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BESCHEFER EAST PROPERTY COMPILATION AND TARGET GENERATION REPORT BESCHEFER TOWNSHIP, WEST MATAGAMI REGION, QUEBEC

INTERNATIONAL EXPLORERS AND PROSPECTORS INC.

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1 INTRODUCTION

The four Beschefer Township claims ("the Property") that are the subject of this compilation report were staked in June 2012 and are up for their second renewal in June 2016. In anticipation of a drilling program to test for gold mineralization associated with the B-14 fault structure, a compilation or previous work on and in the vicinity of the property was undertaken and is reported here. The principal features that favor gold on the property are magnetic anomalies that have been interpreted by Consorem (see geology of Matagami-Selbaie-Detour region, www.consorem.ca, 2013) as similar in nature to the B-14 alkalic quartz diorite intrusion. Other geophysical features such as gridded chargeability provide support for the presence of a potentially gold-bearing sulphide-rich zone on the Property.

This report presents a compilation of all significant exploration results on the Property and surrounding area along with a summary of selected orogenic gold deposits in the Abitibi and compares the features of the different deposits with the B-14 Gold Zone to generate a metallogenic synthesis to drive exploration on the Property.

The Property is located within the same lithotectonic domain as the Selbaie Mine and the B-26 polymetallic deposit. However the focus of this targeting exercise is on discovery of gold mineralization related to the B-14 gold mineralized zone.

All coordinates in use in this report are in UTM NAD83 Zone17 coordinates unless otherwise specified.

2 DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY AND ACCESS

The Beschefer property is located in Beschefer Township, approximately 130 km west of Matagami, 14 km southeast of the abandoned Selbaie Mine, and 225 km north of Val d'Or, in the province of Quebec (Figure 1). The Property consists of four irregular claims that totaling 50.91 hectares. The claims were staked in June 2012 and are up for renewal before the 21st of June 2016.

Access to the property is generally from La Sarre and Villebois on the old Selbaie mine road, which is usable 12 months a year. A winter road leads south from the Selbaie road from UTM

NAD83 coordinates 659,850East and 5,519,360North. The Property is located approximately 6km to the south of the Selbaie road along the winter access road leading to the B-14 Gold Zone and beyond.

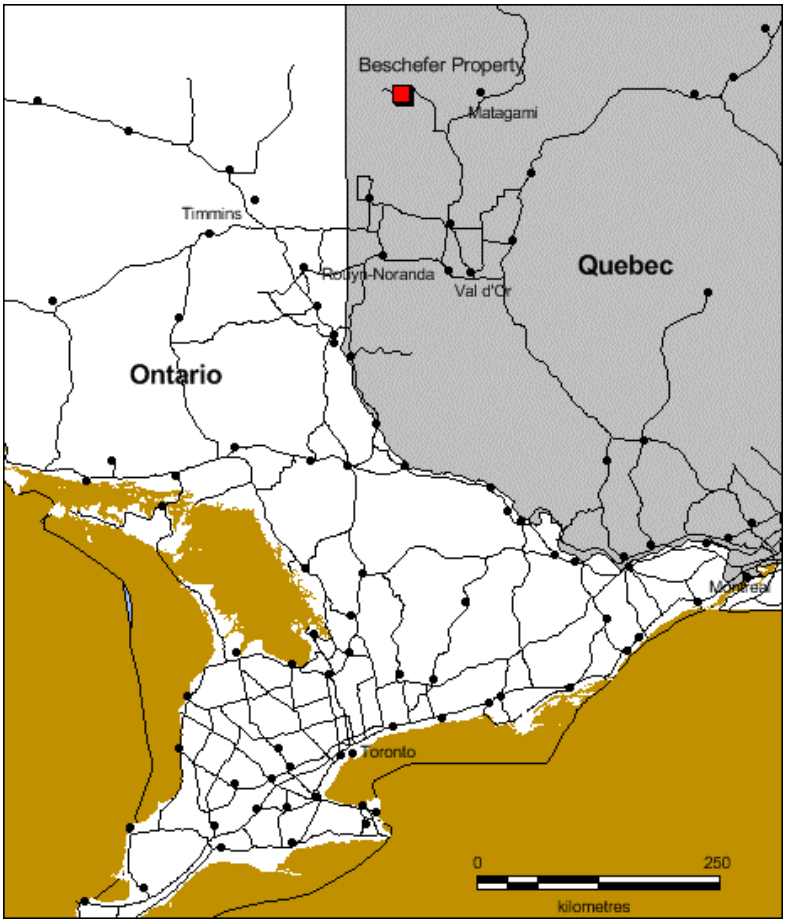


Figure 1: Location of Beschefer Property.

Table 1: Claims that are object of this report

CLAIM_ID	AREA_HA	DATE_ISSUED	DATE_EXPIRY	OWNER
2352427	3.69	22/06/2012	21/06/2016	Explorers Alliance Corporation
2352426	11.4	22/06/2012	21/06/2016	Explorers Alliance Corporation
2352428	19.27	22/06/2012	21/06/2016	Explorers Alliance Corporation
2352429	16.55	22/06/2012	21/06/2016	Explorers Alliance Corporation

3 REGIONAL AND LOCAL GEOLOGY

The Property is located in the northern part of the late Archean Abitibi greenstone belt of Quebec on the southeastern flank of the Brouillan Volcanic Complex, near its southern contact with the Enjalran Domain volcanics (Figure 2). The contact itself is defined by the Enjalran Deformation zone, a major structural discontinuity that is marked by a regional-scale graphitic conductive horizon.

The Brouillan tonalitic batholith is a large syn-vocanic intrusion that is overlain by a coeval sequence of calc-alkaline to transitional mafic to felsic volcanics and tuffs which are host to the Selbaie Mine, a syn-volcanic VMS and epithermal district which produced 56 Mt of ore grading 0.87% Cu, 1.85% Zn, 38.11 g/t Ag and 0.56 g/t Au. The Selbaie deposit was discovered in 1974 and operated from 1981 to 2001, initially from an underground mine but then from 1987 from an open pit deposit.

SOQUEM's B-26 polymetallic deposit is located approximately 10 km to the southwest of the Property and immediately north of the Enjalran Fault (see Figure 2). The B-26 is actually composed of two deposits, both of which have historic resource estimates on record. The B-26 zone has an estimated 600,000 tonnes at 2.8% Cu and 2.8 g/t Au and the East zone contains an estimated 750,000 tonnes at 1.98% Cu and 0.37 g/t Au.

The reader is cautioned that IEP has not undertaken any independent investigation of the dimensions, quantity or grade of the mineralization referred to in the above text, therefore the historical data should not be relied upon. At best IEP views this historical data as a conceptual indication of the potential size and grade of the base metal and gold deposits in the area, and this data is relevant to ongoing exploration efforts. IEP is not treating any historical estimate as Current mineral resources or mineral reserves.

In the vicinity of the property the geology has been subdivided into a lower Volcanic Suite, located to the north and in the footwall of the B-14 Fault, and the Upper Volcanic Suite and quartz diorite intrusion located in the hangingwall and to the south of the B-14 Fault (Figure 3).

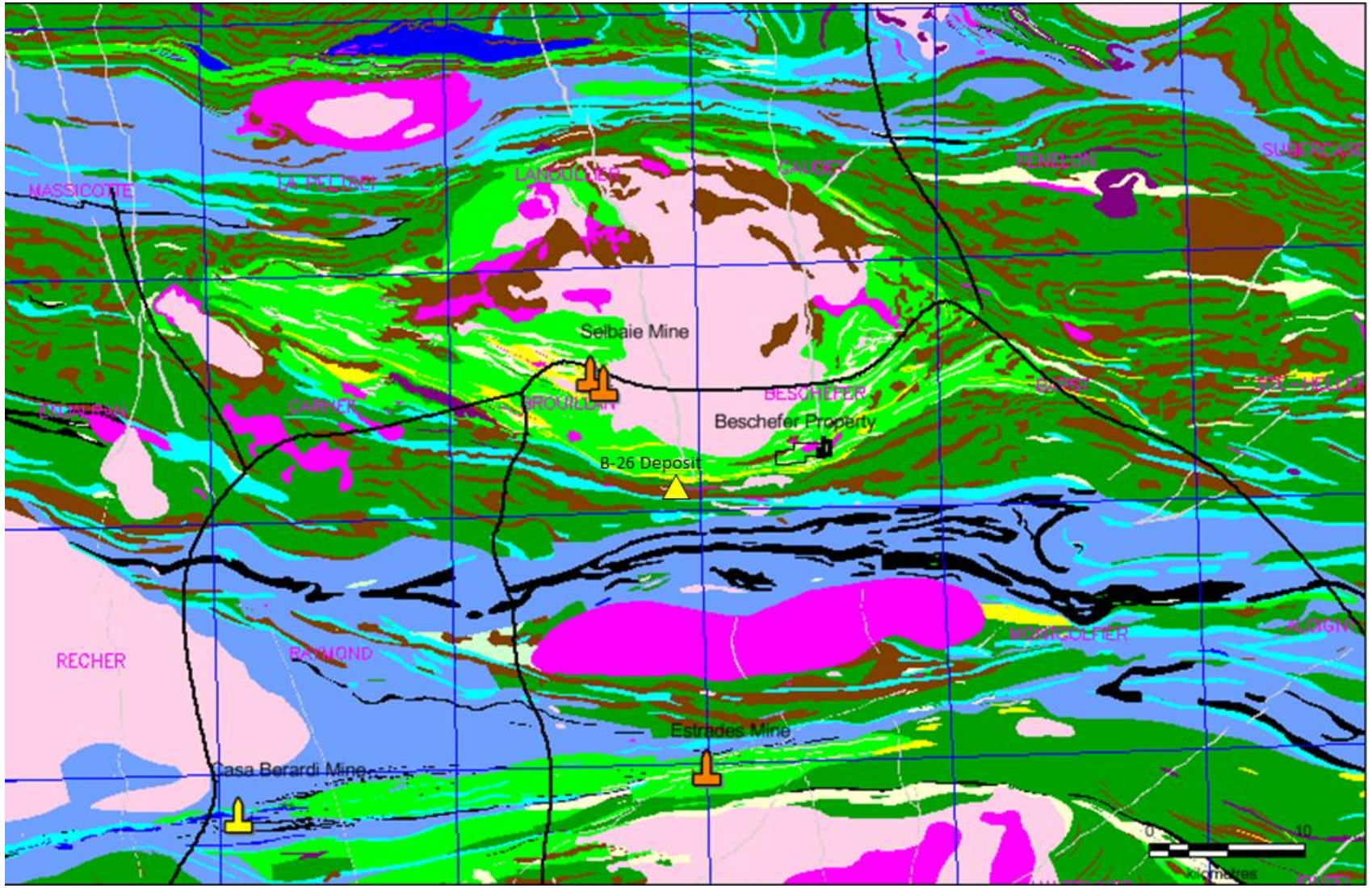


Figure 2: Regional Geology, Selbaie Detour Belt, northern Abitibi, Quebec (Geology from Consorem, 2013).

