Report to:

AURVISTA GOLD CORPORATION

DOUAY DEPOSIT NATIONAL INSTRUMENT 43-101 COMPLIANT TECHNICAL REPORT

AUGUST 2012

Prepared by *Cliff Duke P. Eng.* Date August 10, 2012

Riverbend Geological Services Inc.
Box 15 Group 310 RR#3, Beausejour, Manitoba R0E 0C0
Phone: 204-268-3338

APEGM
Certificate of Authorization
Riverbend Geological Services Inc.
No. 5389 Date: 10 Aug 2012

REVISION HISTORY

REV. NO	ISSUE DATE	PREPARED BY AND DATE	REVIEWED BY AND DATE	APPROVED BY AND DATE	DESCRIPTION OF REVISION

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GLOSSARY

UNITS OF MEASURE

Centimetre	cm
Cubic centimetre	cm^3
Degrees Celsius	°C
Dollar (American)	US$
Dollar (Canadian)	Cdn$
Formazin Turbidity Unit	FTU
Gram	g
Grams per Cubic Centimetre	g/cm^3
Hectare (10,000 m^2)	ha
Kilometre	km
Kilovolt	kV
Metre	m
Millimetre	mm
Million tonnes	Mt
Percent	%
Specific gravity	SG
Tonne (1,000 kg)	t

ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

Quarry Lease	QL
Mineral Lease	ML
North	N
East	E
South	S
West	W
Silica	SiO_2
Aluminum Oxide	Al_2O_3
Calcium Oxide	CaO
Potassium Oxide	K_2O
Iron Oxide	Fe_2O_3
Sodium Oxide	Na_2O
Magnesium Oxide	MgO
Titanium Oxide	TiO_2

1.0 SUMMARY

The Douay Property (Property) is located in northern Quebec's Casa Berardi fault zone, approximately 550 kilometers (km) north-west of Montreal, Quebec, Canada.

Aurvista Gold Corporation's (Aurvista) principal asset is the Douay Property, which it acquired from Société d'exploration minière Vior Inc.(Vior). The Property consists of 298 contiguous claims totaling approximately 12,704 ha. The North West Claims (80 claims) are the subject of a Joint Venture Agreement between Aurvista (75%) and SOQUEM Inc. (25%). Aurvista owns a 100% interest in the Mineral Claims, other than the 10% undivided interest in the two West Zone Claims that is retained by Vior.

Aurvista has retained Riverbend Geological Services Inc. (Riverbend) to provide a National Instrument (NI) 43-101 compliant resource estimate on the property. This document required the organization of the historic project data to enable the estimation of a resource that conforms to the Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Petroleum (CIM) Mineral Resource and Mineral Reserves definitions, referred to in NI 43-101, Standards of Disclosure of Mineral Projects.

Riverbend conducted a mineral resource estimate of the gold mineralization on Aurvista's Douay property. The estimation was completed for gold (Au g/t) on a large syenite porphyry plug that forms the center of the deposit, as well as 7 other zones that have been identified in the surrounding sedimentary-volcanic units. Riverbend used data from historic and recent drilling to estimate the resources on the Douay property. Riverbend estimates that the 8 zones on the Douay property contain 2.7 Mt of Indicated Resource at 2.76 g/t Au above a 0.3 g/t Au cutoff grade. An Inferred Resource of 115 Mt at 0.75 g/t Au above a 0.3 g/t Au cutoff has also been estimated.

The Douay property deposit has demonstrated potential as a large tonnage low-grade gold deposit amenable to open pit bulk tonnage mining methods. Riverbend has limited the resource estimate to within 400m of surface, although evidence for additional mineralization occurs below that limit. Riverbend recommends that Aurvista drill 34,805m in an additional 98 holes at an estimated cost of $5,220,750, to better define the inferred parts of the resource.

The Property has a favourable location. It lies astride a paved highway (Provincial Highway 109), which traverses from Val d'Or north to Matagami. A high voltage power line runs parallel Provincial Highway 109 near the deposit, and there is sufficient electrical power on the site to operate a small underground mining operation. These positive factors on the deposit should be considered in the context of a resource that does not outcrop, as it is overlain with about 30 metres (m) of overburden.

2.0 INTRODUCTION AND TERMS OF REFERENCE

2.1 INTRODUCTION

Aurvista Gold Corporation (“Aurvista”) retained Riverbend Geological Services Inc. (“Riverbend”) to prepare an independent technical report and Mineral Resource estimate of the Douay gold deposit in Quebec, Canada.

Aurvista was incorporated on June 3, 2010 under the Ontario Business Corporations Act and continued under the Canada Business Corporations Act on June 22, 2011.

Aurvista's principal asset is the Douay Property, which it acquired from Société d’exploration minière Vior Inc. The Property consists of 298 contiguous claims totaling approximately 12,704. The North West Claims (80 claims) are the subject of a Joint Venture Agreement between Aurvista (75%) and SOQUEM Inc. (25%). Aurvista owns a 100% interest in the remainder of the mineral claims, other than a 10% undivided interest in the two West Zone Claims retained by Vior. .

Riverbend, as part of its site visit, assessed the drill core, the sample process and storage facilities, and the site infrastructure.

2.2 TERMS OF REFERENCE

This report summarizes the results from historical work by previous operators and exploration completed by the current owners. The information was collected from Quebec and Canadian Government web sites, Company records, and publicly available information listed on SEDAR. The NI 43-101 Technical Report incorporates all available information to date and is suitable for filing with provincial regulatory agencies, the Toronto Stock Exchange – Venture Exchange (“TSX-V”) and on SEDAR.

This report includes a technical review of the property and a Mineral Resource estimate, as well as a proposed exploration program and budget. The data supporting the statements made in this report have been verified for accuracy and completeness by the author. No meaningful errors or omissions were noted. The sources for the data are presented in the “Reference” section of this report.

Riverbend's scope of work included a site visits and a tour of the Douay property, and has summarized its findings and recommendations in a report in compliance with Canadian Securities Administrators' National Instrument 43-101 and definitions of the Council of Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Petroleum ("CIM") standards.

2.3 Sources Of Information

In conducting this study, Riverbend relied upon publicly available documents, unpublished internal reports and other information supplied by the Company, as well as geological publications of the Quebec Ressources Naturelles et de la Faune, Natural Resources Canada. Information also was obtained from conversations with the Company's technical staff and project management.

Riverbend's previous work on the property included an internal review of the size and tenor of the porphyry zone mineralization in 2011.

Riverbend received the full co-operation and assistance from the Company's personnel during the site visit and in the preparation of this report.

The 0.3 g/t Au cut-off grade was selected based on the cut-off grades being used for similar deposits elsewhere, including at the operating Malartic mine of Osisko Mining Corporation in Val d'Or, Quebec, for the mineral resource estimate for the Côte Lake deposit at the Chester Lake property of Trelawney Mining and Exploration Inc., located between Sudbury and Timmins, Ontario, and for the mineral resource estimate for the Rainy River deposit, located in Western Ontario.

2.4 Details Of The Personal Inspection Of The Property

Riverbend's President and Qualified Person ("QP"), Cliff Duke, P.Eng., conducted the site visit to review the Company's QA/QC protocols and procedures, as well as examine historical and current drilling sites. The drill core from a number of drill holes was also reviewed with project personnel.

The site visit was conducted on July 19, 2011, in the company of Marc L'Heureux (V.P. Exploration) and Denis Chénard (Project Geologist). The purpose of this site visit was to review the drill core library from the Douay property, and to visit selected drill holes as well as sites of the ongoing drill program. The core logging and sampling facility was visited, and the QA/QC protocols used in the ongoing drill program were reviewed. Riverbend also examined and reviewed historical maps, mine plans and sections.

2.5 UNITS AND CURRENCY

Throughout this report, measurements are in metric units, unless the historic context dictates that the use of Imperial units is appropriate. Tonnages are shown as tonnes ("t", equivalent to 1,000 kg), linear measurements are metres ("m"), or kilometres ("km") and precious metal values are as grams per tonne ("g Au/t") or troy ounces per ton ("oz Au/T" or "opt"). In the case of historical documentation, gold values may be expressed in troy ounces per ton (“oz Au/T” or “opt”). Grams are converted to ounces based on 31.104 g to 1 troy ounce and 34.29 g/t to 1 oz/Ton.

Currency amounts are quoted in Canadian dollars ("C$").

3.0 RELIANCE ON OTHER EXPERTS

Riverbend has relied upon the accuracy of resource and reserve estimates prepared by Geostat Systems International Inc., and by SGS Canada Inc., in previous NI 43-101 reports. Riverbend has also relied upon the accuracy of SGS's data verification in its preparation of those estimates.

Riverbend has relied upon Denis Chénard, ing. to collect the character samples from the 2011-12 drill core program.

4.0 PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

4.1 LOCATION

The Douay property is located 50 km southwest of Matagami and 120 km north of Amos, in the Douay Township of Quebec. The Douay property is centred around UTM coordinates 708,900E and 5,491,000N (UTM z17, NAD 83) or latitude 49°32'N and longitude 78°07'W.

Figure 4-1 Property location map

4.2 MINERAL DISPOSITIONS

The Douay property consists 298 of contiguous claims totalling approximately 12,704 ha. 216 Claims were acquired pursuant to an Exploration and Option Agreement entered into with Société d'exploration minière Vior Inc. ("Vior") and 80 claims known as the Northwest Claims which were acquired pursuant to the exercise of an option under an agreement entered into with Vior on June 21, 2011.

The Douay property excluding the North West Claims
Pursuant to an agreement (the "Exploration and Option Agreement") entered into with Vior dated April 28, 2010 as amended, Aurvista acquired a 100% interest in 218 contiguous Claims which were acquired from Vior pursuant to the Exploration and Option Agreement, excluding the 10% undivided interest (the "Excluded Interest") in the West Zone Claims retained by Vior pursuant to the Exploration and Option Agreement. Aurvista has an option to acquire the Excluded Interest pursuant to a letter agreement with Vior dated May 26, 2011.

Under the Exploration and Option Agreement, Aurvista earned its first 25% interest in the property through an initial payment of $1,500,000 to Vior and earned its second 25% interest upon a second payment of $1,500,000 to Vior following completion of $2,500,000 of exploration work by Aurvista on the property. Finally, on August 9, 2011 Aurvista acquired the remaining 50% interest in the property through the issuance of 21,250,000 Common Shares to Vior.

The North West Claims
On August 31, 2011, Aurvista acquired Vior's 75% interest in the North West Claims in consideration of the payment of $91,875 and the assumption of Vior's obligations to pay a 1% net smelter return royalty in favour of Cambior Inc. and a 1.5% net smelter return royalty in favour of Northern Abitibi Mining Corp. (50% of which may be repurchased for a cash payment of $1,000,000).

Table 4-1 Douay property claim ownership

Property Name	Aurvista's Claim Ownership	Aurvista's Option
Mineral Claims (excluding the West Zone Claims)	100%	N/A
West Zone Claims(1)	90%	10%(2)
North West Claims	75%	25%(3)

Notes:

(1) The West Zone Claims are subject to a 1% net smelter royalty in favour of Cambior Inc.

(2) Constitutes the Excluded Interest.

(3) The remaining 25% interest in the North West Claims is owned by SOQUEM Inc. and is subject to a 1% NSR in favour of Cambior Inc., and to a 1.5% NSR in favour of Northern Abitibi Mining Corp. (50% of which may be repurchased for a cash payment of $1,000,000).

The Douay North West block is located as an island in the central northern part of the Douay property. The North West property consists of a contiguous 80-staked claim block covering approximately 1264 hectares. This block of claims is entirely included within the Douay property.

Table 4-2 Douay property claim list

Holder	Claim No.	Expiry Date Year	Month	Day	Work Required	Surplus
Aurvista inc.	101773	2013	11	15	$1,800.00	$0.00
Aurvista inc.	101789	2013	11	15	$1,800.00	$0.00
Aurvista inc.	1133242	2013	06	17	$2,500.00	$0.00
Aurvista inc.	1133244	2013	07	13	$2,500.00	$0.00
Aurvista inc.	1133246	2013	07	13	$2,500.00	$0.00
Aurvista inc.	1133247	2013	06	24	$2,500.00	$0.00
Aurvista inc.	1133248	2013	06	24	$2,500.00	$0.00
Aurvista inc.	1133249	2013	06	24	$2,500.00	$0.00
Aurvista inc.	1133250	2013	06	24	$2,500.00	$0.00
Aurvista inc.	1133251	2013	06	24	$2,500.00	$0.00
Aurvista inc.	1133252	2013	06	24	$2,500.00	$0.00
Aurvista inc.	1133253	2013	06	24	$2,500.00	$0.00
Aurvista inc.	1133254	2013	06	24	$2,500.00	$0.00
Aurvista inc.	1133255	2013	06	24	$2,500.00	$0.00
Aurvista inc.	1133256	2013	06	24	$2,500.00	$0.00
Aurvista inc.	1133257	2013	06	24	$2,500.00	$0.00
Aurvista inc.	1133258	2013	06	24	$2,500.00	$0.00
Aurvista inc.	1133259	2013	06	24	$2,500.00	$0.00
Aurvista inc.	1133260	2013	06	24	$2,500.00	$0.00
Aurvista inc.	1133261	2013	06	24	$2,500.00	$0.00
Aurvista inc.	1133262	2013	06	24	$2,500.00	$0.00
Aurvista inc.	1133263	2013	06	24	$2,500.00	$0.00
Aurvista inc.	1133264	2013	06	24	$2,500.00	$0.00
Aurvista inc.	1133265	2013	06	24	$2,500.00	$0.00
Aurvista inc.	1133266	2013	06	24	$2,500.00	$0.00
Aurvista inc.	1133267	2013	06	24	$2,500.00	$22,736.03
Aurvista inc.	1133268	2013	06	24	$2,500.00	$0.00
Aurvista inc.	1133269	2013	06	24	$2,500.00	$0.00

Aurvista inc.	1133270	2013	06	24	$2,500.00	$0.00
Aurvista inc.	1133271	2013	06	24	$2,500.00	$0.00
Aurvista inc.	1133272	2013	06	24	$2,500.00	$0.00
Aurvista inc.	1133273	2013	06	24	$2,500.00	$0.00
Aurvista inc.	101774	2013	11	15	$1,800.00	$0.00
Aurvista inc.	101775	2013	11	15	$1,800.00	$0.00
Aurvista inc.	101776	2013	11	15	$1,800.00	$0.00
Aurvista inc.	101777	2013	11	15	$1,800.00	$0.00
Aurvista inc.	101778	2013	11	15	$1,800.00	$0.00
Aurvista inc.	101779	2013	11	15	$1,800.00	$0.00
Aurvista inc.	101780	2013	11	15	$1,800.00	$0.00
Aurvista inc.	101781	2013	11	15	$1,800.00	$0.00
Aurvista inc.	101782	2013	11	15	$1,800.00	$0.00
Aurvista inc.	101783	2013	11	15	$1,800.00	$0.00
Aurvista inc.	1133095	2013	01	06	$2,500.00	$37,222.90
Aurvista inc.	1133096	2013	01	06	$2,500.00	$37,222.90
Aurvista inc.	1133097	2013	01	06	$2,500.00	$37,222.90
Aurvista inc.	1133098	2013	01	06	$2,500.00	$37,222.90
Aurvista inc.	1133099	2013	01	06	$2,500.00	$37,230.45
Aurvista inc.	1133100	2013	01	06	$2,500.00	$37,230.45
Aurvista inc.	1133101	2031	01	06	$2,500.00	$37,230.45
Aurvista inc.	1133102	2013	01	06	$2,500.00	$37,230.45
Aurvista inc.	1133103	2013	01	06	$2,500.00	$37,230.45
Aurvista inc.	1133104	2013	01	06	$2,500.00	$37,230.45
Aurvista inc.	1133105	2013	01	06	$2,500.00	$37,230.45
Aurvista inc.	1133106	2013	01	06	$2,500.00	$37,230.45
Aurvista inc.	1133107	2013	01	06	$2,500.00	$37,230.45
Aurvista inc.	1133108	2013	01	06	$2,500.00	$37,230.45
Aurvista inc.	1133109	2013	01	06	$2,500.00	$37,215.36
Aurvista inc.	1133110	2013	01	06	$2,500.00	$37,215.36
Aurvista inc.	1133111	2013	01	06	$2,500.00	$37,222.90
Aurvista inc.	1133112	2013	01	06	$2,500.00	$37,222.90
Aurvista inc.	1133113	2013	01	06	$2,500.00	$37,222.90
Aurvista inc.	1133114	2013	01	06	$2,500.00	$37,222.90
Aurvista inc.	1133115	2013	01	06	$2,500.00	$37,222.90
Aurvista inc.	1133116	2013	01	06	$2,500.00	$37,222.90
Aurvista inc.	1133117	2013	01	06	$2,500.00	$37,222.90
Aurvista inc.	1133118	2013	01	06	$2,500.00	$37,222.90
Aurvista inc.	1133119	2013	01	06	$2,500.00	$37,222.90
Aurvista inc.	1133120	2013	01	06	$2,500.00	$37,222.90

Aurvista inc.	1133121	2013	01	06	$2,500.00	$37,222.90
Aurvista inc.	1133122	2013	01	06	$2,500.00	$37,222.90
Aurvista inc.	1133123	2013	01	06	$2,500.00	$37,222.90
Aurvista inc.	1133124	2013	01	06	$2,500.00	$37,222.90
Aurvista inc.	1133125	2013	01	06	$2,500.00	$37,222.90
Aurvista inc.	1133126	2013	01	06	$2,500.00	$37,222.90
Aurvista inc.	1133127	2013	01	06	$2,500.00	$37,222.90
Aurvista inc.	1133128	2013	01	06	$2,500.00	$37,222.90
Aurvista inc.	1133129	2013	01	06	$2,500.00	$33,607.82
Aurvista inc.	1133130	2013	01	06	$2,500.00	$37,215.36
Aurvista inc.	1133131	2013	01	06	$2,500.00	$37,215.36
Aurvista inc.	1133132	2013	01	06	$2,500.00	$37,215.36
Aurvista inc.	1133133	2013	01	06	$2,500.00	$37,215.36
Aurvista inc.	1133134	2013	01	06	$2,500.00	$37,215.36
Aurvista inc.	1133135	2013	01	06	$2,500.00	$37,215.36
Aurvista inc.	1133136	2013	01	06	$2,500.00	$37,215.36
Aurvista inc.	1133137	2013	01	06	$2,500.00	$37,215.36
Aurvista inc.	1133138	2013	01	06	$2,500.00	$37,215.36
Aurvista inc.	1133139	2013	01	06	$2,500.00	$37,215.36
Aurvista inc.	1133140	2013	01	06	$2,500.00	$36,015.36
Aurvista inc.	1133141	2013	01	06	$2,500.00	$36,015.36
Aurvista inc.	1133142	2013	01	06	$2,500.00	$36,015.36
Aurvista inc.	1133143	2013	01	06	$2,500.00	$36,015.36
Aurvista inc.	1133144	2013	01	06	$2,500.00	$36,015.36
Aurvista inc.	1133145	2013	01	06	$2,500.00	$36,015.36
Aurvista inc.	1133146	2013	01	06	$2,500.00	$36,015.36
Aurvista inc.	1133147	2013	01	06	$2,500.00	$36,015.36
Aurvista inc.	1133148	2013	01	06	$2,500.00	$36,015.36
Aurvista inc.	1133149	2013	01	06	$2,500.00	$36,015.36
Aurvista inc.	1133150	2013	01	06	$2,500.00	$5,290.15
Aurvista inc.	1133151	2013	01	06	$2,500.00	$32,400.27
Aurvista inc.	1133152	2013	01	06	$2,500.00	$37,200.27
Aurvista inc.	1133153	2013	01	06	$2,500.00	$37,207.82
Aurvista inc.	1133154	2013	01	06	$2,500.00	$37,207.82
Aurvista inc.	1133155	2013	01	06	$2,500.00	$37,207.82
Aurvista inc.	1133156	2013	01	06	$2,500.00	$32,371.35
Aurvista inc.	1133157	2013	01	06	$2,500.00	$19,997.23
Aurvista inc.	1133158	2013	01	06	$2,500.00	$37,207.82
Aurvista inc.	1133159	2013	01	06	$2,500.00	$37,207.82
Aurvista inc.	1133160	2013	01	06	$2,500.00	$37,207.82

Aurvista inc.	1133161	2013	01	06	$2,500.00	$37,207.82
Aurvista inc.	1133162	2013	01	06	$2,500.00	$37,207.82
Aurvista inc.	1133163	2013	01	06	$2,500.00	$37,207.82
Aurvista inc.	1133164	2013	01	06	$2,500.00	$37,207.82
Aurvista inc.	1133165	2013	01	06	$2,500.00	$37,207.82
Aurvista inc.	1133166	2013	01	06	$2,500.00	$37,207.82
Aurvista inc.	1133167	2013	01	06	$2,500.00	$37,207.82
Aurvista inc.	1133168	2013	01	06	$2,500.00	$37,207.82
Aurvista inc.	1133169	2013	01	06	$2,500.00	$37,207.82
Aurvista inc.	1133170	2013	01	06	$2,500.00	$37,207.82
Aurvista inc.	1133171	2013	01	06	$2,500.00	$37,207.82
Aurvista inc.	1133172	2013	01	06	$2,500.00	$30,007.82
Aurvista inc.	1133173	2013	01	06	$2,500.00	$37,207.82
Aurvista inc.	1133174	2013	01	06	$2,500.00	$37,207.82
Aurvista inc.	1133175	2013	01	06	$2,500.00	$22,230.60
Aurvista inc.	1133176	2013	01	06	$2,500.00	$6,182.95
Aurvista inc.	1133177	2013	01	06	$2,500.00	$17,200.27
Aurvista inc.	1133178	2013	01	06	$2,500.00	$35,200.27
Aurvista inc.	1133179	2013	01	06	$2,500.00	$36,000.27
Aurvista inc.	1133180	2013	01	06	$2,500.00	$37,200.27
Aurvista inc.	1133181	2013	01	06	$2,500.00	$36,000.27
Aurvista inc.	1133182	2013	01	06	$2,500.00	$34,800.27
Aurvista inc.	1133183	2013	01	06	$2,500.00	$36,000.27
Aurvista inc.	1133184	2013	01	06	$2,500.00	$36,000.27
Aurvista inc.	1133185	2013	01	06	$2,500.00	$37,200.27
Aurvista inc.	1133186	2013	01	06	$2,500.00	$37,200.27
Aurvista inc.	1133187	2013	01	06	$2,500.00	$37,200.27
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Aurvista inc.	1133191	2013	01	06	$2,500.00	$37,200.27
Aurvista inc.	1133192	2013	01	06	$2,500.00	$37,200.27
Aurvista inc.	1133193	2013	01	06	$2,500.00	$37,200.27
Aurvista inc.	1133194	2013	01	06	$2,500.00	$37,200.27
Aurvista inc.	1133195	2013	01	06	$2,500.00	$37,200.27
Aurvista inc.	1133196	2013	01	06	$2,500.00	$37,200.27
Aurvista inc.	1133197	2013	01	06	$2,500.00	$37,200.27
Aurvista inc.	1133198	2013	01	06	$2,500.00	$37,200.27
Aurvista inc.	1133199	2013	01	06	$2,500.00	$37,200.27
Aurvista inc.	1133200	2013	01	06	$2,500.00	$7,411.85

Aurvista inc.	1133201	2013	01	06	$2,500.00	$0.00
Aurvista inc.	1133202	2013	01	06	$1,000.00	$1,876.66
Aurvista inc.	1133203	2013	01	06	$1,000.00	$4,887.85
Aurvista inc.	1133204	2013	01	06	$2,500.00	$22,197.26
Aurvista inc.	1133205	2013	01	06	$2,500.00	$164,397.40
Aurvista inc.	1133206	2013	01	06	$2,500.00	$136,767.86
Aurvista inc.	1133207	2013	01	06	$2,500.00	$37,192.73
Aurvista inc.	1133208	2013	01	06	$2,500.00	$304,499.59
Aurvista inc.	1133209	2013	01	06	$2,500.00	$35,992.73
Aurvista inc.	1133210	2013	01	06	$2,500.00	$37,192.73
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Aurvista inc.	1133212	2013	01	06	$2,500.00	$37,192.73
Aurvista inc.	1133213	2013	01	06	$2,500.00	$37,192.73
Aurvista inc.	1133214	2013	01	06	$2,500.00	$37,192.73
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Aurvista inc.	1133235	2013	01	06	$2,500.00	$37,185.18
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Aurvista inc.	4285591	2013	01	29	$1,000.00	$0.00
Aurvista inc.	4285592	2013	01	29	$1,000.00	$0.00
Aurvista inc.	4285593	2013	01	29	$1,000.00	$0.00
Aurvista inc.	4285532	2013	01	23	$1,000.00	$0.00
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Aurvista inc.	4285574	2013	01	27	$1,000.00	$61,366.19

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Aurvista inc.	4285564	2013	01	26	$1,000.00	$10,754.03
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Aurvista inc.	4285552	2013	01	25	$1,000.00	$0.00

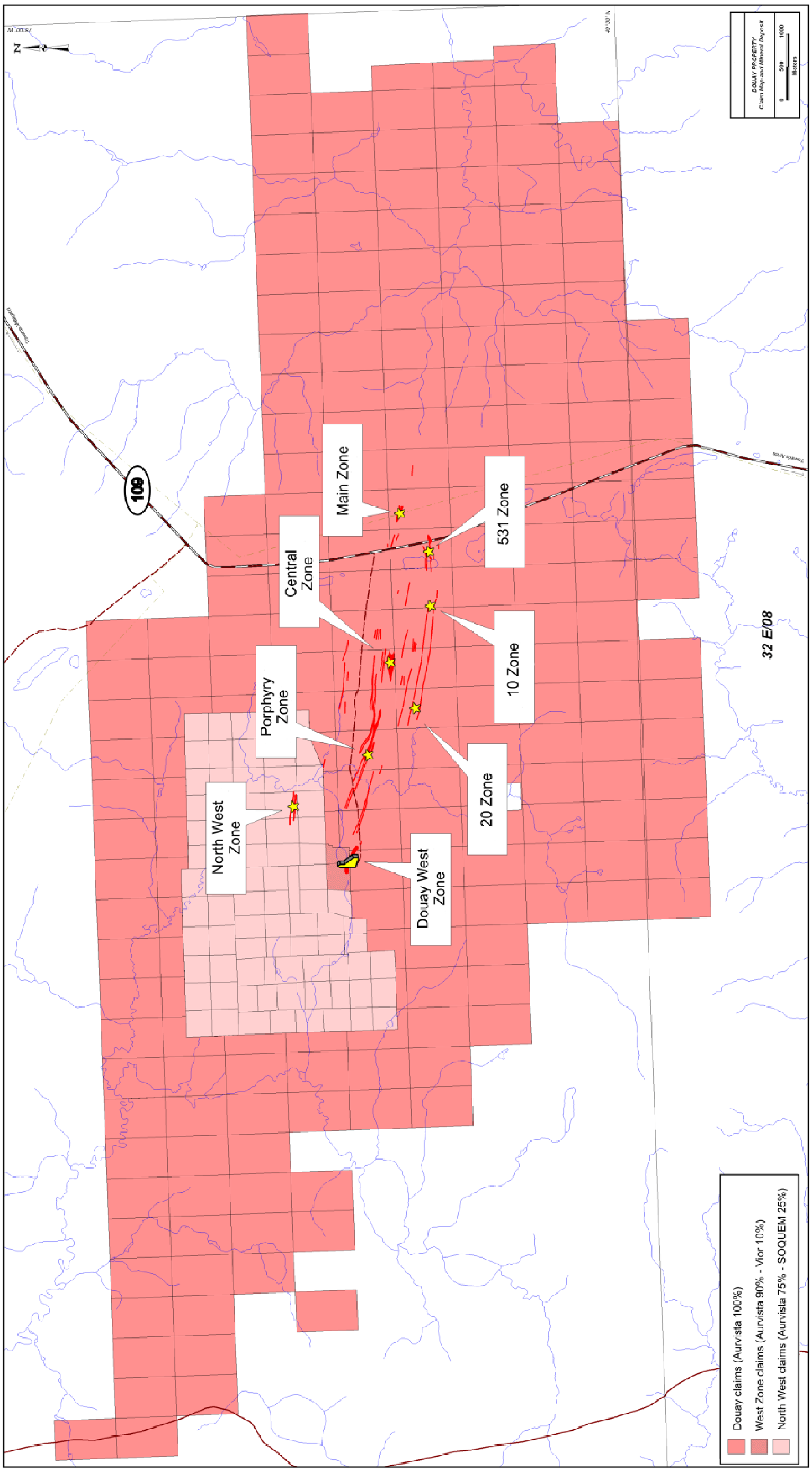


Figure 4-2 Douay property claims and local infrastucture

4.3 Resources, Reserves, Development and Infrastructure

Provincial Highway 109 is an all weather paved 2 lane highway that crosses the property. It is closely paralleled by a high voltage electric power line that runs between Matagami and Amos.

The access road and local power line are adequate for a mining operation. On the Douay West deposit, the shaft was collared and sunk down to a depth of 10 metres and the mining surface installations (head frame, hoist and compressors, office, etc) were installed by Aurizon Mines Ltd. They are in use, and kept in good condition. This includes catering, sleeping and sanitary facilities to accommodate up to 15 workers at a time. The current water and power supplies are adequate for mining.

There is a significant deposit of sand and gravel at the entrance from the highway to the access road. Material was previously quarried from a pit during earlier construction.

4.4 Legal Survey

The northern limit between the former Douay West block and the Douay North-West property was legally surveyed in 1996.

4.5 Environmental Liabilities

The property does not have environmental liabilities. There are no tailings or sedimentation ponds that need to be reclaimed.

4.6 Permits

In 2009 Vior asked the Québec Government authorities for the renewal of the bulk sampling permit and to transfer 100% of the permit to Vior based on the 1997 Environmental study.

Vior received a positive answer on November 9th, 2009 for a 5,000 tonnes underground sampling program. A rehabilitation plan was submitted on December 7th, 2009. To this date, Vior had all of the necessary legal documents and authorisations to proceed with a 5,000 tonne underground bulk sample of the Douay West mineral deposit and property. Aurvista advised Riverbend that they have retained the permit for the underground bulk sampling certificate of authorisation.

5.0 ACCESSIBILITY, CLIMATE, LOCAL RESOURCES, INFRASTRUCTURE AND PHYSIOGRAPHY

5.1 ACCESS

The Douay property area is easily accessed from paved Provincial Highway 109. Highway 109, which crosses the property, is the major north-south regional road linking the towns of Amos and Matagami. A five km all-weather gravel road connects the Douay West deposit headframe and infrastructure to Highway 109. Many forest roads give access to the different sectors of the property.

5.2 LOCAL RESOURCES

The region has a rich mining history, so the local labour force, suppliers and services that would be required for a mining operation are already in place. The closest towns are Amos (population 17,090), which lies some 110 km south of the deposit and Matagami (population 1,526) only 45 km north-east of the deposit. Val d' Or, the nearest major center, is about 165 km south.

Provincial Highway 109 is an all weather paved 2 lane highway that crosses the property. It is closely paralleled by a high voltage electric power line that runs between Matagami and Amos.

The access road and local power line are adequate for a mining operation. On the Douay West deposit, the shaft was collared and sunk down to a depth of 10 metres and the mining surface installations (head frame, hoist and compressors, office, etc) were installed by Aurizon Mines Ltd. They are in use, and kept in good condition. This includes catering, sleeping and sanitary facilities to accommodate up to 15 workers at a time. The current water and power supplies are adequate for mining.

There is a significant deposit of sand and gravel at the entrance from the highway to the access road. Material was previously quarried from a pit during earlier construction.

Shaft timbers, intended for the underground shaft, are stored in the head frame house on the property. They are kept dry and appear to be in good condition. A 2007 estimate gave a value of $100,000.

5.3 CLIMATE

The climate data used to characterize the site comes from the meteorological station of Val d'Or, about 165 km south of the site. The climate data was collected between 1961 and 1990.

The area receives 928 mm of precipitation annually. Average monthly precipitation ranges from 48 mm in February to 103 mm in September. Snow can fall from October to April, but significant accumulations are normally limited to the months of November to March. Snowfall averages 54 mm (expressed in mm of water) for these 5 months.

The average daily temperature is 2°C. The warmest month is July, when average daily temperature is 14°C, and the coldest month is January, which averages -16°C.

From June to January, southwest winds are dominant, while from February to May, wind comes more frequently from the north-west. Winds have an average velocity varying between 11 and 14 km/h for an average of 13 km/h during the year.

5.4 PHYSIOGRAPHY

The area is characterized by generally flat topography with occasional low relief drumlins and eskers. The property area is largely covered by black spruce forests, swamps, and eskers. The vertical relief in the area is very low with a mean altitude of 290 metres above sea level. Very few outcrops occur on the property. The overburden consists of a peat layer resting on layers of argillaceous material, itself resting on beds of fluvio-glacial till and clay.

6.0 HISTORY

The property was originally claimed by Inco (now Vale S.A.) in 1976. Inco discovered two deposits, the Douay Main Zone and the Douay West Zone, in 1976 and 1990 respectively. 44 drill holes totaling 8,656m were drilled on Douay West in 1990-91, resulting in a tonnage and grade estimate for the in-situ mineralization. The estimate does not use resource categories as defined in NI 43-101; the historical estimate is presented here only for historical completeness and should not be relied upon. The estimate is no longer relevant as it has been superseded by the estimate presented in Section 14 of this report.

Table 6-1 1991 Inco resource estimate

	Metric Tonnes	Au g/t
Probable	442,465	9.6
Possible	93,493	8.1

A number of other gold-bearing intersections were also encountered on the property prior to 1992. Vior obtained an interest in the project in 1986, and obtained 100% ownership in January 1992. The initial property was then split up into several properties including the Douay and Douay West properties.

In 1992, SOQUEM optioned a part of the Douay property. Their exploration work including ground geophysics and diamond drilling drilling 22 holes totalling 6,416 m. SOQUEM defined the 10 Zone and tested a number of other IP anomalies on the property. SOQUEM returned the property to Vior in 1994. During 1992 and 1993, Vior drilled targets outside the known discoveries, and found the 531 Zone.

An agreement concluded in February 1995 between Cambior and Vior, allowed Cambior to gain an interest in the Douay property, and Cambior drilled 13 holes in the Douay West Zone. This was followed up by a feasibility study in which Cambior evaluated the potential of the Douay West zone. Cambior established that a resource of 357,200 tonnes, with a diluted grade of 7.2 g/t was accessible by using a surface ramp. The estimate does not use resource categories as defined in NI 43-101; the historical estimate is presented here only for historical completeness and should not be relied upon. The estimate is no longer relevant as it has been superseded by the estimate presented in Section 14 of this report. Cambior dropped its interest in the property.

Aurizon Mines Ltd. optioned the property from Vior in 1996. According to the option terms, Aurizon would obtain a 50% interest in the Douay and Douay West properties by investing a total of $17 million. Following a 7 hole 2.520m diamond drill campaign, Aurizon completed a feasibility study in August 1996, aimed at evaluating the resources and the profitability of the Douay property using the information available at the time. Aurizon constructed a gravel road from Highway 109 to the Douay West site. In 1997 the power line, head frame, hoist building and accessory structures that remain on site today were built. The shaft was collared down to a depth of 10m. Aurizon also drilled five holes in the Douay West Zone and six others, totalling 6,053 metres between, 1996 and 1999. In 2000, Aurizon relinquished its option after having spent some $5 million on the project.

Vior reviewed all the information available on the Douay property in 2004, and resumed exploration by drilling 3,384 metres of core (NQ size) on the Douay West Zone and the Adam Zone between March and April 2005. Two exploration drill holes were drilled east of the Adam zone, in the syenite intrusive, which proved to be the Porphyry Zone. In 2005 Vior asked Geostat Systems International Inc. (now part of SGS Canada Inc.) to evaluate the resources and prepare a Pre-Feasibility Study for an open pit mine on the Douay West zone. Geostat defined a probable reserve of 269,726 tonnes with an average diluted grade of 4.74 g/t.

During the 2006-2007 drilling campaign, 53 drill-holes were drilled on the Douay West and other Vior adjacent properties. Twenty three of these were on the Douay West mineral deposit. A trench was also excavated over the syenite complex.

In 2007, Vior asked Geostat to update the August 2005 technical report. The Douay West resource estimate was updated using new information from the 2006-2007 drilling campaign. This estimate showed that the property hosted a measured resource of 236,000 tonnes grading 6.08 g/t and an indicated resource of 735,000 tonnes grading 5.46 g/t, above the 3 g/t lower cutoff. An additional 1,594,000 tonnes grading 3.94 g/t was classified as an inferred resource.

In 2009 Vior re-logged and re-interpreted the drill hole data associated with the Douay West deposit.

In 2010 an update of the resource estimate, along with a Preliminary Economic Assessment of the Douay West deposit, was spurred by increased gold prices. SGS outlined a measured and indicated resource at Douay West of 313,000 tonnes grading 7.75 g/t, with an additional 267,000 tonnes of inferred resource grading 8.53 g/t. This estimate was based on a 4 g/t lower cut off grade. A global resource was estimated for the other deposits on the property using a 0.7 g/t lower cutoff. That estimate showed a measured and indicated resource of 905,000 tonnes grading 1.7 g/t, and an inferred resource of 42,644,000 tonnes grading 1.29 g/t.

Following an option agreement between Vior and Aurvista in 2010, 4 diamond drill holes totalling 2,097m were drilled on the Douay West deposit. This project was designed to establish the presence of mineralization down to 500m below surface.

7.0 GEOLOGICAL SETTING & MINERALIZATION

7.1 REGIONAL GEOLOGY

The Douay property lies in the north segment of the archean age Harricana-Turgeon belt of the Abitibi Volcano-plutonic Sub-Province, part of the Superior Province of the Canadian Shield. The area is part of the Casa Berardi Tectonic Zone, which includes several corridors of ductile E-W and ESE-WNW deformations.

