Technical Review &
Evaluation of the Exploration Potential on the

Berrigan Gold-Zinc-Silver Project

McKenzie Township
Chibougamau, Abitibi Mining District
Province of Québec

For

Chibougamau Independent Mines Inc.
and
Globex Mining Enterprises Inc.

Rouyn-Noranda, Province of Québec

Chibougamau, Québec
Effective Date: August 15, 2012

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OVALBAY GEOLOGICAL SERVICES INC.

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1-) Summary

Jack Stoch, the President and Chief Executive Officer of Globex Mining Enterprises Inc. ("Globex") retained Claude P. Larouche, *ing*. (the "Author"), consultant with Ovalbay Geological Services Inc., to carry out a "Technical Review" on the Berrigan Au-Zn-Ag project (the "Berrigan Project") located within the Chibougamau Mining District, Province of Québec, Canada. The present report was prepared in compliance with the standards of National Instrument 43-101 *Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects ("NI 43-101*") and follows guidelines of Form 43-101 F1 - *Technical Report*. The Author was also requested to comment on historical "Mineral Resources" which were established before the new "guidelines" in accordance with the Council of the Canadian Institute of Mining Metallurgy and Petroleum definitions (the "CIMM Standards"). In 2010, Globex acquired by staking and/or map designation a significant land package within the Chibougamau Mining District. Most of the Chibougamau "assets" recently acquired by Globex will be transferred into Globex's new subsidiary, Chibougamau Independent Mines Inc. ("CIM"). This technical report was originally dated May 17, 2011 and has been amended and restated to comply with the new NI 43-101 as of June 30, 2011.

For the present study centered on the Berrigan Project, the Author used geological, geochemical, geophysical, structural and other technical data included within internal reports and also available within the Ministry's assessment work files. A preliminary "Gemcom" database in electronic format was also made available to the Author. It contains summary logs and most of the assays, resulting from the detailed compilation work and a pre-feasibility study recently carried out through 2001 to 2004 by Coop Extramine 2000. The drill core is not available for further testing and/or re-sampling. Complete validation of the existing data is not possible for quality assurance ("QA") and quality control ("QC") procedures. Nevertheless, sampling completed on the Berrigan Project in the past, followed the standard of the industry at the time (assays completed at recognized independent laboratories, with some duplicates) but did not include "blanks" and/or "standards". The quality of the existing data, even if checks assays on drill core are not possible, is believed to be of good quality having been collected by numerous independent junior and major companies. The data was also incorporated within numerous historical resource estimates and was also confirmed underground.

Property

The significant land holding being transferred by Globex to CIM within the Chibougamau mining district is comprised of numerous blocks of claims which are not all contiguous; some claims are underlain by mafic to felsic volcanic rocks injected by mafic to ultramafic sills but most of the claims cover the anorthositic complex of Lac Doré, which is the host to numerous mines in the area.

The "**Berrigan Project"** is the first property to be systematically evaluated in a technical report. It is comprised of a total of 25 contiguous staked mining claims (claim-sized 16-hectares) and other irregular-shaped, all located within the N-NE corner of the SW quadrant of McKenzie Township. The total area covered by the present claim holding is approximately 380 hectares

(955 acres). All claims are in good standing with the next claim renewal date being February 3, 2013. Certain renewing fees will be due to the Ministry and a certain amount of assessment work will be required to be filed prior to the expiry date of these claims in order for CIM to maintain the ownership of these mining claims.

A property visit was officially conducted by the Author on March 15, 2011. During the one-day visit, special attention was directed to previous diamond drill hole locations which will have to be surveyed because of the significant variation in local topography. The projection of the mineralized zone at surface has previously been stripped and no detailed mapping or sampling is available within the assessment work files. The access is relatively easy and evidences of staking, old grid lines, stripping and diamond drilling activities are clearly visible. The entry to the ramp is secured. The Berrigan Project covers Lac Berrigan and also part of the waters of Lac Larone to the east. A hydro-electric line heading north to the former Troilus-Inmet open pit mine, crosses the east part of the claims.

Location and Access

The mining property is located 4.0 km northwest of the city of Chibougamau, in the eastern part of the Abitibi Region, Province of Québec, Canada. The area is easily accessible by all-weather gravel roads connecting to regional highway #167.

Ownership

All staked mining claims comprising the Berrigan project are presently registered to CIM, (Gestim client number: 87029).

History

The original discovery dates back to 1929 when D. Berrigan and L. Larone staked claims for the Noranda Syndicate in order to cover several precious and base metals showings. Cominco Ltd. evaluated the showings and carried some drilling in 1930. Noranda optioned the claims from O'Leary Malartic Mines Ltd. in 1947 and carried out limited drilling in 1948. The most systematic exploration work, largely diamond drilling, has been completed by Taché Lake Mines Ltd. during the period of 1951 to 1968. In 1969, Canadian Merrill Ltd. in order to gain an interest into the mining property drove a decline (ramp) for a length of about 83 m and completed limited drifting (77 m) on the mineralized zone. Underground mapping, sampling and drilling was also completed. Camchib Mines Inc. ("Camchib") extended the decline (ramp) in 1981 to further investigate the mineralization on a level 20 m further down from the first level completed in 1969. A series of test holes and exploration drilling was completed underground in 1981. Camchib also carried out a surface diamond drilling exploration program in 1982. During the period of 1986 to 1990 Bitech Oil and Gas Corporation ("Bitech") extended the systematic work started by Camchib. Teck Corporation optioned the claims and during the period of 1991 to 1994 completed surface work partly on the main zone but investigated the East Zone for its massive sulphide potential which at the time they compared to the Winston

Lake zinc deposit, Schreiber Ontario. The "Zenith" high grade zinc zone located within a mafic to ultramafic intrusion was interpreted as a "block" (inclusion) from a more typical massive sulfide horizon; further exploration lead to the discovery of the Winston Lake zinc deposit.

On the Berrigan Project, the decline started on the side of a hill at level 400 m and terminated at level 366 m. The topography, just south and east of the decline rises to 450 m and the Main/North/Taché zone has been investigated by diamond drilling up to level 200 m which is 250 m from surface and 200 m below the portal. The mineralized zone sampled on the first level returned a grade of 3.13% Zn and 1.85 g/t Au (0.054 opt Au) over an average width of 4.4 m (14.3 feet) for a length of 44.5 m (146 feet).

Geology

The regional geology of the Chibougamau area has been summarized in numerous publications. The Chibougamau Mining District in located at the north-east end of the well-documented Abitibi Volcanic Belt.

The Abitibi Sub-province is the world's largest contiguous area of Archean volcanic and sedimentary rocks that host a significant number of mineral deposits. The volcano-sedimentary Matagami-Chibougamau Archean Belt has been characterized as the "Internal Zone" of the Abitibi Belt. This band extends over a distance of more than 400 km from the Kapuskasing Structure to the west all the way to the Grenville Front to the east and even some vestiges are also present over a distance of 10 km within the Grenville Province.

The general appearance is one of oval-shape batholiths surrounded by east-west trending "greenstone belts" usually "wrapping" around batholiths. Regional and local folding is common and the dips of the formations are usually sub-vertical.

In Chibougamau, the Archean volcano-sedimentary assemblage is divided into two main groups, the Roy Group at the base, overlain by the Opemisca Group. Volcanic rocks predominate in the Roy Group and sedimentary rocks in the Opemisca Group.

The Roy Group has been divided into four formations comprising two volcanic cycles. The first cycle starts with the basaltic Obatogamau Formation and finishes with the Waconichi Formation composed of felsic volcanic units. The second cycle starts with the Gilman Formation, composed of basic volcanic rocks and ends with the Blondeau Formation, composed of felsic volcanic and sedimentary rocks.

A series of differentiated mafic to ultramafic sills, the "Cummings Complex", were injected along the contact between the Gilman and the Blondeau Formations and also within the Blondeau Formation. Three sills have been recognized, the Roberge at the base, the Ventures and the Bourbeau at the top.

The Berrigan Project covers the contact between the Gilman and the lower part of the Blondeau Formations and a large section of the Roberge sill.

Mineralization

Six mineralized occurrences are known on the claims under study. The N-030°-trending "Main/North/Taché" zone (Au-Zn-Ag) has received most of the previous surface exploration work including limited underground explorations. The "South" (Berrigan) zone (Zn-Ag-Au) has also been investigated over the years and a first historical resources estimate has been completed in 1959 on this "south" zone. The volcanogenic massive sulphide ("VMS") potential has been tested at the "East" zone and the "Wedge" zone for zinc deposit similar to Winston Lake, Schreiber Ontario. The "Morrison" showing is located on the NE extension of the main mineralized structure and the "East Antoinette" occurrence is being acquired on claims contiguous the south of the main block.

The Berrigan Project has been drilled fairly systematically close to surface at numerous occasions. Additional mineralized intersections of economic interest obtained from each drilling program also permitted to increase resources over the years. These estimates are historical in nature and non NI 43-101-compliant resources estimates.

The mineralization consists of dissemination, stringers and breccia. Within the breccia, silicified fragments of wall rock are surrounded by quartz-calcite and sulphide and are locally cut by later quartz stringers. The orientation of the fractures is quite variable within the deformation corridor cross-cutting the mafic – ultramafic intrusion (Roberge Sill) and also the volcaniclastic rocks of the Blondeau Formation.

The mineralization has further been summarized by Met-Chem Canada Inc. in 2001 as:

> "*The mineralization includes sub-parallel & discrete quartz-sulphide stringers , silicified breccia zones with sulphide forming lenses and cylinders and also stockwork-type quartz-calcite-sulphide veinlets of irregular orientations carrying pyrrhotite, sphalerite, +/- pyrite, locally some galena, arsenopyrite and traces of chalcopyrite.*
>
> *The mineralization defines sub-parallel lenses, along with certain ramifications and embranchments cross-cutting each other. The lenses are commonly oriented N-NE with a dip of 45° to 60° NW close to surface but becoming steeper to sub vertical at depth.*
>
> *The sulphide content of the mineralized zone varies from 10% to 75%. Pyrrhotite is the most common sulphide, followed by sphalerite and pyrite. Minor galena & arsenopyrite have been described along with traces of chalcopyrite and rarely visible gold."*

The most recent resource estimates on the "Main/North/Taché" zone and the "South" zone are:

Main Zone (Met Chem Canada Inc. 2004)

1,388,915 tonnes	grading	3.17% Zn	1.77 g/t Au

South zone (Lac Taché 1959)

259,637 tonnes	grading	3.05% Zn	0.58 g/t Au

The above resources are historical in nature, Globex and CIM are not treating these historical estimates as current mineral resources as defined under NI 43-101.

Globex and CIM have not done sufficient work to classify these estimates into current NI 43-101 resources. Drill core and numerous original logs and assay certificates are not available to establish proper QA and QC procedures on the previous drilling. Nevertheless reviewing some pertinent information, the Author believes that these estimates have been completed within "Industry standards" at the time.

Exploration Concept

Archean lode gold deposits of the Superior Province include several types but are dominated by epigenetic and structurally-controlled mesothermal deposits. Other types of deposits include disseminated and stockwork porphyry-related deposits, with or without vein overprints, sulphide-rich breccia and replacement deposits, gold-rich VMS deposits and gold-rich pyrite exhalites.

Typically Archean gold deposits occur at, or near fault zones marking boundaries between lithologically contrasting domains within greenstone belts or along their margins. In the Abitibi greenstone belt, the majority of the large Archean gold deposits occur in high order splay faults in close proximity to regional faults, suggesting the close genetic correlation to the timing of the structures. This appears to be due to the mineralized veins or disseminations requiring highly permeable channel ways to transport the volume of gold-bearing hydrothermal fluid needed to provide the amount of gold found in these deposits.

The exploration model being considered by CIM takes into consideration recent published geological, geophysical and geochemical compilations and re-interpretation of the old data by the company's geologists and consultants. A new interpretation of existing data has been initiated and some preliminary conclusions indicate that there are three separate mineralized systems present within the study area.

- A typical VMS is possible within the Roy Group. This potential has already been identified in the area: the former Lemoine Mine (Zn-Cu-Au-Ag), the Zone 8-5 in Chapais and more recently with the work being completed by Cogitore Resources Inc. at Lac Scott.

- Potential for Cu-Ni-Co-Cr and possibly platinum group elements (PGE) associated with the mafic to ultramafic Lac Doré Complex and also the Cumming Sills, which could be related to the Lac Doré Complex, has never been systematically tested, even if locally significant nickel values are reported.
- And typical Archean gold deposits (lode-gold and porphyry-type).

On the Berrigan Project and the surrounding area the geology is highly favorable for these three types of mineralization but the gold potential remains the main target for the next exploration programs.

From published information and recent field work within the Chapais-Chibougamau area by the Ministry (Houle, P. & Leclerc F.), the Author concludes that most of the known mineralized structures in the area appear oriented into two main directions: N-030° and 110°. These two directions have already been recognized by previous operators on the Berrigan Project.

The Berrigan Project should be re-evaluated as a gold deposit. Some of the better gold intersections are:

Hole #	From	To	Interval	% Zn	% Cu	Au g/t	Ag g/t
Surface diamond drill holes							
A-005	131.4 m	140.2 m	8.8 m	5.70%		6.96 g/t	
A-010	97.3 m	105.2 m	7.9 m	4.43%		4.94 g/t	25.36 g/t
A-016	18.9 m	21.2 m	2.3 m	1.51%		6.43 g/t	
A-061	91.6 m	100.6 m	9.0 m	3.76%	0.16%	3.00 g/t	17.24 g/t
	107.1 m	115.7 m	8.6 m	6.15%	0.17%	8.14 g/t	39.70 g/t
A-063	113.7 m	114.3 m	0.6 m	17.55%		49.23 g/t	404.64 g/t
	129.4 m	132.8 m	3.4 m	8.86%		8.88 g/t	68.16 g/t
	138.9 m	141.5 m	2.6 m	4.69%		4.04 g/t	11.14 g/t
A-065	121.6 m	125.7 m	4.6 m	7.67%		6.08 g/t	21.56 g/t
	139.8 m	144.5 m	4.7 m	2.80%		3.55 g/t	7.64 g/t
	164.7 m	167.2 m	2.5 m	3.13%		6.95 g/t	15.44 g/t
A-066	100.6 m	101.8 m	1.2 m	22.90%		36.65 g/t	39.73 g/t
	159.8 m	168.8 m	9.0 m	6.26%		5.19 g/t	19.60 g/t
A-076	126.3 m	129.8 m	3.5 m	11.07%		3.02 g/t	
A-083	119.4 m	132.6 m	13.2 m	4.99%		2.88 g/t	15.91 g/t
A-084	130.3 m	142.8 m	12.5 m	4.58%		5.10 g/t	17.18 g/t
A-103	56.4 m	59.4 m	3.0 m	5.84%		11.61 g/t	
U-02	95.8 m	108.7 m	12.9 m	5.75%		3.11 g/t	15.17 g/t
U-03	8.2 m	16.6 m	8.4 m	13.09%		6.98 g/t	20.71 g/t
	49.4 m	64.0 m	14.4 m	8.69%		3.41 g/t	17.49 g/t
U-09	71.8 m	75.8 m	4.0 m	2.32%		4.32 g/t	12.43 g/t
SU-23	2.8 m	10.6 m	7.8 m	3.98%		3.33 g/t	20.54 g/t
SU-52	0.0 m	5.0 m	5.0 m	3.88%		3.01 g/t	19.82 g/t
SU-59	0.0 m	4.1 m	4.1 m	5.40%		3.51 g/t	31.04 g/t
TA-90-50	65.5 m	70.1 m	4.6 m	4.12%		6.78 g/t	10.12 g/t
	95.5 m	106.7 m	11.2 m	10.39%	0.10%	2.54 g/t	19.26 g/t
	114.0 m	129.5 m	15.5 m	6.57%	0.10%	8.05 g/t	23.58 g/t

Status of Exploration

Since the acquisition by staking of the Berrigan Project late in 2010, Globex and CIM did not carry out surface exploration work, except the present compilation of available data. The previous owners completed significant exploration work since the original discovery. A total of more than 36,343 linear m in 327 drill holes have been documented and are presently being compiled into a "Gemcom" database.

A decline has been initiated in 1969, extended in 1981 and dewatered in 2001. Numerous historical resource estimates have been completed in the past on two of the mineralized zones present on the Berrigan Project. The existing data is being compiled systematically and will help to orientate the next surface exploration program.

Conclusions and Recommendations

A detailed re-evaluation of all data largely for surface diamond drilling and also a few drill holes from underground has been initiated as a priority to study the geometry of the mineralized zones in order to confirm and possibly expand the deposit with the recommended drill program. No NI 43-101 compliant resources estimate can be established on the Berrigan Project at this time (no core available) but numerous non NI 43-101 compliant historical resources estimates completed by the former owners have been evaluated and this pertinent information will be of great use to orientate the next surface drill program. A set of detailed cross - sections and longitudinal sections & level plans for the main mineralized body are being drafted.

The mineralization at the Berrigan Project clearly appears to be controlled by structures and the presence of a mineralized breccia locally gives some significant widths of economic interest to the mineralized zones. The presence of numerous parallel and closely spaced mineralized lenses creates an interesting situation for larger tonnage, lower grade "bulk mining" amenable to open pit operation. So far each drilling program conducted on the Berrigan Project has met with considerable success.

Recent advances in technology have also made it possible to consider new underground operations including mining large volumes of lower-grade material (bulk underground mining, Agnico Eagle-Goldex project). Some more complicated ore are now easier to process with new technologies.

The Author, after reviewing all pertinent information, strongly recommends a systematic surface exploration program consisting of surface mapping, channel sampling and diamond drilling. The surface diamond drill program of minimum 22,000 linear m will systematically evaluate the known gold- zinc- silver-bearing zones and test the depth extension of these structures which were only investigated close to surface by previous owners. The focus of the next drilling program will be aimed directly at the gold potential of the Berrigan Project.

The new data will also permit to produce a new resource estimate conforming to the CIMM standards. The Berrigan Project is one of merit and the area should be the subject of continued advanced exploration which will probably lead to development studies.

The Author recommends a multi-phase work program that includes studies and exploration drilling (phase 1) followed by systematic surface drilling (phase 2) in order to confirm and upgrade historical copper and gold resources into a NI 43-101 compliant format.

A minimum exploration budget of $605,000 is recommended for phase 1.

The second phase of exploration will be based on results of systematic compilation and preliminary drilling recommended in phase 1. Surface diamond drilling proposed in phase 2 will be aimed at probing and confirming areas of historical resources in order to convert some of these resources into current resources (or reserves) as per CIMM standards. A preliminary minimum meterage of 19,000 m of NQ-size drilling is recommended.

Recommended Budget

	Estimated costs	CDN $
Phase 1	Studies and exploration drilling	
	Data compilation (geological, geochemical and geophysical historical work and internally generated documents)	$150,000
	Grid lines and geophysical test surveys	$50,000
	Stripping, trenching and sampling	$50,000
	Preliminary surface exploration drilling (all inclusive) 3,000 linear meters @ $100/m	$300,000
	Contingencies	$55,000
	Total Phase 1	**$605,000**
Phase 2		
	Surface diamond drilling (all inclusive) 19,000 linear meters @ $100/m	$1,900,000
	Contingencies	$190,000
	Total Phase 2	**$2,090,000**

2-) Introduction

Ovalbay Geological Services Inc. (Claude P. Larouche Ing.), an independent consultant, has received a mandate from J. Stoch, President and Chief Executive Officer of Globex to complete a “Technical Report” NI 43-101 compliant, on the recently staked “Berrigan Project" and to recommend a systematic exploration program from surface to confirm previous historical resources and expand if possible the mineralized zones along strike and at depth. Most of the assets recently acquired by Globex in the Chibougamau area will be transferred into Globex’s new subsidiary, CIM. The Berrigan Project is located 4 km northwest of the city of Chibougamau, province of Québec, Canada, and covers numerous precious and base metals occurrences. The present study is based on maps and reports available within assessment work files at the Ministry and other internal reports resulting from the pre-feasibility studies completed by Coop Extramine in early 2000’s. The drill core from previous exploration projects is not available. Neither Ovalbay Geological Services nor the Author of the present report has any material interest in Globex, CIM or related entities or interests. This technical report was originally dated May 17, 2011 and has been amended and restated to comply with the new NI 43-101 as of June 30, 2011.

With the recent surge in gold, silver and base metal prices, a re-evaluation of the Berrigan Project is certainly justified. Since 1959, numerous “historical” resources estimates have been completed. It is believed that the mineralization of economic interest, tested close to surface (from surface 450 m to level 200 m), extends at depth well below the sections tested by previous surface and underground drilling. Parallel zones have also been identified.

All previous geophysical, geochemical and geological data available within the assessment work files at the office of the resident geologist in Chibougamau have been studied and all pertinent information has been summarized into the present technical report. Numerous internal reports and documents prepared by Campbell Resources Inc., now controlled by Nuinsco Resources Limited, are known to exist, but were not made available to the Author.

The Author personally visited the Berrigan Project, during the winter, on March 15, 2011. During the one-day visit, special attention was directed to previous diamond drill hole locations which will have to be surveyed because of the significant variation in local topography. The projection of the mineralized zone at surface has previously been stripped and no detailed mapping or sampling is available within the assessment work files. The access is very easy (by snow machine in winter, access road not being maintained) and evidence of grid lines and diamond drilling activities is clearly visible. Some claim posts were visited; it is believed that the staking was conducted as per Industry Standards, claim post investigated were the proper size with tags oriented in the right direction. Furthermore, old tailing ponds and muck piles exist on the property, resulting from the underground work completed by Canadian Merrill Ltd. (1969), Camchib (1981) and more recently with the de-watering of the underground workings (Coop Extramine 2000) in 2001-2002 for mapping and collecting material necessary for a bulk sample in order to carry out metallurgical testing.

Ovalbay Geological Services Inc. and/or the Author of the present technical report, declares that no information in his or their possession was omitted that could affect the conclusions of this report.

List of abbreviations and conversion factors used into the text:

1 troy ounce per short ton	34.2865 grams per metric ton
1 short ton	0.9072 metric tonne
1 metric tonne	1.1023 short ton
Tonne	metric tonne
Ton	short ton

g	Grams	oz.	Troy ounce
opt	Ounce per short ton	g/t	Grams per metric tonne
kg	Kilograms	ppb	Part per billion
km	Kilometer	ppm	Part per million
m	Meter	$	Canadian dollars
‘	Foot	”	Inches
ha	Hectare		

1 foot	0.3048 m	1 m	3.28083 feet
1 mile	1.6093 km	1 km	0.6214 mile
1 acre	0.4047 ha	1 ha	2.4711 acres
1 opt	34.2865 g/t	1 g/t	0.02941 opt

Au	Gold	Zn	Zinc
Ag	Silver	Cu	Copper
As	Arsenic	Pb	Lead
Ma	Million years	Ga	Gallium

Globex	Globex Mining Enterprises Inc.
CIM	Chibougamau Independent Mines Inc.

3-) Reliance on Other Experts

The present report is prepared in compliance with NI 43-101 guidelines by the Author, exclusively for Globex and CIM.

The following report presents a review of previous exploration work completed on the Berrigan Project and results obtained. The information, conclusions and recommendations contained herein are based on:

1) information made available to the Author at the time of preparation of the report by Globex and CIM;

2) data supplied by outside sources; and

3) assumption, conditions and qualification set forth in the report.

Historical geological, geophysical and analytical data have been presented as originally reported. The Author assumes that the reports and other data listed in the "Reference" section are substantially accurate and complete. The Author takes responsibility for and has made the necessary investigation to reasonably rely on the information contained in the present report. The information, conclusions, opinions, and estimates contained herein are based upon information made available to the Author at the time of preparation of this report; data, reports and opinions supplied by third party sources are listed as references.

The Author Report visited the Berrigan Project, conducted a review and appraisal of the information available and believes the information included in the preparation of the report and in its conclusions and recommendations is valid and appropriate considering the status of the Berrigan Project and the purpose for which this report in intended. Furthermore, the Author is unaware of significant technical data other than that provided.

The Author has not reviewed signed copy of the "transfer" of the Chibougamau assets from Globex to CIM. The Author is not qualified to comment on legal title, tenure, land acquisition, compensations and permitting. Accordingly, the Author has relied upon the representations and judgment of Globex and CIM.

The Author has made all reasonable efforts to outline any land tenure or environmental issues relating to the Berrigan Project. The Author has no reason to suggest that the information used in preparation of this report is invalid or contains misrepresentations. The recommended exploration program is based on the project technical data which is judged to be appropriate in a reasonable progressive economic mineral evaluation of such project.

4-) Property Description and Location

The Berrigan Project is located about 4.0 km N-NW of the town of Chibougamau, Province of Québec, Canada (Figure 1). The project is located within the Abitibi mining area of Northwestern Québec; more especially on NTS sheet 32G-16 and access is easy all year around (Figure 2). The Berrigan "Main Zone" is located 4.8 km east and 6.9 km north of the SW corner of McKenzie Township and the underground workings are located immediately north (200 m) of Lac Berrigan.

The "**Berrigan Project"** is comprised of a total of 25 staked mining claims (claim-sized, 16-hectares), and other irregular-shaped (Figure 3) acquired by Globex in 2010. The total area covered by the present claim holding is approximately 390 hectares (975 acres).

Figure 1: Location Map

Figure 2: Access

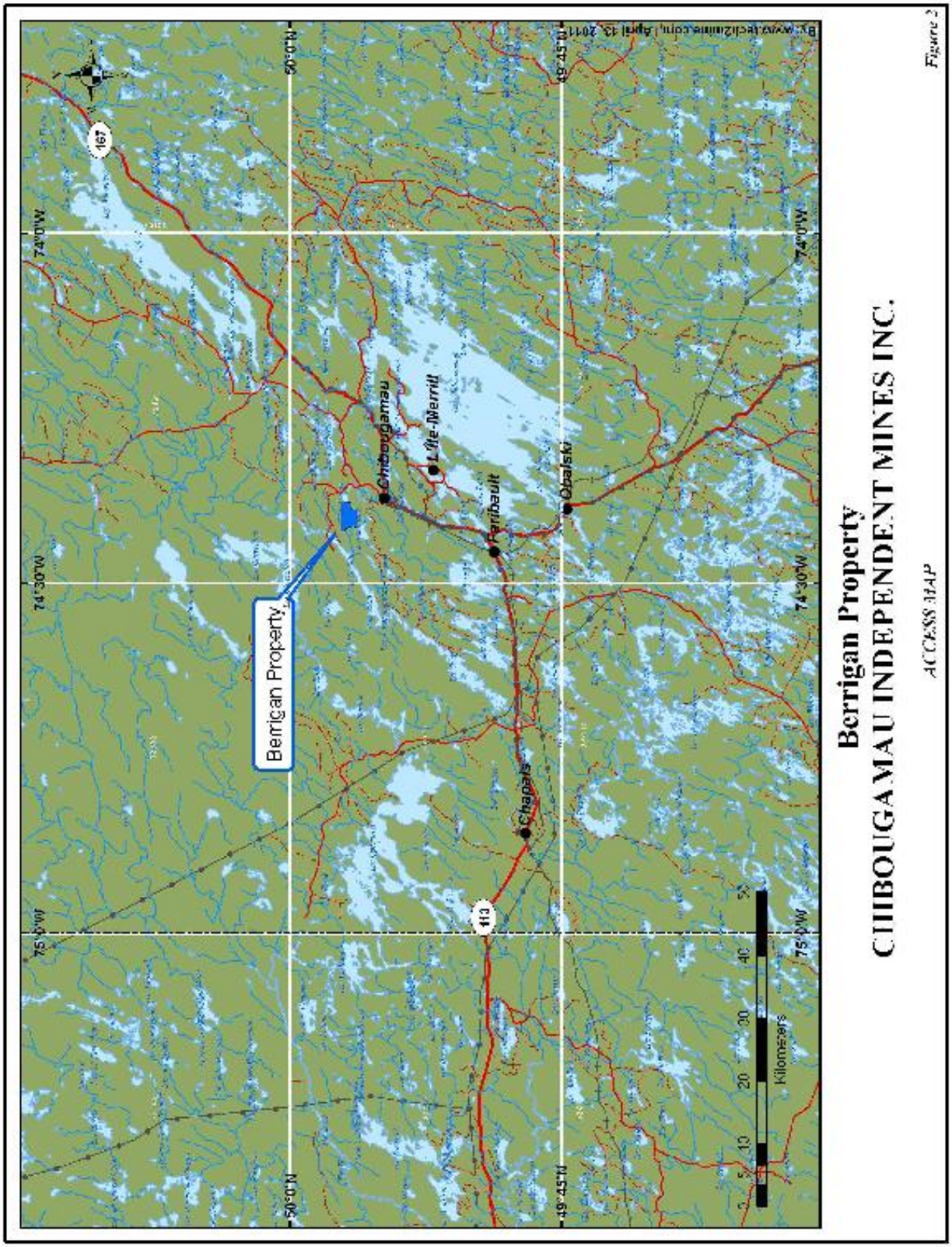
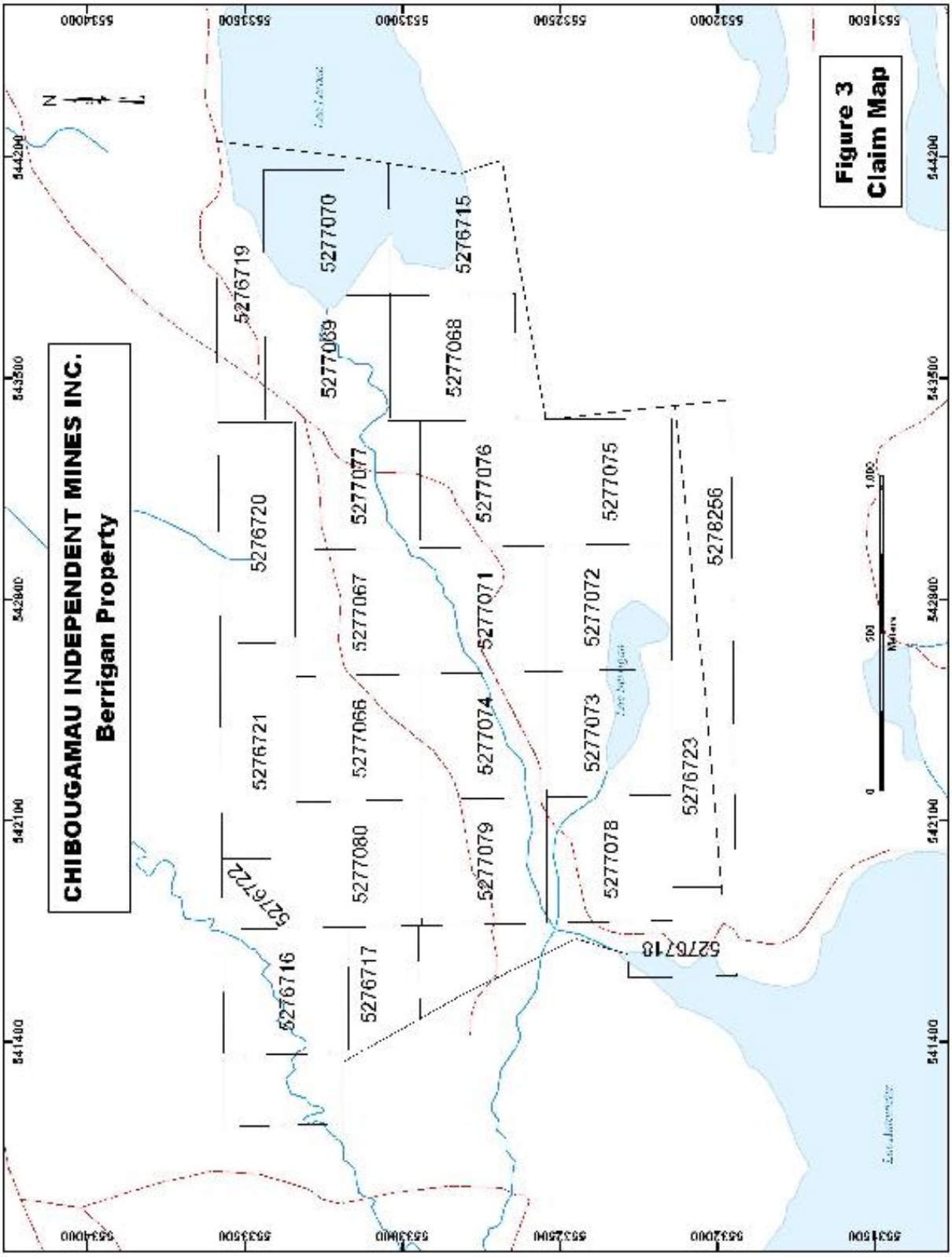


Figure 3: Sketch of claims



A list of claim numbers, precise location and superficies, credits and expiry date by individual claim on the Berrigan Project has been compiled in Table 1.

