GM 66035

NI 43-101 TECHNICAL EVALUATION REPORT ON THE WATSHISHOU RIVER PROPERTY

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RHINO EXPLORATION LTD.

GM 66035

NI 43-101 TECHNICAL EVALUATION REPORT ON THE WATSHISHOU RIVER PROPERTY

North Shore, Québec

N.T.S.C.: 12L09

August 4th, 2011
Val-d'Or (Québec)

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1.0 SUMMARY (Item 3)

At the request of Mr. Jeffrey Cocks of Rhino Exploration Limited ("Rhino"), Geologica Groupe-Conseil Inc. ("Geologica"), was given the mandate to prepare a NI 43-101 technical Evaluation Report on the Watshishou Property located near the north shore of the Gulf of St. Lawrence River, Province of Québec, for the issuer "Rhino". This technical report was prepared for Qualifying the company with the TSX Venture Exchange.

Between June 14th and 16th 2011, the authors (Alain-Jean Beauregard and Daniel Gaudreault) accompanied by Rhino Exploration personnel visited the property. During the visit, line cutting and prospection was taking place in order to permit future field ground surveys. Ten (10) grab samples were collected, bagged, transported and delivered by A.J. Beauregard of Geologica at ALS-Chemex Laboratory in Val-d'Or, Québec. Six (6) samples were collected on the shores of Holt Lake located in the NE part of the property. Four (4) were collected near the eastern shore of the 'Petit Lac Holt' on top of a hill in the central south part of the property straddling a strong magnetic anomaly. The host rock units mainly consist of alternating N-S oriented gabbro-pyroxenite units and quartzites. The most significant anomalous values revealed from the assay results are presented in the table of Item 14.1 and on the sample location map (figure 8) at the end of the report.

Most significant values observed gave 112.5 ppm Cu; 110.5 ppm Ni; 11.15% Fe and 2.07% Ti. Geologica believes that these anomalous values show encouraging exploration potential on the property for base and ferriferous metals and should be followed up by a two (2) phase recommended exploration program as seen at the end of the report (Item 20).

The Watshishou River Property consists of 31 mining claims covering 1,695.27 hectares and owned by the Holt Lake Outfitter (Pourvoirie du Lac Holt Inc.) which entered into an agreement dated February 28, 2011 with Rhino Exploration Ltd., whereby Rhino can earn a 100% interest by paying $30,000.00($15,000.00 paid) and issuing 300,000 shares within 15 days of Rhino's shares listed and trading on the TSX Venture Exchange. The claims are subject to a 2% NSR interest, which can be purchased during the initial 5 years of commercial production by Rhino for $2.0 million.

The Watshishou River Property is located on the north shore of the Gulf of St. Lawrence near Havre-Saint-Pierre, Province of Québec. The Lac Holt Fishing Lodge is

used as the base camp and is located on the shores of Watshishou River, about 90 kilometers east-northeast of Havre-Saint-Pierre on the north shore of the Gulf of St. Lawrence. At the start of field operations, chartered flights from Air Labrador, located approximatively 3 kilometers from Havre-Saint-Pierre, could be used to fly the drill rig, part of the equipment, fuel supplies and personnel from the Havre-Saint-Pierre air base to the drill site and/or base camp. The rest of the equipment would be flown in by helicopters, which services will be retained for the length of the operations to shuttle personnel (drillers and geologists) and equipment from one drill setup to another or from one showing to another. Equipment, fuel and food supplies can be provided on a regular basis by Air Labrador.

The general topography of the Watshishou River area is somewhat rugged, with streams flowing between high hills and discharging their waters in long lakes generally elongated in N-S direction. The area is widely forested though occasional swampy patches are encountered. The elevation on the property varies from 160 m.a.s.l. to 200 m.a.s.l. Vegetation consists mainly of a boreal forest. Mosses, lichens and Labrador tea cover the ground. The Watshishou River Property is located in a sub-arctic climate. Freeze-up begins during late October to early November and the break up period is from mid-May to early June. Summer temperature highs range from 15°C to as high as 30°C and winter temperatures range from -10°C to -40°C. Fog is frequent here often impairing flying conditions and precipitation is 80 centimetres per year with frequent fall rains and heavy winter snows. Snow depths can reach several metres by mid-winter.

The Watshishou River Property is located in the east of the Greenville Province and in western part of the Wakeham Supergroup. The west and north-west limits of the Wakeham Supergroup are identified by two major topographic and magnetic lineaments; the Romaine River lineament (LRR) a striking N-S and Abbé-Huard River (LAH) striking NE-SW. The NE limit corresponds with le Natashquan River lineament (LRN) striking NNW-SSE. The Wakeham Supergroup includes at the base the Aguanus Group and at the top the Davy Group, these two (2) groups are separated by a mylonitic zone located along of the Nabisipi River. The Aguanus Group is composed of arenites, gabbro sills, rhyolites and basalts. Rhyolites locally vary from the volcanic to intrusive texture (hypabyssal monzonites). Theses rocks have been affected by at least two (2) major phases of deformation: the first phase of NE-SW and the second at NW-SE. The Davy Group is composed an alternance of detritic formations and gabbro sills and fill the Davy synform. At proximity of the Aguanus Group contact, the eastern flank of the synform contains conglomerates and rhyolitic breccias. These conglomerates and breccias contain several fragments of the Aguanus Group. The major part of the Wakeham Supergroup corresponds to the metamorphic facies of the medium green schist (biotite zone).

The Côte-Nord (North Shore) region is known worldwide for its iron (FeO) and ilmenite (TiO_2) mines. Québec's only operating iron mine is located in Fermont, and the only iron and titanium mine in Canada is situated close to Havre-Saint-Pierre. The region's wealth of industrial minerals and base metals such as nickel and copper offers strong potential for mining companies. In 2006, some 19,400 mining titles were active in the Côte-Nord region. Thanks to the region's hydroelectric potential and port facilities, the two large aluminium plants in Baie-Comeau and Sept-Îles contribute over 30% to Québec's total aluminum production.

Mineralization was found on the Watshishou River Property, The most significant anomalous values revealed from the assay results are presented in the table of Item 14.1 and on the sample location map (figure 8) at the end of the report.

The presence of high magnetic N-S bands associated with gabbros and gabbro-pyroxenites are favourable to the presence of magnetite and/or ilmenite concentration as well as Cu-Ni sulphides. The contacts between quartzites and gabbro-pyroxenites are favourable for copper mineralization.

During April 2011, **Geophysics GPR International Inc**. flew a heliborne magnetic and time-domain electromagnetic geophysical survey for **Rhino Exploration Inc.** The survey was composed of one (1) single block for a minimum coverage of 254 line-km, located inland between Natashquan and Havre-Saint-Pierre (Québec) on the NTS map sheet 012/L09. Magnetic and time-domain electromagnetic survey was flown on April 16th for a total of **262 line-km**. No (0) EM anomaly was detected based on the late time and on the TAU. However, the TDEM early time window Z (0) was extracted and gridded to produce a superficial EM map. This time window best represents the surface apparent resistivity. The magnetometer survey shows alternating sequences of high and low N-S magnetic axis. Rhino carried out an initial ground exploration program on the property during June, 2010. The program included grid line preparation (base and tie lines) prospecting and geological compilation.

No adjacent properties are presents in this immediate area of the Watshishou River Property. No mineral processing and metallurgical testing were realized on the property. No Mineral resource and Mineral Reserve estimate were completed on the property.

The review of assessment reports and the recent visit with respect to the Watshishou River Property reveal that although no mineralized occurrence was ever

found, many characteristics of the area show a good potential for iron-titanium (Fe-Ti) and copper-nickel (Cu-Ni) mineralizations.

Most significant values observed gave 112.5 ppm Cu; 110.5 ppm Ni; 11.15% Fe and 2.07% Ti. Geologica believes that these anomalous values show encouraging exploration potential on the property for base and ferriferous metals and should be followed up by a two (2) phase recommended exploration program as seen at the end of the report (Item 20).

Geologica recommends that a complete exploration program be undertaken on the Watshishou River Property. Geologica states that the character of the property is of sufficient merit to justify the recommended program. A QA-QC protocol will installed using Duplicates, Blanks and Standards. The recommended exploration program is divided into two (2) phases. The second phase of the program is conditional on the success of the first phase. Phase 1 is estimated at $230,000 and Phase 2 at $920,000 for a combined total of $1,150,000.

Phase 1: Basic Exploration Program

A compilation of all data available, a protocol QA-QC sampling protocol, prospection, ground spectrometry and reconnaissance geological surveys of the property to verify each magnetic anomalies and mainly contacts between quartzite and gabbro-pyroxenite.

- Data compilation	15 000 $
- Grid preparation (40 Km @ 750$ /km)	30 000 $
- Prospection, ground spectrometry, mapping, sampling, technical support and camp site	105 000 $
- Sampling (200 samples at $50/sample)	10 000 $
- Transportation (return trip by plane, supplies and helicopter)	40 000 $
Subtotal:	200 000 $
Administration and contingencies (15%)	30 000 $
Total Phase 1:	**230 000 $**

Phase 2: Follow-up Detailed Exploration Program with drilling (if warranted from Phase 1)

A field validation phase and new data acquisition by direct ground based prospecting using spectrometer detectors. Field prospecting should be able to locate any radioactive outcrops or boulders. Ground-based geological and radiometric follow-up work can then be prioritized on favourable targets. Data from airborne geophysics, field validation and prospecting should be interpreted and integrated to identify new potential areas. Following these detailed exploration programs, Geologica recommends a 3,000 meters drilling campaign in the second phase of the program with three main objectives: (i) verify and explain high-priority targets previously validated by ground checks; (ii) acquire data to better understand the behaviour of favourable discontinuities within areas where major structures have been reported; and (iii) update the preliminary database. However, a QAQC protocol will need to be installed in order to verify the sampling procedure and assay reliability. In order to verify the lab's confidence level, approximately 10% of the collected samples will be re-assayed in another certified and known laboratory (Lakefield, ALS-Chemex, etc.).

- Diamond Drilling (NQ size) on coinciding structural and geophysical anomalies 3,000 m at 250$/m (all included)	750 000 $
- Work report	50 000 $
Subtotal:	800 000 $
Administration and contingencies (15%)	120 000 $
Total Phase 2:	**920 000 $**
TOTAL PHASES 1 AND 2:	**1 150 000 $**

2.0 INTRODUCTION AND TERMS OF REFERENCES (Item 4)

At the request of Mr. Jeffrey Cocks of Rhino Exploration Limited ("Rhino"), Geologica Groupe-Conseil Inc. ("Geologica"), was given the mandate to prepare a NI 43-101 technical Evaluation Report on the Watshishou Property located in the north shore of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, Province of Québec, for the issuer "Rhino". This technical report was prepared for Qualifying the company with the TSX Venture Exchange.

This report has been prepared to fulfill the obligation to file an independent technical report as described in NI 43-101. This evaluation arises in order to properly evaluate the property's mineralized potential as well as to recommend adequate exploration efforts to bring it to an advance stage.

Past and recent exploration and development work completed on the property was reviewed and carefully examined.

Between June 14th and 16th 2011, the authors (Alain-Jean Beauregard and Daniel Gaudreault) accompanied by Rhino Exploration personnel visited six (6) outcropping areas along Holt Lake shores and four (4) on the top a hill within a high magnetic anomaly. All ten 10) collected samples were carefully bagged, transported and delivered by A.J. Beauregard of Geologica at ALS-Chemex Lab in Val-d'Or.

All currency amounts are stated in CAD dollars. Quantities are stated in both imperial and SI units, the Canadian and international practice, including metric tons (tonnes, t) and kilograms (kg) for weight, kilometres (km) or metres (m) for distance, hectares (ha) for area, grams (g) and grams per metric tonne (g/t) for gold grades; and grams per metric tonne (g/t) for silver, platinum and palladium grades; percentage (%) for Nickel, Copper and Uranium grades. Precious metals quantities may also be reported in Troy ounces (ounces), a common practice in the gold mining industry.

2.1 Terms of Reference

Geologica Inc. was retained by Rhino to review the Watshishou Property, to evaluate the potential, and to prepare a National Instrument 43-101 ("NI 43-101) report on its findings.

We understand this report will be filed by Rhino with securities regulators to meet its obligations with the Toronto Financial Market Authorities.

This report was authorized by Mr. Jeffrey Cocks of Rhino in March 2011.

2.2 Scope of Work

The scope of work undertaken by Geologica involved an assessment of the geological and metallogenic potential of the Watshishou Property on the north shore of the Gulf of St-Lawrence, Province of Québec, Canada.

2.3 Basis of the Technical Report

In summary, this technical report is based on reports by the ministry of Québec ("MNRFQ") and the GSC ("Geological Society of Canada").

2.4 Qualifications and Field Involvement of Consultant

Geologica Inc. independence is ensured by the fact that it holds no equity in any project and that its ownership rests solely with its staff. This allows Geologica to provide its clients with conflict-free and objective recommendations on crucial judgment issues.

Neither Geologica nor any of its employees in the preparation of this report has any beneficial interest in Rhino. Geologica will be paid a fee for this work in accordance with normal professional consulting practice.

A visit was realized between June 15th and 16th 2011 by the authors (Alain-Jean Beauregard and Daniel Gaudreault). .

Statements of qualification for the qualified persons are included in Section 21.0 (Item 24).

The authors from Geologica Inc. have reviewed and analysed data provided by Rhino, their consultants and previous owners of the property, and have drawn their own conclusions there from, augmented by its direct field examination. Geologica has not carried out any independent exploration work or drilled any holes on the Watshishou Property.

The titles to the mineral lands for this project have been reviewed by Geologica with the help of Government mining land management (GESTIM) system in June 2011

(see Appendix 1). The description of the property, and ownership thereof, as set out in this report, are provided for general information purposes only.

The metallurgical, geological, mineralization and exploration technique descriptions used in this report are taken from reports prepared by Rhino, government agencies and previous owners.

Geologica is pleased to acknowledge the helpful cooperation of Rhino management and exploration personnel all of whom made any and all data requested available and responded openly and helpfully to all questions, queries and requests for material.

3.0 RELIANCE ON OTHER EXPERT (Item 5)

The authors from Geologica have not verified the legality of any underlying agreement(s) that may exist concerning the licenses or other agreement(s) between parties and the permitting. Geologica offers no opinion as to the validity of the mineral title claimed by Rhino. The description of the property, and ownership thereof, as set out in this report, are provided for general information purposes only.

Parts of this Technical report were taken from MNRFQ's document titled "Étude régionale du Supergroupe de Wakeham – Moyenne Côte-Nord", by A. Indarès and J. Martignole, MB-91-21, 1993.

4.0 PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION (Item 6)

4.1 Location

The Watshishou River Property is located on the north shore of the Gulf of St. Lawrence (Québec) about 90 kilometres east-northeast of Havre-Saint-Pierre (Québec) covered by NTS sheet 12L09 as illustrated in Figure 2.

4.2 Claim numbers or names

The Watshishou River Property consists of 25 mining claims covering 1,367.1 hectares and owned by the Pourvoirie du Lac Holt Inc. Six (6) other mining claims were

map-staked and are pending for confirmation by the Ministry of Natural Resources of Québec (Figure 3 and Appendix I). Pourvoirie du Lac Holt Inc. entered into an agreement dated February 28, 2011 with Rhino Exploration Ltd., whereby Rhino can earn a 100% interest by paying $30,000.00($15,000.00 paid) and issuing 300,000 shares within 15 days of Rhino's shares listed and trading on the TSX Venture Exchange. The claims are subject to a 2% NSR interest, which can be purchased during the initial 5 years of commercial production by Rhino for $2.0 million.

4.3 Nature and Extent of Title

Under the Quebec Mining law, a claim is the only exploration title that can be granted for the exploration of mineral substances on lands in the public domain. It can be obtained:

- by map designation, henceforth the principal method for acquiring a claim; or
- by staking on lands that have been designated for this purpose.

For the Watshishou Property, claims were obtained by map designation online.

A claim is a mineral right that gives its holder a two-year exclusive right to explore a designated territory for any mineral substances that are part of the public domain with the exception of:

- petroleum, natural gas and brine;
- sand other than silica sand used for industrial purposes, gravel, common clay used in the manufacture of clay products, and other mineral substance found in its natural state as a loose deposit, as well as inert mine tailings used for construction purposes;
- on any part of land that is also subject to an exploration licence for surface mineral substances or an exclusive lease to mine surface mineral substances, every other surface mineral substance.

The claim also allows the holder to explore for mineral substances in mine tailings that are located on public land.

Each claim provides access rights to a parcel of land on which exploration work may be performed. However, the claim holder cannot access land that has been granted, alienated or leased by the State for non-mining purposes, or land

that is the subject of an exclusive lease to mine surface mineral substances, without first having obtained the permission of the current holder of these rights.

Furthermore, at the time of issuing claims that lie within the boundaries of a town or on territories identified as State reserves, the Ministère des Ressources Naturelles et de la Faune du Québec ("MRNFQ") may impose certain conditions and obligations concerning the work to be performed on the claim. The Minister also reserves the right to modify these conditions in the public's interest.

Henceforth, a claim holder cannot erect or maintain a construction on lands in the public domain without obtaining, in advance, the permission of the "Ministère des Ressources Naturelles et de la Faune" unless such a construction is specifically allowed for by ministerial order as published in the "*Gazette officielle du Québec*". An application is not necessary for temporary shelters that are made of pliable material over rigid supports that can be dismantled and transported.

4.4 Location of mineralized zones

No mineralized showings, mineral resources, mineral reserves, mine workings, existing tailing ponds and waste deposits exist on the property and nearby.

4.5 Environment liabilities

To the best of our knowledge no environment liabilities are known to exist from previous work on the area.

4.6 Permits

Rhino will need to obtain necessary work permits to realize future exploration work such as surveying, geophysical, geochemical, geological and sampling surveys and drilling.

5.0 ACCESSIBILITY, CLIMATE, LOCAL RESOURCES, INFRASTRUCTURES AND PHYSIOGRAPHY (Item 7)

5.1 Access

The Watshishou River Property is located on the north shore of the Gulf of St. Lawrence near Havre-Saint-Pierre, Province of Québec. The Lac Holt Fishing Lodge is used as the base camp and is located on the shores of Watshishou River, about 90 kilometers east-northeast of Havre-Saint-Pierre on the north shore of the Gulf of St. Lawrence (see Figure 2).

