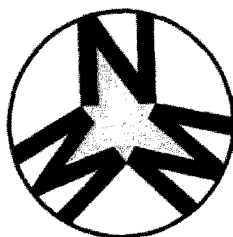




**TECHNICAL REPORT OF THE 2014 PROSPECTING AND  
TRENCHING CAMPAIGNS ON THE  
MATAWINIE PROPERTY, QUEBEC  
FOR  
ENTREPRISES MINIÈRES DU NOUVEAU-MONDE**



**NOUVEAU MONDE**  
ENTREPRISES MINIÈRES MINING ENTERPRISES

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DIRECTION DES TITRES MINIERS

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## 1. SUMMARY

The author has prepared this report to provide a summary of the 2014 exploration program over the Matawinie property (or the “property”) owned by Les Entreprises Minières du Nouveau-Monde (or “Nouveau-Monde”). This report also summarizes historical work as well as other significant geoscientific information regarding the Matawinie property.

The Matawinie property is located approximately 150 km north of the city of Montreal and in close proximity (between 3 km to 60 km) to the community of Saint-Michel-Des-Saints, Lanaudière Administrative Region, Province of Québec, Canada. The property is composed of 646 map designated claims (or “CDC” from the French “claim désigné sur carte”), covering 37,190.4 ha. These claims are separated in ten distinct claim blocks; Claim block “A” thru “I” as well as the Ti-Nou claim block. The property is 100% owned by Nouveau-Monde although 308 claims which are part of the property are subject to Net Smelter Return (“or NSR”) royalties.

The Matawinie property lies on the southwestern portion of the Grenville geological province, more specifically on the Morin Terrane. The area is host to a variety of rock types, mainly composed of deformed metamorphosed sediments, including paragneiss and calc-silicates. Granitic and pegmatitic intrusions are also present and are observed locally on the property.

Following the significant 2012 results in the Matawinie area, a regional airborne time domain electromagnetic (or “TDEM”) survey was carried-out in late 2012. This survey was followed-up by a high resolution TDEM survey during late 2013 over the best targets. Resulting anomalies were investigated by ground prospecting in 2014 with a crew of three equipped with a Beep Mat. A total of 83 grab samples were collected by Nouveau-Monde over claim blocks “B”, “F”, “H” and “I” during the 2014 prospecting campaign, of which 46 were sent for graphitic carbon (or “Cg”) analysis. A total of 15 samples returned values over 5 % Cg. Some of the significantly mineralized samples coincided with wide conductive areas provided by Beep Mat surveying, especially over claim block “H”.

Subsequent to encouraging results from ground prospecting, a trenching and channel sampling program was initiated in 2014 over claim block “H”. Four trenches (TR1 thru TR4) were excavated over TDEM conductive anomalies provided by ground Phispy surveys. Trenching resulted in the collection of 67 channel samples each measuring approximately 2 m in length. The best intersections were provided by trenches TR2 and TR4 which returned 5.7 % Cg over 22 m and 5.1 % Cg over 25.8 m respectively. A size fraction analysis of a duplicate of channel sample TR2-07 revealed that 60.3 % of the final concentrate was composed of large flake graphite (greater than 80 mesh), at an average carbon grade of 98.5% Total Carbon (“or Ct”).

The significant results obtained to date over the Matawinie property suggests the possibility of economic crystalline flake graphite deposits in the area. Further work is recommended on the property, especially over the Ti-Nou and “H” claim blocks where drilling could help in defining the geometry of the mineralization and assessing it’s economic potential. The large conductive anomaly on claim block “B” as well as on claim block “I” should also be investigated by exploratory drilling since the overburden cover prevented the proper assessment of these areas by ground prospecting. Finally, complete TDEM surveying of claim block “H” should be completed to properly define the extent of the main conductor hosting trenches TR1 thru TR4.

## 2. INTRODUCTION AND TERMS OF REFERENCE

### 2.1 Introduction

The author has prepared this report to provide a summary of the 2014 exploration campaign over the Matawinie property (or the “property”) owned by *Les Entreprises Minières Nouveau-Monde* (or “Nouveau-Monde” or “the company”). This report also summarizes historical work as well as other significant geoscientific information regarding the Matawinie property.

The Matawinie property is situated in the Saint-Michel-des-Saints Area, Lanaudière Administrative Region, Province of Quebec. The property is composed of 646 map designated claims (or “CDC” from the French “claim désigné sur carte”), covering 37,190.4 ha. These claims are separated in ten distinct claim blocks; Claim block “A” thru “I” as well as the Ti-Nou claim block. Work has been carried-out over the Matawinie property by Nouveau-Monde since 2012.

### 2.2 Terms of Reference

The author was retained by Nouveau-Monde to summarize the 2014 work over the Matawinie property excluding airborne and ground geophysical surveys. This work was performed over claim blocks “B”, “F”, “H” and “I” (Figures 2a thru 2d).

The author’s assignment consists of:

- Reporting on the May 20<sup>th</sup> to July 11<sup>th</sup>, 2014 field prospecting campaign;
- Reporting on the July 13<sup>th</sup> to July 22<sup>nd</sup>, 2014 trenching campaign;
- Making recommendations for future exploration activities on the property.

This report can be used for assessment work filing purposes pertaining to the 2014 exploration program over the Matawinie property.

### 2.3 Sources of Information

The historical and geological information was mostly gathered from the Quebec government databases and from Nouveau-Monde internal documents.

When applicable, the document code given for historical assessment reports made accessible by the *Ministère De l’Énergie et des Ressources Naturelles* (or “MERN”) in the form of GM XXXXX (some others in the form of DV XXX, RG XXX or MM XX-XX etc...) , was used for reference purposes in this report. These reports can be viewed free of charge on the MERN web site (<http://www.mrnfp.gouv.qc.ca/english/mines/geology/geology-databases.jsp>) using the E-SIGÉOM application. Such reports usually contain technical information of geological, geochemical or/and geophysical work conducted by mineral exploration companies. Government compilations of geoscientific work, historical drilling, geophysical surveys and other mineral exploration themes are also available on the E-SIGÉOM system. The digital data from the project area was downloaded in shapefile format and compiled in ESRI’s geographical information system (or “GIS”), ArcGIS™. Drilling, trenching and channel sampling information as well as gridded geophysical data was compiled using Geosoft’s *Target for ArcGIS™* plug-in. This exercise provided a geographical view of historical and recently

acquired geoscientific work used throughout this report. For geographical reference purposes, all UTM locations in this report are using WGS84 Zone 18 projection.

Information about claims was gathered from the MERN's online GESTIM system (<https://gestim.mines.gouv.qc.ca>) on January 10<sup>th</sup>, 2015. This system provides a downloadable claim database in various GIS formats as well as an online viewer. Other online database sites providing basic geographic information used for this report, such as topographic contours, digital elevation model, drainage systems and roads, include; <http://geogratis.cgdi.gc.ca/> and <http://www.geobase.ca/>.

## **2.4 Units**

This report uses both the Imperial and Metric Systems (or System International or "SI") as systems of measure and length. Conversions from the Metric System to the Imperial System are provided below and quoted where practical. Many of the geologic publications and more recent work assessment files now use the SI system but older work assessment files almost exclusively refer to the Imperial System. Metals and minerals acronyms in this report conform to mineral industry accepted usage.

Conversion factors utilized in this report include: 1 inch = 2.54 centimetres (cm); 1 pound (lb.) = 0.454 kilograms (kg); 1 foot (ft) = 0.3048 metres (m); 1 mile (mi) = 1.609 kilometres (km); 1 acre (ac) = 0.405 hectares (ha); and, 1 sq mile = 2.59 square kilometres.

Unless otherwise mentioned, all coordinates in this report are provided as projected UTM datum WGS84, Zone 18T.

## **3. RELIANCE ON OTHER EXPERTS**

The information, conclusions and recommendations contained herein are based on a review of digital and hard copy data and information either produced by Cloutier or supplied to the author by Nouveau-Monde, as well as various published exploration and geological reports and discussions with representatives from Nouveau-Monde who are familiar with the property and the area in general.

The author has relied on information provided by Nouveau-Monde regarding land tenure, underlying agreements and technical information not in the public domain, and all of these sources appear to be of sound quality. The author is unaware of any technical data other than that presented by Nouveau-Monde or its agents. The ownership of the claims in question is detailed below in Section 4.2. The author has not sought a formal legal opinion with regard to the ownership status of the claims comprising the property and have, in all aspects of tenure, relied on materials presented on the MERN's online GESTIM system (<https://gestim.mines.gouv.qc.ca>) and information provided by Nouveau-Monde.

Some relevant information on the property presented in this report is based on data derived from reports written by geologists and/or engineers whose professional status may or may not be known in relation to the NI 43-101 definition of a Qualified Person. The author has made every attempt to accurately convey the content of those files, but cannot guarantee either the accuracy, validity, or completeness of the data contained within those files. However, it is believed that these reports were

written with the objective of presenting the results of the work performed without any promotional or misleading intent.

## **4. PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION**

### **4.1 Location**

The Matawinie property (the "property") claim blocks are located to the north and to the west of the community of Saint-Michel-Des-Saints in the national topographic system (or "NTS") map sheets 31J/09, 31J/16, 31I/12, 31I/13, 31O/01 and 31P/04. The property block closest to the community is located at 3 km to the southwest and the farthest is located at 60 km to the north northwest. The property is located mostly within the Matawinie regional county municipality (or "MRC" for *Municipalité régionale de comté* in french), Lanaudiere Administrative Region, Province of Québec, Canada at approximately 150 km north of the city of Montreal. The northeastern part of the property is partly located within the Mékinac MRC, Mauricie Administrative Region. The property is centered approximately at latitude 46.59° and longitude -74.07° (Figure 1).

### **4.2 Claim Titles**

The Matawinie property consists of 646 map designated claims over ten main claim blocks totaling 37,190.4 ha (Figures 1 and 3). The property is 100 % owned by Nouveau-Monde. Of the 646 claims, 45 claims, covering 2,638.5 ha, were purchased from Quebec based prospectors. Two portions of these claims are each subject to a 2 % net smelter return (or "NSR") royalty that can be bought back for \$1,000,000.00 per tranche of 1 %. The first portion is located within the Ti-Nou block and the second portion is located within claim blocks "A", "B", "C", "D" and "E"(see Nouveau-Monde press release dated Feb. 12<sup>th</sup>, 2013) (Figures 2a).

Also, an additional 263 claims covering 15,176.71 ha was optioned from 3457265 Canada Inc. ("3457265"). Under the terms of this agreement, 3457265 performed a regional airborne survey covering a total area of approximately 2000 km<sup>2</sup>, according to instructions given by Nouveau Monde's technical staff. Based on the results of the survey, 3457265 acquired 4 claim blocks with similar geophysical signatures to the Ti-Nou graphite showing within the Matawinie property. These four blocks of claims comprise the property blocks "F", "G", "I" as well as part of block "H" (Figures 1, 3, 2b, 2c and 2d).

In exchange for this technical support, 3457265 Canada Inc. granted Nouveau Monde an exclusive and irrevocable option to acquire 100% interest in the Mining Claims under the following terms:

- Reimbursement of the airborne survey costs and costs related to the claim acquisition (\$317,700) by way of a share issuance at a predetermined price of \$0.25 per share, subject to approval of the option agreement by the TSX Venture Exchange (the "Exchange");
- Delivery of a total of \$300,000 in exploration work over the next 24 months, \$100,000 of which is to be provided in the first 12 months and \$200,000 in the following 12 months;
- On successful completion of these terms of the Agreement, Nouveau Monde assumes 100% ownership of the Mining Claims subject to a 2% NSR Royalty held by 345726. Nouveau Monde can buy back the NSR Royalty for \$ 1,000,000.00 for each 1%.

Moreover, were Nouveau Monde ever to file a positive preliminary feasibility study or/and a feasibility study, Nouveau Monde undertakes, upon each such filing, to either issue 1,000,000 common shares of its share capital to 3457265, or to pay 3457265 a sum of \$1,000,000, at Nouveau Monde's sole discretion (see Nouveau-Monde press release dated March 7<sup>th</sup>, 2014).

In Quebec, claims are now referred to as map designated cells (or "CDC"). These pre-determined cells each measure 30" longitude by 30" latitude. Cells can be acquired for a fee using an online form on the Gestim web site (<https://gestim.mines.gouv.qc.ca>). Claims are valid for a period of 2 years, after which, a certain amount of accumulated work credits over the claims is required for renewal.

The author has relied on information provided by Nouveau-Monde regarding land tenure, underlying agreements and technical information and all of these sources appear to be of sound quality. The author has not sought a formal legal opinion with regard to the ownership status of the claims comprising the property, and has in all aspects of tenure relied on materials presented on the Gestim web site (<https://gestim.mines.gouv.qc.ca>) and from Nouveau-Monde.

The current information on Gestim from claims composing the Matawinie property, such as work credits required for renewal, credits accumulated from recent work, claim size and expiry date is provided in Appendix 1. Figures 2a thru 2d illustrate the various claim blocks which were the subject of the 2014 prospecting and trenching program.

#### **4.3 Environmental Liabilities**






To the best of Nouveau-Monde's and the author's knowledge, there are no environmental or physical hazards or liabilities that the company is responsible for within the Matawinie property. During the author's visits to the property in 2013, an area where household garbage was dumped in the forest, presumably by local land users, was noted at coordinates E 577360 N 5206436. The amount of garbage on the ground is estimated at about three cubic meters and consists mostly of empty cans, bottles with a few larger objects such as a stove.

Certain areas in the province are defined as "restricted zones" in which it is either not permitted to "stake" a claim, or claims (or parts of claims) are subject to specific laws and regulations. These zones are available for viewing on the Gestim system and specific information relative to the restrictions is also available on the Gestim viewer. Such zones usually refer to native reserves, biological reserves, parks and urban areas. The Matawinie property claims are not within any restricted zones thus are not subject to any specific restrictions according to the Gestim viewer. However, another database, provided by the Matawinie regional county and obtained during a permitting process, identifies part of the property as being in zones reserved for cottages and leisure infrastructures. Parts of the property, especially the Ti-Nou block as well as parts of the "F" and "H" claim blocks, cover crown land partly subject to land leases on which cabins, cottages and sometimes houses are built. Since claim block "G" is located over the community of Saint-Guillaume-Nord, which has a population of over 100, no work has been performed here nor is it planned. Nouveau-Monde management presented their project and described their intents to local representatives of surrounding native and non-native communities at numerous occasions. It is recommended that discussions with local communities and user groups continue as the project advances.

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**Figure 1**  
**Matawinie Graphite Property Location**  
**Lanaudière Administrative Region, Québec**

-  Nouveau-Monde Claim Block (as of January 10th, 2015)
-  Road
-  Outfitter Zones
-  ZEC
-  Parc/Wildlife Reserve

 Kilometers

Projection: WGS84 Z18 Scale 1:500,000 NTS:311, J, O, P  
 Created by: Antoine Cloutier, géo. March 11th, 2015

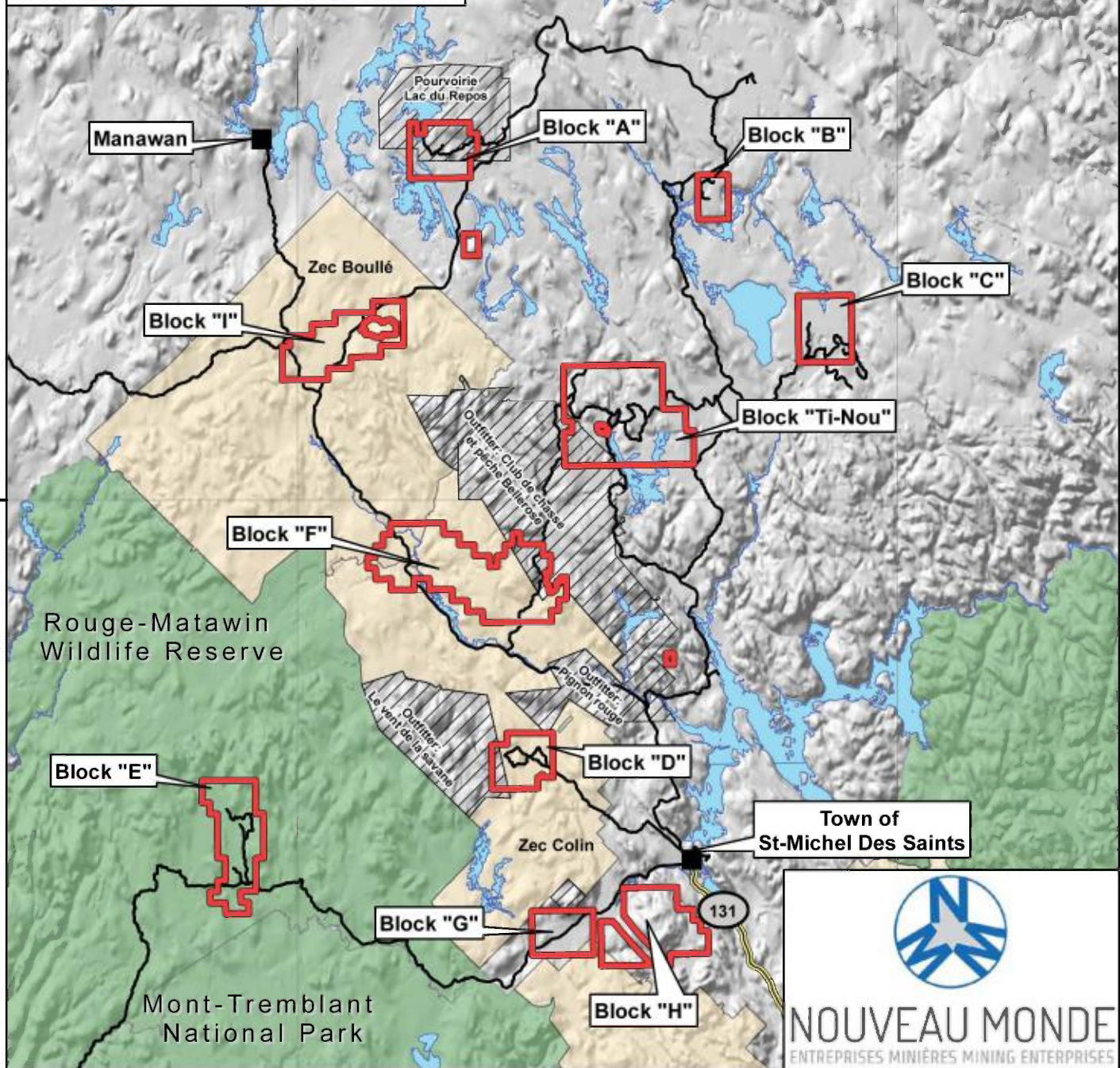


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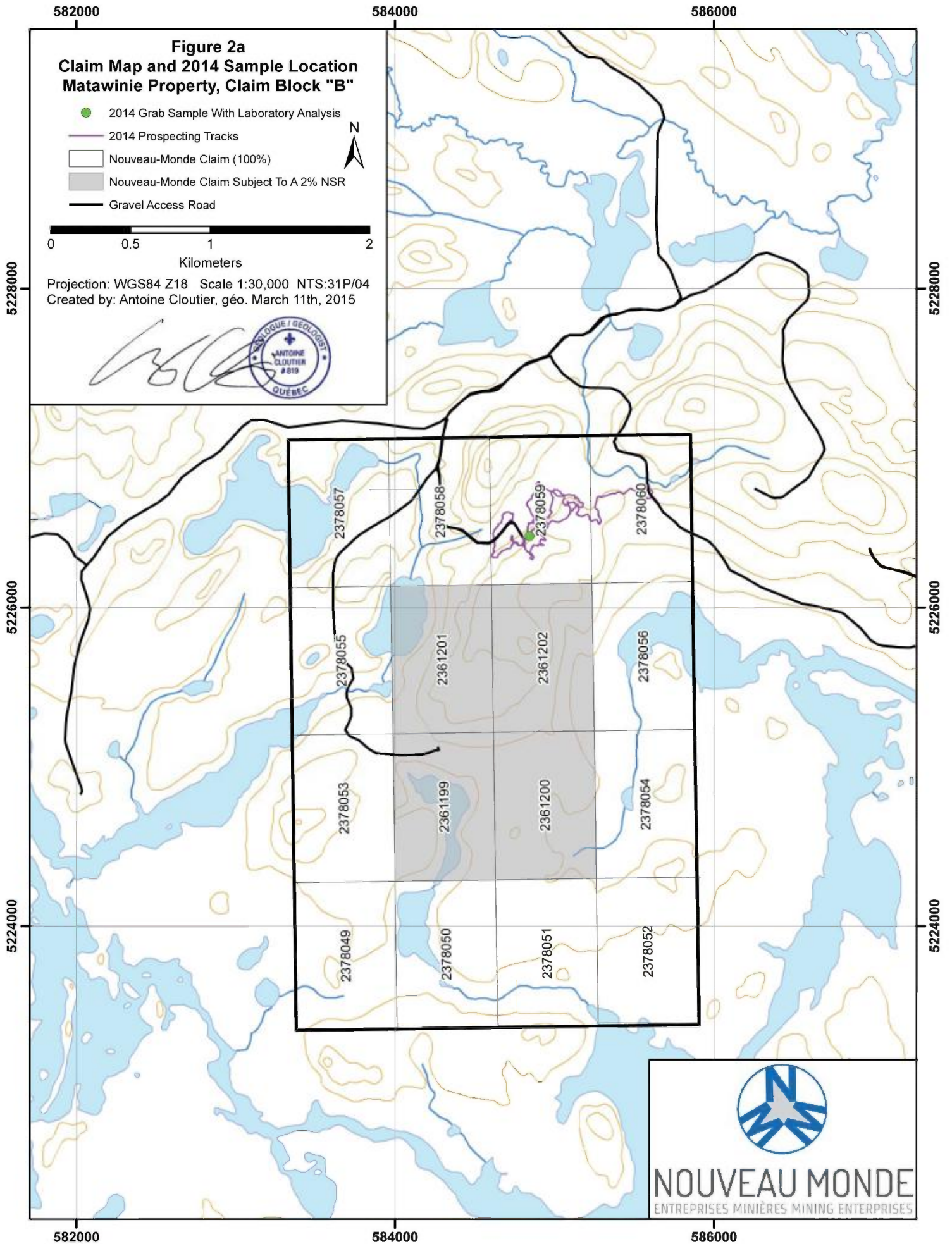
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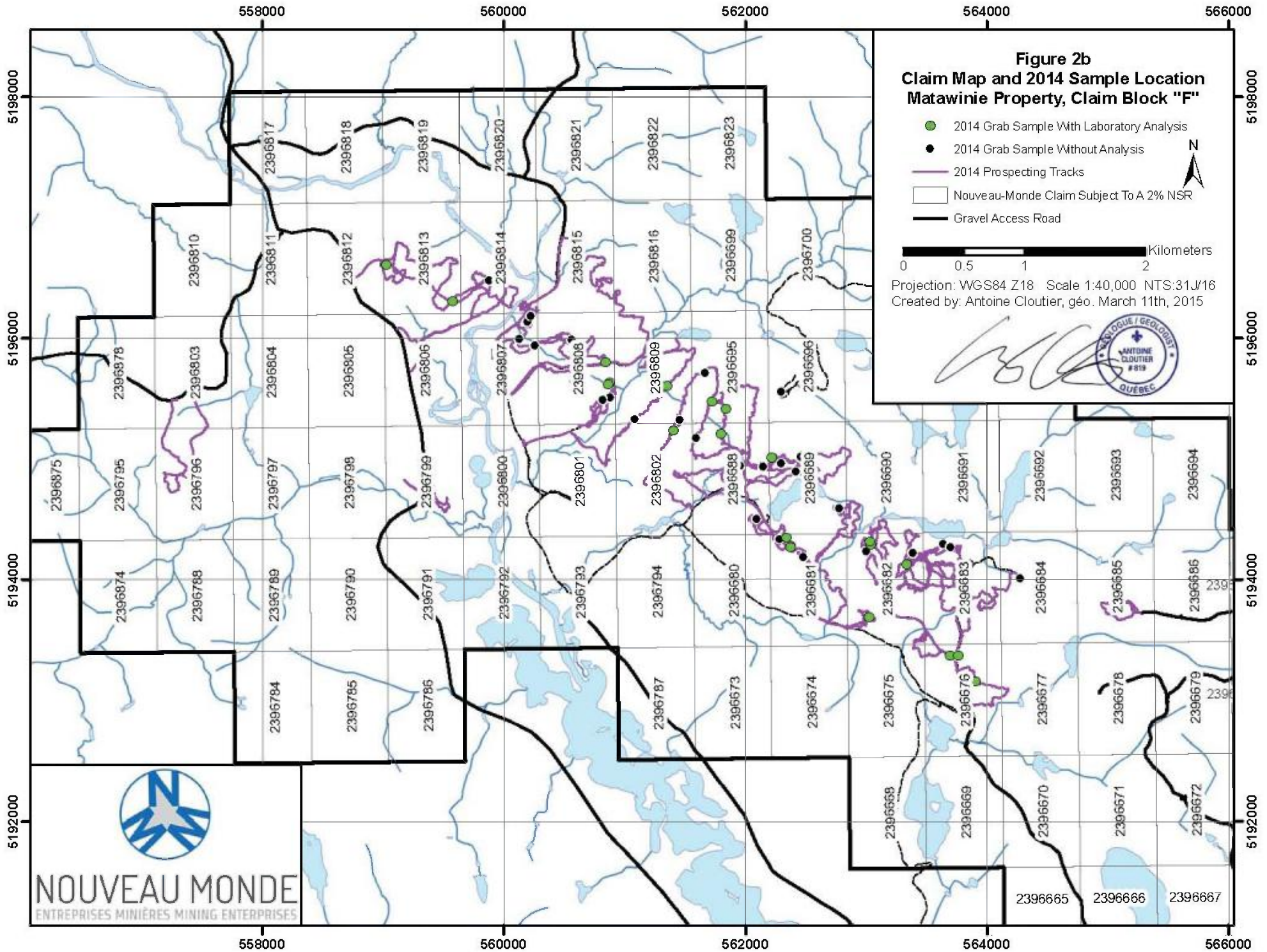


