Technical Report for the Windfall Lake Gold Project, Quebec

Report Prepared for

Southern Arc Minerals Inc.



Report Prepared by

SRK Consulting (Canada) Inc.
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Technical Report for the Windfall Lake Gold Project, Quebec

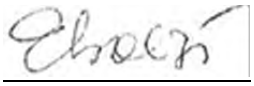
Southern Arc Minerals Inc.
Suite 1680, Waterfront Centre
200 Burrard Street
Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada
V6C 3L6
E-mail: info@southernarcminerals.com
Website: www.southernarcminerals.com
Tel: +1 604 676 5241
Fax: +1 604 676 5246

SRK Consulting (Canada) Inc.
Suite 1300, 151 Yonge Street
Toronto, Ontario, Canada
M5C 2W7
E-mail: toronto@srk.com
Website: www.srk.com
Tel: +1 416 601 1445
Fax: + 1 416 601 9046

SRK Project Number 3CS050.000

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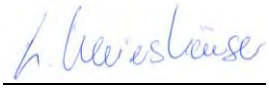
Authored by:



Dorota El-Rassi, PEng
Senior Consultant
(Geology)



Dominic Chartier, PGeo
Senior Consultant
(Geology)



Lars Weiershäuser, PhD, PGeo
Senior Consultant
(Geology)

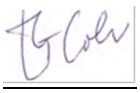


Jean-François Ravenelle, PhD, PGeo
Senior Consultant
(Structural Geology)

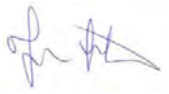


Lawrence Melis, PEng
Consulting Engineer
(Process Engineering)

Peer Reviewed by:



Glen Cole, PGeo
Principal Consultant
(Resource Geology)



Jean-François Couture, PhD, PGeo
Corporate Consultant
(Geology)

Cover: Aerial view of the Windfall Lake camp as it was in 2008.

IMPORTANT NOTICE

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Executive Summary

The Windfall Lake property is a gold exploration project at the resource delineation stage. It is located in Quebec, Canada, approximately 200 kilometres northeast of the city of Val-d'Or. Eagle Hill Exploration Corporation (Eagle Hill) owns 100 percent of the project.

In November 2011, SRK Consulting (Canada) Inc. (SRK) prepared an initial Mineral Resource Statement for the Windfall Lake gold deposit. Following additional exploration work in the fall of 2011 and early 2012, a second Mineral Resource Statement was prepared by SRK in June 2012, incorporating drilling completed up to March 31, 2012. During 2012 and 2013, Eagle Hill completed additional exploration drilling, warranting the preparation of a third Mineral Resource Statement, which was disclosed in a news release by Eagle Hill on March 3, 2014.

This technical report documents the third mineral resource model constructed by SRK for the Windfall Lake property. It was prepared following the guidelines of the Canadian Securities Administrators' National Instrument 43-101 and Form 43-101F1, and in conformity with generally accepted CIM Estimation of Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves Best Practice Guidelines. Since March 31, 2012, an additional 124 core boreholes (47,825 metres) were drilled on the property targeting extensions to the known gold mineralization. This report considers all drilling completed on the property up to December 20, 2013. This report was originally prepared for Eagle Hill, and filed by Eagle Hill on SEDAR at www.sedar.com on April 17, 2014.

In August 2013, Southern Arc Minerals Inc. (Southern Arc) acquired a 26.14 percent interest in Eagle Hill by way of a private placement, and has since purchased additional shares. As at June 24, 2014, Southern Arc owned 26.25% of Eagle Hill's issued and outstanding shares, and 30.86% of Eagle Hill on a fully diluted basis. Since Windfall Lake is considered a material property for Southern Arc, Southern Arc is required to file a technical report for the property pursuant to section 4.2.(1)(j)(i) of National Instrument 43-101 and Sections 4.2(3)-(5) of the Companion Policy of National Instrument 43-101. This report is a duplicate of the technical report prepared by SRK for Eagle Hill and filed by Eagle Hill on SEDAR on April 17, 2014.

Pursuant to National Instrument 43-101, Mr. Dominic Chartier, PGeo (OGQ#874), Dr. Jean-François Couture, PGeo (OGQ#1106, APGO #0197), and Dr. Jean-François Ravenelle, PGeo (OGQ#1062, APGO #2159), all full time employees of SRK, visited the property.

Property Description, Location, Access, and Physiography

The Windfall Lake property comprises one contiguous claim block covering approximately 12,400 hectares. As at the date of this technical report all mineral titles are in good standing. Eagle Hill's rights to the Windfall Lake property arise from a series of option agreements executed with third parties during 2009, 2010, 2013, and 2014:

- Original Windfall Lake option agreement with Noront Resources Inc., (Noront);
- The 29 Claim Expansion with Noront, Murgor Resources Inc. (Murgor), and Cliffs Natural Resources Inc. (Cliffs);
- The 184 Claim Expansion with Murgor and Cliffs;
- The Rousseau joint venture with Murgor on the Rousseau property;
- The purchase of Noront's remaining 25 percent interest in August 2013; and
- The purchase of all remaining outstanding interests on April 1, 2014.

The property is accessible by road from the town of Lebel-sur-Quévillon, which is approximately 115 kilometres west of the property. Lebel-sur-Quévillon, with a population of 2,700, is the closest town and it is able to supply minor support to the project. Skilled labour and specialized equipment can be also sourced from Val-d'Or or Chibougamau.

The topography in the property is typical of the glaciated Canadian Shield in that low ridges of rock or gravel are interspersed with low areas of muskeg or lakes. The property is centred on an esker cored by outcrop and flanked to the east and west by kettle lakes.

History

The property is located within the Urban-Barry Greenstone Belt, which is characterized by decades of exploration history. From 1975 through the 1980s, sporadic exploration was carried out by several different companies. Systematic exploration started in 1986 when Kerr Addison Mines Ltd. drilled nine core boreholes in the western part of the property. The property changed hands several times between 1997 and 2009 during which time 369 core boreholes (76,008 metres) were drilled prior to the involvement of Eagle Hill.

Geological Setting, Mineralization and Deposit Types

The Urban-Barry Greenstone Belt is an Archean volcano-sedimentary sequence in the eastern part of the Abitibi Subprovince. Rock units include basaltic flows intercalated with felsic rhyolitic to mafic andesitic volcaniclastic rocks that are deformed and metamorphosed to greenschist assemblages. The volcaniclastic sequence is intruded by synvolcanic to late (post mineralization) intrusions. The dominant structural fabric trends to the northeast with variable dips between 30 to 85 degrees to the southeast. Associated regional folds are generally isoclinal with steeply plunging axes, although a shallowly-plunging regional-scale syncline south of the Windfall Member, named Urban Syncline, has been interpreted. A set of north-northeast-trending brittle faults are moderately-plunging to the northeast and crosscut all other structures and the gold mineralization. Volcanic rocks in the deposit area are intruded by a swarm of dikes striking north-northeast; the largest of which is the Red Dog (approximately 100 metres in thickness) which crosscuts the gold mineralization.

Gold mineralization at the Windfall Lake property occurs in different zones—Main Zone, Zone F17, and Zone F51. The style of gold mineralization at the Main Zone differs from that in the F17 and F51 zones. Gold mineralization within the Main Zone has been traced to a depth of 870 metres and occurs in several steeply-dipping, northeast-trending zones measuring between 2 and 35 metres in thickness. The bulk of the gold mineralization in the Main Zone is associated with a broad pyrite stockwork consisting of pyrite-chalcopyrite stringers, bands of semi-massive to massive pyrite-chalcopyrite, breccia veins, and centimetre-scale tourmaline-chlorite-pyrite veins. Subordinate gold mineralization also occurs as auriferous quartz-carbonate-chalcopyrite-pyrite extensional veins.

Exploration and Drilling

Eagle Hill began exploration work during 2009. The initial exploration work included re-sampling of historical core, trenching, channel sampling, ground and down-hole geophysical surveys. From February to March 2010, 57 core boreholes (17,339 metres) were drilled. Following the preparation of the initial resource evaluation by SRK in November 2011, 114 core boreholes (39,147 metres) were drilled between the fall of 2011 and March 2012. Since March 31, 2012 an additional 124 core boreholes (47,825 metres) were drilled to expand the known mineralization, improve the geological understanding of the deposit, and improve the confidence in the continuity of the gold mineralization. All drilling since March 31, 2012 has focused on the Main Zone.

Sample Preparation, Analyses, Security and Data Verifications

The field procedures and methodologies used to collect, handle, and process analytical samples collected prior to 1998 are incompletely documented. Fury (2003-2004) and subsequently Noront (2007) implemented field procedures and methodologies generally consistent with industry best practices of the time. Core samples were submitted to the non-accredited Bourlamaque Laboratory in Val-d'Or, Quebec for preparation and assaying for gold using a conventional fire assay procedure and atomic absorption finish.

Eagle Hill implemented more stringent field procedures in 2009. Core samples were submitted to the ISO-accredited ALS Minerals in Val-d'Or for sample preparation and analyses. The reliability of the analytical results was monitored using external quality control samples (blank, certified reference material, and duplicate). In addition, a suite of pulps prepared by ALS Minerals was submitted to an umpire laboratory for

check assaying. After review, SRK concludes that the sampling preparation, security, and analytical procedures used by Eagle Hill between 2010 and 2013 are consistent with generally accepted industry best practices. There is no evidence that the sampling and analytical procedures introduce a bias.

Mineral Processing and Metallurgical Testing

In 2011, metallurgical testing was completed by G&T Metallurgical Services Ltd. (G&T) of Kamloops, British Columbia on a representative sample from the Main Zone. The tests consisted of a single gravity-flotation test on a composite sample grading approximately 3.0 grams of gold per tonne (gpt gold) taken from Borehole EAG-10-96. At a primary grind size of about 100 microns K80, the Knelson gravity concentrator recovered 17 percent of the gold into a concentrate grading about 90.0 gpt gold. Flotation of a gold bearing sulphide concentrate, after gravity processing, resulted in the recovery of an additional 80 percent of the gold. The average grade of the flotation concentrate was 16.0 gpt gold.

Further testing by G&T in 2012 established that an overall gold recovery of 91 percent should be achievable based on a sample grading 5.2 gpt gold using a flotation recovery of 94.8 percent and an extraction efficiency of 96 percent from cyanidation of reground flotation concentrate. Although the 2012 testwork indicated that a flotation/cyanidation circuit would provide acceptable metallurgical recoveries, the tests were completed on lower grade samples (3.93 and 5.25 gpt gold), compared to the average grade of the mineral resources (11.4 gpt gold). Additional testing was completed in 2013 on more representative samples from West Upper Zone and East Lower Zone. The additional testwork confirmed that optimum recovery can be achieved at a primary grind K80 of about 150 µm, followed by flotation of a bulk sulphide concentrate (25 percent of the feed weight), and cyanidation of flotation concentrate reground to a K80 of less than 15 µm. Gravity recovery from the grinding circuit, although not absolutely required, can be used as security to capture coarse gold with the gravity concentrate joining the flotation concentrate for regrinding and cyanidation. Net overall target recoveries are estimated to be 91.7 percent for gold and 74 to 78 percent for silver allowing for slight losses in the carbon adsorption circuit.

Mineral Resource Estimates

The mineral resource model presented herein represents the third resource evaluation prepared for the Windfall Lake gold deposit. The mineral resource estimation work was undertaken by Mrs. Dorota El-Rassi, PEng (APEO #100012348) and Mr. Dominic Chartier, PGeo (OGQ#874) under the supervision of Mr. Glen Cole, PGeo (APGO #1416). The mineral resource model also benefitted from the senior review of Dr. Jean-François Couture, PGeo (OGQ#1106, APGO #0197). Mrs. El-Rassi, Messrs. Chartier and Cole, and Dr. Couture are independent Qualified Persons as this term is defined in National Instrument 43-101.

The Windfall Lake property database contains 706 core boreholes, drilled between 1986 and 2013. Of these, 635 boreholes (179,641 metres) were completed between 1996 and 2013 and were considered for geological and mineral resource modelling. The database used for mineral resource evaluation was audited by SRK.

The mineral resources reported herein have been estimated in conformity with generally accepted CIM *Estimation of Mineral Resource and Mineral Reserves Best Practices Guidelines* and are reported in accordance with the Canadian Securities Administrators' National Instrument 43-101. The mineral resources were estimated using a geostatistical block modelling approach informed from core borehole data and constrained by a traditional wireframe interpretation for the boundaries of the gold mineralization. Since the previous mineral resource model, the geological interpretation has been revised significantly, and the confidence in the continuity of the gold mineralization is improved considerably. Fifteen grade domains and 6 geological domains were modelled and used as resource domains to constrain grade interpolation.

Raw assay data were composited to 1-metre lengths for geostatistical analysis, variography, and grade estimation. The impact of capping was analyzed and capping levels were adjusted for each resource domain separately. Capping was applied to the composited data. A rotated block model was created using GEMS (c. 6.4) to cover the entire extent of the Windfall Lake deposit. Block size was set at 5 by 5 by 5 metres. SRK used GSLib to model the spatial continuity of the capped gold composites. Three different spatial metrics were assessed to select estimation parameters. The block model was populated with a gold grade by ordinary kriging informed from capped composites and estimation parameters derived from variography results.

Depending on domain, two or three estimation runs were used to populate the block model. The first pass generally considered the full variogram range while the second and third passes considered 1.5 and twice the variogram ranges, respectively. Specific gravity was either estimated into the grade domains or an average value assigned to the geological domains.

Block model quantities and grade estimates were classified according to the CIM *Definition Standards for Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves* (November 2010) using a combination of tools, including the confidence in the geological interpretation, variography results, search ellipse volume, and kriging variance.

In the Main Zone above the Red Dog dike, blocks estimated during the first two estimation runs that considered 1.5 times the full variogram ranges within an average distance to the nearest composite of 50 metres were classified in the Indicated category. The remaining blocks estimated in the Main Zone, including those located below the Red Dog dike, were classified as Inferred. Blocks within pyrite stockwork domain and estimated in the first three passes were classified as Inferred. The gold mineralization in the geological domains exhibits uncertain geological continuity at the present drilling spacing and for this reason the blocks from these domains were not classified. All blocks from the F17 and F51zones were classified as Inferred, unchanged from the previous resource evaluation.

SRK considers that the gold mineralization from the Windfall Lake gold deposit is amenable for underground mining extraction. After review, SRK considers that it is appropriate to report mineral resources at a cut-off grade of 3.0 gpt gold, based on a gold price of US$1,200 per ounce of gold and a gold recovery of 91.7 percent. The Mineral Resource Statement for the Windfall Lake property is presented in Table i. The effective date of the Mineral Resource Statement is March 3, 2014.

Table i: Mineral Resource Statement*, Windfall Lake Gold Project, Quebec, SRK Consulting (Canada) Inc., March 3, 2014

Classification/Zone	Quantity (000 tonnes)	Grade Gold (gpt)	Contained Gold (000 ounces)
Indicated			
Main Zone	2,375	9.75	744
F17 Zone	–	–	–
F51 Zone	–	–	–
Pyrite Stockwork	–	–	–
Red Dog Dike/Dikes	–	–	–
Fragmental Dike	–	–	–
Total Indicated	**2,375**	**9.75**	**744**
Inferred			
Main Zone	1,015	7.93	259
F17 Zone	167	7.51	40
F51 Zone	47	4.43	7
Pyrite Stockwork	1,551	7.70	384
Red Dog Dike/Dikes	249	4.26	34
Fragmental Dike	55	3.94	7
Total Inferred	**3,084**	**7.37**	**731**

* Mineral resources are not mineral reserves and have not demonstrated economic viability. All figures have been rounded to reflect the relative accuracy of the estimates. Reported at a cut-off grade of 3.0 gpt gold and assuming an underground extraction scenario, a gold price of US$1,200 per ounce, and metallurgical recovery of 91.7 percent.

Conclusions and Recommendations

In reviewing the results of the mineral resource modelling work, SRK draws the following conclusions:

- Infill and step-out drilling, as well as relogging archived core and structural geology investigations, particularly in the Main Zone, have vastly improved the confidence in the geological and mineralization model and the confidence in the continuity of the gold mineralization;
- There is good potential to expand the mineral resources along strike to the west because the new geological model suggests that the pyrite stockwork containing the bulk of the Main Zone continues in this direction, where recent drilling has intersected gold mineralization; and
- There is also good potential to expand the mineral resources at depth below the Red Dog dike. Drilling completed in 2013 confirms that the pyrite stockwork extends below the Red Dog dike, where the gold mineralization exhibits grade and thickness characteristics similar to that found near surface.

The mineral resources discussed herein occupy only a small footprint within the Windfall Lake property and the gold mineralized zones are open at depth, to the northeast, and southwest along the main deformation corridor identified by Eagle Hill. Exploration outside of the extents of the current modelled mineralization should be considered.

The geological setting and character of the gold mineralization delineated to date on the Windfall Lake property are of sufficient merit to justify additional exploration and development expenditures.

SRK recommends a work program that includes exploration drilling to improve further the confidence in the geological continuity and expand the mineral resources. Additional induced polarization surveying is recommended to guide exploration drilling. Expenditures to examine at a conceptual level the economic viability of a mining project should also be initiated. The proposed work program includes:

- Core drilling within the Main Zone targeting areas below the Red Dog dike;
- Core drilling to test the strike extension of the known gold mineralization, to the southwest;
- A hole-to-hole induced polarization survey using proposed deep boreholes as survey platforms to maximize the investigation for additional gold mineralization at depth; and
- Environmental baseline, permitting, metallurgical, geotechnical, conceptual mining, and other engineering studies required to evaluate the conceptual economic viability of a mining project.

SRK considers that the implementation of the proposed work program will move the Windfall Lake property to a pre-development stage and will provide the key inputs required to evaluate at a conceptual level the potential for a viable mine operation. The total cost for the recommended exploration program is estimated at C$3.44 million. SRK is unaware of any other significant factors and risks that may affect access, title, or the right, or ability to perform the recommended exploration program.

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1 Introduction and Terms of Reference

The Windfall Lake gold project (Windfall Lake property) is a gold exploration project at the resource-delineation stage, located in Quebec, Canada, approximately 200 kilometres northeast of the city of Val-d'Or. Eagle Hill Exploration Corporation (Eagle Hill) owns 100 percent of the project.

In November 2011, SRK Consulting (Canada) Inc. (SRK) prepared an initial Mineral Resource Statement for the Windfall Lake property, documented in a technical report dated December 16, 2011. Following additional exploration work during the fall of 2011 and in early 2012, a second Mineral Resource Statement was prepared by SRK in June 2012 that was supported by a technical report dated September 10, 2012. During 2012 and 2013, Eagle Hill completed additional exploration drilling.

Throughout 2013, Eagle Hill continued resource delineation and step out drilling and revised the geological interpretation of the property. In October 2013 Eagle Hill commissioned SRK to prepare a new geology and mineral resource model and an updated Mineral Resource Statement for the Windfall Lake deposit, incorporating drilling data up to December 20, 2013. The statement was disclosed in an Eagle Hill news release on March 3, 2014.

This technical report documents the current status of the Windfall Lake property. It also documents exploration and project development activity completed subsequent to the September 10, 2012 technical report, which considered drilling data up to March 31, 2012. Since March 2012, an additional 124 core boreholes (47,825 metres) were completed on the property, targeting extensions of known gold mineralization. A large portion of this technical report was extracted from the September 2012 technical report.

This technical report documents the third Mineral Resource Statement prepared for the Windfall Lake gold deposit prepared by SRK following the guidelines of the Canadian Securities Administrators' National Instrument 43-101 and Form 43-101F1. The Mineral Resource Statement reported herein was prepared in conformity with the generally accepted CIM *Estimation of Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves Best Practice Guidelines*. In the opinion of SRK, the geological and mineral resource models discussed herein are a reasonable representation of the global distribution of the targeted gold mineralization identified on the property at the current level of sampling. The mineral resource model is based on exploration drilling results available to December 20, 2013. This report was originally prepared for Eagle Hill, and filed by Eagle Hill on SEDAR at www.sedar.com on April 17, 2014.

In August 2013, Southern Arc Minerals Inc. (Southern Arc) acquired a 26.14 percent interest in Eagle Hill by way of a private placement, and has since purchased additional shares. As at June 24, 2014, Southern Arc owned 26.25% of Eagle Hill's issued and outstanding shares, and 30.86% of Eagle Hill on a fully diluted basis. Since Windfall Lake is considered a material property for Southern Arc, Southern Arc is required to file a technical report for the property pursuant to section 4.2.(1)(j)(i) of National Instrument 43-101 and Sections 4.2(3)-(5) of the Companion Policy of National Instrument 43-101. This report is a duplicate of the technical report prepared by SRK for Eagle Hill and filed by Eagle Hill on SEDAR on April 17, 2014.

1.1 Scope of Work

The scope of work, as defined in a letter of engagement executed on October 29, 2013 between Eagle Hill and SRK, includes the preparation of an independent technical report in compliance with National Instrument 43-101 and Form 43-101F1 guidelines that documents the current status of the Windfall Lake property, incorporating exploration and project development activity completed since the publication of the 2012 Mineral Resource Statement (September 10, 2012).

The technical report incorporates an assessment of the following aspects of the Windfall Lake property:

- Mineral tenure and underlying property agreements
- Topography, landscape, access;
- Regional and local geology;
- Exploration history;
- Audit of exploration work carried out on the project;
- Geological modelling;
- Mineral resource estimation and validation;
- Assessment of reasonable prospect for economic assessment;
- Preparation of a Mineral Resource Statement; and
- Recommendations for additional work.

1.2 Work Program

The compilation of this technical report was a collaborative effort between Eagle Hill and SRK personnel.

An updated borehole database was presented to SRK on February 2, 2014. In accordance with National Instrument 43-101 guidelines, Mr. Chartier (OGQ#874) of SRK visited the property on June 27 and 28, 2011 with Dr. Jean-Philippe Desrochers, Vice President, Exploration, Eagle Hill. Dr. Jean-François Couture, PGeo (APGO#0197, OGQ#1106) of SRK visited the Windfall Lake property on August 1 and 2, 2013 with Dr. Desrochers. Dr. Jean-François Ravenelle (APGO#2159, OGC#1062) of SRK visited the property on two occasions on November 4 to 8, 2013 and December 16 to 20, 2013 with Dr. Desrochers to study the controls on the distribution of the gold mineralization.

Geological and mineral resource modelling were completed in Toronto during the months of January and February 2014.

This technical report was assembled in Toronto during the months of March and April 2014, with input from Eagle Hill.

1.3 Basis of Technical Report

This technical report is based on the following sources of information:

- Discussions with Eagle Hill personnel;
- Inspection of the Windfall Lake property area, including outcrops and core during site visits performed on June 27 and 28, 2011; August 1 and 2, 2013; November 4 to 8, 2013; and December 16 to 20, 2013;
- Review of exploration data collected by Eagle Hill;
- Information extracted from an earlier technical report prepared by P&E Mining Consultants Inc. (P&E) and dated August 15, 2011 (P&E, 2011);
- Technical reports prepared by SRK dated December 16, 2011 (SRK, 2011), September 10, 2012 (SRK, 2012), and January 17, 2014 (SRK, 2014);
- Metallurgical testwork results supervised by Starkey & associates Inc. in 2012 and reviewed by Melis Engineering during 2012 and 2013; and
- Additional information from public domain sources.

SRK has no reason to doubt the reliability of the information provided by Eagle Hill.

1.4 Qualifications of SRK and SRK Team

The SRK Group comprises of more than 1,600 professionals, offering expertise in a wide range of resource engineering disciplines. The independence of the SRK Group is ensured by the fact that it holds no equity in any project it investigates and that its ownership rests solely with its staff. These facts permit SRK to provide its clients with conflict-free and objective recommendations. SRK has a proven track record in undertaking independent assessments of mineral resources and mineral reserves, project evaluations and audits, technical reports and independent feasibility evaluations to bankable standards on behalf of exploration and mining companies, and financial institutions worldwide. Through its work with a large number of major international mining companies, the SRK Group has established a reputation for providing valuable consultancy services to the global mining industry.

The technical report was compiled by Dr. Lars Weiershäuser, PGeo (APGO#1504), Ms., Dorota El-Rassi (APEO #100012348), Mr. Dominic Chartier, PGeo (OGQ#874), and Dr. Jean-François Ravenelle, PGeo (OGQ#1062, APGO #2159) under the supervision of Mr. Glen Cole, PGeo (APGO #1416). Dr. Oy Leuangthong, PEng (APEGA#82746, PEO#90563867) and Dr. David Machuca completed the geostatistical analysis and variography, and provided support in the selection of resource estimation parameters. Mr. Lawrence Melis, PEng of Melis Engineering Ltd. (Melis Engineering) prepared Section 12 of this report. Dr. Weiershäuser, Ms. El-Rassi, Mr. Chartier, Dr. Ravenelle, and Mr. Cole are independent Qualified Persons as this term is defined in National Instrument 43-101.

Dr. Weiershäuser is a Senior Consultant (Geology) with SRK. He has worked in the mineral exploration industry continuously since 2005 and has consulted with SRK for more than seven years based in Canada and Australia. His expertise is in geological and resource modelling as well as independent technical reporting for the Toronto Stock Exchange and the Australian Stock Exchange. Dr. Weiershäuser has not visited the property.

Ms. El-Rassi is a Senior Consultant (Resource Geology) with SRK. She has been practicing her profession since 1996 and has extensive experience in estimating mineral resources in South America, North America, as well as in Asia. Ms. El-Rassi has not visited the property.

Mr. Chartier is a Senior Consultant (Geology) with SRK. He has been practising his profession continuously since 2002. He has estimated mineral resources, created geological and mineral deposit 3D models, and authored or contributed to numerous independent National Instrument 43-101 technical reports. His recent work has focused on gold, base metal, and precious metal projects in Canada, West Africa, and South America. Mr. Chartier visited the property on June 27 and 28, 2011.

Dr. Jean-François Ravenelle is a Senior Consultant (Structural Geology) with SRK who visited the property on November 4 to 8 and December 16 to 20, 2013. Dr. Ravenelle specializes in conducting structural analysis and 3D modelling of mineral deposits. During the past eight years, he has studied and modelled numerous deposits hosted within polydeformed terranes of various metamorphic grade. His expertise lies in defining structural controls on mineral deposition and generating 3D models of deposits by integrating surface and subsurface data.

Mr. Cole is a Principal Consultant (Resource Geology) with SRK. He has been practicing his profession continuously since 1986 and has extensive experience in estimating mineral resources in South America, North America, and South and West Africa. Mr. Cole has not visited the property. Mr. Cole reviewed drafts of this technical report prior to their delivery to Eagle Hill as per SRK internal quality management procedures.

Dr. Jean-François Couture, PGeo (OGQ#1106, APGO #0197), who is a Corporate Consultant (Geology) with SRK, reviewed drafts of this technical report prior to their delivery to Eagle Hill as per SRK internal quality management procedures. Dr. Couture visited the project visited the property on August 1 and 2, 2013.

1.5 Site Visit

In accordance with National Instrument 43-101 guidelines, four site visits to the Windfall Lake property were undertaken by SRK staff. Mr. Chartier visited the property on June 27 and 28, 2011, Dr. Jean-François Couture visited the property on August 1 and 2, 2013, and Dr. Jean-François Ravenelle of SRK visited the property on November 4 to 8 and December 16 to 20, 2013. Mr. Chartier and Drs. Couture and Ravenelle were accompanied by Dr. Jean-Philippe Desrochers, Vice President, Exploration of Eagle Hill.

The purpose of the site visits was to examine outcrop, core, audit project technical data, interview project personnel, and collect all relevant information for the preparation of a mineral resource evaluation and the compilation of a technical report. The November and December 2013 site visits focussed on the study of the controls on the distribution of the gold mineralization to aid geological modelling.

SRK was given full access to relevant data and conducted interviews with Eagle Hill personnel to obtain information on past exploration work, to understand procedures used to collect, record, store, and analyze historical and current exploration data.

1.6 Acknowledgement

SRK would like to acknowledge the support and collaboration provided by Eagle Hill personnel for this assignment. In particular, SRK would like to acknowledge the contribution of Dr. Jean-Philippe Desrochers, Vice President, Exploration.

1.7 Declaration

SRK's opinion contained herein and effective **March 3, 2014** is based on information collected by SRK throughout the course of SRK's investigations, which in turn reflect various technical and economic conditions at the time of writing. Given the nature of the mining business, these conditions can change significantly over relatively short periods of time. Consequently, actual results may be significantly more or less favourable. This report may include technical information that requires subsequent calculations to derive subtotals, totals, and weighted averages. Such calculations inherently involve a degree of rounding and consequently introduce a margin of error. Where these occur, SRK does not consider them to be material.

SRK is not an insider, associate or an affiliate of Eagle Hill, and neither SRK nor any affiliate has acted as advisor to Eagle Hill, its subsidiaries or its affiliates in connection with this project. The results of the technical review by SRK are not dependent on any prior agreements concerning the conclusions to be reached, nor are there any undisclosed understandings concerning any future business dealings.

SRK was informed by Eagle Hill that there are no known litigations that could potentially affect the Windfall Lake property.

2 Reliance on Other Experts

SRK has not performed an independent verification of the land titles and tenures as summarized in Section 3 of this report. SRK did not verify the legality of any underlying agreements that may exist concerning the permits or other agreements between third parties, but has relied on the information provided by the legal advisors of Eagle Hill, McMillan LLP from Montreal, Quebec, in an opinion letter dated April 11, 2014 regarding the ownership status of the Windfall Lake property. The reliance applies solely to the legal status of the rights disclosed in Section 3.1 and 3.2 below. An excerpt of the legal document provided by the legal advisors is provided in Appendix A.

3 Property Description and Location

The Windfall Lake property is located in the province of Quebec, approximately 400 kilometres north-northwest of Montreal and 200 kilometres northeast of Val-d'Or. The property is readily accessible by road from the town of Lebel-sur-Quévillon, which is approximately 115 kilometres west of the property and approximately 150 kilometres northeast of the city of Val-d'Or. The centre of the property is located at approximately 75.66 degrees longitude west and 49.05 degrees latitude north (Figure 1).

The property is located north of the 49th parallel (49ºN) and as such is subject to the provisions of the James Bay and Northern Quebec Agreement executed in 1975. The property falls within the traditional territory of the Waswanipi Cree First Nation, including parts of two trap lines and on Category III lands, as established under the James Bay and Northern Quebec Agreement.

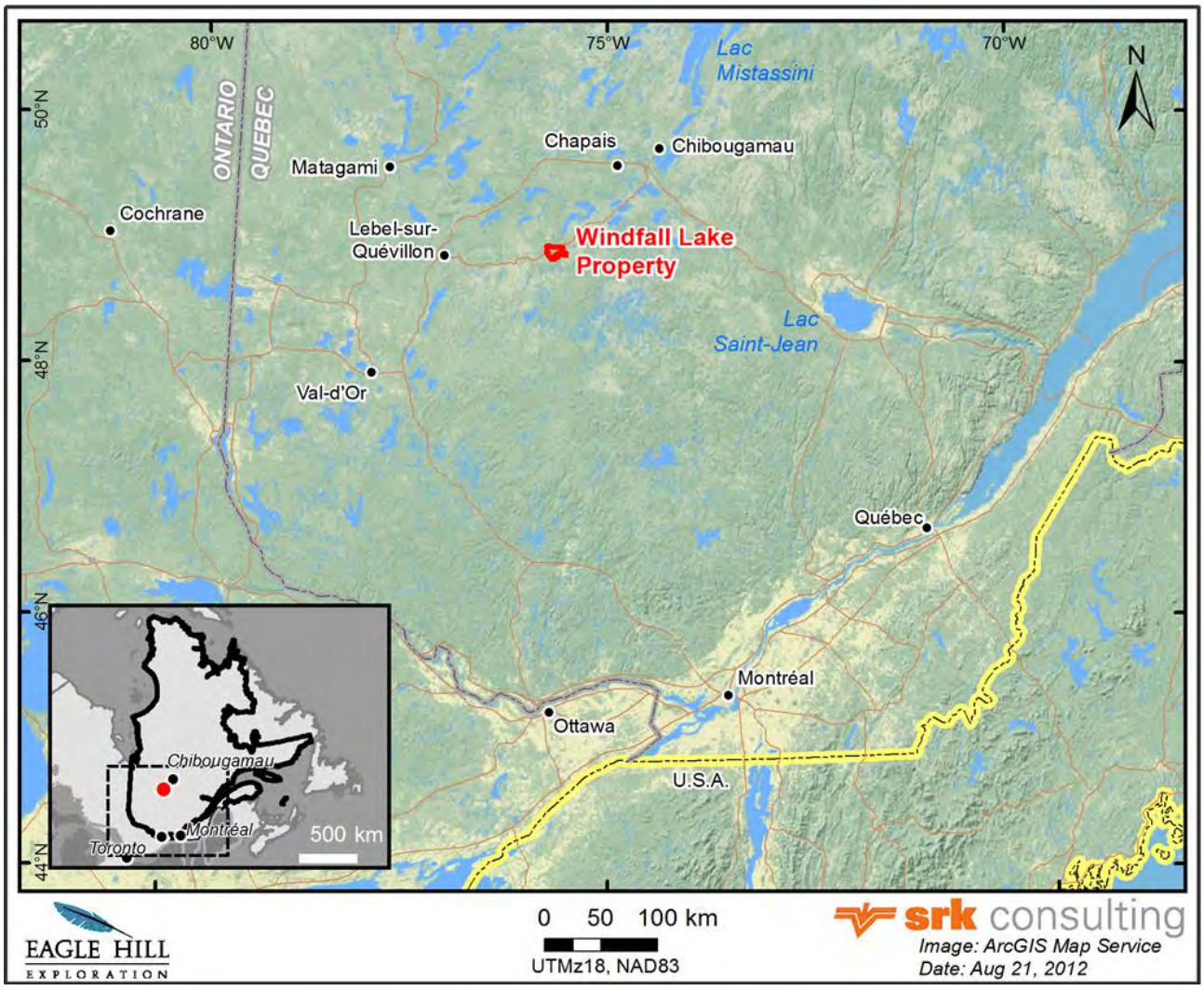


Figure 1: Location of the Windfall Lake Property

3.1 Mineral Tenure

The Windfall Lake property is 100 percent owned by Eagle Hill and comprises 285 individual claims covering an aggregate area of approximately 12,400 hectares. The consolidated property results from several agreements settled with previous owners (Figure 2). The current status of the ownership is presented on Figure 3. The boundaries of the claims have not been surveyed legally. The mineral rights exclude surface rights, which belong to the Quebec government

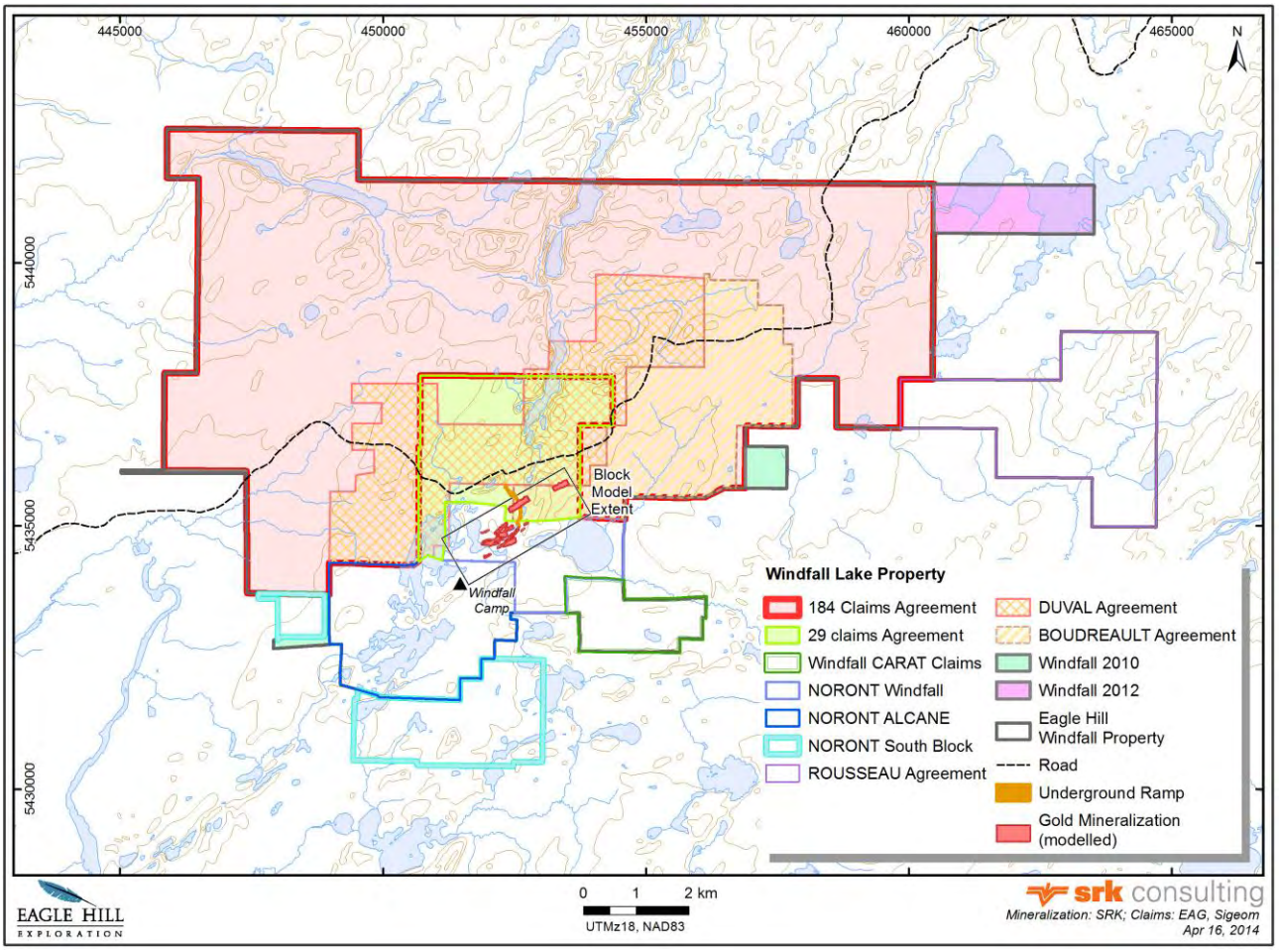


Figure 2: Land Tenure Map of the Windfall Lake Property

In March 2013, the Quebec government converted all remaining staked claims of the Windfall Lake property into one or more map-designated claims. Unlike the perimeter of a staked claim, which is defined by posts staked in the ground, the map-designated claims perimeter is defined by the geographic coordinates as determined by the Quebec government. The basic unit is 30 seconds of latitude in a north-south direction and 30 seconds of longitude in an east-west direction. Depending on the latitude, the designated claim cells vary from 40 to 60 hectares in area.

A summary of the tenure information as extracted from the Government of Quebec GESTIM website (as of the date of this technical report) is presented in Table 1. All claims are in good standing with expiry dates varying between May 2, 2014 and January 22, 2016. A complete listing of the mineral titles is presented in Appendix B.

On April 3, 2014 Eagle Hill filed an assessment report for an Induced Polarization survey completed on the Rousseau Claims in order to support the renewal of the claims for another validity period of two years. Eagle Hill has also planned exploration work on the claims with expiry dates in 2014 in order to support the renewal of these claims.

Table 1: Mineral Tenure Summary of the Windfall Lake Property

Option/Joint Venture	Registered Owner	No. of Claims	Area (ha)	Expiry Date	Mineral Resource	% Held By Eagle Hill
Windfall Lake-Noront Option	Eagle Hill	50	1790.05	25-Sep-14	Yes	100%
		6	76.48	22-Jan-16		
The 29 Claims Expansion	Eagle Hill	9	405.50	5-Mar-15	Yes	100%
		15	542.38	10-Jun-15		
184 Claims Expansion Includes the Carat Claims	Eagle Hill	15	578.85	4-Dec-14		100%
		6	338.13	5-Dec-14		
		40	2,253.41	10-Dec-14		
		43	2,208.57	5-Mar-15		
		16	282.82	10-Mar-15		
		9	274.06	20-Mar-15		
		27	1,521.29	10-Jun-15		
		13	732.76	24-Sep-15		
Rousseau	Eagle Hill	11	650.11	2-May-14		100%
		7	394.61	3-May-14		
Windfall 2010	Eagle Hill	13	102.16	2-Aug-14		100%
Windfall 2012	Eagle Hill	5	281.65	14-Aug-14		100%
	Total	**285**	**12,400.51**			

The main claim blocks are: the Windfall Lake-Noront Option (including the Windfall, Alcane, and South blocks), 29 Claims Expansion, 184 Claims Expansion, Rousseau Property, Windfall 2010, Windfall 2012, and Carat Claim. Eagle Hill's rights in the Windfall Lake property arise from several distinct agreements that are discussed in the next report section. The mineral resources discussed herein are located within the Alcane Block of the Windfall Lake Option and the 29 Claims Expansion claim blocks as shown in Figure 2.