At the start of field operations and exploration work, chartered flights from Air Labrador, located at approximatively 3 kilometers from Havre-Saint-Pierre, could be used to fly the drill rig, part of the equipment, fuel supplies and personnel from the Havre-Saint-Pierre air base to the drill site and/or base camp. The rest of the equipment would be flown in by Helicopters, which services will be retained for the length of the operations to shuttle personnel (drillers and geologists) and equipment from one drill setup to another or from one showing to another. Equipment, fuel and food supplies can be provided on a regular basis by Air Labrador.

5.2 Local Resources

A local workforce with experience in camp construction and exploration surveying is available in the village of Havre-Saint-Pierre. There is also a grocery store, a gas station and a health centre. Sept-Iles, the nearest important town, has an airport with daily scheduled flights and many other services, including a hospital, a helicopter base and miscellaneous forestry and mining contractors.

5.3 Infrastructure and Physiography

The general topography of the Watshishou River area is somewhat rugged, with streams flowing between high hills and discharging their waters in long lakes generally elongated in N-S direction. The area is widely forested though occasional swampy patches are encountered. The elevation on the property varies from 160 m.a.s.l. to 200 m.a.s.l. (meter above the sea level).

5.4 Vegetation

Vegetation consists mainly of a boreal forest. Mosses, lichens and Labrador tea cover the ground.

5.5 Climate

The Watshishou River Property is located in a sub-arctic climate. Freeze-up begins during late October to early November and the break up period is from mid-May to early June. Summer temperature highs range from 15°C to as high as 30°C and winter temperatures range from -10°C to -40°C. Fog is frequent here often impairing flying conditions and precipitation is 80 centimetres per year with frequent fall rains and heavy winter snows. Snow depths can reach several metres by mid winter.

6.0 HISTORY and PREVIOUS WORK (Item 8)

6.1 General

The southern part of the Wakeham Supergroup (south of the 51st parallel) has been mapped more systematically by several authors for the MNRFQ each of whom contributed portions, sometimes discontinuous, of the regional geology.

The northern portion of the Wakeham was fragmentally covered for the MNRFQ by Martignole and Indarès (lac Ruffin area, Petit Lac de la Galissonnière area, and a number of others scattered areas of limited extent) and by Desjardins (lac Barrin area). Also, Bourne carried out a regional reconnaissance mapping of the northeastern portion of the Wakeham for the G.S.C. Globally, geology of the northern region of the Wakeham remains little understood.

During the summer 1995, an extensive mapping program has been carried out by the MNRFQ in the northeastern part of the Wakeham (area of lac le Doré and Petit lac de la Galissonnière), which better defined the previously ambiguous geology of this area. No significant mineralization was found during this program.

Previous exploration work has been mainly concentrated in the southern part of the Wakeham, near the northern coast of the Saint-Lawrence River, with an emphasis on uranium mineralization associated with granites and pegmatites. Other work has focussed on the heavy mineral sands of the Natashquan River delta.

There have been relatively few exploration programs in search of base metals. These programs, often of limited extent, consisted of geological mapping, occasional geophysical surveys, trenching, and some diamond drilling. Some copper occurrences have been reported by government and industry representatives, most of which are local concentrations of chalcopyrite found near the métagabbros-quartzite contacts. In all cases, the dimensions of the mineralized occurrences are limited and/or the grades are relatively low. The “Rustcliff showing”, the “Luc #1 showing” and “Mark showing”,

located a few kilometers of Baie Johan Betz, are the most important mineralized occurrences that were found in the entire Wakeham. The core zone of each of these occurrences, where most of the mineralization is concentrated, is generally less than 5 to 10 meters in length and less than 1 or 2 meters in thickness; although the core zones may locally contain Cu rich veins or lenses, the average grade of the core zones are probably sub-economical.

6.2 Watshishou River Property

Except for the regional reconnaissance mapping by the government in the past, no exploration work was completed on the Watshishou River property.

7.0 GEOLOGICAL SETTING (Item 9)

The Watshishou River Property is located in the east of the Greenville Province and in western part of the Wakeham Supergroup. The west and north-west limits of the Wakeham Supergroup are identified by two major topographic and magnetic lineaments; the Romaine River lineament (LRR) a striking N-S and Abbé-Huard River (LAH) striking NE-SW. The NE limit corresponds with le Natashquan River lineament (LRN) striking NNW-SSE (Figures 4 and 5).

The Wakeham Supergroup includes at the base the Aguanus Group and at the top the Davy Group, these two (2) groups are separated by a mylonitic zone located along of the Nabisipi River.

The Aguanus Group is composed of arenites, gabbro sills, rhyolites and basalts. Rhyolites change locally from the volcanic to intrusive texture (hypabyssal monzonites). Theses rocks have been affected by at least two (2) major phases of deformation: the first phase at NE-SW and the second at NW-SE.

The Davy Group is composed an alternance of detritic formations and gabbro sills and fill the Davy synform. At proximity of the Aguanus Group contact, the eastern flank of the synform contains conglomerates and rhyolitic breccias. These conglomerates and breccias contain several fragments of the Aguanus Group.

The major part of the Wakeham Supergroup is within the metamorphic facies of the medium green schist (biotite zone).

The host rock of the Wakeham Supergroup consists of charnockitic gneiss, heterogeneous felsic rocks and anorthosites. Along of the LRR and the LAH, the Wakeham Supergroup is in contact with the monzonitic and granitic envelops of the Havre-Saint-Pierre and Romaine River anorthositic complexes.

8.0 DEPOSIT TYPES (Item 10)

Iron and Titanium Deposits

The Côte-Nord region is known worldwide for its iron (FeO) and ilmenite (TiO_2) mines. Québec's only operating iron mine is located in Fermont and the only iron and titanium mine (Lac Tio) in Canada is situated close to Havre-Saint-Pierre. The region's wealth of industrial minerals and base metals such as nickel and copper offers strong potential for mining companies. In 2006, some 19,400 mining titles were active in the Côte-Nord region. Thanks to the region's hydroelectric potential and port facilities, the two large aluminium plants in Baie-Comeau and Sept-Îles contribute over 30% to Québec's total aluminum production.

Exploration for iron and titanium deposits and mining of ilmenite deposits has been going on for one hundred years in Québec. The development, in the 1940s, of blast furnace fusion technology made it possible to produce very pure iron and a slag in which titanium and undesirable elements were concentrated. Following these developments, exploration for ilmenite (and hemo-ilmenite) deposits flourished. The development of a purification process for the slag led to the creation of synthetic rutile, which has undergone spectacular development over the past 50 years and has become one of the most common mineral commodities in our lives.

The prospects for growth of the synthetic rutile market have been evaluated at 2% per year. However, strong economic growth in China has led to a price increase; the titanium pigment market will also be growing more rapidly over the coming years. These new prospects for the synthetic rutile market are revitalizing exploration for iron and titanium deposits in Québec. In this context, here is a review of iron and titanium (ilmenite) deposits in Québec.

Iron and titanium mineralization is typically observed in anorthositic massifs and ultramafic intrusions. The mineralization consists of ilmenite and hemo-ilmenite associated with magnetite, which is sometimes titanium-bearing, spinel (hercynite), and, locally, apatite, rutile, iron and copper sulphides and silicates. Major mineral resources of ilmenite and magnetite occur in the form of heavy-mineral-rich layers known as black

sand. Classification of the types of iron and titanium mineralization in the Moyenne-Côte-Nord (Mid-North-Shore) area was initiated by Perreault *et al.* (2002).

Apart from the size of showings and the presence of ilmenite and magnetite, geologists or prospectors must take several criteria into consideration in evaluating an iron and titanium showing.

For titanium showings, prospectors must consider:

- The type of ilmenite: hemo-ilmenite, ilmenite with hematite lamellae, ilmenite with magnetite lamellae or pure ilmenite;
- The TiO_2 grade of the ilmenite and of the rock;
- The presence of undesirable elements such as MgO, $CaCO_3$, Al_2O_3 and Cr_2O_3, which must be below the 2% mark.
- The presence of rutile in the mineralization, which increases the TiO_2 grade of the ore.

Apart from prospecting in the field (ilmenite is a black, very dense mineral), prospectors and geologists will need to use geophysical methods, such as magnetic and gravimetric surveys, and lake-bottom sediment or stream-sediment heavy mineral geochemistry to outline areas to be investigated. Though it is still expensive, a detailed gravimetric survey is very useful when the time comes to outline a mineralized body.

There are huge areas left to be explored in Québec. In addition to certain anorthosite massifs such as the Morin and Saint-Urbain massifs, which have been covered by intensive exploration programs in the past, the northern part of the Havre-Saint-Pierre Anorthositic Suite is a first-rate target. Once the road leading to the future hydroelectric generating stations of the Romaine project has been built, new areas will become accessible at a lower cost. An in-depth study of the nature of known iron and titanium mineralization in the Lac Saint-Jean Anorthositic Suite could reveal significant ilmenite reserves.

Uranium

Uranium mineralization, in Côte-Nord, is genetically related to a typical model defined as Vein and Disseminated Intragranite Uranium Deposits (McMillan, 1996; Birkett and Simandl, 1999).

The classic uranium vein deposits consist mainly of pitchblende with only minor amounts of associated metallic minerals in a carbonate (calcite and dolomite), quartz, hematite, potassic feldspar, albite, muscovite, fluorite and barite in veins. These deposits show affinities with, and can grade into, multi-element veins which have significant pyrite, silver, cobalt-nickel arsenides, chalcopyrite, galena, sphalerite, native gold, platinum group elements and bismuth.

They generally occur in post-orogenic continental environments, commonly associated with calcalkaline felsic plutonic and volcanic rock. The economic deposits appear confined to areas underlain by Proterozoic basement rock. Mineralization is deposited in open spaces within fractures, breccias and stockwork, commonly associated with major or subsidiary, steeply dipping fault systems. Many deposits are associated with continental unconformities and have affinities with unconformity associated uranium deposits. Chlorite, hematite and feldspar are the main alteration minerals in the host rocks. A few of the intrusive-hosted deposits are surrounded by silica-depleted, porous feldspar-mica rock called episyenites or sponge-rocks, the later typical of the Gunnar Deposit in Saskatchewan. In most cases, the hematite alteration is due to oxidation of ferrous iron bearing minerals in the wall rocks during mineralization.

9.0 MINERALIZATION (Item 11)

Mineralization was found on the Watshishou River Property. The most significant anomalous values revealed from the assay results are presented in the table of Item 14.1 and on the sample location map (figure 8) at the end of the report. The presence of high magnetic N-S bands associated with gabbros and gabbro-pyroxenites are favourable to the presence of magnetite and/or ilmenite concentration. The contacts between quartzites and gabbro-pyroxenites are favourable for copper mineralization and also these gabbros and gabbro-pyroxenites are potential to found nickel mineralizations.

10.0 RECENT WORK (Item 12)

During April 2011, **Geophysics GPR International Inc**. flew a heliborne magnetic and time-domain electromagnetic geophysical survey for **Rhino Exploration Inc.** The survey was composed of one (1) single block for a minimum coverage of 254 line-km, located inland between Natashquan and Havre Saint-Pierre, (Québec) on NTS

map sheet 012/L09. Magnetic and time-domain electromagnetic survey was flown on April 16th for a total of **262 line-km**.

The time-domain electromagnetic survey was flown using a TDEM EMosquito II™, a high resolution time-domain electromagnetic system with a large penetration. For this survey, a magnetometer was installed near the TDEM receiver, half way between the helicopter and the TDEM system. A radar altimeter and a DGPS system were mounted onto the helicopter.

Magnetic data processing and quality control were carried out by Olivier Létourneau, B.Sc., and TDEM data processing and quality control were carried out by Marc Boivin, P. Geo., This report was written by Olivier Létourneau, B.Sc. and was approved by Réjean Paul, Eng., Geoph. (see the report in Appendix VI).

No (0) EM anomaly was detected based on the late time and on the TAU. However, the TDEM early time window Z (0) was extracted and gridded to produce a superficial EM map. This time window best represents the surface apparent resistivity.

The magnetometer survey shows an alternating sequences of high and low N-S magnetic axis.

Rhino carried out an initial ground exploration program on the property during June, 2010. The program included grid line preparation (base and tie lines), prospecting and geological compilation.

11.0 DRILLING (Item 13)

No drilling was completed past and recently on the Watshishou River Property.

12.0 SAMPLING METHOD AND APPROACH (Item 14)

A total of 10 samples were taken by Geologica during the recent visit on the Watshishou River Property. These samples were taken in the most prospective locations for possible iron-titanium occurrences and others were taken to obtain whole rock information and to acquire data on alteration and indications for any other mineral commodities such as gold that may be present. Each sample was bagged at the field site, tagged, photographed and located using a Garmin GPSmap 62s WAAS-enabled

GPS unit. The samples were shipped to the ALS Chemex Laboratory in Val-d'Or (Québec).

Quality control measures from the lab include internal and external standards, duplicates and blanks check assays and sieving tests on pulverized material. These quality control measures permit an assessment of the analytical equipment but do not cover for irregularities in sample preparation of the assaying process.

The authors recommend for future sampling method and approach, frequent internal duplicates, blanks and standards. Also, a percentage of a minimum of 10% of all samples re-assayed in another certified laboratory such as SGS Labs, ActLab, etc.

13.0 SAMPLE PREPARATION, ANALYSIS AND SECURITY (Item 15)

All samples were collected in 2 litre plastic bags, a tag was inserted, a GPS reading was taken at the site and the samples were then transported back to camp, sorted by number series and shipped by air and ground back to the Geologica Office in Val-d'Or, Quebec. After the samples were sorted out in Val-d'Or, and were shipped directly in sealed sample shipping bags to the ALS Chemex Laboratory (Val-d'Or, Québec) for a complete full-scan ICP analysis.

14.0 DATA VERIFICATION (Item 16)

The authors have verified existing data of previous reports. Although there does not seem to be any duplicates, blanks and standards samples taken,, sampling and analysis appear to have been conducted with the norms and standards employed at that period and still valid to this day in the mining industry. However, a QAQC protocol program will have to be developed and put in place for the next exploration programs.

The authors have reviewed all of the recent documents prepared by the company and did not find elements not in line with current norms and standards.

Samples collected by Geologica (10samples) were sent to ALS-Chemex for analysis. This laboratory is certified ISO 17025 and ISO 9001 with LIMS (Laboratory Information management System) for sample tracking. Samples were analyzed by ME-ICP61 (Acid Near-Total Digestion). Although the four acid digestion is able to dissolve most minerais, it may sometimes be necessary to use even stronger dissolution

techniques such as fusions in order to get fully quantitative results. However, in most cases this procedure quantitatively dissolves nearly ail elements for the majority of geological materials.

14.1 Property Visit and Sampling

Between June 14th and 16th 2011, the authors (Alain-Jean Beauregard and Daniel Gaudreault) visited the Watshishou Property of Rhino Exploration Inc. During the visit line cutting and prospection was taking place in order to permit future field ground surveys. Ten (10) grab samples were collected, bagged, transported and delivered by A.J. Beauregard of Geologica at ALS-Chemex Laboratory in Val-d'Or, Québec. Six (6) samples were collected on the shores of Holt Lake located in the NE part of the property. Four (4) were collected near the eastern shore of the 'Petit Lac Holt' on top of a hill in the central south part of the property straddling a strong magnetic anomaly. The host rock units mainly consist of alternating N-S oriented gabbro-pyroxenite units and quartzites. The most significant anomalous values revealed from the assay results are presented in the herebelow table and on the sample location map (figure 8) at the end of the report.

Table of Field Grab Sample Assay Results:

SAMPLE NUMBER	Au ppm	Ag ppm	Al %	As ppm	Ba ppm	Be ppm	Bi ppm	Ca %
1095176	-0.005	0.07	7.32	1.8	200	0.86	0.1	5.69
1095177	-0.005	0.4	0.03	2.3	10	-0.05	58	0.06
1095178	-0.005	0.01	3.82	1.7	1790	1.51	1.4	2.04
1095179	-0.005	-0.01	2.05	0.4	40	0.35	0.05	0.13
1095180	-0.005	0.13	6.94	0.5	530	1	0.45	5.42
1095181	-0.005	0.01	1.67	0.2	180	0.53	0.2	0.51
1095182	0.007	0.07	9.14	0.9	140	0.68	0.05	5.89
1095183	0.006	0.06	9.96	1.1	140	0.71	0.13	5.98
1095184	0.007	0.12	8.65	0.9	140	0.64	0.03	5.76
1095185	0.005	0.07	9.66	0.8	390	0.78	0.13	4.74

SAMPLE NUMBER	Cd ppm	Ce ppm	Co ppm	Cr ppm	Cs ppm	Cu ppm	Fe %	Ga ppm
1095176	0.1	51	55.8	115	3.02	56.1	**11.15**	22.3
1095177	0.02	0.42	7.3	16	-0.05	42.3	0.57	0.21

1095178	0.05	40	40.8	27	1.02	15.6	3.36	9.92
1095179	0.02	25	22.2	15	0.25	12.3	3.32	4.35
1095180	0.12	49.8	48.9	120	11.25	**112.5**	10.1	23.5
1095181	0.02	14.1	5.9	50	0.9	3.2	1.43	4.37
1095182	0.08	23.1	43.8	33	1.84	40.8	**10.6**	22.5
1095183	0.06	19.55	44.9	37	9.51	19.8	8.53	22.1
1095184	0.1	21.1	54.2	60	2.74	63.6	12.7	23
1095185	0.08	15.95	57.4	27	9.27	39.9	10.95	21.8

SAMPLE NUMBER	Ge ppm	Hf ppm	In ppm	K %	La ppm	Li ppm	Mg %	Mn ppm
1095176	0.26	2.4	0.108	0.72	21.6	9.1	4.85	1860
1095177	-0.05	-0.1	-0.005	0.01	-0.5	-0.2	0.01	49
1095178	0.1	2.7	0.546	1.17	19.8	7.6	0.7	2800
1095179	0.07	2	0.129	0.13	11.1	6.1	0.53	330
1095180	0.26	3.4	0.116	1.68	21.7	18.5	3.68	2390
1095181	-0.05	1.4	0.015	0.99	7.1	3.9	0.43	439
1095182	0.21	1.4	0.087	0.59	9.3	10.1	2.84	1620
1095183	0.18	0.8	0.072	0.52	8.1	10.3	2.76	1430
1095184	0.24	1.3	0.084	0.42	8.5	7.9	3.53	1830
1095185	0.2	0.6	0.064	0.93	6.5	14.4	3.55	1600