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**Figure 2b**  
**Claim Map and 2014 Sample Location**  
**Matawinie Property, Claim Block "F"**

- 2014 Grab Sample With Laboratory Analysis
- 2014 Grab Sample Without Analysis
- 2014 Prospecting Tracks
- Nouveau-Monde Claim Subject To A 2% NSR
- Gravel Access Road

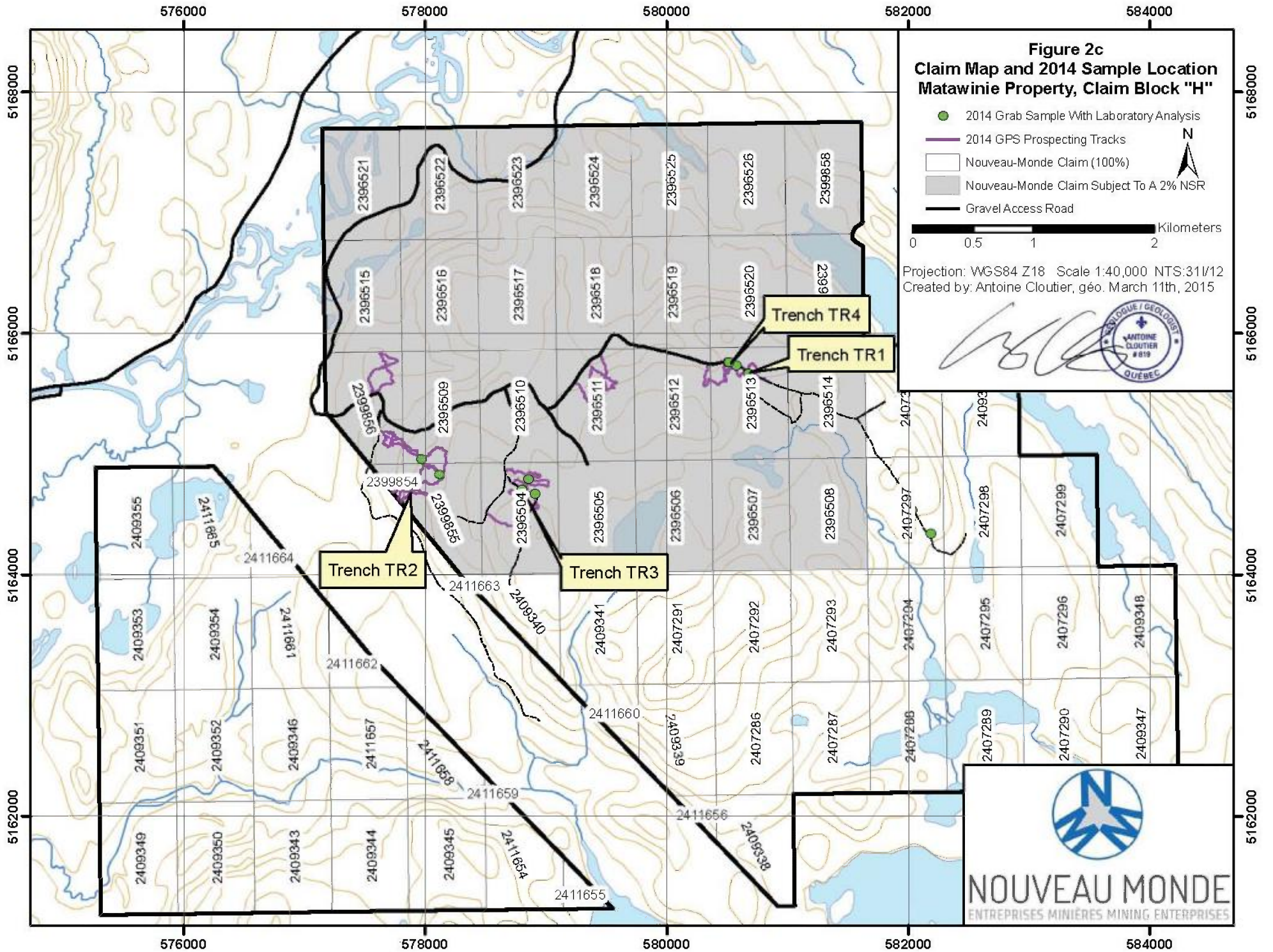
0 0.5 1 2 Kilometers

Projection: WGS84 Z18 Scale 1:40,000 NTS:31J/16  
 Created by: Antoine Cloutier, géo. March 11th, 2015

*Antoine Cloutier*

ANTOINE CLOUTIER  
 #819  
 QUÉBEC



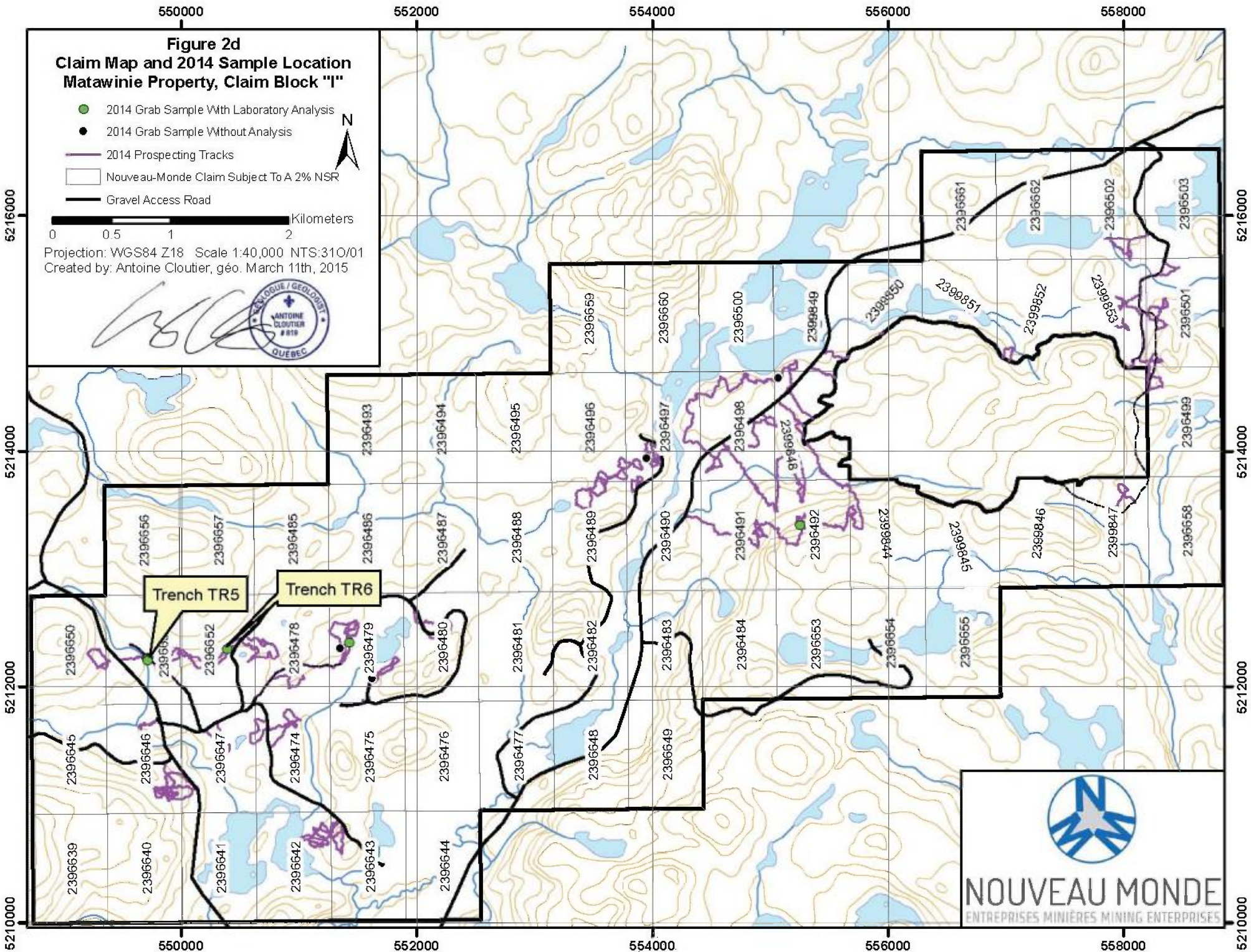


**Figure 2c**  
**Claim Map and 2014 Sample Location**  
**Matawinie Property, Claim Block "H"**

- 2014 Grab Sample With Laboratory Analysis
- 2014 GPS Prospecting Tracks
- Nouveau-Monde Claim (100%)
- Nouveau-Monde Claim Subject To A 2% NSR
- Gravel Access Road

Projection: WGS84 Z18 Scale 1:40,000 NTS:31/12  
 Created by: Antoine Cloutier, géo. March 11th, 2015





**Figure 2d**  
**Claim Map and 2014 Sample Location**  
**Matawinie Property, Claim Block "I"**

- 2014 Grab Sample With Laboratory Analysis
- 2014 Grab Sample Without Analysis
- 2014 Prospecting Tracks
- Nouveau-Monde Claim Subject To A 2% NSR
- Gravel Access Road

0 0.5 1 2 Kilometers

Projection: WGS84 Z18 Scale 1:40,000 NTS:310/01  
 Created by: Antoine Cloutier, géo. March 11th, 2015



Trench TR5

Trench TR6



## **5. ACCESS, CLIMATE, LOCAL RESOURCES, INFRASTRUCTURE, AND PHYSIOGRAPHY**

### **5.1 Accessibility**

From the town of Saint-Michel-des-Saint, all blocks forming the property are accessible using logging roads of varying grades. It is unknown however if these roads are maintained during the winter months. The use of a four wheel drive vehicle is strongly recommended to access the property blocks although it is possible to access them using a high clearance 2 wheel drive vehicle.

Logging activities in the area involved the construction of multiple tertiary access roads which are still usable by 4X4 vehicle, although best travelled by all-terrain vehicle (“ATV”). Material used for road construction was mostly collected from the roadside, sometimes uncovering large stripes of bedrock. A few cottages are present on the property, mostly concentrated on the shores of Lac Villiers and Lac Légaré on the Ti-Nou claim block as well as in parts of claim blocks “F” and “H”. The “G” block is situated over the small community of Saint-Guillaume-Nord; no work has been performed or is planned on this block due to the presence of a sizable population here.

### **5.2 Climate**

The project area is under the influence of a temperate continental climate, and receives a moderate amount of precipitation. The mean July temperature is 17.8 °C, average summer minimum and maximum temperatures are 9 °C and 24 °C; the mean January temperature is -14 °C, and the mean annual temperature is 3.1 °C. The annual precipitation is approximately 939 mm including 731 mm of rain and 208 cm of snow. The beginning of permanent snow cover varies from year to year but usually occurs around mid-November until mid-April. Non-maintained secondary and logging roads can be accessed by snowmobile typically between mid-December to late March.

### **5.3 Local Resources and Infrastructure**

Local resources on the property consist of an abundance of fresh water, and mixed deciduous and coniferous trees. The general area has excellent road coverage, with many logging roads leading far into the hills. All nearby communities suffer from under-employment, a situation aggravated recently by the closure of wood related industries. There is an abundant unemployed skilled workforce, such as forestry workers, mechanics, and heavy equipment operators. Electrical power and lumber supply stores are available in surrounding communities. Communication towers provide cellular communication coverage to some of the property blocks. A few elevated areas provide limited cell phone use on the Ti-Nou block. The nearest hospital or CLSC (from the French “centre local de services communautaires”) is located in the town of Saint-Michel-des-Saints.

### **5.4 Physiography**

The topography of the project area and surrounding region is typical of the Laurentian Highlands, characterized by a series of rounded elongated hills with summits reaching 100 m above the bottom of adjacent valleys. The valleys themselves vary considerably in width and are often occupied by marshes and small streams. Larger basins, most of which are probably structurally controlled, form the lakes occurring in the project area. Elevation on the property varies between 400 m and 700 m above sea level.

Studies of Pleistocene and recent quaternary deposits, as well as the author's observations, indicate that hilltops and elevated areas are generally covered by a thin veneer of undifferentiated glacial till, generally less than 1 m thick. Adjacent valleys generally include considerable accumulated organic matter, more or less decomposed and derived from sphagnum, mosses, and forest litter. Locally, however, thick deposits of till including large angular blocks and boulders can be observed sometimes next to bedrock hills. Fluvioglacial deposits are also present within the area; they can be distinguished by their mostly homogeneous grain size, the lack of clay and silt size particles and the presence of rounded cobbles and boulders.

On the till covered hills, the dominant vegetation associations consists mainly of broad leaf trees with occasional conifers. Among the broad leaf trees are the sugar maple (*Acer saccharum*), yellow birch (*Betula lutea*), beech (*Fagus grandifolia*), red maple (*Acer rubrum*), basswood (*Tilia americana*), white ash (*Fraxinus americana*), white birch (*Betula papyrifera*), red oak (*Quercus borealis*), and trembling aspen (*Populus tremuloides*). Conifers, when present, include balsam fir (*Abies balsamea*), white spruce (*Picea glauca*), black spruce (*Picea Mariana*) and eastern white pine (*Pinus strobus*). Extensive logging has considerably reduced the tree cover, and the discarded tree-tops, branches, natural dead fall and unmanaged young growth locally impede considerably the movement through some areas.

## **6. HISTORY**

### **6.1 Historical Mineral Exploration**

The Matawinie property is located in an area which has mostly been ignored in regards to its mineral potential. No serious work from mineral exploration companies over the Matawinie property is discussed in the literature with the exception of the "B" Block. This block was partially the subject of an electromagnetic and magnetic airborne survey performed for Cu-Au exploration work by SOQUEM in 2005-2006. A few mineralized showings are noted in the general area according to the SIGEOM mineral occurrence database including an old mica mine and a closed quartz quarry (see Figure 3). Geological mapping was performed by the MERN in the area. Lake bottom and stream sediment sampling were also performed by the government although no significant anomalies were present over the Matawinie property according to the SIGEOM database.

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Figure 3

### Regional Geology & Historical Work, Matawinie Graphite Property Lanaudière Administrative Region, Québec

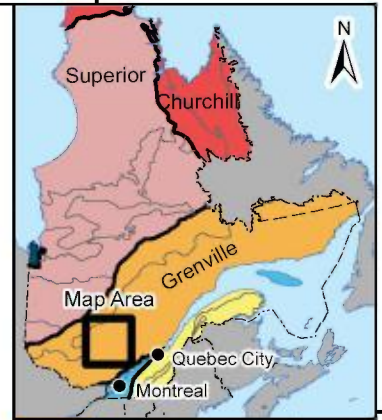
- ★ Significant Mineral Occurrence According to the MRN (SIGEOM)
- ▭ 2007 Soquem Airborne Magnetic and TDEM Survey Footprint (GM 63094)
- ▭ Nouveau-Monde Claim Block (as of January 10th, 2015)
- Property Access Road
- 1:50 000 NTS Sheet Coverage

#### Regional Geology (from SIGEOM)

- Migmatite
- Paragneiss
- Gabbro
- Gneiss
- Marble
- Anorthosite
- Granitoid (orthopyroxene)
- Gneiss, Tonalitic
- Basalt
- Granitoid
- Orthogneiss
- Syenite (alkaline intrusion)



Projection: WGS84 Z18 Scale 1:500,000 NTS:311, J, O, P  
Created by: Antoine Cloutier, géo. March 11th, 2015

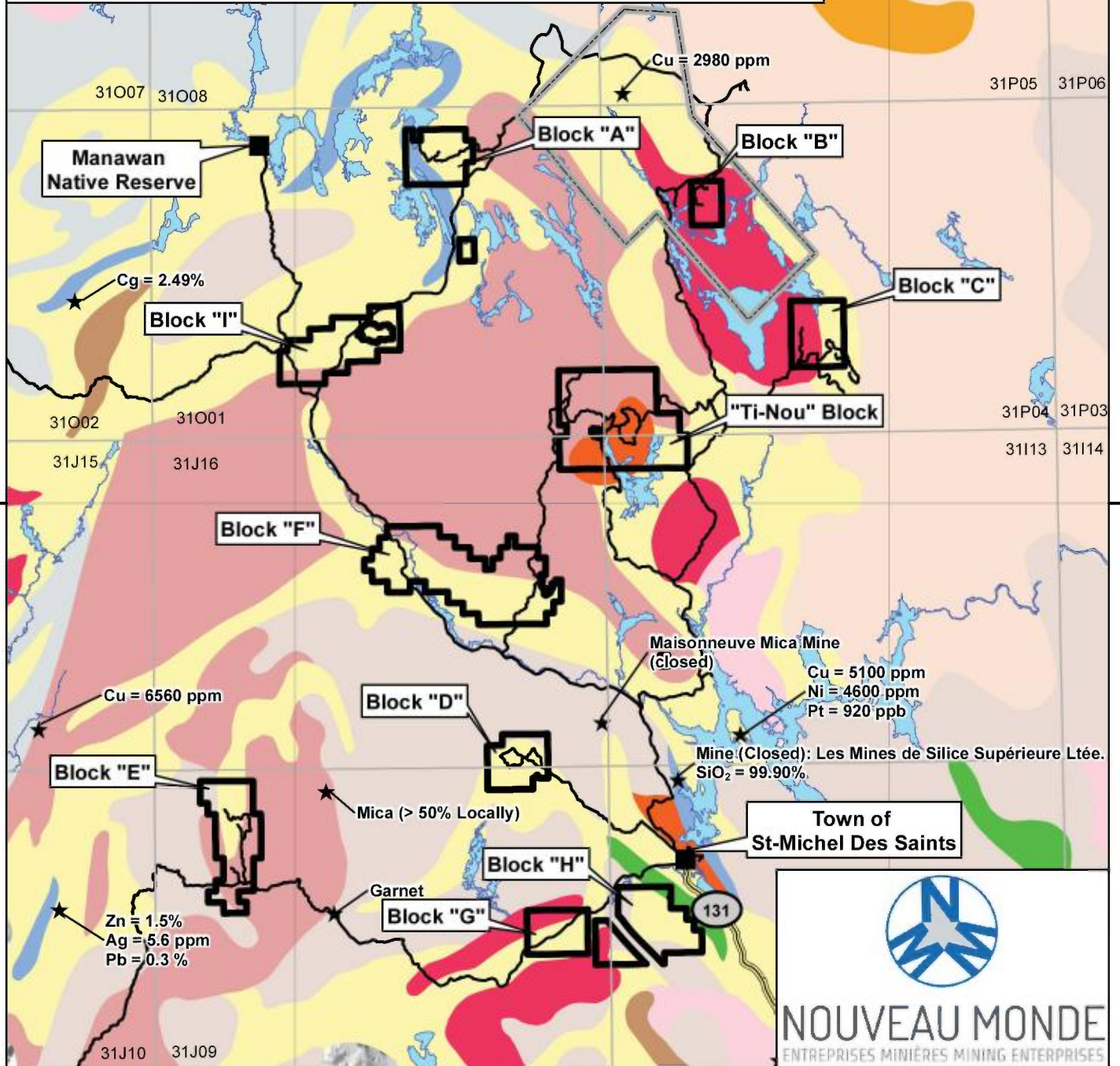


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## 6.2 Summary of Historical Work Reports

All of the historical information used for the preparation of this section was obtained from the E-SIGEOM system managed by the MERN. A list of reports detailing relevant exploration and geoscientific work performed over the Matawinie property is available in Table 1. It is important to note that historical information may or may not be compliant to the NI43-101 standard and that the author has not verified the validity of such information contained in those documents.

In the following summaries, historical exploration and geoscientific reports are listed in chronological order starting with the earliest reports. The SIGEOM report number is given for ease of reference use. It should be expected that some of the geographical information from these historical reports be somewhat imprecise and inaccurate to a certain degree depending their acquisition methods.

**Table 1.** Historical and recent geoscientific and exploration reports detailing work over the Matawinie property.

Report ID	Year of publication	Type of report and comments
RP 541	1965	Geological mapping at the 1:63 360 scale of the Legendre region and of the Montcalm and Joliette counties
RG 153	1973	Geological mapping at the 1:63 360 scale of the Rolland, Cousineau and Legendre regions.
DPV 594	1978	Geological mapping at the 1:100 000 scale of the Saint-Maurice area performed in 1927/1928
GM 62755	2007	2006 report on field activities over the Vermillon property
GM 63094	2007	Heliported Magnetic and TDEM surveys over SOQUEM's Vermillon Cu-Au property
GM 68132	2013	Early 2013 Heliported Magnetic and TDEM surveys over 6 blocks composing the Matawinie property totalling 1586 line km
GM unassigned	2015?	2012-2013 Prospecting and drilling over the Matawinie property by Nouveau-Monde (submitted in February of 2015)
GM unassigned	2015?	Late 2013 Heliported Magnetic and TDEM surveys over 4 blocks composing the Matawinie property totalling 1006 line km

### 1965. RP 541.

Katz, M. B., *Géologie de la région de Legendre (Parc du Mont-Tremblant), comtés de Montcalm et de Joliette.*

The author summarizes the general geology and rock types encountered in the area. The report contains a 1:63 360 scale geological map of the area which covers Nouveau-Monde's "E" block.

### 1973. RG 153.

Katz, M. B., *Région de Roland, Cousineau, Legendre.*

This report further describes the geology of the area mapped by Katz in document RP 541. In-depth details about rock types, structural geology and rock composition are provided. The report contains a 1:63 360 scale geological map of the area and covers Nouveau-Monde's "E" claim block.

### 1978. DPV 594.

Rondot, J., R., *Région du Saint-Maurice.*

This report describes the geology of the area. In-depth details about rock types, structural geology and rock composition are provided. The report contains a 1:100 000 scale geological map of the area and covers Nouveau-Monde's "B", and "C" claim blocks as well as part of the Ti-Nou block.

**2007. GM 62755**

Rioux, G., Trudeau, Y., *Rapport sur les travaux d'exploration, campagne été 2006, projet Vermillon.*

This report summarizes the 2006 work over the Vermillon property. In 2005, mineralized boulders with anomalous Cu-Au were discovered leading to an airborne survey (GM 63094) designed to identify potentially mineralized conductors in the area. This report covers the field work performed as follow-up to the airborne survey results; it consists of geological mapping and prospecting using a Beep Mat. A total of five mineralized zones were identified, none of which are located within the Matawinie property. This report only covers claim block "B" of the Matawinie property.

**2007. GM 63094**

Boivin, M., *Rapport d'un levé géophysique hélicoptéré EMOSQUITO (Mag-EM) sur le projet Vermillon.*

This report summarizes a heliborne magnetometer and time domain electromagnetic survey performed for SOQUEM in 2005-2006. The survey totaled 1410 line km and covers part of the Matawinie property's "B" block (see Figure 3). Flight-lines were flown at 200 m interval in a SW-NE direction. A conductor measuring approximately 1.5 km has been identified by the survey on the northeastern part of Nouveau-Monde's "B" block.

**2010. CGSIGEOM31I, CGSIGEOM31J CGSIGEOM31O and CGSIGEOM31P**

Digital map compilations are created using the most recent available data from the provincial and federal government. Maps are presented by NTS map sheets at the 1:50 000 scale and are available in paper form as well as in digital form using a shapefile type format compatible with ESRI's ArcGIS™ software.

**2013. GM 68132**

Dubé, J., *Technical report, Heliborne, Magnetic and TDEM Survey, Matawinie property, Lanaudière and Mauricie regions, Québec, 2013.*

This report summarizes a heliborne magnetometer and time domain electromagnetic (or "TDEM") survey performed by Nouveau-Monde. The survey was flown from March 13th to 18th, 2013. A total of 6 claim blocks were surveyed consisting of blocks "A", "B", "C", "D", "E" and Ti-Nou. The survey totals 1586 line km with a spacing of 100 m in an E-W direction. The prospecting section of the present report summarizes follow-up work aiming to explain the conductive anomalies over block "B" from this airborne survey.

**2015? GM number unassigned at this time**

Cloutier, A., *Technical Report Of The 2012-2013 Prospecting and 2013 Drilling Campaigns On The Matawinie Property, Quebec, 2015.*

This recently filed report summarizes the 2012 and 2013 prospecting work as well as the 2013 core drilling program over the Matawinie property. A preliminary property assessment carried-out in 2012 resulted in the collection of 13 grab samples returning over 5 % Cg over 6 distinct claim blocks. Follow-up work in 2013 resulted in the collection of 22 grab samples returning over 5 % Cg. A drill program was initiated in 2013 to test two large conductors related to some of the best prospecting results (the Ti-Nou and

Gros-Nou areas) located on Nouveau-Monde's Ti-Nou claim block. Prospecting over these conductors unveiled significant mineralization (> 5 % Cg) over multi-meter size intervals. Twenty boreholes totaling 1542.65 m were drilled resulting in the collection of 420 core samples. The best intersection was provided by borehole TN-01 which returned 12.2 % Cg over 17.32 m. A total of 138 core samples averaging approximately 1 m in length returned values greater than 5 % Cg.