Table 1: Mining Properties

Claim #	Staking	Work required	Fees	Hectares	Credit	Expiry date
CL-5276715	2010/11/05	$ 500	$ 27	18.32	$ 1,192.03	2013/02/03
CL-5276716	2010/11/06	$ 500	$ 27	15.86	$ 1,192.03	2013/02/03
CL-5276717	2010/11/06	$ 500	$ 27	16.48	$ 1,192.03	2013/02/03
CL-5276718	2010/11/06	$ 500	$ 27	17.83	$ 1,192.03	2013/02/03
CL-5276719	2010/11/06	$ 500	$ 27	15.22	$ 1,192.03	2013/02/03
CL-5276720	2010/11/06	$ 500	$ 27	16.87	$ 1,192.03	2013/02/03
CL-5276721	2010/11/06	$ 500	$ 27	16.14	$ 1,192.03	2013/02/03
CL-5276722	2010/11/06	$ 500	$ 27	5.21	$ 1,192.03	2013/02/03
CL-5276723	2010/11/06	$ 500	$ 27	14.02	$ 1,192.03	2013/02/03
CL-5277066	2010/11/05	$ 500	$ 27	15.87	$ 1,192.03	2013/02/03
CL-5277067	2010/11/05	$ 500	$ 27	15.87	$ 1,192.03	2013/02/03
CL-5277068	2010/11/05	$ 500	$ 27	15.87	$ 1,192.03	2013/02/03
CL-5277069	2010/11/05	$ 500	$ 27	15.87	$ 1,192.03	2013/02/03
CL-5277070	2010/11/05	$ 500	$ 27	15.87	$ 1,192.03	2013/02/03
CL-5277071	2010/11/05	$ 500	$ 27	15.87	$ 1,192.03	2013/02/03
CL-5277072	2010/11/05	$ 500	$ 27	15.91	$ 1,192.03	2013/02/03
CL-5277073	2010/11/05	$ 500	$ 27	15.91	$ 1,192.03	2013/02/03
CL-5277074	2010/11/05	$ 500	$ 27	15.87	$ 1,192.03	2013/02/03
CL-5277075	2010/11/05	$ 500	$ 27	15.83	$ 1,192.03	2013/02/03
CL-5277076	2010/11/05	$ 500	$ 27	15.95	$ 1,192.03	2013/02/03
CL-5277077	2010/11/05	$ 500	$ 27	16.10	$ 1,192.03	2013/02/03
CL-5277078	2010/11/05	$ 500	$ 27	15.91	$ 1,192.03	2013/02/03
CL-5277079	2010/11/05	$ 500	$ 27	15.87	$ 1,192.03	2013/02/03
CL-5277080	2010/11/05	$ 500	$ 27	15.87	$ 1,192.03	2013/02/03
CL-5278256	2010/11/01	$ 500	$ 27	15.52	$ 1,192.03	2013/02/03

CIM (Gestim client number 87029) has a registered 100% interest in the above listed 25 staked claims; there are no surface rights directly associated to the claims. Obligations to maintain claims are limited to paying fees every second year ($27.00 per claim) and filling a certain amount of exploration work ($500.00 per claim) at each renewal. Excess work can be banked on a claim (referred to as credit), and this excess can be later used to renew the claim itself or contiguous claims which lie within a radius of 4.5 km from the center of the claim carrying the credit.

The mining claims comprising the Berrigan Project have sufficient work credit accumulated and are in the process of being renewed by applying the banked credit and paying a fee of $27 per claim. The next renewal date of the claims is February 3, 2013.

The mining claims comprising the Berrigan Project along with other significant assets within the Chibougamau area are being acquired from Globex by CIM. The terms of acquisition and the potential net smelter return royalty are not yet finalized.

In order to conduct surface exploration work (principally diamond drilling) on claims covering crown land, permitting is fairly simple to apply for and is rapidly obtained.

Permitting for underground exploration is more complex to negotiate, involving numerous levels of regulations. Globex and or CIM have not started the permitting process in order to dewater the existing decline. On the Berrigan Project, there are no environmental liabilities to either Globex or CIM resulting from the underground works completed in 1969, 1981 and 2001.

5-) Accessibility, Climate, Local Resources, Infrastructures and Physiography

The Berrigan Project is located approximately 4.0 km northwest of the city of Chibougamau, Province of Québec. Two all-weather gravel roads branch from regional highway #167 and lead directly onto the Berrigan Project. The first access from Chibougamau is 10.5 km via "Chemin Merrill" which connects with a series of forestry roads. The second access about 20 km is possible by going NE on highway #167 up to forestry road #207, follow road # 207 for about 10 km where a secondary road heading SW for 7.0 km, branches from road # 207.

Topography of the general area is relatively flat and the overburden cover generally consists of sand and clay varying in thickness from 1 m to 30 m. There are few bedrock exposures locally but numerous swampy areas exist. On the Berrigan Project, the topography is more accentuated with the presence of Mont Berrigan which stands roughly 130 m above local surroundings with some 30 m vertical cliffs and Mont Castor further to the east. They are part of a system of E-W hills with a marked relief compared to the surrounding undulating topography.

The central portion of the Berrigan Project is occupied by a valley and a river flowing west and draining the waters of lac Larone into lac Antoinette.

The Berrigan Project is lightly forested with spruce, birch, pine, aspen and alder overgrowth.

Climate conditions are typical of the Canadian Shields at this latitude, averaging lows of -19° C degrees in January to highs of +25° C degrees in July. The ground is generally covered by snow from late November to late March, with snow depths of up to 2 m and summers are relatively hot and fairly wet.

Hydro-electric power, sufficient water for drilling and mining operations, qualified man-power and good infra-structure for exploration and mining operations exist in Chapais – Chibougamau and are readily and economically available. Chibougamau is an active mining and forestry center with a population of over 5,000 people. Chibougamau straddles highway 167 and is serviced by an airport with daily regular scheduled direct flights to Montreal, Québec (Air Creebec).

6-) History

The chronological development of the Berrigan Project within the Chibougamau mining area, on mining claims now controlled by Globex and CIM is as follows:

A very good description of the exploration and development work completed on the Berrigan Project is available within GM-52075, -52076, -52077 as part of a detailed compilation by Teck Corporation during the period of 1991 to 1994.

1929 The original discovery was made in 1929 when D. Berrigan and L. Larone staked a number of claims north of Lac Berrigan for the Noranda Syndicate in order to cover several precious – base metal showings (Au-Ag-Zn-Cu) (GM-16249 & GM-25110).

1930 Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company ("Cominco") optioned the claim group and carried out extensive surface trenching and some diamond drilling in the area of the Berrigan Project's main surface showing (GM-16249 & GM-25110). No information is yet available on this drilling.

1944 In 1944 O'Leary Malartic Mines Ltd. staked more claims west of Cominco and subsequently optioned the claims to Noranda Exploration Co Ltd. ("Noranda").

1947-1948 From 1948 to 1949, Noranda completed ground electromagnetic survey and diamond drilling totaling 1,583 linear m in 8 holes (GM-00954 & GM-25100) but results were not significant enough to justify further exploration at the time.

1951 In 1951 O'Leary Malartic Mines Ltd. sold the entire property to Taché Lake Mines Limited.

1951-1968 During the period of 1951 to 1968 Taché Lake Mines Limited conducted systematic exploration work including: geological mapping, geophysical surveys (magnetic & electromagnetic), 17,737 linear m (58,177 linear feet) of drilling in 137 holes (A & W series) mainly on two zones, the Main/North/Taché Zone and the South (Berrigan) Zone. Several significant precious and base metal values were reported but geological continuity from hole to hole was difficult to establish. (GM-4533, -4777A, -5453, -9896, -11146, -16249, -16796, -18254, 21424). In 1959, Brett completed a resource estimate on the "South (Berrigan)" Zone. During 1965 -1966, F.A. Innes completed a resource estimate on the Main/North/Taché zone. In 1966 small samples were collected from drill core on the Main/North-Zone and sent to the Ministry "Mineral Processing Division" in Ottawa for metallurgical testing.

In 1960 a good description of the mineralization and geology at Lac Berrigan has been summarized by Smith (G. Allard, 1976):

> *"Two sulphide zones have been located just north of Berrigan Lake. One is 400 feet to 650 feet north of the center of the north shore, and will be called the*

north zone. The other outcrops on the north shore near the east end of the lake will be called the Berrigan zone.

The north zone is a zone of shattering in otherwise massive serpentinized pyroxenite. The shattering resulted in some places in the formation of a three-dimensional reticulate pattern of joints, and in other places in irregular brecciation of the rock. The shattering was evidently followed by the deposition of dark grey, fine grained quartz veins and some rusty-weathering carbonate in the fractures, each constituent replacing the wall rock to some extent. Ore minerals are concentrated in veins and masses in the quartz vein and silicified wall rock, in some places constituting the matrix of a breccia; in other places massive sulphides have completely replaced the host rock. Country rock in the ore zone is black and textureless, apparently chloritized and carbonatized; at the main surface exposure of the north zone such alteration extends only a few feet into the wall rock. At the main exposure, the sulphide minerals observed are, in order of abundance, pyrrhotite, sphalerite, galena, chalcopyrite, pyrite and arsenopyrite. In other exposures galena is rare, and the relative abundance of the other minerals is variable. In the main exposure the zone is 20 feet wide.

The Berrigan zone outcrops along the north shore of Berrigan Lake for a distance of 140 feet near the east end of the lake and extend inland in an east-northeasterly direction for a total exposed length of 1,300 feet. Two parallel zones, north and south of the main zone, have been found near the eastern extremity. It has not yet been fully established whether or not the main zone extends to the west under Berrigan Lake. In one diamond drill hole beneath Berrigan lake 200 feet west of the lakeshore, exposures of the main zone only scattered sulphides were found, but shearing is found along the north shore west of these exposures, and there is some pyrrhotite and sphalerite in a rusty shear 350 feet west of them.

The wall rocks of the Berrigan zone are mostly serpentinized dunite and sheared serpentinite, with less serpentinized pyroxenite. Within the zone the rocks are altered to carbonate-rich, rusty-weathering schist and breccia, so that it is difficult to determine their original nature; it seems likely that they were ultramafic rocks. At the main exposure of the zone brecciation of the host rocks made apparent by differential weathering of the fragments and matrix of the breccia. Rocks of other parts of the ore zone are schistose, and brecciation is not apparent. Within the ore zone, parts of the carbonatized rock are replaced by dark grey, very fine-grained to cherty quartz vein, which in turn acts as host for the ore minerals. The quartz generally occurs in irregular layers separated by layers of carbonatized rock. The quartz layers have been fractured, and the ore minerals occur both in the fractures and as replacements of the quartz. In some places layers of massive sulphides have apparently entirely replaced the siliceous host rock. Ore minerals are commonly scarce in the carbonatized rock between siliceous layers. Pyrrhotite and sphalerite are by far the most abundant sulphide minerals in surface exposure of the zone. A small amount of chalcopyrite was

seen in some specimens. Galena is rare or absent. The company reports one assay of 0.50% nickel. The richest and widest part of the Berrigan Zone is the part nearest to the lake. Carbonatized and brecciated rocks there are 200 feet wide, and 40 to 100 feet of that is sulphide-bearing."

1969 Canadian Merrill Ltd. acquired control of the Berrigan Project in 1969 by financing underground exploration on the Main/North/Taché Zone. A decline at -10° was driven 83.0 m (272 feet) from the north side of the zone to intersect the mineralization upon which 77 m (253 feet) of lateral development was completed on the mineralized zone. The overall grade for the 44.5 m (146 feet) of lateral development was 3.13% zinc (Zn) and 1.85 g/t (0.054 opt) gold (Au) over an average width of 4.4 m (14.3 feet). An additional 927.4 m (3,042 linear feet) of underground diamond drilling was completed by Canadian Merrill Ltd. on the Main/North zone (series U-01 to U-10 drill holes).

1976-1977 Camchib (C. Huang) and Canadian Merrill Ltd. (G. Darcy) independently estimated resources on the Berrigan Project, Main/North/Taché zone. The MERQ also completed a resource estimate during that period.

1980 The assets of Canadian Merrill Ltd. were acquired by Francana Oil and Gas Ltd. ("Francana"). Subsequently Camchib purchased the Chibougamau properties from Francana.

1981 In 1981 a second underground exploration program was started by Camchib. De-watering and re-habilitating the existing workings was initiated and the existing decline was extended from 4,760 N / 4,150 E to the 366 m level at a grade of -15°. A total of 280 m (918 feet) of development including ramp, drifting and cross cutting is reported. The ramp ended at level 366 m (1,200 feet) which is 30 m (98.4 feet) below portal. A series of short test holes (SU-01 to SU-78), 3 to 5 m in length, have been drilled on the sides of the drifts.

A total of 261.6 linear m (858.0 feet) of underground diamond drilling in 10 holes were completed along the exposed mineralization (series TU-11 to TU-20). A 21.3 m (70-foot) long cross-cut was driven into the hanging wall of the mineralization and an attempt was made to follow the mineralization by laterally drifting along the waste rock / mineralization contact of the deposit. However, due to the complex geometry of the deposit, activities were suspended.

During the same period, a surface exploration program was completed: line cutting, geophysical surveys (magnetic & Max-Min), and geological mapping. The line were oriented at 360° and spaced 300 feet apart. An additional grid was established north of Lac Berrigan. Nine conductors were outlined within the limits of the Berrigan Project.

Mapping, still in 1981, by L.G. Morrison led to the discovery of the "Morrison" occurrence.

1982 During 1982, Camchib completed 12 diamond drill holes (TA-82-01 to TA-82-12) totaling 1,926 m (6,316 feet) in order to test the northeast, southwest, and

depth extension of the North/Main Zone. The Morrison showing and 3 Max-Min II conductors were also tested. After the completion of the drilling, an ore reserve estimate was calculated for the Main/North/Taché Zone.

1982-1983 P. Pilote completed detailed mapping of the area (ET-86-02). J. Guha et al. (UQAC) also completed numerous studies on the Berrigan deposit.

1984 Daniel Gaudreault (Camchib) compiled the results of recent exploration work and completed detailed resource evaluations. Veins A, B, C, D, E and F were defined along with subsidiary veins F, G, J, 1 and 2.

1987 Survey of the Berrigan Property by P. Roy (land surveyor) from Chibougamau (File # 837).

1987-1990 During the period of 1987 to 1990, Bitech carried out exploration programs to assess the economic potential of the mineralization present in the North/Main/Taché Zone and also the South-Berrigan Zone for open-pit mining purposes.

The systematic exploration included line cutting, geophysical surveys (magnetic & electromagnetic), topographical surveys, geological mapping, sampling, mechanical stripping and 7,802 m (25,592 linear feet) of diamond drilling in 44 holes. After completing a compilation of data, a pre-feasibility study was completed. However, the study was inconclusive and recommended drilling to further define the Main/ North/Taché Zone.

A large area (75 m X 150 m) was stripped and has been mapped in detail and no sampling is reported.

Diamond drilling has been distributed as follows:

1987	TA-87-13 to TA-87-40 on Main/North/Taché Zone
1989	TA-89-41 to TA-89-49 on South (Berrigan) Zone
1990	TA-90-50 to TA-90-56 on Main/North/Taché Zone

1991 In 1991, Teck Corporation carried out an exploration program consisting of line cutting, geological mapping, a litho-geochemical survey and mechanical stripping over the North/Main Zone.

The program was also successful at delineating a semi-massive to massive sulphide horizon the “East Zone” within an intermediate volcanic sequence located in the southeastern sections of the claim block at the time.

1992 During the year 1992 Teck Corporation exploration programs were aimed more toward the discovery of typical VMS deposit than gold mineralization. A diamond drilling program was initiated and two zones with massive sulphide lenses of limited vertical and lateral extent were delineated, in the area of the East Zone. The first: a sub-concordant sulphide (pyrrhotite-sphalerite-chalcopyrite-pyrite) zone, the “East Zone”, occurs along a volcanic intrusive contact and the second occurrence consists of re-mobilized sulphides associated with a sheared contact between two different ultramafic sills/dykes.

Drilling within the northern volcanic wedge indicated the presence of base metal mineralization associated with a wide zone of sodium depletion and potassium enrichment indicative of a good potential for VMS.

Diamond drilling	Holes TLT-01 to TLT-11	On the "East-zone"
	Hole TLT-12	On the "Wedge Zone"

1993 The 1993 exploration program by Teck Corporation consisted of further mechanical stripping, detailed geological mapping, core re-logging, litho-geochemical survey, diamond drilling, borehole pulse electromagnetic survey and petrographic studies. A total of 6,832.8 feet of diamond drilling, in nine holes, was also completed. Re-logging of selected sections of drill core previously drilled by Bitech in the area of the Main Zone and South Zone was also carried out. This re-logging was completed in order to better correlate geology, structure and mineralization from hole to hole.

Diamond drilling	Holes TLT-13 to TLT-26

1994 Teck Corporation completed 3 holes in 1994

Diamond drilling	Holes TLT-27 to TLT-29

1997 MSV Resources Inc. and Bitech are 50% - 50% owners of the Berrigan Project.

2000-2005 Coop Extramine 2000 was created in Chibougamau in order to start new mining projects in the area which was badly affected by existing mines closures.

Starting in 2000, the COOP completed a comprehensive study of all information acquired on the project since 1929, including the results of the last exploration work conducted by Teck Corporation from 1990 to 1994, following an option agreement negotiated with Bitech and MSV Resources Inc.

An independent mining contractor was hired to re-habilitate the Berrigan underground workings in 2001 and blasted 3 main sites (veins A, B & C) and one secondary site (waste A) in order to collect samples for metallurgical tests.

A 100 kg composite sample from the poly-metallic mineralization at Berrigan main zone (Au-Zn-Ag +/- Cu-Pb-As) was collected in order to run metallurgical testing (gravity – flotation).

One of the sampled sites (site C) as shown on Figure 8 indicates that the mineralized structure trends N-110° on the second level compare to N-030° on the first level. It should also be noted that, from preliminary testing the composite sample ran:

Au: 2.587 g/t	Ag: 14.468 g/t	Cu: 0.09%
Zn: 4.256%	Pb: 0.064%	As: 0.019%

while the "waste sample" returned 1.56 g/t Au on one of the cut with no silver or zinc values.

Met-Chem Canada Inc. from Montreal Québec were hired to complete a conceptual mining study on the Berrigan Project North/Main/Taché Zone and also comments on the previous resource estimates.

2010 Following the bankruptcy of Campbell Resources Inc., the successors forgot to renew the claims, which came open for staking and at the same time eliminating the significant amount of royalties which were attached to the project, over the years.

7-) Geological Setting and Mineralization

7.1 Regional Geology

The Abitibi Sub-province is the world's largest contiguous area of Archean volcanic and sedimentary rocks that host a significant number of mineral deposits. Over most of the property, bedrock is buried beneath clay and swamp. Much has been learned of the essential geological and structural features as a result of systematic exploration by geophysical surveys, a significant amount of trenching, many thousands of meters of diamond drilling, and, in the present study area, by a limited underground exploration program. This work has shown that the mineralized zones have mining widths of meters, locally tens of meters and a continuous strike length of 100's of meters.

In order to better understand the regional geology, regional structures and the controls of mineralization of economic interest in the area, a detailed compilation of the Lac Doré Complex and the surrounding geology has been completed.

The area under study is located within the Canadian Shields which is centered over the eastern part of Canada and the northern part of the USA. These Precambrian formations are usually covered by a "veneer" of variable thickness of overburden.

The area under study is part of the Superior Structural Province of the Canadian Shields and represents the oldest rock in the world.

The volcano-sedimentary Matagami-Chibougamau Archean Belt represents the eastern portion of the better known "Abitibi Volcanic Belt". The Matagami – Chibougamau "band" occupies the northeastern part of the Abitibi Belt. It has been characterized as the "Internal Zone" of the Abitibi Belt. This band extends over a distance of more than 400 km from the Kapuskasing Structure to the west all the way to the Grenville Front to the east and even some vestiges are also present over a distance of 10 km within the Grenville province.

The general appearance is one of oval-shape batholiths surrounded by east-west trending "greenstone belts" usually "wrapping" around the batholiths. Regional and local folding is common and the dips of the formation, is usually sub-vertical. Further to the east, Proterozoic sedimentary rocks lie horizontally on the Archean basement.

The Matagami-Chibougamau band differs from the Kirkland – Noranda – Val d'Or band by the presence of large "stratiform complexes" such as the Lac Doré Complex, Lac Des Chaleur Complex, Opiwaca River Complex and the Bell River Complex.

It should also be pointed out that these ultramafic to mafic complexes are layered with zones rich in Fe-Ti-V. They are presently being investigated as a source of Ferro-Vanadium, Titanium and also Vanadium.

These greenstone belts have been metamorphosed (usually greenschists facies) during the "Kenorean Orogeny" (2,600 to 2,800 Ma.). Contact metamorphism is also locally well developed. Just east-southeast of the Chapais-Chibougamau area, the grade of metamorphism increases toward the Grenville Front. The Grenville Front represents a tectonic zone separating the Superior Province from the Grenville Province.

The Superior Province is rich in deposits of precious (gold-silver-PGE) and base metals (copper-zinc-nickel) deposits.

The "Abitibi Volcanic Belt" has been affected by numerous phases of deformation. The main deformation episode created large isoclinal folds trending east – west. The center (axial zone) of these folds has locally been "invaded" by intrusive bodies.

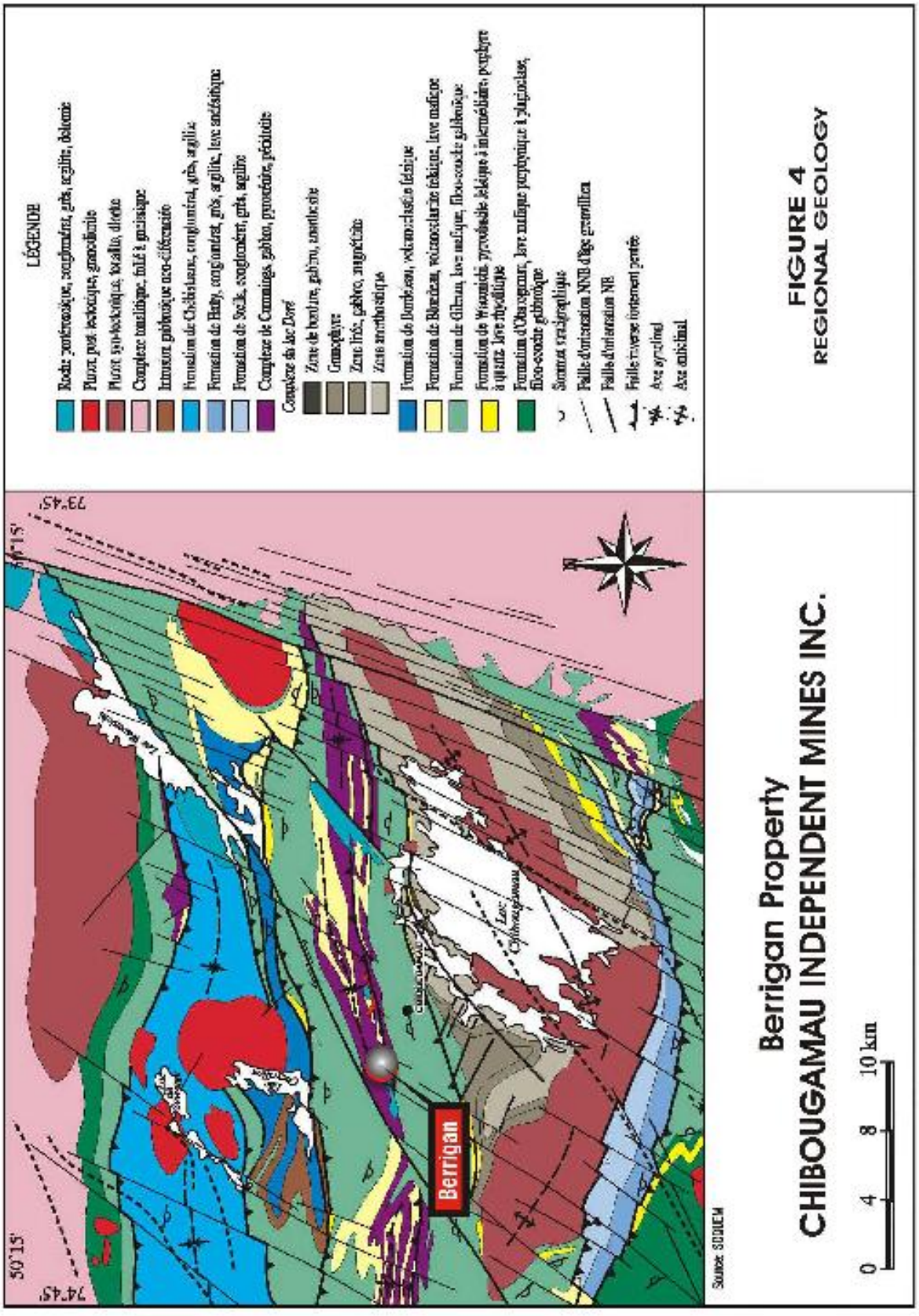
Within the Chapais-Chibougamau mining district, regional deformation (N-S compression) created large isoclinal folds commonly oriented E-W. A dominant regional E-W foliation is associated to these folds. An earlier deformation episode (E-W compression) created a series of north-south trending folds. The combination of these two deformation systems created "domes and basins" in certain parts of the region.

The major regional structures in the area are from the North to the South:

- the Waconichi anticline;
- the Chibougamau syncline;
- the Chibougamau anticline;
- the Chapais syncline;
- the La Dauversière anticline; and
- the Druillettes syncline.

The original mining district of Chibougamau (Figure 4) is largely located on the "north flank" of the Chibougamau anticline and is hosted within formations of the Lac Doré Complex.

Figure 4: Regional Geology



A modified classification of the geological units follows, modified from: Daigneault & Allard 1990, (MM 89-03) Morin 1994, (MM-91-02):

					Mineralization
			Opemisca Pluton	Granodiorite Monzodiorite Quartz monzodiorite	
			Lac Springer Intrusions	Pyroxenite Leucogabbro, Gabbro	
			Rush Pluton	Tonalite	
			Presqu'ile Pluton	Tonalite	
			Chibougamau Pluton	Tonalite Diorite	Au Shear zones
	Discordance (intrusive contacts)				
		OPEMISCA S-GROUP	Hauy (Fm) Group Subdivided into 5 Fm	Epiclastics Potassic Andesites	
			Stella (Fm) Group "Chebistuan Fm" Subdivided into - Daubrée Fm - La Trève Fm	Epiclastics Wackes, arkoses, Felsic tuffs, Argillites, conglomerate	
		Discordance			
PRECAMBRIAN	ARCHEAN	ROY GROUP	"Scorpio"	Intermediate-felsic volcanics	
			Bordeleau Fm	Siltstone-Argillite Arenite (feldspathic) Conglomerate	
			Cycle 2		
			Blondeau Fm	Argillite –black shales Felsic fragmentals Felsic flows Rare mafic flows	VMS (zone 8-5) Zn mineralization in black shales
			Cummings Sills	*Bourbeau Sills* *Ventures Sills* *Roberge Sills*	Cu-Au (Chapais) Asbestos Cu-Ni-PGE
			Gilman Fm	Basalt Andesite Mafic-felsic fragmentals Gabbro	VMS Horizon Allard
			Cycle 1		
			Waconichi Fm - Lac Sauvage I.F. - Lemoine member - Queylus member - Scott member	Felsic fragmentals Rare mafic flows Lac Sauvage IF	VMS -Lemoine -Lac Scott
			Lac Doré Complex	*Contact Zone* *Granophyre* *Layered series* *Anorthosite*	Fe-Ti-V & All Cu-Au mines Lac Doré
			Andy Fm	Felsic fragmentals	
			Obatogamau Fm	Porphyritic basalts Co-magmatic gabbro	Au: Joe Mann
			Chrissie Fm	Basic lavas Rhyolitic tuffs	VMS -Astoria

Note: The above stratigraphy of Chibougamau has been modified from various authors and is being re-defined by the recent work completed by F. Leclerc 2010 and discussions with P. Houle, resident geologist. The location of the Lac Doré Complex and the Cummings Sills within the above stratigraphic column reflect their stratigraphic position and not their timing. The Author believes that numerous magma pulses (re-fueling the magma chamber) are responsible for the mafic to ultramafic differentiated intrusion of Lac Doré Complex. Numerous magnetite-rich layered sections are present with quite a different composition. Intrusive contacts between anorthosite and earlier magnetite-rich layered zones have been observed in recent drilling in the area. It is possible that each of the Cummings sills would represent a different pulse of magma re-fueling the chamber.

"Within the Chibougamau area, the Archean volcano-sedimentary assemblage is divided into two groups (Allard et al, 1979), the Roy Group at the base, overlain by the Opemisca Group. Volcanic rocks predominate in the Roy Group and sedimentary rocks in the Opemisca Group. Locally an unconformity separating the two groups has been observed.

The Roy Group is divided into four main formations comprising two volcanic cycles. The first cycle starts with the basaltic Obatogamau Formation and finishes with the Waconichi Formation composed of felsic volcanic units. The second cycle starts with the Gilman Formation, composed of basic volcanic rocks, and ends with the Blondeau Formation, composed of felsic volcanic and sedimentary rocks.

The Opemisca Group comprises the Stella Formation at its base, composed essentially of clastic sedimentary rocks, and the Hauy Formation constituted of sedimentary and volcanic assemblages at its tops."

The "*ROY GROUP*" comprises two volcanic cycles and has been divided into four formations. Cycle 1: includes the Obatogamau Formation (porphyritic mafic volcanics) capped by the Waconichi Formation (felsic volcanics). Cycle 2: includes the Gilman formation (mafic volcanics, minor felsic rocks) overlaid by the Blondeau Formation (largely felsic volcanics). The Bordeleau Formation overlies the Blondeau Formation. In the literature, two other formations have been described, the Chrissie formation, older than the Obatogamau and the Andy formation, immediately following the Obatogamau formation.

The *OBATOGAMAU* formation (Cimon, 1977b) is represented largely by pillowed basalts injected by abundant sills of co-magmatic gabbro. The porphyritic character of the lavas (large phenos of feldspar) distinguishes this formation. Flows are commonly 5 to 60 m in thickness and usually massive at the base, pillowed at the center and more brecciated at the top. Locally, felsic volcanic rocks of diverse origin, graphitic argillites and sulphide & carbonate facies exhalites are also described. The Obatogamau Formation is traced for at least 200 km west of Chibougamau and appears to be a typical example of "shield-type" volcanism.

The *WACONICHI* formation (Duquette, 1970) represents the end of the first volcanic cycle and includes rhyolites, felsic pyroclastites, several mafic flows and iron formations. This formation is present on the north flank and south flank of the Lac Doré Complex and elsewhere up to Chapais. This formation may simply be a series of lenses representing different volcanic centers. Within literature, the Waconichi formation has been divided into three members: Lemoine, Queylus and Scott members.

The Lac Sauvage Iron Formation (Henry and Allard 1979) is a volcanogenic stratiform exhalite horizon which terminates the first volcanic cycle, in the Chibougamau district. It belongs to the Waconichi Formation, a thin unit consisting of felsic pyroclastics, soda rhyolite lenses, and a few basalt flows and gabbro sills. The Waconichi formation host the former Lemoine Mine (720,000 tons mined from 1975 to 1983, averaging 4.5% Cu, 10.8% Zn, 4.73 g/t Au and 92.58 g/t Ag. This formation also hosts the Selco Scott deposit being re-evaluated by Cogitore Resources Inc. (cogitore.com). Many other mineralized occurrences are known along the Lac Sauvage Iron Formation.

A description of an old trench on the Iron Formation by Allard in 1984, mentioned from the base to the top of the horizon: massive pyrite, pyrite with fragments of felsic pyroclastics, silica-rich layers, siderite-rich layers, basalt, basaltic tuffs, fragmental horizons, and chert fragments (some of them bedded, suggesting lithification before fragmentation and re-deposition). A classic section of the Lac Sauvage I.F. stratigraphically shows an oxide facies (at the top), a carbonate facies and a sulphide facies (at the bottom). A few centimeters of bedded chert at the top are followed by a basaltic flow. Bedded cherts are locally interlayered with chlorite-rich magnetite-bearing layers showing evidence of folding and development of two cleavages.

The *GILMAN* formation (Duquette, 1970) is a sequence of pillowed basalt, andesite and co-magmatic gabbro sills, as well as significant quantities of hyaloclastites and pyroclastites.

Numerous flows show a massive inferior part followed by a pillowed section and the tops is usually represented by pillow breccia with a matrix composed of hyaloclastites. Locally mafic tuffs have been mapped between pillowed flows. Very rarely large phenos of feldspar are present at the base of some flows. Co-magmatic gabbro sills are abundant within the Gilman formation. They are usually massive and homogeneous, and locally within the thicker dykes or sills the “top” is richer in quartz. Within the central part of the Gilman formation, tuffaceous sediments, tuffs and locally andesitic breccia carrying pyrrhotite were observed at numerous occasions. The recent work by F. Leclerc (MRNF, Ministère des resources naturelles et de la faune du Québec) redefines the stratigraphy within the former Gilman Formation.

The *BLONDEAU* formation (Duquette, 1970) is a volcano-sedimentary assemblage including several rhyolitic flows, felsic tuffs, cherty tuffs, graphitic (black) argillites, greywackes and stratiform masses of iron sulfides.

The *BORDELEAU* formation (Caty, 1979) is comprised of tuffs and feldspar rich sedimentary rocks.

The *SCORPIO* formation is composed of intermediate to felsic volcanic rocks.