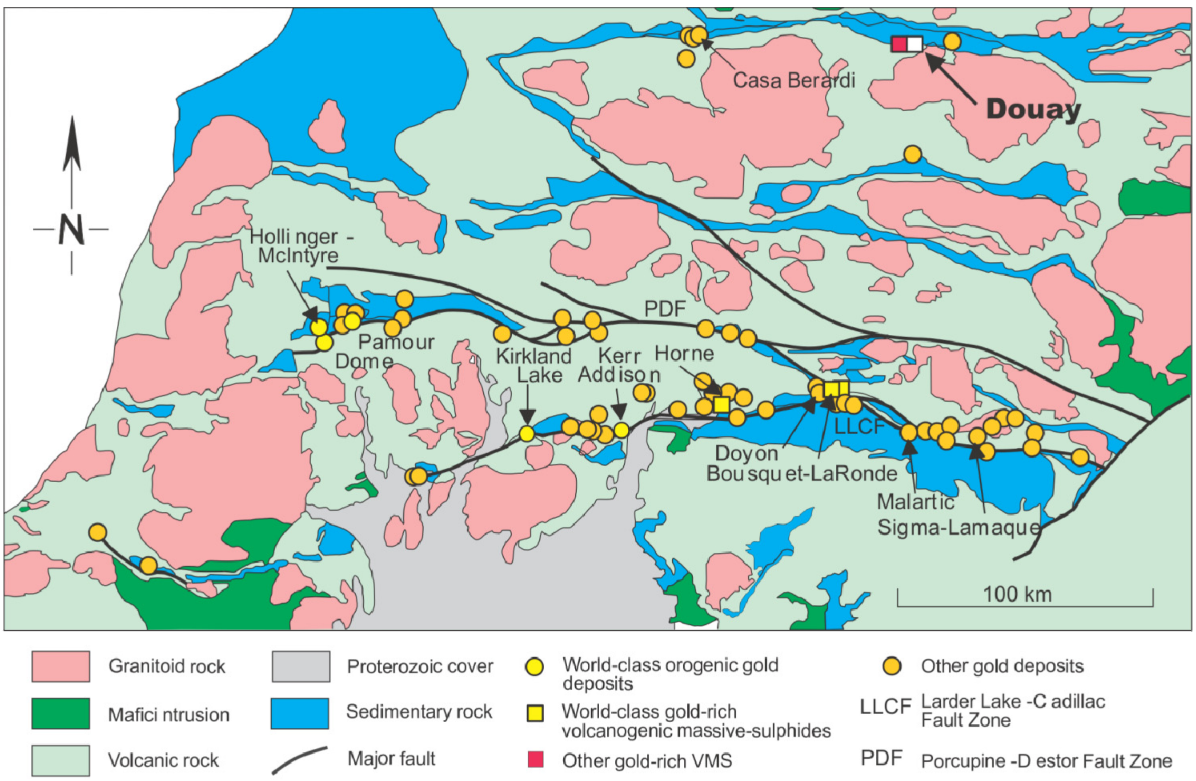


Figure 7-1 Regional geology, modified from Percival (2007)

7.2 LOCAL GEOLOGY

The south side of the property lies near the contact of the Taïbi and Cartwright sedimentary formations. The Taïbi Basin is an E-W trending belt made up of wackes, mudrocks, polymictic conglomerates, iron formations and transitional mafic lava. To the south of the Taïbi Basin lies the Cartwright

Formation, which is made up of tholeiitic basalts and ultramafic intrusions.

The Casa Berardi tectonic zone, oriented E-W, affects the entire Taïbi Basin. Its northern and southern limits correspond with the boundaries of the Taïbi Basin. The Casa Berardi Shear Zone is expressed by intense ductile deformations and the presence of east-west faults that are commonly graphite-filled.

Near the Douay property, the Taïbi is dominated by the sedimentary rocks, mostly polymictic conglomerates. Mafic lavas are present, but in small quantities. Further east, the mafic lavas become a major component of the Taïbi basin.

7.3 PROPERTY GEOLOGY

All the rocks of the Douay property are metamorphosed to the greenschist facies. Three distinct rock units are present on the property:

a) A magmatic sequence belonging to the Cartwright Formation composed mostly of massive and pillowed flow of Mg- and Fe-basalts of tholeiitic affinity with minor ultramafic flows and gabbroic intrusions. The Cartwright sequence contains a series of dykes and sills composed of co-magmatic gabbros.
b) A sedimentary sequence of the Taïbi Basin package composed of turbidic mudrocks and wacke, iron formation and conglomerates. The Taïbi sequence rests conformably on the Cartwright sequence and both originate in a deep marine environment.
c) A syenitic intrusive complex. Five textural types are recognized in the crosscutting intrusive Douay syenite complex:
   1. Aphyric
   2. Porphyritic with feldspar phenocrysts
   3. Aplitic
   4. Porphyritic with quartz and feldspar phenocrysts
   5. Pegmatitic

Many gold occurrences on the Douay property are linked to the presence of the syenite intrusive complex. Of these occurrences, the Douay-West deposit has been studied the most.

Basalts represent the prevalent lithological assembly. They constitute more than 75% of the volcanic sequence with a stratigraphic thickness of over 400 metres. They are located physically above the gabbroic units and are primarily of two types: massive and pillowed, with minor amygdaloidal flows.

Massive basalts are of apple green to forest green colour. They are homogeneous, aphanitic to coarse-grained, but equigranular with fine grains is the most common texture. Felsic varioles are omnipresent throughout the stacking. The varioles rarely exceed 5 mm in diameter. Massive basalts are rarely magnetic and generally hold little or no mineralization. The rock is relatively fresh although it is locally crossed by mafic dykes, shears and/or fault zones. In certain cases, the rocks are locally strongly carbonated. Chloritization and weak sericitization are common.

Pillow basalts are often layered with massive variolitic basalts. They are relatively homogeneous and massive. The pillows seldom exceed one metre in size and can be jointed or floating in the matrix. The pillow ends generally taper to less than one cm, and can be distinguished by the chloritic alteration associated with the chill margins.

Gabbro constitutes nearly 20% of the units found on the property. They are generally forest green colour (sometimes apple green), massive and very homogeneous. Grain size varies between one and three mm and diabasic texture is common. In some cases, a glomerocrystalline texture with less than 10% of amphiboles grains from two to four mm, has been observed. Diabasic texture is sometimes masked either near the contact with basalts, by the presence of a chill zone reaching several metres locally, or near the mineralised zones by the effects of leaching and/or carbonatization. The rock is slightly to strongly magnetic.

Strongly altered basalts or fine grained gabbros observed between the graphite rich shear zones and the gabbros, show a strong degree of alteration and deformation. The protolite of these rocks is frequently unrecognizable, though massive or amygdaloidal facies can sometimes be identified. The alteration zones of white to greenish grey colour found on the property are the result of the intense leaching, albitization, carbonatization, silicification, sericitization, hematization and pyritization. The most altered zones were likely sediments of mafic and sometimes felsic composition. They were named, in certain cases, mafic to felsic tuffs, cherts, exhalites, ferruginous sediments, iron formation, breccias and even agglomerates. A foliation is omnipresent and thin discontinuous graphitic beds are frequently found in the alteration zones.

The sedimentary sequence is composed of turbidic mudrock and wacke, iron formation and conglomerate.

Graphite rich shear zones constitute about 5% of the sequence. They are sub-concordant with the stratigraphy and though they reach up to 30 metres in true thickness, they rarely exceed more than 10 metres. Its mafic composition probably corresponds to that of the protolith affected by the deformation. They could be confused with sedimentary units rich in mafic materials (eg: greywackes and black argilites). One clearly distinguishes them from the surrounding basaltic units by the intensity of the deformation and the presence of graphite in variable proportions (5-100%). The choritization and the carbonatization (generally intense) are the most common alterations.

Pyrite, though not characteristic, is frequent. Abnormal gold values can sometimes be found in this unit.

The regional schistosity, as noted in the orientation tests in drill holes and interpreted by geology and geophysics, is generally East-South-East (090º - 110º) and is steeply dipping (60 – 85º) to the South. Some local flexures toward the East-North-East (090º - 070º) has been noted, along with a fine schistosity superimposing itself over the dominant schistosity. The volcanics located north of the principal syenitic intrusive are definitively more deformed with greater variations in composition and alteration than in the volcanics located south of the syenite complex.

The Douay fault ranges between 0.4 m and 15.35 m wide, with an average thickness of 4.4 metres. It is located in sediments (alternating graphitic black shale and wacke) at the contact with variolitic basalts. The fault appears as a tectonic breccia with a strong, sometimes folded, foliation. Drill core intersecting the fault is sometimes crushed. Some fault gauges are present in the drill hole intersections. The fault gauges (graphitic and rarely sericitic) vary between 0.1m and 1.7m (0.5m average). The Douay fault is located in the hanging-wall of the Douay West mineralised zone. The fault strikes ENE and is sub vertical dipping to the south.

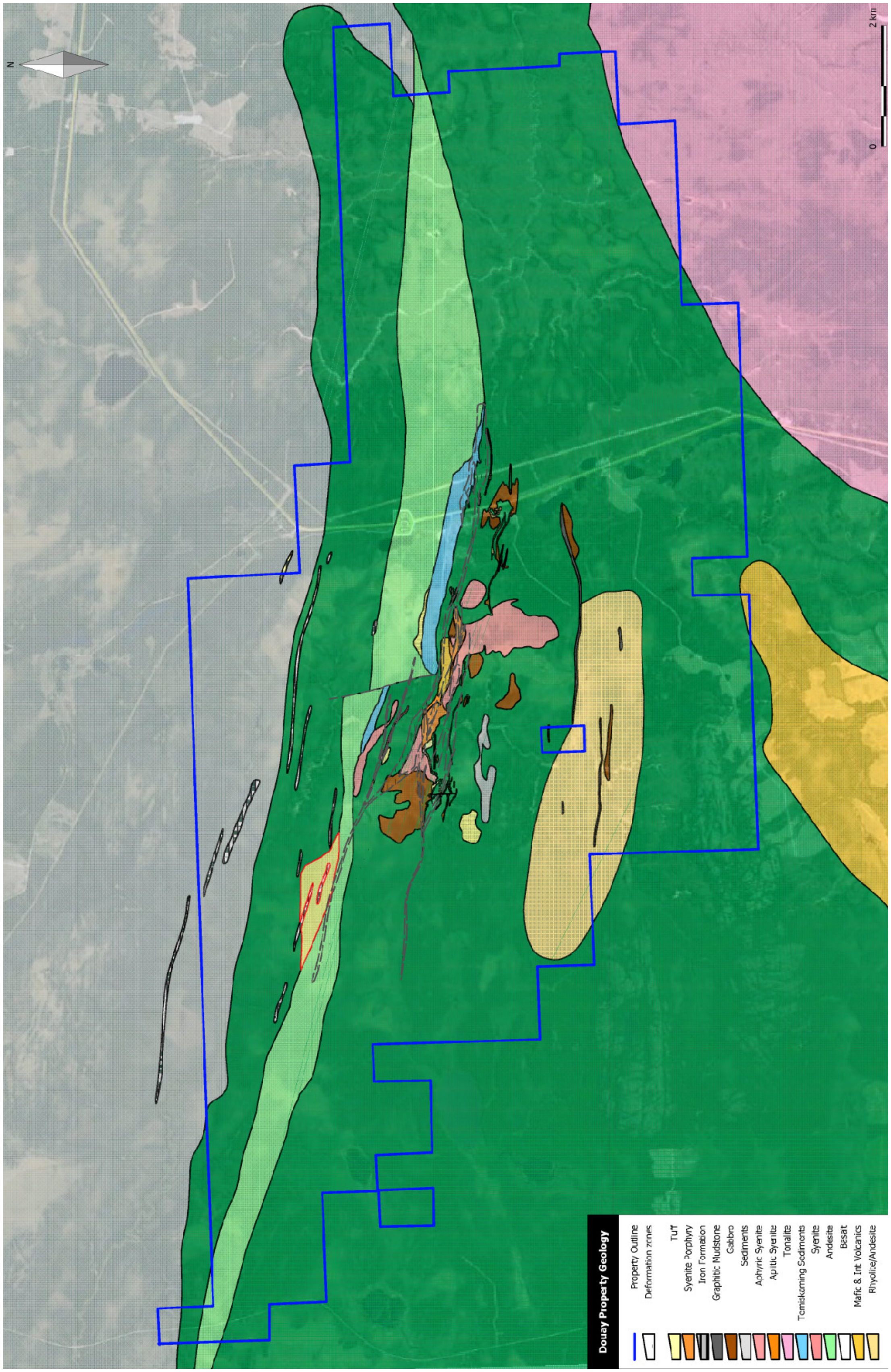


Figure 7-2 Property Geology

7.4 MINERALIZATION

7.4.1 DOUAY WEST DEPOSIT

The Douay West mineral deposit is located five to 30 metres north of a graphitic fault zone. The rock located between the fault zone and the mineralised zone seems competent and relatively massive (RQD >75%). The zone is oriented approximately 120º with a dip of 60º to 80º towards the south.

The mineralised intercepts vary from a few centimetres to more than 15 metres in length. They have more continuity in the vertical direction than in lateral directions. These variations in width and thickness increase the uncertainty of the continuity and grade of the mineralization. The mineralised zones are contained within the strongly altered units described previously. The presence of textures and early structures (foliation, lamination and/or brecciation) anterior to the mineralization period has been noted.

Gold-bearing mineralization lies in pyritized and altered zones (albitized, silicified, carbonatized, hematized) within mafic volcanics at the contact with a gabbro intrusive.

Leaching, albitization, carbonatization and pyritization are the dominant alteration and mineralization patterns. The presence of sericitization and/or ankeritisation as well as a weak hematization has also been observed. Bleaching and induration have altered the quartz and the dykes still show remnant blue-grey quartz "eyes" one to three mm in size. No visual criterion can be used to predict the gold content of a sample. Pyrite, though omnipresent with various percentages (1-30%), does not constitute a valid criterion to estimate gold grade.

The intensity of alteration in the center of the zone can be seen (khaki beige to pink colour) and the mineralised zone is easily located. At the periphery, gold grades are associated only with weak pyritization zones where alteration is practically absent. The mineralization in these areas is more difficult to follow and requires additional drilling.

7.4.2 PORPHYRY ZONE

Other gold mineralization encountered on the property includes a disseminated low-grade high tonnage deposit that has been recognized in the porphyry zone. Porphyry deposits are large, low to medium grade deposits.

The mineralization related to felsic to intermediate porphyritic intrusions, is typically structurally controlled, and occurs along the flanks of the porphyry intrusion. This description matches the zones that flank the porphyry zone, which consist largely of quartz-carbonate rich alteration of porous volcanic-sedimentary rocks. Mineralization within the porphyry itself seems to occur predominantly along the north and south margins, parallel to the regional Casa-Berardi fault zone, but can also be confined to the core of the porphyry. There is little evidence of mineralization in the porphyry that is visible in the drill core.

Jébrak (2011) suggests that mineralized intrusive porphyries are associated and sub-contemporaneous with alluvial – fluvial Timiskaming type sedimentary rocks. These porphyries contain disseminated sulfides and stock works of quartz, carbonates, K-feldspar, with zones of carbonate, albite, and K-feldspar and sericite alteration. Gold is associated with Cu, As, and Te, with variable amounts of Pb, Zn, Mo, W, and Sb. Mineralization is disseminated within dissolution and hydraulic breccias and replacement zones that are almost always limited to the outer contact of the intrusion.

7.4.3 Other Zones on the property

Numerous gold showings are present close to the large syenitic porphyry pipe (10, 20, 531, Main and Central zones). These zones are typically of medium grade and width. More than 50 different gold occurrences are widespread over a surface of 3 km x 8 km with the syenite porphyry plug in its center. It is likely that the mineralization in all the zones that surround the syenite porphyry are generated by the intrusion of the porphyry.

The Main zone occurs at the sheared contact between volcanic/sediment and a cherty-sandstone unit. The best drill intersection is 15.81 g/t Au over 15 metres.

The 531 Zone consists of a number of steeply dipping mineralised zones. The zones are located 400-500 m south of the main deformation corridor. Syenitic dykes are numerous within this zone.

8.0 DEPOSIT TYPE

The mining camps of Joutel, Matagami, Brouillan and Casa Berardi, where polymetallic volcanogenic cluster deposits (Estrades and Isle-Dieu), polymetallic veins deposits (Selbaie) and lode gold deposits (Casa Berardi, Vezza, Douay West and Détour) also lie in the Harricana-Turgeon Belt.

Gold mineralization on the property includes a disseminated low-grade high tonnage potential that has been recognized in the porphyry zones. Porphyry deposits are large, low to medium grade deposits. Jébrak (2011) has characterized the Douay deposit as a syntectonic porphyry, related to the terminal collision phase of the Abitibi Greenstone Belt. The mineralized zones surrounding the porphyry are likely related it, and are predominantly controlled by rock permeability, either created by lithology or structure. Precambrian age Porphyry deposits are not well understood, and their classification is sometimes contentious. They are sometimes termed to “orogenic” deposits related to metamorphism.

Other deposits of this style include Porgera (PNG) and Troilus (CDN). The Troilus deposit is porphyry associated gold deposit that lies in the Frotet-Evans Greenstone belt of the Opatica Subprovince in the Superior Province, north east of the Douay deposit. Production and reserves for the Troilus mine, to the end of 2002, totalled 71 Mt grading 0.93 g/t Au.

9.0 EXPLORATION

The claims that overlie the Douay deposits were originally staked by Inco. Airborne mag-EM surveys were followed up by line cutting and ground based IP, mag and EM surveys in the early 1990's. The mineralised zones on the Douay properties responded very well to mag and the EM. However the IP was less accurate because of the overburden thickness. Anomalies discovered in these geophysical surveys were subsequently targeted by diamond drill programs.

Surface prospecting and trenching on the property has been limited by the overburden. The property is predominantly covered by glacial tills and swamps.

Originally, three grid systems were used on the Douay and Douay West properties. In 2007 all the surveys and other information were transferred into UTM NAD 83 coordinates. The transfer of local grid coordinates into UTM NAD83 coordinates was done by SGS.

In 2009 the entire core of the Douay West mineral deposit was re-logged and coded to match the new geological interpretation by Vior's consultant geologist.

9.1 2011 MAG SURVEY

NOVATEM INC. (Novatem) was asked by Vior, in partnership with Aurvista to complete a high resolution helicopter magnetic survey of the area. The goal was to evaluate the physics soil characteristics of the Douay property. The survey began on January 28 2011, and was completed by February 2 2011.

The final database for the project consisted of 1,968 linear km. Novatem used a Geometrics cesium vapor magnetometer at the end of the stinger mounted on a Bell 206 helicopter. The related equipment included a fluxgate APS, a differential GPS coupled to a gyroscopic compass, an Optech laser altimeter and a GSM19 base station.

Survey lines were flown on north-south, on 100m spacing at 25m above surface. The end product consists of 3 charts on a scale of 1: 25 000, representing the intensity of the total field, the vertical gradient as well as a digital model of the ground surface.

Novatem recommended that the principal geological features visible on the charts be identified on the ground, so that their geophysical characteristics could be correlated with the properties of the rocks. The survey showed that the Douay deposits generally resided in a magnetic low. A prominent, highly magnetic structure crosses the middle of the property in a north-south direction. This has interpreted to be a large scale fault that passes through the Porphyry zone.

9.2 2011 IP SURVEY

Abitibi Geophysics completed a Resistivity / Induced Polarization survey, using the IPOWER 3D™ system, on a portion of the property. Between March 8th and March 30th a total of 60 km of Time Domain Resistivity / Induced Polarization surveying was completed using the IPower 3D™ configuration. The purpose of this survey was to obtain 3D information on the known zones of mineralization and to locate additional exploration targets.

Although the overburden thickness is in excess of 50 m over much of this grid, the IPower 3D™ survey successfully delineated some of the known zones of mineralization. Additional chargeable zones were also identified. The survey was not successful in detecting the known zone in the north block or on the southern edge of the east block. Four additional targets were identified for follow-up. These include three drill targets and one prospecting area.

Abitibi also suggested that, depending on the availability and geometry of existing drill holes, a hole-to-hole 3D IP survey may allow improved imaging beneath the thick overburden.

10.0 DRILLING

10.1 HISTORICAL DRILLING 1976-1999

Between 1976 and 1999 a total of 468 drill holes totalling 122,906m were drilled over all of the Douay property. A table outlining the historical drill program is presented here:

Table 10-1 Diamond drilling history 1976-1999

Year	Holes	meters	Cum Holes	Cum meters
1976	4	579	4	579
1977	10	1,103	14	1,682
1978	19	2,975	33	4,657
1979	9	1,308	42	5,965
1980	4	546	46	6,511
1981	14	3,380	60	9,891
1983	3	682	63	10,573
1985	7	1,115	70	11,688
1986	30	7,208	100	18,896
1987	44	12,861	144	31,757
1988	17	3,800	161	35,557
1989	13	2,641	174	38,198
1990	63	16,356	237	54,554
1991	34	10,521	271	65,075
1992	39	14,396	310	79,471
1993	60	17,238	370	96,709
1994	27	6,156	397	102,865
1995	31	6,894	428	109,759
1996	7	1,921	435	111,680
1997	30	8,740	465	120,420
1999	3	2,486	468	122,906

The historical drill program resulted in the discovery of the Douay Main zone in 1976. Drilling was targeted on anomalies detected using an airborne magnetic-electromagnetic survey. Subsequent detailed ground magnetic and induced polarization surveys were used to identify targets that were drilled and identified as 10 Zone, 531 Zone and Douay West Zone. A number of other gold-bearing intersections were also encountered on the property.

Details of the drilling procedures used in the historical programs are not available. The drilling was carried out by Inco (now Vale) and Vior before 1992. From 1992 to 1994 SOQUEM carried out the drilling. In 1995 Cambior optioned the ground and continued the drilling program. Aurizon optioned the ground in 1996, drilled some additional definition holes, and cemented the collars of the existing holes. Larger companies, and government organizations, tend to have standards in place for their data collection programs. Riverbend expects that the drill holes data was collected by these companies using industry standards that were accepted at the time. Those standards would have dictated that the drill holes were marked on surface using a reference grid that was cut through the bush. In 1995, a professional surveyor surveyed the position of the drill holes collars still visible on the property. The dip and azimuth of the intended holes were marked using pickets. After drilling, the down hole deviation was measured by acid tests, Tropari, or both. The core from the drill hole was boxed at the drill and transported intact to a core logging facility nearby. The core was checked, logged, and the sample intervals marked out, by a competent professional geologist. A log of all the drill hole information was recorded on paper, and each sample interval was given a unique identifying label.

10.2 2000 TO 2010

Interest in the property waned due to low gold prices in the years immediately following 1999. Vior reviewed all the information available on the Douay property in 2004, and resumed exploration. The 2000 to 2010 drilling is summarized in the table below:

Table 10-2 Diamond drilling history 2000-2010

Year	Holes	meters	Cum Holes	Cum meters
2004	1	375	1	375
2005	16	3,693	17	4,068
2006	55	16,956	72	21,024
2007	28	7,844	100	28,868
2010	7	3,917	107	32,785

Vior drilled 3,384 metres of core (NQ size) on the Douay West Zone and the Adam Zone between March and April 2005. Two exploration drill holes were drilled east of the Adam zone, in the syenite intrusive, which proved to be the Porphyry Zone. During the 2006-2007 drilling campaign, 53 drill-holes were drilled on the Douay West and other Vior adjacent properties. Twenty three of these were on the Douay West mineral deposit.

Vior was successful in establishing the presence of a large tonnage, low grade gold deposit on the Douay property. They also increased the quality of the resource estimate in the Douay West zone.

Starting in 2005, core boxes were securely closed at the drill site, and forwarded to the logging facilities; by truck when the roads were available, or by a Bombardier muskeg tractor when drilling was in boggy ground. Core boxes were placed in order on the logging tables and opened for core logging and identification of sample intervals by Vior geologist and consultants. After logging and sampling, the core boxes were securely stored in roofed core racks near the logging facility. All of the core boxes were given an aluminum tag that was labelled with the hole number, core box number and *from-to* interval in metres.

Core was logged on site at the Vior facility and entered directly into the GeoBase drill hole database management software running on Microsoft Access. All logging and sampling was conducted by Vior employees and consultants hired by Vior. The observations of lithology, alteration, structure, mineralization, vein widths and orientation, geotechnical data, sample number and locations were recorded. The core was also photographed wet before sampling.

For the holes drilled in 2005, markers were placed on the property by the land surveyors, to be used as reference points for chain measuring of the drill hole collar locations close to main drilling area. Drill holes further away from the main drilling area had their location surveyed traditionally. The 2006-2007 drill hole collars were surveyed with a handheld high precision GPS (brand name: SX Blue) in UTM NAD 83 coordinates with an accuracy of less than 1m.

10.3 POST 2010 DRILLING

Norvista obtained its interest in the property early in 2010, and began a drill program targeted at increasing the resources on the Douay property. The 2011 and 2012 drilling is summarized in the table below:

Table 10-3 Recent drilling history

Year	Holes	meters	Cum Holes	Cum meters
2011	44	17,503	44	17,503
2012	38	12,801	82	30,304

The campaign targeted mineralization within the Porphyry Zone, and its possible extensions along strike, including the 10 Zone and Central Zone. Norvista was successful in outlining the extents of the large tonnage – low grade gold deposit (Porphyry Zone) earlier identified by Vior.

The approximate location of the diamond drill hole is marked with a handheld GPS. After clearing the drill pad, the drill hole location is marked with a high precision SX-Blue GPS (Global Positioning System). All information for the drill hole, including name, azimuth, dip, and proposed length, is recorded on the collar picket. Two pickets are to be placed in front of the drill hole collar along the target azimuth. They are aligned with a compass. If there is magnetic interference, the pickets are then located with the precision GPS. Once the drill is on the drill site, the geologist verifies the drill alignment and the tower position (dip). Once the drill hole is completed, the casing position is surveyed using the high precision SX-Blue GPS.

All drill holes are surveyed at 30m intervals as the hole progresses. Upon completion of the drill hole, a multi-shot survey was run down the length of the hole using a Reflex survey instrument.

Core boxes were securely closed at the drill site, and forwarded to the logging facilities; by truck when the roads were available, or by a Bombardier muskeg tractor when drilling was in boggy ground. Core boxes were placed in order on the logging tables and opened for core logging and identification of sample intervals by a Norvista geologist or consultant geologist. After logging and sampling, the core boxes were securely stored in roofed core racks near the logging facility. All of the core boxes were given an aluminum tag that was labelled with the hole number, core box number and *from-to* interval in metres.

Core was logged directly into the GeoBase drill hole database management software running on Microsoft Access. All logging and sampling was conducted by Norvista employees and consultants hired by Norvista. The observations of lithology, alteration, structure, mineralization, vein widths and orientation, geotechnical data, sample number and locations were recorded. The core was also photographed wet before sampling.

11.0 SAMPLE PREPARATION, ANALYSIS & SECURITY

11.1 SAMPLE PREPARATION AND ASSAYING

11.1.1 HISTORICAL DRILLING 1976-1999

No information regarding the methodology of sampling survives from the diamond drill programs conducted before 2000. Based on visual appraisal of the surviving core and drill logs, Riverbend can state that half core samples were split and sent to an analytical laboratory to assay gold content.

Inco (now Vale), Vior, SOQUEM and Cambior are all reputable exploration entities, and Riverbend expects that the drill holes data was collected by these companies using industry standards that were accepted at the time. Those standards would have dictated that the core from the drill hole was boxed at the drill and transported intact to a core logging facility nearby. The core was checked, logged, and the sample intervals marked out, by a competent professional geologist. A log of all the drill hole information was recorded on paper, and each sample interval was given a unique identifying label.

11.1.2 2005 TO PRESENT

The sampling protocols implemented by Vior are still largely in place. Samples are marked on the core with a red crayon with arrows indicating the start and end of each sample. A cutline is then marked on the core with a red crayon. A sample tag (3 piece tag) from a sample tag book is to be placed at the start of the sample. The down hole distance in meters is marked on the piece of the tag that is stapled in the box. Sample numbers (with corresponding depths) as well as blank and standard numbers are then promptly entered into the DDH log.

The core is cut in half along the cutline. The two halves are then rinsed. The top half of the cut core is then put in a clear plastic sample bag. The bottom half is returned to its place in the core box. The sample number is marked on the sampling bag with a marker. Two parts of the sampling tags are to be placed in the sampling bag, while the part of the tag denoting the sample interval is stapled in the core box at the start of the interval.

Samples, once bagged and tagged, are placed, in order, in “rice bags” and the bags are sealed. The bags are numbered sequentially with a marker (starting at number 1 for each shipment). The first and last sample numbers that are contained in each bag are marked on the bag. Standards and blanks are inserted in the sample stream in sequential order. A sample manifest is prepared and a paper copy inserted into the first bag of the shipment. The samples are then shipped directly to sampling laboratory for analysis.

11.2 Quality Assurance & Quality Control

11.2.1 *Historical Drill Programs*

No records exist regarding a formal QA/QC program in the historical records. Typically, at that time, laboratories were asked to re-assay unusually high grade samples, but no other QA/QC measures would have been in place.

11.2.2 *2000 to 2010 Drill Programs*

The quality control and assurance protocol initiated by Vior in 2005 and was applied in subsequent drilling campaigns. Vior’s QA/QC program consisted of the systematic addition of alternating blank samples and certified standard materials to each batch of 10 samples sent for gold analysis at commercial laboratories.

Blank samples are used to check for possible contamination in laboratories, while certified standards determine the analytical accuracy and precision. Blank material is obtained from split sterile core recovered from barren Douay core and must be similar length to the corresponding samples

Analyzed samples coming from half cut NQ cores, with lengths varying from 0.5 to 1.5 metres, are sent for analysis to Laboratoire Expert Inc. in Rouyn-Noranda. Samples are assayed by fire-assay followed by atomic absorption or gravimetry according to industry standards. The laboratory itself is not certified and their certificates of analysis are not sealed by a chemist. Its personnel follow strict written procedures for the preparation and analysis of the samples.

Vior sent each pulp showing gold assay values over 500 ppb to a second laboratory in order to verify the results. This second laboratory is ALS Chemex in Val d’Or, a certified laboratory. Their methodology is well documented and a quality control is in place. Their certificates were signed by a chemist.

11.2.3 AFTER 2010 DRILL PROGRAM

The quality control and assurance protocol was originally initiated by Vior in 2005 and was applied, with minor modification, in drilling campaigns after 2010. The QA/QC program consisted of the systematic addition of alternating blank samples and certified standard materials to each batch of 15 samples sent for gold analysis at commercial laboratories.

Blank samples are used to check for possible contamination in laboratories, while certified standards determine the analytical accuracy and precision. Blank material is obtained from split sterile core recovered from barren Douay core and must be similar length to the corresponding samples. The standards used in the Douay QA/QC program are listed in the table below.

Table 11-1 Standards used in recent diamond drill programs

Name	Mean Au g/t	Number of Samples	Standard Deviation
Rocklabs SE44	0.606	30	0.017
Rocklabs SE58	0.607	40	0.019
Rocklabs SF57	0.848	41	0.03
Rocklabs SG40	0.976	28	0.022
Rocklabs SG56	1.027	39	0.033
Rocklabs SH13	1.315	22	0.034
Rocklabs SH24	1.326	29	0.043
Rocklabs SH41	1.344	30	0.041
Rocklabs SK52	4.107	37	0.088
Rocklabs SL20	5.911	25	0.176
Rocklabs SL46	5.867	28	0.17
Rocklabs SL61	5.931	39	0.177
Rocklabs SN26	8.543	25	0.175
Rocklabs SP17	18.125	26	0.434

Riverbend used Rocklabs Reference Material Plotting Template to evaluate the laboratories performance with the standards. Generally the laboratories performed adequately with the standard analysis, with the exception of standards SK-52 and SN-26. Those sets of data displayed poor precision, but both of those standards were used a limited number of times.

Standards SE58 and SF57 were used extensively in the project, and Rocklabs analysis suggests a long term change in the data trend. This is likely due to changing assay laboratories during the project.