During August of 2012, Eagle Hill acquired five additional claims in the northeast corner of the Windfall Lake property by map staking (Windfall 2012 in Figure 2). The claims were acquired to cover an area where very limited exploration work has been conducted.

3.2 Underlying Agreements

Eagle Hill's rights to the Windfall Lake property arise from a series of option agreements executed with third parties during 2009, 2010, 2013, and 2014:

- The original Windfall Lake property option agreement with Noront Resources Inc., (Noront);
- The 29 Claim Expansion with Noront, Murgor Resources Inc. (Murgor), and Freewest Resources Canada Ltd., (Freewest) (since acquired by Cliffs Natural Resources Inc., [Cliffs]);
- The 184 Claims Expansion with Murgor and Cliffs;
- The Rousseau joint venture with Murgor on the Rousseau Property;
- The purchase of Noront's remaining 25 percent interest in August 2013; and
- The purchase of Murgor's and Cliffs' remaining interests in April 2014.

3.2.1 Windfall Lake Property Option Agreement with Noront

On July 20, 2009, Eagle Hill entered into an option agreement with Noront whereby Eagle Hill earned a 75 percent interest in Noront's interests in 80 claims (156 claims prior to conversion) in the Windfall Lake property area, and could earn, at the option of Noront, a 100 percent interest subject to a 2 percent net smelter royalty (NSR). The property included four contiguous blocks (80 claims) covering a total area of 2,757 hectares. Noront had a 50 percent interest in 24 of the claims post-conversion (the 29 Claims Expansion) and a 100 percent interest in the remaining 56 claims (127 claims prior to conversion) (the Windfall Lake block of claims). Eagle Hill's primary obligations, as outlined in the option agreement, were as follows:

- Eagle Hill had to complete an equity financing of at least C$1,500,000 on or before October 15, 2009;
- Make an initial consideration payment of C$400,000 upon completion of the above financing and receipt of regulatory approval; and
- Incur exploration expenditures on the claims and option payments to earn an interest in the claims as follows:
  - C$500,000 in exploration expenditures and cash payment of C$200,000 to Noront on or before December 31, 2010 to earn 10 percent of Noront's interest in the claims;
  - C$2,000,000 in additional exploration expenditures on or before December 31, 2011 to earn 51 percent of Noront's interest in the claims; and
  - C$2,500,000 in additional exploration expenditures and cash payment of C$400,000 to Noront on or before December 31, 2012 to earn 75 percent of Noront's interest in the claims.

As of April 20, 2012, Eagle Hill had earned the 75 percent interest in Noront's interests in the property after completing the expenditures and payments required. On June 28, 2013, Eagle Hill entered into a binding letter agreement to acquire the remaining 25 percent ownership, all royalties and all other interests in the mineral claims of the Windfall Lake property from Noront by making aggregate cash payments of C$5 million and issuing 25 million freely tradable common shares of Eagle Hill to Noront. The transaction was completed on August 14, 2013, and as a result Eagle Hill now holds 100 percent of the Windfall Lake block. A further result was that Eagle Hill holds a 75 percent interest in the 29 Claims Expansion.

The Windfall Lake property is further divided into three blocks characterized by different NSR agreements with third parties (Figure 3). The Noront-Windfall block, which contains the mineral resource, is subject to a 0.5 percent NSR to Virginia Mines Inc. (Virginia) and a 1.0 percent NSR to EMC Metals Corp. (EMC). Each 0.5 percent of EMC's NSR can be bought back for C$0.5 million. The Noront-Alcane block is subject to a 2 percent NSR to Boudreault, a 0.5 percent NSR to Virginia, and a 1.0 percent NSR to EMC. Eagle Hill can buy back the 1 percent NSR from Boudreault at any time before production for the sum of C$0.5 million. In addition, each 0.5 percent of EMC's NSR can be bought back for C$0.5 million. The Noront South Block is not subject to any NSR.

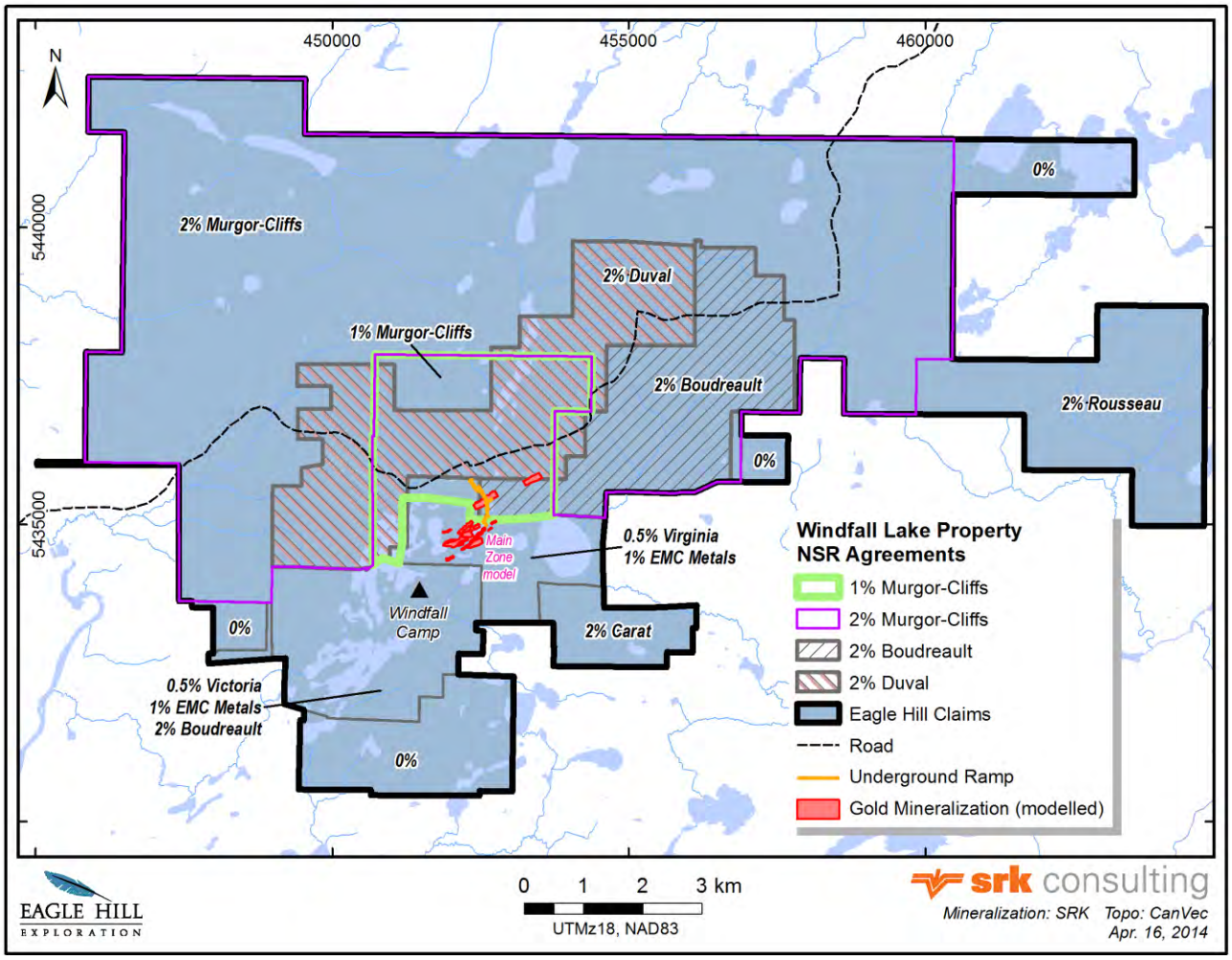


Figure 3: Net Smelter Return Agreements of the Windfall Lake Property

3.2.2 Windfall Lake Property Expansion and Consolidation

On October 8, 2009, Eagle Hill entered into two separate agreements with Murgor and Cliffs to increase its property holdings at the Windfall Lake property. An amendment to the option agreements was agreed to by Eagle Hill, Murgor, and Cliffs on November 23, 2011. The details of the option agreements with Murgor and Cliffs are described below:

The 29 Claims Expansion and the 184 Claims Expansion - Murgor and Cliffs

The first of these agreements was an option to acquire the remaining 50 percent interest in the 29 Claims Expansion from Murgor and Cliffs. The number of claims was established at 24 claims (for a total of 891 hectares) following the consolidation of staked claims into map-designated claims. Eagle Hill and Noront had signed an option agreement for the other 50 percent of these claims on July 20, 2009. The terms of the option agreement with Murgor and Cliffs on the 29 Claims Expansion were as follows:

- During the year ended October 31, 2010, Eagle Hill earned an additional 10 percent interest in the 29 Claims Expansion by issuing 2,500,000 common shares, making cash payment of

C$300,000 on or before October 31, 2009, incurring C$400,000 in exploration expenditures and issuing to Murgor and Cliffs a 2 percent NSR;
- For an additional 15 percent interest in the 29 Claims Expansion, Eagle Hill had to incur an additional C$1,600,000 in exploration expenditures on or before April 30, 2012; and
- For the remaining 25 percent interest in the 29 Claims Expansion, Eagle Hill had to incur an additional C$2,000,000 of exploration expenditures on or before December 31, 2012.

Certain provisions existed in the event that Eagle Hill either did or did not purchase the remaining interest in the 29 Claims Expansion.

The second agreement was an option to earn up to a 100 percent interest in an additional 172 claims (184 claims prior to conversion) contiguous to the Windfall Lake property from Murgor and Cliffs. In the event that Eagle Hill did not earn more than a 50 percent interest in these claims, Murgor and Cliffs had the right to repurchase such interest for the amount of C$255,000. In the event that Eagle Hill ultimately earned a 100 percent interest in these claims but did not complete a bankable feasibility study within three years from the date the 100 percent interest was earned, Murgor and Cliffs had the right to repurchase the 100 percent interest in these claims from Eagle Hill for the amount of C$1,755,000. The terms of this option agreement were as follows:

For an initial 20 percent interest in the claims Eagle Hill had to:

- Issue 1,000,000 common shares on or before October 31, 2009;
- Pay C$100,000 on or before December 31, 2010; and
- Incur C$350,000 of exploration expenditures on or before December 31, 2010.

For an additional 30 percent interest in the claims, Eagle Hill had to:

- Incur an additional C$500,000 of exploration expenditures on or before April 30, 2012.

For the remaining 50 percent interest in the claims, Eagle Hill had to:

- Incur an additional C$650,000 of exploration expenditures on or before December 31, 2012.

On March 13, 2014 Eagle Hill entered into an agreement with Murgor and Cliffs to purchase the remaining interests in the 29 Claims Expansion and the 184 Claims Expansion. In consideration for the remaining interest in the claims, Eagle Hill paid C$250,000 and issued 9.5 million common shares to each of Murgor and Cliffs.

On April 7, 2014, Murgor sold all its interests in the Windfall Lake property to Gold Royalties Corp. (Gold Royalties). The 29 Claims Expansion is subject to a 1 percent NSR to Gold Royalties and Cliffs. In addition, one portion of the 29 Claims Expansion is subject to a 2 percent NSR to Duval (Figure 3). Eagle Hill can buy back 1 percent of the NSR to Duval by paying C$0.5 million. Another distinct portion of the 29 Claims Expansion is subject to a 2 percent NSR to Boudreault. Eagle Hill can buy back 1 percent of this NSR by paying C$0.5 million to Boudreault.

The 184 Claims Expansion is subject to a 2 percent NSR to Gold Royalties and Cliffs. Eagle Hill granted a 0.5 percent NSR for the 29 Claims Extension and a 1 percent NSR for the 184 Claims Extension to each of Gold Royalties and Cliffs. Eagle Hill retained the right to buy back any of the NSRs at any time prior to first commercial production by paying C$500,000 to the holder of the NSR.

3.2.3 The Rousseau Property

In May 2010, Eagle Hill entered into a joint venture agreement with Murgor (the Rousseau Joint Venture) whereby an equal partnership joint venture was formed.

The Rousseau Joint Venture purchased 100 percent of a group of 18 mineral claims, contiguous to the Windfall Lake property from another non-related company (9187-1400 QUEBEC INC.) subject to a 2 percent NSR. Eagle Hill's share of the cost to acquire these claims was C$5,000 and 100,000 common shares.

On August 2, 2011, Eagle Hill entered into an agreement whereby it acquired the remaining 50 percent of the Rousseau Joint Venture by paying C$5,000 and issuing 200,000 common shares to Murgor. Eagle Hill now has a 100 percent interest in the Rousseau Property claims block, subject to the NSR provisions of the original agreement.

3.2.4 Windfall 2010

In August 2010, Eagle Hill staked 13 mineral claims (7 claims pre-conversion), covering 102.16 hectares, to make the Windfall Lake property contiguous. These claims were registered under the name Murgor and were transferred to Eagle Hill. These claims are not subject to NSR provisions.

3.2.5 Windfall 2012

In August 2012, Eagle Hill staked five claims (281.65 hectares) in the northeast corner of the property to cover the extension of a favourable structure in an underexplored sector.

3.3 Permits and Authorization

Eagle Hill has obtained all necessary permits and certifications from governmental agencies to allow for surface drilling and exploration on the property. The Permis d'intervention forestière en vue d'activités minières issued by the Ministère des Ressources naturelles et de la faune du Québec (MRNF) to support exploration drilling expired on March 31, 2014.

Other than the renewal of the Permis d'intervention forestière en vue d'activités minières, SRK is unaware of any other significant factors and risks that may affect access, title, or the right, or ability to perform the exploration work recommended for the Windfall Lake property.

3.4 Environmental Considerations

In 2008, Noront completed a small underground exploration program on the property, which included excavating a ramp and underground headings. A restoration plan prepared by Société en Commandite Genivar (Genivar) was filed in 2008 and was accepted. Subsequently, an irrevocable letter of credit for 70 percent (C$385,046) was deposited.

Acid-generating sulphides were the principal source of concern during the Noront underground exploration program. Very small amounts of acid generating material were encountered. This material is currently stored on an acid pad (dump). Plastic membranes were installed (and warranted free of leaks) under the mineralized material and acid-generating pads, drainage ditches, and water treatment ponds to collect and contain surface drainage, permitting treatment prior to release. Long-term treatment may require continuing conditioning of the water to adjust pH levels and reduce

heavy metal concentrations by the addition of lime, acid, and flocculants. A containerized, water treatment plant remains on site.

Eagle Hill is currently monitoring the water discharge of the acid pads on a weekly basis and reports the results to the Ministère du Développement durable, de l'Environnement et des Parcs du Québec (MDDEP). So far, the concentrations of all elements are below accepted limits, and water quality is considered good. The remaining small amounts of potentially acid-generating waste can be sealed with a durable plastic geomembrane to eliminate water-sulphide-oxygen contact and thus remove the need to operate and maintain a water treatment plant on site.

Test wells were installed adjacent to the waste, acid, and mineralized material dumps. The permittee is obligated to take and report the analytical results of water samples twice each year for a period of 10 years. These tests are chiefly concerned with the pH level of groundwater and bedrock and the concentrations of heavy metals there.

3.5 Mining Rights in Quebec

As defined by the MRNF website (www.mrn.gouv.qc.ca), the claim is the only valid exploration right in Quebec. The claim gives the holder an exclusive right to search for mineral substances in the public domain, except within sand, gravel, clay, and other loose deposits, on the land subjected to the claim.

A claim can be obtained by map designation, henceforth the principal method for acquiring a claim, or by staking on lands that have been designated for this purpose. The accepted means to submit a notice of map designation for a claim is through GESTIM Plus (www.gestim.mines.gouv.qc.ca).

The term of a claim is two years from the day the claim is registered, and it can be renewed indefinitely providing the holder meets all the conditions set out in the Mining Act, including the obligation to invest a minimum amount required in exploration work determined by the regulation. The Act includes provisions to allow any amount disbursed to perform work in excess of the prescribed requirements to be applied to subsequent terms of the claim.

Any claim holder to specific mineral substances as described under Section 5 of the Mining Act can obtain a mining lease. The applicant must demonstrate that the deposit is mineable. The surface area of a mining lease must not exceed 100 hectares unless the circumstances warrant an exception deemed acceptable by the MRNF. A written application must be submitted that includes a report certified by a geologist or engineer describing the nature and extent of the deposit and its likely value. Mining leases have a duration of 20 years and are renewable by 10-year periods.

4 Accessibility, Climate, Local Resources, Infrastructure and Physiography

4.1 Accessibility

The Windfall Lake property is accessible by all-season gravel forestry roads from the town of Lebel-sur-Quévillon, located 115 kilometres to the west of the property. The road to the property is currently maintained by Eagle Hill and Metanor Resources Inc. (Metanor) who operates an advanced stage exploration property in Barry Township, approximately 11 kilometres southwest of the Windfall Lake property. Due to extensive logging in the area (circa 1998), numerous logging roads maintained by Eagle Hill provide good access around the property.

4.2 Local Resources and Infrastructure

Lebel-sur-Quévillon, population 2,700, is the closest populated centre able to supply minor support to the project with more major necessities such as skilled labour and specialized equipment sourced from Val-d'Or or Chibougamau.

Val-d'Or, with a population of approximately 31,000, is the largest city in the area. Val-d'Or is a four-hour drive from the Windfall Lake property and is accessible by road from Montreal with a six-hour drive on the paved Highway 117. The city is serviced several times a day by regional airlines from Montréal. There is also a daily bus service from Montréal to Val-d'Or and to other centres in the Abitibi.

Two power lines traverse the property. In addition, Lebel-sur-Quévillon has sufficient power to support a major paper mill (Domtar, now closed), sawmill (Abitibi) and a 2,000 tonne per day underground mine (Mine Gonzague-Langlois; Breakwater Resources).

Although power lines traverse the property, there is no guarantee that Eagle Hill will be able to use these power lines to supply power to the Windfall Lake property. Should Eagle Hill need to provide an alternate power source, a possible route for electrical lines runs 85 kilometres east from Mine Langlois, following Haul road 3,000 and then turning south onto the property, and is within a kilometre of the road for all but 10 kilometres.

4.3 Climate

The climate conditions can be variable from day to day, according to the seasons, but a typical winter season can start in late October and can continue until April.

The winter temperatures can range from 5 degrees Celsius to as low as -35 degrees Celsius, combined with a great deal of snow cover. Exploration programs are prepared for these conditions and although minor problems may arise due to the cold, there is usually no halt in activity during the winter. Exploration work can be carried out year-round.

During the summer months, the temperature can range from 15 to 35 degrees Celsius with moderate rainfall and the occurrence of thunderstorms during exceptionally hot weather.

4.4 Physiography

The property occurs within the Canadian Shield, characterized by subdued topography shaped by glaciers, which explains the glacial deposits of boulders, gravel, and sand. Post-glacial seawater intrusions and lakes resulted in abundant, locally thick, clay deposits in some parts of the Shield. An intricate hydrological network of lakes, muskeg, rivers, and streams are a dominant feature of the Shield.

The topography in the project area is typical of the glaciated Canadian Shield in that low ridges of rock or gravel are interspersed with low areas of muskeg or lakes (Figure 4). The property is centred on an esker cored by outcrop and flanked to the east and west by kettle lakes.

Overburden ranges from clayey silt to the east to well-washed and sorted sands to the north and west of the portal. Overburden thicknesses are on average less than 10 metres, except along the lakes to the west where thicknesses of up to 60 metres are encountered.

The boreal forest is the most northerly and abundant of Quebec's three forest zones and straddles the Canadian Shield and upper Lowlands regions of the province. Local flora in the area is predominated by spruce, pine, and fir with a much smaller percentage of deciduous trees, like birch and poplar. Due to extensive logging in the area (circa 1998) only small stands of original forest exist around the lakes.



Figure 4: Aerial View of the Windfall Lake Property Area (Looking Northeast), Showing Typical Landscape

5 History

The Urban-Barry area, where the Windfall Lake property is located, has a long history of exploration. Multiple agencies and companies explored the area in the last eight decades. During a reconnaissance geological survey, Milner (1943), Fairbairn (1946), and Graham (1947) of the Geological Survey of Canada (GSC) mapped the area. In 1958, the Geological Survey of Canada (GSC; 1812-G) completed a survey of the area. In the last half of the 1970s and through the 1980s, several companies, notably Shell Canada Ltd. (Shell), carried out sporadic exploration activity in the Urban-Barry area.

The first systematic exploration started in 1986, when Kerr Addison Mines Ltd. (Kerr Addison) drilled a total of nine core boreholes in the western part of the property to test electromagnetic conductors, which were identified by an airborne geophysical survey carried out by the Ministère de l'Énergie et des Resources du Québec in 1983.

In 1987, Resources Minérales DeMontigny Inc. (DeMontigny) carried out a ground magnetic and electromagnetic survey, and the mapping and drilling of eight core boreholes on the western half of the Windfall Lake property. The drilling resulted in the discovery of a gold-bearing graphitic argillite intruded by units of altered quartz-eye intrusive and mafic units. In 1988, five additional core boreholes extended the strike extension of the previously intersected gold-bearing graphitic conductor. The permit for DeMontigny's 40 claims in the property expired in 1995. In the same year, Freewest staked the claims that DeMontigny had let lapse, and completed two core boreholes (289 metres). The boreholes intersected encouraging gold grades.

Alto Exploration Ltd. (Alto) drilled three boreholes (977 metres) in 1997, and optioned the property to Inmet Mining Corp. (Inmet), who drilled 30 boreholes (9,026 metres) in 1998 and 1999. Inmet dropped the option, which was subsequently picked up by Fury Exploration Corp. (Fury). Fury drilled 26 boreholes in 2003 and 2004, and then assigned its 37.5 percent option interest to Noront Resources Inc. (Noront) in 2004. Noront has continuously explored the Windfall Lake property with trenching, mapping, and diamond drilling since that time.

During 1996 to 1997, Murgor Resources Inc. (Murgor) carried out a broad exploration program that focused on the south central part of the property. An initial geophysical, trenching, and channel sampling program discovered three new auriferous zones. Murgor returned to the area in 2002 and expanded its Windfall Lake property claims through map staking. From January to March 2004, a GPS-oriented ground magnetometer survey was conducted over the entire property. During 2004 and 2005, Murgor excavated 41 trenches, which resulted in the discovery of five new gold occurrences.

Between November 2004 and July 2006, Murgor commissioned Abitibi Geophysics Inc. (Abitibi Geophysics) from Val d'Or, Quebec to conduct a total of seven induced polarization surveys (336.8 line-kilometres), and one transient electro-magnetic survey (51 line-kilometres) for Murgor. The induced polarization surveys identified a total of 16 moderate to strong chargeability anomalies. Murgor verified some of the anomalies by mechanical trenching and/or diamond drilling. The transient electro-magnetic survey identified a total of four significant anomalies. Two small, very conductive anomalies were located in the northeast corner of the surveyed area and were interpreted to lie close to the surface.

Fury optioned a portion of the Windfall Lake property from Alto in 2003 and completed two drilling programs in 2003 and 2004. Following the 2004 program, Fury transferred their option to Noront, who continued with exploration on the property. From 2004 to 2007, Noront completed a large amount of exploration work on the Windfall Lake property. Trenching, geological mapping and sampling, prospecting, and diamond drilling were undertaken.

Following the encouraging results from the 2004-2006 surface diamond drilling programs, Noront decided to undertake an underground sampling program. The planning, engineering, and permitting for this project was provided and supported by Genivar Inc. of Val-d'Or, Quebec.

The underground development included the excavation of a 4.5 by 4.7 metre ramp driven for about 1,202 metres with approximately 233 metres of access crosscuts and drifts along each of the three zones. The underground excavations were generally restricted, following narrow, high-grade gold intervals that lacked any persistence or continuity. The underground ramp excavation completed by Noront in 2009 did not reach the Main Zone of gold mineralization delineated by Eagle Hill by drilling in 2010 and 2011.

Table 2 lists the historical work in the Urban-Barry area. There have been no historical resource estimates on the Windfall Lake property, nor has there been any production from the property.

Table 2: Previous Exploration Work in the Urban-Barry Area

Year	Company or Individual	Work Completed
1943	Milner (GSC)	Geological mapping
1946	Fairbairn (GSC)	Geological mapping
1947	Graham (GSC)	Geological mapping
1975 to 1977	Shell Canada Ltd.	Airborne EM mag, prospecting, geological mapping, drilling
1983	Ministère des Resources naturelles du Québec	Airborne EM mag
1986	Kerr Addison Mines Ltd.	Airborne EM mag
1987	Resources Minérales DeMontigny Inc.	Line cutting, ground EM mag, geological mapping, drilling
1994	Murgor Resources Inc.	Discovery of gold showing in Barry Twp
1996 to 1997	Murgor/Freewest Resources Inc.	Line cutting, ground mag, IP, prospecting, trenching, drilling, discovery of Debris showing (72 gpt Au 1.0 m)
1996 to 1998	Alto Exploration/ Noront Resources Inc.	Line cutting, ground mag, IP, prospecting, MaxMin II, discovery of Alto showing (9.3 gpt Au 1.7 m), 13 boreholes
1998 to 1999	Inmet Mining Corp.	Line cutting, deep EM survey, geological mapping, diamond drilling
2002	Quebec Ministry of Natural Resources	Geological mapping, sampling, geochronology
2003 to 2004	Fury Exploration Corp.	Compilation, line cutting, diamond drilling
2004 to 2006	Murgor Resources Inc.	IP, TEM surveys, core drilling and trenching
2005 to 2009	Noront Resources Ltd.	Trenching, mapping, diamond drilling, underground exploration ramp and drifts

6 Geological Setting and Mineralization

6.1 Regional Geology

The Windfall Lake property occurs within the Urban-Barry Greenstone Belt located in the eastern part of the Abitibi Subprovince. The Urban-Barry Greenstone Belt has an east-west extent of 135 kilometres and is 4 to 20 kilometres wide. The greenstone belt is bounded to the north by the Urban Deformation Zone, to the east by the Grenville Front, to the south by granitoid rocks of the Barry Complex, and to the west by granitoid rocks of the Souart Pluton (Figure 5).

The Urban Deformation Zone is a major east-trending Archean shear zone corridor that separates the greenstone belt from granitoid rocks of the Hébert and Father Plutons (Bandyayera et al., 2002). The Grenville Front is a major Proterozoic discontinuity characterized by deformation zones and networks of faults truncating Archean rocks in a north-northeast direction (Daigneault and Allard, 1994).

The Urban-Barry Greenstone Belt is subdivided into three rock formations, interpreted to have formed between 2,791 and 2,707 Ma (Rhéaume and Bandyayera, 2006): the Urban, Macho, and Roméo Formations (Figure 5). The Urban Formation is located at the base of the stratigraphy and consists of massive or pillowed tholeiitic basalt, gabbro sills, and felsic volcanic rock. The Macho Formation consists of massive or pillowed basalt units interbedded with felsic volcanic units which include the Windfall and Rouleau members. It also contains massive gabbro units and metasedimentary sequences composed of wacke, mudstone, and conglomerate. Uranium-lead age dating of a felsic volcanic unit of the Windfall Member collected on the Windfall Lake property indicates an age of 2,716.9 +/- 2 Ma (Bandyayera et al., 2002). Volcanic rocks of the Macho Formation, including rocks of the Windfall Member, are cut by a series of quartz and/or feldspar porphyry dikes. Such dikes are dated at 2,697 +/- 0.6 Ma (Kitney et al., 2011) at the Barry gold deposit, which is located approximately 10 kilometres southwest of the Windfall Lake deposit. The contact between the Urban and Macho Formations is marked by the Milner shear zone in the western part of the greenstone belt and by the southern limit of the Urban deformation zone in the eastern part of the greenstone belt (Figure 5). The Roméo Formation is composed of clastic metasedimentary rocks that locally contain metamorphic layering (Bandyayera et al., 2002). It is located north of the Urban Formation, and its contact with the Urban Formation is marked by the northern limit of the Urban deformation zone.

Rocks of the Urban-Barry Greenstone Belt were deformed during the 2,710 to 2,660 Ma Kenoran orogeny (Card, 1990; Goldfarb et al., 2001). The regional foliation generally strikes northeast to east-northeast with a variable dip from 30 to 85 degrees to the southeast (Hocq, 1989; Joly, 1990). The regional foliation is associated with a stretching lineation that plunges steeply to moderately to the east (Bandyayera et al., 2002). Associated regional folds are generally isoclinal with steeply plunging axes (Chown et al., 1992), although Bandyayera et al. (2002) interpreted a shallowly-plunging regional-scale syncline south of the Windfall Member (named Urban Syncline). The axial trace of the Urban Syncline is trending to the east-northeast and is interpreted to pass between the Lac Rouleau and Windfall Members (Figure 5). A series of east-northeast-trending shear zones characterized by strongly-developed foliation occur in the belt and include the Milner, Masères, Saint-Cyr, and Barry shear zones (Figure 5).

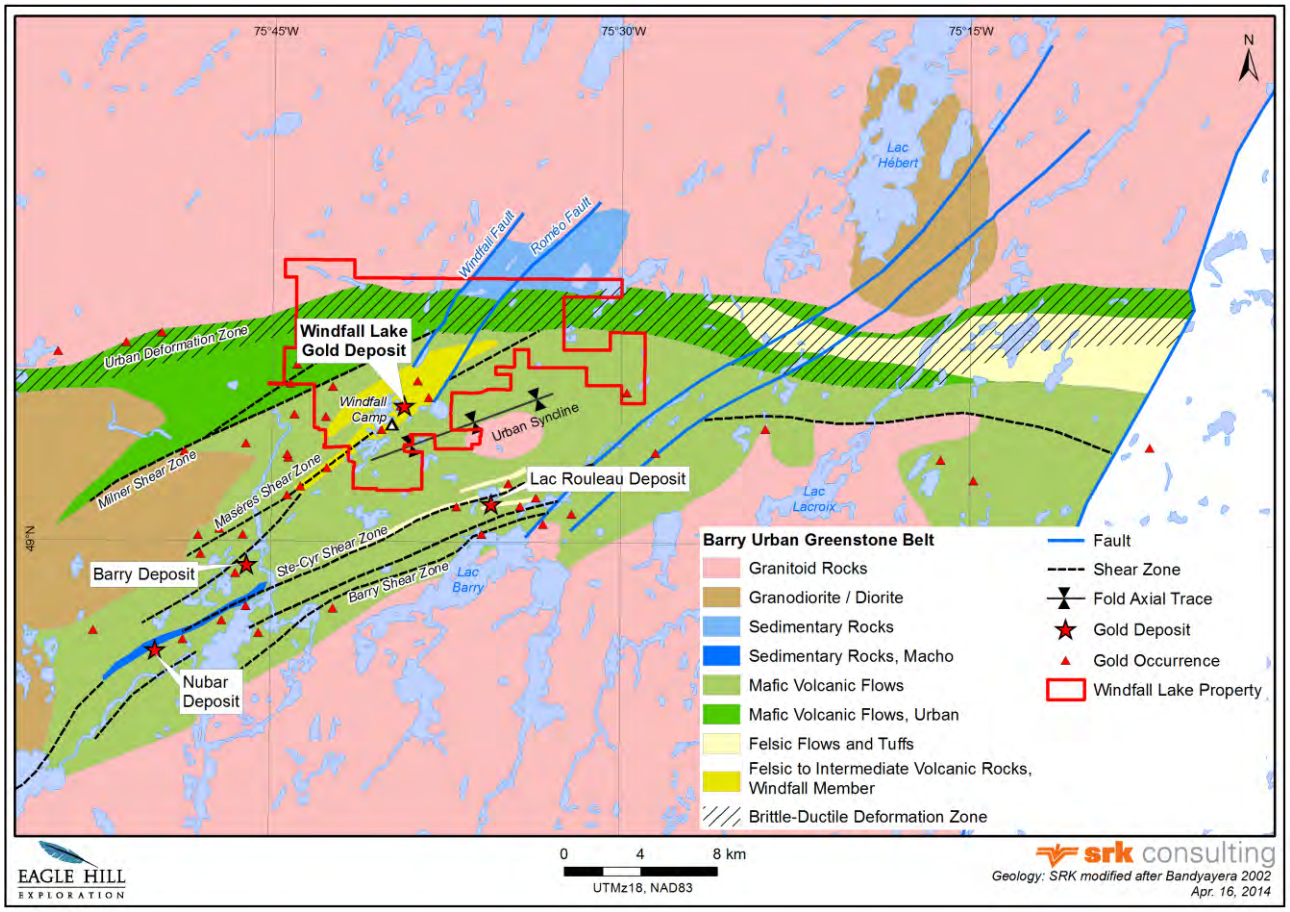


Figure 5: Regional Geology Setting (Modified after Bandyayera, 2002)

Approaching the Urban Deformation Zone in the northern part of the belt, the stratigraphic contacts and the regional foliation are reoriented predominantly east-west, parallel to the Urban deformation zone. In this deformation zone, an east-trending foliation is developed and is associated with subvertical stretching lineations (Bandyayera et al., 2002). A deformation event postdating the main regional event generated shallowly east-northeast-plunging open folds in the regional foliation (Figure 6). Such folds are typically associated with a northeast-trending axial-planar spaced cleavage (Figure 6).

A set of north-northeast-trending brittle faults associated with slickenlines that are moderately-plunging to the northeast (Joly, 1990) crosscut all other structures. Such faults are likely related to the Grenville Front and include the Thubière, Croft, Picquet, Father, Roméo, and Windfall faults. Rocks of the Urban-Barry Greenstone Belt are generally metamorphosed to greenschist facies, although near intrusions conditions locally reached amphibolite assemblages (Joly, 1990). The regional metamorphic temperature-pressure gradient generally increases eastward towards the Grenville Front (Desrochers, 2013 and references therein).

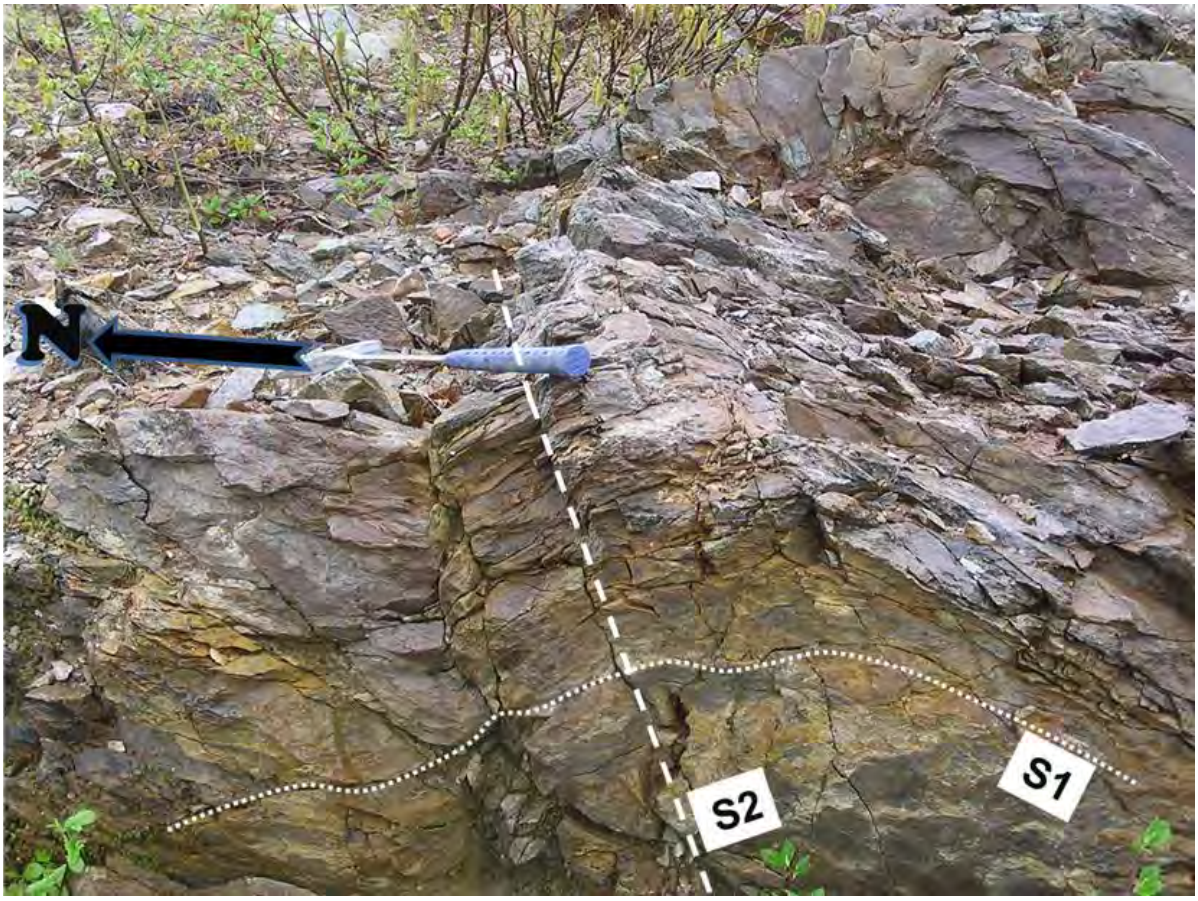


Figure 6: Deformed Felsic Volcanic Rock Outcrop Showing the Two Major Tectonic Fabrics in the vicinity of the Windfall Lake Gold Deposit

Vertical outcrop section, looking to the east-northeast. The first tectonic fabric (S1) is oriented north-northwest and dips shallowly to the northeast. At this location, the second tectonic fabric (S2) corresponds to a space cleavage that is axial planar to folding.

6.2 Property Geology

The Windfall Lake property is located in the central part of the Urban-Barry Greenstone Belt (Figure 5). It is located within the Macho Formation except for the northwestern part of the property, which is located in the Urban Formation (Figure 5). The Windfall Lake deposit is hosted within the Windfall Member of the Macho Formation, which primarily consists of felsic and intermediate volcanic rocks including tuff and lava units. In the Windfall Lake deposit area, the stratigraphy trends northeast and dips moderately towards the southeast. There, volcanic rocks are intruded by a series of porphyry dikes including quartz-phyric felsic to intermediate dikes (quartz phenocrysts up to 7 millimetres in size) and quartz-phyric felsic to intermediate dikes with fragments comprising quartz phenocrysts ranging from 1 to 2 millimetres (SRK, 2013b). Recent three-dimensional geological modelling of the deposit area indicates that the quartz-phyric dikes trend to the northeast or to the east, and that the quartz-phyric dikes with fragments trend to the east or east-northeast (Figure 7). Quartz-phyric dikes also include a 100-metre thick massive quartz monzonite dike referred as the Red Dog. The Red Dog dike trends to the north-northeast and dips approximately 35 degrees to the east-southeast (Figure 7).

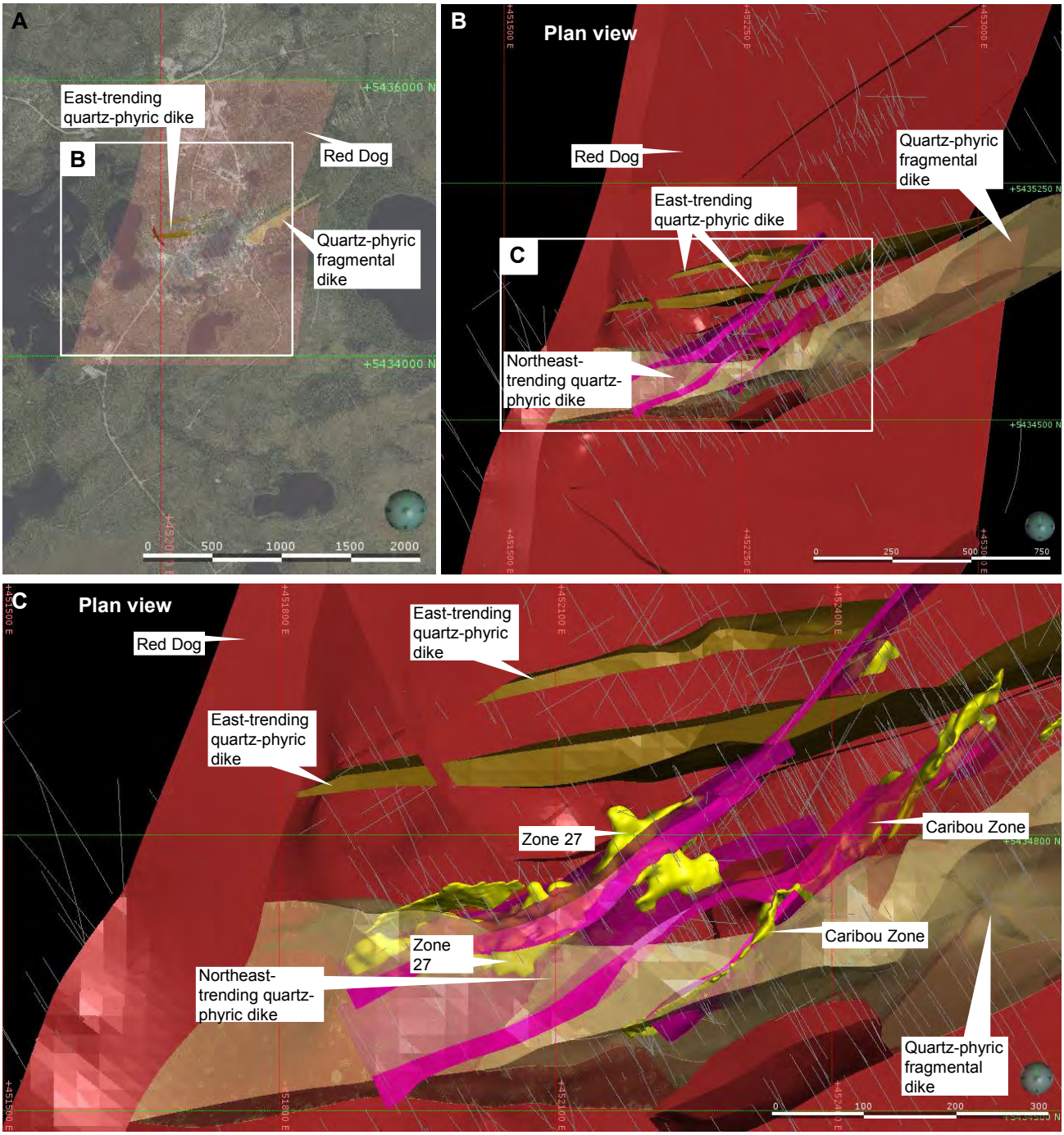


Figure 7: Litho-Structural Three-Dimensional Model of the Windfall Lake Gold Deposit

Figure 7: Litho-Structural Three-Dimensional Model of the Windfall Lake Gold Deposit

A: Windfall deposit area overlain with Orthophoto (80 percent transparency).
B: Various generations of quartz-phyric dikes.
C: Spatial relationship between modelled northeast-trending quartz-phyric dikes and the 27 and Caribou zones.