The *OPEMISCA GROUP* describes an assemblage of sedimentary and volcanic rocks seemingly discordant on the predominantly volcanic rocks of the region. This series includes conglomerates, greywackes, argillites, tuffs and porphyritic lavas. The volcano-sedimentary rocks of the Opemisca Group, in general, lie unconformably over the Roy Group. At its contact

with the Lac Doré Complex, the Stella Formation displays a conglomerate containing 15% to 20% granophyre pebbles derived from the granophyric zone of the Lac Doré Complex. This suggests (Cimon, 1977a) the presence of an emergent dome coincident with the Chibougamau anticline within the Chibougamau pluton.

The Opemisca Group, in the Chibougamau area, comprises two formations, the Stella Formation at the base and the Hauy Formation at the top. Caty (1977) recognized only one formation in the group, the Chebistuan Formation, which was later recorded as equivalent of the Stella Formation.

West of Chapais (Picard, 1983) raise the Opemisca Group to the level of Super group and the Stella and Hauy formation to the level of group, and introduced many new formations. The Stella Group contains the La Trève and Daubree Formations composed of conglomerate, sandstone, greywacke, siltstone and argillite. The Hauy Group includes five formations which correspond to the five facies of the Hauy Formation previously described. It is composed of porphyritic basalts, potassic andesites, sandstones and conglomerates (Charbonneau, Picard and Piche, 1984).

The *STELLA* formation (Cimon, 1976) later upgraded to Group, is essentially composed of sedimentary rocks. It contains a basal conglomerate, various granitoid and volcanic pebble conglomerates, sandstones, argillites and a small amount of andesitic lavas. West of Chapais the Stella Group has been further divided into the La Trève and Daubree formations composed of conglomerate, sandstone, greywacke, siltstone and argillites.

The *HAUY* formation (Cimon, 1976) later upgraded to Group, lies concordantly on the Stella formation and is composed of alternations of volcanic and sedimentary rocks. It is characterized by the presence of potassic andesite flows (up to 4% K2O) containing olivine, pyroxene and plagioclase phenocrysts. These flows are interbedded with tuffs, sandstones and some argillites as well as conglomerate lenses. These conglomerates contain a considerable portion of andesite pebbles identical to the underlying flows. West of Chapais, the Hauy Group has been subdivided into five formations comprising porphyritic basalts, potassic andesites, sandstone and conglomerates.

At the contact between the Obatogamau formation and the Waconichi formation, the Lac Doré Complex is present. This complex is a layered stratiform intrusion. It is comparable to other better known complexes such as the “Bushveld” in Africa, the Skaergaard in Scandinavia, and closer to Chibougamau, the Bell River Complex in Matagami. The Lac Doré Complex has been dated at 2.8 Ga.

The *LAC DORÉ COMPLEX* comprises four zones (Allard 1976):

- The anorthositic zone;
- The layered zone;
- The granophyre zone (at the top); and
- The border zone.

The *ANORTHOSITIC ZONE* is composed of anorthosite, gabbroic anorthosite, anorthositic gabbro and true gabbro. A maximum thickness of 3,000 m has been estimated by Allard in 1976.

The *LAYERED ZONE* is composed of bands of ferro-pyroxenite, gabbro rich in iron oxides, magnetitites rich in titanium and vanadium alternating with anorthosite. The maximum thickness has been estimated at 900 m (Allard, 1976).

The layered zone rocks pass gradually into the *GRANOPYRIC ZONE* composed of soda-rich leuco-tonalite.

The *UPPER BORDER ZONE* terminates the complex. It is in contact with the volcanic rocks of the Roy Group (Waconichi formation). This border zone is discontinuous and is composed of gabbro and anorthosite locally containing a considerable percentage of quartz.

The *CUMMINGS COMPLEX* as defined by Duquette in 1972 (Allard et al, 1979) comprises three sills:

- Roberge Sill (at the base);
- Ventures Sill; and
- Bourbeau Sill (at the top).

The *ROBERGE* sill is emplaced along the contact between the Gilman and Blondeau Formations, and is composed of dunite, peridotite and pyroxenite. The thickness is about 600 m. McAdam Mining Corporation has blocked out several asbestos zones in this sill in Roy and McCorkill townships, north northeast of the city of Chibougamau. It is also said that olivine crystals have been transformed into serpentine and magnetite and pyroxenes were also altered (green chlorite).

The *VENTURES* sill is located above the Roberge sill and is separated from it by a relatively thin interval of Blondeau formation. It includes a pyroxenitic member at its base and a gabbroic member at its top. The latter hosts the copper-gold-silver deposits mined at Chapais. This sill attains a thickness of 1,100 m and has been folded and strongly fractured in Chapais.

The *BOURBEAU* sill is present on top of the Ventures Sill and is separated from it by a thin veneer of felsic volcanics of the Blondeau formation. The Bourbeau sill is comprised of a pyroxenite at the base followed by leuco-gabbro and quartz rich ferro- gabbro at the top.

Many granitic masses crop out in the region. The most important suite of sodic rock is the *CHIBOUGAMAU BATHOLITH*. Based essentially on petrology, different “phases” have been described by Racicot et al. (1984). The Chibougamau pluton is an elongated mass essentially concordant with the regional structure (folds). This mass is comprised of magmatic phases which were differentiated at depth and injected successively into one another. Their

composition ranges from mela-diorite to trondhjemite. The pluton is also difficult to map, the differentiation between all the various phases being difficult to establish.

Most of the Chibougamau Pluton is Pre-tectonic, rare phases in the core and to the southwest are syn-tectonic to late-tectonic showing only minimal deuteric alteration and no metamorphic or tectonic foliation.

In general, the pluton is zoned, highly sodic and very low in K2O content.

A halo of intense hydrothermal alteration around some porphyritic phases has been located in Queylus Township. Cimon (1973) has discovered in Queylus Township, evidence for porphyry-type copper mineralization and more work has shown that this type of mineralization is more widespread in Queylus and Obalski townships than formerly recognized. It is associated with many phases of porphyritic intrusions (dykes and plugs) accompanied by tourmaline breccia pipes and very intense red potassic alteration.

The northern flank of the Chibougamau pluton is intrusive in the Anorthositic zone of the Lac Doré Complex. In most places, the rock is a dark green fine to medium grained melano-diorite, diorite, hornblende diorite, gradually becoming richer in quartz and biotite, going south, away from contacts.

The border is marked by an abundance of xenoliths of anorthosite – gabbroic anorthosite – anorthositic gabbro and by a network of veinlets of pale grey tonalitic rocks linked with the more felsic phases of the pluton.

The Chibougamau pluton shows a long list of terms applied to different phases of the pluton: granodiorite, quartz syenite, hornblende tonalite, hornblende mela-tonalite etc.

A gradual coarsening of the grain size, decrease in quantity of hornblende and increase in quartz content marks the transition from the melano-diorite previously described.

In most localities, especially in the eastern part of the pluton, a pronounced foliation is readily visible.

Significant potassic alteration with an abundance of disseminated sulfides, mostly chalcopyrite with some pyrite, molybdenite, tourmaline and magnetite has been described from “Archean porphyry-type intrusion” in Queylus and Obalski townships. Cimon (1974) suggests late satellitic diapiric and dyke like intrusive of very felsic and porphyritic tonalite and diorite of the Chibougamau pluton accounts for these “porphyries”.

Hydrothermal alteration, explosive brecciation and copper-molybdenum mineralization are closely related to the porphyritic intrusive. Two types of breccia can be observed, one is made up of sub-angular to sub-rounded fragments of pebble – cobble size in a matrix of finely crushed rocks. Most fragments are tonalitic in composition and a few have a felsic porphyry

composition. Some fragments of magnetite and magnetite bearing meta-pyroxenite were reported by Cimon. They would be brought in from the Lac Doré Complex. Another type of breccia is a fragmented rock where the fragments are all of the same type and cemented by a fine mixture of black tourmaline, quartz, and rock particles.

One satellite intrusion of mela-tonalite, the "Grandroy pluton" is present at the NW corner of the Chibougamau pluton. A copper-gold deposit was discovered on the mainland within the Grandroy pluton.

Allard (1969) has located a series of outcrop of breccia in the northeast quarter of Lemoine Township. The outcrops are located along Armitage River and on the shores of islands in Lac Chibougamau. They are not continuous enough to permit the mapping of the exact shape of the breccia bodies.

The breccia consists of sub-angular blocks of hornblende-rich diorite and gabbro. The matrix varies from a pale leuco-tonalite to a pinkish granitic rock. This breccia (Allard 1969) should not be confused with the border breccia zone at the contact between the Chibougamau pluton and the Anorthositic Zone of the Lac Doré Complex; the latter is recognizable by its position and the xenoliths of anorthosite and gabbro in the dark green diorite.

Finally within the Chibougamau mining camp the economic importance of multiple generations of dykes has been recognized by all workers in the district. The range in composition extends from the most mafic (Henderson 1 pyroxenite) to the quartz porphyry common throughout the area.

Unfortunately, their small size and the scale of mapping allow very few dykes to appear on published maps. No systematic evaluation has been completed on the dykes referred to as the "Mine Dykes".

The lower part of the anorthosite zone of the Lac Doré Complex is in contact with the Chibougamau pluton and is intruded by a large number of dykes varying in composition from granitic to gabbroic. Dykes vary from a few centimeters up to 30 m in width. They commonly show chilled margins against the host rocks. Some dykes show sharp contact with enclosing rocks, other show internal foliation parallel to the contact and other show sheared contact zones accompanied of stringers of quartz, carbonate, and / or sulfide.

Dykes commonly contain xenoliths of the wall-rocks but very rarely show amygdules. Sub-parallel offshoots from the dyke have been noted in many mines.

Dykes can by multiple and / or composite.

Some of the major dykes:

- Line Island diabase dyke;
- Meta-diabase dyke;

- Lamprophyre dyke;
- Gabbro Island dyke;
- Henderson 1 meta-pyroxenite; and
- Volcanic dykes:
    - Quartz-feldspar porphyry;
    - Quartz porphyry;
    - Feldspar porphyry;
    - "Greenstone" (mela-diabase) dykes;
    - Older diorite dyke;
    - Grey dyke; and
    - Feldspar porphyry dykes.

Some of the dykes are completely sheared and very heavily altered.

On the regional scale the Lac Doré Complex appears to be plunging to the north and the Chibougamau Pluton appears to be plunging south.

7.2 Regional Structure

Five major fracture or shear systems are known in the region.

The first, northeast trending set, includes many major regional faults along which the majority of the area's deposits are located (Gwillim, Lac Doré, Lac Taché etc.).

The second includes a series of northwest trending, intense shear zones located close to the first set of faults. These shear zones are accompanied by carbonization, silicification and sulfides. The bulk of the copper – gold – silver deposits in the Lac Doré Complex occur in these zones which are truncated and displaced by the first set of northeast trending faults. The copper bodies at Chapais are contained in similar zones, but the shearing is virtually absent in Chapais and the fractures could be more parallel to axial plane fracturing. No felsic dykes are associated to these northwest trending fractured zones in Chapais.

The third set represented by north-south faults is particularly well developed in the volcanic rocks and the Cummings Complex, north of Chibougamau. Several deposits, such as Norbeau and Bruneau are associated with these faults.

The forth, associated with the Grenville Front, are a series of north-northeast breaks with senestral displacement. The Mistassini fault is one of these groups.

Finally the fifth is a series of strike fault mapped in the Chibougamau syncline, particularly along the contacts of the Roberge sill. In Levy, Scott and Hauy townships, this system truncates the south limb of the Chapais syncline, putting south facing Opemisca Group rocks in contact with north-facing Roy Group rocks.

In summary in the area:

- GRENVILLIAN faults NE-trending, dominant throughout the region;
- GWILLIM fault, SENESTRAL, post mineralization (estimated displacement: 2,200 m vertical & over 3,000 m horizontal);
- Lac Doré Fault DEXTRAL post MINERALIZATION locally at 90° to mineralization. The Lac Doré Fault is displaced dextral by a NE trending fault in the Hematite Bay area and possibly extend into the McKenzie Fault. It should be noted that an apparent horizontal displacement in the Lac Caché area indicates a 1.6 km dextral movement along the Lac Doré Fault and a similar displacement is visible along the McKenzie Fault;
- Kapu Fault major older trust fault SE-NW displaced by Gwillim Fault and also by Lac Doré Fault. The Kapu Fault cut the Lac Doré Complex to the south. Another similar older fault (possibly the Lac Sauvage fault) is required along the north contact of the Lac Doré Complex. The Lac Doré Complex is shallow dipping north; volcanics present a different strike and dip;
- 110° Fault fracture, filled with dykes and mineralized Cu-Au;
- NE trending fault such as Henderson-Portage; and
- (N 30°E older system (Lac à l'Eau Jaune area) has been cut by 110° system which is injected by felsic dykes).

7.3 Regional Mineralization

Graphitic argillites and massive sulfides horizons within the Obatogamau Formation are the source of numerous regionally detectable conductors.

In Lemoine Township, the Waconichi formation is the host of the former Lemoine copper-zinc-gold-silver volcanogenic deposit.

The Gilman formation hosts numerous gold occurrences and deposits in the Chibougamau area.

Again massive sulfides and graphitic argillites are the cause of numerous regional conductors within the Blondeau formation. The Blondeau formation is also the host of a typical VMS (zone 8-5, Mine Cooke, Chapais). Furthermore, in Chapais, black shales have been mapped (largely by drilling) over a distance of more than 5 km. In drilling locally 10 m - intersection grading 3.00% Zn with trace of Cu have been returned from assaying sections of these black (graphitic) shale just south of the Mine Cooke shaft.

Within the Chapais – Chibougamau mining camp (Pilote et al, 1998) productions from the different mines, over the years, totalled 82,000,000 tonnes of ore extracted with the recovery of 147 tonnes of gold, 4,860 tonnes of silver, 127,000 tonnes of Zinc and 1,400,000 tonnes of copper. Most of the mines in Chibougamau have been worked to depths of less than 1,000 m.

In Chibougamau, within Roy and McKenzie townships, the "anorthositic zone" below the "layered zone" of the Lac Doré Complex hosts the bulk of the Cu-Au deposits mined to date. This "layered zone" also contains enormous resources of iron, titanium and vanadium (Black Rock Minerals).

Alain Blais (1984 Northgate Patino Mines Inc.) stated that:

> *"The sill complex, which has been dated at 2.8 GA, is believed to be the original source of the mineralized fluids at portage Mine, but the intrusive activity of the Chibougamau Pluton into the Doré Lake Complex along an anticlinal axis at 2.7 Ga, is believed to be responsible for the formation of the copper-gold ore bodies. Subsequent episodes of major deformation at 2.5 and 2.2 Ga have complicated the structure severely and remobilized the ore in a series of lenses within a major shear zone which has general northeast-southwest strikes."*

At Portage the vein system occurs in several shear structures striking in all random directions: east-west, north-south, northeast-southwest, and south-southeast. The structures vary between 100 m (330 feet) to 220 m (720 feet) in width and the general strike of the corridor varies from N-030° to N-065°.

The importance of dykes as "ore control" in the Lac Doré area has been recognized by most mine geologists. No ore deposits have been found in the Lac Doré area which is not in a shear zone alongside a swarm of dykes (Allard). The Henderson-Portage deposits seems to be an exception to this rule, since no good dyke were identified parallel to either the "A" or "C" zones at Henderson. The place and time of dyke emplacement with respect to ore varies from mine to mine (or geologist to geologist).

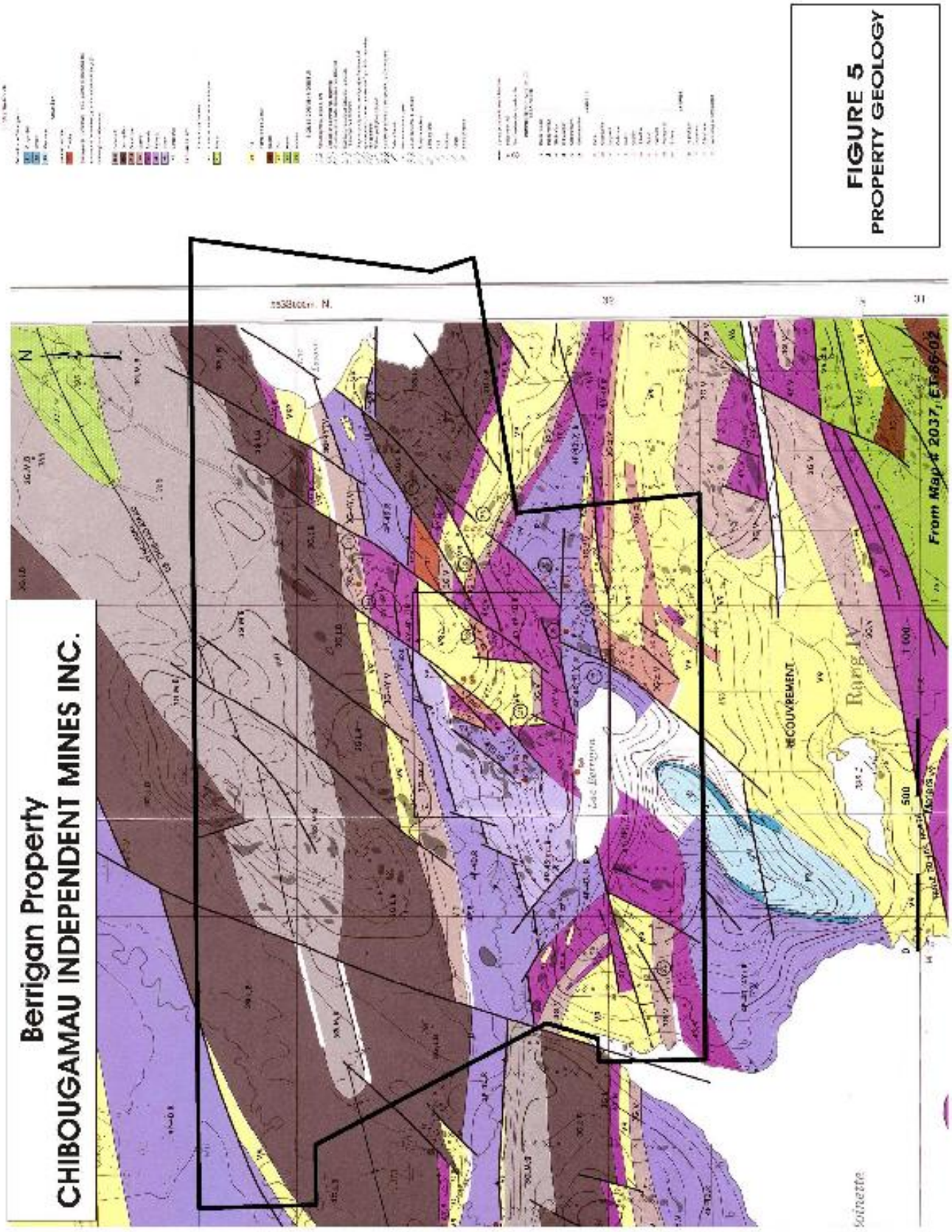
7.4 Geology of the property

The claims comprising the Berrigan Project (Figure 5) are predominantly underlain by the Roberge and Bourbeau sills part of the Cummings Complex. These sills invaded the upper part of the Gilman mafic volcanics formation and the lower part of the Blondeau formation comprising largely felsic volcanics flows and hyaloclastites. The mafic volcanics of the Gilman Formation are overlain by felsic volcanics (flows and fragmentals) belonging to the Blondeau Formation. Some later felsic dykes possibly related to the "Lac Line" stock to the east are also present. The Chesbistuan formation conglomerates are present in the extreme west central section of the Berrigan Project.

The Berrigan Project is underlain by 80% mafic to ultramafic intrusive rocks belonging to the Cummings sills and 20% by earlier felsic volcanics of the Blondeau Formation.

The Gilman formation is located in the extreme southern section of the property and consists of pillowed basalts and co-magmatic gabbro sills. The Blondeau Formation occurs in the central and northeast sections of the Berrigan Project and is a volcano-sedimentary assemblage conformably overlying the Gilman Formation. The Blondeau Formation is composed of

Figure 5: Local Geology



variolitic flows, felsic tuffs and breccia, cherty and graphitic tuffs and argillite, volcaniclastics sandstones and greywacke and stratiform lenses rich in sulphide.

The Roberge and Bourbeau sills of the Cummings Complex are located in the central and northern sections of the Berrigan Project and consist of layered sills within the basal portion of the Blondeau formation.

The Roberge sill is comprised of dunite, peridotite and serpentinite. The Ventures sill is represented by pyroxenite, gabbro pyroxenite and the Bourbeau sill includes ferro-diorite and leuco-gabbro.

The sills of the Cummings Complex are moderately to strongly magnetic and show a good contrast with the non-magnetic felsic lavas of the Blondeau Formation.

The Chesbistuan Formation occurs in the extreme west-central section of the Berrigan Project in the Mount Berrigan area and consists of discordant sedimentary assemblages of conglomerate sandstones and minor argillites. The clasts are composed of porphyritic felsic volcanics, tonalite, gabbro, pyroxenite and porphyritic andesite.

The Gwillim fault occurs about 2 km to the North-West of the Berrigan Project.

The Berrigan Project is affected by a complex system of syn-volcanic to post-tectonic faults. The main directions are N-NE, E-NE, and E-W. Some of these faults create important displacement and locally a repetition of the stratigraphy occurs. Following detailed studies by Pilote & Guha during the period of 1984 to 1988, these faults have been further investigated. They stated that early faults oriented NS, NNE-SSW and ENE-WSW could possibly correspond to a syn-volcanic caldera. This system of irregular fractures possibly served as conduit for mineralizing fluids. Trust faults EW, ENE – WSW are probably associated to the Kenorean orogeny (Lac Cummings-type faults). Late faults NNE and NE could be related to the Kenorean and Grenvillian orogenies. Some of the later faults possibly re-activated some of the earlier faults.

All formations are folded (isoclinal) and the metamorphic grade is green schists. The regional Chibougamau syncline is about 1.0 km to the North, suggesting that the stratigraphy should be dipping north, and should become flatter at depth.

7.5 Mineralization on the Property

Three types of mineralization of economic interest appear to be present in the area of the Berrigan Project.

- Typical gold mineralization associated to later shear and or fractures, commonly carrying significant amount of massive sulphides (Zn-Pb-Ag).

- The second type of mineralization, Cu-Ni-PGE would be associated to the differentiated mafic to ultramafic rock of the Cumming Complex (Roberge Sill).
- Base metal mineralization of the VMS-type; in the area the zinc – lead – silver with minor copper are dominant.

On the Berrigan Project, numerous precious and base metals occurrences of economic interest have already been investigated:

- Main/North/Taché Zone;
- South (Berrigan) Zone;
- East Zone;
- Wedge Zone;
- Morrison Showing; and
- East Antoinette Zone.

The better known mineralized occurrence, on the Berrigan Project, north of Lac Berrigan has been referred to as: Taché Zone, Main Zone, North Zone, and Berrigan North. This zone is located about 200 m north of Lac Berrigan and will be referred to as the Main/North/Taché Zone.

This mineralized zone has been directly correlated along a NE fault system. The mineralization of economic interest also cut across the differentiated mafic to ultramafic Roberge Sill which is oriented E-NE with a steep dip to the N-NW.

Mineralized zones have been defined by previous geologists as striking N-010° to N-050° with dips of -90° (vertical) to -45° NW. Closer to surface veins are dipping 60° to 65° but steeper dips 70° to 75° occur at depth.

The width of the mineralized zone appears fairly narrow at surface and widens at depth.

The mineralization consists of dissemination, stringers and breccia. Within the breccia silicified fragments of wall rock are surrounded by quartz-calcite and sulphide and are locally cut by later quartz stringers.

The orientation of the fractures is quite variable within the deformation corridor, within the mafic – ultramafic intrusion and also the volcaniclastites of the Blondeau Formation. Numerous generations of fractures have been described indicating re-activation of the deformation zone.

Mineralization at the main zone has further been detailed by Met-Chen in 2001 as:

> "*The mineralization includes sub-parallel & discrete quartz-sulphide stringers , silicified breccia zones with sulphides forming lenses and cylinders and also stockwork-type quartz-calcite-sulphide veinlets of irregular orientations carrying pyrrhotite, sphalerite, +/- pyrite, locally some galena, arsenopyrite and traces of chalcopyrite.*

The mineralization defines sub-parallel lenses, along with certain ramifications and embranchments cross-cutting each other. The lenses are commonly oriented N-NE with a dip of 45° to 60° NW close to surface becoming steeper to sub vertical at depth.

The sulphide content of the mineralized zone varies from 10% to 75%. Pyrrhotite is the most common sulphide, followed by sphalerite and pyrite. Minor galena & arsenopyrite have been described along with traces of chalcopyrite and rarely visible gold."

Because of the presence of gold along with significant silver values, a special attention should be directed to possibly identify electrum (white silver). This could suggest an important "nugget effect" while assaying for precious metals.

The width of the mineralization of economic interest varies from 30 cm to more than 20 m along an altered corridor of more than 90 m wide trending NE-SW.

The host rock to the mineralization at the site of the Main/North/Taché Zone is an altered ultramafic formation (peridotite, pyroxenite) belonging to the Roberge sill, which represent the lower unit of then Cummings Complex. The ultramafic rocks have been altered to talc-serpentine-carbonate. The alteration associated to the mineralization consists of a strong silicification, weak chloritization and a strong carbonization.

An important mineralized zones striking N-105° and dipping at 45° south has been identified within the underground workings on the second level by Camchib in 1982 and also confirmed during sampling for the mini bulk sample in 2000 be Met-Chem Canada Inc. It has not yet been well defined because of scarcity of drill holes which were usually oriented parallel to this newly recognized structure. Nevertheless, Met-Chem Canada Inc. also observed north of the decline, a similar parallel shear on surface within the large area stripped by Bitech in 1987. This shear dips 65° north instead of the 45° south for the shear underground.

The main zone has been tested some 600 m along strike on a NE-SW trend and to a depth of 250 m from surface.

The mineralized system of the Main/North/Taché zone is possibly tilted to the north-west being located on the south flank of the Chibougamau syncline about 1 km south of the axis.

It is not yet evident at this stage of the present study if the higher grade part of the mineralization occurs at the center of the altered system.

Preliminary graphs Zn - Au & Zn – Ag (Figure 6) have been drafted in order to study the correlation between zinc mineralization against silver and gold values. No direct correlation was observed suggesting possibly that the gold mineralizing represent a different episode or gold is very erratic.

The main occurrence on the Berrigan Project remains the “Main//North/Taché” zone where most of the diamond drilling has been directed and also where numerous historical resources have been estimated by previous owners. An exploration decline has also been driven to permit underground drilling, mapping and bulk sampling of the mineralized structures on two levels.

The mineralization at the main zone has been described as sphalerite, gold, silver, pyrite, arsenopyrite, pyrrhotite and chalcopyrite.

Mineralized system has been characterized has “erratic” having been affected over short distances by displacement along faults.

The continuity and parallelism of the mineralized zones have been questioned by some professionals. However, the more recent work done be Met-Chem Canada Inc. (GM-61359) in 2002 state that using the wider quartz veins as a “marker” help to establish lateral and vertical continuity of the veins with a better level of confidence.

The Berrigan Project has been drilled fairly systematically close to surface at a few occasions. The numerous intersections of economic interest obtained through the years also permitted to proceed with few (historical) non NI 43-101 compliant resources estimates, nevertheless the geometry of the mineralized “lenses” and the alteration envelop is still not clearly understood.

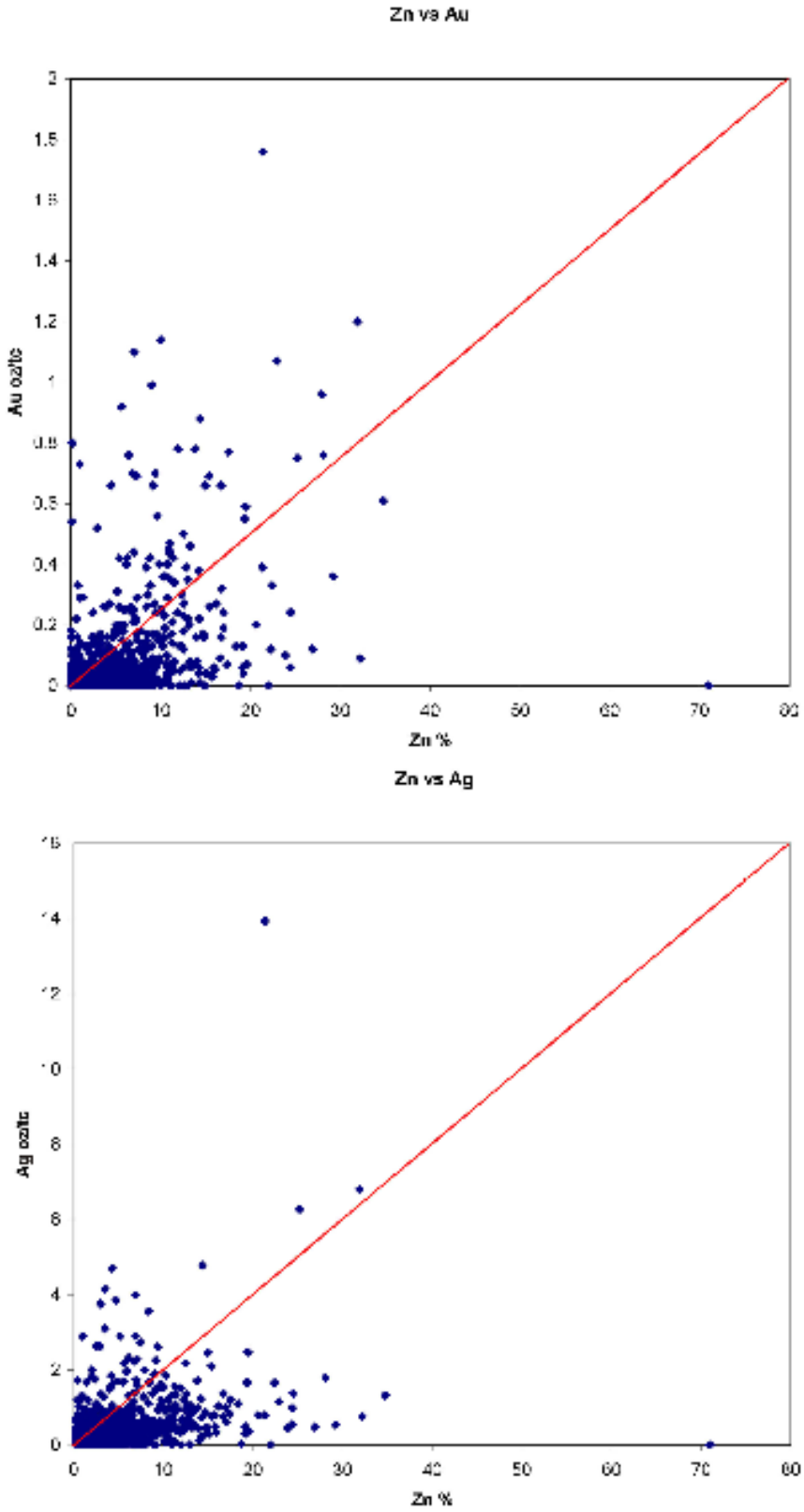
The “South (Berrigan)” zone is located less than 100 m to the NE of Lac Berrigan, some 200 m SE of the Main/North/Taché zone. This south zone is represented by VMS-type mineralization (pyrrhotite-sphalerite-chalcopyrite-galena) remobilized within an E-W fault. An important system of N-NE faults have been mapped and/or interpreted between Lac Berrigan and Lac Larone further to the east. Some of the NE faults show senestral displacement other dextral displacement.

The South (Berrigan) Zone shows similar geology, structure, geometry and complexity as the Main Zone.

The South (Berrigan) Zone has been tested over 760 m along strike, trending ENE-NE and dips to the north.

The mineralization consists of quartz stringers and veinlets with pyrrhotite, sphalerite +/- pyrite, arsenopyrite, galena, and chalcopyrite along with silicified breccia where sulphide is mostly disseminated. Compared to the Main Zone, the gold content of the South Zone is low. The only historical resource estimate on the South Zone has been completed in 1959 stated a grade of 0.017 opt Au for the 285,600 tons. It should be noted that Bitech (1987-1990) and Teck Corporation (1992-1994) completed further surface diamond drilling on the South Zone and resources were never modified.

Figure 6: Correlation between Zinc, Gold and Silver Values



The East Zone is located 800 feet east of the South Zone. The mineralization of economic interest identified at the site of the East Zone is also fairly similar to the Main and South Zones even though more felsic volcanic rocks of the Blondeau Formation are present. Sulphide stringers or filaments, sub-concordant, are located at the contact between volcanic rocks and intrusive rocks.

Diamond drilling by Teck Corporation indicates numerous mineralized zones carrying pyrrhotite – sphalerite with lesser amount of chalcopyrite, silver and locally minor amount of gold and silver. Here again the mineralization is present along stringers, veinlets, breccia and "stockwork".

In places, zones of more massive sulphide were intersected in surface diamond drilling. It should also be noted that hole TLT-9 returned significant anomalous intersections: from 716.5 feet to 843.0 feet, a core length of 126.5 feet graded 0.06% Cu, 0.745% Zn, 1.50 g/t Ag and 0.358 g/t Au. The East Zone is open along strike and at depth.

