Technical Report
Resource update, Rocmec 1 Mineral Deposit, Abitibi West, Quebec, Canada for Rocmec Mining Inc.

Respectfully submitted to:
Rocmec Mining Inc.

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1- Summary

1. SGS was retained to prepare a 43-101 compliant Resource update technical report of the Rocmec 1 gold deposit located in the Quebec Province, Abitibi West, 35.4 km west of Rouyn-Noranda, mineral on behalf of the client, Rocmec Mining Inc. (Rocmec) after the additional drilling done on the property from late March to April 2010.

2. From late March to April 2010, Rocmec drilled 14 additional drill holes totalling over 2000m of NQ size core on the western part of the property for the better understanding of the McDowell, Talus, Boucher and Boucher 2 structures. A total of 512 samples were sent for analysis at the SGS Lakefield laboratory in Lakefield, Ontario.

3. The Rocmec 1 property is composed of eleven claims forming an irregular block and covering an area of around 83 hectares.

4. Rocmec recently acquired the the surrounding claims of the Rocmec 1 property owned mostly by Ressources Dasserat Inc (Dasserat). and registered to: 9154-4312 Québec Inc. in the Dasserat Township, Rouyn-Noranda electoral district. Refer to Rocmec press release dated November 5th, 2009, According to the sell agreement between Dasserat (9154-4312 Québec Inc.) and Rocmec. signed on November 3th 2009,, the 99 claims cover an area of about 3320 hectares.

5. Before the acquisition of the 99 agreement claims from Dasserat, The Ministère du Revenu du Québec installed a legal mortgage on the claims due to non payment from Dasserat..The claims were then suspended. The Ministère du Revenu du Québec accepted to lift the mortgage in counterpart of an amount of stock from Rocmec to be given to the Ministry. According to Rocmec, the stock was delivered to the Ministry and the mortgage will be lifted shortly. After the lift, the claims status will be active again. At the moment of the writing, the claims were still suspended.

6. The following major infrastructures are found on the Rocmec 1 Project property: On site temporary administration buildings, dry room and underground developments. All the surface infrastructures were bought, built since the acquisition of the property by Rocmec Mining inc. in 2006. A polishing pond for underground water discharge is located 815.34 meters to the west of the ramp entrance. Diesel generators, water supply, and sanitary facilities are working well with good maintenance and a valid sanitary removal contract. Rocmec recently installed a small scale mill and flotation plant underground at the level 130. In October 2008, Rocmec obtained authorisation from the MDDEP for the implantation of an underground pilot processing plant with a capacity of 75 tonne of ore per day.

7. The Rocmec 1 mine is located at the southern center of the geological Superior Province. Close to the southern part of the Abitibi green belt. The immediate area comprises rhyolites and andesites of Archean age part of the Blake River Group (2.7Ga) and associated to the Noranda Complex. According to Goodwin (1977) the area is part of the Misema sub-group composed by 90% of mafic to intermediate rocks with calc-alkali affinities. These rocks are

cut by pre and syn-tectonic intrusive bodies of gabbroic-dioritic composition locally varying to syenitic compositions. Diabase dykes of Proterozoic age cut all the geological formations.

8. The Rocmec 1 property comprises a series of orogenic gold, sulphide rich veins. The Rocmec 1 veins comprise ENE to NE gold bearing quartz-carbonate veins. The most important zones are called McDowell, Talus, Shaft and Front West. The veins are boxed in differentiated intrusive rocks containing quartz and showing a granophyric texture. The competent nature of the host rock and the high iron content (Fe) is favourable gold vein formation. The quartz-carbonate veins generally form tabular to lenticular clusters in the central portions of the shear zones and are either parallel to slightly oblique to the structure host of the shear zone as a ductile fragile behaviour, . The deposit is considered structurally associated with the shear zones. A set of two mineralized quartz-carbonate veins called Boucher and Boucher 2 structures occurs also in a shear zone between the differentiated intrusive and the surrounding andesitic host rock.

9. Since the initial discovery in the 1920's and up to mid 80's, constant exploration work has been undertaken on the property. More than 30 000 meters of diamond drilling, a 98 meters shaft, 844 meters of ramp, 1 729 meters of galleries and 187 meters of raises were carried out between 1934 and 1983. Metallurgical tests were carried out at the Centre de Recherche Minérale du Québec (CRM) in 1984 and the custom milling of 9 366 tons of ore of the McDowell Vein by El Coco in 1981.

10. The Au shear-vein type mineralization is found in a strongly altered and deformed corridor, showing an azimuth of N80˚ and a dip 60-70° to the south-west. This corridor, with an average thickness of 250 meters, can be found over a length greater than 1000 meters.

11. Generally, gold mineralization is composed of fine to medium-grained disseminated and banded pyrite in veins, shear zones and breccias affecting the diorite. Mineralized pyrite ranges from 2 to 10%. Small quartz veins from a few centimetres to 90 centimetres wide are encountered in these zones. The weakly pyritized veins occasionally contain chalcopyrite or visible gold.

12. Originally, a local grid was used on the property. The historical local grid used described in the Tecsult 1984 report was originally in feet with a 100 feet spacing with directions to the ENE. The same grid was transferred into metric local grid for survey, exploration and mining purposes. Historical and Rocmec drill hole coordinates and information were added according to the new metric local grid. Section spacing is every 25m. The estimation of the resources is relative to the metric local grid, where the local north is oriented N000. The Local North is oriented 1.14˚ west from the geographic north.

13. From the first discovery in 1924 to the latest historical drilling done by Dassen Gold in 1985, a total of 23,200m from 166 historical drill holes have been drilled over the Rocmec 1 property. Most of the information was validated from historical paper sections as well as paper logs when possible. The coordinates were transferred into the metric local grid by GIS software.

14. From 2006 to this date a total of 12,300 meters of core was drilled by Rocmec both on surface and underground on the property.

15. For the 2006, 2009 and 2010 surface drilling campaign, Rocmec and SGS followed a core handling procedure. All core boxes were securely closed and sent from the drill site to the logging facilities by pick-up or ATV. Afterwards, core boxes were stored at the mine site and opened for drill hole logging and identification of the intersection to sample by the Rocmec personnel and consultants. After logging and sampling, the core boxes were securely stored on core racks. All of the core boxes were given an aluminum tag including hole number, core box number and from-to in meters.

16. The 2009 and 2010 surface drill core was logged and sampled by SGS geologists and qualified personnel. The observations of lithology, alteration, structure, mineralization, vein widths and orientation, geotechnical data, sample number and location were recorded by geologists. The core was also photographed wet before sampling. Intervals were also photographed before sampling and kept as reference.

17. In 2009 and 2010, SGS sent the samples to SGS Lakefield Laboratory in Lakefield, Ontario. Rocmec and SGS followed the same sample preparation with an addition of NQ size samples less than 22cm (core length) were photographed and completely sent for analysis. The SGS Lakefield laboratory is accredited. Samples were assayed by 30g fire-assay metallic screen method. Their methodology is well documented and a quality control is in place. The certificates are signed by a chemist.

18. In 2007, SGS compiled and verified the contents of the Rocmec 1 drill hole database. All of the information was checked and corroborated with original logs and maps. Only the drill holes with verifiable coordinates were incorporated in the data base. All Rocmec surface and underground drill holes were surveyed and are considered reliable. No casing was left or seen from the historical drilling on the Rocmec 1 property. A good proportion of historical drill hole coordinates were extracted from available historical location maps. The maps and sections were digitized and georeferenced with reliable Georeferencing information system (GIS).

19. We consider all of the 2009 and 2010 Surface diamond drilling campaign assay results as independent samples. This affirmation is due to the fact that SGS supervised all of the 2009 surface diamond drilling campaign. The presence of content gold in the western part of the property was verified.

20. In 2006, Rocmec mandated to run tests for the quantity of dolomite to be added for the neutralization of potential acid generation from ore during transport for processing. In November 2006, the report from Laboratoire LTM Inc. of Val-D'Or indicated that the addition of a small quantity of 50 kg of dolomite per tonne of ore during transport to the Camflo mill was sufficient and exceeded the Ministry's rules and regulations. Rocmec received the certificate of authorization in July 2007 from the MDDEP.

21. In December 2006, SGS was given by Rocmec a Camflo Mill daily report describing recovery from 92.5% to 93.65% over a 16.90 hours' workday. The appreciation of the report was that the recovery of Rocmec 1 Gold ore did not seem to be a problem; the value of 93% recovery being a satisfactory in the industry.

22. In September 2007, Rocmec mandated Laboratoire LTM Inc. of Val-D'Or to run tests on two large samples of 6200 kg for the McDowell vein and 5300 kg for the Talus vein. Results were encouraging with total gold recovery of 78% and 70% and average grades of 14.77 g/t Au and 20.65 g/t Au respectively.

23. From 2006 to 2009, Rocmec extracted ore according to its certificate of authorization of a 40,000 tonnes bulk sample obtained in November 2005 and modified to 44,000 tonnes in July 2007. The ore was extracted by long hole and by thermal fragmentation drilling (see table below) was sent to Xstrata Mill in Rouyn-Noranda as well as in the Rocmec pilot underground processing plant. See sub-section: 16.4 Rocmec Underground Pilot Auriferous Ore Processing Plant.

Rocmec Mining Inc.

Tonnes extracted from the Rocmec 1 Property.

December 31, 2009

Description		Tonnes	Average Grade at the Feed	Ounces	Comments
Tonnage processed at Ritchmont Mines' Camflo site in December 2006		7 802	2.27	569.55	The processed tonnage come from untreated ore left in the drifts and on surface at the mine site from previous owners.
Tonnage Processed at the Xstrata smelter in Rouyn-Noranda from April to October 2007		8 614	2.56	709.87	Tonnes processed from Level 50, 70, 90 (R9), 110 et 130 m
Tonnage processed at Rocmerc's Pilot underground proseccssing plant in 2009.	*	3 728	3.35	401.78	Tonnage from: - Long Hole work site from level 50m to 90m, McDowell Vein. - Thermal Fragmentation Mining of a 20 m bloc from level 90 to Level 110m and level 110m -R9 work Block , Talus Vein approximately 10 m of the back of the drift
Total		**20 144**	**2.60**	**1 681**	

* During 2009, a total of 3728 tonnes were processed with a recovery varying from 24.5% to 72.5% for a total of 205 ounces. The average grades at the feed of the underground Pilot processing plant were from 1.38 g/t Au to 28.41 g/t Au depending on the provenence of the ore.

24. In October 2008, Rocmec obtained authorisation from the MDDEP for the implantation of an underground pilot processing plant with a capacity of 75 tonne of ore per day.

25. To this date a total of 3,728 tonnes were processed with a recovery varying from 24.5% to 72.5% for a total of 205 ounces recovered. The average grades at the feed of the underground Pilot processing plant were from 1.38 g/t Au to 28.41 g/t Au depending on the provenance of the ore. See Table 9: Rocmec 1 Surface and underground processed Tonnage.

26. he Rocmec GeoBase database used for the resource estimation consists of a total of 689 collar records, Totalling 35,700 meters, 5,263 assay records, 2460 lithology records, and 669 mineralized intersects.

27. All interpretations were done according to the georeferenced Local grid. All of the historical collar locations used for the resource estimation were georeferenced and validated by SGS.

The 2006-2009 surface and underground collar locations used for the resource estimation were georeferenced and validated by Rocmec/SGS and verified by SGS.

28. SGS retained and used a conservative Specific gravity of 2.7.

29. The structures of the Rocmec 1 mineral deposit cover an area of 1500 meters long by 0.30m to 5.00 meters wide by a maximum of 425 meters vertical.

30. The Mineralization of the Rocmec 1 mineral deposit can be divided into various veins or structures with different names. In fact for the purpose of the resource estimation, seven different mineralized structures were defined:

- Front West (previously unnamed)
- McDowell (includes McDowell west, Russian kid, Lachance)
- Talus (includes Talus west)
- Talus 2 (the McDowell 2 was re-interpreted from the previous report)
- Shaft (includes Beaudoin)
- Boucher (discovered in 2006)
- Boucher 2 (discovered in 2006)

31. Pierce point were defined according to intersections of the structures by the drill holes. High and low grade values were kept according to intersected structure along drill holes. From the projection on longitudinal section, the extension is limited by the availability of the pierce point and the surface topography. The interpretation of the mineralized structures has started from highly documented level with underground works at levels 50m, 90m and 130m formerly labelled level 150, 300 and 425 feet below surface. Surface of the local grid is set at level 10,000mZ.

32. SGS decided to cap the high value to 45 g/t which is near an ounce and a half per tonne. Even if there is a normal nugget effect in the observed distribution of gold on level plans with assay in the historic faces, it shows continuity of high grades in the pinch and swells aspect of the continuous zones.

33. A total of 4805 original assay records were used for the grade capping analysis with a minimum of 0 g/t Au and a maximum of 619.62 g/t Au. The median is 0.17 g/t Au while the average is 1.78 g/t Au.

34. A minimum horizontal width of 0.3m was used for the aspect of minimal mining width of the selected method of mining. No minimum cut off was applied. The mineralized intersects were taken into account in respect of the mineralization, alteration, and structure description.

35. .As a first step, the entire mineralized structures were estimated according to the estimation parameters described in the table below. According to the limited number of information, the selected method of estimation for the Talus 2 and Front West mineralized structures was the 2D polygonal estimation method. The Boucher, Boucher 2, McDowell Shaft and Talus mineralized structures were also estimated with the 2D polygonal estimation method as an internal and preliminary procedure as described above. Please see

36. The method used to estimate the resources is by the normal inversed distance on regular blocks inside the mineralized envelope expressed by the polygonal boundary extension of the longitudinal section. This method requires the use of grade thickness accumulation method. Composites are then created with the selected mineralized intersects from original samples. The lengths of the composite are calculated according to the projection of the plane and the direction of the mineralized envelope of structure. A minimum horizontal width of 0.3m was used for the aspect of minimal mining width of the selected method of mining. The Boucher and Boucher 2 mineralized structure composites were created according to the general direction of the structures estimated at 56˚. The dip was estimated at 66˚ towards the southeast. The McDowell, McDowell 2, Shaft, Talus and Front West mineralized structure composites were created according to the general direction of the structures estimated at 80˚and a dip estimated at 70˚ towards the south.

37. Some simple volumes (extruded blocks) were taken directly from the geological interpretations in section of the SectCad software. In 2010, three mineralized intervals of good results were intersected and were included in the mineral resources estimate. They are called T1, T2 and T3 blocks. The 3 extruded blocks intercepted by 1 drill hole were taken into account in the resource estimation their volume is the volume of the extruded block. They are named after its corresponding the mineralized intersect. They are located on the western part of the Rocmec 1 property. All of the extruded blocks were classified in the inferred category. Please see table below.

38. Local grid coordinates were used for the resource estimation. The estimation was done using 2D block modeling method (longitudinal) for the Boucher, Boucher 2, McDowell, Shaft, and Talus structures. The 2D Polygonal method was used for the estimation of the Front West and Talus 2 mineralized structures. The T1, T2 and T3 blocks were estimated as definite volumes intersected by a single mineralised interval.

39. The estimated resources were classified in accordance with the specifications of the 43-101 Policy, namely in measured, indicated, and inferred resources.

40. Below are the Rocmec 1 mineral deposit total classified estimated resources:

Classified Global Resources at 3 g/t Au Cut-off

Vein/Structure	Classification	Tonnage	Au	Oz	Average	Volume	Surface
			(g/t)	(31.103 g)	Thickness (m)	(m3)	(m2)
Total	Measured	124 800	6.95	27 900	0.77	46 200	60 300
	Indicated	445 400	6.40	91 600	0.65	165 000	255 000
	Total	**570 300**	**6.52**	**119 500**	**0.67**	**211 200**	**315 300**
	Inferred	1 512 400	7.40	359 600	0.75	560 100	749 900

Classified Global Resources at 6 g/t Au Cut-off

Vein/Structure	Classification	Tonnage	Au	Oz	Average	Volume	Surface
			(g/t)	(31.103 g)	Thickness (m)	(m3)	(m2)
Total	Measured	63 800	9.21	18 900	0.79	23 600	29 700
	Indicated	171 200	9.64	53 100	0.62	63 400	101 500
	Total	**235 000**	**9.53**	**72 000**	**0.66**	**87 000**	**131 200**
	Inferred	762 300	10.31	252 600	0.71	282 300	399 500

41. During the surface drilling campaign in spring 2010, the drill holes RS-01-10 and RS-02-10 targeted the western extension of the McDowell and Talus veins/structures. Respectively around 50m and 100m east of the McDowell intersection from the Drill hole RS-02-09 at level 110m. Although relatively low results to the western part of the McDowell structure were encountered, the results permitted a better definition of the sector and a better re-interpretation of the mineralised structures on the western part of the property.

42. The 2010 re-interpretation outlined the Talus 2 structure and three individual extruded blocks T1, T2 and T3. According to the additional information from the spring 2010 drilling, the McDowell 2 mineralized intervals were linked to other mineralised structures of better defined and followed mineralised structures.

43. This sector is still open for additional drilling since the presence of mineralised structures, veins and mineralised intervals parallel to the McDowell and Talus structures were outlined but need additional information.

44. During the surface drilling campaign in spring 2010, the drill holes RS-03-10 to RS-14-10 targeted the surface extension of the Boucher and Boucher 2 structures. Respectively targeting the levels 50m to 150m vertically. The mineralisation and grade of the Boucher and Boucher 2 structures consisting of boudinaged and deformed quartz-carbonate veins appear to be discontinuous on surface Although relatively low results to the structures were encountered, the results permitted a better definition of the sector and a better understanding of the Boucher and Boucher 2 mineralised structures on the north western part of the property. This resulted in the upgrade of 5100 tonnes at 8.96 g/t Au for the Boucher structure and 23,300 tonnes at 14.86 g/t Au for the Boucher 2 structure in the indicated category with a cut-off of 6.00 g/t Au.

45. The Rocmec 1 mineral deposit holds sufficient resources to justify additional work on the property SGS believes that Rocmec should focus on the increase as well as the upgrade of its

resources. SGS believes that more definition work needs to be done as well as the addition of other mineralised areas.

46. SGS believes also that the good results from the western part of the McDowell, Talus, Talus 2 structures and the mineralised blocks T1, T2 and T3 should be investigated further. SGS recommends investigating the possibility of a small exploration ramp and exploration drifting along the McDowell and Talus vein. The length of drifting to hit the T3 mineralized block is approximately 200m. The best mineralized intersects of the McDowell is RS-02-10 and NB-23. The best mineralized intersects of the Talus are RS-01-10 and RS-01-09. Please see 23.3- List of Mineralized intersects of the Rocmec 1 Property. SGS believes exploration drilling of the Boucher and Boucher 2 structures can be done from the exploration drifts.

47. Rocmec is presently in the process of acquiring 99 additional surrounding claims and the eastern extension of the Boucher and Boucher 2 mineralized structures are within the additional claims. SGS recommends starting an exploration program starting with outcrop description and cartography, ground geophysics of interesting structures, and a detailed structural study. SGS recommends as well gathering geological information of the area as there is little information available on the property for the moment.

48. The 2010 drilling campaign permitted the outline parallel mineralisation next to the McDowell and Talus structures. SGS recommends that a drilling program be implemented to increase the number of holes for the better understanding of the area as well as the upgrade of the resources in this area.

49. The western part of the property was drilled during the 60's. Some drill holes contain interesting mineralized intersections that are linked to the western extension of the Boucher and Boucher 2 mineralized structures. SGS recommends drill hole validation of interesting historical drill holes to the west of the Rocmec 1 property to corroborate the historical information.

50. SGS recommends twinning or infill drilling next to the 2007 surface drill holes to a radius of approximately 12.5 to 15 metres for in order to corroborate more accurately the drill hole information.

51. SGS recommends twinning or infill drilling next to the selected 2008 underground drill holes to a radius of approximately 12.5 to 15 metres for in order to corroborate more accurately the drill hole information. The selected underground drill holes are: RU-01-08, RU-02-08, RU-06-23A, RU-06-24A, RU-06-30A, RU-07-29, RU-07-31and RU-07-32.

52. Moreover the QA/QC should be put in place and as a minimal control, 1 out of 25 samples should be sent to a 2nd laboratory for external lab control. The pulps and rejects should be stored as reference.

53. SGS recommends the fire assay 30g with metallic screen method in order to recover the most representative gold assay values from the samples.

54. The procedures for the Certificate of Authorization for a mining lease are currently underway. SGS still considers the procedures as essential for the mine commercial production.

55. The Rocmec 1 mineral deposit holds sufficient resources to justify additional work on the property SGS believes that Rocmec should focus on the increase as well as the upgrade of its resources. SGS believes that more definition work needs to be done on the western part of the property as well as the addition of other mineralised areas. This includes a detailed surface mapping and an exploration program of the sector corresponding of the 99 agreement claims directly north of the Boucher and Boucher 2 structures. The next phase of work including the additional definition work is the preliminary economic study to be done on property.

56. SGS believes also that the good results from the western part of the McDowell, Talus, Talus 2 structures and the mineralised blocks T1, T2 and T3 should be investigated further. SGS recommends investigating the possibility of a small exploration ramp and exploration drifting along the McDowell and Talus vein. small exploration ramp and exploration drifting along the McDowell and Talus vein. The minimum horizontal length of drifting to hit the T3 mineralized block is approximately 200m from the level -90m. This includes also the systematic sampling of the every blast runs and faces of every exploration ramp and drifts. The best mineralized intersects of the McDowell is RS-02-10 and NB-23. The best mineralized intersects of the Talus are RS-01-10 and RS-01-09. Please see 23.3- List of Mineralized intersects of the Rocmec 1 Property.

57. SGS believes exploration drilling of the Boucher and Boucher 2 structures can be done from the exploration drifts. SGS estimates a rough average of 300m of exploration drifting and small access ramp and is estimated at 870 000 CAD$. This does not include fixed costs, overhead, mobilisation, material, lodging, transport and meals.

58. The additional definition of promising areas can be realized by surface or underground drilling from existing rehabilitated drifts. A proposed surface western extension drilling is estimated at 250 000 CAD$. This does not include lodging, transport and meals.

59. The following budgetary recommendation is preliminary and conceptual.

Description	Units (m)	$/Unit	Price
Phase 1			
Dasserat Agreement Claims Prospection and Cartography			35 000
Dasserat Agreement Claims Exploration and exploration drilling	2 500	100	250 000
Dasserat Agreement Claims Information collection and validation			10 000
		Total	**345 000**
Phase 2			
Mapping and drilling of the western extension of the property	2 500	100	250 000
Underground diamond drilling			75 000
Small Access ramp and explorarition drifting	300	2 900	870 000
Systematic face and blast run sampling and surveying			50 000
		Total	**1 245 000**
Technical services			
Preliminary Econimic Study			100 000
Geologist Drilling supervision and survey			25 000
		Grand Total	**1 715 000**

2- Introduction

SGS was retained to prepare a 43-101 compliant Resource update technical report of the Rocmec 1 gold deposit located in the Quebec Province, Abitibi West, 35.4 km west of Rouyn-Noranda, mineral on behalf of the Client, Rocmec Mining Inc. (Rocmec) after the additional drilling done on the property from late March to April 2010.

From late March to April 2010, Rocmec drilled 14 additional drill holes totalling over 2000m of NQ size core on the western part of the property for the better understanding of the McDowell, Talus, Boucher and Boucher 2 structures. A total of 512 samples were sent for analysis at the SGS Lakefield laboratory in Lakefield, Ontario.

The Rocmec 1 property comprises of several veins and mineralized structures from the formerly named Russian kid mine. The Rocmec 1 property is held by Rocmec Mining Corporation inc. (Rocmec) formerly named Mirabel Resources inc. optioned from Globex mining under a legal agreement. The property is made of eleven (11) mining titles (claims) forming an irregular block and covering an area of around 83.3 hectares. An ongoing demand has been made for a mining lease, response is pending.

Additionally, Rocmec is in the process of acquiring 99 adjacent claims to the Rocmec 1 property.

The necessary data was provided by Rocmec in electronic and paper format. The author visited several time the property and supervised the fall 2009 and spring 2010 surface diamond drilling campaign on the Rocmec 1 gold deposit. Rocmec supplied hardcopy and electronic format data from its recent 2007-2010 surface and underground drilling campaign results. SGS constantly updates and validates the Rocmec database.

This report was written by SGS in accordance with the National Instrument 43-101 Policy guidelines. This report was requested by Donald Brisebois, President and CEO of Rocmec Mining Inc. for the resources update of the Rocmec 1 gold deposit. The author met on a regular basis with Rocmec management and relevant personnel by phone and at the property site.

Currently, Rocmec's property including the ones part of the Ressources Dasserat Inc. agreement are bordered by other claims and mining rights owned by active and inactive junior exploration companies, prospectors and junior exploration companies. The same observation is seen on the Ontario province border which is located on the western side of the Labyrinth Lake, approximately 500m west, of the Rocmec1 property.

In this document, the following terms are used:
Expert Laboratory: Laboratoire Expert inc. of Rouyn-Noranda (Quebec) Canada. Independent laboratory used for gold fire assay gravimetric finish.
Gestim: Public register of real and immovable mining rights Viewing and consulting web interface from the Ministère des Ressources naturelles et de la Faune of the Quebec Province.
MNRF: Ministère des Ressources naturelles et de la Faune of the Quebec Province.
Rocmec: Rocmec Mining Inc., Corporation Minière Rocmec Inc.
Rocmec 1: Name of the mineral deposit used by Rocmec Mining.
Russian Kid: Former Name of the mine site and its deposit used in previous reports.
SGS: SGS Canada Inc. Geostat Office in Blainville (Quebec) Canada. Member of the SGS Group (Société Générale de Surveillence). Geology and mining consulting firm mandated for this study. Formerly called Geostat Systems International Inc., bought by SGS in 2008.
SGS-Lakefield: SGS Canada Inc. Laboratory in Lakefield (Ontario) Canada. Accredited Laboratory and Member of the SGS group (Société Générale de Surveillence), used for the Fire assay Gold metallic screen analysis.
UG: Underground workings and drilling.

2.1 Terms and units used

The imperial system was used at Rocmec 1 and all data has been converted to metric system in 2007. However some information may appear in the original imperial mine systems otherwise, all measurements in this report are presented in meters (m), metric tonnes (tonnes) , grades in grams per tonnes (g/t) and ounces are in troy ounces unless mentioned otherwise. Monetary units are in Canadian dollars (CA$) unless when specified in United States dollars (US$). A table showing abbreviations used in this report is provided below.

tonnes or mt	Metric tonnes
tpd	Tonnes per day
Ton corr	Tonnage corrected according to the zone dip
t, st, ST, ton	Short tons (0.907185 tonnes)
kg	Kilograms
g	Grams
oz	Troy ounce (31.1035 grams)
oz/t	Troy ounce per short ton
g/t	Grams/tonne or ppm
NSR	Net Smelter Return
ppm, ppb	Parts per million, parts per billion
ha	Hectares
ft	Feet
In	Inches
m	Metres
km	Kilometres
m^3	Cubic metres

Table 1: List of abbreviations

3- Reliance on Other Experts

In this report, the author has not relied on any other experts.

4- Property Description and Location

4.1 Location

The Rocmec 1 project is located in the Dasserat Township, Province of Québec on the shores of the Labyrinth Lake. It is approximately 35.4 kilometres west of the town of Rouyn-Noranda and is easily accessible from Route 117 and the frontier gravel road separating Quebec and Ontario and a secondary gravel road to the site. The Rocmec 1 property is centered on latitude 48°14'N and longitude 79°29'W and overlaps the NTS 32D03 and 32D04 1:5000 topographic maps. The property is located in the Rouyn-Noranda Municipality. It is under the jurisdiction of the different agreements associated with this municipality.

Figure 1: Location of the Rocmec 1 property

4.2 Property description

The property is composed of eleven claims forming an irregular block and covering an area of around 83 hectares. The table 1 below describes the mining rights held by Corporation Minière Rocmec Inc. (Rocmec Mining Inc.) containing the Rocmec 1 deposit. On the eleven claims, five claims have an active status and the other six claims have been suspended until the transfer demand into a mining lease is to be granted. The mining lease was not granted at the time of the writing of this report. The claims remain valid and are in good standing. The author did not verify extensively the status of the claims but rather reviewed the available paper format data as well as the information on the Quebec Natural Resources Ministry's Public Registry of Mining Rights called Gestim.

NTS	Rang	Lot	Title Type	Title No.	Expiry Date	Area (Ha)	Status	Holder	Percentage %
32D03	7	7	CDC	1023398	7/4/2011	9.03	Active	Corporation minière Rocmec inc.	100
32D03	7	8	CDC	1023399	7/4/2011	2.29	Active	Corporation minière Rocmec inc.	100
32D03	8	7	CDC	1023400	7/4/2011	12.7	Suspended	Corporation minière Rocmec inc.	100
32D03	8	8	CDC	1023401	7/4/2011	1.35	Suspended	Corporation minière Rocmec inc.	100
32D04	7	4	CDC	1023402	7/4/2011	6.92	Active	Corporation minière Rocmec inc.	100
32D04	7	5	CDC	1023403	7/4/2011	9.66	Active	Corporation minière Rocmec inc.	100
32D03,32D04	7	6	CDC	1023404	7/4/2011	4.23	Active	Corporation minière Rocmec inc.	100
32D04	8	3	CDC	1023405	7/4/2011	7.81	Suspended	Corporation minière Rocmec inc.	100
32D04	8	4	CDC	1023406	7/4/2011	8.25	Suspended	Corporation minière Rocmec inc.	100
32D04	8	5	CDC	1023407	7/4/2011	9.78	Suspended	Corporation minière Rocmec inc.	100
32D03,32D04	8	6	CDC	1023408	7/4/2011	11.3	Suspended	Corporation minière Rocmec inc.	100

Table 1: List of the mining rights block of Rocmec 1 Project

Rocmec recently acquired the the surrounding claims of the Rocmec 1 property owned mostly by Ressources Dasserat Inc (Dasserat). and registered to: 9154-4312 Québec Inc. in the Dasserat Township, Rouyn-Noranda electoral district. Refer to Rocmec press release dated November 5th, 2009, According to the sell agreement between Dasserat (9154-4312 Québec Inc.) and Rocmec. signed on November 3th 2009,, the 99 claims cover an area of about 3320 hectares.

Before the acquisition of the 99 agreement claims from Dasserat, The Ministère du Revenu du Québec installed a legal mortgage on the claims due to non payment from Dasserat..The claims were then suspended. The Ministère du Revenu du Québec accepted to lift the mortgage in counterpart of an amount of stock from Rocmec to be given to the Ministry. According to Rocmec, the stock was delivered to the Ministry and the mortgage will be lifted shortly. After the lift, the claims status will be active again. At the moment of the writing, the claims were still suspended.

NTS	Rang	Lot	Title Type	Title No.	Expiry Date	Area (Ha)	Status	Holder	Percentage %
32D04	6	1	CDC	26606	7/11/2008	44,15	Suspended	9154-4312 Québec inc.	100
32D03	6	14	CDC	1017532	5/14/2009	42,18	Suspended	9154-4312 Québec inc.	100
32D06,32D03	8	22	CDC	1017659	5/14/2009	42,57	Suspended	9154-4312 Québec inc.	100
32D06,32D03	8	23	CDC	1017660	5/14/2009	64,87	Suspended	9154-4312 Québec inc.	100
32D06,32D03	8	24	CDC	1017661	5/14/2009	24,57	Suspended	9154-4312 Québec inc.	100
32D06,32D03	8	25	CDC	1017662	5/14/2009	23,82	Suspended	9154-4312 Québec inc.	100
32D06,32D03	8	26	CDC	1017663	5/14/2009	56,35	Suspended	9154-4312 Québec inc.	100
32D06	8	27	CDC	1017664	5/14/2009	43,95	Suspended	9154-4312 Québec inc.	100
32D06,32D03	8	28	CDC	1017665	5/14/2009	41,83	Suspended	9154-4312 Québec inc.	100
32D03,32D04	6	7	CDC	1029815	9/26/2009	93,9	Suspended	9154-4312 Québec inc.	100
32D03	7	12	CDC	1034334	11/5/2009	42,5	Suspended	9154-4312 Québec inc.	100

NTS	Rang	Lot	Title Type	Title No.	Expiry Date	Area (Ha)	Status	Holder	Percentage %
32D06	9	27	CDC	1045127	5/7/2009	68,34	Suspended	9154-4312 Québec inc.	100
32D06	9	28	CDC	1045128	5/7/2009	42,53	Suspended	9154-4312 Québec inc.	100
32D03	6	29	CL	5052605	1/9/2008	40	Suspended	9154-4312 Québec inc.	100
32D03	6	30	CL	5052607	1/9/2008	40	Suspended	9154-4312 Québec inc.	100
32D03	6	31	CL	5052609	1/9/2008	35	Suspended	9154-4312 Québec inc.	100
32D03	7	31	CL	5052610	1/9/2008	20	Suspended	9154-4312 Québec inc.	100
32D03	7	29	CL	5110685	9/17/2009	58	Suspended	9154-4312 Québec inc.	100
32D03	7	30	CL	5110686	9/17/2009	28,5	Suspended	9154-4312 Québec inc.	100
32D04,32D05	8	3	CL	5117212	2/21/2008	75	Suspended	9154-4312 Québec inc.	100
32D04,32D05	8	1	CL	5117213	2/21/2008	40	Suspended	9154-4312 Québec inc.	100
32D04	7	1	CL	5117214	2/21/2008	40	Suspended	9154-4312 Québec inc.	100
32D04	29	2	CL	5117215	2/21/2008	16	Suspended	9154-4312 Québec inc.	100
32D04	28	2	CL	5117216	2/21/2008	16	Suspended	9154-4312 Québec inc.	100
32D04	27	2	CL	5117217	2/21/2008	16	Suspended	9154-4312 Québec inc.	100
32D04	26	1	CL	5117902	2/21/2008	16	Suspended	9154-4312 Québec inc.	100
32D04	26	3	CL	5117904	2/21/2008	16	Suspended	9154-4312 Québec inc.	100
32D04	26	2	CL	5117905	2/21/2008	16	Suspended	9154-4312 Québec inc.	100
32D04	28	3	CL	5117906	2/21/2008	9	Suspended	9154-4312 Québec inc.	100
32D06	9	29	CL	5137004	5/7/2009	40	Suspended	9154-4312 Québec inc.	100
32D06	9	30	CL	5137005	5/7/2009	40	Suspended	9154-4312 Québec inc.	100
32D06,32D03	8	29	CL	5137023	5/7/2009	80	Suspended	9154-4312 Québec inc.	100
32D06	9	31	CL	5137025	5/7/2009	40	Suspended	9154-4312 Québec inc.	100
32D06,32D03	8	15	CL	5199136	4/14/2009	40	Suspended	9154-4312 Québec inc.	100
32D06,32D03	8	10	CL	5199137	4/14/2009	40	Suspended	9154-4312 Québec inc.	100
32D06,32D03	8	11	CL	5199138	4/14/2009	40	Suspended	9154-4312 Québec inc.	100
32D06,32D03	8	12	CL	5199139	4/14/2009	40	Suspended	9154-4312 Québec inc.	100
32D06,32D03	8	13	CL	5199140	4/14/2009	40	Suspended	9154-4312 Québec inc.	100
32D06,32D03	8	14	CL	5199141	4/14/2009	40	Suspended	9154-4312 Québec inc.	100
32D03	6	17	CL	5215153	5/7/2009	40	Suspended	9154-4312 Québec inc.	100
32D03	6	18	CL	5215154	5/7/2009	40	Suspended	9154-4312 Québec inc.	100
32D03	6	19	CL	5215155	5/7/2009	40	Suspended	9154-4312 Québec inc.	100
32D03	6	20	CL	5215156	5/7/2009	40	Suspended	9154-4312 Québec inc.	100
32D03	6	21	CL	5215157	5/7/2009	40	Suspended	9154-4312 Québec inc.	100
32D03	6	22	CL	5215158	5/7/2009	40	Suspended	9154-4312 Québec inc.	100
32D03	6	23	CL	5215159	5/7/2009	40	Suspended	9154-4312 Québec inc.	100
32D03	6	24	CL	5215160	5/7/2009	40	Suspended	9154-4312 Québec inc.	100
32D03	6	25	CL	5215161	5/7/2009	40	Suspended	9154-4312 Québec inc.	100
32D03	6	26	CL	5215162	5/7/2009	40	Suspended	9154-4312 Québec inc.	100
32D03	7	13	CL	5215163	9/16/2009	40	Suspended	9154-4312 Québec inc.	100
32D03	7	14	CL	5215164	9/16/2009	40	Suspended	9154-4312 Québec inc.	100
32D03	7	15	CL	5215165	9/16/2009	40	Suspended	9154-4312 Québec inc.	100
32D05	9	4	CL	5215166	9/16/2009	40	Suspended	9154-4312 Québec inc.	100
32D05	9	5	CL	5215167	9/16/2009	40	Suspended	9154-4312 Québec inc.	100
32D06,32D03	8	9	CL	5229751	4/14/2009	40	Suspended	9154-4312 Québec inc.	100
32D03	7	9	CL	5229752	4/14/2009	39	Suspended	9154-4312 Québec inc.	100
32D04,32D05	8	4	CL	5235344	4/14/2009	33	Suspended	9154-4312 Québec inc.	100
32D04,32D05	8	5	CL	5235345	4/14/2009	32	Suspended	9154-4312 Québec inc.	100
32D06,03,04,05	8	6	CL	5240971	4/14/2009	30	Suspended	9154-4312 Québec inc.	100
32D06,32D03	8	7	CL	5240972	4/14/2009	28	Suspended	9154-4312 Québec inc.	100
32D06,32D03	8	8	CL	5240973	4/14/2009	39	Suspended	9154-4312 Québec inc.	100
32D03	7	8	CL	5240974	4/26/2009	36	Suspended	9154-4312 Québec inc.	100
32D03	7	7	CL	5240975	4/26/2009	31	Suspended	9154-4312 Québec inc.	100
32D03,32D04	27	4	CL	5241506	4/26/2009	16	Suspended	9154-4312 Québec inc.	100
32D03,32D04	28	4	CL	5241507	4/26/2009	16	Suspended	9154-4312 Québec inc.	100
32D04	27	3	CL	5241508	4/26/2009	16	Suspended	9154-4312 Québec inc.	100
32D06,32D05	9	6	CL	5244018	9/16/2009	40	Suspended	9154-4312 Québec inc.	100
32D06	9	7	CL	5244019	9/16/2009	40	Suspended	9154-4312 Québec inc.	100
32D05	9	1	CL	5244020	9/16/2009	40	Suspended	9154-4312 Québec inc.	100
32D05	9	2	CL	5244021	9/16/2009	40	Suspended	9154-4312 Québec inc.	100
32D05	9	3	CL	5244022	9/16/2009	40	Suspended	9154-4312 Québec inc.	100
32D03	6	8	CL	5244096	5/7/2009	40	Suspended	9154-4312 Québec inc.	100
32D03	6	9	CL	5244097	5/7/2009	40	Suspended	9154-4312 Québec inc.	100

NTS	Rang	Lot	Title Type	Title No.	Expiry Date	Area (Ha)	Status	Holder	Percentage %
32D03	6	10	CL	5244098	5/7/2009	40	Suspended	9154-4312 Québec inc.	100
32D03	6	11	CL	5244099	5/7/2009	40	Suspended	9154-4312 Québec inc.	100
32D03	6	12	CL	5244100	5/7/2009	40	Suspended	9154-4312 Québec inc.	100
32D03	6	13	CL	5244101	5/7/2009	40	Suspended	9154-4312 Québec inc.	100
32D03,32D04	20	4	CL	5244102	9/16/2009	16	Suspended	9154-4312 Québec inc.	100
32D03	20	5	CL	5244103	9/16/2009	16	Suspended	9154-4312 Québec inc.	100
32D03	20	6	CL	5244104	9/16/2009	16	Suspended	9154-4312 Québec inc.	100
32D03	20	7	CL	5244105	9/16/2009	16	Suspended	9154-4312 Québec inc.	100
32D03	20	8	CL	5244106	9/16/2009	16	Suspended	9154-4312 Québec inc.	100
32D03	20	9	CL	5244107	9/16/2009	16	Suspended	9154-4312 Québec inc.	100
32D04	29	1	CL	5244310	10/5/2009	6	Suspended	9154-4312 Québec inc.	100
32D04	29	3	CL	5244311	10/5/2009	16	Suspended	9154-4312 Québec inc.	100
32D03,32D04	26	4	CL	5244312	10/5/2009	16	Suspended	9154-4312 Québec inc.	100
32D03	7	10	CL	5245202	1/26/2008	38	Suspended	9154-4312 Québec inc.	100
32D03	7	11	CL	5245203	1/26/2008	39	Suspended	9154-4312 Québec inc.	100
32D03	7	3	CL	5245204	1/26/2008	12,4	Suspended	9154-4312 Québec inc.	100
32D04	24	3	CL	5262328	5/7/2009	16	Suspended	9154-4312 Québec inc.	100
32D04	23	3	CL	5262329	5/7/2009	16	Suspended	9154-4312 Québec inc.	100
32D04	22	3	CL	5262330	5/7/2009	16	Suspended	9154-4312 Québec inc.	100
32D04	21	3	CL	5262331	5/7/2009	16	Suspended	9154-4312 Québec inc.	100
32D04	24	2	CL	5262332	5/7/2009	16	Suspended	9154-4312 Québec inc.	100
32D04	23	2	CL	5262333	5/7/2009	16	Suspended	9154-4312 Québec inc.	100
32D04	22	2	CL	5262334	5/7/2009	16	Suspended	9154-4312 Québec inc.	100
32D04	21	2	CL	5262335	5/7/2009	16	Suspended	9154-4312 Québec inc.	100
32D04	23	1	CL	5262336	5/7/2009	16	Suspended	9154-4312 Québec inc.	100
32D04	25	1	CL	5262337	5/7/2009	4	Suspended	9154-4312 Québec inc.	100

Table 2: List of the mining rights in acquisition process by Rocmec

The location of mining rights is described in Figure 2: Rocmec 1 Property Mining rights Location. The Shaft is located in the CDC 1023406 claim.

