YORBEAU RESOURCES INC.

TECHNICAL REPORT ON THE ROUYN PROPERTY,- AUGMITTO BLOCK, ROUYN-NORANDA, QUÉBEC, CANADA

NI 43-101 Report

Qualified Persons:
Bernard Salmon, Eng.
Barry McDonough, P.Geo.

October 1, 2011

ROSCOE POSTLE ASSOCIATES INC.

Report Control Form

Document Title	Technical Report on the Rouyn Property – Augmitto Block, Rouyn-Noranda, Québec, Canada			
Client Name & Address	Yorbeau Resources Inc. Suite 430 - 110 Place Crémazie West Montréal, Québec H2P 1B9			
Document Reference	Project # 1653	***Status & Issue No.***	Final Version	0
Issue Date	October 1, 2011			
Lead Author	Bernard Salmon, Eng Barry McDonough, P.Geo.			
Peer Reviewer	Deborah McCombe, P.Geo.			
Project Manager Approval	Bernard Salmon, Eng			
Project Director Approval	Bernard Salmon, Eng			

Report Distribution

Name	No. of Copies
Client	
RPA Filing	1 (project box)

Roscoe Postle Associates Inc.
170 Avenue Principale, Suite 203
Rouyn-Noranda, Quebec, J9X 4P7
Canada
Tel: +1 819 797 6889
Fax: +1 819 797 6462
mining@rpacan.com

TABLE OF CONTENTS

LIST OF TABLES

PAGE

LIST OF FIGURES

PAGE

LIST OF APPENDIX FIGURES & TABLES

PAGE

1 SUMMARY

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

INTRODUCTION

Roscoe Postle Associates Inc. (RPA) was retained by Thomas L. Robyn, President and CEO of Yorbeau Resources Inc. (Yorbeau), to prepare a Mineral Resource estimate and supporting Technical Report (the Report) on the Augmitto Block (AB) of the Yorbeau's Rouyn Property near Rouyn-Noranda, Québec. The purpose of this report is to support a disclosure of Mineral Resources. This Technical Report conforms to National Instrument NI 43-101 (NI 43-101) Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects. RPA visited the property from May 11 to 15, 2011.

CONCLUSIONS

RPA offers the following conclusions:

- The Rouyn Property covers a 12 km strike length along the highly productive Cadillac-Larder Lake Break (CLLB). Yorbeau holds an excellent land position in the Rouyn-Noranda area. Significant results were obtained at Augmitto, Astoria, Cinderella and Gamble Lake blocks that justified extensive surface exploration and underground development work.

- Along the CLLB, gold is present in free form associated with quartz veining in carbonate rocks comprising the upper half of the `Break' and associated with sulphide mineralization occurring in the lower half. The latter type is more prevalent and has yielded some of the largest and most profitable deposits located westward of the property.

- The CLLB is regional in nature and gold zones tend to occur in clusters stacked one on top of the other. Mineralization is known to occur elsewhere at deeper levels than carbonate mineralization, and the area located south of the large mass of carbonate rocks located on the Augmitto and Cinderella blocks has yielded significant gold values and certainly represent prime exploration targets.

- Augmitto Exploration Ltd. (Augmitto) conducted significant drilling and underground development programs in the 1980s. In 1988, Augmitto started mining by shrinkage method in four stopes. Reports indicate that approximately 28,000 t at an average grade of 3.92 g/t Au were blasted; however only 7,000 t at an average grade of 4.83 g/t Au were mined-out, leaving 21,000 t at an average grade of 3.62 g/t Au.

- In RPA's opinion the quality assurance/quality control (QA/QC) program currently in place, is adequate and the assay results produced from the drilling are adequate for use in the estimation of Mineral Resources.

- Augmitto reports that a mill test totalling 33,555 t at an average grade of 3.68 g/t Au was taken from two stockpiles in 1988. The mill test was carried out at the Kerr Addison mill in Virginia town. Despite all efforts by Yorbeau to find the details of the mill test, neither metallurgical reports nor other details have been found so far.

- Mineral Resources are classified based on the density of drill hole data and the continuity of the auriferous zones. The classification is guided by the drill hole spacing, which are quite variable, the ranges of variograms, which are from 5 m to 25 m, and the distance of drill hole composites to block centres. In the case of the Lower Piché zone, approximately 700 drill holes intersections were used for Resource estimation. Most of Mineral Resources are located in the Lower Piché zone (76%). Measured Resources are located in the vicinity of underground development.

- Gold appears to be zoned. In the Lower Piché zone, blocks with grade higher than 2 g/t Au appear to be distributed along two trends:
  - Along strike with a steep plunge to the west (50º to 70º)
  - Along strike with a gentle plunge to the east (20º to 25º).

- Mineral resources are sensitive to cut-off grades.

- The small diameter core used by Augmitto may impact on the accuracy and reliability of the Mineral Resource estimate. Samples grading below the laboratory detection limit are given a “zero” grade in the database. While not of great significance, this practice will contribute to an understatement of the gold grade.

- Metallurgical testing of mineralized material from the AB, to date, has produced gold recoveries of up to 96% on underground and surface bulk samples.

- It is of RPA’s opinion that a significant amount of drilling at the Augmitto Block is required to convert Inferred resources into Indicated resources, and to convert Indicated resources into Measured resources, and to build sufficient tonnage to sustain mining operations. Because the gold grade continuity is relatively limited, the possible gold trends, the pocket-like gold concentration, and all of those supported by a fair amount of underground drilling and sampling, further drilling programs at Augmitto would need to be carried out on a tightly spaced pattern. Based on the above and also variography, drilling patterns would be in the range of 25 m by 25 m for Indicated resources and 10 m by 10 m for Measured resources. Such drilling programs on tight patterns would need to be carried out from underground.

- RPA is of the opinion that a 5,000 t bulk sample (as per Quebec mining regulation permits) could be envisaged in the Lower Piché zone from existing underground infrastructure. Unfortunately, because results of the 1988 mill test have not been found by Yorbeau, comparison between bulk sample grade and resource estimate grade has not been possible. RPA is of the opinion that a bulk sample would represent a good opportunity to validate head grade versus block model grade as well as metallurgical gold recovery. The use of data from surface and underground drilling, in addition to underground sampling, are helpful for the location of the bulk sample.

- Two bulk sample strategies could be developed:
  - Bulk sample from remaining broken rock
  - Bulk sample from unmined or undeveloped areas

RECOMMENDATIONS

Based on RPA's site visit, discussions with Yorbeau personnel, and subsequent review, RPA offers the following recommendations:

- RPA is of the opinion that conducting additional work on the Augmitto Block in the very near future deserves some thoughts and should be planned carefully.

- Results from independent insertions of blanks, duplicates and certified reference material (CRM), need to be monitored in a timely manner. When failures are identified, RPA recommends that failed samples, along with a reasonable number of "shoulder" samples, be re-analyzed. If the results continue to be outside acceptable tolerances, then the entire batch should be re-analyzed. In RPA's opinion the introduction of field duplicates (quarter-core) and reject duplicates into the sample stream would increase confidence in assay reproducibility.

- RPA recommends a study be undertaken to investigate the correlation between assays from underground "bazooka" core and those from surface NQ- and BQ-size core. Only areas that are have sufficient drill density can be tested but the study will help determine if gold assay grades are affected by core diameter and has the potential to increase confidence in the mineral resource estimate in the affected areas.

- RPA recommends carrying out a technical study to determine the costs and technical issues to extract a bulk sample from the Augmitto underground infrastructure or to recover the highest grade material from existing infrastructure (salvage the mine). RPA carried out preliminary cost estimates and is of the opinion that the minimal cost for a bulk sample extraction is in the order of C$1,200,000. Cost estimates include dewatering the mine to Level 5, ramp and drift rehabilitation, and extraction of the bulk sample from underground to a surface stockpile. Cost estimates do not include a series of items, the main listed below:
  - Rehabilitation or the construction of a polishing pond
  - Surface infrastructure and logistics such as electricity, compressors, contractor mobilization/demobilization, dry, garage for equipment maintenance, fuel depot, explosive depot,
  - Underground heating
  - Refurbishing of underground water pipes, electricity, ventilation pipes, communication line
  - Permitting and Certificate of Authorization
  - Surface stockpile arrangement
  - Transportation and milling
  - Mine rescue equipment

- RPA recommends Yorbeau update the Mineral Resource estimate at Astoria using the current gold price, exchange rate, and mining costs taking into account mined out material. Yorbeau has proposed a program, comprised of 12,000 m of NQ drilling on the Rouyn Property, which will have 10,000 m at Lac Gamble and 2,000 m at Astoria at a cost of C$1.2 M (Table 1-1). RPA is in agreement with this proposal.

- RPA is of the opinion that further drilling should be conducted along the Lower Piché zone throughout the property.

TABLE 1-1 YORBEAU PROPOSED DRILLING PROGRAM
Yorbeau Resources Inc. – Augmitto Project

Block	Proposed Diamond Drilling (m)	Cost per metre ($/m)	Total Cost ($)
Lac Gamble	10,000	100	1,000,000
Astoria	2,000	100	200,000
Total for Rouyn Property	**12,000**	**100**	**1,200,000**

TECHNICAL SUMMARY

PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

The Rouyn Property, previously known as Astoria I and Astoria II, is located seven kilometres south of the city of Rouyn-Noranda, Québec and covers a 12 km stretch of the Cadillac-Larder Lake Break (CLLB). It was divided in 2005 and now comprises eight blocks (listed from west to east): Augmitto, Cinderella, Durbar, Lake Gamble (or Lac Gamble), Astoria, Wright-Rouyn, East-Bay, and Bouzan. The approximate centre of the Rouyn Property is within National Topographic Series (NTS) Map reference 32D/03 at longitude 79° 1' 36" west and latitude 48° 12' 6" north.

Augmitto, the western-most block, is composed of nine claims with centre of the block also within NTS Map reference 32D/03 at longitude 79° 5' 32" west and latitude 48° 11' 38" north. The UTM coordinates for the approximate centre of Augmitto is 641,780.32 m E and 5,339,624.99 m E utilizing projection NAD 83 Zone 17 and the MTM coordinates are 335,133 m E and 5,339,533 m N.

LAND TENURE

Most of the titles overlaying the Rouyn Property are held 100% by Yorbeau subject to underlying royalty agreements and consists of one mining lease (no. 814), one mining concession (no. 346) and 90 claims covering a total contiguous area of 2,588.3 ha. An

annual work commitment of C$151,335 is required and C$3,626 is due annually in fees. The Durbar Block and the majority of the Cinderella Block are subject to a 0.5% Net Smelter Royalty (NSR) payable to Société Minière Alta Inc. (Alta) with an annual advance royalty payment of C$50,000 and a maximum NSR payment of C$50,000 per annum. Alta is controlled by G. Bodnar Jr., past president and current board member with Yorbeau. Yorbeau has the option to purchase NSR at any time for C$500,000. The claims underlying the Augmitto Block are not subject to any royalty payments.

EXISTING INFRASTRUCTURE

At the site of the historic Augmitto Mine a full office and maintenance complex building remains in place. The infrastructure includes a 251.5 m (825 ft) shaft and 914.4 m (3,000 ft) ramp which are flooded. The ramp was dewatered briefly in 2007 to just below Level 2. The two-story administrative building covers an area of 1,680 m^2 with office space, including a conference room, a warehouse, a five-door garage and five one-door garages, a miner's dry, a kitchenette, a dining room, a boiler room, electric facilities room and two core shacks. There is an additional warehouse, a pumping station, sewage facilities and three water treatment basins.

HISTORY

Work in the Augmitto Block area began in 1922 and was conducted by various companies and individuals including Huronian Belt Company, Normont Gold Mines Ltd., Durbar Gold Mines Inc., Siscoe-Moneta Ltd., Paul Tremblay, Bornite Copper Corporation Ltd., Pascar Oils Ltd., Kerr Addison Mines Ltd., and Giant Yellowknife Mines.

In 1979, Augmitto Exploration Ltd. acquired, what is now known as the Rouyn Property, and proceeded to invest C$45M on extensive surface and underground infrastructure. Work included ramp and shaft excavation, crosscut and raise mining, underground sampling, diamond drilling and the obtaining of a bulk sample. Surface work consisted of geophysical surveys and sampling of surface showings.

Numerous mineral resource and mineral reserve estimates were produced for Augmitto, the latest in 1988, but all pre-date NI 43-101 Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Properties, are not considered reliable, and should not be relied upon.

GEOLOGY AND MINERALIZATION

The Rouyn Property lies within the Abitibi Greenstone Belt (Abitibi sub-province) of the Superior Province which is divided into two main zones: the northern internal zone and a southern external zone. The Abitibi hosts two major east-trending fault zones, namely Porcupine-Destor Break to the north and the CLLB to the south, traverses much of the southern zone. The Rouyn Property straddles the CLLB within the external zone of the sub-province and is underlain by different litho-tectonic units (mafic to ultra-mafic volcanics, and sediments), in which units are strongly deformed. .

There are two dominant rock units on the property, the predominantly mafic volcanic rocks of the Blake River Group to the north and the sandstone-to-siltstone sediments, schist and gneiss of the Pontiac Group to the South. They are overlain by Temiskaming Group rocks that comprise an east-west trending elongated lens of conglomerates, sandstones and siltstones intruded by late diabase dykes. The general strike is east-west and dips are to the north. The metamorphic grade of the rocks underlying the property is green schist facies with chlorite, sericite, epidote, actinolite, and carbonate mineralization present.

Within the Temiskaming Sediments is the Piché Group, which comprises ultramafic rocks, carbonatized and deformed to varying degrees along the CLLB, and is the principal target of gold mineralization. A panel of Temiskaming Sediments lies structurally above (hanging wall), and structurally below (footwall), the Piché Group rocks. The bounding contacts of the sediments and ultramafics are likely faults.

The Piché Group is divided into three geological sub-zones, the Upper Carbonate Zone, the Talc-Chlorite Schist Zone, and the Lower Carbonate Zone. Gold is found in quartz veins and stockworks within those rocks as well as within amorphous silica aggregates. The two principal mineralized zones, the Upper Carbonate Zone and the Lower Carbonate Zone, have been divided into six mineralized sub-zones at Augmitto, of which, five are the most likely to be gold bearing.

Intrusive rocks on the property are mainly constituted of synvolcanic gabbro-diorite sills and are mainly present in the Blake River Group. Lamprophyre, tonalite and quartz-feldspar porphyry dykes, up to 1.5 m in thickness are also found in the volcanic rocks.

EXPLORATION STATUS

Yorbeau acquired the Rouyn Property in 1997 but no work was done until 2003. Yorbeau began exploration work by excavating seven surface trenches on the Augmitto, Cinderella and Astoria blocks to expose the gold-bearing carbonate rocks and assess bulk mining potential for these units. Visible gold was found in all of the trenches and later bulk samples were taken in 2003 and 2005.

Studies of historic data in 2005 lead to a proposal that mineralization at depth had not been intersected by earlier drill holes that stopped short of the target horizon. A 37-hole drill program was conducted in 2005 followed by a 17-hole program in 2006.

Also in 2006, dewatering of the historic Augmitto Mine's underground workings began. The de-watering work was done in 2007 along with a 31-hole diamond drill program.

In 2008, a program of digitizing the datasets from Augmitto and Astoria was completed and analyzed. An Induced Polarization (IP)/Resistivity program was conducted in early 2008 in an attempt to identify additional areas of sulphide mineralization after the 2006 and 2007 drill programs identified a positive correlation between sulphide mineralization and gold grades. A study of the Rouyn Property's structure geology was also done that influenced the choice of later exploration targets.

Exploration work in 2009 was primarily focused on Lac Gamble and Cinderella blocks but some bedrock and trench mapping was done on the Augmitto block. Dr. K.H. Poulsen, P.Geo., made five visits to map the bedrock at the Rouyn Property and, in total, six days were spent working on the Augmitto and Cinderella blocks. Dr. Poulsen concluded that observations, at outcrop scale, suggest a recurring structural theme at both Augmitto-Cinderella and Astoria sectors, namely, a large-scale east-west structure with oblique east-northeast elements.

In 2010, work on the Rouyn Property took the form of diamond drill programs on Lac Gamble and Cinderella blocks and compilation and re-interpretation of historical data from the Augmitto, Cinderella and Lac Gamble blocks. The compilation and re-interpretation program resulted in the identification of "key parameters" which are associated with mineralization.

Work done in 2011 consisted of diamond drilling done on Augmitto and Cinderella blocks for a total of 10,772.3 m.

MINERAL RESOURCES

Mineral Resource estimates for the Augmitto project as at August 15, 2011, are summarized in Table 1-2. Total Measured and Indicated Resources are estimated at 247,000 t at 6.08 g/t Au containing 48,300 gold ounces. Inferred Resources total 633,000 t at 7.79 g/t Au for 158,800 gold ounces.

Mineral Resources are classified based on the density of drill hole data and the continuity of the auriferous zones. The classification complies with the Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Petroleum Definition Standards for Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves dated December 11, 2005 (CIM definitions). The classification of Mineral Resources at Augmitto is guided by the:

- drill hole spacing, which has variable ranges:
  - generally from five metres to 25 m in the underground mine area,
  - and from 25 m to 100 m outside the underground mine area
- ranges of variograms, which are from five metres to 25 m.
- distance of drill hole composites to block centres.

Generally, a polygon was created around blocks that were estimated based on drill hole composites with an average maximum distance to block centres of:

- 7.5 m for Measured Resources
- 25 m for Indicated Resources
- 50 m for Inferred Resources

Each block of the model was therefore classified as a Measured, Indicated, or Inferred Resource.

TABLE 1-2 MINERAL RESOURCES ON THE AUGMITTO BLOCK AS OF AUGUST 15, 2011
Yorbeau Resources Inc. - Augmitto Project

Category/ Zone	Tonnes	Au (g/t)	Au (ounces)
Measured	38,000	6.84	8,400
Indicated	209,000	5.94	39,800
Measured+ Indicated	**247,000**	**6.08**	**48,300**
Inferred	**633,000**	**7.79**	**158,800**

Notes:
1. CIM definitions were followed for Mineral Resources.
2. Mineral Resources are estimated at a cut-off grade of 3.4 g/t Au.
3. Mineral Resources are estimated using a gold price of US$1,300/oz, and a US$/C$ exchange rate of 1.00 : 1.00.
4. A minimum mining width of two metres was used.
5. The numbers may not add due to rounding.

MINERAL RESERVES

There are currently no Mineral Reserves on the Rouyn Property.

2 INTRODUCTION

Roscoe Postle Associates Inc. (RPA) was retained by Thomas L. Robyn, President and CEO of Yorbeau Resources Inc. (Yorbeau), to prepare a Mineral Resource estimate and supporting Technical Report (the Report) on the Augmitto Block (AB) of the Yorbeau's Rouyn Property near Rouyn-Noranda, Québec. The purpose of this report is to support a disclosure of Mineral Resources. This Technical Report conforms to National Instrument 43-101 (NI 43-101) Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects. RPA visited the property from May 11 to 15, 2011.

Yorbeau is a Canadian publicly traded company, trading on the Toronto Stock Exchange (TSX), and is involved in gold exploration in Québec, Canada. Its properties are located in the Cadillac-Larder Lake region along the Abitibi Greenstone Belt. Yorbeau's primary focus is on its Rouyn Property which is the consolidation of several contiguous properties located along a productive mineralized trend in the Noranda mining camp. Other holdings of the Company include interest in the Beschefer property in northwestern Québec and a net smelter return (NSR) royalty from Agnico-Eagle Mines Ltd. on the Ellison gold property in Bousquet Township of Québec which was purchased from Yorbeau in 2002 (Yorbeau, 2011a).

Currently, the major assets and facilities associated with the Project are:

- The mineral resource.
- The physical plant site including mine shafts and associated facilities, coarse ore bin, main ventilation fan, workshops, warehouses, administration buildings, and dry facilities.
- Excellent basic infrastructure including: grid electric power, heat, water treatment and supply, and sewage treatment.
- Underground infrastructure including mine shafts, ramps, ventilation raises, maintenance shops that can be accesses after dewatering.
- Access by paved regional highway and close proximity to the Horne smelter in Rouyn-Noranda.

SOURCES OF INFORMATION

Site visits were carried out by Bernard Salmon, Eng. and by Barry McDonough, P. Geo., from May 11 to May 15, 2011.

Discussions were held with the following personnel from Yorbeau:

- Gérald Riverin, P. Geo., Ph.D., Director, Yorbeau
- Laurent Hallé, Géo., Chief Geologist, Yorbeau
- Baptiste Chapon, Géo stag., Project Geologist, Yorbeau
- Geneviève Carignan, Géo, Project Geologist, Yorbeau
- David Gravel, Database Manager, Yorbeau

Bernard Salmon, Eng., Principal Geological Engineer for RPA is responsible for the Mineral Resource estimation and the overall supervision of the preparation of the Report and Barry McDonough, P. Geo., Senior Geologist for RPA is responsible for the overall preparation of the Report.

The documentation reviewed, and other sources of information, are listed at the end of this report in Section 27 References.

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

Units of measurement used in this report conform to the SI (metric) system. All currency in this report is US dollars (US$) unless otherwise noted.

μ	micron
°C	degree Celsius
°F	degree Fahrenheit
μg	microgram
A	ampere
a	annum
bbl	barrels
Btu	British thermal units
C$	Canadian dollars
cal	calorie
cfm	cubic feet per minute
cm	centimetre
cm^2	square centimetre
d	day
dia.	diameter
dmt	dry metric tonne
dwt	dead-weight ton
ft	foot
ft/s	foot per second
ft^2	square foot
ft^3	cubic foot
g	gram
G	giga (billion)
Gal	Imperial gallon
g/L	gram per litre
g/t	gram per tonne
gpm	Imperial gallons per minute
gr/ft^3	grain per cubic foot
gr/m^3	grain per cubic metre
hr	hour
ha	hectare
hp	horsepower
in	inch
in^2	square inch
J	joule
k	kilo (thousand)
kcal	kilocalorie
kg	kilogram
km	kilometre
km/h	kilometre per hour
km^2	square kilometre
kPa	kilopascal
kt	kilo-tonne
kVA	kilovolt-amperes
kW	kilowatt
kWh	kilowatt-hour
L	litre
L/s	litres per second
m	metre
M	mega (million)
m^2	square metre
m^3	cubic metre
min	minute
MASL	metres above sea level
mm	millimetre
mph	miles per hour
MVA	megavolt-amperes
MW	megawatt
MWh	megawatt-hour
m^3/h	cubic metres per hour
opt, oz/st	ounce per short ton
oz	Troy ounce (31.1035g)
ppm	part per million
psia	pound per square inch absolute
psig	pound per square inch gauge
RL	relative elevation
s	second
st	short ton
stpa	short ton per year
stpd	short ton per day
t	metric tonne
tpa	metric tonne per year
tpd	metric tonne per day
US$	United States dollar
USg	United States gallon
USgpm	US gallon per minute
V	volt
W	watt
wmt	wet metric tonne
yd^3	cubic yard
yr	year

3 RELIANCE ON OTHER EXPERTS

This report has been prepared by RPA for Yorbeau. The information, conclusions, opinions, and estimates contained herein are based on:

- Information available to RPA at the time of preparation of this report,
- Assumptions, conditions, and qualifications as set forth in this report, and
- Data, reports, and other information supplied by Yorbeau and other third party sources.

For the purpose of this report, RPA has relied on ownership information provided by Yorbeau. RPA has not researched property title or mineral rights for the AB and expresses no opinion as to the ownership status of the property.

RPA has relied on Yorbeau for guidance on applicable taxes, royalties, and other government levies or interests.

Except for the purposes legislated under provincial securities laws, any use of this report by any third party is at that party's sole risk.

4 PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

The Rouyn Property, previously known as Astoria I and Astoria II, is located seven kilometres south of the city of Rouyn-Noranda, Québec and covers a 12 km stretch of the Cadillac-Larder Lake Break (CLLB). It comprises eight contiguous blocks (listed from west to east): Augmitto, Cinderella, Durbar, Lake Gamble, Astoria, Wright-Rouyn, East-Bay, and Bouzan. The approximate centre of the Rouyn Property is within National Topographic Series (NTS) Map reference 32D/03 at longitude 79° 1' 36" west and latitude 48° 12' 6" north. Universal Transit Mercator (UTM) coordinates for the property centre utilizing projection North American Datum (NAD) 83, Zone 17 are approximately 646,622.44 m E and 5,340,610.35 N. Using the Modified Transverse Mercator coordinate system (MTM), the property's centre is 339,981 m E and 5,340,426 m N. The Rouyn Property covers parts of Beauchastel and Rouyn townships (Figure 4-1). Exploration work is conducted on the property using the MTM coordinate system.

Augmitto, the western-most block, is composed of nine claims with the centre of the block also within NTS Map reference 32D/03 at longitude 79° 5' 32" west and latitude 48° 11' 38" north. The UTM coordinates for the approximate centre of Augmitto is 641,780.32 m E and 5,339,624.99 m E utilizing projection NAD 83 Zone 17 and the MTM coordinates are 335,133 m E and 5,339,533 m N.

Access to the Augmitto Block is via all-weather paved and gravel roads southwest from Rouyn-Noranda, Québec via Provincial Highway 391 to Rang Hull and finally, via a private access road.

LAND TENURE

The Rouyn Property is held 100% by Yorbeau subject to underlying royalty agreements and consists of one mining lease (no. 814), one mining concession (no. 346) and 90 claims covering a total contiguous area of 2,588.3 ha. An annual work commitment of C$151,335 is required and C$3,626 is due annually in fees. The Durbar Block and the majority of the Cinderella Block are subject to a 0.5% Net Smelter Royalty (NSR) payable to Société Minière Alta Inc. (Alta) with an annual advance royalty payment of C$50,000 and a maximum NSR payment of C$50,000 per annum. Alta is controlled by G. Bodnar Jr., past president and current board member with Yorbeau. Yorbeau has the

option to purchase the NSR at any time for C$500,000. The claims underlying the AB are not subject to any royalty payments.

A list of Yorbeau's land tenure is shown in Table 4-1. All are currently in good standing

TABLE 4-1 YORBEAU ROUYN PROPERTY LAND TENURE
Yorbeau Resources Inc. – Rouyn Property

NTS	Type	Tenure Number	Block	Expiration Date	Area (ha)
32D03	Lease	814	Astoria	October 6, 2013	99.8
32D03	Claim	C006271	Astoria	June 26, 2013	60.0
32D03	Claim	C006281	Astoria	June 26, 2013	32.0
32D03	Claim	C006282	Astoria	June 26, 2013	32.0
32D03	Claim	1735421	Astoria	February 21, 2013	6.0
32D03	Claim	1735422	Astoria	February 21, 2013	6.0
32D03	Claim	2177494	Augmitto	January 20, 2013	5.2
32D03	Claim	2177495	Augmitto	January 20, 2013	44.9
32D03	Claim	2177496	Augmitto	January 20, 2013	28.8
32D03	Claim	2177497	Augmitto	January 20, 2013	18.1
32D03	Claim	2177498	Augmitto	January 20, 2013	57.4
32D03	Claim	2177499	Augmitto	January 20, 2013	25.6
32D03	Claim	2177500	Augmitto	January 20, 2013	5.0
32D03	Claim	2177501	Augmitto	January 20, 2013	15.0
32D03	Claim	2177502	Augmitto	January 20, 2013	6.5
32D03	Claim	3719464	Cinderella	October 27, 2012	40.0
32D03	Claim	3719465	Cinderella	October 27, 2012	40.0
32D03	Claim	3731611	Durbar	October 27, 2012	20.0
32D03	Claim	3731612	Durbar	October 27, 2012	20.0
32D03	Claim	3731613	Durbar	October 27, 2012	20.0
32D03	Claim	3731614	Durbar	October 27, 2012	20.0
32D03	Claim	3731615	Durbar	October 27, 2012	9.0
32D03	Claim	3731621	Wright-Rouyn	June 5, 2013	28.0
32D03	Claim	3731622	Wright-Rouyn	June 5, 2013	25.0
32D03	Claim	3731623	Wright-Rouyn	June 5, 2013	20.0
32D03	Claim	3731631	Wright-Rouyn	June 11, 2013	16.0
32D03	Claim	3731632	Wright-Rouyn	June 11, 2013	10.0
32D03	Claim	3731633	Bouzan	June 11, 2013	3.0
32D03	Claim	3732021	Cinderella	October 26, 2012	40.0
32D03	Claim	3732022	Cinderella	October 26, 2012	40.0
32D03	Claim	3732031	Cinderella	October 26, 2012	17.0
32D03	Claim	3732032	Cinderella	October 26, 2012	32.0
32D03	Claim	3732033	Cinderella	October 26, 2012	3.0

TABLE 4-1 YORBEAU ROUYN PROPERTY LAND TENURE
Yorbeau Resources Inc. – Rouyn Property

NTS	Type	Tenure Number	Block	Expiration Date	Area (ha)
32D03	Claim	3732481	Bouzan	December 14, 2012	40.0
32D03	Claim	3732482	Bouzan	December 14, 2012	40.0
32D03	Claim	3732491	Bouzan	December 14, 2012	40.0
32D03	Claim	3732492	Bouzan	December 14, 2012	40.0
32D03	Claim	3801711	Bouzan	December 19, 2012	24.0
32D03	Claim	3801712	Bouzan	December 19, 2012	40.0
32D03	Claim	3806361	Bouzan	October 15, 2013	40.0
32D02.32D03	Claim	3806362	Bouzan	October 15, 2013	40.0
32D03	Claim	3806871	Cinderella	February 16, 2013	40.0
32D03	Claim	3806872	Lac Gamble	February 16, 2013	40.0
32D03	Claim	3806881	Lac Gamble	February 16, 2013	40.0
32D03	Claim	3806882	Lac Gamble	February 16, 2013	40.0
32D03	Claim	3806891	Lac Gamble	February 16, 2013	40.0
32D03	Claim	3806892	Lac Gamble	February 16, 2013	40.0
32D03	Claim	3819711	Bouzan	July 16, 2013	40.0
32D02.32D03	Claim	3819712	Bouzan	July 16, 2013	40.0
32D02	Claim	3819721	Bouzan	July 16, 2013	40.0
32D02	Claim	3819722	Bouzan	July 16, 2013	40.0
32D02	Claim	3819741	Bouzan	July 17, 2013	40.0
32D02	Claim	3819742	Bouzan	July 17, 2013	40.0
32D02	Claim	3819743	Bouzan	July 17, 2013	0.2
32D02	Claim	3830001	Bouzan	July 17, 2013	2.0
32D02	Claim	3830002	Bouzan	July 17, 2013	15.0
32D02	Claim	3830003	Bouzan	July 17, 2013	18.0
32D02	Claim	3830004	Bouzan	July 17, 2013	22.0
32D02	Claim	3830005	Bouzan	July 17, 2013	22.0
32D02	Claim	3830011	Bouzan	July 17, 2013	18.0
32D02	Claim	3830012	Bouzan	July 17, 2013	12.0
32D02	Claim	3830013	Bouzan	July 17, 2013	22.0
32D02	Claim	3830014	Bouzan	July 17, 2013	24.0
32D03	Claim	3831781	East -Bay	September 27, 2013	1.0
32D03	Claim	3831782	East -Bay	September 27, 2013	4.0
32D03	Claim	3831783	East -Bay	September 27, 2013	11.0
32D03	Claim	3831784	East -Bay	September 27, 2013	16.0
32D03	Claim	3831785	East -Bay	September 27, 2013	22.0
32D03	Claim	3845131	Bouzan	October 15, 2013	40.0
32D02	Claim	3845132	Bouzan	October 15, 2013	40.0
32D02	Claim	3845751	Bouzan	October 16, 2013	40.0
32D02	Claim	3845752	Bouzan	October 16, 2013	40.0

TABLE 4-1 YORBEAU ROUYN PROPERTY LAND TENURE
Yorbeau Resources Inc. – Rouyn Property

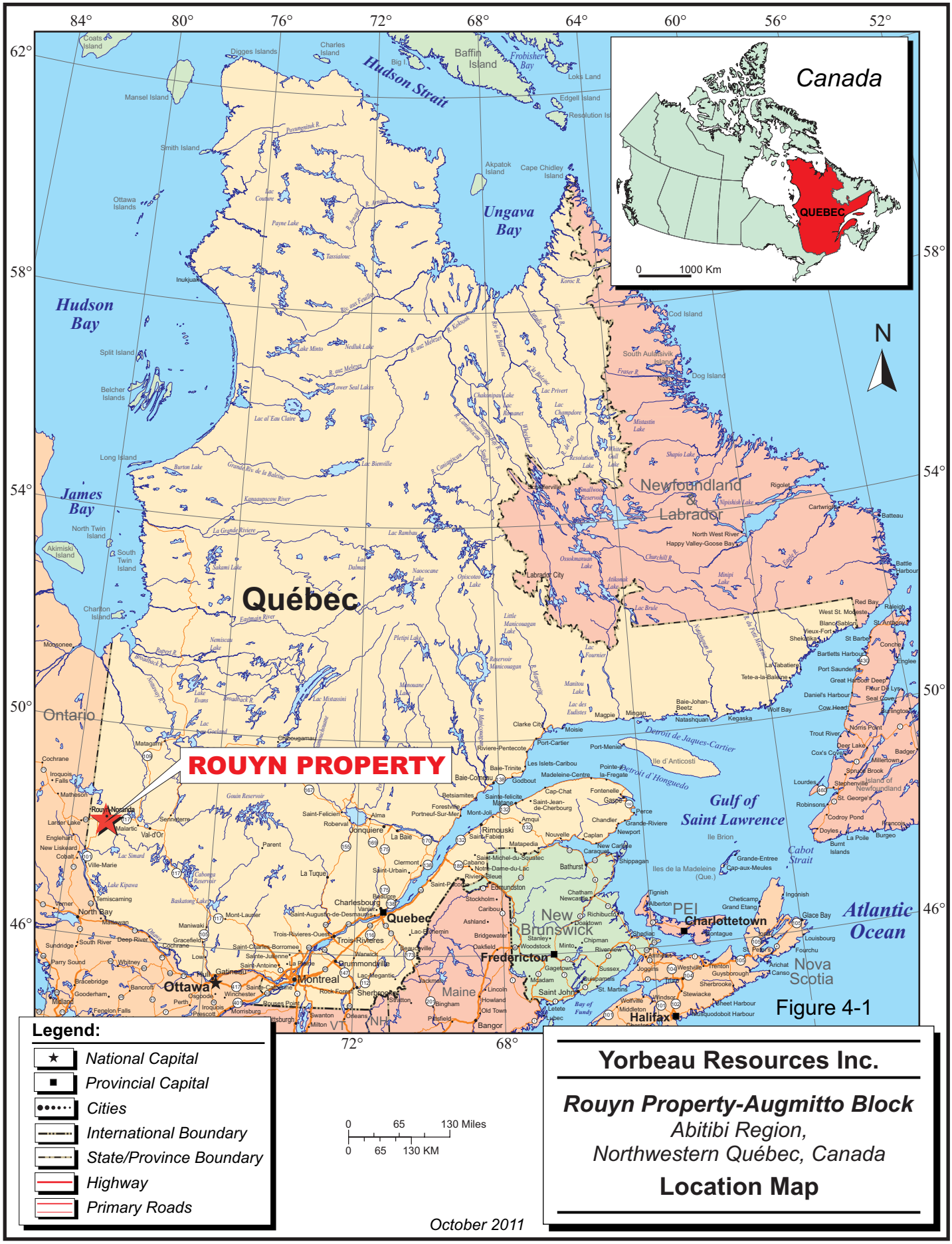
NTS	Type	Tenure Number	Block	Expiration Date	Area (ha)
32D02	Claim	3845761	Bouzan	October 20, 2013	40.0
32D02	Claim	3845772	Bouzan	November 9, 2012	20.0
32D02	Claim	3845781	Bouzan	October 20, 2013	20.0
32D02	Claim	3845792	Bouzan	November 9, 2012	20.0
32D02	Claim	3845811	Bouzan	October 16, 2013	40.0
32D02	Claim	3845812	Bouzan	October 16, 2013	40.0
32D02	Claim	3845821	Bouzan	October 20, 2013	20.0
32D02	Claim	3845831	Bouzan	November 9, 2012	40.0
32D02	Claim	3845832	Bouzan	November 9, 2012	20.0
32D02	Claim	3845922	Bouzan	November 9, 2012	20.0
32D02	Claim	3845951	Bouzan	October 20, 2013	20.0
32D02	Claim	3845971	Bouzan	October 20, 2013	20.0
32D02	Claim	3845981	Bouzan	October 20, 2013	20.0
32D02	Claim	3878981	Bouzan	February 3, 2013	20.0
32D02	Claim	4209321	Bouzan	October 29, 2012	40.0
32D02	Claim	4209322	Bouzan	October 29, 2012	40.0
32D02	Claim	4209421	Bouzan	October 29, 2012	40.0
32D02	Claim	4274931	Bouzan	October 29, 2012	40.0
32D02	Claim	4274932	Bouzan	October 29, 2012	40.0
32D03	Concession	346	Astoria		29.8

The boundaries of the mining lease and concession were established by legal survey and the claim boundaries, being cadastral lots, are defined by provincial survey lines.

The mining lease, mining concession, and lots 3 289 926 and 3 284 963, range IV, of Beauchastel Township have associated surface rights. Other surface rights underlying the Rouyn Property are owned by individual property owners and access must be negotiated.

Permits are not required for surface diamond drilling since the work is being done on private lands. Yorbeau is responsible, however, for the rehabilitation of any drill sites or work sites before the land is returned to the Province.

RPA is not aware of any environmental liabilities associated with the Rouyn Property.


ROUYN PROPERTY
Québec
Ontario
Newfoundland & Labrador
Hudson Bay
James Bay
Ungava Bay
Hudson Strait
Gulf of Saint Lawrence
Atlantic Ocean
Canada
QUEBEC
0 1000 Km
N
Figure 4-1
Legend:
National Capital
Provincial Capital
Cities
International Boundary
State/Province Boundary
Highway
Primary Roads
0 65 130 Miles
0 65 130 KM
Yorbeau Resources Inc.
Rouyn Property-Augmitto Block
Abitibi Region,
Northwestern Québec, Canada
Location Map
October 2011

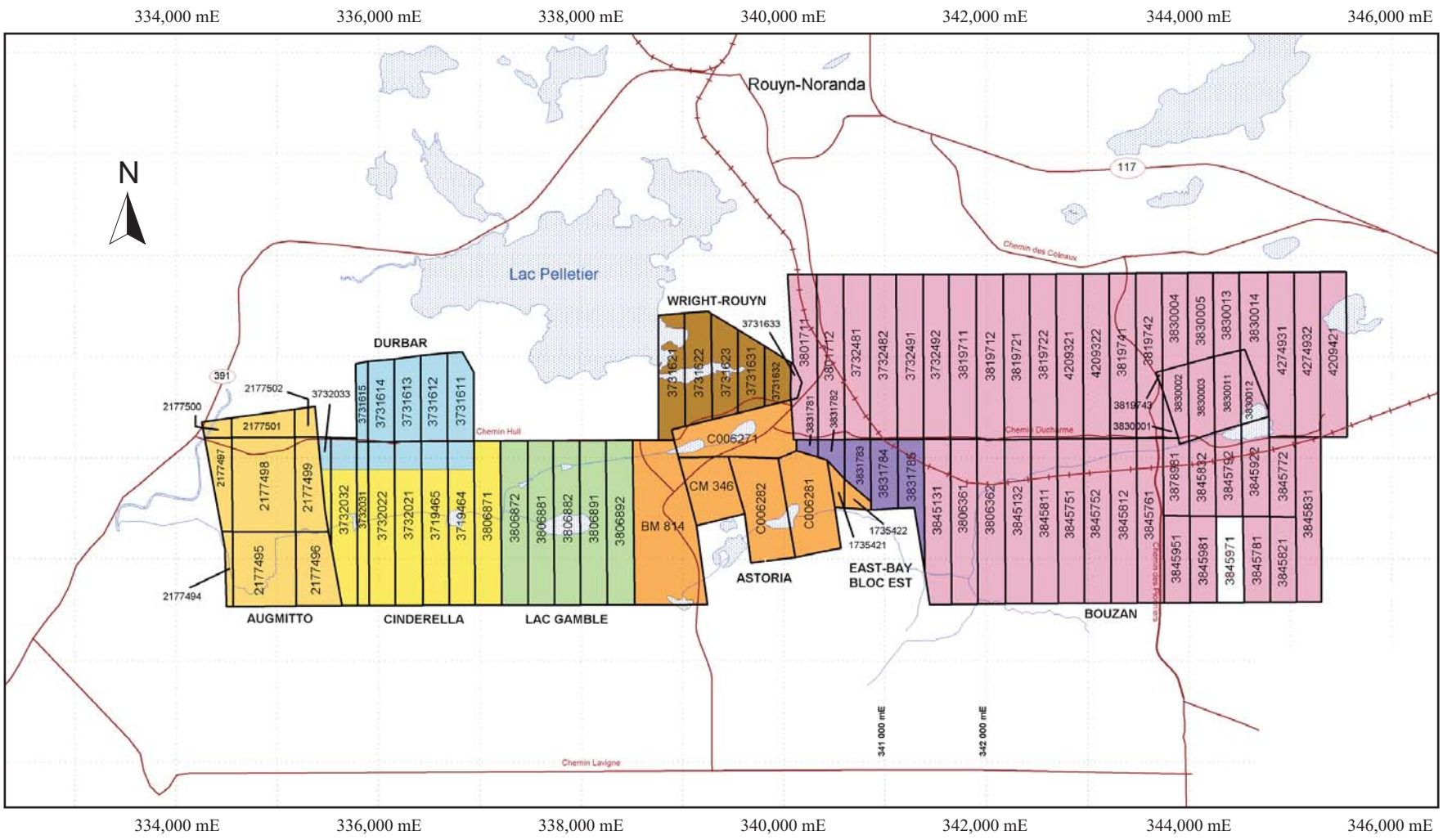


Figure 4-2

0 0.5 1.0 1.5 2.0

Kilometres

Projection: Québec MTM Zone 10 (NAD 83)

Yorbeau Resources Inc.

Rouyn Property-Augmitto Block

Northwestern Québec, Canada

Claim Map

October 2011

Source: Yorbeau Resources Inc., 2011.

5 ACCESSIBILITY, CLIMATE, LOCAL RESOURCES, INFRASTRUCTURE AND PHYSIOGRAPHY

ACCESSIBILITY

The Rouyn Property is accessible via paved, all-weather Provincial Highway 391 (the Beaudry highway) which crosses the AB in the northwest corner of the claim group. The centre of the Rouyn Property is accessible via the Granada road. A secondary all-weather paved road, Rang Hull, connects the Beaudry highway to the town of Granada, Québec. Rang Hull runs east-west along the Range IV and V common boundary and access to the AB is gained from it by bearing south via a short gravel road near the Beaudry highway intersection.

CLIMATE

Historic data is taken from the closest Environment Canada weather station with information from 1971 to 2000 in Val d'Or, Québec. The mean annual temperature for the area is slightly above the freezing point at 1.2°C. Average July temperature is 17.2°C, and average January temperature is -17.2°C.

According to the precipitation data, the average annual precipitation is 635.2 mm. Rain precipitation is highest in September, averaging 99.8 mm of water. Snow precipitation is registered between September and May, but its peak falls on the period between November and March, when its monthly average reaches 50.4 mm (expressed in mm of water).

LOCAL RESOURCES

The Abitibi region has a long history of mining activity and mining suppliers and contractors are locally available. Both experienced and general labour is readily available from the Rouyn-Noranda area, a municipality of 39,924 inhabitants (2006 census). Yorbeau has had success in hiring experienced staff and personnel with good mining expertise, despite tight current labour markets experienced industry-wide. The project enjoys the support of local communities.

INFRASTRUCTURE

At the AB, the site of the historic Augmitto Mine, a full office and maintenance complex building remains in place. The infrastructure includes a 251.5 m (825 ft) shaft and 914.4 m (3,000 ft) ramp which are flooded. The ramp was dewatered briefly in 2007 to just below Level 2. The two-story administrative building covers an area of 1,680 m^2 with office space, including a conference room, a warehouse, a five-door garage and five one-door garages, a miner's dry, a kitchenette, a dining room, a boiler room, electric facilities room and two core shacks. There is an additional warehouse, a pumping station, sewage facilities and three water treatment basins.