**2015?** GM number unassigned at this time

*Dubé, J., Technical report, High Resolution Heliborne, Magnetic and TDEM Survey, Matawinie-2 property, Lanaudière and Mauricie regions, Québec, 2014.*

This report summarizes a heliborne magnetometer and time domain electromagnetic (or "TDEM") survey performed for 3457265 CANADA Inc. The survey was flown from Dec. 27th to 31st, 2013. A total of 4 claim blocks were surveyed consisting of blocks "F", "G", "H", "I". The survey totals 1006 line km. The prospecting section of the present report summarizes follow-up work aiming to explain the conductive anomalies from this airborne survey.

In addition to the reports mentioned above, additional work in the form of ground geophysical surveys were performed over the property by Nouveau-Monde. These are listed below in Table 2. No reports were produced as of yet detailing these surveys.

**Table 2.** List of ground geophysical surveys performed over the Matawinie property to date.

Technic	Sector	Date From	Date To	Production (km)	Line Cutting	Comments
PhiSpy	Ti-Nou/Gros-Nou	2013-08-28	2013-08-28	6.85	No	
MaxMin	Ti-Nou	2013-09-17	2013-09-25	15	Yes	100m cable, 3 frequencies
MaxMin	Gros-Nou	2013-09-17	2013-09-25	16.3	Yes	100m cable, 3 frequencies
Mag	Ti-Nou	2013-10-27	2013-10-30	12.63	Yes	
Mag	Gros-Nou	2013-10-27	2013-10-30	9.13	Yes	Also 2013-11-20
PhiSpy	Ti-Nou	2013-10-08	2013-10-08	9.59	Yes	
PhiSpy	Gros-Nou	2013-10-09	2013-10-09	6.67	Yes	
Resistivity/IP	Ti-Nou	2014-03-26	2014-03-29	4	Yes	Pole-dipole, a=12.5m, n=1 to 10
Resistivity/IP	Gros-Nou	2014-03-30	2014-04-03	6.4	Yes	Pole-dipole, a=12.5m, n=1 to 10
MALM (TN-02)	Ti-Nou	2014-04-04	2014-04-05	2.1	Yes	Potential Measurement @ 12.5 m
PhiSpy	Ti-Nou	2014-07-07	2014-07-07	5.23	Partial	
PhiSpy	Block "B"	2014-07-10	2014-07-10	5.02	Partial	
PhiSpy	Block "F"	2014-07-09	2014-07-09	4.63	Partial	
PhiSpy	Block "H"	2014-07-08	2014-07-08	13.7	Partial	
PhiSpy	Block "I"	2014-07-09	2014-07-09	5.15	Partial	

### 6.3 Historical Drilling

Records from the government digital database, available on the E-SIGEOM application, show no prior drilling over the Matawinie property. The only known drilling was performed by Nouveau-Monde in 2013 over the Ti-Nou claim block. Details are available in Cloutier, 2015 (GM unassigned).

## 7. GEOLOGICAL SETTING AND MINERALIZATION

### 7.1 Regional and Local Geology

The Matawinie property is located in the southwestern portion of the Grenville geological Province. The Grenville Province is composed of multiple terranes, or large crustal blocks. These terranes, or fault bounded crustal blocks, are exposed over a 300 to 500 km wide belt that extends from southwestern Ontario to Labrador (Figure 4). Rivers *et al.* (1989) divided the Grenville into the Autochthonous, Parautochthonous and Allochthonous tectonic belts.

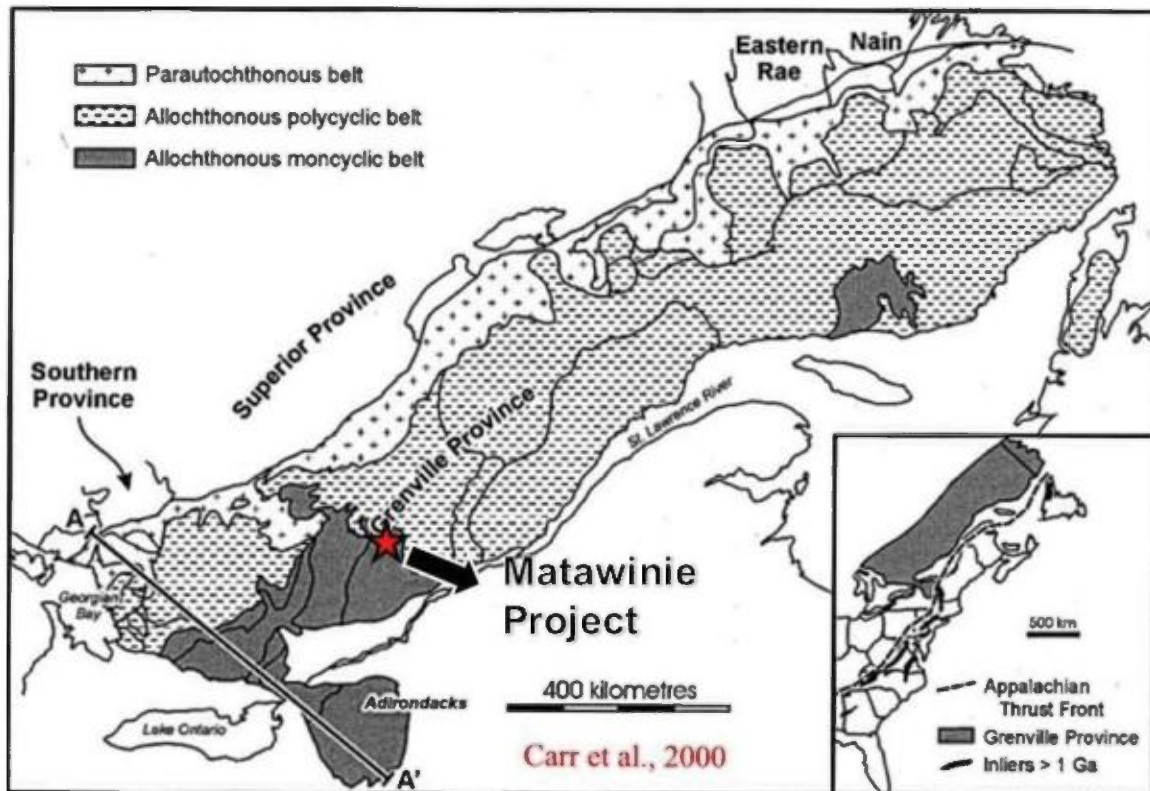
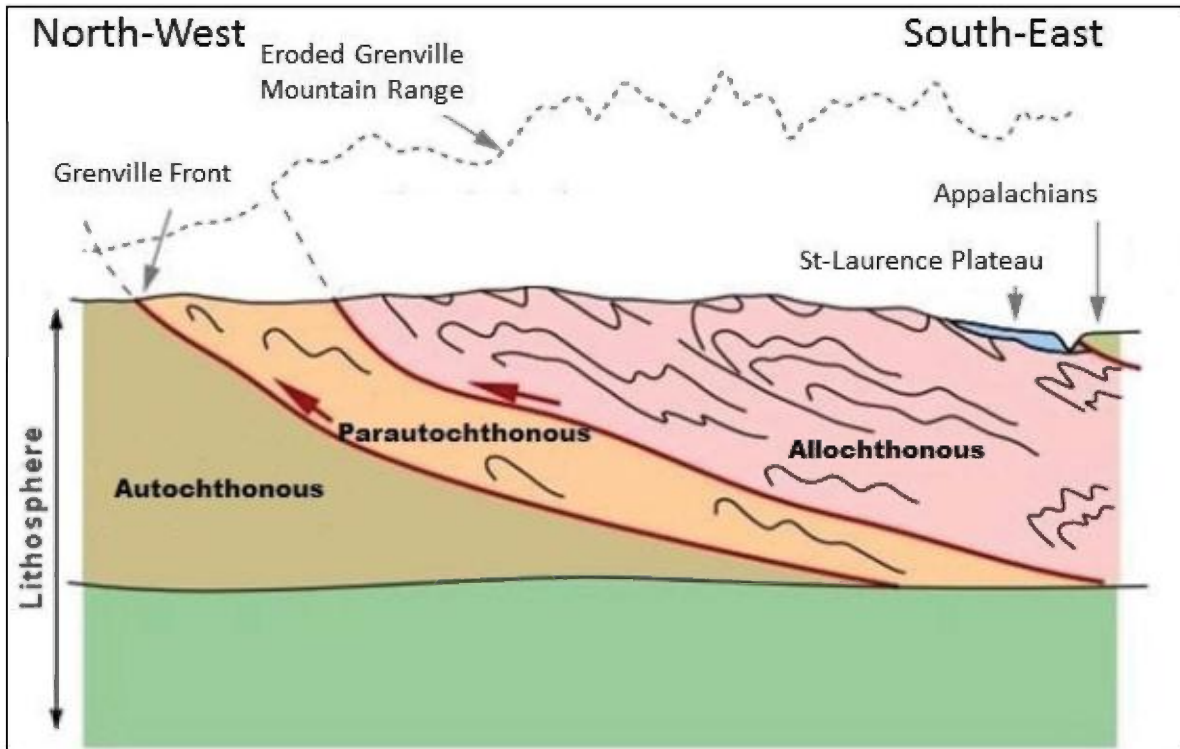


Figure 4. Tectonic subdivisions of the Grenville Province (modified from Carr et al., 2000 and according to Rivers *et al.* 1989).

The Autochthonous belt consists of Archean rocks of the adjacent Superior and Rae geological Provinces and Paleoproterozoic rocks of the Labrador through, rocks that were undisplaced and undeformed by the Grenville Orogeny. The Parautochthonous belt is a transitional buffer zone between the undeformed Autochthonous and the deformed and transported Allochthonous belt. Rocks in this zone are generally similar in composition to those of the Autochthonous belt, however, they have been deformed by thrust faults and associated folds but they have not been tectonically transported over significant distances. The Allochthonous belt structurally overlies the Parautochthonous belt. It is interpreted as extensively deformed and metamorphosed rocks that travelled over large distances before colliding with North America during the Grenvillian orogeny. Tectonic movement took place mostly along a major thrust zone called the Allochthonous Boundary Thrust Zone (ABTZ).

The broad structure of the Grenville consists of imbricated terranes, each one dipping eastward below successively younger ones, the result of the pushing and adding new terranes during distinct phases of orogenic activity. Intense ductile deformation occurred during the Grenvillian orogenic cycle (1160-970 Ma; Rivers et al., 1989). During this cycle, the different terranes were thrust up and over each-other (Figure 5).



**Figure 5.** Grenville orogeny thrusting. (from [http://www2.ggl.ulaval.ca/personnel/bourque/intro.pt/planete\\_terre.html](http://www2.ggl.ulaval.ca/personnel/bourque/intro.pt/planete_terre.html), modified from Hocq *et al.* 1994 (MM 94-01)).

The Matawinie property is more specifically located within the Morin Terrane (or “MT”), part of the Allochthonous monocyclic belt of the Grenville geological Province (Figures 4 and 6).

The Morin volcano-sedimentary Terrane is bounded to the west by the Mont-Laurier Terrain (or “MLT”), which is also part of the Allochthonous monocyclic belt. Both terranes are separated by a large inverse fault known as the Labelle-Kinonge shear Zone (or “LKTZ”) (Figures 7 & 8). The MT is mostly metamorphosed at the granulite facies while the MLT displays mostly amphibolite facies metamorphism (MM-94-01). The MT straddles the Mékinac-Taureau Domaine, part of the polycyclic Allochthonous belt. This domain bounds the MT to the east (Figure 8). A normal fault separates the MT and the Paleozoic sedimentary rocks to the south. The northern boundary of the MT is still imprecise and has not yet been properly mapped.

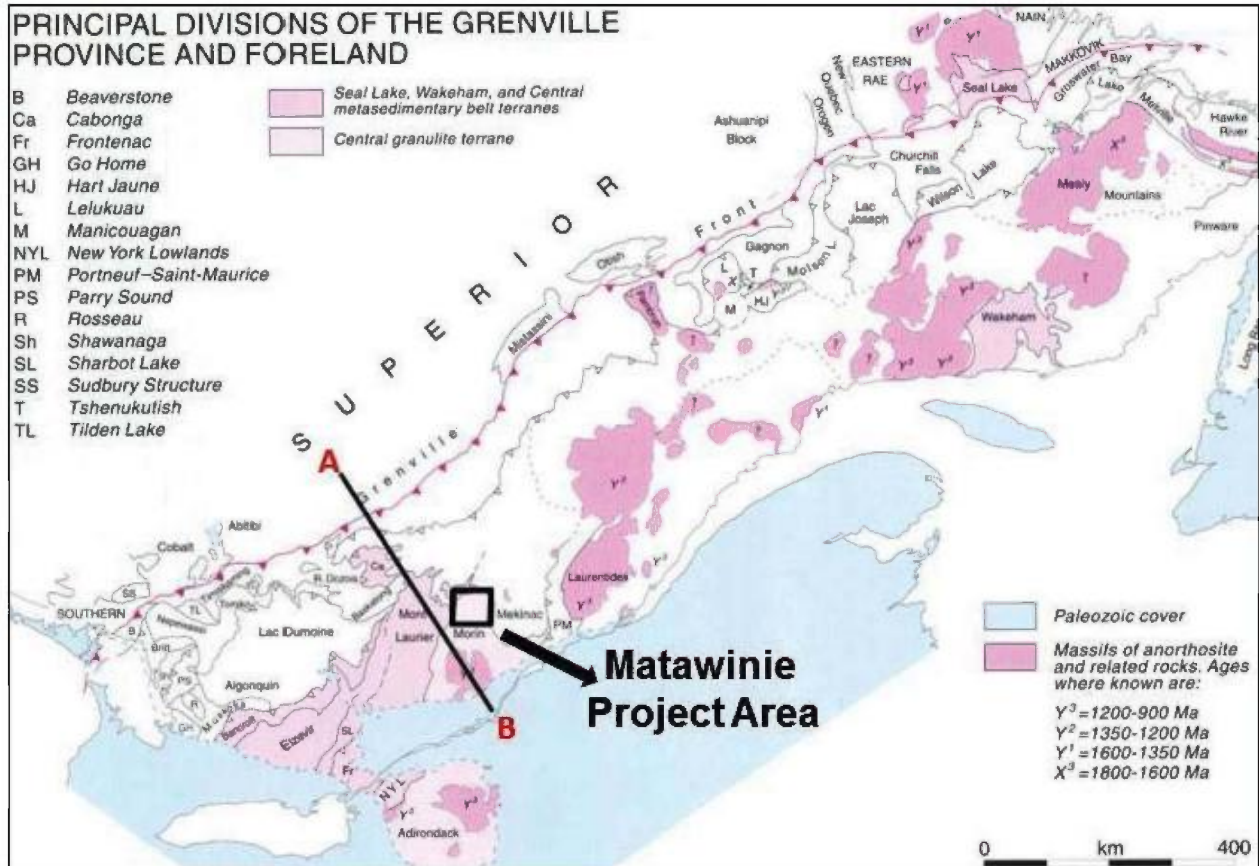


Figure 6. Principal divisions of the Grenville province and location of the Matawinie property (modified from Davidson *et al.* 1998).

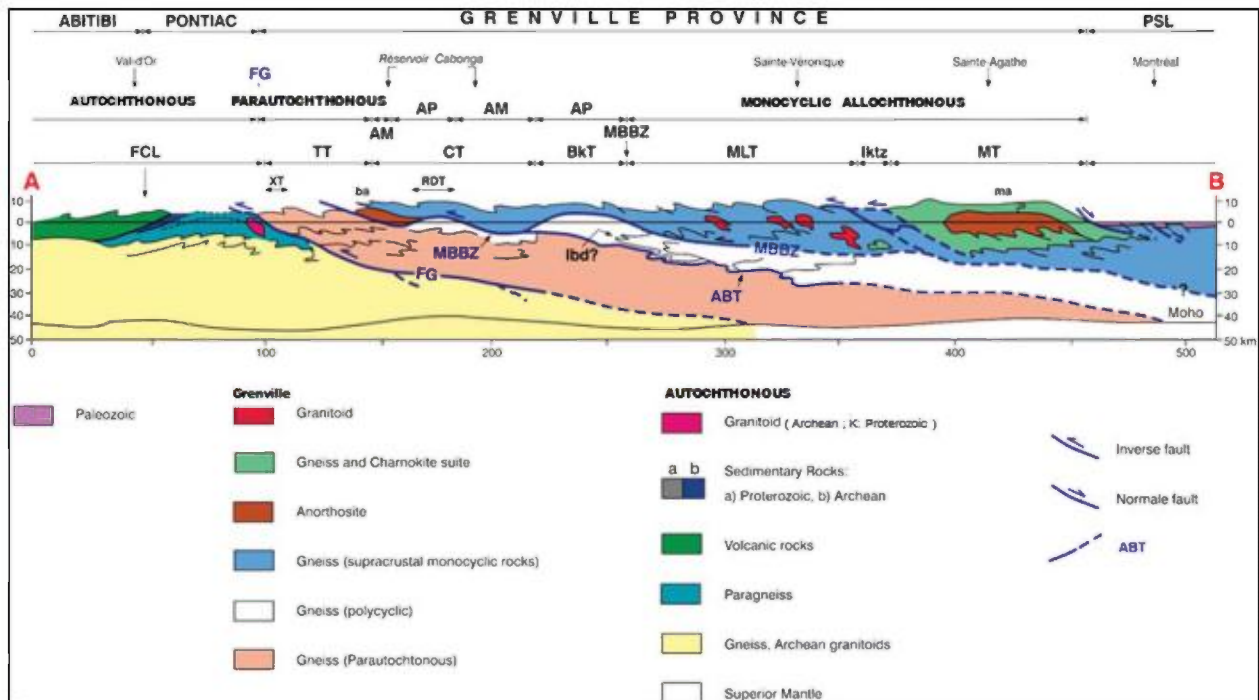


Figure 7. Cross section of the Grenville Province centered over the Morin Terrane (modified from Hocq *et al.* 1994 (MM 94-01)

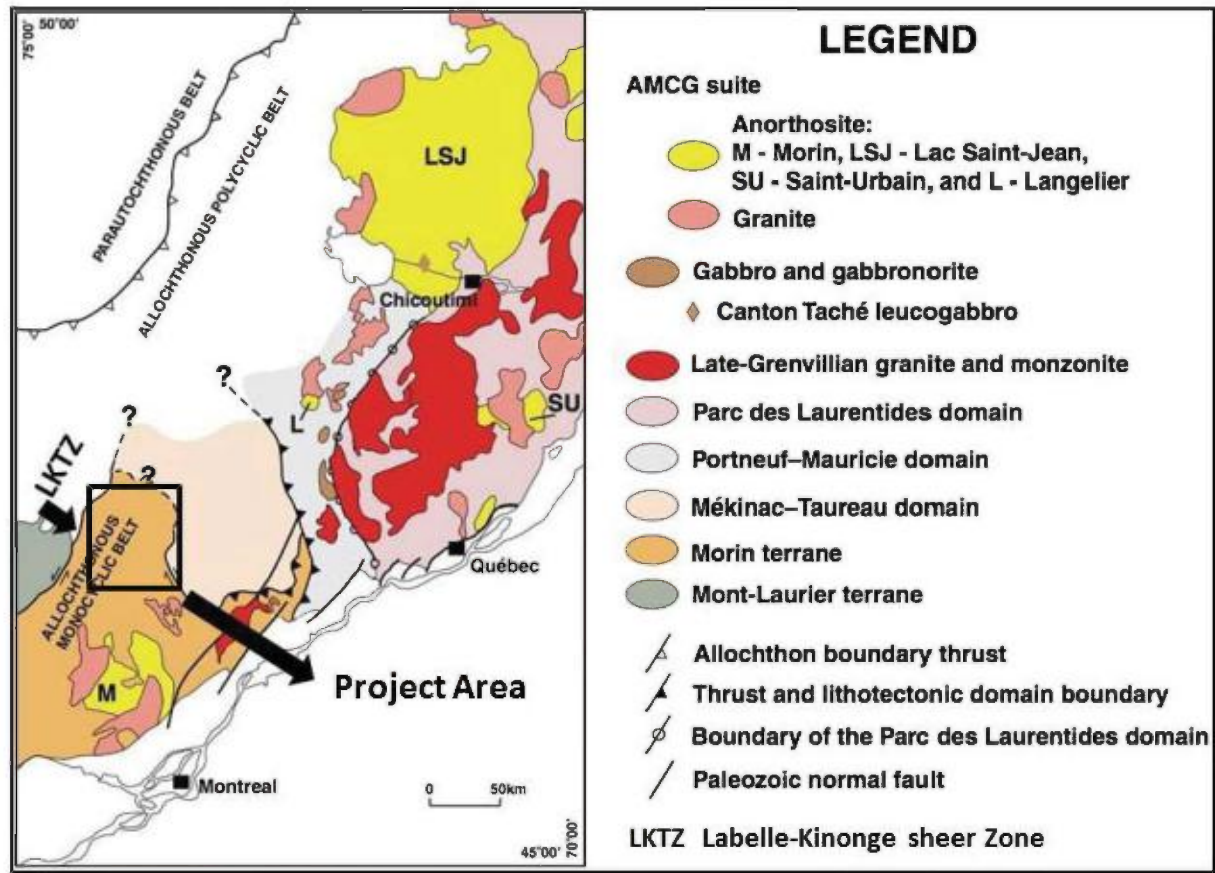


Figure 8. Terranes adjacent to the Matawinie property (modified from Nadeau and Van-Breemen, 2001).

The MT is centered over a large anorthosite body dated at about 1160 Ma. It is also composed of paragneiss, amphibolite and orthogneiss cut by charnokite intrusions associated with the Grenville orogeny. Even though the regional foliation is sub-horizontal, the region displays numerous deformation events made evident by the polyphased foliation observed locally within the paragneiss sequences (GM 60206). According to calcite-graphite thermometry work performed by Peck, W. H *et al* (2005), marbles within the MT yield metamorphic temperatures of  $755 \pm 38$  deg C. Peck, W. H *et al* concludes that the peak metamorphic conditions and cooling paths in the MT are similar to the 1.07 Ga Ottawa orogeny.

## 7.2 Property Geology

The property geology, as characterised by the regional compilation in SIGEOM document DP 2012-06, is illustrated in Figure 3. Detailed geological maps, based on work from Wynn-Edwards (1966) Rondot (1978, DPV 594) and Katz (1973, RG-153) are also available in the literature, although they mostly reflect the generalized regional geology presented in document DP 2012-06. It is important to note that the lithological data available from SIGEOM has not been mapped at a property scale and that due to the complexity of the Grenville geology, other lithologies may be present on the property and lithological boundaries are approximate. The following summarizes the lithologies mapped by the MERN over claim

blocks “B”, “F”, “H” and “I” which are the subject of this report. Geological information over other blocks forming the property are available in Cloutier, A., 2015 (GM unassigned).

#### Claim Block “B”:

According to detailed geology available in the literature, this claim block is entirely underlain by granitoids. During prospecting in 2012, the author sampled a paragneiss outcrop (sample # 1053513) close to the centre of this claim block. The extent of the paragneiss is unknown. According to the 2007 and early 2013 airborne surveys, a multi-kilometric conductor is present on the north-eastern part of this block which could be indicative of graphitic or pyrrhotite rich gneiss units (Figure 10a). Carbonate-rich angular boulders were observed on the northern part of the property (sample # 1053918) suggesting the presence of a marble unit in the area.

#### Claim Block “F”:

Mapping information available from the SIGEOM database suggests that the northern part of this claim block is composed of a quartz-rich monzonite and the southern half is composed of granitic gneiss. A sliver of undifferentiated paragneiss is located in the mid-eastern part of the claim block. The paragneiss sliver mostly coincides with a 7 km long conductor, trending northwest-southeast, identified from the late 2013 airborne survey (Figure 10b). The presence of the paragneiss unit has been confirmed during the 2014 prospecting campaign.

#### Claim Block “H”:

The SIGEOM database suggests that most of this property block, especially the larger eastern section, is composed of paragneiss which has been confirmed by the author during prospecting activities in 2014. A small sliver of amphibolite is mapped in the central part of the property, a charnokitic orthogneiss unit wraps around the northwestern and southeastern boundaries of the claim block. The late 2013 geophysical airborne survey suggests an inverted “U” shaped, 4 kilometres long, folded conductor in the central part of the property as well as broader conductors on the northern portions of the claim block (Figure 10c). The limited coverage of the airborne survey truncated the southern and eastern extensions of the “U” shaped conductor which, according to field observations and mineralized samples, continues at least 1 km on either side.

#### Claim Block “I”:

According to the SIGEOM database, this block is host to two main lithologies. Most of the block is underlain by paragneiss with minor quartzite and carbonates while the south boundary is composed of a monzonite unit. The late 2013 airborne survey suggests that multiple southwest-northeast multi-kilometric conductive zones measuring over 3 kilometres each are present in the middle of the claim block. Samples over this conductor were shown to be rich in graphite and/or pyrrhotite (Figure 10d).

During the 2014 field campaign, the author Cloutier observed numerous outcrops of what appears to be migmatite displaying raft, vein and folded structures. Areas with evidence of intense partial melting display granitic and pegmatitic structures locally. The complex geological environment observed on the Matawinie property can be confusing thus previous geological mapping, especially from historical work conducted by exploration companies, should not be entirely relied upon.

