composing the Property are located over Crowns Lands. There is no reason to believe that the Company won't be able to secure the surface rights to construct the infrastructures related to a potential mining operation, including tailings storage and waste disposal areas, and processing plant.

6- HISTORY

This section is modified from Karpoff (1994) and includes regional and property work conducted up to 2009.

6.1 Regional Government Surveys

A series of geological surveys and geoscientific studies have been conducted by the Quebec Government in the Project area. Geological surveys in the 1955-1959 period then in 1972 (Leuner 1959, and Brett et al. 1976) cover the entire Property area. In 1989, the MRNF released the results of a regional metallogenic study on lithium prospects and other high technology commodities in the Abitibi-Témiscamingue region (Boily et al. 1989).

6.2 Mineral Exploration Work

Very little exploration work has been conducted on the Property prior to 1966. In 1956, an electrical resistivity (potential) survey was completed by Kopp Scientific Inc. in the central portion of the Property. In 1958, East-Sullivan Mines Ltd conducted magnetic and polarisation surveys followed by 6 drill holes located in the south-western area of the Property. In 1963, Space Age Metals Corp., exploring for magmatic sulfides completed magnetic and electromagnetic surveys in the area of the main pegmatite dyke. In 1965, Delta Mining Corp. Ltd conducted additional magnetic survey in the area.

From 1966 until 1969, exploration work was conducted under the direction and supervision of Mr. George H. Dumont, consulting engineer. The exploration programs, originally designed for magmatic sulfides, successfully outlined the main spodumene-bearing pegmatite on the Property. The work included magnetic and electromagnetic surveys, and 23 diamond drill holes totalling 2,611.37 metres.

In 1969, the Quebec Department of Natural Resources carried out a series of floatation tests on two drill core composite samples. The bulk sample was composed of split core from drill hole AL-14 (50 metres) and hole Al-19 (38.1 metres). The results confirmed that the material was amenable to concentration by floatation process producing commercial grade spodumene concentrate assaying between 5.13% and 5.81% Li_2O with recovery ranging from 66.86% and 82.25%.

In 1978, Société Miniere Louvem Inc. completed two diamond drill holes, AL-24 and Al-25, on the western extension of the pegmatite dyke for a total of 190.5 metres.

In 1980, Société Québecoise d'Exploration Minière ("SOQUEM") completed six diamond drill holes (80-26 to 80-31) totalling 619.96 metres in the central portion of the spodumene-bearing pegmatite. At the same time, 224 core samples from previous drilling done between 1967 and 1980 on the pegmatite dyke were re-assayed for Li_2O.

In 1991, Raymor Resources Ltd ("Raymor") conducted small-scale metallurgical testing of pegmatite rocks mineralised in spodumene sampled on the Property. An 18.3 kg sample grading 1.66% Li_2O was tested in 1991 by the Centre de Recherche Minerale ("CRM" now called "COREM"). Results of the metallurgical testing returned a concentrate grade of 6.3% Li_2O with recovery rate of 72.6%.

In 1993, Raymor conducted additional drilling of 33 holes for a total of 3,699.66 metres with the objective of verifying the presence and detailing the geometry of the spodumene-bearing pegmatite. Raymor also conducted geological mapping, trenching and started a 30 tonnes bulk sampling of the pegmatite dyke (completed in 1996).

In 1997, Raymor contracted the CRM to conduct additional metallurgical testing. The tests were conducted on two different samples weighting 18,049 kg (average Li_2O grade of 1.32%) and 12,283 kg (average Li_2O grade of 1.10%) respectively. The results of the metallurgical testing returned for the first sample a concentrate grade of 5.61% Li_2O (after magnetic separation) with a recovery rate of 60.8%. The second sample returned a final concentrate grade of 5.16% with a recovery grade of 58.3%.

Historical mineral resources were estimated in 1994 then revised in 1999 by Karpoff for SOQUEM and Raymor. The final historical mineral resources were totalling 2,424,400 tonnes at an average grade of 1.05% Li_2O using a cut-off grade of 0.5% Li_2O. To these mineral resources, Karpoff is defining an additional 1,580,000 tonnes of historical resources in the possible category without specifying the Li_2O grade.

A Qualified Person has not done sufficient work to classify the above-stated historical mineral resource estimate as current mineral resources. The historical mineral resources uses categories other than the ones set out in the *CIM Definition Standards on Mineral Resources and Reserves.* The author cannot explain the differences between the categories of the historical estimate and the mineral resources categories defined in the *CIM Definition Standards on Mineral Resources and Reserves.* The issuer is not treating the historical mineral resource estimate as current mineral resources as defined in section 1.2 and 1.3 of the *NI 43-101 Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects*. The historical estimate should not be relied upon.

In 1999, Raymor concluded an agreement with SOQUEM. The group completed a pre-feasibility study on the Project including additional metallurgical testing. The results of the metallurgical test outlined the difficulty of generating a high quality spodumene concentrate. The economic analysis returned a negative investment return rate (IRR) making the Project uneconomic at that time.

7- GEOLOGICAL SETTING

7.1 Regional Geology

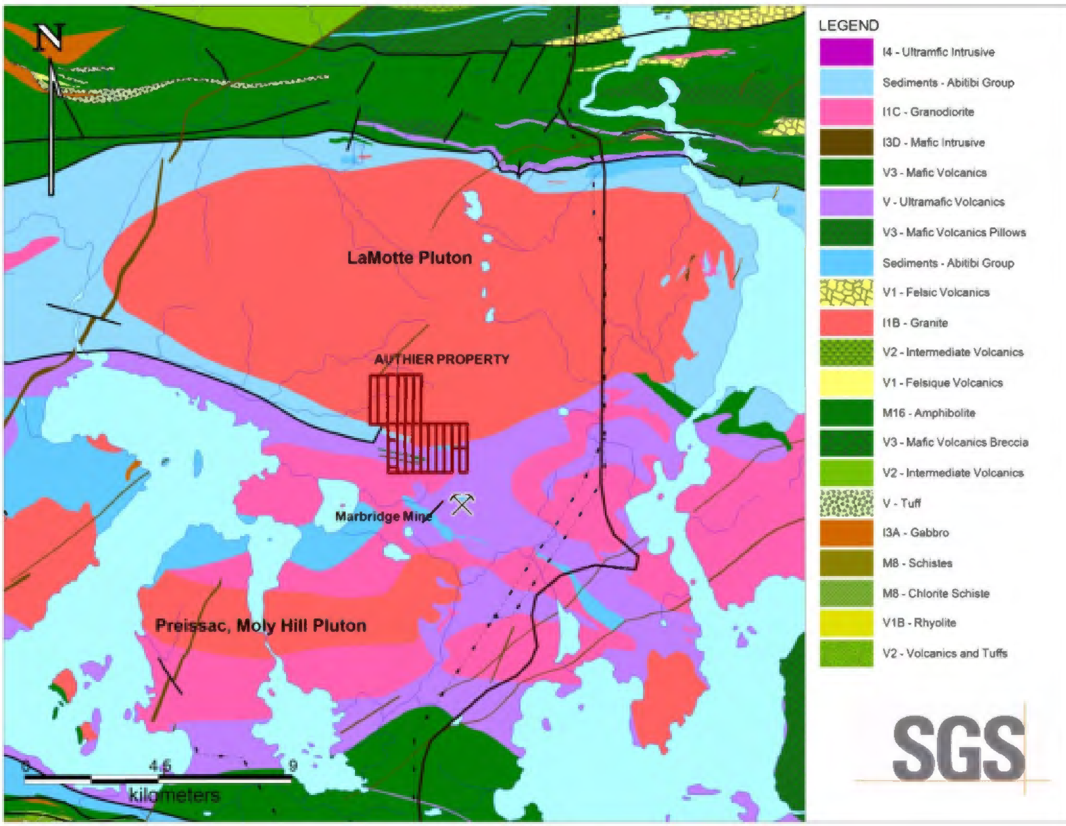
The Authier property is located in the southeast part of the Superior Province of the Canadian Shield craton, more specifically in the Southern Volcanic Zone of the Abitibi Greenstone Belt. The spodumene-bearing pegmatites observed on the Property are genetically related to the Preissac-Lacorne batholith located 40 km northeast of the city of Val d'Or (Corfu 1993, Boily 1995, Mulja et al. 1995a).

The Preissac-Lacorne batholith is an Archean-age syn- to post-tectonic intrusive complex that intruded along the La Pause anticline into the volcano-sedimentary units of the Malartic Composite Group. The rocks of the Malartic Group are metamorphosed to the greenschist to lower amphibolite metamorphic grade and are bounded to the north by the Manneville fault and by the Cadillac-Larder Lake fault to the south. The units comprising the Malartic Group are mafic to ultramafic metavolcanic rocks (serpentinised peridotites, amphibolitic mafic flows) and metasedimentary units (biotite schists derived from greywackes). The Preissac-Lacorne batholith comprises early-stage metaluminous intrusive suites dioritic to granodioritic in composition and four late stage peraluminous monzogranitic plutons: Preissac, La Corne, La Motte and Moly Hill plutons. Late Proterozoic-age diabase dykes crosscutting all the lithologies can also be observed in the region (Boily 1995, Mulja et al. 1995, Desrocher et Hubert 1996).

The Pegmatites dykes and other aplitic dykes and veins observed in the region are genetically derived from the late peraluminous plutons. More than one thousand intrusions of mineralised but mostly barren pegmatite dykes have been mapped in the vicinity of the Preissac-Lacorne batholith. These intrusions cross-cut all the units of the Malartic Group and intrusive lithologies of the batholith except the late Proterozoic diabase dykes. The pegmatites and the aplitic intrusions occur in two distinct morphologies: tabular generally strongly dipping dykes with sharp contacts, and irregular shape dykes often composed of mixed pegmatitic and aplitic lithologies in contact with the country rocks. The dykes can be up to hundreds of metres in length with a thickness varying from a few centimetres to tens of metres, with the majority having less than a metre in thickness.

The pegmatites can be classified by their spatial distribution within and around the lithologies of the Preissac-Lacorne batholith. The pegmatites occurring within or in the vicinity of the La Motte and La Corne plutons are generally mineralised in beryl and colombite-tantalite compare to the pegmatites observed in association with the Preissac pluton which are mostly un-mineralised. The spodumene-bearing pegmatites almost exclusively cross-cut lithologies located outside the late stage plutons of the Preissac-Lacorne Batholith and can be uniform or present internal zoning enriched in spodumene. The hydrothermal veins mineralised in molybdenite occur inside, near the edges, the intrusives related to the Preissac and Moly Hill plutons.

Figure 7.1 – Regional Geology Map

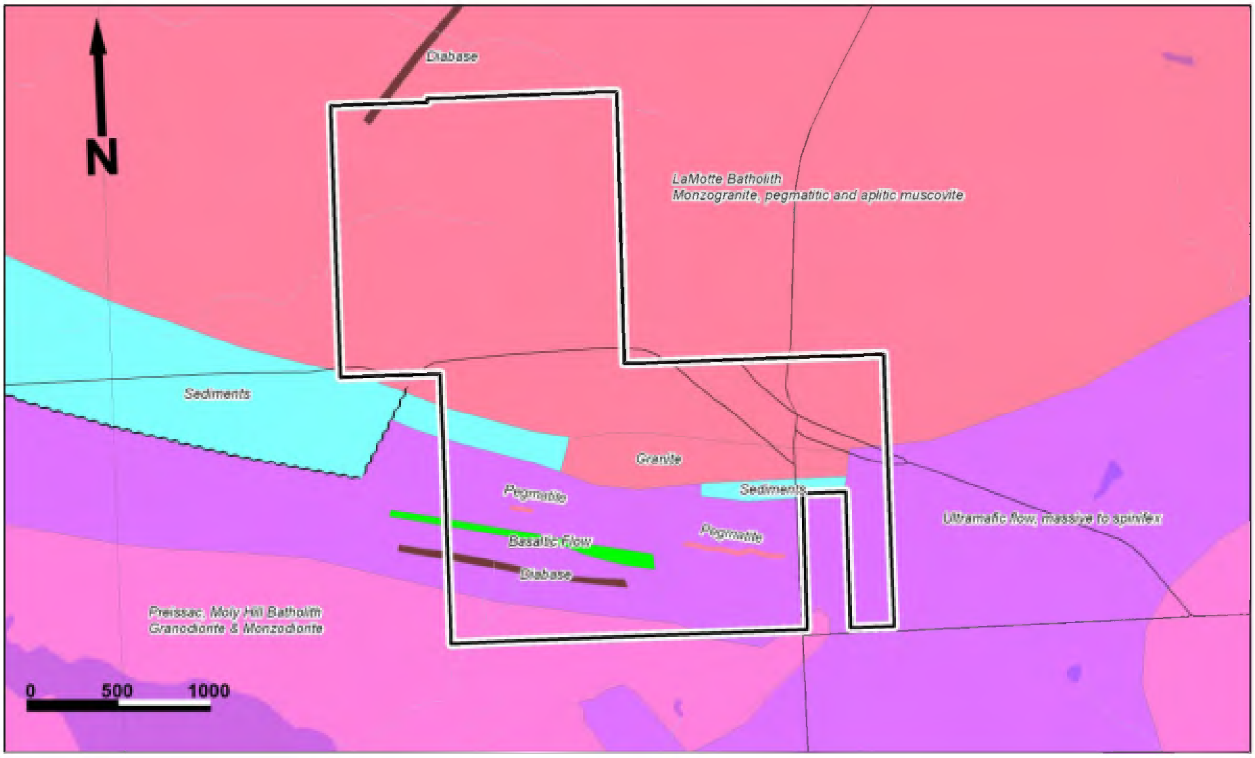


7.2 Property Geology

The Property geology comprises intrusive units of the La Motte pluton to the north and Preissac pluton to the south with volcano-sedimentary lithologies of the Malartic Group in the centre. The volcano-sedimentary stratigraphy is generally oriented east-west and ranges between 500 m and 850 m in thickness (north-south). The volcanic units comprise principally ultramafic (peridotitic) metavolcanic flows with less abundant basaltic metavolcanics. Several highly metamorphosed metasedimentary units described as hornblende-chlorite-biotite schists occur on the south-central portion of the Property generally in contact with the La Motte pluton to the north (Karpoff 1994).

The northern border of the Preissac pluton, composed of granodiorite and monzodiorite, runs east-west along the southern edge on the Property. To the north, muscovite monzogranitic units of the La Motte pluton cover the Property. Numerous small pegmatites generally composed of quartz monzonite are intruding the volcanic stratigraphy including the larger spodumene-bearing pegmatite which is the focus of the current mineral resource estimate.

Figure 7.2 – Local Geological Map



8- DEPOSIT MODEL

The deposit model for the lithium mineralisation occurring on the Authier property is a granitic pegmatites type, more specifically the rare-element pegmatites sub-type due to the presence of spodumene. Rare-element pegmatites typically occur in metamorphic terranes and are commonly peripheral to larger granitic plutons, which in many cases represent the parental granite from which the pegmatite was derived. The late Archean pegmatites of the Superior Province are typically localised along deep fault systems which in many areas coincide with major metamorphic and tectonic boundaries. Most pegmatites range in size from a few metres to hundreds of metres long and from centimetric-scale to several hundred metres wide and even more for a few known cases. Rare-element pegmatites can have complex internal structures where the internal units in complex pegmatites consist of a sequence of zones, mainly concentric, which conform roughly to the shape of the pegmatite, and differ in mineral assemblages and textures. From the margin inward, these zones consist of a border zone, a wall zone, intermediate zones, and a core zone. The border zone is generally thin and typically aplitic (fine grained) in texture. The wall zone, composed mainly of quartz-feldspar-muscovite, is wider and coarser grained than the border zone and marks the beginning of coarse crystallisation characteristic of pegmatites. Intermediate zones, where present, are more complex mineralogically and contain a variety of economically important minerals such as sheet mica, beryl and spodumene. In the intermediate zones of some pegmatites, individual crystals size can reaches metres to tens of metres. The core zone consists mainly of quartz, either as solid masses or as euhedral crystals. Rare-element pegmatites typically associated with granitic intrusions are distributed in zonal patterns around such intrusions. In general, the pegmatites most enriched in rare metals and volatile components are located farthest from intrusions (see Figure 8.1). Rare-element pegmatites are generally considered to form by primary crystallisation from volatile-rich siliceous melt related to highly differenciated granitic magmas. The lithology of the source rocks for these melts is a major control on the ultimate composition of subsequently formed rare-element pegmatites (Černý 1993, Sinclair 1996).

Figure 8.1 – Schematic Representation of Regional Zonation of Pegmatites

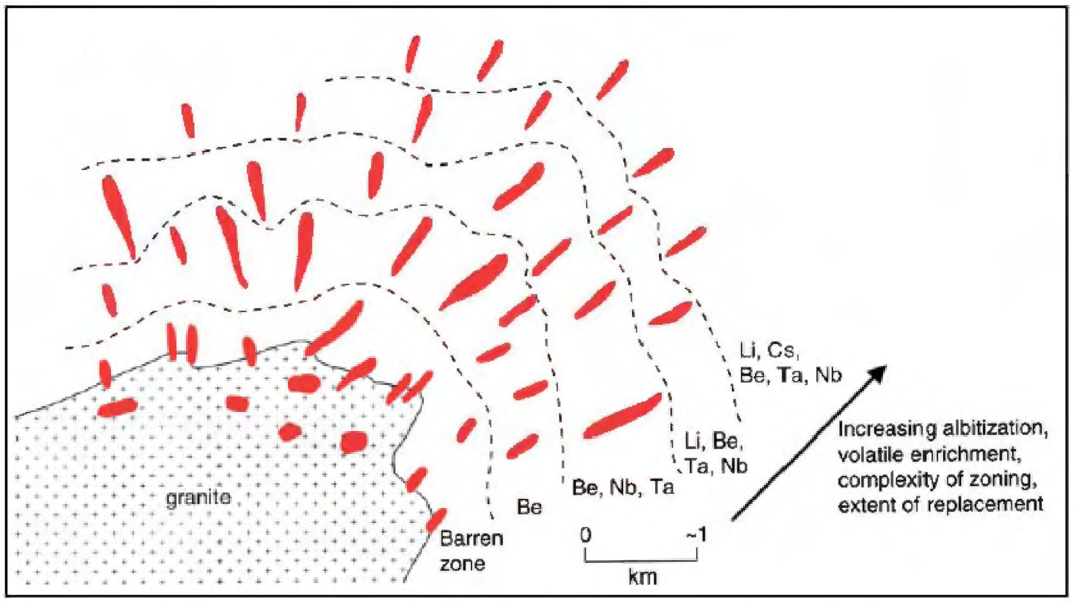


Image from Sinclair 1996 (modified from Trueman and Černý 1982)

Another type of deposit model observed in the Property area is nickel-copper sulfides associated with Archean-age ultramafic volcanic lithologies. A good example of this type of deposit, widely occurring around the world as in the Kambalda mining camp in Australia, occurs at the mined-out Marbridge deposits located less than 3 km south of the Property. This type of deposit involves metre-scale thick lenses or sheets of nickel-copper-bearing sulfides mineralisation typically composed of pyrite, pyrrhotite, chalcopyrite, and pentlandite. These lenses of sulfides are generally stratabound within flows of ultramafic volcanic unit referred as komatiite (Guilbert 1986). In the area of the Property, the ultramafic rocks hosting the sulfides are typically serpentinised and occur within a sequence of interbanded felsic volcanic rocks and greywacke sediments (Clark 1965, Graterol 1971).

9- MINERALISATION

The mineralisation observed at the Authier project in the spodumene-bearing pegmatites is principally lithium with trace amount of beryllium, molybdenum, tantalum, niobium, cesium and rubidium. Table 9.1 details the typical geochemical composition of the Authier pegmatite averaged from the Project database.