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B: Various generations of quartz-phyric dikes.
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Splays of the Red Dog dike also occur and are typically up to approximately 15 metres thick. Previous reports describe a nearby granodiorite intrusive complex located to the southwest of the main felsic sequence that hosts the Windfall Lake deposit (Tremblay et al., 2002).

All dikes and volcanic rocks are affected by the regional foliation. The intensity of the foliation and the overall strain vary greatly within individual rock units. Several shear zones crosscut the property, including the east-trending Urban deformation zone and the east-northeast-trending Milner and Masères shear zones. The latter is interpreted to crosscut the Windfall Lake deposit area. The Milner and Masères shear zones are truncated to the north by the Urban deformation zone. The Windfall brittle fault bisects the property and cuts the Urban deformation zone and the Milner and Masères shear zones.

6.3 Alteration

Sericite alteration represents the dominant alteration type throughout the volcanic rocks that comprise the major rock units of the Windfall Lake property. Comparatively, intermediate to mafic volcanic units distal to the auriferous zones show a high degree of chlorite alteration as it pertains to the original higher volume percent mafic-mineral content. Both alteration types are consistent with the overall metamorphic grade and related deformation.

In the vicinity of the Windfall Lake deposit, the intensity of the sericite and silica alteration increases to a point where the primary volcanic textures in intermediate and mafic volcanic rocks are obliterated.

6.4 Mineralization

Gold mineralization at the Windfall Lake property occurs in different zones: the Main Zone, Zone F17, and Zone F51. The style of gold mineralization at the Main Zone differs from that at the F17 and F51 zones. All three zones are oriented subparallel to the Masères shear zone.

6.4.1 Gold Mineralization in the Main Zone

The Main Zone hosts the bulk of the gold mineralization at the Windfall Lake property and has been traced to approximately 870 metres below surface. The gold mineralization within the Main Zone occurs in several steep-dipping, northeast-trending zones measuring between 2 and 35 metres in thickness. Better lateral and vertical continuity has been identified within subzones known as the 27 Zone, the Caribou Zone, the Mink Zone, and the Mallard Zone.

Two styles of gold mineralization occur at the Main Zone:

- Pyrite stockwork; and
- Quartz-carbonate extensional veins.

The bulk of the gold mineralization in the main zone is associated with pyrite stockwork. The stockwork consists of pyrite +/- chalcopyrite stringers, bands of semi-massive to massive pyrite +/- chalcopyrite, breccia veins, and centimetre-scale tourmaline-chlorite-pyrite veins that occur with or without concomitant quartz-sericite-pyrite alteration of the host rocks (Figure 8).

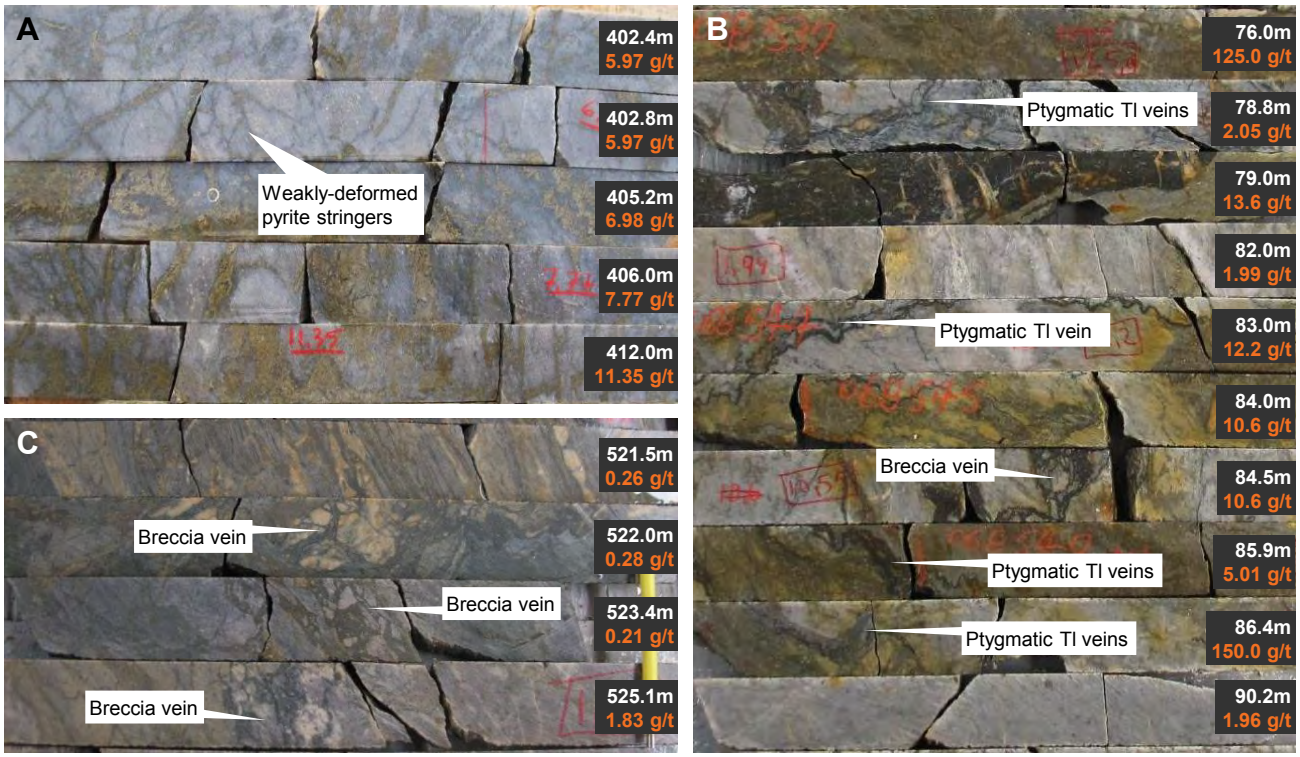


Figure 8: Characteristics of Auriferous Zones in the Main Zone of the Windfall Lake Property (modified from SRK, 2013b)

A: Stockwork of weakly-deformed pyrite stringers in Borehole NOT-04-27.

B: Stockwork of ptygmatic tourmaline-pyrite veins and pyrite stringers in Borehole EAG-12-318.

C: Breccia veins in Borehole EAG-11-269.

Individual veinlets in the pyrite stockwork are typically less than 1 centimetre thick and are oriented in several orientations. The stockwork mineralization is hosted within volcanic rocks and various generations of quartz-phyric dikes except for the Red Dog dikes, which postdate the emplacement of the pyrite stockwork. The distribution of the pyrite stockwork is greatly influenced by the geometry of the dikes, specifically for the 27 and Caribou zones, which are spatially associated with 2- to 30-metre thick northeast-trending quartz phyric dikes (Figure 7).

Some of the fragments in quartz-phyric dikes were altered and mineralized prior to being brecciated (Figure 9A) and quartz-phyric dikes locally crosscut the pyrite stockwork mineralization (Figure 9B), suggesting that emplacement of the gold mineralization was broadly coeval with the intrusion of the quartz-phyric dikes. Gold mineralization (several ounces per tonne) is locally associated with brecciated quartz veins with colloform and crustiform banding (Figure 9C).

The auriferous zones of the Main Zone are crosscut at a depth of approximately 450 metres by the quartz monzonite Red Dog dike. Limited drilling by Eagle Hill indicates that the gold mineralization continues below the approximately 100 metre-thick Red Dog dike.

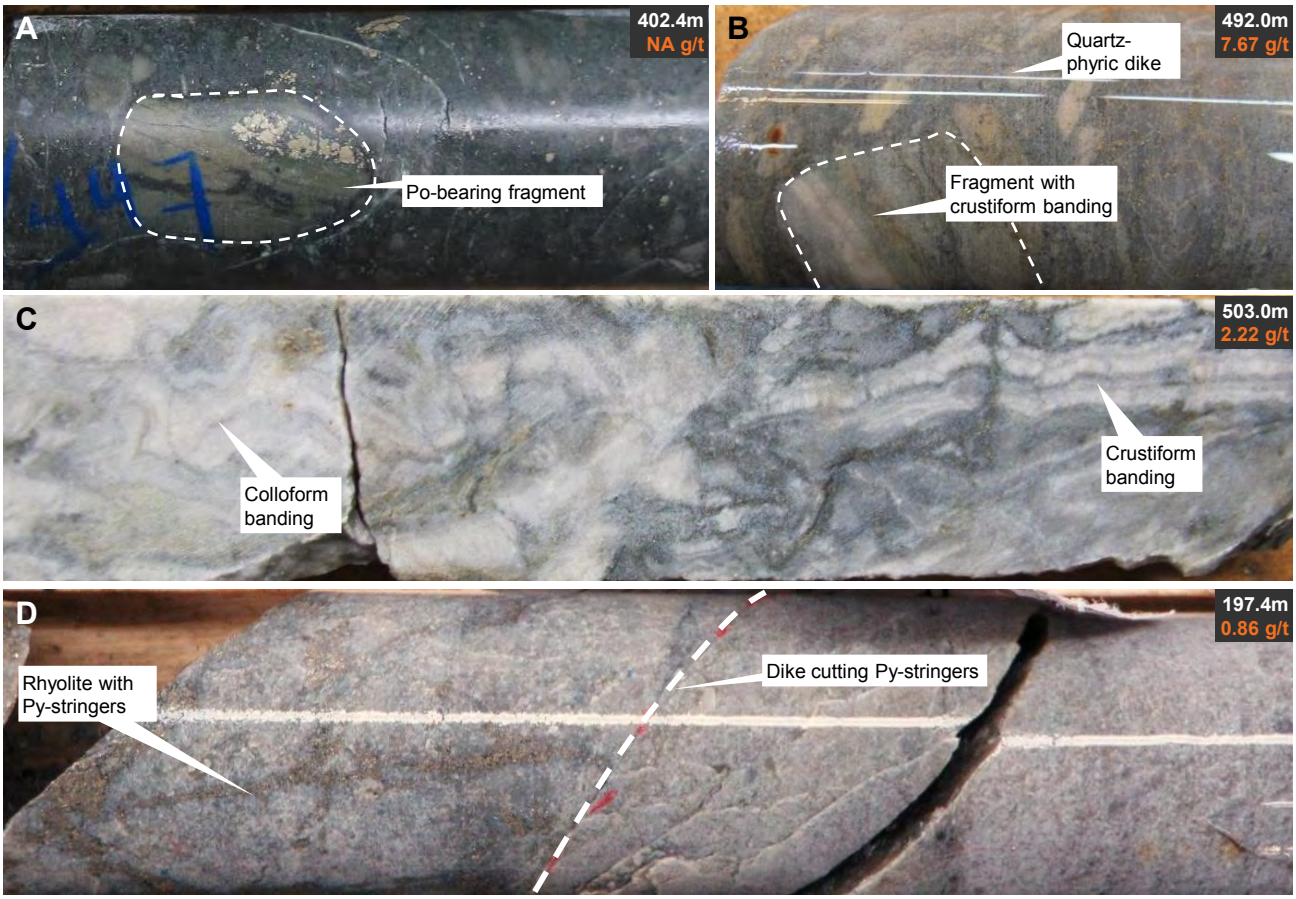


Figure 9: Various Timing Relationships and Textures in Auriferous Material of the Main Zone (modified from SRK, 2013b)

A: Fragment with pyrrhotite in quartz-phyric dike in Borehole EAG-13-506.

B: Quartz vein fragment with crustiform banding in quartz-phyric dike in Borehole EAG-13-466.

C: Brecciated quartz veins with colloform and crustiform banding in Borehole EAG-13-466.

D: Rhyolite with pyrite stringers cut by a quartz-phyric dike in Borehole EAG-11-270.

The main regional deformation is superimposed on the auriferous pyrite stockwork. Pyrite veins and stringers vary from being weakly deformed (Figure 8A) to being strongly-foliated or completely transposed (Figure 10A and B). Strongly-foliated zones interpreted as shear zones commonly occur near or within auriferous pyrite stockwork.

The second style of gold mineralization in the main zone occurs as auriferous quartz-carbonate-chalcopyrite-pyrite extensional veins. Such veins occur in the Red Dog dikes, in the other quartz-phyric dikes, and in volcanic rock, commonly near or within shear zone intervals (Figure 11A). These veins crosscut the pyrite stockwork (Figure 11B) and are interpreted to be associated with a separate hydrothermal event controlled by brittle-ductile shear zones that postdates the auriferous pyrite stockwork.

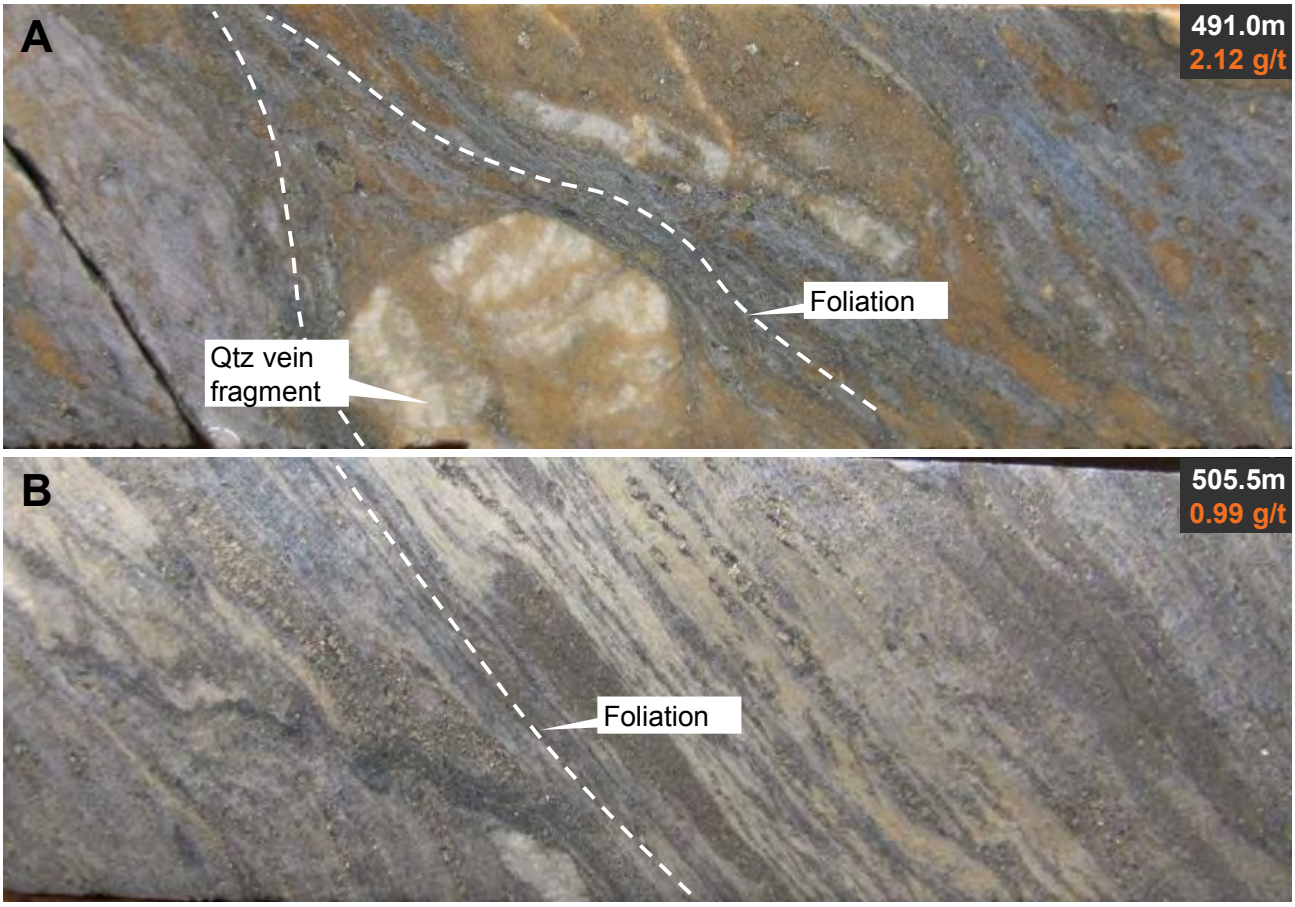


Figure 10: Highly-Strained Auriferous Material (modified from SRK, 2013b)

A: Strongly-developed foliation around quartz vein fragment in Borehole EAG-13-466.

B: Strongly-developed foliation and transposed pyrite-tourmaline stringers in Borehole EAG-13-466.

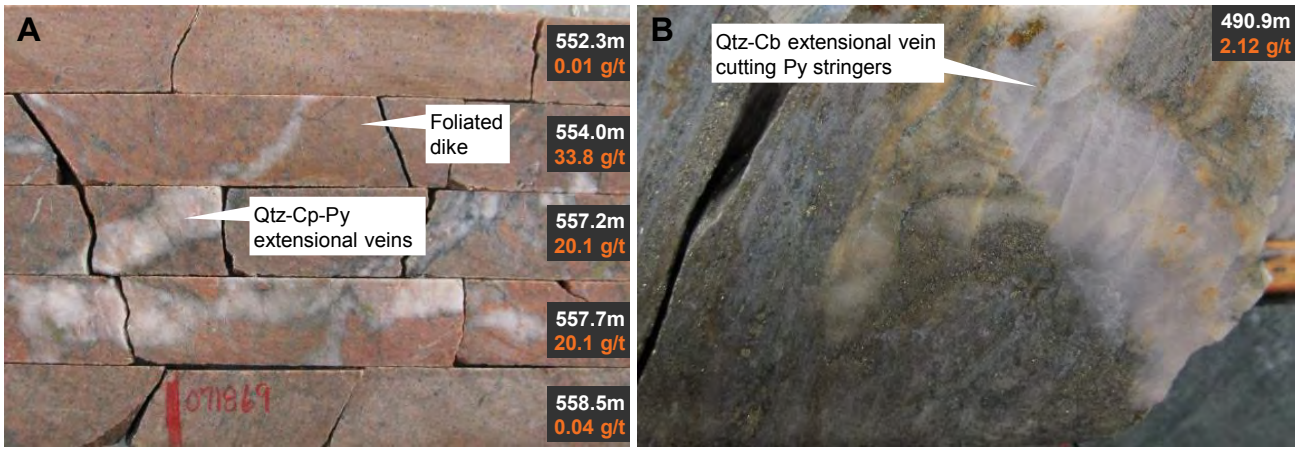


Figure 11: Characteristics of Auriferous Zones in the Main Zone of the Windfall Lake Property (modified from SRK, 2013b)

A: Quartz-chalcopyrite-pyrite extensional quartz veins in foliated monzonite dike (Red Dog) in Borehole EAG-12-320.

B: Quartz-carbonate vein cutting pyrite stringers in Borehole EAG-13-466.

6.4.2 Gold Mineralization in the F17 and F51 Zones

The F17 and F51 zones are two separate zones of gold mineralization containing typical orogenic gold mineralization (also termed greenstone-hosted quartz-carbonate vein mineralization). The two zones trend to the northeast, subparallel to the Main Zone, but dip steeply to the north. Both zones are aligned along the same trend but they are separated by approximately 500 metres. Very limited borehole data are available from this gap zone. Continuity between the two zones cannot be established from the current drilling data.

Both zones are characterized by strongly developed foliation associated with sericite-fuchsite-tourmaline-pyrite alteration containing up to 15 percent white quartz-albite-carbonate veins with 1 to 10 percent pyrite and traces of sphalerite and chalcopyrite. Visible gold is also frequently present in the veins. The highest gold grades are associated with zones where fuchsite and tourmaline are abundant. Gold mineralization in the F17 and F51 zones is interpreted to be related to the quartz-carbonate veins style of mineralization documented in the Main Zone.

6.4.3 Post-Mineralization Brittle Structures

Locally, post-mineralization fault zones truncate and displace the gold mineralization. Fragments of auriferous breccia occur within these faults indicating that these structures are late and postdate the main auriferous pyrite mineralization. A good example is the fault zone located to the south and above the Caribou zone. Recent three-dimensional modelling indicates that such brittle faults form an anastomosing network that locally coincides with the northeast-trending Windfall fault.

7 Deposit Types

The geology of the Windfall Lake property is characterized by volcano-sedimentary rocks metamorphic greenschist assemblages, and brittle-ductile deformational features. In the area of the Main Zone, the volcanic rock units and the gold mineralization are intruded by a series of calc-alkalic to alkalic felsic porphyry dikes exhibiting pyrite stockwork and pyrite dissemination similar to the mineralization hosted in volcanic rock units of the Main Zone.

The Kanowna Belle Gold deposit in Australia is a good analog to the type of deposit present at Windfall Lake. At this location, gold is associated with one to five percent disseminated pyrite and pyrite veinlets and is associated with quartz and feldspar-phyric porphyries intruding course fragmental mass flow sediments, interbedded with ultramafic rock.

The characteristics of the gold mineralization in the Main Zone are similar to intrusion-related gold mineralization described as atypical greenstone-hosted deposits by Robert et al. (2007). Although these atypical deposits display similar regional-scale controls and commonly occur in the same camps as orogenic deposits, they differ in styles of mineralization, metal association, interpreted crustal levels of emplacement, and relative age. Those gold deposits show a close spatial association with high-level porphyry stocks and dikes (Figure 12).

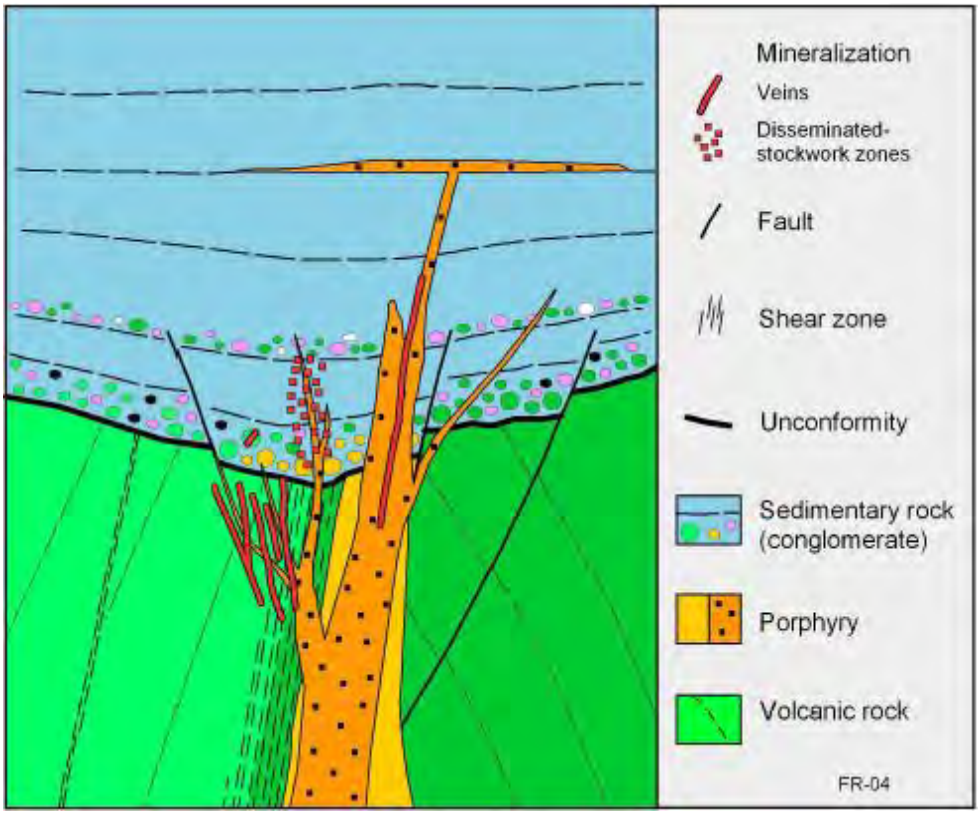


Figure 12: Conceptual Geological Model for Atypical Gold Deposits Proposed by Robert et al. (2007)

Note: The close spatial associations between disseminated-stockwork and vein deposits in greenstone rock and high-level porphyry intrusions and unconformities at the base of conglomeratic sequences.

Although still debated, the origin of many of these deposits is akin to that of alkalic, porphyry style deposits of the oxidized intrusion-related clan. In fact, many of the disseminated-stockwork deposits in the Yilgarn and Superior cratons have previously been interpreted as porphyry deposits (see Robert et al., 2005).

In the Urban-Barry Greenstone Belt, intrusion-related gold mineralization is present at the Barry gold deposit (Metanor Resources Inc.), located 12 kilometres to the southwest of the Windfall Lake property. At Barry, the uranium-lead (U-Pb) age dating of pre- and post-gold mineralization dikes shows indistinguishable ages of 2,697.9 ± 1.5 Ma and 2,696.7 ± 1.2 Ma, respectively (Kitney et al., 2011). These ages indicate that magmatism was coeval with gold mineralization and suggest that mineralization might be genetically related to the intrusions.

The gold mineralization of Zone F17 exhibits clear evidence of mesothermal or orogenic gold deposits. This style of gold deposit typically exhibit strong relationships with regional arrays of major shear zones. Such deposits are formed by circulation of gold-bearing hydrothermal fluids in structurally-enhanced permeable zones developed in supracrustal rocks during regional metamorphism that typically accompanies orogenic processes. These deposits exhibit strong lithological and structural controls hosted in deformed and metamorphosed volcanic, sedimentary, and granitoid rocks occurring across a wide range of crustal depths. Gold deposition typically occurs as a result of changes in fluid solubility triggered by wallrock alteration and perturbations in the local stress field.

Quartz-carbonate vein gold deposits are widely spread throughout Canada, and they occur principally in the greenstone belts of the Superior, Churchill, and Slave provinces, the oceanic terranes of the Canadian Cordillera, and the turbiditic Meguma terrane, as well as the ophiolitic Baie Verte district in the Appalachians. The largest concentration of these deposits occurs in the greenstone belts of the south-central Superior Province.

8 Exploration

8.1 Historical Exploration Work (1987-2007)

Historical exploration work completed in the area of the Windfall Lake property is discussed in Section 5.

8.2 Exploration by Eagle Hill (2009-2013)

8.2.1 Sampling of Historical Core

Shortly after signing the original option agreement, Eagle Hill initiated its exploration by resampling the potential auriferous unsampled intervals of historical boreholes. Sampling intervals were selected based on interpretation of the subsurface geology from the existing exploration data. During the fall of 2009, Eagle Hill completed approximately 8,700 metres of geological logging and sampling.

8.2.2 Trench Mapping and Channel Sampling Autumn 2010

During October 2010, Eagle Hill completed a mapping program over an area of approximately 1.08 hectares (10,800 square metres) encompassing a network of previously excavated trenches at a scale of 1:100. Eagle Hill also cut a total of 293.7 metres of channel, broadly subparallel and perpendicular to the strike of the trenches, and orthogonal to visible mineralized quartz-tourmaline-pyrite vein zones and stockworks. This process generated a total of 323 samples including analytical quality control insertions of duplicates, standards, and blanks. Sample batches were submitted for preparation and gold assaying to ALS Minerals Laboratories (ALS Minerals) in Val-d'Or, Quebec.

8.2.3 Channel Sampling Methods and Procedures

Individual channel samples were typically taken at 1-metre intervals with minor exceptions due to intervening overburden and the availability of the exposed rock face. The intervals of the bedrock selected for channel sampling were drawn as lines with spray paint on the surface of the exposed rock unit. Smaller 5- to 10-centimetre perpendicular lines were marked crossing the main sample line indicating the beginning and end points of each sample. Subsequently, with a gas powered, water cooled, handheld rock saw, two parallel grooves were made into the rock face, about 3 to 5 centimetres deep and 3 to 4 centimetres apart following the painted sample line.

Perpendicular saw cuts were made along the cross lines at the both ends of each sample interval to indicate the sampling limits of each sample. The rock, within two groove lines, was sampled using a hammer and chisel.

The chiseled materials were packed into pre-labelled plastic sample bags, tagged with a unique sample identifying number. A duplicate sample tag was placed into a cut at the beginning of each sample. To preserve the sample mark, the sample identification number was etched onto an aluminum tag and this was inserted alongside the paper version. The samples, 10 in each batch, were packed in rice bags. Eagle Hill also inserted three quality control samples: blanks, standards, and duplicates. The control samples were inserted on site to avoid mix-ups.

8.2.4 Geophysical and Geochemical Surveys

Between the Winter 2010 and Summer 2011 drilling programs, a borehole pulse electromagnetic (BHPEM) survey was conducted on Borehole EAG-10-196. This borehole was selected due to the high grade gold assay intersections and the observation of visible gold in the core. Additionally, a surface gradient time domain electromagnetic (TDEM) survey was conducted over and adjacent to the main mineralized zone on the Windfall Lake property. Both the BHPEM and TDEM surveys were completed by Koop Geotechnical Services Inc. from Flin Flon, Manitoba during May 2010. In July 2010, Insight Geophysics Inc. (Insight Geophysics) completed surface gradient and deep penetrating induced polarization (IP) surveys using the existing grid previously employed by Noront. The survey covered the main mineralized zone and the immediate surrounding area near the main deposit and associated structures. In light of the significant results obtained by the survey during the winter of 2011, Eagle Hill decided to extend the survey further to the west where historical IP surveys had identified important chargeability anomalies.

One objective of the survey was to identify chargeability anomalies below the Red Dog dike. In total, Insight Geophysics surveyed an area measuring 2.5 kilometres east-west by 1.6 kilometres north-south of surface gradient IP and completed 10 lines of deep-penetrating IP-resistivity sections. The results of the surveys show a good correlation between the high chargeability anomalies and the known pyrite-rich gold zones delineated by drilling (Figure 13).

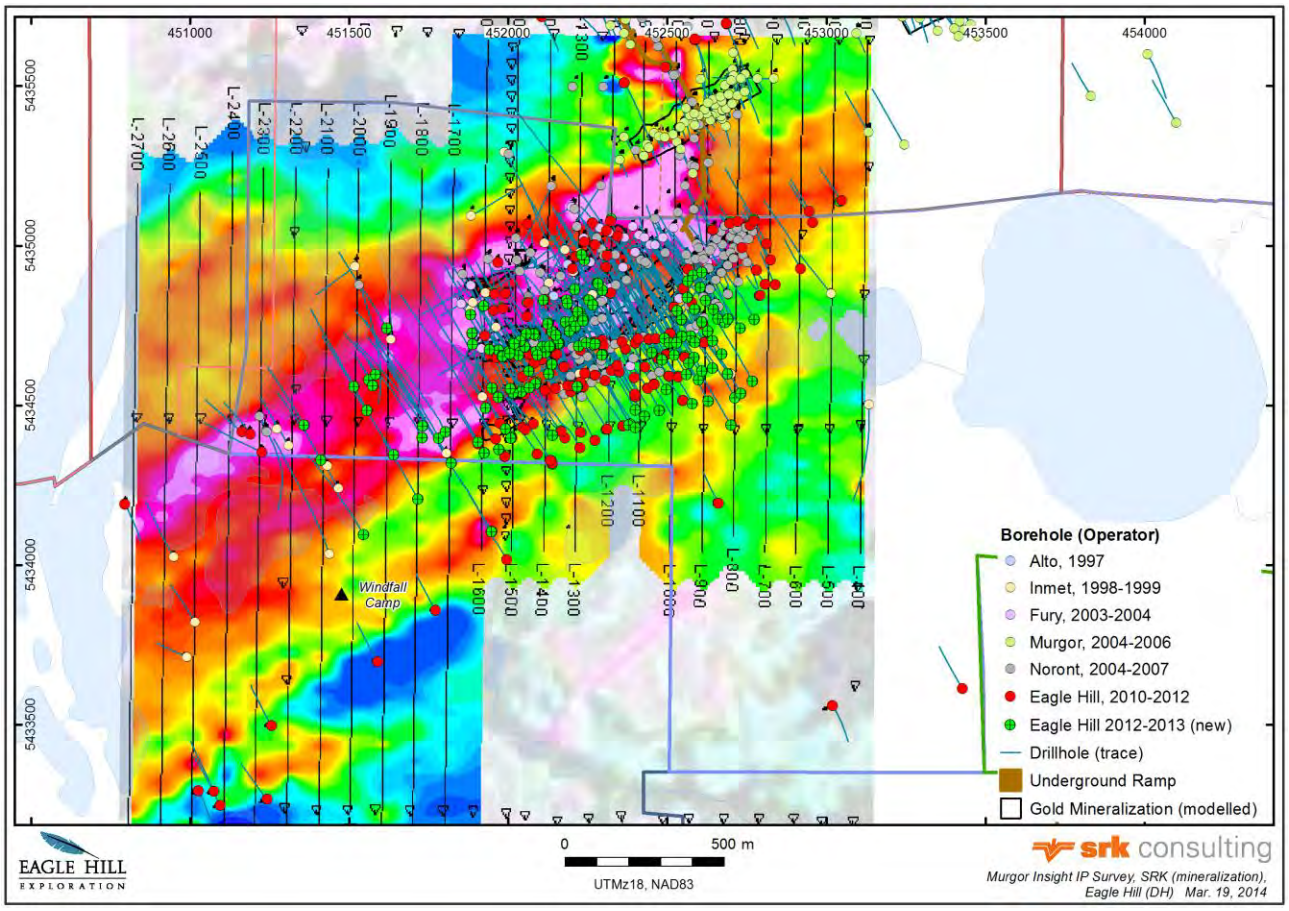


Figure 13: Distribution of Exploration Drilling in the Vicinity of the Windfall Lake Gold Deposit, Overlain on a Resistivity Map

In addition, the survey identified additional chargeability anomalies below the shallow-dipping Red Dog quartz monzonite intrusion tested by just a few boreholes. These observations also support the interpretation that the quartz monzonite is a late to post gold mineralization intrusion that crosscuts the pyritic gold mineralization.

Between January and April 2012, Eagle Hill again carried out an IP geophysical survey on the property. TMC Géophysique of St. André Avellin, Quebec completed 96 line-kilometres of ground survey in two grids. The survey picked up multiple subvertical anomalies trending east-west (TMC Géophysique, 2012). Modelled gold mineralization seen in relation to an aeromagnetic image and property boundaries is shown in Figure 14.

In 2012, Eagle Hill carried out a till survey on the property. The sampling was done by Eagle Hill personnel and supervised by Inlandsis les Consultants of Montreal, Quebec. A total of 49 samples, 15 to 20 kilograms each, were collected and processed for visual count of gold. Results from multiple samples indicated values higher than background values of about 5 to 6 gold grains for gold-bearing Archean greenstone belts. The results are indicative of a significant bedrock gold source in the immediate 100 to 1,000 metres up an ice area that corresponds roughly to the previously targeted prospective structural corridor.

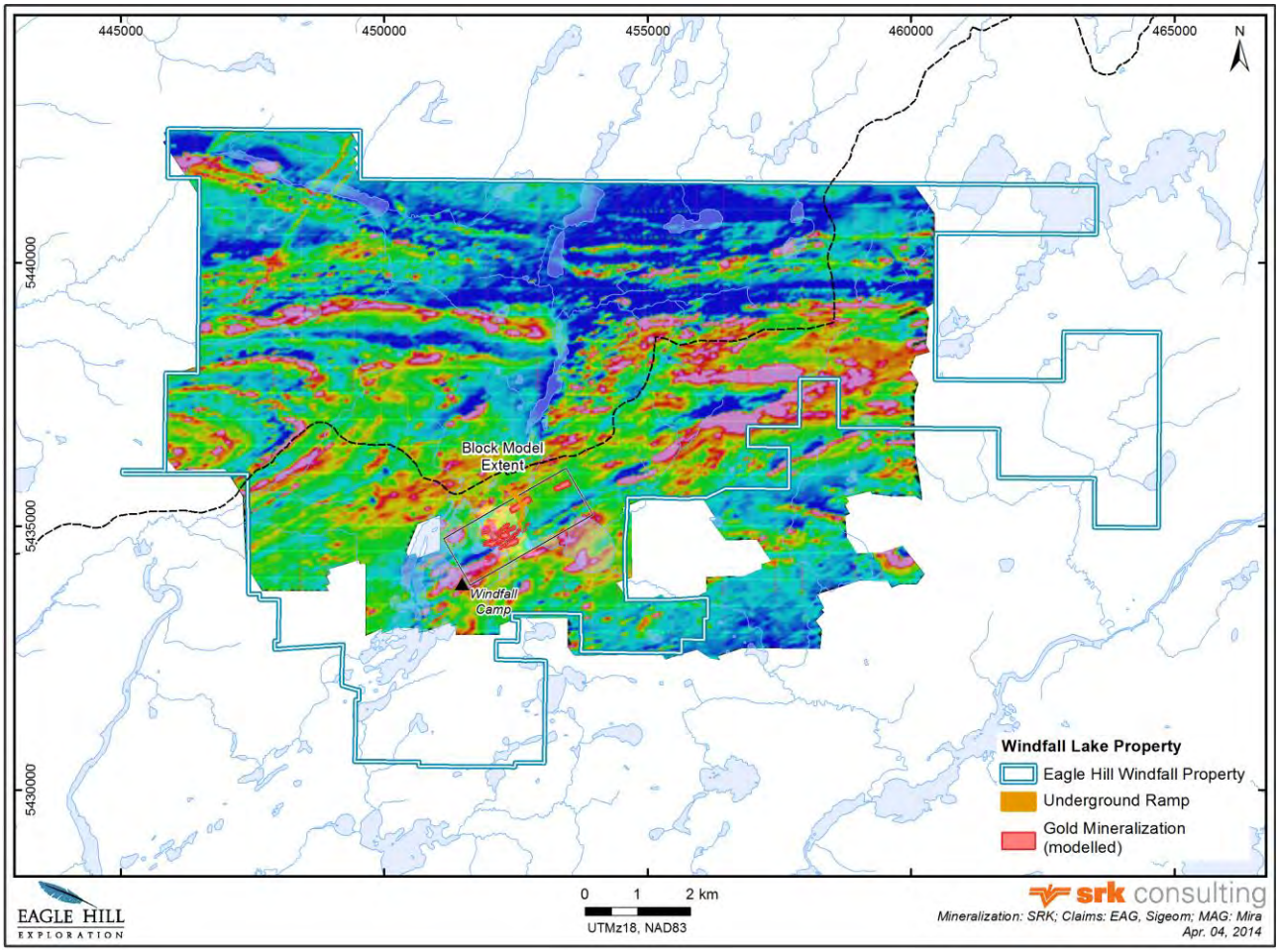


Figure 14: Location of Modelled Gold Mineralization and Property Outlines Shown on a Regional Magnetic Image

In October 2013, Eagle Hill contracted DGI Geoscience Inc. from Barrie, Ontario to survey six historical core boreholes (NOT-07-150, EAG-11-259, EAG-11-295, EAG-12-365, EAG-13-466, and EAG-13-469) with an optical and an acoustic televiewer. The goal of the survey was to identify the orientation of certain structural features of significance intersected with those boreholes.

Between November 1 and 24, 2013, Abitibi Geophysics completed a geophysical hole-to-hole resistivity/induced polarization survey. The objective of this survey design was to investigate the outer and inner periphery of the volume encompassing the boreholes and to assess the potential for gold mineralization at depth below the Red Dog intrusion as well as directly below the Main Zone.

A total of 44 pairs of receiver boreholes were surveyed at the Windfall Lake property to provide the best coverage at a depth of more than 500 metres below surface. The collected data from the 44 pairs of receiver boreholes from the Windfall Lake property were then inverted using Res3D software by Abitibi Geophysics and DCIP3D software by Mira Geoscience Ltd. to provide a possible 3D geometry for the deep gold mineralization at Windfall Lake. The results of the inversion show two high priority targets located below the Red Dog intrusion.