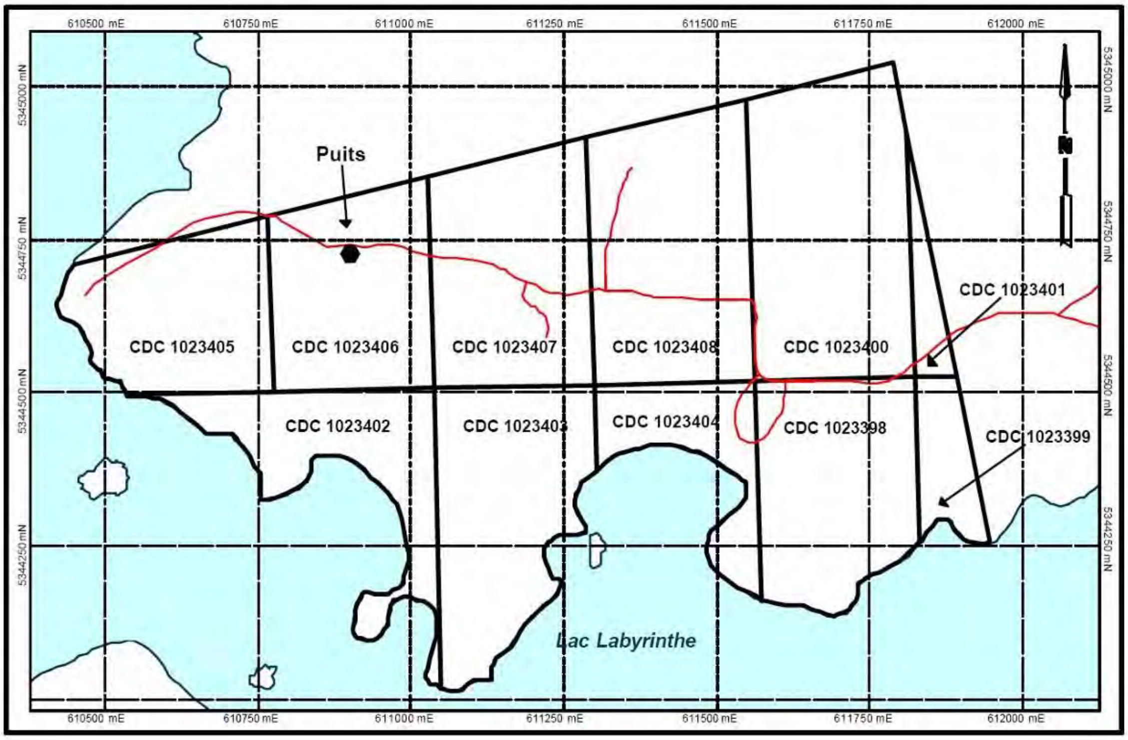


Figure 2: Rocmec 1 Property Mining rights Location

The location of the 99 claims sold by Ressources Dasserat Inc. (9154-4312 Québec Inc.) to Rocmec is showed in green on Figure 3. According to Gestim, some claims (showed by white stars on figure 3) which are located near and in the Kanasuta protected area project (yellow area) have a mining constraint. The Kanasuta protected area is located 4 km at the west of shaft.

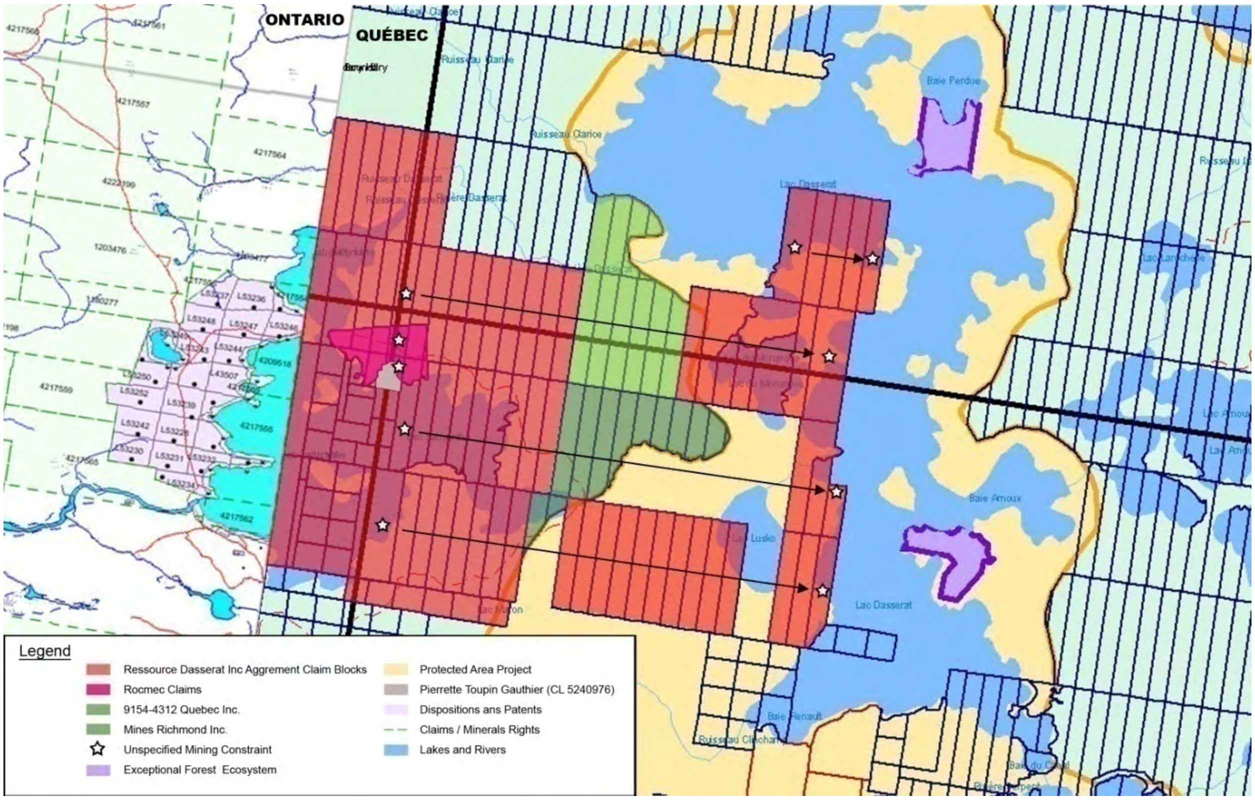


Figure 3: Agreement and surrounding Mining rights Location Map

4.3 Royalties

4.3.1 Globex Agreement

As part of the consideration for acquiring the eleven claims from Les Enterprises Minières Globex Inc.(see Figure 2: Rocmec 1 Property Mining rights Location), Rocmec agreed to pay Globex a net metal royalty of 5% from the first twenty-five thousand (25 000) ounces of gold produced from the property as well as other metal produced and a net metal royalty of 3% from all metal (gold, silver, tungsten, etc.) produced from the property after the first twenty-five thousand (25 000) ounces of gold production. Both parties signed the agreement on the 14th of July 2006.

As per today Rocmec has fulfilled all requirements as stated here in the copy of our latest communication with the president of Globex, Mr. Jack Stoch.

Dear Sir:

Dear Mr. Duplessis:

As per your request in relation to a 43-101 report being written as regards our Russian Kid gold deposit in

Dasserat township, Quebec, I can confirm to you that Rocmec have, to date, met all the financial and share issuance obligations as regards the agreement to acquire said property.

As to the mineral production and royalty payments due, assuming the information provided in monthly reports to Globex by Rocmec are correct, Rocmec is in compliance with its royalty obligations.

Regards,

Jack Stoch
President
Globex Mining Enterprises Inc.

At 11:05 2007-03-12, you wrote:

Mr. Stoch,

As per our conversation over the phone this morning March 12th could you please confirm by E-mail or Fax that terms of your agreement and conditions with Rocmec about the Russian kid property are in good standing as per today.

Thank you for your rapid answer.

Claude Duplessis ing
Manager-Directeur
Geostat Systems International Inc.
10 boul. de la Seigneurie Est #203
Blainville, Qc Canada J7C 3V5
450 433-1050
fax 433-1048
cduplessis@geostat.com

4.3.2 Ressources Dasserat Inc. Agreement

The next general information is translated from French from the November 3rd, 2009 agreement between Ressources Dasserat Inc. and Corporation Minière Rocmec Inc.
A selling agreement between Ressources Dasserat Inc. (9154-4312 Québec Inc.) and Corporation minière Rocmec Inc. has been signed on November 3th 2009 for the acquisition of a total of 99 claims.

According to The agreement Rocmec is to pay a total amount of 500 000 CAD$ to the seller:

50,000CAD$ at the signature,
25,000 CAD$ November 30th, 2009
25,000 CAD$ December 31st, 2009
25,000 CAD$ March 31st, 2010

50,000 CAD$ June 30th, 2010
25,000 CAD$ September 30th, 2010
300,000 CAD$ November 15th, 2010

An Emission of 12 million common shares is to be emitted to the seller.

The engagement of the buyer (Rocmec) is to conduct exploration work of at least 500,000 CAD$ within the next 12 months over the mining titles included in the agreement.
Rocmec is to return to the seller a 2% NSR royalty on the ounces produced by Rocmec over the claims part of the agreement. Rocmec can buy back the royalty for 2,000,000CAD$.

Furthermore, a conventional mortgage was emitted on the claims part of the agreement by the Quebec Ministry of Revenue for a total of 3,157,894 common Rocmec Shares. Once the shares are to be paid to the Ministry, the ownership will be transferred to Rocmec.

Permits

To the Author's knowledge, the Rocmec 1 project possesses all the permits required to conduct the work proposed in this report.

5- Accessibility, Climate, Local Resources, Infrastructure and Physiography

5.1 Accessibility

The Rocmec 1 project is located in the Dasserat Township, Province of Québec on the shores of the Labyrinth Lake. It is approximately 35.4 kilometres west of the town of Rouyn-Noranda and is easily accessible from Route 117 and the frontier gravel road separating Quebec and Ontario and a secondary gravel road to the site.

5.2 Climate

The climatologic data used to characterize the sector under study comes from the meteorological station of Val-d'Or, Québec. These observations were carried out during 1961-1991. Since the beginning of the prospection, exploration and late underground work, the climate and length of the operating season do not have a major impact on the project.

5.2.1 Precipitation

On average, 928 mm of rain falls annually in the area. The most abundant precipitation falls in September, with 103 mm of water. Average monthly precipitation ranges from 48 mm in February to 103 mm in September.

Snow falls from October to April, but is much more significant from November to March. The average for these five months is 26 mm, expressed in mm of water.

The pH of the precipitation measured at the Joutel station in 1991 varies from 4.30 in November to 4.78 in June (MEF, 1993).

5.2.2 Temperature

In the area of Val-d'Or, the average daily temperature is slightly over the freezing point, i.e. 1.6°C. The average temperature during July reaches 17°C, while the temperature in January falls to -16°C.

5.2.3 Winds

The anemometric data collected in Val d'Or between 1961 and 1991 show that from June to January the southwest winds are dominant, whereas from February to May the winds coming from the northwest are more frequent. Furthermore, in this sector, the winds have an average velocity varying between 11 and 14 km/h for an average of 13 km/h during the year.

5.3 Local resources

The regional resources concerning labour force, supplies and equipment are sufficient; the area is being well served by geological and mining service firms. The town of Rouyn-Noranda, with more than 39 000 citizens, provides the workforce for mining services and mine exploitation. This city is a regional center for the western Abitibi region. The area is traditionally a mining area with several operating mines and active exploration companies. Rouyn-Noranda has the necessary infrastructures to support a mining operation. All major services are available in Rouyn-Noranda and Val d'Or. Additional work force is to be considered in the Ontario part in the town of Kearns and Virginia town. Both towns have a mining history.

5.4 Infrastructures

The following major infrastructures are found on the Rocmec 1 Project property: On site temporary administration buildings, dry room and underground developments. All the surface infrastructures were bought, built since the acquisition of the property by Rocmec Mining inc. in 2006. A polishing pond for underground water discharge is located 815.34 meters to the west of the ramp entrance.
Diesel generators, water supply, and sanitary facilities are working well with good maintenance and a valid sanitary removal contract. Rocmec recently installed a small scale mill and flotation plant underground at the level 130.

Figure 4: Rocmec Portal

5.5 Physiography

The site of the project presents low relief topography. The slope is gently dipping towards the south. The vegetation of the surrounding area is characterized by trembling aspens and balsam poplars.

Formations of balsam fir trees in pure settlements or associated white spruce and, to a lesser extent, black spruce are present. Some small swamps are present. Most of the zone of interest outcrops. The Lac Labyrinth is defining the southern extent of the property.

6- History

Note: The results and estimates of volumes are taken from historical documents and are in imperial format. Hence, the metrage described below was transformed from imperial measures. The resource information mentioned in the History section is not 43-101 compliant.

Since the initial discovery in the 1920's and up to mid 80's, constant exploration work has been undertaken on the property. More than 30 000 meters of diamond drilling, a 98 meters shaft, 844 meters of ramp, 1 729 meters of galleries and 187 meters of raises were carried out between 1934 and 1983. Metallurgical tests were carried out at the Centre de recherche minérale du Québec (CRM) in 1984 and the custom milling of 9 366 tons of ore of the McDowell Vein by El Coco in 1981.

In October 1924, A.W. Balzimer and M. Mitto claimed the area with the gold discovery near the actual ramp. Exploration work was concentrated in this part of the property and consisted especially of work of striping and trench sampling. In 1934-35, Sylvanite Mines drilled 1,111 meters on the property. Later, Erie Canadian Mines drilled 10 holes before Bordulac Mines bought the property in 1945. The company did an extensive exploration program spread out over several years. Between November 1946 and September 1947, Mines Bordulac drilled several holes totalling 4208 meters. Core recovery did not exceed 70% and reached hardly 30% locally. During the summer 1946, geologist H.S. Scott published a geological report on the property. A 46 meters shaft with two (2) compartments was sunk in 1948-49. Approximately 308 meters of drifts were dug at level 150 (ft), now called level 45, to explore the Talus vein previously discovered during a surface drilling campaign totalling 2,225.04 meters. Another diamond drilling campaign of 640.08 meters led to the discovery of the McDowell vein. The shaft was deepened to a 97.54 meters depth and 493.78 meters of drift were dug at level 300 (ft), now called level 90, to intercept the McDowell vein. In 1952, underground work was suspended and the mine was flooded.

In 1956-57, an electromagnetic survey was carried out to the eastern end of the gold bearing corridor. A drill Program may have been done in the area but no results are available.

From 1961 to 1963, 30 diamond drill holes totalling 7,650.18 meters verified the in-depth extension of the mineral-bearing structures. Mr. C.W. Archibald prepared a study for North Bordulac Mines, (previously Bordulac Mines) for future mine production of the deposit.

In 1967, a diamond drilling campaign totalling 2,114.40 meters was done to define some targets close to surface.

In 1969, Gold Hawk Exploration optioned the property and carried out 10 diamond drill holes from surface.

In 1972, Gold Hawk Mines bought the mine. It built an access road, pumped out the mine and carried out a sampling program at level 300 (ft), now called level 90. Also in 1972, Kerr Addison Mines optioned the most part of the property and carried out a vast ground geophysical survey (magnetic and electromagnetic) in the sectors located apart from the known gold bearing zones. The same year, Some Mines of Montreal optioned the remainder of the property and dug a ramp of 134.11 meters in order to extract the Russian Kid vein (original discovery). It also prepared a detailed study of the geological resources in place and decided not to exert its option. The report is not in the author's hands.

In 1978, Explorations El Coco acquired the property and built an all year access road, set up buildings including offices and a machine shop, and installed compressors and generators. From 1979 to 1981, the company prolonged the access ramp down to level 425 (ft) now called level 130, totalling 814.43 meters. It also dug 454.15 meters of drifts at level 150 (ft), now called level 50, 201.78 meters at level 300 (ft), now called level 90, and 203.00 meters at level 425 (ft) now called level 130 (m), and prepared six shrinkages at level 300 (ft), now called level 90 (m), for bulk sampling.

Sampling was carried out from January 1981 to January 1982. Gold prices dropped (less than 325 $ US) during the following months. During this period, 9366 tons were sent for custom milling to the mill of the Belmoral Mines. At the end of production year 1982, an evaluated quantity of 15625 tons was left on the property of which 4313 tons left at the surface.

In 1983, Metalor (in joint venture with El Coco) drilled 30 surface diamond drill holes (TF- holes) totalling 5443 meters and 24 underground diamond drill holes totalling 1 634 meters.

Also, development work totalling 187 meters of raises (levels 150(ft), 300(ft) and Q5), 562 meters of drifts (levels 300(ft) and 425(ft)) and 31 meters of ramp (level 425(ft)).

In March 1984, Asselin, Benoit, Boucher, Ducharme, Lapointe, Inc (ABBDL - TECSULT) submitted a feasibility study of the property. The study concluded a total resources and reserves of 1 124 532 tons with a grade of 0,247 oz/t Au (non compliant with the 43-101Canadian national instrument). The best production scenario envisaged profit with 300 tonnes/day on 240 work days on annual basis. Calculation was made with an average grade of 0.19 oz/t Au, a 95% recovery and a10% dilution ratio. Metallurgical tests were carried out at the Centre de recherche minérale du Québec (CRM) in 1984

In 1985, Dassen Gold Resources Ltd. acquired a 90% interest on the property, the 10% remainders belonging to Consolidated Gold Hawk Resources Inc. A diamond drill campaign totalling 4 095 meters was carried out in order to investigate the possible extensions of the known gold bearing veins.

No work was undertaken on the property after 1986. Dassen Gold Resources Ltd. had a legal conflict with the lender and the company was sued. Dassen was bankrupted in January 2000 and KPMG Inc was appointed as liquidator at the request of the Royal Bank of Canada, the applicant.

In April 2003, Les enterprises Minières Globex Inc. bought the current property from KPMG Inc.

In April 2005, Mirabel Resources Inc. made an agreement with Les enterprises Minières Globex Inc. for an interest of 100% of the Russian kid property in exchange of cash and shares.

In 2005, reception of a C.A. for mine dewatering

In January 2006, Mirabel Resources Inc. legally changed its name to Rocmec Mining Inc.

In July 2006, Rocmec Mining Inc became the legal owner without any unpaid bills of the property.

7- Geological Setting

7.1 Regional geology

The Rocmec 1 mine is located at the southern center of the geological Superior Province. Close to the southern part of the Abitibi green belt. The immediate area comprises rhyolites and andesites of Archean age part of the Blake River Group (2.7Ga) and associated to the Noranda Complex. According to Goodwin (1977) the area is part of the Misema sub-group composed by 90% of mafic to intermediate rocks with calc-alkali affinities. These rocks are cut by pre and syn-tectonic intrusive bodies of gabbroic-dioritic composition locally varying to syenitic compositions. Diabase dykes of Proterozoic age cut all the geological formations.

The property is located between the regional Destor-Porcupine (to the north) and Cadillac faults - Larder Lake (to the south). The metamorphism grades reach the green schists facies and comprises several episode of deformations. The gold bearing mineralization of the Rocmec 1 (Russian Kid) deposit is associated with the lake Labyrinth fault and its tectonic system.

7.2 Regional geology of the Rocmec 1 Property

No mining camp is directly associated with the Rocmec 1 mine. However, due to its location and the proximity of the Larder Lake fault, it could be interpreted as the continuity of the Larder Lake fault mining camp. However, no sufficient data is available in order to establish this relation.

7.3 Geology of the Rocmec 1 mine

Most of the information obtained being relative to the mineralization of the deposit, the characteristics of the deposits are discussed in the mineralization Item.

The host rock is a differentiated sill of several kilometres in length and of almost 600 meters in width. This ENE-OSO intrusion is characterized by several lithological facies varying from gabbros to diorites and quartziferous diorites to felsic rocks of granodioritic to tonalitic composition. Generally, the mafic facies are encountered in the northern part of the sill.

The diorites rocks are altered to the greenshist facies. Pervasive chlorite-sericite alteration is present throughout the intrusive body. In the vicinity of mineralized structures, a chlorite-carbonate-siderite alteration is observed with local presence of magnetite (5-10%), disappearing in the vein selvedge.

North and south of the gabbroic-dioritic intrusive are greenschist-facies altered volcanic, andesitic rocks. Andesite rocks show pillow features such have amygdule and cooling surfaces. The contact between the intrusive and the andesite is characterized by the presence of a shear zone and associated to a deformed and boudinaged mineralized quartz vein. Please see Mineralization section.

The mineralization is associated with an E-O fractures/shear system, more or less parallel. It is crosscut in several places by transverse faults with weak displacements (up to 30m ex: El Coco fault). Orientation of the mineral-bearing structures varies from N070° to N090° with dips ranging between 55° and 80° towards the south. The dislocations caused by the transverse faults twinned with intense shearing forces explain the paneling of the mineralization. Highly silicified fractures and tension veins were developed near the shear zones of the intrusive contacts. They are strongly silicified, foliated and characterized by fine grained cataclastic to mylonitic textures containing visible or pulverized fragments.

The mineral-bearing zones are generally strongly silicified and consist of finely grained and foliated rocks. Hydrothermal fluids rich in sulphur modified the chemistry of diorites into quartziferous diorites and rocks of tonalitic to trondhjemitic composition.

Alteration is characterized by a strong silicification, carbonatization, chloritisation and medium sericitization. Fine to medium grained pyrite is disseminated in the altered rocks. The pyrite rich zones are altered in limonite close to surface. Sericitization is more often found in the granodioritic and tonalitic facies while the chloritisation is more often found in the gabbroïc facies. The various types of alteration form an envelope of a few meters to around 40.00 meters surrounding the mineralized zones.

8- Deposit Types

8.1 Rocmec 1 Deposit

The Rocmec 1 deposit comprises a series of quartz-carbonate veins trending ENE to NE. These veins are boxed by differentiated intrusive quartz-rich rocks and form sub parallel lenticular to tabular bodies (Hogson, 1989; Poulsen and Robert, 1989). The veins are part of an orogenic gold-vein system observed throughout the Abitibi Province. The veins are structurally controlled and the competent nature of the host-rock makes for good vein forming conditions. Orogenic veins are formed by hydrothermal fluids generated during compression events in the crust. In the case of Rocmec 1, the presence of major regional faults in the vicinity of the property (Labyrinth Lake fault) makes for good conduits for hydrothermal fluids towards the surface. The veins were formed at medium depth and are emplaced in brittle to plastic deformation zones.

The alteration of the host rock by hydrothermal fluids varies from sericite far from the veins to chlorite-carbonate rich alteration close to the vein selvedge. Local presence of magnetite in the host rock provided an iron source to the sulphide-rich fluids to react with, forming pyrite, and depositing the gold in the veins. Several hydrothermal events are observed at the Rocmec 1 property, with quartz-carbonate veins being cut by late stage carbonate veins, but up to now, the mineralization cannot be linked to a particular event.

The Rocmec 1 property comprises a series of orogenic gold, sulphide rich veins. The Rocmec 1 veins comprise ENE to NE gold bearing quartz-carbonate veins. The most important ones are called McDowell, Talus, Shaft and Front West. The veins are boxed in differentiated intrusive rocks containing quartz and showing a granophyric texture. The competent nature of the host rock and the high iron content (Fe) is favourable gold vein formation. The quartz-carbonate veins generally form tabular to lenticular clusters in the central portions of the shear zones and are either parallel to slightly oblique to the structure host of the shear zone as a ductile fragile behaviour, . The deposit is considered structurally associated with the shear zones. A set of two mineralized quartz-carbonate veins called Boucher and Boucher 2 structures occurs also in a shear zone between the differentiated intrusive and the surrounding andesitic host rock. Please see mineralization section.

Longitudinal sections of the mineralized zones are shown in the resource estimation section.

9- Mineralization

The mineralization descriptions are based on partial information from the MRB Technical Report of February 2006 combined with site visits and the new concept from SGS stating that the main vein system has had various name depending on its easting position but was in fact the same zone described as the McDowell zone. The mineralization here is gold.

In the resource estimation section, some veins have been connected together along strike to reflect the fact that the McDowell vein is actually the main and most continuous zone due to the abundance of information. This also helps and serves in the longitudinal calculation of resources.

The Au shear-vein type mineralization is found in a strongly altered and deformed corridor, showing an azimuth of N80˚ and a dip 60-70° to the south-west. This corridor, with an average thickness of 250 meters, can be found over a length greater than 1000 meters.

Generally, gold mineralization is composed of fine to medium-grained disseminated and banded pyrite in veins, shear zones and breccias affecting the diorite. Mineralized pyrite ranges from 2 to 10%. Small quartz veins from a few centimetres to 90 centimetres wide are encountered in these zones. The weakly pyritized veins occasionally contain chalcopyrite or visible gold. The silver contents are generally four to five times lower than those of gold. Several gold-rich samples were analyzed for silver whose content varied between 1.37 g/t and 13.71 g/t (GM 57624). Occurrences of massive pyrite bands were found to the edge of quartz veins and greater gold contents are associated to these massive fine grained pyrite bands. Coarse grained diorites represent 20% of rock and vary from massive to porphyritic, containing feldspars and prismatic automorph amphiboles. Coarse gray leucoxene is present up to 5% in the epidote rich zones. Mineralized and pyritized zones are strongly to moderately altered and consist of silicification, epidotisation, carbonatisation, chloritisation and sericitisation.

Many late transverse faults dislocated the quartz-carbonate vein system. These dislocations led to the identification of the same zone with various name and it is why the past exploration programs specified the mineralization as "mineralization of discontinuous nature". Now with the additional drilling done by Rocmec, it is obvious that mineralized zones are continuous, but have simply been transversally shifted from a few centimetres up to 30 meters in the north, north east –south south west fault called Yvan. It is now possible to follow the veins and predict their approximate position in space with the shifted from surface to 150m.

9.1 Historical nomenclature of the zones

As previously mentioned, historical works where submitting names of discovery for various veins but sometimes for the same structure because of its position in relation to the shaft.

Here is the list of the historical names that were used followed by the 2007 revised names according to the modeling we did.

1. New Front west zone
2. McDowell Vein mineralization
    a. West McDowell
    b. Russian Kid Vein mineralization
    c. Beaudoin Vein mineralization
    d. West Claude Vein mineralization
3. Talus Vein mineralization
    a. West Talus Vein mineralization
4. Shaft Vein mineralization
    a. Lachance Vein mineralization
5. New Boucher Vein mineralization
6. New Boucher 2 Vein mineralization

SGS interpretation concept relies on the fact that the main zone (McDowell) sets the marker in the group of mineralized structures, all the other zones are defined according to their relative position and distance on the foot or hanging wall of the McDowell, it is why the historically called Beaudoin vein, an extension of the talus vein, could not totally make sense since Underground information confirms it dies on the McDowell and the second vein encountered on the footwall of the McDowell to the East cannot be the Talus but the eastern extension of the Shaft vein and so on. This new modeling also guarantees the strict evaluation of resource and volume balance of the mineralized material in 3D.

9.2 Description of the Mineralized Veins and Structures

The descriptions go from south to north and are general while statistics on grades and thickness are stated in the resource section of this report. Generally speaking most of the zones are similar in terms of structure and mineralization. Some differentiates lightly by the content in quartz, pyrite, sericite and chlorite but for now they are believed to be all related to the same geological event. Along the zones in underground openings we have observed pinch and swell along the main shear plane, the zone is always there with variation of the thickness and grades. Additional works will be required a better understanding of the continuity and orientation of gold content within the geological plans of the zones which are actually thought to be sub-vertical dipping west.

9.2.1 Front west

This mineralized zone recognized by diamond drill holes is near surface to the west of existing shaft, no special name was given, only in accordance to the fact it sits in front of the McDowell i.e. on the hanging wall. Actual known extent of the zone ranges from 5950mE and 6080mE near surface to 110m at depth.

9.2.2 McDowell

The McDowell vein is the longest gold bearing structure on the property. This main dislocated structure represent the Western McDowell vein, McDowell, the West Claude, the Russian Kid and the Beaudoin vein form one continuous orebody, The structures were followed in the underground development or intercepted by diamond drill holes for 1660 meters East West with an average width close to one (1) meter.

The pyrite associated with the vein is present in millimetre-length veinlets within the mass of quartz and preferably in contact of the vein with the wall-rock or in selvedge. The Hanging wall and the footwall both contain coarse pyrite. Lower vein wall (foot wall) is characterized with fine pyrite and is disseminated over more than three meters. It is carrying gold bearing mineralization until a vertical depth of 400 meters. This vein was developed and followed with the underground levels 150, 300 and 425(ft) now level 45, 90 and 130 meters.

Figure 5: McDowell vein at Level 90 West

9.2.3 Talus

The Talus vein is probably a secondary sub parallel structure to the McDowell vein whose junction point is located close to the section 6445mE. The Talus vein is identified to the west until 5900mE coordinate. Sampling of the vein was done in the drift at the 90m level. The actual known extension at depth is 400m.

Figure 6: Talus vein at level R9

9.2.4 Shaft

Located near the mine shaft, the vein is encountered at level 45 meters. Gold bearing mineralization appears in a broad brecciated zone consisting of alternating silicified, pyritized and sericitized diorite bands, and thin milky quartz bands. The distribution of the gold contents is erratic although gold values increase at a depth. Drift sampling results made by North Bordulac Mines showed that there could be more than one gold bearing structure besides the shaft as there are satellite veins to the north and south of the shaft vein within that sector. They are not taken into account in the resource estimation at the moment.

9.2.5 Boucher

The Boucher structure was first encountered in November 2006. The Boucher structure consists of a boudinaged and deformed quartz-carbonate vein located in a ENE shear zone corresponding to the contact between the diorite intrusion and the surrounding andesite. Visible gold associated with quartz carbonate vein was observed in 2006 in drill hole: RS-06-01. Sampling procedures were reviewed and updated to obtain a representative sample and assay results.

The recent 2010 surface drilling campaign heped define the shear zone extensions and widths and gave additional information on the gold mineralisation of the Boucher structure. The mineralisation is mostly contained in a boudinaged and deformed quartz-carbonate vein. The pinch and swell effect is strong however, the vein can be followed laterally over 450m and at depth down to 425m. The mineralisation consists of fine grained pyrite up to 10% in fractures and on selvedge of the quartz-carbonate veins. The vein mineralisation appears to be discontinuous based on recent 2010 assay results. Traces of chalcopyrite were observed. Usually, the mineralisation in the shear zone is disseminated up to 5% to 10% and concentrated in fractures and following the foliation. The shear zone mineralisation is relatively low gold bearing to barren. Please see next two figures.

Figure 7: Picture of the core - Boucher zone at 490m, RS-06-01

Figure 8: Visible gold in the core - Boucher zone, RS-06-01

9.2.6 Boucher 2

The Boucher 2 structure is similar to the Boucher, but it is located north and approximately 2 to 25 metres down hole from the Boucher structure. Recent 2010 surface drilling outlined the disc ontinuouis nature of the Boucher 2 structure location and mineralisation. Further drilling and surface detailed cartography could help determine the structure location. The following picture shows the aspect of the Boucher 2 zone.

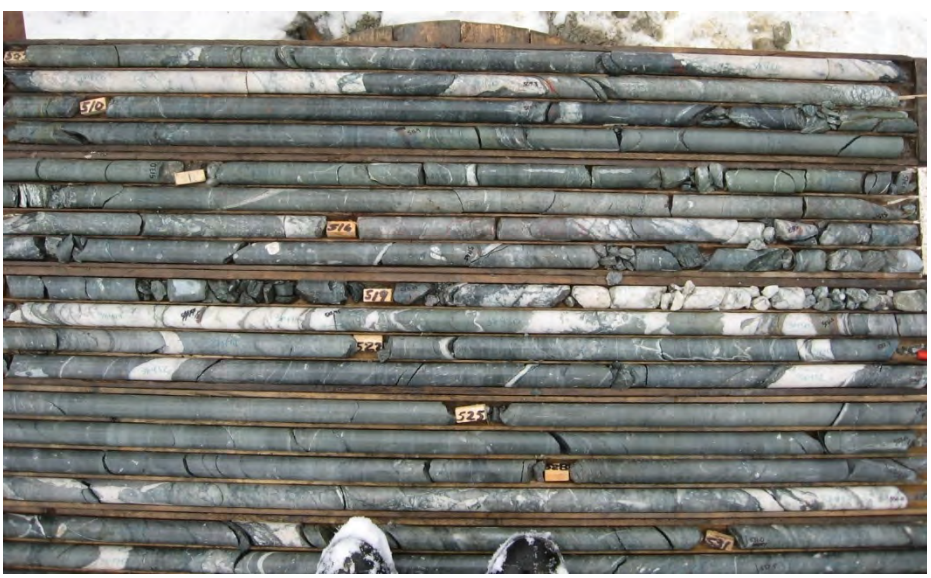


Figure 9: Picture of the core - Boucher 2 zone at 520m, RS-06-01

9.3 Tungsten mineralization

The presence of scheelite, a tungsten mineral, was described in historical reports of the property. As this metal is often associated to the gold bearing quartz veins and the economic potential of the property is raised by the possibility of recovering two metals. From a study made in 1952, L.A. Turcotte estimated that level 90 contained a potential of 400 tons WO3 per vertical foot. A visual reading taken at that time using a UV lamp revealed a scheelite concentration varying from 0,2 to 0,5% on levels 150ft (45m) and 300ft (90m). Moreover, the report/ratio of ABBDL-Tecsult 1984 mentions observations carried out in 1983 by Métalor revealing a decreasing scheelite quantity with the depth. It is presented especially in narrow secondary veins parallel to an angle to the principal veins. Tecsult also affirms that a grab sample of approximately 40 kg have been collected on levels 45 and 90 to be subjected to tests of flotation at the Centre de recherche Minérale de Québec. This sample contained 14.7% of tungsten and the concentrate of scheelite had a good content. There is no record available of the related results.