At the Astoria Block, a shaft, now flooded, has been sunk to 513 m (1,683 ft). Considerable underground development was completed east and west of the shaft in order to pursue exploration and production work. All surface buildings have been removed and the site rehabilitated.

A 25 kV electrical transmission line, capable of delivering up to 1,200 hp, parallels Rang Hull and a natural gas line crosses the northwest corner of the Rouyn Property. Ample water for mine use is available from Lac Pelletier, which touches the northwest corner of the property, or Lac Beauchastel.

The Rouyn Property is located approximately ten kilometres from the Horne smelter, owned by Xstrata PLC, in Rouyn-Noranda.

Rail and air transportation are available in Rouyn-Noranda. Air service is available from Air Canada which has flights daily.

PHYSIOGRAPHY

The topography is gentle and is characterized by swamps and thick overburden coverage (up to 30 m locally) with sparse surface bedrock outcropping. The Rouyn Property is located within the Abitibi Clay Belt. Elevation varies from 270 MASL to 310 MASL.

According to Environment Canada forest maps, the area falls into the boreal ecosystem. Previous logging has occurred in the vicinity of the property and current vegetation is characterized by secondary growth forest species, mainly by jack pine and spruce.

Two rivers cross the Rouyn Property; the Pelletier River to the west and Augmitto Brook to the south.

6 HISTORY

Exploration work on the area began with prospecting in the 1920's and activities intensified at the adjacent Astoria site between 1926 and 1946, and later from 1984 to 1996, with surface and underground drilling, shaft sinking, and underground development.

AUGMITTO BLOCK

Work on the AB began in 1922 and was conducted by various companies and individuals including Huronian Belt Company (Huronian), Normont Gold Mines Ltd. (Normont), Durbar Gold Mines Inc. (Durbar), Siscoe-Moneta Ltd. (Siscoe-Moneta), Paul Tremblay, Bornite Copper Corporation Ltd. (Bornite Copper), Pascar Oils Ltd. (Pascar), Kerr Addison Mines Ltd. (Kerr Addison) and Giant Yellowknife Mines (GYM).

In 1979, Augmitto Exploration Ltd. (Augmitto) acquired what is now known as the Rouyn Property and proceeded to invest C$45M on extensive surface and underground infrastructure as shown in Figure 6-1. A summary of the historic exploration work done is shown in Table 6-1.

TABLE 6-1 SUMMARY OF PREVIOUS WORK DONE ON AUGMITTO BLOCK
Yorbeau Resources Inc. – Augmitto Project

Year(s)	Operator	Work Done
1936	Durbar	Surface diamond drilling (7 holes)
1943 - 1945	Siscoe–Moneta	Surface diamond drilling (two holes)
1953	Paul Tremblay	Surface diamond drilling (12 holes) and trenching
1958	Bornite Copper	Surface diamond drilling (12 holes) and trenching
1967	Pascar	Surface diamond drilling (three holes), property evaluation report
1973	Kerr Addison	Surface diamond drilling (12 holes)
1978	Paul Tremblay/GYM	Reserves estimation
1979	Augmitto	Magnetic and EM surveys, cleaning and sampling of surface showings and surface diamond drilling (four holes)
1980	Augmitto	Prefeasibility study. Surface diamond drilling continued (four holes)
1981	Augmitto	Test work on gold-bearing material by Lakefield
1982-1983	Augmitto	Cleaning, mapping and sampling of additional surface areas and surface diamond drilling (19 holes). Underground -14% ramping (1,207 ft), drifting (454 ft) and raising (201 ft), geological mapping and channel sampling of underground workings
1983-1984	Augmitto	Surface diamond drilling (45 holes) and magnetic survey, metallurgical test work by Witteck Development, underground diamond drilling (21 holes), study of CLLB fracture patterns.
1985-1986	Augmitto	Surface diamond drilling (47 holes), extension of the -12.5% ramp (1,140 ft), 5 crosscuts (578 ft), mapping and channel sampling of the underground workings, mineralogical and petrography studies

TABLE 6-1 SUMMARY OF PREVIOUS WORK DONE ON AUGMITTO BLOCK
Yorbeau Resources Inc. – Augmitto Project

Year(s)	Operator	Work Done
1987	Augmitto	Surface air tracks drilling (177 holes), surface diamond drilling (47 holes), underground diamond drilling (274 holes), extension of the -12.5% ramp (1,364 ft) and crosscutting (1,387 ft), mapping and channel sampling of the underground workings, metallurgical tests (Lakefield), study of silicification versus gold mineralization, and additional petrographic studies. A three compartment shaft was collared and sunk to a depth of 276 m
1988	Augmitto	Underground diamond drilling (226 holes), Feasibility Study (ACA Howe/F. Clyde Lendrum Ltd.),

Source: Robyn and Hallé, 2009

A positive Technical and Economic Assessment was also completed in 1988 by N.H. Cole Associated Pty. Ltd. (N.H. Cole, 1988) but Augmitto was unable to secure financing or service its existing debt. As a result, Augmitto was declared insolvent and filed for bankruptcy.

HISTORIC MINERAL RESOURCES AND MINERAL RESERVES

Several mineral resource and mineral reserve estimates were carried out by Augmitto, the most recent of which are presented in Table 6-3. ACA Howe estimated mineral reserves in April, 1988 using a polygonal method based on exploration drilling alone. The mineral reserves were re-estimated again in November, 1998 using “a combination of the standard random stratified grid system and a zonal method for lower categories” (ACA Howe, 1988). For both estimates an undiluted tonnage and grade was calculated and those values were diluted using a 15% dilution factor at a grade of 0.343 g/t Au (0.01 oz/st Au) and reported using a 2.571 g/t Au (0.075 oz/st) cut-off.

All resources presented in Table 6-2 are historical in nature. RPA does not consider these historical estimates as NI 43-101 compliant resources verified by a qualified person and they should not be relied upon. RPA notes that the classification of these historical mineral resources does not follow the CIM Definition Standards for Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves adopted by the CIM Council on November 27, 2010.

TABLE 6-2 ACA HOWE HISTORICAL MINERAL RESERVE ESTIMATES AT 2.571 G/T AU (0.075 OZ/ST) CUT-OFF
Yorbeau Resources Inc. – Augmitto Project

		Reserve			
		Proven & Probable		Possible	
		kt	Grade (Au g/t)	kt	Grade (Au g/t)
Apr 1988	Undiluted	1,232.9 (1,359,086 st)	6.794 (0.198 oz/st)	263.4 (290.308 st)	4.914 (0.143 oz/st)
	Diluted	1,417.8 (1,562,949 st)	5.953 (0.174 oz/st)	302.9 (333,854 st)	4.317 (0.126 oz/st)
Nov 1988	Undiluted	932.7 (1,028,080 st)	6.714 (0.196 oz/st)		
	Diluted	1,072.6 (1,182,292 st)	5.883 (0.175 oz/st)	1,762.8[1] (1,943,195 st)	5.726[1] (0.167 oz/st)

Notes:
1. ACA Howe included "inferred" tonnage in its calculation of "possible" reserves. Since it was not explicitly stated, RPA has assumed these reserves are diluted.

MINE PRODUCTION AND MILL TEST

Starting in 1988 Augmitto mined using a "shrinkage stope" mining method that involved mining upwards from a lower level leaving broken rock in the excavation created to serve as a working platform and assist in stabilizing the walls of the excavation. Four stopes were mined, as shown in Figure 6-1, one on Level 6 (6A-94) and three on Level 8 (8B-98, 8B-101 and 8B-103).

FIGURE 6-1 UNDERGROUND INFRASTRUCTURE VS. STOPES

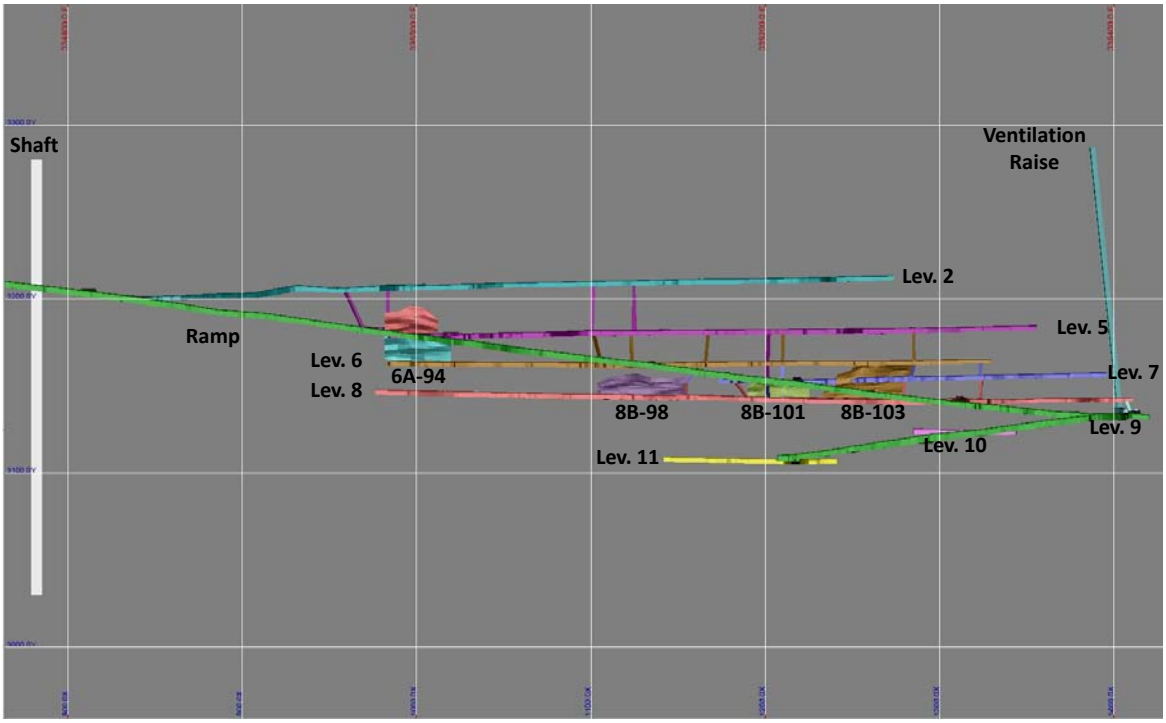


Table 6-3 presents estimates of “in-situ reserves”, of blasted rock, mined-out and remaining-in-stopes tonnage as compiled by P. Blanchet (1996) from Augmitto reports.

TABLE 6-3 STOPE PRODUCTION 1988
Yorbeau Resources Inc. – Augmitto Project

Stope	Polygonal Estimates Augmitto Expl. Jan. 13, 1989		Blasted Augmitto Expl. Jan.13, 1989		Blasted P. Blanchet March 1996		Mined-out		Left-in-Stopes P.Blanchet 1996	
	t	Au g/t	t[(1)]	Au g/t[(2)]	t[(1)]	Au g/t[(3)]	t[(4)]	Au g/t[(5)]	t	Au g/t[(6)]
6A-94	9,514	5.46	9,825	3.11	9,564	2.52	2,520	3.11	7,305	3.11
8B-98	5,759	5.94	6,383	6.96	5,168	5.46	1,473	12.23	4,910	5.37
8B-101	4,804	2.23	4,920	2.06	7,269	3.62	1,501	1.94	3,419	2.12
8B-103	4,555	5.20	7,269	3.62	4,920	2.06	1,566	3.41	5,703	3.68
Total	**24,632**	**4.89**	**28,396**	**3.92**	**26,921**	**3.30**	**7,060**	**4.83**	**21,336**	**3.62**

Notes

1. Although not explicitly said in P. Blanchet report, RPA is of the opinion that the tonnage is estimated from underground survey.
2. Augmitto reports that the grade of blasted tonnes is estimated from “underground stope” sampling. It is not clear if the grade is estimated from face samples or muck samples or a combination of the two.
3. P. Blanchet reports that the grade of blasted tonnes is estimated from:
   a. “round” sampling. It is not clearly stated if the grade is estimated from face samples or muck samples or a combination of the two; however RPA is of the opinion that it is from face samples as the reports states that the grade is the average of “volées” (rounds).
   b. “muck” sampling. The reports also states that the grade is estimated from muck sampling.
4. Mined-out tonnes are calculated from “Blasted” less “Left in Stopes”
5. Grades of mined-out stopes are calculated from ‘Blasted’ less ‘Left in Stopes’.
6. P. Blanchet reports that the grade of Left-in-Stope is obtained from drill hole intersections located up-dip of stopes.

1988 MILL TEST

Augmitto reports that a mill test totalling 33,555 t at an average grade of 3.68 g/t Au (36,910 st at 0.130 oz/st) was carried out in 1988 (P. Blanchet, 1996) from two stockpiles, summarized in Table 6-4:

TABLE 6-4 1988 MILL TEST
Yorbeau Resources Inc. – Augmitto Project

Stockpile #	Tonnes	Au g/t
1	12,603 (13,863 st)	3.45 (0.122 oz/t)
2	20,952 (23,047 st)	3.82 (0.135 oz/t)
Total	**33,555 (36,910 st)**	**3.68 (0.130 oz/t)**

The mill test was carried out at the Kerr Addison mill in Virginiatown. Despite all efforts by Yorbeau to find the details of the mill test, neither metallurgical reports nor other details have been found so far.

In his report, P. Blanchet (1996) states that the grade of stockpiles is based on muck samples. At time of preparing the surface stockpile from underground mineralized development, Augmitto was using a sample tower to get representative samples for assaying. The bulk sampling procedure is described in Appendix 1.

MUCK LEFT IN PLACE AT MINE CLOSURE

Table 6-5 presents tonnes and grades of underground mineralized tonnage that was blasted, mined-out and left-in-place at mine closure in December 1988 as per compilation by P. Blanchet (1996).

TABLE 6-5 AUGMITTO EXPLORATION LTD – UNDERGROUND MINERALIZED TONNAGE
Yorbeau Resources Inc. – Augmitto Project

Type	Tonnes	Au g/t[(1)]
Blasted	30,255 (33,281 st)	3.99(0.141 oz/st)
Mined-Out	8,349 (9,184 st)	4.33(0.153 oz/st)
Remaining (underground)	21,906 (24,097 st)	3.79(0.143 oz/st)

Notes
1. P. Blanchet reports that the grade is estimated from “muck” sampling.

CINDERELLA BLOCK

There are no current or historic mineral resources estimated for the Cinderella Block. A summary of historic work is shown in Table 6-6.

TABLE 6-6 SUMMARY OF WORK DONE ON CINDERELLA BLOCK
Yorbeau Resources Inc. – Augmitto Project

Year(s)	Operator	Work Done
1946	Cinderella Gold Mines Ltd.	Surface diamond drilling (13 holes). Magnetic survey, mapping and sampling of old trenches
1961	Pelletier Lake Gold Mines Ltd.	Geological mapping of the area
1979	Alta Copper and Metal Corporation Ltd.	Magnetic survey
1982	Q.C. Explorations Ltd.	Surface air tracks drilling (40 holes). Work suspended due to dispute with surface land owner

LAC GAMBLE BLOCK

Intermittent work was done on these claims prior to Yorbeau's acquisition. There are no current or historic mineral resources estimated for the Lac Gamble Block.

Previous work done on the Lac Gamble Block is summarized in Table 6-7.

TABLE 6-7 SUMMARY OF WORK DONE ON LAC GAMBLE BLOCK
Yorbeau Resources Inc. – Augmitto Project

Year(s)	Operator	Work Done
1947	Tag Alder Mines Ltd.	Magnetic survey on lots 6 to 11, Range IV, north of Lake Gamble
1950	Tag Alder Mines Ltd.	Magnetic survey on parts of lots 8 to 13, Range IV, from north of Lake Gamble extending to the south and east and including the town of Granada
1959	Tag Alder Mines Ltd.	Diamond drilling (one hole), located 700 m south of the northern boundary of lot 7, Range IV
1980	Energy and Resources (CAM) Ltd.	VLF electromagnetic and magnetic surveys. Pack sack diamond drilling (two holes)

ASTORIA BLOCK

Significant work was done by Astoria-Rouyn Mining Ltd. (Astoria-Rouyn) on the Astoria block over the course of 20 years. The Astoria Deposit produced gold from 1926 to 1946 from a vertical shaft (81 m deep) and 2,092 m of crosscuts and drifts. Later, Yorbeau, Belmoral Mines Ltd. (Belmoral) and Deak Resources Inc. (Deak) carried out

exploration and mining on the property producing 179,125 t of ore at an average grade of 5.25 g/t Au (Cloutier, 2001).

Yorbeau acquired the property is 1984 and subsequent work, including a NI 43-101 compliant Mineral Resource estimate, is summarized in Section 9.

DURBAR BLOCK

The Durbar Block was the focus of early exploration. Diamond drilling and metallurgical and petrographic studies have been the majority of the work done since a fire stopped underground operations in the 1930's. Table 6-8 summarizes the historic work done.

TABLE 6-8 SUMMARY OF WORK DONE ON DURBAR BLOCK
Yorbeau Resources Inc. – Augmitto Project

Year(s)	Operator	Work Done
1922 to 1925	Huronian	Durbar Zone – Surface drilling and trenching of No. 12 Vein
1928	Rubec Mines Ltd.	Trenching and sampling of a quartz vein in volcanic rocks
1933 to 1934	Normont	Durbar zone - surface diamond drilling (8 holes) - inclined shaft sinking (94 ft), 466 ft of lateral development and underground sampling. Work stopped due to a fire.
1936	Durbar	Durbar zone - surface diamond drilling (11 holes)
1943 to 1945	Siscoe-Moneta	Durbar zone - surface diamond drilling (17 holes)
1946	Cinderella Gold Mines Ltd.	Surface diamond drilling (six holes)
1979	Augmitto	Surface diamond drilling (four holes)
1981	Augmitto	Lakefield Research - test work on material from the two gold zones
1987	Augmitto	Surface diamond drilling (43 holes). Petrographic study of the volcanic rocks

7 GEOLOGICAL SETTING AND MINERALIZATION

REGIONAL GEOLOGY

The Rouyn Property lies within the Abitibi Greenstone Belt (Abitibi sub-province) of the Superior Province (Figure 7-1). The oldest rocks in the immediate area are schists and migmatites belonging to the Pontiac Group (Pontiac) which are located from one to three kilometres to the south (Robyn and Hallé, 2009). Volcano-sedimentary rocks of the Abitibi sub-province extend in an easterly direction for about 700 km and are 200 km in width. Both Abitibi and the Pontiac are sub-provinces of the Superior Province of the Canadian Shield.

The Abitibi sub-province (Abitibi) is subdivided into two main zones: the northern internal zone and a southern external zone. The northern zone is characterized by volcanic cycles which almost invariably commence with mafic flows whereas in the southern zone the major cycle started with widespread ultramafic flows. Sediments within the two zones also exhibit characteristic differences; those in the north contain plutonic clasts in conglomerates horizons, while those in the south part have few plutonic pebbles. This reflects the distribution of intrusive complexes which predominantly occurs in the north. The southern part of the Abitibi sub-province is marked by a conglomeratic apron exhibiting increasing metamorphic grade southward to the Bellecombe Gneiss belt which bounds the sub-province to the south. The latter is considered the foreland of the Abitibi, hence the use of the term 'external' for the southern zone.

The Abitibi hosts two major east-trending fault zones, namely Porcupine-Destor Break to the north and the CLLB to the south, traverses much of the southern zone. The Rouyn Property lies on the CLLB within the external zone of the sub-province.

The Pontiac sub-province is composed of sedimentary, volcanic, and intrusive granitoïds and orthogneiss forming a large dome in the central part of the sub-province. Intrusions are younger and more potassic than those in the Abitibi. Some mafic to ultramafic volcanic bands can be observed in the northern part of the sub-province. Volcanic and

sedimentary rocks are usually metamorphosed into amphibolite facies (Scott Wilson RPA, 2008).

LOCAL GEOLOGY

The Rouyn Property is underlain by volcanics of the Blake River Group to the north, and Pontiac Group sandstone-to-siltstone sediments, schists and gneisses to the south in Figure 7-2. Pontiac Group rocks are overlain by the Temiskaming Group, a narrow, east-west trending elongated lens of conglomerates, sandstones and siltstones, and intruded by late diabase dykes. The general strike is east-west, and dips plunge north at 70°.

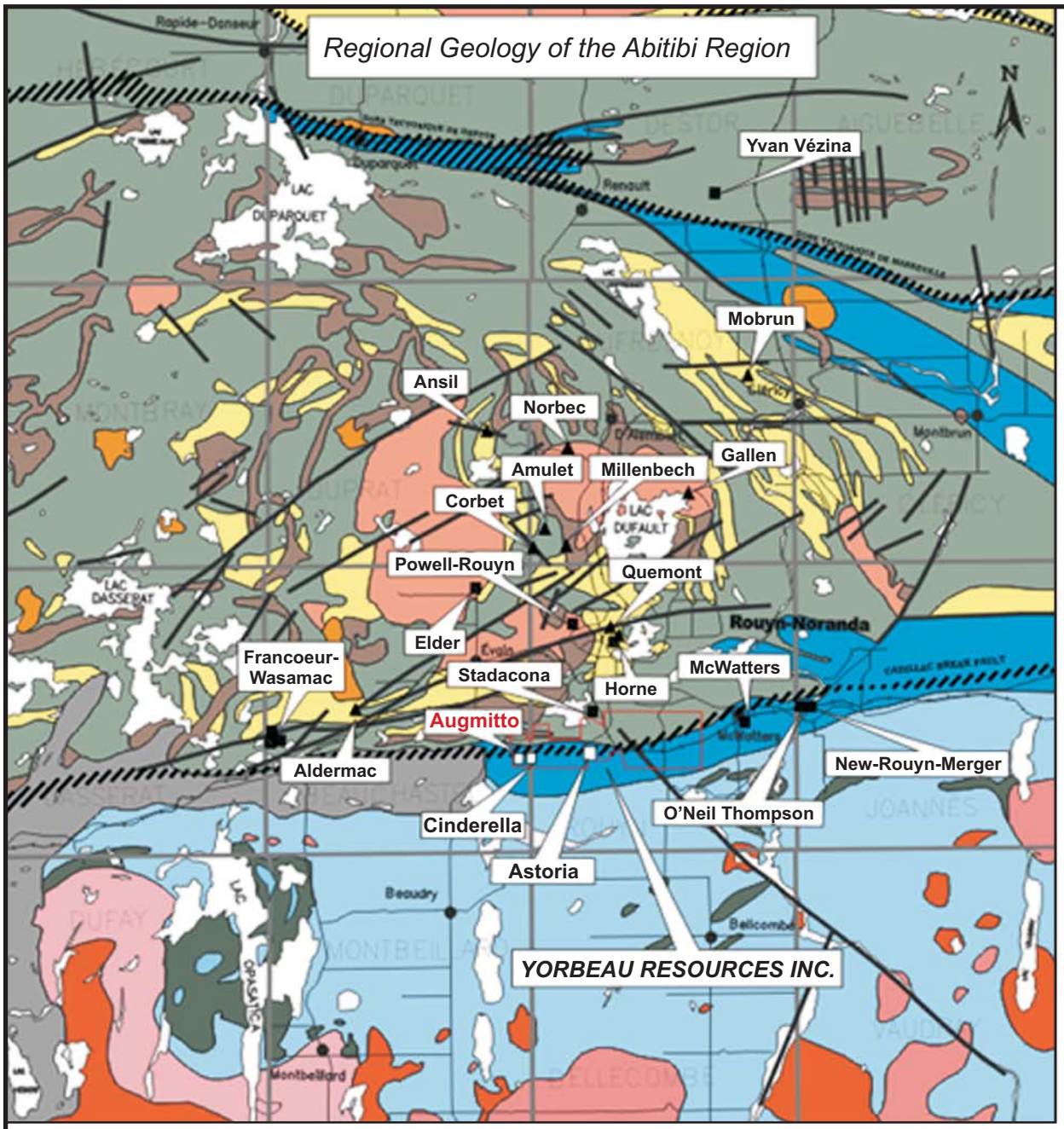
The Rouyn Property straddles the CLLB. This major east-west striking zone of shearing consists of different litho-tectonic units (mafic to ultra-mafic volcanics, and sediments), in which units are strongly deformed and hard to identify. The CLLB extends for one kilometre across the centre of the property and varies between 55 m to 120 m wide.

To the north of the CLLB, a 240 m wide, east-west striking package of greywackes, argillites and tuffs is overlain by a series of tholeiitic lavas, pillowed and massive, with rare felsic pyroclastic units and cross-cutting diorite intrusives. South of the CLLB, a sedimentary sequence comprising proximal conglomerates and greywackes extends some 880 m to the property boundary.

All units dip steeply north. The volcanic-greywacke contact has been interpreted as a major unconformity; the volcanics clearly face north, while the greywackes have been interpreted to face south, however, intense isoclinal folding has been observed in the greywackes, so their structural relationship to the volcanics is somewhat obscure.

The footwall of the CLLB is marked by a zone of intensely sheared graphitic argillite and graphite; its latest movement is interpreted as a thrust, though earlier right lateral shearing is suggested by a series of steep, westerly plunging drag folds in the hanging wall units.

The metamorphic grade of the rocks underlying the AB is green schist facies with chlorite, sericite, epidote, actinolite and carbonate present.



LITHOLOGY

Grenville Rocks

Proterozoic Rocks

Sedimentary Rocks

Cobalt Group

Archean Rocks

Intrusives Rocks

Late Tectonic to Post Tectonic Suite

Syenite

Syntectonic to Post Tectonic Suite

Quartz-bearing monzonite with pyroxene
Granodiorite to monzogranite with biotite and/or sericite
Quartz-bearing monzodiorite to monzodiorite with hornblende and biotite
Tonalite - Leucotonalite - Granodiorite

Pre Tectonic Intrusive Suite

Tonalitic Gneiss Massif
Diorite - Gabbro - Peridotite

Sedimentary Rocks

Pontiac Group
Timiskaming Group

Volcanics Rocks

Felsic
Mafic
Ultramafic

Geological Contact
Fault
Tectonic Deformation Zone

Occurrences

Base Metals (Cu, Zn & Cu, Ni)
Gold

October 2011

Source: Yorbeau Resources Inc., 2011.

Figure 7-1

Yorbeau Resources Inc.

Rouyn Property-Augmitto Block
Northwestern Québec, Canada
Regional Geology

PROPERTY GEOLOGY

All lithologies strike east and dip 60 to 75° north. The lithology polarity is southwards; however in some places the polarity is northwards due to Z-folds. The mineralized zones are found in carbonate-talc-fuschite schists (Piché Group) in along the CLLB. The lithological units are as follows, from north to south:

BLAKE RIVER GROUP

Some of the Blake River units are observed in the north part of the Rouyn Property. Blake River Group rocks are composed of andesitic and basaltic lavas, and felsic (dacite and rhyolite) lavas. These are intruded by diorite sills that are quartzitic in composition.

Andesite and basalt units are grey to greenish color with phaneritic minerals. Rocks are massive or display pillow textures and are often brecciated. Alteration minerals are chlorite, quartz, carbonate and epidote.

Dacite and rhyolite units are pale grey to brown with fine minerals. Dacite often present a spherulitic texture. Blue quartz is usually observed in dacite. Alteration minerals are carbonate, sericite, quartz.

PICHÉ GROUP

The major component of the Piché Group is ultramafic rocks, carbonatized and deformed to varying degrees along the CLLB and is the principal target for gold mineralization on the Rouyn Property. The Piché Group lies within the Temiskaming Sediments with a panel of sediments structurally above (hanging wall to) the Piché, but below the Blake River, and structurally below (or footwall to) the Piché rocks. The bounding contacts of the the sediments and ultramafics are likely faults.

Piché Group rocks were originally komatiites of volcanic origin that have been sheared and altered to form four sub-types. The first unit is the least altered example (komatiite), lacking foliation and displaying primary spinifex and volcanic breccias textures. Dark green to grey-black, the unit is composed of talc-chlorite-calcite-ankerite and contains local porphyroblasts of carbonate minerals. Where the rocks are weakly carbonatized, magnetite and relict serpentine are observed.

Similar in composition but more altered is the second sub-type, a metamorphic talc-chlorite schist. Contacts are gradational and distinguished by the increase in schistosity. This unit, by definition, is weakly to moderately foliated with moderate to strong banding and locally contorted. Talc is abundant along the foliation giving the rock “slippery” or “greasy” feel to the touch. The unit also contains moderate amounts of calcite and ankerite.

The carbonate±fucshite schist zone is associated with many of the gold zones on the Rouyn Property. Rocks of this sub-type are light tan to green in colour and composed of greater than 50% carbonate minerals. These carbonate minerals are predominantly magnesite and ankerite with calcite largely absent so iron and magnesium are significant components of the sub-type. Derived from the same komatiite protolith, there is a common gradation between metamorphic talc-chlorite schist and carbonate schist. Sericite has also been logged as present in this sub-type but the mineral observed is magnesium chlorite.

The distinctive calcite-chlorite schist is another variety of altered komatiites that is distinguished by the dominance of calcite as the carbonate mineral and banding composed of alteration of white calcite and green to brown chlorite. Gradational contacts are observed with metamorphic talc-chlorite schists and carbonate schist rocks and the unit is geochemically distinguished by the abundance of calcium and enrichment in manganese (Poulsen, 2010a).

Albitic dykes are found in the Piché Group and were originally mapped as acid dykes. They may represent transposed relicts of one or more continuous dykes. Their color is pinkish brown with a slight cream to orange tint. Those albitic dykes are mineralized in gold, and in pyrite and arsenopyrite (5% to 10%).

Piché rocks cross the Rouyn Property at depth; however close to surface, the Piché is cut by a fault that is parallel to the CLLB. In the eastern part of the property, the Piché is displaced by approximately 24 m. The footwall of the Piché is composed of a graphitic argillite horizon that marks the south contact of the CLLB. The argillite is very graphitic where faults, sub-parallel to the East-West CLLB, are strongly developed. These secondary structures intersect each other or form splays.

The Piché Group is divided in three geological sub-zones:

- Upper Carbonate Zone (UCZ) which is within Upper Piché
- Talc-Chlorite Schist Zone (TCSZ)-which straddles Upper Piché and Lower Piché
- Lower Carbonate Zone (LCZ) which is within the Lower Piché

Gold is found in quartz veins and stockworks within those rocks as well as within amorphous silica aggregates. In the western part of the property, the UCZ is folded and faulted. The UCZ is weakly developed or even absent in the central part of the property. In the eastern side of the property, the UCZ consists mainly of chloritized carbonate schist with dark brown and pale brown carbonates. Four different assemblages comprise the UCZ:

- Dark brown carbonate rocks
- Pale brown carbonates rocks
- Carbonate and fuschite rocks
- Carbonate schist rocks

The TCSZ displays spinifex textures which demonstrate the komatiitic affinities of this unit. The TCSZ body seems to be a continuous unit varying in thickness from nine metres to 70 m. On surface, the TCSZ is locally in contact with greywacke. In some sectors, succession of carbonates up to 60 m thick occurs between the talc schist and greywacke. Underground drilling and mapping indicated that the TCSZ is not as continuous as it was believed before underground development. Although the TCSZ at depth does not display the same inter-fingering relationship with the carbonate as on surface, very good evidence for folding exists on level 7 and 8 of underground drifting. In some sectors, folding and/or faulting have broken the main body into lenticular units that thicken and thin out along strike and at depth.

The LCZ, displays the same rock type as the UCZ but in the footwall of the TCSZ.

TEMISKAMING GROUP SEDIMENTS

The Temiskaming Group sediments are divided into two formations situated on both sides of the CLLB.

GRANADA FORMATION

The Granada Formation is composed of four different units (T1 to T4) forming the large regional Temiskaming Synclinorium. The formation is composed of three sandstone-conglomerate units and a sandstone-pelitic unit. The sandstone-conglomerate unit is mostly polygenetic with clast to matrix ratios from 40:60 to 80:20. Clasts are sub-rounded to rounded with size up to 50 cm. and are mafic to felsic volcanic, or felsic intrusive, in origin. The matrix is fine and dark-grey in color. The sandstone-pelitic unit is essentially composed of greywackes and volcano-sediments (tuffs, lapilli tuffs, and felsic tuffs) and few polygenetic conglomerates. Graded bedding and lamina parallel and/or oblique can be observed in the sandstones.

LA BRUYÈRE FORMATION

The La Bruyère Formation is located north of the CLLB and represents the equivalent of sub-units of the Granada Formation. The sediments are composed of conglomerates having the same composition as the Granada Formation; however with sometimes vesicle lava and red jasper clasts. They are also characterized by a more fluviatile sedimentary environment. Some carbonate matrix can be present (Goulet 1978) probably due to carbonate alteration associate to the Cadillac Break.

INTRUSIVE ROCKS

Intrusive rocks are mainly constituted of synvolcanic gabbro-diorite sills. Their origin is interpreted to be co-magmatic to mafic volcanic rocks. The intrusive rocks are mainly present in the Blake River Group.

Lamprophyre, tonalite and quartz-feldspar porphyry dykes, of up to 1.5 m in thickness, are also found in volcanic rocks.

Late, Proterozoic age, diabase dykes of up to 1.5 m in thickness have been intersected in several drill holes. They cut volcanic as well as sedimentary rocks. Contacts with host rocks are sharp and steep. While no trend has been established for the dykes, it is likely that they follow the prevalent northeasterly-trending dyke swarms that are seen to the north of the property.

In the Temiskaming Group, the most common intrusive are syenite and quartz-syenite dykes or sills. They are more or less concordant to lithologies and can extend laterally

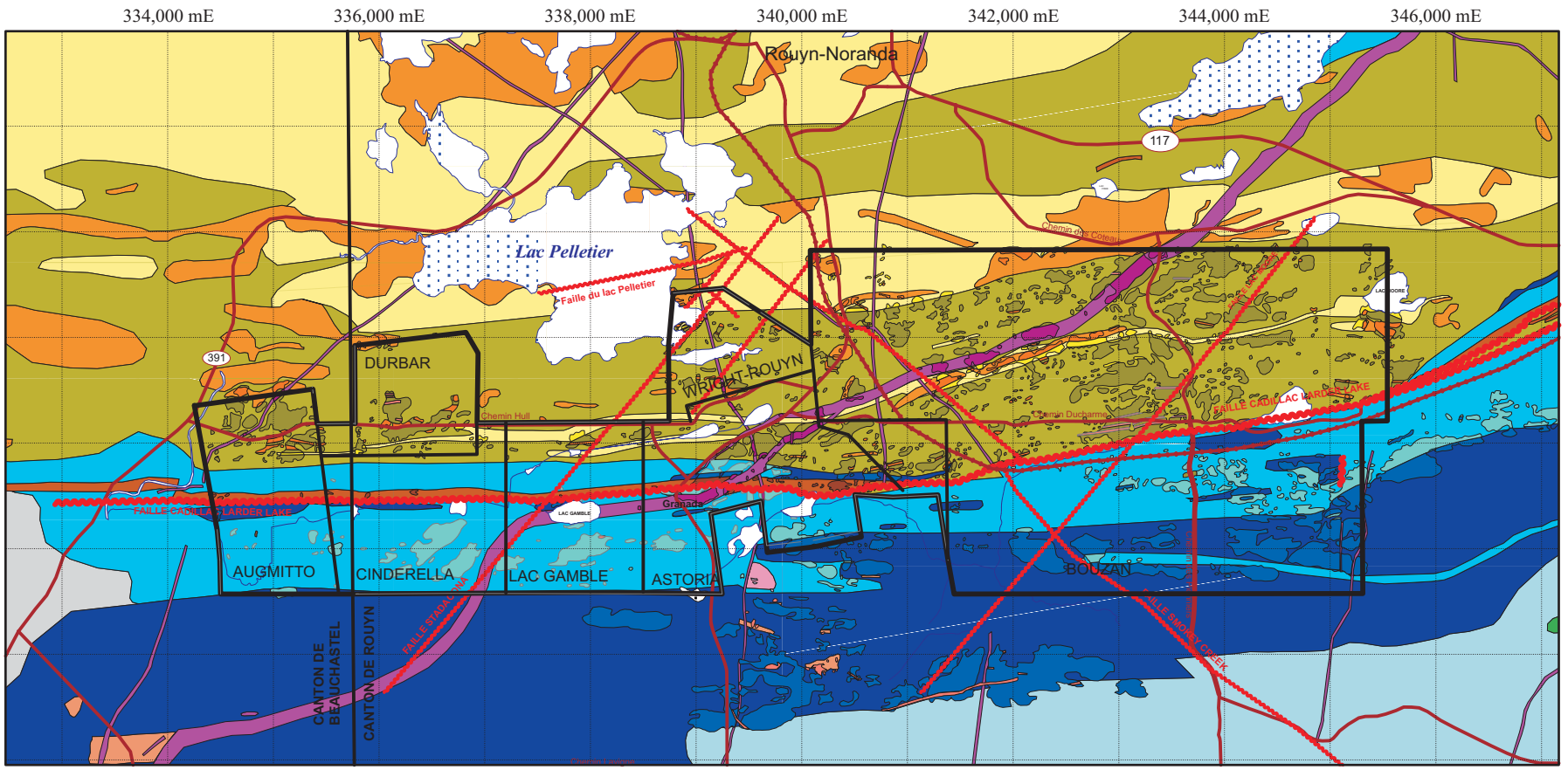
over hundreds of metres. They have a pink color and present a porphyritic texture. The intrusions are slightly deformed and slightly brecciated. When they are cut by quartz-tourmaline stringers, they look like stockwork. These intrusions are the loci of gold mineralization at the Granada mine.

STRUCTURE

On the property, the predominant structural feature within the carbonate zone is the north-dipping Cadillac Break. The Break is located at 300 m to 350 m south of the Blake River Group-Temiskaming Group contact. The deformation corridor dips at 60° to 80° to the north. The foliation is generally parallel to bedding and to the CLLB.

Many gold-bearing zones are found within or in the vicinity of the CLLB. Some of them are associated to major asymmetrical Z-folds. In the immediate vicinity of Augmitto mineralization, lithologies and gold-bearing zones are displaced by numerous north-west faults which dip from 60° to 80° northeast and show sinistral movement.

Joints are extensively developed, primarily along 270° to 290° trends. They are often curvilinear, dip steeply to the north, and are rarely mineralized in quartz. Subordinate northwest-trending joints dip 60° to 80° to the east and are commonly quartz filled. Sub-horizontal joints intersect the steeply dipping joints, forming network patterns. Sub-horizontal joints are oriented north to northwest and dip 5° to 30° to the east or west. The sub-horizontal structures are usually filled with white quartz and may also form ladder veins.



Legend:

- Assays in g/t Au
- Drill Hole
- Mine
- Occurrence
- Fault
- Property
- Road
- River
- Lake
- Exploration Trench
- Mineralisation projected to Surface

- Syenite
- Diabase

BLAKE RIVER GROUP

- Andesite
- Rhyolite
- Diorite to quartz

PICHÉ GROUP

- Ultramafic Rock

TEMISKAMING GROUP

- Conglomerate
- Graywacke

PONTIAC GROUP

- Sediments
- Mafic Volcanite

COBALT GROUP

- Sediments

(Geology modify from Wilson, 1962)

N

Figure 7-2

Yorbeau Resources Inc.

Rouyn Property-Augmitto Block

Northwestern Québec, Canada

Property Geology

October 2011

Source: Yorbeau Resources Inc., 2011.

MINERALIZATION

Along the CLLB gold occurs freely with quartz veins in carbonatized ultramafic rocks and adjacent sediments in footwall and hanging wall.

The two principal mineralized zones, the UCZ and the LCZ, are localized in six mineralized sub-zones at Augmitto. These six sub-zone designations are still in use and their characteristics are summarized in Table 7-1. The sub-zones are

- Hanging Wall which is localized within the Temiskaming Sediments
- Upper Piché comprising
  - talc-chlorite schist and
  - carbonate schist
- Lower Piché comprising
  - talc-chlorite schist and
  - carbonate schist
- Footwall which is localized within the Temiskaming Sediments

The possible stratigraphic positions of the mineralized sub-zones are shown in Figure 7-3.

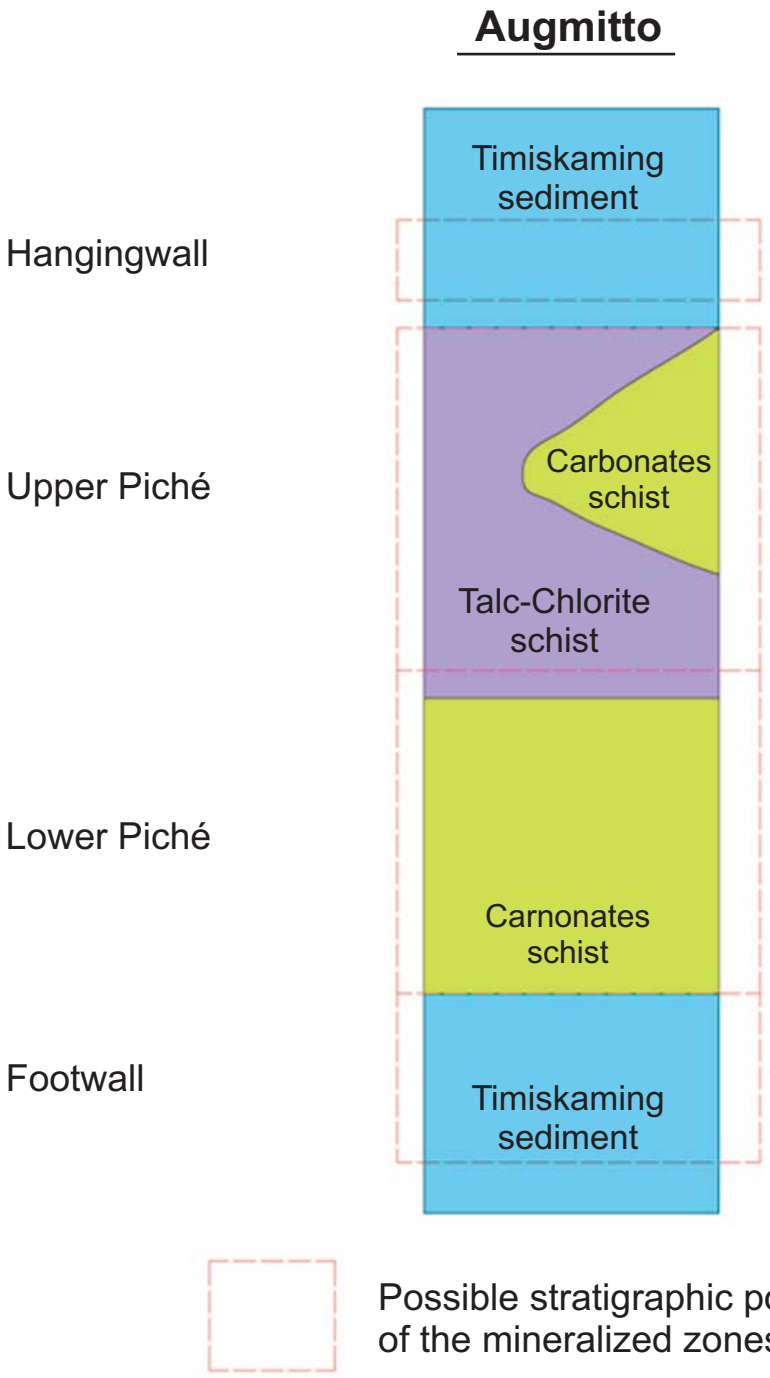


Figure 7-3

Yorbeau Resources Inc.

Rouyn Property-Augmitto Block

Northwestern Québec, Canada

Spatial Relationship Between Lithological and Mineralized Sub-Zones of the Piché Group

October 2011

Source: Yorbeau Resources Inc., 2011.

