NI 43-101 Technical Report
Mineral Resource Estimation 2010 Update
Barry Deposit, Barry Property
Metanor Resources Inc.

Respectfully submitted to:
Metanor Resources Inc.

Date:
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SGS Canada Inc.

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1- EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report is an update of the resource report dated May 15 of 2007 by Yann Camus Eng. from SGS Canada Inc. formerly Geostat Systems International Inc.

In 2009, SGS Geostat was mandated by Metanor to carry out a prefeasibility study (PFS) on the Barry project. The study has not been completed since the needs of Metanor changed when the *Autorité des Marchés Financiers* (AMF) declared Metanor an exploration company.

Metanor has 100% interest in the Barry property and gold deposit. Murgor Resources Inc. and Freewest each retain a 0.5% NSR royalty and Société de développement de la Baie James (SDBJ) has a 2% NSR royalty on the Barry Property. The total royalties are of 3% NSR.

In 2008 and 2009, Metanor has completed an exploration drilling program on the Barry project while continuing mining and processing at Bachelor Lake company's mill. In 2010 Metanor mandated SGS Geostat to update the resource estimation.

The Barry gold property is located in the central portion of the Urban-Barry greenstone belt. The mineralization at the Barry mine is structurally controlled and comprises typical orogenic gold veins. Gold mineralization on the property occurs for the most part in a system of sheeted quartz-carbonate (ankerite) - albite veins, veinlets with proximal alteration halos of biotite-carbonate and disseminated pyrite.

Parts of the database were provided by different parties. In the case of Barry, we do not have sufficient knowledge (understanding) of the geology and the factors controlling the deposition of the gold mineralization. In addition to this, some discrepancies in assay results which require additional investigation, the survey of the holes, the accuracy of the topographic survey of the mined out area, for these reason we cannot classify resources into the Measured category. Even if drill spacing is sufficient the above factors requires works to get the resource to measured resources (QP judgment essentially).

On July 31st, 2010, the resource estimations from Model 1 were provided to the client by Yann Camus, SGS Eng. It is important to mention the misunderstanding between SGS QP's (Yann Camus & Claude Duplessis) and Metanor geologist (André Tremblay) about the estimation of resources with a block model versus a traditional sectional model. It was found that the biggest argument was on section 630 where SGS was accused to have less amount of ounces than Metanor's sectional model, it turn out to be the block model being cut by the latest topography, while the sectional model was not hence not matching Metanor total gold amount on that particular section.

The first model (model 1) was built in an attempt to meet the geological model provided by the geologist of Metanor. Even with the recombination of zone, low grade material was still not included into the ore zones. Moreover in the new 2010 Barry project concept which calls for a high tonnage low grade with a concentrator on site. It was considered not realistic to have relatively thin zones at 45 degrees angles on five meters benches to be adequate to reflect the resource that would come out of the deposit. The model 2 approach, estimate resources within the mineralized area in an open way with important dilution, however inclusive of all assayed material around the block to estimate.

The resource table for model 2 was submitted to Metanor on August 25th 2010, Metanor decided to have a 3rd party review of our resource model (MRB & associates) due to argumentation with Metanor geologist. SGS Geostat has collaborated and transferred database and model to MRB for review. MRB did an independent sampling program which is included in the QA\QC section of this report. To our knowledge, no report was submitted by MRB.

Finally on September 21st 2010, Metanor accepted SGS Canada Inc., SGS Geostat results and have publicly disclosed the resource statement.

Metanor Resources – Barry Project August 25th 2010 – disclosed on September 21st, effective date of topography July 5th 2010.

Resources

Class	Tonne	Au g/t uncapped	Au g/t capped	Ounces Au(capped)
Indicated	7,701,000	1.29	1.25	309,500
Inferred	10,411,000	1.65	1.41	471,950

Resources above 0.5 g/t, capping 35g/t on assay

The resources reported in this document are compliant with current standards as outlined in the National Instrument 43-101.

The Barry property has gold at various levels; the company is pouring gold bars from ore mined from the Barry pits. SGS Geostat independent sampling has been able to reproduce in general the gold values and the high grade values. The amount of samples taken do not allow us to clearly state that there are no bias between Metanor laboratory at Bachelor and ALS Chemex since SGS Geostat results(from ALS Chemex in Val d'Or) reproduce with a lower grade that the original value in the database.

This being said, the exploration and development work at Barry has significantly increased the amount of resources. The mineralisation is open in all directions and the property has not been drilled out to its full extent.

The actual cost associated to the transportation of ore to the Bachelor mill reduces the potential of the Barry property. It significantly increases the cut-off grade compared to an onsite mill.

Metanor, like other mining and exploration companies, has suffered from the lack of qualified technical people being permanent at the site, and the excessive turnaround that faces the industry. This has been identified as the main cause for some identified inconsistencies. It is critical for the success of the coming development of the Barry project to have a continuous and well established database system and geological mapping program to be integrated into a GIS. Actually the staff SGS met at the site is extremely devoted and are doing the best they can to provide economic ore to the mill at Bachelor. However the lack of adequate resource block model with a pit design and mining sequence make the experience very difficult for them to provide adequate material to the Bachelor Mill.

In the context of larger tonnage with lower grade with an onsite mill, the property has the potential to become a significant low grade high tonnage deposit similar to the Aurizon (Joanna), Osisko (Malartic) and Detour Gold (Detour) deposits. The gold is in the system, the mineralized fluids have circulated in the major shear. Additional exploration and geological work are required to increase level of knowledge of the mineralization system to better define the high grade zone behaviour in addition to development of additional resources laterally in junction to the latest geophysical survey.

SGS Geostat recommendations are presented in 3 levels

+Corrective actions

+Short term actions in relation to operation

+Development and exploration actions

Corrective actions

1. Carry out a geological and structural mapping of the pits referenced with a DGPS
2. Proceed to a full revision of the drill hole database discrepancies, questionable holes in relation to exact position may have to be removed from the database or be drilled again
3. Have a dedicated geological database manager who works in collaboration with the surveyor who has a DGPS
4. Dewater the pits in order to carry out a detailed survey of the pit bottom topography and geological and structural mapping of the benches below water.

5. Use a third party laboratory for all the exploration analyses and use company laboratory only as a check laboratory. Improve QA-QC procedures and database validation processes.
6. Drill about 4 sections with 2 holes using oriented core method to refine the understanding and orientation of the controlling structures.

Short term actions in relation to operation

1. If operation is to continue within existing pits the following needs to be done for safety and operational reasons; correct pit walls with push back, scale faces, add safety berms and reduce ramp slope, increase ramp width (should be 3 times the width of the biggest truck used in the pit).
2. Prepare a short term pit design in order to feed the Bachelor mill.

Development and explorations actions

1. We recommend carrying out metallurgical tests from drill hole core samples. These tests are needed to define the best suitable treatment process and to measure the metallurgical recovery in the perspective of having an onsite mill. These results should help for the design and the construction of a new mill, if this option is chosen.
2. In the same sector, have an extensive mineralogical characterization with QEMSCAN, the grey bluish metal has to be identified (is it electrum or other metal of interest)
3. It is recommended to proceed with cross section spacing of 160 meters with 80 meters between holes in the first run. Conceptually according to success of the drilling put lines between the cross sections. This should bring the level of confidence to inferred resources which will allow a PEA Study. In short carrying additional drilling on the open extensions, interpretation and update of the resources end of 2011, should results still improve resources, then carry a PEA in order to size project value and requirements.

The Barry project geology has the potential to become an important gold deposit and SGS Geostat recommends the continuation of the development of the Barry project.

Budget wise the above recommendations costs are estimated as follow:

+Corrective actions should cost about $250,000

$160,000 on drilling

$70,000 on 3D mapping

$20,000 on dewatering the pits

+Short term actions in relation to operation $750,000

$120,000 for the small PFS in the Bachelor existing context

$630,000 for corrective actions in the pit

+Development and exploration actions $3,750,000 to 4,000,000

$1,500,000 exploration drilling in phases (winter program 160m apart)

$1,500,000 exploration drilling in phases (summer program 80m apart infill between 160m)

$350,000 for exploration management and quality control

$250,000 for metallurgical testing and mineralogy domain definition

$150,000 PEA for the large tonnage low grade on site mill and gold pour at Bachelor

SGS recommends continuation of exploration and development on the Property.

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2- INTRODUCTION AND TERMS OF REFERENCE

2.1 General

This technical report was prepared by SGS Canada Inc. – Geostat ("**SGS Geostat**") for Metanor Resources Inc. ("**Metanor**" or "**Company**") to support the disclosure of updated mineral resources. The report describes the basis and methodology used for modeling and estimation of the resources of the Barry gold deposit located on the Company Barry project ("**Project**" or "**Property**") from drilling data and new drilling data collected by Metanor. The report also presents a review of the history, geology, sample preparation and analysis, data verification and mining of the Barry deposit and provides recommendations for future work. The report is an update of the report written on May 15 of 2007 by Yann Camus Eng. In 2009, SGS Geostat has been mandated by Metanor to carry out a prefeasibility study on the Barry project. The study has not been completed; during the autumn of 2009, the need of Metanor has changed since it was declared as an exploration company by the *Autorité des Marchés Financiers* (AMF). Metanor has completed an exploration drilling program on the Barry project while continuing mining and processing at Bachelor Lake company's mill. In 2010 the Company has decided to mandate SGS Geostat for an update of the resource estimation, compliant to the National Instrument 43-101.

SGS Geostat was commissioned by Metanor in 2010 to prepare an independent estimate of the updated mineral resources of the Barry deposit with a large volume low grade perspective. Metanor supplied electronic format data, from which SGS Geostat generated and validated a final updated database.

2.2 Terms of Reference

This report on the Barry gold deposit mineral resources was prepared by Claude Duplessis Eng. along with Yann Camus Eng. (with assistance from Maxime Dupéré P. Geo and Lyne Maître M.Sc. Env.).

This technical report was prepared according to the guidelines set under "Form 43-101F1 Technical Report" of National Instrument 43-101 Standards and Disclosure for Mineral Projects. The certificate of qualification for the Qualified Persons responsible for this technical report can be found in section 22.

Claude Duplessis Eng. (the author) and Jean-Philippe Paiement M.Sc. (geologist in training) visited the Property on September 30, 2010, for a review of exploration methodology, sampling procedures, quality control procedures and to conduct an independent check sampling of mineralised drill core intervals selected from recent drill holes. A previous visit was done on July 2, 2009, by Yann Camus Eng., Gaston Gagnon Eng., Gilbert Rousseau Eng., and Lyne Maître M.Sc. Env. for a prefeasibility study of the Barry deposit and the Bachelor mill. The prefeasibility study has not been completed; the mandate was cancelled in September 2009.

Information in this report updates the contents of previous SGS Geostat reports on the same property, dated May 15, 2007 (Yann Camus), April 30, 2007 (Yann Camus) and February 6, 2006 (Ghislain Deschênes) respectively, copies of which can be downloaded from the Sedar site. Like for those three previous reports, it is based on a critical review of the documents and information provided by personnel of Metanor Resources Inc., in particular Mr. André Tremblay Eng., Vice President of Exploration of Metanor. The author communicated on a regular basis with Metanor management and geologist. A complete list of the reports available to the authors is found in the References section of this report.

2.3 Units and Currency

All measurements in this report are presented in meters (m), metric tonnes (tonnes), grams per tonne (g/t) and troy ounces unless mentioned otherwise. Monetary units are in Canadian dollars (C$) unless when specified in United States dollars (US$). Abbreviations used in this report are listed in Table 2.1.

Table 1 : List of Abbreviations

tonnes or t	Metric tonnes
tpd	Tonnes per day
Ton corr	Tonnage corrected according to the zone dip
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
NTS	National Topographic System

2.4 Disclaimer

It should be understood that the mineral resources which are not mineral reserves do not have demonstrated economic viability. The mineral resources presented in this Technical Report are estimates based on available sampling and on assumptions and parameters available to the author. The comments in this Technical Report reflect SGS Canada Inc. – Geostat best judgement in light of the information available.

3- RELIANCE ON OTHER EXPERTS

The author of this Technical Report, Mr. Claude Duplessis, Eng., is not qualified to comment on issues related legal agreements, royalties, permitting, and environmental matters. The author has relied upon the representations and documentations supplied by the Company management. The author has reviewed the mining titles, their status, the legal agreement and technical data supplied by Metanor, and any public sources of relevant technical information.

4- PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

4.1 Location

The Barry property is located 100 km east of Lebel-sur-Quevillon and 180 km southwest of Chibougamau, Abitibi, in the Barry Township. The Barry property is centred on UTM coordinates 443,690E and 5,426,450N (UTM-18, NAD 83) on the topographic map (NTS 32B/13, 32G/04). The property is located in the Municipalité of Senneterre, Canton of Barry. It is not under the jurisdiction of the different agreements associated with the municipality of the James Bay.

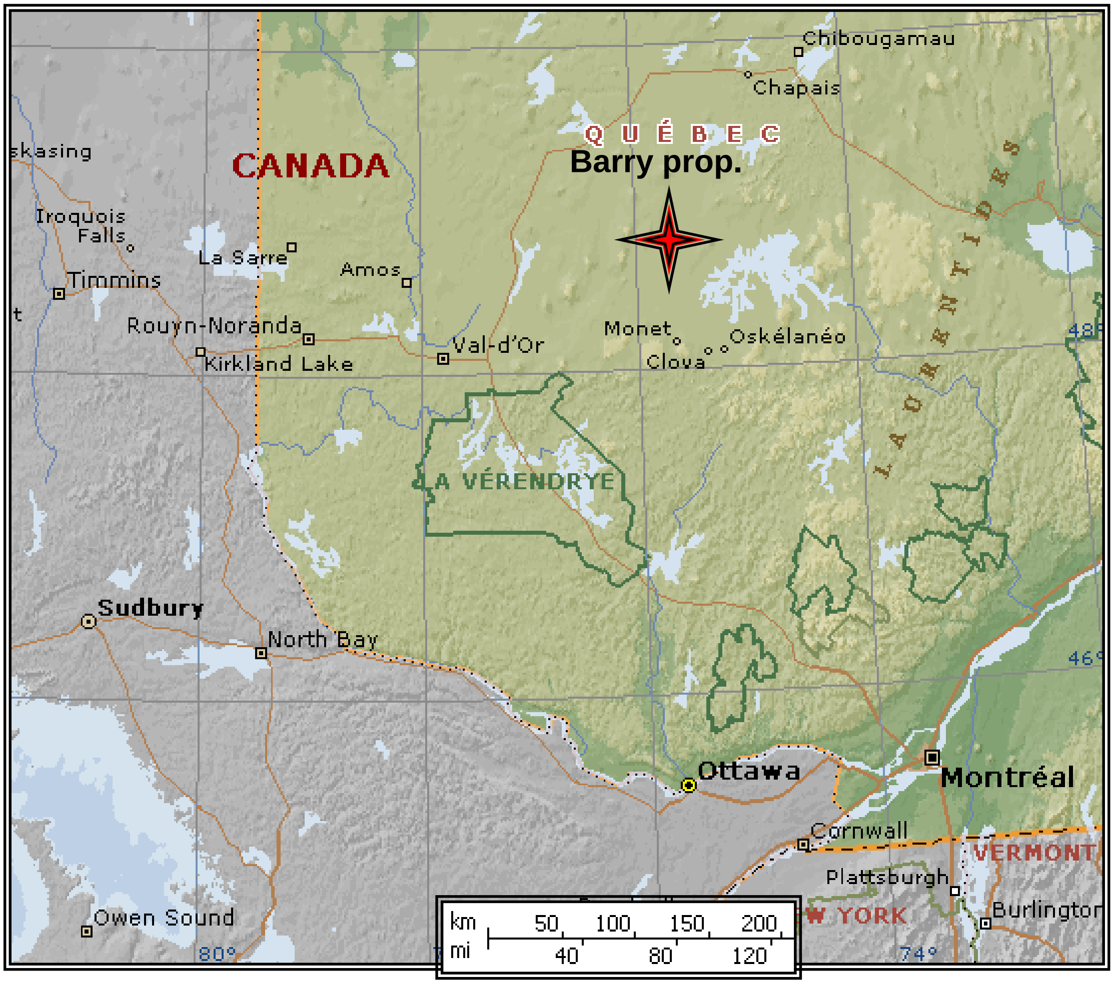

Figure 1: General Property Location Map

4.2 Property Description, Ownership and Agreements

The Barry I property consists of one mining lease (BM 886) and 10 claims covering an area of 240.03 hectares and is surrounded by the Barry United Property comprising 240 mining claims covering an area of 3,757.5 hectares, the Barry Extension (East and West) with 125 claims covering 2,802.03 hectares and the Barry Centre which comprises 33 claims for a total of 528 hectares. Actually, the entire Barry property comprises one mining lease and 408 claims covering a total area of 7,328 hectares.

The list of mining titles of the Barry property is showed in Appendix B.

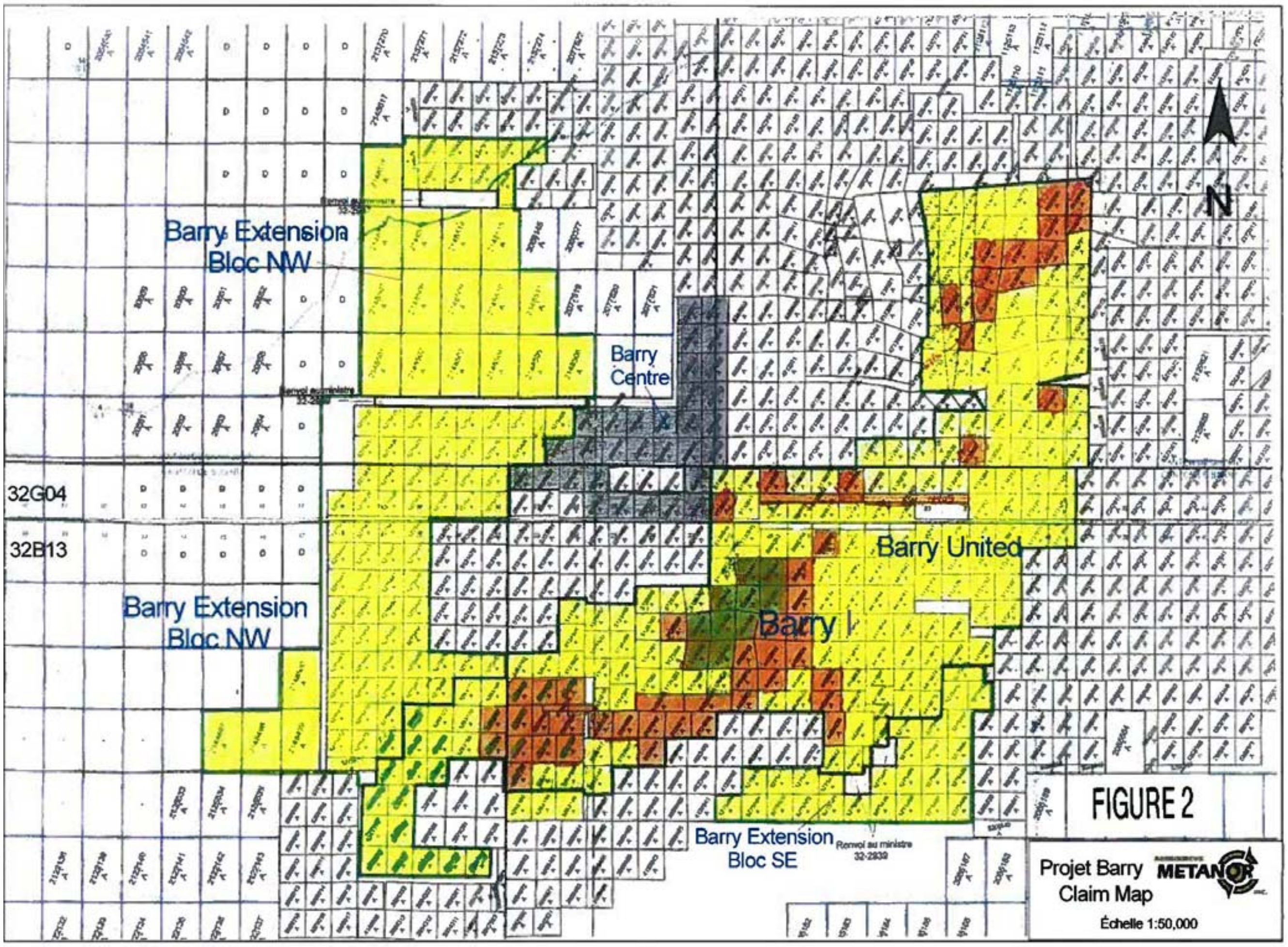

Figure 2: Claim Map of the Barry Property

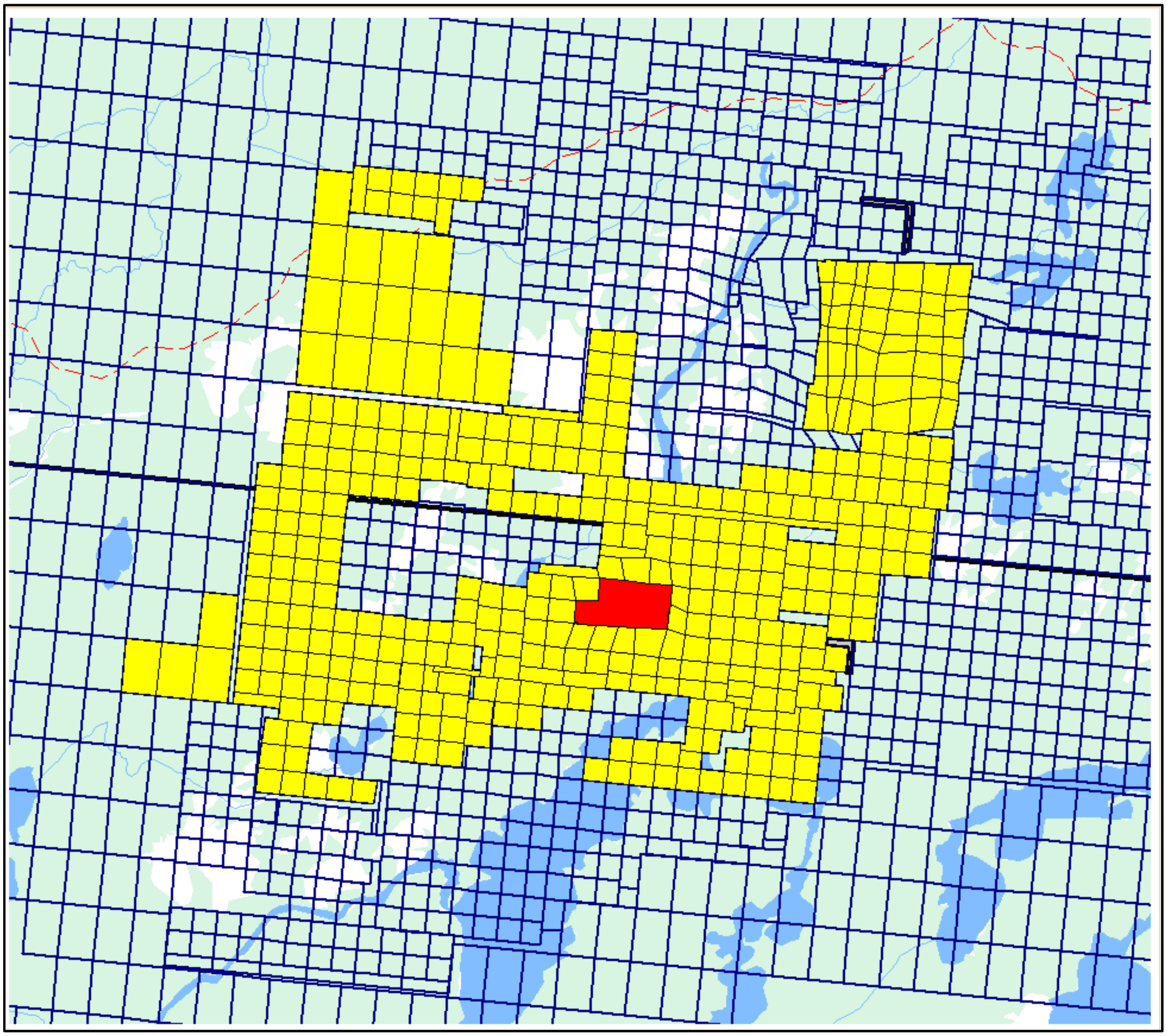

Figure 3: Location of the Mining Lease BM886 (Red) and 408 Claims (Yellow) in GESTIM

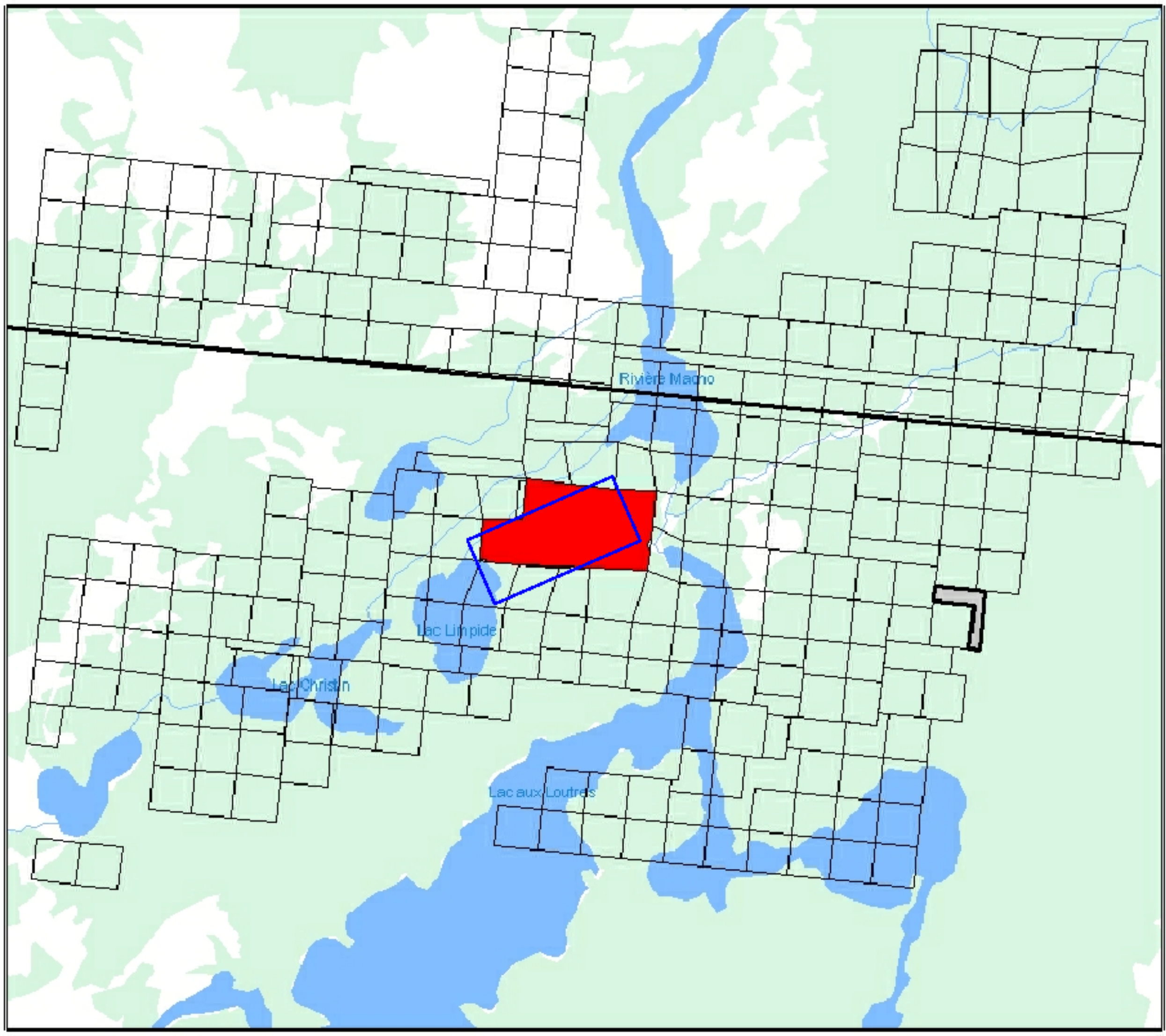

Figure 4: Location of the Mining Lease BM886 in GESTIM with Location of the Resources in Blue

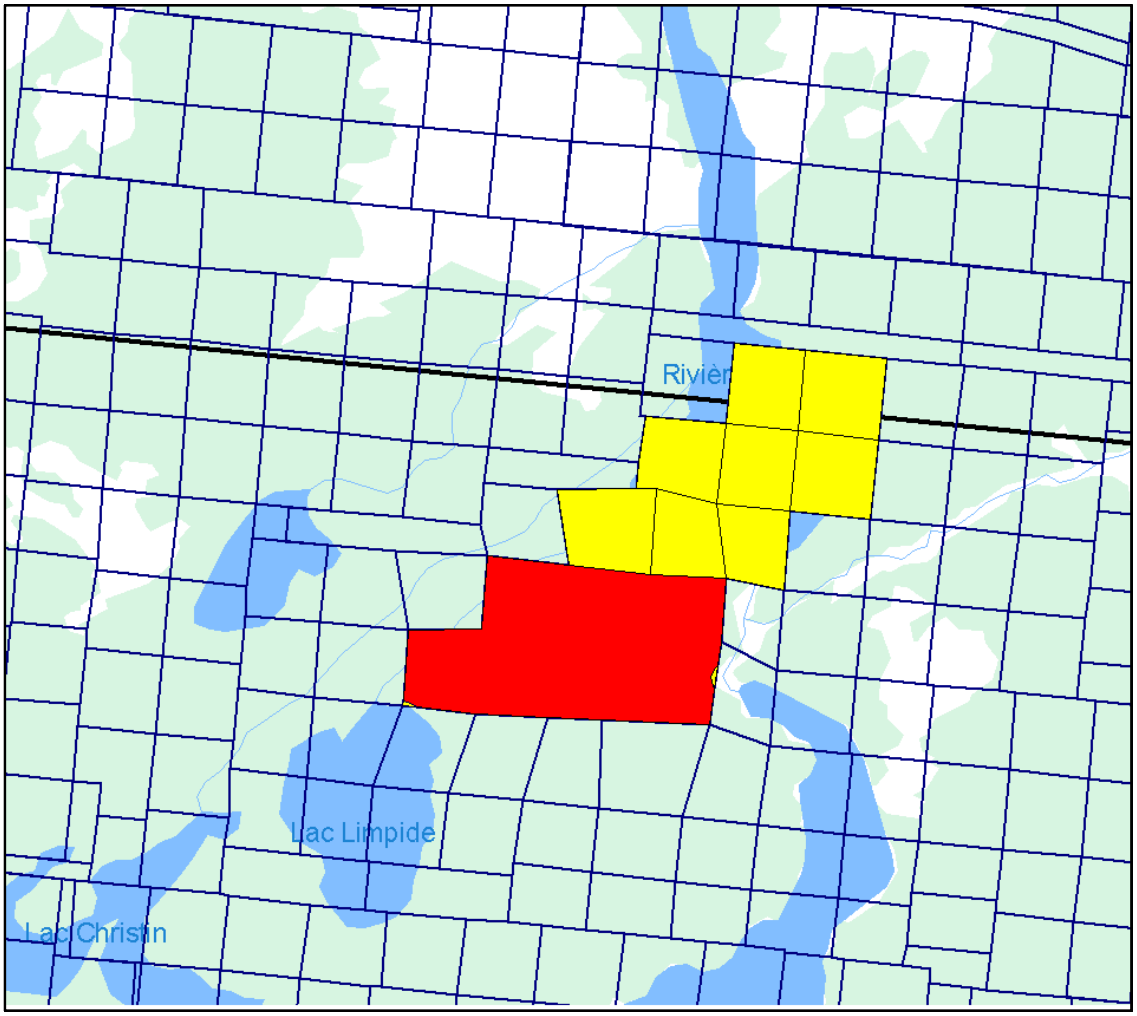

Figure 5: Location of the Mining Lease and Claims of Barry 1 in GESTIM

4.3 Royalty Obligations

On December 14, 2006, the Corporation signed an agreement with Murgor Resources Inc. to acquire a 100% interest in the Barry gold deposit, for a purchase price of $200,000 in cash and a royalty equivalent to 9% of the proceeds of sales of gold produced from the property.

On September 6, 2007, the Corporation signed an agreement with Murgor Resources Inc. to buy 7% of its NSR royalty on the Barry Gold Deposit. The Corporation also acquired Murgor Resources Inc. interest in eight additional claims of the Barry I property. The Corporation also acquired a 100% interest in the Barry United property, held jointly by Murgor Resources Inc. and Freewest Resources Canada Inc. Metanor has an option to acquire 70% interest in the Nelligan Property, for a purchase price of $906,250 in cash and the issuance of 1,126,375 common shares of Metanor to Murgor Resources Inc. The agreement also provided for the payment by the Corporation of $200,000 in cash to Murgor Resources Inc. upon production of its first ounce of gold from the Barry deposit as an advance on Murgor Resources Inc.'s remaining 1% NSR royalty on the deposit. Upon production, the Corporation paid a royalty to Murgor Resources Inc. equal to 1% of the proceeds from the sale of gold. Advances on royalties were reimbursed to the Corporation upon 50% of Murgor Resources Inc.'s first profits upon production. Murgor Resources Inc. and Freewest each retained a 0.5% NSR royalty on the Barry United Property. In addition, the Barry property is subject to a 2% NSR payable to the Société de développement de la Baie James (SDBJ).

On March 12, 2008, the Corporation acquired 132 mining claims by staking and purchasing properties in the sector of the Barry deposit, for the purchase price of $16,000 in cash and the issuance of 150,000 common shares of Metanor. The acquisition also provided for a 2% NSR royalty, of which 1% can be bought back for $1,000,000 and the other 1% following the conditions negotiated by the parties. As consideration for the last payment, the Corporation agreed to issue to Teck Cominco Ltd., a total of 200,300 units of the Corporation. Each unit consists of one common share and one warrant. Each warrant entitles its holder to subscribe one common share of Metanor at a price of $1.20 per share within a period of 24 months from the date of issuance. (source from Metanor)

4.4 Permits and Environmental Liabilities

In August 2007, Metanor has received the certificate of approval of Ministère du Développement Durable, de l'Environnement et des Parcs (MDDEP) for a bulk sampling of 50 000 metric tons of ore. In April 2008, Metanor has received the same approval from the Ministère des Ressources Naturelles et de la Faune (MRNF). In July 2009, Metanor has received the certificate of approval of MDDEP for exploitation of 500 000 metric tons of ore.

A study has confirmed that mineralized and non-mineralized rocks at the Barry deposit are not generating acid.

5- ACCESSIBILITY, CLIMATE, LOCAL RESOURCES, INFRASTRUCTURE AND PHYSIOGRAPHY

This item was taken from the 2007 NI43-101 Report from M. Yann Camus, Eng. from Geostat Systems Int'l Inc.

5.1 Accessibility

The Barry property is easily accessible by the provincial paved highway 113, a major regional road linking the town of Senneterre to Chapais, and by a 120 km all-weather gravel road linking the property to the town of Lebel-sur-Quevillon. Many forest roads give access to the different sectors of the property.

5.2 Physiography

The topography is generally flat; the bedrock is covered by a relatively thin layer of till, and, in the majority of the surface property, by fir trees and black spruces. The thickness of the overburden varies between zero in the area already stripped to 30 metres. Only a few natural outcrops are present on the property.

The overburden depth on the Barry property is variable, ranging from zero metre to 5 metres thick in the area of the "Main Showing Zone" to over 30 metres in other areas of the property. It is often made up of gravel, large boulders and till.

Topographic relief is weak to moderate, locally up to 50 metres in the northwest part of the property due to outcrop ridges and eskers trending in a NE-SW direction. The southeast part of the property is of very low relief and is poorly drained. Fir trees and black spruces characterize the vegetation in the well-drained part of the property. The more poorly drained parts to the south are covered with spruce, balsam and Labrador-tea.

The site of the Barry I Main Zone Area project presents low relief topography. Primarily black spruce forests, swamps, eskers and small lakes cover the property area. The vertical relief in the area is very low with a mean altitude of 400 metres above sea level. Very few outcrops occur on the property.

Most of the overburden covering the Barry I Main Zone central area has been removed and is stored on the property. The remaining overburden in the Barry I Main Zone Area shows a thickness smaller than 5 metres, according to the present drilling information.

5.3 Climate

The climatologic data used to characterize the sector under study comes from the meteorological station of Chapais, Québec. These observations were carried out during 1961-1990.

The anemometric data collected in Val d'Or between 1952 and 1980 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.

5.4 Local Resources and Infrastructures

The regional resources concerning labour force, supplies and equipment are sufficient, the area being well served by geological and mining service firms. The closest town, Lebel-sur-Quevillon provides the workforce for minor services and the town of Val d'Or and Chibougamau for the possible mine exploitation.

A camp on the property, built in 2007 by Metanor, provides living facilities for 18 persons. Other infrastructures include core logging and splitting facilities, garage, two diesel generators and surface fuel tanks. All major services are available in Val d'Or, Chibougamau, and minor ones in Lebel-sur-Quevillon.

The access road, the first camp and the first stripping of the overburden were realised by Murgor between 1995 and 2005 on Barry, and the existing camp and the other infrastructures were added by Metanor and are all kept in good condition. Installations with catering and sleeping facilities can accommodate up to 18 workers during a stay at the site.

It is also important to mention the availability of sand and gravel from an esker crossing the Barry property, if additional material is required.

A major hydroelectric power line crosses the eastern part of the property.

The Quebec government has encouraged, in the past, natural resources development through the granting of permits, title security and financial incentives. Politically, the province and the county of the Municipalité de la Baie James are supportive of mining activities.

6- HISTORY

This item was taken and updated from the 2007 NI43-101 Report from M. Yann Camus, Eng. from Geostat Systems Int'l Inc.

6.1 Summary of previous work

1943	Area mapped by Mimer.
1946-47	Area mapped by Fairbairn and Graham.
1958	Geological survey performed by Geological Survey of Canada.
1961	An airborne MAG-EM survey was performed by Claims Ostiguy.
1962-65	Geology, geophysics and 5 drill holes were completed by Fab Metal Mines LTD.
1981-84	An airborne MAG-EM survey was performed by Questor Surveys LTD. for the Quebec Ministry of Energy and Resources.
1981-83	Prospecting and Geological Mapping was carried out by SDBJ followed by three drill holes.
1983	Mines Camchib completed one hole of 146 metres (MB-83-1 1) at the western edge of the property. No significant assays were reported.
1988-89	Ground MAG and EM surveys were completed by Cominco-Agnico Eagle. Nine drill holes followed.
1990	An evaluation of this property was carried out by Albanel Minerals LTD. and Somine Inc.
1995	Overburden stripping, trench and channel sampling by Murgor.
1995	Detailed mapping and geophysical works realized on the discovery showing.
1995-1996	Murgor drilled 56 holes on the property and sent 167 channel samples for assay.
1997	IP survey, geological mapping, lithogeochemical sampling and drilling of 4,456 metres of core by Teck Exploration, mainly on the Barry I Main property.
2004-2005	Geological interpretation and drilling (61 holes) on the property by Osisko Resources Inc. Report deposit still pending.
2005	Writing of a preliminary assessment study on the Barry property by George McIsaac, eng., M. eng.
2005	Murgor realised one drilling campaign of six holes for 225 m. and a new geological interpretation of the Barry deposit by Murgor's staff.
2006	Drilling by Murgor of 32 drill holes for 1,409 m. and survey of the visible drill holes collars of the Main Zone.

