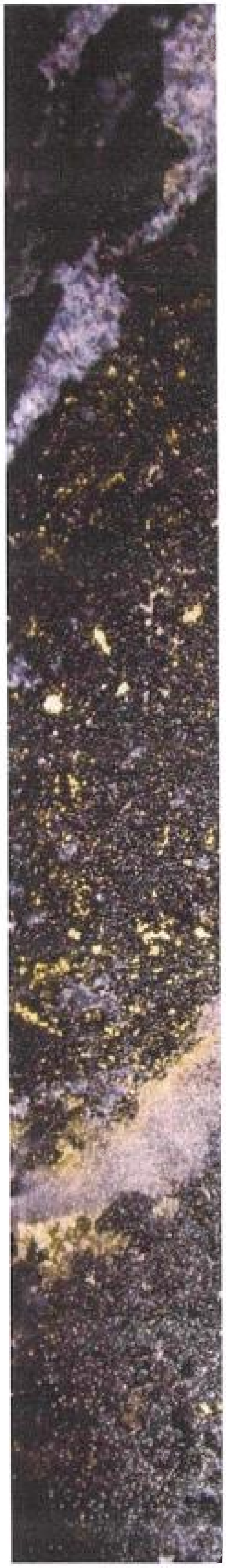

EASTMAIN

National Instrument 43-101

Technical Report

Clearwater Project, James Bay
Quebec, Canada

Report on Exploration Activities from June 2015 to December 2015

For

Eastmain Resources Inc.

Prepared by David Rivard (BSc, P.Geo) March 30, 2016

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1 Summary

The Clearwater Project is 100% owned and operated by Eastmain Resources Inc. It is located in the James Bay Lowlands of Northern Quebec, about 350 km northwest of Chibougamau, or about 800 km north of Montreal. The property claim block consists of 385 contiguous claim cells covering 20,068 hectares and is centered about Latitude 52°13'N and Longitude 75°47'W on NTS sheets 33B/04 and 33B/05.

The project lies within the Eastmain Greenstone Belt, or the Eastmain domain, and is located in the southern part of the La Grande sub-province (2752 to 2696 Ma). The Opinaca metasedimentary sub-province (2700 to 2648 Ma) overlies the La Grande sub-province. The Eau Claire gold deposit occurs within a few kilometres of a crustal scale structural break, and near the divide between the two sub-provinces.

This report summarizes recent exploration activities completed on the Clearwater Property which includes trenching (July – November 2015) and drilling (September – December 2015).

The 2015 trenching campaign focused on 4 main areas: Rosemary, Eau Claire, Snake Lake and Clovis Lake. The Eastmain team worked on a total of thirty trenches which were geologically and structurally mapped and were sampled. A total of 1,019 samples were collected from prospective lithological units and were submitted to the lab for analysis. Seventy-eight samples returned gold values equal to or greater then 0.50 g/t up to 5.91 g/t.

Seven trenches were completed in the Rosemary area which are located in the south-western portion of the property to the west of the Eau Claire deposit. The majority of the samples that were collected in this area returned low gold values with a few anomalous samples collected from an alteration schist in trench CW15-C returning a composite value of 2.96 g/t Au over 1.5m including 4.43 g/t over 0.5m.

Seven trenches, opened during previous exploration campaigns in the Eau Claire deposit area, were completed during the 2015 field season. The majority of the samples collected from this area returned low gold values with a few anomalous samples. Trench CW15-X, located east of the 450 West Zone has two units of interest; 1) a gold bearing actinolite – biotite – tourmaline schist hosting a 15 cm thick quartz vein which assayed 2.15 g/t Au over 0.55m and 2) a gold bearing altered intermediate volcanic containing disseminated sulphides (10% pyrite, 2% pyrrhotite and traces of chalcopyrite) which assayed 0.51 g/t Au over 4.5m including 2.34 g/t Au over 0.5m (sample #Q805746).

Trench CW15-F, approximately 230 metres south of the 450 West Zone, exposes many felsic intrusions interpreted as the continuity of the southern boundary of the deposit, whereas trench CW15-G, 140 metres north of the 450 West Zone, shows several volcaniclastic units intercalcated with mafic volcanics

interpreted as the north boundary of the Eau Claire deposit.

In the Snake Lake area, located east of the Eau Claire deposit, a total of five trenches scattered east to west were completed. The mafic-volcaniclastic contact can be traced from trench to trench and has been interpreted as the southern limb of the regional fold welcoming the Eau Claire deposit. It constitutes the area with greatest potential with four of the five trenches containing gold mineralization.

- CW15-BN – 54 channel samples assaying ≥ 0.1 g/t Au with a maximum value of 5.76g/t Au over 0.5m (#Q806946) which was collected from a deformation corridor of quartz tourmaline veins and highly altered sediments;
- CW15-BO – 51 channel samples ≥ 0.1 g/t Au with one sample (#Q806881) collected from an altered basalt containing 3-4% disseminated arsenopyrite assaying 5.91 g/t Au over 0.5m;
- CW15-CP – 19 channel samples ≥ 0.1 g/t Au with one sample (#Q806834) collected from a 15-20cm thick quartz tourmaline vein assaying 1.92 g/t Au over 0.5m;
- CW15-Calex – 10-15m wide deformation corridor associated with actinolite – tourmaline alteration with grades up to 1.03 g/t Au over 1.5m

Finally, 11 trenches in the Clovis Lake area, east of Snake Lake, were completed. A total of 103 samples returned values ≥ 0.1 g/t Au. Trench CW14-C3P0 returned 53 samples grading up to 1.55 g/t Au over 0.5m while trench CW14-CB returned 34 channel samples grading from 0.10 to 3.66 g/t Au. Trench CW15-BY and CW15-BX contained one and three samples from 0.10 to 0.28 g/t Au respectively.

The 2015 drilling program focused on adding open pit, minable mineral resource to the Eau Claire deposit by identifying additional gold resources at depth and to the east and south of the deposit through definition drilling. Twenty-nine holes were drilled totalling 12,904 metres of which 24 of the holes showed significant assay intervals grading from 0.10 to 153 g/t Au over widths of 0.5 to 19.5 metres. A total of 8,181 core samples were collected from the drill core and were submitted to the lab for geochemical analysis.

In addition to the 2015 drill core samples, 1,438 infill samples were collected from selected drill holes from 2008 – 2009 and submitted to the lab for geochemical analysis in the interest of increasing the deposit resource calculations. Fifty of the samples returned gold values ≥0.10 g/t with 14 of them ≥0.5 g/t. Hole ER05-131 returned values grading from 1.24 g/t over 11.5 metres including 7.84 g/t Au over 0.5 metres.

2 Introduction

2.1 Address for the Report

Joint contributions were made in the compilation of this technical report by the Eastmain Resources Inc. exploration team. The team includes project geologists David Rivard (BSc, P.Geo), Stephanie Leghay (MSc), Greg Dobbelsteyn, (BSc, GIT) and Sophie Fielder (MSc). David Rivard (BSc, P.Geo) was the principle author of this report and was onsite for the duration of the program.

2.2 Purpose of the Report

This report was prepared as a *National Instrument 43-101 Technical Report*, in accordance with *Form 43-101F1*.

The report intends to document all exploration activities which will be placed in the contextual framework of successive former workers on the property since 1972, and will thereby enable recommendations for future work to be made.

2.3 Field Examination

The Qualified Person for this report, David Rivard (BSc, P.Geo), oversaw the program preparation and execution though 2015, and has reviewed the data presented within this report. David Rivard conducted a review of drill core and outcrops during the 2015 field season.

2.4 Units and Projections

Unless otherwise stated, all units in the report are metric. Gold assay values are reported in grams per metric tonne (g/t) unless otherwise stated.

The property is located in UTM Zone 18. As such, all work uses map datum NAD 83, unless another projection is specified.

Two local grids are used to generate sections across the deposit: these include the EC450 grid and the EC850 grid. These Mine Grids can be translated into UTM by rotations of 5° and 30° clockwise, for the local grids EC450 and EC850 respectively. The purpose of these local grid systems are to serve as local coordinate systems which are spatially parallel to the two main sets of veins that form the deposit.

2.5 Glossary and Abbreviation of Terms

« Au »	Gold
« Ag »	Silver
« CA$ »	Currency of Canada
« Clearwater »	Project which contains the Eau Claire deposit

« Cu »	Copper
« E »	East
« EC »	Eau Claire
« Eau Claire »	Eau Claire deposit, located on the Clearwater property
« g/t »	Grams per tonne
« g/t Au »	Grams of gold per tonne of rock
« Gap Zone »	Zone located between the 450 W and 850 W Zones
« ha »	Hectare
« IF »	Iron formation
« I3 »	Mafic intrusive rock
« I1 »	Felsic intrusive rock
« km »	Kilometre, equal to 1 000 metres or approximately 0.62 statute miles
« m »	Metre, metric distance measurement equivalent to approximately 3.27 feet
« M »	Million
« Ma »	Millions of years
« mE »	Metres to the East, in EC450 or EC850 grid coordinates
« mN »	Metres to the North, in EC450 or EC850 grid coordinates
« Mt »	Millions of tonnes
« mS »	Metres to the South, in EC450 or EC850 grid coordinates
« mW »	Metres to the West, in EC450 or EC850 grid coordinates
« M8 »	Also called a *schist*, that is a rock made of ≥ 50% alteration minerals. Alteration minerals under this definition are limited exclusively to actinolite, biotite, carbonate, silica and tourmaline
« N »	North
« NE »	Northeast
« Nemaska »	Cree village
« Nemiscau »	Hydro Quebec village and airport
« NI 43-101 »	Canadian Securities Administrators National Instrument 43-101
« NTS »	National Topographic System
« NW »	Northwest.
« ounces »	Troy ounces
« oz »	Abbreviation for troy ounces
« oz/t »	Ounces per tonne
« ppb »	Parts per billion
« property »	Clearwater property or project
« QA/QC »	Quality Assurance/Quality Control
« QFP »	Quartz-feldspar porphyry
« S »	South
« SE »	Southeast
« SW »	Southwest
« t »	Metric tonne, equivalent to 1 000 kilograms, or approximately 2 204.62 pounds
« Te »	Tellurium
« UTM »	Universal Transverse Mercator
« VQ »	Quartz vein(s)
« VQTL »	Quartz-tourmaline vein(s)
« VQTL-lam »	Laminated quartz-tourmaline vein(s)
« W »	West
« 450 W Zone »	Surface expression of four of the larger veins in the Eau Claire deposit
« 850 W Zone »	Surface expression of two gold bearing VQTL in the Eau Claire deposit
« V3B »	Mafic volcanic rocks

3 Reliance on Other Experts

The principal author of this report, David Rivard (BSc, P.Geo), is a registered geologist with the OGQ and is employed by Eastmain Resources Inc. David was onsite for the majority of the exploration program. The program was managed by Eastmain's exploration district geologist David Rivard (BSc, P.Geo). The digital data component was made by Eastmain's data specialist, David Wilson.

David Rivard (BSc, P.Geo) is the qualified person for the information contained within this report, as defined by *section 1.1* of the *National Instrument 43-101*. David Rivard oversaw the work progress of the project, was onsite throughout the program, reviewed this report, and has ultimately checked and edited this final version.

Any references to properties outside the Clearwater property are based on the author's best knowledge, for comparison and informational purposes only, and do not imply that *Eastmain Resources Inc.* has any interest in these properties unless specified.

4 Property Description and Location

The Clearwater Project is located approximately 1,000 km north-northeast of Toronto, Ontario, or approximately 350 km northwest of Chibougamau in the James Bay Lowlands of Northern Québec (*Figure 4.1*). Figure 4.1 was taken from the Quebec government website and can be located at *http://www.mnrf.gouv.qc.ca*. The cartographic projection is Quebec-Lambert with Datum NAD 27. Situated within an area referred to as the *Mid-North Mining District*, the project is centered on Latitude 52°13'24" North and Longitude 75°47'07" West *(NTS sheets 33 B/4 and B/5)*.

The Clearwater Project is composed of 385 mining cells, covering 20,068 ha and is situated at the junction of the Eau Claire and Eastmain Rivers (*Figure 4.2*). All claims are in good standing and wholly owned by Eastmain Resources Inc.

The polygonal claim block is defined by UTM (NAD 83) geographic coordinates and is presented in **Error! Reference source not found.** and displayed on a property map in Figure 4.2. The perimetre of the property has not been legally surveyed. Under the Québec laws for the James Bay area the claims or cells are map-staked. The map-designated coordinates of the cells are the legal limits of the claims, for which the physical limits can be verified by consulting the *Ministère des Resources Naturelles et de la Faune* website: ftp://ftp.mrnfp.gouv.qc.ca/public/gestim.

Surface rights on the property are owned by the Crown. Under the mining regulations of Québec, Eastmain has access rights to mineral resources found on the property, limited by Federal and Provincial resource extraction and by environmental regulations.

Table 4.1: Definition of the Perimeter of the Clearwater Project

Reference Point	*Easting**	*Northing**	Reference Point	*Easting**	*Northing**	Reference Point	*Easting**	*Northing**
1	455,083	5,791,829	**18**	458,393	5,779,750	**35**	442,701	5,783,813
2	455,074	5,790,902	**19**	457,253	5,779,760	**36**	442,694	5,782,688
3	456,780	5,790,887	**20**	458,245	5,778,833	**37**	441,327	5,782,704
4	456,772	5,789,960	**21**	456,105	5,778,843	**38**	441,338	5,783,630
5	464,735	5,789,897	**22**	454,973	5,779,770	**39**	440,769	5,783,637
6	464,722	5,788,043	**23**	454,982	5,779,780	**40**	440,802	5,786,418
7	464,153	5,788,048	**24**	455,982	5,780,707	**41**	441,371	5,786,411
8	464,146	5,787,121	**25**	451,563	5,780,739	**42**	441,382	5,787,338
9	463,577	5,787,125	**26**	451,572	5,781,666	**43**	443,090	5,787,318
10	463,563	5,785,271	**27**	449,293	5,781,689	**44**	443,100	5,788,245
11	462,994	5,785,275	**28**	449,302	5,782,616	**45**	443,669	5,788,238
12	462,980	5,783,421	**29**	448,521	5,782,624	**46**	443,680	5,789,165
13	463,550	5,783,417	**30**	448,530	5,783,762	**47**	444,249	5,789,159
14	463,536	5,781,563	**31**	447,893	5,783,753	**48**	444,270	5,791,012
15	460,118	5,781,590	**32**	447,893	5,784,210	**49**	444,838	5,791,006
16	460,110	5,780,663	**33**	446,170	5,784,207	**50**	444,849	5,791,933
17	458,401	5,780,677	**34**	446,170	5,783,783	**Coordinates UTM NAD83Z18**		

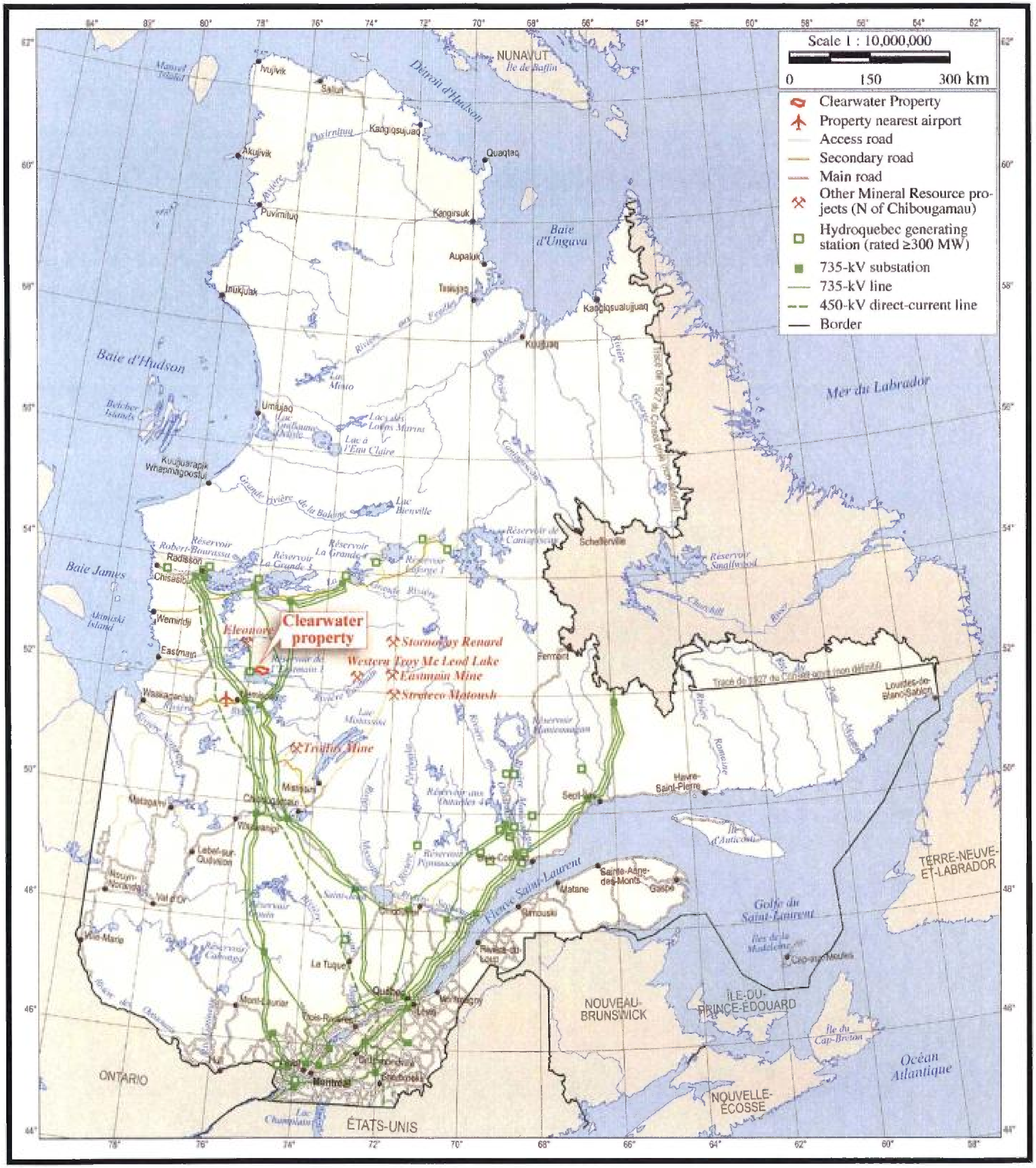


Figure 4.1: Clearwater Project Location Map

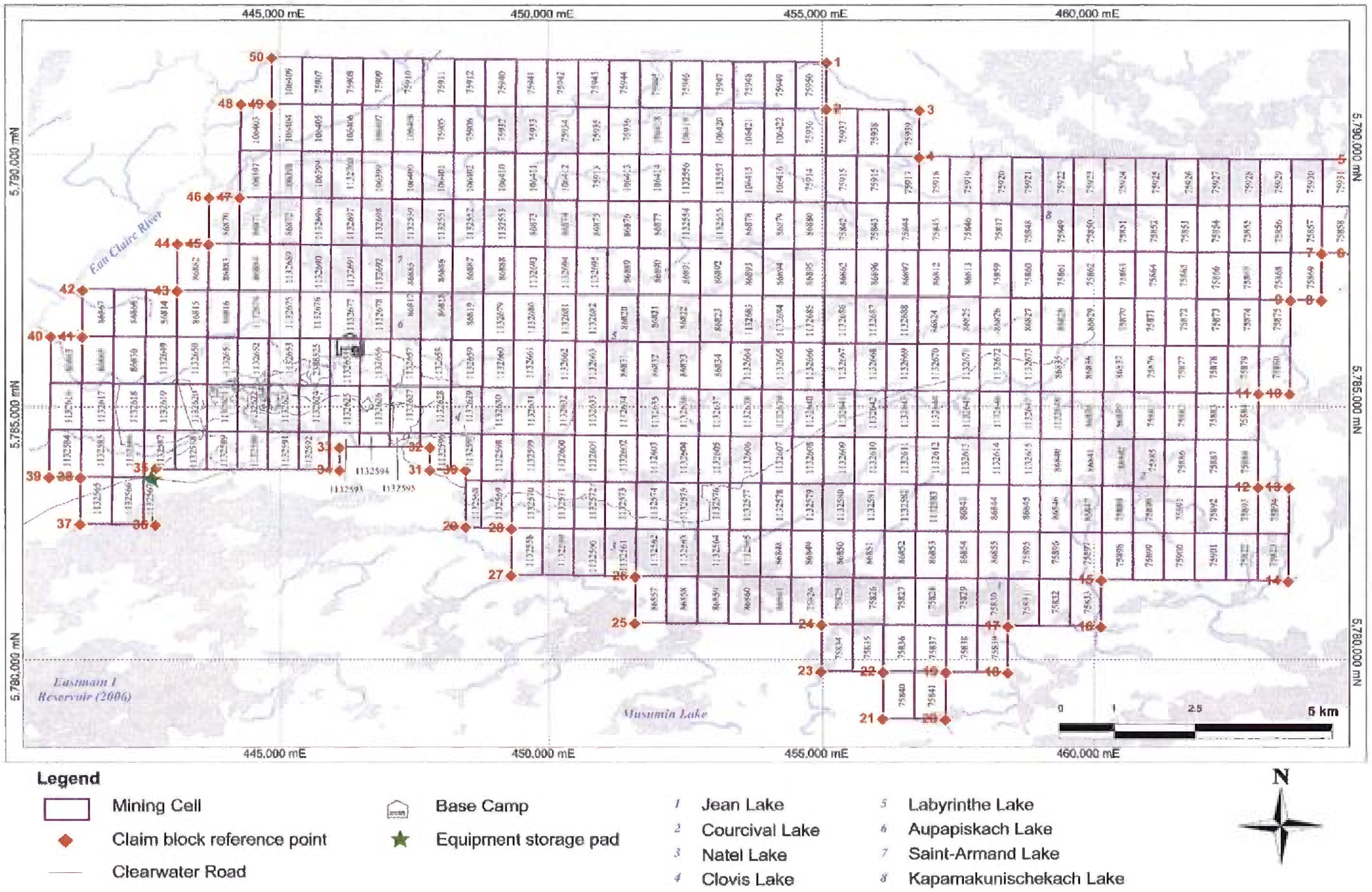


Figure 4.2: Claim Map of the Clearwater Project

5 Accessibility, Climate, Local Resources, Infrastructure and Physiography

A base camp with capacity for 30 people is situated at the southwest end of Lake Aupapiskach (*Figure 5.1, 2012 LIDAR survey*) at 52°13'24" latitude north, 75°47'07" west, approximately 2.5 km northeast of the Clearwater deposit. Logistical support and access to the property is via truck, fixed-wing floatplane, or helicopter, from the town of Chibougamau (pop. 8000), or from the Cree village of Nemaska (pop. 600), which is located approximately 50 km south of the project, next to the Nemiscau *Hydro-Québec* village. Chibougamau serves as the main centre of communications and supply for the area. A number of government branches and private businesses provide services to the exploration sector, while a long history of mining in the region contributes to a well-skilled work force. From Chibougamau there is a 300-km all-weather gravel road (*Route du Nord*) to Nemiscau. Regularly scheduled commercial flights are available from Montréal, via Chibougamau, to Nemiscau Airport (located 2 km east of the village of Nemiscau).

Figure 5.1: Clearwater Base Camp

Hydro-Québec has constructed an 80 kilometre, all-weather road from Nemiscau, across the Eastmain River to a location 1.5 km south of the Clearwater deposit. This all weather road was constructed, for the development of the *Eastmain-1* (*EM-1*) and *Eastmain-1-A* (*EM-1-A*) hydroelectric power facilities at the western extremity of the *Eastmain-1* reservoir (www.mrnf.gouv.qc.ca). An all-weather road provides access to an equipment storage pad at a location approximately 5 km south-west of the base camp. The base camp has vehicular access from the pad via a drill road year round. Eastmain is in the process of obtaining a road permit for the Clearwater deposit. Hydro-Québec's EM-1 and EM-1-A Power project includes a work camp large enough to house several hundred people. The principal dam is situated near the junction of the Eastmain River and Eau Claire River. Flooding of the reservoir for the EM-1 hydroelectric power facility covers a large area immediately south of the Clearwater property, but does not affect the current land position held by Eastmain. Installed power capacity at EM-1 is of 507.3 MW, and production from EM-1-A is projected to be of 2.3 TWh/annum.

The topography of the *Clearwater Project* is typical of the Canadian Shield with many flat lying areas with few gently rolling hills. Topographic relief ranges from 225 to 415 m above sea level. There are numerous small lakes with well developed streams that bisect the property and provide water for exploration activities. The area is covered by numerous, large, east-west trending outcrop ridges (50 to 70 m change in elevation,) and coarse sand eskers flanked by lower troughs. The lower trough regions often become saturated after periods of heavy rainfall. The climate is typical of Northern Canadian temperatures with temperate to sub-arctic conditions ranging from –40°C to 35°C annually, with snow cover expected from November to late May.

Outcrop exposure is limited. In the early 1980's, an intense fire burned most of the property in the causing abundant deadfall and allowing the growth of a dense, thick mat of Labrador Tea ranging in height from 0.5-1.0 m. Secondary growth of alder, birch, poplar, spruce and pine is locally well-established, creating dense thickets of closely-spaced trees, 1.5-5.0 m tall. Dense vegetation obscuring low-lying outcrops, combined with abundant deadfall, make cross-country traverses difficult.

Overburden generally consists of an upper humus layer, underlain by a thin horizon of brown, glacial outwash and moraine sands +/- gravel, +/- boulders. Overburden depths range from <1 m to >20 m.

6 HISTORY

Work on the Clearwater property dates back to the early 1970's, when initial exploration included airborne electromagnetic surveys and exploration diamond drilling which was completed to identify volcanogenic massive base metal sulphide deposits.

Comprehensive exploration programs followed as a result of numerous anomalies identified by a property wide airborne electromagnetic and magnetic survey. The anomalies were followed up with geochemical soil analysis and subsequent drilling programs. Gold mineralization on the property was discovered in the mid-1970's, however Eau Claire deposit gold mineralization was not discovered until 1987. To date, 828 boreholes, totaling 260,583m, has been drilled on the property.

6.1 Previous Work Completed by Other Companies

Exploration on the Clearwater property was initiated in 1971-72 by *Canico*. A continuation thereafter of exploration, geophysical surveys, geochemical surveys and drilling was completed by numerous companies, including Westmin, SOQUEM and Eastmain, until 2005, when Eastmain purchased SOQUEM's interest in the project. A summary of previous work is outlined in Table 6.1.

Table 6.1: Summary of Historical Work on the Clearwater Project

Date	Company	Description
1971-72	*Canico*	19, regional, "Winkie" drill holes.
1973-77	*SEREM-SDBJ*	Airborne EM and magnetism, soil geochemistry (B horizon), geological mapping and prospecting, trenching, 28 regional drill holes (7,914 m).
1985	*Westmin*	Airborne EM, soil geochemistry (B horizon), geological mapping and prospecting.
1987		Airborne EM and magnetics, soil geochemistry (B horizon), geological mapping and prospecting, trenching, 35 drill holes (regional and property, 3,842 m)).
1988		Soil geochemistry (B horizon), geological mapping and prospecting, 21 drill holes (19 on current property, 2,290 m).
1989		Soil geochemistry (B horizon), geological mapping and prospecting, 23 drill holes (2,805 m)
1990		Re-logging drill core, preliminary mineral resource study.
1995	*GSC*	Till sampling.
1995	*SOQUEM*	Geological mapping, magnetic, EM and IP geophysical surveys, re-logging drill core, 7 drill holes
1996		Soil geochemistry (B horizon), geological mapping, 10 drill holes (5,169 m).
1996	*RPA*	Resource calculation G vein.
1997	*SOQUEM*	Soil geochemistry (B horizon), geological mapping, 5 drill holes Rosemary extension grid, 6 drill holes Eau Claire grid. Total of 2,226 m
1998		Drill holes Rosemary extension grid, drill holes Eau Claire grid, soil geochemistry (B horizon) Canard extension grid. 2,610 m
1999		Drilling, trenching, resource calculation, 2,150 m
2000		22 drill holes Eau Claire grid, resource calculation, (~1.2MT at 6.84 g/t), trenching East along Canard/Natel grids. 5,554 m
2001		22 drill holes (2,139 m) Eau Claire grid, 16 trenches East along Canard/Natel grids, 31 trenches rehabilitated, soil geochemistry (B horizon).
2001	COREM	Metallurgical testing Eau Claire deposit.

2002	*SOQUEM*	Resource calculation, (~1.5MT at 6.69 g/t).

6.2 Previous Work Completed by Eastmain Resources Inc.

The following is a summary of the work conducted by *Eastmain Resources Inc.* on the Clearwater property:

2002

- B-horizon soil Sampling over 3 grids (Eau Claire, Aupapiskach, Rosemary)
- Resource estimate (SOQUEM's calculation): indicated resources of 1,029,332 tonnes grading 9.46 g/t Au or 310,000 ounces of Au, inferred resources of 1,641,525 tonnes at 6.08 g/t Au or 320,000 ounces of gold)
- Definition drilling: 18 BQ drill holes and 5 wedge holes (total of 10,512 m): discovery of a new Au-Cu-Ag sulphide zone in the hangingwall of EC deposit : 0.73-6.98 g/t Au, 0.71- 2.65% Cu and 12.1- 40.8 g/t Ag over 1.5-6.0 m, in samples from holes ER02-12 to ER02-14

2003

- 19 BQ boreholes, total of 7,366 m: 15 targeted the extension of EC deposit (120 veins intersected ≥ 1.0 g/t Au), 4 drill holes drilled in Rosemary- Aupapiskach
- Infill sampling on 2002 holes for PGE
- Trenching in the Rosemary area and completing 2002 trenches
- Soil sampling (2 km^2 area NW of EC)

2004

- 14 NQ drill holes, 9,407 m: expanded EC deposit
- Resource estimate: indicated resource of 1,029,332 tonnes at 9.46 g/t Au, with 4.0 g/t Au cut-off grade, 310,000 ounces and 8.18 g/t cut grade, inferred resource of 3,049,660 tonnes at 6.49 g/t Au containing 680,000 ounces with 2.5 g/t Au cut-off grade
- Trenching program: 9 trenches (total of 4.4 km in length): 5 samples ≥ 0.5 g/t
- Prospection south of Clovis Lake: at least five quartz-tourmaline veins assayed up to 1.52 g/t Au.

2005

- VTEM & magnetic airborne geophysics

	• Prospection and soil sampling: tracing the EC formation rocks over across the property and Geological mapping/ sampling: Clovis Lake, Serendipity
	• Trenching program: mapping of Serendipity
2006	• 8 drill holes (targeting the down-dip extension of EC deposit): 7 holes: gold-bearing veins within the D-group, 27 samples ≥ 2.5 g/t Au (total of 2,160)
	• Resource Estimate (based on a 3.0 g/t cut-off grade: indicated resource of 265,315 ounces of Au, at a grade of 8.69 g/t Au, inferred resource of 654,871 ounces of gold, with a grade of 6.75 g/t Au)
2007	• 51-HQ drill holes (total of 3,495 m), definition drilling: average grade of 150 intersected VQTL: 20.1 g/t Au over an average length of 1.2 m including 50 vein intercepts averaging 48.9 g/t Au over 1.3 m
	• 2 NQ sized exploration drill holes (200 m west of the 450 W Zone): several low-grade structures
2008	• 64 HQ drill holes (11,572 m) definition drilling a strike-length of 600 m to a vertical depth of up to 175 m, discovery of a new series of at least 10 veins, T veins: up to 147 g/t, intersection of 149 VQTL grading on average 12.8 g/t Au over 1.2 m, visible gold in 31 holes: 72 half-metre samples containing visible gold averaged 26.5 g/t Au
2009	• 68 HQ drill holes (Total of 21 276 m) completed to the east, south and west of the EC deposit / Lac Castor: infill drilling south/down dip of the 2007-2008 definition drilling programs
	• Metallurgical test work (SGS Lakefield Research Limited) on master composite samples of P, JQ, R and S veins (Au recovery of 94.2-95.9% using the gravity and flotation technique alone, Acid-base accounting tests indicated that the gold deposit is non-acid generating
	• Surface prospecting and rock sampling: high-grade in Boomerang prospect with 254 g/t Au, 640 g/t Ag and Te> 500 g/t
2010	• Metallurgical test work (SGS Lakefield Research Limited) on the P, JQ, R and S veins: 95.7-98.8% of total Au recoveries (gravity + flotation + cyanidation), High

concentrations of the rare metals (Te, Bi) occurred as by-products in gold-bearing veins at EC deposit

- Resource estimate calculation: measured resources: 1,783,000 tonnes at 6.74 g/t Au or 386,000 ounces of gold; indicated resources: 1,570,000 tonnes at 4.86 g/t Au or 246,000 ounces of gold; inferred resources: 5,322,000 tonnes at 6.06 g/t Au or 1,037,000 ounces of gold)
- 36 HQ-drill holes (9 029 m): testing new targets peripheral to Eau Claire: wide alteration zones and high grade VQTL intersected up to 2.5 km east of the EC deposit, drilling at the 850 West zone high-grade / wide lower-grade zones of gold-bearing rock near the surface
- 11 trenches excavated
- Soil sampling of the Francis Grid: ~ E-W trending gold anomalies up to 1 km length

2011

- Definition drilling (26,321 m, 68 HQ-drill holes): numerous gold-bearing veins with visible gold under the 850 West Zone; 375 intervals ≥ 0.50 g/t Au. The weighted average gold grade and the mean true thickness estimates were 3.33 g/t and 1.02 m, respectively; widest and richest mineralized intervals: 3.47 g/t Au over 12.5 m (~ 8.84 m true width), and 113.34 g/t over 1.60 m (~1.13 m true width)
- Prospection focused on granitoids (341 grab samples): 25 new discovery zones, 11 zones yielded gold assays ≥ 0.5 g/t Au
- Soil sampling: anomalous trains. Dispersal trains from the Eau Claire deposit show transport distances ranging from a few metres to a few hundred metres
- 19 trenches (8,295 m in length): five of them (647 m in length) were mapped and thoroughly sampled., the rest were selectively sampled on areas of interest and discovery of surface extensions of veins V9, V10, V11, V12, V14, V15 and V17 in the 850 West Zone, which extended into the newly-discovered Rebecca Veins
- Resource estimate (completion of the 2009 drill program): measured resource of 1,783,000 tonnes at 6.74 g/t Au, equivalent to 386,000 ounces (uncapped), indicated resource of 1,570,000 tonnes at 4.86 g/t Au, equivalent to 246,000 ounces (uncapped), an inferred resource of 5,322,000 tonnes at 6.06 g/t, equivalent to

1,037,000 ounces

2012

- Prospection 51 samples ≥ 0.5 g/t Au. A sample located 470 m ESE of the SE corner of the 450 West Zone graded at 117 g/t (Vein C)
- 107 drill holes (41,411 m): wide zone of gold mineralization and high-grade feeder veins (10 to over 100 g/t Au), in 450 West /850 West vein sets = additional open-pittable and underground resources. Over 50 gold-bearing vein intersections (T Vein) = extension of 450 West Zone to the north and west. Numerous drill holes intersected vein T10, which has been traced for a lateral strike-length of 150 metres. 850 West Zone drilling: probable expansion of the Eau Claire at shallow depths. Northern limit and central area of the 850 West Zone: excellent gold grades / thicknesses from Veins V18, V19 and V20. Northern margin of the 850 West Zone intercepted a high-grade interval corresponding to Vein V19. Eastern edge intersected a very-high-grade interval from Vein 12, and another good interval from Vein V14
- Trenching: discovery of several zones of interest, 33 samples ≥ 0.5 g/t Au
- Resource estimate: Open Pit Resource: M&I – 4.23 M tonnes @ 4.67 g/t gold (635,000 oz, uncapped) and IF – 2.48 M tonnes @ 2.68 g/t gold (213,000 oz, uncapped). Underground Resource: M&I – 0.71 M tonnes @ 6.37 g/t gold (145,000 oz, uncapped), IF – 4.04 M tonnes @ 7.20 g/t gold (935,000 oz, uncapped)
- Magnetic airborne survey + LIDAR survey were done throughout the property.