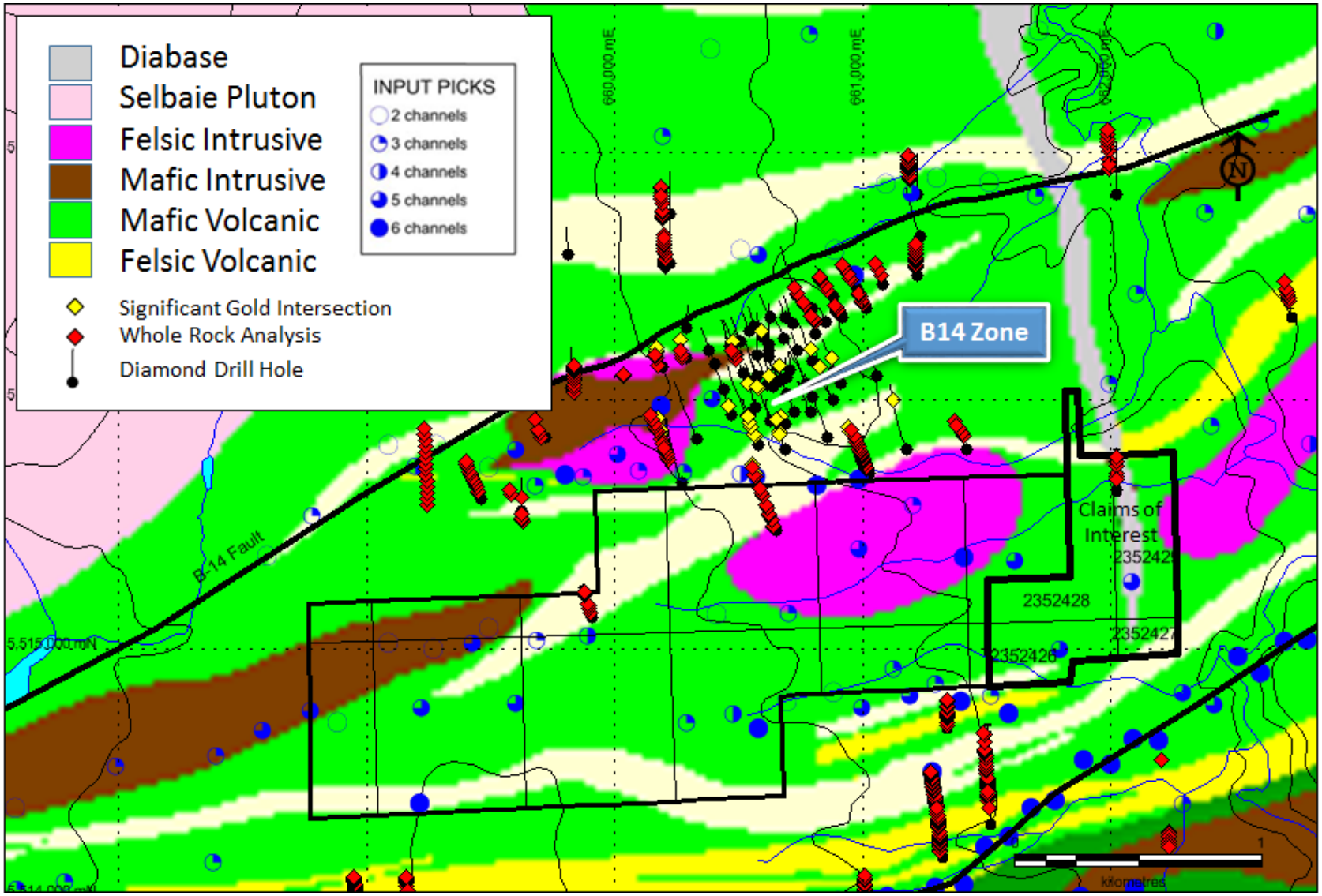


Figure 3: Local Geology, Beschefer Property (Geology from Consorem, 2013).

4 METALLOGENY OF ABITIBI OROGENIC GOLD DEPOSITS

The Abitibi greenstone belt is among the most gold endowed entities in the world. The southern part of the belt includes the Timmins, Matheson, Kirkland-Larder Lake, Cadillac, Malartic and Val d'Or camps had been the subject of continuous gold production for over a century and have produced over 200m ounces of gold. In the northern part of the Abitibi belt the Casa Berardi, Joutel and Detour camps have also been important producers with the latter Detour mine now reincarnated as a very large open pit producer. Each of these mining districts have elements in common and also unique features that distinguish the camp from other gold rich districts. The following is a brief summary of mineralization in selected Abitibi gold camps.

4.1 TIMMINS GOLD DISTRICT

The Timmins area is a world-class orogenic gold district with numerous multi-million ounce deposits. Studies in the region have been very helpful to improve our general understanding of this important deposit type.

As a rule, orogenic gold systems include (Figure 4):

a) A source of energy, fluids and metals that enables the system to work
b) Pathway structures where the mineralization can migrate
c) Host rocks properties available to trap the mineralization

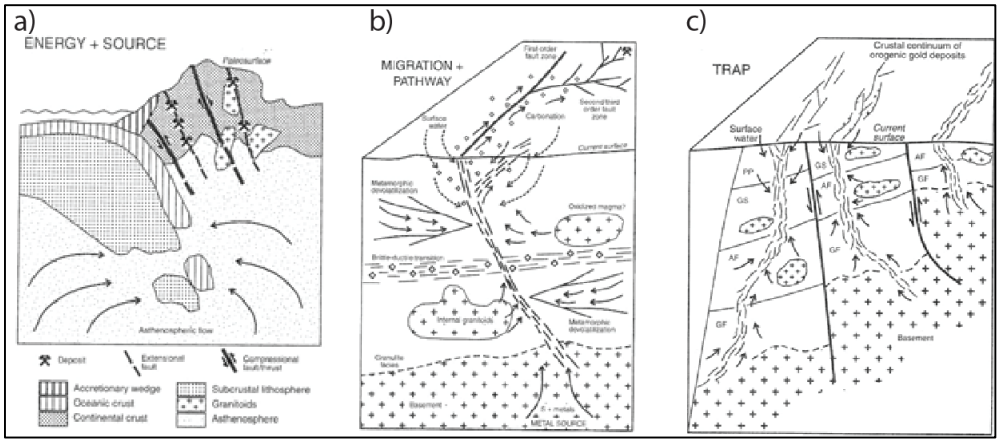


Figure 4: Gold orogenic deposit (a) Energy and source of fluids (b) Pathway and migration of fluids (c) Mineralization traps (Hagemann et al., 2000)

The fluids in an orogenic system are composed of surface water, metamorphic and magmatic fluids (Figure 5 (a)). The alteration of the host rock is different depending of the proximity of the main fluid passageways. A proximal zone, an intermediate zone and a distal zone of alteration are often visible (Figure 5 (b)) (Colvine et al., 1988; Groves et al., 1989; Ho et al., 1990; McCuaig and Kerrich, 1998, S. G. Hagemann, 2000).

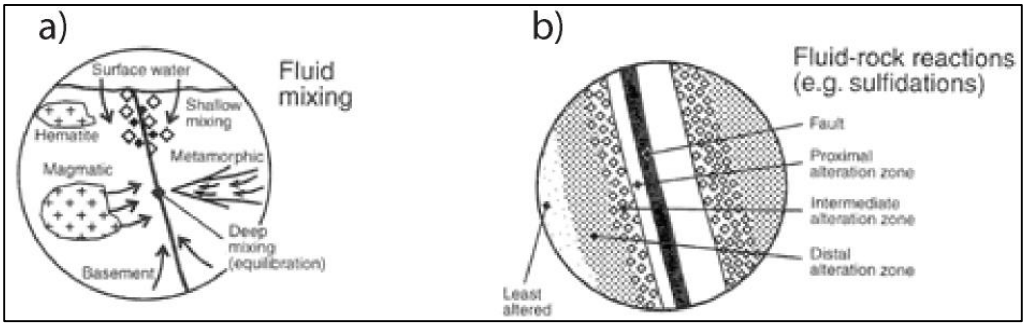


Figure 5: Fluid mixing (a) and fluid-rock (b) reaction in gold orogenic deposit (Hagemann et al., 2000)

The deposits in the Hollinger-McIntyre gold system are orogenic “porphyry style” gold deposits. The mineralization occurs in alkalic to calc-alkalic basalt of the Timiskaming assemblage near the Porcupine Destor Deformation Zone (Smith and Kesler, 1985; Mason and Melnik, 1986; Spooner et al., 1987; Channer and Spooner, 1991; S. G. Hagemann, 2000).

Two mineralization styles are present in these mines:

- An intrusion-hosted vein quartz-feldspar “porphyry style” with disseminated Cu, Mo, Au, Ag and sulfides in the wall rock and the veins. Hydrothermal alteration is visible with distal anhydrite and proximal Sericite-Albite.

- A gold-rich quartz-carbonate vein system with ankerite, albite, scheelite, chlorite, tourmaline, sulfide, tellurides, native bismuth and gold. The mineralization is situated in a northeast-southwest trending, brittle ductile Hollinger shear zone characterized by a northeastern-striking foliation that dips 80°. The different stages of vein formation seem to be synchronous with the establishment of the shear zone and controlled by favorable lithological units, stratigraphic contacts and the position of the porphyry feeder.

4.2 Detour Gold Mine

The Detour Lake gold district is located in northeastern Ontario, on the northern edge of the Abitibi Greenstone belt near the Quebec border. The original Detour Lake deposit was discovered in 1974 by Amoco Canada and entered production by open pit mining in 1983 followed by underground mining in 1987. In 1999 the mine was shut down and reclamation initiated in response to low prevailing gold prices. During the previous 17 years the Detour Lake mine produced an estimated 1.76M ounces of gold from 14.3 Mt of ore at an average grade of 3.2 g/t Au.

The mining property was sold to Pelangio-Larder Mines Ltd and Franco-Nevada Company Ltd in 1998 who formed the Detour Lake Joint Venture. Between 2004 and 2006, the operator Pelangio, drilled 127 holes totaling nearly 30,000m and produced a new resource estimate predicated on a new development concept of a large, low grade bulk minable deposit. This lead to redevelopment of the Detour Lake mine and commercial operation in September 2013.

As of early 2016 the Detour Lake Mine had proven and probable mineral reserves of 462.9 Mt of ore at a grade of 1.00 g/t Au for a total of 14.816 M ounces and an additional measured and indicated mineral resource of 83.6 Mt at a grade of 1.07 g/t Au for a total of 2.871 M ounces. According to the company’s website as of the date of this report the mine is expected to produce for 23 years on the basis of current reserves.