TABLE 7-1 MINERALIZED ZONES
Yorbeau Resources Inc. – Augmitto Project

Sub-Zone	Rock Type	Mineralogy	Mineralization	Lateral Extension (m)	Thickness (m)	Gold Mineralization Potential
Hanging Wall	Within Temiskaming sediments and close to sediment/schist contact	Dark brown carbonate Pale brown carbonate Carbonates and fuschite	Visible gold in quartz veins and veinlets and in silicified rocks	180	1.5 to 3.0	Medium
Upper Piché	Within carbonate schists or talc-chlorite-carbonate schists	Dark brown carbonate Pale brown carbonate Carbonates and fuschite	Visible gold in quartz veins and veinlets and in silicified rocks	Discontinuous to 180	1.5 to 3.0	Medium to Low
Lower Piché	Within carbonate schists or talc-chlorite-carbonate schists. At upper contact of carbonate-high silica rocks to lower contact	Dark brown carbonate Pale brown carbonate Carbonates and fuschite Felsic dykes	Visible gold in quartz veins and veinlets and in silicified rocks	825	1.5 to 7.5	High
Footwall	Within Temiskaming sediments and close to schist/sediment contact	Greywackes with carbonate alteration	Visible gold in quartz-tourmaline veins and veinlets and in silicified rocks with pyrite, arsenopyrite and pyrrhotite	1,000	0.0 to 20.0	Medium

8 DEPOSIT TYPES

The AB lies in the Rouyn-Beauchastel segment of the CLLB and is thought to represent the eastern extension of the Kerr-Addison Mine horizon. The Kerr Addison Mine, located approximately 50 km west of the AB, produced about eleven million ounces of gold during its 58-year production life.

At the Kerr Addison Mine, gold mineralization is found in sediments and in altered volcanic rocks associated with syenite intrusion within an alteration zone that is associated to the CLLB. Two types of mineralization were characteristic of the Kerr-Addison deposit: green, Carbonate Ore (CO) and Flow Ore (FO).

The CO is represented by irregular brecciated lenses within carbonate rocks. The CO typically contains free gold in quartz veins associated with hydrothermal carbonate alteration zones. Syenite dykes containing pyrite and gold are often found within the carbonate zone. RPA notes that gold-bearing syenitic dykes and sills are also found on the Rouyn Property.

The FO is characterized by a strong association with sulphides. These sulphides are found in carbonate altered volcanic rocks, graphitic argillite and tuffs. Sulphides consist essentially in gold-in-pyrite with traces of arsenopyrite, chalcopyrite, sphalerite and galena. This type of ore is generally found from 150 m to 1,200 m below surface with gold enrichment at depth.

9 EXPLORATION

Yorbeau acquired the Rouyn Property in 1997 but no work was done until 2003.

AUGMITTO BLOCK

2003 TO 2005

Yorbeau began exploration work on the Rouyn Property in 2003 by excavating seven surface trenches on the Augmitto, Cinderella and Astoria blocks to expose the gold-bearing carbonate rocks and assess bulk mining potential for these units. Visible gold was found in all of the trenches and, later that year, four bulk samples were mined out of trenches 1, 3 and 4 of the AB. Weather conditions delayed the further sampling until 2004 when bulk samples were taken from trench 6 of the Cinderella Block and trench 1 and 2 of the Astoria Block. A second carbonate horizon from the Astoria Block was included later in the program.

Each bulk sample was divided at the primary crusher and at the company sampling tower to produce 500-kg samples. Five samples were shipped to the Mineral Technology Research and Services Department of the Collège d'enseignement général et professionnel of Abitibi-Temiscamingue in Rouyn-Noranda (CEGEP-ATRN) to be analyzed by gravity concentration and total cyanidation. The remaining bulk sample material was sold to Centre Jardins Pelletier Inc. as aggregate

Sampling of some of these trenches in 2004 indicated the carbonate units formed four distinct mineralized zones with widths up to five metres with occasional narrow gold encountered. The results from the bulk sample program are shown in Table 9-1.

TABLE 9-1 2003 BULK SAMPLE RESULTS
Yorbeau Resources Inc. – Augmitto Project

Sample No.	Location	Block	Area Sampled	Sample Size (kt)	Milling (kg)	Au (g/t)
AUG-1A	Trench no. 1	Augmitto	60 m x 21 m	8.00	500.0	1.16
AUG-3A	South part of trench no. 3	Augmitto	14 m x 30 m	4.50	518.4	0.63
AUG-3B	North part of trench no 3	Augmitto	15 m x 15 m	1.50	552.5	1.53
AUG-4A	South part of trench no 4	Augmitto	8 m x 15 m	1.50	500.0	1.19
AUG-6A	South part of trench no 6	Cinderella	17 m x 6 m	0.75	534.4	2.70

Another bulk sample was taken in 2005 from trenches on the Astoria Block and is described below.

In late 2005 a study was undertaken by Hinse to trace Astoria-style No. 3 and No. 4 gold bearing mineral horizons along strike. Hinse discovered that these horizons had been overlooked due the fact that much of the Augmitto drilling done in the 1980s stopped at the base of the carbonate rocks. Hinse noted that, out of greater than 200 holes that were drilled west of the Cinderella block, only four drilled deep enough to penetrate the No. 4 horizon and only two were deep enough to intersect the No. 3 horizon (Robyn and Hallé, 2009).

No other exploration work was done on the AB in 2005 other than a 37-hole diamond drilling program totalling 5,649 m which will be discussed in Section 11.

2006

Exploration work in 2006 consisted of a 17-hole diamond drill program, which will be discussed in detail in Section 11, and the re-opening of underground workings at the former Augmitto Mine.

In August 2006, Yorbeau presented a request to the Ministère du Dévelopement Durable, de l'Environnement et des Parcs (MDDEP) for a Certificate of Authorization (CoA) to proceed in the dewatering of the underground infrastructure of the former Augmitto Mine. Yorbeau's plan was to carry out a 100,000 t bulk sample. Historical data

indicated that approximately 22,000 t of mineralized blasted rock was still underground and could be used for the bulk sample. The CoA was delivered on March 28, 2006.

2007

In 2007, Yorbeau began compiling and organizing a computerized database. Historic data comprising approximately 1,000 surface and underground drill holes and 6,200 chip samples taken from faces, backs and walls of the four previously mined stopes.

Partial de-watering of the Augmitto ramp was done but necessitated the installation of a water treatment plant and settling ponds. The workings were dewatered and rehabilitated to just below Level 2 under the supervision of Genivar and Monterie Expert Inc. A total of 381 m of ramp was reclaimed. To accelerate dewatering, a modification of the CoA was submitted to MDDEP requesting an increase in the pumping limit to 3,000 m^3 per day. The request was granted in September 2007.

An additional 31 holes for an aggregated depth of 39,601 m were drilled in 2007 on the AB and are detailed in Section 11.

2008

The digitizing of the datasets from Augmitto and Astoria blocks was completed and technical analysis was conducted that lead to the identification of two dominant directions of thickening and plunging of the mineralized silicified rocks of the Piché Group rocks that are the main host of the gold mineralization at Augmitto. The primary direction observed plunges steeply to the west-northwest, at about 60° to 80°, which is the same direction as that of major gold deposits elsewhere along the CLLB. A second plunge direction dips shallowly (20° to 30°) to the east. The intersection of these two dominant trends of thickening and gold enrichment is believed to extend at depth to the Cinderella Block and elsewhere on the property. This recognition has lead to the reinterpretation of the mineralization on other parts of the Rouyn property.

An Induced Polarization (IP)/Resistivity program was conducted in early 2008 to test the complete strike length of the CLLB on the Rouyn Property in an attempt to identify additional areas of sulphide mineralization after gold mineralization was found associated with sulphides in drilling conducted in 2006 and 2007. With the exception of

two areas of the Rouyn Property that hosted a significant housing density, Yorbeau's holdings were tested by IP along the entire 12-km strike length at a width of one kilometre (500 m on each side of the CLLB). Technical factors limited the depth survey's penetration to 75 m to 100 m below surface.

The survey identified 39 "prospecting" anomalies and 19 "drilling" anomalies. These data were used in conjunction with other information to select several primary drill targets for Augmitto, Astoria, Cinderella, Lac Gamble, West Bouzan and Lac Bouzan (collectively Bouzan), areas. The drill target selection was based on the coincidence of magnetic lows, high chargeability and bedrock resistivity zones. A map depicting the anomalies overlying simplified geology is shown in Figure 9-1.

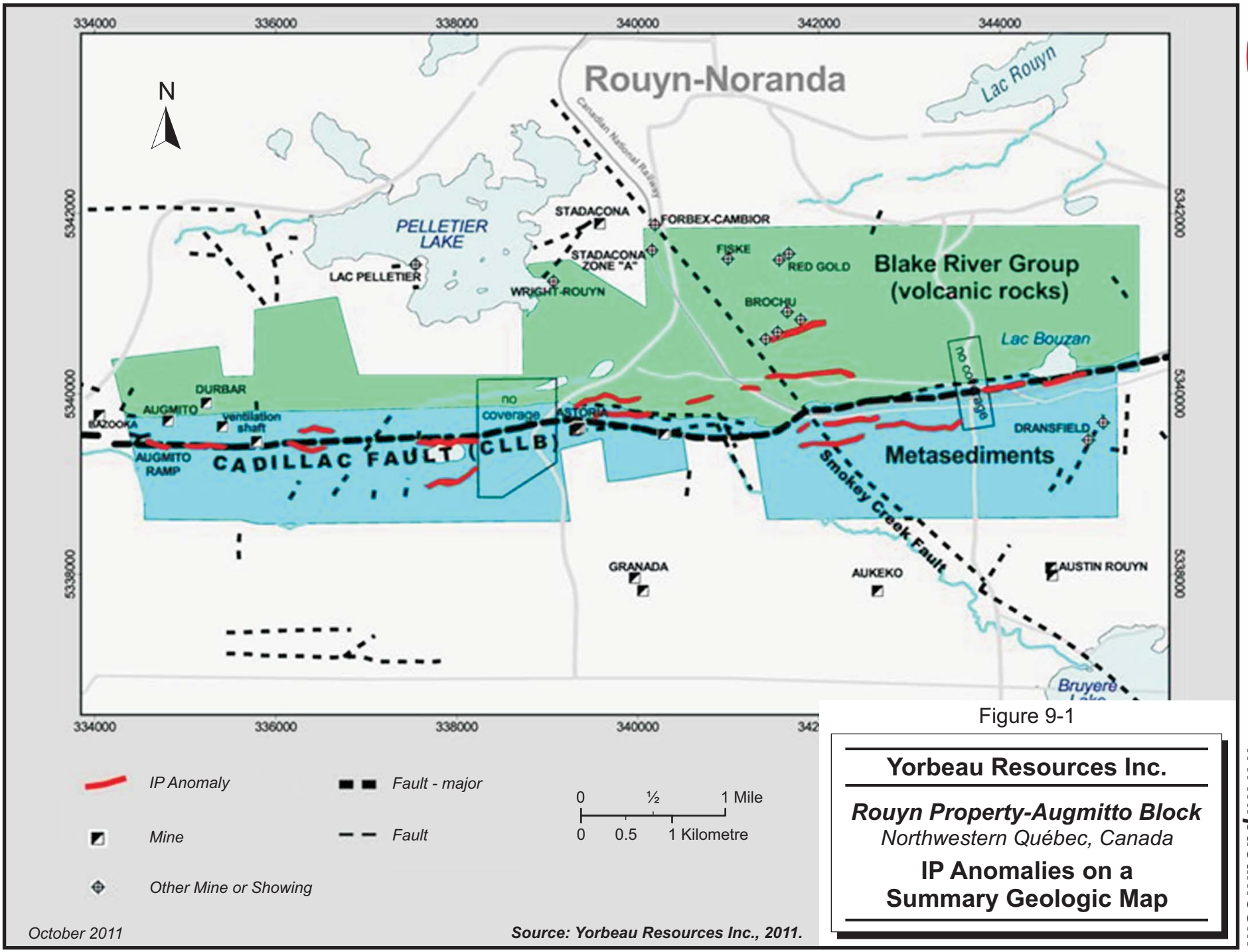


Figure 9-1

Yorbeau Resources Inc.

Rouyn Property-Augmitto Block

Northwestern Québec, Canada

IP Anomalies on a Summary Geologic Map

A structural geology study of the Rouyn Property was done by an independent structural geologist. The structural analysis of elements measured on key outcrops on the property indicates that the major strain affecting the rocks was related to the second major phase of regional deformation (D2). This resulted in the development of a pervasive foliation (S2) and related elongation of various geological objects (varioles, clasts, quartz vein fragments etc.) forming a pronounced lineation (L2). Of major significance for gold exploration on the Rouyn Property is the fact that this lineation plunges to the west-northwest within the plane of the dominant schistosity (S2) that dips northward at about 65°. The results outlined in this structural study were instrumental in Yorbeau's exploration strategy for targeting new gold zones on the property (Robyn and Hallé, 2009).

2009

The primary exploration program conducted on the Rouyn Property in 2009 was a 22-hole diamond drilling program on the Lac Gamble and Cinderella blocks. In addition to this drilling, some bedrock and trench mapping took place on the Augmitto, Cinderella and Astoria blocks (Hallé, 2011a).

BEDROCK GEOLOGY MAPPING

Dr. K. H. Poulsen, P.Geo., made five visits to the Rouyn Property from May through September 2009 and devoted nine days to mapping the geology and structure seen in outcrops and exposed trenches. Six days were spent on the Augmitto and Cinderella blocks and three days on the Astoria sector. The scope of the project consisted of comparing and contrasting the geology of the Augmitto-Cinderella sector to that of the Astoria to gain an appreciation of the nature and distribution of the key rock units encountered in the drill core. At Augmitto, the focus was on the distribution of the mineralized albite dykes.

Dr. Poulsen concluded that the dykes, at a local scale, are deformed to produce boudins at an orientation of 070 to 080 azimuth and that the dykes appear to occur in swarms that trace along the Piché Group rocks at the same orientation but re-orient themselves, along strike, to east-west. The orientation of the dyke swarms and boudins suggest a large-scale east-west structure which is defined by the contact of the Piché Group with the hanging wall and footwall sediment which are interpreted to be faults (Poulsen, 2010b).

2010

The intersection of gold-bearing horizons in drill holes at Lac Gamble and Cinderella lead to the development of a revised exploration methodology that was applied to the historical data from Augmitto and Astoria blocks. Core re-logging was done in addition to structural re-interpretation on prospective geological sections which resulted in new drill targets.

Surface drill holes done between sections 4950mE and 5450mE, and section 4800mE ± 50 m was re-examined and evaluated for 18 parameters of potential interest: lithology, foliation, alteration (tourmaline, silicification, fuchsite, carbonates, sericite, chlorite, talc, calcite), quartz veins, mineralization (pyrite, pyrrhotite, chalcopyrite, arsenopyrite and visible gold) and gold assays (both direct assay results and computed grade shells). Parameters were plotted and examined for potential correlation. These new data demonstrated that mineralized zones were associated with “key parameters” such as the occurrence of quartz veins, tourmaline, fuchsite, silicification-albitization, carbonates, arsenopyrite and visible gold.

Mineralization on the AB was found to be less structurally complex than originally thought. Inconsistent core logging practices over many years, in addition to misinterpreted data, resulted in this apparent complexity. The gaps in the continuity of mineralization were also found to be the product of the historic drill holes failing to penetrate the lower horizon of the Piché Group rocks. Re-logging of drill core revealed that 45% of the holes did not intersect the entire Piché sequence. The mineralized zone below the Piché horizon, the Footwall Zone, similarly went unrecognized. The re-logging program also revealed unsampled mineralized sequences. These intervals were sampled in conjunction with a broader, overall, re-sampling program conducted in 2010 that verified historic assay results. The resulting new data were introduced into the database and are discussed in Section 12.

CINDERELLA BLOCK

The majority of the work done on the Cinderella Block to date has been diamond drilling and is summarized in Section 10.

LAC GAMBLE BLOCK

After the Lac Gamble block was acquired in 1984 Yorbeau conducted a field program that established an exploration grid, conducted magnetic and very low frequency (VLF) electromagnetic surveys, executed a geological mapping survey and drilled eight holes.

The Hinse data review in 2005 identified that early drilling at Lac Gamble did not reach Astoria-style mineralization at depth. Geophysical anomalies supported the drilling of shallow to intermediate depth holes to test shallow IP/Resistivity anomalies and test low grade gold values at depth. The results of the subsequent drill programs are summarized in Section 10.

ASTORIA BLOCK

Yorbeau began work in 1984 with a surface drill program and dewatering and reactivation of underground mining. In addition to surface and underground drilling, mining work continued through to 1995 with a total of 169,835 t mined at a recovered grade of 5.4 g/t Au (Robyn and Hallé, 2009).

A summary of work done by Yorbeau on the Astoria Block is shown in Table 9-2.

TABLE 9-2 SUMMARY OF WORK DONE ON ASTORIA BLOCK
Yorbeau Resources Inc. – Augmitto Project

Year(s)	Operator	Work Done
1984 to 1986	Yorbeau	Dewatering of existing underground workings (east and west shaft)
1986 to 1987	Yorbeau	East shaft area drifting, raising and sub-drifting. Mining of 9,139 t grading 3.2 g/t Au from the West shaft.
1988 to 1990	Yorbeau	Les Mines Belmoral - deepening of the west shaft to -513 m, drifting and crosscutting
1990	Yorbeau	West shaft area underground crosscutting (306 m)
1992 to 1994	Yorbeau	Deak Resources - Preproduction work- Mining of 50,270 t grading 6.8 g/t Au from Zone Aw and 3,150 t grading 12.1 g/t Au from Zone B
1994 to 1995	Yorbeau	Continued mining of Aw zone- Total production from Aw Zone is reported as 163,465 t having a recovered grade of 5.25 g/t Au and 3,150 t from B Zone grading 12.1 g/t Au. Another 16,050 t of development muck from the B, Bw and Ae Zones graded 3.1 g/t Au for a grand total of 169,835 t grading a recovered grade of 5.4 g/t Au.
2004	Yorbeau	Surface bulk sampling in two trenches. Results are shown in Table 9-3.
2004	Yorbeau	Mineral Resource estimate prepared by P&E Mining Consultants Inc. (see below)
2008	Yorbeau	Surface mapping and sampling
2010	Yorbeau	Diamond drilling, 2,282.5 m in four holes

Underground work was followed by a surface bulk sample, from two trenches, that was transported to Rouyn-Noranda for primary crushing. At the discharge belt, the automatic sampler removed 20% of the material at the rate of one sample every two seconds. The 20% portion was then passed through the automatic sampler for a second time to yield a 4% split of the original bulk sample tonnage. Both the 96% portion and the 4% portion were transported back to the Rouyn Property for storage in two separate piles.

The 4% portion was fed through Yorbeau's sampling column. At the top of the column, the material was crushed to 5 mm. At the discharge, a Vezim separator taking a sample every 1.5 seconds removed 90% of the sample and returned it to the 96% pile mentioned above.

The 10% portion was crushed to 10 mesh and separated into 90% to 10% portions by another separator similar to the one mentioned above. The 90% portion was stored in barrels and the 10% portion was separated into two 50% portions using a riffle and stored in barrels.

Four 500-kg samples were produced. Three samples were stored on-site while the remaining sample was shipped to the same department at CEGEP-ATRN.

After grinding to 80% passing 200 mesh, the sample was fed to a Knelson concentrator to recover the free gold. The pulp was then treated by cyanidation in a large vat for 24 hours. Samples taken at the Knelson concentrator, from the gold-bearing solution and from the tailings were analyzed at Techni-Lab S.G.B. Abitibi Inc. (Techni-Lab) laboratory in Ste-Germaine-de-Boulé, Québec. Results are shown in Table 9-3.

TABLE 9-3 2005 BULK SAMPLE RESULTS
Yorbeau Resources Inc. – Augmitto Project

Sample No.	Location	Block	Area Sampled	Sample Size (kt)	Au (g/t)
AST-1	Trench no. 1	Astoria	8 m x 15 m	1.86	2.00
AST-2	Trench no. 2	Astoria	8 m x 7 m	0.70	2.20

In August 2004, P&E Mining Consultants Inc. (P&E) was retained by Yorbeau to prepare a NI 43-101 compliant Mineral Resource estimate on Astoria block mineralized material using Gemcom GEMS software. P&E investigated an underground scenario, using a 2.50 g/t Au cut-off, and an open pit scenario, using a 0.60 g/t Au cut-off. The results of the estimate are presented in Table 9-4.

TABLE 9-4 ASTORIA MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATE – OCTOBER 3, 2005
Yorbeau Resources Inc. – Augmitto Block

Category	Tonnage (kt)	Grade (g/t Au)	Contained Au (ounces)
Undiluted Underground Resources			
Measured	6.0	4.42	900
Indicated	1,964.0	4.51	284,800
Measured and Indicated	**1,970.0**	**4.51**	**285,700**
Inferred	**385.0**	**4.83**	**59.8**
Undiluted Open Pit Resources			
Measured	16.0	2.19	1,000
Indicated	754.0	2.57	62,300
Measured and Indicated	**770.0**	**2.57**	**63,400**
Inferred	**14.0**	**2.29**	**1,000**

Notes:
1. CIM (2004) definitions were followed for Mineral Resources.
2. Mineral Resources are estimated at a cut-off grade of 2.50 g/t Au for underground.
3. Mineral Resources are estimated at a cut-off grade of 0.60 g/t Au for open pit.
4. Mineral Resources are estimated using a gold price of US$425/oz, the US$/C$ exchange rate is unknown.
5. The numbers may not add due to rounding.
6. Prepared by P&E Consultants (P&E, 2005).

As part of its sensitivity analysis P&E reported resources at different cut-off grades. In the opinion of RPA, the P&E Mineral Resource estimate should be restated using a 3.4 g/t Au cut-off for underground resources and a 1.3 g/t Au cut-off for open pit resources to reflect current gold prices and operating costs.. The closest cut-off grade reported by P&E was 3.5 g/t Au for underground and 1.25 g/t Au for open pit resources and these are presented in Table 9-5.

TABLE 9-5 ASTORIA MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATE AT HIGHER CUT-OFF GRADES– OCTOBER 3, 2005
Yorbeau Resources Inc. – Augmitto Block

Category	Tonnage (Kt)	Grade (g/t Au)	Contained Au (ounces)
Undiluted Underground Resources			
Measured	3.7	5.34	639
Indicated	1,089.2	5.77	202,053
Measured and Indicated	**1,092.9**	**5.77**	**202,743**
Inferred	**242.2**	**5.93**	**46,184**
Undiluted Open Pit Resources			
Measured	8.1	3.36	879
Indicated	500.3	3.42	55,006
Measured and Indicated	**508.4**	**3.42**	**55,901**
Inferred	**9.4**	**2.98**	**901**

Notes:
1. CIM (2004) definitions were followed for Mineral Resources.
2. Mineral Resources are estimated at a cut-off grade of 3.50 g/t Au for underground.
3. Mineral Resources are estimated at a cut-off grade of 1.25 g/t Au for open pit.
4. Mineral Resources are estimated using a gold price of US$425/oz, the US$/C$ exchange rate is unknown.
5. The numbers may not add due to rounding.
6. Prepared by P&E Consultants (P&E, 2005).

RPA notes that the P&E did not subtract underground mining, estimated to be 180,000 t at 5.5 g/t Au, from its mineral resource estimate tonnage and grade totals. Therefore RPA recommends Yorbeau update the Mineral Resource estimate at Astoria using the current gold price, exchange rate, and mining costs taking into account mined out material.

Yorbeau resumed work on the Astoria block in 2008 with a mapping program and returned in 2010 to conduct a four hole drill program. Drill results are discussed in Section 10.

DURBAR BLOCK

The only work done by Yorbeau on the Durbar Block consisted of 14 surface diamond drill holes cored in 2002.

EXPLORATION POTENTIAL

The CLLB is regional in nature and gold zones tend to occur in clusters stacked one on top of the other. Mineralization is also known to occur elsewhere at deeper levels below the Piché Group where significant gold values have been found in the sediments. Consequently, the area located along the south contact of the Piché Group on the Augmitto and Cinderella blocks represent potential exploration targets.

Future exploration work on the Rouyn Property will consists of diamond drilling targeting the carbonate schist and the Footwall Zone. Drill holes are proposed to drill through the Piché Group rocks until the Footwall of the Zone is intersected.

AUGMITTO BLOCK

Based on compiled information the carbonate schist unit is the principal target, however, the mineralization potential of the Footwall also needs to be evaluated since data in this area is lacking. Between sections 5100m E and 5600mE, mineralized zones have not been tested below 750 m and between sections 4400m E and 5100mE, mineralized zones have not been tested below 450 m. Most of the historic drill holes on the AB have not completely cross cut the Piché Group rocks and have not tested the Footwall Zone in the Temiskaming sediments.

OTHER ZONES

The Lac Gamble Block, between sections 7800mE and 8200mE from surface to 2600 m level is considered to be a primary target. An increase in drill hole density is also recommended on Lac Gamble with the goal of achieving an NI 43-101 compliant Mineral Resource estimate.

The Cinderella Block, between sections 5800mE and 6300mE between elevations 3100 m and 2700 m, is an area where carbonate schist rocks can be tested. Additional mineralization potential exists in the footwall rocks of the Piché Group. The Cinderella Block is another candidate for an NI 43-101 compliant Mineral Resource estimate and therefore drill hole density should be increased.

Based on data compiled on sections 6800mE and 7000mE, this sector is recommended for future exploration. Section 6800mE has no information between 2800m elevation

and surface but carbonate schist thickness appear to increase. On section 7000mE, the carbonate schist unit returned strong gold grades and footwall zone appears continuous and potentially economic.

The Blake River Group mineralization lies north of the AB and has, historically, been know as the Durbar block. Recent drilling has intersected mineralization in this area and further work is proposed for this area in the future.

10 DRILLING

AUGMITTO BLOCK

Diamond drill hole procedures on the AB are similar to those used property-wide and are described below.

Drill holes were planned (azimuth, dip, length) by geologists on vertical cross-sections and on vertical longitudinal sections in order to intersect geological units relatively perpendicular to their strike and dip. This way, mineralized intersections are relatively close to their true thicknesses.

Drill collars were located in the field with a GPS (accuracy ten metres). This work was entrusted to the geologist or a technician under supervision of the geologist. All collars were subsequently located both for their geographic positions and elevations by an independent surveyor. For preliminary-phase, remote properties, the coordinates were established by a geologist, or designate, with a GPS only.

On a day-to-day basis, hole deviations (azimuth and dip) were measured using a Flexit Instrument Reflex survey tool, on single shot mode, approximately every 50 m. At the end of each hole the hole was resurveyed, using a multi-shot reading every three metres. All commercial down-the-hole survey instruments provide within one degree. Once a hole was completed, collars were surveyed by mine surveyors. Often drill collars were left in place and covered with a cap on which a post was welded and a diamond shaped plate affixed, to mark the hole location (Figure 10-1).

FIGURE 10-1 DRILL HOLE COLLAR MARKING

Drilling is conducted by contract personnel independent of Yorbeau. Once retrieved from core barrel the core is placed in sequential order in core boxes labelled with the hole number. Yorbeau drill holes are cored to produce NQ (46 mm diameter) size core. Each run, usually three metres in length, is identified by a wood block on which the down hole depth was marked. Missing (i.e., not recovered) core is identified by a wood stick indicating the length of the missing section. At the end of each shift, core boxes from surface drilling are picked by mine staff at the drill rig set-up and transported to core shack.

Access to the drill sites is restricted to drill contractors, company personnel, and independent surveyors conducting work on behalf of the company. No other personnel are permitted access unless accompanied by a company representative.

RPA considers the Yorbeau drilling procedures at Augmitto, and property-wide, to be consistent with industry standards

2003 TO 2005

No diamond drilling was done on the AB between 2003 and 2005.

2006

From December 2005 to May 2006 and from September 2006 to January 2007, Yorbeau carried out a twenty-hole surface drilling program totalling 13,058 m (Tremblay, 2007) to test:

- The vertical extension of the Augmitto from 250 m to 665 m below surface and over a lateral distance of 850 m to the east of the existing shaft.
- The CCLB corridor.

Interpretation of drill results suggests the following:

- The mineralized zones have a similar attitude to those of the Augmitto deposit.
- Economic grades are associated to a late system of vein and veinlets containing white to grey quartz and brownish tourmaline, and to another system of veinlets containing smoky grey to dark grey quartz. The amount and orientation of veins and veinlets suggest evidence of stockwork. Visible gold was reported in both systems.
- Quartz-tourmaline is present in the vast majority of carbonate-fuschite altered ultramafic flows.

- Alteration of host rocks is not associated directly to gold mineralization.
- Wall rocks do not contain pyrite mineralization.

Significant intersections from the 2006 program included a 8.9 m intersection of 12.93 g/t Au in hole 06-S-403, 7.0 m of 5.76 g/t Au in hole 06-S-412A, 5.1 m of 42.85 g/t Au intersection in hole 06-S-413, 3.2 m intersection of 3.59 g/t Au in hole 06-S-415, 2.9 m of 6.22 g/t Au in hole 06-S-416 and 4.0 m of 3.92 g/t Au in 06-S-418.

2007

Yorbeau initiated a third surface drilling program on AB in 2007. A total of 31 NQ holes totalling 3,960 m were drilled. Drilling was aimed to validate historical data and to test the eastern extension of the deposit. Significant intercepts from the program include a 4.2 m intersection of 4.66 g/t Au in hole 07-S-419, 6.7 m of 14.0 g/t Au, which includes a 3.5 m intersection of 23.80 g/t Au, in hole 07-S-421, 8.5 m of 5.02 g/t Au, which includes 2.0m at 7.30 g/t Au, in hole 07-S-424, 3.0 m of 20.78 g/t Au, including 2.0 m of 31.06 g/t Au, in hole 07-S-425, 8.5 m of 10.99 g/t Au, including 1.1 m of 21.76 g/t Au, in hole 07-S-442.

2011

Drilling for 2011 consisted of 15 holes totalling 8,769.2 m in depth were completed on the AB. An additional three holes, totalling 1405.0 m, were completed on the Cinderella Block. Yorbeau reports that although preliminary assays were received, most assay results are still pending.

CINDERELLA BLOCK

The Hinse review of data in 2005 identified that early drilling stopped short of Astoria-style mineralization at depth. This observation resulted in 16 NQ holes being drilled in 2005 and 2006. The holes Yorbeau drilled in 2008 intersected gold mineralization, including visible gold, and demonstrated the thickening of the Piché Group rocks underlying the Cinderella Block. The 2008 program also indicated that the best potential for gold mineralization in this area of the property lies at vertical depths greater than 225 m (Robyn and Hallé, 2009).

Additional drilling was done in 2009 and 2010 that, generally, confirmed the heterogeneity of gold mineralization at Cinderella. There are no current mineral resources estimated for the Cinderella Block. A summary of work done by Yorbeau is shown in Table 10-1.

TABLE 10-1 SUMMARY OF DIAMOND DRILLING ON CINDERELLA BLOCK BY YORBEAU
Yorbeau Resources Inc. – Augmitto Project

Year(s)	Operator	Work Done
1986	Yorbeau	Surface diamond drilling (two holes)
2005	Yorbeau	Surface diamond drilling (11 holes)
2006	Yorbeau	Surface diamond drilling, 3,438.5 m in five holes
2008	Yorbeau	Diamond drilling of seven NQ holes totalling 3,348 m
2009	Yorbeau	Diamond drilling, 8,716.5 m in 14 holes
2010	Yorbeau	Diamond drilling, 5,536.8 m in 13 holes

Significant intersections from the recent drill programs include one metre of 6.09 g/t Au in hole 09-CI-470, two metres of 24.77 g/t Au, 6.9 m of 3.40 g/t Au, and 0.5 m of 1,412 g/t Au in hole 09-CI-519, 3.3 m of 4.67 g/t Au in hole 10-CI-519A, 0.63 m of 21.30 g/t Au in hole 10-CI-533, and 33.0 m of 3.31 g/t Au in hole 10-CI-535.

LAC GAMBLE BLOCK

In 1984 Yorbeau conducted an initial field program on the Lac Gamble block and drilled eight holes. As with the Augmitto and Cinderella blocks, Hinse identified that early drilling at Lac Gamble did not reach Astoria-style mineralization at depth. Geophysical anomalies supported the drilling of shallow to intermediate depth holes to test shallow IP/Resistivity anomalies and test low grade gold values at depth.

Yorbeau, upon acquisition of the Lac Gamble block conducted field exploration work and cored eight drill holes. Subsequent drilling campaigns were done between 2006 and 2010 and consistently intersected Piché Group rocks with variable amounts of gold mineralization including significant visible gold encountered during the 2009 program

(Hallé, 2011a and 2011b). One hole intersected a shallow-angle, measured to core axis, gold-bearing zone that returned 11.64 g/t au over 2.57 m in carbonatized komatiite.

The Lac Gamble Block hosts thick zones of silicification in Piché Group rocks which has a strong association with gold mineralization (Robyn and Hallé, 2009). Drilling is summarized in Table 10-2.

There are no current Mineral Resources estimated for the Lac Gamble block

TABLE 10-2 SUMMARY OF DRILLING DONE ON LAC GAMBLE BLOCK BY YORBEAU
Yorbeau Resources Inc. – Augmitto Project

Year(s)	Operator	Work Done
1984	Yorbeau	Diamond drilling, eight holes (unknown depth)
2006	Yorbeau	Diamond drilling, 837 m in one hole
2008	Yorbeau	Diamond drilling, 22 NQ holes totalling 9,027 m
2009	Yorbeau	Diamond drilling, 4,316 m in eight holes
2010	Yorbeau	Diamond drilling, 3,629.6 m in five holes

ASTORIA BLOCK

Yorbeau began work in 1984 with a surface drill program and dewatering and reactivation of underground mining. Drilling on the Astoria Block is summarized in Table 10-3.

TABLE 10-3 SUMMARY OF DRILLING DONE ON ASTORIA BLOCK BY YORBEAU
Yorbeau Resources Inc. – Augmitto Project

Year(s)	Operator	Work Done
1984 to 1986	Yorbeau	Surface diamond drilling (165 holes).
1986 to 1987	Yorbeau	Underground diamond drilling (279 holes).
1988 to 1990	Yorbeau	Diamond drilling (57 holes)
1990	Yorbeau	Diamond drilling (25 holes)
2010	Yorbeau	Diamond drilling (four holes)

Yorbeau followed up a 2008 mapping program with a four-hole drill program, totalling 2,282.5 m, in 2008. As with the holes drilled at Lac Gamble Yorbeau intersected its stratigraphic target but assay results were variable (Hallé, 2011b).

DURBAR BLOCK

Yorbeau conducted a 14 hole drill program in 2002.

11 SAMPLE PREPARATION, ANALYSES AND SECURITY

AUGMITTO SAMPLING

UNDERGROUND SAMPLING

Augmitto's underground and surface sampling procedures are described in ACA Howe – Addendum report (November 1988) and are as follows:

CHANNEL SAMPLING

"Every face in carbonate material, and the walls of cross-cuts were sampled by cutting wide channels across the entire length of face or cross-cut. Contiguous 2 foot samples were taken unless a geological boundary was encountered. The method involved the painting of 2 inch wide lines across the face or along both walls of the cross-cuts at heights of 3 feet and 7 feet, subsequent to detailed mapping to ensure that geological boundaries were not crossed by individual samples. The rock underlying the painted area, was then removed using an air chipper, and material was collected in a large basin to minimize loss. The entire sample was crushed to -10 mesh and assayed…"

"…In addition to face samples, two contiguous 5 foot back samples were taken at ten foot intervals down the entire length of drifts in carbonates. Three "ore" drifts now extend across the eastern ore body from 9200E at vertical intervals of 50 feet, with additional cross-cuts over a further 100 foot vertical interval; thus the ore bodies have been exposed over a 250 foot vertical interval. Raises between the ore drifts have been channel sampled on each wall at 5 foot intervals. The results of this work, combined with bazooka drilling results, has enabled a series of mineralised zones to be defined with proven continuity both along strike and up-dip."

FACE SAMPLING

In a number of areas in the mine and in particular the first 100 feet of ore drift 7E, and in 8E, numerous occurrences of visible gold have been noted in low angle quartz veining, which would be subparallel to standard channel samples. Accordingly, alternative sampling methods were tried in an attempt to evaluate these areas. Faces were gridded and channel sampled in horizontal and vertical senses, and chips were taken of the entire face between channels. Though occasional anomalies were noted, no consistency

was observed in channel sample or panel sample results, and there was no evidence from bazooka drilling that drifts had migrated out of ore zones…"

"…Raises between the ore drifts have been channel sampled on each wall at 5 foot intervals…"

BULK SAMPLING

Until 1988, every round taken in carbonate was saved individually and treated as follows. The muck was initially crushed and a 10% sample was taken with a Snyder sampler. This 10% sample was cut by a Vezin cutter; the sample was further crushed and a final 10% cut taken by a second Vezin cutter. The final sample was riffled and divided into 4, 8, or 12, fifty pound samples depending on the weight of the round, determined initially in the crushing plant. Assuming that 4 bags of samples were collected, one half of the first and last bag were taken and mixed for assay purposes and the remainder were retained. The total weight of rounds examined this was amounts to some 5000 tons; because of long delays in assay turnaround the drifting in carbonate was of necessity directed geologically; subsequent channel sample and bazooka sample data demonstrate that much of the material was heavily diluted or in areas now assigned to waste. In addition to this material, a 1 ton sample was collected from a round in the 6-level ore drift and completely processed by Lakefield Research.

MUCK SAMPLING

Samples of muck from each individual round were collected from bins as a matter of course by the sample man. Samples were dirty and collected randomly to avoid preferential selection of highly mineralised material. About 80 lbs of sample per round was assayed. Some 42 rounds were examined this way, amounting to around 4200 tons.

MUCK PILE SAMPLING

During the latest operations, development muck from the 8-1eve1 and 6 level drifts has been amalgamated into separate piles; these piles have been tested by random grab sampling of the dirty muck from at least ten separate sites per pile. The total tonnage tested … amounts to 14,000 tons…"

RPA considers the channel and face sampling method and approach by Augmitto to be consistent with industry standards and suitable for use in the estimation of Mineral Resources.

AUGMITTO SAMPLE PREPARATION AND ANALYSIS

Augmitto's sample preparation protocols for underground and surface sampling were identical. Descriptions of these protocols were taken from ACA Howe's 1988 Report and are shown in Appendix 4.

YORBEAU SAMPLING

DRILL CORE SAMPLING

Drill core from Yorbeau exploration and definition programs is logged by geologists employed by Yorbeau and sampled by Yorbeau technicians. Upon receipt, core boxes are placed on tables, washed and verified for length accuracy prior to logging.

Since Yorbeau acquired the property, Rock Quality Designation (RQD) and core recovery measurements have been carried out on selected surface holes. Yorbeau started photographing some holes in 2005. Systematic photographs of all holes started in 2008.

Geological and structural data are described by geologists and entered into Géotic, a commercially available digital logging package. Drill hole logs show hole parameters, core description and sampling intervals. Yorbeau reports that the mineralized zones are described and sampled over lengths varying from twenty centimetres to three metres according to lithologies or facies encountered; however, the most common length is one metre. Magnetic susceptibility readings are noted when detected. Core logging is done in French.

Core recovery is generally very good, at nearly 100%, with the exception of short intervals within fault zones. Such intervals are generally marked during drilling and checked later by geology personnel for depth accuracy and missing sections.

Sample designation is done by Yorbeau geologists at the core facilities in nearby Granada, Québec. Selection is determined visually according to rock type, alteration, quartz veining and mineralization. Sample positions are identified, and sample tags are placed under the core in the core boxes at the beginning of each sample. The beginning and end of each sample is also marked on the core. Technicians and geologists verify holes to be sampled.

Selected samples range from half of a metre to two metres in length but were generally one metre long and respect geological contacts. Any visible gold is noted. The core was split into two halves by the core shack technician, who is an employee of Yorbeau, using an electrical core saw equipped with a diamond impregnated blade. One half was placed in a plastic bag with the corresponding tag number. Bags were folded and sealed to prevent spillage during transportation to the laboratory. The other half of core was placed back in the core box for reference and later sampling with the corresponding tag stapled at the beginning of the assay interval. Between samples, hardware such as the core saw, core splitter, and metallic pans were cleaned.

Once all designated samples were accumulated, they were picked-up by the laboratory personnel and transported by pick-up truck to the sample receiving facilities of the laboratory with a list of all samples attached to the shipment. The samples were transported to either Laboratoire-Expert Inc. (Lab-Expert) of Rouyn-Noranda, Québec, or ALS Chemex (ALS) of Val d'Or, Québec. ALS is ISO/IEC 17025 accredited. Lab-Expert is not ISO/IEC 17025 accredited. RPA has reviewed the Lab-Expert preparation and analytical procedures, and quality assurance and quality control (QA/QC) protocol, and considers them to be consistent, in general, with industry standards. For the 2010 and 2011 drill programs, Yorbeau used AGAT Laboratories Inc. (AGAT) and Techni-Lab for assay analyses.

All analyses were done using a 50 g fire assay fusion (FA) with Atomic Absorption Spectroscopy (AAS) finish. Assays exceeding 3 g/t Au were checked by re-assaying using FA with gravimetric finish. Where the logging geologist deemed appropriate, the sample was analyzed using metallic screen assay techniques.

Litho-geochemical sampling is not carried out systematically; however, Yorbeau selected several hundreds of core samples from the 2005, 2006, 2007 and 2008 drilling programs

to better understand the composition variation of various lithologies. Additional litho-geochemical sampling consisted of selecting a three metre interval for every 30 m to 50 m of a drill hole. From this interval, approximately one dozen pieces of core, each being five centimetres to ten centimetres in length and representative of the three metre interval, were collected (Scott Wilson RPA, 2008).

An additional program began in 2008 that consisted of verifying logged rock types with selected four-acid multi-element Inductively Coupled Plasma (ICP) analyses. This was done to assist in bringing consistency to the current and historic logging codes and eliminate problematic ones. In 2010, a total of 253 samples were analyzed in this manner.

All core boxes from drilling are stored outdoors at the Augmitto mine site (Robyn and Hallé, 2009). RPA notes that core logging facilities are locked each evening and the buildings are protected with an actively monitored security system. RPA further notes that reference core is stored outdoors and was, during RPA's visit, available for unauthorized access. RPA does not, however, consider this to be detrimental to the reliability of the assay data but recommends gates be locked during non-working hours.

YORBEAU SAMPLE PREPARATION AND ANALYSIS

The sample preparation procedures for all laboratories, as well as their internal QA/QC procedures, are included in Appendix 4 of this report.

RPA considers the sampling method and approach by Yorbeau at Augmitto to be consistent with industry standards. RPA considers the chain of custody and sample security to be acceptable but recommends restricting access to reference core if practical.

RPA has identified no drilling, sampling, or recovery factors that could have materially impacted on the accuracy and reliability of the mineral resource estimates.

12 DATA VERIFICATION

CROSS SECTIONS, LONGITUDINAL SECTIONS, PLAN VIEWS

RPA reviewed cross sections, longitudinal sections, and plan views, and found the geological interpretation to be well done.

CORE LOGS AND DATABASE

RPA's predecessor, Scott Wilson RPA, conducted a site inspection in 2008 and noted that, in a few cases, some minor discrepancies in final gold assays in the database but concluded that the discrepancies were minor and would have no significant impact on the accuracy and reliability of the mineral resource estimate.

RPA, in the course of its 2011 site inspection, spot checked 18 Augmitto holes against paper drill logs and assay certificates, or approximately 2% of the overall drill hole database. These logs were examined to detect errors in collar, down hole survey, lithology and assay data. RPA found a conversion error in the assay database for samples that returned values below laboratory detection limit for gold. These errors were brought to the attention of Yorbeau and diligently corrected in the database. Other minor errors were noted during the inspection and were also rectified.

ASSAY CERTIFICATES

RPA verified the assay database with several historic assay certificates, in paper format, from previous drill campaigns and found the database to be error free. Additional assay certificates, in electronic format, were used to verify the gold assays in the database. Over 1,200 individual gold assays, or approximately 5% of the drill hole database, from Augmitto-era and Yorbeau drill programs were checked against the assay certificates. The electronic certificates were either scans of original documents or excel spreadsheets. In the case of the early certificates, the values in the database, recorded in grams per tonne, were converted to ounces per short ton for comparison.