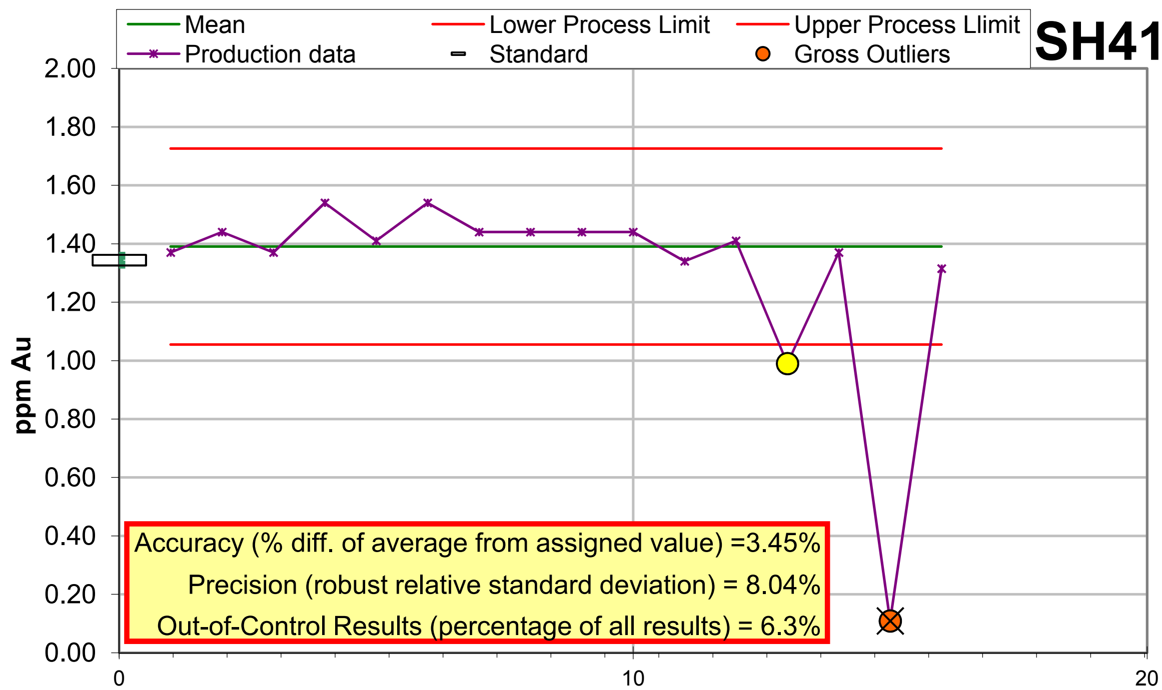


Figure 11-1 Performance of SH41 standard

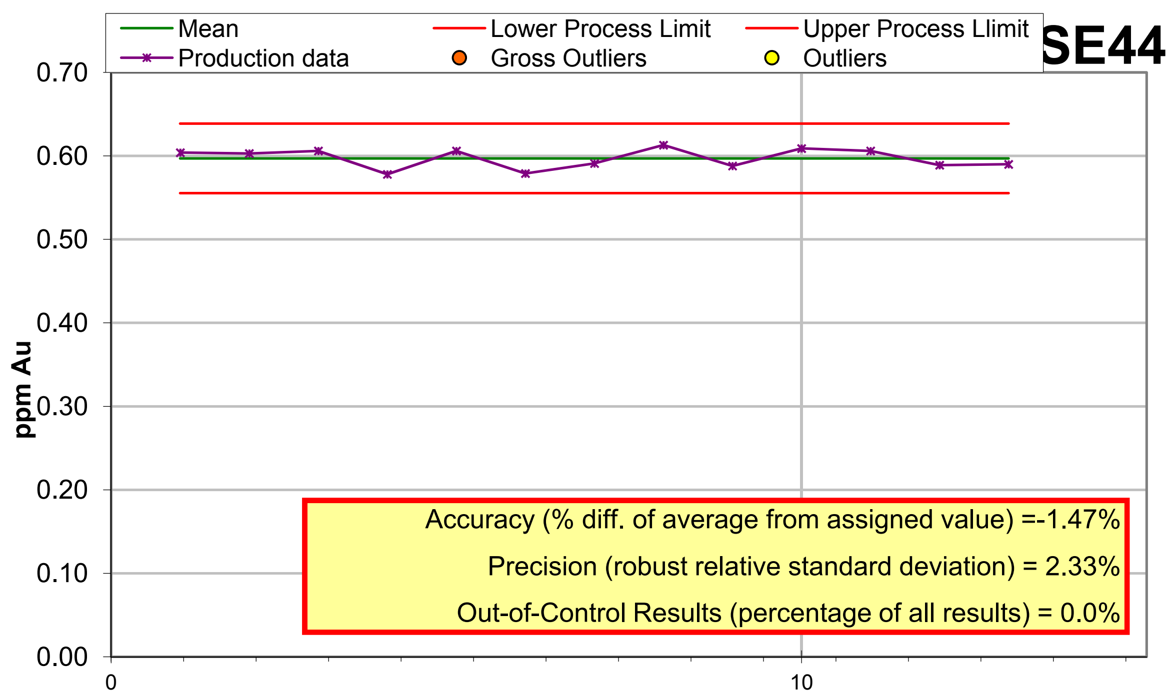


Figure 11-2 Performance of SE44 standard

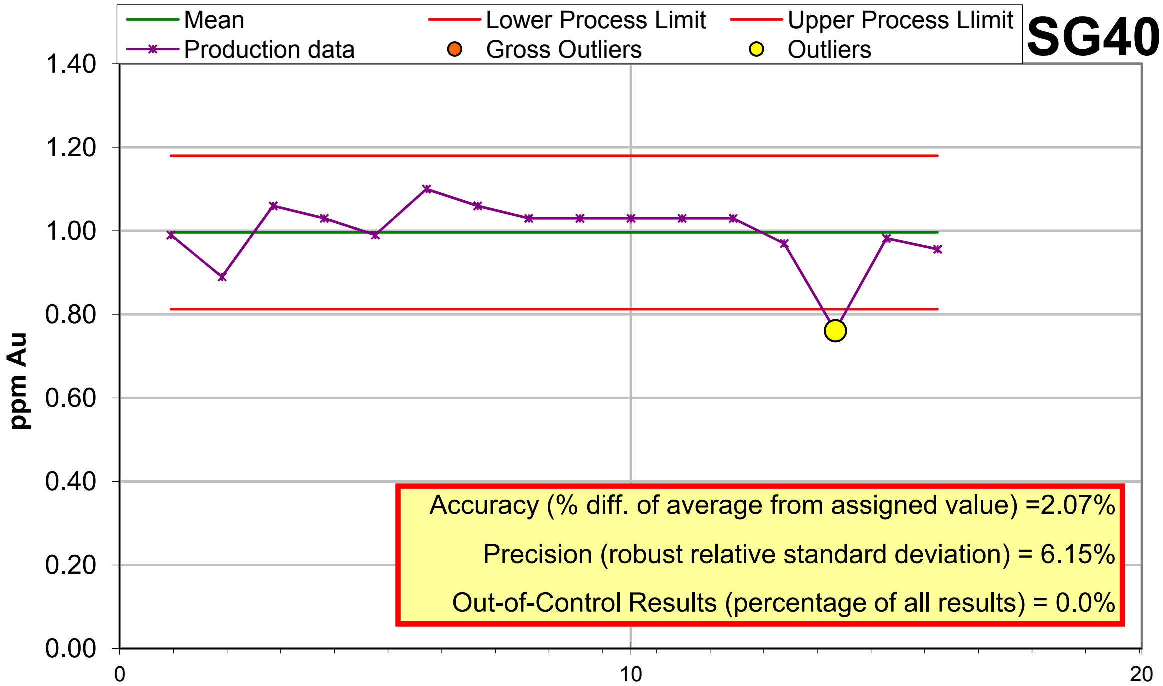


Figure 11-3 Performance of SG40 standard

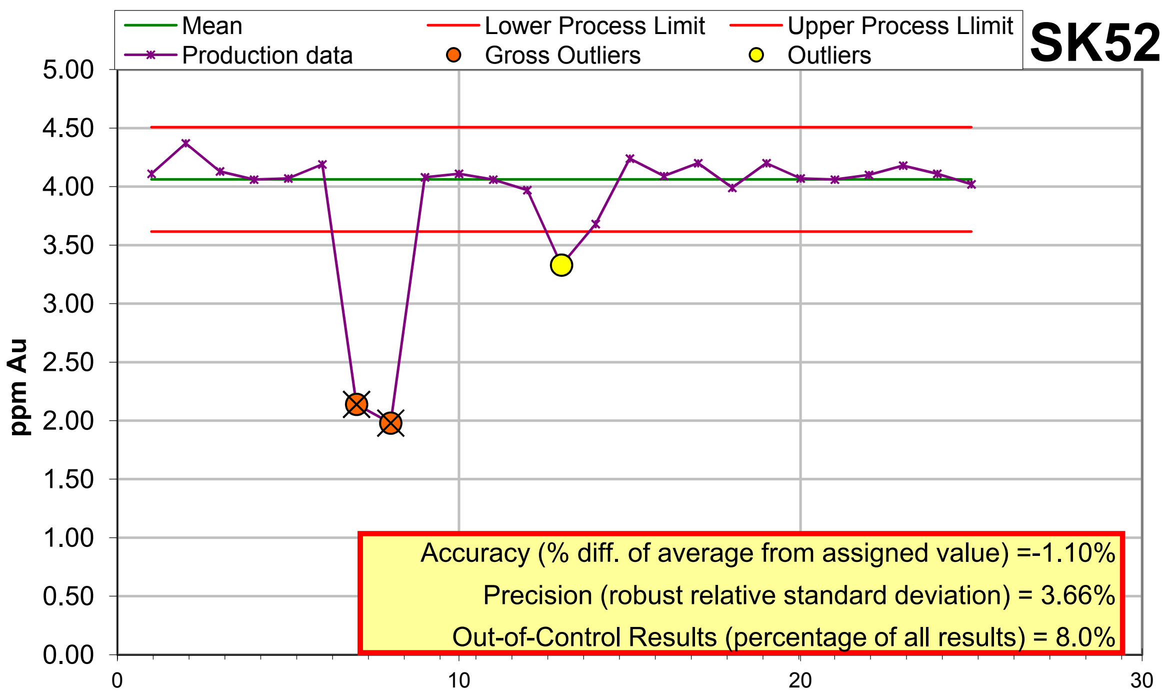


Figure 11-4 Performance of SK52 standard

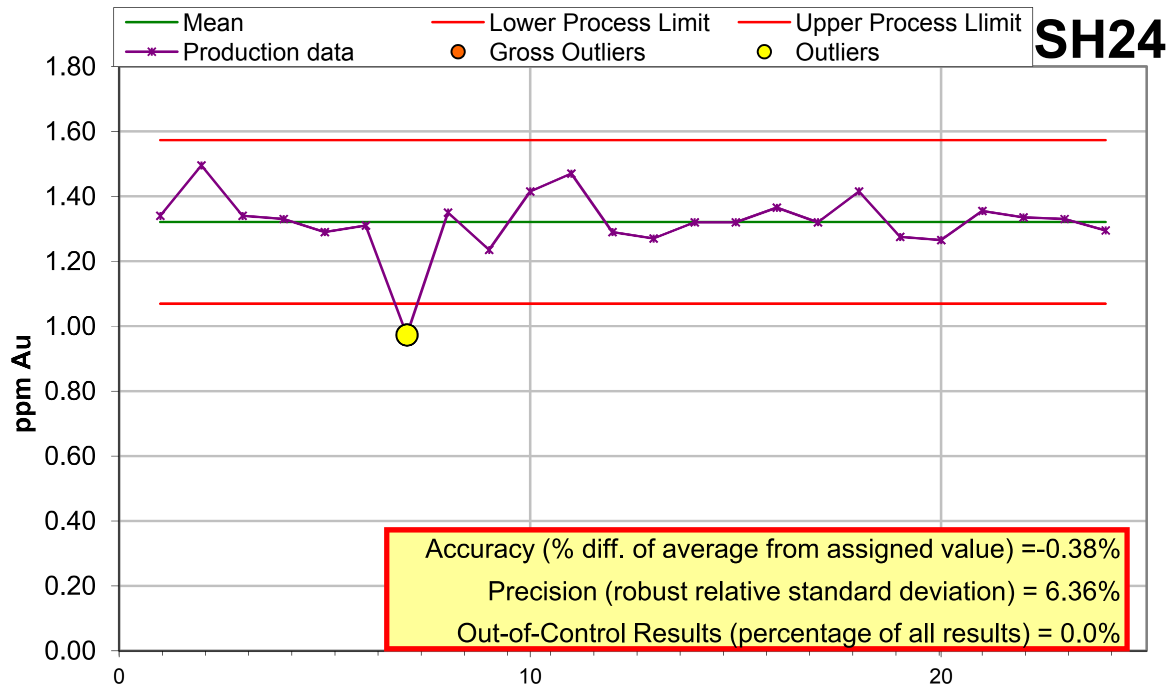


Figure 11-5 Performance of SH24 standard

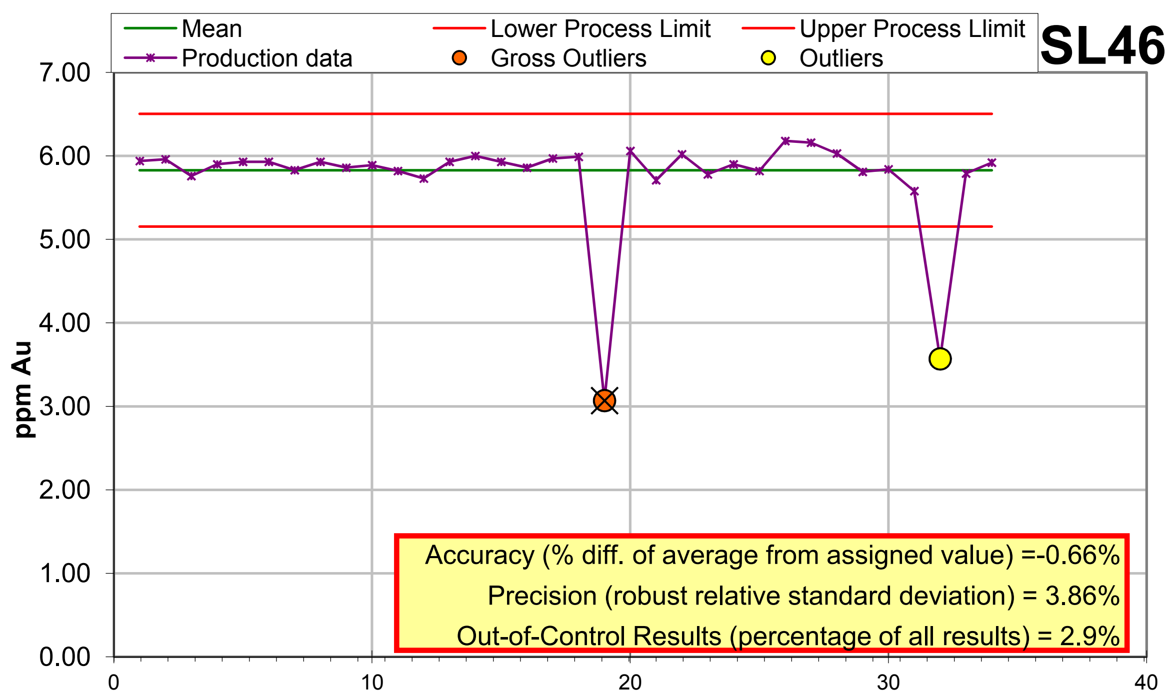


Figure 11-6Performance of SL46 standard

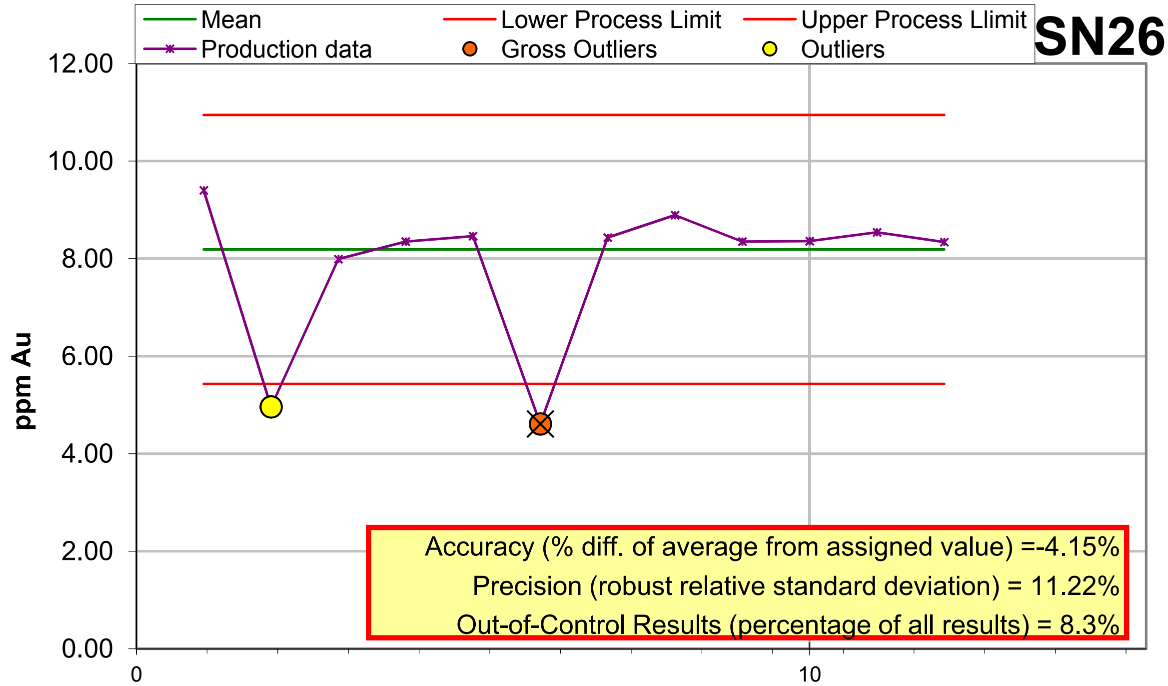


Figure 11-7Performance of SN26 standard

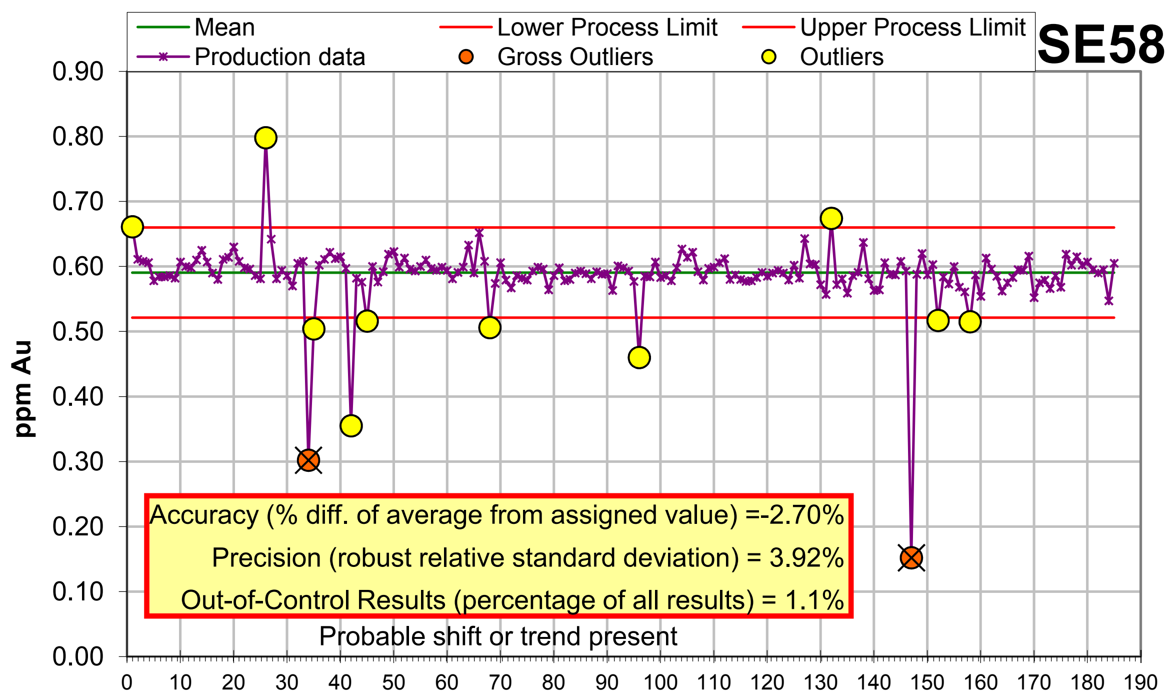


Figure 11-8Performance of SE58 standard

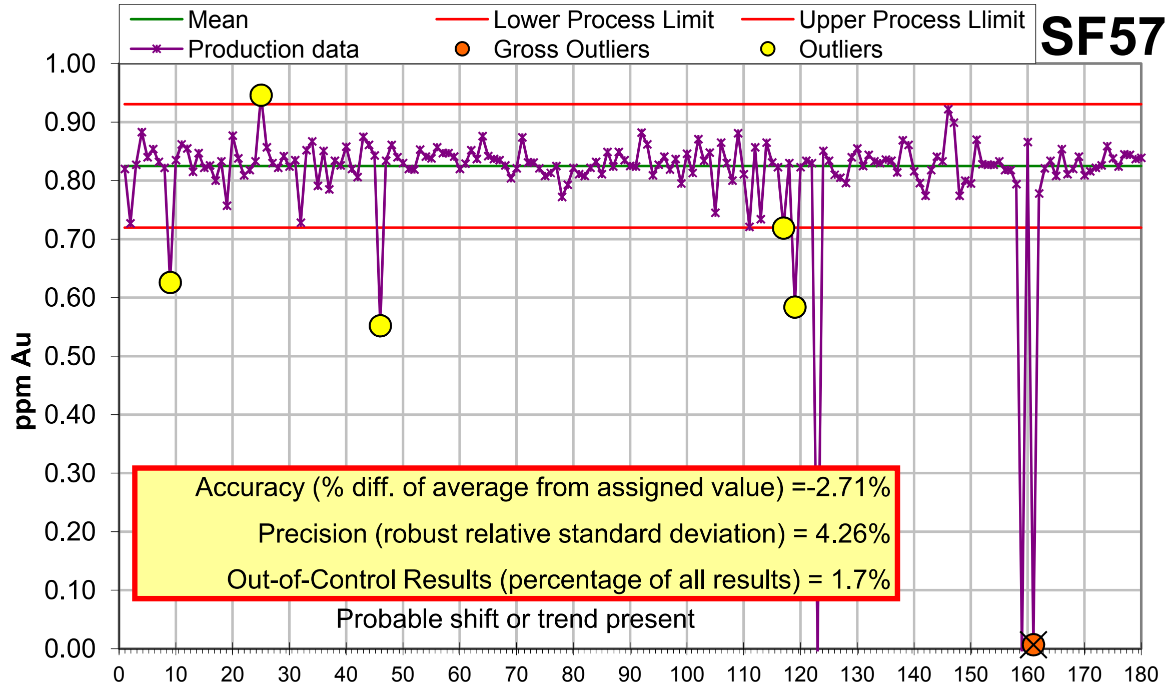


Figure 11-9 Performance of SF57 standard

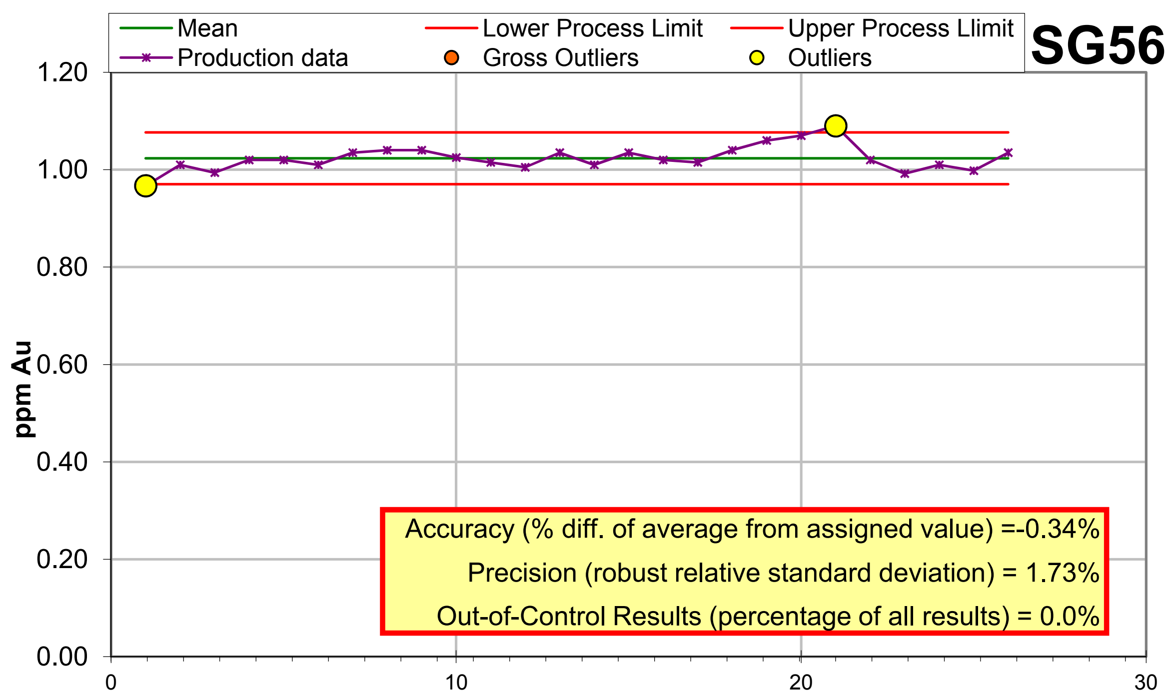


Figure 11-10 Performance of SG56 standard

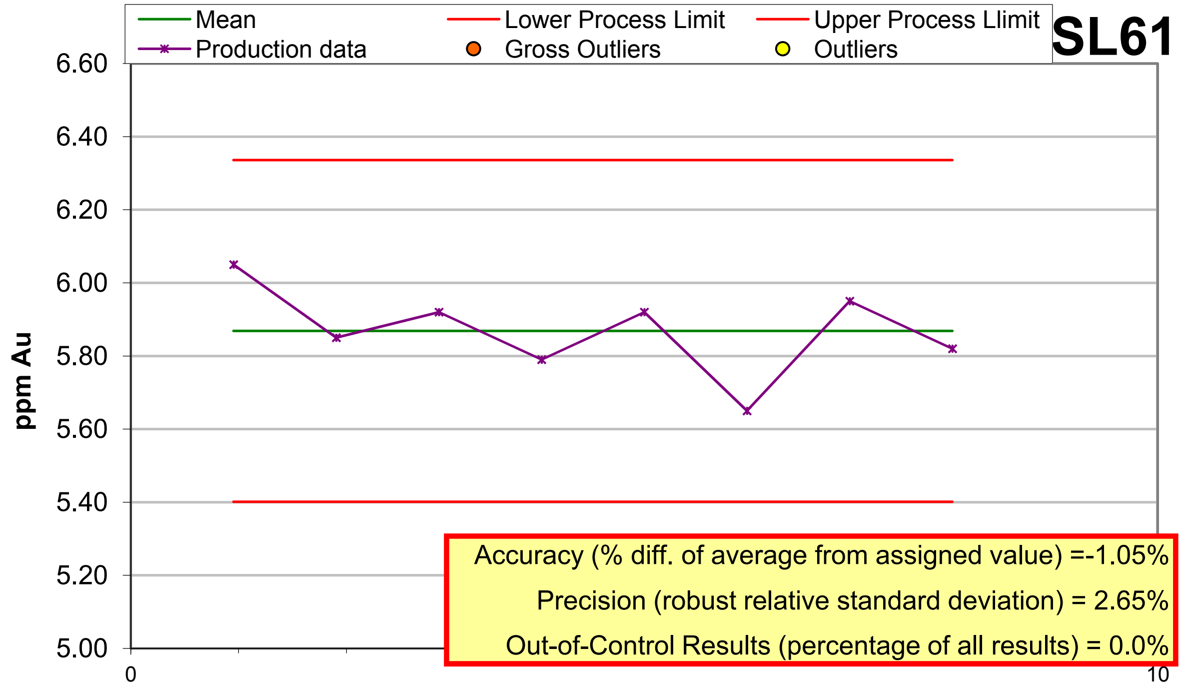


Figure 11-11 Performance of SL61 standard

Samples for assay consisted of half cut NQ cores, with lengths varying from 0.5 to 1.5 metres. Until March of 2011, samples were sent to Laboratoire Expert Inc. in Rouyn-Noranda, now a subsidiary of Activation Laboratories Ltd. The laboratory was not certified and their certificates of analysis are not sealed by a chemist at the time the samples were assayed. Its personnel followed strict written procedures for the preparation and analysis of the samples.

Activation Laboratories Quality System is accredited to international quality standards through the International Organization for Standardization /International Electrotechnical Commission (ISO/IEC) 17025 (ISO/IEC 17025 includes ISO 9001 and ISO 9002 specifications) and CAN-P-1579 (Mineral Analysis). Activation Laboratories is an independent company with no affiliation to Norvista.

Starting in March of 2011 samples were sent to ALS Chemex in Val d'Or, a certified laboratory. Their Val d'Or analytical facility is individually certified to standards within ISO 9001:2008 and has received accreditation to ISO/IEC 17025:2005 from the Standards Council of Canada (SCC) for fire assay Au by atomic absorption (AA) and Au by gravimetric finish. Samples were first crushed to 70% <2mm. A riffle spit was taken from the pulp and pulverized to 85% <75µm. The pulverized split was fire-assayed followed by atomic absorption (Au-AA23). The samples were also subject to a 30 element Aqua

Regia-ICP analysis (ME-ICP41). ALS Chemex is an independent company with no affiliation to Norvista.

Riverbend plotted the blank assay results on a chart against the drill hole numbers. The blank samples suggest that there likely was some systematic cross contamination at the laboratory while holes DO-11-33 thru DO-11-37 were assayed, and also for holes DO-12-88 and DO-12-93. Generally, the contamination was low grade, well below the considered lower economic grade. It is also possible that these blanks contained some low gold values, either by nature or by contamination, as local drill core was used for blanks.

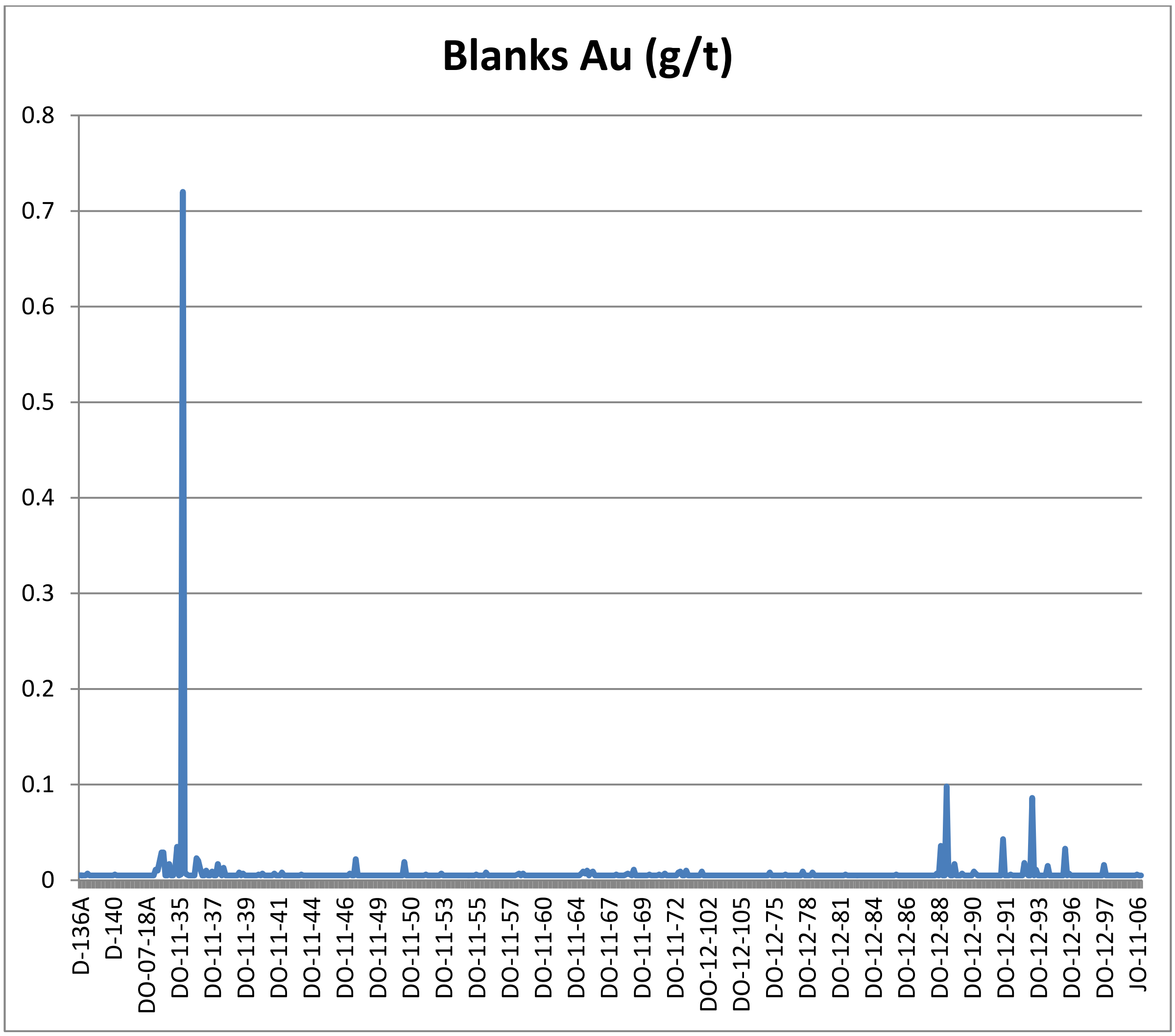


Figure 11-12 Assay blanks used in the recent DDH program

11.3 SECURITY

11.3.1 HISTORICAL DRILL PROGRAMS

No records exist regarding security programs for the historical drill programs, and it is likely that no additional physical security measures would be placed on the drill core or samples. Exploration companies typically relied upon remoteness, and lack of monetary value of rock samples to insure their storage and delivery.

11.3.2 2000 TO PRESENT DRILL PROGRAMS

The Douay core is stored outdoors in racks on the site of the Douay West deposit. As such, it is at the end of a private, well away from the highway. Public access is restricted by distance, and given the small group of people on site, outsiders would be readily noticed.

Samples, once bagged and tagged, are placed in order in sealed white “rice bags”. The white bags are to be numbered sequentially with a marker (starting at number 1 for each shipment). The first and last sample numbers that are contained in each bag are to be marked on the bag with permanent marker. A sample manifest must be prepared and a paper copy inserted into the first bag of the shipment. The samples are then shipped by commercial carrier (Manitoulin Transport) directly to the laboratory for analysis. The laboratory will report any tampering with shipment.

12.0 DATA VERIFICATION

The last data verification was done diligently by SGS in 2007 as part of the report “Resource Evaluation on the Douay Project owned by La Société d’Exploration Minière Vior inc., Technical Report and dated December 21th 2007”

Within their report, SGS carried out an independent sampling program and an analytical check of the samples to confirm the presence of gold values in the drill holes drilled during the 2007 drilling campaign that intersected significant gold values. SGS selected a set of 30 mineralised intersections corresponding to samples already analyzed during 2007, and quarter core was taken and sent to ALS Chemex laboratory in Val d’Or for preparation and gold analysis. The pulps were sent to the Expert laboratory in Rouyn-Noranda for gold check analysis using the same method of analysis. Twenty four control samples were assayed for the Douay West Zone and 6 control samples were assayed for the Main Zone.

The results of the SGS sampling campaign confirmed the presence and the gold content of the selected samples, as well as the integrity of the sample results used in the Douay West and the Main zone resource estimation.

Riverbend manually compared about 5% of the sample Au assay values from the 2011-2012 drilling with the values entered in the database. No errors were detected. Riverbend also selected 20 sample intervals from the 2011-20012 drill program, to be sent to an outside laboratory not previously used by Norvista for the Douay project.

Riverbend asked Mr. Denis Chénard to collect the samples. Mr. Chénard, a professional geologist and president of Datac Géo-Conseil Inc., has on the Douay project for Norvista, Aurvista and Vior for a number of years. Riverbend submitted a list of 20 samples in the database to be quarter-sawn. The samples were selected to represent the overall grade population intersected in the Porphyry zone that is they were targeted at the grade range from 0.25 to 1.0 g /t. One higher grade sample (10 g/t) and one certified standard were also included.

The samples were submitted to Techni-Lab in Royun-Noranda. Techni-Lab became part of the Activision Laboratories Ltd. Group, an ISO 17025 certified company, on February 1st 2012. Techni-lab itself holds certificates of accreditation for ISO/IEC 17025:2005 (CAN-P-4E) from the Standards Council of Canada, and has been assessed as a “Satisfactory” grade in the Proficiency Testing Program for Mineral Analysis Laboratories.

The check assays were compared to the original assays on a regression curve. With only one exception, the check samples compared well with the original assays, with the samples following near to a straight regression line. The standard reference sample also plotted near the regression line (green dot). The high grade sample (red dot) did not do well in this comparison, which suggests that the original assay could have been due to a single coarse gold flake.

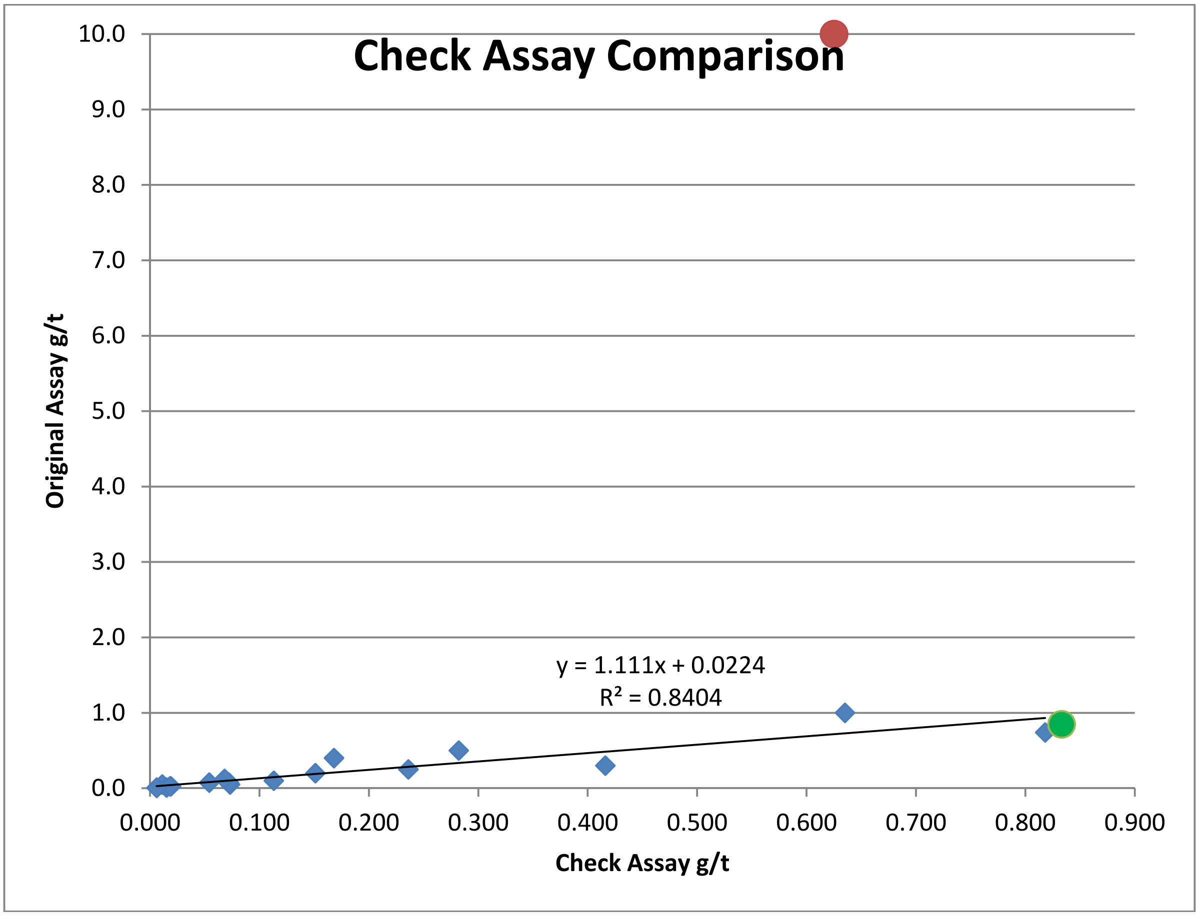


Figure 12-1 Comparison of check samples with database values

13.0 MINERAL PROCESSING & METALURGICAL TESTING

At Vior's request, SGS performed some mineral processing and metallurgical testing of the Douay project in 2005.

A first set of tests was done at the CRM by Mines Aurizon, one of the previous partners. Laboratoire LTM Inc., located in Val d'Or, was contracted to establish a recovery curve for a grinding-cyanidation recovery method. The recovery of gold in a gravity-flotation process was also evaluated. LTM was not an accredited facility at the time of the study.

Samples for the tests came from Douay West drill core sample rejects, and were chosen by SGS. These samples were crushed by ALS Chemex for gold assaying, and submitted to LTM. The LTM report was originally written in French, and translated to English by SGS.

30 samples of varied weights were used to make one composite sample on which testing was performed. The sample was first homogenized, and then 7 sample splits of 1 kg each were taken for testing grinding-cyanidation recovery. One 3 kg sample was taken for gravity and flotation testing. LTM did not mathematically estimate the grade of the composite from the original assays, as the weights of the rejects varied.

The seven samples used to establish the grinding-cyanidation recovery curve were crushed to 75%, 85%, 90%, 95%, and 99% passing 200 mesh and to 95% and 99% passing 400 mesh. The sample for the gravity and flotation test was crushed to 85% passing 200 mesh.

LTM noted that the hardness of the rock seems higher than normal, based on the time required to grind the samples to the specified size

The grade of the feed of each test fluctuated very little, centered around 4.87 g/t.

The recovery varied between 90% and 95% for all the grinding-cyanidation tests. This implies that gold recovery is not very sensitive to grind particle size. In direct cyanidation, crushing to 95 % passing 200 mesh should provide a recovery of 93%.

LTM suspected that gold occurred as coarse nuggets that were slower to dissolve during the cyanidation process, but the low grade of the sample did not lend itself to gravity concentration using a Knelson concentrator. The recovery produced by flotation testing was below acceptable limits.

LTM concluded that the Douay West mineralization reacts well to cyanidation and that it would be reasonable to expect a recovery between 94% and 95%. Unfortunately, gravity and flotation did not produce acceptable results.

14.0 MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATES

14.1 EXPLORATORY DATA ANALYSIS

Exploratory data analysis (EDA) is the application of statistical tools to elucidate characteristics of the data, such as the shape of the relative frequency distribution and cumulative frequency distributions, as shown on histograms and probability plots, and statistics such as the mean, standard deviation and coefficient of variation.

The coefficient of variation (CV) is the standard deviation divided by the mean. This is a useful tool to measure the relative dispersion of a distribution. A CV, which is less than one, generally depicts syngenetic deposits. Coefficients of variation of one to two are typical of hydrothermal processes. The presence of "bonanza" high-grade shoots or veins may cause the CV to reach three. Where the CV is greater than three, the mixture of two or more distinct ore-forming processes (or mineralization) can often be identified.

Identification of the spatial continuity by means of variography is an EDA tool, which is later used to perform kriging. Variography is used as part of the kriging parameters allowing the software to assign weights to the sample points. Kriging weights are estimated based on spatial autocorrelation between sample points. Kriging is typically used for spatial prediction where the data are expected to follow a trend varying in both mean (expected value), and variance by location.