2006-2007 Drilling of 58 drill holes totalling 5,076 m.

2008 Drilling of 79 drill holes totalling 9,413 m.

2009 Drilling of 167 drill holes totalling 19,557 m.

Fab Metal Mines	1962-65	5 holes	114 m
SDBJ	1981-83	3 holes	264 m
Mines Camchib	1983	1 hole	146 m
Cominco-Agnico Eagle	1988-89	9 holes	1,461 m
Murgor Resources	1995-96	74 holes	7,703 m
Murgor Resources	1995	167 channels	1,203 m
Teck Exploration	1997	15 holes	4,456 m
Osisko	2004-05	61 holes	2,580 m
Murgor Resources	2005	6 holes	225 m
Murgor Resources	2006	32 holes	1,409 m
Murgor Resources	2006-2007	58 holes	5,076 m
Metanor Ressources	2008	79 holes	9,412 m
Metanor Ressources	2009	167 holes	19,557 m

Table 2 : Summary of the previous exploration drillings work on the Barry property.

6.2 Details of previous work on Barry

The area surrounding the Murgor property was first mapped in the 1940's, but it was not until 1962 that exploration work on the property was first recorded. Exploration in the area has progressed significantly in the last 10 years due to the increased access provided by the expanding network of logging roads.

6.2.1 Work by Fab Metals Mines in 1962-1964

Seven shallow drill holes (458 m) were drilled outside of the "Main Showing" area. In 1962, Fab Metal Mines, owned by Fred A. Boylen, drilled three short holes totalling 87 metres on the eastern shore of the Macho River. Basalts and feldspar porphyry were intersected, which contained sparse pyrite mineralization and the odd quartz veins. These holes were drilled outside of the "Main Showing" area.

In 1964, Boylen drilled two additional short holes totalling 37 metres on a zone of strong quartz veining on the west shore of the Macho River. Boylen's drill logs referred to sheared volcanics with quartz tourmaline veins and visible gold. No follow-up work has been done to date on that area.

6.2.2 Work done by Questor Suveys Ltd in 1981-1984

In 1981 and 1984, Questor Surveys Ltd. completed an airborne EM-INPUT and magnetometer survey over the area for the Quebec Ministry of Energy and Resources. This survey (DP 83-08 and DP 85-19A and B) identified several EM anomalies on the Murgor property associated with a strong magnetic conductor.

6.2.3 Work done by SDBJ in 1982-1984

The discovery of the “Main Showing” dates back to 1982 when grab samples taken by SDBJ assayed up to 35 g/t Au. Between 1982 and 1983, SDBJ completed prospecting, line cutting, geological mapping, magnetometer and horizontal loop EM surveys. Three diamond drill holes (83-9, 83-10 and 83-11) totalling 264.5 metres were drilled in the area of the “Main Zone” to test geophysical targets. All the drill holes intersected anomalous gold mineralization, with drill hole 83-9 assaying 4.l g/t over 1.4 metres.

6.2.4 Work done by Mines Camchib in 1983

In 1983, Mines Camchib completed one hole of 146 metres (MB-83-1 1) at the western edge of the property. No significant assays were reported.

6.2.5 Work done by Cominco-Agnico Eagle in 1989-89

In 1988-89, a Cominco-Agnico Eagle joint venture completed magnetic, EM, IP and soil geochemical surveys along with overburden trenching. Nine diamond drill holes (LON-88-l, -2, -3 & LON-89-4, -5, -6, -7, -8 and -9), totalling 1,461 metres, were drilled on the property. The best assay was from drill hole LON-88-3 with an assay of 6.45 g/t over 1.8 metres.

6.2.6 Work done by Murgor resources in 1994

In November of 1994, Murgor optioned the SDBJ claim block as well as the Duval and Boudreault claim blocks. The property was surveyed with magnetic, IP and basal till surveys along with an extensive overburden stripping and channel-sampling program. Diamond drilling completed by Murgor concentrated on the Barry I Main Zone Area and totalled 56 holes (MB-1 to 56) for 5,918 metres. The Barry I Main Zone Area had been drilled over a strike length of 800 metres and down to a vertical depth of 250 metres. Multiple gold bearing zones were identified with intersections as high as 9.7 g/t Au over 7.7 metres. A mineral inventory was calculated on the Barry I Main by Murgor, which totalled 610,000 mt grading 6.8 g/t Au (Tessier, 1996).

6.2.7 Work done by Murgor in 1995

A program of 18 drill holes was completed on the Barry I property between February 20 to April 2 1995. A total of 1,785 metres of NQ core were drilled with 1,516 samples were assayed for gold.

The drilling confirmed the presence of gold. A typical gold zone is composed of alternating sections of auriferous altered volcanics and unaltered volcanics.

The drill results proved the mineralized zones to be very complicated, where it was impossible to tie together the mineralization on strike and on section. Some features, which may be localizing the gold mineralization, could be the folding, contacts, fractures, flexures or intersecting structures.

The conclusions of these works are the following:

The Barry I property is located within a major deformation zone created by overlapping strain aureoles related to the emplacement of two large plutons. The two large plutons flank the greenstone rocks to the northwest and southeast.

The strike orientation of the gold associated deformation zone is 060º (east-northeast). Several gold showings in this area are also associated with this orientation. The dip of the units on the property is 60° south, whereas the plunge is 45° - 50° to the east.

The gold mineralization is typical Archean lode gold style with auriferous quartz-carbonate-albite veinlets hosted within highly carbonatized pillowed basalts and basaltic flows. The gold usually occurs as the native element or as inclusions within the pyrite.

Hydrothermal fluids have been deposited within fractures rather than shear zones. Very little shearing is evident.

90% of the veinlets have the same dip as the foliation, which is 060° to the south.

Broad zones of Fe carbonate exist, zoned away from the veinlets. Biotite alteration also exists at the immediate contact with the volcanics and sometimes along fractures at right angles within the veinlets. The presence of biotite and the hornfelsic appearance of the volcanics locally suggest a very high temperature deposition of the fluids.

Some drill holes did not encounter the expected gold mineralization, as the result of previous surface works, suggesting a possible plunge of the main showing.

The same style of veinlets and sulphides observed in the quartz feldspar porphyries did not carry gold mineralization even though they did in the volcanics. This suggested that the QFP was not chemically correct to allow for gold precipitation.

The showing corresponds to a coincident MAG high and IP anomaly.

The greater the vein frequency, the stronger the alteration, the higher the percentage of pyrite and therefore the higher the gold assays.

The veinlets are bulged suggesting a stretching deformation, while the pillows are flattened suggesting a compression deformation.

6.3.8 Work done by Teck option during 1997

A total of 4,456 metres of diamond drilling in 15 drill holes were completed on the Murgor property between June and August of 1997. This drilling tested the extensions of the auriferous Barry I Main Zone and parallel or faulted off structures to the north.

Drilling

Teck had the holes MB-57 to 62 and MB-68 to 71 on the property. These holes tested the extension of the gold mineralization hosted in the Barry I Main Zone, along a strike of 800 metres and down to a vertical depth of 325 metres below surface. The gold mineralization was intersected in mineralized corridors in a variety of stratigraphic units. The most significant areas in order of importance include:

1. Altered basalts at the hanging wall contact of the quartz-feldspar-porphyry.
2. Basalts at the footwall contact of the quartz-feldspar-porphyry.
3. Basalt-gabbro to the north of the quartz-feldspar porphyry.
4. Quartz-feldspar porphyry.
5. Massive basalt unit to the south of the quartz-feldspar porphyry.
6. Brecciated basalt unit.

The best gold intersections were from the altered basalts located to the south of the hanging wall contact of the main quartz-feldspar-porphyry sill. The altered and mineralized basalts were intersected over thicknesses of up to 85 metres and contained several gold bearing zones. The best intersection assayed 6.38 g/t Au over 7.7 metres from hole MB-62. It is composed of several narrow higher-grade mineralized intervals with unaltered basalt located in-between. Other significant mineralized sections include 3.95 g/t Au over 5.0 metres and 3.39 g/t Au over 4.6 metres from holes MB-58 and MB-68 respectively. Although the major stratigraphic units in the area are continuous, the gold bearing sections are not as large and appear much more discontinuous.

The location of the gold mineralization on the footwall side of the quartz-feldspar- porphyry is not as well defined as that found in the hanging wall due to the varying thickness of the quartz-feldspar-porphyry unit. Best intersections include 8.48 g/t Au over 2.2 metres in drill hole MB-58 and 6.47 g/t Au over 2.9 metres and from drill hole MB-70.

Sections with anomalous gold mineralization were also identified in the quartz-feldspar porphyry unit, the brecciated basalt unit, the more massive basalt unit to the south of the quartz- feldspar-porphyry and in the massive basalt-gabbro unit to the north of the quartz-feldspar- porphyry. Assay results for these zones were as high as 3.49 g/t Au over 1.8 metres. The gold mineralization in these corridors was commonly present as sheared and altered zones close to small quartz-feldspar-porphyry sills.

The diamond drilling did confirm that the mineralized system at the Barry I Main Zone Area is large, and the zone was intersected in virtually every hole. Although the mineralization remains open in all directions, the drilling shows that on a detailed scale the gold bearing zones are represented by numerous smaller lenses. Based on previous surface stripping and closed spaced shallow drilling the size of individual mineralized lenses may only be in the order of 45 metres in strike.

The diamond drill holes MB-63 to 67 targeted a chargeability anomaly and associated magnetic high parallel and to the north of the Barry I Main Zone. The only significant assay from this shallow diamond drilling was from hole MB-64, which assayed 1.73 g/t Au over a core length of 1.6 metres. The gold mineralization encountered in this area is similar in style to that encountered at the Barry I Main Zone, and is associated with biotite-carbonate alteration, quartz-carbonate veining and disseminated pyrite. The assay quoted above in drill hole MB-64 is from the contact of a small quartz-feldspar-porphyry unit.

Surface Mapping and Sampling

A program of surface mapping and outcrop sampling was completed on the property concurrently with the diamond-drilling program in the summer of 1997. A total of 52 samples were analyzed for gold, of these, 27 samples were also analyzed for major and minor elements. The highest gold assay from a surface grab sample outside of the Barry I Main Zone Area was 2.01 g/t Au. This sample was taken from a small pit, located approximately 150 metres to the north of the Barry I Main Zone, which corresponds to the northern IP conductor drill tested with holes MB-63 to 67. The IP anomalies are due to the presence of disseminated pyrite and local stringers of magnetite.

A significant amount of quartz veining with rare pyrite mineralization was located in outcrops close to IP chargeability anomalies in the northern part of the property at L23+85E, l2+75N and in the eastern part of the property at L4l+85E, 7+105. The quartz veins in the northern part of the property on L23+85E were also found to contain up to 5% of a mineral identified as geikielite ($MgTiO_3$), which has been found to be locally associated with gold mineralization in the Val d'Or mining camp.

Geophysical IP survey

A dipole-dipole array IP survey with a totalling 53 km covered portions of the property not covered by previous surveys was realized. Several moderate to strong chargeability anomalies were outlined in the northern and eastern parts of the property.

Two of the 12 anomalies defined by previous surveys correspond to the known sulphide mineralization; i.e. the Barry I Main Zone Area and the zone 150-200 metres to the north. These 17 anomalies are characterized by strong chargeability, background resistivity signatures and are associated with magnetic highs. Both of these anomalies, each approximately 1,000 metres in length, appear to have been offset by an E-W trending structure with a sinistral movement. The chargeability highs are due to finely disseminated pyrite (3-7%) and lesser pyrrhotite and magnetite.

Based on the recent IP survey, there exist up to six separate IP (chargeability) anomalies in the northern and eastern part of the Murgor property. Individual IP anomalies can be traced over strike lengths of up to 2,000 metres. All are untested by diamond drilling and no outcrops are present in the area of the anomalies.

IP surveying has proven to be the most useful geophysical technique in the Urban-Barry Volcanic Belt. It works well in identifying and locating the disseminated style of the sulphide mineralization associated with the gold mineralization.

Litho geochemistry results

Systematic core sampling at 30 metres intervals, for 160 samples, was completed on all drill holes. The samples were analyzed for 10 major oxides, loss on ignition and a 32 elements package by ICP. Alteration trends were appraised through bulk chemistry methods designed to monitor relative enrichment-depletion patterns of mobile elements typical of gold deposits

The basaltic rocks are of tholeiitic to transitional affinity as defined by immobile element plots. Three populations of chemically different rock units were identified from various X-Y plots using AL_2O_3, $Ti0_2$, and Zr concentrations. These included quartz-feldspar porphyry, basalts and plagioclase-phyric basalts or feldspar porphyries. No significant geochemical difference could be established amongst the various subunits of basalts and gabbros.

Though the most significant gold intersections were hosted within the basalts, the quartz-feldspar-porphyry unit commonly showed a higher background concentration of gold. Median gold levels in the basalts are 6 ppb while, in the quartz-feldspar-porphyry, the values were almost four times higher at 23 ppb. The mineralized zones within the basalts do not show any significantly large alteration halo identifiable by geochemical anomalous gold values or associated pathfinder elements. The gold mineralization is restricted to the quartz veins and their borders.

The conclusions on the work done by Teck option during 1997 are the following:

The continuity and size of these individual higher-grade zones is difficult to establish and appears erratic. No significant increase in the gold grade was observed along strike or at depth. The mineralized corridors do however remain open in all directions.

The Murgor property covers iron rich basalts intruded by quartz-feldspar porphyry, both of which are favourable hosts for gold mineralization. Mineralization at the Barry I Main consists mainly of sheeted auriferous quartz-carbonate-albite veins aligned parallel to the regional foliation at 060°. A second set of contemporaneous quartz-carbonate-albite veins is also present, oriented at 020° parallel to the Milner Shear Zone. This favourable geology and structural setting are interpreted to be present elsewhere on the property.

6.3.9 Work done by Osisko option during 2004-2005

A total of 61 drill holes, for 2,580 metres, were drilled mainly on the Barry I Main Zone Area by Osisko Resources Inc. during the June 2004 and February 2005 period. A partial survey of the drill holes collars was carried out during this period. Only the computerized version of the drill logs was available for this study. One database including all the computerized data on the Barry property was prepared and kept up to date. No other document prepared by Osisko was given to Murgor.

The staff of Osisko did a new interpretation of the mineralized deposit according to the information retrieved from the new drill holes. Following their study of the gold potential for that deposit, they released their option to concentrate their efforts on another deposit of larger tonnage. The size of the Barry deposit does not fulfill their requirement for a large deposit to exploit.

The release of their report on the Barry property is still pending.

6.3.10 Work done by Murgor during 2005-2006

Six drill holes for 225 metres were drilled mainly on the Barry I Main Zone by Murgor during December 2005. A new geological model interpretation was developed according to the new data and tested by three drill holes required by Geostat. These drill holes confirmed the presence of gold. The three others aimed to add tonnage to the Barry I Main and to test a high-grade target in the southwest part of the Barry I Main Zone. One database was created and verify by Geostat's staff. The position of the collars had to be surveyed. The data of five of the previously drill holes were not found. All the assays greater than 1 g/t Au were checked when the assay certificates were available. A new resource estimate was calculated from the new geological interpretation and aimed at define resources possibly mined by open-pit. They were estimated by inverse distance using a maximum of 10 composites of 1.5 metres length.

The Barry I Main Zone Area property, as per February 6, 2006 and including holes drilled in December 2005, i.e. 162-167, contained a total of 27,800 ounces in the indicated category and 18,700 ounces in the inferred category, at a cut-off of 2 g/t Au.

6.3.11 Work done by Murgor during 2006

A second drilling campaign was executed in the first months of 2006. Some 32 drill holes for a total of 1,409 m were drilled on the Main Zone and tested the SW extension of the Main Zone Area and the Zone 43.

Murgor performed a survey of the casings still presents and visible over the snow cover on the Main Zone Area that permitted to update their collar coordinates. The position of the surveyed drill holes moved slightly as their three coordinates changed. All the previous estimates were based on measured coordinated according to the cut line pattern.

This new drilling campaign permitted to better define the extension of the mineralized zone inside the Main Zone Area and to verify the southwest and northwest extensions of the Main Zone. Some of the holes drilled tested the extension of the Zone 43 located southwest of the Main Zone. They intersected this zone to a depth up to 50 meters and the known southwest northeast extension is 130 metres.

A new interpretation of the mineralized zones and an update of the previously estimated resources were performed. The resource estimate aimed to define mineralization exploitable by open-pit mining. This new design included the mineralized zones from the Main Zone, the zones 43, 45 and the southwest extension of the Main Zone.

6.3.12 Work done during 2006-2007

A new drilling campaign was executed. Some 58 drill holes for a total of 5,076 m were drilled on the Main Zone and tested the east, north and south deeper extensions of the Main Zone Area and the Zone 43. A total of 4,988 samples were sent to the lab for gold assay.

This new drilling campaign permitted to better define the extension of the mineralized zone inside the Main Zone Area and to verify the extensions of the Main Zone.

A new interpretation of the mineralized zones and an update of the previously estimated resources were performed. The resource estimate aimed to define mineralization exploitable by open-pit mining. This design included the mineralized zones from the Main Zone, the zones 43, 45 and the southwest extension of the Main Zone.

A technical report was produced.

6.3.13 Work done during 2008-2009

In 2008, Metanor completed a drilling campaign of 79 holes (MB-08-258 to MB-08-337) for a total of 9,412 m on the property in order to increase the geological resources of the main mineralized zone and in order to evaluate the potential at shallow depth of mineralized zones located in the extension towards west of the open pit (Main zone). The majority of those diamond drill holes intersected the extensions of the gold bearing zones of the East zone and the West zone. A total of 5954 samples was taken and analyzed for gold.

Metanor also extended the stripped zone towards the west over a distance towards west of approximately 270m and over a width of approximately 80m, between the sections 1015 E and 745 E, allowing to expose on surface approximately 21,500 m^2 of volcanic rocks and intrusive granitic unit which host the known gold bearing zones. A systematic channel sampling of the new exposed area with spacing of 5m of the North-South lines resulted in a total of 2280 samples taken and analyzed for gold.

In 2009, some 167 drill holes (MB-09-338 to MB-09-504) for a total of 19,557 m were drilled in order to investigate certain sectors of the Main zone, especially in the extensions at depth of the Main zone, and of the Center zone which represents the extension towards the west of zone 43. A total of 14,336 samples were sent to the lab for gold assay. Of this program, 62 holes (MB-09-344 with MB-09-399) for a total of 6,550m and this allowed to extend the West zone up to surface and to consider its extraction by mine with open pit, and also allowed to extend the Main zone of several tens of meters towards the west in direction of intrusive granitic. This drilling program also investigated the extension of the mineralized zones occurring to the south and between the Main zone (current Pit) and the West zone.

Then a bulk sample of 50,000 metric tons was completed and a stage of pre-production began on the East zone of the Barry deposit with an aim of evaluating certain parameters of mining of the mineralized zones and the profitability of mining these zones according to the choice of mining methods. Given the lack of information at a shallow depth on many sections, the advance in the open pit continued towards the west on several benches at the same time in order to check the continuity at depth of mineralized zones.

7- GEOLOGICAL SETTING

Most of the information was taken from the report RG 2001- 14: Geologie de la region des lacs Piquet et Mesplet, (32G/04 et 32B/13), Bandyayera d., Theberge l., Fallara F. 2002 available at the MNRF.

7.1 Regional Geology

The Barry gold property is located in the central portion of the Urban-Barry greenstone belt, located in the central-eastern part of the Abitibi sub-province. The Urban-Barry belt is an E-W trending band of mafic to felsic volcanic and volcaniclastic rocks. The belt extends one hundred thirty five (135) kilometres along strike and has a maximum thickness of twenty (20) kilometres, the belt is bounded to the north, south and west by granitoid batholiths and towards the east by the Grenville geological province. A number of synvolcanic to post-tectonic intrusive rocks of mafic to felsic composition intrude volcanic rock units of the Urban-Barry belt.

The entire Urban-Barry volcano-sedimentary sequences are affected by a series of E-W and NE-SW faults and shear zones. Regional metamorphism is typically in the lower greenschist facies except for the easternmost part of the belt where lower amphibolite facies is encountered and related to the Grenville Front.

7.2 Property Geology

7.2.1 Stratigraphy

As there is limited outcrop exposure, the geology had to be deduced from drill holes data and geophysics. Geological mapping and diamond drilling identified a series of basaltic flows that are interpreted to cover over 90% of the property. The only intrusive bodies identified on the property were the quartz-feldspar porphyry in the area of the Barry I Main Zone Area and a series of gabbro sills to the north. An outcrop of siltstone was identified approximately 300 metres northeast of the Barry I Main Zone. Stratigraphic tops are to the southeast, as indicated by pillow facing directions. The rocks on the property are overprinted by a weak to moderate NE-SW trending foliation (S2) that parallels the regional shearing and the contacts of the large granitic intrusions.

The mafic volcanic rocks are the most common rocks on the property and consist of dark green, fine-grained, iron-rich tholeiitic basalts. In order of decreasing abundance, these flows vary from massive, amygdaloidal, brecciated, feldspar-phyric to locally pillow. Alteration varies from a regional chlorite alteration to locally carbonate, sericite, epidote plus minor silicification, hematization, biotite and actinolite alteration (Tessier 1996, Lariviere 1997). All these rocks vary from generally non-magnetic to locally strongly magnetic with up to 5% disseminated magnetite crystals and less commonly stringers of magnetite.

The mafic volcanic rocks in the area of the Barry I Main Zone Area are intruded by a series of porphyritic to granitic felsic dykes or sills. They are grey to pink in colour and contain up to 50% white feldspars, 15% blue quartz and 10% biotite phenocrysts ranging in size from two to l0 mm. The quartz-feldspar porphyry varies in colour from a fresh looking medium grey, to a reddish tint (due to hematization), to a bleached light grey (due to strong silicification). The quartz-feldspar-porphyry is "sill like", maintaining a general stratigraphic position within the volcanic pile, while, at the same time, it can be seen crosscutting the volcanic stratigraphy on surface. The thickness of this unit varies from several metres to over 125 metres.

One can observe two sets of porphyritic to granitic felsic dykes or sills. The first set is foliated and shows 35% of feldspars and less than 5% of blue quartz-eyes. The second set of quartz-feldspar porphyry is not foliated and contains 8-12% of blue quartz-eyes and 50% of feldspars.

The gabbro is massive, medium to coarse-gained with a dark green colour. At times, the gabbro develops a finer gained gradational contact with the basalts and varies from moderately to non-magnetic. Drilling indicates that the gabbro is sill like and up to 20 metres thick.

The following portion is taken from GM 63227: Murgor Resources Inc. Report on the 2005 – 2006 Diamond Drilling Program on the Barry Project, Barry Township, Quebec.

All the volcanic rock units are locally intruded by a series of quartz feldspar porphyry (QFP) dikes and minor altered mafic dikes and sills. During 2006, Murgor has identified three (3) different phases of porphyry intrusions within the Main Zone of the Barry gold deposit. The different phases are distinguished by their grain size and by their percentage of quartz and plagioclase. The first porphyry intrusion, called "crowded", contains 40% quartz, up to 50% plagioclase, and 10% mafic minerals (biotite, hornblende and chlorite) with a grain size generally smaller than 1.5 millimetres. It varies from a porphyritic texture to an equigranular texture. This porphyry intrusion phase forms a sill-like body dipping between 20 and 40 degrees to the southeast and reaches a maximum thickness of 70 metres around section 900 E where it splits the main Barry gold zone.

The second porphyry intrusion, called QFP 1, contains 10-15% quartz and 15- 35% plagioclase. Its texture is clearly porphyritic with a grain size reaching up to 3 millimetres. It forms a 5-15 metres thick sill-like body, sub-parallel to but deeper than, the "crowded" porphyry intrusion. The third porphyry intrusion, called QFP 2, is characterized by less than 5% quartz and 10-25% plagioclase with a grain size of 2 millimetres This intrusion phase is characterized by narrow dykes oriented N060 degrees and dipping at 50 to 60 degrees to the southeast. No clear cross-cutting relationships between the different phases have been observed but it is interpreted that the crowded porphyry and the QFP 1 are older than the QFP 2.

7.2.2 Structure

The Barry property is transected by the NE to E trending, gold-bearing Mazere deformation zone which is synchronous with major regional east-trending faults (Diop et aI., 2003). Deformation associated with the Mazere fault is characterized by a penetrative ENE-trending schistosity moderately dipping towards the southeast. This foliation contains a down-dip east- to northplunging extension lineation which indicates a dominant northwest-verging reverse displacement along the Mazere fault (Diop et al., 2003). The NE trending brittle-ductile structures of the area are obliquely cut by late N trending faults that record evidence of minor apparent sinistral and dextral displacements. These late structures are barren and only slightly distorted and reorient previously developed fabrics.

The deformation caused E to NE trending major brittle to minor ductile faults with a network of brittle structures in the hanging wall of the major structure. This original geometry has been deformed by later deformation events such as the one that produced the N trending structures.

The overburden had been removed in 1995 over most of the Barry I Main Zone Area. The bedrock had been mapped in 1995 and the maps help to understand the structure of the mineralized zones.

The major aspects of the structure observed on the Barry I Main Zone Area can be summarised as follow:

- The impact of the major fault present at the northwest of the property, the Murgor Shear Zone, seems not very important, at least laterally.
- The displacement of one fault, mapped in 1995, occurring in the northwest part of the stripped zone, seems to be less than 100 metres laterally. The vertical movement is unknown.
- Occurrences of mapped folded zones suggest the presence of two major anticlines and one syncline. The orientation of the fold axes is southwest northeast. The plunges are variables, but generally sub-horizontal.
- Many deformational features are brittles (faults, fractures, veinlets, intrusives) to brittle-ductile (shear zones) and others are from the deformation of the ductile mafic formations (pillows deformation and boudinage).
- According to the interpretation from the 2006 drill holes, the limb of the southeast anticline extends deeper to the southeast to form the Zone 43. Some drill holes intersected the Zone 43.
- The Zone 43 can be interpreted as one side of a syncline, repeating the SW-NE undulating fold pattern.
- Minor north south faults, with displacement smaller than 10 metres, are developed on the mapped area.
- The main schistosity is 60°, dipping steeply to the southeast.

8- DEPOSIT MODEL

The mineralization at the Barry mine is structurally controlled and comprises typical orogenic gold veins. The veins and veinlets systems are controlled by structural geometry and chemical composition of the host rocks. The information acquired from the holes drilled between 2004 and 2006 offers a new perspective and a better understanding of the Barry I Main Zone Area mineralization and the Zones 43 and 45. It becomes obvious that the presence of gold-bearing mineralization is not only possible in the limbs of the fold but this past interpretation is due to late post-mineralization folding.

The Barry I Main Zone Area is composed of steep southeast dipping (60°) quartz-carbonates, biotite and ankerite veins. The veins vary in size from 2 metres thick to centimetric thicknesses. Alteration of the host rock comprises a distal biotite-chlorite alteration and a proximal quartz-ankerite alteration. The ankerite alteration halo extends for up to 30 cm on either side of the narrow 1 to 5 cm quartz carbonates veinlets. Where there is a high frequency of veins, the alteration envelops of the veins merge, hence producing an alteration zones of over 20 metres in thickness in certain areas.

The E-W structure observed in the northern part of the striped area seems to be the major structural control for the mineralization, with mineralized zones mapped at its contact an extending only towards the south of the mapped area. The shear zone comprises several faults and veins larger in size compared to the remaining of the property. From what is observed in one of the western pits, this structure contains vertical to sub-vertical quartz-carbonate mineralized veins. These veins are sheeted and composed of quartz, tourmaline, carbonates, fine-grained pyrite. The ankerite alteration around these veins can be observed in a 1m maximum envelop.

The hanging wall of this principal E-W structure (southern part of the stripped area) comprises several mineralized area (Mineralized zone I to III). The mineralization in the hanging wall is composed of smaller irregular and cross-cutting veins and veinlets. These veins are mostly quartz-carbonate and pyrite. The alteration halo for these vein swarms is broader that the one observed around the major veins. These vein swarms were initially interpreted as flat lying mineralized envelops at the top of a dome shaped fold.

All the mineralized zones and structures are cut by the quartz-feldspar intrusions.

The presumed sequence leading to the presence of gold mineralization is the following:

1. Lava deposition in volcano-sedimentary environment;
2. First hydrothermal event during first deformation period: first sequence of quartz-carbonate-fuschite veins with ankerite alteration and silification. The gold was distributed within the quartz veins and in the host rocks. The gold is disseminated in fine-grained pyrite and coarse nuggets in quartz. The nuggets can reach up to 1 mm;
3. Intrusive event: quartz-porphyry complexes;
4. Second deformation event: shearing and set-up of the presently visible foliation. Deformation and folding of the first set of veins;

5. Second hydrothermal event: Silicification and set-up of the second set of milky quartz veins, none neither folded nor sheared. With possible remobilization of the gold.

9- MINERALISATION

Due to recent drilling, the Barry gold bearing zones have extended on the surface over 1 km and are open to the East and West. These mineralized zones have been defined consistently up to approximately 125 m and are still open at depth. Five old drill holes conducted over the length of the corridor indicate the presence of mineralized zones at depths of 300 to 450 m. The deformation corridor which contains the Barry deposit crosses the property from the Southwest to Northeast and extends over more than 15 km and beyond its limits.

The mineralized zones coincide with strong IP anomalies and similar anomalies were found all along the deformation corridor several km to the Northeast and the Southwest ensuring the continuation of these mineralized structures. Other strong IP anomalies also indicate the presence of mineralization similar to the northwest and associated with sub-parallel deformation corridors. Future exploration programs will investigate these areas with excellent potential for gold mineralization. The next drilling campaigns should further extend the mineralized zones and significantly increase the resources. (source from METANOR)

This item was taken from the 2007 NI43-101 Report from M. Yann Camus, Eng. from Geostat Systems Int'l Inc.

9.1 The Barry I Main Zone Area type mineralization

Gold mineralization on the property occurs for the most part in a system of sheeted quartz-carbonate (ankerite) - albite veins, veinlets with proximal alteration halos of biotite-carbonate and disseminated pyrite. The gold occurs as free gold in gangue minerals within veins and altered wall rocks, as well as along micro fractures in fine-grained pyrite (Lariviere, 1997).

9.1.1 Quartz Veining

From the mapping of the showing and stripping one can observe that the main quartz veins system, which accounts for approximately 90% of the gold bearing veins, consist of sheeted veins. The dominant veins are oriented at 040° to 060°, parallel to the region foliation, and dip 62° to the SE (Tessier, 1996). The veins are surprisingly continuous for their thickness, which generally does not exceed 5 cm, yet at times, they extend for over 50 metres along strike. They are not folded. Their sulphides contain is low and they seems to appear lately in the sequence.

The second set of quartz veins is less developed, oriented at 020° on the showing and at an angle to the drill core very variable, and is parallel to the Milner Shear and dip 73° to the east. These veins can be distinguished by their well-developed crenulations, or folding, bulging and is continuous over several metres at best. One can find the association quartz-carbonates-(ankerite)-fuschite in these folded veins. They show a brownish color and contain a variable amount of pyrite. They are found at the contact of the alteration zones and are possibly concordant with the schistosity.

Although both sets of quartz veins crosscut each other and are composed of the same sugary quartz-ankerite-albite mixture, they suggest an asynchronous time of injection. They are post depositional but some are anterior to the folding and the others posterior. Their gold mineralization seems to come from the remobilization of the gold during the folding period.

9.1.2 Alteration

The alteration of the basalts most commonly associated with the gold mineralization on the property consists of a very fine mixture of albite, carbonate, biotite, ankerite, epidote, chlorite, sericite and garnet. This alteration halo is very proximal and may extend for up to 30 cm on either side of the narrow 1 to 5 cm quartz veins. Where there is a high frequency of veins, the alteration veins amalgamate together producing alteration zones of over 20 metres in thickness. In fresh core samples, the alteration may be distinguished by its darker grey colour due to the biotite, in contrast to the green more chloritic, non-mineralized sections. On surface, the oxidization of iron in the ankerite produces a very noticeable rusty brown colour.

A less common form of proximal alteration, often associated with the better gold mineralization, is an intense bleaching due to albitization and a local reddish colour produced due to hematization.

A larger, broader alteration package that generally encompasses the mineralized basalts is characterized by the presence of chlorite-sericite-calcite-magnetite crosscut by a magnetite destructive proximal halo of biotite-ankerite-albite and pyrite. This alteration, locally referred to as "texture destructive alteration", may be as much as 80 metres thick and is commonly found close to the quartz-feldspar-porphyry basalt contact (Tessier, 1996).

The alteration associated with gold mineralization in the quartz-feldspar-porphyry unit is generally a strong bleaching and texture destructive alteration caused by silicification. This alteration is most commonly found within the quartz-feldspar-porphyry at the contact with the basalts.

9.1.3 Sulphides

Sulphide mineralization is mainly pyrite, which can account for 3 to 5% of the rock, but can be as high as 10%. It is commonly finely disseminated in the host rock as sulphide haloes to the quartz veins. Locally coarse cubic pyrite, up to 10 mm in size, is present. Both the fine and coarse pyrite are found associated with visible gold. Pyrrhotite is also present, although less common than pyrite, it varies from one to 5%. Chalcopyrite and sphalerite have also been identified but are not common.

9.1.4 Gold mineralization

The gold mineralization on the property is closely related to the amount of veining, intensity of alteration and percentage of sulphides. All are key factors and generally all three of these elements are needed in order to obtain significant gold mineralization. This style of mineralization produces sections with significant gold concentrations but they are commonly narrow with widths in the order of 0.3 to 1.5 metres. The thicker mineralized sections represent a higher density of these narrow zones.

The majority of the mineralized sections are located within the silicified-carbonated basalts close to the contacts with the quartz-feldspar-porphyry. It is thought that the emplacement of the quartz-feldspar-porphyry is significant in the ground preparation. The emplacement of the porphyry body is thought to have increased the fracture-induced permeability of the basalts and created the conducts necessary for gold bearing hydrothermal fluids to circulate (Lariviere, 1997). The motor of the leaching process can be the intrusion of the first sequence of quartz-feldspar-porphyry. The hydrothermal fluids leached surrounding carbonated rocks and created carbon-based acid that had dissolved their gold contain. As the oxide-reduction potential of the environment changed, the carbonated-gold rich solution precipitated in the fracture zone presents at the top of the dome-shaped folds. The mineralized quartz-carbonate-albite veins, when extending from the basalts into the quartz-feldspar-porphyry, rarely contain any significant gold mineralization.

The folding periods having happened after the intrusion of the first porphyry body might have remobilized the gold mineralisation in the fold noses.

Figure 6: QFP Cutting the Volcanic Units

Figure 7: Mineralized Shear Zone of the Main E-W Structure

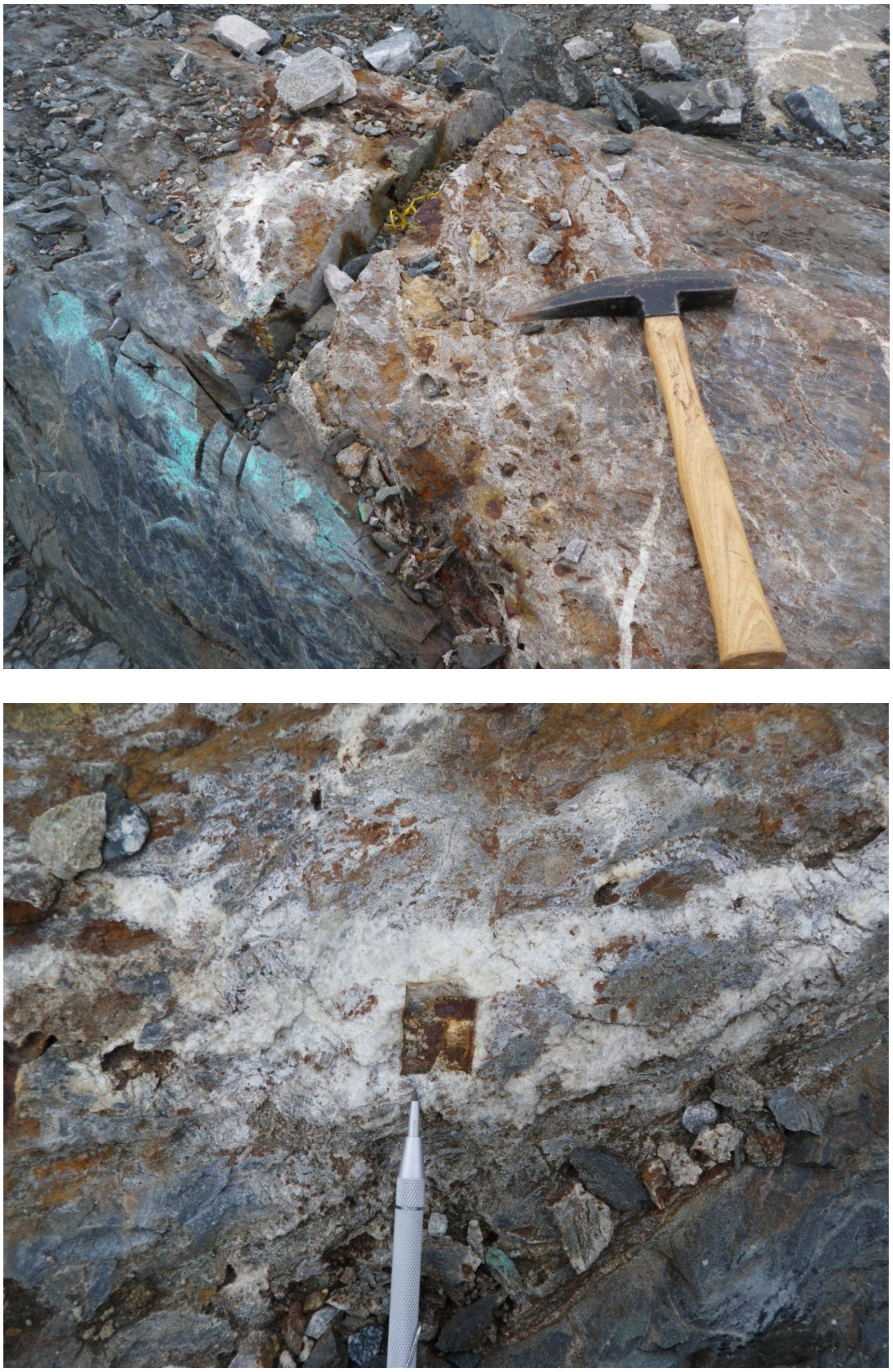

Figure 8: Oxidized Mineralization in the Main E-W Shear Zone. With Coarse to Fine Grained Pyrite Boxwork

Figure 9: Main E-W Sub-Vertical Structure with Sheeted Quartz-Carbonate Veins with Fine-Grained Pyrite Stringers

Figure 10: E-W Sub-Vertical Sheeted Quartz-Carbonate Vein with Fine-Grained Pyrite Stringers

10- EXPLORATION AND DRILLING

Exploration history of the property is directly linked to the history of the discovery and development of the Barry I property and other mineralized zones previously discussed in this report.

10.1 Geophysics

Metanor has mandated Abitibi Geophysique in 2009 to carry out an Induced Polarization (IP) survey covering parts of the Barry United claims, the Barry Center claims & the Barry West Extension claims of the Barry property. This allowed to locate several anomalies which may coincide with gold bearing zones similar to the Barry deposit.