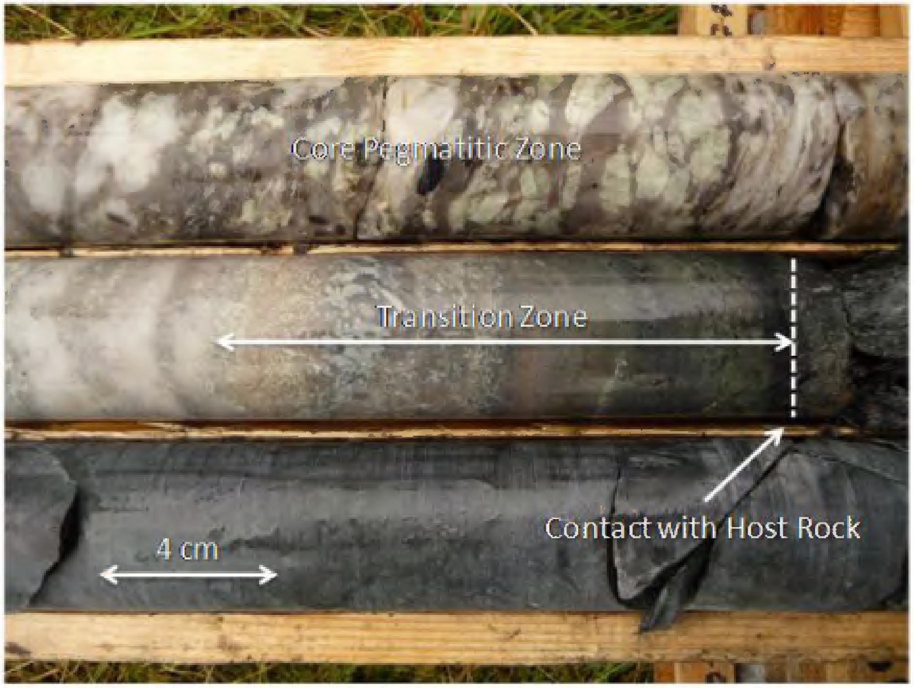
Table 9.1 – Average Geochemical Composition of the Authier Pegmatite

	Average	Max	Count
Li_2O (%)	0.68	2.61	1245
BeO (%)	0.014	0.045	134
Cs_2O (%)	0.006	0.032	98
Ta_2O_5 (%)	0.008	0.023	79
Nb_2O_5 (%)	0.011	0.018	79
Rb_2O (%)	0.1	0.22	911
MoS_2 (%)	0.001	0.052	214

The observations made during the logging of the recent drill holes suggest that the main pegmatite at Authier is composed of at least two intrusive phases. The outside border of the pegmatite in contact with the host rocks as been identified as a transition zone or border zone. This transition zone is often significantly less mineralised in spodumene and is characterised by a centimetre-scale fine to medium-grained chill margin followed by a medium to coarse-grained decimetre to metre-scale zone. The transition zone often includes fragments of the host rock and can also be intermixed with the material from the core zone. The main intrusive phase observed in the pegmatite is described as a core pegmatitic zone characterised by large centimetre-scale spodumene and white feldspar minerals. The core zone hosts the majority of the spodumene mineralisation at Authier. Figure 9.1 is a picture showing the transition and core zones from drill hole AL-10-03.

The spodumene-bearing pegmatite is principally defined by one single continuous intrusion or dyke which contains local rafts or xenoliths of the amphibolitic host rock which can be a few metres thick and up to 200 metres in length. Based on the information gathered from the drilling, the pegmatite intrusion is more than 700 metres in length and can be up to 60 metres thick. The intrusion is generally oriented east-west, dip to the north at an angle ranging between 35 and 50 degrees and is reaching depth of up the 165 metres below surface.

Figure 9.1 – Drill Core from Hole AL-10-03 Showing the Core and Transition Zones



The interpretation of the mineralisation at Authier is principally based on macroscopic observations made during the logging of the core. The author is not aware that any detailed analysis of the geochemistry of the pegmatite or mineralogical study has been made recently to characterise in more detail the lithologies observed on the Property. SGS Geostat recommends conducting more advanced study on the mineralogy and geochemistry of the mineralised pegmatites occurring on the Property.

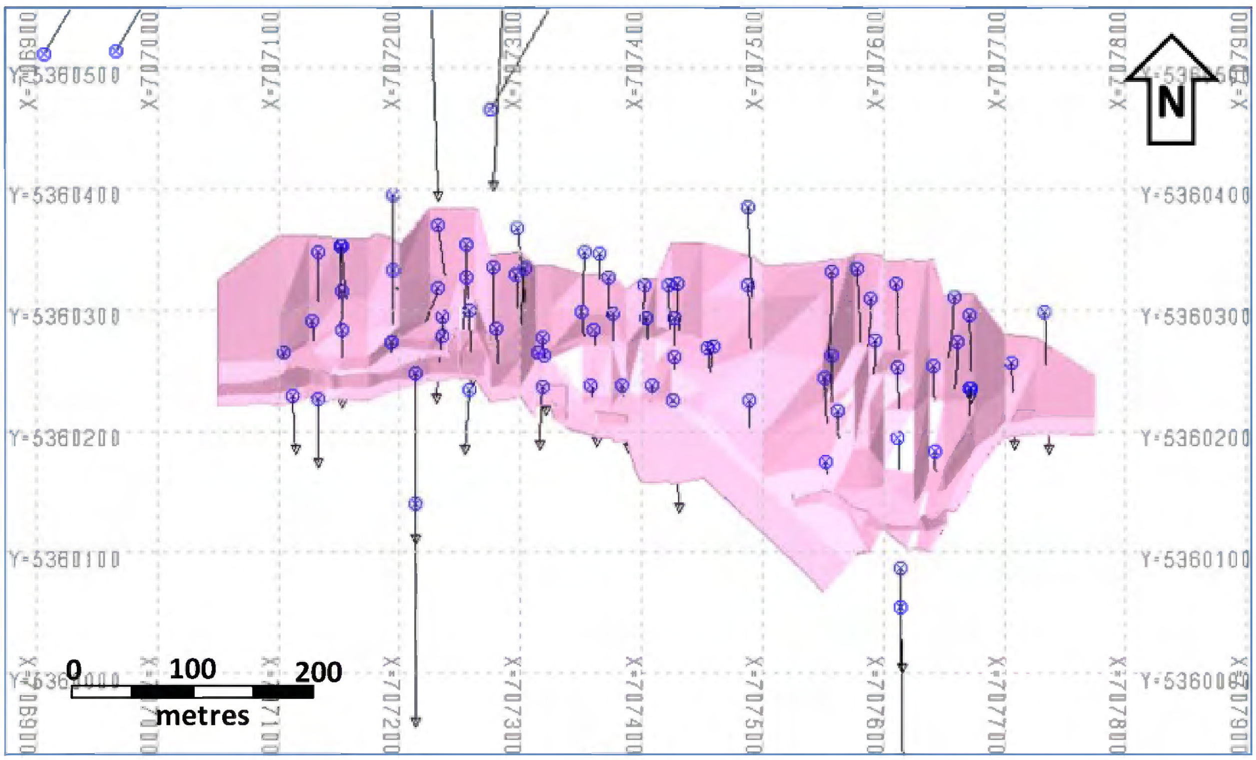
10- EXPLORATION

The Company began working on the Property in September of 2010 with a first exploration program that lasted until early December. During the fall 2010 exploration program, 18 diamond drill holes were completed. All successful drill holes have intersected pegmatite zones. In addition to drilling, 53.5 line-km of ground magnetic surveying were completed on the Property in November 2010.

11- DRILLING

The drilling conducted at Authier during the 2010 exploration programs totals 18 NQ size holes for 1,905 m. From these drill holes, 583 samples for analysis were collected representing approximately 41% of the drill core material. The drill holes are generally spaced 25 m to 50 m apart with azimuth generally N180° and dip ranging from 45° to 70°. The mineralised drill intersection ranges from near true thickness to 85% true thickness. The spodumene-bearing pegmatite is principally defined by one single continuous intrusion or dyke which contains local rafts or xenoliths of the amphibolitic host rock which can be a few metres thick and up to 200 metres in length. Based on the information gathered from the drilling, the pegmatite intrusion is more than 700 metres in length and can be up to 60 metres thick. The intrusion is generally oriented east-west, dip to the north at an angle ranging between 35 and 50 degrees and is reaching depth of up the 165 metres below surface. Please refer to section 17 for the interpretation of the drill results based on the results of mineral resources estimate. Figure 11.1 shows, in plan view, the historical and recent drilling conducted in the vicinity of the main pegmatite intrusion at the Authier property.

Figure 11.1 – Plan View of the Historical and Recent Drilling in the Vicinity of the Main Pegmatite Intrusion at the Authier Property



12- SAMPLING METHOD AND APPROACH

This section is based on information supplied by Glen Eagle and observations made during the independent verification program conducted at the Project site by the author on September 23 and November 5, 2010.

The Company contracted Services Forestiers et d'Exploration GFE ("Services GFE") for the management of the exploration work for the Authier property. Services GFE provided the office, core logging and storage facilities to the Company which are located less than 4 km southeast from the main pegmatite near the town of La Motte.

The evaluation of the geological setting and lithium mineralisation on the Property includes observations and sampling from surface (through mapping and grab samples from trenches) but is principally based on information and sampling from diamond drilling. The drill core logging and sampling was conducted at the Property or at the nearby Service GFE facilities. All samples collected by Glen Eagle during the course of the 2010 exploration program were sent to ALS Canada Ltd ("ALS") laboratories in Val d'Or, Quebec, for preparation then to ALS laboratories in North Vancouver, BC for analysis. The remaining drill core is currently stored at the nearby Services GFE facilities.

All drill core handling was done on site with logging and sampling processes conducted by employees and contractors of Glen Eagle. The observations of lithology, structure, mineralisation, sample number and location were noted by the geologists and geotechnicians on hardcopy then recorded in a Microsoft Access digital database. Copies of the database are stored on external hard drive for security.

Drill core of NQ size was placed in a wooden core boxes and collected twice a day at the drill site then transported to the core logging facilities. The drill core was first aligned and measured by a technician for core recovery. After a summary review of the core, it was logged and sampling intervals were defined by a geologist. Before sampling, the core was photographed using a digital camera and the core boxes were identified with Box Number, Hole ID, From and To using aluminum tags. Due to the hardness of the pegmatite units, the recovery of the drill core is generally very good and samples are representative of the mineralisation.

Sampling intervals were determined by the geologist, marked and tagged based on observations of the lithology and mineralisation. The typical sampling length is 1.5 m but can vary according to lithological contact between the mineralised pegmatite and the host rock. In general, at least one host rock sample was collected each side from the contacts with the pegmatite. The drill core samples were split in two halves with one half placed in a new plastic bag along with the sample tag; the other half was replaced in the core box with the second sample tag for reference. The third sample tag was archived on site. The samples were then catalogued and placed in a rice bags or sealed pails for shipping. The sample shipment forms were prepared on site with one copy inserted in one of the shipment bags and one copy kept for reference. The samples were transported on a regular basis by Glen Eagle's employees or contractors directly to the ALS facilities in Val d'Or. At the ALS laboratory, the samples shipment is verified and a confirmation of shipment reception is emailed to Glen Eagle's project manager. The remaining core samples kept for reference are stored in covered metal racks at Services GFE facilities.

The drill holes in the vicinity of the pegmatite intrusion are generally spaced 25 m to 50 m apart and cover an area 650 m east-west and 300 m north-south. The drill holes are generally oriented N180° and dip between 45° to 70° to a maximum depth of 185 m below surface. The mineralised drill intersection ranges from near true thickness to 85% true thickness. Based on the drill data, the mineralised pegmatite intrusion has been modeled in 3 dimensions. Please refer to section 17 for additional details on the modeling and mineral resource estimate of the mineralised pegmatite intrusion.

SGS Geostat validated the exploration processes and core sampling procedures used by Glen Eagle as part of an independent verification program. SGS Geostat concluded that the drill core handling, logging and sampling protocols are at conventional industry standard and conform to generally accepted best practices. The author considers that the samples quality is good and that the samples are generally representative. Finally, SGS Geostat is confident that the system is appropriate for the collection of data suitable for the estimation of a NI 43-101 compliant mineral resource estimate.

13- SAMPLE PREPARATION, ANALYSIS AND SECURITY

13.1 Sample Preparation and Analyses

Drill core samples collected during the 2010 exploration program are transported directly by Glen Eagle representatives to the ALS laboratory facilities in Val d'Or, Quebec for sample preparation. The submitted samples are pulverized there to respect the specifications of the analytical protocol and then shipped to ALS laboratories in North Vancouver, BC for analysis.

All samples received at ALS are digitally inventoried using bar-code then weighted. Drying is done to samples having excess humidity. Sample material is crushed in a jaw and/or roll crusher to 70% passing 9 mesh. The crushed material is split with a rifle splitter to obtain a 250 g sub-sample which is then pulverised to 85% passing 200 mesh using a single component (flying disk) or a two components (ring and puck) ring mills.

The analyses are conducted at the ALS laboratory located in North Vancouver, BC, which is an accredited laboratory under ISO/IEC 17025 standards. There are two analytical methods used for the samples from the Authier project. The first analytical method used by ALS is the 38 elements analysis (not including lithium) using lithium metaborate fusion followed by Inductively Coupled Plasma Mass Spectrometry ("ICP-MS") (ALS code ME-MS81). This method use 0.2 g of the pulverised material and returns different detection limit for each element. The second analytical protocol used at ALS is the ore grade lithium four-acid digestion with Inductively Coupled Plasma – Atomic Emission Spectrometry ("ICP-AES") (ALS code Li-OG63). The Li-OG63 analytical method uses approximately 0.4 g of pulp material and returns a lower detection limit of 0.01% Li.

SGS Geostat conducted independent check sampling of selected drill core from the Project. The analyses of the check samples were conducted at the SGS Canada Inc. – Minerals Services laboratory located in Toronto, Ontario ("SGS Minerals"), which is an accredited ISO/IEC 17025 laboratory. The analytical method used by SGS Minerals is the ore grade analysis using sodium peroxide fusion with Induced Coupled Plasma Optical Emission Spectrometry ("ICP-OES") finish methodology with a lower detection limit of 0.01% Li (SGS code ICP90Q).This method uses 20 g of pulp material.

The analytical protocols are detailed in Appendix B.

13.2 Quality Assurance and Quality Control Procedure

Above the laboratory quality assurance quality control protocol("QA/QC") routinely conducted by ALS using pulp duplicate analysis, Glen Eagle implemented an internal QA/QC protocol consisting in the insertion of reference material, analytical standards and blanks, on a systematic basis with the samples shipped to ALS. The company also sent pulps from selected mineralised intersection to SGS Minerals for re-analysis. SGS Geostat did not visit the ALS or SGS Minerals facilities, or conduct an audit of the laboratories.

13.2.1 Analytical Standards

Two different standards were used by Glen Eagle for the internal QA/QC program: one low grade lithium ("Low-Li") and one high grade lithium ("High-Li") standards. Both standards are custom made reference materials from mineralised material coming from the main pegmatite intrusion at Authier. In order to evaluate their expected values, both Low-Li and High-Li standards have been analysed 15 times each at the SGS Minerals laboratory in Toronto and 15 times each at the ALS laboratory in North Vancouver, British-Colombia. The analytical protocol used at SGS Minerals is the ore grade sodium peroxide fusion with ICP-OES finish described in section 13.1. The analytical protocol used at ALS is the ore grade lithium four-acid digestion with ICP-AES finish described in section 13.1.

For the Low-Li standard, the analytical results returned from SGS Minerals for the 15 samples average 0.63% Li_2O versus an average of 0.61% Li_2O for the 15 samples submitted to ALS. For the High-Li standard, the average of the 15 samples analysed at SGS Minerals returned 2.91% Li_2O versus an average of 2.88% Li_2O for the 15 samples processed at ALS. Each laboratory shows relatively consistent analytical results from one sample to another for each standard analysed. The averages for each standard also show a good correlation between SGS Minerals and ALS. The results from the analysis of these 30 samples for each Low-Li and High-Li are use to determine the expected values (mean value from the 30 samples) and the QAQC warning/failure thresholds (±2 standard deviations and ±3 standard deviations respectively). Table 13.1 shows the results for each standard using both analytical protocols.

Table 13.1 – Results for Custom Low-Li and High-Li Standards

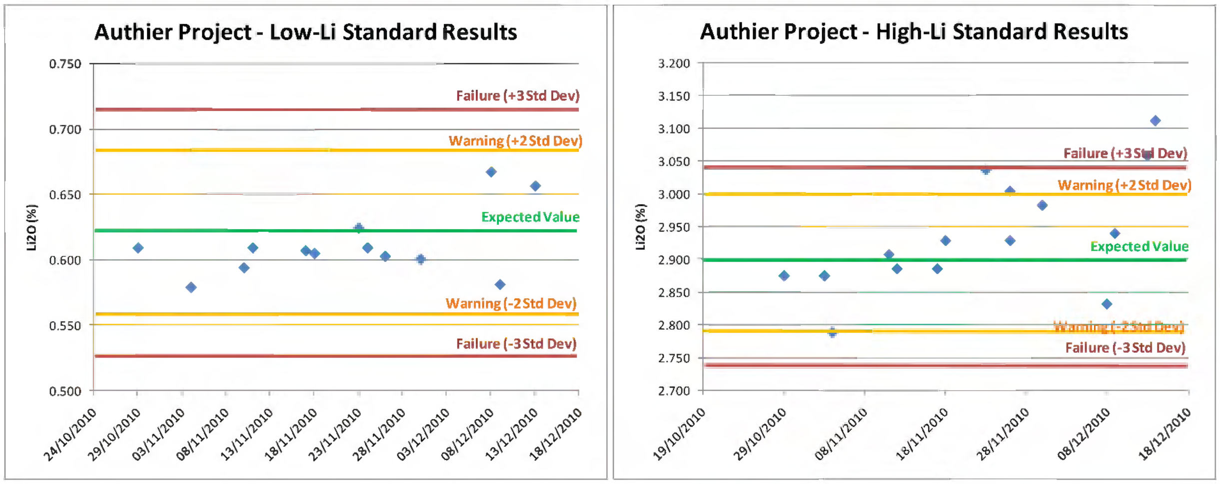
Glen Eagle Resources Inc - Authier Project - Standards Certifications			
	Low Grade Standard (Li2O %)		
	ALS Data	SGS Data	All Data
Count	15	15	30
Mean	0.614	0.629	0.622
Std Dev	0.042	0.012	0.031
Min	0.588	0.603	0.588
Median	0.605	0.624	0.619
Max	0.764	0.646	0.764
QAQC Thresholds	Warning Range (2 x Std Dev)	Lower Limit	0.559
		Higher Limit	0.684
	Failure limit (3 x Std Dev)	Lower Limit	0.528
		Higher Limit	0.715
	High Grade Standard (Li2O %)		
	ALS Data	SGS Data	All Data
Count	15	15	30
Mean	2.884	2.911	2.898
Std Dev	0.067	0.031	0.053
Min	2.756	2.820	2.756
Median	2.874	2.907	2.907
Max	3.090	2.950	3.090
QAQC Thresholds	Warning Range (2 x Std Dev)	Lower Limit	2.792
		Higher Limit	3.003
	Failure limit (3 x Std Dev)	Lower Limit	2.739
		Higher Limit	3.056

From the 13 Low-Li standard analysed, none falls outside the QC Warning interval or the QC Failure interval. From the 15 High-Li standard analysed, 2 falls outside the QC Warning interval and 2 returned values outside the QC Failure interval. After reviewing the 2 failures, they are considered acceptable as the falls within 5.5-7.4% of the expected value for High-Li. Table 13.2 reports the statistics of the Low-Li and High-Li standards. Figure 13.1 shows plots of the variation of both standards with time.

Table 13.2 - Summary Statistics of Low-Li and High-Li Standards

Standard	Count	Expected Li_2O (%)	Observed Li_2O (%)		% of Expected	QC Warning	QC Failure
		Average	Average	Std. Dev.			
Low-Li	13	0.62	0.61	0.026	98%	0	0
High-Li	15	2.90	2.94	0.088	101%	2	2

Figure 13.1 – Plots of the Variation of the Low-Li and High-Li Standards with Time

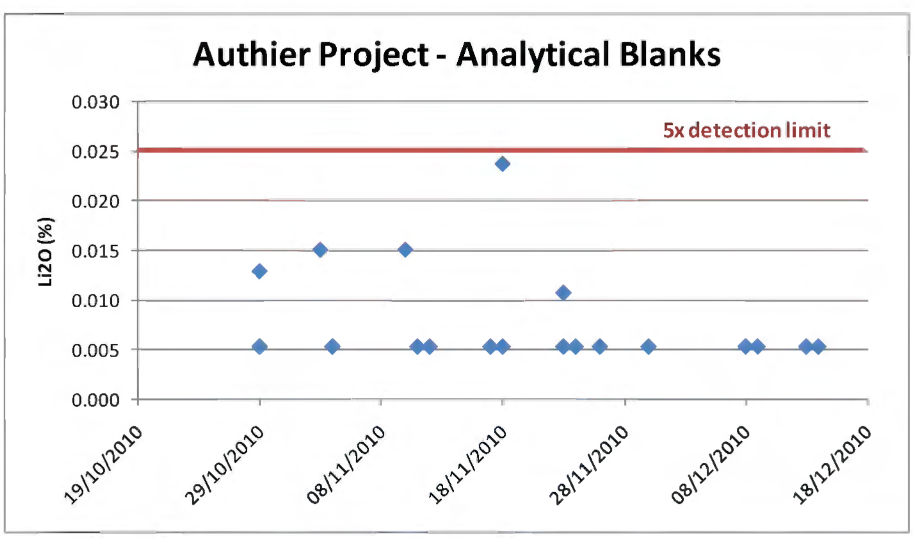


13.2.2 Analytical Blanks

Glen Eagle implemented the insertion of analytical blanks in the sample series as part of their internal QA/QC protocol. The analytical blanks are made of coarse (average 2.5 cm diameter) decorative marble bought at Canadian Tire. The blank samples are inserted at every 20 samples in the sample series.