Between December 6 and 17, 2013, Pro-Tech Géophysique Ltd. from Val-d'Or completed a magnetic survey on the South Claims. The survey comprised 79.7 line-kilometres on a cut grid consisting of 36 north-south lines with 100 metres spacing. Total field readings were measured every 12.5 metres along the lines. The results of the survey identified two main east-northeast-trending lineaments that are parallel to the magnetic lineament associated with the Main Zone.

Also in December 2013, Abitibi Geophysics completed a dipole-dipole induced polarization survey utilizing the same survey grid used for the magnetic survey. A total of 16 high priority exploration targets were identified for follow-up exploration work.

In early 2014, Eagle Hill contracted Géophysique TMC from Val-d'Or, to conduct a dipole-dipole IP survey over the Rousseau claims. The survey was completed between February 19 and 25, 2014 and comprised 23.9 line kilometres. Survey lines were oriented north-south with 100 metre separation. Survey station spacing was 25 metres along the survey lines. Initial data interpretation showed five anomalies in the survey area.

9 Drilling

Between 2010 and late 2013, Eagle Hill drilled 344 core boreholes (117,547 metres). The total number of core boreholes drilled on the Windfall Lake property since 1986 by all operators is 706 (192,045 metres, Figure 15 and Table 3). The mineral resource evaluation discussed herein considers drilling information completed by Alto Exploration Ltd., Inmet Mining Corp., Fury Exploration Corp., Murgor Resources Inc., Noront Resources Inc. and Eagle Hill.

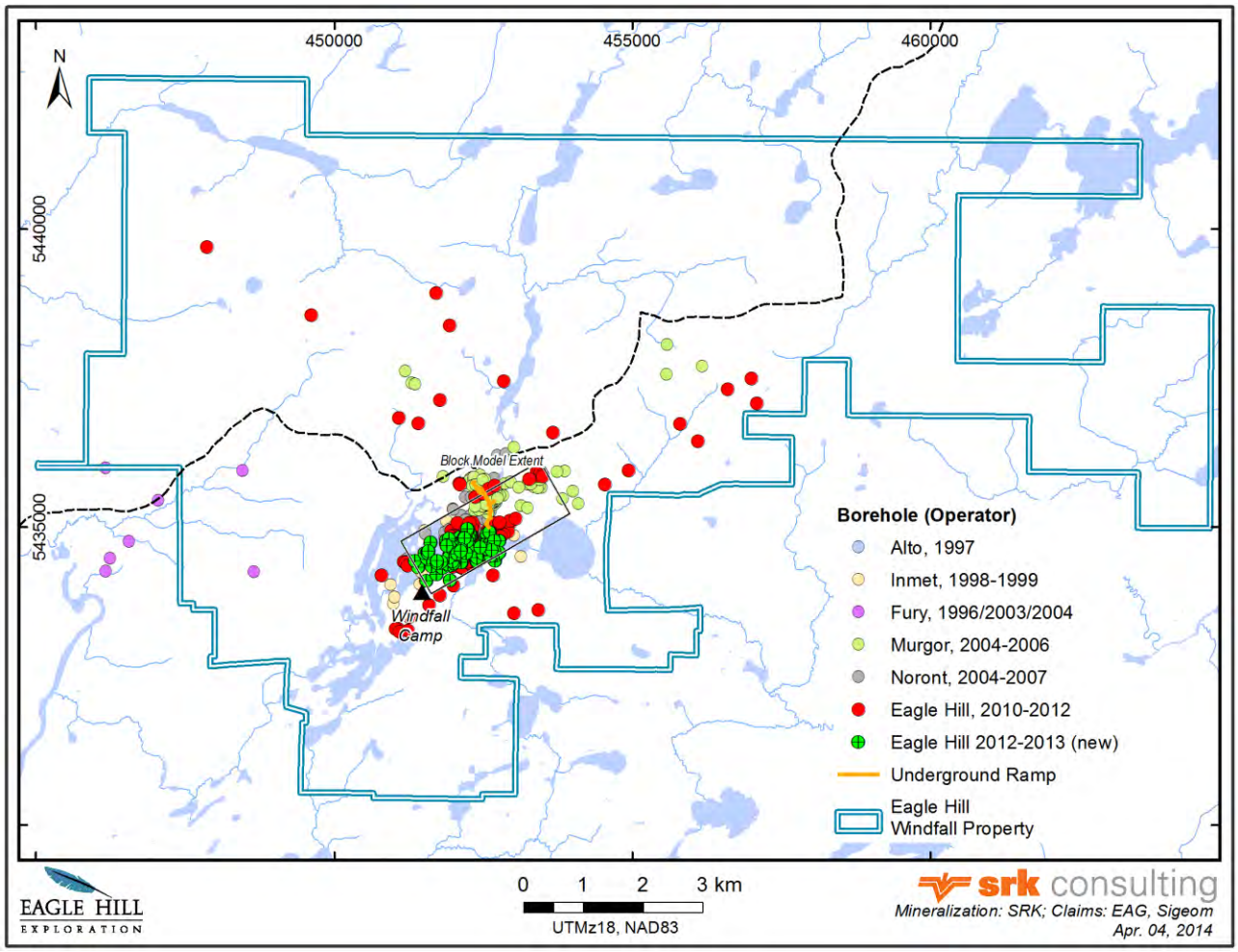


Figure 15: Collar Location of Core Boreholes Drilled on the Windfall Lake Property

Table 3: Core Boreholes Completed on the Windfall Lake Property

Borehole ID	Count	Year	Company	Total (metres)
KUB-86-1 to3, 9	4	1986	Kerr Addison	544
MUR-87-1 to 9	9	1987	DeMontigny	1,421
MUR-88-1 to 4	5	1988	DeMontigny	1,088
FUR-96-1 to 7	7	1996	Fury	1,088
ATO-97-01 to 03	3	1997	Alto	977
ATO-98-04 to 16	13	1998	Inmet	2,811
ATO-99-17 to 33	17	1999	Inmet	6,213
FUR-03-01 to 21	21	2003	Fury	4,946
FUR-04-22 to 26	5	2004	Fury	2,206
WIN-04-01 to 11	11	2004	Murgor	2,016
WG-05-01 to 03 and WIN-05-12 to 85	77	2005	Murgor	10,249
WIN-06-86 to 111	26	2006	Murgor	3,728
NOT-04-27 to 38	12	2004	Noront	5,005
NOT-05-39 to 82	44	2005	Noront	9,928
NOT-06-83 to 108	26	2006	Noront	7,449
NOT-07-109 to 191	82	2007	Noront	14,829
EHX-10-192 to 226 (exploration)	24	2010	Eagle Hill	4,691
EAG-10-193 to 248 (definition)	33	2010	Eagle Hill	13,018
EHX-12-321 to EHX-12-339 (exploration)	7	2011-2012	Eagle Hill	1,256
EAG-11-249 to EAG-12-412 (definition)	156	2011-2012	Eagle Hill	50,757
EAG-12-413 to EAG-13-530 (definition)	124	2012-2013	Eagle Hill	47,825
Total	**706**			**192,045**

9.1 Kerr Addison Drilling (1986)

During 1986, Kerr Addison Mines Ltd. (Kerr Addison) drilled nine BQ core boreholes (1,244 metres) to test electromagnetic conductors identified by an airborne geophysical survey conducted by the Ministère de l'Énergie et des Resources du Québec. The best assay result was 1,310 parts of gold per billion (ppb gold) over 30 centimetres. There is insufficient information to determine if the reported core length intervals represent true widths.

The sampling method and approach utilized by Kerr Addison in 1986 are unknown. Borehole dip deviation data were collected at the completion of each borehole with an unknown tool.

9.2 DeMontigny Drilling (1987 – 1988)

Resources Minérales DeMontigny Inc. (DeMontigny) completed 15 BQ core boreholes (2,806 metres) designed to test geophysical conductors identified on a ground magnetic and electromagnetic survey. The drilling delineated a 1.2-kilometre long, 30- to 50-metre wide, auriferous horizon with notable intersections of 4.0 gpt gold over 1.8 metres, 4.49 gpt gold over 0.88 metres, and 3.46 gpt gold over 1.19 metres. There is insufficient information to determine if the reported core length intervals represent true widths. Other gold mineralization associated with silica and carbonate alteration zones in andesite and monzonite units were also discovered during the drilling program.

The sampling method and approach utilized by DeMontigny in 1987 and 1988 are unknown. Borehole dip deviation data were collected at intervals varying from 60 to 150 metres with an unknown tool.

9.3 Alto Drilling (1997)

Alto Exploration Ltd. (Alto) drilled three core boreholes (977 metres) in 1997 prior to optioning the property to Inmet Mining Corp. The three boreholes were located near the Main Zone.

The sampling method and approach utilized by Alto in 1997 are unknown. Borehole dip deviation data were collected at intervals varying from 140 to 240 metres with an unknown tool.

9.4 Inmet Drilling (1998 – 1999)

Inmet Mining Corp. (Inmet) drilled 30 core boreholes (9,026 metres) in 1998 and 1999. The sampling method and approach utilized by Inmet in 1998 and 1999 are unknown. Borehole dip deviation data were collected at intervals varying from 15 to 60 metres with an unknown tool. As part of the sampling program, Inmet also took a total of 321 samples for whole rock analyses. Lithogeochemical characteristics defining rock types calculated by Inmet confirmed that high silica rhyolite is present on the property.

From the results of the drilling Inmet concluded that the gold mineralization is associated with pyrite dissemination, stringers, and veins hosted in sericitic felsic volcanic rock. Higher gold values are associated with thin, massive pyrite-tourmaline veins and quartz-carbonate veins.

9.5 Fury Drilling (2003 – 2004)

After optioning a portion of the property from Alto in 2003 and review of the previous drilling results, Fury Exploration Corp. (Fury) interpreted that the majority of the past drilling on the property had been oriented subparallel to the main mineralized structures. Accordingly, Fury planned and completed 21 core boreholes (4,092 metres) in 2003. Subsequently, in 2004 Fury further drilled six core boreholes (2,543 metres) at an azimuth of 210 degrees to establish the orientation of the high grade zones intersected in the 2003 drilling and to expand those zones. The majority of the Fury boreholes were NQ size.

AMEC Mining and Metals Ltd. (AMEC) completed a three-dimensional model of the deposit geology and came to the conclusion that the gold mineralization was inconsistent spatially, but geostatistical analysis demonstrated noticeable trend in the gold grades, including a northwest-trending corridor with a second corridor trending northeast. Following the 2004 program, Fury assigned their option to Noront who continued with the exploration.

For the 2003 and 2004 Fury core drilling programs, drilling deviation was monitored at approximately 50-metre intervals primarily using a Rotodip tool with a few exceptions where acid tests were done. Core with quartz veining containing above average sulphides, black chlorite, and tourmaline, and zones of felsic volcanic rock were routinely sampled. Individual samples were usually less than 1.5 metres in length (and often substantially shorter than 1.5 metres). The samples were placed in sample bags and delivered directly to the primary laboratory.

9.6 Murgor Drilling (2004 – 2006)

Encouraged by earlier results of mapping, sampling, and trenching programs, Murgor Resources Inc. (Murgor) initiated an intensive diamond drilling program at the Windfall Lake property in November 2004. During 2004 – 2006, Murgor drilled 114 core boreholes (16,073 metres). The drilling targeted the F17, F51, and F11 gold zones. Best results from the zones included 16.5 gpt gold over 3.0

metres, 21.7 gpt gold over 2.0 metres, and 16.0 gpt gold over 7.6 metres in the F17 Zone; 44.5 gpt gold over 2.0 metres and 8.03 gpt gold over 3.0 metres in the F51 Zone; and 1,146 gpt gold over 2.5 metres in F11 Zone. There is insufficient information to determine if the reported core length intervals represent true widths.

For the 2004 to 2006 core drilling programs, Murgor implemented a written sampling and assaying protocol. Boreholes drilled in 2004 and three boreholes drilled in 2006 were surveyed for only inclination by acid test mostly at an interval of 20 metres. The rest of the boreholes were surveyed for both azimuth and inclination using Flexit tools. Some of the gold mineralization is hosted within irregular magnetite-rich veins that might have affected the azimuth reading collected with the Flexit probe. In order to maintain a coherent database, the inconsistent data were removed from the down-hole surveying database by Murgor geologists.

All cores were measured and geologically logged prior to sampling. Boreholes were sampled based on mineralization and geology, and sample limits generally do not cross lithological boundaries. The sample intervals were separated in the box by marking the beginning and the end of each sample with a red marker.

Each sample was identified with a sample tag, which recorded the sample number; the tag was then placed at the beginning of the collected sample. Murgor selected assay samples estimated to contain gold mineralization by visual examination.

Assay samples were collected by Murgor from core sawed in half with a diamond saw along the length of the core, as marked by a geologist. One half of the core was placed in a plastic bag along with a sample number recorded on the core log and was then submitted to the laboratory for analysis. The remaining half was carefully replaced in the core box for archiving.

A total of 7,431 samples varying between 0.25 and 1.80 metres in length were collected. Ninety-two percent of the samples measured 1.0 metre in length. The core was stored in properly identified wooden core boxes in steel racks at the Macho camp and was subsequently moved to the Windfall Lake property camp where it remains stored, in order, in covered steel racks.

9.7 Noront Drilling (2004 – 2007)

The majority of the 2004 – 2007 boreholes (165 NQ boreholes, 37,724 metres) completed by Noront Resources Ltd. (Noront) were concentrated in the Main Zone, the F-17 Zone, and along the location of the proposed ramp. Noront targeted down dip extensions of mineralization intersected in previous boreholes. The results of this delineation drilling led Noront to undertake an underground sampling program as described in Section 5. Borehole deviation data were collected at intervals of 3 metres with an unknown tool.

Core drilled by Noront was logged and sampled by a geologist, with mineralization identified and recorded on the logs. Samples were selected based on geology, the typical length being 1.0 metre. Sample intervals were as narrow as 0.15 metres depending on the geology.

Core recoveries and rock quality designation (RQD) were measured on boreholes drilled along the trace of the underground ramp. Most of the RQDs were greater than 90 percent, which suggests good core recoveries.

9.8 Eagle Hill Drilling (2010 – 2013)

9.8.1 2010 Drilling

During the period from February 5, 2010 to March 24, 2010, a total of 57 NQ core boreholes (17,339 metres) were drilled on the Windfall Lake property by Eagle Hill. Two concurrent drilling programs were completed: the first focused on property-scale exploration and consisted of 24 boreholes (4,691 metres; EHX-series); the second program was aimed at delineating better known auriferous zones in and around the current resource area. This latter program consisted of 33 core boreholes totalling 12,648 metres. Two diamond drill rigs were contracted through Forage Nordic Inc. to complete both programs.

The collars of the boreholes drilled by Eagle Hill in 2010 were surveyed with a differential GPS by Corriveau J.L. & Associés Inc. from Val-d'Or. Down-hole surveys were performed by Forage Nordic Inc. at 30-metre intervals with a Reflex tool.

2010 Exploration Drilling

The exploration phase of the 2010 winter drilling program focused on testing prospective northeast-southwest trending structural lineaments and geophysical magnetic, chargeability, and resistivity anomalies with mineralization potential at depth.

The direction and inclination of the boreholes generally were oriented perpendicular to the strike of the regional geology. Respective targets were drilled at 330 degrees and 150 degrees azimuth and negative 45 to negative 60 degrees inclination. In this program, 24 NQ core boreholes (4,691 metres) were completed. A total of 1,581 core assay samples were collected.

Three of the boreholes drilled along the flanks of a high chargeability zone, located approximately 900 metres to the west of the Main Zone, returned assays of 5.56 gpt gold over 1.4 metres at EXH-10-212, 11.85 gpt gold over 0.6 metres at EXH-10-225, and 0.34 gpt gold over 9.6 metres at EXH-10-211 in pyrite stockwork similar to that of the Main Zone. There is insufficient information to determine if the reported core length intervals represent true widths.

This drill tested, relatively strong, induced polarization anomaly appears to converge with the structure containing the gold mineralization in the Main Zone. Only the periphery of the geophysical anomaly has been tested by drilling. Further investigation of the most chargeable portions of the anomaly is warranted.

2010 Definition Drilling

The 2010 winter definition drilling program focused on confirming the presence of interpreted auriferous zones that were modelled from the previous historical exploration data, and was aimed at assisting with the reinterpretation of the limits of these zones.

Eleven NQ core boreholes (4,988 metres) were drilled. The boreholes were oriented perpendicular to the interpreted strike of gold mineralization, generally at 330 and 150 degrees azimuth and with inclination varying between 45 and 75 degrees. A total of 3,525 core samples were submitted to ALS Minerals laboratory in Val-d'Or for preparation and assaying. The distribution of the boreholes is shown on Figure 16.

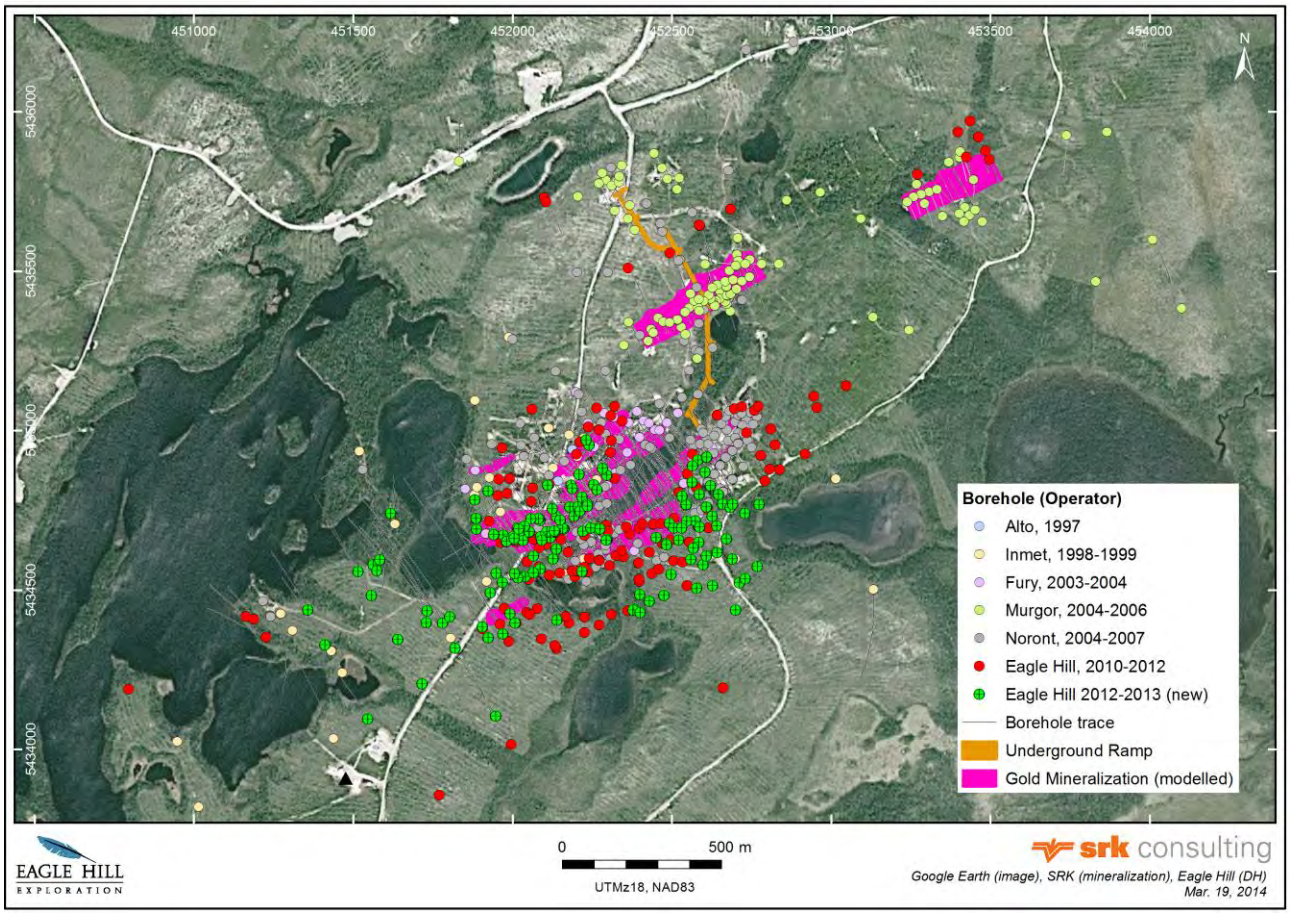


Figure 16: Location of Boreholes Drilled in the Vicinity of the Windfall Lake Gold Deposit

From June 13, to August 28, 2010, 14 NQ core boreholes (5,727 metres) were drilled from two platforms, 10 boreholes at one collar location, and four boreholes from another location approximately 75 metres to the northeast.

Both drilling pads were established on the southern margin of Zone 27. These locations facilitated the north-west inclined boreholes to intersect a near vertical, southeast-dipping northeast-striking mineralized zone. The overall stratigraphy, including a major fault-shear zone, appears to dip to the southeast. A total of 2,315 core samples were submitted to ALS Minerals Laboratory in Val-d'Or for preparation and assaying. The distribution of the boreholes is shown in Figure 16.

Results from the 2010 definition diamond drilling program show a spatial relationship between the gold mineralization and the flanks of chargeable and magnetic features at depth. The program was instrumental in redefining the overall shape and orientation of the Main Zone.

Geological, geophysical, and structural interpretation of the high grade gold intercepts from all existing boreholes delineated a roughly tabular, northeast trending and near vertical southeast dipping mineralized zone - currently referred to as Zone 27.

In addition to the anticipated gold mineralization of the main Zone 27 target, consistent high grade values were intersected in the Caribou Zone immediately below a moderately south dipping brecciated fault/shear zone. The gold mineralization of the Caribou Zone is associated with

stockwork and disseminated pyrite, similar to that of Zone 27. The borehole collars were surveyed with a differential GPS receiver by Corriveau J.L. & Associés Inc. (Corriveau) from Val-d'Or, Quebec. Down-hole surveys were performed by Forage Nordic Inc. (Forage Nordic) at 30 metre intervals with a Reflex tool.

9.8.2 2011 – 2012 Drilling

Eagle Hill's 2011 drilling program was designed to follow up on the positive results of the 2010 program and to define better the lateral extent of the gold mineralization zones. At the conclusion of this program, in November 2011, SRK prepared an initial Mineral Resource Statement for the Windfall Lake property. Based on Eagle Hill's planned program and SRK's recommendations in the November 2011 technical report, Eagle Hill continued drilling in the fall of 2011 and early 2012. This infill and step-out drilling program was designed with combined objectives to validate some of the historical drilling, to investigate the structural controls on the distribution of the gold mineralization, and to test lateral and depth extensions of the gold mineralization.

The drilling also aimed to infill gaps in the data with the potential to increase the mineral resources and/or improve resource classification. During this period, a total of 114 core boreholes were drilled (39,147 metres; Figure 16).

In addition, Eagle Hill completed seven core boreholes (1,256 metres) to test exploration targets elsewhere on the property.

The borehole collars were surveyed with a differential GPS instrument by Corriveau. Down-hole surveys were performed by (Forage Nordic at 30-metre intervals with a Reflex tool.

9.8.3 2012 – 2013 Drilling

The 2012 core drilling program focused on two main goals: first, to improve confidence in the continuity of Zone 27 and extend the zone down dip as well as along strike; and second, to test the extensions of previously intersected high grade mineralization within the extent of the existing block model. In 2013 Eagle Hill focused on testing the continuity of mineralization to the southwest of the Main Zone, testing the continuity of mineralization below the Red Dog dike, and general infill drilling in an effort to improve the confidence in the continuity of the gold mineralization. Since March 31, 2012 (the cut-off date for drill data for the previous mineral resource estimate), Eagle Hill has completed an additional 124 core boreholes (47,825 metres). The additional drilling, all of which was completed in the main zone rather than in F17 Zone and F51 Zone, led to the preparation of a completely new mineralization model. Modelling efforts were aided by a detailed structural study of the controls on the mineralization.

The borehole collars were surveyed with a differential GPS instrument by Corriveau. Down-hole deviations were monitored during drilling using a Flexit tool to control and, if necessary, compensate for drift. After completion of drilling, all boreholes were surveyed by Forage Nordic at 3-metre intervals with a Reflex tool.

9.8.4 Sampling Method and Approach

During 2010 to 2013, Eagle Hill routinely sampled core for gold assays according to written sampling procedures. The remaining core is stored in core boxes for future reference on site.

Preparation of selected core intervals to be sampled was completed by the following method:

- Core boxes were delivered to the core shed at the end of every shift by the drilling crew, and core was checked by Eagle Hill geologists before logging to ensure that core was correctly placed in boxes by drillers;
- Geotechnical measurements including core recovery and RQD were recorded. The core was then marked up using a marker pencil showing 1-metre depth intervals allowing for better depth precision between the 3-metre core block markers inserted by the drillers;
- Intervals of core selected for sampling were marked up using a red pencil showing arrows that indicated the "from" and "to" range of each sample interval and a reference line drawn parallel to the core axis and through the approximate centre of the rock fabric. Where possible, the core was cut 90 degrees to the drawn reference line to preserve the rock fabric in the remaining core to be stored on-site;
- Books containing numerical sequences of 50 pre-labeled triplicate water durable sample tags were used: one part of the sample tag was used to tag the core sample, a second to indicate the position of the sample in the core box, and the third remained with the sample book as an archival record of the sample particulars such as sample ID, borehole ID, sample interval from and to, hole depth, rock type, and a brief sample description. Quality control sample tags representing a blank or standard were inserted to the immediate right of the previous sample tag in the series to signal technicians to insert either a standard or a blank sample into the sample batch at that point;
- Control samples (blanks and reference material) were inserted as core was sampled to ensure that sample numbers were in sequence with core sample and therefore could not be identified on the basis of sample numbers;
- Duplicate pulp splits were generated by the laboratory facility;
- Individual core samples were typically taken at 1-metre intervals with minimum and maximum ranging from 0.25 metres to 2.0 metres. In an effort to minimize sample errors and simplify the entire sampling process, intervals were generally started and ended on the drilled depth metre marks. Where sampled intervals fell between metre marks, subsequent samples were lengthened or shortened to bring the sequence in line with full metre depths;
- Core marked and tagged for sampling was moved to a different location to be cut using diamond bladed rock saws. The technician would saw and sample the core one sample at a time, starting with the first tag and follow through the sample number sequence until the end of the hole;
- Unbiased sampling was managed by consistent selection of the right half from each split core. The right half of the core samples was placed in a heavy duty transparent plastic bag and the left half was placed back into its original position in the core box. Broken core, such as fault gouge or fault breccia, was sampled by scooping the right half into a sample bag while the left half remained in the core box. One sample tag was stapled to the core box at the start of its sample interval and the other tag was placed into the sample bag with the core sample. Sample bags were labeled with the sample number inscribed with black indelible marker and were sealed with plastic zip ties;
- Blank samples required the technician to put approximately 1 to 2 kilograms of blank material in to sample bags; blank material was quarter inch limestone gravel marketed as "Bomix Crushed Stone";
- Packets of certified gold reference standards were assigned by the core-logging geologist and verified by the technicians;
- Every sequence of ten samples was placed in rice bags for shipping by technical staff;
- Each sample shipment to the assay laboratory comprised samples from only one borehole; this practice allowed laboratory batches to represent one borehole only and simplified tracking of assay quality control samples as well as requests for batch re-assays; and

- Upon completion of core sampling for any given borehole, the rice bag sample sheet was handed to the core-logging geologist for verification. Once verified, the geologist prepared an ALS Minerals sample submittal form. A copy of the sample submittal form and the rice-bag sample sheet was included with the first rice bag for each sample batch. This bag was tied with orange flagging tape.

9.9 SRK Comment

SRK is of the opinion that the drilling and sampling procedures adopted by Eagle Hill are consistent with generally recognized industry best practices. The resultant drilling pattern is sufficiently dense to interpret the geometry and the boundaries of the gold mineralization with confidence. The core samples were collected by competent personnel using procedures meeting generally accepted industry best practices. The process was undertaken or supervised by qualified Eagle Hill geologists. SRK concludes that the samples are representative of the source materials and there is no evidence that the sampling process introduced a bias.

10 Sample Preparation, Analyses, and Security

Fury Exploration Corp. (Fury) used Bourlamaque Assay Laboratories Ltd. (Bourlamaque) in Val-d'Or for all assaying during 2003 and 2004. Bourlamaque is a commercial laboratory and was independent of Fury. SRK was not able to determine whether Bourlamaque was accredited to ISO 9000 or ISO 17025 standards in 2003 and 2004.

Murgor Resources Inc. (Murgor) used Bourlamaque, ALS Chemex Laboratories (ALS), and Laboratoire Expert (Expert) for sample preparation and analysis. Bourlamaque and ALS are located in Val-d'Or, while Expert is located in Rouyn-Noranda, Quebec. Bourlamaque, ALS, and Expert were independent of Murgor. SRK was not able to determine whether Bourlamaque, ALS, or Expert was accredited to ISO 9000 or ISO17025 standards in 2004 to 2006.

Noront used Laboratoire LTM Inc. in Val-d'Or for metallurgical testing in 2008. SRK was not able to determine whether the laboratory was accredited to ISO 9000, ISO 17025 or other relevant standards at the time of testing.

Eagle Hill uses ALS Chemex in Val-d'Or as their primary preparation and assaying laboratory. ALS Chemex is independent of Eagle Hill; the laboratory is currently accredited by the Standards Council of Canada (accredited laboratory number 689) to ISO 17025 for the analysis of gold by lead collection fire assay and atomic absorption spectrometry as well as the determination of gold by lead collection fire assay and gravimetric finish. Furthermore, the ALS group of laboratories operates under a global quality management system accredited to ISO 9001:2008. However, SRK was not able to determine whether the accreditation were valid from 2010. Starting in 2013, Eagle Hill used ACME Analytical Laboratories Ltd. (Acme) of Vancouver, British Columbia as an umpire laboratory. Acme is a commercial laboratory that is certified by the Standards Council of Canada (accredited laboratory number 720) to CAN-P-1579 and ISO 17025:2005 for the determination of gold by lead collection fire assay with atomic absorption spectrometry finish and gravimetric finish. The laboratory is independent of Eagle Hill.

Between 2011 and 2013, Eagle Hill used G&T Metallurgical Services Ltd. (G&T) in Kamloops, British Columbia and the Inspectorate Laboratories (Inspectorate) in Richmond, British Columbia for metallurgical testing. G&T operates as part of ALS Limited (ALS) Metallurgy group; the laboratory in Kamloops is accredited by the Standards Council of Canada (accredited laboratory number 579) to CAN-P-1579. G&T is independent of Eagle Hill. Inspectorate is part of the Acme group of laboratories and is certified by the Standards Council of Canada to CAN-P-1579. The laboratory is independent of Eagle Hill.

10.1 Historical Sampling (1986 – 1999)

The borehole sampling preparation, analyses and security procedures utilized by Kerr Addison Mines Ltd., Resources Minérales DeMontigny Inc., Alto Exploration Ltd., and Inmet Mining Corp. between 1986 and 1999 are unknown.

10.2 Fury Sampling (2003 – 2004)

The core sampled on site by Fury in 2003 and 2004 were assayed at Bourlamaque Assay Laboratories Ltd. in Val-d'Or. Samples were assayed for gold using a standard fire assay procedure

with an atomic absorption analysis. Assays equal to or greater than 1.0 gpt gold were re-assayed from a pulp split, and assays equal to or greater than 5.0 gpt gold were re-assayed from a second cut from the original reject. The laboratory protocols included re-assaying every tenth sample from the original pulp.

The core was shipped to Forage Nordic, the diamond drilling contractor, at the end of the program and was stored in the locked core yard. Core from all programs undertaken at the Windfall Lake property has been repatriated to the Windfall Lake property.

10.3 Murgor Sampling (2004 – 2006)

Core samples collected by Murgor in 2004 to 2006 were prepared for assaying using a standard sample preparation procedure at Bourlamaque and at ALS Chemex Laboratory both located in Val-d'Or, and at Laboratoire Expert in Rouyn-Noranda. Preparation procedures involved sample weighing, drying, and coarse crushing the full sample to 70 percent of the sample passing through a maximum particle size of 2.0 millimetres on a jaw crusher. A total of 250 grams of the crushed material was then pulverized in a ring and puck-style grinding mill to better than 85 percent passing 75 microns. The remaining material was kept as a reject. The gold assays were performed by fire assay on 30-gram charges with an atomic absorption spectrometry finish.

10.4 Eagle Hill Sampling (2010 – 2013)

Eagle Hill used documented procedures for all aspects of the field sampling, sample description, handling, and preparation of the samples for dispatch to the assay laboratory. Eagle Hill submitted a total of 323 trench samples and 36,274 core samples to ALS Minerals.

All rock and drilling samples were collected by Eagle Hill personnel. Samples were taken from the field to the camp, where they were temporarily placed in double-sealed rice bags, stored and then prepared for transportation to Val-d'Or by Eagle Hill personnel.

At the laboratory, samples were transferred to ALS Minerals staff and underwent conventional preparation procedures (ALS Minerals code PREP-31). Samples were crushed to 70 percent passing below 10 mesh, or 2 millimetres. A 250-gram subsample was pulverized to 85 percent passing below 200 mesh, or 75 microns. The pulveriser was cleaned with silica sand between samples.

Prepared samples were assayed for gold using a fire assay procedure and atomic absorption finish on a 30-gram charge (ALS Minerals code AA23). Certain samples were assayed for gold using a metallic screen procedure (ALS Minerals code Au-GRA23). In late 2013, Eagle Hill started to use 50-gram charges (ALS Minerals code AA24); metallic screen assay charges were also increased to 50 grams (ALS Minerals Code AA-SRC-24).

The management system of the ALS Minerals Group laboratories is accredited ISO-9001:2000 by QMI Management Systems. ALS Minerals in Val-d'Or is also accredited to ISO/IEC Guideline 17025:2005 by the Standards Council of Canada for conducting certain testing procedures. The scope of accreditation includes the procedures used for the preparation and assaying of the samples submitted by Eagle Hill. The laboratory also participates in Proficiency Testing Programs.

10.4.1 Specific Gravity Data

Specific gravity was measured by pycnometry by ALS Minerals in Val-d'Or (ALS Minerals code OA-GRA08b). The specific gravity database comprises 23,729 measurements. In 2013 Eagle Hill

conducted an internal test between specific gravity measurements using a water displacement method and those obtained from pycnometry. The test showed some variability of results using small, approximately 15-centimetre-long sample pieces; however, when a number of these smaller pieces from one sample interval were used and the results averaged, the resulting specific gravity data were similar to those data obtained from pycnometry.

10.5 Quality Assurance and Quality Control Programs

Quality assurance and quality control programs are typically set in place to ensure the reliability and trustworthiness of the exploration data. They include written field procedures and independent verifications of aspects such as drilling, surveying, sampling and assaying, data management, and database integrity. Appropriate documentation of quality control measures and regular analysis of quality control data are important as a safeguard for the project data and form the basis for the quality assurance program implemented during exploration.

Analytical control measures typically involve internal and external laboratory control measures implemented to monitor the precision and accuracy of the sampling, preparation, and assaying. They are also important to prevent sample mix-up and monitor the voluntary or inadvertent contamination of samples. Assaying protocols typically involve regular duplicate and replicate assays and insertion of quality control samples. Check assaying is typically performed as an additional reliability test of assaying results. This typically involves re-assaying a set number of rejects and pulps at a second umpire laboratory.

10.5.1 Historical Analytical Quality Control

Historical analytical quality control measures were set in place by Fury in 2003 and 2004, and Noront in 2007. Details of these measures are outlined in previous technical reports produced for the property, including: SRK, 2013a; 2012; and 2011.

10.5.2 Eagle Hill Analytical Quality Control

The exploration work conducted by Eagle Hill was carried out using a quality assurance and quality control program meeting generally recognized industry best practices. Standardized procedures were used in all aspects of the exploration data acquisition and management including mapping, surveying, drilling, sampling, sample security, assaying, and database management.

Eagle Hill' has included analytical quality control measures as part of the routine standard core sampling procedures since starting drilling on the Windfall Lake property in 2010. Eagle Hill also implemented an analytical control program for re-sampling of unsampled core drilled by previous operators and for channel sampling. Details of analytical quality control measures implemented by Eagle Hill from the onset of drilling in 2010 until March 2013 can be found in the following previous technical reports: SRK, 2011, 2012, 2013a; and 2013b.

Analytical quality control measures for the September to December 2013 drilling program consisted of inserting quality control samples (blank and standard reference material) within all sample batches submitted for assaying. The control samples (a blank and a reference material) were inserted every 20 samples. Eagle Hill used a total of seven standard reference materials procured from Analytical Solutions Ltd. of Toronto, Ontario and prepared by Ore Research & Exploration Pty. Ltd. (ORE) (Table 4). Blank material was sourced from limestone gravel.

Umpire laboratory testing was performed on approximately 1.6 percent of the samples.

Table 4: Specifications of Control Samples Used Between September to December 2013

Reference Material	Source	Exp. Value (Au gpt)	Std. Dev. (Au gpt)	No. of Samples
OREAS 15d	ORE	1.56	0.042	323
OREAS 205	ORE	1.24	0.053	240
OREAS 201	ORE	0.51	0.017	296
OREAS 61e	ORE	4.43	0.15	162
OREAS 19a	ORE	5.49	0.10	78
OREAS 62c	ORE	8.79	0.21	40
OREAS 60c	ORE	2.47	0.08	10

10.6 Sample Security

Information about the sample security in the exploration campaigns prior to Eagle Hill's drilling programs is unavailable or very limited.

For the exploration conducted by Eagle Hill during 2009 to 2013, all trench and drilling assay samples were collected by Eagle Hill personnel. The trench samples, once verified were kept in the Windfall Lake camp. Sample batches were typically shipped from the property to the ALS Minerals laboratory in Val-d'Or by Eagle Hill personnel whenever transportation was available.

The core sample batches from Eagle Hill's drilling were typically shipped either the same day or the day following the completion of the sampling. Samples awaiting transport were assembled in an area of the core shack until they were ready to be taken to ALS Minerals for preparation and assaying. The core shack was locked after hours and the samples were secured at all times from splitting to delivery to the laboratory by an Eagle Hill employee or agent. Transportation of the samples from the property to ALS Minerals was facilitated by camp and support staff vehicles.

Assay samples were collected by appropriately qualified staff at the laboratories. Sample security involved two aspects: maintaining the chain of custody of samples to prevent inadvertent contamination or mixing of samples and rendering active tampering as difficult as possible.

During the site visit, SRK inspected active drilling sites and witnessed how core boxes were transferred between the drilling sites and the core library. In the opinion of SRK, assay samples remained in the custody of appropriately qualified staff. During the site visit, SRK found no evidence of active tampering or inadvertent contamination of assay samples collected on the Windfall Lake property.

10.7 SRK Comments

SRK reviewed the field procedures and analytical quality control measures used by Eagle Hill and historical operators where possible. The analysis of the analytical quality control data are presented in Section 12 below. In the opinion of SRK, Eagle Hill personnel used care in the collection and management of the field and assaying exploration data. Based on historical reports and data, SRK has no reason to doubt the reliability of exploration and drilling information provided by previous project operators.

In the opinion of SRK, the sampling preparation, security and analytical procedures used by Eagle Hill are consistent with generally accepted industry best practices and are therefore adequate to support resource estimation.

11 Data Verification

11.1 Verifications by Eagle Hill

The exploration work completed by Eagle Hill was conducted using documented procedures and involved extensive verifications and validation of exploration data. During drilling, experienced Eagle Hill geologists implement industry standard measures designed to ensure the reliability and trustworthiness of the exploration data.

Eagle Hill monitored the analytical quality control data on a real-time basis. Failures of quality control samples were investigated and appropriate actions taken, including requesting re-assaying of certain batches of samples, depending on the location of the samples. If there was insufficient sample available to re-assay, the decision to re-assay relied on the performance of the laboratory quality control data. Results from re-assayed batches replace the original assay of the failed batch.

In early 2014, Eagle Hill commissioned Analytical Solutions Ltd. (ASL) of Toronto to conduct a review of the analytical quality control program implemented by Eagle Hill. The review focused on data collected between the months of September and December 2013. The study concluded that the analytical quality control program implemented by Eagle Hill meets industry best practivces. ASL did not identify any accuracy or precision issues and concluded that the analytical data reviewed are acceptable to support mineral resource estimation.

11.2 Verifications by SRK

11.2.1 Site Visit

In accordance with the National Instrument 43-101 guidelines, Dominic Chartier, PGeo from SRK visited the Windfall Lake property on June 27 and 28, 2011, accompanied by Dr. Jean-Philippe Desrochers, then Chief Geologist, Eagle Hill.

The site visit by Mr. Chartier took place during active drilling. All aspects that could materially impact the integrity of the resource database (core logging, sampling, and database management) were reviewed with Eagle Hill staff. SRK was given full access to all relevant project data. SRK was able to interview exploration staff to ascertain exploration procedures and protocols.

The location of several borehole collars in the Main Zone was verified in the field by SRK. The collars are clearly marked and the borehole casing is capped and marked with the borehole number. No discrepancies were found between the location, numbering or orientation of the boreholes verified in the field, on plans and in the database examined by SRK.