SAMPLE NUMBER	Mo ppm	Na %	Nb ppm	Ni ppm	P ppm	Pb ppm	Rb ppm	Re ppm
1095176	1.2	1.99	13.9	**110.5**	3180	4.4	26	-0.002
1095177	0.21	0.01	0.1	6.1	20	6.1	0.5	-0.002
1095178	0.28	0.93	5.8	10.6	500	2	49.2	-0.002
1095179	0.27	0.78	2.7	11.8	130	0.8	6.3	-0.002
1095180	1.26	1.59	16.9	77.5	1560	8.8	97.2	-0.002
1095181	0.28	0.23	1.8	8.9	180	1.6	43.3	-0.002
1095182	0.53	2.45	11.2	31.8	970	5.2	26.4	-0.002
1095183	0.33	2.84	9.1	45.8	980	4.7	15	-0.002
1095184	0.55	2.2	11.3	41.8	960	4.2	15.1	-0.002
1095185	0.59	2.68	8.4	66.8	790	3.3	28.7	-0.002

SAMPLE NUMBER	S %	Sb ppm	Sc ppm	Se ppm	Sn ppm	Sr ppm	Ta ppm	Te ppm
1095176	0.07	0.62	30.3	3	1.6	242	0.82	-0.05
1095177	0.1	0.3	0.1	1	-0.2	2	-0.05	0.23
1095178	0.07	0.38	7.4	1	1.1	74.4	0.33	0.06
1095179	0.02	0.28	1.7	1	0.5	10.1	0.19	-0.05
1095180	0.22	0.74	33.3	3	2.1	215	1.01	0.05

1095181	0.01	0.27	2.7	1	0.8	20.3	0.12	-0.05
1095182	0.05	0.89	26.8	3	1.2	375	0.68	-0.05
1095183	0.03	0.83	14.6	2	0.9	467	0.56	-0.05
1095184	0.03	0.82	29.5	3	1.1	323	0.71	-0.05
1095185	0.06	0.8	14	2	1	413	0.52	-0.05

SAMPLE NUMBER	Th ppm	Ti %	Tl ppm	U ppm	V ppm	W ppm	Y ppm	Zn ppm
1095176	2.1	1.76	0.22	0.7	262	0.5	45.3	164
1095177	-0.2	-0.005	-0.02	-0.1	1	0.2	0.2	7
1095178	3.8	0.301	0.24	0.8	54	0.4	15.7	11
1095179	3.7	0.087	0.03	0.7	28	0.1	4.8	26
1095180	3.2	1.675	0.87	1.1	292	0.7	43.7	164
1095181	2.3	0.126	0.21	0.7	27	0.4	8.7	9
1095182	0.7	1.69	0.12	0.2	215	0.5	30.7	153
1095183	0.6	1.205	0.2	0.2	147	3.2	22.6	110
1095184	0.6	**2.07**	0.07	0.1	259	1	28.5	134
1095185	0.5	1.87	0.23	0.1	298	1.2	14.8	159

Most significant values observed gave 112.5 ppm Cu; 110.5 ppm Ni; 11.15% Fe and 2.07% Ti. Geologica believes that these anomalous values show encouraging exploration potential on the property for base and ferriferous metals and should be followed up by a two (2) phase recommended exploration program as seen at the end of the report (Item 20).

15.0 ADJACENT PROPERTIES (Item 17)

No adjacent properties are present in the immediate area of the Watshishou River Property.

16.0 MINERAL PROCESSING AND METALLURGICAL TESTING (Item 18)

No mineral processing and metallurgical testings were realized on the property.

17.0 MINERAL RESOURCE AND MINERAL RESERVE ESTIMATE (Item 19)

No Mineral resource and Mineral Reserve estimates were completed on the property.

18.0 OTHER RELEVANT DATA AND INFORMATION (Item 20)

No historical environment liabilities were found to exist on the subject property. In terms of permitting, Rhino Exploration will require work permits for any construction of access for diamond drilling or stripping / trenching activities, or for clearing of lumber on the claims holdings.

19.0 INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSIONS (Item 21)

The review of assessment reports and the recent visit with respect to the Watshishou River Property reveal that although no mineralized occurrence was ever found, many characteristics of the area underscore a good potential for iron-titanium (Fe-Ti) and copper-nickel (Cu-Ni) mineralizations.

20.0 RECOMMENDATIONS AND BUDGET (Item 22)

Geologica recommends that a complete exploration program be undertaken on the Watshishou River Property. Geologica states that the character of the property is of sufficient merit to justify the recommended program. A QA-QC protocol will installed using Duplicates, Blanks and Standards.

The recommended exploration program is divided into two (2) phases. The second phase of the program is conditional on the success of the first phase. Phase 1 is estimated at $230,000 and Phase 2 at $920,000 for a combined total of $1,150,000.

Phase 1: Basic Exploration Program

A compilation of all data available, a QA-QC sampling protocol, prospection, ground spectrometry and reconnaissance geological surveys of the property to verify each magnetic anomalies and mainly contacts between quartzite and gabbro-pyroxenite.

- Data compilation 15 000 $

-Grid Preparation (40 Km @ 750$ /km)	30,000 $
- Prospection, ground spectrometry, mapping, sampling, technical support and camp site	105 000 $
- Sampling (200 samples at $50/sample)	10 000 $
- Transportation (return trip by plane, supplies and helicopter)	40 000 $
Subtotal:	200 000 $
Administration and contingencies (15%)	30 000 $
Total Phase 1:	**230 000 $**

Phase 2: Follow-up Detailed Exploration Program with drilling (if warranted from Phase 1)

A field validation phase and new data acquisition by direct ground based prospecting using spectrometer gamma-ray detectors. Field prospecting should also be able to locate any iron and titanium outcrops or boulders. Ground-based geological mapping and sampling, and radiometric follow-up work can then be prioritized on favourable targets. Data from airborne geophysics, field validation and prospecting should be interpreted and integrated to identify new potential areas. Following these detailed exploration programs, Geologica recommends a 3,000 meters drilling campaign in the second phase of the program with three main objectives: (i) verify and explain high-priority targets previously validated by ground checks; (ii) acquire data to better understand the behaviour of favourable discontinuities within areas where major structures have been reported; and (iii) update the preliminary database. However, a QAQC protocol will need to be installed in order to verify the sampling procedure and assay reliability. In order to verify the lab's confidence level, approximately 10% of the collected samples will be re-assayed in another certified and known laboratory (Lakefield, ALS-Chemex, etc.).

- Diamond Drilling (NQ size) on coinciding structural and geophysical anomalies 3,000 m at 250$/m (all included)	750 000 $
- Work report	50 000 $

Subtotal:	800 000 $
Administration and contingencies (15%)	120 000 $
Total Phase 2:	**920 000 $**
TOTAL PHASES 1 AND 2:	**1 150 000 $**

21.0 REFERENCES (Item 23)

Paul, Réjean, May 2011

Helicopter-Borne TDEM and Magnetic Survey, Norh-Shore Region, Québec, NTS Map Sheet 012/L09; Data Acquisition Report of Watshishou River Property Project presented to Rhino Exploration Inc. by Geophysics GPR International Inc.

Notes:

The authors also reviewed all other informations pertaining to the Watshishou River Property available by Rhino Exploration Inc.

22.0 DATE AND SIGNATURE PAGE (Item 24)

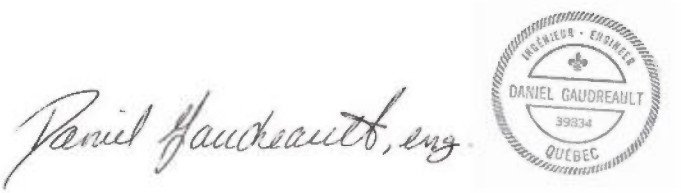
NI 43-101 TECHNICAL EVALUATION REPORT
ON THE WATSHISHOU RIVER PROPERTY

Prepared for

RHINO EXPLORATION LTD.

Signed at Val-d'Or, August 4th 2011

Alain-Jean Beauregard, P. Geol., OGQ, FGAC



Daniel Gaudreault, Ing. Géol, OIQ, AEMQ

22.1 Certificate of Qualified Person (Alain-Jean Beauregard)

I, Alain Jean Beauregard, *P.* Geol., do hereby certify that:

1. I am a geologist and the president of:
   Geologica Groupe-Conseil Inc.
   450, 3rd avenue, suite 203,
   P.O. Box 1891, Val d'Or (Québec), J9P 6C5

2. I am a qualified geologist, having received my academic training at Concordia University, in Montreal, Québec (B.Sc. Geology and Mining – 1978) with a certificate in Business Administration (Val d'Or – 1988).

3. This certificate applies to the Technical Report entitled "NI 43-101 technical report on the Watshishou River Property" ("the Technical Report"). This report was written for Rhino Exploration Inc. and dated August 4th 2011.

4. I am a Fellow of the Geological Association of Canada #F 4951 (FGAC) and also a member of the Order of Geologists and Geophysicists of Québec #227 (OGQ), of the Québec Mining Exploration Association (AEMQ), of the Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (CIMM), of the Project Management Institute (PMI – Connecticut, U.S.A.) and the Prospectors and Developers Association of Canada (PDAC).

5. I have worked as a geologist for a total of 33 years since my graduation from university. Production of nearly one thousand technical and financial evaluation reports in English or French for government authorities and private companies including numerous market value assessments of mining properties from grassroots projects to developed mines, and several companies' entire portfolio of properties. Organization and management of many exploration campaigns for gold, base metals and industrial metals, especially in remote areas of Abitibi, but also in other parts of Québec (Gaspésie, Gatineau, etc.), in eastern Canada, Africa and Latin America.

6. I have read the definition of "qualified person" set out in National Instrument 43-101 ("NI 43-101") and certify that by reason of my education, affiliation with a professional association (as defined in NI 43-101) and past relevant work experience, I fulfill the requirements to be a "qualified person" for the purposes of NI 43-101.

7. I am responsible for the technical parts of Items 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, and 23 of the Technical Report. I have visited the subject property recently (June 14 and 16, 2011).

8. I am not aware of any material fact or material change with respect to the subject matter of the Executive Summary Report that is not reflected in the Technical Report, the omission to disclose which makes the Executive Summary Report misleading.

9. I have not had prior involvement with the property that is the subject of the Technical Report.

10. I am independent of the issuer (Rhino Exploration Inc.) applying all of the tests in section 1.4 of National Instrument 43-101.

11. I consent to the filing of the Technical Report with any stock exchange and other regulatory authority and any publication by them, including electronic publication in the public company files on their websites accessible by the public, of the Technical Report. I confirm to have read 43-101 F1 form and related appendices and that the Technical Report has been prepared in compliance with the National Instrument 43-101.

Dated this 4th day of August 2011

Alain-Jean Beauregard, P. Geol., FGAC, OGQ

22.2 Curriculum Vitae (Alain-Jean Beauregard)

KEY EXPERIENCE

Sound knowledge of geological sciences associated with extended experience in project management.

Involvement with the evaluation, management and realization of several mining exploration and development projects. Production of nearly four hundred technical and financial evaluation reports in English or French for government authorities and private companies including numerous market value assessments of mining properties from grassroots projects to developed mines, and several companies' entire portfolio of properties.

Organization and management of many exploration campaigns for gold, base metals and industrial metals, especially in remote areas of Abitibi, but also in other parts of Quebec (Gaspesia, Gatineau, etc.), in eastern Canada, Africa and Latin America.

Very good knowledge of Latin American and African countries. Excellent communication and mediation skills as well as sound administration practice.

INTERNATIONAL EXPLORATION MANDATES

East Africa - September 1994 - Evaluation of mining properties in Tanzania, Kenya, Ethiopia and Erythrea for Pangea Goldfields and Ressources KWG Inc.

United Arab Emirates - June 1994 - Off-shore and on-shore oil and gaz property evaluations. Geoscientific compilations in order to define potential prospective areas for chromite within the ophiolite belt of Semail.

West Africa - 1994 - Evaluation of mining properties in Mauritania, Niger, Mali, Burkina Faso, Ivory Coast and Ghana for Placer International Exploration and Placer Outokumpu Exploration Ltd.

Morocco - November 1992 to April 1993 - Compilation of the Anti-Atlas in Morocco, in north-western Africa (180 km^2) at the scale of 1:100 000. A detailed report of the Guemassa area (Douar El Ajar VMS deposit) was also completed. Ref. Mr. Garth Wilson, Placer Outokumpu Ltd., London.

Argentina - April-May 1991 - Mission in the WNW Andes to evaluate properties for potential gold and base metal deposits: the Cerro Castillo Gold deposit, the Baja de Alumbrera Porphyry Copper deposit, the Farallon Negro Epithermal Gold-Manganese deposit.

Republic of Guyana - March 1991 - Evaluation of an alluvial diamond and gold deposit located on the Mazaruni River in the Roraima Formation, 300 km south of Georgetown.

CANADIAN EXPERIENCE

-Founder, shareholder, director and administrator of Geologica Groupe-Conseil Inc., Val d'Or, (Quebec) since 1985 - Management, project supervision, property evaluations, geoscientific compilations at the national and international level.

-Mining Geologist, Les Mines Sigma (Quebec) Ltée, Val d'Or (Quebec), 1981-1985 - Project geologist, geological and geochemical surveys, drilling supervision, grade verification and reserve estimates.

-Project Director and Project Geologist, Serem Ltée, Val d'Or (Quebec), 1977-1981 - Geological and geochemical surveys, supervision of geophysical surveys (Mag, EMH and IP), drilling supervision.

-Assistant Geologist, Serem Ltée, Val d'Or (Quebec), 1975, under the supervision of Mr. Paul Girard Ph.D and Mr. Ray Goldie Ph.D and for Hollinger North Shore and Labrador Exploration, Eastern Townships and Gaspesia, 1974 -Exploration for base metals and uranium.

22.3 Certificate of Qualified Person (Daniel Gaudreault)

I, Daniel Gaudreault, P. Eng., do hereby certify that:

1. I am currently employed as a geological engineer by:
   Geologica Groupe-Conseil Inc.
   450, 3rd avenue, suite 203,
   P.O. Box 1891, Val d'Or (Québec), J9P 6C5

2. I graduated with a degree in Geological Engineering from the University of Québec in Chicoutimi in 1983.

3. This certificate applies to the Technical Report entitled "NI 43-101 technical report on the Watshishou River Property" ("the Technical Report"). This report was written for Rhino Exploration Inc. and dated August 4th, 2011.

4. I am a member of the "Ordre des ingénieurs du Québec # 39834 (OIQ)", of the Québec Mining Exploration Association (AEMQ) and the Prospectors and Developers Association of Canada (PDAC).

5. I have worked as a geologist for a total of 28 years since my graduation from university. An engineer specialized in geology and mining, Mr. Gaudreault has been involved with all aspects of planning, organization and supervision of mineral exploration projects especially in remote areas of Abitibi, Québec. He has been in charge of teams of professionals and technicians on geological projects in the most severe conditions. Mr. Gaudreault has also completed several geoscientific compilations and technical reports on areas of interest in Québec, Ontario, Newfoundland and USA (California & Nevada).

6. I have read the definition of "qualified person" set out in National Instrument 43-101 ("NI 43-101") and certify that by reason of my education, affiliation with a professional association (as defined in NI 43-101) and past relevant work experience, I fulfill the requirements to be a "qualified person" for the purposes of NI 43-101.

7. I am responsible for the technical parts of Items 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, and 23 of the Technical Report. I have recently visited the subject property (June 15 and 16, 2011).

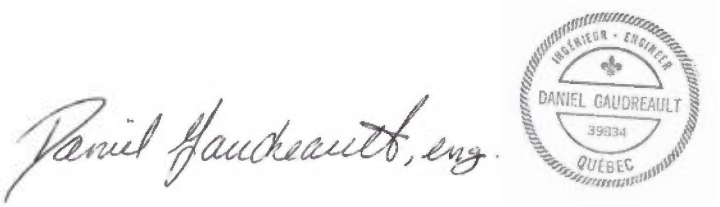
8. I am not aware of any material fact or material change with respect to the subject matter of the Executive Summary Report that is not reflected in the Technical Report, the omission to disclose which makes the Executive Summary Report misleading.

9. I have not had prior involvement with properties that are the subject of the Technical Report.

10. I am independent of the issuer (Rhino Exploration Inc.) applying all of the tests in section 1.4 of National Instrument 43-101.

11. I consent to the filing of the Technical Report with any stock exchange and other regulatory authority and any publication by them, including electronic publication in the public company files on their websites accessible by the public, of the Technical Report. I confirm to have read 43-101 F1 form and related appendices and that the Technical Report has been prepared in compliance with the National Instrument 43-101.

Dated this 4th day of August 2011



Daniel Gaudreault, Ing. Geol. OIQ, AEMQ

22.4 Curriculum Vitae (Daniel Gaudreault)

KEY EXPERIENCE

An engineer specialized in geology and mining, Mr. Gaudreault has been involved with all aspects of planning, organization and supervision of mineral exploration projects especially in remote areas of Abitibi, Quebec. He has been in charge of teams of professionals and technicians on geological projects in the most severe conditions. Mr. Gaudreault has also completed several geoscientific compilations on areas of interest in Quebec and Ontario.

Mr. Gaudreault has produced a great number of technical reports in both English and French for government authorities and private companies, such as property evaluations, exploration and environmental reports. He has also completed numerous market value assessments of mining properties from grassroots projects to developed mines including several companies' entire portfolio of properties in Québec, Ontario, Newfoundland and USA (California & Nevada).

WORK EXPERIENCE

Project Director, Geologica Groupe-Conseil Inc., Val d'Or (Quebec), since 1985 - Project director, planning, drilling supervision, ore resources calculations, property evaluations, market value assessments, environmental reports.

Project Geologist, Boileau et Gauthier (Kiwatin) Val d'Or (Quebec), 1985 - Planning, mapping and sampling.

Project Geologist, Campbell Resources Ltd., Chibougamau (Quebec), 1984-1985 - Project director, planning, drilling supervision, mapping, ore reserve calculations.

Project Geologist, Boileau et Gauthier (Kiwatin) Val d'Or (Quebec), 1983-1984 -Drilling program supervision, reports.

Project Geologist, Lac Minerals Ltd., Malartic (Quebec), 1983 - Exploration campaign supervision, drilling program, mapping and reports.

Assistant Geologist, Lac Minerals Ltd., Val d'Or (Quebec), 1982 and Ministry of Energy and Resources of Quebec, Desmaraisville (Quebec), 1981.

23.0 ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS FOR TECHNICAL REPORTS ON DEVELOPMENT PROPERTY AND PRODUCTION PROPERTY (Item 25)

In the case of the Watshishou River Property, this Item does not apply.

GEOLOGICA INC.