A total of 29 analytical blanks were analysed by the Li-OG63 method corresponding to 4.9% of the samples analysed during the 2010 exploration programs. From the 29 blanks analysed, 100% of them returned less than 0.025% Li_2O, which is five times the method detection limit. Figure 13.2 shows a plot of the variation of the analytical blanks with time.

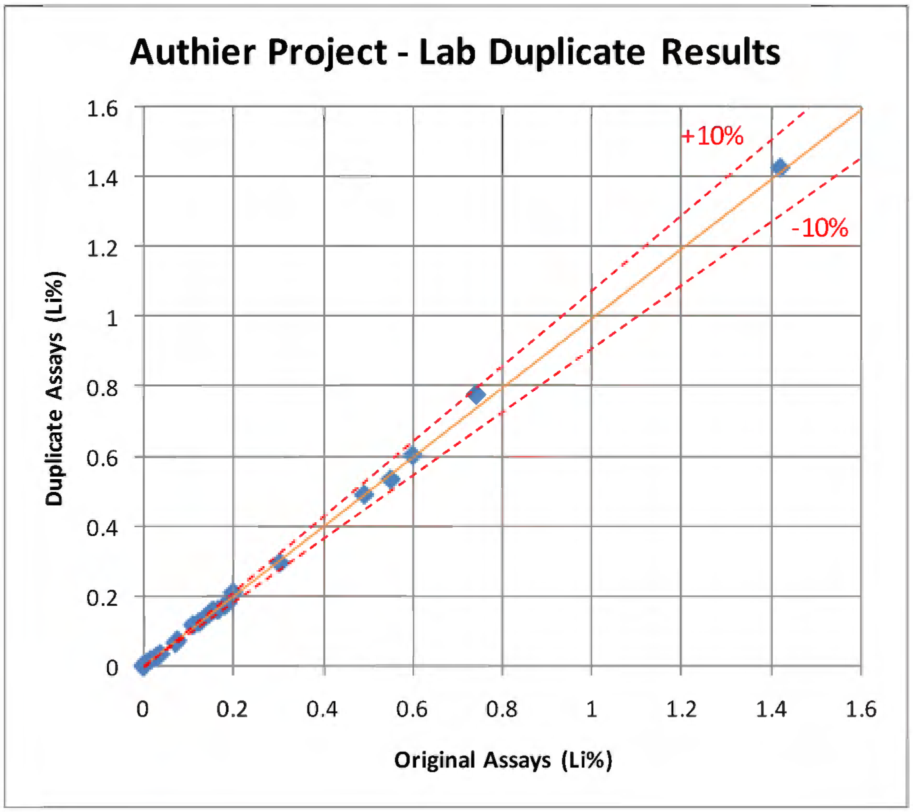
Figure 13.2 – Plot of Variance of Analytical Blanks with Time



13.2.3 Laboratory Pulp Duplicates

ALS routinely analyse duplicates of the pulp material as part of their internal QA/QC protocol. A total of 25 laboratory pulp duplicates were analysed with Li-OG63 method. For the 25 pulp duplicates analysed, all of assay pairs with grade higher than 0.025% Li (5 times the method detection limit) reproduced within ±10%. The sign test for the duplicates analysed does not outline any bias (for assay pairs with grade higher than 0.025% Li, 50% original > duplicate, 44% original < duplicate, and 6% original = duplicate). Figure 13.3 shows correlation plots for the pulp duplicates for method Li-OG63.

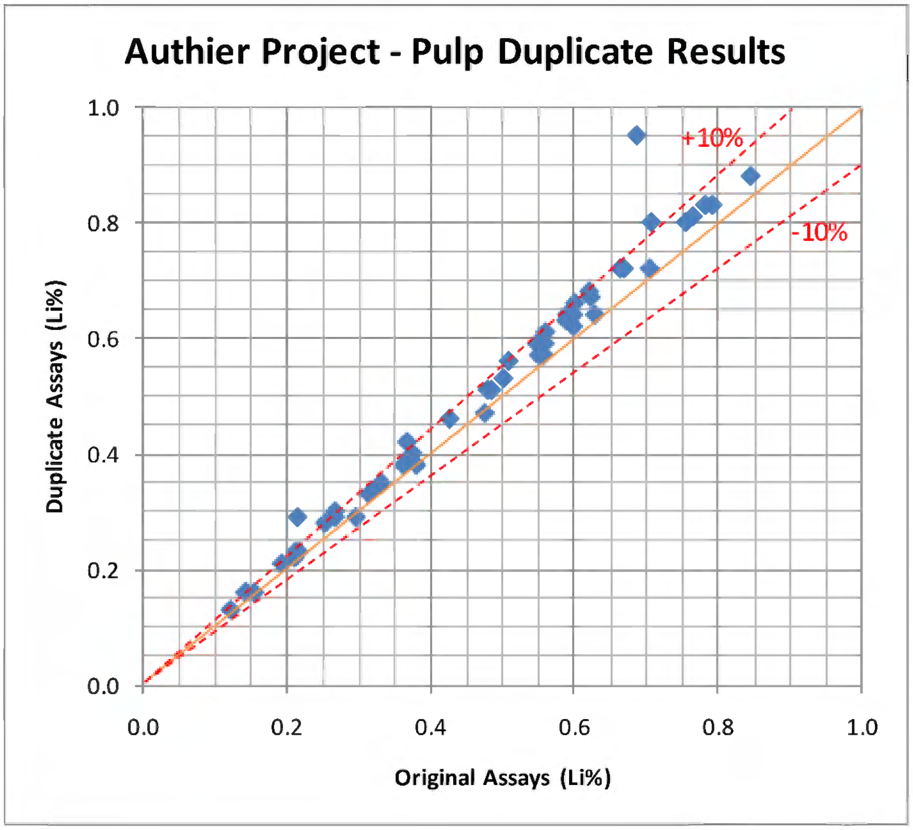
Figure 13.3 – Correlation Plots for the Laboratory Pulp Duplicates



13.2.4 Glen Eagle Pulp Re-analysis

As part of the Company QA/QC protocol, pulps from 49 mineralised core samples were sent for re-analysis to SGS Minerals. The re-analysed samples were selected from all drill holes completed during the 2010 exploration program. For the 49 pulp duplicates analysed, 84% of the assay pairs with grade higher than 0.025% Li (5 times the method detection limit) reproduced within ±10% and 96% reproduced within ±25%. The sign test for the duplicates analysed suggest a negative analytical bias toward the original assays processed by ALS (4% original > duplicate, 94% original < duplicate, and 2% original = duplicate), although the analytical bias is not very significant with the duplicate samples returning an average Li value 7.7% higher compare to the original samples. Figure 13.4 shows a correlation plot of the re-analysed pulps for ALS vs. SGS Minerals.

Figure 13.4 – Correlation Plot of the Pulps Re-analysis



13.2.5 QA/QC Conclusion

Glen Eagle implemented an internal QA/QC protocol by regularly inserting reference materials (analytical standards and blank) in the samples stream. The Company also conducted re-analysis of selected pulps in a second laboratory as part of their QA/QC protocol.

Results for the analytical standards and blanks did not highlight any analytical issues. The re-analysis of the pulps by Glen Eagle is suggesting a small negative analytical bias toward the original samples processed by ALS.

It is SGS Geostat's opinion the Glen Eagle is operating according to an industry standard QA/QC protocol for the insertion of control samples into the stream of samples for the Project. The data is of quality sufficient to be used for mineral resource estimation.

13.3 Specific Gravity

As part of the independent data verification program, SGS Geostat conducted specific gravity ("SG") measurements on 38 mineralised core samples collected from drill holes AL-10-01 and AL-10-11.

The measurements were performed using the water displacement method (weight in air / volume of water displaced) on representative half core pieces weighting between 0.67 kg and 1.33 kg with an average of 1.15 kg. The results from the measurements reported an average SG value of 2.71 t/m^3 (Table 13.3).

Table 13.3 – Specific Gravity Measurements Statistical Parameters

Authier Project - Spodumene pegmatite S.G. (t/m^3)	
Count	38
Mean	2.714
Std Dev	0.007
Relative Std Dev	0.25%
Minimum	2.642
Median	2.714
Maximum	2.813

13.4 Conclusions

SGS Geostat completed a review of the sample preparation and analysis including the QA/QC analytical protocol implemented by Glen Eagle for the Project. The author visited the Authier property on two occasions on September 23 and November 5, 2010 to review the Company sample preparation procedures. SG measurements were completed on mineralised core samples to estimate an average bulk density values for the Authier mineralised pegmatite. A review of the QA/QC analytical protocol did not outline any issues.

SGS Geostat is in the opinion that the sample preparation, analysis and QA/QC protocol used by Glen Eagle for the Authier project follow generally accepted industry standards and that the project data is of quality sufficient to be used for mineral resource estimation.

14- DATA VERIFICATION

As part of the data verification program, SGS Geostat completed independent analytical checks of drill core duplicate samples taken from Glen Eagle's 2010 diamond drilling program. SGS Geostat also conducted analysis of twin holes completed by the Company to validate the historical analytical data. Finally, verification of the laboratories analytical certificates and validation of the project digital database supplied by Glen Eagle were verified for errors or discrepancies.

During a site visit conducted on September 23 and November 5, 2010, a total of 30 mineralised drill core duplicates were collected from holes AL-10-01 and AL-10-11 by the author and submitted for Li analysis at the SGS Minerals laboratory in Toronto. The core duplicates were processed using the ore grade sodium peroxide fusion with ICP-OES finish analytical protocol described in section 13.1. A comparison of the original and duplicate analytical values is suggesting a small analytical bias toward the original samples processed by ALS. As with the pulp duplicate program completed by

Glen Eagle, the analytical bias is not very significant with the duplicate samples returning an average Li_2O value 7.9% higher compare to the original samples. Table 14.1 and 14.2 show summary statistics and comparative analysis for the duplicate samples. Figure 14.1 shows the correlation plots between the original and the duplicate analytical results for Li_2O (%).

Table 14.1 – Summary Statistics for the Independent Check Samples

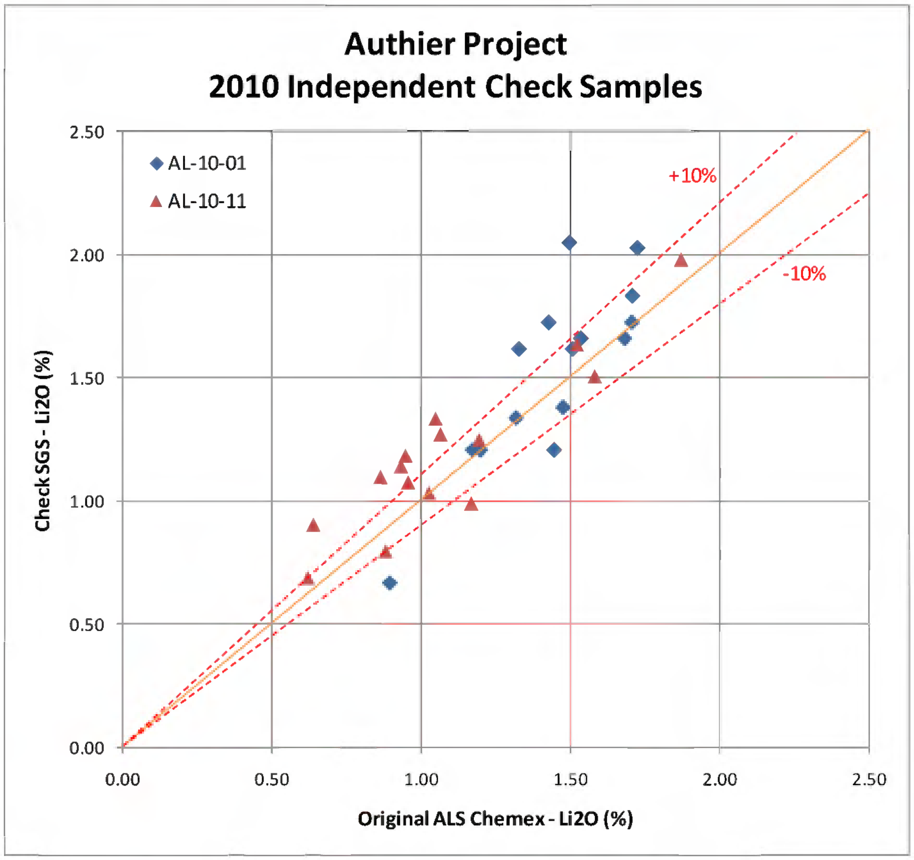
	Original ALS	Duplicate SGS
Count	30	30
Mean	1.26	1.36
Std Dev	0.34	0.38
Relative Std Dev	26.8%	28.0%
Minimum	0.62	0.67
Median	1.26	1.30
Maximum	1.87	2.05

Table 14.2 – Comparative Analysis for the Independent Check Samples

Criteria	Count	Original < Duplicate	Original > Duplicate
All samples	30	23 77%	7 23%
> 0.75%	28	21 75%	7 25%
> 0.75% & <= 1.5%	19	14 74%	5 26%
> 1.5%	9	7 78%	2 22%

Criteria	Count	Relative Percent Difference Within Range		
		±10%	±25%	±50%
All samples	30	14 47%	13 43%	3 10%
> 0.75%	28	14 50%	12 43%	2 7%
> 0.75% & <= 1.5%	19	6 32%	11 58%	2 11%
> 1.5%	9	8 89%	1 11%	0 0%

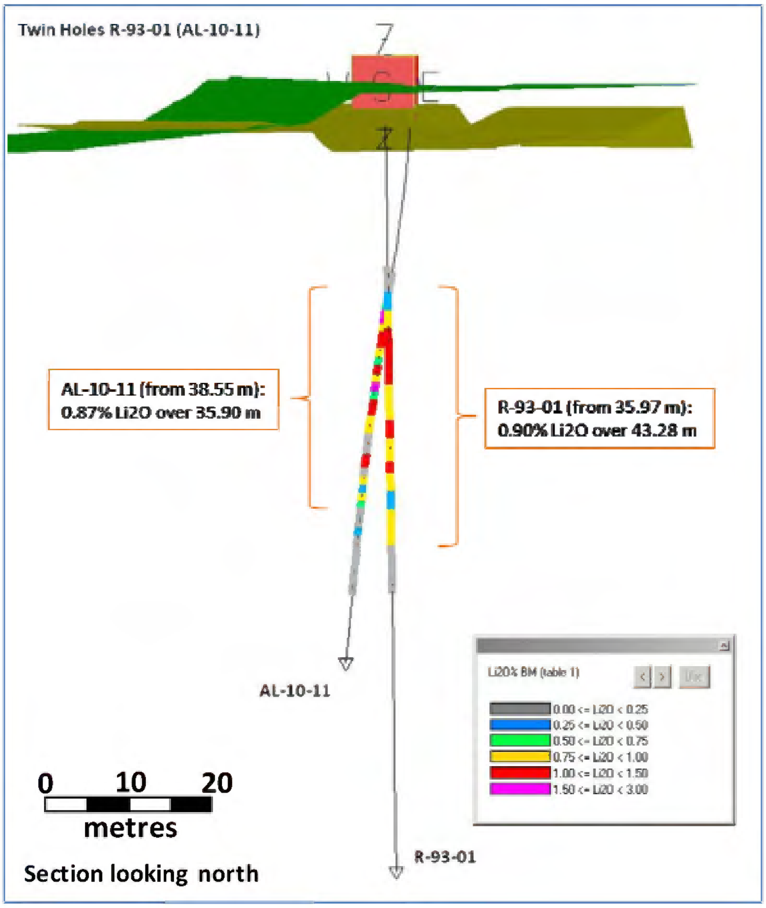
Figure 14.1 – Correlation Plot of Independent Check Samples



In order to validate the historical drilling data, SGS Geostat recommended that the Company complete twin holes of selected historical drill holes from the AL-XX and the R-93-XX series. As part of the 2010 drilling program, the Company completed 3 twin drill holes to verify the historical R-93-XX drill hole series. Holes R-93-01, R-93-13, and R-93-25 were twinned with holes Al-10-11, AL-10-06, and Al-10-01 respectively.

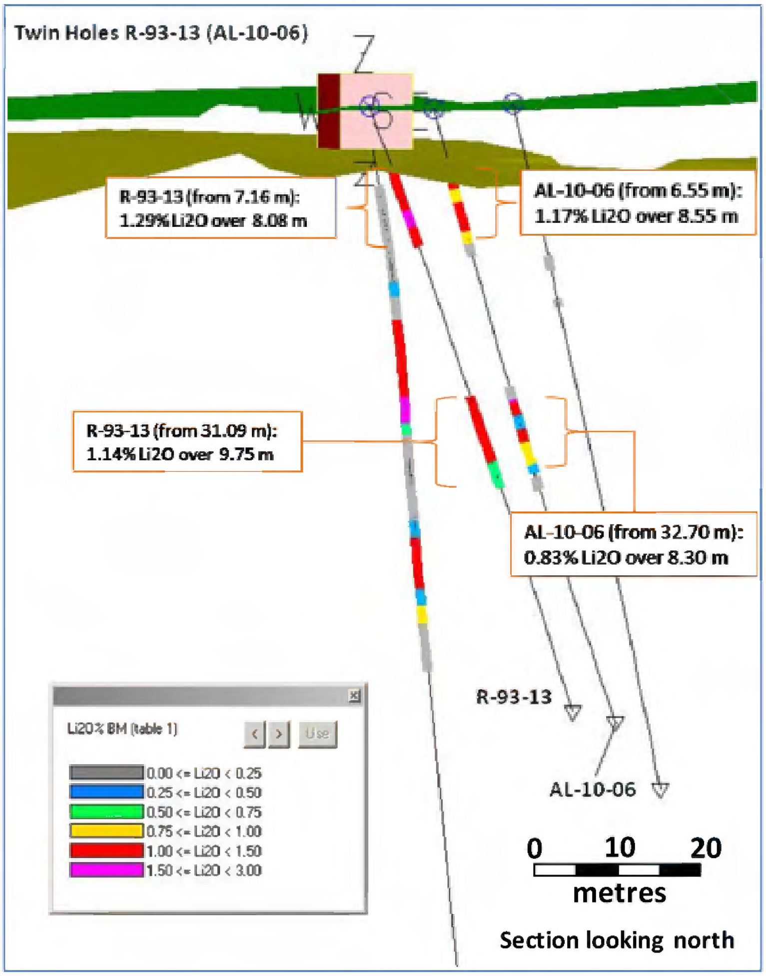
Hole AL-10-11 intersected the mineralised interval at a distance varying between 1 m and 5 m from hole R-93-01. Hole AL-10-11 returned 0.87% Li_2O over 35.90 m, which is 3.68% lower compare to the original mineralised interval of 0.90% Li_2O over 43.28 m intersected in hole R-93-01. Figure 14.2 illustrates the results of twin holes AL-10-11 and R-93-01.