2013

- 77 HQ boreholes (33,343 m), testing only the upper one-third on the 450 West Zone: drill intercepts ranging from 10.94 g/t Au over 12.0 metres to 4.88 g/t Au across 31.0 metres
- Trenching: 30-metre section comprising the surface expression of the 450 West Zone, an average of 8.5 to 10 metres is composed of extremely high-grade material, which may support more broad-based open-pit mining methods
- Prospection, geological/structural mapping at Property Scale and in Snake Lake, Clovis Lake, Spider zones focusing on magnetic interpretation, folds, high strain zones and pressure shadow areas, present in the entire property (Knight showing,

Vana, Serendipity etc).

2014

- 18 drillholes (5,079 m) were drilled to follow up on auriferous quartz-tourmaline vein systems identified by earlier trenching and prospecting as well as to test identified IP anomalies and anomalous surface showings in the Clovis Lake area: drill intercepts ranged from 0.20 to 17.8 g/t Au over 0.5 – 16.0 metres while 21 intercepts exceeded the current open pit grade of the Eau Claire Deposit (0.50 g/t Au): Similar rock assemblages of the Eau Claire deposit were intersected in the northern section of Clovis Lake which is encouraging evidence that may support discovery of another deposit;

- Prospection focused on the interpreted D_2 deformation corridors and magmatic anomalies throughout the property on the SE Eau Claire Area, Knight East Area, NW Area, Aupapiskach Lake and Clovis Lake; 613 grab samples collected with 118 samples returning values > 0.1 g/t Au: four shear zones were identified (Putter Lake shear zone, Snake Lake – Clovis Lake shear zone, Clovis Lake south shear zone and Snake Lake shear zone);

- Trenching: focused on the Rosemary, Eau Claire, Boomerang and Clovis Lake; a total of 19 trenches were opened and 12 of them were mapped and sampled (over 1,770 samples collected); north – east expansion of the 450 West Zone uncovered gold bearing quartz-tourmaline veins and alteration zones widening the deposit area;

- Geological and Structural mapping was completed by Eastmain's exploration team and Jean Francois Ravenelle (SRK Consulting) within the southern D_2 shear zone corridor; numerous gold occurrences associated with quartz-± actinolite ± tourmaline veins were identified; four shear zones were mapped and found to be associated with gold mineralization (Putter Lake shear zone, Snake Lake – Clovis Lake shear zone, Clovis Lake south shear zone and Snake Lake south shear zone);

7 Geological Setting and Mineralization

7.1 Regional Geology

The Superior province of North America has been divided into subprovinces, of which have been divided into domains based on lithological and structural associations (*Card and Ciesielski, 1986; Isnard and Gariepy, 2004*). The *Clearwater Project* lies within the Eastmain domain situated in the southern part of the La Grande volcano-plutonic subprovince (2752 to 2696 Ma) which is located between the Bienville plutonic subprovince to the north and the Nemiscau metasedimentary subprovince and Opinaca metasedimentary subprovince to the south (Figure 7.1) The Eastmain domain is approximately 30 to 100 kilometres wide and extends for 250 km.

The Nemiscau subprovince consists of meta-sedimentary assemblages with minor mafic volcanics and is the lithological equivalent of the Opinaca River subprovince exposed to the east. The northern boundary with the La Grande subprovince is a faulted stratigraphic contact (*Goutier et al., 2002*), This belt consists of a complex assemblage of basement gneisses, greenstone volcanics and granitoid intrusions. The Eau Claire gold deposit occurs within a few km of the break between the magmatic (La Grande) and metasedimentary (Nemiscau-Opinaca) subprovinces. The Bienville belt is mainly plutonic.

The Superior province evolved through plate tectonic processes, akin to those active today, involving the growth of superterranes (Abitibi, Bienville, La Grande subprovinces), followed by ocean-basin development and subsequent consumption in southward-stepping, north-dipping subduction zones, leading to collision and amalgamation of these superterranes and intervening interarc basins (Nemiscau-Opinaca subprovince) by ca. 2.68 Ga (*Calvert et al., 1995; Percival, 2007; White et al., 2003*).

The La Grande subprovince exposes felsic gneisses and plutons which formed over a protracted period of at least 250 Ma, between ca. 2.88 and 2.62 Ga (*Isnard and Gariepy, 2004* and references therein). The La Grande domain consists of a Mesoarchean basement (3.33-2.79 Ga, gneisses, migmatites, diorites and tonalites) unconformably overlain by the clastic Apple formation (quartz arenites and conglomerates; *Roscoe and Donaldson, 1988*), and 2.75 to 2.71 Ga volcanic strata (*Isnard and Gariepy, 2004* and references therein). Arenitic sediments and tonalitic basement gneisses are absent in the Eastmain domain of the La Grande subprovince (*Isnard and Gariepy, 2004* and references therein). A felsic tuff yielded an age of 2705 ± 3 Ma, the oldest suite of deformed tonalites (Eastmain suite) was dated at 2728 ± 4 Ma, whereas late- to post-tectonic granodiorites were dated at 2709 ± 2 and 2701 ± 8 Ma. Undeformed, post-tectonic intrusions are represented by S-type, two-mica bearing monzogranites, granites and pegmatites, crosscutting all rock units of the La Grande and Eastmain domains. They were intruded between ca. 2.65 and 2.62 Ga and have been defined as the *Vieux Comptoir* suite.

Three phases of deformation and metamorphism affected the La Grande subprovince (*Isnard and Gariepy, 2004* and references therein). The oldest one is restricted to the basement gneisses of the La Grande domain. The second phase (greenschist- to amphibolite-grade) affects all basement and supracrustal rocks and potentially records thrusting of the La Grande rocks over the Opinaca-Nemiscau subprovinces towards the southeast as indicated by the regular increase in the metamorphic grade in that direction. The last phase of metamorphism has only local extension and is likely related to the intrusion of late-to post-tectonic plutons.

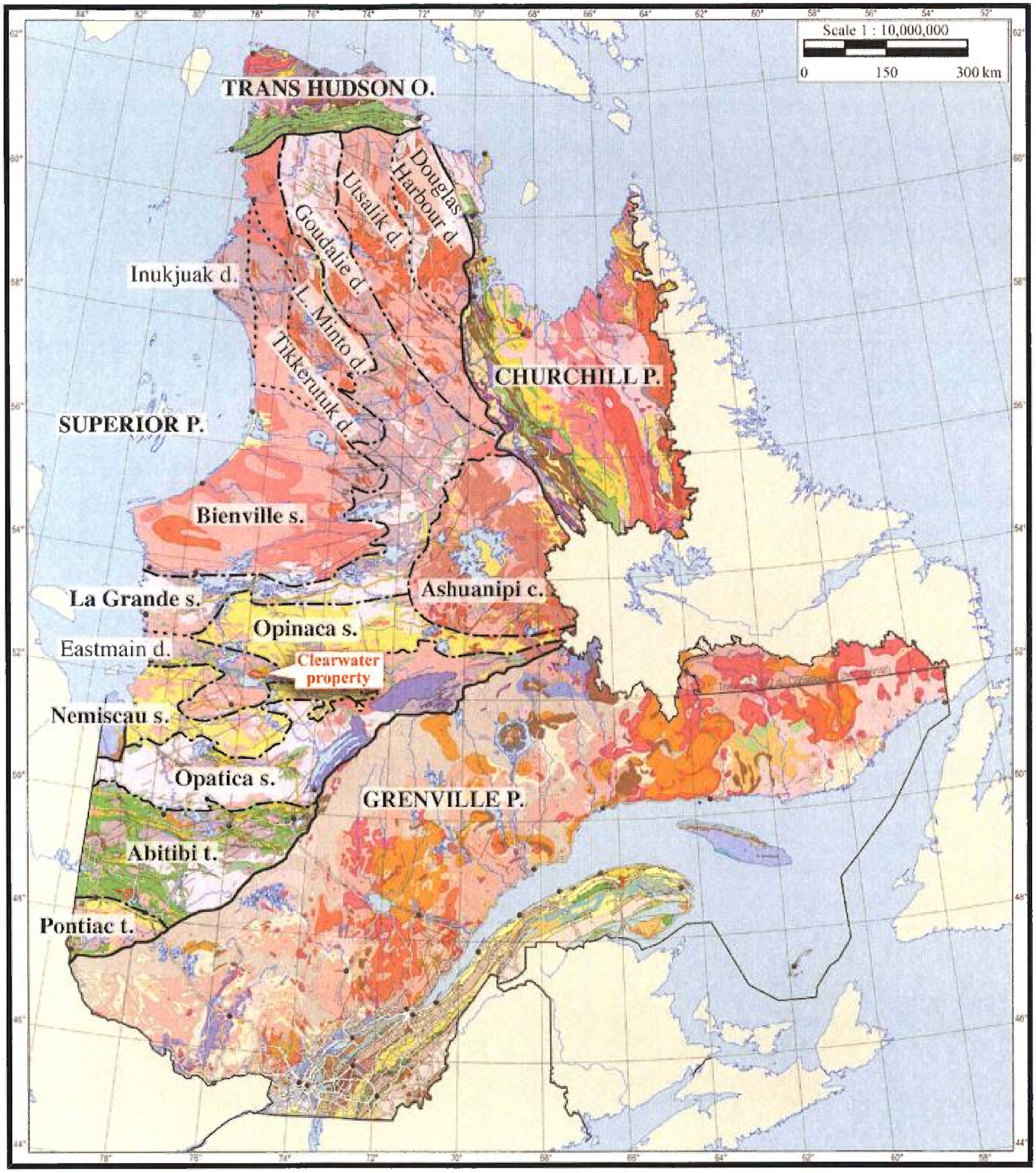


Figure 7.1: Geological Map of Quebec

7.2 Property Geology

The Clearwater project is underlain by a bimodal volcanic sequence of mafic volcanic flows, felsic volcaniclastic rocks, sulphide iron formation and graphitic metasedimentary rocks, intruded by a variety of felsic sub-volcanic plutons and dykes. The volcano-sedimentary sequence has been folded into an east-west trending, westerly plunging antiform located at the western end of the Clearwater Property.

The Eau Claire deposit straddles the contact on the south limb of an antiform between lowermost felsic volcaniclastic rocks overlain by mafic volcanic flows. Gold-bearing quartz-tourmaline veins from the Eau Claire deposit crosscut the volcanic/sedimentary rock contact and in turn are crosscut by northeast trending late mafic dykes. The volcanic/sedimentary rock contact forms a marker horizon with a broad open fold along the north limb, a tight fold closure immediately west of Eau Claire and an east-west trending south limb which has been traced to the east for several kilometres. The volcanic/sedimentary marker horizon is highlighted by a sulphide-facies iron formation which occurs at the base of the mafic volcanic formation. The iron formation wraps around the fold nose, however, it is absent coincident with the Eau Claire deposit. The iron formation occurs along the southern limb of the antiform east of Eau Claire and is locally isoclinally folded.

In this report, we consider the simplest scenario for the geological evolution of the property which is that the volcaniclastic rocks commonly referred as "sediments" are volcanically derived. We generalize that all felsic to intermediate sediments are felsic to intermediate volcaniclastics. Furthermore, some of the rocks of basaltic composition intercalated between felsic to intermediate volcaniclastics might also be volcaniclastic, although macroscopically identical to mafic volcanics. Sulphide iron formations are locally intercalated in the volcaniclastic unit. Several felsic, sub-volcanic plutons and dykes have intruded the volcaniclastic and mafic volcanic rock assemblages. Mafic dykes, sills and stocks of gabbroic composition have also been identified on the property.

Interpretation based on airborne, electromagnetic surveys and field observations lead to the identification of kilometre-scale folds, with on their limbs, parasitic asymmetric folds. Those folds are close to isoclinal, which axial planes (S_2) and regional foliation (S_{0-1}), both trending E-W.

In the north-western part on the property, the sudden change in the trend of VTEM anomalies may indicate the existence of N 135°E structure named the *Aupapiskach Fault (Shaw, 1991)*. This fault structure could alternatively be interpreted as a fold, as represented in Figure 7.2. Note; the solid blue line in Figure 7.2 represents the location of the schematic stratigraphic log in Figure 7.3 from drill hole data.

From the east of Eau Claire deposit to the west of Clovis Lake, *Jourdain (2002)* noted that fragments hosted in the volcaniclastic units become progressively elongated closer to the contact zone with the mafic volcanic assemblage. This zone was interpreted as an E-W trending deformation zone called the *Cannard Break.* Approximately 1 kilometre from the Cannard Break deformation zone anomalous gold was identified. This shear zone may represent a local structure associated with the development of parasitic asymmetric folds, a feature commonly observed on the property.

In 2014, SRK Consulting proposed a new structural geological map of the property based on recent aeromagnetic survey and field investigations. Four generations of structures have been documented: (1) D_1: Main deformation event, S_1 penetrative foliation, shear zones forming a NNE-trending array featuring numerous splays and duplexes; (2) D_2: S_2 crenulation cleavage, SW-plunging F_2 folds, E-NE trending shear zones; (3) D_3: NW-trending crenulation cleavage and ENE-plunging F_3 folds, only documented in the eastern part of the property; (4) D_4: Two sets of brittle faults: NE-trending sinistral and NW-trending dextral faults. All shear zones are preferentially developed in mixed volcaniclastic and mafic rock sequences.

The Eau Claire deposit, Spider and Snake Lake gold-bearing showings are located within corridors of D_2 shear zones.

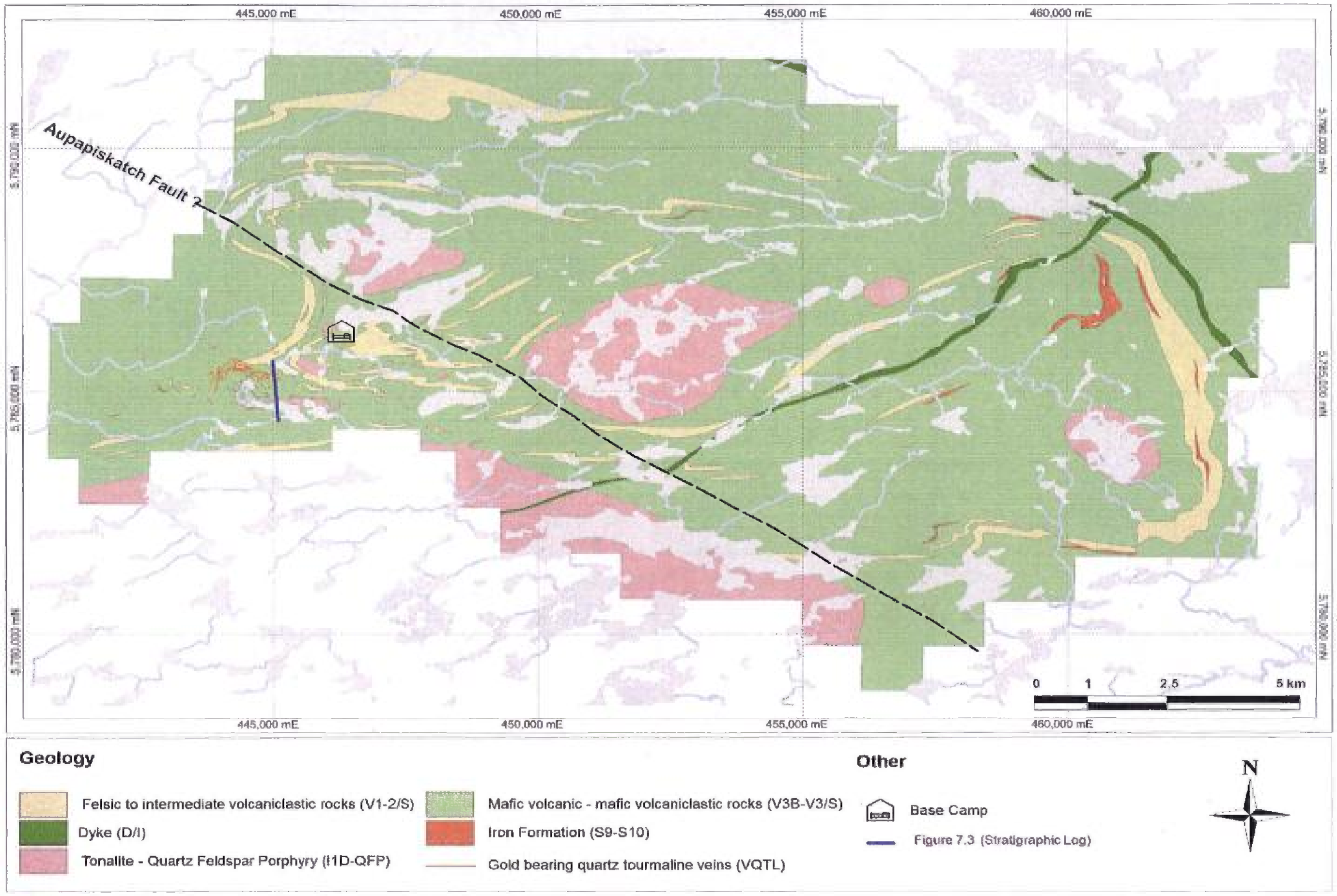


Figure 7.2: Geological Map

7.3 Geology of the Eau Claire Gold Deposit

7.3.1 Lithologies

The Eau Claire deposit geology has been subdivided into two different rock formations, the Aupapiskach Formation (AP) and the Eau Claire Formation (EC). The EC deposit is principally contained within a thick sequence of iron-rich, massive and pillowed mafic volcanic flows. The mafic flows have been intruded by multiple phases of felsic (quartz-feldspar) porphyry and tonalite stocks, sills and dykes. A crescent-shape felsic porphyry dyke swarm referred to as the "Hangingwall Porphyry" bounds the hangingwall (south) contact of the Eau Claire gold deposit. The overall shape of the Eau Claire gold deposit follows the contour of the felsic porphyry dyke swarm. A second felsic porphyry dyke swarm has invaded the western end of the Eau Claire gold deposit coincident with the F_2 fold nose. This porphyry unit is referred to as the "Western Porphyry". Figure 7.3 shows a schematic stratigraphic log based on drill core from holes trending N 355°E. This schematic illustrates the gold occurrences within the quartz tourmaline veins associated with the alteration schist located proximal to the mafic volcanic – volcaniclastic contact.

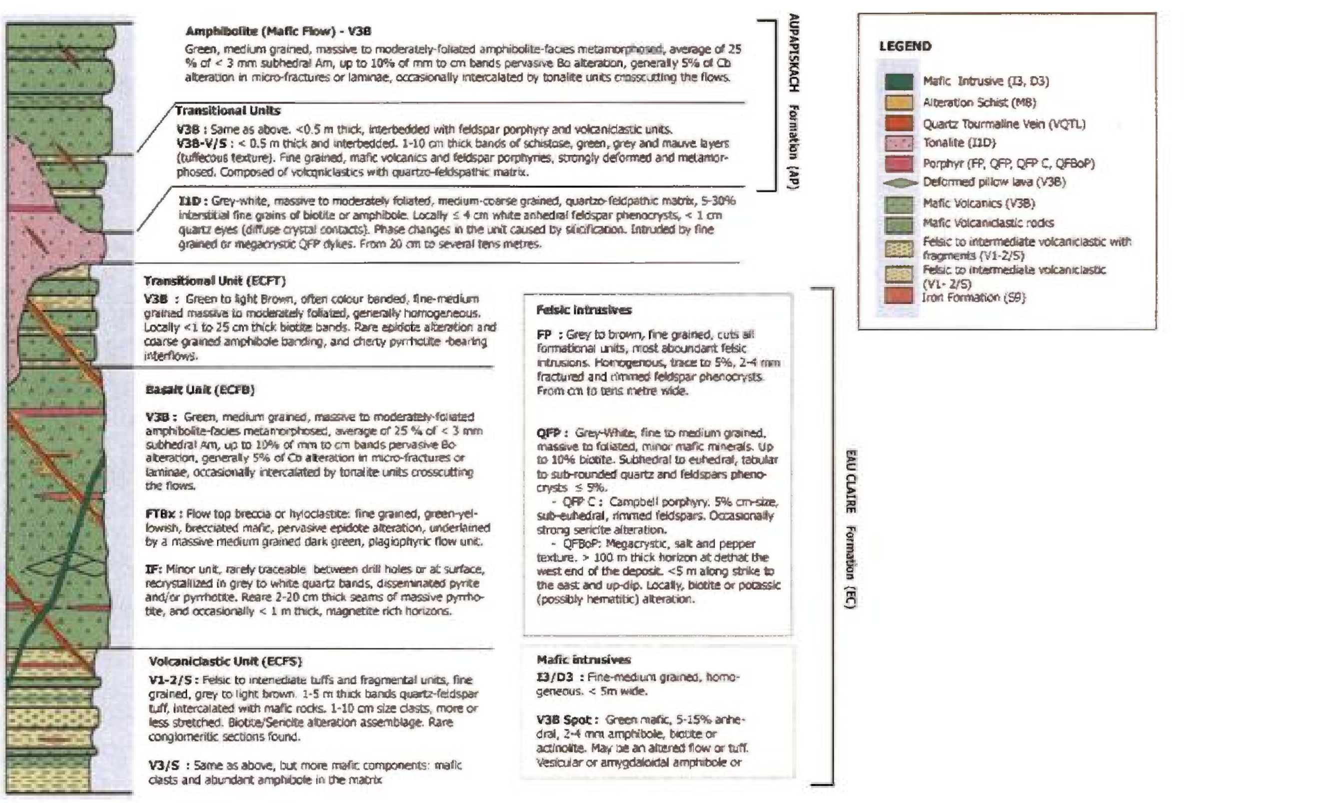


Figure 7.3: Stratigraphic Log Description

The geologic units of the Eau Claire deposit were defined from drill core coming from inclined and N355°E trending holes drilled south of the Eau Claire deposit surface exposure and are listed and described in Table 7.1.

AUPAPISKACH FORMATION (AP)	
Amphibolite (Mafic Flow Unit)	
V3B	Green, medium grained, massive to moderately-foliated amphibolite-facies metamorphosed, average of 25 % of < 3 mm subhedral Am, up to 10% of mm to cm bands pervasive biotite alteration, generally 5% of carbonate alteration in micro-fractures or laminae, occasionally intercalated by tonalite units crosscutting the flows.
Transitional Units	
V3B	Same as above. Generally, < 5.0 m thick and interbedded with feldspar porphyry and volcaniclastic units
V3B-V/S	< 0.5 m thick and interbedded with feldspars and volcaniclastic units. Alternating 1-10 cm thick bands of schistose green, grey and mauve layers with "tuffeous" texture: Fine grained, mafic volcanics and feldspar porphyries, strongly deformed and metamorphosed Composed of felsic coloured volcaniclastic with quartzofeldspathic matrix, ten centimetres to several tens metres.
Tonalite (I1D)	
I1D	Grey-white, massive to moderately foliated, medium to coarse grains, quartz-feldspar matrix, 5-30% interstitial/anastomosing fine grains of biotite or amphiboles.
	Locally porphyritic, up to 4 cm tabular, white, anhedral, often zoned, feldspar phenocrysts, < 1 cm clear, lensoidal quartz eyes with diffuse crystal contacts. Apparent phase changes in the unit caused by silicification. Intruded by fine grains or megacrystic QFP dykes. From 20 cm to several tens metres.
EAU CLAIRE FORMATION (EC)	
Transitional Unit (ECFT)	
V3B	Green to light brown, often colour banded, fine to medium grained, massive to moderately foliated, generally homogeneous. Locally < 1 to 25 cm thick biotite bands. Rare epidote alteration, rare, coarse grained amphibole banding, and cherty pyrrhotite -bearing interflows.
V3B-V/S	Same as above
Basalt Unit (ECFB)	
V3B	Green, fine to medium grained, massive to moderately foliated, generally homogeneous mafic flows. Locally up to 25% bands of thin biotite laminae; local epidote alteration, rare coarse grained amphibolite banding and cherty pyrrhotitic interflows. Flow Top Breccia (FTBx): pillow structures, 1 cm-2 m thick VQTLs. Minor carbonate, associated with VQ or fracture-filling. Trace to 2% Py, Po, Cp and Gold. Intruded by felsic porphyries, quartz porphyries, dykes and sills.
FTBx	Flow-Top Breccia or hyloclastite: fine grained, green-yellowish, brecciated mafic, pervasive epidote alteration, underlained by a massive, Mg, dark green, plagiophyric flow unit.
IF	Minor unit, rarely traceable between drill holes or at surface, recrystallized in grey to white quartz bands, disseminated Py/Po, rare 2-20 cm thick seams of massive Po, and occasional <1 m thick, magnetite-rich horizons.
Volcaniclastic Unit (ECFS)	
V1-2 / S	Felsic to intermediate tuffs and fragmental units, generally fine grained, grey to light brown, 1-5 m thick bands quartz-feldspar tuff, intercalated with mafic rocks. Fragments: 1-10 cm in size, felsic crystal tuffs, QFP rarely, mafic volcanics, stretched clasts. Biotite/sericite is the most common alteration assemblage. Rare, conglomeritic sections found
V3 / S	As per V1-2/S, but more mafic components, caused by mafic clasts and abundant amphibole in the matrix.
Felsic Intrusives	
FP	Grey to brown, fine grained, quartzofeldspathic, strongly resembling greywacke, cuts all of the formational units, is the most abundant felsic intrusive on the property. Generally homogeneous with trace to 5%, 2-4 mm, fractured and rimmed feldspar phenocrysts. Units range from cm-scale to tens metres.
QFP	Grey-white, very fine to medium grained, massive to foliated, very minor mafic minerals. Dacitic composition: up to 10% very fine grains, interstitial, brown biotite. Quartz and feldspar occur as subhedral to euhedral, tabular to sub rounded phenocrysts, forming up to 5% of the unit.
	QFP C: Campbell porphyry: Similar as above, 5% of cm-size, sub-euhedral, rimmed feldspar crystals. Occasionally strong sericite alteration.
	QFBoP: Megacrystic, salt and pepper texture, colour due to feldspar-biotite crystals. Unit appears at depth at the west end of the deposit, as a large, ≥ 100 m thick horizon and only small <5 m units found along strike to the east and up-dip. Biotite or potassic (possibly hematitic) alteration occurs locally.
I1D	Same as above
Mafic Intrusives	
V3B Spot	Green mafic unit. 5-15%, anhedral, 2-4mm crystals of amphibole, biotite or actinolite, may be an altered, mafic flow or tuff, vesicular or amygdaloidal amphiboles or biotite.
I3	Fine to medium grained, homogenous, generally < 5 m wide.

Table 7.1: Eau Claire Deposit Stratigraphy

The footwall rocks at Eau Claire consist of a thick sequence of east-west trending, south dipping felsic volcaniclastic ash to lapilli tuff and sedimentary rocks including greywacke, siltstone, mudstone and conglomerate or felsic quartz-feldspar porphyry. These rocks predominate throughout the central portion of the property and are locally intercalated with mini-cycles of mafic volcanic rock and amphibolite alternating with felsic volcaniclastic rocks.

Eau Claire is a structurally-controlled, gold deposit consisting of high-grade en echelon, sheeted quartz-tourmaline veins and altered rock. Two major vein sets discovered to date (450 and 850 West Zones) form a crescent-shaped mineralized footprint 1.8 kilometres long by more than 100 metres wide, which has been traced to date to a vertical depth of 900 metres. Portions of the 450 and 850 West Zones outcrop on topographic highs. The 450 West Zone vein set is oriented at N 085°E, dips 45 to 60° south and plunges steeply to the southeast, sub-parallel to an F2 fold axis. The 850 West Zone vein set is aligned N 060°E, dips sub-vertically and plunges gently southwest.

The Eau Claire deposit has been modelled and classified into High Grade Vein Domains ("HGV"), Vein Swarm Domains ("VSM") and Geological Domains. HGV Domains have been created where there is a high confidence of lateral and vertical continuity of gold mineralization. VSM Domains consist of broad corridors of gold-mineralization generally forming envelopes or lateral and vertical extensions of the HGV Domains. Any gold-bearing drill intercept within the deposit area that did not satisfy the criteria of HGV or VSM Domains were classified in the Geological Domain category.

7.3.2 Structure

Regionally, the lithological units, except for the youngest mafic dykes, exhibit strong main foliation (S_{0-1}) which represents the volcanic-volcaniclastic bedding (S_0) transposed into or parallel to an amphibolite facies regional foliation S_1 (*Tremblay, 2006*). The S_{0-1} foliation has been folded into isoclinal closed folds which are associated with small scale crenulations and asymmetrical S and Z type parasitic folds (F_2). An axial planar foliation, S_2, is locally developed.

The 450 West Zone, located at the hinge of a regional antiform, is characterized by numerous minor folds and a high angular relationship between the main and secondary foliations. The 450W vein set is oriented at N 085°E, dips 45 to 60° south and plunges steeply to the southeast, sub-parallel to a F_2 fold axis. Figure 7.4 is an aerial photograph of the outcropping area of the 450W Zone. A well-defined east-west vein system cross-cuts a series of NW-SE trending schist zones, while a west-northwest-trending gold-bearing domain (S – NW1) has been traced laterally across the spine of the 450 West Zone for approximately 1000 metres.

The S_{0-1} foliation within the 450 West Zone is intense and well developed especially where it forms a well defined banding in the mafic volcanic units. The uneven character of the orientation of the main foliation in the 450 West Zone is highlighted by the structural mapping of the area. In 2006 a structural study was carried out by Tremblay which concluded that there is a preferential E-W trend with localized variations indicating cylindrical folding. The observed S_2 foliation is poorly developed with an orientation of N092°E dipping 87°S and corresponds to the F_2 fold axial planes. Moreover, narrow zones of stronger foliation or shear zones, parallel to the S_2 planar fabric are visible on the 450 West Zone, and show metre-scale, apparent sinistral displacements *(Hrabi, 2010)*. These shear zones may be an expression of progressive tightening of the fold, and concomitant shearing of the axial planar foliation. Alternatively, they may present a later deformation event exploiting the fold structures. Associated lineation, or other reliable kinematic indicators have not been observed within these shear zones.

The 850 West Zone is located west of the 450 West Zone and contains several gold-bearing veins occurring at surface on a 90 m long outcrop (V series). These veins are traceable to a vertical depth of 100 metres The 850 West Zone vein set is aligned N 060°E, dips sub-vertically and plunges gently southwest.

Gold occurs in both quartz-tourmaline veins and alteration zones which are both axial planar. The alteration zones range from one to four metres, up to tens of metres wide locally. The veins are typically 75-250 metres in length, extending over a length of 1.8 kilometres and have been traced by drilling to a depth of 1000 metres down-dip, or a vertical depth of 880 metres. Individual gold-bearing veins are on average oriented N 85°E on surface while drilling results indicate a pronounced rake in mineralization approximately 45° south. In general, the veins form a west-stepping, en-echelon pattern, defining a NW-striking corridor. Tourmaline slickenslides, and quartz steps in some veins, suggest their emplacement by oblique sinistral reverse movement

Figure 7.5 illustrates the structural features identified in the area by SRK Consulting Inc. during the 2010 – 2011 field seasons. The pictures are as follows; (A) D_2 shear zones near the hinge or on the limbs of F_2 folds, (B) Laminated vein coinciding with axial surface of F_2 folds; (C) S_2 foliation or crenulation cleavage axial-planar to F_2 folds; (D) Quartz tension gash veins in massive tourmaline replacement at high angle locally with boudin necks; (E) & (F) Laminated "B" VQTL dipping moderately to the south, associated with SW plunging tourmaline slickenlines and quartz steps perpendicular to them suggesting oblique reverse-sinistral movement during emplacement; (G) Auriferous laminated veins containing pyrite, chalcopyrite, garnet, actinolite and tourmaline; (H) N-trending extensional quartz-tourmaline veins in massive tourmaline replacement and actinolite-biotite altered host rock.