In general, variography is done on composite-sized volumes, which are nominally of equal length. This is because the variance of a distribution is inversely proportional to the volume of sample used. Use of unequal length composites can distort the frequency distributions and make variography very noisy.

Riverbend elected to estimate the resource of each zone individually. This was done due to the apparent difference in the styles of mineralization present on the property. Additional drilling in the future may prove that some of the zones are connected, but that data was not available at the time this estimate was made.

Riverbend was provided with a database containing 657 diamond drill holes. The database was in electronic form, and consisted of a number of tables. The header table contained information general to the drill hole, including the collar locations, core size, length, and date drilled. Another table contained the downhole survey data for the database, including dip, azimuth, and distance down the hole of the survey. Lithology tables included rock types and the distance intervals that were represented by those samples. Over the years, a number of different lithology terms were used by the different core loggers on the Douay project. The re-logging program in 2009 helped to consolidate the number of rock types used on the property; however Riverbend was still faced with a wide variety of lithological terms. Riverbend simplified the lithology to 10 generalized rock types, listed in the table below, for modeling purposes.

Table 14-1 General rock types.

Number of Intervals	Lithology
624	OB
992	Syenite
28	Diorite
821	Gabbro
2351	Volcanic
1169	Sediment
216	Breccia
222	Dyke
175	Fault
144	Unknown

A total of 87,409 assays were provided in the database. Samples below the lower detection limit of the assay method were reported using a "-" prefix. Riverbend changed this to use the "<" symbol. The software used to model the deposit is capable of utilizing values that are marked as below detection limit.

14.1.1 10 Zone

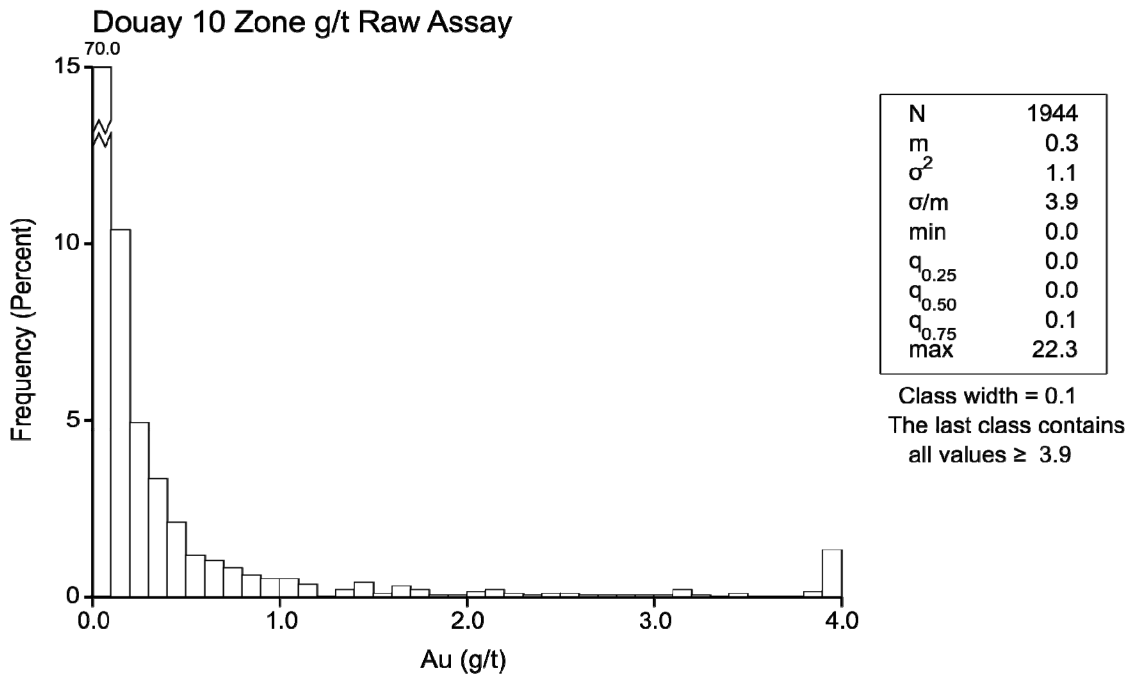
The 10 zone was defined by 22 diamond drill holes that contained 2,117 assay intervals. 1,944 assays >0 g/t were plotted on histogram and cumulative probability curves. The population displayed a lognormal distribution, typical of a gold deposit. While there were few samples in the high grade range of the cumulative probability curve, the population remained close to the trend established by the mid grade part of the curve.

The CV (σ/m) of this sample set is 3.9 which is rather high. This suggests that the deposit is either hydrothermal style deposit, or there is an overlapping of mineralization styles.

When frequency distributions are skewed, a very small number or proportion of samples may represent a large amount of the contained metal in the resource. Frequently these samples may be scattered through the deposit and not restricted to spatially identifiable or continuous zones. Sometimes small clusters of high-grade mineralization may be present, and it may or may not be possible or practical to restrict their influence. Other times the very high-grade samples may be the result of laboratory errors; pulps sometimes segregate high specific gravity materials like electrum or pyrite and may produce biased results if the pulps are not re-homogenized prior to aliquot selection for analysis.

Even when the assays are valid, linear interpolation (weighted average) grade estimation methods can be adversely affected. When these methods are used, the inclusion of a high-grade sample will have a greater influence on the estimate than a lower grade sample. This can lead to undue projection (or smearing) of the effect of high-grade material into areas for which there is no evidence in hand that the high-grade material continues to occur. Under such circumstances, restriction of the influence of the higher grade material is mandatory.

Riverbend evaluated the validity of capping the sample population using cumulative probability plots of the data. On the basis of a review of probability and histogram plots, it was concluded that the 10 Zone did not require capping.



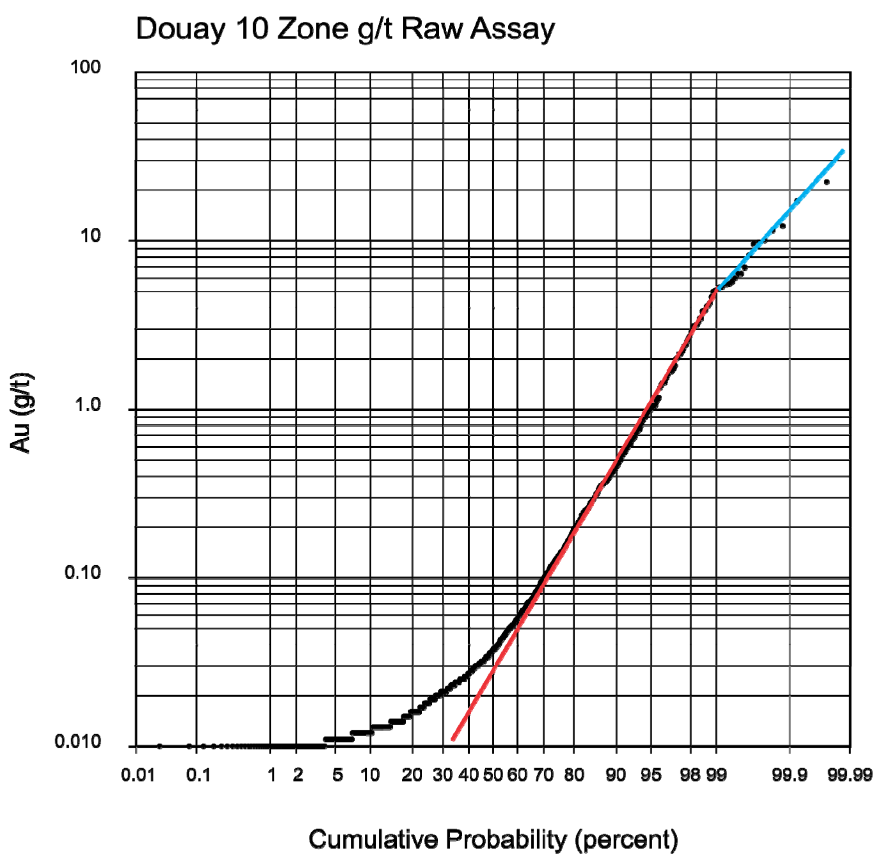


Figure 14-1 10 Zone assay analysis

14.1.2 20 ZONE

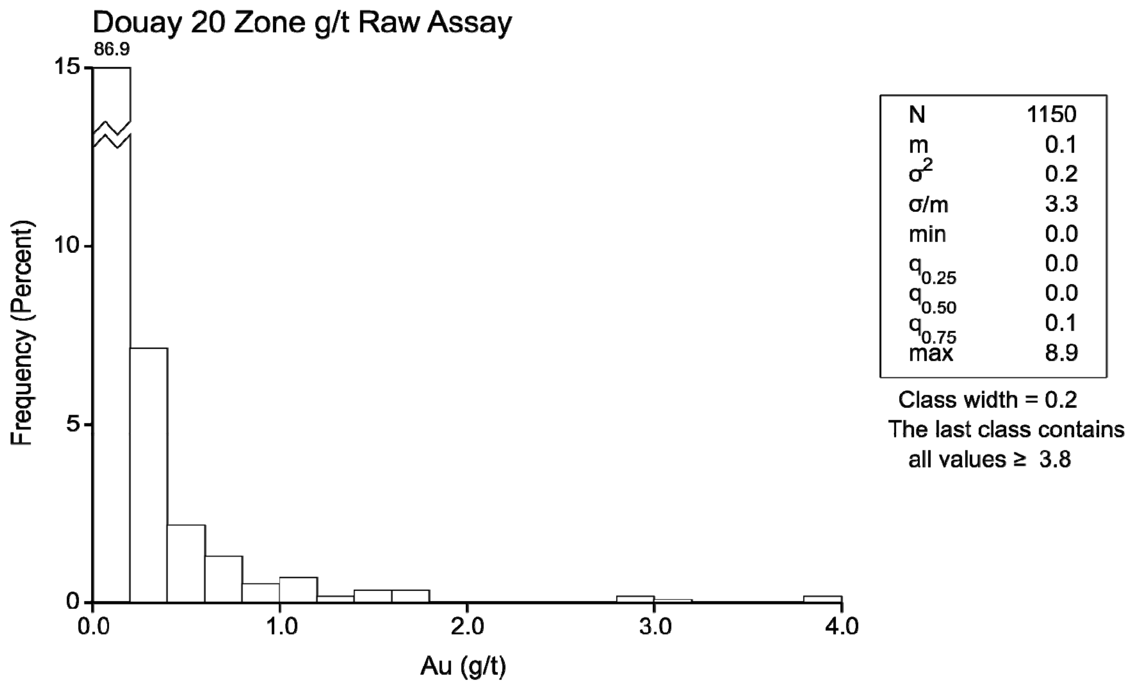
The 20 zone was defined by only 7 diamond drill holes that contained 1,399 assay intervals. 1,150 assays >0 g/t were plotted on histogram and cumulative probability curves. The population displayed a lognormal distribution, typical of a gold deposit. While there were few samples in the high grade range of the cumulative probability curve, and the population broke up badly and above 2 g/t, deviated from the trend established by the mid grade part of the curve.

The CV (σ/m) of this sample set is 3.3 which is rather high. This, along with some sporadic high grade samples, suggests the deposit is a hydrothermal style deposit.

When frequency distributions are skewed, a very small number or proportion of samples may represent a large amount of the contained metal in the resource. Frequently these samples may be scattered through the deposit and not restricted to spatially identifiable or continuous zones. Sometimes small clusters of high-grade mineralization may be present, and it may or may not be possible or practical to restrict their influence. Other times the very high-grade samples may be the result of laboratory errors; pulps sometimes segregate high specific gravity materials like electrum or pyrite and may produce biased results if the pulps are not re-homogenized prior to aliquot selection for analysis.

Even when the assays are valid, linear interpolation (weighted average) grade estimation methods can be adversely affected. When these methods are used, the inclusion of a high-grade sample will have a greater influence on the estimate than a lower grade sample. This can lead to undue projection (or smearing) of the effect of high-grade material into areas for which there is no evidence in hand that the high-grade material continues to occur. Under such circumstances, restriction of the influence of the higher grade material is mandatory.

Riverbend evaluated the validity of capping the sample population using cumulative probability plots of the data. On the basis of a review of probability and histogram plots, it was concluded that the 20 Zone did not require capping.



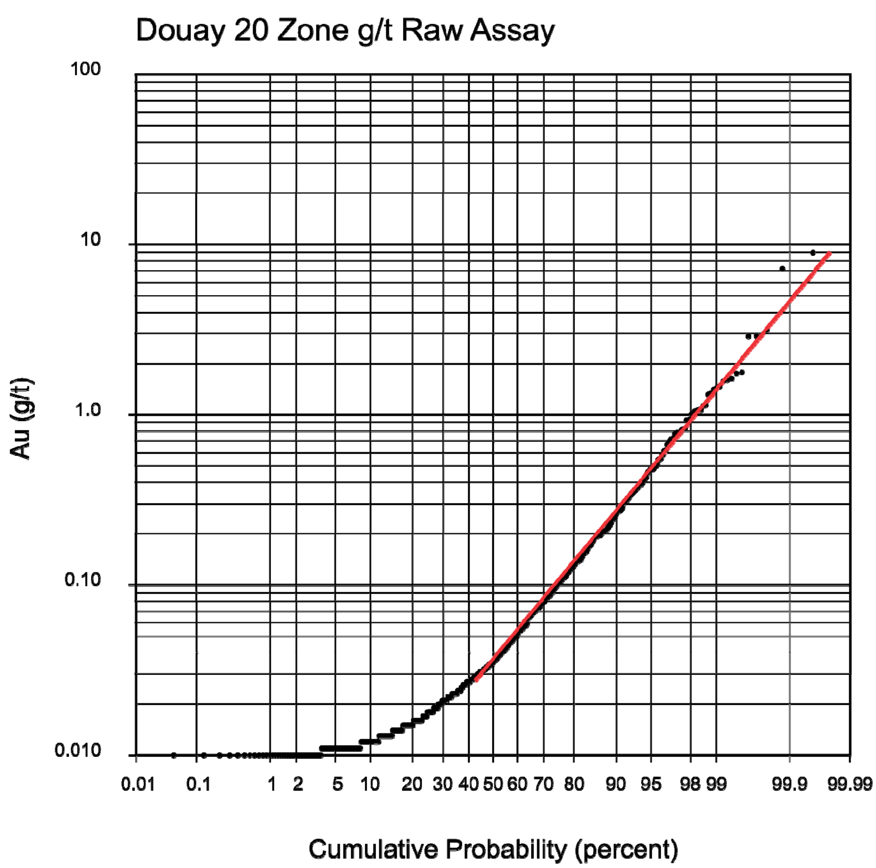


Figure 14-2 20 Zone assay analysis

14.1.3 531 Zone

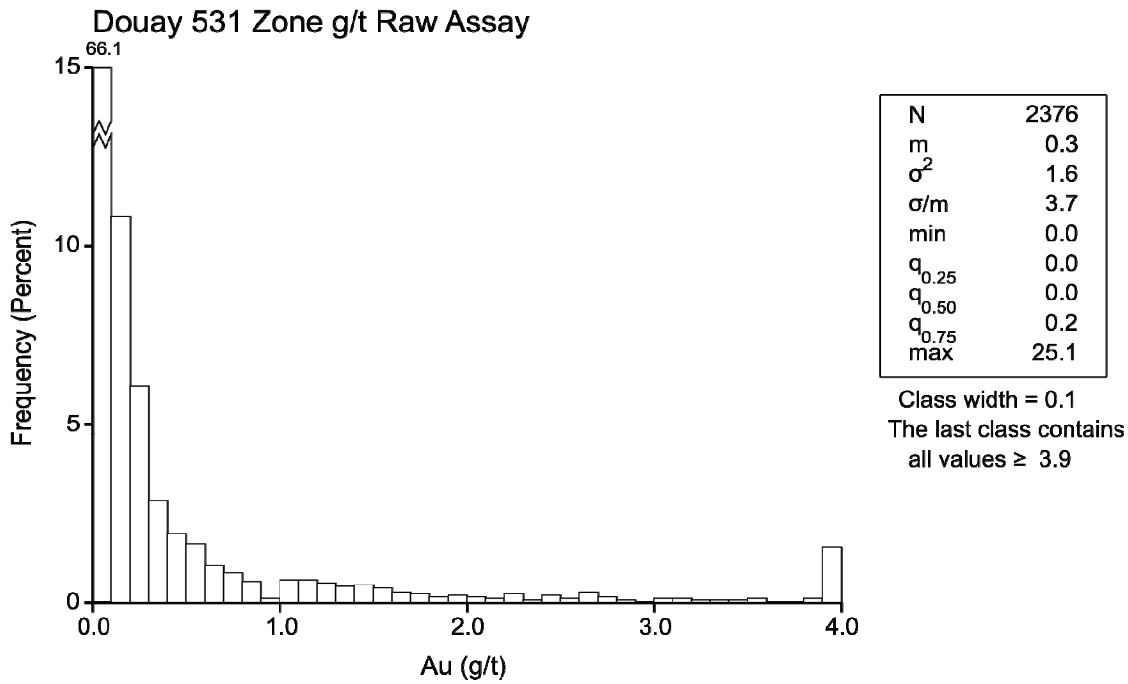
The 531 zone was defined by 34 diamond drill holes that contained 4,059 assay intervals. 2,376 assays >0 g/t were plotted on histogram and cumulative probability curves. The population displayed a lognormal distribution, typical of a gold deposit. While there were few samples in the high grade range of the cumulative probability curve, and the population broke up badly and above 20 g/t, deviated from the trend established by the mid grade part of the curve.

The CV (σ/m) of this sample set is 3.7 which is rather high. This, along with some sporadic high grade samples, suggests the deposit is either a hydrothermal style deposit, or the product of multiple mineralizing events.

When frequency distributions are skewed, a very small number or proportion of samples may represent a large amount of the contained metal in the resource. Frequently these samples may be scattered through the deposit and not restricted to spatially identifiable or continuous zones. Sometimes small clusters of high-grade mineralization may be present, and it may or may not be possible or practical to restrict their influence. Other times the very high-grade samples may be the result of laboratory errors; pulps sometimes segregate high specific gravity materials like electrum or pyrite and may produce biased results if the pulps are not re-homogenized prior to aliquot selection for analysis.

Even when the assays are valid, linear interpolation (weighted average) grade estimation methods can be adversely affected. When these methods are used, the inclusion of a high-grade sample will have a greater influence on the estimate than a lower grade sample. This can lead to undue projection (or smearing) of the effect of high-grade material into areas for which there is no evidence in hand that the high-grade material continues to occur. Under such circumstances, restriction of the influence of the higher grade material is mandatory.

Riverbend evaluated the validity of capping the sample population using cumulative probability plots of the data. On the basis of a review of probability and histogram plots, Riverbend elected to cap the 531 Zone assays at 20 g/t Au.



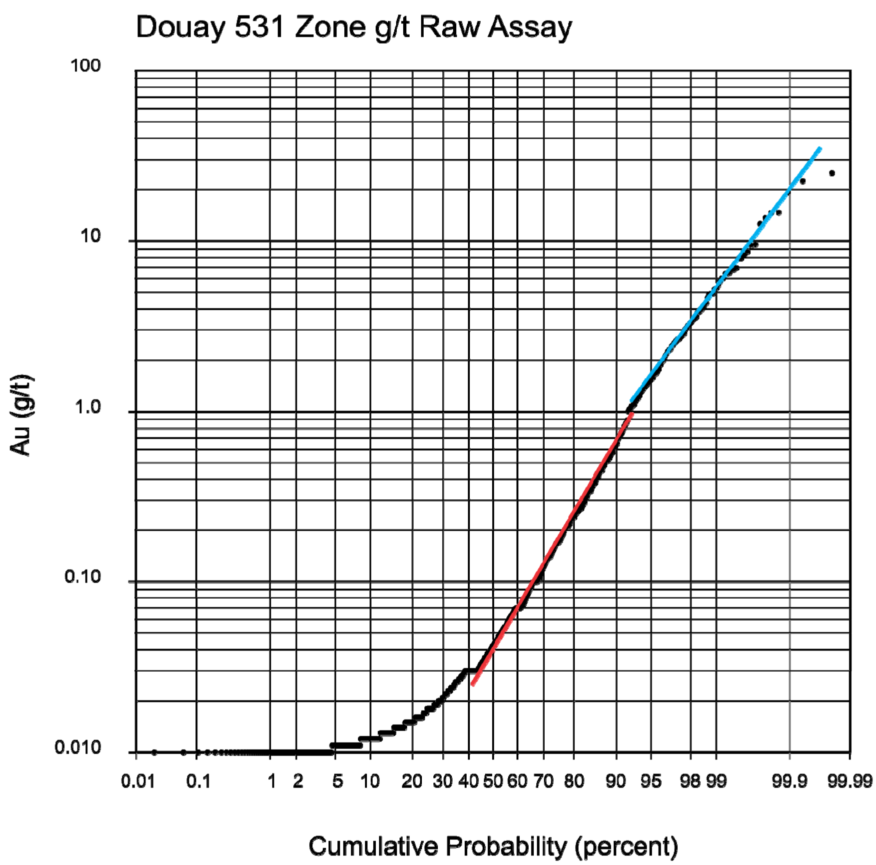


Figure 14-3 531 Zone assay analysis

14.1.4 CENTRAL ZONE

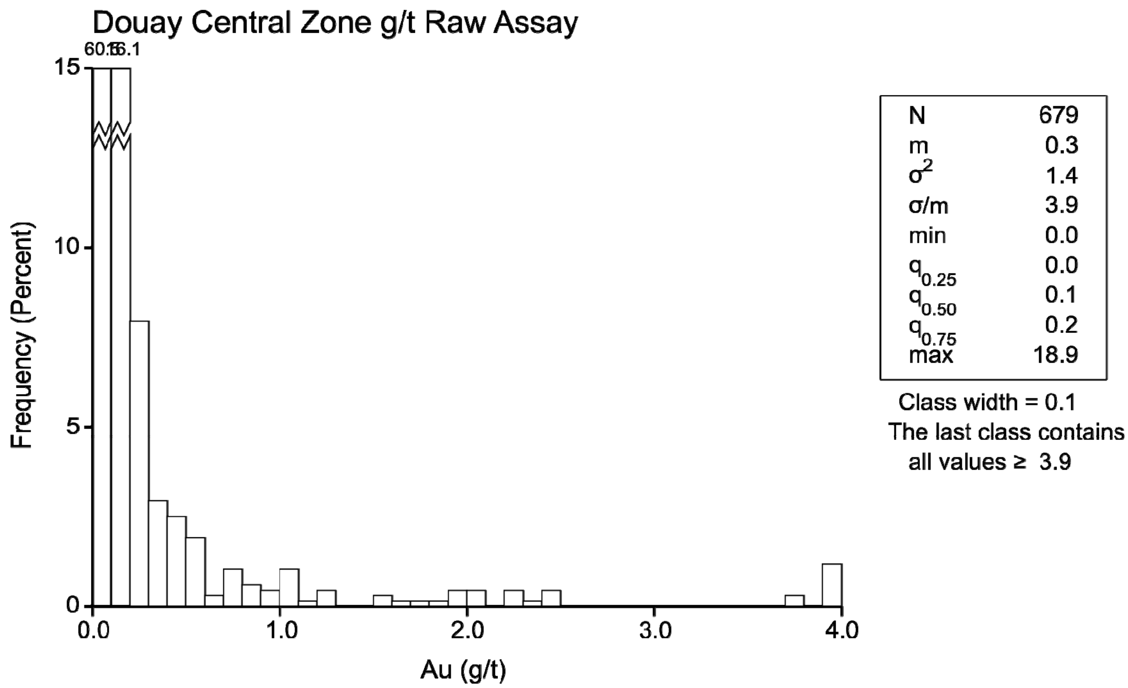
The Central zone was defined by 17 diamond drill holes that contained 2,824 assay intervals. 679 assays >0 g/t were plotted on histogram and cumulative probability curves. The population displayed a very "stepped" distribution on the cumulative probability plot. This is due to a change in lower detection limits of the assay laboratory, over the history of the exploration program. The remainder of the curve appears ragged, due to the low number of samples available. Nonetheless, the samples form a fairly straight line.

The CV (σ/m) of this sample set is 3.9 which is rather high. This suggests that the deposit is either hydrothermal style deposit, or there is an overlapping of mineralization styles.

When frequency distributions are skewed, a very small number or proportion of samples may represent a large amount of the contained metal in the resource. Frequently these samples may be scattered through the deposit and not restricted to spatially identifiable or continuous zones. Sometimes small clusters of high-grade mineralization may be present, and it may or may not be possible or practical to restrict their influence. Other times the very high-grade samples may be the result of laboratory errors; pulps sometimes segregate high specific gravity materials like electrum or pyrite and may produce biased results if the pulps are not re-homogenized prior to aliquot selection for analysis.

Even when the assays are valid, linear interpolation (weighted average) grade estimation methods can be adversely affected. When these methods are used, the inclusion of a high-grade sample will have a greater influence on the estimate than a lower grade sample. This can lead to undue projection (or smearing) of the effect of high-grade material into areas for which there is no evidence in hand that the high-grade material continues to occur. Under such circumstances, restriction of the influence of the higher grade material is mandatory.

Riverbend evaluated the validity of capping the sample population using cumulative probability plots of the data. On the basis of a review of probability and histogram plots, it was concluded that the Central Zone did not require capping.



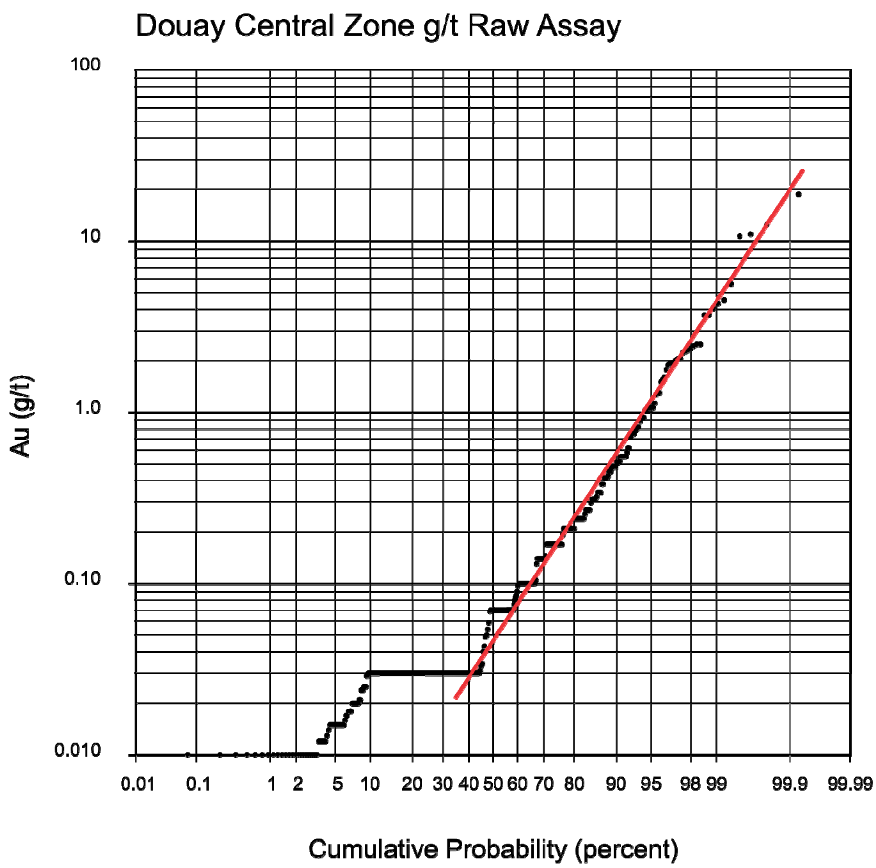


Figure 14-4 Central Zone assay analysis

14.1.5 DOUAY WEST ZONE

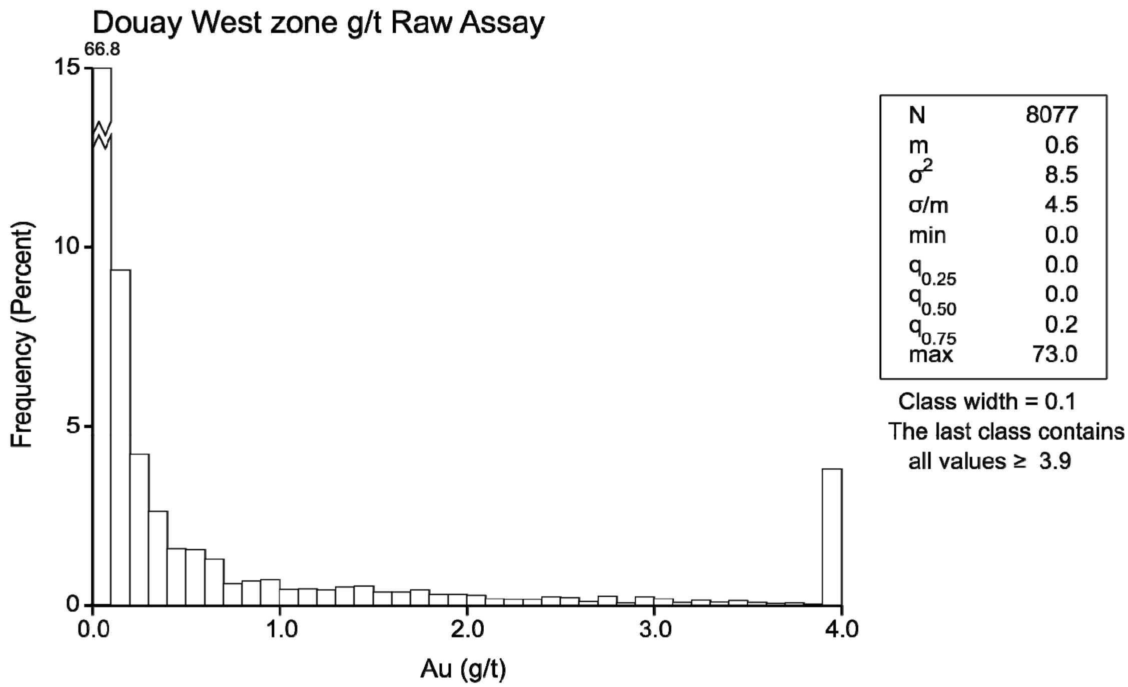
The Douay West zone was defined by 150 diamond drill holes that contained 16,035 assay intervals. 8,077 assays >0 g/t were plotted on histogram and cumulative probability curves. The population displayed 2 continuous relatively straight trend lines, with an inflection at about 1.5 g/t. There is an additional inflection at 20 g/t, and the assays become scattered and deviate from the curve above 40 g/t.

The CV (σ/m) of this sample set is 4.5 which is high. This, along with the inflection points in the cumulative probability curve, suggests that the deposit is either hydrothermal style deposit, or there is an overlapping of mineralization styles. The Douay West zone is composed of a number of sub-parallel lenses, which likely contributes to the rather high CV.

When frequency distributions are skewed, a very small number or proportion of samples may represent a large amount of the contained metal in the resource. Frequently these samples may be scattered through the deposit and not restricted to spatially identifiable or continuous zones. Sometimes small clusters of high-grade mineralization may be present, and it may or may not be possible or practical to restrict their influence. Other times the very high-grade samples may be the result of laboratory errors; pulps sometimes segregate high specific gravity materials like electrum or pyrite and may produce biased results if the pulps are not re-homogenized prior to aliquot selection for analysis.

Even when the assays are valid, linear interpolation (weighted average) grade estimation methods can be adversely affected. When these methods are used, the inclusion of a high-grade sample will have a greater influence on the estimate than a lower grade sample. This can lead to undue projection (or smearing) of the effect of high-grade material into areas for which there is no evidence in hand that the high-grade material continues to occur. Under such circumstances, restriction of the influence of the higher grade material is mandatory.

Riverbend evaluated the validity of capping the sample population using cumulative probability plots of the data. On the basis of a review of probability and histogram plots, Riverbend elected to cap the Douay West Zone at 40g/t. There were 7 samples capped.



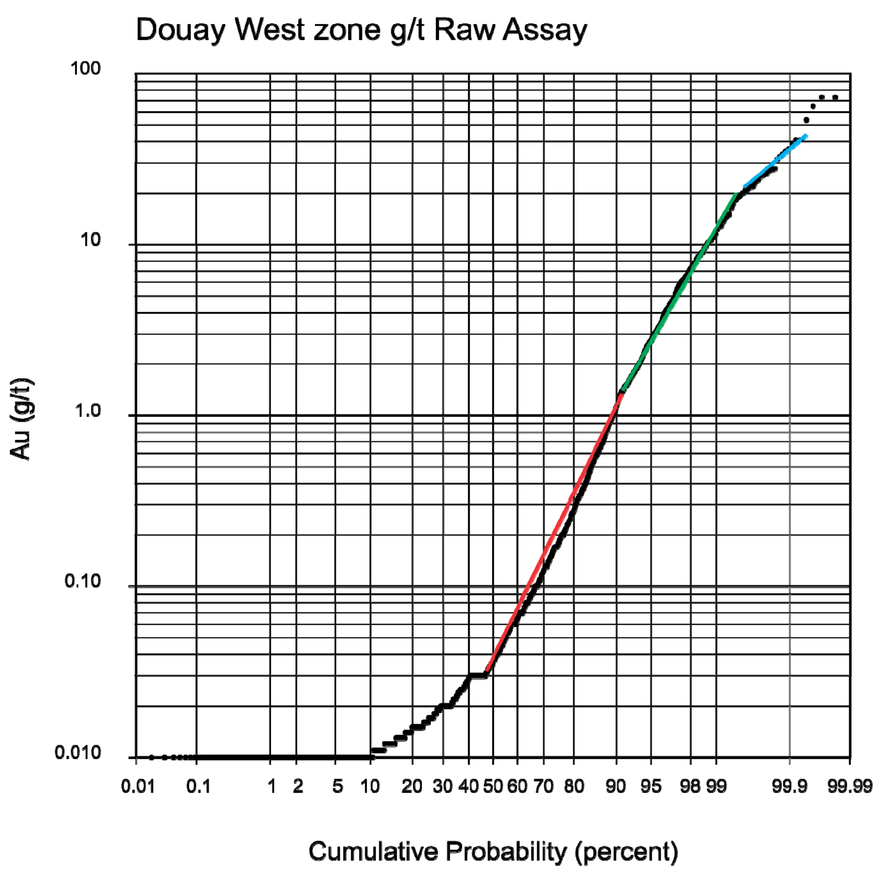


Figure 14-5 Douay West assay analysis

14.1.6 MAIN ZONE

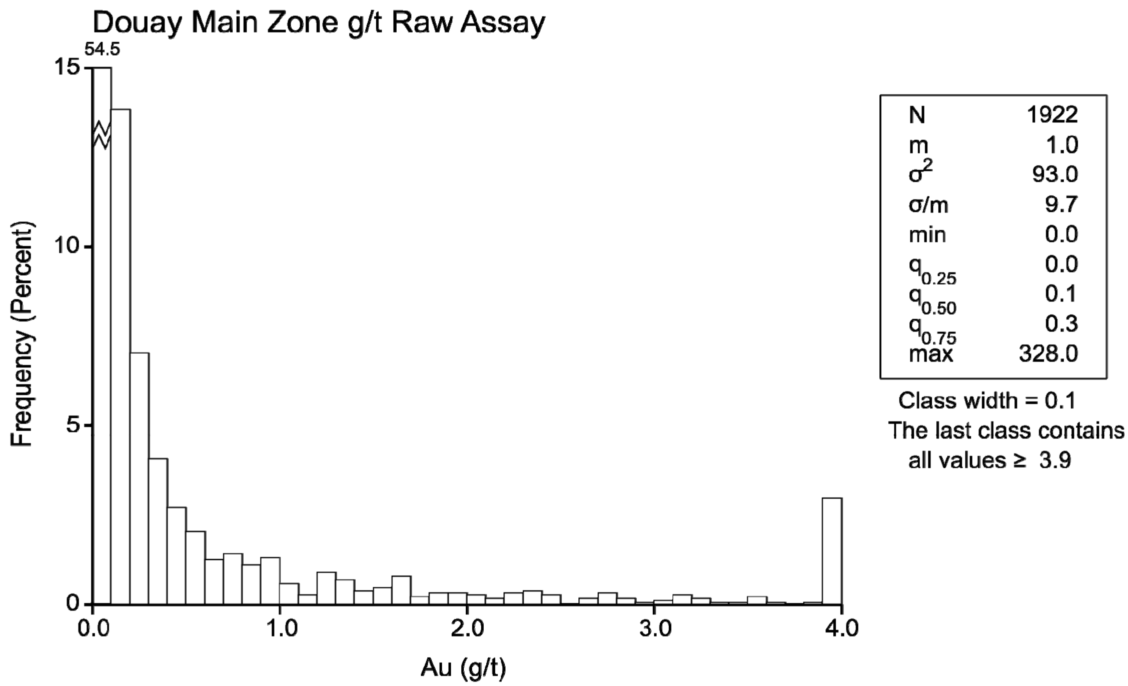
The Main zone was defined by 45 diamond drill holes that contained 8,187 assay intervals. 1,922 assays >0 g/t were plotted on histogram and cumulative probability curves. The population displayed a very “stepped” distribution on the cumulative probability plot. This is due to a change in lower detection limits of the assay laboratory, over the history of the exploration program. The remainder of the curve appears ragged, due to the low number of samples available. Nonetheless, the samples form a fairly straight lineup to 10 g/t. A second trend caries up to 80 g/t, after which the points deviate significantly from the trend.

The CV (σ/m) of this sample set is 9.7 which is very high, and may be the result of high grade outliers. This, along with the inflection in the cumulative probability curve, suggests that the deposit is the product of multiple mineralization events. Riverbend noted that there are 2 distinct sub-parallel lenses in the Main zone.