1:6 000 000

100 0 100 200

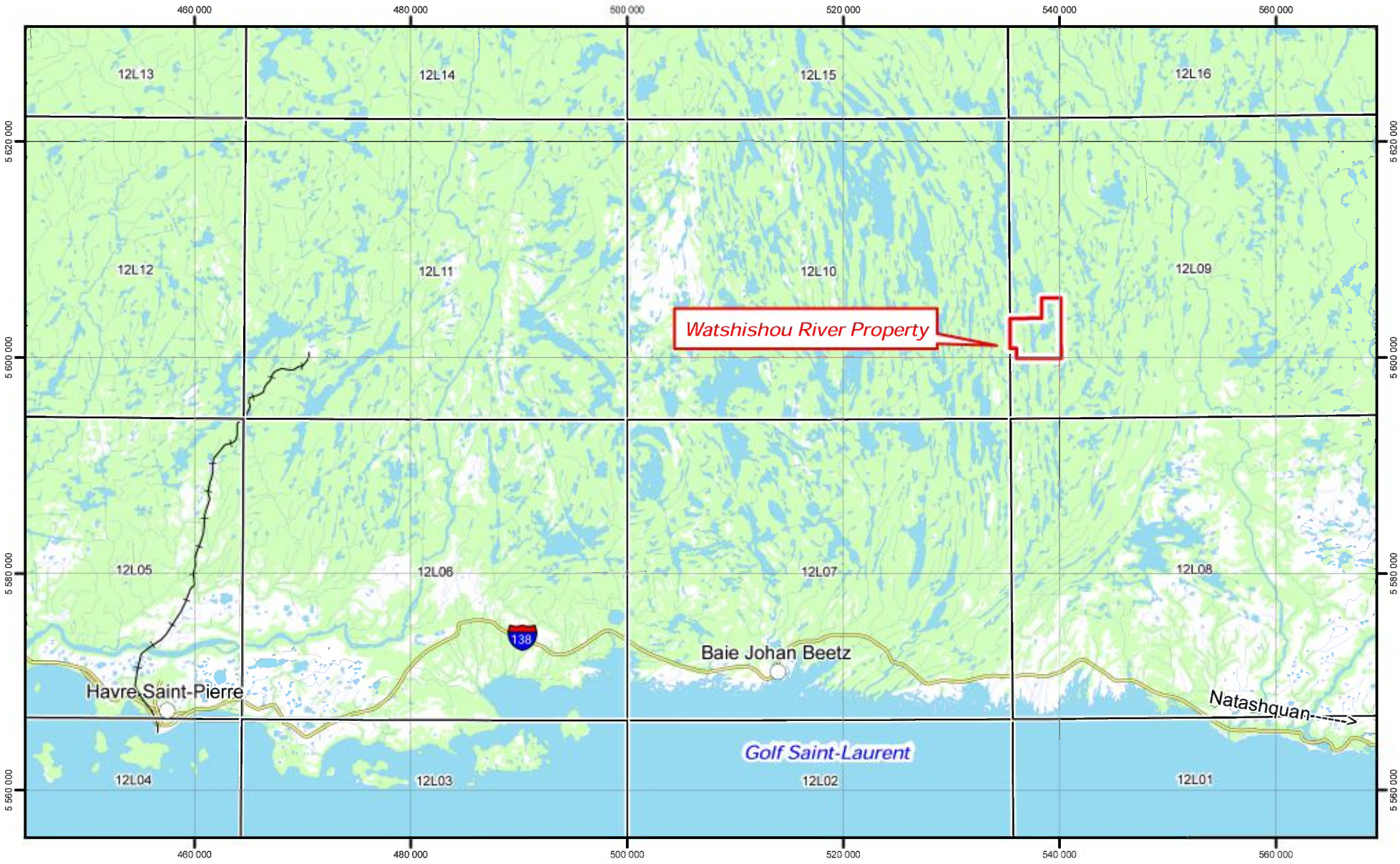
Kilometers

Rhino Exploration Ltd

Watshishou River Property

- General Location Map -

Figure 1



GEOLOGICA INC.

1:500 000

0 10 20 30

Kilometers

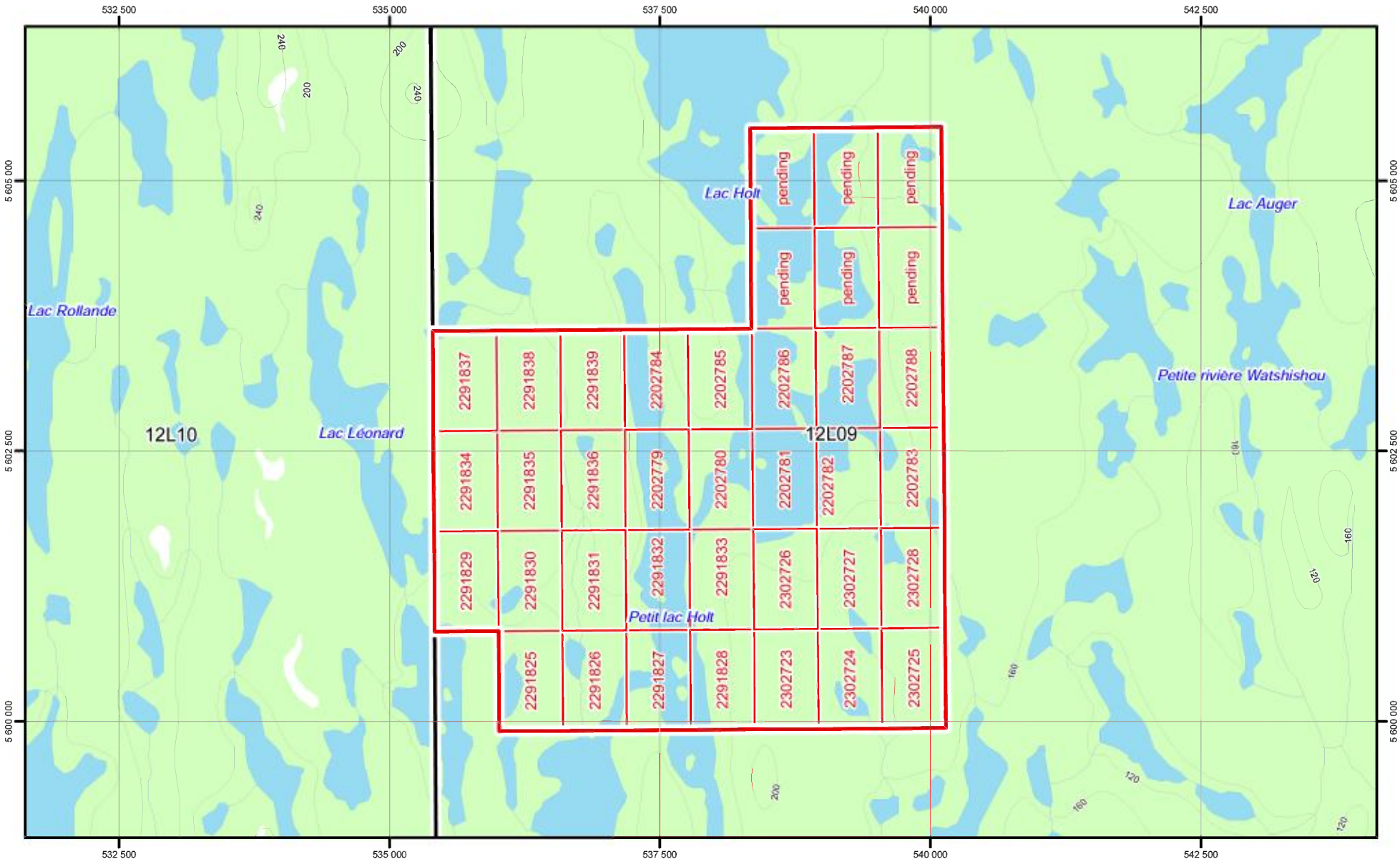
Utm Nad 83 Zone 20
N.T.S.C. 12L09

Rhino Exploration Ltd

Watshishou River Property

- Detailed Location Map -

Figure 2



GEOLOGICA INC.

1:50 000

0 1 2 3

Kilometers

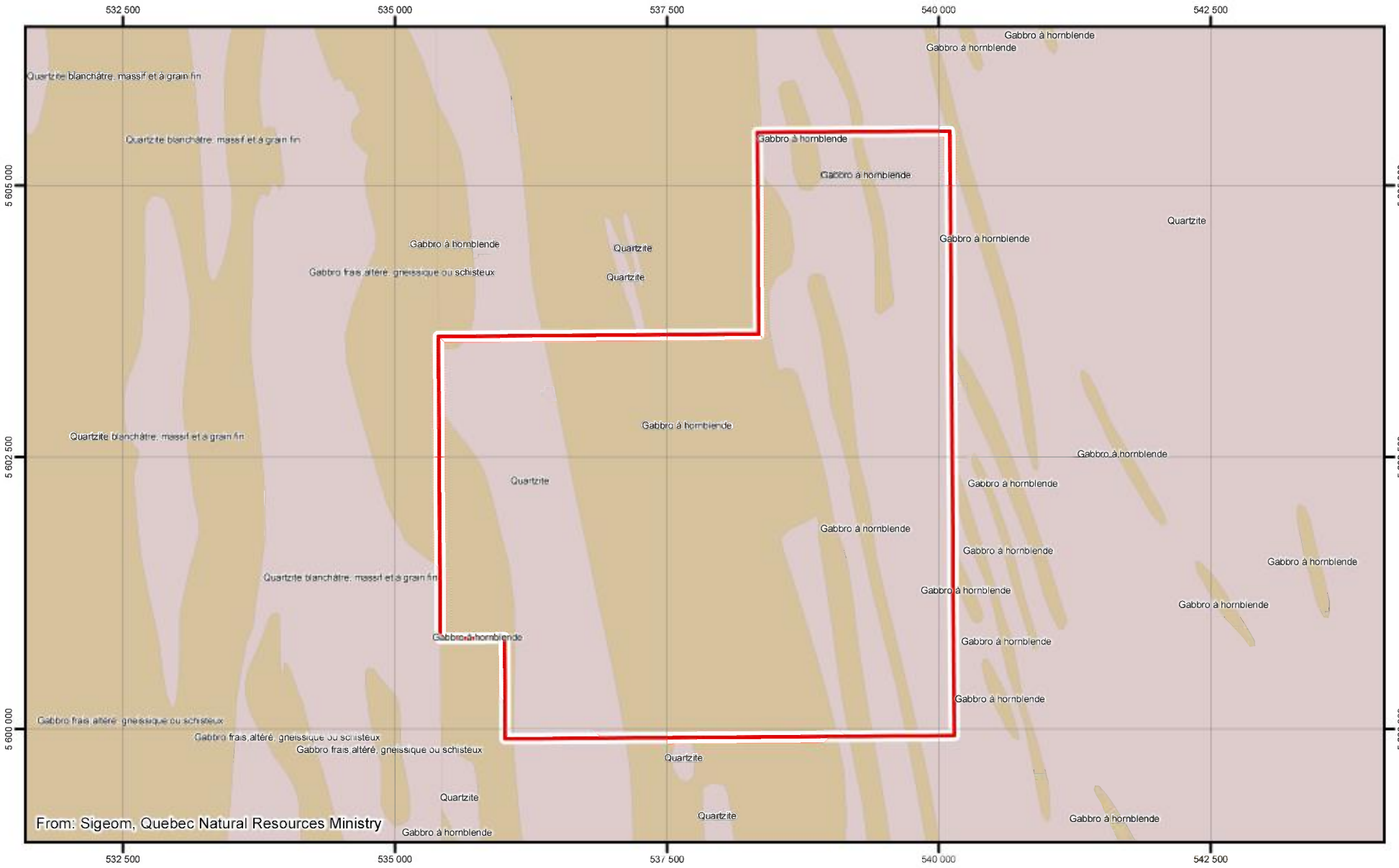
Utm Nad 83 Zone 20
N.T.S.C. 12L09

Rhino Exploration Ltd

Watshishou River Property

- Mining Titles Location Map -

Figure 3



GEOLOGICA INC.

1:50 000

0 1 2 3

Kilometers

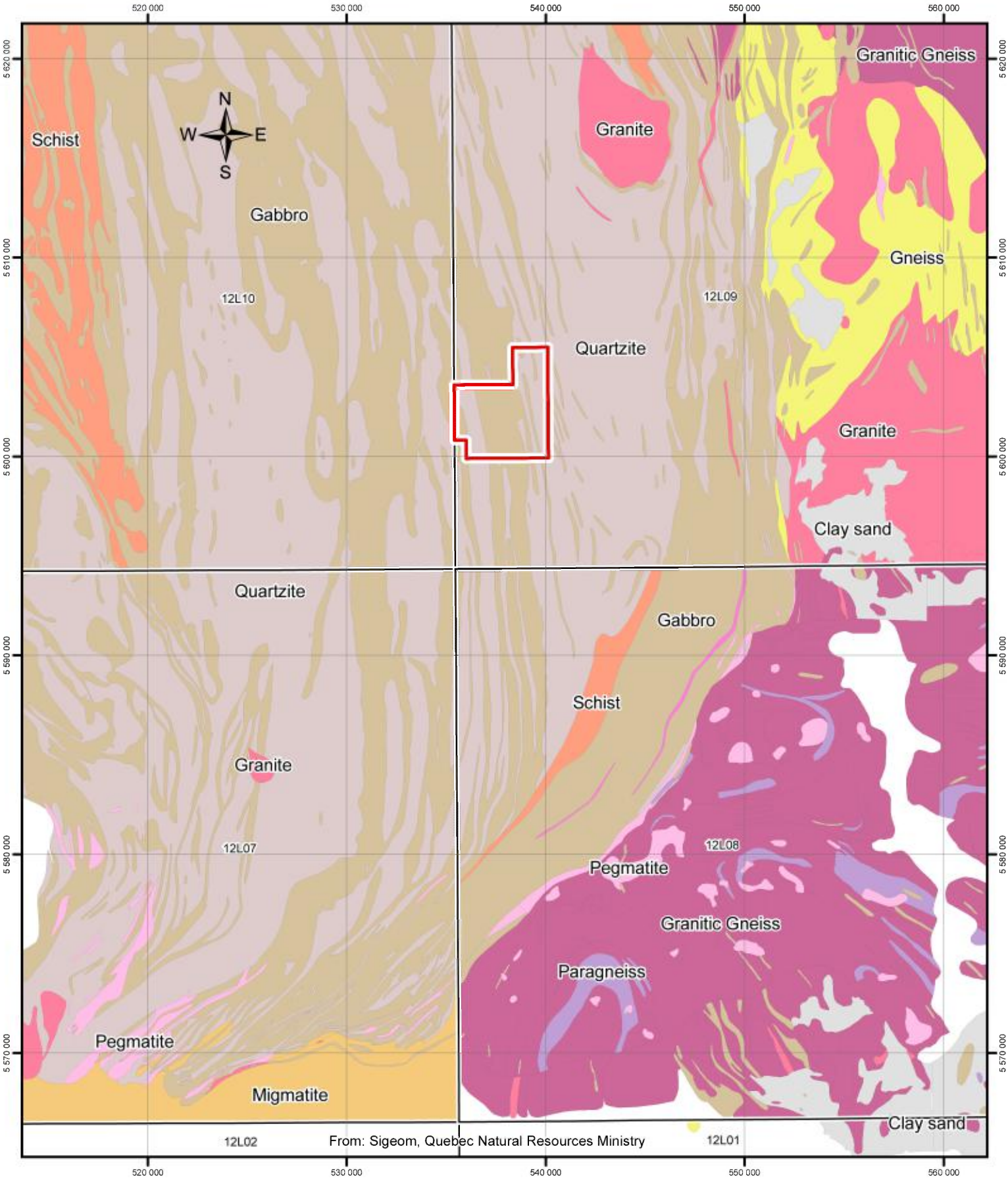
Utm Nad 83 Zone 20
N.T.S.C. 12L09

Rhino Exploration Ltd

Watshishou River Property

- Property Geology Map -

Figure 4



GEOLOGICA INC.

1:250 000

0 5 10 15

Kilometers

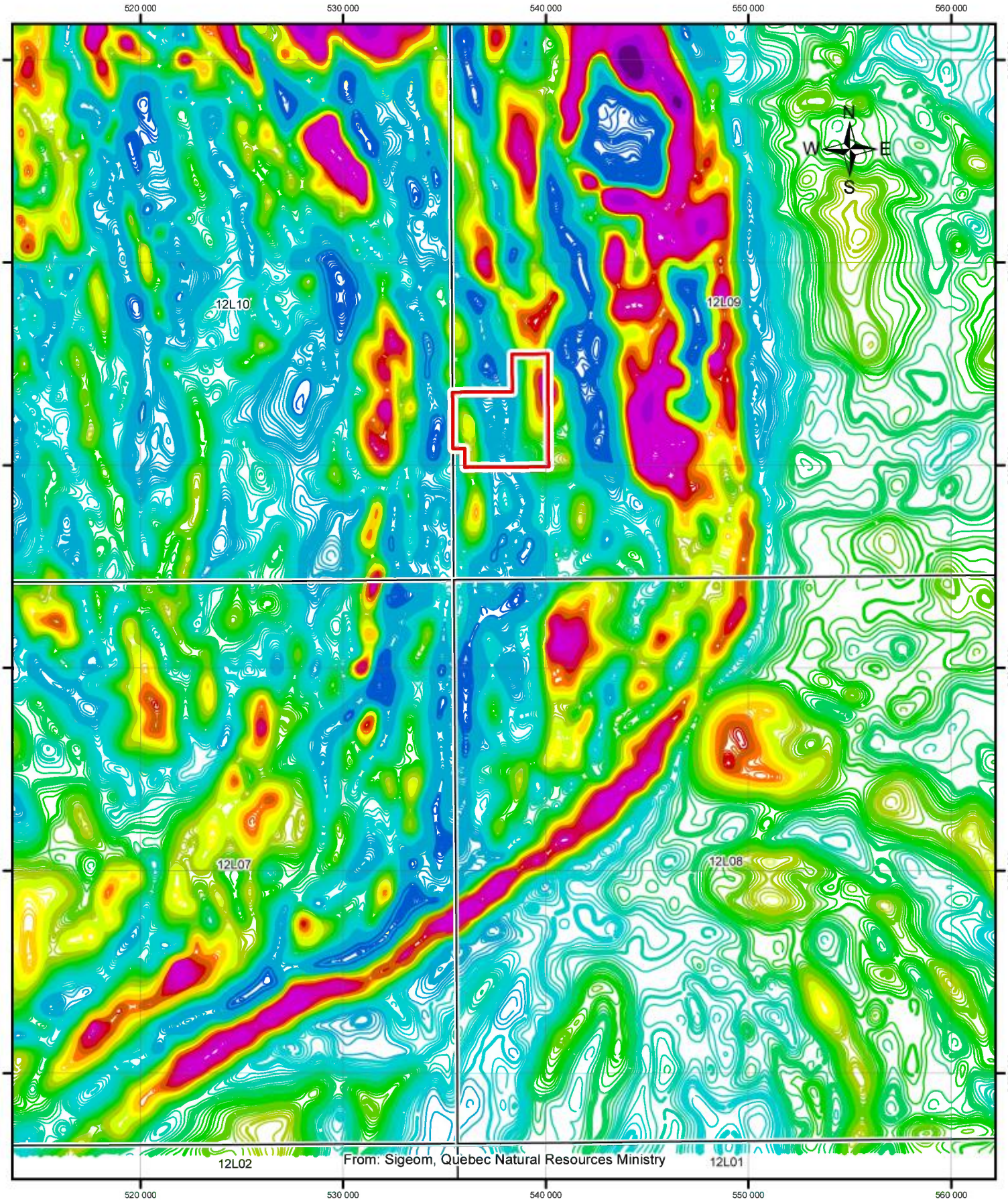
Utm Nad 83 Zone 20
N.T.S.C. 12L09

Rhino Exploration Ltd

Watshishou River Property

- Regional Geology Map -

Figure 5



GEOLOGICA INC.