Within the western portion of the East Zone, the mineralization is fine to medium grained, semi-massive to massive and consists of pyrrhotite, locally banded, pyrite and sphalerite. In the eastern portion, still of the East Zone, the mineralization is more disseminated within the tuffs but stringers are still present.

Within surface diamond drill holes TLT-13, -14 and -25, the mineralization consists of 2.0% to 30.0% sphalerite disseminated and within stringers, 5.0% to 10.0% pyrrhotite hosted within quartz – carbonate veins with trace of pyrite and chalcopyrite. The sulphides are therefore present as filling up fractures, locally disseminated and as stringers and "blebs".

The "Wedge" zone has been discovered by Teck Corporation in 1992. This second zone has been intersected north of the East Zone, still within dykes of the Cummings Complex. The quartz-carbonate-sulphide veins are hosted in fine grained intermediate tuffs which are in contact with pyroxenite of the Cummings Complex. The pyroxenites are medium to coarse grained, massive, commonly sheared and brecciated. Fine grained black serpentinites are also present; they are strongly magnetic, massive but fractured. The VMS zones are located on both sides of a small basin (about 300 m) comprising fragmental rocks of the Blondeau formation lying on serpentinized ultramafic rocks belonging to the Roberge sills.

Hole TLT-12 returned the following values:

TLT-12				
From	To	Core length	Cu%	Zn%
3.2 m	4.3 m	1.1 m	0.11%	5.60%
7.4 m	7.9 m	0.5 m	0.36%	0.25%
33.3 m	34.9 m	1.6 m	0.11%	11.20%
33.3 m	43.3 m	10.0 m	0.03%	2.68%

A series of drill holes originally tested the East Zone in the 1960's. Drill hole A-101 to A-108 and A-110 returned some significant intersections as follows:

	Core length	Zn%
A-103	10.4 m	2.32%
A-106	8.4 m	1.80%
A-108	7.6 m	1.94%

Hole TA-82-02 returned anomalous nickel and chromium values from a peridotite with asbestos along fractures (1.8 m grading 0.19% Ni and 0.17% Cr).

The "Morrison Zone" is defined by 2 NE-trending SE-dipping shear zones. They also transect serpentinite and pyroxenite of the Roberge sill. This zone is located along strike to the NE of the Main/North/Taché Zone.

The "East Antoinette" occurrence is located on newly acquired claims contiguous to the south of the main claim block. An historical showing is reported from brecciated material close to a fault cross-cutting the Roberge Sill of the Cummings Complex. Original values from grab sampling returned 1.54 g/t Au and 19.80% Cu. This showing has similarities to the Main/North/Taché Zone.

8-) Deposit Type

Archean lode gold deposits of the Superior Province include several types of but are dominated by epigenetic and structurally-controlled mesothermal deposits. Other types of deposits include disseminated and stockwork porphyry-related deposits, with or without vein overprints, sulphide-rich breccia and replacement deposits, gold-rich VMS deposits and gold-rich pyrite exhalites.

Typically Archean gold deposits occur at, or near fault zones marking boundaries between litholigically contrasting domains within greenstone belts or along their margins. In the Abitibi greenstone belt, the majority of the large Archean gold deposits occur in high order splay faults in close proximity to regional faults, suggesting the close genetic correlation to the timing of the structures. This appears to be due to the mineralized veins or disseminations requiring highly permeable channel ways to transport the volume of gold-bearing hydrothermal fluid needed to provide the amount of gold found in these deposits. In the Abitibi, gold is most often in mafic meta-volcanics and late tectonic stage intrusions. The timing of epigenetic gold mineralization is relatively late. In addition, there is a close spatial and temporal association with porphyry and alkalic intrusions which both pre-date and post-date tectonic sediments. In the Abitibi, the termination of gold mineralization is considered to be pre- to peak-metamorphic.

The geological model initially proposed for the Main Zone of the Berrigan Project is that of former the Winston Lake massive sulphide deposit located 20 km north of Schreiber, Ontario. From the geological and litho-geochemical surveys, a model was proposed by Minnova which envisioned the Zenith deposit, a small massive sphalerite deposit (165,000 tonnes grading

16.5% Zn) hosted by a mafic – ultramafic intrusion, as being a large xenolith from a massive sulphide deposit hosted by altered felsic volcanics in contact with a gabbro sill. Subsequent diamond drilling and bore hole pulse electromagnetic surveys detected a cherty ash horizon at the stratigraphic top of the felsic volcanic package and at the base of the gabbro intrusion. In 1988 the Winston Lake deposit containing geological reserves of 3.1 million tonnes grading 1.1% Cu, 15.2% Zn, 31.0 g/t Ag and 1.0 g/t Au went into production. Several geological similarities to the Winston Lake deposit have been noted on the Berrigan Project including the presence of significant podiform lenses of re-mobilized massive sulphide (sphalerite, pyrrhotite, pyrite, chalcopyrite, galena) within shears and fractures hosted by the mafic to ultramafic rocks of the Roberge and Bourbeau sills (North/Main, South and Morrison showings), a semi-massive to massive sulphide horizon within altered tuffaceous volcanics and sediments in proximity to the contact with a differentiated ultramafic to mafic sill complex and minor sulphide bearing cherty horizons and/or cherty fragments within felsic pyroclastics.

The Berrigan occurrence has also been described as a good example of epithermal mineralization (Au-Ag-Cu-Pb-Zn-As) structurally controlled of Archean age.

Some of the detailed descriptions of a large part of the Main mineralized zone at the Berrigan Project clearly define a “breccia” where fragments of the wall rocks are “wrapped” by silica and sulphide and are also later cut by quartz stringers.

9-) Exploration

No surface exploration has been conducted on the Berrigan Project, since acquisition by Globex and CIM other than the present compilation.

Nevertheless within the assessment work files numerous airborne and ground geophysical surveys are published. Stripping has been completed along with geological mapping; the information is also available within the public domain.

Previous exploration work also included the construction of a ramp (decline) in order to take a closer look at the mineralization in the third dimension and collect a bulk sample for metallurgical testing.

10-) Drilling

No drilling has yet been completed by either Globex or CIM on the Berrigan Project. A compilation of previous drill holes (Figure 7) with information available within the public domain has been completed (see appendix 1). The pertinent information on diamond drilling has been taken from a private file resulting from the detailed study completed by Coop Extramine 2000 from 2000 to 2005. A resource estimate has been completed by Met-Chem Canada Inc. who was the last company to have access to all previous confidential information. In total, some 36,343 linear m in 327 holes have been completed on the Berrigan Project.

About 22,000 m of surface diamond drilling have been completed by previous owners on the Main/North/Taché Zone. This previous drilling tested the Main Zone for 600 m in a NE-SW direction. Underground drilling totaled at least 1,390 linear m, some diamond drill logs not being available. The location of these drill holes has been identified on maps made available to Coop Extramine 2000 by Camchib, in 2000. The bulk of the surface drilling has been aimed at the Main/North/Taché Zone; nevertheless, the South (Berrigan) Zone, the East Zone, the "Wedge Zone" and the "Morrison Zone" have also been tested by drilling.

Cominco	1930	Surface	1,583 m	8 ddh, series
Noranda	1947-48	Surface	>17,737 m	137 ddh, "A" & "W" series
Taché Lake Mines Ltd.	1951-68	Surface	927.4 m	10 ddh, U-01 to U-10
Canadian Merrill	1969	Underground	>223.1 m	78 test holes, SU-01 to SU-78
Camchib	1981	Underground	238.9 m	9 ddh, TU-11 to TU-19
Camchib	1981	Underground	1,925.7 m	12 ddh, TA-82-01 to TA-82-12
Camchib	1982	Surface	4,312.6 m	28 ddh, TA-87-13 to TA-87-40
Bitech	1987	Surface	1,944.1 m	9 ddh, TA-89-41 to TA-89-49
Bitech	1989	Surface	1,577.8 m	7 ddh, TA-90-50 to TA-90-56
Bitech	1990	Surface	2,537.0 m	12 ddh, TLT-01 to TLT-12
Teck Corporation	1992	Surface	2,685.4 m	14 ddh, TLT-13 to TLT-26
Teck Corporation	1993	Surface	650.8 m	3 ddh, TLT-27 to TLT-29
Teck Corporation	1994	Surface	>34,954 m	>230 ddh
		Surface	>1,390 m	>97 ddh including test holes
		Underground	36,343 m	327 drill holes

Figure 7: Surface Compilation Map

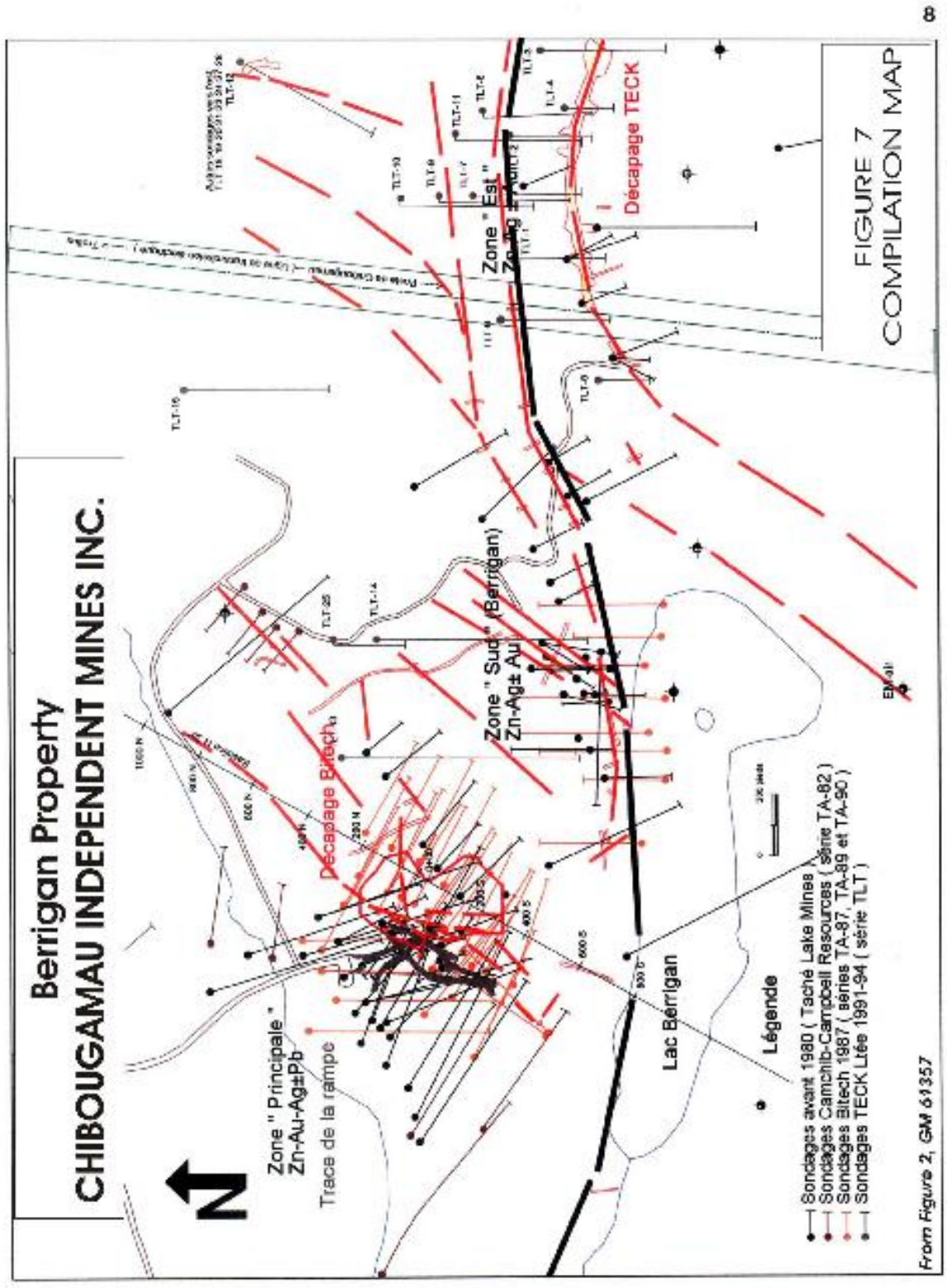


Table 2: **Drill hole intersections from previous diamond drilling (surface and underground).**

Better drill hole intersections from previous diamond drilling (surface and underground) have been summarized in the following table. Values > 5.00% Zn, > 3.00 g/t Au and > 33.00 g/t Ag have been highlighted. All intersections with a core length of more than 3.0 m have also been highlighted (true width of the intersections is believed to be approximately 70% of core length).

Hole #	From	To	Interval	% Zn	% Cu	Au g/t	Ag g/t	Description (see note)*
Surface diamond drill holes								
A-001	166.4 m	168.6 m	2.2 m	4.11%	0.23%	1.96 g/t		F.D., brx, zone min. ***
	197.5 m	199.8 m	2.3 m	4.20%		2.74 g/t		zone min.
A-002	44.9 m	45.7 m	0.8 m	5.60%		6.17 g/t	58.23 g/t	14B, zone min.
	159.6 m	160.8 m	1.2 m	3.20%			26.72 g/t	14B, zone min.
A-003	103.6 m	105.8 m	2.2 m	5.66%		0.78 g/t	8.90 g/t	14B, zone min.
	175.3 m	176.8 m	1.5 m			2.06 g/t		F.D., zone min. ***
	200.9m	205.8 m	4.9 m	1.18%	0.37%		33.15 g/t	F.D., zone min. ***
A-004	38.1 m	47.2 m	9.1 m	3.18%		0.35 g/t	5.62 g/t	14B, zone min.
	52.0 m	61.0 m	9.0 m	6.34%		0.77 g/t	3.19 g/t	14B, zone min.
	151.5 m	157.9 m	6.4 m	2.21%		1.36 g/t		14B, V3, zone min.
A-005	131.4 m	140.2 m	8.8 m	5.70%		6.96 g/t		14M, zone min.
A-009	56.4 m	58.5 m	2.1 m	3.07%		1.32 g/t	6.01 g/t	14B, zone min.
	61.0 m	64.0 m	3.0 m	2.34%		0.69 g/t	0.52 g/t	14B, zone min.
	136.3 m	137.5 m	1.2 m	0.75%	1.07%	11.30 g/t		UM, zone min.
A-010	35.4 m	46.3 m	10.9 m	3.48%		1.13 g/t		14B, zone min.
	97.3 m	105.2 m	7.9 m	4.43%		4.94 g/t	25.36 g/t	14B, zone min
A-011	111.4 m	125.0 m	13.6 m	3.71%		1.60 g/t	4.61 g/t	14B, zone min.
A-016	18.9 m	21.2 m	2.3 m	1.51%		6.43 g/t		
	76.2 m	77.7 m	1.5 m	3.45%		8.91 g/t		
A-020	3.4 m	15.3 m	11.9 m	3.10%				
A-022	181.4 m	186.7 m	5.3 m	2.71%		1.51 g/t		
A-023	54.3 m	57.8 m	3.5 m	3.12%		0.79 g/t		
A-028	70.1 m	73.9 m	3.8 m	5.42%		0.67 g/t		
	82.6 m	90.8 m	8.2 m	3.36%				
A-031	29.3 m	32.3 m	3.0 m	3.96%		0.68 g/t		
A-037	162.3 m	169.2 m	6.9 m	3.20%		0.76 g/t		
A-038	14.8 m	19.5 m	4.7 m	3.49%		1.47 g/t		
A-039	74.5 m	75.7 m	1.2 m	4.35%		0.69 g/t		
A-040	31.4 m	33.2 m	1.8 m	4.15%		1.03 g/t		
	39.0 m	40.1 m	1.1 m	5.05%		0.35 g/t		
	56.0 m	68.6 m	12.6 m	1.42%				
A-041	38.1 m	42.7 m	4.6 m	3.06%		0.35 g/t		
	51.1 m	55.5 m	4.4 m	2.98%				
	60.2 m	68.6 m	8.4 m	4.07%				
	76.2 m	85.8 m	9.6 m	3.65%		0.35 g/t		
A-047	62.5 m	64.9 m	2.4 m	2.88%				
	103.6 m	107.6 m	4.0 m	5.64%		0.35 g/t		
A-048	32.0 m	35.1 m	3.1 m	2.76%				
A-060	58.5 m	88.3 m	29.8 m	5.74%	0.06%	1.31 g/t	14.35 g/t	
	116.3 m	122.8 m	6.5 m	5.67%	0.08%	2.71 g/t	17.97 g/t	
A-061	83.2 m	86.3 m	3.1 m	2.24%	0.03%	0.52 g/t	3.98 g/t	
	91.6 m	100.6 m	9.0 m	3.76%	0.16%	3.00 g/t	17.24 g/t	
	107.1 m	115.7 m	8.6 m	6.15%	0.17%	8.14 g/t	39.70 g/t	
A-062	59.3 m	61.1 m	1.8 m	6.92%		4.62 g/t	17.14 g/t	

Hole #	From	To	Interval	% Zn	% Cu	Au g/t	Ag g/t	Description (see note)*
Surface diamond drill holes								
	65.1 m	69.0 m	3.9 m	1.12%		0.25 g/t	2.50 g/t	
A-063	95.8 m	96.4 m	0.6 m	6.02%		4.47 g/t	18.16 g/t	
	113.7 m	114.3 m	0.6 m	17.55%		49.23 g/t	404.64 g/t	
	129.4 m	132.8 m	3.4 m	8.86%		8.88 g/t	68.16 g/t	
	138.9 m	141.5 m	2.6 m	4.69%		4.04 g/t	11.14 g/t	
	149.5 m	155.1 m	5.6 m	5.27%		1.59 g/t	9.96 g/t	
	166.5 m	168.1 m	1.6 m	4.50%		4.11 g/t	14.04 g/t	
A-064	82.8 m	87.5 m	4.7 m	3.20%		1.10 g/t	11.36 g/t	
A-065	121.6 m	125.7 m	4.6 m	7.67%		6.08 g/t	21.56 g/t	
	133.3 m	135.3 m	2.0 m	4.41%		2.40 g/t	12.03 g/t	
	139.8 m	144.5 m	4.7 m	2.80%		3.55 g/t	7.64 g/t	
	146.7 m	156.3 m	9.6 m	5.77%		1.38 g/t	13.00 g/t	
	164.7 m	167.2 m	2.5 m	3.13%		6.95 g/t	15.44 g/t	
A-066	100.6 m	101.8 m	1.2 m	22.90%		36.65 g/t	39.73 g/t	
	126.5 m	126.9 m	0.4 m	22.4%		11.30 g/t	56.51 g/t	
	128.3 m	129.7 m	1.4 m	11.25%		4.80 g/t	22.61 g/t	
	137.6 m	138.1 m	0.5 m	15.90%		2.06 g/t	11.99 g/t	
	141.5 m	142.1 m	0.6 m	14.70%		5.82 g/t	29.80 g/t	
	153.2 m	153.9 m	0.6 m	4.85%		6.17 g/t	20.60 g/t	
	156.4 m	156.8 m	0.4 m	3.50%		0.69 g/t	142.48 g/t	
	159.8 m	168.8 m	9.0 m	6.26%		5.19 g/t	19.60 g/t	
	172.2 m	175.0 m	2.8 m	5.80%		0.69 g/t	16.44 g/t	
A-067	55.9 m	59.4 m	3.5 m	7.88%		1.59 g/t	18.52 g/t	
	74.7 m	79.3 m	4.6 m	3.03%		0.76 g/t	8.92 g/t	
	104.7 m	106.5 m	1.8 m	4.74%		1.70 g/t	14.76 g/t	
	113.3 m	113.6 m	0.3 m	5.95%		8.56 g/t	27.40 g/t	
	118.3 m	121.2 m	2.9 m	4.80%		1.95 g/t	12.67 g/t	
A-068	114.5 m	120.4 m	5.9 m	3.33%		0.35 g/t	7.79 g/t	
A-069	153.1 m	157.4 m	4.3 m	2.39%		0.35 g/t		
A-070	146.1 m	147.4 m	1.3 m	7.55%		1.71 g/t		
	157.1 m	158.2 m	1.1 m	16.75%		10.96 g/t		
A-071	137.5 m	138.0 m	0.5 m	7.25%		7.54 g/t		
	150.8 m	156.0 m	5.2 m	2.51%		2.08 g/t		
	165.7 m	180.3 m	14.6 m	4.47%		1.92 g/t		
	187.4 m	188.9 m	1.5 m	7.55%		2.06 g/t		
	198.1 m	198.4 m	0.3 m	8.50%		4.11 g/t		
A-072	149.9 m	150.4 m	0.5 m	13.40%		0.35 g/t		
	188.7 m	190.9 m	2.2 m	5.08%		3.13 g/t		
A-073	144.8 m	145.1 m	0.3 m	27.90%		32.88 g/t		
	159.4 m	159.7 m	0.3 m	14.25%		2.06 g/t		
	199.6 m	203.0 m	3.4 m	2.81%		1.37 g/t		
A-075	179.6 m	193.7 m	14.1 m	4.12%		1.63 g/t		
A-076	83.9 m	86.0 m	2.1 m	3.50%		0.32 g/t		
	126.3 m	129.8 m	3.5 m	11.07%		3.02 g/t		
A-077	192.5 m	205.7 m	13.2 m	2.23%		0.40 g/t		
	208.4 m	211.4 m	3.0 m	2.94%		0.36 g/t		
A-083	94.3 m	96.3 m	2.0 m	4.45%		3.79 g/t	10.34 g/t	
	110.4 m	110.6 m	0.2 m	10.75%		13.70 g/t	25.35 g/t	
	119.4 m	132.6 m	13.2 m	4.99%		2.88 g/t	15.91 g/t	
	138.6 m	141.6 m	3.0 m	6.59%		2.01 g/t	16.40 g/t	
	152.8 m	157.5 m	4.7 m	4.76%		2.04 g/t	11.44 g/t	
A-084	118.4 m	118.9 m	0.5 m	8.20%		3.08 g/t	14.73 g/t	

Hole #	From	To	Interval	% Zn	% Cu	Au g/t	Ag g/t	Description (see note)*
Surface diamond drill holes								
	126.2 m	128.2 m	2.0 m	4.05%		1.37 g/t	12.33 g/t	
A-84 con't	130.3 m	142.8 m	12.5 m	4.58%		5.10 g/t	17.18 g/t	
	155.2 m	159.5 m	4.3 m	1.63%		1.19 g/t	7.07 g/t	
A-086	50.9 m	52.1 m	1.2 m	7.00%		15.07 g/t	59.60 g/t	
	60.1 m	60.5 m	0.4 m	2.47%		8.22 g/t	36.99 g/t	
A-103	56.4 m	59.4 m	3.0 m	5.84%		11.61 g/t		
A-106	18.3 m	22.9 m	4.6 m	2.58%		1.14 g/t		
A-107	33.5 m	38.1 m	4.6 m	1.63%				
A-122	146.3 m	147.8 m	1.5 m			1.03 g/t		
	236.2 m	237.7 m	1.5 m			1.03 g/t		
U-02	24.1 m	28.7 m	4.6 m	2.74%		1.54 g/t	9.06 g/t	
	36.7 m	41.2 m	4.5 m	1.78%			4.82 g/t	
	44.9 m	45.6 m	0.7 m	2.95%		17.81 g/t	89.74 g/t	
	70.0 m	70.7 m	0.7 m	7.45%		0.69 g/t	10.28 g/t	
	83.5 m	83.8 m	0.3 m	9.10%		2.74 g/t	18.50 g/t	
	90.4 m	91.4 m	1.0 m	13.80%		26.72 g/t	58.91 g/t	
	95.8 m	108.7 m	12.9 m	5.75%		3.11 g/t	15.17 g/t	
	117.8 m	118.1 m	0.3 m	5.75%		6.85 g/t	33.57 g/t	
Open pit	24.1 m	45.6 m	21.5 m	1.41%		0.93 g/t	6.47 g/t	
Open pit	70.0 m	118.1 m	48.1 m	2.21%		1.55 g/t	6.69 g/t	
U-03	8.2 m	16.6 m	8.4 m	13.09%		6.98 g/t	20.71 g/t	
	49.4 m	64.0 m	14.4 m	8.69%		3.41 g/t	17.49 g/t	
Open pit	1.8 m	64.0 m	62.2 m	3.90%		1.75 g/t	7.15 g/t	
U-04	0.3 m	6.7 m	6.4 m	2.95%		2.22 g/t	10.85 g/t	
	17.4 m	19.7 m	2.3 m	12.77%		4.60 g/t	14.65 g/t	
	79.3 m	83.2 m	3.9 m	4.46%		1.12 g/t	12.62 g/t	
	85.9 m	86.6 m	0.7 m	7.05%		37.68 g/t	78.09 g/t	
	123.3 m	132.7 m	9.4 m	8.13%		1.27 g/t	17.05 g/t	
	140.9 m	155.6 m	14.7 m	4.76%		2.92 g/t	16.07 g/t	
Open pit	0.3 m	28.3 m	28.0 m	2.12%		0.93 g/t	4.50 g/t	
Open pit	79.3 m	155.6 m	76.3 m	2.32%		1.14 g/t	7.95 g/t	
U-05	4.1 m	5.9 m	1.8 m	10.40%		1.58 g/t	14.54 g/t	
	21.0 m	23.9 m	2.9 m	4.46%		0.35 g/t	13.85 g/t	
	55.9 m	56.4 m	0.6 m	0.60%		7.54 g/t	40.42 g/t	
Open pit	4.1 m	23.9 m	19.8 m	1.71%		0.23 g/t	3.97 g/t	
U-06	25.5 m	26.5 m	1.0 m	1.05%		4.80 g/t	9.59 g/t	
U-09	10.3 m	14.9 m	4.6 m	1.76%		1.22 g/t	8.70 g/t	
	71.8 m	75.8 m	4.0 m	2.32%		4.32 g/t	12.43 g/t	
	136.9 m	139.3 m	2.4 m	4.90%		2.77 g/t	29.19 g/t	
SU-01	9.1 m	12.2 m	3.1 m	3.12%		1.50 g/t		
SU-09	1.2 m	12.2 m	11.0 m	3.46%		0.663 g/t		
SU-12	0.0 m	3.7 m	3.7 m	6.28%		2.97 g/t		
SU-15	0.0 m	3.8 m	3.8 m	3.76%		0.38 g/t		
SU-20	2.7 m	3.1 m	0.4 m	0.08%		18.50 g/t		
SU-21	0.9 m	2.5 m	1.6 m	4.60%		1.32 g/t		
SU-23	2.8 m	10.6 m	7.8 m	3.98%		3.33 g/t	20.54 g/t	
SU-43	0.9 m	1.8 m	0.9 m	5.50%		1.71 g/t	57.54 g/t	
SU-52	0.0n m	5.0 m	5.0 m	3.88%		3.01 g/t	19.82 g/t	
SU-59	0.0 m	4.1 m	4.1 m	5.40%		3.51 g/t	31.04 g/t	
SU-64	0.0 m	0.9 m	0.9 m	6.00%		1.37 g/t	27.40 g/t	
SU-65	0.0 m	2.5 m	2.5 m	3.00%		0.69 g/t	10.28 g/t	
SU-66	0.0 m	0.9 m	0.9 m	6.80%		0.69 g/t	18.50 g/t	

Hole #	From	To	Interval	% Zn	% Cu	Au g/t	Ag g/t	Description (see note)*
Surface diamond drill holes								
SU-69	0.0 m	4.9 m	4.9 m	5.23%		0.52 g/t	24.76 g/t	
SU-73	0.0 m	4.9 m	4.9 m	4.30%		0.79 g/t	13.43 g/t	
SU-76	0.0 m	1.8 m	1.8 m	3.20%		1.03 g/t	27.40 g/t	
TU-11	0.0 m	0.9 m	0.9 m	3.25%	0.04%	5.14 g/t	18.84 g/t	
TU-12	0.0 m	8.9 m	8.9 m	1.77%	0.05%	1.04 g/t		
TU-13	15.1 m	20.6 m	5.5 m	4.40%	0.13%	2.16 g/t	23.70 g/t	
TU-16	6.5 m	6.8 m	0.3 m	5.15%		10.62 g/t	32.54 g/t	
TU-18	0.0 m	4.1 m	4.1 m	2.71%		0.82 g/t	12.53 g/t	
	19.1 m	27.1 m	8.0 m	3.66%		0.88 g/t	9.73 g/t	
	33.7 m	35.4 m	1.7 m	3.40%		0.89 g/t	9.34 g/t	
TU-19	9.6 m	15.8 m	6.2 m	1.43%		0.90 g/t	14.9 g/t	
TA-87-20	34.1 m	39.2 m	5.1 m	6.93%		2.02 g/t	64.87 g/t	
TA-87-21	64.6 m	66.1 m	1.5 m	5.27%		1.59 g/t	12.75 g/t	
TA-87-27	2.6 m	9.1 m	6.5 m	2.46%		1.96 g/t	14.70 g/t	
	31.1 m	32.3 m	1.2 m	5.60%		17.98 g/t	37.33 g/t	
TA-87-29	8.2 m	14.6 m	6.4 m	2.42%		0.36 g/t	18.39 g/t	
	78.0 m	78.9 m	0.9 m	3.48%		0.69 g/t	106.18 g/t	
TA-87-30	6.1 m	7.3 m	1.2 m	4.80%			95.39 g/t	
	17.1 m	17.8 m	0.7 m	1.48%			57.64 g/t	
	24.4 m	29.3 m	4.9 m				24.49 g/t	
TA-87-32	3.1 m	9.8 m	6.7 m				55.24 g/t	
TA-87-33	28.0 m	42.1 m	14.1 m	3.70%				
TA-87-34	49.4 m	51.8 m	2.4 m				67.99 g/t	
	73.7 m	74.7 m	1.0 m	3.87%		0.70 g/t	20.89 g/t	
TA-87-35	34.8 m	36.8 m	2.0 m	6.12%		1.64 g/t	23.40 g/t	
TA-87-36	104.9 m	110.2 m	5.3 m	17.87%				
TA-87-38	125.5 m	126.5 m	1.0 m	16.70%		3.83 g/t	24.20 g/t	
TA-87-39	34.3 m	37.0 m	2.7 m	3.49%		0.56 g/t	43.51 g/t	
TA-87-40	81.1 m	83.5 m	2.4 m	10.05%		2.96 g/t	50.05 g/t	
	91.4 m	94.2 m	2.8 m	10.82%		3.23 g/t	19.19 g/t	
	101.8 m	103.2 m	1.4 m	4.12%		0.51 g/t	5.14 g/t	
	134.1 m	137.6 m	3.5 m	11.19%		0.96 g/t	12.37 g/t	
TA-89-41	61.7 m	62.6 m	0.9 m	14.21%	0.05%	1.37 g/t	5.82 g/t	
	85.1 m	92.0 m	6.9 m	4.59%	0.03%			
	96.1 m	100.9 m	4.8 m	3.95%	0.03%			
TA-89-42	212.1 m	213.4 m	1.3 m	7.40%	0.05%	0.87 g/t	5.79 g/t	
TA-89-44	115.1 m	115.2 m	0.1 m	0.09%	18.99%		44.87 g/t	
	117.1 m	117.2 m	0.1 m	6.14%	10.98%		34.94 g/t	
	133.7 m	142.8 m	9.1 m	3.91%				
	207.4 m	217.7 m	10.3 m	5.75%				
TA-89-46	136.4 m	152.0 m	15.6 m	1.67%				
TA-89-47	35.2 m	37.3 m	2.1 m	3.53%	0.14%			
TA-89-48	182.5 m	184.9 m	2.6 m	3.44%	0.05%			
	190.2 m	191.6 m	1.4 m	5.55%	0.04%			
TA-90-50	65.5 m	70.1 m	4.6 m	4.12%		6.78 g/t	10.12 g/t	
	84.6 m	87.5 m	2.9 m	3.90%		3.20 g/t		
	95.5 m	106.7 m	11.2 m	10.39%	0.10%	2.54 g/t	19.26 g/t	
	114.0 m	129.5 m	15.5 m	6.57%	0.10%	8.05 g/t	23.58 g/t	
	139.3 m	144.3 m	5.0 m	1.17%	0.06%	1.20 g/t	7.26 g/t	
TA-90-51	197.4 m	200.0 m	2.6 m	5.39%	0.21%	3.52 g/t	20.10 g/t	
	226.2 m	236.2 m	10.0 m	1.30%			5.43 g/t	
TA-90-52	48.5 m	50.9 m	2.4 m	2.48%			14.57 g/t	

Hole #	From	To	Interval	% Zn	% Cu	Au g/t	Ag g/t	Description (see note)*
Surface diamond drill holes								
	191.7 m	192.0 m	0.3 m	3.51%	0.34%	1.71 g/t	17.47 g/t	
TA-90-52 (con't)	201.2 m	203.3 m	2.1 m	5.21%		5.70 g/t	11.60 g/t	
TA-90-53	48.5 m	51.4 m	2.9 m	3.63%				
	94.4 m	98.2 m	3.8 m	1.42%				
	220.8 m	221.6 m	0.8 m	3.39%		0.70 g/t		
TA-90-54	77.4 m	77.7 m	0.3 m	4.28%	0.05%	3.77 g/t	9.59 g/t	
	85.3 m	88.8 m	3.5 m	1.46%				
TA-90-55	111.6 m	117.3 m	18.7 m	1.80%		1.44 g/t		
	135.3 m	140.7 m	5.4 m	1.52%		0.96 g/t		
	149.9 m	147.2 m	0.3 m	5.37%		14.39 g/t	18.84 g/t	
	151.8 m	167.8 m	16.0 m	3.42%		1.27 g/t		
	189.3 m	190.2 m	0. 9 m	1.07%	0.01%	2.06 g/t	3.08 g/t	
	199.5 m	200.9 m	1.4 m	2.78%	0.07%	2.06 g/t	6.51 g/t	
TA-90-56	74.7 m	75.4 m	0.7 m	6.44%		3.77 g/t		
	81.0 m	84.4 m	3.4 m	5.75%		4.06 g/t		
	93.1 m	96.6 m	3.5 m	1.63%		2.55 g/t		
	136.4 m	137.1 m	0.7 m	16.97%	0.37%	8.22 g/t	34.94 g/t	
	164.4 m	166.9 m	2.5 m	5.23%		6.18 g/t		
	215.7 m	219.6 m	3.9 m	6.74%		3.95 g/t		
	223.9 m	224.3 m	0.4 m	8.84%	0.27%	11.30 g/t	15.41 g/t	
TLT-01	48.3 m	50.9 m	2.6 m		0.14%	1.16 g/t		
TLT-02	106.3 m	107.3 m	1.0 m				70.01 g/t	
TLT-06	55.9 m	56.1 m	0.2 m	6.49%	0.87%	3.77 g/t	33.91 g/t	
	164.0 m	164.4 m	0.4 m	3.74%	0.03%	1.37 g/t		
TLT-07	171.8 m	175.4 m	3.6 m	3.77%				
	188.1 m	190.2 m	2.1 m	4.86%	0.06%			
TLT-09	247.4 m	249.7 m	2.3 m			4.28 g/t		
	250.1 m	251.6 m	1.5 m	2.89%				
TLT-12	3.2 m	4.3 m	1.1 m	5.60%	0.12%			
	32.8 m	37.9 m	5.1 m	4.19%				
TLT-13	104.0 m	104.7 m	0.7 m	0.70%	0.18%	5.48 g/t	25.69 g/t	
	277.4 m	280.9 m	3.5 m	3.36%		0.98 g/t		
TLT-25	40.3 m	43.4 m	3.1 m	2.95%				

Note: Legend for the description of the mineralization

ARG =	Argillite	V3 =	Basalt	V2 =	Intermediate lavas	V1 =	Felsic lavas
TUF_F =	Felsic tuffs	TUF_I =	Intermediate tuffs	TUF_M =	Mafic tuffs	UM =	Ultramafic
14M =	Dunite	14N =	Serpentinite	14B =	Pyroxenite	14I =	Peridotite
13A =	Gabbro	1T =	Granite	12D =	Syenite	11C =	Diorite
F.D. =	Felsic dyke	I.D.=	Intermediate dyke	M.D.=	Mafic dyke		
Brx =	Breccia	Min Zone =	Mineralized Zone	Qtz =	Quartz vein	Sph =	Sphalerite
Gp =	Graphite	Cpy =	Chalcopyrite	Py =	Pyrite	Po =	Pyrrhotite
Asp =	Arsenopyrite	Gn =	Galena	Mg =	Magnetite		

Preliminary conclusions on the assays results listed above are:

- Numerous parallel structures are present (same hole numerous intersections);
- Good widths are locally present;
- Core length are variable (true width were not estimated but are believe to be about 70% of core length);

- Some section with gold values but no zinc reported;
- Few sections of strictly silver values, no gold nor zinc reported;
- Gold values are not directly proportional to silver values nor Zinc values; and
- Erratic high grades gold values, separate high grade silver values and other high grade zinc values are present on the Berrigan Project.