### 7.3 Mineralization

The Grenville Province is well known for its extensive anorthosite intrusives quarried for dimension stone, its industrial minerals, and iron and titanium deposits. The province also includes numerous deposits of Ni-Cu, Mo, Zn-Pb, Zn-Cu-Ag, REE, and U-Th as illustrated in Figure 9. More information concerning mineral deposits and mineralization found in the Grenville Province can be obtained from Avramtchev and Piché, 1981 (DPV 809) as well as in Avramtchev and LeBel-Drolet, 1981 (DVP 744). The Grenville Province is also host to the only presently active crystalline flake graphite mine in North America, the Timcal mine (owned by Imerys Graphite and Carbon S.A., a French multinational) located at Lac Des Iles, Province of Quebec (Figure 9).

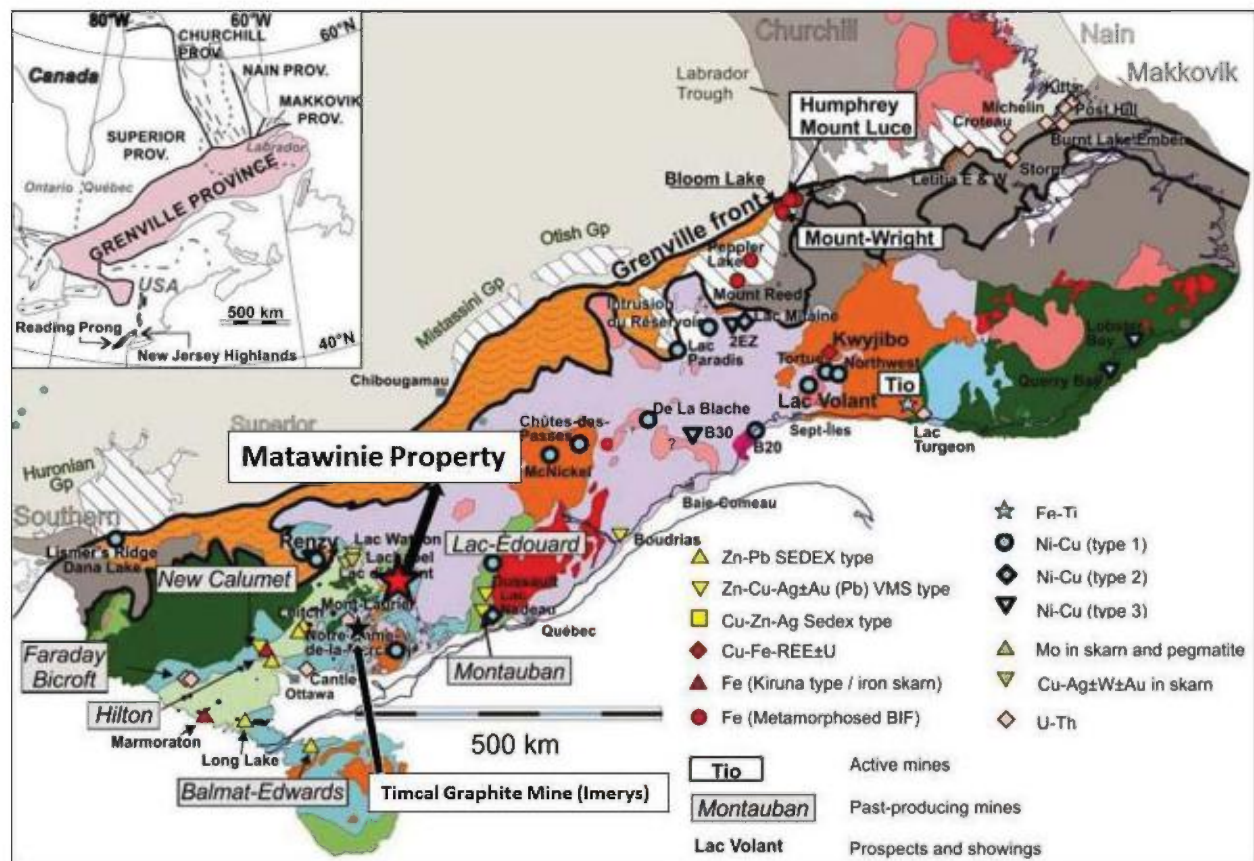


Figure 9. Geology and major mineral deposits of the Grenville Province. (modified from Corriveau et al., 2007).

The Matawinie project area includes few mineralized occurrences (see Figure 3). Some like mica and fluorite may not be of much interest now, but at one time, much effort was devoted to finding and

extracting these minerals. Molybdenite, rare earth elements, uranium-thorium minerals, base metals and others have been sought in the general area in the past and remain the subject of limited interest here.

#### **7.4 Graphite Mineralization**

Graphite-bearing paragneiss has been noted and occurs in many locations within and around the property. However, according to a limited historical review, it appears that graphite has not been the focus of exploration in this area in the past. The graphitic paragneiss occurs as layers a few centimeters to several meters thick and can often be followed along strike over tens to hundreds of meters. This rock type visually contains approximately 1% to 3% graphite. The reader should note that due to the low density of graphite ( $2.09 - 2.23 \text{ g/cm}^3$ ), a visual percentage estimate usually overestimates laboratory results since the latter is reported using proportionate mass.

During his many years of prospecting, Mr. Claude Bronssard (a Quebec based prospector) stumbled across a few graphite rich showings in the Matawinie area. This led Mr. Bronssard to contact Nouveau-Monde in 2012 in order to assess his findings. During the 2012 property assessment, the author collected 16 samples (not including duplicates) over 6 main areas (which now compose part of the Matawinie property) of which 13 returned values above 5 % Organic Carbon (or “Graphite” or “Cg”). Sample #1053510, from the Ti-Nou showing, returned the highest value of 19.25 % Cg. In 2013, follow-up prospecting work was performed on conductive anomalies provided by an airborne TDEM survey. Prospecting resulted in the collection of 51 samples (not including 3 duplicates) of which 22 returned values between 5 % Cg and 16.8 % Cg. In addition, a 5 m long channel sample was collected over the Ti-Nou showing perpendicular to the foliation. The channel sample returned 15.16 % Cg over the 5 m length. Mineralization was open in both directions. Subsequent metallurgical tests of a 10 kg sample from the Ti-Nou showing confirmed that a high percentage (38 %) of graphite fell into the large and jumbo flake category (flake size > 80 mesh).

A drill program was initiated in 2013 to test two large conductors (the Ti-Nou and Gros-Nou areas) related to some of the best prospecting results located on Nouveau-Monde’s Ti-Nou claim block. Twenty boreholes totaling 1542.65 m were drilled resulting in the collection of 420 core samples. The best intersection was provided by borehole TN-01 which returned 12.2 % Cg over 17.32 m. A total of 138 core samples averaging approximately 1 m in length returned values greater than 5 % Cg.

The 2012-2013 work on the Matawinie property confirmed the potential of the area to host economic grades of large flake graphite mineralization contained within paragneiss sequences. This was further made evident during the 2014 prospecting program which unveiled significant mineralization, especially over the “H” claim block.

## **8. DEPOSIT TYPES**

Exploration for crystalline flake graphite mineralization has been the focus of Nouveau-Monde over its Matawinie property. Selected grab samples collected over the property is indicative of this type of mineralization. A limited part of claim block "B" was the subject of Au-Cu exploration by SOQUEM Inc. in 2005-2006 with mineralization hosted by skarn and /or volcanogenic massive sulfide (GM 62755, GM 63326 and GM 63094). This type of deposit is not being sought by Nouveau-Monde and is not part of the scope of this report.

The deposit type described in this section is used as comparison to what could be found on the property which contains similar geological environments and settings. The reader should also note that resources from those deposit types might not reflect mineralization and/or results which might occur on the Matawinie property.

### **8.1 Crystalline Flake Graphite Deposit Type**

Crystalline flake graphite deposits usually have a sedimentary origin. They occur when carbon rich organic content accumulated during sedimentation is transformed into graphitic carbon flakes during metamorphism. They are commonly stratabound and hosted by porphyroblastic and granoblastic paragneiss, marbles, and quartzites (Harben et Kuzvart, 1996). Alumina-rich paragneisse and marble units in upper amphibolite or granulite grade metamorphic terranes are the most favorable host rocks. When present, flake graphite usually occurs in thin centimeter to meter wide bands. In favorable conditions, wider coalescing bands in fold crests can provide sufficient volume needed for an economic deposit. Economically significant deposits are several meters to tens of meters thick and hundreds of meters in strike length. The economic quantifiers in flake graphite deposits are mostly graphite flake size, quantity and purity. According to Simandl, G.J. and Kenan, W.M. (1997) "Grade and tonnage of producing mines and developed prospects varies substantially. The median grade and size is 9.0 % Cg and 2.4M tons respectively (Bliss and Sutphin, 1992). Depending on market conditions, large deposits containing high proportions of coarse flakes, which can be easily liberated, may be economic with grades as low as 4 %."

The Timcal mine (Imerys Graphite and Carbon), located near the town of Lac-Des-Iles, Québec, is the only presently active crystalline flake graphite producer in Canada and is an archetypal prime example of this type of deposit. This deposit is located some 125 km to the WSW of the center of the Matawinie property. Focus Graphite's Lac Knife deposit in Northern Quebec and Northern Graphite's Bissett Creek deposit in Ontario are two other known significant crystalline graphite flake deposits located in eastern Canada.

Graphite is a very conductive mineral therefore electromagnetic detection methods can be successfully used to explore for high grade crystalline flake graphite deposits. Such methods include; time domain electromagnetic (or "TDEM") surveys, frequency domain electromagnetic (or "FDEM") surveys, induced polarization (or "IP"), self-potential as well as other types of electromagnetic (or "EM") surveys.

The author proposes the following exploration steps for crystalline flake graphite exploration:

- 1- Identification of a potential area with known organic bearing metasediments in amphibolite to granulite terrane.
- 2- Proceed with a regional airborne TDEM survey at 1 km spacing to discriminate large scale conductive targets. These can then be flown in more detail at 100 m spacing to provide better resolution.
- 3- Ground follow-up of targets can be performed using a portable conductor detector such as the Beep Mat from GDD Instrumentations (according to the manufacturer, it can detect conductive material at a maximum depth of 3 m although the author rather estimates a useful scanning depth of 1 m). Visual observation is also very effective; graphite is easily identifiable by its silver metallic sheen, softness and dark-grey to black streak. The goal of the follow-up is to provide mineralization with values in excess of 5 % Cg which could have a potential for being over 5 meters in thickness and a hundred meters in length.
- 4- Mineralization showing potential economic grade and volume should be sampled and processed to test its crystalline flake size distribution. Trenching could be performed to confirm potential size of mineralization. Trench location can be optimized by using a portable TDEM system such as the Phispy which detects conductors to a depth of 10 m in real time.
- 5- Upon favorable metallurgical results, further assessment of a showing can be performed by additional ground EM surveys, trenching and ultimately core drilling.

## 9. 2014 EXPLORATION PROGRAM

Nouveau-Monde's 2014 exploration program focused on graphite exploration and consisted of:

- Ground prospecting of conductive targets provided by the early and late 2013 airborne TDEM surveys over claim blocks "B", "F", "H" and "I".
- Trenching and channel sampling over the "H" claim block.

\*Note: During the 2014 exploration program, ground geophysical surveys using the Phispy ground EM system was performed over the "F", "H", "I" and "Ti-Nou" claim blocks. These surveys are not part of the scope of this report.

The Matawinie field campaign was performed intermittently from May to July of 2014. During the prospecting campaign, field personnel were lodged at the Montagnard Motel in the town of Saint-Michel-Des-Saint. The personnel involved in the 2014 prospecting and trenching program were as follows:

- Antoine Cloutier; Consulting Geologist
- Claude Bronssard; Prospector
- Maurice Bronssard; Prospector

Figures 2a thru 2d show individual claims in relation to the 2014 prospecting tracks, grab samples and trench locations. The following figures (10a thru 10d) illustrate grab sample location and results as well as other relevant information. Trench results are illustrated on figures 11a thru 11d.

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**Figure 10a**  
**2014 Work Compilation**  
**Matawinie Property, Claim Block "B"**

- 2014 Grab Sample With Laboratory Analysis
- 2013 EM Survey Contours
- Matawinie Claim Block



2013 Airborne Magnetic Survey, Total Field (nT)



High : 56000      Low : 54500



Kilometers

Projection: WGS84 Z18 Scale 1:30,000 NTS:31P/04  
 Created by: Antoine Cloutier, géo. March 11th, 2015



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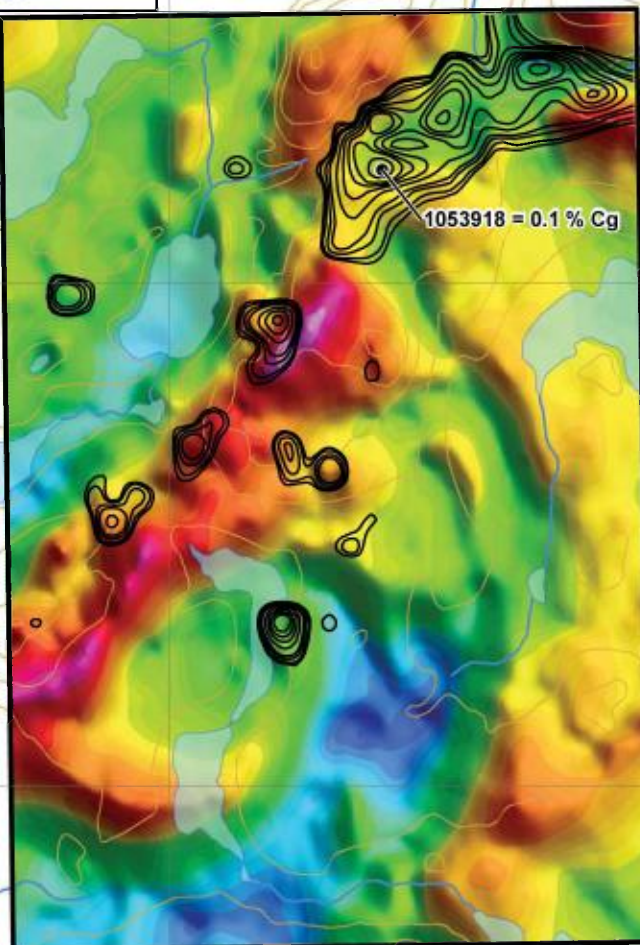
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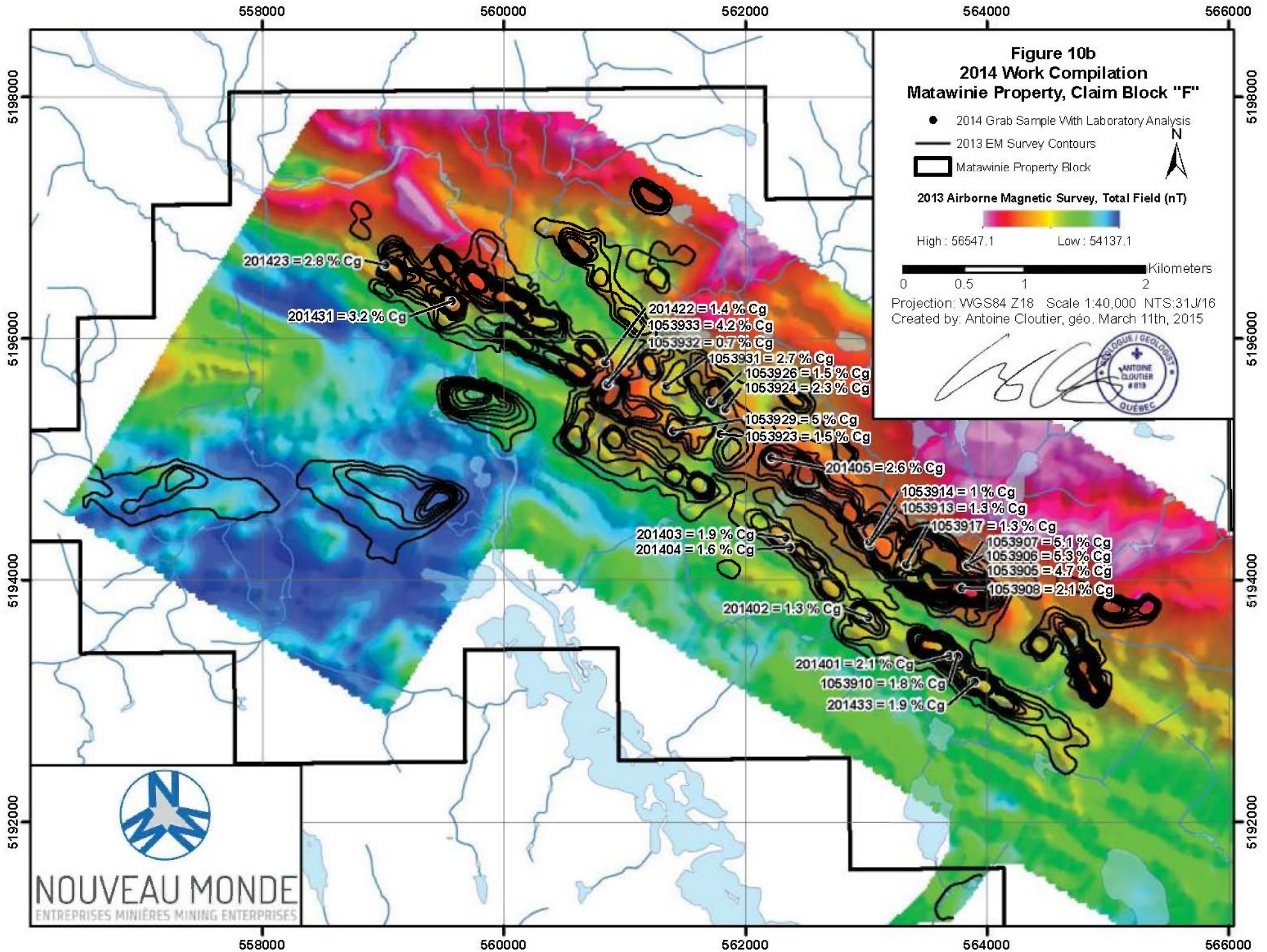


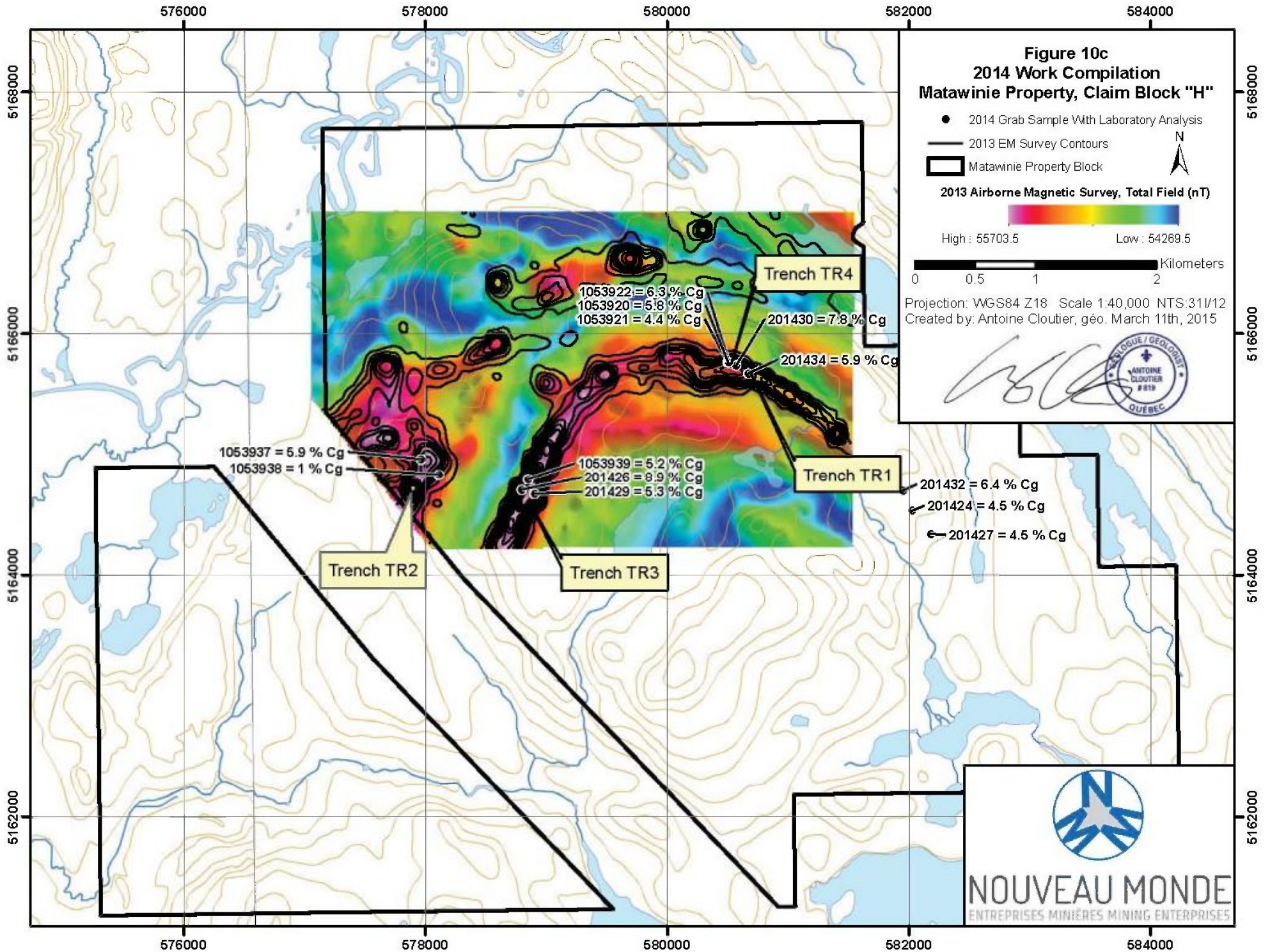
**NOUVEAU MONDE**  
 ENTREPRISES MINIÈRES MINING ENTERPRISES

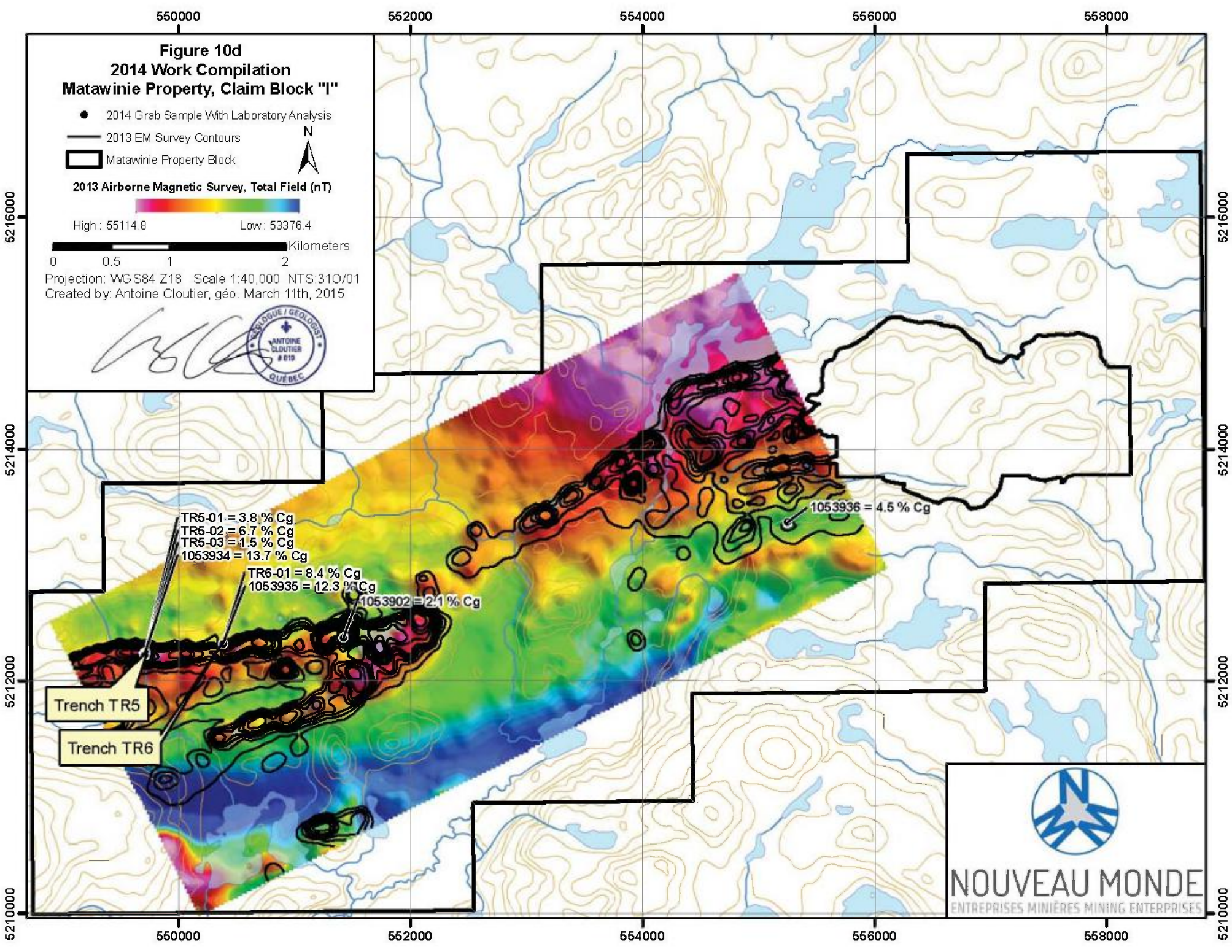
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**Figure 10d**  
**2014 Work Compilation**  
**Matawinie Property, Claim Block "I"**