The quartz tourmaline veins (VQTL) on the Eau Claire deposit have three main textures (*Tremblay, 2006*): (a) **Laminated:** typical texture of veins composed of more than 60% massive quartz, containing mm to cm thick parallel, fine grained, tourmaline laminations; (b) **Brecciated ("Piano-key"):** observed in veins with 40-70% centimetre to decimetre size fragments of massive tourmaline. Usually, the fragments are very angular and only slightly displaced relative to each other in mainly rich-quartz matrix; (c) **Patches:** tourmaline and quartz patches of various sizes with diffuse borders.

The VQTL shoulders can present alteration due to the infiltration of fluids along the main foliation S_{0-1}. This implies the replacement of metamorphic minerals by alteration minerals such as actinolite, biotite, carbonate, silica and tourmaline. The original foliation is preserved and the alteration zones ranges from tens of centimetres up to metre-wide, locally up to tens of metres. Usually, the quartz tourmaline veins are boudinaged along the E-W axis, concordant with N-S extensional veins. These extensional veins are subvertical and crosscut the quartz tourmaline veins. They measure from 10 cm to 50 cm long and their thickness varies from 1.0 centimetre to several tens of centimetres. They are primarily composed of quartz but may contain tourmaline, actinolite, biotite and carbonate.

Figure 7.4: Aerial Photograph of 450 West Zone

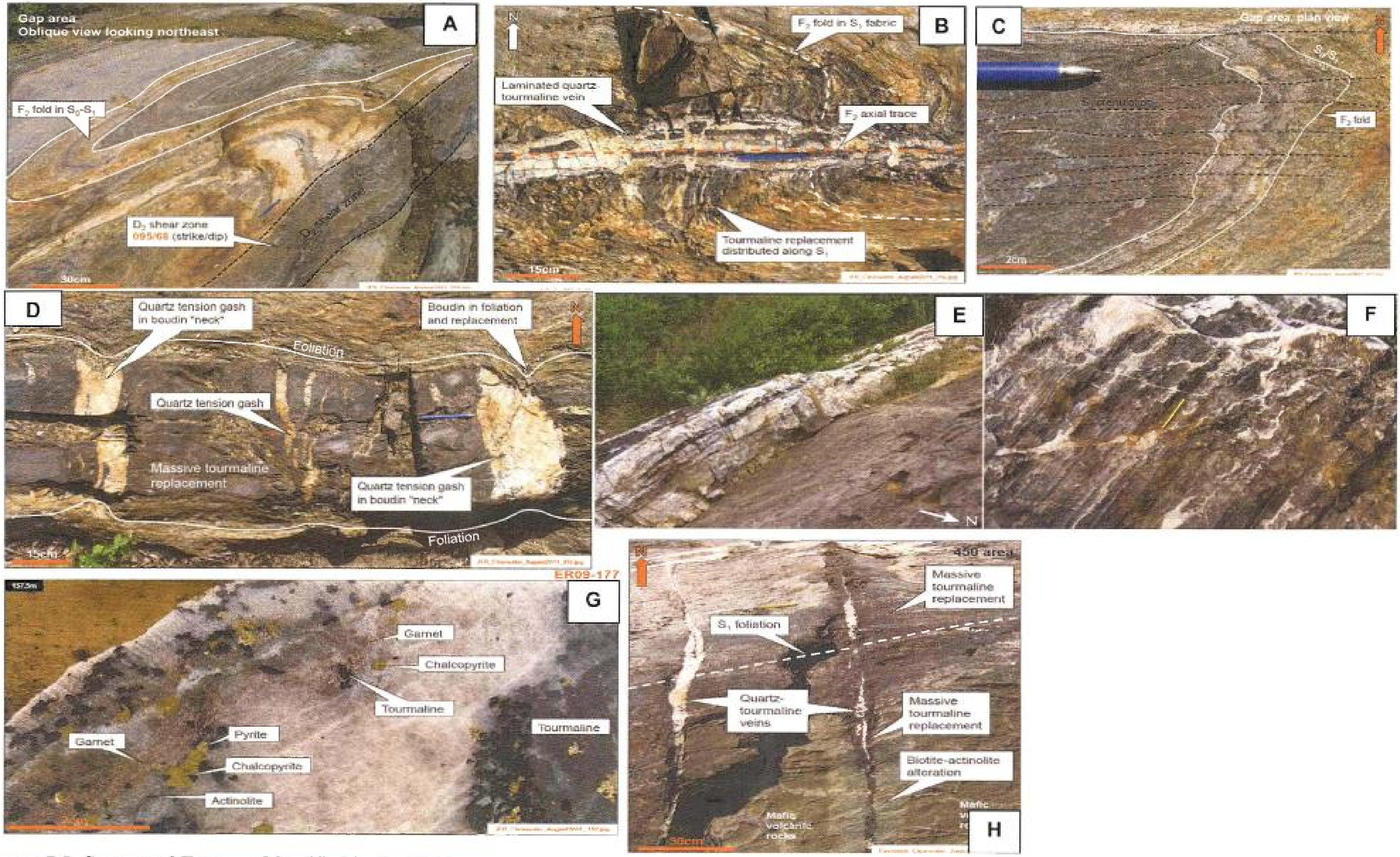


Figure 7.5: Structural Features Identified in the Field

Structural Models

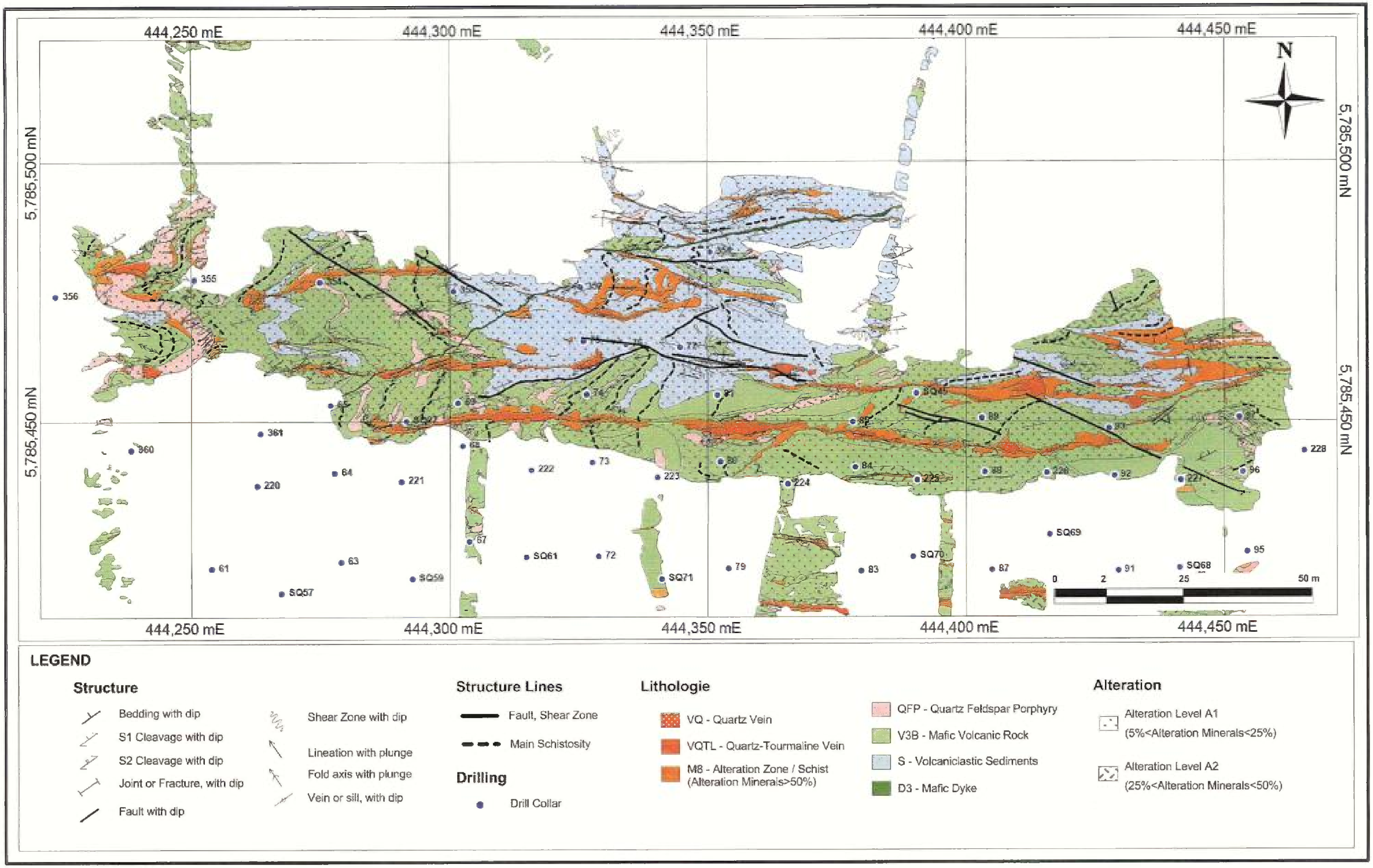
In 2000, *Jourdain* and *Cadieux* proposed that the quartz-tourmaline vein emplacement is shear-related. The veins are hosted in shear zones oriented approximately 30° from the maximal principal stress axis, and, kinematic indicators and lineation suggest an emplacement linked to a sinistral reverse movement indicating their formation during a D_2 event. Even if the same stress regime could also explain N-S shortening, this model is debatable because other E-W striking, reverse shear zones which would not host veins and dip 45° to the south, have not been identified on the property and it does not explain the en-echelon geometry of the veins

According to Tremblay *(2006)*, the quartz-tourmaline veins represent en-echelon tension gashes formed during an E-W compression event (D_1) and the E-W subvertical vein emplacement would coincide with the formation of a N-S subvertical S_{0-1} foliation. The anisotropy created by a mineralized zone and its alteration would have behaved as rigid objects and provoked the nucleation of F_2 folds during an almost N-S compression event. Nevertheless, at least two series of observations are against this model: (a) on the 450 West Zone, quartz tourmaline veins are not parallel to F_2 axial planar surfaces: there is a 37° difference in dip, they thus cannot represent the rigid planes along which folds developed and, (b) tension gash development requires ductile-brittle metamorphic conditions, whereas the formation of both S_{0-1} and S_2 foliations necessitates amphibolite facies conditions. This implies that quartz-tourmaline veins were not contemporaneous with S_{0-1}, and that during the F_2 folding event, quartz-tourmaline veins would have been ductile, and would have deformed similarly to the numerous folded quartz feldspar porphyries outcropping on the 450 West Zone (*Figure 7.6*).

Hrabi *(2011)* suggests that F_2 folds could control VQTL-emplacement. Veins are recognized as being located along shear zones, parallel to the S_2 axial planar fabric. These shear zones would either have been an expression of progressive tightening and shearing of the F_2 fold limbs, or alternatively, an expression of later deformation that exploited the fold limbs. In both scenarios, F_2 folds would control vein geometry. However, structural measurements provided by the author of the model, and by previous workers, do not fit with this scenario.

In 2011, a structural investigation conducted by *SRK Consulting (Ravenelle, 2012)*, proposed that the emplacement of the auriferous quartz-tourmaline veins at Clearwater occur during four main stages of D_2 deformation: (1) folded quartz-tourmaline veins emplaced before or early during D_2; (2) laminated veins with fault-fill emplaced during active D_2 shearing, localized along sheared limbs or F_2 fold hinges; (3) massive tourmaline vein replacement zones were emplaced in the selvages of laminated veins during D_2, by exploiting the penetrative S_1 foliation; (4) quartz tension-gash veins and oblique extensional veins were emplaced during the waning stage of D_2, a which time, some laminated veins inherited a "piano key" texture.

At present, the SRK-derived model is our best-fitting explanation for the distribution of gold mineralization at Clearwater but full assemblage of controls on veining and mineralization are not understood to an extent that mineralization can be fully predicted.


444,250 mE
444,300 mE
444,350 mE
444,400 mE
444,450 mE
5,785,500 mN
5,785,450 mN
N
0
2
25
50 m
LEGEND
Structure
Bedding with dip
S1 Cleavage with dip
S2 Cleavage with dip
Joint or Fracture, with dip
Fault with dip
Shear Zone with dip
Lineation with plunge
Fold axis with plunge
Vein or sill, with dip
Structure Lines
Fault, Shear Zone
Main Schistosity
Drilling
Drill Collar
Lithologie
VQ - Quartz Vein
VQTL - Quartz-Tourmaline Vein
M8 - Alteration Zone / Schist
(Alteration Minerals>50%)
QFP - Quartz Feldspar Porphyry
V3B - Mafic Volcanic Rock
S - Volcaniclastic Sediments
D3 - Mafic Dyke
Alteration
Alteration Level A1
(5%<Alteration Minerals<25%)
Alteration Level A2
(25%<Alteration Minerals<50%)

7.4 Mineralized Veins and Altered Rocks

7.4.1 Mineralized Veins

The Eau Claire gold deposit consists of two staggered sets of quartz-tourmaline +/- carbonate sheeted veins (VQTL) aligned in a three-dimensional en-echelon pattern from northwest to southeast within a structural corridor. Gold-bearing veins extend over an area 1,800 metres long to a depth of 900 m. Gold also occurs within altered rock composed of actinolite and tourmaline, with accessory biotite and calcite which generally forms a 1.0 cm to multi-metre envelope on vein margins. Gold occurs within both quartz-tourmaline veins and altered rock as micron-sized particles along with tellurium minerals, principally tellurobismuthite (Bi_2 Te_3).

Veins are composed of quartz and tourmaline and can vary from 100% quartz +/-calcite to 100% tourmaline. The quartz-tourmaline veins are massive, banded and/or brecciated. Pyrite, pyrrhotite, chalcopyrite and rare molybdenite generally form less than 1.5% of the composition of these veins. Commonly brecciated veins contain angular blocks of tourmaline, ranging in size from <1.0 cm to >25 cm, cemented by a quartz-carbonate matrix. Breccia textures locally form a "piano key" pattern with angular tourmaline blocks aligned perpendicular to the vein walls. This texture indicates that the veins were subjected to a stress regime which created an orthogonal extensional fracture pattern. The piano key breccia has been observed throughout the deposit at all scales from <1 cm thick tourmaline layers to >1 m massive tourmaline layers. A "ladder vein" texture has also been observed in outcrop at the 450 West Zone consisting of massive tourmaline layers with quartz-carbonate "ladders" aligned perpendicular to the vein walls.

Tourmaline occurs most often as a fine-grained black amorphous mass within both vein and wall rock. Locally prismatic crystal aggregates are visible. At Eau Claire the magnesium-rich variety of tourmaline, - dravite, forms thin ribboned laminations, massive bands or granular (micron to 5 mm), hypidiomorphic to idiomorphic crystals. Quartz often forms a mosaic texture with rippling and irregular edges. Quartz grains can vary in size from <1 to 5 mm. Quartz occurs as layers that alternate with bands of tourmaline and in irregular aggregates within tourmaline rich zones.

Veins locally contain very fine micron-size clusters of visible gold particles. Irregular to sub-angular shaped gold grains range in size from <10 microns to 1 mm, and rarely up to 1 cm. Gold particles occur as isolated grains or as clusters of fine grained particles. A metallic silver-coloured mineral is also observed throughout the deposit shown to be a bismuth telluride (Bi_2 Te_3, Tellurobismithite). Gold and tellurides occur within micro fractures in quartz, interstitial to granular tourmaline grains, at the contact between massive aphanitic tourmaline and quartz bands, and along tourmaline laminations.

7.4.2 Rock Alteration

Gold also occurs within altered rock adjacent to the veins and volumetrically these altered zones are often wider and more extensive that the veins. Foliation parallel alteration zones have been observed in outcrop and drill core consisting of high-grade "schist zones" which have subsequently been crosscut by quartz-tourmaline "feeder veins". Three or more schist zones have been confirmed by drilling within the 450 West Zone. Composition and mineralogy of the alteration zones bordering the veins also varies according to the bulk composition of the host lithology. Where the veins are hosted by felsic to intermediate volcanic rocks or felsic porphyry, the alteration occurs as silicified and tourmalinized replacement zones and as massive bands and wisps pseudomorphing the foliation. Veins hosted within the mafic volcanic rocks are characterized by a symmetrically zoned alteration pattern with an internal actinolite-tourmaline dominant mineral assemblage and an external biotite-carbonate dominant assemblage. The amphibole composition within unaltered basalt is a dark green, hornblende whereas actinolite is a pathfinder alteration mineral within the Eau Claire gold deposit. These alteration assemblages have been designated as schist zones (unit M8) utilizing the classification scheme of the **Ministère de l'Énergie et des Ressources naturelles**. These schist zones range from centimetres to several metres in thickness.

Both actinolite and tourmaline occur as non-foliated radiating prismatic and or fibrous aggregates and/or bands of acicular euhedral crystals. Biotite-carbonate assemblages occur more often as foliated, fine grained aggregates. Actinolite-tourmaline schists enveloping veins may be gradational with the quartz-tourmaline veins and contain gold. Gold-bearing veins and schist vary in composition from 100% quartz-tourmaline to 100% tourmaline-actinolite-biotite-carbonate rock. Many drill intersections and channel samples contain significant amounts of gold within tourmaline and/or actinolite and/or biotite altered rock with little or no visible vein material. Wide intervals of biotite-carbonate rock often form an external alteration zone to the sheeted quartz-tourmaline veins within mafic volcanic host lithologies. Both actinolite-tourmaline schist and biotite-carbonate schist represent the strike and dip continuation of the quartz-tourmaline vein system where structural attenuation may have boudinaged the veins.

8 Deposit Types

The James Bay region of Quebec is characterized by a variety of deposit types, comparable to other mining districts such as Timmins and Red Lake, Ontario, as well as Noranda and Val-d'Or, Quebec (*Armstrong and Yassa, 2011*). These deposit types include; Sedimentary-hosted Au-As-Sb; Volcanic-hosted Au-Te-Bi-Ag-B quartz-tourmaline vein systems; Volcanic-hosted Cu-Au-Ag sulphide-type; Volcanogenic Bousquet-type gold deposits; Zinc-rich iron formations; Spodumene, beryl and molybdenite pegmatites and Uraniferous migmatites.

The Eau Claire gold deposit is a volcanic-hosted, sheeted quartz-tourmaline vein system characterized by a polymetallic assemblage of Au-Te-Bi- Ag-B with the following characteristics:

- Mineralization occurs within quartz-tourmaline veins and alteration zones with <0.5 to 1.5% accessory sulphide;
- Quartz-tourmaline veins are typically enveloped by actinolite-tourmaline-biotite-carbonate rock alteration derived from a mafic volcanic precursor;
- Two sets of en echelon quartz-tourmaline veins and associated altered rock have been defined referred to as the 450 and 850 West Zones;
- More than 100, high-grade, en echelon veins and alteration zones have been identified within the 450 West Zone with a preferential development within high-iron mafic volcanic flows bounded on the hangingwall by a swarm of felsic quartz-feldspar porphyry dykes;
- Geological modeling has defined three orientations for the High-Grade Gold Domains within the 450 West Zone, including and early stage "foliation parallel" type which has been subsequently crosscut by a second generation laminated and piano-key breccia "feeder" quartz-tourmaline vein set. A third orientation is aligned along the "spine" of the 450 West Zone at an oblique angle to the other high grade domains. This NW-trending gold-bearing structure has been traced continuously for more than 1000 metres in length;
- The quartz-tourmaline veins are structurally controlled and spatially related to the axial plane of F_2 fold structures;
- The quartz-tourmaline vein swarm is preferentially located on the south limb of a regional westerly plunging anticlinal fold;
- Eau Claire is located approximately 1 kilometre north of a regional crustal scale "D_2" structural break and,
- The deposit occurs at a mafic volcanic flow\felsic volcaniclastic rock contact that extends regionally across the property.

The Sigma and Lamaque gold deposits located in Val d'Or, Quebec are potential analogs to the Eau Claire gold deposit. Sigma and Lamaque are shear-zone related to en-echelon quartz-tourmaline veins with comparable metal suites, geological and structural settings (*Robert and Brown, 1986*).

The Eau Claire gold deposit displays similar geological, structural and metallogenic characteristics to Orogenic Archean greenstone-hosted gold deposits as described by Robert et al. 2007.

Orogenic Gold Deposit Characteristics;

- Deposits typically display a complex array of quartz-carbonate veins with significant vertical continuity;
- Ores are enriched in Ag-As +/- W, with Au: Ag ratios >5;
- Other enriched metals include – B, Te, Bi and Mo;
- Dominant sulphide mineral is pyrrhotite in amphibolite metamorphic settings; and
- Spatial association with regional shear zones.

Greenstone hosted Gold Deposit Characteristics

- Classic examples include Hollinger, McIntyre, Dome, Sigma, and Lamaque;
- Quartz-carbonate veins typically combine laminated veins in moderate to steeply dipping reverse shear zones with arrays of shallow dipping extension veins;
- Deposits are distributed along regional compressional structures;
- Located at boundaries between contrasting lithologies;
- Large deposits tend to occur near an unconformity at the base of conglomerate sequences;
- Crustal-scale shear zones and faults universally present; and
- Common lithologies include Fe-rich rocks such as tholeiitic basalts and felsic intrusive porphyries.

According to Dubé and Gosselin (*2007*), this type of deposit is located in deformed greenstone belts of all ages distributed along major compressional to transtensional crustal-scale fault zones in deformed greenstone terranes, commonly marking the convergent margins between major lithological boundaries such as volcano-plutonic and sedimentary domains.

This type of deposit is typically associated with fluvio-alluvial conglomerates spread along major crustal fault zones, and corresponds to structurally controlled complex epigenetic deposits distinguished by simple to complex networks of gold-bearing, laminated quartz-carbonate fault-fill veins hosted by moderately to steeply dipping, compressional brittle-ductile shear zones and faults. These veins can be locally associated with shallow-dipping extensional veins and hydrothermal breccias. The host facies consist of greenschist to locally amphibole-facies metamorphic rocks, dominantly mafic, formed between 5 to 10 km depth.

Moreover, in these deposits, the mineralization is syn- to late-deformation and post-peak greenschist facies or syn-peak amphibole-biotite facies metamorphism and they are associated with iron-carbonate alteration. Gold mineralization appears restrained to the quartz-carbonate veins but it may also be present in significant amounts within iron-rich sulphidized wall-rock selvages or within arsenopyrite-rich and silicified replacement zones. The existence of the greenstone-hosted quartz-carbonate veins deposits is thought to be related to metamorphic fluids from accretionary phenomena generated by prograde metamorphism and thermal re-equilibration of subducted volcano-sedimentary terranes. The gold-carrying fluids present in deep waters are channelled to higher crustal levels through major crustal faults or deformation zones. During mobilization, the fluids dissolve various elements, such as gold, from the volcano-sedimentary packages, which could contain a potential-gold rich precursor. The fluids then precipitate as vein or wall-rock replacement in second and third order structures at higher crustal levels through fluid-pressure cycles, temperature, and other physico-chemical changes.

In Canada, these deposits are the main source of gold located in the Archean greenstone belts of the Superior and Slave provinces. They are also present in the Paleozoic greenstone terranes of the Appalachian orogen and in the Oceanic terranes of the Cordillera.

9 Exploration

Historical exploration by predecessor companies and previous work carried out by Eastmain Resources has been described in Sections 6.1 and 6.2 of this report.

The 2015 exploration campaign conducted by the Eastmain team and contracted consultants consisted of trenching and diamond drilling and has been described below.

9.1 Trenching

The objective for the 2015 trenching program was to complete the trenches opened in 2014 and to map and sample the un-processed trenches from previous years (2011-2013). The trenches are located in four main areas; the Rosemary rea, the Eau Claire deposit area, Snake Lake area and Clovis Lake area.

Thirty trenches were mapped to completion during the 2015 field program. Eight of those trenches had been previously outlined and sampled (or partially sampled) prior to the 2015 campaign. No new trenches were excavated in 2015 and all pending trench work has been completed with the exception of trench CW15-NBL.

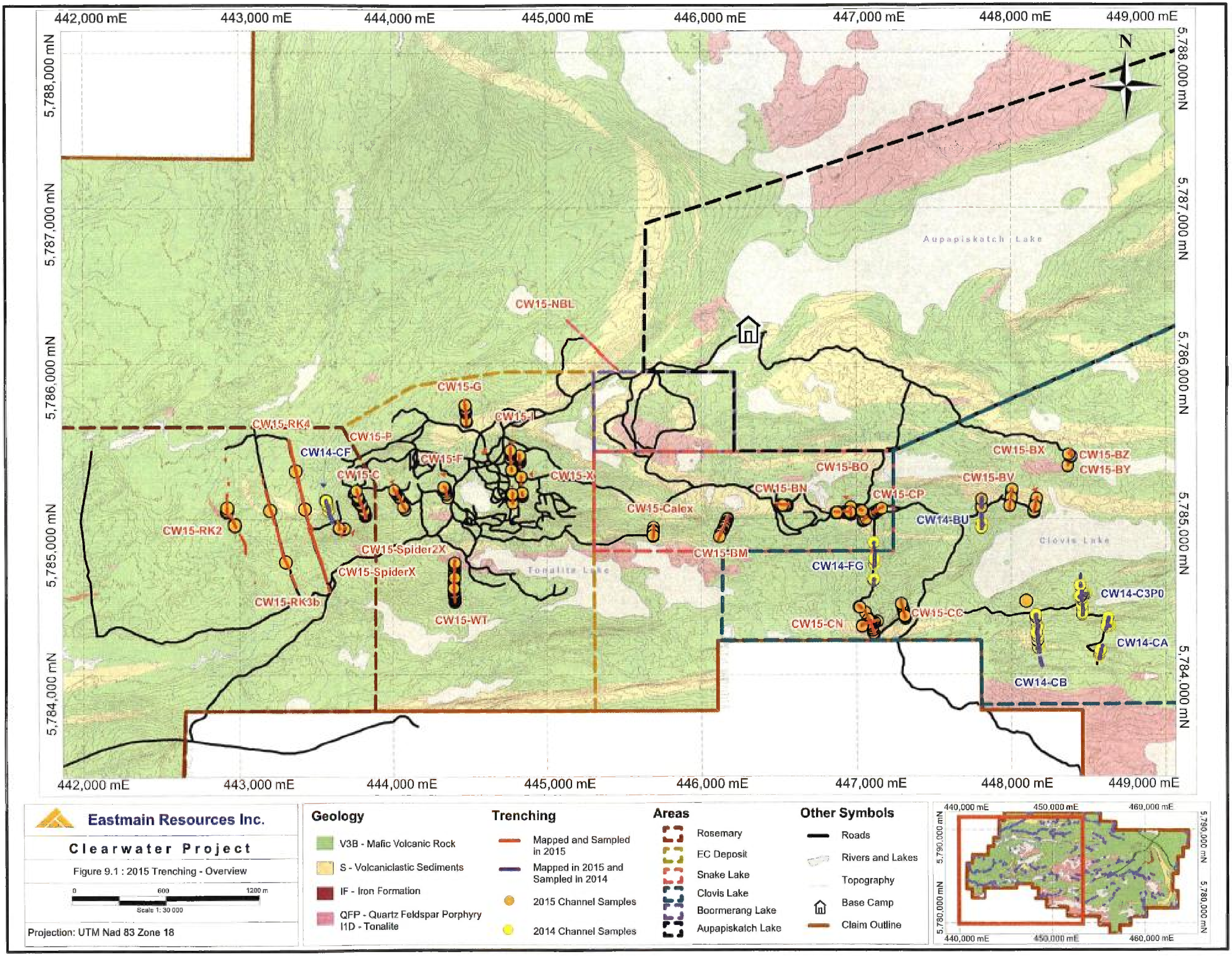
Table 9.1 summarizes the trench information including locations, number of samples and corresponding assay certificate. Each trench is organized by zone (Figure 9.1).

A total of 1,019 channel samples from 0.3m – 2m in length were collected and submitted to the lab for geochemical analysis. The sampling focused on potential gold bearing units such as quartz vein, quartz-tourmaline veins, alteration zones (±actinolite, ±biotite, ±carbonate, ±silica, ±tourmaline) and highly oxidized or sulphide rich zones. All the assay results, including sample numbers, structural data and lithological descriptions are displayed on trench maps found in *Appendix B*. The channel assay results from the laboratory can also be found in *Appendix B*. Where applicable, composites corresponding to the average grade weighted by length of each sample has been calculated.

Assay results equal to or greater than 0.10 g/t Au, 5.0 g/t Ag, 0.10% Cu and 0.30% Pb and Zn have been considered mineralized

Table 9.1:Trench Locations

Area	Trench ID	Easting Start	Easting End	Northing Start	Northing End	Length (m)	Samples (2015)	Assays Certificates	Comments
Rosemary	CW14-CF	443,562	443,605	5,784,985	5,785,126	149	1	SD15192010	Sampled in 2014
	CW15-C	443,761	443,827	5,785,005	5,785,198	204	69	SD15154316	
	CW15-RK2	442,917	443,038	5,784,985	5,785,241	860	6	SD15192010	
	CW15-RK3b	443,080	443,370	5,784,565	5,785,593	1069	2	SD15192010	Sampled in 2012
	CW15-RK4	443,325	443,555	5,784,653	5,785,500	877	2	SD15192010	Sampled in 2011
	CW15-Spider X	443,640	443,655	5,784,938	5,784,987	50	14	SD15154333	
	CW15-Spider 2X	443,673	443,694	5,784,937	5,784,950	21	13	SD15154334	
Eau Claire	CW15-F	444,332	444,359	5,785,143	5,785,214	79	22	SD15126248	
	CW15-G	444,466	444,484	5,785,610	5,785,772	162	36	SD15126257	
	CW15-I	444,764	444,782	5,785,103	5,785,461	359	58	SD15126254	
	CW15-NBL	445,133	445,464	5,785,958	5,786,280	461	0		Not sampled
	CW15-P	444,001	444,092	5,785,056	5,785,209	177	37	SD15154314	
	CW15-WT	444,392	444,408	5,784,468	5,784,741	272	79	SD15157483	
	CW15-X	444,823	444,845	5,785,153	5,785,417	264	61	SD15126251	
Snake Lake	CW15-BM	446,102	446,176	5,784,866	5,785,022	170	37	SD15154308	
	CW15-BN	446,469	446,564	5,785,090	5,785,103	96	62	SD15134292	
	CW15-BO	446,856	446,963	5,785,023	5,785,083	166	104	SD15134249	
	CW15-Calex	445,682	445,693	5,784,877	5,784,957	80	76	SD15154318	
	CW15-CP	447,014	447,172	5,784,990	5,785,081	181	62	SD15126265	
Clovis Lake	CW14-BU	447,804	447,818	5,784,936	5,785,135	199	15	SD15134252	Partially sampled in 2014
	CW14-CA	448,558	448,639	5,784,099	5,784,364	273	0		Sampled in 2014
	CW14-CB	448,152	448,195	5,784,054	5,784,383	330	0		Sampled in 2014
	CW14-C3P0	448,432	448,481	5,784,380	5,784,637	258	0		Sampled in 2014
	CW14-FG	447,107	447,117	5,784,570	5,784,849	278	0		Sampled in 2014
	CW15-BV	447,985	448,005	5,785,058	5,785,194	137	36	SD15134250	
	CW15-BX	448,143	448,166	5,785,044	5,785,139	96	43	SD15126260	
	CW15-BY	448,361	448,365	5,785,341	5,785,353	12	8	SD15134246	


442,000 mE
443,000 mE
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445,000 mE
446,000 mE
447,000 mE
448,000 mE
449,000 mE
5,788,000 mN
5,787,000 mN
5,786,000 mN
5,785,000 mN
5,784,000 mN
N
Aupapiskatch Lake
Clovis Lake
Tonalite Lake
CW15-NBL
CW15-G
CW15-I
CW15-RK4
CW15-P
CW14-CF
CW15-F
CW15-C
CW15-X
CW15-RK2
CW15-Spider2X
CW15-SpiderX
CW15-RK3b
CW15-WT
CW15-Calex
CW15-BM
CW15-BN
CW15-BO
CW15-CP
CW15-BX
CW15-BZ
CW15-BY
CW15-BV
CW14-BU
CW14-FG
CW14-C3P0
CW15-CC
CW15-CN
CW14-CA
CW14-CB
Eastmain Resources Inc.
Clearwater Project
Figure 9.1 : 2015 Trenching - Overview
0
600
1200 m
Scale 1: 30 000
Projection: UTM Nad 83 Zone 18
Geology
V3B - Mafic Volcanic Rock
S - Volcaniclastic Sediments
IF - Iron Formation
QFP - Quartz Feldspar Porphyry
I1D - Tonalite
Trenching
Mapped and Sampled in 2015
Mapped in 2015 and Sampled in 2014
2015 Channel Samples
2014 Channel Samples
Areas
Rosemary
EC Deposit
Snake Lake
Clovis Lake
Boomerang Lake
Aupapiskatch Lake
Other Symbols
Roads
Rivers and Lakes
Topography
Base Camp
Claim Outline
440,000 mE
450,000 mE
460,000 mE
5,790,000 mN
5,780,000 mN

9.1.1 Rosemary Area

The Rosemary area is situated to the west of the Eau Claire deposit. Prospection undertaken in this area during the previous campaigns led to the discovery of laminated quartz-tourmaline vein clusters, trending roughly N-S. This area encompasses CW14-CF, CW15-C, CW-15-Spider X, CW15-Spider 2X, CW15-RK2, CW15-RK3b and CW15-RK4, and is located in the furthest west portion of the area about 950 metres southwest of the 450 West Zone.

CW14-CF

CW14-CF is a 145 metres long trench oriented N345°. The southern extremity of the trench is 40 metres north of the Spider trench. The main lithologies are quartz – feldspar porphyry and diorite with minor units of basalt and actinolite -tourmaline schist. Multiple quartz veins crosscut the lithologies with various orientations (E-W, NW-SE, and NE-SW).

Two schistosities were identified and measured; S_1) generally shallow dipping, folded and crenulated, with a fold axis plunging southwest, and S_2) steeply dipping with an orientation of NE-SW to E-W.