Previous graphs also confirm that there is no evident correlation between gold (Au), silver (Ag) and zinc (Zn) mineralization at the Main/North/Taché Zone.

The following table lists some of the better gold intersections from the previous drilling. Intersections grading more than 3.00 g/t Au over core lengths of more than 4.5 m have been highlighted. A few narrow sections of high grade gold over narrow width are also highlighted.

Table 3: Significant gold intersections within previous drilling

Hole #	From	To	Interval	% Zn	% Cu	Au g/t	Ag g/t	Description (see note in table 2) *
Surface diamond drill holes								
A-005	131.4 m	140.2 m	8.8 m	5.70%		6.96 g/t		14M, zone min.
A-010	97.3 m	105.2 m	7.9 m	4.43%		4.94 g/t	25.36 g/t	14B, zone min
A-016	18.9 m	21.2 m	2.3 m	1.51%		6.43 g/t		
	76.2 m	77.7 m	1.5 m	3.45%		8.91 g/t		
A-061	91.6 m	100.6 m	9.0 m	3.76%	0.16%	3.00 g/t	17.24 g/t	
	107.1 m	115.7 m	8.6 m	6.15%	0.17%	8.14 g/t	39.70 g/t	
A-062	59.3 m	61.1 m	1.8 m	6.92%		4.62 g/t	17.14 g/t	
A-063	113.7 m	114.3 m	0.6 m	17.55%		49.23 g/t	404.64 g/t	
	129.4 m	132.8 m	3.4 m	8.86%		8.88 g/t	68.16 g/t	
	138.9 m	141.5 m	2.6 m	4.69%		4.04 g/t	11.14 g/t	
A-065	121.6 m	125.7 m	4.6 m	7.67%		6.08 g/t	21.56 g/t	
	139.8 m	144.5 m	4.7 m	2.80%		3.55 g/t	7.64 g/t	
	164.7 m	167.2 m	2.5 m	3.13%		6.95 g/t	15.44 g/t	
A-066	100.6 m	101.8 m	1.2 m	22.90%		36.65 g/t	39.73 g/t	
	159.8 m	168.8 m	9.0 m	6.26%		5.19 g/t	19.60 g/t	
A-067	157.1 m	158.2 m	1.1 m	16.75%		10.96 g/t		
A-072	188.7 m	190.9 m	2.2 m	5.08%		3.13 g/t		
A-073	144.8 m	145.1 m	0.3 m	27.90%		32.88 g/t		
A-076	126.3 m	129.8 m	3.5 m	11.07%		3.02 g/t		
A-083	94.3 m	96.3 m	2.0 m	4.45%		3.79 g/t	10.34 g/t	
	119.4 m	132.6 m	13.2 m	4.99%		2.88 g/t	15.91 g/t	
A-084	130.3 m	142.8 m	12.5 m	4.58%		5.10 g/t	17.18 g/t	
A-086	50.9 m	52.1 m	1.2 m	7.00%		15.07 g/t	59.60 g/t	
A-103	56.4 m	59.4 m	3.0 m	5.84%		11.61 g/t		
U-02	44.9 m	45.6 m	0.7 m	2.95%		17.81 g/t	89.74 g/t	
	90.4 m	91.4 m	1.0 m	13.80%		26.72 g/t	58.91 g/t	
	95.8 m	108.7 m	12.9 m	5.75%		3.11 g/t	15.17 g/t	
U-03	8.2 m	16.6 m	8.4 m	13.09%		6.98 g/t	20.71 g/t	
	49.4 m	64.0 m	14.4 m	8.69%		3.41 g/t	17.49 g/t	
U-04	17.4 m	19.7 m	2.3 m	12.77%		4.60 g/t	14.65 g/t	
	85.9 m	86.6 m	0.7 m	7.05%		37.68 g/t	78.09 g/t	
U-09	71.8 m	75.8 m	4.0 m	2.32%		4.32 g/t	12.43 g/t	

Hole #	From	To	Interval	% Zn	% Cu	Au g/t	Ag g/t	Description (see note in table 2) *
SU-23	2.8 m	10.6 m	7.8 m	3.98%		3.33 g/t	20.54 g/t	
SU-52	0.0 m	5.0 m	5.0 m	3.88%		3.01 g/t	19.82 g/t	
SU-59	0.0 m	4.1 m	4.1 m	5.40%		3.51 g/t	31.04 g/t	
Surface diamond drill holes								
TA-87-27	31.1 m	32.3 m	1.2 m	5.60%		17.98 g/t	37.33 g/t	
TA-87-40	81.1 m	83.5 m	2.4 m	10.05%		2.96 g/t	50.05 g/t	
	91.4 m	94.2 m	2.8 m	10.82%		3.23 g/t	19.19 g/t	
TA-90-50	65.5 m	70.1 m	4.6 m	4.12%		6.78 g/t	10.12 g/t	
	84.6 m	87.5 m	2.9 m	3.90%		3.20 g/t		
	95.5 m	106.7 m	11.2 m	10.39%	0.10%	2.54 g/t	19.26 g/t	
	114.0 m	129.5 m	15.5 m	6.57%	0.10%	8.05 g/t	23.58 g/t	
TA-90-51	197.4 m	200.0 m	2.6 m	5.39%	0.21%	3.52 g/t	20.10 g/t	
TA-90-52	201.2 m	203.3 m	2.1 m	5.21%		5.70 g/t	11.60 g/t	
TA-90-56	81.0 m	84.4 m	3.4 m	5.75%		4.06 g/t		
	164.4 m	166.9 m	2.5 m	5.23%		6.18 g/t		
	215.7 m	219.6 m	3.9 m	6.74%		3.95 g/t		
TLT-09	247.4 m	249.7 m	2.3 m			4.28 g/t		

It is interesting to note that the narrow high grade gold intersections also records significant silver values. While logging the next drill core, geologist should keep an eye for “electrum” (white gold) and a “nugget effect” is also expected during assaying.

11-) Sample Preparation, Analyses and Security

Previous logging and sampling was done at different facilities outside the property. Sampling methods and procedures were consistent with industry standards at the time. Sampling of the mineralization of economic interest from the Berrigan Project has been essentially limited to samples collected from diamond drill core and few “mini bulk samples” collected underground for preliminary metallurgical testing.

During the previous drill programs, the drill core was partially cut with a splitter along its longitudinal axis and sampled every 0.3 m, 0.5 m and up to 1.5 m, following the typology of the mineralization. Generally the shorter intervals represent isolated veins or well mineralized sections; usually such sections carry higher gold mineralization.

The sampling steps used at the time were as follows:

- The core is drilled and put in boxes that are closed and tied solidly for transportation; the boxes are transported to a secure location by pick-up truck; the core boxes are then unloaded, washed if necessary and tagged with aluminum tags embossed with the hole number, box number and interval from-/to- stapled onto the end of each core box.
- The core is measured and described by the geologist (consultant), noting different geological units, alteration, structure, and mineralization (sulphides). Sections with alteration and mineralization are usually marked for sampling.

- One-half of the core is sampled and placed in a tagged bag for assay. The other half is replaced in the box with corresponding tags placed at the beginning or the end of the sampled interval, depending of the geologist.
- The metallic pans and the splitter are cleaned after each sample is taken.
- Each sample bag is then sealed and placed in larger shipping bags which are delivered directly by the company personnel to the commercial laboratory for assay.
- The other half of the core, retained in the core boxes for reference and further detailed sampling, are moved to a permanent storage in steel core racks within fenced yards.
- At all times the location is kept locked and only personnel authorized by Globex and CIM have access.

The sampling approach taken by the previous companies appears conformed to industry standards. Assaying procedures used by different commercial laboratories (Fire Assay and Atomic Absorption Finish) were also conform with and adequate to the exploration and mining standards at the time.

For the next exploration program, sampling will be performed by experienced technicians hired by the exploration company for the project. As the sampling progresses, the samples are immediately packed into sample bags along with a tag; sample bags are sealed and placed into larger bags; these shipping bags are then secured by a plastic strip for transportation to commercial laboratories. The exploration geological staff, as well as employees, directors, officers and associates of Globex and CIM, are not involved in any aspect of the sample preparation.

Accuracy and potential contaminations of analytical procedure at the laboratory are monitored by the introduction of blanks and blind certified reference standards into the sample stream. For the previous sampling completed so far, no other blanks or certified standards were included with the assays. Usually a limited number of higher grade mineralized intersections are checked by re-assaying the reject and further testing will include a quarter-sawn portion of the remaining witness sample.

Rejects and pulps resulting from assaying by commercial laboratories are returned to the exploration companies for safe keeping.

No drilling has yet been completed by either Globex or CIM on the Berrigan Project. Even if the Author believes that the quality assurance (“QA”) and quality control (“QC”) procedures for ensuring the security of core samples, the integrity of chain-of-custody for samples and the accuracy of laboratory analyses used at the time by previous owner of the property were in line with industry practice, the Author is not in a position to opine on the measures taken to ensure the validity and integrity of samples taken by previous owners of the Berrigan Project.

12-) Data Verification

The Author was able to check some of the assay results listed in the previous reports and previous diamond drill holes logs, and the results posted in the logs are the same results observed on the certified laboratory assay certificates. The Author believes that data has been generated with appropriate procedures, has been accurately transcribed from the original source and is suitable to be used. The data has been subjected to numerous resource estimates over the year and a large part of the data has been generated and/or verified by Teck Corporation during the period of 1991 to 1994. The data has again been systematically evaluated by independent consultant in early 2000.

Drill core recovery could not be estimated (no drill core available) but from a compilation of the drill core data carried out by experienced personnel in 2000, indicate numerous sections of "missing core" either lost recovery or used for detailed sampling.

On the original logs available, details have been entered into the logs for geological description, alteration and mineralization. Samples distribution and location over altered and mineralized zones are in line with industry practices at the time.

For the diamond drilling completed to date, by previous owners, no systematic check assay program was completed. Nevertheless, from the previous compilations and (historical) resource estimates completed mainly on the Main Zone, it appears that some mineralized sections have been re-logged and also re-sampled.

Based on some high grade results and description of visible gold, it is expected that a "nugget effect" will be present due to free gold in certain quartz veining. It is quite important to recognize the existence of this "nugget effect" in assaying for gold values. This nugget effect would tend to over-estimate high grade gold intersections and frequently under-estimate the lower grade zones. Other assaying techniques such as "total metallic" and "leaching" can be considered.

The Author also verified the procedure used for the previous resource estimates and concluded that the criteria being used were in line with industry standards at the time but do not satisfy the new CIM standards.

Different criteria (principally lower cut-off grades) could be used in the future to test the potential for larger tonnage of lower grade material amenable to potential bulk mining.

Consultants Tech 2 Mine of Val d'Or are currently completing a comprehensive database into "Gemcom". The database will be verified and validated and will result in a new digital database that will be reliable for future exploration programs and Mineral Resources estimation purpose.

The data bank is the result of a detailed and systematic compilation of the existing data by Coop Extramine 2000 (Figure 8, Figure 9). They had access to all original information and some

Figure 8: Surface Projection of Zones & Typical Cross-Section

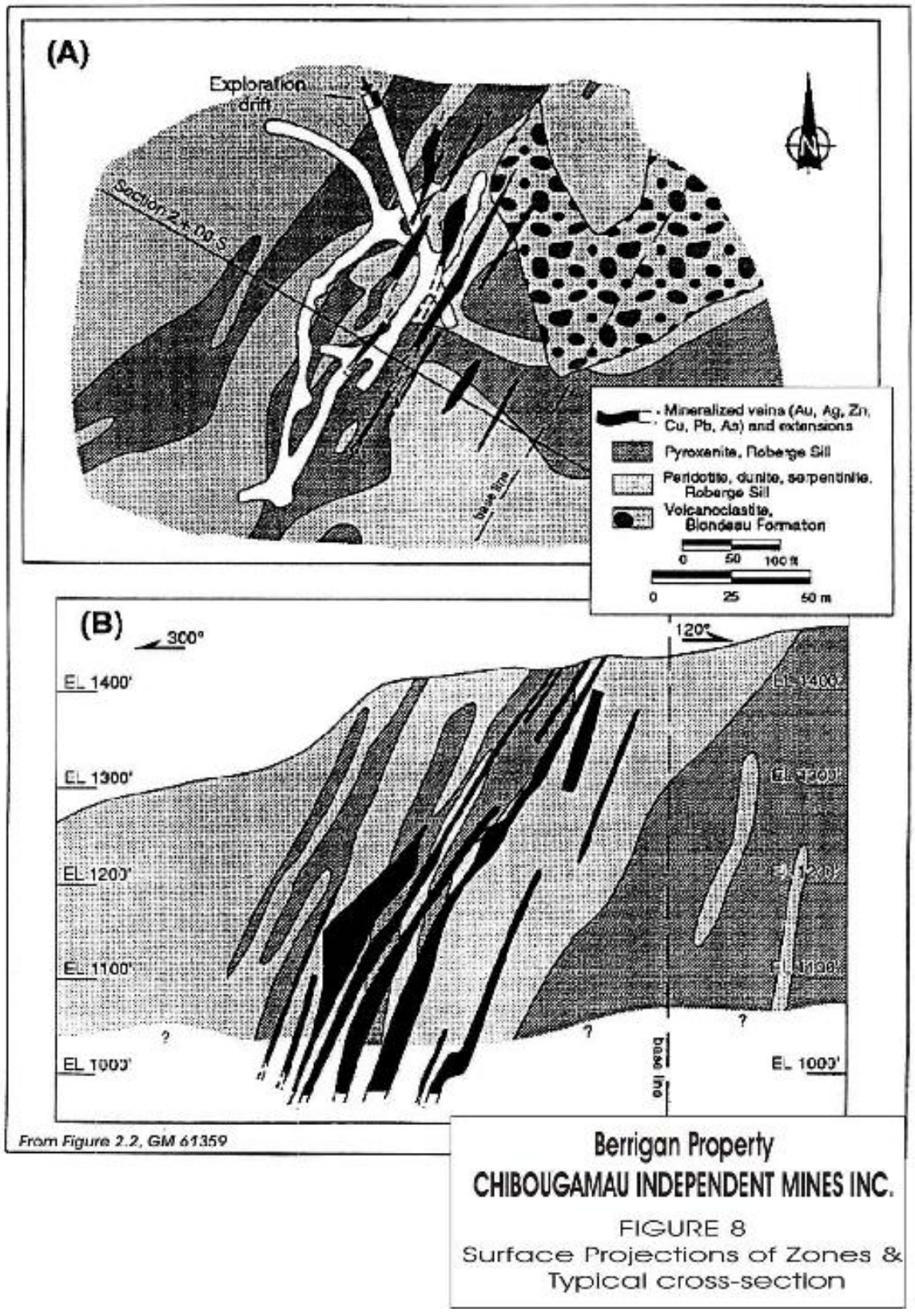
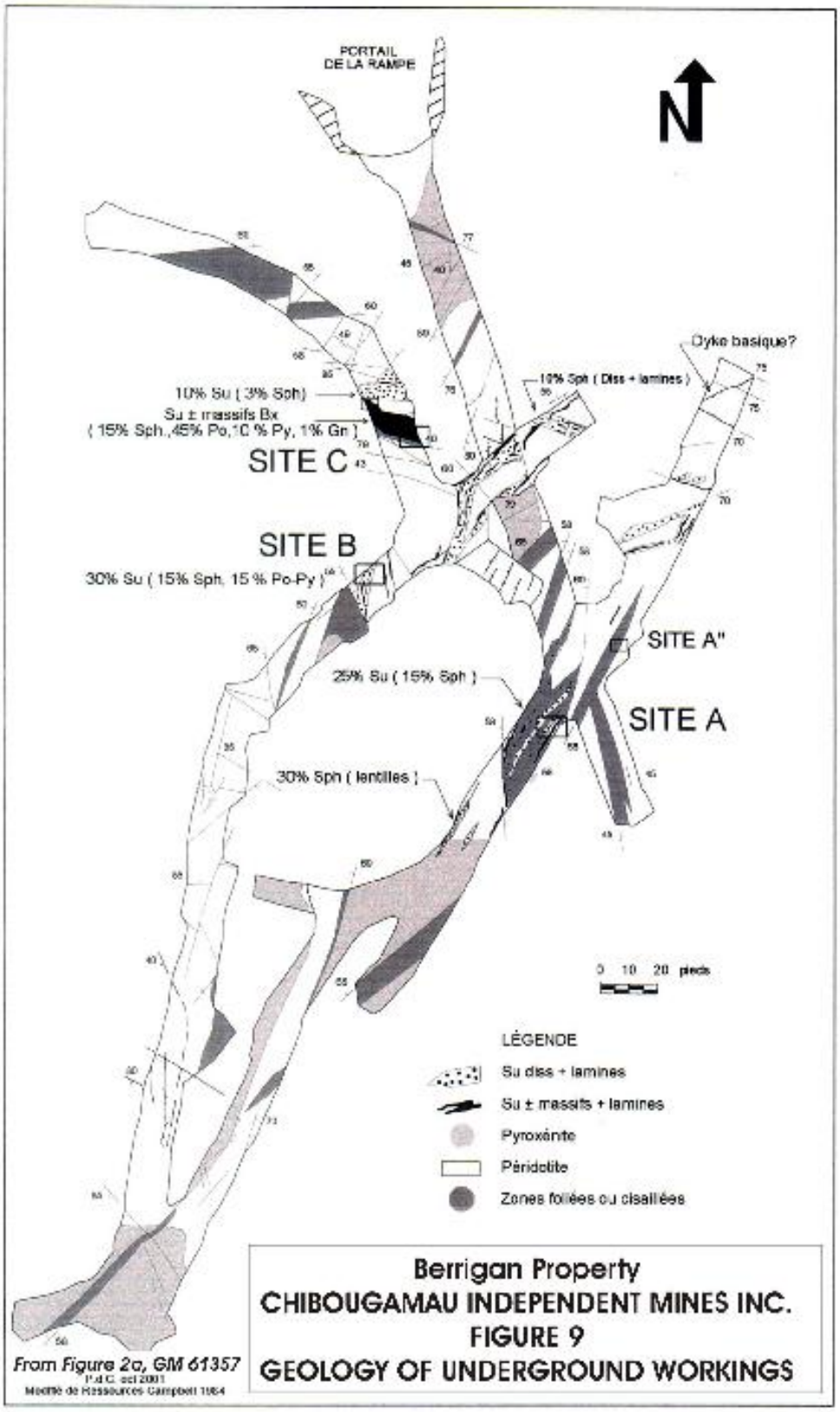


Figure 9: Geology of Underground Workings



diamond drill core in order to carryout re-logging, re-sampling, underground sampling, resource estimate (Met-Chem Canada Inc.).

With the numerous historical resource estimates carried out by previous professionals (Camchib, SOQUEM (1998), Met-Chem Canada Inc. (2004)) and the results of the underground sampling, the Author believes that the data is highly valuable for exploration purpose and most of the previous drill core not being available, for a NI 43-101 compliant "resource estimate" further diamond drilling will be required to "check" numerous of the older mineralized intersections. This will also permit to carry out systematic sampling for multi-elements and also further detailed the alterations pattern. The geometry of these mineralized zones being complex, the next drilling should include "oriented core" in order to better define the geometry of the mineralized veins.

13-) Mineral Processing and Metallurgical Testing

A preliminary metallurgical test program (GM-61358) and environmental characterization on a gold-zinc mineral sample from the Berrigan Project was initiated in 2001 by Process Research Associates Ltd. for the benefit of COOP EXTRAMINE 2000.

A series of scoping and optimization gravity and flotation tests were performed, culminating in a six-stage locked cycle test.

Gold recovery was 64.5% in a gravity concentrate. A zinc concentrate was produced containing 20% of the gold and 90.7% of the zinc at a grade of 52.1%.

Conclusions were that the metallurgy of the Berrigan Project sample is simple and straight forward with the production of commercial quality concentrate.

Mineralogical examinations were performed as well as acid-base accounting and special waste extraction procedure ("SWEP") tests on the waste sample sent and the tailing produced. The latter indicated that both the waste and the tailing are not acid generating. It should be pointed out that 30% talc is present in the sample.

The head grade of the samples was:

Composite sample		Waste sample	
Au	**2.00 g/t**	Au	1.56 g/t
Ag	14.6 g/t	Ag	
S	8.06%	S	
Cu	0.09%	Cu	
Fe	13.04%	Fe	
Pb	0.05%	Pb	
Zn	**4.26%**	Zn	
As	131 ppm	As	
Cr	2331 ppm	Cr	
Co	127 ppm	Co	
Cu	886 ppm	Cu	
Pb	500 ppm	Pb	
Ni	1506 ppm	Ni	

Ti	1447 ppm	Ti	
V	74 ppm	V	
W	20 ppm	W	

Mineralogical studies further indicate that the pyrrhotite, gold and sphalerite appear to belong to different genesis. The appreciable amount of chromium and nickel are probably associated to the pyrrhotite.

14-) Mineral Resource Estimates

Numerous "Resources" estimations were completed over the years on the Berrigan Project. At least 9 estimates are reported within literature on the Main/North/Taché Zone and one on the South Berrigan Zone (see table 4).

B.D. Brett in 1959 completed a resource estimate on the "South Berrigan Zone". F.A. Innes calculated a resource on the "Main/North/Taché Zone" in 1966. Both completed the tasks for Taché Lake Mines Limited.

In 1976-1977, C. Huang (Camchib) and G. Darcy (Canadian Merrill) independently estimated resources on the Berrigan Project, Main/North/Taché Zone. The Ministère Énergie Ressources Québec ("MERQ") also completed a resource estimate to confirm resources.

D. Gaudreault (Camchib) completed a comprehensive resource estimate on the Main//North/Taché Zone in 1984. Zones A, B, C, D, E, F were defined along with some subsidiary zones, F', J, 1 and 2. The "resource estimate" was completed in two sections, the upper part of the Main Zone from 426.8 m (1,400 feet) to 213 m (700 feet) for all of the main veins followed by the section further down. The topographic top in the immediate area is about 500 m (1,640 feet) and the elevation of the portal of the decline is about 396 m (1,299 feet).

Anderson (James Wade Engineering Ltd) in 1988 incorporated some of the work done by Bitech in 1987. He also considered an open pit potential.

In 1998, SOQUEM also compile an historical resource estimate on the Main/North/Taché Zone

P. Bedard and S. Desbien of Docu-Science Inc. in a report titled "Potentiel de gisements de classe mondiale de type porphyre Cu-Au et zinco-aurifère" in 1998 reported a resource figure (non NI 43-101 compliant) of 1.43 million tonnes grading 1.9 g/t Au and 3.31% Zn with silver values ranging from 14.0 g/t to 380 g/t (this estimate is historical in nature and should not be relied upon).

These above historical reserves and resources have been defined by blocks enveloping one or more parallel veins usually oriented at N-030° and dipping 60° to 75° to the NW either on cross-section or longitudinal section. No rock quality designation ("RQD"), density test and/or

dilution has been completed and only Met-Chem Canada Inc. in 2002 carried out a preliminary metallurgical test. Silver and lead values were not incorporated because of the irregular sampling for these elements which could represent a significant by-product from this gold-zinc ore. Locally sub-economic values in nickel (Ni) and also chromium (Cr) have been detected.

Table 4: List of historical resources estimates

North/Main/Taché Zone (short tons converted into metric tonnes)					
1.	Taché Lake Mines Ltd. (1966)	346,623 tonnes	7.49% Zn	6.17 g/t Au	28.1 g/t Ag
2.	Camchib (1976)	257,480 tonnes	4.48% Zn	2.85 g/t Au	-
3.	Canadian Merrill Ltd. (1977)	221,783 tonnes	5.25% Zn	2.20 g/t Au	-
4.	MERQ (1977)	314,545 tonnes	7.05% Zn	7.50 g/t Au	34.1 g/t Ag
5.	Camchib (1984)	1,447,207 tonnes	3.16% Zn	1.77 g/t Au	-
6.	Bitech (1988) open pit below open pit	568,726 tonnes 866,455 tonnes	4.06% Zn 2.82% Zn	2.44 g/t Au 1.54 g/t Au	-
7.	SOQUEM (1998)	840,736 tonnes	4.20% Zn	2.40 g/t Au	-
8.	Docu-Science (1998)	1,430,000 tonnes	3.31% Zn	1.90 g/t Au	-
9.	Met-Chem (2004)	1,388,915 tonnes	3.17% Zn	1.77g/t Au	-
South Berrigan Zone					
1.	Taché Lake Mines Ltd. (1959)	259,637 tonnes	3.05% Zn	0.58 g/t Au	-

The above resources are all historical in nature having been estimated prior to May 30, 2003 (CIMM current and adopted guidelines). Globex and CIM are not treating these historical estimates as current mineral resources as defined under NI 43-101.

The following table summarized the last systematic resources estimates completed on the "Main/North/Taché" Zone (GM-61359).

Table 5: Historical tonnage and grade per structure

Vein	Gaudreault (1984)			Anderson 1988 *			Met-Chem 2001		
	Tonnes	Zn%	Au g/t	Tonnes	Zn%	Au g/t	Tonnes	Zn%	Au g/t
1	**2,858**	2.104%	0.670 g/t	**2,858**	2.104%	0.670 g/t	**3,496**	2.009%	0.771 g/t
2	**6,336**	3.813%	2.979 g/t	**6,336**	3.813%	2.979 g/t	**6,921**	3.531%	2.647 g/t
A	**71,455**	5.105%	1.969 g/t	**73,068**	5.081%	1.921 g/t	**63,568**	5.164%	1.927 g/t
B	**69,267**	4.723%	2.401 g/t	**70,870**	4.370%	2.099 g/t	**61,177**	5.445%	2.655 g/t
C	**140,007**	4.282%	3.737 g/t	**102,854**	3,470%	3.961 g/t	**148,912**	4.208%	3.833 g/t
C'	**5,906**	8.579%	1.095 g/t	**5,906**	8.579%	1.095 g/t	**6,751**	8.516%	0.952 g/t
D	**234,256**	3.540%	1.950 g/t	**125,369**	3.714%	2.475 g/t	**203,861**	3.258%	1.783 g/t
D'	**22,037**	5.302%	2.371 g/t	**7,008**	4.063%	0.357 g/t	**19,020**	6.036%	3.236 g/t
E	**185,139**	3.705%	2.239 g/t	**93,447**	4.843%	1.870 g/t	**163,418**	4.010%	2.020 g/t
E'	**5,915**	5.677%	3.407 g/t				**11,541**	4.964%	2.951 g/t
F	**391,432**	2.114%	1.211 g/t	**46,696**	1.997%	1.450 g/t	**349,594**	2.180%	1.122 g/t
F'	**37,269**	2.438%	0.546 g/t				**39,362**	2.666%	0.515 g/t
G	**163,645**	2.678%	1.052 g/t	**34,314**	4.397%	3.154 g/t	**202,101**	2.390%	0.908 g/t
	53,388	1.774%	1.693 g/t				**50,938**	1.942%	1.825 g/t
	46,268	1.480%	0.197 g/t				**45,937**	1.598%	0.211 g/t
	12,029	1.10%	0.000 g/t				**12,318**	1.10%	0.000 g/t
Total	**1,447,207**	**3.16%**	**1.77 g/t**	**568,726**	**4.06%**	**2.44 g/t**	**1,388,915**	**3.17%**	**1.77 g/t**

* Note: Anderson estimated only the open pit potential on veins close to surface. He also estimated a resource, below the limit of the open pit of 866,455 tonnes grading 2.82% Zn & 1.54 g/t Au.

The above resources are all historical in nature having been estimated prior to May 30, 2003 (CIMM current and adopted guidelines). Globex and CIM are not treating these historical estimates as current mineral resources as defined under NI 43-101.

The above table clearly indicates that within the limits of the present diamond drilling, the volume of mineralized rocks of economic interest is fairly consistent based on the systematic work of Gaudreault (1984), Anderson (1988) and the last compilation completed by Met-Chem Canada Inc. in early 2000's. The average grade is also quite consistent between the different estimates.

It is also evident that the bulk of the mineralization is included within the A, B, C, D, E, F and G lenses.

The average width of each structure was not compiled during these historical resource estimates, nevertheless from the underground sampling carried out by Canadian Merrill Ltd. in 1969 is appears that the mineralized zone followed for 44.5 m within the drift on the first level, averaged 4.4 m (14.1 feet) in width.

Furthermore, over the years, the above historical resources indicate a significant increase in tonnage following each exploration programs.

The Main/North/Taché Zone remains open at depth and the other zones (South (Berrigan), Morrison, East Zone and Wedge Zone) should also be compiled. With the recent increase in the price of silver, this element could represent a significant by-product on this project.

The geometry of the mineralization described on the present Berrigan Project can be easily compared to the former Norbeau Mine, and also to most of the Chapais-Chibougamau mines which can be "regionally" described as fractures and/or shears filled by massive sulphide-type (VMS) mineralization possibly derived from a pre-existing (earlier) massive sulphide present at the contact of the Gilman and Blondeau formations.

Constraints for the mineral resources within the previous estimates based largely on sectional interpretations were created by the complex geometry of the geology, structure and mineralization. No detailed modeling of the mineralized zones has been completed.

The cut-off grades, which may change significantly the volume and average grade of a resource estimate, usually require revisions depending on market conditions including gold price, exchange rate and operating costs for the type of mining considered.

15-) Mineral Reserve Estimates

Not applicable.

16-) Mining Method

Not applicable.

17-) Recovery Methods

Not applicable.

18-) Project Infrastructure

Not applicable.

19-) Market Studies and Contracts

Not applicable.

20-) Environmental Studies, Permitting and Social or Community Impact

Not applicable.

21-) Capital and Operating Costs

Not applicable.