Between October and December 2009, a complementary resistivity/induced polarization survey was carried out by Abitibi Géophysique on parts of the Barry property. Fifty-two (52) kilometres of IP survey (dipole-dipole, a=25m, n=1 to 6) were carried out to cover extensions of the preceding IP surveys on parts of the Barry United, Barry Center and on the northern block of the Barry Extension West properties. In this area, the Urban volcanic formation is northeast trending and contains several N030° to N045° trending anomalies which are characteristic of disseminated to massive sulphide mineralisation.

A total of sixty-four (64) IP anomalies were detected as new anomalies or like extensions of the anomalies detected during preceding surveys. On the northern block of the Barry West Extension property and on the Barry Center property, several strong intensity IP anomalies extend over long distance and can coincide with deformation zones containing disseminated to massive sulphides within the volcanic units and associated sills. Several continuous IP anomalies or those forming segmented features reach more than 1.6 km extension while remaining laterally opened.

On the Barry United property surrounding the mining concession, several IP anomalies characteristics of gold bearing mineralisation of the vein type were localized in the edge of a resistive zone located to the south-west of the Barry deposit. This resistive zone has the signature of a series of quartz and feldspar porphyry intrusions (QFP) which host the various gold bearing bodies constituting the Barry mine (Main zone, zone 43, Center zone and zone 48). These mineralized zones are localised to the east of a porphyritic intrusion and in a major deformation corridor (Mazère fault), oriented N060°. Several IP anomalies with strong intensity, similar to those defining the gold bearing zones of the Barry mine, are within or at the edge of the western resistive zone which represents a very promising environment for the search of gold bearing zones of the same type and in the prolongation of those of the Barry mine.

(Press release Metanor, February 24, 2010)

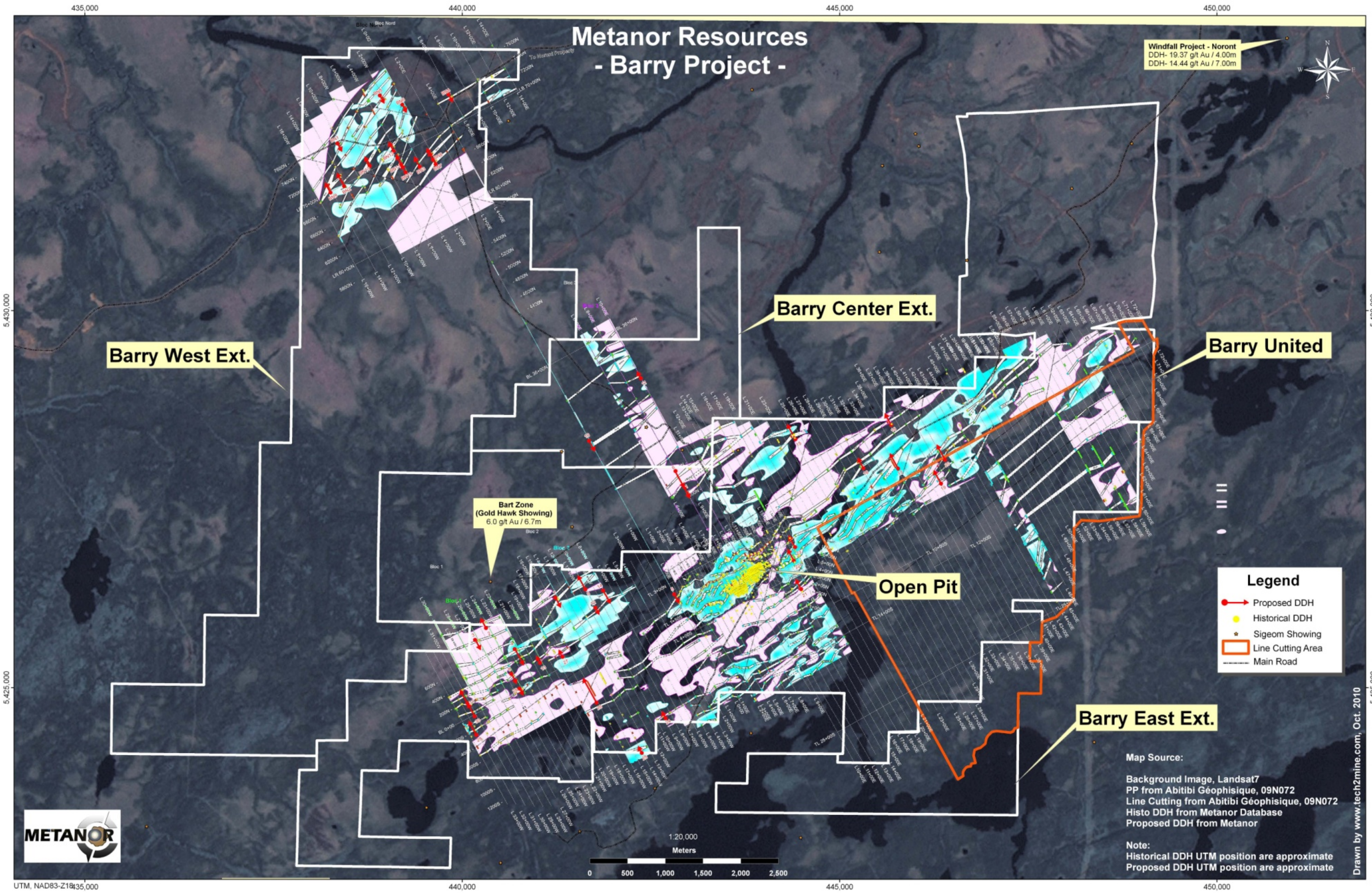

Figure 11: Landsat map and PP from Abitibi Géophysique (November 2009) on the Barry property.

10.2 Grids used on the property

One local grid system, in metres, is used on the property. All the surveys and other information are related or transferred to that grid system. The MTM and UTM NAD 83 coordinate systems are also used for survey, exploration and reporting purposes. The drill holes database includes MTM and local grids for the holes surveyed in 2004 and 2006 and only the local grid for the others.

As the relative data from the 2006 survey in UTM coordinates and the values already loaded in the database does not correspond, the coordinates of the holes had been corrected according to the surveyed coordinate instead of the measured one. The common point chosen to link the local grid to the UTM grid is the collar of the hole MB95-05. The coordinates of all the drill holes surveyed according to the UTM grid were transferred to the local grid according to the common point. This modification of the drill holes coordinates changed slightly the position of some drill holes according to the others. The easting, the northing and the elevation of all the drill holes changed slightly. There was no major errors in the tape measured coordinates in regard of the surveyed coordinated. The March 2006 interpretation was done according the surveyed coordinates transferred in the local grid.

The estimation of the resources is relative to local grid. The north of the local grid is oriented N330°.

In order to work with positive coordinates, Metanor has decided in 2007 to move the local grid of 1000 m on the ordinate axis. Recent verification of the database confirms a conversion from the mining coordinates to UTMs of:

Translation:

Y= -1000 m

Rotation: -28.8512936227465º

Translation:

X: +442886.77 m

Y: +5426103.98 m

Z: -1604.92 m

10.3 Drilling

Metanor possess a voluminous drill holes database for the Barry property. A total of 426 drill holes and for 28,969.5 metres have been drilled on the property in 2008 and 2009 from the information in the database.

An important quantity of core is stored on the project site. Some of the drill holes core intersecting the most interesting mineralized intercepts has been removed from the core boxes over the years by Murgor and various partners.

The Barry I mineralized body has been interpreted using North 330° cross-sections of different spacing from the coordinate 650 E to 1,275 E.

The next table shows the parameters of the 246 holes drilled in 2008-2009 by Murgor on the Barry I Main Zone area.

Hole Name	Easting	Northing	Elevation	Azi-muth	Dip	Len-gth
MB-08-258	770.000	884.000	2000.000	359.85	-45	201
MB-08-259	699.300	814.200	2009.500	359.85	-45	102
MB-08-260	679.400	831.700	2010.400	359.85	-45	102
MB-08-261	664.000	814.500	2010.700	359.85	-45	100
MB-08-262	867.700	713.900	2002.860	359.85	-50	246
MB-08-263	867.700	713.900	2002.860	0.35	-75	201
MB-08-264	710.000	815.000	2010.000	0.35	-45	102
MB-08-265	725.000	835.000	2010.300	0.35	-45	159
MB-08-266	735.000	815.000	2008.900	0.35	-45	54
MB-08-266A	735.700	811.900	2009.100	0.35	-45	156
MB-08-267	965.000	845.000	2008.200	0.35	-45	102
MB-08-268	1010.100	842.700	2004.400	0.35	-45	102
MB-08-269	1030.000	850.000	2004.400	0.35	-45	102
MB-08-270	965.000	820.000	2005.700	0.35	-45	102
MB-08-271	1010.000	820.000	2004.800	0.35	-45	99
MB-08-272	870.000	850.400	2008.500	0.35	-45	198
MB-08-273	870.000	825.000	2006.500	0.35	-45	201
MB-08-274	978.000	971.500	2007.900	0.35	-45	255
MB-08-275	1025.000	813.000	2003.100	0.35	-45	129
MB-08-276	925.000	970.900	2007.500	0.35	-45	114
MB-08-277	925.000	820.000	2006.100	0.35	-45	204
MB-08-278	925.000	845.000	2008.100	0.35	-45	102
MB-08-279	1200.000	765.000	1999.800	0.35	-45	201
MB-08-281	965.000	865.000	1999.800	0.35	-45	51
MB-08-282	1230.000	865.000	2000.000	0.35	-45	102
MB-08-283	1225.100	915.000	2000.400	0.35	-45	120
MB-08-284	1230.000	965.000	1999.100	0.35	-45	105
MB-08-285	680.000	875.000	2012.300	0.35	-45	102
MB-08-286	680.000	905.000	2012.800	0.35	-45	102
MB-08-287	561.200	816.900	2011.900	0.35	-45	147
MB-08-288	1225.000	1030.000	1999.400	0.35	-45	126
MB-08-289	1233.000	1070.000	1999.100	0.35	-45	126
MB-08-290	960.000	780.000	2003.200	0.35	-45	102
MB-08-291	970.000	780.000	2003.100	0.35	-45	102
MB-08-292	980.000	770.000	2002.500	0.35	-45	108
MB-08-293	1160.000	960.500	2000.000	0.35	-45	174
MB-08-294	1175.000	961.200	1998.400	0.35	-45	102
MB-08-295	1188.100	948.200	1998.200	0.35	-45	102
MB-08-296	1015.000	765.000	2000.700	0.35	-45	102
MB-08-297	1015.000	801.000	2002.800	0.35	-45	102
MB-08-298	1040.100	760.000	2000.000	0.35	-45	102
MB-08-299	1040.000	785.100	2000.900	0.35	-45	102
MB-08-300	1055.000	805.000	2001.700	0.35	-45	102
MB-08-301	1115.000	864.500	2003.600	0.35	-45	51.5
MB-08-301A	1115.000	864.500	2003.500	0.35	-45	102
MB-08-302	1135.000	835.500	2001.800	0.35	-45	102
MB-08-303	1245.000	915.000	1999.500	0.35	-45	132
MB-08-304	1285.000	906.400	1998.900	0.35	-45	129
MB-08-305	1160.000	830.200	2001.300	0.35	-45	102
MB-08-306	1180.000	835.000	2001.000	0.35	-45	102
MB-08-308	1115.000	775.000	1999.900	0.35	-45	150
MB-08-310	1265.000	865.000	1999.600	0.35	-45	102
MB-08-311	1434.100	764.500	2003.000	0.35	-45	102
MB-08-312	1434.000	815.000	2000.300	0.35	-45	129
MB-08-313	1435.100	865.100	1999.600	0.35	-45	102
MB-08-314	1435.000	915.000	1999.500	0.35	-45	102
MB-08-315	1434.900	965.100	1998.700	0.35	-45	102
MB-08-316	1435.000	1015.000	2001.500	0.35	-45	102
MB-08-317	1435.000	1065.000	2001.100	0.35	-45	102
MB-08-318	600.000	700.000	2005.400	0.35	-45	126
MB-08-319	600.000	775.000	2007.800	0.35	-45	126
MB-08-320	601.000	850.300	2014.000	0.35	-45	126

Hole Name	Easting	Northing	Elevation	Azi-muth	Dip	Len-gth
MB-08-321	600.000	925.000	2011.900	0.35	-45	126
MB-08-322	600.000	1000.400	2011.700	0.35	-45	126
MB-08-323	600.000	1075.000	2006.000	0.35	-45	126
MB-08-324	975.000	1076.200	2006.300	0.35	-45	102
MB-08-325	1000.000	1100.000	2008.100	0.35	-45	153
MB-08-326	1100.000	1050.000	2000.700	0.35	-45	102
MB-08-327	1100.000	1100.000	1999.200	0.35	-45	102
MB-08-328	1300.000	1035.000	2002.200	0.35	-45	102
MB-08-329	1097.900	994.100	2002.900	0.35	-45	132
MB-08-330	1150.000	1029.900	1998.600	0.35	-45	102
MB-08-331	1050.000	1030.000	2005.700	0.35	-45	102
MB-08-332	1000.000	1030.000	2006.100	0.35	-45	102
MB-08-333	710.000	460.000	2003.800	0.35	-45	51
MB-08-334	770.000	540.000	2007.700	0.35	-45	51
MB-08-335	770.100	480.000	2003.700	0.35	-45	51
MB-08-336	769.900	420.000	2003.800	0.35	-45	51
MB-08-337	1100.000	926.000	1997.400	0.35	-45	225
MB-09-338	750.954	783.297	2006.375	0.00	-50	150
MB-09-339	770.271	787.570	2004.948	0.00	-45	152
MB-09-340	820.445	776.628	2004.328	0.00	-45	151
MB-09-341	786.084	780.590	2005.485	0.00	-50	136
MB-09-342	736.235	784.974	2005.794	0.00	-45	151
MB-09-343	799.857	760.680	2003.833	0.00	-55	150
MB-09-344	1242.000	900.000	2000.420	0.00	-45	108
MB-09-345	1082.160	860.210	2003.340	0.00	-45	101
MB-09-346	1039.780	866.500	2006.850	0.00	-45	74
MB-09-347	1030.720	866.920	2007.430	0.00	-45	94
MB-09-348	629.900	875.550	2010.750	0.00	-45	100
MB-09-349	1020.580	840.480	2004.750	0.00	-45	100
MB-09-350	1010.300	867.270	2007.200	0.00	-50	108
MB-09-351	989.690	859.850	2007.190	0.00	-45	101
MB-09-352	949.680	910.310	2009.730	0.00	-75	101
MB-09-353	950.130	892.030	2010.740	0.00	-75	101
MB-09-354	719.910	812.180	2006.270	0.00	-45	116
MB-09-355	953.280	793.860	2004.710	0.00	-65	149
MB-09-356	619.860	876.460	2010.770	0.00	-45	100
MB-09-357	700.000	854.000	2010.000	0.00	-45	115
MB-09-358	908.780	885.020	2009.770	0.00	-45	102
MB-09-359	700.070	874.940	2009.750	0.00	-45	100
MB-09-360	679.470	804.450	2010.360	0.00	-45	117
MB-09-361	1049.540	904.600	1991.440	0.00	-55	27
MB-09-362	670.080	876.770	2011.490	0.00	-45	112
MB-09-363	656.300	878.560	2011.300	0.00	-45	100
MB-09-364	960.070	891.640	2010.510	0.00	-45	103
MB-09-365	937.760	882.590	2010.190	0.00	-45	99
MB-09-366	1049.280	931.390	1991.390	0.00	-55	31
MB-09-367	928.420	884.970	2009.480	0.00	-45	101
MB-09-368	849.680	780.260	2006.900	0.00	-45	200
MB-09-369	799.720	802.200	2008.240	0.00	-45	142
MB-09-370	799.780	779.450	2007.970	0.00	-60	150
MB-09-371	990.120	817.950	2004.810	0.00	-65	99
MB-09-372	951.710	816.270	2007.200	0.00	-45	136
MB-09-373	959.970	800.830	2004.670	0.00	-45	121
MB-09-374	1060.000	904.000	1986.960	0.00	-50	36
MB-09-375	1070.000	922.000	1986.910	0.00	-55	25
MB-09-376	1070.000	937.000	1986.950	0.00	-55	25
MB-09-377	900.110	881.660	2009.850	0.00	-45	102
MB-09-378	769.740	827.650	2008.350	0.00	-45	200
MB-09-379	919.960	884.860	2008.920	0.00	-45	100
MB-09-380	883.420	904.800	2008.280	0.00	-90	40
MB-09-381	869.760	774.640	2006.860	0.00	-45	151
MB-09-382	721.040	784.700	2005.980	0.00	-45	136

Hole Name	Easting	Northing	Elevation	Azi-muth	Dip	Len-gth
MB-09-383	799.350	749.020	2006.920	0.00	-55	176
MB-09-384	849.890	719.890	2003.170	0.00	-45	198
MB-09-385	750.010	757.740	2004.650	0.00	-50	152
MB-09-386	770.000	755.000	2005.000	0.00	-45	200
MB-09-387	791.490	750.050	2007.770	0.00	-45	167
MB-09-388	640.630	872.360	2013.440	0.00	-45	102
MB-09-389	823.790	749.034	2004.331	0.00	-45	151
MB-09-390	1100.000	897.000	1986.960	0.00	-50	31
MB-09-391	1110.000	903.000	1986.910	0.00	-50	31
MB-09-392	1120.000	917.000	1986.950	0.00	-50	32
MB-09-393	1130.000	900.000	1987.020	0.00	-45	32
MB-09-394	1130.000	927.000	1986.970	0.00	-45	32
MB-09-395	1140.000	912.000	1986.950	0.00	-50	30
MB-09-396	1049.990	790.970	2002.220	0.00	-55	125
MB-09-397	1043.160	830.340	2001.867	0.00	-55	24
MB-09-398	1069.660	810.141	2002.081	0.00	-50	106
MB-09-399	1069.890	839.338	2002.975	0.00	-50	100
MB-09-400	870.054	752.370	2004.652	0.00	-45	151
MB-09-401	732.811	752.719	2004.463	0.00	-45	152
MB-09-402	719.967	752.805	2004.387	0.00	-45	167
MB-09-403	750.002	740.139	2003.741	0.00	-50	150
MB-09-404	770.270	735.944	2003.234	0.00	-45	150
MB-09-405	790.122	730.581	2003.230	0.00	-45	165
MB-09-406	810.892	758.604	2004.141	0.00	-45	151
MB-09-407	792.849	778.326	2005.185	0.00	-60	137
MB-09-408	810.085	812.230	2004.198	0.00	-45	30
MB-09-409	810.410	819.367	2004.784	0.00	-45	27
MB-09-410	820.003	811.310	2003.215	0.00	-45	31
MB-09-411	820.388	816.453	2003.612	0.00	-45	25
MB-09-412	829.795	811.181	2003.324	0.00	-45	32
MB-09-413	829.739	817.006	2003.604	0.00	-45	102
MB-09-414	846.215	814.472	2003.424	0.00	-45	35
MB-09-415	860.181	804.569	2007.884	0.00	-45	42
MB-09-416	860.071	810.680	2008.181	0.00	-45	36
MB-09-417	869.921	806.487	2007.795	0.00	-45	41
MB-09-418	869.899	810.866	2007.711	0.00	-45	35
MB-09-419	879.998	805.418	2007.559	0.00	-45	42
MB-09-420	880.195	811.590	2007.726	0.00	-45	36
MB-09-421	792.488	789.435	2004.806	0.00	-50	125
MB-09-422	816.226	804.808	2003.174	0.00	-45	41
MB-09-423	824.364	804.359	2003.175	0.00	-45	42
MB-09-424	837.713	803.092	2003.087	0.00	-45	49
MB-09-425	797.519	813.246	2004.727	0.00	-45	32
MB-09-426	797.550	822.791	2005.927	0.00	-45	100
MB-09-427	889.873	804.692	2007.279	0.00	-45	110
MB-09-428	800.230	783.910	2005.612	0.00	-55	127
MB-09-429	939.990	861.341	2008.436	0.00	-45	102
MB-09-430	779.099	810.010	2003.246	0.00	-45	42
MB-09-431	768.598	806.867	2003.813	0.00	-45	120
MB-09-432	768.921	818.629	2003.678	0.00	-45	42
MB-09-433	755.759	824.396	2004.527	0.00	-45	121
MB-09-434	756.219	811.520	2003.342	0.00	-45	105
MB-09-435	889.070	880.221	2009.122	0.00	-45	101
MB-09-436	849.608	784.441	2003.455	0.00	-45	110
MB-09-437	867.213	794.298	2003.254	0.00	-45	142
MB-09-438	880.067	790.438	2003.155	0.00	-45	102
MB-09-439	853.785	788.424	2002.980	0.00	-45	126
MB-09-440	839.856	781.234	2003.212	0.00	-45	124
MB-09-441	861.882	770.987	2004.158	0.00	-45	126
MB-09-442	838.628	766.261	2003.692	0.00	-45	101
MB-09-443	829.997	794.840	2004.134	0.00	-45	129
MB-09-444	819.782	793.295	2004.432	0.00	-45	126

Hole Name	Easting	Northing	Elevation	Azi-muth	Dip	Len-gth
MB-09-445	819.398	730.349	2002.913	0.00	-45	126
MB-09-446	810.115	779.943	2005.699	0.00	-45	111
MB-09-447	810.025	741.436	2003.853	0.00	-45	117
MB-09-448	776.874	774.546	2005.892	0.00	-45	131
MB-09-449	789.402	713.145	2003.664	0.00	-45	180
MB-09-450	779.937	749.926	2003.598	0.00	-45	146
MB-09-451	910.072	862.851	2008.139	0.00	-45	102
MB-09-452	920.155	859.486	2007.456	0.00	-45	102
MB-09-453	930.020	860.492	2008.469	0.00	-45	101
MB-09-454	970.163	859.228	2009.092	0.00	-45	101
MB-09-455	950.087	838.515	2006.984	0.00	-45	80
MB-09-456	803.334	845.289	2006.946	0.00	-50	110
MB-09-457	730.191	829.891	2007.463	0.00	-45	102
MB-09-458	891.445	861.413	2007.282	0.00	-45	102
MB-09-459	879.842	769.584	2002.155	0.00	-45	141
MB-09-460	769.643	713.360	2002.787	0.00	-45	177
MB-09-461	710.036	838.882	2008.601	0.00	-45	102
MB-09-462	729.509	729.510	2003.767	0.00	-45	160
MB-09-463	720.074	855.472	2007.760	0.00	-45	101
MB-09-464	741.281	813.321	2004.501	0.00	-45	101
MB-09-465	727.066	775.076	2005.612	0.00	-45	101
MB-09-466	710.040	798.015	2006.547	0.00	-45	115
MB-09-467	769.655	866.838	2004.903	0.00	-45	101
MB-09-468	870.005	725.003	2003.068	0.00	-45	174
MB-09-469	839.477	745.198	2004.213	0.00	-45	134
MB-09-470	879.862	741.345	2003.276	0.00	-45	179
MB-09-471	889.128	791.127	2002.603	0.00	-45	140
MB-09-472	840.373	723.381	2002.985	0.00	-45	141
MB-09-473	861.669	790.957	2002.532	0.00	-45	126
MB-09-474	849.959	695.982	2001.995	0.00	-45	200
MB-09-475	830.081	766.277	2003.974	0.00	-45	120
MB-09-476	820.019	704.571	2002.281	0.00	-45	150
MB-09-477	830.037	740.892	2003.065	0.00	-45	156
MB-09-478	810.017	712.010	2002.744	0.00	-45	180
MB-09-479	759.784	771.346	2005.778	0.00	-45	175
MB-09-480	800.049	727.720	2002.766	0.00	-50	312
MB-09-481	759.228	745.219	2003.512	0.00	-45	201
MB-09-482	750.200	709.976	2003.357	0.00	-45	191
MB-09-483	781.748	792.255	2005.402	0.00	-45	127
MB-09-484	779.610	726.809	2002.688	0.00	-45	177
MB-09-485	720.369	720.604	2003.652	0.00	-45	171
MB-09-486	690.181	815.588	2008.678	0.00	-45	128
MB-09-487	729.827	704.606	2003.674	0.00	-45	191
MB-09-488	679.336	780.547	2006.808	0.00	-45	160
MB-09-489	739.867	725.292	2003.614	0.00	-45	183
MB-09-490	699.865	779.727	2005.603	0.00	-45	130
MB-09-491	670.415	792.577	2009.878	0.00	-45	185
MB-09-492	708.202	745.357	2004.062	0.00	-45	183
MB-09-493	709.871	775.742	2005.346	0.00	-45	176
MB-09-494	889.881	765.828	2001.522	0.00	-45	162
MB-09-495	898.790	859.082	2007.246	0.00	-60	141
MB-09-496	1279.860	872.575	1999.463	0.00	-45	144
MB-09-497	910.028	820.147	2004.843	0.00	-45	160
MB-09-498	1298.930	868.974	1999.170	0.00	-45	150
MB-09-499	939.768	839.098	2007.172	0.00	-45	151
MB-09-500	1290.200	851.271	1999.175	0.00	-45	159
MB-09-501	930.682	783.599	2003.740	0.00	-45	171
MB-09-502	759.779	878.618	2005.001	0.00	-50	126
MB-09-503	909.738	659.861	2000.230	0.00	-55	311
MB-09-504	784.789	888.623	2007.225	0.00	-55	100

Table 3 : Parameters of the 246 Holes Drilled in 2008-2009 on the Barry Property

10.3.1 Trenches and mapping of the Barry I project by Murgor

Given the thickness of the overburden and the few outcrops, there are presently only trenches in the Barry I Main Zone area.

Murgor had stripped the overburden over the Barry I Main Zone Area in 1995. All the stripped areas were mapped and channel sampled. It is important to note that the channel samples are not used in this estimation of the property resources. The elevations of the channel samples were estimated in order to use them in the resource estimations.

In 1995, a total of 1,203 metres of channels samples had been collected and sent for gold assay.

10.3.2 2006 drilling of the Barry project by Murgor

In 2006, some 58 drill holes for a total of 5,076 m were drilled on the Main Zone and tested the east, north and south deeper extensions of the Main Zone Area and the Zone 43. A total of 4,988 samples were sent to the lab for gold assay.

This new drilling campaign permitted to better define the extension of the mineralized zone inside the Main Zone Area and to verify the extensions of the Main Zone.

A new interpretation of the mineralized zones and an update of the previously estimated resources were performed. The resource estimate aimed to define mineralization exploitable by open-pit mining. This new design included the mineralized zones from the Main Zone, the zones 43, 45 and the southwest extension of the Main Zone.

The mineralization possibly exploitable by open-pit was not altered by this new drilling.

11- SAMPLING METHOD AND APPROACH

Metanor has a quality control and assurance protocol for its gold exploration programs on the Barry I deposit for the samples of the drilling campaign in 2008 and 2009. This procedure includes the systematic addition of certified standards, blanks and duplicates. The sampling method is described in the next section.

Samples coming from half cut NQ cores and lengths up to one metre are sent for analysis to the laboratory of the Bachelor Mill. Samples are assayed by fire-assay. Quality control is in place.

We do not have reason to believe that the methodology used by the different laboratories was not adequate for the results in the Barry I project. Geostat carried out analytical checks of a series of core samples. The results are presented in the data validation section of this report.

12- SAMPLE PREPARATION, ANALYSIS AND SECURITY

12.1 Sample Preparation and Analyses, QAQC

During the 2008 and 2009 drilling campaigns, a very consistent methodology was used for the preparation of the samples. The core sampling protocol was established by Metanor resources and is described below.

Once the drilling core was extracted, the sampling method was as follows:

1) Core sample was washed with water sprayed from a hose;
2) Once the geology and location of the sample were described, the geologist marks the start and the end of the sample directly onto the core with a colored wax crayon while the core is still intact in the core box;
3) The core is generally sampled over regular intervals varying between 50 cm minimum and 1.5 m maximum. Some exceptions, samples were taken on a 30-cm length and up to 2 m in azimuth holes;
4) Samples are measured to the nearest tenth of centimeter, but sample intervals have to coincide with major lithological boundaries;
5) A sample tag, especially made of waterproof paper and indelible ink, is placed at the end of the sample interval. Each sample number is unique and entered in the database.
6) Blanks, standards and duplicates were at the time inserted by the geologist into core boxes;
7) Samples were cut or split at the Barry Mine site. Samples were cut in half, lengthwise, using a core saw (or split) to provide witness samples,
8) Half the sample (assay sample) is placed separately in a stapled plastic bag. The other half returns to the box according to its original orientation (the proper end of the core, up hole, and retained for future reference;
9) In the case of "grinded core", samples are taken by hand with a scoop and a representative part is kept in the core box;
10) The other identical sample tag is stapled into the core box at the end of the marked sample interval;
11) For each shipment of 20 samples, a shipment memo was completed. The request form specifies the name of the laboratory, the person making the request, the date, the sample series, assaying method, and any other special instructions;
12) One standard sample, one blank sample and one duplicate sample were introduced every 27 samples;
13) A copy of the request form is made and kept by the geologist at the core shack's office;
14) Batches of 20 samples are grouped together according to the sample numbers filled in the request. Each bag of 20 samples ("rice" bags) is marked by "Barry" and a number (1/3, 2/3, etc…) according to the request form which is inserted in the first bag ("rices" bag);
15) Each bag of 20 samples are tied with a «tie wrap» and then send to the laboratory.

In 2007, the assay certificates from the samples sent to the laboratory in 1995, 1997, in 2005 by Murgor and Osisko and in 2006 by Murgor are available and a complete verification of the values higher than 1 g/t Au showed an excellent correspondence between these certificates and the values in the database.

In 2007, there was 188 holes out of the 206 holes (91%) with assay certificates to support the values found in the Barry I project database.

In 2008, analyses were performed by fire assay at the Bachelor Mine laboratory and Techni-lab S.G.B. Abitibi inc. in Sainte-Germaine Boulé, Quebec with verification of some samples at the ALS Assay Laboratory of Val-d'Or, Quebec. (Press release Metanor, February 24, 2009)

Analyses were performed by fire assay at the Bachelor Mine laboratory with verification of some samples at the Bourlamaque Assay Laboratory of Val-d'Or, Quebec. (Press release Metanor, April 14, 2009)

Analyses were performed by fire assay at the Bachelor Mine laboratory with verification of several samples at the ALS Assay Laboratory of Val-d'Or, Quebec. (Press release Metanor, March 3, 2010)

12.2 Analytical Standards

Looking at standard results from 2009, 5 different standards were used. The summary of the results shown in the next table shows a good accuracy for standards below 5 g/t and a slight increase in errors for the standard at 8.4 g/t.

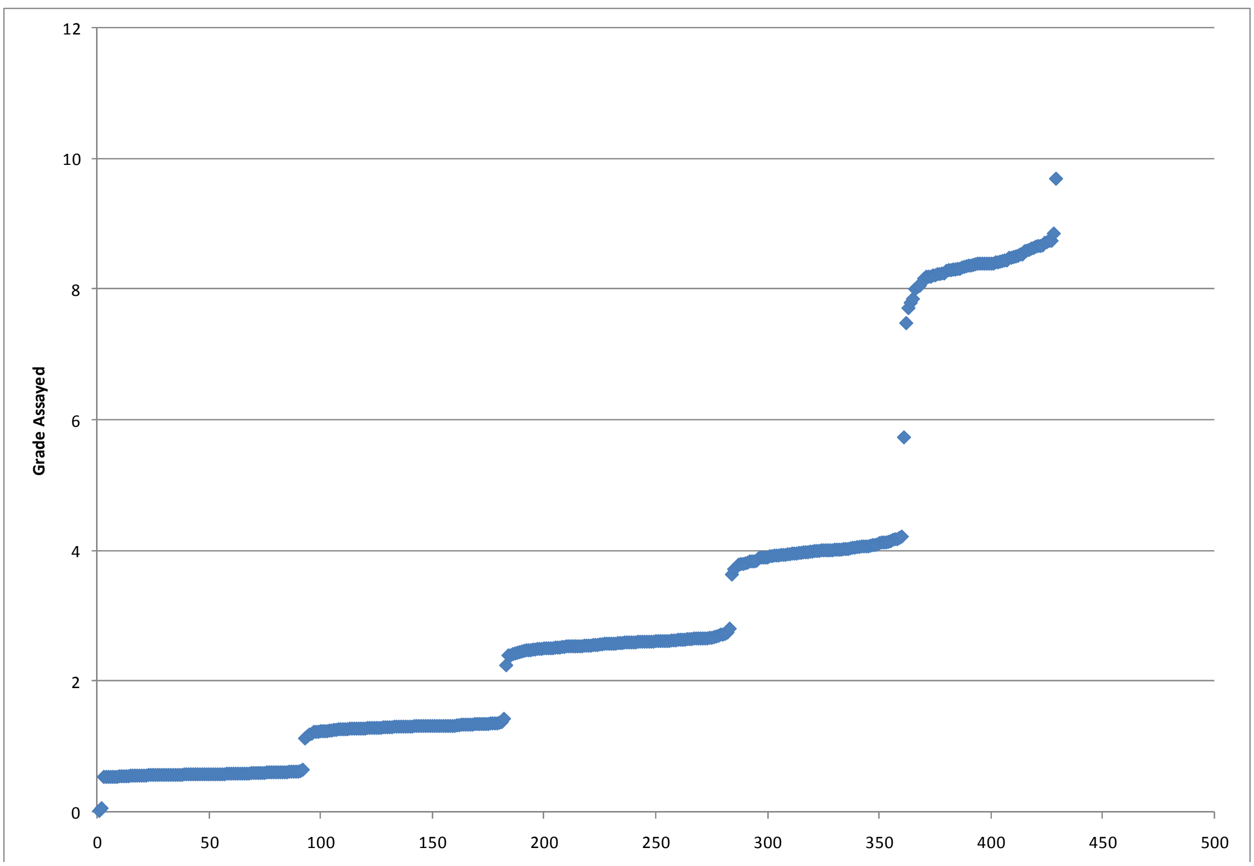

Figure 12: Graph of 2009 Standard Assay Results

Standard Number	Count	Median	Average	Standard Deviation	Relative Deviation
1	92	0.58	0.57	0.08	14%
2	90	1.31	0.58	0.08	6%
3	101	2.59	2.58	0.08	3%
4	77	4.00	3.99	0.12	3%
5	69	8.40	8.35	0.43	5%

Table 4: Summary 2009 Standard Assay Results

12.3 Analytical Blanks

Most of the 451 blank assays done in 2009 are of good quality. Attention should be kept since 1.3% of the blanks showed poor results. Nevertheless, 98.7% showed adequate results.

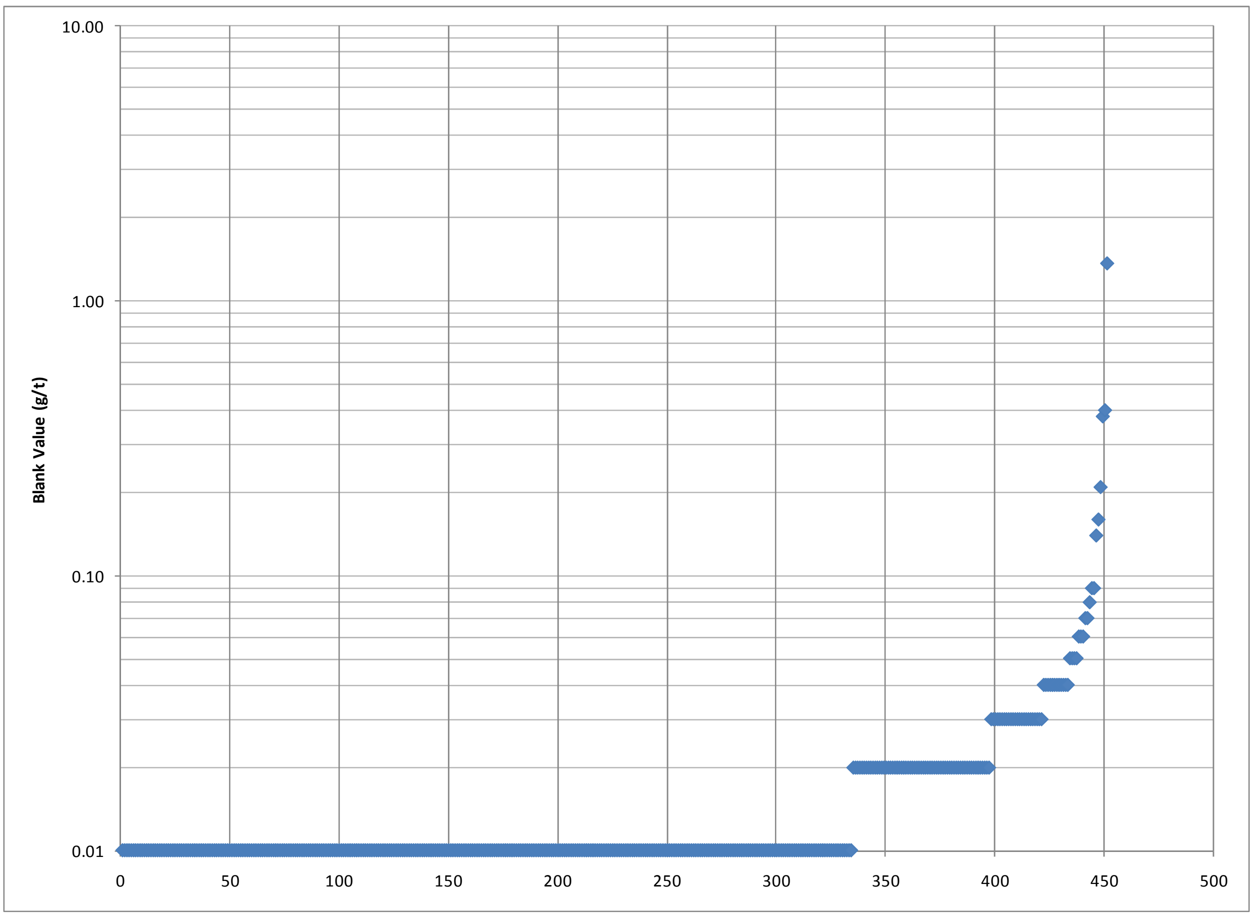

Figure 13: Graph of 2009 Blanks Assay Results

Blanks Assay (g/t)	Blank Quality	Count	Proportion	Proportion
<0.01	Superior	209	46%	98.7%
0.01 - 0.05	Good	228	51%	
0.06-0.1	OK	8	1.8%	
0.11 - 0.5	Poor	5	1.1%	1.3%
0.51 - 1.0	Very Poor	0	0%	
1.0+	Very Poor	1	0.2%	
	Total	451	100%	100%

Table 5: Summary 2009 Blanks Assay Results

12.4 Core Duplicates

There was a total of 456 duplicates during the 2009 drilling campaign. The comparison show that for assays above 0.5 g/t (91), the variation in grade is 31% difference in average. The next figure shows the proportional variation from the original assay to the duplicate in function of the value of the original assay.