A total of thirty-one channel samples were collected from this trench during the 2014 field season with the majority returning low gold values. Four of the thirty-one samples that had been collected from a quartz vein within a dioritic unit returned values between 0.12 and 1.14 g/t Au with a composite value of 0.59 g/t Au over 2.0 metres. Thirteen channel samples from 2014 and 1 grab sample from 2015 (#Q805703) were collected in an actinolite-tourmaline schist and returned low Au values.

CW15-C

Trench CW15-C is 200 metres long, oriented N340° and located 300 metres northeast of the Spider trench. The main lithology is a dark green basalt injected with minor quartz-feldspar porphyry units. The alteration increases in the southern part of the trench where actinolite rich basalt (30%) and slivers of actinolite schist have been identified.

The main foliation, S_1, is identified as shallow dipping, strongly foliated and crenulated and is parallel to the bedding (S_0). The fold axes, F_2, of the crenulations are shallow plunging (~20°) towards the west. Moderately to strongly dipping shear zones associated with D_2 are oriented east-west.

Sixty-nine channel samples were collected from this trench with seven returning Au values between 0.15 g/t and 4.43 g/t. Samples collected from an actinolite-tourmaline schist injected by a centimetre scale, north-south trending quartz-tourmaline vein returned a composite value of 2.96 g/t over 1.5 metres.

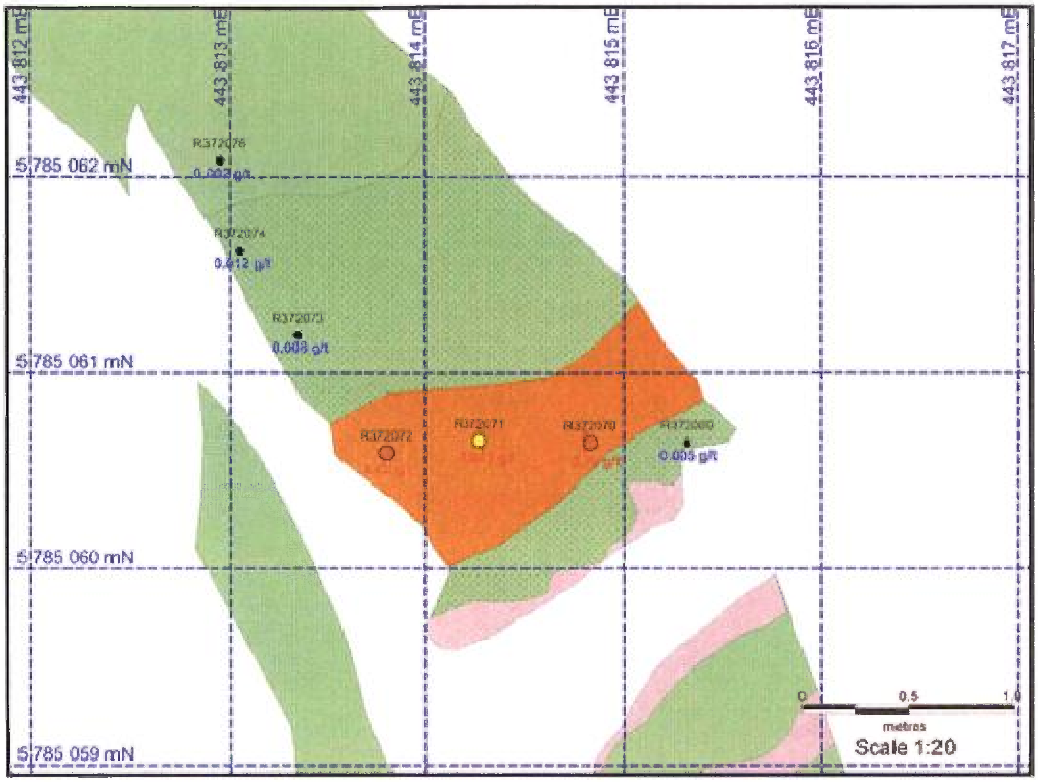

Figure 9.2: Zoomed in view of Trench CW15-C

CW15-Spider X

Trench CW15-Spider X is approximately 50 metres long and oriented north-south. CW15-Spider X is located 40 metres from the Spider trench and has the same geological units. The main lithology is a dark green, fine grained basalt that has been injected with minor porphyritic diorite dykes and centimetre scale quartz-tourmaline veins trending north-south.

The main schistosity, S_1, is oriented east-west (N250°-N260°). The deformation intensity increases from north to south, ending in a high strain shear zone in the last 6 metres of the trench. The shear zone is oriented 254/89 and follows a small topographic cliff which may indicate faulting. Immediately north of the shear zone is a network of small (~5cm thick) NNW-trending extensional quartz-tourmaline veins are with little associated alteration.

A grab sample from the area during the 2013 field program returned a value of 9.57 g/t Au. In 2015, 14 channel samples were collected from this trench with four returning values ranging between 0.19 and 0.25 g/t Au, all of which are associated with quartz-tourmaline veins.

CW15-Spider 2X

Trench CW15-Spider 2X is 20 metres long and orientated NE-SW. This trench is situated 75 metres east of the Spider Trench and was opened in 2013 as a follow up on 3 grab samples collected from quartz-tourmaline veins that assayed 3.17 g/t Au; 3.25 g/t Au and 4.31 g/t Au.

The main lithological unit of this trench is a dark green, fine grained basalt with a 0.5 m to 1 m wide, east west trending quartz-tourmaline (< 5% tourmaline) vein situated in the centre of the trench with perpendicular, centimetre scale extensional quartz-tourmaline veins.

Thirteen channel samples were collected from CW15-Spider 2X. Samples returned values less 0.1 g/t Au with one sample, collected from a north- south trending extensional quartz-tourmaline vein, returning a value of 0.47 g/t Au over 0.5 metres.

CW15-RK2

Trench CW15-RK2 was opened in 2011, is 1,170 metres long, orientated north south and located 550 metres west of the Spider trench. Due to overburden thickness, only the central part of the excavation has bedrock exposure. Two main lithologies are present in this trench: 1) mafic volcanic (basalt) and 2) quartz-feldspar porphyries. There are also non-recurrent units such as small sedimentary layers and gabbroic and dioritic dykes.

The main schistosity, S_1, is folded, crenulated and parallel to the bedding (S_0). The F_2 folds are moderately plunging SW at the north end of the trench and WSW in the south end. A shear zone orientated WSW, located in the central portion of the trench affects the QFP and is, transforming it into a biotite-calcite schist (M8).

Seven grab samples were collected from the quartz veins and shear zones, with two samples collected from quartz veins retuning the highest values. Sample #Q805934 retuned values of 0.22 g/t Au, 15.6 g/t Ag, and 1.13% Cu, while sample #Q805935 returned values of 0.11 g/t Au, 2,95 g/t Ag and 0.23% Cu.

CW15-RK3b

Trench CW15-RK3b was opened and sampled in 2011, is 1,150 metres long, orientated north south, runs parallel to CW15-RK2 and is located 300 metres west of the Spider trench.

The two main lithologies exposed in this trench are basalt and quartz-feldspar porphyries. In the southern part of the trench thin units of sediments and gabbro are present and interbedded with the mafic volcanics. At the central portion of the trench, both the basalt and QFP are cut by a 10-metre-wide quartz-tourmaline stockwork. There is no associated alteration.

The secondary schistosity, S_2, is the most penetrative and visible planar fabric. Generally oriented WSW (N250°) and dipping strongly north. S_2 is parallel to the shear zones and the quartz-tourmaline vein and has been interpreted to be associated with the D_2 deformation. S_1 is crenulated and folded with axis gently plunging towards N250°.

A total of 170 channel samples were collected from this trench in 2011. Results were low with the best being 0.06 g/t Au over 0.5 metre from a quartz-tourmaline vein. In 2015, two grabs samples were collected, one from a quartz-tourmaline vein and the other from a mineralized sediment with 3% pyrite. The latter one, sample # Q805940 returned 0.27 g/t Au.

CW15-RK4

Trench CW15-RK4 is 960 metres long, runs parallel to CW15-RK2 and CW15-RK3b and is located approximately 60 metres west of the Spider trench.

The most common rock types are basalts and quartz-feldspar porphyries interbedded with minor units of gabbro, sediments and felsic volcanics. As on trench CW15-RK3b, the basalt and QFP units are cross-cut by 5-30-centimetre-thick quartz-tourmaline veins.

The main schistosity, S_2, is oriented east-west (N240° -N250°) and is parallel to the shear zones and the quartz-tourmaline veins. S_1 is folded and crenulated. The fold axis is gently plunging southwest to south-southwest (N240° -N260°). The last structural event consists of late brittle fault oriented northwest.

Twenty-nine channel samples were collected in 2012 and two grab samples were collected in 2015. The best assay results were from quartz-tourmaline veins where five channel samples returned values ranging between 0.13 g/t and 0.31 g/t Au.

9.1.2 Eau Claire Area

The Eau Claire area encompasses the Eau Claire deposit which is located at the nose of an antiform fold of sedimentary and mafic units. It hosts two major gold bearing zones, the 850 West Zone and the 450 West Zone. The 450 West trench was extended, re-sampled and re-mapped in 2013 and 2014. Additional structural measurements were taken on both the 450 West trench and 850 West trench during the 2015 summer program.

450 West

The 450 West trench shows at least two schistosities. The first one, S_1, is folded and crenulated, oriented east-west with a fold axis gently plunging west (N270°). The second one, S_2, is more discrete and strikes east (N080° -N090°), with a moderate to steep dip to the south, parallel to the laminations in the quartz-tourmaline veins.

850 West

The 850 West trench, approximately 200 metres west of the 450 West trench, shows a strong S_1 schistosity, oriented southwest (N220° - N245°) with a moderate dip. The quartz-tourmaline veins in that area are oriented parallel to S_1, but exhibit a steeper dip (~60°-80°).

South of 450 West trench

Six trenches south of the 450 West trench were opened during the 2011 and 2012 exploration programs and were mapped and sampled during the 2015 field season. From west to east these north-south trending trenches are: CW15-P; CW15-F; CW15-WT; CW15-I and CW15-X

CW15-P

Trench CW15-P is 177 metres long and is situated approximately 170 metres south of the 850 West trench and 400 metres southwest of the 450 West trench. CW15-P exposes unaltered to weakly altered basalt crosscut by minor units of quartz-feldspar porphyry and 4.0-centimetre-thick quartz-tourmaline veinlets. A total of 37 channel samples were collected with assay values ranging from below detection limit up to 0.02 g/t Au.

CW15-F

Trench CW15-F is approximately 70 metres long and is situated 230 metres south of the 450 West trench. This trench exposes an altered felsic intrusive rock coinciding with the quartz-porphyry swarm interpreted as the southern boundary of the deposit. At both extremities the QFP is silicified and is injected by quartz-tourmaline veins. The veins range from 1.0 to 5.0 centimetres thick with laminations orientated roughly E-W and NE-SW.

A total of 22 channel samples were collected to test the thin quartz-tourmaline veins. The best sample (#Q805710) assayed 0.11 g/t Au over 0.5 metre. The sample intersected a 2cm thick quartz-tourmaline vein mineralized with traces of pyrite and chalcopyrite.

CW15-WT

Trench CW15-WT is 270 metres long and is situated approximately 700 metres south of the 450 West trench and 100 metres west of Tonalite Lake. This trench exposes mostly basalt crosscut by quartz-feldspar porphyry dykes and injected by white quartz veins. The quartz veins and the dykes do not exhibit any particular orientation.

Seventy-nine channel samples were taken from the CW15-WT trench with two returning gold values greater than 0.10 g/t Au. A mineralized basalt (sample #R372408), containing disseminated pyrite and pyrrhotite, returned 0.82 g/t Au over 0.5 metre.

CW15-I

Trench CW15-I is 360 metres long and is situated in a topographic low approximately 75 metres east of trench TR-EC2.This trench was opened in 2011 to test the lateral continuity of the B Vein which was observed on trench TR-EC2. Trench TR-EC2 was sampled in 1995 and returned the following results: 36.72 g/t Au over 0.6 m, 29.21 g/t Au over 0.45m and 10.11 g/t Au over 1.15 m.

CW15-I exposes mostly altered basalt and folded quartz-porphyry dykes with minor intervals of biotite ±actinolite ±calcite schist (M8). Less than half of the excavated surface reached the bedrock and the interpreted extension of the B Vein observed on TR-EC2 was not exposed.

The main schistosity, S_1, is undulating and oriented E-W. The QFP shows evidence of folding with an axial plan oriented WSW. Fifty-eight channel samples were collected and the best assay, sample number #Q805844, collected from a 10-centimetre-thick actinolite-tourmaline layer, returned a value of 0.18 g/t Au over 0.5 m.

CW15-X

Trench CW15-X is 270 metres long with poor exposure and is situated 50 metres apart from CW15-I. Trench CW15-X displays similar geology to trench CW15-I consisting mainly of altered basalt and QFP. The contacts between the mafic volcanics and the felsic intrusives are frequently marked by the presence of thin slivers of biotite-actinolite ±tourmaline schist.

A total of sixty-one channel samples were collected from trench CW15-X with eight returning gold values greater than 0.13 g/t Au. Sample #Q805746 returned 2.34 g/t Au and a composite value of 1.52 g/t Au over 1.5 metres. This mineralized interval is hosted in a felsic to intermediate volcanic rock located in the southern part of the trench. Pyrite, pyrrhotite, chalcopyrite and arsenopyrite disseminated mineralization were noted in the gold bearing interval. (*Figure 9.3*). Sample Q805774 was collected from the northern portion of the trench within a 20cm thick quartz tourmaline vein hosted in an actinolite-biotite-tourmaline-calcite schist. This sample assayed 2.15 g/t Au over 0.55 metre.

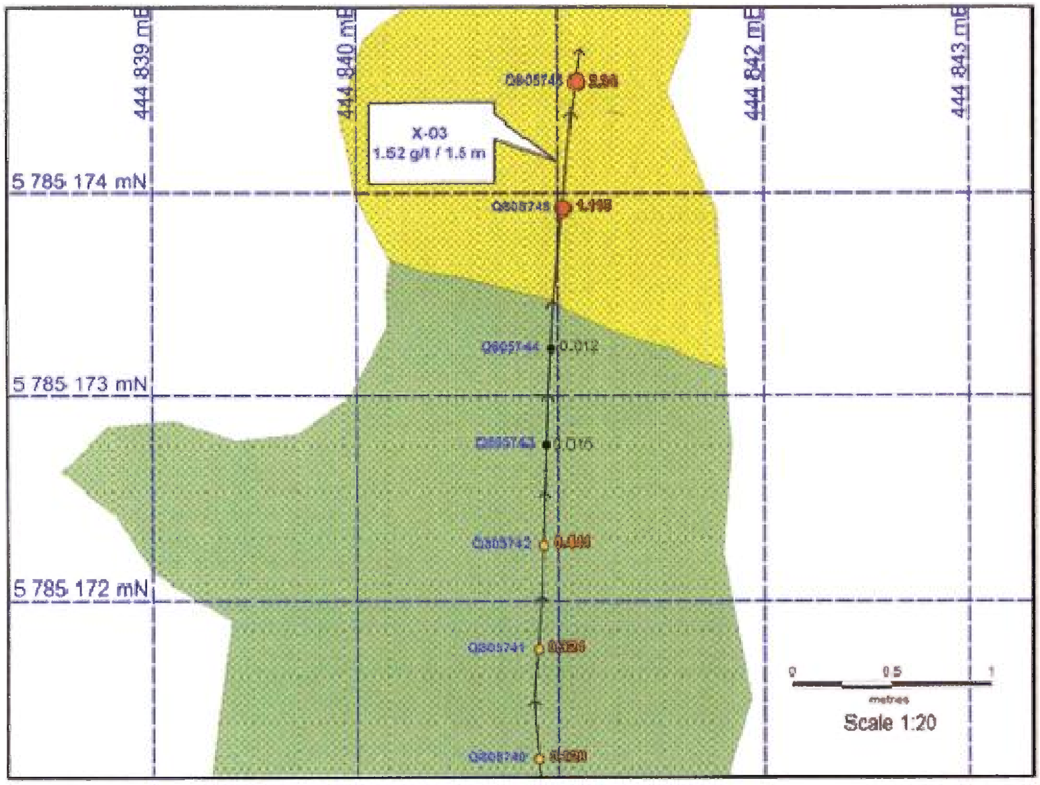

Figure 9.3: Zoomed in view of Trench CW15-X

North of 450 W trench

Trench CW15-G and CW15-NBL, situated north of the 450 West Zone, were opened 2011 and 2012. Both trenched were mapped during the 2015 field season.

CW15-G

Trench CW15-G, located 140 metres north of the 450 West trench, is 160 metres long and oriented north-south. The principal lithologies are sediments and basalt injected and crosscut by rare quartz-porphyry dykes and quartz-tourmaline vein. All the rock types show evidence of folding. The main schistosity, S_1, is striking east with a moderate plunge. The southern extent of the trench is orientated south (~N245°) with a steep plunge in the northern section of this zone.

Thirty-six channel samples were collected for trench CW15-G with the best values being 0.14 g/t Au and 0.13 g/t Au. These samples were collected from a biotitized basalt mineralized with pyrrhotite (2-5%). All the quartz-tourmaline veins were barren of gold mineralization.

CW15-NBL

Trench CW15-NBL is located north of boomerang Lake approximately 1,070 metres north-east of the 450 West trench. CW15-NBL is 460 metres long and orientated NW-SE. The lithologies follow as such from south to north: felsic intrusives, felsic volcanics, sediments and basalt over the last 270 metres. A 10cm thick quartz-tourmaline vein crosscutting the felsic volcanic sequence was observed. The main schistosity, S_1, shows evidence of folding but is generally oriented SW-NE (~N235°- N250°-). CW15-NBL still needs to be sampled, therefore no assay values are available.

9.1.3 Snake Lake Area

The Western boundary of the Snake Lake area is located approximately 1,200 metres east of the 450 West trench. The contact between the sediments and the mafic volcanics can be followed from one trench to another throughout the area and has been interpreted to correspond to the south limb of the fold observed on the 450 West trench.

Multiple shear zones have been observed in the area where the strain of deformation in the rock increases drastically over a short distance (10-20 m). A trenching program was undertaken in this area based on previous field work that returned interesting results. From west to east the recently mapped trenches are: CW15-Calex; CW15-BM; CW15-BN; CW15-BO and CW15-CP. All the other trenches mentioned were excavated in 2014 and mapped and sampled in 2015.

CW15-Calex

Trench CW15-Calex, located at the western extent of the Snake Lake area approximately 1,350 metres east-southeast of the 450 West trench, is 80 metres long, east west trending and situated on the south flank of a steep hillside. The trench was opened during the summer of 2014 field season after a poorly exposed quartz-tourmaline vein was discovered which returned Au values of 1.85 g/t (#Q216613) and 1.52 g/t (#Q216611).

The principal lithology is basaltic mafic volcanics. In the central part of the trench the basalt is crosscut by QFP dykes and a swarm of 2-40 cm thick quartz-tourmaline veins. The veins are injected in a highly deformed basalt, altered in biotite-actinolite-tourmaline and carbonate.

The main schistosity, S1, is oriented ENE (~N070°-N080°) steeply dipping south. The quartz veins and the quartz-tourmaline veins are boudinaged and parallel to S_1. Shear zones are present, oriented east-west and crosscutting S_1.

Seventy-six channel samples were collected of which ten returned gold values greater than 0.10 g/t Au. All of the anomalous gold samples were collected from quartz-tourmaline veins injected in the altered basalt. The best composite assayed 1.03 g/t Au over 1.5 metres, including sample #R372159 which returned 2.29 g/t Au over 0.5 metre. The quartz-tourmaline veins injected in the quartz porphyry dykes were also sampled and all the returned gold values were below or close to the detection limits. Typical of the Snake Lake Area, CW15-Calex shows a strong arsenic-gold association and a correlation between mineralization and deformation.

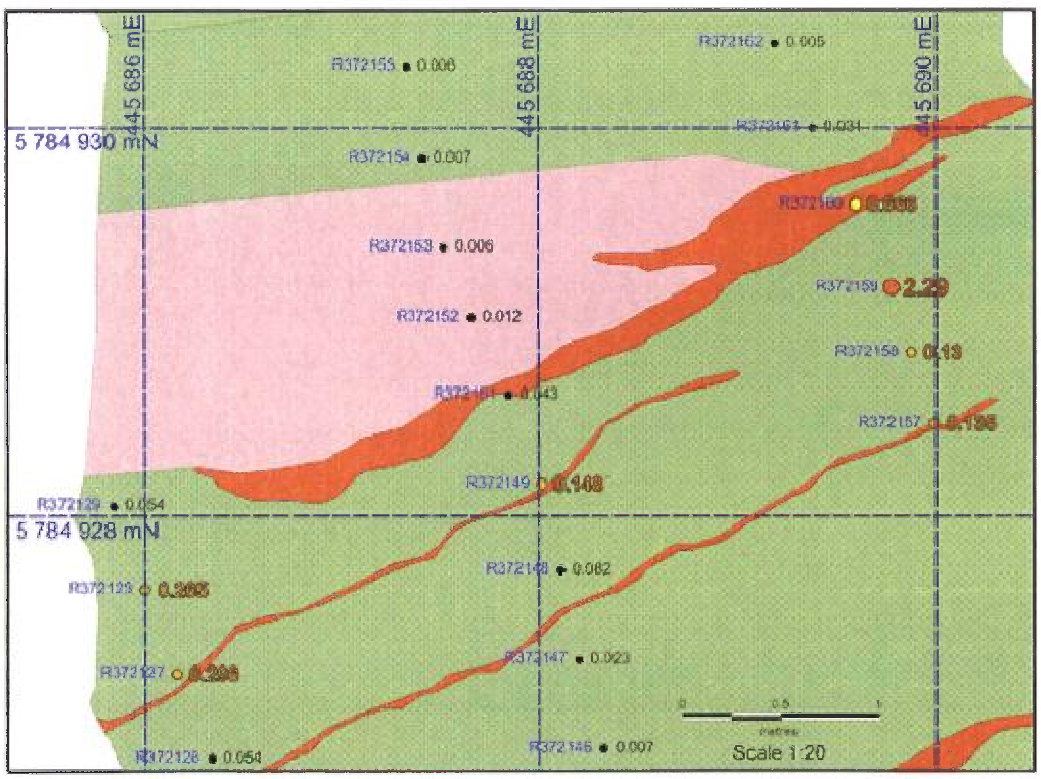

Figure 9.4: Zoomed in view of Trench CW15-Calex

CW15-BM

The mineralization in the Eau Claire deposit is mostly hosted in the basaltic sequences located south of the contact with the volcaniclastic or volcano-sedimentary rocks. Trench CW15-BM was opened in 2014 to explore the potential of the mafic volcanic rocks with a similar setting, south of the sedimentary sequences and to the east of the deposit.

Trench CW15-BM, located 1,750 metres ENE of the 450 West trench, is 170 metres long and oriented NNE-SSW. The trench exposes almost exclusively basaltic rock injected with rare quartz-porphyry dykes and 5.0 to 40 cm thick quartz veins. Thirty-seven channel samples were collected with the best assay returning 0.13 g/t Au which was associated with a 7.0 cm thick quartz vein.

CW15-BN

Trench CW15-BN, located approximately 2 km east of the 450 West trench and 180 metres northwest of Snake Lake, is 95 metres long and is oriented east-west. CW15-BN was excavated to investigate the lateral continuity of trench CW13-BB where a quartz-tourmaline vein, and its associated alteration package returned values of up to 67.9 g/t Au (sample #P919284 collected in 2013) over 0.5 metres with a composite value of 20 g/t Au over 2 metres.

CW15-BN exposes the western continuity of an interesting package of quartz-tourmaline veins (VQTL) and tourmaline-actinolite-biotite-carbonate schist (M8) alteration. The VQTL-M8 horizon is hosted in a volcaniclastic sequence and is affected by an E-W trending shear zone.

The tourmaline content is variable in the veins and the associated schist and only traces of sulphides were identified. Gold and arsenopyrite show a weak association in trench CW15-BN. This correlation increases to the east on trench CW13-BB. Seven, 10 metre-spaced, transecting channel lines were cut and sampled along the 60-metre-long mineralized zone.

The quartz-tourmaline veins, measuring from 0.2 to 1.8 m thick, are folded, boudinaged and generally parallel to the shear zone. The veins are hosted in a highly deformed volcaniclastic unit, where the lapilli-size particles and other fragments are stretched parallel to the deformation corridor. The main schistosity is striking east (N080°-N110°) and is dipping, moderately to steeply, south (30°-75°). Two late, un-deformed mafic dykes are crosscutting the trench near its western limit.

Sixty-two channel samples were collected of which 54 assayed a gold value greater than 0.10 g/t Au and 26 assayed greater than 1.0 g/t. Sample #Q806946 returned the highest value with 5.76 g/t Au over 0.5 metre. The best composites graded 1.87 g/t Au over 4 metres and 1.78 g/t Au over 5 meters. These composites are shown in the figure 9.5 and in table 9.2.

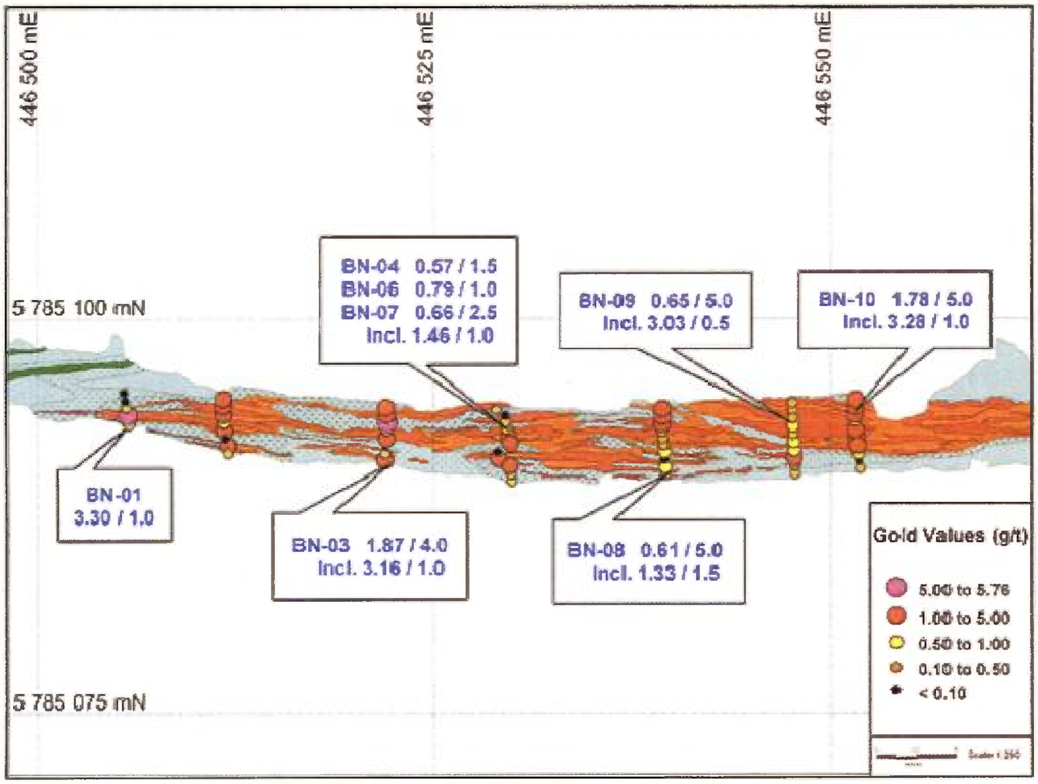

Figure 9.5: Mineralized Zone of Trench CW15-BN

CW15-BO

Trench CW15-BO, located 300 metres east of CW15-BN and 90 metres south of Snake Lake, is composed of two perpendicular segments forming a "T" shape trench that is subjected to a 90° clockwise rotation. The east-west limb is 106 m long and the north-south limb is 60 m. Bedrock is only exposed in haft of the trench at both directions due to the of the overburden thickness.

During the 2013 field season two 120 metre-spaced trenches, CW13-R and CW13-BG, intersected a mineralized shear zone marking a contact between the mafic volcanic and volcano-sedimentary units. This deformation corridor returned 2.30 g/t Au over 1.95 m and 1.45 g/t Au over 1.95m in trench CW13-R and 1.32 g/t Au in trench CW13-BG. The east-west portion of CW15-BO tested this shear zone along strike. The north-south portion of this trench provided additional geological information between CW13-R and CW13-BG. which helped to better understand the mineralized zone.

CW15-BO exposes three principal lithologies: the volcaniclastics (sediments), the basalt and the quartz-feldspar porphyry. Proximal to the trench, mafic volcanics form layers ranging from 3.0-40 metres thick, interbedded with the volcano-sedimentary rocks. The contacts between these two units are difficult to identify due to the discontinuous nature of the trench. The quartz-feldspar porphyry forms small sub-metric dykes injected in the volcano-sedimentary sequences and a larger intrusion exposed in southern part of the trench.

All the lithologies have been affected by a strong deformation. The main schistosity is sub-vertical and strikes approximately east-west (N080°-N100°). South of the auriferous deformation corridor, the QFP is sheared and presents centimetre scale mylonitic layers. Lens-shaped, 5.0 to 30cm thick, quartz-tourmaline veins displaying strong boudinage are present in the shear zone and are subparallel to the main schistosity.

Gold mineralization was encountered in the three main rock types. A total of 104 channel samples were collected and assayed among which 52 returned gold values greater than 0.10 g/t Au and 17 greater than 1.0 g/t Au. The best composite assayed 1.44 g/t Au over 3.5 metres, including 1.0 metre at 4.56 g/t Au. The best composites are displayed in figure 9.6 and in table 9.2. Gold mineralization shows a very strong association with the arsenopyrite (Figure 9.7) in all rock types, even in the quartz feldspar porphyry where sample #Q197290 returned 3.72 g/t Au and 0.11% arsenic.

There is a strong correlation between the gold and silver values in trench CW15-BO. Forty-eight samples returned silver values greater than 1.0 g/t, among which, 5 assayed greater than 5.0 g/t Ag. The best silver value was obtained in sample #Q806892 which returned 10.95 g/t over 0.5 metre and a composite (Channel BO-04) of 9.20 g/t over 1.0 metre (Figure 9.8).

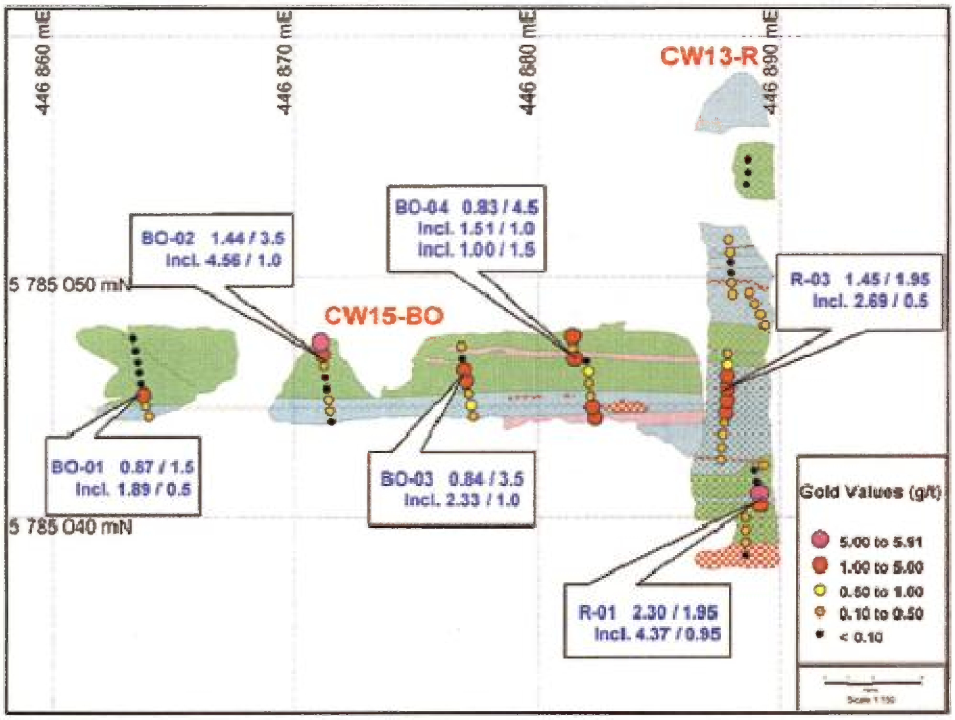

Figure 9.6: Mineralized Zone in Trench CW15-BO (Au)

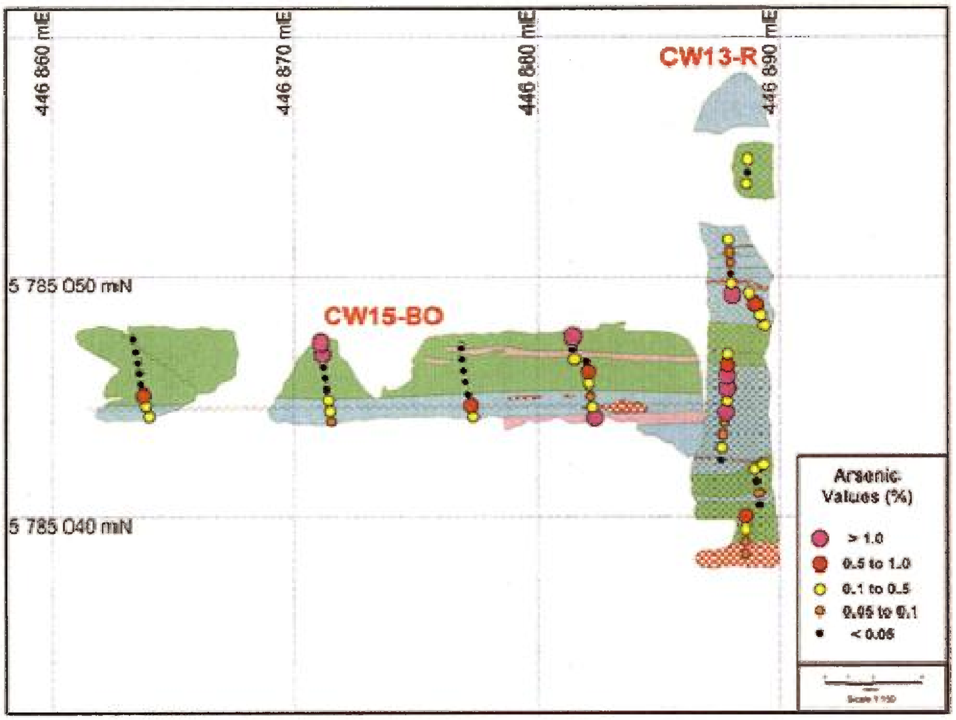

Figure 9.7: Mineralized Zone in Trench CW15-BO (As)

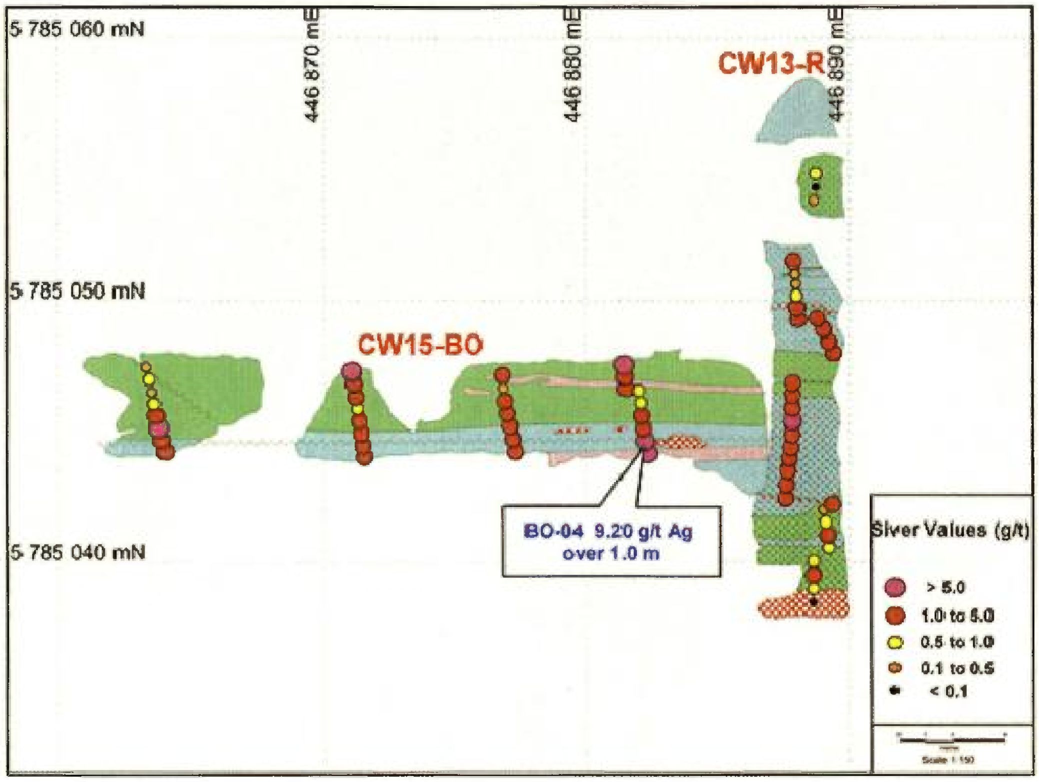

Figure 9.8: Mineralized Zone in Trench CW15-BO (Ag)

CW15-CP

Trench CW15-CP, located 50 metres east of CW15-BO, forms a "X" shape. The NE-SW limb of the trench is 160 metres long and the NW-SE one extends for 100 metres. Similar to the previous trench, the overburden thickness is highly variable and the exposed lithologies are similar. The main lithologies are volcaniclastics (sediments) and quartz-feldspar porphyry intrusions. The sediments are interbedded with minor mafic and felsic volcanic units. The main schistosity is oriented east-west (N080°-N090°), strongly dipping south (80°-90°) and parallel to the quartz-tourmaline vein.