SRK examined core from several boreholes and found that the logging information accurately reflects actual core. The lithology contacts checked by SRK match the information reported in the core logs. During his site visit, Mr. Chartier collected seven core samples for independent verification.

Dr. Jean-François Couture, PGeo from SRK visited the Windfall Lake property on August 1 and 2, 2013, also accompanied by Dr. Desrochers.

Most recently, Dr. Jean-François Ravenelle, PGeo from SRK visited the Windfall Lake property on two occasions on November 4 to 8, 2013 and December 16 to 20, 2013 with Dr. Desrochers to study the controls on the distribution of the gold mineralization in preparation for the construction of the geological model.

The purpose of the site visits was to ascertain the geological setting of the project, witness the extent of exploration work carried out on the property in 2011 and 2013, and assess logistical aspects and other constraints relating to conducting exploration work in this area.

11.2.2 Independent Verification Sampling

As part of the verification procedures, in 2011 SRK collected seven verification samples from archived core drilled by Murgor, Noront, and Eagle Hill. The verification samples were collected by splitting the remaining half core to replicate historical sample intervals and submitting the samples for independent assaying at SGS Canada Inc., Minerals Services, Lakefield, Ontario (SGS Lakefield), along with two control samples (one blank and one certified reference material).

The SGS Lakefield laboratory is accredited under ISO/IEC 17025:2005 certification by the Standards Council of Canada (accreditation number 184) for various testing procedures including the procedures used to prepare and assay the samples submitted by SRK. SRK's samples were assayed for gold using a standard fire assay procedure with atomic absorption finish on 30-gram subsamples.

Such a small sample collection cannot be considered representative to verify the gold grades obtained by Murgor, Noront, and Eagle Hill. The purpose of the verification sampling was only to confirm that there is gold mineralization in the core sampled by SRK.

Assay results for the verification samples confirmed the presence of gold in the core sampled by SRK (Table 5). However, there is a large variance between the SGS Lakefield results and those delivered by the primary laboratories.

Table 5: Assay Results for Verification Samples Collected by SRK in 2011 on the Windfall Lake Property

Borehole ID	SRK Sample ID	Original Sample ID	From (metres)	To (metres)	Length (metres)	Original Au (gpt)	SRK Au (gpt)
EAG-10-196	SRK-EAG-01	183383	292.0	293.0	1.0	0.92	0.74
NOT-07-157	SRK-EAG-02	116012	310.0	311.0	1.0	18.26	15.70
NOT-07-169	SRK-EAG-03	121591	626.0	626.4	0.4	5.31	94.50
NOT-07-169	SRK-EAG-04	121597	644.9	645.2	0.3	483.56	2.75
EAG-10-233	SRK-EAG-05	187637	65.0	66.0	1.0	4.56	2.68
EAG-10-231	SRK-EAG-06	187432	342.0	343.0	1.0	1.66	1.26
WIN-05-70	SRK-EAG-07	120319	86.0	87.0	1.0	10.55	18.80

11.2.3 Verifications of Analytical Quality Control Data

The analyses of analytical quality control data produced by Noront in 2007 and Eagle Hill from 2009 until March 2013 for the Windfall Lake property have been discussed in previous technical reports by P&E (2011), and SRK (2011, 2012, 2013a and 2013b) and are not repeated here.

SRK analyzed the analytical quality control data produced by Eagle Hill from September to December 2013.

The assay quality control program was also reviewed by Analytical Solutions Ltd. (2014). The SRK analysis is in general agreement with those obtained by Analytical Solutions.

Eagle Hill provided SRK with external analytical control data containing the assay results for the quality control samples for the Windfall Lake gold project. All data were provided in a Microsoft Access database. SRK aggregated the assay results of the external analytical control samples for further analysis. Control samples (blanks and certified reference materials) were summarized on time series plots to highlight their performance. Paired data (umpire assays) were analyzed using bias charts, quantile-quantile, and relative precision plots. For this period, no duplicate samples were analyzed.

The external analytical quality control data produced by Eagle Hill in the fourth quarter of 2013 are summarized in Table 6 and presented in graphical format in Appendix C. The external quality control data produced on this project represent approximately 18 percent of the total number of samples assayed.

Table 6: Summary of Analytical Quality Control Data Produced By Eagle (September to December 2013)

	Core	(%)	Comment
Sample Count	13,971		
Blanks	1169	8.37%	
QC samples	1,149	8.22%	
OREAS 15d	323		ORE (1.56 gpt)
OREAS 205	240		ORE (1.24 gpt)
OREAS 201	296		ORE (0.51 gpt)
OREAS 61e	162		ORE (4.43 gpt)
OREAS 19a	78		ORE (5.49 gpt)
OREAS 62c	40		ORE (8.79 gpt)
OREAS 60c	10		ORE (2.47 gpt)
Total QC Samples	**2,541**	**18.19%**	
Check Assays ALS Chemex and ACME	223	1.60%	

With the exception of two samples, analyses of blank materials consistently yielded gold values below the warning limit of 0.05 gpt gold. The warning limit is defined by SRK as equivalent to 10 times the detection limit of gold (0.005 gpt).

Eagle Hill used seven certified reference materials (standards). All standards performed within expected ranges and mean grades are similar to expected values. Of the four most commonly used standards (OREAS 15d, 205, 201 and 61e), 15 percent or less of analyzed samples yield values

beyond two standard deviations. At least seven analyses yielded values consistent with other standards, suggesting that these samples were mislabelled.

Eagle Hill also submitted sample pulps originally assayed at ALS Minerals to ACME for umpire laboratory testing. A total of 75.3 percent of the check assay pairs tested had a half absolute relative difference (HARD) below 10 percent. Bias chart check assay pair plots yielded a correlation coefficient of 0.98. This indicates that analytical results produced by ALS Minerals can be reproduced by ACME with a high confidence.

In general, SRK considers that analytical quality control data reviewed by SRK attest that the assay results delivered by the primary laboratory used by Eagle Hill are sufficiently reliable for the purpose of resources estimation. The data sets examined by SRK do not present evidence of obvious analytical bias.

12 Mineral Processing and Metallurgical Testing

12.1 Metallurgical Testing by Noront (2008)

In 2008, Noront Resources Inc. (Noront) commissioned the Laboratoire LTM Inc. (LTM, 2008) to conduct grinding and cyanidation tests on two representative core samples (Table 7) from the Windfall Lake property gold mineralization. The samples were taken from F11 Zone, with a head grade of 4.90 gpt gold, and F17 Zone, with a head grade of 0.88 gpt gold.

The results show improved recovery at finer grinds reaching 94.0 and 89.1 percent at 95 percent passing 400 mesh for the F11 and F17 samples, respectively.

Table 7: Summary of Grinding and Cyanidation Tests

Source	Run	Grind (mesh)	Passing (%)	Head (gpt)	Tail (gpt)	Recovery (%)	Cyanide Consumption (kg/t)
F-11	1	400	95	4.69	0.28	94.0	2.6
F-11	2	200	95	4.89	0.41	91.6	2.0
F-11	3	200	90	5.00	0.39	92.2	1.3
F-11	4	200	85	4.60	0.54	88.3	1.4
F-11	5	200	80	5.78	0.58	90.0	0.4
F-11	6	200	75	4.84	0.67	86.2	1.3
F-11	7	200	70	4.40	0.54	87.7	1.4
Median				**4.84**	**0.54**	**88.8**	**1.4**
Average				**4.89**	**0.49**	**90.0**	**1.5**
F-17	8	400	95	0.92	0.10	89.1	3.7
F-17	9	200	95	0.86	0.12	86.0	3.0
F-17	10	200	90	0.94	0.12	87.2	2.9
F-17	11	200	85	0.97	0.12	87.6	2.9
F-17	12	200	80	0.80	0.13	83.8	2.5
F-17	13	200	75	0.87	0.14	83.9	2.4
F-17	14	200	70	0.79	0.15	81.0	2.4
Median				**0.87**	**0.12**	**86.2**	**2.9**
Average				**0.88**	**0.13**	**85.7**	**2.8**

* Note: Tests carried out by Laboratoire LTM Inc. (2008) under the supervision of Gilles St. Pierre.

12.2 Metallurgical Testing by Eagle Hill (2011 – 2013)

Metallurgical testing of Windfall Lake mineralization was first completed in 2011 and 2012 by G&T Metallurgical Services Ltd. (G&T) in Kamloops, British Columbia. This testwork provided preliminary metallurgical information (G&T Metallurgical Services, 2011).

This work was followed up with further testing in the first quarter of 2013 using a composite core sample more closely representing the average gold grade of the gold mineralization. The testing was completed G&T.

12.2.1 G&T Laboratory Testwork (2011 – 2012)

Introduction

Preliminary tests were completed by G&T in 2011 on a 25.6-kilogram sample of core taken from DDH EAG-10-96 of the Windfall Lake deposit, designated as Master Composite 1. This work consisted of a single gravity-flotation test to provide an early indication of potential gold recovery.

This was followed up with further testing of two separate composites totaling 107.1 kilograms, designated as Master Composite 2, and 43.5 kilograms, designated as LG Composite 1. These tests, completed by G&T in 2012, included testing of the following flowsheets options:

- Bulk sulphide flotation followed by cyanidation of flotation concentrate;
- Whole ore cyanidation; and
- Gravity concentration followed by cyanidation of both gravity concentrate and tailings.

A summary of these preliminary metallurgical results is provided below.

Composite Analyses

The head grades of the test composites used in the 2011 and 2012 testwork are summarized in Table 8.

Table 8: Head Assays of Composite Samples Tested

Sample	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Fe (%)	S_T (%)	C_T (%)	S^{2-} (%)
Master Composite 1	3.93	-	6.65	5.75	0.63	-
Master Composite 2	5.25, 5.18	11	-	5.51	0.54	5.1
LG Composite 1	2.33, 2.22	8	-	8.14	0.17	7.7

The very good agreement between the duplicate gold assays for Master Composite 2 and LG Composite 1 shows that there is minimal nugget effect in the Windfall Lake mineralization. Total sulphur and carbon analysis in Master Composites 1 and 2 were relatively consistent at 5.75 and 5.51 percent, and 0.63 and 0.54 percent, respectively, indicating that the samples generally represented a similar lithology. The LG Composite 1 showed a lower gold grade of 2.3 gpt gold and a significantly higher total sulphur content of 8.14 percent. The sulphide sulphur (S^{2-}) analysis on Master Composite 2 at 5.1 percent sulphur indicated that the majority of the 5.5 percent total sulphur content was tied to sulphide mineralization.

Preliminary 2011 Gravity / Flotation Test

In the 2011 testwork, a 10-kilogram sample of Master Composite 1 was ground to a K_{80} of 111 microns and processed through a laboratory Knelson concentrator. The Knelson gravity tails were submitted to a standard sulphide float using potassium amyl xanthate (PAX) as collector and methyl isobutyl carbinol (MIBC) as frother. Results are summarized in Table 9.

The gravity gold recovery was 16.5 percent into a concentrate assaying 87.2 gpt gold and made up of mostly sulphides. A more definitive gravity gold recovery efficiency value under plant operating conditions would require a standard gravity gold recovery (GRG) test. The unit flotation gold recovery was quite good at 96.2 percent, representing an overall total gold recovery of 96.8 percent.

Table 9: Summary of Preliminary Gravity/Flotation Test Results

Product	Weight	Assay			Distribution		
		Fe (%)	S (%)	Au (gpt)	Fe (%)	S (%)	Au (%)
Knelson Con	0.5	42.8	42.1	87.2	3.2	4.4	16.5
Rougher Con	14.1	34.4	34.3	16.2	68.1	94.8	80.3
Combined Con	14.6	34.7	34.6	18.6	71.4	99.2	96.8
Bulk Ro Tail	85.4	2.4	0.04	0.1	28.6	0.8	3.2
Head	100.0	7.1	5.1	2.8	100.0	100.0	100.0

Follow-Up 2012 Testwork

Master Composite 2 was submitted to metallurgical testwork in 2012 to assess gravity, flotation, and cyanidation gold recovery.

Gravity Gold Recovery

A Knelson gravity recovery test on Master Composite 2 ground to a K_{80} of 98 microns yielded 22.7 percent gold recovery into a gravity concentrate assaying 117.5 gpt gold. Cyanidation of the gravity concentrate yielded 94.7 percent gold extraction. As noted above, a standard GRG test would be required to more firmly establish gravity recovery efficiencies to be expected under plant operating conditions.

Flotation

Master Composite 2 was submitted to a standard PAX/MIBC sulphide float at varying primary grinds. Results are summarized in Table 10. A primary grind K_{80} of 150 microns provided acceptable gold liberation.

Table 10: Summary of Bulk Sulphide Flotation Test Results on Master Composite 2

Product	Grind K_{80} (µm)	Weight (%)	Assay			Distribution		
			S (%)	Ag (gpt)	Au (gpt)	S (%)	Ag (gpt)	Au (gpt)
Rougher Concentrate	68	16.1	34.1	56.0	32.6	98.7	91.4	31.1
Rougher Concentrate	98	15.9	34.7	56.0	33.4	98.5	91.4	93.8
Rougher Concentrate	148	16.6	33.2	56.0	33.0	97.9	91.8	94.8
Rougher Concentrate	234	19.0	28.8	47.0	25.0	98.7	91.7	91.1

Whole Rock Cyanidation

Two whole rock cyanidation tests were performed on Master Composite 2 at product grind K_{80}'s of 98 and 68 microns. The 48-hour leach at these grinds resulted in gold extraction of 88.5 and 87.7 percent, respectively, and generally indicated that the finer grind had not provided improved extraction. The net cyanide consumption in the leach was 0.61 kilogram NaCN per tonne, not including any residual cyanide. Lime consumption was moderate at about 0.36 kilogram CaO per tonne.

Flotation Concentrate Cyanidation

Cyanidation of reground (K_{80} of 15 microns) flotation concentrate yielded a gold extraction of 95.8 percent in a 48-hour leach. Test results showed there was no improvement in extending the leach time past 24 hours, which yielded a 97.3 percent extraction. From the above results, an estimated overall gold recovery of 91 percent should be achievable on a 5.2 gpt gold feed (the grade of Master Composite 2) using a flotation recovery of 94.8 percent and an extraction efficiency of 96 percent from cyanidation of reground concentrate.

12.2.2 Testwork 2013

Introduction

Although the 2011 and 2012 testwork provided an early indication that a flotation/cyanidation circuit would provide acceptable metallurgical recoveries for the Windfall Lake mineralization, the composites tested were of lower grade, namely 3.93 and 5.25 gpt gold, compared to the higher average grades of 11.4 gpt gold. Additional testing was therefore recommended to characterize better the gravity, flotation, and cyanidation parameters to be considered for the design of a more definite process flowsheet. For this purpose approximately 75 kilograms of core selected by Eagle Hill from the West Upper Zone (core Boreholes EAG-12-393, and EAG-12-409) and 75 kilograms from the Main Lower Zone (core Boreholes EAG-1-238, NOT-07-157, NOT-06-84, NOT-05-82, NOT-05-79, EAG-10-246, and EAG-12-356) were prepared and shipped from the Windfall Lake property site to G&T on January 18, 2013.

Composite Analyses

The West Upper and Main Lower core samples were separately blended to prepare a composite of each from which 15 kilograms was split out and sent to Inspectorate Laboratories in Richmond, British Columbia for a single semi-autogenous grinding (SAG) design test. The remainder of each composite was crushed to minus 3.5 millimetres from which a 1-kilogram and a 10-kilogram sample were split from each of the two composites for head analysis and to complete a ball mill Bond Work Index test. Master Composite 3 (40 kilograms) was then generated from combining 21.6 kilograms of West Upper and 18.4 kilograms of Main Lower zone material and used for test charges.

Analyses of key elements for each composite are summarized in Table 11.

Acid base accounting measurements completed on the three composites, summarized in Table 12, showed that the Windfall Lake mineralization was acid generating.

Table 11: Head Analyses Summary for the Prepared Master Composite

Sample	Au [1] (gpt)	Au [2] (gpt)	Ag (gpt)	Fe (%)	S_T (%)	S^{2-} (%)	C_T (%)
West Upper	11.10	10.60	6	6.15	6.45	6.29	0.24
Main Lower	7.87	8.67	15	7.58	7.47	7.20	0.59
Master Composite 3	10.10	9.49	10	7.01	7.06	6.80	0.43

[1] Average of duplicate analysis

[2] Calculated from pulp metallic assays

Table 12: Acid-Base Accounting Measurements of Mineralization Zones and the Prepared Master Composite

Parameter	Unit	Master Composite	West Upper	Main Lower
MPA (max. potential acidity)	kg $CaCO_3$/t	224.4	205.9	203.8
NNP (net. neutralization potential)	kg $CaCO_3$/t	-192	-187	-154
NP (neutralization potential)	kg $CaCO_3$/t	32	19	50
Ratio (NP/MPA)	Unity	0.14	0.09	0.25
Static NAG @ pH 4.5	Kg $H2SO_4$/t	95.1	112.5	76.4
Static NAG @ pH 7.0	Kg $H2SO_4$/t	106	123	87.4

Grinding Tests

Ball mill Bond Work Index measurements yielded values of 9.8 and 11.5 kilowatt-hour per tonne for the West Upper and Main Lower zones, respectively, indicating that the Windfall Lake mineralization was relatively soft and showed a modest increase in hardness with depth.

A SAG design test was completed at Inspectorate Laboratories, for use in developing a grinding circuit design.

Gravity Recovery

A Knelson gravity recovery test was completed on Master Composite 3. Test results are summarized in Table 13.

Although a gravity gold recovery of 30.2 percent is shown, in actual practice this would be less as the gravity concentrate weight would be lower and hence gold recovery would tend downward as well. A standard GRG test would be required to quantify expected gravity recovery under plant operating conditions.

Table 13: Gravity Gold Recovery Test on Master Composite 3

Product	K_{80} (µm)	Wt. (%)	Assay Au (gpt)	Assay Ag (gpt)	Distribution Au (%)	Distribution Ag (%)
Gravity Concentrate		3.6	79.4	42	30.2	17.8
Gravity Tails	165	96.4	6.79	7.2	69.8	82.2
Calculated Head		100.0	9.38	8.4	100.0	100.0

Combined Gravity / Flotation Recovery

Flotation of the Knelson gravity tails from the gravity recovery test described in the section above yielded a flotation gold recovery of 93.5 percent and a silver recovery of 89.1 percent. The combined gravity/flotation recovery, using the gravity recovery values in the section above, was 95.5 percent for gold and 91.0 percent for silver. The gold recovery in this single test was no better than the average flotation (only) recovery of 95.4 percent calculated from nine flotation tests on Master Composite 3 as reported below.

Whole Rock Cyanidation

Three whole ore cyanidation tests were performed on Master Composite 3 at product grinds K_{80} of 165, 96 and 70 microns. Results are summarized in Table 14.

As noted in Table 14, and from the 2012 whole ore cyanidation tests, gold extraction using whole ore cyanidation required a fine grind resulting in a maximum extraction of 89 percent at best.

Table 14: Whole Rock Cyanidation Test Results – 48 Hour Leach

Sample	Grind K_{80} (µm)	Reagent Consumption (kg/t) NaCN	Reagent Consumption (kg/t) CaO	% Extraction Au	% Extraction Ag
Master Composite 3	165	0.56	1.26	79.4	66.2
Master Composite 3	96	0.54	1.62	86.8	70.6
Master Composite 3	70	0.54	1.28	88.8	71.2

Flotation

A summary of the flotation test results on Master Composite 3, carried out at a primary grind of 165 microns, is presented in Table 15.

Using a primary grind K80 of 165 microns and using PAX at 25 gpt as the sulphide collector and MIBC at 31 gpt as frother, the average of nine tests, for a calculated head grade of 10.4 gpt gold and 10 gpt silver, showed a gold recovery of 95.4 percent and a silver recovery of 92.2 percent. The average rougher concentrate produced represented 25.3 percent of the mill feed and graded 39.4 gpt gold and 35 gpt silver.

Table 15: Flotation Test Results on Master Composite 3

Test No.	Calculated Head		Rougher Con				
			Wt%	% Recovery		Grade	
	gpt Au	gpt Ag		Au	Ag	gpt Au	gpt Ag
4	12.7	12	22.3	96.3	93.3	54.6	49
7	8.8	9	23.3	95.1	91.6	35.7	36
8	11.0	10	24.4	96.3	92.4	43.5	38
9	10.6	11	25.9	95.3	92.2	39.1	34
10	10.4	9	25.6	94.9	91.7	38.4	32
15	10.6	10	26.3	95.6	92.4	38.7	34
16	11.1	9	25.3	95.2	91.8	41.7	33
19	8.9	9	27.6	94.9	92.2	30.6	31
20	9.2	9	27.2	95.0	91.8	32.1	30
Avg.	**10.4**	**10**	**25.3**	**95.4**	**92.2**	**39.4**	**35**

Cyanidation of Flotation Concentrate

Cyanidation tests were performed on concentrate produced in flotation tests using 2 kilograms of Master Composite 3 ground to a K80 of 165 microns and floated using PAX and MIBC as flotation reagents. Flotation concentrate cyanidation test results are summarized in Table 16.

Table 16: Master Composite 3 Flotation Concentrate Cyanidation Results

Test	Grind K_{80} (µm)	Pre-Alteration (h)	Lead Nitrate (kg/t)	Consumption		Residual		Extraction (48 h)	
				NaCN (kg/t)	Lime (kg/t)	NaCN (g/L)	CN Equiv. (g/L)	Gold (%)	Silver (%)
Tests Performed at 0.5 g NaCN/L Solution Strength									
13CN	20	-	-	2.5	4.2	0.200	0.106	94.8	78.9
17CN	12	8	-	4.5	5.1	0.049	0.026	96	70.8
18CN	12	8	0.5	4.5	5.2	0.051	0.027	96.7	81.2
Tests Performed at 1.0 g NaCN/L Solution Strength									
11CN	36	-	-	1.6	1.6	0.780	0.410	90.6	78.7
12CN	18	-	-	3.4	3.4	0.500	0.270	95.3	87.6
21CN	19	8	-	4.6	4.1	0.630	0.330	92.8	85.5
22CN	20	8	0.5	4.3	4.2	0.630	0.330	94.1	88.9

Cyanidation of flotation concentrate at a K80 of 20 and 18 microns with sodium cyanide solution tenors of 0.5 gram of NaCN per litre(gpl NaCN) and 1.0 gpl NaCN indicated that gold recovery with either solution strength was relatively equal showing approximately 95 percent gold extraction. The same tests gave an indication that silver extraction at about 80 percent may be lower with the lower cyanide solution tenor whereas the higher solution tenor indicated a silver extraction of approximately 88 percent.

Cyanidation of flotation concentrate at a K80 of 12 and 19-20 microns with eight hours pre-aeration and sodium cyanide solution tenors of 0.5 gpl NaCN) and 1.0 gpl NaCN indicated a gold extraction of 96.0 percent with the lower cyanide solution tenor, higher than the 92.8 percent achieved with the 1.0 gpl NaCN leach solution.

Cyanidation of flotation concentrate at a K80 of 12 and 20 microns with eight hours of pre-aeration, 0.5 kilogram per tonne lead nitrate addition and sodium cyanide solution tenors of 0.5 gpl NaCN and 1.0 gpl NaCN indicated a 96.7 percent gold extraction with the lower solution tenor, higher than the 94.1 percent extraction achieved with the 1.0 gpl NaCN leach solution. The lower extraction for the 1.0 gpl NaCN solution tenor may have been partly due to the coarser regrind for this test.

Although the use of pre-aeration and lead nitrate addition did not appear essential there was a slight improvement in gold extraction using a 0.5 gpl NaCN solution tenor, up to 96.7 percent extraction.

The sodium cyanide consumption with the 0.5 and 1.0 gpl NaCN solution tenors was 2.5 and 4.1 kilograms per tonne, respectively, with no pre-aeration or lead nitrate addition. Residual cyanide was also lower at 0.20 gpl in the 0.5 gpl NaCN case compared to 0.5 gpl in the 1.0 gpl NaCN solution tenor, which would reduce cyanide destruction requirements.

The results of tests performed at 0.5 gpl NaCN solution tenor indicated that reagent consumption in flotation concentrate cyanidation increased with increasing fineness of grind, 2.5 kilograms per tonne at a K80 of 20 microns versus 4.5 kilograms per tonne at a K80 of 12 microns.

A 48-hour leach time appeared to be required to maximize gold extraction at the 0.5 gpl NaCN solution tenor whereas about 32 hours was required for the higher 1.0 gpl NaCN solution tenor.

Overall Recovery of a Flotation/Cyanidation Circuit

Based on the above review of metallurgical results on a test composite grading similar to the life-of-mine grade of 11.4 gpt gold, the optimum circuit for the Windfall Lake mineralization appears to be a primary grind K80 of about 150 microns, flotation of a bulk sulphide concentrate representing about 25 percent of the mill feed weight and cyanidation of flotation concentrate reground to a K80 of less than 15 microns.

Gravity recovery of gold from within the grinding circuit, although not absolutely required, can be used as a safety net to capture coarse gold, with the gravity concentrate joining the flotation concentrate for regrinding and cyanidation.

Target flotation recoveries identified from the testwork were 95.4 and 92.2 percent for gold and silver, respectively.

Target cyanidation extraction efficiencies were 96.3 percent for gold and 80 to 85 percent for silver. Net overall target recoveries would thus be 91.7 percent for gold and 74 to 78 percent for silver allowing for slight losses in the carbon adsorption circuit.

13 Mineral Resource Estimates

13.1 Introduction

This technical report documents the current status of the Windfall Lake property, including exploration and project development activity completed subsequent to the March 2012 Mineral Resource Statement prepared by SRK for the project. Since March 2012, an additional 124 core boreholes (47,825 metres) were completed and the geological model of the Windfall Lake gold deposit has been significantly modified, assisted by relogging a significant portion of archived core and structural geology investigations. As a result, the understanding of controls on the distribution of gold mineralization has improved considerably, improving the overall confidence in the continuity of the gold mineralization between borehole intersections. The additional drilling and improved understanding of the geology of this deposit warranted the preparation of an updated geology and mineral resource model.

The Mineral Resource Statement presented herein represents the third mineral resource evaluation prepared for the Windfall Lake property in accordance with Canadian Securities Administrators' National Instrument 43-101. The updated mineral resource model is based on a new geological model that considered additional core drilling information and builds upon a previous mineral resource model prepared by SRK in September 2012.

This section describes the resource estimation methodology and summarizes the key assumptions considered by SRK. In the opinion of SRK, the resource evaluation reported herein is a reasonable representation of the mineral resources found in the Windfall Lake property at the current level of sampling. The mineral resources have been estimated in conformity with generally accepted CIM *Estimation of Mineral Resource and Mineral Reserves Best Practices Guidelines* and are reported in accordance with Canadian Securities Administrators' National Instrument 43-101. Mineral resources are not mineral reserves and have not demonstrated economic viability. There is no certainty that all or any part of the mineral resource will be converted into mineral reserve.

13.2 Resource Estimation Procedures

The Windfall Lake property is a resource delineation stage exploration property. Exploration efforts since the last mineral resource evaluation focused on infill drilling in the Main Zone, improving the definition of the gold mineralization northeast of the Main Zone, testing the extension of mineralization to the southwest of the Main Zone, and testing the extension of the pyrite stockwork below the Red Dog dike in the Main Zone. Drilling coverage in the F17 and F51 zones remains unchanged from the previous resource evaluation. During this period, a significant portion of archived core was relogged to extract additional standardized rock description and study alteration, structures and mineralogy. As a result of this new information the geological model for the distribution of rock and alteration types have been significantly revised.

The mineral resources reported herein were estimated using a geostatistical block modelling approach informed from core borehole data. The mineral resource model is constrained by a traditional wireframe interpretation for the boundaries of the gold mineralization constructed from a sectional interpretation of the drilling data. The sectional interpretation was guided by grade shells constructed using Leapfrog software. The evaluation of the mineral resources involved the following procedures:

- Database compilation and verification;
- Creation of a three-dimensional lithological model, including the faults, main rock types, and pyrite stockwork zones, using Leapfrog Geo®;
- Extensive validation of the database prepared by Eagle Hill;
- Modelling of the boundaries of the auriferous zones using Leapfrog Mining®;
- Data processing (compositing and capping), statistical analysis, and variography;
- Selection of estimation strategy and estimation parameters;
- Block modelling and grade estimation;
- Validation, classification, and tabulation;
- Assessment of the "reasonable prospects for economic extraction" and the selection of reporting assumptions; and
- Preparation of the Mineral Resource Statement.

13.3 Resource Database

The data used to evaluate the mineral resource were provided by Eagle Hill as a GEMS database, containing three-dimensional modelling and borehole data.

The final part of the Windfall Lake gold project database was received on February 5, 2014. The database comprises 706 core boreholes (192,045 metres), of which 635 boreholes (179,641 metres) were considered for the geological modelling and mineral resource estimation. The 635 boreholes represent drilling data acquired between 1997 and 2014 by Alto Exploration Ltd., Inmet Mining Corp., Fury Exploration Corp., Murgor Resources Inc., Noront Resources Inc., and Eagle Hill. The borehole data include collar location, down-hole survey data, lithology codes and 115,668 sample intervals assayed for gold. The ratio of boreholes drilled on the property and those considered in the current mineral resource model is significantly higher compared to previous models because SRK elected to model the gold mineralization located outside of well-defined mineralization domains.

SRK performed an in-depth review of Eagle Hill's quality control programs for the data informing the new mineral resource model and found no material flaws.

SRK performed the following validation steps on the borehole data:

- Checked minimum and maximum values for each quality value field and confirmed and edited those outside of expected ranges; and
- Checked for gaps, overlaps, and out of sequence intervals for both assays and lithology tables.

The original assay database did not contain errors. On completion of the validation procedure, SRK considered the database suitable for resource estimation.

The geological and mineralization wireframes were constructed using GEMS (v. 6.4) modelling software. Statistical analysis and variography was completed with Geostatistical Software Library (GSLib v. 10.0), while the resource estimation work was completed in GEMS.

13.4 Geological Model

The mineral resource model is based on a complete re-interpretation of the geology of the project. This re-interpretation provides a much better confidence on the controls on the distribution of the gold mineralization, strengthening the confidence in the continuity of the gold mineralization between the sampling points. The main feature of the geological setting of the Windfall Lake area is a swarm of kilometre-scale felsic to mafic dikes that cross-cut felsic to intermediate volcanic rock. The stratigraphy in the main zone trends to the northeast and dips moderately towards the southeast. Three deformation events were identified including the main deformation associated with north-northeast-trending penetrative foliation, brittle-ductile shear zones, and late northeast-trending brittle faults.

A three-dimensional approach using Leapfrog Geo® modelling software was used to define the location and extent of the brittle faults and shear zones. The main lithological units were then modelled including the rhyolite, andesite, Red Dog dikes, fragmental dikes, and quartz porphyry dikes.

A broad pyrite stockwork envelope was modelled in Leapfrog Geo® based on the geological logging and pyrite percentages logged by Eagle Hill geologists in the main zone. The pyrite stockwork zone consists of a large halo hosting the bulk of the gold mineralization in the main zone. The pyrite stockwork zone was modelled in between the faults and shear zones to the top of the Red Dog dike.

Gold mineralization resource domains were modelled using Leapfrog Mining® modelling software. A sectional polyline interpretation approach was used to define the boundaries of the gold mineralization at a grade threshold of 0.5 gpt gold at a minimum width of 1 metre. Polylines were snapped to sample intervals. The domains were modelled as a series of steeply to moderately dipping zones trending subparallel to the dominant trend of the deformation corridor and host rock. Three-dimensional solids were created using a radial base function interpolation of the polylines and used as grade domains for geostatistical studies and to constrain grade estimation.

Fifteen grade domains were defined in the Main Zone. Twelve zones occur above the Red Dog dike, and three are modelled below the dike. The latter form a single domain named the Red Dog Footwall (RD_FW) domain. The naming of the Main Zone domains generally remains the same as in the previous resource model, although the extent and shape of the zones have changed significantly based on the new geological interpretation. The wireframes for the F17 and F51 zones are unchanged from the previous resource model as no new drilling information was acquired and the revised geological interpretation has no impact on these zones of gold mineralization.

Table 17 displays the name and rock codes of the various domains modelled and Figure 17 shows the location and extent of the grade domains.

The gold mineralization located outside of the grade domains was also considered for resource estimation (pyrite stockwork, volcanic rocks, and various generations of dikes).

Table 17: Rock Codes for Grade and Geological Domains

Grade Domains	Rock Code	Geological Domains	Rock Code
Main Zone (15 wireframes)	**100**	Pyrite Stockwork	91
Zone 1	101	Red Dog	33
Mallard	102	Rhyolite	44
RD_FW (3 wireframes)	103	Andesite	55
Mink	104	Fragmental Dike	66
Caribou	105	Quartz Porphyry	88
Zone 6	106		
Zone 7	107		
Zone 12 N	112		
Zone 15	115		
Zone 26	126		
Zone 27	127		
Zone 29	129		
Zone 30	130		
F17 Zone	**200**		
F51 Zone	**300**		

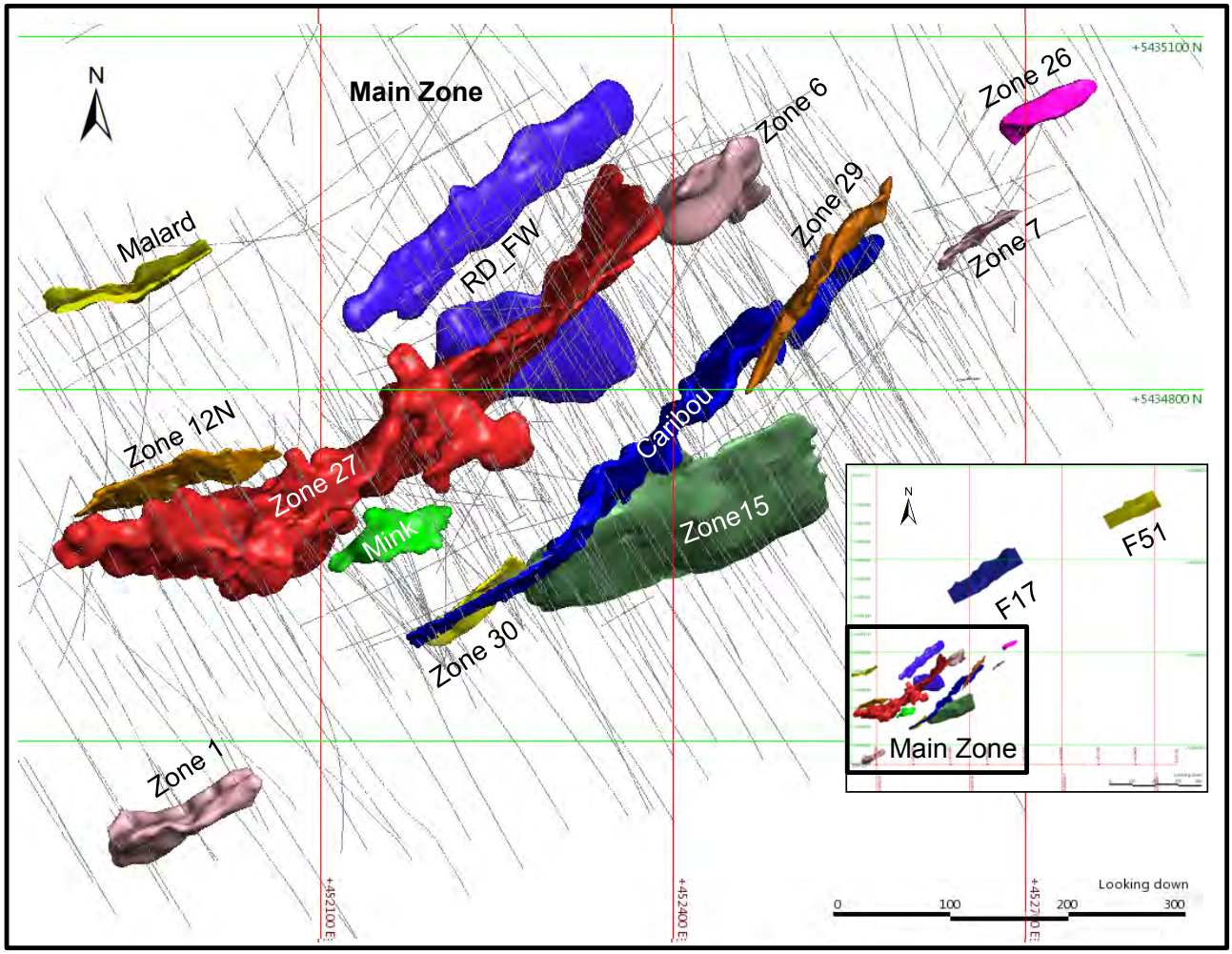


Figure 17: Plan View of Gold Mineralization Domains on the Windfall Lake Gold Deposit

13.5 Compositing and Statistical Analysis

Assay data from within the grade and geological domains (Table 17) were extracted for geostatistical analysis. Table 18 illustrates the basic sample gold and sample length statistics of the original borehole sample data. Unsampled borehole intervals intersecting geological wireframes were assigned a detection limit value of 0.003 gpt gold, which represents half the detection limit of the assay method.

Table 18: Basic Statistics of Raw Borehole Samples from the Windfall Lake Gold Deposit

Variable	Domain*	Count	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Dev.	Variance	COV
				Grade Domains				
	100	6,402	0.001	6,070.00	6.44	117.18	13,730.53	18.20
	200	212	0.003	97.80	4.23	11.79	138.92	2.79
	300	75	0.003	87.60	3.46	10.89	118.56	3.15
Gold				**Geological Domains**				
Grade	33	4,258	0.001	508.00	0.49	8.15	66.38	16.69
(gpt)	44	11,105	0.001	801.00	0.26	7.69	59.20	29.47
	55	28,503	0.001	483.56	0.29	4.99	24.94	17.37
	66	3,960	0.001	83.98	0.29	2.42	5.87	8.43
	88	1,543	0.001	8.90	0.15	0.44	0.19	2.85
	91	53,633	0.001	382.36	0.35	3.88	15.03	11.08
				Grade Domains				
	100	6,408	0.10	2.30	0.89	0.24	0.06	0.27
	200	212	0.40	3.20	0.96	0.22	0.05	0.22
	300	75	0.35	1.40	0.76	0.28	0.08	0.36
				Geological Domains				
Length	33	4,260	0.10	3.80	0.96	0.30	0.09	0.32
(m)	44	11,154	0.02	9.55	0.96	0.25	0.06	0.26
	55	28,568	0.02	15.00	0.97	0.28	0.08	0.28
	66	3,962	0.10	9.60	0.97	0.28	0.08	0.29
	88	1,549	0.12	3.00	0.98	0.25	0.06	0.25
	91	53,727	0.01	13.80	0.95	0.25	0.06	0.26

* See Table 17 for definition

The majority of core assay samples were collected at 1-metre intervals (Figure 18), but shorter or longer intervals were sometimes selected to respect geological contacts. After a review of sample length histograms for each zone, gold assays were composited to 1 metre for geostatistical analysis and variography.

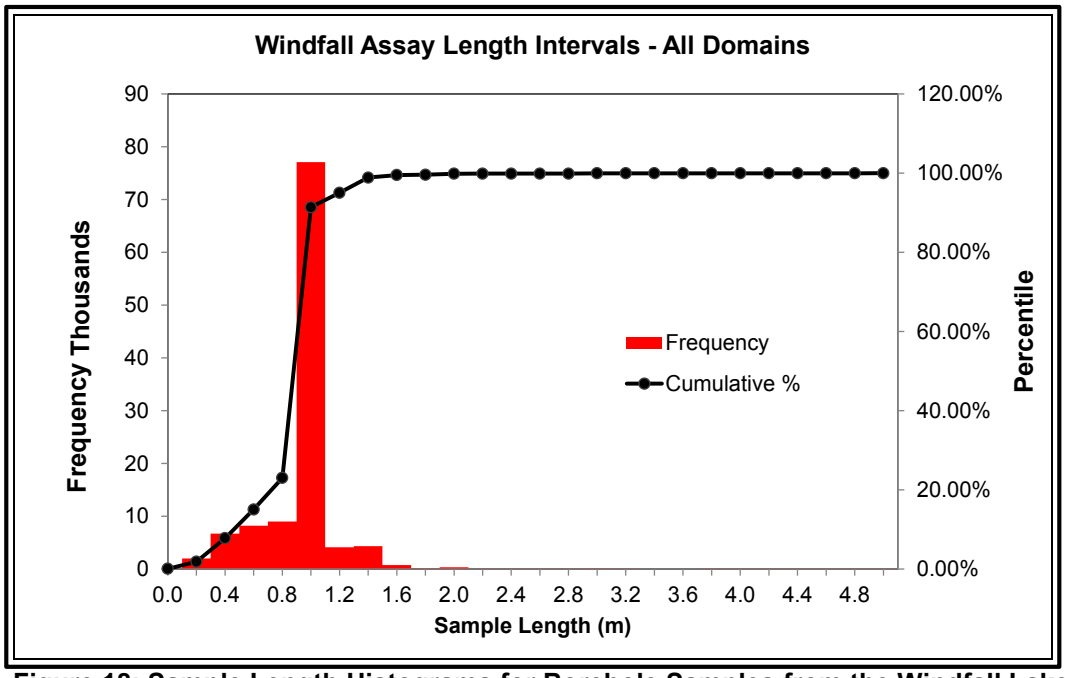


Figure 18: Sample Length Histograms for Borehole Samples from the Windfall Lake Gold Deposit

13.6 Evaluation of Outliers

For each domain, a capping value was determined by analyzing histograms and cumulative frequency plots of gold composites (Figure 19). Capping values were adjusted iteratively by reference to summary statistics to ensure robustness of statistics to the chosen capping values (Table 19).