Figure 14.2 – Section Showing Results for Twin Holes AL-10-11 and R-93-01



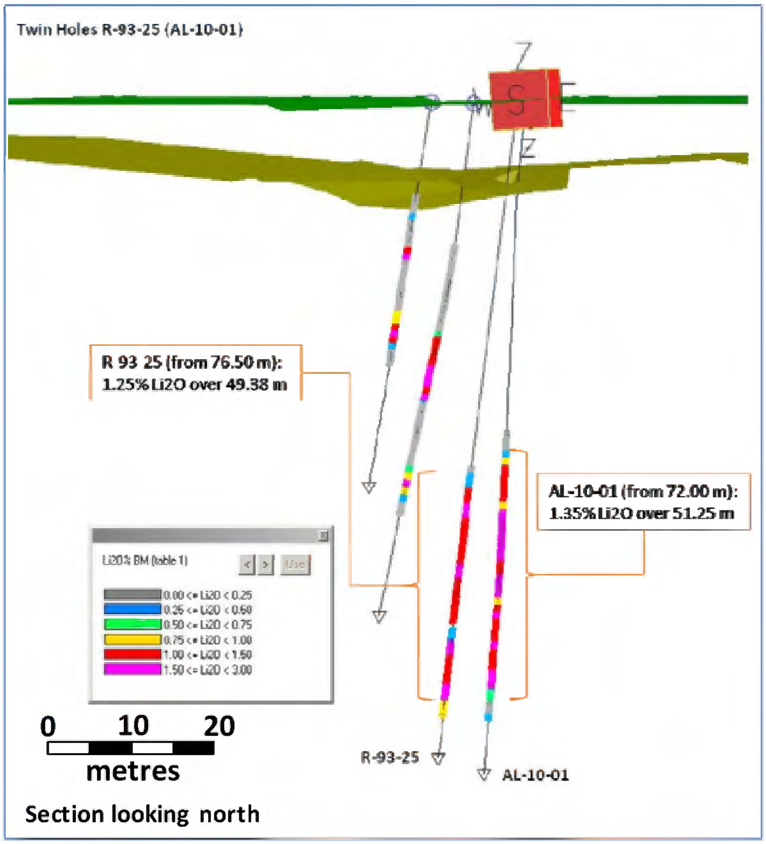
Hole AL-10-06 intersected two mineralised intervals at a distance varying between 4 m and 4.5 m from hole R-93-13. The first mineralised interval intersected by hole AL-10-13 returned 1.17% Li_2O over 8.55 m, which is 9.36% lower compare to the original mineralised interval of 1.29% Li_2O over 8.08 m intersected in hole R-93-13. The second mineralised interval intersected by hole AL-10-13 returned 0.83% Li_2O over 8.30 m, which is 27.31% lower compare to the original mineralised interval of 1.14% Li_2O over 9.75 m intersected in hole R-93-13. Figure 14.3 illustrates the results of twin holes AL-10-06 and R-93-13.

Figure 14.3 – Section Showing Results for Twin Holes AL-10-06 and R-93-13



Hole AL-10-01 intersected the mineralised interval at a distance less than 7.5 m from hole R-93-25. Hole AL-10-01 returned 1.35% Li_2O over 51.25 m, which is 8.46% higher compare to the original mineralised interval of 1.25% Li_2O over 49.38 m intersected in hole R-93-25. Figure 14.4 illustrates the results of twin holes AL-10-01 and R-93-25.

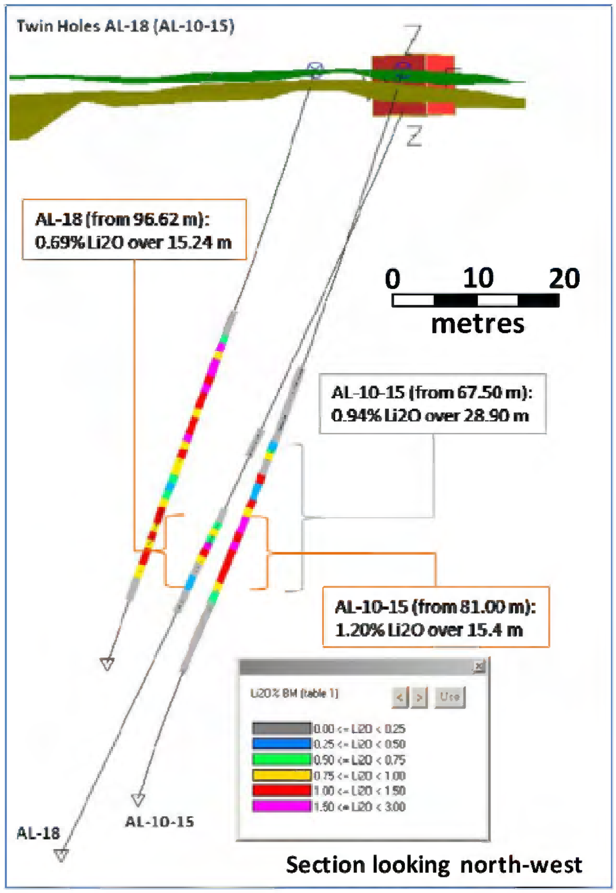
Figure 14.4 – Section Showing Results for Twin Holes AL-10-01 and R-93-25



Due to localisation difficulties encountered in the field by the Company, the twin drill holes planned for the AL-XX drill hole series were collared too far (more than 15-20 m) from the historical holes to be considered valid for data verification. After reviewing all the drill data, two holes, one by the recent Glen Eagle drilling (Al-10-15) and one from the R93-XX series (R93-12), intersected mineral intervals near enough holes from the AL-XX series to be considered valid for data verification.

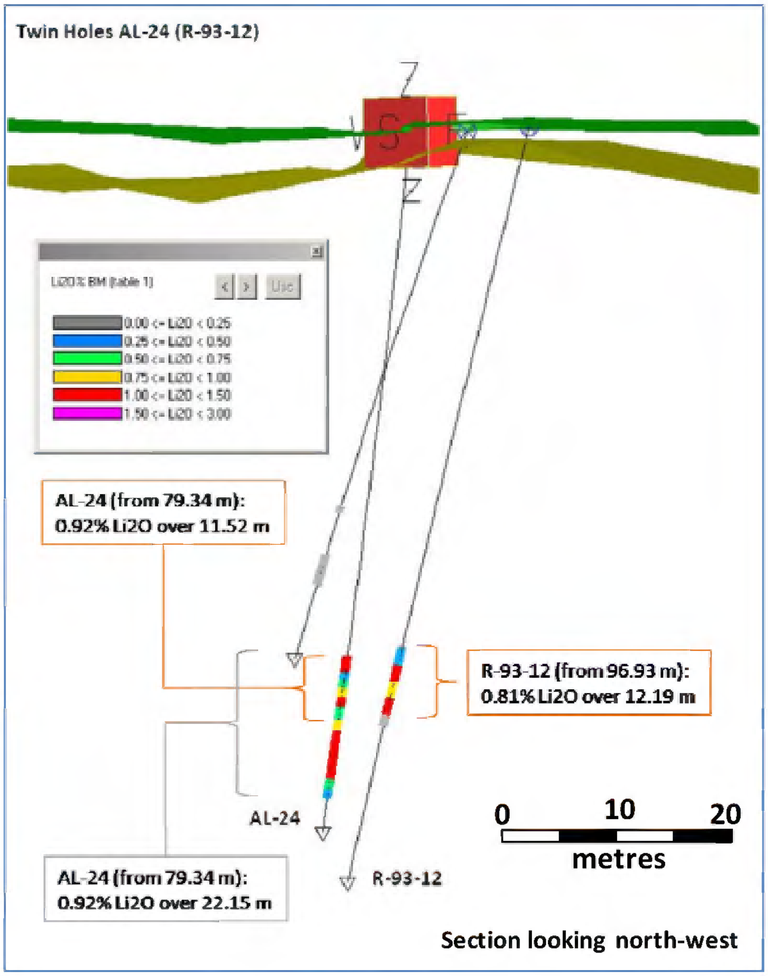
Hole AL-10-15 intersected a mineralised interval at a distance less than 4.5 m from hole AL-18. Hole AL-10-15 returned 1.20% Li_2O over 15.4 m, which is 75.3% higher compare to the original mineralised interval of 0.69% Li_2O over 15.24 m intersected in hole AL-18. Figure 14.5 illustrates the results of twin holes AL-10-15 and AL-18.

Figure 14.5 – Section Showing Results for Twin Holes AL-10-15 and AL-18



Hole R-93-12 intersected a mineralised interval at a distance less than 5 m from hole AL-24. Hole R-93-12 returned 0.81% Li_2O over 12.19 m, which is 11.8% lower compare to the original mineralised interval of 0.92% Li_2O over 11.52 m intersected in hole AL-18. Figure 14.6 illustrates the results of twin holes AL-10-15 and AL-18.

Figure 14.6 – Section Showing Results for Twin Holes R-93-12 and AL-24



Considering the significant grade and geometry variability observed in the pegmatite intrusive body at Authier, the results of the twin drill hole program show a fair to good correlation between the more recent drill holes and the historical drill holes except for the lower mineralised interval from historical hole R-93-13 and the mineralised interval from hole AL-24 which returned Li_2O grade differences in excess of 30% differences. It is important to note that no systematic analytical bias has been outlined in the twin drill hole program as the Li_2O grade returned from the recent drill data are sometime higher, sometime lower than the grade observed in the historical drill data. Based on the results of the twin hole drill program, SGS Geostat considers the historical drill data to be of acceptable quality to be included in the final drill hole database of the Project but recommends to complete additional twin drill holes to further validate the analytical data from the older AL-XX drill hole series. Table 14.3 summarises the overall results of the twin hole drilling program.

Table 14.3 – Comparative Results from the Twin Hole Drill Program at Authier

Hole ID	From	To	Length	Weighted Average Li2O (%)	Relative Percent Difference (%)
R-93-01	35.97	79.25	43.28	0.90	3.75%
Al-10-11	38.55	74.45	35.90	0.87	
R-93-13	7.16	15.24	8.08	1.29	9.82%
Al-10-06	6.55	15.10	8.55	1.17	
R-93-13	31.09	40.84	9.75	1.14	31.63%
Al-10-06	32.70	41.00	8.30	0.83	
R-93-25	76.20	125.58	49.38	1.25	8.11%
Al-10-01	72.00	123.25	51.25	1.35	
AL-18	96.62	111.86	15.24	0.69	54.72%
Al-10-15	81.00	96.40	15.40	1.20	
Al-24	79.34	90.86	11.52	0.92	12.59%
R-93-12	96.93	109.12	12.19	0.81	

The digital drill hole database supplied by Glen Eagle has been validated for the following data field: collar location, azimuth, dip, hole length, survey data, lithology and analytical values. The validation of the database did not return any significant issues. As part of the data verification of the project, selected analytical data from the database has been validated with the values from the laboratories analytical certificates. No errors were noted during the validation.

The final database includes the drilling data from historical drilling program compiled from different exploration periods ranging from 1967 to 1993 and recent drilling data completed by the Company in 2010. Table 14.4 lists the data contained in the final drill hole database. SGS Geostat is in the opinion that the final drill hole database is adequate to support mineral resource estimation.

Table 14.4 – Final Drill Hole Database

Period	Drill Holes Series	Number of Holes	Metres Drilled	Number of Survey Record	Number of Lithological Record	Number of Assays Record	% Assayed Metres
Historical	AL-XX	21	2375	90	220	413	25%
	R-93-XX	33	3700	71	178	258	18%
Glen Eagle Res.	AL-10-XX	18	1905	60	134	582	41%
Total		72	7980	221	532	1253	26%

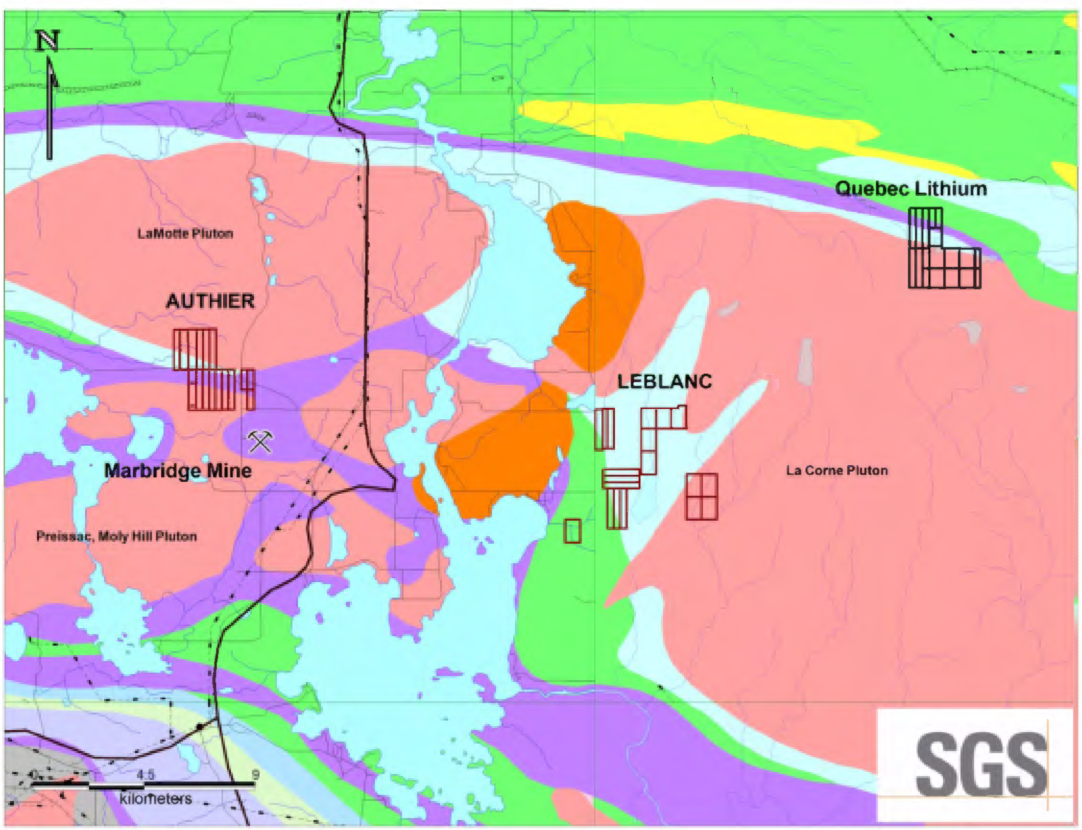
15- ADJACENT PROPERTIES

The area surrounding the Property, which is located between Val d'Or, Amos and Malartic, is well known for the mineral exploration activity, especially for gold, copper and zinc. Several exploration properties owned by different companies are surrounding the Authier property.

Aside from the Authier property, the Company owns 19 others claims separated in 5 distinct blocks called the Leblanc claims. These claims are located approximately 13 km east of the Project and cover a total of 922 ha.

The most relevant mineral property located 27 km east the Authier project is the Quebec Lithium property owned by the company Canada Lithium Corporation ("Canada Lithium"). The Quebec Lithium property hosts a lithium deposit occurring in a series of spodumene-bearing pegmatite dykes which share strong similarities with the mineralised pegmatite intrusion observed at the Authier property. The pegmatite intrusions at the Quebec Lithium property are strongly dipping and oriented approximately N310° azimuth. The reported thicknesses of the dykes range from less than a metre to more than 45 metres with a strike extent of several hundreds of metres. On December 17, 2010, Canada Lithium announced the completion of a positive feasibility on the Quebec Lithium project but the company announced on February 28, 2011 that the mineral resource estimate used for the feasibility study was currently under review following an internal audit by the company. The qualified person has been unable to verify the information and that the information is not necessarily indicative of the mineralisation on the property that is the subject of the technical report.

Figure 15.1 – Adjacent Properties Map



16- MINERAL PROCESSING AND METALLURGICAL TESTING

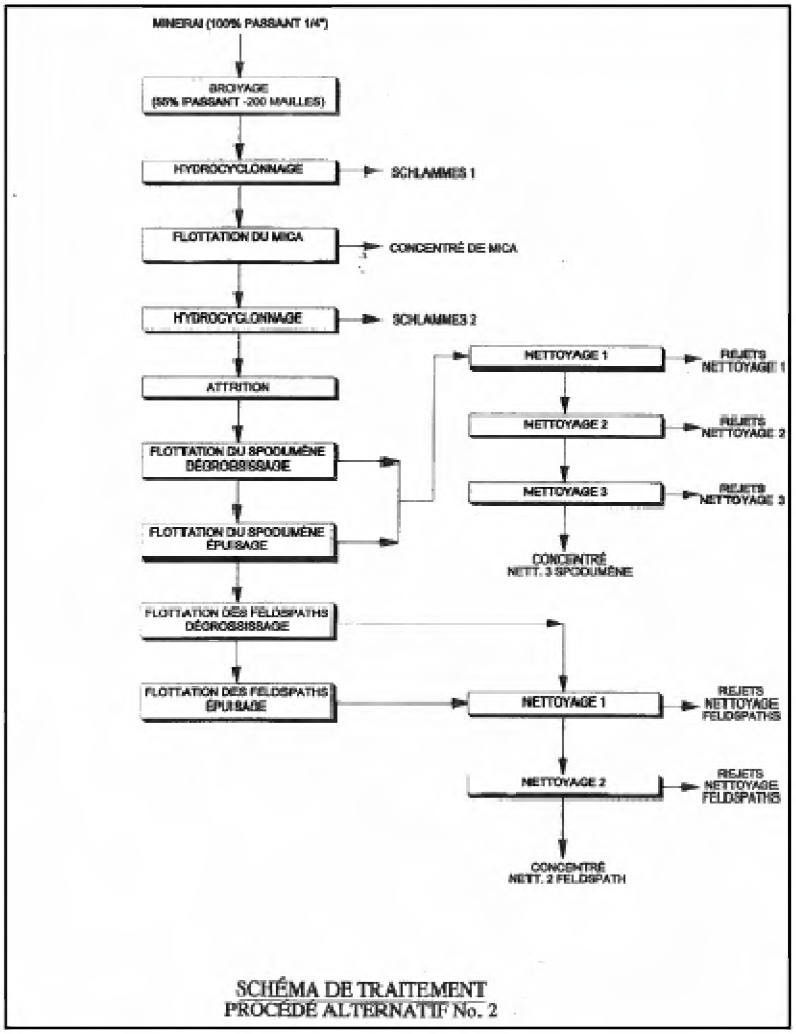
In 1999, COREM conducted metallurgical testing of approximately 40 tonnes of spodumene-bearing pegmatite material sampled from the main mineralised pegmatite intrusion at the Authier property. The metallurgical testing was conducted under the supervision of Bumigeme who was conducting a pre-feasibility study of the Project during that period.

During the Property visit, the author visited the site where the bulk sample was collected. Based on the observation made in the field, the author believes the bulk sample was representative of the general composition of the mineralised pegmatite.

The metallurgical study was originally designed with two phases: an initial gridding and concentration metallurgical study in laboratory followed by a confirmation of the phase one results using a pilot plant. Due to the difficulty to obtain the anticipated results in the first and second phases, a third testing phase conducted in laboratory was necessary. Only the third phase of metallurgical testing is described in the section.

The complete metallurgical study conducted in laboratory consisted in a total of 48 tests but only 16 tests returning satisfactory results were reported. The last process flowsheet test of the metallurgical study, which was outlined as the most successful according to Bumigeme, is shown in Figure 16.1.

Figure 16.1 –Flowsheet of Alternative Process Number 2 of the 1999 Metallurgical Study



The most significant results from the process flowsheet shown in Figure 16.1 returned a Li_2O concentrate grade ranging from 5.78% to 5.89% with a recovery between 67.52% and 70.19% (tests 33 and 47). The average Li_2O grade of the pegmatitic material from tests 33 and 47 were 1.15% and 1.13% Li_2O respectively. Another test conducted early in the metallurgical study using a different process flowsheet also returned significant results. Test number 12, which sample average grade was 1.35% Li_2O, produced a Li_2O concentrate grade of 5.96% with a recovery of 75.02%.

17- MINERAL RESOURCE AND MINERAL RESERVE ESTIMATES

17.1 Introduction

No NI 43-101 compliant mineral resource or mineral reserve estimates has been completed on the Authier property before the mineral resource estimated by SGS Geostat and reported herein. The most recent mineral resource estimate completed on the Property was conducted by Boris S.

Karpoff, consulting mining engineer in 1994 then revised in 1999 prior to the NI 43-101 regulation as thus considered historical in nature (Karpoff 1994). Please refer to section 6 for additional details on the historical mineral resource estimate.

The mineral resource has been estimated by the author, André Laferrière, M.Sc. P.Geo., Senior Geologist for SGS Geostat. Mr. Laferriere is a professional geologist registered with the Ordre des Géologues du Québec and has worked in exploration and development stage projects for metallic and non-metallic mineral deposits including magmatic Ni-Cu-PGE, volcanogenic Zn-Pb-Cu-Ag-Au, porphyry Cu-Au, intrusive Li-REE-Nb-Ta, and diamonds. The author has been involved in mineral resource estimation work on a continuous basis since he joined SGS Canada Inc. in 2009, which includes the completion of the mineral resource estimate of the Whabouchi lithium deposit located near the community of Nemaska, James-Bay, Quebec in July 2010. Mr. Laferriere is an independent Qualified Person as per section 1.4 of the NI 43-101 Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects with respect to the issuer and vendor of the mineral titles included in the Property.