When frequency distributions are skewed, a very small number or proportion of samples may represent a large amount of the contained metal in the resource. Frequently these samples may be scattered through the deposit and not restricted to spatially identifiable or continuous zones. Sometimes small clusters of high-grade mineralization may be present, and it may or may not be possible or practical to restrict their influence. Other times the very high-grade samples may be the result of laboratory errors; pulps sometimes segregate high specific gravity materials like electrum or pyrite and may produce biased results if the pulps are not re-homogenized prior to aliquot selection for analysis.

Even when the assays are valid, linear interpolation (weighted average) grade estimation methods can be adversely affected. When these methods are used, the inclusion of a high-grade sample will have a greater influence on the estimate than a lower grade sample. This can lead to undue projection (or smearing) of the effect of high-grade material into areas for which there is no evidence in hand that the high-grade material continues to occur. Under such circumstances, restriction of the influence of the higher grade material is mandatory.

Riverbend evaluated the validity of capping the sample population using cumulative probability plots of the data. On the basis of a review of probability and histogram plots, Riverbend elected to cap the Main Zone assays at 80 g/t.



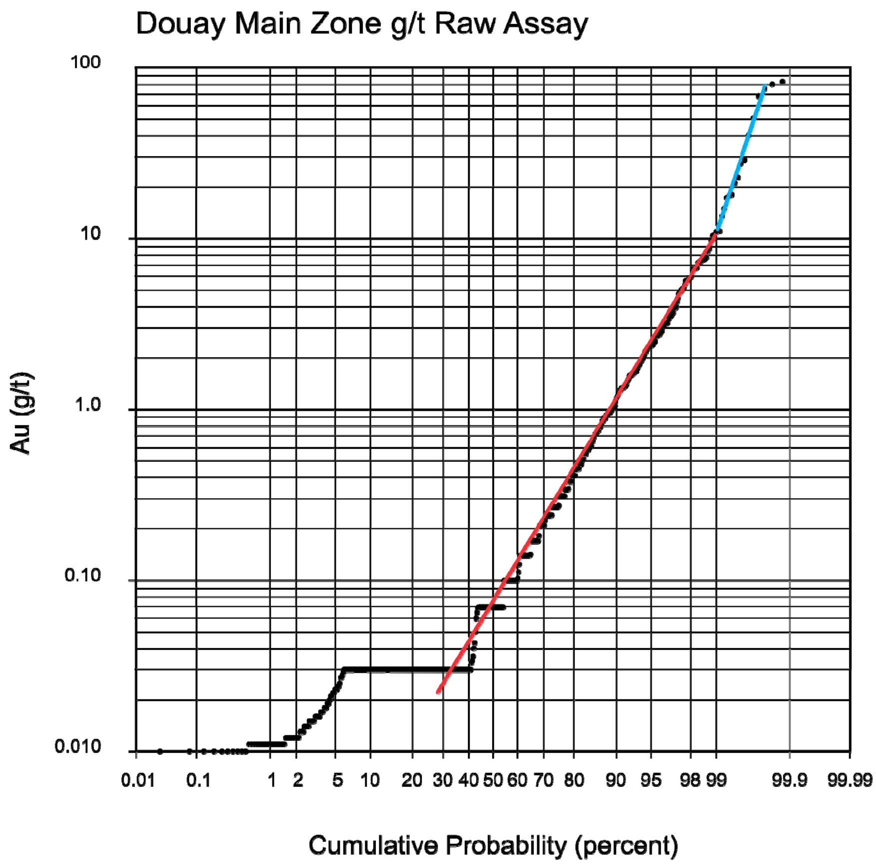


Figure 14-6 Main Zone assay analysis

14.1.7 North West Zone

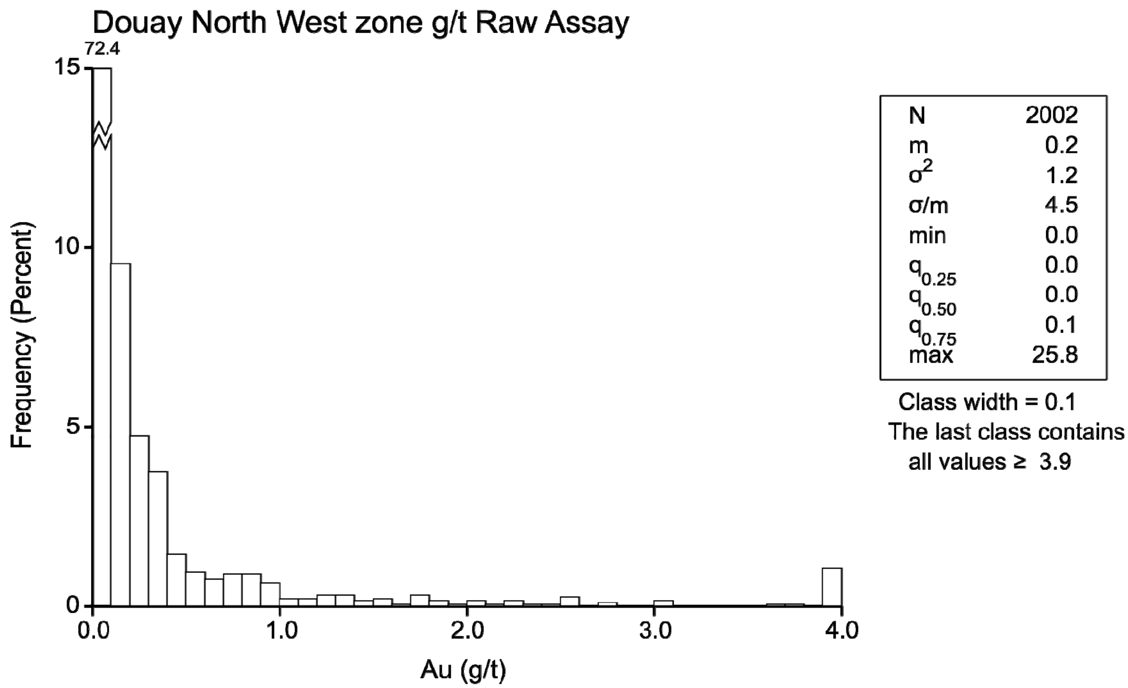
The North West zone was defined by 33 diamond drill holes that contained 3,709 assay intervals. 2,002 assays >0 g/t were plotted on histogram and cumulative probability curves. The population displayed a continuous relatively straight trend line up to about 8 g/t, above which the assays become scattered and deviate from the curve.

The CV (σ/m) of this sample set is 4.5 which is high. This, along with the inflection points in the cumulative probability curve, suggests that the deposit is either hydrothermal style deposit, or there is an overlapping of mineralization styles. The North West zone is composed of a number of sub-parallel lenses, which likely contributes to the rather high CV.

When frequency distributions are skewed, a very small number or proportion of samples may represent a large amount of the contained metal in the resource. Frequently these samples may be scattered through the deposit and not restricted to spatially identifiable or continuous zones. Sometimes small clusters of high-grade mineralization may be present, and it may or may not be possible or practical to restrict their influence. Other times the very high-grade samples may be the result of laboratory errors; pulps sometimes segregate high specific gravity materials like electrum or pyrite and may produce biased results if the pulps are not re-homogenized prior to aliquot selection for analysis.

Even when the assays are valid, linear interpolation (weighted average) grade estimation methods can be adversely affected. When these methods are used, the inclusion of a high-grade sample will have a greater influence on the estimate than a lower grade sample. This can lead to undue projection (or smearing) of the effect of high-grade material into areas for which there is no evidence in hand that the high-grade material continues to occur. Under such circumstances, restriction of the influence of the higher grade material is mandatory.

Riverbend evaluated the validity of capping the sample population using cumulative probability plots of the data. On the basis of a review of probability and histogram plots, it was concluded that the North West Zone did not require capping.



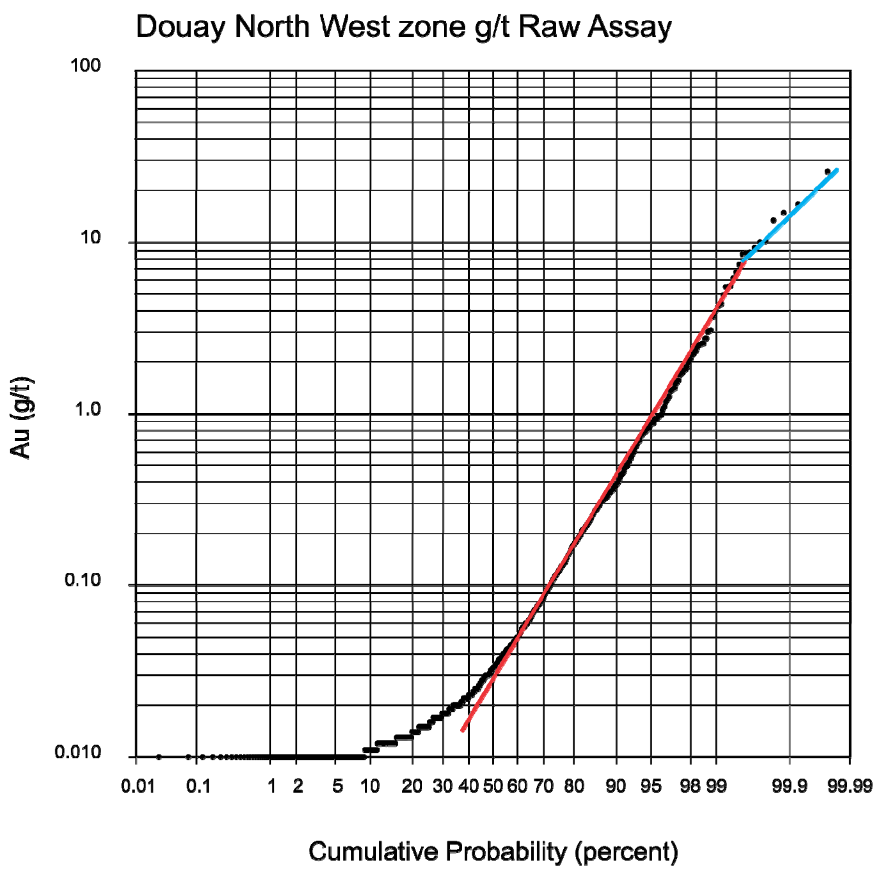


Figure 14-7 North West Zone assay analysis

14.1.8 Porphyry Zone

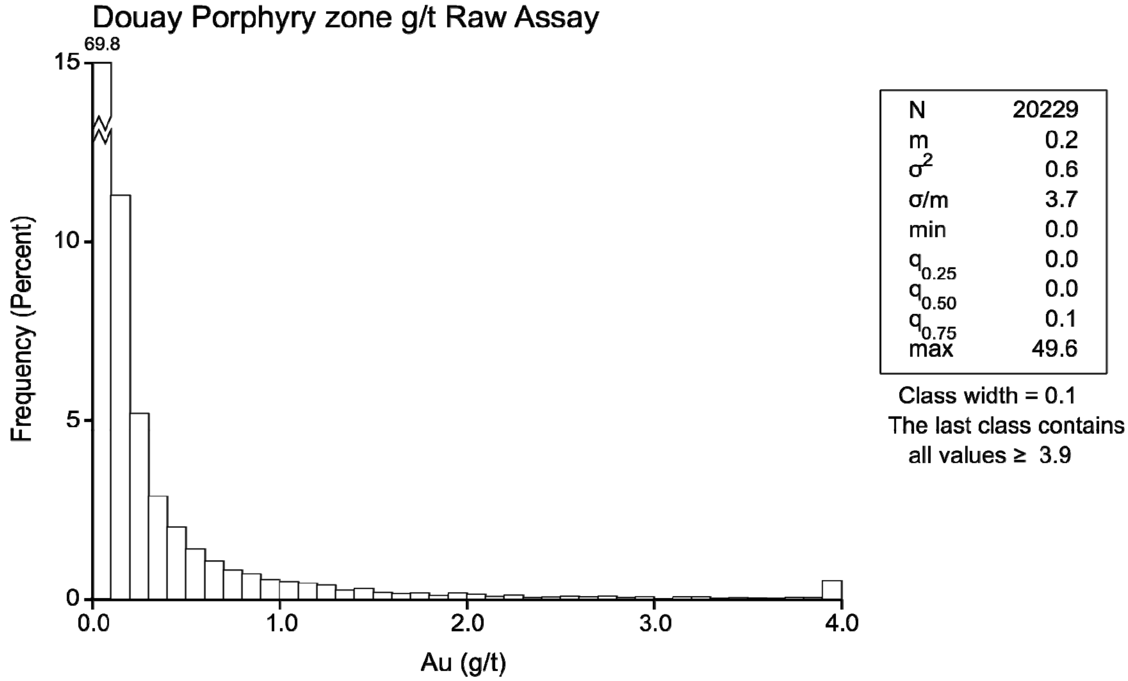
The Porphyry zone was defined by 135 diamond drill holes that contained 29,607 assay intervals. 20,229 assays >0 g/t were plotted on histogram and cumulative probability curves. The population displayed a continuous relatively straight trend line up to about 15 g/t, above which the assays become scattered and deviate from the curve.

Riverbend removed one obvious outlier (2888.1 g/t) that had a profound impact on the population CV, before performing this analysis. The CV (σ/m) of this sample set is 3.7 which is high. This suggests that the deposit is either hydrothermal style deposit, or there is an overlapping of mineralization styles. In this analysis, Riverbend suspects that there are 2 styles of mineralization, one in the intrusive porphyry rocks, and a second on the flanks of the intrusion, in the volcanic.

When frequency distributions are skewed, a very small number or proportion of samples may represent a large amount of the contained metal in the resource. Frequently these samples may be scattered through the deposit and not restricted to spatially identifiable or continuous zones. Sometimes small clusters of high-grade mineralization may be present, and it may or may not be possible or practical to restrict their influence. Other times the very high-grade samples may be the result of laboratory errors; pulps sometimes segregate high specific gravity materials like electrum or pyrite and may produce biased results if the pulps are not re-homogenized prior to aliquot selection for analysis.

Even when the assays are valid, linear interpolation (weighted average) grade estimation methods can be adversely affected. When these methods are used, the inclusion of a high-grade sample will have a greater influence on the estimate than a lower grade sample. This can lead to undue projection (or smearing) of the effect of high-grade material into areas for which there is no evidence in hand that the high-grade material continues to occur. Under such circumstances, restriction of the influence of the higher grade material is mandatory.

Riverbend evaluated the validity of capping the sample population using cumulative probability plots of the data. On the basis of a review of probability and histogram plots, it was concluded that the Porphyry Zone did not require capping.



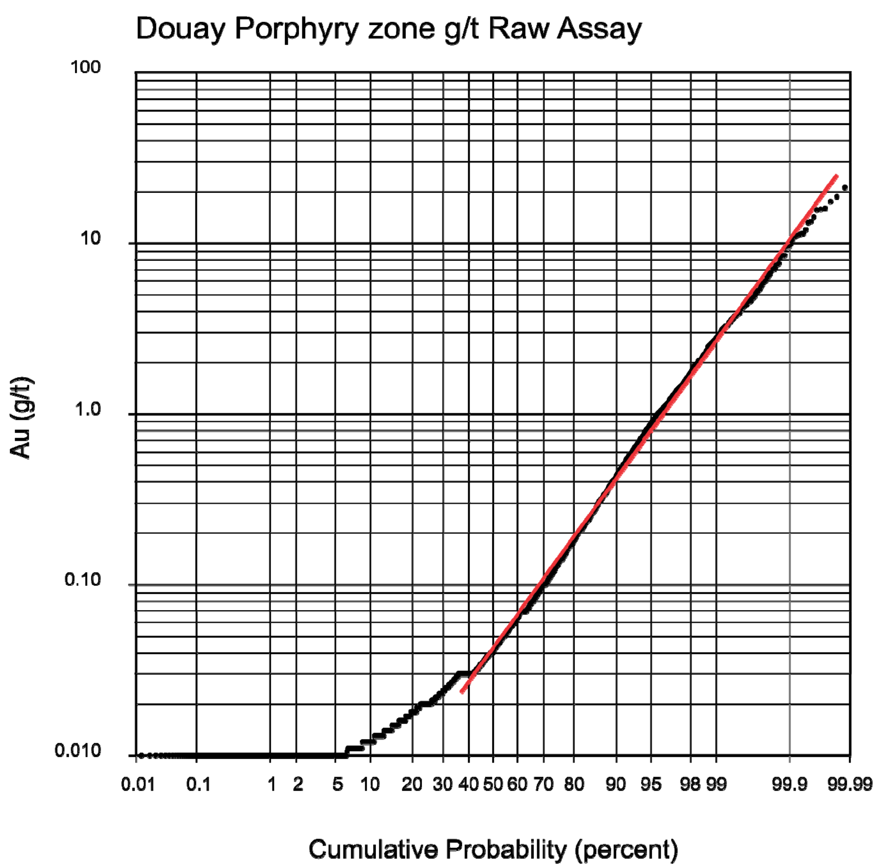


Figure 14-8 Porphyry Zone assay analysis

14.2 Bulk Density

There have been two small density studies done on the Douay project to date. The first study was done on rock powder by Laboratorie Chimitec in August 1997, and the second was conducted on whole and split core by Vior and Geostat personnel in 2005. The results of the two studies are presented in the table below.

Table 14-2 Rock density data

2005 Study from core		1997 Study from powder	
Sample	**SG**	**Sample**	**SG**
MV101	2.99	722078	2.67
MV107	3.08	722079	2.89
MV108	3.02	722080	2.67
MV112-A	2.79	722081	2.59
MV112-B	2.9	722082	2.67
MV112-C	2.78	722083	2.82
MV112-D	3.42	722084	2.77
MV112-E	2.98	722085	2.63
MV112-F	2.84	722086	2.63
MV102-G	3.3	722087	2.82
MV106	2.66	722088	2.71
MV107-A	3.19	722089	2.67
MV107-B	2.74	722090	2.63
MV111	3.21	722091	2.63
		722092	2.67
		722093	2.86
		722094	2.78
Mean	2.99		2.71
Median	2.99		2.67
St Dev.	0.23		0.09

T-Test	0.000457

Unfortunately, neither set of sample numbers could be correlated to the samples in the current database, and lithologies of the samples was not recorded. Geostat did state that the 2005 results came from the Douay West zone. It is likely that higher density samples in the 2005 study represent the iron rich gabbros. Given the lack of documentation, Riverbend has elected to use the average density of the 2 studies;

$$(2.99+2.71)/2=\mathbf{2.85\ t/m^3}$$

14.3 Geological Interpretation

14.3.1 10 Zone

The size and location of the wireframe used to estimate the 10 Zone was based on the results from the recent and historic drill programs.

Mineralization of the 10 Zone is largely confined to a series of brecciated zones in a volcanic host rock. Mineralized is confined to the fractured units, and only rarely penetrating into the host for short distances.

A series of north-south striking sections were created on 25m centers. Rings were digitized on each section to outline the mineralized zone to about 25m below the depth of the deepest drill hole. Additional rings were digitized in plan view at 50m intervals to tie the sections together. A wireframe representing the zone was then generated from the 2 sets of intersecting rings.

A surface representing the top of the bedrock was generated from the locations of the bottom of the casing in the drill holes. This surface was used to clip the top of the wireframe. Another surface was generated from the drillhole collar locations. This surface was moved -400m vertically and used to limit the lower extent of the resource model.

Mineralized intervals are used to define the assays used to create assay composites for spatial analysis and grade estimation. The intervals are typically defined by the intersection of the drill hole with the wireframe. This approach is suitable for the bulk of the drilling, as they were used to define the wireframe. Occasionally, a mineralized intersection does not coincide with the wireframe model. This can be due to a number of reasons, including, but not limited to, survey errors, logging error, interpretation errors, or logging errors. In these cases, the mineralized interval in the drill hole was manually identified.

Equal length composites are created in the mineralized intervals because the variance of a distribution is inversely proportional to the volume of sample used. If samples were not composited, they would have to be length weighted. Riverbend studied the sample lengths in the database and decided to use 1.6m long composites.

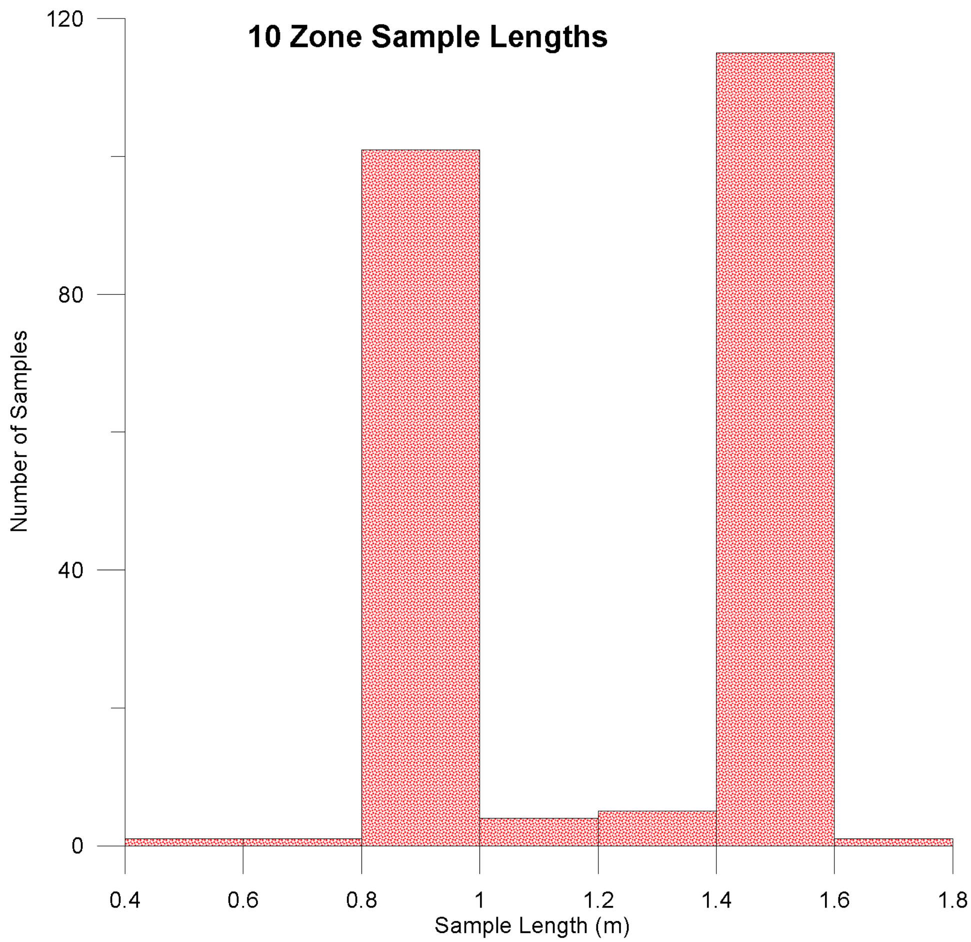


Figure 14-9 10 Zone sample lengths for compositing

Of the 2117 samples only 16 (0.8%) were more than 1.6m long. Splitting long samples in the compositing process is less than ideal, however longer composites will over smooth the grade in the estimation process. Riverbend's opinion is that using 1.6m composites is a good compromise.

269 sample composites were created to estimate the grade of the 10 Zone. Where no assay information was available, a zero (0 g/t Au) grade was assigned.

14.3.2 20 ZONE

The size and location of the wireframe used to estimate the 20 Zone was based on the results from the recent and historic drill programs.

Mineralization of the 20 Zone is largely confined to brecciated zones in a basaltic host rock. Mineralized is confined to the fractured units, and only rarely penetrating into the host for short distances.

A series of north-south striking sections were created on 25m centers. Rings were digitized on each section to outline the mineralized zone to about 25m below the depth of the deepest drill hole. Additional rings were digitized in plan view at 50m intervals to tie the sections together. A wireframe representing the zone was then generated from the 2 sets of intersecting rings.

A surface representing the top of the bedrock was generated from the locations of the bottom of the casing in the drill holes. This surface was used to clip the top of the wireframe. Another surface was generated from the drillhole collar locations. This surface was moved -400m vertically and used to limit the lower extent of the resource model.

Mineralized intervals are used to define the assays used to create assay composites for spatial analysis and grade estimation. The intervals are typically defined by the intersection of the drill hole with the wireframe. This approach is suitable for the bulk of the drilling, as they were used to define the wireframe. Occasionally, a mineralized intersection does not coincide with the wireframe model. This can be due to a number of reasons, including, but not limited to, survey errors, logging error, interpretation errors, or logging errors. In these cases, the mineralized interval in the drill hole was manually identified.

Equal length composites are created in the mineralized intervals because the variance of a distribution is inversely proportional to the volume of sample used. If samples were not composited, they would have to be length weighted. Riverbend studied the sample lengths in the database and decided to use 1.6m long composites.

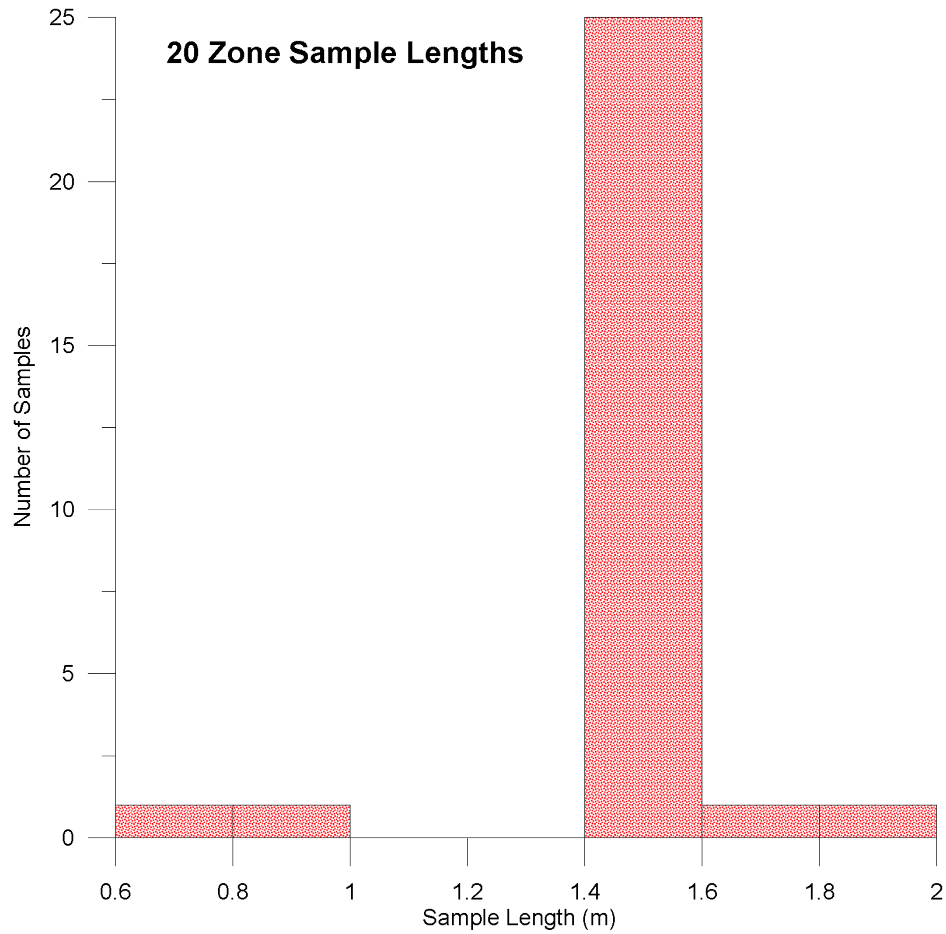


Figure 14-10 20 Zone sample lengths for compositing

Of the 814 samples, 99 (12%) were more than 1.6m long, but only 6 of these were inside the interpreted mineralized zone. Splitting long samples in the compositing process is less than ideal, however longer composites will over smooth the grade in the estimation process. Riverbend's opinion is that using 1.6m composites is a good compromise.

Only 63 sample composites were created to estimate the grade of the 20 Zone. Where no assay information was available, a zero (0 g/t Au) grade was assigned.

14.3.3 531 ZONE

The size and location of the wireframe used to estimate the 531 Zone was based on the results from the recent and historic drill programs.

Mineralization of the 531 Zone appears to occur in a series of brecciated zones along the margins of a gabbro-basalt contact. Mineralized is confined to the fractured units, and only rarely penetrating into the host for short distances.

A series of north-south striking sections were created on 25m centers. Rings were digitized on each section to outline the mineralized zone to about 25m below the depth of the deepest drill hole. Additional rings were digitized in plan view at 50m intervals to tie the sections together. A wireframe representing the zone was then generated from the 2 sets of intersecting rings.

A surface representing the top of the bedrock was generated from the locations of the bottom of the casing in the drill holes. This surface was used to clip the top of the wireframe. Another surface was generated from the drillhole collar locations. This surface was moved -400m vertically and used to limit the lower extent of the resource model.

Mineralized intervals are used to define the assays used to create assay composites for spatial analysis and grade estimation. The intervals are typically defined by the intersection of the drill hole with the wireframe. This approach is suitable for the bulk of the drilling, as they were used to define the wireframe. Occasionally, a mineralized intersection does not coincide with the wireframe model. This can be due to a number of reasons, including, but not limited to, survey errors, logging error, interpretation errors, or logging errors. In these cases, the mineralized interval in the drill hole was manually identified.

Equal length composites are created in the mineralized intervals because the variance of a distribution is inversely proportional to the volume of sample used. If samples were not composited, they would have to be length weighted. Riverbend studied the sample lengths in the database and decided to use 1.6m long composites.

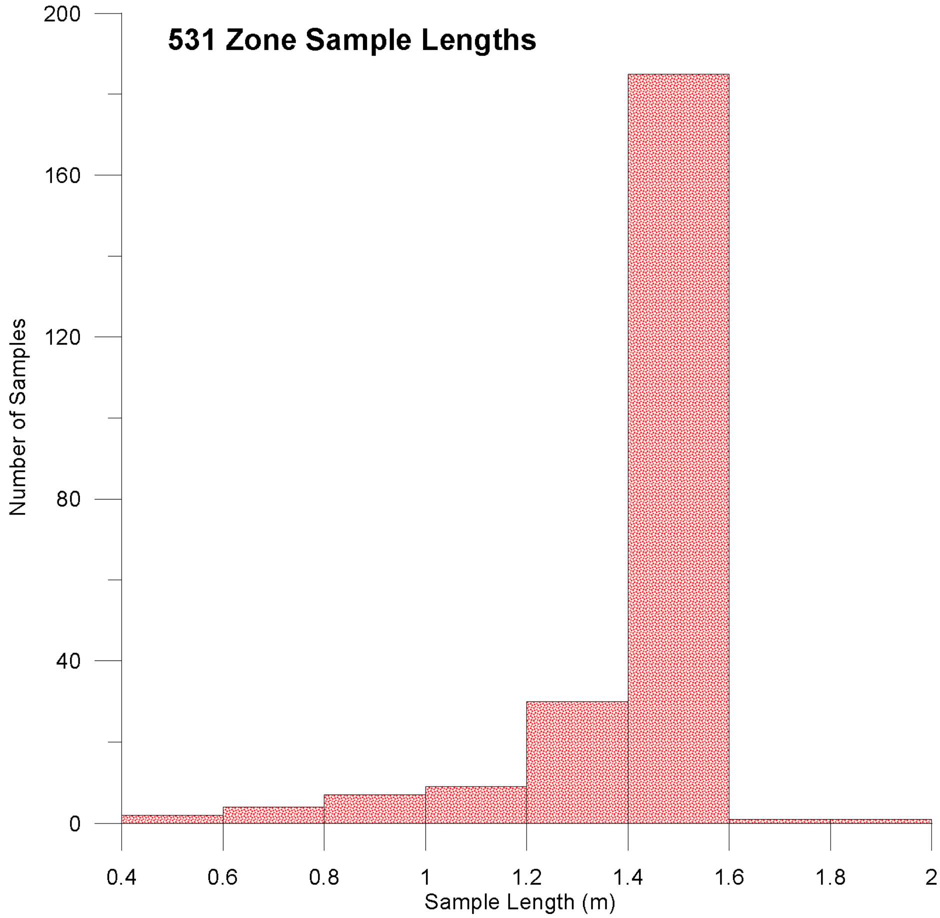


Figure 14-11 531 Zone sample lengths for compositing

Of the 4,059 samples, 86 (2%) were more than 1.6m long. Splitting long samples in the compositing process is less than ideal, however longer composites will over smooth the grade in the estimation process. Riverbend's opinion is that using 1.6m composites is a good compromise.

There were 391 sample composites created to estimate the grade of the 531 Zone. Where no assay information was available, a zero (0 g/t Au) grade was assigned.

14.3.4 Central Zone

The size and location of the wireframe used to estimate the Central Zone was based on the results from the recent and historic drill programs.

Mineralization of the Central Zone appears to occur in a series of brecciated zones within the andesitic volcanic, sub-parallel to quartz-feldspar intrusive dykes or sills.

A series of north-south striking sections were created on 25m centers. Rings were digitized on each section to outline the mineralized zone to about 25m below the depth of the deepest drill hole. Additional rings were digitized in plan view at 50m intervals to tie the sections together. A wireframe representing the zone was then generated from the 2 sets of intersecting rings.

A surface representing the top of the bedrock was generated from the locations of the bottom of the casing in the drill holes. This surface was used to clip the top of the wireframe. Another surface was generated from the drillhole collar locations. This surface was moved -400m vertically and used to limit the lower extent of the resource model.

Mineralized intervals are used to define the assays used to create assay composites for spatial analysis and grade estimation. The intervals are typically defined by the intersection of the drill hole with the wireframe. This approach is suitable for the bulk of the drilling, as they were used to define the wireframe. Occasionally, a mineralized intersection does not coincide with the wireframe model. This can be due to a number of reasons, including, but not limited to, survey errors, logging error, interpretation errors, or logging errors. In these cases, the mineralized interval in the drill hole was manually identified.

Equal length composites are created in the mineralized intervals because the variance of a distribution is inversely proportional to the volume of sample used. If samples were not composited, they would have to be length weighted. Riverbend studied the sample lengths in the database and decided to use 1.6m long composites.

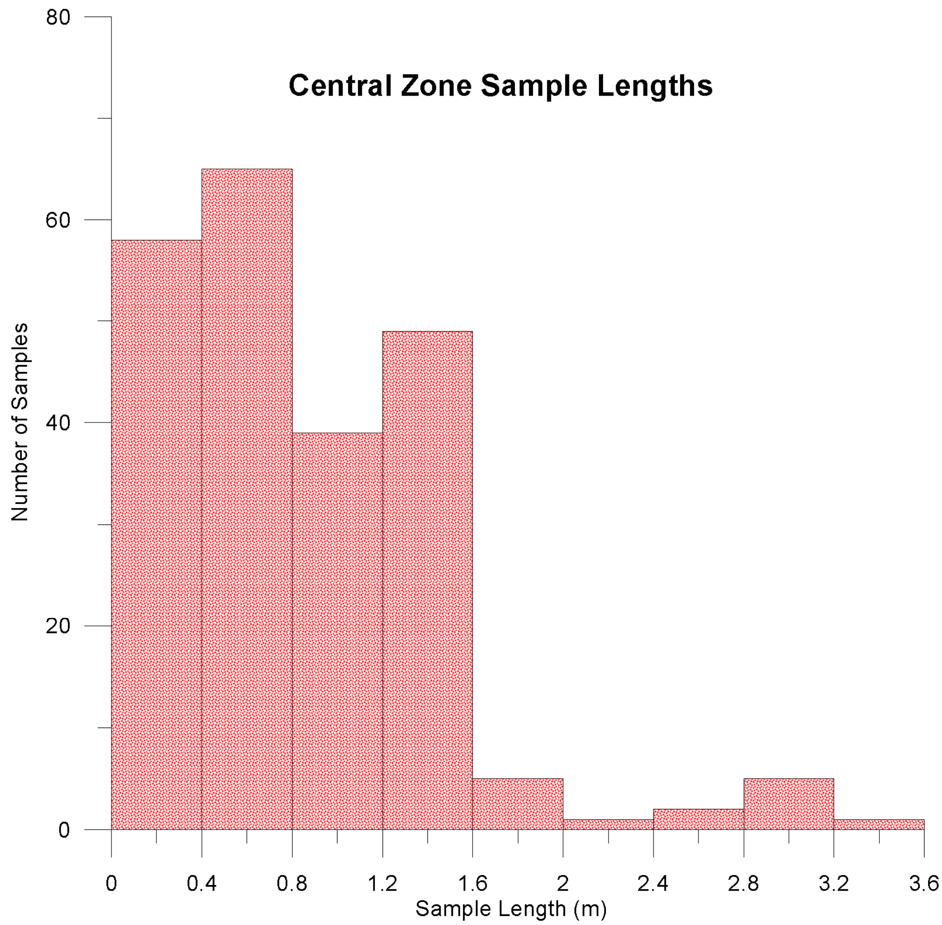


Figure 14-12 Central Zone sample lengths for compositing

Of the 2,824 samples 31 (1%) were more than 1.6m long. Splitting long samples in the compositing process is less than ideal, however longer composites will over smooth the grade in the estimation process. Riverbend's opinion is that using 1.6m composites is a good compromise.

There were just 70 sample composites created to estimate the grade of the Central Zone. Where no assay information was available, a zero (0 g/t Au) grade was assigned.

14.3.5 DOUAY WEST ZONE

The size and location of the wireframe used to estimate the Douay West Zone was based on the results from the recent and historic drill programs.

Mineralization of the Douay West Zone appears to occur in a series of brecciated zones along the margins of a gabbro-basalt contact. Mineralized is confined to the fractured units, and only rarely penetrating into the host for short distances.

A series of north-south striking sections were created on 25m centers. Rings were digitized on each section to outline the mineralized zone to about 25m below the depth of the deepest drill hole. Additional rings were digitized in plan view at 50m intervals to tie the sections together. A wireframe representing the zone was then generated from the 2 sets of intersecting rings.

A surface representing the top of the bedrock was generated from the locations of the bottom of the casing in the drill holes. This surface was used to clip the top of the wireframe. Another surface was generated from the drillhole collar locations. This surface was moved -400m vertically and used to limit the lower extent of the resource model.