- 2014 Grab Sample With Laboratory Analysis
  - 2013 EM Survey Contours
  - ▭ Matawinie Property Block
- 2013 Airborne Magnetic Survey, Total Field (nT)**
- High: 55114.8      Low: 53376.4



0      0.5      1      2 Kilometers

Projection: WGS84 Z18    Scale 1:40,000    NTS:310/01  
Created by: Antoine Cloutier, géo. March 11th, 2015



TR5-01 = 3.8 % Cg  
TR5-02 = 6.7 % Cg  
TR5-03 = 1.5 % Cg  
1053934 = 13.7 % Cg

TR6-01 = 8.4 % Cg  
1053935 = 12.3 % Cg  
1053902 = 2.1 % Cg

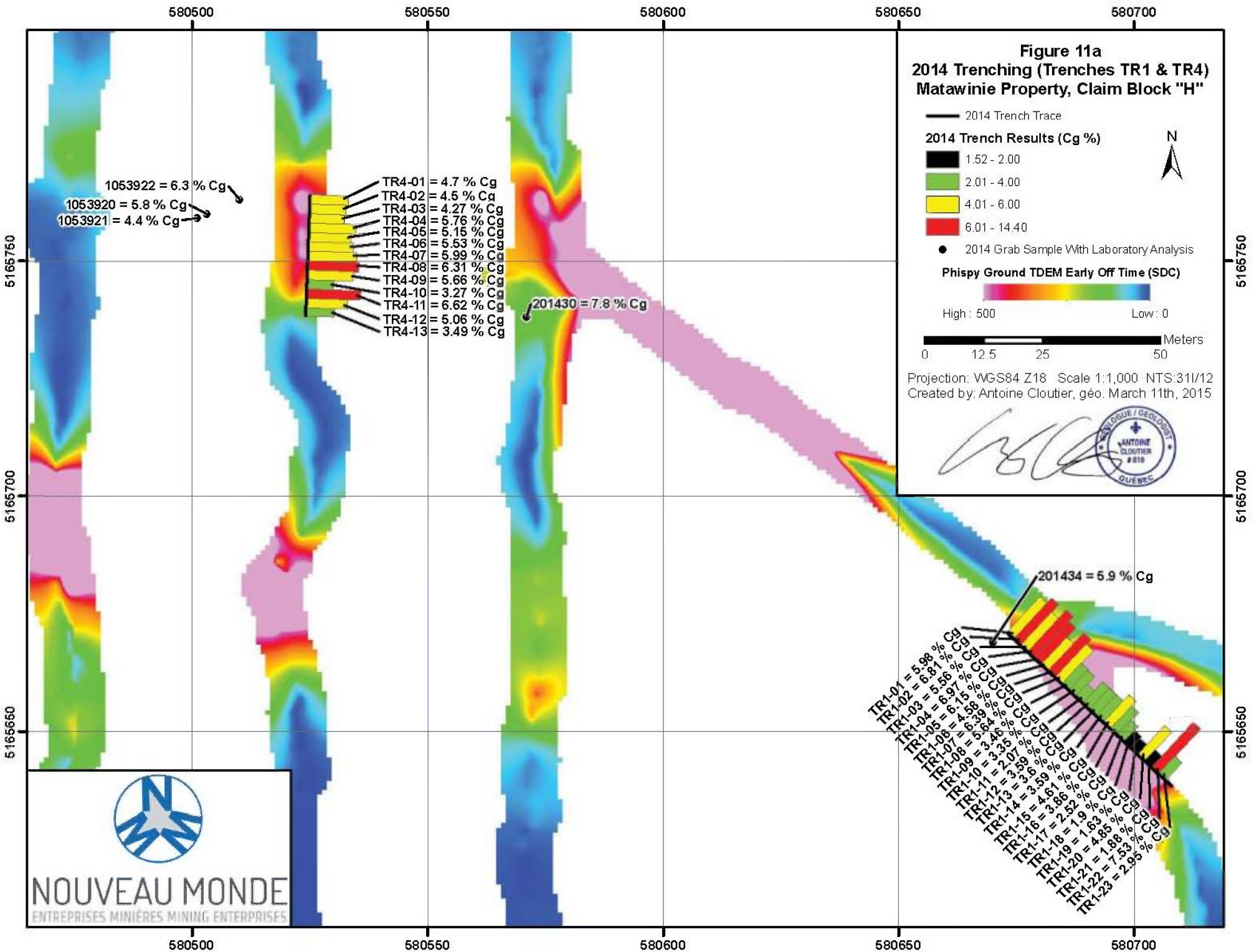
1053936 = 4.5 % Cg

Trench TR5

Trench TR6



550000      552000      554000      556000      558000



**Figure 11a**  
**2014 Trenching (Trenches TR1 & TR4)**  
**Matawinie Property, Claim Block "H"**

— 2014 Trench Trace

**2014 Trench Results (Cg %)**

- 1.52 - 2.00
- 2.01 - 4.00
- 4.01 - 6.00
- 6.01 - 14.40

● 2014 Grab Sample With Laboratory Analysis

**Phispy Ground TDEM Early Off Time (SDC)**

High : 500      Low : 0

0      12.5      25      50      Meters

Projection: WGS84 Z18    Scale 1:1,000    NTS:311/12  
 Created by: Antoine Cloutier, géo. March 11th, 2015

1053922 = 6.3 % Cg  
 1053920 = 5.8 % Cg  
 1053921 = 4.4 % Cg

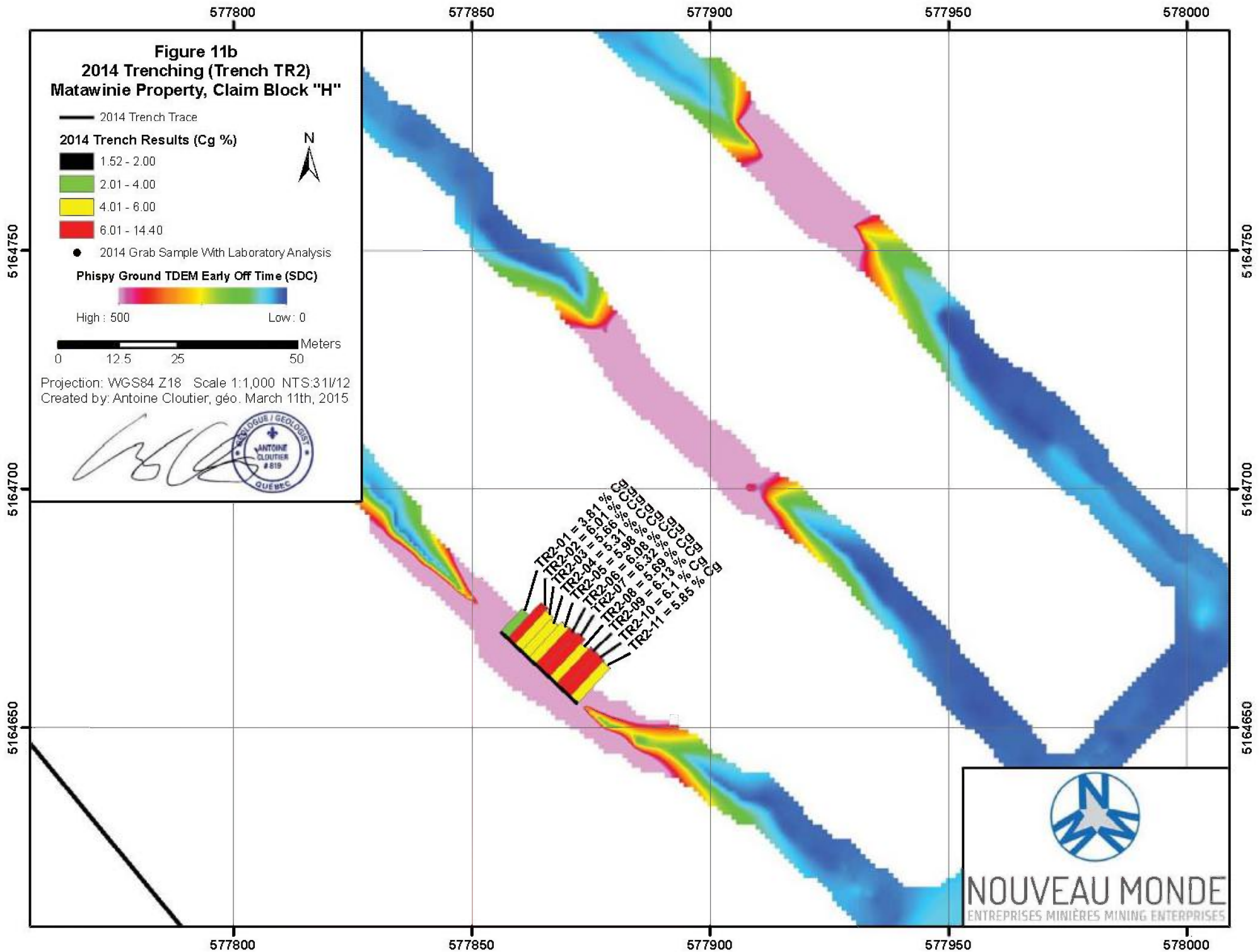
TR4-01 = 4.7 % Cg  
 TR4-02 = 4.5 % Cg  
 TR4-03 = 4.27 % Cg  
 TR4-04 = 5.76 % Cg  
 TR4-05 = 5.15 % Cg  
 TR4-06 = 5.53 % Cg  
 TR4-07 = 5.99 % Cg  
 TR4-08 = 6.31 % Cg  
 TR4-09 = 5.66 % Cg  
 TR4-10 = 3.27 % Cg  
 TR4-11 = 6.62 % Cg  
 TR4-12 = 5.06 % Cg  
 TR4-13 = 3.49 % Cg

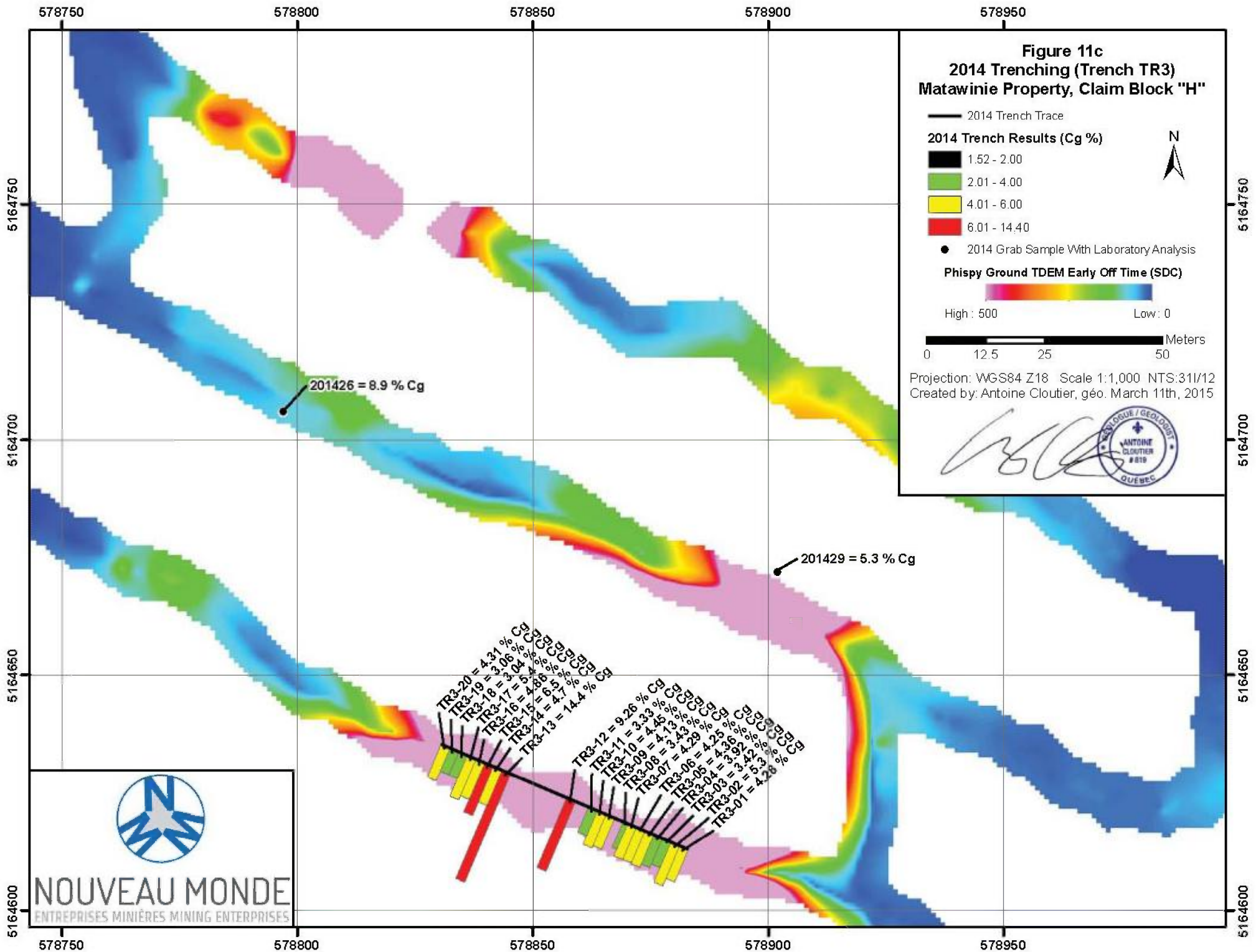
201430 = 7.8 % Cg

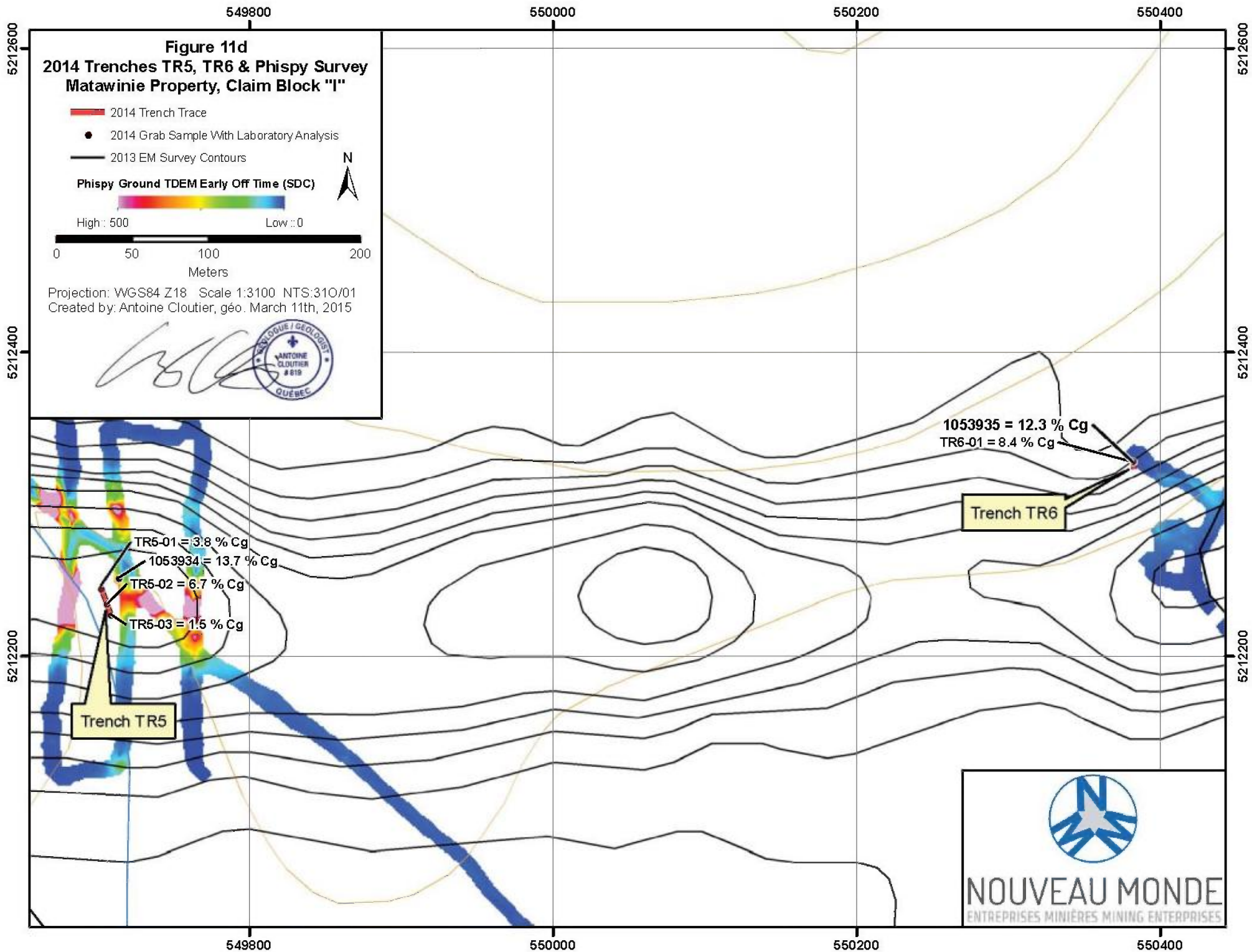
201434 = 5.9 % Cg

TR1-01 = 5.98 % Cg  
 TR1-02 = 6.81 % Cg  
 TR1-03 = 5.56 % Cg  
 TR1-04 = 6.97 % Cg  
 TR1-05 = 6.15 % Cg  
 TR1-06 = 4.58 % Cg  
 TR1-07 = 6.34 % Cg  
 TR1-08 = 3.26 % Cg  
 TR1-09 = 3.39 % Cg  
 TR1-10 = 3.59 % Cg  
 TR1-11 = 3.67 % Cg  
 TR1-12 = 3.86 % Cg  
 TR1-13 = 2.52 % Cg  
 TR1-14 = 1.9 % Cg  
 TR1-15 = 1.63 % Cg  
 TR1-16 = 1.88 % Cg  
 TR1-17 = 1.53 % Cg  
 TR1-18 = 1.88 % Cg  
 TR1-19 = 1.63 % Cg  
 TR1-20 = 1.53 % Cg  
 TR1-21 = 1.53 % Cg  
 TR1-22 = 1.53 % Cg  
 TR1-23 = 2.95 % Cg









### 9.1.1 2014 Prospecting Program

Following encouraging results from the 2012 property assessment (Cloutier, 2015, GM unassigned) a regional airborne survey conducted in late 2012 was performed over a large portion of the Matawinie area. This regional scale TDEM-Mag survey was flown by Prospectair Inc. using a one km line spacing covering an area of approximately 2000 square kilometers (Nouveau-Monde internal documents). This airborne survey provided four additional zones where kilometer scale conductors, or prospective high grade graphite targets, were identified. These zones were then flown to provide better resolution using the same airborne TDEM system at 100 m line spacing in late 2013 (Dubé, 2014, GM unassigned). These zones consist in the “F”, “G”, “H” and “I” claim blocks. The 2014 ground prospecting program was initiated as ground follow-up of these local airborne surveys.

Ground prospecting was performed across the newly identified conductors. Outcrops were visually inspected and sampled if graphite mineralization was observed. The use of a Beep Mat was also instrumental during the prospecting phase to scan for shallow conductors. Generally, a grab sample was collected if the outcrop displayed above background conductivity using a Beep Mat (generally over 100 HFR). Most conductors, identified using a Beep Mat, were covered by a thin till veneer (< 1 m) which had to be cleared manually using a hand shovel. During the 2014 prospecting campaign, a total of 83 grab samples were collected over the Matawinie property of which 46 were deemed sufficiently mineralized to be sent for analysis (Table 4). These were collected over the “B”, “F”, “H” and “I” claim blocks. It is important to note that the company opted to cancel ground prospecting activities over claim block “G” due to the presence of a densely populated area. Sample #1053934, from claim block “I”, obtained the best result returning 13.7 % Cg. A total of 15 samples from the 2014 prospecting campaign returned significant results (> 5 % Cg). One sample, # 1053918, was collected from a marble boulder over claim block “B”. This sample displayed an unidentified yellowish mineral thought to possibly be zinc bearing. A multi-element analysis on this sample did not return any anomalous base or precious metal results. The 2014 grab sample field notes are available in Appendix 2, sample location and results are illustrated on Figures 10a thru 10d, and Appendix 3 contains the laboratory certificates and results of the 2014 grab samples.

**Table 3.** 2014 Grab sample results.

Sample	Property Block	Sample Type	Rock Type	Cg (%)	Laboratory Certificate
1053918	B	Boulder	Marble	0.13	VO14089795
201401	F	Outcrop	Paragneiss	2.1	VO14089795
201402	F	Outcrop	Paragneiss	1.27	VO14089795
201403	F	Outcrop	Paragneiss	1.86	VO14089795
201404	F	Outcrop	Paragneiss	1.57	VO14089795
201405	F	Outcrop	Paragneiss	2.61	VO14089795
201422	F	Outcrop	Paragneiss	1.43	VO14100431
201423	F	Outcrop	Paragneiss	2.77	VO14100431
201431	F	Outcrop	Paragneiss	3.24	VO14100431
201433	F	Outcrop	Paragneiss	1.89	VO14100431

1053905	F	Outcrop	Paragneiss	4.66	VO14089795
1053906	F	Outcrop	Paragneiss	5.31	VO14089795
1053907	F	Outcrop	Paragneiss	5.12	VO14089795
1053908	F	Outcrop	Paragneiss	2.14	VO14089795
1053910	F	Outcrop	Paragneiss	1.77	VO14089795
1053913	F	Outcrop	Paragneiss	1.29	VO14089795
1053914	F	Outcrop	Paragneiss	1.04	VO14089795
1053917	F	Outcrop	Paragneiss	1.25	VO14089795
1053923	F	Outcrop	Paragneiss	1.52	VO14089795
1053924	F	Outcrop	Paragneiss	2.32	VO14089795
1053926	F	Outcrop	Paragneiss	1.51	VO14089795
1053929	F	Outcrop	Paragneiss	4.98	VO14089795
1053931	F	Outcrop	Paragneiss	2.72	VO14089795
1053932	F	Outcrop	Paragneiss	0.68	VO14089795
1053933	F	Outcrop	Paragneiss	4.18	VO14089795
201424	H	Outcrop	Paragneiss	4.55	VO14100431
201426	H	Outcrop	Paragneiss	8.93	VO14100431
201427	H	Outcrop	Paragneiss	4.52	VO14100431
201429	H	Outcrop	Paragneiss	5.27	VO14100431
201430	H	Outcrop	Paragneiss	7.81	VO14100431
201432	H	Outcrop	Paragneiss	6.39	VO14100431
201434	H	Outcrop	Paragneiss	5.86	VO14100431
1053920	H	Outcrop	Paragneiss	5.8	VO14089795
1053921	H	Outcrop	Paragneiss	4.39	VO14089795
1053922	H	Outcrop	Paragneiss	6.31	VO14089795
1053937	H	Outcrop	Paragneiss	5.9	VO14100431
1053938	H	Outcrop	Paragneiss	1.03	VO14100431
1053939	H	Outcrop	Paragneiss	5.21	VO14100431
1053902	I	Boulder	Paragneiss	2.1	VO14089795
1053934	I	Outcrop	Paragneiss	13.7	VO14100431
1053935	I	Outcrop	Paragneiss	12.3	VO14100431
1053936	I	Outcrop	Paragneiss	4.54	VO14100431
TR5-01	I	Outcrop	Paragneiss	3.78	VO14129125
TR5-02	I	Outcrop	Paragneiss	6.65	VO14129125
TR5-03	I	Outcrop	Paragneiss	1.52	VO14129125
TR6-01	I	Outcrop	Paragneiss	8.44	VO14129125

### 9.1.2 2014 Methods and Protocols for Prospecting and Grab Samples

Grab samples were initially described in the field. Information such as rock type, mineralization, and coordinates (UTM) were recorded. Samples, usually about 1 kg in size, were collected from outcrop. Occasionally, a gas powered diamond-blade saw was used to collect samples. Samples were hand cleaned using water and placed in individual plastic bags with a corresponding sample tag inserted for sample identification. Grab samples were observed in more detail in the author's garage where graphite mineralization was visually assessed. Samples which did not display significant mineralization were discarded; these were usually from pyrrhotite rich paragneiss units. Samples were re-bagged and sent in 20 L plastic pails by courier to the ALS Minerals facilities in Val d'Or, Quebec for processing, weighing,

crushing and pulverizing. The resulting powders were then sent to ALS Mineral's North Vancouver facilities for analysis. Analytical packages were chosen to test for graphite (or "Cg", package C-IR18), total carbon (or "Ct", package C-IR07) and sulfur (package S-IR08). Sample # 1053918 also underwent a multi-element analysis (package ME-MS61) although no significant results were obtained from it. Additional details, such as preparation and analytical packages used, are available on the laboratory certificates in Appendix 3. Additional information on the analytical packages is also available on the ALS Minerals website (<http://www.alsglobal.com/en/Our-Services/Minerals/Geochemistry>).