SGS was mandated in early 2009 for the sampling of the R9 level for tungsten content. A total of ten (10) samples were gathered but no significant tungsten results were obtained. Rocmec decided to stop tungsten exploration and estimation.

9.4 Silver mineralization

The Rocmec 1 deposit contains silver in proportions of three to six times less than its gold content. Moreover, no vein seems enriched in silver. No strong correlation seems to exist between the high contents silver and the high gold contents. Further investigation could be done if Ag value gets significant or if Rocmec wants to know how much silver credits it should get at the refinery in the future.

10- Exploration

Exploration and Exploitation history of the property is directly linked to the history of the discovery and development of the Rocmec 1 property previously discussed in this report.

10.1 Historical Exploration

In March 1984, Asselin, Benoit, Boucher, Ducharme, Lapointe, Inc (ABBDL - TECSULT) submitted a feasibility study of the property. The study concluded a total resources and reserves of 1 124 532 tons with a grade of 0,247 oz/t Au. This estimate should be treated as an historical estimate with regards to Section 2.4 of the NI 43-101. The reference made to the historical resource estimate above is included for illustrative purposes only and is not in conformity with the standards and definitions required by NI 43-101. This estimate should not be relied upon as a measure of the resources within the Rocmec 1 deposit. The above historical estimate uses a terminology that differs from the ones set out in sections 1.2 and 1.3 of NI 43-101. Please see section 17- Mineral Resource and Mineral Reserve Estimates, of this report for the latest resource update.

The best production scenario envisaged profit with 300 tonnes/day on 240 work days on annual basis. Calculation was made with an average grade of 0.19 oz/t Au, a 95% recovery and a10% dilution ratio.

10.2 Exploration By Rocmec

Rocmec obtained a certificate of authorization under the terms of the Law on the environmental quality. Please see 18- Other Relevant Data and Information.

During the year 2005, Rocmec made a request for a mining lease covering a surface of 51.25 hectares enveloping selected claims owned by Rocmec Mining. The demand is still in process and the claims status are described as suspended until final decision from the Quebec Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry (MNRF). Please see section: 4- Property Description and Location.

Since 2006, development at the Rocmec 1 Mine is focused on accessing the gold and resources between levels 50m (150ft) and 130m (425ft). The company drained the mine and surveyed the drifts and the ramp. It did chip and panel sampling as well as some test holes for the evaluation of the exploration and bulk sampling of the mineral deposit. The levels 50, 90 and 130m were dewatered. The ramp and the underground drifts were surveyed. They have dimensions of a conventional mine (3.5 by 5 meters) and were bolted. Additional work of rehabilitation included the rehabilitation of the mine portal, the installation of ventilation and the electric cables, the checking of the conduits, airways and security issues.

The company completed three drifts sub level 50, 70, 100 (Exploration) and 110 and 130. The drifts were driven in two distinct vein structures, one being the McDowell vein on level 50/70, where 70 meters were driven to allow access to a long-hole stope of 2,000 metric tonnes. The thickness of the block varies from 1.5 meters up to 3.0 meters. The second is the Talus vein on level 90, where 30 meters were excavated giving access to the bottom of a 6,000 metric tonnes block of mineralized rock. Sampling on that portion of the mineralized vein returned approximate average grades of over 16g/t on thicknesses ranging from 60 to 80 cm.

In December 2006, Rocmec sent to the Camflo Mill a total of 7,802 tonnes of Ore. The processed tonnage came from untreated ore left in the drifts and on surface at the Rocmec 1 mine site from previous owners. The average grade at the feed was 2.27 g/t Au for a total of 569.55 g/t Au. See Table 9: Rocmec 1 Surface and underground processed Tonnage.

From 2006 to 2009 Rocmec extracted a total of 12,342 tonnes of Ore with average grade the feed of 2.56 and 3.35 g/t Au for a total of 1111.65 ounces. The ore came from Long hole mining Thermal Fragmentation mining methods. See Table 9: Rocmec 1 Surface and underground processed Tonnage.

10.1 Survey

During 2006, an independent surface and underground survey was done by Arpentage Descarreaux & Dubé of Val-D'Or.

In 2006, Rocmec acquired a total station for the continuous survey of the underground mine developments.

From 2006 until this day, the Rocmec underground drill holes were surveyed by a qualified Rocmec survey technician.

The drill holes of the 2007 and 2009 surface drilling programs were surveyed by an independent land surveyor.

The latest 2010 surface drill holes were surveyed by an independent land surveyor.

10.2 Grids used on the property

Originally, a local grid was used on the property. The historical local grid used described in the Tecsult 1984 report was originally in feet with a 100 feet spacing with directions to the ENE. The same grid was transferred into metric local grid for survey, exploration and mining purposes. Historical and Rocmec drill hole coordinates and information were added according to the new metric local grid. Section spacing is every 25m. The estimation of the resources is relative to the metric local grid, where the local north is oriented N000. The Local North is oriented 1.14° west from the geographic north. The geological information is not managed with a specific data manager but information is put in AutoCAD as reference. SGS has created a database with its own available GeoBase/SectCad software package. Resource related information and modeling are based on the local principal imperial mining grid converted to metric.

11- Drilling

11.1 Historical Drilling

From the first discovery in 1924 to the latest historical drilling done by Dassen Gold in 1985, a total of 23,200m from 166 historical drill holes have been drilled over the Rocmec 1 property. Most of the information was validated from historical paper sections as well as paper logs when possible. The coordinates were transferred into the metric local grid by GIS software.

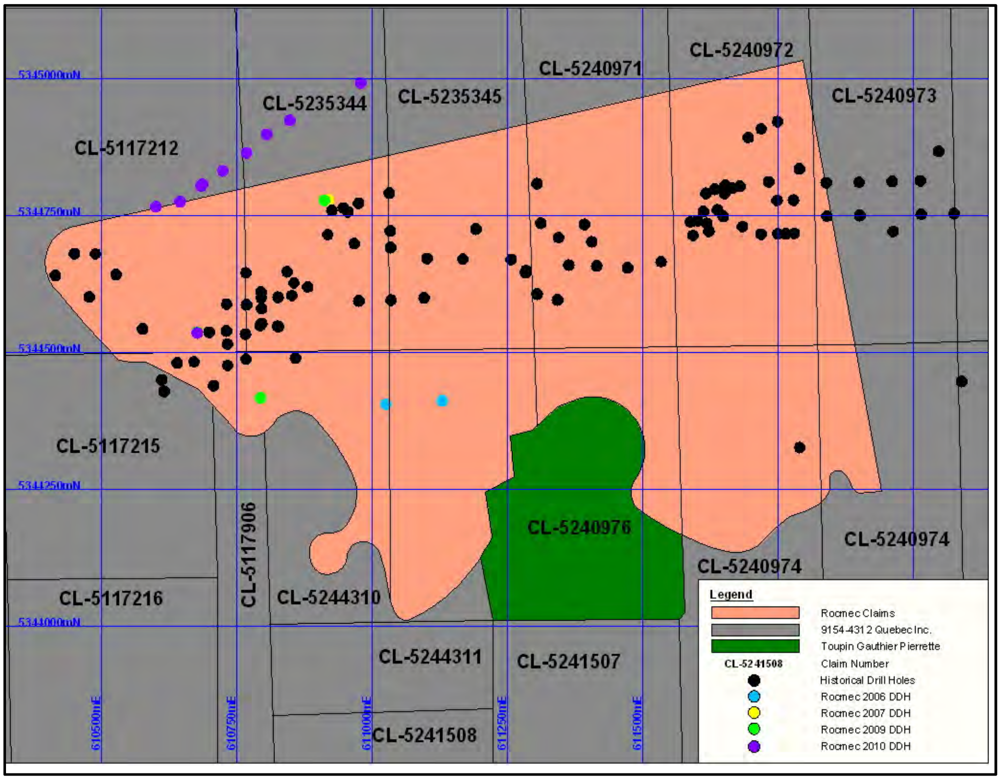


Figure 10: Rocmec Property Drill Hole Location Map

11.2 Rocmec Drilling

From 2006 to this date a total of 10,300 meters of core was drilled by Rocmec both on surface and underground on the property.

11.3 Rocmec 2006 Surface Diamond Drilling Campaign

During the fall of 2006, a surface Drilling campaign of 1900 m was done on the property for the extension at depth of known mineralized zones. Three diamond drill holes were done but a fourth target had to be abandoned. The campaign resulted in the discovery of another mineralized zone called the Boucher vein 1 from 490.75 meters to 492.20 meters in hole RS-06-01 at an average of 32.92g/t Au. And the Boucher vein 2 from 519.03 meters to 522.80 meters in hole RS-06-01 at an average of 3.91g/t Au. The Boucher vein 1 is a mineralized quartz-carbonate vein of 4.19 meters in length (core length) containing visible gold and sulphides. Boucher vein 2 is a mineralized quartz-carbonate vein of 2.38 meters in length along the core containing visible gold and 1 to 10% sulphides, mostly pyrite. Please see table below.

Hole Name	Zone	From(m)	To(m)	Au (g/t)
RS-06-01	Boucher	490.75	492.2	32.92
RS-06-01	Boucher 2	519.03	522.8	3.906
RS-06-01	Talus	337.02	338.4	0.14
RS-06-01	McDowell	325.77	327.2	0.31
RS-06-01	Shaft	390.7	392.05	0.003
RS-06-02	McDowell	405.7	406	0.24
RS-06-02	Talus	443.5	444	0.06
RS-06-02	Shaft	500.6	501	0.015
RS-06-03	McDowell	350.85	351.35	1.06
RS-06-03	Boucher	432.2	432.5	0.31
RS-06-03	Shaft	390.3	390.6	0.55

Table 3: Rocmec Surface 2006 Diamond Drilling

11.4 Rocmec 2007 Surface Diamond Drilling Campaign

From august to December 2007, a total of 1000 metres of ATW size surface diamond drilling campaign was done on the property. Four diamond drill holes were done on the north part of the eastern extension of the Boucher structure. Mineralized structures were encountered. The focus of the campaign was the interception in upper levels of the Boucher, Shaft and Talus structures. SGS did not see core.

Rocmec did not store the 2007 surface drilling campaign core on site. No geologist logged the core. Rocmec did a limited description of the sampled core for analysis by its trained geotechnicians. Please see table below.

SGS recommends twinning or infill drilling next to the 2007 surface drill holes to a radius of approximately 12.5 to 15 metres for in order to corroborate more accurately the drill hole information.

Hole Name	Zone	From(m)	To(m)	Au g/t
RS-01-07	Boucher	268.22	269.7	0.01
RS-01-07	Shaft	25.91	26.36	18.85
RS-02-07	Boucher	207.57	210.31	3.42
RS-02-07	Boucher 2	218.85	220.62	35.16
RS-02-07	Shaft	13.72	14.33	1.81
RS-02-07	Shaft	21.79	22.1	1.04
RS-03-07	Boucher	218.54	219	0.08
RS-03-07	Boucher 2	229.51	230.12	1.19
RS-04-07	Boucher	199.64	201.17	0.4
RS-04-07	Boucher 2	206.65	207.42	0.54

Table 4: Rocmec Surface 2007 Diamond Drilling

11.5 Rocmec 2006-2009 Underground Diamond Drilling

From 2006 to 2009 Rocmec drilled 4022.34 metres underground. The main targets were the Talus, McDowell, Shaft, Front West, Boucher and Boucher 2 structures. The drilling permitted the better understanding of the known structures underground. Please see table below.

Hole Name	From(m)	To(m)	Zone	Au g/t
FE-1	14.39	14.94	tal	2.27
FE-2	11.37	11.95	tal	9.04
FE-2 NQ	12.19	12.77	tal	17.15
M1H-3A	8.08	8.84	tal	0.83
M1H-3B	18.84	20.12	tal	5.67
RU-01-08	193.55	194.16	Boucher	0.07
RU-01-08	204.52	204.9	Boucher 2	0.03
RU-02-08	201.17	202.08	Boucher	13.35
RU-02-08	204.83	205.44	Boucher 2	44.65
RU-03-08	245.06	245.67	Boucher	44.91
RU-03-08	256.03	256.45	Boucher 2	0.03
RU-03-08	26.75	27.05	tal	3.08
RU-04-08	222.81	224.03	Boucher	22.33
RU-04-08	226.77	229.21	Boucher 2	14.6
RU-04-08	28.65	29.11	tal	2.18
RU-05-08	29.26	30.02	tal	8.66
RU-06-08	9.91	10.25	mcdo	1.04
RU-06-08	28.35	28.7	tal	4.16
RU-06-23A	27.28	27.89	shft	0.03
RU-06-24A	31.18	31.49	shft	7.54
RU-06-30	218.11	218.54	Boucher	0.45
RU-06-30A	248.87	249.32	Boucher 2	0.01
RU-06-30A	31.78	32.13	shft	0
RU-07-08	190.2	192.02	Boucher	14.88
RU-07-08	197.21	197.55	Boucher 2	0.46
RU-07-08	36.58	37.1	tal	0.65
RU-08-08	69.2	69.65	tal	1.83
RU-10-08	59.74	60.05	Frnt	6.33
RU-11-08	62.64	62.94	Frnt	1.47
RU-14-09	68.7	69	frnt	0.77
RU-15-09	48.17	48.77	Frnt	0.2
RU-17-09	24.9	25.5	mcdo	0.15
TH-07	9.3	10.67	mcdo	2.02
TH-08	8.69	9.6	mcdo	0.27
TH-09	11.28	12.34	mcdo	0.03
TH-10	8.75	9.75	shft	6.86
TH-11	7.01	7.92	shft	3.12
TH-12	12.44	13.41	shft	7.17
TH-13	9.14	9.81	mcdo	1.85
TH-15	4.82	5.27	mcdo	0.55
TH-16	41.82	42.73	mcdo	4.05
TH-16	0.4	1.31	tal	0.03
TH-17	42	42.4	mcdo	0
TH-18	7.86	9.66	tal	7.02
TH-18	27.58	28.65	mcdo	1.85
TH-19	22.1	22.45	mcdo	30.86
TH-19	8.02	8.53	tal	1.37
TH-20	5.94	6.25	tal	1.51
TH-21	32	32.3	mcdo	0
TH-22	26	27.8	mcdo	6.92
TH-25	29.05	29.6	mcdo	5.18
TH-26	14.54	14.84	mcdo	0.03
TH-27	15.79	16.22	mcdo	4.97
TH-28	23.62	24.54	mcdo	5.62

Table 5: Rocmec 2006-2009 Underground Diamond Drilling

SGS logged most of the underground core. However, a non negligible portion of drill holes were not reviewed due to the fact that witness samples or witness core boxes were not kept as reference. In some areas of the deposit, some interpreted zones and structures by Rocmec do not seem to fit exactly with the model and orientations.

SGS recommends twinning or infill drilling next to the selected 2008 underground drill holes to a radius of approximately 12.5 to 15 metres for in order to corroborate more accurately the drill hole information. The selected underground drill holes are: RU-01-08, RU-02-08, RU-06-23A, RU-06-24A, RU-06-30A, RU-07-29, RU-07-31and RU-07-32.

11.6 Rocmec 2009 Surface Diamond Drilling Campaign

Following promising results from the RS-06-01 drill hole, Rocmec drilled 5 surface drill holes from October to December 2009. A total of 2000m of NQ size core was drilled on the western part of the property for the better understanding of the Boucher structures. A total of 574 samples were sent for analysis at the SGS Lakefield laboratory in Lakefield, Ontario.

11.6.1 Boucher (1) and Boucher 2 Structures

The Boucher structures were encountered on all of the drill holes with different gold content. The Boucher structure was intersected in a strongly altered and sheared diorite. The mineralized intervals consist of fractured and deformed pinkish quartz vein that has undergone boudinage. Mineralization consists of fine pyrite (3-5%) and chalcopyrite (traces) following foliation associated to the wall rock contacts. Please see Table below.

11.6.2 McDowell Structure

The McDowell vein was intersected in a strongly altered (biotite-calcite-chlorite) diorite. Mineralization consists mostly of fine grained pyrite bands in deformed calcite-quartz veins and veinlets. The wall rock hosts disseminated pyrite. . Please see Table below.

11.6.3 Shaft Structure

A mineralized structure was intersected and interpreted as the Shaft structure in a moderately altered diorite (chlorite-calcite). The mineralized intervals consist of deformed quartz-calcite veins with millimetre chlorite bands following foliation. Mineralization consists of coarse grained pyrite bands in the footwall. Please see Table below.

11.6.4 Talus Structure

The structure was encountered in a strongly altered diorite (chlorite-calcite-sericite). It consists of a deformed and chlorite altered calcite-quartz vein. Mineralisation consists of fine pyrite bands following foliation in the vein at the contact from the wall rock Please see Table below.

Drill Hole	From	To	Length (m)	Grade	Structure
	m	m	Core Length	Au g/t	
RS-01-09	180	180.25	0.25	0.01	**McDowell**
RS-01-09	205.41	205.64	0.23	6.5	**Talus 2**
RS-01-09	205.64	206.13	0.49	10.33	
RS-01-09	206.13	206.38	0.25	5.08	
RS-01-09	206.53	206.98	0.45	2.95	
RS-01-09	207.04	207.31	0.27	2.03	
RS-01-09	208.19	208.5	0.31	0.85	
RS-01-09	210.37	210.44	0.07	28.26	**Talus**
RS-01-09	215.58	215.65	0.07	0.35	
RS-01-09	223.66	223.96	0.3	0.01	
RS-01-09	223.96	224.01	0.05	38.4	**T3**
RS-01-09	326.48	326.8	0.32	2.56	
RS-01-09	337.55	337.69	0.14	2.17	
RS-01-09	338.02	339.38	1.36	0.67	
RS-01-09	341.56	341.65	0.09	0.39	
RS-01-09	342.75	343.65	0.9	18.96	**Boucher**
RS-01-09	344.16	344.63	0.47	0.45	
RS-01-09	401.48	401.92	0.44	0.04	**Boucher 2**
RS-02-09	150.32	150.69	0.37	1.73	**McDowell**
RS-02-09	179.5	179.95	0.45	0.65	
RS-02-09	179.95	180.15	0.2	2.61	**Talus 2**
RS-02-09	180.15	180.6	0.45	12.19	
RS-02-09	180.6	181.04	0.44	1.09	
RS-02-09	181.04	181.75	0.71	1.3	
RS-02-09	182.65	182.9	0.25	25.79	**T2**
RS-02-09	183.73	184.56	0.83	5.66	**Talus**
RS-02-09	290.5	291	0.5	0.63	
RS-02-09	291	291.5	0.5	2.23	**Boucher**
RS-02-09	299.02	299.52	0.5	1.24	**Boucher 2**
RS-02-09	299.52	299.84	0.32	0.46	

Drill Hole	From	To	Length (m)	Grade	Structure
	m	m	Core Length	Au g/t	
RS-03-09	81.15	81.35	0.2	6.67	**Front West**
RS-03-09	150.08	150.38	0.3	0.01	**McDowell**
RS-03-09	194.12	194.52	0.4	0.16	
RS-03-09	194.52	194.92	0.4	0.3	
RS-03-09	194.92	195.36	0.44	0.63	
RS-03-09	195.36	195.61	0.25	3.48	**Talus**
RS-03-09	195.61	195.97	0.36	2.55	
RS-03-09	195.97	196.15	0.18	0.26	
RS-03-09	196.15	196.6	0.45	1.08	
RS-03-09	197.48	197.94	0.46	1.43	
RS-03-09	227	227.37	0.37	0.01	
RS-03-09	227.37	227.65	0.28	0.21	
RS-03-09	227.65	227.84	0.19	0.98	
RS-03-09	227.84	228.1	0.26	0.72	
RS-03-09	228.1	228.38	0.28	0.04	
RS-03-09	357.75	357.87	0.12	7.16	**Boucher**
RS-03-09	357.87	358.56	0.69	0.08	
RS-03-09	374.9	375.26	0.36	0.07	
RS-03-09	375.26	375.42	0.16	1.39	
RS-03-09	375.42	375.92	0.5	7.82	**Boucher 2**
RS-03-09	375.92	376	0.08	0.52	
RS-03-09	376	376.3	0.3	0.83	
RS-03-09	376.3	376.42	0.12	0.25	
RS-03-09	376.42	376.99	0.57	8.22	
RS-03-09	376.99	377.74	0.75	1.8	
RS-03-09	377.74	377.96	0.22	1.63	
RS-03-09	377.96	378.43	0.47	0.6	
RS-03-09	378.43	378.77	0.34	2.79	
RS-03-09	378.77	379	0.23	0.03	

Drill Hole	From m	To m	Length (m) Core Length	Grade Au g/t	Structure
RS-04-09	366.92	367.3	0.38	0.37	**McDowell**
RS-04-09	367.3	367.65	0.35	6.22	**Talus**
RS-04-09	367.65	367.9	0.25	7.95	
RS-04-09	367.9	368.3	0.4	4.24	
RS-04-09	497.86	498.4	0.54	0.79	**Boucher**
RS-04-09	498.4	498.7	0.3	0.13	
RS-04-09	501	501.8	0.8	0.31	
RS-04-09	501.8	502	0.2	0.09	
RS-04-09	502	502.53	0.53	0.03	
RS-04-09	502.53	503.2	0.67	0.21	
RS-04-09	507.79	507.95	0.16	0.06	**Boucher 2**
RS-04-09	507.95	508.41	0.46	0.02	
RS-05-09	27.43	27.68	0.25	2.14	**Shaft**
RS-05-09	27.68	28	0.32	0.42	
RS-05-09	212.07	212.4	0.33	0.08	
RS-05-09	212.4	212.78	0.38	16.33	**Boucher**
RS-05-09	212.78	213.14	0.36	0.61	
RS-05-09	213.14	213.56	0.42	0.24	
RS-05-09	214	214.6	0.6	0.06	
RS-05-09	214.6	215.1	0.5	0.05	
RS-05-09	215.1	215.68	0.58	0.05	
RS-05-09	215.68	216.18	0.5	0.3	
RS-05-09	226.2	226.5	0.3	0.03	**Boucher 2**
RS-05-09	226.5	226.7	0.2	0.01	

Table 6: Rocmec 2009 Surface Diamond Drilling

11.7 Rocmec 2010 Surface Diamond Drilling Campaign

During the spring of 2010, a surface Drilling campaign of 2000m was done on the property for the western extension at depth of the McDowell and Talus structures and veins. Two diamond drill holes were done and were set up on the 2006 surface drill set-up. The other 12 drill holes were located for the definition on surface of the Boucher and Boucher 2 structures. The campaign resulted in the definition of the western extension at depth of the McDowell and Talus structures. The Boucher and Boucher 2 Structures extensions were defined laterally ands at depth. This permitted also the re-interpretation of the western area. The McDowell 2 structure was discarded and a structure called Talus 2 was interpreted.. Three additional mineralized intersects were discovered and described as T1, T2 and T3 blocks the re-interpretation is further defined in section17.5 Geological interpretation.

Drill Hole	From	To	Length (m)	Grade	Structure
	m	m	Core Length	Au g/t	
RS-01-10	72.46	72.7	0.24	**2.45**	**Front West**
RS-01-10	134.3	134.4	0.1	**4.21**	**McDowell**
RS-01-10	138.38	138.45	0.07	**4.88**	
RS-01-10	151.05	151.45	0.4	**10.58**	**T1**
RS-01-10	154.28	154.55	0.27	**2.06**	
RS-01-10	154.55	154.77	0.22	**2.83**	
RS-01-10	154.77	155.1	0.33	**1.96**	
RS-01-10	155.31	155.59	0.28	**2.5**	
RS-01-10	155.31	155.59	0.28	**2.29**	
RS-01-10	155.59	155.8	0.21	**1.13**	
RS-01-10	161.96	162.07	0.11	**1.69**	
RS-01-10	162.29	162.56	0.27	**5.96**	**Talus 2**
RS-01-10	162.56	162.8	0.24	**3.51**	
RS-01-10	163.22	163.58	0.36	**3.7**	
RS-01-10	163.92	164.39	0.47	**3.15**	
RS-01-10	164.82	165.26	0.44	**3.07**	
RS-01-10	164.82	165.26	0.44	**2.75**	
RS-01-10	167.73	168.1	0.37	**2.6**	
RS-01-10	168.56	168.85	0.29	**1.16**	**Talus**
RS-01-10	168.85	169.3	0.45	**6.08**	
RS-02-10	145.08	145.28	0.2	**26.92**	**McDowell**
RS-02-10	183.55	183.74	0.19	**1.33**	**Talus**
RS-02-10	393.56	394	0.44	8.72	Boucher
RS-02-10	394	394.6	0.6	4.09	
RS-02-10	405.24	405.58	0.34	0.66	Boucher 2
RS-02-10	405.58	406.07	0.49	0.07	
RS-03-10	65.36	65.47	0.11	0.04	Boucher
RS-03-10	65.47	65.87	0.4	0.02	
RS-03-10	68.92	69.3	0.38	0.32	Boucher 2
RS-04-10	151.33	151.8	0.47	0.63	Boucher
RS-04-10	151.8	152.2	0.4	0.52	
RS-04-10	163	163.4	0.4	0.01	Boucher 2
RS-04-10	163.4	163.9	0.5	0.01	
RS-05-10	77.7	78	0.3	0.25	Boucher
RS-05-10	78	78.23	0.23	1.61	
RS-05-10	79.4	79.65	0.25	1.26	VQ
RS-05-10	81	81.5	0.5	1.29	Shear
RS-06-10	105.6	105.9	0.3	0.01	Boucher
RS-06-10	105.9	106.2	0.3	0.01	
RS-06-10	107.75	108	0.25	1.39	
RS-07-10	76	76.5	0.5	2.2	
RS-07-10	76.5	76.9	0.4	0.42	

Drill Hole	From	To	Length (m)	Grade	Structure
	m	m	Core Length	Au g/t	
RS-07-10	76.9	77.2	0.3	1.69	Shear
RS-07-10	77.2	77.6	0.4	0.51	Shear
RS-07-10	77.6	78	0.4	0.01	Shear
RS-07-10	78	78.5	0.5	0.01	Shear
RS-07-10	78.5	78.95	0.45	1.72	Shear
RS-07-10	78.95	79.45	0.5	0.58	VQ
RS-07-10	79.45	79.95	0.5	1.42	VQ
RS-07-10	79.95	80.45	0.5	1.01	VQ
RS-08-10	108.3	108.65	0.35	1.29	VQ
RS-08-10	108.65	109.1	0.45	0.83	VQ
RS-08-10	109.1	109.6	0.5	3.83	Boucher
RS-08-10	109.6	110.05	0.45	4.18	
RS-08-10	110.05	110.5	0.45	0.79	
RS-08-10	110.5	111	0.5	0.99	
RS-08-10	111	111.5	0.5	0.9	
RS-08-10	111.5	112	0.5	0.06	
RS-08-10	112	112.5	0.5	0.46	
RS-08-10	112.5	113	0.5	2.74	
RS-08-10	113	113.5	0.5	2.43	
RS-08-10	113.5	114	0.5	0.49	
RS-08-10	114	114.5	0.5	6.68	
RS-08-10	114	114.5	0.5	6.68	
RS-08-10	114.5	114.8	0.3	0.81	
RS-08-10	114.8	115.3	0.5	0.11	Shear
RS-08-10	115.3	115.8	0.5	0.53	Shear
RS-08-10	115.8	116.3	0.5	1.34	Shear
RS-08-10	116.3	117	0.7	0.74	Shear
RS-09-10	81.3	81.5	0.2	0.25	Fault gauge
RS-09-10	81.5	81.9	0.4	0.55	Shear
RS-09-10	81.9	82.15	0.25	0.62	VQ Boucher
RS-09-10	82.15	82.4	0.25	0.01	
RS-10-10	124.35	124.65	0.3	4.24	
RS-10-10	124.65	125	0.35	1.59	
RS-10-10	125	125.35	0.35	1.04	
RS-10-10	132.85	133.25	0.4	0.03	Boucher 2
RS-10-10	133.25	133.65	0.4	0.07	
RS-11-10	73	73.25	0.25	0.1	Boucher
RS-11-10	73.25	73.55	0.3	0.45	
RS-11-10	75.11	75.5	0.39	1.06	Shear + fault gauge
RS-11-10	75.5	76.2	0.7	1.28	Shear + fault gauge
RS-11-10	76.2	76.6	0.4	0.86	Shear

Drill Hole	From	To	Length (m)	Grade	Structure
	m	m	Core Length	Au g/t	
RS-11-10	78.6	78.8	0.2	0.01	Boucher 2
RS-11-10	78.8	79.1	0.3	0.01	
RS-12-10	45	46.5	1.5	0.39	Boucher
RS-13-10	57.6	57.95	0.35	0.01	
RS-13-10	59.4	59.6	0.2	0.77	Shear
RS-13-10	59.6	59.8	0.2	0.93	
RS-13-10	59.8	60.1	0.3	0.04	Shear
RS-14-10	44.6	45	0.4	0.18	Shear
RS-14-10	45	45.3	0.3	0.08	VQ
RS-14-10	45.3	45.95	0.65	0.58	Boucher
RS-14-10	45.3	45.95	0.65	0.58	VQ
RS-14-10	52.6	52.9	0.3	0.21	Boucher 2
RS-14-10	52.9	53.4	0.5	0.09	VQ
RS-14-10	53.4	53.7	0.3	0.34	Andesite

Table 7: Rocmec Surface 2010 Diamond Drilling

12- Sampling Method and Approach

This section describes the method an approach used be Rocmec and SGS.

The sampling method and approach is not available for the core samples assayed before the work done in 2006. The drill holes were sampled according to the geologist's interpretation. Sample boundaries were generally dictated by the presence of mineralization.

However, from past verification, of historical exploration, assessment and feasibility reports over the Rocmec 1 property, SGS considers the assay information as acceptable.

Only the assay certificates of analysis of the Rocmec drilling campaign are available. The rest of historical drilling assay results were collected from past verification, of historical exploration, assessment and feasibility reports over the Rocmec1 property.

The Rocmec 2006 surface drilling campaign was done by a drilling contractor for Rocmec using BQ size core and metric drill rods.

The Rocmec 2006-2008 underground drilling campaign was done by Rocmec with its own drill using BQ size core and imperial drill rods.

The Rocmec 2009 surface drilling campaign was done by Forage Rouiller of Amos using NQ size core and metric drill rods. Drill supervision, logging and sampling was done by SGS of Blainville, Quebec.

The Rocmec 2010 surface drilling campaign was done by DCB Drilling of Rouyn-Noranda using NQ size core and metric drill rods. Drill supervision, logging and sampling was done by SGS of Blainville, Quebec.

12.1 Core Handling and Storage

For the 2006, 2009 and 2010 surface drilling campaign, Rocmec and SGS followed a core handling procedure. All core boxes were securely closed and sent from the drill site to the logging facilities by pick-up or ATV. Afterwards, core boxes were stored at the mine site and opened for drill hole logging and identification of the intersection to sample by the Rocmec personnel and consultants. After logging and sampling, the core boxes were securely stored on core racks. All of the core boxes were given an aluminum tag including hole number, core box number and *from-to* in meters.

It is important to mention that most of the 2006-2007 underground BQ size drill core and the entire 2007 BQ size surface drill core were not kept on site. No geologist was appointed at that time. Rocmec technicians sampled and did a limited logging of the mineralized intersects and discarded the core afterward without leaving a witness sample. During that period, the entire core of the samples was sent for analysis. See next section: Sample Preparation and Security for additional details.

12.2 Core Logging

The 2006, 2009 and 2010 surface drilling campaign drill core was logged directly on site and on paper by the consulting geologists at the Rocmec 1 property and/or entered directly in the GeoBase drill hole database management software running on Microsoft Access and developed by SGS.

The 2006 surface drill core was logged and sampled by Rocmec employees and consultants. The observations of lithology, alteration, structure, mineralization, vein widths and orientation, geotechnical data, sample number and location were recorded by the geologist and geotechnician at that time. The core was also photographed wet before sampling.

It is important to mention that from 2006 to 2007, Rocmec technicians did a limited logging of the mineralized intersects of the recovered core. During that period, only the samples were logged and described briefly by the technicians. The mineralized intervals were described and tagged according to the expected encountered structure. Most of the core was discarded after.

Starting 2008, SGS was asked to log the entire underground 2008 core. The author and qualified colleagues back logged drill holes numbers RU-03-08 to RU-11-08 as well as RU-12-09 to RU-18-09. SGS sampled interesting mineralized structures but most of the mineralized intersects of the mentioned above drill holes were already sampled before the SGS logging. No sample tags were left inside core boxes and some core boxes were missing prior to the SGS logging.

The 2009and 2010 surface drill core was logged and sampled by SGS geologists and qualified personnel. The observations of lithology, alteration, structure, mineralization, vein widths and orientation, geotechnical data, sample number and location were recorded by geologists. The core was also photographed wet before sampling. Intervals were also photographed before sampling and kept as reference.

12.3 Sampling

During the 2006, 2009 and 2010 surface drilling campaigns, sections of core to be analyzed were identified with a color marker. Rocmec technicians and consultant geologists then prepared the sample books, sample bags and tags accordingly. The core was then cut in half on site using a rock saw and a witness sample was put back inside the core box at its respective depth. The 2009 surface drill hole samples were cut in a core shack rented by SGS in Rouyn-Noranda during the drilling campaign. The identified samples were put in the corresponding sample bags. The bags were then sealed and put into a large bag for transport to the laboratory. The core was cut with a with a rock saw. The 2010 surface drill hole samples were cut directly on site by or supervised by SGS during the drilling campaign. The identified samples were put in the corresponding sample bags. The bags were then sealed and put into a large bag for transport to the laboratory. The core was cut with a with a rock saw.

In SGS' opinion, the sample preparation, security and analytical procedures of the 2006, 2009 and 2010 surface drilling campaigns are adequate and were done according to the industry standards.

After discussions with Rocmec employees and direction, SGS considers the 2006-2008 sampling procedures as acceptable. However, SGS recommends implementing robust sampling, logging and core handling procedures in order to certify the traceability, geological interpretation and results of the sampled core. The photography of the entire drill core, mineralized intercepts and samples is also recommended as reference. The next table shows Rocmec drill hole information.