RPA notes that values that were below detection limit on the assay certificates were entered into the database as “zero” values. In RPA’s opinion this practice has the potential to understate the Mineral Resource especially for lower grades and, while not ideal, the lack of accuracy will produce a conservative estimate.

RPA found 16 errors, or approximately 1.3% of the samples checked, during the verification process. An error rate of less than 1% is acceptable. RPA notes that 75%, or 12, of the errors found were in one drill hole where a sequence of assays were offset by one number. Another two errors occurred when sample results were switched. The remaining errors had lower grades in the database than found on the certificates. The errors are, in RPA’s opinion, minor and will not have a material impact on the Mineral Resource estimate but an attempt should be made to input the correct assays.

SITE VISIT

DRILL SITE

At the time of the RPA site visit the diamond drill rigs were experiencing mechanical issues so no inspection was done.

CORE REVIEW

In addition to verifying core records, RPA also physically examined the core from the 18 designated holes drilled between 1984 and 1987. RPA found that drill core storage was orderly and well documented and locating individual holes was not difficult. RPA found the core and core boxes, generally, to be in good order with metal, or occasionally plastic, tags embossed and stapled to the end. The tags were, generally, easily read and gaps in the core, where the EX and AQ core had been whole-sampled, corresponded with the assay intervals on the drill logs. RPA found the core to be in reasonable condition and recovery appeared to be good. Some of the core boxes, however, had deteriorated or the labelling tags had fallen off but these were a minor component of the total.

In RPA’s opinion, the work had been conducted in a manner that is consistent with industry standards and adequate care has been taken to ensure that core is available for reference and additional sampling.

ASSAY QUALITY ASSURANCE/QUALITY CONTROL

AUGMITTO QUALITY ASSURANCE/QUALITY CONTROL

Augmitto's QA/QC protocol for underground and surface sampling is described in the ACA Howe report (April 1988) and is as follows.

Several interlaboratory checks confirmed the relative accuracy of the results. Any samples with visible gold were marked and at least two cuts taken for assay from the original crush. Check assays were conducted on 10% of the samples by the individual laboratories, and high values were check assayed at a second assay house. Accurassay were later instructed to check sample and assay all samples returning 0.20 oz/ton or greater (in its November 1988 Addendum Report, Augmitto reports that *"…Accurassay were later instructed to check sample and assay all samples returning 0.10 oz/ton or greater. Results proved to be accurate to 15%; all checks were averaged…").*

On a few occasions samples with visible gold returned negligible values and one sample with abundant free gold returned a wide spread of values. The latter proved to be caused by poor homogenisation of the original samples due to a final crush size of 0.25 inch instead of the required -10 mesh size. All samples in that batch were recrushed by the assay house to the correct size and resplit and reassayed, though only the one sample was grossly by error. Samples from the 1986-87 drilling programme with free gold returning low values were investigated by pulvering the entire sample, screening the total metals and assaying the rejects and the metals. This demonstrated that the disparity were caused by a nugget effect preventing adequate homogenisation prior to sampling and indicates that these apparently low grade areas would be upgraded when milled. It was not possible to treat similar samples from earlier programmes as the bulk of the rejects had been used in reassaying by conventional means.

Inter-laboratory checks on high grade samples, and checks within the individual laboratories themselves showed a generally acceptable result of plus or minus 10-15%; mean values of the several checks were used in the reserve calculations…"

RPA notes that this work predates NI 43-101 Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects and that QA/QC protocols practiced by Augmitto were in keeping with industry standards of the time.

YORBEAU QUALITY ASSURANCE/QUALITY CONTROL

Yorbeau conducts an independent assay QA/QC program that consists of the routine insertion of:

- One certified reference material (CRM) for every 20 samples.
- One pulp duplicate assay, by a secondary laboratory, since 2008, for every 50 samples if grades are less than 3.0 g/t Au and every 20 samples if grades are greater than 3.0 g/t Au
- One field (quarter-core) duplicate assay, by a secondary laboratory done periodically
- One reject duplicate assay, by a secondary laboratory done periodically
- One sterile (blank) control sample for every 20 samples. Blank samples were derived from cement blocks cut at the Augmitto site.

Yorbeau has used numerous commercial CRMs since acquiring the property and they are summarized in Table 12-1. RPA notes that several of the commercial CRMs were used in insufficient numbers to make their results statistically significant.

TABLE 12-1 CERTIFIED REFERENCE MATERIALS
Yorbeau Resources Inc. – Augmitto Project

CRM	Best Value (g/t Au)	Standard Deviation (g/t Au)	Frequency
SF45	0.848	0.005	4
SG31	0.996	0.006	26
SG40	0.976	0.005	17
SH24	1.326	0.008	29
SG35	1.323	0.009	29
SJ32	2.645	0.014	27
SJ39	2.641	0.017	29
SK33	4.041	0.021	5
SL34	5.893	0.029	6
SL46	5.867	0.033	4
SN26	8.354	0.036	27

BLANKS

The insertion of a blank sample can assist in identifying potential systemic contamination of assay equipment during the analytical process.

RPA plotted, in general chronological order, and reviewed the results from 209 blank insertions taken from AB drilling. A total of 18 sample results exceeded the assay detection limit (DL) with nine of those exceeding three times the DL (3DL). A result greater than 3DL is considered to be a failure. Despite a 4.3% failure rate, RPA found no evidence of systematic contamination in the results but recommends that results be monitored closely to aid in early identification of errors.

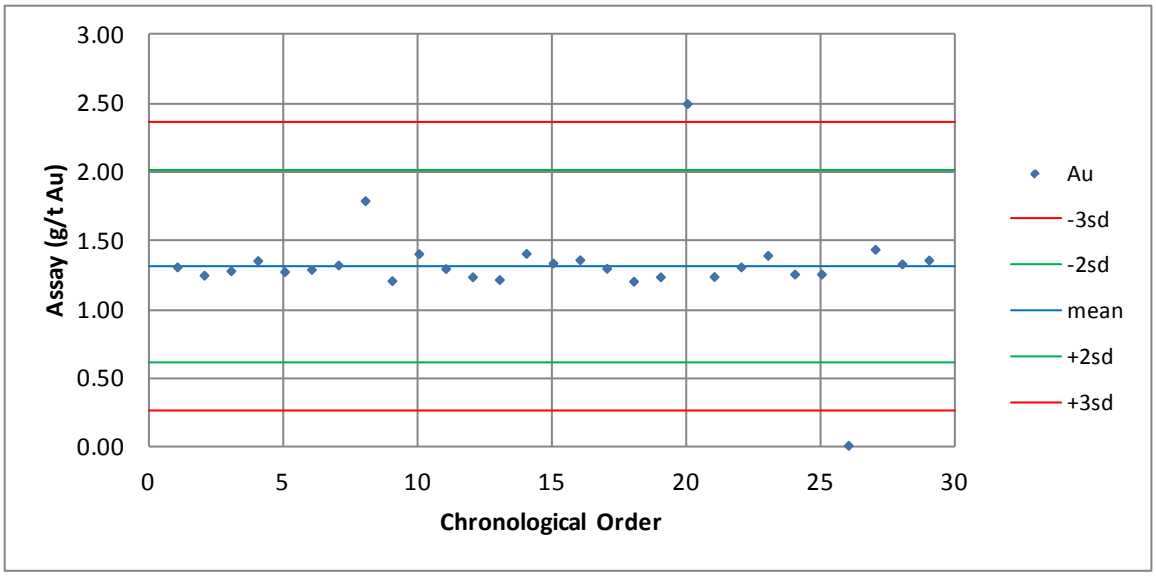
CERTIFIED REFERENCE MATERIALS

Precision

RPA reviewed gold assay results for CRMs listed in Table 12-1. Results from all of the reference materials were plotted on scatter plots, regardless of laboratory used, in general chronological order and inspected by RPA to confirm if precision was within an acceptable range (Precision Charts). The acceptable assay range was defined by threshold limits (TL) defined by two standard deviations (SD) above or below the assayed means for all determinations. Values outside of these parameters were deemed to be failures.

RPA found precision results to be, in general, reasonable with most failures occurring due to documentation errors as to which CRM was used or, in the case of SG35, four blanks were inserted rather than the documented CRM. RPA found no systematic bias in the results with approximately equal numbers of failures above and below the TLs. An example of one of these plots is shown in Figure 12-1.

FIGURE 12-1 GOLD PRECISION CHART FOR SH24

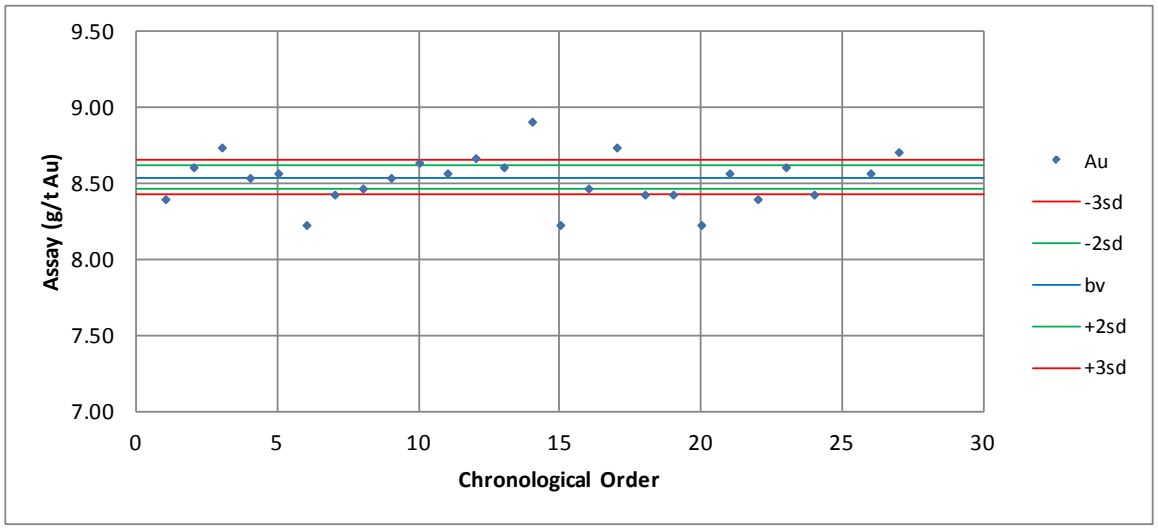


Accuracy

RPA also reviewed the assay QA/QC results with respect to accuracy. RPA plotted the same results against the nominated best value (BV), provided by the manufacturer, for each CRM with TLs defined by 2SD from the BV and 3SD from the BV (Accuracy Charts). Failures are defined as two or more consecutive results outside of 2SD or one value outside of 3SD.

The Accuracy Charts for all CRM show a sizeable number of failures, but these may be attributable to the tight tolerances for all the CRM. RPA examined the results and found no obvious bias. In the opinion of RPA, there may be a mild negative bias to the CRM assay result but not significant enough to impact on the reliability of the assays. An example of an Accuracy Chart is shown in Figure 12-2.

FIGURE 12-2 GOLD PRECISION CHART FOR SN26



RPA notes that no re-assaying was done based on QA/QC failures and recommends that CRM results be examined in a timely manner. When failures are identified, RPA recommends that failed samples, along with a reasonable number of "shoulder" samples, be re-analyzed. If the results continue to be outside acceptable tolerances, then the entire batch should be re-analyzed.

DUPLICATE ASSAYS FROM SECONDARY LABORATORY

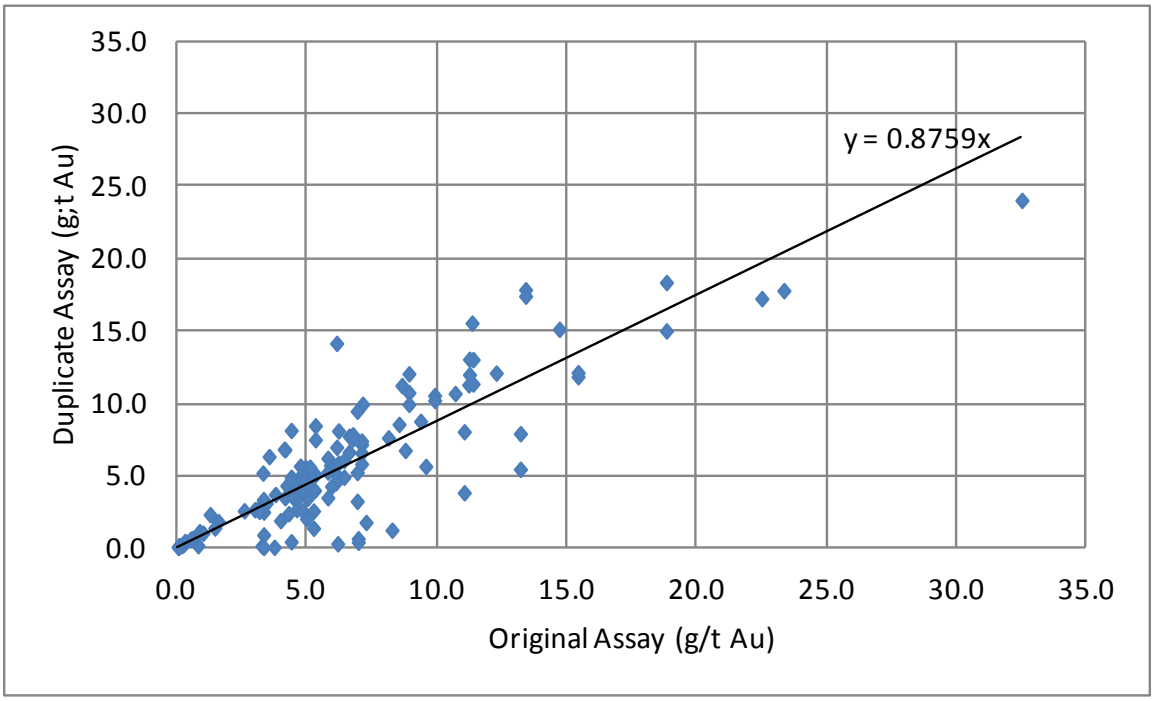
Yorbeau has instituted a program of cross-checking assays between laboratories. Pulp, core and field duplicates comprise the sample types that were re-assayed. Augmitto

samples were sent to SGS Lakefield Research Limited (SGS), an ISO/IEC 17025 accredited laboratory, or ALS. Original assays from Lab-Expert were sent to ALS and SGS, and ALS samples were re-assayed at Lab-Expert. Same laboratory duplicates were also run at Lab-Expert and ALS.

Yorbeau Lab-Expert Results Re-assayed at SGS

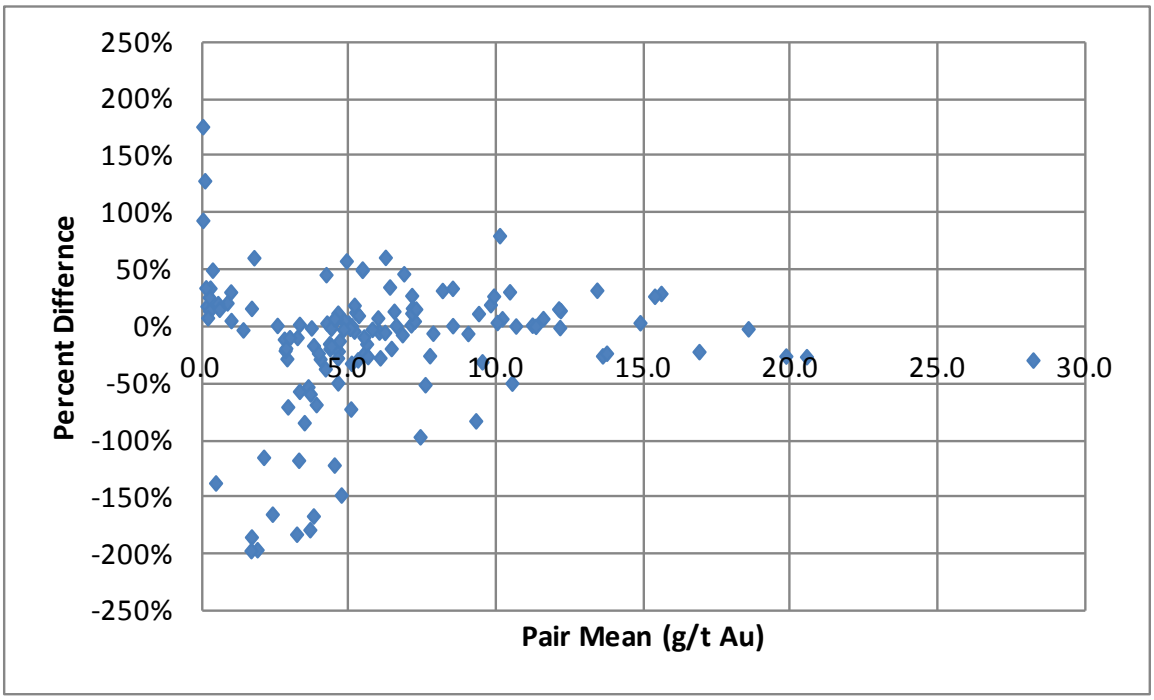
A total of 136 pulp duplicates assays were assayed at SGS for samples originally analyzed at Lab-Expert. RPA plotted the data and found reasonably good agreement between the two laboratories. The scatter plot is shown in Figure 12-3.

FIGURE 12-3 LAB-EXPERT VS SGS PULP DUPLICATE ASSAYS FOR GOLD



The same data was plotted on a Relative Difference (Thompson-Howarth) plot and a mild bias is evident for samples with a pair mean value below 5 g/t Au where the original Lab-Expert assay exceeds that of SGS duplicate assay. The chart results are shown in Figure 12-4.

FIGURE 12-4 RELATIVE DIFFERENCE PLOT OF LAB-EXPERT VS SGS PULP DUPLICATE ASSAYS FOR GOLD



Augmitto Results Re-assayed at SGS

A total of 108 pulp samples from Augmitto drilling, done between 1985 and 1987, were sent to SGS for re-assay. There were some discrepancies between the down hole sample intervals so RPA chose a nominal value of 0.5 m as an acceptable difference in down hole length and discarded any results that exceeded that value. A total of 93 duplicate result pairs were plotted on scatter plots and examined by RPA. RPA observed that, when one outlier pair was removed, the results from SGS were higher than the original laboratory results. The same data was plotted on a Thompson-Howarth plot and mild bias was revealed at pair mean grades greater than 10 g/t Au indicating the original laboratory results exceeded the duplicate result from SGS.

Yorbeau Lab-Expert Results Re-assayed at ALS

Pulp, core and reject duplicates from hole drilled between 2005 and 2007, originally assayed at Lab-Expert, were sent to ALS for checks. The data were plotted, by duplicate type, and inspected by RPA.

A total of 68 pulp duplicates were re-analyzed at ALS and RPA considers the duplicate results to show reasonable correlation. RPA notes the original Lab-Expert assays have slightly higher values. When plotted on a Relative Difference plot no bias was revealed.

Second split field (quarter core) duplicates, 56 in total, were taken from 11 holes drilled in 2007 and submitted to ALS. Results from ALS correlated well with those from Lab-Expert. Relative Difference plots did not reveal any significant bias in the results.

Sixteen reject duplicates were also sent to ALS for re-assay. The results from the second analysis also correlated well with the original Lab-Expert determinations and no significant bias was observed when the data was plotted on Thompson-Howarth plots.

Augmitto Results Re-assayed at ALS

A total of 405 pulp samples from Augmitto drilling, done between 1984 and 1986, were submitted to ALS for re-assay. As with the samples sent to SGS, there were discrepancies in the down hole sample intervals for some samples. RPA used the same nominal value of 0.5 m as an acceptable difference in down hole length and discarded any results that exceeded it. A total of 125 duplicate result pairs remained and were plotted on scatter plots, examined by RPA, and found to have reasonable correlation. The same data was plotted on a Thompson-Howarth plot no significant bias was noted.

Augmitto Results Re-assayed at Lab-Expert

A total of 127 samples that were originally assayed at ALS were submitted to Lab-Expert to be analyzed by metallic screen technique. RPA plotted the results and observed, due to two outlier pairs, that the correlation between original and duplicate assays was poor. By removing the outliers the correlation became very good. Relative Difference plots were completed and the data revealed that duplicate screen assays were generally higher than the original results. Given the difference in the techniques it is reasonable to assume the metallic screen assays would report a higher gold grade. These results also help confirm the presence of coarse gold at Augmitto. ..

CONCLUSIONS

In RPA's opinion the rate of insertion of CRM, blanks and duplicates is acceptable.

RPA found no evidence of systematic contamination of assays based on the results returned from the inserted blanks.

RPA notes that no re-assaying was done based on CRM precision or accuracy failures. RPA recommends that CRM results be examined in a timely manner. When failures are identified, RPA recommends that failed samples, along with a reasonable number of "shoulder" samples, be re-analyzed. If the results continue to be outside acceptable tolerances, then the entire batch should be re-analyzed.

Gold deposits, especially those where coarse gold is encountered, can display a great deal of variability in duplicate assay results. In the opinion of RPA, the results from the AB drilling show reasonable reproducibility. Where bias in the results is observed, it tends to be mild and will not have a significant effect on the Mineral Resource estimate. In RPA's opinion the introduction of field (quarter-core) and reject duplicates into the sample stream would increase confidence in assay reproducibility.

In RPA's opinion the QA/QC program as it is currently configured, is adequate and the assay results produced from the drilling are adequate for use in the estimation of Mineral Resources.

13 MINERAL PROCESSING AND METALLURGICAL TESTING

Augmitto conducted metallurgical tests on mineralized material at the AB. Results were produced by Lakefield from 1981 to 1988. No new test-work was done on mineralized material from the AB since these tests. Documentation of early test results was not available so the following section describes the result of the 1987 and 1988 work, and is summarized from Scott Wilson RPA 2008 and Lakefield 1988.

1987 RESULTS

Three head samples were removed and assayed, in duplicate, for gold.

MINERALOGY

Augmitto deposit is mainly composed of ultramafic volcanic rocks with carbonate alteration and quartz veins; sulphides present are: pyrite (50%), arsenopyrite (45%), trace of chalcopyrite and, rarely, chalcosite and pyrrhotite. Assays on head samples give: 0.23% of sulphur (S) and 0.15% of Arsenic (As)

Mineralogical examination of heavy minerals was done on one kilogram samples representing 12 gold occurrences. After gravity separation (liquid density of 2.96) the following observations were made:

- two were with non-opaque minerals
- one was with pyrite
- one was with arsenopyrite
- eight were free
- the size of the gold grains ranged between 2.2 µm and 30.3 µm and averaged 10.2 µm

GRINDING

In 1987 Lakefield conducted a series of leach tests on samples of various grind sizes, but with a constant pulp density, using 50% solids, 0.5 g/l NaCN and 0.5 g/l $Ca(OH)_2$ and a retention time of 36 hours. The results are presented in Table 13-1.

TABLE 13-1 1987 LAKEFIELD LEACH TEST RESULTS
Yorbeau Resources Inc. – Augmitto Project

Grind %-200m	Gold Extraction (%)	Residue (g/t Au)	Head Grade (Calculated) (g/t Au)
72	88.3	0.44	3.77
80	94.9	0.23	4.55
86	96.6	0.23	6.01
91	94.8	0.12	5.53
95	96.3	0.19	5.09

Lakefield concluded that increasing the fineness of grind from 75% to 91% at -200 mesh decreased residue from 0.44 g/t Au to 0.12 g/t Au and that further grinding had no beneficial effect.

FLOTATION

The retention time required to obtain a maximum extraction of gold was determined to be a least 24 hours; and that design should be equivalent to 36 hours to allow for equipment maintenance.

GOLD ABSORPTION

Carbon absorption tests were conducted, two sets were performed to obtain an understanding of the use of carbon absorption prior to the carbon in pulp circuit. Results are presented in Table 13-2. Results indicate that only the concentration of carbon in solution or pulp is critical.

TABLE 13-2 1987 LAKEFIELD CARBON ABSORPTION TEST RESULTS
Yorbeau Resources Inc. – Augmitto Project

Pregnant solution		Pulp		
Time	% Absorbed	% Absorbed	Carbon (g/l)	% Absorbed
0.25	78	-	10	-
0.5	94.6	-	10	-
0.75	97.1	-	10	-
1	96.8	32.7	20	99.6
2	98.8	54.2	20	99.7
3	99.4	59.5	20	99.8
4	99.6	75	20	99.9
5	99.7	76.6	20	99.8

ACID CONSUMING ABILITY

Tests were conducted to determine the acid consuming ability of the mineralized material. These tests indicated the sample consumed 244 kg of sulphuric acid per tonne of rock. The mineralized material contained only 0.23% sulphur so assuming all the sulphur is present as sulphide; the total production of sulphuric acid is 70.4 kg/t of mineralized material. Lakefield conclude that the mineralized material was not acid generating.

While preliminary in nature, these tests indicate gold extraction from the head sample is good and should not impact on any exploration parameters (Scott Wilson RPA, 2008).

1988 RESULTS

Results from the bulk sample taken in 1987 were confirmed by the work done in 1988 on an additional bulk sample of low-grade surface stockpile material and mineralization from the No. 6 cross-cut.

Gold extraction form the No. 6 sample was 96% and 95% from the low-grade surface material. The preliminary carbon-in-pulp (CIP) test was conducted on the No. 6 sample with batch cyanidation used to prepare the feed. The CIP test was run continuously for 100 hours and achieved a gold adsorption of 99.9% (Lakefield, 1988).

LAC GAMBLE

In 2010, metallurgical tests were conducted on samples of drill core taken from the Lac Gamble block. The work was conducted by Unité de recherché et de service en technologie minérale (URSTM) in Rouyn-Noranda, Québec. The samples tested were composited drill core from two diamond drill holes that intersected Piché Group mineralization and were subjected to a combination of gravity and cyanidation recovery methods. Based on the testing of these samples, URSTM classified the rock as “easy milling” gold ore. Recoveries in the range of 97% were obtained including significant recoverable free gold (Yorbeau, 2010a).

14 MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATE

SUMMARY

RPA has prepared a Mineral Resource estimate for the Augmitto project as at August 15, 2011, and is summarized in Table 14-1. Total Measured and Indicated Resources are estimated at 247,000 tonnes at 6.08 g/t Au containing 48,300 gold ounces. Inferred Resources total 633,000 tonnes at 7.79 g/t Au for 158,800 gold ounces.

Mineral Resources are classified based on the density of drill hole data and the continuity of the auriferous zones. The classification complies with the Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Petroleum Definition Standards for Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves dated December 11, 2005 (CIM definitions). The classification of Mineral Resources at Augmitto is guided by the:

- drill hole spacing, which have variable ranges:
  - generally from five metres to 25 m in the underground mine area,
  - and from 25 m to 100 m outside the underground mine area
- ranges of variograms, which are from five metres to 25 m.
- distance of drill hole composites to block centres.

Generally, a polygon was created around blocks that were estimated based on drill hole composites with an average maximum distance to block centres of:

- 7.5 m for Measured Resources
- 25 m for Indicated Resources
- 50 m for Inferred Resources

Each block of the model was therefore classified as either Measured, Indicated, or Inferred Resource.

TABLE 14-1 MINERAL RESOURCES AS OF AUGUST 15, 2011
Yorbeau Resources Inc. - Augmitto Project

Category/ Zone	Tonnes	Au g/t	Oz
Measured	38,000	6.84	8,400
Indicated	209,000	5.94	39,800
Measured+ Indicated	**247,000**	**6.08**	**48,300**
Inferred	**633,000**	**7.79**	**158,800**

Notes:
1. CIM definitions were followed for Mineral Resources.
2. Mineral Resources are estimated at a cut-off grade of 3.4 g/t Au.
3. Mineral Resources are estimated using a gold price of US$1,300/oz, and a US$/C$ exchange rate of 1.00 US$:1.00 C$.
4. A minimum mining width of two metres was used.
5. The numbers may not add due to rounding.

DATABASE

The current resource estimate is based on data provided by Yorbeau, which have been obtained during the various drilling programs, most of them occurred in the 1980s. The database includes survey, assay, and lithological data. RPA has conducted many spot checks and concludes that the database is well maintained. Errors found were diligently corrected. The database structure with the main fields is presented in Table 14-2.

TABLE 14-2 DATABASE STRUCTURE
Yorbeau Resources Inc. - Augmitto Project

Table	Main Fields
Collars	Hole Name, Easting, Northing, Elevation, Azimuth, Dip, Length, Hole Type, Date Started, Date Finished, Logged By
Deviations	Hole Name, Depth, Azimuth, Dip, Test Type
Lithologies	Hole Name, From, To, Main-Sub Unit Level, Rock Type, Description
Assays	Hole Name, From, To, Length, Sample Number, Au_Synth (main filed of gold assays), Density

The number of drill holes, drill hole samples, and underground assays are presented in Table 14-3. Approximately 800 holes and 21,000 assays are part of the database of the Augmitto project.

UNDERGROUND SAMPLING

Over 6,000 underground chip samples and approximately 240 muck samples are in the Augmitto database. Sampling procedures at time of Augmitto Exploration is presented in Appendix 2.

Gold values in original ounce per short ton were converted into gram per tonne. Chip samples were digitized in 2007 from level and stope sampling plans. Chip samples are divided into:

- Faces – drifts: taken perpendicular to drift azimuth
  - On Level 5, two sets of sampling plans have been found. It is of RPA's opinion that one set could represent samples at mid-face and the other set could represent panel samples (see Augmitto's face sampling procedures, Appendix 2).
- Faces – stopes: taken perpendicular to stope azimuth
- Walls: taken along walls and in cross-cuts
  - One series of samples taken one metre (3 ft) from the bottom of the face
  - One series of samples taken at 2.1 m (7 ft) from the bottom of the face
- Backs 1: taken the same way as face samples
- Backs 2: taken in a define back area
- Mucks samples – drifts: Augmitto reports that muck sampling of drift development was carried out; however the sample values, have not been found and/or have not been entered into the database. RPA recommends finding such data set, if any, and to compare with the drill hole and to the chip sample data sets
- Muck samples – stopes:

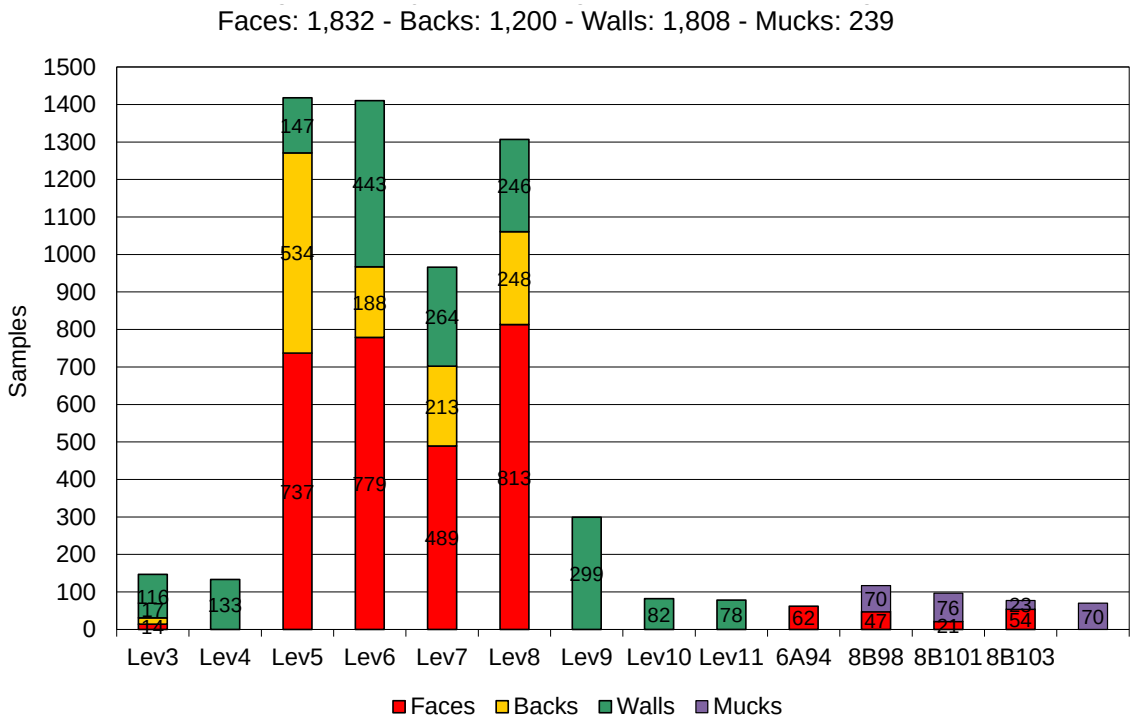
Because the sampling plans had no reference elevations, samples were digitized upon the average drift elevations. Sample elevations were then adjusted to real drift elevations based on the 3D model of underground infrastructure. Due to the high amount of those samples, each sample was digitized as a point rather than being compiled into the database as a drill hole with collar coordinates, azimuth and dip.

Underground sample compilation is presented in Table 14-3 and in Figure 14-1.

TABLE 14-3 DRILL HOLES AND UNDERGROUND DEVELOPMENT SAMPLES
Yorbeau Resources Inc. – Augmitto Project

Type	Number of DDH	Number of Assays
Drill Holes		
Surface	290	10,544
Underground Definition	174	4,404
Underground Definition - Bazooka	326	5,975
Total	**790**	**20,923**
Underground Chip Samples		
Drift Faces	-	2,832
Drift Walls	-	1,808
Drift Backs 1	-	1,088
Drift Backs 2	-	112
Stope Faces	-	184
Total Chip Samples	**-**	**6,024**
Stope Mucks	-	239

FIGURE 14-1 UNDERGROUND SAMPLING COMPILATION

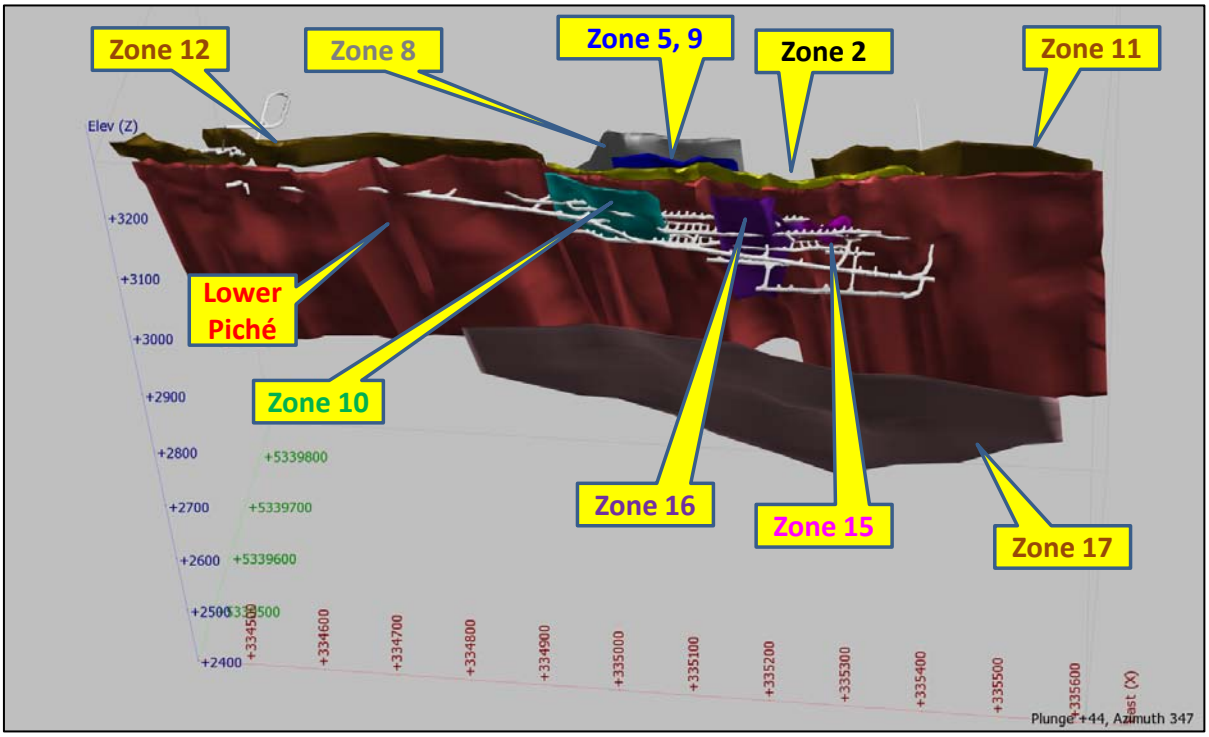


INTERPRETATION OF MINERALIZATION AND MINIMUM MINING WIDTH

Yorbeau carried out the original geological interpretation that was used by RPA as the basis for solid modelling. Most mineralization of interest occurs in the carbonate schist unit. Yorbeau has defined a series of parameters (called "super-parameter") based on geological, structural and alteration features as well as gold occurrences to develop its geological model.

Original assays were used for interpretation of the mineralization and the Au grades of each sample were used to outline the mineralized envelopes. For sake of vertical and lateral continuity, a general and broad 0.5 g/t Au cut-off was used for geological interpretation of mineralized envelopes. Surface and underground holes (definition and Bazooka-type) as well as underground drift samples (faces, walls, and backs) and stope face samples were used for interpretation. Stope muck samples were not used for interpretation. So far, a total of 11 mineralized zones were interpreted for mineral resources estimates, namely Lower Piché (formerly known as Lower Zone B - LZB), Zones 2, 5, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 15, 16, and 17 (Figure 14-2).

FIGURE 14-2 MINERALIZED ZONES – 3D VIEW



Geological interpretation was carried out on vertical sections spaced at 12.5 m and 25 m (Figure 14-3). Level plans, spaced at ten metres were used as required to refine the interpretation (Figure 14-4). Other zones were also recognized but were eventually merged as if they were lying along the same mineralized horizons.

The minimum mining width used for the interpretation of the mineralized envelopes is two metres. The average true width of the Lower Piché zone is five metres when considering an average dip of the deposit at 65º. The average true width of other zones is lower than Lower Piché and ranges from two metres to 3.6 m except for zones 8 and 12 where the average true width is 5.0 m and 5.7 m respectively.

The 3D solids of the zones were created by adding tie lines to vertical sections in order to create 3D triangulations.

Drill intersections with no assays have been assigned a zero grade value.

FIGURE 14-3 GEOLOGICAL INTERPRETATION - SECTION 5200E

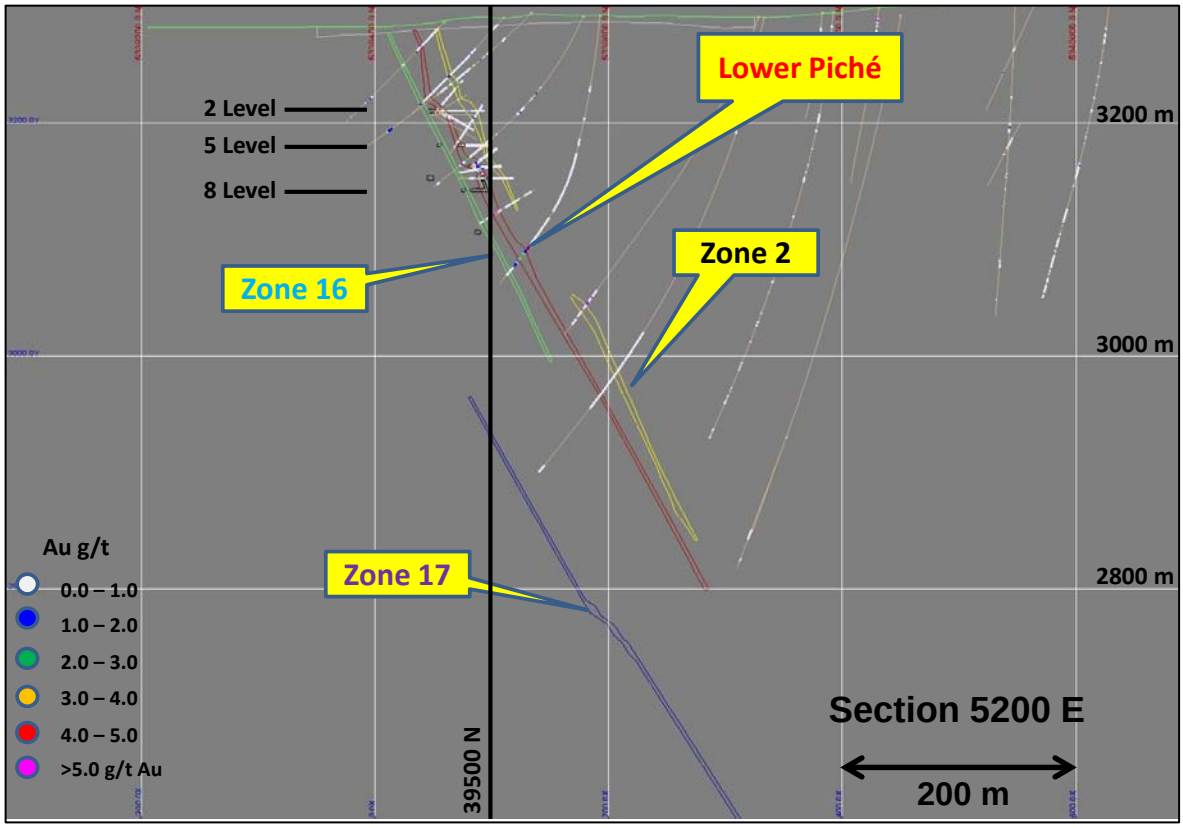


FIGURE 14-4 GEOLOGICAL INTERPRETATION – 5 LEVEL (3180 M)

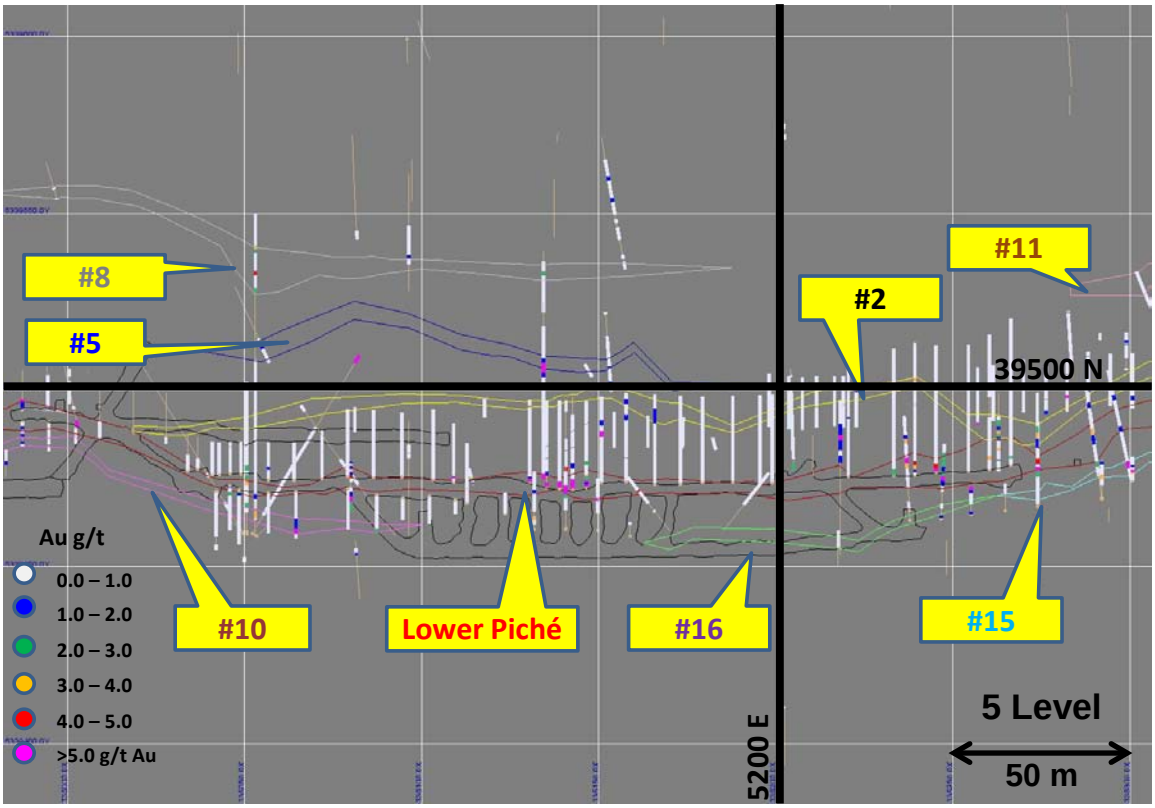


Table 14-4 summarizes the number of drill hole intersections as well as assays for each of the zones.