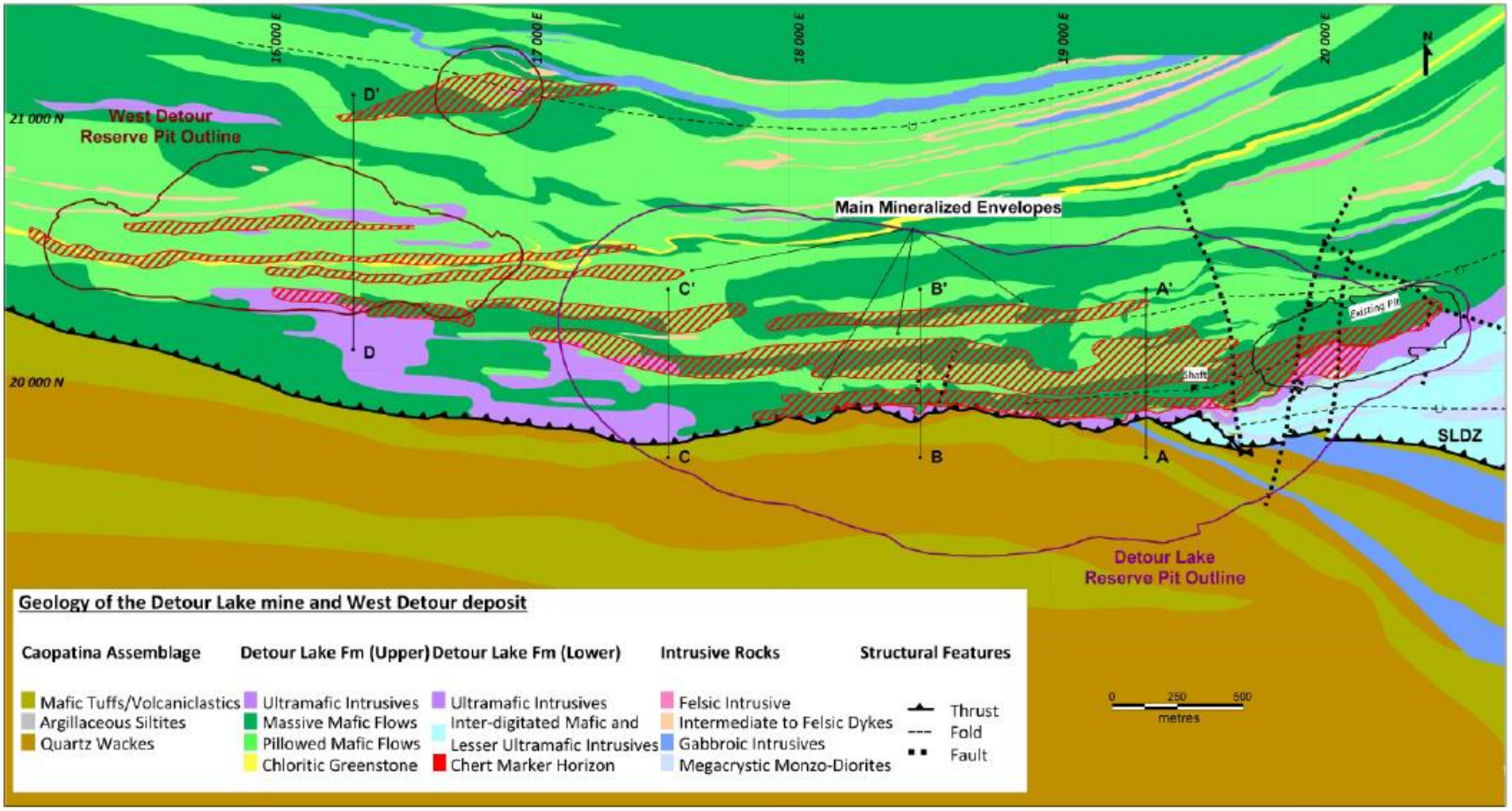


Figure 6: Surface Geology of Detour Mine (From Detour Gold NI43-101 Report, 25 January 2016)

The geology of the Detour Lake district consists of Deloro Assemblage volcanics (2730-2724 Ma) in structural contact with younger sedimentary rocks of the Caopatina Assemblage (2690-2685 Ma) across Sunday Lake Deformation Zone, a major structural discontinuity of the Destor-Porcupine and Cadillac-Larder Lake breaks (Figure 6). All the gold mineralization in the Detour Lake district is relate to the Sunday Lake Deformation Zone or one of its subsidiary structures. Gold mineralization at Detour Lake is late in the geological evolution of the region and occurred during or after the formation of the Sunday Lake Deformation Zone. Gold mostly occurs in the hangingwall of the deformation zone along a strike length of 8 km and in a structural corridor several hundred metres wide. Mineralization forms stockworks of gold-bearing quartz veins in splays off a flexure that coincides with the north limb of a shallow west plunging antiform.

Two types of gold mineralization have been recognized: a wide auriferous dulphide-poor quartz vein stockwork formed in the hangingwall of the Sunday Lake Deformation Zone, in the Deloro volcanics to the north; and a later, more sulphide-rich gold mineralization overprinting the first type. Gold occurs in different rock types within sub-vertical mineralized envelopes and divides into several domains sub-parallel to the deformation zone. Gold is contained mainly in discrete fault-fill or shear hosted, extensional quartz vein networks.

Two east trending synform-antiform pairs form upright, tight and slightly overturned and south facing, like the Sunday Lake Deformation Zone and were formed during the second deformation event, very possibly in response to movement along the fault.

Metamorphism in the Detour Lake is upper greenschist to lower amphibolite facies and rocks are hydrothermally altered in the vicinity of major deformation zones. Mafic rocks are typically altered to abundant secondary biotite and ultramafic rocks are altered to talc-actinolite. Both these alteration facies are associated with the gold mineralizing event in the district.

Intrusive rocks are present in and near the deposit but are not generally mineralized but some apparently predate the mineralization. A notable exception is the Chert Marker Horizon, which has been interpreted as strongly deformed intermediate to felsic dyke-like body in the Lower Detour area. The dyke is mineralized on both sides where it is in contact with ultramafic rocks.

4.3 CASA BERARDI MINE

The Casa Berardi mine was discovered in 1981 and commercial production started in 1988 in the East Mine. Production to date has been 1.9 million ounces and at the end of 2015 the mine has proven and probable reserves of 10.222 Mt of ore at a grade of 4.46 g/t Au for 1.332 M ounces of gold and a measured and indicated resource of 10.993 Mt at 4.11 g/t Au for 1.312 M ounces of gold (Hecla Mining wesbsite).

The Casa Berardi mine consists of a number of shear zone hosted gold deposits which occur along a 4 km strike length of the Casa Berardi fault and sub-parallel subsidiary faults which form the Casa Berardi Tectonic Zone, a 15 km wide corridor that has been traced across more than 200 km of the northern Abitibi greenstone belt (Figure 7).

The Casa Berardi mine is located at the confluence of multiple domains or assemblages but is mainly hosted by the Taibi volcano-sedimentary unit or Domain. The Dieppe volcanic Domain is located to the southwest and the Turgeon Domain volcanics to the southeast. Within the deposit area volcanics and sedimentary rocks, including conglomerates occurring in the eastern part of the deposit area correlate with the Harricana Group.

Radiometric dating indicates that volcanism ranged between 2,730 Ma to 2,720 Ma. Numerous graphitic units occur as interflow material deposited during periods of volcanic quiescence. The main sedimentary unit composed of flysch-type sedimentation, including conglomerates and iron formations, was deposited between 2,695 Ma and 2,692 Ma. At Casa Berardi the graphitic rocks along with cherts, wackes and conglomerate form a 500 m wide corridor that is coincident with the Casa Berardi Fault.

The Casa Berardi Fault strikes approximately east-west and dips 80 degrees to the south and is part of the Casa Berardi deformation zone, which consists of an anastomosing network of laminated high strain zones following drag folded contacts of less deformed, competent rocks such as mafic volcanic units or conglomerate horizons.

Entities such as the Casa Berardi fault are more brittle discontinuities that bound the Taibi sedimentary unit to the north with graphitic sediments, conglomerate and volcanic flows to the south.

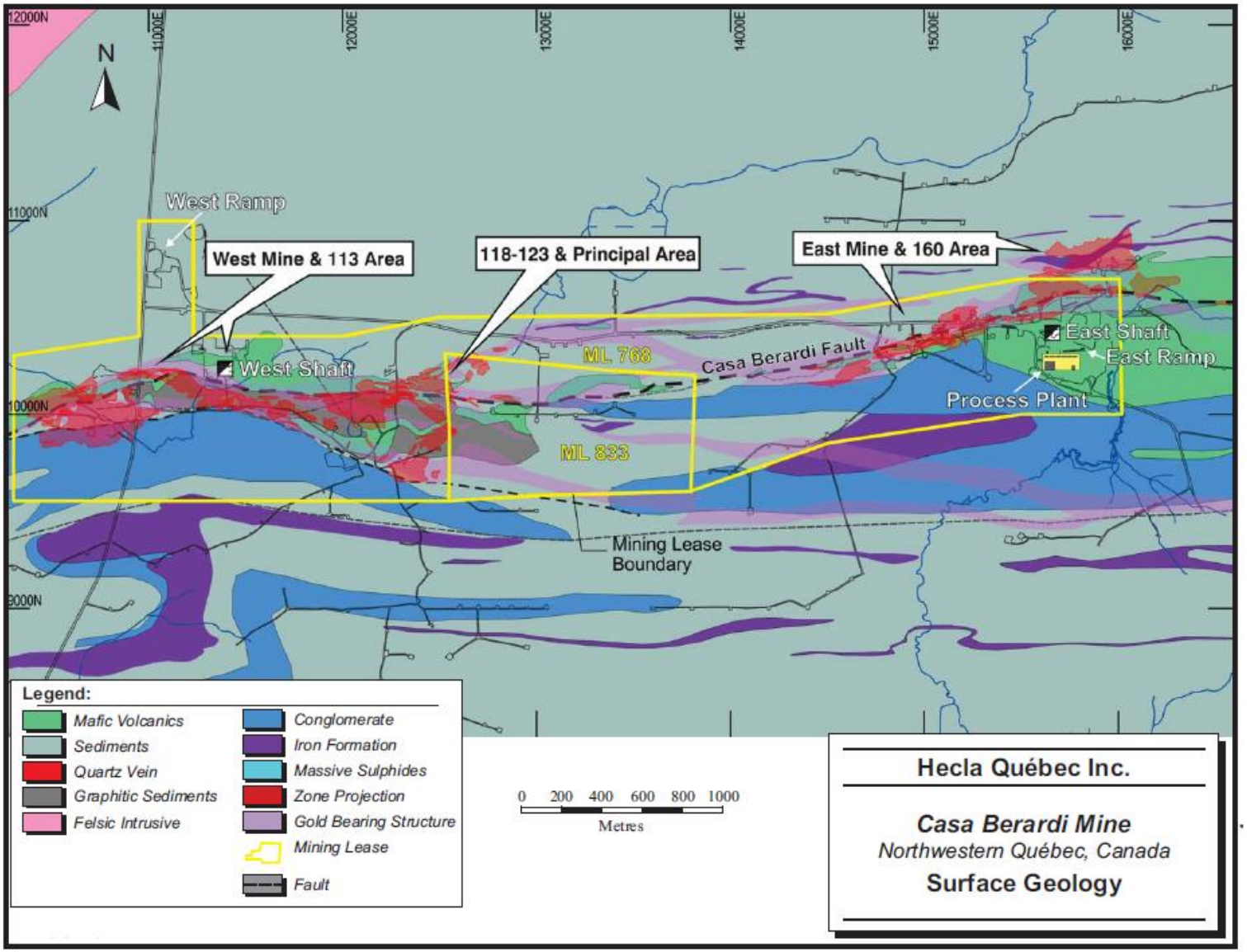


Figure 7: Surface geology of Casa Berardi Mine, Quebec (From RPA NI43-101 Report, 2014).

The syn-tectonic Recher batholith bounds the deposit are to the northwest and shows a well developed thermal aureole of amphibolite grade metamorphism in otherwise lower greenschist metamorphosed sequence within the Casa Berardi deformation zone.

Gold at Casa Berardi occurs in quartz veins and closely associated, lower grade stockwork zones. Most gold production has come from the quartz veins and adjacent stockworks where grades were above the mine cutoff. Two types of gold-bearing veins are present: older, grey quartz with abundant sulphides and cut by mosaic micro-cristalline quartz in the higher grade portions of veins. Gold bearing vein filling is rarely massive but more typically brecciated, micro-brecciated or laminated. Veins contain only minor sulphides, typically in the 1 to 3% range and sulphide minerals include arsenopyrite (principal gold host) and pyrite with traces of sphalerite, chalcopyrite, pyrrhotite and galena and occasionally visible gold.

The stockworks are generally low grade and uneconomic but are mined when they are closely associated with veins and can constitute half the tonnage sent to the mill. Stockwork zones consist of 10 to 20% of the rock volume composed of centimetre to decimetre-thick quartz veins. Foliated and finely bedded rocks are cut by concordant veins whereas more competent basalts or carbonated iron-rich rocks are cut by fracture-controlled vein sets.

There are some important geometric differences between the mineralized zoned across the 4 km of the Casa Berardi mine but all mineralization is clearly late in the evolution of the rocks and gold was deposited in response to movement along the deformation corridor at one or another fault surface.