Hole Name	Hole Type	Length	Core size	Started	Finished	Contractor	Logged By	Sampled by	Collar Survey	Hole Survey	Core Stored
FE-1	UG	36.27	ATW	21/06/2006	21/06/2006	Rocmec	Rocmec	Rocmec	No	No	0%
FE-2	UG	35.05	ATW	22/06/2006	22/06/2006	Rocmec	Rocmec	Rocmec	No	No	0%
FE-2 NQ	UG	20.27	ATW	2006	2006	Rocmec	Rocmec	Rocmec	No	No	0%
FE-3	UG	34.75	ATW	2006	2006	Rocmec	Rocmec	Rocmec	No	No	0%
M1H-3A	UG	31.09	ATW	14/06/2006	14/06/2006	Rocmec	Rocmec	Rocmec	No	No	0%
M1H-3B	UG	31.09	ATW	15/06/2006	15/06/2006	Rocmec	Rocmec	Rocmec	No	No	0%
RS-01-07	Surface	316.68	ATW	29/08/2007	09/11/2007	Rocmec	Rocmec	Rocmec	Yes	No	0%
RS-02-07	Surface	233.17	ATW	19/09/2007	10/10/2007	Rocmec	Rocmec	Rocmec	Yes	No	0%
RS-03-07	Surface	237.74	ATW	12/10/2007	01/11/2007	Rocmec	Rocmec	Rocmec	Yes	No	0%
RS-04-07	Surface	263.65	ATW	12/11/2007	05/12/2007	Rocmec	Rocmec	Rocmec	Yes	No	0%
RS-01-09	Surface	453	NQ	19/10/2009	25/10/2009	Rouiller	SGS	SGS	Yes	Yes	100%
RS-02-09	Surface	333	NQ	25/10/2009	28/10/2009	Rouiller	SGS	SGS	Yes	Yes	100%
RS-03-09	Surface	433	NQ	28/10/2009	07/11/2007	Rouiller		SGS	Yes	Yes	100%
RS-04-09	Surface	560.2	NQ	07/11/2009	19/11/2009	Rouiller	SGS	SGS	Yes	Yes	100%
RS-05-09	Surface	279.56	NQ	18/11/2009	22/11/2009	Rouiller	SGS	SGS	Yes	Yes	100%
RS-01-10	Surface	221.03	NQ	17/03/2010	19/03/2010	DCB Drilling	SGS	SGS	Yes	Yes	100%
RS-02-10	Surface	428	NQ	19/03/2010	24/03/2010	DCB Drilling	SGS	SGS	Yes	Yes	100%
RS-03-10	Surface	104	NQ	31/03/2010	01/04/2010	DCB Drilling	SGS	SGS	Yes	Yes	200%
RS-04-10	Surface	171	NQ	01/04/2010	02/04/2010	DCB Drilling	SGS	SGS	Yes	Yes	300%
RS-05-10	Surface	105	NQ	02/04/2010	02/04/2010	DCB Drilling	SGS	SGS	Yes	Yes	400%
RS-06-10	Surface	151	NQ	02/04/2010	03/04/2010	DCB Drilling	SGS	SGS	Yes	Yes	100%
RS-07-10	Surface	99	NQ	04/04/2010	04/04/2010	DCB Drilling	SGS	SGS	Yes	Yes	100%
RS-08-10	Surface	150.3	NQ	05/04/2010	06/04/2010	DCB Drilling	SGS	SGS	Yes	Yes	100%
RS-09-10	Surface	110.9	NQ	06/04/2010	06/04/2010	DCB Drilling	SGS	SGS	Yes	Yes	100%
RS-10-10	Surface	150	NQ	06/04/2010	07/04/2010	DCB Drilling	SGS	SGS	Yes	Yes	100%
RS-11-10	Surface	93.15	NQ	07/04/2010	08/04/2010	DCB Drilling	SGS	SGS	Yes	Yes	100%
RS-12-10	Surface	99	NQ	08/04/2010	09/04/2010	DCB Drilling	SGS	SGS	Yes	Yes	100%
RS-13-10	Surface	75	NQ	09/04/2010	10/04/2010	DCB Drilling	SGS	SGS	Yes	Yes	100%
RS-14-10	Surface	75	NQ	10/04/2010	10/04/2010	DCB Drilling	SGS	SGS	Yes	Yes	100%
RS-06-01	Surface	570.6	BQ	Fall 2006	Fall 2006	Magma Drilling	Rocmec	Rocmec	Yes	Yes	100%
RS-06-02	Surface	702	BQ	Fall 2006	Fall 2006	Magma Drilling	Rocmec	Rocmec	Yes	Yes	100%
RS-06-03	Surface	600	BQ	Fall 2006	Fall 2006	Magma Drilling	Rocmec	Rocmec	Yes	Yes	100%
RU-01-08	UG	242.62	ATW	18/12/2007	23/01/2008	Rocmec	Rocmec	Rocmec	No	No	45%
RU-02-08	UG	235.3	ATW	23/01/2008	21/02/2008	Rocmec	Rocmec	Rocmec	No	No	0%
RU-03-08	UG	340.77	ATW	21/02/2008	14/04/2008	Rocmec	SGS	Rocmec	No	No	75%
RU-04-08	UG	266.39	ATW	15/04/2008	14/05/2008	Rocmec	SGS	Rocmec	No	No	100%
RU-05-08	UG	55.6	ATW	20/05/2008	26/05/2008	Rocmec	SGS	Rocmec	No	No	100%
RU-06-08	UG	49.48	ATW	27/05/2008	29/05/2008	Rocmec	SGS	Rocmec	No	No	100%
RU-06-23	UG	182.88	ATW	17/08/2006	17/08/2006	Rocmec	Rocmec	Rocmec	No	No	0%
RU-06-24	UG	130.15	ATW	21/08/2006	24/08/2006	Rocmec	Rocmec	Rocmec	No	No	0%
RU-06-30	UG	220.07	ATW	01/12/2006	20/12/2006	Rocmec	Rocmec	Rocmec	No	No	0%
RU-06-30	UG	311.96	ATW	24/01/2007	05/02/2007	Rocmec	Rocmec	Rocmec	No	No	0%
RU-07-08	UG	243.84	ATW	02/06/2008	27/06/2008	Rocmec	SGS	Rocmec	No	No	100%
RU-08-08	UG	96.1	ATW	27/06/2008	10/07/2008	Rocmec	SGS	Rocmec	No	No	100%
RU-09-08	UG	92.36	ATW	10/07/2008	11/09/2008	Rocmec	SGS	Rocmec	No	No	100%
RU-10-08	UG	112.78	ATW	11/09/2008	26/09/2008	Rocmec	SGS	Rocmec	No	No	100%
RU-11-08	UG	84.4	ATW	27/09/2008	29/09/2008	Rocmec	SGS	Rocmec	No	No	100%
RU-12-09	UG	108.26	ATW	winter 2009	winter 2009	Rocmec	SGS	Rocmec	Yes	No	100%
RU-13-09	UG	74.55	ATW	winter 2009	winter 2009	Rocmec	SGS	SGS	No	No	100%
RU-14-09	UG	100	ATW	12/02/2009	24/02/2009	Rocmec	SGS	SGS	Yes	No	100%
RU-15-09	UG	55.11	ATW	25/02/2009	12/03/2009	Rocmec	SGS	SGS	Yes	No	100%
RU-16-09	UG	66.3	ATW	18/03/2009	24/03/2009	Rocmec	SGS	SGS	No	No	100%
RU-17-09	UG	44.2	ATW	24/03/2009	30/03/2009	Rocmec	SGS	SGS	Yes	No	100%
RU-18-09	UG	23	ATW	31/03/2009	13/05/2009	Rocmec	SGS	SGS	No	No	100%
TH-07	UG	14.02	ATW	2006	2006	Rocmec	Rocmec	Rocmec	No	No	0%
TH-08	UG	12.19	ATW	2006	2006	Rocmec	Rocmec	Rocmec	No	No	0%
TH-09	UG	19.81	ATW	2006	2006	Rocmec	Rocmec	Rocmec	No	No	0%
TH-10	UG	14.63	ATW	2006	2006	Rocmec	Rocmec	Rocmec	No	No	0%
TH-11	UG	14.63	ATW	2006	2006	Rocmec	Rocmec	Rocmec	No	No	0%
TH-12	UG	19.81	ATW	2006	2006	Rocmec	Rocmec	Rocmec	No	No	0%
TH-13	UG	19.81	ATW	2006	2006	Rocmec	Rocmec	Rocmec	No	No	0%
TH-15	UG	23.47	ATW	2006	2006	Rocmec	Rocmec	Rocmec	No	No	0%
TH-16	UG	76.81	ATW	02/08/2006	02/08/2006	Rocmec	Rocmec	Rocmec	No	No	0%
TH-17	UG	54.25	ATW	02/07/2006	02/07/2006	Rocmec	Rocmec	Rocmec	No	No	0%
TH-18	UG	32.92	ATW	02/08/2006	20/08/2006	Rocmec	Rocmec	Rocmec	No	No	0%
TH-19	UG	25.91	ATW	08/08/2006	08/08/2006	Rocmec	Rocmec	Rocmec	No	No	0%
TH-20	UG	34.44	ATW	08/08/2006	08/08/2006	Rocmec	Rocmec	Rocmec	No	No	0%
TH-21	UG	54.64	ATW	30/08/2006	30/06/2006	Rocmec	Rocmec	Rocmec	No	No	0%
TH-22	UG	31.39	ATW	31/08/2006	31/08/2006	Rocmec	Rocmec	Rocmec	No	No	0%
TH-25	UG	36.58	ATW	07/09/2006	07/09/2006	Rocmec	Rocmec	Rocmec	No	No	0%
TH-26	UG	22.86	ATW	14/09/2006	22/09/2006	Rocmec	Rocmec	Rocmec	No	No	0%
TH-27	UG	23.16	ATW	22/09/2006	22/09/2006	Rocmec	Rocmec	Rocmec	No	No	0%
TH-28	UG	42.37	ATW	13/09/2006	13/09/2006	Rocmec	Rocmec	Rocmec	No	No	0%

Table 8: Rocmec Drill Hole Campaign information

13- Sample Preparation, Analyses and Security

We do not have much information on the detailed methodology of sampling used before the exploration work (drilling) on the property by Rocmec. All we can state is that half core samples were taken and sent to an analytical laboratory to assay gold content.

Rocmec does not QAQC protocol. It relies mainly on commercial laboratories internal QAQC procedures and protocol. From 2006 to 2009, the samples (rock, core, chip, channel samples) were sent to Expert Laboratory of Rouyn-Noranda. The sample lengths coming from NQ core (half cut) and ATW Core (entire core interval) vary from 0.15 to 0.5 metres. Samples were assayed by 30g fire-assay with gravimetric finish. The laboratory itself is not certified and their certificates of analysis are not sealed by a chemist. Its personnel follow strict written procedures for the preparation and analysis of the samples. Please see appendix 23.1- Sample preparation and analysis methods and procedures of Expert Laboratory.

Starting 2009, SGS sent the samples to SGS Lakefield Laboratory in Lakefield, Ontario. Rocmec and SGS followed the same sample preparation with an addition of NQ size samples less than 22cm (core length) were photographed and completely sent for analysis. The SGS Lakefield laboratory is accredited. Samples were assayed by 30g fire-assay metallic screen method. Their methodology is well documented and a quality control is in place. Their certificates are signed by a chemist. Please see appendix 23.2- SGS Mineral Services-Lakefield Laboratory Method Summary.

Although it is not systematic, Rocmec sends pulps showing high gold assay values the Lab Expert in order to verify the problematic results.

The author does not have any reason to believe that the methodology used by the different laboratories was inadequate for the results in the Rocmec 1 property. SGS considers the 2009 and 2010 surface drilling campaign assay results as independent. Please see data verification section.

14- Data Verification

In 2007, SGS compiled and verified the contents of the Rocmec 1 drill hole database. All of the information was checked and corroborated with original logs and maps. Only the drill holes with verifiable coordinates were incorporated in the data base. All Rocmec surface and underground drill holes were surveyed and are considered reliable. No casing was left or seen from the historical drilling on the Rocmec 1 property. A good proportion of historical drill hole coordinates were extracted from available historical location maps. The maps and sections were digitized and georeferenced with reliable Georeferencing information system (GIS). A certain error persists and can be from 5 to 30m radius. Aberrant drill hole coordinates were corrected and unreliable drill hole information was discarded from the resource estimation. When possible the survey record, assay records, lithological records of the historical drill hole data was verified against the paper logs. If any difference occurred between the coordinates of the paper log and historical digitized collar location map, SGS considered the paper log written information as most reliable.

It was not possible to correlate the results between the A.A. and F.A. values for gold, the values not being presents in the database. A more complete study is needed.

The author has verified the database assay table against the paper logs, sections and location plans for 646 drill holes records and channel sample records crossing the mineralized structures of the Rocmec 1 deposit. The author verified 3838 samples assay results. The error rate was lower than 1% between the paper log and the database values. In older logs, assay results were transferred from $ to ounces per short ton using the historic data of 35$ CAD/ounce from 1937 to 1945. The author considers the assay results good but admits the difficulty to verify systematically the accuracy of the old assay results written in $.

We consider all of the 2009 and 2010 Surface diamond drilling campaign assay results as independent samples. This affirmation is due to the fact that SGS supervised all of the 2009 and 2010 surface diamond drilling campaign. The presence of content gold in the western part of the property was verified.

SGS did not sample the 2006-2009 underground drill holes and recommends twinning the best values up to a radius of 25m from the intersects.

The available deviation surveys correspond mainly to the 2006, 2009 and 2010 surface drill holes. Rocmec did not do any deviation survey on their 2007 surface and 2006-2008 underground drill holes. SGS recommends starting and continuing deviation survey of all of its relevant underground and future drill holes on the property.

In conclusion, we consider that the drill hole database is adequate to support a mineral resources estimate. However, it may contain some minor errors that are not possible to correct due to lack of original data (only historical cross sections on paper, no logs). We recommend using a computer drill hole database management system equipped with a strong validation module. In addition, we recommend automating the management of assay results from the laboratory to the database to avoid manual transcription of values.

15- Adjacent Properties

The Rocmec 1 property is composed of eleven claims forming an irregular block and covering an area of around 83 hectares. See Section4.2 Property description

Rocmec recently entered into agreement to by the surrounding claims of the Rocmec 1 property owned mostly by Ressources Dasserat Inc. and registered to: 9154-4312 Québec Inc. in the Dasserat Township, Rouyn-Noranda electoral district. Ground geophysical surveys, diamond drilling and overburden stripping were conducted on several claims of the agreement described in Section4.2 Property description. Please see Figure 3: Agreement and surrounding Mining rights Location Map.

One (1) claim held by Pierrette Toupin Gauthier (CL5240976) is located 700 m south-west from the shaft located on the Labyrinthe Lake. No exploration work has been declared by the holder. There are no mining constraints on the claim.

Richmont Mines has a total of 10 claims covering a total area of 330 hectares approximately 3km east of the initial Rocmec Property. A geophysical survey was done on the property. No public documents are available on this property.

Currently, Rocmec's property including the ones part of the Ressources Dasserat Inc. agreement are bordered by other claims and mining rights owned by active and inactive junior exploration companies, prospectors and junior exploration companies. See Figure 3: Agreement and surrounding Mining rights Location Map.

The Ontario province border is located on the western side of the Labyrinth lake, approximately 500m west, of the Rocmec1 property. Please see Figure 2: Rocmec 1 Property Mining rights Location. Currently, Rocmec's property including the ones part of the Ressources Dasserat Inc. agreement are bordered to the west by claims, mining rights and private lots owned by active and inactive junior exploration companies, prospectors and junior exploration companies. See Figure 3: Agreement and surrounding Mining rights Location Map.

16- Mineral Processing and Metallurgical Testing

The Russian Kid mine now called Rocmec 1 mineral deposit produced alternatively and for a brief period from 1967 to 1981. There are mentions of a preliminary metallurgical test work carried out to establish the parameters of the mill in the 1984 ABBDL-TECSULT feasibility report indicating 94 to 96% gold and silver recovery by standard flotation and cyanidation. The report was made by the centre de recherche Minérale du Québec. However, SGS did not see this report.

From January 1981 to January 1982, gold prices dropped (less than 325 $ US) during the following months. During this period, 9366 tons were sent for custom milling to the mill of the Belmoral Mines. At the end of production year 1982, an evaluated quantity of 15625 tons was left on the property of which 4313 tons left at the surface.

16.1 Acid Generation potential neutralization

In 2006, Rocmec mandated to run tests for the quantity of dolomite to be added for the neutralization of potential acid generation from ore during transport for processing. In November 2006, the report from Laboratoire LTM Inc. of Val-D'Or indicated that the addition of a small quantity of 50 kg of dolomite per tonne of ore during transport to the Camflo mill was sufficient and exceeded the Ministry's rules and regulations. Rocmec received the certificate of authorization in July 2007 from the MDDEP.

16.2 Gravity and Cyanidation Recovery Tests

In December 2006, SGS was given by Rocmec a Camflo Mill daily report describing recovery from 92.5% to 93.65% over a 16.90 hours' workday. The appreciation of the report was that the recovery of Rocmec 1 Gold ore did not seem to be a problem; the value of 93% recovery being a satisfactory in the industry.

16.3 Gravity and Flotation Recovery Tests

In September 2007, Rocmec mandated Laboratoire LTM Inc. of Val-D'Or to run tests on two large samples of 6200 kg for the McDowell vein and 5300 kg for the Talus vein. Results were encouraging with total gold recovery of 78% and 70% and average grades of 14.77 g/t Au and 20.65 g/t Au respectively.

16.3 Bulk Sampling

From 2006 to 2009, Rocmec extracted ore according to its certificate of authorization of a 40,000 tonnes bulk sample obtained in November 2005 and modified to 44,000 tonnes in July 2007. The ore was extracted by long hole and by thermal fragmentation drilling (see table below) was sent to

Xstrata Mill in Rouyn-Noranda as well as in the Rocmec pilot underground processing plant. See sub-section: 16.4 Rocmec Underground Pilot Auriferous Ore Processing Plant.

Rocmec Mining Inc.
Tonnes extracted from the Rocmec 1 Property.
December 31, 2009

Description		Tonnes	Average Grade at the Feed	Ounces	Comments
Tonnage processed at Ritchmont Mines' Camflo site in December 2006		7 802	2.27	569.55	The processed tonnage come from untreated ore left in the drifts and on surface at the mine site from previous owners.
Tonnage Processed at the Xstrata smelter in Rouyn-Noranda from April to October 2007		8 614	2.56	709.87	Tonnes processed from Level 50, 70, 90 (R9), 110 et 130 m
Tonnage processed at Rocmerc's Pilot underground proseccssing plant in 2009.	*	3 728	3.35	401.78	Tonnage from: - Long Hole work site from level 50m to 90m, McDowell Vein. - Thermal Fragmentation Mining of a 20 m bloc from level 90 to Level 110m and level 110m -R9 work Block , Talus Vein approximately 10 m of the back of the drift
Total		**20 144**	**2.60**	**1 681**	

* During 2009, a total of 3728 tonnes were processed with a recovery varying from 24.5% to 72.5% for a total of 205 ounces. The average grades at the feed of the underground Pilot processing plant were from 1.38 g/t Au to 28.41 g/t Au depending on the provenence of the ore.

Table 9: Rocmec 1 Surface and underground processed Tonnage

16.4 Rocmec Underground Pilot Auriferous Ore Processing Plant

In July 2008, SGS was mandated to prepare a report in order to obtain authorisation from the MDDEP for the implantation of an underground pilot processing plant with a capacity of 75 tonnes of ore per day with specifications related to the gravity and flotation tests from Laboratoire LTM Inc. Please see sub section:
16.1 Acid Generation potential neutralization.

In October 2008, Rocmec obtained authorisation from the MDDEP for the implantation of an underground pilot processing plant with a capacity of 75 tonne of ore per day.
To this date a total of 3,728 tonnes were processed with a recovery varying from 24.5% to 72.5% for a total of 205 ounces recovered. The average grades at the feed of the underground Pilot processing plant were from 1.38 g/t Au to 28.41 g/t Au depending on the provenance of the ore. See Table 9: Rocmec 1 Surface and underground processed Tonnage.

17- Mineral Resource and Mineral Reserve Estimates

There are no reserves reported in this document. The resources reported in this document are compliant with current standards as outlined in the National Instrument 43-101.

17.1 Definitions

The classification of Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves used in this report relies upon the definitions provided in National Instrument 43-101. SGS followed the "Estimation of Mineral resources and Mineral Reserves – Best Practice Guidelines" adopted by the Council of the Canadian Institute of Mining Metallurgy and Petroleum. The relevant definitions for the CIM Standards/NI 43-101 are as follows:

1- **Mineral Resource**

Mineral Resources are sub-divided, in order of increasing geological confidence, into Inferred, Indicated and Measured categories. An Inferred Mineral Resource has a lower level of confidence than that applied to an Indicated Mineral Resource. An Indicated Mineral Resource has a higher level of confidence than an Inferred Mineral Resource but has a lower level of confidence than a Measured Mineral Resource.

A Mineral Resource is a concentration or occurrence of diamonds, natural solid inorganic material, or natural solid fossilized organic material including base and precious metals, coal, and industrial minerals in or on the Earth's crust in such form and quantity and of such a grade or quality that it has reasonable prospects for economic extraction. The location, quantity, grade, geological characteristics and continuity of a Mineral Resource are known, estimated or interpreted from specific geological evidence and knowledge.

The term Mineral Resource covers mineralization and natural material of intrinsic economic interest which has been identified and estimated through exploration and sampling and within which Mineral Reserves may subsequently be defined by the consideration and application of technical, economic, legal, environmental, socio-economic and governmental factors. The phrase 'reasonable prospects for economic extraction' implies a judgement by the Qualified Person in respect of the technical and economic factors likely to influence the prospect of economic extraction. A Mineral Resource is an inventory of mineralization that under realistically assumed and justifiable technical and economic conditions might become economically extractable. These assumptions must be presented explicitly in both public and technical reports.

2- **Inferred Mineral Resource**

An 'Inferred Mineral Resource' is that part of a Mineral Resource for which quantity and grade or quality can be estimated on the basis of geological evidence and limited sampling and reasonably assumed, but not verified, geological and grade continuity. The estimate is based on limited information and sampling gathered through appropriate techniques from locations such as outcrops, trenches, pits, workings and drill holes.

Due to the uncertainty that may be attached to Inferred Mineral Resources, it cannot be assumed that all or any part of an Inferred Mineral Resource will be upgraded to an Indicated or Measured Mineral Resource as a result of continued exploration. Confidence in the estimate is insufficient to allow the meaningful application of technical and economic parameters or to enable an evaluation of economic viability worthy of public disclosure. Inferred Mineral Resources must be excluded from estimates forming the basis of feasibility or other economic studies.

3- **Indicated Mineral Resource**

An 'Indicated Mineral Resource' is that part of a Mineral Resource for which quantity, grade or quality, densities, shape and physical characteristics, can be estimated with a level of confidence sufficient to allow the appropriate application of technical and economic parameters, to support mine planning and evaluation of the economic viability of the deposit. The estimate is based on detailed and reliable exploration and testing information gathered through appropriate techniques from locations such as outcrops, trenches, pits, workings and drill holes that are spaced closely enough for geological and grade continuity to be reasonably assumed.

Mineralization may be classified as an Indicated Mineral Resource by the Qualified Person when the nature, quality, quantity and distribution of data are such as to allow confident interpretation of the geological framework and to reasonably assume the continuity of mineralization. The Qualified Person must recognize the importance of the Indicated Mineral Resource category to the advancement of the feasibility of the project. An Indicated Mineral Resource estimate is of sufficient quality to support a Preliminary Feasibility Study which can serve as the basis for major development decisions.

4- **Measured Mineral Resource**

A 'Measured Mineral Resource' is that part of a Mineral Resource for which quantity, grade or quality, densities, shape, and physical characteristics are so well established that they can be estimated with confidence sufficient to allow the appropriate application of technical and economic parameters, to support production planning and evaluation of the economic viability of the deposit. The estimate is based on detailed and reliable exploration, sampling and testing information gathered through appropriate techniques from locations such as outcrops, trenches, pits, workings and drill holes that are spaced closely enough to confirm both geological and grade continuity.

Mineralization or other natural material of economic interest may be classified as a Measured Mineral Resource by the Qualified Person when the nature, quality, quantity and distribution of data are such that the tonnage and grade of the mineralization can be estimated to within close limits and that variation from the estimate would not significantly affect potential economic viability. This category requires a high level of confidence in, and understanding of, the geology and controls of the mineral deposit.

5- **Mineral Reserve**

Mineral Reserves are sub-divided in order of increasing confidence into Probable Mineral Reserves and Proven Mineral Reserves. A Probable Mineral Reserve has a lower level of confidence than a Proven Mineral Reserve.

A Mineral Reserve is the economically mineable part of a Measured or Indicated Mineral Resource demonstrated by at least a Preliminary Feasibility Study. This Study must include adequate information on mining, processing, metallurgical, economic and other relevant factors that demonstrate, at the time of reporting, that economic extraction can be justified. A Mineral Reserve includes diluting materials and allowances for losses that may occur when the material is mined.

Mineral Reserves are those parts of Mineral Resources which, after the application of all mining factors, result in an estimated tonnage and grade which, in the opinion of the Qualified Person(s) making the estimates, is the basis of an economically viable project after taking account of all relevant processing, metallurgical, economic, marketing, legal, environment, socio-economic and government factors. Mineral Reserves are inclusive of diluting material that will be mined in conjunction with the Mineral Reserves and delivered to the treatment plant or equivalent facility. The term 'Mineral Reserve' need not necessarily signify that extraction facilities are in place or operative or that all governmental approvals have been received. It does signify that there are reasonable expectations of such approvals.

17.2 Database used

The data used for the 2010 resource estimation comes from the 2007 database used for the 2007 resource estimation done by SGS. The client provided data of the 2006-2009 surface and underground Rocmec diamond drill hole done by/for Rocmec on the Rocmec 1 property. SGS managed the 2009 and 2010 surface diamond drilling campaigns and incorporated it into its Geobase drill hole database management system. The SGS GeoBase drill hole management system is an Access application designed by SGS for its own purposes and is also available for commercial use. The last database update is of May 13th, 2010. The GeoBase database contains only the relevant drill holes information for the resources estimation of the Rocmec 1 property mineral deposit.

The Rocmec GeoBase database consists of a total of 689 collar records, Totalling 35,600 meters, 5,263 assay records, 2460 lithology records, and 669 mineralized intersects.

SGS carried out a verification of all data of the Rocmec 1 database in comparison with the historical paper log in the 2007 Resource estimation technical report by SGS. Drilling was done mostly ENE (North on local grid). The diamond drill holes are intersecting the mineral deposit at angle with up to 35° form some mineralized structures. The dips vary from-45° to-70°.

17.3 Grids used

All interpretations were done according to the georeferenced Local grid. All of the historical collar locations used for the resource estimation were georeferenced and validated by SGS. The 2006-2009 surface and underground collar locations used for the resource estimation were georeferenced and validated by Rocmec/SGS and verified by SGS. Drill hole coordinates and directions are in reference to the local grid. See Section 10.2.

17.4 Specific gravity

During the 2009 surface diamond drilling campaign, SGS did 75 specific gravity tests. The tests were done on the 2009 core samples. A minimum of 2.07, a maximum of 3.72, a mean of 2.86, a median of 2.8 and a standard error of 2% were observed. As per historical data, and due to the fact that magnetite contained in host rock was present in core samples, SGS retained and used a conservative S.G. of 2.7.

17.5 Geological interpretation

In 2009, Rocmec initiated a surface diamond drilling campaign in order to validate the western part of the Boucher and Boucher 2 structures. In 2010 Rocmec drilled on the western part of the property for the better definition of the western extension of the McDowell, Talus, Boucher and Boucher 2 structures and veins. The geological model was updated.

17.5.1 Mineralized structures

The Mineralization of the Rocmec 1 mineral deposit can be divided into various veins or structures with different names. In fact for the purpose of the resource estimation, seven different mineralized structures were defined:

1. Front West (previously unnamed)
2. McDowell (includes McDowell west, Russian kid, Lachance)
3. Talus (includes Talus west)
4. Talus 2 (The McDowell 2, was re-interpreted in 2010 from the previous report)
5. Shaft (includes Beaudoin)
6. Boucher (discovered in 2006)
7. Boucher 2 (discovered in 2006)

In 2010, three mineralized intervals of good results were intersected and were included in the mineral resources estimate. They are called T1, T2 and T3 blocks.

Other significant intersections and minor zones exist but are not taken into account in this estimation of resources.

The mineralized structures correspond to mineralized shear veins and shear zones. The average orientation of the structures is ENE with an average direction of 80˚. The Boucher and Boucher 2 structures have an average orientation of 50 to 55˚. The average dips of the Boucher and Boucher 2 structures are 65˚towards the south. The average dip of the other zones is from 65˚ to 80˚ towards the south. The structures are followed over 1.5km and from surface down to elevation 425m below surface. The average Structure widths vary from 0.07m to 5.00m with a nominal average of 0.95m. Please see table below. Pinch and swell is encountered on all of the structures. Considering the fact that the mineralization is hosted in narrow vein/structures less than 0.5m in average, SGS used the longitudinal method for resources calculation.

Pierce point were defined according to intersections of the structures by the drill holes. High and low grade values were kept according to intersected structure along drill holes. From the projection on longitudinal section, the extension is limited by the availability of the pierce point and the surface topography. The interpretation of the mineralized structures has started from highly documented level with underground works at levels 50m, 90m and 130mformwerly labelled level 150, 300 and 425 feet below surface. Surface of the local grid is set at level 10,000mZ.

SGS used its own sectional modelling software called SectCad. This reliable software was designed and is wholly owned by SGS. We took into account the geological model on sections from the previous 2007 SGS geological interpretation and modelling and updated it from additional drilling information. Mineralized intersects were created and appointed a name in reference to the encountered mineralized structures.

The structures of the Rocmec 1 mineral deposit cover an area of 1500 meters long by 0.30m to 5.00 meters wide by 425 meters vertical.

The Rocmec 1 mineral deposit geological interpretation on section below is taken from SectCad sectional modelling software. Note that the structure section outlines are sometimes slightly off-set from the center of the sections. Note also that level of confidence of some historical drill holes is low. The recent information has priority in terms of position and continuity over historical ones. This is also due to the fact that drill holes are at an angle of up to 10˚ from the set of sections used for the geological interpretation. Note also that some 2006-2009 underground drill holes were not seen and logged by a geologist from Rocmec or SGS. Some errors may have been done in the mineralized intersection interpretations of the structures, especially in the Boucher and Boucher structures. SGS classified the information correspondingly in its resource estimation. These observations were taken into account during the modeling. Please see recommendations.

Note also that generally speaking, the underground information connects well with Rocmec new drill hole information. On the other hand, historical data dating as far as the 60's sometimes shows little offset and shifts in the ore zone position. Historical drill hole traces could have been shifted from up to 25m radius. The digitizing and georeferencing was done according to high standards in order to eliminate major errors. Unfortunately, almost all historical collars are no longer visible. Twining of historical best intersection is an option.

Since we are estimating the resources on longitudinal section this does not affect significantly the estimation of the resources done on 2D longitudinal estimation.

17.5.2 2010 Re-interpretation of mineral structures

In 2010, two drill holes on the western part of the property permitted the better definition of the McDowell, Talus, Boucher and Boucher 2 structures and veins at depth. It resulted in the re-interpretation of the McDowell and Talus structures. The McDowell 2 structure no longer exists and another structure called Talus 2 is interpreted in the area. Three different mineralized intervals were encountered and were included in the mineral resource estimation. The T1, T2 and T3 extruded blocks or panels were created according to the three mineralized intervals.

12 Additional surface drill holes were done on the north western part of the property ande permitted the better definition of the Boucher and Boucher 2 structures on surface donwn to a maximum of 150m vertical. It resulted in the update Boucher and Boucher 2 structures. Please see next figures.