The mineral resource has been estimated using historical drilling data compiled from different exploration periods ranging from 1967 to 1993 and recent drilling data completed by the Company in 2010. The final database used to produce the mineral resource estimate totals 72 diamond drill holes and contains information for collar, survey, lithology and lithium analytical results. Please refer to Table 14.4 for a summary of the records in the database used for the mineral resource estimate.

The mineral resource estimate is derived from a computerised resource block model. The construction of the block model starts with the modeling of 3D wireframe envelopes or solids of the mineralisation using drill hole Li_2O analytical data and lithological information. Once the modeling is complete, the analytical data contained within the wireframe solids is normalised to generate fixed length composites. The composite data is use to interpolate the grade of blocks regularly spaced on a defined grid that fills the 3D wireframe solids. The interpolated blocks located below the bedrock/overburden interface and outside the modeled waste solids comprise the mineral resources. The blocks are then classified based on confidence level using proximity to composites, composite grade variance and mineralised solids geometry. The 3D wireframe modeling, block model and mineral resource estimation were conducted by SGS Geostat based on information provided by Glen Eagle.

17.2 Exploratory Data Analysis

Exploratory data analysis for lithium was completed on original analytical data and composite data contained within the 3D mineralised envelopes.

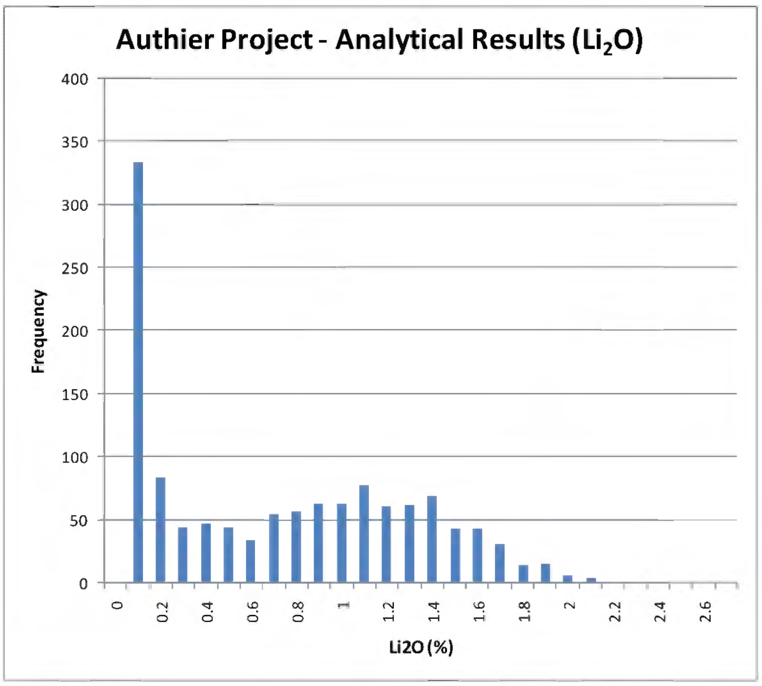
17.2.1 Analytical Data

There are a total of 1,253 assay intervals in the database used for the current mineral resource estimate with reported Li_2O values. Most of the drill hole intervals defining the mineralised envelopes have been sampled continuously. The few gaps with no analytical data located within the mineralised intervals were considered having zero grades for the purpose of the mineral resource estimate. These gaps generally correspond to local xenolites of adjacent lithologies floating inside the pegmatite intrusions. Table 17.1 and Figure 17.1 show the range of Li_2O values from the analytical data tabulated and in a histogram.

Table 17.1 – Range of Li_2O Analytical Data for Mineral Resource Estimation

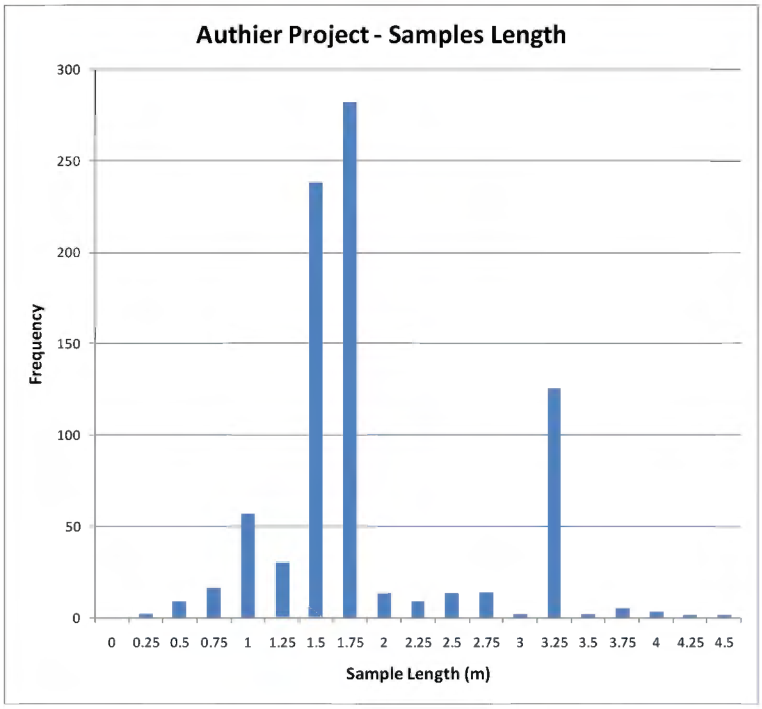
Records	Length (m)		Assay Li_2O (%)				
	Min	Max	Mean	Std. dev.	Min	Median	Max
1253	0.15	4.27	0.69	0.57	0.00	0.66	2.61

Figure 17.1 – Histogram of the Li_2O Analytical Data from Authier Database



The holes drilled on the Project are generally oriented south (N180°), perpendicular to the general orientation of the pegmatite intrusion, and some having directional data showing a weak deviation toward the west. The drill spacing is typically 25 m. The drill holes dips range from 45° to 70° with the majority averaging 45-50°. The drill hole intercepts range between 85% of true width to near true width of the mineralisation.

Figure 17.2 – Histogram of Samples Length from Authier Database



17.2.2 Composite Data

Block model grade interpolation is conducted on composited analytical data. A composite length of 3 m has been selected based on the length of the samples (Figure 17.2) and the thickness of the 5 m by 5 m by 5 m block size defined for the resource block model. The minimum length of composite kept for the interpolation process is 1.5 m. Compositing is conducted at the start of the defined mineralised intervals. No capping was applied to the assays before compositing. Table 17.2 shows summary statistics of the composites used for the interpolation of the resource block model and Figure 17.3 shows the related histograms for Li_2O composites. Figure 17.4 and 17.5 displays the spatial distribution of the composites along drill holes axis in plan and longitudinal view respectively.

Table 17.2 – Summary Statistics for the 3 metre Composites for Li_2O

Records	3 m Composite - Li_2O (%)				
	Mean	Std. dev.	Min	Median	Max
489	0.99	0.38	0.00	1.00	2.17

Figure 17.3 – Histogram of 3 metre Composites for Li_2O

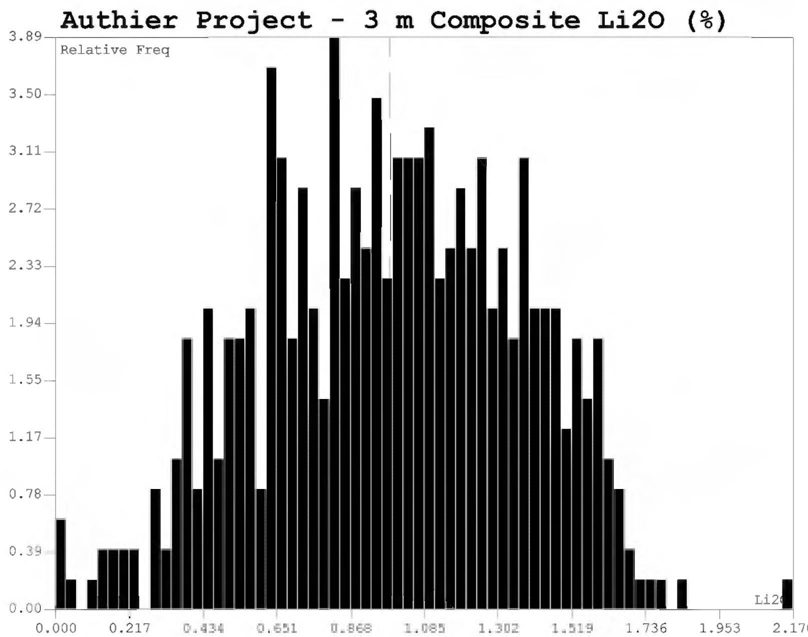


Figure 17.4 - Plan View Showing the Spatial Distribution of the Composites

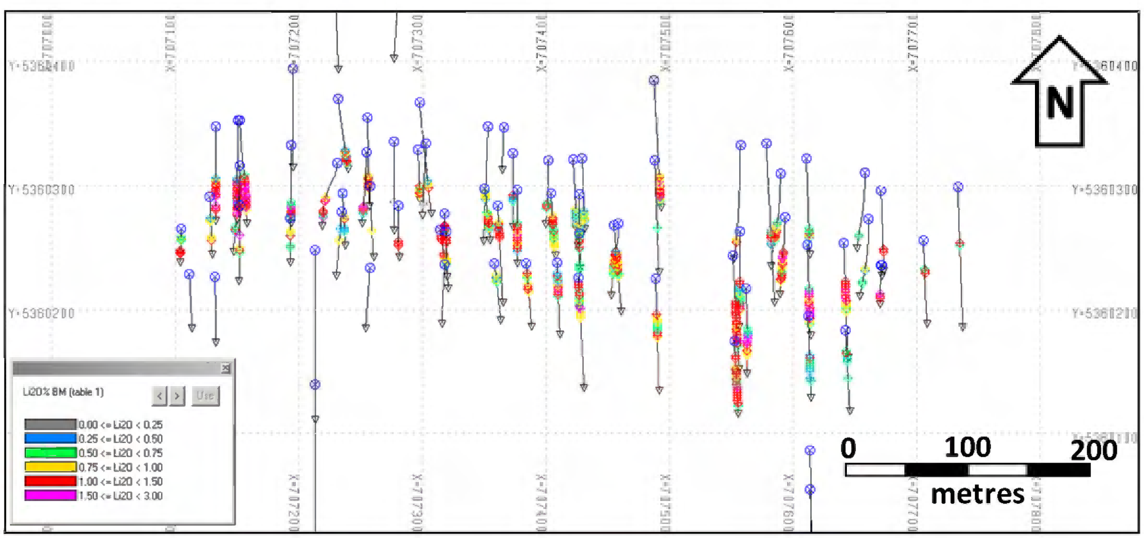
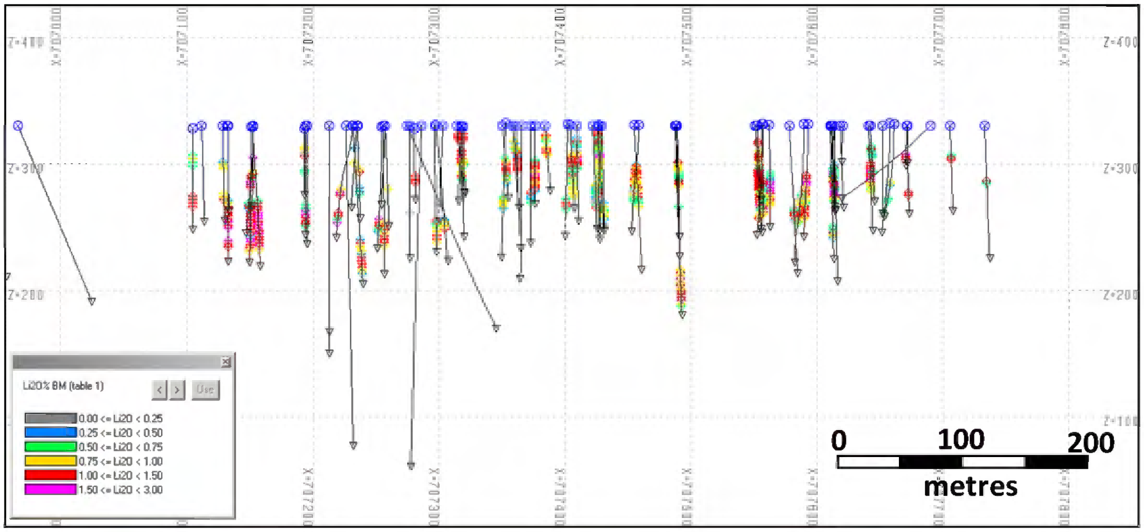


Figure 17.5 – Longitudinal View Showing the Distribution of the Composites (looking north)



17.2.3 Specific Gravity

Section 13.3 summarises the SG determination in details. The results of the SG measurements conducted on selected mineralised core samples confirmed an average SG value of 2.71 t/m^3. This value was used for the calculation of the tonnages from the volumetric estimates of the resource block model.

17.3 Geological Interpretation

SGS Geostat conducted the interpretation and modeling of the 3D wireframe envelopes of the mineralisation based on drill hole data in collaboration with Glen Eagle personnel. The modeling was first completed on sections to define mineralised prisms using the lithologies and analytical data for lithium. A minimum grade of 0.5% Li_2O over a minimum drill hole interval length of 3-5 m was generally used as guideline to define the width of mineralised prisms, corresponding to the N-S width of the individual blocks. The final 3D wireframe model was constructed by meshing the defined mineralised prisms together. The same approach was used to define smaller 3D wireframe of significant size un-mineralised pegmatite or amphibolitic xenoliths material (waste envelopes) located within the mineralised pegmatite 3D wireframe envelop.

A bedrock-overburden interface 3D surface has been generated by triangulating the lower intercept of the overburden-coded lithology from the drill hole dataset. Figures 17.6 and 17.7 show the contour of the mineralised envelopes in sections and in levels views respectively.

Figure 17.6 – Modeled Envelopes with Mineralised Intervals in Section Views (Looking West)

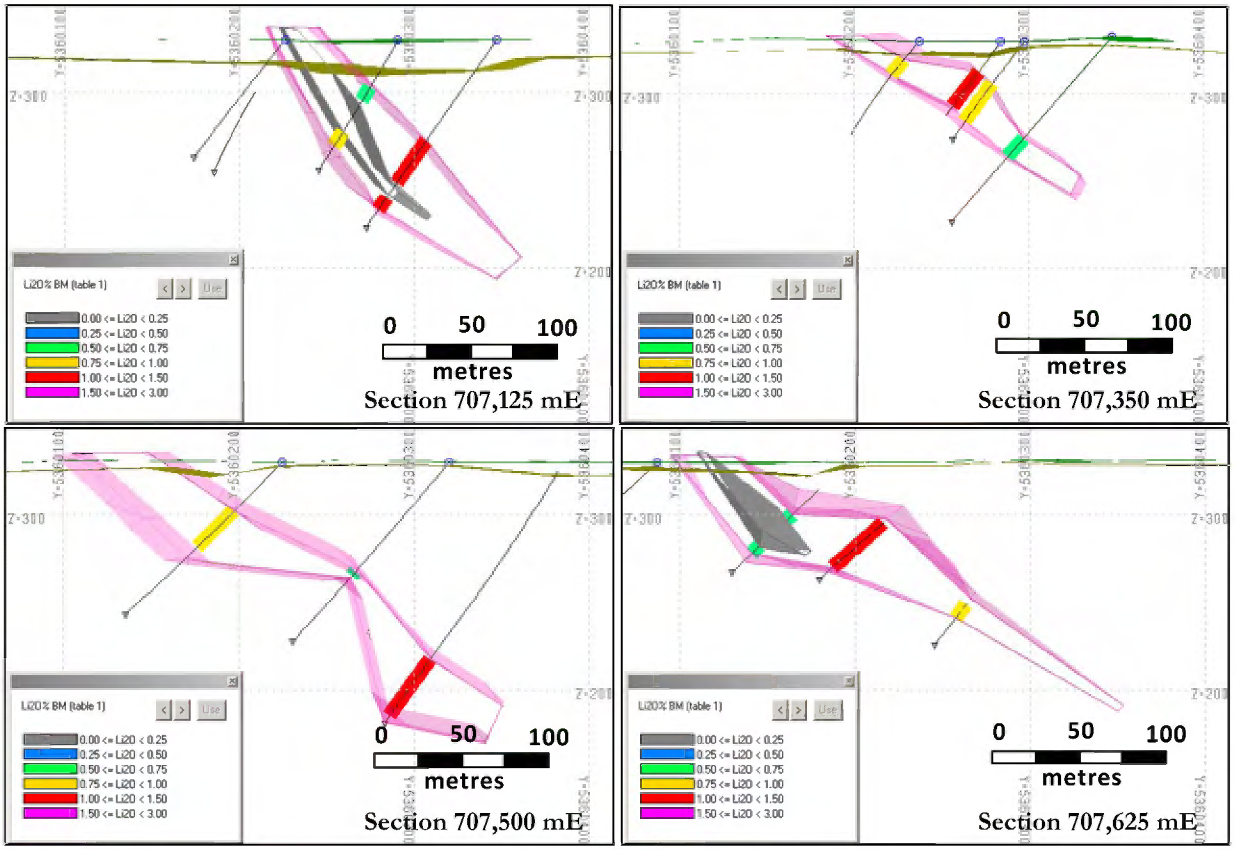
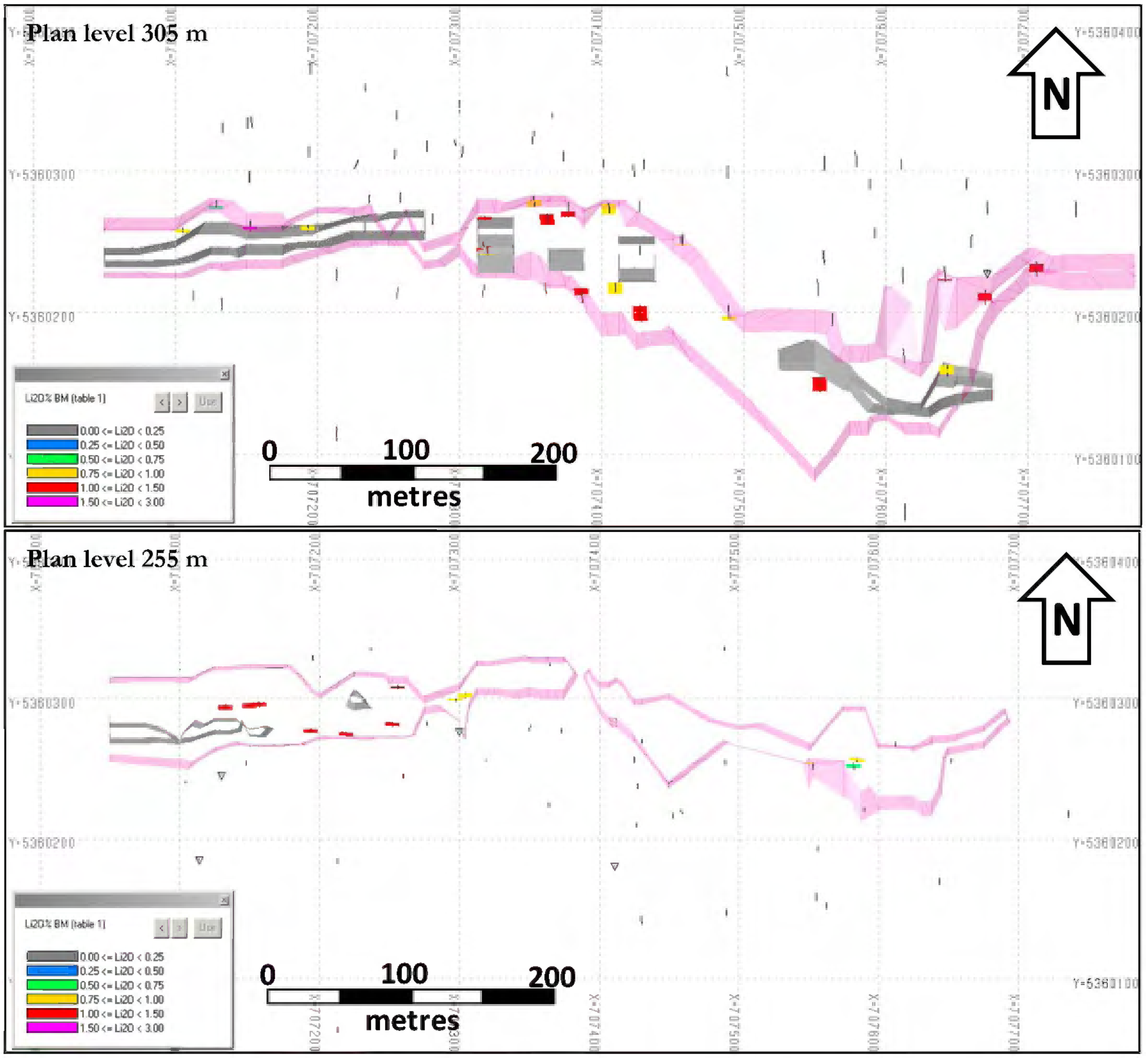


Figure 17.7 – Modeled Envelopes with Mineralised Intervals in Plan Level Views



17.4 Spatial Analysis

The spatial continuity of the Li_2O grade of composites was assessed by variography. Variograms were computed and modeled for the 3 m composite. Variograms in a series of directions were analysed in order to identified potential anisotropies in the grade continuity within the mineralised pegmatite envelop. Table 17.3 presents the variogram model of Li_2O and Figure 17.8 shows the variogram graph of Li_2O.