22-) Economic Analysis

Not applicable

23-) Adjacent Properties

SOQUEM

Adjacent to the east of the Berrigan Project (Figure 10), numerous occurrences are being investigated by SOQUEM (Lac Devilliers, Lac Line, Beltac-Sud, South Berrigan). SOQUEM is a wholly-owned subsidiary of Investissement Québec. The Beltac Sud occurrence is located within a zone of shearing hosted by intermediate tuffs of the Blondeau Formation. Pyrite is the main sulphide present. Numerous fractures oriented north-south carry anomalous gold values.

Norbeau Mine

The former gold producer, Norbeau Mine is located less than 6.0 km east of the present mining claims along the same geological formations. The gold bearing vein was discovered in 1930 by Gilligan and Mahoney on the south shore of Lac Bourbeau. Noranda optioned the property in 1933. Fifteen thousand feet of drilling was done and a grey quartz vein with minor sulphides and free gold was proved to a depth of 500 feet over a strike length of 800 feet. In 1959 additional drilling was completed on surface. In 1964, a shaft was sunk to 850 feet and deepened in 1965 to 1,573 feet in order to open 10 working levels. The vein strikes N-030° and dips 50° to 55° southeast averaging 4.5 feet in width carrying an average value of 0.35 ounce gold per ton. The host rock to the gold mineralization is a quartz-rich gabbro forming the top of the Bourbeau sill which is part of the Cummings Complex. The host to the vein is a sheared zone which has been chloritized, sericitized, carbonated and pyritized. The main minerals present within the mineralized zone are grey to white “spotted” quartz highly fractured with minor disseminations of carbonate, pyrite, arsenopyrite, trace of chalcopyrite, galena, sphalerite, tourmaline, apatite and native gold. Three (3) veins (vein 1, vein 3 & vein 4) are present close to the shaft sunk in 1964. A total production of 380,057 tonnes grading 13.77 g/t Au and 1.88 g/t

Ag took place during the period of 1965 to 1969. It is also reported significant additional resources are present on the Berrigan Project. The ministry files mentions historical resources of 745,000 tons grading 6.17 g/t Au. Some more recent drilling by Westminer in (1990's) did not intersect significant mineralization because of the difficulty to properly locate the drill along a very steep hill.

MOP-II / McGold

Located about 3.0 km to the N-NW of the Main/North/Taché Zone, the MOP-II deposit with historical resources (non-NI 43-101 compliant) of 205,750 tonnes grading 10.50 g/t, have been investigated by a ramp. This property is located north of the Chibougamau syncline along very similar geology as the Berrigan Project which is located to the south of the syncline. The block of claims is also contiguous to the north and to the northwest of the Berrigan Project. SOQUEM the original owners recently negotiated an option agreement with a junior mining company, MDN Inc. who can acquired a 50% interest into the MOP-II property. MDN Inc. (www.mdn_mines.com) recently published wide intersections of low grade material to the west south west of the original Mop-II discovery (1.0 km).

They also rename the "MOP-II" property as "McGold" property and completed a NI 43-101 compliant resource estimate on the original deposit. Using a lower cut-off (1.0 g/t) the inferred resources stand at 3,240,000 tonnes grading 1.61 g/t Au. A quartz-feldspar porphyry intrusion measuring 1.5 km long by 0.3 km wide occurs in the central portion of the property. The mineralization is hosted within the porphyry and also surroundings rocks. The zone is found within a wide gold-bearing pyritic envelope as disseminations, veins and locally massive sulphide. This envelope trends at 255° and measures 200 m wide by at least 800 m long.

Gwillin Mine

The Gwillim Mine is also located further to the north west of the Berrigan Project.

The Lac Gwillim gold zone was discovered in 1934 on the Shore of Lac Gwillim close to the western boundary of the McKenzie Township. Soon after 60,000 feet of diamond drilling was completed. In 1971 a historical tonnage of 156,000 tons grading 0.25 opt Au was outlined; in 1974 Campbell Resources Inc. started a spiraling decline in order to develop and mine the upper part of the deposit.

A total production of 249,868 tons grading 2.06 g/t to 4.07 g/t Au is reported within the Ministry files (Camchib 1988).

The geology at the Gwillim Mine is represented by two mafic volcanic cycles separated by a felsic cycle within the Gilman Formation. The gold bearing shear structures are located largely within mafic volcanic and are oriented roughly east-west with a 75° dip to the north.

The main surface showing (G. Allard, 1976) is

"… represented by three trenches 30 to 50 feet long and consists of sheared zone in massive fine grained greenstone. Fine-grained quartz to quartz feldspar porphyry dykes that weather white similar to anorthosite occur near the showing. The chloritic schists, which form part of the shear zone in the trench, contain only a few small quartz veins 1 foot or less wide, irregular carbonate stringers, and one vein-like mass of carbonate 3 feet wide. Pyrite, chalcopyrite, and a little sphalerite are present in the quartz and occur to some extent disseminated in the chlorite schists. The length of the shear zone proved by trenching is at least 175 feet; its width ranges from 11 to 20 feet. The gold values are not uniform across these widths and are reported to range upwards to 0.50 opt."

Another gold zone, the KOD zone has been drill tested on the Gwillim property with significant gold intersections.

It should be noted that all of the surrounding properties present almost exclusively gold mineralization with very minor amount of silver and base metals. This could be again indicative, at the Berrigan Project, of a gold mineralizing system different from the base metals mineralization nevertheless significant sulphide have been re-mobilized along with the gold system.

24-) Other Relevant Data and Information

The ramp has been completed into two stages, the first stage in 1969 by Canadian Merrill Ltd. and the second stage in 1981 by Camchib.

In 1969, Canadian Merrill Ltd. completed 83 m. of decline at -10°, heading SE, with 2 cross-cuts defining the first level, 37.0 m. to the NE and 40 m to the SW.

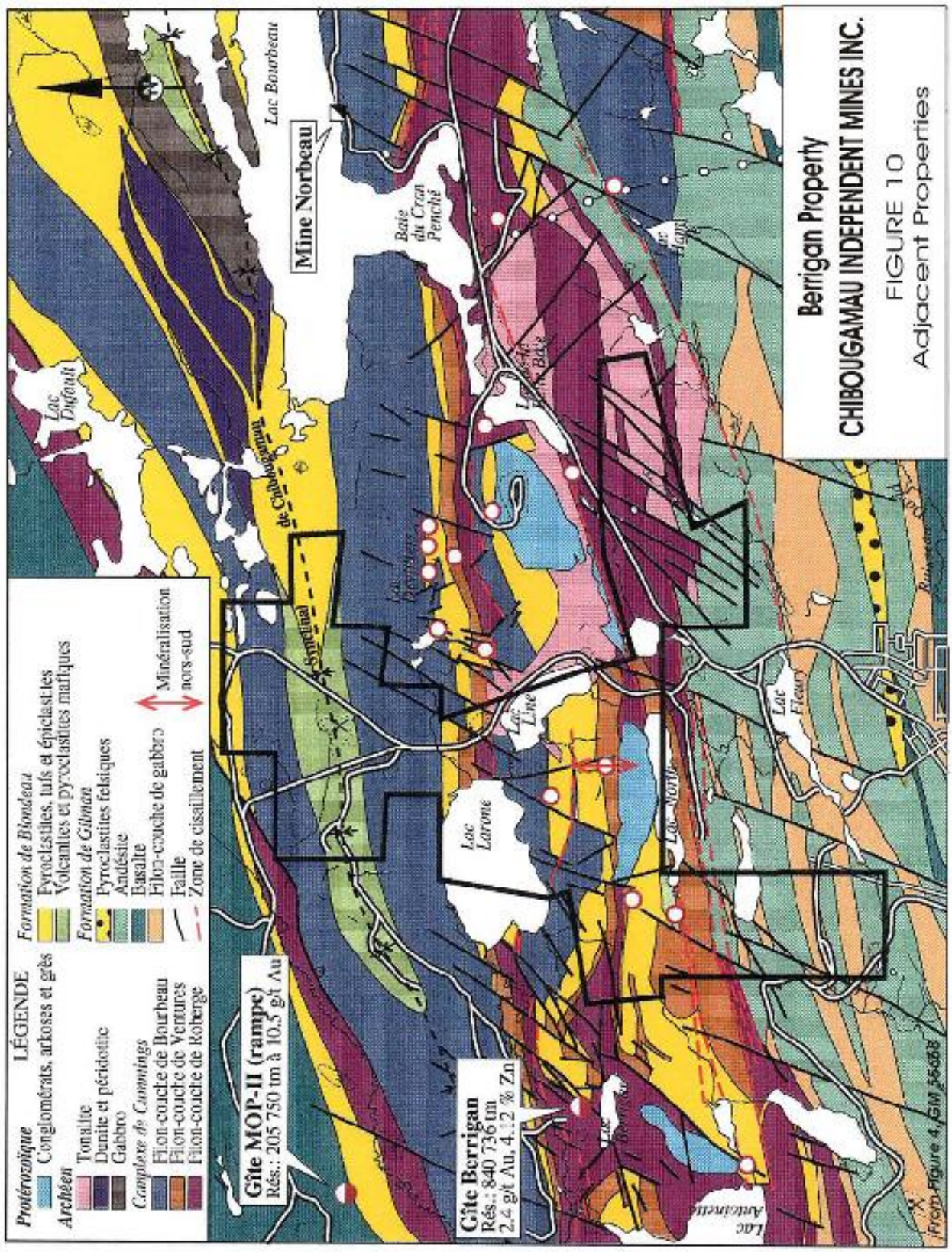
In 1981, the decline was extended from the end of the SW drift, for an additional 176 m. at a -15° angle. The decline ended parallel to the first level but 20 m further down and some 25 m further NW. Two drifts were initiated toward the end of the decline, one 50 m toward the NW and a short one toward the SE for 15 m. The total length of the decline is about 300 m and the end of the decline is about 30 m below the portal.

The underground workings have been rehabilitated in 2000 for underground bulk sampling and mapping. The presence of underground workings will also permit to later upgrade "resources" into "reserves".

The Author is not aware of any environmental permitting, legal claim title, taxation, socio-political, marketing or other constraints that could affect the development of the Berrigan Project.

The Québec government has demonstrated a willingness to encourage natural resources development through quick permitting, title security and financial incentives.

Figure 10: Adjacent Properties



25-) Interpretation and Conclusions

The rock formations within and adjacent to the Berrigan Project described within the present report, form a highly favorable environment for gold deposition (along fractures and shears), syn-volcanic base metal mineralization along the Gilman – Blondeau contact and potential Cu-Ni mineralization associated to the differentiated mafic to ultramafic sills of the Cummings Complex. Previous diamond drilling intersected numerous mineralized intersections with grades of economic interest, and the structures are open at depth. Furthermore, structural geology (Chibougamau syncline to the north) indicates the possibilities of the mafic to ultramafic sills to become "flatter" at depth and the mineralized cross-cutting deformation zones also extend at depth. The intersection of the mafic to ultramafic host and the cross-cutting fractures (shears) dipping west would indicate a "plunge" of the known mineralized zone to the NW.

At few occasions, previous owners suspended underground exploration because of the complexity of the mineralized structures. Nevertheless two main directions emerged from the underground mapping, a NE-SW direction and an E-W direction. Now, recent re-interpretation of the Chibougamau mining camp, by exploration geologists, suggests two main directions for mineralized structures within the mining camp, N-030° and N-110°. All of the former mines in Chibougamau area were either largely associated to structures striking 110° such as Merrill, Koko Creek, Copper Rand, Jaculet etc. or N-030° structures such as Portage, Henderson 1 & 2. Closer to the Berrigan Project, the high grade gold former producer "Norbeau" not far to the east of the Berrigan Project along a similar contact is another good example of N-030° mineralized trend.

The volume of mineralization of economic interest as defined by numerous historical resources estimates did not change significantly on the Main/North/Taché Zone since the detailed compilation of D. Gaudreault in 1984 for Camchib. Subsequent surface diamond drilling programs completed by Bitech (1987-1990) and Teck Corporation (1991-1994) confirmed the location and geometry of the mineralized structures and their extensions but the bulk of their drilling was oriented toward the exploration of the East Zone, the South Zone and testing some of the geophysical anomalies.

From the present data bank, it is evident that:

- sampling has not been done systematically within mineralized zones;
- the "waste" sample collected for the last metallurgical test ran 1.56 g/t Au;
- alteration has not been systematically identified within the earlier descriptions of drill core; and
- no core angle for mineralized structures has been reported within the data made available to the Author.

Preliminary statistics on the available data (Gemcom data base being audited) has also been initiated.

Graphs representing Au & Ag values plotted against Zn values do not indicate a direct correlation between the zinc values and the gold values.

It also appears that gold could be a separated event and re-mobilized again some of the massive sulphide into a different direction (Author's personal interpretation). The presence of the Lac Line intrusive stock less than 3.0 km east of the Berrigan Project could have influenced the location of the mineralization of economic interest in the area. Numerous gold with base metal values are known around this felsic intrusive.

Based on the historical resources estimate, the bulk of the mineralization at the Main/North/Taché Zone is present within seven separates veins. Lenses A, B and C are closer to surface and D, E, F and G lenses are present at slightly greater depth.

Main/North/Taché Zone			
Lens #	Tonnes	Zn%	Au g/t
"A"	71,455	5.11%	1.97 g/t
"B"	69,267	4.72%	2.40 g/t
"C"	140,007	4.28%	3.74 g/t
"D"	234,256	3.54%	1.95 g/t
"E"	185,139	3.71%	2.24 g/t
"F"	391,432	2.11%	1.21 g/t
"G"	163,645	2.68%	1.05 g/t

The above resources are all historical in nature having been estimated prior to May 30, 2003 (CIMM current and adopted guidelines). Globex and CIM are not treating these historical estimates as current mineral resources as defined under NI 43-101.

Preliminary conclusions, based on the above table, tend to confirm that gold is not directly correlated to the zinc values; higher zinc values are not necessarily associated to higher gold values. For lenses A, B, and C closer to surface it is interesting to note that the average gold values increases while the zinc values decreases. The volume of the lenses at depth (D, E and F) increases significantly, possible due to "wider" structures nevertheless the grades for gold and zinc slightly decreases but are still of economic interest.

The early historical resource estimate (1959) on the South Berrigan Zone indicated similar zinc values as of the Main Zone but average grade for the gold was 0.60 g/t. Again, this could indicate that gold was "deposited" as a separate event and locally, such as the Main/North/Taché Zone, both event are present, cross-cutting each other.

The Author, after reviewing all pertinent information, strongly recommends initiating a systematic surface exploration program to confirm and better define the complex structure associated to the known gold – zinc – silver mineralized zones. The surface drill program is planned for 10,000 linear m.

Recent advances in technology have made it possible to consider new underground operations including mining large volumes of lower-grade material "bulk underground" mining.

A detailed re-evaluation of all data on all structures present on the Berrigan Project should be initiated as a priority, taking into consideration that gold may be related to a separate "event".

During the next exploration program, a special attention should be directed to the strike and dips of the different “fractures/veins” intersected in drilling. It is possible that the “breccia” described at the North/Main/Taché zone could in fact be the intersections of the two main mineralized trends present in the Chibougamau region.

Future diamond drilling should include “core orientation”, RQD values and systematic sampling of the different structures.

26-) Recommendations

Good property geology, significant mineralization of economic interest and location close to a mining town with good mining infrastructures and experienced people are significant “ingredients” in order to advance a project toward production.

Based on previous exploration work, the recently re-interpreted data, the geological and structural descriptive features, the metallurgical testing of the gold – zinc - silver mineralization it is strongly recommended to continue the systematic surface and underground exploration on this project.

Potential exists to easily confirm historical resources and expand these historical resources at depth. Because of a limited underground development program on the Berrigan Project, it will also be easier later to move some of the resources into reserves with in-fill diamond drilling and underground exploration work.

The Berrigan Project provides good exploration potential for significantly increasing the historical mineral resources and advancing the project toward possible development. The Berrigan Project certainly warrants further diamond drilling and CIM short term objective should be to focus on the recommended surface exploration program.

The Author agrees with recommendations made by Met-Chem Canada Inc. (GM-61356) for the different zones representing high priorities for surface diamond drilling (Figure 11). The drill core should be oriented to better understand the complex geometry and assaying should systematically include, as a minimum gold, silver, zinc, lead, cobalt and nickel. Other elements would also help to better define the alteration envelope.

Over the years, the Québec government has demonstrated a will to encourage natural resources development through quick permitting, title security and financial incentives.

Recommendations are proposed to help orientate the next exploration program on the Berrigan Project and also set some of the money requirements for future financing.

The Author recommends a multi-phase work program that includes studies and exploration drilling (phase 1) followed by systematic surface drilling (phase 2) in order to confirm and upgrade historical copper and gold resources into a NI 43-101 compliant format.

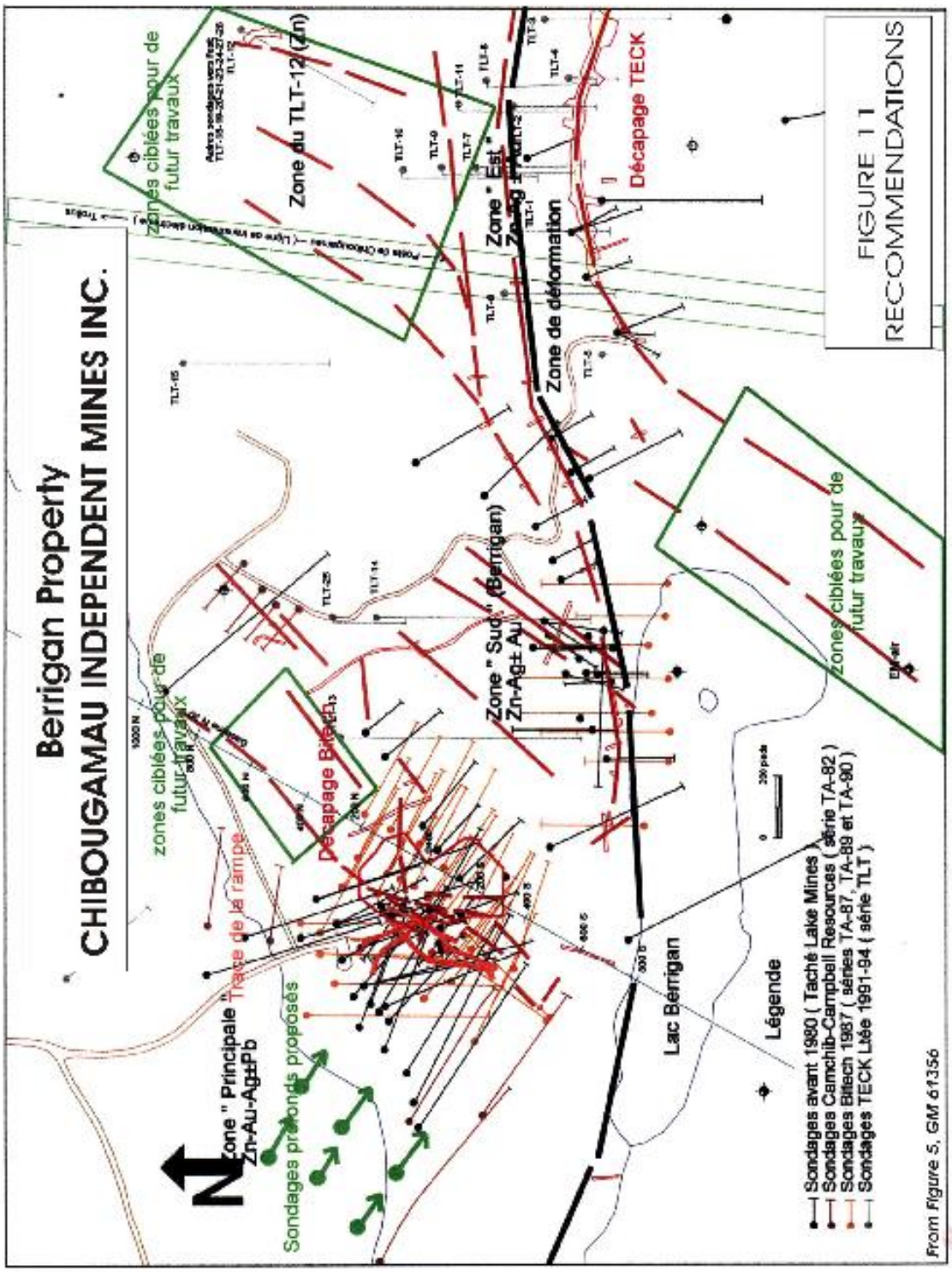
A minimum exploration budget of $605,000 is recommended for phase 1.

The second phase of exploration will be based on results of systematic compilation and preliminary drilling recommended in phase 1. Surface diamond drilling proposed in phase 2 will be aimed at probing and confirming areas of historical resources in order to convert some of these resources into current resources (or reserves) as per CIMM standards. A preliminary minimum meterage of 19,000 m of NQ-size drilling is recommended.

Recommended Budget

	Estimated costs	CDN $
Phase 1	Studies and exploration drilling	
	Data compilation (geological, geochemical and geophysical historical work and internally generated documents)	$150,000
	Grid lines and geophysical test surveys	$50,000
	Stripping, trenching and sampling	$50,000
	Preliminary surface exploration drilling (all inclusive) 3,000 linear meters @ $100/m	$300,000
	Contingencies	$55,000
	Total Phase 1	**$605,000**
Phase 2		
	Surface diamond drilling (all inclusive) 19,000 linear meters @ $100/m	$1,900,000
	Contingencies	$190,000
	Total Phase 2	**$2,090,000**

Figure 11: Recommendations for Diamond Drilling



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GM-0954 (1950)

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GM-04533 (1956)

Magnetic survey: L'Écuyer, R.; Report on the magnetometer survey, property of Taché Lake Mines Limited, McKenzie Township, Québec.

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GM-04777-A (1956)

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Geological report: Brett B.D.; Geological survey, Taché Lake Mines Limited, Lake Antoinette Group, Chibougamau, Québec, McKenzie Township, November 15, 1959.

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Geological report: Brett B.D.; Geological Survey, Lake Antoinette Group, Chibougamau, Québec, McKenzie Township, Taché Lake Mines Limited, July 14, 1961.

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Report on properties: Morgan, J.H.; Report on Properties held by Taché Lake Mines Limited, March 26, 1965.

GM-16790 (1965)

Turam Electromagnetic and Magnetic Surveys: Moreau, M. J.; Turam Electromagnetic and Magnetic Surveys, Antoinette Lake Property, Chibougamau Area, Québec for Taché Lake Mines Limited.

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GM-19236 (1966)

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GM-21055 (1967)

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Location sketch of surface works.

GM-23054 (1968)

Taché Lake, results of the W-1 to W-14 series.

GM-23180 (1968)

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GM-25110 (1966)

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GM-48337

Gwillim Mine.

GM-48740 (1988)

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GM-48741 (1988)

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GM-49337 (1989)

Geological and geophysical survey of the Taché Lake Property.

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Diamond drill records, Taché Lake Property.

GM-52075 (1992)

Report on the 1991 exploration program, Teck Exploration Ltd.
Gives a good description of the mineralization on the studied mining claims.

GM-52076 (1992)

Report on the 1992 exploration program. Good history and technical description of the different zones. Good location map.

GM-52077 (1993)

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GM-52687 (1994)

Report on the 1993 exploration program.

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GM-55668 (1998)

Resource estimate SOQUEM, rapport annuel d'exploration 1997-1998.

GM-56125 (1998)

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GM-61356 (2002)

Évaluation du potentiel minéral; Projet Berrigan, Coop Extramine 2000.

GM-61357 (2001)

Underground sampling by COOP EXTRAMINE 2000 completed in 2001, for metallurgical testing.

GM-61358 (2002)

Mineral processing: "Preliminary processing tests and environmental characterization for the Berrigan property"; Process Research Associates Ltd. February 2002).

GM-61359 (2001)

Pre-feasibility study: "Étude conceptuelle, Projets Berrigan & Tortigny, Met-Chem Canada Inc. March 2001.

None of the exploration work completed by Merrill and Camchib (underground exploration and surface drilling) has been filed for assessment work. A copy of the original data now controlled by C-Bay Minerals Inc. should be obtained. The following reports were made available to Coop Extramine in 2000 for their detailed evaluation on the Berrigan Project, but were not made available to Globex and CIM for the preparation of the present report.

Camchib (Les Mines) (1976)

Proposed exploration program for Canadian Merrill's Taché zinc project. September 1976.

Camchib (Les Mines) (1981)

Report on the Taché zinc prospect of Francana Oil & Gas Ltd at Lac Antoinette for Campbell Resources and Les Mines Camchib, March 1981.

Camchib (Les Mines) (1982)

Preliminary logs TA-82-01 to TA-12.

Camchib (Les Mines) (1984)

Taché Zinc Project, Summary Report 1984 resource calculations, D. Gaudreault 1984 for Les Mines Camchib Inc. Sections 1" = 40', longitudinal section each vein, general compilation 1" = 200", Topographic map 1" = 200', Mapping of the decline 1" = 20', level plans.

Morrison, L. G. (1981)

Notes to accompany a geological map by L. G. Morrison & geology plan. Camchib, September 1981.

Sethuraman, S (1987)

Rapport, Taché Lake Project, Les Mines Camchib, December 1987.

Taché Lake Mines (1959)

Antoinette Lake Property; Drill logs: XR-1 to 6, A-1 to A-56, A-101 to A-136. Incomplete assays for Cu-Zn. Work completed during the period 1956 to 1957.

Tremblay, A. (1982)

Summary Report 1982; Taché Property; Camchib Mines Inc.; diamond drill logs 82-1 a 82-12 with assays for Au, Cu, Ag, Zn, (Ni, Co). Map 1" = 200', magnetic survey 1" = 400', compilation map 1" = 40', sections.

Wade, J. (1982)

Taché Lake project, exploration report for Francana Oil & Gas Ltd, Les Resources Camchib, La première Société en Commandite Camchib. Taché Lake Project, 1981, drill logs TU-11 to TU-19 with assays for Au, Cu, Ag, and Zn, February 1982. Sections 1" = 40', decline 1" = 20', drill hole plan + cartography.

Date and Signature Page

The above report has been prepared by Claude P. Larouche, president of Ovalbay Geological Services Inc., who operates a main office at 385 Riviera Drive, Thunder Bay, Ontario, Canada, P7B 6K2, and a satellite office at 524, route 167, Chibougamau, Québec, Canada, G8P 2K5.

Effective date of the report: August 15, 2012

Signed, dated and sealed in Chibougamau, Québec, on August 20, 2012

Claude P. Larouche, *ing.*
OIQ (Québec) #34885

Certificate of Qualifications

I, Claude P. Larouche, *ing.* (OIQ), do hereby certify that:

1. I am a geological engineer, president of Ovalbay Geological Services Inc. who operates a main office at 385 Riviera Drive, Thunder Bay, Ontario, Canada, P7B 6K2, and also a satellite office at 524, route 167, Chibougamau, Québec, Canada, G8P 2K5.
2. I am a qualified geologist, having graduated from Université du Québec at Chicoutimi, B. Sc. Eng, in 1974 and Carleton University, M. Sc., Geology (1979).
3. I am a member of the Order of Engineers of the Province of Québec (Ing. OIQ, member #34885), member of the Québec Mining Exploration Association (AEMQ) and core member of Prospectors and Developers Association of Canada (PDAC).
4. I have worked continuously as a geologist and geological engineer since graduation in 1974 and have worked as an independent consultant since 1980.
5. I have read the definition of "qualified person" set out in National Instrument Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Project ("NI 43-101") and certify that by reason of my education, relevant and continuous past experience in mining exploration, and my affiliation with a professional association (as defined in NI 43-101), I fulfill the requirements to be a "Qualified Person" for the purpose of NI 43-101.
6. I am responsible for the preparation of the report entitled **"Technical Review (NI 43-101 compliant) & Evaluation of the Exploration Potential on the Berrigan Gold-Zinc-Silver Project; McKenzie Township, Chibougamau, Abitibi Mining District, Province of QUÉBEC"** and dated August 15, 2012 (the "Technical Report"). I have personally visited the property subject to the Technical Report on March 15, 2011 for a period of approximately eight hours.
7. 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 would make the Technical Report misleading.
8. I have not had prior involvement with the mining property which is the subject of the present Technical Report.
9. I am independent of Globex Mining Enterprises Inc. and Chibougamau Independent Mines Inc. applying all of the tests in Section 1.5 of NI 43-101. I have read NI 43-101 and Form 43-101 FI *Technical Report* and I confirm that the Technical Report has been prepared in compliance with NI 43-101 and Form 43-101 FI.
10. As of the date of this certificate, to the best of my knowledge, information and belief, the Technical Report contains all scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make the Technical Report not misleading.

Signed and dated in Chibougamau, August 20, 2012

Claude P Larouche, *ing.*; OIQ (Québec) #34885

Appendix 1:

List of previous diamond drill holes completed on the Berrigan Project for which location and data are available.