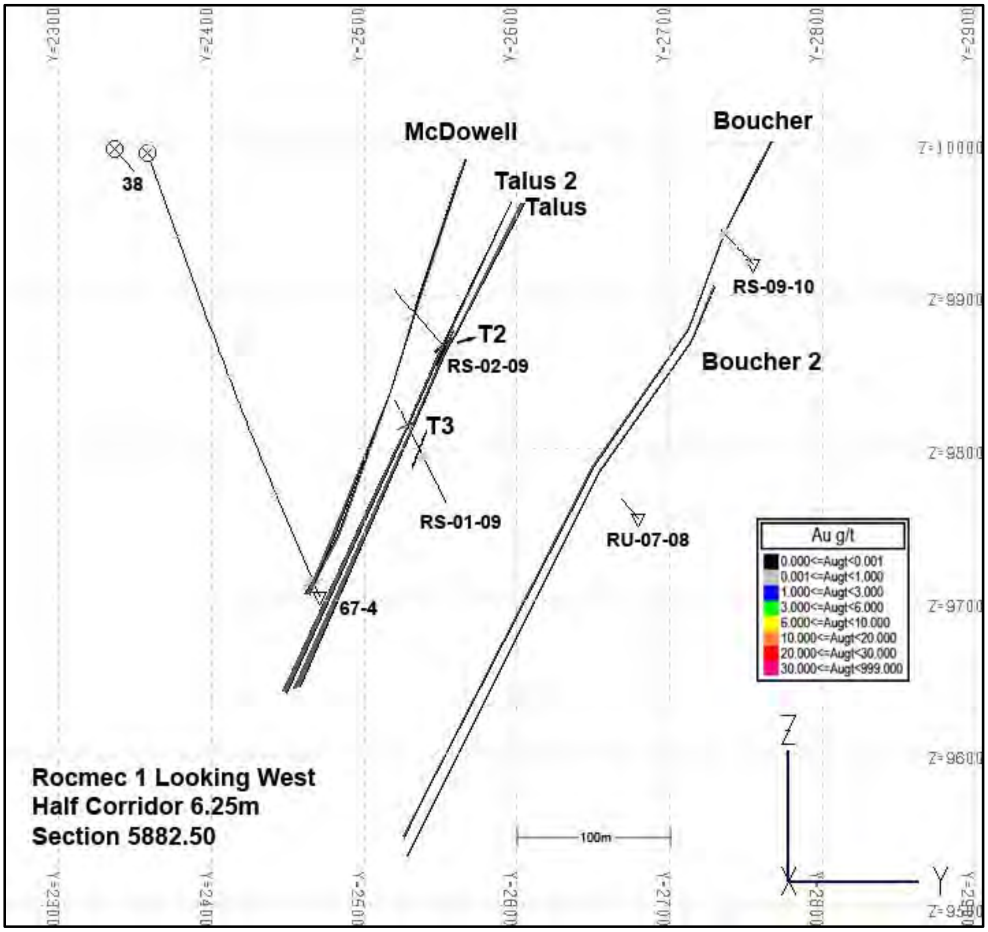


Figure 11: Section 5882.5mE

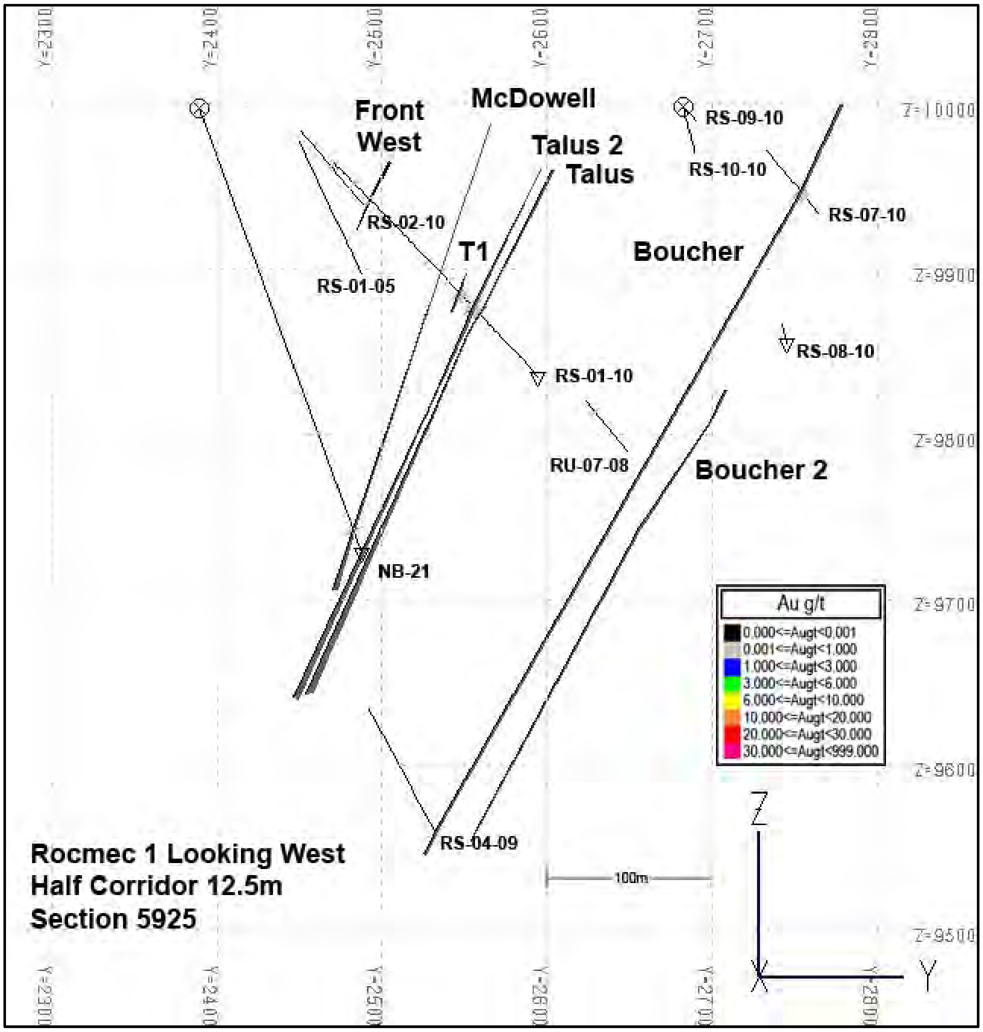


Figure 12: Section 5925mE

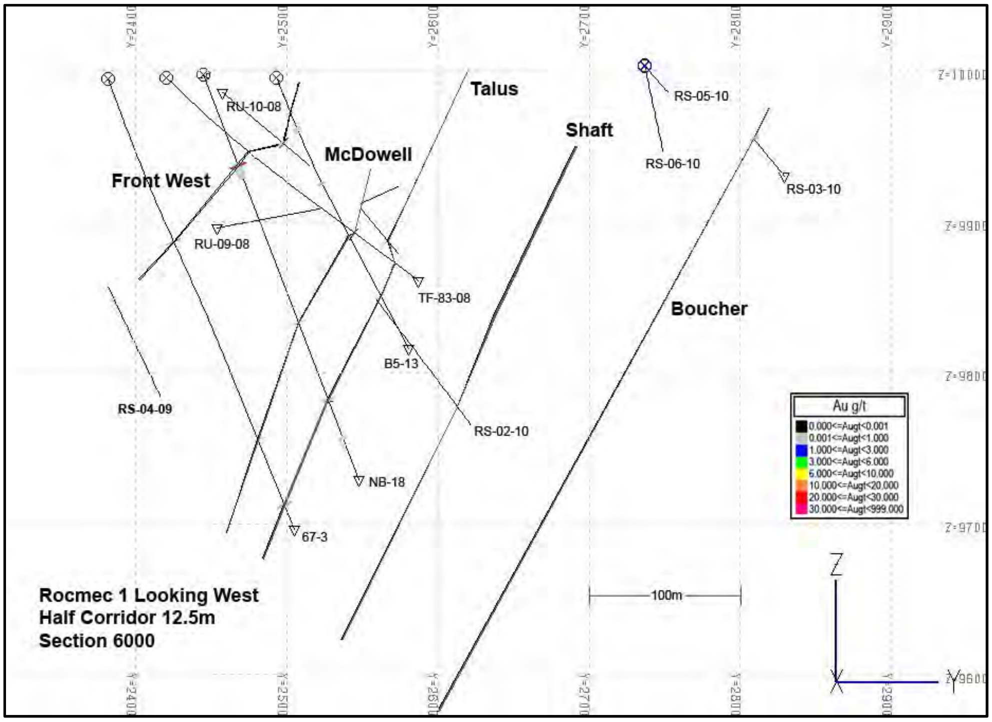


Figure 13: Section 6000mE

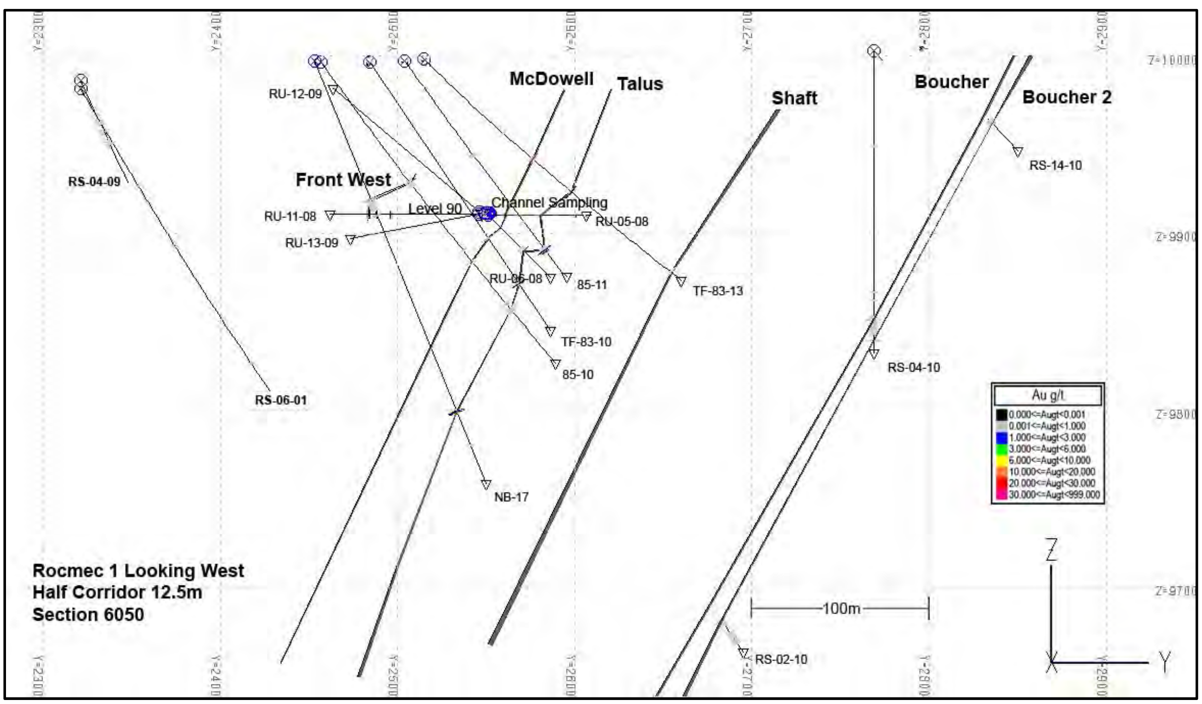


Figure 14: Section 6050mE

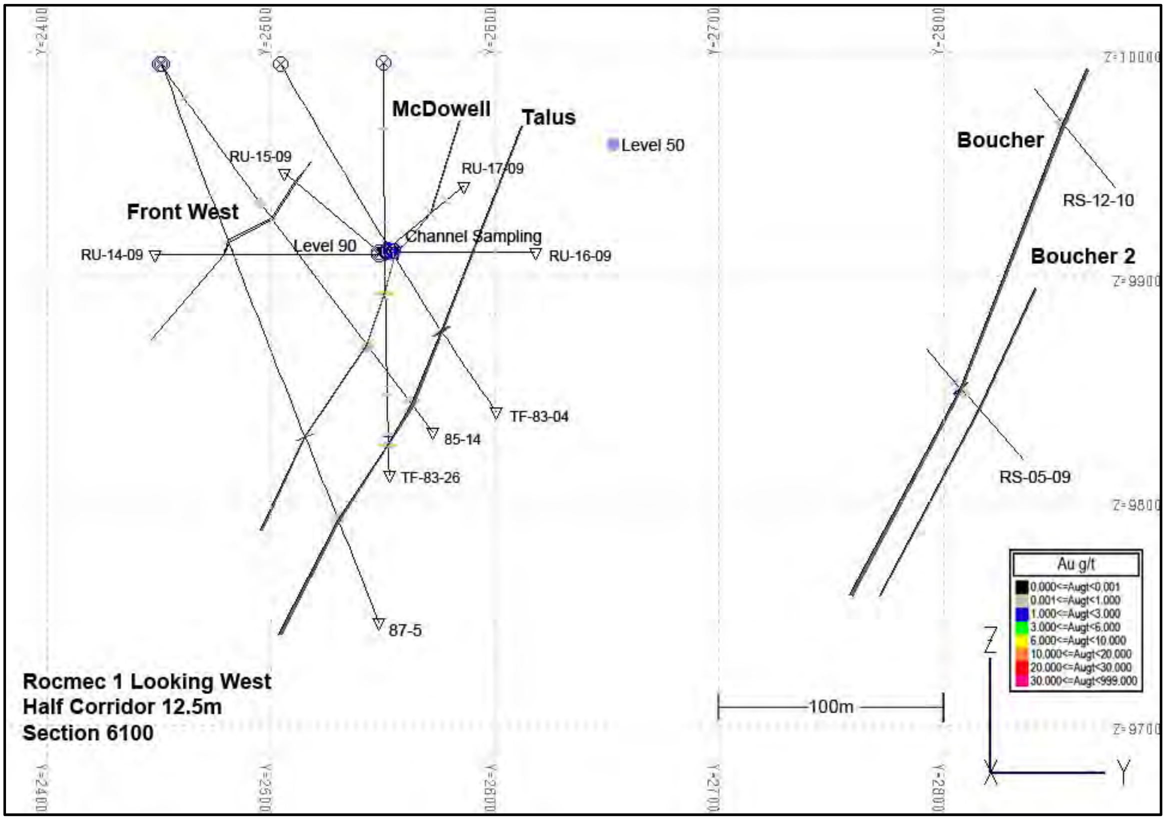


Figure 15: Section 6100m

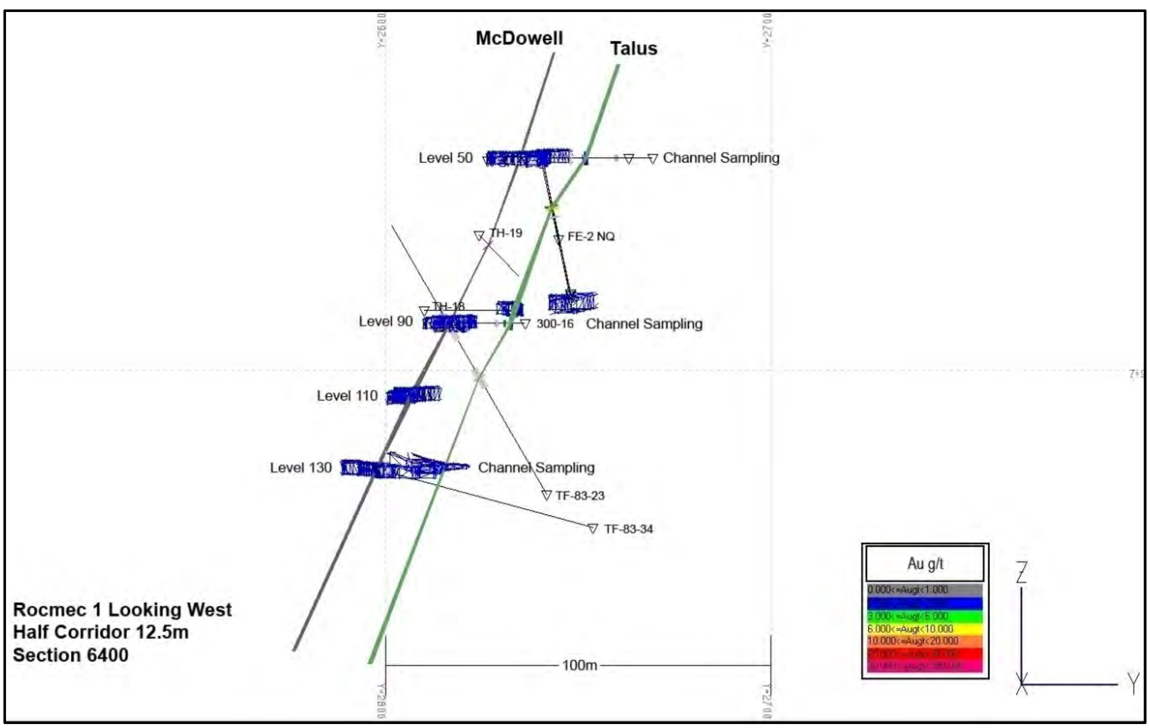


Figure 16: Section 6400mE

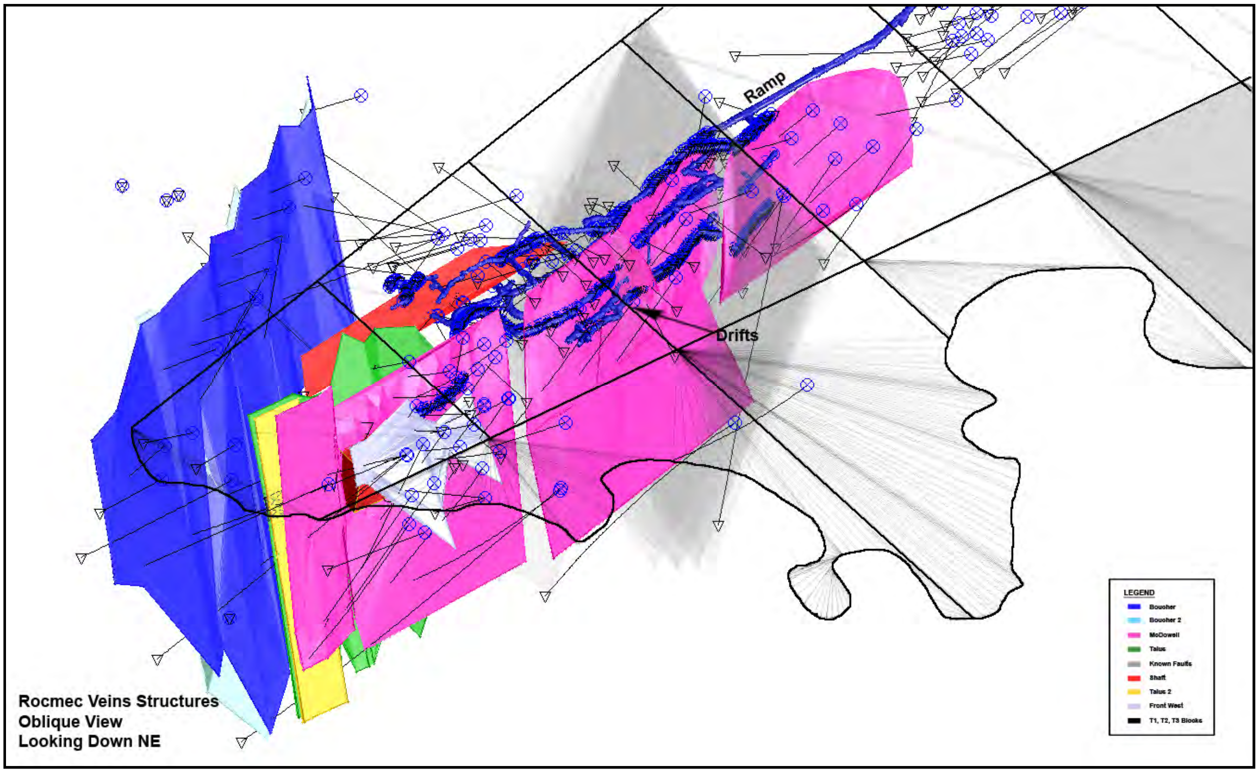


Figure 17: Oblique View of the Rocmec 1 Mineral Deposit veins and structures

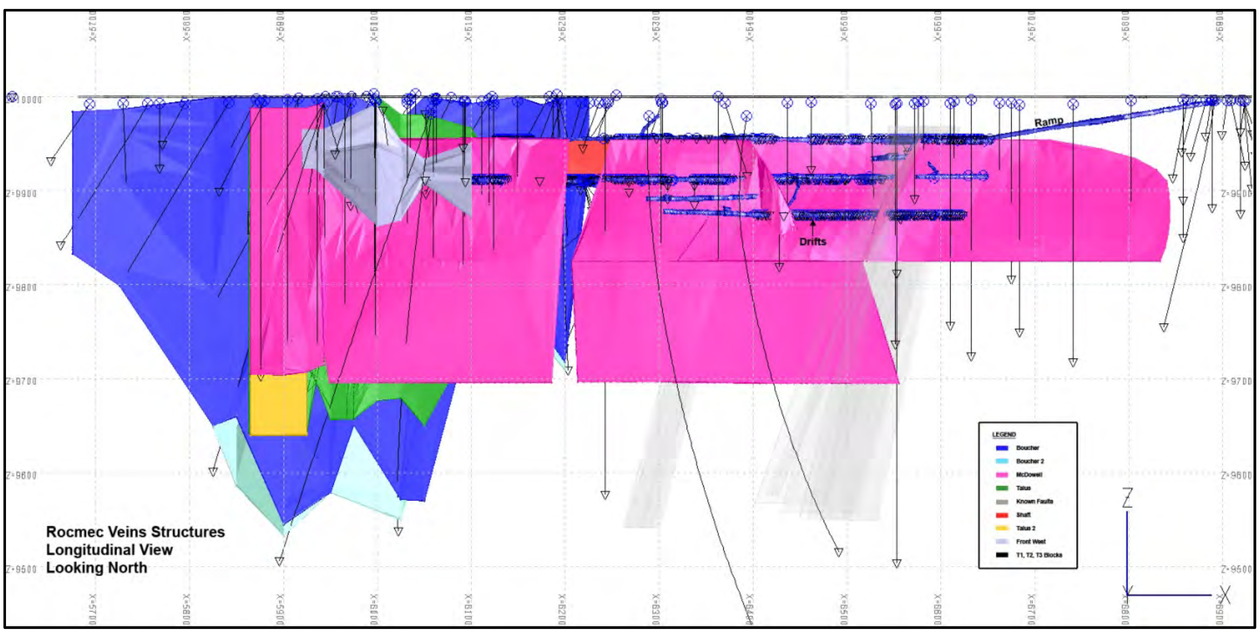


Figure 18: Longitudinal View of the Rocmec 1 Mineral Deposit veins and structures

17.6 Analysis of the gold grade distribution

The Au grades of the original samples show a distribution approaching the lognormal law. There is presence of high values. All together without any differentiation of the mineralized structures or veins, the maximum grade is 619.62 g/t Au in core samples on the Boucher 2 structure.

17.6.1 Gold Grade Analysis and distribution of the Rocmec 1 original samples

As the histograms below show, the high grades do significantly deviate from the lognormal law curve at the far end showing outlier tail. This indicates the pertinence of capping the high values. Using the cumulative frequency plot, SGS has decided to cap the high value to 45 g/t which is near an ounce and a half per tonne. Even if there is a normal nugget effect in the observed distribution of gold on level plans with assay in the historic faces, it shows continuity of high grades in the pinch and swells aspect of the continuous zones.

A total of 4805 original assay records were used for the grade capping analysis with a minimum of 0 g/t Au and a maximum of 619.62 g/t Au. The median is 0.17 g/t Au while the average is 1.83 g/t Au with a standard deviation of 13.68.

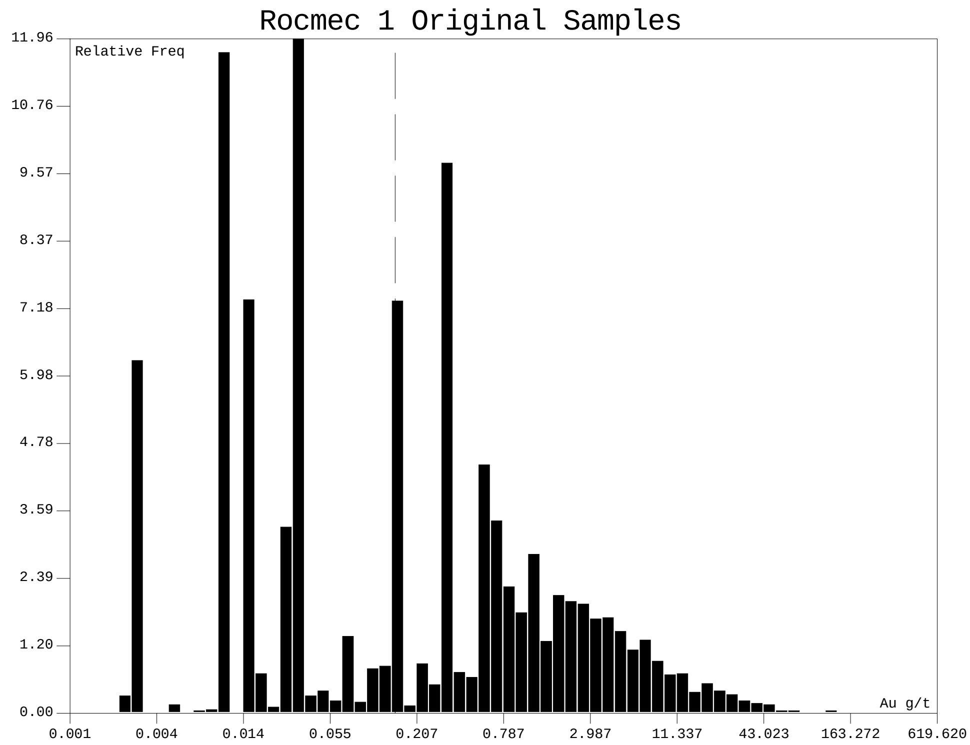


Figure 19: Histogram- Grade capping of original samples

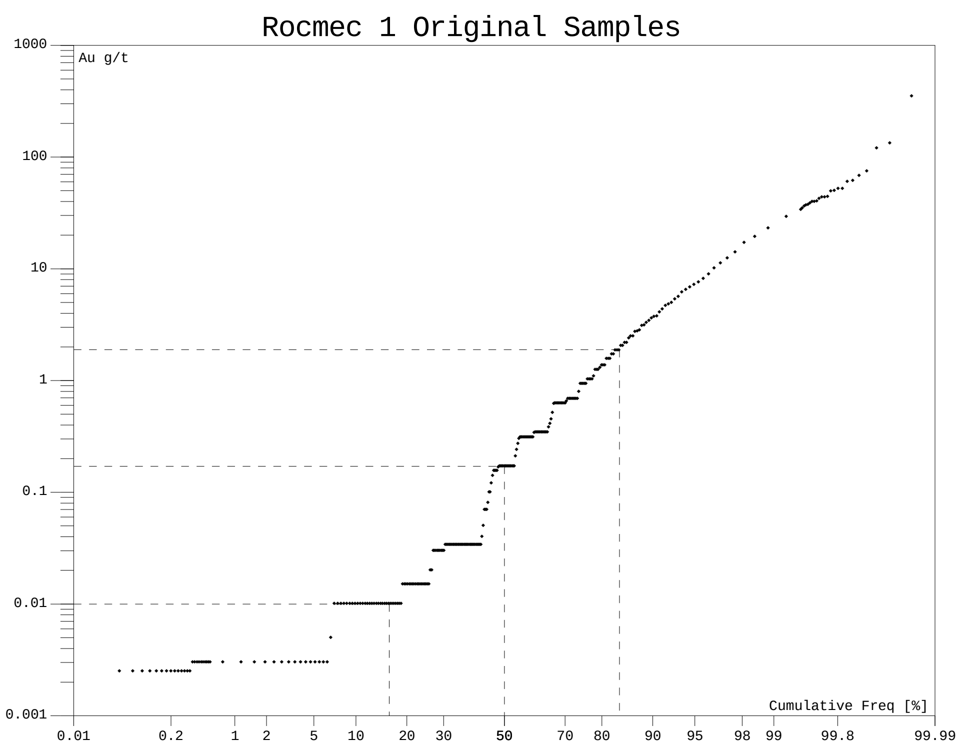


Figure 20: Cumulative Frequency-Grade capping of original samples

17.7 Mineralized Intersects

SGS used and validated a set of mineralized intersects outlining the different mineralized structures. Parameters were used in order to have a good view of the mineral deposit throughout the sections. A minimum horizontal width of 0.3m was used for the aspect of minimal mining width of the selected method of mining. No minimum cut off was applied. The mineralized intersects were taken into account in respect of the mineralization, alteration, and structure description. Mineralized intervals of 0 grade Au were used for historical drill holes that did not have sufficient geological and anaslytical information and that were cutting the mineralised structures in that case, a minimum horizontal width of 0.3m was used. Please see 23.3- List of Mineralized intersects of the Rocmec 1 Property

17.8 Composites

The method used to estimate the resources is by the normal inversed distance on regular blocks inside the mineralized envelope expressed by the polygonal boundary extension of the longitudinal section. This method requires the use of grade thickness accumulation method. Composites are then created with the selected mineralized intersects from original samples. The lengths of the composite are calculated according to the projection of the plane and the direction of the mineralized envelope of structure. A minimum horizontal width of 0.3m was used for the aspect of minimal mining width of the selected method of mining. The Boucher and Boucher 2 mineralized structure composites were created according to the general direction of the structures estimated at 56˚. The dip was estimated at 66˚ towards the southeast. The McDowell, McDowell 2, Shaft, Talus and Front West mineralized structure composites were created according to the general direction of the structures estimated at 80˚and a dip estimated at 70˚ towards the south Please see table below.

Output Type: 2D intercept from Mineralized intercects				
Structure	Orientation of the projection plane		Orientation of the projection structure	
	Direction	Dip	Direction	Dip
McDowell	360	90	170	-70
Talus	360	90	170	-70
Shaft	360	90	170	-70
Boucher	326	90	146	-66
Boucher 2	326	90	146	-66

Table 10: 2D output Composite parameters

It is important to mention that the mineralized intersects and composites were created according to the selected mining method which is the thermal fragmentation drilling. For further details, please see18.2 Thermal Fragmentation Mining Method

Below are the basic statistics of the Rocmec 1 mineral deposit mineralised structures.

Structure	Horizontal width			Grade Au (g/t)			
	Min	Max	Average	Min	Max	Average	Count
Front West	0.30	1.53	0.79	0.00	45.00	5.41	17
McDowell	0.30	5.00	0.82	0.00	45.00	6.00	390
Talus 2	0.97	2.10	1.54	2.69	8.07	4.29	3
Talus	0.30	2.94	0.87	0.00	45.00	5.83	128
Shaft	0.30	2.41	0.60	0.00	21.26	5.67	73
Boucher	0.31	3.72	1.11	0.10	44.91	9.55	32
Boucher 2	0.31	3.77	0.75	0.00	44.65	8.37	22

Table 11: Basic statistics of 2D Rocmec 1 composites capped at 45 g/t Au

17.9 Resource Estimation Settings

Local grid coordinates were used for the resource estimation. The estimation was done using 2D block modeling method (longitudinal) for the Boucher, Boucher 2, McDowell, Shaft, and Talus structures. The 2D Polygonal method was used for the estimation of the Front West and McDowell 2 mineralized structures.

17.9.1 2D Estimation from extruded blocks

Some simple volumes (extruded blocks) were taken directly from the geological interpretations in section of the SectCad software.

In 2010, three mineralized intervals of good results were intersected and were included in the mineral resources estimate. They are called T1, T2 and T3 blocks. The 3 extruded blocks intercepted by 1 drill hole were taken into account in the resource estimation their volume is the volume of the extruded block. They are named after its corresponding the mineralized intersect. They are located on the western part of the Rocmec 1 property. All of the extruded blocks were classified in the inferred category. Please see table below.

Extruded Block	Classification	Tonnage	Au (g/t)	Oz (31.103 g)	mineralized Thickness (m)	Volume (m3)	Surface (m2)
T1	Inferred	600	10.58	200	0.39	225 800	600
T2	Inferred	500	18.42	300	0.33	225 800	600
T3	Inferred	500	4.36	100	0.35	225 800	600

Table 12: Extruded blocks estimation information

17.9.2 2D Polygonal estimation

As a first step, SGS estimated all of the mineralised structures using 2D polygonal method of estimation. This internal a preliminary procedure helped define and select the extension of the mineralized envelope for estimation. The surface was limited to level 9990mZ, approximately 10m below surface. The topographic surface is not available and the 9990mZ elevation level is considered adequate and conservative according to the information available.

17.9.2.1 2D Polygonal Estimation Parameters

As a first step, the entire mineralized structures were estimated according to the estimation parameters described in the table below. According to the limited number of information, the selected method of estimation for the Talus 2 and Front West mineralized structures was the 2D polygonal estimation method. The Boucher, Boucher 2, McDowell Shaft and Talus mineralized structures were also estimated with the 2D polygonal estimation method as an internal and preliminary procedure as described above. Please see 17.9.3 2D Longitudinal Block Modeling.

Structure	Nb of Sides	Max Size of Polygon	Orientation
McDowell	12	150	0
Talus	12	150	0
Shaft	12	150	0
Boucher	50	200	0
Boucher 2	50	200	0
Talus 2	12	40	0
Front West	12	35	0

Table 13: 2D Polygonal estimation parameters

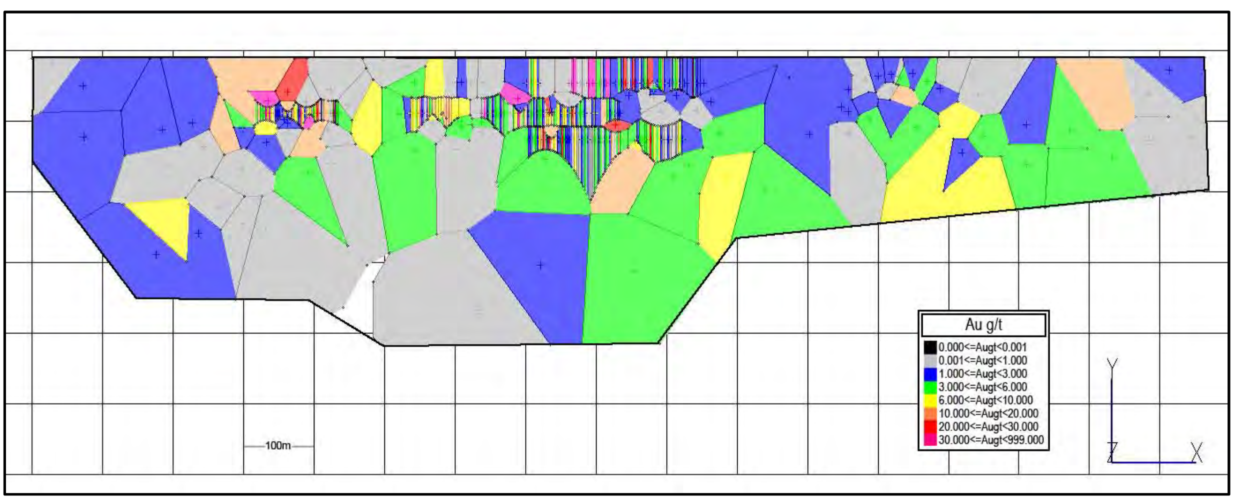


Figure 21: Longitudinal Polygonal section of McDowell

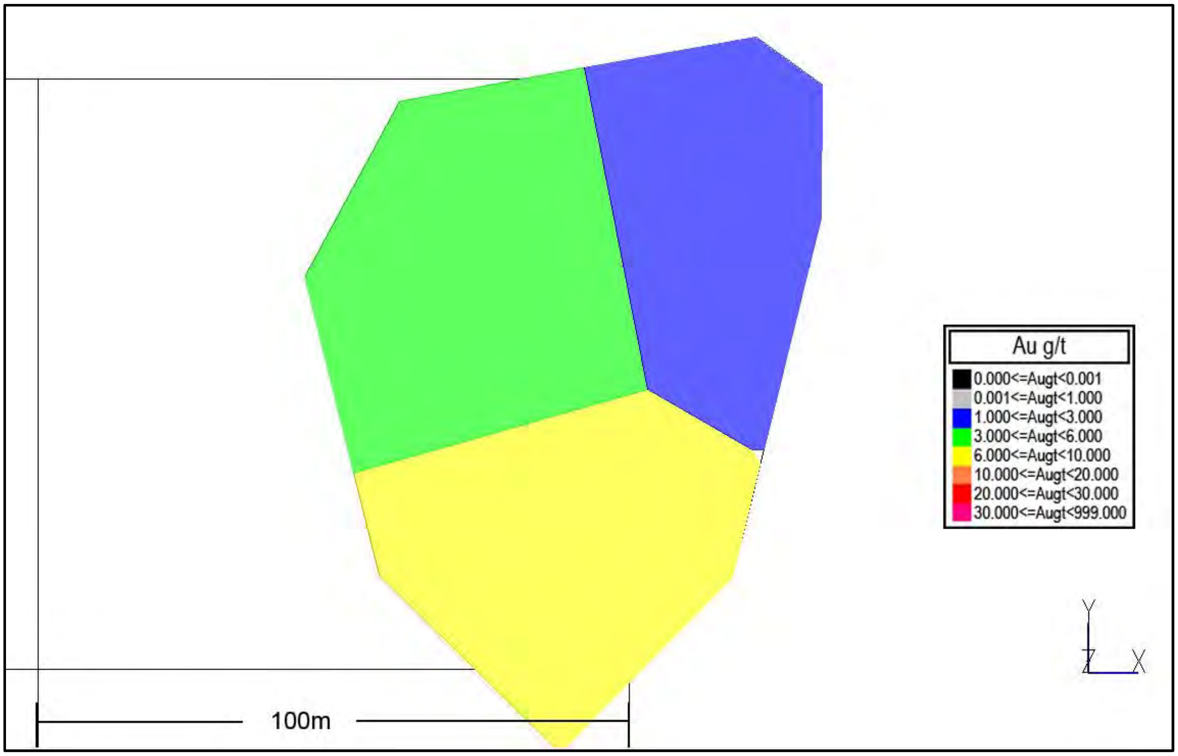


Figure 22: Longitudinal Polygonal Section of Talus 2

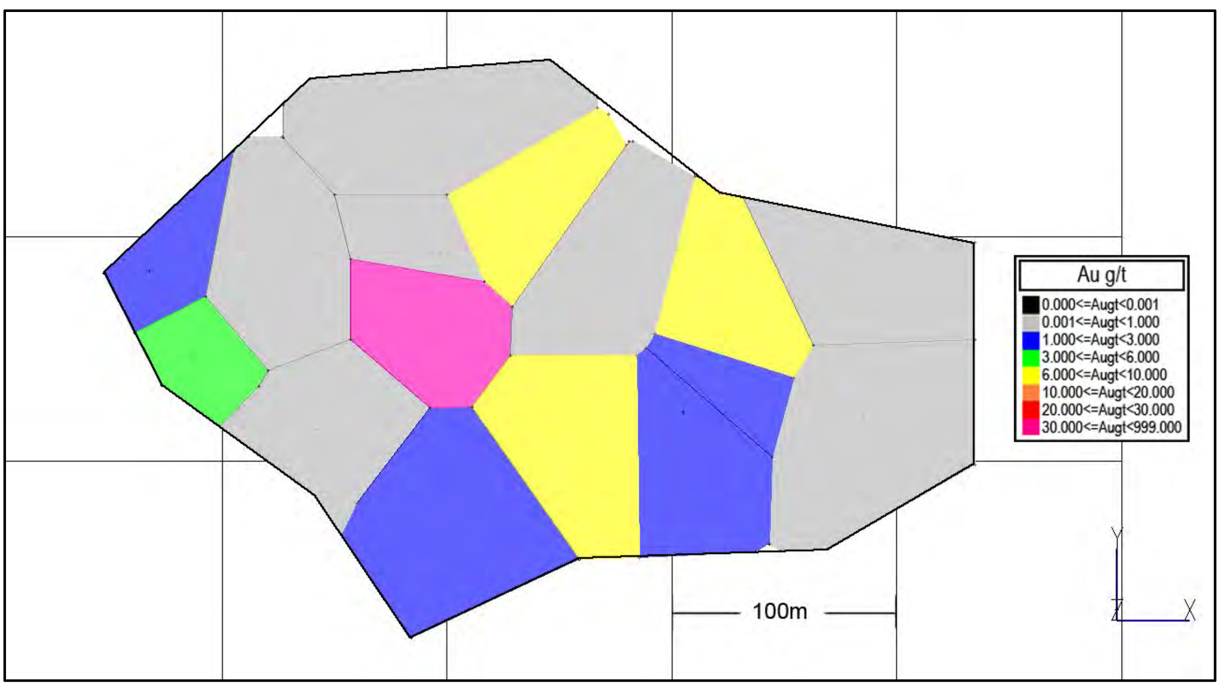


Figure 23: Longitudinal Polygonal Section of Front West

17.9.3 2D Longitudinal Block Modeling

The resources of the Boucher, Boucher 2, McDowell, Shaft, and Talus structures were estimated by ordinary inverse of the distance using the 2D composites with the grade thickness method (GT). A block model of dimension 5m East by 5m Z by variable thickness was used. The estimation method mentioned above was used on the Boucher, Boucher 2, McDowell, Shaft, and Talus structures. Please see table below for the block model parameters of all the zones.

Coordinates	X	Y
Block Model Origin	5 650	9 500
Block size	5.0	5.0

Table 14: Geometric parameters of the Rocmec 1 mineral deposit block model

17.9.3.1 2D Block Modeling Estimation Parameters

SGS used a small anisotropy in the search ellipsoids for the resource estimation. According to the area to be estimated by longitudinal block modeling, and also according to the regional trend of the mineralization of the Abitibi mining camp where vertical continuity of gold mineralization is significantly better than the east- west continuity. Bch settings were used for the Boucher and Boucher 2 structures. Global was used for the rest of the mineralized structures.

Search Ellipsoid	Radius		Orientation
	Major Axis	Medium Axis	Azimuth
Bch	250	200	10
Global	250	200	0

Table 15: Search Ellipsoids of the Rocmec 1 mineral Deposit

The 2D block modeling resource estimation was done according to the following parameters:

Estimation Method:		Normal Inverse Power Distance Square (IPD)			
Block Discretization:		X:1 Y:1 Z:1			
Zone	Searh Ellipsoid	Composites	Max Nb ofsamples used	Min Nb of samples used	Max nb of samples used per hole
Boucher	Bch	bch	8	1	N/A
Boucher 2		bch2	8	1	N/A
Mc Dowell	Global	mcdo	8	1	N/A
Shaft		shft	8	1	N/A
Talus		tal	8	1	N/A