1:250 000

0 5 10 15

Kilometers

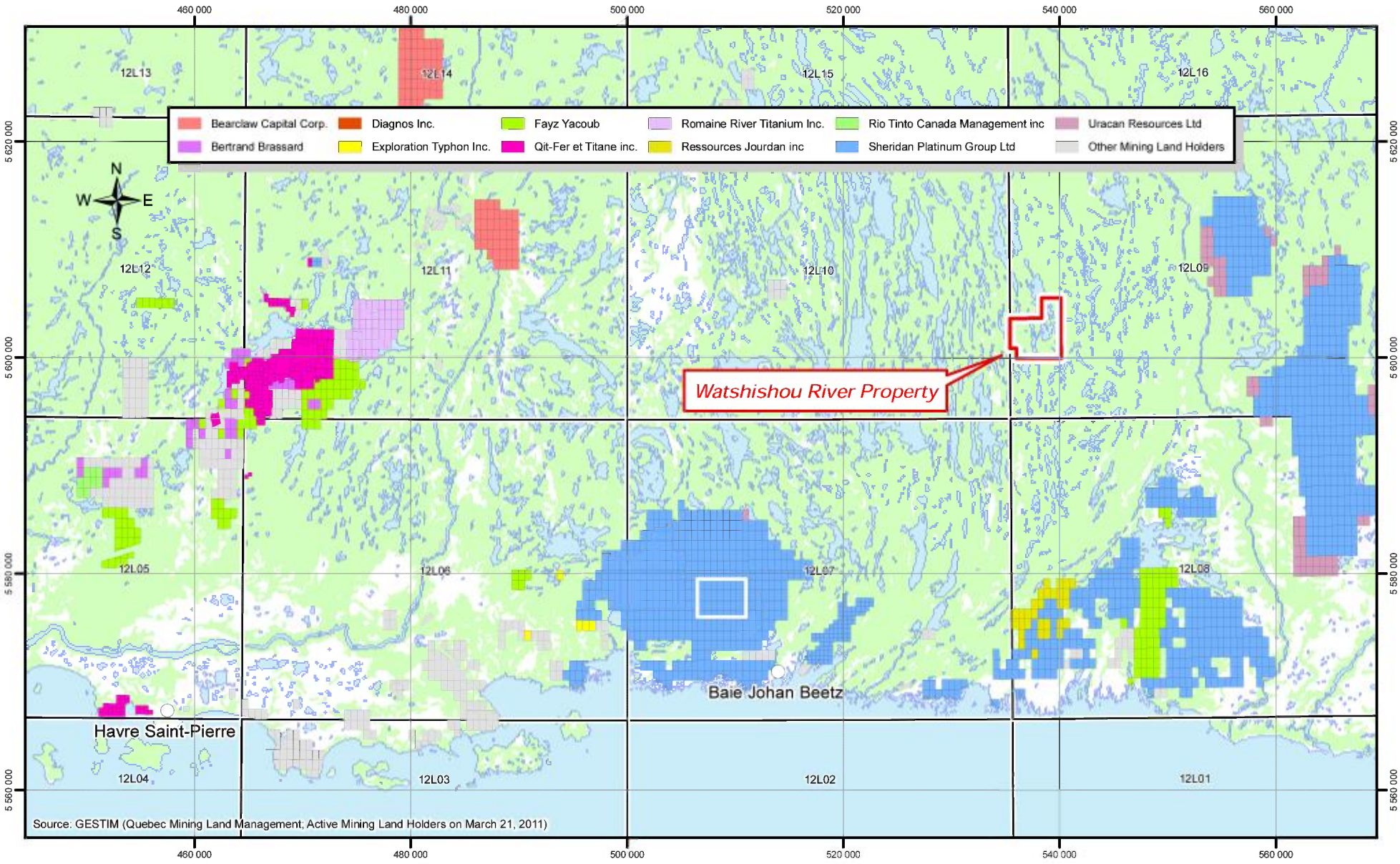
Utm Nad 83 Zone 20
N.T.S.C. 12L09

Rhino Exploration Ltd

Watshishou River Property

- Regional Magnetic Map -

Figure 6



GEOLOGICA INC.

1:500 000

0 10 20 30

Kilometers

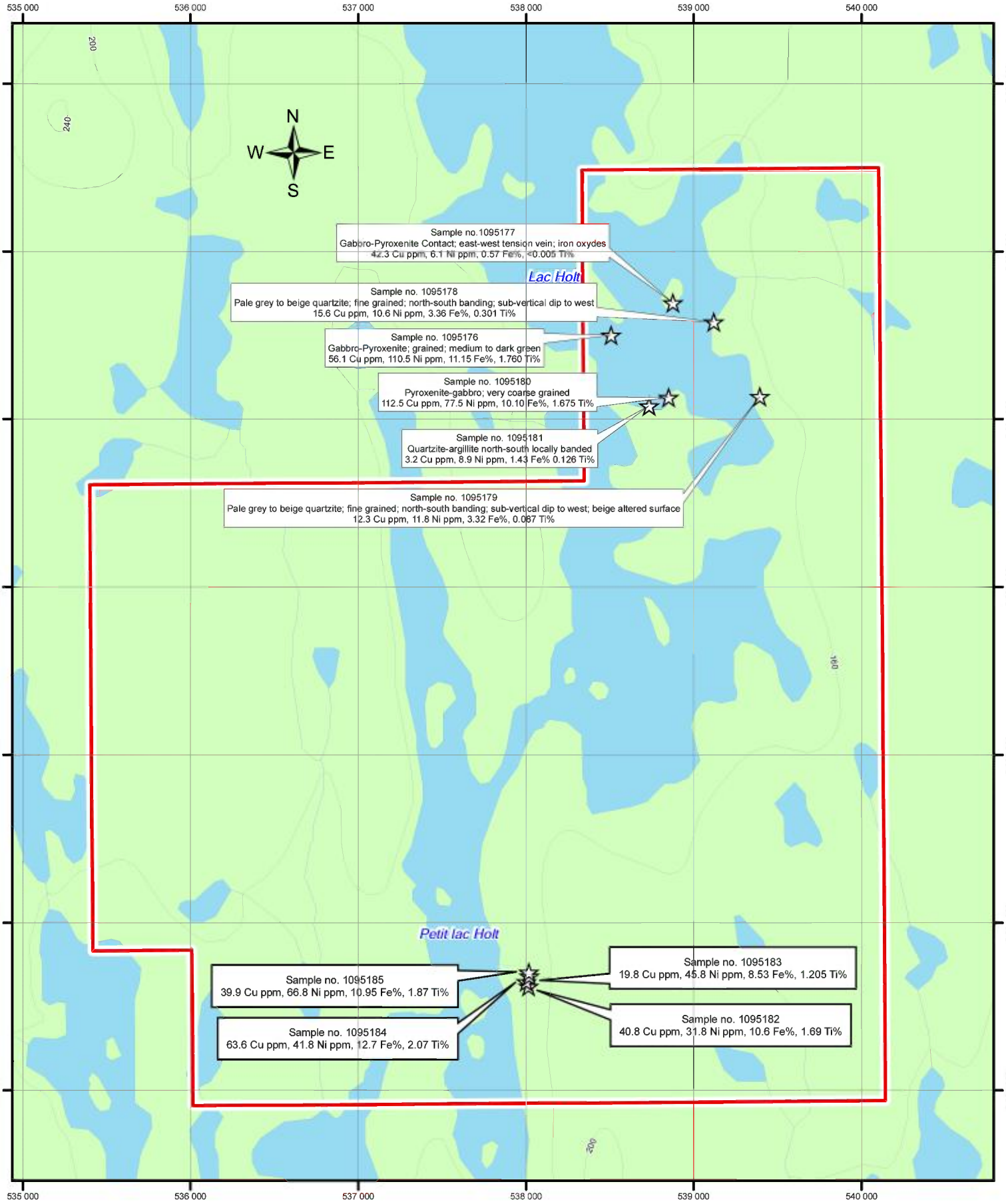
Utm Nad 83 Zone 20
N.T.S.C. 12L09

Rhino Exploration Ltd

Watshishou River Property

- Regional Major Mining Land Holders Map -

Figure 7



GEOLOGICA INC.

0 500 1 000 1 500

Meters

Utm Nad 83 Zone 20
N.T.S.C. 12L09

Rhino Exploration Ltd

Watshishou River Property

- Samples Location Map -

Figure 8

NUMÉRIQUE

Page(s) de dimension(s) hors standard numérisée(s) et positionnée(s) à la suite des présentes pages standard

DIGITAL FORMAT

Non-standard size page(s) scanned and placed after these standard pages

APPENDIX I

Mining Titles List

	Title No	NTS Sheet	Epiry Date	Area (Ha)	Required Work	Required Fees
1	2202779	NTS 12L09	2012-01-21 23:59	54.68	1 200.00 $	53.00 $
2	2202780	NTS 12L09	2012-01-21 23:59	54.68	1 200.00 $	53.00 $
3	2202781	NTS 12L09	2012-01-21 23:59	54.68	1 200.00 $	53.00 $
4	2202782	NTS 12L09	2012-01-21 23:59	54.68	1 200.00 $	53.00 $
5	2202783	NTS 12L09	2012-01-21 23:59	54.68	1 200.00 $	53.00 $
6	2202784	NTS 12L09	2012-01-21 23:59	54.68	1 200.00 $	53.00 $
7	2202785	NTS 12L09	2012-01-21 23:59	54.68	1 200.00 $	53.00 $
8	2202786	NTS 12L09	2012-01-21 23:59	54.68	1 200.00 $	53.00 $
9	2202787	NTS 12L09	2012-01-21 23:59	54.68	1 200.00 $	53.00 $
10	2202788	NTS 12L09	2012-01-21 23:59	54.68	1 200.00 $	53.00 $
11	2291825	NTS 12L09	2013-05-18 23:59	54.7	1 200.00 $	53.00 $
12	2291826	NTS 12L09	2013-05-18 23:59	54.7	1 200.00 $	53.00 $
13	2291827	NTS 12L09	2013-05-18 23:59	54.7	1 200.00 $	53.00 $
14	2291828	NTS 12L09	2013-05-18 23:59	54.7	1 200.00 $	53.00 $
15	2291829	NTS 12L09	2013-05-18 23:59	54.69	1 200.00 $	53.00 $
16	2291830	NTS 12L09	2013-05-18 23:59	54.69	1 200.00 $	53.00 $
17	2291831	NTS 12L09	2013-05-18 23:59	54.69	1 200.00 $	53.00 $
18	2291832	NTS 12L09	2013-05-18 23:59	54.69	1 200.00 $	53.00 $
19	2291833	NTS 12L09	2013-05-18 23:59	54.69	1 200.00 $	53.00 $
20	2291834	NTS 12L09	2013-05-18 23:59	54.68	1 200.00 $	53.00 $
21	2291835	NTS 12L09	2013-05-18 23:59	54.68	1 200.00 $	53.00 $
22	2291836	NTS 12L09	2013-05-18 23:59	54.68	1 200.00 $	53.00 $
23	2291837	NTS 12L09	2013-05-18 23:59	54.67	1 200.00 $	53.00 $
24	2291838	NTS 12L09	2013-05-18 23:59	54.67	1 200.00 $	53.00 $
25	2291839	NTS 12L09	2013-05-18 23:59	54.67	1 200.00 $	53.00 $
26	2302723	NTS 12L09	2013-07-19 23:59	54.7	1 200.00 $	53.00 $
27	2302724	NTS 12L09	2013-07-19 23:59	54.7	1 200.00 $	53.00 $
28	2302725	NTS 12L09	2013-07-19 23:59	54.7	1 200.00 $	53.00 $
29	2302726	NTS 12L09	2013-07-19 23:59	54.69	1 200.00 $	53.00 $
30	2302727	NTS 12L09	2013-07-19 23:59	54.69	1 200.00 $	53.00 $
31	2302728	NTS 12L09	2013-07-19 23:59	54.69	1 200.00 $	53.00 $
			Total:	1695.27	37 200.00 $	1 643.00 $

TitleHolder : Pourvoirie du Lac Holt inc. (85227) 100 % (responsible)
The total area in hectares exclude the 6 pending claims in the north part of the property

From : Gestim (Natural Resources Mininistry Mining Titles Management) July 22, 2011

APPENDIX II

Rhino's Watshishou River Property Assessment Work Files

CG SIGEOM12L

CARTE(S) GÉOLOGIQUE(S) DU SIGEOM - feuillet 12I. MRNF. 2010. 15 cartes.

PRO 2010-01

NOUVELLES DONNEES GEOCHIMIQUES DE SEDIMENTS DE FOND DE LAC SUR LE TERRITOIRE DE LA COTE-NORD. MORIN, S J, HURTUBISE, E, LABBE, J Y. 2010. 8 pages.

PRO 2010-02

NEW LAKE-BOTTOM SEDIMENT GEOCHEMISTRY DATA IN THE COTE-NORD REGION. MORIN, S J, HURTUBISE, E, LABBE, J Y. 2010. 8 pages. 12L09, 12L10, 22C04, 22C05, 22C06, 22C11, 22C12, 22C13, 22C14, 22C15, 23J11.

EP 2009-03

EVALUATION DU POTENTIEL EN URANIUM ET EN CU-AU-U ET CARTOGRAPHIE PREVISIONNELLE D'INTRUSIONS MAFIQUES-ULTRAMAFIQUES DANS LE GRENVILLE. TREPANIER, S. 2009. 48 pages. 4 cartes.

PRO 2009-01

NOUVELLES DONNEES GEOCHIMIQUES DE SEDIMENTS DE FOND DE LAC DANS LA REGION DE LA MINGANIE ET DE LA BASSE-COTE-NORD. HURTUBISE, E, MORIN, S J, LABBE, J Y. 2009. 8 pages.

PRO 2009-02

NEW GEOCHEMISTRY DATA FOR LAKE-BOTTOM SEDIMENTS IN THE MINGANIE AND BASSE-COTE-NORD AREAS. HURTUBISE, E, MORIN, S J, LABBE, J Y. 2009. 8 pages.

DP-2001-02

DONNEES NUMERIQUES DES LEVES GEOPHYSIQUES AEROPORTES DES TRAVAUX STATUTAIRES - REGION DU GRENVILLE, DE LA GASPESIE ET DES BASSES TERRES DU SAINT-LAURENT (A L'EST DE LA LONGITUDE 68°). DION, D J. 2004.

DV 2002-03

GEOLOGIE ET RESSOURCES MINERALES DE LA PARTIE EST DE LA PROVINCE DE GRENVILLE. BRISEBOIS, D, CLARK, T, BARNES, S, HIGGINS, M, NABIL, H, BEAUMIER, M, BUTEAU, P, JACOB, H L, MARTINEAU, G, CHEVE, S, DAVID, J, GOBEIL, A, PARENT, M, VERPAELST, P, CORRIVEAU, L, GOWER, C F, HEAMAN, L, KROGH, T E, LARBI, Y, STEVENSON, R, LEPINE, I, TRZCIENSKI, W E J, MACHADO, G, MADORE, L, PERREAULT, S, SAINT-GERMAIN, P, WODICKA, N. 2003. 421 pages. 5 cartes.

DV 2002-11

CARTES PRELIMINAIRES EN COULEUR DES TRAVAUX DE CARTOGRAPHIE ET DES ETUDES 2002-2003. BANDYAYERA, D, BECU, V, BERCLAZ, A, BRISEBOIS, D, CADIEUX, A M, CHEVE, S, CLARK, T, DOYON, J, FERRON, P, GERVAIS, F, GIGUERE, E, GOBEIL, A, GOSSELIN, C, GOUTIER, J, GRENIER, L, HEBERT, C, HOFFMAN, F, LABERGE, J, LACHANCE, S, LAFRANCE, B, LAVOIE, A, LECLAIR, A, LECLERC, F, MAURICE, C, MEILLEURS, D, NABIL, H, NANTEL, S, OUELLET, M C, PARENT, M, PILOTE, P, RABEAU, O, RHEAUME, P, RIOUX, G, ROY, P, SHARMA, K N M, SIMARD, M, ST-ARNAULT, M, THERIAULT, R, TURCOTTE, S, VALLIERES, J, WARES, R. 2002. 28 cartes.

DP-96-12

DONNEES NUMERIQUES (PROFILS) DES LEVES GEOPHYSIQUES AEROPORTES DU QUEBEC - SNRC 12L, 12N. DION, D J, LEFEBVRE, D. 1998.

MB 95-02

GEOCHIMIE DES SEDIMENTS DE LAC DE LA MOYENNE-COTE-NORD SELECTION DES COMPOSANTES ANOMALES). BELLEHUMEUR, C, JEBRAK, M. 1995. 80 pages. 1 carte.

GM 55090

RAPPORT DE PROSPECTION, PROJET LAC WATSHISHOU. NA. 1993. 18 pages. 1 carte.

MB 91-21

ETUDE REGIONALE DU SUPERGROUPE DE WAKEHAM - MOYENNE-COTE-NORD. INDARES, A, MARTIGNOLE, J. 1993. 73 pages. 3 cartes.