The mineralization is associated with the sediments and the quartz-tourmaline veins. Similar to trench CW15-BO, there is a strong correlation between gold and arsenic and gold and silver, but the in the latter, the values are not proportional.

Sixty-two channel samples collected among which 19 returned gold values greater than 0.10 g/t Au and 4 returning values greater than 1.0 g/t Au. The best value came from a 35 cm thick quartz-tourmaline vein that assayed 1.92 g/t Au and 5.27 g/t Ag over 0.5 metre (sample #Q806834) and returned a composite value of 0.92 g/t Au and 6.68 g/t Ag over 2 metres. The majority of the anomalous gold and silver samples were extracted from oxidized and silicified sediments containing disseminated sulfides (pyrite, pyrrhotite, ± arsenopyrite, ± chalcopyrite). The highest copper value assayed from sample #Q806829 which returned: 0.1% Cu, 8.68 g/t Ag and 0.02 g/t Au.

9.1.4 Clovis Lake Area

Located 3,400 metres west of the 450 West trench, the Clovis Lake area encompasses the following trenches grouped into three zones: 1) CW14-FG, CW15-CN, CW15-CC – located west of the lake, 2) CW14-BU, CW15-BV, CW15-BX, CW15-BY and CW15-BZ – located on the north shore 3) CW14-C3PO, CW14-CA and CW14-CB – located south of the lake.

CW14-FG was opened in 2012 while the rest were opened in 2014. CW14-BU, CW14-C3P0, CW14-CA, CW14-CB and CW14-FG were sampled in 2014 and all the trenches were mapped in 2015.

CW14-FG

Trench CW14-FG, located 180 metres south of CW15-CP and 450 metres south of Snake Lake, is 275 metres long and is orientated north-south. Opened in 2012, sampled in 2014 and mapped in 2015, CW14-FG exposes dark green, fine grained, basalt and sheared, slightly oxidized sediments in the southernmost 34 metres of the trench. The main schistosity is generally oriented east-west (N250°-N280°) and is steeply dipping north (60°-90°).

Thirty channel samples were collected and all the samples returned values, ranging between 0.001 to 0.104 g/t Au.

CW15-CN

Trench CW15-CN, located 650 metres west of Clovis Lake and 2,800 metres east-southeast of the 450West trench, forms a "cross" shape. The main axis, oriented NNW-SSE, intersected basalt, quartz-feldspar porphyry, sediments and felsic volcanic rock. The short axis of the "cross" shape, perpendicular to the main one, is 115 metres long. The perpendicular section was open to follow laterally an exhalative, graphite rich, sedimentary unit injected with a quartz-tourmaline vein.

Two quartz-tourmaline veins were observed on the trench. The southernmost vein, approximately 1.0-metre-thick forms a stockwork injected into silicified felsic volcanics, was found to be barren. The second vein, 10-20 cm thick, approximately 55 metres long runs parallel to the sedimentary layer and is associated with a shear zone.

The main schistosity, located at the center of the trench, is oriented east-west parallel to the VQTL and the shear zone. The deformation intensity increases going south in the trench. The basalt in the northern part displays un-deformed pillowed textures and the schistosity becomes more penetrative and culminate in the shear zone at the center of the trench. Syn-sedimentary folding and faulting are visible in the sedimentary layer.

The trench was opened in 2015 following the discovery of a gold bearing outcrop in 2010 that returned 7.76 g/t gold. A total of 119 channel samples were collected, among which, 10 returned values greater than 0.10 g/t Au. The best sample (#Q805978) assayed 1.16 g/t Au over 0.5 metre. All the anomalous gold samples are associated to the quartz-tourmaline vein and its 10 cm thick alteration layer composed of tourmaline-actinolite and biotite located along the shoulders. Like the trench located in the Snake Lake area, trench CW15-CN shows a strong association gold-arsenopyrite. (figure 9.9 and figure 9.10).

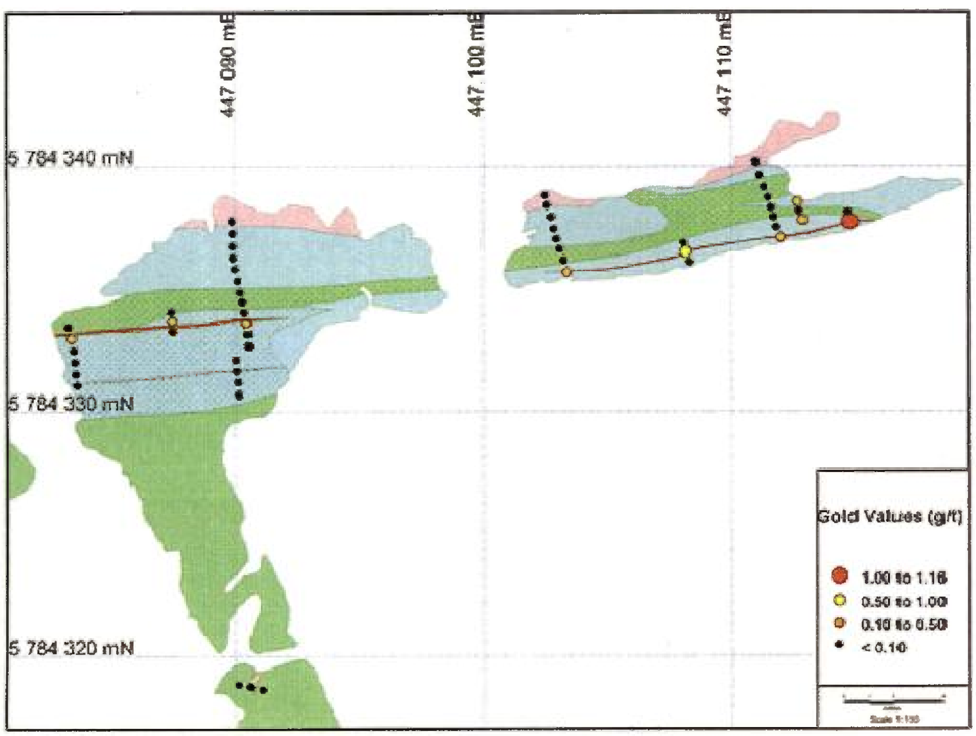

Figure 9.9: Mineralized Zone in Trench CW15-CN (Au)

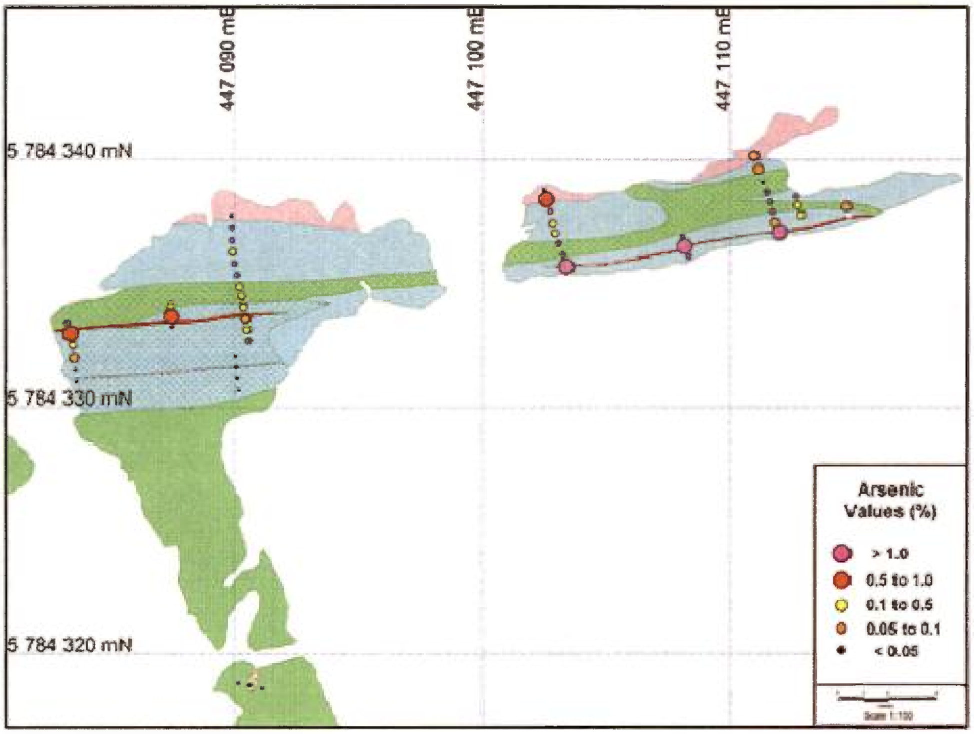

Figure 9.10: Mineralized Zone in Trench CW15-CN (As)

CW15-CC

Trench CW15-CC, located 170 metres east of CW15-CN, is 122 metres long and oriented north-south. Trench CW15-CC exposes mostly basalt with a quartz-feldspar porphyry dyke (southern portion of trench), which coinciding with the QFP unit in CW15-CN. Fifty-six channel samples were collected, all of which returned gold values ranging between 0.001 and 0.02g/t.

Trench CW14-BU

Trench CW14-BU, located 100 metres north of Clovis Lake, is 199 metres long and oriented north-south. The main lithologies present are basalt interbedded with volcaniclastic sediments and siltstone. A 30-80 cm thick white quartz vein, associated with biotite-chlorite schist, is present in the center of the trench.

The main schistosity, S_1, is folded and parallel to the bedding, S_0, and the fold axis are plunging west. Thirty-six samples were collected in 2014 and 15 in 2015. The two only anomalous values, 0.45 g/t Au and 1.42 g/t Au are from samples #Q811343 and #Q811248 respectively. Sample #Q811343 was collected from a boudinaged quartz vein and sample #Q811248 was collected from a mineralized and altered siltstone. The gold bearing siltstone is also anomalous in copper, returning three values ranging between 734 and 1205 ppm Cu.

Trench CW15-BV

Trench CW15-BV, located 140 metres north of Clovis Lake and 180 metres east of trench CW14-BU, is 137 metres long and oriented north-south. Sediments or volcaniclastic rocks are predominant with a lesser amount of interbedded basalt. The volcaniclastic and sedimentary rocks are fragmental, lapilli tuff and/ or conglomerate were also identified. The clasts are elongated parallel to the schistosity and generally broken and angular, making it difficult to differentiate from a volcanic or sedimentary origin.

The main schistosity, S_1, generally striking east (N090°-N100°) and dipping south (70°-90°), is folded and parallel to the bedding, S_0. The deformation intensity is high strain and mostly visible in the fragmental units where the pebbles, blocks and lapilli are strongly stretched.

Thirty-six channel samples were collected returning values ranging between 0.001 and 0.012 g/t Au.

Trench CW15-BX

Trench CW15-BX, located 40 metres north of Clovis Lake and 155 metres east of CW15-BV, is approximately 100 metres long and is also oriented north-south. Geologically similar to the previous trench, CW15-BX exposes fragmental sedimentary and volcaniclastic rocks interbedded with mafic volcanics (basalt). A thin unit of actinolite-tourmaline schist (M8) was mapped and sampled, returning 0.27 g/t Au over 0.5 metre. The S_1 schistosity is very penetrative, oriented east-west (N080°-N100°) and strongly dipping (70°-90°). The fragments in the clastic sediments and volcanics are stretched and elongated in the schistosity.

A total of 44 channel samples were collected. Three samples, #Q805896, #Q805908 and #Q805915, returned gold values greater than 0.10 g/t, with respectively 0.21 g/t, 0.27 g/t and 0.28 g/t Au.

Trenches CW15-BY and CW15-BZ

Trenches CW15-BY and CW15-BZ, located 170 metres north of Clovis Lake were opened to test the lateral continuity of the altered sediments present in trench A3 (sampled in 2014) which returned 1.29 g/t Au over 0.5 metre. The two trenches are oriented north-south, with a very poor bedrock exposure due to the overburden thickness. The principal lithology observed is a porphyritic intrusive rock of tonalitic to dioritic composition.

A total of twenty channel samples were collected (8 on CW15-BY and 12 on CW15-BZ). One sample (#P918860) returned a gold value of 0.10 g/t Au.

Trench CW14-C3P0

Trench CW14-BO, located 160 metres south of Clovis Lake, is approximately 260 metres long and oriented north-south. The trench was excavated in 2014, following the discovery of a quartz-tourmaline vein that returned 2.55 g/t Au, 2.33 g/t Au and 1.32 g/t Au in grab samples. The principal lithologies present are sediments (mudstones and siltstones) and basalt. A folded quartz-tourmaline vein, oriented ENE-WSW, is crosscutting the basalt.

The main schistosity, S_1, is striking west and strongly dipping north (80°-90°) and the main quartz-tourmaline vein forms a tight fold, gently plunging ENE. (23°→N077°). The basalt hosting the folded quartz-tourmaline vein is coarse grained and massive with no obvious schistosity.

Trench CW14-C3P0 was heavily sampled, particularly the area covering the quartz-tourmaline veins with a total of 253 channel samples collected. Of the 253 samples, 54 returned a gold value equal to or greater than 0.1 g/t. Thirteen samples, associated with the quartz-tourmaline vein, returned a gold value equal to or greater than 0.50 g/t with a maximum value of 1.55 g/t Au. Sixty metres south of the main VQTL is a fine grained exhalative sediment in contact with the basalt with a mineralized 15cm thick, semi-massive, VMS stockwork returning: 1.6% Cu, 11.95 g/t Ag and 0.32 g/t Au over 0.5 metre (sample #Q810889).

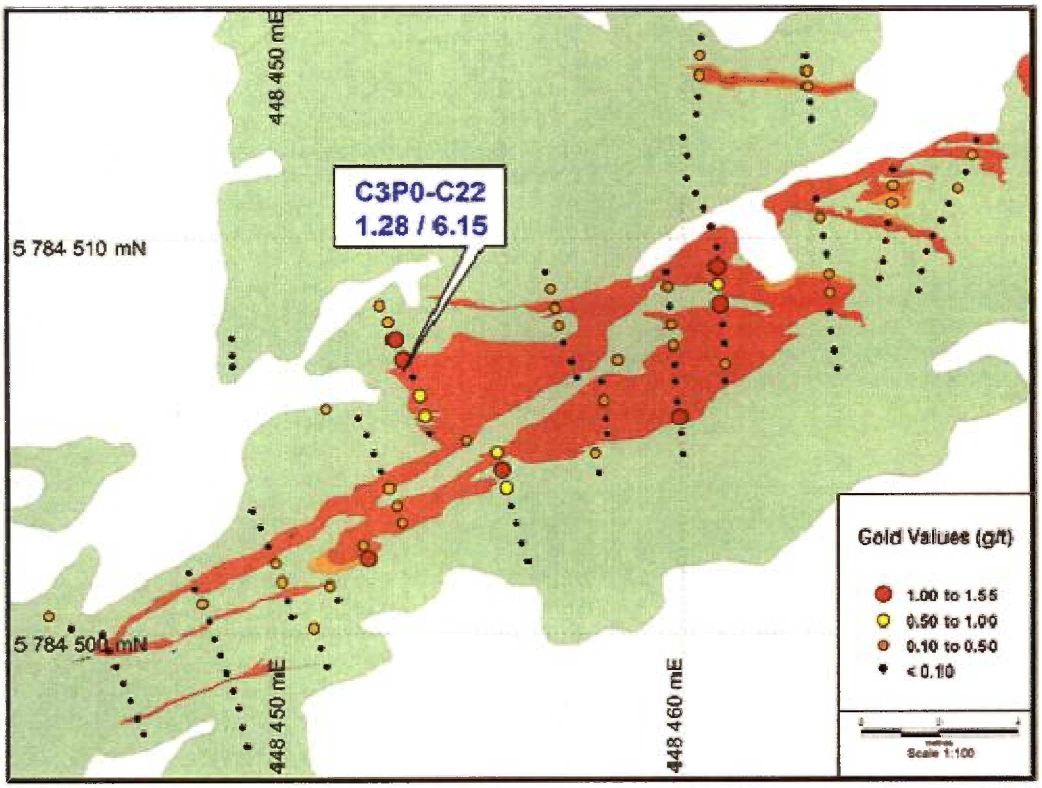

Figure 9.11: Mineralized Zone in Trench CW14-C3PO

Trench CW14-CA

Trench CW14-CA, located 160 metres east of CW14-C3P0 and 370 metres south of Clovis Lake, is approximately 275 metres long and orientated NNE (N015°). CW14-CA exposes mostly basalt to the north and sediments to the south. A quartz-tourmaline vein, containing less than 5% tourmaline, has been injected into the basalt. The vein is perpendicular to the trench and is 20-30 cm thick and 15 metres long.

The main schistosity, S_1, is parallel to the bedding and generally striking west, strongly dipping north (70°-80°). The bedding is folded; the fold axis is gently plunging ESE (N110°).

Fifty-nine channel sampled were collected in 2014, all of which returned values ranging between 0.001 and 0.033 g/t Au. One sample however, located in the northern part of the trench returned a copper value of 0.1% which was collected from a white quartz vein (#Q811186).

Trench CW14-CB

Trench CW14-CB, located 250 metres south of Clovis Lake and 300 metres west of trench CW14-C3P0, is 330 metres long and oriented north-south. From north to south the exposed lithologies are: actinolite-tourmaline schist (M8); fine grained sediments (wacke); basalt; quartz-feldspar porphyry; sediments (siltstone); basalt and felsic volcanics (rhyolitic tuff). Quartz-tourmaline veins were found injected in the actinolite-tourmaline schist, in the basalt and in the siltstone.

The main schistosity, $S_1//S_2$, is very penetrative and oriented east-west (N250°-270°), strongly dipping north (70°-90°). The actinolite-tourmaline schist is interpreted to coincide with the location of a major shear zone. The northern contact of the M8 was not exposed due to the overburden thickness and the topography (the trench was filled with water). The siltstone also registered a very strong deformation.

During the 2014 field program aa total of 168 channel samples were collected and submitted to the lab for geochemical analysis. Thirty-four of those samples returned gold values greater than 0.10 g/t Au. Of the 34 samples, 22 were collected from the actinolite-tourmaline schist located in the northern part of the trench. That same M8 unit returned a composite of 2.08 g/t Au over 3m, including 1.0 metre at 3.57 g/t Au. The best gold and base metal values were obtained from two grab sample, #Q810980 and #Q810981, that respectively assayed 13.60 g/t Au, 11.55 g/t Ag, 0.58% Cu and 13.8 g/t Au, 33.50 g/t Ag, 2.94% Cu.

The contact between the actinolite-tourmaline schist and the mudstone is mark by anomalous silver and copper mineralization. A total of fourteen samples collected returned copper values ranging between 505 ppm and 5440 ppm in association with silver values ranging between 1.14 g/t and 6.84 g/t. Eleven of the fourteen samples are directly associated with the M8-sediment contact. Samples #Q811131 and #Q811132 assayed values of 2.71 g/t Te and 1.83 g/t Te respectively.

The quartz-tourmaline veins are also mineralized. A 60 cm VQTL injected in dark green basalt returned 1.18 g/t Au, 4.57 g/t Ag and 0.18% Cu over 1.0 metre and a quartz-tourmaline stockwork, hosted in sediments assayed 0.49 g/t Au and 0.61 g/t Ag over 3.5 metres.

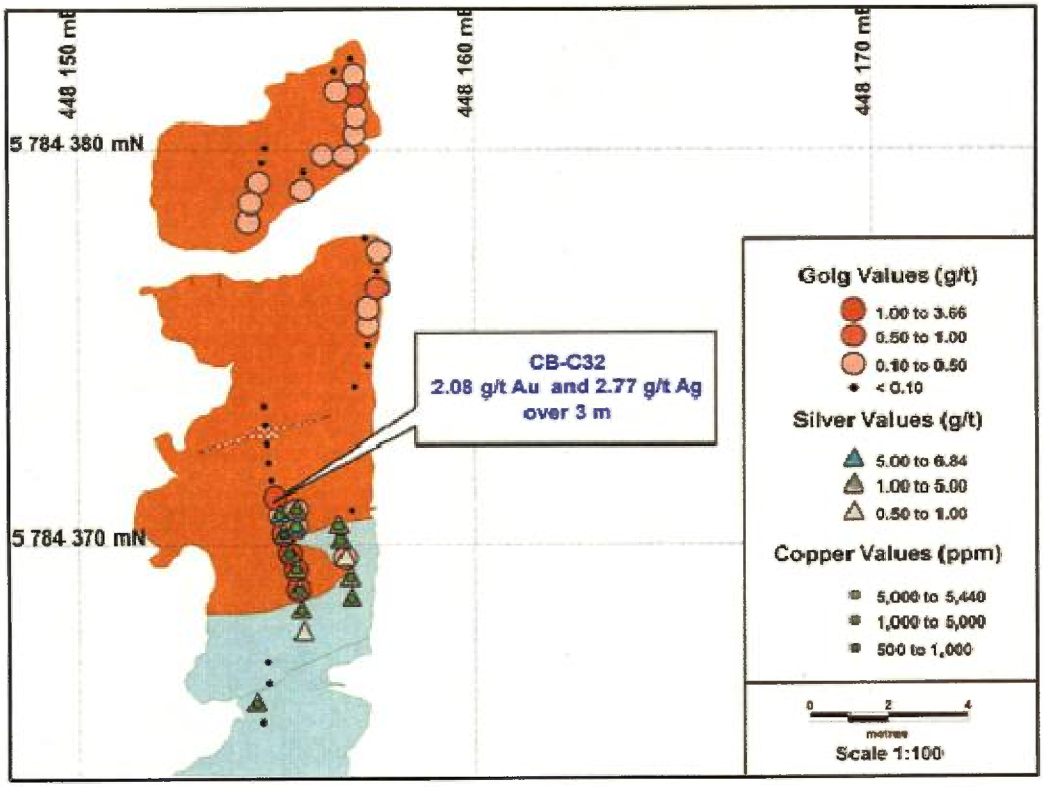

Figure 9.12: Mineralized Zone in Trench CW14-CB

9.1.5 Conclusion

The following table summarizes the composites calculated for the 2015 channel sampling program.

Table 9.2: Composites from the 2015 Channel Sampling Program

Trench ID	Sample (From To)	Easting		Northing		Channel ID	Composite
		Start	End	Start	end		
CW14-CF	Q811088-Q811091	443,581	443,581	5,785,055	5,785,057	CF-C1	0.59 / 2.0
CW15-C	R372070-R372072	443,814	443,815	5,785,061	5,785,061	C-10	2.96/ 1.5
CW15-Spider 2X	R372266	443,687	443,687	5,784,943	5,784,943	Spider 2X-03	0.47 / 0.5
CW15-X	Q805745-Q805746	444,841	444,841	5,785,173	5,785,175	X-03	1.52 / 1.5
	Q805774	444,826	444,826	5,785,389	5,785,389	X-10	2.15 / 0.55
CW15-Calex	Q372158-R372160	445,690	445,689	5,784,929	5,784,930	Calex-05	1.03 / 1.5
CW15-BN	Q806928-Q806929	446,506	446,506	5,785,093	5,785,094	BN-01	3.32 / 1.0
	Q806933-Q806940	446,512	446,512	5,785,092	5,785,095	BN-02	1.69 / 4.0
	Incl. Q806938-Q806939	446,512	446,512	5,785,094	5,785,095	BN-02	3.16 / 1.0
	Q806941-Q806948	446,522	446,522	5,785,091	5,785,094	BN-03	1.87 / 4.0
	Incl. Q806946-Q806947	446,522	446,522	5,785,094	5,785,094	BN-03	5.25 / 1.0
	Q806949	446,529	446,529	5,785,091	5,785,091	BN-04	1.32 / 0.5
	Q806954-Q806955	446,530	446,530	5,785,090	5,785,091	BN-06	0.79 / 1.0
	Q806956-Q806960	446,530	446,530	5,785,092	5,785,094	BN-07	0.67 / 2.5
	Incl. Q806956-Q806957	446,530	446,530	5,785,092	5,785,093	BN-07	1.46 / 1.0
	Q806961-Q806970	446,540	446,539	5,785,090	5,785,094	BN-08	0.61 / 5.0
	Incl. Q806968-Q806970	446,539	446,539	5,785,093	5,785,094	BN-08	1.33 / 1.5
	Q806971-Q806981	446,548	446,548	5,785,090	5,785,095	BN-09	0.65 / 5.0
	Incl. Q806973	446,548	446,548	5,785,091	5,785,091	BN-09	3.03 / 0.5
	Q806982-Q806991	446,552	446,552	5,785,091	5,785,095	BN-10	1.78 / 5.0
	Incl. Q806985-Q806986	446,552	446,552	5,785,092	5,785,093	BN-10	3.28 / 1.0
CW15-BO	Q806865-Q806867	446,864	446,864	5,785,044	5,785,045	BO-01	0.87 / 1.5
	Incl. Q806973	446,864	446,864	5,785,045	5,785,045	BO-01	1.89 / 0.5
	Q806874-Q806881	446,872	446,871	5,785,044	5,785,047	BO-02	1.44 / 3.5
	Incl. Q806980-Q806881	446,871	446,871	5,785,047	5,785,047	BO-02	4.56 / 1.0
	Q806882-Q806888	446,877	446,877	5,785,044	5,785,047	BO-03	0.85 / 3.5
	Incl. Q806985-Q806886	446,877	446,877	5,785,046	5,785,046	BO-03	2.33 / 1.0
	Q806889-Q806897	446,882	446,882	5,785,044	5,785,048	BO-04	0.82 / 4.5
	Incl. Q806989-Q806891	446,882	446,882	5,785,047	5,785,048	BO-04	1.00 / 1.5
	Incl. Q806992-Q806893	446,882	446,882	5,785,044	5,785,045	BO-04	1.51 / 1.0
	Q197253	446,926	446,926	5,785,048	5,785,048	BO-06	0.65 / 0.5
	Q197258-Q197263	446,941	446,941	5,785,045	5,785,047	BO-07	0.25 / 3.0
	Q197274-Q197277	446,955	446,955	5,785,048	5,785,049	BO-11	0.66 / 1.5
	Q197290	446,961	446,961	5,785,039	5,785,039	BO-12	3.72 / 0.5
	Q197298	446,958	446,958	5,785,048	5,785,048	BO-13	1.13 / 0.5
	Q197296-Q197298	446,959	446,958	5,785,049	5,785,049	BO-14	0.93 / 1.5
	Incl. Q197297-Q197298	446,958	446,958	5,785,049	5,785,049	BO-14	1.14 / 1.0
	Q197299- Q197302	446,962	446,962	5,785,048	5,785,049	BO-15	0.92 / 1.5
	Q197307-Q197309	446,959	446,959	5,785,066	5,785,067	BO-17	2.23 / 1.5
	Incl. Q197309	446,959	446,959	5,785,067	5,785,067	BO-17	4.62 / 0.5
	Q197311	446,959	446,959	5,785,078	5,785,078	BO-18	0.93 / 0.5
CW15-CP	Q806-832-Q806835	447,132	447,133	5,785,053	5,785,055	CP-07	0.92 / 2.0
	Incl. Q806834-Q806835	447,132	447,133	5,785,054	5,785,055	CP-07	1.53 / 1.0
	Q806858-Q806860	447,029	447,030	5,785,058	5,785,059	CP-12	0.70/ 1.5
	Incl. Q806859	447,029	447,029	5,785,058	5,785,058	CP-12	1.24 / 0.5
	Q806861-Q806864	447,034	447,035	5,785,054	5,785,056	CP-13	0.48 / 2.0
	Incl. Q806863	447,034	447,034	5,785,054	5,785,055	CP-13	1.00 / 0.5
CW15-CN	Q805978	447,115	447,115	5,784,338	5,784,338	CN-07	1.16 / 0.5

In conclusion, highlights of the 2015 trenching program are as follows:

Rosemary Area:

- Seven trenches were mapped and sampled in the Rosemary area, located west of the Eau Claire deposit,
- Quartz-tourmaline veins were observed in trenches CW15-RK3b and CW15-RK4, but were barren of gold mineralization,
- The structural context observed in the area is very similar to that present on the 850 West trench, where the fold axis F_2 are gently plunging ESE to SE and where the second schistosity, S_2, is associated with east-west trending shear zones,
- Although the surface gold values were relatively low with the best being: 2.96 g/t Au over 1.5 metres from trench CW15-C, the potential of the area remains open at depth., following the plunge of the folds present on the 450 West and 850 W trenches,

Eau Claire Area:

- Eight trenches were mapped in the Eau Claire area,
- Gold values from trench CW15-X returned 1.52 g/t over 1.5 metres and 2.15 g/t over 0.55 metre,
- Trench CW15-NBL, located north of the 450 West Zone, exposed shear zones and quartz-tourmaline veins that should be further mapped and sampled
- Drill holes ER15-554 and ER15-555, located approximately 35metres south of trench CW15-X, 225 metres and 300 metres east of Castor Lake respectively, intersected near surface gold mineralization with associated copper anomalies and should be further investigated with trenching,

Snake Lake Area:

- Gold mineralization is typically associated with arsenopyrite and controlled by east-west shear zones,
- Trench CW15-Calex exposed a 10-15-metre-wide deformation corridor with associated actinolite- tourmaline alteration with a composite value of 1.03 g/t Au over 1.5 metres, and is recommended to be further explored with additional trench work,
- A actinolite – biotite schist has been identified approximately 80 metres northwest of trench CW15-Calex laterally towards trench TR-CD-2500W and warrants further work to better understand the surface mineralization,
- Trench CW15-BN uncovered a promising quartz-tourmaline vein and an actinolite- biotite – tourmaline schist package that displays continuity of the veining identified in trench CW13-BB

during the 2013 trenching program; the veins display structural characteristics associated with the deformation corridor,

- Trench CW15-BN returned a composite value of 1.87 g/t Au over 4 metres, including 5.25 g/t Au over 1.0 metre,
- Trenches CW15-BO and CW15-CP, located 50 metres apart, present similar geological context and follow the same east-west auriferous structure with the best composite returning 1.44 g/t Au over 3.5 metres including 4.56 g/t Au over 1 metre,
- Numerous gold showings were identified in the area of trenches CW15-BO and CW15-CP with 155 channels samples that were collected within a 200 metre radius returning values of 0.10 g/t Au and 41 returning values greater than 1.0 g/t Au,
- Additional trenching and mapping is recommended to better understand the geological setting

Clovis Lake Area:

- Trench CW14-C3PO returned a composite value of 1.28 g/t Au over 6.15 metres from samples collected from a quartz- tourmaline vein,
- Trench CW14-CB returned a composite value of 2.08 g/t Au over 3.0 metres from samples collected within an actinolite-tourmaline schist,
- The actinolite-tourmaline schist (M8) in trench CW14-CB is gold bearing and coincides with an induced polarized anomaly which warrants further trenching laterally to the M8 unit to potentially uncover a major shear zone,
- The 2014 drilling campaign intercepted multiple quartz-tourmaline veins west of CW14-C3PO and north of CW14-CB which is an area of interest for further excavation to gain a better geological understanding

9.2 2015 Drill Program

The primary objective of the 2015 drill program was to increase the mineral resource and extend the boundaries of the Eau Claire deposit by identifying additional gold resources at depth to the east and to the south through fence and definition drilling.