4.4 B14 Gold Mineralized Prospect

The B-14 gold mineralized zone is located in the northern part of the Abitibi Greenstone Belt in Quebec, on the southeast flank the Brouillan Volcanic complex near its contact with the Enjalran Domain volcanics to the south. The southern contact of the Brouillan Complex is marked by the Enjalran Deformation zone, a major discontinuity that coincides with a major graphitic conductive horizon.

The B-14 gold zone was discovered by Billiton in 1996 on a geophysical anomaly. The claims eventually lapsed and were restaked in in 2005 by Explorers Alliance Corporation. Since then

the property has been optioned by Seagreen Capital in 2005 and they sold their option to Lateegra who then were taken over by Excellon Resources in 2011.

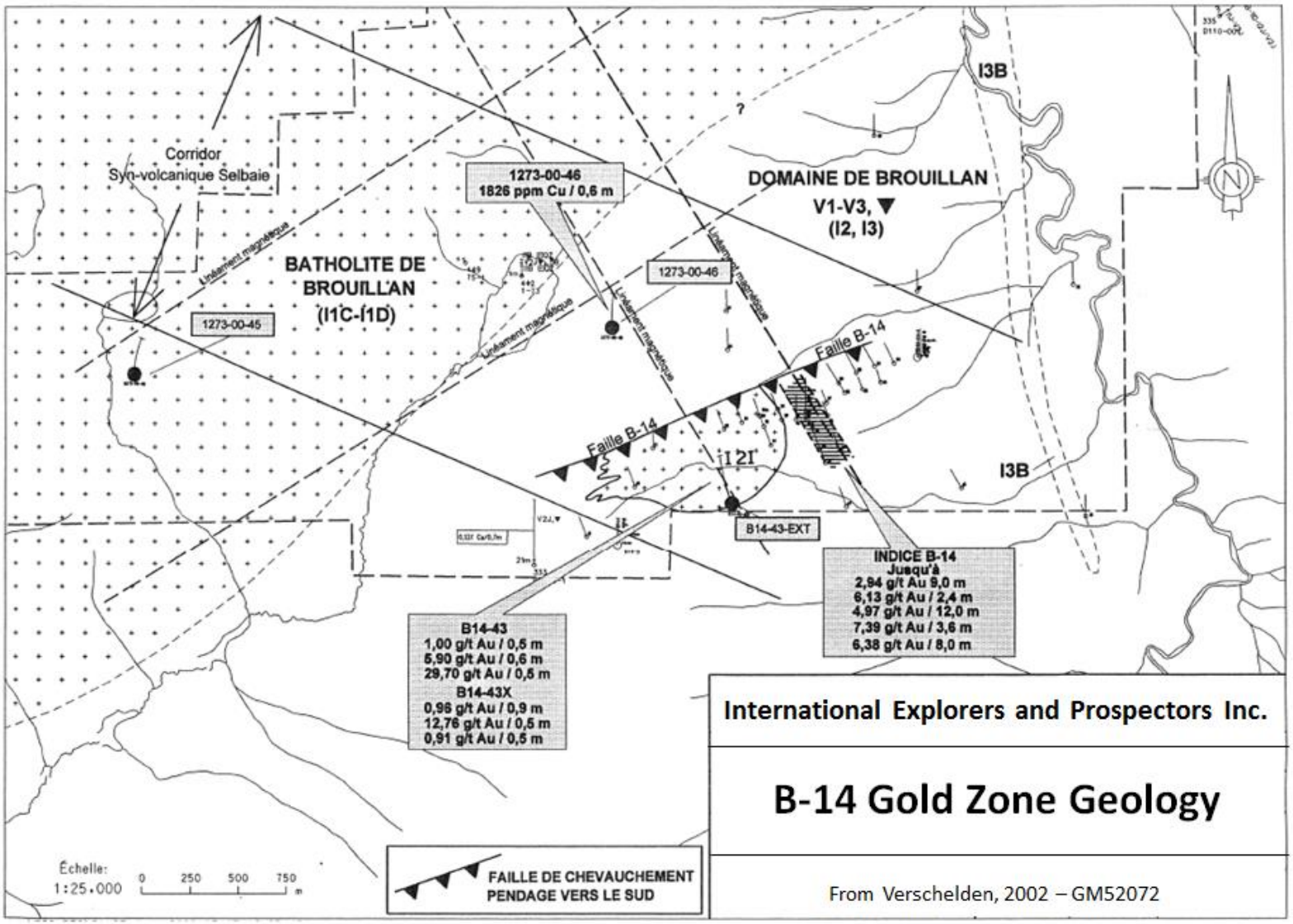
The B-14 gold zone is located in the immediate hangingwall of the B-14 fault, an east-northeast trending moderately southeast dipping fault zone that is 5 to 30 metres in thickness and presumably a splay of the Enjalran fault zone. The B-14 Zone occurs in highly sheared and mylonitized rock and the best gold grades and intersections occur where the mylonite is strongly sheared and moderately to strongly altered and with greater sulphide abundance.

No resource estimate has ever been published for the B-14 Gold Prospect. The most recent report by Excellon Resources Inc. (see GM68019) in 2013 describes results of 49 diamond drill holes totalling 15,439.78m of drilling with numerous significant gold intersections (see table 2, series BE12 and BE13) and the drilling extended the B-14 Zone to the southern property boundary but the company did not undertake a resource estimate on the zone.

Three styles of gold mineralization have been observed in the B-14 Zone: a mylonitic rock with 7-10% fine grained disseminated pyrite with moderate ankerite and sericite alteration; a second mylonitic facies with 7-10% fine grained disseminated pyrite with up to 2cm wide quartz veins parallel to shearing and locally some visible gold; and quartz veins with sulphides either fine grained disseminated or massive and up to 1cm wide, locally with visible gold.

Spatially the gold mineralization in the B-14 Zone appear spatially related to an alkalic, porphyritic quartz diorite intrusion that has been thrusted on top of and is truncated by the B-14 fault (Figure 8). The intrusion has been interpreted as being synchronous with the deformation (Verschelden, 1999 – GM56312) but is in any event alkalic in composition and younger than the volcanics and could easily be the same age as the Temiskaming Assemblage alkalic volcanics and intrusives which are common in gold camps in the southern Abitibi. The quartz diorite is porphyritic with zoned feldspar phenocrysts and was presumably emplaced near surface because it contains vacuoles, possibly miarolitic cavities that contain carbonate and epidote.

Alteration comprises biotization of mafic volcanics and in proximity to mylonitic zones, strong chlorite and sericite. In the gold-rich zones pervasive iron-carbonates is accompanied by silicification or veining with potassic alteration (either K-felsdspars or biotite). In the higher grade sections magnetite is replaced by pyrite.



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Figure 8: Geology and surface projection of B-14 Gold Zone.

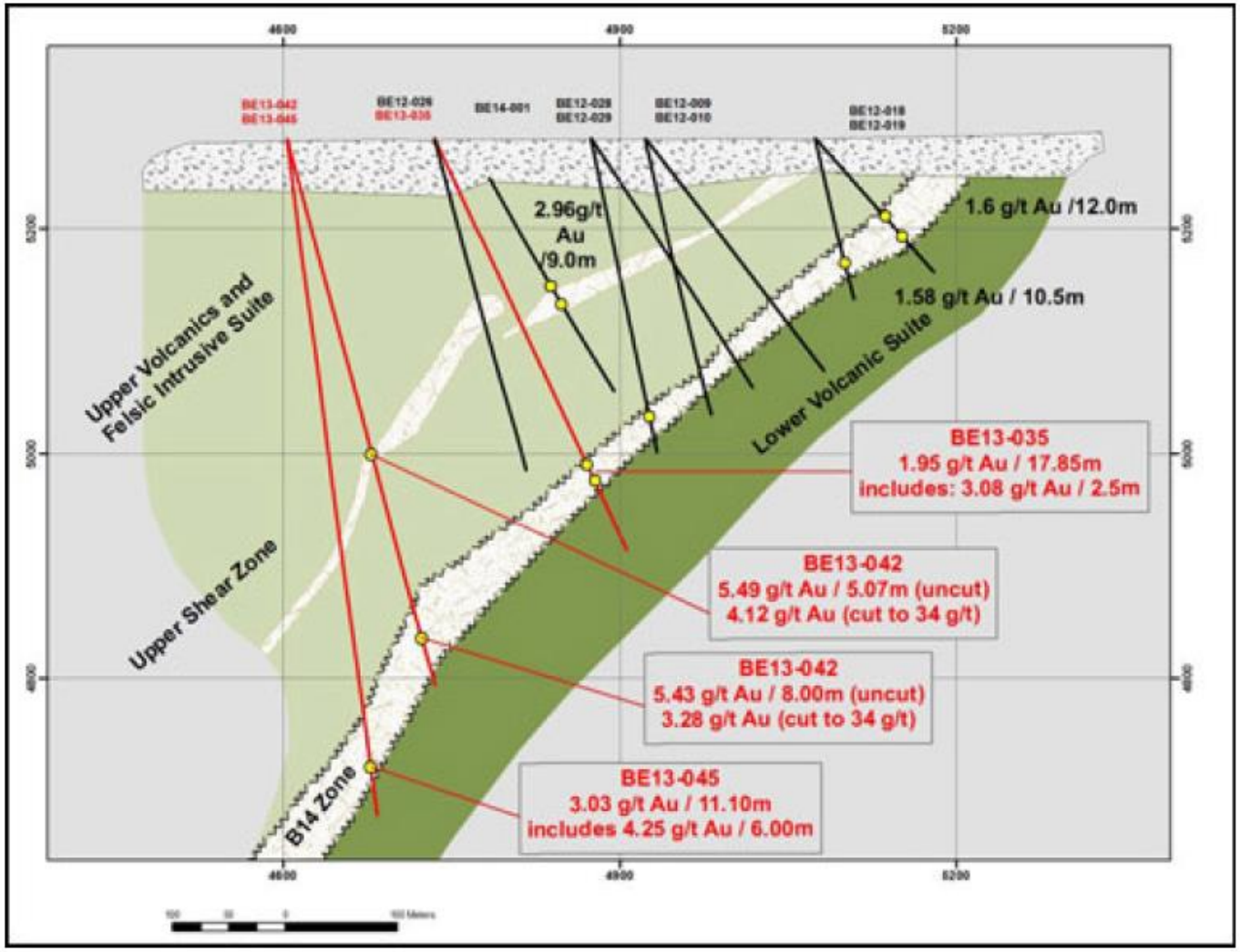


Figure 9: B-14 Zone, Diamond Drill Section 21E (From Excellon News Release, 2013).

Table 2: Summary of significant gold intersections in B-14 Gold Zone.