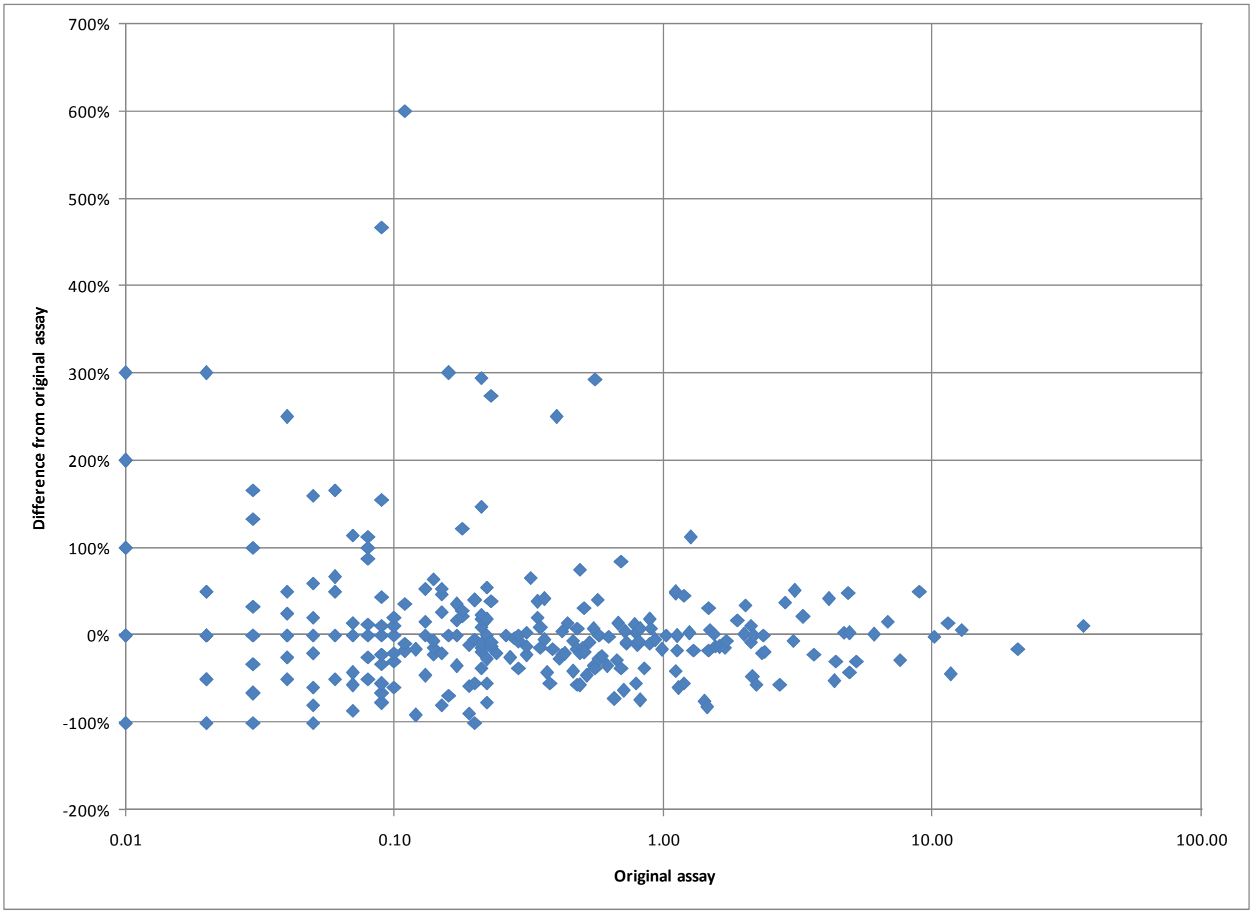

Figure 14: Proportional Variation from the Original Assay to the Duplicate in Function of the Value of the Original Assay for 2009 QAQC

12.5 Conclusions

The QAQC procedures for 2009 show adequate results.

13- DATA VERIFICATION

Previous data verification (2005-2007)

In the 2007 NI43-101 Report from M. Yann Camus, an independent sampling program and an analytical check of the samples for the holes drilled at the end of 2005 has been carried out by SGS Geostat. A total of 41 control samples and 102 core samples from three independent drill holes and other holes were assayed for the Barry I projects in order to confirm the presence of the high gold values, especially on the few sections responsible for the majority of the mineralization found in the Barry I Main Zone Area project.

The core samples were first sent to the ALS Chemex laboratory in Val d'Or for preparation, gold and for metallic sieve analysis. At our request, the ALS Chemex Laboratory also sent pulps of each sample to the Bourlamaque laboratory in Val-d'Or for gold check analysis. Most of the samples presented a good correlation between the three results. The correlation between the results from the Bourlamaque and the ALS Chemex laboratories was 0.986. The correlation between the results from the MS-Sieve and the 30g-GRAV assay from the ALS Chemex laboratory is 0.981. A "signs test" was applied to the results to compare the values from the re-assays of the different samples. There was no bias observed in these results.

2009-2010 Data Verifications Campaigns

In 2009, during the prefeasibility study, SGS conducted an independent sampling program from production holes and from 5 drill holes. The prefeasibility study was not completed but the results of the drill holes verification is discussed in this report.

In September 2010, MRB and Associates Geological Consultants (Martin Bourgoin, B.Sc., P.Geo) has been mandated by Metanor to carry out a resource estimation of Barry 1 deposit. The study was not completed by MRB but the results of their data verification are discussed in this report.

Finally, SGS (site visit on September 30, 2010 by Claude Duplessis Eng.) carried out an independent sampling program and an analytical check of the samples for the holes drilled in 2009.

13.1 2009-2010 Data Verifications Campaigns Results

In August 2009, during the prefeasibility study, a total of 59 control samples from 5 drill holes (MB-09-362, MB-09-367, MB-09-371, MB-09-388, and MB-09-387) were assayed for the Barry I project.

Mineralized intervals have been chosen by Yann Camus Eng, and the sampling has been prepared by Metanor. The 59 samples were sent to SGS Minerals Services in Toronto to be analysed using fire assay with ICP-AES finish of 30 g (SGS code FAI323).

The next table presents the assay results on the samples taken by SGS Geostat.

Hole Name	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Metanor Sample No	Metanor Au g/t	SGS (FAI323_30g) Sample No	SGS (FAI323_30g) Au g/t
MB-09-387	108.50	110.00	1.5	10644	2.21	1051	1.08
MB-09-387	110.00	111.50	1.5	10646	0.96	1052	1.45
MB-09-387	111.50	113.00	1.5	10647	0.67	1053	1.47
MB-09-387	113.00	114.50	1.5	10648	0.21	1054	0.44
MB-09-387	114.50	116.00	1.5	10649	2.83	1055	4.47
MB-09-387	116.00	117.00	1	10650	4.45	1056	3.05
MB-09-387	117.00	117.80	0.8	10651	0.50	1057	0.89
MB-09-387	117.80	119.00	1.2	10652	0.65	1058	0.20
MB-09-387	119.00	120.50	1.5	10653	0.55	1059	0.21
MB-09-387	120.50	122.00	1.5	10654	40.30	1060	18.90
MB-09-387	122.00	123.50	1.5	10656	1.22	1061	0.72
MB-09-387	123.50	125.00	1.5	10657	0.39	1062	0.16
MB-09-387	125.00	126.45	1.45	10658	1.86	1063	2.06
MB-09-387	126.45	128.00	1.55	10659	3.02	1064	10.10
MB-09-387	128.00	129.50	1.5	10660	0.24	1065	0.67
MB-09-387	129.50	131.00	1.5	10661	2.09	1066	1.53
MB-09-367	14.50	16.00	1.5	6358	0.76	1067	1.30
MB-09-367	16.00	17.50	1.5	6359	2.54	1068	7.66
MB-09-367	17.50	18.77	1.27	6360	8.00	1069	4.31
MB-09-367	18.77	19.67	0.9	6361	0.42	1070	0.27
MB-09-367	19.67	20.50	0.83	6362	13.20	1071	22.00
MB-09-367	20.50	22.00	1.5	6363	12.90	1072	19.30
MB-09-367	22.00	23.50	1.5	6364	5.18	1073	10.20
MB-09-367	23.50	25.00	1.5	6366	0.99	1074	1.40
MB-09-367	25.00	26.50	1.5	6367	0.40	1075	0.56
MB-09-367	26.50	27.46	0.96	6368	0.11	1076	0.23
MB-09-367	27.46	28.50	1.04	6369	0.93	1077	0.28
MB-09-371	64.50	66.00	1.5	896094	4.26	1078	3.76
MB-09-371	66.00	67.50	1.5	896096	4.34	1079	3.77
MB-09-371	67.50	69.00	1.5	896097	1.65	1080	0.92
				896098			
MB-09-371	69.00	71.70	2.7	896099	0.21	1081	0.06
MB-09-371	71.70	72.50	0.8	896100	0.03	1082	0.04
MB-09-371	72.50	73.50	1	896101	0.02	1083	0.00
MB-09-371	73.50	75.00	1.5	896102	0.01	1084	0.00
MB-09-371	75.00	76.50	1.5	896103	0.11	1085	0.06
MB-09-371	76.50	77.25	0.75	896104	0.03	1086	0.02
MB-09-371	77.25	78.20	0.95	896106	0.01	1087	0.02
MB-09-371	78.20	79.50	1.3	896107	1.33	1088	0.44
MB-09-371	79.50	81.10	1.6	896108	0.34	1089	0.45
MB-09-371	81.10	82.50	1.4	896109	12.50	1090	9.63
MB-09-388	7.50	9.00	1.5	10494	1.65	1091	0.57
MB-09-388	9.00	10.50	1.5	10496	2.89	1092	1.56
MB-09-388	10.50	12.00	1.5	10497	4.55	1093	3.45
MB-09-388	12.00	13.50	1.5	10498	2.39	1094	1.00
MB-09-388	13.50	15.00	1.5	10499	2.13	1095	1.90
MB-09-388	15.00	16.50	1.5	10500	0.13	1096	0.06
MB-09-388	16.50	18.00	1.5	10501	0.48	1097	0.26
MB-09-388	18.00	19.50	1.5	10502	1.49	1098	2.38
MB-09-388	19.50	21.00	1.5	10503	1.09	1099	1.61
MB-09-388	21.00	22.50	1.5	10504	0.59	1100	0.11
MB-09-362	17.50	19.00	1.5	7371	2.05	1101	2.68
MB-09-362	19.00	19.92	0.92	7372	7.95	1102	6.43
MB-09-362	19.92	21.00	1.08	7373	0.33	1103	0.78
MB-09-362	21.00	22.00	1	7374	0.17	1104	0.08
MB-09-362	22.00	23.50	1.5	7376	4.59	1105	4.44
MB-09-362	23.50	24.20	0.7	7377	3.53	1106	3.85
MB-09-362	24.20	25.00	0.8	7378	0.25	1107	0.47
MB-09-362	25.00	26.50	1.5	7379	0.23	1108	0.21
MB-09-362	26.50	28.00	1.5	7380	0.19	1109	0.32

Table 6: Assay results of the core sampling by SGS Geostat in August 2009

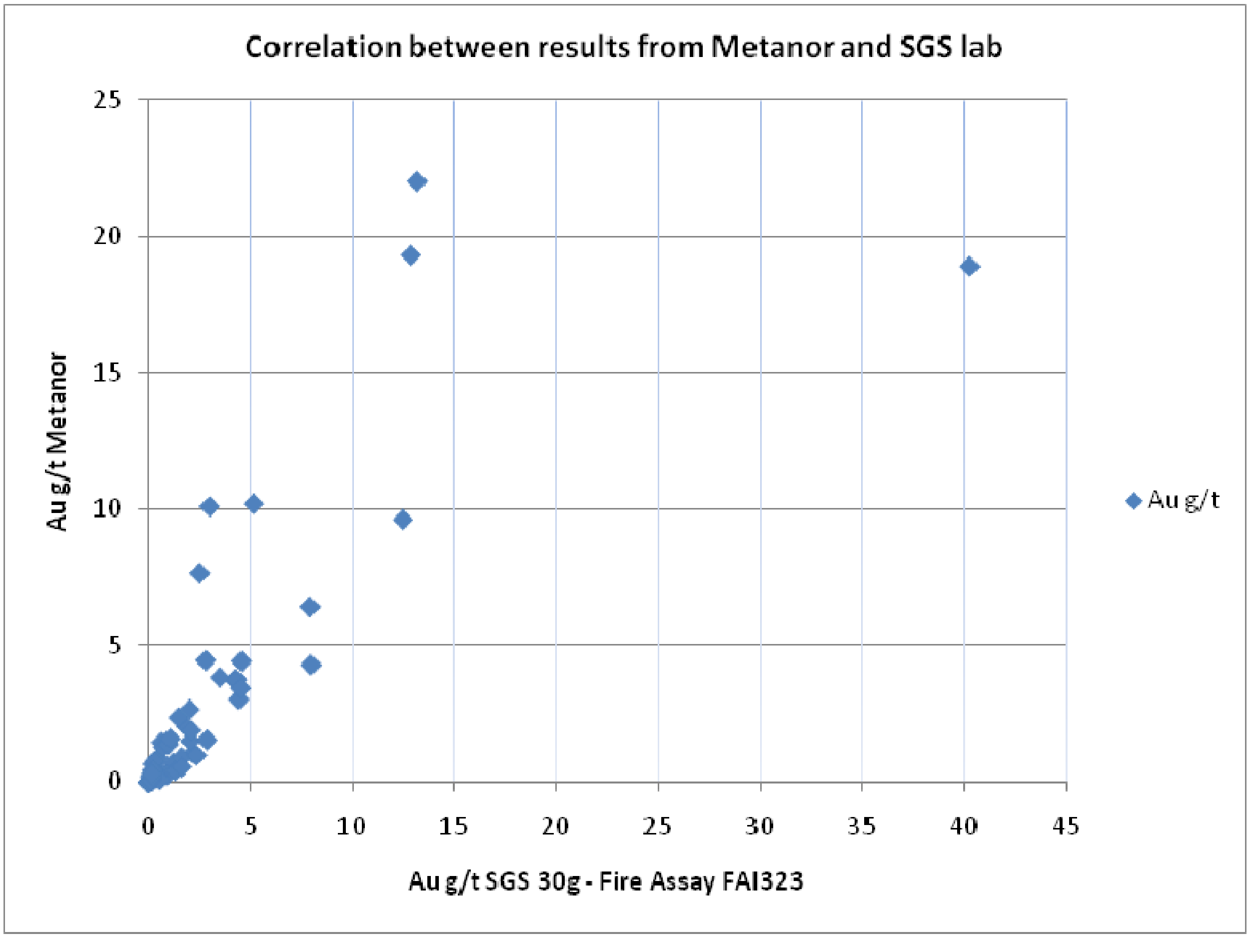

Figure 15: Correlation of the gold values between Metanor and SGS laboratories

The correlation between the results from the Metanor and the SGS laboratories is 0.635.

We applied the "signs test" to the results to compare the values from the re-assays of the different samples. This test is non-parametric for paired values, i.e. it does not imply the calculation of statistical parameters as the average or the standard deviation. It consists in counting the proportion of the samples whose value of group 1 is higher than that of group 2 and by adding the half-proportion to it where the samples are equal.

If the difference is only random, the proportion should range between $0.5\text{-}1/n^{½}$ and $0.5+1/n^{½}$, where n is the number of pairs implied in the comparison with a probability of 95%. This means that with only 10 pairs, the proportion can be as high as 81% and as low as 19%. With 21 pairs, the result must lie between 28 and 72%. With 100 pairs, it must be between 40 and 60% while with 1000 pairs, it must be between 47 and 53%

In the case of the results from the two laboratories, we got 59 pairs. The result should be between 0.5± 0.13, i.e. 63% and 37%. There are 33 differences where Metanor>SGS and 26 differences where SGS>Metanor, so the result is 44%. In conclusion, we cannot prove a bias from this test. We believe that the assays are not biased.

In September 2010, MRB and Associates Geological Consultants (MRB) have been mandated by Metanor to carry out a resource estimation of Barry 1 deposit. The study was not completed by MRB but the results of their data verification are discussed in this report.

Mineralized intervals have been chosen by Martin Bourgoin, B.Sc., P.Geo and Alex Horvat, P.Geo. and the sampling has been prepared by MRB. The 151 samples from twelve drill holes of 2008 and 2009 were sent to ALS Minerals in Val d'Or, Qc, to be analyse by fire assay with atomic absorption finish (AA) of 30 g (ALS code AA25). On the 151 samples, 30 samples have been analysed by fire assay with a gravimetric finish for 30g (ALS code GRAV21) and 6 samples by a 1000 g screen fire assay of 100 um and fire assay with atomic absorption finish (AA) of 30 g (ALS codes SCR21 and AA25). Two samples were noted as "not received" by the ALS, probably not obtained by MRB. Sample number H679003 was not included in the next results considering that it was not representative of the original interval.

The next table presents the 148 assay results on the samples taken by MRB.

Hole Name	From	To	Length	Metanor Sample No	Metanor Au g/t	ALS Sample No	ALS Au g/t AA25	ALS Au g/t GRA21	ALS Au g/t SCR21
MB-08-265	37.5	39	1.5	243374	0.06	H678851	0.005		
MB-08-265	39	40.5	1.5	243376	1.37	H678852	1.4		
MB-08-265	40.5	42	1.5	243377	1.13	H678853	1.64		
MB-08-265	42	43.5	1.5	243378	8.93	H678854	9.18	8.61	
MB-08-265	43.5	45	1.5	243379	13.8	H678855	3.01		3.09
MB-08-265	45	46.5	1.5	243380	2.26	H678856	2.5		
MB-08-265	46.5	48	1.5	243381	0.35	H678857	0.44		
MB-08-265	48	49.5	1.5	243382	0.96	H678858	0.96		
MB-08-265	49.5	50.7	1.2	243383	3.15	H678859	1.98	2.59	
MB-08-265	50.7	51.5	0.8	243384	0.72	H678860	0.06		
MB-08-265	51.5	52.8	1.25	243386	17.5	H678861	6.01		8.6
MB-08-265	52.8	54	1.25	243387	2.63	H678862	2.78		
MB-08-265	54	55.5	1.5	243388	0.04	H678863	0.02		
MB-09-385	98	99.5	1.5	896004	0.06	H678864	0.06		
MB-09-385	99.5	101	1.5	896006	1.01	H678865	1.03		
MB-09-385	101	103	1.5	896007	1.48	H678866	1.46		
MB-09-385	103	104	1.5	896008	18.8	H678867	11.7		17.2
MB-09-385	104	106	1.5	896009	25.4	H678868	31		
MB-09-385	106	107	1.5	896010	4.44	H678869	2.41	3.4	
MB-09-385	107	108	0.9	896011	0.64	H678870	0.14		
MB-09-385	108	109	0.85	896012	0.29	H678871	0.64		
MB-09-385	109	110	1.4	896013	4.19	H678872	2.63	3.26	
MB-09-385	110	112	1.35	896014	0.03	H678873	0.03		
MB-08-261	39	40.5	1.5	242759	0.03	H678874	0.02		
MB-08-261	40.5	42	1.5	242761	0.14	H678875	0.01		
MB-08-261	42	43.5	1.5	242762	5.08	H678876	3.37	3.79	
MB-08-261	43.5	45	1.5	242763	2.04	H678877	2.17		
MB-08-261	45	46.5	1.5	242764	4.44	H678878	5.36	5.68	
MB-08-261	46.5	48	1.5	242766	1.19	H678879	1.58		
MB-08-261	48	49.5	1.5	242767	1.23	H678880	1.52		
MB-08-261	49.5	51	1.5	242768	0.41	H678881	0.19		
MB-08-261	51	52.5	1.5	242769	0.26	H678882	0.1		
MB-08-261	52.5	54	1.5	242770	0.07	H678883	0.005		
MB-09-368	33.5	35	1.5	7227	0.36	H678884	0.41		
MB-09-368	35	36.5	1.5	7228	5.34	H678885	4.66	5.78	
MB-09-368	36.5	38	1.5	7229	1.99	H678886	1.03		
MB-09-368	38	39.3	1.25	7230	3.79	H678887	2.97	3.82	

Hole Name	From	To	Length	Metanor Sample No	Metanor Au g/t	ALS Sample No	ALS Au g/t AA25	ALS Au g/t GRA21	ALS Au g/t SCR21
MB-09-368	39.3	40.3	1	7231	5.17	H678888	3.58	3.37	
MB-09-368	40.3	41.5	1.2	7232	0.31	H678889	0.11		
MB-09-368	41.5	42.5	1.05	7233	0.02	H678890	0.16		
MB-09-368	42.5	43.9	1.4	7234	0.12	H678891	0.18		
MB-09-368	43.9	45	1.1	7236	2.07	H678892	1.68		
MB-09-368	45	45.8	0.83	7237	10.3	H678893	10.15		9.5
MB-09-368	45.8	47.3	1.5	7238	2.8	H678894	3.97		
MB-09-368	47.3	48.5	1.16	7239	1.76	H678895	1.33		
MB-09-368	48.5	50	1.51	7240	0.05	H678896	0.03		
MB-09-372	31	32	1	8817	0.35	H678897	0.28		
MB-09-372	32	32.9	0.9	8818	1.48	H678898	1.35		
MB-09-372	32.9	33.8	0.88	8819	0.27	H678899	0.38		
MB-09-372	33.8	35	1.22	8820	0.45	H678900	0.85		
MB-09-372	35	36.5	1.5	8821	7.22	H678901	8.87	6.92	
MB-09-372	36.5	38	1.5	8822	2.09	H678902	4.48		
MB-09-372	38	39.1	1.06	8823	3.92	H678903	1.64	2.52	
MB-09-372	39.1	39.9	0.85	8824	0.17	H678904	0.01		
MB-09-372	39.9	41	1.05	8826	5.03	H678905	5.99	6.45	
MB-09-372	41	42	1.04	8827	0.13	H678906	0.06		
MB-09-372	42	43	1	8828	0.67	H678907	0.08		
MB-09-372	43	44.5	1.5	8829	0.29	H678908	0.27		
MB-08-297	5	6.5	1.5	753303	0.44	H678909	0.005		
MB-08-297	6.5	7.5	1	753304	0.61	H678910	0.56		
MB-08-297	7.5	9	1.5	753306	3.84	H678911	2.27	2.99	
MB-08-297	9	10.5	1.5	753307	3.43	H678912	1.44	1.5	
MB-08-297	10.5	12	1.5	753308	3.19	H678913	2.29	2.55	
MB-08-297	12	13.5	1.5	753309	0.94	H678914	1.06		
MB-08-297	13.5	15.1	1.55	753310	0.16	H678915	0.51		
MB-08-297	15.1	16.5	1.45	753311	2.5	H678916	2.53		
MB-08-297	16.5	18	1.5	753312	0.04	H678917	0.04		
MB-08-301	28.5	30	1.5	241236	0.03	H678918	0.61		
MB-08-301	30	31.5	1.5	241237	7.54	H678919	0.46	0.47	
MB-08-301	31.5	33	1.5	241238	1.5	H678920	3.63		
MB-08-301	33	34.5	1.5	241239	0.39	H678921	3.67		
MB-08-301	34.5	36	1.5	241241	0.48	H678922	1.39		
MB-08-301	36	37.5	1.5	241242	3.91	H678923	5.47	6.03	
MB-08-301	37.5	39	1.5	241243	0.03	H678924	0.02		

Table 7: Assay results of the core sampling by MRB in September 2010 (part 1)

Hole Name	From	To	Length	Metanor		ALS			
				Sample No	Au g/t	Sample No	Au g/t AA25	Au g/t GRA21	Au g/t SCR21
MB-09-355	45	46.5	1.5	896228	0.27	H678925	0.45		
MB-09-355	46.5	47.4	0.85	896229	1.17	H678926	0.59		
MB-09-355	47.4	48.2	0.8	896230	0.65	H678927	1.83		
MB-09-355	48.2	49.5	1.35	896231	0.37	H678928	0.16		
MB-09-355	49.5	51	1.5	896232	2.33	H678929	6.21		
MB-09-355	51	52.5	1.5	896233	0.11	H678930	0.04		
MB-09-355	52.5	54	1.5	896234	8.55	H678931	15.9	14.45	
MB-09-355	54	55.5	1.5	896236	0.19	H678932	0.3		
MB-09-355	55.5	57	1.5	896237	1.5	H678933	0.38		
MB-09-355	57	58.5	1.5	896238	0.09	H678934	0.11		
MB-09-355	58.5	60	1.5	896239	0.81	H678935	0.57		
MB-09-355	60	61.5	1.5	896240	0.15	H678936	0.06		
MB-09-355	61.5	63	1.5	896241	0.02	H678937	0.02		
MB-09-355	63	64.5	1.5	896242	2.41	H678938	0.36		
MB-09-355	64.5	65.6	1.05	896243	0.37	H678939	1.32		
MB-09-355	65.6	67.1	1.5	896244	5.86	H678940	3.9	5.09	
MB-09-355	67.1	68	0.95	896246	0.09	H678941	0.1		
MB-08-308	60	61.5	1.5	759258	0.16	H678942	0.29		
MB-08-308	61.5	63	1.5	759259	0.95	H678943	0.55		
MB-08-308	63	64.5	1.5	759260	0.28	H678944	0.5		
MB-08-308	64.5	66	1.5	759261	2.19	H678945	0.16		
MB-08-308	66	67	1	759262	2.67	H678946	2.21		
MB-08-308	67	67.5	0.5	759263	2.29	H678947	3.66		
MB-08-308	67.5	69	1.5	759264	3.8	H678948	2.3	2.34	
MB-08-308	69	70.5	1.5	759266	0.67	H678949	1		
MB-08-308	70.5	71.3	0.75	759267	0.83	H678950	0.74		
MB-08-308	71.3	72	0.75	759268	0.36	H678951	0.41		
MB-08-308	72	73.2	1.2	759269	1.71	H678952	2.13		
MB-08-308	73.2	74	0.8	759271	0.07	H678953	0.06		
MB-08-308	74	75	1	759272	0.02	H678954	0.04		
MB-08-308	75	76.5	1.5	759273	0.19	H678955	0.08		
MB-08-308	76.5	78	1.5	759274	0.02	H678956	0.01		
MB-09-349	20.5	22	1.5	6926	0.15	H678957	0.48		
MB-09-349	22	23.1	1.1	6927	0.45	H678958	0.23		
MB-09-349	23.1	24.1	1	6928	0.34	H678959	0.74		
MB-09-349	24.1	25.5	1.35	6929	5.9	H678960	8.39	8.55	
MB-09-349	25.5	26.4	0.9	6931	11.3	H678961	8.58		10.9

Hole Name	From	To	Length	Metanor		ALS			
				Sample No	Au g/t	Sample No	Au g/t AA25	Au g/t GRA21	Au g/t SCR21
MB-09-349	26.4	27.3	0.9	6932	0.97	H678962	1.16		
MB-09-349	27.3	28	0.75	6933	1.57	H678963	0.56		
MB-09-349	28	29.5	1.5	6934	4.2	H678964	2.25	2.01	
MB-09-349	29.5	31	1.5	6936	4.31	H678965	5.16	5.12	
MB-09-349	31	32.5	1.5	6937	1.3	H678966	1.25		
MB-09-349	32.5	34	1.5	6938	0.18	H678967	0.09		
MB-09-349	34	35.5	1.5	6939	0.14	H678968	0.09		
MB-09-349	35.5	37	1.5	6940	0.69	H678969	1.78		
MB-09-349	37	38.5	1.5	6941	0.27	H678970	0.1		
MB-09-349	38.5	40	1.5	6942	0.02	H678971	0.04		
MB-08-271	30	31.5	1.5	240628	0.25	H678972	0.15		
MB-08-271	33	34.5	1.5	240629	1.13	H678973	1.03		
MB-08-271	34.5	36	1.5	240630	0.57	H678974	1.07		
MB-08-271	36	36.7	0.7	240631	3.5	H678975	1.04	1.19	
MB-08-271	36.7	37.5	0.8	240632	5.91	H678976	4.08	4.02	
MB-08-271	37.5	39	1.5	240633	3.51	H678977	1.72	1.78	
MB-08-271	39	40.5	1.5	240634	2.27	H678978	0.61		
MB-08-271	40.5	42	1.5	240636	0.05	H678981	0.02		
MB-08-271	42	43.5	1.5	240637	0.96	H678982	1.53		
MB-08-271	43.5	45	1.5	240638	0.04	H678983	0.02		
MB-08-271	45	46.5	1.5	240639	0.12	H678984	0.22		
MB-08-271	46.5	48	1.5	240641	0.04	H678985	0.02		
MB-08-271	48	49.5	1.5	240642	1.7	H678986	0.87		
MB-08-271	49.5	50.2	0.7	240643	0.73	H678987	0.65		
MB-08-271	50.2	51	0.8	240644	16.6	H678988	9.49		10.25
MB-08-271	51	52.5	1.5	240646	2.75	H678989	3.81		
MB-09-384	109	110	1	10422	0.41	H678992	0.06		
MB-09-384	110	110	0.88	10423	0.9	H678993	1.94		
MB-09-384	110	111	0.71	10424	4.38	H678994	8.53	10.2	
MB-09-384	111	112	1.35	10426	5.21	H678995	7.88	8.04	
MB-09-384	112	113	1	10427	1.67	H678996	1.49		
MB-09-384	113	115	1.46	10428	1.38	H678997	0.68		
MB-09-384	115	116	1.1	10429	0.22	H678998	0.27		
MB-09-384	125	127	1.5	10437	0.33	H678999	0.26		
MB-09-384	127	128	1.5	10438	3.25	H679000	0.54	0.6	
MB-09-384	128	130	1.5	10439	3.58	H679001	1.39	1.36	
MB-09-384	130	131	1.5	10440	0.19	H679002	0.2		

Table 8: Assay results of the core sampling by MRB in September 2010 (part 2)

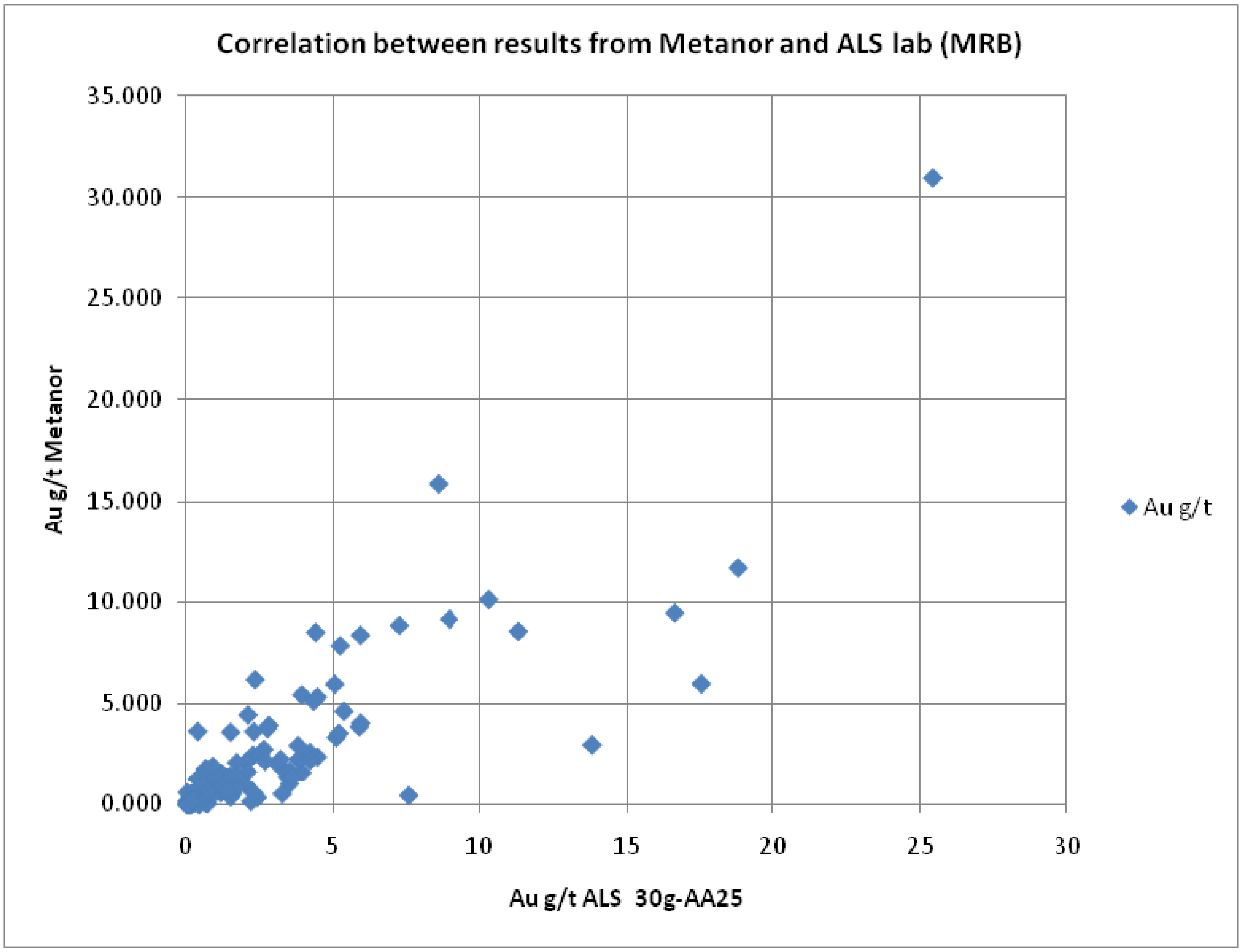

Figure 16: Correlation of the gold values between Metanor and MRB (ALS)

The correlation between the results from the Metanor and the ALS laboratories (sampled by MRB) is 0.704. In the case of the results from the two laboratories, we got 148 pairs. The result should be between 0.5± 0.082, i.e. 58% and 42%. There are 66 differences where SGS>Metanor and 82 differences where Metanor>SGS, so the result is 45%. In conclusion, we cannot prove a bias from this test. We believe that the assays are not biased.

On theses 148 samples analyses by fire assay with atomic absorption finish (AA) of 30 g (ALS code AA25), 30 samples have been also analysed by fire assay with a gravimetric finish for 30g (ALS code GRAV21) and 6 samples analysed by a 1000 g screen fire assay of 100 um and fire assay with atomic absorption finish (AA) of 30 g (ALS codes SCR21 and AA25). The results are presented in the previous table.

The Sign Test for the 30 analyses between the fire assays and the gravimetric finish concludes that the gravimetric finish gives bigger gold assays. The author does not know the signification of this observation but it should be verified by a professional chemist.

The Test is: n+ 8, n- 22, p <= 0.0161

The sign test for the 6 analyses between the fire assays and the screen metallics is not conclusive but very close to be. We cannot prove that screen metallics fire assay gives bigger gold values from this test. Nevertheless, since the test is close to be conclusive and with such limited number of pairs, we believe that more pairs would have shown that screen metallics fire assay gives bigger gold values than straight fire assays.

The test is: n+ 1, n- 5, p <= 0.219

Finally, SGS (site visit on September 30, 2010 by Claude Duplessis Eng.) carried out an independent sampling program and an analytical check of the samples for the holes drilled in 2009.

A total of 22 control samples from 3 drill holes (MB-09-373, MB-09-440, MB-09-444) were assayed for the Barry I project. Mineralized intervals have been chosen by Claude Duplessis Eng, and the sampling has been prepared by SGS Geostat. The 22 samples were sent to ALS Minerals in Val d'Or, Qc, to be analyse by screen fire assay of 100 um and fire assay with atomic absorption finish (AA) of 30 g (ALS codes SCR21 and AA25).

The next table presents the assay results on the samples taken by SGS Geostat.

				Metanor (fire assay 30 g)		SGS Au-SCR21	
Hole Name	From	To	Length	Sample No	Au_g/t	Sample No	Au_g/t
MB-09-440	36.8	37.6	0.8	178604	0.59	14551	0.48
MB-09-440	37.6	38.5	0.9	178606	0.03	14552	0.03
MB-09-440	38.5	40	1.5	178607	6.83	14553	12.3
MB-09-440	40	41.5	1.5	178608	6.63	14554	7.18
MB-09-440	41.5	42	0.45	178609	19.8	14555	8.42
MB-09-440	42	43.3	1.3	178610	0.88	14556	0.32
MB-09-440	43.3	44.5	1.25	178611	2.93	14557	1.31
MB-09-440	44.5	46	1.5	178612	0.07	14558	0.03
MB-09-440	46	47.5	1.5	178613	0.03	14559	0.03
MB-09-440	47.5	49.2	1.65	178614	0.13	14560	0.03
MB-09-440	49.2	50.2	1.03	178616	0.41	14561	0.22
MB-09-440	50.2	50.5	0.32	178617	0.02	14562	0.06
MB-09-444	31.5	32.4	0.9	178986	1.54	14563	1.1
MB-09-444	32.4	33	0.6	178987	2.35	14564	3.45
MB-09-444	33	34.5	1.5	178988	26.2	14565	20.8
MB-09-444	34.5	36	1.5	178989	0.13	14566	0.16
MB-09-373	19	20.5	1.5	8712	0.005	14567	0.03
MB-09-373	20.5	21.5	1	8713	14	14568	16.05
MB-09-373	21.5	22.4	0.88	8714	2.58	14569	3.81
MB-09-373	22.4	23.2	0.84	8716	4.19	14570	3.96
MB-09-373	23.2	24	0.73	8717	1.34	14571	1.09
MB-09-373	24	25	1.05	8718	0.37	14572	0.31

Table 9: Assay results of the core sampling by SGS Geostat from the 2009 drilling campaign

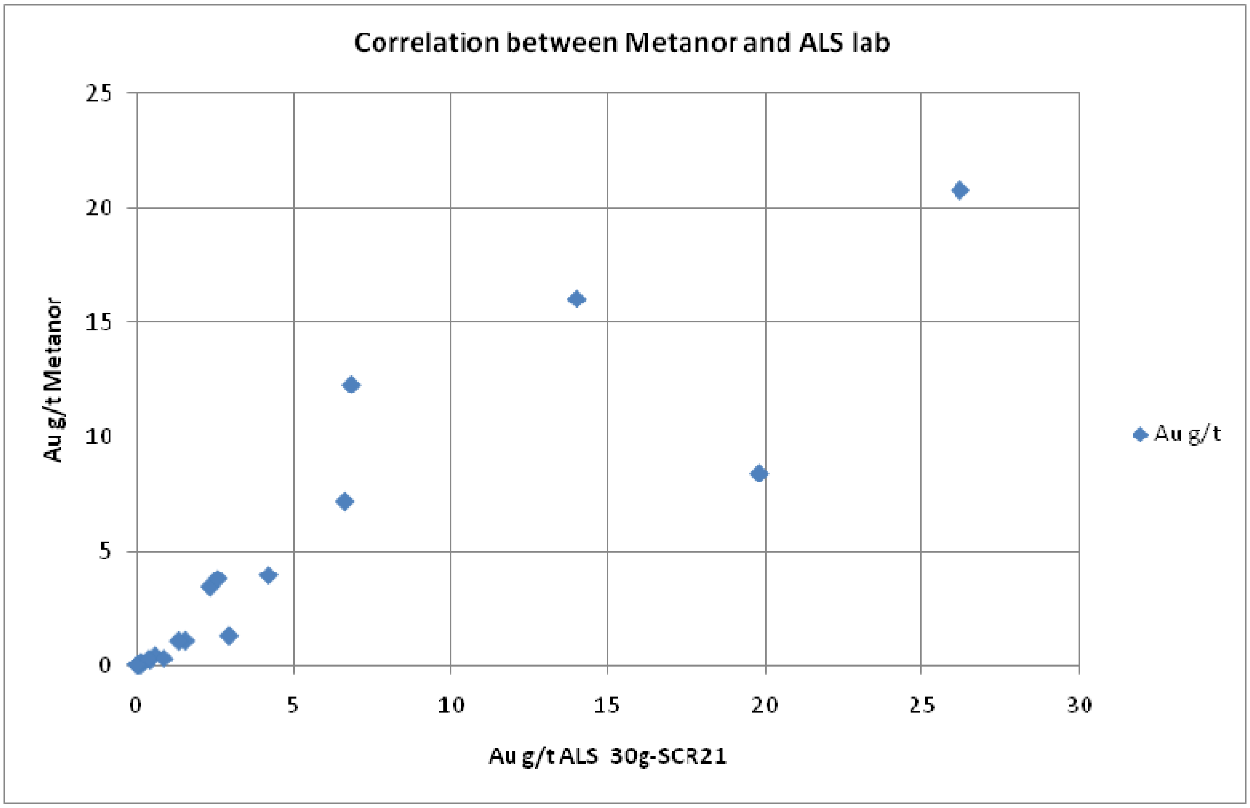

Figure 17: Correlation of the gold values between Metanor and ALS laboratories

The correlation between the results from the Metanor and the ALS laboratories (sampled by SGS) is 0.816. In the case of the results from the two laboratories, we got 22 pairs. The result should be between 0.5± 0.213, i.e. 71% and 28%. There are 12 differences where Metanor>ALS, 2 null results, and 8 differences where ALS>Metanor, so the result is 59%. In conclusion, we cannot prove a bias from this test. We believe that the assays are not biased.