Figure 14-5 presents the location of drill hole intersections that were used for the geological interpretation of the Lower Piché zone.

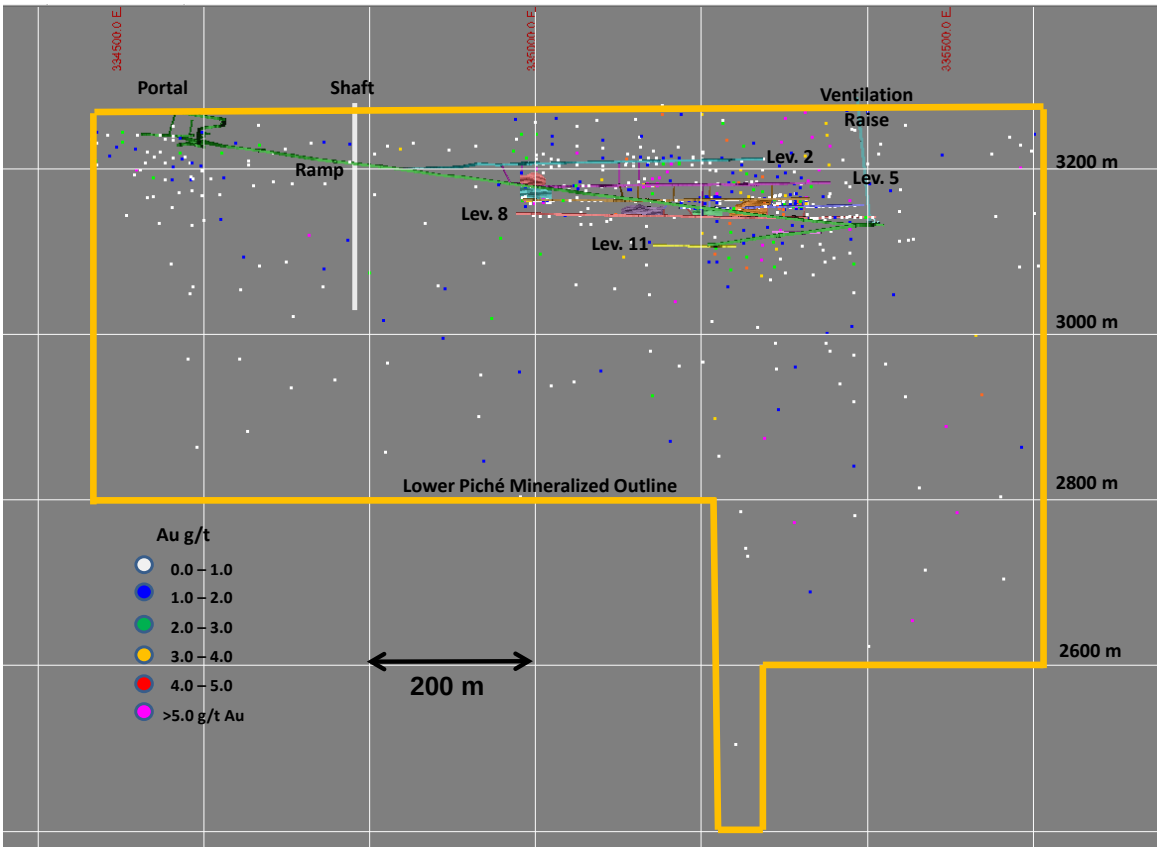
TABLE 14-4 DRILL HOLES AND UNDERGROUND SAMPLING STATISTICS IN 3D SOLIDS
Yorbeau Resources Inc. – Augmitto Project

Zone	Drill Hole Intersections				Assays
	Surface	Underground Def	Underground Bazooka	Total	
Lower Piché	249	166	278	693	3,485
Zone 2	116	109	189	414	1,330
Zone 5	17	12	1	30	84
Zone 8	29	18	26	73	187
Zone 9	9	32	26	67	207
Zone 10	20	32	14	66	180
Zone 11	67	6	5	78	276
Zone 12	88	15	26	129	325
Zone 15	2	15	10	27	99
Zone 16	15	13	-		
Total	**638**	**418**	**575**	**1,631**	**6,304**

	Underground Chip Samples					Assays
	Drift Faces	Drift Walls	Drift Backs 1	Drift Backs 2	Stope Faces	
Lower Piché	1,663	324	727	72	170	2,956
Zone 2		55	7	1	-	63
Zone 5		22				22
Zone 8		50				50
Zone 9		19				19
Zone 10	11	24		1		36
Zone 11		9				9
Zone 12						-
Zone 15	80		19			99
Zone 16		15				15
Zone 17						-
Total	**1,754**	**518**	**753**	**74**	**170**	**3,269**

Stope Muck Samples (not used for grade interpolation)	
Lower Piché	**239**

FIGURE 14-5 DRILL HOLE INTERSECTIONS IN LOWER PICHÉ ZONE



CUT-OFF GRADE SELECTION

A cut-off grade of 3.4 g/t Au was selected on the basis of the following assumptions:

- Gold price: US$1,300/oz.
- Exchange rate: US$/C$ of 1.00:1.00.
- Operating costs per tonne of ore: $125
  - Mining: $65
  - Transport: $10
  - Milling: $25
  - G&A: $25
- Gold recovery: 90%

DENSITY

A total of 35 density determinations have been carried out in 2011 by Yorbeau from core samples. Core samples were sent to the Table Jamésienne de Concertation Minière (TJCM) laboratory in Chibougamau. Table 14-5 summarizes density determinations.

TABLE 14-5 DENSITY DETERMINATIONS
Yorbeau Resources Inc. – Augmitto Project

Rock Type	Number	Minimum Value	Maximum Value	Mean
Carbonate Schist (M1Cb)	24	2.80	3.01	2.92
Sediments	4	2.66	2.92	2.77
Talc Schist (M1Tc)	5	2.81	2.89	2.85
Albite Dyke	2	2.92	2.95	2.94
Total	35	2.66	3.01	2.89

Most of mineralized zones being in the Carbonate Schist unit, the mean density of 2.92 was used for mineral resource estimates.

In 2007, Bernier determined by mineralogical calculations the mean densities for the Carbonate Schist at 2.96 (4 samples) and 2.97 (2 samples).

STATISTICS AND DETERMINATION OF CAPPING FACTORS FOR HIGH GRADE VALUES

Statistical distributions of original gold assays within the mineralized envelopes were plotted in the form of histograms and probability plots. Capping levels were determined from those histograms and plots as well as from statistical reports and from cutting curves. Because of their gold distribution and gold grades that are generally lower than the Lower Piché zone, and because the sample population in some cases is relatively low, assays of zones 2, 5, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 15, 16, and 17 were merged together for statistical studies.

Histograms (normal and log scale) and probability plot of assays within the Lower Piché zone are presented in Figures 14-6, 14-7, and 14-8. Statistical report of the Lower Piché zone indicates that 95% of assays are below 8.0 g/t (Appendix 2).

Capping factors for all zones are presented in Table 14-6.

FIGURE 14-6 HISTOGRAM OF ASSAYS IN LOWER PICHÉ ZONE

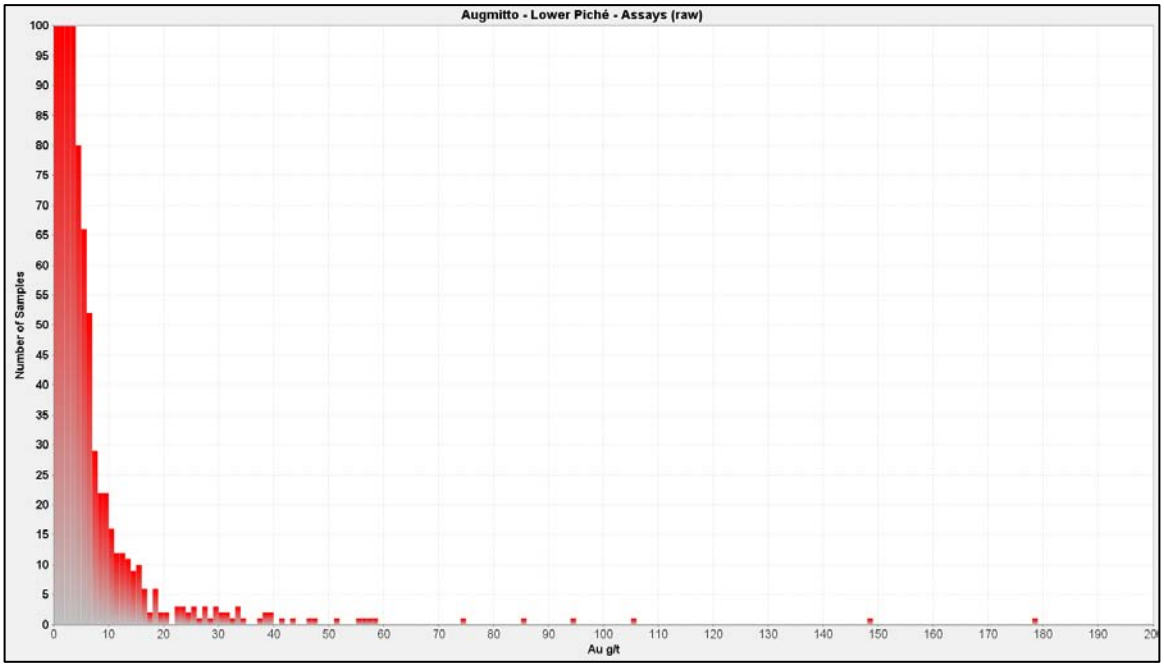


FIGURE 14-7 HISTOGRAM OF ASSAYS (LOG) IN LOWER PICHÉ ZONE

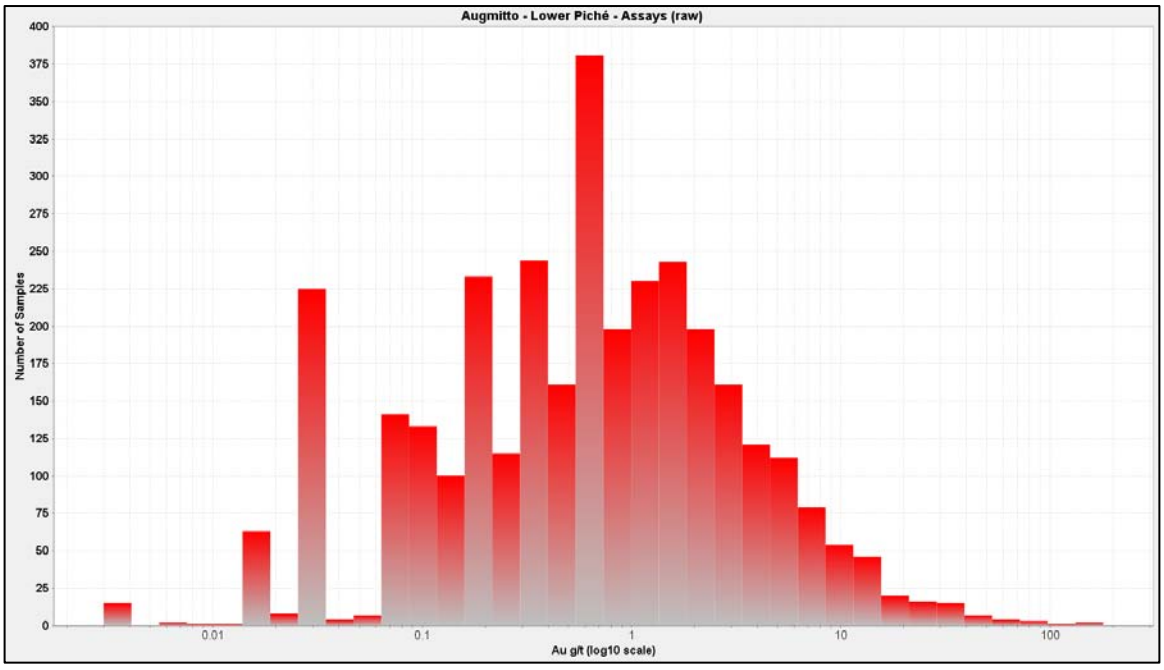


FIGURE 14-8 HISTOGRAM OF ASSAYS (LOG) IN LOWER PICHÉ ZONE

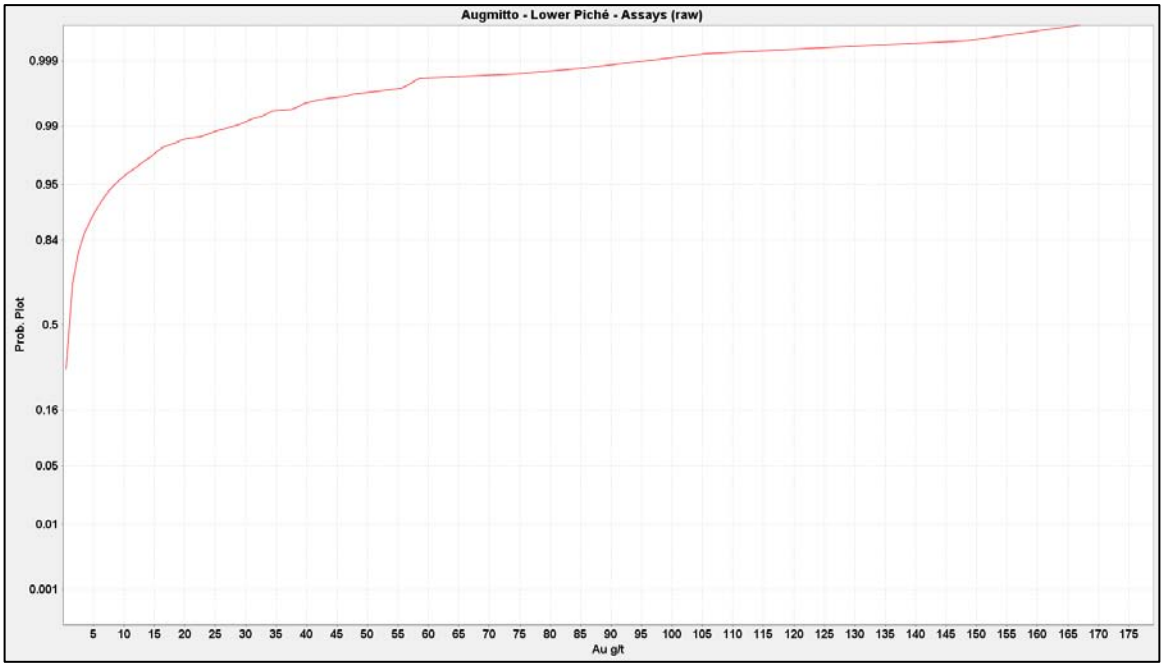


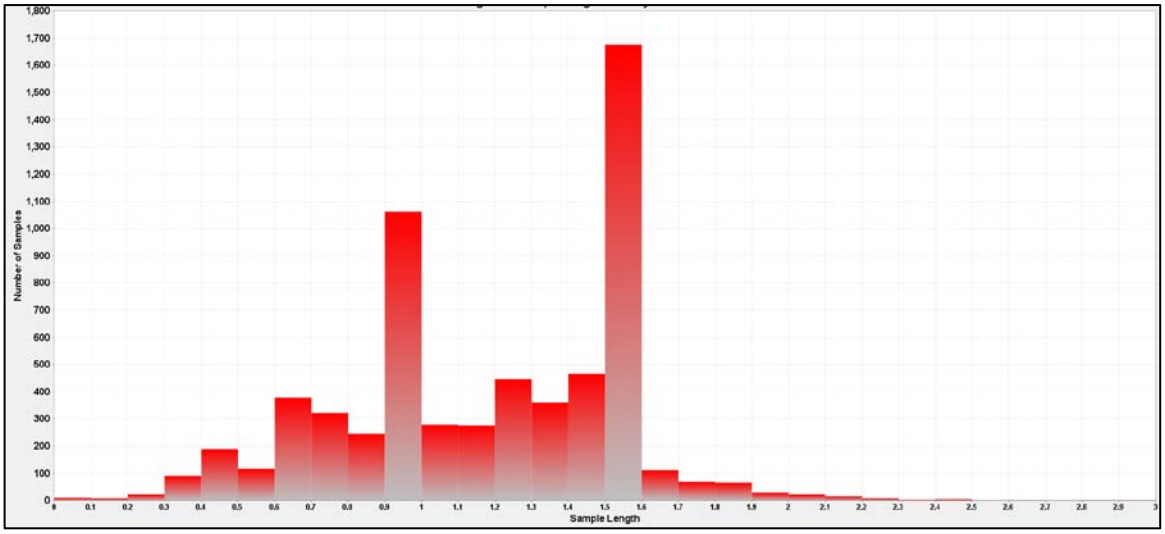
TABLE 14-6 BASIC STATISTICS AND CAPPING LEVELS IN MINERALIZED ZONES
Yorbeau Resources Inc. – Augmitto Project

Zone	Number of Assays	Maximum Value	Mean Grade	Capping Level	Number of Assays Capped
Drill Holes					
Lower Piché	3,485	178.63	2.14	50	11
Zone 2	1,330	102.86	0.95	30	3
Zone 5	84	9.67	0.97	-	0
Zone 8	187	22.80	1.49	-	0
Zone 9	207	22.97	0.42	-	0
Zone 10	180	25.03	1.09	-	0
Zone 11	276	278.00	2.19	30	2
Zone 12	325	34.97	1.22	30	2
Zone 15	99	81.43	1.86	30	1
Zone 16	58	21.19	2.03	-	0
Zone 17	73	20.30	1.42	-	0
Total	**6,304**	**278.00**	**1.71**	**50 or 30**	**19**
Underground Samples					
Lower Piché	2,956	131.31	2.60	50	11
Zone 2	63	16.66	0.72	-	-
Zone 5	22	0.69	0.10	-	-
Zone 8	50	12.27	0.36	-	-
Zone 9	19	0.10	0.07	-	-
Zone 10	36	2.06	0.38	-	-
Zone 11	9	2.98	0.60	-	-
Zone 12	-	-	-	-	-
Zone 15	99	36.00	1.95	-	-
Zone 16	15	2.40	0.40	-	-
Zone 17	-				
Total	**3,269**	**131.31**	**2.44**	**50**	**11**
Stope Muck Samples (not used for grade interpolation)					
Lower Piché	239	54.86	4.88	-	-

COMPOSITING

Once the 3D solids of the mineralized envelopes were created, composites were generated inside the solids for resource estimation. Prior to compositing, histograms of sample lengths for assays within mineralized zones were examined. Two sample length populations are present at Augmitto, one metre and one and a half metres, the latter corresponding to five-foot sample intervals that were used in the 1980s (Figure 14-9). From the 6,304 samples in the data set, thirty have a length greater than three metres, including seven longer than ten metres. Most of these long samples belong to the 1986 surface drilling program.

FIGURE 14-9 HISTOGRAM OF SAMPLE LENGTH OF ASSAYS WITHIN MINERALIZED ZONES



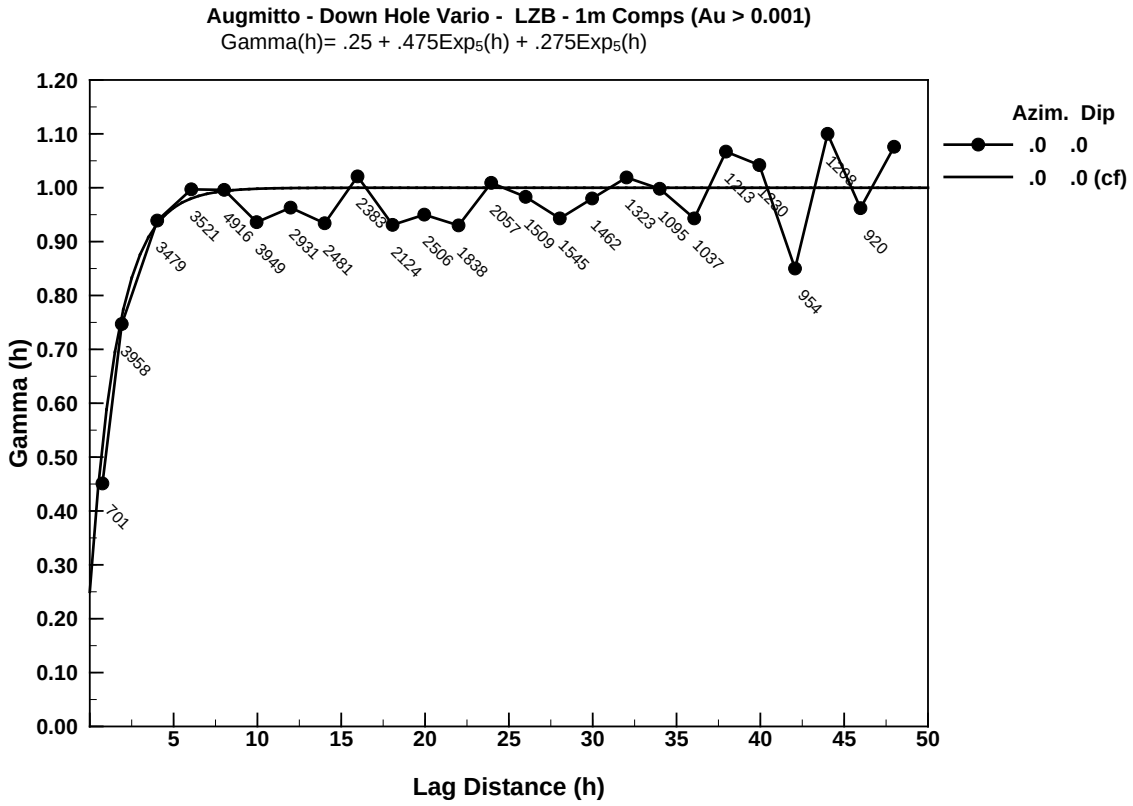
From the histogram, it was decided to fix the composite length to one metre which corresponds to the second greatest sample population. Only drill holes were composited. Development and stope samples (faces, backs, walls, mucks) were not composited as they were entered in the database as points with X, Y and Z coordinates rather than in a drill hole format (with collar coordinates, deviation surveys and samples). Prior to composite generation, original assays were capped to their respective levels (see above).

Stope mucks were not used for grade interpolation.

VARIOGRAPHY AND SEARCH ELLIPSOID DETERMINATION

Variography was carried out on one-metre composites in LZB. A two-structure model was fit to the down-hole variogram. When combining both structures, the range of grade continuity is interpreted to be relatively low, approximately ten metres (Figure 14-10). RPA considers such behaviour to be 'normal' due to the nature of this type of deposit. The deposit is relatively thin and high grade assays are often found beside low grade assays along drill holes.

FIGURE 14-10 DOWN HOLE VARIOGRAM – LOWER PICHÉ



Two-structure model omni-variograms were also calculated and present a maximum range from 20 m to 30 m (Figure 14-11). Three-dimensional variograms indicate ranges in the order of ten metres (Figure 14-12).

FIGURE 14-11 OMNI VARIOGRAM – LOWER PICHÉ

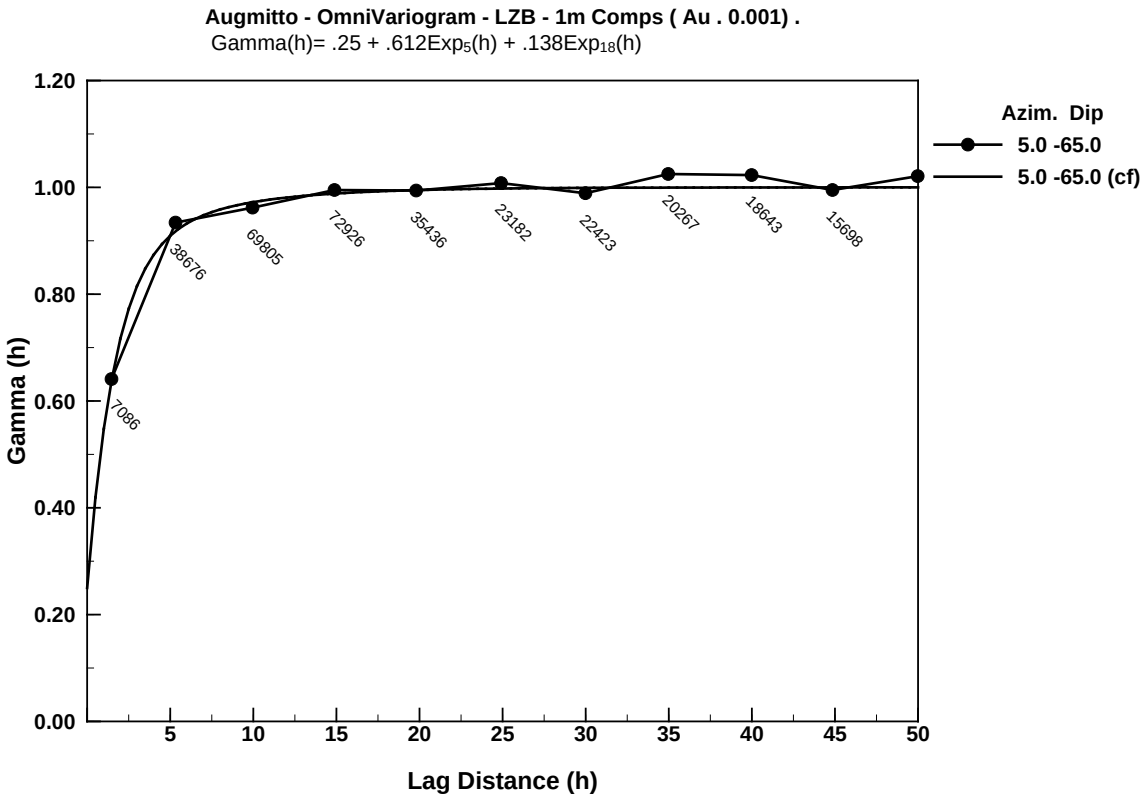
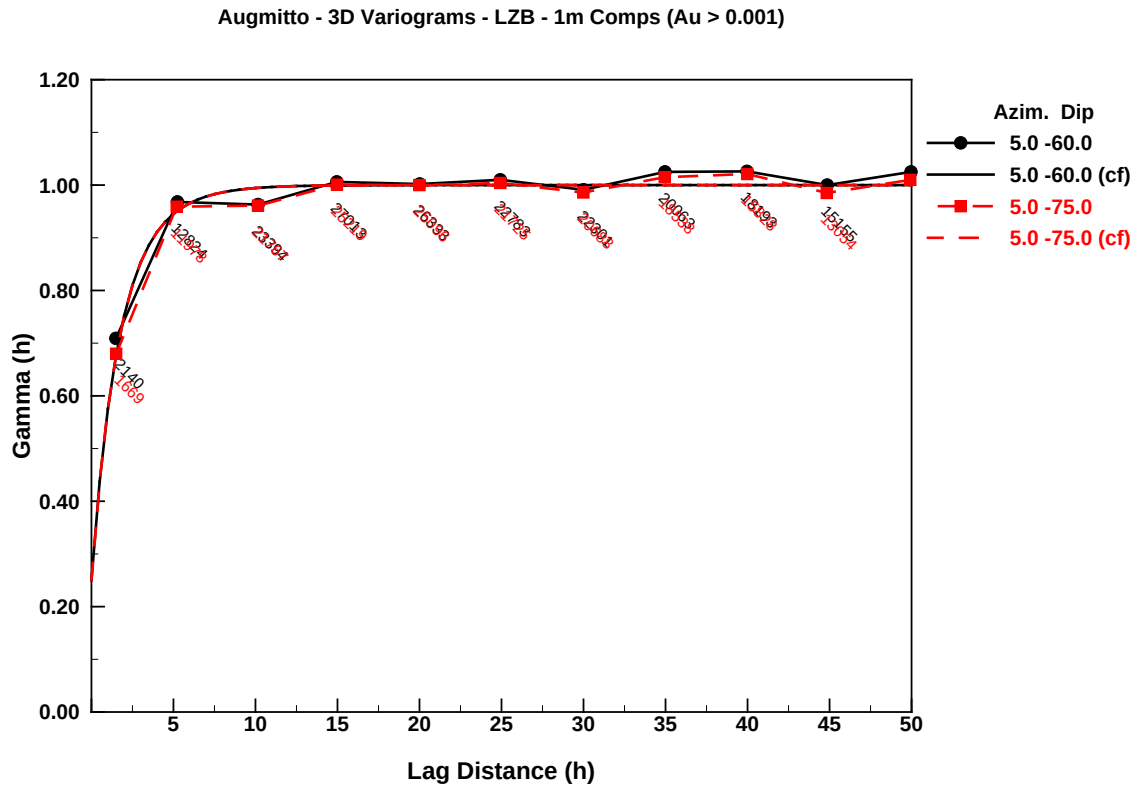


FIGURE 14-12 3D VARIOGRAM – LOWER PICHÉ



SEARCH ELLIPSOID USED FOR GRADE INTERPOLATION

One search ellipsoid was used for grade interpolation of all lenses. The search, with equal dimensions of 50 m along strike and dip, and ten metres across-strike, was oriented along the main azimuth and average dip of each lens.

BLOCK MODEL DIMENSIONS

Blocks were oriented along the main axis of the deposit, along azimuth 90º. Block model dimensions were selected at five metres (East-West, the longest axis of the deposit) by one and a half metres (across strike) by four metres (elevation). RPA used irregular cell dimensions in this process due to tabular shape and thickness of the mineralization.

GRADE INTERPOLATION PARAMETERS

Block grade interpolation was carried out with an inverse squared distance (ID^2) method.

A minimum of two composites and a maximum of twelve composites were used to interpolate the grade of each block. Only composites within the mineralized envelopes were used for interpolation.

MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATES

Mineral resource estimates are summarized in Table 14-7 and detailed by zone in Table 14-8. Interpolation by kriging was also carried out as a check and a comparison with interpolation by inverse distance squared (ID^2) is presented in Table 14-9. No significant differences were observed between the two interpolation methods. Most of mineral resources are located in the Lower Piché zone. Approximately 75% of the measured and Indicated Resources are found in Lower Piché.

TABLE 14-7 MINERAL RESOURCES AS OF AUGUST 15, 2011
Yorbeau Resources Inc. - Augmitto Project

Category /Zone	Tonnes	Au (g/t)	Au (Oz)
Measured	38,000	6.84	8,400
Indicated	209,000	5.94	39,800
Measured+ Indicated	**247,000**	**6.08**	**48,300**
Inferred	**633,000**	**7.79**	**158,800**

Notes:

1. CIM definitions were followed for Mineral Resources.
2. Mineral Resources are estimated at a cut-off grade of 3.4 g/t Au.
3. Mineral Resources are estimated using a gold price of US$1,300/oz, and a US$/C$ exchange rate of US$1.00:C$1.00.
4. A minimum mining width of two metres was used.
5. The numbers may not add due to rounding.

TABLE 14-8 MINERAL RESOURCES BY ZONE AS OF AUGUST 15, 2011
Yorbeau Resources Inc. - Augmitto Project

Category/Zone	Tonnes	Au (g/t)	Au (oz)
Measured			
Lower Piché	37,000	6.83	8,000
Zone 2	-	-	-
Zone 5	-	-	-
Zone 8	-	-	-
Zone 9	-	-	-
Zone 10	1,000	7.85	200
Zone 11	-	-	-
Zone 12	-	-	-
Zone 15	1,000	6.87	200
Zone 16	-	-	-
Zone 17	-	-	-
Total Measured	**38,000**	**6.84**	**8,400**
Indicated			
Lower Piché	151,000	6.15	29,900
Zone 2	33,000	5.22	5,600
Zone 5	1,000	4.47	200
Zone 8	4,000	5.72	800
Zone 9	1,000	5.67	100
Zone 10	1,000	5.19	100
Zone 11	3,000	5.07	500
Zone 12	5,000	6.37	900
Zone 15	3,000	6.58	700
Zone 16	6,000	4.88	1,000
Zone 17	-	-	-
Total Indicated	**209,000**	**5.94**	**39,800**
Measured + Indicated			
Lower Piché	188,000	6.28	38,000
Zone 2	33,000	5.22	5,600
Zone 5	1,000	4.47	200
Zone 8	4,000	5.72	800
Zone 9	1,000	5.34	100
Zone 10	1,000	6.44	300
Zone 11	3,000	5.07	500
Zone 12	5,000	6.37	900
Zone 15	4,000	6.65	900
Zone 16	6,000	4.88	1,000
Zone 17	-	-	-
Total Measured + Indicated	**247,000**	**6.08**	**48,300**

TABLE 14-8 MINERAL RESOURCES BY ZONE AS OF AUGUST 15, 2011
Yorbeau Resources Inc. - Augmitto Project

Category/Zone	Tonnes	Au (g/t)	Au (oz)
Inferred			
Lower Piché	347,000	8.74	97,500
Zone 2	137,000	4.76	21,000
Zone 5	-	-	-
Zone 8	25,000	4.81	3,900
Zone 9	-	-	-
Zone 10	-	-	-
Zone 11	116,000	9.41	35,100
Zone 12	-	-	-
Zone 15	-	-	-
Zone 16	8,000	4.69	1,300
Zone 17	-	-	-
Total Inferred	**633,000**	**7.79**	**158,800**

TABLE 14-9 MINERAL RESOURCES BY ZONE – KRIGING VS. ID^2
Yorbeau Resources Inc. - Augmitto Project

Category/Zone	ID^2			Kriging		
	Tonnes	Au (g/t)	Au (oz)	Tonnes	Au (g/t)	Au (oz)
Measured						
Lower Piché	37,000	6.83	8,000	36,000	6.55	7,600
Zone 2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Zone 5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Zone 8	-	-	-	-	-	-
Zone 9	-	-	-	-	-	-
Zone 10	1,000	7.85	200	1,000	7.05	200
Zone 11	-	-	-	-	-	-
Zone 12	-	-	-	-	-	-
Zone 15	1,000	6.87	200	1,000	5.98	200
Zone 16	-	-	-	-	-	-
Zone 17	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Measured	**38,000**	**6.84**	**8,400**	**38,000**	**6.54**	**8,000**
Indicated						
Lower Piché	151,000	6.15	29,900	144,000	6.05	28,000
Zone 2	33,000	5.22	5,600	33,000	5.13	5,500
Zone 5	1,000	4.47	200	1,000	4.46	200
Zone 8	4,000	5.72	800	4,000	5.24	600
Zone 9	1,000	5.67	100	1,000	5.04	100
Zone 10	1,000	5.19	100	1,000	5.15	200
Zone 11	3,000	5.07	500	3,000	4.73	500
Zone 12	5,000	6.37	900	5,000	5.71	900
Zone 15	3,000	6.58	700	3,000	5.75	600
Zone 16	6,000	4.88	1,000	7,000	4.67	1,000
Zone 17	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Indicated	**209,000**	**5.94**	**39,800**	**202,000**	**5.79**	**37,600**
Measured + Indicated						
Lower Piché	188,000	6.28	38,000	180,000	6.15	35,600
Zone 2	33,000	5.22	5,600	33,000	5.13	5,500
Zone 5	1,000	4.47	200	1,000	4.46	200
Zone 8	4,000	5.72	800	4,000	5.24	600
Zone 9	1,000	5.34	100	1,000	4.98	200
Zone 10	1,000	6.44	300	2,000	6.06	400
Zone 11	3,000	5.07	500	3,000	4.73	500
Zone 12	5,000	6.37	900	5,000	5.71	900
Zone 15	4,000	6.65	900	4,000	5.81	800
Zone 16	6,000	4.88	1,000	7,000	4.67	1,000
Zone 17	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Measured + Indicated	**247,000**	**6.08**	**48,300**	**241,000**	**5.91**	**45,700**

TABLE 14-9 MINERAL RESOURCES BY ZONE – KRIGING VS. ID^2
Yorbeau Resources Inc. - Augmitto Project

Category/Zone	ID^2			Kriging		
	Tonnes	Au (g/t)	Au (oz)	Tonnes	Au (g/t)	Au (oz)
Inferred						
Lower Piché	347,000	8.74	97,500	363,000	8.44	98,600
Zone 2	137,000	4.76	21,000	129,000	4.83	20,100
Zone 5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Zone 8	25,000	4.81	3,900	14,000	4.94	2,200
Zone 9	-	-	-	-	-	-
Zone 10	-	-	-	-	-	-
Zone 11	116,000	9.41	35,100	114,000	9.69	35,600
Zone 12	-	-	-	-	-	-
Zone 15	-	-	-	-	-	-
Zone 16	8,000	4.69	1,300	6,000	4.84	900
Zone 17	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Inferred	**633,000**	**7.79**	**158,800**	**626,000**	**7.81**	**157,300**

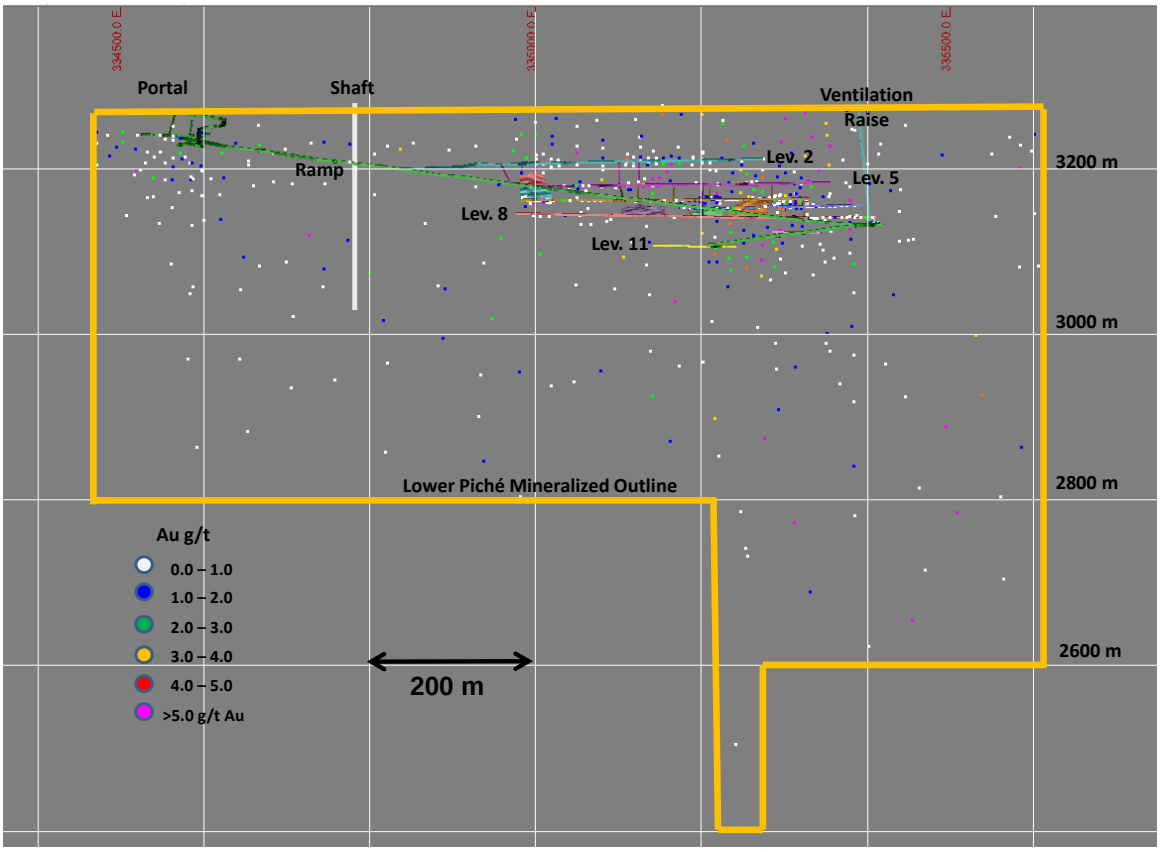
MINERAL RESOURCE CLASSIFICATION

Mineral Resources are classified based on the density of drill hole data and the continuity of the auriferous zones. The classification is guided by the:

- Drill hole spacing, which has variable ranges:
  - generally from five metres to 25 m in the underground mine area,
  - and from 25 m to 100 m outside the underground mine area
- Ranges of variograms, which are from five metres to 25 m.
- Distance of drill hole composites to block centres.

In the case of the Lower Piché zone, approximately 700 drill holes intersections were used for resource classification (Figure 14-13).

FIGURE 14-13 DRILL HOLE INTERSECTIONS – LOWER PICHÉ ZONE



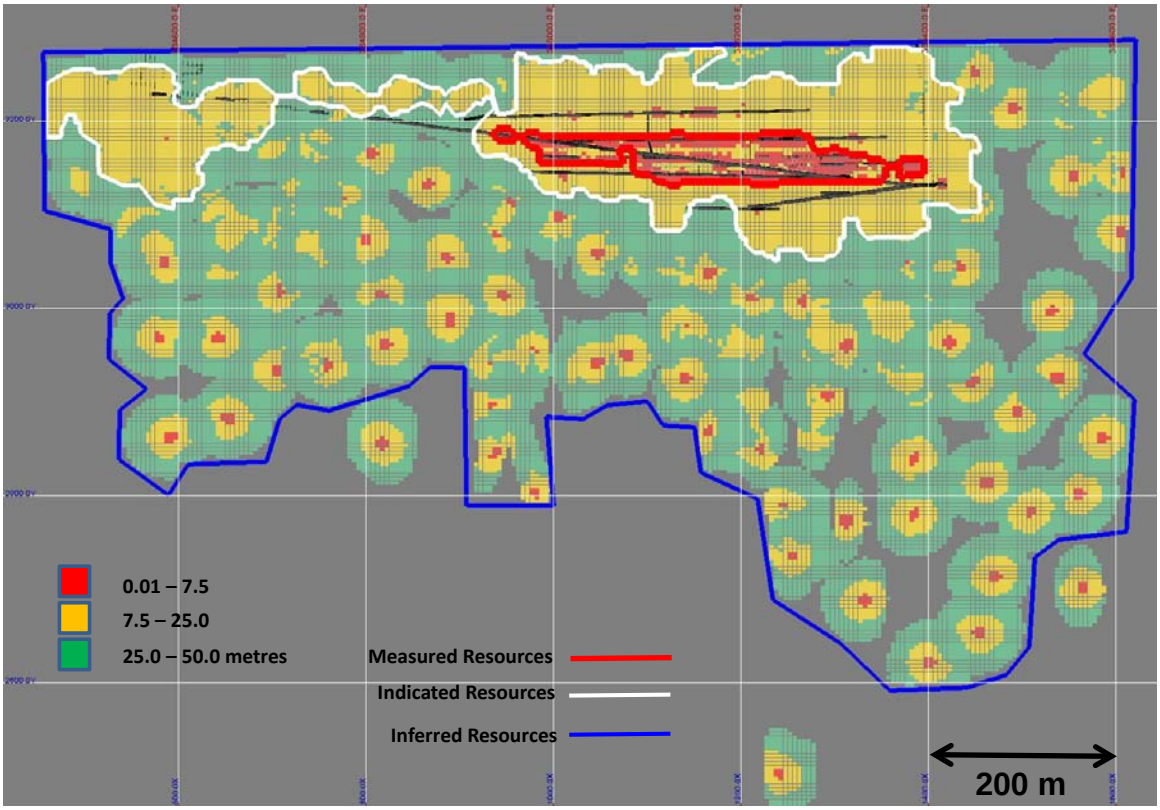
A polygon was created around blocks that were estimated based on drill hole composites with an average maximum distance to block centres of:

- 7.5 m for Measured Resources, located in the vicinity of underground development
- 25 m for Indicated Resources
- 50 m for Inferred Resources

Each block of the model was therefore classified as a Measured, Indicated, or Inferred Resource.