### 9.2.1 2014 Trenching and Channel Sampling Program

The 2014 prospecting program succeeded in uncovering significant graphite mineralization, especially over claim block "H". Prospecting using a Beep Mat in this area displayed anomalous conductivity traced over tens of meters wide coinciding with grab samples displaying values over 5 % Cg. A ground TDEM survey, using the Phispy system provided by DD Geosciences Inc, was performed in the areas where trenching was planned. Three survey lines, spaced roughly 50 m apart, were conducted across the strongest airborne TDEM anomalies as well as over areas of recently identified mineralization. Nearby roads were also surveyed. Figures 12a thru 12c illustrate the Phispy ground survey results (red = more conductive, blue = less conductive) as well as the late 2013 airborne TDEM contours (black lines).

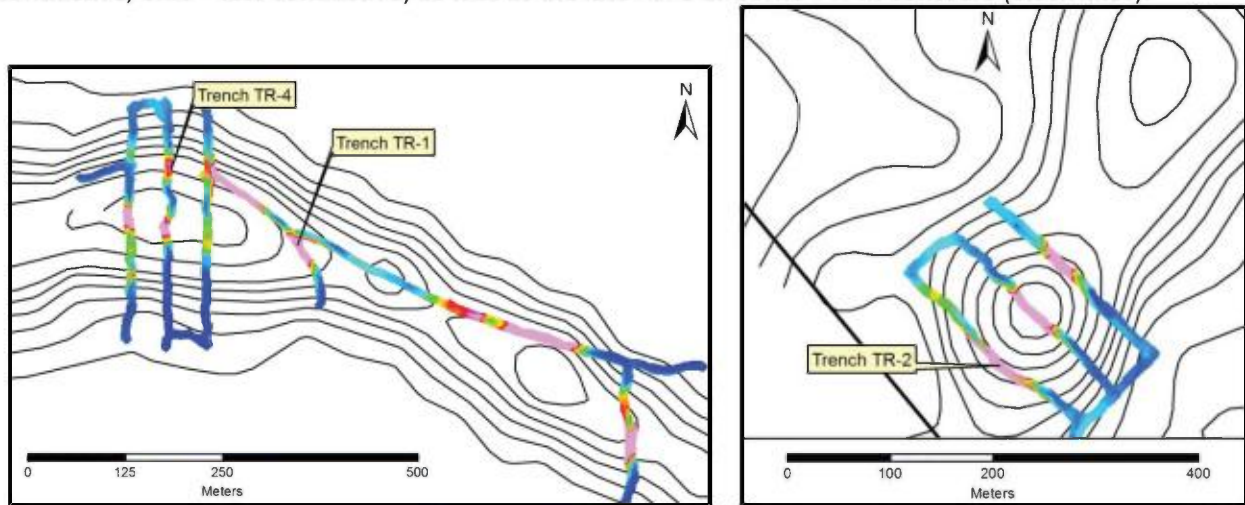


Figure 12a. Phispy survey over airborne EM anomaly, Trench TR1 and TR4 areas. Figure 12b. Phispy survey, Trench TR2 area.

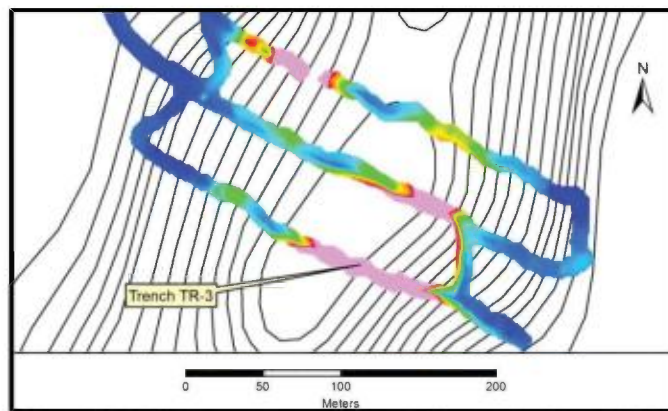


Figure 12c. Phispy survey over airborne EM anomaly, Trench TR3 area.

A total of four trenches were excavated over the “H” claim block to provide a preliminary assessment of the width of the observed mineralization (figures 11a thru 11c). Trenching was performed from July 14<sup>th</sup> to July 22<sup>nd</sup>, 2014. Channel sampling, performed within the trenches, resulted in the collection of 67 channel samples excluding duplicates. Samples were approximately 2 m in length, 3 cm in width and 8 cm in depth. The table below (Table 4) displays trench coordinates as well as other useful information regarding the trenching program. Laboratory certificates from channel sample results are available in Appendix 3. Channel samples collected over claim block “I” are considered as grab samples and described in section 9.1.1.

**Table 4.** 2014 Trench coordinates and additional information.

Trench ID	UTM WGS84 Z18				GPS Length (m)	Measured Length (m)	Trench Az (deg)	Total Samples	Foliation Az (deg)	Foliation Dip (deg)
	X Start	Y Start	X End	Y End						
TR1	580673	5165671	580704	5165642	42.4	48	136	23	275	85
TR2	577856	5164670	577871	5164656	20.5	22	143	11	65	71
TR3	578883	5164613	578833	5164634	54.2	57	294	20	15	72
TR4	580525	5165764	580524	5165739	25.0	25.8	190	13	294	80
TR5	549702	5212245	549709	5212226	20.2	23	150	3	75	45
TR6	550382	5212328	Start Coordinates at mid-point			4	343	1		

Channel sample TR3-13 returned the best result with 14.4 % Cg over 2 m. The best intersections were provided by trenches TR2 and TR4 which returned 5.7 % Cg over 22 m and 5.1 % Cg over 25.8 m respectively. It is important to note that trench TR3 was not completely sampled because of the presence of large felsic leucosomes and tonalitic dykes, which are considered as being sterile, midway thru the trench. The detailed geology of the trenches was not performed due to time and budget constraints. Channel sample results are available on Table 6 below and Photograph 1 thru 4 shows the individual trenches.

**Table 5.** 2014 Trench channel sample results.

Sample	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Beep Mat Values		Duplicate	Total S (%)	Total C (%)	Cg (%)
				HFR	RT				
TR1-01	0	2	2	980	12		1.43	6.37	5.98
TR1-02	2	4	2	8590	30		2.38	7.65	6.81
TR1-24	2	4	2	8590	30	y	3.13	5.4	5.08
TR1-03	4	6	2	1128	20		1.85	6.18	5.56
TR1-04	6	8	2	846	26		2.35	7.71	6.97
TR1-05	8	10	2	7746	22		2.55	6.74	6.15
TR1-06	10	12	2	2698	36		2.69	4.99	4.58
TR1-07	12	14	2	7320	56		3.3	6.94	6.39
TR1-08	14	16	2	16548	55		3.73	6.19	5.64
TR1-09	16	18	2	9589	41		3.02	3.73	3.46
TR1-10	18	20	2	9420	37		2.64	3.63	3.35
TR1-11	20	22	2	1702	45		1.83	2.11	2.07
TR1-12	22	24	2	2957	35		1.98	3.82	3.59

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 2014 Prospecting and Trenching Campaigns, Technical Report, Matawinie Property, Quebec

TR1-13	24	26	2	956	7		2.06	3.79	3.6
TR1-14	26	28	2	592	41		1.99	3.82	3.59
TR1-15	28	30	2	10630	38		2.21	4.83	4.61
TR1-16	30	32	2	2650	50		2.53	4.11	3.86
TR1-17	32	34	2	137	16		1	2.62	2.52
TR1-18	34	36	2	375	19		1.69	1.96	1.9
TR1-19	36	38	2	5044	22		1.89	1.67	1.63
TR1-20	38	40	2	0	0		2.41	5.29	4.85
TR1-21	40	42	2	614	44		1.45	1.93	1.88
TR1-22	42	44	2	4900	26		3.24	8.33	7.53
TR1-23	44	46	2	2400	39		2.2	3.02	2.95
TR2-01	0	2	2	10732	68		2.19	4.16	3.81
TR2-02	2	4	2	6940	46		2.99	6.56	6.01
TR2-03	4	6	2	21230	60		2.97	6.09	5.66
TR2-04	6	8	2	14491	55		3.22	5.82	5.31
TR2-05	8	10	2	13854	55		3.75	6.76	5.98
TR2-06	10	12	2	24662	60		3.76	6.75	6.08
TR2-07	12	14	2	15479	52		3.85	6.96	6.32
TR2-12	12	14	2	15479	52	y	3.33	6.92	6.32
TR2-08	14	16	2	24466	54		3.6	6.43	5.69
TR2-09	16	18	2	25470	61		3.49	6.59	6.13
TR2-10	18	20	2	12055	53		3.43	6.63	6.1
TR2-11	20	22	2	7656	44		3.29	6.37	5.85
TR3-01	0	2	2	19882	60		3.59	4.58	4.28
TR3-02	2	4	2	6873	63		3.31	5.94	5.3
TR3-03	4	6	2	3700	62		2.42	3.71	3.42
TR3-04	6	8	2	2930	46		3.12	4.29	3.92
TR3-05	8	10	2	737	16		2.99	4.6	4.36
TR3-06	10	12	2	2235	39		3.14	4.61	4.25
TR3-07	12	14	2	10293	53		3.24	4.78	4.29
TR3-08	14	15	1	1640	44		2.99	3.74	3.43
TR3-09	17	19	2	7806	54		2.71	4.48	4.13
TR3-10	19	21	2	21831	65		3.25	4.86	4.45
TR3-11	21	23	2	10737	45		3.54	3.64	3.33
TR3-12	26	28	2	656	38		0.26	10	9.26
TR3-13	41	43	2	26154	64		12.3	16.6	14.4
TR3-21	41	43	2	26154	64	y	10.8	13.7	13.1
TR3-14	43	45	2	40941	77		7	5.38	4.7
TR3-15	45	47	2	8826	28		3.05	7.14	6.5
TR3-16	47	49	2	615	35		2.92	5.25	4.86
TR3-17	49	51	2	15	0		3.15	5.69	5.4
TR3-18	51	53	2	-145	0		1.9	3.19	3.04
TR3-19	53	55	2	-53	0		1.56	3.1	3.06
TR3-20	55	57	2	48	88		1.75	4.72	4.31
TR4-01	0	2	2	4300	50		1.99	4.96	4.7
TR4-14	0	2	2	4300	50	y	2.15	4.81	4.8
TR4-02	2	4	2	1827	27		3	4.94	4.5
TR4-03	4	6	2	6	0		2.04	4.69	4.27
TR4-04	6	8	2	35	0		2.43	6.25	5.76
TR4-05	8	10	2	50	22		1.22	5.69	5.15
TR4-06	10	12	2	141	26		0.16	6.16	5.53

TR4-07	12	14	2	-26	0		1.6	6.65	5.99
TR4-08	14	16	2	-64	0		0.6	7.12	6.31
TR4-09	16	18	2	-184	0		1.19	6.29	5.66
TR4-10	18	20	2	-149	0		2.05	3.61	3.27
TR4-11	20	22	2	200	0		2.21	7.28	6.62
TR4-12	22	24	2	263	42		0.59	5.8	5.06
TR4-13	24	25.8	1.8	80	84		0.44	3.59	3.49

\* All trench samples were collected from paragneiss units and all analysis are available on laboratory certificate #VO14129125 (Appendix 3)

Photograph 1. Trench TR1.



Photograph 2. Trench TR2



Photograph 3. Trench TR3



Photograph 4. Trench TR4



### 9.2.2 2014 Trenching and Channel Sampling Methods and Protocol

Trenching was carried-out using a 5.5 ton U55 Kubota mini-excavator. Trenches TR1 and TR4 were reached directly using existing 4X4 dirt roads while trenches TR2 and TR3 were accessed thru the bush by excavator from the closest road. Trenches TR2 and TR3 are located at approximately 220 m and 50 m respectively from the 4X4 road system. During the trenching program, an effort was made to avoid cutting economic lumber, considered to be trees with a diameter >10 cm D.H.P (from the French, “diamètre à la hauteur de poitrine” meaning “at breast height”). Trenches were positioned over cut lines used for the ground TDEM surveys. Trenches were approximately 1.5 m in width and varied from 0 m to 2 m in depth. A hand shovel and gas powered broom was used to clean the outcrop once excavation was complete. Sample locations were chosen based on the visual observation of graphite mineralization. Sample lengths were marked perpendicular to the trench alongside a 30 m long measuring tape. Marks were cut thru the bedrock using a gas powered portable rock saw equipped with a water cooled diamond blade. Channel samples were cut with the gas powered rock saw; most samples were approximately 2 m in length, 3 cm in width and 8 cm in depth and weighed between 10 kg to 20 kg. Once cut, the channel samples were chiseled out and placed in individual plastic bags. Bags were identified with a sample number and a numbered tag was also inserted in the bag.

One important field observation which was noted is that graphitic mineralization tends to give the water, used during the cutting operation, a silver sheen. Silver pools and residue in the trenches should not be mistaken for a chemical or oil/fuel spill as they are rather caused by harmless graphite particles in suspension from the channeling work.

Upon completion of channel sampling, trenches were left open for future visits although the deeper portions were backfilled and trench flanks were levelled at a 3 to 1 ratio (horizontal vs vertical lengths) when applicable to prevent injuries of curious land users and wondering fauna. Trench positions were measured using a handheld Garmin GPSMAP 76CSX unit enabling a precision in the order of 5 meters. The precision error inherent to the GPS explains the difference with the trench lengths obtained with a measuring tape in Table 4.

Channel samples were brought to Gatineau, Quebec, where they were thoroughly washed using a pressure washer. Cloutier also proceeded to remove the weathered crust as much as possible, which was usually less than 1 cm thick, using a rock hammer. Samples were rebagged using their original sample number. Mr. Éric Desaulniers, president and CEO of Nouveau-Monde, drove the samples personally to the ALS Minerals facilities in Val d'Or, Quebec, for processing, weighing, crushing and pulverizing. The resulting powders were then sent to ALS Mineral's North Vancouver facilities for analysis. As with the grab samples, analytical packages were chosen to test for graphite (or “Cg”, package C-IR18), total carbon (or “Ct”, package C-IR07) and sulfur (package S-IR08). Additional details, such as preparation and analytical packages used, are available on the laboratory certificates in Appendix 3. Additional information on the analytical packages is also available on the ALS Minerals website (<http://www.alsglobal.com/en/Our-Services/Minerals/Geochemistry>).

### 9.3 Flake Size Distribution Testing on Sample TR2-07

One sample was collected from trench TR2 for metallurgical testing to be conducted at SGS Canada Inc. laboratories in Lakefield, Ontario. This 15 kg sample, measuring 2 m long, 3 cm wide and approximately 8 cm deep, was collected alongside channel samples TR2-07. The calculated and measured carbon head grade for the sample was 7.0 % Total Carbon (or “Ct”) and 6.8 % Ct respectively. The scoping-level flotation test upgraded the material into a graphite concentrate grading 96.3 % Ct. Size fraction analysis of the final flotation concentrate revealed that 60.3 % was composed of large flake graphite (greater than 80 mesh), at an average carbon grade of 98.5 % Ct. A total of 30.1 % of the final concentrate falls in the jumbo flake category (greater than 48 mesh), with an average grade of 99.1 % Ct. Table 6 summarizes flake size distribution and related carbon grades. These very encouraging results were obtained in a single flotation test using typical flotation conditions for a first scoping level test. Further testing would focus on improving the metallurgical results in terms of concentrate grade and flake size distribution.

**Table 6.** Flake size distribution of channel sample TR2-07.

Flake size	Weight (g)	Weight (%)	Cumulated Weight (%)	Assay, Total Carbon (or Ct) %
+ 32 mesh	7.5	5.5	5.5	98.4
48-32 mesh	33.4	24.6	30.1	99.3
65-48 mesh	28.8	21.2	51.3	98.4
80-65 mesh	12.2	9.0	60.3	96.9
100-80 mesh	10.0	7.4	67.7	95.8
150-100 mesh	12.3	9.1	76.8	95.4
200 - 150 mesh	8.1	6.0	82.8	92.4
- 200 mesh	23.5	17.3	100.1	90.4
Total Concentrate	135.8	100.1		96.3

Total Carbon Assay = 6.8 % Ct

### 9.4 2014 Grab and Channel Sample QA/QC

Nouveau-Monde did not deem necessary to implement analytical quality control measures to monitor assay results involving grab samples collected during 2014 since it consisted of an early stage exploration program. However, one duplicate sample per trench was inserted in the 2014 sample stream (see table 5). These samples returned within acceptable limits considering the variations inherent to the mineralized rock type (deformed paragneiss).

Nouveau-Monde also relied upon ALS Minerals (or “ALS”) internal analytical quality control measures to monitor the reliability of the assay results. ALS inserts its own standard and duplicate samples as part of its quality control commitment. Verification by the author deemed these inserted quality control samples within acceptable limits.

## 10. INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSIONS

### 10.1 Interpretation of the 2014 Prospecting Results

The 2014 prospecting programs yielded very encouraging results. A number of additional significant mineralized paragneiss outcrops were discovered over Nouveau-Monde's Matawinie property in 2014.

The lack of outcrop over claim block "B", especially over the large TDEM anomaly located to the NE of the block, does not permit a proper assessment of the area. The area of interest is mostly covered by a glaciofluvial cover, potentially over 10 m thick. Some large meter scale marble boulders were observed on surface over the conductor. Some of these displayed a few percent of a bright milky yellow mineral. Sampling of one of these boulders revealed no economic potential or significant anomalous results. Since the main TDEM anomaly coincides with low magnetic values, this area remains a priority. It is recommended to drill test the TDEM anomaly with two short boreholes to explain the presence of this large conductor.

Prospecting over claim block "F" resulted in the collection of samples mostly below 5% Cg. Observed significant graphite mineralization is mostly restricted to a few decimeters to a couple of meters thick with the exception of the area where grab sample # 1053905 (4.66 % Cg), sample # 1053906 (5.31 % Cg) and sample # 1053907 (5.12 % Cg) were collected. According to a Beep Mat survey, this area displayed a continuous conductive zone up to 15 m wide. However, the strike length of this mineralized unit seems restricted to a couple hundred meters and crystalline graphite flakes appear of limited size. Assay results from samples over the conductors located over claim block "F" returned up to 14.3 % total sulfur (or "S") with an average of 4.5 % S suggesting that the conductors could be the results of pyrrhotite mineralization. Outcrops are plentiful in the area including over the TDEM anomalies. The presence of numerous outcrops and shallow overburden in the area provided satisfactory ground coverage of the conductors over claim block "F". The TDEM anomalies were mostly explained by the presence of pyrrhotite rich stringers sometimes associated with graphite mineralization. The author considers that the limited size of observed graphite mineralization as well as limited grade suggests a low probability of an economic deposit here. No further work is recommended over claim block "F".

High grade crystalline flake graphite mineralization has been confirmed over claim block "I". Although a large portion of conductors in this area are covered by a thick glaciofluvial cover (estimated at over 5 m thick), a few mineralized outcrops were successfully sampled. The best result over this claim block was provided by grab sample # 1035954 which assayed 13.7 % Cg. This discovery prompted Nouveau-Monde to conduct a short ground TDEM survey consisting of three parallel 225 m traverses located 50 m apart and perpendicular to the airborne TDEM anomaly (Figure 11d). This survey was followed-up by excavating a 20 m long trench designed to properly observe and sample the buried outcrop. Trenching resulted in the collection of three non-contiguous channel samples with the first one measuring 2 m and the other two samples, each measuring 1 m in length (samples # TR5-01, TR5-02 and TR5-03). Of note,

since channel samples from claim block "I" were not contiguous and targeted the best observed mineralization, they are to be considered as chosen grab samples. Observation made in trench TR5 lead to the conclusion that significant mineralization was mostly defined by scattered meter size scale mineralized bands. Furthermore, multiple centimeter-scale pyrrhotite stringers observed over the length of the trench explains the presence of the conductor identified both by the late 2013 airborne survey as well as the ground Phispy survey. Grab sample # 1053935, collected from a buried outcrop at a depth of 1 m returned 12.3 % Cg. A small pit, measuring 4 m in length was excavated to further assess the potential of the area. Unfortunately, intense water seeping prevented the excavation of a longer trench. However, a 2.3 m long channel sample (# TR6-01) was collected here and assayed 8.44 % Cg. Due to the presence of significant graphite mineralization discovered over claim block "I", and to the limited amount of observable outcrops in the area, the author recommends testing the thicker part of the main airborne conductor, located in the center of airborne survey area, with 3 short boreholes. The author also recommends testing the possible extension of the mineralization discovered in the area of sample #1053935 and sample # TR6-01 with two short boreholes since samples collected here display significant mineralization as well as very coarse graphite flakes.

Preliminary prospecting over claim block "H" resulted in the collection of seven grab samples returning over 5 % cg with the best sample assaying 8.93 % Cg. Outcrops in the area are rather plentiful and overburden is fairly shallow (generally < 1.5 m) over the targeted conductors. This was beneficial in determining potential size of observed mineralization in a timely manner. Field observations coupled with Beep Mat prospecting indicated that the main conductor located on the south end of the claim block is possibly tens of meters wide and demonstrates fairly homogeneous graphite mineralization. Subsequent to receiving assay results, Cloutier recommended the excavation of 4 trenches in the area. The trenching program is further discussed in Section 10.2.

### **10.2 Interpretation of the 2014 Trenching Program Over Claim Block "H"**

Trenching on claim block "H" targeted observed mineralization as well as conductors identified by a ground TDEM survey performed during the 2014 prospecting program. Trench locations were also partly chosen due to their proximity to access roads in order to minimize the impact to the environment and to reduce permitting delays. Trenches TR1 thru TR4 are all located in fairly elevated areas. As previously mentioned, no thorough rock description was taken from the trenches or channel samples. The lithological observations listed below are approximate.

Trench TR1 was excavated along a disuse ATV trail along a conductor measuring over 4 km long (trenches TR3 and TR4 are also located along this conductor). Trenching was performed at approximately 44 degrees from the measured paragneiss foliation. The encountered rock type consists of a quartz, feldspar, amphibole, garnet, and biotite paragneiss displaying a strong foliation. Graphite mineralization seems to form centimeter to decimeter wide bands within the paragneiss. Graphite mineralization assayed an average of 6 % Cg over the first 16 m length of the trench and the remainder of

the trench (from 16 m to 46 m) averaged 3.4 % Cg. There are no noticeable textural or mineralogical changes other than graphitic content between these two zones. Mineralization varies throughout the trench with a maximum value of 7.53 % Cg and a minimum value of 1.63 % Cg collected from 2 m long samples. Mineralization remains open at both sides of the trench although the end mark (46 m) seems to display sub-economic amounts of Cg. The starting point of trench TR1 was adjacent to a secondary forestry road and the end point was terminated at 46 m where bedrock was beyond the reach of the excavator (> 2.5 m of overburden).

Trench TR2 was excavated on the closest cut line to the road. It tested a medium size local TDEM anomaly measuring at least 500 m long (the TDEM anomaly was truncated by the limit of the airborne survey to the south). The mineralized rock type can be described as a quartz feldspar paragneiss containing roughly 3.5 % total sulfur and 5.5 % Cg. The rock has a speckled aspect due to the contrasting felsic texture and large dark graphite flake content. The foliation, measured at 065 degrees with a dip of 71 degrees, is not well developed. The trench was excavated at an azimuth of approximately 78 degrees to foliation. Mineralization doesn't seem to occur in bands like most graphite mineralization observed over the Matawinie property. This rock possesses a fairly homogeneous aspect and could be describe as having a granite-like texture. The mineralized unit's homogeneity is made evident when comparing assay results from the 2 m to 22 m mark along the trench which display a maximum content of 6.3 % Cg and a minimum content of 5.3 % Cg. The large graphite flakes, some up to 5 mm in size, are easily visible throughout the mineralized unit. The contacts are fairly well developed; the host rock appears as a classical, well foliated quartz feldspar biotite garnet paragneiss with traces of graphite. This area would benefit from a few boreholes designed to test the extent of the mineralization both at depth and laterally.

Trench TR3 is located over the most conductive airborne TDEM anomaly of the area. It spans 57 m long at an azimuth of 294 degrees which is at approximately 81 degrees to the measured foliation of the paragneiss. The mineralized rock consists of a well foliated quartz feldspar amphibole garnet paragneiss with biotite also present in this unit. The observed mineralization is truncated between 23 m to 41 m by a felsic dyke. This was surprising since the conductivity given by the Phispy survey is rather continuous along the entire trench length. The author believes that the dyke is possibly a thin unit and mineralization might be present underneath. Intense mineralization appears in a thin gneissic band within the felsic dyke between the 26 m and 28 m mark, as well as adjacent to the dyke, between 41 m and 43 m. It is believed the dyke emplacement enriched the graphite content in those areas possibly due to the addition of heat and/or fluids. Mineralization is open on both ends. Excavation was not performed behind the starting point of the trench because of terrain limitation (small 2 m high cliff) and it was terminated at the 57 m mark because of time constraints. According to the Phispy survey, most of the conductive zone has been traversed by the trench. The average results over the 20 samples

representing 39 non-contiguous meters collected in Trench TR3 returned 5.1 % Cg. The significant mineralized length encountered here warrants additional work.