Hole_ Number	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au g/t
B14-05	153	177	24.0	1.86
Including	168	177	9.0	2.96
B14-06	156.1	184.7	28.6	3.53
B14-31	139.5	143.1	3.6	3.48
B14-35	204	212	8.0	8.11
B14-39	319.3	324.6	4.3	3.1
	330.9	334.2	3.3	3.54
SBJ-06-01	201.8	210.8	9.0	4.85
BE12-002	256	265	9.0	2.38
BE12-003	383.5	386.54	3.04	2.93
BE12-004	287.6	295.5	7.9	1.76
BE12-006	114.95	122.75	7.8	4.54
including	118.5	122.75	4.25	6.31
BE12-014	220.75	229.5	8.75	13.07
including	228	229.5	1.5	58.5
BE12-030	118.8	120.3	1.5	10.35
	362.94	372	9.06	2.82
including	362.94	364.64	1.7	6.82
	222.7	223.5	6.8	4.34
	283.4	284.1	6.7	11.0
BE13-035	318.35	325.53	7.18	2.11
	330.13	336.2	6.07	2.82
BE13-038	322.1	328.93	6.83	45.9
including	323.78	325.01	1.23	224.0
	326.59	327.27	0.68	13.95
	328.2	328.93	0.73	13.7
BE13-040	468.24	468.9	0.66	6.08
BE13-042	289.38	294.45	5.07	3.74
including	294	294.45	6.45	29.7
	455.65	463.65	8.0	5.43
including	455.65	455.95	6.3	27.0
and including	459.37	459.67	0.3	91.4
	476.21	478.12	1.91	3.06
BE13-043	117.61	118.63	1.02	16.13
including	118.17	118.63	0.46	34.2
BE13-045	559.2	570.3	11.1	3.03
including	565.05	570.3	5.25	4.1

Mineralization in the B-14 Zone ranges from a few centimetres to several metres in thickness and elevated gold values are found over a wide area and in all rock types. However the best intersections occur in the immediate hangingwall of the B-14 Fault Zone and form a flattened zone parallel to the fault with a strike length of about 150m and plunging towards the south-southeast (Figure 9). A summary of significant gold-bearing drill intersections is presented in Table 2. Best intersections include 8.11 g/t Au over 8.0m in hole B14-35, 13.07 g/t Au over 8.75m in hole BE12-014, 11.0 g/t Au over 6.7m in hole BE12-033, 45.9 g/t Au over 6.83m in hole BE13-038 and 27.0 g/t Au over 6.3m in hole BE13-042.

5 PROPERTY COMPILATION

Although there has been a substantial amount of exploration work done in the vicinity, little historic work has been done on the four claims which are the object of this compilation ("the Property"). The only recorded historic work on the property claims concerns some geophysical surveys and a single drill hole collared on claim 2352429. However the exploration work that has been done on the surrounding claims provide some idea of the potential of the Property to host an orogenic gold deposit.

The compilation comprised the acquisition of the MERN compilation for map sheets 32E/10 and 32E/15, a review of all assessment files on the MERN Examine website for the township of Beschefer, inclusion of lithogeochemical results from the Descarreaux database for samples covering the Property and surrounding area, and integration of IEP proprietary data, where appropriate. All the data was reviewed and assessed against the Abitibi Orogenic Gold Deposit Model as the evidentiary basis for exploration targeting for gold on the Property.

All the compiled results are presented as a series of maps in Appendix 1 at the end of this report. Consulted assessment files are listed in the bibliography.

All the results have been presented elsewhere and have been submitted to MERN for assessment credit on different properties. Some of the geophysical data have been reprocessed by IEP and are presented in a hitherto new format.

Map 1 summarizes all the diamond drilling on and in the vicinity of the Property, including the B-14 Mineralized Zone and also lists all the significant gold intersections obtained on the B-14. Hole B14-13, drilled within the boundaries of the Property, intersected 0.44% Cu over 1.3 metres at the contact between an intermediate/felsic volcanic unit and a gabbro intrusive. Refer to Map 7 for a schematic cross-section of hole B14-13.

Map 2 is a magnetic geophysical compilation of the Property an surrounding area and includes airborne and ground geophysical surveys along with re-interpreted INPUT picks. At a regional-scale the B-14 Mineralized Zone is located in an area of magnetic activity which show up as several discreet anomalies on the detailed ground surveys. These anomalies extend to the south and east of the B-14 Zone and cover the Property claims. This is an important feature for gold prospectivity.

Map 3 is a gridded chargeability response of a compilation induced polarization (IP) surveys. The B-14 Zone is well highlighted by the survey data and the anomalous response appears to extend to the southeast towards the Property and then swings towards the southwest across the claims. A more recent survey in 2013 shows anomalous chargeability responses on the edge of the gridded anomaly. The reason for this is uncertain but the response does appear to have a bedrock source and may be significant.

Map 4 shows the gridded resistivity response for the same IP compilation. The B-14 Zone is located on the edge of a resistivity low that extends from the B-14 fault towards the southeast and cuts across the Property, truncating the chargeability trend. A resistivity high is present on either side of the low, which is not surprising, but the resistive zone to the east of the B-14 low appears to follow the same trend as the chargeability anomaly (see Map 3).

Note that except for the response near the B-14 fault the IP survey is likely not detecting the B-14 Zone but something much closer to surface albeit possibly structurally related to the B-14.

The lithogeochemical analyses are plotted on Maps 5 and 6. Map 5 shows the Ishikawa Index, a measure of alkali leaching and potassium enrichment. Map 6 is the Chlorite index and measures magnesium enrichment. Both these indices are sensitive to weak alteration. The Ishikawa index show moderate to strong alteration in an around the B-14 Zone but also in hole B14-13. This index is also sensitive to alkalinity of the rocks and confirms the strongly alkalic nature of the porphyritic quartz diorite (see pink unit in Map 5). The Chlorite index is somewhat less sensitive

to orogenic gold type alteration but does confirm chloritization of the felsic volcanics above the B-14 Zone and also of the porphyritic quartz-diorite.

A schematic section of the only hole drilled on the Property is shown in Map 7. The map also shows the northern boundary of the Property along with the speculative projected trace of the B-14 Fault and the proposed diamond drill hole. The B-14 Fault is expected to cross the property boundary at a vertical depth of 700 metres.

Discussion of the results of the compilation and implications for exploration targeting for B-14 type deposits is present in the following discussion.

6 SYNTHESIS OF ABITIBI OROGENIC GOLD MODEL AND TARGET GENERATION

From the type examples described above the principal features of orogenic gold deposits in the Abitibi can be derived to assist in exploring for this deposit type. At the regional-scale major gold districts occur at major boundaries between volcanic and sedimentary domains, often with considerable age differences. The domain contact is typically a major structural deformation zone that extends for tens and even hundreds of kilometres along strike and is typically steeply dipping with a pronounced steeply plunging vector of movement. The boundary is often highlighted by a magnetic ultramafic unit or a graphitic conductor, anything that can gather and focus the deformation. Although the boundary may separate two volcanic domains, more typically a sedimentary/volcanic unit occurs on one side of the fault and the best gold environments are where favorable iron-rich rocks are present in the downthrown side of the fault which may be the structural hangingwall if the fault is overturned. On a regional-scale the presence of syn-orogenic successor basins filled with Temiskaming-type coarse sediments is considered an indication of pull-apart tectonics and may indicate a favorable segment of the deformation zone. At a more local scale alkalic and calc-alkalic intrusives and volcanics may be present in and near the major deformation zone. The best gold environments are found where alkalic intrusions are emplaced in and near second order splays off the main “break”. This is particularly evident in Timmins and in other districts such as Duparquet, Kirkland-Larder Lake, and Malartic, but is not so evident in other camps such as Casa-Berardi and Detour although in the latter case one felsic intrusion has been mapped in the east part of the deposit.

At the B-14 Prospect, the mineralized zone is associated with the B-14 fault, which appears to be a splay of the Enjalran Deformation Zone, and is closely associated with magnetic rocks in and next to an alkalic porphyritic diorite intrusion.

The only thing missing at the B-14 are Temiskaming-type sediments, which is not surprising given the geometric relationships in the region. Far-field deformation in the Abitibi induced northward transportation and thrusting of different assemblages which is consistent with the attitude of the B-14 fault zone. This would have overthrusted the Enjalran Domain on top of the Selbaie Complex. The compact nature of the Selbaie Complex would have been less favorable for the development of a Temiskaming-type pull-apart basin on its south boundary but such a basin has been documented by Consorem to the northwest of the complex in the vicinity of the Sunday Lake Deformation Zone (Faure, 2015).

Results from the compilation are supportive of the potential for gold on the Property. Previous airborne and ground geophysical surveys indicate the presence of magnetic anomalies on either side of the claims (see Appendix 1-Map 2) and this was shown to be important at B-14.

Some 5 and 6-channel INPUT anomalies were identified over the Property and surrounding claims (Appendix1-Map2). The source of these anomalies is probably in the bedrock but remain unknown. However such picks are common, especially on the down plunge extension of the B-14 Mineralized Zone. It is clear on the other hand that both the magnetic signatures and the INPUT anomalies are sourced in the Upper Unit at a considerable distance above the B-14 Fault and probably do not have direct relationship with the fault.

The IP maps (Appendix 1-Maps 5 and 6) show that the B-14 Zone appears as a low resistivity zone that extends to the southeast towards the Property. Moreover a high chargeability zone extends from the B-14 Zone eastward along the B-14 Fault for nearly 1,000 metres and extends towards the southeast towards the Property where it swings to the southwest and continues towards the Enjalran Fault. Interestingly, this zone of high chargeability intersects the low resistivity anomaly at nearly right angle, in the middle of the claim group. The significance of this observation is highly speculative but empirically this could link the claims to the B-14 Zone somehow.

Previous diamond drilling on the Property (see hole B14-13) and on the surrounding claims, often show narrow intervals of weak copper or gold mineralization, typically at intrusive contacts or in

occasional narrow shear zones (Appendix 1- Map 1 and Map 7). Such narrow mineralized zones are also present near the B-14 Zone and is typical of mineralized gold districts. The fact there is such mineralization in hole B14-13 is a good indication that some mineralizing activity could be present at depth close to the B-14 Fault.

The lithogeochemical results have been plotted for alkali leaching and chloritization in Maps 3 and 4 (Appendix 1) to assess the alteration in the environment of the B-14 Fault and Mineralized Zone. The data show there is moderate to locally intense (yellow and red dots) alkali leaching in volcanic rocks in the hangingwall of the B-14 Prospect, including in hole B14-13 which was drilled on the Property. Generally however the rocks are not strongly chloritized which is not unexpected as descriptions of the mineralization indicate that potassium metasomatism is more common than chloritization. It is worth noting however that the holes drilled into the porphyritic quartz diorite of the B-14 Intrusion record both high Ishikawa and Chlorite indices. This is attributed to the strongly alkalic nature of the intrusion and the fact it is altered.

7 CONCLUSIONS, RECOMMENDATIONS AND BUDGET

The proximity of the Property to the B-14 Prospect along with the compilation results are quite favorable for the potential of the Property to host a gold deposit similar to the B-14 Prospect. All the drilling previously done in the area, the geology, the geophysics and the geochemistry are all permissive when not outright favorable to the proposition. As such the property merits some drilling to investigate the area of the B-14 Fault where it has been projected onto the Property (see Appendix 1 – Map 7).

This hole is planned to be in part stratigraphic in order to establish that the B-14 Fault Zone occurs on the Property at a reasonable depth that would justify further exploration through downhole geophysics, wedging and additional holes. A good outcome of the hole would be to penetrate and cross the B-14 Fault at less than 900 m downhole depth. A better option would be to intersect alterations zones in the hangingwall of the B-14 Fault with elevated gold values and real success would be to cut an economic gold intersection in altered and sheared volcanics and to encounter another alkalic intrusion either in the hangingwall, or even better, in footwall of the B-14 Fault.

The total cost for this drilling is budgeted at $147,000 including 10% contingency. Refer to Table 3 for the budget table.

Table 3: Proposed Budget for Property.

Beschefer Project, Quebec (Au) (Winter Drilling)

Activity	Units	Unit cost	Expenditure
Drilling (950 m)	950	100	$ 95,000.00
Assays	250	40	$ 10,000.00
Lithogeochem	40	65	$ 2,600.00
Geology	15	500	$ 7,500.00
Rentals			$ 3,000.00
Consumables			$ 1,500.00
Room and Board			$ 2,500.00
Travel and Reporting			$ 4,000.00
C. Beaudry - Geological Supervision	6	550	$ 3,300.00
M. Johnston - Geophysics	12	375	$ 4,500.00
Contingency ~10%			$ 13,100.00
Total			**$ 147,000.00**

Signed in Toronto, 18 April 2016

I hereby declare that the work was done in conformity to accepted practices, that the claimed assessment credits are reasonable and reflect the work performed on the Property and that I am a member in good standing of the Ordre des Géologues du Québec, registration number 311.