14- ADJACENT PROPERTIES

The Urban-Barry sector has been gaining interest since the publication in 2006 of very spectacular drill results published by Noront Resources (now Eagle Hill Exploration EAG-V) on the Windfall project with 800.1 to 1 792.9 g/t Au over 4.8 m and 27.3 g/t Au over 14.4 m. Eagle Hill Exploration has recently restarted the exploration project located about 10 km northeast and has announced very promising drilling results.

The Nubar (Oasis) gold deposit is located to the South-West of the Barry deposit and contains resources of 564,000 t at 6.2 g/t Au. The Lac Rouleau (Beaufield) gold deposit is located to the North-East and the resources are 544 000 t at 7.0 g/t Au.

(Press release de Metanor, March 17, 2010)

Of interest, the Barry open pit is located 10 km from the Windfall property presently owned by Eagle Hill Exploration (EAG - V) which recently announced very interesting drilling results, further demonstrating the potential of a new Quebec mining camp in the Barry-Urban township.

15- MINERAL PROCESSING AND METALLURGICAL TESTING

In 2009, SGS Geostat has been mandated by Metanor to carry out a prefeasibility study on the Barry deposit and the Bachelor mill. The study has not been completed; during the autumn of 2009, the need of Metanor has changed since it was declared as an exploration company by the *Autorité des Marchés Financiers* (AMF). Metanor has completed an exploration drilling program on the Barry project while continuing mining and processing at Bachelor Lake company's mill.

The following information is not verified and is provided to the reader as presented to SGS by Metanor. Since this report is a resource report, this part is not included in the mandate.

A bulk sample of 50,000 metric tons was first completed and a stage of pre-production began on the East zone of the Barry deposit with an aim of evaluating certain parameters of mining of the mineralized zones and the profitability of mining these zones according to the choice of mining methods. Given the lack of information at a shallow depth on many sections, the advance in the open pit continued towards the west on several benches at the same time in order to check the continuity at depth of mineralized zones.

Previous metallurgical tests made on Barry samples gave a recovery rate of 94%.

Between July 2008 to October 10th, 2010, a total of 617,489 metric tons of ore has been treated to the Bachelor mill, and 123 gold bars totalising 43,682 oz of gold and 5,727 oz of silver have been sold to Royal Canadian Mint. Consequently, the average grade for that period was of 2.2 g/t Au.

16- MINERAL RESOURCE AND MINERAL RESERVE ESTIMATES

There are no NI 43-101 compliant reserves at Barry, a Feasibility Study or Preliminary Feasibility Study is required to define reserves.

SGS Geostat carried out the update of the resources estimation of the Barry project. This section presents the methodology used and the results of the resource estimation. Two resources models were produced and transferred to the client.

16.1. Resource Model 1

16.1.1. Introduction

This first model was built in an attempt to meet as much as possible the geological model of Metanor. Since mineralized structures were numerous, discontinuous, narrow and that some mineralization was left outside, it was understood that the geological model would be adapted.

16.1.2. Data Validation

Between the 29th of June 2009 and 9th of July 2010, SGS received numerous databases and pieces of information. All together, SGS put a database with as much valid data as possible.

The final database contains 1028 Collars, 2937 deviation readings,41764 Assays 404 mineralization records, 354 structures records, 1804 alteration records and 6031 lithology intervals.

Comparing to the 2007 database:

- new 2008 holes named from MB-08-258 to MB-08-279, MB-08-266A, MB-08-281 to MB-08-306, MB-08-301A, MB-08-308, MB-08-310 to MB-08-337 (79 in total) were added to the database

- new 2009 holes named from MB-09-338 to MB-09-504 (167 in total) were added to the database

- 357 old surface channels named from R_566 E to R_1200 E (318 in total) and from R1020-2 to R1208 (39 in total) were added to the database

- the holes that were named 168 to 199 (32) were changed to MB06-168 to MB06-199 (32)

- the new 8 trenches F1050-85-94-398, F1064-85-96-398, F1094-92-107-394, F1123-91-110-394, F1134-91-104-394, F1138-74-98-398, F1147-90-104-394 and F1158-82-97-394 did not have local coordinates and dip measurements so they were excluded from the calculation

- the 23rd of July 2010, SGS was informed that the older holes LON88_1 and LON88_3 (2) were not well sampled and had to be removed from the calculation. They were removed from the database

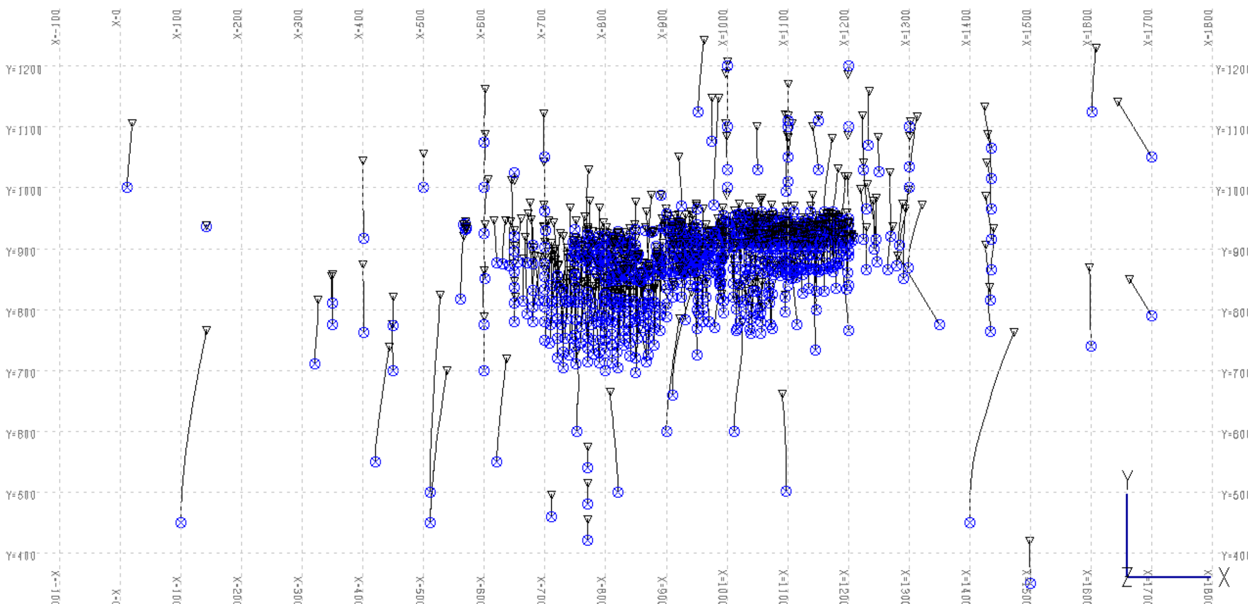

Figure 18: Overview of the Drill Holes (Collars in Blue)

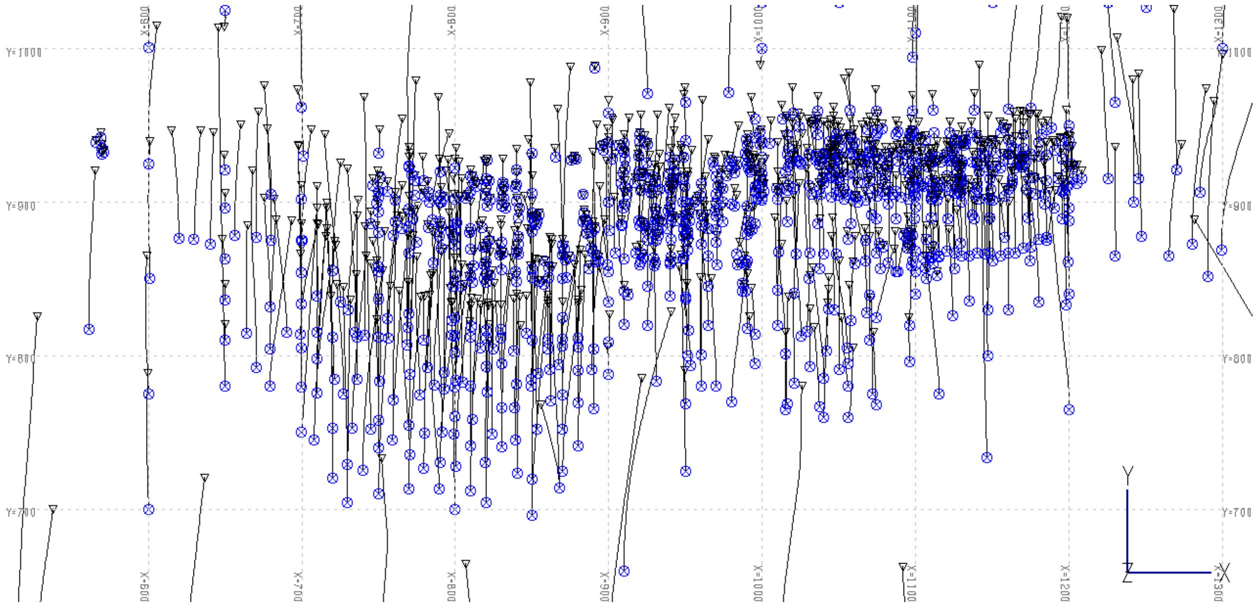

Figure 19: Zoom on the Drill Holes

16.1.3. Capping

A capping value is usually used in gold resource estimation.

In order to estimate the capping value, 2 methods have been used.

The first one is traditional. It tries to find the threshold between the normal gold mineralization population and the nugget population. It uses a cumulative frequency graph with the drill hole assays. The figure below outlines 3 populations. The population number 1 would certainly be what we can call the normal gold mineralization population. The population number 3 would probably be what we can call the nugget population. The goal of the capping is to limit the overestimating effects that can be caused by the nugget population and a capping of 50 g/t would then be sufficient. But because there is a small population (numbered 2 in the figure), choosing 40 instead of 50 would be recommended.

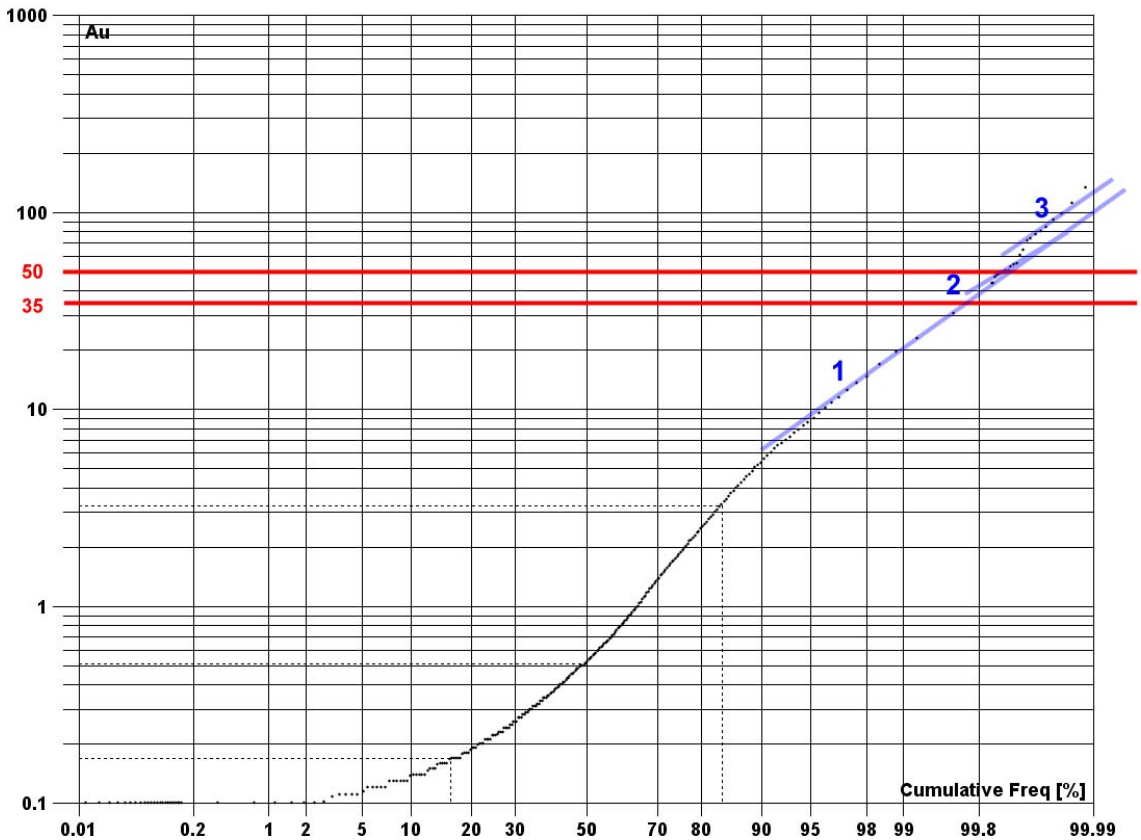

Figure 20: Cumulative Frequency Graph

The second method to estimate a good capping value is focused on the risk of having a too high capping value that would generate too much high grades in the resource estimation. The rule of thumb is then that 1% of the length of the mineralized assays should generate no more than 10% of the total quantity of gold (length of the assays multiplied by the grade).

If we consider that mineralized assays are any assay above 0.4 g/t, we then find that we have to cap grade at 35 g/t in order to have 1% of the assays generating 10.2% of the quantity of gold. If we cap at 40 g/t, we still have 10.6% of the quantity of gold generated by 1% of the mineralized assays.

By looking at the results given by the 2 methods, we decided to cap gold values at 35 g/t.

16.1.4. Selection of the Mineral Intervals and Calculation of Composites

The first step to built this geological model was to recalculate some diluted intervals in regular 5m intervals. This was in order to more quickly find the limits between ore and waste.

The section on the geological model explains further the process and shows figures to illustrate it.

16.1.5. Density

SGS measured the density of the rock of the Barry gold deposit back in 2006. The average density measured was 2.89 t/m³. Taking in account the error of the method and in order to keep numbers conservative, a density of 2.8 t/m³ was used since then. The details are available in the NI 43-101 report: "Technical Report, Resources Evaluation, April 2007, on the Barry I Project, Barry township, Metanor Resources Inc."

This year, SGS took 22 samples from 2 drill holes and repeated the tests. Results show the average is 2.8 t/m³, the same value used since 2006. Results are shown in the table below.

Sample Number	Hole Name	Weight (g)	Cylindre Volume (ml)	Vol. Final (ml)	Volume (ml)	Relative Error (ml)	Precision	Density
14551	MB-09-440	776	1000	1285	285	10	0.03509	2.723
14552	MB-09-440	1012	1000	1346	346	10	0.02890	2.925
14553	MB-09-440	1600	1000	1579	579	10	0.01727	2.763
14554	MB-09-440	1774	1000	1630	630	10	0.01587	2.816
14555	MB-09-440	476	1000	1179	179	10	0.05587	2.659
14556	MB-09-440	1126	1000	1422	422	10	0.02370	2.668
14557	MB-09-440	1328	1000	1480	480	10	0.02083	2.767
14558	MB-09-440	1310	1000	1468	468	10	0.02137	2.799
14559	MB-09-440	1616	1000	1559	559	10	0.01789	2.891
14560	MB-09-440	1788	1000	1630	630	10	0.01587	2.838
14561	MB-09-440	1010	1000	1380	380	10	0.02632	2.658
14562	MB-09-440	400	1000	1152	152	10	0.06579	2.632
14563	MB-09-444	788	1000	1280	280	10	0.03571	2.814
14564	MB-09-444	590	1000	1217	217	10	0.04608	2.719
14565	MB-09-444	1452	1000	1518	518	10	0.01931	2.803
14566	MB-09-444	1380	1000	1496	496	10	0.02016	2.782
14567	MB-09-444	1576	1000	1555	555	10	0.01802	2.840
14568	MB-09-444	848	1000	1319	319	10	0.03135	2.658
14569	MB-09-444	836	1000	1302	302	10	0.03311	2.768
14570	MB-09-444	874	1000	1321	321	10	0.03115	2.723
14571	MB-09-444	674	1000	1261	261	10	0.03831	2.582
14572	MB-09-444	896	1000	1254	254	10	0.03937	3.528
						Average Density		2.789
						Weighted Density		2.803

Table 10: 2010 Density Tests

16.1.6. Geological Model by Metanor (Not Used)

The interpretation of Metanor was given to SGS in 76 digitized sections from 100mE to 1450mE in dwg format. Also 84 scanned sections (from 1750mZ to from 100mE to 1650mE), 8 sections of deeper interpretation (from 1500mZ to 1750mZ, from 100mE to 1450mE) and 1 plan view was made available. A few representative sections are shown in figures below.

If we compare only 3 examples sections 690mE, 700mE and 710mE, then 800mE and 810mE and then 900mE and 910mE (figures below), we can conclude that it will be very difficult to build some 3D solids out of the interpretations. For this reason, it was concluded between SGS and Metanor that a new geological model would be developed.

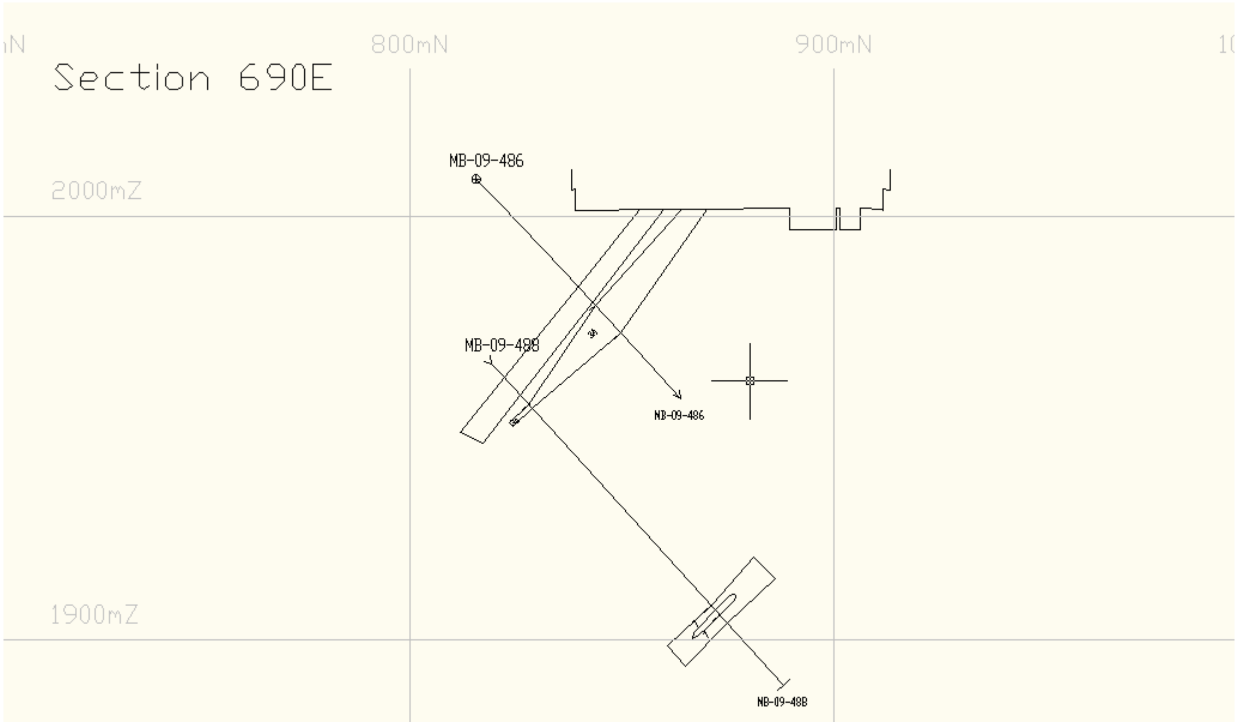

Figure 21: Section 690mE

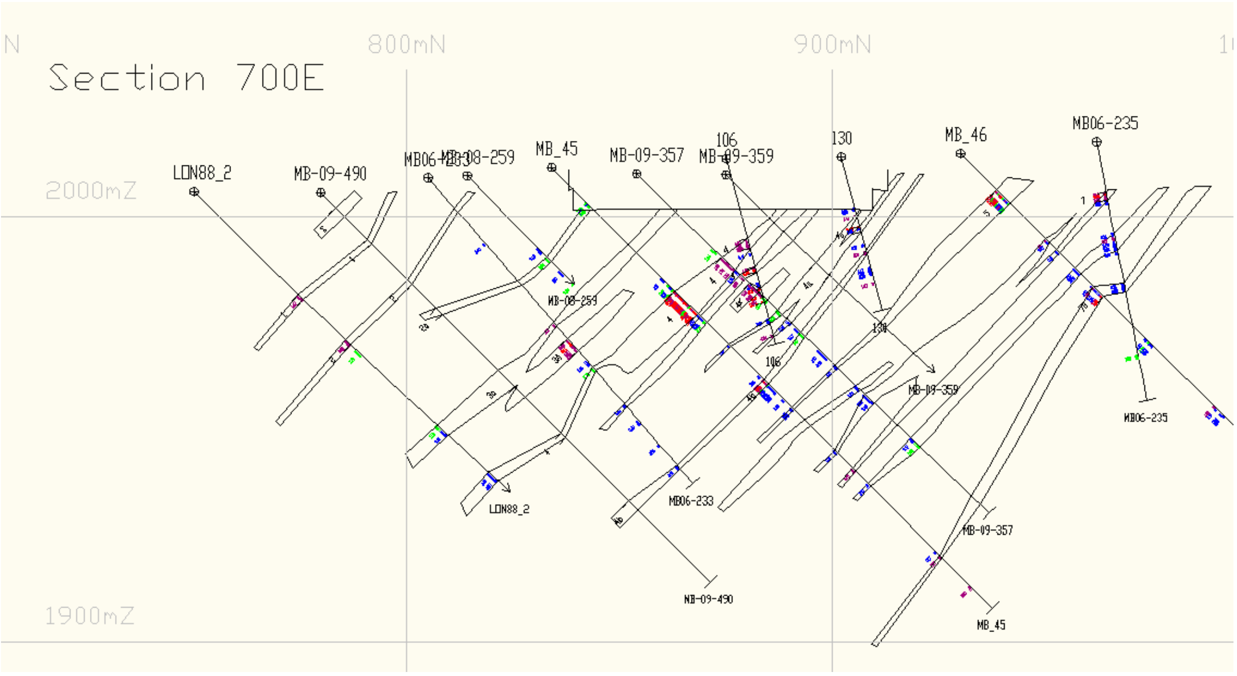

Figure 22: Section 700mE

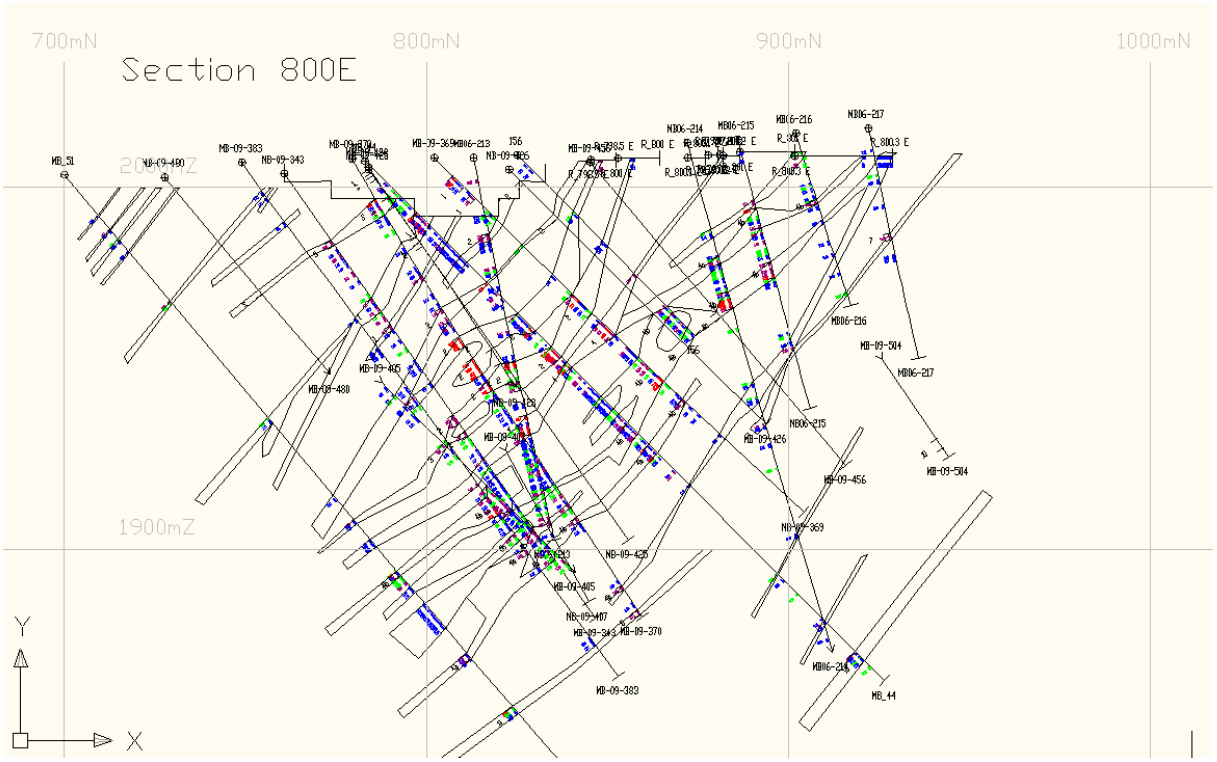

Figure 23: Section 800mE

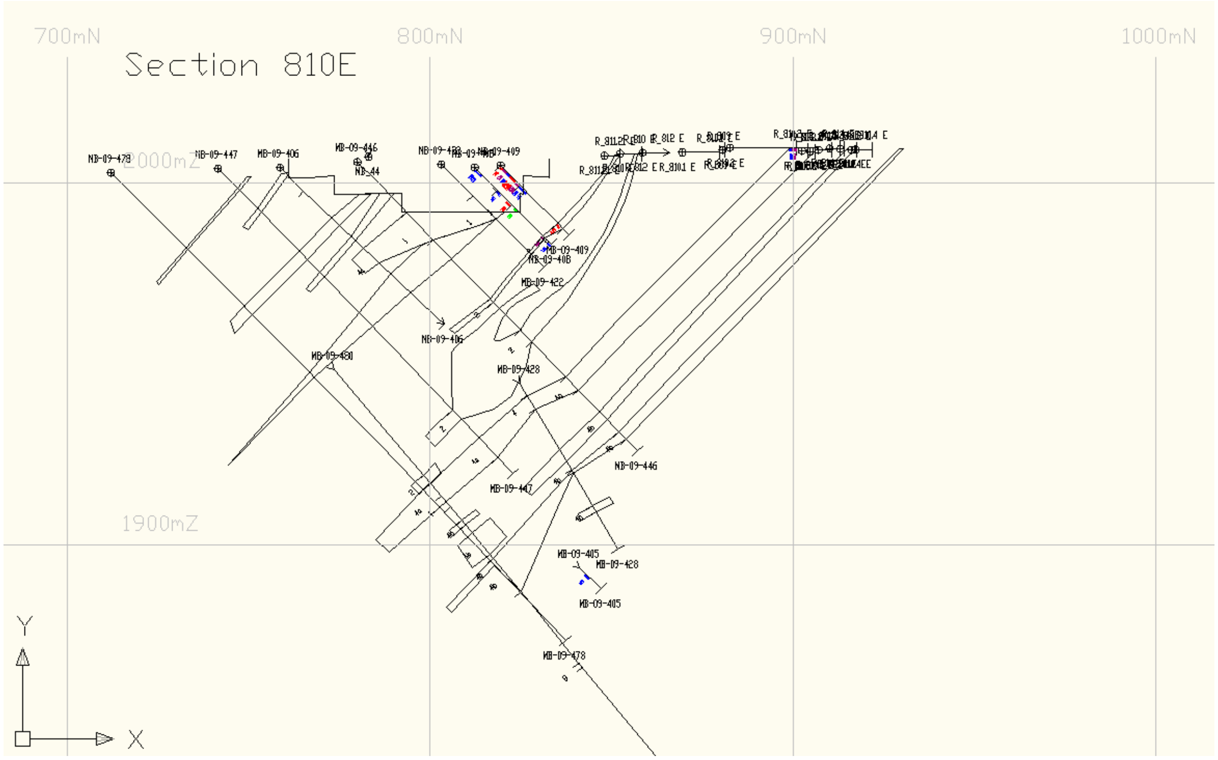

Figure 24: Section 810mE

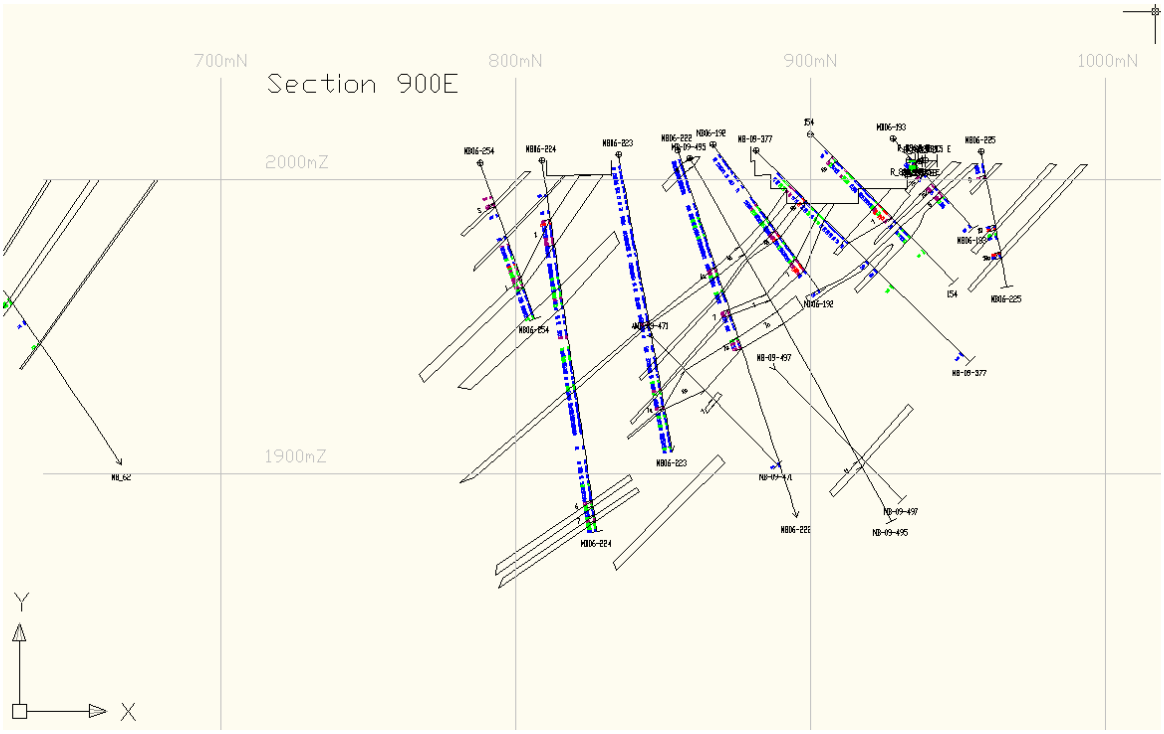

Figure 25: Section 900mE

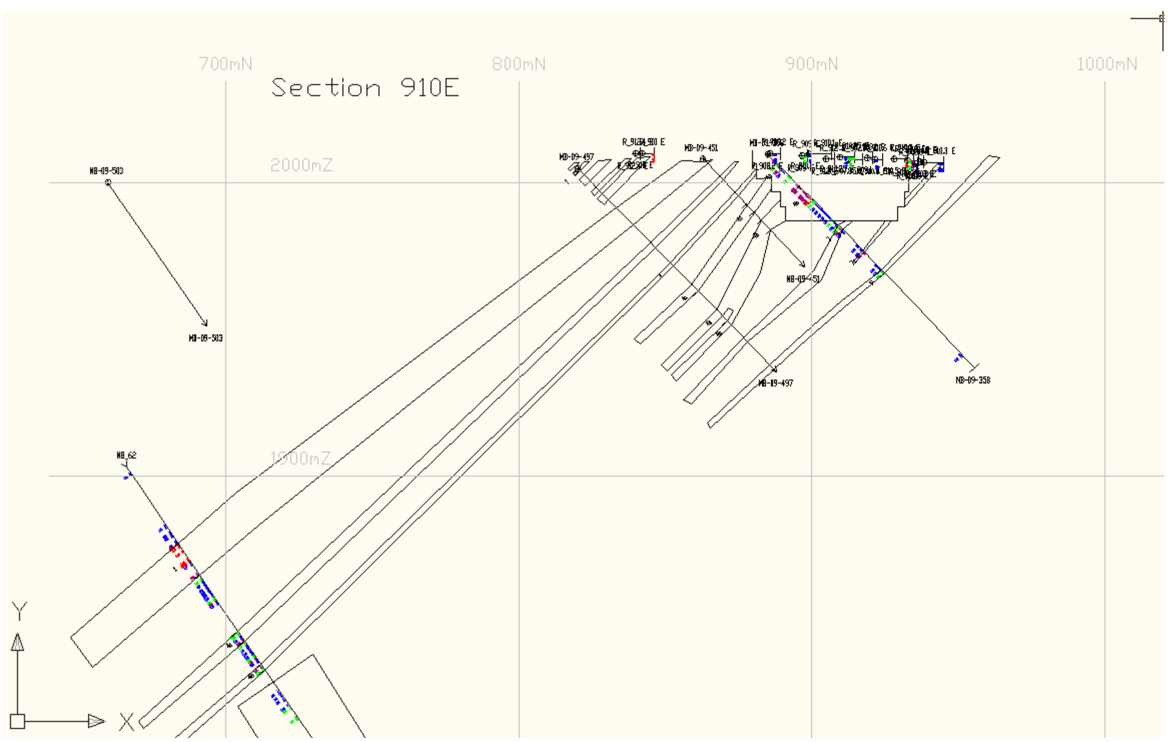

Figure 26: Section 910mE

16.1.7. Modified Geological Model by SGS (Used for Model 1)

SGS built new interpretations with fewer bodies but with more internal dilution. The general dip of the mineralization of 45 degrees due south was respected. The first step to build this geological model was to recalculate some diluted intervals in regular 5m intervals. This was in order to more quickly find the limits between ore and waste. Figure 27 shows a section with many drill holes with the original assay intervals. Figure 28 shows the same section with the regularized 5m intervals used for the modified geological model by SGS.