The resource classification in Lower Piché is presented in Figure 14-14. Longitudinal sections of several other zones are presented in Appendix 4

FIGURE 14-14 RESOURCE CLASSIFICATION – LOWER PICHÉ



GRADE DISTRIBUTION

Gold appears to be zoned in Lower Piché. Blocks with grade higher than 2 g/t Au appear to be distributed along two trends (Figures 14-15 and 14-16):

- Along strike with a steep plunge to the west (50º-70º)
- Along strike with a gentle plunge to the east (20 -25º)

Grade distribution of a few zones is presented in Appendix 4. No particular trend is observed.

FIGURE 14-15 GRADE DISTRIBUTION – LOWER PICHÉ

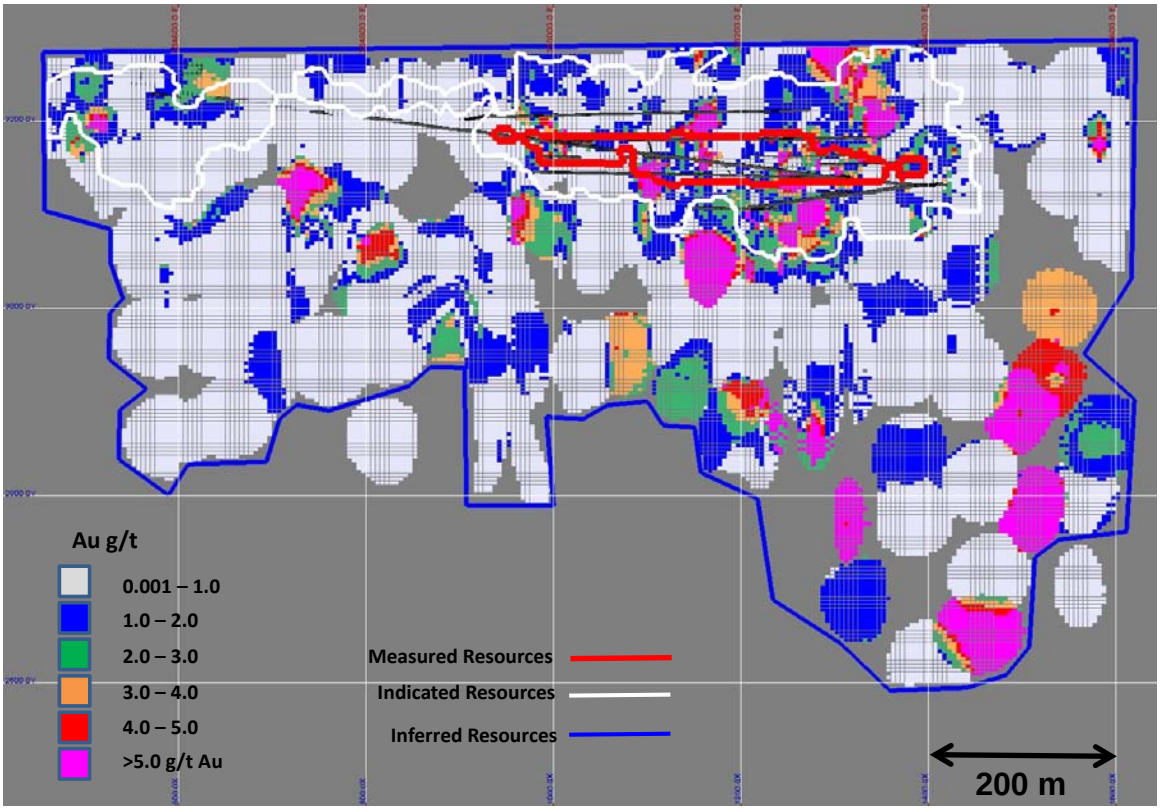
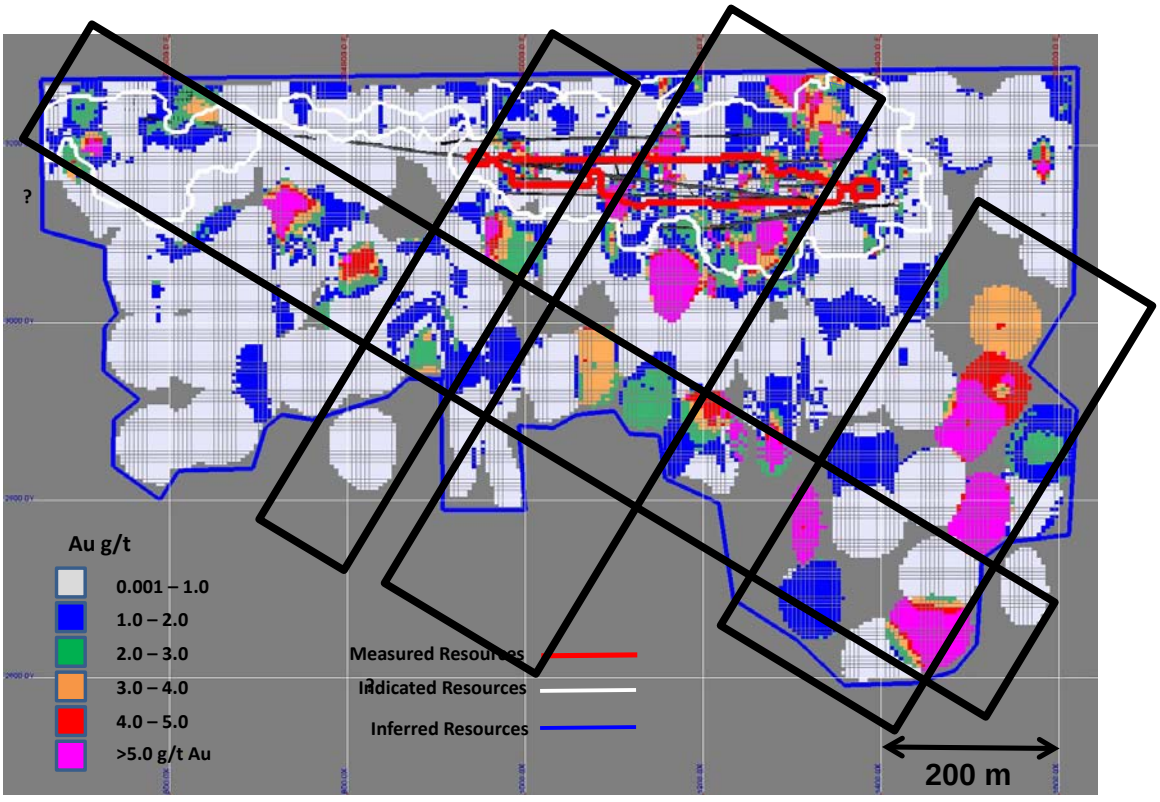


FIGURE 14-16 GOLD TRENDS – LOWER PICHÉ



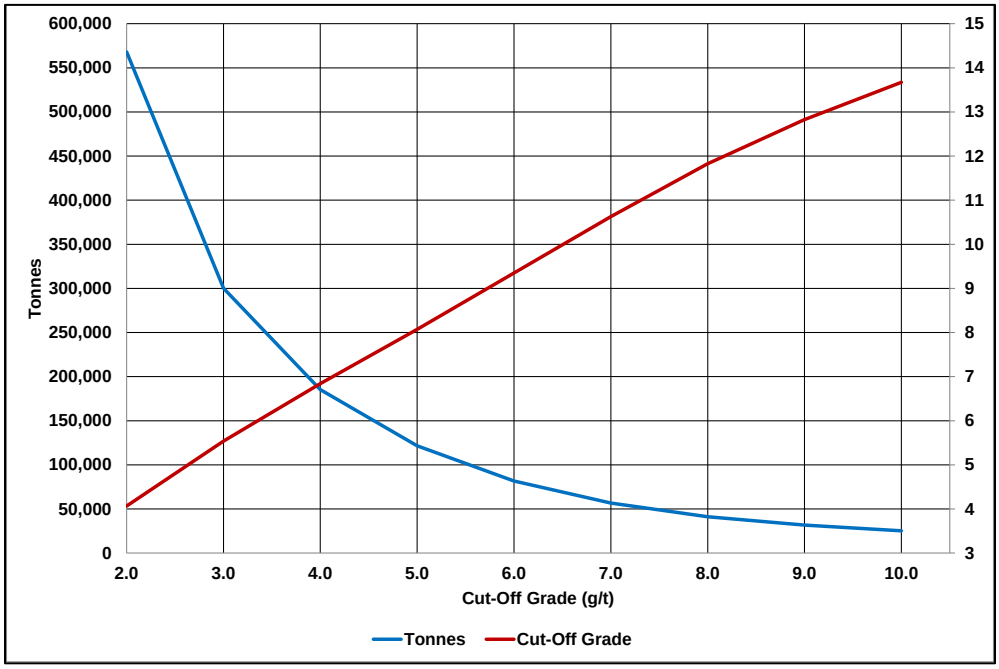
MINERAL RESOURCES VS. GOLD CUT-OFF GRADES

Mineral resource estimates (Measured + Indicated) at different cut-off grades are presented in Table 14-10 and in Figure 14-17. Tonnes are sensitive to cut-off grades lower than 4 g/t Au. Tonnes from mined out development and stopes have been removed in the graph (Figure 14-17).

TABLE 14-10 MINERAL RESOURCES AT DIFFERENCT CUT-OFF GRADES
Yorbeau Resources Inc. - Augmitto Project

Category/Zone	Tonnes	Au (g/t)	Au (oz)
Cut-Off = 3.0 g/t			
Measured	43,000	6.25	8,700
Indicated	257,000	5.42	44,800
Measured+ Indicated	**300,000**	**5.54**	**53,500**
Inferred	**740,000**	**7.13**	**169,700**
Cut-Off = 4.0 g/t			
Measured	29,000	7.60	7,100
Indicated	156,000	6.70	33,600
Measured+ Indicated	**185,000**	**6.84**	**40,800**
Inferred	**498,000**	**8.91**	**142,600**

FIGURE 14-17 MEASURED + INDICATED RESOURCES – TONNES & GRADES VS. CUT-OFFS



TRUE THICKNESS AND GRADE-THICKNESS

Thickness and grade-thickness block models were generated for the Lower Piché zone and are presented in Figures 14-18 and 14-19. Thick areas (true thickness greater than six metres) present a general trend that dips 55º to 60º to the west, with pods distributed along a more or less regular lateral spacing of 200 m to 400 m. A weaker trend dipping 25º to the east could also be interpreted, underneath the underground infrastructure.

The grade-thickness model presents the combination of both the gold and thickness trends, along strike with a steep plunge to the west (50º-70º), and along strike with a gentle plunge to the east (25º)

FIGURE 14-18 TRUE THICKNESS – LOWER PICHÉ

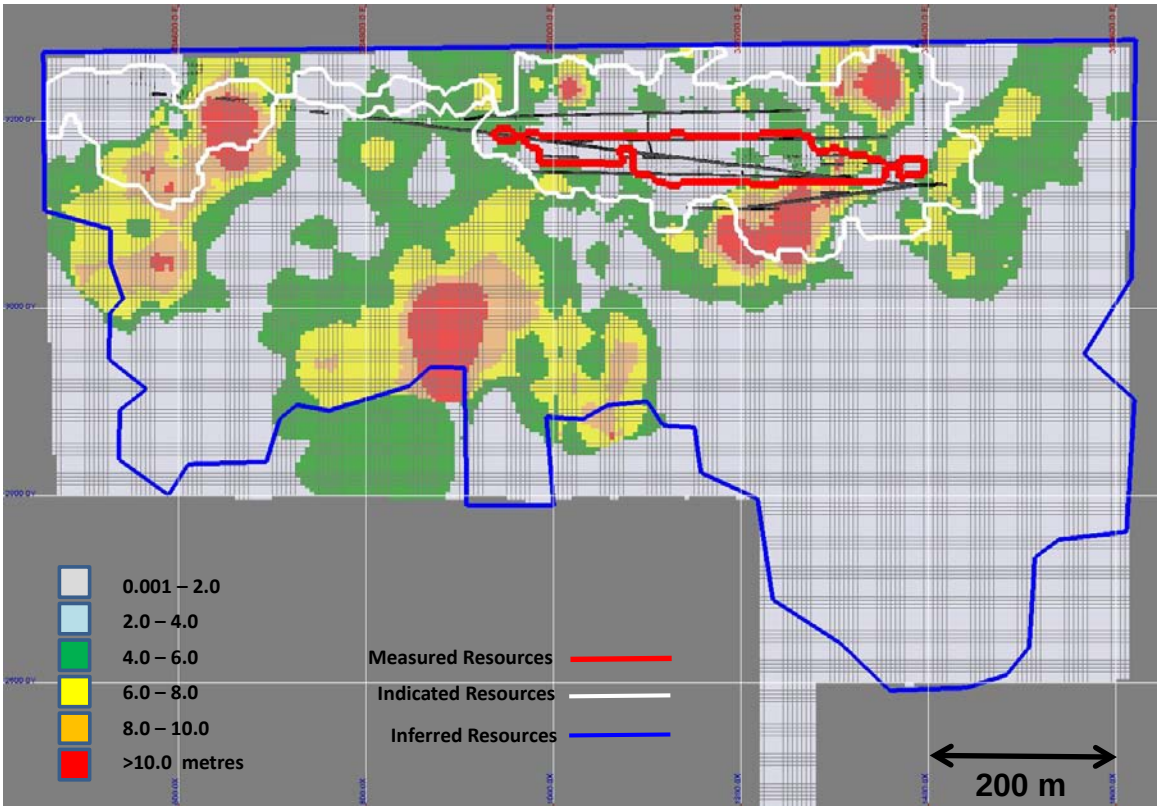
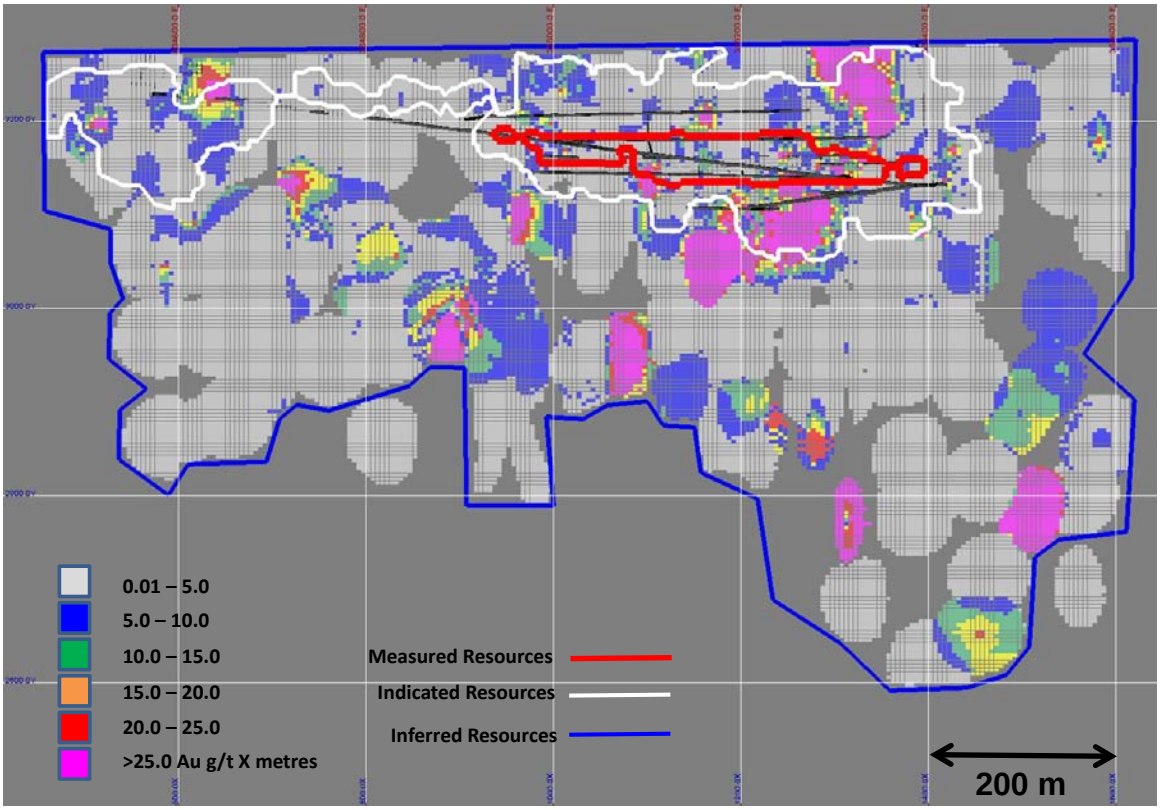


FIGURE 14-19 GRADE-TRUE THICKNESS – LOWER PICHÉ



1988 STOPES

MINERAL RESOURCES

In 1988, Augmitto started mining by shrinkage method in four stopes (Figure 14-20); one on Level 6 (6A-94) and three on Level 8 (8B-98, 8B-101 and 8B-103).

Stope 6A-94 was mined from Level 6 and extends approximately 16 m above Level 5. The stope is approximately 40 m long from Level 6 to Level 5, and approximately 30 m long above Level 5.

The 3D solid of stope 8B-98 is approximately 50 m in length and 12 m in height; however, chip sampling shows that the stope extends 15 m west. Stope 8B-98 therefore has to be revised. The stope back is approximately three metres underneath Level 6.

Stope 8B-101 and 8B-103 are approximately 35 m and 45 m in length, respectively, and are separated by a pillar of approximately seven metres in length. Stope 8B-101 extends to Level 7, approximately 10 m above Level 8 while stope 8B-103 extends to Level 6, located approximately 20 m above Level 8.

Figure 14-21 presents the gold distribution in stopes. RPA is of the opinion that stope 8B-101 was not laid-out in the highest-grade area of the deposit.

FIGURE 14-20 1988 STOPES – LOCATION

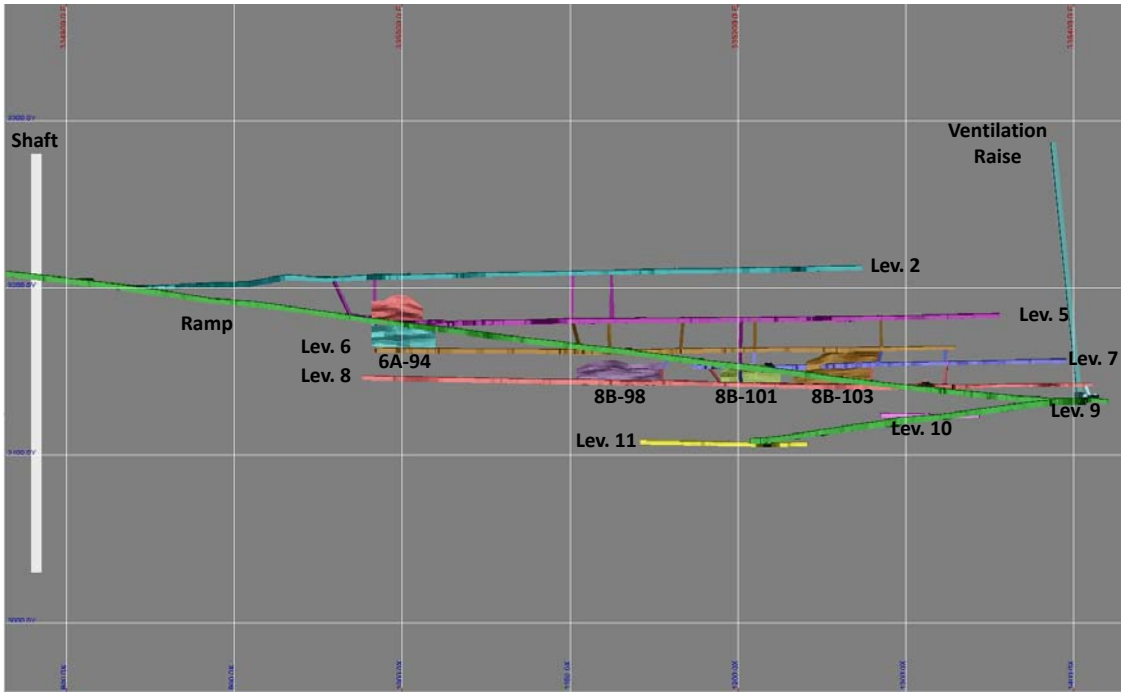
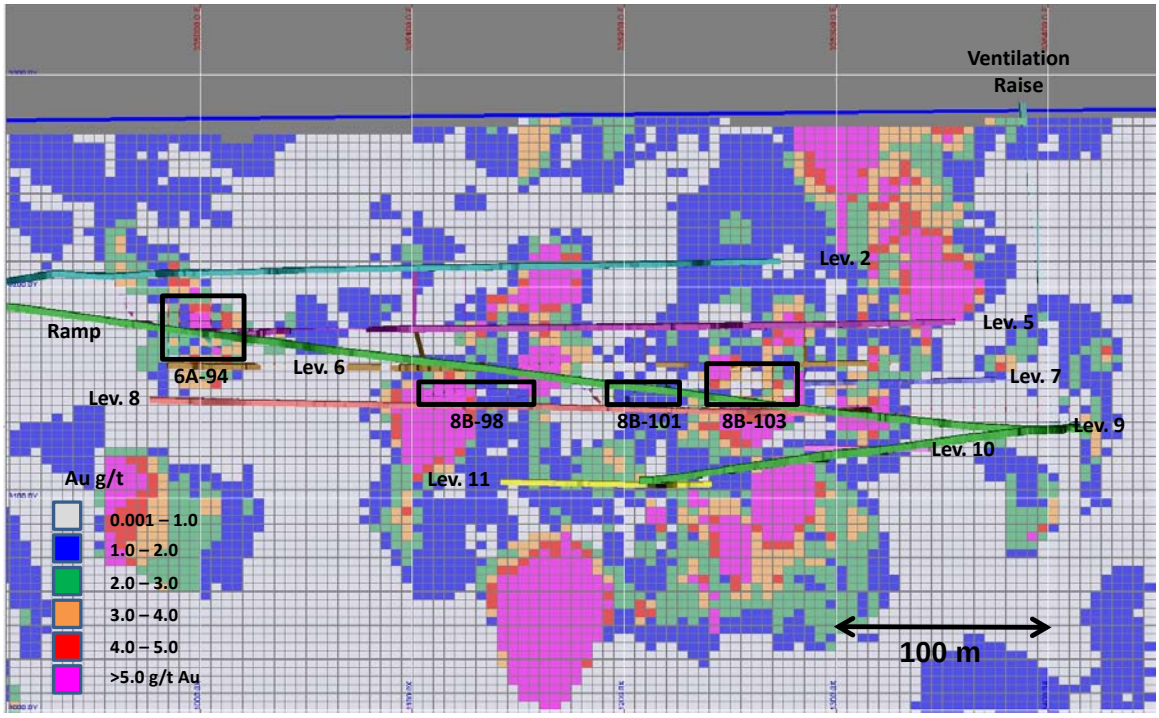


FIGURE 14-21 1988 STOPES – GOLD GRADE



Mineral resources from block modelling for these stopes are presented in Table 14-11. Block model resources are compared to those from Augmitto (1988) and P. Blanchet (1996). All estimates indicate that the highest grade is found in stope 8B-98 while the lowest grade is in stope 8B-101.

TABLE 14-11 MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATES – 4 STOPES
Yorbeau Resources Inc. – Augmitto Project

Stope	RPA Block Model		Polygonal Estimates Augmitto Expl. Jan. 13, 1989		Blasted Augmitto Expl. Jan.13, 1989		Blasted P. Blanchet March 1996	
	Tonnes	Au g/t	Tonnes	Au g/t	Tonnes[(1)]	Au g/t[(2)]	Tonnes[(1)]	Au g/t[(3)]
6A-94	10,289	3.56	9,514	5.46	9,825	3.11	9,564	2.52
8B-98	4,827	5.26	5,759	5.94	6,383	6.96	5,168	5.46
8B-101	5,316	1.71	4,804	2.23	4,920	2.06	7,269	3.62
8B-103	7,449	3.14	4,555	5.20	7,269	3.62	4,920	2.06
Total	**27,880**	**3.39**	**24,632**	**4.89**	**28,396**	**3.92**	**26,921**	**3.30**

Notes

1. Although not explicitly said in P. Blanchet report, RPA is of the opinion that the tonnage is estimated from underground survey.
2. Augmitto reports that the grade of blasted tonnes is estimated from "underground stope" sampling. It is not clear if the grade is estimated from face samples or muck samples or a combination of the two.
3. P. Blanchet reports that the grade of blasted tonnes is estimated from:
   a. "round" sampling. It is not clearly stated if the grade is estimated from face samples or muck samples or a combination of the two; however, RPA is of the opinion that it is from face samples as the report states that the grade is the average of "volées" (rounds).
   b. "muck" sampling. The reports also states that the grade is estimated from muck sampling.

TONNES OF BROKEN MUCK LEFT IN STOPES AS AT JANUARY 2009

It is estimated that approximately 21,000 tonnes of broken muck at an estimated grade of 3.62 g/t Au are still remaining underground in the four stopes (P. Blanchet, 1996). Table 14-12 summarizes the tonnage distribution.

TABLE 14-12 TONNAGE OF BROKEN MUCK LEFT IN STOPES AS AT JANAUARY 1989
Yorbeau Resources Inc. - Augmitto Project

Stope	Tonnes	Au g/t
6A-94	7,305 (8,035 st)	3.11 (0.110 oz/st)
8B-98	4,910 (5,401 st)	5.37 (0.190 oz/st)
8B-101	3,419 (3,761 st)	2.12 (0.075 oz/st)
8B-103	5,703 (6,273 st)	3.68 (0.130 oz/st)
Total	**21,336 (23,470 st)**	**3.62 (0.128 oz/st)**

MODELLING OF UNDERGROUND EXCAVATIONS

Underground excavations such as the access ramp, drifts, raises, and stopes that were developed to access the Augmitto deposit were modelled in 3D by Genivar in 2008. The shaft was also modelled; however, it is of note that it is located approximately 185 m north of the access ramp. RPA revisited the Genivar model in 2011 and corrected solids to get no triangulation errors in order to get volume estimates of the excavations in the eventuality that dewatering will be necessary to access the underground infrastructure. Volumes of excavation solids are presented in Table 14-13.

TABLE 14-13 VOLUMES OF EXCAVATION SOLIDS
Yorbeau Resources Inc. - Augmitto Project

Excavation	Volume (m^3)
Ramp + exploration raises in the vicinity of the portal	30,275
Level 2	7,880
Level 5 + exploration raises	11,247
Level 6 + exploration raises	7,083
Level 7 + exploration raises	3,763
Level 8 + exploration raises	11,917
Level 9 + ventilation raise	3,241
Level 10	1,775
Level 11	2,353
Stope 6A-94 – above Level 5	1,447
Stope 6A-94 – between Level 5 and Level 6	2,118
Stope 8B-98	1,704
Stope 8B-101	1,857
Stope 8B-103	2,520
Total	**89,180**

ADDITIONNAL WORK ON AUGMITTO

RPA is of the opinion that conducting additional work on Augmitto in the near future deserves some consideration and should be planned for carefully.

DRILLING PROGRAMS

It is of RPA's opinion that further drilling programs at Augmitto to convert Inferred Resources into Indicated Resources, and to convert Indicated Resources into Measured Resources, and to build sufficient tonnage to sustain mining operations would require a significant amount of drilling. Because the gold grade continuity is relatively limited, the possible gold trends, and the pocket-like gold concentration, and all of those supported by a fair amount of underground drilling and sampling, further drilling programs at

Augmitto would require to be carried out on a tight pattern. Based on the above and also on variography, drilling patterns would be in the range of 25 m by 25 m for Indicated Resources and 10 m by 10 m for Measured Resources. Such drilling programs would need to be carried out from underground.

It is also of interest to note that, in the case of stopes 8B-98 and 8B-103, chip sampling indicates higher grade than the average grade of surrounding drill hole intersections.

Potential targets are as follows:

- Convert Inferred Resources into Indicated Resources that are in the immediate 100 m vicinity of the existing underground infrastructure: West to Section 4900 E, East to Section 5500 E and to approximately down to 3000 m Elevation. It is of note, however, that the grade of most of those Inferred Resources is lower than 3 g/t (Figure 14-14).

- Add data in the immediate vicinity of the underground infrastructure to get the minimum 25 m by 25 m drilling pattern. Some drill holes, especially above Level 5 have not been assayed in the mineralized sector of interest and several holes have been drilled in the 1950s and the 1950s.

- Verify potential extensions along trends (Figure 14-18). Such drilling would imply holes from surface, longer than a minimum of 600 m in length. A program of a minimum of ten holes with an average length of 800 m per hole at a price of $150/m would cost $1,200,000.

BULK SAMPLING

RPA is of the opinion that a 5,000 t bulk sample (as per Quebec mining regulation permits) could be envisaged in the Lower Piché zone from existing underground infrastructure. Unfortunately, because results of the 1988 mill test have not been found by Yorbeau, comparison between bulk sample grade and resource estimate grade has not been yet possible. RPA is of the opinion that a bulk sample would represent a good opportunity to validate head grade versus block model as well as metallurgical gold recovery. Lots of data from surface and underground drilling, in addition to underground sampling, are helpful for the location of the bulk sample.

Two bulk sample strategies could be developed:

- Bulk sample from remaining broken rock
- Bulk sample from unmined or undeveloped areas

BULK SAMPLE FROM REMAINING BROKEN ROCK

Bulk sample material could be extracted from broken rock that is reported to be left in stopes. RPA is of the opinion the two best options are stopes 6A-94 and 8B-98. The two other stopes, 8B-101 and 8B-103, are located further away from the ramp and/or having lower grade than stopes 6A-94 and 8B-98.

Stope 6A-94 may have sufficient material; however, the estimated grade is lower than 8B-98. Stope 8B-98 may not have sufficient material for a bulk sample. The combination of both stopes may be necessary to get enough material.

A bulk sample from lower grade material such as Stope 8B-103 may also be considered to confirm grade estimates.

BULK SAMPLE FROM UNMINED OR UNDEVELOPED AREAS

Several locations of possible bulk samples are presented in Figure 14-22 and listed in Table 14-14. The selection of bulk samples in the Lower Piché is based on block model grades, represented on a longitudinal vertical section. Isoshells at 3 g/t Au and 5 g/t Au were also created to assist for location selection of bulk sample scenarios.

FIGURE 14-22 LOCATION OF BULK SAMPLE SCENARIOS

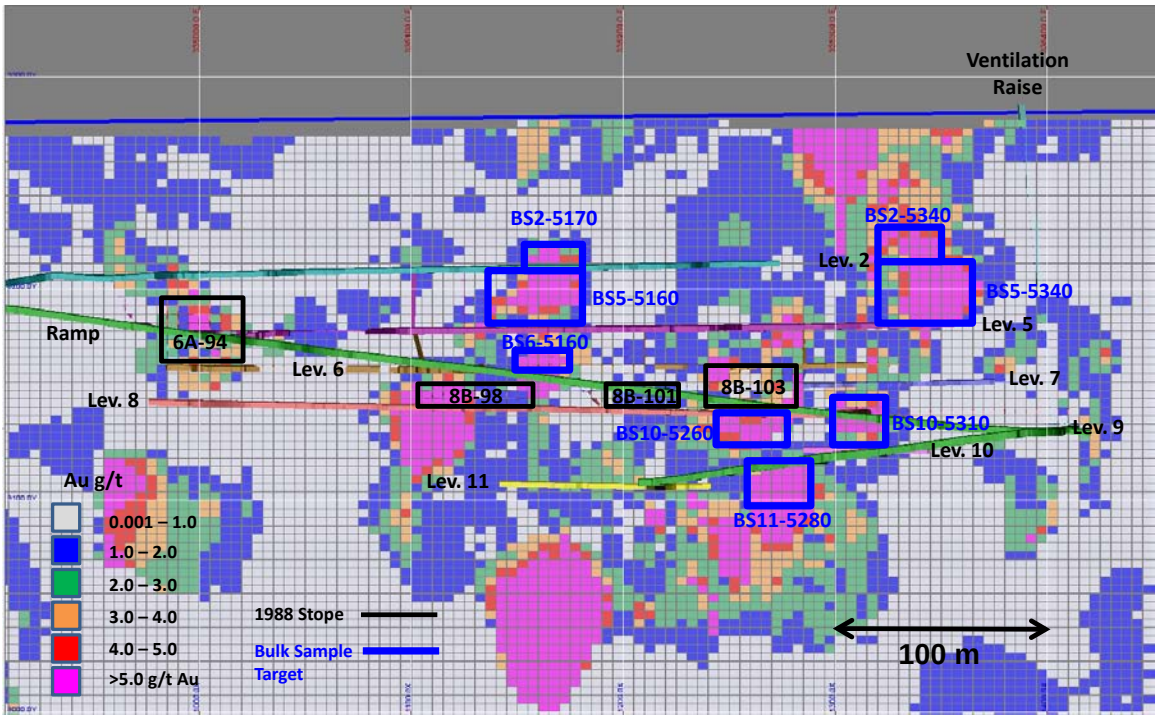


TABLE 14-14 BULK SAMPLE SCENARIOS – MINERAL RESOURCES
Yorbeau Resources Inc. - Augmitto Project

Lev	Bulk Sample	Dimensions (approx.) (m) L x H x W	Au > 0 g/t		Au > 3.4 g/t	
			(tonnes)	(Au g/t)	(tonnes)	(Au g/t)
2	BS2-5170	25 x 12 x 3.8	3,300	2.7	700	6.3
2	BS2-5340	40 x 20 x 6.5	15,800	4.2	9,100	5.6
5	BS5-5160	50 x 28 x 3.4	13,900	5.1	7,900	7.0
5	BS5-5340	45 x 28 x 6.5	24,100	8.3	17,400	8.5
6	BS6-5160	25 x 8 x 7.2	4,200	1.7	700	6.0
10	BS10-5260	30 x 16 x 11.9	16,700	2.1	2,800	6.2
10	BS10-5310	25 x 20 x 10.7	15,600	2.9	5,200	5.9
11	BS11-5280	30 x 24 x 7.2	15,200	2.8	2,800	6.2

BS2-5170

Two draw-points cut already BS2-5170 at the bottom of the bulk sample block.

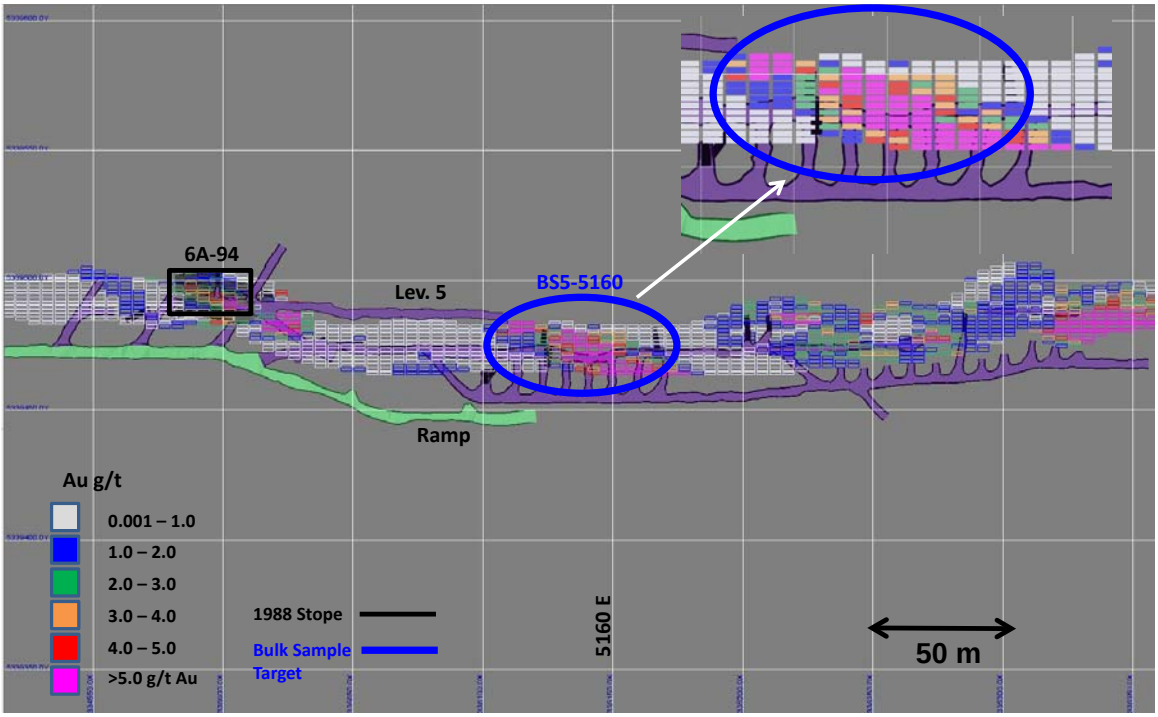
BS2-5340

Access to BS2-5340 would require the extension of Level 2 to the east by approximately 90 m, including 20 m to reach the mineralized zone and 70 m along it. Additional drilling from surface would be required to better define the grade (Figure 14-23).

BS5-5160

There are at least four draw-points that cut the base of the bulk sample block from BS5-5160, and a drift and a raise have been developed along the mineralized zone. RPA is of the opinion that BS5-5160 is the simplest to mine as most of development necessary for mining is already in place.

FIGURE 14-23 LOCATION OF BULK SAMPLE BS5-5160



BS5-5340

A draw-point could be extended by approximately seven metres to access the mineralized zone and approximately 45 m could be driven along mineralization. BS5-5340 is the richest bulk sample block in the selection; however, grade is based on only a few drill holes. Additional drilling from surface would be required to better define the grade (Figure 14-24).

BS6-5160

Drift on Level 6 is already developed in that block; however, it seems that slashing the south wall would be necessary. Tonnage of this block is not that significant.

BS-10-5260

Access to BS10-5260 would require the extension of Level 10 to the west by approximately 40 m.

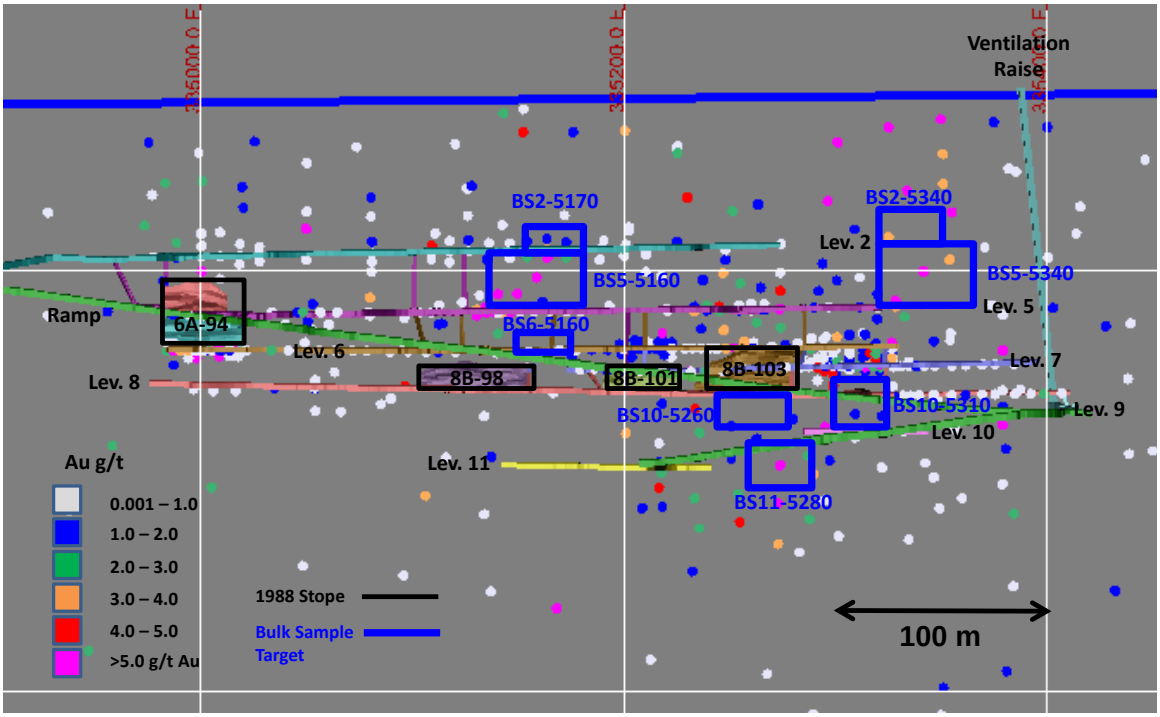
BS-10-5360

One draw-point is cut already in BS10-5360 at the bottom of the bulk sample block. Two others draw-points, that were partially developed in the past, could be extended by five metres each to reach the mineralized zone.

BS-11-5280

Access to BS11-5280 would require the extension of Level 11 to the east by approximately 25 m, then a cross-cut of approximately 20 m towards the mineralized zone, and approximately 25 m along it.

FIGURE 14-24 BULK SAMPLES VS. DRILL HOLE INTERSECTIONS



15 MINERAL RESERVE ESTIMATE

There are currently no Mineral Reserves associated with the Augmitto Block of Yorbeau's Rouyn Property.

16 MINING METHODS

This section is not applicable.

17 RECOVERY METHODS

This section is not applicable.

18 PROJECT INFRASTRUCTURE

This section is not applicable.

19 MARKET STUDIES AND CONTRACTS

This section is not applicable.

20 ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES, PERMITTING, AND SOCIAL OR COMMUNITY IMPACT

This section is not applicable.

21 CAPITAL AND OPERATING COSTS

This section is not applicable.

22 ECONOMIC ANALYSIS

This section is not applicable.

23 ADJACENT PROPERTIES

BAZOOKA PROPERTY

The Bazooka Property (Bazooka) lies immediately west of the AB block and consists of 15 mining claims covering 312.4 ha and spans 1.8 km of the CLLB. RT Minerals Inc. (RT) is acquiring Bazooka through an agreement with Lake Shore Gold Corp. (LSG). RT can acquire 100% of Bazooka by issuing 10 million RT shares to LSG, transferring RT's interest in the Golden Property, and transferring up to 50% of RT's interest in the Meunier property.

Gold is found in the mineralized Main Zone which is defined by a generally east-west striking unit of carbonate-talc-chlorite schist located along the CLLB. There are no current Mineral Resources or Mineral Reserves at Bazooka but details of underground mining activity, consisting of an exploration shaft and lateral drifting along the Main Zone, are recorded (Shaft &Tunnel, 2010). Work done on Bazooka is summarized in Table 23-1.

TABLE 23-1 SUMMARY OF WORK DONE ON BAZOOKA
Yorbeau Resources Inc. – Augmitto Project

Year(s)	Operator	Work Done
Pre-1935	M. McDonough	Gold showing consisting of a one to two metre wide, 37 m long quartz-tourmaline vein grading up to 41.15 g/t Au over 0.5m. Approximately 150 t bulk sample sent to mill in Noranda, Québec
1935	Riverside Gold Ltd.	Acquired property and drilled 12 diamond drill holes totalling 561 m
1943	Moneta Porcupine Mines Ltd.	Staked 11 claims that were later optioned to Siscoe Gold Mines Ltd.
1944 to 1946	Siscoe Gold Mines Ltd./ Bazooka Gold Mines Ltd.	Drilled 27 holes totalling 5,834 m intersecting up to 595 g/t Au over 1.5 m
1950 to 1952	Eldona Gold Mines Ltd.	Sank three-compartment shaft down to a depth of 125m. A total of 634 m of drifts were developed at –114m level followed by 1,015 m of underground drilling in 23 holes. Four mineralized gold zones were outlined as following: 3 m by 3 m grading 7.2 g/t Au, 5 m by 7 m grading 10.63 g/t Au, 1.6 m by 18 m grading 2.06 g/t Au, and 1.0 m by 21 m grading 18.86 g/t Au
1976	E. Bedard	Acquired property but no work recorded
1980 to 1986	SOQUEM Inc.	Survey and line cutting in 1980. Between 1981 and 1982, SOQUEM Inc. conducted a ground electromagnetic survey and drilled 17 holes, totalling 4,016 m. In 1986, SOQUEM Inc. synthesized and evaluated all work done on the property. This evaluation process identified four distinct horizons (A, B, C and D), of which, the 'B-horizon' (silicified zone) was concluded to be the most significant host to gold mineralization
2003 to 2005	LSG	A 34 hole diamond drilling program totalling 10,804 m conducted to test for an extension to Augmitto's main gold horizon

Source: Shaft & Tunnel, 2010

RPA has been unable to verify the information, and that the information is not necessarily indicative of the mineralization on the property that is the subject of the Technical Report.