Table 19: Capping Values

Domain*	Cap Grade Au gpt	Samples Capped	Percentile Cap
100	170.00	13	99.78%
200	40.00	4	98.26%
300	10.00	5	93.51%
33	20.00	9	99.93%
44	15.00	7	99.96%
55	100.00	9	99.98%
66	15.00	9	99.88%
88	3.00	7	99.67%
91	1.00	12	99.98%

* See Table 17 for definition

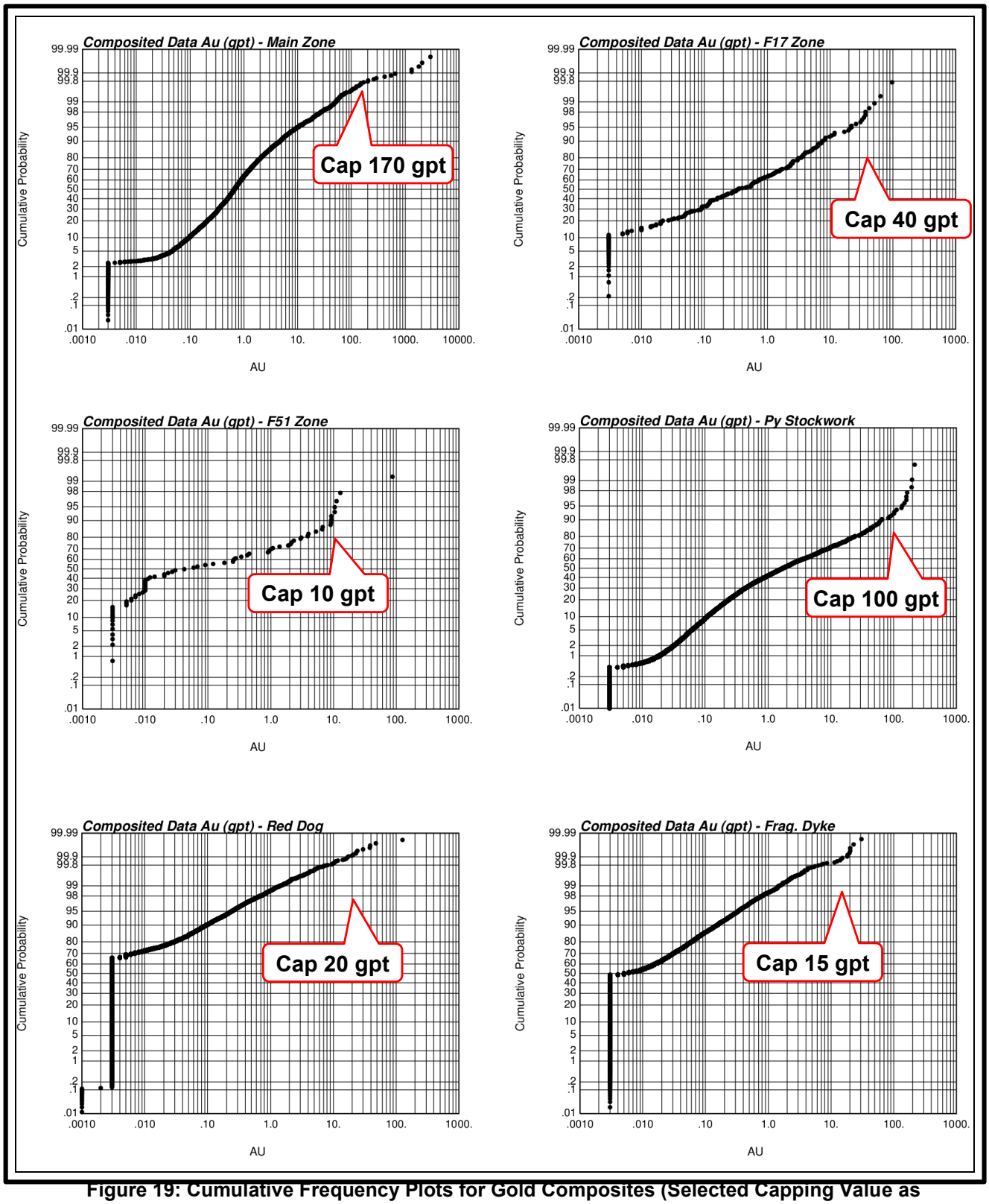


Figure 19: Cumulative Frequency Plots for Gold Composites (Selected Capping Value as Shown)

The basic statistics for uncapped and capped gold composite data within the resource domains are summarized in Table 20.

Table 20: Statistics for Uncapped and Capped Gold Composites

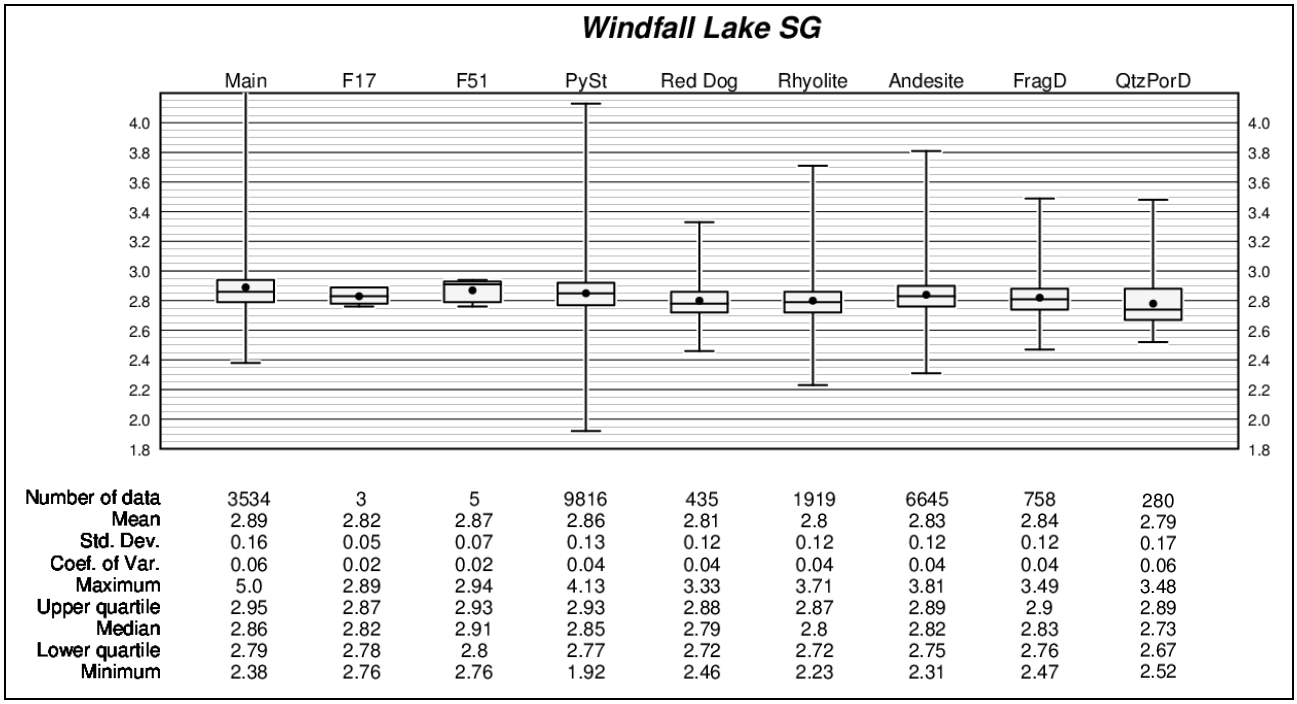
Variable	Domain*	Count	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Dev.	Variance	COV
				Grade Domains				
	100	5,920	0.00	2,973.16	5.23	71.44	5,104.20	13.66
	200	230	0.00	97.79	3.71	10.47	109.52	2.82
	300	77	0.00	87.58	2.84	10.32	106.44	3.63
Uncapped Gold Grade (gpt)				**Geological Domains**				
	33	12,189	0.00	127.05	0.11	1.53	2.34	13.32
	44	19,275	0.00	159.86	0.11	1.50	2.26	13.33
	55	45,24	0.00	430.75	0.17	3.96	15.71	23.49
	66	7,591	0.00	57.96	0.12	1.05	1.11	8.86
	88	2,101	0.00	14.22	0.12	0.47	0.22	3.88
	91	74,663	0.00	217.83	0.22	2.40	5.74	11.15
				Grade Domains				
	100	5,920	0.00	170.00	3.06	11.99	143.69	3.91
	200	230	0.00	40.00	3.30	7.86	61.72	2.38
	300	77	0.00	10.00	1.77	3.22	10.36	1.82
Capped Gold Grade (gpt)				**Geological Domains**				
	33	12,189	0.00	20.00	0.10	0.80	0.63	8.06
	44	19,275	0.00	15.00	0.10	0.53	0.28	5.49
	55	45,241	0.00	100.00	0.14	1.76	3.09	12.48
	66	7,591	0.00	15.00	0.11	0.68	0.46	6.35
	88	2,101	0.00	3.00	0.11	0.27	0.07	2.42
	91	74,663	0.00	100.00	0.21	1.84	3.40	8.92

* See Table 17 for definition

13.7 Specific Gravity

The specific gravity database contains 23,729 measurements collected by Eagle Hill personnel from fresh core using pycnometry. This is a large increase compared to the data that were available for the previous mineral resource model. The specific gravity data were imported into the GEMS project and each measurement was coded to the appropriate grade zone and geological domain. In all, 23,095 measurements are located within the grade and geological domains.

SRK assigned an average specific gravity value for each grade and geology domain (Figure 20). For example, a mean specific gravity of 2.89 was used in the Main Zone domain.



	Main	F17	F51	PySt	Red Dog	Rhyolite	Andesite	FragD	QtzPorD
Number of data	3534	3	5	9816	435	1919	6645	758	280
Mean	2.89	2.82	2.87	2.86	2.81	2.8	2.83	2.84	2.79
Std. Dev.	0.16	0.05	0.07	0.13	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.17
Coef. of Var.	0.06	0.02	0.02	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.06
Maximum	5.0	2.89	2.94	4.13	3.33	3.71	3.81	3.49	3.48
Upper quartile	2.95	2.87	2.93	2.93	2.88	2.87	2.89	2.9	2.89
Median	2.86	2.82	2.91	2.85	2.79	2.8	2.82	2.83	2.73
Lower quartile	2.79	2.78	2.8	2.77	2.72	2.72	2.75	2.76	2.67
Minimum	2.38	2.76	2.76	1.92	2.46	2.23	2.31	2.47	2.52

Figure 20: Box Plot of Specific Gravity Data from the Windfall Lake Gold Deposit

13.8 Variography

Variograms were used to assess the spatial continuity of the gold data and to assist with the selection of estimation parameters.

Variography was performed using the GSLib software using uncapped 1-metre gold composites. Both directional and isotropic variograms were calculated. Grade and geological domains exhibit several distinct orientations. SRK calculated and modelled the variograms for all relevant areas, grade domains, and orientations.

In each case, SRK examined three different spatial metrics: (1) traditional semivariogram, (2) traditional correlogram, and (3) normal scores semivariogram.

Wherever possible, the traditional variogram was used for modelling. The grade domains including the Main Zone, the pyrite stockwork halo zone, the Red Dog dike and dikes, and the rhyolite geological domain were modelled with the traditional variogram. The correlogram and normal scores transform facilitated the identification of a spatial structure, particularly when the traditional variogram showed little continuity. In cases where the traditional variogram was too noisy or unstable, the correlogram was used to identify the continuity structure. This was done for the andesite, fragmental dike and quartz porphyry domains.

Table 21 summarize the modelled variograms for the grade and geological domains. A full set of modelled variograms are provided in Appendix D.

The orientation of the variogram ranges and structures are consistent with the corresponding search ellipses for that domain. Horizontal directions correspond to the Y (blue) and X (red) ranges, and vertical direction (right column) corresponds to the Z range direction in Appendix D.

Table 21: Gold Variogram Parameters for the Windfall Lake Gold Deposit

Domain	Orientation - GEMS Rotation (ADA)			Variogram Model						
	Azimuth	Dip	Azimuth	Nugget*	Structure	Type	CC*	Y Range	X Range	Z Range
100	55	-10	10	0.25	1	Exponential	0.750	37	37	10
200**	120	67	60	0.20	1	Exponential	0.800	40	40	5
300**	120	60	60	0.20	1	Exponential	0.800	75	75	5
91	50	-15	-45	0.20	1	Exponential	0.800	45	20	30
33	60	-31	-19	0.10	1	Exponential	0.900	110	40	8
44	60	-14	-12	0.20	1	Exponential	0.800	35	30	15
55	60	-9	-21	0.25	1	Exponential	0.750	20	6	3
66	60	0	-30	0.30	1	Exponential	0.645	15	5	4
					2	Spherical	0.055	40	30	6
88	60	-2	-21	0.35	1	Exponential	0.650	50	10	5

* Nugget effect and sills normalized to 1.0

** Variogram model unchanged from previous resource estimation for the F17 and F51 zones

13.9 Block Model and Grade Estimation

13.9.1 Block Model Definition

A block model was created to cover the entire area of gold mineralization at the Windfall Lake gold deposit. The block model is rotated by 30 degrees counter-clockwise such that the block model is oriented subparallel to the general strike of the gold mineralization. Block size is 5 by 5 by 5 metres. The model parameters are summarized in Table 22.

Rock codes associated with the gold grade domains were assigned to blocks with a percentage representing the percentage of a single block inside the grade domain. For a block intercepted by a grade domain boundary, the portion of the block outside of the grade domain is considered as waste. For the remaining blocks, rock codes were then assigned based on 50 percent or more of a block located inside the geological domains.

Table 22: Block Model Parameters for the Windfall Lake Gold Project

Direction (Rotated 030°)*	Origin**	Size (metre)	Number of Blocks
East-West	451,630	5	537
North-South	5,433,885	5	203
Vertical	450	5	200

* Positive rotation in anti-clockwise direction.

** UTM coordinates NAD83 Zone 18 datum.

13.9.2 Grade Estimation

Block gold grades were estimated using ordinary kriging in two or three consecutive passes. The gold grade was estimated in each domain separately using capped composites from within that domain. Search parameters for each domain are summarized in Table 23. Three estimation passes were used in the gold grade domains, the pyrite stockwork domain, and the Red Dog domain. For the second and third estimation passes the search ellipsoids were inflated by 1.5 and 2 times the first

pass, respectively. Only two estimation passes were used in the remaining geological domains, with the second pass using search ellipse twice the size of the first pass.

Table 23: Grade Interpolation Parameters

Parameter	First Pass	Second Pass	Third Pass
Domains 100, 200, 300, 91, and 33			
Minimum/maximum composites	5/10	3/15	2/15
Type of search	Octant	Octant	Ellipsoidal
Minimum number of octants	2	2	-
Maximum composites per octant	4	4	-
Maximum per borehole	4	4	-
Domains 44, 55, 66, and 88			
Minimum/maximum composites	5/10	3/15	-
Type of search	Octant	Ellipsoidal	-
Minimum number of octants	2	-	-
Maximum composites per octant	4	-	-
Maximum per borehole	4	-	-

The first pass search distances were in most cases based on the variogram ranges. The Main Zone search ellipse parameters were modified from the base case variogram ranges to reflect the anisotropic nature of the gold mineralization along strike orientation. Search distances and ellipse orientations are presented in Table 24.

SRK evaluated the impact of varying estimation parameters in order to select the optimal estimation parameters for the block grade interpolation. SRK evaluated the impact of different interpolation methods, varying sample support per block and varying search ellipse parameters. The results of this comparative study indicate that the grade estimation for these domains is not very sensitive to slight variations of estimation parameters. In all cases, the difference in the global mean gold grade did not vary by more than approximately 10 percent.

Table 24: Search Criteria Used for Grade Interpolation

Domain	1st Pass	2nd Pass	3rd Pass	Ellipsoid Orientation*		
	Search Ellipsoid	Search Ellipsoid	Search Ellipsoid	Az	Dip	Azimuth
100	50x25x10	75x38x15	100x50x20	55	-10	10
200	40x40x5	60x60x8	80x80x10	120	67	60
300	60x60x5	90x90x8	120x120x10	120	60	60
91	45x20x30	68x30x45	90x40x60	50	-15	-45
33	110x40x8	165x60x12	220x80x16	60	-31	-19
44	35x30x15	70x60x30	-	60	-14	-12
55	20x6x3	40x12x6	-	60	-9	-21
66	40x30x6	80x60x12	-	60	0	-30
88	50x10x5	100x20x10	-	60	-2	-21

* Ellipsoidal orientation considering Gemcom rotation convention.

13.10 Model Validation and Sensitivity

The mineral resource model was validated by visually comparing block estimates with informing borehole data on a section by section and by elevation basis. Five representative cross-sections across the Main Zone showing block estimates in relation to the grade domains and the informing drilling data are presented in Appendix E. A longitudinal view of Zone 27 of the Main Zone is also

presented in Appendix E. The statistics of the informing capped composited data also compares well to those of the block estimates.

As a validation check of the ordinary kriging estimates, the gold was also estimated using an inverse distance estimator. Results from the two estimators were compared visually and both estimators deliver very similar results. SRK prefers to report gold grades estimated by ordinary kriging because the spatial continuity and nugget effect can be modelled using variograms, and also because ordinary kriging delivers an estimate of the quality of the estimates in the form of the kriging variance.

13.11 Mineral Resource Classification

Mineral resource classification is typically a subjective concept. Industry best practices suggest that resource classification should consider the confidence in the geological interpretation and geological continuity of the mineralized structures, the quality and quantity of the exploration data supporting the estimates, and the geostatistical confidence in the quality of the tonnage and grade estimates. Appropriate classification criteria should aim at integrating these concepts to delineate regular areas at similar classification.

The revised geological model is a significant improvement over the previous geological interpretation. SRK is satisfied that the updated geological and gold mineralization model honours the current geological information and knowledge. The location of the samples and the assay data are sufficiently reliable to support resource evaluation and do not present a risk to resource classification. The mineral resource model is largely based on geological knowledge derived from core boreholes drilled on sections spaced at between 12.5 to 25 metres apart in the Main Zone, and 50 metres or more in the rest of the deposit.

The geological information is sufficiently dense to allow the modelling of the boundaries of the gold mineralization for the various domains in the Main Zone (Domain 100) above the Red Dog dike with a reasonably good confidence. For the remaining domains, however, the geological continuity of the gold mineralization between sampling points can only be inferred within the meaning of the CIM *Definition Standards for Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves* (November 2011*)*.

The mineral resources were classified using a combination of tools, including confidence in the geological interpretation, variography results, search ellipse volume, kriging variance, and the average distance between block estimates and the informing composite data. In the Main Zone above the Red Dog dike, SRK considers that blocks estimated during the first two estimation runs that considered 1.5 times the full variogram ranges within an average distance to the nearest composite of 50 metres can be classified in the Indicated category within the meaning of the CIM *Definition Standards for Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves* (Table 25). For those blocks, SRK considers that the level of confidence is sufficient to allow appropriate application of technical and economic parameters to support mine planning and to allow the evaluation of the economic viability of the deposit. The remaining blocks estimated in the Main Zone, including the gold mineralized zones below the Red Dog dike, were classified as Inferred.

Table 25: Mineral Resource Classification Criteria

Classification	Indicated	Inferred				
Zone	Main Zone* (100)	Main Zone (100)	F17/F51 (200/300)	Pyrite Stockwork (91)	Red Dog (33)	Fragmental Dike (66)
Estimation pass	1 and 2 only	1, 2, and 3	1, 2, and 3	1, 2, and 3	1	1
Max. anisotropic distances	50	-	-	-	-	-
Manual smoothing	2 gpt Au	-	-	2 gpt Au	2 gpt Au	2 gpt Au

* Excluding gold mineralization domains below the Red Dog dike in the Main Zone.

All blocks from the pyrite stockwork domain estimated in the first three passes were classified as Inferred. For the Red Dog dike/dikes and fragmental dike domains, delineated at wider drilling spacing and with uncertain geological continuity, blocks estimated only during the first pass were classified as Inferred. The gold mineralization in the rhyolite, andesite, and quartz porphyry domains exhibits uncertain geological continuity at the present drilling spacing. For this reason those blocks from the rhyolite, andesite, and quartz porphyry domains were not classified. Additional infill drilling is required to demonstrate the continuity of the gold mineralization in those lithology domains. All other blocks were not classified. All blocks from the F17 and F51 zones were classified as Inferred, unchanged from the previous resource evaluation.

As a second step in the classification process, the automated classification was manually adjusted to remove isolated blocks at a cut-off grade of 2 gpt gold to define regular areas with the same classification. Isolated blocks were reclassified to the category of the surrounding blocks.

13.12 Mineral Resource Statement

The resource estimation work was completed by Ms. Dorota El-Rassi, PEng (APEO #100012348) and Mr. Chartier, PGeo (OGQ#874) under the supervision of Glen Cole, PGeo (APGO #1416). Dr. Oy Leuangthong, PEng (APEGA#82746, PEO#90563867) and Dr. David Machuca completed the geostatistical analysis and variography, and provided support in the selection of resource estimation parameters.

CIM *Definition Standards for Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves* (November 2011) defines a mineral resource as:

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

The "reasonable prospects for economic extraction" requirement generally implies that the quantity and grade estimates meet certain economic thresholds and that the mineral resources are reported at an appropriate cut-off grade that takes into account extraction scenarios and processing recoveries. SRK considers that the gold mineralization of the Windfall Lake property is amenable for underground extraction. Gary Poxleitner, PEng (APEO #100015286) has reviewed the mineral resource model and the grade distribution, and has advised that a reporting cut-off grade of 3.0 gpt gold is appropriate for this project considering a gold price of US$1,200 per ounce of gold and a gold recovery of 91.7 percent.

Mineral resources are not mineral reserves and have not demonstrated economic viability. There is no certainty that all or any part of the mineral resource will be converted into mineral reserves. It is uncertain if further exploration will allow improving of the classification of the Inferred mineral resources. The Mineral Resource Statement for the Windfall Lake property is presented in Table 26. The effective date is March 3, 2014.

Table 26: Mineral Resource Statement*, Windfall Lake Property, Quebec, SRK Consulting (Canada) Inc., March 3, 2014

Classification/Zone	Quantity (000 tonnes)	Grade Gold (gpt)	Contained Gold (000 ounces)
Indicated			
Main Zone	2,375	9.75	744
F17 Zone	–	–	–
F51 Zone	–	–	–
Pyrite Stockwork	–	–	–
Red Dog Dike/Dikes	–	–	–
Fragmental Dike	–	–	–
Total Indicated	**2,375**	**9.75**	**744**
Inferred			
Main Zone	1,015	7.93	259
F17 Zone	167	7.51	40
F51 Zone	47	4.43	7
Pyrite Stockwork	1,551	7.70	384
Red Dog Dike/Dikes	249	4.26	34
Fragmental Dike	55	3.94	7
Total Inferred	**3,084**	**7.37**	**731**

* Mineral resources are not mineral reserves and have not demonstrated economic viability. All figures have been rounded to reflect the relative accuracy of the estimates. Reported at a cut-off grade of 3.0 gpt gold and assuming an underground extraction scenario, a gold price of US$1,200 per ounce, and metallurgical recovery of 91.7 percent.

13.13 Grade Sensitivity Analysis

The mineral resources of the Windfall Lake property are sensitive to the selection of a reporting cut-off grade. To illustrate this sensitivity, the global quantities and grade estimates in the Main Zone are presented at various cut-off grades for the indicated and inferred material in Table 27, and grade tonnage curves are presented in Figure 21.

Table 27: Block Model Quantity and Grade Estimates* at Various Cut-off Grades for the Main Zone, Windfall Lake Property

Cut-off	Main Zone – Indicated			Main Zone – Inferred		
Grade (gpt)	Quantity (000't)	Gold Grade(gpt)	Metal (000'oz)	Quantity (000't)	Gold Grade(gpt)	Metal (000'oz)
0.5	6,504	4.60	963	7,036	2.17	491
1.0	5,590	5.23	940	4,487	2.98	430
1.5	4,699	5.99	905	2,530	4.33	352
2.0	3,756	7.05	852	1,471	6.21	294
2.5	2,904	8.47	791	1,175	7.22	273
3.0	**2,375**	**9.75**	**744**	**1,015**	**7.93**	**259**
3.5	1,996	10.98	705	865	8.74	243
4.0	1,724	12.12	672	751	9.50	229
5.0	1,357	14.19	619	617	10.59	210
8.0	809	19.55	509	342	13.96	153
10.0	616	22.87	453	229	16.48	121

* The reader is cautioned that the figures presented in this table should not be misconstrued as a Mineral Resource Statement. The reported quantities and grades are only presented as a sensitivity of the deposit model to the selection of a reporting cut-off grade.

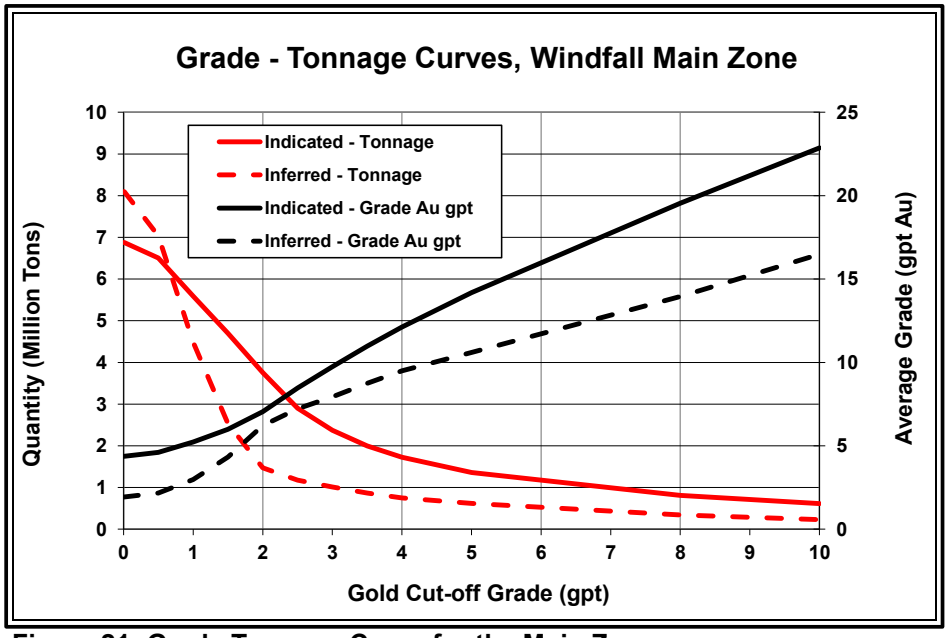


Figure 21: Grade Tonnage Curve for the Main Zone

The reader is cautioned that these figures should not be misconstrued as a Mineral Resource Statement. The reported quantities and grades are only presented as a sensitivity of the resource model to the selection of a reporting cut-off grade.

13.14 Reconciliation

The new Mineral Resource Statement presented in Table 26 documents significant changes relative to the previous Mineral Resource Statement released in July 2012. The increase in Indicated mineral resources is primarily due to increased drilling (77 additional core boreholes), revised geological interpretation, and an increased confidence in the geological continuity. Indicated mineral resources are only defined within the Main Zone, which is informed by higher density of drilling data and better confidence in the geological continuity of the gold mineralization.

Table 28 presents the reconciliation between the 2012 and 2014 Mineral Resource Statements. The percent change for each domain and category is also shown. The 2014 Indicated mineral resource tonnages and contained gold have increased by 43 percent and 38 percent, respectively, with a corresponding minor decrease in gold grade.

Table 28: Comparison Between 2012 and 2014 Mineral Resource Statements

Classification and Zone	Quantity ('000 tonnes)			Grade Gold (gpt)			Contained Gold ('000 ounces)		
	2012	2014	Change %	2012	2014	Change %	2012	2014	Change %
Indicated									
Main Zone	1,665	2,375	43%	10.05	9.75	-3%	538	744	38%
F17 Zone	–	–	–		–	–		–	–
F51 Zone	–	–	–		–	–		–	–
Pyrite Stockwork	–	–	–		–	–		–	–
Red Dog Dike/Dikes	–	–	–		–	–		–	–
Fragmental Dike	–	–	–		–	–		–	–
Total Indicated	**1,665**	**2,375**	**43%**	**10.05**	**9.75**	**-3%**	**538**	**744**	**38%**
Inferred									
Main Zone	2,659	1,015	-62%	8.95	7.93	-11%	768	259	-66%
F17 Zone	178	167	-6%	7.62	7.51	-1%	44	40	-9%
F51 Zone	69	47	-32%	4.49	4.43	-1%	10	7	-30%
Pyrite Stockwork	–	1,551	–		7.70	–	–	384	–
Red Dog Dike/Dikes	–	249	–		4.26	–	–	34	–
Fragmental Dike	–	55	–		3.94	–	–	7	–
Total Inferred	**2,905**	**3,084**	**6%**	**8.76**	**7.37**	**-3%**	**822**	**731**	**-11%**

14 Adjacent Properties

There are no adjacent properties that are considered relevant to this technical report.

15 Other Relevant Data and Information

There is no other relevant data available about the Windfall Lake property.

16 Interpretation and Conclusions

A total of 706 boreholes (192,045 metres) have been drilled by various operators (Alto Exploration Ltd., Inmet Mining Corp., Fury Exploration Corp., Murgor Resources Inc., Noront Resources Inc. and Eagle Hill) on the Windfall Lake property since 1986, of which 635 boreholes (179,641 metres) were considered for resource estimation. Since the previous mineral resource evaluation in March 2012, an additional 124 core boreholes (47,825 metres) were drilled by Eagle Hill.

SRK witnessed the extent of the exploration work during a number of site visits between 2011 and 2013, and can confirm that Eagle Hill's exploration work is conducted using field procedures that meet generally accepted industry best practices. SRK is of the opinion that the exploration data are sufficiently reliable to interpret with confidence the boundaries of the gold mineralization and support the evaluation and classification of mineral resources in accordance with generally accepted CIM *Estimation of Mineral Resource and Mineral Reserve Best Practices* and CIM *Definition Standards for Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves*.

An exploration database comprising 115,668 core sample intervals assayed for gold was used to prepare the February 2014 geology and mineral resource model using a conventional geostatistical block modelling approach constrained by mineralization wireframes. The block model was populated with gold grades estimated using ordinary kriging informed from capped composited data and estimation parameters derived from variography.

The mineral resources were classified using a combination of tools, including confidence in the geological interpretation, variography results, search ellipse volume, kriging variance, and the average distance between the block and the informing composite data. In the Main Zone above the Red Dog dike, SRK considers that blocks estimated during the first two estimation runs that considered 1.5 times the full variogram ranges within an average distance to the nearest composite of 50 metres can be classified in the Indicated category within the meaning of the CIM *Definition Standards for Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves*. For those blocks, SRK considers that the level of confidence is sufficient to allow appropriate application of technical and economic parameters to support mine planning and to allow the evaluation of the economic viability of the deposit. Conversely, resource blocks located in other domains where the geological continuity can only be inferred are classified in the Inferred category because the confidence in the estimates is insufficient to allow for the meaningful application of technical and economic parameters or to enable an evaluation of economic viability.

SRK draws the following conclusions:

- Infill and step-out drilling, as well as relogging archived core and structural geology investigations, particularly in the Main Zone, have vastly improved the confidence in the geological and mineralization model and the confidence in the continuity of the gold mineralization;
- There is a good potential to expand the mineral resources along strike to the southwest because the new geological model suggests that the pyrite stockwork containing the bulk of the Main Zone continues in this direction, where recent drilling has intersected gold mineralization;
- There is also a good potential to expand the mineral resources at depth below the Red Dog dike. Drilling completed in 2013 confirmed that the pyrite stockwork extends below the Red Dog dike, where the gold mineralization exhibits grade and thickness characteristics similar

to that found near surface. In addition, the deep hole-to-hole induced polarization survey identified two high priority targets below the Red Dog dike, near known borehole intercepts.

SRK notes that the mineral resources discussed herein occupy only a small footprint within the Windfall Lake property and the gold mineralized zones are open to the northeast and to the southwest along the main deformation corridor identified by Eagle Hill, and at depth below the Main Zone. Exploration outside of the extents of the current modelled mineralization should be considered.

17 Recommendations

The geological setting and character of the gold mineralization delineated to date on the Windfall Lake property are of sufficient merit to justify additional exploration and development expenditures.

SRK recommends a work program that includes exploration drilling to improve further the confidence in the geological continuity and expand the mineral resources. Further induced polarization surveying is also recommended to guide exploration drilling. Expenditures to examine at a conceptual level the economic viability of a mining project should also be initiated. The proposed work program includes:

- Core drilling within the Main Zone targeting areas below the Red Dog dike;
- Core drilling to test the strike extension of the known gold mineralization to the southwest;
- A hole-to-hole induced polarization survey using proposed deep boreholes as survey platforms to maximize the investigation for additional gold mineralization at depth ; and
- Environmental baseline, permitting, metallurgical, geotechnical, conceptual mining, and other engineering studies required to evaluate the conceptual economic viability of a mining project.

17.1 Resource Drilling

SRK supports Eagle Hill's proposed core drilling program, which includes the following aspects:

- Testing extensions of gold mineralization below the Red Dog dike. The program includes 6,400 metres of core drilling to test the depth extensions of the known auriferous zones below the Red Dog dike. The drilling will test lateral and depth extensions of gold mineralization intersected below the Red Dog dike and/or polarization anomalies detected by the hole-to-hole induced polarization surveys;
- The gold mineralization in the Main Zone is associated with a broad pyrite stockwork creating a well-defined induced polarization anomaly. Drilling will also test deep induced polarization anomalies and follow up on gold mineralization intersected in the deeper sections of the deposit. Eagle Hill proposes to commit 4,200 metres of core drilling, wedging off existing boreholes where possible; and
- Structural geology investigations suggest that the western extension of the pyrite stockwork may be offset to the north along the Red Dog dike. Eagle Hill proposes to commit 4,000 metres of core drilling to test for mineralization in this previously untested area.

Boreholes should be drilled to recover oriented core, where possible, to assist with constraining the geometry of the geological features and the gold mineralization.

SRK also recommends that Eagle Hill use the mineral resource model as an exploration tool to follow up on zones of known gold mineralization. The model drilling information should be integrated in the model on an ongoing basis to guide exploration and adjust the drilling program as necessary. Following the completion of the recommended drilling program, the geology and mineral resource model should be updated.

17.2 Engineering and Other Studies

SRK recommends that Eagle Hill initiates further engineering, metallurgical, environmental, permitting, and other studies aimed at evaluating at a conceptual level the viability of an underground mine on the Windfall Lake property. The proposed work program should include:

- Collection of geotechnical, hydrology, and hydrogeology data;
- Additional metallurgical testwork to characterize the metallurgical variability of the gold mineralization;
- Rock grinding/ hardness testwork;
- Environmental baseline studies to document baseline site conditions. This should include the monitoring of water quality, wildlife habitats, and other aspects for which long-term and seasonal data are required; and
- Conceptual mine design work to evaluate which underground mining scenarios offer the best potential for economic return.

SRK considers that the implementation of the proposed work program will move the Windfall Lake property to a pre-development stage and will provide the key inputs required to evaluate at a conceptual level the potential for a viable mine operation. The total cost for the recommended exploration program and engineering studies is estimated at C$3.44 million (Table 29). SRK is unaware of any other significant factors and risks that may affect access, title, or the right, or ability to perform the recommended exploration program.

Table 29: Estimated Cost for the Exploration Program and Engineering Studies Proposed by SRK for the Windfall Lake Property

Description	Quantity	Unit Cost (C$)	Total (C$)
Drilling and Exploration			
Expansion of gold zones below Red Dog dike	6,400	150	960,000
Deep drilling of IP and other targets	4,200	150	430,000
Drilling at West Extension	4,000	120	480,000
Assaying	10,000	30	300,000
Hole-to-hole IP survey in new deep boreholes		140,000	140,000
Subtotal			**2,650,000**
Engineering and Other Studies			
Environmental baseline studies			70,000
Update mineral resource model with new drilling			75,000
Initial geotechnical studies			50,000
Preliminary economic assessment			200,000
Variability grinding tests			30,000
Metallurgical variability testing			50,000
Subtotal			**475,000**
Contingency (10%)			313,000
Total			**3,438,000**

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APPENDIX A

Excerpt from Legal Document Provided by McMillan LLP

Dated April 11, 2014

mcmillan

Reply Attention of Stéphanie Hamelin
Direct Line (514) 987-5085
Internet Address stephanie.hamelin@mcmillan.ca
Our File No. 212024
Date April 11, 2014

BY MESSENGER

Eagle Hill Exploration Corporation
200 Burrard Street, Suite 1680
Vancouver, BC V6C 3L6

SRK Consulting (Canada) Ltd.
151 Yonge Street, Suite 1300
Toronto, Ontario M5C 2W7

Re: Eagle Hill Exploration Corporation

You have asked us to act as your local solicitors for the purpose of providing you with i) a confirmation of the identity of the titleholders for those certain CDC registrations at Quebec's *GESTIM Plus* database ("**GESTIM**") listed and identified on **Schedule "A"**[1] hereto (collectively, the "**Claims**") and ii) a description of any "Instrument or Other Related Documents" affecting such Claims and registered at GESTIM, the whole as appearing at GESTIM as of the Search Date (as hereinafter defined).

For the aforesaid purposes, we have performed online searches at GESTIM effective April 9, 2014 (hereinafter, the "**Search Date**").

GESTIM is a geomatics application providing instant access to up-to-date data in Quebec's register of real and immovable mining rights and is maintained by the Ministère des ressources naturelles of the government of Québec ("**Ministry**").

While GESTIM provides information on real and immovable mining rights in Quebec, it is not an exhaustive registry; in order to verify or complete the information provided by GESTIM, various other searches are sometimes required, including at the "Registre minier" (mining register, abolished in 1994), the "Répertoire de titulaires de droits réels / Fichier des titulaires de droits miniers" (register of holders of real rights / register of holders of mining rights) and the "Registre des droits réels d'exploitation des ressources de l'état" (register of exploitation real rights of the State) (in each case, our translation) of the Land Register of Québec. In accordance with our mandate, we have not undertaken any of those other searches.

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[1] **Schedule "A"** hereto has been inserted for reference purposes only, as provided to the undersigned, and may only serve as to confirm the CDC (Claim) registration numbers used by ourselves in effecting our searches at GESTIM for the purposes hereof; information therein presented other than for identifying the said CDL registration numbers should be discarded and does not form part of the opinions expressed herein.

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We draw to your attention that GESTIM is a geomatics application[2] which could suffer technical problems as well as manual transcription errors. Although rare, there have been instances where a proper search of GESTIM has failed to disclose all pertinent information. Further, please note that although the information found on GESTIM is presented by its administrators as "up-to-date" information, there is usually a lapse between the filing of information or documents and the processing of same; therefore, there is a possibility that at the time of our searches on the Search Date, we did not have access to the most recent information or documents.

The opinions in this letter relating to the Claims are subject to the following assumptions, qualifications and restrictions:

(a) That no investigation has been made of the original application for filing, the location of the boundaries of the Claims, their area, size or shape, or the existence of any other interests in the Claims or hypothecs or other rights in respect of the Claims other than which may be noted in the information disclosed in the course of our online search at GESTIM;

(b) That the online information examined is the only information we have examined pertaining to holding of title to the Claims;

(c) The accuracy and completeness of all information, documents, instruments and facts found online at or provided by GESTIM and at such official public records and registries as we have deemed necessary to consult in connection herewith;

(d) That the persons purporting to execute any documents and instruments examined in the course of our examinations are, in fact, the same persons named therein and, when executed by a corporation, that the persons so executing on behalf of the corporation have been duly authorized as signing officers;

(e) That copies of documents examined are, in fact, true copies of documents in existence and that the original of such documents were properly executed;

(f) That no searches or other investigations were made with respect to tax or other charges, fees or duties of any nature whatsoever assessed by or payable to applicable government authorities, including at GESTIM;

(g) That we have not made any enquiries or sought any evidence to determine if the Claims have been staked or designated in accordance with the *Mining Act*, R.S.Q., chapter M.13.1 (the "**Act**") and any related regulations nor whether any work report filed or fee paid is in accordance with the Act, nor whether the Claims are otherwise in compliance with the Act;

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[2] GESTIM is subject to certain limitations and provisos which apply to these presents, and further information may be found online at : https://gestim.mines.gouv.qc.ca.