Mineralized intervals are used to define the assays used to create assay composites for spatial analysis and grade estimation. The intervals are typically defined by the intersection of the drill hole with the wireframe. This approach is suitable for the bulk of the drilling, as they were used to define the wireframe. Occasionally, a mineralized intersection does not coincide with the wireframe model. This can be due to a number of reasons, including, but not limited to, survey errors, logging error, interpretation errors, or logging errors. In these cases, the mineralized interval in the drill hole was manually identified.

Equal length composites are created in the mineralized intervals because the variance of a distribution is inversely proportional to the volume of sample used. If samples were not composited, they would have to be length weighted. Riverbend studied the sample lengths in the database and decided to use 1.6m long composites.

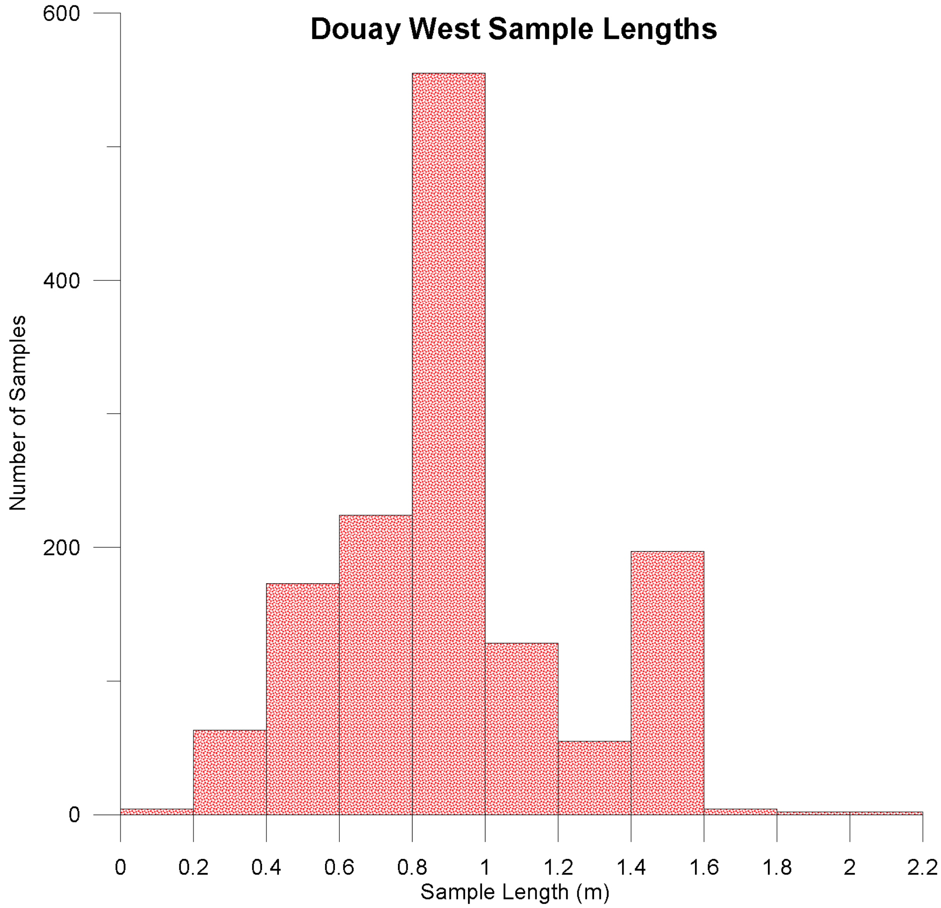


Figure 14-13 Douay West Zone sample lengths for compositing

Of the 19,681 samples, 519 (2.6%) were more than 1.6m long. Splitting long samples in the compositing process is less than ideal, however longer composites will over smooth the grade in the estimation process. Riverbend's opinion is that using 1.6m composites is a good compromise.

There were 1,030 sample composites created to estimate the grade of the Douay West Zone. Where no assay information was available, a zero (0 g/t Au) grade was assigned.

14.3.6 *MAIN ZONE*

The size and location of the wireframe used to estimate the Main Zone was based on the results from the recent and historic drill programs.

Mineralization of the Main Zone appears to occur in a series of brecciated zones along the margins of a gabbro-basalt contact. Mineralized is confined to the fractured units, and only rarely penetrating into the host for short distances.

A series of north-south striking sections were created on 25m centers. Rings were digitized on each section to outline the mineralized zone to about 25m below the depth of the deepest drill hole. Additional rings were digitized in plan view at 50m intervals to tie the sections together. A wireframe representing the zone was then generated from the 2 sets of intersecting rings.

A surface representing the top of the bedrock was generated from the locations of the bottom of the casing in the drill holes. This surface was used to clip the top of the wireframe. Another surface was generated from the drillhole collar locations. This surface was moved -400m vertically and used to limit the lower extent of the resource model.

Mineralized intervals are used to define the assays used to create assay composites for spatial analysis and grade estimation. The intervals are typically defined by the intersection of the drill hole with the wireframe. This approach is suitable for the bulk of the drilling, as they were used to define the wireframe. Occasionally, a mineralized intersection does not coincide with the wireframe model. This can be due to a number of reasons, including, but not limited to, survey errors, logging error, interpretation errors, or logging errors. In these cases, the mineralized interval in the drill hole was manually identified.

Equal length composites are created in the mineralized intervals because the variance of a distribution is inversely proportional to the volume of sample used. If samples were not composited, they would have to be length weighted. Riverbend studied the sample lengths in the database and decided to use 1.6m long composites.

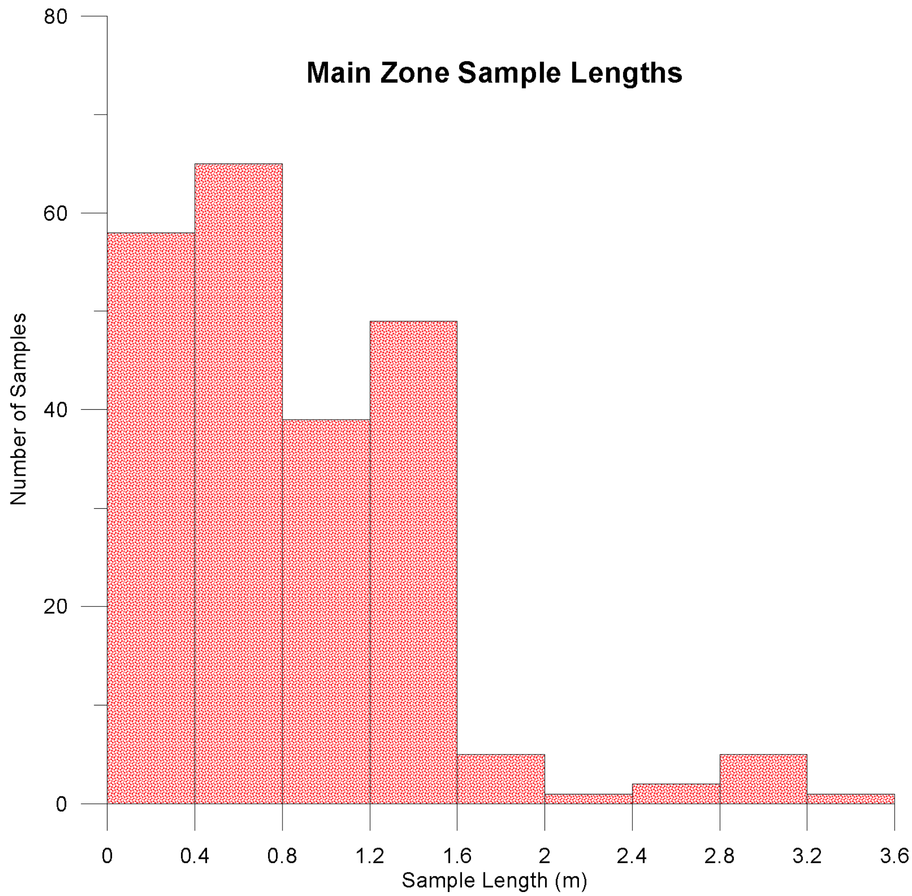


Figure 14-14 Main Zone sample lengths for compositing

Of the 8,187 samples, 1,048 (13%) were more than 1.6m long, but most of those were long samples outside the wireframe model. Only 19 of those 1,048 long samples were mineralized sections inside the wireframe model. Splitting long samples in the compositing process is less than ideal, however longer composites will over smooth the grade in the estimation process. Riverbend's opinion is that using 1.6m composites is a good compromise.

There were 190 sample composites created to estimate the grade of the Main Zone. Where no assay information was available, a zero (0 g/t Au) grade was assigned.

14.3.7 NORTH WEST ZONE

The size and location of the wireframe used to estimate the North West Zone was based on the results from the recent and historic drill programs.

Mineralization of the North West Zone appears to occur in a series of brecciated zones within the volcanic and sedimentary package that has been intruded by a series of quartz-feldspar sills or dykes. Mineralized is confined to the fractured units, and only rarely penetrating into the host for short distances.

A series of north-south striking sections were created on 25m centers. Rings were digitized on each section to outline the mineralized zone to about 25m below the depth of the deepest drill hole. Additional rings were digitized in plan view at 50m intervals to tie the sections together. A wireframe representing the zone was then generated from the 2 sets of intersecting rings.

A surface representing the top of the bedrock was generated from the locations of the bottom of the casing in the drill holes. This surface was used to clip the top of the wireframe. Another surface was generated from the drillhole collar locations. This surface was moved -400m vertically and used to limit the lower extent of the resource model.

Mineralized intervals are used to define the assays used to create assay composites for spatial analysis and grade estimation. The intervals are typically defined by the intersection of the drill hole with the wireframe. This approach is suitable for the bulk of the drilling, as they were used to define the wireframe. Occasionally, a mineralized intersection does not coincide with the wireframe model. This can be due to a number of reasons, including, but not limited to, survey errors, logging error, interpretation errors, or logging errors. In these cases, the mineralized interval in the drill hole was manually identified.

Equal length composites are created in the mineralized intervals because the variance of a distribution is inversely proportional to the volume of sample used. If samples were not composited, they would have to be length weighted. Riverbend studied the sample lengths in the database and decided to use 1.6m long composites.

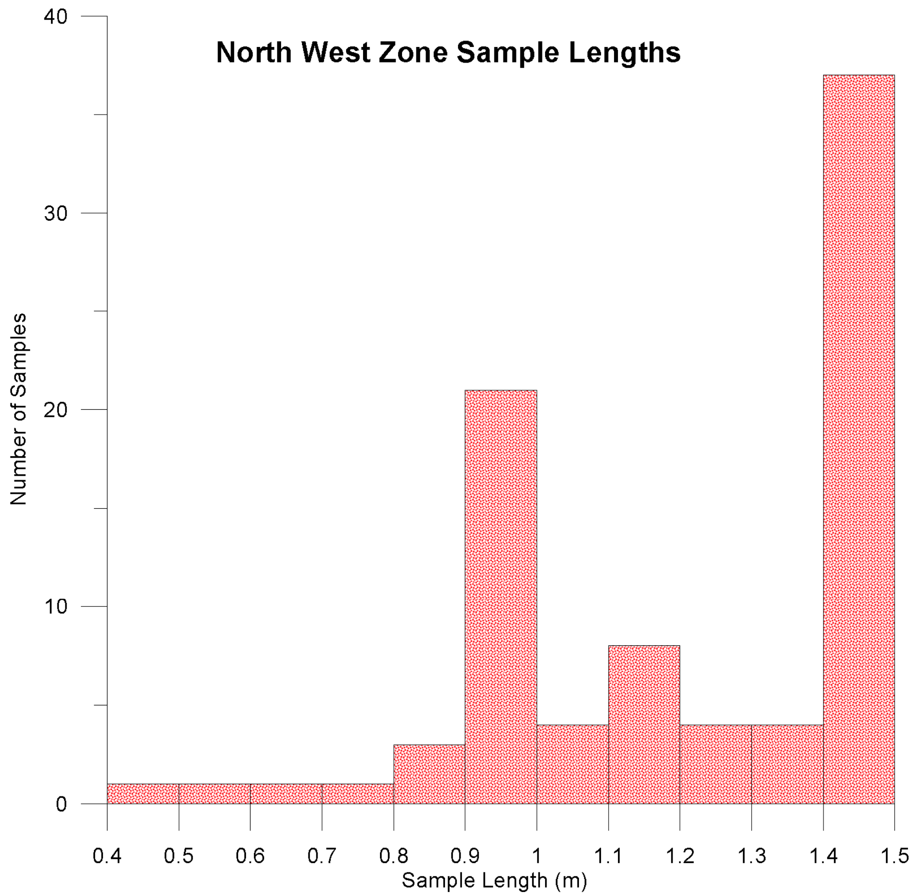


Figure 14-15 North West Zone sample lengths for compositing

Of the 3,709 samples 62 (1.7%) were more than 1.6m long. Splitting long samples in the compositing process is less than ideal, however longer composites will over smooth the grade in the estimation process. Riverbend's opinion is that using 1.6m composites is a good compromise.

There were only 74 sample composites created to estimate the grade of the North West Zone. Where no assay information was available, a zero (0 g/t Au) grade was assigned.

14.3.8 PORPHYRY ZONE

The size and location of the wireframe used to estimate the Porphyry Zone was based on the results from the recent and historic drill programs.

Mineralization of the Porphyry Zone appears to occur within the margins of the quartz-feldspar porphyritic intrusion, and scattered throughout the core of the porphyry itself. No geological feature has been distinguished as a mineralization control. Mineralization also penetrates the host volcanic sequence parallel to the east-west deformation direction at the ends of the porphyry, but does not appear to penetrate the volcanics in a north-south direction. The lack of identifiable geological controls on the mineralization mandated the use of a rather non-specific wireframe, based on assay values alone.

A series of north-south striking sections were created on 25m centers. Rings were digitized on each section to outline the mineralized zone to about 25m below the depth of the deepest drill hole. Additional rings were digitized in plan view at 50m intervals to tie the sections together. A wireframe representing the zone was then generated from the 2 sets of intersecting rings.

A surface representing the top of the bedrock was generated from the locations of the bottom of the casing in the drill holes. This surface was used to clip the top of the wireframe. Another surface was generated from the drillhole collar locations. This surface was moved -400m vertically and used to limit the lower extent of the resource model.

Mineralized intervals are used to define the assays used to create assay composites for spatial analysis and grade estimation. The intervals are typically defined by the intersection of the drill hole with the wireframe. This approach is suitable for the bulk of the drilling, as they were used to define the wireframe. Occasionally, a mineralized intersection does not coincide with the wireframe model. This can be due to a number of reasons, including, but not limited to, survey errors, logging error, interpretation errors, or logging errors. In these cases, the mineralized interval in the drill hole was manually identified.

Equal length composites are created in the mineralized intervals because the variance of a distribution is inversely proportional to the volume of sample used. If samples were not composited, they would have to be length weighted. Riverbend studied the sample lengths in the database and decided to use 1.6m long composites.

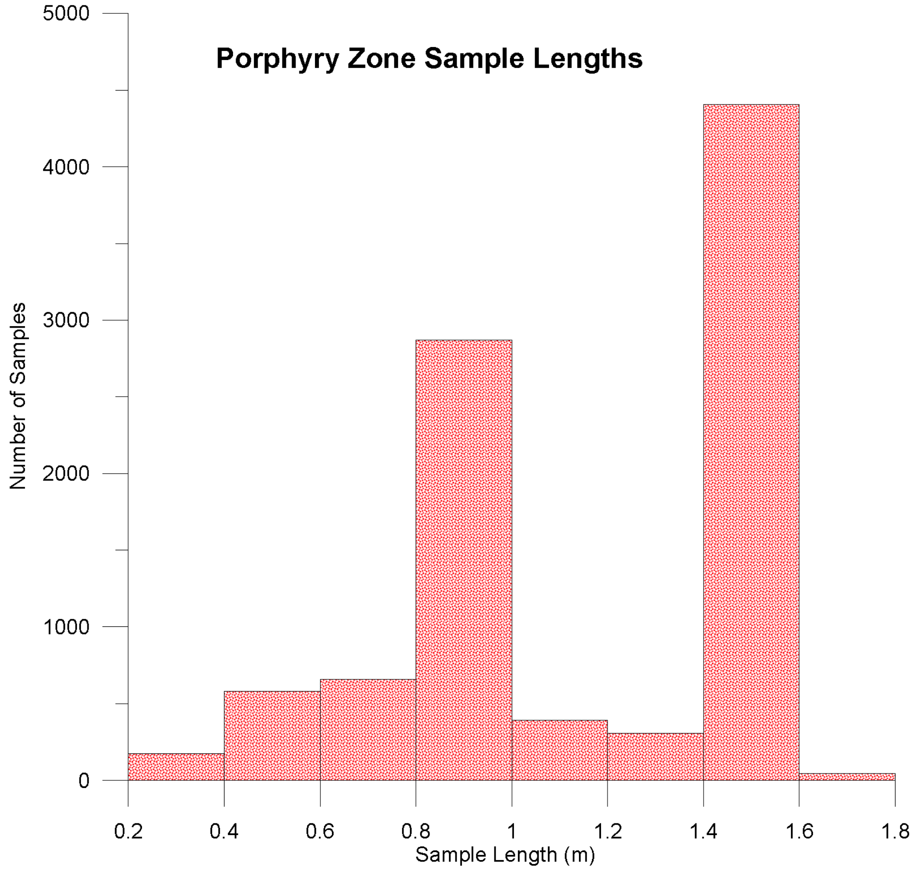


Figure 14-16 Porphyry Zone sample lengths for compositing

Of the 29,982 samples 324 (1.1%) were more than 1.6m long. Splitting long samples in the compositing process is less than ideal, however longer composites will over smooth the grade in the estimation process. Riverbend's opinion is that using 1.6m composites is a good compromise.

There were 7308 sample composites created to estimate the grade of the Porphyry Zone. Where no assay information was available, a zero (0 g/t Au) grade was assigned.

14.4 Spatial Analysis

14.4.1 10 Zone

The 269 sample composites in the 10 Zone did not produce a reasonable correlogram. Riverbend elected to use an Inverse Distance Squared (ID) method to estimate this resource.

14.4.2 20 Zone

The 63 sample composites in the 20 Zone did not produce a reasonable correlogram. Riverbend elected to use an Inverse Distance Squared (ID) method to estimate this resource.

14.4.3 531 Zone

Riverbend performed spatial analysis on the 531 zone sample composites using SAGE 2001, a commercially available program specifically designed for spatial analysis. Riverbend elected to generate correlograms for the sample composites. Correlograms chart the correlation between samples vs. distance, which is the inverse of variograms, which chart the variance vs. distance. Correlograms always have an ultimate sill value of 1, so the 3 structures (Nugget, C1 and C2) can be viewed as percentage of the total correlogram.

The correlogram for the 531 zone proved to be fairly spherical, with a significant “nugget effect”. A high nugget effect will over smooth the kriging results.

The C1 structure has the bulk of the correlogram’s influence. It is almost spherical, with a fairly short range, and suggests that samples can reliably be projected over a distance of 10 to 15m.

The C2 structure has a negligible effect on kriging.

531 Sample correlograms

User Defined Rotation Conventions

Nugget ==> 0.247
C1 ==> 0.752
C2 ==> 0.001

First Structure -- Spherical

RH Rotation about the Z axis ==> 5
RH Rotation about the Y' axis ==> 24
RH Rotation about the Z' axis ==> -24

Range along the Z' axis	==> 11.6	Azimuth ==> 85	Dip ==> 66
Range along the Y' axis	==> 9.2	Azimuth ==> 17	Dip ==> -9
Range along the X' axis	==> 14.0	Azimuth ==> 111	Dip ==> -22

Second Structure -- Spherical

RH Rotation about the Z axis ==> -36
RH Rotation about the Y' axis ==> 55
RH Rotation about the Z' axis ==> 126

Range along the Z' axis	==> 381.2	Azimuth ==> 126	Dip ==> 35
Range along the Y' axis	==> 204.6	Azimuth ==> 254	Dip ==> 41
Range along the X' axis	==> 55.4	Azimuth ==> 13	Dip ==> 29

Modeling Criteria

Minimum number pairs req'd ==> 200
Sample variogram points weighted by # pairs

Figure 14-17 531 Zone correlogram

14.4.4 CENTRAL ZONE

The 70 sample composites in the Central Zone did not produce a reasonable correlogram. Riverbend elected to use an Inverse Distance Squared (ID) method to estimate this resource.

14.4.5 DOUAY WEST ZONE

Riverbend performed spatial analysis on the Douay West zone sample composites using SAGE 2001, a commercially available program specifically designed for spatial analysis. Riverbend elected to generate correlograms for the sample composites. Correlograms chart the correlation between samples vs. distance, which is the inverse of variograms, which chart the variance vs. distance. Correlograms always have an ultimate sill value of 1, so the 3 structures (Nugget, C1 and C2) can be viewed as percentage of the total correlogram.

The correlogram for the Douay West zone can be described by a flat ellipsoid, sub-parallel to the orientation of the interpreted wireframes, with a plunge down to the west.

The C1 structure has the bulk of the correlogram's influence. It is almost spherical, with a fairly short range, and suggests that samples can reliably be projected over a distances of 30 to 60m in the plane of the mineralization.

The C2 structure has a negligible effect on kriging.

Douay West Sample Correlograms

User Defined Rotation Conventions

Nugget ==> 0.157
C1 ==> 0.839
C2 ==> 0.004

First Structure -- Spherical

RH Rotation about the Z axis ==> -2
RH Rotation about the Y' axis ==> 43
RH Rotation about the Z' axis ==> 46

Range along the Z' axis	==> 63.7	Azimuth ==> 92	Dip ==> 47
Range along the Y' axis	==> 32.1	Azimuth ==> 325	Dip ==> 29
Range along the X' axis	==> 9.0	Azimuth ==> 38	Dip ==> -28

Second Structure -- Spherical

RH Rotation about the Z axis ==> -34
RH Rotation about the Y' axis ==> -63
RH Rotation about the Z' axis ==> -27

Range along the Z' axis	==> 241.8	Azimuth ==> 304	Dip ==> 27
Range along the Y' axis	==> 112.2	Azimuth ==> 48	Dip ==> 24
Range along the X' axis	==> 36.0	Azimuth ==> 173	Dip ==> 52

Modeling Criteria

Minimum number pairs req'd ==> 200
Sample variogram points weighted by # pairs

Figure 14-18 Douay West Zone correlogram

14.4.6 *MAIN ZONE*

Riverbend performed spatial analysis on the Main zone sample composites using SAGE 2001, a commercially available program specifically designed for spatial analysis. Riverbend elected to generate correlograms for the sample composites. Correlograms chart the correlation between samples vs. distance, which is the inverse of variograms, which chart the variance vs. distance. Correlograms always have an ultimate sill value of 1, so the 3 structures (Nugget, C1 and C2) can be viewed as percentage of the total correlogram.

The correlogram for the Main zone can be described by a flat ellipsoid, sub-parallel to the orientation of the interpreted wireframes, with a plunge down to the west.

The C1 structure has a small effect on the correlogram's influence. Its short ranges and orientation perpendicular to the wireframes suggest that it is an artifact of grade continuity along the drill holes themselves, rather than over the wireframe itself.

The C2 structure appears as a large flattened disk, oriented at a slight angle to the wireframes. It has a significant effect on kriging.

Main Zone Sample Correlograms

User Defined Rotation Conventions

Nugget ==> 0.176
C1 ==> 0.235
C2 ==> 0.589

First Structure -- Spherical

RH Rotation about the Z axis ==> -19
RH Rotation about the Y' axis ==> -18
RH Rotation about the Z' axis ==> 83

Range along the Z' axis ==> 5.0	Azimuth ==> 289	Dip ==> 72
Range along the Y' axis ==> 15.9	Azimuth ==> 297	Dip ==> -18
Range along the X' axis ==> 22.0	Azimuth ==> 26	Dip ==> 2

Second Structure -- Spherical

RH Rotation about the Z axis ==> -110
RH Rotation about the Y' axis ==> 1
RH Rotation about the Z' axis ==> 36

Range along the Z' axis ==> 179.9	Azimuth ==> 200	Dip ==> 89
Range along the Y' axis ==> 147.2	Azimuth ==> 74	Dip ==> 1
Range along the X' axis ==> 2.1	Azimuth ==> 164	Dip ==> -1

Modeling Criteria

Minimum number pairs req'd ==> 100
Sample variogram points weighted by # pairs

Figure 14-19 Main Zone correlogram

14.4.7 NORTH WEST ZONE

The 74 sample composites in the North West Zone did not produce a reasonable correlogram. Riverbend elected to use an Inverse Distance Squared (ID) method to estimate this resource.

14.4.8 PORPHYRY ZONE

Riverbend performed spatial analysis on the Porphyry zone sample composites using SAGE 2001, a commercially available program specifically designed for spatial analysis. Riverbend could not generate reasonable correlograms for the native data. This may be due to the presence of more than one type of mineralization, and the large number of very low grade assays, contained within the rather ambiguous wireframe.

Riverbend elected to generate correlograms for the log values of the sample composites. Using the log values of the composites reduced the magnitude of the difference between the higher grade and lower grade values. Correlograms chart the correlation between samples vs. distance, which is the inverse of variograms, which chart the variance vs. distance. Correlograms always have an ultimate sill value of 1, so the 3 structures (Nugget, C1 and C2) can be viewed as percentage of the total correlogram.

The nugget is the sum of all local geological variability and measurement errors. The nugget for the Porphyry zone is reasonable for a gold deposit.

The C1 structure has the bulk of the correlogram's influence. It is described by a flat ellipsoid with its long axis parallel to the orientation of most of the drill holes, and its intermediate axis parallel to the strike of the porphyry.

The C2 structure is very large, with its long axis directed across the dip of the wireframe. These structures of the correlogram will tend to extend the influence of the assay values along the lengths of the drill holes.

Porphyry Correlograms - log transform

User Defined Rotation Conventions

Nugget ==> 0.202
C1 ==> 0.585
C2 ==> 0.213

First Structure -- Spherical

RH Rotation about the Z axis ==> -102
RH Rotation about the Y' axis ==> 32
RH Rotation about the Z' axis ==> 19

Range along the Z' axis ==> 40.9	Azimuth ==> 192 Dip ==> 58
Range along the Y' axis ==> 37.8	Azimuth ==> 86 Dip ==> 10
Range along the X' axis ==> 8.5	Azimuth ==> 170 Dip ==> -30

Second Structure -- Spherical

RH Rotation about the Z axis ==> 43
RH Rotation about the Y' axis ==> -49
RH Rotation about the Z' axis ==> 154

Range along the Z' axis ==> 1149.9	Azimuth ==> 227 Dip ==> 41
Range along the Y' axis ==> 282.3	Azimuth ==> 154 Dip ==> -19
Range along the X' axis ==> 325.2	Azimuth ==> 263 Dip ==> -43

Modeling Criteria

Minimum number pairs req'd ==> 200
Sample variogram points weighted by # pairs

Figure 14-20 Porphyry Zone correlogram

14.5 Resource Block Model

14.5.1 10 Zone

A block model was created using a 10m x 10m x 10m block size. There were 60 blocks in the X direction, 35 in the Y direction, and 40 blocks vertically. The block dimensions are 10m X (along strike), 10m Y (across strike), and 10m vertically. The block model origin was located at 707700E, 5490000N, 280El, using a minimum X, minimum Y, maximum Z format.

Within the block model, folders were set up for Rock Type, Density, Percent, ID, and NN.

The wireframe that identified in the 10 Zone was coded with a different rock type number than the surrounding host rock. The Rock Type folder was updated so that any blocks touching the wireframe were given the Rock Type code of the wireframe. This resulted in 1,164 blocks being identified for estimation. All other blocks remained as waste blocks, and no attempt was made to model the overburden.

The density model was set to the value of 2.85 t/m^3. This is the average value of the previously discussed density measurements.

The Percent model folder contains values that represent the percentage of volume of each block that is inside the wireframe. The percent model is used to estimate the tonnage of the block.

The ID and NN folders each carry the grade of the block, as estimated by Inverse Distance, and Nearest Neighbour methods.

14.5.2 20 Zone

A block model was created using a 10m x 10m x 10m block size. There were 40 blocks in the X direction, 50 in the Y direction, and 45 blocks vertically. The block dimensions are 10m X (along strike), 10m Y (across strike), and 10m vertically. The block model origin was located at 706400E, 5490000N, 330El, using a minimum X, minimum Y, maximum Z format.

Within the block model, folders were set up for Rock Type, Density, Percent, ID, and NN.

The wireframe that identified in the 20 Zone was coded with a different rock type number than the surrounding host rock. The Rock Type folder was updated so that any blocks touching the wireframe were given the Rock Type code of the wireframe. This resulted in 550 blocks being identified for estimation. All other blocks remained as waste blocks, and no attempt was made to model the overburden.

The density model was set to the value of 2.85 t/m^3. This is the average value of the previously discussed density measurements.

The Percent model folder contains values that represent the percentage of volume of each block that is inside the wireframe. The percent model is used to estimate the tonnage of the block.

The ID and NN folders each carry the grade of the block, as estimated by Inverse Distance, and Nearest Neighbour methods.

14.5.3 531 ZONE

A block model was created using a 10m x 5m x 5m block size. There were 50 blocks in the X direction, 75 in the Y direction, and 60 blocks vertically. The block dimensions are 10m X (along strike), 5m Y (across strike), and 5m vertically. The block size was reduced vertically and across the strike of the deposit to reflect the grade variability encountered from footwall to hanging wall. The drill hole density mandated the use of larger block dimensions in the other dimensions. The block model origin was located at 708700E, 5489980N, 165El, using a minimum X, minimum Y, maximum Z format.

Within the block model, folders were set up for Rock Type, Density, Percent, OK, ID, and NN.

The wireframe that identified in the 531 Zone was coded with a different rock type number than the surrounding host rock. The Rock Type folder was updated so that any blocks touching the wireframe were given the Rock Type code of the wireframe. This resulted in 8,378 blocks being identified for estimation. All other blocks remained as waste blocks, and no attempt was made to model the overburden.

The density model was set to the value of 2.85 t/m^3. This is the average value of the previously discussed density measurements.

The Percent model folder contains values that represent the percentage of volume of each block that is inside the wireframe. The percent model is used to estimate the tonnage of the block.

The OK, ID and NN folders each carry the grade of the block, as estimated by Ordinary Kriging, Inverse Distance, and Nearest Neighbour methods.

14.5.4 CENTRAL ZONE

A block model was created using a 10m x 10m x 10m block size. There were 45 blocks in the X direction, 60 in the Y direction, and 30 blocks vertically. The block dimensions are 10m X (along strike), 10m Y (across strike), and 10m vertically. The block model origin was located at 707230E, 5490850N, 290El, using a minimum X, minimum Y, maximum Z format.

Within the block model, folders were set up for Rock Type, Density, Percent, ID, and NN.

The wireframe that identified in the Central Zone was coded with a different rock type number than the surrounding host rock. The Rock Type folder was updated so that any blocks touching the wireframe were given the Rock Type code of the wireframe. This resulted in 1,365 blocks being identified for estimation. All other blocks remained as waste blocks, and no attempt was made to model the overburden.

The density model was set to the value of 2.85 t/m^3. This is the average value of the previously discussed density measurements.

The Percent model folder contains values that represent the percentage of volume of each block that is inside the wireframe. The percent model is used to estimate the tonnage of the block.

The ID and NN folders each carry the grade of the block, as estimated by Inverse Distance, and Nearest Neighbour methods.

14.5.5 DOUAY WEST ZONE

A block model was created using a 10m x 3m x 10m block size. There were 90 blocks in the X direction, 140 in the Y direction, and 70 blocks vertically. The block dimensions are 10m X (along strike), 3m Y (across strike), and 10m vertically. The block size was reduced across the strike of the deposit to reflect the grade variability encountered from footwall to hanging wall. The drill hole density mandated the use of larger block dimensions in the other dimensions. The block model origin was located at 703880E, 5491025N, 300El, using a minimum X, minimum Y, maximum Z format.

Within the block model, folders were set up for Rock Type, Density, Percent, OK, ID, and NN.

The wireframe that identified in the Douay West Zone was coded with a different rock type number than the surrounding host rock. The Rock Type folder was updated so that any blocks touching the wireframe were given the Rock Type code of the wireframe. This resulted in 14,540 blocks being identified for estimation. All other blocks remained as waste blocks, and no attempt was made to model the overburden.

The density model was set to the value of 2.85 t/m^3. This is the average value of the previously discussed density measurements.

The Percent model folder contains values that represent the percentage of volume of each block that is inside the wireframe. The percent model is used to estimate the tonnage of the block.

The OK, ID and NN folders each carry the grade of the block, as estimated by Ordinary Kriging, Inverse Distance, and Nearest Neighbour methods.

14.5.6 *Main Zone*

A block model was created using a 10m x 5m x 10m block size. There were 75 blocks in the X direction, 45 in the Y direction, and 55 blocks vertically. The block dimensions are 10m X (along strike), 5m Y (across strike), and 10m vertically. The block size was reduced across the strike of the deposit to reflect the grade variability encountered from footwall to hanging wall. The drill hole density mandated the use of larger block dimensions in the other dimensions. The block model origin was located at 709040E, 5490470N, 280El, using a minimum X, minimum Y, maximum Z format.

Within the block model, folders were set up for Rock Type, Density, Percent, OK, ID, and NN.

The wireframe that identified in the Main Zone was coded with a different rock type number than the surrounding host rock. The Rock Type folder was updated so that any blocks touching the wireframe were given the Rock Type code of the wireframe. This resulted in 4,566 blocks being identified for estimation. All other blocks remained as waste blocks, and no attempt was made to model the overburden.

The density model was set to the value of 2.85 t/m^3. This is the average value of the previously discussed density measurements.

The Percent model folder contains values that represent the percentage of volume of each block that is inside the wireframe. The percent model is used to estimate the tonnage of the block.

The OK, ID and NN folders each carry the grade of the block, as estimated by Ordinary Kriging, Inverse Distance, and Nearest Neighbour methods.

14.5.7 NORTH WEST ZONE

A block model was created using a 10m x 5m x 10m block size. There were 55 blocks in the X direction, 70 in the Y direction, and 30 blocks vertically. The block dimensions are 10m X (along strike), 5m Y (across strike), and 10m vertically. The block size was reduced across the strike of the deposit to reflect the grade variability encountered from footwall to hanging wall. The drill hole density mandated the use of larger block dimensions in the other dimensions. The block model origin was located at 704810E, 5492120N, 300El, using a minimum X, minimum Y, maximum Z format.

Within the block model, folders were set up for Rock Type, Density, Percent, ID, and NN.

The wireframe that identified in the North West Zone was coded with a different rock type number than the surrounding host rock. The Rock Type folder was updated so that any blocks touching the wireframe were given the Rock Type code of the wireframe. This resulted in 3,118 blocks being identified for estimation. All other blocks remained as waste blocks, and no attempt was made to model the overburden.

The density model was set to the value of 2.85 t/m^3. This is the average value of the previously discussed density measurements.

The Percent model folder contains values that represent the percentage of volume of each block that is inside the wireframe. The percent model is used to estimate the tonnage of the block.

The ID and NN folders each carry the grade of the block, as estimated by Inverse Distance, and Nearest Neighbour methods.

14.5.8 PORPHYRY ZONE

A block model was created using a 10m x 10m x 10m block size. There were 280 blocks in the X direction, 100 in the Y direction, and 85 blocks vertically. The block dimensions are 10m X (along strike), 10m Y (across strike), and 10m vertically. The block model origin was located at 705110E, 5490400N, 300El, using a minimum X, minimum Y, maximum Z format.

Within the block model, folders were set up for Rock Type, Density, Percent, OK, ID, and NN.

The wireframe that identified in the Porphyry Zone was coded with a different rock type number than the surrounding host rock. The Rock Type folder was updated so that any blocks touching the wireframe were given the Rock Type code of the wireframe. This resulted in 103,079 blocks being identified for estimation. All other blocks remained as waste blocks, and no attempt was made to model the overburden.

The density model was set to the value of 2.85 t/m^3. This is the average value of the previously discussed density measurements.

The Percent model folder contains values that represent the percentage of volume of each block that is inside the wireframe. The percent model is used to estimate the tonnage of the block.

The OK, ID and NN folders each carry the grade of the block, as estimated by Ordinary Kriging, Inverse Distance, and Nearest Neighbour methods.

14.6 INTERPOLATION PLAN

14.6.1 10 ZONE

Riverbend estimated the resource in the 10 Zone using Inverse Distance Squared (ID), and checked the results using a Nearest Neighbor (NN) method. A multi-pass system was used to estimate the block grades.

The first pass was designed to assign grades to those blocks that had at least 2 different drill holes within a restrictive search radius. A small search radius of 25m x 10m x 25m, and a requirement that at least 3, up to a maximum of 7, composites from 2 different drill holes within that radius was applied. The second pass required that at least 2, up to a maximum of 5, composites from a more generous search ellipse. The second pass was intended to populate all those blocks in the model not populated in the first pass. Both ellipses were oriented parallel to the wireframe models.

Table 14-3 10 Zone search ellipses

Estimation	Rotation			Search Distance (m)		
Pass	Z	X	Z	X	Y	Z
1st	-5	-10	0	25	10	25
2nd	-5	-10	0	100	15	100

14.6.2 20 ZONE

Riverbend estimated the resource in the 20 Zone using Inverse Distance Squared (ID), and checked the results using a Nearest Neighbor (NN) method. A multi-pass system was used to estimate the block grades.

The first pass was designed to assign grades to those blocks that had at least 2 different drill holes within a restrictive search radius. A small search radius of 25m x 10m x 25m, and a requirement that at least 3, up to a maximum of 7, composites from 2 different drill holes within that radius was applied. The second pass required that at least 2, up to a maximum of 5, composites from a more generous search ellipse. The second pass was intended to populate all those blocks in the model not populated in the first pass. Both ellipses were oriented parallel to the wireframe models.