DDH #	UTM (Nad 27)			Azimuth	Dip	Length	Structure
	Easting	Northing	Elevation				
W-01	239662.1	5534418.0	431.3				Main/North Zone
W-02	239662.1	5534418.0	431.3				Main/North Zone
W-03	239641.5	5534428.0	422.8				Main/North Zone
W-04	239624.5	5534411.3	427.4				Main/North Zone
W-05	239656.1	5534402.3	433.2				Main/North Zone
W-06	239656.4	5534402.3	433.2				Main/North Zone
W-07	239656.2	5534388.7	436.4				Main/North Zone
W-08	239652.3	5534438.1	420.1				Main/North Zone
W-09	239648.4	5534404.2	432.3				Main/North Zone
W-10	239648.4	5534404.2	432.3				Main/North Zone
W-11	239659.2	5534453.2	416.5				Main/North Zone
W-12	239659.2	5534453.2	416.5				Main/North Zone
W-13	239670.2	5534461.4	416.7				Main/North Zone
W-14	239670.2	5534461.4	416.7				Main/North Zone
A-001	239606.0	5534634.0	386.8	158.0°	-45.0°	247.8 m	
A-002	239649.5	5534505.9	398.5	158.0°	-45.0°	198.1 m	
A-003	239677.4	5534520.0	402.5	158.0°	-45.0°	236.2 m	
A-004	239623.7	5534482.7	400.0	158.0°	-45.0°	211.7 m	
A-005	239590.8	5534482.6	398.7	158.0°	-45.0°	228.6 m	
A-006	239702.5	5534389.5	441.1	158.0°	-45.0°	153.0 m	
A-007	239722.7	5534297.7	450.9	158.0°	-45.0°	208.5 m	
A-008	239167.5	5534413.2	378.2	158.0°	-45.0°	98.8 m	
A-009	239623.7	5534482.7	400.0	158.0°	-30.0°	214.6 m	
A-010	239623.7	5534482.7	400.0	158.0°	-60.0°	206.8 m	
A-011	239636.7	5534533.9	393.8	158.0°	-60.0°	215.7 m	
A-012	239885.1	5534673.9	393.6	138.0°	-30.0°	240.1 m	Morrison Zone
A-013	240075.6	5534357.5	458.4	136.0°	-45.0°	157.3 m	South Zone
A-014	240110.9	5534424.8	446.3	151.0°	-45.0°	147.6 m	South Zone
A-015	239571.9	5534460.7	402.8	158.0°	-45.0°	227.6 m	
A-016	239876.4	5534245.8	429.6	000.0°	-90.0°	175.9 m	South Zone
A-017	239623.7	5534482.7	400.0	000.0°	-90.0°	232.9 m	
A-018	239904.8	5534256.6	434.4	000.0°	-90.0°	182.9 m	
A-019	239676.8	5534521.5	402.0	158.0°	-60.0°	231.1 m	
A-020	239874.6	5534239.7	428.3	180.0°	-55.0°	83.2 m	South Zone
A-021	239876.9	5534267.6	436.6	180.0°	-55.0°	107.0 m	South Zone
A-022	239590.8	5534482.6	398.7	158.0°	-35.0°	205.2 m	
A-023	239876.9	5534267.6	436.6	195.0°	-55.0°	109.7 m	
A-024	239870.1	5534221.1	427.0	000.0°	-25.0°	53.2 m	South Zone
A-025	239926.7	5534234.8	431.0	272.0°	-30.0°	188.4 m	South Zone
A-026	239645.2	5534595.6	386.5	158.0°	-60.0°	232.3 m	
A-027	239836.7	5534233.7	427.2	000.0°	-90.0°	151.5 m	South Zone
A-028	239650.2	5534404.1	432.4	338.0°	-55.0°	132.3 m	
A-029	239836.7	5534233.7	427.2	180.0°	-65.0°	65.2 m	South Zone
A-030	239804.5	5534232.0	427.0	000.0°	-90.0°	56.1 m	South Zone
A-031	239650.5	5534403.4	432.5	000.0°	-60.0°	162.2 m	

DDH #	UTM (Nad 27)			Azimuth	Dip	Length	Structure
	Easting	Northing	Elevation				
A-032							South Zone
A-033	239696.8	5534342.0	452.7	000.0°	-90.0°	113.5 m	
A-034	239876.8	5534267.6	436.6	000.0°	-90.0°	106.7 m	
A-035	239918.9	5534247.9	433.1	000.0°	-90.0°	173.3 m	South Zone
A-036	239909.4	5534304.6	447.5	180.0°	-45.0°	114.3 m	South Zone
A-037	239909.4	5534304.6	447.5	180.0°	-90.0°	181.7 m	South Zone
A-038	239836.7	5534233.7	427.2	000.0°	-55.0°	135.9 m	
A-039	239837.2	5534250.8	429.9	000.0°	-90.0°	84.8 m	South Zone
A-040	239913.5	5534221.9	427.7	000.0°	-45.0°	88.9 m	South Zone
A-041	239913.5	5534221.9	427.7	000.0°	-70.0°	102.2 m	South Zone
A-042	239751.4	5534422.3	440.8	130.0°	-45.0°	112.1 m	
A-043	239728.3	5534405.9	441.4	135.0°	-45.0°	78.4 m	
A-044	239635.8	5534218.6	427.0	155.0°	-45.0°	305.5 m	
A-045	239938.2	5534292.5	445.1	190.0°	-45.0°	110.7 m	South Zone
A-046	239938.2	5534292.5	445.1	148.0°	-65.0°	142.4 m	South Zone
A-047	239925.5	5534287.6	442.4	148.0°	-65.0°	140.9 m	South Zone
A-048	239975.3	5534274.1	451.7	158.0°	-45.0°	54.6 m	South Zone
A-049	239999.0	5534284.3	454.6	158.0°	-45.0°	63.7 m	South Zone
A-050	239817.8	5534459.1	438.7	140.0°	-50.0°	96.0 m	
A-051	239842.1	5534478.4	436.8	140.0°	-45.0°	61.0 m	
A-052	240045.3	5534307.1	460.3	158.0°	-45.0°	79.3 m	South Zone
A-053	240088.0	5534252.8	463.3	155.0°	-30.0°	109.8 m	South Zone
A-054	240088.0	5534252.8	463.3	155.0°	-45.0°	66.5 m	South Zone
A-055	240096.7	5534269.5	465.1	155.0°	-45.0°	62.2 m	South Zone
A-056	240131.7	5534290.5	468.6	155.0°	-45.0°	58.2 m	South Zone
A-057							
A-058							
A-059							
A-060	239575.6	5534477.3	399.0	084.0°	-45.0°	131.7 m	
A-061	239575.6	5534477.3	399.0	124.0°	-68.0°	191.2 m	
A-062	239583.3	5534491.9	396.9	124.0°	-45.0°	141.8 m	
A-063	239583.3	5534491.9	396.9	124.0°	-68.0°	204.3 m	
A-064	239568.7	5534468.0	400.4	124.0°	-45.0°	124.7 m	
A-065	239568.7	5534468.0	400.4	119.0°	-68.0°	202.1 m	
A-066	239590.8	5534482.6	398.7	168.0°	-62.0°	197.3 m	
A-067	239617.2	5534497.6	397.7	149.0°	-68.0°	174.7 m	
A-068	239649.1	5534507.1	398.3	145.0°	-68.0°	170.1 m	
A-069	239551.3	5534487.3	394.8	110.0°	-68.0°	221.5 m	
A-070	239545.2	5534473.4	396.3	110.0°	-68.0°	206.4 m	
A-071	239556.4	5534457.9	400.5	134.0°	-66.0°	206.1 m	
A-072	239522.3	5534452.3	398.9	122.0°	-60.0°	212.5 m	
A-073	239530.6	5534464.3	396.9	112.0°	-68.0°	210.5 m	
A-074							
A-075	239510.5	5534445.6	401.0		-45.0°	213.4 m	
A-076	239556.4	5534457.9	400.5	109.0°	-45.0°	192.4 m	
A-077	239478.8	5534438.1	402.3	124.0°	-45.0°	226.2 m	
A-078	239450.6	5534437.6	399.1	124.0°	-45.0°	259.1 m	
A-079	239624.3	5534409.9	428.1				
A-080	239641.6	5534427.5	423.0				

DDH #	UTM (Nad 27)			Azimuth	Dip	Length	Structure
	Easting	Northing	Elevation				
A-081	239652.8	5534437.6	420.5				
A-082	239660.1	5534452.6	416.9				
A-083	239530.6	5534464.3	396.9	091.5°	-48.0°	167.1 m	
A-084	239530.6	5534464.3	396.9	000.0°	-90.0°	170.4 m	
A-085	239630.7	5534415.3	426.6	000.0°	-90.0°	78.4 m	
A-086	239642.9	5534419.3	426.8	000.0°	-90.0°	84.5 m	
A-087	Not drilled						
A-088	Not drilled						
A-089	Not drilled						
A-090	Not drilled						
A-091	Not drilled						
A-092	Not drilled						
A-093	Not drilled						
A-094	Not drilled						
A-095	Not drilled						
A-096	Not drilled						
A-097	Not drilled						
A-098	Not drilled						
A-099	Not drilled						
A-100	Not drilled						
A-101	240233.8	5534222.2	473.4	190.0°	-35.0°	38.0 m	
A-102	239618.4	5534531.6	393.1	190.0°	-60.0°	61.6 m	
A-103	239618.4	5534531.6	393.1	190.0°	-75.0°	67.9 m	
A-104	239618.4	5534531.6	393.1	160.0°	-45.0°	100.8 m	
A-105	239618.4	5534531.6	393.1	210.0°	-45.0°	70.0 m	
A-106	240288.6	5534254.5	474.6	160.0°	-45.0°	63.1 m	
A-107	239611.5	5534401.6	430.1	160.0°	-60.0°	45.7 m	
A-108	240332.6	5534267.9	479.7	160.0°	-45.0°	69.5 m	
A-109	240406.4	5534312.4	492.9	160.0°	-45.0°	80.8 m	
A-110	239670.3	5534345.2	452.5	156.0°	-63.0°	163.9 m	
A-111	240364.3	5534237.0	485.7	180.0°	-45.0°	228.7 m	
A-112	240438.0	5534061.6	474.1	173.0°	-45.0°	152.4 m	
A-113	241281.9	5534494.5	443.8	180.0°	-45.0°	264.3 m	
A-114	241339.6	5534466.2	450.8	180.0°	-45.0°	238.7 m	
A-115	241210.1	5534454.1	450.6	180.0°	-45.0°	234.8 m	
A-116	241179.3	5534540.0	408.4	180.0°	-45.0°	239.3 m	
A-117	241992.6	5534468.4	430.0	180.0°	-45.0	252.7 m	
A-118	242024.8	5534327.9	428.0	162.0°	-45.0°	241.5 m	
A-119	242883.1	5534304.5	430.0	180.0°	-45.0°	236.3 m	
A-120	242883.1	5533995.3	450.0	360.0°	-45.0°	227.4 m	
A-121	241992.6	5534469.4	430.0	360.0°	-45.0°	252.7 m	
A-122	242670.5	5534357.1	405.0	180.0°	-45.0°	247.9 m	
A-123	242670.5	5533993.3	455.0	000.0°	-45.0°	252.1 m	
A-124	242261.8	5534490.7	405.0	180.0°	-45.0°	191.7 m	
A-125	242261.8	5534075.3	460.0	000.0°	-45.0°	196.9 m	
A-126	242883.1	5534326.9	430.0	010.0°	-45.0°	98.5 m	
A-127	242477.4	5534354.2	408.0	180.0°	-45.0°	217.9 m	
A-128	242261.8	5534346.4	408.0	180.0°	-45.0°	67.1 m	
A-129	241541.4	5534486.9	454.0	000.0°	-45.0°	256.9 m	

DDH #	UTM (Nad 27) Easting	Northing	Elevation	Azimuth	Dip	Length	Structure
A-130							
A-131	241693.7	5534345.3	500.3	180.0°	-45.0°	239.3 m	
A-132							
A-133							
A-134	241777.5	5534583.5	419.0	000.0°	-45.0°	168.9 m	
A-135	241777.5	5534583.5	419.0	180.0°	-45.0°	263.0 m	
A-136	242261.8	5534301.5	412.0	180.0°	-45.0°	122.8 m	
A-137	242144.8	5534298.6	416.0	155.0°	-45.0°	93.3 m	
Canadian Merrill (1969)		Underground drilling					
U-01	239642.6	5534460.6	398.0	150.0°	-50.0°	59.7 m	Main/North Zone
U-02	239642.6	5534460.6	398.0	150.0°	-72.0°	121.6 m	Main/North Zone
U-03	239648.4	5534442.4	394.0	150.0°	-59.0°	66.8 m	Main/North Zone
U-04	239648.4	5534442.4	394.0	150.0°	-79.0°	163.4 m	Main/North Zone
U-05	239649.7	5534452.9	395.3	071.0°	-75.0°	72.5 m	Main/North Zone
U-06	239644.8	5534467.3	398.4	071.0°	-60.0°	43.6 m	Main/North Zone
U-07	239630.1	5534396.3	388.9	126.0°	000.0°	123.4 m	Main/North Zone
U-08	239646.3	5534403.9	389.2	103.0°	000.0°	57.3 m	Main/North Zone
U-09	239653.2	5534424.2	390.1	341.0°	-67.0°	147.8 m	Main/North Zone
U-10	239667.0	5534435.8	390.1	115.0°	000.0°	71.3 m	Main/North Zone
Camchib (1981)		Underground test holes					
SU-01	239638.2	5534441.6	370.4	340.0°	000.0°	12.2 m	Main/North Zone
SU-02	239634.1	5534453.8	370.4	333.0°	000.0°	4.0 m	Main/North Zone
SU-03	239632.4	5534457.0	370.4	313.5°	000.0°	3.4 m	Main/North Zone
SU-04	239628.2	5534460.9	370.4	308.0°	000.0°	4.9 m	Main/North Zone
SU-05	239623.7	5534464.4	370.4	297.0°	000.0°	4.2 m	Main/North Zone
SU-06	239619.4	5534466.6	370.4	288.0°	000.0°	4.6 m	Main/North Zone
SU-07	239614.9	5534468.0	370.4	286.0°	000.0°	4.8 m	Main/North Zone
SU-08	239610.0	5534469.5	370.4	275.0°	000.0°	4.3 m	Main/North Zone
SU-09	239641.8	5534445.5	370.4	338.0°	000.0°	13.2 m	Main/North Zone
SU-10							
SU-11	239630.1	5534431.7	371.2	139.0°	000.0°	4.0 m	Main/North Zone
SU-12	239633.4	5534434.7	370.7	139.0°	000.0°	3.7 m	Main/North Zone
SU-13	239638.6	5534439.9	370.4	160.0°	000.0°	3.4 m	Main/North Zone
SU-14	239640.7	5534441.7	370.4	160.0°	000.0°	3.4 m	Main/North Zone
SU-15	239643.0	5534443.8	370.4	160.0°	000.0°	3.8 m	Main/North Zone
SU-16	239646.8	5534445.9	370.4	159.0°	000.0°	3.7 m	Main/North Zone
SU-17	239649.0	5534448.1	370.4	336.0°	000.0°	2.4 m	Main/North Zone
SU-18	239652.2	5534445.4	370.4	112.0°	000.0°	2.4 m	Main/North Zone
SU-19	239646.8	5534445.9	372.0	000.0°	-90.0°	3.1 m	Main/North Zone
SU-20	239650.8	5534450.3	370.4	135.0°	000.0°	3.4 m	Main/North Zone
SU-21	239654.1	5534452.2	370.4	138.0°	000.0°	3.4 m	Main/North Zone
SU-22	239656.5	5534453.5	370.4	129.0°	000.0°	3.6 m	Main/North Zone
SU-23	239657.3	5534429.6	392.5	343.0°	-08.0°	10.6 m	Main/North Zone
SU-24	239655.9	5534420.2	390.5	335.0°	-05.0°	7.8 m	Main/North Zone
SU-25	239655.0	5534418.3	390.5	310.0°	000.0°	3.5 m	Main/North Zone
SU-26	239653.5	5534416.0	390.5	309.0°	000.0°	4.1 m	Main/North Zone
SU-27	239651.5	5534412.8	390.5	307.0°	000.0°	4.3 m	Main/North Zone
SU-28	239650.5	5534411.1	389.7	305.0°	000.0°	4.0 m	Main/North Zone

DDH #	UTM (Nad 27)			Azimuth	Dip	Length	Structure
	Easting	Northing	Elevation				
SU-29	239649.1	5534409.1	389.7	304.0°	000.0°	4.7 m	Main/North Zone
SU-30	239647.6	5534406.4	389.7	303.0°	000.0°	3.7 m	Main/North Zone
SU-31	239648.2	5534407.5	389.7	160.0°	000.0°	3.0 m	Main/North Zone
SU-32	239644.0	5534409.8	389.7	276.0°	000.0°	3.0 m	Main/North Zone
SU-33	239646.3	5534404.1	389.7	302.0°	000.0°	4.3 m	Main/North Zone
SU-34	239644.1	5534402.1	389.7	325.0°	000.0°	3.4 m	Main/North Zone
SU-35	239641.5	5534400.5	389.7	334.0°	000.0°	4.3 m	Main/North Zone
SU-36	239637.8	5534399.1	389.7	334.0°	000.0°	4.0 m	Main/North Zone
SU-37	239634.2	5534398.2	389.7	334.0°	000.0°	3.8 m	Main/North Zone
SU-38	239633.0	5534395.9	389.7	334.0	000.0°	4.1 m	Main/North Zone
SU-39							
SU-40							
SU-41							
SU-42							
SU-43	239657.9	5534429.8	391.6	120.0°	000.0°	3.7 m	Main/North Zone
SU-44							
SU-45							
SU-46	239659.5	5534431.6	390.5	120.0°	000.0°	4.8 m	Main/North Zone
SU-47							
SU-48							
SU-49	239661.5	5534434.5	390.5	120.0°	000.0°	4.8 m	Main/North Zone
SU-50							
SU-51							
SU-52	239662.5	5534437.5	390.5	120.0°	000.0°	5.0 m	Main/North Zone
SU-53							
SU-54							
SU-55							
SU-56	239663.6	5534439.8	390.5	120.0°	000.0°	4.0 m	Main/North Zone
SU-57							
SU-58							
SU-59	239665.1	5534442.1	390.5	120.0°	000.0°	4.1 m	Main/North Zone
SU-60							
SU-61							
SU-62							
SU-63	239661.7	5534442.7	390.5	145.0°	000.0°	3.0 m	Main/North Zone
SU-64	239660.5	5534439.2	390.5	312.0°	000.0°	0.9 m	Main/North Zone
SU-65	239662.1	5534436.5	390.5	332.0°	000.0°	2.5 m	Main/North Zone
SU-66	239666.4	5534444.7	390.5	120.0°	000.0°	4.4 m	Main/North Zone
SU-67							
SU-68							
SU-69	239667.1	5534446.2	390.5	120.0°	000.0°	4.9 m	Main/North Zone
SU-70							
SU-71							
SU-72							
SU-73	239668.8	5534450.3	390.5	120.0°	000.0°	4.9 m	Main/North Zone
SU-74							
SU-75							
SU-76	239670.4	5534454.3	390.5	120.0°	000.0°	3.8 m	Main/North Zone
SU-77							

DDH #	UTM (Nad 27) Easting	Northing	Elevation	Azimuth	Dip	Length	Structure
SU-78	239671.5	5534455.8	390.5	120.0°	000.0°	3.8 m	Main/North Zone
Camchib (1981)		Underground drilling					
TU-11	239633.0	5534434.3	370.7	301.0°	-05.0°	22.9 m	Main/North Zone
TU-12	239635.3	5534432.4	370.8	123.0°	-02.0°	21.1 m	Main/North Zone
TU-13	239624.8	5534421.6	373.6	123.0°	000.0°	29.6 m	Main/North Zone
TU-14	239621.7	5534424.0	373.7	119.0°	-01.0°	21.3 m	Main/North Zone
TU-15	239635.6	5534432.4	370.1	118.0°	-38.0°	24.4 m	Main/North Zone
TU-16	239630.0	5534427.4	371.7	125.0°	-15.0°	22.6 m	Main/North Zone
TU-17	239636.8	5534433.7	369.8	079.5°	-17.0°	36.9 m	Main/North Zone
TU-18	239632.9	5534434.5	370.7	002.0°	000.0°	37.8 m	Main/North Zone
TU-19	239624.6	5534421.8	373.0	123.0°	-43.0°	22.3 m	Main/North Zone
Camchib (1982)		Surface drilling					
TA-82-01	239656.3	5534632.4	386.8	098.0°	-45.0°	136.0 m	
TA-82-02	239643.7	5534570.9	387.5	097.0°	-47.0°	87.2 m	
TA-82-03	239964.0	5534545.1	404.7	310.0°	-45.0°	63.7 m	Morrison Zone
TA-82-04	239968.8	5534568.0	399.8	310.0°	-45.0°	61.6 m	Morrison Zone
TA-82-05	239983.9	5534580.4	395.0	310.0°	-45.0°	68.9 m	Morrison Zone
TA-82-06	240009.8	5534599.2	389.7	310.0°	-45.0°	72.0 m	Morrison Zone
TA-82-07	239466.5	5534367.8	432.2	124.0°	-60.0°	294.5 m	
TA-82-08	240259.8	5533940.9	473.0	000.0°	-45.0°	109.5 m	
TA-82-09	238904.1	5534504.4	378.2	180.0°	-45.0°	133.5 m	
TA-82-10	239462.5	5534439.4	399.1	118.5°	-60.0°	312.8 m	
TA-82-11	238903.2	5533858.1	403.1	000.0°	-45.0°	126.8 m	
TA-82-12	239331.5	5534468.1	387.4	120.0°	-60.0°	459.2 m	
Bitech (1987)		Surface drilling					
TA-87-13	239758.7	5534474.7	436.4	122.5°	-45.0°	184.5 m	Main/North Zone
TA-87-14	239742.4	5534448.6	435.4	120.0°	-45.0°	152.9 m	Main/North Zone
TA-87-15	239694.3	5534441.8	427.1	124.7°	-45.0°	156.3 m	Main/North Zone
TA-87-16	239716.3	5534482.6	430.5	120.0°	-45.0°	154.3 m	Main/North Zone
TA-87-17	239728.0	5534422.1	434.7	120.0°	-48.0°	152.6 m	Main/North Zone
TA-87-18	239690.2	5534498.1	417.9	120.0°	-45.0°	152.4 m	Main/North Zone
TA-87-19	239687.6	5534429.1	429.9	119.7°	-45.0°	152.7 m	Main/North Zone
TA-87-20	239638.0	5534423.9	432.5	120.0°	-52.0°	152.7 m	Main/North Zone
TA-87-21	239681.7	5534465.4	421.0	119.0°	-60.0°	153.0 m	Main/North Zone
TA-87-22	239626.0	5534415.2	432.6	123.5°	-45.0°	154.2 m	Main/North Zone
TA-87-23	239700.6	5534455.2	426.3	118.0°	-45.0°	153.3 m	Main/North Zone
TA-87-24	239640.9	5534383.0	446.5	118.6°	-45.0°	153.0 m	Main/North Zone
TA-87-25	239661.3	5534399.8	436.4	130.0°	-45.0°	152.7 m	Main/North Zone
TA-87-26	239628.3	5534374.2	451.0	124.4°	-45.0°	153.0 m	Main/North Zone
TA-87-27	239667.5	5534405.0	436.0	120.0°	-43.0°	152.9 m	Main/North Zone
TA-87-28	239620.7	5534360.4	455.0	117.7°	-45.0°	152.7 m	Main/North Zone
TA-87-29	239674.9	5534415.4	435.0	128.0°	-45.0°	152.9 m	Main/North Zone
TA-87-30	239606.4	5534334.5	454.2	109.0°	-45.0°	154.2 m	Main/North Zone
TA-87-31	239703.9	5534399.6	436.5	120.0°	-45.0°	152.9 m	Main/North Zone
TA-87-32	239593.4	5534376.3	440.6	124.0°	-45.0°	152.1 m	Main/North Zone
TA-87-33	239663.5	5534458.5	420.0	120.0°	-45.0°	146.9 m	Main/North Zone
TA-87-34	239562.9	5534361.6	440.1	118.0°	-45.0°	152.7 m	Main/North Zone
TA-87-35	239647.8	5534434.9	430.0	127.0°	-45.0°	153.0 m	Main/North Zone

DDH #	UTM (Nad 27) Easting	Northing	Elevation	Azimuth	Dip	Length	Structure
TA-87-36	239537.4	5534375.7	435.3	118.5°	-45.0°	153.6 m	Main/North Zone
TA-87-37	239611.4	5534401.6	432.5	130.5°	-45.0°	153.0 m	Main/North Zone
TA-87-38	239581.1	5534422.7	424.0	131.3°	-50.0°	152.7 m	Main/North Zone
TA-87-39	239596.1	5534395.9	431.8	128.3°	-45.0°	152.1 m	Main/North Zone
TA-87-40	239647.3	5534522.6	396.1	121.0°	-50.0°	153.3 m	Main/North Zone
Bitech (1989)		Surface drilling					
TA-89-41	239913.8	5534187.8	427.0	360.0°	-55.0°	182.0 m	South Zone
TA-89-42	239883.8	5534168.6	427.0	360.0°	-55.0°	259.1 m	South Zone
TA-89-43	239853.1	5534187.9	427.0	360.0°	-55.0°	232.9 m	South Zone
TA-89-44	239834.3	5534169.2	427.0	360.0°	-55.0°	230.1 m	South Zone
TA-89-45	239834.3	5534169.2	427.0	360.0°	-69.0°	260.0 m	South Zone
TA-89-46	239803.6	5534169.8	427.0	000.0°	-55.0°	167.0 m	South Zone
TA-89-47	239742.9	5534201.2	427.0	000.0°	-55.0°	183.0 m	South Zone
TA-89-48	239944.3	5534168.8	427.0	000.0°	-55.0°	209.0 m	South Zone
TA-89-49	239977.8	5534168.1	428.2	000.0°	-55.0°	221.0 m	South Zone
Bitech (1990)		Surface drilling					
TA-90-50	239630.0	5534524.5	383.6	180.0°	-50.0°	184.7 m	Main/North Zone
TA-90-51	239571.2	5534539.4	388.7	180.0°	-45.0°	255.5 m	Main/North Zone
TA-90-52	239558.2	5534301.9	453.3	034.0°	-60.0°	235.9 m	Main/North Zone
TA-90-53	239558.8	5534301.0	453.4	045.3°	-60.0°	229.9 m	Main/North Zone
TA-90-54	239656.9	5534542.2	392.8	180.0°	-45.0°	185.0 m	Main/North Zone
TA-90-55	239630.0	5534525.0	396.1	181.0	-60.0°	229.9 m	Main/North Zone
TA-90-56	239595.9	5534510.1	397.3	181.0°	-55.0°	256.9 m	Main/North Zone
Teck (1992)		Surface drilling					
TLT-01	240326.4	5534292.4	479.5	180.0°	-50.0°	142.3 m	East Zone
TLT-02	240448.2	5534292.2	487.8	180.0°	-50.0°	130.1 m	East Zone
TLT-03	240534.0	5534268.0	471.9	180.0°	-50.0°	185.0 m	East Zone
TLT-04	240475.4	5534240.1	484.0	180.0°	-55.0°	81.4 m	East Zone
TLT-05	240206.5	5534214.5	476.3	180.0°	-55.0°	78.3 m	East Zone
TLT-06	240266.1	5534308.4	471.7	180.0°	-60.0°	215.5 m	East Zone
TLT-07	240389.4	5534333.2	491.6	180.0°	-60.0°	218.5 m	East Zone
TLT-08	240474.6	5534318.5	482.3	180.0°	-60.0°	209.4 m	East Zone
TLT-09	240390.2	5534365.2	495.1	180.0°	-65.0°	291.7 m	East Zone
TLT-10	240391.8	5534406.4	489.9	180.0°	-70.0°	450.2 m	East Zone
TLT-11	240451.0	5534347.4	490.5	180.0°	-65.0°	313.6 m	East Zone
TLT-12	240578.4	5534594.0	437.1	210.0°	-49.0°	221.0 m	Wedge Zone
Teck (1993)		Surface drilling					
TLT-13	239836.2	5534503.3	433.6	180.0°	-51.0°	386.9 m	South Zone
TLT-14	239952.9	5534467.9	424.3	180.0°	-51.0°	383.9 m	South Zone
TLT-15	240213.5	5534622.9	399.8	180.0°	-51.0°	222.0 m	East Zone
TLT-16	240958.5	5534387.7	431.9	210.0°	-45.0°	159.0 m	East Zone
TLT-17	241070.8	5534362.3	434.4	210.0°	-45.0°	188.9 m	East Zone
TLT-18	241018.3	5534461.5	420.1	210.0°	-45.0°	159.0 m	East Zone
TLT-19	240876.2	5534506.3	423.1	210.0°	-50.0°	332.9 m	East Zone
TLT-20	240720.0	5534540.5	416.0	210.0°	-50.0°	254.9 m	East Zone
TLT-21	241040.9	5534501.5	413.5	210.0°	-60.0°	147.0 m	East Zone
TLT-22	240964.4	5534495.6	423.9	210.0°	-45.0°	99.0 m	East Zone

DDH #	UTM (Nad 27) Easting	Northing	Elevation	Azimuth	Dip	Length	Structure
TLT-23	241076.9	5534447.3	419.3	210.0°	-45.0°	99.0 m	East Zone
TLT-24	241161.8	5534437.6	444.5	180.0°	-53.0°	105.0 m	East Zone
TLT-25	239952.5	5534509.7	414.5	180.0°	-60.0°	147.9 m	East Zone
TLT-26							
Teck (1994)		Surface drilling					
TLT-27	241081.4	5534572.2	399.7	210.0°	-55.0°	260.9 m	
TLT-28	241162.7	5534507.7	414.7	180.0°	-60.0°	245.9 m	
TLT-29	239605.9	5534771.1	405.1	140.0°	-45.0°	144.0 m	

Appendix 2:

Detailed list of mineralized intersections from the previous diamond drilling completed on the Berrigan Project by various exploration companies

Hole #	From	To	Interval	% Zn	% Cu	Au g/t	Ag g/t	Description (see note) *
Surface diamond drill holes								
XR-1								
XR-2								
XR-3								
XR-4								
XR-5								
XR-6								
1951								
W-01								
W-02								
W-03								
W-04								
W-05								
W-06								
W-07								
W-08								
W-09								
W-10								
W-11								
W-12								
W-13								
W-14								
1959								
A-001	166.4 m	168.6 m	2.2 m	4.11%	0.23%	1.96 g/t		F.D., brx, zone min. ***
	174.8 m	177.0 m	2.2 m	1.72%		0.39 g/t	5.14 g/t	---
	197.5 m	199.8 m	2.3 m	4.20%		2.74 g/t		zone min.
	213.7 m	218.7 m	5.0 m				7.59 g/t	14B, zone min.
A-002	44.9 m	45.7 m	0.8 m	5.60%		6.17 g/t	58.23 g/t	14B, zone min.
	159.6 m	160.8 m	1.2 m	3.20%			26.72 g/t	14B, zone min.
	164.3 m	167.0 m	2.7 m	1.44%			9.55 g/t	14B, zone min.
A-003	85.7 m	86.3 m	0.6 m	2.80%				14B, zone min.
	99.2 m	100.3 m	1.1 m	2.00%			4.11 g/t	14B, zone min.
	103.6 m	105.8 m	2.2 m	5.66%		0.78 g/t	8.90 g/t	14B, zone min.
	114.3 m	115.8 m	1.5 m	1.40%			8.22 g/t	14B, zone min.
	175.3 m	176.8 m	1.5 m			2.06 g/t		F.D., zone min. ***
	200.9m	205.8 m	4.9 m	1.18%	0.37%		33.15 g/t	F.D., zone min. ***
A-004	38.1 m	47.2 m	9.1 m	3.18%		0.35 g/t	5.62 g/t	14B, zone min.
	52.0 m	61.0 m	9.0 m	6.34%		0.77 g/t	3.19 g/t	14B, zone min.
	144.8 m	146.6 m	1.8 m			0.69 g/t		14B, V3
	151.5 m	157.9 m	6.4 m	2.21%		1.36 g/t		14B, V3, zone min.
	167.0 m	170.5 m	3.5 m	1.49%		0.49 g/t		14B, V3, zone min.
A-005	95.7 m	96.8 m	1.1 m	1.80%	0.20%	4.11 g/t		UM, zone min.
	100.0 m	101.2 m	1.2 m	1.40%		0.69 g/t		14M, zone min.
	131.4 m	140.2 m	8.8 m	5.70%		6.963 g/t		14M, zone min.
	184.4 m	185.0 m	0.6 m			0.69 g/t		14B, V3, zone min.
	189.0 m	190.8 m	1.8 m	0.33%		2.40 g/t		14B, V3, zone min.
A-006	Sampling required							
A-007	113.4 m	116.4 m	3.0 m	0.04%	0.15%	0.51 g/t		14B, zone min.
	120.7 m	122.2 m	1.5 m	0.50%	0.45%	0.69 g/t		14B, zone min.
A-008	Sampling required							
A-009	41.1 m	42.1 m	1.0 m	1.31%		0.34 g/t		14B, zone min.
	56.4 m	58.5 m	2.1 m	3.07%		1.32 g/t	6.01 g/t	14B, zone min.
	61.0 m	64.0 m	3.0 m	2.34%		0.69 g/t	0.52 g/t	14B, zone min.
	83.2 m	84.7 m	1.5 m	1.85%				14B, zone min.
	136.3 m	137.5 m	1.2 m	0.75%	1.07%	11.30 g/t		UM, zone min.
	141.4 m	143.9 m	2.5 m	1.50%	0.47%			UM, zone min.
	143.9 m	145.4 m	1.5 m	0.05%		2.40 g/t		UM
A-010	35.4 m	46.3 m	10.9 m	3.48%		1.13 g/t		14B, zone min.