Table 16: Estimation parameters of the Rocmec 1 mineral deposit

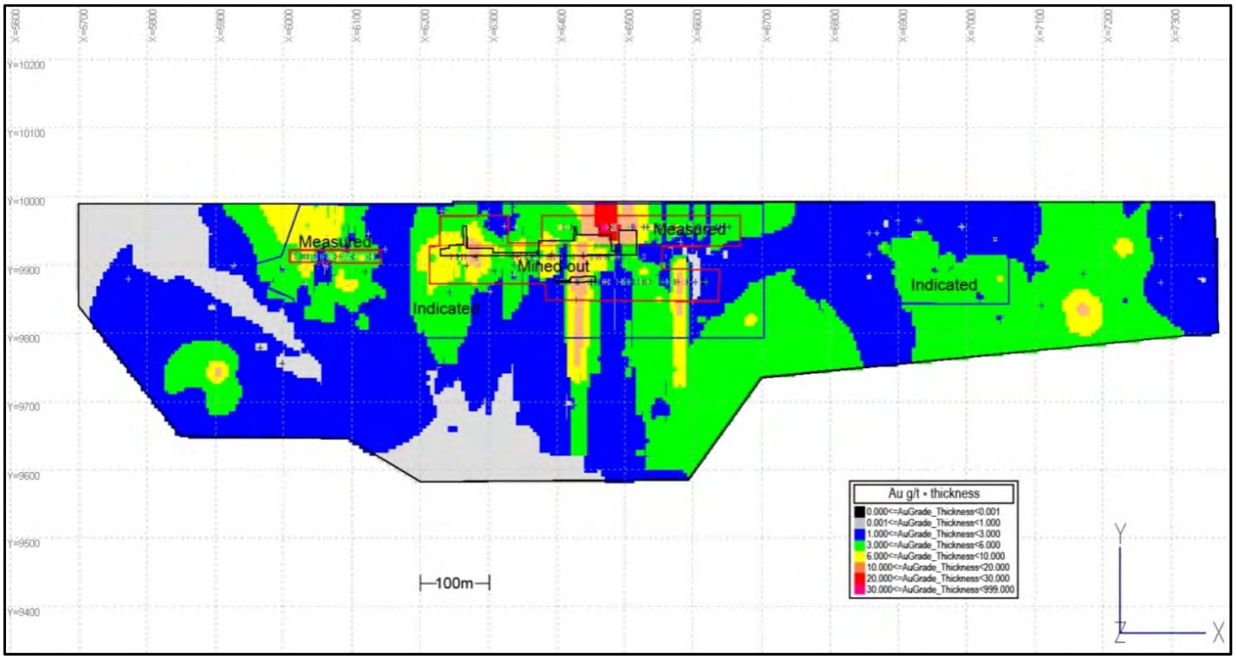


Figure 24: McDowell Au Grade * Thickness block Model

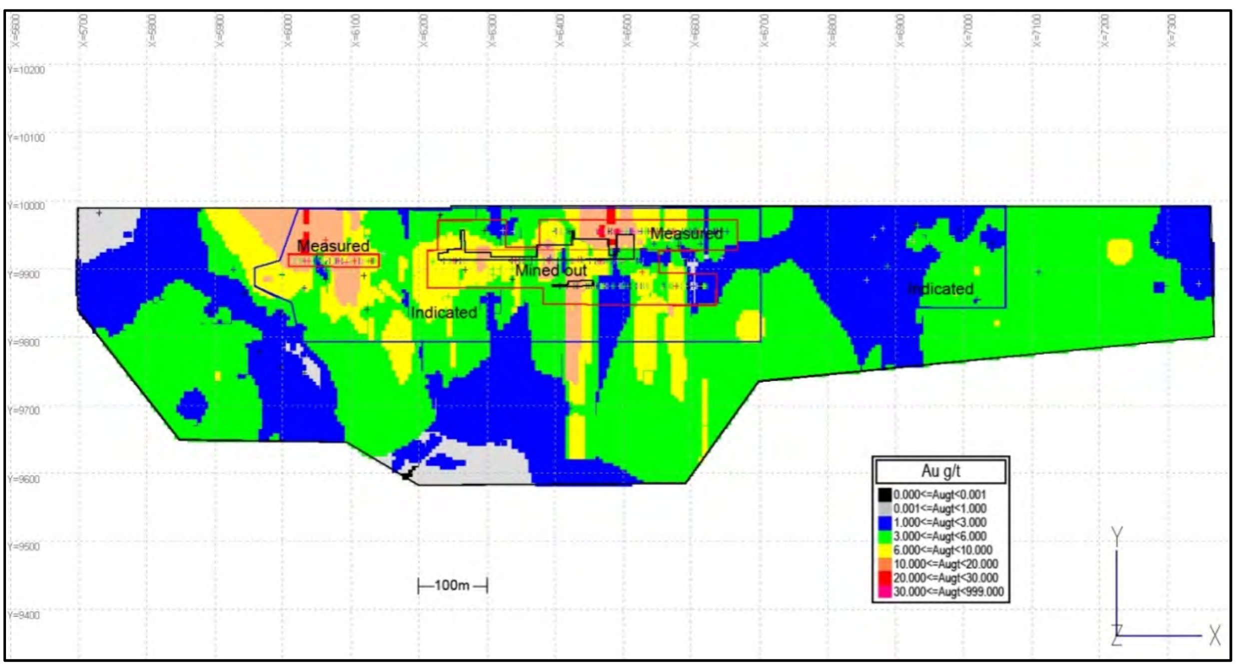


Figure 25: McDowell Au g/t block Model

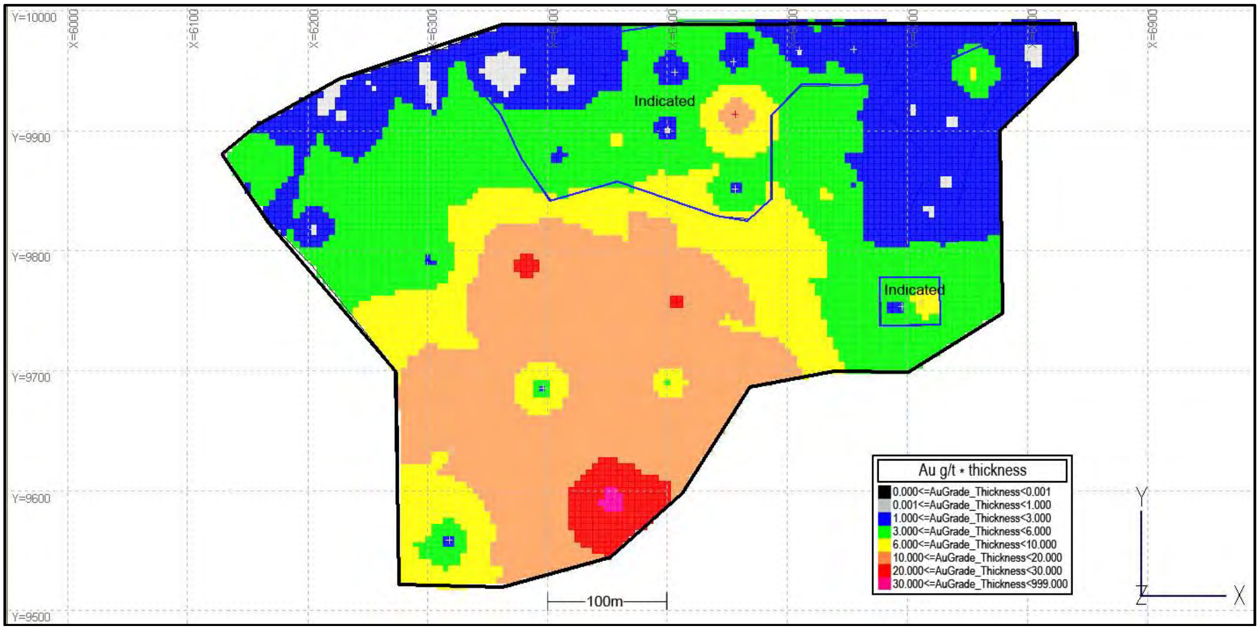


Figure 26: Boucher Au Grade * Thickness block Model

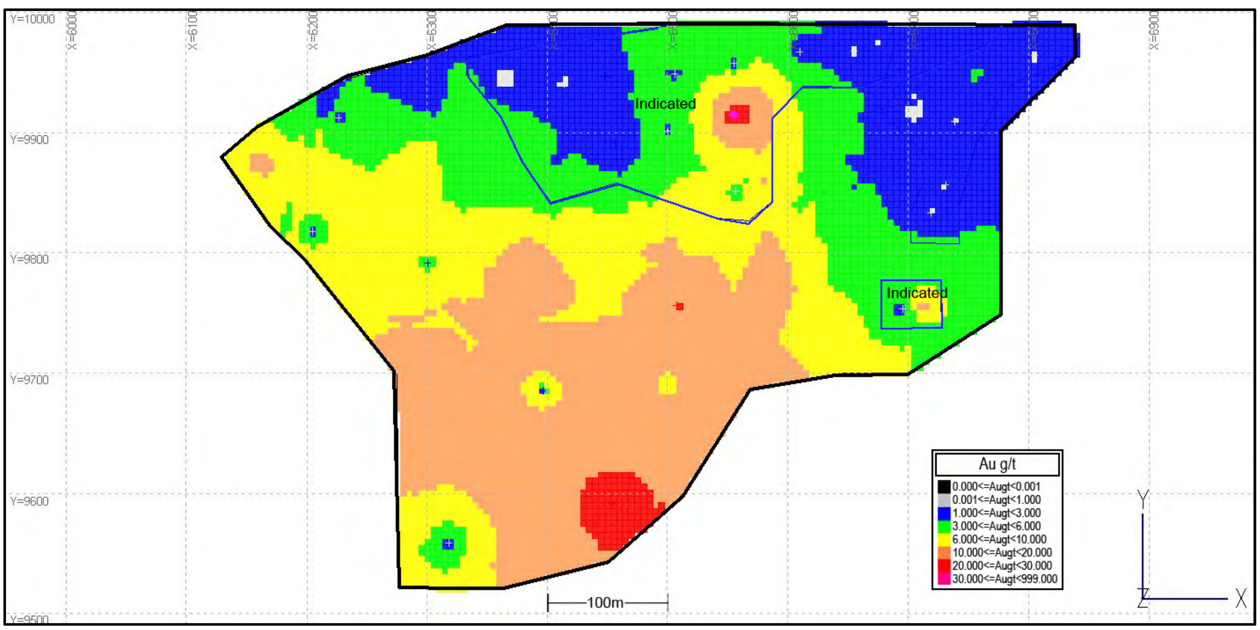


Figure 27: Boucher Au g/t block Model

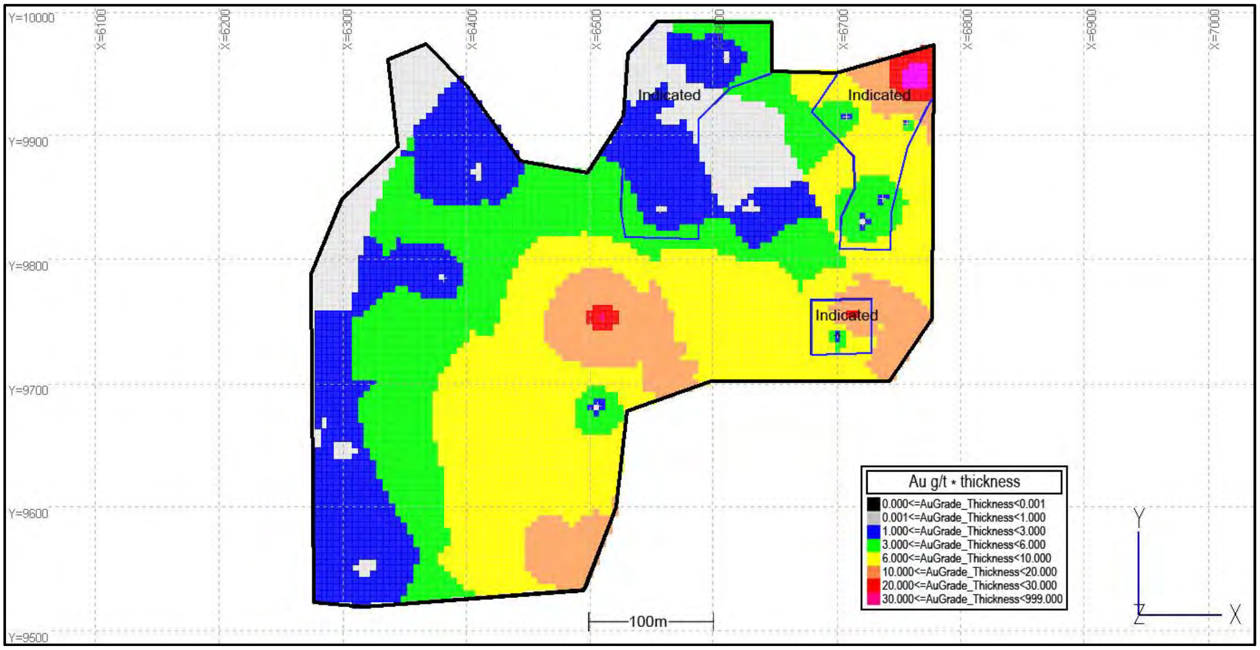


Figure 28: Boucher 2 Au Grade * Thickness block Model

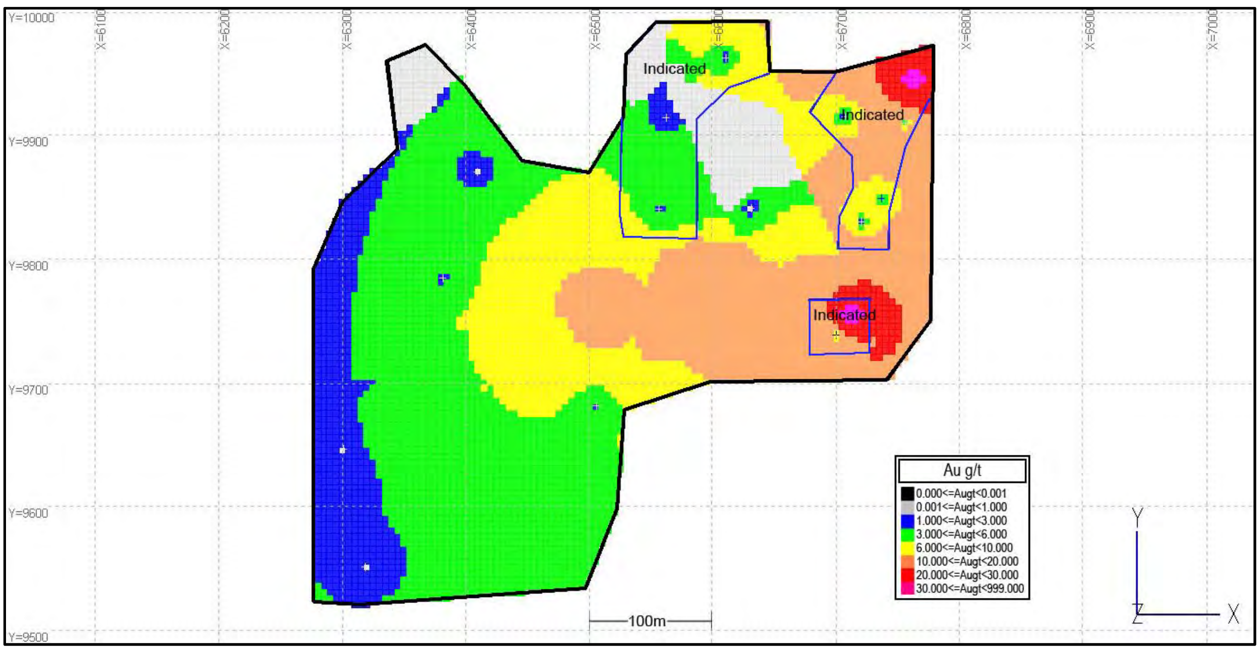


Figure 29: Boucher 2 Au g/t block Model

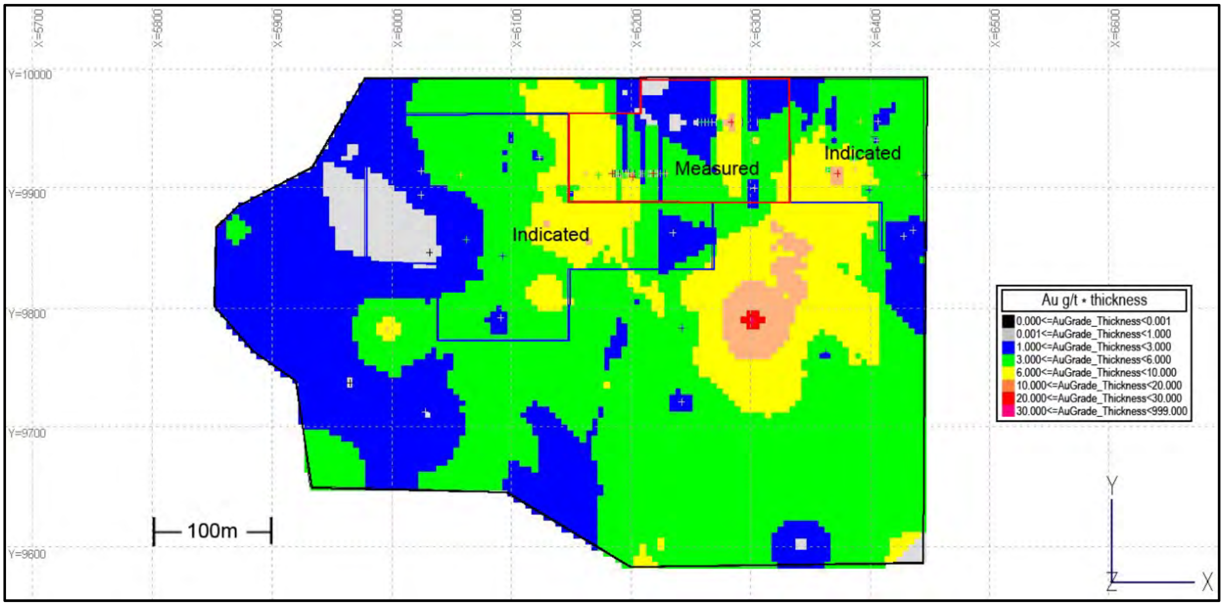


Figure 30: Talus Au Grade * Thickness block Model

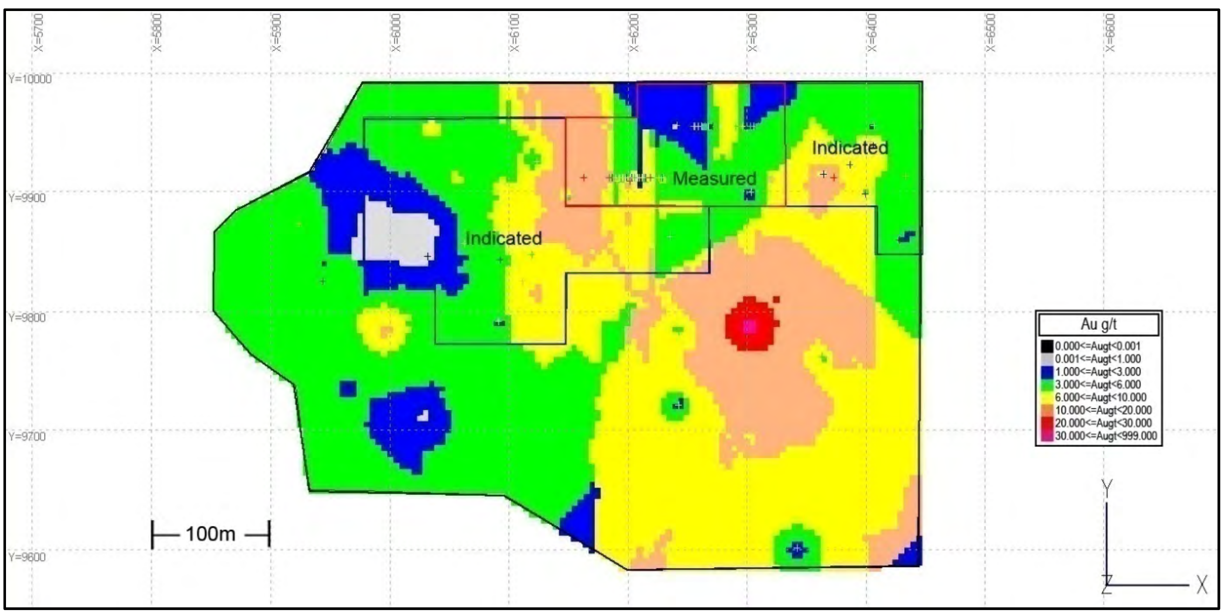


Figure 31: Talus Au g/t block Model

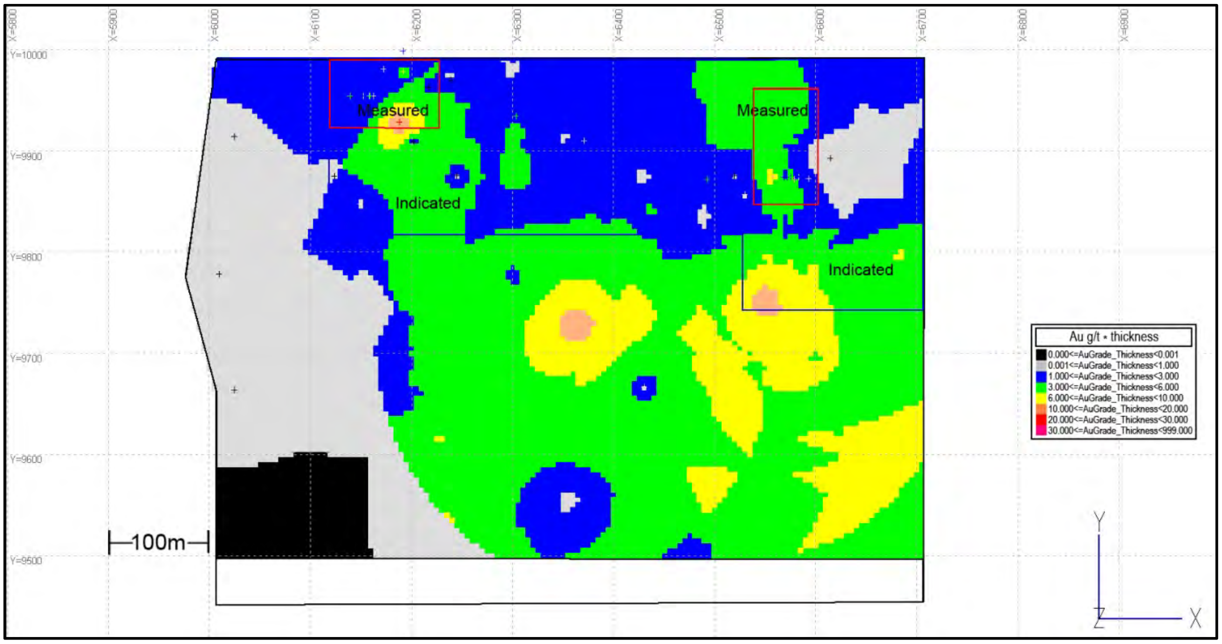


Figure 32: Shaft Au Grade * Thickness block Model

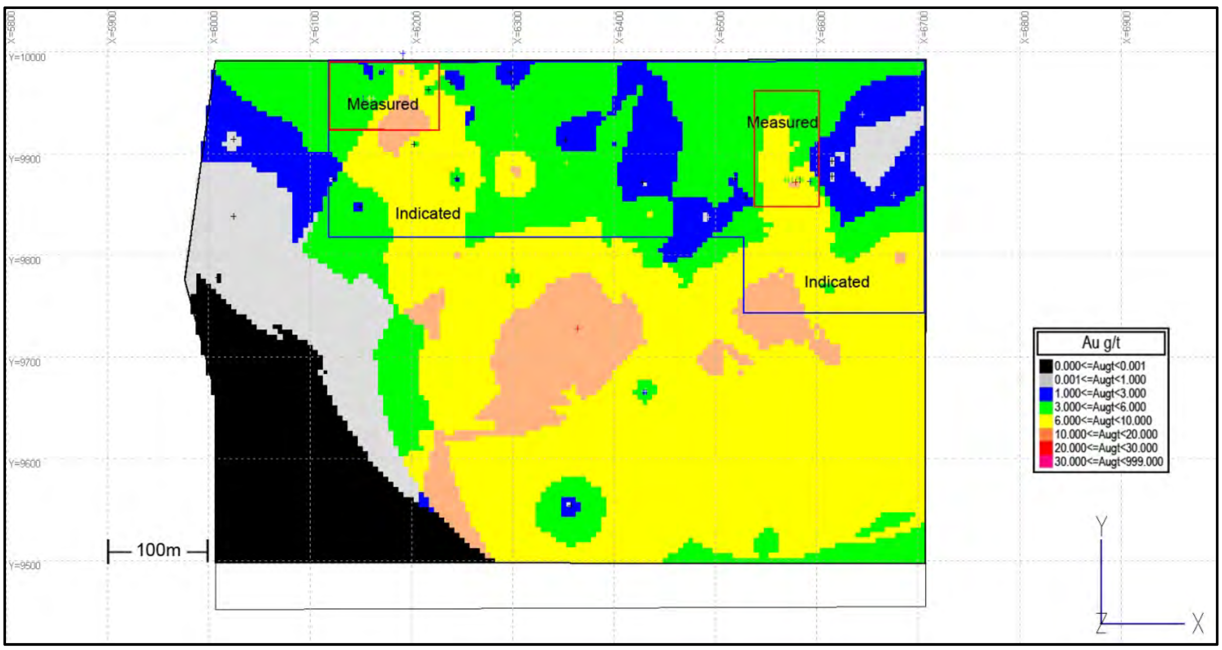


Figure 33: Shaft Au g/t block Model

17.10 Resource Classification Settings

The estimated resources were classified in accordance with the specifications of the 43-101 Policy, namely in measured, indicated, and inferred resources.

The classification was done based on the density of the drilling information and the vicinity of existing underground openings. SGS used selected area. Areas were created for each classification. The Boucher and Boucher 2 mineralized structures were all classified in the inferred category. The Front West and the McDowell 2 were also classified in the inferred category. Please refer to the figures above.

Measured Category: in the vicinity of existing underground openings (see extension on longitudinal)

Indicated Category: in the neighbouring of existing openings and closed spacing intersects.

Inferred Category: The rest of the estimated blocks inside the mineralized structure selected area. All of the mineralized structures estimated with the polygonal method.

17.11 Classified Resource Estimates of the Rocmec 1 Mineral Deposit

Classified Global Resources of the Rocmec 1 Mineral Deposit **May 13th, 2010**
Maxime Dupéré, P.Geo.
Geostat SGS Canada Inc.
Cut-off: 0.1 g/t Au **Caping at 45g/t Au** **SG: 2.7**

Vein/Structure	Classification	Tonnage	Au	Oz	Average	Volume	Surface
			(g/t)	(31.103 g)	Thickness (m)	(m3)	(m2)
McDowell	measured*	87 500	6.49	18 300	1.05	17 900	17 100
	indicated	243 100	4.69	36 600	0.72	90 000	125 900
	Total	**330 600**	**5.16**	**54 900**	**0.76**	**108 000**	**142 900**
	Inferred	609 800	3.63	71 200	0.68	225 800	330 900
*** Historical Mining and 2008/2009 Bulk sampling removed from these numbers.**							
Shaft	Measured	21 200	6.57	4 500	0.52	7 900	15 200
	Indicated	148 800	5.00	23 900	0.54	55 100	101 600
	Total	**170 000**	**5.19**	**28 400**	**0.54**	**63 000**	**116 800**
	Inferred	306 400	6.95	68 400	0.58	225 800	196 500
Talus	Measured	39 800	5.34	6 800	0.84	14 700	17 600
	Indicated	92 900	5.76	17 200	0.71	34 400	48 700
	Total	**132 600**	**5.63**	**24 000**	**0.74**	**49 100**	**66 300**
	Inferred	234 500	7.15	53 900	0.62	225 800	140 300
Boucher	Measured	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0
	Indicated	131 700	3.56	15 100	0.97	48 800	50 300
	Total	**131 700**	**3.56**	**15 100**	**0.97**	**48 800**	**50 300**
	Inferred	388 600	9.10	113 700	0.91	225 800	157 800
Boucher 2	Measured	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0
	Indicated	35 700	10.86	12 500	0.54	13 200	24 500
	Total	**35 700**	**10.86**	**12 500**	**0.54**	**13 200**	**24 500**
	Inferred	309 500	6.56	65 300	0.86	225 800	134 000
Talus 2 (Polygonal)	Measured	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0
	Indicated	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0
	Total	**0**	**0.00**	**0**	**0.00**	**0**	**0**
	Inferred	28 900	4.30	4 000	1.46	225 800	7 300
Front West (Polygonal)	Measured	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0
	Indicated	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0
	Total	**0**	**0.00**	**0**	**0.00**	**0**	**0**
	Inferred	20 900	7.92	5 300	0.64	225 800	11 800
T1 (Extruded Block)	Measured	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0
	Indicated	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0
	Total	**0**	**0.00**	**0**	**0.00**	**0**	**0**
	Inferred	600	10.58	200	0.39	225 800	600
T2 (Extruded Block)	Measured	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0
	Indicated	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0
	Total	**0**	**0.00**	**0**	**0.00**	**0**	**0**
	Inferred	500	18.42	300	0.33	225 800	600
T3 (Extruded Block)	Measured	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0
	Indicated	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0
	Total	**0**	**0.00**	**0**	**0.00**	**0**	**0**
	Inferred	500	4.36	100	0.35	225 800	600

Vein/Structure	Classification	Tonnage	Au	Oz	Average	Volume	Surface
			(g/t)	(31.103 g)	Thickness (m)	(m3)	(m2)
Total	Measured	148 500	6.19	29 600	0.81	40 500	49 900
	Indicated	652 100	5.02	105 300	0.69	241 500	350 900
	Total	**800 600**	**5.24**	**134 900**	**0.70**	**282 100**	**400 800**
	Inferred	1 900 300	6.26	382 300	0.72	225 800	980 200

Classified Global Resources of the Rocmec 1 Mineral Deposit **May 13th, 2010**
Maxime Dupéré, P.Geo.
Geostat SGS Canada Inc.
Cut-off:3.0 g/t Au **Caping at 45g/t Au** **SG: 2.7**

Vein/Structure	Classification	Tonnage	Au	Oz	Average	Volume	Surface
			(g/t)	(31.103 g)	Thickness (m)	(m3)	(m2)
McDowell	measured*	73 100	7.33	17 200	0.83	27 100	32 600
	indicated	159 900	5.99	30 800	0.66	59 200	90 000
	Total	**233 000**	**6.41**	**48 000**	**0.70**	**86 300**	**122 600**
	Inferred	394 200	4.50	57 000	0.74	146 000	197 400
* Historical Mining and 2008/2009 Bulk sampling removed from these numbers.							
Shaft	Measured	20 700	6.68	4 400	0.52	7 700	14 700
	Indicated	116 200	5.79	21 600	0.56	43 000	77 100
	Total	**136 900**	**5.92**	**26 100**	**0.55**	**50 700**	**91 800**
	Inferred	253 500	8.24	67 200	0.59	93 900	159 600
Talus	Measured	31 100	6.24	6 200	0.88	11 500	13 100
	Indicated	79 100	6.50	16 500	0.70	29 300	41 900
	Total	**110 200**	**6.43**	**22 800**	**0.74**	**40 800**	**55 000**
	Inferred	215 700	7.57	52 500	0.62	79 900	129 800
Boucher	Measured	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0
	Indicated	58 700	5.46	10 300	0.86	21 700	25 400
	Total	**58 700**	**5.46**	**10 300**	**0.00**	**21 700**	**25 400**
	Inferred	348 100	9.94	111 200	0.91	128 900	141 600
Boucher 2	Measured	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0
	Indicated	31 500	12.20	12 400	0.57	11 700	20 600
	Total	**31 500**	**12.20**	**12 400**	**0.00**	**11 700**	**20 600**
	Inferred	272 900	7.20	63 100	0.92	101 100	110 300
Talus 2 (Polygonal)	Measured	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0
	Indicated	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0
	Total	**0**	**0.00**	**0**	**0.00**	**0**	**0**
	Inferred	18 000	5.28	3 100	1.25	6 700	5 300
Front West (Polygonal)	Measured	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0
	Indicated	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0
	Total	**0**	**0.00**	**0**	**0.00**	**0**	**0**
	Inferred	8 500	18.41	5 000	0.65	3 100	4 300
T1 (Extruded Block)	Measured	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0
	Indicated	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0
	Total	**0**	**0.00**	**0**	**0.00**	**0**	**0**
	Inferred	600	10.58	200	0.39	200	600
T2 (Extruded Block)	Measured	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0
	Indicated	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0
	Total	**0**	**0.00**	**0**	**0.00**	**0**	**0**
	Inferred	500	18.42	300	0.33	200	600
T3 (Extruded Block)	Measured	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0
	Indicated	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0
	Total	**0**	**0.00**	**0**	**0.00**	**0**	**0**
	Inferred	500	4.36	100	0.35	200	600

Vein/Structure	Classification	Tonnage	Au	Oz	Average	Volume	Surface
			(g/t)	(31.103 g)	Thickness (m)	(m3)	(m2)
Total	Measured	124 800	6.95	27 900	0.77	46 200	60 300
	Indicated	445 400	6.40	91 600	0.65	165 000	255 000
	Total	**570 300**	**6.52**	**119 500**	**0.67**	**211 200**	**315 300**
	Inferred	1 512 400	7.40	359 600	0.75	560 100	749 900

Classified Global Resources of the Rocmec 1 Mineral Deposit **May 13th, 2010**
Maxime Dupéré, P.Geo.
Geostat SGS Canada Inc.
Cut-off:6.0 g/t Au **Caping at 45g/t Au** **SG: 2.7**

Vein/Structure	Classification	Tonnage	Au	Oz	Average	Volume	Surface
			(g/t)	(31.103 g)	Thickness (m)	(m3)	(m2)
McDowell	measured*	41 900	9.41	12 700	0.89	15 500	17 400
	indicated	51 600	9.34	15 500	0.62	19 100	30 900
	Total	**93 500**	**9.37**	**28 200**	**0.72**	**34 600**	**48 400**
	Inferred	27 100	8.41	7 300	0.56	10 000	17 900
*** Historical Mining and 2008/2009 Bulk sampling removed from these numbers.**							
Shaft	Measured	9 500	8.78	2 700	0.53	3 500	6 600
	Indicated	43 300	8.27	11 500	0.56	16 000	28 700
	Total	**52 900**	**8.36**	**14 200**	**0.55**	**19 600**	**35 300**
	Inferred	213 800	8.85	60 900	0.59	79 200	133 200
Talus	Measured	12 400	8.89	3 500	0.81	4 600	5 700
	Indicated	35 100	8.68	9 800	0.70	13 000	18 500
	Total	**47 500**	**8.74**	**13 300**	**0.73**	**17 600**	**24 200**
	Inferred	120 500	10.20	39 500	0.59	44 600	76 200
Boucher	Measured	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0
	Indicated	17 900	8.96	5 100	0.73	6 600	9 100
	Total	**17 900**	**8.96**	**5 100**	**0.00**	**6 600**	**9 100**
	Inferred	272 000	11.43	99 900	0.92	100 800	109 600
Boucher 2	Measured	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0
	Indicated	23 300	14.86	11 100	0.60	8 600	14 300
	Total	**23 300**	**14.86**	**11 100**	**0.00**	**8 600**	**14 300**
	Inferred	114 400	10.37	38 200	0.77	42 400	55 300
Talus 2 (Polygonal)	Measured	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0
	Indicated	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0
	Total	**0**	**0.00**	**0**	**0.00**	**0**	**0**
	Inferred	5 300	8.07	1 400	0.77	2 000	2 500
Front West (Polygonal)	Measured	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0
	Indicated	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0
	Total	**0**	**0.00**	**0**	**0.00**	**0**	**0**
	Inferred	8 000	19.23	5 000	0.73	3 000	3 800
T1 (Extruded Block)	Measured	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0
	Indicated	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0
	Total	**0**	**0.00**	**0**	**0.00**	**0**	**0**
	Inferred	600	10.58	200	0.39	200	600
T2 (Extruded Block)	Measured	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0
	Indicated	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0
	Total	**0**	**0.00**	**0**	**0.00**	**0**	**0**
	Inferred	500	18.42	300	0.33	200	600
T3 (Extruded Block)	Measured	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0
	Indicated	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0
	Total	**0**	**0.00**	**0**	**0.00**	**0**	**0**
	Inferred	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0

Vein/Structure	Classification	Tonnage	Au	Oz	Average	Volume	Surface
			(g/t)	(31.103 g)	Thickness (m)	(m3)	(m2)
Total	Measured	63 800	9.21	18 900	0.79	23 600	29 700
	Indicated	171 200	9.64	53 100	0.62	63 400	101 500
	Total	**235 000**	**9.53**	**72 000**	**0.66**	**87 000**	**131 200**
	Inferred	762 300	10.31	252 600	0.71	282 300	399 500

Classified Global Resources at 3 g/t Au Cut-off

Vein/Structure	Classification	Tonnage	Au (g/t)	Oz (31.103 g)	Average Thickness (m)	Volume (m3)	Surface (m2)
Total	Measured	124 800	6.95	27 900	0.77	46 200	60 300
	Indicated	445 400	6.40	91 600	0.65	165 000	255 000
	Total	**570 300**	**6.52**	**119 500**	**0.67**	**211 200**	**315 300**
	Inferred	1 512 400	7.40	359 600	0.75	560 100	749 900

Classified Global Resources at 6 g/t Au Cut-off

Vein/Structure	Classification	Tonnage	Au (g/t)	Oz (31.103 g)	Average Thickness (m)	Volume (m3)	Surface (m2)
Total	Measured	63 800	9.21	18 900	0.79	23 600	29 700
	Indicated	171 200	9.64	53 100	0.62	63 400	101 500
	Total	**235 000**	**9.53**	**72 000**	**0.66**	**87 000**	**131 200**
	Inferred	762 300	10.31	252 600	0.71	282 300	399 500

18- Other Relevant Data and Information

In November 2005, an authorization for the dewatering of the mine was granted by the MRNFP.

18.2 Acid Mine Drainage Potential Tests

Due to the concern regarding the acid generation potential of the water in the mine and the ore left onsite and later extracted, a series of tests have been made to evaluate and correct the acid generation of the ore. Please refer to section
16.1 Acid Generation potential neutralization.

18.2 Environmental Aspects

18.2.1 2008 Stream effluent report

In July 2008, the environmental consulting services company Enviréo Conseil of Rouyn-Noranda was mandated to run tests on the final effluent coming from the rehabilitated underground operations of the Rocmec 1 mineral deposit. The test did not show any toxicity of wild life or any contamination of the immediate environment. The report was sent to the Ministère du Développement Durable de l'Environnement et des Parcs (MDDEP).

18.2 Thermal Fragmentation Mining Method

The information below concerning the thermal fragmentation miming method was provided by Rocmec.

The mining method that is considered for extracting Ore from the Rocmec 1 Mineral Deposit is called: **Thermal fragmentation Mining Method**. This mining method is specialized for narrow rich veins and structures. Since the veins and structures of the Rocmec 1 mineral deposit are relatively small in width, this method is considered to be an adequate alternative to conventional mining.

A strong burner powered by diesel fuel, is inserted into a 13 - 15 cm pilot hole drilled into the vein using a conventional drill. The burner spalls the rock, quickly increasing the diameter of the hole to 30 - 100 cm and producing rock fragments 0 - 13 mm in size. The leftover rock between fragmented holes is broken loose using soft explosives and a narrow mining corridor with widths of 30 cm to 1 metre is thus extracted. Since the waste walls are left intact, the dilution factor and the inefficiencies associated with traditional mining methods are greatly reduced.

18.2.1 The Burner

The burner is powered by diesel fuel and compressed air and generates temperatures up to 1800°C in the combustion chamber. In the hole, a thermal cushion of hot air is formed which produces a thermal stress when coming in contact with the rock. A spalling effect occurs, and the rock is scaled off the hole walls and broken loose by the compressed air. This technology has been used for over 40 years in large-scale open pit operations for the enlargement of blast holes.

18.2.2 The Fragmented Rock

The process of fragmenting the rock is optimal in hard, dense rock. The spalling process produces rock fragments 0 - 13 mm in size. The finely fragmented ore requires no crushing before entering the circuit of the mill and can be more efficiently transported since it consumes less space than ore in larger pieces.

18.2.3 Drift Development and Stope Layout

Drift development is performed directly into the ore at intervals of 15 to 20 metres in accordance with the geology of the ore body. Using a re-suing method, the ore is blasted and recovered in the first cut then the waste is blasted and hauled away in the second cut.

Following the creation of two sub-level drifts, a pilot hole is drilled between the two levels and enlarged by way of thermal fragmentation. The unit is designed to operate in a compact underground environment in a drift or sublevel as small as 1.5 m wide by 2.5 m high. The unit is called Dragon and is designed and manufactured by Foresco and its dimensions are 1270cm wide, 4622 cm long and 2000 cm high and weigh 5798 kg. The company also manufactures the Mini Dragon, its dimensions are 762 cm wide, 2863 cm long and 2000 cm high and weigh 1234kg.