Two diamond drill rigs were operational from September 11th to December 2nd 2015. All drilling was wire-lined diamond drilling recovering HQ size drill core. *Forage Rouillier Inc.* from Amos, Quebec, was contracted by Eastmain to complete the program.

A total of twenty-nine drill holes totalling 12,904 metres were drilled on the property. The drill core was logged by the Eastmain Team on site whilst drilling was operational.

The drill holes were sampled following protocols and the samples were submitted to the laboratory for assay. These assays included 8,181 core samples measuring 0.5 m or 1 m in length, along with 339 QA/QC samples which included 169 blanks and 170 standards.

Additionally, 1,438 infill samples were sent for assay from selected drill holes from 2008 and 2009 which were deemed to have the potential to increase the deposit resource calculations.

9.2.1 Surveys

Collar Surveys

The proposed borehole collars were sighted using a Trimble® GNSS Surveying System. All collar locations were marked by a drill hole location picket and two front-sight pickets, with occasional back sight pickets when necessary. Front sight pickets were placed tens or several tens of metres from the collar location using a compass or internal calculation with the Trimble®.

Upon completion of each drill hole, a 2"x 2" wooden picket with an attached Dymo®-embossed aluminum tag identifying the collar was placed in the hole by the drillers or the geologist. All picket locations have since been checked and surveyed by an Eastmain geologist using a Trimble® GNSS Surveying System accurate to ± 10-20 cm.

Downhole Surveys

Upon completion, each borehole was surveyed by a *Reflex EZ-TRAC* tool using the multi-shot mode, with measurements taken every 3 m as the rods were being extracted from the hole. Data was downloaded by Eastmain geologists from the *Reflex EZ-Com* using *Reflex SProcess V1.6*. The data was then smoothed to minimize unrealistic azimuth and/or dip changes; that is, changes of greater than 1-2° azimuth and/or 0.3° dip, for every 3 m of drill core.

9.2.2 Drill Pattern and Density

The drilling campaign was confined to an area of 315m x 530 m. Twenty-nine drill holes were complete to the south-east of the Eau Claire deposit, more than 500 metres from the south-eastern edge of the 450 West outcrop and between 40 – 370 metres north of Tonalite Lake. Drill spacing was typically 25 to 50 metres apart. Definition drilling was completed to fill gaps between previously drill holes to potentially add to the current resource.

The boreholes were oriented approximately N 355°W with inclination varying from 55° and 75°. All of the holes were drilled from the surface to an average vertical depth of 395 m.

9.2.3 Field Procedures

The drill core was placed into wooden core boxes on site which were appropriately labelled with the drill hole identification number and box number. A wooden block was then inserted at the end of each 3 m run, marked with the meterage on one side and the initials of the driller's assistant on the other. The top of the core boxes were then secured to the bases with rubber bands by the driller.

The *Reflex ACT III RD* orientation device was attached to the drill rod, and the core bottom was marked by the drillers based on the instrument reading. This technique permitted the orientation of the core in real space in order to take structural measurements.

Drill core was retrieved from the drill site by the drilling contractor at the end of each shift. Core boxes were placed onto racks located in front of the core shack. Each drill rig was assigned its own identified racks to avoid mixing up the boreholes. Boxes were opened immediately in order for the logging geologist to complete a *Quick Log* or summary description of the drill core which is then forwarded to the exploration office at the end of each shift. This information was plotted immediately on the corresponding drill sections to follow the progression of the boreholes.

The core was pieced together end to end to ensure that it was correctly aligned in the core boxes. A qualified technician then measured and calculated the RQD and core recovery for each 3m run.

The core was then moved into the core shack and laid out on a 3-metre-long piece of angle-iron. A white line was drawn to trace the bottom of the hole by tracing the marks make by the driller's assistant to identify the up hole direction. The *ß-offset* was then measured and recorded on every two adjacent 3m runs. Structural measurements were subsequently taken only where ß-offsets were sufficiently small.

A qualified technician would preform detailed geotechnical core logging which included measuring the Total Core Recovery (TCR), Solid Core Recovery (SCR) Rock Quality Designation (RQD), fracture count, strength index and weathering index according to the International Society for Rock Mechanics standard (ISRM) for each 3 metre run.

Once measured and oriented, a qualified geologist would perform a detailed description of the lithologies, structures, mineralization and alteration present in the core. This information was entered directly into *GeoticLog* software in order to reduce error and to maximise efficiency. The logging geologist would then mark out samples for assay. The drill core was subsequently photographed.

Samples were then split, leaving half of the core in the boxes for reference and the other half was bagged to submit for laboratory analysis. The core boxes containing the remaining half core were placed in an outside core rack adjacent to the core logging facility. The core boxes were labelled with Dymo®-

embossed aluminum tags identifying the hole number, box number and beginning and end depths of the core.

Each drill site was assessed after the hole was completed to ensure that environmental standards were met. A site inspection and environmental compliance form (*Figure 9.15*) was completed by the onsite project geologist. The compliance form lists details such as drill hole number, date of drilling, property location, names of persons responsible on site and conditions of drill site after work was completed. The state of the collar was also recoded and whether the collar was capped or not. Photos were taken of the sites and surrounding area which included a picket containing the collar ID on an aluminum tag. These photos serve as evidence that the sites were left in compliance to the environmental standards set by the government.

The compliance forms were signed by the project geologist once all standards were met at the site.

EASTMAIN

Eastmain Resources Inc.

ENVIRONMENTAL COMPLIANCE
DRILL SITES

Hole No: ER14-______________________________

Contractor: [illegible]__________ Dates Drilled: ____________________

Property Location: Clearwater Project, Lac Natel area NTS 33B 04, 33B 05 5-10 km east of EM1

Drill Location: ______________________________

Geologist Responsible for drill programme: __________________

Geologist / Geotechnician responsible for site inspections: __________________

Drill foreman responsible for drill programme: __________________

I, ______________ certify that all drilling procedures were done to Eastmain Resources Inc. environmental standards and have met all terms and conditions of all government permits and that the site was left in clean condition, in compliance with all government work permit standards.

____________________________ ________________
Contractor's Signature (Drill Foreman) Date

I, ______________ certify that I inspected all the drill site and access roads for the hole above, after the drill had been removed, and that to the best of my knowledge all government work permit standards have been met.

____________________________ ________________
Site Inspector's Signature Date

COMMENTS:

Attachments: Photos: _____ Field Notes: _____ Maps: _____ Other: _____

Signature: ________________________ ________________
Geologist in charge of program Date

Eastmain Resources Inc. Drill Hole Environmental Compliance 1 of 2

DRILL SITE INSPECTION CHECKLIST

Overall appearance of the drill site - Clean __________ Unclean ______
Comments - __________________

Drill collar: Pulled
Capped - yes__________ no _____
Making water - yes__________ no _____
Damaged - yes__________ no _____
Picket with Al tag affixed - yes__________ no _____

Debris left (specify/circle) (amount/area/severity etc.)
Metal, wire, rods, cans, cable - comments - __________
Fuel drums - comments - __________
Containers from oil, grease - comments - __________
Tools, machine parts - comments - __________
Core boxes - comments - __________
Plastic tarps - comments - __________
Burlap, work gloves, clothing - comments - __________
Garbage bags - comments - __________
Food containers / wrappers - comments - __________

Spills (amount/area/severity etc.)
Oil - comments - __________
Fuel - comments - __________
Grease - comments - __________

Fire Pit
All contents burned and buried - yes- __________ no- ______
Contents remaining unburned -
Wire - yes- __________ no - ______
Cans - yes- __________ no - ______
Foil - yes- __________ no - ______
Other - yes- __________ no - ______
Specify - __________________

DATE OF INSPECTION – first ________ second ________ other ___
INSPECTED BY - first ________ second ________ other ___
FURTHER CLEANUP REQUIRED – no __ yes __ by contractor __ by E

Eastmain Resources Inc. Drill Hole Environmental Compliance

Figure 9.15: Sample of the Environmental Compliance Form

9.2.4 *Interpretation of the Drilling*

Table 9.3 displays numerical information about the located, orientation and length of the 2015 drill holes. The locations are displayed geographically in *Map2014-D-01* and Figure 9.13.

Table 9.3: Drill Collar Information

Hole_ID	UTM East	UTM North	Elevation (m)	Azimuth	Dip	Total Depth (m)
ER15-553	444650.30	5784875.20	260.90	355	-60	501
ER15-554	444865.39	5785081.20	306.19	355	-58	324
ER15-555	444943.85	5785090.09	300.00	355	-55	387
ER15-556	444673.82	5784875.19	259.95	355	-60	525
ER15-557	444910.07	5785139.61	303.28	355	-50	309
ER15-558	444700.02	5784874.29	261.53	355	-65	492
ER15-559	444990.20	5785044.65	291.16	355	-55	351
ER15-560	444912.92	5785042.75	300.91	355	-58	351
ER15-561	444725.04	5784852.08	260.79	355	-65	501
ER15-562	445043.88	5785001.41	287.51	355	-62	351
ER15-563	444749.89	5784881.21	264.62	355	-65	489
ER15-564	445037.70	5785045.43	300.47	355	-58	300
ER15-565	444774.88	5784880.28	267.51	355	-65	484
ER15-566	445065.18	5785074.40	314.10	355	-65	330
ER15-567	445167.99	5785060.86	329.72	355	-60	369
ER15-568	444800.13	5784899.46	271.97	355	-65	492
ER15-569	445065.15	5785024.62	299.19	355	-65	345
ER15-570	444850.06	5784885.88	266.99	355	-65	558
ER15-571	445093.46	5785021.55	303.40	355	-52	369
ER15-572	444825.30	5784849.23	260.84	355	-75	546
ER15-573	444875.06	5784900.25	263.32	355	-65	510
ER15-574	444924.35	5784897.03	268.47	355	-65	492
ER15-575	444879.34	5784835.13	261.96	355	-70	573
ER15-576	444949.98	5784894.82	271.12	355	-65	504
ER15-577	444955.08	5784838.94	265.85	355	-70	558
ER15-578	444975.05	5784894.75	268.99	355	-65	489
ER15-579	445024.85	5784900.08	270.75	355	-65	450
ER15-580	445149.68	5784901.99	270.01	355	-65	450
ER15-581	445055.18	5784845.18	263.52	355	-65	504

9.2.4.1 *Geology*

South East of the Eau Claire Deposit

Twenty-nine boreholes were completed to the south- east of the 450 West outcrop. The three main lithological units that were intersected in the 2015 drill holes, in descending order of abundance, are; 1) mafic volcanic rocks, 2) intrusive quartz feldspar porphyries, and 3) volcaniclastic sediments.

The mafic volcanic layers are dominantly basaltic units composed of fine to medium grained amphibolites ± actinolite ± biotite ± carbonate ± tourmaline and ± silica alteration. Alteration varies from 0-50% throughout the area. Visible mineralization such as pyrite, pyrrhotite and chalcopyrite is typically present from trace amounts to 2%, with localized areas of up to 5%

Intrusive quartz feldspar porphyry units range from a few centimetres to tens of metres thick and contain variable silica alterations ± biotite ± carbonate and ± tourmaline. Trace to 2% pyrite and pyrrhotite with local traces of chalcopyrite were identified within the porphyries. Holes ER15-561, ER15-563 and ER15-575 intersected 58.4 to 80.1-metre-thick zones of intrusive QFP units.

The Campbell Porphyry, which was identified through previous drilling in the western extent, has been traced in sections in the 2015 drilling including holes ER15-556, ER15-558 and ER15-561. The Campbell Porphyry is identified by the presence of quartz and feldspar megacrysts ranging from 1.0-4.0 cm in size and is situated approximately 235-290 m deep in the drill holes to the west and approximately 150-240 m deep in the drill holes to the east.

The sedimentary units are typically felsic volcaniclastic units with localized layering of mafic-felsic compositions. The units are generally poorly altered with less than 25% biotite ± carbonate ± silica and ± tourmaline (rare). Locally, alteration is present up to 50%. Trace to locally 15% disseminated pyrite and pyrrhotite ± chalcopyrite was observed.

Quartz tourmaline veins are present in all of the 2015 drilling, are hosted in the above lithologies and range from 2mm to 45 cm thick. The veins commonly have a moderate to high angle to the core axis and contain various percentages of tourmaline. Trace to locally 10% pyrite, pyrrhotite and chalcopyrite are present in the vein with rare bismuthinite, graphite and molybdenite grains also observed associated with the veining. Drill hole ER-15-577 contains a 255.4-metre-wide interval from 169.5m to 424.9 m containing 28 quartz tourmaline veins with widths ranging from a 1 mm – 2cm typically within the mafic volcanics but also within the quartz feldspar porphyry.

Alteration schists were intersected in all but two drill holes. These schists contain more that 50% alteration of actinolite ± biotite ± carbonate ± tourmaline and ± silica. The alteration schists are typically found in the mafic volcanics though they are also identified in the other lithological units and found regularly associated with the quartz tourmaline veins. Drill holes ER15-556, ER15-563, ER15-566, ER15-575 and ER15-577 all intersected quartz-tourmaline – alteration schist packages with intervals greater that 3.0m wide with hole ER15-566 intersecting two separate packages of widths of 5.2m and 5.1m at depths of 158.7m and 190.4m respectively. Trace to locally 5% pyrite ± pyrrhotite ±chalcopyrite is present throughout the alteration zones.

Twelve of the 29 boreholes drilled in the 2015 field season contained visible gold ± telluride grains. Commonly the gold is located in the alteration schist and quartz-tourmaline though occasionally identified in the other lihologies. The most visible gold was noted in drill holes ER-15-556, ER15-563, ER15-568 and ER15-577. More than 41 grains of gold and 21 grains of telluride were identified in drill hole ER15-556 within a 3cm thick quartz-tourmaline vein at a depth of 403m. Drill hole ER15-563 contained more than 30 grains of visible gold within a 10cm thick quartz-tourmaline vein at a depth of 368.3m while ER15-568 contained a 19cm wide quartz-tourmaline vein with 34 gold grains and 4 telluride grains at a depth of 314.1m. Hole ER15-577 intersected a 35cm wide quartz-tourmaline vein which contained 61 grains of gold and 11 grains of telluride at a depth of 289.2m. A 4cm wide quartz tourmaline vein was intersected in drill hole ER15-558 vein which contained 11 grains of gold and 22 grains of telluride at a depth of 424.7m.

All the aforementioned lithologies host quartz veins with variable thicknesses ranging from 2mm to 70cm. The veins commonly have a moderate to high angle to the core axis. They may contain biotite, minor chlorite and/or carbonate, as well as pyrite and/or pyrrhotite usually in trace amounts.

The core presents a relatively continuous foliation, though at depth, it is affected by faulting and shearing, traceable from hole to hole.

9.2.4.2 Structural Measurements

Drill core was oriented for the purpose of taking structural measurements to evaluate the orientation of the veins in drill core relative to those observed at surface. This was also an important procedure to help identify the structural control of the mineralization. The structural measurements have been plotted on a stereonet (*Figure 9.16*) to identify structure trends.

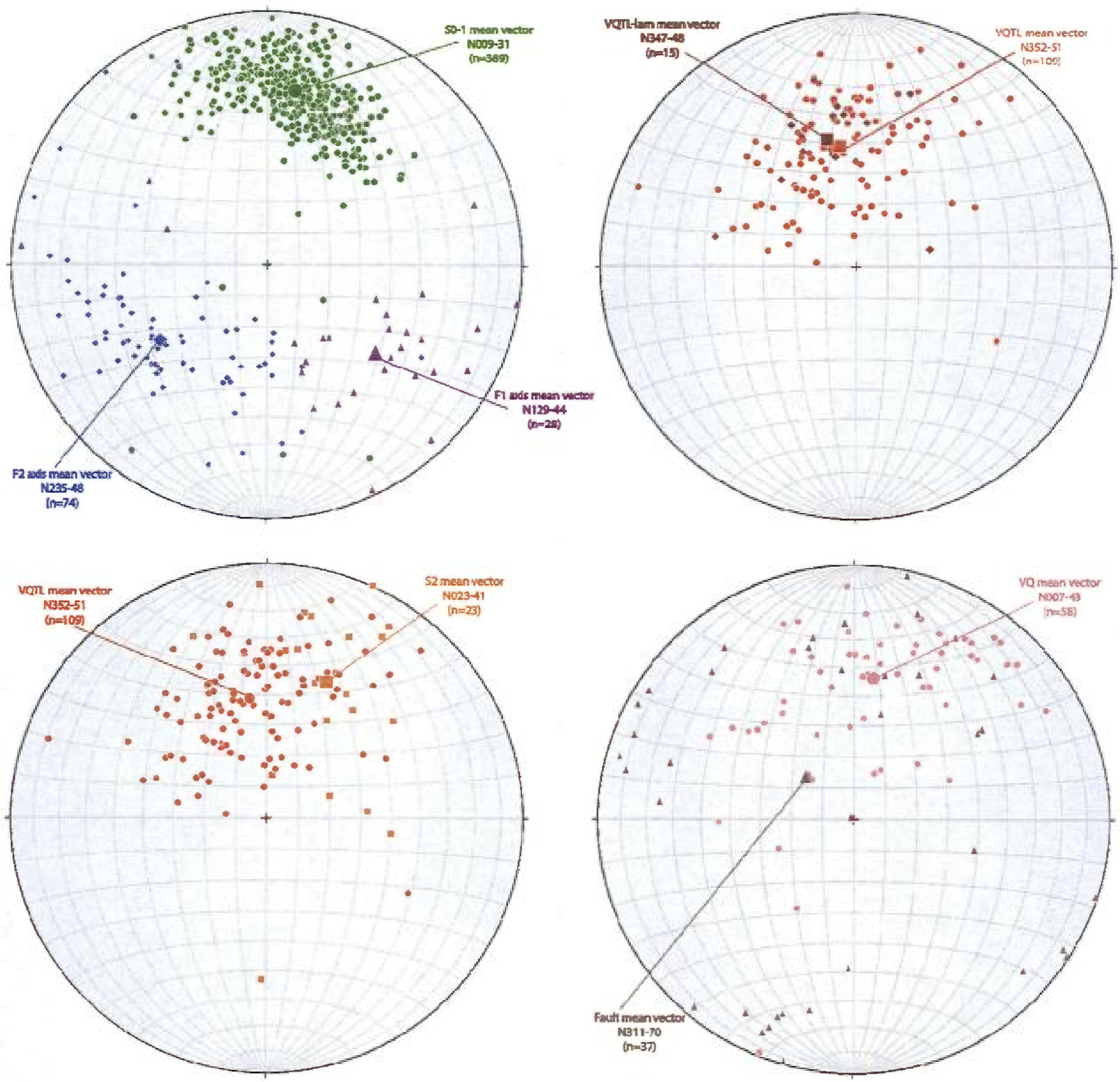

Figure 9.16: Stereonet projections of orientated structures

The poles of the dominant foliation, S_{0-1}, observed in the 2015 drilling has an average of N-009°E and a dip of 31°, which is similar to the structures measured and recorded within the deposit area; though more work should be done on this area to confirm this trend.

The poles of the quartz veins have an average orientation of N-007°E with a dip of 43° which is relatively parallel to the S_{0-1} foliation. This indicates that the quartz veins identified in the 2015 drilling were in place prior to the folding event that folded the S_{0-1} foliation and created the F_2 folds. A few N-S trending quartz veins have been previously identified and best describes the lateral extensional veining.

Fault zones have been identified in multiple drill holes and are found both near surface and at depth. Unfortunately, only a small number of structural measurements were recorded on the fault zones due to the broken or lost core. With the measurements taken, a range in angles from 20° -85° to the core axis was observed. Some of the faults can be traced between holes and should be looked at further to understand if they have any effects on the mineralization.

F_2 fold axis measured in the 2015 drilling have poles with an average orientation of N-235°E with a dip of 48° which corresponds to the intersection of two planes of $_{S0-1}$ foliation with different orientations. The average F_1 fold pole is orientated N-129°E with a dip of 44°.

The measurements taken on the VQTL and VQTL-lam show a slight rotation from the previous measurement taken from the deposit area, particularly the 450 West Zone. The average pole orientations of these units are; VQTL – N-347°E with a dip of 48° and VQTL-lam N-352°E with a dip of 51°. Orientation is typically NE-SW to E-W which corresponds to the main vein system at the 450 West Zone.

9.2.4.3 Significant Drill Assays

Of the twenty-nine holes drilled in the 2015 drilling campaign, twenty-four of them intersected significant intervals from 0.10 g/t Au to 153 g/t Au over 0.5m to 19.5m. Table 9.4 lists the significant drill results.

The most significant interval was intersected in an alteration schist and quartz-tourmaline veining in drill hole ER15-577 which includes a 6-metre-wide zone grading 15.44 g/t Au and 21.78 g/t Te, including 153 g/t Au and 220 g/t Au over 0.5m.

ER15-572 intersected a 5.5-metre-wide interval of altered mafic volcanics, quartz-tourmaline vein and tourmaline carbonate silica schist that assayed 6.20 g/t Au including four 0.5m intervals of 19.75 g/t, 16.15 g/t, 11.4 g/t and 10.55 g/t Au.

ER15-566 assayed 5.98 g/t Au over 4.5 metres including 32 g/t Au and 37.4 g/t Te over 0.5 metres within a quartz-tourmaline and alteration schist package with visible gold.

ER15-570 intersected an alteration schist – quartz-tourmaline vein package with altered mafic volcanics from 342.5 – 345.5 metres that assayed 20.43g/t Au and 38.32g/t Te over 3.0 metres including 16.30 g/t and 28g/t Te over 0.5 metres and 34g/t Au and 65g/t Te over 0.5 metres.

ER15-568 intersected a 2 metre quartz-tourmaline vein with visible gold within a mafic volcanic unit with > 25% alteration that assayed 24.77 g/t Au and 50.18 g/t Te including 98.80 g/t Au and 200 g/t Te over 0.5 metres.

A number of significant gold and tellurium values have been identified in drill holes that contain large quartz feldspar porphyries, up to 65 metres in width, situated above the mineralized units. These large porphyritic bodies contain megacrysts of quartz and feldspar and have been interpreted as part of the Campbell Porphyry. The proximity of this hangingwall porphyry may be a significant factor in gold mineralization and should be further investigated.

Furthermore, several drill holes intersected anomalous silver and copper values ranging from 3.0m to 19.5m wide with results from 4.06g/t to 16.06 g/t Ag and 0.23% to 1.30% Cu. These intervals also contained anomalous gold values from 0.10 g/t to 0.98 g/t. These intersections have been assigned the domain ACA and have been identified within quartz feldspar porphyries, volcaniclastic sediments with alterations ranging from 5 – 50% and in alteration schists with biotite and carbonate. There is also a strong foliation noted within these zones that may indicate a shear zone and/or faulting.

Table 9.4: Significant Assay Results for Gold, Tellurium, Silver and Copper

Hole_ID	From	To	Length	Au	Te	Ag	Cu	Domain
	metres			g/t			%	
ER15-553	380	384.5	4.5	3.13	4.4			HG-S2
	391.5	393.5	2	10.42	13.46			HG-39
incl.	392.5	393	0.5	28.3	35.4			
ER15-554	20	24.5	4.5	0.48	2.34	11.9	1.3	ACA
	117	122	5	0.25	2.29			B
	135	138	3	1.16	1.55			HG-S2
ER15-555	6.5	9.5	3	0.44	0.65			
	99.5	104	4.5	0.5	0.33			B
	155.4	159.9	4.5	1.9	2.55			HG-21 (C-D)
	179.9	181.9	2	2.37	2.56			HG-F3
ER15-556	322.5	324.5	2	0.41	0.58			HG-S4
	357.5	359.5	2	0.25	2.76			
	365	367.5	2.5	1.87	2.7			HG-S2

	388	391	3	9.35	13.21			HG_39
incl.	389.5	390	0.5	37.7	25.8			
	402	407.5	5.5	1.43	2.19			R
ER15-557	44	52.5	8.5	0.3	6.99	9.46	0.23	ACA
	191	193	2	15.79	38.79			G
incl.	192	192.5	0.5	49.4	115.5			
ER15-558	300.5	304	3.5	0.51	0.52			G
	352	356.5	4.5	0.43	0.97			HG-S2
	360.5	369	8.5	2.44	2.93			HG-37
incl.	368.5	369	0.5	24.5	28.6			
ER15-559	141.5	143.5	2	2.6	2.52			C
	271.5	274	2.5	2.01	3.41			I
Hole_ID	**From**	**To**	**Length**	**Au**	**Te**	**Ag**	**Cu**	**Domain**
	metres			**g/t**			**%**	
ER15-560	198	200	2	2.08	2.44			HG-21
	209	211	2	1.51	2.62			HG_F3
ER15-561	237	239	2	25.61	1.33			B
	315.5	318	2.5	1.07	1.35			HG-6 (G)
	361	363	2	4.13	5.95			HG-38 (H)
ER15-562	109.5	112.5	3	1.17	1.53			HG-45
	233	235	2	0.91	1.17			HG-S4
ER15-563	315	317	2	2.54	3.34			G
	327	329	2	1.77	2.28			HG-S2
	355.5	357.5	2	3.87	1.76			HG-38 (H)
	367	369	2	11.2	13.12			HG-37
incl.	368	368.5	0.5	44.6	51.9			
ER15-565	319.5	321.5	2	4.28	6.04			HG-G4
	383.2	385.2	2	2.7	2.64			HG-33

ER15-566	158.8	163.3	4.5	5.98	7.39			HG-44 (C)
incl.	162.3	162.8	0.5	32	37.4			
ER15-567	268.9	270.9	2	2.36	4.1			G
ER15-568	314	316	2	24.77	50.18			HG-G4
incl.	314	314.5	0.5	98.8	200			
	363.1	365.1	2	2.38	3.21			HG-37 (I)
	375	379.4	4.4	3.83	5.02			P
incl.	378.9	379.4	0.5	19.2	27.9			
	397	401.4	4.4	0.97	1.87			JQ
ER15-570	201.5	209	7.5	0.14	6.24	4.7	0.44	ACA
	342.5	345.5	3	20.43	38.32			HG-38
Hole_ID	**From**	**To**	**Length**	**Au**	**Te**	**Ag**	**Cu**	**Domain**
	metres			**g/t**			**%**	
ER15-570 Con't.								
incl.	342.5	343	0.5	22	38.8			
incl.	343	343.5	0.5	25.7	52.3			
incl.	343.5	344	0.5	34	65			
incl.	344.5	345	0.5	22.2	40.6			
incl.	345	345.5	0.5	16.3	28			
	382.5	386.5	4	2.65	3.32			P/JQ
ER15-571	55.5	57.5	2	2.99	0.36			
	152	155	3	1.77	1.36			HG-44 (C)
ER15-572	426	431.5	5.5	1	1.42			P
	439.5	445	5.5	6.2	8.37			JQ
incl.	439.5	440	0.5	19.75	27			
incl.	441	441.5	0.5	16.15	18.55			
incl.	441.5	442	0.5	11.4	13.1			
incl.	444.5	445	0.5	10.55	16.45			
ER15-573	30.2	34.2	4	0.88	2.05			

	153.2	164.7	11.5	0.61	4.09	8.7	0.6	ACA
	185.2	188.2	3	0.5	3.04	13.68	1.07	ACA
	265.2	270.2	5	1.19	0.13			VMS-42
	320.7	322.7	2	7.4	9.63			HG-S4
incl.	320.7	321.2	0.5	26.2	33.5			
ER15-575	396.5	398.5	2	3.26	6.02			HG-37
	397	397.5	0.5	12.85	23.2			
ER15-576	88.5	98	9.5	0.98	8.38	16.06	1.2	ACA
ER15-577	181	185	4	0.92	17	14.8	0.85	ACA
	289	295	6	15.44	21.78			HG-21 (C)
incl.	289	289.5	0.5	153	220			
	400	402	2	2.73	3.64			HG-37
Hole_ID	**From**	**To**	**Length**	**Au**	**Te**	**Ag**	**Cu**	**Domain**
	metres			**g/t**			**%**	
ER15-577 Con't	423	425	2	4.43	5.46			JQ
ER15-578	41.8	61.3	19.5	0.1	3.19	4.06	0.23	ACA
	304.5	306.5	2	2.94	3.58			HG-G4
incl.	305.5	306	0.5	11.7	14.1			
ER15-580	284.5	286.5	2	3.02	4.48			HG-S4
incl.	285	285.5	0.5	11.2	17.2			
Note: Interval lengths approximate true widths								

9.2.5 Conclusion

A number of significant gold bearing zones were intersected in the 2015 drill campaign. The zones are correlated to the previously intersected domains as well as new domains that are lateral to the Eau Claire deposit.

The intersection of the large quartz feldspar porphyries, identified as the Campbell Porphyry, in the hangingwall is a significant marker horizon and should be further explored to determine if it is a controlling unit on the mineralization. It is interpreted that the porphyry or a particular unit of the porphyry may have been the original feeder for the deposit or may have used the same channels as the feeders subsequently replacing it. Geochemical analysis should be performed on the different porphyry units to gain a better understanding of the significance of controlling features on the mineralization.

Structural logging and assay data analysis indicates a potential link between areas of strong foliation such as shearing and faulting and a correlation with silver, copper and gold mineralization. Further exploration should focus on these trends and their potential to contribute additional resources.

The 2015 drilling campaign was successful in adding potential open-pit, minable resources within the Eau Claire deposit. The presence of gold bearing quartz-tourmaline veins associated with the alteration schists is an encouraging sign for the potential in defining the deposit at depth and laterally to the south and east beyond the currently defined resource domains.

10 Sample Preparation, Analysis and Security

10.1 Sampling Method and Approach

Rock Sampling

Channel sampling produces a linear sample and is therefore the preferred method for lithological sampling in the field when available. Channels allow for a representative metallic analysis over a specific length. Grab sampling was also commonly used during reconnaissance mapping and prospection and yielded a number of "spot" samples without defined lengths. Any rocks displaying alteration (actinolite and/or biotite and/or carbonate and/or tourmaline and/or silicification), quartz veining, shearing or sulphide mineralization were sampled.

Channel samples were cut using a STIHL 5100 rock saw with segmented diamond blades lubricated with water from local sources. Channel samples were cut approximately 3-5 cm wide by 7-10 cm deep and 0.5-1.1 m long. A perpendicular cut at each end of the sample facilitated clean removal of the desired interval.

Samples were removed with the aid of a steel chisel, then described and placed in plastic sample bags. A numbered sample tag was inserted into each bag, and the same sample number was recorded on the exterior of the bag. An aluminum tag inscribed with the sample number was affixed to the sample location, either secured to a nail driven into channel rock, or for chip and grab samples, secured to a boulder at the sample location via a metal wire. A total of 1,019 channel sample (plus 39 QA/QC samples) and 14 grab samples were collect and submitted to the laboratory for analysis.

Drill core Sampling

On completion of core-logging, the logging geologist was responsible for determining appropriate sample intervals and boundaries.

Sample intervals were chosen based on alteration, veining and sulphide content which was sometimes coincident with lithological changes. Small, wooden 'run' blocks were used by drillers to mark the end of each 3 m run, and usually served as a sample boundary. All samples were recorded to the nearest 0.1 m, and intervals were centred on units of interest where possible. Sample lengths were limited to 0.5 or 1 m and were based on the extent of mineralization.

Once the samples were marked by the geologist, the core was cut in half by a segmented diamond blade, parallel to the marked orientation line. Both halves were placed back in the core tray. An assay tag was stapled onto the tray of the wooden core box at the end of each sample. Once the whole core was cut, half of each sample was placed in an appropriately-labelled plastic bag which contained an assay tag. The labelled bag containing the sample and the assay tag was submitted to the laboratory for analysis. A total of 8,181 core samples, 169 blanks and 170 standards, were collected, prepped and submitted for analysis.

Sample bags were sealed with electrical tape, and placed into standard fibre rice shipping bags, weighing approximately 10 kg. The bags were then sealed with cable ties and fibre tape.

The samples were transported by truck and/or ATV to the storage pad and stored in a locked container. Every Thursday the samples were driven from the storage container via a *Cree Express* truck, directly to the *ALS Chemex Labs*, located in Sudbury, Ontario, for crushing and sample preparation.

10.2 Laboratory Methods and Analysis

Sample preparation and analysis was carried out by ALS-Chemex Laboratories. The two primary methods of testing used were fire assay with an ICP or AA- finish, and fire assay with a gravimetric finish (FA-GRAV). FA-AA tests were automatically implemented if a sample assayed greater than 0.5 g/t Au, and FA-GRAV tests were implemented if a sample assayed greater than 5 g/t Au. The methods are described below.

Standard sample preparation « PREP-31B »: The samples were logged in the tracking system, weighed, dried and finely crushed, with more than 70% passing a 2 mm (*Tyler 9 mesh, US Std. No.10*) screen. A split of up to 1,000 g was taken and pulverized until more than 85% would pass a 75 micron (*Tyler 200 mesh*) screen.

- **Inductively Coupled Plasma– Atomic Emission Spectrometry (ICP-AES), « Au-ICP22 »:** A prepared sample was fused with a mixture of lead oxide, sodium carbonate, borax, silica and other reagents as required, inquarted with 6 mg of gold-free silver, then cupelled to yield a precious metal bead. The bead was digested in 0.5 mL dilute nitric acid, in the microwave oven. 0.5 mL concentrated hydrochloric acid was then added, and the bead was further digested in the microwave at a lower power setting. The digested solution was cooled, diluted to a total volume of 4 mL with de-mineralized water, and analyzed by inductively coupled plasma atomic emission spectrometry against matrix-matched standards. This gave a lower limit of detection of 1 ppb, and an upper limit of detection of 10 ppm Au.