Figure 17.8 – Variograms of Li_2O Grade of 3 metre Composite

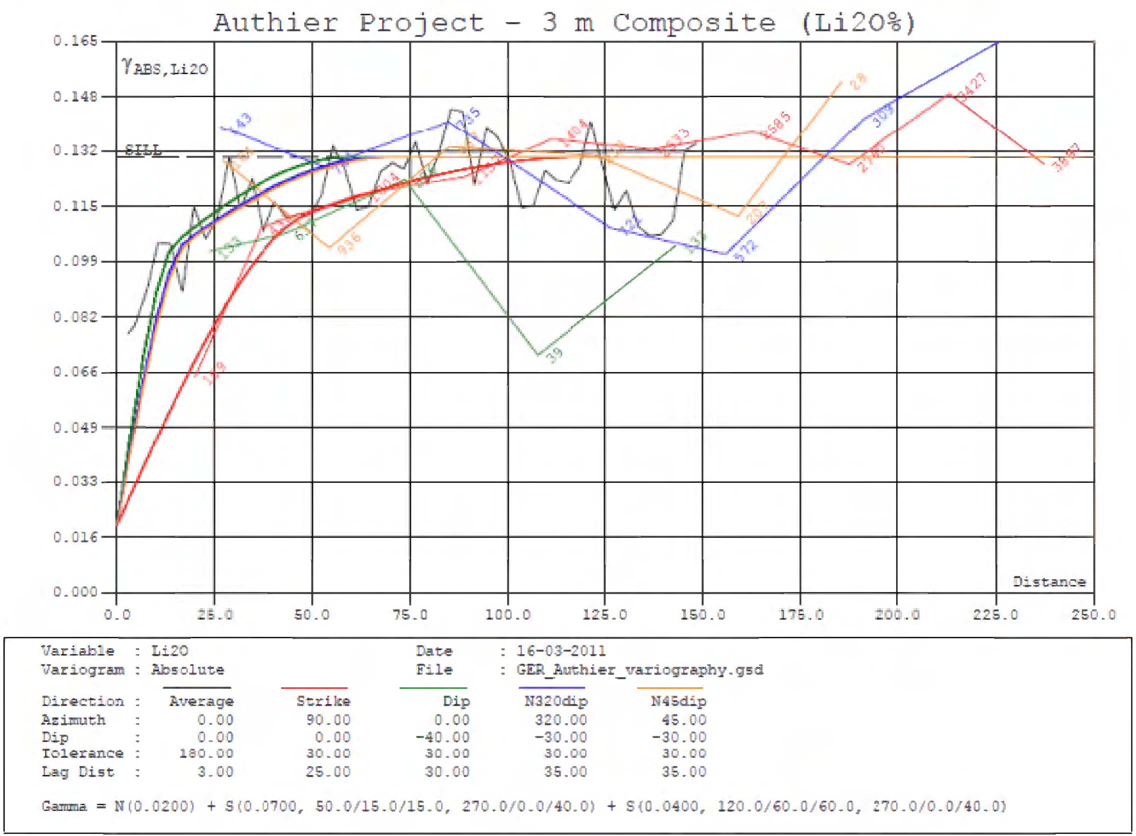


Table 17.3 – Variogram Model of Li_2O Grade for 3 m Composite

Nugget effect	First Spherical Variogram Component							Second Spherical Variogram Component						
	Sill (C)	Ranges (in metre)			Orientation (in degrees)			Sill (C)	Ranges (in metre)			Orientation (in degrees)		
		Max	Interm.	Min	Azimuth	Dip	Spin		Max	Interm.	Min	Azimuth	Dip	Spin
0.02 (15%)	0.07 (54%)	50	15	15	270	0	40	0.04 (31%)	120	60	60	270	0	40

Generally, the variography is suggesting some anisotropy at relatively short distance (less than 75-100 m). The direction of best continuity is horizontal oriented N270° corresponding to the general strike orientation of the pegmatite intrusion. The worst continuity is observed down dip and across (drill holes direction) the pegmatite intrusion. The nugget effect is relatively low (15%).

17.5 Resource Block Modeling

A block size of 5 m (E-W) by 5 m (N-S) by 5 m (vertical) was selected for the mineral resource block model of the Project based on drill hole spacing, width and general geometry of mineralisation. The 5 m vertical dimension corresponds to an approximation for the bench height of a potential small open pit mining operation. The 5 m E-W dimension corresponds to about a quarter to a fifth of the minimum spacing between the drill holes and accounts for the variable geometry of the mineralisation in that direction. The minimum thickness of mineralisation averages 3 to 5 m and the general orientation of the deposit averages N270° azimuth. The resource block model contains 24,394 blocks located below the overburden/bedrock surface for a total of 3,049,250 m^3. The blocks located at the interface with the overburden/bedrock surface have been calculated with block fraction. Table 17.4 summarizes the parameters of the block model limits. Figure 17.9 and 17.10 displays the block model compare to the mineralised envelopes for section and level plan views respectively.

Table 17.4 – Resource Block Model Parameters

Direction	Block Size	Number of Blocks	Coordinates (m)	
			Minimum	Maximum
East-West	5 m	146	707,050 mE	707,775 mE
North-South	5 m	67	5,360,060 mN	5,360,390 mN
Vertical (Elevation)	5 m	36	165 mZ	340 mZ

Figure 17.9 – Block Model vs. Mineralised Envelopes in Section Views (Looking West)

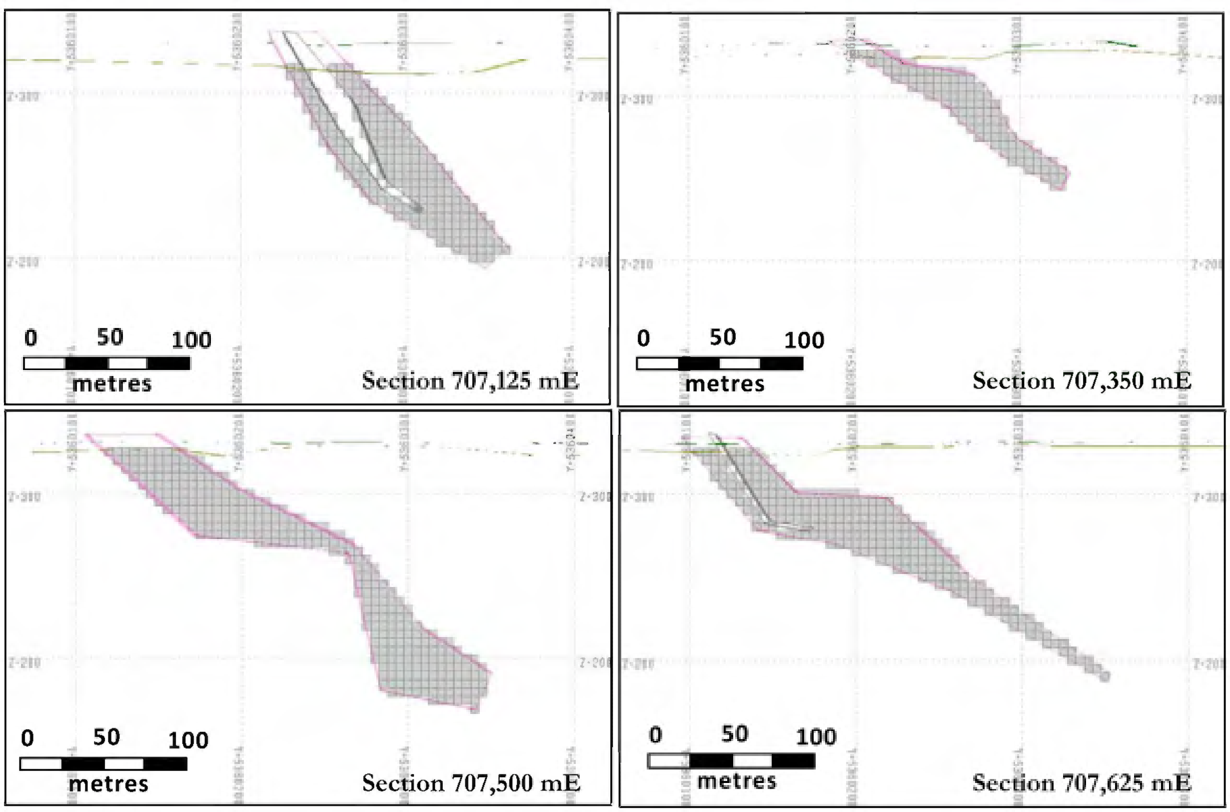
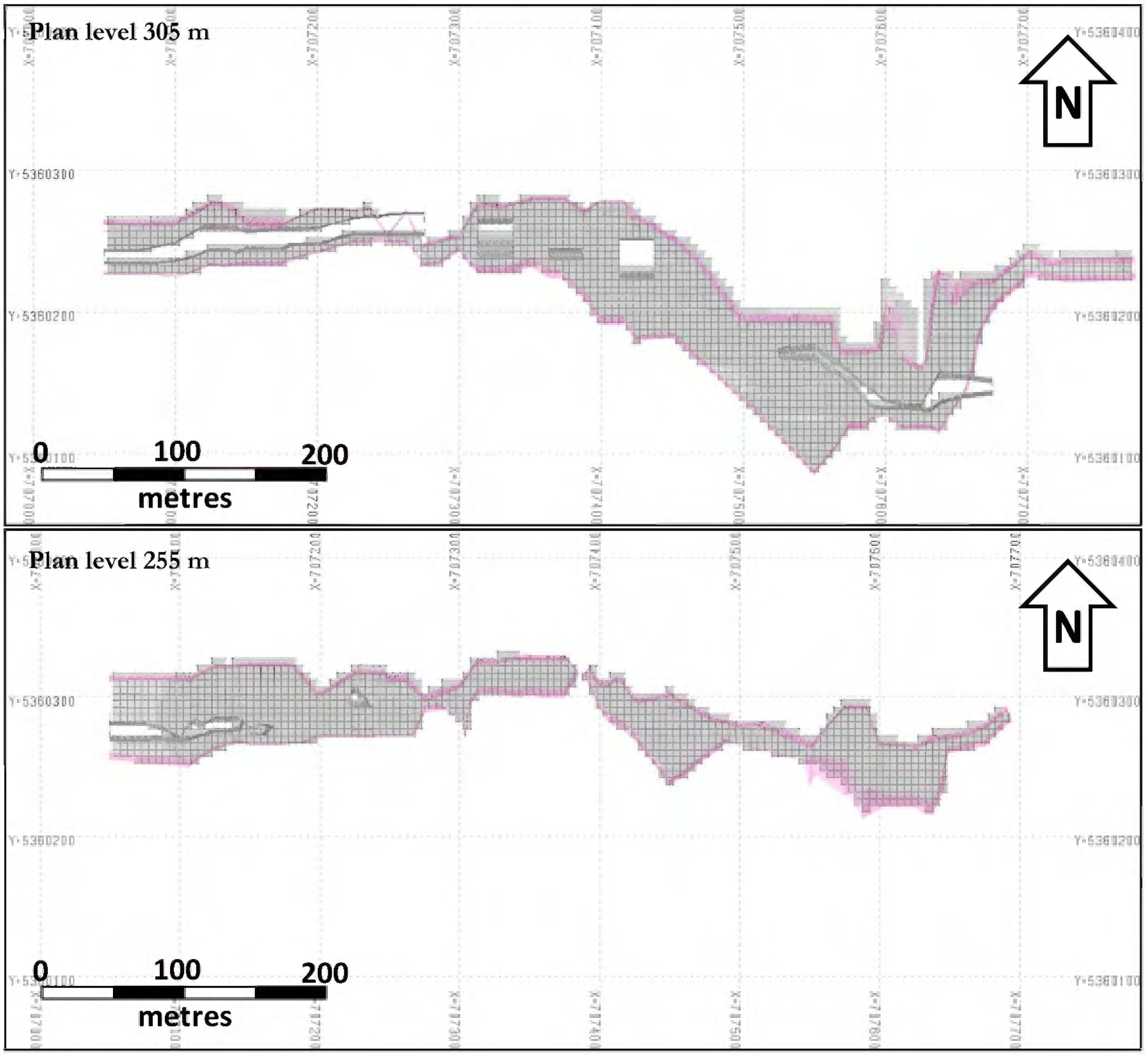


Figure 17.10 – Block Model vs. Mineralised Envelopes in Plan Level Views



17.6 Grade Interpolation Methodology

The grade interpolation for the Authier mineral resource block model was estimated using the Ordinary Kriging ("OK") methodology. Anisotropic search ellispoids were selected for the grade interpolation process based on the general geometry of the pegmatite intrusion and on the analysis of the spatial continuity of Li_2O grade using variography. Limits are set for the minimum and maximum number of composites used per interpolation pass and restriction are applied on the maximum number of composites used from each hole.

The interpolation process was conducted using 3 successive passes with relaxed search conditions from one pass to the next until all blocks are interpolated. The orientation of the search ellipsoids, which is identical for each interpolation pass, is N270° azimuth, 0° dip and 0° spin.

In the first pass, the search ellipsoid distance was 50 m (long axis) by 25 m (intermediate axis) by 25 m (short axis). Search conditions were defined with a minimum of 5 composites and a maximum of 15 composites with a maximum of 2 composites selected from each hole. Thirty-five-percent (35%) of the blocks were estimated in the first pass. For the second pass, the search distance was increased to 100 m (long axis) by 50 m (intermediate axis) by 50 m (short axis) and composites selection criteria were kept the same as the first pass. The second pass resulted in the interpolation of 45% of the blocks. Finally, the search distance of the third pass was increased to 300 m (long axis) by 150 m (intermediate axis) by 150 m (short axis) and again the same composites selection criteria were applied. Figure 17.11 shows the three search ellipsoids used for the different interpolation passes. Figures 17.12 and 17.13 present the interpolation results on representative sections and plan levels respectively.

Figure 17.11 –Different Search Ellipsoids Used for the Interpolation Process

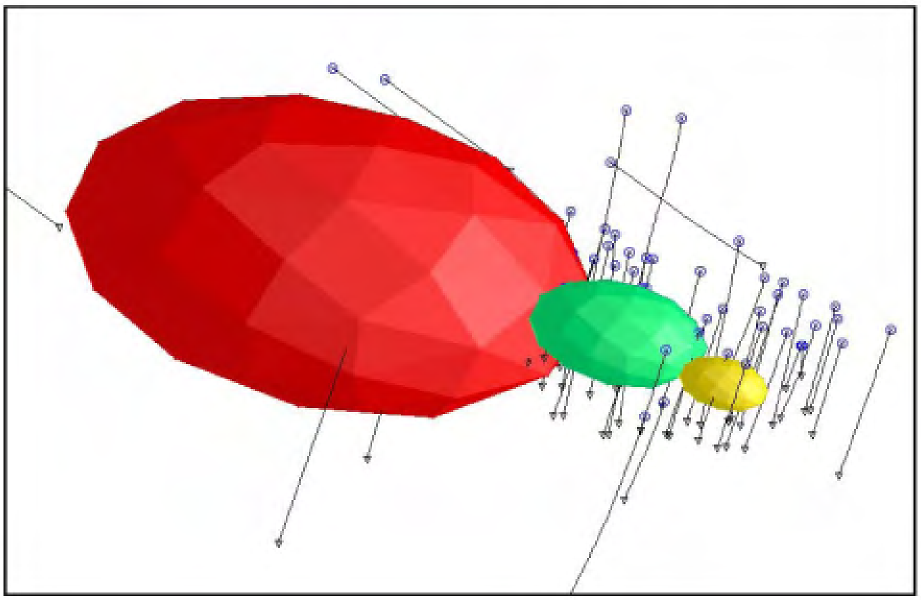


Figure 17.12 – Section Views Showing Block Model Interpolation Results (Looking West)