LEGAL 22180892.1

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(h) That although not disclosed as an "Instrument or Other Related Document" at GESTIM, there may exist occult or unregistered rights, mortgages, hypothecs, priorities, agreements, restrictions, transfers, instruments or claims, including claims of aboriginal peoples, that could affect the Claims[3]; and

(i) That you did not require us to take any additional steps other than as expressly set forth in the first (1st) paragraph of these presents, including verifications relating to access, transfer or any other conditions such as, without limitation, any constraint, restriction to mining activities or other condition associated with or relating to the Claims.

As a result of the searches and examinations as described above and based on and subject to the qualifications herein described, we are of the opinion that as of the Search Date:

1. The registered "Titleholder(s) – People in charge of" for the Claims are Eagle Hill Exploration Corporation, (No. 86130, having an address at Waterfront Center, 200 Burrard Street, Suite 1680, Vancouver, British-Columbia, V6C 3L6);

2. The Claims are listed in the online records of the Ministry as "Active"; and

3. The Claims are not subject to any "Instruments or Other Related Documents".

This opinion is for the sole benefit of the addressees hereto and may not be used, circulated, quoted from, relied upon or otherwise referred to by any other persons without our prior written consent. We are attorneys qualified in the Province of Quebec, Canada only, and accordingly, this opinion is based solely on the laws of such Province and the laws of Canada applicable therein.

Yours very truly,

McMillan LLP

[3] In these regards, you may wish to consider accessing the Ministry's files and also performing a search under titleholders' names (birthdate required in the case of natural persons) at the Register of personal and movable real rights of Québec. This last search does not relate to immovable real rights but could be useful for the purpose of appreciating what kind of security may have been granted by titleholders on movable/personal property in favour of third parties.

LEGAL_22180892.1

APPENDIX B

Mineral Tenure Information
(as of April 3, 2014)

Windfall Lake						
Claim Number	Area (Ha.)	Amount Work Due	Amount Rent Due	Expiry Date	Total Credits	Record Name
2376853	56.42	$3,351.17	$54.75	25-Sep-14	$12,994.05	EAGLE HILL
2376854	56.42	$3,351.17	$54.75	25-Sep-14	$12,994.05	EAGLE HILL
2376855	56.42	$3,351.17	$54.75	25-Sep-14	$12,994.05	EAGLE HILL
2376857	56.41	$3,350.57	$54.75	25-Sep-14	$12,991.75	EAGLE HILL
2376858	56.41	$3,350.57	$54.75	25-Sep-14	$12,991.75	EAGLE HILL
2376859	56.41	$3,350.57	$54.75	25-Sep-14	$12,991.75	EAGLE HILL
2376860	56.41	$3,350.57	$54.75	25-Sep-14	$12,991.75	EAGLE HILL
2376868	9.56	$567.84	$28.00	25-Sep-14	$2,201.76	EAGLE HILL
2376869	34.34	$2,039.69	$54.75	25-Sep-14	$7,908.82	EAGLE HILL
2376870	44.73	$2,656.82	$54.75	25-Sep-14	$10,301.73	EAGLE HILL
2376871	5.93	$352.23	$28.00	25-Sep-14	$1,365.74	EAGLE HILL
2376872	30.09	$1,787.25	$54.75	25-Sep-14	$6,930.01	EAGLE HILL
2376875	6.49	$385.48	$28.00	25-Sep-14	$1,494.70	EAGLE HILL
2376877	6.15	$365.28	$28.00	25-Sep-14	$1,416.40	EAGLE HILL
2376886	1.57	$93.25	$28.00	25-Sep-14	$361.58	EAGLE HILL
2376861	56.40	$3,349.98	$54.75	25-Sep-14	$349,805.60	EAGLE HILL
2376866	56.40	$3,349.98	$54.75	25-Sep-14	$6,998,400.62	EAGLE HILL
2376878	23.36	$1,387.50	$28.00	25-Sep-14	$5,380.02	EAGLE HILL
2376882	55.34	$3,287.01	$54.75	25-Sep-14	$12,745.30	EAGLE HILL
2376862	56.40	$3,349.98	$54.75	25-Sep-14	$1,498,043.92	EAGLE HILL
2376863	56.40	$3,349.98	$54.75	25-Sep-14	$12,989.44	EAGLE HILL
2376864	56.40	$3,349.98	$54.75	25-Sep-14	$12,989.44	EAGLE HILL
2376879	4.55	$270.25	$28.00	25-Sep-14	$1,047.90	EAGLE HILL
2376880	22.22	$1,319.79	$28.00	25-Sep-14	$5,117.46	EAGLE HILL
2376883	13.53	$803.63	$28.00	25-Sep-14	$174,215.07	EAGLE HILL
2376887	47.91	$2,845.69	$54.75	25-Sep-14	$11,034.11	EAGLE HILL
2376889	1.60	$95.03	$28.00	25-Sep-14	$85,489.01	EAGLE HILL
2376890	31.91	$1,895.34	$54.75	25-Sep-14	$7,349.16	EAGLE HILL
2376891	4.21	$250.06	$28.00	25-Sep-14	$969.60	EAGLE HILL
2376893	5.86	$348.06	$28.00	25-Sep-14	$1,349.61	EAGLE HILL
2376895	20.80	$1,235.45	$28.00	25-Sep-14	$4,790.43	EAGLE HILL
2376896	1.83	$108.69	$28.00	25-Sep-14	$421.46	EAGLE HILL
2376841	9.08	$750.00	$28.00	22-Jan-16	$0.00	EAGLE HILL
2376842	15.06	$750.00	$28.00	22-Jan-16	$0.00	EAGLE HILL
2376843	21.71	$750.00	$28.00	22-Jan-16	$0.00	EAGLE HILL
2376844	27.22	$1,800.00	$54.75	22-Jan-16	$0.00	EAGLE HILL
2376845	1.51	$750.00	$28.00	22-Jan-16	$0.00	EAGLE HILL
2376846	1.90	$750.00	$28.00	22-Jan-16	$0.00	EAGLE HILL
2376847	56.44	$3,352.36	$54.75	25-Sep-14	$12,522.94	EAGLE HILL
2376848	56.44	$3,352.36	$54.75	25-Sep-14	$12,998.65	EAGLE HILL
2376852	56.43	$3,351.76	$54.75	25-Sep-14	$12,996.35	EAGLE HILL
2376865	56.44	$3,352.36	$54.75	25-Sep-14	$12,998.65	EAGLE HILL
2376867	0.01	$0.60	$28.00	25-Sep-14	$2.31	EAGLE HILL
2376873	51.10	$3,035.17	$54.75	25-Sep-14	$11,768.79	EAGLE HILL
2376874	24.57	$1,136.25	$28.00	25-Sep-14	$4,405.81	EAGLE HILL
2376876	51.45	$3,055.96	$54.75	25-Sep-14	$11,849.40	EAGLE HILL
2376884	46.64	$2,770.26	$54.75	25-Sep-14	$10,741.62	EAGLE HILL
2376885	51.60	$3,064.87	$54.75	25-Sep-14	$11,883.95	EAGLE HILL
2376888	9.53	$566.05	$28.00	25-Sep-14	$2,194.84	EAGLE HILL
2376892	8.15	$484.08	$28.00	25-Sep-14	$1,877.01	EAGLE HILL
2376894	3.56	$211.45	$28.00	25-Sep-14	$819.90	EAGLE HILL
2376849	56.43	$3,351.76	$54.75	25-Sep-14	$12,320.03	EAGLE HILL
2376850	56.43	$3,351.76	$54.75	25-Sep-14	$12,148.38	EAGLE HILL

Windfall Lake							
Claim Number	**Area (Ha.)**	**Amount Work Due**	**Amount Rent Due**	**Expiry Date**	**Total Credits**	**Record Name**	
2376851	56.43	$3,351.76	$54.75	25-Sep-14	$12,996.35	EAGLE HILL	
2376856	56.42	$3,351.17	$54.75	25-Sep-14	$12,994.05	EAGLE HILL	
2376881	43.10	$2,559.99	$54.75	25-Sep-14	$9,926.32	EAGLE HILL	
Total							
56	**1,866.53**	**111,550.00**	**2,424.00**		**$9,472,513.39**		

Rousseau Claims							
Claim Number	**Area (Ha.)**	**Amount Work Due**	**Amount Rent Due**	**Expiry Date**	**Total Credits**	**Record Name**	
2225915	56.39	$1,200.00	$109.50	2-May-14	$0.00	EAGLE HILL	
2225916	56.39	$1,200.00	$109.50	2-May-14	$0.00	EAGLE HILL	
2225917	56.38	$1,200.00	$109.50	2-May-14	$0.00	EAGLE HILL	
2225918	56.38	$1,200.00	$109.50	2-May-14	$0.00	EAGLE HILL	
2225919	56.37	$1,200.00	$109.50	2-May-14	$0.00	EAGLE HILL	
2225920	56.37	$1,200.00	$109.50	2-May-14	$0.30	EAGLE HILL	
2225921	56.36	$1,200.00	$109.50	2-May-14	$0.00	EAGLE HILL	
2225922	56.36	$1,200.00	$109.50	2-May-14	$0.00	EAGLE HILL	
2225923	56.38	$1,200.00	$109.50	2-May-14	$0.00	EAGLE HILL	
2225924	56.37	$1,200.00	$109.50	2-May-14	$0.00	EAGLE HILL	
2225925	56.36	$1,200.00	$109.50	2-May-14	$0.00	EAGLE HILL	
2226346	56.38	$1,200.00	$109.50	3-May-14	$0.00	EAGLE HILL	
2226347	56.38	$1,200.00	$109.50	3-May-14	$0.00	EAGLE HILL	
2226348	56.37	$1,200.00	$109.50	3-May-14	$0.00	EAGLE HILL	
2226349	56.37	$1,200.00	$109.50	3-May-14	$0.00	EAGLE HILL	
2226350	56.37	$1,200.00	$109.50	3-May-14	$0.00	EAGLE HILL	
2226351	56.37	$1,200.00	$109.50	3-May-14	$100.12	EAGLE HILL	
2226352	56.37	$1,200.00	$109.50	3-May-14	$59.58	EAGLE HILL	
Total							
18	**1,014.72**	**$21,600.00**	**$1,971.00**		**$160.00**		

The 29 Claims						
Claim Number	Area (Ha.)	Amount Work Due	Amount Rent Due	Expiry Date	Total Credits	Record Name
1126615	56.37	$1,800.00	$54.75	10-Jun-15	$1,478.64	EAGLE HILL
1126616	56.37	$1,800.00	$54.75	10-Jun-15	$2,119.95	EAGLE HILL
1119388	27.07	$2,500.00	$54.75	5-Mar-15	$20,540.39	EAGLE HILL
1119389	27.33	$2,500.00	$54.75	5-Mar-15	$26,328.98	EAGLE HILL
1119390	27.63	$2,500.00	$54.75	5-Mar-15	$3,934.55	EAGLE HILL
1119391	41.61	$2,500.00	$54.75	5-Mar-15	$28,402.19	EAGLE HILL
1119392	56.38	$2,500.00	$54.75	5-Mar-15	$72,261.87	EAGLE HILL
1119401	56.37	$2,500.00	$54.75	5-Mar-15	$0.00	EAGLE HILL
1119402	56.37	$2,500.00	$54.75	5-Mar-15	$0.00	EAGLE HILL
1119403	56.37	$2,500.00	$54.75	5-Mar-15	$0.00	EAGLE HILL
1119404	56.37	$2,500.00	$54.75	5-Mar-15	$0.00	EAGLE HILL
2379355	10.73	$512.06	$28.00	10-Mar-15	$13,795.20	EAGLE HILL
2379356	1.20	$57.27	$28.00	10-Mar-15	$1,542.80	EAGLE HILL
2379357	29.31	$1,398.74	$54.75	10-Mar-15	$37,682.86	EAGLE HILL
2379358	29.05	$1,386.33	$54.75	10-Mar-15	$37,348.59	EAGLE HILL
2379359	28.75	$1,372.01	$54.75	10-Mar-15	$36,962.89	EAGLE HILL
2379360	14.77	$704.86	$28.00	10-Mar-15	$18,989.28	EAGLE HILL
2379369	46.96	$2,241.02	$54.75	10-Mar-15	$60,374.84	EAGLE HILL
2379370	33.04	$1,576.73	$54.75	10-Mar-15	$42,478.38	EAGLE HILL
2379371	51.84	$2,473.90	$54.75	10-Mar-15	$65,878.47	EAGLE HILL
2379372	34.17	$1,630.65	$54.75	10-Mar-15	$43,931.18	EAGLE HILL
2379373	42.85	$2,044.88	$54.75	10-Mar-15	$218,774.50	EAGLE HILL
2379374	54.79	$2,614.68	$54.75	10-Mar-15	$448,636.50	EAGLE HILL
2379375	52.18	$2,490.13	$54.75	10-Mar-15	$326,485.64	EAGLE HILL
Total						
24	**947.88**	**$46,603.26**	**$1,233.75**		**$1,507,947.70**	

Windfall 2010						
Claim Number	Area (Ha.)	Amount Work Due	Amount Rent Due	Expiry Date	Total Credits	Record Name
2372910	1.29	$49.74	$28.00	2-Aug-14	$0.00	EAGLE HILL
2372911	3.72	$143.41	$28.00	2-Aug-14	$0.00	EAGLE HILL
2372912	3.36	$129.52	$28.00	2-Aug-14	$0.00	EAGLE HILL
2372913	3.00	$115.65	$28.00	2-Aug-14	$0.00	EAGLE HILL
2372914	1.60	$61.68	$28.00	2-Aug-14	$0.00	EAGLE HILL
2371957	6.05	$231.01	$28.00	2-Aug-14	$0.00	EAGLE HILL
2371958	11.17	$426.50	$28.00	2-Aug-14	$0.00	EAGLE HILL
2371959	3.75	$143.18	$28.00	2-Aug-14	$0.00	EAGLE HILL
2371960	5.22	$199.31	$28.00	2-Aug-14	$0.00	EAGLE HILL
2376794	12.38	$393.02	$28.00	2-Aug-14	$0.00	EAGLE HILL
2376795	28.21	$895.56	$54.75	2-Aug-14	$0.00	EAGLE HILL
2376796	6.88	$218.41	$28.00	2-Aug-14	$0.00	EAGLE HILL
2376797	15.53	$493.01	$28.00	2-Aug-14	$0.00	EAGLE HILL
Total						
13	**102.16**	**3,500.00**	**$390.75**		**$0.00**	

184 Claims						
Claim Number	Area (Ha.)	Amount Work Due	Amount Rent Due	Expiry Date	Total Credits	Record Name
2611	56.38	$1,800.00	$54.75	24-Sep-15	$0.00	EAGLE HILL
2612	56.38	$1,800.00	$54.75	24-Sep-15	$0.00	EAGLE HILL
2613	56.37	$1,800.00	$54.75	24-Sep-15	$0.00	EAGLE HILL
2614	56.37	$1,800.00	$54.75	24-Sep-15	$0.00	EAGLE HILL
2615	56.37	$1,800.00	$54.75	24-Sep-15	$1,874.48	EAGLE HILL
2616	56.37	$1,800.00	$54.75	24-Sep-15	$655.12	EAGLE HILL
2619	56.36	$1,800.00	$54.75	24-Sep-15	$0.00	EAGLE HILL
2620	56.36	$1,800.00	$54.75	24-Sep-15	$2,023.27	EAGLE HILL
2621	56.36	$1,800.00	$54.75	24-Sep-15	$9,783.10	EAGLE HILL
2622	56.36	$1,800.00	$54.75	24-Sep-15	$1,384.43	EAGLE HILL
2623	56.36	$1,800.00	$54.75	24-Sep-15	$0.00	EAGLE HILL
2624	56.36	$1,800.00	$54.75	24-Sep-15	$10,240.31	EAGLE HILL
2625	56.36	$1,800.00	$54.75	24-Sep-15	$0.00	EAGLE HILL
1106259	56.37	$1,800.00	$54.75	5-Dec-14	$0.00	EAGLE HILL
1106260	56.36	$1,800.00	$54.75	5-Dec-14	$3,530.11	EAGLE HILL
1106261	56.36	$1,800.00	$54.75	5-Dec-14	$2,582.18	EAGLE HILL
1106262	56.35	$1,800.00	$54.75	5-Dec-14	$7,862.24	EAGLE HILL
1106263	56.35	$1,800.00	$54.75	5-Dec-14	$5,806.54	EAGLE HILL
1106264	56.34	$1,800.00	$54.75	5-Dec-14	$7,129.31	EAGLE HILL
1107033	56.35	$1,800.00	$54.75	10-Dec-14	$771.70	EAGLE HILL
1107034	56.35	$1,800.00	$54.75	10-Dec-14	$771.70	EAGLE HILL
1107035	56.35	$1,800.00	$54.75	10-Dec-14	$6,880.17	EAGLE HILL
1107036	56.35	$1,800.00	$54.75	10-Dec-14	$514.47	EAGLE HILL
1107037	56.35	$1,800.00	$54.75	10-Dec-14	$1,800.64	EAGLE HILL
1107038	56.35	$1,800.00	$54.75	10-Dec-14	$1,028.93	EAGLE HILL
1107039	56.35	$1,800.00	$54.75	10-Dec-14	$771.70	EAGLE HILL
1107040	56.35	$1,800.00	$54.75	10-Dec-14	$514.47	EAGLE HILL
1107041	56.34	$1,800.00	$54.75	10-Dec-14	$0.00	EAGLE HILL
1107042	56.34	$1,800.00	$54.75	10-Dec-14	$0.00	EAGLE HILL
1107043	56.34	$1,800.00	$54.75	10-Dec-14	$0.00	EAGLE HILL
1107044	56.34	$1,800.00	$54.75	10-Dec-14	$257.23	EAGLE HILL
1107045	56.34	$1,800.00	$54.75	10-Dec-14	$0.00	EAGLE HILL
1107046	56.34	$1,800.00	$54.75	10-Dec-14	$0.00	EAGLE HILL
1107047	56.34	$1,800.00	$54.75	10-Dec-14	$0.00	EAGLE HILL
1107048	56.34	$1,800.00	$54.75	10-Dec-14	$0.00	EAGLE HILL
1107049	56.34	$1,800.00	$54.75	10-Dec-14	$0.00	EAGLE HILL
1107050	56.34	$1,800.00	$54.75	10-Dec-14	$0.00	EAGLE HILL
1107051	56.34	$1,800.00	$54.75	10-Dec-14	$3,643.39	EAGLE HILL
1107052	56.33	$1,800.00	$54.75	10-Dec-14	$0.00	EAGLE HILL
1107053	56.33	$1,800.00	$54.75	10-Dec-14	$0.00	EAGLE HILL
1107054	56.33	$1,800.00	$54.75	10-Dec-14	$0.00	EAGLE HILL
1107055	56.33	$1,800.00	$54.75	10-Dec-14	$0.00	EAGLE HILL
1107056	56.33	$1,800.00	$54.75	10-Dec-14	$0.00	EAGLE HILL
1107057	56.33	$1,800.00	$54.75	10-Dec-14	$0.00	EAGLE HILL
1107058	56.33	$1,800.00	$54.75	10-Dec-14	$0.00	EAGLE HILL
1107059	56.33	$1,800.00	$54.75	10-Dec-14	$0.00	EAGLE HILL
1107060	56.33	$1,800.00	$54.75	10-Dec-14	$0.00	EAGLE HILL
1107061	56.33	$1,800.00	$54.75	10-Dec-14	$0.00	EAGLE HILL
1107062	56.33	$1,800.00	$54.75	10-Dec-14	$0.00	EAGLE HILL
1107063	56.33	$1,800.00	$54.75	10-Dec-14	$0.00	EAGLE HILL
1107064	56.33	$1,800.00	$54.75	10-Dec-14	$0.00	EAGLE HILL
1107065	56.33	$1,800.00	$54.75	10-Dec-14	$257.23	EAGLE HILL
1107066	56.33	$1,800.00	$54.75	10-Dec-14	$1,028.93	EAGLE HILL

184 Claims						
Claim Number	Area (Ha.)	Amount Work Due	Amount Rent Due	Expiry Date	Total Credits	Record Name
1107067	56.32	$1,800.00	$54.75	10-Dec-14	$0.00	EAGLE HILL
1107068	56.32	$1,800.00	$54.75	10-Dec-14	$0.00	EAGLE HILL
1107069	56.32	$1,800.00	$54.75	10-Dec-14	$0.00	EAGLE HILL
1107070	56.32	$1,800.00	$54.75	10-Dec-14	$0.00	EAGLE HILL
1107071	56.32	$1,800.00	$54.75	10-Dec-14	$0.00	EAGLE HILL
1107072	56.32	$1,800.00	$54.75	10-Dec-14	$0.00	EAGLE HILL
1119376	10.67	$1,000.00	$28.00	5-Mar-15	$0.00	EAGLE HILL
1119377	11.15	$1,000.00	$28.00	5-Mar-15	$0.00	EAGLE HILL
1119378	3.29	$1,000.00	$28.00	5-Mar-15	$0.00	EAGLE HILL
1119379	56.39	$2,500.00	$54.75	5-Mar-15	$0.00	EAGLE HILL
1119380	56.39	$2,500.00	$54.75	5-Mar-15	$0.00	EAGLE HILL
1119381	45.66	$2,500.00	$54.75	5-Mar-15	$0.00	EAGLE HILL
1119386	56.38	$2,500.00	$54.75	5-Mar-15	$0.00	EAGLE HILL
1119387	55.18	$2,500.00	$54.75	5-Mar-15	$0.00	EAGLE HILL
1119393	54.73	$2,500.00	$54.75	5-Mar-15	$47,833.29	EAGLE HILL
1119394	46.55	$2,500.00	$54.75	5-Mar-15	$0.00	EAGLE HILL
1119395	46.83	$2,500.00	$54.75	5-Mar-15	$0.00	EAGLE HILL
1119396	46.86	$2,500.00	$54.75	5-Mar-15	$0.00	EAGLE HILL
1119397	41.71	$2,500.00	$54.75	5-Mar-15	$0.00	EAGLE HILL
1119398	56.37	$2,500.00	$54.75	5-Mar-15	$0.00	EAGLE HILL
1119399	56.37	$2,500.00	$54.75	5-Mar-15	$514.47	EAGLE HILL
1119400	56.37	$2,500.00	$54.75	5-Mar-15	$0.00	EAGLE HILL
1119405	56.37	$2,500.00	$54.75	5-Mar-15	$0.00	EAGLE HILL
1119406	56.37	$2,500.00	$54.75	5-Mar-15	$0.00	EAGLE HILL
1119407	56.37	$2,500.00	$54.75	5-Mar-15	$0.00	EAGLE HILL
1119408	56.27	$2,500.00	$54.75	5-Mar-15	$0.00	EAGLE HILL
1119409	55.35	$2,500.00	$54.75	5-Mar-15	$0.00	EAGLE HILL
1119410	43.51	$2,500.00	$54.75	5-Mar-15	$0.00	EAGLE HILL
1119411	56.36	$2,500.00	$54.75	5-Mar-15	$0.00	EAGLE HILL
1119412	56.36	$2,500.00	$54.75	5-Mar-15	$0.00	EAGLE HILL
1119413	56.36	$2,500.00	$54.75	5-Mar-15	$0.00	EAGLE HILL
1119414	56.36	$2,500.00	$54.75	5-Mar-15	$261.90	EAGLE HILL
1119415	56.36	$2,500.00	$54.75	5-Mar-15	$2,775.01	EAGLE HILL
1119416	56.36	$2,500.00	$54.75	5-Mar-15	$3,668.64	EAGLE HILL
1119417	56.36	$2,500.00	$54.75	5-Mar-15	$0.00	EAGLE HILL
1119418	56.36	$2,500.00	$54.75	5-Mar-15	$0.00	EAGLE HILL
1119419	56.36	$2,500.00	$54.75	5-Mar-15	$140.31	EAGLE HILL
1119420	56.35	$2,500.00	$54.75	5-Mar-15	$0.00	EAGLE HILL
1119421	56.35	$2,500.00	$54.75	5-Mar-15	$0.00	EAGLE HILL
1119422	56.35	$2,500.00	$54.75	5-Mar-15	$0.00	EAGLE HILL
1119423	56.35	$2,500.00	$54.75	5-Mar-15	$0.00	EAGLE HILL
1119424	56.35	$2,500.00	$54.75	5-Mar-15	$514.47	EAGLE HILL
1119425	56.35	$2,500.00	$54.75	5-Mar-15	$0.00	EAGLE HILL
1119426	56.35	$2,500.00	$54.75	5-Mar-15	$4,387.66	EAGLE HILL
1119427	56.34	$2,500.00	$54.75	5-Mar-15	$0.00	EAGLE HILL
1119428	56.34	$2,500.00	$54.75	5-Mar-15	$0.00	EAGLE HILL
1119429	56.34	$2,500.00	$54.75	5-Mar-15	$0.00	EAGLE HILL
1119430	56.34	$2,500.00	$54.75	5-Mar-15	$514.47	EAGLE HILL
1125116	22.76	$1,000.00	$28.00	4-Dec-14	$0.00	EAGLE HILL
1125117	56.39	$2,500.00	$54.75	4-Dec-14	$0.00	EAGLE HILL
1125118	56.39	$2,500.00	$54.75	4-Dec-14	$0.00	EAGLE HILL
1125120	56.38	$2,500.00	$54.75	4-Dec-14	$0.00	EAGLE HILL
1125121	56.38	$2,500.00	$54.75	4-Dec-14	$0.00	EAGLE HILL
1125122	56.38	$2,500.00	$54.75	4-Dec-14	$0.00	EAGLE HILL

184 Claims						
Claim Number	Area (Ha.)	Amount Work Due	Amount Rent Due	Expiry Date	Total Credits	Record Name
1125124	56.37	$2,500.00	$54.75	4-Dec-14	$3,515.97	EAGLE HILL
1126617	56.37	$1,800.00	$54.75	10-Jun-15	$0.00	EAGLE HILL
1126618	56.36	$1,800.00	$54.75	10-Jun-15	$257.23	EAGLE HILL
1126619	56.36	$1,800.00	$54.75	10-Jun-15	$14,261.01	EAGLE HILL
1126620	56.36	$1,800.00	$54.75	10-Jun-15	$15,740.40	EAGLE HILL
1126621	56.36	$1,800.00	$54.75	10-Jun-15	$3,530.11	EAGLE HILL
1126622	56.36	$1,800.00	$54.75	10-Jun-15	$3,530.11	EAGLE HILL
1126623	56.35	$1,800.00	$54.75	10-Jun-15	$26,034.40	EAGLE HILL
1126624	56.35	$1,800.00	$54.75	10-Jun-15	$0.00	EAGLE HILL
1126625	56.35	$1,800.00	$54.75	10-Jun-15	$0.00	EAGLE HILL
1126626	56.35	$1,800.00	$54.75	10-Jun-15	$0.00	EAGLE HILL
1126627	56.35	$1,800.00	$54.75	10-Jun-15	$6,797.83	EAGLE HILL
1126628	56.35	$1,800.00	$54.75	10-Jun-15	$5,597.64	EAGLE HILL
1126629	56.34	$1,800.00	$54.75	10-Jun-15	$0.00	EAGLE HILL
1126630	56.34	$1,800.00	$54.75	10-Jun-15	$0.00	EAGLE HILL
1126631	56.34	$1,800.00	$54.75	10-Jun-15	$257.23	EAGLE HILL
1126632	56.34	$1,800.00	$54.75	10-Jun-15	$1,028.93	EAGLE HILL
1126633	56.34	$1,800.00	$54.75	10-Jun-15	$1,571.06	EAGLE HILL
1126634	56.34	$1,800.00	$54.75	10-Jun-15	$7,269.51	EAGLE HILL
1126635	56.34	$1,800.00	$54.75	10-Jun-15	$7,783.98	EAGLE HILL
1126636	56.33	$1,800.00	$54.75	10-Jun-15	$0.00	EAGLE HILL
1126637	56.33	$1,800.00	$54.75	10-Jun-15	$0.00	EAGLE HILL
1126638	56.33	$1,800.00	$54.75	10-Jun-15	$0.00	EAGLE HILL
1126639	56.33	$1,800.00	$54.75	10-Jun-15	$0.00	EAGLE HILL
1126640	56.33	$1,800.00	$54.75	10-Jun-15	$0.00	EAGLE HILL
1126641	56.33	$1,800.00	$54.75	10-Jun-15	$0.00	EAGLE HILL
1126642	56.33	$1,800.00	$54.75	10-Jun-15	$0.00	EAGLE HILL
1126643	56.33	$1,800.00	$54.75	10-Jun-15	$0.00	EAGLE HILL
1133001	56.38	$2,500.00	$54.75	5-Mar-15	$0.00	EAGLE HILL
2379285	56.4	$3,884.30	$54.75	4-Dec-14	$0.00	EAGLE HILL
2379286	56.4	$3,884.30	$54.75	4-Dec-14	$0.00	EAGLE HILL
2379287	10.28	$707.99	$28.00	4-Dec-14	$0.00	EAGLE HILL
2379288	21.5	$1,480.72	$28.00	4-Dec-14	$0.00	EAGLE HILL
2379289	28.59	$1,969.01	$54.75	4-Dec-14	$0.00	EAGLE HILL
2379290	29.19	$2,010.33	$54.75	4-Dec-14	$0.00	EAGLE HILL
2379291	6.03	$415.28	$28.00	4-Dec-14	$0.00	EAGLE HILL
2379292	9.41	$648.07	$28.00	4-Dec-14	$0.00	EAGLE HILL
2379293	15.9	$1,160.33	$28.00	20-Mar-15	$0.00	EAGLE HILL
2379294	34.77	$2,537.41	$54.75	20-Mar-15	$0.00	EAGLE HILL
2379295	48.16	$3,514.56	$54.75	20-Mar-15	$0.00	EAGLE HILL
2379296	35.65	$2,601.63	$54.75	20-Mar-15	$0.00	EAGLE HILL
2379297	33.48	$2,443.27	$54.75	20-Mar-15	$0.00	EAGLE HILL
2379298	35.68	$2,603.80	$54.75	20-Mar-15	$0.00	EAGLE HILL
2379299	25.16	$1,836.09	$54.75	20-Mar-15	$0.00	EAGLE HILL
2379300	19.83	$1,447.12	$28.00	20-Mar-15	$0.00	EAGLE HILL
2379301	25.43	$1,855.79	$54.75	20-Mar-15	$0.00	EAGLE HILL
2379361	1.65	$78.75	$28.00	10-Mar-15	$2,121.35	EAGLE HILL
2379362	9.83	$469.11	$28.00	10-Mar-15	$12,638.10	EAGLE HILL
2379363	9.55	$455.75	$28.00	10-Mar-15	$12,278.11	EAGLE HILL
2379364	9.52	$454.32	$28.00	10-Mar-15	$12,239.54	EAGLE HILL
2379365	14.67	$700.09	$28.00	10-Mar-15	$18,860.72	EAGLE HILL
2379366	0.1	$4.78	$28.00	10-Mar-15	$128.57	EAGLE HILL
2379367	30.39	$1,450.28	$54.75	10-Mar-15	$39,071.37	EAGLE HILL
2379368	38.76	$1,849.70	$54.75	10-Mar-15	$49,832.39	EAGLE HILL

184 Claims						
Claim Number	Area (Ha.)	Amount Work Due	Amount Rent Due	Expiry Date	Total Credits	Record Name
2379376	50.53	$2,411.39	$54.75	10-Mar-15	$64,964.67	EAGLE HILL
2379377	37.09	$1,770.00	$54.75	10-Mar-15	$47,685.33	EAGLE HILL
2379378	26	$1,240.77	$54.75	10-Mar-15	$33,427.30	EAGLE HILL
2379379	25.99	$1,240.29	$54.75	10-Mar-15	$33,414.44	EAGLE HILL
2379380	16.99	$810.79	$28.00	10-Mar-15	$21,843.45	EAGLE HILL
2379381	2.33	$111.19	$28.00	10-Mar-15	$2,995.60	EAGLE HILL
2379382	9.23	$440.47	$28.00	10-Mar-15	$11,866.69	EAGLE HILL
2379383	0.19	$9.06	$28.00	10-Mar-15	$244.27	EAGLE HILL
Total						
169	**8,189.89**	**$322,296.74**	**$8,717.75**		**$592,509.18**	

Windfall 2012						
Claim Number	Area (Ha.)	Amount Work Due	Amount Rent Due	Expiry Date	Total Credits	Record Name
2360634	56.33	$1,200.00	$54.75	14-Aug-14	$0.00	EAGLE HILL
2360635	56.33	$1,200.00	$54.75	14-Aug-14	$0.00	EAGLE HILL
2360636	56.33	$1,200.00	$54.75	14-Aug-14	$0.00	EAGLE HILL
2360637	56.33	$1,200.00	$54.75	14-Aug-14	$0.00	EAGLE HILL
2360638	56.33	$1,200.00	$54.75	14-Aug-14	$0.00	EAGLE HILL
Total						
5	**281.65**	**$6,000.00**	**$273.75**		**$0.00**	

APPENDIX C

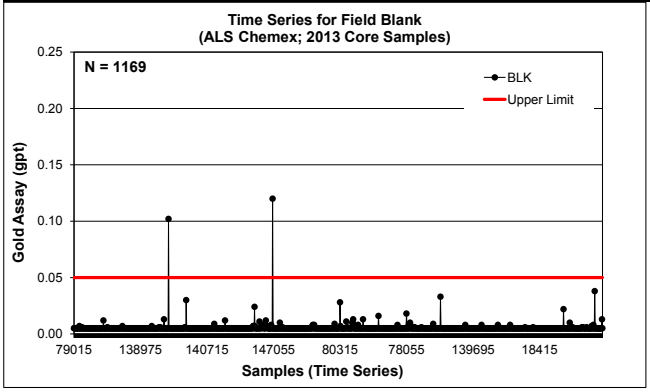
Verifications of Analytical Quality Control Data (2013)

Time series plots for blank samples assayed by ALS Chemex between September and December 2013.

srk consulting

Project	Windfall Lake Gold Deposit
Data Series	2013 Blanks
Data Type	Core Samples
Commodity	Au in gpt
Laboratory	ALS Chemex
Analytical Method	Fire assay - AA finish
Detection Limit	0.005 gpt Au

Statistics	**BLK**
Sample Count	1,169
Expected Value	0.005
Standard Deviation	-
Data Mean	0.005
Upper Limit (10xDL)	0%

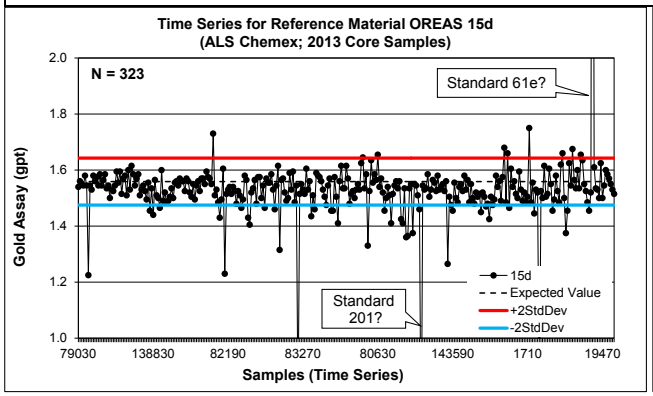


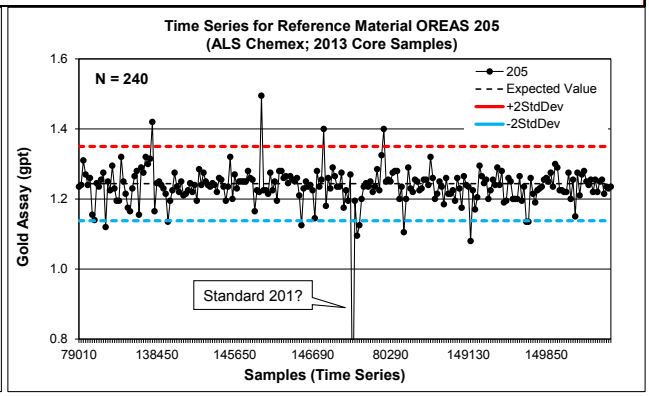
Time series plots for certified reference material (standards) samples assayed by ALS Chemex between September and December, 2013.

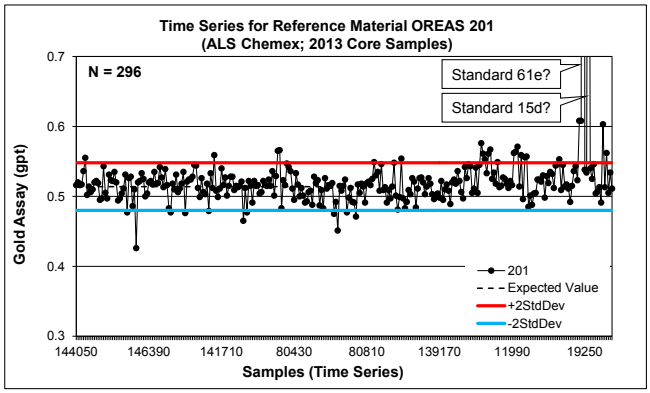
srk consulting

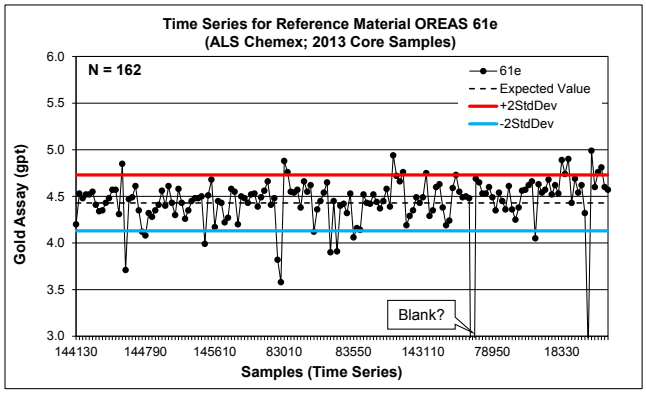
Project	Windfall Lake Gold Deposit
Data Series	2013 Standards
Data Type	Core Samples
Commodity	Au in gpt
Laboratory	ALS Chemex
Analytical Method	Fire assay - AA finish
Detection Limit	0.005 gpt

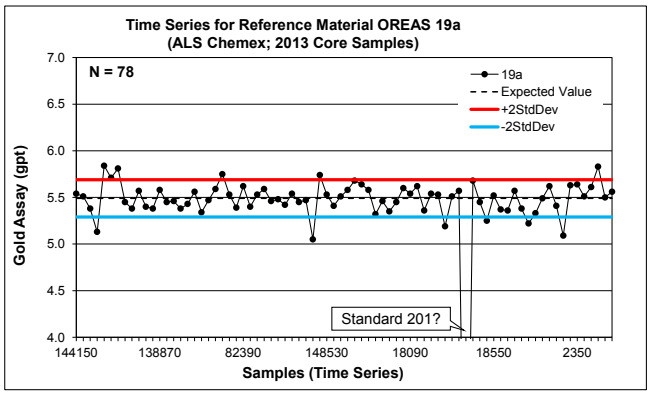
Statistics	15d	205	201	61e	19a	62c
Sample Count	323	240	296	162	78	40
Expected Value	1.56	1.24	0.51	4.43	5.49	8.79
Standard Deviation	0.04	0.05	0.02	0.15	0.10	0.21
Data Mean	1.53	1.23	0.53	4.42	5.43	8.58
Outside 2StdDev	15%	6%	12%	15%	17%	28%
Below 2StdDev	40	10	11	13	7	11
Above 2StdDev	10	4	25	12	6	0

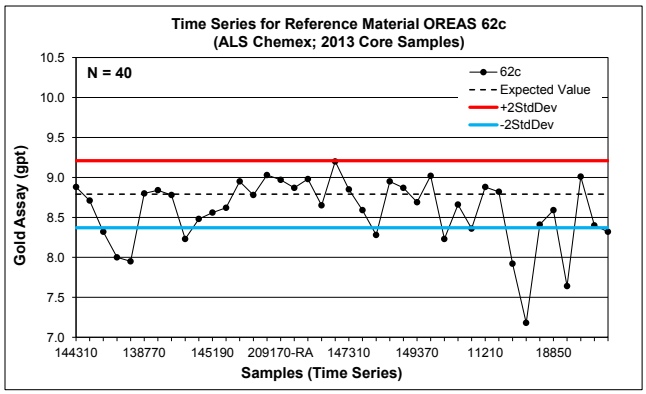










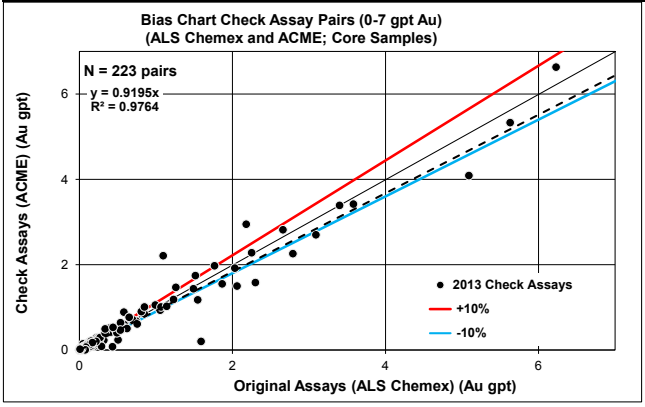


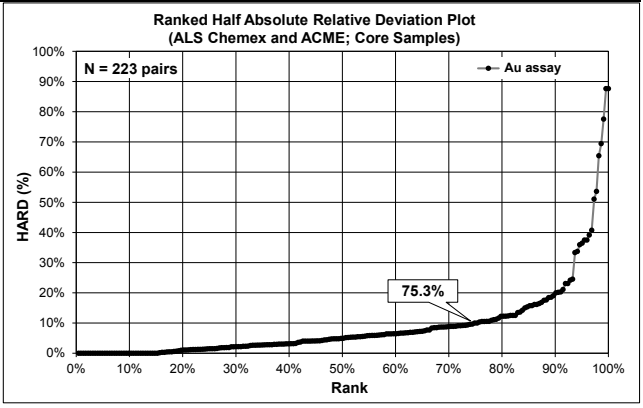
Bias charts and precision plots for check assay (ALS Chemex versus ACME) samples.