24 OTHER RELEVANT DATA AND INFORMATION

No additional information or explanation is necessary to make this Technical Report understandable and not misleading.

25 INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSIONS

RPA offers the following conclusions:

- The Rouyn Property covers a 12 km strike length along the highly productive CLLB. Yorbeau holds an excellent land position in the Rouyn-Noranda area. Significant results were obtained at Augmitto, Astoria, Cinderella and Lac Gamble blocks that justified extensive surface exploration and underground development work.

- Along the CLLB, gold is present in free form associated with quartz veining in carbonatized rocks developed within ultramafic rocks of the Piché Group and the Temiskaming sediments. Both types have yielded some of the largest and most profitable deposits located westward of the property.

- The CLLB is regional in nature and gold zones tend to occur in clusters stacked one on top of the other. Mineralization is also known to occur elsewhere at deeper levels below the Piché Group where significant gold values have been found in sediments. Consequently, the area located along the south contact of the Piché Group on the Augmitto and Cinderella blocks represent prime exploration targets.

- Augmitto conducted significant drilling and underground development programs in the 1980s. In 1988, Augmitto started mining by shrinkage method in four stopes. Reports indicate that approximately 28,000 t at an average grade of 3.92 g/t Au were blasted, however, only 7,000 t at an average grade of 4.83 g/t Au were mined-out, leaving 21,000 t at an average grade of 3.62 g/t Au underground.

- In RPA's opinion the current QA/QC program is adequate and the assay results produced from the drilling are adequate for use in the estimation of Mineral Resources.

- Augmitto reports that a mill test totalling 33,555 t at an average grade of 3.68 g/t Au was taken from two stockpiles in 1988. The mill test was carried out at the Kerr Addison mill in Virginia town. Despite all efforts by Yorbeau to find the details of the mill test, neither metallurgical reports nor other details have been found so far.

- Mineral Resources are classified based on the density of drill hole data and the continuity of the auriferous zones. The classification is guided by the drill hole spacing, with ranges that are quite variable, the ranges of variograms, which are from five metres to 25 m, and the distance of drill hole composites to block centres. In the case of the Lower Piché zone, approximately 700 drill holes intersections were used for Resource estimation. Most of Mineral Resources are located in the Lower Piché zone (76%). Measured Resources are located in the vicinity of underground development.

- Gold appears to be zoned. In the Lower Piché zone, blocks with grade higher than 2 g/t appear to be distributed along two trends:
  - Along strike with a steep plunge to the west (50º to 70º)
  - Along strike with a gentle plunge to the east (20º to 25º).

- Mineral resources are sensitive to cut-off grades.

- The small diameter core used underground by Augmitto may impact the accuracy and reliability of the Mineral Resource estimate. Samples grading below the laboratory detection limit are given a "zero" grade in the database. While not of great significance, this practice will contribute to an understatement of the gold grade.

- Metallurgical testing of mineralized material from the AB, to date, has produced gold recoveries of up to 96% on underground and surface bulk samples.

- It is of RPA's opinion that further drilling programs at Augmitto to convert Inferred Resources into Indicated Resources, and to convert Indicated Resources into Measured Resources, and to build sufficient tonnage to sustain mining operations would require a significant amount of drilling. Because the gold grade continuity is relatively limited, the possible gold trends, and the pocket-like gold concentration, and all of those supported by a fair amount of underground drilling and sampling, further drilling programs at Augmitto would need to be carried out on a tight pattern. Based on the above and also variography, drilling patterns would be in the range of 25 m by 25 m for Indicated Resources and 10 m by 10 m for Measured Resources. Such drilling programs on tight patterns would need to be carried out from underground.

- RPA is of the opinion that a 5,000 t bulk sample (as per Quebec mining regulation permits) could be envisaged in the Lower Piché zone from existing underground infrastructure. Unfortunately, because results of the 1988 mill test have not been found by Yorbeau, comparison between bulk sample grade and resource estimate grade has not been yet possible. RPA is of the opinion that a bulk sample would represent a good opportunity to validate head grade versus block model grade as well as metallurgical gold recovery. Lots of data from surface and underground drilling, in addition to underground sampling, are helpful for the location of the bulk sample.

- Two bulk sample strategies could be developed:
  - Bulk sample from remaining broken rock
  - Bulk sample from unmined or undeveloped areas

26 RECOMMENDATIONS

Based on RPA's site visit, discussions with Yorbeau personnel, and subsequent review, RPA offers the following recommendations:

- RPA is of the opinion that conducting additional work on Augmitto in the near future deserves some thoughts and should be planned carefully.

- Results from independent insertions of blanks, duplicates and CRM, need to be monitored in a timely manner. When failures are identified, RPA recommends that failed samples, along with a reasonable number of "shoulder" samples, be re-analyzed. If the results continue to be outside acceptable tolerances, then the entire batch should be re-analyzed. In RPA's opinion the introduction of field (quarter-core) and reject duplicates into the sample stream would increase confidence in assay reproducibility.

- RPA recommends a study be undertaken to investigate the correlation between assays from underground "bazooka" core and those from surface NQ- and BQ-size core. Only areas that have sufficient drill density can be tested but the study will help determine if gold assay grades are affected by core diameter and has the potential to increase confidence in the Mineral Resource estimate in the affected areas.

- RPA recommends carrying out a technical study to determine the costs and technical issues to extract a bulk sample from the Augmitto underground infrastructure or to recover the highest grade material from existing infrastructure (salvage the mine). RPA carried out preliminary cost estimates and is of the opinion that the minimal cost for a bulk sample extraction is in the order of $1,200,000. Cost estimates include dewatering the mine to Level 5, ramp and drift rehabilitation, and extraction of the bulk sample from underground to a surface stockpile. Cost estimates do not include a series of items; the main expenditures are listed below:

    - Rehabilitation or the construction of a polishing pond
    - Surface infrastructure and logistics such as electricity, compressors, contractor mobilization/demobilization, dry, garage for equipment maintenance, fuel depot, explosive depot
    - Underground heating
    - Refurbishing of underground water pipes, electricity, ventilation pipes, communication line
    - Permitting and Certificate of Authorization

    - Surface stockpile arrangement
    - Transportation and milling
    - Mine rescue equipment

- RPA recommends Yorbeau update the Mineral Resource estimate at Astoria using the current gold price, exchange rate, and mining costs taking into account mined out material. Yorbeau has proposed a program, comprised of 12,000 m of

NQ drilling on the Rouyn Property, which will have 10,000 m at Lac Gamble and 2,000 m at Astoria at a cost of C$1.2 M (Table 26-1). RPA is in agreement with this proposal.

- RPA is of the opinion that further drilling should be conducted along the Lower Piché zone throughout the property.

TABLE 26-1 YORBEAU PROPOSED DRILLING PROGRAM
Yorbeau Resources Inc. – Augmitto Project

Block	Proposed Diamond Drilling (m)	Cost per metre ($/m)	Total Cost ($)
Lac Gamble	10,000	100	1,000,000
Astoria	2,000	100	200,000
Total for Rouyn Property	**12,000**	**100**	**1,200,000**

27 REFERENCES

ACA Howe, 1987, Geology and Ore Reserves of the Augmitto Property, Beauchastel Township, Rouyn, Québec. Prepared for Augmitto Exploration Ltd. ACA Howe International Limited. Berkhamsted Herts, U.K.

ACA Howe, 1988, An Addendum to the Beauchastel Project Feasibility Study Commissioned by Augmitto Exploration Limited.

Blanchet, P., 1996, Rapport d'évaluation minière, Propriété Beauchastel. Mars 1996.

Cloutier, J.P., 2001, Rapport Technique NI 43-101 – Propriété Astoria, Québec. NTS 32D/2,3. Novembre 2001.

http://www.climate.weatheroffice.gc.ca Retrieved June 13, 2011.

http://www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/2006. Retrieved June 13, 2011.

Goulet, N., 1978, Stratigraphy and Structural Relationships Across the Cadillac-Larder Lake Fault, Rouyn-Beauchastel Area, Québec. PhD Thesis, Queen's University, Kingston, Ontario, Canada, 141 pages. DP-602 MRNQ.

Hallé, L., 2011a, Drilling 2009 Report, Internal Report for Yorbeau Resources Inc.

Hallé, L., 2011b, Report on Drilling 2010, Internal Report for Yorbeau Resources Inc.

Hinse, G., 2005. Assessment Work report for the Period of January to August 2005, Rouyn Property-Cinderella Block. Yorbeau Resources Inc.

Lakefield Research, 1988, The Investigation of the Recovery of Gold from Samples Submitted by Augmitto Exploration Limited. Progress Report No. 1, May 14, 1988.

N.H. Cole Associated Pty. Ltd., Technical and Economic Assessment of Augmitto Exploration Limited, Beauchastel Gold Project, Rouyn-Noranda, Québec, May 1988.

MRNF, 1986, Report on Mineral Activities in Quebec, 1986 (DV-86)

MRNF, 1987, Report on Mineral Activities in Quebec, 1987 (DV-87)

MRNF, 1988, Report on Mineral Activities in Quebec, 1988 (DV-88)

MRNF, 1989, Report on Mineral Activities in Quebec, 1989 (DV-89)

Poulsen, K.H., 2010a, Core Logging Codes for Yorbeau's Rouyn Project, Memorandum to Yorbeau Resources Inc., February 4, 2010.

Poulsen, K.H., 2010b, 2009 Bedrock Geology Mapping on the Yorbeau Gold Property, Rouyn-Noranda, Quebec. Internal Report Prepared For Yorbeau Resources Inc.

Robyn, T.L., Hallé, L., 2009, Technical Report on the Rouyn Property of Yorbeau Resources Inc., Beauchastel and Rouyn Townships, Northwestern Québec. Prepared for Yorbeau Resources Inc.

Scott Wilson RPA, 2008, Technical Report on the Mineral Resource Estimate for the Augmitto Project in Rouyn-Noranda, Québec, Canada. Prepared for Yorbeau Resources Inc.

Shaft and Tunnel Engineering Services Limited, 2010, Technical Report on the Bazooka Property, Beauchastel Township, Rouyn-Noranda Quebec, Canada. Prepared for RT Minerals Corp.

Tremblay, A. (2007). Rapport des travaux de sondage du 16 décembre 2005 au 11 janvier 2006 (rapport YRB-0507-01). June 21, 2007.

Yorbeau Resources, Press Release Aug 24, 2010 (2010a). Retrieved Sept 23, 2011 from http://www.Yorbeauresources.com.

Yorbeau Resources, Press Release December 14, 2010 (2010b). Retrieved Sept 26, 2011 from http://www.Yorbeauresources.com.

Yorbeau Resources, (2011), Retrieved June 9, 2011 from http://www.Yorbeauresources.com/en/rouyn_overview.

28 DATE AND SIGNATURE PAGE

This report titled "Technical Report on the Rouyn Property – Augmitto Block, Rouyn-Noranda, Québec, Canada" and dated October 1, 2011 was prepared and signed by the following authors:

(Signed & Sealed) "*Bernard Salmon*"

Dated at Rouyn-Noranda, QC
October 1, 2011

Bernard Salmon, Eng.
Consulting Geological Engineer

(Signed & Sealed) "*Barry McDonough*"

Dated at Vancouver, BC
October 1, 2011

Barry McDonough, P.Geo.
Senior Geologist

29 CERTIFICATE OF QUALIFIED PERSON

BERNARD SALMON

I, Bernard Salmon, Eng., as an author of this report entitled “Technical Report on the Rouyn Property – Augmitto Block, Rouyn-Noranda, Québec, Canada” prepared for Yorbeau Resources Inc. and dated October 1, 2011, do hereby certify that:

1. I am Consulting Geological Engineer with Roscoe Postle Associates Inc. of 170 Avenue Principale, Suite 203, Rouyn-Noranda, Quebec, J9X 4P7, Canada.

2. I am a graduate of Ecole Polytechnique, Montreal, Québec, Canada, in 1982 with a Bachelor of Science (Applied) in Geological Engineering.

3. I am registered as an Engineer in the Province of Québec (#36831) and I am designated as a Consulting Geological Engineer. I have worked as a geological engineer for a total of 27 years since my graduation. My relevant experience for the purpose of the Technical Report is:
   - Mining geologist, Falconbridge Copper Corp., Opemiska Mine, 1982 to 1987.
   - Chief geologist, Minnova Inc., Ansil Mine, 1987-1992.
   - Chief-Geologist and Technical Superintendant, Inmet Mining Inc., Troilus Mine, 1992-1997.
   - Chief-Geologist, Aur Resources Inc., Louvicourt Mine, 1997-2005.
   - Consulting Geological Engineer with RPA from 2005 to present.

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

5. I visited the Augmitto property from May 11 to May 15, 2011.

6. I am responsible for the supervision of the preparation and Section 14 of this Technical Report, and contributed to Sections 1, 2, 6, 9, 12, 25, 26, and 27.

7. I am independent of the Issuer applying the test set out in Part 1.5 of NI 43-101.

8. I have read NI 43-101, and the Technical Report has been prepared in compliance with NI 43-101 and Form 43-101F1.

9. 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.

Dated this 1st day of October, 2011

(Signed & Sealed) "*Bernard Salmon*"

Bernard Salmon, Eng.
Consulting Geological Engineer
Roscoe Postle Associates Inc

BARRY MCDONOUGH

I, Barry McDonough, P.Geo., as an author of this report entitled “Technical Report on the Rouyn Property – Augmitto Block, Rouyn-Noranda, Québec, Canada”, prepared for Yorbeau Resources Inc. and dated October 1, 2011, do hereby certify that:

1. I am Senior Geologist with Roscoe Postle Associates Inc. My office address is Suite 388, 1130 West Pender Street, Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada V6E 4A4.

2. I am a graduate of McMaster University, Hamilton, Ontario, in 1986 with a B.Sc. degree in Geology.

3. I am registered as a Professional Geoscientist in the Province of British Columbia (Reg.# 30663). I have worked as a geologist for a total of 25 years since my graduation. My relevant experience for the purpose of the Technical Report is:
   - Exploration Geologist for numerous companies for projects across Canada from 1986 to 1995.
   - Mine Geologist at Eskay Creek Mine, British Columbia for Barrick Gold Corp. from 1995 to 2005.
   - Senior Mine Geologist at CanTung Mine, Northwest Territories for North American Tungsten Corp. from 2005 to 2006.
   - Chief Geologist at Minto Mine, Yukon Territory for Capstone Mining Corp. from 2006 to 2008.
   - Consulting Geologist with RPA, Vancouver from 2008 to present.

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

5. I did visit the Augmitto property from May 11 to 15, 2011.

6. I am responsible for Sections 4 through 13, and 15 through 24, and contributed to Sections 1, 2, 25, 26 and 27 of the Technical Report.

7. I am independent of the Issuer applying the test set out in Section 1.5 of NI 43-101.

8. I have had no prior involvement with the property that is the subject of the Technical Report.

9. I have read NI 43-101, and the Technical Report has been prepared in compliance with NI 43-101 and Form 43-101F1.

10. 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.

Dated this 1st day of October, 2011

(Signed & Sealed) "*Barry McDonough*"

Barry McDonough, P.Geo.
Senior Geologist
Roscoe Postle Associates Inc.

30 APPENDIX 1

1988 BULK SAMPLING PROCEDURE

The muck from a slash or a round is delivered to the crushing plant where, after being crushed, a first 10% sample is taken with a Snyder sampler (see diag no 1).

This sample is then sent to the sampling plant where a first Vezin cutter takes a second 10% sample. After being crushed again, a third 10% sample is taken by a second Vezin cutter. This third 10% sample is our final sample which is then riffle into four parts. Depending of the total weight of a round or slash, we can have 4, 8, or 12 sample bags because the maximum weight per bag is 50 pounds (pds). Those sample bags are labelled with the number of the round plus a letter A, B, C, D for the first four bags. Then half of bag A and half of bag D are sent for assay. The other half of bags A & D and bags B & C are kept for storage (if 8 or 12 bags have been sucked for a particular round then half of the fifth bag (E) and half of the eighth bag would have been sent to the assay office, and so on.

To test the carbonate ore zone a 1,000 pds sample was prepared, half of it was sent to Lakefield Research Laboratories and the other half is kept in storage.

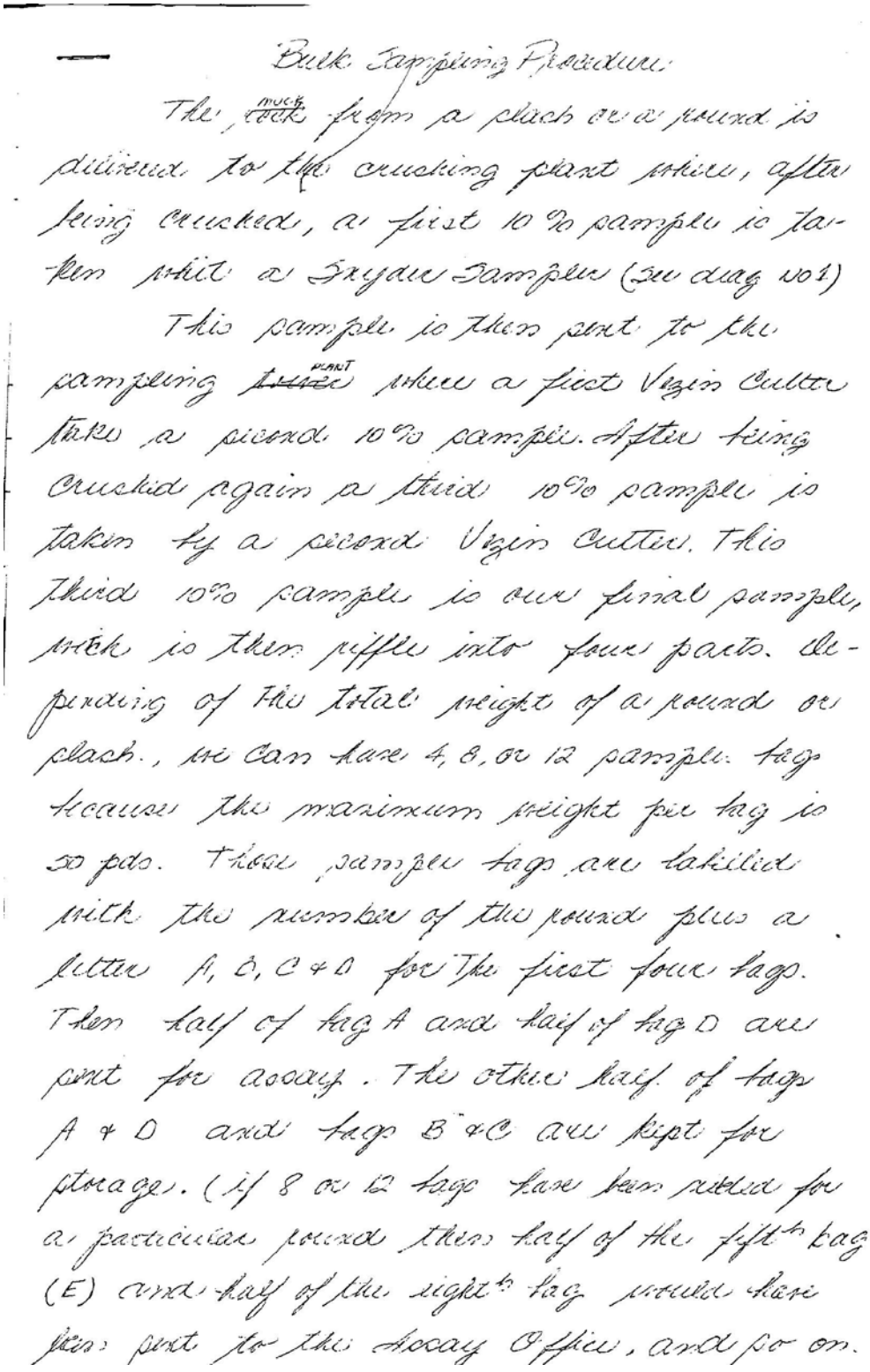
Most of the underground exploration was in cross-cut No.5. Cross-cut No.5 accounts for 80% of the Lakefield sample and cross-cut No.3 and No.4 count for 10% each.

From the bulk sampling results, it is assumed that the other half of bags which were sent to the assay should be of the same grade. Then bags we had in storage were classified and weighted.

Each round from a cross cut is represented by the same weight. For example in cross cut No.5, each round should weight 57.1 pds, so from the 14 rounds of cross cut No.5, the total weight should be of 800 pds.

Those round sample were riffle in two, so half of it goes to Lakefield Research Laboratories, and the other half is kept in storage. Then 10 bags of 100 pds are filled.

Lakefield bags were labeled 1/5A, 2/5 A, 3/5A, 4/5A, 5/5A and those are kept for storage 1/5B, 2/5B, 3/5B, 4/5B, 5/5B.



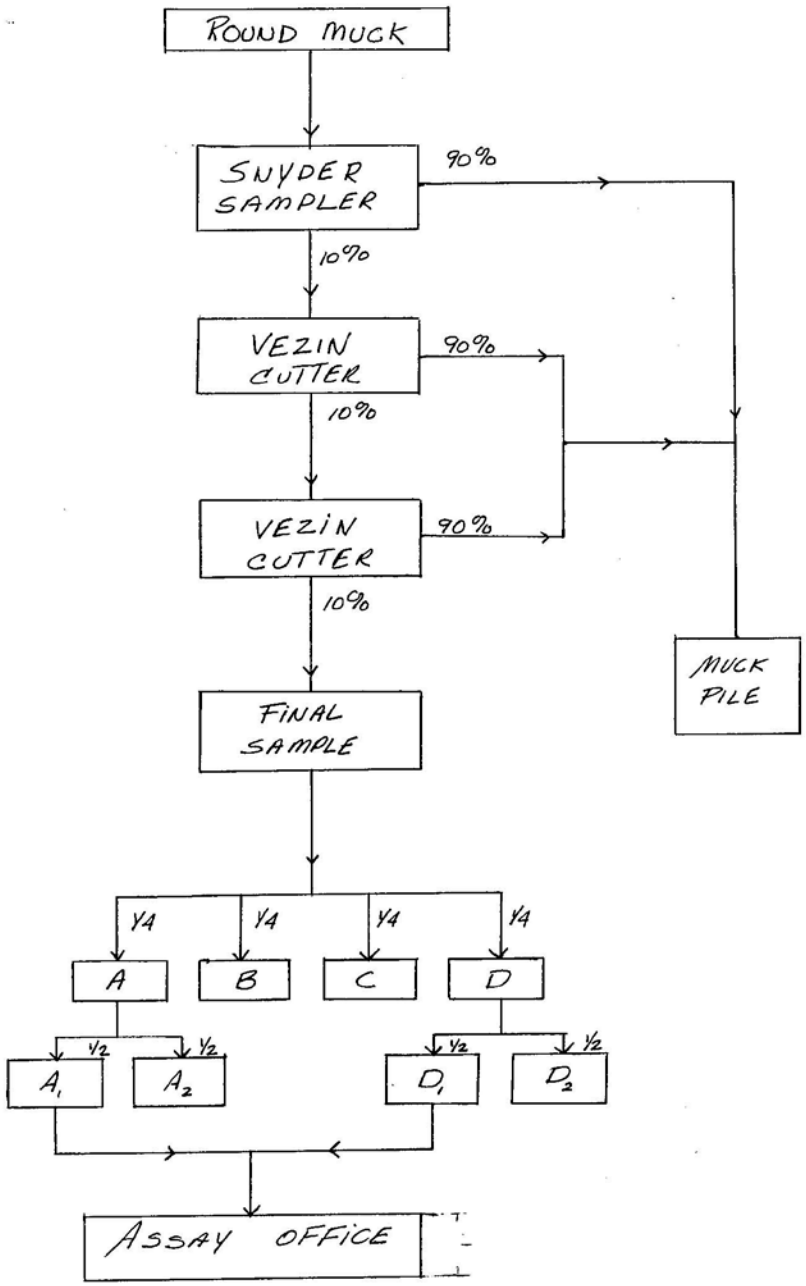
Bulk Sampling Procedure

The muck from a blast or a round is delivered to the crushing plant where, after being crushed, a first 10% sample is taken which is Bryan Sample (see diag no 1)

This sample is then sent to the sampling plant where a first Vezin Cutter takes a second 10% sample. After being crushed again a third 10% sample is taken by a second Vezin Cutter. This third 10% sample is our final sample, which is then riffle into four parts. depending of the total weight of a round or blast., we can have 4, 8, or 12 sample bags because the maximum weight per bag is 50 pds. Those sample bags are labelled with the number of the round plus a letter A, B, C & D for the first four bags. Then half of bag A and half of bag D are sent for assay. The other half of bags A & D and bags B & C are kept for storage. (if 8 or 12 bags have been needed for a particular round then half of the fifth bag (E) and half of the sixth bag would have been sent to the Assay Office, and so on.

BULK SAMPLING PROCEDURE

AUGMITTO EXPLO. LTÉE.



Sakifield Sample Procedure

To Test the anticipate ore zone a 1000 pds sample was prepared, half of it was sent to Sakifield Research Laboratories and the other half is kept in storage.

Most of the underground exploration was in cross cut NO. 5. So cross cut NO 5 count for 80% of the Sakifield Sample and cross cut NO. 3 & NO 4 count for 10% each.

From the bulk sampling results, it is assumed that the other half of bags. which were sent to the assay, should be of the same grade. Then bags we had in storage were classified and weighted.

Each pound from a cross cut is represented by the same weight. For example in cross cut NO 5, each pound should weight 57.1 pds., so from the 14 pounds of cross cut NO 5, the total weight should be of 800 pds.

Those pound sample were piffle in two, so half of it goes to Sakifield research Laboratories, and the other half is kept in storage. Then 8 bags of 100 pds were filled. Sakifield bags were labelled 1/5 A, 2/5 A, 3/5 A, 4/5 A, 5/5 A, and those are kept for storage. 1/5 B, 2/5 B, 3/5 B, 4/5 B, 5/5 B.

[illegible] Sampler Procedure
1000 Pds SAMPLE

X CUT NO 5 — 800 Pds — Av. .16

ROUND NO	BAG NO	ASSAY	WEIGHT	WXA	TOTW	BAG NO
86012	A	.05	16 1/2	.825	58	4/5
	D	.07	15 1/2	1.085		4/5
	H+E	.04	26	1.04		4/5
86013	A	.13	22	2.86	57	4/5
	D	.12	19	2.28		4/5
	E	.18	16	2.88		4/5
86019	A	.08	20	1.6	57	4/5
	D	.05	19	.95		4/5
	E	.06	9	.54		4/5
	H	.06	9	.54		4/5
86021	A	.12	17	2.04	57	3/5
	D	.08	.15	1.2		3/5
	E	.11	10	1.1		4/5
	H	.19	15	2.85		4/5
86022	A	.07	12	.84	57	3/5 4/5
	D	.09	15	1.35		3/5
	H	.09	22	1.98		3/5
	I	.12	8	.96		3/5
86024	A	.07	24	1.68	57	3/5
	D	.08	29	2.32		3/5
	E	.06	4	.24		3/5
86025	A	.09	11	.99	57	3/5
	D	.10	21	2.1		3/5
	H	.14	25	3.5		3/5
86026	E	.09	21	1.89	45	2/5
	H	.12	24	2.88		2/5
86026B	A	.10	12	1.20	12	2/5
86027	A	.31	12	3.72	57	2/5
	B	(.27)	15	4.05		2/5
	C	(.27)	15	4.05		2/5
	D	.23	15	3.45		2/5
86028	A	.19	28	5.32	57	2/5
	B	(.27)	4 1/2	1.215		2/5
	C	(.27)	4 1/2	1.215		2/5
	D	.35	20	7.0		2/5
86029	A	.26	25	6.5	57	1/5
	B	(.29)	4 1/2	1.3		1/5
	C	(.29)	4 1/2	1.3		1/5
	D	.315	23	7.245		2/5
86030	A	.36	21	7.56	57	1/5
	D	.29	25	7.25		1/5
	H	.28	11	3.08		1/5
86031	A	.16	22	3.52	57	1/5
	D	.15	15	2.25		1/5
	L	.30	20	6.0		1/5
86032	D	.19	23 3/4	4.57	57	1/5
	E	.13	27	3.51		1/5
	H	.09	6 1/4	.56		1/5

X CUT NO 4 — 100 Pds — AV .04

ROUND No	BAG No	ASSAY	WEIGHT	WXA	TOT W	BAG NO
86007	D	.03	20	.6	20	5/5
86008	D	.01	20	.2	20	5/5
86017	A	.02	20	.4	20	5/5
86018	D	.01	20	.2	20	5/5
86023	J	.14	16½	2.31	20	5/5
	K	.13	3½	.455		

X CUT NO 3 — AV .02

ROUND No.	BAG NO	ASSAY	WEIGHT	WXA	TOT W.	BAG No
86009	A	.05	23½	1.175	33	5/5
	D	.04	9½	.38		
86016	D	.005	25	.125	33	5/5
	H	.005	8	.04		
86020	A	.01	12	.12	34	5/5
	D	.01	22	.22		

TOT: 800 Pds X .16 — 128.3
100 Pds X .04 — 4.0
100 Pds X .02 — 2.0

AV: $\frac{134.3}{1000 \text{ Pds}} = .13$

PRODUCTION 1988 – POLYGONAL ESTIMATES VS. MUCK SAMPLING

Home Office:
606-199 Bay Street
Toronto, Ontario
M5J 1L4
416-361-1139

AUGMITTO EXPLORATIONS LIMITED
P.O. Box 38, Rouyn-Noranda (Quebec)
J9X 5C1

Mine Office:
609, Rangs 4-5 Ouest
Granada (Québec)
J0Z 2C0
Tél. : (819) 797-0300
Fax : (819) 797-0145

January 13, 1989

	Polygons			Underground stope sampling		
	t	oz/t	oz	t	oz/t	oz
8B-98	6335	.21	1330	7021	.246	1727
6A-94	10465	.193	2020	10807	.11	1189
8B-101	5284	.079	417	5412	.073	395
8B-103	5011	.184	922	7996	.128	1023
TOTAL	27095	.173	4689	31236	.139	4334

6A-94 stope was diluted 50% due to ground problems (exploration undercuts and subdrifts) and due to early problems in assay turn around (half the stope was mined with visual guides only - and it was the first stope).

Discarding that disturbing result the comparison becomes:

Polygons: 16630 t at .160, 2669 oz
Sampling: 20429 t at .154, 3145 oz

Neil MacFarlane
Chief Geologist
Augmitto Explorations

13/01/89

31 APPENDIX 2

SAMPLE ANALYTICAL PROCEDURES

AUGMITTO PROCEDURES

Augmitto's assay protocols for underground and surface sampling is described in ACA Howe report (April 1988) and is as follows.

"…Drill core and channel samples were treated identically. All samples were sent to commercial laboratories for fire assay. For the first half of the programme, assay houses used were Assayers Ltee, Rouyn, Chemex, Rouyn; Louvem, Val d'Or; and Kerr Addison; subsequently Accurassay of Kirkland Lake was used. All assay houses were instructed to crush the entire sample to minus 10 mesh prior to homogenising and sub-sampling. A cut was taken, pulverised and fire assayed. The finish was either gravimetric or atomic absorption, the latter proving more accurate in low grade samples in a series of test runs. Several interlaboratory checks confirmed the relative accuracy of the results. Any samples with visible gold were marked and at least two cuts taken for assay from the original crush. Check assays were conducted on 10% of the samples by the individual laboratories, and high values were check assayed at a second assay house. Accurassay were later instructed to check sample and assay all samples returning 0.20 oz/ton or greater (in its November 1988 Addendum Report, Augmitto reports that *"…Accurassay were later instructed to check sample and assay all samples returning 0.10 oz/ton or greater. Results proved to be accurate to 15%; all checks were averaged…").*

On a few occasions samples with visible gold returned negligible values and one sample with abundant free gold returned a wide spread of values. The latter proved to be caused by poor homogenisation of the original samples due to a final crush size of 0.25 inch instead of the required -10 mesh size. All samples in that batch were recrushed by the assay house to the correct size and resplit and reassayed, though only the one sample was grossly by error. Samples from the 1986-87 drilling programme with free gold returning low values were investigated by pulvering the entire sample, screening the total metals and assaying the rejects and the metals. This demonstrated that the disparity were caused by a nugget effect preventing adequate homogenisation prior to sampling and indicates that these apparently low grade areas would be upgraded when milled. It was not possible to treat similar samples from earlier programmes as the bulk of the rejects had been used in reassaying by conventional means.

Inter-laboratory checks on high grade samples, and checks within the individual laboratories themselves showed a generally acceptable result of plus or minus 10-15%; mean values of the several checks were used in the reserve calculations…"

YORBEAU PROCEDURES

LAB-EXPERT

RECEIVING SAMPLES

Upon receipt, samples are placed in numerical order and compared with the client packing list to verify receipt of all samples. If the client does not provide a packing list with the shipment, one will be prepared by the person unpacking the samples. If the samples received do not correspond to the client list, the client will be notified.

SAMPLE PREPARATION

Samples are dried if necessary and then reduced to -0.25 inch with a jaw crusher. The jaw crusher is cleaned with compressed air between samples and with barren material between sample batches. The sample is then reduced to 90% -10 mesh with a roll crusher. The roll crusher is cleaned with a wire brush and compressed air between samples and with barren material between sample batches.

The first sample of each sample batch is screened at 10 mesh to determine that 90% passes 10 mesh. Should 90% not pass, the roll crusher is adjusted and another test is done. Screen test results are recorded in the log book provided for this purpose.

The sample is then riffled using a Jones type riffle to approximately 300gm. Excess material is stored for the client as a crusher reject. The 300 g portion is pulverized to 90% -200 mesh in a ring and puck pulverizer, with the latter being cleaned with compressed air between samples and silica sand between batches.

The first sample of each batch is screened at 200 mesh to determine that 90% passes 200 mesh. Should 90% not pass, the pulverizing time is increased and another test is done. Screen test results are recorded in the log book provided for this purpose.

GOLD FIRE ASSAY

A 50 g sample is weighed into a crucible that has been previously charged with approximately 130 g of flux. The sample is then mixed and 1 mg of silver nitrate is added. The sample is then fused at 1,800º F for approximately 45 minutes.

The sample is then poured in a conical mould and allowed to cool. After cooling, the slag is broken off and the lead button weighing 25-30 g is recovered. This lead button is then cupelled at 1600º F until all the lead is oxidized.

After cooling, the dore bead is placed in a 12 mm by 75 mm test tube. 0.2ml of 1:1 nitric acid is added and allowed to react in the water bath for 30 minutes. Then 0.3ml of concentrated hydrochloric acid is added and allowed to react in the water bath for 30 minutes.

The sample is then removed from the water bath and 4.5 ml of distilled water is added. The sample is thoroughly mixed and allowed to settle, and the gold is determined by atomic absorption.

Each furnace batch comprises 28 samples that include a reagent blank and gold standard. Crucibles are not reused until we have obtained the result of the sample that was previously in each crucible. Crucibles that have had gold values of 200 ppb are discarded. The lower detection limit is 5 ppb and samples assaying over 1000 ppb are checked gravimetrically

GOLD FIRE ASSAY – GRAVIMETRIC

A 50 g sample is weighed into a crucible that has been previously charged with approximately 130 g of flux. The sample is then mixed and 2 mg of silver nitrate is added. The sample is then fused at 1800º F for approximately 45 minutes.

The sample is then poured in a conical mould and allowed to cool. After cooling, the slag is broken off and the lead button weighing 25-30 g is recovered. This lead button is then cupelled at 1,600º F until all the lead is oxidized.

After cooling, the dore bead is flattened with a hammer and placed in a porcelain parting cup. The cup is filled with 1:7 nitric acid and heated to dissolve the silver. When the

reaction appears to be finished a drop of concentrated nitric acid is added and the sample is observed to ensure there is no further action. The gold bead is then washed several times with hot distilled water, dried annealed, cooled and weighed.

Each furnace batch comprises 28 samples that include a reagent blank and gold standard. Crucibles are not reused until we have obtained the result of the sample that was previously in each crucible. Crucibles that have had gold values of 3.00 g/t are discarded. The lower detection limit is 0.03 g/t and there is no upper limit. All values above 3.00 g/t are verified before reporting.

GOLD FIRE ASSAY – METALLIC GOLD

The total sample is dried if necessary, crushed and pulverized then screened using a 100 mesh screen. The -100 mesh portion is mixed and assayed in duplicate by fire assay gravimetric finish as well as all the +100 mesh portion. All individual assays are reported as well as the final calculated value.

QA/QC - GOLD

Samples with values higher than 3 g/t Au are re-assayed by FA with gravimetric finish. When visible gold is noted, samples are assayed by metallic screen technique.

.

QA/QC protocol consists in inserting one commercial reference standard and one blank for each batch of 20 assays. The blank material was constituted of:

- Barren core of Temiskaming sediments without quartz or pyrite.
- Silica rock from the Temisca Silica quarry in St-Bruno-de-Guigues in Témiscamingue, Québec..

RPA considers the Lab-Expert preparation and analytical procedures, and QA/QC protocol to be, in general, of industry standards.

ALS

SAMPLE PREPARATION PROCEDURES

The purpose of sample preparation is to produce a homogeneous analytical sub-sample that is fully representative of material submitted to the laboratory.

Drill core sample is weighted, dried, entirely fine crushed to a minimum of 70% passing 2 mm and split into 250 g sub-samples. The sub-samples are pulverized to a minimum of 85% passing 75 micron. The pulverization is carried out with the use of "flying disk" or "ring and puck" style grinding mills. For most of the samples, a minimum material of 85% is pulverized to 75 micron (200 mesh).

GOLD ASSAYING

Gold is assayed by FA method with AAS finish. A 50 g nominal pulverized sample weight is mixed with fluxing agents including lead oxide, and fused at high temperature. The lead oxide is reduced to lead, which collects the precious metals. When the fused mixture is cooled, the lead remains at the bottom, while a glass-like slag remains at the top. The precious metals are separated from the lead in a secondary procedure called cupellation. Atomic Absorption Spectroscopy is used for gold assays ranging from 5 ppb to 1,000 ppb. Above 1,000 ppb gold assaying is done by FA with gravimetric finish. Samples containing greater than 3 g/t Au, or have visible gold noted by the logging geologist, are assayed using screen metallic techniques.

GOLD FIRE ASSAY – METALLIC GOLD

The sample is pulverized and weighed to one kilogram and passed through a 100 micron screen. The oversize (+100 fraction), approximately 30 g, is weighed and analyzed separately. The undersize (-100 fraction) is weighed and analyzed in duplicate. The concentration of gold in the original sample is calculated and reported, correcting for any material loss associated with sample preparation.

ALS CHEMEX QUALITY CONTROL

ALS' quality system complies with the requirements of the international standards ISO 9001-2000 and ISO 17025-1999 in all laboratory sites.

The QA/QC program involves clearly defined quality control procedures in sample preparation, analytical and data review areas. In sample preparation, the Quality Control protocol includes the use of barren material to clean sample preparation equipment between sample batches and, where necessary between highly mineralized samples. It also includes monitoring the particle size of crushed material and the fineness of the final pulp. Analytical accuracy and precision are monitored by the analysis of reagent blanks, reference materials and replicate samples. Fire assaying uses two control standards, three duplicates, and one blank sample for each batch of 84 samples.

RPA considers the ALS preparation and analytical procedures, and QA/QC protocol to be consistent with industry standards.

ACTLABS

SAMPLE PREPARATION

Once the samples arrive in the laboratory, ACTLABS ensures that they are prepared properly. As a routine practice with rock and core, the entire sample is crushed to a nominal minus 10 mesh (1.7 mm), mechanically split (riffle) to obtain a representative sample and then pulverized to at least 95% minus 150 mesh (105 microns). ACTLABS steel mills are now mild steel and do not induce Cr or Ni contamination. As a routine practice, ACTLABS automatically uses cleaner sand between each sample. Quality of crushing and pulverization is routinely checked as part of ACTLABS QA/QC program.

GOLD FIRE ASSAY – ATOMIC ABSORPTION SPECTROSCOPY

The basic procedure for fire assay involves mixing a 50 g aliquot of powdered sample with soda ash (sodium carbonate), borax (sodium borate), litharge (PbO), flour (baking flour used to add carbon as a reductant), silica, and possible nitre (potassium nitrate). Silver, in solution or as a foil, is added to this mixture as a collector. The well mixed material is fired at temperatures ranging from 1,100C to 1. As the lead and silver settle to the bottom of the crucible, gold ± platinum and palladium are scavanged from the melt. The lead button is cupelled at 950°C in a magnesia cupel. A tiny silver bead which contains gold, platinum and palladium is then dissolved in aqua regia and its gold content is determined by atomic absorption.

Atomic absorption is an instrumental method of determining element concentration by introducing an element in its atomic form, to a light beam of appropriate wavelength causing the atom to absorb light. The reduction in the intensity of the light beam directly correlates with the concentration of the elemental atomic species.

GOLD FIRE ASSAY – GRAVIMETRIC

Gold FA procedures are followed, as described above, to the point of final analysis. Instead of dissolving the silver bead with acid and reading the assay through AAS, the silver is dissolved with nitric acid and the remaining gold is annealed using a torch. The is remaining flake is weighed gravimetrically on a microbalance.

GOLD FIRE ASSAY – METALLIC GOLD

Crushing, pulverizing and screening is done on a 500 g split using a ring and puck pulverizer and passed through a +100 mesh screen. The oversize sub-sample is weighed and assayed, and the undersized sub-sample is weighed and assayed twice. A weighted average of the analyses is used for the final assay determination.

XRF

Most minerals are crystalline and therefore respond to X-rays in a regular, characteristic way dependant on their crystal structure. Each mineral produces a unique fluorescent pattern and can be recognized like a fingerprint.

The samples for XRF analysis are ground or milled to a fine powder and then hand pressed into the sample holder. Approximately 1 cm^3 of the material is sufficient for rock mineral analysis but smaller amounts can also be accommodated by using a low background holder.

QA/QC - GOLD

ACTLABS' Quality System monitors all steps and phases of operations. ACTLABS is routinely audited. ACTLABS maintains a schedule for the maintenance and calibration of equipment used in the laboratory and records of calibration and performance parameters are maintained for both testing and measuring equipment. ACTLABS routinely monitors and documents the reliability of sampling from the sample preparation process to ensure that sub-samples taken (e.g. from a crushed rock split) are reliable and representative of the original sample submitted.

AGAT LABORATORIES

GOLD FIRE ASSAY – GRAVIMETRIC

A pulverized sample is weighed and mixed with fluxing agents such as borax or soda ash which assists in the fusion process. The lead flux is added to the sample along with a collector, silver, in a clay crucible and placed into a fusion furnace at 1080°C for about an hour. When heated in the furnace for 45 to 60 minutes, PbO is reduced to metallic lead which is then poured into a casting dish. The lead button is removed from the casting dish, and placed on a cupel which is heated in a furnace at 950°C. At this temperature, the lead melts and is oxidized. Part of the lead is volatilised and part is

drawn into the cupel by capillary attraction, along with any remaining base metal impurities, leaving only a silver Dore bead that represents the entire precious metal content of the original sample. This bead can then be parted with nitric acid and weighed to determine the gold content.

GOLD FIRE ASSAY - ATOMIC ABSORPTION SPECTROSCOPY

The FA procedure described above is followed to the production of the Dore bead. The bead is dissolved in aqua regia and the solution is analyzed by means of atomic absorption.

Atomic absorption analysis provides high precision rapid turnaround assays of mineralized samples. In this technique, the sample is decomposed by intense heat into a cloud of hot gases containing free atoms and ions of the elements of interest. The light of a wavelength characteristic of the desired analyte is shone through this atomic vapour and some of this light is absorbed by the atoms of that analyte. By measuring the amount of light absorbed, a quantitative determination of the amount of analyte element present can be made.