- **Ultra- Trace Level Method Using ICP- MS and ICP- AES, « ME-MS61 »:** A prepared 0.25 g sample was digested with perchloric, nitric, hydrofluoric and hydrochloric acids. The residue was topped up with dilute hydrochloric acid and analyzed by inductively coupled plasma- atomic emission spectrometry. Following this analysis, the results were reviewed for high concentrations of bismuth, mercury, molybdenum, silver and tungsten, and diluted accordingly. Samples meeting the required concentration were then analyzed by inductively coupled plasma-mass spectrometry. Results were corrected for spectral inter-element interferences. The lower and upper detection limits for each element are shown in *Table 10.2.*
- **All samples that returned assays greater than 500 ppb Au from Au-ICP22, or greater than 500 ppb Te from ME-MS61, received Atomic Absorption Spectroscopy (AAS), « Au-AA24 »:** A prepared sample was fused with a mixture of lead oxide, sodium carbonate, borax, silica and other reagents as required, inquarted with 6 mg of gold-free silver, then cupelled to yield a precious metal bead. The bead was digested in 0.5 mL dilute nitric acid in the microwave oven, 0.5 mL concentrated hydrochloric acid was then added, and the bead was further digested in the microwave at a lower power setting. The digested solution was cooled, diluted to a total volume of 4 mL with de-mineralized water, and analyzed by atomic absorption spectroscopy against matrix-matched standards. This yielded a lower limit of detection of 5 ppb and an upper limit of detection of 10 ppm Au.
- **All samples that returned assays greater than 5,000 ppb Au from Au-AA24, received fire assay with a gravimetric finish, « Au-GRA22 »:** A prepared sample was fused with a mixture of lead oxide, sodium carbonate, borax, silica and other reagents, in order to produce a lead button. The lead button containing the precious metals was cupelled to remove the lead. The remaining gold and silver bead was parted in dilute nitric acid, annealed and weighed as gold. Silver, if required, was then determined by the difference in weights. This gave a lower limit of detection of 50 and 5,000 ppb, and an upper limit of detection of 1,000 and 10,000 ppm for gold and silver, respectively.
- **All samples returning assays greater than 10% S from ME-MS61 were analyzed for total sulphur using a *Leco* sulphur analyzer, « S-IR08 »:** The 0.01-0.1 g sample was heated to

approximately 1,350 °C in an induction furnace, while passing a stream of oxygen through the sample. Sulphur dioxide released from the sample was measured by an IR detection system which gave the total sulphur. The lower and upper limits of detection with this method were 0.01 and 50%, respectively.

- **All samples returning assays greater than 100 ppm Te from ME-MS61, received ICP-AES or AAS finish, « Te-AA62 »:** Te was retrieved by HF-HNO3-HClO4 digestion with HCl Leach before analysis.

Samples showing visible gold received the following:

- The entire sample was crushed to > 70% -6 mm, « CRU-21».
- The entire sample was pulverized to > 85% 75 µm, « PUL-21».
- For optimum gold recovery, a 30 g nominal sample weight was selected (« Au-SCR24 ») for fire assay with a gravimetric finish (Au-GRA22).

Table 10.1: Abbreviation for the Analytical Methods

CRU-31	Fine Crushing - 70% < 2mm
PUL-32	Pulverize 100 g to 85% < 75µm
PUL-21	Pulverize entire sample (VG samples only)
SCR-21	Screen to – 100 µm (VG samples Only)
Au-ICP22	Au 50 g FA ICP-AES finish
Au-AA24	Au 50 g FA-AA Finish
Au-GRA22	Au 50 g FA-GRAV finish (if Au-ICP > 500 ppb)
Au-AA26	Ore Grade Au 50 g FA AA finish (VG samples only)
Au-SCR24	Au by 1,000 g Screen FA – 50 g (VG samples only)

Table 10.2: Lower and Upper Detection Limits for ME-MS61 Assay Method

Element	Symbol	Units	Lower Limit	Upper Limit
Silver	Ag	ppm	0.01	100
Aluminium	Al	%	0.01	50
Arsenic	As	ppm	0.2	10,000
Barium	Ba	ppm	10	10,000
Beryllium	Be	ppm	0.05	1,000
Bismuth	Bi	ppm	0.01	10,000
Boron	B	ppm	10	-
Calcium	Ca	%	0.01	50
Cadmium	Cd	ppm	0.02	1,000
Cerium	Ce	ppm	0.01	500
Cobalt	Co	ppm	0.1	10,000
Chromium	Cr	ppm	1	10,000
Caesium	Cs	ppm	0.05	500
Copper	Cu	ppm	0.2	10,000
Iron	Fe	%	0.01	50
Gallium	Ga	ppm	0.5	10,000
Germanium	Ge	ppm	0.5	500
Hafnium	Hf	ppm	0.1	500
Indium	In	ppm	0.005	500
Potassium	K	%	0.01	10

Lanthanum	La	ppm	0.5	10,000
Lithium	Li	ppm	0.2	10,000
Magnesium	Mg	%	0.01	50
Manganese	Mn	ppm	5	100,000
Molybdenum	Mo	ppm	0.05	10,000
Sodium	Na	%	0.01	10
Niobium	Nb	ppm	0.1	500
Nickel	Ni	ppm	0.2	10,000
Phosphorous	P	ppm	10	10,000
Lead	Pb	ppm	0.5	10,000
Rubidium	Rb	ppm	0.1	10,000
Rhenium	Re	ppm	0.002	50
Sulphur	S	%	0.01	10
Antimony	Sb	ppm	0.05	10,000
Scandium	Sc	ppm	0.1	10,000
Selenium	Se	ppm	1	1,000
Tin	Sn	ppm	0.2	500
Strontium	Sr	ppm	0.2	10,000
Tantalum	Ta	ppm	0.05	100
Tellurium	Te	ppm	0.05	500
Thorium	Th	ppm	0.2	10,000
Titanium	Ti	%	0.005	10
Thallium	Th	ppm	0.02	10,000
Uranium	U	ppm	0.1	10,000
Vanadium	V	ppm	1	10,000
Tungsten	W	ppm	0.1	10,000
Element	**Symbol**	**Units**	**Lower Limit**	**Upper Limit**
Yttrium	Y	ppm	0.1	500
Zinc	Zn	ppm	2	10,000
Zirconium	Zr	ppm	0.5	500

10.3 Laboratory Quality Control

Internal Quality Control (*QC*) samples were used by ALS Chemex Labs to detect and measure the magnitude of laboratory error associated with the measurement of gold and other elements in each sample. Tracking the QC data allowed an acceptable degree of confidence in the assay values to be maintained by monitoring the performance of the lab on these reference samples of known composition. Laboratory quality control results were reported by ALS on separate certificates, as well as digitally with the sample assay results.

10.3.1 Duplicate Sampling

The laboratory routinely completes duplicate analyses of random samples. The duplicate assay data is used by the laboratory for internal quality control monitoring, to provide an estimate of the reproducibility related to the uncertainties inherent in the analytical method and homogeneity of the pulps. The precision, or relative percent difference calculated for the pulp duplicates (that is the likeness of the second cut to the first) is expected to be less than 10%. This means that at the 95% confidence level (or 19 times out of 20) the duplicate pulp assay will be +/- 10% of the original assay. Duplicate assay results falling outside these acceptable limits may indicate that pulverizing specifications should be changed, or that alternative methods, such as screened metallics for gold, should be considered. Duplicate assays also give a good idea of the extent of variability being dealt with on a given deposit. The results of the ALS internal duplicate sampling, conducted from June 2015 through December 2015, are satisfactory.

10.3.2 Standard and Blank Sampling

As conveyed above, ALS Chemex Labs analyses internal blanks and standards as part of their own, independent QA/QC program. A summary of results for Au-ICP22, Au-GRA22, ME-MS61, and S-IR08, the first two reporting gold in ppb, the third silver in ppm, and the fourth sulphur in percent, show that results are all within acceptable industry parametres. A review of the results for the 47 elements analyzed on top of silver, for the ME-MS61 method, are also within acceptable industry parametres.

11 Data Verification

In addition to the ALS Chemex internal QC protocol, Eastmain inserted blanks and control standards with channel and drill core sample collections throughout the 2015 exploration program as part of the QA/QC procedure. Blanks and standards underwent the same sample preparation and analysis as the rock samples with which they were delivered. For drill core samples, an effort was made to insert one blank and one standard at regular intervals with every 50 samples sent for assay. Standards were included in channel sample collections less frequently. A total of 222 standards and 218 blanks were submitted to the laboratory for quality assurance purposes, which together comprise 4.1% of all drill core and channel samples assayed in 2015.

11.1 Laboratory Performance for Blanks

Barren coarse material ("a blank") is submitted with samples for crushing and pulverizing to test for possible contamination in the laboratory assay procedure. Eastmain utilized standard cement bricks as blanks, which have an assumed Au value of zero.

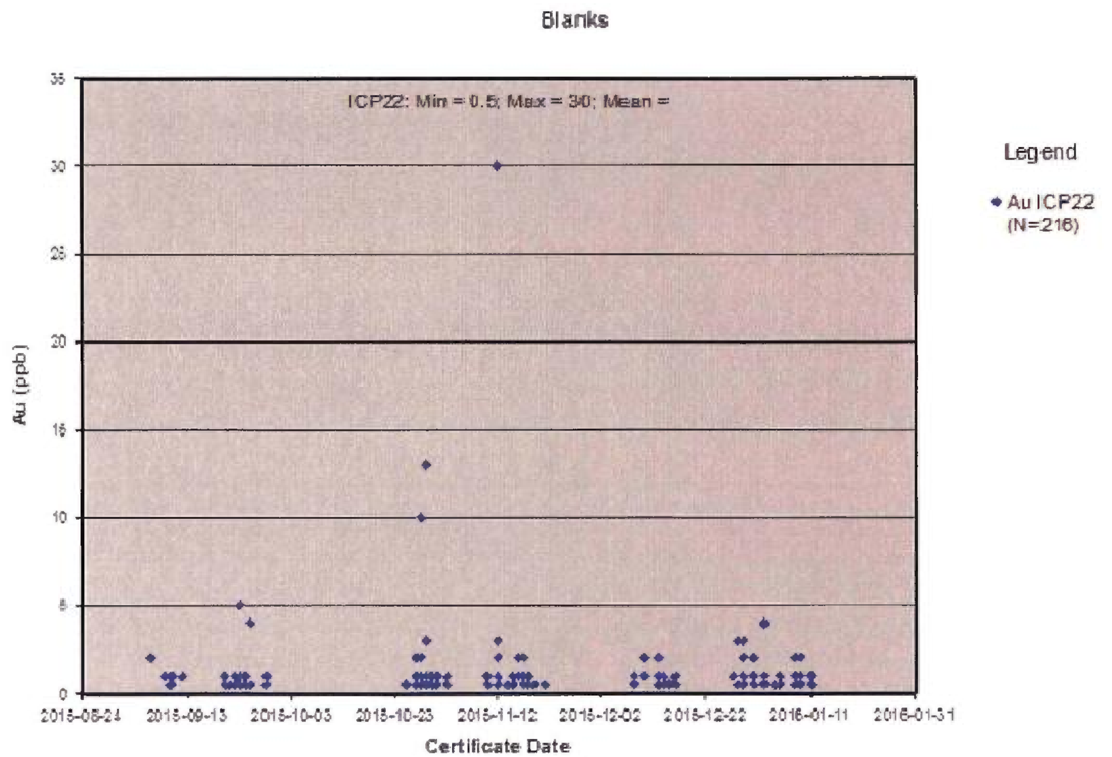

Figure 11.1: Au Assay Results from Blank Samples

The failure threshold for the blanks is set at 50 ppb. A value of 0.5 ppb (half the detection limit) is used for all assay results of "below detection limit".

Blank samples are deemed to have resulted in a quality control failure if their assay values exceeded 50 ppb. Elevated values for blanks may suggest that there has been contamination or sample cross-contamination during preparation. Elevated values may also indicate sources of contamination in the fire assay procedure (contaminated reagents or crucibles) or sample solution carry-over during instrumental finish.

A total of 218 blanks were submitted to ALS laboratories during the 2015 exploration program. They were used for statistical analysis in the quality control procedure. One of the 218 blanks resulted in quality control failure with a value of 0.161 g/t Au (sample #P921300) returning the highest Au value returned from a blank. This failure can be explained by contamination at the preparation stage as the two previous samples (#P921298 and #P921299) returned values of 37.7 g/t and 10.0 g/t Au respectively. Another blank sample returned a value of 0.043 g/t Au (#R381700) which was below the failure threshold and can also be explained by preparation contamination as the previous sample #R381699 returned 1.0g/t Au. These values are considered acceptable with a failure rate lower than 5%. Analysis of the blanks suggests that there was very little gold contamination during processing at the laboratory. Results were satisfactory.

11.2 Laboratory Performance for Control Standards

Certified reference materials (CRM or RM) are submitted with samples for assay as control standards to identify any possible assay problems with specific sample batches or long term biases in the overall dataset. Seven distinct reference materials were used throughout the 2014 exploration program with random distribution. The standards were deemed to have resulted in a quality control failure if the RM's Au assay results fell outside ± three standard deviations of its certified value. Table 11.1 displays a list of RM's used along with their expected grade and distribution data.

Table 11.1: Exhaustive List of Eastmain's Standards

Control Standard Statistics				
Ref. Material	**-3 Std Dev. (ppm)**	**Certified Value (ppm)**	**+3 Std Dev. (ppm)**	**Frequency**
OREAS 10c	6.12	6.60	7.08	29
OREAS 12a	11.07	11.79	12.51	29
OREAS 15d	1.433	1.559	1.685	8
OREAS 17c	2.79	3.04	3.29	51
OREAS 19a	5.19	5.49	5.79	16
OREAS 2Pd	0.795	0.89	0.975	10
OREAS 60b	2.24	2.57	2.90	4
OREAS 62d	9.51	10.50	11.49	10
OREAS 6Pc	1.34	1.52	1.70	12
OREAS 202	0.674	0.752	0.83	5
OREAS 204	0.926	1.043	1.16	48
Total:				222

The CRM's were manufactured by *Ore Research & Exploration Pty Ltd (ORE),* in Australia, and were distributed in Canada through *Analytical Solutions Ltd,* Toronto. These ORE standards are certified in accordance with International Standards Organization (ISO) recommendations. The Performance Gates applied for the Eastmain project are available on the Analytical Solutions Ltd. website (www.explorationgeochem.com) and are described as follows:

"Performance gates provide an indication of a level of performance that might reasonably be expected from a laboratory being monitored by this standard in a QA/QC program. They take into account errors attributable to measurement (analytical bias and precision) and standard variability. For an effective standard, the contribution of the latter should be negligible in comparison to measurement errors.

There are three main sources of measurement error:

- *• inter-lab bias*
- *• inter-batch bias*
- *• repeatability (analytical precision)*

The standard is submitted to one or more labs at random with the aim of evaluating and/or comparing their competence and the performance gates accommodate all sources of potential error.

The performance gates are calculated from the standard deviation of the pooled individual analyses generated from the certification program. All individual and laboratory dataset (batch) outliers are removed prior to determination of the standard deviation. These outliers can only be removed after the absolute homogeneity of the CRM has been independently established, i.e. the outliers must be confidently deemed to be analytical rather than arising from inhomogeneity of the CRM.

*Performance gates have been calculated for one, two and three standard deviations of the accepted pool of certification data. As a guide these intervals may be regarded as: informational (**1s**), warning or rejection for multiple outliers (**2s**), or rejection for individual outliers (**3s**) in QC monitoring, although their precise application should be at the discretion of the QC manager concerned."*

A total of 222 standards were submitted to ALS laboratory during the 2015 exploration program. All standards underwent either fire assay with an ICP-finish, atomic absorption spectroscopy and/or fire assay with a gravimetric-finish. No numerical data is available for individual assays that, for a given analytical method, returned either 'Non-Sufficient Sample (NSS)' or assayed 'above the upper detection limit'. These individual assays have been removed from the QC data and calculation and are not considered failures. A total of 32 analyses were removed from the dataset due to non-sufficient material. The removed assays have not been included in the total number of assays received, as they document only a lack a material, with no implications regarding the overall accuracy of the laboratory's analytical methods. To limit the non-sufficient samples, Standards Oreas19a were not analyzed with fire assay with an ICP finish, but was sent directly to atomic absorption since the expected value of the standard is 5.18 g/t Au. For similar reasons, Oreas 12a and Oreas 62d were sent directly to fire assay with a gravimetric finish since their expected values are 11.79g/t and 10.50g/t Au respectively.

A total of 373 individual assay results were returned from 222 eligible standards. Eight graphs have been plotted to show the ICP22, AA24 and GRA22 assay data for each of the eight RM's used. The results of these assays are presented in Figures 11.2 to 11.13. A summary of the assay data for all standards is presented in Tables 11.2 and 11.3. The assay values are given for all three of analysis methods; Au-ICP22, Au-AA24 and Au-GRA22. The number of assay failures for each RM is included at the end of Table 11.3. Only the results that pass quality control are included in the % of expected, standard deviation and weighted average calculations.

The average assay values from Au-ICP22, Au-AA24 and Au-GRA22 were 98.6%, 100.7% and 100.3% of their certified values respectively. The weighted average of these *% of expected* values over all three assay methods is 99.9%. These values are within acceptable industry parameters and indicate no significant lab bias. Additionally, results from a linear regression performed on a graph comparing expected values to observed values over the complete dataset confirm a very strong 1-to-1 correlation, with ICP22, AA24 and GRA22 slope values of 0.9967, 0.9902 and 0.9728 respectively, and R squared values of 0.9988, 0.9981 and 0.99846 respectively.

A total of 11 failures occurred: 5 from ICP22, 2 from AA24 and 4 from GRA22. This represents a combined failure rate of 2.9% for all CRM assay results. The total QC failure rate, when reviewing both blanks and standards, is 2.2%. The failures appear to have a relatively even distribution over time, with no clustered occurrences to suggest specific incidences of lab contamination. These results are within acceptable industry parameters and reveal no indication of long term bias or systematic contamination.