PRO 92-01

AGUANISH, COSTEBELLE, DES HERBIERS, DRUCOURT, JOHAN-BEETZ, LA RICHARDIERE L'INDICE FREEWEST ET LE POTENTIEL EN CUIVRE, OR ET ARGENT DE LA ZONE DE DEFORMATION DU LAC CARON (COTE NORD). GOBEIL, A, CLARK, T. 1992. 4 pages.

PRO 92-05

POTENTIEL DU TERRANE DE WAKEHAM POUR DES GITES DE CU-U-AU-AG DE TYPE OLYMPIC DAM, ET DE PB-ZN STRATIFORMES EN MILIEU GRESEUX. CLARK, T, GOBEIL, A. 1992. 7 pages.

PRO 92-06

POTENTIAL OF THE WAKEHAM TERRANE FOR OLYMPIC DAM-TYPE CU-U-AU-AG DEPOSITS AND SANDSTONE-HOSTED PB-ZN DEPOSITS. CLARK, T, GOBEIL, A. 1992. 6 pages.

TH 1599

EVOLUTION METAMORPHIQUE ET TECTONIQUE DU SUPER GROUPE DE WAKEHAM (PROVINCE DE GRENVILLE, QUEBEC). CAMION, E. 1991. 99 pages.

FG 012L–CL

CARTE DE LOCALISATION DES GITES MINERAUX 012L. M E R. 1990. 1 carte.

DV 89-02

ATLAS DES TOURBIERES DU QUEBEC MERIDIONAL. BUTEAU, P. 1989. 267 pages.

DP-85-18

1075, 1076, 1077, 1078, 1079, 1175, 1176, 1177, 1178, 1179, 1275, 1276, 1277, 1278, 1279, 1375, 1376, 1377, 1378, 1379, 1475, 1476, 1477, 1478, 1479, AGUANISH, COSTEBELLE, DES HERBIERS, DRUCOURT, JOHAN-BEETZ, LA RICHARDIERE GEOCHIMIE DES SEDIMENTS DE LAC - REGION DE LA BAIE JOHAN-BEETZ. PELLETIER, M. 1986. 8 pages. 29 cartes.

DP-85-25

1075, 1076, 1077, 1078, 1175, 1176, 1177, 1178, 1275, 1276, 1277, 1278, 1375, 1376, 1377, 1378, 1379, 1475, 1476, 1477, 1478, 1479, COSTEBELLE, DES HERBIERS, DRUCOURT, JOHAN-BEETZ LEVE EM AERIEN HELIPORTE REXHEM-III - REGION DE JOHAN-BEETZ. RELEVES GEOPHYSIQUES INC. 1985. 38 pages. 80 cartes.

DV 83-14

CARTE DES GITES MINERAUX DU QUEBEC: REGION DE LA COTE NORD. AVRAMTCHEV, L. 1984. 19 pages. 19 cartes.

CL 012L

CARTE DE LOCALISATION DES TRAVAUX GEOSCIENTIFIQUES 012L. MRN. 1981. 9 cartes.

RG 163

REGION DES RIVIERES MAGPIE, SAINT-JEAN ET ROMAINE (GRENVILLE 1970). FRANCONI, A, SHARMA, K N M. 1975. 73 pages. 4 cartes.

DP 128

GEOLOGY OF THE RIVIERE MAGPIE, RIVIERE ST-JEAN AND RIVIERE ROMAINE AREA, DUPLESSIS COUNTY: GRENVILLE PROJECT 1970. FRANCONI, A, SHARMA, K N M. 1973. 74 pages. 1 carte

DP 230

1077, 1078, 1079, 1177, 1178, 1179, 1277, 1278, 1279 PRELIMINARY REPORT ON MICHAUD LAKE AREA, DUPLESSIS COUNTY. McPHEE, D S. 1961. 16 pages. 2 cartes.

DP 511

AGUANISH, LA RICHARDIERE THE GEOLOGY OF THE MICHAUD LAKE AREA (DUPLESSIS COUNTY). McPHEE, D S. 1960. 79 pages. 1 carte.

RP 316

COSTEBELLE, DRUCOURT, LA RICHARDIERE RAPPORT PRELIMINAIRE SUR LA REGION DE PASHASHIBOU, CANTONS DE DRUCOURT ET DE COSTEBELLE, COMTE DE SAGUENAY. BLAIS, R A. 1956. 9 pages. 1 carte.

RP 316(A)

COSTEBELLE, DRUCOURT, LA RICHARDIERE PRELIMINARY REPORT OF PASHASHIBOU AREA, DRUCOURT AND COSTEBELLE TOWNSHIPS, SAGUENAY COUNTY. BLAIS, R A. 1956. 9 pages. 1 carte.

GM 32035

COURTEMANCHE, DES HERBIERS, DRUCOURT, TETU REPORT ON AIRBORNE RADIOMETRIC SURVEY IN THE JOHAN BEETZ AREA. ROUANDA MINING CO LTD. 1975. 18 pages. 8 cartes.

APPENDIX III

Laboratory Assay Certificate - Geologica Sampling

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

À: GEOLOGICA GROUPE CONSEIL INC.
450, 3E AVENUE
BUREAU 203
VAL- D'OR QC J9P 6C5

Finalisée date: 24- JUIL- 2011
Compte: GEOLOGICA

CERTIFICAT VO11119804

Projet: WATSHISHOU

Bon de commande #:

Ce rapport s'applique aux 6 échantillons de roche soumis à notre laboratoire de Val d'Or, QC, Canada le 28- JUIN- 2011.

Les résultats sont transmis à:

ALAIN BEAUREGARD		

PRÉPARATION ÉCHANTILLONS

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

PROCÉDURES ANALYTIQUES

CODE ALS	DESCRIPTION	
ME- MS61	ICP- MS 48 éléments, quatre acides	
Au- AA23	Au 30 g fini FA- AA	AAS

À: GEOLOGICA GROUPE CONSEIL INC.
ATTN: ALAIN BEAUREGARD
450, 3E AVENUE
BUREAU 203
VAL- D'OR QC J9P 6C5

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

Signature: Nacera Amara

Nacera Amara, Laboratory Manager, Val d'Or

ALS Canada Ltd.
2103 Dollarton Hwy
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450, 3E AVENUE
BUREAU 203
VAL- D'OR QC J9P 6C5

Finalisée date: 24- JUIL- 2011
Compte: GEOLOGICA

Projet: WATSHISHOU

CERTIFICAT D'ANALYSE VO11119804

Description échantillon	Méthode élément unités L.D.	WEI- 21 Poids reçu kg 0.02	Au- AA23 Au ppm 0.005	ME- MS61 Ag ppm 0.01	ME- MS61 Al % 0.01	ME- MS61 As ppm 0.2	ME- MS61 Ba ppm 10	ME- MS61 Be ppm 0.05	ME- MS61 Bi ppm 0.01	ME- MS61 Ca % 0.01	ME- MS61 Cd ppm 0.02	ME- MS61 Ce ppm 0.01	ME- MS61 Co ppm 0.1	ME- MS61 Cr ppm 1	ME- MS61 Cs ppm 0.05	ME- MS61 Cu ppm 0.2
1095176		1.12	<0.005	0.07	7.32	1.8	200	0.86	0.10	5.69	0.10	51.0	55.8	115	3.02	56.1
1095177		1.12	<0.005	0.40	0.03	2.3	10	<0.05	58.0	0.06	0.02	0.42	7.3	16	<0.05	42.3
1095178		0.81	<0.005	0.01	3.82	1.7	1790	1.51	1.40	2.04	0.05	40.0	40.8	27	1.02	15.6
1095179		1.22	<0.005	<0.01	2.05	0.4	40	0.35	0.05	0.13	0.02	25.0	22.2	15	0.25	12.3
1095180		1.88	<0.005	0.13	6.94	0.5	530	1.00	0.45	5.42	0.12	49.8	48.9	120	11.25	112.5
1095181		0.74	<0.005	0.01	1.67	0.2	180	0.53	0.20	0.51	0.02	14.10	5.9	50	0.90	3.2

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

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Projet: WATSHISHOU

CERTIFICAT D'ANALYSE VO11119804

Description échantillon	Méthode élément unités L.D.	ME- MS61 Fe % 0.01	ME- MS61 Ga ppm 0.05	ME- MS61 Ge ppm 0.05	ME- MS61 Hf ppm 0.1	ME- MS61 In ppm 0.005	ME- MS61 K % 0.01	ME- MS61 La ppm 0.5	ME- MS61 Li ppm 0.2	ME- MS61 Mg % 0.01	ME- MS61 Mn ppm 5	ME- MS61 Mo ppm 0.05	ME- MS61 Na % 0.01	ME- MS61 Nb ppm 0.1	ME- MS61 Ni ppm 0.2	ME- MS61 P ppm 10
1095176		11.15	22.3	0.26	2.4	0.108	0.72	21.6	9.1	4.85	1860	1.20	1.99	13.9	110.5	3180
1095177		0.57	0.21	<0.05	<0.1	<0.005	0.01	<0.5	<0.2	0.01	49	0.21	0.01	0.1	6.1	20
1095178		3.36	9.92	0.10	2.7	0.546	1.17	19.8	7.6	0.70	2800	0.28	0.93	5.8	10.6	500
1095179		3.32	4.35	0.07	2.0	0.129	0.13	11.1	6.1	0.53	330	0.27	0.78	2.7	11.8	130
1095180		10.10	23.5	0.26	3.4	0.116	1.68	21.7	18.5	3.68	2390	1.26	1.59	16.9	77.5	1560
1095181		1.43	4.37	<0.05	1.4	0.015	0.99	7.1	3.9	0.43	439	0.28	0.23	1.8	8.9	180

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

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VAL- D'OR QC J9P 6C5

Finalisée date: 24- JUIL- 2011
Compte: GEOLOGICA

Projet: WATSHISHOU

CERTIFICAT D'ANALYSE VO11119804

Description échantillon	Méthode élément unités L.D.	ME- MS61 Pb ppm 0.5	ME- MS61 Rb ppm 0.1	ME- MS61 Re ppm 0.002	ME- MS61 S % 0.01	ME- MS61 Sb ppm 0.05	ME- MS61 Sc ppm 0.1	ME- MS61 Se ppm 1	ME- MS61 Sn ppm 0.2	ME- MS61 Sr ppm 0.2	ME- MS61 Ta ppm 0.05	ME- MS61 Te ppm 0.05	ME- MS61 Th ppm 0.2	ME- MS61 Ti % 0.005	ME- MS61 Tl ppm 0.02	ME- MS61 U ppm 0.1
1095176		4.4	26.0	<0.002	0.07	0.62	30.3	3	1.6	242	0.82	<0.05	2.1	1.760	0.22	0.7
1095177		6.1	0.5	<0.002	0.10	0.30	0.1	1	<0.2	2.0	<0.05	0.23	<0.2	<0.005	<0.02	<0.1
1095178		2.0	49.2	<0.002	0.07	0.38	7.4	1	1.1	74.4	0.33	0.06	3.8	0.301	0.24	0.8
1095179		0.8	6.3	<0.002	0.02	0.28	1.7	1	0.5	10.1	0.19	<0.05	3.7	0.087	0.03	0.7
1095180		8.8	97.2	0.002	0.22	0.74	33.3	3	2.1	215	1.01	0.05	3.2	1.675	0.87	1.1
1095181		1.6	43.3	<0.002	0.01	0.27	2.7	1	0.8	20.3	0.12	<0.05	2.3	0.126	0.21	0.7

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

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BUREAU 203
VAL- D'OR QC J9P 6C5

Finalisée date: 24- JUIL- 2011
Compte: GEOLOGICA

Projet: WATSHISHOU

CERTIFICAT D'ANALYSE VO11119804

Description échantillon	Méthode élément unités L.D.	ME- MS61 V ppm 1	ME- MS61 W ppm 0.1	ME- MS61 Y ppm 0.1	ME- MS61 Zn ppm 2	ME- MS61 Zr ppm 0.5
1095176		262	0.5	45.3	164	90.5
1095177		1	0.2	0.2	7	<0.5
1095178		54	0.4	15.7	11	95.2
1095179		28	0.1	4.8	26	60.9
1095180		292	0.7	43.7	164	128.5
1095181		27	0.4	8.7	9	43.0

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

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À: GEOLOGICA GROUPE CONSEIL INC.
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VAL- D'OR QC J9P 6C5

Finalisée date: 24- JUIL- 2011
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CERTIFICAT D'ANALYSE VO11119804

Méthode	COMMENTAIRE DE CERTIFICAT
ME- MS61	L'analyse des terres rares peut être partiellement soluble avec cette méthode.

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Finalisée date: 1- AOUT- 2011
Compte: GEOLOGICA

CERTIFICAT VO11128648

Projet: WATSHISHOU RIVER

Bon de commande #:

Ce rapport s'applique aux 4 échantillons de roche soumis à notre laboratoire de Val d'Or, QC, Canada le 8- JUIL- 2011.

Les résultats sont transmis à:

ALAIN BEAUREGARD	DANIEL GAUDREAULT	

PRÉPARATION ÉCHANTILLONS

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

PROCÉDURES ANALYTIQUES

CODE ALS	DESCRIPTION	INSTRUMENT
Au- AA23	Au 30 g fini FA- AA	AAS
ME- MS61	ICP- MS 48 éléments, quatre acides	

À: GEOLOGICA GROUPE CONSEIL INC.
ATTN: ALAIN BEAUREGARD
450, 3E AVENUE
BUREAU 203
VAL- D'OR QC J9P 6C5

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

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

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Finalisée date: 1- AOUT- 2011
Compte: GEOLOGICA

Projet: WATSHISHOU RIVER

CERTIFICAT D'ANALYSE VO11128648

Description échantillon	Méthode élément unités L.D.	WEI- 21 Poids reçu kg 0.02	ME- MS61 Ag ppm 0.01	ME- MS61 Al % 0.01	ME- MS61 As ppm 0.2	ME- MS61 Ba ppm 10	ME- MS61 Be ppm 0.05	ME- MS61 Bi ppm 0.01	ME- MS61 Ca % 0.01	ME- MS61 Cd ppm 0.02	ME- MS61 Ce ppm 0.01	ME- MS61 Co ppm 0.1	ME- MS61 Cr ppm 1	ME- MS61 Cs ppm 0.05	ME- MS61 Cu ppm 0.2	ME- MS61 Fe % 0.01
1095182		0.79	0.07	9.14	0.9	140	0.68	0.05	5.89	0.08	23.1	43.8	33	1.84	40.8	10.60
1095183		1.06	0.06	9.96	1.1	140	0.71	0.13	5.98	0.06	19.55	44.9	37	9.51	19.8	8.53
1095184		2.01	0.12	8.65	0.9	140	0.64	0.03	5.76	0.10	21.1	54.2	60	2.74	63.6	12.70
1095185		1.31	0.07	9.66	0.8	390	0.78	0.13	4.74	0.08	15.95	57.4	27	9.27	39.9	10.95

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Finalisée date: 1- AOUT- 2011
Compte: GEOLOGICA

Projet: WATSHISHOU RIVER

CERTIFICAT D'ANALYSE VO11128648

Description échantillon	Méthode élément unités L.D.	ME- MS61 Ga ppm 0.05	ME- MS61 Ge ppm 0.05	ME- MS61 Hf ppm 0.1	ME- MS61 In ppm 0.005	ME- MS61 K % 0.01	ME- MS61 La ppm 0.5	ME- MS61 Li ppm 0.2	ME- MS61 Mg % 0.01	ME- MS61 Mn ppm 5	ME- MS61 Mo ppm 0.05	ME- MS61 Na % 0.01	ME- MS61 Nb ppm 0.1	ME- MS61 Ni ppm 0.2	ME- MS61 P ppm 10	ME- MS61 Pb ppm 0.5
1095182		22.5	0.21	1.4	0.087	0.59	9.3	10.1	2.84	1620	0.53	2.45	11.2	31.8	970	5.2
1095183		22.1	0.18	0.8	0.072	0.52	8.1	10.3	2.76	1430	0.33	2.84	9.1	45.8	980	4.7
1095184		23.0	0.24	1.3	0.084	0.42	8.5	7.9	3.53	1830	0.55	2.20	11.3	41.8	960	4.2
1095185		21.8	0.20	0.6	0.064	0.93	6.5	14.4	3.55	1600	0.59	2.68	8.4	66.8	790	3.3

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Finalisée date: 1- AOUT- 2011
Compte: GEOLOGICA

Projet: WATSHISHOU RIVER

CERTIFICAT D'ANALYSE VO11128648

Description échantillon	Méthode élément unités L.D.	ME- MS61 Rb ppm 0.1	ME- MS61 Re ppm 0.002	ME- MS61 S % 0.01	ME- MS61 Sb ppm 0.05	ME- MS61 Sc ppm 0.1	ME- MS61 Se ppm 1	ME- MS61 Sn ppm 0.2	ME- MS61 Sr ppm 0.2	ME- MS61 Ta ppm 0.05	ME- MS61 Te ppm 0.05	ME- MS61 Th ppm 0.2	ME- MS61 Ti % 0.005	ME- MS61 Tl ppm 0.02	ME- MS61 U ppm 0.1	ME- MS61 V ppm 1
1095182		26.4	<0.002	0.05	0.89	26.8	3	1.2	375	0.68	<0.05	0.7	1.690	0.12	0.2	215
1095183		15.0	<0.002	0.03	0.83	14.6	2	0.9	467	0.56	<0.05	0.6	1.205	0.20	0.2	147
1095184		15.1	<0.002	0.03	0.82	29.5	3	1.1	323	0.71	<0.05	0.6	2.07	0.07	0.1	259
1095185		28.7	<0.002	0.06	0.80	14.0	2	1.0	413	0.52	<0.05	0.5	1.870	0.23	0.1	298

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Description échantillon	Méthode élément unités L.D.	ME- MS61 W ppm 0.1	ME- MS61 Y ppm 0.1	ME- MS61 Zn ppm 2	ME- MS61 Zr ppm 0.5	Au- AA23 Au ppm 0.005
1095182		0.5	30.7	153	44.4	0.007
1095183		3.2	22.6	110	28.1	0.006
1095184		1.0	28.5	134	41.2	0.007
1095185		1.2	14.8	159	22.6	0.005

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ME- MS61	L'analyse des terres rares peut être partiellement soluble avec cette méthode.