GOLD FIRE ASSAY – METALLIC GOLD

Rejects are briefly pulverized with screening to 100 µm. Duplicate samples on the fine fraction and a single assay on the coarse fraction are collected from the screen and fire assayed. The total gold content is calculated from these assays, and the total gold, gold from the plus and minus fraction, and weight collected on all fractions is reported.

QA/QC - GOLD

Analytical procedures are subject to various quality checks which include; checks for linearity of calibration, accuracy of calibration, precision of analytical systems and interferences to the analytical systems. The parameters, which are the measure of these checks, are control-charted to monitor on-going performance of the analytical procedure.

32 APPENDIX 3

STATISTICS OF THE LOWER PICHÉ ZONE

Lower Piché – Assays
Attribute: AU_UNCUT

Number of Samples: 3485

	Ungrouped Data	Grouped Data
Mean	2.143227	2.194987
Median	0.667000	0.653939
Geometric Mean	N/A	0.777800
Natural LOG Mean	N/A	-0.251286
Standard Deviation	6.709501	6.691003
Variance	45.017406	44.769525
Log Variance	N/A	1.552142
Coefficient of Variation	3.130560	3.048311
Moment 1 about Arithmetic Mean	0.000000	0.000000
Moment 2 about Arithmetic Mean	45.017406	44.769525
Moment 3 about Arithmetic Mean	3889.967572	3880.241539
Moment 4 about Arithmetic Mean	511264.294502	510498.867401
Moment Coefficient of Skewness	12.878797	12.953438
Moment Coefficient of Kurtosis	252.280994	1.935948

Normal Histogram Tabulation

CLASS_FROM	CLASS_TO	COUNT	MEAN	FREQ_%	CUM_COUNT	CUM_MEAN	CUM_FREQ_%	DEC_COUNT	DEC_MEAN	DEC_FREQ_%
0.000000	0.500000	1549	0.163884	0.445	1549	0.163884	44.4987	3481	2.143227	100.0000
0.500000	1.000000	622	0.712384	0.179	2171	0.321032	62.3671	1932	3.730184	55.5013
1.000000	1.500000	325	1.220209	0.093	2496	0.438112	71.7035	1310	5.163063	37.6329
1.500000	2.000000	201	1.732881	0.058	2697	0.534608	77.4777	985	6.464005	28.2965
2.000000	2.500000	144	2.180937	0.041	2841	0.618054	81.6145	784	7.676959	22.5223
2.500000	3.000000	99	2.728535	0.028	2940	0.689121	84.4585	640	8.913564	18.3855
3.000000	3.500000	87	3.248931	0.025	3027	0.762694	86.9578	541	10.045390	15.5415
3.500000	4.000000	48	3.740312	0.014	3075	0.809174	88.3367	454	11.347795	13.0422
4.000000	4.500000	45	4.217755	0.013	3120	0.858336	89.6294	406	12.247202	11.6633
4.500000	5.000000	35	4.778771	0.010	3155	0.901827	90.6349	361	13.248103	10.3706

5.000000	5.500000	39	5.245923	0.011	3194	0.954870	91.7552	326	14.157387	9.3651
5.500000	6.000000	27	5.763963	0.008	3221	0.995183	92.5309	287	15.368352	8.2448
6.000000	6.500000	32	6.270437	0.009	3253	1.047076	93.4502	260	16.365731	7.4691
6.500000	7.000000	20	6.761100	0.006	3273	1.081992	94.0247	228	17.782614	6.5498
7.000000	7.500000	17	7.199353	0.005	3290	1.113601	94.5131	208	18.842375	5.9753
7.500000	8.000000	12	7.726500	0.003	3302	1.137634	94.8578	191	19.878665	5.4869
8.000000	8.500000	13	8.198692	0.004	3315	1.165324	95.2313	179	20.693335	5.1422
8.500000	9.000000	9	8.744000	0.003	3324	1.185844	95.4898	166	21.671831	4.7687
9.000000	9.500000	10	9.223700	0.003	3334	1.209953	95.7771	157	22.412917	4.5102
9.500000	10.000000	12	9.782750	0.003	3346	1.240698	96.1218	147	23.310143	4.2229
10.000000	10.500000	9	10.213444	0.003	3355	1.264768	96.3804	135	24.512578	3.8782
10.500000	11.000000	7	10.721286	0.002	3362	1.284457	96.5814	126	25.533945	3.6196
11.000000	11.500000	6	11.298000	0.002	3368	1.302296	96.7538	119	26.405277	3.4186
11.500000	12.000000	6	11.771333	0.002	3374	1.320913	96.9262	113	27.207434	3.2462
12.000000	12.500000	6	12.342667	0.002	3380	1.340478	97.0985	107	28.073009	3.0738
12.500000	13.000000	6	12.765500	0.002	3386	1.360724	97.2709	101	29.007485	2.9015
13.000000	13.500000	8	13.281875	0.002	3394	1.388823	97.5007	95	30.033295	2.7291
13.500000	14.000000	3	13.714333	0.001	3397	1.399708	97.5869	87	31.573655	2.4993
14.000000	14.500000	5	14.283600	0.001	3402	1.418644	97.7305	84	32.211488	2.4131
14.500000	15.000000	4	14.756750	0.001	3406	1.434308	97.8454	79	33.346165	2.2695
15.000000	15.500000	8	15.333875	0.002	3414	1.466879	98.0753	75	34.337600	2.1546
15.500000	16.000000	2	15.754000	0.001	3416	1.475244	98.1327	67	36.606702	1.9247
16.000000	16.500000	5	16.258400	0.001	3421	1.496850	98.2764	65	37.248323	1.8673
16.500000	17.000000	1	16.731001	0.000	3422	1.501302	98.3051	60	38.997484	1.7236
17.000000	17.500000	2	17.297000	0.001	3424	1.510528	98.3625	59	39.374882	1.6949
18.500000	19.000000	6	18.829667	0.002	3430	1.540824	98.5349	57	40.149544	1.6375
19.000000	19.500000	1	19.200001	0.000	3431	1.545971	98.5636	51	42.657765	1.4651
19.500000	20.000000	1	19.954000	0.000	3432	1.551335	98.5924	50	43.126920	1.4364
20.000000	20.500000	2	20.214500	0.001	3434	1.562204	98.6498	49	43.599837	1.4076
22.000000	22.500000	2	22.252999	0.001	3436	1.574248	98.7073	47	44.594958	1.3502
22.500000	23.000000	1	22.766001	0.000	3437	1.580414	98.7360	45	45.587933	1.2927
23.000000	23.500000	2	23.278000	0.001	3439	1.593032	98.7935	44	46.106614	1.2640
24.000000	24.500000	2	24.291500	0.001	3441	1.606225	98.8509	42	47.193691	1.2065
25.000000	25.500000	2	25.046000	0.001	3443	1.619841	98.9084	40	48.338800	1.1491
25.500000	26.000000	1	25.714001	0.000	3444	1.626837	98.9371	38	49.564737	1.0916
26.500000	27.000000	1	26.743000	0.000	3445	1.634128	98.9658	37	50.209352	1.0629

27.000000	27.500000	1	27.188999	0.000	3446	1.641544	98.9945	36	50.861195	1.0342
27.500000	28.000000	2	27.771501	0.001	3448	1.656700	99.0520	35	51.537543	1.0055
28.000000	28.500000	1	28.320000	0.000	3449	1.664431	99.0807	33	52.977909	0.9480
29.000000	29.500000	2	29.366000	0.001	3451	1.680485	99.1382	32	53.748469	0.9193
29.500000	30.000000	1	29.691000	0.000	3452	1.688599	99.1669	30	55.373967	0.8618
30.000000	30.500000	1	30.171000	0.000	3453	1.696848	99.1956	29	56.259586	0.8331
30.500000	31.000000	1	30.857000	0.000	3454	1.705290	99.2244	28	57.191322	0.8044
31.500000	32.000000	2	31.817500	0.001	3456	1.722716	99.2818	27	58.166667	0.7756
32.000000	32.500000	1	32.470001	0.000	3457	1.731611	99.3105	25	60.274600	0.7182
33.000000	33.500000	2	33.125500	0.001	3459	1.749763	99.3680	24	61.433125	0.6895
33.500000	34.000000	1	33.702999	0.000	3460	1.758998	99.3967	22	64.006546	0.6320
34.000000	34.500000	1	34.113998	0.000	3461	1.768346	99.4255	21	65.449572	0.6033
37.000000	37.500000	1	37.400002	0.000	3462	1.778638	99.4542	20	67.016350	0.5745
38.000000	38.500000	1	38.125999	0.000	3463	1.789134	99.4829	19	68.575106	0.5458
38.500000	39.000000	1	38.949001	0.000	3464	1.799862	99.5116	18	70.266723	0.5171
39.000000	39.500000	2	39.247000	0.001	3466	1.821470	99.5691	17	72.108941	0.4884
41.500000	42.000000	1	41.793999	0.000	3467	1.832999	99.5978	15	76.490534	0.4309
43.000000	43.500000	1	43.337002	0.000	3468	1.844967	99.6265	14	78.968858	0.4022
46.000000	46.500000	1	46.423000	0.000	3469	1.857818	99.6553	13	81.709770	0.3735
47.000000	47.500000	1	47.348999	0.000	3470	1.870927	99.6840	12	84.650334	0.3447
51.500000	52.000000	1	51.799999	0.000	3471	1.885312	99.7127	11	88.041364	0.3160
55.000000	55.500000	1	55.299999	0.000	3472	1.900696	99.7415	10	91.665501	0.2873
56.500000	57.000000	1	56.949001	0.000	3473	1.916547	99.7702	9	95.706112	0.2585
57.500000	58.000000	1	57.633999	0.000	3474	1.932585	99.7989	8	100.550751	0.2298
58.000000	58.500000	1	58.285999	0.000	3475	1.948802	99.8276	7	106.681715	0.2011
74.000000	74.500000	1	74.228996	0.000	3476	1.969596	99.8564	6	114.747668	0.1724
85.500000	86.000000	1	85.919998	0.000	3477	1.993741	99.8851	5	122.851402	0.1436
94.500000	95.000000	1	95.000000	0.000	3478	2.020482	99.9138	4	132.084253	0.1149
105.500000	106.000000	1	105.943001	0.000	3479	2.050353	99.9425	3	144.445671	0.0862
148.500000	149.000000	1	148.766006	0.000	3480	2.092513	99.9713	2	163.697006	0.0575
178.500000	179.000000	1	178.628006	0.000	3481	2.143227	100.0000	1	178.628006	0.0287

33 APPENDIX 4

DRILL HOLE INSTERSECTIONS, GOLD DISTRIBUTION, AND RESOURCE CLASSIFICATION BY ZONE

FIGURE A3-1 DRILL HOLE INTERSECTIONS – ZONE 2

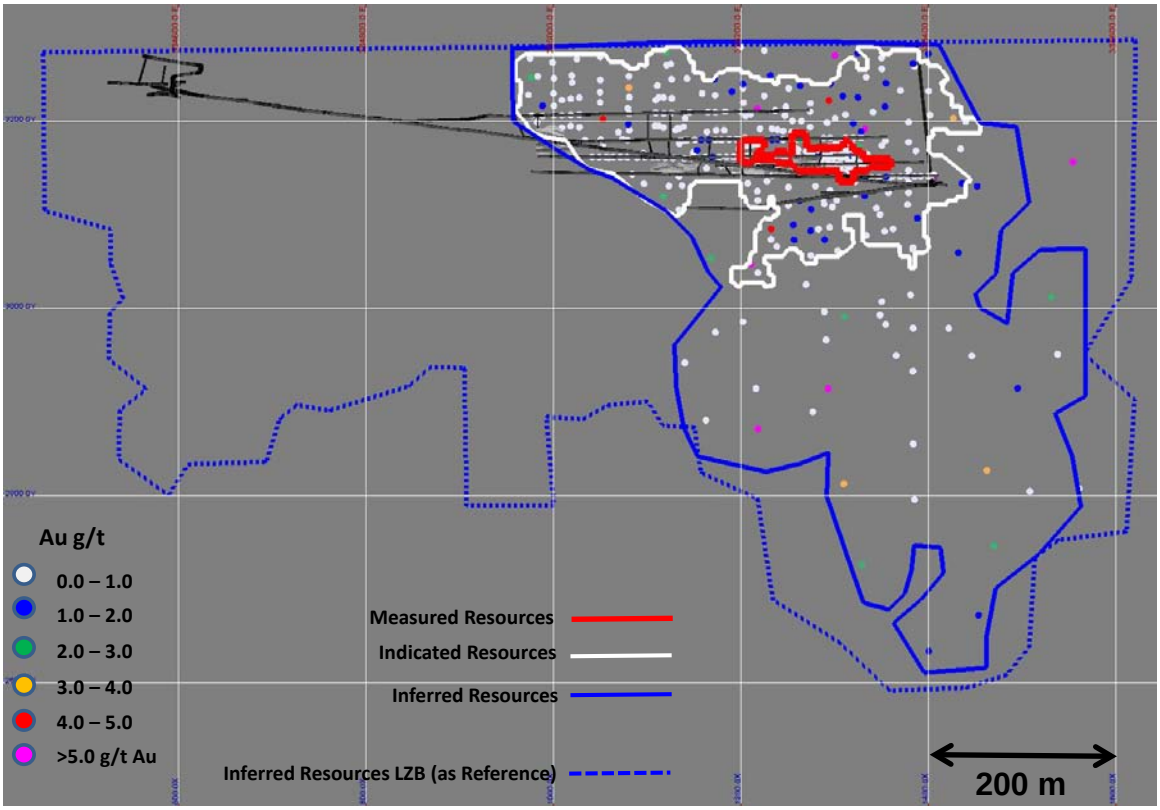


FIGURE A3-2 GOLD DISTRIBUTION – ZONE 2

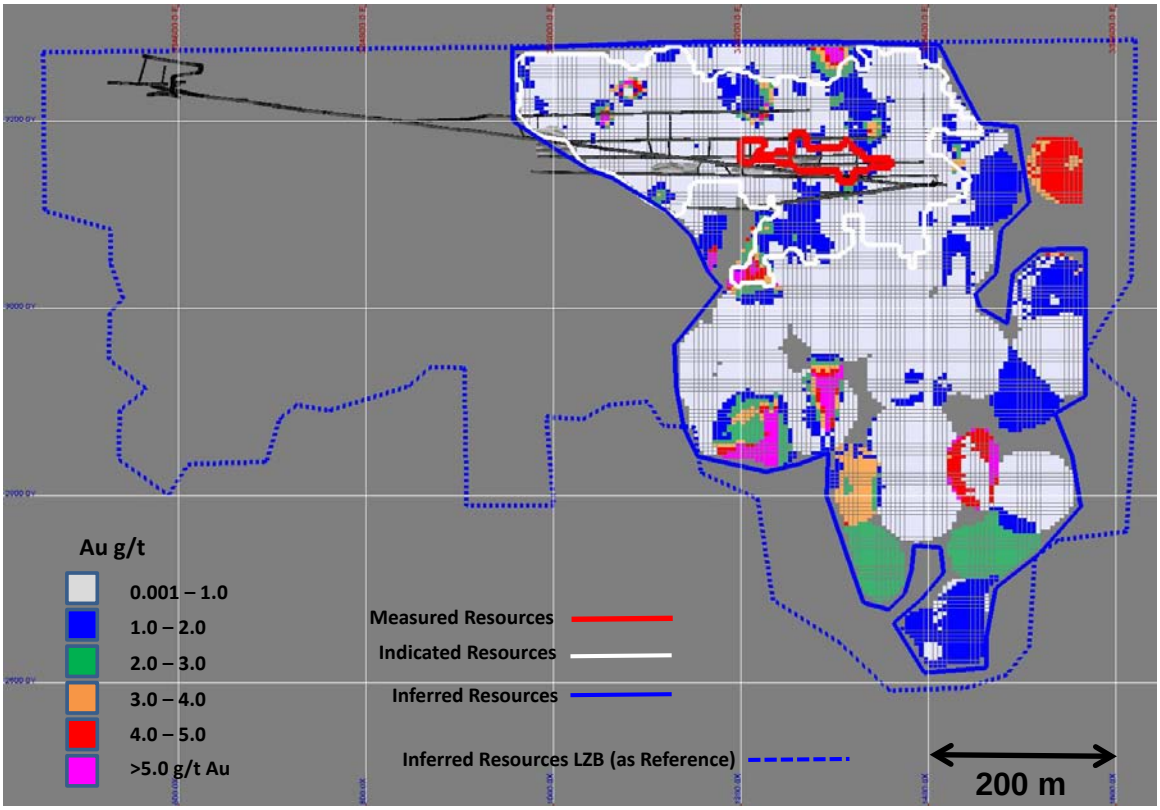


FIGURE A3-3 RESOURCE CLASSIFICATION – ZONE 2

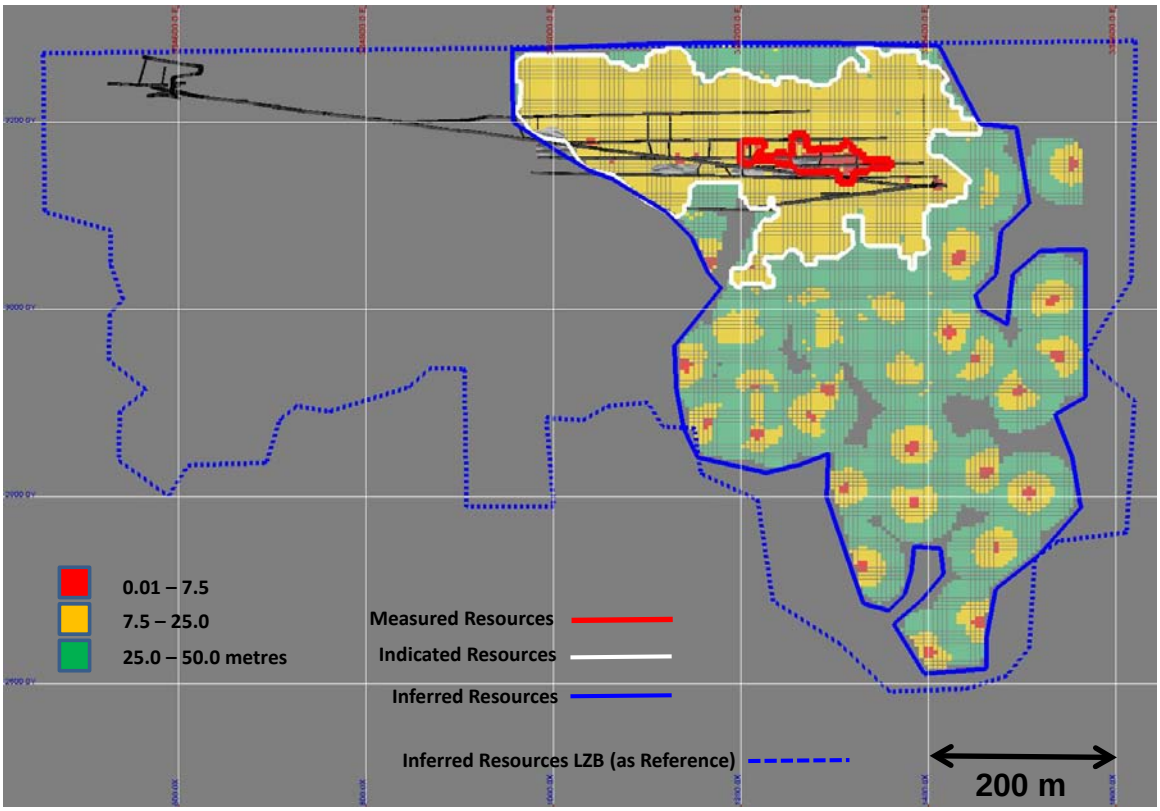


FIGURE A3-4 DRILL HOLE INTERSECTIONS – ZONE 8

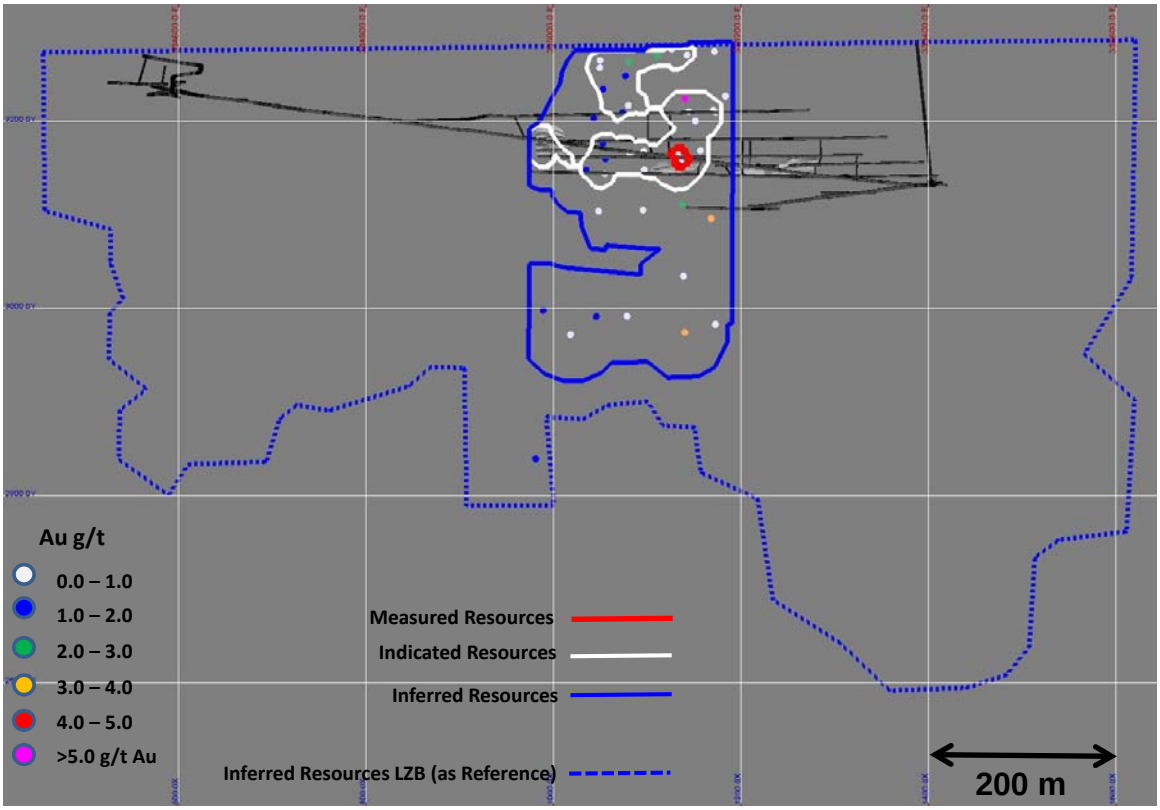


FIGURE A3-5 GOLD DISTRIBUTION – ZONE 8

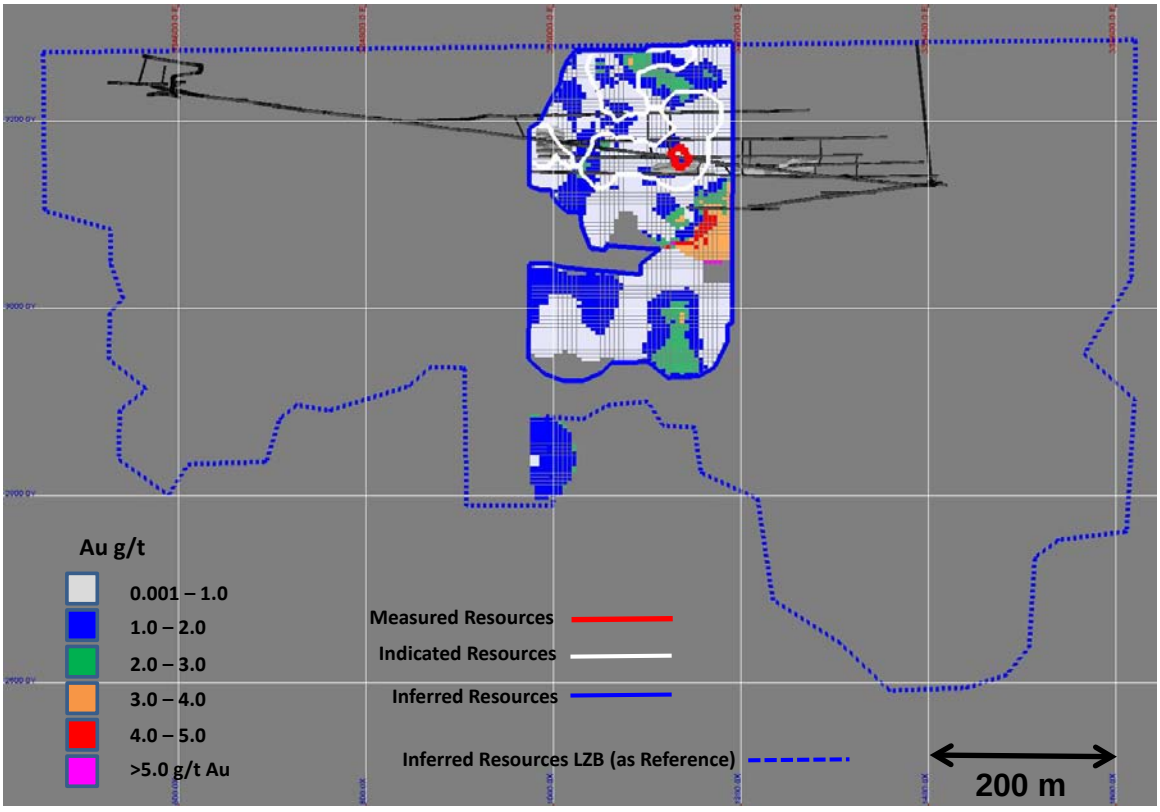


FIGURE A3-6 RESOURCE CLASSIFICATION – ZONE 2

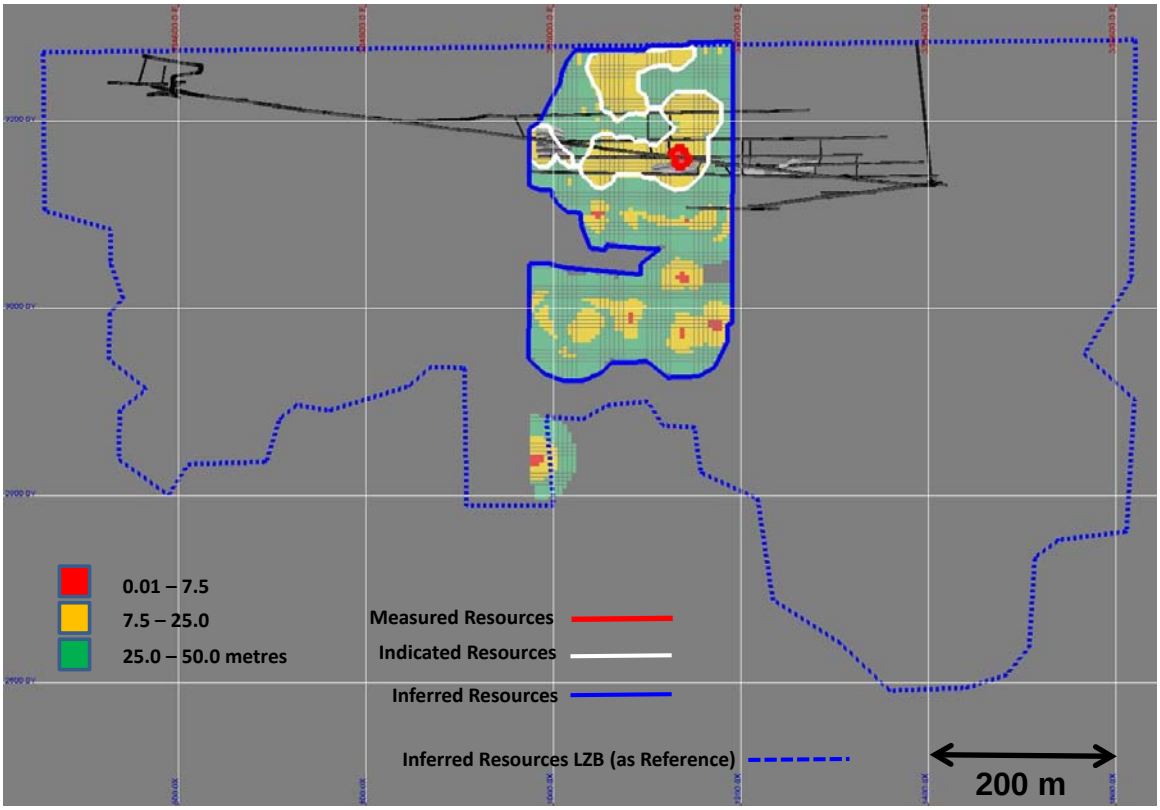


FIGURE A3-7 DRILL HOLE INTERSECTIONS – ZONE 11

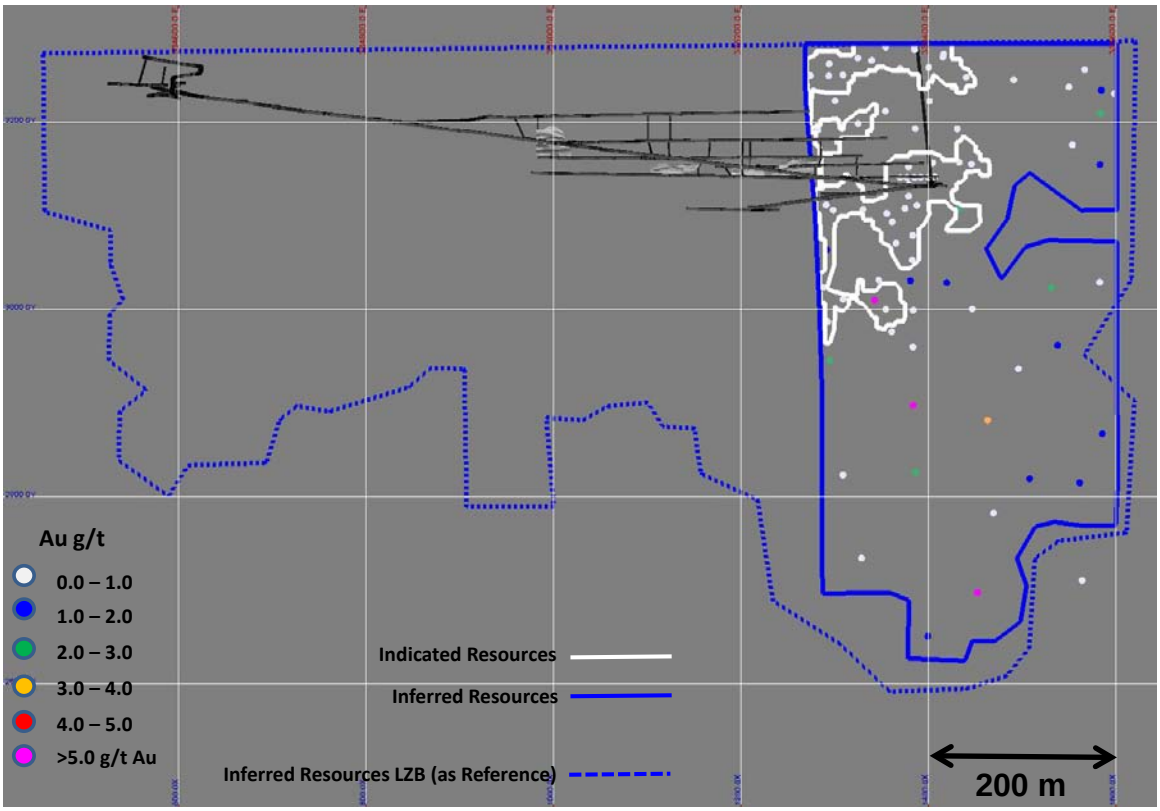


FIGURE A3-8 GOLD DISTRIBUTION – ZONE 11

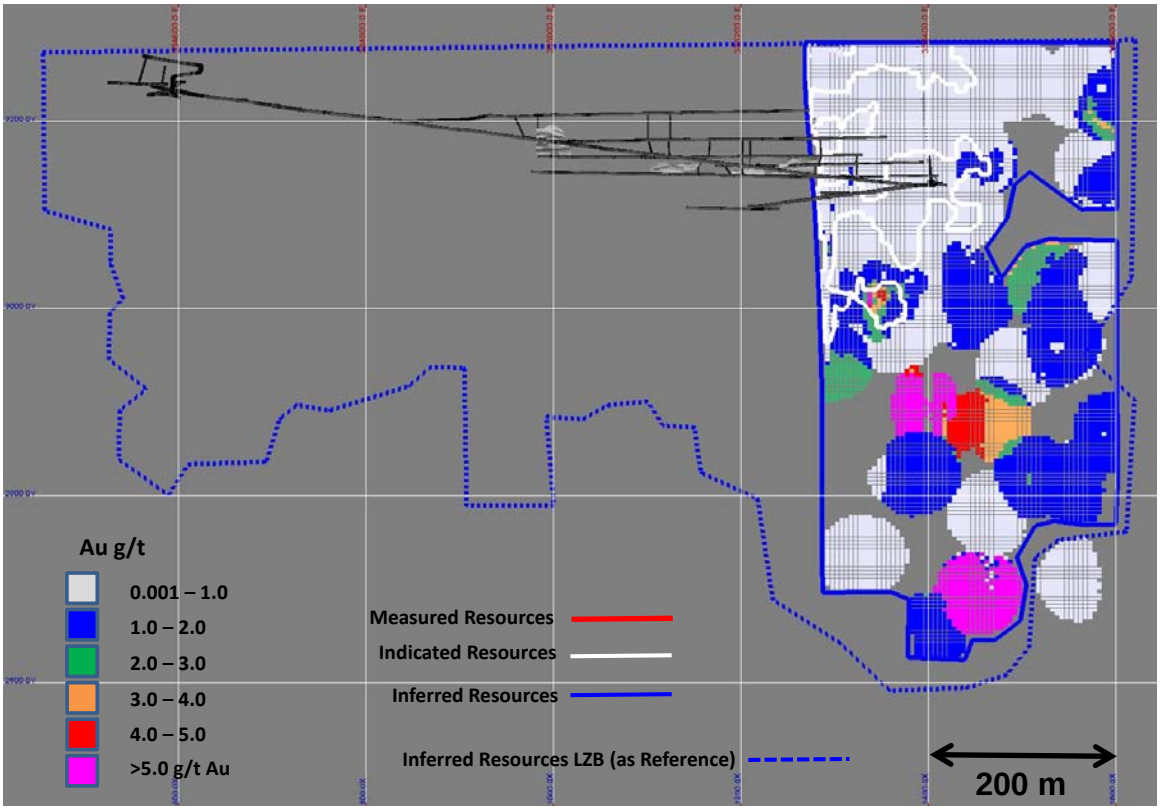


FIGURE A3-9 RESOURCE CLASSIFICATION – ZONE 11

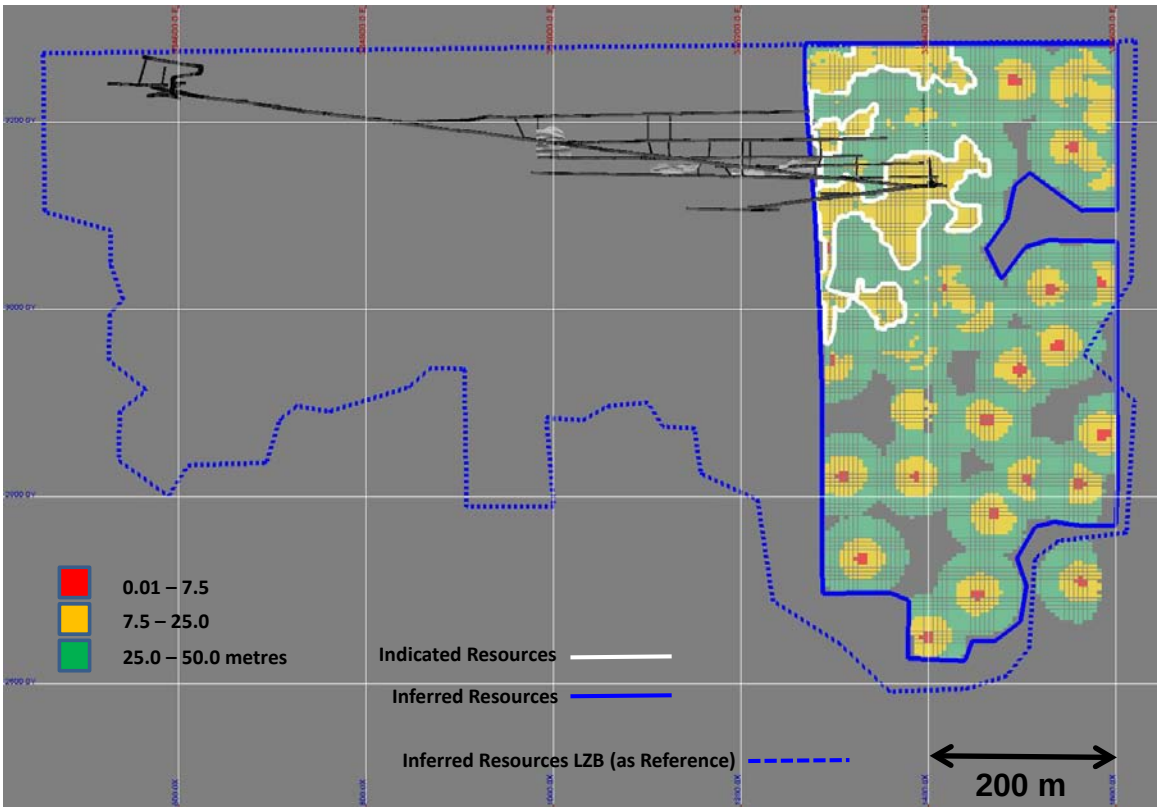


FIGURE A3-10 DRILL HOLE INTERSECTIONS – ZONE 16

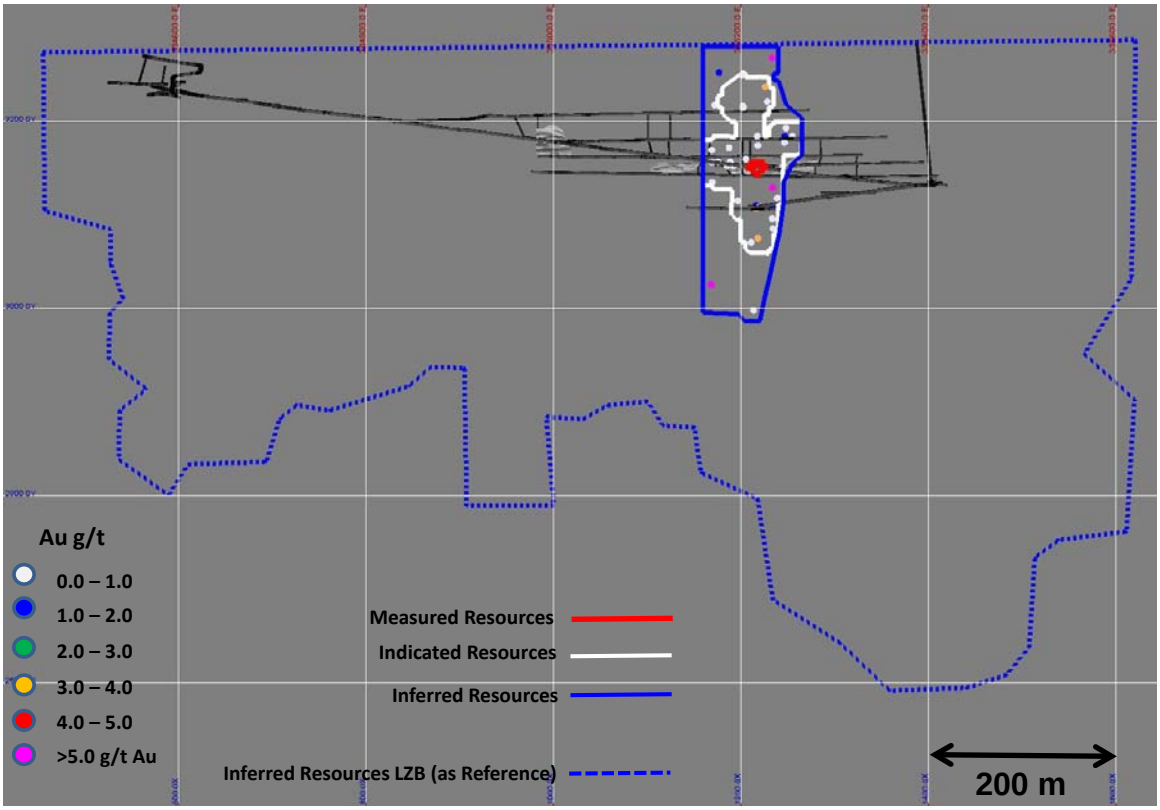


FIGURE A3-11 GOLD DISTRIBUTION – ZONE 16

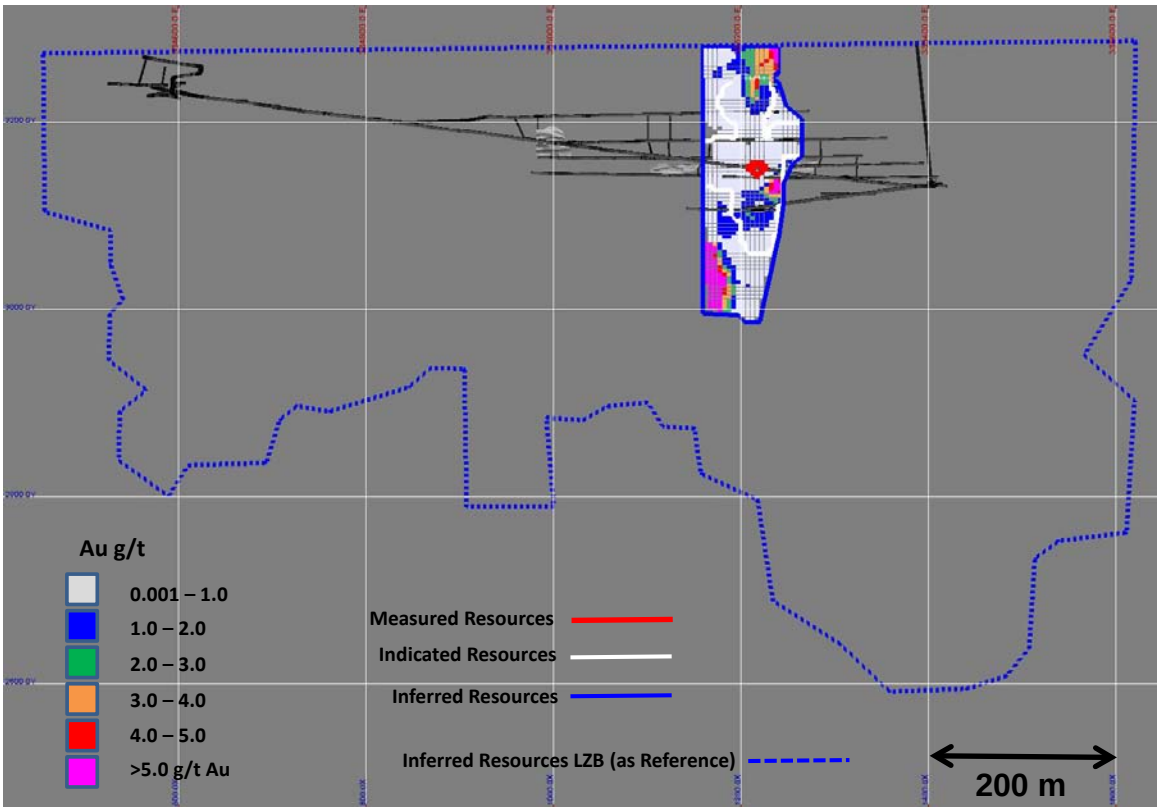


FIGURE A3-12 RESOURCE CLASSIFICATION – ZONE 16