Charles Beaudry, M.Sc., P.Geo., géo (#311)

GÉOLOGUE / GEOLOGIST CHARLES BEAUDRY #311 QUÉBEC

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ASSESSMENT FILES REVIEWED FOR THIS REPORT

GM50158_Noranda_EM

GM50627_Noranda_DDH

GM54372_Billiton_B14_DDH_IP

GM54659_Billiton_BONA_DDH

GM56238_Yorbeau_Till

GM56239_Yorbeau_Litho

GM56312_SOQUEM_1172_DDH

GM56385_Selbaie_BONA_DDH-EM

GM56386_Selbaie_BONA_DDH

GM56544_Billiton_B14_DDH

GM56574_Yorbeau_Litho

GM56628_SOQUEM_1172_DDH

GM56655_Billiton_B14_DDH

GM58072_SOQUEM_B14_DDH

GM59683_Yorbeau_Litho

GM59684_Yorbeau_nodata

GM60445_SOQUEM_B14_DDH

GM60861_Yorbeau_Litho_Barrett

GM61037_Yorbeau_Litho

GM64672_IEP_DDH

GM67861_IEP_Geophysics

GM68019_Excellon_DDH

APPENDIX 1

Compilation Maps

Map 1: Diamond Drill Hole and Signification Intersections

Map 2: Gridded Magnetics and EM Anomalies

Map 3: Gridded IP Chargeability and EM Anomalies

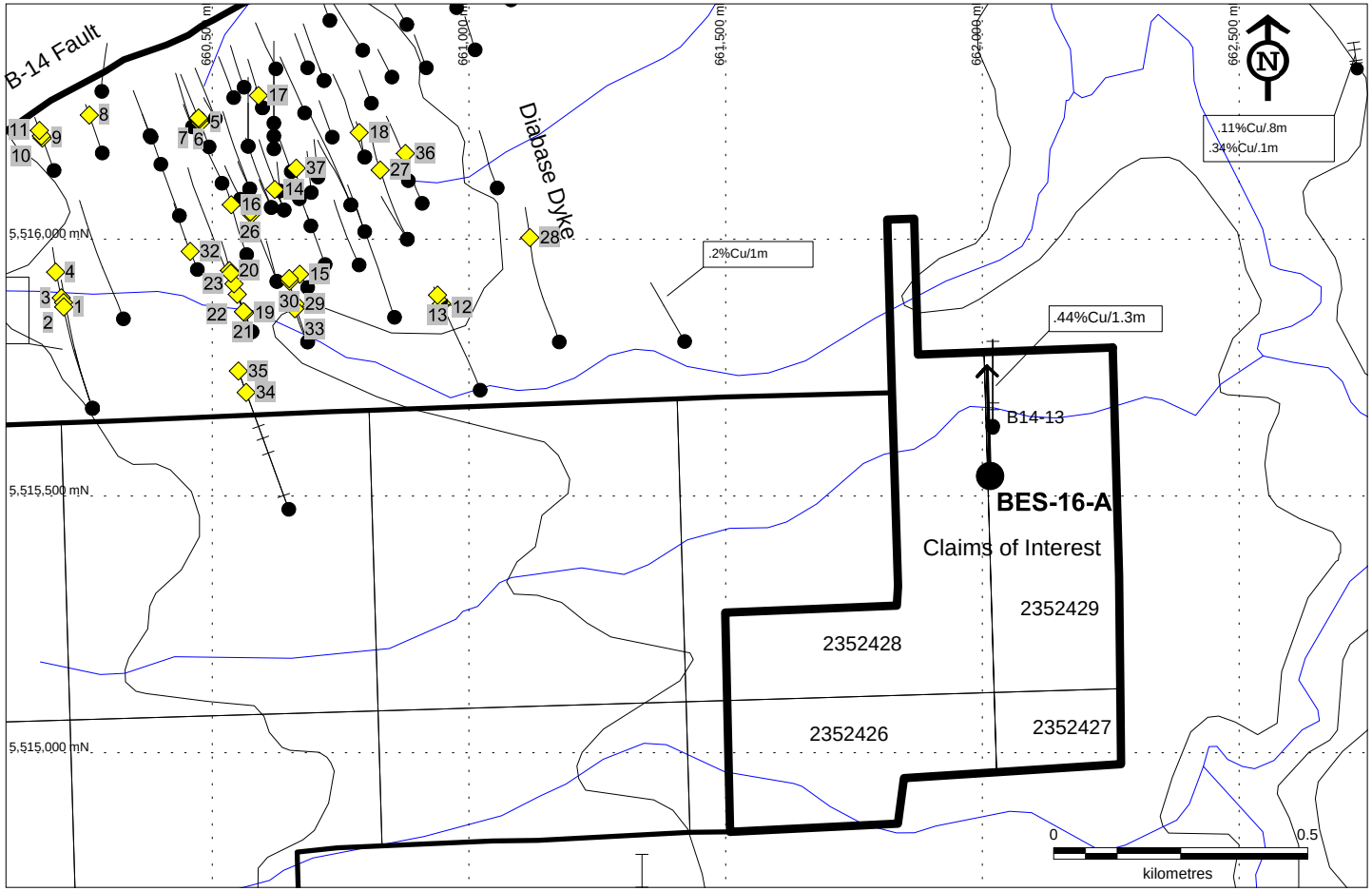
Map 4: Gridded IP Resistivity and EM Anomalies

Map 5: Lithogeochemistry, Ishikawa Index

Map 6: Lithogeochemistry, Chlorite Index

Map 7: Section of Hole B14-13 and Planned DDH

ID	DDH_ID	Intersection
1	B14-00-43X	0.99 g/t Au / 0.9 m
2	B14-00-43X	12.69 g/t Au / 0.5 m
3	B14-00-43X	0.86 g/t Au / 0.5 m
4	B14-00-43X	0.156 g/t Au / 3.2 m
5	B14-29	0.263 g/t Au / 1.5 m
6	B14-29	0.192 g/t Au / 0.3 m
7	B14-29	0.468 g/t Au / 0.9 m
8	B14-32	0.25 g/t Au / 9 m
9	B14-33	0.332 g/t Au / 1.5 m
10	B14-33	0.274 g/t Au / 1.5 m
11	B14-33	0.304 g/t Au / 2.4 m
12	B14-44	8.9 g/t Au / 1.5 m
13	B14-44	1.08 g/t Au / 1.4 m
14	BE12-002	2.38 g/t Au / 9 m
15	BE12-003	2.93 g/t Au / 3.04 m
16	BE12-004	1.76 g/t Au / 7.9 m
17	BE12-006	4.54 g/t Au / 7.8 m
18	BE12-014	13.07 g/t Au / 8.75 m
19	BE12-031	2.67 g/t Au / 2.6 m
20	BE12-031	3.65 g/t Au / 0.55 m
21	BE13-034	5.25 g/t Au / 0.3 m
22	BE13-034	4.34 g/t Au / 0.8 m
23	BE13-034	11 g/t Au / 0.7 m
24	BE13-034	11.6 g/t Au / 0.3 m
25	BE13-035	2.11 g/t Au / 7.18 m
26	BE13-035	2.82 g/t Au / 6.07 m
27	BE13-038	45.9 g/t Au / 6.83 m
28	BE13-040	6.08 g/t Au / 0.66 m
29	BE13-042	3.74 g/t Au / 5.07 m
30	BE13-042	5.43 g/t Au / 8 m
31	BE13-042	3.06 g/t Au / 1.91 m
32	BE13-043	16.13 g/t Au / 1.02 m
33	BE13-045	3.03 g/t Au / 11.1 m
34	BONA-07	1.7 g/t Au / 0.5 m
35	BONA-07	2.95 g/t Au / 0.7 m
36	SBJ-06-01	4.85 g/t Au / 9 m
37	SBJ-06-03Ext	1.26 g/t Au / 7 m



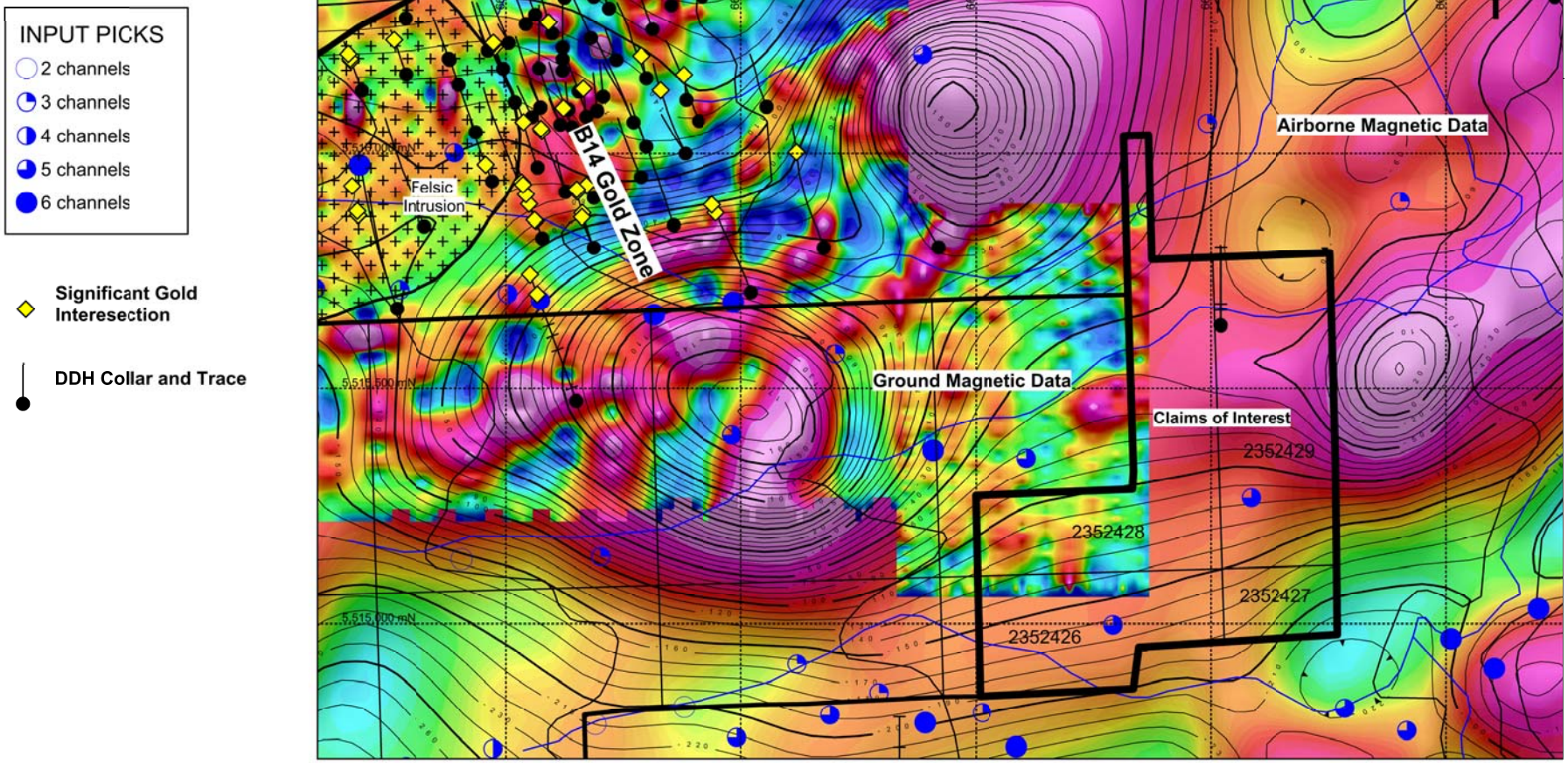
Map 1

INTERNATIONAL EXPLORERS AND PROSPECTORS INC.