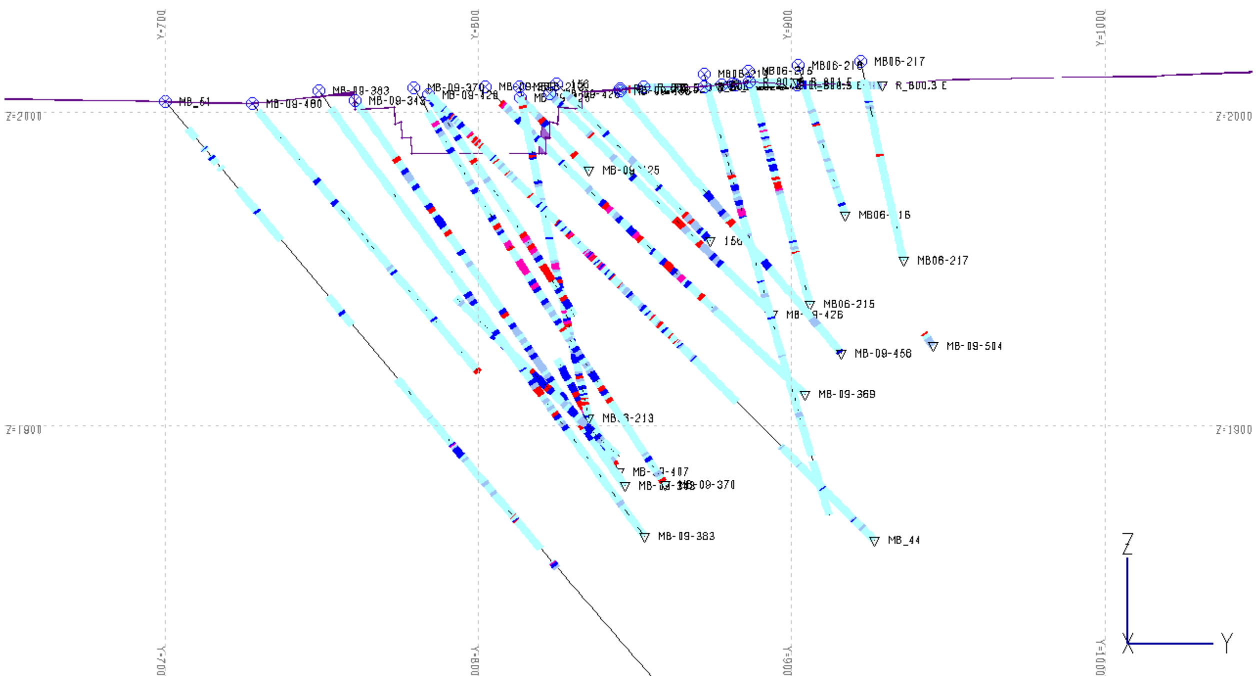

Figure 27: Section 800mE with Original Assays

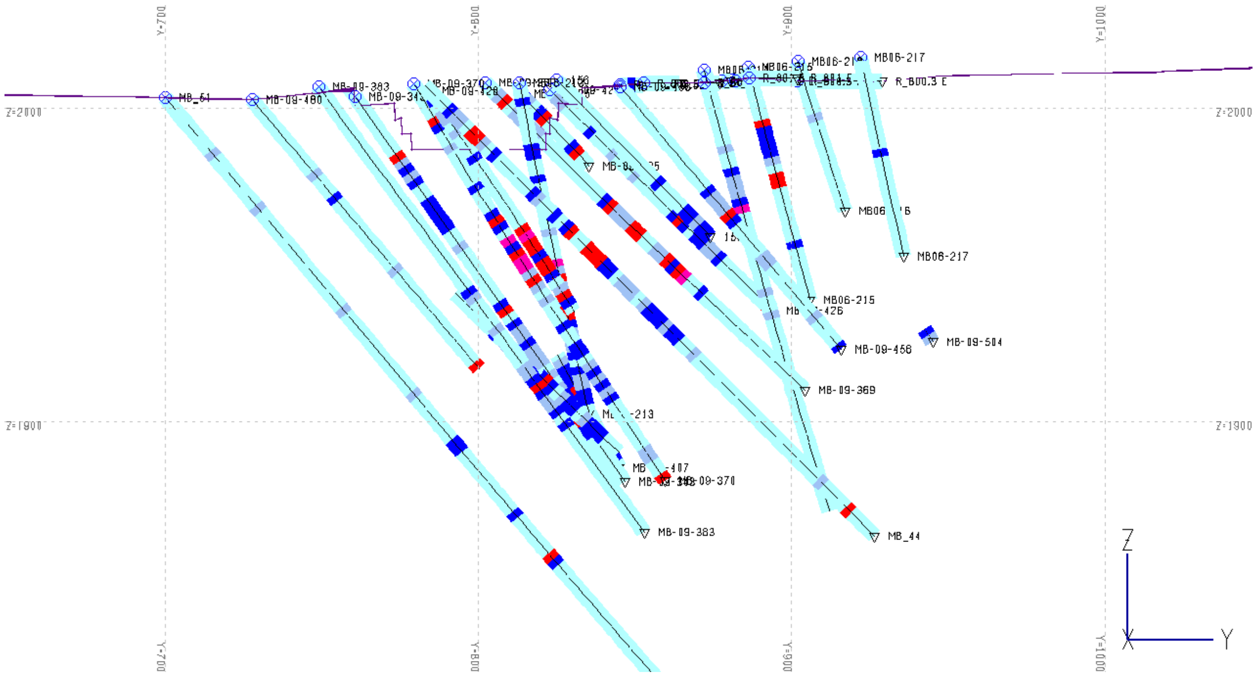

Figure 28: Section 800mE with Regularized 5m Intervals

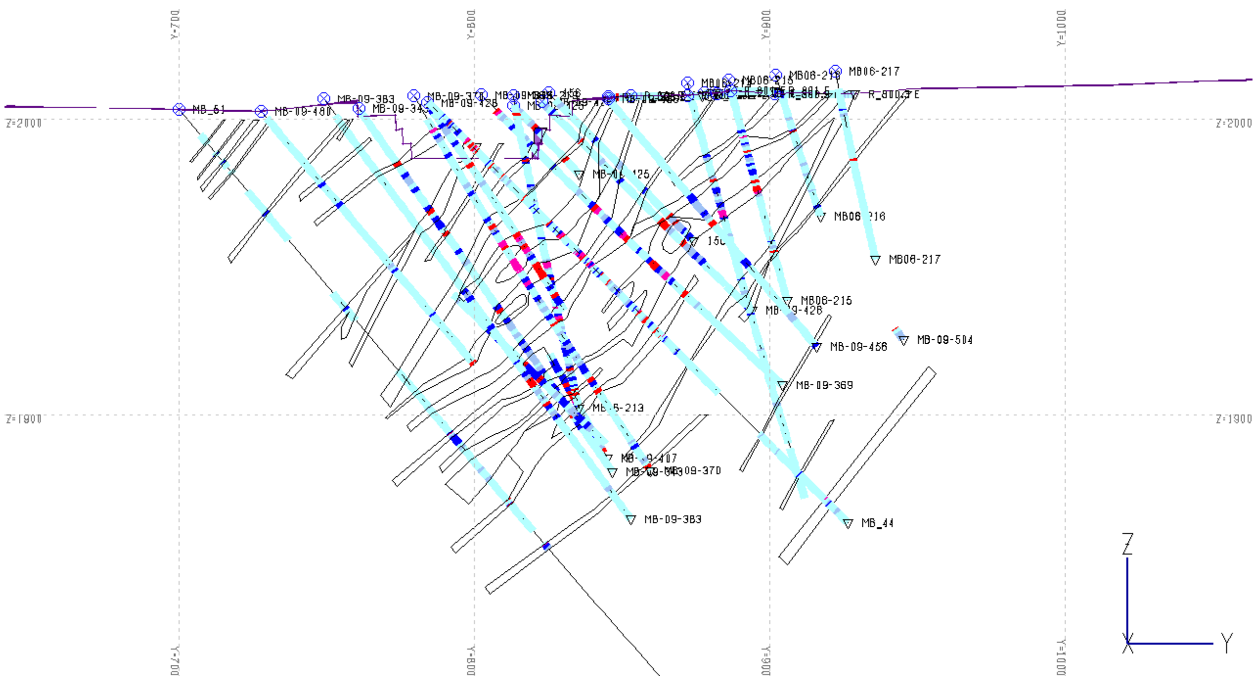

Figure 29: Original Metanor Geological Model (Section 800mE)

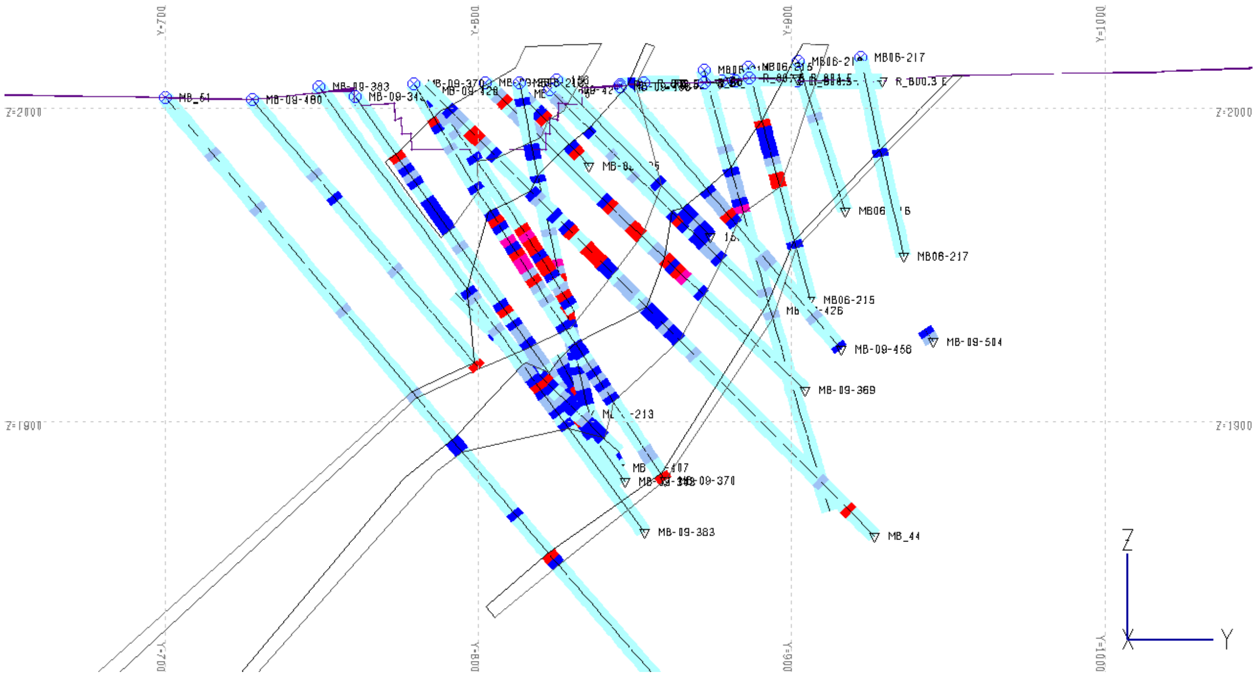

Figure 30: Revised SGS Geological Model (Section 800mE)

The contours on each section were given the thickness of the corresponding sections. The final product is shown in figure below.

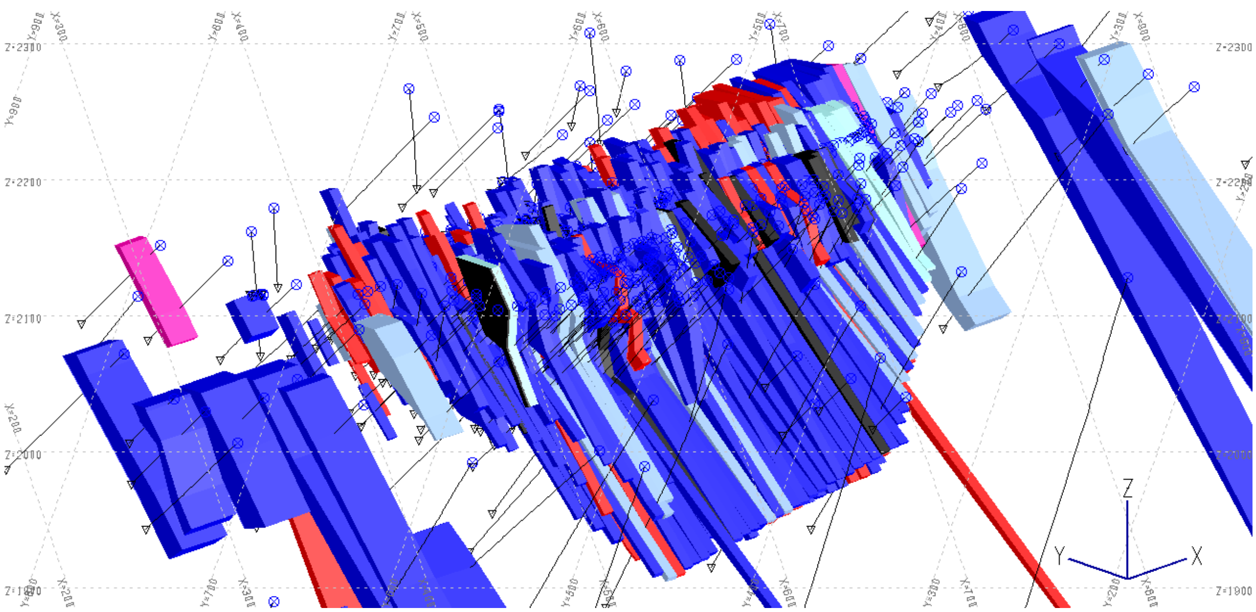

Figure 31: View (Isometric Looking NE) of the Contours on Sections of the Geological Model

Once the 76 sections from 100mE to 1450mE were interpreted, SGS found 3 main zones that were named South, Center and North. Each interpreted contours on individual sections were linked to produce a solid for each zone. The resulting solids are shown in Figure 32 to Figure 34.

The South zone goes from section 700mE to section 1100mE.

The Center zone goes from section 620mE to section 1170mE. The first part from 620mE to 690mE is actually 2 legs (CenterSW and CenterNW) and then 700mE to 1170mE runs as one single body.

The North zone goes from section 680mE to section 1240mE.

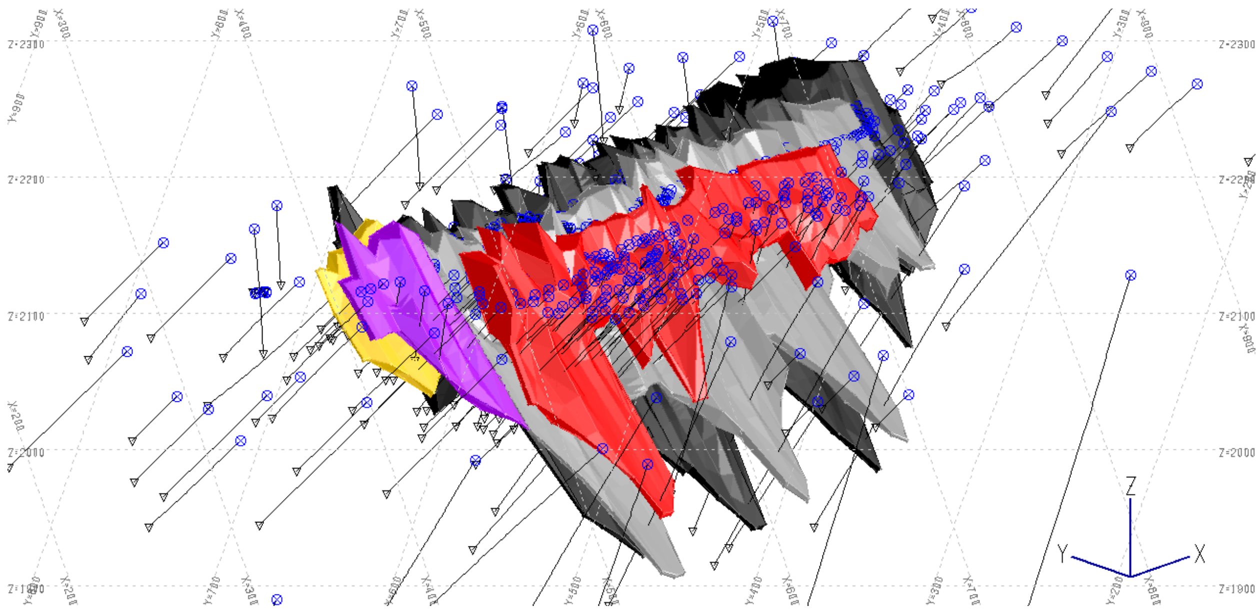

Figure 32: View (Isometric Looking NE) of the 3 Zones of the Geological Model

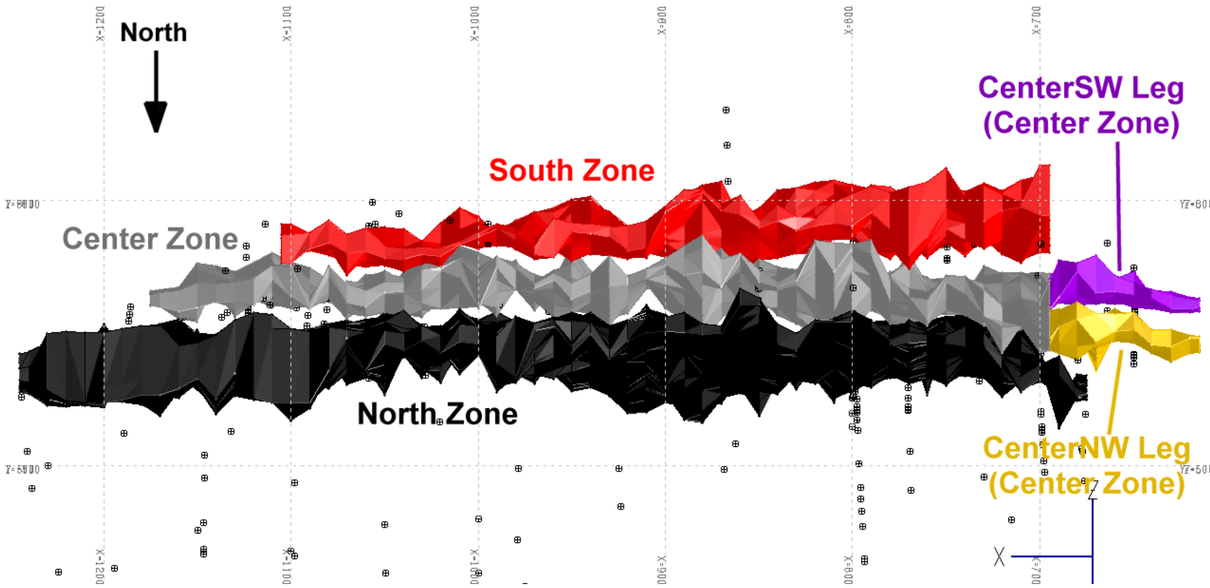

Figure 33: View of the 3 Zones Looking South at a 45º Dip

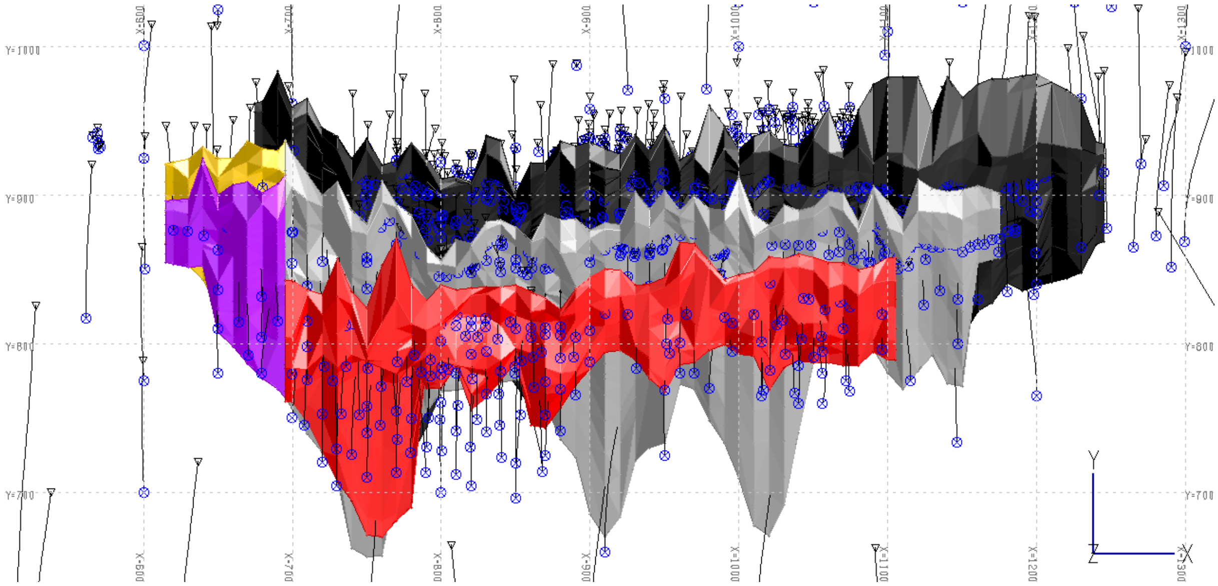

Figure 34: Normal Plan View with Drill Holes

16.1.8. Calculation of the Block Model

The 3D solids were imported in BlkCad for the estimation of a block model.

The 5m composites inside the geological units (5758) were imported in BlkCad for the estimation of the block model.

Blocks of the model are 5m x 5m x 5m to fit with the mining method and average bench height of the present operation.

Direction	Size of Blocks	Number of Blocks	Center Coordinates (m)	
			First Block	Last Block
X	5	301	2.5	1502.5
Y	5	131	450	1100
Z	5	81	1649.5	2049.5

Table 11: Block Model Setup

The setup to estimate the resource was:

- Inverse distance squared
- Between 1 and 8 composites to estimate a block
- Only composites from the South, Center and North zones to respectively estimate the South, Center and North zones
- Maximum 3 composites from the same hole
- Search ellipsoids have radius of 120m x 120m x 30m dipping due south at 46º (Center and North zones) and 47º (South zone)

The resulting block model is shown on Figure 35 to Figure 37.

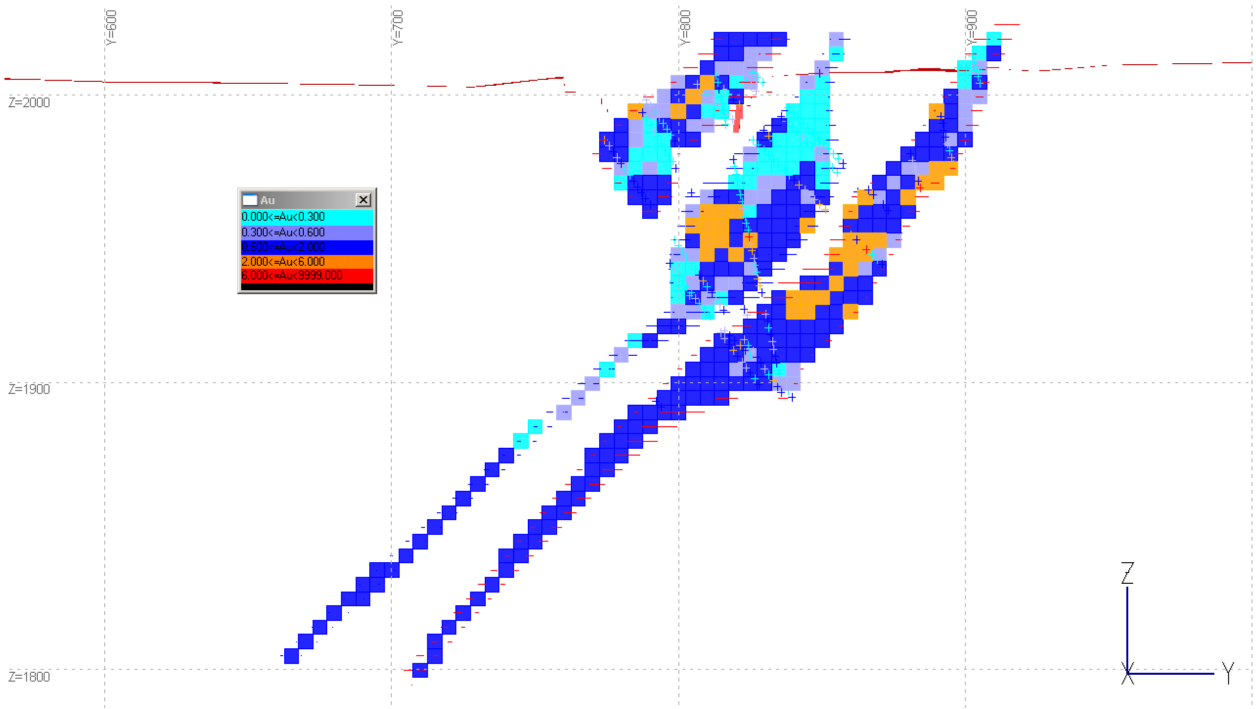

Figure 35: Block Model (Section 800mE)

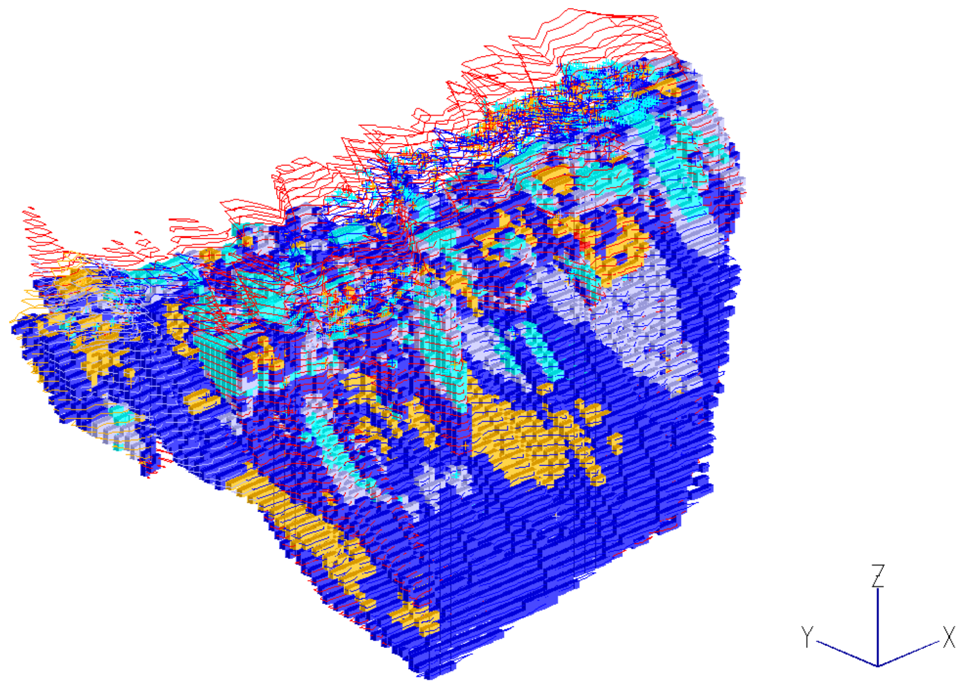

Figure 36: Block Model (Isometric View Looking NE)

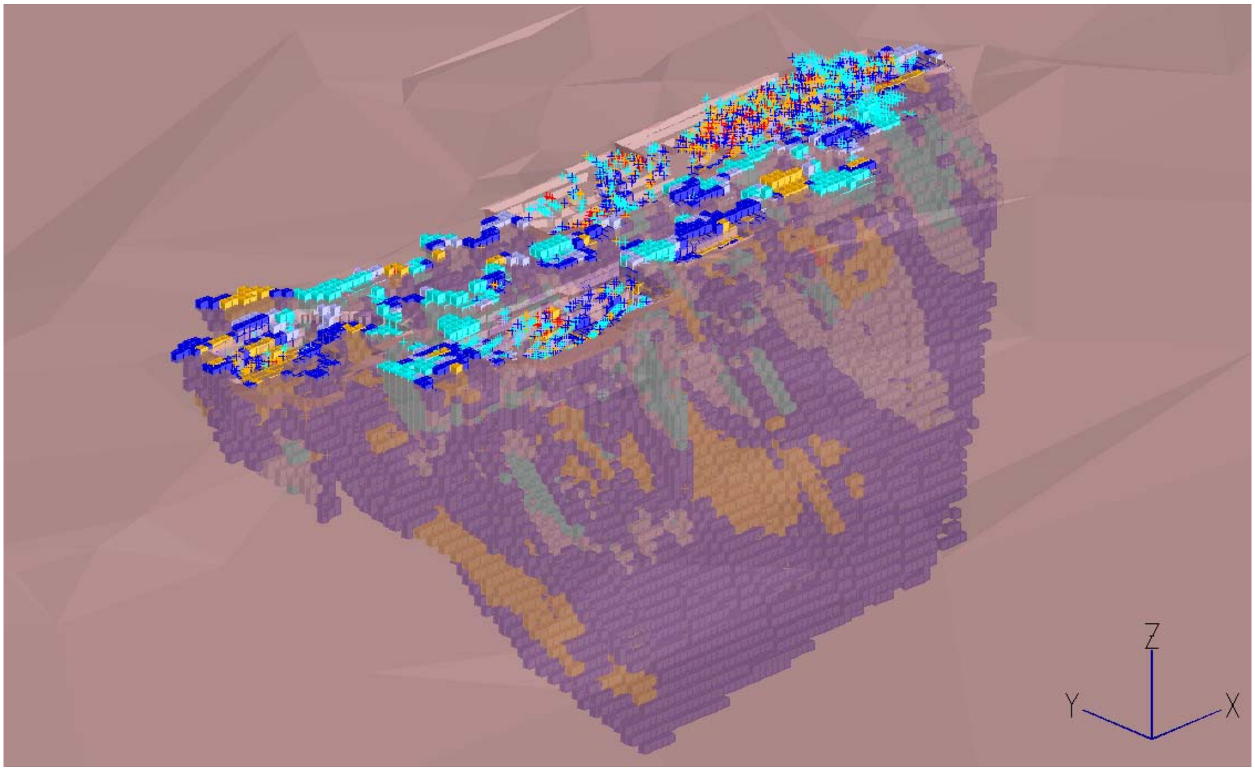

Figure 37: Block Model with Transparent Topography

16.1.9. Classification

The classification was determined on longitudinal sections. Because of the number of drill holes in a rather small area, some measured resources should be found. But because of some difficulties to verify the location of drill holes and the uncertainties about the precision of the topographic surface, SGS decided to keep only indicated and inferred resources.

Because of the geological and grade continuity from section to section, and from discussions with Metanor, it was decided that indicated resource would be where drill holes are 25m to 50m apart and inferred would be resources with drill holes at more than 50m of distance. As seen on longitudinal sections in Figure 38 to Figure 40, the South zone has inferred resource with drill hole information at 50m to 100m distances. The Center zone has drill hole information at 50m to almost 200m distances. The North zone has drill hole information at 50m to 150m distances.

Definitions from the Canadian institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Petroleum (CIM):

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 judgment 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.

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.

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.

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.

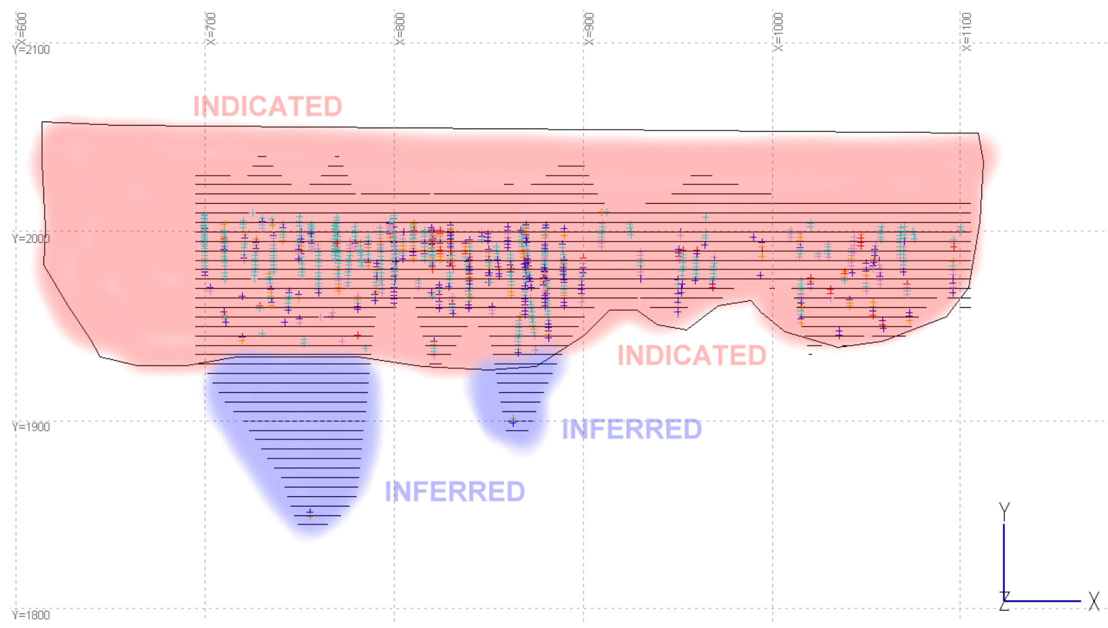

Figure 38: Classification of the South Zone

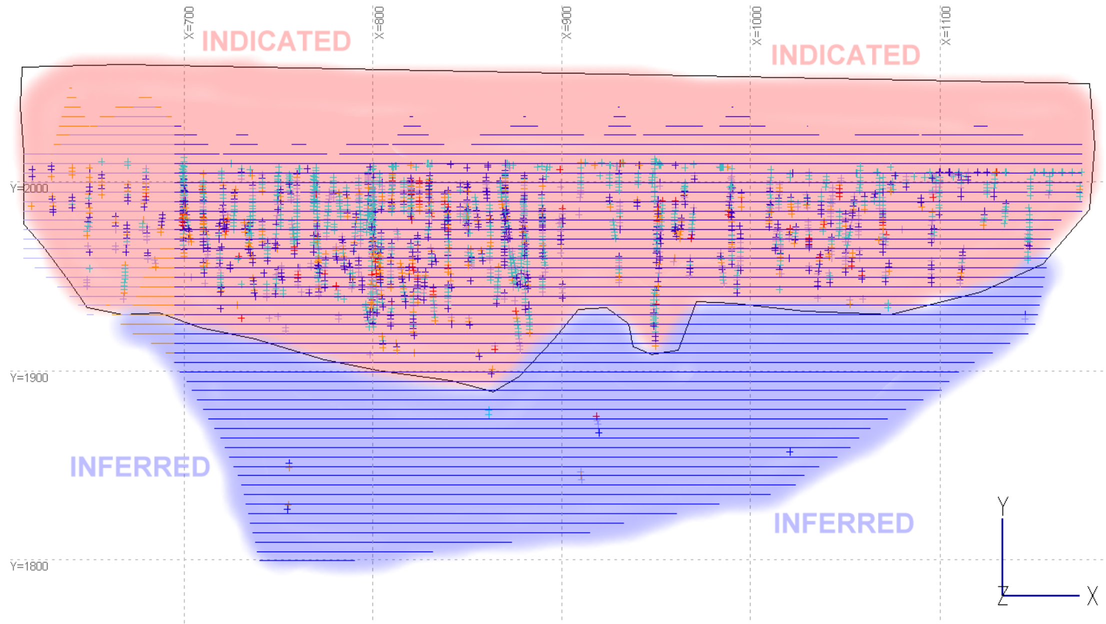

Figure 39: Classification of the Center Zone

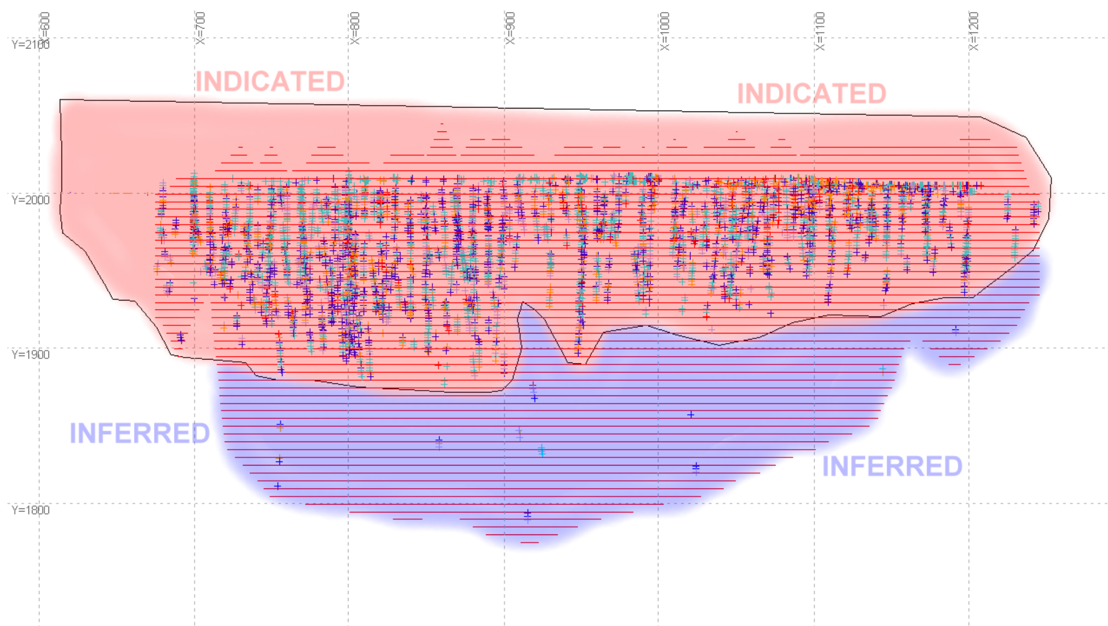

Figure 40: Classification of the North Zone

16.1.10. Topography

The reader has to understand that the surface used in the resource calculation is not really the topography surface but rather the top of the bedrock. In places with outcrops, surface stripping and pits, the topography corresponds to the top of the bedrock. Where overburden remains, the drill hole information has to be used.

SGS received a very rudimentary topography. Only the 3 pits surface is covered along with another small area.

The outlines of the benches are probably close to the real ones but as seen in Figure 41 to Figure 43, the following facts make it a poor document:

- all walls are either perfectly east-west or north-south while actual walls are at any angles
- all walls are vertical while visit of the pit showed that not all walls were vertical
- no ramp is shown in the present topography model. In reality, ramps and accesses exist
- no elevation information exists between pits
- the elevations of the benches are not variable, they are perfectly flat to the centimetre. Visits of the pits reveal they are at least somewhat variable

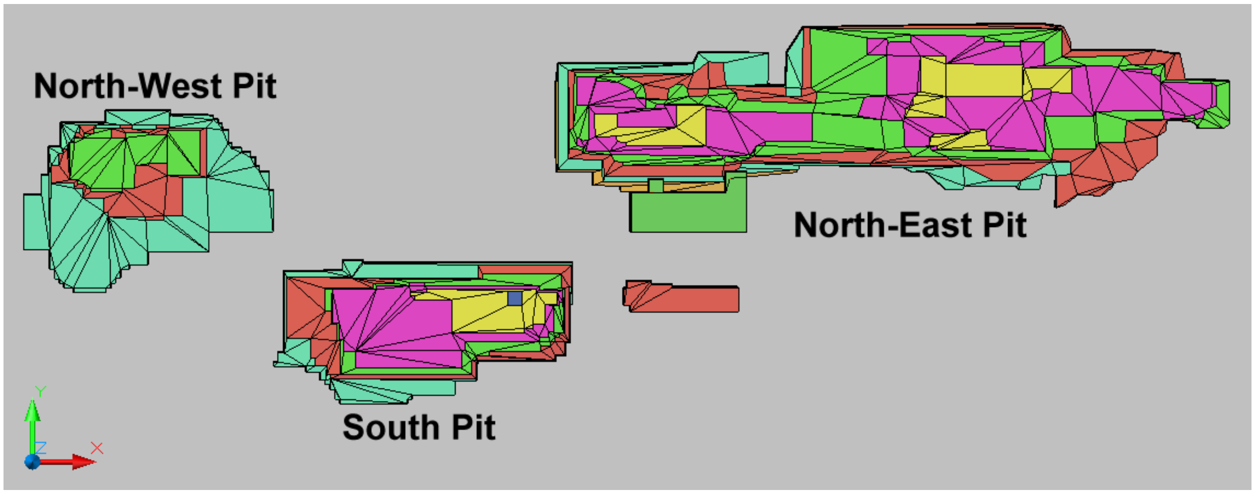

Figure 41: Normal Plan View of the 3 Pits Given as Topography by Metanor

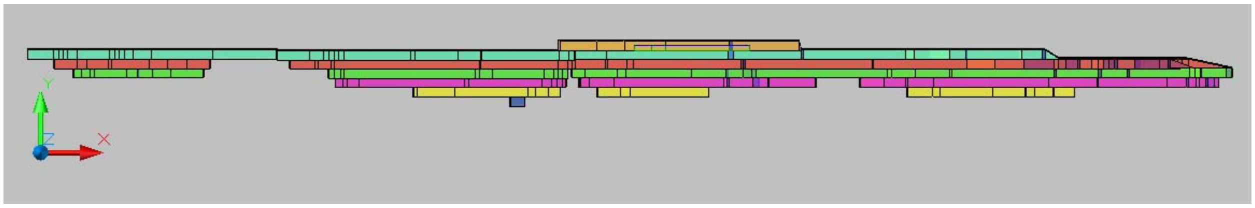

Figure 42: View Looking North of the Topography by Metanor

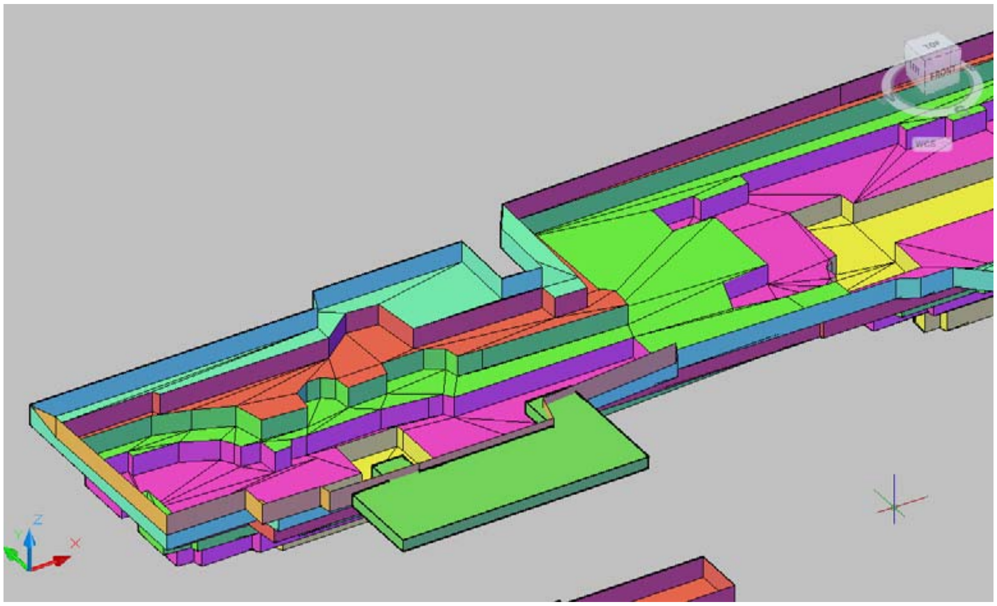

Figure 43: Isometric View Looking NE of the North-East Pit Part of the Topography by Metanor

In order to complete the topography between pits, SGS added the XYZ points, for each drill holes outside pits, of contact between overburden and rock. The results are adequate for the resource estimation and are shown in figures below.