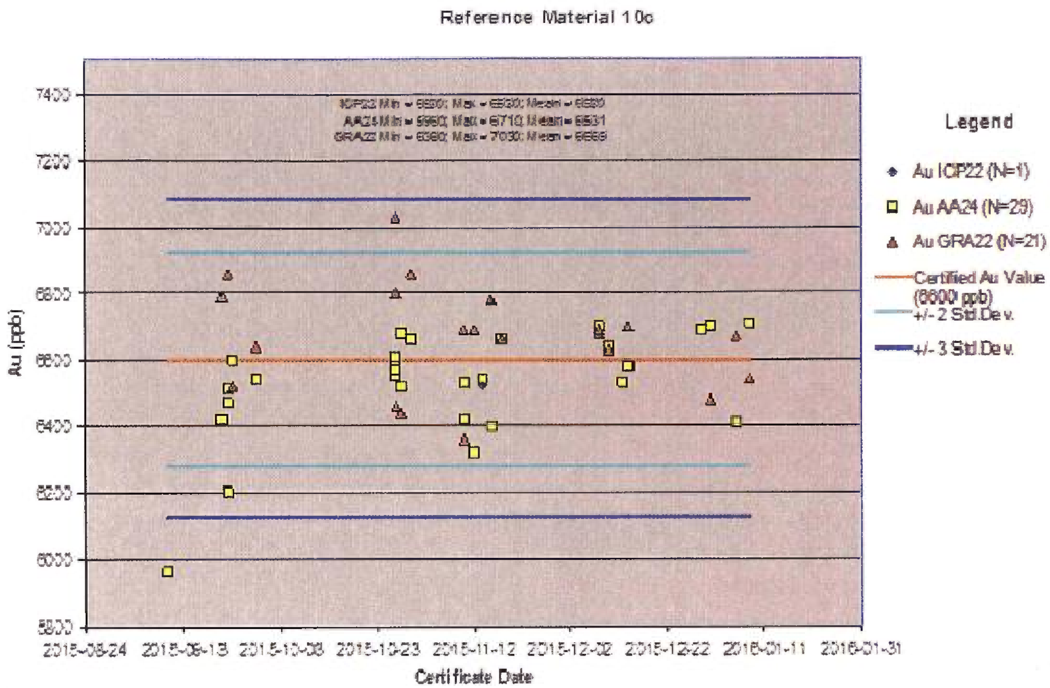

Figure 11.2: Gold Results for RM Oreas 10c

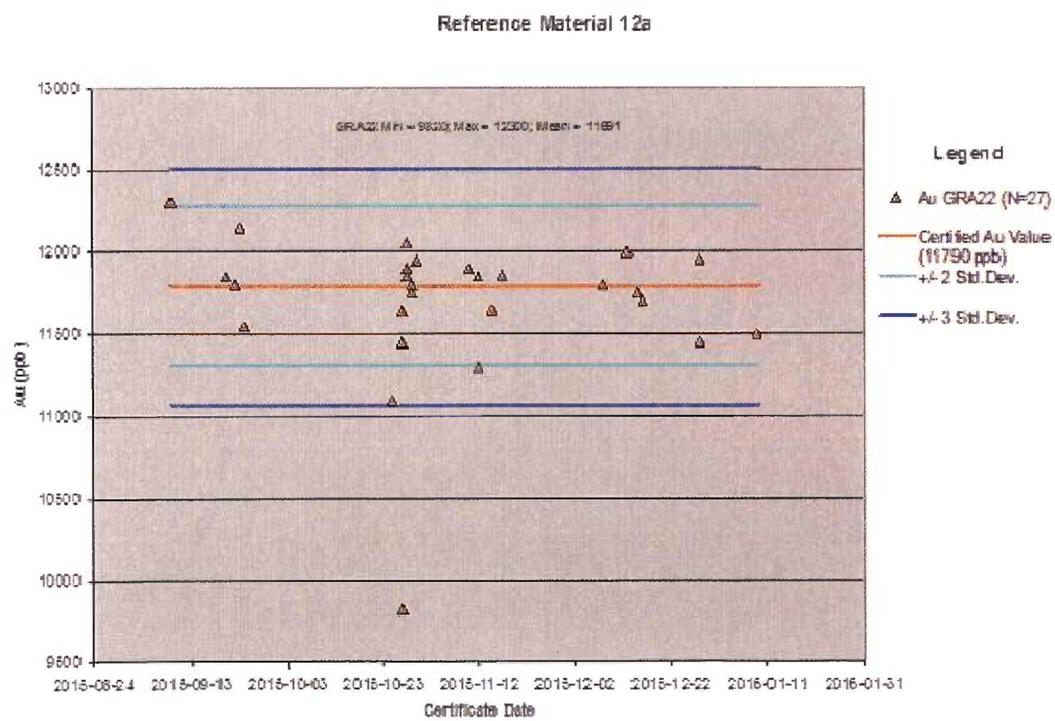

Figure 11.3: Gold Results for RM Oreas 12a

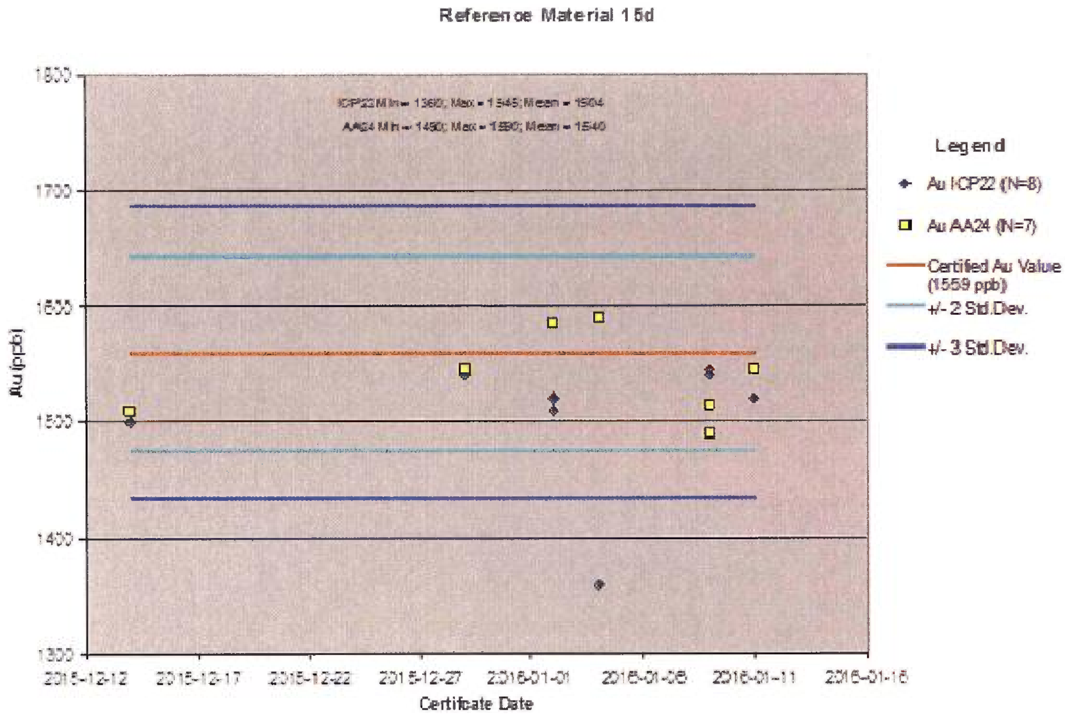

Figure 11.4: Gold Results for RM Oreas 15d

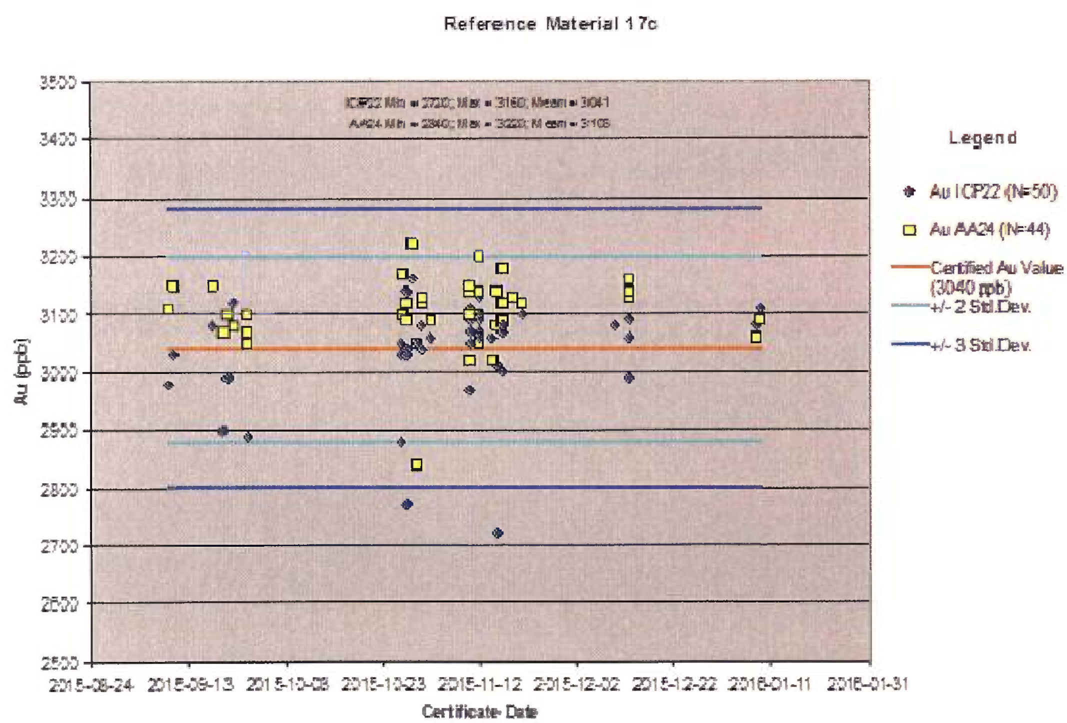

Figure 11.5: Gold Results for RM Oreas 17c

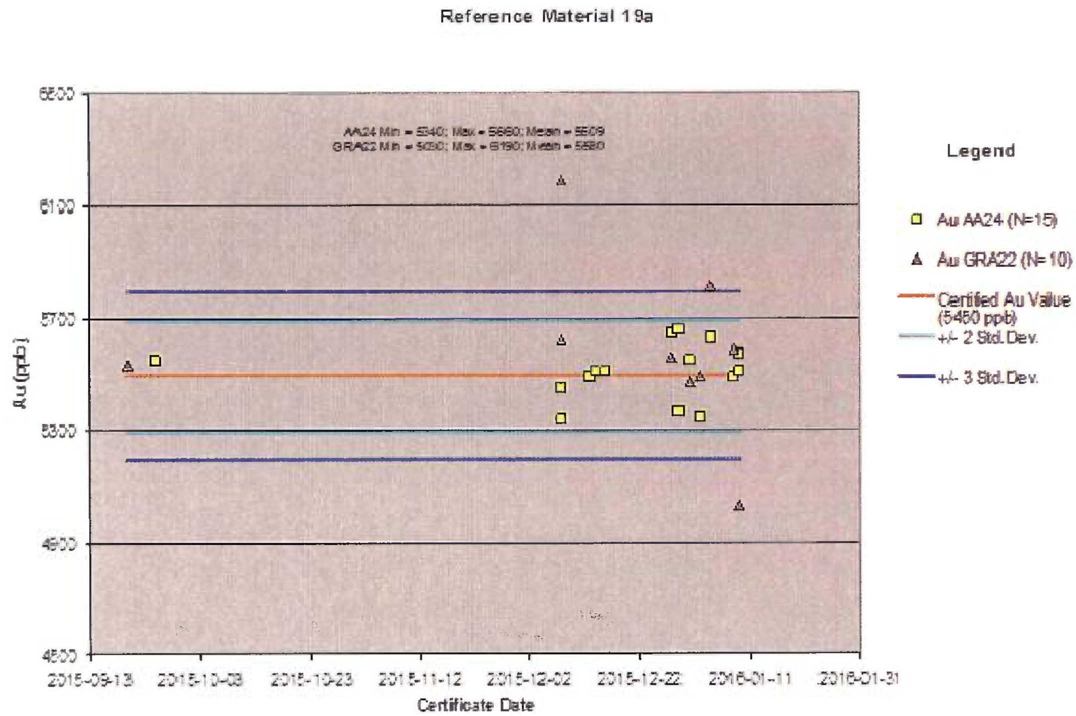

Figure 11.6: Gold Results for RM Oreas 19a

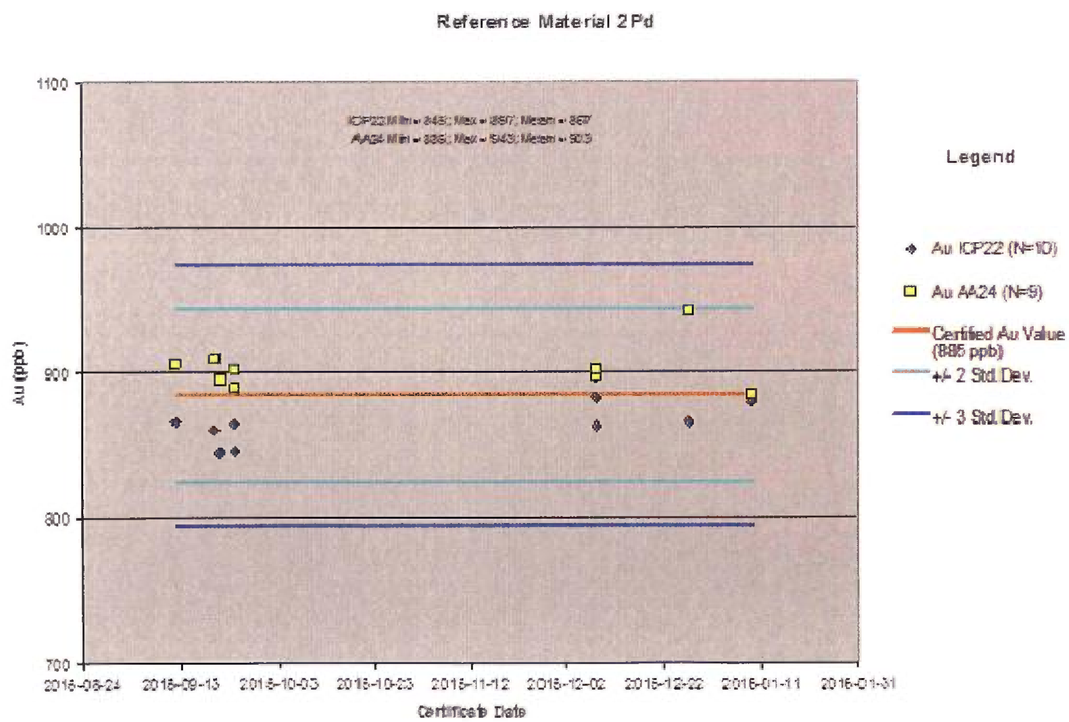

Figure 11.7: Gold Results for RM Oreas 2Pd

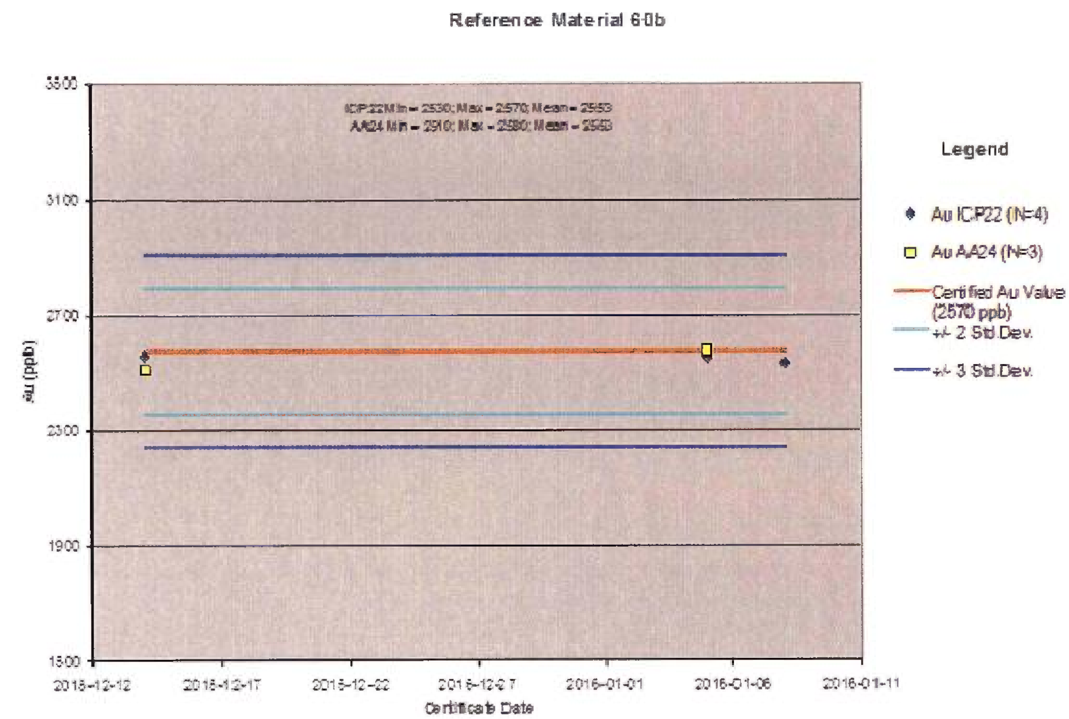

Figure 11.8: Gold Results for RM Oreas 60b

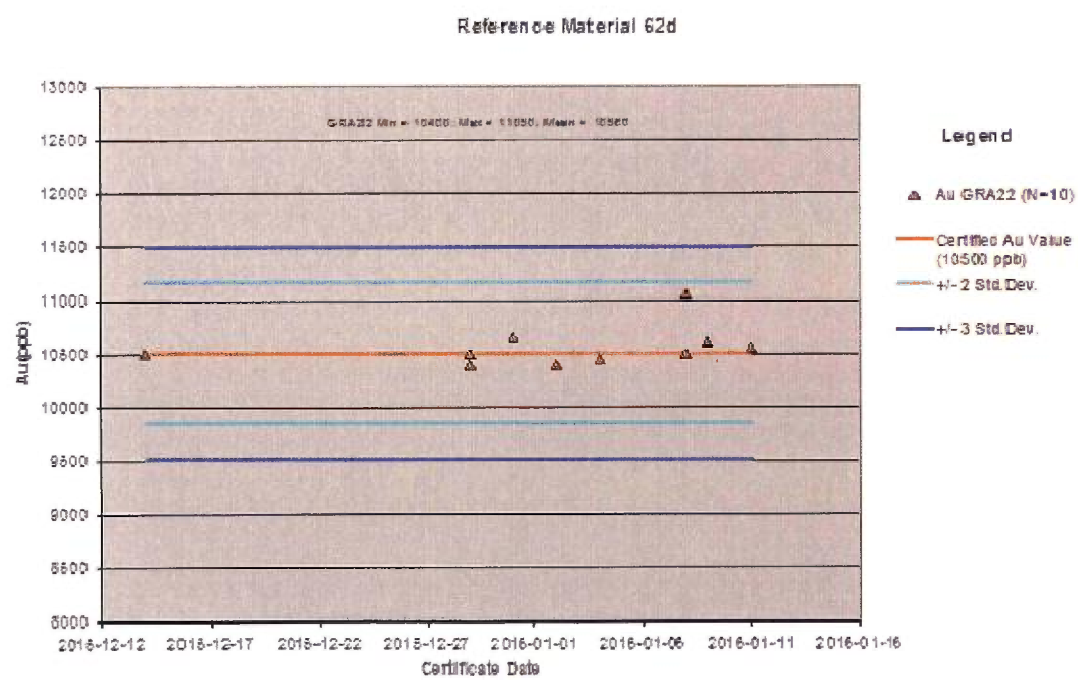

Figure 11.9: Gold Results for RM Oreas 62d

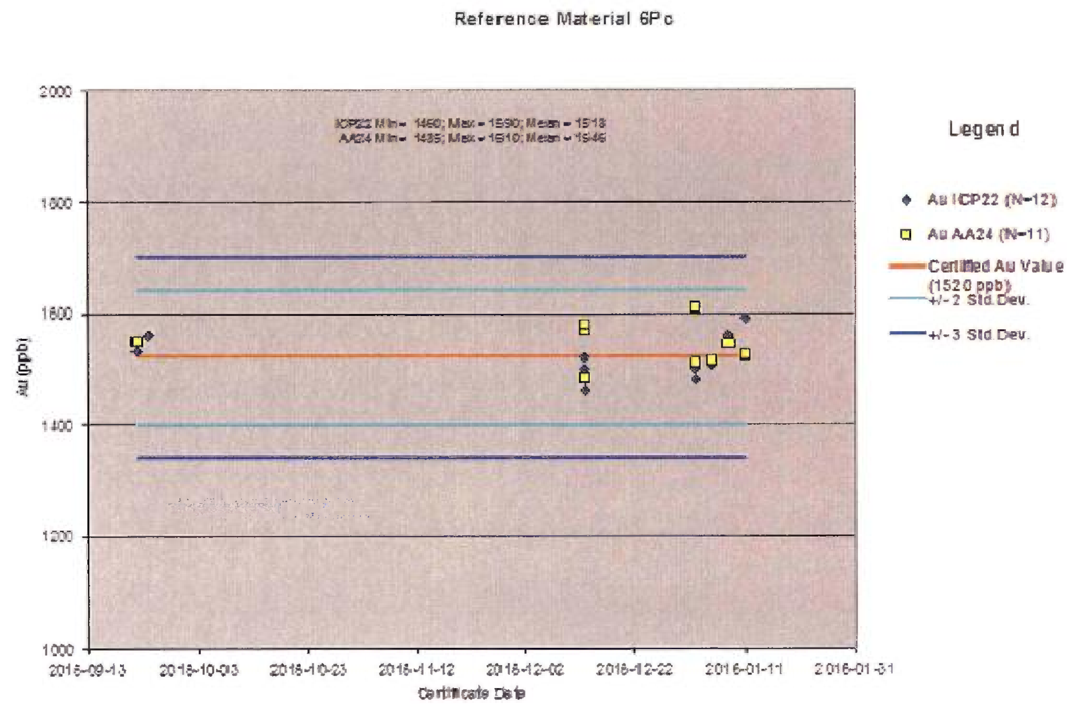

Figure 11.10: Gold Results for Oreas RM 6Pc

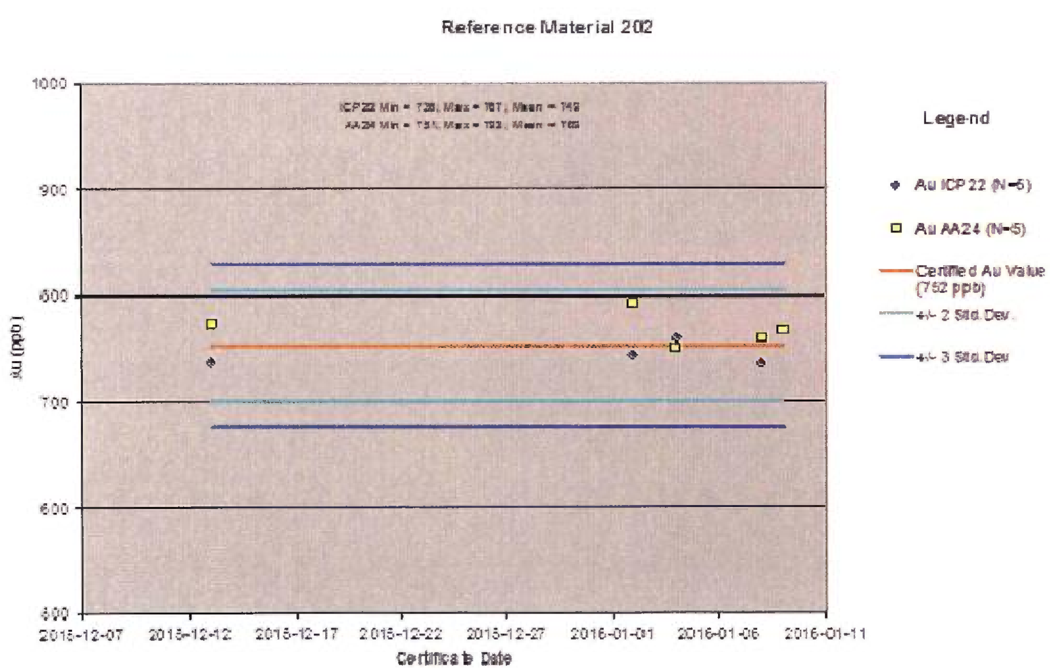

Figure 11.11: Gold Results for RM Oreas 202

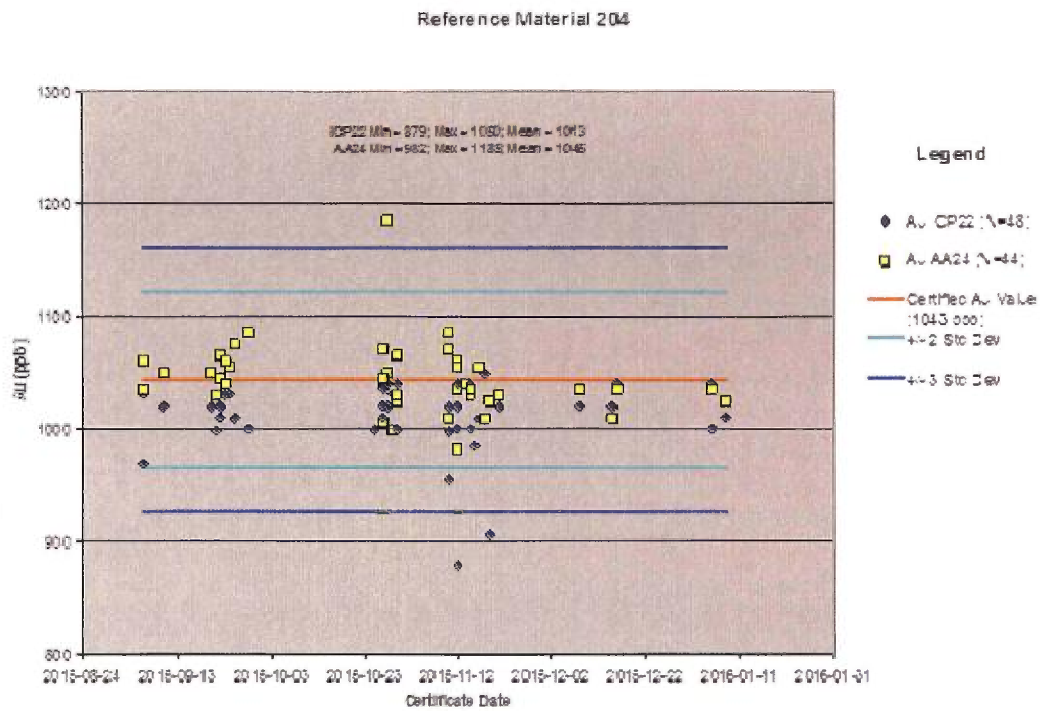

Figure 11.12: Gold Results for RM Oreas 204

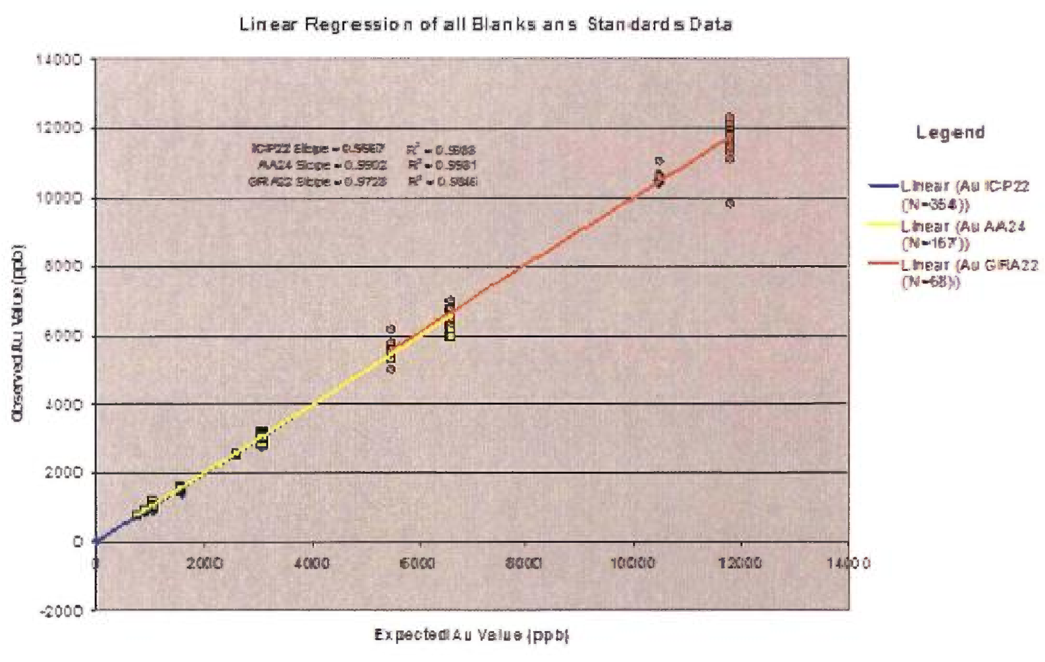

Figure 11.13: Expected vs Observed Au Values for all Reference Material

Table 11.2: Summary of RM Data for ICP22, AA24 and GRA22 Analysis

RM	Expected Au (ppm)		N	ICP22 Au (ppm)		% of Expected	N	AA24 Au (ppm)		% of Expected	N	GRA22 Au (ppm)		% of Expected	N
	Avg.	Std. Dev.		Avg.	Std. Dev.			Avg.	Std. Dev.			Avg.	Std. Dev.		
10c	6.60	0.16	51	6.52		98.8%	1	6.53	0.17	99.0%	29	6.67	0.16	101.0%	21
12a	11.79	0.24	27				0				0	11.69	0.45	99.2%	27
15d	1.56	0.04	15	1.50	0.06	96.5%	8	1.54		98.8%	7				0
17c	3.04	0.08	94	3.04	0.09	100.0%	50	3.10	0.06	102.1%	44				0
19a	5.49	0.10	25				0	5.51	0.10	100.3%	15	5.58	0.29	101.6%	10
2Pd	0.89	0.03	19	0.87	0.02	98.0%	10	0.90	0.02	102.1%	9				0
60b	2.57	0.11	7	2.55	0.02	99.3%	4	2.55	0.04	99.4%	3				0
62d	10.50	0.33	10				0				0	10.56	0.19	100.6%	10
6Pc	1.52	0.06	23	1.52	0.04	99.9%	12	1.55	0.04	101.7%	11				0
202	0.75	0.03	10	0.75	0.01	99.6%	5	0.77	0.02	102.3%	5				0
204	1.04	0.04	92	1.01	0.03	97.1%	48	1.04	0.03	100.2%	44				0
Total:			373	Weighted Average:		98.6%	138	Weighted Average:		100.7%	167	Weighted Average:		100.3%	68

Table 11.3: Summary of Combined RM Data for ICP22, AA24 and GRA22

RM	Expected Au (ppm)		N	Combined Au (ppm)		% of Expected	Failures
	Average	Std. Dev.		Average	Std. Dev.		
10c	6.60	0.16	51	6.72	0.16	101.8%	1
12a	11.79	0.24	27	12.14	0.45	103.0%	1
15d	1.56	0.04	15	1.63		104.5%	1
17c	3.04	0.08	94	3.14	0.07	103.2%	2
19a	5.49	0.10	25	6.29	0.18	114.6%	3
2Pd	0.89	0.03	19	0.88	0.02	100.0%	0
60b	2.57	0.11	7	2.55	0.03	99.3%	0
62d	10.50	0.33	10	10.56	0.19	100.6%	0
6Pc	1.52	0.06	23	1.53	0.04	100.8%	0
202	0.75	0.03	10	0.76	0.01	100.9%	0
204	1.04	0.04	92	1.06	0.03	101.9%%	3
Total:			373	Weighted Average:		103.0%%	11

The sample population of the reference materials Oreas 202 and Oreas 60b are too small to generate reliable statistical conclusions. A weak low gold value bias was observed from the fire assay results with an ICP finish (ICP22) for standards Oreas 15d and Oreas 2Pd and a high gold value bias was noted from the atomic absorption spectroscopy (AA24) results for standards Oreas 17c and Oreas 2Pd. All of these bias remain within acceptable deviation from the expected average.

11.3 Laboratory Performance and Duplicated Samples

A total of 278 duplicates that had been analysed by ALS Laboratories in Sudbury were randomly selected and sent to Activation Laboratories Ltd. (Actlabs) in Sudbury for re-analysis to test lab variability. The samples consisted of 143 pulp duplicates and 135 reject duplicates. The pulp duplicates show a strong correlation between the two laboratories with slope values of 0.9674 and R squared values of 0.9922

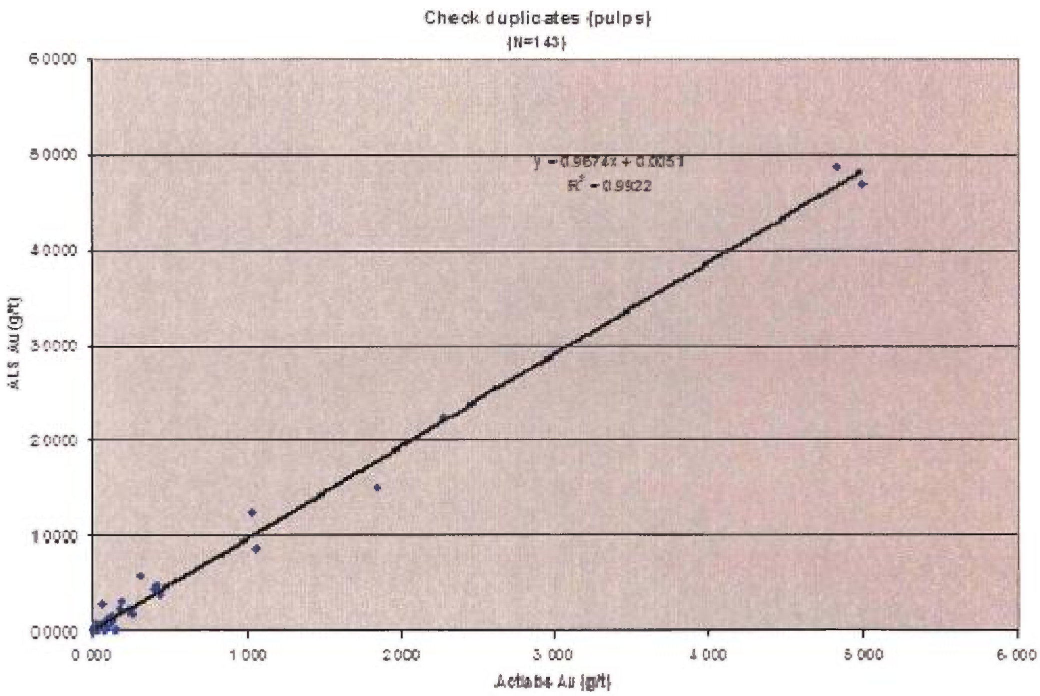

Figure 11.14: Duplicate checks for pulps (ALS/Actlabs)

The graph representing the rejects displays a weaker correlation between the two laboratories. The variability can be explained by the different preparations preformed at each lab or by the gold nugget effect. Figure 11.15 presents all the rejects with slope values of 0.3172 and R squared values of 0.3473.

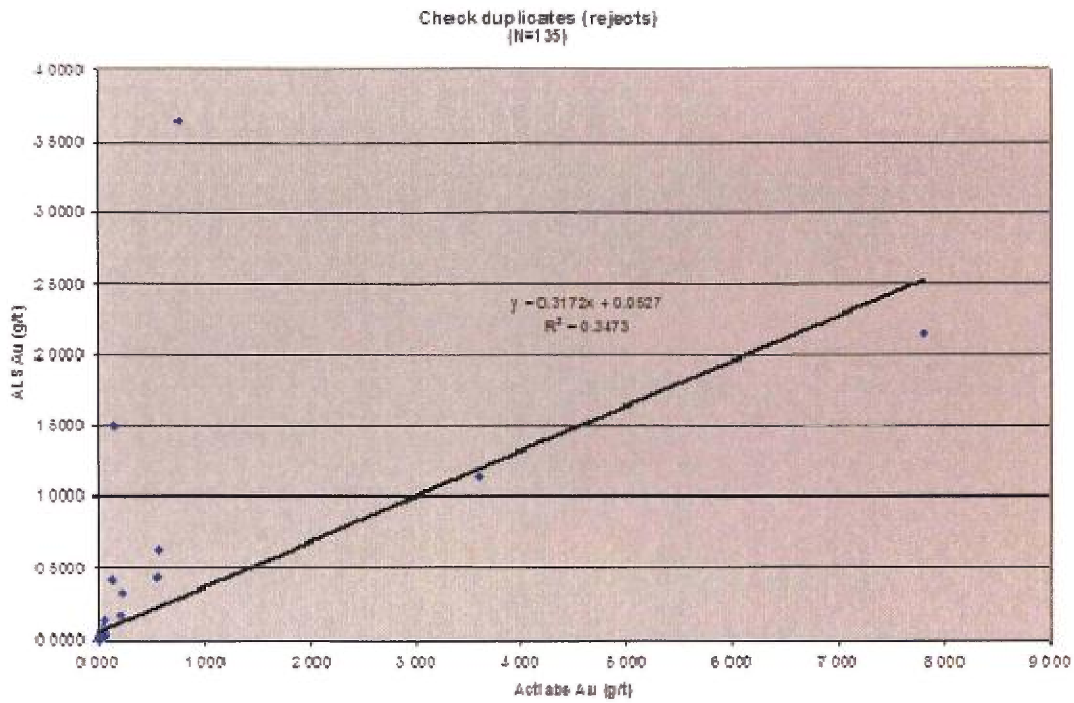

Figure 11.15: Duplicate check for rejects (ALS/Actlabs)

There is a possibility that mismatched sampling occurred between Q806835 and Q806885. Sample number Q806835 returned a value of 3.6g/t Au from Actlabs and a value of 1.14g/t Au from ALS while sample number Q806885 returned a value of 0.75 g/t Au from Actlabs and a value of 3.64 g/t from ALS. A mix up between samples would account for the differences in the values received.

Removing these samples from the dataset due to the supporting evidence that suggests that the error occurred as a handling process and not a laboratory process present a graph with a slope value of 0.2834 and a R squared value of 0.6586.

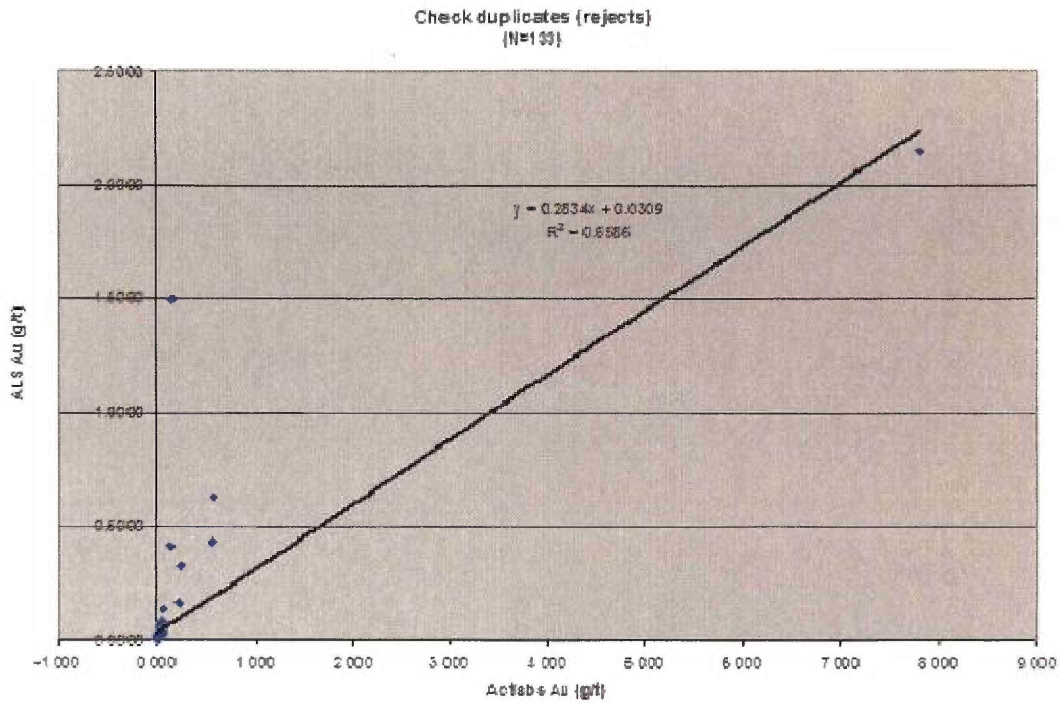

Figure 11.16: Duplicate check for rejects (ALS/Actlabs)

If all rejects with values > 1.0g/t Au were removed form the dataset a graph presenting a slope value of 1.0063 and R squared value of 0.8623 is obtained. The trend line suggests that the variability between the two laboratories increases with the grade implying that the differences could be explained by the nuget effect of the gold mineralization. Because of their low statistical representation (n=4), the reject duplicates returning gold assays > 1.0 g/t Au should be re-assayed to eliminate the possibility that the variability is due to laboratory processes.

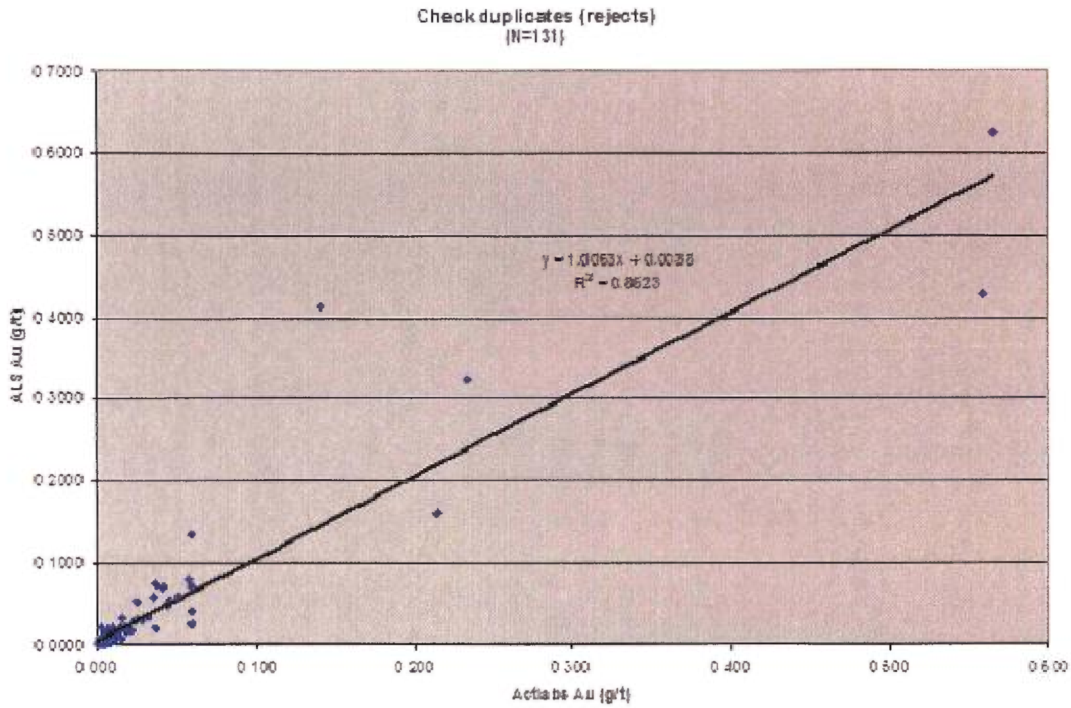

Figure 11.17: Duplicate check for rejects < 1g/t Au (ALS/Actlabs)

12 Adjacent Properties

The Clearwater property is bounded by the *EM-1* Reservoir on the southern side and by *C2C Inc.* claims on the western side.

No information was available for the results of exploration completed on these adjacent properties at the time of this report.

13 Interpretation and Conclusion

The trench mapping conduced on the western portion of the property concluded with varying results and interpretations;

Trenches RK2, RK3 and RK4, located in the Rosemary area, confirmed low gold values despite the presence of quartz-tourmaline veins, shear zones and structural similarities to that observed on the 850 West Zone such as F_2 folds gently plunging ESE to SE and S_2 foliation associated with E-W trending shear zones.

The trenching in the Eau Claire area exposed the northern and southern boundaries of the deposit corresponding to the volcaniclastic units and quartz feldspar porphyry intrusions. A few gold anomalies were also observed to the southeast of the main area in altered intermediate volcanics and quartz tourmaline lenses or veins within alteration schists.

The trenching in the Snake Lake area confirms the presence of gold mineralization and requires more detailed exploratory work to further understand the structural and geochemical controls. Channel samples collected from trench CW15-BN returned values ranging from 0.5 g/t to 1.87 g/t Au over 4.0 metres including 5.25 g/t Au over 0.5m while trench CB15-BO returned 1.44 g/t Au over 3.5 metres. Trenches CW15-BN, CW15-BO and CW15-CP display several folded, boudinaged quartz tourmaline veins associated with the schist uniting an E-W trending deformation corridor. The gold mineralization in this area is identified to be associated with arsenopyrite.

Located to the east of Snake Lake is the Clovis Lake area which has been previously identified as an area of interest. The 2015 trenching campaign supports this with trench CW14-CP3O returning assays collected from quartz tourmaline veins of 1.28g/t Au over 6.15m while trench CW14-CB returned assays collected from a schist of 2.08g/t Au over 3.0m.

The 2015 drilling program was successful in adding mineral resources within the Eau Claire deposit. The presence of gold bearing quartz tourmaline veins, in particular the ones associated with alteration schist, indicate that the system is open at depth and laterally to the south and east of the currently define deposit.

The presence of quartz feldspar porphyries observed in several drill holes situated above the mineralization may prove to indicate the possible structural and chemical controls. Moreover, assay and structural logging data analysis indicates a link between strongly deformed zones, such as shearing and faulting, with gold, copper and silver anomalies.

14 Recommendations

Upon review of the results and progress made during the 2015 exploration campaign, recommendations for the 2015 exploration program are as follows;

- Trench and drill near the Beluga showing discovered in 2013;
- Continue drilling towards the east and south-east of the Eau Claire deposit;
- Drill in the Snake Lake area to try and identify an extension of the vein and or schist packages observed in trenched CW15-BN and CW13-BB and to determine the economic potential of these features;

- Trench in the vicinity of holes ER15-554 and ER12-555 to test the identified surface gold mineralization at depth;
- Sample trench CW15-NBL;
- Carry out additional trenching near the CW15-Calex trench following the 10-15m wide E-W trending deformation corridor and trench 80 metres northwest, laterally to TR-CD-2500W where a gold bearing actinolite schist had been identified;
- Extend CW15-BN laterally north and south to determine the vein extension;
- Trench and map in the area of CW15-BO and CW15-CP to gain a better understanding of the geological setting;
- Trench in the vicinity of trenches CW14-CB and CW14-C3P0 to; 1) determine the extension of the deformed schist exposed in the northern section of CW14-CB, 2) find the surficial expression of the quartz tourmaline veins found at a shallow depth during the 2014 drilling campaign, 3) understand the geological settings and the economic potential of the Clovis Lake area;

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	Trench ID	Easting Start	Easting End	Northing Start	Northing End	Length (m)	Samples (2015)	Assay Certificates	Comments
	CW15-BZ	448,363	444,386	5,785,399	5,785,441	42	12	SD15134247	
	CW15-CC	447,282	447,315	5,784,363	5,784,481	122	56	SD15134245	
	CW15-CN	447,008	447,140	5,784,258	5,784,448	220	119	SD15126263	

16 Signature Page

I, **David Frappier-Rivard B.Sc,** P.Geo., of 1550 Sommet Vert, Val-David, Quebec, J0T 2N0, do hereby certify that:

1. I am a practicing geologist.
2. I graduated with a Bachelor in Sciences (Geology), from the University of Quebec in Montreal (U.Q.A.M), in 1999.
3. I am a member of the Ordre des Géologues du Québec (OGQ No.754).
4. I have worked as a geologist for a total of 14 years since my graduation from university.
5. I have read the definition of "qualified person", set out in National Instrument 43-101 (NI 43-101), and certify that by reason of my education, affiliation with a professional association (as defined by NI 43-101) and past relevant work experience, I fulfill the requirements to be a "qualified person" for the purposes of NI 43-101.
6. I am the author of the technical report titled "National Instrument 43-101, Technical Report, Clearwater Project, James Bay, Quebec, Canada, Report on Exploration Activities from June 2015 to December 2015. I reviewed the geological and geochemical data completed on the project in 2015.
7. I have had prior involvement with the Property that is the subject of the Technical Report and have been on site from June to December 2015.
8. I am not aware of any material fact or material change with respect to the subject matter of the Technical Report that is not reflected in the Technical Report, the omission to disclose which makes the Technical Report misleading.
9. I am District geologist for Eastmain Resources Inc, since 2013.
10. I have read National Instrument 43-101 and Form 43-101Fl, and the Technical Report has been prepared in compliance with that instrument and form.
11. I consent to the filing of the Technical Report with any stock exchange and other regulatory authority and any publication by them for regulatory purposes, including electronic publication in the public company files on their websites accessible by the public, of the Technical Report.

Dated this 28th day of April, 2016.

Signed

"David Frappier-Rivard"

GÉOLOGUE / GEOLOGIST
DAVID FRAPPIER-RIVARD
#754
QUÉBEC