Hole #	From	To	Interval	% Zn	% Cu	Au g/t	Ag g/t	Description (see note) *
Surface diamond drill holes								
	58.2 m	62.5 m	4.3 m	0.16%		0.76 g/t		14B, zone min
A-010 con't	74.4 m	81.7 m	7.3 m	1.59%				14B, zone min
	97.3 m	105.2 m	7.9 m	4.43%		4.94 g/t	25.36 g/t	14B, zone min
A-011	90.8 m	97.5 m	6.7 m	1.18%		1.03 g/t		14B-14M, zone min.
	107.4 m	108.5 m	1.1 m	1.23%				14B-14M, zone min.
	111.4 m	125.0 m	13.6 m	3.71%		1.60 g/t	4.61 g/t	14B, zone min.
A-012	156.4 m	157.0 m	0.6 m	1.20%				
	161.5 m	163.1 m	1.6 m	1.25%		0.35 g/t		
	212.8 m	214.3 m	1.5 m	0.45%		1.37 g/t		
	239.3 m	240.0 m	0.7 m	1.45%				
A-013	Sampling required							
A-014	Sampling required							
A-015	168.6 m	169.9 m	1.3 m	1.47%				
A-016	18.9 m	21.2 m	2.3 m	1.51%		6.43 g/t		
	38.1 m	39.6 m	1.5 m	1.25%				
	76.2 m	77.7 m	1.5 m	3.45%		8.91 g/t		
A-017	No significant values							
A-018	No significant values							
A-019	127.1 m	127.6 m	0.5 m	3.20%		4.80 g/t		
A-020	3.4 m	15.3 m	11.9 m	3.10%				
A-021	73.2 m	76.2 m	3.0 m	0.40%		1.37 g/t		
A-022	110.3 m	112.0 m	1.7 m	1.45%				
	181.4 m	186.7 m	5.3 m	2.71%		1.51 g/t		
A-023	54.3 m	57.8 m	3.5 m	3.12%		0.79 g/t		
	63.9 m	67.1 m	3.2 m	1.42%		0.49 g/t		
	71.6 m	77.7 m	6.1 m	1.16%				
	80.8 m	82.3 m	1.5 m	2.00%				
A-024	No log							
A-025	No log							
A-026	No log							
A-027	Sampling required							
A-028	70.1 m	73.9 m	3.8 m	5.42%		0.67 g/t		
	82.6 m	90.8 m	8.2 m	3.36%				
A-029	Sampling required							
A-030	No value							
A-031	29.3 m	32.3 m	3.0 m	3.96%		0.68 g/t		
A-032	No Azimuth or dip							
A-033	No value							
A-034	Sampling required							
A-035	158.2 m	163.5 m	5.3 m	1.33%				
A-036	39.6 m	43.3 m	3.7 m	1.84%				
A-037	162.3 m	169.2 m	6.9 m	3.20%		0.76 g/t		
A-038	9.8 m	11.0 m	1.2 m	1.35%		0.35 g/t		
	14.8 m	19.5 m	4.7 m	3.49%		1.47 g/t		
A-039	74.5 m	75.7 m	1.2 m	4.35%		0.69 g/t		
A-040	4.6 m	7.3 m	2.7 m	1.52%		0.69 g/t		
	16.6 m	20.0 m	3.4 m	1.43%		0.69 g/t		
	31.4 m	33.2 m	1.8 m	4.15%		1.03 g/t		
	39.0 m	40.1 m	1.1 m	5.05%		0.35 g/t		
	56.0 m	68.6 m	12.6 m	1.42%				
A-041	18.0 m	19.2 m	1.2 m	2.55%		0.69 g/t		
	31.4 m	32.6 m	1.2 m	2.20%				
	38.1 m	42.7 m	4.6 m	3.06%		0.35 g/t		
	51.1 m	55.5 m	4.4 m	2.98%				
	60.2 m	68.6 m	8.4 m	4.07%				
	76.2 m	85.8 m	9.6 m	3.65%		0.35 g/t		
A-042	Sampling required							
A-043	47.5 m	49.2 m	1.7 m	2.76%		0.51 g/t		
A-044	No value							
A-045	Sampling required							
A-046	Sampling required							
A-047	62.5 m	64.9 m	2.4 m	2.88%				
	103.6 m	107.6 m	4.0 m	5.64%		0.35 g/t		

Hole #	From	To	Interval	% Zn	% Cu	Au g/t	Ag g/t	Description (see note) *
Surface diamond drill holes								
A-048	32.0 m	35.1 m	3.1 m	2.76%				
A-049	32.5 m	35.5 m	3.0 m	1.15%				
	50.3 m	53.3 m	3.0 m	2.15%				
A-050	71.6 m	42.2 m	0.6 m	2.25%				
A-051	No value							
A-052	56.1 m	57.6 m	1.5 m	2.30%		0.69 g/t		
A-053	47.1 m	52.0 m	4.9 m	1.37%		0.50 g/t		
	67.0 m	69.0 m	2.0 m	1.45%		0.69 g/t		
A-054	56.5 m	60.2 m	3.7 m	1.63%				
A-055	Sampling required							
A-056	30.8 m	33.5 m	2.7 m	1.87%	0.29%	0.35g/t		
	41.6 m	43.0 m	1.4 m	1.90%		0.35 g/t		
A-057	Not drilled							
A-058	Not drilled							
A-059	Not drilled							
A-060	58.5 m	88.3 m	29.8 m	5.74%	0.06%	1.31 g/t	14.35 g/t	
	93.9 m	94.8 m	0.9 m	5.47%	0.06%		8.49 g/t	
	99.4 m	103.7 m	4.3 m	1.69%	0.04%		6.72 g/t	
	116.3 m	122.8 m	6.5 m	5.67%	0.08%	2.71 g/t	17.97 g/t	
A-061	83.2 m	86.3 m	3.1 m	2.24%	0.03%	0.52 g/t	3.98 g/t	
	91.6 m	100.6 m	9.0 m	3.76%	0.16%	3.00 g/t	17.24 g/t	
	107.1 m	115.7 m	8.6 m	6.15%	0.17%	8.14 g/t	39.70 g/t	
	124.3 m	124.8 m	0.58 m	6.35%		1.37 g/t		
	128.3 m	129.0 m	0.7 m	2.80%		2.06 g/t		
A-062	59.3 m	61.1 m	1.8 m	6.92%		4.62 g/t	17.14 g/t	
	65.1 m	69.0 m	3.9 m	1.12%		0.25 g/t	2.50 g/t	
A-063	95.8 m	96.4 m	0.6 m	6.02%		4.47 g/t	18.16 g/t	
	113.7 m	114.3 m	0.6 m	17.55%		49.23 g/t	404.64 g/t	
	129.4 m	132.8 m	3.4 m	8.86%		8.88 g/t	68.16 g/t	
	135.6 m	136.2 m	0.6 m	3.95%		0.35 g/t	16.10 g/t	
	138.9 m	141.5 m	2.6 m	4.69%		4.04 g/t	11.14 g/t	
	149.5 m	155.1 m	5.6 m	5.27%		1.59 g/t	9.96 g/t	
	166.5 m	168.1 m	1.6 m	4.50%		4.11 g/t	14.04 g/t	
	179.4 m	182.4 m	3.0 m	1.29%		0.46 g/t	3.23 g/t	
A-064	82.8 m	87.5 m	4.7 m	3.20%		1.10 g/t	11.36 g/t	
A-065	82.5 m	83.6 m	1.1 m	1.45%		1.37 g/t	3.77 g/t	
	100.6 m	104.3 m	3.7 m	2.37%		0.43 g/t	6.69 g/t	
	116.8 m	118.0 m	1.2 m	1.35%		0.35 g/t	4.45 g/t	
	121.6 m	125.7 m	4.6 m	7.67%		6.08 g/t	21.56 g/t	
	133.3 m	135.3 m	2.0 m	4.41%		2.40 g/t	12.03 g/t	
	139.8 m	144.5 m	4.7 m	2.80%		3.55 g/t	7.64 g/t	
	146.7 m	156.3 m	9.6 m	5.77%		1.38 g/t	13.00 g/t	
	164.7 m	167.2 m	2.5 m	3.13%		6.95 g/t	15.44 g/t	
	176.5 m	178.7 m	2.2 m	2.37%			7.13 g/t	
	196.3 m	197.3 m	1.0 m	4.63%		0.59 g/t	4.71 g/t	
A-066	100.6 m	101.8 m	1.2 m	22.90%		36.65 g/t	39.73 g/t	
	126.5 m	126.9 m	0.4 m	22.4%		11.30 g/t	56.51 g/t	
	128.3 m	129.7 m	1.4 m	11.25%		4.80 g/t	22.61 g/t	
	137.6 m	138.1 m	0.5 m	15.90%		2.06 g/t	11.99 g/t	
	141.5 m	142.1 m	0.6 m	14.70%		5.82 g/t	29.80 g/t	
	153.2 m	153.9 m	0.6 m	4.85%		6.17 g/t	20.60 g/t	
	156.4 m	156.8 m	0.4 m	3.50%		0.69 g/t	142.48 g/t	
	159.8 m	168.8 m	9.0 m	6.26%		5.19 g/t	19.60 g/t	
	172.2 m	175.0 m	2.8 m	5.80%		0.69 g/t	16.44 g/t	
A-067	55.9 m	59.4 m	3.5 m	7.88%		1.59 g/t	18.52 g/t	
	70.4 m	70.6 m	0.2 m	11.53%		2.74 g/t	15.07 g/t	
	74.7 m	79.3 m	4.6 m	3.03%		0.76 g/t	8.92 g/t	
	97.1 m	97.8 m	0.7 m	2.25%		0.35 g/t	11.99 g/t	
	99.3 m	100.9 m	1.6 m	4.70%		0.69 g/t	17.47 g/t	
	104.7 m	106.5 m	1.8 m	4.74%		1.70 g/t	14.76 g/t	
	113.3 m	113.6 m	0.3 m	5.95%		8.56 g/t	27.40 g/t	
	118.3 m	121.2 m	2.9 m	4.80%		1.95 g/t	12.67 g/t	
A-068	114.5 m	120.4 m	5.9 m	3.33%		0.35 g/t	7.79 g/t	

Hole #	From	To	Interval	% Zn	% Cu	Au g/t	Ag g/t	Description (see note) *
Surface diamond drill holes								
A-069	122.8 m	123.3 m	0.5 m	4.40%		0.69 g/t		
A-069 con't	128.9 m	129.2 m	0.3 m	4.80%		0.35 g/t		
	153.1 m	157.4 m	4.3 m	2.39%		0.35 g/t		
A-070	146.1 m	147.4 m	1.3 m	7.55%		1.71 g/t		
	157.1 m	158.2 m	1.1 m	16.75%		10.96 g/t		
A-071	137.5 m	138.0 m	0.5 m	7.25%		7.54 g/t		
	150.8 m	156.0 m	5.2 m	2.51%		2.08 g/t		
	165.7 m	180.3 m	14.6 m	4.47%		1.92 g/t		
	183.5 m	184.0 m	0.5 m	6.70%		2.06 g/t		
	187.4 m	188.9 m	1.5 m	7.55%		2.06 g/t		
	198.1 m	198.4 m	0.3 m	8.50%		4.11 g/t		
A-072	149.9 m	150.4 m	0.5 m	13.40%		0.35 g/t		
	153.6 m	154.4 m	0.8 m	3.65%		0.35 g/t		
	164.3 m	166.1 m	1.8 m	1.95%		0.73 g/t		
	188.7 m	190.9 m	2.2 m	5.08%		3.13 g/t		
	196.0 m	196.3 m	0.3 m	5.90%		2.06 g/t		
A-073	144.8 m	145.1 m	0.3 m	27.90%		32.88 g/t		
	159.4 m	159.7 m	0.3 m	14.25%		2.06 g/t		
	199.6 m	203.0 m	3.4 m	2.81%		1.37 g/t		
A-074	No log							
A-075	179.6 m	193.7 m	14.1 m	4.12%		1.63 g/t		
A-076	83.9 m	86.0 m	2.1 m	3.50%		0.32 g/t		
	91.2 m	96.0 m	4.8 m	1.65%		0.25 g/t		
	102.9 m	103.3 m	0.4 m	5.10%		0.69 g/t		
	122.1 m	122.6 m	0.5 m	8.00%		0.35 g/t		
	126.3 m	129.8 m	3.5 m	11.07%		3.02 g/t		
A-077	192.5 m	205.7 m	13.2 m	2.23%		0.40 g/t		
	208.4 m	211.4 m	3.0 m	2.94%		0.36 g/t		
A-078	Sampling required							
A-079	No log							
A-080	No log							
A-081	No log							
A-082	No log							
A-083	94.3 m	96.3 m	2.0 m	4.45%		3.79 g/t	10.34 g/t	
	110.4 m	110.6 m	0.2 m	10.75%		13.70 g/t	25.35 g/t	
	119.4 m	132.6 m	13.2 m	4.99%		2.88 g/t	15.91 g/t	
	138.6 m	141.6 m	3.0 m	6.59%		2.01 g/t	16.40 g/t	
	147.4 m	148.5 m	1.1 m	8.70%		0.69 g/t	21.24 g/t	
	152.8 m	157.5 m	4.7 m	4.76%		2.04 g/t	11.44 g/t	
A-084	118.4 m	118.9 m	0.5 m	8.20%		3.08 g/t	14.73 g/t	
	126.2 m	128.2 m	2.0 m	4.05%		1.37 g/t	12.33 g/t	
	130.3 m	142.8 m	12.5 m	4.58%		5.10 g/t	17.18 g/t	
	155.2 m	159.5 m	4.3 m	1.63%		1.19 g/t	7.07 g/t	
A-085	No value							
A-086	50.9 m	52.1 m	1.2 m	7.00%		15.07 g/t	59.60 g/t	
	60.1 m	60.5 m	0.4 m	2.47%		8.22 g/t	36.99 g/t	
A-101	16.8 m	17.4 m	0.6 m	3.50%		0.69 g/t		
	25.5 m	28.2 m	2.7 m	1.91%		0.89 g/t		
A-102	No value							
A-103	56.4 m	59.4 m	3.0 m	5.84%		11.61 g/t		
A-104	No value							
A-105	No value							
A-106	18.3 m	22.9 m	4.6 m	2.58%		1.14 g/t		
A-107	33.5 m	38.1 m	4.6 m	1.63%				
A-108	No value							
A-109	No value							
A-110	43.6 m	44.2 m	0.6 m	2.00%		0.69 g/t		
	50.3 m	51.2 m	0.9 m	2.50%		0.35 g/t		
	106.7 m	111.3 m	4.6 m	0.35%		1.16 g/t		
A-111	9.1 m	9.8 m	0.7 m			3.42 g/t		
A-112	72.5 m	73.1 m	0.6 m		0.50%			
A-113	Sampling required							
A-114	No value							

Hole #	From	To	Interval	% Zn	% Cu	Au g/t	Ag g/t	Description (see note) *
Surface diamond drill holes								
A-115	89.9 m	93.3 m	3.4 m		0.75%			
A-116	Sampling required							
A-117	Sampling required							
A-118	Missing Core							
A-119	Missing Core							
A-120	No value							
A-121	No value							
A-122	146.3 m	147.8 m	1.5 m			1.03 g/t		
	236.2 m	237.7 m	1.5 m			1.03 g/t		
	240.8 m	242.3 m	1.5 m			0.69 g/t		
A-123	246.9 m	248.4 m	1.5 m			0.69 g/t		
A-124	No value							
A-125	No value							
A-126	No value							
A-127	No value							
A-128	No value							
A-129	No value							
A-130	No log							
A-131	No value							
A-132	No log							
A-133	No log							
A-134	No value							
A-135	No value							
A-136	No value							
A-137	No value							
U-01	46.7 m	47.2 m	0.5 m	7.25%				
U-02	24.1 m	28.7 m	4.6 m	2.74%		1.54 g/t	9.06 g/t	
	33.3 m	34.0 m	0.7 m	10.80%		0.69 g/t	18.50 g/t	
	36.7 m	41.2 m	4.5 m	1.78%			4.82 g/t	
	44.9 m	45.6 m	0.7 m	2.95%		17.81 g/t	89.74 g/t	
	70.0 m	70.7 m	0.7 m	7.45%		0.69 g/t	10.28 g/t	
	74.6 m	80.8 m	6.2 m	1.01%		0.66 g/t	7.13 g/t	
	83.5 m	83.8 m	0.3 m	9.10%		2.74 g/t	18.50 g/t	
	90.4 m	91.4 m	1.0 m	13.80%		26.72 g/t	58.91 g/t	
	95.8 m	108.7 m	12.9 m	5.75%		3.11 g/t	15.17 g/t	
	117.8 m	118.1 m	0.3 m	5.75%		6.85 g/t	33.57 g/t	
	24.1 m	45.6 m	21.5 m	1.41%		0.93 g/t	6.47 g/t	Open pit potential
	70.0 m	118.1 m	48.1 m	2.21%		1.55 g/t	6.69 g/t	Open pit potential
U-03	1.8 m	2.5 m	0.7 m	3.10%		0.69 g/t	10.96 g/t	
	5.7 m	6.0 m	0.3 m	6.00%		0.35 g/t	11.99 g/t	
	8.2 m	16.6 m	8.4 m	13.09%		6.98 g/t	20.71 g/t	
	40.5 m	41.1 m	0.6 m	5.70%		0.69 g/t	13.02 g/t	
	49.4 m	64.0 m	14.4 m	8.69%		3.41 g/t	17.49 g/t	
	1.8 m	64.0 m	62.2 m	3.90%		1.75 g/t	7.15 g/t	Open pit potential
U-04	0.3 m	6.7 m	6.4 m	2.95%		2.22 g/t	10.85 g/t	
	14.1 m	15.1 m	1.0 m	4.80%			9.59 g/t	
	17.4 m	19.7 m	2.3 m	12.77%		4.60 g/t	14.65 g/t	
	27.2 m	28.3 m	1.1 m	5.80%		1.03 g/t	16.78 g/t	
	62.4 m	65.5 m	3.1 m	1.52%			6.47 g/t	
	79.3 m	83.2 m	3.9 m	4.46%		1.12 g/t	12.62 g/t	
	85.9 m	86.6 m	0.7 m	7.05%		37.68 g/t	78.09 g/t	
	92.1 m	93.5 m	1.4 m	1.05%		0.35 g/t	10.62 g/t	
	96.1 m	97.9 m	1.8 m	4.05%		0.69 g/t	51.38 g/t	
	123.3 m	132.7 m	9.4 m	8.13%		1.27 g/t	17.05 g/t	
	140.9 m	155.6 m	14.7 m	4.76%		2.92 g/t	16.07 g/t	
	0.3 m	28.3 m	28.0 m	2.12%		0.93 g/t	4.50 g/t	Open pit potential
	79.3 m	155.6 m	76.3 m	2.32%		1.14 g/t	7.95 g/t	Open pit potential
U-05	4.1 m	5.9 m	1.8 m	10.40%		1.58 g/t	14.54 g/t	
	9.4 m	9.6 m	0.2 m	9.10%		3.08 g/t	50.35 g/t	
	16.5 m	16.9 m	0.4 m	1.20%			5.48 g/t	
	21.0 m	23.9 m	2.9 m	4.46%		0.35 g/t	13.85 g/t	
	55.9 m	56.4 m	0.6 m	0.60%		7.54 g/t	40.42 g/t	
	64.2 m	65.4 m	1.2 m	1.75%			3.77 g/t	

Hole #	From	To	Interval	% Zn	% Cu	Au g/t	Ag g/t	Description (see note) *
Surface diamond drill holes								
	4.1 m	23.9 m	19.8 m	1.71%		0.23 g/t	3.97 g/t	Open pit potential
U-06	7.9 m	11.1 m	3.2 m	1.19%		0.8 g/t	1.76 g/t	
	25.5 m	26.5 m	1.0 m	1.05%		4.80 g/t	9.59 g/t	
	29.2 m	29.5 m	0.4 m	5.90%		6.85 g/t	67.13 g/t	
U-07	22.5 m	22.8 m	0.3 m	3.40%		0.69 g/t	24.66 g/t	
	43.8 m	44.4 m	0.6 m	2.30%				
	104.0 m	108.2 m	4.2 m	1.05%			10.21 g/t	
U-08	3.1 m	5.2 m	2.1 m	1.89%		0.60 g/t	5.43 g/t	
U-09	0.4 m	1.4 m	1.0 m	7.25%		1.37 g/t	12.3 g/t	
	10.3 m	14.9 m	4.6 m	1.76%		1.22 g/t	8.70 g/t	
	71.8 m	75.8 m	4.0 m	2.32%		4.32 g/t	12.43 g/t	
	136.9 m	139.3 m	2.4 m	4.90%		2.77 g/t	29.19 g/t	
U-10	No value							
SU-01	9.1 m	12.2 m	3.1 m	3.12%		1.50 g/t		
SU-02	0.0 m	1.7 m	1.7 m	0.16%		2.40 g/t		
SU-03								
SU-04								
SU-05								
SU-06								
SU-07								
SU-08								
SU-09	1.2 m	12.2 m	11.0 m	3.46%		0.663 g/t		
SU-10								
SU-11								
SU-12	0.0 m	3.7 m	3.7 m	6.28%		2.97 g/t		
SU-13	2.5 m	3.4 m	0.9 m	2.65%		1.03 g/t		
SU-14	2.3 m	.4 m	1.1 m	2.95%		0.35 g/t		
SU-15	0.0 m	3.8 m	3.8 m	3.76%		0.38 g/t		
SU-16	0.0 m	3.8 m	3.8 m	1.08%				
SU-17	0.0 m	1.2 m	1.2 m	2.00%		0.35 g/t		
SU-18								
SU-19	1.9 m	2.3 m	0.4 m	4.60%		0.35 g/t		
SU-20	0.0 m	2.2 m	2.2 m	1.72%				
	2.7 m	3.1 m	0.4 m	0.08%		18.50 g/t		
SU-21	0.9 m	2.5 m	1.6 m	4.60%		1.32 g/t		
SU-22	0.0 m	3.6 m	3.6 m	2.14%				
SU-23	2.8 m	10.6 m	7.8 m	3.98%		3.33 g/t	20.54 g/t	
SU-24								
SU-25								
SU-26								
SU-27								
SU-28								
SU-29								
SU-30								
SU-31								
SU-32								
SU-33								
SU-34								
SU-35								
SU-36								
SU-37								
SU-38								
SU-39								
SU-40								
SU-41								
SU-42								
SU-43	0.9 m	1.8 m	0.9 m	5.50%		1.71 g/t	57.54 g/t	
SU-44								
SU-45								
SU-46								
SU-47								
SU-48								
SU-49	0.0 m	1.5 m	1.5 m	1.50%			12.33 g/t	

Hole #	From	To	Interval	% Zn	% Cu	Au g/t	Ag g/t	Description (see note) *
Surface diamond drill holes								
SU-50								
SU-51								
SU-52	0.0n m	5.0 m	5.0 m	3.88%		3.01 g/t	19.82 g/t	
SU-53								
SU-54								
SU-55								
SU-56	0.0 m	4.0 m	4.0 m	1.84%		0.51 g/t	20.55 g/t	
SU-57								
SU-58								
SU-59	0.0 m	4.1 m	4.1 m	5.40%		3.51 g/t	31.04 g/t	
SU-60								
SU-61								
SU-62								
SU-63								
SU-64	0.0 m	0.9 m	0.9 m	6.00%		1.37 g/t	27.40 g/t	
SU-65	0.0 m	2.5 m	2.5 m	3.00%		0.69 g/t	10.28 g/t	
SU-66	0.0 m	0.9 m	0.9 m	6.80%		0.69 g/t	18.50 g/t	
SU-67								
SU-68								
SU-69	0.0 m	4.9 m	4.9 m	5.23%		0.52 g/t	24.76 g/t	
SU-70								
SU-71								
SU-72								
SU-73	0.0 m	4.9 m	4.9 m	4.30%		0.79 g/t	13.43 g/t	
SU-74								
SU-75								
SU-76	0.0 m	1.8 m	1.8 m	3.20%		1.03 g/t	27.40 g/t	
SU-77								
SU-78								
TU-11	0.0 m	0.9 m	0.9 m	3.25%	0.04%	5.14 g/t	18.84 g/t	
TU-12	0.0 m	8.9 m	8.9 m	1.77%	0.05%	1.04 g/t		
	14.9 m	15.2 m	0.3 m	2.35%	0.05%	2.40 g/t	6.85 g/t	
TU-13	15.1 m	20.6 m	5.5 m	4.40%	0.13%	2.16 g/t	23.70 g/t	
TU-14								
TU-15	0.0 m	6.6 m	6.6 m	0.72%		0.35 g/t	7.41 g/t	
TU-16	6.5 m	6.8 m	0.3 m	5.15%		10.62 g/t	32.54 g/t	
	8.8 m	9.2 m	0.4 m	1.75%		0.35 g/t	11.99 g/t	
TU-17	0.8 m	8.5 m	7.7 m	1.28%		0.56 g/t	10.56 g.t	
TU-18	0.0 m	4.1 m	4.1 m	2.71%		0.82 g/t	12.53 g/t	
	19.1 m	27.1 m	8.0 m	3.66%		0.88 g/t	9.73 g/t	
	33.7 m	35.4 m	1.7 m	3.40%		0.89 g/t	9.34 g/t	
TU-19	9.6 m	15.8 m	6.2 m	1.43%		0.90 g/t	14.9 g/t	
TA-82-01								
TA-82-02								
TA-82-03	26.2 m	27.5 m	1.3 m	2.12%			3.43 g/t	
	30.8 m	32.2 m	1.4 m	2.62%	0.04%	0.68 g/t	6.69 g/t	
TA-82-04	15.4 m	16.8 m	1.4 m	0.88%	0.02%	0.35 g/t	5.14 g/t	
	18.8 m	21.4 m	2.6 m	2.42%	0.04%	0.51 g/t	6.85 g/t	
TA-82-05	12.6 m	14.5 m	1.9 m	0.94%	0.02%	0.65 g/t	2.24 g/t	
	55.2 m	59.8 m	4.6 m	0.79%				
TA-82-06	54.3 m	55.4 m	1.1 m	1.80%	0.04%	0.49 g/t	4.83 g/t	
TA-82-07								
TA-82-08	69.2 m	70.4 m	1.2 m			2.74 g/t	10.28 g/t	Tuffs, 90° to bedding
TA-82-09								
TA-82-10	208.7 m	211.9 m	3.2 m	0.62%			10.21 g/t	
	214.3 m	216.2 m	1.9 m	1.40%				
	219.2 m	221.8 m	2.6 m	1.38%			10.15 g/t	
	234.9 m	256.3 m	21.4 m	1.78%		1.14 g/t	9.80 g/t	
	282.1 m	282.9 m	0.8 m	3.25%		5.82 g/t	10.28 g/t	
	286.8 m	289.1 m	2.3 m	1.59%				
TA-82-11								
TA-82-12	249.3 m	252.7 m	3.4 m	0.99%			49.87 g/t	
TA-87-13								

Hole #	From	To	Interval	% Zn	% Cu	Au g/t	Ag g/t	Description (see note) *
Surface diamond drill holes								
TA-87-14								
TA-87-15								
TA-87-16								
TA-87-17								
TA-87-18								
TA-87-19	5.2 m	7.9 m	2.7 m	2.08%				
	17.5 m	23.5 m	6.0 m	2.39%		1.10 g/t		
TA-87-20	34.1 m	39.2 m	5.1 m	6.93%		2.02 g/t	64.87 g/t	
TA-87-21	64.6 m	66.1 m	1.5 m	5.27%		1.59 g/t	12.75 g/t	
TA-87-22	113.4 m	119.9 m	6.5 m	0.90%				
TA-87-23								
TA-87-24								
TA-87-25	8.2 m	12.8 m	4.6 m	1.88%		1.04 g/t	17.92 g/t	
TA-87-26								
TA-87-27	2.6 m	9.1 m	6.5 m	2.46%		1.96 g/t	14.70 g/t	
	31.1 m	32.3 m	1.2 m	5.60%		17.98 g/t	37.33 g/t	
TA-87-28								
TA-87-29	8.2 m	14.6 m	6.4 m	2.42%		0.36 g/t	18.39 g/t	
	78.0 m	78.9 m	0.9 m	3.48%		0.69 g/t	106.18 g/t	
TA-87-30	6.1 m	7.3 m	1.2 m	4.80%			95.39 g/t	
	17.1 m	17.8 m	0.7 m	1.48%			57.64 g/t	
	21.6 m	22.3 m	0.7 m	3.10%			11.99 g/t	
	24.4 m	29.3 m	4.9 m				24.49 g/t	
TA-87-31								
TA-87-32	3.1 m	9.8 m	6.7 m				55.24 g/t	
TA-87-33	28.0 m	42.1 m	14.1 m	3.70%				
TA-87-34	49.4 m	51.8 m	2.4 m				67.99 g/t	
	73.7 m	74.7 m	1.0 m	3.87%		0.70 g/t	20.89 g/t	
TA-87-35	34.8 m	36.8 m	2.0 m	6.12%		1.64 g/t	23.40 g/t	
TA-87-36	104.9 m	110.2 m	5.3 m	17.87%				
TA-87-37								
TA-87-38	87.2 m	87.8 m	0.6 m	3.40%			7.19 g/t	
	93.7 m	94.3 m	0.6 m	5.62%			8.91 g/t	
	125.5 m	126.5 m	1.0 m	16.70%		3.83 g/t	24.20 g/t	
TA-87-39	34.3 m	37.0 m	2.7 m	3.49%		0.56 g/t	43.51 g/t	
TA-87-40	81.1 m	83.5 m	2.4 m	10.05%		2.96 g/t	50.05 g/t	
	91.4 m	94.2 m	2.8 m	10.82%		3.23 g/t	19.19 g/t	
	101.8 m	103.2 m	1.4 m	4.12%		0.51 g/t	5.14 g/t	
	134.1 m	137.6 m	3.5 m	11.19%		0.96 g/t	12.37 g/t	
TA-89-41	61.7 m	62.6 m	0.9 m	14.21%	0.05%	1.37 g/t	5.82 g/t	
	85.1 m	92.0 m	6.9 m	4.59%	0.03%			
	96.1 m	100.9 m	4.8 m	3.95%	0.03%			
TA-89-42	212.1 m	213.4 m	1.3 m	7.40%	0.05%	0.87 g/t	5.79 g/t	
TA-89-43	80.5 m	82.8 m	2.3 m	2.10%				
	94.5 m	100.6 m	6.1 m	3.20%	0.05%			
	109.8 m	115.7 m	5.9 m	1.80%				
	122.1 m	126.1 m	4.0 m	0.83%		0.39 g/t		
TA-89-44	115.1 m	115.2 m	0.1 m	0.09%	18.99%		44.87 g/t	
	117.1 m	117.2 m	0.1 m	6.14%	10.98%		34.94 g/t	
	133.7 m	142.8 m	9.1 m	3.91%				
	207.4 m	217.7 m	10.3 m	5.75%				
TA-89-45								
TA-89-46	136.4 m	152.0 m	15.6 m	1.67%				
TA-89-47	35.2 m	37.3 m	2.1 m	3.53%	0.14%			
TA-89-48	182.5 m	184.9 m	2.6 m	3.44%	0.05%			
	190.2 m	191.6 m	1.4 m	5.55%	0.04%			
TA-89-49	175.4 m	177.2 m	1.8 m	2.43%				
TA-90-50	65.5 m	70.1 m	4.6 m	4.12%		6.78 g/t	10.12 g/t	
	84.6 m	87.5 m	2.9 m	3.90%		3.20 g/t		
	95.5 m	106.7 m	11.2 m	10.39%	0.10%	2.54 g/t	19.26 g/t	
	114.0 m	129.5 m	15.5 m	6.57%	0.10%	8.05 g/t	23.58 g/t	
	139.3 m	144.3 m	5.0 m	1.17%	0.06%	1.20 g/t	7.26 g/t	
TA-90-51	197.4 m	200.0 m	2.6 m	5.39%	0.21%	3.52 g/t	20.10 g/t	

Hole #	From	To	Interval	% Zn	% Cu	Au g/t	Ag g/t	Description (see note) *
Surface diamond drill holes								
	226.2 m	236.2 m	10.0 m	1.30%			5.43 g/t	
TA-90-52	48.5 m	50.9 m	2.4 m	2.48%			14.57 g/t	
	191.7 m	192.0 m	0.3 m	3.51%	0.34%	1.71 g/t	17.47 g/t	
	201.2 m	203.3 m	2.1 m	5.21%		5.70 g/t	11.60 g/t	
TA-90-53	48.5 m	51.4 m	2.9 m	3.63%				
	94.4 m	98.2 m	3.8 m	1.42%				
	220.8 m	221.6 m	0.8 m	3.39%		0.70 g/t		
TA-90-54	77.4 m	77.7 m	0.3 m	4.28%	0.05%	3.77 g/t	9.59 g/t	
	85.3 m	88.8 m	3.5 m	1.46%				
TA-90-55	111.6 m	117.3 m	18.7 m	1.80%		1.44 g/t		
	135.3 m	140.7 m	5.4 m	1.52%		0.96 g/t		
	149.9 m	147.2 m	0.3 m	5.37%		14.39 g/t	18.84 g/t	
	151.8 m	167.8 m	16.0 m	3.42%		1.27 g/t		
	189.3 m	190.2 m	0. 9 m	1.07%	0.01%	2.06 g/t	3.08 g/t	
	199.5 m	200.9 m	1.4 m	2.78%	0.07%	2.06 g/t	6.51 g/t	
TA-90-56	74.7 m	75.4 m	0.7 m	6.44%		3.77 g/t		
	81.0 m	84.4 m	3.4 m	5.75%		4.06 g/t		
	93.1 m	96.6 m	3.5 m	1.63%		2.55 g/t		
	136.4 m	137.1 m	0.7 m	16.97%	0.37%	8.22 g/t	34.94 g/t	
	164.4 m	166.9 m	2.5 m	5.23%		6.18 g/t		
	215.7 m	219.6 m	3.9 m	6.74%		3.95 g/t		
	223.9 m	224.3 m	0.4 m	8.84%	0.27%	11.30 g/t	15.41 g/t	
TLT-01	48.3 m	50.9 m	2.6 m		0.14%	1.16 g/t		
TLT-02	106.3 m	107.3 m	1.0 m				70.01 g/t	
	121.0 m	122.5 m	1.5 m	2.50%				
TLT-03								
TLT-04								
TLT-05								
TLT-06	55.9 m	56.1 m	0.2 m	6.49%	0.87%	3.77 g/t	33.91 g/t	
	164.0 m	164.4 m	0.4 m	3.74%	0.03%	1.37 g/t		
TLT-07	171.8 m	175.4 m	3.6 m	3.77%				
	188.1 m	190.2 m	2.1 m	4.86%	0.06%			
TLT-08								
TLT-09	247.4 m	249.7 m	2.3 m			4.28 g/t		
	250.1 m	251.6 m	1.5 m	2.89%				
TLT-10								
TLT-11								
TLT-12	3.2 m	4.3 m	1.1 m	5.60%	0.12%			
	32.8 m	37.9 m	5.1 m	4.19%				
TLT-13	104.0 m	104.7 m	0.7 m	0.70%	0.18%	5.48 g/t	25.69 g/t	
	204.4 m	204.7 m	0.3 m	5.05%				
	277.4 m	280.9 m	3.5 m	3.36%		0.98 g/t		
	296.7 m	297.2 m	0.5 m	3.44%	0.03%			
	299.1 m	299.4 m	0.3 m	3.56%	0.04%			
	323.9 m	324.5 m	0.6 m	4.72%	0.04%			
TLT-14	40.7 m	43.6 m	2.9 m	2.79%				
TLT-15								
TLT-16								
TLT-17								
TLT-18	37.0 m	40.5 m	3.5 m		0.46%			
TLT-19								
TLT-20								
TLT-21	114.9 m	116.6 m	1.7 m	1.02%	0.46%			
TLT-22								
TLT-23								
TLT-24								
TLT-25	40.3 m	43.4 m	3.1 m	2.95%				
TLT-26								
TLT-27								
TLT-28	234.6 m	235.4 m	0.8 m	0.08%	0.93%	0.70 g/t	21.9 g/t	
TLT-29								

Note: Legend for the description of the mineralization

ARG =	Argillite	V3 =	Basalt	V2 =	Intermediate lavas	V1 =	Felsic lavas
TUF_F =	Felsic tuffs	TUF_I =	Intermediate tuffs	TUF_M =	Mafic tuffs	UM =	Ultramafic
14M =	Dunite	14N =	Serpentinite	14B =	Pyroxenite	14I =	Peridotite
13A =	Gabbro	1T =	Granite	12D =	Syenite	11C =	Diorite
F.D. =	Felsic dyke	I.D.=	Intermediate dyke	M.D.=	Mafic dyke		
Brx =	Breccia	Min Zone =	Mineralized Zone	Qtz =	Quartz vein	Sph =	Sphalerite
Gp =	Graphite	Cpy =	Chalcopyrite	Py =	Pyrite	Po =	Pyrrhotite
Asp =	Arsenopyrite	Gn =	Galena	Mg =	Magnetite		