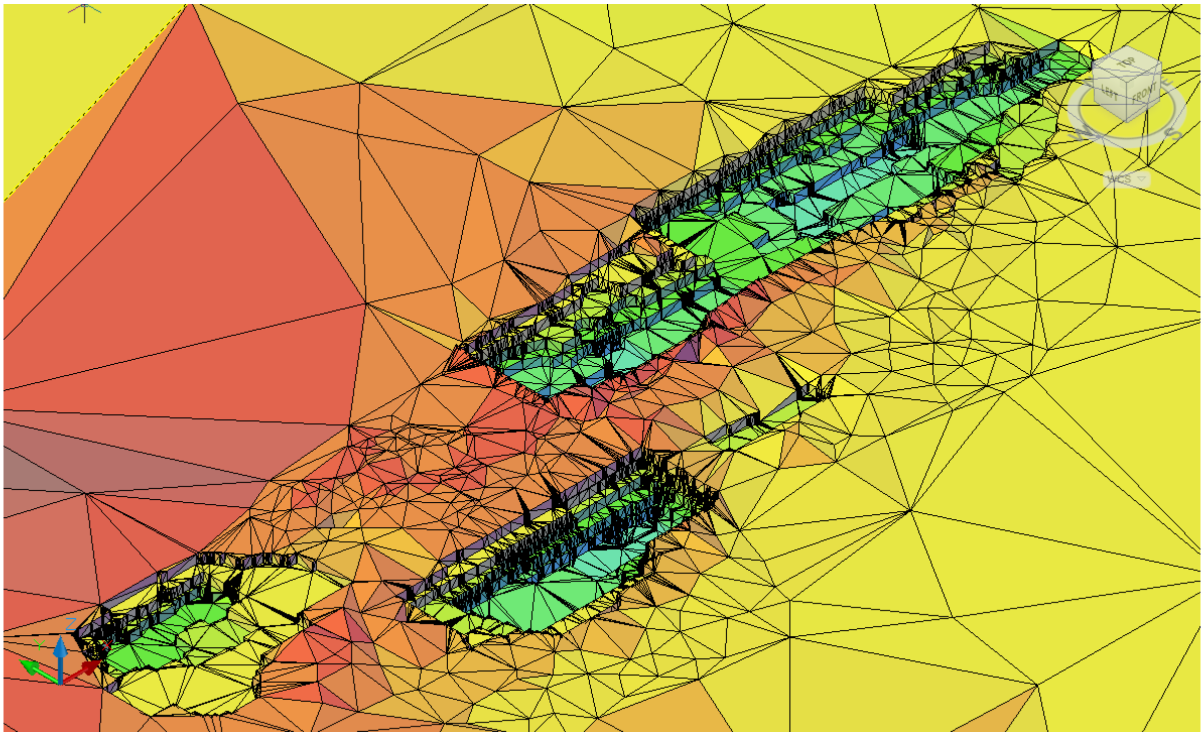

Figure 44: Isometric View Looking NE of the Final Topography Used in this Study

16.1.11. Resource Tables

The block model was calculated, classified and cut by the top of the overburden surface. Then, the blocks were added together when above the 0.5 g/t used in this study. The resource is in the following table.

Resources for the Barry Property

Calculated by Yann Camus,Eng. - Dated 1st of july 2010

Classification	Zones	Au (g/t)	Tonnes	Ounces of gold
Indicated	Center	1.44	1,512,000	69,800
Indicated	North	1.40	2,359,000	106,000
Indicated	South	1.47	698,000	33,000
Indicated	**TOTAL**	**1.42**	**4,569,000**	**208,800**
Inferred	Center	1.53	916,000	45,000
Inferred	North	1.21	1,187,000	46,200
Inferred	South	1.24	90,000	3,600
Inferred	Other	1.27	5,468,000	223,100
Inferred	**TOTAL**	**1.29**	**7,661,000**	**317,900**

Zones Center, North and South were calculated by inverse square distance. Other zones calculated on sections. Density used is 2.8 t/m3.

Cutoff: 0.5 g/t

Table 12: Table of Resources for Model 1

16.2. Resource Model 2 – Final for public disclosure

16.2.1. Introduction and context of the second model

A more inclusive model of low grade material has been generated from the same drill hole database as model 1.

The first model (model 1) was built in an attempt to meet the geological model provided by the geologist of Metanor. Even with the recombination of zone, low grade material was still not included into the ore zones. Moreover in the new 2010 Barry project concept which calls for a high tonnage low grade with a concentrator on site. It was considered not realistic to have relatively thin zones at 45 degrees angles on five meters benches to be adequate to reflect the resource that would come out of the deposit. The model 2 approach, estimate resources within the mineralized area in an open way with important dilution, however inclusive of all assayed material around the block to estimate.

It is also important to mention important misunderstanding between SGS QP's (Yann Camus & Claude Duplessis) and Metanor geologist (André Tremblay) about the estimation of resources with a block model versus a traditional sectional model. It was found that the biggest argument was on section 630 where SGS was accused to have less amount of ounces than Metanor's sectional model, it turn out to be the block model being cut by the latest topography, while the sectional model was not hence not matching Metanor total gold amount on that particular section. This was also affected by the fact block estimation used composites with a search ellipsoid creating higher internal dilution than a sharp section model connecting relatively thin high grade zone.

16.2.2. Capping

The same capping value of 35g/t on original assay is used as in model 1.

16.2.3. Calculation of Composites

In order to have a reliable 5m bench height resource block model with adequate internal dilution all assayed holes were processed and composite were calculate into diluted intervals in regular 5m intervals. Same composites as in initial ore zone redefinition in model 1.

16.2.4. Density

The SGS measured density of 2.8 t/m^3 is used as in model 1.

16.2.5. Calculation of the Block Model

No solid were used in this model 2, it is an open model using BlkCad for the estimation of gold grades.

All the 5m composites (12,228) were imported in BlkCad for the estimation of the block model.

Blocks of the model are 5m x 5m x 5m to fit with the mining method and average bench height of the present operation.

Direction	Size of Blocks	Number of Blocks	Center Coordinates (m)	
			First Block	Last Block
X	5	301	2.5	1502.5
Y	5	131	450	1100
Z	5	81	1649.5	2049.5

Table 13: Block Model Setup

The setup to estimate the resource was:

- Inverse distance squared
- Between 1 to a maximum of 4 composites to estimate a block
- All composites within the search ellipsoid are used to estimate the block
- Maximum of 1 composite from the same hole to estimate a block
- Estimation has been carried with successive search ellipsoids run in order to minimize over smoothing of grades:
    - First run: radius of 30m(EW) x 30m(Plunge) x 15m(thickness) East-West dipping due south at 46º
    - Second run: radius of 45m x 45m x 22m dipping due south at 46º

- Third run: radius of 60m x 60m x 30m dipping due south at 46º

The resulting block model is shown on following figures from file: *BlockModel16ALLcap35VSuncapCD5.BCD* which is the final model.

Topography of July 5th 2010 is used to cut the resource model as in Model 1.

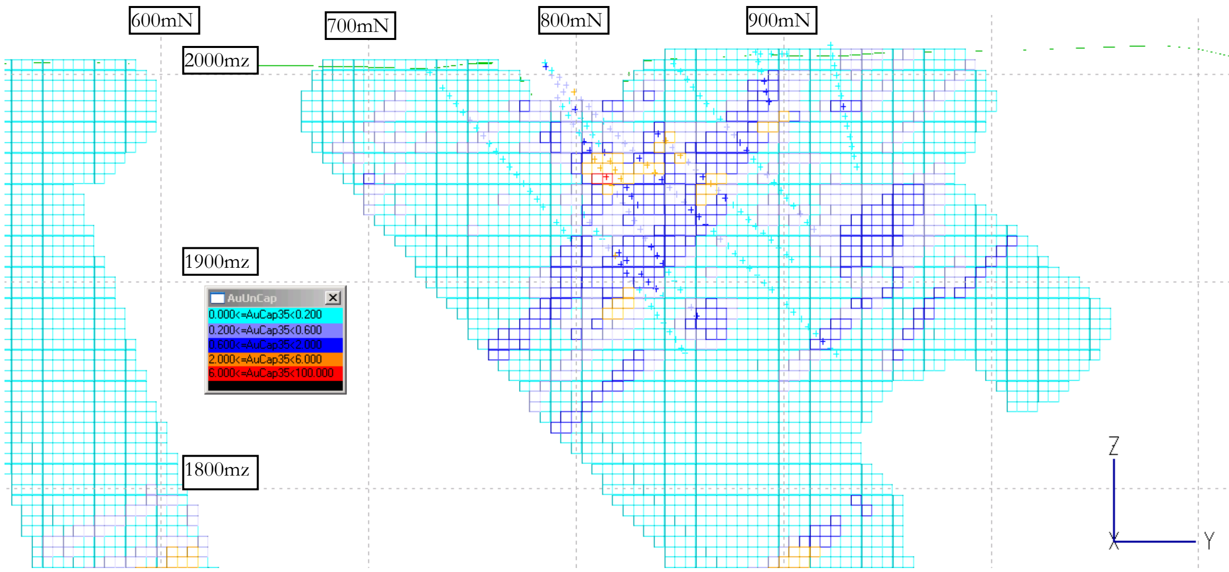

Figure 45: Block Model 5m slice north-South(Section 802.5mE)

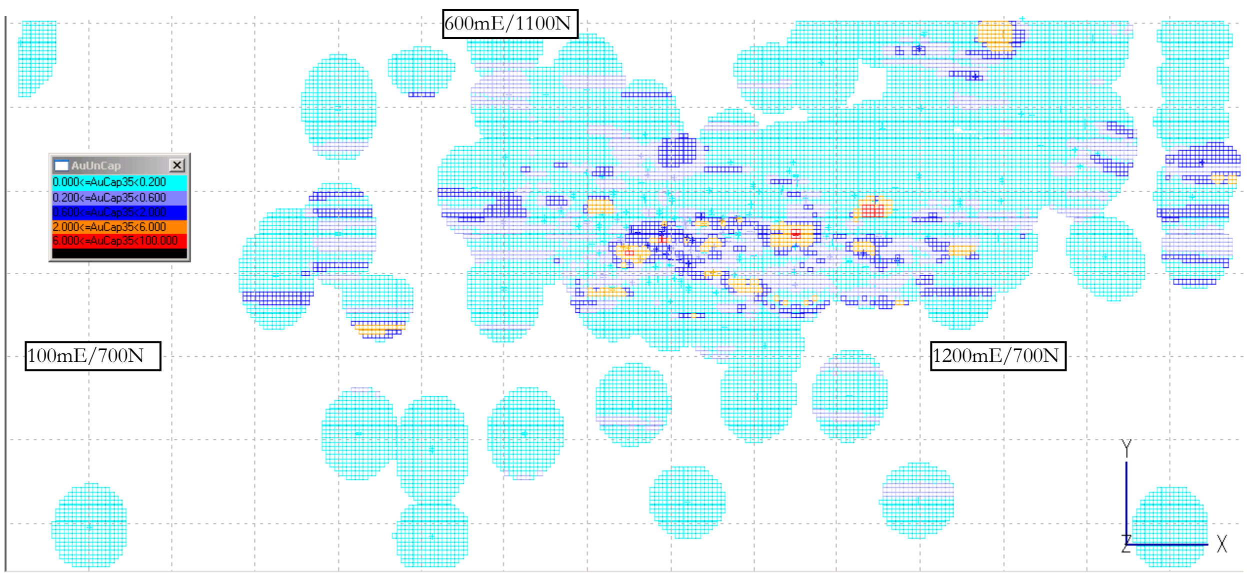

Figure 46: Block Model 5m slice bench 1925.5Z (Reference grid is 100mx100m)

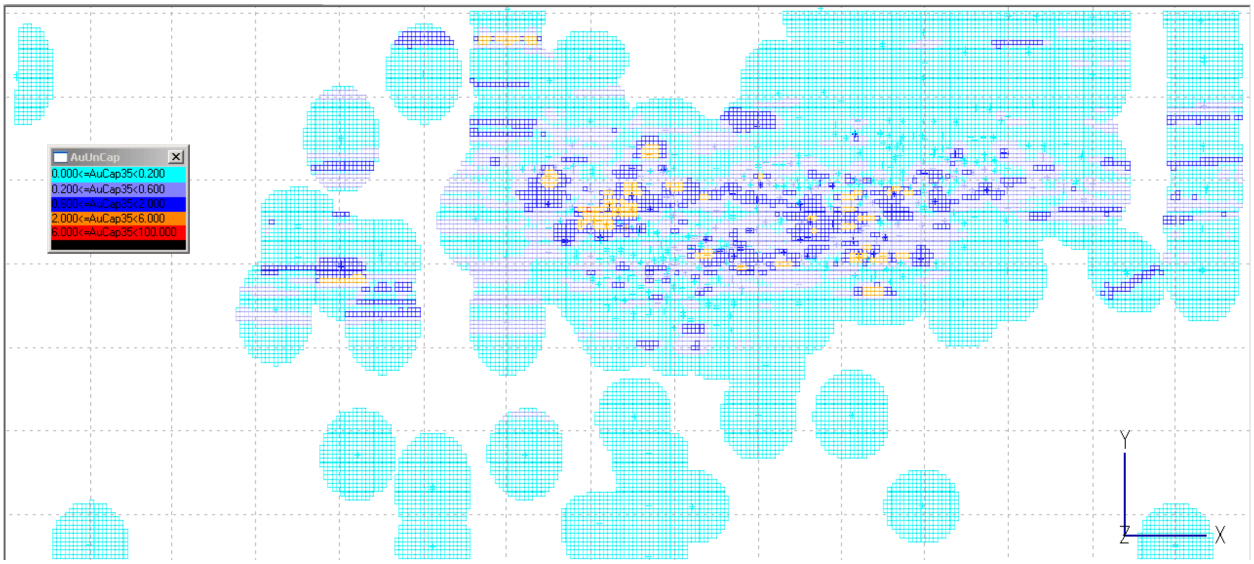

Figure 47: Block Model 5m, bench 1974.5Z (about 25m below surface, grid is 100mx100m)

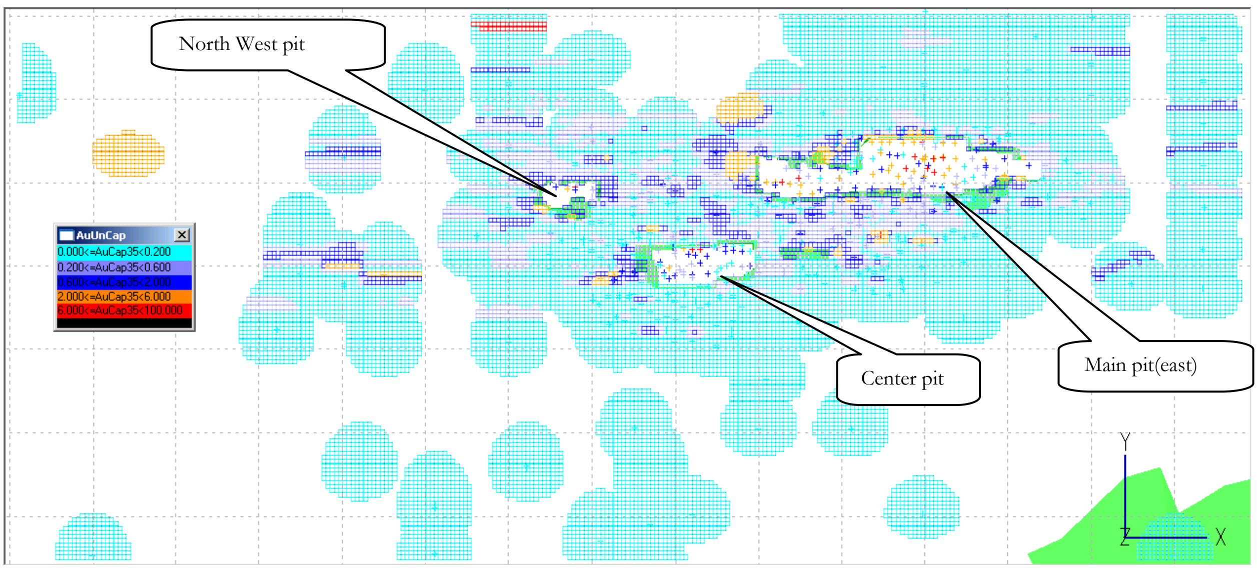

Figure 48: Block Model 5m, bench 1994.5Z (About 10m below surface, grid is 100mx100m)

16.2.6. Classification

The process of classification aims to assign a level of confidence to resource estimate. International standards specify three commonly used classification levels in descending order of confidence: Measured, Indicated and Inferred. According to the Canadian Institute of Mining National Instrument 43-101, the definitions of these three categories of resource are:

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 judgment 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.

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.

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.

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.

In the case of Barry, we do not have sufficient knowledge (understanding) of the geology and the factors controlling the deposition of the gold mineralization. In addition to this, some discrepancies in assay results which require addition investigation, the survey of the holes, the accuracy of the topographic survey of the mined out area, for these reason we cannot classify resources into the Measured category. Even if drill spacing is sufficient the above factors require work to get the resource to measured resources (QP judgment essentially).

In order to do so, we recommend the following actions:

1) Dewatering of the pits(Main and Centre) for 3D survey of the current pit
2) Detailed geological and structural mapping of the structures in the pits
3) Drilling of 4 core oriented holes to validate structures orientation at depth
4) Carry a new interpretation in a context of mass mining and not ore zones of 2.5m at 45 degrees crossing 5 meters benches, this is not adequate in the Barry project context.
5) Carry an independent re-assay program of all mineralized intervals within the ore zone with an independent laboratory or prepare similar independent check analysis program to find the source of discrepancies between results of the original data versus existing check assay results. A 3rd certified laboratory should be involved.

We therefore establish the Indicated and Inferred categories with the following parameters.

Taking into account the above factors we assign the Indicated category resources using a search ellipsoid of radius of 40m(EW) x 40m(Plunge) x 20m(thickness) East-West dipping due south at 46º degrees using a minimum of two 5 meters composite, while the inferred use a 60mx 60m x 30m ellipse with one composite of 5m.

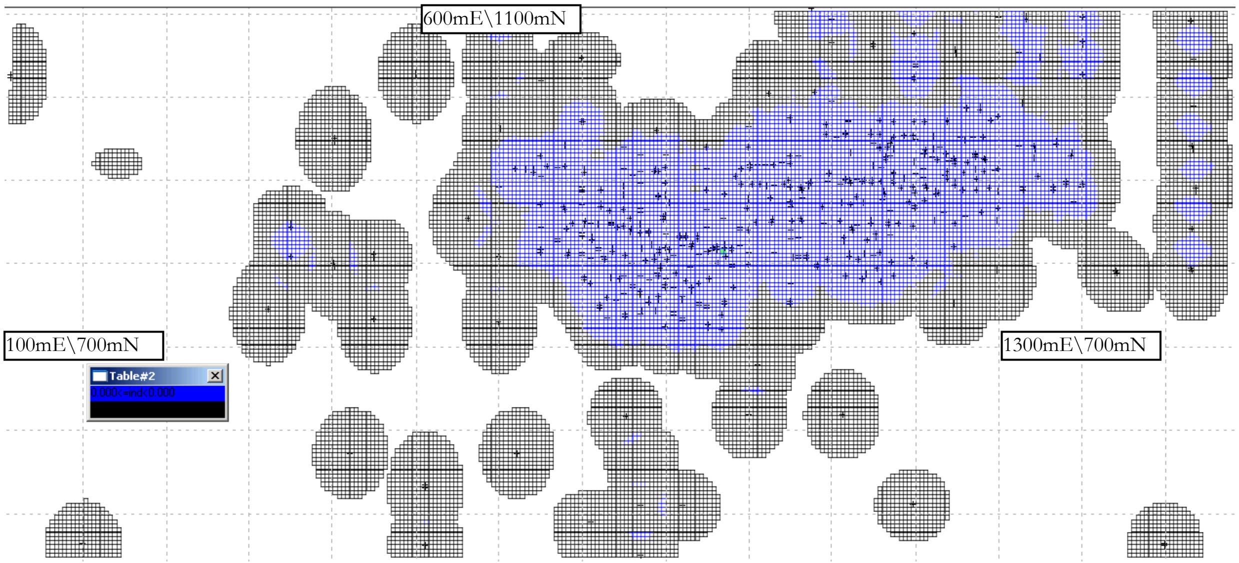

Figure 49: Resource classification bench 1974.5Z

The above figure present distribution of indicated resources in blue while black is for inferred resources. We are aware that this technique creates bizarre effect (use of 2 composites from 2 separate holes) when density do not exactly match search ellipsoid geometry, but generally it well represent the amount of material in the indicated category and it is well balanced in association to drill spacing. From the figure above we can expect according to drill spacing a significant amount of indicated material to be transferred into measured after additional validation work will have been done.

16.2.7. Resource Tables

The resource table was submitted to Metanor on August 25th 2010, Metanor decided to have a 3rd party review of our resource model (MRB & associates) due to argumentation with Metanor geologist. SGS Geostat has collaborated and transferred database and model to MRB for review. MRB did an independent sampling program which is included in the QA\QC section of this report.

Finally on September 21st 2010, Metanor accepted SGS Canada Inc., SGS Geostat results and have publicly disclosed the resource statement.

Metanor Resources – Barry Project August 25th 2010 – disclosed on September 21st, effective date of topography July 5th 2010.

Resources

Class	Tonne	Au g/t uncapped	Au g/t capped	Ounces Au(capped)
Indicated	7,701,000	1.29	1.25	309,500
Inferred	10,411,000	1.65	1.41	471,950

Resources above 0.5 g/t, capping 35g/t on assay

17- OTHER RELEVANT DATA AND INFORMATION

According to Metanor, the status of the Barry mine is considered “in production” for the Canadian government (MRNF and Canada Revenue Agency), and as “in exploration” for the Autorité des Marchés Financiers (AMF).

18- INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSIONS

The resources reported in this document are compliant with current standards as outlined in the National Instrument 43-101.

The Barry property has gold at various levels; the company is pouring gold bars from ore mined from the Barry pits. SGS Geostat independent sampling has been able to reproduce in general the gold values and the high grade values. The amount of samples taken do not allow us to clearly state that there are no bias between Metanor laboratory at Bachelor and ALS Chemex since SGS Geostat results(from ALS Chemex in Val d'Or) reproduce with a lower grade that the original value in the database.

This being said, the exploration and development work at Barry has significantly increased the amount of resources. The mineralisation is open in all directions and the property has not been drilled out to its full extent.

The actual cost associated to the transportation of ore to the Bachelor mill reduces the potential of the Barry property. It significantly increases the cut-off grade compared to an onsite mill.

Metanor, like other mining and exploration companies, has suffered from the lack of qualified technical people being permanent at the site, and the excessive turnaround that faces the industry. This has been identified as the main cause for some identified inconsistencies. It is critical for the success of the coming development of the Barry project to have a continuous and well established database system and geological mapping program to be integrated into a GIS. Actually the staff SGS met at the site is extremely devoted and are doing the best they can to provide economic ore to the mill at Bachelor. However the lack of adequate resource block model with a pit design and mining sequence make the experience very difficult for them to provide adequate material to the Bachelor Mill.

In the context of larger tonnage with lower grade with an onsite mill, the property has the potential to become a significant low grade high tonnage deposit similar to the Aurizon (Joanna), Osisko (Malartic) and Detour Gold (Detour) deposits. The gold is in the system, the mineralized fluids have circulated in the major shear. Additional exploration and geological work are required to increase level of knowledge of the mineralization system to better define the high grade zone behaviour in addition to development of additional resources laterally in junction to the latest geophysical survey.

19- RECOMMENDATIONS

SGS Geostat recommendations are presented in 3 levels

+Corrective actions

+Short term actions in relation to operation

+Development and exploration actions

Corrective actions

7. Carry out a geological and structural mapping of the pits referenced with a DGPS
8. Proceed to a full revision of the drill hole database discrepancies, questionable holes in relation to exact position may have to be removed from the database or be drilled again
9. Have a dedicated geological database manager who works in collaboration with the surveyor who has a DGPS
10. Dewater the pits in order to carry out a detailed survey of the pit bottom topography and geological and structural mapping of the benches below water.
11. Use a third party laboratory for all the exploration analyses and use company laboratory only as a check laboratory. Improve QA-QC procedures and database validation processes.
12. Drill about 4 sections with 2 holes using oriented core method to refine the understanding and orientation of the controlling structures.

Short term actions in relation to operation

3. If operation is to continue within existing pits the following needs to be done for safety and operational reasons; correct pit walls with push back, scale faces, add safety berms and reduce ramp slope, increase ramp width (should be 3 times the width of the biggest truck used in the pit).
4. Prepare a short term pit design in order to feed the Bachelor mill.

Development and explorations actions

4. We recommend carrying out metallurgical tests from drill hole core samples. These tests are needed to define the best suitable treatment process and to measure the metallurgical recovery in the perspective of having an onsite mill. These results should help for the design and the construction of a new mill, if this option is chosen.
5. In the same sector, have an extensive mineralogical characterization with QEMSCAN, the grey bluish metal has to be identified (is it electrum or other metal of interest)

6. It is recommended to proceed with cross section spacing of 160 meters with 80 meters between holes in the first run. Conceptually according to success of the drilling put lines between the cross sections. This should bring the level of confidence to inferred resources which will allow a PEA Study. In short carrying additional drilling on the open extensions, interpretation and update of the resources end of 2011, should results still improve resources, then carry a PEA in order to size project value and requirements.

The Barry project geology has the potential to become an important gold deposit and SGS Geostat recommends the continuation of the development of the Barry project.

Budget wise the above recommendations costs are estimated as follow:

+Corrective actions should cost about $250,000

$160,000 on drilling

$70,000 on 3D mapping

$20,000 on dewatering the pits

+Short term actions in relation to operation $750,000

$120,000 for the small PFS in the Bachelor existing context

$630,000 for corrective actions in the pit

+Development and exploration actions $3,750,000 to 4,000,000

$1,500,000 exploration drilling in phases (winter program 160m apart)

$1,500,000 exploration drilling in phases (summer program 80m apart infill between 160m)

$350,000 for exploration management and quality control

$250,000 for metallurgical testing and mineralogy domain definition

$150,000 PEA for the large tonnage low grade on site mill and gold pour at Bachelor

20- REFERENCES

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Tessier, A.C., Jan. 1996. The Barry I gold showing: Geology of the surface trench and structural controls of the gold mineralization. MURGOR Resources Inc Internal Report by A.C. Tessier Consulting.

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21- SIGNATURE PAGE

Technical Report - Mineral Resource Estimation
Barry Deposit, Barry Property, Quebec
(According to National Instrument 43-101 and Form 43-101F1)

Prepared for

Metanor Resources Inc.
2872, Sullivan Road, suite 2
P.O. Box 420, Sullivan PO
Val-d'Or, Quebec, Canada, J9P 0B8
Phone: (819) 825-8678
Fax: (819) 825-8224

signed

______________________________ Signed in Blainville, Québec, on November 4, 2010

Claude Duplessis, Eng.

Senior Engineer and Manager – SGS Canada Inc. (Geostat)

signed

______________________________ Signed in Blainville, Québec, on November 4, 2010

Yann Camus, Eng.

Engineer– SGS Canada Inc. (Geostat)

22- CERTIFICATE OF QUALIFICATION

Certificate of Claude Duplessis, Eng.

To Accompany the Report entitled: NI 43-101 Technical Report - Mineral Resource Estimation 2010 Update - Barry Deposit, Barry Property. Dated November 4th, with resource effective July 5th 2010 and publicly disclosed in a press release September 21st 2010.

I, Claude Duplessis, Eng., do hereby certify that:

I reside at 3 du Carabinier, Blainville, Quebec, Canada, J7C 5B8.

I am a graduate from the University of Quebec in Chicoutimi, Quebec in 1988 with a B.Sc.A in geological engineering and I have practised my profession continuously since that time.

I am a registered member of the Ordre des ingénieurs du Québec (Registration Number 45523). I am also a registered engineer in the province of Alberta. I am a Member of the Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Petroleum and member of the Prospector and Developers Association of Canada. I am a Senior Engineer and Manager of SGS Geostat.

I have worked as an engineer for a total of 22 years since my graduation. My relevant experience for the purpose of the Technical Report is: Over 17 years of consulting in the field of Mineral Resource estimation, orebody modelling, mineral resource auditing and geotechnical engineering.

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

I have prepared and written the technical report for sections 16.2, 18 and 19. I have personally visited the site on September 30th of 2010 for one day and I have personally taken independent samples at Barry Mine core shack facilities on September 30th of 2010.

I have no personal knowledge as of the date of this certificate of any material fact or material change, which is not reflected in this report.

I am independent of Metanor Resources Inc. applying all of the tests set forth in section 1.4 of NI 43-101 and section 3.5 of NI 43-101 Companion Policy.

I have read NI 43-101 and Form 43-101F1 and have prepared the technical report in compliance with NI 43-101 and Form 43-101F1; and have prepared the report in conformity with generally accepted Canadian mining industry practice, and as of the date of this certificate, to the best of my knowledge, information and belief, the technical report contains all scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make the technical report not misleading.

Signed at Blainville, Quebec this 4th of November, with effective date 5th of July, 2010
Claude Duplessis, Eng.

signed

Certificate of Yann Camus, Eng.

To Accompany the Report entitled: NI 43-101 Technical Report - Mineral Resource Estimation 2010 Update - Barry Deposit, Barry Property. Dated November 4th, with resource effective July 5th 2010 and publicly disclosed in a press release September 21st 2010.

I, Yann Camus, Eng., do hereby certify that:

I reside at 270 Blainville #302, Ste-Therese, Quebec, Canada, J7E 1N1.

I am a graduate from École Polytechnique de Montréal in 2000 in geological engineering and I have practised my profession continuously since that time.

I am a registered member of the Ordre des Ingénieurs du Quebec (#125443). I am a Senior Engineer and Manager of SGS Geostat.

I have worked as an engineer for a total of 10 years since my graduation. My relevant experience for the purpose of the Technical Report is: Over 10 years of consulting in the field of Mineral Resource estimation, orebody modelling, mineral resource auditing and geotechnical engineering.

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

I have prepared and written the technical report for all sections except 16.2, 18 and 19. I have personally visited the site on June 30th, 2009 for 3 days.

I have no personal knowledge as of the date of this certificate of any material fact or material change, which is not reflected in this report.

I am independent of Metanor Resources Inc. applying all of the tests set forth in section 1.4 of NI 43-101 and section 3.5 of NI 43-101 Companion Policy.

I have read NI 43-101 and Form 43-101F1 and have prepared the technical report in compliance with NI 43-101 and Form 43-101F1; and have prepared the report in conformity with generally accepted Canadian mining industry practice, and as of the date of this certificate, to the best of my knowledge, information and belief, the technical report contains all scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make the technical report not misleading.

Signed at Blainville, Quebec this 4th of November, with effective date 5th of July, 2010
Yann Camus, Eng.

signed

APPENDIX A: PICTURES FROM SITE VISIT

APPENDIX B: LIST OF CLAIMS

SNRC sheet	Row	Column	Title type	Title number	Title status	Inscription date	Expiry date	Area (Ha)	Accrued work	Required work	Mining duties	Title Holder	Zone
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32G04	6	9	CL	5130751	Active	11/18/1994	11/17/2012	12	0	1000	26	Metanor	Barry United

SNRC sheet	Row	Column	Title type	Title number	Title status	Inscription date	Expiry date	Area (Ha)	Accrued work	Required work	Mining duties	Title Holder	Zone
32G04	5	9	CL	5130752	Active	11/18/1994	11/17/2012	9	0	1000	26	Metanor	Barry United
32G04	4	8	CL	5130753	Active	11/18/1994	11/17/2012	23	0	1000	26	Metanor	Barry United
32G04	4	9	CL	5130754	Active	11/18/1994	11/17/2012	9	0	1000	26	Metanor	Barry United
32G04	5	10	CL	5130755	Active	11/18/1994	11/17/2012	9	0	1000	26	Metanor	Barry United
32G04	6	10	CL	5130756	Active	11/18/1994	11/17/2012	17	2557.39	1000	26	Metanor	Barry United
32G04	7	10	CL	5130757	Active	11/18/1994	11/17/2012	8	0	1000	26	Metanor	Barry United
32G04	8	10	CL	5130758	Active	11/18/1994	11/17/2012	13	0	1000	26	Metanor	Barry United
32G04	9	10	CL	5130759	Active	11/18/1994	11/17/2012	14	0	1000	26	Metanor	Barry United
32G04	10	10	CL	5130760	Active	11/18/1994	11/17/2012	14	0	1000	26	Metanor	Barry United
32G04	10	11	CL	5130761	Active	11/18/1994	11/17/2012	8	0	1000	26	Metanor	Barry United
32G04	9	11	CL	5130762	Active	11/18/1994	11/17/2012	7	0	1000	26	Metanor	Barry United
32G04	8	11	CL	5130763	Active	11/18/1994	11/17/2012	9	0	1000	26	Metanor	Barry United
32G04	7	11	CL	5130764	Active	11/18/1994	11/17/2012	5	0	1000	26	Metanor	Barry United
32G04	6	11	CL	5130765	Active	11/18/1994	11/17/2012	11	0	1000	26	Metanor	Barry United
32G04	5	11	CL	5130766	Active	11/18/1994	11/17/2012	8	4786.42	1000	26	Metanor	Barry United
32G04	4	10	CL	5130767	Active	11/18/1994	11/17/2012	14	0	1000	26	Metanor	Barry United
32G04	4	11	CL	5130768	Active	11/18/1994	11/17/2012	20	0	1000	26	Metanor	Barry United
32G04	5	12	CL	5130769	Active	11/18/1994	11/17/2012	16	0	1000	26	Metanor	Barry United
32G04	6	12	CL	5130770	Active	11/18/1994	11/17/2012	16	3763.21	1000	26	Metanor	Barry United
32G04	7	12	CL	5130771	Active	11/18/1994	11/17/2012	13	14058.56	1000	26	Metanor	Barry United
32G04	8	12	CL	5130772	Active	11/18/1994	11/17/2012	18	11424.85	1000	26	Metanor	Barry United
32G04	9	12	CL	5130773	Active	11/18/1994	11/17/2012	16	0	1000	26	Metanor	Barry United
32G04	10	12	CL	5130774	Active	11/18/1994	11/17/2012	19	0	1000	26	Metanor	Barry United
32G04	10	13	CL	5130775	Active	11/18/1994	11/17/2012	24	0	1000	26	Metanor	Barry United
32G04	9	13	CL	5130776	Active	11/18/1994	11/17/2012	18	0	1000	26	Metanor	Barry United
32G04	8	13	CL	5130777	Active	11/18/1994	11/17/2012	22	15663.58	1000	26	Metanor	Barry United
32G04	7	13	CL	5130778	Active	11/18/1994	11/17/2012	17	411.22	1000	26	Metanor	Barry United
32G04	6	13	CL	5130779	Active	11/18/1994	11/17/2012	25	0	2500	52	Metanor	Barry United
32G04	5	13	CL	5130780	Active	11/18/1994	11/17/2012	28	0	2500	52	Metanor	Barry United
32G04	4	12	CL	5130781	Active	11/18/1994	11/17/2012	33	0	2500	52	Metanor	Barry United
32G04	4	13	CL	5130782	Active	11/18/1994	11/17/2012	26	0	2500	52	Metanor	Barry United
32G04	5	14	CL	5130783	Active	11/18/1994	11/17/2012	18	0	1000	26	Metanor	Barry United
32G04	6	14	CL	5130784	Active	11/18/1994	11/17/2012	21	0	1000	26	Metanor	Barry United
32G04	7	14	CL	5130785	Active	11/18/1994	11/17/2012	13	0	1000	26	Metanor	Barry United
32G04	8	14	CL	5130786	Active	11/18/1994	11/17/2012	16	2725.68	1000	26	Metanor	Barry United
32G04	9	14	CL	5130787	Active	11/18/1994	11/17/2012	16	14671.73	1000	26	Metanor	Barry United
32G04	10	14	CL	5130788	Active	11/18/1994	11/17/2012	23	15290.44	1000	26	Metanor	Barry United
32G04	10	15	CL	5130789	Active	11/18/1994	11/17/2012	21	14789.29	1000	26	Metanor	Barry United
32G04	9	15	CL	5130790	Active	11/18/1994	11/17/2012	9	16529.52	1000	26	Metanor	Barry United
32G04	8	15	CL	5130791	Active	11/18/1994	11/17/2012	17	0	1000	26	Metanor	Barry United
32G04	7	15	CL	5130792	Active	11/18/1994	11/17/2012	12	0	1000	26	Metanor	Barry United
32G04	6	15	CL	5130793	Active	11/18/1994	11/17/2012	14	0	1000	26	Metanor	Barry United
32G04	5	15	CL	5130794	Active	11/18/1994	11/17/2012	9	0	1000	26	Metanor	Barry United
32G04	4	14	CL	5130795	Active	11/18/1994	11/17/2012	17	0	1000	26	Metanor	Barry United