Table 14-4 20 Zone search ellipses

Estimation	Rotation			Search Distance (m)		
Pass	Z	X	Z	X	Y	Z
1st	30	-20	0	25	10	25
2nd	30	-20	0	100	15	150

14.6.3 531 ZONE

Riverbend estimated the resource in the 531 Zone using Ordinary Kriging (OK), and checked the results using Inverse Distance Squared (ID), and Nearest Neighbor (NN) methods. A multi-pass system was used to estimate the block grades.

The first pass was designed to assign grades to those blocks that had at least 2 different drill holes within a restrictive search radius, approximately equal to the correlogram range. A small search radius of 10m x 15m x 15m, and a requirement that at least 3, up to a maximum of 5, composites from 2 different drill holes within that radius was applied. The second pass required that at least 2, up to a maximum of 5, composites from a more generous search ellipse. The second pass was intended to populate all those blocks in the model not populated in the first pass. The orientation of the 1st pass ellipse was dictated by the correlogram, while the second pass ellipse was oriented parallel to the wireframe models.

Table 14-5 531 Zone search ellipses

Estimation	Rotation			Search Distance (m)		
Pass	Z	X	Z	X	Y	Z
1st	-10	50	112	10	15	15
2nd	-15	45	100	20	150	200

14.6.4 CENTRAL ZONE

Riverbend estimated the resource in the Central Zone using Inverse Distance Squared (ID), and checked the results using a Nearest Neighbor (NN) method. A multi-pass system was used to estimate the block grades.

The first pass was designed to assign grades to those blocks that had at least 2 different drill holes within a restrictive search radius. A small search radius of 25m x 10m x 25m, and a requirement that at least 3, up to a maximum of 7, composites from 2 different drill holes within that radius was applied. The second pass required that at least 2, up to a maximum of 5, composites from a more generous search ellipse. The second pass was intended to populate all those blocks in the model not populated in the first pass. Both ellipses were oriented parallel to the wireframe models.

Table 14-6 Central Zone search ellipses

Estimation	Rotation			Search Distance (m)		
Pass	Z	X	Z	X	Y	Z
1st	0	-20	0	25	10	25
2nd	0	-20	0	125	25	125

14.6.5 DOUAY WEST ZONE

Riverbend estimated the resource in the Douay West Zone using Ordinary Kriging (OK), and checked the results using Inverse Distance Squared (ID), and Nearest Neighbor (NN) methods. A multi-pass system was used to estimate the block grades.

The first pass was designed to assign grades to those blocks that had at least

2 different drill holes within a restrictive search radius, approximately equal to the correlogram range. A small search radius of 9m x 32m x 64m, and a requirement that at least 3, up to a maximum of 5, composites from 2 different drill holes within that radius was applied. Blocks that had their grade estimated in the first pass were classified as indicated resources. The second pass required that at least 2, up to a maximum of 5, composites from a more generous search ellipse. The second pass was intended to populate all those blocks in the model not populated in the first pass. Both ellipses were oriented parallel to the wireframe models.

Table 14-7 Douay West Zone search ellipses

Estimation	Rotation			Search Distance (m)		
Pass	Z	X	Z	X	Y	Z
1st	-20	-30	90	9	32.1	63.7
2nd	-20	-30	90	36	112	242

14.6.6 *MAIN ZONE*

Riverbend estimated the resource in the Main Zone using Ordinary Kriging (OK), and checked the results using Inverse Distance Squared (ID), and Nearest Neighbor (NN) methods. A multi-pass system was used to estimate the block grades.

The first pass was designed to assign grades to those blocks that had at least 2 different drill holes within a restrictive search radius. A small search radius of 50m x 25m x 10m, and a requirement that at least 3, up to a maximum of 6, composites from 2 different drill holes within that radius was applied. Blocks that had their grade estimated in the first pass were classified as indicated resources. The second pass required that at least 2, up to a maximum of 5, composites from a more generous search ellipse. The second pass was intended to populate all those blocks in the model not populated in the first pass. The orientation of the 1st pass ellipse was dictated by the correlogram, while the second pass ellipse was oriented parallel to the wireframe models.

Table 14-8 Main Zone search ellipses

Estimation	Rotation			Search Distance (m)		
Pass	Z	X	Z	X	Y	Z
1st	0	90	83	50	25	10
2nd	-10	80	80	200	200	20

14.6.7 NORTH WEST ZONE

Riverbend estimated the resource in the North West Zone using Inverse Distance Squared (ID), and checked the results using a Nearest Neighbor (NN) method. A multi-pass system was used to estimate the block grades.

The first pass was designed to assign grades to those blocks that had at least 2 different drill holes within a restrictive search radius. A small search radius of 25m x 10m x 25m, and a requirement that at least 3, up to a maximum of 6, composites from 2 different drill holes within that radius was applied. The second pass required that at least 2, up to a maximum of 5, composites from a more generous search ellipse. The second pass was intended to populate all those blocks in the model not populated in the first pass. Both ellipses were oriented parallel to the wireframe models.

Table 14-9 North West Zone search ellipses

Estimation	Rotation			Search Distance (m)		
Pass	Z	X	Z	X	Y	Z
1st	0	-25	0	25	10	25
2nd	0	-25	0	150	20	150

14.6.8 PORPHYRY ZONE

Riverbend estimated the resource in the Porphyry Zone using Ordinary Kriging (OK), and checked the results using Inverse Distance Squared (ID), and Nearest Neighbor (NN) methods. A multi-pass system was used to estimate the block grades.

The first pass was designed to assign grades to those blocks that had at least 2 different drill holes within a restrictive search radius. A small search radius of 50m x 25m x 10m, and a requirement that at least 10, up to a maximum of 15, composites from 2 different drill holes within that radius was applied. The second pass required that at least 9, up to a maximum of 15, composites from a more generous search ellipse. The second pass was intended to populate all those blocks in the model not populated in the first pass. Both ellipses were oriented parallel to the wireframe models.

Table 14-10 Porphyry Zone search ellipses

Estimation	Rotation			Search Distance (m)		
Pass	Z	X	Z	X	Y	Z
1st	-10	60	0	50	25	10
2nd	-10	60	0	480	300	37

14.7 MINERAL RESOURCE CLASSIFICATION

Several factors were used to determine the mineral resource classification:

- CIM requirements and guidelines
- Experience with similar deposits
- Spatial continuity of the deposit
- Confidence in the data

No known environmental, permitting, legal, title, taxation, socio-economic, marketing or other relevant issues are known to the authors that may affect this estimate of a mineral resource. Mineral reserves can only be estimated on an economic evaluation that is used in a Prefeasibility or a Feasibility study on a mineral project, thus no reserves have been estimated. As per NI 43-101, mineral resources that are not mineral reserves do not have economic viability.

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.

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.

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.

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.

The Douay property is estimated to contain an indicated resource of 2.7 million tonnes of 2.76 g/t Au, above a lower cut off grade of 0.3 g/t Au. The mineral resources at varying lower cut off grades are tabulated in the table below. Ordinary Kriging or Inverse Distance squared methods were used, depending on data quantity, to estimate the resources in the various zones on the Douay property. Riverbend has used a lower cut-off of 0.3 g/t Au in tabulating these resources. The 0.3 g/t Au cut-off grade was selected based on the cut-off grades being used for similar deposits elsewhere in Ontario and Quebec.

Table 14-11 Douay property Indicated Resource

Cutoff Grade	**Volume** m^3 x 1000	**Density** T per m^3	**Tonnes** T x 1000	**Au grade** g/t	**Au metal** oz
> 5.0 g/t	145	2.85	413	7.87	104,578
> 3.0 g/t	300	2.85	855	5.82	160,042
> 1.0 g/t	685	2.85	1,953	3.56	223,472
> 0.5 g/t	862	2.85	2,458	2.98	235,466
> 0.3 g/t	944	2.85	2,689	2.76	238,433

In addition, the Douay property is estimated to contain an inferred resource of 115 million tonnes of 0.75 g/t Au, above a lower cutoff grade of 0.3 g/t Au. . The mineral resources at varying lower cut off grades are tabulated in the table below. Ordinary Kriging or Inverse Distance squared methods were used, depending on data quantity, to estimate the resources in the various zones on the Douay property. Riverbend has used a lower cut-off of 0.3 g/t Au in tabulating these resources.

Table 14-12 Douay Property Inferred Resource

Cutoff Grade	**Volume** m^3 x 1000	**Density** T per m^3	**Tonnes** T x 1000	**Au grade** g/t	**Au metal** oz
> 5.0 g/t	188	2.85	537	20.38	351,904
> 3.0 g/t	463	2.85	1,317	10.55	446,684
> 1.0 g/t	5,565	2.85	15,840	2.12	1,080,930

> 0.5 g/t	21,619	2.85	61,574	1.06	2,093,290
> 0.3 g/t	40,244	2.85	114,652	0.75	2,754,554

14.7.1 10 ZONE

The 10 Zone is estimated to contain 959,000 tonnes of 1.32 g/t Au, above a lower cut off grade of 0.3 g/t Au. The mineral resources at varying lower cut off grades are tabulated in the table below. An Inverse Distance squared method was used to estimate the resources in the 10 Zone. Riverbend has used a lower cut-off of 0.3 g/t Au in tabulating these resources. The 0.3 g/t Au cut-off grade was selected based on the cut-off grades being used for similar deposits elsewhere in Ontario and Quebec. The resource is categorized as an inferred resource.

Table 14-13 10 Zone Inferred Resource

Cutoff Grade	**Volume** m3 x 1000	**Density** T per m3	**Tonnes** T x 1000	**Au grade** g/t	**Au metal** oz
> 5.0 g/t	4	2.85	11	7.59	2,715
> 3.0 g/t	38	2.85	109	4.34	15,129
> 1.0 g/t	151	2.85	430	2.17	29,950
> 0.5 g/t	273	2.85	778	1.54	38,432
> 0.3 g/t	337	2.85	959	1.32	40,704

14.7.2 20 ZONE

The 20 Zone is estimated to contain 340,000 tonnes of 0.66 g/t Au, above a lower cut off grade of 0.3 g/t Au. The mineral resources at varying lower cut off grades are tabulated in the table below. An Inverse Distance squared method was used to estimate the resources in the 20 Zone. Riverbend has used a lower cut-off of 0.3 g/t Au in tabulating these resources. The 0.3 g/t Au cut-off grade was selected based on the cut-off grades being used for similar deposits elsewhere in Ontario and Quebec. The resource is categorized as an inferred resource.

Table 14-14 20 Zone Inferred Resource

Cutoff Grade	**Volume** m3 x 1000	**Density** T per m3	**Tonnes** T x 1000	**Au grade** g/t	**Au metal** oz
> 5.0 g/t	1	2.85	3	5.91	612
> 3.0 g/t	4	2.85	12	4.51	1,805
> 1.0 g/t	9	2.85	26	2.93	2,437
> 0.5 g/t	44	2.85	125	1.17	4,696
> 0.3 g/t	119	2.85	340	0.66	7,231

14.7.3 531 Zone

The 531 Zone is estimated to contain 1.5 million tonnes of 1.54 g/t Au, above a lower cut off grade of 0.3 g/t Au. The mineral resources at varying lower cut off grades are tabulated in the table below. An Ordinary Kriging method was used to estimate the resources in the 531 Zone. Riverbend has used a lower cut-off of 0.3 g/t Au in tabulating these resources. The 0.3 g/t Au cut-off grade was selected based on the cut-off grades being used for similar deposits elsewhere in Ontario and Quebec. The resource is categorized as an inferred resource.

Table 14-15 531 Zone Inferred Resource

Cutoff Grade	**Volume** m3 x 1000	**Density** T per m3	**Tonnes** T x 1000	**Au grade** g/t	**Au metal** oz
> 5.0 g/t	17	2.85	48	5.42	8,438
> 3.0 g/t	70	2.83	198	4.46	28,365
> 1.0 g/t	270	2.77	750	2.44	58,937
> 0.5 g/t	525	2.77	1,454	1.61	75,368
> 0.3 g/t	558	2.77	1,547	1.54	76,620

14.7.4 Central Zone

The Central Zone is estimated to contain 780,000 tonnes of 0.99 g/t Au, above a lower cut off grade of 0.3 g/t Au. The mineral resources at varying lower cut off grades are tabulated in the table below. An Inverse Distance squared method was used to estimate the resources in the Central Zone. Riverbend has used a lower cut-off of 0.3 g/t Au in tabulating these resources. The 0.3 g/t Au cut-off grade was selected based on the cut-off grades being used for similar deposits elsewhere in Ontario and Quebec. The resource is categorized as an inferred resource.

Table 14-16 Central Zone Inferred Resource

Cutoff Grade	**Volume** m3 x 1000	**Density** T per m3	**Tonnes** T x 1000	**Au grade** g/t	**Au metal** oz
> 5.0 g/t	-	-	-	-	-
> 3.0 g/t	-	-	-	-	-
> 1.0 g/t	122	2.85	348	1.39	15,553
> 0.5 g/t	219	2.85	624	1.14	22,870
> 0.3 g/t	274	2.85	780	0.99	24,934

14.7.5 DOUAY WEST ZONE

The Douay West Zone is estimated to contain an indicated resource of 2.6 million tonnes of 2.77 g/t Au, above a lower cut off grade of 0.3 g/t Au. The mineral resources at varying lower cut off grades are tabulated in the table below. An Ordinary Kriging method was used to estimate the resources in the Douay West Zone. Riverbend has used a lower cut-off of 0.3 g/t Au in tabulating these resources. The 0.3 g/t Au cut-off grade was selected based on the cut-off grades being used for similar deposits elsewhere in Ontario and Quebec.

Table 14-17 Douay West Zone Indicated Resource

Cutoff Grade	**Volume** m3 x 1000	**Density** T per m3	**Tonnes** T x 1000	**Au grade** g/t	**Au metal** oz
> 5.0 g/t	141	2.85	402	7.75	100,229
> 3.0 g/t	290	2.85	828	5.78	153,890
> 1.0 g/t	653	2.85	1,862	3.57	213,947
> 0.5 g/t	818	2.85	2,332	3.00	225,095
> 0.3 g/t	897	2.85	2,558	2.77	227,982

In addition, the Douay West Zone is estimated to contain an inferred resource of 1.4 million tonnes of 1.65 g/t Au, above a lower cutoff grade of 0.3 g/t Au. . The mineral resources at varying lower cut off grades are tabulated in the table below. An Ordinary Kriging method was used to estimate the resources in the Douay West Zone. Riverbend has used a lower cut-off of 0.3 g/t Au in tabulating these resources.

Table 14-18 Douay West Zone Inferred Resource

Cutoff Grade	**Volume** m3 x 1000	**Density** T per m3	**Tonnes** T x 1000	**Au grade** g/t	**Au metal** oz
> 5.0 g/t	18	2.85	51	7.09	11,623
> 3.0 g/t	64	2.85	181	4.87	28,422
> 1.0 g/t	295	2.85	841	2.33	63,007
> 0.5 g/t	442	2.85	1,260	1.80	73,044
> 0.3 g/t	496	2.85	1,413	1.65	74,913

14.7.6 MAIN ZONE

The Main Zone is estimated to contain an indicated resource of 132,000 tonnes of 2.47 g/t Au, above a lower cut off grade of 0.3 g/t Au. The mineral resources at varying lower cut off grades are tabulated in the table below. An Ordinary Kriging method was used to estimate the resources in the Main

Zone. Riverbend has used a lower cut-off of 0.3 g/t Au in tabulating these resources. The 0.3 g/t Au cut-off grade was selected based on the cut-off grades being used for similar deposits elsewhere in Ontario and Quebec.

Table 14-19 Main Zone Indicated Resource

Cutoff Grade	**Volume** m^3 x 1000	**Density** T per m^3	**Tonnes** T x 1000	**Au grade** g/t	**Au metal** oz
> 5.0 g/t	4	2.85	11	12.28	4,349
> 3.0 g/t	10	2.85	28	6.93	6,152
> 1.0 g/t	32	2.85	91	3.27	9,525
> 0.5 g/t	44	2.85	126	2.56	10,371
> 0.3 g/t	46	2.85	132	2.47	10,451

In addition, the Main Zone is estimated to contain an inferred resource of 1.4 million tonnes of 1.97 g/t Au, above a lower cutoff grade of 0.3 g/t Au. . The mineral resources at varying lower cut off grades are tabulated in the table below. An Ordinary Kriging method was used to estimate the resources in the Main Zone. Riverbend has used a lower cut-off of 0.3 g/t Au in tabulating these resources.

Table 14-20 Main Zone Inferred Resource

Cutoff Grade	**Volume** m^3 x 1000	**Density** T per m^3	**Tonnes** T x 1000	**Au grade** g/t	**Au metal** oz
> 5.0 g/t	30	2.85	87	10.15	28,352
> 3.0 g/t	83	2.85	238	5.77	44,066
> 1.0 g/t	277	2.85	791	2.90	73,715
> 0.5 g/t	425	2.85	1,213	2.15	83,677
> 0.3 g/t	474	2.85	1,352	1.97	85,480

14.7.7 North West Zone

The North West Zone is estimated to contain 1.1 million tonnes of 2.59 g/t Au, above a lower cut off grade of 0.3 g/t Au. The mineral resources at varying lower cut off grades are tabulated in the table below. An Inverse Distance squared method was used to estimate the resources in the North West Zone. Riverbend has used a lower cut-off of 0.3 g/t Au in tabulating these resources. The 0.3 g/t Au cut-off grade was selected based on the cut-off grades being used for similar deposits elsewhere in Ontario and Quebec. The resource is categorized as an inferred resource.

Table 14-21 North West Zone Inferred Resource

Cutoff Grade	Volume m^3 x 1000	Density T per m^3	Tonnes T x 1000	Au grade g/t	Au metal oz
> 5.0 g/t	62	2.85	175	9.24	52,045
> 3.0 g/t	69	2.85	196	8.68	54,692
> 1.0 g/t	231	2.85	660	3.69	78,356
> 0.5 g/t	350	2.85	999	2.71	86,913
> 0.3 g/t	370	2.85	1,054	2.59	87,604

14.7.8 PORPHYRY ZONE

The Porphyry Zone is estimated to contain an inferred resource of 107 million tonnes of 0.68 g/t Au, above a lower cut off grade of 0.3 g/t Au. The mineral resources at varying lower cut off grades are tabulated in the table below. An Ordinary Kriging method was used to estimate the resources in the Porphyry Zone. Riverbend has used a lower cut-off of 0.3 g/t Au in tabulating these resources. The 0.3 g/t Au cut-off grade was selected based on the cut-off grades being used for similar deposits elsewhere in Ontario and Quebec.

Table 14-22 Porphyry Zone Inferred Resource

Cutoff Grade	Volume m^3 x 1000	Density T per m^3	Tonnes T x 1000	Au grade g/t	Au metal oz
> 5.0 g/t	56	2.85	161	47.93	248,119
> 3.0 g/t	134	2.85	383	22.29	274,206
> 1.0 g/t	4,209	2.85	11,995	1.97	758,974
> 0.5 g/t	19,341	2.85	55,122	0.96	1,708,290
> 0.3 g/t	37,617	2.85	107,208	0.68	2,357,068

14.8 BLOCK MODEL VALIDATION

The Douay property deposits mineral resource estimates were validated by:

- Comparing contained metal differences between OK, ID and NN estimation methods.
- Visual comparison of block grades with drill hole assays.
- Comparison with previous estimates.

Additional resource estimates were prepared for each of the zones in the deposit, in order to validate the results. Total metal content of OK, resource estimates where available, were compared to ID estimates. Total metal content of resources estimated using ID were compared to a NN estimate.

14.8.1 10 ZONE

The 10 Zone model displays the classic smoothing effect of the NN estimation method. Differences between the models are more pronounced at higher grades, while they approach parity at lower grades. Given the data density available for this zone, Riverbend is satisfied with the correlation between the two estimates.

Table 14-23 10 Zone estimation method comparison

Cutoff Grade	**Au (ID)** g/t	**Au (NN)** g/t	**Au (ID)** kg	**Au (NN)** kg	**Change** %
> 5.0 g/t	7.59	2.59	84	29	-194%
> 3.0 g/t	4.34	2.95	471	320	-47%
> 1.0 g/t	2.17	1.71	932	736	-26%
> 0.7 g/t	1.70	1.41	1,127	939	-20%
> 0.5 g/t	1.54	1.33	1,195	1,036	-15%
> 0.3 g/t	1.32	1.20	1,266	1,147	-10%
> 0.0 g/t	1.19	1.14	1,296	1,239	-5%

The previous resource estimate was completed by SGS in their March 15th, 2011 report. In that report SGS estimated that the 10 Zone contained 2,115 kg of gold in 1,032,000 tonnes of resource, at a 0.7 g/t Au lower cutoff.

14.8.2 20 ZONE

The 20 Zone model displays the classic smoothing effect of the NN estimation method. Differences between the models are more pronounced at higher grades, while they approach parity at lower grades. Given the data density available for this zone, Riverbend is satisfied with the correlation between the two estimates.

Table 14-24 20 Zone estimation method comparison

Cutoff Grade	**Au (ID)** g/t	**Au (NN)** g/t	**Au (ID)** kg	**Au (NN)** kg	**Change** %
> 5.0 g/t	5.91	3.90	19	13	-52%
> 3.0 g/t	4.51	3.78	56	47	-19%
> 1.0 g/t	2.93	2.40	76	62	-22%
> 0.7 g/t	1.67	1.47	107	94	-14%

> 0.5 g/t	1.17	1.09	146	137	-6%
> 0.3 g/t	0.66	0.71	225	241	6%
> 0.0 g/t	0.62	0.68	235	259	9%

The previous resource estimate was completed by SGS in their March 15th, 2011 report. In that report SGS estimated that the 20 Zone contained 2,488 kg of gold in 2,031,000 tonnes of resource, at a 0.7 g/t Au lower cutoff.

14.8.3 531 ZONE

The 531 Zone model displays very little variation between the OK and the ID models across the grade range. Riverbend is satisfied with the correlation between the two estimates.

Table 14-25 531 Zone estimation method comparison

Cutoff Grade	**Au (OK)** g/t	**Au (ID)** g/t	**Au (OK)** kg	**Au (ID)** kg	**Change** %
> 5.0 g/t	5.42	5.08	262	246	-7%
> 3.0 g/t	4.46	4.43	882	878	-1%
> 1.0 g/t	2.44	2.40	1,833	1,803	-2%
> 0.7 g/t	1.89	1.86	2,166	2,128	-2%
> 0.5 g/t	1.61	1.58	2,344	2,302	-2%
> 0.3 g/t	1.54	1.51	2,383	2,336	-2%
> 0.0 g/t	1.22	1.20	2,421	2,372	-2%

The previous resource estimate was completed by SGS in their March 15th, 2011 report. In that report SGS estimated that the 531 Zone contained 11,695 kg of gold in 5,436,000 tonnes of resource, at a 0.7 g/t Au lower cutoff.

14.8.4 CENTRAL ZONE

The Central Zone model displays the classic smoothing effect of the NN estimation method. Differences between the models are more pronounced at higher grades, while they approach parity at lower grades. Given the data density available for this zone, Riverbend is satisfied with the correlation between the two estimates.

Table 14-26 Central Zone estimation method comparison

Cutoff Grade	**Au (ID)** g/t	**Au (NN)** g/t	**Au (ID)** kg	**Au (NN)** kg	**Change** %
> 5.0 g/t	-	-	-	-	0%

> 3.0 g/t	-	-	-	-	0%
> 1.0 g/t	1.39	1.10	484	384	-26%
> 0.7 g/t	1.23	0.99	655	527	-24%
> 0.5 g/t	1.14	0.95	711	591	-20%
> 0.3 g/t	0.99	0.87	776	675	-15%
> 0.0 g/t	0.81	0.76	824	773	-7%

The previous resource estimate was completed by SGS in their March 15th, 2011 report. In that report SGS estimated that the Central Zone contained 6,563 kg of gold in 7,061,000 tonnes of resource, at a 0.7 g/t Au lower cutoff.

14.8.5 *DOUAY WEST ZONE*

The Douay West Zone model displays very little variation between the OK and the ID models across the grade range. Riverbend is satisfied with the correlation between the two estimates.

Table 14-27 Douay West Zone estimation method comparison

Cutoff Grade	**Au (OK)** g/t	**Au (ID)** g/t	**Au (OK)** kg	**Au (ID)** kg	**Change** %
> 5.0 g/t	7.68	7.93	3,479	3,595	3%
> 3.0 g/t	5.62	5.64	5,671	5,689	0%
> 1.0 g/t	2.66	2.63	8,614	8,536	-1%
> 0.7 g/t	2.52	2.50	9,065	8,967	-1%
> 0.5 g/t	2.58	2.55	9,273	9,160	-1%
> 0.3 g/t	2.37	2.34	9,421	9,302	-1%
> 0.0 g/t	2.04	2.01	9,484	9,357	-1%

The previous resource estimate was completed by SGS in their March 15th, 2011 report. In that report SGS estimated that the Douay West Zone contained 4,703 kg of gold in 580,000 tonnes of resource, at a 4.0 g/t Au lower cutoff.

14.8.6 *MAIN ZONE*

The Main Zone model displays very little variation between the OK and the ID models across the grade range. Riverbend is satisfied with the correlation between the two estimates.

Table 14-28 Main Zone estimation method comparison

Cutoff Grade	**Au (OK)** g/t	**Au (ID)** g/t	**Au (OK)** kg	**Au (ID)** kg	**Change** %

> 5.0 g/t	10.39	11.25	1,017	1,101	8%
> 3.0 g/t	5.89	6.14	1,562	1,630	4%
> 1.0 g/t	2.32	2.30	2,589	2,560	-1%
> 0.7 g/t	2.08	2.06	2,791	2,759	-1%
> 0.5 g/t	2.18	2.16	2,925	2,889	-1%
> 0.3 g/t	2.01	1.98	2,984	2,945	-1%
> 0.0 g/t	1.58	1.56	3,008	2,971	-1%

The previous resource estimate was completed by SGS in their March 15th, 2011 report. In that report SGS estimated that the Main Zone contained 4,043 kg of gold in 2,724,000 tonnes of resource, at a 0.7 g/t Au lower cutoff.

14.8.7 *North West Zone*

The NN estimation of the North West zone was significantly different than the ID estimate. Further investigation of the difference indicates that the NN estimate seriously “over smoothed” the resource, and removed most of the local high grade influences. This is apparent in the summary statistics of the block grades, where the grades of the NN model above the 75th percentile are much lower than the grades of the ID model. This has resulted in a higher ‘Mean” grade of the ID model, despite the higher “Median” grade of the NN model.

Table 14-29 North West Zone estimation method comparison

Cutoff Grade	**Au (ID)** g/t	**Au (NN)** g/t	**Au (ID)** kg	**Au (NN)** kg	**Change** %
> 5.0 g/t	9.24	5.18	1,619	909	-78%
> 3.0 g/t	8.68	4.87	1,701	954	-78%
> 1.0 g/t	3.69	2.41	2,437	1,589	-53%
> 0.7 g/t	2.95	2.02	2,642	1,810	-46%
> 0.5 g/t	2.71	1.87	2,703	1,872	-44%
> 0.3 g/t	2.59	1.80	2,725	1,898	-44%
> 0.0 g/t	2.14	1.52	2,750	1,954	-41%

Table 14-30 North West Zone block model summary statistics

	Au (NN)	**Au (ID)**
Valid cases	3118	3118
Mean	1.455	2.009
Std. error of mean	0.036	0.052
Variance	3.934	8.521
Std. Deviation	1.983	2.919

Variation Coefficient	1.363	1.453
Skew	3.286	2.209
Kurtosis	10.759	3.593
Minimum	0.000	0.001
Maximum	10.133	15.101
1st percentile	0.001	0.031
5th percentile	0.034	0.051
10th percentile	0.082	0.112
25th percentile	0.560	0.548
Median	0.988	0.952
75th percentile	1.456	1.647
90th percentile	2.726	8.098
95th percentile	6.009	10.001
99th percentile	10.126	11.333

The previous resource estimate was completed by SGS in their March 15th, 2011 report. In that report SGS did not provide and estimate for the North West Zone.

14.8.8 PORPHYRY ZONE

The Porphyry Zone model displays some variation between the OK and the ID models across the grade range. Additional comparison of the summary statistics of the block grades show that 95% of the ID model block grades are very similar to the OK model, with only a slight difference appearing in 1% of the highest grade blocks. Riverbend is satisfied with the correlation between the two estimates.

Table 14-31 Porphyry zone estimation method comparison

Cutoff Grade	**Tonnes** T x 1000	**Au (OK)** g/t	**Au (ID)** g/t	**Au (OK)** kg	**Au (ID)** kg	**Change** %
> 5.0 g/t	161	47.93	31.85	7,717	5,127	-51%
> 3.0 g/t	383	22.29	15.21	8,529	5,819	-47%
> 1.0 g/t	11,995	1.97	1.62	23,607	19,479	-21%
> 0.7 g/t	29,379	1.29	1.12	37,944	32,918	-15%
> 0.5 g/t	55,122	0.96	0.86	53,134	47,514	-12%
> 0.3 g/t	107,208	0.68	0.63	73,314	67,374	-9%
> 0.0 g/t	253,632	0.37	0.35	93,396	88,390	-6%

Table 14-32 Porphyry Zone block model summary statistics

	Au (OK)	**Au (ID)**

Valid cases	103079	103079
Mean	0.38	0.36
Std. error of mean	0.00	0.00
Variance	1.95	0.95
Std. Deviation	1.40	0.97
Variation Coefficient	3.70	2.72
Skew	4.74	4.11
Kurtosis	136.17	107.46
Minimum	0.00	0.00
Maximum	123.78	82.11
1st percentile	0.01	0.01
5th percentile	0.03	0.03
10th percentile	0.05	0.04
25th percentile	0.11	0.10
Median	0.26	0.24
75th percentile	0.47	0.46
90th percentile	0.77	0.74
95th percentile	1.01	1.00
99th percentile	1.53	1.73

The previous resource estimate was completed by SGS in their March 15th, 2011 report. In that report SGS estimated that the Porphyry Zone contained 28,460 kg of gold in 25,264,000 tonnes of resource, at a 0.7 g/t Au lower cutoff.

15.0 MINERAL RESERVE ESTIMATES

This section is not applicable.

16.0 MINING METHODS

This section is not applicable.

17.0 RECOVERY METHODS

This section is not applicable.

18.0 PROJECT INFRASTRUCTURE

The Douay property is easily accessed from provincial highway 109, which runs across the property. A 5km all weather gravel road, that has been constructed to access the Douay West deposit, runs parallel to the strike of the deposits. Near the Douay West deposit, a headframe, hoist room, and service buildings, built in 1996-97 by Aurizon, provide local operating facilities. The Douay West site is supplied with adequate electrical power and water to support underground mining. The shaft timbers, originally intended for the project are stored inside the headframe, and appear to be in good condition.

A borrow pit that was used to supply sand and gravel for the road is located near the entrance to the site at highway 109.

19.0 MARKET STUDIES & CONTRACTS

This section is not applicable.

20.0 ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES, PERMITS, & SOCIAL OR COMMUNITY IMPACTS

No environmental or socio-economic studies have been conducted at this point.

21.0 CAPITAL & OPERATING COSTS

This section is not applicable.

22.0 ECONOMIC ANALYSIS

This section is not applicable.

23.0 ADJACENT PROPERTIES

Mr. Laurent Audet currently holds claims CL5168826 and CL5168829, in the centre west part of the Douay property. These claims lie south of the known mineralization.

The Douay property is bordered by other claims and properties owned by active and inactive junior exploration companies.

24.0 OTHER RELEVANT DATA & INFORMATION

A Certificate of Authorization was obtained from the Quebec government, by Vior, to permit taking a 5,000 tonne underground bulk sample. Aurvista advised the author that the permit has been transferred with the property ownership.

The shaft timbers for the proposed development of the Douay West Zone are currently stored in the headframe that has been constructed on the site. The timbers appear to be in good condition.

25.0 INTERPRETATION & CONCLUSIONS

Extensive gold mineralization has been outlined on the Douay property. The mineralization occurs in fractured and porous volcanic/sedimentary rocks surrounding a central intrusive syenite porphyry plug. This is typical of porphyry style mineralization. The porphyry itself contains a large tonnage low grade gold resource, but the gold distribution within the syenite porphyry is not well understood. The mineralization in the porphyry appears to trend east west, parallel to the regional Casa-Berardi shear zone, A significant NNW-SSE cross cutting fault appears to bisect the porphyry, and a large lobe of the porphyry seems to trend southward along the fault. The sequence of the intrusion, cross faulting and regional shearing has not been determined, and could be important in determining the mineralization controls within, and around, the porphyry plug. Reviews of published papers revealed that little research has been done on this area, probably because of the lack of outcrop.

The Douay West Zone has been extensively drilled, and confidence in the continuity and potential mineability of this zone is sufficient that previous operators erected a headframe and hoist room in preparation to begin mining operations. Some parts of the Main Zone have also been drilled on close enough spacing to identify indicated resources. The remaining zones have been classified as inferred because they lack sufficient drilling density to categorize the resources as indicated. In some cases the knowledge of the controls of mineralization are not well understood.

26.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

Extensive gold mineralization has been identified in a number of zones on the Douay property. Some of these zones are well defined by diamond drilling, while others require additional drilling to better define their tenor.

The Douay West zone has been extensively drilled in the past, to the point where a headframe and hoist have been installed to exploit the deposit. Additional resources may be outlined on the Douay West, but it is Riverbend's opinion that drilling should be concentrated on the other zones, so that their resources can be upgraded to use in a scoping study.

Riverbend recommends an extensive drill program consisting of primarily infill definition drilling. The entire program consists of 98 diamond drill holes totalling 34,805m. Estimated cost for the program is $5,220,750. The primary target of the drill program is the Porphyry Zone, with about ½ of the drilling targeted at better defining the Porphyry Zone.

Riverbend recommends that Aurvista implement a systematic rock density measuring system as part of their core logging process. Aurvista should measure the density of 10% of the samples in their future drill programs.

Syenites are a well known host for rare earth elements (REE). Riverbend recommends that some core from the Porphyry Zone be submitted for REE analysis.

26.1 10 ZONE

The 10 Zone resource has been classified as inferred, and its extents have not yet been defined by diamond drilling. Riverbend recommends a program of exploration drilling designed to expand the size of the 10 zone. The program consists of 10 holes totalling 3,310m. Estimated cost for this program is $496,500.

Hole-ID	North	East	El	Azimuth	Dip	Length
RB-10-01	5490033	707726	297	0	-55	330
RB-10-02	5490014	707826	298	0	-55	330
RB-10-03	5489996	707926	298	0	-55	390
RB-10-04	5490150	707926	300	0	-55	200
RB-10-05	5489959	708126	303	0	-55	420

RB-10-06	5489944	708226	302	0	-55	420
RB-10-07	5490000	708326	305	0	-55	340
RB-10-08	5489925	708326	306	0	-55	460
RB-10-09	5490079	708326	304	0	-55	220
RB-10-10	5490154	708026	300	0	-55	200
Total						**3,310**

26.2 20 Zone

The 20 Zone resource has been classified as inferred. The zone is small and poorly defined by diamond drilling. Riverbend recommends a program of diamond drilling designed to better define the known mineralization, and expand the size of the 20 zone. One diamond drill hole has been targeted to intersect the mineralization between existing intersections, while the remainder of the program is focussed on expanding the resource. The program consists of 7 holes totalling 2,165m. Estimated cost for this program is $324,750.

Hole-ID	North	East	El	Azimuth	Dip	Length
RB-20-01	5490158	706401	292	0	-55	350
RB-20-02	5490067	706401	291	0	-55	465
RB-20-03	5490209	706501	292	0	-60	240
RB-20-04	5490304	706601	292	0	-55	210
RB-20-05	5490316	706676	293	0	-60	225
RB-20-06	5490256	706701	293	0	-60	275
RB-20-07	5490174	706701	292	0	-60	400
Total						**2,165**

26.3 531 Zone

The 531 resource has been classified as inferred. Previous models indicated that the 531 zone consisted of flat lying mineralized zones, in contrast to Riverbend's interpretation that it is a series of steeply dipping lenses. Riverbend recommends a series of 16 drill holes, oriented on a south bearing azimuth, be drilled to define and expand the 531 Zone. The estimated cost of this program is $870,750.

Hole-ID	North	East	El	Azimuth	Dip	Length
RB-531-01	5490246	708951	308	180	-60	380
RB-531-02	5490134	708951	306	180	-60	305
RB-531-03	5490450	708976	306	180	-62	530

RB-531-04	5490350	709051	307	180	-60	450
RB-531-05	5490234	709051	303	180	-60	370
RB-531-06	5490123	709051	303	180	-60	300
RB-531-07	5490458	709076	304	180	-60	475
RB-531-08	5490225	709151	300	180	-60	310
RB-531-09	5490336	709151	300	180	-60	390
RB-531-10	5490443	709176	299	180	-60	470
RB-531-11	5490278	708851	307	180	-60	440
RB-531-12	5490146	708751	299	180	-60	320
RB-531-13	5490259	708751	303	180	-60	410
RB-531-14	5490000	709051	302	180	-60	200
RB-531-15	5490014	708851	302	180	-60	225
RB-531-16	5490029	708651	297	180	-60	230
Total						**5,805**

26.4 CENTRAL ZONE

The Central Zone resource has been classified as inferred. The zone is small, low grade, and poorly defined by diamond drilling. Riverbend recommends a program of diamond drilling designed to better define the known mineralization, and expand the size of the Central Zone. Three diamond drill holes have been targeted to intersect the mineralization between existing intersections, while the remainder of the program is focussed on expanding the resource. The program consists of 11 holes totalling 3,040m. Estimated cost for this program is $456,000

Hole-ID	North	East	El	Azimuth	Dip	Length
RB-CZ-01	5491278	707276	294	0	-56	300
RB-CZ-02	5491254	707376	294	0	-53	340
RB-CZ-03	5491368	707376	294	0	-50	260
RB-CZ-04	5491278	707226	294	0	-56	300
RB-CZ-05	5491254	707426	294	0	-53	340
RB-CZ-06	5490800	707401	295	0	-50	320
RB-CZ-07	5490879	707551	296	0	-55	220
RB-CZ-08	5490930	707651	300	0	-51	150
RB-CZ-09	5490759	707651	297	0	-50	320
RB-CZ-10	5490845	707751	298	0	-50	240
RB-CZ-11	5490885	707301	294	0	-50	250
Total						**3,040**

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26.5 MAIN ZONE

The Main Zone contains both indicated and inferred resources. Riverbend recommends a series of infill drilling to increase the confidence in the inferred resource. There is some potential to expand the resource to the west at depth, and Riverbend has targeted one drill hole to test for the presence of mineralization there. The 6 diamond drill hole program totals 2,515m and is budgeted at $377,250.