Even though Trench TR4 is located over a weak conductor, it has returned significant mineralization over its entire length. A decision was made to target this area because of significant values in nearby grab sample #1053922 (6.31% Cg) as well as the presence of multiple mineralized outcrops in the vicinity. The trench azimuth is roughly at 76 degrees from the measured foliation azimuth. The mineralized rock type consists of a well foliated quartz feldspar bitotite paragneiss. Mineralization in this trench is unusual in the fact that it displays some very low Beep Mat conductivity values (see Table 5, Beep Mat HFR values), as well as low Phispy results, compared to other mineralized zones over the Matawinie property. This could be due to the lower sulfide content and/or because of the poor connection between graphite flakes. Overburden cover was less than a meter thick and more often less than 0.5 m thus lower conductivity values are not due to an abundant soil cover over this area. The mineralized unit's texture and composition seems very consistent along the trench, mineralization is open towards the north where it seems to continue under a secondary forestry road. Mineralization terminates in a more felsic looking paragneiss sequence displaying only traces of graphite at the 25.8 m mark. Additional work such as drilling is recommended to test the mineralization at depth and its lateral extent.

Trenching and channel sampling over the "H" claim block resulted in the uncovering of wide mineralized intersections. The fact that the three trenches along the main 4 km conductor all display significant mineralization suggest potential for an economic deposit along this structure. As demonstrated by trench TR4, all conductive zones, including weaker anomalies, should not be underestimated. Further work is highly recommended on this claim block.

## 11. RECOMMENDATIONS

Subsequent to the work summarized in this report, and taking into consideration information provided by Nouveau-Monde, the author recommends the following:

- 1- No further work is recommended on claim block “F” for the moment as prospecting work on the conductive anomalies have returned either sub-economic grades and/or mineralization was deemed too restrained to be of any economic value.
- 2- No work is recommended on claim block “G” for the moment as the area is considered to be too densely populated to undertake mineral exploration work.
- 3- Exploratory drilling over claim block “I” targeting the thicker part of the central airborne TDEM conductive anomaly is recommended. A total of three short boreholes should be sufficient to test for graphite mineralization. Two short drill holes should also be performed in the area of samples #1053935 and sample TR6-01 in order to test the extent of the mineralization.
- 4- Exploratory drilling targeting the main TDEM conductor located on the northeastern part of claim block “B” should be performed. Two drill holes should be sufficient to provide an explanation for the presence of this large conductor. A small ground TDEM survey using a Phispy could provide valid drill targets.
- 5- Completion of airborne magnetometer and TDEM surveys should be performed to provide full coverage of Claim Block “H”. The main goal of this survey would be to determine the extent of the large conductors, host to trenches TR1 thru TR4. Ground prospecting using a Beep Mat on the conductive zones is recommended as follow-up work.
- 6- A large scale ground TDEM survey should be performed over the main conductor on claim block “H” where trenches TR1, TR3 and TR4 were excavated. Lines perpendicular to the airborne conductive anomalies could be surveyed at 100 m intervals and locally at 50 m intervals to provide better information on the geometry of the mineralization. Follow-up work consisting of borehole drilling and trenching could be performed on the most significant targets.
- 7- A drill program should be initiated over the mineralized zones identified by trenches TR1 thru TR4 over claim block “H” to better define the geometry and potential of the graphite mineralization.

## 12. CERTIFICATE OF AUTHOR

I, Antoine Cloutier, of 153 Ch. Vanier, Gatineau, Quebec, do hereby certify that:

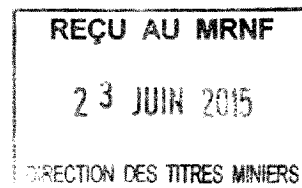
1. I am a Consulting Geologist offering geological exploration services to the mining industry.
2. I hold the following academic qualifications: B.Sc. Geology (2003) Ottawa University.
3. I am a member in good standing of the *Ordre des géologues du Québec* (Member #819).
4. I have worked as a geologist for over 10 years on a variety of exploration properties targeting uranium, base metals, gold, graphite and diamonds.
5. At the effective date of this report, to the best of the qualified person's knowledge, information, and belief, this report, or part that the qualified person is responsible for, contains all scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make this report not misleading.
6. I am responsible for all sections of this report titled "Technical Report of the 2014 Prospecting and Trenching Campaigns on the Matawinie Property, Quebec", dated April 28<sup>th</sup>, 2015 and prepared for: Entreprises Minières du Nouveau-Monde Inc.

Dated this 28<sup>th</sup> Day of April, 2015



The image shows a handwritten signature in black ink over a horizontal line. To the right of the signature is a circular professional seal. The seal contains the text "GÉOLOGUE / GEOLOGIST" at the top, a fleur-de-lis symbol in the center, "ANTOINE CLOUTIER" below the symbol, "#819" below the name, and "QUÉBEC" at the bottom. There are small asterisks on either side of the name.

Antoine Cloutier, geo., B.Sc



1504487

## 13. REFERENCES

For ease of use, all “GM” reports and other Quebec government publications are available for viewing, free of charge, on Québec’s *Ministère Des Ressources Naturelles et de la Faune* E-SIGEOM system which is accessible on the world wide web ([http://sigeom.mrnf.gouv.qc.ca/signet/classes/l1102\\_indexAccueil?l=a](http://sigeom.mrnf.gouv.qc.ca/signet/classes/l1102_indexAccueil?l=a)).

The “Examine” documents (and surveys) constitute the gateway to the *Géologie Québec* record holdings. They represent the overall available information describing the content of the report, in addition to locating the work perimeter. To facilitate document research, references in this report appearing on the E-SIGEOM system are listed first in GM numerical order and in other codes used by the Québec Government.

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#### **GM Presently Unassigned**

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#### **GM Presently Unassigned**

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**Appendix 1:**

Matawinie Property Claim List

(as of January 10<sup>th</sup>, 2015)





















Claim ID	NTS Sheet	Claim Designation Date (Yr-Mo-Day)	Claim Expiry Date (Yr-Mo-Day)	Cumulated Work Credits (\$)	Required Work Credits (\$)	Surface Area (Ha)	Claim Owner
2396818	31J16	2014-01-07	2016-01-06	0	1200	58.75	3457265 Canada inc. (92829) 100 % (responsible)
2396819	31J16	2014-01-07	2016-01-06	0	1200	58.75	3457265 Canada inc. (92829) 100 % (responsible)
2396820	31J16	2014-01-07	2016-01-06	0	1200	58.75	3457265 Canada inc. (92829) 100 % (responsible)
2396821	31J16	2014-01-07	2016-01-06	0	1200	58.75	3457265 Canada inc. (92829) 100 % (responsible)
2396822	31J16	2014-01-07	2016-01-06	0	1200	58.75	3457265 Canada inc. (92829) 100 % (responsible)
2396823	31J16	2014-01-07	2016-01-06	0	1200	58.75	3457265 Canada inc. (92829) 100 % (responsible)
2396870	31J16	2014-01-08	2016-01-07	0	1200	58.83	3457265 Canada inc. (92829) 100 % (responsible)
2396871	31J16	2014-01-08	2016-01-07	0	1200	58.82	3457265 Canada inc. (92829) 100 % (responsible)
2396872	31J16	2014-01-08	2016-01-07	0	1200	58.82	3457265 Canada inc. (92829) 100 % (responsible)
2396873	31J16	2014-01-08	2016-01-07	0	1200	58.81	3457265 Canada inc. (92829) 100 % (responsible)
2396874	31J16	2014-01-08	2016-01-07	0	1200	58.79	3457265 Canada inc. (92829) 100 % (responsible)
2396875	31J16	2014-01-08	2016-01-07	0	1200	58.78	3457265 Canada inc. (92829) 100 % (responsible)
2396876	31J16	2014-01-08	2016-01-07	0	1200	58.78	3457265 Canada inc. (92829) 100 % (responsible)
2396877	31J16	2014-01-08	2016-01-07	0	1200	58.78	3457265 Canada inc. (92829) 100 % (responsible)
2396878	31J16	2014-01-08	2016-01-07	0	1200	58.77	3457265 Canada inc. (92829) 100 % (responsible)
2396879	31J16	2014-01-08	2016-01-07	0	1200	58.77	3457265 Canada inc. (92829) 100 % (responsible)
2396880	31J16	2014-01-08	2016-01-07	0	1200	58.77	3457265 Canada inc. (92829) 100 % (responsible)
2396881	31J16	2014-01-08	2016-01-07	0	1200	58.77	3457265 Canada inc. (92829) 100 % (responsible)
2396882	31J16	2014-01-08	2016-01-07	0	1200	58.76	3457265 Canada inc. (92829) 100 % (responsible)
2398381	31J16	2014-01-28	2016-01-27	0	1200	58.68	3457265 Canada inc. (92829) 100 % (responsible)
2399838	31J16	2014-02-17	2016-02-16	0	1200	53.85	3457265 Canada inc. (92829) 100 % (responsible)
2399839	31J16	2014-02-17	2016-02-16	0	1200	49.47	3457265 Canada inc. (92829) 100 % (responsible)
2399840	31J16	2014-02-17	2016-02-16	0	1200	30.67	3457265 Canada inc. (92829) 100 % (responsible)
2399841	31J16	2014-02-17	2016-02-16	0	500	9.44	3457265 Canada inc. (92829) 100 % (responsible)
2399842	31J16	2014-02-17	2016-02-16	0	1200	49.81	3457265 Canada inc. (92829) 100 % (responsible)
2399843	31J16	2014-02-17	2016-02-16	0	1200	43.21	3457265 Canada inc. (92829) 100 % (responsible)
2399844	31O01	2014-02-18	2016-02-17	0	1200	56.92	3457265 Canada inc. (92829) 100 % (responsible)
2399845	31O01	2014-02-18	2016-02-17	0	1200	44.85	3457265 Canada inc. (92829) 100 % (responsible)
2399846	31O01	2014-02-18	2016-02-17	0	1200	54.91	3457265 Canada inc. (92829) 100 % (responsible)
2399847	31O01	2014-02-18	2016-02-17	0	1200	58.19	3457265 Canada inc. (92829) 100 % (responsible)
2399848	31O01	2014-02-18	2016-02-17	0	1200	45.19	3457265 Canada inc. (92829) 100 % (responsible)
2399849	31O01	2014-02-18	2016-02-17	0	1200	57.74	3457265 Canada inc. (92829) 100 % (responsible)
2399850	31O01	2014-02-18	2016-02-17	0	1200	38.1	3457265 Canada inc. (92829) 100 % (responsible)
2399851	31O01	2014-02-18	2016-02-17	0	1200	36.5	3457265 Canada inc. (92829) 100 % (responsible)
2399852	31O01	2014-02-18	2016-02-17	0	1200	48.12	3457265 Canada inc. (92829) 100 % (responsible)
2399853	31O01	2014-02-18	2016-02-17	0	1200	47.71	3457265 Canada inc. (92829) 100 % (responsible)
2399854	31I12	2014-02-18	2016-02-17	0	500	5.08	3457265 Canada inc. (92829) 100 % (responsible)
2399855	31I12	2014-02-18	2016-02-17	0	1200	45.98	3457265 Canada inc. (92829) 100 % (responsible)
2399856	31I12	2014-02-18	2016-02-17	0	1200	51.37	3457265 Canada inc. (92829) 100 % (responsible)
2399857	31I12	2014-02-18	2016-02-17	0	1200	58.41	3457265 Canada inc. (92829) 100 % (responsible)
2399858	31I12	2014-02-18	2016-02-17	0	1200	58.56	3457265 Canada inc. (92829) 100 % (responsible)
2407286	31I12	2014-07-16	2016-07-15	0	1200	59.1	Entreprises Minières du Nouveau-Monde Inc. (88697) 100 % (responsible)
2407287	31I12	2014-07-16	2016-07-15	0	1200	59.1	Entreprises Minières du Nouveau-Monde Inc. (88697) 100 % (responsible)
2407288	31I12	2014-07-16	2016-07-15	0	1200	59.1	Entreprises Minières du Nouveau-Monde Inc. (88697) 100 % (responsible)
2407289	31I12	2014-07-16	2016-07-15	0	1200	59.1	Entreprises Minières du Nouveau-Monde Inc. (88697) 100 % (responsible)
2407290	31I12	2014-07-16	2016-07-15	0	1200	59.1	Entreprises Minières du Nouveau-Monde Inc. (88697) 100 % (responsible)
2407291	31I12	2014-07-16	2016-07-15	0	1200	59.09	Entreprises Minières du Nouveau-Monde Inc. (88697) 100 % (responsible)
2407292	31I12	2014-07-16	2016-07-15	0	1200	59.09	Entreprises Minières du Nouveau-Monde Inc. (88697) 100 % (responsible)
2407293	31I12	2014-07-16	2016-07-15	0	1200	59.09	Entreprises Minières du Nouveau-Monde Inc. (88697) 100 % (responsible)
2407294	31I12	2014-07-16	2016-07-15	0	1200	59.09	Entreprises Minières du Nouveau-Monde Inc. (88697) 100 % (responsible)
2407295	31I12	2014-07-16	2016-07-15	0	1200	59.09	Entreprises Minières du Nouveau-Monde Inc. (88697) 100 % (responsible)
2407296	31I12	2014-07-16	2016-07-15	0	1200	59.09	Entreprises Minières du Nouveau-Monde Inc. (88697) 100 % (responsible)
2407297	31I12	2014-07-16	2016-07-15	0	1200	59.08	Entreprises Minières du Nouveau-Monde Inc. (88697) 100 % (responsible)
2407298	31I12	2014-07-16	2016-07-15	0	1200	59.08	Entreprises Minières du Nouveau-Monde Inc. (88697) 100 % (responsible)
2407299	31I12	2014-07-16	2016-07-15	0	1200	59.08	Entreprises Minières du Nouveau-Monde Inc. (88697) 100 % (responsible)
2407300	31I12	2014-07-16	2016-07-15	0	1200	59.07	Entreprises Minières du Nouveau-Monde Inc. (88697) 100 % (responsible)

Claim ID	NTS Sheet	Claim Designation Date (Yr-Mo-Day)	Claim Expiry Date (Yr-Mo-Day)	Cumulated Work Credits (\$)	Required Work Credits (\$)	Surface Area (Ha)	Claim Owner
2409338	31112	2014-08-12	2016-08-11	0	1200	45.71	Entreprises Minières du Nouveau-Monde Inc. (88697) 100 % (responsable)
2409339	31112	2014-08-12	2016-08-11	0	1200	55.12	Entreprises Minières du Nouveau-Monde Inc. (88697) 100 % (responsable)
2409340	31112	2014-08-12	2016-08-11	0	1200	34.3	Entreprises Minières du Nouveau-Monde Inc. (88697) 100 % (responsable)
2409341	31112	2014-08-12	2016-08-11	0	1200	58.98	Entreprises Minières du Nouveau-Monde Inc. (88697) 100 % (responsable)
2409342	31112	2014-08-12	2016-08-11	0	1200	59.04	Entreprises Minières du Nouveau-Monde Inc. (88697) 100 % (responsable)
2409343	31112	2014-08-12	2016-08-11	0	1200	59.11	Entreprises Minières du Nouveau-Monde Inc. (88697) 100 % (responsable)
2409344	31112	2014-08-12	2016-08-11	0	1200	59.11	Entreprises Minières du Nouveau-Monde Inc. (88697) 100 % (responsable)
2409345	31112	2014-08-12	2016-08-11	0	1200	59.11	Entreprises Minières du Nouveau-Monde Inc. (88697) 100 % (responsable)
2409346	31112	2014-08-12	2016-08-11	0	1200	59.1	Entreprises Minières du Nouveau-Monde Inc. (88697) 100 % (responsable)
2409347	31112	2014-08-12	2016-08-11	0	1200	59.1	Entreprises Minières du Nouveau-Monde Inc. (88697) 100 % (responsable)
2409348	31112	2014-08-12	2016-08-11	0	1200	59.09	Entreprises Minières du Nouveau-Monde Inc. (88697) 100 % (responsable)
2409349	31J09	2014-08-12	2016-08-11	0	1200	59.11	Entreprises Minières du Nouveau-Monde Inc. (88697) 100 % (responsable)
2409350	31J09	2014-08-12	2016-08-11	0	1200	59.11	Entreprises Minières du Nouveau-Monde Inc. (88697) 100 % (responsable)
2409351	31J09	2014-08-12	2016-08-11	0	1200	59.1	Entreprises Minières du Nouveau-Monde Inc. (88697) 100 % (responsable)
2409352	31J09	2014-08-12	2016-08-11	0	1200	59.1	Entreprises Minières du Nouveau-Monde Inc. (88697) 100 % (responsable)
2409353	31J09	2014-08-12	2016-08-11	0	1200	59.09	Entreprises Minières du Nouveau-Monde Inc. (88697) 100 % (responsable)
2409354	31J09	2014-08-12	2016-08-11	0	1200	59.09	Entreprises Minières du Nouveau-Monde Inc. (88697) 100 % (responsable)
2409355	31J09	2014-08-12	2016-08-11	0	1200	59.08	Entreprises Minières du Nouveau-Monde Inc. (88697) 100 % (responsable)
2411654	31112	2014-09-09	2016-09-08	0	1200	47.87	Entreprises Minières du Nouveau-Monde Inc. (88697) 100 % (responsable)
2411655	31112	2014-09-09	2016-09-08	0	500	8.9	Entreprises Minières du Nouveau-Monde Inc. (88697) 100 % (responsable)
2411656	31112	2014-09-09	2016-09-08	0	500	7.14	Entreprises Minières du Nouveau-Monde Inc. (88697) 100 % (responsable)
2411657	31112	2014-09-09	2016-09-08	0	1200	58.97	Entreprises Minières du Nouveau-Monde Inc. (88697) 100 % (responsable)
2411658	31112	2014-09-09	2016-09-08	0	1200	34.01	Entreprises Minières du Nouveau-Monde Inc. (88697) 100 % (responsable)
2411659	31112	2014-09-09	2016-09-08	0	500	1.73	Entreprises Minières du Nouveau-Monde Inc. (88697) 100 % (responsable)
2411660	31112	2014-09-09	2016-09-08	0	500	18.83	Entreprises Minières du Nouveau-Monde Inc. (88697) 100 % (responsable)
2411661	31112	2014-09-09	2016-09-08	0	1200	56.93	Entreprises Minières du Nouveau-Monde Inc. (88697) 100 % (responsable)
2411662	31112	2014-09-09	2016-09-08	0	500	19.75	Entreprises Minières du Nouveau-Monde Inc. (88697) 100 % (responsable)
2411663	31112	2014-09-09	2016-09-08	0	500	1.8	Entreprises Minières du Nouveau-Monde Inc. (88697) 100 % (responsable)
2411664	31112	2014-09-09	2016-09-08	0	500	12.67	Entreprises Minières du Nouveau-Monde Inc. (88697) 100 % (responsable)
2411665	31J09	2014-09-09	2016-09-08	0	1200	53.72	Entreprises Minières du Nouveau-Monde Inc. (88697) 100 % (responsable)

## **Appendix 2:**

2014 Grab Sample Field Notes and Results

Sample	Date	Claim Block	UTM WGS84 Z18		Claim	Sample Type	Rock Type	Laboratory Analysis	Beep Mat Values			Comment	Laboratory Analysis			Laboratory Certificat
			Easting	Northing					HFR	LFR	Ratio (%)		Total C (%)	Total S (%)	Cg %	
201401	20140525	F	563689	5193377	2396676	Outcrop	Paragneiss	y	0	0	0		2.21	7.51	2.1	VO14089795
201402	20140603	F	563019	5193690	2396682	Outcrop	Paragneiss	y	13200	0	0		1.34	3.47	1.27	VO14089795
201403	20140604	F	562334	5194351	2396681	Outcrop	Paragneiss	y	600	0	0		1.91	4.01	1.86	VO14089795
201404	20140604	F	562366	5194271	2396681	Outcrop	Paragneiss	y	350	0	0		1.65	5.77	1.57	VO14089795
201405	20140604	F	562213	5195011	2396689	Outcrop	Paragneiss	y	9900	0	0		2.67	3.32	2.61	VO14089795
201406	20140603	F	562479	5194185	2396681	Outcrop	Paragneiss	n	8200	0	0					NA
201407	20140605	F	560857	5195613	2396808	Outcrop	Paragneiss	n	6900	0	0					NA
201408	20140604	F	562144	5194938	2396688	Outcrop	Paragneiss	n	36400	0	0					NA
201409	20140528	F	564274	5194011	2396684	Outcrop	Paragneiss	n	10555	0	0					NA
201410	20140605	F	562418	5194900	2396689	Outcrop	Paragneiss	n	25000	0	0					NA
201411	20140604	F	562296	5194968	2396689	Outcrop	Paragneiss	n	34010	0	0					NA
201412	20140604	F	562088	5194503	2396688	Outcrop	Paragneiss	n	2300	0	0					NA
201413	20140605	F	560873	5195629	2396808	Outcrop	Paragneiss	n	4500	0	0					NA
201414	20140605	F	560880	5195510	2396808	Outcrop	Paragneiss	n	8500	0	0					NA
201415	20140605	F	562455	5195017	2396689	Outcrop	Paragneiss	n	36800	0	0					NA
201416	20140604	F	562278	5194337	2396681	Outcrop	Paragneiss	n	5200	0	0					NA
201417	20140522	F	563386	5194220	2396682	Outcrop	Paragneiss	n	14400	0	0					NA
201418	20140526	F	562296	5195557	2396696	Outcrop	Paragneiss	n	11200	0	0					NA
201419	20140522	F	563632	5194293	2396683	Outcrop	Paragneiss	n	2200	0	0					NA
201420	20140526	F	560194	5196136	2396807	Outcrop	Paragneiss	n	1150	0	0					NA
201421	20140522	F	563693	5194269	2396683	Outcrop	Paragneiss	n	10400	0	0					NA
201422	20140606	F	560837	5195803	2396808	Outcrop	Paragneiss	y	210	0	0		1.58	0.22	1.43	VO14100431
201423	20140609	F	559022	5196607	2396813	Outcrop	Paragneiss	y	213	0	0		2.89	1.57	2.77	VO14100431
201424	20140618	H	582024	5164534	2407297	Outcrop	Paragneiss	y	8000	0	0		4.62	2.23	4.55	VO14100431
201426	20140616	H	578797	5164706	2396504	Outcrop	Paragneiss	y	11000	0	0		9.76	1.93	8.93	VO14100431
201427	20140618	H	582180	5164343	2407297	Outcrop	Paragneiss	y	15030	0	0		4.63	3.62	4.52	VO14100431
201429	20140616	H	578902	5164672	2396504	Outcrop	Paragneiss	y	23120	0	0		5.48	4.04	5.27	VO14100431
201430	20140618	H	580571	5165738	2396513	Outcrop	Paragneiss	y	24400	0	0		8.44	1.96	7.81	VO14100431
201431	20140609	F	559568	5196304	2396813	Outcrop	Paragneiss	y	25000	0	0		3.44	0.53	3.24	VO14100431
201432	20140618	H	581950	5164699	2407297	Outcrop	Paragneiss	y	30200	0	0		6.71	2.78	6.39	VO14100431
201433	20140608	F	563900	5193156	2396676	Outcrop	Paragneiss	y	44300	0	0		2	5.78	1.89	VO14100431
201434	20140618	H	580670	5165669	2396513	Outcrop	Paragneiss	y	12372	0	0		6.27	3.37	5.86	VO14100431
201437	20140608	F	562776	5194593	2396689	Outcrop	Paragneiss	n	3400	0	0					NA
201438	20140607	F	560254	5195943	2396807	Outcrop	Paragneiss	n	9200	0	0					NA
201439	20140607	F	560558	5195990	2396808	Outcrop	Paragneiss	n	37200	0	0					NA
201440	20140607	F	560125	5195998	2396807	Outcrop	Paragneiss	n	28600	0	0					NA
201441	20140611	I	555067	5214626	2399848	Outcrop	Paragneiss	n	3500	0	0					NA
201442	20140527	F	560820	5195493	2396808	Outcrop	Paragneiss	n	22000	0	0					NA