APPENDIX IV

Photos of the recent field visit

Aerial view of the Watshishou River Area
(Front Watshishou River; Rear Lac Holt)

Description and sampling of the lakeshore of Holt Lake quartzite unit
(Coauthor Mr. Alain-Jean Beauregard)

Watshishou River Property
Typical outcrop of gabbro-pyroxenite unit

Typical lakeshore outcrop of quartzite unit

APPENDIX V

2011 Helicopter-Borne TDEM and Magnetic Survey Report

HELICOPTER-BORNE
TDEM AND MAGNETIC SURVEY
NORTH-SHORE REGION, QUÉBEC
NTS MAP SHEET 012/L09

DATA ACQUISITION REPORT
WATSHISHOU RIVER PROPERTY PROJECT

Presented to:

RHINO EXPLORATION INC.
203 - 450, 3e Avenue
Val d'Or (Québec)
J9P 1S2

Presented by:

GEOPHYSICS GPR INTERNATIONAL INC.
100 – 2545 Delorimier Street
Longueuil (Québec)
J4K 3P7

MAY 2011 **M-11101**

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APPENDIX B Map 11-05-669-01 to11-05-674-01

Drawing title	Drawing number
Flight path recovery and property limits	11-05-669-00
Residual Magnetic Field,(nT)	11-05-670-00
First Vertical Derivative,(nT/m)	11-05-671-00
Digital Terrain Model,(m)	11-05-672-00
EM profiles map, (nT/sec)	11-05-673-00
Early-time map, (nT/sec)	11-05-674-00

APPENDIX C Digital data on CD-ROM

1. INTRODUCTION

During April 2011, **Geophysics GPR International Inc**. flew a helicopter-borne magnetic and time-domain electromagnetic geophysical survey for **Rhino Exploration Inc.** The survey was composed of one (1) single block for a minimum coverage of 254 line-km, located inland between Natashquan and Havre Saint-Pierre, (Québec) on the NTS map sheet 012/L09. Magnetic and time-domain electromagnetic survey was flown on April 16th for a total of **262 line-km**.

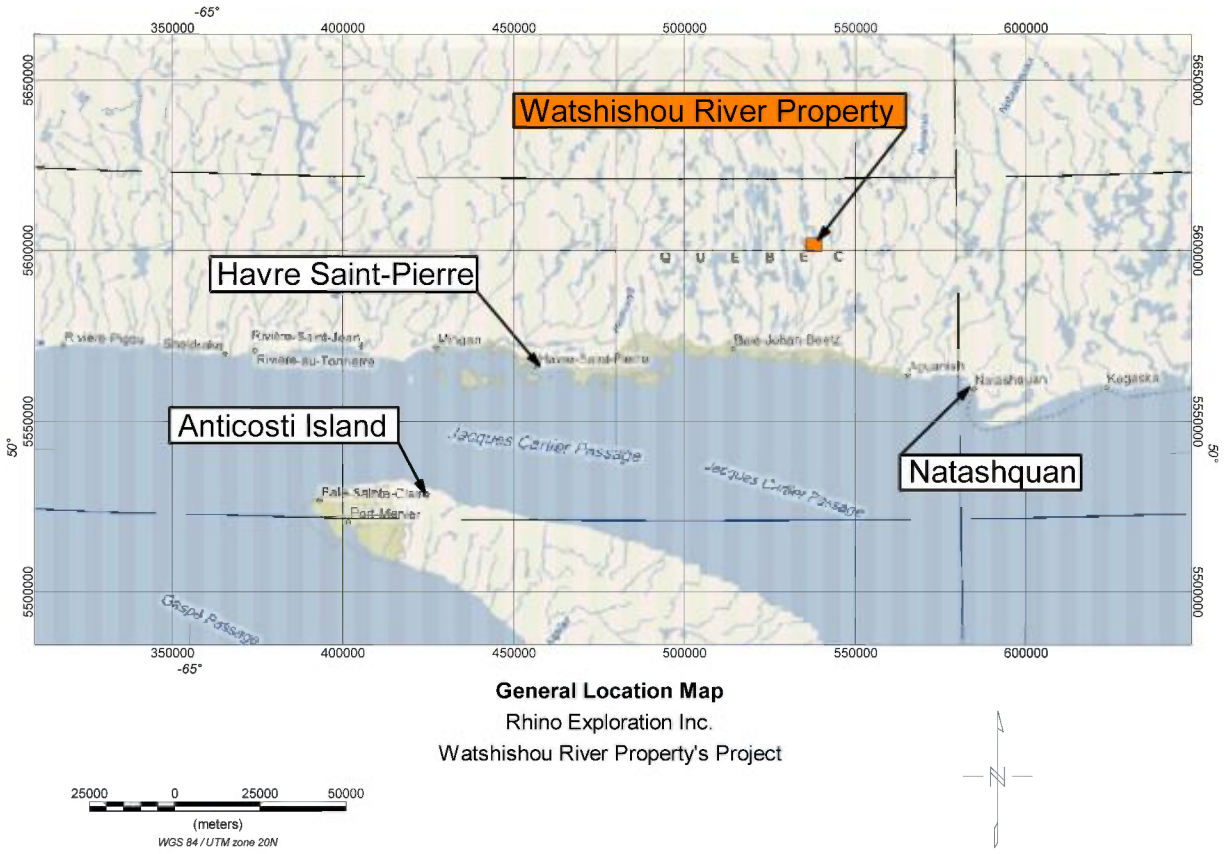
The time-domain electromagnetic survey was flown using a TDEM EMosquito II™, a high resolution time-domain electromagnetic system with a large penetration. For this survey, a magnetometer was installed near the TDEM receiver, half way between the helicopter and the TDEM system. A radar altimeter and a DGPS system were mounted onto the helicopter.

Magnetic data processing and quality control were carried out by Olivier Létourneau, B.Sc., and TDEM data processing and quality control were carried out by Marc Boivin, P. Geo., This report was written by Olivier Létourneau, B.Sc. and was approved by Réjean Paul, Eng., Geoph.

2. SURVEY DETAILS

2.1 Survey Area

The survey area is located 80 km East, North-East of Havre Saint-Pierre, on the North-Shore region of Québec, Canada (*Figure 1*). The survey consists of one (1) single block on the NTS map sheet 012/L09.



General Location Map
Rhino Exploration Inc.
Watshishou River Property's Project

Figure 1 – General location of survey area

2.2 Survey block parameters

The directions of the flight lines were 0^0-180^0 and tie lines were 90^0-270^0, with respect to UTM coordinates.

The coordinates given in Table 1 represent the outline of the zones to be flown. All coordinates are given in UTM zone 20 North (NAD83).

Table 1: Survey block coordinates

X (m)	Y (m)
535398	5600610
535398	5603610
540116	5603645
540143	5599938
536013	5599908
536008	5600610
535398	5600610

One (1) block was scheduled for surveying for a total of 254 linear kilometres using 75 meters line spacing, and 750 meters tie-line spacing.

2.3 Survey geodetic parameters

The DGPS data were acquired as northing, easting, longitude and latitude format in WGS84 coordinates system. *Table 2* below presents the geodetic parameters that were used for data processing.

Table 2 – Geodetic parameters

Datum:	NAD83
Ellipsoid:	GRS-80
Projection:	UTM
Zone:	20 N
Central meridian:	-63°
False Easting:	500 000
False Northing:	0
Scale factor:	0.9996

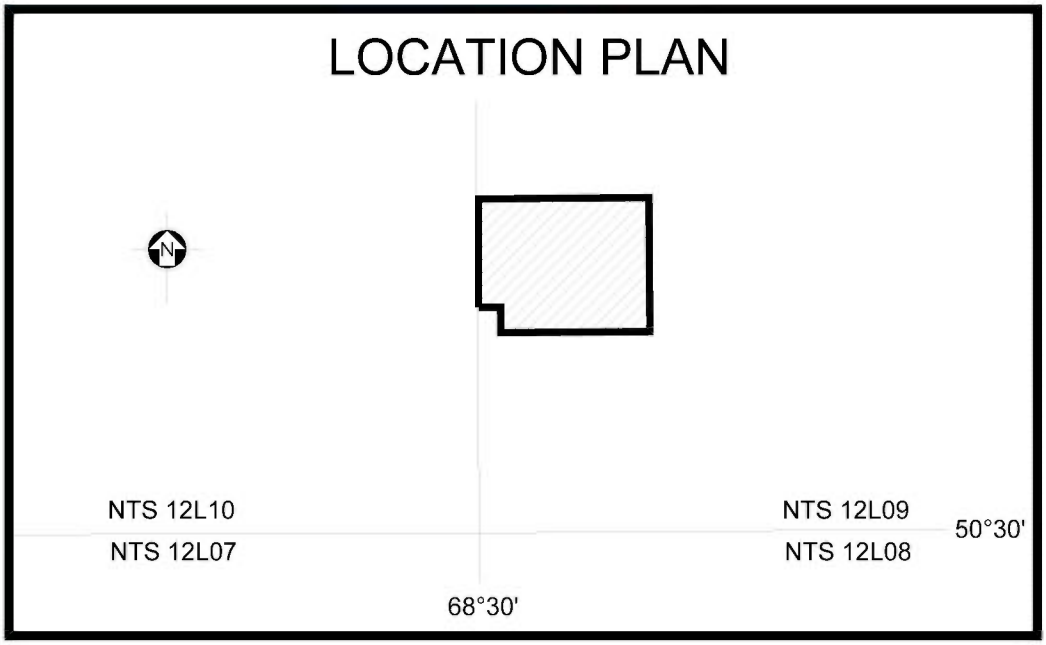


Figure 2 – Survey area and map sheet location

3. LOGISTICS

3.1 Survey helicopter

- Type : ROBINSON R-44 Raven 2
- Call sign : **C-GATM**

3.2 Survey personnel

The survey personnel consisted of the following: (*Table 3)*:

Table 3 – Survey personnel

Project Manager	*Réjean Paul, Eng., Geoph.*
MAG.: data Processing and quality control	*Olivier Létourneau, B.Sc.*
TDEM: data Processing and quality control	*Marc Boivin, P. Geo.*
Report	*Olivier Létourneau, B.Sc.*
Pilot / Operator	*Alain Tremblay*
Drafting	*André Beaudoin, tech.*

3.3 Preparation

The helicopter's installation was carried out at Havre Saint-Pierre airport, Québec. The EMosquito II™ system was assembled and a test flight was carried out.

3.4 Operating base & fuel cache

The crew was based in Havre Saint-Pierre, Québec. The airport was used for take-off and landing operations with the bird attached. A fuel cache was located at Baie Johan-Beetz (UTM Z20 E 514 180, N 5 570 760).

3.5 Flight dates

The crew finished mobilization on April 15th. Flying production was carried on April 16th 2011. The crew demobilized on April 17th. No (0) day was lost due to bad weather conditions.

4. DATA ACQUISITION

4.1 Planned survey parameters

Table 4 below shows the planned survey parameters for the project.

Table 4 – Planned survey TDEM parameters

Parameters	Specifications
TDEM Sampling Interval	0.1s (~2.9s)
Flight-line Spacing	75 m
Flight-line Direction	0^0-180^0
Control-line Spacing	750 m
Control-line Direction	90°-270°
Aircraft MTC*	89.0 m
MAG Sensor MTC*	64.2 m
TDEM Sensor MTC*	40.3 m
Ground speed average	105.6 km/h

* Mean Terrain Clearance

4.2 Quality control

During data acquisition, quality control was carried out on data at the beginning of the project by GPR's experienced technician to ensure that quality remained within specifications. At the end of the planned survey, data were reviewed by the same experienced technician and re-flight lines were identified. Profiles were checked to ensure correct flight path recovery and instrument noise was verified using Geosoft Oasis Montaj Software.

5. SURVEY EQUIPMENT

5.1 The EMosquito II™ TDEM system

The TDEM EMosquito II is a high resolution time-domain transient electromagnetic helicopter-borne system developed by T.H.E.M Geophysics of Gatineau, Québec. This powerful light-weight system adapted for the R44 Robinson performance employs a transient or time-domain electromagnetic transmitter that drives an alternating current through an insulated electrical coil system. The towing bird is constructed from a Kevlar rope and multi-paired shielded cables. It is attached to the helicopter by a weak link assembly. An onboard harness with outboard connectors mounted on a plate allows for quick disconnection or connection of the exterior elements. The system uses a 4 KW generator and a large condenser to transmit alternating 2.75-ms half sine pulses with intervening off-times of 13.916 ms electric pulse, 60 pulses per second.

The current in the coil produces an electromagnetic field. Termination of the current flow is not instantaneous, but occurs over a very brief period of time (a few microseconds) known as the ramp time, during which the magnetic field is time-variant. The time-variant nature of the primary electromagnetic field creates a secondary electromagnetic field in the ground beneath the coil, in accordance with Faraday's Law. This secondary field immediately begins to decay in the process, generating additional eddy currents that propagate downward and outward into the subsurface. Measurements of the secondary currents are made only during the time-off period by a vertical component receiver located almost half way between the helicopter and the transmitter loop. It is placed with the magnetometer taped to a horizontal boom which supports the receiving coils tear-drop shape vessel at its end. The boom has an elastic suspension. A proprietary suspension system protects the orthogonal coils assembly and limits the total field excursions. The tear-drop vessel acts as a vane and maintains the mast in the line of flight.

Depth of investigation depends on the time interval after shutoff of the current, since at later times the receiver is sensing eddy currents at progressively greater depths. The intensity of the eddy currents at specific times and depths is determined by the bulk conductivity of subsurface rock units and their contained fluids.

Table 5: Technical specifications of the EMosquito II™ EM system

Item	Specification
Transmitter:	
Loop Diameter:	5.6 meters
Current Waveform:	Half-Sin
Turns:	2
Pulse Length:	2.75 ms
Frequencies:	30
Loop Area:	25 m²
Peak Current:	2600 A
Tow Cable Length:	65 m
Self-Powered:	13HP Honda coupled with 28 Volts Alternator
Receiver:	
Coil axis:	X, Y, Z
Configuration:	Coaxial (Z) (this survey)
Four channels:	Current, X, Y and Z
Max Sampling rate:	1024 points per half cycle at 90 Hz
Survey sampling rate:	1024 or 2048 points per half cycle at 30 Hz
Sampling:	Full waveform
Gates:	Programmable (max 256)
On time signal:	Recorded and processed
Mechanical:	
Maximum survey speed:	**110 km per hour**
Transmitter height:	30 m AGL
Receiver height:	60 m
Weight (Total):	200 kg

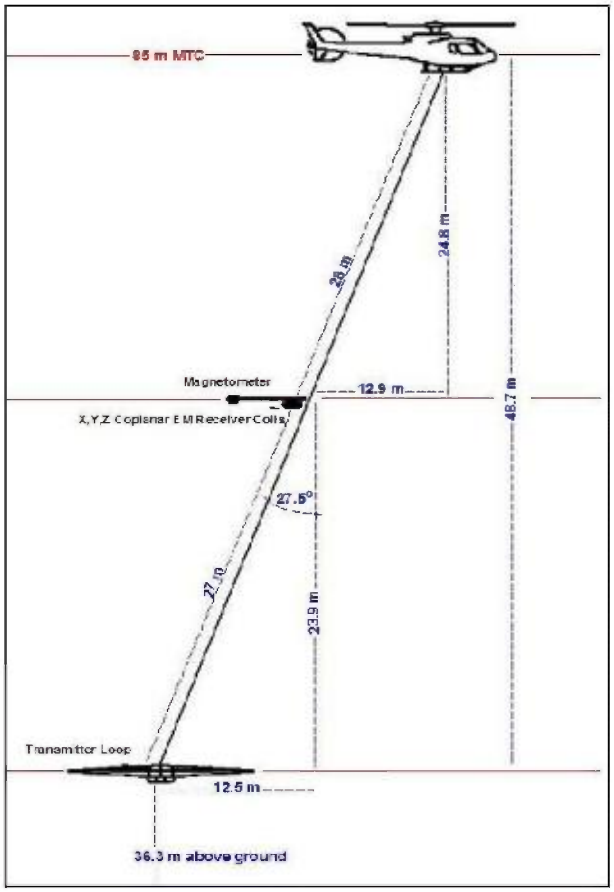


Figure 3 – EMosquito II™ in flight with a ROBINSON R44

5.2 Helicopter-borne magnetometer

Airborne magnetometers are used to detect magnetic anomalies in the Earth's local magnetic field. The anomalies may be an indication of concentrations of ferromagnetic minerals in the Earth's crust and may be used to visualize the geological structure of the upper crust in the subsurface, particularly the spatial geometry of bodies of rock and the presence of faults and folds. This is a particularly useful tool for geological mapping for the areas where bedrock is obscured by overburden or water.

For this survey, one (1) Geometrics G-823A (optically pumped caesium vapour) total magnetic field sensor with a sampling interval of 0.1 second was installed 28 meters below a 65 meter cable under the helicopter, halfway between the helicopter and the TDEM loop system. The magnetometer sends the signal to the Pico Envirotec's data acquisition system which converted it to measured magnetic field strength units, nanoTesla (nT), using a Larmor counter. It provides unmatched versatility of performance, size, function, and cost effectiveness.

The helicopter-borne systems used a non-oriented (strap-down) optically-pumped Caesium split-beam sensor. These magnetometers have a sensitivity of 0.005 nT and a range of 15,000 to 100,000 nT with a sensor noise of less than 0.02 nT. The heli-borne sensor was mounted on a bird made of non-magnetic material located 15 m below the helicopter when flying. Total magnetic field measurements were recorded at 10 Hz in the aircraft.

5.3 Base-station magnetometer

As the aircraft flies, the magnetometer records tiny variations in the amplitude of the ambient magnetic field due to the temporal effects of the constantly varying solar wind and spatial variations in the Earth's magnetic field (diurnal), the latter being due both to the regional magnetic field, and the local effect of magnetic minerals in the Earth's crust. By subtracting the diurnal effects, one obtains the spatial distribution and relative abundance of ferromagnetic minerals in the upper levels of the crust alone.

A GEM's GSM 19 Overhauser magnetometer (proton precession) total magnetic field sensor, with a sampling interval of 3 seconds was used to record the diurnal variation of the magnetic field at the base-station's location. The GSM-19 magnetometer has a resolution of 0.01 nT, and 0.2 nT, an accuracy over its operating range of 20,000 - to 120,000 nT at a recording rate of 3 Hz. The base-station was set up at a location away from power lines and main roads to avoid interference from the traffic. It was located a few hundred meters from the helipads in a nearby wooden area (UTM Z20 E 456 645, N 5 570 100).