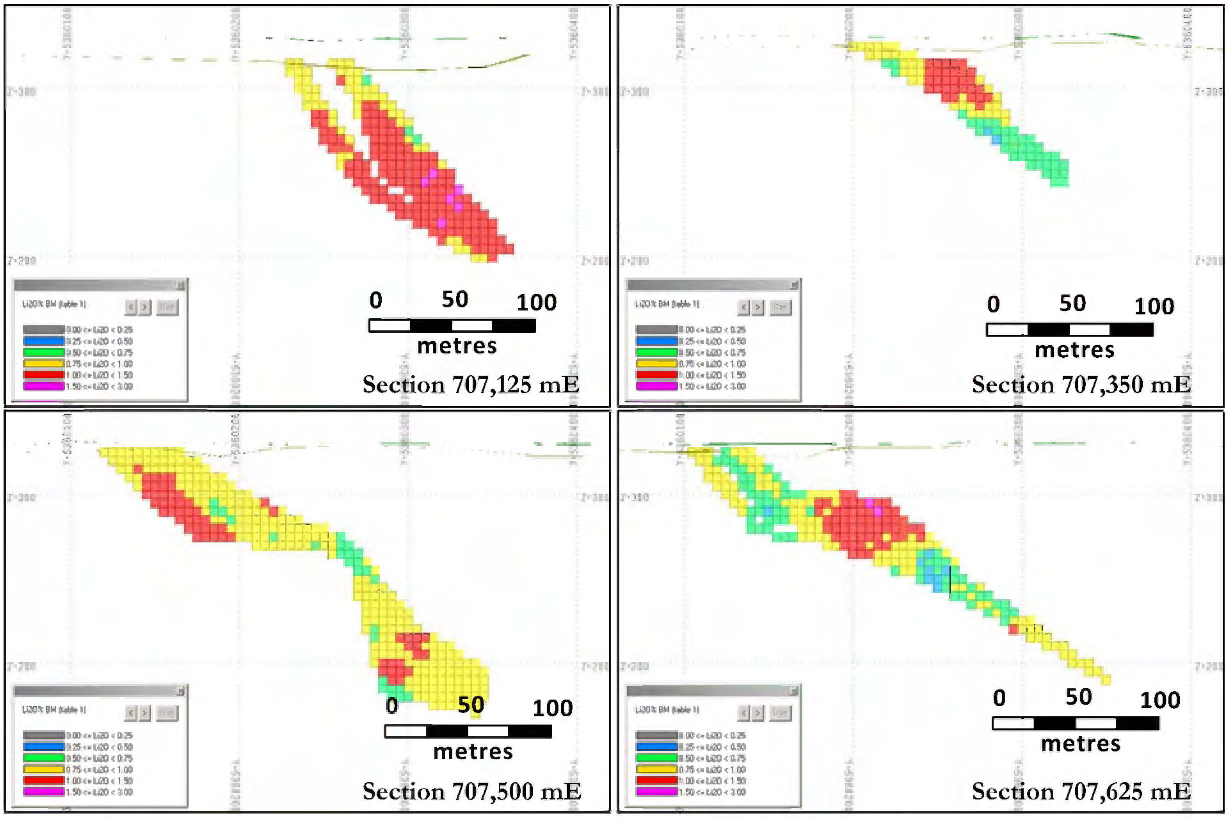
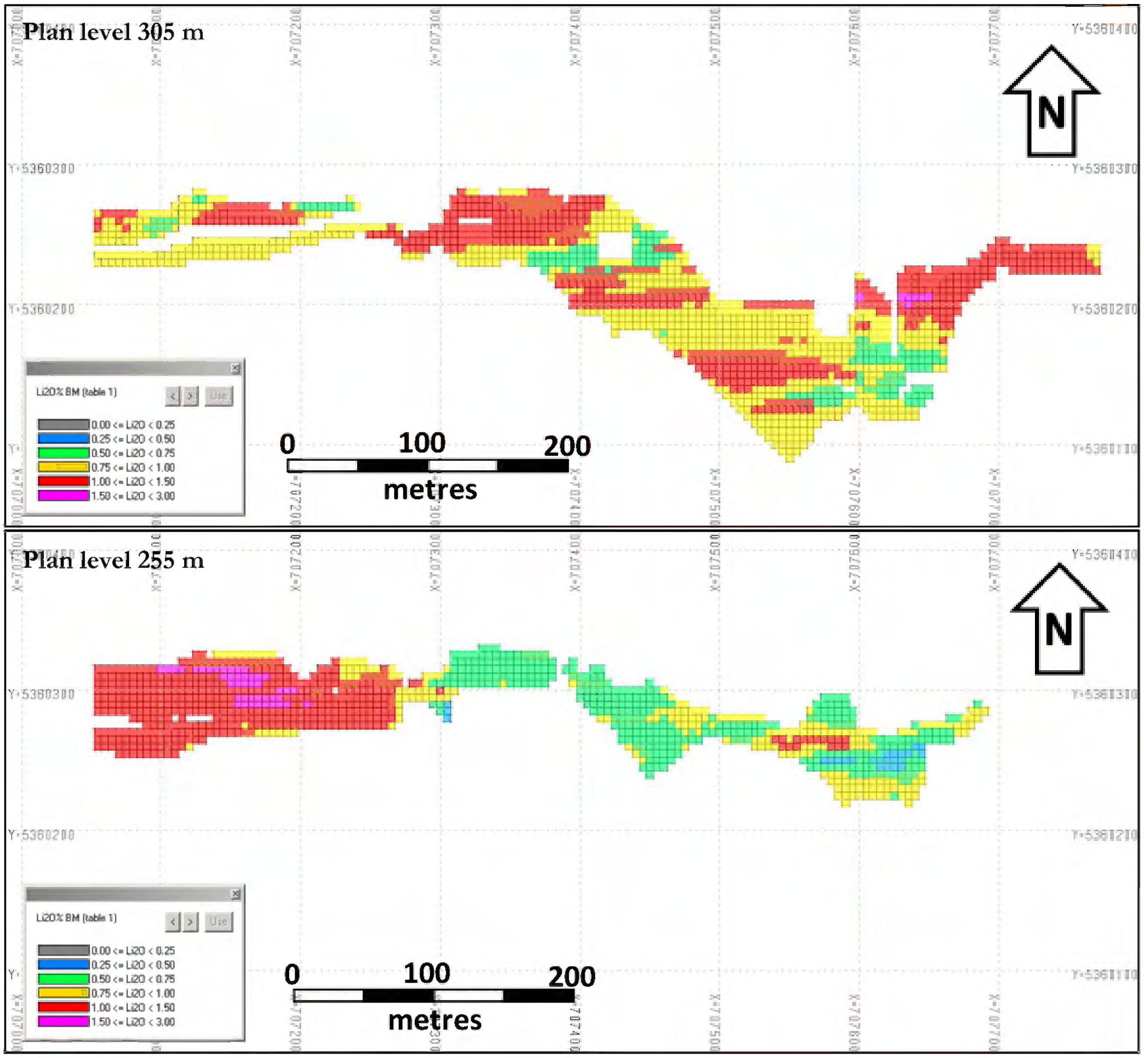


Figure 17.13 – Plan Level Views Showing Block Model Interpolation Results



17.7 Mineral Resource Classification

The mineral resources at Authier are classified into indicated and inferred categories. The factors used to determine the mineral resource classification are the CIM requirements and guidelines, and the grade variability and spatial continuity of mineralisation. The mineral resources were classified in two successive stages: automated classification followed by manual editing of final classification results.

The first classification stage is conducted by applying an automated classification process which select around each block a minimum number of composite from a minimum number of holes located within a search ellipsoid of a given size and orientation. For the indicated resource category, the search ellipsoid is 70 m (strike) by 70 m (dip) by 10 m with a minimum of 7 composites in at least 4 different drill holes. The second classification stage involves the delineation of coherent zones for the indicated and inferred categories based on the results of the automated classification. The objective is to homogenise or "smooth" the results of the automated process by removing the "Swiss cheese" or "spotted dog" patterns typical of the automated process results. The second stage is conducted by defining 3D solids on a bench by bench basis for the indicated categories. Figures 17.14 and 17.15 shows the block model classification for section and level plan views respectively (Categories: Indicated – Blue, and Inferred – Grey).

Figure 17.14 – Block Model Classification in Section Views (Looking West)

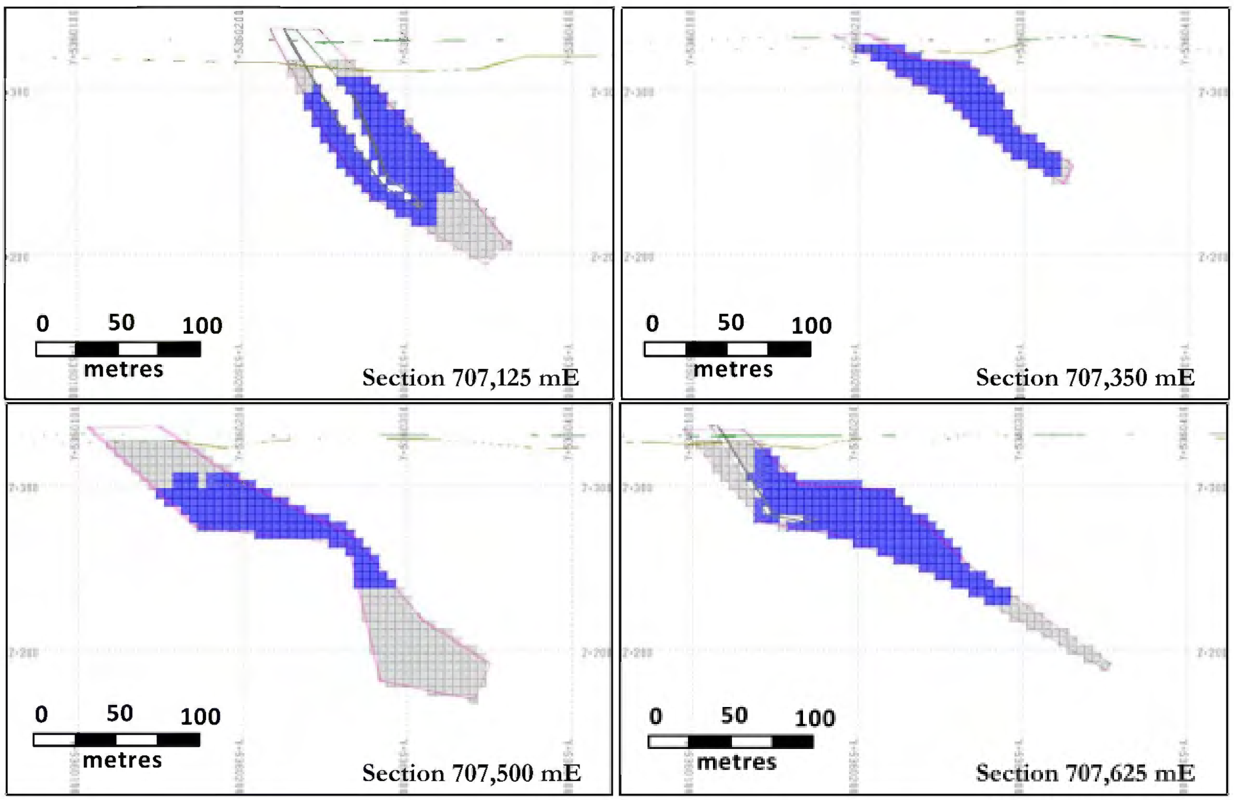
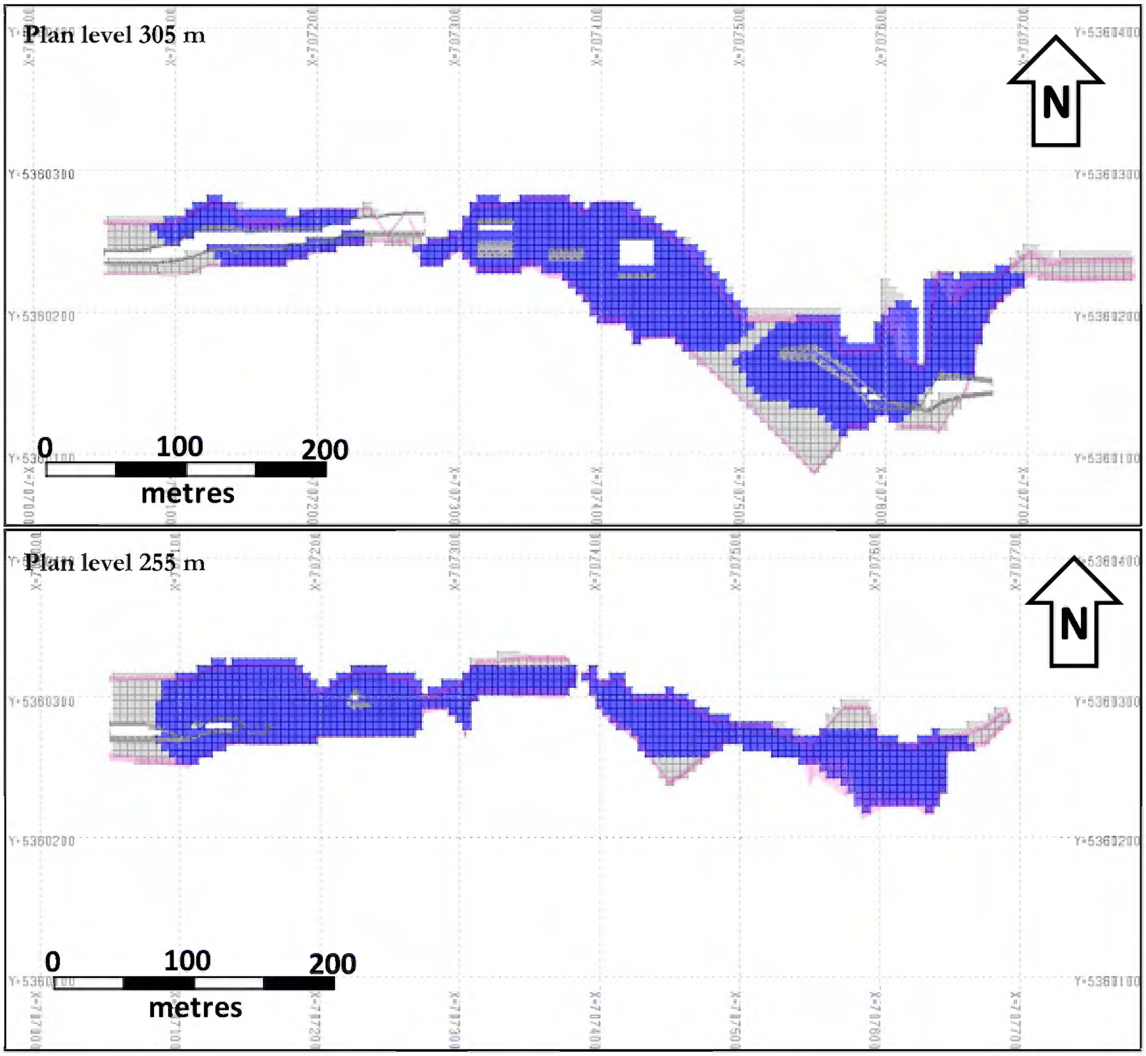


Figure 17.15 – Block Model Classification in Plan Level Views



17.8 Mineral Resource Estimation

The base case cut-off Li_2O grade for the reporting of the mineral resource estimate of the Project was defined using a conceptual economic model. The base case cut-off grade must reflect a potential for reasonable economic extraction. The conceptual economic model is based on an 8 to 10 years life-of-mine open-pit mining operation feeding a 2,500 tonnes per day concentrator where a 6% Li_2O spodumene concentrate is produced by floatation. The conceptual total production costs were estimated at $32.60/tonne milled which includes mining cost (3:1 waste to ore ratio), milling cost and general & administration cost. The conceptual net metal value per tonne milled were estimated using 80% mill recovery and $280/tonne for a 6% spodumene concentrate totalling $37.30/tonne milled. Using the conceptual cost and net metal value estimates, the calculated breakeven Li_2O grade returns 0.87% Li_2O. A base case 0.80% Li_2O cut-off grade was selected for the mineral resource estimate of the Authier pegmatite.

The final mineral resource estimate for the Authier property at a base case cut-off grade of 0.8% Li_2O totals 4,167,000 tonnes grading 1.04% Li_2O in the indicated resource category with an additional 2,290,000 tonnes grading 1.00% Li_2O in the inferred resource category. The mineral resource tonnage has been calculated from the volumetric estimates of the resource block model using an average bulk density of 2.71 t/m^3 which was defined based on measurements from 38 mineralised core samples selected from recent drill holes (refer to section 13.3 for details on specific gravity). The mineral resource estimation for the Authier lithium deposit is tabulated in Table 17.5 for the indicated and inferred resources using 0.6%, 0.7%, 0.8% (base case), 0.9%, and 1.0% Li_2O cut-off grade.

Table 17.5 – Authier Property Mineral Resource Estimate

Final Mineral Resource Estimate - Authier Property			
Cut-off Grade Li_2O (%)	**Resources Categories**	**Tonnes***	**Li_2O Grade (%)**
0.6%	Indicated	5,245,000	0.98
	Inferred	2,713,000	0.96
0.7%	Indicated	4,880,000	1.00
	Inferred	2,613,000	0.97
0.8% Base case	**Indicated**	**4,167,000**	**1.04**
	Inferred	**2,290,000**	**1.00**
0.9%	Indicated	3,162,000	1.11
	Inferred	1,469,000	1.09
1.0%	Indicated	2,212,000	1.18
	Inferred	904,000	1.18

Effective date February 11, 2011. Inferred mineral resources are exclusive of indicated resources.
Mineral resources are not mineral reserves and do not have demonstrated economic viability.
Bulk density of 2.71 t/m3 used. * Rounded to the nearest thousand.

17.9 Mineral Resource Validation

A validation of the mineral resource Li_2O grade was conducted as part of the verification process. The validation includes: 1) a visual comparison of the color-coded block values versus the composites data in the vicinity of the interpolated blocks, and 2) a comparison of the grade average and standard deviation parameters for the original assay data located within the mineralised envelop, the composite data and the block model data. Figure 17.16 shows an example of visual validation between the composites data located along drill holes (color-coded square symbols) and the block model data on section 707,625 mE. Table 17.6 summarises the comparative statistics of the assay, composite and block model datasets.

Figure 17.16 – Example of Visual Validation between Composites and Block Model Data (looking west)

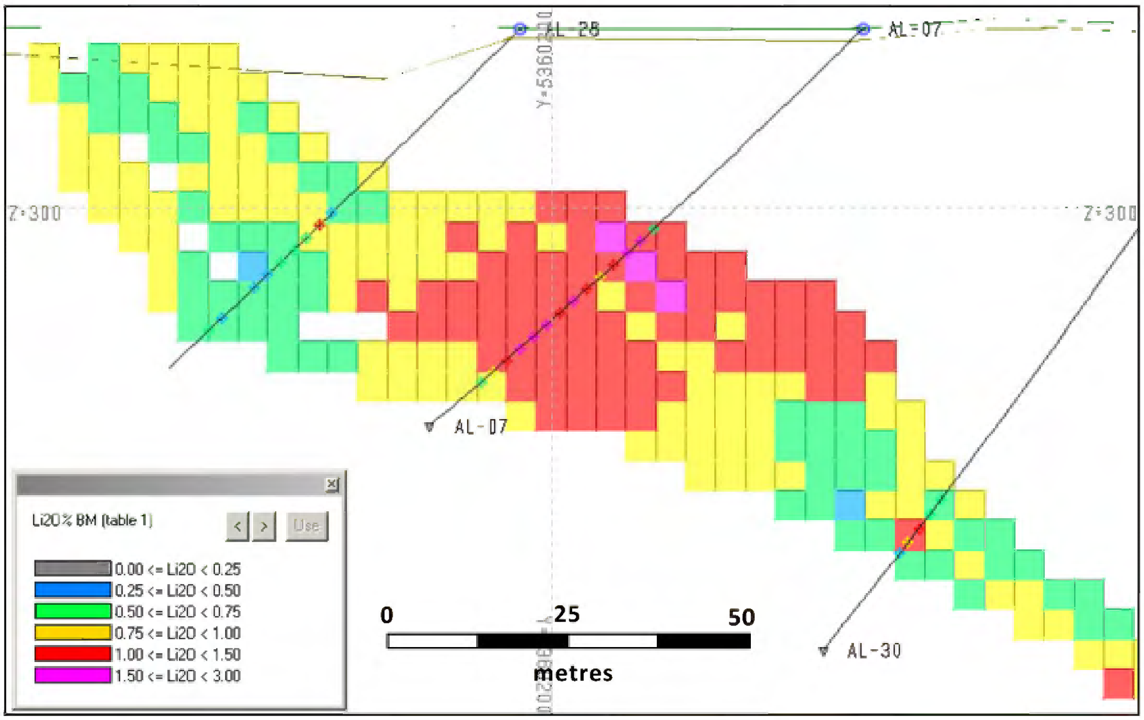


Table 17.6 – Comparative Statistics of the Assays, Composite and Block Model Datasets

Dataset	Count	Average Li2O (%)	Std.Dev.
Assays	822	1.00	0.45
Composites	489	0.99	0.38
Block Model	24394	0.96	0.21

In addition to the Li_2O grade validation, a verification of the mineral resource tonnage was conducted. The tonnage validation consists in the comparison of the tonnage calculated from the volume of the 3D wireframe envelop of the mineralised pegmatite (net of modelled waste envelopes located within the main envelop) versus the tonnage calculated from the volumetric estimate of the block model using identical average bulk density value. The tonnage calculated from the mineralised envelop is 7,826,225 tonnes and the tonnage calculated for the block model at no cut-off grade totals 8,151,802 tonnes for a net difference of 4.2% between the two datasets. The difference can be explained by the fact that the individual blocks at the edge of the 3D wireframe envelop were not estimated using a block fraction parameter except at the bedrock/overburden interface.

17.10 Comments about the Mineral Resource Estimate

There are no known factors or issues related to permitting, legal, mineral title, taxation, socio-economic or political relationships that could materially affect the mineral resource estimate.

The mineral resource estimate is significantly sensitive to the Li_2O cut-off grade. As shown in Table 17.5, the increase of the cut-off by only 0.1% or 0.2% Li_2O from the base case scenario can significantly decrease the tonnage of the indicated and inferred mineral resources. However, the base case cut-off has been defined using a conceptual economic model using a price for the 6% spodumene concentrate at $280/tonne of concentrate which can be considered conservative compare to more recent pricing available on the market reporting recent prices up to 30% to 40% higher (Industrial Minerals website March 17, 2011 – price quote as of March 15, 2010 for glass grade 5% Li_2O spodumene concentrate including cost, insurance & freight Asia: low US$380/t – high US$430/t).

The most recent metallurgical testing conducted in laboratory using mineralised material from the Authier pegmatite was completed in 1999 at the COREM laboratories under the supervision of Bumigeme. The most significant results from the metallurgical testing, described in Section 15, returned a Li_2O concentrate grade ranging from 5.78% to 6.17% with a recovery between 67.52% and 75.05% (tests #12, 33 and 47). Although the above stated results are lower than the conceptual parameters used for the definition of the base case cut-off grade of the mineral resource estimate, recent metallurgical test results conducted on other spodumene pegmatites were successful at producing Li_2O concentrate grade and recoveries similar or better to the parameters used in the conceptual model (Nemaska Exploration Inc. NR September 7, 2010). The author considers that, using the latest metallurgical processes available in the market, there is a good potential for the mineralised pegmatite at Authier to return better Li_2O concentrate grade and recoveries that the results obtained from the 1999 metallurgical testing.

18- OTHER RELEVANT DATA AND INFORMATION

There is no other relevant data and information.

19- INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSIONS

SGS Geostat validated the exploration processes and drill core sampling procedures used by Glen Eagle as part of an independent verification program. SGS Geostat concluded that the drill core handling, logging and sampling protocols are at conventional industry standard and conform to generally accepted best practices.

The author completed a review of the sample preparation and analysis including the QA/QC analytical protocol implemented by Glen Eagle for the Project. The author visited the Authier property on September 23 and November 5, 2010 to review the Company sample preparation procedures. SGS Geostat considers that the samples quality is good and that the samples are generally representative. Finally, the author is confident that the system is appropriate for the collection of data suitable for the estimation of a NI 43-101 compliant mineral resource.

As part of the data verification program, SGS Geostat completed independent analytical checks of drill core duplicate samples taken from Glen Eagle recent diamond drilling program. The author completed the analysis of the results of the twin hole drilling program done by the Company to validate the historical analytical values reported. Based on the results of the twin hole drilling program, SGS Geostat considers the historical drill data to be of acceptable quality to be included in the final drill hole database of the Project but recommends to complete additional twin drill holes to further validate the analytical data from the older AL-XX drill hole series. The author also conducted verification of selected laboratories analytical certificates and validation of the project digital database supplied by Glen Eagle for errors or discrepancies. The bulk density of the pegmatitic material was estimated by SG measurements on mineralised drill core sample and appears to be consistent with expected values from the rock type. SGS Geostat considers that the density of the drill data is adequate to define the general geometry and orientation of the mineralised pegmatite intrusion. SGS Geostat completed a verification of the historical and recent analytical data and considers the data reliable for the purpose of mineral resources estimation. Finally, SGS Geostat is in the opinion that the final drill hole database is adequate to support a mineral resource estimate.

Geological interpretation and modeling of the mineralised pegmatites was first conducted on sections by defining prisms based on guidelines defined as 0.5% Li_2O grade over a minimum of 3-5 m mineralised intervals. The final 3D wireframe model was constructed by meshing the defined mineralised prisms together.

The resource model contains 24,394 blocks, 5 m (east-west) by 5 m (north-south) by 5 m (elevation) in size, located below the bedrock/overburden interface. The block grade was estimated using 489 Li_2O analytical values from up to 3 m long drill holes composites. Interpolation was performed using OK in 3 successive passes. Anisotropic search ellipsoids were used starting with a dimension of 50 m (long axis) by 25 m (intermediate axis) by 25 m (short axis) oriented in the general direction of the pegmatites, doubling in size for the second pass, and ending with a dimension of 300 m (long axis) by 150 m (intermediate axis) by 150 m (short axis). Search conditions were set for a minimum of 5 composites and a maximum of 15 composites with a maximum of 2 composites selected from each hole required to estimate each block. Resource classification was completed using a two-step approach starting with an automated classification of each block follow by a manual smoothing.

Finally, a mineral resource estimate based on the results of the block model interpolation. The mineral resources were classified into indicated and inferred resource categories. The final mineral resources are presented in Table 19.1.

Table 19.1 – Final Mineral Resources for the Authier Property

Final Mineral Resource Estimate - Authier Property			
Cut-off Grade Li_2O (%)	Resources Categories	Tonnes*	Li_2O Grade (%)
0.8%	Indicated	4,167,000	1.04
	Inferred	2,290,000	1.00

Effective date February 11, 2011. Inferred mineral resources are exclusive of indicated resources.

Mineral resources are not mineral reserves and do not have demonstrated economic viability.

Bulk density of 2.71 t/m3 used. * Rounded to the nearest thousand.

SGS Geostat is in the opinion that the Company successfully confirmed the mineral resource potential at the Authier project based on 2010 exploration program. The author considers the Project to be sufficiently robust to warrant: 1) conducting additional drilling to potentially increase the quantity and augment the confidence level of the current mineral resource, 2) proceeding to additional metallurgical study to better characterise the spodumene mineralisation grinding and concentration parameters using the latest metallurgical technology, and 3) completing a economical evaluation of the Project for a potential open pit mining operation.

20- RECOMMENDATIONS

The author considers that there is some potential to increase the mineral resources of the main spodumene-bearing pegmatite deposit at the Authier property and to define mineral reserves for a potential open pit mining operation. The author recommends that Glen Eagle carry out all necessary work and property acquisition payments to secure the mining rights.

One or two twin drill holes should be completed on selected holes from the AL-XX series in order to further confirm the viability of the historical analytical data from this drilling period.

A mineralogical study of representative mineralised pegmatite samples should be completed in order to characterise and quantify the different lithium-bearing minerals occurring in the pegmatite dykes.

Additional metallurgical testing should be undertaken on representative mineralised sample with the objectives of: 1) validating the historical recovery rate and concentrate grade reported in the metallurgical tests conducted in 1999 and 2) refining the concentration flowsheet using the latest metallurgical technology.

Additional drilling or surface trenching should be conducted in the vicinity of the mineralised pegmatite dykes on the Property with the objective of: 1) testing the along-strike and down-dip extension of the mineralised pegmatite dyke, 2) confirming the up-dip extent of the mineralised pegmatite at surface, and 3) increasing the resource confidence level by converting the inferred resources into indicated resources and potentially convert some indicated resources into the measured category. The proposed exploration program should target the following area of the pegmatite intrusion (see Figure 20.1):

a) Along-strike east: Drilling of the extension east of section 707,700 mE;

b) Along-strike west: Drilling of the extension west of section 707,100 mE;

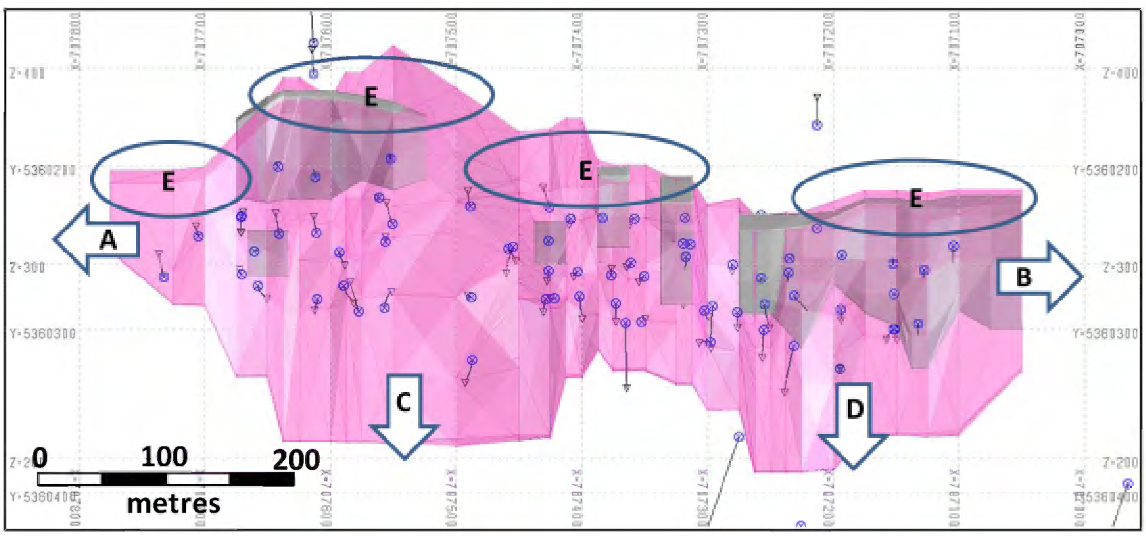
c) Down-dip east-side: Drilling of the down-dip extension below elevation 250 m;

d) Down-dip west-side: Drilling of the down-dip extension below elevation 220 m;

e) Surface extension: Confirmation of the extent at surface of the mineralised pegmatite using short drill holes or surface trenching to upgrade resources to indicated or measured category;

f) Infill drilling: Target areas of lower drilling density to confirm existing indicated resources and potentially upgrade resources to measured category.

Figure 20.1 – Inclined Longitudinal Section Showing Proposed Drilling Area (Looking South – dip 50°)



An updated economic analysis of the Project is recommended using the new NI 43-101 compliant mineral resource estimate and the results from an updated metallurgical study in order to evaluate the economics of a potential open pit mining operation.

In addition to the work recommendation listed above, the author recommends to carry out a baseline environmental study of the Property and to conduct discussions with the communities neighbouring the Authier project about the impact of a potential open pit mining operation. Table 20.1 summarises the budget estimate for the work programs recommended.

Table 20.1 – Estimated Costs for the work programs recommended

Budget Estimate for Proposed Work Program At Authier	
Work Type	Budget
Drilling or trenching (twin holes, extensions, and in-fill)	$ 600,000.00
Mineralogical study	$ 10,000.00
Metallurgical study	$ 150,000.00
Economic study (Scoping study or Pre-feasibility)	$ 100,000.00
Environmental study	$ 40,000.00
Total	**$ 900,000.00**

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22- SIGNATURE PAGE

Technical Report - Mineral Resource Estimation
Authier Lithium Property, Abitibi, Quebec
(According to National Instrument 43-101 and Form 43-101F1)

Prepared for

Glen Eagle Resources Inc.
999 de Maisonneuve West, Suite 725
Montréal, Québec
H3A 3L4, Canada
Tel: (514) 938-4888
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(signed and sealed) *"André Laferrière"*

Signed in Blainville, Québec, on May 20, 2011

André Laferrière, M.Sc. P.Geo

Senior Geologist – SGS Canada Inc. (Geostat)

SGS

CERTIFICATE OF AUTHOR

André Laferrière M.Sc. P.Geo

To Accompany the Report entitled

"Technical Report - Mineral Resource Estimation - Authier Lithium Property, Abitibi, Quebec for Glen Eagle Resources Inc." dated May 20, 2011

I, André Laferrière, M.Sc. P.Geo., do hereby certify that:

1) I am senior geologist with SGS Canada Inc. - Geostat with an office at 10 Blvd Seigneurie East, Suite 203, Blainville, Quebec, Canada, J7C 3V5;

2) I am a graduate from Université de Montréal in 1995 and 1999;

3) I am a registered member of the Ordre des Géologues du Québec (#557);

4) I have worked as a geologist continuously since my graduation from university;

5) I have worked in exploration and development stage projects for metallic and non-metallic mineral deposits including magmatic Ni-Cu-PGE, volcanogenic Zn-Pb-Cu-Ag-Au, porphyry Cu-Au, intrusive Li-REE-Nb-Ta, and diamonds. I have been involved in mineral resource estimation work on a continuous basis since I joined SGS Canada Inc. in 2009, which includes the completion of the mineral resource estimate of the Whabouchi lithium deposit located near the community of Nemaska, James-Bay, Quebec in July 2010.

6) I have read the definition of "Qualified Person" set out in the National Instrument 43-101 and certify that by reason of my education, affiliation with a professional association and past relevant work experience, I fulfil the requirements to be an independent qualified person for the purposes of NI 43-101;

7) I am an independent Qualified Person as per section 1.4 of the NI 43-101 Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects with respect to the issuer and vendor of the mineral titles included in the Authier property;

8) I am responsible for all sections of this technical report;

9) I have visited the site on September 23 and November 5, 2010;

10) I have no personal knowledge as of the date of this certificate of any material fact or change, which is not reflected in this report;

11) I have not been involved in any work related to the mineral property prior to my involvement in the work completed as part of this technical report;

12) Neither I, nor any affiliated entity of mine, is at present, under an agreement, arrangement or understanding or expects to become, an insider, associate, affiliated entity or employee of Glen Eagle Resources Inc., or any associated or affiliated entities;

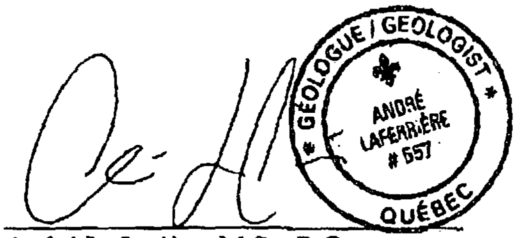
SGS

13) Neither I, nor any affiliated entity of mine, own, directly or indirectly, nor expect to receive, any interest in the properties or securities of Glen Eagle Resources Inc., or any associated or affiliated companies;

14) Neither I, nor any affiliated entity of mine, have earned the majority of our income during the preceding three years from Glen Eagle Resources Inc., or any associated or affiliated companies

15) I have read NI 43-101 and Form 43-101F1 and have prepared the technical report in compliance with NI 43-101 and Form 43-101F1; and have prepared the report in conformity with generally accepted Canadian mining industry practice, and as of the date of the certificate, to the best of my knowledge, information and belief, the technical report contains all scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make the technical report not misleading.

Signed at Blainville, Quebec this 20th day of May 2011



André Laferrière, M.Sc. P.Geo,
Senior geologist
SGS Canada Inc. - Geostat

APPENDIX A: PICTURES FROM SITE VISIT

Hole AL-10-08 drill setup

Hole Al-10-08 drill setup

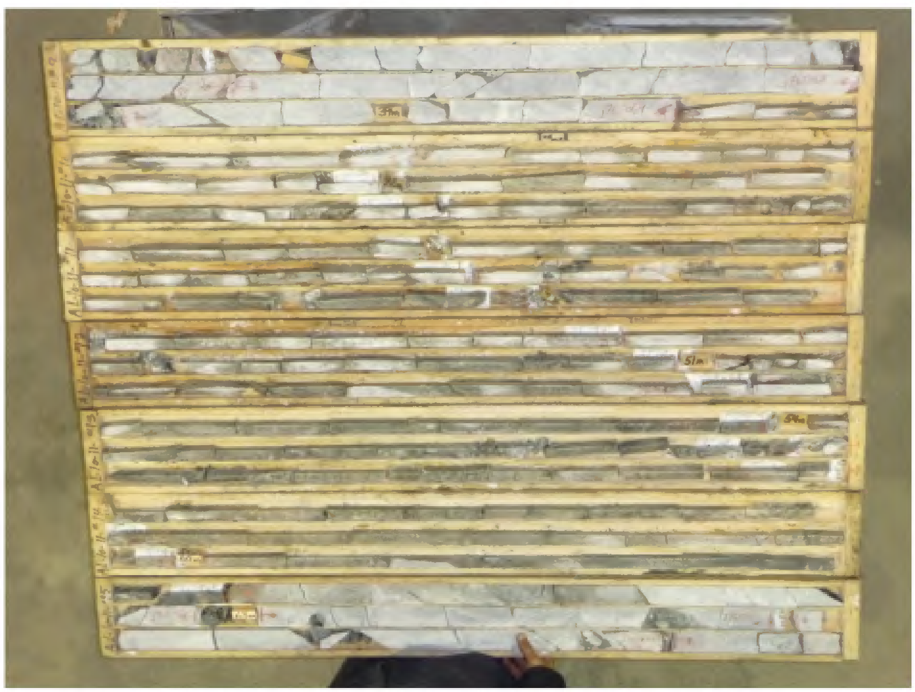
Hole AL-10-05 collar site

Historical hole R93-14 collar site

Historical bulk sample trench site

Historical trench site showing cm-scale spodumene mineralisation

Core logging facilities



Example of drill hole photographic archive

Core cutting and sampling facilities

Core storage facilities

APPENDIX B: ANALYTICAL PROTOCOLS

ALS Chemex

Assay Procedure – Li-OG63
Ore Grade Lithium by Four Acid Digestion - ICPAES finish

Sample Decomposition: HNO_3-$HClO_4$-HF-HCl Digestion (ASY-4A02o)
Analytical Method: Inductively Coupled Plasma - Atomic Emission Spectroscopy (ICP - AES)

This method is suitable for analyzing lithium in geological samples. A **~0.4g** sample is first digested with $HClO_4$, HF, and HNO_3 until dryness. The residue is subsequently re-digested in concentrated HCl, cooled and topped up to volume. The samples are analyzed for Li by ICPAES spectroscopy.

Element	Symbol	Units	Lower Limit	Upper Limit
Lithium	Li	%	0.01	10

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ALS Chemex

Geochemical Procedure - ME-MS81
Ultra-Trace Level Methods

Sample Decomposition: Lithium Metaborate Fusion (FUS-LI01)
Analytical Method: Inductively Coupled Plasma - Mass Spectroscopy (ICP - MS)

A prepared sample (0.200 g) is added to lithium metaborate flux (0.90 g), mixed well and fused in a furnace at 1000°C. The resulting melt is then cooled and dissolved in 100 mL of 4% HNO_3 / 2% HCl solution. This solution is then analyzed by inductively coupled plasma - mass spectrometry.

Element	Symbol	Units	Lower Limit	Upper Limit
Silver*	Ag	ppm	1	1000
Barium	Ba	ppm	0.5	10000
Cerium	Ce	ppm	0.5	10000
Cobalt*	Co	ppm	0.5	10000
Chromium	Cr	ppm	10	10000
Cesium	Cs	ppm	0.01	10000
Copper*	Cu	ppm	5	10000
Dysprosium	Dy	ppm	0.05	1000
Erbium	Er	ppm	0.03	1000
Europium	Eu	ppm	0.03	1000
Gallium	Ga	ppm	0.1	1000
Gadolinium	Gd	ppm	0.05	1000
Hafnium	Hf	ppm	0.2	10000
Holmium	Ho	ppm	0.01	1000
Lanthanum	La	ppm	0.5	10000
Lutetium	Lu	ppm	0.01	1000

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ALS Chemex

Element	Symbol	Units	Lower Limit	Upper Limit
Molybdenum*	Mo	ppm	2	10000
Niobium	Nb	ppm	0.2	10000
Neodymium	Nd	ppm	0.1	10000
Nickel*	Ni	ppm	5	10000
Lead*	Pb	ppm	5	10000
Praseodymium	Pr	ppm	0.03	1000
Rubidium	Rb	ppm	0.2	10000
Samarium	Sm	ppm	0.03	1000
Tin	Sn	ppm	1	10000
Strontium	Sr	ppm	0.1	10000
Tantalum	Ta	ppm	0.1	10000
Terbium	Tb	ppm	0.01	1000
Thorium	Th	ppm	0.05	1000
Thallium	Tl	ppm	0.5	1000
Thulium	Tm	ppm	0.01	1000
Uranium	U	ppm	0.05	1000
Vanadium	V	ppm	5	10000
Tungsten	W	ppm	1	10000
Yttrium	Y	ppm	0.5	10000
Ytterbium	Yb	ppm	0.03	1000
Zinc*	Zn	ppm	5	10000
Zirconium	Zr	ppm	2	10000

***Note**: Some base metal oxides and sulfides may not be completely decomposed by the lithium borate fusion. Results for Ag, Co, Cu, Mo, Ni, Pb, and Zn will not likely be quantitative by this method.

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SGS

Minerals Services **METHOD SUMMARY**

ICP90Q : Ore Grade Analysis of Base Metals by Sodium peroxide Fusion and ICP-OES.

1. **Parameter(s) measured, unit(s):**
   Cobalt (Co); Copper (Cu); Nickel (Ni); Lead (Pb); Zinc (Zn); Lithium (Li): %

2. **Typical sample size:**
   0.20 g

3. **Type of sample applicable (media):**
   Crushed and Pulverized rocks, soils and sediments

4. **Sample preparation technique used:**
   Crushed and pulverized rock, soil and /or sediment samples are fused by Sodium peroxide in zirconium crucibles and dissolved using dilute HNO_3.

5. **Method of analysis used:**
   The digested sample solution is analyzed by inductively coupled plasma Optical Emission Spectrometer (ICP-OES). Samples are analyzed against known calibration materials to provide quantitative analysis of the original sample.

6. **Data reduction by:**
   The results are exported via computer, on line, data fed to the SGS Laboratory Information Management System (SLIM) with secure audit trail.

7. **Figures of Merit:**
   This method has been fully validated for the range of samples typically analyzed. Method validation includes the use of certified reference materials, replicates and blanks to calculate accuracy, precision, linearity, range, and limit of detection, limit of quantification, specificity and measurement uncertainty.

Element	Reporting Limit %	Element	Reporting Limit %
Co	0.01	Pb	0.01
Cu	0.01	Zn	0.01
Ni	0.01	Li	0.01

8. **Quality control:**
   Instrument calibration is performed for each batch or work order and calibration checks are analyzed within each analytical run. Quality control materials include method blanks, replicates and reference materials and are randomly inserted with the frequency set according to method protocols at ~14%.
   Quality assurance measures of precision and accuracy are verified statistically using SLIM control charts with set criteria for data acceptance. Data that fails is subject to investigation and repeated as necessary.

9. **Accreditation:**
   The Standards Council of Canada has accredited this test in conformance with the requirements of ISO/IEC 17025. See www.scc.ca for scope of accreditation

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