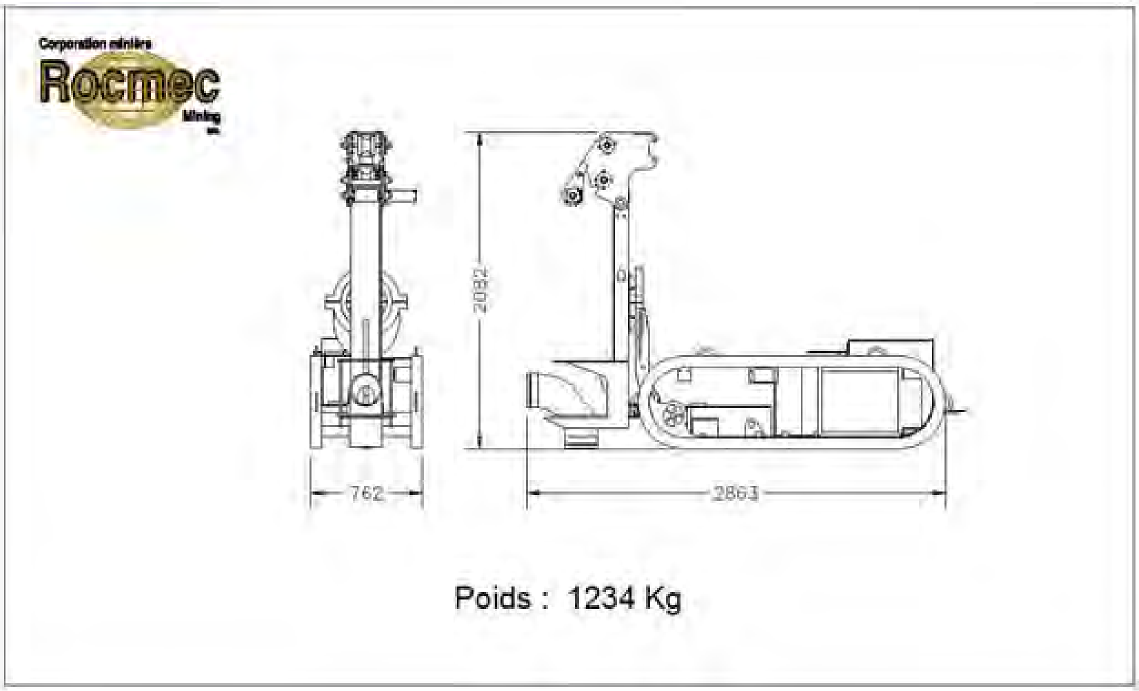


Figure 34: Mini Dragon Specifications

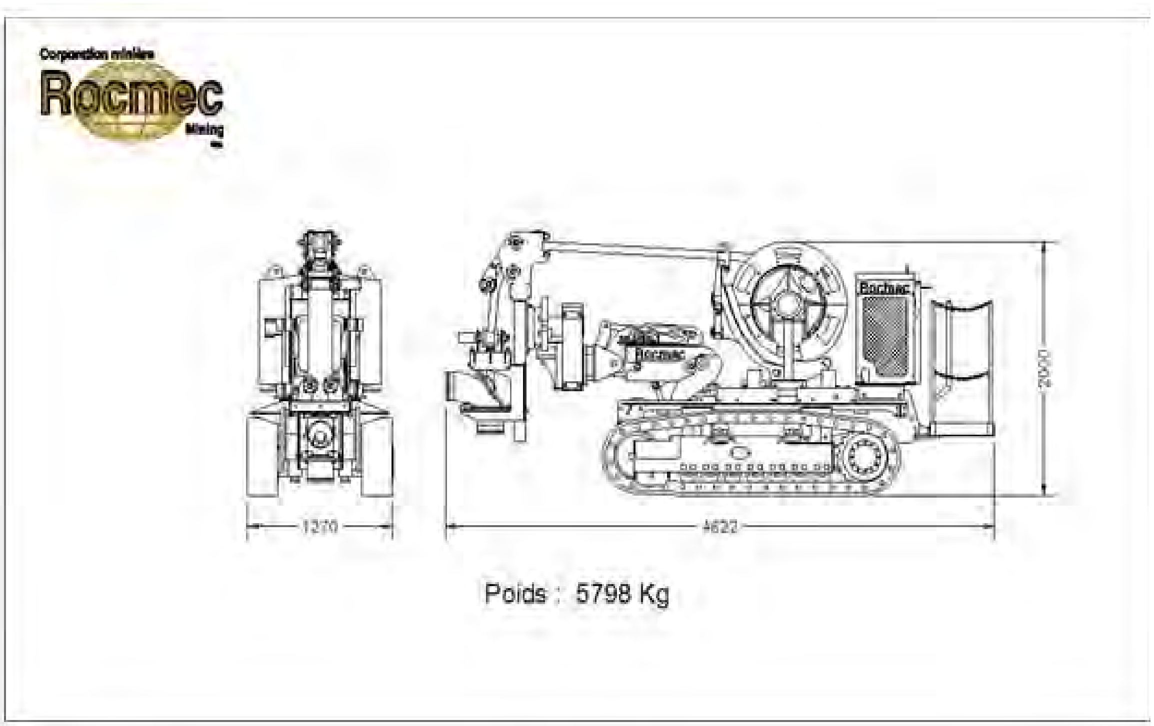


Figure 35: Dragon Specifications

18.2.4 Ore Extraction: Selective and Continuous

The Thermal Fragmentation Mining Method allows for selective ore extraction; high grade sections can be prioritised and extracted first. The method extracts a narrow corridor (30 cm to 1 m wide) leaving waste walls on each side of the mineralised zone intact and minimising the damage caused to the drift structure. The area mined can be easily rehabilitated using cables and panels to cover the narrow opening in the hanging wall of the undercut drift. Mine residue is then used to fill the extracted zone and a cement floor is laid, if needed, on the footwall of the overcut drift to permit future access. Using this method the stability of the rock is maintained and access to the ore body is never compromised.

Furthermore, thermal fragmentation is a continuous mining method; it uses no explosives and is operated in a continuous chain, with one person first drilling a pilot hole, followed by a second who enlarges it by way of thermal fragmentation.

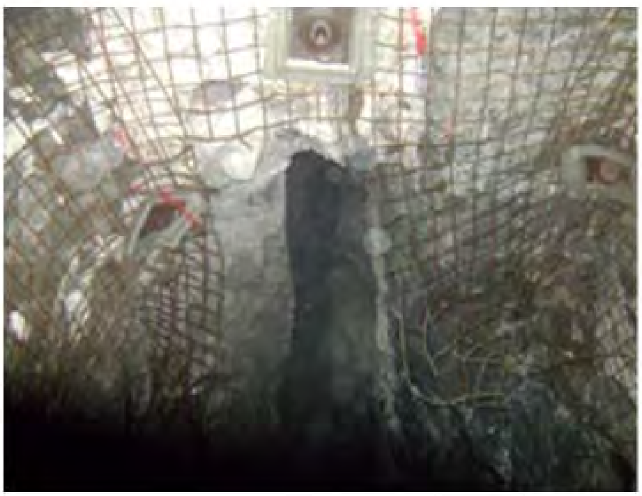


Figure 36: Example of a 16 inch undercut Made by thermal fragmentation mining

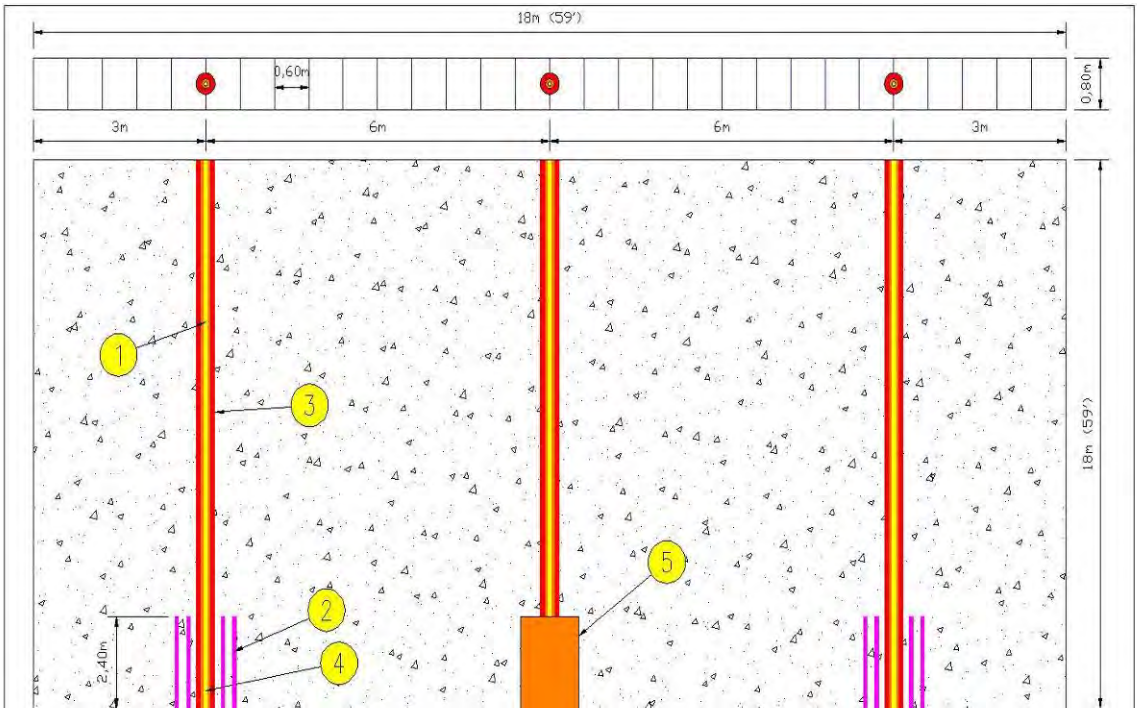
18.2.5 Mining Ounces not Tonnes

The method produces highly concentrated ore, resulting in 400% - 500% less dilution when compared to conventional mining methods. The table below compares the quantity of rock extracted when mining a 50 cm wide vein using the thermal fragmentation mining method as opposed to a shrinkage mining method.

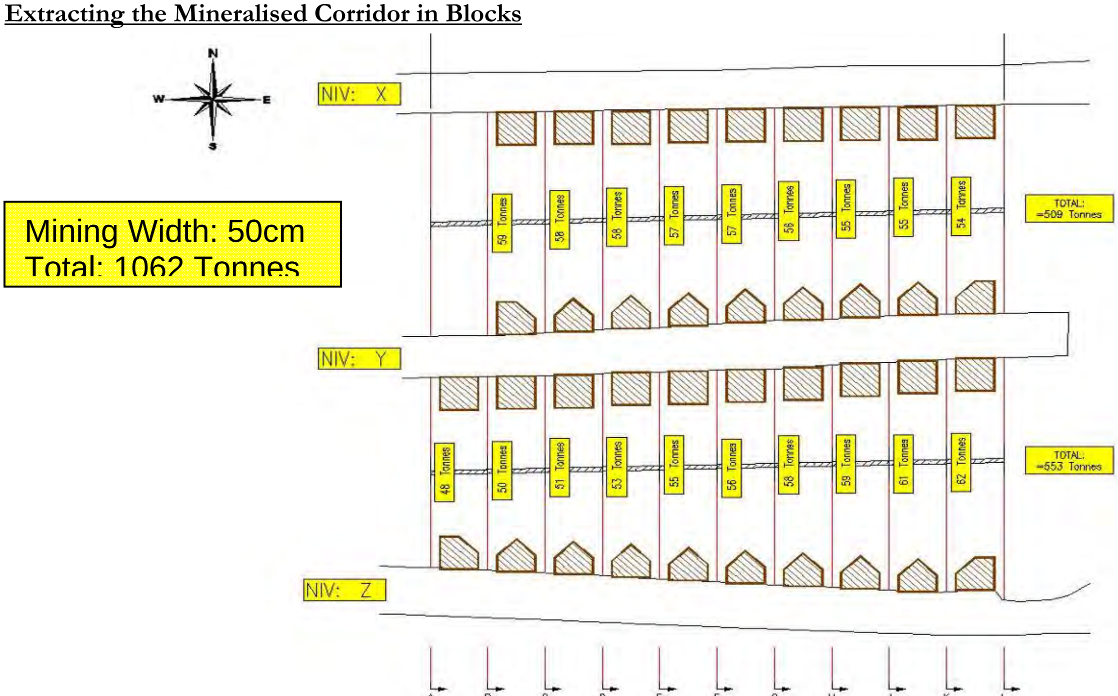
Tonnage Calculation; Comparing Thermal Fragmentation and Shrinkage Methods

Tonnage Calculation of a 40 m by 20 m Ore Block	Thermal Fragmentation	Shrinkage Method
Width in situ (m)	0.5	0.5
Mining Width (m) – Final Result	0.5	1.8
Planned Dilution	0%	260%
Height (m)	20	20
Length (m)	40	40
Density	2.8	2.8
Total Volume (t)	1120	4032

Drilling and Fragmenting the Hole

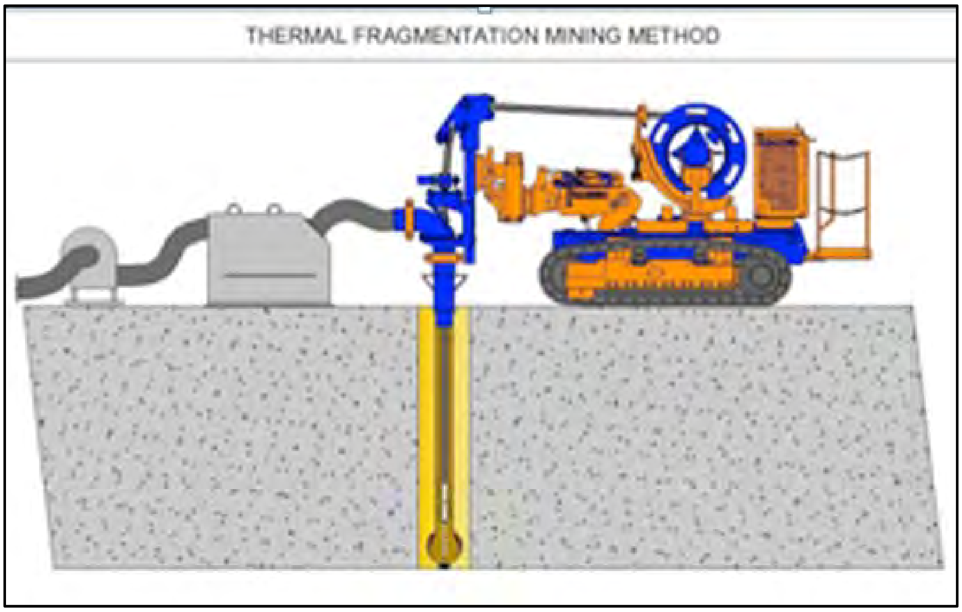


Extracting the Mineralised Corridor in Blocks



The figure above shows that approximately 4 times less rock needs to be mined for the equivalent mineralised content. This innovative method of extraction allows mine operators to solely extract mineralised zones thus significantly reducing dilution factors and as a result, optimising mine operations.

Thermal Fragmentation Drilling



18.2.6 Reducing Environmental Impact

While developing the Thermal Fragmentation Mining Method, important efforts were made to reduce the environmental effects mine operations have on the surrounding areas. Using the method, mine development is performed directly into ore resulting in less waste rock being extracted and displaced into large piles at the surface. By solely extracting the mineralised zone, only the necessary excavations are made. Four times less rock needs to be mined for the equivalent mineral content.
As a result of less rock being mined, fewer tonnes need to be processed at the mill to extract the precious metals. The quantity of chemical agents needed in the process is greatly reduced. Furthermore, the quantity of energy needed to process the ore is also greatly diminished since less rock is sent to the mill. The reduced quantity of energy for hauling and processing the ore results in fewer greenhouse gases being emitted. The mining residue that remains once the precious metal contents are removed is 4 times less abundant using the example above, meaning much smaller tailing areas need to be constructed, maintained, and rehabilitated once mining operations have ceased. The space needed to host the mine site is greatly reduced, the alterations to the landscape are

significantly diminished, and the result is a cleaner and more responsible approach to mine operations.

18.2.7 Productivity

The work group required to operate 1 thermal fragmentation unit consists of a 2 person team (1 thermal fragmentation operator, 1 drilling operator). The following table shows the time needed to extract an ore block using the thermal fragmentation mining method in comparison to using a shrinkage mining method.

Productivity; Comparing Thermal Fragmentation and Shrinkage Methods

Tonnage Calculation of a 40 m by 20 m Ore Block	Thermal Fragmentation	Shrinkage Method
Width in situ (m)	0.5	0.5
Mining Width (m) – Final Result	0.5	1.8
Planned Dilution	0%	260%
Height (m)	20	20
Length (m)	40	40
Density	2.8	2.8
Total Volume (t)	1120	4032
Number of Workers	2	2
Productivity per 12 hrs Shift (t)	30	30
Tonnes Extracted per 24 hrs	60	120
Days Needed to Extract Ore Block	18.7	33.6

The table above demonstrates that for the equivalent amount of mineral content, it takes approximately half the time to mine the ore zone using the thermal fragmentation mining method than when using a shrinkage mining method. Furthermore, since less rock needs to be mucked, and hauled from the stope, fewer personnel are needed for handling the ore. In total, we estimate that to extract an equivalent amount of precious metal ounces, the method reduces the personnel needed for mine operations by 30 - 50% when compared to conventional mine operations.

18.3 Patents

The information below concerning the thermal fragmentation miming method patents was provided by Rocmec. SGS did not review this information.

Rocmec holds exclusive utilisation right of a Canadian patent from the Canadian Intellectual Property Office. The patent registered to Rocmec International Inc. Gives the company the exclusive right of the technology of thermal fragmentation as described in its licence contract. The patent number is 2,495,143. Furthermore, the company holds utilisation rights of the following patents:

Country	Patent #	Date Received
USA	U.S. 6,813,320 7,195,320 B2	July 5th, 2005 March 27th, 2007
Canada	2,495,143	March 14th, 2006
Moroco	27552	October 3rd, 2006
South Africa	2005-4251	July 14th, 2006
Mexico	PA/a/2005/005613	May 25th, 2005
Russia	2005120014	june 24th, 2006
Australia	2003285235	November 5th, 2003
Tanzania	TZ/P/05/00085	June 1st, 2005
Brasil	Patnent pending	
China	Patnent pending	
International (PCT)	WO 2009/015468	February 5th, 2009

To enable the Company to be the owner of the patents, it has concluded an agreement to acquire all outstanding shares of Compagnie Rocmec International Inc. This agreement provides that in exchange for the acquisition of these shares, Rocmec issue to existing shareholders of Rocmec International Inc. 85 million shares of the company. The transaction that was approved by shareholders at its recent annual meeting includes certain conditions related to service contracts.

19- Interpretation and Conclusions

The resources reported in this document are compliant with standards as outlined in the National Instrument 43-101. These resources were calculated using a cut-off of 0.1, 3 and 6.0 g/t Au. Presented below are the classified global resources of the Rocmec 1 mineral Deposit with cut-offs of 3g/t Au and 6g/t Au.

Classified Global Resources at 3 g/t Au Cut-off

Vein/Structure	Classification	Tonnage	Au	Oz	Average	Volume	Surface
			(g/t)	(31.103 g)	Thickness (m)	(m3)	(m2)
Total	Measured	124 800	6.95	27 900	0.77	46 200	60 300
	Indicated	445 400	6.40	91 600	0.65	165 000	255 000
	Total	**570 300**	**6.52**	**119 500**	**0.67**	**211 200**	**315 300**
	Inferred	1 512 400	7.40	359 600	0.75	560 100	749 900

Classified Global Resources at 6 g/t Au Cut-off

Vein/Structure	Classification	Tonnage	Au	Oz	Average	Volume	Surface
			(g/t)	(31.103 g)	Thickness (m)	(m3)	(m2)
Total	Measured	63 800	9.21	18 900	0.79	23 600	29 700
	Indicated	171 200	9.64	53 100	0.62	63 400	101 500
	Total	**235 000**	**9.53**	**72 000**	**0.66**	**87 000**	**131 200**
	Inferred	762 300	10.31	252 600	0.71	282 300	399 500

The resources were estimated with a minimum horizontal with of 0.3m based on the hypothesis of thermal fragmentation mining. This method of mining is designed for narrow vein type mining.

SGS verified and reviewed most of historical analytical data during its first resource estimation of 2007. The same database was used and updated with the recent underground and surfaces drill hole data. SGS considers the historical data as adequate.

During the surface drilling campaign in spring 2010, the drill holes RS-01-10 and RS-02-10 targeted the western extension of the McDowell and Talus veins/structures. Respectively around 50m and 100m east of the McDowell intersection from the Drill hole RS-02-09 at level 110m. Although relatively low results to the western part of the McDowell structure were encountered, the results permitted a better definition of the sector and a better re-interpretation of the mineralised structures on the western part of the property.

The 2010 re-interpretation outlined the Talus 2 structure and three individual extruded blocks T1, T2 and T3. According to the additional information from the spring 2010 drilling, the McDowell 2 mineralized intervals were linked to other mineralised structures of better defined and followed mineralised structures.

This sector is still open for additional drilling since the presence of mineralised structures, veins and mineralised intervals parallel to the McDowell and Talus structures like the T1, T2 and T3 extruded blocks were outlined but need additional information.

During the surface drilling campaign in spring 2010, the drill holes RS-03-10 to RS-14-10 targeted the surface extension of the Boucher and Boucher 2 structures. Respectively targeting the levels 50m to 150m vertically. The mineralisation and grade of the Boucher and Boucher 2 structures consisting of boudinaged and deformed quartz-carbonate veins appear to be discontinuous on surface Although relatively low results to the structures were encountered, the results permitted a better definition of the sector and a better understanding of the Boucher and Boucher 2 mineralised structures on the north western part of the property. This resulted in the upgrade of 5100 tonnes at 8.96 g/t Au for the Boucher structure and 23,300 tonnes at 14.86 g/t Au for the Boucher 2 structure in the indicated category with a cut-off of 6.00 g/t Au.

The Rocmec 1 mineral deposit holds sufficient resources to justify additional work on the property SGS believes that Rocmec should focus on the increase as well as the upgrade of its resources. SGS believes that more definition work needs to be done as well as the addition of other mineralised areas.

20- Recommendations

SGS considers the western part of the Rocmec1 property as most promising mineralized area.

Rocmec is presently in the process of acquiring 99 additional surrounding claims and the eastern extension of the Boucher and Boucher 2 mineralized structures are within the additional claims. SGS recommends starting an exploration program starting with outcrop description and cartography, ground geophysics of interesting structures, and a detailed structural study. SGS recommends as well gathering geological information of the area as there is little information available on the property for the moment.

The 2010 drilling campaign permitted the outline parallel mineralisation next to the McDowell and Talus structures. SGS recommends that a drilling program be implemented to increase the number of holes for the better understanding of the area as well as the upgrade of the resources in this area.

The western part of the property was drilled during the 60's. Some drill holes contain interesting mineralized intersections that are linked to the western extension of the Boucher and Boucher 2 mineralized structures. SGS recommends drill hole validation of interesting historical drill holes to the west of the Rocmec 1 property to corroborate the historical information.

SGS recommends twinning or infill drilling next to the 2007 surface drill holes to a radius of approximately 12.5 to 15 metres for in order to corroborate more accurately the drill hole information.

SGS recommends twinning or infill drilling next to the selected 2008 underground drill holes to a radius of approximately 12.5 to 15 metres for in order to corroborate more accurately the drill hole information. The selected underground drill holes are: RU-01-08, RU-02-08, RU-06-23A, RU-06-24A, RU-06-30A, RU-07-29, RU-07-31and RU-07-32.

Moreover the QA/QC should be put in place and as a minimal control, 1 out of 25 samples should be sent to a 2nd laboratory for external lab control. The pulps and rejects should be stored as reference.

SGS recommends the fire assay 30g with metallic screen method in order to recover the most representative gold assay values from the samples.

The procedures for the Certificate of Authorization for a mining lease are currently underway. SGS still considers the procedures as essential for the mine commercial production.

The Rocmec 1 mineral deposit holds sufficient resources to justify additional work on the property SGS believes that Rocmec should focus on the increase as well as the upgrade of its resources. SGS believes that more definition work needs to be done on the western part of the property as well as the addition of other mineralised areas. This includes a detailed surface mapping and an exploration program of the sector corresponding of the 99 agreement claims directly north of the Boucher and Boucher 2 structures. The next phase of work including the additional definition work is the preliminary economic study to be done on property.

SGS believes also that the good results from the western part of the McDowell, Talus, Talus 2 structures and the mineralised blocks T1, T2 and T3 should be investigated further. SGS recommends investigating the possibility of a small exploration ramp and exploration drifting along the McDowell and Talus vein. small exploration ramp and exploration drifting along the McDowell and Talus vein. The minimum horizontal length of drifting to hit the T3 mineralized block is approximately 200m from the level -90m. This includes also the systematic sampling of the every blast runs and faces of every exploration ramp and drifts. The best mineralized intersects of the McDowell is RS-02-10 and NB-23. The best mineralized intersects of the Talus are RS-01-10 and RS-01-09. Please see 23.3- List of Mineralized intersects of the Rocmec 1 Property.

SGS believes exploration drilling of the Boucher and Boucher 2 structures can be done from the exploration drifts. SGS estimates a rough average of 300m of exploration drifting and small access ramp and is estimated at 870 000 CAD$. This does not include fixed costs, overhead, mobilisation, material, lodging, transport and meals.

The additional definition of promising areas can be realized by surface or underground drilling from existing rehabilitated drifts. A proposed surface western extension drilling is estimated at 250 000 CAD$. This does not include lodging, transport and meals.

The following budgetary recommendation is preliminary and conceptual.

Description	Units (m)	$/Unit	Price
Phase 1			
Dasserat Agreement Claims Prospection and Cartography			35 000
Dasserat Agreement Claims Exploration and exploration drilling	2 500	100	250 000
Dasserat Agreement Claims Information collection and validation			10 000
		Total	**345 000**
Phase 2			
Mapping and drilling of the western extension of the property	2 500	100	250 000
Underground diamond drilling			75 000
Small Access ramp and explorarition drifting	300	2 900	870 000
Systematic face and blast run sampling and surveying			50 000
		Total	**1 245 000**
Technical services			
Preliminary Econimic Study			100 000
Geologist Drilling supervision and survey			25 000
		Grand Total	**1 715 000**

21- Date and Signature Page

This report entitled ***"Technical report, Resource Update Rocmec 1 Mineral Deposit, Abitibi West, Quebec, Canada for Rocmec Mining inc. dated May 25th, 2010"*** were prepared and signed by the author.

Signed

____

Maxime Dupéré P.Geo.
Geologist
SGS Canada Inc.

Blainville, Québec, Canada
May 25th, 2010

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Most of the listed documents are available for documentation at the EXAMINE web site of the MRNF.

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Dupéré, M., 2010/03/30: **Technical report, Resource Update Rocmec 1 Mineral Deposit, Abitibi West, Quebec, Canada for Rocmec Mining inc. SGS Canada Inc.** 106 pages.

22- Certificate of Qualification of Maxime Dupéré P.Geo.

To accompany the Report entitled:" ***"Technical report, Resource Update Rocmec 1 Mineral Deposit, Abitibi West, Quebec, Canada for Rocmec Mining Inc. dated May 25th, 2010"***

1. I, Maxime Dupéré, reside at 9660, Rue de la Chouette, Mirabel, Quebec, Canada, J7N 0C9.

2. I am a graduate from the Université de Montréal, Quebec in 1999 with a B.Sc. in geology and I have practiced my profession continuously since 2001.

3. I am a registered member of the Ordre des Géologues du Québec (#501), and I am currently employed by SGS Canada Inc. since May 2006.

4. I am responsible for the preparation of all sections of the report entitled:" ***"Technical report, Resource Update Rocmec 1 Mineral Deposit, Abitibi West, Quebec, Canada for Rocmec Mining Inc. dated May 25th, 2010"***

5. I visited the Rocmec 1 site from November 19th to November 26th, 2009 and I helped to supervise the surface 2009diamond drilling campaign.

6. I certify that there is no circumstance that could interfere with my judgment regarding the preparation of this technical report.

7. Neither I, nor any affiliated entity of mine, is at present, under an agreement, arrangement or understanding or expects to become, an insider, associate, affiliated entity or employee of Rocmec Mining Inc., or any associated or affiliated entities.

8. Neither I, nor any affiliated entity of mine, own directly or indirectly, nor expect to receive, any interest in the properties or securities of Rocmec Mining Inc., or any associated or affiliated companies.

9. I have read NI 43-101 and Form 43-101F1 and have prepared the report entitled: ***"Technical report, Resource Update Rocmec 1 Mineral Deposit, Abitibi West Quebec, Canada for Rocmec Mining Inc. dated May 25th, 2010*** in compliance with NI 43-101 and Form 43-101F1.

10. To the best of my knowledge, information and belief, and, as of the date of this certificate, the parts I wrote in this technical report contains all scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make this section of the technical not misleading.

Signed at Blainville, Quebec this May 25th, 2010

Signed

Maxime Dupéré, P.Geo.

23- List of Appendices

23.1- Sample preparation and analysis methods and procedures of Expert Laboratory

This information was given to SGS by Expert Laboratory.

SAMPLE PREPARATION

1- 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.

2- Sample Preparation

Samples are dried if necessary and then reduced to -1/4 inch with a jaw crusher. The jaw crusher is cleaned with compressed air between samples and barren material between sample batches. The sample is then reduced to 90% -10 mesh with a rolls crusher. The rolls crusher is cleaned between samples with a wire brush and compressed air and 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 rolls 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 300gm portion is pulverized to 90% -200 mesh in a ring and puck type pulveriser, the pulveriser is cleaned between samples with compressed air 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 GRAVIMETRIC

A 29.166gm sample is weighed into a crucible that has been previously charged with approximately 130gm of flux. The sample is then mixed and 2mg of silver nitrate is added. The sample is then fused at 1800 F for approximately 45 minutes. The sample is then poured in a conical mold and allowed to cool, after cooling, the slag is broken off and the lead button weighing 25-30gm is recovered. This lead button is then cupelled at 1600 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 over 3.00 g/t are verified before reporting.

23.2- SGS Mineral Services-Lakefield Laboratory Method Summary

This method was provided by SGS Mineral services –Lakefield Laboratory

METHOD 9-22-2 Coarse Gold Sample Preparation - Pulp Metallics

1. Processes:
Crushing, riffling, splitting, pulverizing, screening

2. Typical sample size:
Ranges from 150 g to 4 kg

3. Type of sample applicable (media):
Ores, geological samples and metallurgical process products

4. Sample preparation technique used:
Samples are prepared to ensure particle separation, sample homogeneity and representation. Samples received are dried according to client requirements. Samples are crushed using primary and secondary crushers to achieve a sample size 10 mesh. Samples are then split using a 12 slot, % inch splitter that divides the sample into 2 portions (pulp and reject). Unless client specified, a representative head sample of -150 g will be riffled and pulverized to obtain approximately 30 g of 150 mesh from the bulk sample. The sample is screened to ensure target weight is obtained.

5. Sample Analysis technique used:
Samples are submitted to the Analytical laboratory for analysis.

6. Data reduction by:
Computer, on line, data fed to Laboratory Information Management System with secure audit trail.

7. Figure of Merit

Process	% Passing Requirement
Crushing	85% passing 10 mesh(or Client specified)

8. Quality control:
One sample in 50 is checked for % passing at the crushing stage.
One replicate sample in every 20 samples is prepared.
All equipment (crushers, splitters, pulverizers) is cleaned between projects or as deemed necessary using nepheline syenite and compressed air. Screens are cleaned using an ultrasonic bath.

23.3- List of Mineralized intersects of the Rocmec 1 Property

Hole Name	From(m)	To(m)	Core Length(m)	Zone	Augt	Hole Name	From(m)	To(m)	Core Length(m)	Zone	Augt
67-1	160.42	160.82	0.4	Boucher	12.63	RU-03-08	256.03	256.45	0.42	Boucher 2	0.03
42	247.53	247.83	0.3	Boucher	0.03	RU-04-08	226.77	229.21	2.44	Boucher 2	14.6
RS-01-07	268.22	269.7	1.48	Boucher	0.01	RU-06-30A	248.87	249.32	0.45	Boucher 2	0.01
RS-01-09	342.75	343.56	0.81	Boucher	18.96	RU-07-08	197.21	197.55	0.34	Boucher 2	0.46
RS-02-07	207.57	210.31	2.74	Boucher	3.42	RS-11-10	78.6	79.1	0.5	Boucher 2	0.01
RS-02-09	291	291.5	0.5	Boucher	2.23	RS-10-10	132.85	133.65	0.8	Boucher 2	0.05
RS-02-10	393.56	394.6	1.04	Boucher	6.05	RS-03-10	68.92	69.3	0.38	Boucher 2	0.32
RS-03-07	218.54	219	0.46	Boucher	0.08	RS-04-10	163	163.7	0.7	Boucher 2	0.01
RS-03-09	357.75	358.56	0.81	Boucher	1.13	RS-14-10	52.6	52.9	0.3	Boucher 2	0.21
RS-04-07	199.64	201.17	1.53	Boucher	0.4	35	151	151.5	0.5	Front West	0
RS-04-09	497.86	499	1.14	Boucher	0.41	67-3	116.13	117.23	1.1	Front West	1.03
RS-05-09	212.4	213.56	1.16	Boucher	5.63	85-10	84.76	85.1	0.34	Front West	9.08
RS-06-01	490.75	492.2	1.45	Boucher	29.08	85-12	121.98	123.26	1.28	Front West	8.38
RU-01-08	193.55	194.16	0.61	Boucher	0.07	85-13	24.87	25.3	0.43	Front West	0.09
RU-02-08	201.17	202.08	0.91	Boucher	13.35	NB-17	84.12	85.65	1.53	Front West	1.37
RU-03-08	245.06	245.67	0.61	Boucher	44.91	NB-18	63.76	65.2	1.44	Front West	45
RU-04-08	222.81	224.03	1.22	Boucher	22.33	NB-20	96.44	100.1	3.66	Front West	0.03
RU-06-30	218.11	218.54	0.43	Boucher	0.45	NB-23	85.8	86.87	1.07	Front West	0.34
RU-07-08	190.2	192.02	1.82	Boucher	14.88	RS-01-10	72.46	72.78	0.32	Front West	1.86
RS-03-10	65.36	65.7	0.34	Boucher	0.03	RS-02-10	75	75.35	0.35	Front West	0
RS-04-10	151.33	152.15	0.82	Boucher	0.58	RS-03-09	81.15	81.57	0.42	Front West	3.73
RS-05-10	77.7	78.23	0.53	Boucher	0.84	RU-10-08	59.74	60.05	0.31	Front West	6.33
RS-06-10	105.6	106.05	0.45	Boucher	0.01	RU-11-08	62.64	62.94	0.3	Front West	1.47
RS-07-10	76	77.2	1.2	Boucher	1.48	RU-14-09	68.7	69	0.3	Front West	0.77
RS-08-10	109.1	114.5	5.4	Boucher	2.13	RU-15-09	48.17	48.77	0.6	Front West	0.2
RS-09-10	81.9	82.4	0.5	Boucher	0.32	TF-83-08	72.76	73.12	0.36	Front West	0
RS-10-10	124.35	125.35	1	Boucher	2.19	1	43.56	44.14	0.58	McDowell	0.34
RS-11-10	73	73.55	0.55	Boucher	0.29	3	35.42	35.97	0.55	McDowell	2.06
RS-12-10	45	46.5	1.5	Boucher	0.39	4	31.73	32.95	1.22	McDowell	2.54
RS-13-10	57.6	57.95	0.35	Boucher	0.01	5	37	38.44	1.44	McDowell	3.11
RS-14-10	45.3	45.95	0.65	Boucher	0.58	7	32.86	33.77	0.91	McDowell	2.06
29	91.23	91.63	0.4	Boucher	0.17	10	67.91	68.64	0.73	McDowell	4.11
RS-01-07	285.29	285.75	0.46	Boucher 2	0	11	63.95	64.56	0.61	McDowell	0.03
RS-01-09	401.48	401.92	0.44	Boucher 2	0.04	21	60.05	60.96	0.91	McDowell	12.51
RS-02-07	218.85	220.62	1.77	Boucher 2	35.16	22	40.93	41.76	0.83	McDowell	0.03
RS-02-09	299.02	299.52	0.5	Boucher 2	1.24	24	68.12	68.58	0.46	McDowell	0.69
RS-02-10	405.24	406.07	0.83	Boucher 2	0.31	25	70.41	71.17	0.76	McDowell	0.69
RS-03-07	229.51	230.12	0.61	Boucher 2	1.19	26	70.87	71.63	0.76	McDowell	1.03
RS-03-09	375.42	376.99	1.57	Boucher 2	5.68	29	12.19	12.95	0.76	McDowell	0.03

Hole Name	From(m)	To(m)	Core Length(m)	Zone	Augt	Hole Name	From(m)	To(m)	Core Length(m)	Zone	Augt
RS-04-07	206.65	207.42	0.77	Boucher 2	0.54	34	33.04	33.83	0.79	McDowell	1.03
RS-04-09	507.79	508.15	0.36	Boucher 2	0.04	42	162.23	162.76	0.53	McDowell	2.06
RS-05-09	226.2	226.5	0.3	Boucher 2	0.03	51	21.95	22.56	0.61	McDowell	0.03
RS-06-01	519.03	522.8	3.77	Boucher 2	3.92	68	74.68	75.29	0.61	McDowell	2.74
RU-01-08	204.52	204.9	0.38	Boucher 2	0.03	71	56.05	56.45	0.4	McDowell	15.08
RU-02-08	204.83	205.44	0.61	Boucher 2	44.65	81	143.1	143.55	0.45	McDowell	3.8
82	123.6	124.08	0.48	McDowell	14.4	ECH-150-1020	0	1.19	1.19	McDowell	37.32
83	83.64	84.12	0.48	McDowell	0.34	ECH-150-1021	2.8	3.41	0.61	McDowell	31.1
150-11	41.51	42.43	0.92	McDowell	0.7	ECH-150-1022	1.31	2.23	0.92	McDowell	3.73
150-9	44.81	45.87	1.06	McDowell	6.3	ECH-150-1023	0.91	2.38	1.47	McDowell	0.31
300-14	0	0.4	0.4	McDowell	2.74	ECH-150-1024	1.1	2.16	1.06	McDowell	2.49
300-17	1.22	1.52	0.3	McDowell	23.66	ECH-150-1025	0	1.25	1.25	McDowell	1.24
300-28	0	0.35	0.35	McDowell	10.58	ECH-150-1026	0	1.01	1.01	McDowell	45
300-29	0	0.4	0.4	McDowell	3.09	ECH-150-1101	2.16	3.08	0.92	McDowell	2.49
300-5	83.18	83.5	0.32	McDowell	6.83	ECH-150-1102	2.93	3.38	0.45	McDowell	3.73
300-6	5.03	5.79	0.76	McDowell	4.2	ECH-150-1103	2.96	3.57	0.61	McDowell	1.55
67-2	55.44	55.85	0.41	McDowell	1.04	ECH-150-1104	2.19	3.02	0.83	McDowell	20.22
67-3	259	259.5	0.5	McDowell	0	ECH-150-1105	0	1.62	1.62	McDowell	0.31
67-4	301.17	302.79	1.62	McDowell	1.03	ECH-150-1106	1.34	2.56	1.22	McDowell	2.94
67-5	178.03	178.5	0.47	McDowell	4.92	ECH-150-1107	2.32	2.71	0.39	McDowell	6.22
67-6	207.87	208.7	0.83	McDowell	5.83	ECH-150-1108	1.49	1.98	0.49	McDowell	24.26
67-7	104.82	107.75	2.93	McDowell	2.06	ECH-150-1109	2.16	2.8	0.64	McDowell	2.73
67-8	111.92	112.78	0.86	McDowell	1.71	ECH-150-1111	1.74	2.04	0.3	McDowell	0.62
85-01	153.8	154.81	1.01	McDowell	6.77	ECH-150-1112	0.37	1.1	0.73	McDowell	1.24
85-02	163.68	164.9	1.22	McDowell	1.37	ECH-150-1113	0.73	1.49	0.76	McDowell	3.11
85-03	198.09	198.52	0.43	McDowell	7.2	ECH-150-1114	1.25	1.55	0.3	McDowell	3.55
85-04	179.89	180.9	1.01	McDowell	3.43	ECH-150-1115	0.76	1.62	0.86	McDowell	26.75
85-05	182.33	185.75	3.42	McDowell	4.85	ECH-150-1133	2.99	3.3	0.31	McDowell	2.17
85-06	167.15	167.85	0.7	McDowell	3.77	ECH-150-1134	3.23	3.75	0.52	McDowell	4.98
85-07	140.24	140.6	0.36	McDowell	0.1	ECH-150-1135	1.89	2.65	0.76	McDowell	4.04
85-08	138.59	139	0.41	McDowell	0.26	ECH-150-1136	1.62	2.32	0.7	McDowell	11.82
85-10	141.21	141.55	0.34	McDowell	0	ECH-150-1137	0	1.34	1.34	McDowell	2.49
85-11	100.49	100.98	0.49	McDowell	10.63	ECH-150-1139	1.22	2.1	0.88	McDowell	1.55
85-12	184.5	184.86	0.36	McDowell	1.71	ECH-150-1140	0.91	1.49	0.58	McDowell	0
85-13	114.91	115.43	0.52	McDowell	2.4	ECH-150-1141	1.37	2.29	0.92	McDowell	1.55
85-14	155.3	156	0.7	McDowell	18.51	ECH-150-1142	1.22	1.77	0.55	McDowell	4.35
85-18	201	201.5	0.5	McDowell	0	ECH-150-1143	1.22	1.62	0.4	McDowell	30.79
CR-10	160.81	161.97	1.16	McDowell	2.06	ECH-150-1144	0	0.58	0.58	McDowell	5.29
CR-8	67.24	67.79	0.55	McDowell	2.74	ECH-150-1145	0.43	1.28	0.85	McDowell	6.84
CR-9	80	80.5	0.5	McDowell	0	ECH-150-1146	0.37	1.37	1	McDowell	1.24