Beschefer Project

DDH Compilation, Significant Gold Interesections and Proposed Diamond Drill Hole

AUTHOR:	C. Beaudry	DRAFTED BY:	C. Beaudry	DATE:	18/04/2016
REVISED BY:		APPROVED:		PROJECT:	Beschefer
DATUM	UTM NAD83, Zone 17	SCALE:	1:14,000	FILE:	



INTERNATIONAL EXPLORERS AND PROSPECTORS INC.

Beschefer Project

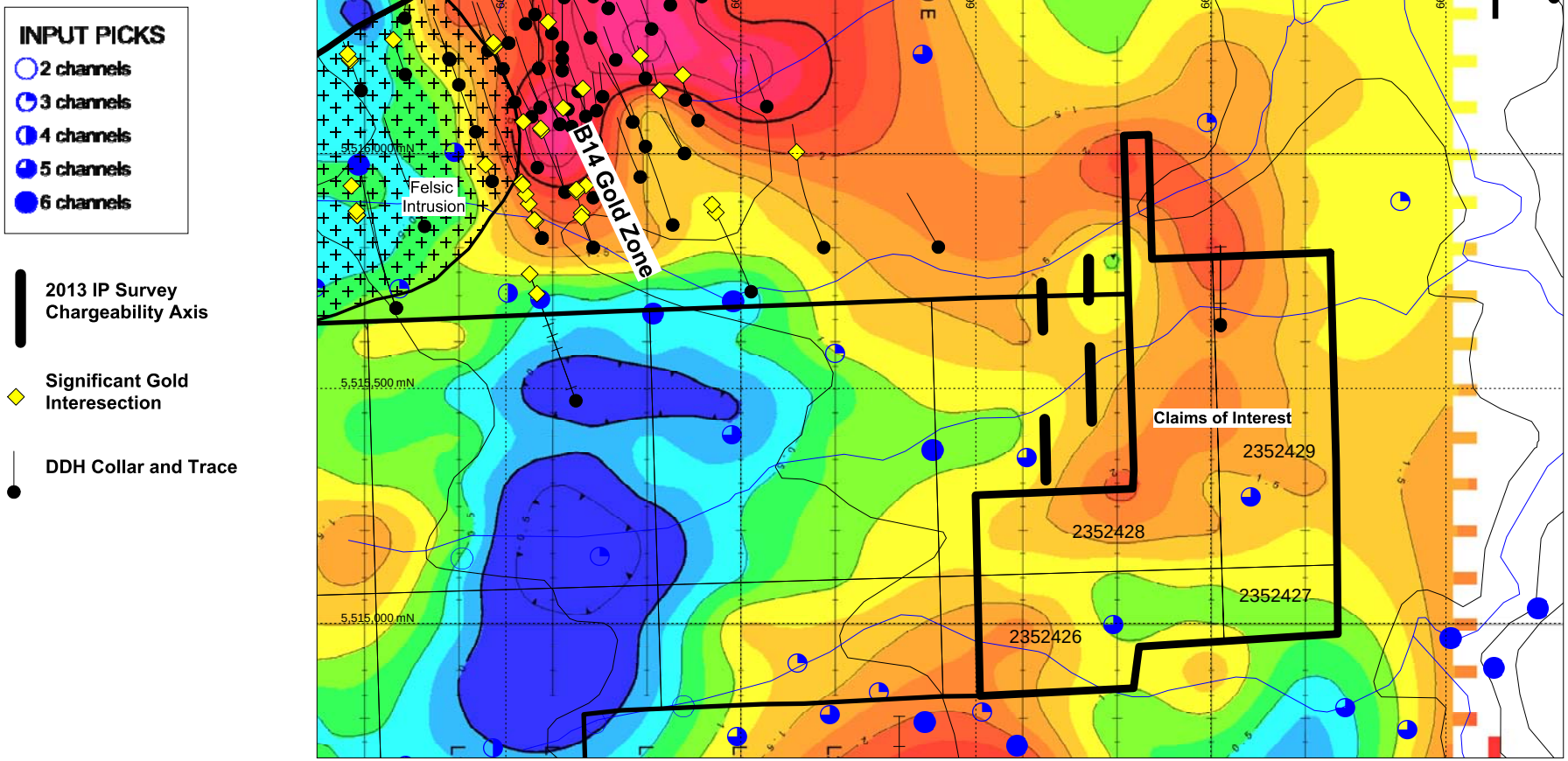
First Vertical Derivative Magnetics with INPUT

(INPUT Picks Interpreted by L. Reid)

140 0 140 280 420 560 700 m

AUTHOR	C. Beaudry, M.Sc., géo, P.Geo.	DRAFTED BY:	CB	DATE:	07/04/12016
REVISED BY:	CB	APPROVED:		PROJECT:	Beschefer
DATUM	UTM NAD83, Zone 17	SCALE:	1:14,000	FILE:	

Map 2



INTERNATIONAL EXPLORERS AND PROSPECTORS INC.

Beschefer Project

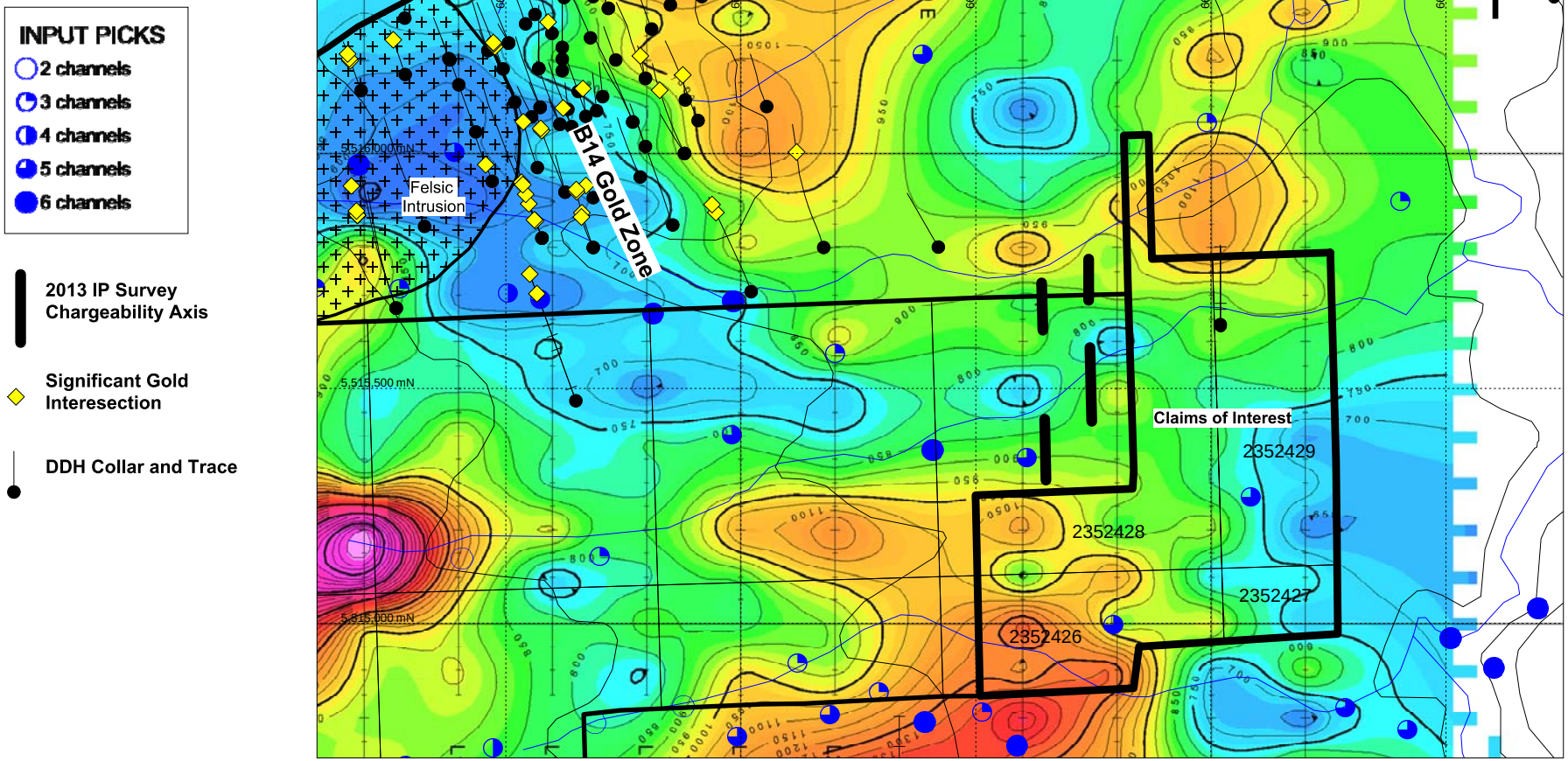
Induced Polarization Gridded Chargeability with INPUT and trace of 2013 survey anomalies

(INPUT Picks Interpreted by L. Reid)

140 0 140 280 420 560 700 m

AUTHOR	C. Beaudry, M.Sc., géo, P.Geo.	DRAFTED BY:	CB	DATE:	07/04/12016
REVISED BY:	CB	APPROVED:		PROJECT:	Beschefer
DATUM	UTM NAD83, Zone 17	SCALE:	1:14,000	FILE:	