Hole-ID	North	East	El	Azimuth	Dip	Length
RB-MZ-01	5490411	709151	301	0	-55	460
RB-MZ-02	5490550	709251	299	0	-55	325
RB-MZ-03	5490490	709376	297	0	-55	370
RB-MZ-04	5490389	709376	297	0	-55	510
RB-MZ-05	5490463	709451	294	0	-55	360
RB-MZ-06	5490383	709451	295	0	-55	490
Total						**2,515**

26.6 NORTH WEST ZONE

The North West Zone resource has been classified as inferred. The zone is small and poorly defined by diamond drilling. Riverbend recommends a program of diamond drilling designed to better define the known mineralization, and expand the size of the North West zone. One diamond drill hole has been targeted to intersect the mineralization between existing intersections, while the remainder of the program is focussed on expanding the resource. The program consists of 7 holes totalling 2,290m. Estimated cost for this program is $343,500.

Hole-ID	North	East	El	Azimuth	Dip	Length
RB-NW-01	5492205	704951	288	0	-50	270
RB-NW-02	5492004	704951	290	0	-55	430
RB-NW-03	5492041	705001	287	0	-50	430
RB-NW-04	5492205	705226	288	0	-50	270
RB-NW-05	5492204	705351	288	0	-50	270
RB-NW-06	5492045	705351	287	0	-50	290
RB-NW-07	5492138	704826	289	0	-50	330
Total						**2,290**

26.7 PORPHYRY ZONE

The Porphyry Zone resource has been classified as inferred. The zone is very large, but the mineralization within the porphyry is poorly understood. Riverbend recommends an extensive program of diamond drilling designed to better define the known mineralization. Diamond drill holes have been targeted to intersect the Porphyry Zone mineralization between existing mineralized intersections, and will result in the Porphyry Zone being drilled on approximately 100m (vertical and horizontal) spacing. Riverbend has reversed the azimuth on one hole near the intersection of the NNW-SSE cross cutting fault. Interpretation of the mineralized envelope from existing drill holes was particularly difficult in this area, as it appears to trend down the dip of the drill holes. This program will consist of 41 holes totalling 15,680m. Estimated cost for this program is $2,352,000.

The large lobe of the porphyry that extends south of the major mineralized trend represents a significant untested target. Riverbend's opinion is that the southern lobe of the syenite porphyry should be tested once Aurvista understands the mineralization of the already known Porphyry Zone. This model may then be applied to target holes on the southern lobe of the syenite porphyry.

Hole-ID	North	East	El	Azimuth	Dip	Length
RB-P-01	5491164	705351	286	0	-65	220
RB-P-02	5491222	705601	284	0	-60	180
RB-P-03	5491014	705601	287	0	-65	315
RB-P-04	5490772	705751	288	0	-55	590
RB-P-05	5490985	705776	286	0	-60	470
RB-P-06	5490716	705851	291	0	-60	500
RB-P-07	5490702	705951	289	0	-60	525
RB-P-08	5490874	705976	288	0	-55	330
RB-P-09	5490642	706051	291	0	-55	550
RB-P-10	5490625	706151	293	0	-55	500
RB-P-11	5490734	706176	290	0	-55	385
RB-P-12	5490597	706351	290	0	-55	515
RB-P-13	5490703	706376	289	0	-55	400
RB-P-14	5490907	706376	289	0	-50	220
RB-P-15	5490686	706451	291	0	-55	425
RB-P-16	5490891	706476	289	0	-50	225
RB-P-17	5490605	706551	291	0	-60	560
RB-P-18	5490779	706576	289	0	-55	370
RB-P-19	5490653	706651	293	0	-55	480

RB-P-20	5490544	706651	294	0	-55	560
RB-P-21	5490825	706676	289	0	-54	310
RB-P-22	5490636	706751	294	0	-55	480
RB-P-23	5490530	706751	293	0	-55	580
RB-P-24	5490854	706776	290	0	-55	270
RB-P-25	5490648	706851	302	0	-60	435
RB-P-26	5490848	706876	291	0	-60	295
RB-P-27	5490739	706951	286	0	-60	370
RB-P-28	5490694	707001	298	0	-55	400
RB-P-29	5490805	707076	294	0	-55	260
RB-P-30	5490508	707151	293	0	-60	520
RB-P-31	5490926	707351	295	180	-55	430
RB-P-32	5490633	707451	295	0	-55	300
RB-P-33	5490417	707451	295	0	-55	485
RB-P-34	5490525	707451	294	0	-55	390
RB-P-35	5490740	707476	296	0	-55	180
RB-P-36	5490710	707651	295	0	-55	150
RB-P-37	5490602	707651	294	0	-55	260
RB-P-38	5490312	707851	293	0	-55	325
RB-P-39	5490277	707751	297	0	-55	390
RB-P-40	5490340	707651	299	0	-55	350
RB-P-41	5490487	707751	290	0	-55	180
Total						**15,680**

27.0 DATE & SIGNATURE PAGE

I, Clifford Joseph Duke, P.Eng., do hereby certify that:

1. I reside at Group 310, RR#3, Beausejour, Manitoba, Canada, R0E 0C0.

2. I am President of Riverbend Geological Services Inc. a firm of consulting geologists which has been authorized to practice professional engineering by Association of Professional Engineers and Geologists of Manitoba (APEGM).

3. This certificate accompany the report titled "*Aurvista Gold Corporation – Douay Deposit NI 43-101 Compliant Technical Report*" dated August 2, 2012.

4. I am a graduate from the University of Manitoba with a B.Sc. Degree in Geological Engineering (1984), and I have practised my profession continuously since 1986.

5. I am a Professional member in good standing of the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of the Province of Manitoba (Registration #23030).

6. I am a "Qualified Person" for the purpose of NI 43-101. My relevant experience includes 25 years of experience in exploration, resource estimation, mine geology and production. I have been a geologist in producing gold mines for 15 years. I have authored and reviewed numerous NI 43-101 Mineral Resource Estimates and Technical Reports on gold deposits.

7. I visited the property on the 19th of July, 2011.

8. I am responsible for all sections of this technical report.

9. I am independent of the issuer as described in Section 1.5 of NI 43-101.

10. I have not had any prior involvement with the property that is the subject of this technical report.

11. I have read NI 43-101, Form 43-101F1 and the technical report and have prepared the technical report in compliance with NI 43-101, Form 43-101F1 and generally accepted Canadian mining industry practice.

12. As of the date of the technical report, 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 by

Clifford J. Duke, P.Eng.
August 10, 2012

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APPENDIX A

CHECK SAMPLES

TECHNI-LAB

cyanalyse
géochimie
environnement

Client :
Monsieur Cliff Duke

Riverbend Géological Services inc.
Box 15, Group 310 RR # 3
Beausejour, MB R0E 0C0

Tél.: 819-856-9743

Date d'émission: 9 mai 2012
Date de réception: 30 avr. 2012
Date d'analyse: 7 mai 2012
Projet: N/D
Certificat: 32366-2138V

CERTIFICAT D'ANALYSE

Notes :

Ce certificat remplace et annule tous certificats antérieurs, le cas échéant.

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® Ces résultats ne se rapportent qu'aux échantillons soumis pour analyse.

SCC Accredited LAB
LAB Accrédité CCN
LAB 747

Les résultats des échantillons sont vérifiés et approuvés par :

Rafik Zeghdani
2010-053

Rafik ZEGHDANI, chimiste 2010-053

TECHNI-LAB
pyroanalyse
géochimie
environnement

CERTIFICAT D'ANALYSE

À l'attention de Monsieur Cliff Duke

Client Riverbend Géological Services inc.
Box 15, Group 310 RR # 3
Beausejour, MB R0E 0C0

Tél.: 819 856 9743

Date d'émission : 9 mai 2012
Date de réception : 30 avr. 2012
Date d'analyses : 7 mai 2012
Projet : N/D
Certificat : 32366-2138V

Échantillon #	Poids kg	Au ppb AA
Méthode utilisée		*TMT-028*
N109863	0.80	73
N109864	0.90	11
N109865	1.18	151
N109866	1.08	113
N109867	1.20	625
N109868	1.28	416
N109869	1.80	<6
N109870	1.76	282
N109871	1.50	256
N109872	1.00	<6
N109873	1.26	15
N109874	1.60	635
N109875	1.33	72
N109876	1.44	68
N109877	1.52	54
N109878	0.90	818
N109879		833
N109880	1.38	19
N109881	1.54	18
N109882	1.32	<6
N109883	1.14	158
N109873-Dup		12
OXK-91		3493
OXK-91		3637
SG-56		1043
SG-56		1025

184, Principale · C.P. 209 Ste-Germaine-Boulé (Québec) J0Z 1M0 · Téléphone : 819 787-6116 • Télécopieur : 819 787-6527 · courriel : [illegible]

TECHNI-LAB
pyroanalyse
géochimie
environnement

CERTIFICAT D'ANALYSE - ANNEXE I

À l'attention de Monsieur Cliff Duke

Client: Riverbend Géological Services inc.
Box 15, Group 310 RR #3
Beausejour, MB R0E 0C0

Tél.: 819-856-9743

Date d'émission: 9 mai 2012
Date de réception: 30 avr. 2012
Date d'analyse: 7 mai 2012
Projet: N/D
Certificat: 32366-2138V

MÉTHODE ACCRÉDITÉE

TMT-G5A	Ag, Cu, Pb, Zn, Ni par Spectométrie d'Absorption Atomique en flamme, digestion d'Aqua Regia
TMT-G5B	Au par pyro-analyse, collection avec bouton de plomb, finition par Spectrométrie d'absorption Atomique à la flamme, après digestion d'Aqua Regia par micro-ondes.
TMT-G5C	Au par pyro-analyse, collection avec bouton de plomb finition gravimétrique.
TMT-G5E	Pt, Pd par absorption atomique - four au graphite (GFAA)

MÉTHODE NON ACCRÉDITÉE

TMT-G5F	Métaux par spectroscopie d'émission à plasma couplé par induction (ICP), digestion Aqua Regia
TMT-G5G	Densité
TMT-G5Z	Titration du Zinc pour concentrés

MÉTHODE ACCRÉDITÉE PAR LE CCN

Méthode	*Paramètre*	*Limite de détection*
TMT-G5B	Au ppb (5 ml)	6
TMT-G5B	Au g/t (10 ml)	0,01
TMT-G5C	Au gravimétrie g/t	0,05
TMT-G5A	Ag ppm	0,2
TMT-G5A	Cu ppm	1
TMT-G5A	Pb ppm	2
TMT-G5A	Zn ppm	1
TMT-G5A	Ni ppm	1
TMT-G5E	Pd ppb	4
TMT-G5E	Pt ppb	5

MÉTHODE NON ACCRÉDITÉE PAR LE CCN

Méthode	*Paramètre*	*Limite de détection*
TMT-G5F	Ag ppm	0,2
TMT-G5F	Co ppm	1
TMT-G5F	Cu ppm	1
TMT-G5F	Ni ppm	2
TMT-G5F	Pb ppm	3
TMT-G5F	Zn ppm	1

SCC Accredited LAB
LPB
Accrédité CCN
LAB 707

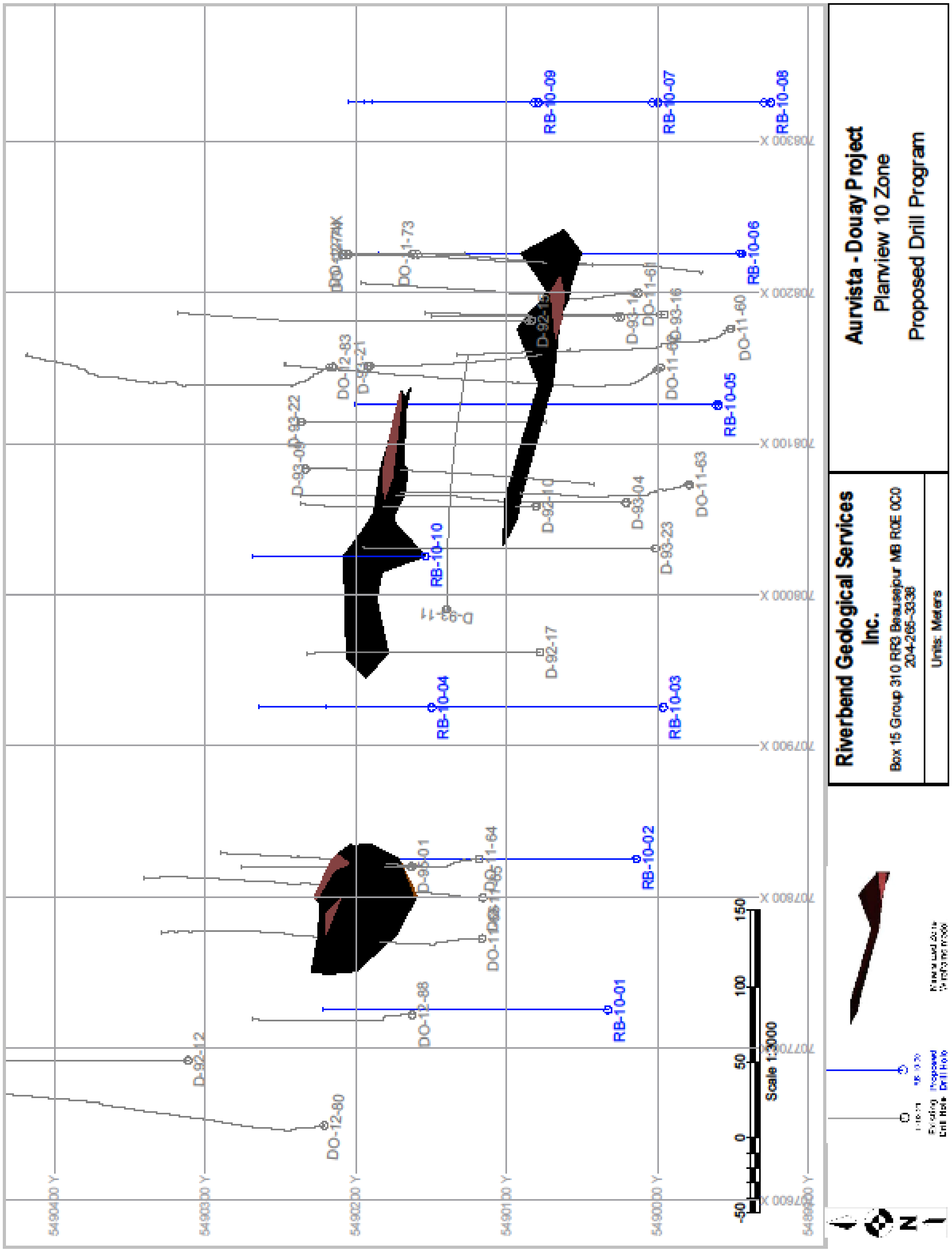
84 Principale C.P. 430, Ste-Germaine-Boulé (Québec) J0Z 1M0 Téléphone : 819 787-6116 • Télécopieur : 819 787-6527 courriel : technilab@sgbexploration.qc.ca

APPENDIX B

SECTIONS

APPENDIX C

PROPOSED DRILL PROGRAM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Riverbend Geological Services Inc.
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204-265-3338
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Existing Drill Hole
Proposed Drill Hole
RB-10-01
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RB-10-04
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RB-10-07
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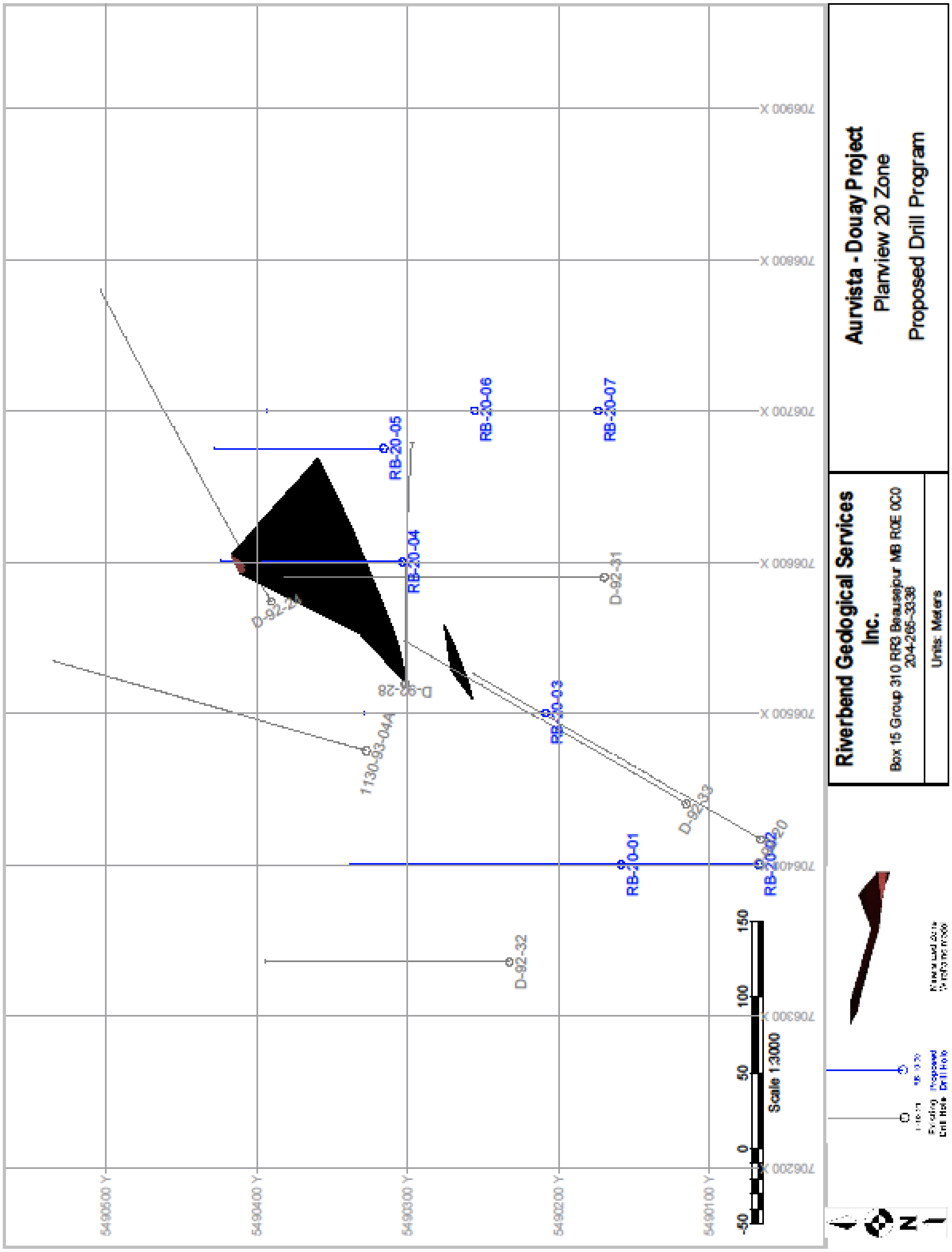
RB-10-10



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150
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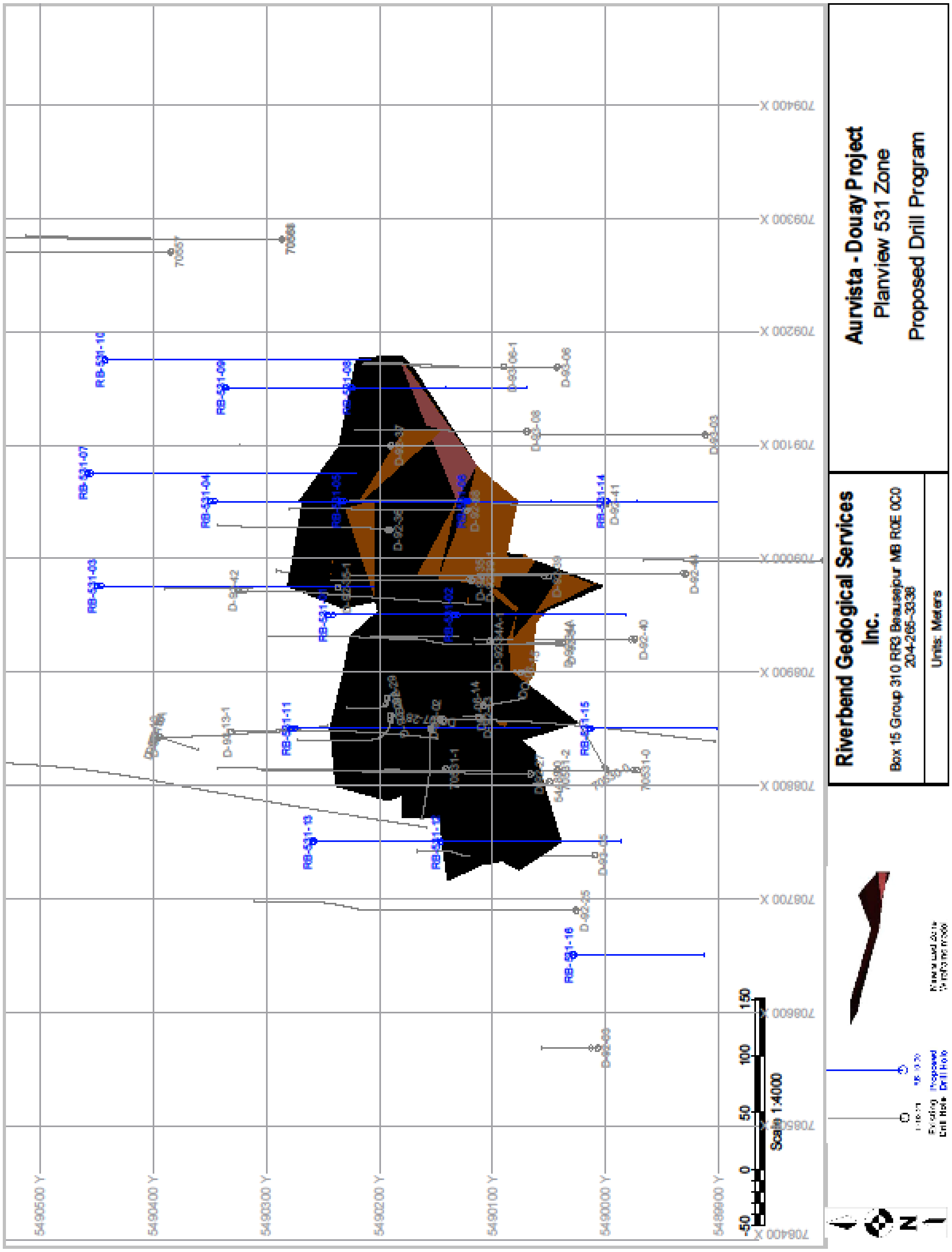
Existing Drill Hole
Proposed Drill Hole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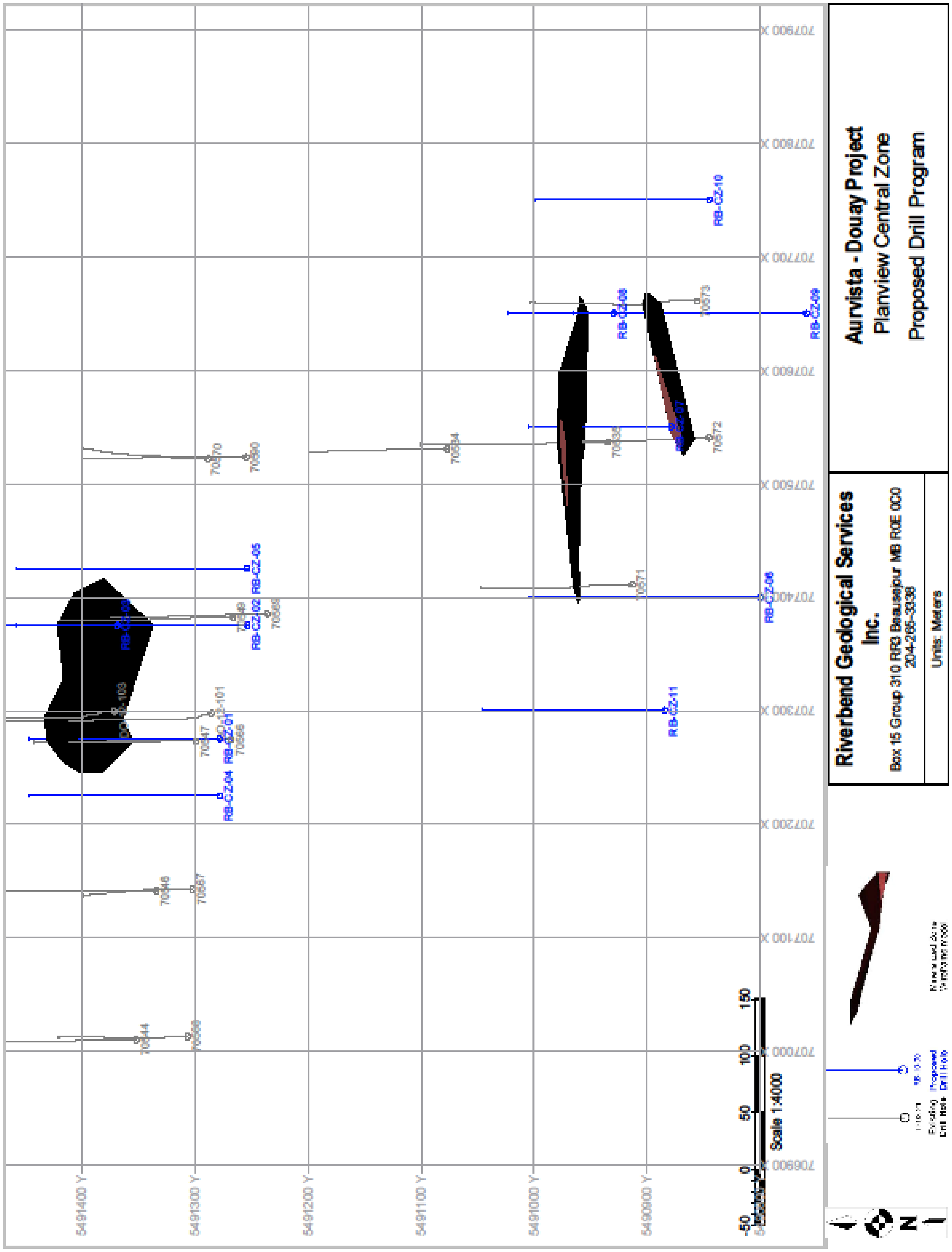
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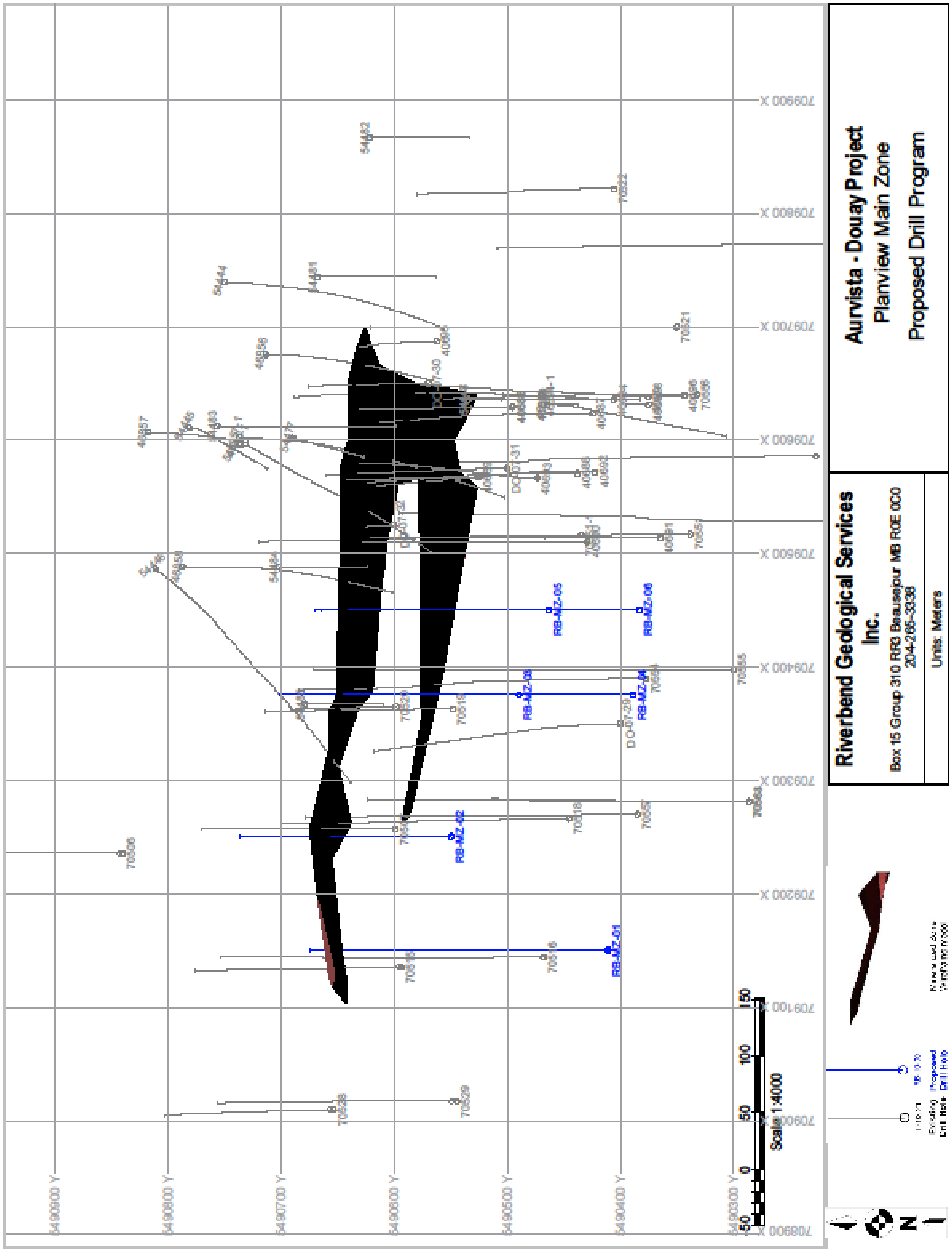
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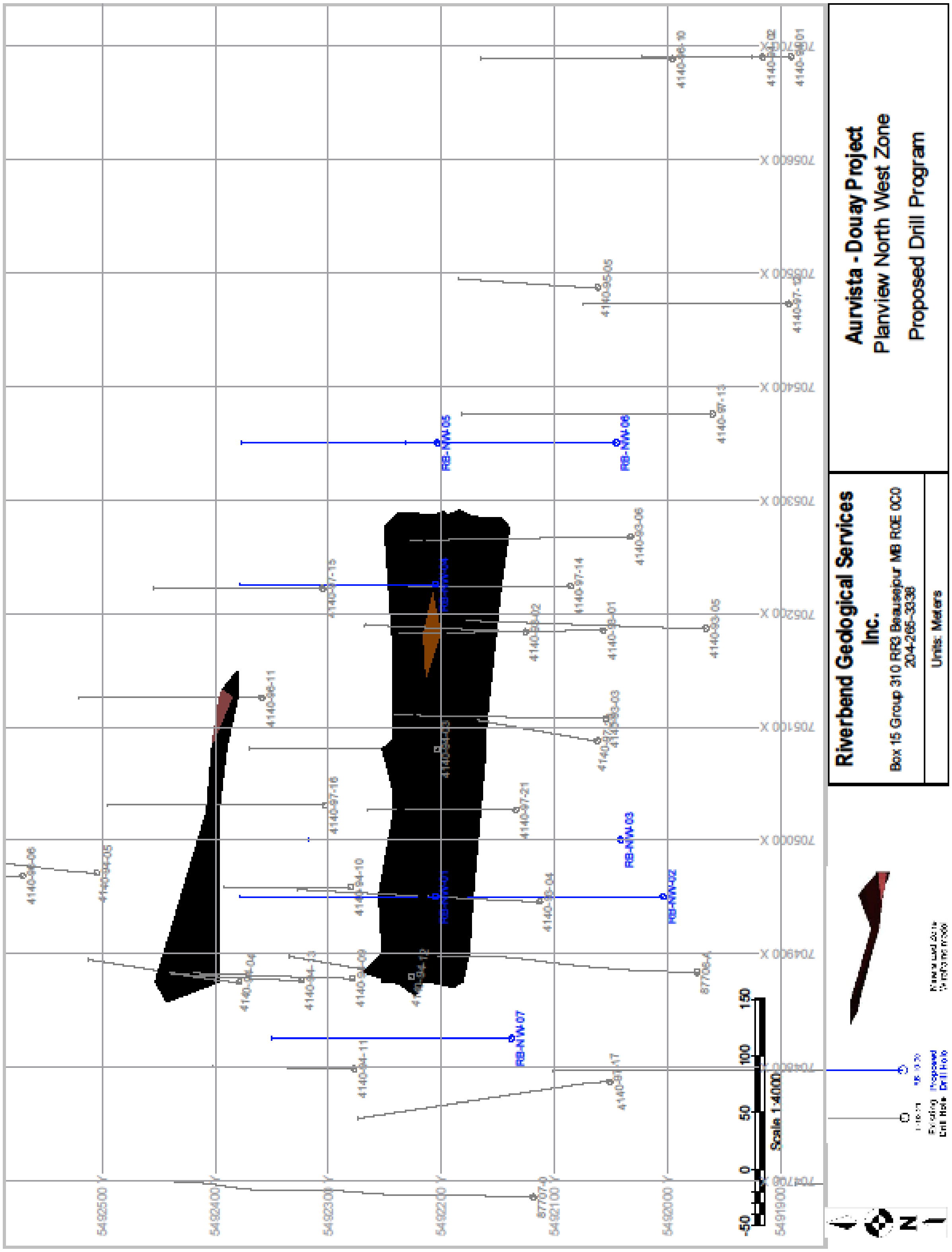
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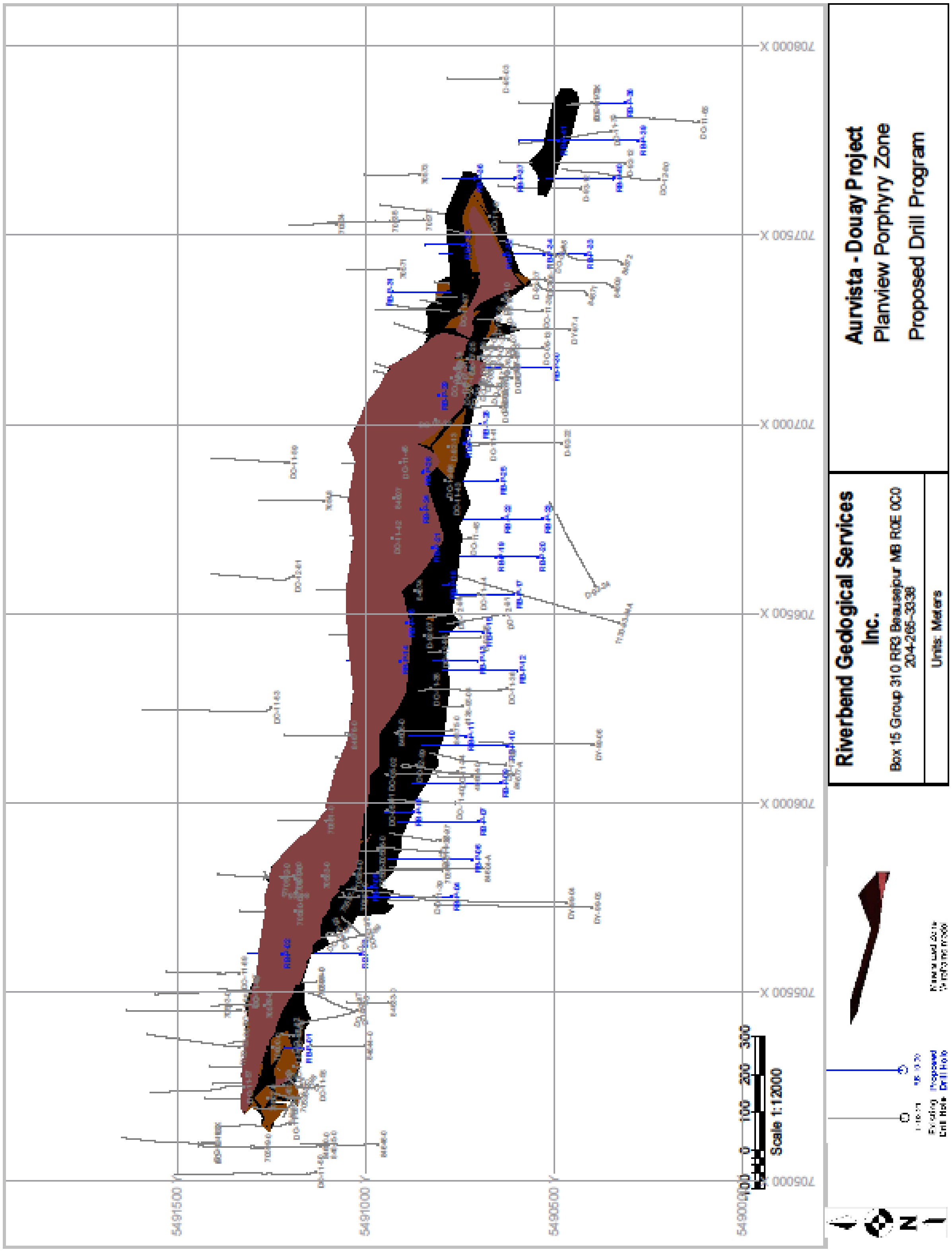
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Proposed Drill Hole