SNRC sheet	Row	Column	Title type	Title number	Title status	Inscription date	Expiry date	Area (Ha)	Accrued work	Required work	Mining duties	Title Holder	Zone
32G04	3	13	CL	5130814	Active	11/18/1994	11/17/2012	16	0	1000	26	Metanor	Barry United
32G04	2	14	CL	5130815	Active	11/18/1994	11/17/2012	16	0	1000	26	Metanor	Barry United
32G04	1	14	CL	5130816	Active	11/18/1994	11/17/2012	16	0	1000	26	Metanor	Barry United
32G04	1	13	CL	5130817	Active	11/18/1994	11/17/2012	16	0	1000	26	Metanor	Barry United
32G04	2	13	CL	5130818	Active	11/18/1994	11/17/2012	16	0	1000	26	Metanor	Barry United
32G04	3	12	CL	5130819	Active	11/18/1994	11/17/2012	16	4308.89	1000	26	Metanor	Barry United
32G04	3	11	CL	5130820	Active	11/18/1994	11/17/2012	16	0	1000	26	Metanor	Barry United
32G04	2	12	CL	5130821	Active	11/18/1994	11/17/2012	16	0	1000	26	Metanor	Barry United
32G04	1	12	CL	5130822	Active	11/18/1994	11/17/2012	16	0	1000	26	Metanor	Barry United
32G04	1	11	CL	5130823	Active	11/18/1994	11/17/2012	16	0	1000	26	Metanor	Barry United
32G04	2	11	CL	5130824	Active	11/18/1994	11/17/2012	16	0	1000	26	Metanor	Barry United
32G04	3	10	CL	5130825	Active	11/18/1994	11/17/2012	16	0	1000	26	Metanor	Barry United
32G04	2	10	CL	5130826	Active	11/18/1994	11/17/2012	16	0	1000	26	Metanor	Barry United
32G04	1	10	CL	5130827	Active	11/18/1994	11/17/2012	16	8919.73	1000	26	Metanor	Barry United
32G04	1	9	CL	5130828	Active	11/18/1994	11/17/2012	16	0	1000	26	Metanor	Barry United
32G04	2	9	CL	5130829	Active	11/18/1994	11/17/2012	16	0	1000	26	Metanor	Barry United
32G04	40	18	CL	5130830	Active	11/18/1994	11/17/2012	16	0	1000	26	Metanor	Barry United
32G04	40	17	CL	5130831	Active	11/18/1994	11/17/2012	16	0	1000	26	Metanor	Barry United
32G04	40	16	CL	5130832	Active	11/18/1994	11/17/2012	16	0	1000	26	Metanor	Barry United
32G04	40	15	CL	5130833	Active	11/18/1994	11/17/2012	16	0	1000	26	Metanor	Barry United
32G04	40	14	CL	5130834	Active	11/18/1994	11/17/2012	16	8217.32	1000	26	Metanor	Barry United
32G04	40	13	CL	5130835	Active	11/18/1994	11/17/2012	16	0	1000	26	Metanor	Barry United
32G04	40	12	CL	5130836	Active	11/18/1994	11/17/2012	16	0	1000	26	Metanor	Barry United
32G04	40	11	CL	5130837	Active	11/18/1994	11/17/2012	16	6088.84	1000	26	Metanor	Barry United
32G04	40	10	CL	5130838	Active	11/18/1994	11/17/2012	16	0	1000	26	Metanor	Barry United
32G04	40	9	CL	5130839	Active	11/18/1994	11/17/2012	16	0	1000	26	Metanor	Barry United
32G04	39	9	CL	5130840	Active	11/18/1994	11/17/2012	16	8129.43	1000	26	Metanor	Barry United
32G04	39	10	CL	5130841	Active	11/18/1994	11/17/2012	16	0	1000	26	Metanor	Barry United
32G04	39	11	CL	5130842	Active	11/18/1994	11/17/2012	16	6907.32	1000	26	Metanor	Barry United
32G04	39	12	CL	5130843	Active	11/18/1994	11/17/2012	16	2409.39	1000	26	Metanor	Barry United
32G04,32B13	39	13	CL	5130844	Active	11/18/1994	11/17/2012	16	0	1000	26	Metanor	Barry United
32G04,32B13	38	10	CL	5130845	Active	11/18/1994	11/17/2012	16	0	1000	26	Metanor	Barry United
32G04,32B13	38	9	CL	5130846	Active	11/18/1994	11/17/2012	16	1176.32	1000	26	Metanor	Barry United
32B13	36	19	CL	5131074	Active	2/27/1995	2/26/2011	16	0	1000	26	Metanor	Barry United
32G04	40	22	CL	5131251	Active	2/27/1995	2/26/2011	16	0	1000	26	Metanor	Barry United
32G04	40	21	CL	5131252	Active	2/27/1995	2/26/2011	16	0	1000	26	Metanor	Barry United
32G04	40	20	CL	5131253	Active	2/27/1995	2/26/2011	16	0	1000	26	Metanor	Barry United
32G04	40	19	CL	5131254	Active	2/27/1995	2/26/2011	16	0	1000	26	Metanor	Barry United
32G04	39	20	CL	5131255	Active	2/27/1995	2/26/2011	16	0	1000	26	Metanor	Barry United
32G04	39	21	CL	5131256	Active	2/27/1995	2/26/2011	16	0	1000	26	Metanor	Barry United
32G04	39	22	CL	5131257	Active	2/27/1995	2/26/2011	16	0	1000	26	Metanor	Barry United
32G04	39	23	CL	5131258	Active	2/27/1995	2/26/2011	16	0	1000	26	Metanor	Barry United
32G04,32B13	38	22	CL	5131260	Active	2/27/1995	2/26/2011	16	0	1000	26	Metanor	Barry United
32G04,32B13	38	21	CL	5131277	Active	2/27/1995	2/26/2011	16	0	1000	26	Metanor	Barry United

SNRC sheet	Row	Column	Title type	Title number	Title status	Inscription date	Expiry date	Area (Ha)	Accrued work	Required work	Mining duties	Title Holder	Zone
32G04,32B13	38	20	CL	5131278	Active	2/27/1995	2/26/2011	16	0	1000	26	Metanor	Barry United
32B13	37	21	CL	5131279	Active	2/27/1995	2/26/2011	16	0	1000	26	Metanor	Barry United
32B13	36	22	CL	5131280	Active	2/27/1995	2/26/2011	16	0	1000	26	Metanor	Barry United
32B13	35	21	CL	5131281	Active	2/27/1995	2/26/2011	16	0	1000	26	Metanor	Barry United
32B13	35	20	CL	5131282	Active	2/27/1995	2/26/2011	16	0	1000	26	Metanor	Barry United
32B13	36	21	CL	5131283	Active	2/27/1995	2/26/2011	16	0	1000	26	Metanor	Barry United
32B13	37	20	CL	5131284	Active	2/27/1995	2/26/2011	16	0	1000	26	Metanor	Barry United
32G04,32B13	38	19	CL	5131285	Active	2/27/1995	2/26/2011	16	0	1000	26	Metanor	Barry United
32G04,32B13	38	18	CL	5131286	Active	2/27/1995	2/26/2011	16	0	1000	26	Metanor	Barry United
32G04,32B13	38	17	CL	5131287	Active	2/27/1995	2/26/2011	16	0	1000	26	Metanor	Barry United
32B13	37	18	CL	5131288	Active	2/27/1995	2/26/2011	16	0	1000	26	Metanor	Barry United
32B13	37	19	CL	5131289	Active	2/27/1995	2/26/2011	16	0	1000	26	Metanor	Barry United
32B13	36	20	CL	5131290	Active	2/27/1995	2/26/2011	16	0	1000	26	Metanor	Barry United
32B13	35	3	CL	5131496	Active	2/23/1995	2/22/2011	16	0	1000	26	Metanor	Barry United
32B13	35	4	CL	5131497	Active	2/23/1995	2/22/2011	16	0	1000	26	Metanor	Barry United
32B13	35	5	CL	5131498	Active	2/23/1995	2/22/2011	16	528.96	1000	26	Metanor	Barry United
32B13	34	5	CL	5131499	Active	2/23/1995	2/22/2011	16	676.32	1000	26	Metanor	Barry United
32B13	34	4	CL	5131500	Active	2/23/1995	2/22/2011	16	676.32	1000	26	Metanor	Barry United
32B13	34	3	CL	5131501	Active	2/23/1995	2/22/2011	16	676.32	1000	26	Metanor	Barry United
32B13	33	3	CL	5131502	Active	2/23/1995	2/22/2011	16	676.32	1000	26	Metanor	Barry United
32B13	33	4	CL	5131503	Active	2/23/1995	2/22/2011	16	153.4	1000	26	Metanor	Barry United
32B13	33	5	CL	5131504	Active	2/23/1995	2/22/2011	16	1176.32	1000	26	Metanor	Barry United
32B13	32	8	CL	5131505	Active	2/23/1995	2/22/2011	16	0	1000	26	Metanor	Barry United
32B13	31	5	CL	5131506	Active	2/23/1995	2/22/2011	16	0	1000	26	Metanor	Barry United
32B13	30	5	CL	5131507	Active	2/23/1995	2/22/2011	16	0	1000	26	Metanor	Barry United
32B13	31	4	CL	5131508	Active	2/23/1995	2/22/2011	16	0	1000	26	Metanor	Barry United
32B13	32	6	CL	5131509	Active	2/23/1995	2/22/2011	8	588.16	1000	26	Metanor	Barry United
32B13	32	7	CL	5131510	Active	2/23/1995	2/22/2011	12	0	1000	26	Metanor	Barry United
32B13	30	6	CL	5131511	Active	2/23/1995	2/22/2011	16	0	1000	26	Metanor	Barry United
32B13	31	6	CL	5131512	Active	2/23/1995	2/22/2011	16	0	1000	26	Metanor	Barry United
32B13	32	9	CL	5131513	Active	2/23/1995	2/22/2011	16	0	1000	26	Metanor	Barry United
32B13	31	7	CL	5131514	Active	2/23/1995	2/22/2011	16	375.41	1000	26	Metanor	Barry United
32B13	31	8	CL	5131515	Active	2/23/1995	2/22/2011	16	0	1000	26	Metanor	Barry United
32B13	32	10	CL	5131516	Active	2/23/1995	2/22/2011	16	1456.47	1000	26	Metanor	Barry United
32B13	31	3	CL	5261628	Active	1/21/2003	1/20/2011	16	1676.32	750	26	Metanor	Barry United
32B13	31	2	CL	5261629	Active	1/21/2003	1/20/2011	11.5	0	750	26	Metanor	Barry United
32B13	30	4	CL	5263147	Active	10/16/2002	10/15/2012	16	0	750	26	Metanor	Barry United
32B13	29	4	CL	5263148	Active	10/16/2002	10/15/2012	16	0	750	26	Metanor	Barry United
32B13	28	3	CL	5263149	Active	10/16/2002	10/15/2012	16	0	750	26	Metanor	Barry United
32B13	29	3	CL	5263150	Active	10/16/2002	10/15/2012	16	0	750	26	Metanor	Barry United
32B13	30	3	CL	5263151	Active	10/16/2002	10/15/2012	16	0	750	26	Metanor	Barry United
32B13	32	3	CL	5263153	Active	10/16/2002	10/15/2012	16	108.88	750	26	Metanor	Barry United
32B13	33	2	CL	5263154	Active	10/16/2002	10/15/2012	16	0	750	26	Metanor	Barry United
32B13	32	2	CL	5263155	Active	10/16/2002	10/15/2012	16	0	750	26	Metanor	Barry United

SNRC sheet	Row	Column	Title type	Title number	Title status	Inscription date	Expiry date	Area (Ha)	Accrued work	Required work	Mining duties	Title Holder	Zone
32B13	30	2	CL	5263157	Active	10/16/2002	10/15/2012	16	0	750	26	Metanor	Barry United
32B13	29	2	CL	5263158	Active	10/16/2002	10/15/2012	16	0	750	26	Metanor	Barry United
32B13	28	2	CL	5263159	Active	10/16/2002	10/15/2012	16	0	750	26	Metanor	Barry United
32B13	28	1	CL	5263160	Active	10/16/2002	10/15/2012	16	0	750	26	Metanor	Barry United
32B13	29	1	CL	5263161	Active	10/16/2002	10/15/2012	16	0	750	26	Metanor	Barry United
32B13	30	1	CL	5263162	Active	10/16/2002	10/15/2012	16	0	750	26	Metanor	Barry United
32B13	31	1	CL	5263163	Active	10/16/2002	10/15/2012	16	459.38	750	26	Metanor	Barry United
32B13	32	1	CL	5263164	Active	10/16/2002	10/15/2012	16	792.85	750	26	Metanor	Barry United
32B13	33	1	CL	5263165	Active	10/16/2002	10/15/2012	16	676.32	750	26	Metanor	Barry United
32B13	32	39	CL	5263166	Active	10/16/2002	10/15/2012	16	676.32	750	26	Metanor	Barry United
32B13	31	39	CL	5263167	Active	10/16/2002	10/15/2012	16	409.38	750	26	Metanor	Barry United
32B13	30	40	CL	5263168	Active	10/16/2002	10/15/2012	16	0	750	26	Metanor	Barry United
32B13	30	39	CL	5263169	Active	10/16/2002	10/15/2012	16	676.32	750	26	Metanor	Barry United
32B13	31	38	CL	5263170	Active	10/16/2002	10/15/2012	16	0	750	26	Metanor	Barry United
32B13	32	38	CL	5263171	Active	10/16/2002	10/15/2012	16	0	750	26	Metanor	Barry United
32B13	31	37	CL	5263172	Active	10/16/2002	10/15/2012	16	0	750	26	Metanor	Barry United
32B13	30	38	CL	5263173	Active	10/16/2002	10/15/2012	16	0	750	26	Metanor	Barry United
32B13	31	36	CL	5263174	Active	10/16/2002	10/15/2012	16	0	750	26	Metanor	Barry United
32B13	30	37	CL	5263175	Active	10/16/2002	10/15/2012	16	0	750	26	Metanor	Barry United
32B13	29	37	CL	5263176	Active	10/16/2002	10/15/2012	16	0	750	26	Metanor	Barry United
32B13	29	36	CL	5263177	Active	10/16/2002	10/15/2012	16	0	750	26	Metanor	Barry United
32B13	28	36	CL	5263178	Active	10/16/2002	10/15/2012	16	426.32	750	26	Metanor	Barry United
32B13	27	36	CL	5263179	Active	10/16/2002	10/15/2012	16	426.32	750	26	Metanor	Barry United
32B13	28	37	CL	5263180	Active	10/16/2002	10/15/2012	16	0	750	26	Metanor	Barry United
32B13	27	37	CL	5263181	Active	10/16/2002	10/15/2012	16	0	750	26	Metanor	Barry United
32B13	26	35	CL	5263182	Active	10/16/2002	10/15/2012	16	0	750	26	Metanor	Barry United
32B13	26	36	CL	5263183	Active	10/16/2002	10/15/2012	16	0	750	26	Metanor	Barry United
32B13	26	37	CL	5263184	Active	10/16/2002	10/15/2012	16	0	750	26	Metanor	Barry United
32B13	26	38	CL	5263185	Active	10/16/2002	10/15/2012	16	0	750	26	Metanor	Barry United
32B13	26	39	CL	5263186	Active	10/16/2002	10/15/2012	16	0	750	26	Metanor	Barry United
32B13	29	38	CL	5263187	Active	10/16/2002	10/15/2012	10	0	750	26	Metanor	Barry United
32B13	27	15	CDC	2148497	Active	5/5/2008	5/4/2012	56.5	0	1200	52	Metanor	Barry Extension
32B13	27	16	CDC	2148498	Active	5/5/2008	5/4/2012	56.5	0	1200	52	Metanor	Barry Extension
32B13	27	17	CDC	2148499	Active	5/5/2008	5/4/2012	56.5	0	1200	52	Metanor	Barry Extension
32B13	28	17	CDC	2148500	Active	5/5/2008	5/4/2012	56.49	0	1200	52	Metanor	Barry Extension
32G04	3	19	CDC	2148501	Active	5/5/2008	5/4/2012	56.45	0	1200	52	Metanor	Barry Extension
32G04	3	20	CDC	2148502	Active	5/5/2008	5/4/2012	56.45	0	1200	52	Metanor	Barry Extension
32G04	3	21	CDC	2148503	Active	5/5/2008	5/4/2012	56.45	0	1200	52	Metanor	Barry Extension
32G04	3	22	CDC	2148504	Active	5/5/2008	5/4/2012	56.45	0	1200	52	Metanor	Barry Extension
32G04	3	23	CDC	2148505	Active	5/5/2008	5/4/2012	56.45	2450.2	1200	52	Metanor	Barry Extension
32G04	3	24	CDC	2148506	Active	5/5/2008	5/4/2012	56.45	1950.2	1200	52	Metanor	Barry Extension
32G04	4	19	CDC	2148507	Active	5/5/2008	5/4/2012	56.44	2449.46	1200	52	Metanor	Barry Extension
32G04	4	20	CDC	2148508	Active	5/5/2008	5/4/2012	56.44	2949.46	1200	52	Metanor	Barry Extension
32G04	4	21	CDC	2148509	Active	5/5/2008	5/4/2012	56.44	2949.46	1200	52	Metanor	Barry Extension

SNRC sheet	Row	Column	Title type	Title number	Title status	Inscription date	Expiry date	Area (Ha)	Accrued work	Required work	Mining duties	Title Holder	Zone
32G04	4	22	CDC	2148510	Active	5/5/2008	5/4/2012	56.44	2949.46	1200	52	Metanor	Barry Extension
32G04	4	23	CDC	2148511	Active	5/5/2008	5/4/2012	56.44	2949.46	1200	52	Metanor	Barry Extension
32G04	5	19	CDC	2148512	Active	5/5/2008	5/4/2012	56.43	2948.73	1200	52	Metanor	Barry Extension
32G04	5	20	CDC	2148513	Active	5/5/2008	5/4/2012	56.43	2948.73	1200	52	Metanor	Barry Extension
32G04	5	21	CDC	2148514	Active	5/5/2008	5/4/2012	56.43	2948.73	1200	52	Metanor	Barry Extension
32G04	5	22	CDC	2148515	Active	5/5/2008	5/4/2012	56.43	22629.73	1200	52	Metanor	Barry Extension
32G04	6	19	CDC	2148516	Active	5/5/2008	5/4/2012	56.42	2947.99	1200	52	Metanor	Barry Extension
32G04	12	27	CL	5247919	Active	1/14/2008	1/13/2012	16	1176.32	500	26	Metanor	Barry Extension
32G04	11	27	CL	5247920	Active	1/14/2008	1/13/2012	16	1176.32	500	26	Metanor	Barry Extension
32G04	12	29	CL	5250420	Active	1/14/2008	1/13/2012	16	1176.32	500	26	Metanor	Barry Extension
32G04	12	28	CL	5250421	Active	1/14/2008	1/13/2012	16	1176.32	500	26	Metanor	Barry Extension
32G04	12	24	CL	5250427	Active	1/14/2008	1/13/2012	16	1176.32	500	26	Metanor	Barry Extension
32G04	11	28	CL	5250428	Active	1/14/2008	1/13/2012	16	1176.32	500	26	Metanor	Barry Extension
32G04	11	25	CL	5250431	Active	1/14/2008	1/13/2012	16	1176.32	500	26	Metanor	Barry Extension
32G04	11	26	CL	5250432	Active	1/14/2008	1/13/2012	16	1176.32	500	26	Metanor	Barry Extension
32G04	12	26	CL	5250433	Active	1/14/2008	1/13/2012	16	1176.32	500	26	Metanor	Barry Extension
32G04	12	25	CL	5250434	Active	1/14/2008	1/13/2012	16	1176.32	500	26	Metanor	Barry Extension
32G04	2	30	CL	5275405	Active	5/1/2008	4/30/2012	16	676.32	500	26	Metanor	Barry Extension
32G04	1	29	CL	5275406	Active	5/1/2008	4/30/2012	16	0	500	26	Metanor	Barry Extension
32G04	2	28	CL	5275407	Active	5/1/2008	4/30/2012	16	0	500	26	Metanor	Barry Extension
32G04	1	28	CL	5275408	Active	5/1/2008	4/30/2012	16	0	500	26	Metanor	Barry Extension
32G04	2	27	CL	5275409	Active	5/1/2008	4/30/2012	16	0	500	26	Metanor	Barry Extension
32G04	1	27	CL	5275410	Active	5/1/2008	4/30/2012	16	0	500	26	Metanor	Barry Extension
32G04	40	40	CL	5275411	Active	5/1/2008	4/30/2012	16	0	500	26	Metanor	Barry Extension
32G04	39	40	CL	5275412	Active	5/1/2008	4/30/2012	16	0	500	26	Metanor	Barry Extension
32G04	39	39	CL	5275413	Active	5/1/2008	4/30/2012	16	0	500	26	Metanor	Barry Extension
32G04	40	39	CL	5275414	Active	5/1/2008	4/30/2012	16	0	500	26	Metanor	Barry Extension
32G04	1	26	CL	5275415	Active	5/1/2008	4/30/2012	16	0	500	26	Metanor	Barry Extension
32G04	2	26	CL	5275416	Active	5/1/2008	4/30/2012	16	0	500	26	Metanor	Barry Extension
32G04	2	25	CL	5275417	Active	5/1/2008	4/30/2012	16	0	500	26	Metanor	Barry Extension
32G04	1	25	CL	5275418	Active	5/1/2008	4/30/2012	16	0	500	26	Metanor	Barry Extension
32G04	40	38	CL	5275419	Active	5/1/2008	4/30/2012	16	0	500	26	Metanor	Barry Extension
32G04	39	38	CL	5275420	Active	5/1/2008	4/30/2012	16	0	500	26	Metanor	Barry Extension
32G04	39	37	CL	5275421	Active	5/1/2008	4/30/2012	16	0	500	26	Metanor	Barry Extension
32G04	40	37	CL	5275422	Active	5/1/2008	4/30/2012	16	0	500	26	Metanor	Barry Extension
32G04	1	24	CL	5275423	Active	5/1/2008	4/30/2012	16	0	500	26	Metanor	Barry Extension
32G04	2	24	CL	5275424	Active	5/1/2008	4/30/2012	16	0	500	26	Metanor	Barry Extension
32G04	2	23	CL	5275425	Active	5/1/2008	4/30/2012	16	0	500	26	Metanor	Barry Extension
32G04	1	23	CL	5275426	Active	5/1/2008	4/30/2012	16	0	500	26	Metanor	Barry Extension
32G04	40	36	CL	5275427	Active	5/1/2008	4/30/2012	16	0	500	26	Metanor	Barry Extension
32G04	39	36	CL	5275428	Active	5/1/2008	4/30/2012	16	0	500	26	Metanor	Barry Extension
32G04	39	35	CL	5275429	Active	5/1/2008	4/30/2012	16	0	500	26	Metanor	Barry Extension
32G04	40	35	CL	5275430	Active	5/1/2008	4/30/2012	16	0	500	26	Metanor	Barry Extension
32G04	1	22	CL	5275431	Active	5/1/2008	4/30/2012	16	0	500	26	Metanor	Barry Extension

SNRC sheet	Row	Column	Title type	Title number	Title status	Inscription date	Expiry date	Area (Ha)	Accrued work	Required work	Mining duties	Title Holder	Zone
32G04	2	22	CL	5275432	Active	5/1/2008	4/30/2012	16	0	500	26	Metanor	Barry Extension
32G04	39	34	CL	5275436	Active	5/1/2008	4/30/2012	16	0	500	26	Metanor	Barry Extension
32B13,32G04	38	34	CL	5275437	Active	5/1/2008	4/30/2012	16	0	500	26	Metanor	Barry Extension
32B13,32G04	38	35	CL	5275438	Active	5/1/2008	4/30/2012	16	0	500	26	Metanor	Barry Extension
32B13,32G04	38	36	CL	5275439	Active	5/1/2008	4/30/2012	16	0	500	26	Metanor	Barry Extension
32B13,32G04	38	37	CL	5275440	Active	5/1/2008	4/30/2012	16	0	500	26	Metanor	Barry Extension
32B13	37	37	CL	5275441	Active	5/1/2008	4/30/2012	16	0	500	26	Metanor	Barry Extension
32B13	37	36	CL	5275442	Active	5/1/2008	4/30/2012	16	0	500	26	Metanor	Barry Extension
32B13	37	35	CL	5275443	Active	5/1/2008	4/30/2012	16	0	500	26	Metanor	Barry Extension
32B13	37	34	CL	5275444	Active	5/1/2008	4/30/2012	16	0	500	26	Metanor	Barry Extension
32B13	36	34	CL	5275445	Active	5/1/2008	4/30/2012	16	0	500	26	Metanor	Barry Extension
32B13	36	35	CL	5275446	Active	5/1/2008	4/30/2012	16	0	500	26	Metanor	Barry Extension
32B13	36	36	CL	5275447	Active	5/1/2008	4/30/2012	16	0	500	26	Metanor	Barry Extension
32B13	36	37	CL	5275448	Active	5/1/2008	4/30/2012	16	0	500	26	Metanor	Barry Extension
32B13	35	37	CL	5275449	Active	5/1/2008	4/30/2012	16	0	500	26	Metanor	Barry Extension
32B13	35	36	CL	5275450	Active	5/1/2008	4/30/2012	16	0	500	26	Metanor	Barry Extension
32B13	35	35	CL	5275451	Active	5/1/2008	4/30/2012	16	0	500	26	Metanor	Barry Extension
32B13	35	34	CL	5275452	Active	5/1/2008	4/30/2012	16	0	500	26	Metanor	Barry Extension
32B13	34	34	CL	5275453	Active	5/1/2008	4/30/2012	16	0	500	26	Metanor	Barry Extension
32B13	34	35	CL	5275454	Active	5/1/2008	4/30/2012	16	0	500	26	Metanor	Barry Extension
32B13	34	36	CL	5275455	Active	5/1/2008	4/30/2012	16	0	500	26	Metanor	Barry Extension
32B13	34	37	CL	5275456	Active	5/1/2008	4/30/2012	16	0	500	26	Metanor	Barry Extension
32B13	33	40	CL	5275457	Active	5/1/2008	4/30/2012	16	676.32	500	26	Metanor	Barry Extension
32B13	33	39	CL	5275458	Active	5/1/2008	4/30/2012	16	176.32	500	26	Metanor	Barry Extension
32B13	33	38	CL	5275459	Active	5/1/2008	4/30/2012	16	0	500	26	Metanor	Barry Extension
32B13	33	37	CL	5275460	Active	5/1/2008	4/30/2012	16	0	500	26	Metanor	Barry Extension
32B13	33	36	CL	5275461	Active	5/1/2008	4/30/2012	16	0	500	26	Metanor	Barry Extension
32B13	33	35	CL	5275462	Active	5/1/2008	4/30/2012	16	0	500	26	Metanor	Barry Extension
32B13	33	34	CL	5275463	Active	5/1/2008	4/30/2012	16	0	500	26	Metanor	Barry Extension
32B13	32	33	CL	5275464	Active	5/1/2008	4/30/2012	16	0	500	26	Metanor	Barry Extension
32B13	32	34	CL	5275465	Active	5/1/2008	4/30/2012	16	0	500	26	Metanor	Barry Extension
32B13	32	35	CL	5275466	Active	5/1/2008	4/30/2012	16	0	500	26	Metanor	Barry Extension
32B13	32	36	CL	5275467	Active	5/1/2008	4/30/2012	16	0	500	26	Metanor	Barry Extension
32B13	32	37	CL	5275468	Active	5/1/2008	4/30/2012	16	0	500	26	Metanor	Barry Extension
32B13	31	35	CL	5275469	Active	5/1/2008	4/30/2012	16	0	500	26	Metanor	Barry Extension
32B13	31	34	CL	5275470	Active	5/1/2008	4/30/2012	16	0	500	26	Metanor	Barry Extension
32B13	31	33	CL	5275471	Active	5/1/2008	4/30/2012	16	0	500	26	Metanor	Barry Extension
32B13	30	34	CL	5275472	Active	5/1/2008	4/30/2012	16	0	500	26	Metanor	Barry Extension
32B13	30	35	CL	5275473	Active	5/1/2008	4/30/2012	16	0	500	26	Metanor	Barry Extension
32B13	30	36	CL	5275474	Active	5/1/2008	4/30/2012	16	0	500	26	Metanor	Barry Extension
32B13	29	34	CL	5275475	Active	5/1/2008	4/30/2012	16	0	500	26	Metanor	Barry Extension
32B13	29	10	CL	5275476	Active	5/1/2008	4/30/2012	16	0	500	26	Metanor	Barry Extension
32B13	29	11	CL	5275477	Active	5/1/2008	4/30/2012	16	0	500	26	Metanor	Barry Extension
32B13	29	12	CL	5275478	Active	5/1/2008	4/30/2012	16	0	500	26	Metanor	Barry Extension

SNRC sheet	Row	Column	Title type	Title number	Title status	Inscription date	Expiry date	Area (Ha)	Accrued work	Required work	Mining duties	Title Holder	Zone
32B13	29	13	CL	5275479	Active	5/1/2008	4/30/2012	12	0	500	26	Metanor	Barry Extension
32B13	29	15	CL	5275481	Active	5/1/2008	4/30/2012	16	0	500	26	Metanor	Barry Extension
32B13	31	17	CL	5275483	Active	5/1/2008	4/30/2012	16	0	500	26	Metanor	Barry Extension
32B13	30	16	CL	5275484	Active	5/1/2008	4/30/2012	16	0	500	26	Metanor	Barry Extension
32B13	29	16	CL	5275485	Active	5/1/2008	4/30/2012	16	0	500	26	Metanor	Barry Extension
32B13	29	17	CL	5275486	Active	5/1/2008	4/30/2012	16	0	500	26	Metanor	Barry Extension
32B13	30	17	CL	5275487	Active	5/1/2008	4/30/2012	16	0	500	26	Metanor	Barry Extension
32B13	31	18	CL	5275488	Active	5/1/2008	4/30/2012	13	0	500	26	Metanor	Barry Extension
32B13	29	18	CL	5275489	Active	5/1/2008	4/30/2012	16	0	500	26	Metanor	Barry Extension
32B13	30	18	CL	5275490	Active	5/1/2008	4/30/2012	16	0	500	26	Metanor	Barry Extension
32B13	31	19	CL	5275491	Active	5/1/2008	4/30/2012	16	0	500	26	Metanor	Barry Extension
32B13	32	19	CL	5275492	Active	5/1/2008	4/30/2012	16	0	500	26	Metanor	Barry Extension
32B13	32	20	CL	5275493	Active	5/1/2008	4/30/2012	16	0	500	26	Metanor	Barry Extension
32B13	28	9	CL	5275494	Active	5/1/2008	4/30/2012	16	0	500	26	Metanor	Barry Extension
32B13	33	18	CL	5275495	Active	5/1/2008	4/30/2012	16	0	500	26	Metanor	Barry Extension
32B13	28	18	CL	5275496	Active	5/1/2008	4/30/2012	16	0	500	26	Metanor	Barry Extension
32B13	28	17	CL	5275497	Active	5/1/2008	4/30/2012	16	0	500	26	Metanor	Barry Extension
32B13	28	16	CL	5275498	Active	5/1/2008	4/30/2012	16	0	500	26	Metanor	Barry Extension
32B13	28	15	CL	5275499	Active	5/1/2008	4/30/2012	16	0	500	26	Metanor	Barry Extension
32B13	28	14	CL	5275500	Active	5/1/2008	4/30/2012	16	0	500	26	Metanor	Barry Extension
32B13	28	13	CL	5275501	Active	5/1/2008	4/30/2012	16	0	500	26	Metanor	Barry Extension
32B13	28	12	CL	5275502	Active	5/1/2008	4/30/2012	16	0	500	26	Metanor	Barry Extension
32B13	28	11	CL	5275503	Active	5/1/2008	4/30/2012	16	0	500	26	Metanor	Barry Extension
32B13	28	10	CL	5275504	Active	5/1/2008	4/30/2012	16	0	500	26	Metanor	Barry Extension
32G04	6	35	CL	5277193	Active	3/31/2009	3/30/2011	16	0	500	26	Metanor	Barry Centre
32G04	6	36	CL	5277194	Active	3/31/2009	3/30/2011	16	0	500	26	Metanor	Barry Centre
32G04	5	36	CL	5277195	Active	3/31/2009	3/30/2011	16	0	500	26	Metanor	Barry Centre
32G04	5	35	CL	5277196	Active	3/31/2009	3/30/2011	16	0	500	26	Metanor	Barry Centre
32G04	4	35	CL	5277197	Active	3/31/2009	3/30/2011	16	0	500	26	Metanor	Barry Centre
32G04	4	36	CL	5277198	Active	3/31/2009	3/30/2011	16	0	500	26	Metanor	Barry Centre
32G04	3	36	CL	5277199	Active	3/31/2009	3/30/2011	16	0	500	26	Metanor	Barry Centre
32G04	3	35	CL	5277200	Active	3/31/2009	3/30/2011	16	0	500	26	Metanor	Barry Centre
32G04	2	35	CL	5277201	Active	3/31/2009	3/30/2011	16	0	500	26	Metanor	Barry Centre
32G04	2	36	CL	5277202	Active	3/31/2009	3/30/2011	16	0	500	26	Metanor	Barry Centre
32G04	1	36	CL	5277203	Active	3/31/2009	3/30/2011	16	0	500	26	Metanor	Barry Centre
32G04	1	35	CL	5277204	Active	3/31/2009	3/30/2011	16	0	500	26	Metanor	Barry Centre
32G04	1	34	CL	5277205	Active	3/31/2009	3/30/2011	16	1249.84	500	26	Metanor	Barry Centre
32G04	40	8	CL	5277206	Active	3/31/2009	3/30/2011	16	1213.81	500	26	Metanor	Barry Centre
32G04	39	8	CL	5277207	Active	3/31/2009	3/30/2011	16	1185.88	48	26	Metanor	Barry Centre
32G04	39	7	CL	5277208	Active	3/31/2009	3/30/2011	16	1116.03	500	26	Metanor	Barry Centre
32G04	39	6	CL	5277209	Active	3/31/2009	3/30/2011	16	1138.82	48	26	Metanor	Barry Centre
32G04	39	5	CL	5277210	Active	3/31/2009	3/30/2011	16	1144.71	48	26	Metanor	Barry Centre
32G04	2	34	CL	5277381	Active	7/20/2009	7/19/2011	16	1176.32	500	26	Metanor	Barry Centre
32G04	2	33	CL	5277388	Active	7/20/2009	7/19/2011	16	1176.32	500	26	Metanor	Barry Centre

SNRC sheet	Row	Column	Title type	Title number	Title status	Inscription date	Expiry date	Area (Ha)	Accrued work	Required work	Mining duties	Title Holder	Zone
32G04	3	33	CL	5277395	Active	7/20/2009	7/19/2011	16	1176.32	500	26	Metanor	Barry Centre
32G04	2	32	CL	5277396	Active	7/20/2009	7/19/2011	16	1176.32	500	26	Metanor	Barry Centre
32G04	2	31	CL	5277397	Active	7/20/2009	7/19/2011	16	1176.32	500	26	Metanor	Barry Centre
32G04	1	33	CL	5277398	Active	7/20/2009	7/19/2011	16	1176.32	500	26	Metanor	Barry Centre
32G04	1	32	CL	5277399	Active	7/20/2009	7/19/2011	16	1176.32	500	26	Metanor	Barry Centre
32G04	1	31	CL	5277400	Active	7/20/2009	7/19/2011	16	1176.32	500	26	Metanor	Barry Centre
32G04	1	30	CL	5277401	Active	7/20/2009	7/19/2011	16	0	500	26	Metanor	Barry Centre
32G04	40	4	CL	5277402	Active	7/20/2009	7/19/2011	16	1176.32	500	26	Metanor	Barry Centre
32G04	40	3	CL	5277403	Active	7/20/2009	7/19/2011	16	0	500	26	Metanor	Barry Centre
32G04	40	2	CL	5277404	Active	7/20/2009	7/19/2011	16	0	500	26	Metanor	Barry Centre
32G04	40	1	CL	5277405	Active	7/20/2009	7/19/2011	16	0	500	26	Metanor	Barry Centre
32G04	39	4	CL	5277406	Active	7/20/2009	7/19/2011	16	0	500	26	Metanor	Barry Centre
32B13	36	7	CL	5277407	Active	7/20/2009	7/19/2011	16	1176.26	500	26	Metanor	Barry Centre

APPENDIX C: SAMPLE PREPARATION AND ANALYTICAL PROTOCOL

ALS Chemex

Fire Assay Procedure – Ag-GRA21, Ag-GRA22, Au-GRA21 and Au-GRA22
Precious Metals Gravimetric Analysis Methods

Sample Decomposition: Fire Assay Fusion (FA-FUSAG1, FA-FUSAG2, FA-FUSGV1 and FA-FUSGV2)

Analytical Method: Gravimetric

A prepared sample is fused with a mixture of lead oxide, sodium carbonate, borax, silica and other reagents in order to produce a lead button. The lead button containing the precious metals is cupelled to remove the lead. The remaining gold and silver bead is parted in dilute nitric acid, annealed and weighed as gold. Silver, if requested, is then determined by the difference in weights.

Method Code	Element	Symbol	Units	Sample Weight (g)	Detection Limit	Upper Limit
Ag-GRA21	Silver	Ag	ppm	30	5	10,000
Ag-GRA22	Silver	Ag	ppm	50	5	10,000
Au-GRA21	Gold	Au	ppm	30	0.05	1000
Au-GRA22	Gold	Au	ppm	50	0.05	1000

ALS Chemex

Fire Assay Procedure – Au-AA25 and Au-AA26
Fire Assay Fusion, AAS Finish

Sample Decomposition: Fire Assay Fusion (FA-FUS03 & FA-FUS04)
Analytical Method: Atomic Absorption Spectroscopy (AAS)

A prepared sample is fused with a mixture of lead oxide, sodium carbonate, borax, silica and other reagents as required, inquarted with 6 mg of gold-free silver and then cupelled to yield a precious metal bead.

The bead is digested in 0.5 mL dilute nitric acid in the microwave oven. 0.5 mL concentrated hydrochloric acid is then added and the bead is further digested in the microwave at a lower power setting. The digested solution is cooled, diluted to a total volume of 10 mL with de-mineralized water, and analyzed by atomic absorption spectroscopy against matrix-matched standards.

Method Code	Element	Symbol	Units	Sample Weight (g)	Lower Limit	Upper Limit	Default Overlimit Method
Au-AA25	Gold	Au	ppm	30	0.01	100	Au-GRA21
Au-AA26	Gold	Au	ppm	50	0.01	100	Au-GRA22

ALS Chemex

Fire Assay Procedure – Au-SCR21
Precious Metals Analysis – Screen Metallics Gold, Double Minus

Sample Decomposition: Fire Assay Fusion (FA-FUS05)
Analytical Method: Gravimetric

The sample pulp (1000 g) is passed through a 100 μm (Tyler 150 mesh) stainless steel screen. Any material remaining on the screen (+) 100 μm is retained and analyzed in its entirety by fire assay with gravimetric finish and reported as the Au (+) fraction. The material passing through the screen (-) 100 μm fraction) is homogenized and two sub-samples are analyzed by fire assay with AAS finish (Au-AA25 and Au-AA25D). The average of the two AAS results is taken and reported as the Au (-) fraction result. All three values are used in calculating the combined gold content of the plus and minus fractions.

The gold values for both the (+) 100 and (-) 100 micron fractions are reported together with the weight of each fraction as well as the calculated total gold content of the sample.

Calculations:

$$Au^{-}avg(ppm) = \frac{Au^{-}(1) + Au^{-}(2)}{2}$$

$$AuTotal(ppm) = \frac{(Au^{-}avg(ppm) \times Wt.Minus(g)) + (Au^{+}(ppm)\ x\ Wt.\ Plus\ (g))}{(Wt.Minus(g) + Wt.Plus(g))}$$

ALS Chemex

Determination Reported	Description	Units	Lower Limit	Upper Limit
Au Total (+)(-) Combined	Total gold content of sample as determined by metallics calculation above.	ppm	0.05	1,000
Au (+) Fraction	Gold content of plus fraction determined by Au-GRA21.	ppm	0.05	100,000
Au (-) Fraction	Gold content of minus fraction. Reported as average of two sub-samples.	ppm	0.05	1000
Au-AA25	Gold content of first minus fraction subsample.	ppm	0.05	1000
Au-AA25D	Gold content of second minus fraction subsample.	ppm	0.05	1000
Au (+) mg	Weight of gold in plus fraction.	mg	0.001	1000
WT. (+) Fraction Entire	Weight of plus fraction.	g	0.01	1000
WT. (-) Fraction Entire	Weight of minus fraction.	g	0.1	100,000

FAI323: The Determination of Gold, Platinum and Palladium by Fire Assay and ICP- OES.

1. **Parameter(s) measured, unit(s):**
   Gold (Au); Platinum (Pt); Palladium (Pd) : ppm

2. **Typical sample size:**
   30.0 g

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

4. **Sample preparation technique used:**
   Crushed and pulverized rock sample are weighed and mixed with flux and fused using lead oxide at 1100°C, followed by cupellation of the resulting lead button (Dore bead). The bead is digested using 1:1 HNO_3 and HCl and the resulting solution is submitted for analysis.

5. **Method of analysis used:**
   The digested sample solution is analyzed by inductively coupled plasma Optical Emission Spectrometer (ICP-OES). Samples are analyzed against known calibration materials to provide quantitative analysis of the original sample.

6. **Data reduction by:**
   The results are exported via computer, on line, data fed to the SGS Laboratory Information Management System (SLIM) with secure audit trail.

7. **Figures of Merit:**

Element	Reporting Limits Range (ppm)
Au	0.005 - 100
Pt	0.010 - 100
Pd	0.005- 100

8. **Quality control:**
   Instrument calibration is performed for each batch or work order and calibration checks are analyzed within each analytical run. Quality control materials include method blanks, replicates and reference materials and are randomly inserted with the frequency set according to method protocols at ~14%.
   Quality assurance measures of precision and accuracy are verified statistically using SLIM control charts with set criteria for data acceptance. Data that fails is subject to investigation and repeated as necessary.