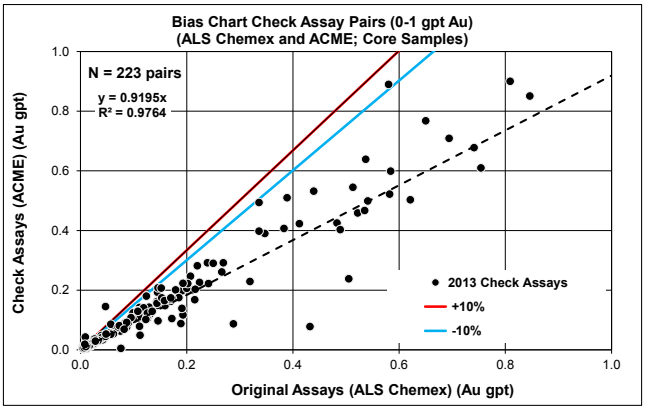
srk consulting

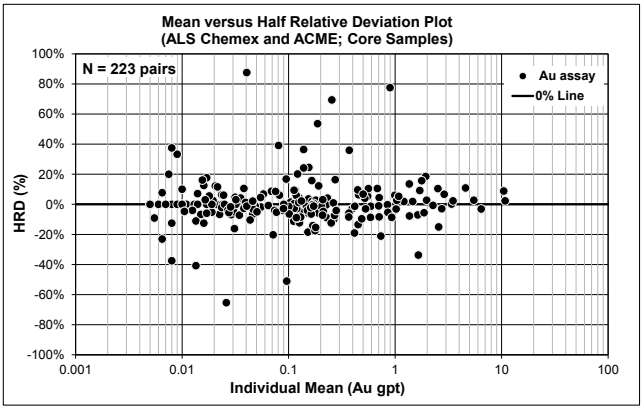
Project	Windfall Lake Gold Deposit
Data Series	2013 Check Assays
Data Type	Core Samples
Commodity	Au in gpt
Analytical Method	Fire Assay - AA
Detection Limit	0.005 gpt Au
Original Dataset	Original Assays (ALS Chemex)
Paired Dataset	Check Assays (ACME)

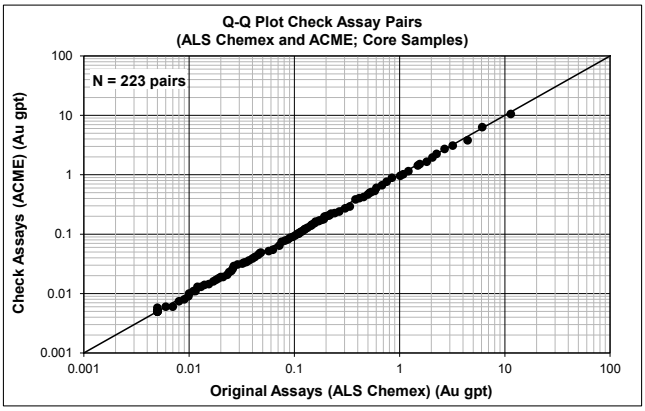
Statistics	Original	Duplicate
Sample Count	223	223
Minimum Value	0.005	0.005
Maximum Value	11.40	10.55
Mean	0.499	0.474
Median	0.108	0.102
Standard Error	0.090	0.083
Standard Deviation	1.344	1.244
Correlation Coefficient	0.9882	
Pairs ≤ 10% HARD	75.3%	

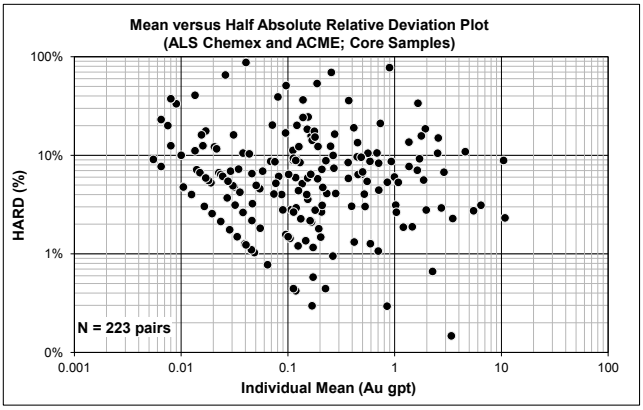








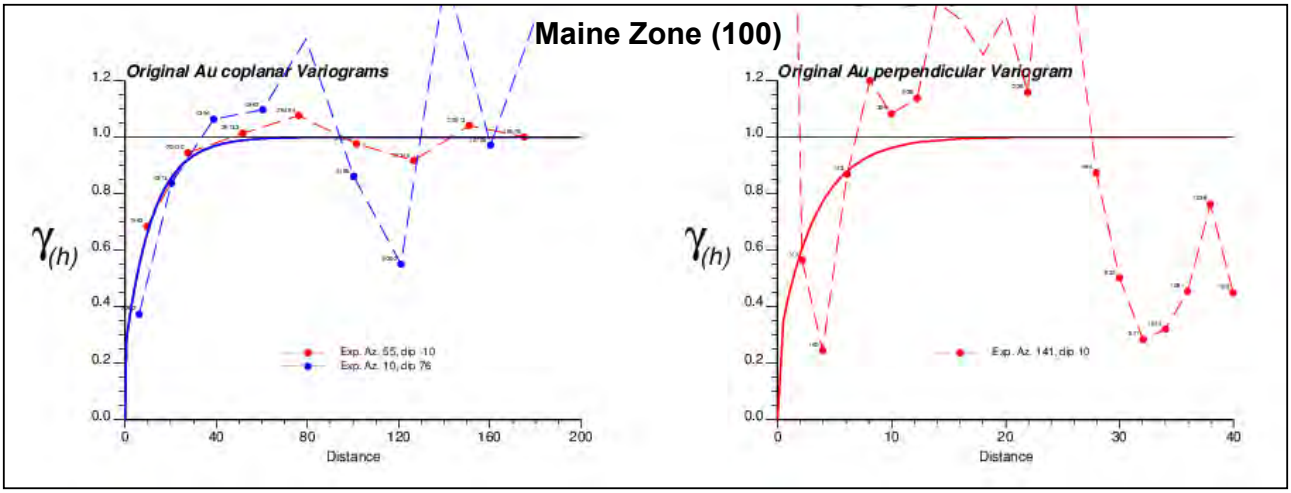


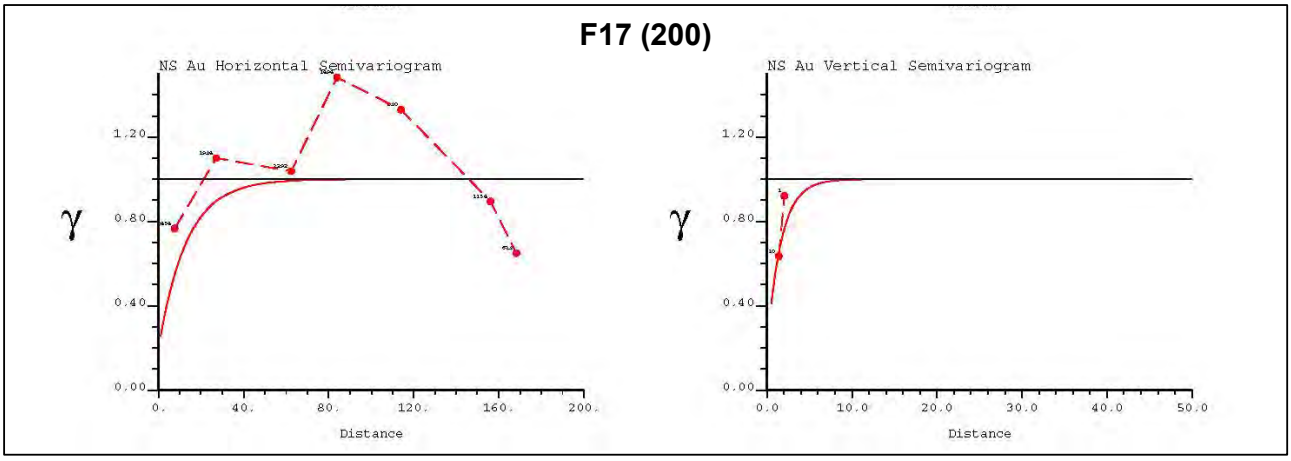


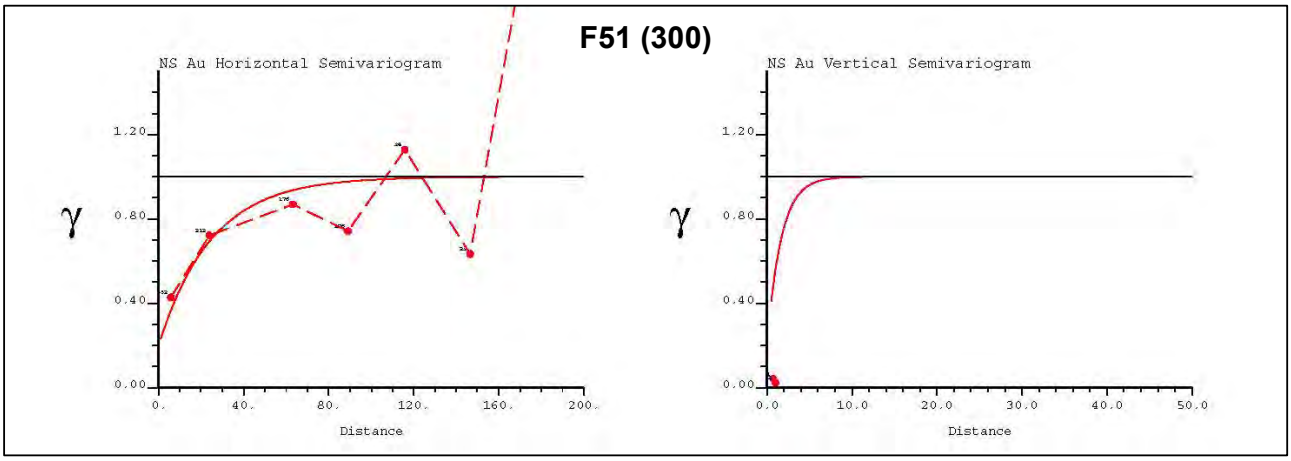
APPENDIX D

Variograms

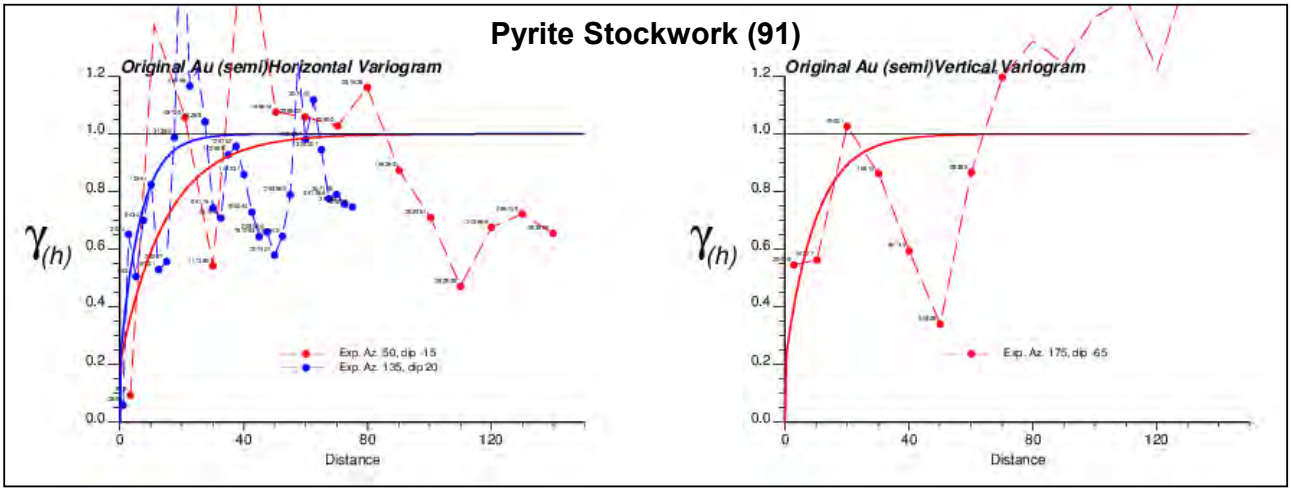
Variograms for the Main Zone, Zone F17, and Zone F51

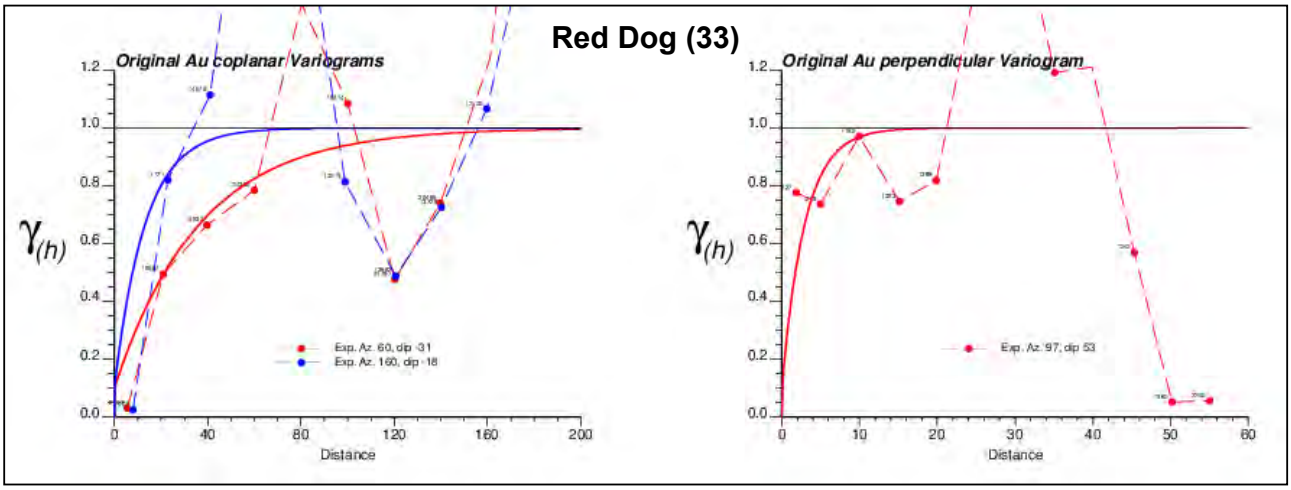


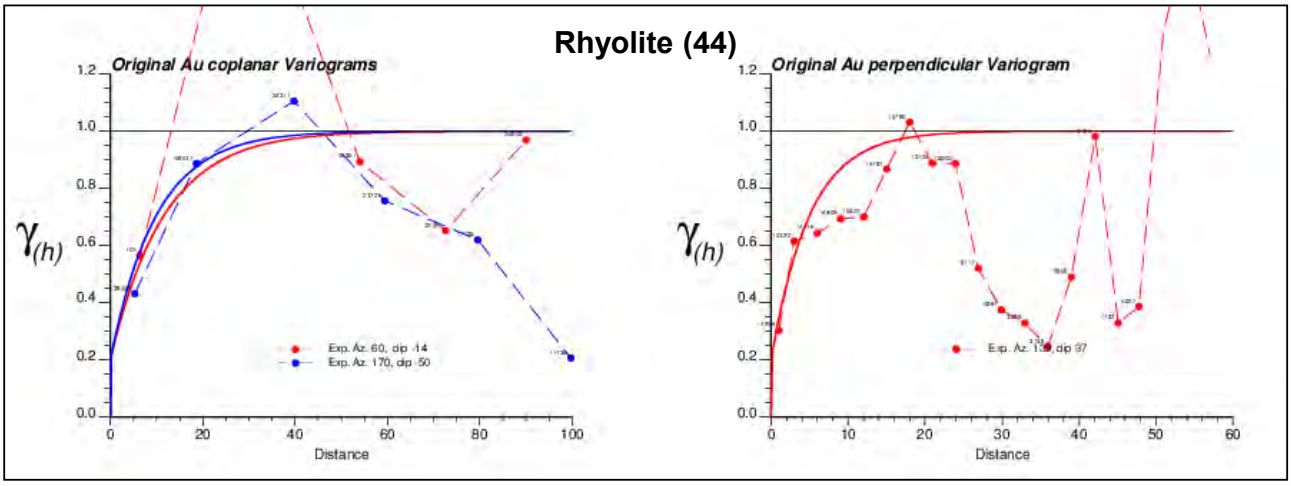




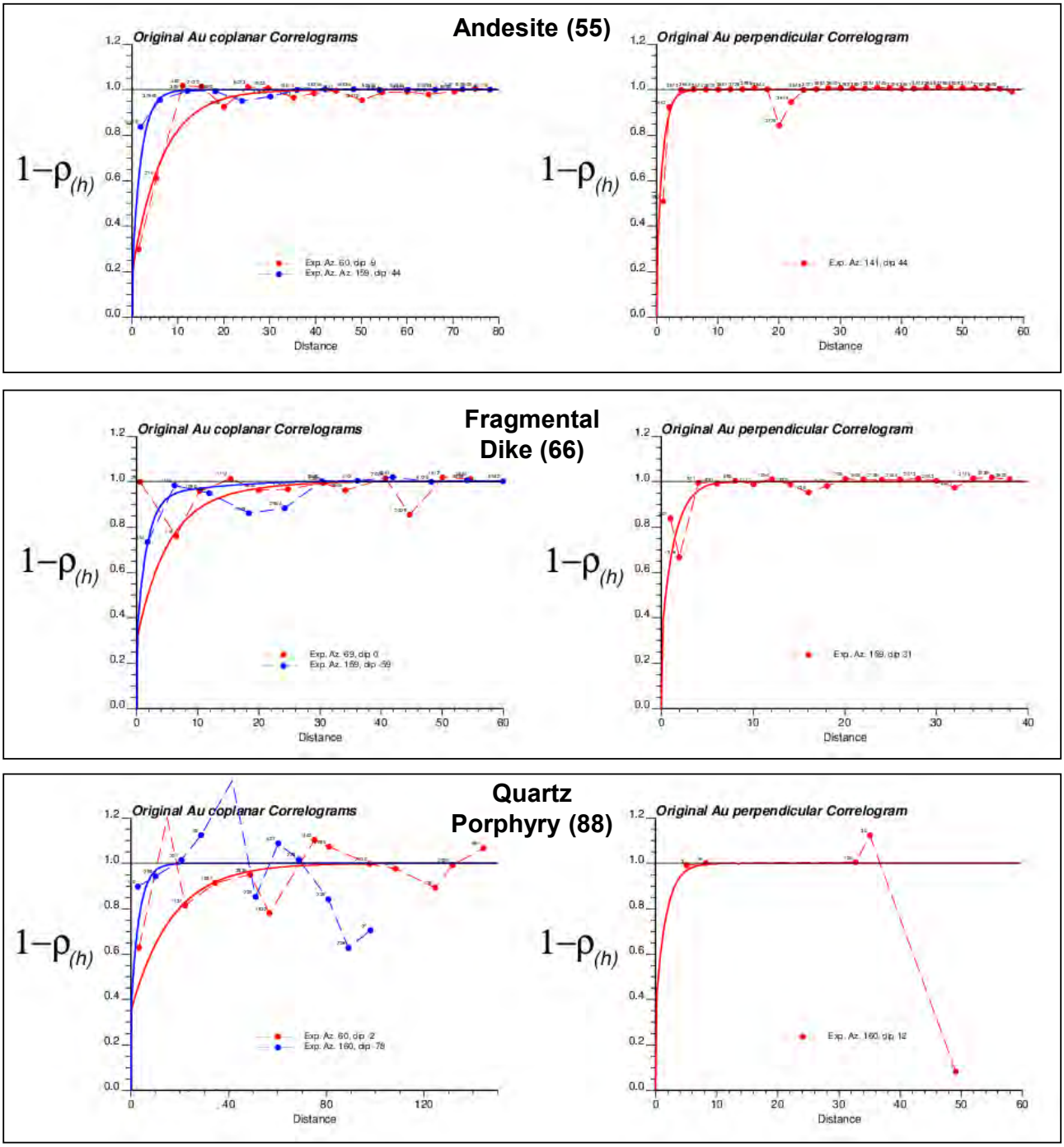
Variograms for the Pyrite Stockwork, Red Dog, and Rhyolite Domains







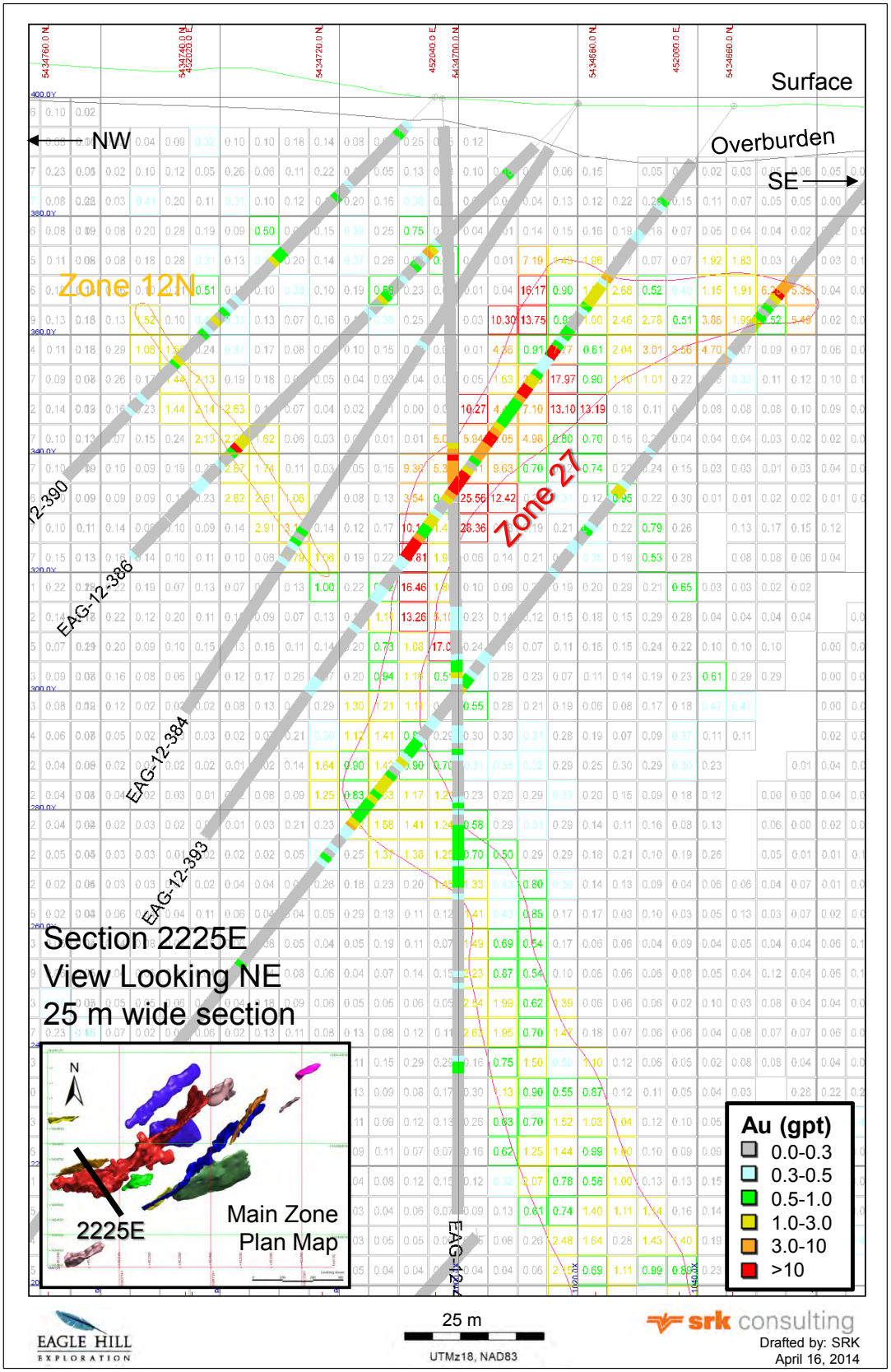
Variograms for the Andesite, Fragmental Dike, and Quartz Porphyry Domains



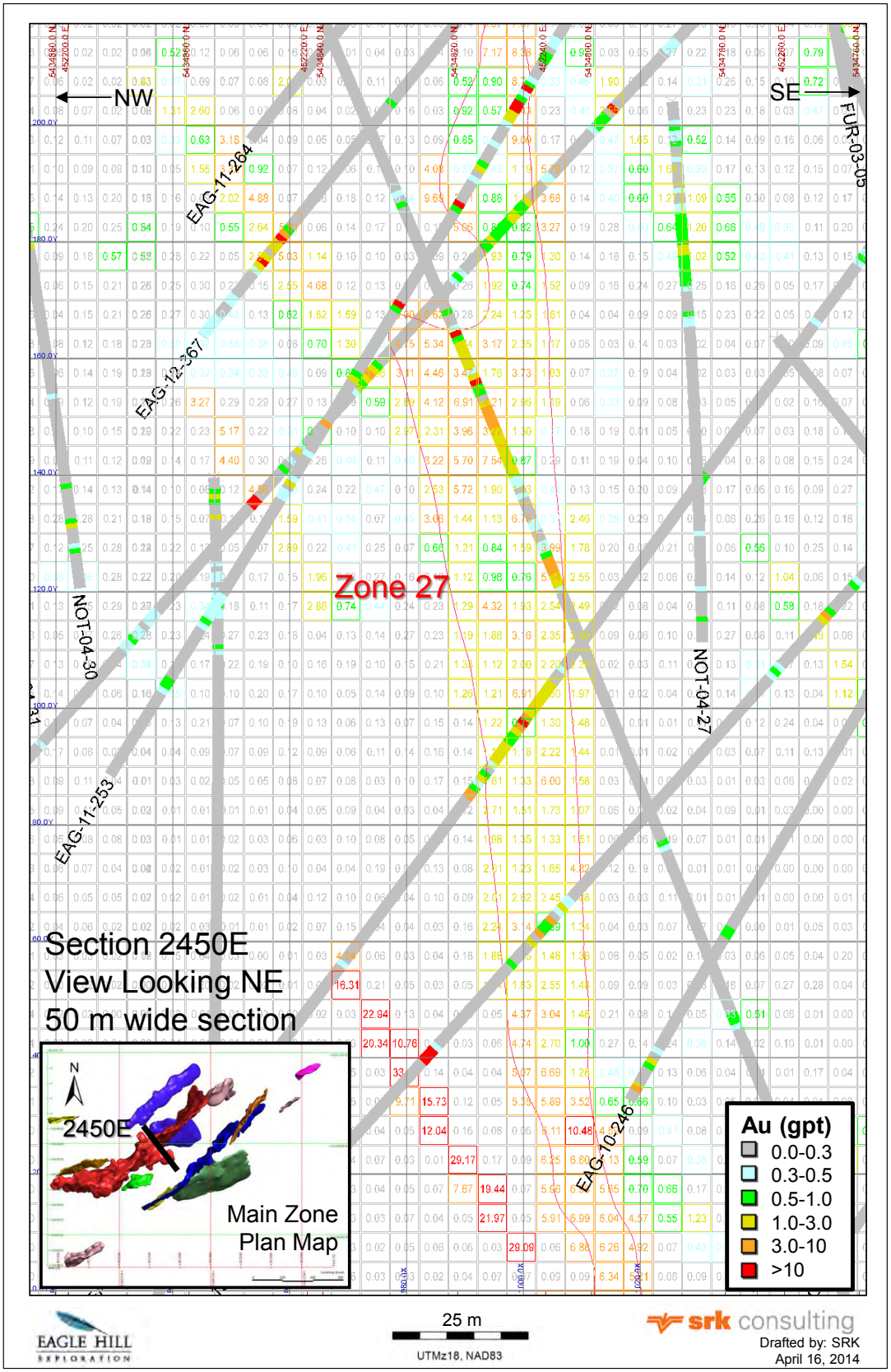
APPENDIX E

Cross-Sections and Longitudinal View

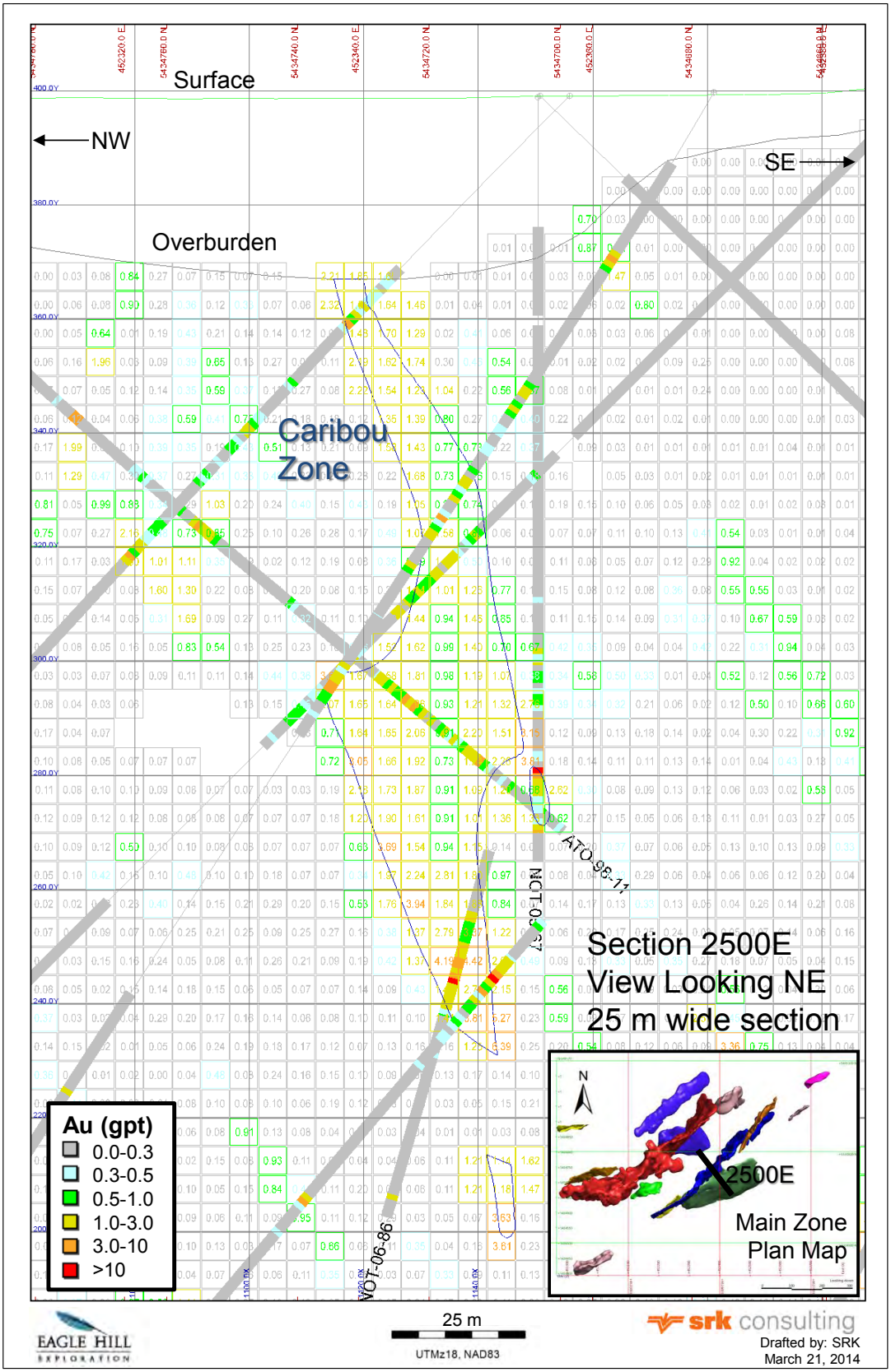
Vertical section 2225E showing Zone 27. View to the northeast. 25 metre wide section.



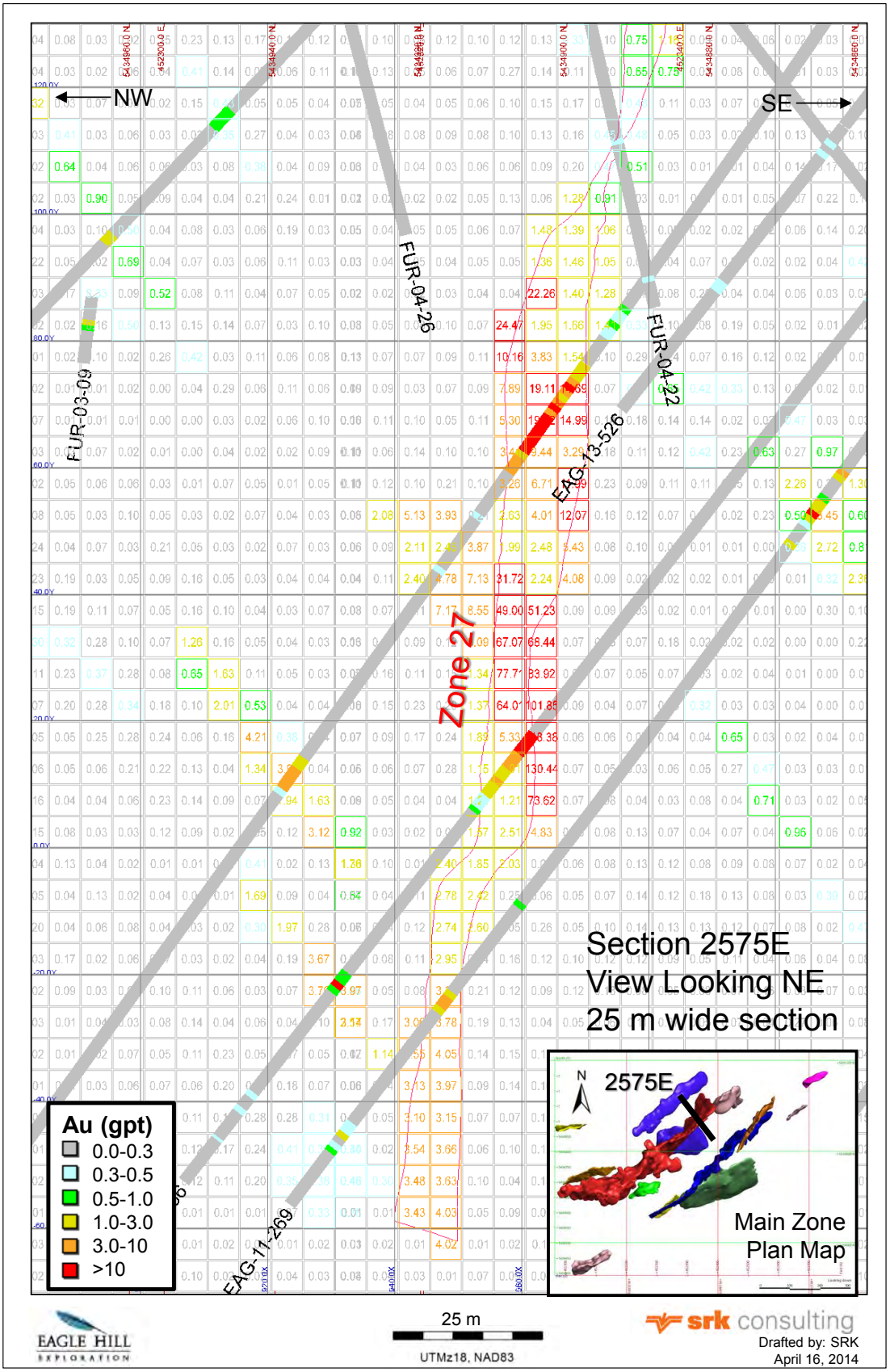
Vertical section 2450E showing top of Zone 27. View to the northeast. 50 metre wide section.



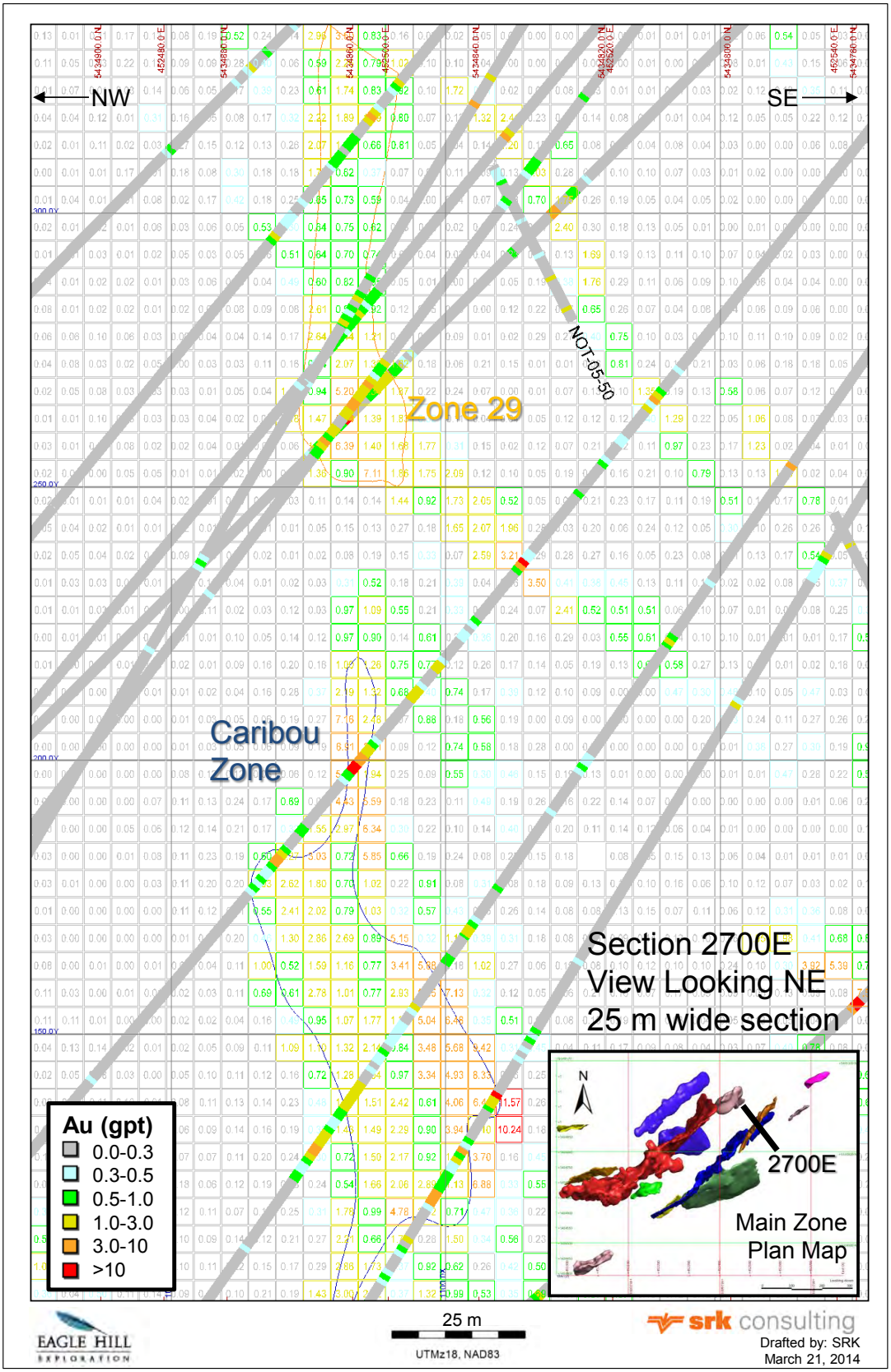
Vertical section 2500E showing Caribou Zone. View to the northeast. 25 metre wide section.



Vertical section 2575E showing Zone 27. View to the northeast. 25 metre wide section.



Vertical section 2700E showing Zone 29 and Caribou. View to the northeast. 25 metre wide section.



Longitudinal view of Zone 27 inside the Main Zone displaying blocks above 3 gpt gold.