Hole Name	From(m)	To(m)	Core Length(m)	Zone	Augt	Hole Name	From(m)	To(m)	Core Length(m)	Zone	Augt
ECH-150-1007	1.74	3.02	1.28	McDowell	2.8	ECH-150-1147	0	0.79	0.79	McDowell	1.24
ECH-150-1008	1.86	2.68	0.82	McDowell	14.93	ECH-150-1148	0	0.7	0.7	McDowell	0.93
ECH-150-1009	2.5	3.35	0.85	McDowell	3.42	ECH-150-1149	0	1.16	1.16	McDowell	0.93
ECH-150-1010	0.98	1.83	0.85	McDowell	8.09	ECH-150-1150	0.82	1.92	1.1	McDowell	1.24
ECH-150-1011	0.94	1.46	0.52	McDowell	1.24	ECH-150-1151	0.61	1.28	0.67	McDowell	1.24
ECH-150-1012	1.83	2.59	0.76	McDowell	0	ECH-150-1156	0.94	2.1	1.16	McDowell	1.55
ECH-150-1013	0	1.77	1.77	McDowell	0.62	ECH-150-1157	0.88	1.65	0.77	McDowell	1.87
ECH-150-1014	0	0.98	0.98	McDowell	31.1	ECH-150-1159	0.64	1.58	0.94	McDowell	21.15
ECH-150-1015	2.29	4.63	2.34	McDowell	45	ECH-150-1160	0.73	1.74	1.01	McDowell	1.55
ECH-150-1016	1.25	2.47	1.22	McDowell	0.31	ECH-150-1161	0	0.55	0.55	McDowell	4.35
ECH-150-1017	1.1	2.1	1	McDowell	0	ECH-150-1162	0	0.46	0.46	McDowell	0.31
ECH-150-1018	1.22	2.1	0.88	McDowell	0	ECH-150-1163	0.58	1.13	0.55	McDowell	1.24
ECH-150-1019	1.16	1.86	0.7	McDowell	0.93	ECH-150-1164	1.43	2.26	0.83	McDowell	1.24
ECH-150-1166	0.98	2.32	1.34	McDowell	1.87	ECH-300-2115	0.55	1.49	0.94	McDowell	3.11
ECH-300-1202	0.64	1.4	0.76	McDowell	14.93	ECH-300-2117	0.37	1.4	1.03	McDowell	9.56
ECH-300-1203	1.28	1.58	0.3	McDowell	5.88	ECH-300-2120	0.4	0.7	0.3	McDowell	45
ECH-300-1204	1.92	2.23	0.31	McDowell	12.44	ECH-300-2123	0	0.88	0.88	McDowell	2.49
ECH-300-1205	1.19	1.5	0.31	McDowell	3.61	ECH-300-2125	0.76	1.74	0.98	McDowell	0.31
ECH-300-1206	2	2.32	0.32	McDowell	3.64	ECH-300-2127	0.61	1.25	0.64	McDowell	2.49
ECH-300-1207	0.79	1.1	0.31	McDowell	40.12	ECH-300-2129	1.58	2.32	0.74	McDowell	17.73
ECH-300-1208	0.73	1.03	0.3	McDowell	6.97	ECH-300-2132	0	0.85	0.85	McDowell	3.42
ECH-300-1209	0.98	1.31	0.33	McDowell	43.85	ECH-300-2134	0	1.22	1.22	McDowell	10.16
ECH-300-1210	1.07	1.65	0.58	McDowell	7.78	ECH-300-2136	0.67	1.71	1.04	McDowell	0.93
ECH-300-1211	2.07	2.5	0.43	McDowell	0.62	ECH-300-2139	0.55	3.11	2.56	McDowell	6.15
ECH-300-1212	2.1	2.65	0.55	McDowell	1.24	ECH-300-2143	0	2.62	2.62	McDowell	6
ECH-300-1213	0.76	1.4	0.64	McDowell	1.55	ECH-300-2147	0	3.54	3.54	McDowell	8.82
ECH-300-1214	0	1.07	1.07	McDowell	1.87	ECH-300-2152	0	0.46	0.46	McDowell	10.26
ECH-300-1215	0.76	1.4	0.64	McDowell	1.55	ECH-300-2154	0	0.52	0.52	McDowell	17.42
ECH-300-1216	0.46	0.82	0.36	McDowell	10.26	ECH-300-2156	0	0.61	0.61	McDowell	18.66
ECH-300-1217	1.34	1.71	0.37	McDowell	6.53	ECH-300-2157	0	1.4	1.4	McDowell	1.24
ECH-300-1218	0	0.34	0.34	McDowell	1.87	ECH-300-2162	0	0.88	0.88	McDowell	3.42
ECH-300-1219	1.34	1.89	0.55	McDowell	0.31	ECH-300-2163	1.83	3.6	1.77	McDowell	2.8
ECH-300-1220	2.2	2.53	0.33	McDowell	1.84	ECH-300-2213	0	0.91	0.91	McDowell	7.78
ECH-300-1221	0.85	1.43	0.58	McDowell	14.31	ECH-300-2214	0	0.76	0.76	McDowell	8.11
ECH-300-1222	0.3	0.85	0.55	McDowell	6.69	ECH-300-2218	0	0.52	0.52	McDowell	8.09
ECH-300-1223	0.94	1.46	0.52	McDowell	3.27	ECH-300-2223	0	0.7	0.7	McDowell	6.84
ECH-300-1224	2	2.32	0.32	McDowell	2.46	ECH-300-2228	0	0.91	0.91	McDowell	0
ECH-300-1225	0.61	1.07	0.46	McDowell	44.17	ECH-300-2229	0	0.91	0.91	McDowell	0.31
ECH-300-1226	2.35	3.05	0.7	McDowell	6.22	ECH-300-2230	0	0.76	0.76	McDowell	34.84
ECH-300-1227	1.71	2.01	0.3	McDowell	2.55	ECH-300-2231	0	0.3	0.3	McDowell	0.31

Hole Name	From(m)	To(m)	Core Length(m)	Zone	Augt	Hole Name	From(m)	To(m)	Core Length(m)	Zone	Augt
ECH-300-1228	1.55	2.32	0.77	McDowell	0.31	ECH-300-2232	0	1.01	1.01	McDowell	2.49
ECH-300-1229	1.49	1.89	0.4	McDowell	7.78	ECH-300-2234	0.3	1.52	1.22	McDowell	5.6
ECH-300-1230	2.26	2.62	0.36	McDowell	8.4	ECH-300-2236	1.1	1.98	0.88	McDowell	10.57
ECH-300-1231	1.46	1.98	0.52	McDowell	0.62	ECH-300-2239	0.24	1.46	1.22	McDowell	1.87
ECH-300-1232	0.61	0.91	0.3	McDowell	3.7	ECH-300-2242	1.13	1.55	0.42	McDowell	4.98
ECH-300-1233	0.61	0.91	0.3	McDowell	7.93	ECH-300-2244	0	1.4	1.4	McDowell	5.9
ECH-300-1234	0.7	1.1	0.4	McDowell	21.15	ECH-300-2246	0	0.3	0.3	McDowell	3.73
ECH-300-1235	2.26	2.71	0.45	McDowell	18.66	ECH-300-2248	0	0.3	0.3	McDowell	1.55
ECH-300-1239	0.46	1.74	1.28	McDowell	15.3	ECH-300-2250	0	0.67	0.67	McDowell	0.62
ECH-300-1240	0	0.3	0.3	McDowell	1.62	ECH-300-2252	0.61	1.92	1.31	McDowell	4.54
ECH-300-1241	0	0.52	0.52	McDowell	0.62	ECH-300-2258	0	0.46	0.46	McDowell	0.31
ECH-300-1244	1.22	2.13	0.91	McDowell	0.62	ECH-300-2259	0	1.13	1.13	McDowell	5.55
ECH-300-1245	0.67	1.07	0.4	McDowell	4.67	ECH-300-2261	0.7	1.25	0.55	McDowell	7.15
ECH-300-1246	0	0.34	0.34	McDowell	28.3	ECH-300-2263	0.34	0.82	0.48	McDowell	8.71
ECH-300-1247	0	0.3	0.3	McDowell	2.55	ECH-300-2265	0.37	1.04	0.67	McDowell	42.3
ECH-300-1248	0.49	1.01	0.52	McDowell	3.11	ECH-300-2267	0	0.79	0.79	McDowell	15.8
ECH-300-1249	1.7	2.04	0.34	McDowell	3.33	ECH-300-2269	0	0.37	0.37	McDowell	3.42
ECH-300-2106	0.85	1.46	0.61	McDowell	1.24	ECH-300-2271	0	1.07	1.07	McDowell	12.08
ECH-300-2109	0	1.19	1.19	McDowell	9.84	ECH-300-2273	0	0.43	0.43	McDowell	0.31
ECH-300-2112	0.76	2.01	1.25	McDowell	9.6	ECH-300-2275	0	0.3	0.3	McDowell	2.36
ECH-300-2277	0	0.46	0.46	McDowell	0.31	ECH-425-1311	0	1.83	1.83	McDowell	23.02
ECH-300-2279	0	0.58	0.58	McDowell	3.11	ECH-425-1312	2.68	3.23	0.55	McDowell	3.73
ECH-300-2280	0	0.64	0.64	McDowell	2.8	ECH-425-1313	2.64	3.25	0.61	McDowell	1.87
ECH-300-2281	0	0.46	0.46	McDowell	0	ECH-425-1314	1.52	2.23	0.71	McDowell	26.13
ECH-300-2282	0	0.73	0.73	McDowell	1.24	ECH-425-1315	1.83	3.14	1.31	McDowell	14.82
ECH-300-2284	0	0.85	0.85	McDowell	4.98	ECH-425-1316	1.83	3.08	1.25	McDowell	9.33
ECH-300-2285	0	0.98	0.98	McDowell	5.03	ECH-425-1317	1.37	3.54	2.17	McDowell	8.19
ECH-300-2287	0.46	1.25	0.79	McDowell	1.55	ECH-425-1318	2.1	2.8	0.7	McDowell	11.2
ECH-300-2290	0.91	1.43	0.52	McDowell	18.04	ECH-425-1319	2.04	2.93	0.89	McDowell	1.24
ECH-300-2292	0.91	2.38	1.47	McDowell	9.58	ECH-425-1320	1.28	1.89	0.61	McDowell	1.87
ECH-300-2295	0	1.58	1.58	McDowell	7.21	ECH-425-1321	1.01	1.58	0.57	McDowell	4.35
ECH-300-2298	1.34	2.99	1.65	McDowell	13.06	ECH-425-1322	0.34	1.04	0.7	McDowell	21.51
ECH-300-2302	4.75	8.02	3.27	McDowell	3.4	ECH-425-1323	0	0.76	0.76	McDowell	3.73
ECH-300-2308	0.7	1.89	1.19	McDowell	8.9	ECH-425-1324	0	0.55	0.55	McDowell	1.87
ECH-300-2311	2.1	2.8	0.7	McDowell	6.84	ECH-425-1325	1.22	1.8	0.58	McDowell	1.87
ECH-300-2313	1.4	2.1	0.7	McDowell	1.87	ECH-425-1326	0	1.28	1.28	McDowell	1.87
ECH-300-2315	0	1.4	1.4	McDowell	8.09	ECH-425-1328	1.07	1.52	0.45	McDowell	0.31
ECH-300-2317	1.22	2.65	1.43	McDowell	7.78	ECH-425-1329	0.27	1.25	0.98	McDowell	6.22
ECH-300-2319	0	1.04	1.04	McDowell	1.24	ECH-425-1330	0	0.4	0.4	McDowell	2.8
ECH-300-2321	1.25	1.8	0.55	McDowell	3.11	ECH-425-1331	2.29	2.99	0.7	McDowell	0.31

Hole Name	From(m)	To(m)	Core Length(m)	Zone	Augt	Hole Name	From(m)	To(m)	Core Length(m)	Zone	Augt
ECH-300-2324	0	0.64	0.64	McDowell	25.5	ECH-425-1332	2.9	3.51	0.61	McDowell	0.31
ECH-300-2326	0.67	1.43	0.76	McDowell	19.28	ECH-425-1333	1.58	2.44	0.86	McDowell	1.55
ECH-300-2329	0	1.01	1.01	McDowell	1.24	ECH-425-1334	0.37	0.67	0.3	McDowell	4.98
ECH-300-2331	0	0.49	0.49	McDowell	4.67	ECH-425-1335	1.16	1.77	0.61	McDowell	3.73
ECH-300-2333	0.24	1.89	1.65	McDowell	3.73	ECH-425-1336	0.94	1.24	0.3	McDowell	2.94
ECH-300-2339	0	0.46	0.46	McDowell	1.87	ECH-425-1401	1.68	2.04	0.36	McDowell	0
ECH-300-2340	0	1.68	1.68	McDowell	2.18	ECH-425-1402	0.4	0.85	0.45	McDowell	0.62
ECH-300-2341	0	0.58	0.58	McDowell	0.93	ECH-425-1403	0.46	1.25	0.79	McDowell	0.31
ECH-300-2343	0	0.3	0.3	McDowell	0.87	ECH-425-1404	0.3	1.52	1.22	McDowell	4.67
ECH-300-2344	0	0.43	0.43	McDowell	2.49	ECH-425-1405	2.04	2.44	0.4	McDowell	3.73
ECH-300-2345	3.11	3.63	0.52	McDowell	8.4	ECH-425-1406	1.77	2.29	0.52	McDowell	1.24
ECH-300-2349	0	0.67	0.67	McDowell	12.44	ECH-425-1407	0.98	2.5	1.52	McDowell	3.71
ECH-300-2350	0	1.31	1.31	McDowell	1.24	ECH-425-1408	1.58	2.35	0.77	McDowell	0
ECH-300-2352	0	0.76	0.76	McDowell	3.73	ECH-425-1409	2.65	3.14	0.49	McDowell	2.8
ECH-300-2355	0	0.3	0.3	McDowell	1.55	ECH-425-1410	1.95	2.41	0.46	McDowell	3.11
ECH-300-2358	0	0.79	0.79	McDowell	0.31	ECH-425-1411	1.55	2.71	1.16	McDowell	3.42
ECH-300-2360	0	0.98	0.98	McDowell	2.8	ECH-425-1412	0	0.67	0.67	McDowell	2.49
ECH-425-1301	1.46	1.86	0.4	McDowell	5.6	ECH-425-1414	1.77	3.35	1.58	McDowell	11.56
ECH-425-1302	1.37	1.86	0.49	McDowell	1.87	ECH-425-1419	3.02	3.78	0.76	McDowell	0
ECH-425-1303	0	1.83	1.83	McDowell	2.49	ECH-425-1420	1.98	2.44	0.46	McDowell	4.04
ECH-425-1304	1.71	2.32	0.61	McDowell	5.6	ECH-425-1421	0.79	1.31	0.52	McDowell	13.69
ECH-425-1305	1.83	2.29	0.46	McDowell	4.04	ECH-425-1422	0	0.67	0.67	McDowell	3.42
ECH-425-1306	1.71	2.01	0.3	McDowell	4.01	ECH-425-1441	0.76	1.89	1.13	McDowell	4.26
ECH-425-1307	2.13	2.62	0.49	McDowell	2.49	ECH-425-1442	1.31	2.16	0.85	McDowell	3.11
ECH-425-1308	1.83	2.29	0.46	McDowell	7.46	ECH-425-1443	0.91	1.83	0.92	McDowell	1.55
ECH-425-1309	1.34	1.86	0.52	McDowell	17.84	ECH-425-1444	1.28	1.83	0.55	McDowell	1.87
ECH-425-1310	1.1	1.8	0.7	McDowell	10.17	ECH-425-1445	0.58	1.77	1.19	McDowell	5.17
ECH-425-1446	2.07	2.74	0.67	McDowell	3.11	TF-83-04	99.64	100	0.36	McDowell	41.39
ECH-425-1447	0.76	1.16	0.4	McDowell	3.11	TF-83-05	117.2	117.7	0.5	McDowell	0.62
ECH-425-1448	0.61	1.16	0.55	McDowell	3.11	TF-83-06	103.42	103.75	0.33	McDowell	36
ECH-425-1449	1.65	2.35	0.7	McDowell	7.46	TF-83-07	117.2	118.05	0.85	McDowell	3.09
ECH-425-1450	1.49	2.74	1.25	McDowell	20.71	TF-83-08	161.7	162	0.3	McDowell	5.76
ECH-425-1451	1.34	3.6	2.26	McDowell	4.09	TF-83-09	113.39	114.03	0.64	McDowell	8.23
ECH-425-1452	0	2.35	2.35	McDowell	8.25	TF-83-10	119.85	120.43	0.58	McDowell	1.71
ECH-425-1453	0.73	2.74	2.01	McDowell	5.36	TF-83-11	133.17	134.84	1.67	McDowell	5.42
ECH-425-1456	1.1	1.46	0.36	McDowell	6.53	TF-83-12	62.09	62.39	0.3	McDowell	0.72
ECH-425-1457	1.52	1.83	0.31	McDowell	1.55	TF-83-13	83.73	84.34	0.61	McDowell	24.34
ECH-425-1458	1.65	2.26	0.61	McDowell	0	TF-83-15	112.26	112.87	0.61	McDowell	2.22
ECH-425-1459	2.56	3.17	0.61	McDowell	0	TF-83-17	124.54	125.46	0.92	McDowell	3.26
ECH-425-1460	1.98	2.38	0.4	McDowell	0.93	TF-83-20	77.33	78.33	1	McDowell	11.31

Hole Name	From(m)	To(m)	Core Length(m)	Zone	Augt	Hole Name	From(m)	To(m)	Core Length(m)	Zone	Augt
ECH-425-1461	1.58	2.07	0.49	McDowell	2.18	TF-83-22	71.32	72.24	0.92	McDowell	0.17
ECH-425-1462	1.13	1.89	0.76	McDowell	0.31	TF-83-24	304.43	306.11	1.68	McDowell	3.8
ECH-425-1463	1.49	2.01	0.52	McDowell	0.16	TF-83-25	68.03	68.95	0.92	McDowell	0.17
ECH-425-1464	1.52	1.98	0.46	McDowell	0	TF-83-26	101.99	103.02	1.03	McDowell	10.6
ECH-425-1465	1.34	1.86	0.52	McDowell	0	TF-83-27	78.43	78.82	0.39	McDowell	2.91
ECH-425-1466	1.92	2.38	0.46	McDowell	0	TF-83-28	127.1	127.56	0.46	McDowell	22.29
ECH-425-1467	1.8	2.56	0.76	McDowell	7.15	TF-83-29	51.51	52.15	0.64	McDowell	4.8
ECH-425-1468	1.16	1.92	0.76	McDowell	3.42	TF-83-30	125.52	126.28	0.76	McDowell	4.8
ECH-425-1469	2.16	2.87	0.71	McDowell	1.55	TF-83-35	44.26	45.14	0.88	McDowell	3.43
ECH-425-1480	2.1	2.71	0.61	McDowell	5.29	TF-83-37	44.81	45.23	0.42	McDowell	6.17
NB-1	145.69	147.46	1.77	McDowell	0.03	TF-83-46	0.3	1.49	1.19	McDowell	0.03
NB-15	149.93	150.85	0.92	McDowell	13.37	TF-83-49	44.81	46.02	1.21	McDowell	2.4
NB-16	168.19	169.04	0.85	McDowell	3.77	TF-83-50	35.11	36.27	1.16	McDowell	0.17
NB-18	175.41	176.27	0.86	McDowell	0.03	TF-83-51	0.46	1.22	0.76	McDowell	0.17
NB-20	225.5	226	0.5	McDowell	0	TH-07	9.3	10.67	1.37	McDowell	2.02
NB-21	271.7	272.61	0.91	McDowell	1.71	TH-08	8.69	9.6	0.91	McDowell	0.27
NB-22	115	115.5	0.5	McDowell	0	TH-09	11.28	12.34	1.06	McDowell	0.03
NB-23	146.88	148.62	1.74	McDowell	6.86	TH-13	9.14	9.81	0.67	McDowell	1.85
NB-25	268.25	271.3	3.05	McDowell	6.73	TH-15	4.82	5.27	0.45	McDowell	0.55
NB-6	194.61	195.86	1.25	McDowell	7.88	TH-16	41.82	42.73	0.91	McDowell	4.05
NB-7	199.4	200.74	1.34	McDowell	5.83	TH-17	42	42.4	0.4	McDowell	0
RS-01-09	180	180.35	0.35	McDowell	0.01	TH-18	27.58	28.65	1.07	McDowell	1.85
RS-01-10	134.1	134.42	0.32	McDowell	1.34	TH-19	22.1	22.45	0.35	McDowell	30.86
RS-02-09	150.32	150.69	0.37	McDowell	1.73	TH-21	32	32.3	0.3	McDowell	0
RS-02-10	145.08	145.45	0.37	McDowell	14.57	TH-22	26	27.8	1.8	McDowell	6.92
RS-03-09	150.08	150.38	0.3	McDowell	0.01	TH-25	29.05	29.6	0.55	McDowell	5.18
RS-06-01	282	282.47	0.47	McDowell	0.01	TH-26	14.54	14.84	0.3	McDowell	0.03
RS-06-02	405.7	406.1	0.4	McDowell	0.18	TH-27	15.79	16.22	0.43	McDowell	4.97
RS-06-03	350.85	351.35	0.5	McDowell	1.06	TH-28	23.62	24.54	0.92	McDowell	5.62
RU-06-08	9.91	10.25	0.34	McDowell	1.04	81	293.98	294.74	0.76	Shaft	0.03
RU-17-09	24.9	25.5	0.6	McDowell	0.15	82	163.68	164.41	0.73	Shaft	7.54
TF-83-01	88.79	93.79	5	McDowell	1.37	83	172.3	172.73	0.43	Shaft	0.03
TF-83-02	105.77	106.5	0.73	McDowell	3.68	300-22	49	49.45	0.45	Shaft	0
TF-83-03	95.4	95.83	0.43	McDowell	1.04	300-24	48.55	48.9	0.35	Shaft	3.02
67-6	271.18	272.61	1.43	Shaft	4.46	TF-83-18	89.64	90.25	0.61	Shaft	4.97
CR-1	44.68	45	0.32	Shaft	9.64	TF-83-21	87.78	89.31	1.53	Shaft	18.15
CR-2	38.89	39.26	0.37	Shaft	9.94	TF-83-24	474.51	476.92	2.41	Shaft	5.49
CR-3	43.5	44	0.5	Shaft	0	TF-83-27	140.09	140.6	0.51	Shaft	0
CR-4	33.5	34	0.5	Shaft	0	TF-83-28	178.61	179.22	0.61	Shaft	0.03
CR-7	20.57	21	0.43	Shaft	0.03	TF-83-29	131.55	132.07	0.52	Shaft	5.49

Hole Name	From(m)	To(m)	Core Length(m)	Zone	Augt	Hole Name	From(m)	To(m)	Core Length(m)	Zone	Augt
ECH-150-2361	0	0.3	0.3	Shaft	3.55	TF-83-30	152.74	153.14	0.4	Shaft	0.51
ECH-150-2362	0	0.49	0.49	Shaft	3.73	TF-83-33	27.58	28.19	0.61	Shaft	0.03
ECH-150-2363	0	0.37	0.37	Shaft	5.6	TF-83-38	24.99	26.4	1.41	Shaft	8.24
ECH-150-2364	0	0.35	0.35	Shaft	11.2	TF-83-39	34.47	35.2	0.73	Shaft	21.26
ECH-150-2365	0	0.46	0.46	Shaft	3.73	TF-83-40	81.9	82.91	1.01	Shaft	0.17
ECH-150-2375	0	0.3	0.3	Shaft	0.75	TF-83-41	7.65	7.95	0.3	Shaft	0
ECH-150-2377	0	0.46	0.46	Shaft	6.84	TF-83-43	47.3	47.79	0.49	Shaft	3.77
ECH-150-2378	0	0.64	0.64	Shaft	0.62	TF-83-44	71.08	71.75	0.67	Shaft	5.14
ECH-150-2379	0	0.4	0.4	Shaft	5.91	TF-83-45	76.5	77.11	0.61	Shaft	0.03
ECH-150-2380	0	0.3	0.3	Shaft	1.87	TF-83-46	62.36	62.7	0.34	Shaft	1.37
ECH-150-2381	0	0.49	0.49	Shaft	4.35	TF-83-47	32.92	33.22	0.3	Shaft	0.34
ECH-425-1470	1.49	1.79	0.3	Shaft	5.24	TF-83-48	50.75	51.36	0.61	Shaft	1.03
ECH-425-1471	0.34	0.76	0.42	Shaft	4.04	TF-83-53	51.97	52.7	0.73	Shaft	1.37
ECH-425-1472	0.28	0.58	0.3	Shaft	4.85	TH-10	8.75	9.75	1	Shaft	6.86
ECH-425-1474	0	0.49	0.49	Shaft	13.69	TH-11	7.01	7.92	0.91	Shaft	3.12
ECH-425-1475	0	0.3	0.3	Shaft	4.11	TH-12	12.44	13.41	0.97	Shaft	7.17
ECH-425-1476	0.37	0.67	0.3	Shaft	0.09	RS-01-10	151.05	151.45	0.4	T1	10.58
ECH-425-1477	0.61	0.91	0.3	Shaft	4.35	RS-02-09	182.65	183	0.35	T2	18.42
ECH-425-1478	0	0.3	0.3	Shaft	6.38	RS-01-09	223.96	224.4	0.44	T3	4.36
NB-1	237.01	237.68	0.67	Shaft	3.43	71	61.9	62.51	0.61	Talus	7.2
NB-15	255.54	256.76	1.22	Shaft	19.88	81	226.31	227.08	0.77	Talus	3.43
NB-16	243.2	243.65	0.45	Shaft	12.49	82	138.87	139.54	0.67	Talus	1.03
NB-2	288.86	290.08	1.22	Shaft	21.25	83	115.06	115.52	0.46	Talus	0.34
NB-6	220.58	221.35	0.77	Shaft	12.68	67-3	305.29	306.38	1.09	Talus	1.37
RS-01-07	25.91	26.36	0.45	Shaft	18.85	67-5	217.93	218.75	0.82	Talus	0.69
RS-02-07	13.72	14.33	0.61	Shaft	1.81	85-10	176.33	176.66	0.33	Talus	10.29
RS-02-10	283	283.35	0.35	Shaft	0	85-11	132.8	133.59	0.79	Talus	3.59
RS-03-07	16.92	17.22	0.3	Shaft	0.03	85-12	225	225.5	0.5	Talus	0
RS-05-09	27.43	28	0.57	Shaft	1.17	150-9	2.13	2.74	0.61	Talus	0.34
RS-06-01	390.7	392.05	1.35	Shaft	0	300-1	32.46	34.81	2.35	Talus	6.92
RS-06-02	500.6	501	0.4	Shaft	0.01	300-10	43.46	43.98	0.52	Talus	14.7
RS-06-03	390.3	390.7	0.4	Shaft	0.41	300-15	17.68	18.9	1.22	Talus	6.51
RU-03-08	128.5	128.85	0.35	Shaft	0	300-16	14.39	15.24	0.85	Talus	7.12
RU-04-08	106.68	107.29	0.61	Shaft	0.03	300-17	3.35	3.9	0.55	Talus	8.91
RU-06-23A	27.28	27.89	0.61	Shaft	0.03	300-19	36.94	37.55	0.61	Talus	6.51
RU-06-24A	31.18	31.49	0.31	Shaft	7.54	300-2	39.56	40.36	0.8	Talus	32.57
RU-06-30A	31.78	32.13	0.35	Shaft	0	300-20	47.15	47.6	0.45	Talus	5.26
TF-83-12	159.59	160.02	0.43	Shaft	0	300-21	52.94	53.34	0.4	Talus	0.03
TF-83-13	184.4	185.17	0.77	Shaft	0.69	300-5	18.9	19.2	0.3	Talus	11.2
TF-83-14	114.3	114.91	0.61	Shaft	6.51	85-13	160.42	160.85	0.43	Talus	0.13

Hole Name	From(m)	To(m)	Core Length(m)	Zone	Augt	Hole Name	From(m)	To(m)	Core Length(m)	Zone	Augt
TF-83-16	124.11	124.57	0.46	Shaft	15.09	85-14	188.73	189.95	1.22	Talus	2.23
85-18	234.64	235.4	0.76	Talus	13.71	ECH-300-2202	0	1.37	1.37	Talus	3.11
CR-2	12.8	13.15	0.35	Talus	2.35	ECH-300-2203	0	0.61	0.61	Talus	0.31
CR-3	7.01	7.41	0.4	Talus	1.71	ECH-300-2204	0	0.76	0.76	Talus	6.84
ECH-150-2001	1.04	1.65	0.61	Talus	0.31	ECH-300-2205	0	0.76	0.76	Talus	1.24
ECH-150-2003	0	0.55	0.55	Talus	7.78	ECH-300-2206	0	0.91	0.91	Talus	0.93
ECH-150-2005	0	1.07	1.07	Talus	0.31	ECH-300-2207	0	0.61	0.61	Talus	0.93
ECH-150-2006	0.61	1.4	0.79	Talus	4.98	ECH-300-2208	0	0.76	0.76	Talus	0.93
ECH-150-2010	0	0.82	0.82	Talus	0.62	ECH-300-2209	0	0.91	0.91	Talus	4.67
ECH-150-2012	0	0.49	0.49	Talus	1.87	ECH-300-2210	0	0.46	0.46	Talus	7.78
ECH-150-2015	0	0.73	0.73	Talus	4.35	ECH-300-2211	0	0.76	0.76	Talus	5.29
ECH-150-2017	0	0.67	0.67	Talus	0.31	ECH-300-2212	0	0.76	0.76	Talus	2.49
ECH-150-2018	0	1.92	1.92	Talus	6.91	ECH-300-2255	0	0.88	0.88	Talus	29.24
ECH-150-2021	0	2.83	2.83	Talus	9.95	ECH-300-2302	2.04	4.08	2.04	Talus	3.73
ECH-150-2024	0	1.37	1.37	Talus	6.06	FE-1	14.39	14.94	0.55	Talus	2.27
ECH-150-2026	0	1.34	1.34	Talus	5.99	FE-2	11.37	11.95	0.58	Talus	9.04
ECH-150-2028	0	0.61	0.61	Talus	3.11	FE-2 NQ	12.19	12.77	0.58	Talus	17.15
ECH-150-2030	0	0.52	0.52	Talus	6.84	M1H-3A	8.08	8.84	0.76	Talus	0.83
ECH-150-2032	0.24	1.1	0.86	Talus	1.24	M1H-3B	18.84	20.12	1.28	Talus	5.67
ECH-150-2034	0.73	1.34	0.61	Talus	3.42	NB-1	223.33	224.55	1.22	Talus	37.02
ECH-150-2036	0	0.43	0.43	Talus	0.31	NB-17	213.33	214.55	1.22	Talus	5.48
ECH-150-2038	0	1.07	1.07	Talus	3.11	NB-18	229.91	231.13	1.22	Talus	12.34
ECH-150-2040	0	0.82	0.82	Talus	5.91	NB-2	252.98	253.62	0.64	Talus	3.43
ECH-300-1256	0.37	1.01	0.64	Talus	20.86	NB-20	268	268.5	0.5	Talus	0
ECH-300-2052	0	0.91	0.91	Talus	32.04	NB-22	159.5	161.03	1.53	Talus	5.14
ECH-300-2054	0	0.98	0.98	Talus	1.87	NB-23	177.61	180.65	3.04	Talus	0.03
ECH-300-2056	0	0.4	0.4	Talus	0.62	RS-01-09	210.37	210.8	0.43	Talus	4.6
ECH-300-2058	0	0.58	0.58	Talus	8.09	RS-01-10	168.85	169.3	0.45	Talus	6.08
ECH-300-2061	0.52	0.98	0.46	Talus	7.15	RS-02-09	183.73	184.56	0.83	Talus	5.66
ECH-300-2064	0	0.4	0.4	Talus	15.55	RS-02-10	183.55	184	0.45	Talus	0.61
ECH-300-2067	0	0.76	0.76	Talus	4.98	RS-03-09	195.36	195.97	0.61	Talus	2.93
ECH-300-2069	1.34	2.38	1.04	Talus	1.24	RS-04-09	367.3	368.3	1	Talus	5.86
ECH-300-2072	0	0.4	0.4	Talus	0.93	RS-06-01	325.77	327.2	1.43	Talus	0.31
ECH-300-2074	0	0.7	0.7	Talus	0.62	RS-06-02	443.5	444	0.5	Talus	0.06
ECH-300-2076	0	0.91	0.91	Talus	5.29	RU-03-08	26.75	27.05	0.3	Talus	3.08
ECH-300-2078	1.25	2.01	0.76	Talus	0.31	RU-04-08	28.65	29.11	0.46	Talus	2.18
ECH-300-2080	0	0.73	0.73	Talus	45	RU-05-08	29.26	30.02	0.76	Talus	8.66
ECH-300-2082	0	0.43	0.43	Talus	0.93	RU-06-08	28.35	28.7	0.35	Talus	4.16
ECH-300-2084	0	1.22	1.22	Talus	0.31	RU-07-08	36.58	37.1	0.52	Talus	0.65
ECH-300-2086	0.91	1.8	0.89	Talus	4.35	RU-08-08	69.2	69.65	0.45	Talus	1.82

Hole Name	From(m)	To(m)	Core Length(m)	Zone	Augt	Hole Name	From(m)	To(m)	Core Length(m)	Zone	Augt
ECH-300-2089	0.58	1.8	1.22	Talus	10.57	TF-83-04	138.81	139.81	1	Talus	6.73
ECH-300-2195	0	0.76	0.76	Talus	8.71	TF-83-06	130.91	132.04	1.13	Talus	4.34
ECH-300-2196	0	0.61	0.61	Talus	12.44	TF-83-08	194.89	195.25	0.36	Talus	0.51
ECH-300-2197	0	0.61	0.61	Talus	4.98	TF-83-10	150.94	151.58	0.64	Talus	3.09
ECH-300-2198	0	0.76	0.76	Talus	0.31	TF-83-12	88.45	89.06	0.61	Talus	0.17
ECH-300-2199	0	0.79	0.79	Talus	0.62	TF-83-13	112.17	112.9	0.73	Talus	4.8
ECH-300-2200	0	1.07	1.07	Talus	1.87	TF-83-14	79.25	82.11	2.86	Talus	3.65
ECH-300-2201	0	0.76	0.76	Talus	17.11	TF-83-16	105.89	106.92	1.03	Talus	0.69
TF-83-18	50.32	51.54	1.22	Talus	1.03	TH-16	0.4	1.31	0.91	Talus	0.03
TF-83-23	113.9	114.6	0.7	Talus	2.74	TH-18	7.86	9.66	1.8	Talus	7.02
TF-83-26	169.77	170.58	0.81	Talus	10.92	TH-19	8.02	8.53	0.51	Talus	1.37
TF-83-35	21.52	22.13	0.61	Talus	2.4	TH-20	5.94	6.25	0.31	Talus	1.51
TF-83-36	2.29	3.2	0.91	Talus	3.09	RS-01-10	162.29	164.39	2.1	Talus2	2.69
TF-83-53	17.04	17.59	0.55	Talus	3.43	RS-01-09	205.41	206.38	0.97	Talus2	8.07
TF-83-54	41.39	42.37	0.98	Talus	19.34	RS-02-09	179.95	181.75	1.8	Talus2	4.12