Sample	Date	Claim Block	UTM WGS84 Z18		Claim	Sample Type	Rock Type	Laboratory Analysis	Beep Mat Values			Comment	Laboratory Analysis			Laboratory Certificat
			Easting	Northing					HFR	LFR	Ratio (%)		Total C (%)	Total S (%)	Cg %	
201443	20140526	F	560225	5196188	2396807	Outcrop	Paragneiss	n	0	0	0					NA
201444	20140527	F	561958	5194944	2396688	Outcrop	Paragneiss	n	1138	0	0					NA
201445	20140609	F	559879	5196478	2396814	Outcrop	Paragneiss	n	27800	0	0					NA
1053901	20140521	I	551618	5212072	2396479	Outcrop	Paragneiss	n	0	0	0					NA
1053902	20140521	I	551424	5212382	2396479	Boulder	Paragneiss	y	2850	815	29	Boulder, 70 cm x 70 cm X 40 cm, subangular to subrounded	2.12	4.01	2.1	VO14089795
1053903	20140521	I	551345	5212330	2396479	Outcrop	Paragneiss	n	43000	30000	70					NA
1053904	20140521	I	553949	5213947	2396497	Outcrop	Paragneiss	n	0	0	0					NA
1053905	20140522	F	563845	5194125	2396683	Outcrop	Paragneiss	y	19000	10500	55		4.61	4.52	4.66	VO14089795
1053906	20140522	F	563843	5194127	2396683	Outcrop	Paragneiss	y	1300	550	42		5.38	3	5.31	VO14089795
1053907	20140522	F	563837	5194121	2396683	Outcrop	Paragneiss	y	4700	2600	55		5.21	3.97	5.12	VO14089795
1053908	20140522	F	563793	5193936	2396683	Outcrop	Paragneiss	y	0	0	0	Very rusty, completely altered to rust, conductive over 40 m	2.22	8.69	2.14	VO14089795
1053909	20140522	F	563759	5193373	2396676	Outcrop	Paragneiss	n	12000	7400	62					NA
1053910	20140522	F	563757	5193376	2396676	Outcrop	Paragneiss	y	4200	2100	50		1.78	4.12	1.77	VO14089795
1053911	20140522	F	563761	5193375	2396676	Outcrop	Paragneiss	n	800	250	31					NA
1053912	20140522	F	563758	5193369	2396676	Outcrop	Paragneiss	n	13000	6700	52					NA
1053913	20140528	F	563031	5194291	2396682	Outcrop	Paragneiss	y	15520	10871	70	Conductive over 15 m	1.36	6.35	1.29	VO14089795
1053914	20140528	F	563028	5194312	2396682	Outcrop	Paragneiss	y	840	475	57	Conductive over 15 m	1.09	3.76	1.04	VO14089795
1053915	20140528	F	562999	5194235	2396682	Outcrop	Paragneiss	n	23200	13890	60					NA
1053916	20140528	F	563384	5194223	2396682	Outcrop	Paragneiss	n	15849	10486	66					NA
1053917	20140528	F	563333	5194127	2396682	Outcrop	Paragneiss	y	15550	10361	67		1.29	4.83	1.25	VO14089795
1053918	20140602	B	584843	5226449	2378059	Boulder	Marble	y	0	0	0	Marble, sampled for Zn (no anomalous Zn in analysis)	7.66	0.03	0.13	VO14089795
1053920	20140604	H	580503	5165760	2396513	Outcrop	Paragneiss	y	130	21	16		5.97	1.14	5.8	VO14089795
1053921	20140604	H	580501	5165759	2396513	Outcrop	Paragneiss	y	2400	1100	46		4.42	1.44	4.39	VO14089795
1053922	20140604	H	580510	5165763	2396513	Outcrop	Paragneiss	y	100	-7	-7		6.39	2.64	6.31	VO14089795
1053923	20140605	F	561796	5195209	2396688	Outcrop	Paragneiss	y	3862	1650	43		1.64	6.74	1.52	VO14089795
1053924	20140605	F	561832	5195415	2396695	Outcrop	Paragneiss	y	3777	2193	58		2.38	3.1	2.32	VO14089795
1053925	20140605	F	561592	5195174	2396688	Outcrop	Paragneiss	n	46880	33908	72					NA
1053926	20140605	F	561717	5195476	2396695	Outcrop	Paragneiss	y	28382	22000	78		1.62	14.3	1.51	VO14089795
1053927	20140605	F	561665	5195716	2396695	Outcrop	Paragneiss	n	21350	16855	79					NA
1053928	20140605	F	561453	5195325	2396809	Outcrop	Paragneiss	n	26747	15216	57					NA
1053929	20140605	F	561401	5195237	2396802	Outcrop	Paragneiss	y	4533	1949	43	Conductive over 5 m	5	3.7	4.98	VO14089795
1053930	20140606	F	561083	5195334	2396809	Outcrop	Paragneiss	n	12020	8564	71					NA
1053931	20140606	F	561344	5195608	2396809	Outcrop	Paragneiss	y	616	113	18		2.74	2.28	2.72	VO14089795
1053932	20140606	F	560871	5195630	2396808	Outcrop	Paragneiss	y	7127	4182	59	Conductive over 15 m	0.74	6.32	0.68	VO14089795
1053933	20140606	F	560858	5195618	2396808	Outcrop	Paragneiss	y	4858	2516	52		4.29	0.75	4.18	VO14089795
1053934	20140610	I	549714	5212251	2396651	Outcrop	Paragneiss	y	22418	12924	58		15.95	1.65	13.7	VO14100431

Sample	Date	Claim Block	UTM WGS84 Z18		Claim	Sample Type	Rock Type	Laboratory Analysis	Beep Mat Values			Comment	Laboratory Analysis			Laboratory Certificat
			Easting	Northing					HFR	LFR	Ratio (%)		Total C (%)	Total S (%)	Cg %	
1053935	20140610	I	550382	5212328	2396652	Outcrop	Paragneiss	y	0	0	0		14.55	0.13	12.3	VO14100431
1053936	20140611	I	555250	5213369	2396492	Outcrop	Paragneiss	y	563	251	45	At contact with granitoid?	4.92	2.31	4.54	VO14100431
1053937	20140616	H	577964	5164961	2396509	Outcrop	Paragneiss	y	1443	215	15		6.27	3.21	5.9	VO14100431
1053938	20140616	H	578109	5164831	2399855	Outcrop	Paragneiss	y	1165	512	44		1.16	3.3	1.03	VO14100431
1053939	20140616	H	578849	5164796	2396504	Outcrop	Paragneiss	y	17872	9598	54		5.61	3.39	5.21	VO14100431
TR5-01	20140721	I	549703	5212244	2396651	Subcrop	Paragneiss	y	350	84	24	2 m channel sample collected in a trench	3.81	1.79	3.78	VO14129125
TR5-02	20140721	I	549706	5212234	2396651	Subcrop	Paragneiss	y	1623	714.12	44	1 m channel sample collected in a trench	7.09	9.52	6.65	VO14129125
TR5-03	20140721	I	549709	5212227	2396651	Subcrop	Paragneiss	y	8600	6966	81	1 m channel sample collected in a trench	1.95	2.74	1.52	VO14129125
TR6-01	20140721	I	550382	5212328	2396652	Subcrop	Paragneiss	y				2.3 m channel sample collected in a small trench	8.68	0.12	8.44	VO14129125

### **Appendix 3:**

2014 Grab and Channel Sample Laboratory Certificates



ALS Canada Ltd.  
2103 Dollarton Hwy  
North Vancouver BC V7H 0A7  
Téléphone: 604 984 0221 Télécopieur: 604 984 0218  
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À: ED EXPLORATION INC.  
6 CHEMIN DES BOULEAUX  
L ANGE- GARDIEN QC J8L 0G2

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**CERTIFICAT VO14089795**

Projet: MATAWINIE

Ce rapport s'applique aux 28 échantillons de roche soumis à notre laboratoire de Val d'Or, QC, Canada le 11- JUIN- 2014.

Les résultats sont transmis à:

ANTOINE CLOUTIER

ERIC DESAULNIERS

**PRÉPARATION ÉCHANTILLONS**

CODE ALS	DESCRIPTION
WEI- 21	Poids échantillon reçu
PUL- QC	Test concassage QC
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
CRU- QC	Test concassage QC

**PROCÉDURES ANALYTIQUES**

CODE ALS	DESCRIPTION	INSTRUMENT
C- IR07	Total carbone (Leco)	LECO
S- IR08	Soufre total (Leco)	LECO
C- IR18		LECO

À: ED EXPLORATION INC.  
ATTN: ANTOINE CLOUTIER  
6 CHEMIN DES BOULEAUX  
L ANGE- GARDIEN QC J8L 0G2

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

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

Signature:

Colin Ramshaw, Vancouver Laboratory Manager



ALS Canada Ltd.  
 2103 Dollarton Hwy  
 North Vancouver BC V7H 0A7  
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À: ED EXPLORATION INC.  
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Projet: MATAWINIE

**CERTIFICAT D'ANALYSE VO14089795**

Description échantillon	Méthode élément unités L.D.	WEI- 21 Poids reçu kg 0.02	C- IR07 C %	S- IR08 S %	C- IR18 C Graphi %
201401		0.95	2.21	7.51	2.10
201402		2.11	1.34	3.47	1.27
201403		1.77	1.91	4.01	1.86
201404		1.98	1.65	5.77	1.57
201405		2.25	2.67	3.32	2.61
1053902		1.99	2.12	4.01	2.10
1053905		2.16	4.61	4.52	4.66
1053906		2.80	5.38	3.00	5.31
1053907		2.39	5.21	3.97	5.12
1053908		2.09	2.22	8.69	2.14
1053910		1.66	1.78	4.12	1.77
1053913		1.28	1.36	6.35	1.29
1053914		1.61	1.09	3.76	1.04
1053917		0.88	1.29	4.83	1.25
1053918		2.10	7.66	0.03	0.13
1053920		2.68	5.97	1.14	5.80
1053921		0.76	4.42	1.44	4.39
1053922		1.02	6.39	2.64	6.31
1053923		0.87	1.64	6.74	1.52
1053924		1.88	2.38	3.10	2.32
1053926		0.72	1.62	14.30	1.51
1053929		0.47	5.00	3.70	4.98
1053931		1.35	2.74	2.28	2.72
1053932		1.72	0.74	6.32	0.68
1053933		1.64	4.29	0.75	4.18



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Compte: EDEXPL

Projet: MATAWINIE

**CERTIFICAT D'ANALYSE VO14089795**

### COMMENTAIRE DE CERTIFICAT

#### ADRESSE DE LABORATOIRE

Applique à la Méthode:	Traité à ALS Val d'Or, 1324 Rue Turcotte, Val d'Or, QC, Canada.			
	CRU- 31	CRU- QC	LOG- 22	PUL- 31
	PUL- QC	SPL- 21	WEI- 21	
Applique à la Méthode:	Traité à ALS Vancouver, 2103 Dollarton Hwy, North Vancouver, BC, Canada.			
	C- IR07	C- IR18	S- IR08	



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## CERTIFICAT VO14100431

Projet: MATAWINIE

Ce rapport s'applique aux 23 échantillons de roche soumis à notre laboratoire de Val d'Or, QC, Canada le 30- JUIN- 2014.

Les résultats sont transmis à:

ANTOINE CLOUTIER

ERIC DESAULNIERS

## PRÉPARATION ÉCHANTILLONS

CODE ALS	DESCRIPTION
WEI- 21	Poids échantillon reçu
CRU- QC	Test concassage QC
PUL- QC	Test concassage QC
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
C- IR07	Total carbone (Leco)	LECO
S- IR08	Soufre total (Leco)	LECO
C- IR18		LECO

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

Signature:

Colin Ramshaw, Vancouver Laboratory Manager



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Projet: MATAWINIE

**CERTIFICAT D'ANALYSE VO14100431**

Description échantillon	Méthode élément unités L.D.	WEI- 21 Poids reçu kg 0.02	C- IR07 C % 0.01	S- IR08 S % 0.01	C- IR18 C Graphi % 0.02
201422		1.26	1.58	0.22	1.43
201423		1.92	2.89	1.57	2.77
201424		2.28	4.62	2.23	4.55
201426		2.34	9.76	1.93	8.93
201427		2.25	4.63	3.62	4.52
201429		3.06	5.48	4.04	5.27
201430		2.08	8.44	1.96	7.81
201431		0.87	3.44	0.53	3.24
201432		2.11	6.71	2.78	6.39
201433		1.67	2.00	5.78	1.89
201434		1.98	6.27	3.37	5.86
1053934		1.16	15.95	1.65	13.70
1053935		1.57	14.55	0.13	12.30
1053936		0.85	4.92	2.31	4.54
1053937		2.22	6.27	3.21	5.90
1053938		1.36	1.16	3.30	1.03
1053939		1.40	5.61	3.39	5.21



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Projet: MATAWINIE

**CERTIFICAT D'ANALYSE VO14100431**

### COMMENTAIRE DE CERTIFICAT

#### ADRESSE DE LABORATOIRE

Applique à la Méthode:	Traité à ALS Val d'Or, 1324 Rue Turcotte, Val d'Or, QC, Canada.		
	CRU- 31	CRU- QC	LOG- 22
	PUL- QC	SPL- 21	WEI- 21
			PUL- 31
Applique à la Méthode:	Traité à ALS Vancouver, 2103 Dollarton Hwy, North Vancouver, BC, Canada.		
	C- IR07	C- IR18	S- IR08



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**CERTIFICAT VO14101134**

Projet: MATAWINIE

Ce rapport s'applique à 1 échantillon de roche soumis à notre laboratoire de Val d'Or, QC, Canada le 2- JUIL- 2014.

Les résultats sont transmis à:

ERIC DESAULNIERS

**PRÉPARATION ÉCHANTILLONS**

CODE ALS	DESCRIPTION
FND- 02a	Localiser échantillon au laboratoire subsidiaire

**PROCÉDURES ANALYTIQUES**

CODE ALS	DESCRIPTION
ME- MS61	ICP- MS 48 éléments, quatre acides

À: ED EXPLORATION INC.  
ATTN: ERIC DESAULNIERS  
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\*\*\*\*\* Voir la page d'annexe pour les commentaires en ce qui concerne ce certificat \*\*\*\*\*

Signature:

Colin Ramshaw, Vancouver Laboratory Manager



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Projet: MATAWINIE

**CERTIFICAT D'ANALYSE VO14101134**

Description échantillon	Méthode élément unités L.D.	ME- MS61	ME- MS61	ME- MS61	ME- MS61	ME- MS61	ME- MS61	ME- MS61	ME- MS61	ME- MS61	ME- MS61	ME- MS61	ME- MS61	ME- MS61	ME- MS61	
		Ag ppm 0.01	Al % 0.01	As ppm 0.2	Ba ppm 10	Be ppm 0.05	Bi ppm 0.01	Ca % 0.01	Cd ppm 0.02	Ce ppm 0.01	Co ppm 0.1	Cr ppm 1	Cs ppm 0.05	Cu ppm 0.2	Fe % 0.01	Ga ppm 0.05
1053918		0.02	0.29	<0.2	220	0.11	0.01	18.65	0.13	14.50	1.1	16	0.41	5.1	0.27	0.95



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Projet: MATAWINIE

**CERTIFICAT D'ANALYSE VO14101134**

Description échantillon	Méthode élément unités L.D.	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	ME- MS61 Rb ppm 0.1
1053918		0.20	0.2	0.006	0.24	7.5	6.7	13.40	120	1.10	0.02	0.6	3.1	220	8.6	7.8



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**CERTIFICAT D'ANALYSE VO14101134**

Description échantillon	Méthode élément unités L.D.	ME- MS61	ME- MS61	ME- MS61	ME- MS61	ME- MS61	ME- MS61	ME- MS61	ME- MS61	ME- MS61	ME- MS61	ME- MS61	ME- MS61	ME- MS61	ME- MS61	
		Re ppm 0.002	S % 0.01	Sb ppm 0.05	Sc ppm 0.1	Se ppm 1	Sn ppm 0.2	Sr ppm 0.2	Ta ppm 0.05	Te ppm 0.05	Th ppm 0.2	Ti % 0.005	Tl ppm 0.02	U ppm 0.1	V ppm 1	W ppm 0.1
1053918		<0.002	0.03	0.08	0.7	1	<0.2	528	0.08	<0.05	0.6	0.027	0.06	0.4	5	0.3



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Projet: MATAWINIE

**CERTIFICAT D'ANALYSE VO14101134**

Description échantillon	Méthode élément unités L.D.	ME- MS61	ME- MS61	ME- MS61
		Y ppm 0.1	Zn ppm 2	Zr ppm 0.5
1053918		1.9	29	6.5



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Projet: MATAWINIE

**CERTIFICAT D'ANALYSE VO14101134**

### COMMENTAIRE DE CERTIFICAT

#### COMMENTAIRES ANALYTIQUES

Applique à la Méthode: L'analyse des terres rares peut être partiellement soluble avec cette méthode.  
ME- MS61

#### ADRESSE DE LABORATOIRE

Applique à la Méthode: Traité à ALS Vancouver, 2103 Dollarton Hwy, North Vancouver, BC, Canada.  
FND- 02a ME- MS61



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**CERTIFICAT VO14129125**

Projet: MATAWINIE

Ce rapport s'applique aux 87 échantillons de roche soumis à notre laboratoire de Val d'Or, QC, Canada le 25- AOUT- 2014.

Les résultats sont transmis à:

ANTOINE CLOUTIER

ERIC DESAULNIERS

**PRÉPARATION ÉCHANTILLONS**

CODE ALS	DESCRIPTION
WEI- 21	Poids échantillon reçu
CRU- QC	Test concassage QC
PUL- QC	Test concassage QC
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
C- IR18		LECO
C- IR07	Total carbone (Leco)	LECO
S- IR08	Soufre total (Leco)	LECO

À: ED EXPLORATION INC.  
ATTN: ANTOINE CLOUTIER  
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\*\*\*\*\* Voir la page d'annexe pour les commentaires en ce qui concerne ce certificat \*\*\*\*\*

Signature:

Colin Ramshaw, Vancouver Laboratory Manager



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Projet: MATAWINIE

**CERTIFICAT D'ANALYSE VO14129125**

Description échantillon	Méthode élément unités L.D.	WEI- 21	C- IR18	C- IR07	S- IR08
		Poids reçu kg 0.02	C Graphi % 0.02	C % 0.01	S % 0.01
TR1- 01		14.58	5.98	6.37	1.43
TR1- 02		17.91	6.81	7.65	2.38
TR1- 03		14.96	5.56	6.18	1.85
TR1- 04		14.56	6.97	7.71	2.35
TR1- 05		18.21	6.15	6.74	2.55
TR1- 06		18.27	4.58	4.99	2.69
TR1- 07		12.64	6.39	6.94	3.30
TR1- 08		15.52	5.64	6.19	3.73
TR1- 09		16.71	3.46	3.73	3.02
TR1- 10		16.42	3.35	3.63	2.64
TR1- 11		16.38	2.07	2.11	1.83
TR1- 12		14.45	3.59	3.82	1.98
TR1- 13		14.67	3.60	3.79	2.06
TR1- 14		15.50	3.59	3.82	1.99
TR1- 15		13.78	4.61	4.83	2.21
TR1- 16		14.29	3.86	4.11	2.53
TR1- 17		17.80	2.52	2.62	1.00
TR1- 18		10.89	1.90	1.96	1.69
TR1- 19		11.58	1.63	1.67	1.89
TR1- 20		12.64	4.85	5.29	2.41
TR1- 21		16.08	1.88	1.93	1.45
TR1- 22		14.92	7.53	8.33	3.24
TR1- 23		15.47	2.95	3.02	2.20
TR1- 24		17.49	5.08	5.40	3.13
TR2- 01		11.39	3.81	4.16	2.19
TR2- 02		10.25	6.01	6.56	2.99
TR2- 03		11.00	5.66	6.09	2.97
TR2- 04		12.81	5.31	5.82	3.22
TR2- 05		11.97	5.98	6.76	3.75
TR2- 06		21.92	6.08	6.75	3.76
TR2- 07		13.56	6.32	6.96	3.85
TR2- 08		11.82	5.69	6.43	3.60
TR2- 09		9.43	6.13	6.59	3.49
TR2- 10		10.72	6.10	6.63	3.43
TR2- 11		15.13	5.85	6.37	3.29
TR2- 12		21.47	6.32	6.92	3.33
TR3- 01		12.86	4.28	4.58	3.59
TR3- 02		11.40	5.30	5.94	3.31
TR3- 03		16.72	3.42	3.71	2.42
TR3- 04		13.74	3.92	4.29	3.12



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Projet: MATAWINIE

**CERTIFICAT D'ANALYSE VO14129125**

Description échantillon	Méthode élément unités L.D.	WEI- 21	C- IR18	C- IR07	S- IR08
		Poids reçu kg 0.02	C: Graphi % 0.02	C % 0.01	S % 0.01
TR3- 05		14.90	4.36	4.60	2.99
TR3- 06		17.89	4.25	4.61	3.14
TR3- 07		17.17	4.29	4.78	3.24
TR3- 08		9.00	3.43	3.74	2.99
TR3- 09		13.65	4.13	4.48	2.71
TR3- 10		18.50	4.45	4.86	3.25
TR3- 11		16.49	3.33	3.64	3.54
TR3- 12		14.29	9.26	10.00	0.26
TR3- 13		16.60	14.40	16.60	12.30
TR3- 14		17.84	4.70	5.38	7.00
TR3- 15		19.74	6.50	7.14	3.05
TR3- 16		17.03	4.86	5.25	2.92
TR3- 17		18.16	5.40	5.69	3.15
TR3- 18		13.94	3.04	3.19	1.90
TR3- 19		9.30	3.06	3.10	1.56
TR3- 20		13.35	4.31	4.72	1.75
TR3- 21		14.32	13.10	13.70	10.80
TR4- 01		15.38	4.70	4.96	1.99
TR4- 02		13.33	4.50	4.94	3.00
TR4- 03		13.06	4.27	4.69	2.04
TR4- 04		12.41	5.76	6.25	2.43
TR4- 05		11.51	5.15	5.69	1.22
TR4- 06		13.40	5.53	6.16	0.16
TR4- 07		14.61	5.99	6.65	1.60
TR4- 08		14.89	6.31	7.12	0.60
TR4- 09		11.11	5.66	6.29	1.19
TR4- 10		13.34	3.27	3.61	2.05
TR4- 11		11.76	6.62	7.28	2.21
TR4- 12		12.68	5.06	5.80	0.59
TR4- 13		11.92	3.49	3.59	0.44
TR4- 14		13.05	4.80	4.81	2.15
TR5- 01		13.06	3.78	3.81	1.79
TR5- 02		8.47	6.65	7.09	9.52
TR5- 03		3.37	1.52	1.95	2.74
TR6- 01		14.96	8.44	8.68	0.12
201446		4.50	6.26	6.39	3.05
201447		3.06	6.16	5.74	3.12



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Projet: MATAWINIE

**CERTIFICAT D'ANALYSE VO14129125**

Description échantillon	Méthode élément unités L.D.	WEI- 21 Poids reçu kg 0.02	C- IR18 C Graphi % 0.02	C- IR07 C % 0.01	S- IR08 S % 0.01



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**CERTIFICAT D'ANALYSE VO14129125**

### COMMENTAIRE DE CERTIFICAT

#### ADRESSE DE LABORATOIRE

Applique à la Méthode:	Traité à ALS Val d'Or, 1324 Rue Turcotte, Val d'Or, QC, Canada.		
	CRU- 31	CRU- QC	LOG- 22
	PUL- QC	SPL- 21	WEI- 21
			PUL- 31
Applique à la Méthode:	Traité à ALS Vancouver, 2103 Dollarton Hwy, North Vancouver, BC, Canada.		
	C- IR07	C- IR18	S- IR08

## **Appendix 4:**

Sample TR2-07 Flake Size Distribution Report and Results (SGS Canada Inc.)

Test No: F3

Project No: 14236-001 Operator: Oliver Peters

Date: October 6th, 2014

**Purpose:**

Exploratory batch cleaner test on new composite to evaluate the upgrading potential of the ore and to establish a preliminary flake size distribution

**Procedure:**

As outlined below

**Feed:**

2 kg of -6 mesh of the Matawinie Sep 14 composite

**Primary Grind:**

4 min @ 65% in Titan mill #2 with ceramic media

**Polishing Grind**

30 min @ 65% in Titan mill #4 with ceramic media

Scav Tailings P<sub>80</sub> = 276 microns

Stage	Reagents, g/t			Time, minutes			pH
	Fuel Oil	MIBC	Lime	Grind	Cond.	Froth	
							5.0
Rougher 1	10	10	985		1	1.0	9.0
Rougher 2	10	10			1	0.5	
Primary Grind				4			
Scavenger 1	10	10	370		1	1.0	9.0
Polishing Grind				30			
1st Clnr	10	10			1	2.5	
2nd Clnr 1	0	0			1	1.5	
2nd Clnr 2	10	10			1	0.5	
3rd Clnr 1	0	0			1	1.25	
3rd Clnr 2	10	10			1	0.5	
4th Clnr	0	0			1	1.25	
<b>Total</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>1,355</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>10</b>	

Stage	Flash/Ro/Scav	Cleaner
Flotation Cell	4L	4L
Speed (rpm)	1,800	1,500

**Metallurgical Balance**

Product	Weight		Assays, %	% Distr.
	g	%	C(t)	C(t)
4th Clnr Conc	135.8	6.9	95.5	94.7
4th Clnr Tails	1.7	0.1	70.1	0.9
3rd Clnr Tails	3.1	0.2	39.9	0.9
2nd Clnr Tails	10.0	0.5	10.2	0.7
1st Clnr Tails	88.9	4.5	0.76	0.5
Rougher Tails	1725.7	87.8	0.18	2.3
Head ( calc. )	1965.2	100.0	6.97	100.0
Head (direct)			6.81	

Combined Products	Weight		Assays, %	% Distr.
	g	%	C(t)	C(t)
4th Clnr Con	135.8	6.9	95.5	94.7
3rd Clnr Conc	137.5	7.0	95.2	95.6
2nd Clnr Conc	140.6	7.2	94.0	96.5
1st Clnr Conc	150.6	7.7	88.4	97.2
Flash & Ro & Scav Conc	239.5	12.2	55.9	97.7

**Size Fraction Analysis of 4th Clnr Conc - P<sub>80</sub> = 377 microns**

Product Concentrate	Weight		Assays, %	% Distr.
	g	%	C(t)	C(t)
+32 mesh	7.5	5.5	98.4	5.6
+48 mesh	33.4	24.6	99.3	25.3
+65 mesh	28.8	21.2	98.4	21.6
+80 mesh	12.2	9.0	96.9	9.0
+100 mesh	10.0	7.4	95.8	7.4
+150 mesh	12.3	9.1	95.4	9.0
+200 mesh	8.1	6.0	92.4	5.8
-200 mesh	23.5	17.3	90.4	16.2
Total Concentrate	135.8	100.1	96.3	100.0