5.4 DGPS positioning

A Novatel Pro-pak V3 DGPS receiver that offers many differential correction options for various environments and worldwide coverage was used for in-flight navigation, with a sampling interval of 1 second. The antenna was mounted directly on the helicopter. The DGPS system provides an accurate positioning as well as the height above the WGS-84 ellipsoid for the AGIS on-board navigation system. The differential data set was relayed to the helicopter via the Omnistar network appropriate geosynchronous satellite for the survey location. The receiver optimizes the corrections for the current location.

5.5 Radar altimeter

A FreeFlight TRA3000 radar altimeter, combined with a TRI40 Indicator unit mounted on the helicopter provides the pilot with highly accurate altitude-above-ground-level (AGL) information with a resolution of 0.5 m and an accuracy of 5 % over a range up to 2,500 ft. The radar altimeter data is

recorded and sampled at 10 Hz.

5.6 Helicopter Data Acquisition and Recording System

The Airborne Geophysical Information System (AGIS-XP), is an advanced software driven instrument, specifically designed for mobile aerial or ground geophysical survey work. The AGIS instrumentation package includes an advanced Satellite navigation (GPS), real-time flight path information that is displayed over a map image (BMP format) of the area, and reliable data acquisition software. Thanks to simple interfacing, the radar and barometric altimeters, as well as the Geometrics magnetometer, are easily integrated into the system and digitally recorded. Automatic synchronization to the GPS position and time provides very close correlation between data and geographical position. The AGIS is equipped with a software suite allowing easy maintenance, upgrades, data QC, and project and survey area layout planning.

For the purpose of the TDEM recording, PicoEnvirotec designed for the EMosquito II™ system, a TDEM data acquisition and synchronization system perfectly compatible with the existing AGIS-XP package.

Data were recorded on hard disk and backed up after each flight.

5.7 Survey helicopter

GPR flew the survey using a Robinson R44 (registration C-GATM) helicopter that handles efficiently the equipment load and the required survey range. Table 6 presents the helicopter's technical specifications and capacity.

Table 6: Technical specifications of the R44 Robinson Helicopter

Item	Specification
Power plant	One 195kW (260hp) Textron Lycoming O-540
Rate of climb	1000 ft/min Rate of climb 1000 ft/min
Cruising speed at 75%	power 209 MPH
Service ceiling	14,000 ft
Range with no reserve	645 km
Empty weight	635 kg
Maximum take-off	1,090 kg

5.8 Data Processing Hardware and Software

Processing was performed on high performance desktop computers optimized for quick daily QC and processing tasks. Geosoft software Oasis Montaj version 7.2 was used for data processing.

5.9 Field computer workstation

A dedicated laptop computer was used on-site for the purpose of displaying geophysical data for quality control, calculating and displaying the navigation, producing maps, and backing up digital data.

6. DATA PROCESSING

6.1 Magnetic data

1) Data checking, editing, reformatting and flight path recovery

Data recorded were transferred after each flight to the processing computer for verification and quality control. All measured data were compiled by Pico Envirotec's data acquisition system and uploaded in Geosoft's binary database formatted data. Raw GPS data (longitude, latitude and height) were recorded in the WGS-84 geodetic system. These coordinates were transformed into the NAD83 datum, UTM projection, Zone 20 North by the navigation software and compared in real-time to the theoretical coordinates of the flight paths to provide a correction to the pilot.

The DGPS data were recorded at 1 Hz and interpolated at (0.1 s interval) and exported for flight path recovery and quality control.

Raw line data was in Oasis Montaj .GDB and .GBN format. Data coordinates were re-projected in NAD83 datum, UTM projection Zone 20 North using Oasis Montaj.

2) Lag corrections

Residual errors of positioning, generated by the delay of time (lag) between the magnetometer and GPS readings generate a systematic position shift between reading values. For this particular system, a lag correction of (1.3 s) was applied.

3) Altitude correction (Taylor correction)

A correction was applied to minimize the effect of the altitude difference at the intersection point. The method used is based on a Taylor series expansion of the magnetic field on the measurement to an idealized mean terrain clearance flight surface (Pilkington and Roest, 1992). For this project, the mean terrain altitude was used.

4) Diurnal corrections

The magnetic data recorded at the base-station were synchronized, using the GPS time and merged with the helicopter-borne data. Subsequently, the diurnal corrections obtained by subtracting the mean value of the base-station readings were applied to the data after low-pass filtering.

5) Tie-line levelling

Classical tie-line levelling was performed on the RMF data. The LevTieLine module in Oasis Montaj was used to carry out these operations.

6) Microlevelling

The obtained RMF was micro-levelled using a standard combination of a Butterworth high-pass filter followed by a directional cosine filter, used to obtain the residual error grid, which was imported in the Oasis Montaj database, filtered and subtracted from the original to obtain the smooth de-corrugated RMF data.

7) First Vertical Derivative (FVD)

The first vertical derivative was obtained with the help of the 2D-FFT first vertical derivative calculated from the total magnetic field.

Figure 4 presents a summary of the processing sequence used to obtain the final magnetic grid.

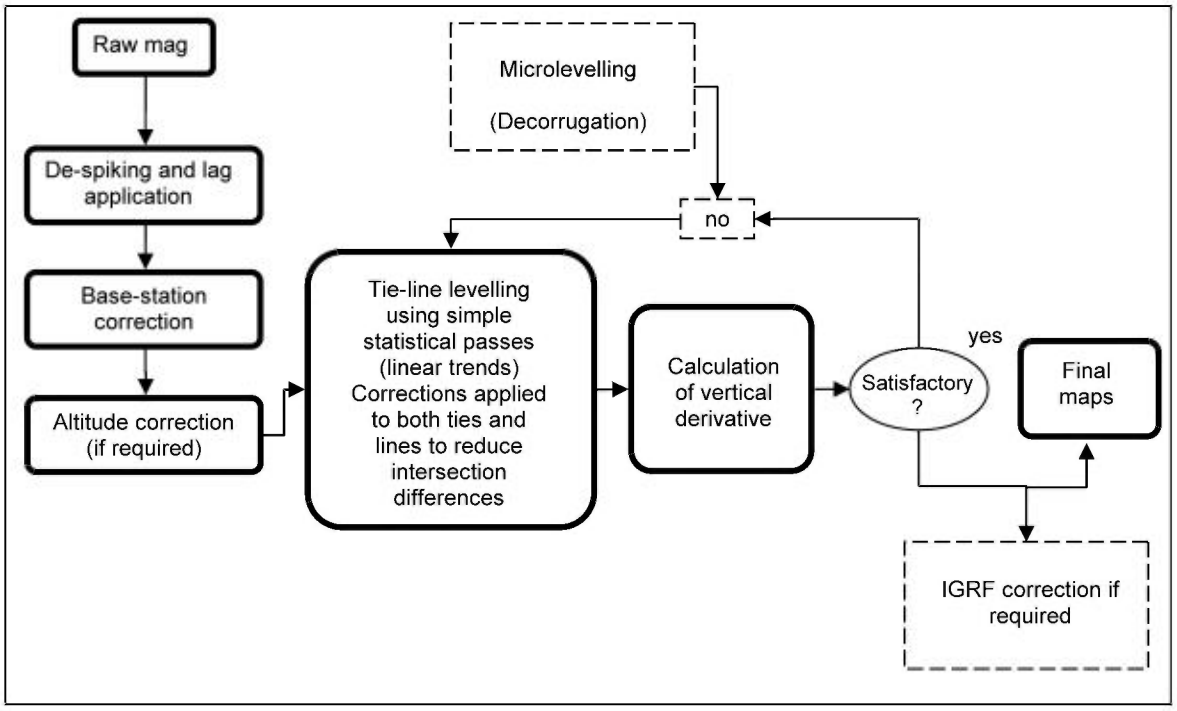


Figure 4 – Standard magnetic data processing flow

6.2 Digital Terrain Model (DTM) data processing

The Digital Terrain Model was obtained by subtracting the altitude reading of the radar altimeter from GPS elevation above the ellipsoid reading after low-pass filtering and micro-levelling.

6.3 TDEM processing

Data compilation, including editing and filtering, quality control, and final data processing of the Time-Domain ElectroMagnetic survey was performed by Marc Boivin, P.Geo., as an external consultant.

The PicoEnvirotec EM Digital Acquisition System records the vertical component (Z) of the receiver coils at a sampling rate of 60000Hz. There is 30 full cycles (60 half cycles) of the full waveform (Tx ON and OFF time) every second.

The first data manipulation involves a stacking procedure where each half cycle is weighted with respect to the previous cycle (± ¼), the next cycle (± ¼) and its own value (± ½). The positive and negative signs of the respective multiplication coefficients are used to make positive all negative half cycles. The next step is the half cycle averaging corresponding to the desired sampling rate. In the present case, from the 60 stacked positive half cycles per second, 6 consecutive half cycles are averaged to produce one sample every 0.1 sec.

The windowing settings for the 24 different channels (OFF-TIME) are presented in Table 7. The starting time of each window is relative to beginning of the pulse. Each window is filtered with a median filter removing spikes and with a finite impulse response (FIR) selective filter of the 251th order improving the signal to noise ratio. A lag correction of 1.5 sec was applied to the data after being empirically determined by flying a sharp anomaly in two opposite directions.

Table 7 - Settings used in the windowing for the OFF-TIME

Channel #	Starting time (msec)	Width (msec)	Channel #	Starting time (msec)	Width (msec)
Z0	2.86667	0.18333	**Z12**	3.45000	1.10000
Z1	2.86667	0.25000	**Z13**	3.65000	1.10000
Z2	2.86667	0.36667	**Z14**	3.88333	1.10000
Z3	2.91667	0.36667	**Z15**	4.13333	1.10000
Z4	2.91667	0.53333	**Z16**	4.43333	1.10000
Z5	2.95000	0.53333	**Z17**	4.76667	1.10000
Z6	3.00000	0.53333	**Z18**	5.16667	1.10000
Z7	3.03333	0.53333	**Z19**	5.05000	2.20000
Z8	3.15000	0.53333	**Z20**	5.55000	2.20000
Z9	3.26667	0.53333	**Z21**	6.13333	2.20000
Z10	3.40000	0.53333	**Z22**	6.78333	2.20000
Z11	3.26667	1.10000	**Z23**	7.51667	2.20000

6.4 TDEM Interpretation

General

The following basic interpretation is solely based on the helicopter-borne EM data acquired in this project and there was no match with the geology. Further interpretation works should include the determination of specific geological target type and the correlation between other data sources.

Overview of the electromagnetic data

There is actually no automatic picking program involved in the interpretation procedures of the EMosquito system.

For this particular survey, no (0) EM anomaly was detected based on the late time and on the TAU. Thus, no anomaly table will be provided.

However, the TDEM early time window Z (0) was extracted and gridded to produce a superficial EM map. This time window best represents the surface apparent resistivity.

6.5 Presentation

The Residual Magnetic Field, First Vertical Derivative and DTM data were gridded using a 25 meters size cell. Oasis Montaj's Minimum Curvature was used for all the griddings.

7. FINAL PRODUCTS

7.1 Paper products

A standard set of geophysical maps was produced at a scale of 1:20 000. The flight path is presented on a separate map. The claims boundaries and their numbers are displayed on this map. The name and direction of the lines are indicated at the beginning and end of each line.

The maps were drawn in the UTM projection Zone 20 North, NAD83 datum. Coordinate units are in meters, unless indicated otherwise.

The final paper products consist of five (5) maps. The final maps produced for each map sheet are as follows:

1) Flight path recovery and property limits map;
2) Colour Shaded relief map of the Residual Magnetic Field;
3) Colour Shaded relief map of the First Vertical Derivative;
4) Contour map of the Digital Terrain Model;
5) EM Profiles map (EM Profiles Map);
6) Early-time (Z0) amplitude (Early-time map).

The digital data are included on a CD-ROM along with the printed maps. *Table 8* below lists each map type and its associated drawing number.

Table 8 – Drawing titles and numbers

Drawing title	Number
Flight path recovery and property limits	11-05-669-00
Residual Magnetic Field,(nT)	11-05-670-00
First Vertical Derivative,(nT/m)	11-05-671-00
Digital Terrain Model,(m)	11-05-672-00
EM profiles map, (nT/sec)	11-05-673-00
Early-time map, (nT/sec)	11-05-674-00

7.2 Digital products

Below is a list of the products delivered on CD-ROM (More detailed in Appendix C).

There are two (2) main directories:

Data/Block/

Contains for Mag. and TDEM:

- Databases (Oasis Montaj™ .GDB and ASCII.XYZ)
- Grids (Montaj™ .GRD binary grid format)
- Projection information files (MapInfo and other .GI)
- Maps (Oasis Montaj™ .MAP)
- Files used in the MapInfo software to distinguish a Geosoft map file from a MapInfo file (MapInfo and other .GM)
- PDF

Report/

Contains:

- Copy of the report (Adobe Acrobat .PDF)
- Description of the database's Channel (Adobe Acrobat .PDF)

8. CONCLUSION

A helicopter-borne time-domain electromagnetic geophysical survey was flown for **Rhino Exploration Inc.** The survey was composed of one (1) single block located inland between Havre Saint-Pierre and Natashquan, Québec. A total linear distance of **262 km** was flown on April 16th, 2011. TDEM Z-axis component, Total Magnetic Field, DGPS positioning and radar altitude data were then collected.

The final paper products consist of maps at a scale of 1:20 000. A total of five (5) maps were produced. The digital products consist of final databases, maps, metadata files and final grid files. Digital data are included on the CD-ROM and the content is described in Appendix C.

It is hoped that the information presented in this report and on the accompanying maps will be useful both in planning subsequent exploration efforts and in the interpretation of related exploration data.

This report was written by Olivier Létourneau, B. Sc. verified and approved by Réjean Paul, Eng., Geoph.

Olivier Létourneau, B.Sc.

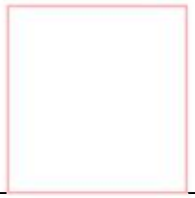
Réjean Paul, Eng., Geoph.
President
(O.I.Q. No.: 23848)

CERTIFICATE OF QUALIFICATION

1. I, the undersigned, Réjean Paul, graduated with a B. Sc. A. in Physics from École Polytechnique de Montréal in 1972 and the cofounder of Geophysics GPR International Inc. since 1974. I have worked in airborne geophysics since the year 1978.
2. I am a member of l'Ordre des ingénieurs du Québec (O.I.Q. No.: 23848) and also of the Society of Exploration Geophysicists.
3. I have no direct or indirect interests in the mining claims owned by **Rhino Exploration Inc.**, nor in the securities of this company and have no interest in receiving such interest.

Signed in Longueuil, this May 20th, 2011.

Respectfully submitted,



Réjean Paul, Eng., Geoph.
President
(O.I.Q. No.: 23848)

APPENDIX A

Mini Maps

APPENDIX B

Maps

Drawing number: 11-05-669-00 to 11-05-674-00

NUMÉRIQUE

Page(s) de dimension(s) hors standard numérisée(s) et positionnée(s) à la suite des présentes pages standard

DIGITAL FORMAT

Non-standard size page(s) scanned and placed after these standard pages

APPENDIX C

Digital Data on CD-ROM

CD contents

File Name	Description	Format
REPORT		
M11101_Report.pdf	Data acquisition report	Acrobat
Database_Channel_Description.pdf	List of database channels of magnetic and spectrometric databases and corresponding units	Acrobat
Tableau_Anomalies.pdf	Anomalies table	Acrobat
M11101_Production_log.pdf	Production log	Acrobat

DATA \ GDB		
M11101_MAG_TDEM.gdb	Magnetic and Time Domain ElectroMagnetic database	Geosoft .GDB
XML	Metadata information file	Geosoft .xml

DATA \ MAP		
M11101_BASE.map	Flight path and base map	Geosoft .MAP
(11-05-669-00)		
M11101_RMF.map	Residual Magnetic Field map	Geosoft .MAP
(11-05-670-00)		
M11101_FVD.map	First Vertical Derivative map	Geosoft .MAP
(11-05-671-00)		
M11101_DTM.map	Digital Terrain Model	Geosoft .MAP
(11-05-672-00)		
M11101_EM_Profile.map	Electromagnetic Profiles Map	Geosoft .MAP
(11-05-673-00)		
M11101_EARLY.map	Electromagnetic Profiles Map	Geosoft .MAP
(11-05-674-00)		
XMLs	Metadata information file	Geosoft .xml

DATA \ GEOTIF		
M11101_BASE.map	Flight path and base map	Geosoft .MAP
(11-05-669-00)		
M11101_RMF.map	Residual Magnetic Field map	Geosoft .MAP
(11-05-670-00)		
M11101_FVD.map	First Vertical Derivative map	Geosoft .MAP
(11-05-671-00)		
M11101_DTM.map	Digital Terrain Model	Geosoft .MAP
(11-05-672-00)		
M11101_EM_Profile.map	Electromagnetic Profiles Map	Geosoft .MAP
(11-05-673-00)		
M11101_EARLY.map	Electromagnetic Profiles Map	Geosoft .MAP
(11-05-674-00)		
XMLs	Metadata information file	Geosoft .xml

DATA \ GRD		
M11101_FVD.grd	First Vertical Derivative	Geosoft .GRD
M11101_RMF.grd	Residual Magnetic Field	Geosoft .GRD
M11101_DTM.grd	Digital Terrain Model	Geosoft .GRD
OFF_TIME_0_F.grd	Early time	Geosoft .GRD
_S.GRDs	Shadow of grids	Geosoft .GRD
GIs	Projection information files	MapInfo and other .GI
XMLs	Metadata information files	Geosoft .xml

DATA \ XYZ		
M11101_MAG_TDEM.XYZ	Magnetic Time Domain Electromagnetic database	Geosoft .XYZ

TDEM AND MAGNETIC DATABASE CHANNEL DESCRIPTION

Name	Units	Description
FID		Fiducial
Time	HH:MM:SS.SS	GPS UTM Time
Lon	Dec.degrees	Latitude in decimal degrees
Lat	Dec.degrees	Longitude in decimal degrees
X	m	UTM Easting, NAD83, Zone 17N
Y	m	UTM Northing, NAD83, Zone 17N,
Date	AAAA/MM/JJ	Date
Drape	m	Elevation used for altitude correction
Flight	#	Flight number
Line	#	Line number
Terrain	m	Digital elevation model (SRTM)
Z	m	Orthogonal height above sea level
OFF_TIME	nT/s	TDEM full waveform
Early	nT/s	Early time Z13-Z18 (0.11ms)
Basemag	nT	Base station magnetic readings
MAG_NIV	nT	Tie-levelled magnetic field
MAGI	nT	Dispiked and lagged mag
RMF	nT	Final Residual Magnetic Field
MAGRAW	nT	Magnetic readings
Altitude	m	Sensor height above ground