Map 3



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Beschefer Project

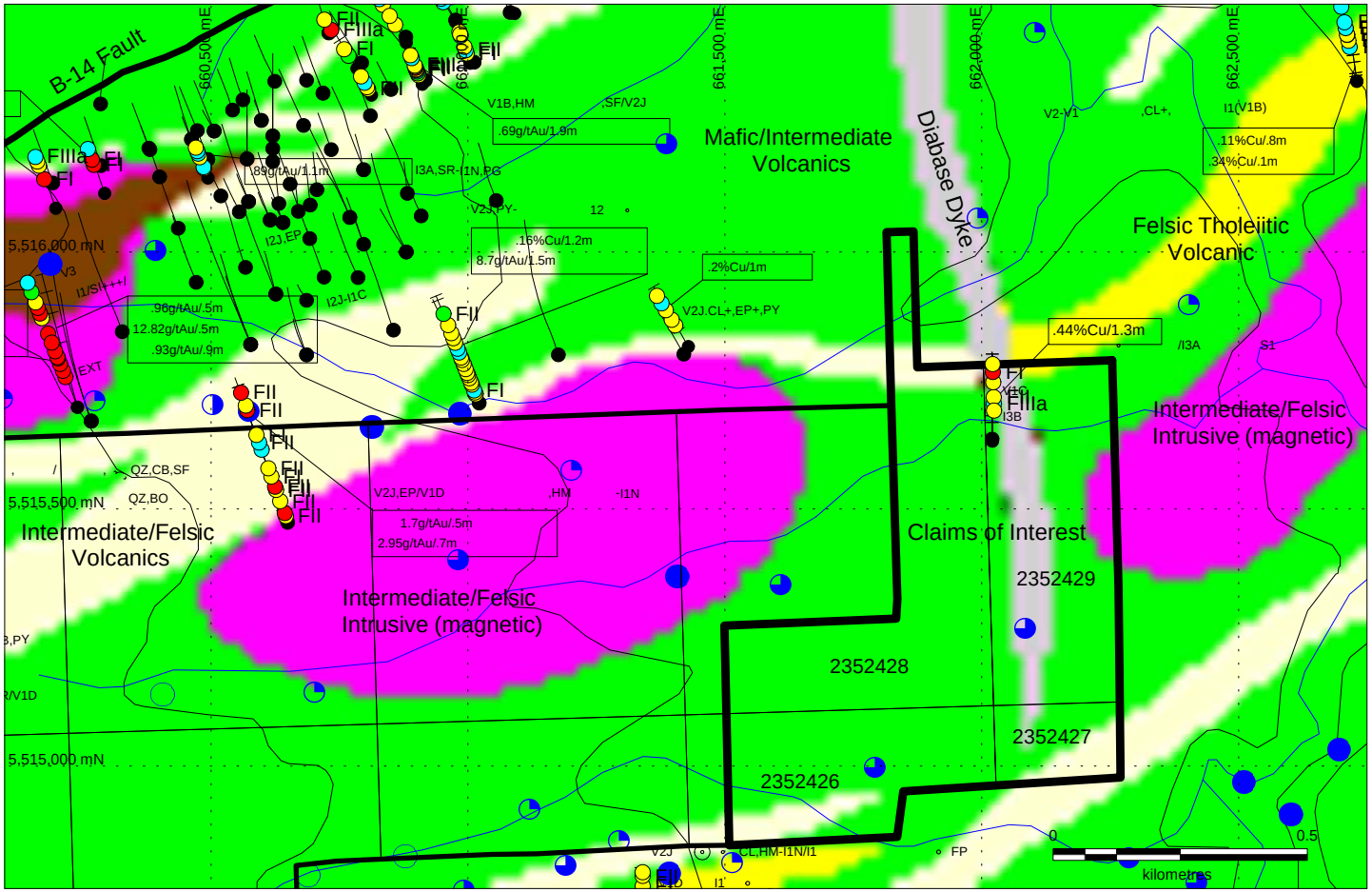
Induced Polarization Gridded Resistivity with INPUT and trace of 2013 survey anomalies

(INPUT Picks Interpreted by L. Reid)

140 0 140 280 420 560 700 m

AUTHOR	C. Beaudry, M.Sc., géo, P.Geo.	DRAFTED BY:	CB	DATE:	07/04/12016
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DATUM	UTM NAD83, Zone 17	SCALE:	1:14,000	FILE:	

Map 4





Descarrexu by Ishikawa

- 75 to 95.1 (23)
- 50 to 75 (107)
- 25 to 50 (296)
- 3.7 to 25 (50)

Geology from Consorem (2013)

Map 5

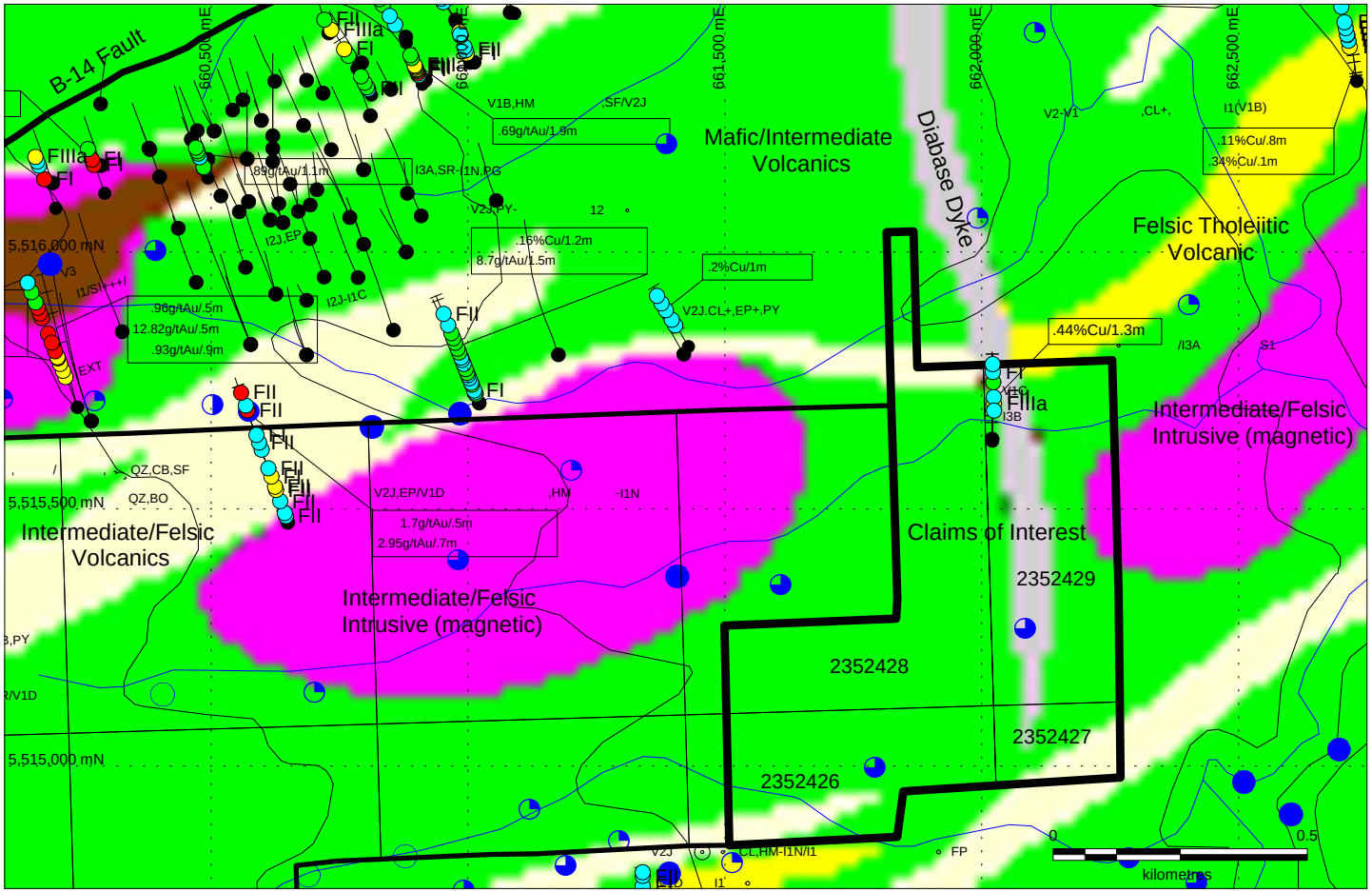
INTERNATIONAL EXPLORERS AND PROSPECTORS INC.

Beschefer Project

Lithogeochemical Compilation

Ishikawa Index

AUTHOR:	C. Beaudry	DRAFTED BY:	C. Beaudry	DATE:	13/04/2016
REVISED BY:		APPROVED:		PROJECT:	Beschefer
DATUM	UTM NAD83, Zone 17	SCALE:	1:14,000	FILE:	



Descarrexu by Chlorite

- 75 to 98.3 (148)
- 50 to 75 (227)
- 25 to 50 (83)
- 8.4 to 25 (18)

Geology from Consorem (2013)

Map 6

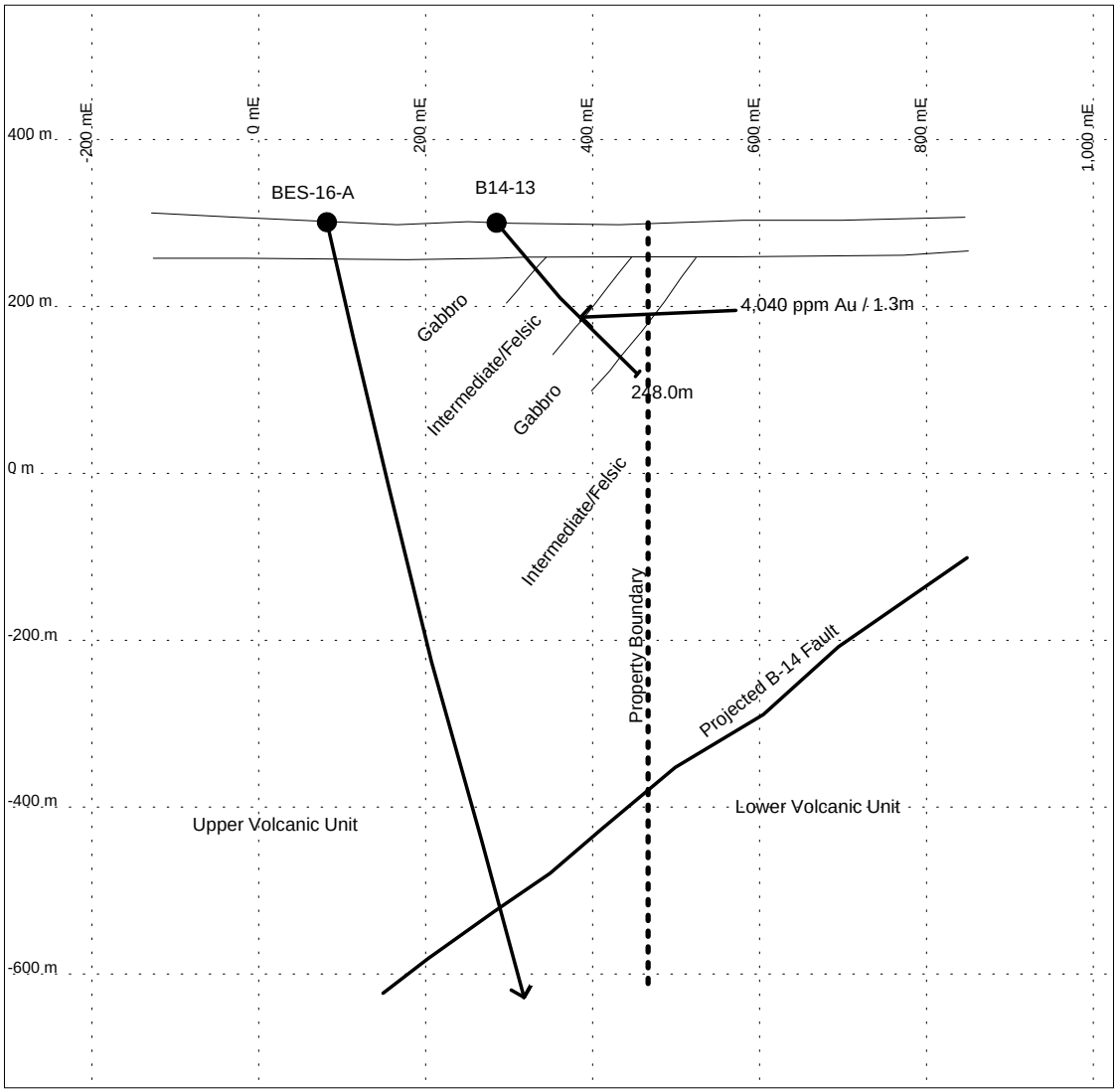
INTERNATIONAL EXPLORERS AND PROSPECTORS INC.

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Lithogeochemical Compilation

Chlorite Alteration Index

AUTHOR:	C. Beaudry	DRAFTED BY:	C. Beaudry	DATE:	13/04/2016
REVISED BY:		APPROVED:		PROJECT:	Beschefer
DATUM	UTM NAD83, Zone 17	SCALE:	1:14,000	FILE:	



Map 7

INTERNATIONAL EXPLORERS AND PROSPECTORS INC.

Beschefer Project

Diamond Drilling Planning Section

AUTHOR:	C. Beaudry	DRAFTED BY:	C. Beaudry	DATE:	13/04/2016
REVISED BY:		APPROVED BY:		PROJECT:	Beschefer
DATUM:	Non-Earth, Metres	SCALE:	1:9,000	FILE:	